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RICHARDSON'S

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

L TO Z

A

NEW DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

BY

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

VOL. II.

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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

L.

L is called by B. Jonson a letter *half-vowelish*, which though the Italians (especially the Florentines) abhor, we keep entire with the Latins, and so pronounce. It is not used (says Wilkins) by the Brasileans, nor the men of Japan: others style it the sweetest of all letters. It melteth (B. Jonson adds) in the sounding, and is therefore called a *liquid*, the tongue striking the root of the palate gently; Wilkins,—the top of the tongue striking against the foremost part of the palate. It unites very easily with *C* and *G* in pronunciation, as in *Chaucb*, *Gloom*, (qqv.) It is doubled, where the vowel sounds hard upon it; with no necessity: unless a syllable follow which may require the continuance of its sound; as in *kil-ling*, *fil-ling*, *wil-ling*.

LAB. "I am no *lab*;" i.e. no *be-lab*, or *blab*; Dut. *Labberen*. (See BLAB.) Consequentially,—

To pour forth from the *lips* whatever occurs to us; to tell all that we think or know; to prate or talk, thoughtlessly, carelessly, without reserve or discrimination.

——— I am no *labbe*,
Ne though I say it, I n' am not lefe to gabbe.
Chaucer. The Millères Tale, v. 8505.

I have a wif, though that she poure be;
But of hire tongue a *labbing* shrewe is she.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,301.

LA'BEL, *n.* } Fr. "*Lambeau*, a shread, rag,
LA'BEL, *v.* } or small piece of stuff. *Labels* hanging downe on garlands or crownes, a *labando* of falling downe," (Minshew.) Skinner prefers the Ger. *Lapp*. See LAP.

Any thing *falling* or depending, suspended or appended; a name, title or description, appended, or, (as now used,) otherwise affixed.

Then haste thou a *lobell*, that is shapen like a rule, sane that it is strait and hath no plates on either ende.
Chaucer. The Astrolabie.

It [my beautie] shalbe inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile *labell'd* to my will.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act i. sc. 5.

The said Sir William said on his oth in the tenth yeare of Heurie the fourth, that before the times of Edward the third, the *labell* of three points was the diffirent appropriat and appurtenant for the cognizance of the next heire.
Holinshed. Rich. II. an. 1390.

Until the subtlest of their conjurors
Seal'd up the *labels* to his soul—his ears.
Butler. On the Licentious Age of Charles II.

LA'BIAL, *adj.* } Lat. *Labium*; Fr. *Lèvre*;
LA'BIAL, *n.* } It. *Labbro*, *labio*; the *lip*. That may be, that are, (formed by, spoken by) the *lips*.

The Hebrews have been diligent in it, and have assigned, which letters are *labiall*, which dentall, which guttuall.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 198.

The *labials* are represented by two curve figures for the lips.—*Wilkins. Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 14.

P and B are *labial*: Ph and Bh, or F and V, are *labiodental*.—*Holder. Elements of Speech.*

LA'BILE. } Lat. *Labi*, to fall or fail. See
LABI'LITY. } LAPSE.

But sensibility and intelligence, being by their nature and essence free must be *labile*, and by their *lability* may actually *lapse*, degenerat, and by habit acquire a second nature.
Cheyne. On Regimen, Dis. 5.

LA'BOUR, *v.* } Fr. *Labourer*; It. *Lavorare*; Sp. *Laborear*; Lat. *Laborare*; (of uncertain etymology.) Scheidius thinks from Λαβ-ειν, whence ελαβον, used as the 2d Aor. of λαμβαν-ειν, to take, to seize. Dixerunt (he adds) λαμβαν-ειν εργον, arripere opus: unde notio operis, s. *laboris*. To work hard; to work with difficulty or diligence; to bear up against or support, or sustain with diligence, with difficulty, with pain; to exert, to persist, pursue, or prosecute with care or diligence, pain or difficulty; to do any thing with exertion or effort.

To Frankis & Normanz, for thar grete *labowre*.
R. Brunne, p. 72.

Cometh now quath Conscience, ge cristyne, and dyneth
That han *labered* leely, at this Lente tyme.
Piers Plouhman, p. 386.

And right anon he changed his aray,
And clad him as a poure *labourer*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1411.

My lord is hard to me and dangerous,
And min office is ful *laborious*.
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 7069.

It maketh me drawe oute of the waie
Iu soleyn place by my selfe,
As doth a *laborer* to delfe.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

——— If thou wilt here
Of hem, that whilom vertuous
Were, and therto *laborious*.
Id. Ib

I sente you to repe that whereon ye bestowed no *labour* other mē *laboured*, & ye are entred into their *labours*.
Bible, 1551. *John*, c. 4.

Dead be thei, that live not to God, and in the space of this temporall death *laboriously* purchase themself eternall death.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 16.

With wery trauel, and with *laborous* paines
Alwales in trouble and in tediousness.
Wyatt. Complaint upon Loue, &c.

He [Julius Cæsar] *labourously* and studiously discussed controversies.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 10.

There is greater store growing in the tops of the mountains then below in the valleis; but it is wonderfull *labourseme* and also dangerous travelling vp vnto them and downe againe, by reason of the height and steepenesse of the hilles.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 824.

Adam, well may we *labour* still to dress
This garden, still to tend plant, herb and flower,
Our pleasant task enjoyn'd; but till more hands
Aid us, the work under our *labor* grows,
Luxurious by restraint.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

When down he came like an old o'ergrown oak,
His huge root hewn up by the *labourer's* stroke.
Drayton. David & Goliah.

——— Who but felt of late,
When the fierce foe hung on our brok'n rear
Insulting, and pursu'd us through the deep,
With what compulsion and *laborious* flight
We sank thus low.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Besides, the king set in a course so right,
Which I for him *laboriously* had tract.
Drayton. Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

——— And forget
Your *labourseme* and dainty trimmes, wherein
You made great Juno angry.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 4.

I sing the conqueror of the universe.
What can an author after this produce?
The *labouring* mountain must bring forth a mouse.
Drydeu. The Art of Poetry.

Then we caused the *laborant* with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the nitre.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 604.

For thankless Greece such hardships have I brav'd,
Her wives, her infants, by my *labours* sav'd;
I ong, sleepless nights in heavy arms I stood,
And sweat *laborious* days in dust and blood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Laboriouseness shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind, whereby a temptation would enter, and (which is yet more) leaves no void room for it to dwell there, if by any accident it should chance to creep in.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 16.

Whence *labour* or pain is commonly reckoned an ingredient of industry; and *laboriousness* is a name signifying it.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 18.

LAC
LAC

They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and *labourless* work.
Brerewood. On the Sabbath, (1630.) p. 48.

The annual *labour* of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, which it annually consumes, and which consists always either in the immediate produce of that *labour*, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, vol. i. Introd.

The number of useful and productive *labourers*, is every where in proportion to the quantity of capital stock which is employed in setting them to work, and to the particular way in which it is so employed.—*Id. Ib.*

Why does the juice, which flows into the stomach, contain powers which make that bowel the great *laboratory*, as it is by its situation the recipient, of the materials of future nutrition?—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 7.

Those who have dragged their understanding *laboriously* along the tiresome circuit of ancient demonstration, may be unwilling to grant that they have taken all these pains to no purpose.—*Beddoes. On the Elements of Geometry*, Ded. 11.

LABU'RNUM. See the quotation from Plinie.

The cypresse, walnut, chesnut-trees, and the *laburnum*, cannot in any wise abide waters. This last named, is a tree proper unto the Alpes, not commonly knowne: the wood thereof is hard and white: it beareth a blossome of a cubite long, but bees will not settle upon it.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 18.

And pale *laburnum's* pendent flowers display
Their different beauties.—*Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 2.

——— *Laburnum*, rich
In streaming gold. *Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

LA'BYRINTH. } Fr. *Labyrinthe*; It. and
LABYRI'NTHIAN. } Sp. *Labarinto*; Lat. *Labyrinthus*; Gr. Λαβυρινθος; Locus viarum ambagibus ad *capiendum* aptus, from λαβ-ειν, to take.

A place formed to take or hold, confine, or keep within; difficult to pass through or escape from; formed with many windings or turnings, or intricate, involved, or perplexed ways or paths: as applied generally,—intricacy, perplexity.

Since wee have finished our obeliskes and pyramides, let us enter also into the *labyrynthes*; which we may truly say, are the most monstrous works that ever were divised by the hand of man.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xiii. c. 13.

And like a wanton girl, oft doubting in her gate,
In *labrinth-like* turns, and twinings intricate.
Drayton. Poly Olbion, s. 22.

Mark, how the *labyrinthian* turns they take;
The circles intricate, and mystic maze.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

LACE, *v.* } Also, in old authors, written
LACE, *n.* } *Las.* Fr. *Lacer*, *lacet*, from the Lat. *Laqueus*, (Skinner.) The Lat. *Laqueus*, and It. *Laccio*, as well as the Eng. *Latch*, and *lace*, are the past tense and past part. of the A.S. *Læcc-an*, *læc-gan*, *læcc-ean*, prehendere, apprehendere, to catch, to hold, (Tooke.)

A lace,—any thing which catcheth or holdeth, tieth, bindeth, or fasteneth; applied to cords, or strings, or threads, plain or interwoven of various materials; also to the substance formed by such interweaving.

Laced, as *laced* coffee, i. e. coffee *inter-laced*, intermingled, or intermixed with some other ingredient.

Nailing the speres, and helmes bokeling,
Guiding of sheldes, with lainers *lacing*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2506.

Hire shoon were *laced* on hire legges hie.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3268.

And therefore sith I know of love's peine,
And wot how sore it can a man destreine,
As he that oft has ben caught in his *las*,
If you foryeve all holly this trespas.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1988.

And shode he was with maistrie,
With shoone decoped, and with *lace*.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

But certes, loue, I say not in soch wise,
That for to scape out of your *lace* I ment.
Id. The Complaint of Venus.

And plant my plaint within her brest,
Who dontlesse may restore againe
My harmes to helth, my ruth to rest,
That *laced* is within her chaine.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Louer thinkes no paine, &c.

And on her legs she painted buskins wore,
Basted with bends of gold on every side,
And mailes betweene, and *laced* close afore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
Himselfe he tide, and wrapt his winges twaine,
In lymie snares the subtil loupes among.
Id. Muiopotmos.

Cooke. And whom for mutton and kid?
Child. A fine *lac'd* mutton.
B. Jonson. Neptune's Triumph. A Masque.

He scratch'd the maid, he stole the cream,
He tore her best *lac'd* pinner.
Prior. The Widow and her Cat.

Mr. Nisby [is] of opinion that *lac'd* coffee is bad for the head.—*Spectator*, No. 317.

He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than *lace* to it.—*Id.* No. 488.

Swift from her head she loos'd, with eager haste,
The yellow curls in artful filleta *lac'd*.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. xv.

By mercers, *lacemen*, mantua-makers press'd,
But most for ready cash for play distress'd,
Where can she turn?—*Jenyns. The Modern Fine Lady.*

LA'CERATE, *v.* } Fr. *Lacérer*; It. *Lace-*
LACERA'TION. } *rare*; Sp. *Lacerar*; Lat.
LA'CERATIVE. } *Lacerare*, from the Gr. Λακ-
LA'CERABLE. } *ειν*, which not only denotes sonare, crepare, but also cum crepitu *rumpi*, ut fit in iis, quæ *lacerantur*.

To rend or tear asunder; to sever—with the parts torn, (and not cut evenly.)

And if the heat breaks through the water with such fury, as to *lacerate*, and lift up great quantities or bubbles of water, too heavy for the air to carry or buoy up, it causeth what we call boyling.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. ii. c. 5. Note 2.

They [nitrous and sulphurous exhalations] force out their way, not onely with the breaking of the cloud, but the *laceration* of the air about it.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

If there be no fear of *laceration*, pull it out the same way it went in.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 1.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours.
Harvey. On Consumption.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure.—*Id. Ib.*

Hither the feble pair, by mutual aid,
The warrior's *lacerated* corpse convey'd.
Lewis. Statius. Thebais, b. xii.

LACHE. } Minshew derives from the Fr.
LA'CHESSE. } *Lascher*, or *Lasche*, slacke, loose, slow, remisse. (See LASH.) Skinner,—from Lat. *Laxus.* *Lache*, in Chaucer, says Junius, is explained—sluggish, dull, heavie, *lazie*; and he suspects that *lache* was the original way of writing *lazie*. (See LAZY.) The Dut. *Laecken*, Eng. *Lacke*, is *deficere*, *deesse*; the noun *Laecke*, defectus; and *lache* may be the same word, *ke* softened into *che*; meaning—

A defect or failure, a want, (sc.) of strength, of activity, care, diligence: and thus, consequentially, slackness or sluggishness; remissness, negligence.

The lord of hus *lacchese*. and hus luther sleuthe,
By nom hym al that he hadde.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 141.

And if he be slowe, and astonyed, and *lache*, men shall holde him lyke to an asse.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

Then cometh *lachesse*, that is, he that whan he beginneth any good werk, anon he wol forlete and stint it.
Id. The Persones Tale.

The first point of slouth I call
Lachesse, and is the chief of all,
And hath this properly of kinde,
To leuen all thyng behinde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The law also determines that in the king can be no negligence, or *laches*, and therefore no delay will bar his right.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

LA'CHRYMAL. } Fr. *Lachrymal*; It. *La-*
LA'CHRYMARY. } *grimal*; Sp. *Lacrymosa*;
LA'CHRYMATORY. } Lat. *Lacrima*; Gr. Δακρυ-*μα*, δ changed into *l*, a tear.

That can or may shed tears, that can or may weep.

No lamps, included liquors, *lachrymatories*, or tear-bottles, attended these rural urnes, either as sacred unto the Manes or passionate expressions of their surviving friends.
Browne. Urne-Burial, c. 3.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it.—*Cheyne. Philosophical Principles.*

What a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, *lachrymary* vessels.—*Addison. Italy. Rome.*

The learned Mr. Wise, late Radclivian librarian, had a glass *lachrymatory*, or rather a sepulchral aromatic phial, dug up between Noke and Wood-Eaton.
Warton. History of Kiddington, p. 57.

LACK, *v.* } Dut. *Laecken*, minuere, dimi-
LACK, *n.* } nuere, attenuare, extenuare, de-
LA'CKER. } terere; deficere, deesse;—

To lessen or diminish, to weaken, to fail or be deficient, to be faulty; to want or be wanting.

To diminish, consequentially, to degrade, to find fault with, to blame.

Shakespeare uses the compounds *lack-beard*, *-brain*, *-linen*, *-lustre.*

Where is & shall be eternall
Joy, incomparable myrth without heauiness,
Loue with charity and grace celestiall
Lastiog interminable, *lacking* no goodness.
R. Gloucester, p. 548. App.

Fair scho was. thei seiden, & gode withouten *lak*.
R. Brunne, p. 95.

Ac ich wolle *lacke* no lyf. quath that lady sotthly.
Piers Plouhman, p. 18.

Hem *lacked* no vitaille that might hem plese.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,498.

I trowe that if enuie I wis
Knew the best man that is
On this side or beyond the see,
Yet somewhat *lacken* hem would she.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

——— If I do that *lakke*,
Do stripen me and put me in a sakke,
And in the nexte riuer do me drenche.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,075.

For *lacke* of answere, none of us shul dien.
Id. Ib. v. 10,145.

What helpeth a man haue mete,
Where drinke *lacketh* on the borde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv

Lo thus to broke is Christe's folde,
Wherof the flocke, without guide
Deuour'd is on euery side,
In *lacke* of them, that be vnware
Shepherdes. *Id. Ib.* Prol.

Thereat the feend his gnashing teeth did grate,
And griev'd, so long to *lacke* his greedie pray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

The *lack* of one may cause the wrack of all;
Although the *lackers* were terresttial gods,
Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.
Davies. Wit's Pilgrimage.

Frugal, where *lack*, supplies with what redounds,
And here bestows what noxious there abounds.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. i.

But tho' each Court a jester *lacks*,
To laugh at monarchs to their face,
(Yet) all mankind behind their backs
Supply the honest jester's place.
Dodsley. The Kings of Europe.

LA'CKER, *v.* } To lay on, to cover with
LA'CKER, or } *lacquer*, or *lacque*, i. e. with a
LACK, *n.* } preparation of *lac*. It. *Lacca*.
See LAKE, and the quotation from Dampier.

The *lack* of Tonquin is a sort of gummy juice, which drains out of the bodies or limbs of trees. The cabinets, desks, or any sort of frames to be *lackered*, are made of fir, or pine tree. The workhouses where the *lacker* is laid on, are accounted very unwholesome.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flowr'd gown, and *lacquer'd* chair.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, Ep. 1.

Alum and *lacque*, and clouded tortoiseshell.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iv

In vases, flow'r pots, lamps, and sconces,
Intaglios, cameos, gems and bronzes,
These eyes have read through many a crust
Of *lacker*, varnish, grease and dust.
Cawthorn. The Antiquarians

Or oblong buckle, on the *lacker'd* shoe,
With polish'd lustre, bending elegant
In shapely rim. *Jago. Edge Hill*, b. iii.

LA'CKEY, *v.* } Fr. *Lacquay*; It. *Lacayo*.
LA'CKEY, *n.* } Junius (who proposes the verb to *lacke*; q. d. one who *lacks*, is poor or indigent, and therefore servile) interprets the Goth. *Laikan*, saltare, exultare. Wachter,—the Ger. *Læh-en*, the same; and also currere, and *lakei*, curror. Ihre,—the Sw. *Lacka*, currere, and *Lack-ere*, cursor, a runner. Hence also the Eng. *Leg*; and thence a *lacquey*, one who uses his *legs*, (a *legger*.)

A runner, a running follower or attendant, a runner of errands, a footboy; generally, a follower or attendant.

Tueya luther *lackes* he adde wyth hym al out.
R. Gloucester, p. 389.

Than they of Heynnaulte bought lyttle nagges to ryde at theyr ease, (and they sent back) theyr *lackettes* and pages.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, c. 18.

To a prince of ours, a page of theirs they set,
And a French *lacquey* to an English lord.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Harp. To clear your doubts, he doth return in triumph;
Kings *lackeynge* by his triumphal chariot.
Massinger. The Virgin Martyr, Act i. sc. 1.

What cause could make him so dishonourable
To drive you so on foot, unfit to tread
And *lackey* by him, 'gainst all womanhead.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her.—*Milton. Comus.*

Lord of the Seasons! They in courtly pomp
Lacquay thy presence, and with glad dispatch
Pour at thy bidding, o'er the land and sea.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iii.

LACO'NICK. } Fr. "*Laconizer*, to live
LACO'NICAL. } strictly or sparingly, to speak
LACO'NICALLY. } briefly or pithily." And Hol-
LACO'NICISM. } land—To *laconize*, to imitate
LA'CONISM. } the *Lacedæmonians*, either in
LA'CONIZE, *v.* } short and pithy speech or in hard life, (Plutarch, *Explanation of Terms.*)

You that were once so economic,
Quitting the thrifty style *laconic*,
Turn prodigal in makeronic.
Denham. A Dialogue between Sir J. Pooley & Mr. Killegrew.

At Gaunt we fell upon a Cappucine novice, which wept bitterly, because he was not allowed to be miserable. His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod: all that *laconical* discipline pleased him well.
Bp. Hall, Dec. 1. Ep. 5.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning born at Saint Albanes, and desirous to enter into religion there, after hee had signified his desire, wrote to the abbot *laconically*.
Camden. Remaines. Allusions.

The hand of providence writes often by abbreviatures, hieroglyphicks, or short characters, which, like the *Laconism* on the wall (Dan. iii. 25) are not to be made out but by a hint or key from that Spirit which indited them.
Brown. Christ. Mor. i. 25.

And I grow *laconic* even beyond *laconicisme*, for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long.—*Pope. To Swift, Aug.* 17, 1736.

King Agis, therefore, when a certain Athenian laughed at the Lacedæmonian short swords, and said the jugglers would swallow them with ease upon the stage, answered in his *laconic* way, And yet we can reach our enemies' hearts with them.—*Langhorne. Plutarch*, vol. i. *Lycurgus.*

LA'CTAGE. } Lat. *Lac*, απο του γαλακτος,
LA'CTARY. } the first syllable being cut
LA'CTEAL, *n.* } off;—γαλα, (*lac*,) says Len-
LA'CTEAL, *adj.* } nep, appears to have its name
LA'CTEAN. } from its bright whiteness, and
LA'CTEOUS. } to have sprung from (the ob-
LACTE'SCENT. } solete primitive) γα-ω, ab ex-
LACTE'SCENCE. } plicandi notione translatum ad
LACTI'FEROUS. } eam nitendi, splendendi; transferred from the notion of explaining or making plain and clear, to that of brightening, of shining.

Lacteal,—milky, bearing or producing milk, or a liquid resembling milk.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage*.
Shuckford. On the Creation, vol. i. p. 79.

(Yet were it no easie probleme to resolve) why also from *lactary* or milky plants which have a white and *lacteous* juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blew and yellow.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 10.

After it hath been strained through those curious colanders, the *lacteal* veins, I might also observe its impregnations from the glands and lymphæducts.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 9.

I might next trace it through the several meanders of the guts, the *lacteals*, and into the blood.—*Id. Ib.*

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven, flying so swiftly from the sight of our eyes, that we can perceive nothing but a confused light.—*Moxon. Astron. Curds*, p. 13.

Among pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettice, endive, and dandelion, which contain a most wholesome juice, resolvent of the bile, anodyne and cooling, extremely useful in all diseases of the liver.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, Prop. 4.

And this *lactescence*, if I may so call it, does also commonly ensue, when spirit of wine being impregnated with those parts of gums or other vegetable concretions, that are supposed to abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the tincture or solution.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 219.

He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules of that sort they call conglomeratæ, made up of an infinite number of little knots or kernels, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

LAD. } Junius derives from A. S. *Læd-an*,
LA'DKIN. } ducere, to lead or guide; because children are *led* or educated to manly virtues. Skinner and Lye prefer A. S. *Leode*, people, (see the quotation from Piers Plouhman); also, as the latter asserts, signifying *juvenis*; but *leode* means a companion, follower, or attendant, and may itself be from *læd-an*, to lead. *Lad* will thus mean—

One who, on account of his tender years, is under a *leader*, guide, or director: a male child, a boy; generally, a youth; or one acting in the services usually performed by youth. See LASS.

And the more he hath and wynneth the world at hus wille
And lordeth in *leedes* the lasse good he needeth.
Piers Plouhman, p. 187.

Be large ther of while hit laste to *leedes* that ben needy.
Id. Ib.

There is a *lad* here, which hath fiue barly loues and two fishes; but what is that amōg so many.
Bible, 1551. *John*, c. 6.

Then the babes he plukt from their mothers' bosoms) and *laddes* but of their fathers handes to be slayne.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, Epist. Ded.

The russling northern *lads*, and stout Welshmen try'd it.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

——— Tharrhon that young *ladkin* hight
He prayed his aged sire.—*More. On the Soul*, pt. iii. s. 31.

Young Colin Clout, a *lad* of peerless meed,
Full well could dance, and deftly tune the reed;
In every wood his carols sweet were known,
At every wake his nimble feats were shown.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week. Tuesday.

LA'DDER. A. S. *Hlædre*; Dut. *Ladder*; Ger. *Leiter*; from A. S. *Læd-an*; Dut. *Leed-en*; Ger. *Leiten*; to lead; q. d. Ductor, scala etiam ad altiora loca *ducimur*, (Skinner:) quod scandentem *ducant* et dirigant, (Kilian.) Wachter resorts to the Celtic *Klettern*, to mount or climb. The name is given to—

A machine formed of steps, supported at each end by upright side-pieces.

The kyng by an *laddere* to the ssyp clam an hey.
R. Gloucester, p. 333.

Foure of his old foos han it espied, and setten *ladders* to the walles of his hous, and by the windowes ben entred, and beten his wif.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

They sodainly with great force and outcry assayed to scale the trenches. the most part by setting vp *ladders*, others climing ouer the heads of their fellowes vpon a target fence.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 150.

But after they were come to Syria, men named them Climacides, as one would say *ladderesses*, for that they used to lie along, and to make their backs stepping stools or *ladders*, as it were for queens and great men's wives to get upon, when they would mount into their coaches.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 71.

——— If the barren sound
Of pride delights thee, to the topmost round
Of fortune's *ladder* got, despise not one,
For want of smooth hypocrisy undone.
Churchill. Sermons, Ded.

LADE, *v.* } A. S. *Lad-an*; Dut. *Laden*;
LA'DING, *n.* } Ger. *Laden*; Sw. *Ladda*. See TO LOAD.

To *lay* or put on, to impose, a weight or burden; to put in, to take in, that which is to be borne or carried;—the cargo.

And they *laded* their asses with the corne and departed thence.—*Bible*, 1551. *Gen.* c. 42.

Pomegranets, lemons, citrons, so
Their *laded* branches bow,
Their leaves in number that outgo
Nor roomth will them allow.
Drayton. The Description of Elysium.

But before they deuided themselues they agreed, after the *lading* of their goods at their seuerall ports, to meet at Zante.
Stow. Queene Elizabeth, an. 1585.

H'is growne too much the story of men's mouths
To scape his *lading*.
B. Jonson. The Divell is an Asse, Act i. sc. 6.

No toiling teams from harvest-labour come
So late at night, so heavy *laden* home.
Dryden. Virgil, Geor. 3.

Some were made prize: while others burnt, and rent,
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went.
Waller. War with Spain, (1651.)

I'll show thee where the softest cowslips spring
And clust'ring nuts their *laden* branches bend.
Warton, Ecl. 3.

If large the vessel, and her *lading* large,
And if the seas prove faithful to their charge,
Great are your gains.—*Cooke. Hesiod. Works & Days*, b. ii.

LADE, *v.* } A. S. *Hlad-an*, to draw out.
LA'DLE. } A. S. *Hlædle*. Camden says—that *lade* is a passage of water, and that *aquæductus* in the old Glossarie is translated water-*lada*. Hence it appears that *hladan*, to draw out, is merely a consequential usage of *læd-an*, to lead, guide, or conduct; and that water-*lada* is a conduit for water; that by which water may be conducted or drawn off. The application is,—

To dip (sc. some vessel or implement) into water or other liquid, and throw out the contents or quantity received.

And lerede men a *ladel* bygge. with a long stele.
Piers Plouhman, p. 380.

Alas that he ne had hold him by his *ladel*!
Chaucer. The Manciples Prologue, v. 17,000.

Some stirr'd the molten owre with *ladles* great.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Like one that stands vpon a promontorie,
And spyes a farre-off shore, where he would tread,
Wishing his foot were equall with his eye,
And chides the sea, that sunders him from thence
Saying hee'le *lade* it dry to haue his way.
Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iii.

"Oh! may your altars ever blaze!
A *ladle* for our silver-dish
Is what I want, is what I wish."
"A *ladle*!" cries the man, "a *ladle*!
Odzooks, Corisca, you have pray'd ill."—*Prior. The Ladle.*

LA'DY. } Tooke has written more ela-
LA'DIED. } borately than usual upon the
LA'DYFY, *v.* } origin of this word, and he traces
LA'DILY. } it to the A. S. *Hlaf*, the past part. of *hlif-ian*, to raise. He supposes *hlaf*, first, by receiving the common participial termination, *ed*, to become *hlaf-ed*, then by contraction *hlafd*, and further by the addition of the common adjective termination *ig*, *hlafd-ig*, or by omitting the initial *h*, *laf*, *lafed*, *lafd*, *lafd-ig*, the *ig* being as usual softened to *y*. By the mere suppression of the *f*, *lafd-y* becomes *lady*; meaning one *lifted*, raised or elevated, (sc.) to the rank of her husband or lord, (see LORD.) Serenius finds the word written *lafd-a* in Goth. and Dr. Jamieson *lafd-e* in Icelandic; and as in R. Gloucester, it is written *leuedy*. See *Jamieson*, in v. *Laird*.

That heo comen alle to London the hey men of this londe,
And the *leuedys* al so god, to ys noble fest wyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 156.

For mony was the faire *ledy*, that y come was therto.
Id. Ib.

The eldre man to the chosun *ladi* and to hir children.
Wiclif. 2 *Jon*, c. 1.

The elder to the electe *ladye* and hir children.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Such sorrow this *lady* to her tooke,
That truly I that made this booke,
Had such pitie and such routh
To rede her sorrow, that by my trouth
I farde the worse all the morrow
After, to thinken on her sorrow.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

And whan she goth to here masse
That time shall nought ouerpasse,
That I ne approche hir *ladihede*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Now sonne tell me then so,
What hast thou done of besiship
To loue, and to the *ladiship*
Of hir, whiche thy *ladie* is? *Id. Ib.*

A lovely *ladie* rode him faire beside,
Upon a lowly ass more white than snow:
Yet she much whiter; but the same did hide
Under a vele, that wimpled was full low.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

To be plain argues honesty; but to be pleasing argues discretion. Sores are not to be anguisht with a rustick pressure, but gently streak'd with a *ladied* hand.
Feltham, pt. i. Res. 8.

More did I feare, than euer in
Your *ladiship* I found,
Disdainefull lookes from those faire eyes
That me with loue did wound.
Warner. Albion's England, b. xi. c. 64.

And now and then among, of eglantine a spray,
By which again a course of *lady-smocks* they lay.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

——— He made a knight,
And your sweet mistress-ship *ladyfied*, you were
Satin on solemn days, a chain of gold,
A velvet hood, rich borders, &c.
Massinger. The City Madam, Act iv. sc. 4.

The soldier here his wasted store supplies,
And takes new valour from his *ladie's* eyes.
Waller. Instructions to a Painter.

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass,
Fly, *lady-bird*, North, South, or East, or West,
Fly where the man is found that I love best.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week. Thursday.

Such as your titled folks would choose
And lords and *ladyships* might use,
Which style whoever would succeed in,
Must have small wit and much good breeding.
Lloyd. To G. Colman, Esq. 1761.

LAG, *v.*
LAG, *n.*
LAG, *adj.*
LA'GGARD.
LA'GGER.
Skinner thinks *lag* is quasi *lang*, (the *n* omitted,) from the A. S. *Læng, long*; as we say, he stayes *long*, hee's *long* a comming. Minshew derives from *log*, truncus, and it is not improbable that it may have the same origin, viz. the Goth. *Lag-yan*, A.S. *Lecg-an*, to lay or lie; and, consequentially, to remain at rest, inactive, sluggish.

To move slowly or sluggishly, to tarry or remain behind, to come or follow slowly after; to come in late or latterly, at the latter end, after others.

For a gunstone I say had all to *lagged* his cap.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

When with the luggage such as *lagg'd* behind,
And that were set the carriages to keep,
'Gainst God and Moses grievously repin'd,
Wanting a little sustenance and sleep.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. iii.

O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *legge* of people, what is amisse in them, you gods, make suteable for destruction.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iii. sc. 6.

——— There. I take it,
They may *cum priuilegio*, wee [wear] away
The *lag* end of their lewdnesse, and be laughed at.
Id. Hen. VIII. Act i. sc. 3.

Some tardie cripple bare the countermand,
That came too *lagge* to see him buried.
Id. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 1.

Yet not content, more to encrease his shame,
Whenso she *lagged*, as she needs mote so,
He with his speare (that was to him great blame)
Would thumpe her forward and inforce to goe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

To this, Idomeneus: "The fields of fight
Have prov'd thy valour, and unconquer'd might;
And were some ambush for the foes design'd,
Ev'n there, thy courage would not *lag* behind.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

Decrepit winter, *laggard* in the dance,
(Like feeble age oppress'd with pain)
A heavy season does maintain,
With driving snows, and winds, and rain.
Hughes. Ode to the Creator of the World.

Whether you prove a *lagger* in the race,
Or with a vigorous ardour urge your pace,
I shall maintain my usual rate: no more.
Francis. Horace, Ep. 2. *To Lollius.*

Superfluous *lags* the vet'ran on the stage,
Till pitying nature signs the last release,
And bids afflicted worth retire to peace.
Johnson. Vanity of Human Wishes.

LA'INER, Fr. straps or thongs, (Tyrwhitt.) Skinner writes it *lamers*, thongs; and suggests the Lat. *Laminæ*.

Nailing the speres, and helmes bokeling,
Guiding of sheldes, with *lainers* lacing.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2507.

LAIR, or
LARE.
Skinner writes it *leer*,—clearly enough, he says, from Ger. *Læger*, cubile, and this from *liegen*, to *lay*. It is immediately from *lay*, or *lai*, *layer* or *lair*.

The place where any one (deer or other animal) lays or is *laid*. Applied to the land or pasture in which they *lie*. In Hardyng's *Chronicle* (quoted by Dr. Jamieson) the place where Arthur was *laid* in burial.

The mynster church, this day of great repayre
Of Glastenbury, where now he has his *leyre*.
Harding. Chronicle, p. 77.

More hard for hungrey steed t'abstaine from pleasant *lare*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

——— Instead of his Æmylia faire
This gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*
A headlesse heap, him unawares there caught.—*Id. Ib.*

Haue the winters been so set,
To raine and snowe, they have wet
All his driest *laire*.
By which means his sheep have got
Such a deadly curelesse rot
That none living are.—*Browne. Shepheard's Pipe,* Ec. 3.

——— Out of the ground uprose
As from his *laire* the wilde beast where he wonns
In forrest wilde, in thicket, brake or den.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

——— Where nature shall provide
Green grass and fat'ning clover for their fare!
And mossy caverns for their noontide *lare*:
With rocks above to shield the sharp nocturnal air.
Dryden. Virgil, Geor. 3.

But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest,
The beast is laid down in his *lair*;
Even here is a season of rest
And I to my cabin repair.
Cowper. Verses, supposed to be written by A Selkirk.

LAIT, *n.* Perhaps from the A. S. *Læt-an*, æstimare, reputare, judicare. Skinner prefers the Fr. *Laicter*, lactare.

Incessantly busie her prey for to gete,
To bring to the lure whom she doth *lait*.
Chaucer. The Remedie of Loue.

LA'ITY. See LAY.

LAKE. Tyrwhitt remarks,—it is difficult to say what sort of cloth is meant. *Laecken*, Belg. signifies both linen and woollen cloth, (Kilian.) Fine cloth and lawn (says Skinner.) Somner has *lach*, *chlamys*, a kind of garment.

He didde next his white lere
Of cloth of *lake* fin and clere.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,787.

LAKE. Fr. *Lacque*; It. and Low Lat. *Lacca*. (See *Menage* and *Martinius*.) A word, says the former, of Arabic origin. (And see the quotation from Boyle.) Fr. "*Lacque*, sanguine; rosie or rubie colour. The true *lacca* is an Armenian gum, used in the dyeing of crimsons, and afterwards (grown artificial) employed by painters," (Cotgrave.) And see LACKER.

——— Architecture, who no less
A goddess is, than painted cloth, deal board,
Vermilion, *lake*, or crimson can afford
Expression for.—*B. Jonson. Expostulat. with Inigo Jones.*

I met the other day, Pyrophilus in an Italian book, that treats of other matters, with a way of preparing what the author calls a *lacca* of vegetables, by which the Italians mean a kind of extract fit for painting, like that rich *lacca* in English, commonly called *lake*, which is employed by painters as a glorious red.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. i. p. 782.

LAKE. Fr. *Lac*; It. and Sp. *Lago*; Lat. *Lacus*, which Vossius thinks may be from the Gr. Λακις, *hiatus terræ*; and that it means, terra fissa recipiens aquam; and hence applied to other recipients of liquid substances. *Lake*, in Wiclif, is in the common version *wine-press*. The usual application is to—

A large expanse of water within land, or having no immediate connexion with the sea.

And the *lake* [*lacus*] was trodun withoute the citee, and the blood went out of the *lake* til to the bridelis of horsis bi furlongis a thousynde and sixe hundride.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 14.

And sprincles eke the water counterfet,
Like unto blacke Auernus *lake* in hell.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

So stretcht out huge in length the arch-fiend lay
Chain'd on the burning *lake*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. i.

Our spacious *lakes*; thee, Larius, first; and next
Benacus, with tempest'ous billows vext.
Dryden. Virgil, Geor. 2.

I started up, and looking out, observed by the light of the moon the *lake* [Desensano] in the most dreadful agitation, and the waves dashing against the walls of the inn, and resembling the swellings of the ocean, more than the petty agitation of inland waters.—*Eustace. Italy,* vol. i. c. 5.

LA'KENS. The diminutive of our *lady*, i. e. *ladykin*, (Steevens.)

By our *lakens* brother husband (qh. she,) but as properlye as yt was preached, yet woulde I rather abyde the perill of breding wormes in my bely by eating of fleshe without breadde, then to eate with my meate the breadde that I wist well wer poysoned.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 849.

Gon. By'r *laken*, I can go no further, sir,
My old bones akes.—*Shakespeare. Tempest,* Act iii. sc. 3.

LAMB, *v.*
LAMB, *n.*
LA'MBKIN.
Goth. A. S. Dut. Ger. and Swed. *Lamb*, agnus. The origin of the word, says Junius, improbably enough, is to be sought, prefixo *l*, from the initial letters of the Gr. Αμνος. This etymology, says Wachter, Stiernhiem despises, but suggests no other. Ihre remarks,—Apud Armoricos *lamma* notat *saltare*, which does not ill suit this kind of animal. Minshew,—from *lamb-ere*, to lick. It is applied to—

The young offspring of the sheep; (met.) to any one having the meekness, innocence of a *lamb*.

Non lyckere ys brother hym nas, than an wolf ys a *lombe*.
R. Gloucester, p. 280.

And gaf the kyngdome to hus knave, that kept sheep & *lambren*. *Piers Plouhman,* p. 59.

Go ye lo Y sende you: as *lambren* among woluys.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 10.

Go your wayes: beholde, I sende you forthe as *lambes* among wolues.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

So 'twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left;
And, when the *lambs* fail'd, the old sheepes lives they reft.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I finde those that commend use of apples, in spleneticke and this kinde of melancholy (*lambs-wool* some call it) which howsoever approved must certainely be corrected of cold rawnesse and winde.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 395.

In the warm folds their tender *lambkins* lie
Apart from kids, that call with human cry.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

——— Ev'n while I sing,
Yon wanton *lamb* has crop't the woodbine's pride,
That bent beneath a full-blown load of sweets,
And fill'd the air with perfume.
Mason. The English Garden, b. ii.

Nor dread we more the rigour of the year,
Than the fell wolf the fearful *lambkins* dreads
When he the helpless fold by night invades.
Beattie. Virgil, Past. 7.

LA'MBENT.
LA'MBATIVE, *adj.*
LA'MBATIVE, *n.*
Lat. *Lambens*, present part. of *lambere*, to lick. *Lambere*, from the Gr. Λαπτειν, which means (Vossius) to lick or lap, or to drink by licking or lapping, and itself seems to be formed from the sound.

Licking, touching lightly—as with the tongue; moving about or around, as if licking, or touching lightly.

The star that did my being frame
Was but a *lambent* flame. *Cowley. Destiny*

Sudden a circling flame was seen to spread
With beams refulgent round Iulus' head;
Then on his locks the *lambent* glory preys,
And harmless fires around his temples blaze.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. ii.

Upon the mantle-tree, for I am a pretty curious observer, stood a pot of *lambative* electuary, with a stick of liquorish.
Tatler, No. 266.

[I] then put him into bed, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative* of album, &c.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 5.

To stroke his azure neck, or to receive
The *lambent* homage of his arrowy tongue.
Cowper. The Task, b. vi.

LAME, *v.*
LAME, *adj.*
LA'MELY.
LA'MENESS.
LA'MISH.
A. S. *Lam*; Dut. *Lam, laem*; Ger. *Lam*; Sw. *Lam*; Dut. *Lamen*; Ger. *Læmen*, debilitare, to weaken.
To weaken or debilitate, to want, to injure, or deprive of, the natural power or strength; to maim, to cripple.

And a man that was *lame* fro the wombe of his modir was borun, and was leid ech dai at the ghate of the temple.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 3.

The golde hath made his wittes *lame*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

I set aside to tell the restlesse toyle,
The mangled corps, the *lamed* limbes at last.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Auf. I cannot help it now,
Vnlesse by vsing means I *lame* the foote
Of our design. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act iv. sc. 7.

——— And thence,
What before pleas'd them all takes but one sense,
And that so *lamely*, as it leaves behind
A kind of sorrowing dulnes to the mind.
Donne. Farewell to Love.

Banck feels no *lameness* of his knotty gout,
His moneyes travaile for him in and out.
Ben. Jonson. On Bank the Usurer.

A tender foot will be galled and *lamed*, if you set it going in rugged paths: a weak head will turn, if you place it high, or upon the brink of a precipice.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

Nothing of worth or weight can be atchieved with half a mind, with a faint heart, with a *lame* endeavour.
Id. Ib. Ser. 18.

He [Peter] could but very *lamely* have executed such an office.—*Id. Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

Though some part of them [its imperfections] are covered in the verse (as Ericthonius rode always in a chariot to hide his *lameness*,) such of them as cannot be concealed you will please to connive at, though, in the strictness of your judgment, you cannot pardon.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

He did by a false step, sprain a vein in the inside of his leg, which ever after occasioned him to go *lamish*.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon, vol. ii. *James Shirley.*

Even *lameness* from its leafy pallet crawls,
To join the favour'd gang.—*Grainger. Sugar Cane*, b. iii.

LA'MELLAR.
LA'MELLATED.
LA'MINATED.
Lat. *Lamella*, diminutive of *lamina*, a thin plate.
Consisting of thin plates, flakes, or scales.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some, the clavellated of others, are surprizingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. viii. c. 4. Note 3.

We took an ounce of that [refined silver] and having *laminated* it, we cast it upon twice its weight of beaten sublimate.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 81.

I took two parcels of gold, the one common gold thinly *laminated*, and the other very well refined.—*Id. Ib.* p. 82.

Calcareous marl is—sometimes of a compact, sometimes of a *lamellar* texture.—*Kirwan. On Manures.*

LAME'NT, *v.*
LAME'NT, *n.*
LA'MENTABLE.
LA'MENTABLY.
LAMENTA'TION.
LAME'NTEDLY.
LAME'NTER.
LAME'NTING, *n.*
Fr. *Lamenter*; It. *Lamentare*; Sp. *Lamenta*; Lat. *Lamentari*; perhaps from the Gr. Ιαλεμος, *carmen lugubre*
To feel grief or sorrow, to bewail, to deplore, to bemoan; to declare or make known grief or sorrow.

The case it selfe is inly *lamentable*.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Ladies.

This child with pitous *lamentation*
Was taken up, singing his song alway.
Id. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,551.

Verelye verelye I say vnto you: ye shall wepe and *lamente* and the worlde shall reioyce.—*Bible*, 1551. *Jon*, c. 16.

For sorow and fayth made her importunate—she foloweth at his backe, and cryeth *lamentably*: Haue mercy vpon me Lorde.—*Udal. Mathew*, c. 15.

Thou knowest the teares of my *lamentacyon*
Cannot expresse my hartes inward restrayntes.
Wyatt, Psalm 38.

——— Thammus came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allur'd
The Syrian damsels to *lament* his fate
In amorous dittyes all a summer's day.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

——— Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible *lament*
Discover'd soon the place of her retire.—*Id. Ib.* b. xi.

Small griefs are soon wept out; but great ones come
With bulk, and strike the straight *lamenters* dumb.
Brome. On the Death of his Schoolmaster.

Her teme at her commaundment quiet stands,
Whiles they the corse into her wagon reare,
And strowe with flowres the *lamentable* beare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

A hundred and twentie temporall men with diuers preests and many women were drowned and *lamentablie* perished.
Holinshed. Edw. III. an. 1339.

But among the Britains there was nothing else heard but mourning and *lamentation*, both of men and women that were mingled togither.—*Id. Hist. of England*, b iv. c. 18.

Admit they were, it would not be uncharitable to part them; yet sometimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most *lamentedly* passive.—*Milton. Colasterion.*

Disconsolate he wanders on the coast,
Sighs for his Country, and *laments* again
To the deaf rocks and hoarse resounding main.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

But now, ah dismal change! the tuneful throng
To loud *lamentings* turn the cheerful song.
Congreve. Death of the late Marquis of Blandford.

[It was] but an universal (infinitely rich and abundant) goodness, mercy and pity toward this eminent part of his creation, sunk into distress and *lamentable* wretchedness, which induced God to send his son for the redemption of mankind.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

One clad in purple, not to lose his time,
Eats and recites some *lamentable* rhyme.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 1.

When the long-sounding curfew from afar
Loaded with loud *lament* the lonely gale,
Young Edwin, lighted by the evening star,
Lingering and list'ning, wander'd down the vale.
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

——— Starting, he forsakes
A thorny pillow; rushes on the deck
With *lamentations* to the midnight moon.
Glover. The Athenaid, b. i.

LAMM. Skinner says,—perhaps from the Ger. *Lahmen*, Dut. *Lamen*, to *lame*; and interprets it,—cædere, ictibus permolere. See SLAM.
To beat, to bruise with blows.

And *lamb'd* ye shall be e're we leave ye.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Beggar's Bush, Act iii. sc. 3.

LA'MMAS. A. S. *Hlaf-masse.* The calends or first day of August; (q.d.) *loaf-mass*, perhaps because on that day an offering was made of bread made of new corn; the first fruits of harvest. See *Somner* and *Skinner*, and Hammond's *Works*, vol. i. p. 660.

And to the *lammasse* afterward he spousede the quene.
R. Gloucester, p. 317.

The fift day it was after *Lammasse-tide*.
R. Brunne, p. 221.

How long is it now to *Lammas-tide?*
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 3.

Nurse. Euen or odde, of all daies in the yeare come *Lammas Eue* at night shall she be fourteene. *Id. Ib.*

LAMP, *n.*
LA'MPED.
LA'MPING, *adj.*
LA'MPLESS.
Fr. *Lampe*; It. *Lampa, lampada*; Sp. *Lampara*; Lat. *Lampas*; Gr. Λαμπας, from λαμπειν, to shine.
A light; any thing possessing or communicating *light*,—(lit. or met.)

Hit is as lewede as a *lampe*, that no lyght ys ynne.
Piers Plouhman, p. 22.

But the five foolis token her *lampis*, and token not oile with hem.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 25.

And wel ycovered with a *lampe* of glas?
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,167.

A cheerliness did with her hopes arise
That *lamped* clearer than it did before,
And made her spirit and his affections more.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

Here did she pause, and with a mild aspect
Did towards me those *lamping* turns direct.
Drummond, s. 18.

Oh sacred fyre, that burnest mightily
In liuing brests, ykindled first above
Emongst th' eternal spheres and *lamping* sky.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

——— That love, sir,
Which is the price of virtue, dwells not here,
Your ladies eyes are *lampless* to that virtue.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act ii. sc. 1.

For his sake then renew your drooping spirits,
Feed with new oil the wasting *lamp* of life,
That winks and trembles, now, just now expiring.
Smith. Phædra & Hippolitus, Act i. sc. 1.

——— We can spare
The splendour of your *lamps*; they but eclipse
Our softer satellite. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

Various and violent have been the controversies, whether our author here intended to celebrate a *lamp-lighter*, or a link-boy.—*P. Whitehead. The Gymnasiad*, b. ii. Note.

LAMPO'ON, *v.*
LAMPO'ON, *n.*
LAMPO'ONER.
Cotgrave has *lamponnier*, a fond or idle companion, probably from the old Fr. *Lamper*, potare, to drink, (Lacombe;) and from the ribaldry, slander, and satire in which drinking companions indulge themselves, the word may have derived its application to—
Satire or abuse of persons, their peculiarities or failings.

"Mr. Bettesworth," answered he, "I was in my youth acquainted with great lawyers, who, knowing my disposition to satire, advised me, that if any scoundrel or blockhead whom I had *lampooned* should ask, 'Are you the author of this paper?' I should tell him that I was not the author; and therefore I tell you, Mr. Bettesworth, that I am not the author of those lines."—*Johnson. Life of Swift.*

Like her, who miss'd her name in a *lampoon*,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon.
Dryden. Essay upon Satire.

Lampooners and criticks rush'd in like a tide,
Stern Dennis and Gildon came first side by side.
Buckinghamshire. Election of a Poet Laureat.

It cannot be supposed that the same man, who *lampooned* Plato, would spare Pythagoras.—*Observer*, No. 142.

Libanius must have possessed a consummate impudence, who could address to a Christian emperor a mere panegyric on Paganism, and a *lampoon* on Christianity; for such is his oration.—*Jortin. On the Christian Religion*, Dis. 6.

LA'MPREY. Fr. *Lamproye*; It. *Lampreda*; Sp. *Lamprea*; Lat. *Lampetra*; a *petrâ* dicta, nempe a *lambendis petris.*

And tho he com hom, he wyllede of an *lampreye* to ete.
R. Gloucester, p. 422.

By all the saintes that we prey,
But they defend them with *lamprey*, &c.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

After the tale of the boy that would fayne haue eaten of the pastie of *lamprese*, but durst not vnto the belles sang vnto him,—Sit down Jacke and eate of the *lampreye*.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 388.

There were found in Cæsar's fish-ponds, *lampreyes* to have liued threescore years.—*Bacon. Hist. of Life & Death*, § 11.

LANCE, or
LAUNCE, *v.*
LANCE, *n.*
LA'NCELY.
LA'NCER.
LA'NCET.
Fr. *Lancer, lance*; It. *Lanciare, lancia*; Sp. *Lanzar, lanza*; Dut. *Lancie, lansse*; Ger. *Lanze*; Sw. *Lants*; Lat. *Lancea*. The etymologists have written much about this word, and agree in ascribing it to a Celtic origin. (See Vossius, *de Vitiis*, b. i. c. 3, his *Etymologicon* in *v.*—Menage, Wachter, and Ihre.) Wachter and Lye think the root preserved in the Armoric *Lança*, jaculari, vibrare, to throw, to brandish. A *lance* will thus signify, generally, any thing thrown; and *lance*, the verb, or *lanch*, (qv.)
To throw; and (from the form and purpose of a *lance*) consequentially, to pierce or penetrate; to cut with a *lancer* or *lancet*, or small *lance*, or sharp-pointed instrument.
Lance, in *ba-lance*, and used uncompounded by Spenser, may be the same word, applied consequentially; poise, equipoise.

In ys rygt hond ys *lance* he nom, that ycluped was Ron.
R. Gloucester, p. 174.

With a herde thei mette, a herte therof gan *lance*.
R. Brunne, p. 94

& scharp *lance* that thrilled Ihesu side.—*R. Brunne*, p. 30.

—— Plomes and cherries
That lyghtliche *launceth* up litel wile dureth.
Piers Plouhman, p. 213.

A blind knight-men celled Longias,
With a speare aproched vnto my soueraln,
Lounsing his side full pitously alas.
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

And yet I hope par ma fay,
That thou shalt with this *launce gay*
Abien it ful soure.
Id. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,691.

—— With many a firie *launce*
He woundeth ofte, where he woll not hele.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

And as he put forth his honde
Upon my body, where I laie,
Me thought a firie *launcegaie*,
Which whilom through my hert he cast,
He pulleth oute. *Id. Ib.*

And with that word, with all his force a dart
He *launced* then into that croked wombe.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

The surgen *launceth* and cutteth out the dead flesh.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 119.

The cut wherof like a lytle *launsing* knife may let out the foule corrupcion of the soule.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1391.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow.—*Sidney. Arcadia.*

And they cried lowd, and cut themselues, as their maner was, we knyues and *launcers*.—*Bible*, 1551. *3 Kings*, c. 18.

Whole hosts of sorrows her sick heart assail,
When ev'ry letter *lanc'd* her like a dart.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

—— Towards them did pace
An armed knight, of bold and bounteous grace,
Whose squire bore after him an heben *launce*
And cover'd shield.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 8.

Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare,
That fortune all in equall *launce*, doth sway,
And mortal miseries doth make her play.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 7.

Each *launceer* well his weightie *launce* did wield,
Each drew his sword and well addrest his shield.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 822.

These carried a kind of *lance de gay*, sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 3.

Although at one time there came an army of eighteen thousand foot, at another time an army wherein were reckoned twelve thousand *launce-knights*.
Baker. Hen. VIII. an. 1546.

To the rescue whereof, the French king sent an army, under the leading of the Constable of France, which consisted of nine hundred men at arms, with as many light horse, eight hundred reysters, two and twenty ensigns of *lancequenets*, and sixteen ensigns of French footmen.
Id. Queen Mary, an. 1557.

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand, to *launch* the sore.
Dryden. Virgil, Geor. 3.

While making fruitless moan, the shepherd stands,
And when the *launching* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs from heav'n demands.—*Id. Ib.*

They lightly set their *lances* in the rest,
And, at the sign, against each other press'd.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

With that he drew a *lancet* in his rage,
To puncture the still supplicating sage.
Garth. The Dispensary, c. 5.

In his pockets he had a paper of dried figs, a small bundle of segars, a case of *lancets*, squirt, and forceps and two old razors in a leathern envelope.—*Observer*, No. 88.

LANCH, or } See Lance.
Launch. } To throw, to send forth, to emit, to dart, to push forth, to push on, to rush forth; also, (as in Spenser,) to pierce as with a *lance*, or *lancet*. And see in v. Lance the quotations from Dryden.

And doun his hond he *launceth* to the clifte,
In hope for to finden ther a gift.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7658.

He said vnto them: Let us goe ouer vnto the other syde of the lake. And they *lanched* forth.
Bible, 1551. *Luke*, c. 8.

For, since my brest was *launcht* with lovely dart
Of deare Sansfoy, I never loyed howre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

—— That simple fisher-swain
Whose little boat in some small river strays;
Yet fondly *lanches* in the swelling main,
Soon, yet too late, repents his foolish plays.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 6.

They cried to haue the sailes hoisted vp, and signe giuen to *lanch* foorth, that they might passe forward on ... iournie.—*Holinshed. History of England*, vol. i. b. iv. c. ...

In divers enquiries about providence, to which our curiosity will stretch itself, it is impossible for us to be resolved, and *launching* into them we shall soon get out of our depth, so as to swim in dissatisfaction, or to sink into distrust.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

He chose Menætes from among the rest;
At him he *launch'd* his spear, and pierc'd his breast.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

We cut our cable, *launch* into the world,
And fondly dream each wind and star our friend.
Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

LAND, *v.* } Goth. A.S. Ger. Dut. and
Land, *n.* } Sw. *Land*: of unknown ety-
La'nding, *n.* } mology. (See *Wachter* and *Ihre.*)
La'ndless. } May it not be formed of (Goth. *Lagy*,) *Lay-en-ed*, *Lan-ed*, *Land?*

As a substance, it is opposed to *water*.

It is also applied to the inhabitants of the *land*, of the country, or region.

It is not unfrequent in composition; and some instances from our elder writers are given.

Landlady and *landlord* are applied to the mistress and master of the house, more especially of a public one.

Landskip,—Dut. *Landschap*; A.S. "*Landscipe*, a country, a region, a quarter, a coast; whence our *land-skip*, q.d. *land-shape*," (Somner.) See the quotation from Dryden.

Engelond ys a wel god *lond*, ich wene of eche *lond* best,
Y set in the ende of the world, as al in the West.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

In the se sailand he *lendes* toward Lumbardie.
R. Brunne, p. 186.

& the kyng Cadwaladre this *lond* had alle torn.—*Id.* p. 1.

Al the puple was aboute the see on the *lond*.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 4.

With which *landing* tho I woke.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

The monthe vnto this signe ordeigned
Is Februar, whiche is bereigned
And with *landflodes* in his rage
At fordes letteth the passage. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And God sayde: let ye waters that are vnder heauen gather themselues vnto one place that the drye *land* may appere.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 1.

And let thy wife visit thy *landladye* three or four tymes in a yeare, wyth spised cakes, and apples, pears, cherries, and such like.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 210.

Yea, poll thyselfe and preuent other, and geue the baylife or like officer now a capon, now a pigge, now a goose, and so to thy *landlord* likewise.—*Id. Ib.*

For some men there be, that remoue other men's *landemarkes*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Job*, c. 24.

There this fayre virgin wearie of her way
Must *landed* bee.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 12.

Defend all *landings*, bar all passages.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

—— Now sir young Fortinbras,
Of vnimproued mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there,
Shark'd vp a list of *landlesse* resolutes.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

Down from the neighbouring hills those pleonteous springs that fall,
Nor *land-floods* after rain, her never move at all.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

Those same the shepheard told me, were the fields
In which dame Cynthia her *landheards* fed.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home again.

It is nothing strange that these his *landloping* legats and nuncios haue their manifold collusions to cousen christien kingdoms of their reuenues.—*Holinshed. Hen. III.* an. 1244.

Were he as Furius, he would defy
Such pilfering slips of petty *landlordry*.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

Hence countrie loutes *land-lurch* their lords
And courtiers prize the same.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 46.

Lad. To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would overtask the best *land-pilot's* art,
Without the sure guess of well-practis'd feet.
Milton. Comus.

Some inventing colours, others shadowes and *landskips*, and others rules of proportion.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iii. c. 9. s. 3.

In like sort halfe a mile beyond this into the *landward* gueth another longer creeke.
Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine, c. 12.

Heere we consum'd a day; and the third morne
To Daintry with a *land-wind* were wee borne.
Corbet. Iter Boreale.

Thus royal sir, to see you *landed* here,
Was cause enough of triumph for a year.
Dryden. To his Majesty.

A tax laid upon *land* seems hard to the *land-holder*, because it is so much money going visibly out of his pocket: and therefore as an ease to himself, the *landholder* is always forward to lay it upon commodities.
Locke. On the Lowering of Interest.

A good conscience is a port which is *land-locked* on every side, and where no winds can possibly invade, no tempests can arise.—*Dryden. Virgil. Geor.* Pref.

Divines but peep on undiscover'd worlds,
And draw the distant *landskape* as they please.
Id. Don Sebastian, Act ii. sc. 1.

The prettiest *landscape* I ever saw, was one drawn on the walls of a dark room, which stood opposite on one side to a navigable river, and on the other side to a park.
Spectator, No. 414.

As soon as the *land* of any country has all become private property, the *landlords*, like all other men, love to reap where they never sowed, and demand a rent even for its natural produce.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 6.

Religion's harbour, like th' Etrurian bay
Secure from storms, is *land-lock'd* ev'ry way.
Harte. Thomas à Kempis.

Nothing can be better fancied than to make this enormous son of Neptune use the sea for his looking-glass; but is Virgil so happy when his little *landsman* says, *Non sum adeo informis?*—*Fawkes. Theocritus*, Idyl 6. Note 45.

LANE. Dut. *Laen*; and Lye says, the A.S. have *Lana*. It may be *Hlane*, *læne*, thin, and, therefore, narrow.

A narrow way or passage—between houses or hedges, or any lateral confinement.

"In the subarbes of a town," quod he,
"Lurking in hernes and in *lanes* behind."
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,124.

It is becomme a turnagaine *laine* vnto them, which they cannot goe through.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 388.

The trees and bushes growing by the streets' sides, doo not a little keepe off the force of the sunne in summer for drieng vp the *lanes*.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine*, c. 19.

Forth issuing from steep *lanes*, the colliers' steeds
Drag the black load; another cart succeeds.
Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

He [the Earl of Chatham, 7 April, 1778] was led into the house by his son and son in law Mr. W. Pitt and Lord Vt. Mahon, all the lords standing up out of respect, and making a *lane* for him to pass to the earl's bench.
Belsham. History of England, vol. vi.

LA'NGUAGE, *v.* } Fr. *Language*; It. *Lin-*
La'nguage, *n.* } *guaggio*; Sp. *Lenguá*, *len-*
La'nguageless. } *guada*; Lat. *Lingua*, quasi *linga*, from *Ling-ere*, to lick, cum *lingua* unicum sit *linctus* instrumentum.

That which the tongue utters, or speaks; speech, oral or written; applied to the general character or style of speaking or writing; to the people or nation speaking or writing.

For in the *langage* of Rome, Rane a frogge ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 69.

And thei spaken the *langagis* and prophecieden.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 19.

And al the worlde was of one tõge & one *language*.
Bible, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 11.

To bere this spell was cõmaunded a clerke, well *langaged* to do such a besynesse.—*Berners. Frois. Cron.* vol. i. c. 243.

In which matter I have used greatly the help of one Swerder, a servant of my lord of Caunterbury, a young man well learned, and well *languaged*, of good soberness and discretion.—*Sir T. Wyatt. To the King*, 7 Jan. (1540.)

The only *languag'd-men*, of all the world!
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act ii. sc. 2.

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latins, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story.—*Lovelace. Lucasta*, pt. i.

Our ancient English Saxons *language* is to be accompted the Teutonicke tonge, and albeit we have in latter ages mixed it with many borrowed words, especially out of the Latin and French; yet remaineth the Teutonicke unto this day the ground of our speach, for no other off-spring hath our *language* originally had then that.
Verstegan. Restit. of Decayed Intelligence, c. 7.

Hee's growne a very land-fish *languagelesse*, a monster.
Shakespeare. Trayl. & Cress. Act iii. sc. 3.

Howe'er, my friend, indulge one labour more,
And seek Atrides on the Spartan shore.
He wandering long, a wider circle made
And many *languag'd* nations has survey'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

The ends of *language* in our discourse with others being chiefly these three; First, to make known one man's thoughts or ideas to another. Secondly, to do it with as much ease and quickness, as is possible; and thirdly, thereby to convey the knowledge of things. *Language* is either abused or deficient, when it fails in any of these three.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10.

Others for *language* all their cares express,
And value books, as women men, for dress;
Their praise is still, the style is excellent.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

The first aim of *language* was to communicate our thoughts: the second, to do it with dispatch.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. i. c. 1.

LA'NGUISH, *v.*
LA'NGUISH, *n.*
LA'NGUISHER.
LA'NGUISHING, *n.*
LA'NGUISHINGLY.
LA'NGUISHMENT.
LA'NGUISHNESS.
LA'NGUID.
LA'NGUIDLY.
LA'NGUIDNESS.
LA'NGUOR.
LA'NGUOROUS.
LA'NGURE, *v.*

Fr. *Languir;* It. *Languire;* Sp. *Languir;* Lat. *Languere;* perhaps (Vossius) from Gr. Λαγγ-ειν quod est pigrari, otiari, tricari, ut *languentes* solet; to be slow, to idle or trifle; as the *languid* or faint usually do.

To be faint or weak, ill at ease or diseased; to faint, to fade, to droop, to pine; to be or become feeble, inert, listless, delicate or tender; to enfeeble, to entender.

Tille Uttred his kosyn, a stiffe knyght in stonre,
He gaf hys kyngdom, & died in *langoure.*—*R. Brunne*, p. 6.

Alle that hadden sike men with dyverse *langouris* ledden hem to him, and he sette his hondis on ech by hemsilf and heelide hem.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 4.

But *languischith* aboute questiouns and stryuyng of wordis.—*Id.* 1 *Tym.* c. 6.

——— He dorste not his sorwe telle,
But *languisheth*, as doth a furie in helle.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,262.

Sometime it cometh of *languishing* of the body.
Id. The Persones Tale.

Now wol I speke of woful Damian,
That *langureth* for loue, as ye shul here.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9741.

But well was seene in her colour,
That she had lived in *languour.* *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

O medicine sanatife of sore *langorous.*
Id. The Craft of Lauers.

Thence come the teares, and thence the bitter torment,
The sighes, the wordes, and eke the *languishment.*
Wyatt. Complaint upon Laue.

They that were of Pithagoras' discipline, among all the precepts of Pithagoras, they kept these rules, and most & oftest vsed thē. That *languishnes* should be auoided and put from the body.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, c. 5.

So that the kindly joy of the health and life of the body should be much depraved, or made faint and *languid*, by the unbridled humours and impetuous luxury and intemperance of the earthly-minded Adam.
H. More. The Moral Cabbala, c. 3. s. 16.

One desparate greefe cures with anothers *languish.*
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 2.

Faire nymph, surcease this death-alluring *languish*,
So rare a beautie was not borne for anguish.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

[Visibles and audibles] do *languish* and lessen by degrees, according to the distance of the objects from the sensories.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 255.

What is there els, but cease these fruitless paines,
And leave me to my former *languishing!*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

Who now was falne into new *languishment*
Of his old hurt, which was not throughly cured.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 12.

Dear lady! how shall I declare thy case
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraynt.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

It is an overture of health acceptable to sick and *languishing* persons; behold the great Physician.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 43.

Cymothoë and Cymodocé were nigh,
And the blue *languish* of soft Alia's eye.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

If this harmonical temperature of the whole body be distributed and put out of tune, weakness and *languishing* will immediately seize upon it.—*Cudworth. Morality*, c. 2. s. 7.

There repetitions one another meet,
Expressly strong, or *languishingly* sweet.
Parnell. On the different Styles of Poetry.

Whilst sinking eyes with *languishment* profess
Follies his tongue refuses to confess.
King. Art of Love, pt. iv.

Methinks the highest expressions that language, assisted with all its helps of metaphor and resemblance, can afford, are very *languid* and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when the goodness of God toward them, who love him, comes to be expressed.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

The menstruum also working as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the receiver.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 114.

This *languidness* of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smallness of the pieces of ice that were imployed.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 564.

Many sick, and keep up; colds without coughing or running at the nose; only a *languidness* and faintness.
Life of A. Wood, an. 1678.

Evelina. ——— Yes, good father,
Mingle the potion so, that it may kill me
Just at the instant this poor *languisher*
Heaves his last sigh. *Mason. Caractacus.*

And every flower in drooping grief appears
Depress'd and *languishingly* drown'd in tears.
Fawkes. Bion. On the Death of Adonis.

——— Now happy he whose toil
Has o'er his *languid* powerless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing lassitude: he not in vain
Invokes the deity of dreams.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. iii.

A sullen *languour* still the skies opprest,
And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 1.

LA'NIFICE. It. *Lanificio;* Lat. *Lanificium*,—any thing made of *wool*, (*lana.*)

The moath breedeth upon cloth, and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dampish or wet.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 696.

LANK, *n.*
LANK, *adj.*
LA'NKED.

Skinner proposes the Ger. *Gelenck*, agilis, from *lencken*, flectere, to bend or turn (nimbly.) It is probably no other than the A.S. *Lenc*, i.e. *long;* and, therefore, *lean* or *spare.* See FLANK.

Long, or lengthened, (sc.) to excess; and thus, slender, spare, meagre.

My thighes are thin, my body *lanck* and leane.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

——— That flow'd from her *lanck* syde
Downe to her foot with carelesse modestee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

——— And all this
(It wounds thyne honor that I speake it now)
Was borne so like a souldiour, that thy cheeke
So much as *lanked* not.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 4.

Who would not choose rather to be deformed or impotent in his body, than to have a misshapen mind: to have rather a *lank* purse than an empty brain.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 16.

Here the *lank-sided* miser, worst of felons,
Who meanly stole, (discreditable shift)
From back and belly too, their proper cheer.
Blair. The Grave.

LA'NTERN. Fr. *Lanterne;* It. and Sp. *Lanterna;* Lat. *Laterna*, from *latere*, quia in eâ *latet* ignis, (Vossius.) Junius adds,—a vento tutus.

That in which a light is placed, (sc.) to hold and preserve it: applied generally and met. to—

A light; any thing that lights or illuminates.

The *louvre* or *lantern* (see the quotations from Holland and Walpole) "is (says Steevens) in ancient records called *lanternium*, and is a spacious round or octagonal turret full of windows, by means of which cathedrals, and sometimes halls, are illuminated." Note on *Romeo and Juliet*, Act v. sc. 3.

He loked lyk a *lanīne.* al hus lyf after.
Piers Plouhman, p. 137.

Ne me teendith not a *lanterne* and puttith it undir a bushel.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

And tho she hath do set vp light
In a *lanterne* on high alofte
Upon a toure, where she goth ofte.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Cambden! the nourice of antiquitie,
And *lanterne* unto late succeeding age.
Spenser. The Ruines of Time.

And hence came the *lauvers* and *lanternes* reared over the roofes of temples, which are so curiously wrought in earth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 12.

Happy Augusta! law-defended town!
Here no dark *lanterns* shade the villain's frown.
Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

——— Who, in haste
Alighting, turns the key in her own door,
And, at the watchman's *lantern* borrowing light,
Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

The Lady-chapel (now Trinity church) at Ely, and the *lantern-tower* in the same cathedral, are noble works of the same time.—*Walpole. Anec. of Painting*, vol. i. p. 195. Note.

Besides the *lanterne* that crowns the dome, or rather terminates the cella, is by much too large for the edifice, and seems to crush it by its weight.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 3. p. 82.

LAP, *v.*
LAP, *n.*
LA'PPET.
LA'PPER.
LA'PFUL.
LA'PPING, *n.*
LA'PLING.

It is usual to consider *lap*, to fold, and *lap*, to lick, as two words; and for the first to refer to the A.S. *Læppe*, which Somner interprets,—a small piece of any thing, the coast, or hem of a garment; Dut. and Ger. *Lappen*, consuere, sarcire: and for the second to the A.S. *Lappian;* Dut. and Ger. *Lappen;* Fr. *Lapper*, lambere, to lick. But the word in all its applications, seems to be one and the same, with one and the same meaning, affording a sufficient cause for the various applications, viz. to fold or turn over; as a dog in licking with his tongue; as an edge, or border, or hem of cloth or other material: the clothes over the knees, thighs, or breast. To *lap*, then, may be explained,—

To fold or turn over, to enfold, to involve, to enwrap.

To fold or turn (the tongue) over, and consequentially, to lick up.

Benes and baken apples, thei brouht in here *lappes.*
Piers Plouhman, p. 144.

Joseph *lappide* it in a clene sendel.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 27.

His wallet lay beforn him in his *lappe.*
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 688.

These woordes saied she, and with the *lappe* of her garnemente iplited in a frounce she dried myn iyen, that weren full of the wawes of my wepynges.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

And bad this sergeant that he privley
Shulde this child ful softe wind and wrappe,
With alle circumstances tendrely,
And carry it in coffre, or in a *lappe.*
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8461.

That mantil *lapped* hir aboute.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For many a vice, as saith the clerke
There hongen vpon slouthe's *lappe.*—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

And saye moreouer vnto him, thus sayeth the Lord: In the place where dogges *lapped* the bloude of Naboth, shal dogges *lappe* euē thy bloud also.
Bible, 1551. 3 *Kings*, c. 21.

But therewith all there springs a kinde of tares,
Which are vile weedes and must be rooted out
They choake vp grace, and *lap* it fast in snares.
Gascoigne. Vpon the Fruite of Fetters.

This is the light and perfectnes, whiche Moses put in the breast *lappe* of judgemente.
Bible, 1551. *Deuteronomy*, c. 33. Note.

Thē Dauid arose & cut of a *lap* of Saul's cote priuelI.
Id. 1 *Kings*, c. 24.

And gathered thereof coloquintidaes his *lappefull.*
Id. 4 *Kings*, c. 4.

Their limber branches were so *lapp'd* together,
As one enamour'd had of other been.
Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

And ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs
Married to immortal verse.—*Milton. L'Allegro.*

Or palmie hillock, or the flourie *lap*
Of some irriguous valley spred her store.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Indulgent Fortune does her care employ,
And, smiling, broods upon the naked boy:
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the fold,
And covers with her wings, from nightly cold.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Are we pleased? then showers of blessings must descend on our heads, then floods of wealth must run into the *laps* of our favourites; otherwise we are not satisfied
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

They may be *lappers* of linnen, and bailiffs of the manor.
Swift.

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties.—*Hewytt. Ser.* (1658,) p. 7.

They read th' example of a pious wife,
Redeeming, with her own, her husband's life;
Yet, if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lapdog* sooner than their lord.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

As those casual *lappings* and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing, they seldom have any folds or chiaro scuro.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. c. 1.

Half a dozen squeezed plaits of linnen, to which dangled behind two unmeaning pendants, called *lappets*, not half covering their strait-drawn hair.—*Id. Ib.*

And sails with *lappet-head* and mincing airs
Duly at chink of bell to morning pray'rs.
Cowper. Truth.

LA'PIDARY.
LAPI'DEOUS.
LAPIDE'SCENT.
LAPIDE'SCENCE.
LAPIDE'SCENCY.
LAPIDI'FICK.
LAPIDI'FICAL.
LAPIDIFICA'TION.
LA'PIDIST.

Fr. *Lapider, lapidaire, lapidifier*; It. *Lapidare, lapidario, lapideo, lapidazione*; Sp. *Lapizar, lapidares, lapideo*; Lat. *Lapidarius, lapis*; Gr. Λααs, a stone.

One who works in, deals in, stone; one who works or deals in precious stones.

The *lapidaries* now shall learn to set
Their diamonds in gold, and not in jet.
Brome. To his Mistress.

Induration, or *lapidification*, of substances more soft, is likewise another degree of condensation; and is a great alteration in nature.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 82.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter before it was concrete into a stone some small toad (or some toad-spawn) which being not able to extricate itself and get out again, might remain there imprisoned till the matter about it were condensed and compacted into a stone.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

Beneath the surface of the Earth there may be sulphureous, and other steams, that may be plentifully mixed with water, and there, in likelihood, with *lapidescent* liquors.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 557.

They [chymists, &c.] do with much confidence entirely ascribe the induration and especially the *lapidescence* of bodies to a certain secret internal principle, lurking for the most part in some liquid vehicle.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 434.

Hereof in subterraneous cavities, and under the earth there are many to be found in several parts of Germany; which are but the *lapidescencies* and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 23.

Arguing, that the atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as of the saline principle, being regular, do therefore concur in producing regular stones.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 3. p. 14.

Bœtius is of the same opinion, not ascribing its [coral] concretion unto the air but the coagulating spirits of salt, and *lapidifical* juyce of the sea, which entring the parts of that plant, overcomes its vegetability, and converts it into a *lapideous* substance.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 5.

Some stones exceed all other bodies [in hardness,] among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factious stones of chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

They hired another house of Richard Lions, a famous *lapidary*, one of the sheriffs, who was beheaded by the Kentish rebels in the reign of Richard II.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

LAPSE, *v.*
LAPSE, *n.*

Lat. *Lobi, lapsus*, to fall.

To fall, to descend, to glide, slide or slip, or pass away; to cause to fall, to let fall; to fail.

Ham. Do you not come your tardy sonne to chide,
That, *laps't* in time and passion, lets go by
Th' important acting of your dread command.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd
By sin to foul exorbitant desires.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——— About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shadie woods, and sunnie plaines,
And liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

——— Yet know withal,
Since thy original *lapse*, true libertie
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.
Id. Ib. b. xii.

The canon was made for presentation within six months, and title of *lapse* given to the bishop in case the chapter were patron, from the bishop to them if he were patron.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8. *Selden. Illust.*

Who can imagine a God of wisdom and sincerity, not to say goodness, should so deal with the generallity of *lapsed* men, as no good, wise, honest, or true-hearted man could have the face to deal with one like himself?
Whitby. Five Points, Disc. 1. c. 3. s. 1.

Either our Saviour's performances do respect all men, or some men (the far greater part of men) do stand upon no other terms, than those of the first creation or rather of the subsequent *lapse* and condemnation.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

The solidity and simplicity of this monument [the mausoleum of Cecilia Metella] are worthy of the republican era in which it was erected, and have enabled it to resist the incidents and survive the *lapse* of two thousand years.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 6.

LA'PWING. A. S. *Lepewinc, hleapwince*; formed (Skinner) of *hleap-an*, to leap, and *wince*, a wing, because it so quickly moves, expands, and claps its wings together. By Minshew, because it *laps* or *claps* the *wings* so often. In Fr. *Vanneau*.

The false *lapwing*, full of trecherie.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowles.

For anone after he was chaunged,
And from his owne kinde straunged,
A *lapwynke* made he was. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The *lapwing* hath a piteous, mournful cry,
And sings a sorrowful and heavy song.
But yet she's full of craft and subtilty,
And weepest most being farthest from her young.
Phœnix & Turtle.

Changed to a *lapwing* by the avenging God,
He made the barren waste his lone abode,
And oft on soaring pinions hover'd o'er
The lofty palace then his own no more.
Beattie. Virgil, Past. 6.

LA'RBOARD. Vox nautica, (says Skinner;) so the left side of a ship is called, perhaps, q. d. *lever* board, from the Lat. *Lævus*, and board. *Lar* may be a contraction of *laveer*, and that side of the ship so called because it *laveers* or lies obliquely to the starboard.

The Portuguese beginning their voyage not far from the same streights, leave Africk on the *larboard*, and bend their course to the east.—*Ralegh. Hist. of the World*, b. ii. c. 1. s. 2.

When on the *larboard* quarter they descry
A liquid column tow'ring shoot on high.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

LA'RCENY. Fr. *Larcin, larrecin*; Lat. *Latrocinium*. See the quotation from Blackstone.

1. *Larciny*, or theft, by contraction for *latrociny*, *latrocinium*, is distinguished by the law into two sorts.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 17.

LARD, *v.*
LARD, *n.*
LA'RDER.
LA'RDERER.
LA'RDERY.

Fr. *Lard*; It. and Sp. *Lardo*; Lat. *Lardum*, which Macrobius conceives to be contracted from *largæ aridum*; Vossius prefers the Gr. Λαρον, sweet; whence λαρινον, *bene euratum, pingue*, well cured, fat. *Lard* is applied to—

Hog's flesh, bacon; to the fat of it.

To *lard*,—to fatten, to cover with fat, to grease; to mix or stuff, or *lay* bacon or the fat of bacon into other meats; generally, to intermix, to interlay. See INTERLARD.

Larder,—a store-room for *lard*; generally, for any provided meats.

The *larderer*, (*larderarius*,) or superintendent of provisions, is recorded by Spelman, (*Gloss.*)

& ther to fyue hundreth kie ilk gere to his *lardere*.
R. Brunne, p. 28.

Rauine of other mens folde
Maketh his *larder*, and payeth nought.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

The lagging ox is now unbound,
And *larding* the new turn'd-up ground,
Whilst Hobbinol, alike o'er-laid,
Takes his coarse dinner to the shade.
Cotton. Noon Quatrains.

Whereupon she got a piece of *lard* with the skin on and rubbed the warts all over with the fat side.
Bacon. Nat. Hist. § 997.

The citizens of Winchester had oversight of the kitchen and *larderie*.—*Holinshed. Hen. III.* an. 1235.

The blood of oxen, goats, and ruddy wine,
And *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

——— Terribly gay
In his buff doublet, *larded* o'er with fat
Of slaughter'd brutes, the well-oil'd champion shone.
Somervile. Hobbinol.

The *lard* is of great use in medicine, being an ingredient in various sorts of plasters, either pure, or in the form of unguent.—*Pennant. British Zoology. The Hog.*

LARGE.
LA'RGELY.
LA'RGENESS.
LA'RGESS.

Fr. *Large, largesse*; It. *Largo, larghezza*; Sp. *Largo, largueza*; Lat. *Largus*; of unsettled etymology. Scaliger and Scheidius think from the Gr. Λαυρος, copious, abundant.

It is applied to any thing that exceeds the usual or common number or magnitude; to any thing amplified or magnified, increased or augmented, extended, expanded, or spread. As—

Big or bulky, great, ample, wide, extensive, or comprehensive; (met.) abundant, copious, plentiful.

Largess; Fr. *Largesse*,—a gift or donation; proceeding from the *largeness* of the donor's bounty; from Lat. *Largiri*, to give *largely*. See the quotation from the *Rom. of the Rose*.

And tho he was so *large* & hende of hys giftes al so.
R. Gloucester, p. 109.

To chyrche & to pouere men he gef vorst, as he ssolde,
To abbeyes & to prioryes *largylyche* of hys golde.
Id. p. 383.

Large-er tho londes, that his eldres wonnen.
R. Brunne, p. 144.

The kyng tille him therfore did grete curteysie,
Wynnyng for his lore he gaf him *largelie*.—*Id.* p. 268.

Hys los sprong so wyde sone of ys *largesse*.
R. Gloucester, p. 181.

Loo Laurence for hus *largenesse*. as holy lore telleth.
Piers Plouhman, p. 239.

But Crist beinge a bisschop of goodis to comynge entride bi a *largere* and parfitere tabernacle.—*Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 9.

In the same wise is be to blame, that spendeth over *largely*.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

And after on the daunce he went
Largesse, that set all her entent
For to ben honourable and free,
Of Alexander's kinne was shee:
Her moste joie was ywis,
When that she yafe, and saied, haue this.—*Id. R. of the R.*

So that into the *large* strete
This horse with great solemnitee
Was brought within the citee.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

I bid not that thou do wast,
But holde *largesses* in his measure.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

On Newe Yeres day, the king, [Henry VII.] being in a riche gowne dynede in his chamber, and gave to his officers of armes vi. *l.* of his *largesse*, wher he was cryed in his style accustumed.—*Leland. Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 234. (*From a MS. in the Harleian Library.*)

A passage down the Earth, a passage wide,
Wider by farr than that of after-times
Over mount Sion, and, though that were *large*,
Over the promis'd land to God so dear.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——— Nor ever thence
Had ris'n or heav'd his head, but that the will
And high permission of all-ruling Heaven
Left him at *large* to his own dark designs.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

For want of instruction, whiche hath beene *largelie* promised, and slacklie perfourmed, and other sudden and iniurious deniall of helpe voluntarilie offered.
Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine, c. 11.

While the porter stood wondring at the *largeness* of the beast, Philomenes ran him through with his boar-spear.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. v. c. 3. s. 14.

The great donatives and *largesses*, upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courages.
Bacon. Ess. Of Kingdoms & Estates.

Though straiter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your *large* heart was found a wealthy mine:
Like the blest-oil, the widow's lasting feast,
Your treasure, as you pour'd it out, increas'd.
Waller. Of her Royal Highness, Mother to the P. of Orange.

For that our Maker has too *largely* given,
Should be return'd in gratitude to Heaven.
Pomfret. The Choice.

Circles are prais'd, not that abound
In *largeness*, but th' exactly round:
So life we praise, that does excell
Not in much time, but acting well.
Waller. Long and Short Life.

The paltry *largess*, too, severely watch'd,
Ere given, and every face observed with care,
That no intruding guests usurp a share.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 2.

Such as made Sheba's curious queen resort
To the *large-hearted* Hebrew's famous court.
Waller. To the Countess of Carlisle.

And find, of sheep, and goats, a mingled flock,
Under the shelter of a cavern'd rock,
The *largest* and the best the pirate band
Seiz'd, and prepar'd a banquet on the strand.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. iv.

LARK, *n.* A. S. *Lafere;* Dut. *Lerke, lowerke;* Ger. *Lerch;* Sw. *Lærkia.* Wachter thinks the word compounded of the Celtic *Læf*, the voice, and *orka*, to be strong, and thus to signify *cantu pollens*, powerful in song. Vossius (*de Vit.* b. i. c. 2. and *Etymol.* in *v. Galerita*) forms it from the Ancient Gallic *Alauda;* in Modern French, *Alouette;* Dut. *Leurik*, from *Alaurik.* The word *Alauda* was unknown to the Romans until Cæsar gave that name to a legion "enrolled from the countries beyond the Alpes," (Suet. *in Vitâ*, c. 24.) The *Lark* was called *Cassita*, or *Galerita*, (sc. *avis*,) from the crest or tuft on its head. See also *Menage* in v. *Alouette.*

To lowe lyvynge men the *larks* is resembled.
Piers Plouhman, p. 239.

Yet sang the *larke*, and Palamon right tho
With holy herte, and with an high corage
He rose. *Chaucer. The Knightes Tale*, v. 2214.

Then like the *larke* that past the night
In heauy sleepe with eares opprest:
Yet when shee spies the pleasaunt light,
She sends sweete notes from out hir brest.
Gascoigne. A straunge Passion in a Louer.

Thus wore out night, and now the herald *lark*
Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to discry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

Pride, like an eagle, builds among the stars,
But Pleasure, *lark-like*, nests upon the ground.
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

And shrill *lark* carols clear from her aerial tour.
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

LA'RUM. See ALARM. From the It. *All' arme*, to arms, *al arme, larme, larum.*

A noisy sound; as if summoning to *arms;* also applied to a machine or instrument, framed to make a noise at certain hours.

The waileful warre in time doth yeelde to peace,
The *larams* lowde and trumpete sounde doth cease.
Turbervile. After Misadventures come good Haps.

His *larum bell* might lowd and wyde be herd,
When cause requyr'd, but never out of time.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Of this nature likewise was the *larum* mentioned by Walchius, which though it were but two or three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour of the night.—*Wilkins. Dædalus*, c. 3.

LA'RYNX. Fr. *Larynx, laregau;* Gr. Λαρυγξ, gula, guttur.

A cartilage forming the protuberance in the anterior part of the neck, vulgarly named the *Pomum Adami*, Adam's apple.

The exquisite mechanism of the *larynx*, its variety of muscles, its cartilages, all so exquisitely made for the purpose of respiration, and forming the voice, are very admirable.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 7.

For these seven couple of simple consonants, *viz.* B P—G K—D T—Z S—Th. Th—V F—J. S H—differ each from its partner, by no variation whatever of articulation: but singly by a certain unnoticed and almost imperceptible motion or compression of or near the *larynx;* which causes what Wilkins calls "some kind of murmure."
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. i. c. 6.

LASCI'VIOUS. LASCI'VIOUSLY. LASCI'VIOUSNESS. LASCI'VIENT. LASCI'VIENCY. } Fr. *Lascif;* It. and Sp. *Lascivo;* Lat. *Lascivus.* Vossius (*Etymol. in v.*) suggests various etymologies without giving a preference. Isaac Vossius, an additional one, the Lat. *Lacere*, to draw, to attract, to allure, or entice. And hence the word might be interpreted,—

Drawing, attracting, alluring, or enticing, (to luxury, wantonness, or lust;) luxurious, wanton, lustful.

Or perhaps from the same source as the Fr. *Lasche*, loose, (See LASH;) and hence—

Lewd, lustful, wanton.

I finde that some of them haue not only bin offensiue for sundrie wanton speeches, and *lasciuious* phrases, but further I heare that the same haue beene doubtfully construed, and (therefore) scandalous.—*Gascoigne. To the Reuerend Deuines.*

And to the meadows telling wanton tales,
Her crystal limbs *lasciviously* in pride
(As ravished with the enamour'd gales)
With often turnings casts from side to side.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

The misery of Florimell, the virtuousnes of Belphebe, the *lasciviousnes* of Hellenora; and many the like.
Spenser. Explanations of his Faerie Queene.

Adam was wholly set upon doing things at randome, according as the various toyings and titillations of the *lascivient* life of the vehicle suggested to him.
H. More. The Philosophick Cabbala, c. 3. s. 6.

He [the goat] is much more *lascivious;* and that shortens his life.—*Bacon. The History of Life and Death.*

But now his [Edgar's] mixture of vice marred all; especially being a vice opposite to all those virtues, which was *lasciviousness.*—*Baker. Chronicle. Of the Saxons.*

Men, by letting themselves loose to all manner of wretchedness and debauchery, through the potent and enormous *lasciviency* of the bodily life, quite lose the relish and grateful sense of true goodness and nobility.
Hallywell. Malampr, (1686.) p. 9.

And in their [the Canaanites] other practice, most beastly *lasciviousnesses*, most bloudy violences, oppressions and rapines [were] generally abounding.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 37.

So in the season when *lascivious* heat
Burns in their veins, two branching-headed stags,
Of all the herd competitors for sway,
Long with entangled horns persist in strife,
Nor yield, nor vanquish. *Glover. The Athenaid*, b. ii.

LASH, *v.* LASH, *n.* LA'SHING, *n.* } Fr. *Lascher;* It. *Lasciare;* Ger. *Lassen;* A. S. *Les-an*, to loose. Tooke says, "*Lash* (Fr. *lasche*) of a whip, i. e. that part of it which is let *loose*, let go, cast out, thrown out: the past part. of French *lascher.*" To *lash*,—

To let *loose*, to throw out, to cast out; to strike with a *lash*, or any thing thrown out; with any thing long and flexible; also to tie, bend, or fasten together with a *lash;* met. to strike, (sc. with censure or satire,) to aim a stroke or blow at.

To *lash* the Greks to ground was her hertes joy.
The Nine Ladies Worthy. Imputed to Chaucer.

Many a stripe and many a greuous *lashe*
She gauen to them that wolden louers be.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

For he *lasheth* out scripture in bedelem as fast as they bothe in Almayn.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 287.

——— And gan her fresh assayle,
Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at every part.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

Which to haue concealed had tended more to the opinion of virtue, than to *lash* out whatsoeuer his vnstaied mind affoorded.—*Holinshed. Rich. II.* an. 1397.

How smart a *lash* that speech doth giue my conscience?
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 1.

Juvenal was wholly employ'd in *lashing* vices, some of them the most enormous that can be imagined.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

The charioteer then whirl'd the *lash* around,
And swift ascended at one active bound.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

The *lash* resounds, the coursers spring,
The chariot marks the rolling ring,
And gath'ring clouds, with eager eyes
And shouts, pursue him as he flies.
Whitehead. The Youth and the Philosopher.

Torn from their planks the cracking ring-bolts drew,
And gripes and *lashings* all asunder flew.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

LASS. From *ladde* is derived, and formerly was in use, *laddesse*, now contracted into *lass.* Hickes, (in Lye.)

The mony for theyr masses
Spent among wanton *lasses.*—*Skelton. Boke of Colin Clout.*

And with your piteous layes have learn'd to breed
Compassion in a countrey-*lasses* hart.
Spenser. Astrophel.

——— Thy broomegroues
Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loues,
Being *lasse-lorne.*—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Thus far the sportful Muse with myrtle bound,
Has sung where lovely *lasses* may be found.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love.

——— The rural *lass*
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manners, and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more. *Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

LA'SSITUDE. Fr. *Lassitude, lasseté;* Sp. *Lassitud;* Lat. *Lassitudo*, from *lassus*, contraction of *lacitus*, from *lacere*, to draw: "Itaque vaccæ *lassæ* dicuntur cum diu nimis *laciuntur*," (Vossius.)

Exhaustion of strength or spirits; weariness or fatigue proceeding from exhaustion; generally—weariness or fatigue.

The one is called eruditie, ye other *lassitude*, whiche althoughe they be wordes made of Latyne, hauynge none apte Englyshe worde therefore, yet by the defynytions and more ample declaration of them, they shall be vnderstande suffycyentely, and from hensefurthe vsed for Englyshe.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 1.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oile and warm water. The cause is, for that all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion, and compression of the parts; and bathing, and anointing give a relaxation, or emollition.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 730.

The corporeal instruments of action being strained to a high pitch, or detained in a tone, will soon feel a *lassitude*, somewhat offensive to nature.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 18.

Cold tremours come, with mighty love of rest,
Convulsive yawnings, *lassitude* and pains
That sting the burden'd brows, fatigue the loins,
And rack the joints, and every torpid limb.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. i.

LAST. A. S. *Læste.* Formula lignea sutoria. Ger. *Laist*, from the obsolete *leissen*, imitari, to imitate, (Wachter.) From the Goth. *Laistyan*, sequi, to follow, (insistere vestigiis, Serenius.) It is applied to—

The pattern or form of a foot; the mould or shape on which shoes are made.

Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet,
Thro' freezing snows, and rains, and soaking sleet:
Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each stone will wrench the unwary step aside.
Gay. Trivia, b. i. v. 35.

LAST, *adj.* See LATE.

LAST, *v.* LA'STING, *n.* LA'STINGLY. LA'STINGNESS. } A. S. *Læst-an;* Dut. *Leesten*, durare, perdurare, from *last*, postremus, qui enim *diutissimè* omnium *perdurat* ille postremus omnium desinit, postremus omnium manet, (Skinner.)

To stay, remain, or continue *last;* to continue, to endure; to wear for a long time.

This sorow & this drede *lastid* him thre gere.
R. Brunne, p. 85.

Bifore alle thingis haue ye charitie ech to othire in yoursilff algatis *lastinge*, for charitie keuerith the multitude of synnes.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Petir*, c. 4.

Trewly I was greatly reioysed in myne herte, of her faire behestes, and profered me to be slawe in all that she me wold ordein whyl my life *lasted.*
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

Als for any man maie knowe
There *lasteth* nothing but a throwe.—*Gower. C. A.* Prol.

Injustice never yet took *lasting* root,
Nor held that long, impiety did win.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

This circle and ring of things returning always to their principles will never cease as long as the world *lasts.*
Hakewill. Apologie, c. 3. s. 6.

Nothing procureth the *lasting* of trees, bushes, and herbs, so much as often cutting.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 586.

And covenants betwixt them surely seal'd,
Each to the other *lastingly* to bind.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

The ancients depicted friendship in the bearings and strength of a young man, bare-headed, rudely clothed, to signifie its activity, and *lastingness*, readiness of action, and aptnesses to do service.—*Bp. Taylor. On Friendship.*

Quoth Cibber to Pope, "Tho' in verse you foreclose,
I'll have the *last* word; for, by G—, I'll write prose."
Poor Colly, thy reasoning is none of the strongest,
For know, the *last* word is the word that *lasts* longest.
Pope. Dunciad, b. i. Note.

The particular circumstances, for which the automata of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to these four. 1. The *lastingness* of their motion, without needing of a new supply.—*Wilkins. Dædalus*, c. 3.

Your sufferings are of a short duration, your joy will *last* for ever.—*Hart. Medit. on Christ's Death & Passion*, N. 2.

LAST. LA'STAGE. } *Last* is with us (says Skinner) a kind of weight, from the A. S. *Hlæstan, be-hlæstan*, onerare; to load, or impose a burthen; Ger. *Last*, a load or weight; whence (he adds) our *lastage*, a toll or tribute upon ships of burthen. *Lastage* is also applied to the *ballast*,

(qv) and to the load itself. By 21 Rich. II. c. 18, "All maner of ships accustomed to come to the said port (s. of Caleis) out of the countrey of England shall bring with them all their *lastage* of good stones convenient for stuffing the said beakens," (*Rastal*, p. 47.) By 31 Edw. I. a weight is declared to be fourteen stone, two weights of wool to make a sacke, and twelve sacks a *last*. A *last* of herrings to contain ten thousand, &c. (*Id.* p. 524.) And see *Spelman*, in v. *Last*.

So that they shall be free from all toll, and from all custome; that is to say from all *lastage*, tallage, passage, cariage, &c.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 117.

A *last* of white herrings is twelve barrels, of red herrings 20 cades or thousand;-and of pilchards 10,000; of corn 10 quarters, and in some parts of England 21 quarters; of wool 12 sacks; of leather 20 dickers, or ten score; of hides or skins 12 dozen; of pitch, tar, or ashes 14 barrels; of gunpowder 24 firkins, weighing a hundred pound each.
Tomline. Law Dictionary.

LATCH, *v.*
LATCH, *n.*
LA'TCHET.
A. S. *Læcc-an.* See LACE. To lay hold of, to seize, to catch. The noun is applied to— That which catches, and holds fast, (sc.) a door.

And if ge *latche* Lyere, let hym nat askapie.
Piers Plouhman, p. 35.

Ne that meds may *latche*, maketh litel tale.—*Id.* p. 58.

Thsuh lyers and *latche-drawers*, and lolleres knocke
Let hem abyde tyl the bord be drawe. *Id.* p. 143.

Mald thorgh the Lundries fro London is katched,
With hors & harneis Bristow has scho *latched*.
R. Brunne, p. 120.

Lone will none other bird catch
Though he set either nette or *latch*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

A stronger than I cometh after me, whose shoe *latchet* I am not worthye to stoupe doune and vnlose.
Bible, 1551. *Mark*, c. 1.

The pumie stones I hastly hent
And threw; but nought avayled:
He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he lepped light
And oft the pumies *latched*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. March.

——— She bid him fearless throw
Himself to ground; and therewithal did show
A flight of little angels, that did wait
Upon their glittering wings to *latch* him straight
And longed on their backs to feel his glorious weight.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

——— If euer henceforth, thou
These rurall *latches*, to his entrance open,
Or hope [hoop] his body more, with thy embraces,
I will deuise a death, as cruell for thee
As thou art tender to't.—*Shakes. Wint. Tale*, Act iv. sc. 3.

——— But I haue words
That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre,
Where hearing should not *latch* them.
Id. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 3.

I find the *latch* thy fingers touch'd before,
Thy smelling myrrh comes dropping off the door.
Parnel. The Gift of Poetry.

LATCH, *latch'd*, or *letch'd*, lick'd over, *lecher*, to lick, Fr. (Hanmer.)

But hast thou yet *latcht* the Athenian's eyes,
With the loue-iuyce, as I did bid thee doe?
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iii. sc. 2.

LATE, *adj.*
LATE, *ad.*
LA'TELY.
LA'TENESS.
LA'TTER.
LA'TTERMORE.
LA'TEWARD.
LA'TED.
LA'TERED.
Goth. *Lata*, tardus, slow; A. S. *Læte*, *late*; Dut. *Laet*; Sw. *Lat*; Goth. *Latyan*; A. S. *Lat-ian*, *læt-an*;—tardare, morari, to be or cause to be slow; to retard, to delay, to *let*. [The Goth. *Lagy-an*, to lay,—lagyed, lay-ed, layd, layt, *late*? and hence also the Lat. *Lat*, are?]

Late, the *adj.*—

Let or *letted*,—hindered, kept back or behind, retarded, delayed: it is referred to time back or past, not long before, as the *late* reign, not that preceding it; the *late* king, not any preceding him; and is thus extended to any person or thing, *lately* in being.

Last,—latest, latst, *last*.

That this gode folk of Troie ouer come were at the *last*.
R. Gloucester, p. 19.

He regnes after him, & *late* had the coroune.
R. Brunne, p. 149.

Next the *lattere* fest that is of our Lady.—*Id.* p. 308.

Martha seith to him, I woot that he schal rise agen in the agein rising of the *laste* day.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 11.

Martha said vnto him: I know yt he shal rise againe in the resurrection at the *last* day.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Then cometh the sinne that men clepen Tarditas, as when a man is *latered* or taryed or he wol tourne to God.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

His disciples said unto hi: Master, ye Jewes *lately* sought meanes to stone thee, and wylt thou go thyther agayne.
Bible, 1551. *Jon*, c. 11.

Is it mete that the carnal be first, & that thing to be *lattermore*, which is spiritual & gostly.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 1.

——— I should be loath
To meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence,
Of such *late* wassailers. *Milton. Comus.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs,
With other echo *late* I taught your shades
To answer, and resound farr other song.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. x.

This *latter* rill also is the *last* that I doo reade of on the South side, and likewise on the West and North, till we haue sailed to S. Jes baie.
Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, c. 12.

They deserue much more to be reprehended than I will vouchsafe to attempt in this my *lateward* treatise.
Id. The Description of Scotland, c. 13.

——— I for his sake will leave
Thy bosome, and the glorie next to thee
Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Now spurres the *lated* traueller apace,
To gayne the timely inne.—*Shakes. Macbeth*, Act iii. sc. 3.

——— Friends, come hither,
I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Haue lost my way for euer.
Id. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 9.

Such was that image, so it smil'd
With seeming kindness, which beguil'd
Your Thyrsis *lately*, when he thought
He had his fleeting Cœlia caught.
Waller. To the Mutable Fair.

Perhaps some doctor, of tremendous paunch,
Awful and deep, a black abyss of drink,
Out-lives them all; and from his bury'd flock
Retiring, full of rumination sad,
Laments the weakness of these *latter* times.
Thomson. Autumn.

To crown Achilles' valiant friend with praise
At length he dooms; and, that his *last* of days
Shall set in glory, bids him drive the foe;
Nor unattended see the shades below.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

Your *lateness* in life (as you so soon call it) might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court.
Swift, to Gay, Nov. 23, 1727.

Even he, who long the House of Com—ns led,
That hydra dire, with many a gaping head,
Found by experience, to his *latest* breath,
Envy could only be subdu'd by death.
Jenyns. Horace, Ep. 1. b. 1.

What, indeed, will be the particular effects in the first instance, of that general diffusion of knowledge, which the art of printing must sooner or *later* produce, and of that spirit of reformation with which it cannot fail to be accompanied, it is beyond the reach of human sagacity to conjecture.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, Introd. pt. ii. s. 1.

LA'TEEN *sails*, in French, Voiles *latines*, triangular sails, frequently used by small vessels in the Mediterranean, and also in the eastern seas.—Can they be—quasi *Latina*?

LA'TENT.
LA'TENCY.
Fr. *Latent*; It. *Latente*; Lat. *Latens*, pres. part. of *lat-ere*; Gr. Ληθειν, to *lie* hidden or concealed. See LATE.

Lying hidden or concealed; secret, remote from view.

My *latent* sense thy happier thought explores,
And injur'd Maro to himself restores.
Roscommon. Mr. Needler, to the Earl.

Every breach of veracity indicates some *latent* vice, or some criminal intention, which an individual is ashamed to avow. And hence the peculiar beauty of openness or sincerity.—*Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy.*

The undesignedness of the agreements (which undesignedness is gathered from their *latency*, their minuteness, their obliquity, the suitableness of the circumstances in which they consist, to the places in which those circumstances occur, and the circuitous references by which they are traced out) demonstrates that they have not been produced by meditation, or by any fraudulent contrivance.
Paley. Evidences, pt. ii. c. 7.

LA'TERAL.
LA'TERALLY.
LATERA'LITY.
Fr. *Latéral*; It. *Laterale*; Lat. *Lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, the side,—a *latendo* (Voss.) quia *lateat*, condaturque sub axillis; because it *lies* and is concealed under the arm-pits; or from *latus*, (see LATITUDE,) broad; q.d. humani corporis extremitates in *latum* extensæ. See *Junius* in v. *Side*. See COLLATERAL, and LATE.

Of or pertaining to the side; belonging to, proceeding from, the side.

——— Thwart of these as fierce
Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent windes
Eurus and Zephir with their *lateral* noise.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

For some couple *laterally* or side-wise, as worms.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

These *lateralities* in man are not onely failible, if relatively determined into each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the globe.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

In a field of ripe corn blown upon by the wind, there will appear as it were waves of a colour (at least gradually) differing from that of the rest of the field; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not at the same time others, making the one reflect more from the *lateral* and strawy parts than do the rest.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 678.

LATH.
LA'THING, *n.*
LA'THY.
A. S. *Latta*; Ger. *Latte*; Fr. *Latte*; Low Lat. *Latæ*. Francis (says Wachter) *lid-on* est secare, separare, to cut, to separate. It may be from the A. S. *Lithe*, in a consequential application; thin, slender.

In plastering likewise of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we vse to *laie* first a *laine* or two of white morter tempered with haire vpon *laths*.
Holinshed. The Description of England, c. 12.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side.—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

"A home should be built, or with brick, or with stone."
Why 'tis plaster and *lath*; and I think that's all one.
Prior. Down Hall, a Ballad, (1715.)

Laths are made of fir for inside plaistering and pantile *lathing*.—*Moxon. Mechanical Exercises.*

The which he tossed to and fro amain
And eft his *lathy* falchion brandished.
West. On the Abuse of Travelling.

LATHE, (a Turner's,) perhaps from *Lith-ian*. See LITHE.

Could turn his word, and oath, and faith,
As many ways as in a *lath*. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

LATHE.
LATHE-REEVE.
In Law Lat. *Læstum*; A. S. *Læthe*, *lœth*, which Spelman derives from the A. S. *Lath-ian*, *ge-lath-ian*, congregare; to assemble together, q.d. an assembly or convention.

Lathe is also applied to a barn or granary, (sc.) a place where corn or grain is *brought together*, *laid* up, or stored. Skinner thinks from *lade*, because *laden* with the produce of harvest.

Why ne had thou put the capel in the *lathe*?
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4085.

As Alured divided the shires first, so to him is owing the constitution of hundreds, tithings, *lathes*, and wapentakes.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion. Selden. Illustrations.

These shires also he [Alfred] brake into lesser parts, whereof some were called *lathes* of the word *gelathian*, which is to *assemble* togither.
Holinshed. The Description of England, b. ii. c. 4.

In some counties there is an intermediate division, between the shire and the hundreds, as *lathes* in Kent, and rapes in Sussex, each of them containing about three or four hundreds a piece. These had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd. s. 4.

LA'THER, *v.*
LA'THER, *n.*
LA'THERING, *n.*
Junius says, to smear with the foam of soapy water. *Gelethred* is rendered by Somner, *mollitus*, made soft, *lither* or tender, from *ge-lith-ian*, (see LITHE,) *emollire*, to soften. Lye thinks it (*ge-lethred*) may be interpreted *lathered* or in a *lather*.

The words are common in speech, but not in writing; the horse was in a *lather*, i. e. a foaming sweat; the barber *lathered* his chin.

The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition, raising flakes of snow.
Smollett. Don Quixote, vol. iii. p. 281.

I shall be satisfied with the *lathering* of my beard, replied the squire, at least at present.—*Id. Ib.* p. 282.

LA'TIN, *v.* ; LA'TINISM. ; LA'TINIST. ; LATI'NITY. ; LA'TINIZE, *v.* ; LA'TINLY. — As used by Wilson,—to interlard the discourse with *Latin* words or phrases. *Latinism*,—an idiom or phraseology peculiar to the *Latin* tongue.

This interpretacion also, do both the moste number and the best lerned of the *latinistes* best alowe.
Bible, 1551. Ps. 4. Note.

Such fellowes will so *Latine* their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke, and thinke surely they speak by some revelacion.
Wilson. Arte of Rhetorike, (1553.) b. iii.

Bretheren, this matter of *Latinity* is but a straw, but let me say this willing defence of a plain falshood, is a block, which your very friends cannot but stumble at.
Bp. Hall. Ans. to the Vind. of Smectymnuus.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the *Latin*] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*.—*Heylin. Voyage of France*, p. 296.

I owe also to Fenton the participle *meandered*, and to Sir W. D'Avenant the *latinism* of funeral *ilicet*.
Harte. Religious Melancholy, Advert.

Boileau and the French critics affected to despise those authors, [the modern *Latin* poets] and, for what reason it is difficult to discover, undervalued their *Latinity*.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. Prelim. Dis.

The macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue *latinized*, and *Latin* words modernized.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. ii. Note 16.

LATIRO'STROUS, i. e. broad-beaked, flat-billed, from *latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, the beak.

It [the pelican] is palmipedous, or fin-footed, like swans and geese; according to the method of nature in *latirostrous* or flat-bild birds.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 1.

LA'TITANT. ; LA'TITANCY. — Pres. part. of the Lat. *Latitare*, from *lat-ere*, to lie hidden or concealed. See LATENT.

Lying or lurking hidden or concealed.

Snakes, lizards, snails, and divers other insects *latitant* many months in the year, being cold creatures, containing a weak heat in a crass or copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 21.

It cannot be denied it [the chameleon] is (if not most of any) a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidity, paucity of blood, and *latitancy* in the winter (about which time the observations are often made) will long subsist without a visible sustentation.—*Id. Ib.*

LA'TITUDE. ; LATITUDINA'RIAN, *adj.* ; LATITUDINA'RIAN, *n.* ; LATITUDINA'RIANISM. — Fr. *Latitude*; It. *Latitudine*; Sp. *Latitud*; Lat. *Latitudo*, from *latus*, broad; Gr. Πλατυς, (the initial π cut off.)

Breadth; applied generally to extent, or extensiveness; (met.) without restriction or confinement, or limitation; looseness, laxity.

The thirde partye shal containe diuers tables of longitudes and *latitudes* of starres, fixe in the astrolabie.
Chaucer. The Astrolabie.

This island (which Tacitus mistaketh no doubt for Mona Cæsaris, and so doth Ptolomie as appeareth by his *latitudes*) is situat about two miles from the shore of North Wales.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 10.

Those who did not carry this so far as to think, as some said they did, that the church was to be pulled down; yet said, a *latitudinarian* party was like to prevail and to engross all preferments.—*Burnet. Own Time*, an. 1689.

He [Wilkins] was look'd upon as the head of the *latitudinarians*, as they were then stiled: *i. e.* persons that had no great liking for the liturgy or ceremonies, or indeed the government of this church, but yet had attained to such a largeness and freedom of judgment, as that they could conform, tho' without any warmth or affection for these things.
Birch. Life of Tillotson.

The nation was less governed by laws than by customs, which admitted a great *latitude* of interpretation.
Hume. History of England, vol. i. App. 1.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism*.—*Dr. Parr. Tracts by a Warburtonian.*

LA'TRANT. Lat. *Latrans*, pres. part. of *Latrare*, to bark; quod eâ voce indicant, quæ noctu *latent*, *latratus* appellatus, (*Varr.* lib. vi.) Vossius prefers *ab sono.*

Barking; clamorous, noisy.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race.
Tickell. On Hunting.

Whose *latrant* stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.
Green. The Spleen.

LATRE'UTICAL. Gr. Λατρευ-ειν, *servire, ministrare*, to serve, to minister.

That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spake, none of us ever doubted: but that is then, either *latreutical*, as Bellarmin distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical.—*Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome*, s. 4.

LA'TTEN, or ; LA'TOUN. — Fr. *Laiton, leton*; It. *Ottone*, *latta*; Sp. *Alaton, laton*; Dut. *Lattoen*; Ger. *Letton*; of unknown etymology. Hickes (*Gram. Franco-Theotisca*, p. 96) says, Ferrum *stanno* obductum. Omnia a Cimbrico *latun*, aurichalcum, quasi *gladtun*, a nitore splendido. And Serenius adds, from *Glia*, splendere, to shine. See TIN.

Archdeacon Nares contends that it is brass, not tin; and so the *Manuel Lexique* renders *Laiton*, métal composé de cuivre rouge et de calamine. B. Jonson renders *orichalchum* (Hor. *Ars Poet.* 202,) by *latten.*

I gen as flawme of fier, and hise feet lyk *latoun*. [Chalcolibano.]—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 2.

His helme as *latoun* bright.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,806.

LA'TTICE, *n.* ; LA'TTICE, *v.* — Junius says, Cancelli ferrei; q.d. *lett-isen*; impediens ferrumentum; *iron* bars that *let* or hinder an entrance into places secured by them. Skinner, (among other conjectures,)—from the Dut. *Latte*, a *lath*; and thus meaning *lathes-work*, or work of *laths*. Fr. *Latus*. Gifford observes that *lattices* of various colours, or chequers, as they were sometimes called, formed (and still form) a very common ale-house sign, (B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act iii. sc. 1. Note.)

Fr. *Clere-voyes*,—lattices, or secret holes to *spie* out at; cross-barred (of wood or iron) through which one may *see* and not be seen, (Cotgrave.) See JEALOUSY.

Lettice-caps; Fr. *Lassis*,—in chequer or network.

For out of the wyndowe of my house I loked thorow the *lettesse*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Prouerbes*, c. 7.

I know that Alexander was adorned with most excellent vertues, and hurt with very few known vices. For therein it seemeth he hath *latticed* up Cæsar, and many others of the chiefest in the Greek and Roman history.
North. Plutarch, p. 621.

Holding a *lattis* still before his face,
Through which he still did peep as forward he did pace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

Of old time our countrie houses in steed of glasse did vse much *lattise*, and that made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in checkerwise.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Eng.* b. ii. c. 12.

Phy. Bring in the *lettice* cap; you must be shaved, sir.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iii. sc. 1.

The cornea of flies, wasps, &c. are so common an entertainment with the microscope, that every body knows it is a curious piece of *lattice-work*.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 3. Note 1.

——— O'er their heads
Huge alders weave their canopies, and shed
Disparted moonlight through the *latticed* boughs.
Glover. The Athenaid, b. xxvii.

——— These supplied
Of texture firm a *lattice-work*, that brac'd
The new machine, and it became a chair.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

LAUD, *v.* ; LAUD, *n.* ; LA'UDABLE. ; LA'UDABLY. ; LA'UDATIVE, *n.* ; LA'UDATORY, *adj.* ; LA'UDATORY, *n.* — Fr. *Los*; It. *Laude*; Sp. *Laud*; Lat. *Laus*, which Tooke considers to be the A. S. *Hlios*, past part. of *Hlis-an*, celebrare, to celebrate. See LOS. To celebrate,—the deeds, the great or good qualities, the merits of any person or thing; to praise, to commend.

If thou *laudest* and ioyest any wight, for he is stuffed with soche maner richesse, thou art in that beleue begiled.
Chaucer. The Test. of Loue, b. i.

His stone is the grene emeraude
To whom is geuen many a *laude*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

So do well and thou shalt haue *laude* of the same (that is to say of the ruler.)—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 111.

Who is lyke thee? So gloryous in holynesse, fearfull, *laudable*, & that shewest wondres.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exod.* c. 15.

War. 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord,
King. Laud be to heauen:
Euen there my life must end.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 3.

——— But I remember now
I am in this earthly world: where to do harme
Is often *laudable*, to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 2.

Sir Richard Scrope is depriued of the chancellorshippe which he had gouerned *laudably*.—*Stow. Rich. II.* an. 1382.

I have no purpose to enter into a *laudative* of learning, or to make a hymn to the Muses.
Bacon. Of the Advancement of Learning, b. i.

My discourse yet shall not be altogether *laudatory*; but, as Samuel's, led in with exhortation and carried out with threatening.—*Bp. Hall. Sermon, March* 24, 1613.

Not simply a confutation, but a modest confutation with a *laudatory* of itself obtruded in the very first word.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

[Saint Austin himself] acknowledges those virtuous dispositions and deeds to be the gift of God, to be *laudable*, to procure some reward, to avail so far, that they, because of them, shall receive a more tolerable and mild treatment from divine justice.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 40.

Yet, in my opinion, obsolete words may then be *laudably* revived, when either they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

But he, whom ev'n in life's last stage
Endeavours *laudable* engage,
Is paid, at least, in peace of mind,
And sense of having well design'd.
Cowper. The Moralizer Corrected.

LAVE, *v.* ; LAVA'TION. ; LA'VATORY. ; LA'VER. ; LAVA'CRE. — Fr. *Laver*; It. *Lavare*; Sp. *Lavar*; Lat. *Lavare*, to wash; Gr. Λο-ειν, seu λο-εειν, ex quo λου-ειν, contractum; to wet or wash.

To wash or wet, to bathe, to cleanse or purify with water.

And *laveth* hem in the *lavendrie*.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 281.

Basins, *lavoures* or that men hem bie,
Spones, stooles, and all swich husbondrie.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5869.

The aulter of incense, the brazen *lauer*, the anoyntinge oyle.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 30.

And in the foure corners were vndersetters vnder the *lauatorye*.—*Bible*, 1551. 3 *Kings*, c. 7.

To the end that we shoulde not thynke to bee sufficient, that all our synnes haue been forgeuen vs through the *lauacre* of baptisme.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 4.

His ears hang *laving* like a new lugg'd swine.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heaven open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The Spirit descended on me like a dove.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Sok't in his enemies' blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure and cleansing herbs wash off
The clotted gore. *Id. Samson Agonistes.*

The Cardinal's carriage exceeded all bounds of moderation; for when he said mass, he made Dukes and Earls to serve him of wine, with a say taken, and to hold the bason at the *lavatory*.—*Baker. Hen. VIII.* an. 1518.

Such filthy stuffe was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia] charet on the solemne day of her *lavation*.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. c. 1. s. 7.

The left presents a place of graves,
Whose wall the silent water *laves*.
Parnell. A Night Piece. On Death.

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bower
Brought the full *laver*, o'er their hands to pour.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

LAVE, *v.* (*lade.*) To draw out, (Lye.) And, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, "*Laved*, past part. Fr.—drawn, spoken of water taken out of a well."

[Orpheus] songe in wepinge, all that euer he had receiued and *laued* out of the noble welles of his mother Caliope the goddesse.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

——— Nor shall thy fate, ô Rome,
Resist my vow. Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas, to guard thee; I would through;
I, plough up rocks, steep as the Alpes, in dust;
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters, into clouds,
But I would reach thy head, thy head, proud city.
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act i. sc. 1.

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another, bolder yet, the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth, with labor, *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

LAVE'ER. Dut. *Laveren*, *læveren*; to go in an oblique course, to sail obliquely, to catch the wind at sea in oblique directions, (Skinner.) See To VEER.

I heard a grave and austere clerk,
Beselv'd him pilot both and bark;
That like the fam'd ship of Trever,
Did on the shore himself *laver*.—*Lovelace. Lucasta*, pt. ii.

How easy 'tis, when Destiny proves kind,
With full spread sails to run before the wind!
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.
Dryden. Astræa Redux.

LAVE'NDER. Fr. *Lavande*; It. *Lavanda*; Sp. *Lavandula*; Low Lat. *Lavandula*, or *lavendula*, a word unknown to Pliny and other ancient writers, but Latin in its origin, (sc. *lavare*, to wash,) for it is so called because it is much sought for in *bathing* and *washing*, (Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 18.)

——— Here's flowres for you;
Hot *lauender*, mints, sauory marjerum.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

LAUGH, *v.*, LAUGH, *n.*, LA'UGHABLE, LA'UGHER, LA'UGHING, *n.*, LA'UGHINGLY, LA'UGHTER. Goth. *Hlah-yan*; A. S. *Hlihan*, *hlihhan*; Dut. *Lacchen*; Ger. *Lachen*; Sw. *Lee*. Generally supposed to be formed from the sound.

To *laugh* at; to deride, to ridicule; to treat with merriment, with derision, contempt, or scorn.

To *laugh*, (met.)—to be, or appear, cheerful, pleasant, benevolent, favourable, propitious, beneficent, fertile.

The kyng somdel to *lyghe* tho he herde this tale.
R. Gloucester, p. 146.

Lauhynge al a loude. for lewde men sholde
When that ich were witty. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 88.

Woo to you that now *leyghen* for ye schulen mourne and wepe.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 6.

Youre *leighing* be turned into weping, and ioie into sorewe of herte.—*Id. James*, c. 4.

The folk gan *laughen* at his fantasie.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3838.

And gan his best yapes forth to cast,
And made her for to *laugh* at his follie,
That she for *laughter* wente to die.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

And Sara sayd: God hath made me a *laughing-stocke*; for all that heare, will *laughe* at me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Gen.* c. 21.

And when he came vp, he told Maiester Bradford (for they both lay in one chamber) that he hadde made the Bishop of London afraid: for (saith he *laughingly*) his chaplaine gaue him counsaile not to strike me with his crosier staffe, for that I would strike again; and by my troth (said he rubbing his handes) I made him beleeue I would do so indeed.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1385. *Life & Acts of Dr. Taylor.*

I may therefore conclude, that the passion of *laughter* is nothing else but sudden glory arising from a sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves, by comparison with the infirmity of others, or with our own formerly: for men *laugh* at the follies of themselves past, when they come suddenly to remembrance, except they bring with them any present dishonour.—*Hobbs. Human Nature*, c. 9.

Laughing without offence must be at absurdities and infirmities abstracted from persons, and when all the company may *laugh* together: for *laughing* to one's self putteth all the rest into jealousy and examining of themselves.—*Id. Ib.*

Nature hath fram'd strange fellowes in her time:
Some that will euermore peep through their eyes,
And *laugh* like parrits at a bag-piper;
And other of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not shew their teeth in the way of smile,
Though Nestor sweare the iest be *laughable*.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act i. sc. 1.

To make the weeper *laugh*, the *laugher* weep,
He had the dialect and different skill.
Shakespeare. A Louer's Complaint.

Thou pow'r that rul'st the confines of the night,
Laughter-lov'ng goddess, worldly pleasure's queen,
Intenerate that heart that sets so light.—*Daniel*, Son. 10.

To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a down:
Who but must *laugh*, the master when he sees,
A puny insect, shivering at a breeze.
Pope. Moral Essays, pis. 5.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whisp'ring wind,
And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

Between the *laughers* and the envious, the book was much ridiculed.—*Walpole. Anec. of Painting*, vol. iv. c. 1.

He tells us Philemon was suffocated by a sudden fit of *laughter* upon seeing an ass, who found his way into the house, devour a plate of figs, which his page had provided for him.—*Observer*, No. 151.

LA'VISH, *v.*, LA'VISH, *adj.*, LA'VISHER, LA'VISHLY, LA'VISHMENT, LA'VISHNESS. To *lave*, (Lye,) is to draw out or exhaust: and hence *lavish* appears to be formed. See the quotations from Sir T. More and Brende.

To throw out or away profusely, wastefully, prodigally; to waste, to squander, to dissipate, to disperse, wastefully, or profusely.

In al other thing so light and *laves* [are they] of their tonge.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 250.

This was a goodly discipline yᵗ the kinges there had of olde time vsed amongst their subiects, in punishing with losse of life the *lauesnes* of yᵉ toung, which is ther more greuously chastised then any other cryme.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 67.

A certayne manne (qh. he) goyng farre from home, called hys seruauntes, and deliuered them hys goodes, not to spend them, *lauyshe* them out prodygally for theyr own pleasure, but to get some aduauntage therefore to theyr mayster, of whom they had receyued the stocke.—*Udal. Matt.* c. 25.

Although some *lauishe* lippes, which like some other best,
Wyll saye the blemishe on hir browe disgraceth all the rest.—*Gascoigne. In Prayse of Lady Sandes.*

Be not ye niggish, & slouthfull distributours of the doctryne that I gaue you, but put it fourth *lauishly*.
Udal. Marke, c. 3.

There *lavish* Nature, in her best attire,
Powres forth sweete odors and alluring sights.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

And the much blood he *lavishly* had shed,
A desolation on the land to bring.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

——— Ah, happy realm the while
That by no officer's lewd *lavishment*,
With greedy lust and wrong, consumed art.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 6.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

The magistrate upon theatricall games, jesters, wrestlers, sword-players, and such kinde of men, *lavishes* out his whole patrimony, and that onely to purchas the applause of the people.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iv. s. 3.

Tertullian very truly observeth,—God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser of his blessings.
Fotherby. Atheomania, p. 189.

There God himself in glorys *lavishness*
Diffus'd in all, to all, is all full blessedness.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 5.

For if time be (as Theophrastus called it truely) a thing of the most precious value (or expence) it were a great folly to *lavish* it away unprofitably.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

Not all the *lavish* odours of the place
Offer'd in incense can procure his pardon,
Or mitigate his doom. *Blair. The Grave.*

These wounds that waste so *lavishly* thy life,
Were they not all receiv'd in my defence?
Smollett. The Regicide, Act v. sc. 8.

LA'UNDER, *v.*, LA'VENDER, or LA'UNDER, *n.*, LA'UNDERER, LA'UNDRESS. From *Lav-are*, to wash. Fr. *Lavandière*; It. *Lavanduja*; Sp. *Lavandera*, a laundress or washerwoman; and so Mr. Tyrwhitt interprets—*lavender*; the word in Dante is *Meretrice*; Sp. *Lavandero*, a launder, or washerman.

To *launder*,—is to *lave*, to wash.

Envie is *lavender* of the court alwaie,
For she ne parteth neither night ne day,
Out of the house, of Cesar, thus saith Dant.
Chaucer. Legende of Good Women, Prol.

And this effeminate love of a woman, doth so womanize a man, that, if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff, a spinner, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine, and their weak hands perform.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laund'ring the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

——— I, and, (perhaps) thy neck
Within a noose, for *laundring* gold, and barbing it.
B. Jonson. The Alchymist, Act i. sc. 1.

Of ladies, chamberers, and *launderers*, there were aboue three hundred at the least.—*Holinshed. Rich. II.* an. 1399.

About the sixteenth yeere of the queene, began the making of steele poking-sticks, and untill that time all *lawndresses* vsed setting stickes, made of wood, or bone.
Stow. King James, an. 1086.

It [his beard] does your visage more adorn,
Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *landered*.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1.

There [the kitchen] the grand affairs of the family ought to be consulted; whether they concern the stable, the dairy, the pantry, the *laundry*, the celler, the nursery, the dining-room, or my lady's chamber.—*Swift. Directions to Servants.*

Myself, in youth's more joyous reign,
My *laundress* held in pleasing chain.
Hamilton. Horace, b. ii. Ode 4.

LA'UREATE, *v.*, LA'UREATE, *n.*, LA'UREATE, *adj.*, LAUREA'TION, LA'UREL, *n.*, LA'URELLED. It. *Laureato*; Sp. *Laurear*, *laureado*, from the Lat. *Laurus*, a bay; the modern *laurel* is a very different plant.

To adorn, to deck, to crown with *laurel*.

Min herte and all my limmes ben as grene,
As *laurer* thurgh the yere is for to sene.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9339

To Rome again repareth Julius
With his triumphe *laureat* ful hie.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,614.

And what rewarde? not a crowne of oak or *laurell*.
Udal. Matthew, c. 5.

———There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of *laurel* evergreen, and branching palm.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffadillies fill their cups with tears,
And strow the *laureat* herse where Lycid lies.
Id. Lycidas.

——— Whose statues wand'ring twine
Of ivy mix'd with bays, circling around
Their living temples likewise *laurel-bound*.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 1.

A famous assembly was summon'd of late:
To crown a new *laureat*, came Phœbus in state;
With all that Montfaucon himself could desire,
His bow, *laurel*, harp, and abundance of fire.
Sheffield. The Election of Poet Laureat in 1719.

Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew;
For deathless *laurel* is the victor's due.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

"Just is your suit, fair daughter," said the dame:
"Those *laurel'd* chiefs were men of mighty fame."
Id. Ib.

Or *laurell'd* war did teach our winged fleets
To lord it o'er the world. *Smart. The Hop-Garden.*

In this reign, the first mention of the king's poet under the appellation of *laureate*, occurs. John Kay was appointed poet *laureate* to Edward IV.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 128.

About the year 1470, one John Watson, a student in grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and *laureated* in that science.—*Id. Ib.* p. 129.

On which occasion (*i. e.* taking degrees in grammar) a wreath of *laurel* was presented to the new graduate, who was afterwards, usually styled *poeta laureatus*. These scholastic *laureations* however seem to have given rise to the appellation in question.—*Id. Ib.*

LAW, LA'WFUL, LA'WFULLY, LA'WFULNESS, LA'WLESS, LA'WLESSLY, LA'WLESSNESS, LA'WER, or LA'WYER, LA'WYERLY, LA'WING, *n.* A. S. *Lag-a*, *lah*; Dut. *Lauwe*; Ger. *Lage*; Sw. *Lag*; Fr. *Loy*; It. *Legge*; Sp. *Ley*; Lat. *Lex*; A. S. *Lahmon*, a *lawyer*; anciently written *Law-er* and *law-ier*, and the *i* then changed into *y*. (Hickes, *Gram. Anglo-Sax.* p. 14.) In Bale it is written each way. (*Image*, pt. ii. c. 12.) So *Sawer*, or *sawyer*. "*Law* (says Tooke) was anciently written

Laugh, lagh, lage, and *ley;* as *inlaugh, utlage, hundred-lagh,* &c. It is merely the past tense and past part. *Lag,* or *læg,* of the Goth. and A. S. verb. *Lagyan, leegan,* ponere, and it means (something or any thing, *chose, chosa, aliquid,*) *laid down,* as a rule of conduct." Wachter had already said,—" All from *Leg-en,* ponere, statuere, constituere, (in the judgment of Stiernhielmus;) for what is *law,* but something *laid* down or *imposed* either by God or nature, or of a people binding themselves, or of a prince governing a people?"—Tooke adds,—The Lat. *Lex* (i. e. *legs*) is no other than our past part. *Læg.* Wachter,—If we think the Latin word (sc. *lex*) flowed from the same fountain, we shall wander far—nec a sensu vocis, nec a ratione temporis; since Scythian words are far more ancient than the Latin, and increased the Latin language with many additions.

Any thing *laid* down, (sc.) as a rule of action; a rule imposed, fixed or established, decreed or determined; a statute or decree, an edict. And see, further, the quotations from Hooker and Dugald Stewart.

Lawing of dogs,—see the quotation from Rastal, and EXPEDITATE. *Lawing* is used by Sir T. More and Holinshed as equivalent to *litigation.*

Lawes he [Alfred] made rygtuollore, and strengore than er were. *R. Gloucester,* p. 266.

A man I salle the make, richely for to lyue,
Or my chefe justise, the *lawes* to mend and right.
R. Brunne, p. 69.

——— That lyuen with here handes
Leelythe and *lawefullethe.* *Piers Plouhman,* p. 150.

The heereris of *lawe* ben not iust anentis God, but the doers of the *lawe* schulen be maad iuste.—*Wiclif. Rom.* c. 2.

Lo thi disciplis don that thing that is not *leeful* to hem to do in sabotis.—*Id. Matt.* c. 12.

Behold, thy disciples do that which is not *lawful* to do vpon the sabboth daye.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

And we witen that the *law* is good if ony man use it *lawefulli.*—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tym.* c. 1.

We know that the *law* is good, yf a man vse it *lawfullye.* *Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

——— Telle I prey,
If there be *leful* any weye,
Withoute sinne a man maie slea?—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Enmytie, *lawyng,* emulacion and stryfe.
Sir T More. Workes, p. 700.

The Lorde shalbe oure *lawe-geuer.*—*Bible,* 1551. *Isay,* c.33.

But then goeth he furth and sheweth vs a solemne processe that God & necessitie is *laweles.*
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 428.

Let not my verse your *lawlike* minds displease.
Gascoigne. The Fruits of Warre.

As though I had condemned the *lawemaker, lawe,* and execution thereof.—*Barnes. Workes,* p. 207.

Lawers hauynge greate desyr to confyrme and establyshe theyr opinions by the *lawe* of man, say, that it is shame to speake without *lawe.*—*Bible,* 1551. *Esdras,* Pref.

And he whose dogge is not *lawed* and so founde, shalbe amerced, and shall pay for the same iii.s.
Rastall. Collect. of Statutes, fol. 186. *Charta de Forestâ.*

And such *lawing* shalbe done by the assise commonly used: that is to say, that iii. clawes of the forefoote shall bee cut off by the skin.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4. fol. 185.

Such a new hart and lusty courage vnto the *lawward* canst thou neuer come by of thine owne strength & enforcement, but by the operation and workyng of the Spirite.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 40.

That which doth assign unto each thing the kinde, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the forme and measure of working, the same we tearme a *law.*—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie,* b. i. § 2.

There was such *lawing* & vexation in the towns, one dailie suing and troubling another, that the veterane was more troubled with *lawing* within the towne, than he was in perill at large with the enimie.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, b. ii. c. 38.

This [judicial trial of right] yet remains in some cases as a divine lot of battle, though, controverted by divines, touching the *lawfulnes* of it.—*Bacon. Charge against Duels.*

If it be evil, this is the very end of *lawgiving,* to abolish evil customs by wholesome *laws.*—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

And wrong repressed, and establisht right,
Which *lawless* men had formerly fordonne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 1.

Feare not: he beares an honourable minde,
And will not vse a woman *lawlesly.*
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act v. sc. 3.

How *lawlessly* vicious are the lives of too many, which might have been, in all likelihood, somewhat restrained.
Bp. Hall. Imposicion of Hands, s. 14.

Gluttonie, malice, pride and covetize,
And *lawlessnes* raigning with riotize.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

To affirm the giving of any *law* or *lawlike* dispense to sin for hardness of heart, is a doctrine of extravagance from the sage principles of piety.—*Milton. Doct. of Divorce,* b. ii. c.7.

To which and other *law-tractates* I refer the more *lawyerly* mooting of this point which is neither my element, nor my proper work here.—*Id. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

The rules that they make for other men's actions, must, as well as their own, and other men's actions, be conformable to the *law* of nature, *i. e.* to the will of God, of which that is a declaration, and the fundamental *law* of nature being the preservation of mankind, no human sanction can be good, or valid against it.
Locke. On Civil Government, b. ii. c. 11. s. 135.

The king answered, "No put-offs my lord; answer me presently."—"Then sir," said he, "I think it is *lawful* for you to take my brother Neale's money; for he offers it."
Johnson. Life of Waller.

If God's word be there [1 *Tim.* iv. 5.] taken for his *law,* or revealed will, it is there signified, that our actions are sanctified by their *lawfulness,* or conformity to that good rule, God's declared will.—*Barrow,* vol. iii. Ser. 1.

Were he a tyrant, who by *lawless* might
Oppress'd the Jews, and rais'd the Jebusite,
Well might I mourn. *Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.*

These faculties and principles are the general *laws* of our constitution, and hold the same place in the philosophy of the mind that the general *laws* we investigate in physics, hold in that branch of science.
Stewart. The Human Mind, pt. i. Introd.

As the freeholders were found ignorant of the intricate principles and forms of the new *law,* the *lawyers* gradually brought all business before the king's judges, and abandoned the ancient popular judicature.
Hume. History of England, vol. ii. App. 2.

LAWN, } From the Fr. *Linon.* (See LINEN.)
LAW'NY. } Cotgrave calls it, and *Linomple,*—" a fine, thin, open-waled linnen, much used in Picardie, (where it is made) for women's kerchers and church-men's surplices."

The next to it in goodnesse, is the *line* called Byssus: the fine *lawne* or tiffanie whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by for to trim and decke themselves: it groweth in Achaia within the territorie about Elis.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 1.

In the third yeare of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, 1562, beganne the knowledge and wearing of *lawne,* and cambrick, which was then brought into England by very small quantities.—*Stow. King James,* an. 1604.

It was an angry with her *lawny* veil,
That from his sight it enviously should hide her.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. i.

That undeflour'd and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel—not she herself, for that would never be, but a false-whited, a *lawny* resemblance of her.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. ii. c. 3.

Those limbs, in *lawn,* and softest silk array'd,
From sun-beams guarded, and of winds afraid,
Can they bear angry Jove? can they resist
The parching Dog-star, and the bleak North-East?
Prior. Edwin & Emma.

The *lawn-rob'd* prelate and plain presbyter,
Ere-while that stood aloof, as shy to meet,
Familiar mingle here, like sister streams
That some rude interposing rock had split.
Blair. The Grave.

LAWND, or } " Fr. *Lande.* A *land,* or *laund;*
LAUND. } a wild untilled, shrubby, or
LAWN. } bushy plain," (Cotgrave.) It.
LA'WNY. } and Sp. *Landa.* Camden calls it—" a plaine among trees," (*Rem.* 118.) It appears to have been applied generally to—

Plain *land; lands* untilled, extending between planted *lands* or woods.

And under lynde in a *launde.* Icnede ich a stounde
To lithen here laies, and here loveliche notes.
Piers Plouhman, p. 169.

And in a *lande* as ich lay. *Id.* p. 1.

And through a *laund* as I yede a pace.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

All softe walkende on the gras
Tyll she came where the *launde* was.
Through whiche there ran a great rivere.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Loe from the hill above on th' other side,
Through the wide *lawnds,* they gan to take their course.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

He [Sir John Chandos] lost the sight [of ye one eye] a fyue yere before, as he huoted after an hart in the *laundes* of Burdeaux.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle,* vol. i. c. 270.

Sink. Vnder this thick growne brake, wee'l shrow'd ourselues.
For through this *laund* anon the deere will come.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iii. sc. 1.

The buck forsakes the *lawns* where he hath fed,
Fearing the hunt should view his velvet head.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 1.

Thro' forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* ground
If 't happ you see a maid weepe forth her woe,
As I have done; oh! bid her, as ye goe,
Not lavish tears.—*Browne. Britannia's Pastorals,* b.ii. s. 1.

Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now grisly forms, shoot o'er the *lawns* of hell.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

Close was the vale and shady; yet ere long
Its forest's sides retiring, left a *lawn*
Of ample circuit, where the widening stream
Now o'er its pebbled channel nimbly trips
In many a lucid maze.—*Mason. English Garden,* b. iii.

——— They, along
The *lawny* vale, of every beauteous stone,
Pile in the roseat air with fond expense.
Dyer. The Ruins of Rome.

LAX, *adj.* } Fr. *Laxatif,* (*lascher,* to
LAX, or } loose;) It. *Lassativo;* Sp.
LASK, *n.* } *Laxativo;* Lat. *Laxativus,*
LAXA'TION. } from *lax-are,* to loose. The
LA'XATIVE, *adj.* } *lax,* or *laske,* (as Holland
LA'XATIVE, *n.* } writes it,) Minshew terms,—
LA'XITY. } *laxitas* intestinorum. Cot-
LA'XNESS. } grave explains—*laxité laxativeness. Lax,* the *adj.*—

Loose, slack, untied, unfastened, unconstrained, unrestricted, dissolute.

" A day or two ye shul han digestives
Of wormes, or ye take your *laxatives.*"
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,868.

" Now, sire," quod she, " when we flee fro the beames,
For Goddes love, as take some *laxatif.*"—*Id. Ib.* v.14,950.

If the juice thereof [garden skirwort] be drunke with goat's milke, it stayeth the flux of the belly called the *laske.*
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 5.

Mean while inhabit *laxe,* ye Powers of Heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

So all I wish must settle in this sum
That more strength from *laxations* come.
Cartwright. A New-Year's Gift to a Noble Lord.

Is it imaginable there should be among these a law which God allow'd not, a law giving permissions *laxative* to unmarry a wife and marry a lust, a law to suffer a kind of tribunal adultery?—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

The vehicle of water and hony, is of a *laxative* power itself.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours,* b. ii. c. 3.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity* it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 3.

The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax,* and spungy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony fishes.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

Rye is more acid, *laxative,* and less nourishing than wheat.—*Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments,* c. 3. Prop. 4.

Whence there ariseth a *laxity* and indigestion in the wound.—*Wiseman. Surgery,* b. vi. c. 5.

The word *æternus* itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification, as every learned man knows, and *sedet, æternumque sedebit,* may mean; as long as he remains in Tartarus.
Jortin. On the Christian Religion, Dis. 6.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise, the *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and crazy the sound.—*Holder. Elements of Speech.*

LAY, *n.* Mr. Tyrwhitt is inclined to believe, "that the Isl. *Liod,* Ger. *Lied,* A. S. *Leoth,* and Fr. *Lai,* are all to be deduced from the same Goth. original." Wachter leads us to this original; he derives the Ger. *Lied* from the verb, " *Lauten,* canere, sonare; Dut. *Luiden;* Sw. *Liuda;*" which are themselves from the A. S. *Hlyd-an,* to make a (loud) noise, to low or bellow, A. S. *Hlowan,* from which is also formed *hleoth-rian,* canere. And *leoth* (the initial *h* omitted) is said by Somner to be not only " a verse, a song, a song of rejoicing, an ode or psalm, but a shout or noise

(though he restricts it (improperly) to the shout or noise) which mariners make when they doe any thing together, or when the matter doth call or encourage them." Mariners still retain the same custom, and the noise they make confirms the etymology, viz. *hlow-eth*, *lowth*, the third person of the verb *hlowan*, and whence *leoth*, a low or *lay*.

For Mr. Tyrwhitt's definition of the word *lay*, see the quotation from him: the explanation of Somner is more ample and satisfactory.

And under lynde in a launde. lenede ich a stounde
To lithen here *laies*. and her loveliche notes.
Piers Plouhman, p. 169.

And in a lettre wrote he all his sorwe,
In manere of a complaint or a *lay*
Unto his faire freshe lady May.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9755.

Thise olde gentil Bretons in hir dayes
Of diuers auentures maden *layes*,
Rimeyed in hire firste Breton tonge:
Which *layes* with hir instruments they songe,
Or elles redden hem for hir plesance.
Id. The Frankeleines Prologue, v. 11,022.

He sings of love, and maketh loving *layes*,
And they him heare, and they him highly prayse.
Spenser. The Teares of the Muses.

While Philomel is ours; while in our shades,
Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited songstress trills her *lay*.
Thomson. Summer.

According to these examples we should rather define the *lay* to be a species of serious narrative poetry, of a moderate length, in a simple style and light metre.
Tyrwhitt. Chaucer, Introd. Disc.

LAY, *adj.*
La'ic, *adj.*
La'ic, *n.*
La'ical.
La'ity.
La'yman.

Fr. *Lai*, *lay*; It. *Laico*; Sp. *Lego*; Dut. *Leeck*; Ger. *Ley*. By the Anglo-Saxons, says Junius, *læwede* man was formerly called *laicus*, profanus; whence has remained to this day the word *lewd*; and Tooke affirms that *lew'd* is the past part. and *lay* the past tense, and therefore past part. of the A. S. verb *Læw-an*, prodere, to delude, to mislead; and means, "misled, led astray, deluded, imposed upon, betrayed into error." Hence it was applied to—

The common people, the vulgar, from their ignorance, so easily misled; and subsequently, by the arrogance of the clergy, to all not of their order. See the quotation from Gibbon; and Lewd.

Lered men & *lay*, fre & bond of toune.
R. Brunne, p. 171.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, & vnderstode that they were vnlerned men and *lay* people, they marueyled.—*Bible*, 1551. *Acts*, c. 4.

If he be of the *lay* sorte, so ioyneth he himself vnto the false prophetes, to persecute the truth.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 189.

He entēded to set forth Luther's heresy teching that presthed is no sacrament, but the office of a *lay-man* or a *laywomā* appointed by the people to preache.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 442.

No wonder though the people grew profane,
When churchmen's lives gave *laymen* leave to fall.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iv.

They should be still frequented with such an unprincipl'd, unedify'd, and *laic-rabble*, as that the whiff of every new pamphlet should stagger them out of their catechism and Christian walking.—*Milton. Of Unlicens'd Printing.*

Needs must it be. that as *laicks*, so priests also, of whom men are created, should yeeld their service to the divine will and preordination to the creating of them.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Maried Clergie, b. iii. Conc.

A flattering priest (for in all ages the clericall will flatter, as well as the *laicall*) tolde him that his godlines and virtues justly deserved to have in this world the empire of the world, and in the world to come, to raigne with the sonne of God.
Camden. Remaines. Wise Speeches.

The *laity* perceiuing either none. or else verie few to bee remaining at home, entred the cleark's lodgings, and carried away a great deal and many kinds of stuffe.
Stow. Edw. I. an. 1295.

Mysteries are barr'd from *laic* eyes.
Rochester. Upon Nothing.

These indiscretions lend a handle
To lewd *lay-tongues*, to give us scandal.
Gay. The Equivocation.

The *lay* part of his majesty's subjects, or such of the people as are not comprehended under the denomination of clergy, may be divided into three distinct states, the civil, the military, and the maritime.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. i. c. 12.

This retreat, so suited to the genius of a Gray, or a Milton, is now occupied by a *lay-brother*, who resides in it merely to keep it clean, a task which he performs with great care and success.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iii. c. 10.

The progress of the ecclesiastical authority gave birth to the memorable distinction of the *laity* and of the clergy, which had been unknown to the Greeks and Romans. The former of these appellations comprehended the body of the christian people.—*Gibbon. Roman Empire*, c. 15.

LAY, *v.*
Lay, *n.*
La'yer.
La'ying, *n.*
La'ystall.

Goth. *Lag-yan*; A. S. *Lec-gan*; Dut. *Leggen*; Ger. *Leg-en*; Sw. *Leggn*; ponere, to put or place. To put or place; literally and metaphorically; literally, when a state of rest is intended.

Used with prepositions it is equivalent to the Lat. verb *Ponere*, to put or place, and its compounds; thus,—

To *lay* or put down; to deposit; to *lay* or put upon; to impose; to *lay* or put out, or before, to expose; to *lay* or put together; to compose; to *lay*, put, or place near to; (in *apposition*;) to put or place in their proper places, to *dispose*: to put or place up, in store, at rest; to *repose*.

It has very numerous consequential applications, which may be inferred from the context of the sentence in which they occur.

A *layman* employed by painters, may be that upon which drapery is *layed*.

The Romaynes *laie* sone adoun, he made emty place,
And the Britones a ryse faste.
R. Gloucester, p. 50.

The Kyng his castelle sesis, and held ther his pask day,
Him and his ther esis, and alle that feste ther *lay*.
R. Brunne, p. 271.

And whanne Poul hadde *leid* on hem hise hondis the Holi Goost cam in him.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 19.

And Paull *layd* hys handes vpon them, and the Holy Gooste came on thē.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

There dorste no wight hond upon him *legge*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3935.

That I myghte desyre of hym a prosperous iourney and a good waye for vs, yea for vs, for our children & for yᵉ cattell, because of the *layinges* a wayte.
Bible, 1551. 3 *Esdras*, c. 8.

This place of Smythfeelde was at yᵗ daye a *laye stowe* of all order of fylth.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 226.

The Britains also assembling togither in companies, greatlie annoied the Saxons as they *lay* there at siege.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. v. c. 9.

And because it workes better when any thing seemeth to be gotten from you by question, than if you offer it of yourselfe, you may *lay* a bait for a question, by showing another visage and countenance, than you are wont.
Bacon. Ess. Of Cunning.

To some men he seemed too desirous of glory: and indeed that passion, amongst all other, euen of wise men is last *layed* away.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 110.

In plastering likewise of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we vse to *laie* first a *laine* (layer, *stratum*) or two of white mortar tempered with haire vpon laths.
Holinshed. The Description of England, b. ii. c. 12.

Sir Walter looked upon it as an uneven *lay* to stake himself against Sir Amias, a private and single person, though of good birth and courage; yet of no considerable estate.
Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Ralegh.

The hard gravel, or pebble, at the first *laying*, will not suffer the grasse to come forth upright.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 565.

Scarce could he footing find in that foule way
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*,
Of murd'red men.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 6.

Before this time, Smithfield was a *laistal* of all ordure and filth, and the place where felons were put to execution.
Bacon. Hen. I. an. 1112.

If he will live, abroad, with his companions,
In dung and *leystalls*; it is worth a feare.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act ii. sc. 5.

With watching overworn, with cares opprest,
Unhappy I had *laid* me down to rest;
And heavy sleep my weary limbs possest.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

Pompey, who then *lay* about Candavia, hearing of Cæsar's arrival, and being in pain for Dyrrhachium, marched that way.—*Rowe. Lucan*, b. v. Arg.

The whole body of the church [at Sienna] is chequer'd with different *lays* of white and black marble.—*Addison. Italy.*

For what remains you are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life, for every figure in particular; a figure of wood, or cork, turning upon joints.
Dryden. Du Fresnoy. Art of Painting, § 220.

The King of Ava, in revenge of his vassal the King of Tangu, with an armie of 120,000 men, and a fleet of 400 vessels, *laid* siege to Brito in his strong fort of Siriam.
Mickle. Hist. of the Portuguese Empire in Asia.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*, the evergreens about Bartholomew tide, and other trees about the month of February.—*Miller. Gardener's Dictionary.*

If they do not comply well in the *laying* of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two.—*Id. Ib.*

[Crispin Pass] describes the use of the Maneken or *layman* for disposing draperies.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. v. *Engravers.*

LA'ZAR.
La'zaro.
La'zaret.
Lazare'tto.

Some (says Junius) think *lazer* so used from *Lazarus*, the beggar. Fr. *Ladrerie*, *lazaret*; It. *Lazaretto*; Dut. *Lasereisch*. A place for *lazers*, or lepers; for those afflicted with any sort of disease or malady.

Better than a *lazar* or a beggere.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 242.

——— Immediately a place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noysom, dark,
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, wherin were laid
Numbers of all diseas'd, all maladies.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

Forlorn, a friendless orphan oft to roam,
Craving some kind, some hospitable home;
Or, like Ulysses, a low *lazar* stand
Beseeching pity's eye, and bounty's hand.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 5

Did piteous *lazards* oft attend her door?
She gave—farewell the parent of the poor.
Id. Epitaph on Mrs. Jones.

The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the *lazarets*, or places wherein quarantine is to be performed.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 13.

Thus he [St. Charles Borromeo] founded schools, colleges, and hospitals, built parochial churches, most affectionately attended his flock during a destructive pestilence, erected a *lazaretto*, and served the forsaken victims with his own hands.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iv. c. 1.

LAZE, *v.*
La'zy.
La'zily.
La'ziness.

Dut. *Lossigh*, remissus, piger, segnis, (Kilian;) probably from the verb *Lossen*; A. S. *Les-an*, dimittere, remittere, to dismiss, to remit or relax, Ger. *Lassen*, remittere animum a labore; to remit or relax the mind from labour, and consequentially to remain inactive or inert. *Lazy*, adj.—

Inactive, inert, slow, slothful, sluggish, indolent. To *laze*,—to be or remain inactive or slothful; to live or spend the time slothfully or sluggishly.

——— Up, and *laze* not!
Hadst thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so.
Middleton. The Witch, Act i. sc. 1.

Fer. No, precious creature!
I had rather cracke my sinewes, break my backe,
Then you should such dishonour vndergoe
While I sit *lazy* by.—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race,
Call on the *lazy*, leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace.
Milton. Ode on Time.

That wit, born apt high good to do,
By dwelling *lazily*
On Nature's nothing, be not nothing too.
Donne. The Doctors.

I might have been more exact in new modelling, and could perhaps have given them a turn that would have been more agreeable to some fancies, but my *laziness*, or my judgment made me think there was no need of that trouble.
Glanvill. Ess. Pref.

He that takes liberty to *laze* himself, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy; till he become a very slave to his bed, and make sleep his master.
Whateley. Redemption of Time, (1634,) p. 23.

(The consideration of our latter end will engage us) not to be *lazy* and loitering in the dispatch of our onely considerable business concerning eternity.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

Shall we keep our hands in our bosome, or stretch ourselves on our beds of *laziness*, while all the world about us is hard at work, in pursuing the designs of its creation.
Id. Ib. Ser. 19.

Oh! could I give the vast ideas birth
Expressive of the thoughts that flame within,
No more should *lazy* luxury detain
Our ardent youth.—*Akenside. A British Philippic.*

Thro' tedious channels the congealing flood
Crawls *lazily*, and hardly wanders on.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health

And first,
As soon as *lowiness* will let me,
I rise from bed, and down I sit me.
Dodsley. The Footman.

LEA. LEASE. LE'ASOW. } A. S. *Leas, ley.* Somner calls it, *terra inculta*, *lay*-land, that *lieth* untilled. Gower uses the expression—"the *lease*, which is *plaine*;" Verstegan takes *Leyh, ley*, or *lea*, "to signifie ground that *lieth* unmanured, and wildly overgrowne." And Skinner says, that a *lay* or *lea* of land may perhaps be from the A. S. *Læc-an*, ponere, to *lay*, because in the year we allow it to remain untilled, we *lay* dung upon it. And see the quotations from Beaum. & Fletch. and Dryden; who write it *lay*. There is, however, in the A. S. the verb *Læsw-ian*, pascere, pabulari, to feed, to foster, or pasture cattle, as is usual on commons; and the noun *Læswe*, pasculum, feeding ground or pasture, a *leese* or common. Wiclif uses both verb and noun. And see *Lesuris* in Jamieson.

From *plain* or pasture *land* it is extended to the *plain* surface of *water*. See the first quotation from Spenser.

Of welles swete and coldeynow, of *lesen* and of mede.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

And not fer fro hem was a flock of many swyn *lesewynge*.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 8.

And he schal go yn and schal go out, and he schal fynde *lesewis.—Id. Jon*, c. 10.

And upon this, also men sayn,
That fro the *leese*, which is plaine
Into the breres thei forcatche.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The horse yhred in holte
And fed on lusty *lease*,
In time wil champe the fomie bit
His rider's will to please.
Turberville. That Time conquereth all Things.

——— Let wife, and land,
Lie *lay* till I return.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Pilgrimage, Act iii. sc. 3.

As when two warlike brigandines at sea,
With mund'rous weapon arm'd to cruell fight,
Do meete together on the wat'ry *lee*,
They stemme ech other with so fell despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Though many a load of marle and manure layd,
Reviv'd his barren *leas*, that erst *lay* dead.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

Fye, shepheard's swaine, why sitt'st thou all alone
Whilst other lads are sporting on the *leyes*?
Joy may have company, but Grief hath none,
Where Pleasure never came, sports cannot please.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 3.

All the forenamed places the said Earle gaue and granted to the said John, saue to the King of England, for euermore, with his daughter, so freelie, wholie and quietlie, (in men and cities, castels, fortresses, or other places of defense, in medowes, *leasewes*, &c.)—*Hollinshed. Hen. II.* an. 1173.

A tuft of daisies on a flowery *lay*
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Or where old Cam soft paces o'er the *lea*
In pensive mood, and tunes his Doric reeds.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the *lea*.
Gray. Elegy written in a Country Church-yard.

LEAD, *n.* LEAD, *v.* LE'ADEN. LE'ADY. } A. S. *Lead*; Dut. *Loot*; Ger. *Lot*. Wachter derives from *Loosen*, solvere, to dissolve; or *Lassen*, fundere, liquefacere, to melt. Skinner,—from *Lead-an*, ducere, because of all the baser metals it is (as he thought) the most *ductile*.

Of seluer and of gold, of tyn and of *lead*.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

The *lead* after Saturne groweth,
And Jupiter the brass bestoweth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

All they that shoulde be brasse, tynne, yron, and *leade*, are in the fyre become drosse.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ezekiel*, c. 22.

He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning dart,
And doth alay with *leaden* cold again the other's hart.
Surrey. Description of the Fickle Affections, &c.

The rosiall colour whiche was wonte to be in his visage, tourned into a salowe, the resydue pale, his ruddy lippes wan, & his eyen *ledy* and holowe.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. ii. c. 12.

He fashioneth the clay with the arm, and boweth down his strength before his foe; he appieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the surface.
Bible. Ecclesiastes, xxxviii. 30.

Midcritius was the first man that brought *lead* out of the island Cassiteris.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

For thy he thrill'd thee with a *leaden* dart
To love fair Daphne, which thee loved lesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

There is a great difference, and discernable even to the eye, betwixt the several ores; for instance, of *lead*, some of which I can show you so like steel, and so unlike common *lead-ore*, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it steel-ore.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 323.

A *leaden* tower upheaves its heavy head,
Large *leaden* arches press the slimy bed,
The soft soil swells beneath the load of *lead*.
Fawkes. The Temple of Dulness.

LEAD, *v.* LEAD, *n.* LE'ADER. LE'ADING, *n.* LE'ADMAN. } A. S. *Læd-an*; Dut. *Leyd-en*, *leed-en*; Ger. *Leyten*; Sw. *Led-a*, ducere. To go before as guide or conductor; to show the way or induce to follow; to conduce or conduct; to induce, attract, or persuade, to regulate the course; to draw on; to cause to follow or pursue.

Lead, with prepositions, is used as equivalent to the compounds of the Lat. *Ducere*; e. g. to abduce, to adduce, &c.

——— To hys mayne he scyde,
That he wolde to his Godes his offyng *lede*.
R. Gloucester, p. 25.

He arised at Southhampton, as the wynd hym had y *lad*.
Id. p. 91.

The Scottes & the Peihtes togider gan thei chace,
To waste alle Northumberland, the godes away thei *ledde*.
R. Brunne, p. 7.

And he that best laborede, best was alowede
And *leders* for here laboryngе. overe al the lordes goodes.
Piers Plowman, p. 141.

Thei ban blynde and *leederis* of blynde men, and if a blinde man *lede* a blynde man, bothe fallen downe in the dyche.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 15.

They be the blynde *leaders* of the blynde. If the blynde *leade* the blynde, bothe fall into the dyche.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

This knight is to his chambre *ladde* anon
And is unarm'd, and to his mete yeede.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,486.

And Hanniball was thilke while
The prince and *leader* of Cartbage.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Ilir fader, which in Romaine
The *ledynge* of the chiualrie
In gouernance hath vndertake.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

——— What supporte me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, t'have lost them overply'd
In liberty's defense, my noble task,
Of which all Europe talks from side to side.
This thought might *lead* me through the world's vain mask,
Content though blind, had I no better guide.
Milton. To Cyriac Skinner.

So that we may justly impute all that was extraordinary in the valour of Cæsar's men, to their long exercise under a good *leader*, in so great a warre.—*Hakewill. Apol* b. iv. s. 9.

Flaccus selected out of his legions a company of chosen men, and committed them to the *leading* of Dillius Vocula, lieutenant of the eighteenth legion.—*Savile. Tacitus*, p. 151.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones.—*B. Jonson.*

Why would my Muse enlarge on Lybian swains;
Their scatter'd cottages, and ample plains?
Where oft the flocks, without a *leader*, stray.
Dryden. Virgil, Georg. 3.

——— Then why, like ill-condition'd children,
Start we at transient hardships in the way
That *leads* to purer air and softer skies,
And a ne'er setting sun?
Blair. Grave.

He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allur'd to brighter worlds and *led* the way.
Goldsmith. Deserted Village.

The party which takes the *lead* there has no longer any apprehensions.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

I thank God, I am neither a minister nor a *leader* of opposition.—*Id. Ib.* Let 1

LEAF, *v.* LEAF, *n.* LE'AFLESS. LE'AFY. LE'AVED. LE'AVY. } Goth. *Laufr*; A. S. *Leafe*; Dut. *Loof*; Ger. *Laub*; Sw. *Leof*. Wachter derives from obsolete Ger. *Laub-en*, tegere, to cover, whence also *Laub*, a covered place. Junius,—from the Gr. φύλλον.

Leaf is applied to various things, flat and thin; as the *leaf* of a tree, of a book, of a table, of a door; to a substance beaten flat and thin, as *leaf-gold*, *leaf-silver*.

I se it by ensample in sommer time on trees
There some bowes ben *leued*, and some here none.
Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 78.

Alle the *leves* fallen. *Id. Ib.* p. 206.

And he saugh a fige tre bisidis the weye and cam to it and fond nothing theryne but *leeves* onely.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 21.

And spied a fygge tree in the waye, and came to it, and fonde nothyng theron but *leaves* onely.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Turne over the *leaf*, and chese another tale.
Chaucer. The Milleres Prologue, v. 3237.

Archigallus was thus restored to the kingdome, and learned by due correction that he must turne the *leafe*, and take out a new lesson, by changing his former trade of floing into better, if he would reigne in seurtie.
Holinshed. The Historie of England, b. ii. c. 7.

Then I no more shall count the verdant hay,
But the dry *leafless* trunk on Golgotha.
Carew. To Master George Sands.

She, all as happy as of all the fairest,
Is, with her fellow maidens, now within
The *leafy* shelter that shuts against
The island's side. *Shakespeare. Pericles*, Act v. sc. 1.

Sing no more ditties, sing no moe,
Of dumps so dull and heavy,
The fraud of men were euer so,
Since summer first was *leafy*.
Id. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 3.

I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates, and the gates shall not be shut.
Bible. Modern Version. Isaiah, xxiv. 1.

For most trees do begin to sprout in the fall of the *leaf* or autumn, and if not kept back by cold and outward causes, would *leaf* about the solstice.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.

Like *leaves* on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another rises the following Spring supplies:
They fall successive, and successive rise.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

——— On the *leafless* elm
The noisy rook builds high her wicker nest.
Somerville. The Chase, b. iv.

And all her train, with *leafy* chaplets crown'd,
Were for unblam'd virginity renown'd.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

As from the summit of some desert rock,
The sport of tempests, falls the *leafless* oak,
Of all its honours stript.—*Wilkie. The Epigoniad*, b. viii.

Scarce stole a breeze to wave the *leafy* spray,
Scarce trill'd sweet Philomel her softest lay.
Mason. Isis, a Monologue.

LEAGUE, *n.* LEAGUE, *v.* LE'AGUER. } Fr. *Ligue*; It. *Lega*; Sp. *Liga*; Low Lat. *Liga*, a bond, a confederation.—a *ligando*. (Voss. *de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 20.) See LIEGE.

A bond or obligation, (sc.) to perform certain covenants; a covenant, a combination, a confederacy.

Furthermore signifying that he dyd conserate a newe *league* of the euangelical profession by this mistarie
Udal. Matt. c. 26.

Within his breast, as in a palace, lye
Wakeful ambition *leagu'd* with hasty pride.
P. Fletcher. Upon the Picture of Achmet

As th' earnest to confirm and ratify
The *league* between them two, newly begun.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

Wee, and our friends, are seconded from Italy, Spayne, Flaunders, and Germany, besides the matchlesse strength of resolute *leaguer*, in thia holy vnion.
Stow. Q. Elizabeth, an. 1590.

In me affiance'd, fortify thy breast,
Though myriads *leagued* thy rightful claim contest.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

——— Whose only aim
Is to preserve their Country; who oppose
In honour *leagu'd*, none but their Country's foes.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

LEAGUE, *n.* Fr. *Lieue;* It. *Legà;* Sp. *Legua;* Lat. *Leuca.* The most ancient instance of the Lat. word, which Vossius had met with, is in the original of the passage quoted from Ammianus. The true reading of the word is uncertain. Spelman writes it *leuca, leuga, leuica,* and *lega;* the etymology is unknown. (See Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 11, and lib. iii. c. 12.) Also Spelman, in v. *Leuca,* and Menage, in v. *Lieue.*

The storme was so hedeouse, that in lasse than a day they were driuen a hundred *leages* fro the place wher they were before.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle,* vol. i. c. 81.

From the place whence the Romanes advanneed their standerds vnto the harbarians fort, it was fourteene *leagues,* that is to say, one and twentie miles.
Holland. Ammianus, p. 69.

That some few *leagues* should make this change,
To man unlearn'd seems mighty strange.
Prior. Alma, c. 2.

Some traverse many a *league* of country o'er,
And some review their native seats no more.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xx.

LE'AGUER, *v.* }
LE'AGUER, *n.* } See BELEAGUE. Ger. *Lagen;* Dut. *Laeg-hen;* A. S. *Lic-gan,* to lay; Ger. *Lager;* Dut. *Legher;* (Sw. *Laeger,* from *ligga,* quatenus *commorari* notat,—Ihre.)

A camp; where an army or body of soldiers *lay* or are *laid.*

A town *leaguer'd,*—a town before which an army or host is *laid,* (sc. to assault or attack it.)

When as it was perceined that their slender ranks were not able to resist the thicke *leghers* of the enemies, they began to shrinke and looke backe one vpon an other, and so of force were coustreined to retire.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. vi. c. 13.

That 'tis not strange your laundress in the *leaguer*
Grew mad with love of you.
Massinger. The Fatal Dowry, Act iii. sc. 1.

For know, though I appear less eager,
I never mean to raise my *leaguer,*
Till or by storm, or else by famine,
I force you to the place I am in.
Cotton. To John Bradshaw, Esq.

Two mighty hosts a *leaguer'd* town embrace,
And one would pillage, one would burn the place.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

I'm none of those that took Maestrick,
Nor Yarmouth *leaguer* knew.
Rochester. Upon drinking in a Bowl.

LEAK, *v.* }
LEAK, *n.* }
LEAK, *adj.* }
LE'AKAGE. }
LE'AKY. } Gr. *Lechen, lechen,* hiare; Dut. *Leck,* rima, a chink: *leck* schip, navis rimosa.

To gape or open; and, consequentially, to admit or emit, (sc.) any fluid; to admit or let in, to emit, or let, or drop out; to be unable to contain or retain.

Seldome chaunseth it, that whoso lyke a foole placeth hymselfe in a *leakinge* shyppe with such as after, by misfortune, be cast into the sea, doothe scape alyue to lande, and all the reste be drowned.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 1386.

He by Sithrike's procurement was sent to Flanders in a ship that *leaked,* and so was drowned.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. vi. c. 19.

Fool. Her boat hath a *leak,*
And she must not speak
Why she dares not come over to thee.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 6.

And fifty sisters water in *leke* vessels draw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Gonz. He warrent him for drowning, though the ship were no stronger than a nutt-shell, and as *leaky* as an unstaunched wench.—*Shakespeare. Tempest,* Act i. sc. 1.

[They found] a cask in one place, and a cask in another;—some stay'd against the trees, and *leck'd* out.
Dampier. Voyage, b. ii. pt. iii. c. 6.

——— As, when
Against a secret cliff, with sudden shock
A ship is dash'd, and *leaking* drinks the sea.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

When unrelenting thus the *leaks* they found,
The clattering pumps with clanking strokes resound.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

To accumulate their misfortunes, they were soon obliged to cut away their bowsprit, to diminish, if possible, the *leakage* at the head.—*Anson. Voy. round the World,* b. i. c. 3.

There is no blab like to the quest'ning fool;
Ev'n scarce before you turn yourself about,
Whate'er he hears his *leaky* tongue runs out.
Hamilton. Horace, b. i. Epist. 18.

LEA

LEAM, or }
LIAM. } A hunter's word, (Skinner). The cord or string with which dogs are lead is so called from the Fr. *Lien,* a band. See LIME.

But lyckynge the legges and handes of the man, whiche laye dysmayde, lokinge for deathe [the lion] toke acquaintance of him, and euer after folowed hym, beynge ladde in a small *lyam.*—*Sir T. Elyot. Governovr,* b. ii. c. 13.

My hound then in my *lyam,* I by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly high-palm'd hart.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 6.

LEAN, *v.* }
LE'ANING, *n.* } A. S. *Hlion-an, hlyn-ian;* Ger. and Dut. *Lenen;* Sw. *Laena,* recumbere, inclinare, inniti:—

To press against in an oblique direction; to incline, to recline, to repose; to be out of an upright position; to incline or bend towards, or have an inclination for.

And *lende* vp hys sseld, & harkned hym ynon.
R. Gloucester, p. 308.

Unto the someres tide ther gan he *lende.*
R. Brunne, p. 18.

And in a lānde, as Ich lay, *lenede* Ich & slepte.
Piers Plouhman, p. 1.

Set me that I maye touche the pillers that the house stande vpon, and that I may *leane* to them.
Bible, 1551. *Judges,* c. 16.

Whereon the queen her weak estate might *lean.*
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Leaning long upon any part maketh it mumme, and, as we call it, asleep.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie,* § 735.

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But some way *leans* and hearkens to the kind.
Pope. Essay on Man, Epist. 4.

It is this; that faith is not an assent to propositions of any kind, but a recumbency, *leaning,* resting, rolling upon, adherency to (for they express themselves in these several terms, and others like them) the person of Christ.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And ev'n his failings *lean'd* to virtue's side.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

The mover being a person in office, was, however, the only indication, that was given of such a *leaning.*
Burke. Letter to T. Burgh, Esq.

LEAN, *adj.* }
LE'ANNESS. }
LE'ANY. } A. S. *Hlæn-ian, læn-ian,* macerare, marcessere; to be or become or cause to be thin or meagre. And the adjective *lean,*—

Thin, meagre, poor; having no flesh or fleshy substance; no wholesome or nutritious substance, or quality.

But God wot what that May thought in hire herte,
Whan she him saw up sitting in his sherte
In his night cap, and with his necke *lene.*
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9727.

Not halfe so pale was Avarice,
Ne nothing like of *leannesse.* *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

The hors on whiche she rode was blacke,
All *leane,* and galled vpon the backe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And then, vii. other kyne came vp after them, poore and very euyl fauored and *leane* fleshed.—*Bible,* 1551. *Gen.* c. 41.

Theyr bodye is worne awaye with *leanesse.*
Udal. Matthew, c. 7.

——— They are sped;
And when they list, their *lean* and flashy songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton. Lycidas.

No drought, no *leanenesse* that can draw
The moysture from the wither'd limmes.
Beaumont. A Funeralle Hymne out of Prudentius.

They han fat kernes, and *leany* knaves,
Their fasting flockes to keepe.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. August.

Thirst, *leanness,* excess of animal secretions, are signs and effects of too great thinness of blood.
Arbuthnot. Of Aliments, c. 2.

Now while the stomach from the full repast
Subsides, but ere returning hunger gnaws,
Ye *leaner* habits, give an hour to toil.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. ii.

LEAP, *v.* }
LEAP, *n.* }
LE'APER. }
LE'APING, *n.* } Dut. *Loop-en;* Ger. *Lauffen;* Sw. *Laepa,* currere, to run; Goth. *Hlaup-an;* A. S. *Hleap-an,* salire, saltare, to *leap* or skip, (Somner.) See LOPE.

To move at springs or bounds, as distinguished from the step in walking or running; to jump, to spring, to bound. See the quotation from Brown.

Leap-year, (see BISSEXTILE,) q. d. annus *saltans,* because it *leaps* over, i. e. exceeds others by one day, (Skinner.)

Leaper is in speech a common word.

And somme *lepte* her & there. *R. Gloucester,* p. 398.

He & othr wt hym. that hulde nougt wt treuthe
Lopen out in lotehliche forme. *Piers Plouhman,* p. 18.

& [modris] seide with a greet voice, rise, thou upright on thi feet: and he *lippide* and walkide.—*Wiclif. Dedis,* c. 14.

The wif came *leping* inward at a renne,
She sayd, "Alas! youre hors goth to the fenne."
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4077.

And she whiche toke of death no kepe,
Anone forth *lepte* in to the depe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And euen so shal the children of M. More's faythlesse faith, made by the persuation of mā, *leap* short of the rest which our Sauiour Jesus is risē vnto.—*Tyndall. Workes,* p. 268.

Johan, come out at some windowe and speke with us, and we shall receive you: make a *leape,* in lykewise as ye haue made some of us to *leape* wt in this yer, yt behoueth you to make this *leape.*—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle,* c. 378.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands, than without. The cause is, for that the weight, (if it be proportionable,) strengtheneth the sinewes, by contracting them.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 696.

And laughing *lope* to a tree.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. April.

More famous long agone, than for the salmon's *leap*
For beavers Tivy was. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion,* s. 6.

One Barrow made a *leap* from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree.
Bacon. Observations on a Libel.

Or whether they move per frontem et quadratum, as Scaliger terms it, upon a square base, the legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and salient animals, which is properly called *leaping.*—*Brown. Vulgar Errours,* b. iv. c. 6.

Some late writers vppon hope of reward or to curry fauor, with time and state, haue very vaingloriously recommended vnto endles memory, many *land-leapers,* bragging cowards, &c.—*Stow. Q. Elizabeth,* an. 1602.

On the fiue and twentith daie of Februarie, being Shrouesundaie in the *leape* yeare, they were solemnlie crowned by the Bishop of Winchester.—*Holinshed. Edw. II.* an. 1308.

With stilts and *lope* staves that do aptliest wade.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. i.

Whether the bull or courser be thy care,
Let him not *leap* the cow, nor mount the mare.
Dryden. Virgil, Geor. 3.

It is a short history of the lover's *leap,* and is inscribed, An account of the persons male and female, who offered up their vows in the temple of the Pythian Apollo in the forty-sixth Olympiad, and *leaped* from the promontory of Leucate into the Ionian Sea, in order to cure themselves of the passion of love.—*Spectator,* No. 233.

The space of a year is a determinate and well-known period, consisting commonly of 365 days; for, though in bissextile or *leap-years* it consists properly of 366, yet by the statute 21 Hen. iii. the increasing day in the *leap-year,* together with the preceding day, shall be accounted for one day only.—*Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. ii. c. 9.

LEAP, or }
LEPE. }
LE'PEFUL. } A. S. *Leap,* calathus, a basket, hamper or pannier of osiers, (Somner.)

In *lepes* & in coufles so muche vyss hii ssolde hym brynge
R. Gloucester, p. 265.

Thei token up that, that lefte of relifs sevene *leepis.*
Wiclif. Mark, c. 8.

And leeten hym doun in a *leap* bi the wal.
Id. Dedis, c. 9.

And bi a wyndow in a *leep* I was latun doun bi a wal.
Id. 2 *Corynth.* c. 11.

And alle eeten and weren fulfilld and thei token that that was left of relifis sevene *lepfull.*—*Id. Matthew,* c. 15.

LEAR. See LERE.

LEARN, *v.* }
LE'ARNER. }
LE'ARNING. }
LE'ARNEDISH. }
LE'ARNEDLY. } A. S. *Læran;* Ger. *Leren;* Dut. *Leeren;* Sw. *Learn;* Old English, to *lere* (qv.); A. S. *Leornian;* Ger. *Lernen,* to *learn.* The Goth. is *Laisyan;* the Ger. have *lesen,* as well as *leren,* and *lernen;* the Goth. *Lis-an,* and the A. S. *Lis-an,* and *lesan;* legere, colligere; to glean, to gather, to collect; Eng. to *lease,* (sc. corn.) See LEASE, LEASER.

It admits then of a conjecture that to *learn* may mean, to gather or take up; (take or teach, qv. and see Beteche.)

To *learn*, is (by modern usage) only—

To take to ourselves, (sc.) the knowledge of any thing; formerly also, to *take* it to another, to deliver, impart, or communicate it; to teach.

To take, accept, or receive (knowledge); to acquire or obtain, gain or procure it.

And so heo schulde *lerne*, with Christenemen to fygte.
R. Gloucester, p. 153.

Take ye my yok on you, and *lerne* ye of me, for I am mylde and meke in herte.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 11.

Take my yocke on you, and *learn* of me, for I am meke and lowly in herte.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Lerneth to suffren, or so mote I gon,
Ye shul it *lerne* whether ye wol or non.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,090.

Certis I know not other men's witts, what I should aske, or in answere, what I should saie, I am so *leude* my self, that mockell more *lernyng*, yet me behoueth.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

These and a thousand points more dooeth Erasmus by occasion not onely touche, but also in such sorte moste *learnedly* handle.—*Udal*, Pref.

Besides, the king set in a course so right,
Which I for him laboriously had tract,
(Who, till I *learn'd* him, had not known his might.)
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing, all my mind was set
Serious to *learn*, and know, and thence to do
What might be publick good.—*Milton. Par. Reg.* b. i.

And yet doth his majesty [King James] distinguish it [magick] from necromancy, witchcraft, and the rest: of all which he hath written largely and most *learnedly*.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. i. c. 11. s. 2.

For it is true, the late *learners* cannot so well take the plie; except it be in some mindes, that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared, to receive continual amendments,—which is exceeding rare.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Custome.*

The parts of human *learning* have reference to the three parts of man's understanding which is the seat of *learning*; history to his memory, poesy to his imagination, and philosophy to his reason.—*Id. Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Thus then to man the voice of Nature spake,
Go, from the creatures thy instructions take:
Learn from the birds what food their thickets yield,
Learn from the beasts the physic of the field,
Thy arts of building from the bee receive:
Learn from the mole to plough, the worm to weave.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 3.

And seem more *learnedish* than those
That in a greater charge compose.
Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Whether, retiring from your weighty charge,
On some high theme you *learnedly* enlarge.
Swift. Epistle to Lord Carteret.

Stern, rugged nurse; thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know,
And from her own she *learn'd* to melt at others' woe.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

Men that, if now alive, would sit content
And humble *learners* of a Saviour's worth,
Preach it who might. *Cowper. The Task*, b. ii.

LEASE, *v.* }
Le'aser. } Skinner says, "To *leas* corn, from the Dut. and Ger. *Les-en*, collegere, legere, carpere, to collect, to gather." The word is Goth. and A. S. *Lis-an, les-an*; and the application, probably, consequential:

To gather or pick up, to collect, to glean, (sc.) that which is *loose* or scattered.

Agreo, that in harvest used to *lease*:
But harvest done to chair work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two pence was her daily hire.
Dryden. Theocritus, Idyl. 3.

There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners.—*Swift.*

LEASE, *v.*
Lease, *n.*
Le'ssor.
Le'ssee.
Le'asehold.
Le'aseholder.
Le'asemonger. } See Less, Let. A. S. *Les-an*, demittere, to demise; Fr. *Laisser*, to *loose*, (sc.) from our own possession; to let away or apart, (sc.) into the occupation of another, "to farm *let*." The noun is applied to—

A deed or instrument by which any lands or tenements are *let*, or demised, or the occupation of them granted to another. Applied (met.) as in Donne and Dryden, to any time or term granted.

Lessor, lessee, &c. are common legal terms.

——— And those not by chance
Made, or indenture, or *leas'd* out t'advance
The profits for a time.
B. Jonson. To the Memory of Sir Lucius Cary.

This land of such deere soules, this deere deere land,
Deere for her reputation through the world,
Is now *leas'd* out (I dye pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement or pelting farme.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

And as it seemes and is most probable the benchers of this colledge [Lincolne's Inne] tooke an estate of long time by *lease*, soone after the deathe of the Earle of Lincolne.
Stow. Of the Vniuersities in England, c. 14.

I could begin again to court and praise,
And in that pleasure lengthen the short days
Of my life's *lease*.—*Donne. The Expostulation.*

They were all very sudainly inhabited, and stored with inmates, to the great admiration of the English nation, and aduantage of landlords and *leasemongers*.
Stow. King James, an. 1604.

An infant Phenix from the former springs,
His father's heir, and from his tender wings
Shakes off his parent dust, his method he pursues,
And the same *lease* of life on the same term renews.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

The lands in America and the West Indies, indeed, are in general not tenanted nor *leased* out to farmers.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 3.

In the Venetian territory, all the arable lands which are given in *lease* to farmers are taxed at a tenth of the rent.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 2.

LEASH, *v.* }
Leash, *n.* } Fr. *Lesse*; It. *Lassa*. "A *leash* to hold a dog, &c. in; a bridle, or false rein to hold an horse by; any such long string," (Cotgrave.)

To *leash* dogs together is to tie or fasten them together with a *leash*, or lash. See Lash.

Leash, n. is applied to the number (3) usually *leashed* together.

Now it is behovely to tellen whiche ben dedly sinnes, that it is to say, chieftaines, for as moche as all they run in a *lees*, but in divers maners.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale.*

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself
Assume the port of Mars, and at his heels
(*Leasht* in, like hounds) should Famine, Sword, and Fire
Crouch for employment.—*Shakespeare. Hen. V.* Ch. 1.

Holding Corioles in the name of Rome,
Euen like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*.
Id. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 6.

Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A *leash* of languages at once.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 1.

The struggling greyhound gnaws his *leash* in vain;
If, when 'tis broken, still he drags the chain.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 5.

LE'ASIE. This word has been found only in Ascham, and seems to be used by him as equivalent to *vague*; and may be intended as a derivative (with *leasing*, qv.) from A. S. *Lease*, mendax, fallax; fallacious.

For studying therebie to make everie thing straight and easie, in smoothing and playning all things to much, never leaveth, whiles the sense itselfe be left both lowse and *leasie*.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

LE'ASING. }
Le'asing-mongers. } A. S. *Leas, lease*; falsus, mendax, lying, false. *Leasunge*,—a lye, a falsehood. Skinner thinks *leasing* to have the same origin as *losenger*, (qv.) and *losenger* is derived by Junius from *lose* or *loos, laus*. (See Los.) The A. S. verb *Hlys-an*, which Somner interprets — celebrare, illustrare, gives the noun *hlis-a*, fama, relatio, rumor, fame, report, rumour. Whence A. S. *Leas, leas-unge*; and Eng. *Leas-ing*.

Lying rumour, false report; lying, falsehood.

"Lat him enchantors," quoth Merlyn, "sone bi for me bryngc,
And ich wol preue bi fore the that heo telle that *lesynge*."
R. Gloucester, p. 130.

——— The sothe is to se,
Without any *lesyng*. *R. Brunne*, p. 237.

Whanne he spekith *lesynge*, he spekith of his owne: for he is a liare, and fadir of it.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 8.

Lesingmongeris and forsworun.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tim.* c. 1.

Than wol I shewe al openly by right,
That thou hast made a ful gret *lesing* here.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 15,948.

For whan he hath his tonge affiled
With softe speeche and with *lesynge*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Whom she with *leasings* lewdly did miscall,
And wickedly backbite.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

For trading free shall thrive again,
Nor *leasings* lewd affright the swain.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week, Past. 1.

LE'ATHER. }
Le'athern. }
Le'athery. } Goth. *Hlethr, hleithr*; A. S. *Lether*; Dut. and Ger. *Leder*; Sw. *Leader*. Wachter suggests the A. S. *Hlid-an*, tegere, to cover; pellis, qua cutis tegitur.

The *hide* with which the skin, the flesh, or body of the animal is covered: it is most usually applied to the hide when stripped from the animal and manufactured by the tanner.

And as a *lelherne* pors. lolled his chekus.
Piers Plouhman, p. 97.

And by hire girdle heng a purse of *lether*.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3300.

Clad with a garmente wouen of camel's heeres, and girded with a *lethere* girdill.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 3.

The prices of that commodity [leather] rose to great, high, and unsupportable rates, which caused a proclamation dated from Westminster, June 1, that no manner of person should carry or export out of the realm any manner of *leather*, or salt hides, into any strange nation without express licence.
Strype. Memorials. Edw. VI. an. 1548.

Her lips were, like raw *lether*, pale and blew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

And in requital ope his *leathern* scrip,
And show me simples of a thousand names.
Milton. Comus.

Wormius calls this crust a *leathery* skin.—*Grew. Museum.*

Not seeing that my limber wings
Were *leather-like* vnplum'de,
But at the dawning also I
Of wing-worke still presum'de.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vii. c. 36.

The adverse winds in *leathern* bags he brac'd,
Compress'd their force, and lock'd each struggling blast.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

The first said the wine tasted of iron; the other affirmed it had a twang of goat's *leather*; the owner protested the pipe was clean. Time passed on, the wine was sold, and when the pipe came to be cleaned, they found in it a small key, tied to a *leathern* thong.
Smollett. Don Quixote, b. i. c. 13.

LEAVE, *v.*
Leave, *n.*
Le'aver.
Le'aving, *n.*
Le'aveless. } The A. S. *Læf-an*:—*leof-an*, linquere, relinquere;—*Leof-an*, *lyf-an*, linquere, vivere; also permittere, concedere. Ger. *Leib-en*, vivere, linquere; facere ut maneat, manere, supercsse, relinqui. Sw. *Lef-wa*, vivere, linquere. So these words are explained; but without any attempt to account for usages so different:—*Live, leve, leave*, (see Leve, and Believe), seem to be the same word:—the radical meaning—to stay or remain: thus—

To *live*,—to stay, to dwell, to remain, to abide; to cause to dwell, or abide; to let, suffer, permit, concede, or allow (any thing) to stay, abide or remain; to omit, to desist, to recede, to relinquish, to resign; to quit, to retire, to forsake, to depart from. (See Left.) And the *n.*—

Permission, concession, sufferance. Also—

Departure: and further;—certain formalities on or previous to departure.

Corineus saide, that he nolde nomen asche *leue*,
To honto and to wynne hys mete, and habbe solas and game.
R. Gloucester, p. 13.

Bot Segbert of Estsex at home *left* stille.—*R. Brunne*, p. 3.

Our fredom that day for euer toke the *leue*.—*Id.* p. 71.

He toke Sigiferde's wife, withouten his fader *leue*.
Id. p. 46.

Pees I *leeue* to ghou, my pees I ghyue to ghou, not as the world ghyueth I ghyue to ghou.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 14.

Peace I *leue* with you, my pesce I geue vnto you. Not as the world geueth, geue I vnto you.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Wheras he saith, *Leveth* the vengeaunce to me, and I shal do it, *Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Upon the wardein besily they crie,
To yeve hem *leve* but a litel stound,
To gon to mille, and seen her corn ygrownd.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4005.

Within an yle me thought I was,
Where wall, and yate was all of glasse,
And so was closed round about,
That *leauelesse* none come in ne out. *Id. Dreame.*

This old Pandion, this king gan wepe
For tendernesse of herte, for to *leve*
His doughter gon, and for to yeve her *leve*,
Of all this world he loved nothing so.
But at the last *leave* hath she to go.
Id. Legend of Philomene.

My sonne, thou might vnderstande,
That if thou wolte in grace stande
With loue, thou must *leue* enuie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

By her housband's *leue*. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

For as much as this vertue is more estemed of the affeccion of the *leauer*, than of the greatness of the thyng that is *left*.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 19.

Leave, ah! *leave* off, whatever wight thou bee,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying soules tranquilitee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Val. Sweet Protheus, no: now let vs take our *leave*
At Millaine let me heare from thee by letters
Of thy successe in loue.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Then let us not think hard
One easie prohibition, who enjoy
Free *leave* so large to all things else, and choice
Unlimited of manifold delights.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. iv.

——— Hence with *leave*
Retiring from the popular noise, I seek
This unfrequented place to find some ease.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

——— Oh Anthony,
Forgiue me in thine owne particular,
But let the world ranke me in register
A master *leauer* and a fugitiue.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 9.

The Queen provides companions of her flight,
They meet; and all combine to *leave* the state,
Who hate the tyrant, or who fear his hate.
They seize a fleet, which ready rigg'd they find:
Nor is Pigmalion's treasure *left* behind.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

Short was your answer in your usual strain;
I take my *leave* nor wait on you again.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 6.

At length I'll loath each prostituted grace,
Nor court the *leavings* of a cloy'd embrace.
Yalden. The Force of Jealousy.

Scar'd at thy frown terrific, fly
Self-pleasing Folly's idle brood,
Wild Laughter, Noise, and thoughtless Joy,
And *leave* us leisure to be good.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

The untimely sound of the trumpet, the alarm and confusion of the inhabitants, the threatning aspect of Cæsar, are circumstances which the Historian discreetly *leaves* to the imagination of his readers.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 7.

Like some poor fisher that, escap'd with life,
Will trust no more with elemental strife;
But sits in safety on the green bank side,
And lives upon the *leavings* of the tide.
Langhorn. Epistle to Mr. ———.

LEAVE. See LEVY.

LE'AVEN, *v.* } Fr. *Levain*; It. *Lievito*;
LE'AVEN, *n.* } Sp. *Levadura*; all from the
LE'AVENING, *n.* } Lat. *Levare*, to raise, because
LE'AVENOUS. } it *raises* and *lifts* up the mass
or lump, (of dough,) and also renders it *lighter*. Wiclif renders *fermentum*, *sour dow*.

To raise, to lighten, (sc. by the intermixture of another ingredient that may cause fermentation;) (met.) to intermix with a substance of less purity; to savour or season, stain, tinge, or imbue.

He is the *leuein* of the breade,
Whiche soureth all the paste about.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

A lytell *leuen* doth *leue* the whole lompe of dow.
Bible, 1551. *Galathians*, c. 5.

Duke. No more euasion:
We haue with a *leauen'd*, and prepared choice
Proceeded to you.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 1.

A little *leauen* of new distaste doth commonly soure the whole lumpe of former merites.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 136.

——— So thou Posthumus
Wilt lay the *leuen* on all proper men;
Goodly and gallant, shall be false and periur'd
For thy great faile.—*Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, Act iii. sc. 4.

Troy. Haue I not tarried?
Pan. I the boulting; but you must tarry the *leau'ing*. [*leauening*.]—*Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres.* Act i. sc. 1.

For our religion, where was there a more ignorant, prophane, and vicious clergy, learned in nothing but the antiquity of their pride, their covetousness and superstition? whose unsincere and *levenous* doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, and bondage.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.

The cruel something, unpossess'd,
Corrodes, and *leavens* all the rest. *Prior. The Ladle.*

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The *leaven'd* mass to milky chyle converts.
Blackmore. The Creation, b. vi.

LE'CHER, *n.* } There can be no doubt
LE'CHER, *v.* } that *Lecher* is from the verb
LE'CHERY. } *to lick*. Fr. *Lecher* or *lescher*.
LE'CHEROUS. } Cotgrave says—*Lecheresse*,
LE'CHEROUSLY. } a *licorous* or saucy woman,
LE'CHEROUSNESS. } *lescheur*, a *licker*; a *licorous*
companion; *lescherie*, *licorousness*, and in v. *lie*, to *leacher* it, or get a *lick* at it.

A *lecherous* man or woman is a *licorous* man or woman; though the word (*lechery*) is now confined to a particular lust, or desire; (sc.) for sexual intercourse.

A lustful, lewd, or libidinous person.

So foul *lechour* was the kyng, that anon in the howse
He willede, for foul *lecherie* this mayde for to spouse.
R. Gloucester, p. 119.

But after sheo was founde gylty in *lecherie*,
Wherefore she was putte oute ther of.—*R. Brunne*, p. 13.

Edgare for to fle *lickery* of lyfe,
His barons gave him conseile for to take a wyfe.
Id. p. 35.

He [John] was of *licherous* life. *Id.* p. 206.

Lo Loth in hus lyue. yorowe *lecherouse* drinke
Wickedlich wroghte. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 14.

But if he that is named a brothir among ghou, and is a *lechour*, or couetous, or seruyng to idolis, or a cursere, or ful of drunkenesse, or a raueynour, take not mete with suche.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Corynth.* c. 5.

Ye han herd that it was seid to olde men thou shalt not do *leecherie*.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 5.

The youngere sone went forth in pilgrimage into a fer countree and there he wastid his goodis: in lyuinge *lecherously*.—*Id. Luke*, c. 15.

God wote this sinne is ful displesant to God; for he said himself: Do no *lecherie*.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

And yet a *lechour* all his life
He [Jupiter] was. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And he was also *lecherous*. *Id. Ib.*

They were slouthful to roote out vyce and to plante vertue, and drynen into yͤ profounde and depe slepe of ygnoraunce, of ydylness, of *lecherousnesse*, and of pryde.
Bible, 1551. *Isaiah*, c. 56. Notes.

——— The small gilded fly
Do's *letcher* in my sight.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 6.

And next to him rode lustfull *Lechery*
Upon a bearded gote whose rugged heare,
And whally eies, (the signe of gelosy,)
Was like the person selfe, whom he did beare:
Who rough and blacke, and filthy, did appeare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

The sleepy *leacher* shuts his little eyes;
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise.
Dryden. Virgil, Geor. 3.

LE'CTUARY, i. e. *Electuary*, (qv.)

But all too late commeth the *lectuarie*
When men the corse unto the grave carie.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.

LE'CTURE, *v.* } Fr. *Lecture*, *leçon*; It.
LE'CTURE, *n.* } *Lettura*, *lezione*; Sp. *Lec-*
LE'CTURER. } *tura*, *lecion*, from Lat. *Lec-*
LE'CTURER-SHIP. } *tum*, past part. of *leg-ere*, to
LE'CTURING, *n.* } gather; consequentially, to
LE'CTURN. } read, quia qui id facit lite-
LE'CTION. } ras vocesque *colligit*, ut
LE'CTIONARY. } oratio fiat.

A *lecture*,—a reading; a sermon or discourse read; (sc.) to teach, to instruct; to improve.

To *lecture*,—to read or speak a sermon or discourse; to teach, to instruct orally; to teach, to censure, to reprove.

Lectorne,—a place for reading, a reading-desk.

And vpon thys arose thys newe counsayle takē vpon the Wedinsday after, whereof oure present *lecture* speaketh.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1301.

Other copies and various *lections* and words omitted, and corruptions of texts and the like, these you are full of; but no footstep of any solid learning appears in all you have writ.
Milton. A Defence of the People of England.

This was a great and devout scholar, whose aid Alfred used in his disposition of *lectures*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11. *Selden. Illustrations.*

It was the market and the *lecture-day*,
For *lecturers* sell sermons, as the lay
Doe sheep and oxen. *Corbet. Iter Boreale.*

These *lectures* must be read onely in the Tearme tymes: to euery *lecturer*, or reader, is prouided and allowed by this founder, fiftie pounds of annuall fee or stipend, and a fayre lodging within this his pallace like house.
Stow. Of the Vniuersities in England, c. 30.

William Rufus was buryed at Winchester in the Cathedral Church, or Monastery of Saynt Swithen, vnder a playne flatte marble stone, before the *lectorne* in the queere.
Id. William Rufus, an. 1099.

Some persons opened their mouthes against me, both obliquely in the pulpit, and directly at the court, complaining of my too much indulgence to persons disaffected, and my too much liberty of frequent *lecturings* within my charge.
Bp. Hall. Some Specialities in his Life.

In the year 1704, he [Clarke] was called forth to an office, worthy of such an undertaking, it was to preach Mr. Boyle's *Lecture*, founded by that honourable gentleman, to assert and vindicate the great fundamentals of natural and revealed religion.—*Clarke. Life, by Hoadley.*

He [Tillotson] soon became *lecturer* at St. Laurence Jury, which he continued till his advancement to the see of Canterbury.—*Tillotson. Life, by Birch.*

The *Lectionary* contained all the lessons, which were directed to be read in the course of the year.
Warton. Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 337.

If the teacher happens to be a man of sense, it must be an unpleasant thing to him to be conscious, while he is *lecturing* his students, that he is either speaking or reading nonsense, or what is very little better than nonsense.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

I was informed by an acquaintance, that a certain clergyman in the city was about to resign his *lectureship*, and that he would probably resign in my favour, if I were early enough in my application.—*Knox. Essays*, No. 117.

LE'DEN. A. S. *Læd-en*, *leden*. Tyrwhitt adopts the opinion of Skinner, that *leden* is a corruption of *Latin*; and produces from Dante an instance of a similar usage of *latino*. Lye supplies many instances of the A. S. used as an adjective. "Of bec *ledene* on Englisc wende, he rendered it from a *Latin* book into an English one;" and others in which *ledene* is opposed to *English*. There appears no reason to travel further for the origin of the word. See (however) *Jamieson* in v. *Leed*. *Leden*, it may be added, is applied to the *Latin* or Roman people, as well as to the language. See *Lye*, and the *Gloss.* to G. Douglas. It is used, generally, to denote—

The language, or the peculiar language.

——— The queinte ring,
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* sain,
And coude answere him in his *leden* again,
Hath understonden what this faucon seyd.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,749.

Thereto he was expert in prophesies,
And could the *ledden* of the Gods unfold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

LEDGE. From the A. S. *Lec-gan*, ponere, to *lay*. A narrow board upon which we are wont to *lay* small things, (Skinner.)

That upon which we *lay* any thing; a narrow shelf; any thing prominent or projecting, in manner of such shelf, from the main surface; a ridge, a row.

Yͤ sydes were as it were flat borders between the *ledges*.
Bible, 1551. 3 *Kings*, c. 8.

Then that the lowest *ledge* or row be meerly of stone, and the broader the better.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 18.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his feet he hides;
Tall trees surround the mountain's shady sides:
The bending brow above, a safe retreat provides.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. 1.

That buoyant lumber may sustain you o'er
The rocky shelves and *ledges* to the shore.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

LEE, *n.* } See BELEE. *Lee* is a place
LE'EWARD. } secure from wind or weather; the *lee* side of a ship is the side under or not exposed

to the wind; to be under the *lee* is to be under the wind or shelter from it; the *lee-shore*, on the contrary, appears to be the shore on, or opposed to, the *lee-side* of the ship, as she sails along; and consequently exposed to the *wind*. In Dutch, *De loef hebben*, to sail before the wind; *Loeven*, to ply to windward, (to *luff*;) *Loef*, the weather-gage. The Dut. and the Eng. *Luff*, *lee*, *leeward*, Tooke considers to be from the same root; the A. S. *Lyft*; the air or the clouds; the wind. See LOOF, and LUFF.

——— As sea-men tell,
With fixed anchor in his skaly rind
Moores by his side under the *lee*.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. i.

Thus they generally reason; Barbadoes is the Easter-most of the Carribbe Islands, therefore the rest are said to be *leeward* of it, and so of any other island; as indeed it usually holds true, because the winds there are commonly at East.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 2.

Which just like ours, how rigg'd and mann'd,
And got about a league from land
By change of wind to *leeward* side,
The pilot knew not how to guide.—*Swift. On the Union.*

Though sorely buffeted by ev'ry sea,
Our hull unbroken long may try a *lee*.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

Then might I with unrivall'd straines, deplore
Th' impervious horrours of a *leeward* shore.—*Id. Ib.* c. 3.

LEECH, *v.* } A. S. *Læce*, from *Laecn-ian*, *læcn-*
LEECH, *n.* } *ian*, curare, mederi, sanari, to cure, to heal. The Dut. *Laecke*, hirudo, a horse *leech*, is derived by Kilian from *Laecken*, to *lack* or want; because it occasions a *lack* of blood, or from *Lacus*, because found in *lakes* or standing waters. It is probably the same word, (A. S. *Læce*,) and so applied, because the animal *heals* by withdrawing unwholesome blood.

To cure, to heal; to practise the art of healing, the medicinal art.

Hys *lechys* loked hys stat, as her rygt was to done.
R. Gloucester, p. 380.

Ne oon so faithfol fysician. for alle that by souhte
He *lechede* hem of here langour.—*Piers Plouhman*, p.311.

Ihesus seide to hem hoele man han no neode to a *leche*.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 2.

And purpose you to heare his speech
Fully auised him to *leech*. *Chaucer. Dreame.*

Well wist that lord that I was seke
And would be *leched* wonder faine. *Id. Ib.*

The clotered blood, for any *leche-craft*,
Corrumpeth. *Id. The Knightes Tale*, v. 2747.

All other *leches* he forsoke,
And put him out of auenture
Alonly to God's cure. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Home is he brought; and laid in sumptuous bed
Where many skillful *leaches* him abide
To salve his hurts, that yet still freshly bled.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

The *hors-leeches* which we call in Latine *sanguisugus*, (bloud-suckers) are used for to draw blood.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 10.

So are *leeches* destructive, and by some accounted poison; because being inwardly taken they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood which cannot be easily stanched.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 5.

Yet he [M. Cato] omitted not the *leech-craft* belonging also to kine and oxen.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 2.

——— Beldame, by that ye tell
More neede of *leach-craft* hath yon damozell
Then of my skill.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 3.

But like a *leech* well fix't, he'll suck what's good,
And never part till satisfied with blood.
King. Art of Cookery.

Leeches are good barometers when preserved in glasses, and predict bad weather by their great restlessness and change of place.—*Pennant. Zoology*, vol. iv. *The Leech.*

LEEK, *n.* A. S. *Lec*, *leac*; Dut. *Look*; Ger. *Lauch*; Sw. *Loek*. A. S. "*Leac*. *Allium porrum*, a *leak*, a general name of a certain kind of hearbs," (Somner.) The etymology is unknown.

Vor yt wolde fynde hem *lek* worten y now by the gere.
R. Gloucester, p. 341.

Thou fisshes not worth a *leke*, rise & go thi ways.
R. Brunne, p. 204.

As lynne seed and *lik* seed.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 211.

I hold a mouse's wit not worth a *leke*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6154.

☞ Seeing now that I am entred thus far into a discourse of onions I shall not do amisse to treate of *leekes* also, in regarde of the neare affinitie between them.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 5.

LEER, *v.* } A. S. *Hleare*, *hleor*, maxilla,
LEER, *n.* } mandibula, the cheek, the jaw;
LE'ERING, *n.* } *it.* facies, frons, vultus, the face, the countenance, (Somner.) Hence, says Lye, our *Leer*, *lour*; *lour*, or *lowre*, from the Dut. *Loeren*, Ger. *Lauren*, retortis et limis oculis intueri, to look upon with eyes thrown back or askance, (Skinner;) but see LOUR.

Lere, in Chaucer, is explained by Mr. Tyrwhitt to intend—the skin. In Holland, it is applied to the general colour, complexion, or appearance. To *leer* may be—

To look with the eye or eye-lid, somewhat down-cast, or *lowering*; as if to attract or invite attention or favour; and, thus, to assume or put on an alluring look; to allure, to attract, by the looks.

A loveliche lady of *lere* in linnen y clothid
Cam down fro that Castel and calde me by name.
Piers Plouhman, p. 13.

His face frounsed, his *lere* was like the lede.
Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide, p. 295.

You *leere* vpon me, do you? There's an eie
Wounds like a leaden sword.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

Each eye through divers optics slily *leers*.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 7.

No ladie (quoth the earle with a loud voice, and the tears trilling down his *leres*,) saie not so.
Holinshed. Ireland, an. 1546.

She giues the *leere* of inuitation.
Shakespeare. Merry Wiues of Windsor, Act i. sc. 3.

The same Theophrastus hath left in writing, That in some places there are no other thing bred or growing but brown and duskish, insomuch as not only the cattel is all of that *leere*, but also the corne upon the ground, and other fruits of the earth.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 2.

Footra for *leers*, and *learings*; O the noise,
The noise we made.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iv. sc. 2.

But Bertran has been taught the arts of court,
To gild a face with smiles; and *leer* a man to ruin.
Dryden. The Spanish Fryar, Act i.

Here Fannia, *leering* on her own good man.
Pope. Moral Essays, Epist. 2.

——— The proud Parnassian sneer
The conscious simper, and the jealous *leer*
Mix in his look. *Id. The Dunciad*, b. ii.

The clerk's head is admirably well painted and with great force; but he is dozing not *leering* at the young woman near him as in the print.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 4.

While brooding storms the gath'ring ruin rein,
Her son with dire dissembling *leer* she seeks,
And in the depth of smiling malice speaks.
Brooke. Constantia.

LEER. A. S. *Ge-lær*; Ger. *Lær*, vacans, iners, which Wachter derives from *lieren*, *perdere*, *omittere*, and this by a common change of *s* into *r*, from *lies-en*, to lose. And, thus,—

A *leer* drunkard, will be a *loose* drunkard, a dissolute, profligate drunkard; "The horse runs *lere*," i. e. *loose*, away. A *leer* stomach may be, consequentially, an empty stomach; because *loose*, slack, not well filled out. See *Gifford* on the passage quoted from Jonson, and Nares, in *v.*

Love. Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house
And your *leer* drunkards let me.
B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act iv. sc. 3.

The horse runnes *leere* away without the man,
But noble Bradamant, the horse doth stay,
And backe restore.
Harrington. Orlando Furioso, b. xvi. s. 64.

LEES. Fr. *Lie*, from the A. S. *Lic-gan*, to lay or ly, that which *lies*, (sc.) at the bottom. See the quotation from Holinshed in v. *Liquid.*

That which *lies* or settles at the bottom; the sediment.

Verely the *lees* of wine are so strong, that oftentimes it overcommeth and killeth those, who go down into the vats and vessels wherein the wine is made.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 11.

Rivers, whose depth no sharp beholder sees,
Drunk at an army's dinner, to the *lees*.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

Spoil'd of its limpid vehicle, the blood
A mass of *lees* remains, a drossy tide
That slow as Lethe wanders thro' the veins.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. i.

LEESE. See LOSE.

LEET, *n.* Spelman rejects the A. S. *Lath*, from *Lath-ian*, *ge-lathian*, *congregare*, q.d. the assembly or assize, because equally applicable to any other court, which seems scarcely a sufficient reason; priority of appropriation might decide the distinction. He further suggests *let*, pars, parvus, or *læt*, censura, arbitrium. See his *Gloss.* in v. *Leta.*

For whether in *leles* they may or not, y^t he saith he douteth.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1012.

M. Lambert seemeth to be of the opinion, that the *leets* of our time doo yeeld some shadow of the politike institution of Alfred.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 4.

The jurisdiction of these *leets* is either remaining in the king, and in that case exercised by the sheriff in his turn, which is the grand *leet*, or granted over to subjects, but yet it is still the king's court.—*Bacon. The Office of Constable.*

The other general business of the *leet* and tourn was to present by jury all crimes whatsoever that happened within their jurisdiction; and not only to present, but also to punish, all trivial misdemesnors.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 19.

LEFE. See LIEF.

LEFT, *adj.* Dut. *Lufte hand*, *luchte hand*, sinistra. The *left* hand is that which is *leaved*, *leav'd*, *left*; or which we are taught to *leave* out of use when one hand only is employed, (*Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 10.)

In the rigt syd lwo, and in the *lift* syde on.
R. Gloucester, p. 22.

But to sitte at my right half or *left-half* is not myn to gyve to you but to which it is maad redy.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 10.

Ant. Octauius, leade your battaile softly on
Vpon the *left* hand of the euen field.
Octa. Vpon the right hand I, keepe thou the *left*.
Ant. Why do you crosse me in this exigent?
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act v. sc. 1.

But as although a squint *left-handedness*
B' ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand.
Donne. To the Countess of Bedford.

I remember to have read in a voyage of De Gama's to Kalekut (the first made by the Portuguese round Africa) that the people of Melinda, a polished and flourishing people, are all *left-handed*.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. ii. c. 1.

LEG, *n.* } Skinner,—from the Dut. *Leegh*,
LE'GGED. } humilis, infra positus, low, placed below. Junius,—from A. S *Under-lec-gan*, supponere, suffulcire, to support or sustain; and it is probably from the A. S. *Lec-gan*, ponere, meaning,—

Any thing placed, (sc.) as a support, to stand upon.

To make a *leg*,—a common expression, intending—to bow with the *leg* drawn or thrown backwards.

The *legges* bare bynethe the kne, that me mygte eche stape yse. *R. Gloucester*, p. 388.

Hire shoon were laced on hire *legges* hie.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3268.

But when they came to Jesus, and sawe that he was deade alreadye they breake not his *legges*.—*Bible*, 1551. *John*, c.19.

But the sea keeping hir course, rose still higher and higher, and ouerflowed not onlie the king's feet, but also flashed vp vnto his *legs* and knees.
Holinshed. History of England, b. vii. c. 13.

He knew how many *leggs* a knight letts fall
Betwixt the king, the offering and his stall.
Corbet. To the Lord Mordant.

They be clothed with a mantell and shirte saffroned after the Irish manner going bare *legged* to the knee.
Stow. Briefe Description of England.

How the pale primrose and blue violet spring,
And birds essay their throats, disus'd to sing:
All these are ours; and I with pleasure see
Men strutting on two *legs*, and aping me.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

——— The shapeless pair,
As they design'd to mock me, at my side
Take step for step, and, as I near approach
The cottage, walk along the plaster'd wall,
Prepost'rous sight! the *legs* without the man.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

LE'GACY. } Fr. *Legz*; It. *Legato*; Sp. *Legacia*; Lat. *Legatum*, from *Legare*, i. e. quasi *lege* quadam in testamento statuendo ac decernendo, (Vossius.)
LEGATE'E. }

For *legacy* by Will or Testament, see the quotation from Blackstone. Stow uses it as a derivative from *Legate*, (qv.)

When he had heard her great infirmite
Her *legacie* and lamentacioun.
Chaucer. The Complaint of Creseide.

Now haue ye yͭ summe of this my doctrine euē my very gospel yͭ whole tale of all my *legacy* and message wherfore I am sent into the world.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 459.

Yea, begge a haire of him for memory
And dying, mention it within their willes,
Bequeathing it as a rich *legacie*
Vnto their issue.—*Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar*, Act iii. sc. 2.

A *legacy* is a bequest, or gift of goods and chattels by testament; and the person to whom it was given is stiled the *legatee*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 32.

LE'GAL. } Fr. *Légal*; It. *Legale*; Sp. *Legal*; Lat. *Legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, that can or may be done lawfully, according to law. See LAW.
LEGA'LITY.
LE'GALIZE, *v.*
LE'GALLY.
LE'GIST.
LE'GULEIAN. } Lawful; agreeable or according to law.

"Sir," quoth I, "I know not the law." "Yes, marry do you," quoth he, and laughed. "Nay in good faith," quoth I, "I am no *legist*."
Wyatt to Cromwell, 12 *April*, (1540.)

He was a good clerke and connynge in bothe lawes, he was a great iuryst and *legyst*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 210.

Who made our laws to bind us, not himself
And hath full right to exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice
From national obstruction, without taint
Of sin, or *legal* debt. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

The presbytery of Glascow, and many other places protested against the *legality* thereof, because of the admission of lay-elders, a thing scarce before heard of in that Church.
Baker. Charles I. an. 1638.

I know, Mr. Speaker, there is in Parliament a double power of life and death by bill, a judicial power, and a legislative; the measure of the one is what's *legally* just, and the other what is prudentially and politickly fit for the good and preservation of the whole.
Id. Ib. an. 1641. *Speech of Lord Digby.*

Though there should be emulation between them, yet as *legists*, they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best.—*Bacon. Works*, vol. iii. Let. 127. *To the King.*

In which you do but that over again, that you have from the very beginning of your discourse, and which some silly *leguleians* now and then do, to argue unawares, against their own clients.—*Milton. A Defence of the People of England.*

But if you lessen the rate of use, the lender, whose interest it is to keep up the rate of money, will rather lend it to the banker, at the *legal* interest, than to the tradesman or gentleman, who when the law is broken, shall be sure to pay the full natural interest, or more.
Locke. Of Lowering of Interest.

Nor would the banker venture to borrow, where his gains would be but one per cent. nor the money'd man lend him, what he could make better profit of *legally* at home.—*Id. Ib.*

That is by signifying their approbation, or satisfaction concerning the orthodoxy of their faith, the attestation of their manners, the *legality* of their ordination, &c.
Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.

An officer, though he had passed his life in the field, was able to determine all *legal* controversies which could occur within the district committed to his charge.
Hume. Hist. of England, vol. ii. App. 2.

What do you think were the feelings of every man, who looks upon Parliament in an higher light, than that of a market-overt for *legalizing* a base traffick of votes and pensions, when he saw you employ such means of coercion to the Crown, in order to coerce our Parliament through that medium?—*Burke. Letter to Thomas Burgh, Esq.*

LE'GATE. } Fr. *Légat*; It. *Legato*; Sp. *Legado*; Lat. *Legatus*, from *leg-are*, i. e. *lege* mittere, to send by *law*. See DELEGATE.
LE'GACY.
LE'GATESHIP.
LEGA'TION.
LE'GATINE, or
LE'GANTINE. } Any one *sent*, (sc.) to act for or according to the directions of another; one deputed, appointed, authorized, or empowered, to act for another; a deputy, an ambassador, and, as in the quotation from Holinshed, a lieutenant.

——— Tweye men, *Legates* of Rome,
Pandulf & Duraund, & to Engelonde come.
R. Gloucester, p. 499.

The Pape sent his bulle with a *Legate*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 131.

The Pope's *Legate* I shall honorablye entreate, both goyng and comyng, & in his necessities I shall helpe him.
Barnes. Workes, p. 195.

And thys busynesse was farre dyuerse from worldlye affaires; euen so was this kind of ambassade or *Legatyon* new, and such a one as had not bene vsed before.
Udal. Marke, c. 6.

It was first ruled by a seuerall King, and afterwarde wonne from the Britons by Vespasian the *Legat*, at such time as he made a voiage into the West countrie.
Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, c. 10.

Thus by the chance and change of Popes, the *Legatship* of Anselme could take no place.—*Id. Henric I.* an. 1116.

Then hee [Cardinall Poole] declared the cause of his *Legacie*, first exhorting them to returne to the comunion of the Church and restore to the Pope his due authoritie.
Stow. Q. Mary, an. 1554.

[The Bishop of Norwich] shewed those Buls in open Parliament, and caused copies to be written forth, and sent into euerie quarter, that his authoritie and power *Legantine* might be notified to all men.—*Holinshed. Rich. II.* an. 1383.

Because all those things you haue done of late
By your power *Legatiue* [*tine*] within this kingdome,
Fall into th' compasse of a premunire.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act iii. sc. 2.

Upon pretence of his *Legantine* power, he [Wolsey] assumed the managery of all ecclesiastical matters whatsoever.—*Strype. Memorials. Hen. VIII.* an. 1530.

The *Legates* a latere, as they were called, were a kind of *delegates* who possessed the full power of the Pope in all the Provinces committed to their charge, and were very busy in extending as well as exercising it.
Hume. History of England, vol. i. Note N.

LEGE, i. e. to allege, (qv.) Also, to *allay*. See LEG.

——— And so he hath begon
To reason fast, and *ledge* auctoritie.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

LE'GEND, *n.* } Fr. *Légend*; It. and Sp. *Legenda*, from *legendum*, to be read; from *legere*, to read. For the literal meaning, and frequent application of the word, see the quotation from Tooke.
LE'GEND, *v.*
LE'GENDARY, *adj.*
LE'GENDARY, *n.*
LE'GIBLE.

Applied to—

A narrative or relation, a record or register, any thing told; from the abuse in the lives of saints, any fictitious or incredible story. Also specially used in Numismatics for the inscription placed on the edge of a coin or medal; it differs from an *inscription*, which occupies the place of a head or device on the face of the coin.

Legible,—Fr. and Sp. *Legible*; It. *Leggibile*, that can or may be read.

——— My name yenterede
In the *legende* of lif. longe er ich were.
Piers Plouhman, p. 194.

Thou shalt while that thou livest yere by yere,
The most partie of thy time spende
In making of a glorious *legende*
Of good women, and maidens, and wiues,
That weren trewe in loving all her liues.
Chaucer. The Legend of Good Women, Prol.

Nor ladie's wonton love, nor wand'ring knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 1.

Wee are not to maruaile, that afterwards *legends* being growne in a manner to bee nothing else but heapes of friuolous and scandalous vanities, they haue beene euen with disdaine throwne out, the very nests which bred them abhorring them.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. s. 20.

Expert proficients, that have far out-done
Your tutors' presidents, and have out-run
The practice of all times, whose acts will be
Thought *legendary* by posterity.
Brome. Upon the King's Imprisonment.

The deep mysteries of godlinesse, which to the great clerks of the world are as a book clasped and sealed up, lye open before him [the christian] fair and *legible*; and whiles those book-men know whom they have heard of, he knows whom he hath beleeved.—*Bp. Hall. The Christian*, s. 1.

It was pleasant to see, how divers of the letters of several of these papers, being placed within some convenient distance of the phial would be made plainly *legible*.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 705.

The first fault therefore which I shall find with a modern *legend* is its diffusiveness: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it.
Addison. Dialogues on Ancient Medals, Dial. 3.

Legend, which means—That which ought to be read—is from the early misapplication of the term by impostors, now used by us as if it meant—That which ought to be laughed at: and so it is explained in our dictionaries.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. ii. c. 8.

Ye tragic tales of *legendary* lore,
That draw devotion's ready tear no more.
Warton. On Sir J. Reynolds's Painted Window at Oxford.

LE'GER. Dut. *Legger*; A. S. *Lec-gan*, jacere, to lie, to stay, or remain.

A *leger* ambassador,—one sent to *remain*, or continue.

A *leger*-book,—a book that lies; for immediate entries.

Chaucer renders the Lat. *Sedes*,—*liege*.

Is this the librarie that thou haddest chosen for a right certain *liege* to thee in mine hous, [*certissimam tibi sedem nostris in laribus*.]—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine auncient *ligier* books of the R. W. Sir William Locke, mercer of London, &c. and others.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 96.

This *ledger-book* lies in the brain behind,
Like Janus eye, which in his poll was set.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 21.

For Gundamore, the Spanish *leiger*, did so aggravate this fact of his to the king against him, that it seemed nothing would give satisfaction but Raleigh's head.—*Baker*, an. 1617.

7. *Lieger* ambassadors or agents were sent to *remain* in or near the courts of those princes or states, to observe their motions, and to hold correspondence with them.
Bacon. Advice to Sir George Villiers.

It happened that a stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had lien long *leger* in his shop.
Fuller. Worthies. London

And you are to note, that I call that a *ledger-bait* which is fixed, or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it.—*Walton. Angler*, pt. i. c. 8.

Francis Little, in the year 1627, wrote a *leiger-book* containing a short account of the Monastery of Abington.
Wood. Fasti, vol. i. an. 1618.

Many *leiger-books* of the monasteries [are] still remaining, wherein they registered all their leases and that for their own private use.
H. Warton. On Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, p. 42.

Here you a muckworm of the town might see,
At his dull desk, amid his *legers* stall'd,
Eat up with carking care and penurie.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

LEGER-DE-MA'IN, Fr.—*Light* of hand. Applied to the tricks of, or tricks resembling those of, jugglers; who perform them by *lightness* or quickness *of hand*.

Perceiue theyr *leygier demaine*, wyth which they would iugle forth thir falshood and shift the trouth asyde.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 813

For he in slights and iugling feates did flow,
And of *legierdemayne* the mysteries did know.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

LEGE'RITY. "Fr. *Légiereté*. *Lightness*, fleetnesse, swiftinesse, &c." (Cotgrave.)

And when the mind is quickened, out of doubt
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break vp their drowsie graue, and newly moue
With casted slough, and fresh *legeritie*.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 1.

LEGGE, or } i. e. to lay. A. S. *Lec-gan*.
LIG, *v.* }

Legginge the foundament of penaunce fro deede werkis.
Wiclif. Hebruis, c. 6.

Ther dorste no wight hond upon him *legge*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3935.

LE'GGEN, i. e. to lay or allay, (qv.) To ease.

That but aforne her she may se
In the future some socour
To *leggen* her of her dolour
To graunt her time of repentaunce.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose

LEGGI'ADROUS. It. *Leggiadro*, *leggiardo* from It. *Leggiero*; Fr. *Légier*, light, graceful.

Yet this Retirement's cloud ne'r overcast
Those beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy
Which smild in her deportment.—*Beaumont. Pysche*, c. 18.

——— And prove
Herself the queen of soft *leggiadrous* love.—*Id. Ib.* c. 19.

LE'GIBLE. See LEGEND.

LE'GION. } Fr. *Légion;* It. *Legione;* Sp. LE'GIONARY. } *Legion;* Lat. *Legio,* quod *legundur* milites in delectu, (*Var.* lib. iv.) The Roman legion is fully described by Polybius, and from his description the passage translated by Hampton is quoted. And see also the quotation from Melmoth.

That Saynt Morice in battaile, befor the *legioun.*
R. Brunne, p. 30.

Wher gessist thou that I may nor preie to my Fadir, and he schal give to me mo than twelve *legioons* of aungels.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 26.

Either thynkest thou that I cannot nowe prayr to my Father, and he shall geue me moo than xii *legions* of angels.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

It happened that two souldiers, one of the fift *legion,* another a French auxiliary, vpō a lolity challenged one another to wrestle: and when as the *legionary* was thrown, the French man insulting ouer him, and they which lookt on diuiding themselues into sides, the *legionary* souldiers taking themselves to their weapons made hauocke of the auxiliaries, and slew two cohorts of them.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 84.

When the enrolments are in this manner finished, the tribunes, having assembled together in separate bodies the soldiers of their respective *legions,* choose out a man that seems most proper for the purpose, and making him swear in the following words: "that he will be obedient to his commanders, and execute all the orders that he shall receive from them, to the utmost of his power." The rest of the soldiers of the *legion,* advancing one by one, swear also, that they will perform what the first has sworn.
Hampton. Polybius, vol. iii. b. vi. Ex. 2.

9. The number of horse and foot in a Roman *legion* varied in different periods of the republic. In its lowest computation it appears to have amounted to 3000 foot and 200 horse; and, in its highest, to have risen to 6000 of the former, and 600 of the latter.—*Melmoth. Cicero,* b. x. Let. 15. Note 9.

LE'GISLATE, *v.* } Fr. *Législateur;* It. LEGISLA'TION. *Legislatore;* Sp. *Legis-*
LE'GISLATIVE, *adj.* *lador;* Lat. *Legis,* or
LE'GISLATOR. *legum lator;* qui *fert* leges;
LE'GISLATURE, *n.* one who brings forward,
LEGISLA'TORSHIP. gives, makes *laws.* To
LEGISLA'TRESS. *legislate,* (a word of modern
LE'GISLATURE. introduction,)—
To make, to enact, *laws.*

His lawes (who so markes them well) are deepe, and not vulgar; not made vpon the spurre of a particular occasion for the present, but out of providence of the future, to make the estate of his people still more & more happie: after the manner of the *legislators* in ancient and heroicall times.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 72.

And therefore the bounds, limits, and extent of the people's *legislative* deputies in parliament, contained in the agreement should be drawn up into a formal contract.
Baker. Charles I. an. 1648.

Many of the *legislators* themselves had taken an oath of abjuration of his Majesty's person and family.
Id. E. Philips, To the Reader.

The first and fundamental positive law of all commonwealths, is the establishing of the *legislative* power; as the first and fundamental natural law, which is to govern even the *legislative* itself, is the preservation of the society, and (as far as it will consist with the public good) of every person in it.—*Locke. Of Civil Government,* c. 11.

The power of the *legislative* being derived from the people by a positive voluntary grant and institution, can be no other than what that positive grant conveyed, which being only to make laws and not to make *legislators,* the *legislative* can have no power to transfer their authority of making laws, and place it in other hands.—*Id. Ib.*

See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholesome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty.—*Shaftesbury. Moral.* pt. iv. s. 2.

But there is nevertheless a science of *legislation,* which, the details of office, and the intrigues of popular assemblies will never communicate; a science, of which the principles must be sought for in the constitution of human nature, and in the general laws which regulate the course of human affairs.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind,* Introd. pt. ii. s. 2.

The supreme *legislative* power of England was lodged in the King and great council, or what was afterwards called the parliament.—*Hume. History of England,* vol. ii. App. 2.

In the *legislature,* the people are a check on the nobility, and the nobility a check upon the people; by mutual privilege of rejecting what the other had resolved, while the King is a check upon both, which preserves the executive power from encroachments.—*Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. i. c. 2.

LE'GIST. See LEGAL.

LEGI'TIMATE, *adj.* } Fr. *Légitime;* It.
LEGI'TIMATE, *v.* *Legittimo;* Sp. *Legi-*
LEGI'TIMATELY. *timo;* Lat. *Legitimus,*
LEGI'TIMATENESS. legal or lawful, from
LEGITIMA'TION. *lex, legis.*
LEGI'TIMACY. *Lawful,*—according
LE'GITIVE. to *law,* or established

usage; applied to children born in *lawful* matrimony; (consequentially, opposed to spurious; and thus,) from a *lawful* or pure source; genuine.

——— Men that buth by getyn
Out of matrimonie mowe nat have the grace
That leele *legitime* by lawe may cleymme.
Piers Ploukman, p. 176.

They are not receiued nor taken as *legitimate* and lawfull, as well of the Hebrues as of the whole churche.
Bible, 1551. *Esdras,* Pref.

And when they were come the Pope made Henry the bastarde *legitius,* and lawfull to obtayne the realme of Castell.—*Bernes. Froissart. Cronycle,* c. 229.

On the two and twentieth of Januarie a parlement begun at Westminster, in which the Duke of Lancaster caused to be *legitimated* the issue which he had begot of Katherine Swinfort before she was his wife.
Holinshed. Rich. II. an. 1397.

This doubt was kept long open, in respect to the two Queenes that succeeded, Marie and Elizabeth; whose *legitimations* were incompatible one with another, though the succession was settled by act of parliament.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 206.

The act that *legitimated* the Queen, making her [Elizabeth] most certainly a bastard in law, the Queen might think it now too much to use her as she had done formerly.
Burnet. History of the Reformation, an. 1553.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat,
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great.
Dryden.

Before this opposition of Flavianus, the Fathers of Constantinople had in their letter to Pope Damasus and the Occidental Bishops approved, and commended him to them; highly asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination.
Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.

By the common law they [who were born before wedlock] were *legitimate;* and when any dispute of inheritance arose, it had formerly been usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to enquire into the *legitimacy* of the person.
Hume. History of England. Hen. III. an. 1272.

Every such process of reasoning, it is well known, may be resolved into a series of *legitimate* syllogisms, exhibiting separately and distinctly, in a light as clear and strong as language can afford, each successive link of the demonstration.—*Stewart. Human Mind,* vol. ii. c. 3. s. 1.

LE'GUME. } Fr. and It. *Legume;* Sp.
LEGU'MINOUS. } *Legumbre;* Lat. *Legumen,* quia *legatur;* because gathered by the hand, not cut.
See the quotation from Miller.

An instance of this may be afforded us by some *legumens,* as peas, or beans; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort, it will, I presume, be easily granted, that they will, like many other green vegetables, afford, besides a great deal of phlegm, an acid spirit.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 613.

Legumes or *Legumens,* are a species of plants which are call'd pulse, such as pease, beans, &c., and are so call'd *because they may be gather'd by the hand without cutting.*
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary.

Leguminous plants, are such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower.—*Id. Ib.*

Now flow'rs dispos'd in various groupes,
Dislodge these honours of your soups,
The tasteful rich *leguimes.—Cambridge. To Lt. Bathurst.*

LE'ISURE, *n.* } Fr. *Loisir,* said to be
LE'ISURE, *adj.* } either from the Lat. *Otiari,*
LE'ISURABLE. } (*I* prefixed,) or from *licere.*
LE'ISURALLY. } (See *Menage.*) Lye de-
LE'ISURELY, *adj.* } cides for the Goth. *Laus,*
LE'ISURELY, *ad.* } liber, solutus, vacuus; free, *loose.* The Fr. *Loisir,* is perhaps *Loisser,* to *loose.* And *Leisure* is—

Looseness, or relaxation from labour or employment; liberty or freedom from business; and, consequentially, to use or abuse time as we please.
Leisurely.—

With free use of time; not hurriedly, or hastily & when thou sees *leyere,* that he ne pereeyne thi write.
R. Brunne, p. 229.

Wherfore we axen *leiser* and space to have deliberation in this cas to decm.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Egistus drough his Quene nere,
And with the *leisere* which he had,
This ladie at his wille he ladde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

But what shall hee their glory and reward thou shalt see, if thou wilt *leasurably* lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye.—*Barnes. Workes,* p. 358.

Sometime he sheweth it *leysourly,* suffering hys flocke to comen & dispute therupon.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 456.

And how his limbs, resolv'd through idle *leisour*
Unto sweet sleepe he may securely lend.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat

And as our bodies waxe and gather strength by *leisure,* perish in a moment; so good wits and good learning are sooner cut downe then raised againe.
Savile. Tacitus. Agricola, p. 184.

And because the nearer wee draw unto God, the more we are oftentimes iolightned with the shining beames of his glorious presence as being then euen almost in sight, a *leisurable* departure may in that case bring forth the good of such as are present, that which shall cause them for euer after from the bottom of their hearts to pray, O let vs dye the death of the righteous, and let our last end be like theirs.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 46.

Let vs beg of God that when the houre of our rest is come the patternes of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Josua, Dauid, who *leisurably* ending their lines in peace, prayed for the mercies of God to come vpon their posterite.—*Id. Ib.*

With *leisurely* delight she by degrees
Lifts ev'ry till, does ev'ry drawer draw.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 1.

But Eumenes, meeting with the news, began to hearten his affrighted companions, promising to make Antigonus march *leisurely.—Raleigh. Hist. of the World,* b. iv. c. 4. s. 4.

Full *leisurely* he rose, but conscious shame
Of honour lost his failing strength reaw'd.
Somerville. Hobbinol, c. 2.

Cicero knew not which of the two he preferred, but complained that the crowd of visitors that interrupted his *leisure* in these retreats contributed not a little to counterbalance their attractions.—*Eustace. Italy,* vol. ii. c. 11.

Beneath whose shade the lusty sieers repose
Their cumbrous limbs, mix'd with the woolly tribes,
And *leisurely* concoct their grassy meal.
Jago. Edge-Hill, b. iv.

LEME, *v.* } A. S. *Leom-an, liom-an;* to shine.
LEME, *n.* } See GLEAM.
To shine, to lighten, to flame.

And clere *leme* of the sterre, that ouer France drou.
R. Gloucester, p. 186.

The lyght that *lemed* out of the.—*Piers Ploukman,* p. 117.

The while this light and this *leom.* shal Lueifer alleynde.
Id. p. 346.

Which eauseth folk to dreden in hir dreames
Of arwes, and of fire with red *lemes.*
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,836.

Thereby (*i. e.* by order) the incomprehensible majesty of God, as it were by a bryght *leme* of a torche or candell, is declared to the blyed inhabitantes of this worlde.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 1.

LE'MMAN, or } Minshew,—from the Fr. *Le*
LE'MAN. } *mignon.* Dr. T. H. (in Skinner),—from *L'aimant, l'aimante.* Tyrwhitt calls it Saxon: and Junius forms it of *Leof,* i. e. *loved,* and *man,* applied generally to male or female. Lye remarks,—that *Semisoranice* the word was written *Leuemon;* and the quotation from Robert of Gloucester it will be found *lef-mon.*

Any one *loved;* it is frequently applied—to one *loved* illicitly, or with mere gallantry.

Thys mayde hym payde suythe wel, myd God wille be hyr nom
And huld hyre as a *lefmon.* *R. Gloucester,* p. 344.

For tene he wende to deie, that taken was his *lemman.*
R. Brunne, p. 236.

"Now, dere *lemman,*" quoth she, "go farewele."
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4238.

Unto his *lemman,* Dalila he told,
Tt at in his heres all his strenghte lay.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,069.

And thus this King was ouerlad
With her, which his *lemman* was.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

There Atin found Cymochles soiourning,
Tn serve his *lemans* love.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

LE'MON. } Fr. *Limon;* It. *Limone;* Sp.
LEMONA'DE. } *Limon, lima.* The etymology unknown.

Thus a *lemon*, quince, or sharp apple cut with a knife becomes immediately black.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson. Summer.*

They pay well for what they have, says a boat-man, I am going on board her with a cargo of *lemons*.
Observer, No. 15.

LEND, *v.*
LE'NDER.
LE'NDING, *n.*
Goth. *Leigan, leicwan, leihwan*; A. S. *Læn-an, lihan, lend-an, alend-an*; Dut. *Leen-an*; Ger. *Leihen*; Sw. *Laena*; mutuare; fænerari; mutuò dare, et mutuò accipere,—to give or receive one thing in exchange for another. It is now more restricted.

To give, or grant, or transfer, something, any thing, or the use of any thing, to, or to the use of, another, upon condition of return or repayment; to give or grant, confer or bestow,—generally—yet still with an implication that what is granted or *lent* remains the property of the *lender*; or may either itself, or an equivalent, at another time be granted or *lent* in return. See LOAN.

Fifty thousand marcs had he *lent* abbeis
That wer in pouerte, vp tham forto reise.
R. Brunne, p. 135.

And if ye *léenen* to hem of whiche ye hopen to take agen: what thanke is it to you?—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 6.

If ye *lende* to them of whome ye hope to receaue, what thancke shall ye haue.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he answerde, tweye dettouris weren to oo *lener*.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 7.

There was a certaine *lender* which had two detters.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Watches no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish and best advantage, us asunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us joyn'd, where each
To other speedy aide might *lend* at need.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Neither a borrower, nor a *lender* be;
For *lone* oft loses both itself and friend:
And borrowing duls the edge of husbandry.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 3.

Off, off you *lendings*: come, vnbutton heere.
Id. Lear, Act iii. sc. 4.

What then will be the unavoidable consequences of such a law? i. It will make the difficulty of borrowing and *lending* much greater; whereby trade (the foundation of riches) will be obstructed.—*Locke. Of lowering of Interest.*

So that the rate you set profits not the *lenders*, and very few borrowers, who are fain to pay the price for money, that commodity would bear, were it left free.—*Id. Ib.*

The stock which is *lent* at interest is always considered as a capital by the *lender*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 4.

There exists no reason in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the *lending* of his money, as well as any other property into which the money might be converted.—*Paley. Philosophy*, b. iii. pt. i. c. 10.

LENDS, *n.* See LOINS.

LENGTH, *v.*
LENGTH, *n.*
LE'NGTHEN, *v.*
LE'NGTHENING, *n.*
LE'NGTHFUL.
LE'NGTHYNG, *n.*
A. S. *Lang-ian*; Dut. *Langhen*; Ger. *Langen*; extendere, porrigere, protrahere, to extend or stretch out, to draw out, to increase the (linear) dimensions. *Length*,—the noun, (Tooke,) is the third pers. sing. of the A. S. verb. *Length*,—applied strictly as denoting measurement, (sc. from end to end,) is distinguished from *width* and *breadth*;—the *length* of a line; the breadth or width of a surface; but the popular usage is vague.

To *length* or *lengthen*,—to extend or stretch out, to reach out, to draw out or protract, to increase or enlarge the extent.

Length-y, *adj.*—has lately been introduced: (from America?) it is regularly formed, but not wanted: our word is—*Long-some*. See LONG.

Tooke coins the adj. *any-length-ian*. See the quotation from him.

And robbede Wurcestre ssyre in *lengthe* & in brede.
R. Gloucester, p. 385.

& cleymed him for ther chefe of West and of Est,
Of North & of South in *length* & in brede.
R. Brunne, p. 19.

For Sarasyns mowe be saved so. yf the [they] so by leyvede
In the *lengthynge* of here lyf.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 292.

——— He was man of brede and *length*,
Of wyt, of manhode, and of strength.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

His body was 8 foote long, and his armes and legges well *lengthed* and strengthed after the proportion of his body.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 156.

And if thou wilt walke in my wayes and keep myne ordinaunces and cōmaundemēt as Dauid thy father dyd walke, I wyll *lengthen* thy dayes also.—*Bible*, 1551. 3 *Kinges*, c. 3.

He desireth not the *lengthenyng* of his lyfe for any other cause, then to restoare and set forth the thynges that make for the glorie of God and profyt of the saincts.
Id. Psalme, c. 30. Note.

Our Lord of his high pitie condyscended and graunted hym the *lengthyng* of his lyf for xv. yeares.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 316.

And knowes ful wel life doth but *length* his paine.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 264.

Then Agricola perceiuing the enemie to exceed him in number, and fearing, lest he should be assayled on the front and flankes both at one instant, displayed his army in *length*.—*Savile. Tacitus. Agricola*, p. 198.

——— Why do I overlive,
Why am I mockt with death, and *length'n'd* out
To deathles pain? *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Behold him sitting in his Western skies,
The shadows *lengthening* as the vapours rise.
Dryden. Absolom & Achitophel.

——— The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong;
The horses fly, the chariot smokes along.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

——— Steeds of hardier kind,
And cool, tho' sprightly, to the travell'd road
He destines; sure of foot, of steady pace,
Active, and persevering, uncompell'd,
The tedious *length* of many a beaten mile.
Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 3.

Should it be said, that by continual endeavours to shoot out the tongue to the stretch, the woodpecker's species may by degrees have *lengthened* the organ itself, beyond that of other birds, what account can be given of its form, of its tip? how, in particular, did it get its barb, its dentation?
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 13.

But this objection comes to me with an ill grace from you, who have expressed such frequent nausea and disgust at the any-lengthian Lord with his numerous strings.
Tooke. Div. of Purley, pt. ii. c. 8.

LE'NIENT, *adj.*
LE'NIENT, *n.*
LE'NIFY, *v.*
LE'NITIVE, *adj.*
LE'NITIVE, *n.*
LE'NITY.
Fr. *Lenir*; It. *Lenire*; Sp. *Lenizar*; Lat. *Lenire*, (pres. part. *leniens*, It. and Sp. *Leniente*,) to soften, to soothe. (A. S. *Hlæn-an*, to lean, bend, yield.)

Softening, soothing; mild, gentle; (met.) opposed to austere or severe, harsh or rigid.

But they now made worse through his *lenitie* & gentlenes, cast stones at him & brake his head.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 12.

Glaucias was of opinion, That Colocasia was good to *lenific* or mitigat the acrimonie of humors within the bodie; and withall, to helpe the stomache.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 28.

——— Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much perswasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Those milks have all an acrimony; though one would think they should be *lenitive*.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 639.

Nay what shall the Scripture itself? which is like an apothecarie's shop, wherein are all remedies for all infirmities of minde, purgatives, cordialls, alteratives, corroboratives, *lenitives*, &c.—*Burton. Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 280.

——— Address
Some *lenitives*, t'allay the fi'riness
Of this disease. *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. viii.

Hee shewed himselfe a true king and kind father, preferring *lenity* and suppressing seuerity.
Stow. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1589.

Therefore I do advise the use of *lenients*, not only by the authority of those ancient and modern chirurgeons, but by my own practice.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 9.

Me, let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of reposing age,
With *lenient* arts extend a mother's breath
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope. Prologue to the Satires.

But we allow *lenitives*, as cassia, tamarinds, manna.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 1.

Their pain, soft arts of pharmacy can ease,
Thy breast alone no *lenitives* appease.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

O think what transports must thy bosom feel,
Thy Tancred's wounds, with *lenient* hand to heal!
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. vi.

Say, that my *lenity* shall grant your prayer,
How, for the future, shall I rest assur'd
Of your allegiance.—*Smollett. The Regicide*, Act ii. sc. 8.

LENS.
LE'NTILE.
LENTI'CULAR, *adj.*
Lat. *Lens*, (perhaps—quod humida et *lenta* est, vel quod adhæret humi, (Isidorus,) see *Vossius*,)—is a pulse, a *lentile*, Fr. *Lentille*; and from the shape of its seed, somewhat convex on both sides, a glass, so formed, (for a telescope, a burning glass,) is called. *Lentils*, Fr. *Lentilles*, are also "red specks, red pimples, wan, small, and lentill-resembling freckles on the face or hands."

Lenticular instrument, (in Wiseman,) Fr. *Lenticulaire*,—"an instrument wherewith surgeons plane and cut away the broken bones of a wounded skull," (Cotgrave.)

The root brought into a liniment cureth the *lentils* or red spots.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 21.

The best *lentils* be they that are most tender, and aske least seathing; also such as drink much water.
Id. Ib. b. xxii. c. 24.

In which this is remarkable, that every foramen is of a *lenticular* nature; so that we see objects through them topsey-turvey, as through so many convex glasses: yea, they become a small telescope, when there is a due focal distance between them and the *lens* of the microscope
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 3. Note 1.

I have sometimes, for trial sake, brought by a *lenticular* glass the image of a river, shined upon by the sun, into an upper room darkened, and distant about a quarter of a mile from the river.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 700.

The perforation made in *cranio*, and the bone taken out, you are to smooth away the asperity which remains in the lower table, by the *lenticular* instrument made for that purpose.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 9.

Vile vetches would you sow, or *lentils* lean,
The growth of Egypt, or the kidney bean.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

LENT, *n.*
LE'NTEN.
Dut. *Lent*; Ger. *Lenz*; A. S. *Lencten, lengten*, ver, the spring. Minshew says, from Ger. *Glentz*; and Camden,—that our ancestors, the Germans, used *glent* for spring. Wachter notices no such word, but in v. *Lenz*, (from which (with the common prefix *ge-*) *glentz* might be formed,) he enumerates four different etymologies: 1st, from *length*, because at the season of spring the days *lengthen*; 2dly, from *lenitas*, because then the air becomes mild or *lenient*; 3dly, *glentzen*, to shine or glisten, because it is the most brilliant or beautiful season; 4thly, from the Dut. *Lenten*, to dissolve, because the severity of winter is then dissolved.

As *Lent* is or was a season of fasting, *lenten* is abstemious, sparing.

And suththe about *Leynte* toward thys lond drou.
R. Gloucester, p. 187.

Sithhen in the *Lenten* tide he went to Saynt Andrew.
R. Brunne, p. 323.

Thilke penance, that is solempne, is in two maneres; as to be put out of holy chirche in *Lenton* for slaughter of children, and swhiche maner thing.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

All were served with covered messes of silver, but all the feast was fish, in observation of the *Lent* season.
Baker. Hen. V. an. 1421.

In the same letter he signified to his vice-chancellor an information he had, that divers of the regents of that university had eaten flesh in *Lent*: which he shewed himself much displeased at and required him to punish.
Strype. Memorials. Hen. VIII. an. 1541.

Meanwhile she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* sallad coold her blood.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

LENT, *adj.*
LE'NTOUR.
LE'NTOUS.
Lat. *Lentus*; perhaps contracted from *lenitus*, (past part. of *len-ire*,)—

Gentle, mild; and *Lentor*, (Lat.)—

Sluggishness, tenacity, clamminess.

——— We must now encrease
Our fire to *ignis ardens*, we are past
Fimus equinus, balnei cineris,
And all those *lenter* heats.
B. Jonson. The Alchymist, Act iii. sc. 2

It may be also, that some bodies have a kinde of *lentour*, and are of a more depertible nature than others; as we see it evident in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinot more, than a very great quantity of brasil or wine.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, s. 857.

By reason of their clamminess and *lentor* they [arborescent holi-hocks] are banished from our sallet.—*Evelyn. Acetaria.*

In this spawn [frog's] of a *lentous* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 13.

LE'NTISCK. Fr. *Lentisque;* Lat. *Lentiscus*, quod ipsa *lentescat* arbor, dum resinam fundit, (Vossius.)

Who courteous bad us on soft beds recline
Of *lentiscks*, and young branches of the vine.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl. 7.

LE'ONINE, i. e. lion-like.

So was he ful of *leonin* corage.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,563.

LE'OPARD. Formerly (sometimes) written *Libbard.* Fr. *Léopard;* It. and Sp. *Leonpardo*, *Leo-pardo;* Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Leopardus.* Pliny speaks of *leones*, quos *pardi* generavere, (lib. viii. c. 16.)

Thei sauh kynge's banere, raumpand thre *lebardes.*
R. Brunne, p. 305.

About this king ther ran on every part
Ful many a tame leon and *leopart.*
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2188.

Within a large wyldernesse,
Where was lyon and leonesse,
The *leparde*, and the tygre also.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv

It fortuned Belphebe with her peares
The woody nimphs, and with that lovely boy,
Was hunting then the *libbards* and the beares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

——— His prescient mind
The certain issue of the strife divin'd,
As sure a prize, as when the *leopard* draws
The fearful hare within his ravenous paws.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxvi.

LE'PER. Fr. *Lèpre;* It. *Lebbra;* Sp.
LE'PEROUS. *Lepra;* Lat. *Lepra;* Gr. Λεπρα,
LEPRO'SITY. from Λεπος, or Λεπις, a scale.
LE'PROSY. *Leprosy*, — see the quotation
LE'PROUS. from Wiseman. Applied met.
LE'PROUSLY. *Leper* (usually the person diseased) is—in Wiclif—the disease itself.

And lo a *leprous* man cam and worschipide him, and seid, Lord, if thou wilt, thou maist make me clene—And anoon the *lepre* of him was clensid.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 8.

And lo, there came a *leper*, and worshipped him saying: Master, yf thou wylt, thou canst make me clene. And immediately his *leprosye* was clensed.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He looked on her ugly *lepers* face
The which before was white as lely floure,
Wringing his hands.—*Chaucer. Complaint of Creseide.*

Lying emong the *leper-folke* alas.—*Id. Ib.*

A *leper-lady* rose, and to her wend.—*Id. Ib.*

This *leper-loge* take for thy goodly boure,
And for thy bed take now a bounche of stro.—*Id. Ib.*

And soone a *leaper-man* toke off the ring.—*Id. Ib.*

Whan he was in his lustie age
The *lepre* caught in his visage.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

37. Therefore also he healed all that had faith to be healed, both good men and bad. The ten *lepers;* though but one returned, to give glory to God. That no man, never so bad, should doubt of his salvation, upon believing.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. v. c. 3. s. 37.

Vpon my secure hower thy vncle stole
With iuyce of cursed hebenon in a violl,
And in the porches of mine eares did poure
The *leperous* distilment.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 5.

By thee the silly amorous sucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath.
Donne. The Perfume, Elegy 4.

For to say, that Nature hath an intention to make all metals gold: and that, if the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold, all these are but dreames.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 326.

O you of easy wax! do but imagine,
Now the disease has left you, how *leprously*
That office would have cling'd unto your forehead.
Tourneur. The Revenger's Tragedy, Act v.

The *leprosy* of the Arabians was a quite other disease [from the itch] which by the Greeks is called elephantiasis, and is nothing else but an universal cancer of the whole body, black, and indeed a most miserable disease; but I think scarce known in England.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 25.

If he was of such tenderness and compassion as to heal the *leprosy* and distemper of the body upon asking, do we not think that he will be much redier to commiserate and heal the dangerous, loathsome *leprosy* of the soul, which is sin, upon the vehement entreaties of a sincere heart.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 12.

This pleasing fruit [the cashew] if turtle join its aid,
Removes that worst of ails, disgrace of art,
The lothsome *leprosy's* infectious bane.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

LE'PID. Lat. *Lepidus*, from *Lepos*, applied (met.) to a polished wit or humour,—from Gr. Λεπις, a scale.

Having a polished wit or humour, a graceful or agreeable pleasantry or facetiousness; pleasant, facetious.

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorike frequently used by the best speakers, and not seldome even by sacred writers, do lie very near upon the confines of jocularity, and are not easily differenced from those sallies of wit, wherein the *lepid* way doth consist.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 14.

LERE, *v.*
LERE, *n.*
LE'RING, *n.*
LORE.
LO'RING, *n.*
LO'RESMAN.
i. e. to Learn, (qv.) To learn or teach; to instruct. And *Lore*, learning; teaching, doctrine, instruction.

Constantyn lette also in Jerusalem chirches rere,
And wyde aboute elles wer, Christendom to *lere.*
R. Gloucester, p. 87.

The *lerid* & the lewid, that wonned in the South.
R. Brunne, p. 38.

What tyme I left this *lore* the day is for to witen.
Id. p. 341.

——— Bote thei goure *lore* folweden.
Piers Plouhman, p. 277.

Bote as his *loresman lereth* hym. he by leyveth and troweth.
Id. p. 236.

And after hus *lerynge* thei lyven. *Id.* p. 294.

And he had lever talken with a page,
Than to commune with any gentil wight,
Ther he might *leren* gentillesse aright.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,006.

But, lordes, wol ye maken assurance,
As I shall say, assenting to my *lore.*
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4762.

He waited after no pompe ne reverence,
Ne maked him no spiced conscience.
But Christes *lore*, and his apostles twelve,
He taught, but first he followed it himself.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 729.

My fader but I were inspired
Through *lore* of you, I wot no waye
What gentilnesse is for to seye.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

The *loresman* of the shepeherdes,
And eke of hem that netherdes
Was of Arcade, and hyght Pan.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

In many secret skills she had been conn'd her *lere.*
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

The gentle shepheard sat beside a springe,
All in the shadowe of a bushye brere,
That Colin hight, which well coulde pype and singe,
For hee of Tityrus his songes did *lere.*
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

Thereto she *learned* was in magicke *leare.*
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

But these conditions doe to him propound;
That, if I vanquishe him, he shall obey
My law, and ever to my *lore* be bound.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 5.

——— Most men admire
Virtue, who follow not her *lore.*
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

That all they, as a goddess her adoring,
Hir wisdome did admire, and hearkned to her *loring.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

He, with Palemon, oft recounted o'er
The tales of hapless love in ancient *lore*,
Recall'd to memory by th' adjacent shore.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 1.

LERE, *n.* See LEER.

LESS, or
LE'SSEN, *v.*
LESS, *adj.*
LE'SSER.
LE'SSNESS.
LEST, or
LEAST.
Also anciently written *lass*, and *liss.* (See To LOSE, and To LEASE.) A. S. *Les-an*, *leos-an*, *lys-an*, *alysan*, (see ELSE,) solvere, dimittere, remittere, liberare; to *loose*, to dismiss or put away, to free or discharge; to dismiss or put away, (sc.) part; and, consequentially—

To diminish, to decrease, to reduce.

Lest,—(see the quotation from Gower) and *least* (see the quotation from Bale's *Votaries*) are used as the regular past tense, contracted from *les-ed* or *leas-ed*, of the A. S. verb *Les-an;* and whether used as adjective or conjunction, are considered by Tooke to be this same past tense or past part. and, with the article *that* (either expressed or understood,) mean no more than—*hoc dimisso* or *quo dimisso.* He produces two instances of the improper use of them, there being nothing expressed or understood in either sentence, *quo dimisso*, something else would follow.

Less.—Our ancestors the A. S. instead of eighteen, nineteen, said, An *læs* twentig, twa *læs* twentig; i. e. twenty dismiss (or take away) (he should perhaps rather have said *withhold*) one, two, &c. We also say, He demanded twenty, I gave him two *less*, i.e. I gave him twenty, dismiss two: and in every use of *less* or *least*, the signification of dismissing, separating, or taking away, (again add, of *withholding*) is conveyed. *Les*, then, he pronounces to be the imperative of the same A. S. verb, *Les-an*, and to signify—*dimitte* or *hoc dimisso*, dismiss this, or this being dismissed. It is sometimes used for *unless*, (qv.) In confirmation, he remarks, that the Gr. Ει μη, the Lat. *Nisi*, (*ne sit*,) It. *Se non*, Sp. *Si no*, Fr. *Si non*, all mean,—*be it not.*

Though Tooke may be right in his etymology, (and indeed he appears to have fully established that he is so,) his mode of interpretation will not immediately suit in all cases,—as that cannot be with propriety said to be dismissed, separated, or taken away, which was never united to, or possessed by, that from which it shall be so said to be dismissed, &c.; the word *with-held* may supply the deficiency; or a consequential usage must be introduced, e. g.—

Goldsmith was *less* in size than Johnson. As he never was equal, it was not by the privation, *loss*, or taking away of bulk once possessed that he became *less* or minor; it was by the absence or negation of that, which had been *withheld* in his formation; or by a consequential usage, (from instances where a minority or inferiority had been produced by an act of *taking away*, &c. to instances where that minority or inferiority existed without such act,) *less* became employed to denote *immediately* an inferiority or minority, whether resulting from privation or negation. The like may be said of the adjective *least.* As now used—

To *less* or *lessen*, is to diminish, to decrease; to cause to be smaller or more minute; to lower, to degrade, to impair, to weaken.

"He *lest*," (Gower,) he *lost.* "He *least*," (Bale,) he dismissed, he put away, he relinquished. "*Lessed* of his care;" (written by Tyrwhitt—as in the second quotation from Gower—*lissed*, qv.) "of his wound *ylessed;*" i. e. *loosened*, freed, relieved from.

Less, adj.—equivalent to the Lat. *Minor*, inferior, smaller, more minute. It is still used, compared, (sc.) *lesser.*

Lest, or *least*,—smallest, minutest; than which not any thing is smaller or more minute.

So that to the *lasse* Briteyne ther ne com aliue non.
R. Gloucester, p. 98.

Me schulde fynde the *les* such spouse bruche do.
Id. p. 26.

And wo so here ys aslawe, ys deth hym sal be
In *lesnesse* of al ys synnys, & ys soule salle fle.
And be ybrogt by vore God, ar that body be cold.
Id. p. 173.

For ten mark men solde a littille bulchyn,
Litille *lesse* men told a bouke of a moutoun.
R. Brunne, p. 174.

But he that is *lesse* in the kyngdom of heavenes: is more than he.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 11.

Notwithstandyng he yt is *lesse* [Modern Version, *least*] in the kingdom of heauen is greater than he.
Bible, 1551. Matt. c. 11.

Therefore wake ye for ye witen not whanne the Lord of the house cometh in the eventide or at mydnight or at cockis crowyng or the mornyng *lest* whan he come sodeynly he finde you sleeping.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 13.

Watch therefore for ye know not when the master of the house wyll come, whether at euen or at mydnyght, whether at the cocke crowing or in the daunynge: *least* yf he come sodenlye he should fynd you slepyng.
Bible, 1551. *Mark*, c. 13.

Therefore he that brekith oon of these *leeste* maundementis, and techith thus men, shal be clepid the *leest* in the rewme of hevenes.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 5.

Whosoeuer breaketh one of these *lest* commaundementes, and teacheth men so, he shall be called the *least* in the kyngdome of heauen.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But yet *lesse* thou do worse, take a wyfe,
Bet is to wedde than brenne in worse wyse.
Chaucer. Dreame.

And on his way than is he forth yfare,
In hope to ben *lessed* of his care.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale.

Now let us stynt of Troylus a stounde
That fareth lyke a man, that hurt is sore,
And is some dele of akyng of his wounde
Ylessed well, but heled no dele more.—*Id. Troilus*, b. i.

—— Men seyn [the world] is now *lassed*
In wers plight than it was tho.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

—— Hei by all waies seche
How that thei might winne a speche
Her wofull peine for to *lisse*. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

As for the time yet it *lesseth*
To hym, whiche other ioye misseth.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

—— In an houre
He *lest* all that he may laboure
The longe yere. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

They [the companyōs of Gascoyn] became all frēche, wherof the englisshmen were sore displeased, for their strēgth dayly *lassed*.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. i. c. 249.

[He—Becket] *least* well his accustomed embracinges after the rules of loue, and became in life relygious.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

And at the *lest wayes*, if you feare not ye terrible vengeaũce of God, remẽber the shame of ye world.
Barnes. Workes, p. 237.

Margaret tell me this, wouldest thou wishe thy poore father, being at the *lest wise* somewhat lerned, *lesse* to regard the peril of his soule than did there yt honest unlearned mã?
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1438.

They brought the sycke into the stretes, and laide them on beddes and palettes, yt at the *lest way* ye shadowe of Peter whẽ he came by might shadow some of thẽ.
Bible, 1551. *Acts*, c. 5.

In the original it hath no such relation to *lessness* or greatness of person.—*Sir T. Wyatt. To the King*, 3 *Feb.* 1540.

By little and little he began to be in *lesse* credit, and lightlier esteemed of the prince, notwithstanding outwardly he countenanced him as before.—*Savile. Tacitus. Hist.* p. 180.

Make greater states upon the *lesser* seize.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

" *Less* learn'd Trebatius Censure disagree."
B. Jonson. Poetaster.

" But will not bide there, *less* yourself do bring him."
Id. The Sad Shepherd.

And the mute Silence hist along,
'*Less* Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest, saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.—*Milton. Il Penser.*

The best part of it was, that the tribute which had been pay'd unto the kings, was *lessened* by half.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. v. c. 6. s. 10.

So without *least* impulse or shadow of fate,
Or aught by me immutablie foreseen,
They trespass, authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge and what they chose.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Words which no eare ever to hear in heav'n
Expected, *least* of all from thee, ingrate,
In place thyself so high above thy peeres.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Hauing doubled the Willocke point, we thought it not good altogether to leaue that baie vnsearched, at *leastwise* to see what islands might there be found.
Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, c. 14.

Juba. Cato, thou hast a daughter.
Cato. Adieu, young prince; I would not hear a word
Should *lessen* thee in my esteem.
Addison. Cato, Act ii. sc. 1.

If it be possible to interest the imagination and the heart in favour of errour, it is at *least*, no *less* possible to interest them in favour of truth.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, Introd. pt. ii. s. 1.

LESS, *ter.* The imperative *les*, (see LESS, *ante*,) placed at the end of nouns and coalescing with them, has given us such adjectives as hope*less*, rest*less*, death*less*, motion*less*, &c. i. e. dismiss hope, rest, death, motion, &c. Our language has received a great accession lately of words in this termination, and will allow of more: and also of the additional adverbial termination *ly*, and the nominal, *ness*.

LE'SSON, *v.* }
LE'SSON, *n.* } Fr. *Leçon*; It. *Lettione*; Sp. *Leccion*; Lat. *Lectio*, from *leg-ere*, to read. See LECTURE.

A reading, a sermon or discourse read; (sc.) to teach, to instruct, to improve; to reprove. And the verb,—

To teach, to improve, to reprove.

Now salle we turne ageyn tille our owen *lessoun*.
R. Brunne, p. 31.

Ich lerned among Lombardes. a *lesson*.
Piers Plouhman, p. 99.

Emprinteth wel this *lesson* in your minde.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 9069.

And so recorde I my *lesson*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Brut. Could you not haue told him
As you were *lesson'd*.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 3.

Ophe. I shall th' effect of this good *lesson* keepe,
As watchmen to my heart.—*Id. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 3.

The Jews read the law in their synagogues however on the sabbath, and on other days they tasted no food, till they had read a section of it either in publick or private; and every man knows how solemnly and constantly this hath ever been done in all the assemblies of the Christian church. For hence they confirmed their opinions in doctrine, and learned *lessons* of holiness in conversation.
Comber. Companion to the Temple, pt. i. s. 9.

Let me take warning, *lesson'd* to distill,
And, imitating Heav'n, draw good from ill.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

LET, *v.* }
LET, *n.* }
LE'TTER. }
LE'TTING, *n.* } See LATE. Goth. *Lat-yan*; A. S. *Lat-ian*, *læt-an*; Ger. and Dut. *Letten*; tardare, morari, impedire; to retard, to delay, to hinder, keep back or behind. It is still a common word in legal conveyances.

To hinder, keep back or behind; to impede, to obstruct, to withhold.

Whiche raftours, for *lettyng* of men in the way, were kut of by the earthe. for other wyse myght no man haue hem a way.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 415. Note.

His dede ne wille we *lette*, be the martir Saynt Denys.
R. Brunne, p. 87.

He ys a *lettere* of loue. and lieth all tymes.
Piers Plouhman, p. 16.

Not that I caste to ghou a snare, but to that that is onest and that ghyueth esynesse without *letting* to make preieris to the Lord.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Corynth.* c. 7.

Wo is me that so many *let* games, and purpose breakers been marked waiters, soche prisoners as I am euermore, to ouerlooke and to hinder, and for soche *lettours*, it is harde any soche Iewell to winne.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

There was no stone, there was no roote,
Whiche might *letten* hem the weie,
But all was voide and take a waie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

—— There ben other vices slowe,
Whiche vnto loue do great *lette*,
If thou thyn herte vpon them sette. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

If there ne were no *lettynge*. *Id. Ib.*

And all the while their malice they did whet
With cruell threats his passage through the ford to *let*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Wherto when as my presence he did spy
To be a *let*, he bad me by and by
For to alight. *Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 2.

—— And my speach entreats,
That I may know the *let*, why gentle Peace
Should not expell these inconueniencies,
And blesse vs with her former qualities.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act v. sc. 2.

All *lets* thrown behind me,
Or fears that may deter me, say, this morning
I mean to visit her.
Massinger. The Virgin-Martyr, Act i. sc. 1.

The Duchesse Dowager was absolute in the lands of her dowrie, and hee could not *let* her to dispose of her own.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 129.

After King Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to council the king.—*Id. Ib.*

LET, *v.* Goth. *Let-an*; A. S. *Læt-an*; Dut. *Læten*; linquere, sinere, permittere; pati; to leave, to give leave, to permit or suffer. (It is in Ger. *Lossen*; Dut. *Læten*; Fr. *Laisser*; It. *Lasciare*, and perhaps the same word as *Les-an*, to lease, qv.)

To leave, to relinquish, to resign, to yield or give up, to concede, to desist. To give or grant, (sc. the possession or occupation;) to give or grant, to allow, to permit, to authorize, to give permission or authority.

Y buryed he was at London, that he *lette* first rere.
R. Gloucester, p. 23.

And Ethelbert in the felde his fader *lete* he se,
How Dardan for his lance doun to the erth went.
And smote his hede of, his fader to present.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

Lete the dede men birie her dede men.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 8.

Folowe me, & *let* the deade burye their dead.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Sothly, if I coude, I wold tell you the ten commandments, but so high doctrine I *lete* to divines.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Let bee therefore my vengeaunce to disswade,
And read, where I that faytour false may find.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Loe, we! how brave she decks her bounteous bowre,
With silken curtens, and gold coverletts,
Therein to shrowd her sumptuous belamour!
Yet neither spinnes nor cards, ne cares, nor frets,
But to her mother nature all her care she *letts*.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 6.

—— Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in woman overtrusting
Lets her will rule. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

But wherefore *let* we then our faithful friends,
Th' associates and coparmers of our loss,
Lye thus astonisht on th' oblivious pool. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

—— High are thy thoughts
O Son, but nourish them and *let* them soar
To what highth sacred vertue and true worth
Can raise them, though above example high.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

The stairs were then *let* down, whether to dare
The Fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate
His sad exclusion from the dores of blis.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Making great spoyle, and *letting* them out to farme to such as would giue most for them.
Stow. William Rufus, an. 1088.

Gon. —— Mean you to enjoy him?
Alb. The *let-alone* lies not in your good will.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act v. sc. 3.

Then *let* the moon usurp the rule of day,
And winking tapers show the sun his way.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. i.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decay'd,
Lets in new light, through chinks that time has made.
Waller. On his Divine Poems.

Self-love thus push'd to social, to divine,
Gives thee to make thy neighbour's blessing thine.
Is this too little for thy boundless heart?
Extend it, *let* thy enemies have part.
Pope. Essay on Man, Epist. 4.

The horn-gate, plain, homely, and transparent, *lets* out true dreams.—*Jortin*, Dis. 6.

By the common law, all persons seised of any estate might *let* leases to endure so long as their own interest lasted, but no longer.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. s. 20.

LET, *ter.* Lye remarks that the A. S. *Lyt*-el, *diminutionis* gratia, ex more A. Saxonum *præ*-positum, as *Lytel* æcer, agellus; *lytel* boc, libellus; and the same *lyt* — *post*-positum, may have furnished our diminutive termination—*let*.

LE'THARGY, *n.* }
LE'THARGY, *v.* }
LETHA'RGICK. }
LETHA'RGICALLY. }
LETHA'RGICALNESS. }
LETHA'RGICKNESS. } Fr. *Léthargie*, *létargie*; It. *Lethargio*, *letargo*; Sp. *Lethargia*; Lat. *Lethargia*, *lethargus*; Gr. Ληθαργος, from ληθη, forgetfulness, and αργος, sluggish, slothful.

A sluggish, drowsy forgetfulness, or state of forgetfulness; drowsiness or sleepiness to an excess.

Do's Lear, walke thus? speake thus? Where are his eies? either his notion weakens, or his discernings are *lethargied*.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act i. sc. 4.

So thou, sick world, mistak'st thyself to be
Well, when, alas! thou'rt in a *lethargy*.
Donne. An Anatomy of the World. First Anniversary.

Forget this world, and scarce think of it so,
As of old clothes cast off a year ago.
To be thus stupid is alacrity;
Men thus *lethargic* have best memory.
Id. Of the Progress of the Soul. Second Anniversary.

Sure I am it [the desire of rule] is more imprinted in human nature than any of your *lethargical* morals.
Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.

That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*.
More. On the Seven Churches, c. 9.

A grain of glory, mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickness*.—*Herbert.*

Too long Jove lull'd us with *lethargic* charms,
But now in peals of thunder calls to arms:
In this great day he crowns our full desires,
Wakes all our force, and seconds all our fires.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

But then the spirit, rous'd by honest shame,
Shook off that *lethargy*, and soar'd to fame.
Churchill. An Epistle to William Hogarth.

If thine the trust our Italy to keep,
Let her not perish in *lethargic* sleep;
Thou art her shepherd.—*Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. xvi.

Here in the gloom the pamper'd sluggards lull
The lazy hours, *lethargically* dull.
Fawkes. A Voyage to the Planets.

LE'THE. Gr. Λήθη, forgetfulness.
LETHE'AN. Forgetfulness, oblivion. See the
LE'THIED. quotation from Milton.

Far off from these, a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rouls
Her wat'ry labyrinth, whereof who drinks,
Forthwith his former state and being forgets,
Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

They ferry over this *lethean* sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Epicurean cookes,
Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his appetite,
That sleepe and feeding may prorogue his honour,
Euen till a *lethied* dullnesse.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 1.

One portion of that *lethean* cup (which we must all take down upon our entrance into that land of forgetfulness) will probably drown the memory, deface the shape of all those ideas with which we have here stuffed our minds.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

The soul with tender luxury you fill,
And o'er the sense *lethean* dews distill.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 3.

LE'THE. Lat. *Lethum*, death. Mr.
LE'THAL. Steevens says that *lethe*, death,
LETHI'FEROUS. is used by many of the old translators of novels: he produces the instance of *lethal*, quoted below. Nares has another from the *Palace of Pleasure*.

For vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.
Cupid's Whirligig. (1616.)

Those that are really *lethiferous*, are but excrescencies of sin.—*Dr. Robertson. Eudoxa*, p. 151. (1658.)

LE'TTER, *n.* Fr. *Lettre*; It. *Lettera*; Sp.
LE'TTER, *v.* *Letra*; Lat. *Litera*; of which
LE'TTERLESS. Vossius has not decided the etymology; perhaps from *litum*, past part. of *linere*, to smear; as one of the earliest modes of writing was by graving the characters upon tablets *smeared* over or covered with wax. (*Pliny*, b. xiii. c. 11.)

Letter is applied—to the different characters or forms which constitute the alphabet of any language:

To a writing addressed from one to another; an epistle:

To the sense or meaning of the words, (combinations of *letters*,) without any metaphorical or consequential application.

Letters, (collectively,)—literature or learning.

The verb, to *letter*,—to grave, inscribe, or mark with *letters*.

For thoughe youre kyng be welle i *lettred*,
Oure kyng by feer is more i *lettred*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 482.

Iche for sothe in science of *lettres* knowe thy konnyng.
Id. p. 483.

Letters tille his frends for help about sent.
R. Brunne, p. 59.

Lere it thus lowede men. for *lettrede* hit knowth
That treuthe and trewe loue, ys no tresour betere.
Piers Plouhman, p. 19.

And the superscripcioun was writun ouer him in Greeke *lettris*.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 23.

Festus seide with greet voice, Poul thou maddist, many *lettris* turnen thee to woodnesse.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 26.

I haue auantage, in o wise,
That your priests be not so wise,
Ne half so *lettred* (as am I).—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Cham, whose labour is yet in mynde,
Was he, whiche firste the *lettres* fonde.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Neyther do they thinke it lawfull to put them [verses] in wrighting, wheras in al other thinges, for their accompts, as wel publique as priuate, they use the Greek *letters*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 156.

He [Wyllyam with ye longe berde,] was sharpe of wyt & some deale *lettred*.—*Fabyan*, an. 1198.

Brag. Monsieur, are you not *lettered?*
Poge. Yes, yes, he teaches boys the horne-booke.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 1.

As for *letters*, I am of opinion, that they were in Assyria from the beginning, time out of mind: but some thinke, and namely Gellius, that they were deuised by Mercurie in Ægypt, but others say they came first from Syria.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 56.

About the beginning of July, General Monk was by *letters patents* under the great seal of England, made Duke of Albemarle, &c., and summoned by writ to the House of Peers.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1660.

A meer daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise than a mastif can in his contest with a lion.
Waterhouse. Apology for Learning, p. 125. (1653.)

Around my throne the *letter'd* rabbins stand,
Historic leaves revolve, long volumes spread,
The old discoursing as the younger read.
Prior. Solomon, b. i.

The essence of *letters* doth consist in their power or proper sound, which may be naturally fixed and stated, from the manner of forming them by the instruments of speech; and either is, or should be, the same in all languages.
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 10.

The first [false wits] I shall produce are the lipogrammatists, or *letter-droppers* of antiquity, that would take an exception without any reason, against some particular *letter* in the alphabet, so as not to admit it once into a whole poem.—*Spectator*, No. 59.

You have frequently pressed me to make a collection of my *Letters*, (if, in truth, there be any which deserve a preference,) and give them to the public. I have selected them accordingly.—*Melmoth. Pliny*, b. i. Let. 1.

LE'TTUCE. Fr. *Laictue*; It. *Lattuga*; Sp. *Lectuga*; Lat. *Lactuca*. For the origin of the name, see the quotation from Pliny.

Amonge al herbes, none hath so good iuyce as *lettyse*. . . It doth sette a hotte stomake in a very good temper; . . . eaten in the euenynge, it proueketh slepe.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii.

Yet is there another distinct kind of the blacke *lettuce*, which, for the plentie that it yeeldeth of a *milkie white juice* procuring drowsenesse, is termed meconis, although all of them are thought to cause sleepe. In old time, our auncesters knew no other *lettuce* in Italy but this alone, and thereupon it tooke the name in Latine *lactuca*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 5.

One *lettuce* makes a shift to squeeze
Up through a tuft you call your trees.
Swift. Dr. Delany's Villa.

LEVA'CION. Levation, i. e. *elevation.*
LEVA'TOR. *Levator*,—
An instrument to *raise* bones sunk or depressed.

No such ceremonye—but only kneling knocking on brestes, and holding vp of handes at the sight of the *levacion*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 890.

But the legende of his lyfe in the churche telleth, that he, being at Masse in ye churche of Westmynster vpon Whytsondaye, in the tyme of the *leuacion* of ye sacrement, he laught.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 110.

Some chirurgeons do bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*, when it is so cut, that it is but retain'd in some part.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 9.

LE'VANT, *adj.* Fr. *Levant*; It. and Sp.
LE'VANT, *n.* *Levante*; the East Country—
LEVA'NTER. from *levant*, raising or rising,
LEVA'NTINE. (orient,) part. of *lever*, to raise or rise; because there the sun raises or elevates himself.

The East; a wind coming from the East; the Eastern part of the Mediterranean. See LEVEE.

The which if it be true, as truely it is, then wee may say that the aforesayd easterne current or *leuant* course of waters continually following after the heauenly motions, looseth not altogether this force, but is doubled rather by an other current from out the north east.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 26.

In the yeere 1550, the 13 Nouember, I Roger Bodenham, captaine of the barke Aucher, entered the said ship at Grauesend for my voiage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the *Leuant*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 99.

——— Thwart of these, as fierce
Forth rush the *Levant* and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephir with their lateral noise.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

They are called *Levants* both from their course, as blowing from the East where the sun rises, and also from their freshening and rising higher as the sun rises, for they are generally at the height when the sun comes to the meridian, and duller as the sun declines.
Sir Hen. Sheere. Lord Halifax's Miscell. p. 34.

They [the seeds of the Platanus] should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more *levantine* parts than Italy.—*Evelyn. Silva*, c. 22.

But let them not break prison to burst like a *levanter*, to sweep the earth with their hurricane, and to break up the fountains of the great deep to overwhelm us.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

LEVE, *adj.* See LIEF.

LEVE. } i. e. to believe, (qv.)
LE'VING, *n.*

"Sire," heo seyde, "y *leue* not that my sustren al soth seide."—*R. Gloucester*, p. 30.

But take ghe a syk man in *bileue*, not in demyngis of thoughtis. for a nothir man *leueth* that he mai ete alle thinges but he that is syk ete wortis.—*Wiclif. Rom.* c. 14.

Salomon sayth: *Leveth* me, and yeveth credence to that I shall say.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

And commonliche in euery nede
The worst speche is rathest herde,
And *leued*, till it be answerde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Cassandra then, inspired with Phebus' sprite,
Her prophet's lippes yet neuer of us *leeued*
Disclosed eft. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

Because it is a presumpteous hope, loking to be saued with damnable deuelyshe *lieuing*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 799

LEVE'E, Fr. from *Lever*, to raise or rise; the rising or time of rising, (see the quotation from Gray:) applied to—

An assembly of visitors at or soon after the time of *rising*; a large assemblage of visitors to people of rank or power.

I humbly conceive the business of a *levee* is to receive the acknowledgments of a multitude.—*Spectator*, No. 193.

From dirty *levees* he unstain'd ascends,
And firm in senate, stands the patriot's ground.
Thompson. Liberty, pt. iv.

His lordship's palace, from its stately doors,
A flood of *levee-hunting* mortals pours.
Spectator, No. 193. *Virgil.*

I set out one morning before five o'clock, the moon shining through a dark and misty autumnal air, and got to the seacoast time enough to be at the sun's *levee*.
Gray. Letter to Mr. Nicholls.

LE'VEL, *v.* A. S. *Læfel*, *laefil*; Fr. *Livel*;
LE'VEL, *n.* It. *Livello*; Lat. *Libella*, dim.
LE'VEL, *adj.* of *Libra*, from *Librare*, to even.
LE'VELLY. To even, to plane, to flatten,
LE'VELLER. to bring to a smooth, equal, or
LE'VELNESS. uniform surface, without asperities or roughness, without inclination or leaning; to equalize; to square with; to place in, to bring to, the same line, (sc.) as another object, an object aimed at; and, hence,—

To aim at, to endeavour to hit.

——— And contrevede the compas
And cast out by squire. bothe lyne and *levell*.
Piers Plouhman, p. 190.

For all his minde on honour fixed is,
To which he *levels* all his purposis.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Bertram de Gordon, standing on the castle wall, *leuelled* a quarrel out of a crosbow, and smote him with a venomed dart in the left arme or shoulder.—*Stow. Rich. I.* an. 1197.

As for the rule and square, the *levell*, the turner's instrument and key, Theodorus Samius devised them.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

Which might perhaps advance their minds so far,
Above the *level* of subjection, as
T' assume to them the glory of that war.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

And only *level* lies upon the rise and set.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 16.

Neither would praises and actions appear so *levelly* concurrent in many other of the Grecians, as they do in these.
Hobbs. Thucydides, b. ii.

They were termed *levellers* upon a pretended principle which they espoused, to endeavour to obtain such an equal righteous distribution of justice in government to all degrees

of people, that it should not be in the power of the highest to oppress their inferiors, nor should the meanest of the people be out of capacity to arrive at the greatest office and dignity in the state.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1649.

The hero *leveld* in his humble grave,
With other men, was now not great nor brave.
Otway. Windsor Castle.

These, lightly skimming, when they swept the plain,
Nor ply'd the grass nor bent the tender grain;
And when along the *level* seas they flew,
Scarce on the surface curl'd the hoiny dew.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth.—*Peacham. On Drawing.*

While oaths divine the willing nations bound,
Ne'er to return, till our victorious pow'rs
Had *level'd* with the dust the Theban tow'rs.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. i.

For want of some standard of this sort, we frequently see an author's taste in writing alter much to the worse in the course of his life; and his later productions fall below the *level* of his early essays.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, c. 5. pt. ii. s. 2.

The setting sun now beams more mildly bright,
The shadows lengthening with the *level* light.
Beattie, Fast. 2.

LE'VEN. } Lye acquiesces in the opinion
LE'VENING. } of the editor of G. Douglas, that *Levin* is from the A. S. *Hlif-ian*, rutilare, as he explains it; but *Hlif-ian* is the English, to lift, to raise aloft, to be conspicuous; and, consequentially, bright or brilliant. And see *Jamieson.*

Light, or lightning.

The stones were of Rynes, the noyse dredfulle and grete,
It affrayed the Sarizins, as *leuen* the fire out schete.
R. Brunne, p. 174.

With wilde thonder dint and firy *leuen*,
Mote thy welked nekke be to-broke.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5858.

Sins that the fire of gods and king of men
Strake me with thonder, and with *leuening* blast.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iii.

As when the flashing *leuin* haps to light
Vppon two stubborne oakes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

LE'VER. Fr. *Levier*, from the verb *Lever*; Lat. *Levare*, to raise or lift up.

Eldol, erl of Gloucestre, that a strong knyght was,
Hente a strong *leuour*, that hym a com at hoode bi cas.
R. Gloucester, p. 126.

They had great *levers* in their handis, the whiche they founde in a carpenter's yarde, with the whiche they gane such strokis that men durst not aproche to them.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 16.

The second mechanical faculty is the *leaver*: the first invention of it is usually ascribed to Neptune, and represented by his trident, which in the Greek are both called by one name, and are not very unlike in form, being both of them somewhat broader at one end than in the other parts.
Wilkins. Archimedes, c. 4.

Rous'd from repose, aloft the sailors swarm,
And with their *levers* soon the windlass arm
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 1.

LE'VERET. Fr. *Lievret, levereau*, dim. of *Lièvre*. It. *Lepre, lepretto;* Sp. *Liebre, liebrecilla;* Lat. *Lepus*, a hare.

A young hare.

Fair hand! that can on virgin-paper write,
Yet from the stain of ink preserve it white;
Whose travel o'er the silver field does show,
Like track of *leverets* in morning snow.
Waller. Of a Tree cut in Paper.

The children of a neighbour of mine had a *leveret* given to them for a plaything; it was at that time about three months old.—*Cowper. Treatment of his Hares.*

LE'VESEL. Skinner writes it *Levesell*, or *Lessel*, umbraculum, from the Fr. *Lais*, trees or bushes, with the addition of the dim. term. *ell.* Tyrwhitt (in his note) says it is plainly derived from the Saxon *Lefe*, folium, and *sell*, sedes; and it signifies—

A *leafy seat*, an harbour. In his *Glossary*, he declares himself by no means satisfied with his own explanation. *Levesel* may be opposed to *Groundsel*, (qv.) or *Ground-post;* or mean some kind of *sell* or *syll*, (perhaps raised, Fr. *Lever*, to raise,) as distinct from that fixed in the ground.

He loketh up and down, til he hath found
The clerkes hora, that as he stood ybound,
Behind the mille, under a *levesell*.
Chaucer. The Reeve Tale, v. 4059.

The gay *levesell* at the taverne is signe of the win that is in cellet.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

LE'VET. Butler probably intended to form this word from the Fr. *Lever*, to raise; to rouse, and, consequentially, to animate.

A rousing, animating blast.

First, he that led the cavalcate,
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-feed lawyer on his breviate.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c.2.

LEVI'ATHAN, *n.* The word is Hebrew; the Septuagint renders it Δρακων, a dragon, and κητος, a whale.

There *leviathan*,
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory sleeps or swimmes,
And seems a moving land; and at his gilles
Draws in, and at his trunck spouts out a sea.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge *leviathans* t'attend their prey;
And give no chase, but swallow in the fry,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

LE'VIGATE, *v.* } Lat. *Levigare*, from
LE'VIGATE, *adj.* } *Levis*, (pro glabro politoque,) smooth, and polished. Gr. Λειος, (Vossius.)

To smoothen, to polish; to bring or reduce to a state of smoothness.

Whereby his labours being *levigate*, and made more tollerable, he shal gouerne with the better aduyse.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoor, b. i. c. 2.

New objects with a gentle and grateful touch warble upon the corporeal organs, or excite the spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion; but when use hath *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easie that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt, or very faintly; so that the pleasure ceaseth.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated*, or smooth.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments.*

LEVI'TICAL. } Of or pertaining to the
LEVI'TICALLY. } *Levites*, or tribe of *Levi;* to the priesthood, which, among the Jews, belonged to that tribe.

Saint Augustine saith, the Christians do keep it spiritually; so that if ythe be not given in the tenth, accordiog to the *Leviticol* institution, yet the spiritual meaning of providing for the clergy, our *Levites*, remaineth.
Sir H. Spelman. On the Rights of the Church, c. 26.

What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place (17th Deut.) *levitically* bequeath'd must descend upon the ministers of the gospel equally, as it finds them in all other points equal.—*Milton. Reason of Church Government*, b. i.

LE'VITY. } It. *Levità*; Sp. *Levedad*; Lat.
LEVITA'TION. } *Levitas*; from *levis*, light, which Vossius thinks is from Gr. Λεπις, cortex, qui *levissimus.* See LEVY.

Lightness; (met.) fickleness, changeableness; instability or unsteadiness, inconstancy; frivolity, opposed both lit. and met. to *gravity.*

But where the bodies are of such several *levitie*, and gravity, as they mingle not, there can follow no imbibition.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 855.

Levity, whereby, what we call light bodies swim; a thing no less useful in the world than its opposite, *gravity*, is in many respects, to divers tribes of animals, but particularly serviceable to the rising up of vapours, and to their conveyance about the world.—*Derham. Physico-Theol.* b. i. c. 5.

So swiftly mov'd their feet, they might with ease,
Scarce moisten'd, skim along the glassy seas,
Or with a wondrous *levity* be horne
O'er yellow harvests of unbending corn.
Ausden. Ovid. Met. b. x.

Letters got abroad, which the author was ashamed of as very trivial things, full not only of *levities*, but of wrong judgments of men and books, and only excusable from the youth and inexperience of the writer.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii. Note.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision, distinguishingly calculated for the same purpose of *levitation.*
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 12. s. 4.

The vices of *levity* are always ruinous to the common people, and a single week's thoughtlessness and dissipation is often sufficient to undo a poor workman for ever.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

LE'VY, *v.* }
LE'VY, *n.* }
LE'VIABLE. }
LE'VYING, *n.* } Fr. *Lever;* It. *Levare;* Sp. *Levar;* Lat. *Levare*, to raise. See LEVITY.

To raise, to *lift* up, to *lift* off, (to bear off, to carry away,) to collect or gather.

To *levy* an army, is a common expression; to *levy* a siege (Holinshed) is not so, though correct.
Spenser writes—*leaved.*

Leuenge unreasonable taxes and tributes on the temperalte.
R. Brunne, p. 89. Note.

And after all an army strong she *leave'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realme bereav'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

The duke is straight advised to retire
Into the bounds of Wales, to *levy* aid.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

In his returne from thence he [Karanach] was incountred by Agricola himselfe, who being certified of this attempt of his enimies, had *leuied* his siege, and was comming towards them.—*Holinshed. The Historie of Scotland.*

Surely all Æol's huffing brood
Are met to war against the flood,
Which seem surpris'd, and have not yet
Had time his *levies* to complete.
Cotton. Winter

Another law for the benevolence, to make the sums which any had agreed to pay, and were not brought in, to be *leviable* by course of law.—*Baker. Hen. VII.* an. 1508.

Not to speake of their infamous *leaying* of fowlers mustered within the provinces, and whole bands of hunters marching vnder severall colours.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. c. 7. s. 7.

With that writ were sent to each sheriff instructions, that, instead of a ship, he should *levy* upon his county such a sum of money, and return the same to the Treasurer of the Navy for his Majesty's use, with direction, in what manner he should proceed against such as refused: and from hence that time had the denomination of ship-money; a word of lasting sound in the memery of this kingdom.
Clarendon. Civil War, vol. i. p. 68.

Yet the thought of a war, which wise men saw actually *levied* upon the king already, was much abhor'd, and men were credulous of every expedient which was pretended for peace.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 693.

In all the different countries of Europe then, in the same manner as in several of the Tartar governments of Asia at present, taxes used to be *levied* upon the persons and goods of travellers, when they passed through certain manors, when they went over certain bridges, when they carried about their goods from place to place in a fair, when they erected in it a booth or stall to sell them in.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iii. c. 3.

The *levying* of the first fruits was also a new device begun in this reign, by which his holyness thrust his fingers very frequently into the purses of the faithful; and the king seems to have unwarily given way to it.
Hume. History of England. Edw. I. an. 1307.

LE'VYNG. See LEAVINO.

LEW. } A.S. *Hliw, hlew*, from the verb
LOW, *v.* } *Hleowan*, tepere, fovere, to warm. (See LUKEWARM.) Gower uses the verb to *Low;* and both verb and noun are common in Scotch. See *Jamieson.*

Warm, tepid.

But for thon art lewe, and neither coold neither hoot, I schal bigynne to caste the out of my mouthe.
Wiclif. Apocalipse, c. 3.

For he that hile hertes *loweth*
With fyrie dartes whiche he throweth
Cupido.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

LEWD. }
LE'WDLY. }
LE'WDNESS. }
LE'WDNESS. } A.S. *Be-law-an*, prodere, to betray or mislead; and Tooke confirms it to be the A.S. *Lawed*, the past part. of *Law-an*, prodere, tradere, to delude, to mislead. It was applied to the (*lay*) people in distinction from the clergy. (See LAY.) Somner says,—*Lawede, lewed-man; Laicus*, a laick, layman. And see the first quotation from Robert of Gloucester.

Lewd means—misled, led astray, deluded, imposed upon, betrayed into error, and thus is almost equivalent to *wicked*, i. e. *beguiled.* In its modern application it is confined to those who are betrayed

or misled by one particular passion; (sc.) lust, or lechery.

Deluded, ignorant, illiterate; wicked, lustful, lecherous.

Zuf bitnene tueie *lewede* men were eni striuing,
Other betuene a *lewede* & a clerc.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 471.

& laid ther Dangilde on lered and *lewed*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 8.

Shal no *lewednesse* lette. the clerk that ich lovye.
Piers Plouhman, p. 39.

It was foundun that thei weren men unlettrid and *lewide* men.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 4.

Ya blessed be alway a *lewed* man,
That nought but only his beleve can.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3450.

Swich olde *lewed* wordes used he.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,022.

But Chaucer (though he can but *lewedly*
On metres and on riming craftily)
Hath sayd hem, in swiche English as he can
Of olde time, as knoweth many a man.
Id. The Man of Lawes Prologue, v. 4467.

——— Thou makest me
So weary of thy veray *lewednesse*,
That al so wisely God my soule blesse,
Min eres aken of thy drafty speche.
Id. Prologue to Melibeus.

Then he aduanced the murtherer of Vocula to a higher place, and the rest he rewarded, ech according to the *lewde* seruice they did.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 169.

Love, my *lewd* pilott, hath a restlesse minde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

The breaking of an oth, in a case that may preiudice, procureth greeuous punishments from God against them that so *lewdlie* doo offend.—*Holinshed. Hen. II.* an. 1155.

Yet *leudly* dar'st our ministring upbraid.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

For oft their *lewdnes* blotteth good deserts with blame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

Howbeit, and notwithstanding all these his manifold *lewdnesses*, such was the follie of his Egyptians (where he first reigned and taught) that whilst he liued they alone bad him in great estimation.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine*, c. 9.

Mist. Ford. Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery
Those that betray them, do no treachery.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act v. sc. 3.

Whatsoever is light and frothy, and much more whatever is *lewd* and filthy, ought to be banished from the conversation of Christians.—*Tillotson*, vol. iii. Ser. 160.

The last offence which I shall mention, more immediately against religion and morality, and cognizable by the temporal courts, is that of open and notorious *lewdness*; either by frequenting houses of ill-fame, which is an indictable offence, or by some grossly scandalous and public indecency for which the punishment is by fine and imprisonment.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 4.

LE'XICON. } Gr. Λεξικον, a book in
LEXICO'GRAPHER. } which words (λεξεις) are
LEXICO'GRAPHY. } explained.

The *lexicons* of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, [are] yet, after the toil of successive Ages, inadequate and delusive.
Johnson. Preface to the English Dictionary.

Whether it be decreed by the authority of reason, or the tyranny of ignorance, that of all the candidates for literary praise, the unhappy *lexicographer* holds the lowest place, neither vanity nor interest incited me to enquire.
Id. Plan of an English Dictionary.

Such is the fate of hapless *lexicography*, that not only darkness, but light impedes and distresses it: things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated.—*Id. Preface to the English Dictionary.*

LI'ABLE. } Skinner says,—Old Fr. *Liable*,
LI'ABLENESS. } from *lier*; Lat. *Lig-are*, to bind;
LIABI'LITY. } q. d. *ligabilis*, obligabilis, that may be bound or obliged.

That may be bound or obliged, compelled, subject, subservient, or exposed to.

Yet if my name were *lyable* to feare,
I do not know the man I should auoyd
So soone as that spare Cassius.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 2.

Whatever man possesses, God hath lent
And to his audit *liable* is ever,
To reckon how, and where, and when he spent.
P. Fletcher. Against a Rich Man despising Poverty.

Yet even there [in Heaven itself] is an inlet for ambition, though not for lust, a *liableness* to the filthiness of the spirite, though not of the flesh.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 511.

Upon which general state of men (so implicated in guilt, so *lyable* to wrath) is consequent a necessity either of condemnation and punishment, or of mercy and pardon.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

Now let it be considered what this brings the noble principle of human liberty to, particularly when it is possessed and enjoyed in its perfection, *viz.* a full and perfect freedom and *liableness* to act altogether at random.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. ii. s. 13.

In Geometry we are not *liable* to adopt the same paradoxical conclusions as in Algebra; because the diagrams to which our attention is directed, serve as a continual check on our reasoning powers.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, c. 4. s. 2.

LI'ARD. Low Lat. *Liardus*, the colour of a horse, gris pommelé, nostris; *Leardo*, Italis, (Du Cange.) And Menage forms it from the Gr. Λευκος, white. (See *Liart*, in Jamieson.) The word may be from the A. S. *Leaht-rian*, vitiare. A. S. *Leahter* is applied to the (white) scurf or scales of the head, (Somner.)

He alyghte anon of *lyarde*. and ledde hym in hus hondes.
Piers Plouhman, p. 324.

That was wel twight, min owen *liard* boy,
I pray God save thy body and Seint Eloy.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 7145.

LIB. Dut. *Lubben*, castrare, virilia exsecare, (Kilian.) Perhaps from Ger. *Leib-en*, partiri, scindere, secare, to cut.

That now, who pares his nails, or *libs* his swine,
But he must first take counsel of the signe.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 7.

Car. Say but you doubt me,
And, to secure you, I'll cut out my tongue;
I am *libb'd* in the breech already.
Massinger. The Renegado, Act ii. sc. 1.

LI'BAMENT, *n.* } Fr. *Libation*; It. *Liba-*
LIBA'TION. } *zione*; Sp. *Libacion*; Lat. *Libamen*, *libatio*, from *libare*; Gr. Λειβ-ειν, to pour; to pour forth wine at sacrifices. *Libation* is applied to—

The pouring, and the liquid so poured.

This discourse being thus finished, we performed our oblations and *libaments* to the muses.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 652.

The sober sacrifices are divided into four sorts: 1. *libations* of water; 2. *libations* of honey; 3. *libations* of milk; 4. *libations* of oil. Which liquors were sometimes mixed with one another.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. ii. c. 24.

May every joy be yours! nor this the least,
When due *libation* shall have crown'd the feast;
Safe to my home to send your happy guest.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

LI'BBARD. See LEOPARD.

LI'BBET. Grose says that in Kent a *libbet* is a great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and throw at cocks. Mr. Nares says it is a stick or staff. It is probably (from *lib*, to cut,)—

A cutting or piece cut; a slice, a slip, a strip.

A beesome of byrche, for babes very feete,
A long lasting *lybbet*, for loubbers most meete.
Cavent for Common Cursitors, Act iv. sc. 6.

But commonly it fares with men in this case, as with one who lookes onely vpon some *libbet*, or end of a peece of Arras, he happily conceives no hand or head which he sees, to be very vnartificially made.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, Pref.

LI'BEL, *n.* } Fr. *Libelle*; It. *Libello*; Sp.
LI'BEL, *v.* } *Libelo*; Lat. *Libellus*, a little
LI'BELLER. } book, from *liber*, a book. As
LI'BELLING, *n.* } the Fr. *Libelle*,—
LI'BELLOUS. } A *libel* or defamatory book, &c.; also a writ, citation, process, containing the substance of the suit: or (more properly) the original declaration upon any action; also a bill, certificate, request, or supplication in writing.

——— That hii sende him *libel*,
& esste [asked] ek articles. *R. Gloucester*, p. 498.

And it hath ben seid, whosoevere leveth his wyf, give he to hir a *libel* of forsaking.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

May I not axe a *libel*, sire sompnour,
And answere ther by my procuratour
To swiche thinges as men wold apposen me?
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7177.

The knyght toke the kyng a *lybell*, the whiche was red; therin was conteyned that if there were outher knight, squyer, or any other gētylman, that wolde say that Kyng Henry was nat rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fyght with him in that quarell.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 245.

What's this but *libelling* against the senate,
And blazoning our iniustice euery where?
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act iv. sc. 4.

There hath been published this present year of 1592 a *libel* that giveth to none of the rest in malice and untruths; though inferior to most of them in penning and stile.
Bacon. Observations on a Libel.

Which laws have ever pronounced these two sorts of men; the one, conspirators against the persons of princes; the other, *libellers* against their good fame; to be such enemies of common society as are not to be cherished, no not by enemies.—*Id. Ib.*

It is strange what a number of *libellous* and defamatory books and writings, and in what variety, with what art and cunning handled, have been allowed to pass through the world in all languages against her majesty and her government.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Could I raise up
From fields Elysian, fabling Æsop,
I would accuse him to his face
For *libelling* the four-foot race.
Swift. The Beast's Confession to the Priest.

And indeed there is not in the world a greater errour, than that which fools are apt to fall into, and knaves with good reason to encourage, the mistaking a satirist for a *libeller*.
Pope. Horace. Im. Advertisement.

Whose names the muse disdaining, holds i' th' dark,
Thrust in the villain herd without a mark;
With parasites and *libel-spawning* imps,
Intriguing fops, dull jesters, and worse pimps.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

It was a full assembly of rational beings, convened for the enjoyment of a rational entertainment, where the ears were not in danger of being insulted by ribaldry, nor the understanding *libelled* by the spectacle of folly.—*Observer*, No. 43.

We have in a *libel*; 1st. the writing; 2d. the communication, called by the lawyers the publication; 3d. the application to persons and facts; 4th. the intent and tendency; 5th. the matter,—diminution of fame.
Burke. Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

Libelling is not the crime of an illiterate people.—*Id. Ib*

LI'BERAL. } Fr. *Libéral*; It. *Liberale*;
LIBERA'LITY. } Sp. *Liberal*; Lat. *Liberalis*;
LI'BERALIZE, *v.* } Fr. *Liberté*; It. *Libertà*;
LI'BERALLY. } Sp. *Libertad*; Lat. *Libertas*,
LI'BERATE, *v.* } from the Lat. *Liber*, free, and
LIBERA'TION. } this, perhaps, from *libere*, to
LI'BERATOR. } do as it pleases us. See
LI'BERTY. } Vossius, (in v. *Liber*,) who
LI'BERTINE, *adj.* } is in doubt.
LI'BERTINE, *n.* } *Liberal*,—free; free by
LI'BERTINAGE. } birth, and consequentially,
LI'BERTINISM. } having the characteristics
LI'BERTISM. } of a gentleman, (qv.); gentle, generous.

Free,—in giving or bestowing; and, consequentially,—bounteous, munificent.

Libertine,—a free man; one free, (from all restraint of moral or religious order or discipline,) immoral, irreligious.

Liberty,—freedom; power or ability to act as we wish, to act unrestrainedly or unconfinedly. And see the quotations from *Locke*.

For thilke creature schal be delyuerid fro seruage of corrupcioun into *liberte* of the glorie of the sones of God.
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 8

For the very creatures shal be deliuered frō the bondage of corrupcion into the glorious *libertye* of the sonnes of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But summe risen of the synagoge that was clepid of *libertyns* and cirensis.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 6.

For wel we knowen, that youre *liberal* grace and mercie stretchen hem forther into goodnesse, than don oure outragious giltes and trespas into wickednesse.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

And although ye receiue not forthwith yͭ ye aske, yet distrust not the bountifulness & *liberalitie* of your father.
Udal. Matthew, c. 7.

Sewerly it is a gift, and favour of the Lorde,
Liberally to spende our goods, the grounde of all discorde.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 2.

In them [Cambridge and Oxford] the vse of the toongs, philosophie, and the *liberall* sciencies, besides the profound studies of the ciuill law, physicke, and theologie, are dailye taught and had.—*Holinshed. Desc. of England*, b. ii. c. 3.

The King of England vsed great *liberalitie* in bestowing his treasure freelie amongst knights and other men of warre.
Id. Historie. Rich. I. an. 1191.

The rest, that made either additions or corrections, [to the laws,] were commended to all posterity for men of no less virtue, and no less *liberally* beneficial to their countries, than the greatest and most prosperous conquerors that ever governed them.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. ii. c. 4. s. 3.

ii. So from the *liberty*, we descend to the prerogative: Christ's *liberation*. Here is the glorious prerogative of the Son of God, to be the deliverer or redeemer of his people.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Christian Liberty laid forth.

When complaints are freely heard, deeply consider'd, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civil *liberty* attain'd, that wise men look for.
Milton. Of Unlicens'd Printing.

By vertue of an act granted out of the senat, the *libertines* (*i.* the sonnes of freed-men) were enrolled into the foure tribes of the city.—*Holland. Livie*, p. 1210.

What is this, but to baffle and affront that sacred power, which is entrusted to government; and to profess ourselves, *not libertines*, but licentiates of disorder?
Bp. Hall. Ser. Christian Liberty laid forth.

If his private condition represented him a kind of *libertine*, he assumed, together with the publick person, a more grave and circumspect behaviour.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1659.

[He would] have continued a slave in Aegypt, rather than thus be circumcised in Canaan, have been bored through the ear by his old master, rather than thus dignified with the title of freeman, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 486.

Yea, what speak I of divinity? Even modest Heathens would hiss this *libertinisme* off the stage.
Bp. Hall. Cause of Conscience, Dec. 4. c. 2.

A writ of error, not of *libertism*, that those two principal leaders of reformation may not now come to be sued in a bill of licence, to the scandal of our Church.
Milton. Judgement of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.

Let them find by experience, that the most *liberal* has always most plenty, with esteem and commendation to boot, and they will quickly learn to practise it.
Locke. Of Education, s. 110.

The decency then that is to be observed in *liberality*, seems to consist in its being performed with such cheerfulness, as may express the godlike pleasure that is to be met with in obliging one's fellow-creatures.—*Spectator*, No. 292.

Neither am I ignorant, but I may justly be condemned for many of those faults of which I have too *liberally* arraigned them.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. xii.

So that the idea of *liberty* is the idea of a power in any agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other.
Locke. Of Humane Understanding, b. ii. c. 21. s. 8.

The natural *liberty* of man, is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of Nature for his rule. . . . . *The liberty* of man in society, is to be under no other legislative power, but that established by consent, in the commonwealth; nor under the dominion of any will or restraint of any law, but what that legislative shall enact according to the trust put in it.
Id. Of Government, b. ii. c. 4. s. 22.

After the same manner of speaking, Saint Paul styles the *liberality* of the Macedonian Churches to the poor, "the grace of God bestowed upon them;" and to persuade the Corinthians to do the like, he says, "Therefore as ye abound in every thing, in faith, in utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, see that ye abound in this grace also;" the grace of *liberality* and charity.
Jortin. On the Christian Religion, Dis. 1.

Grand swelling sentiments of *liberty*, I am sure I do not despise. They warm the heart; they enlarge and *liberalize* our minds; they animate our courage in a time of conflict.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

That the public revenue of Great Britain can never be completely *liberated*, or even that any considerable progress can ever be made towards that *liberation*, while the surplus of that revenue, or what is ever and above defraying the annual expense of the peace establishment, is so very small, it seems altogether in vain to expect.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 3.

Faber was very learned and very ingenious: but I know not how, he often affected to write like a debauchee and a *libertine*.—*Jortin. On the Christian Religion*, Dis. 6.

Erasmus observed the growth of this folly with the greater concern, as he thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think lightly of the Christian faith.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 13.

Habits of *libertinism* incapacitate and indispose the mind for all intellectual, moral, and religious pleasures, which is a great loss to any man's happiness.
Paley. Philosophy, pl. iii. b. iii. c. 2.

LIBIDINOUS. } Fr. *Libidineux*; It. and
LIBIDINOUSLY. } Sp. *Libidinoso*; Lat. *Libi-*
LIBIDINOUSNESS. } *dinosus*, from *libido*, and that from *libere*; to do as it pleases us, or as we *list* or *lust*. It is applied to the particular lust of sexual intercourse.

Lustful, lecherous.

This may well seeme to be brought vpon the king as a plague of his incontinent, vnchast and *libidinous* life.
Holinshed. Hen. II. an. 1173.

Simon Magus, and his mystical priests, lived *libidinously*, and used all manner of incentives and allurements to venery.
Bp. Lacington. Moravians compared, p. 104.

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinists*, yea, that there was not a chaste person in all the world.
Junius. Sin Stigmatized, p. 350. (1639.)

But ah this fertile glebe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh ceded to the slathful hands
Of monks *libidinous*.—*Shenstone. The Ruined Abbey.*

LIBRARY. } Fr. *Librairie*; It. *Libreria*; Sp.
LIBRARIAN. } *Libreria*; Lat. *Libraria*; a room, apartment, or store-house for *books*, *(Libri.) Liber*, the bark of a tree, is applied to books, because men used to write "on the rinds and barkes of trees." (*Pliny*, lib. xiii. c. 11.)

Is this the *library* that thou baddest chosen for a right certain siege (*sedem*,) to thee in mine hons there as thou disputest of with me, of the science of thynges touchynge diuinite, and touchynge mankynde.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

This invention of erecting *libraries*, especially here at Rome, came from Asinius Pollio, who by dedicating his bibliotheque, containing all the books that ever were written, was the first that made the wits and works of learned men a publicke matter and a benefit to a commonwealth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 2.

13. A *library-keeper*, who is likewise to be an apothecary, druggist, and keeper of instruments, engines, &c.
Cowley. The Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.

Bale, the antiquary, makes mention of a merchant that bought two noble *libraries* about three times for forty shillings: the books whereof served him for no other use but for waste paper.—*Strype. Mem. Hen. VIII.* an. 1545.

It would be a great curiosity if we could recover a list of his majesty's *library*. [Henry III.] It probably contained some illuminated MSS., as the *librarian* had the keeping of the colours too.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. c. 1.

LIBRATION. It. *Libramento*; Sp. *Libracion*; Lat. *Libratio*, from *librare*, to poise, to balance.

A poising or balancing.

For the *libration* or reciprocation of the spirits in the tensility of the muscles would not be so perpetual, but cease in a small time, did not some more mystical principle than what is merely mechanical give assistance.
H. More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 10.

The *libration* of the moon, and the motion of the sun, about their centres, and consequently their diverting several parts of their bodies to us, may have an operation upon our atmosphere.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iv. p. 98.

LICENSE, *v.* } Fr. *Licencier*, *licence*; It.
LICENSE, *n.* } *Licenziare*, *licenza*; Sp.
LICENSER. } *Licenciar*, *licencia*; Lat.
LICENTIATE, *n.* } *Licentia*, from *licere*; perhaps from Gr. Δικη, *jus*,
LICENTIATING, *n.* } right; by the change of δ
LICENTIOUS. } into λ, as in *lacrymæ*, *Ulysses*, from δακρυμα, Οδυσσευς.
LICENTIOUSLY. }
LICENTIOUSNESS. }

To *license*,—to give a right, an authority, a permission; to authorize, to permit.

The noun—grant of a right; and, consequentially — exemption from restraint or control: and, thus, unrestrained liberty; freedom unchecked or uncontrolled. And *licentious*,—

Dissolute, uncontrolled, unrestrained.

To haue *licens* & leve in Londone to dwelle.
Piers Plouhman, p. 5.

I am *licensed* boldly,
In divinitie for to read,
And to confessen out of dread.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

This noble monk, of which I you devise,
Hath of his abbot, as him list, *licence*.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 1293.

When he had geuen hym *lycence*, Paule stode on the steppes, and beckened with his hande to the people.
Bible, 1551. *Acts*, c. 21.

King Stephan *licenced* each of them to build so manie [castles] as they *listed* vpon their owne demesnes, hoping thereby that they would haue implioied their vse to his aduantage and commoditie.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Eng.* b.ii.c.14.

At length he got *licence* of the maior and citizans to passe through the citie into Southwarke.—*Id. Hen. III.* an. 1267.

For a *licenser* is not contented now to give his single imprimatur, but brings his chair into the title-leaf; there sits and judges up, or judges down what book he pleases.
Milton. Colasterion.

What is this but to baffle and affront that sacred power, which is entrusted to government; and to profess ourselves not libertines, but *licentiates* of disorder?
Bp. Hall. Ser. Christian Liberty laid forth.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse.
L'Estrange.

That then all rule and reason they withstand
To purchase *licentious* libertie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

So strange diuersitie there was in that armie, both *licentiously* to commit all enormities, and patiently to abide all corrections.—*Sastle. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 133.

And one error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. i. c. 3. s. 1.

A wit, that no *licentious* pertness knows;
The sense, that unassuming candour shows.
Savage. The Gentleman.

In this game is exposed in the most contemptuous manner, the profligate *licentiousness* of those shameless scribblers.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii. Note.

My lords, from the precedent now before us, we shall be indeed, nay we can find no reason for refusing, to lay the press under a general *licence*, and then we may bid adieu to the liberties of Great Britain.
Chesterfield. Speech on the Licensing Bill.

By good luck he was not the *licenser*, otherwise the kingdom of France had never had the pleasure, the happiness I may say, of seeing that play acted. [*Tartuffe*.]—*Id. Ib.*

Courtiers, my lords, are too polite to reprove one another; the only place where they can meet with any just reproof, is a free though not a *licentious* stage.—*Id. Ib.*

The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and *licentiates*, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor.
Johnson. Life of Garth.

LICH. See LIKE.

LICH. A. S. *Lice*; Sw. *Lik*; Goth. *Leiks*. Corpus, cadaver, the body, the carcase. See *Lik*, *Liewym*, in Jamieson.

The armure he ded on his *liche*.
Kyng Alisaunder. Webber, vol. i.

LICIT. Fr. *Licite*; It. and Sp. *Licito*. We have *illicit* (qv.) in common use.

And the kynge demanded of them if it were a thynge *lycyte* and lawfull to beleue.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. p. 628.

LICK, *v.* } Goth. *Laig-wan*; A. S.
LICK, *n.* } *Liccian*; Ger. *Lecken*; Dut
LICKERISH, or } *Lecken*, *licken*; Sw. *Sleka*;
LICQUORISH. } Fr. *Licher*, *Lecher*; It. *Lec-*
LICKEROUS. } *care*; Gr. Λειχειν; Lat.
LICKEROUSLY. } *Ling-ere*, to *lay* the tongue
LICKEROUSNESS. } upon, to touch with the tongue, (*lingua*.) And see LECHER.

To touch with the tongue, to pass the tongue over; to strike up, to draw or take in with the tongue; to lap; to *lick* up, (sc. greedily, as dogs do,) to devour.

Lickerish,—desiring, tempting, or inviting, to *lick*; to taste, to eat or drink; salacious, (lecherous.)

Lickerous lif thel led, & thouht it in thar breste,
Holynes did away, and the kirke gaf thel leste.
A. Brunne, p. 65.

But houndis camen and *likkiden* his bylis.
Wielif. Luke, c. 16.

Neuerthelesse, the doggis eeme and *licked* hys sores.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

They ben so poore and ful of paine,
They might not ones yeve me a dine,
For they have nothing but her life,
What should he yeve that *licketh* his knife.
Chaucer. The Rom. of the Rose.

For al so siker as cold engendreth hayl,
A *likerous* mouth most han a *likerous* tayle.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6043.

Holoferne, which that fortune ay kist
So *likerously*. *Id. The Monkes Tale*, v. 14,475

A theef of venison that hath forlaft,
His *likerousness* and all his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 1217.

We went, and ere malkin coud well *tick* her ear,
(For it but the next door was, forsooth) we were there.
Cotton. Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque, c. 2.

——— Oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and sleek enamel'd neck,
Fawning, and *lick'd* the ground whereon she trod.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Whose grain doth rise in flakes, with fatness interlarded,
And many a *liquorish* lip, that highly is regarded.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

——— Ingrateful man with *licourish* draughts
And morsels vnctious, greases his pure minde,
That from it all consideration slippes.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

And if some nice and *liquorous* appetite
Desir'd more daintie dish of rare delite,
They scald the stored crab.—*Bp. Hall*, b. iii. Sat. 1.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flowery food,
And *licks* the hand just rais'd to shed his blood.
Pope. Essay on Man, Epist. 1.

He came galloping home at midnight to have a *lick* at the honey-pot.—*Dryden. Amphitryon*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Or if to gingerbread thou shalt descend,
And *liquorish* learning to thy babes extend.
Tickell. The Horn-Book.

He like a thorough true-bred spaniel *licks*
The hand which cuffs him, and the foot which kicks.
Churchill. Independence.

LICK, *v.* } Sw. *Lægga* is to lay, and also
LICK, *n.* } to *strike*, i. e. to lay on (blows); "To lay it into him" is a common expression. And this appears to be the same word as the preceding; and both founded upon the Goth. *Laig-yan;* A. S. *Lic-gan* or *lec-gan*, ponere, jacere.

To *lick*, a *lick*, a *licking*—are common words in speech, though not in writing. See *Jamieson*, who produces an example of the verb from Burns and of the noun from Forbes. The noun is also used by Dryden, "He gave me a *lick* across the face."

LI'CTOR. Lat. *Lictor*, from *lig-are*, to bind. See the quotation from Holland's *Livy*.

Lictors, in Livie, are ministers or sergeants attending upon the magistrates of Rome; namely, Dictatours, Consuls, Pretours.—*Holland. Livivs. The Second Index.*

Go, *lictor*, goe *bind those hands* fast, which armed a little before, wan the people of Rome their dominion: Go, I say, and hoodwinke his head, who saved and delivered this cittie from bondage, hang him by the necke, and strangle him upon a cursed tree.—*Id. Ib.* p. 19.

The Prætor bids his *lictors* mend their pace
Lest his colleague outstrip him in the race.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

But in vain would I retire, whilst I preserve the title with which I am at present distinguished, and continue to be attended with this embarrassing parade of *lictors*.
Melmoth. Cicero, b. vii. Let. 14.

LID. A. S. *Hlid*, the past part. of *Hlid-an*, tegere, operire, to cover, (dropping the aspirate *h*,) (Tooke.)

That by which any thing (vessel, box, &c.) is covered.

This kyng was but of mene stature his other eye *lede* hangyd so myche a doun, that it *helid* half the blacke of his eye.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 521. Note

Al the vessels that be open which haue no *lyd* nor couerynge vpon theym are vnclesne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Numeri*, c. 19.

And when thou let'st down that transparent *lid*,
Of entrance there an army doth forbid.
Drayton. The Black Prince to the Countess of Salisbury.

——— The flame o' th' taper
Bowes toward her, and would vnder-peepe her *lids*,
To see th' inclosed lights, now canopied
Vnder these windowes.—*Shakes. Cymbeline*, Act ii. sc. 2.

But two by turns their *lids* in slumber steep;
The rest on duty still their station keep.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

But it is still better protected by its *lid*. Of the superficial parts of the animal frame, I know none which, in its office and structure, is more deserving of attention than the *eye-lid*. It defends the eye; it wipes it; it closes it in sleep.
Poley. Natural Theology, c. 3.

LIE, *n.* A. S. *Leah*, *læg;* Ger. *Lauge;* Dut. *Loog;* Sw. *Lat;* in Fr. *Lessive*, *lexive*, or *lixive;* It. *Lisciva*, *liscia;* Sp. *Lexia;* Lat. *Lixivium*. See *Vossius*, in v. *Elixum*. See the quotation from Pliny. Gower may mean, *His lees*.

But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, when his *lie* arest
To breketh, and renneth all about
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The old Latine word *lix* (quoth he) [M. Varro] is nothing else but the ashes of the hearth; and hereupon commeth *lixivus* cinis, i. *lie* ashes, which beeing drunke is medicinable.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 27.

I have heard that, in other princes' palaces, they us'd to give water to wash men's hands, when the cloth was taken away, but not *lye* to scour their beards.
Shelton. Don Quixote, vol. iii. b. ii. c. 32.

LIE, *v.* } Goth. *Liugn*, mendacium; A. S.
LIE, *n.* } *Leg-an*, *leogan;* Dut. *Liegen;*
LI'AR. } Ger. *Lüg-en*, *lug-en;* Sw. *Liug-a;*
LY'ING, *n.* } which Wachter thinks Casaubon is right in deriving from the Gr. Λεγ-ειν, in malam partem accepto. It is perhaps no other than the A. S. *Lecg-an*, to *lie*, to *lie* in wait, in ambush, (*insidiari*,) with intent treacherously to surprise; and thus, to delude or deceive, first by deed, and then, by word; and thus, consequentially, *mentiri*.

To do or say, deceitfully or falsely; to tell a falsehood; that which we do not think to be true. See the quotations from Ralegh, Clarke, and Paley.

Bot alle it was a *lie*, that thing was neuer thought.
R. Brunne, p. 83.

Whi hath Sathanss tempted thin herte that thou *lie* to the hooli goost.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 5.

Ananias, how is it that Sathan hath fylled thyne herrt that thou shouldest *lye* vnto the holy goost.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whan he spekith *lesynge* he spekith of his owne: for he is a *liere*, and the fadir of it.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 8.

When he speaketh a *lye*, thē speaketh he of his owne. For he is a *lyar*, and the father therof.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Kepe you fro alle straunge folk, and fro *lieres*, and have alway in suspect her compaignie.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Thou *liest* fals chorle iwis
The knight him said.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Beware thou make no *leynge*
In hindringe of an other wight.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

He which hath promised that he will pay money by a day, or promised any thing else, wherein he faileth, hath directly *lied* to him to whom the promise hath been made.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. v. c. 3. s. 2.

But after such time as Francis the French King, upon some dispute about breach of faith, had sent the *lie* unto the Emperor Charles the fifth, thereby to draw him to a personal combat: every petty companion in France, in imitation of their master, made the giving of the *lie* mortality itself.
Id. Ib.

Nay, how few are there among them that are not *liars* by record, by being used in some court or other of justice, upon breach, word or bond?—*Id. Ib.*

The credit and soueraignty of trueth being never so little crackt, or the practice of *lying* never so little countenanced, a man can build vpon nothing, but all things will be ful of doubt and distrust.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. i. c. 2. s. 1. p. 16.

The proper notion of a *lie* is an endeavouring to deceive another by signifying that to him as true, which we ourselves think not to be so; in the ordinary way of communicating our thoughts.—*Clarke*, Ser. 133.

A *lie* is a breach of promise: for whoever seriously addresses his discourse to another, tacitly promises to speak the truth, because he knows that truth is expected.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. ii. c. 15.

LIE, *v.* } Anciently, and now provincially, to
LI'ER. } *lig*. See To LAY, which differs from to *lie*, only by grammatical usage: *lay* down, (sc.) that load, or *lay* that load down; *lie* down, (sc.) yourself, or *lie* (sub. yourself) down. We tell a man to *lay* down his load, to put or place it down; we tell a dog to *lie* down himself, to put or place himself down; the same distinction is observed in other words originally one; (e.g.) to rise or raise, to set or sit, (qv.)

To *lie* in (sc.) bed, or child-bed.

And other *liggeth* hye aboue. *R. Gloucester*, p. 7.

He *ligges* at Bathe, for thider was he born.
R. Brunne, p. 6.

He sigh his wyves modir *liggynge* and shackun with feveres.—*Wiclif. Mathew*, c. 8.

And sawe his wiues mother *lyinge* sycke of a feuer.
Bible, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 8.

I have no joy thus here to *ly*,
When that my love is not me by.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

The lord come forth, and when he sigh
That other *ligge* on borde so nighe;
He wondreth, what it might bee. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And he put the people, euen al the hoste, on the north syde of the citye, and the *lyere* awayt on the west.
Bible, 1551. *Joshua*, c. 8.

"Fayre sir," quoth he, "what man can shun the hap
That hidden *lyes* unwares him to surprise?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

——— As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battel, to a field,
Where armies *lie* encampt, come flying.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Not so the Holland fleet, who tir'd and done,
Stretch'd on their decks like weary oxen *lie*.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art! draw near,
Here *lies* the friend most lov'd, the son most dear;
Who ne'er knew joy, but friendship might divide,
Or gave his father grief but when he died.
Pope. Epitaph on the Son of Lord Harcourt.

Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber *lie*
The terrour of his beak, and lightening of his eye.
Gray. The Progress of Poetry.

LIEF, *adj.* } Anciently written *lefe*, *leve:*
LIEF, *n.* } A. S. *Leof*, dilectus, (for *leof-ed*,
LIEF, *ad.* } or *luf-ad*, or *luf-od*, or *luf*,) past
LI'EFSOME. } part. of *luf-ian*, to love; and means beloved, (Tooke.)

One loved or beloved;—As *lief*, as lovingly, with as much good will, as willingly.

"Myn haye Godes," quoth this mayde, "to wytnesse I take echon,
That y loue more in myn herte thi *leue* bodi one."
R. Gloucester, p. 29.

Bruyt had Corineus for to chese of ech contrey wis,
Wuch hym wer *leuest* to habbe to hym and to hys.
Id. p. 21.

Hem were *levere* sounye othr swelte. than suffry eny peyne.
Piers Plouhman, p. 94.

Ne never had I thing so *lefe*, ne *lever*,
As him, God wot, ne never shal no mo.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 10,886.

His *leefe* a rosen chapelet
Had made, and on his heed it set.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And she answerd, and bad him go,
And saide, how that ahed all warme
Her *liefe* lay naked in hir harme.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

This knight hath *leauer* for to die
Than breke his trouth. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

——— All women *leuest* wolde
Be soueraine of man's loue. *Id. Ib.*

The *leef* full ofte for the *leuer*
Forsaketh, and so it hath done euer. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

God saith, As verely as I lyve I wilnot ye death of a sinner but had *leifer* hem to be conuerted and lyve.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, sig. C. iii.

So forth I goe apsce to see that *leefesome* sight,
And with a kisse, methinke, I say, welcome my lord, my knight.
Surrey. Complaint of the Absence of her Louer upon the Sea.

The Earth shall sooner leave her kindly skill
To bring forth fruit, and make eternal derth,
Then I leave you, my *liefe*, yborn of hevenly berth.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Whereat he gan to wex exceeding wroth,
And swore that he would lodge with them yfere,
Or them dislodge all were they *liefe* or loth.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 9.

Whereto that single knight did answere frame;
These six would me enforce, by oddes of might,
To chaunge my *liefe*, and *love* another dame;
That death me *liefer* were then such despight,
So unto wrong to yield my wrested right.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

——— But for my single selfe,
I had as *liefe* not be, as liue to be
In awe of such a thing, as I myself.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 2.

Alwaies with this consideration, that the *léefer* fréend shall haue the better prouision.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

LIEGE, *adj.* } Fr. *Lige;* It. *Ligio*, from the
LIEGE, *n.* } Lat. *Lig-are*, to bind. *Liegance*,
LI'EGANCE. } in Low Lat. *Ligantia*, the bond,
LI'EGEMAN. } says Spelman, (in *v.*) reciprocally connecting subject and chief, *binding* the one to

protection and just government, the other to tribute and due subjection. The prince, or chief, is called *ligius* dominus, or *liege* lord; the subjects *ligius* populus, or homines *ligii*, *liege* people or *liege* men. In meaning, the words are equivalent to *bound* lord, and *bound* people; *bound* in the manner explained by Spelman. (And see *Blackstone*, i. 367.) The word is now applied as if the *liegance* or bond were *only* to attach the people to the prince; and in this usage, *liege* is—

Sovereign, or supreme head or chief.

And whan our *lyge* lauerd, that yheled ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 457.

Eilred ther *lege* lord him thei alle forsoke.
R. Brunne, p. 45.

That thre by longeth to on lorde. that *lygaunce* cleymeth.
Piers Plouhman, p. 315.

Ful many an hethen wroughtest thou ful wo,
Of which thin owen *lieges* had envie.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,704.

Thou lovest me, that wot I wel certain,
And art my faithful *leigeman* ybore.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8186.

And thervpon he hath hym prayde,
And charged vpon his *ligeance*,
That he do make purueiance.—*Gower. Con. A* b. v.

He [ye lorde Neuyll] knewe right well the *liege* and alyãce that was made bytwene the kynge of Englande, and of Naner.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 338.

It suffised in a riche man for a pretext of treason, to haue ben of kinred or allianc̃e neare familiaritie or *leger* acquaintaunce with any of those that were at any tima tha king's enemies.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 62.

——— My thrice-puissant *leige*
Is in the very May-morne of his youth,
Ripe for exploits and mightie enterprises.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act i. sc. 2.

Yet if thou wilt renounce thy miscreaunce,
And my trew *liegeman* yield thyselfe for ay,
Life wil I graunt thee for thy valiaunce.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

He [Monk] resolv'd what before he had perform'd out of bounden duty to his *leige* lord, should be for ever continued with the same observing, out of the loyal affections to his gracious Soveraign.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1660.

In this voluntary submission the Bolognese did not mean so much to acknowledge the Pope as their direct Sovereign, as to put their city under his protection as *liege* lord.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 7.

LIEU. Fr. *En lieu*; It. *In luogo*;
LIEUTE'NANT. Sp. *En lugar*; Lat. *In loco*.
LIEUTE'NANCY. *In lieu* is—
LIEUTE'NANTRY. In the place or stead.
LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *Lieutenant*,—Fr. *Lieutenant*; It. *Luogotenente*; Sp. *Lugartenante*, *locumtenens*.—

One who holds the place, or (command or authority) in the *place* or stead of another.

In *lyeu* of true knowledge, all was possessed with ignoraunce and erroure.—*Udal. Paraphrase*, Pref.

But I his grace haue so pursued
That I was made his *leutenant*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The kyng [Edwarde the fyrst of England] was made vycare generall, and *lieftenaunt*, for the emperour, and had power gyuen hym to make lawes, and to mynistre justyce to euery person, in themperours name, and to make money of golde and syluer.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 34.

And this taxinge was ye first, and executed whẽ Syrenius was *leftenaũt* in Siria.—*Bible*, 1551. *Luke*, c. 2.

He [Augustus] would needes make an exchang with the State of Naples, and in *liev* of that lland geve them Ænaria.
Holland. Suetonius, p. 79.

——— Three great ones of the cittie
(In personall suite to make me his *lieutenant*)
Off capt to him: and by the faith of men
I know my price, I am worth no worse a place.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 1.

If such tricks as these strip you of your *lieutenantrie*, it had beene better you had not kiss'd your three fingers so oft.
Id. Ib. Act ii. sc. 1.

Unless we should think that he had been a traitor to his natural prince, and so rewarded by the conqueror with *lieutenantship* [of] the country.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. iii. c. 1. s. 9.

To this purpose were several other congratulations or addresses to the King, (some before, some after this of Middlesex,) *viz.* from Norwich, from Hereford, from the *Lieutenancy* of London.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1682.

Not being content to part with his large possessions, in *lieu* of the treasure by Christ offered in heaven, [he] was reputed deficient; could find no acceptance with God, nor admission into his kingdom.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

Thus also princes govern and magistrates execute justice in God's name: whence they ara stiled God's, as being his *lieutenants*, administering that judgment, which belongs originally and principally to him.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 1.

One prize, a collection of limnings, he valued so highly, that the person to whom it should fall might, in *lieu* of it, receive 2000*l.*—*Walpole. Anec. of Painting*, vol. iii. c. 1.

As it was impossible that he [Augustus] could personally command the legions of so many distant frontiers, he was indulged by the Senate, as Pompey had already been, in the permission of devolving the execution of his great office on a sufficient number of *lieutenants*.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 3.

LIFE. See LIVE.

LIFT, *v.* A. S. *Hlif-ian*; Ger. *Liften*,
LIFT, *n.* to raise, to elevate.
LI'FTER. To raise, to elevate, to heave,
LI'FTING, *n.* to exalt, to put or place on high; to take up, bear off, (sc.) that which belongs to another; to carry off, to steal; the Goth. *Hlif-an* was so used, (tollere, auferre,) furari. *Shop-lifter* is still a common word. Mr. Steevens produces an instance of this usage of *lifting* from Ben Jonson, and instances of *lifter* from other writers. Note on *Troilus and Cressida*.

Lift, the noun; Ger. *Luft*; A. S. *Lyft*, applied to the *air* or *sky*, is of common occurrence in G. Douglas. See LOFT. And see *Tooke* and *Jamieson*.

In tha *luft* he hurde anhey, as he alone was.
R. Gloucester, p. 289.

Whan the kyng Kynwolf had don his endyng,
Brittrik his kosyn thei *lift* him to kyng.—*R. Brunne*, p. 10.

It chaunced the said carcasse, by mishap, and overboisterous *lifting*, to fall to the ground.—*Id.* p. 560, Note.

I wola that men preie in alle place, *liftynge* up cleene hondis withouten wraththe and stryf.—*Wiclif. Tymothy*, c. 2.

I wyll therfore that the men praye euery where, *lifting* vp pure handes wythout wrathe, or dowtynge.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But thou, O Lord, art my defender, my worshyppe, and the *lyfter* vp of my heade.—*Id. Psalme* 3.

The exercyse of the spirite and *lyftynge* vp of the mynde to God, are called meditations.—*Id. Genesis*, c. 24. Note.

Galba, yeelding to an vntruth so generally soothed, puts on a brestplate, and being not able for body nor age to sustaine the presse which came in vpon him, was *lifted* vp in a chayre.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 21.

——— There the capitol thou seest
Above the rest *lifting* his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her cittadel
Impregnable.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

And as in races, it is not the large stride or high *lift* that makes the speed: so in businesse the keeping close to the matter, and not taking of it too much at once procureth dispatch.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Dispatch.*

As for the casting up of the eyes, and *lifting* up of the hands, it is a kind of appeal to the Deity.
Id. Naturall Historie, § 720.

And threat'ning France plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his *lifted* hand.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

The appearance of unknown vessels on their coast brought immense crouds around the stranger, who no sooner entered into Calicut, then he was *lifted* from his feet and carried hither and thither by the concourse.
Mickle. History of the Discovery of India.

LIG. See LIE.

LI'GAMENT. Fr. *Ligament*; It. and Sp.
LIGAME'NTAL. *Ligamento*; Lat. *Ligamentum*,
LIGA'TION. from *lig-are*, to bind; Gr.
LI'GATURE. Λυγ-ειν.

A band or bond. Cotgrave further says,—"A string, especially the insensible string that's seated either within or near unto a joynt; and is tearmed by our anatomists a *ligament*."

A *ligament*, or sinew, is of a nature between grisles and nerves, framed of a tough and clammy portion of the seed, for nitting and holding the bones together, and fitting them for motion.—*P. Fletcher. The Purple Island*, c. 2. Note 4.

[By] the urachos or *ligamental* passage derived from the bottom of the bladder it [the infant] dischargeth the watry and urinary part of its aliment.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5.

This *ligation* of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the way being stopped by which they should come.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 24.

He deluded us by philters, *ligatures*, charmes, ungrounded amulets, characters, and many superstitious waies in the cure of common diseases.—*Brown. Vulgar Err.* b. i. c. 11.

Both from the goal together start,
Scarce ran a step before they part,
No common *ligament* that binds
The various textures of their minds.
Swift. The Progress of Marriage.

For the ball and socket joint, besides the membrane already described, there is in some important joints, as an additional security, a short, strong, yet flexible *ligament*, inserted by one end into the head of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup.—*Paley. Nat. Theology*, c. 8.

They [the executioners] had given him one severe stretch by *ligatures* fixed to the extremities and passed over the axle, which was turned by a windlas.—*Observer*, No. 19.

LIGHT, *v.* See To ALIGHT. A. S. *Aliht-*
LI'GHTEN, *v.* *an*, *liht-an*, to descend from a horse or carriage, (says Junius; and Skinner is to the same purpose,) perhaps, because this is no other than to *lighten* a horse or carriage of its burden; and then used generally,—

To come down, to dismount, to descend, to drop or fall upon.

Whan thei had wele riden, that tham thought right lang,
Thei *lighted* & abiden beside a water stank.
R. Brunne, p. 63.

And whan this knight hath thus his tale told,
He rideth out of halle and doun he *light*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,413.

And lo, heauẽ was opẽ ouer hym · and John sawe the spirite of God descẽda lyke a doue and *light* vpon hym.
Bible, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 3.

But she no more was moued with that might
Then it had *lighted* on an aged oak.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

——— First and last
On mee, mee only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

At ease he seem'd, and, prancing o'er the plains,
Turn'd only to the grove his horse's reins,
The grove I named before; and, *lighted* there,
A woodbine garland sought to crown his hair.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

One noon of day descending from a height,
As on a narrow pass she chanc'd to *light*,
Stony and rough, fierce Rodomont she view'd.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxiii.

LIGHT, or A. S. *Leoht-an*, levis fieri,
LI'GHTEN, *v.* *leoht*, levis; Ger. *Leichteren*,
LIGHT, *adj.* *leicht*; Dut. *Lichten*, *licht*; Sw.
LIGHT, *ad.* *Lætta*, *lætt*,—
LI'GHTLY. To relieve; to disburden,
LI'GHTNESS. take away, lessen or diminish
LI'GHTNING, *n.* the weight; (met.) the pres-
LI'GHTSOME. sure or oppression, and, thus, to enliven, to cheer.

Light, adj.—relieved, disburdened; free from weight or heaviness, hinderance or impediment; active or free, or able to act easily; free from pressure, difficulty, trouble, pain; easy to move or be moved; easy to be borne or supported, to be done or performed; easy to be acted upon; and, thus, inconstant, instable, or unsteady, fickle, trifling, or trivial, frivolous. See LEVITY.

The expression, a *lightening* before death, is not uncommon in our early writers. See *Steevens*, Note on *Romeo & Juliet*, Act v. sc. 3; and *Nares*.

His letter gan rebuk, sette it at *light* prise.
R. Brunne, p. 246.

——— His lif was *lightly* sold.—*Id.* p. 74.

So mykelle was that barge, it myght not *lightly* saile.
Id. p. 169.

For my yok is softe: and my charge *light*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 11.

For my yocke is easy, and my burdẽ is *lyght*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And to be maad riche in goode werkis, *lightli* to ghyue.
Wiclif. 2 *Tymothy*, c. 6.

But natheles, it was so faire a sight
That it made all hir hertes for to *light*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,710.

"My lord," quod she, "as to your first reason, it may *lightly* ben answerd."—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

With ladies and with bacheleres,
Full *lightsome* and glad of cheres.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

Whan that his wittes hen so welued,
He maie full *lightly* he deceiued.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The nexte daye when we were tossed we an exceadynge tempest, they *lyghtened* the ship.—*Bible*, 1551. *Acts*, c. 27.

Shall the shadowo go forward ten degrees, or go back agayne ten degrees? And Hezekiah sayde it is a *lighte* thinge for the shadowe to go downe ten degrees. Therfore I wyl not that: but let the shadowe go backeward ten degrees.—*Id. 4 Kinges*, c. 20.

Syth they fall into your handes take theym, for alwayes by right of armes a man ought to greue his enemy: to this counsayle *lightly* agreed Ser Galahaut.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. l. c. 207.

He meaneth none of his peuishe, popishe papistes, but the lyvely *lightsome* Lutheranes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 391.

Now, strike your sailes, yee jolly mariners,
For we be come into a quiet rode,
Where we must land some of our passengers,
And *light* this weary vessell of her lode.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

——— They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several clanns,
Light-arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift or slow
Swarm populous, unnumber'd as the sands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levied to side with warring winds, and poise
Thir *lighter* wings. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Then first of all his minde was at ease, and free to rejoice, *lightened* of all maner burden and care.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 24.

——— But strive
In offices of love, how we may *light'n*
Each other's burden in our share of woe.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Springs on the tops of high hills are the best: for both they seem to have a *lightness*, and appetite of mounting; and besides they are most pure and unmingled.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 396.

Ne lesse was she in secret hart affected,
But that she masked it with modestie,
For feare she should of *lightness* be detected.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

And all this was, since after this, he had not long to live;
This *lightning* flew before his death.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

——— [The wooers] extend their cheare
To th' vtmost *lightning*, that still vshers death.
Id. Odyssey, b. xviii.

A good man is first and formost affable and *lightsome* of language, of easie accesse, and ready to be spoken withal whosoever comes.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 311.

No one can be said to enjoy health, who is only not sick, without he feel within himself a *lightsome* and invigorating principle, which will not suffer him to remain idle, but still spurs him on to action.—*Spectator*, No. 292.

Let me, chaste Queen of Woods, thy aid obtain,
Bring here thy *light-foot* nymphs and sprightly train.
Tickell. A Fragment.

The church at Walden is one of the *lightest* and most beautiful parish churches I have seen.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 1.

If we look at the quill, we find properties not easily brought together, strength and *lightness*.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 12.

Here garrulous old age winds up his tale;
And jovial youth of *lightsome*, vacant heart,
Whose every day was made of melody,
Hears not the voice of mirth. *Blair. The Grave.*

LIGHT, *v.*
LIGHT, *n.*
LIGHT, *adj.*
LI'GHTEN, *v.*
LI'GHTFUL.
LI'GHTLESS.
LI'GHTENING, or
LI'GHTNING, *n.*
LI'GHTNESS.
LI'GHTSOME.
LI'GHTSOMELY.
LI'GHTSOMENESS.
LI'GHTY.

Goth. *Liut-yan*; A. S. *Leoht-an, lihtan*; Ger. *Leuchten*; Dut. *Lichten, luchten*, lucere, lucem emittere, illuminare, coruscare, fulgurare, accendere, to emit, yield, or afford light, to illuminate, to glitter, to kindle. *Light*,—(Lat. *Lux*, i. e. *lucs* or *lugs*,) the noun, written by the A. S. *Leohteth*, *leohth*, and *leoht*; i. e. quod illuminat, the third per. of the verb *leohtan*.

Light is opposed (lit.) to darkness; (met.) to darkness of mind or ignorance; and is equivalent to,—

Means or power to see or perceive, to know or understand; knowledge, information, understanding.

As thondre that soun was the *lygt* as *lygtynge*,
So that ech dunt thogte *leygt* as yt were & thondrynge.
R. Gloucester, p. 308.

In tentis R. resled alle that ilk nyght,
His men were well gested with brede, wyne, & *light.*
R. Brunne, p. 160.

While men saten in the countree of schadewe of deth, *ligt* aroos to hem.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 3.

& to hem whiche sat in the region & shadow of death, *light* is begonne to shyne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

No man *lightnith* a lanterne: and hilith it with a vessel or puttith it under a bed, but on a candlestieke that men that entren seen *light.*—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 8.

No man *lyghteth* a candle & couereth it vnder a vessel, neither putteth it vnder the table, but setteth it on a candlesticke, that they that entre in maye see the *lyght.*
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

If thin iye be symple al thi bodi schal be *ligtful.*
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 6.

The lanterne of thi bodi is thine yghe, if thin yghe be symple, al thi body schal be *lighty*, but if it be weyward, al thi body schal be derkful.—*Id. Luk*, c. 11.

Of whos vertue, whan he thin herte *light*,
Conceived was the father's sapience.
Chaucer. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,401.

For window on the wall he was ther none,
Thurgh which men mighten any *light* discerne.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 19,811

Darke was that place, but after *lightnesse*
I sawe a lite. *Id. The Assembly of Fowls.*

Haue minde on thy seruannte, and thinke on his disease, how *lightlesse* hee lyueth, sithe the beames brennend in loue of thine eien arne so bewet.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

——— It drough towarde the *lyght*,
That he within his herte sie
The daie. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

If I say, yet the darkenesse shall hide me, euen the night shall be *light* about me. Yea the darkenes hideth not from thee: but ye night shineth as the day: the darkenes and *light* are both allke.—*Bible*, 1583. Ps. 139.

Through Panthus words, and *lightning* of the gods.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

The same thing also in his boke, which he entitled *de ente et uno*, *lightsomely* he treateth.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 7.

In artificiall *lights* wee see that if a thousand candles be all *lighted* from one, yet the *light* of the first is not thereby any whit abated.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 3. s. 3.

Borne by the trustless wings of false desire,
Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host,
And to Collatium bears the *lightless* fire
Which, in false embers hid, lurks to aspire.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

Yet they which *lighten* all down from their skies,
See not the clouds offending others' eyes.
Drayton. Queen Isabel to King Richard.

The skie, in pieces seeming to be rent,
Throwes *lightning* forth aud haile, and harmful showers.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

O, *lightsome* day, the lampe of highest love,
First made by him men's wand'ring wayes to guide,
When darknesse he in deepest dungeon drove.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Being both a king and a prophet, he foretelleth Christ more *lightsomely* and lively than all the rest.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 17. s. 8.

A massy caldron of stupendous frame
They brought, and plac'd it o'er the rising flame:
Then heap the *lighted* wood; the flame divides
Beneath the vase, and climbs around the sides.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

There being nothing which partakes more of the *light* than whiteness, and the *light* being capable of subsisting well in remoteness, it follows, that white may subsist in the same manner. In painting, the *light* and a white colour are but one and the same thing. Add to this that we have no colour which more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*; from whence it comes that we commonly say the air is heavy, when we see the heavens covered with black clouds, or when a thick fog takes from us that clearness, which makes the *lightness* or serenity of the air.—*Dryden. Art of Painting*, § 330.

Light, true *light*, in the mind is, or can be nothing else but the evidence of the truth of any proposition.
Locke. Of Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 19.

When I travelled by night, when the ground was all covered with snow, though the night would not otherwise have been *lightsome*, yet I could very well see to chuse my way.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 698.

It is to our atmosphere that the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight are owing.—*Cheyne. Phil. Principles.*

His thoughts kindle up his devotions; and devotion never burns so bright, or so warm, as when it is *lighted* up from within.—*Paley*, Ser. 8.

From that æra [William the Conqueror] the sun of science beginning to re-ascend, threw out many gleams of *light*, which preceded the full morning when letters were revived in the fifteenth century.
Hume. History of England. Rich. III. an. 1485.

Light travels from the sun at the rate of twelve millions of miles a minute.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 21.

If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of *lightsome* day
Gild but to flout, the ruins gray.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 2.

LI'GHTER, *n.* Dut. *Lichter.* A small vessel, which attends upon ships of burthen, and *lightens* them of their lading, (Kilian.) And Skinner—to the same purport.

He said, and climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii.

LIGHTS. The lungs, so called from their *lightness*; being *lighter* in proportion to their bulk than any other part of the body.

Vnder the heart lie the *lights*, which is the very seat of breathing: whereby we draw and deliver our wind.
Holland. Plinie, c. 25. b. xi.

LI'GNEOUS.
LI'GNOUS.

Fr. *Ligneux*; It. *Ligneo*; Lat. *Ligneus*, from *lignum*, which Varro derives—ab *legendo*, quod ea (*ligna*) caduca *legebantur* in agro quibus in focum uterentur, (lib. v.)

Woody, or wooden; having the substance of wood.

For it may be they [shoots of vines and roots of red roses] being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 504.

Their *lignous* fibres with continuous length,
Equivalent, compact, a hony strength.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

LIKE, *adj.*
LI'KEN, *v.*
LI'KENESS.
LI'KELY.
LI'KELIHOOD.
LI'KELINESS.
LI'KEWISE.

Goth. *Leiks*, *galeiks*; A. S. *Lic*, *gelic*; Dut. *Lijk*, *ghelijk*; Ger. *Leich*, *gleleich*, *gleich*; Sw. *Lik.* Junius suggests, and Wachter has no doubt, from the Gr. Εικελος, similis. To *liken*; Dut. *Lijcken*, *ghe-lijken*, similem esse, similitudinem referre; to be similar or *like*, to represent, a *likeness*, or resemblance, or similitude. *Like*, adj.—

Similar, resembling; similar, or having similar appearances to, truth or reality, to actual facts, circumstances or events, and therefore,—probable, credible. *Like* quantities, (sc.) similar or equal quantities.

Likelihood,—resemblance or similarity to truth or reality, verisimilitude, probability.

That water of Bathhe ys that on, that euer ys *yliche* hot.
R. Gloucester, p. 7.

Wyte clothes heo dude hyre on, as wo seyth, *ylyche* the snow,
That me ne ssolde vor the *lyknesse* yse hyre ne knowe.
Id. p. 463.

The hot ys *lyckenede* to our body. that hrotel ys of kynde.
Piers Plouhman, p. 168.

And sothly God self, in suche a colvere *lyknesse*,
Told hym and tauhte hym. *Id.* p. 295.

If I saye, that I know him not, I schal be a liar *lichi* to you.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 8.

And yf I shoulde saye, I knowe hym note I should be a lyar *lyke* vnto you.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therefore the kyngdom of hevenes is *likned* to a kyng that wolde rikene with servaotis.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 18.

Therefore is the kyngdome of heauen *lykened* vnto a certaine kyng, whiche woulde take a countes of hys seruauntes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he was turned into an other *liknesse* bifore hem.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 17.

God hath swiche favour sent hire of his grace,
That it ne semeth not by *likelinesse.*
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8272.

Men maie well make a *likelyhede*
Betwene hym whiche is auarous
Of golde, and hym that is jelous
Of loue. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

By hym thought and reputed for such, as shal be *likly* to vse it to God's honour & merite of his owne soule.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 245.

And in *lyke wise* for all and singler covenauntes afore rehearsed of the party of the seld Mr. Provost, scolers and sorveyor wele and truly to be performed and kept.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. App.

Pro. When I was sick you gave me bitter pils,
And I must minister the *like* to you.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 4.

S. August. writeth in *like* sort, of such an other found upon the coast of Vtica, and thereby gathereth that all men in time past were far greater than they be now.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 10.

She'll tell you what you call virginitie
Is fitly *lik'ned* to a barren tree.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the Northern Countries, there should be an herb that groweth in the *likeness* of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 609.

It is not long since this [Pertland] was vuited to the maine, aud *likelie* yer long to be cut off againe.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 10.

That the Germans should horrow it [printing] from the Chineses, as is pretended by the Spaniards, is more I thinke than is true, I am sure, then is yet proved, or in *likelyhood* doth appeare.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iii. c. 10. s. 2.

That she knew not his favours *likelynesse*,
For many scars and many hoary haires.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

So *likewise* a main point of the evangelical covenant on God's part is made justifying of a man by his faith, or upon it; and remission of sins upon the same condition, is also made the *like* principal point, which sometime is put alone as implying all the benefits of that covenant.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

Is it *likely* that he should altogether neglect their spiritual welfare; and leave their souls utterly destitute of all sustenance or comfort; that he should suffer them to lie fatally exposed to eternal death and ruine; without offering any meaus of redress or recovery?—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 40.

Through all the town his art they prais'd;
His custom grew, the price was rais'd.
Had he that real *likeness* shown,
Would any man the picture own? *Gay*, pt. i. Fab. 18.

What we have just reason to caution any man against, must be something which may come to pass, and, without his care and diligence to prevent it, will in *likelihood* come to pass, and when it comes to pass will be very dangerous and hurtful to us.
Whitby. On the Five Points, Dis. 5. c. 11. s. 11.

Can any distinction be assigned between the two cases; between the producing watch, and the producing plant; both passive, unconscious substances; both, by the organization which was given to them, producing their *like*, without understanding or design; both, that is instruments.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 4. p. 48.

While studious of the moral theme,
She, to some smooth sequester'd stream,
Likens the swain's inglorious day.
Shenstone. Rural Elegance.

The supposition that the souls in Aïdes had liberty thus to return, and to pass and repass, or to send dreams in their own image and *likeness*, is poetical and Virgilian.
Jortin. On the Christian Religion, Dis. 6.

He [Waller] had received nothing but his pardon from Cromwell, and was not *likely* to ask any thing from those who should succeed him.—*Johnson. Life of Waller.*

LIKE, *v.* } Goth. *Leik-an*, *galeikan*; A. S. *Lic-ian*, *gelician*; Sw. *Lika*, pla-
LI'KING, *n.* } cere; the usage of the Dut. *Lück-*
LI'KELY. } *en*, *ghe-lücken*, assimilare, adæquare, congruere, convenire, seems to confirm a suggestion of Skinner, that to *like*, approbare, may be from *like*, similis. And our usage of the adj. *likely*, gives additional force to it.

Likely,—a *likely* thing, a thing having the *likeness* or resemblance to truth, to reality,—having verisimilitude,—that probably has been, is, or may be. A *likely* person,—one that probably may suit or serve such and such a purpose; suitable, well-adapted, convenient; and, thus, agreeable, pleasing, well-looking.

To be or become similar, to assimilate, to adapt to, to be or become convenient or agreeable: and, consequentially, to please, to feel or cause pleasure; to approve, or regard with approbation.

Cornewaile hym *likede* best, therfore he ches there.
R. Gloucester, p. 21.

And yf she ne myght nat come to here purpose by counsaille to ouercome thoo that here *liked* by werre, sheo dude hem bc slayne by poyson.—*R. Brunne*, p. 12.

That Henry had ille *likyng*, were on him gan he kithe.
R. Brunne, p. 132.

I wol you tell a litel thing in prose,
That oughte *liken* you.—*Chaucer. Prologue to Melibeus.*

He medleth sorowe with *likynge*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

He [Vitellius] accounted all sharpe that was wholesome, and *liked* of nothing hut that which was presently pleasant, and afterwards hurtfull.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 124.

Fal. —— I doe; for feare
Ought that is there should *like* her.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 4.

The men though grave, ey'd them, and let their eyes
Rove without rein, till in the amorous net
Fast caught, they *lik'd*, and each his *liking* chose.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

This law [of Solon's] neither *liked* the one nor the other sort: for it greatly offended the rich for cancelling their bonds; and it much more *misliked* the poor, because all lands and possessions they gaped for, were not made again common.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 73.

And all things did devise and all things dooe,
That might her love prepare, and *liking* win theretoo.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Fal. Trust me a *likely* fellow. Come, pricke me Bulcalfe till he roare again.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 2.

'Tis unjust to bereave a man of that leisure and opportunity which he possesseth, of doing that which he best *liketh*, and perhaps is greatly concerned in.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 21.

Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here.
Dryden. Threnodia Augustalis.

LI'LACH. Fr. *Lilas*, *lilach*. Supposed to be so called, because the scent of its flowers resembles that of the lily, *liliaceum*.

The *lilac*, various in array, now white,
Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set
With purple spikes, pyramidal, as if
Studious of ornament, yet unresolv'd
Which hue she most approv'd, she chose them all.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

LILLIPU'TIAN. Applied to any thing very small, pigmæan; from Swift's *Voyage to Lilliput.*

Escap'd the dangers of the deep,
When Gulliver fell fast asleep,
Stretch'd on the *Lilliputian* strand,
A giant in a pigmy land;
Watchful against impending harms,
All *Lilliput* cried out, "To arms."
Lloyd. Charity. A Fragment.

LI'LY. Lat. *Lilium*; Gr. Λειριον; Fr. *Lis*; It. *Giglio*; Sp. *Lirio*. *Lilied*, or *lillied*,—Covered with *lilies*.
Lilylivered,—whitelivered, (Shakespeare.)

Biholde ye the *lilies* of the feeld hou thei waxen. thei traveilen not neither spynnen.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

Consider the *lylyes* of the felde, how they grow. They labour not neither spin.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For right as she can peint a *lili* whit
And red a rose, right with swiche peinture
She peinted hath this noble creature.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,966.

Nymphs and shepherds. dance no more
By sandy Ladon's *lillied* banks;
On old Lycaeus, or Cyllene hoar
Trip no more in twilight ranks. *Milton. Arcades.*

—— Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of *lilies* knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.—*Id. Comus.*

In one smooth current, o'er the *lilied* vale
Clearer than glass it flow'd.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

By these fatigues he got at length
Robustness, and athletic strength,
Spirits, as light as flies the gale
Along the *lily-silver'd* vale
Cawthorne. The Birth and Education of Genius.

LIMB, *n.* } Junius thinks may be formed
LIMB, *v.* } (by inversion of the three first
LI'MBLESS. } letters) from Gr. Μελος, mem-
LI'MBMEALE. } brum. "In A. S. (*Limb* is) written *Lim* or *Limp*; *b* being written for *p*. It is the past part. of the A. S. verb *Limp-ian*, pertinere; and it means *quod pertinet*, or *quod pertinuit*; what belongeth or hath belonged to something. *Limb* of the body, *limb* of the law, *limb* of an argument, &c." *Limb*, as the Lat. *Limbus* or *Lembus*, (which also Tooke derives from the A. S.) is applied to the hem, edge, or border; including still the notion of holding to, or *belonging* to.

The arms, legs, and thighs, are *limbs* or members, or parts pertaining or belonging to the trunk or body; the head, for the same reason, (*quod pertinet*,) might likewise be so called.

—— Holy fur,
That for freteth mounes *lymes*, rygt as heo were brende.
R. Gloucester, p. 8.

He wole the *lyme mele* to drawe.—*Id.* p. 206.

& lyue & *lymme* suld saue tho, that in pes wild lyue.
R. Brunne, p. 264.

Win maketh man to lesen wretchedly
His mind, and eke his *limmes* everich on.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7637.

For than I wolde I were vnioynted
Of euery *lymme* that I haue. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

—— The Earth obey'd, and strait
Op'ning her fertil womb, teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and full grown. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

And on the grasse her dainty *limbs* did lay
In secrete shadow far from all men's sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i.

These senses are alike strong, both on the right side, and on the left, but the *limbes* on the right side are stronger.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 875.

—— With this hand cut off,
This instrument of wrong, till nought were left me
But this poor bleeding *limbless* trunk, which gladly
I would divide among them.
Massinger. The Renegado, Act iv. sc. 1.

Post. O that I had her heere, to teare her *limb-meale*:
I will go there and d'ot, i' the Court, before
Her father. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, Act ii. sc. 4.

One on his youth and pliant *limbs* relies;
One on his sinews and his giant size.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

Whose strength of *limb* with mightiest giants vied,
Of feature crude, and insolent of soul,
Whose heart nor knew or mercy or control—
He was. *Brooke. Constantia.*

LI'MBECK. *Al-embick.* Barb. Lat. *Alembicus*; Fr. *Alembic*; It. *Lambico*; Sp. *Alambique*; from the Arab.

The vessel through which distilled liquors pass into the receiver.

And the dull drops, that from his purpled bill,
As from a *limbeck*, did adown distill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7. *Of Mutabilitie.*

The remaining part [of the books of the Fathers] have passed through the *limbecks* and strainers of hereticks, and monks, and ignorants, and interested persons, and have passed through the corrections and deturpations and mistakes of transcribers.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Consc.* b. ii. c. 3.

O truly royal! who behold the law
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind;
And thence like *limbecs*, rich ideas draw,
To fit the levell'd use of human kind.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

LI'MBER, *adj.* } A. S. *Limp-an*; Sw. *Lemp-a*,
LI'MBERNESS. } to pertain or belong; A. S.
LIMP, *adj.* } *Limp-lic*, pertaining, pertinent, seasonable, meet; and, consequentially, yielding easily; and, thus, *limber* or *limp*,—
Easily bent, flexible, pliant.

Not him that beares his sailes alowe
nor him that keepes the shoare;
Ne yet the bargeman that doth rowe
with long and *limber* oare.
Turbervile. A Myrrour of the Fall of Pride.

With nimble turns their *limber* bodies bending.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

The flesh of him [the chub] is not firm, but short [*limp* in some editions] and tasteless.—*Walton. Angler*, pt. i. c. 3.

The *limberness* of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the air to accommodate itself and the bladder to the figure of a cylindrical vessel.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 268.

LI'MBO. The *Limbus patrum*, as it is called, is a place that the Schoolmen supposed to be in the neighbourhood (i. e. on the edge or border; see LIMB,) of hell, where the souls of the patriarchs were detained, and those good men who died before our Saviour's resurrection, (Newton.) It is applied to—
Any place of confinement, of restraint.

——— All these, upwhirl'd aloft,
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off
Into a *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The Paradise of Fools, to few unknown
Long after, now unpeopled and untrod.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

All which appearing, on she went
To find the knight, in *limbo* pent.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 1.

His father's ghost from *limbo-lake*, the while,
Sees this, which more damnation doth upon him pile.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

He began to turn over all the resources of his invention for some happy fetch, if any such may occur, for helping him out of the dismal *limbo* he was in.—*Observer*, No. 88.

LIME, *v.* }
LIME, *n.*
LI'MER.
LI'MY. } A. S. *Lim-an*, *ge-liman*, conglutinare, to glue or fasten together; Ger. *Leim*; Sw. *Lim*.

To glue or fasten together, to cement; to conglutinate; to cover or rub over with *lime*, with a viscous matter, with cement; consequentially, to catch, (sc.) birds; and, thus, to ensnare, to entangle, (Dut. *Luymen*.) See the quotations from Holland's *Plinie*, in v. *Bird*.

And bigan a strong castel of *lym* and off ston.
R. Gloucester, p. 127.

And with attendance, and with besinesse
Ben we *ylimed* both more and lesse.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6516.

Somtime a castel al of *lime* and ston.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,463.

The feld of snow, with th' egle of blak therin,
Caught with the *limerod*.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,694.

Great store of coyne, but fewe enjoy the same,
The owners hold it fast with *lymed* handes.
Turbervile. To his Friend Francis Th.

Thou seest the bird, whose feathers are *limed*, unable to take her former flight: so are we, when our thoughts are clinged together by the world, to soare up to our heaven in meditation.—*Bp. Hall. Of Divine Meditation*, c. 6.

They caused their bitches and mares to be *limed* and covered with the fairest dogs and goodliest stalions that might be gotten.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 41.

Their banner roles being displayed, and richly *limed* with my lords arms.—*Stow. Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1586.

To vertuous courses now thy thoughts dispose
While fancies are not glu'd with pleasure's *lyme*.
Stirling. A Paraeneeis to Prince Henry.

For striving more, the more in laces strong
Himselfe he tide and wrapt his winges twaine
In *lymie* snares the subtill loups among.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

Fal. Thou mightst as well say I love to walke by the counter-gate, which is as hateful to me as the reeke of a *lime-kill*.—*Shakes. Merry Wiues of Windsor*, Act iii. sc. 3.

The best sort of *lime* made into mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till tweoty-five or thirty years (perhaps not till three or fourscore) after it has been employed in building.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 440.

He and others had observed, that a large tract of *lime-stone* was so warm (as they speak) as to dissolve the snow, that fell on it, very much sooner than another great scope of land.—*Id. Ib.* vol. v. p. 41.

Its [the bath of Caracalla] high massive walls form separations, and its *limy* ruins spread over the surface, burn the soil and check its natural fertility.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 11.

LIME. }
LI'MER. } A *Limmer*, or *leamer*, is a dog of the chase, so called from the *leam* or leash in which be was held till he was let slip. (Caius, *De Canibus Britannicis*, cited by Steevens on *Lear*.) Caius writes—*Levinarius seu Lorarius*, a leviner or *lyemmer*. See LEAM.

There overtooke I a great rout
Of hunters and eke forresters,
And many relaies and *limers*. *Chaucer. Dreame.*

I asked one lad, a *lymere*,
"Say fellow, who shall hunt here." *Id. Ib.*

Mastiffe, grey-hound, mongrill, grim,
Hound or Spaniell, brache or ilym [*lym*.]
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 6.

——— I have seen him
Smell out her footing like a *lime-hound*, and nose it
From all the rest of the train.
Massinger. The Bashful Lover, Act i. sc. 1.

The Leviner or *Lyemmer*: the first name is derived from the lightness of the kind; the other from the old word *Lyemme*, a thong: this species being used to be led in a thong, and slipped at the game.
Pennant. Zoology. The Dog.

LI'MED. Fr. *Limer*, to file, to polish; Lat. *Lima*, a file.

If I coude any wise yknow
What maner stone this roche was
For it was lyke a *limed* glass
But that it shone full more clere.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

LI'MIT, *v.* }
LI'MIT, *n.*
LI'MITARY, *adj.*
LI'MITARY, *n.*
LIMITA'TION.
LI'MITEDLY.
LI'MITER.
LI'MITLESS. } Fr. *Limiter*; It. *Limitare*; Sp. *Limitar*; Lat. *Limes*, from *limus*, i. e. obliquus, transversus, (Vossius,) a cross-road; and thence, a landmark, a boundary.

To bound, to mark out, or determine; describe or prescribe the bounds; to define, to confine.

A *limitour*,—a fryer licensed to beg within fixed *limits*, (within his *limitation*, Chaucer,) within a certain district.

That is over longe quath this *lymatour*.
Piers Plouhman, p. 410.

And ben redy to come, what day that it like unto youre noblesse to *limite* us or assigne us.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

For ther as wont to walken as an elf,
Ther walketh now the *limitour* himself,
In undermeles and in morweninges,
And sayth his matines and his holy thinges,
As he goth in his *limitatioun*.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6459.

He wrought it not to the vttermost of his power, but with such degrees of goodnes as hys hye pleasure liked to *lymet*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 129.

To lette in the Englysshmen and naueroyse, prouyded, redy to ouerronne the cytie, and to dystroy and robbe it cleue, except suche houses as hadde certayne signes *lymyted* among theym, and in all other houses, without suche tokens to slee menue, womenne, and chyldren.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 187.

Such is the *limeteriers* saying of *in principio erat verbum* from house to house.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 271.

Had not th' Eternal King omnipotent
From his strong hold of heav'n high over-rul'd
And *limited* their might.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

Nature (now as fertile as of old) hath in her effects determinate *limits* of quantity.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Then when I am thy captive talk of chaines,
Proud *limitarie* cherube, but ere then
Farr heavier load thyself expect to feel.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Titus Quintius understood that he was appointed to have command of the army, without any other *limitation* than during the pleasure of the senate.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. v. c. 4. s. 14.

"Certis," said he, "I meane me to disguize
In some straunge habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a *lymiter*,
Or like a gipsen or a iuggler."
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

They so believing, as we hear they do, and yet abolishing a law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin, what are they else but contrary to themselves?—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

To your [the Muse] divining tongue is given a power
Of uttering secrets large and *limitless*.
Davies. On Dancing.

We wish remov'd what standeth in our light,
And Nature blame for *limiting* our sight.
Waller. In Answer of Sir John Suckling's Verses.

——— Reason triumphs so
Over all passions, that they ne'er could grow
Beyond their *limits* in your noble breast.
Id. To my Lord of Northumberland.

The houses of the nobility and gentry are generally built castle-wise, and in the time of the Romans this county, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications.
Fuller. Worthies. Cumberland.

What no inferior *limitary* king
Could in a length of years to ripeness bring,
Sudden his word performs.
Pitt. The First Hymn of Callimachus to Jupiter.

Further yet, to exclude any *limitation* or diminution of these so general terms (at least to exclude any *limitation* in regard to all the members of the visible church, which are or have been incorporated thereinto) it is expressed, that our Saviour's undertakings did respect even those, who (by their own default) might lose the benefit of them, and who in effect should not be saved.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

The constitution of such an unity doth involve the vesting some person or some number of persons with a sovereign authority (subordinate to our Lord) to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely according to pleasure, or *limitedly* according to certain rules prescribed to it.
Barrow, vol. i. *On the Unity of the Church.*

Nothing can be more evident, than the necessity of *limiting* the field of our exertion if we wish to benefit society by our labours.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, Introd. pt. ii. s. 1.

Ye friends to truth, ye Statesmen, who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the *limits* stand
Between a splendid and a happy land.
Goldsmith. Deserted Village.

Mercy to him, that shows it, is the rule
And righteous *limitation* of its act
By which Heav'n moves in pard'ning guilty men.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

LI'MMER. Mr. Gifford says,—vile, worthless; (lit.) a night-robber. Bocket,—a female of loose manners, or easy virtue. It may be from *liman*, conglutinare, or *luymen*, insidiari. See *Jamieson*.

——— Hence with 'hem, *limmer* lowne,
Thy vermin, and thy selfe.
B. Jonson. The Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 2.

LIMN, *v.* }
LI'MNER.
LI'MMING, *n.* } Doct. Th. H. (says Skinner) felicissimè divinat, from the Fr. *Enluminer*, which Cotgrave interprets to *limn*; and in v. *Enlumineur*, he says,—We call one that coloureth or painteth on paper or parchment, an *alluminer*. (See the quotation from Wood.) Lat. *Illuminare*,—to illuminate, to illustrate. (See To ILLUMINATE.) Minshew and also Spelman had anticipated the happy conjecture of Th. H. (See his *Gloss.* in v. *Illuminare*.) To *limn* is used generally,—

To paint or depicture, to draw, to delineate.

For though that Laura better *limned* be,
Suffice thou shalt be lov'd as well as she.—*Daniel*, Son. 40.

Or why doe not faire pictures like powre shew,
In which oft-times we Nature see of Art
Excel'd, in perfect *limming* every part.
Spenser. In Honour of Beauty.

That subtil Greeke who for t' advance his Art
Shap'd beautie's Goddesse with so sweet a grace,
And with a learned pensill *limn'd* her face,
Till all the world admir'd the workman's part.
Stirling. Aurora, Son. 3.

Except it were so, their rules of proportion in architecture, in *lymning*, in carving, and statuary art left us by them could avail vs little.—*Hakewill. Apology*, b. iii. c. 4. s. 1.

[Ascham] had a great faculty in writing, Greek, Lat. and Engl. Epistles, which were not only excellent for matter, but for the neatness of the handwriting, adorned with *illumination*, which we now call *limning* in the margin.
Wood. Fasti, vol. i.

He [William Collet] became the best *illuminer* or *limner* of our age, employed generally to make the initial letters in the patents of peers, and commissions of embassadours.
Fuller, Worthies. Cambridgeshire.

The skilful and expert *limner* will observe many elegancies and curiosities of art and be highly pleased with several strokes and shadows in a picture, where a common eye can discern nothing at all.—*Cudworth. Morality*, b. iv. c. 2. s. 15.

There is a print of him, [Rubens] his wife Isabella Tosh and a young son, painted by himself in 1623, engraved by Alexander Jameson, his descendant, in 1728, and now in the possession of Mr. John Alexander, *limner*, at Edinburgh, his great grandson.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 3.

As he has not marked where these *limnings* exist, I can give no account of them myself, nor refer the reader to the inspection of them.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 3.

LI'MOUS. Lat. *Limosus*, from *limus*, mud; Fr. *Limonneux*,—

Muddy, boggy, miry.

That country whose fertility they so advance, was in ancient times no firm or open land, but some vast lake or part of the sea, and became a gained ground by the mud and *limous* matter brought down by the river Nilus.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 1.

LIMP, *adj.* See LIMBER.

LIMP, *v.* }
LIMP, *n.* } The old A. S. word is *lemp* or *limp-healt*, i.e. limb-halt or held; or halt, or held in the free use of the *limbs*; and thus each word became, used separately, to halt, and to *limp*, as of equivalent signification. *Limp*, n. is common in speech. To *limp*,—

To move, to walk with the *limbs*—halt, held, withheld, stopt, in their action.

The wrinkles in my brow,
The furrowes in my face
Say, *limping* age will lodge him now,
Where youth must give him place.
Vncertaine Auctore. The Aged Louer, &c.

And strength by *limping* sway disabled.—*Shakes.* Son. 66.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The *limping* god so deft at his new ministry.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

The commentator will lend a crutch to the weak poet, to help him to *limp* a little further, than he could on his own feet.—*Pope. To Warburton, Sept.* 20, 1741.

The ambition of the popes is a threadbare subject, and their pride, their cruelty, and their debauchery, have been the theme of many a declamation, and lengthened many a *limping* verse.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iv. App.

LIMPID, *adj.* Fr. *Limpide*; It. *Limpido*; Sp. *Limpio*; Lat. *Limpidus*, which Vossius derives from the Gr. Λαμπ-ειν, to shine. As the—

Fr. *Limpid*,—"clear, bright, sheen, (shining,) glazie, (or glassy,) transparent," (Cotgrave.)

Haste, to the *limpid* stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn unveils her smiling ray:
Haste to the stream! Companion of thy care,
Lo, I thy steps attend.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vi.

Filter this solution through cap-paper, to have it clear and *limpid*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 708.

A streamlet pure, *limpid* and wholesome, flows from the fountain and waters the little valley.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 6.

LIN, *v.* *Linnan*, the A. S. root of this word, seems to have merged into the A. S. *Blinnan*, or *be-linnan*, cessare, desinere, to cease or stop, to desist. See Blind, and Blunt.

To stop, to cease, to desist, to give over or leave off.

Thrise shall he fight with them, and twise shall win:
But the third time shall fayre accordaunce make:
And, if he then with victorie can *lin*,
He shall his dayes with peace bring to his earthly in.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

The spawner, when the time serveth for generation, followeth after the male, and never *linneth* picking and jobbing at his bellie with her muzzle.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 1.

If one plucke off the wings from a drone, and put him againe within the hive, he will never *lin* untill he have done the like by all the rest of the same kind.
Id. Ib. b. xi. c. 11.

The coach-driver did what he could possible at the first to stay them, by holding in the reins, by clapping them on the backs, and speaking gently to them: but in the end, perceiving he could do no good, and that they would have their swing, he gave place to their fury, and they never *lin* running, till they brought him near to the capitol, where they overthrew him and his coach, not far from the gate called at this present Ratumena.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 87.

LIN, *n.* In A. S. *Hlynna*, is a torrent, from *hlynn-an*, strepere, to roar; but *lin* seems applied not to the noisy fall, (see the *Glossary* to G. Douglas,) but to the still basin or pool above; where the water is held, reserved, *linned* or *stopt* in its flood. See Lin, *ante*.

It is called by the annotator on Drayton, a pool or watery moor; meres from whence rivers spring: and see Pond. Somner calls it a British word, signifying a lake, pool, or standing water, such as that of the fens (of *Lin*-colnshire.)

——— The nearest to her of kin
Is Toothy, tripping down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

Then Tivy cometh down from her capacious *lin*.
Id. Ib. s. 6.

And therefore to recount her rivers from her *lins*,
Abridging all delays, Mervinia thus begins.—*Id. Ib.* s. 9.

LI'NCHPIN. Skinner says, the *pin* which fastens the axle of a wheel, q. d. *links* or *link*-pin, the *linking* pin. Dr. Jamieson refers to the Sw. *Lunta*. And Ihre explains *Lunta*, *luntsticka*, paxillus axis, obex rotæ prefixus, i.e. the bar or bolt set before a wheel.

But if the rogue have gone a cup too far,
Left out his *linchpin*, or forgot his tar,
It suffers interruption and delay,
And meets with hindrance in the smoothest way.
Cowper. Truth.

LI'NCTURE. Lat. *Lingere*, *lictum*, to lick up. Applied to—

Medicinal preparations, that are to be *licked* up—by the tongue.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegmes, or *linctures*, &c.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 371.

LIND. } A. S. *Lind*; Dut. and Ger.
Li'nden, or } *Linde*. The entire word (Wach-
Li'metree. } ter) is *lindenbaum*.—Kilian, "A tree so called (*Teutonicè*) from the softness of its substance, and hence Ovid, tiliæ molles. Ger. *Lind*, mollis; and *lindern*; Dut. *Linderen*, lenire." Skinner inclines to the etymology of Kilian.

Was nevere upon *lynde*, let lyghtser.
Piers Plouhman, p. 20.

Be ay of chere as light as lefe on *lind*.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 9087.

She sawe comende vnder the *lynde*
A woman vpon an hors behynde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Various okes that pierce the sky,
Soft *linden*, smooth-rinde beech.
Sandy. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Or softer *linden* harden'd in the smoke.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

LINE, *v.* } Junius, — *Lined* gown; dupli-
Li'ning, *n.* } cata toga; perhaps because garments were formerly doubled and strengthened by the insertion of *linen*. Generally,—

To cover, to clothe, the inside; to strengthen, secure, or protect by covering the inside; by putting or placing any thing within; generally, to secure, strengthen, or protect.

Thy purse is *lynde* with paper.
Gascoigne. Hearbes Councill to Master Barthol. Withipoll.

Their smoothed tongues are *lyned* all with guyle.—*Id. Ib.*

The inside *lynde* with rich carnation silke
And in the midst of both, lawne white as milke.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Whether he was combin'd with those of Norway,
Or did *lyne* the rebell with hidden helpe,
And vantage. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 3.

The Indians take great pleasure to have their salt bitches *lined* with tigres.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 11.

Was I deceiv'd, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night?—*Milton. Com.*

Long may she live and help her friends
Whene'er it suits her private ends;
Domestic business never mind
Till coffee has her stomach *lin'd*.
Swift. Bee's Birth-day, Nov. 8, 1726.

If you think those of pasteboard not strong enough, you may use laminæ, copper, or tin plates *lined* with soft *linings*, to receive the fractured member.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. vi. c. 5.

Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all
Alike impatient throng'd to *line* the wall.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxxv.

Some fragments of marble *linings* and piers remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 7.

LINE, *n.* } Fr. *Ligner*, *ligne*; It. and Sp.
Li'neage. } *Linea*; Lat. *Linea*, from *linum*,
Li'neal. } because made of *line*, whence
Li'neally. } *linen*, qv. (Vossius.) Perhaps
Li'neament. } from A. S. *Lin-ian*, *lin-ig-an*, *lig-*
Li'near. } *an*, to lie, to lie along.
Linea'tion. } Any thing extended, any ex-
Li'neature. } tension, in *length*, as of string or thread; of writing; of men; of defence, before or round entrenchments; any thing drawn out or pursued lengthwise or longitudinally; a course pursued or followed; as, (met.) a *line* of argument, a *line* of conduct; a direct course, (sc.) of succession or geniture, from parent to child; geniture.

Line is sometimes used as equivalent to *delineation*, (qv.) and to *lineament*; i.e. the *lines* which mark the features of the face, or countenance; the features; lit. and met.

Linear, *lineation*, are used principally in books of natural history.

A Petegreu, fro William Conquerour, of the crowne of Engelonde, *lynnyally* descendyng, vnto kyng Henry the VI.
R. Gloucester, App. p. 585.

This Brightric, and other kynges from Ine to him, were oute of the right *lyne* of Kynges, as of Certikes kyn.
R. Brunne, p. 13. Note.

As ho so laith *lynes* for to latche foules.
Piers Plouhman, p. 108.

——— Al the hulle
In two *lynes* hit lay. and no lettere more.
Piers Plouhman, p. 182.

Mark was the *lynage* of Leui bi fleisch
Wiclif. Prologue to Mark.

Whether so that he loure or groine,
He shall haue of a corde a *loigne*,
With which men shall him bind and lede,
To brenne him for his sinful dede.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

Of his *linage* am I, and his ofspring
By veray *line*, as of the stok real.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1653.

Lineally hir kinred by degrees,
Ybraunched out vpon xxii trees.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

——— For al thilke while
It fell so, that of his *linage*,
He had a clergon yonge of age. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

As well in all princely behaueor as in ye *liniamentes* & fauor of his visage, [he] represẽted the verie face of ye noble duke his father.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 61.

Have you forgotten how Corbulo was murdered, a man of greater *lignage* than we are.—*Savile. Tacitus, Hist.* p. 88.

And after them the royall issue came
Which of them sprung by *lineall* descent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

——— From whose race of old
She heard that she was *lineally* extract.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 9.

Which was euen inough (if not too much) for the maintenance of a frier toward the drawing out of circles, characters, and *lineaments* of imagerie, wherein he was passing skilfull.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, c. 2.

Looking therefore every way about him, he [Thespesius] might perceive that there accompanied with him a certain shadowy and dark *lineature*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 458.

Is there a bard whom genius fires,
Whose every thought the God inspires?
When Envy reads the nervous *lines*,
She frets, she rails, she raves, she pines.
Gay, Fab. 28. pt. 1.

Sages and chiefs of other *lineage* born,
The city shall extend, extended shall adorn.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

161. Next, there can be no reestablishment of the prime and ancient right of *lineal* succession to any thing, unless he that is put in possession of it has the right to succeed, and be the true and next heir to him he succeeds to.
Locke. Of Government, b. i. c. 9.

If she do not fashion and model circumstances, they will sit ugly on the things that wear them; if she do not temper the colours, and describe the *lineaments*, the draughts of practice will be but rude and imperfect, and little resemble the true patterns of duty.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Now all perform'd as solemn rites requir'd,
Each champion backward to his *lines* retir'd,
To wait the sign.—*Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. xxxviii.

But the idea soon vanished, *lineal* walks immediately enveloped the slight scene, and names and inscriptions in box again succeeded to compensate for the daring introduction of nature.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, &c.* vol. iv. c. 7.

LINE. } Fr. *Linge*; It. *Lino*; Sp.
Li'nen, *n.* } *Lienço*; Lat. *Linteum*, *linum*;
Li'nen, *adj.* } Gr. Λινον; Goth. *Lein*; A. S.
Li'nener. } *Lin*, *linen*; Dut. *Lijn*, *lijnen*;
Lint. } Ger. *Lein*, *leenen*. Though
Line-seed, or } this word exists in the ancient
Li'nseed. } and modern Northern and Southern languages, its original meaning is lost. Scheidius proposes for the Gr. Λινον, an obsolete verb Λι-ειν, to bind, to fasten: the Etymologus Magnus απο της λειοτητος, from its smoothness; perhaps, adds the same Scheidius, truly. See Line, *ante*.

Linen is so called because made of *line* (*linum*) or (as it is now named) flax.

Alle thei fled on rowe, in *lynen* white as milke.
R. Brunne, p. 334.

As *lynne-seed* and lik seed.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 211.

But a yong man clothid with a *lynnen cloth* on the bare suede him and thei helden him. And he left the *lynnen* clothing and fleygh nakid awey from hem.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 14.

And there folowed him a certaine yong man, clothed with *lynnen* vp on the bare and the yong men caught him and (he) lefte hys *lennẽ*, & fled from the naked.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Yea, and throughout all parts of Fraunce they weaue *line* and make sailes thereof. And now adaies also the Flemmings and Hollanders dwelling beyond the Rhine (I mean those auncient enemies of the state of our empire) do the like; insomuch, as the women there cannot devise to goo more rich and costly in their apparell, than to weare fine *linnen*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

Line-seed loveth gravelly, or sandie grounds passing well, aud commonly is sowed with one tilth and no more.
Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. c. 1.

If she love good clothes or dressing, have your learned counsell about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linnener*, &c.—*B. Jonson. Silent Woman*, Act iv. sc. 1.

The *lint* or nappie doune which *linnen* cloth beareth in maner of a soft cotton, especially such as commeth of ship sailes that have lien at sea, is of great use in physicke.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 1.

We may here compare the soul to a *linnen* cloth, it must be first wash'd to take off its native hue and colour, and to make it white, and afterwards it must be ever and anon washed to preserve and keep it white.—*South*, vol.vi. Ser.12.

I usually kept by me for burns, (an ointment) made only by beating up strong lime-water with as much good *linseed* oil as could be made thoroughly to incorporate with it into a very white unguent.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 114.

And I nine times, in *linen* garbs array'd,
In silent night, nine times to Trivir pray'd.
Grainger. Tibullus, b. i. Elegy 5.

In the different operations, however, which are necessary for the preparation of *linen* yarn, a good deal more industry is employed than in the subsequent operation of preparing *linen* cloth from *linen* yarn.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 8.

LING. A word (says Skinner) of common use in Lincolnshire: it is the Northern name for heath, hether, (Grose.) Bacon distinguishes heath from *ling*; and in Ayrshire, (v. *Jamieson*,) a thin long grass is so called. It is also the name of a species of codfish, perhaps (Skinner) a *longitudine*.

Plant bushes, heath, *ling*, and brakes, upon a wet or marshy ground.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 520.

There was growing in that place, where they were thus incamped, verie much of that kind of heath or *ling*, which the Scotishmen call *hadder*.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Dongall.

When harvest is ended, take shipping or ride,
Ling, salt-fish, and herring, for Lent to provide.
Tusser. August's Husbandry.

LING, *ter.* In some parts of Saxony, *Ling*, *imago* dicitur; and it was customary in A.S. to subjoin it to the name of the father, as *Eadmund*, Eadmon-*ling*, (and thus resembling the Gr. as *Atreus*, *Atrides*:)—it was further subjoined to denote *offspring*, or *progeny*, generally, as *duck*, *duckling*. In the former cases, Wachter derives from *Lang-en*, tangere;—a *son* being called *ling*, velut *tangens*, quia patrem proxime *tangit* origine. In the second, he derives from *lang-en*, pertinere, to pertain (to be-long), and he has several other unnecessary distinctions, with respect te the use and origin of this same termination *ling*. In A.S. *Ing* has a force (almost) equivalent to *ling*, as *pend-a*, *pend-ing*; and *it* may be our common participial and nominal termination *ing*; used to denote, the added circumstance of pertaining or belonging, of being connected with or dependent upon, derived or deduced from; and *ling* may be the same syllable with *l* prefixed; *l* being itself a further diminutive, (corrupted from *dle*,) signifying a *deal* or division, a part or portion. See *Lye*; Wachter, *Prolegom.* sec. 6; and Spelman, *Gloss. Archæol.* in v. *Adelingres*. Also *Ing*, ter. *ante*.

LI'NGENCE. Lat. *Lingens*, pres. part. of *Lingere*, to *lick*. See LOCH.
The quotation explains the usage.

A stick hereof [liquoris] is commonly the spoon prescribed to patients, to use in any *lingences* or loaches.
Fuller. Worthies. Nottinghamshire.

LI'NGER, *v.*
LI'NGERER.
LI'NGERING, *n.*
LI'NGERINGLY.
From the A.S. *Lang-ian*, prolongare, producere, to prolong or lengthen out, to protract or draw out.
To lengthen, to protract; to remain or continue long; to move tardily or slowly; to stay, stop, or remain inactive.

But as they that make haste are partakers of helth, so they that *linger* are al partakers of perill.
Udal. Matthew, c. 3.

There muste be no *lingering*, the dauogier is so neare at hand.—*Id. Ib.*

Of *lingring* doubtes such hope is sprong pardie,
That nought I finde displeasant in my sight.
Surrey. Bonum est mihi, &c.

And, in her songs, sends many a wishful vow
For his returne that seemes to *linger* late.
Spenser, Son. 88.

——— Back to thy punishment,
False fugitive, and to thy speed add wings,
Least with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy *lingring*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Coughs, asthmas, apoplexies, fevers, rheum,
All that kill dead, or *lingeringly* consume.
Cotton. On Tobacco.

Such a pain it was; and that no stupefying, no transient pain, but one both very acute and *lingring*: for we see, that he together with his two fellow-sufferers had both presence of mind, and time to discourse.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 32.

So life for whose preservation nature is so faithfully sollicitous, cannot be extinguished, unless either chronical diseases do *lingeringly* destroy, or some acute do hastily snatch it away.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 368.

Slow let the prayers by thy meek lips be sung,
Nor let thy thoughts be distanc'd by thy tongue;
If ere the *lingerers* are within a call,
Or if on prayers thou deign'st to think at all.
Thomson. The Incomparable Soporific Doctor.

On yonder cliffs a griesly band,
I see them sit, they *linger* yet,
Avengers of their native land. *Gray. The Bard.*

LI'NGET. Fr. *Lingot.* An *ingot*, (qv.) lump, or masse of metal, (Cotgrave.)

Among the Lacedemonians iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar that they may serue for no other vse, (hath been vsed for moneie.)—*Camden. Remaines. Monie.*

LI'NGLE. Fr. *Ligneul*, a shoemaker's thread, or a tatching end, (Cotgrave.) The *langot* of the shoe, is in the North, the latchet of the shoe, from (Fr.) *Languet*, *lingula*, a little tongue or slip, (Ray.)

His awl and *lingel* in a thong,
His tar box on his broad belt hung,
His breech of Cointree blue.—*Drayton. Pastorals*, Ecl. 4.

LI'NGUIST. It. and Sp. *Linguista.* From the Lat. *Lingua*, a tongue. See LANGUAGE.
One skilled in tongues or *languages*.

——— He saith, "Sir,
I love your judgment; whom do you prefer,
For the best *linguists*?" and I sillily
Said, that I thought Calepine's Dictionary.—*Donne*, Sat.4.

And though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he have not studied the solid things in them as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteem'd a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only.—*Milton. Of Education.*

For had they found a *linguist* half so good,
I make no question but the tower had stood.
Pope. Satires of Donne, Sat. 4.

LI'NIMENT. Fr. *Liniment*; It. *Linimento*; Lat. *Linimentum*, from *linire*, to anoint; Gr. Λειαίνειν, to render smooth and slippery, as is done by ointment when smeared over any thing. It is in Fr. (Cotgrave) applied to—
The rubbing or smearing; and also to the ointment itself. In English only to the latter.

The root brought into a *liniment* cureth the lentils or red spots, yea and the infection of the leprosie.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 21.

The bird turning her head, catches hold upon them with her bill, and a little compressing the glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily pap or *liniment*, most fit and proper for the inunction of the feathers and causing their little filaments more strongly to cohere.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. 1.

For the continual secretion of this important *liniment*, and for the feeding of the cavities of the joint with it, glands are fixed near each joint; the excretory ducts of which glands, dripping with their balsamic contents, hang loose like fringes within the cavity of the joints.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

LINK, *v.*
LINK, *n.*
LI'NKING, *n.*
Skinner derives from Ger. *Gelenck*, which he tells us means a junction, knot, or fastening, and also the *ring* of a chain; from *Lenk-en*, flectere, to bend; he has no authority for *gelenck* so used. And *link* is probably from the A.S. *Lencg-an*, to *lengthen*; meaning, a *length*: Add another *link*, i. e. a *length*, to the chain. It is applied to—
The parts by which a chain is extended to its *length*; to the parts of which a chain is formed.
To *link* is—
To connect or fasten together; to combine, (as a series of rings, and generally,) to conjoin, to concatenate.

For Salomon write al that things tweine
Trouth and mercy *linked* in a cheine.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

A jewel, yea a gemme of womanhed,
Whose perfect vertues, *linked* as in chaine,
So did adorne that humble wiuely hed,
As is not rife to finde the like againe.
Vncertaine Auctors. Death of the late Countesse of Pembroke.

And so by double *lynkes* enchaynde themselues in louers' life.—*Gascoigne. A Deuise of a Maske.*

A playne settynge foorthe of the sence of the texte wyth as many woordes as the circumstaunce thereof, for the better *lynkynge* of one sentence to an other, doothe require.
Udal. Luke, Pref.

And thou shalte make hokes of golde and two cheines of fyne golde: *lynkeworke* and wrethed.—*Bible. Exodus*, c. 28.

——— Be advized for the best,
Ere thou thy daughter *linck*, in holy band
Of wedlocke, to that new unknowen guest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

I know I had divulg'd a truth *link'd* inseparably with the most fundamental rules of Christianity, to stand or fall together.—*Milton. Judgment of M. Bucer concerning Divorce.*

As nature has framed the several species of beings as it were in a chain, so man seems to be placed as the middle *link* between angels and brutes.—*Spectator*, No. 408.

All the tribes and nations that composed it [the Roman Empire] were *linked* together, not only by the same laws and by the same government, but by all the facilities of commodious intercourse, and of frequent communication.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 10.

Of this point, each machine is a proof, independently of all the rest. So it is with the evidences of a divine agency. The proof is not a conclusion which lies at the end of a chain of reasoning, of which chain each instance of contrivance is only a *link*, and of which, if one *link* fail the whole falls, but it is an argument separately supplied by every separate example.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 6.

LINK. Not from the Gr. Λυχνος, but from Ger. *Lencken*, flectere, to bend, quia Resina t · læ complicatur, (Skinner.)

Nymphidius supposing the souldiers had called him, as hasting to confirme the waueringe, and preuent the tumult, went thither himselfe without torches and *linckes*.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 10.

O may no *link-boy* interrupt their love.—*Gay. Trivia*, b.ii.

Though thou art tempted by the *link-man's* call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall;
In the mid-way he'll quench the flaming brand,
And share the booty with the pilfering band.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

LI'NNET. Fr. *Linotte*, linaria avis; so called, perhaps, because it feeds on *line*, or flax, or on the seeds of flax.

——— "What meaneth this?"
Said then the *linet*; "welcome lord of blisse."
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

The *linnets* be in manner the least birds of all others: howbeit they be very docible.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 42.

Perch'd on the cedar's topmost bough,
And gay with gilded wings,
Perchance the patron of his vow,
Some artless *linnet* sings.
Shenstone. Valentine's Day, (17-.)

LI'NSEL.
LI'NSEY-WOOLSEY.
Vestis ex *lanâ* et *lino* simul mixtis confecta, (Skinner.)
A vest made of *wool* and *linen* mixed together.
Applied to,—
Any flimsy texture; any thing flimsy.

Casting a thyn course *lynsel* ore his shoulders,
That torne in pieces trayld upon the ground.
Cornelia, (1594.)

Lo. E. But what *linsie-wolsy* hast thou to speake to vs againe.—*Shakes. All's Well that Ends Well*, Act iv. sc. 1.

A lawless *linsy-wolsey* brother,
Half of one order, half another.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

No flimsy *linsey-wolsey* scenes I wrote
With patches here and there like Joseph's coat.
Churchill. The Apology.

LI'NSTOCK.
LI'NTEL.
A torch or match to let off guns, &c.; from the Ger. *Lunte*; Dut. *Lonte*; i. e. *lint*, or linen; Lat. *Linteum* q.d. linteum sulphuratum, *linen* prepared with brimstone, (Skinner,) (or other combustible material.) And *stock* or *stick*. The Ger. *Lunte* was first applied to a kind of tinder so prepared to receive the fire struck from flint, (Wachter.)

A *lineslokc* fell into a barrell of powder, and set it on fire together with the vessell.—*Stow. Q. Eliz.* an. 1563.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The *linstoc's* touch, the pondrous ball expires.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

LINT. See LINE, LINEN.

LI'NTEL. } Fr. *Linteau*; Sp. *Lintel*; from LI'NTERN. } the ancient *limentum*, for *limen*, q.d. *limentellum*, whence the god *Limentinus*, who presides over the thresholds or posts of a door, (Skinner.) *Lintel* is applied to,—

The head-piece of the door or casement.

And flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, all the beasts of the nations: both cormorant and the bittern shall lodge in the upper *lintels* of it: their voyce shall sing in the windows, desolation shall be in the thresholds, for he shall uncover the cedar work.—*Bible. Zephaniah*, ii. 14.

And with the blood thereof [a lamb] coloured the post and *lintern* of the doors.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 3. s. 4.

LI'ON. } Fr. *Lion*; Sp. *Leon*; It. *Lione*; LI'ONESS. } Lat. *Leo*; Gr. Λεων; Dut. *Leeuw*; LI'ONLY. } Ger. *Lew*. Wachter rejects the LI'ONSHIP. } etymology of Porphyry from the Gr. Λαω, *video*, and affirms the A. S. *Hlew-an*, to roar.

Lionly, (met.)—magnanimous and majestic (as a *lion*.)

Hys mouth ys as a *leon*, hys herte arn as an hare.
R. Gloucester, p. 457.

That was S. Edmunde, cruelle als a *leon*.
R. Brunne, p. 44.

I am delyuered fro the mouth of the *lyoun*.
Wiclif. Tyte, c. 3.

Alas, than commeth a wild *lionesse*.
Chaucer. The Legend of Thisbe.

Wythin a large wyldernesse,
Where was *lyon* and *leonesse*,
The leparde, and the tygre also. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

——— They rejoyce
Each with thir kind *lion* with *lioness*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

His sonne king Richard had for surname Corde-Lion, for his *lion-like* courage.—*Camden. Remaines. Surnames.*

The church coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction, makes a transformation of herself into an ass, and becomes despicable, that is, to those whom God hath enlighten'd with true knowledge.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. ii.

When the gaunt *lioness*, with hunger bold,
Springs from the mountains tow'rd the guarded fold;
Through breaking woods her rustling course they hear;
Loud and more loud the clamours strike the ear
Of hounds and men. *Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. x.

Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am
You'll find his *lionship* a very lamb.
Goldsmith. Epilogue to the Comedy of the Sisters.

LIP, *v.* } A. S. *Lippa*; Dut. *Lip*; Ger. *Lippe*; LIP, *n.* } Sw. *Læpp*, (from the Lat. *Labium*, Skinner.) Wachter—from Ger. *Leiben*, to divide, to separate. Not improbably from *lap*, to fold over, as the lips fold over the mouth.

To *lip*,—to touch with the *lips*, to kiss.

Lip is applied generally, to the edge of any thing that folds or may fold or *lap* over.

Cotgrave has *lippe*, a lip; and *lippa*, thick *lipped*, great-*lipt*; also, a powting or hanging the *lip*, as a child that's ready to cry.

Lip-good,—(met.) good in words only.

Philip bote on hye *lyppe*, and perceyued R. thought.
R. Brunne, p. 155.

This peple honourith me with *lippis*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 15.

This people honoureth me with their *lyppes*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Hir *lippes* shronken ben for age.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

There is gold, and heere
My blewest vaines to kisse; a hand that kings
Haue *lipt*, and trembled kissing.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 5.

The honey-suckles would be often strip,
And lay their sweetnesse on her sweeter *lip*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

——— Wish'd liberty
Nee're lovelyer looks, than under such a crowne.
But, when his grace is meerely but *lip-good*,
And, that no longer than he ayres himselfe,
Abroad in publick, &c. *B. Jonson. Sejanus*, Act i.

King Edward had so manie waies doone him good, and had giuen him iust cause of thankfulnesse, which is the common reward of benefits, and which little recompense whoso neglecteth to make, being but a little *lip-labour*,
Non est laudari dignus, nec dignus amari.
Holinshed. Edw. I. an. 1279.

Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the *lip-working* deacons of other men's appointed words.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

There is not so good compression made upon the *lips* of the wound thro' those holes, as to hinder them from thrusting out.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vi. c. 5.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very things it prays for. It is indeed the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered with what it begs.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

It [the Italian language] glides from the *lips* with facility, and it delights the ear with its fulness, and its harmony.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iv. Diss. 4.

LIPO'THYMY. Fr. *Lipothamie*; Gr. Λειποθυμια, λειπ-ειν, to leave or quit, and θυμος, the mind.

A swooning, wherein the patient seems dead. Cotgrave,—i. e. wherein his *soul* seems to have *left* him.

In *lipothymics* or swoundings he used the frication of this finger [the ring-finger] with saffron and gold.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 4.

LI'PPITUDE. Fr. *Lippitude*; It. *Lippitudine*; Lat. *Lippitudo*; *lippus*, from λειβ-ειν, fundere, stillare, to pour, to drop; because the eyes *drop* tears.

A running of the eyes, blear-eyedness.

Those [diseases] that are infectious, are; First, such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours; and therefore pass easily from body to body: such are pestilences, *lippitudes*, and such like.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 297.

LI'QUATE, *v.* } Fr. *Liquide*, *liqueur*; It. LIQUA'TION. } *Liquido*, *liquore*; Sp. *Liquido*, LI'QUEFY, *v.* } *licor*; Lat. *Liquidus*, *liquor*, LIQUEFI'ABLE. } from *liquare*, to melt; and LIQUEFA'CTION. } this Vossius derives from the LI'QUID, *adj.* } old Lat. word *Lix*, which LI'QUID, *n.* } he contends signified *water*, LI'QUIDATE, *v.* } and hence *liquare*, to reduce LIQUI'DITY. } to water, or to a fluid state. LI'QUIDNESS. } To *liquate* or *liquefy*,—to LI'QUOR, *v.* } dissolve, to melt. LI'QUOR, *n.* } *Liquid*,—watery or fluid, dissolved, melted; fluent, flowing clearly and easily; diluted, thin.

To *liquidate*,—to clear off, and, thus, to diminish, to lessen.

Whanne that April with his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote
And bathed every veine in swich *licour*,
Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour.
Chaucer. Prologue, v. 3.

Yea though he go vpō the playne and *liquide* water which will receaue no stepe.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 265.

The disposition not to *liquefie* proceedeth from the easie emission of the spirits, whereby the grosser parts contract.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 840.

Liquefiable, and not *liquefiable*, procced from these causes: *liquefaction* is ever caused by the detention of the spirits, which play within the body, and open it.—*Id. Ib.*

Ordinary *liquation* in wax and oily bodies is made by a gentler heat, where the oil and salt, the fixed and fluid principles, will not easily separate.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.

And cart-wheeles squeak not when they are *liquored*.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 117.

The longer malt or herbs, or the like, are infused in *liquour*, the more thick and troubled the *liquour* is; but the longer they be decocted in the *liquour*, the clearer it is.
Id. Ib. § 308.

Contrarie to the nature of other *liquid* substances, whose groonds and lecze doo generallie settle downewards.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

Ye now with *liquid* arms embrace the wand'ring shore.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more uncapable then the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 4.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

The fields of *liquid* air, inclosing all,
Surround the compass of this earthly hall.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

In oil of aniseeds, which I drew both with and without fermentation, I observed the whole body of the oil in a cool place to thicken into the consistence and appearance of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidness*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 536.

Round as a globe, and *liquor'd* every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

A fermented *liquour*, for example, which is called beer, but which, as it is made of molasses, bears very little resemblance to our beer, makes a considerable part of the common drink of the people in America.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 3.

——— Their stony ribs
And min'ral bowels, *liquified* by fire,
O'erwhelm the fields, by Nature left unbless'd.
Glover. The Athenaid, b. i.

The insect youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied spring,
And float amid the *liquid* noon.
Gray. Ode on the Spring.

——— But ere his lips essay'd
The moistening *liquid*, from the neighbouring shade
A rustic starting swift, his courser took,
Leapt on his back, and turned him from the brook.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxii.

A senseless jumble, soon *liquidated* by a more egregious act of folly, the King with his own hand crowning the young Duke of Warwick King of the Isle of Wight.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 2.

LIRE. See LEER. It is in our old romances variously written,—*leyre*, *lyre*, *lire*. See *Jamieson.*

There appeared a creature resembling death, all naked of flesh and *lire*, with bare bones, right dreadful to behold.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1290.

So he began to waxe blyth,
And whypyd away his teris swyth
That ran down be his *lyre*.—*Sir Clerges. Webber*, vol. i.

LI'RIPOOP. Fr. *Liripipion*. A graduate's hood.

Liripipie,—hooded, as a graduate.

Sir Greg. So, so, I have my *lerrepoop* already.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act i.

And whereas thou takest the matter so farre in snuffe, I will teach thee thy *lyrripups* after an other fashion than to be thus malapertlie cocking and billing with me that am thy gouernour.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 6.

LISP, *v.* } A. S. *Wlisp*. Dentiloquus, per LISP, *n.* } dentes loquens. A lisper. Dut. LI'SPING, *n.* } *Lispen*, *lispelen*; Ger. *Lispeln*; LI'SPINGLY, } Sw. *Læspa*. All of which Skinner declares must be formed from the sound. Aristophanes, however, uses the expression λις πηγλωσσα, which is interpreted a slippery, stuttering tongue, and some etymologists decide for a Greek original. Stuttering or stammering is distinguished by Wilkins from *lisping*; he considers both to be defects of speaking, the first as to the continuity of speech, the second as to the prolation of particular letters. (*Real Character*, pt. ii. c. 9.) *Lisping*, or—

The defect in the prolation (as Wilkins terms it) or utterance of particular letters arises from striking the tongue against the inside of the teeth.

Somewhat he *lisped* for his wantonnesse
To make his English swete upon his tonge.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 267.

Such ceremonies were vnto them as an A, B, C, to learne to spell and read, and as a nurse to feede them with mylke and pappe, and to speake vnto them after their own capacity and to *lispe* the wordes vnto them accordyng as the babes and children of that age might sound them agayne.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 12.

With that I sent the prattling wench away,
Lest when my *lisping* guilty tongue should halt,
My lips might prove the index to my fault.
Drayton. Rosamond to King Henry.

Here's powder to inspire the lungs,
Here's water that unties your tongues,
Spite of the law, 'twill set you free,
To speak treason only *lispingly*.
Brome. The New Mountebank.

I remember a race of *Lispers*, fine persons, who took an aversion to particular letters in our language: some never uttered the letter *H*, and others had as mortal an aversion to *S*.—*Tatler*, No. 77.

Shew him that *T* is close: but this lets breadth; and with often trial he will hit on it, though at first it may be *lispingly* or imperfectly.—*Holder. Elements of Speech*, p. 144.

While *lisping* children, touch'd with infant fear,
With wonder gaze, and drop th' unconscious tear.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 3.

He had a *lisping* in his speech, which became him, and gave a grace and persuasive turn to his discourse.
Langhorne. Plutarch, vol. ii. *Alcibiades.*

Ah! what avails it, that, from slav'ry far,
I draw the breath of life in English air;
Was early taught a Briton's right to prize,
And *lisp* the tale of Henry's victories.—*Johnson. London.*

LISS, *v.* } See To Less or Lessen.
Liss, *n.* } To loose, free from relieve, remit.

Shal lere hem what love is, and *lisse* with outen ende.
Piers Ploukman, p. 352.

And on his way forthward than is he fare
In hope for to ben *lissed* of his care.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,482.

What for his labour, and his hope of blisse,
His woful herte of penance had a *lisse.—Id. Ib.* v. 11,550.

Yet for a tyme it shuld change
My peyne, and *lisse* me somdele.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

LI'SSOME, i. e. *Lithesome.* See Lithe.

LIST, *v.* } See To Enlist. Fr. *Liste*; It.
List, *n.* } and Sp. *Lista*; from Goth. and A. S. *Lis-an*; Ger. and Dut. *Lesen*; in its consequential usage, *colligere*, to collect; and thus, *list*, that which is collected; a collection, (sc.) of names. And to *list*,—

To enroll, to write in a roll or catalogue; to register, (sc.) the names of those engaged for a particular purpose, as for military service; and, thus, to engage the services.

Yes 'tis the *list*
Of those that claime their offices this day,
By custom of the coronation.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act iv. sc. 1.

In this hasty muster of poets, and *listing* their confederates, I shall, by omitting many, deprive them of that which is made due from fame.—*Dunvenant. Gondibert*, Pref.

——— Round the throne,
Erected in the bosom of the just,
Each Virtue, *listed*, forms her manly guard.
Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

The Jesuits, whose order was founded A. D. 1540, have, generally speaking, been Semipelagians, and no friends to Augustin, though they permitted their brethren to *list* themselves on either side.—*Tortin*, Dis. 2.

Some Neapolitan authors carry their pretensions so far as to place the number and merit of their writers upon a level with those of Paris, and from the *list* of publications which they produce, an impartial man would find it difficult to decide against them.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 10.

LIST. } Fr. *Lice*; It. *Lizza*; Low Lat.
Li'stED. } *Licia*, the barriers of camps or
Li'stING. } cities; so called — a *liciis*, from threads, strings, or ropes, of which they were at first made, (Du Cange.) But Vossius thinks it is the same word as *list*; A. S. *List*; Dut. *Lijst*; Fr. *Lisière*; It. *Lista*; Low Lat. *Lista*, the edge, or border, or hem (of cloth,) applied pro *lineâ* aut metâ: the line, the bounding line; particularly (adds Lye) to that line which bounds or defines the space within which combatants are to fight. The words (there can be little doubt) are the same, (and see List, *ante*,) from *Lis-an*, *lis-ed*, *list*, colligere, congregare, to collect, to assemble; applied to—

The enclosure of assembled or collected persons, (septum intra quod hastiludium celebratur,) to any thing enclosing or surrounding; and, thus, to the edge or border; bounds, limits, or confines. Among pugilists the *lists* are now called the *ring*.

He bar a bordon ybounde. with a brod *lyste*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 119.

At mortal battailes hadde he ben fiftene,
And foughten for our faith at Tramisene
In *listes* thrice, and ay slain his fo.—*Chaucer. Prol.* v. 63.

Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout,
Grateful to Heav'n, over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three *listed* colours gay,
Betok'ning peace from God, and cov'nant new.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

Gent. Well: there went but a paire of sheeres betweene vs.
Luc. I grant: as there may betweene the *lists*, and the velvet.—*Shakes. Measure for Measure*, Act i. sc. 2.

As when his Tritons' trumps do them to battle call
Within his surging *lists* to combat with the whale.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

World-wand'ring sorry wights,
Whom nothing can content
Within these varying *lists* of days and nights.
Drummond. Flowers of Sion.

The king, his nobles, and all the people being come together in the morning of the date appointed to the place where the *lists* were set up, the knight being armed and mounted on a fair courser seemelie trapped, entered first as appellant.—*Holinshed. Rich. III.* an. 1380.

The asse having a peculiar mark of a cross made by a black *list* down his back, and another athwart, or at right angles down his shoulders; common opinion ascribes this figure unto a peculiar signification; since that beast had the honour to bear our Saviour on his back.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 11.

Dear Kate, you and I cannot bee confin'd within the weake *lyst* of a countreyes fashion.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act v. sc. 2.

The very *list*, the very vimpast bound
Of all our fortunes. *Id. 1 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 1.

Here I must breath awhile, to satisfy some that perhaps might otherwise wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 211.

Dress'd to advantage, this illustrious pair
Arriv'd, for combat in the *list* appear.
Waller. The Triple Combat.

——— Castor expert
To tame the steed, and Pollux far renown'd
On *listed* fields for conflict.—*Penton. Homer. Odyss.* b. xi.

——— The showery arch.
With *listed* colours gay, ore, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

We strive not now, as when in days of peace,
Some Prince's hymeneal rites to grace,
In *listed* fields bedew'd with fragrant oil,
In combat feign'd, the mimic warrior's toil.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. viii.

LIST, *v.* }
List, *n.* }
Li'STESS. }
Li'STESSLY. }
Li'STLESSNESS. }

A. S. *List-an* or *lyst-an*, velle, cupere, desiderare,—
To wish, to covet, to desire (to lust.)
Listless,—having no wish or desire; heedless, indifferent.

As whoso *list* to looke may find in hir legion.
R. Gloucester, p. 582. App.

Whan Roberd sauh & wist, how the conseile gede,
To the holy land him *list*, & thider gan him spede.
R. Brunne, p. 87.

For he to vertue *listeth* not to entend,
But for to play at dis, and to dispend.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Prologue, v. 11,102.

And ther our hoste began his hors arest
And saide; "Lordes, harkeneth if you *lest*."
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 850.

——— To whatsoever land
By sliding seas me *listed* them to lede.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Against those which were fit were suffered if they *listed* to remain in their former estate among the legionarie or auxiliarie soldiers.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 96.

Des. Alas: she has no speech.
Iago. In faith too much:
I finde it still when I haue leaue [*list*] to sleepe.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 1.

Those Irish lords made their *list* the law to such whom they could overpower.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

——— Whence, deeply rankling grows
The partial thought, a *listless* unconcern,
Cold, and averting from our neighbour's good.
Thomson. Spring.

See there [at play] whether he be stirring and active; whether he designs any thing, and with labour and eagerness pursues it, till he has accomplished what he aimed at; or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time.
Locke. Of Education, s. 123.

Thus, by his employing of such times of liberty, you will easily discern whether it be *listlessness* in his temper, or aversion to his book, that makes him saunter away his time of study.—*Id. Ib.* s. 125.

Moreover since the French invasion it seems to have *listed* with the negligence or from the poverty of the proprietors, owing partly to the heavy contributions laid on the town, and partly to that *listlessness* and depression of spirits which generally accompany national disasters.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 3.

LIST, or } *Listful* seems the opposite of
Li'STEN, *v.* } *listless*, the one heedful or anxious,
Li'STENER. } the other heedless or indifferent:
Li'STFUL. } and the A. S. *Hlyst-an*; Dut. *Luysteren*; Ger. *Laustern*, audire, auscultare, attendere, observare, to hear, hearken, attend to, observe, regard, seems to vary from *listen*, to care for, be desirous for, merely in the greater latitude to which the word (without the aspirate) is extended in its application.

To hearken, to attend, to pay or give attention, to heed or take heed.

Liste how Dauid les his spente [expences] & his trauaile.
R. Brunne, p. 114.

Listen now, how Jhesu Criste, for his mykelle mercy,
Agayn the fals paiens the Cristen stode he by.—*Id.* p. 16.

Listeneth, lordinges, in good entent,
And I wol tel you verament
Of mirthe and of solas.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,642.

Which she long *listning*, softly ask'd againe
What matter wight it was that so did plaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Et. B. List, list, I hear
Some far off hallow break the silent air.—*Milton. Comus.*

At which I cease'd, and *listen'd* them awhile.—*Id. Ib.*

The people all mute, with countenances amazed, and *listning* eares.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 23.

"Perhaps I may all further quarrell end,
So ye will sweare my judgment to abide."
Thereto they both did frankely condiscend;
And to his doom with *listful* eares attend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 1.

Neither will men willingly *listen* to the reasonings of those, whom they apprehend disaffected to their persons, and more desirous to wound their reputations, than to cure their distempers.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 30.

Listeners ne'er hear good of themselves.
Rey. Joculatory Proverbs.

"The external ear," we are told, "had acquired a distinct motion upward and backward, which was observable whenever the patient *listened* to any thing which he did not distinctly hear."—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 5.

LITANY. Fr. *Letanie*; It. and Sp. *Letania*; Lat. *Litania*; Gr. Λιτανεια, from Λιτ-ομαι, *precari*, to pray, because, says Minshew,

"*Letanie* is nothing but praiers and supplications." And see the quotation from Hooker.

——— & songe the *letanye*
And other gode orysons. *R. Gloucester*, p. 406.

As things inuented to one purpose are by use easily conuerted to more, it grew that supplications with this solemnitie for the appeasing of God's wrath, and the asserting of publique euils, were of the Greeke Church termed *litanies*; rogations, of the Latine.—*Hooker. Eccl. Politie*, b. v. § 41.

In the *litany* they did still invocate the blessed Virgin, the angels and archangels, and all holy orders of blessed spirits, all holy patriarchs and prophets, apostles and martyrs, confessors and virgins, and all the blessed company of heaven to pray for them.
Burnet. History of the Reformation, an. 1545.

LITCH-OWL. "*Lic*, or *lich*, a dead corps, whereof the unluckie night-ravens are *lichfowls*," (Verstegan.) See Lich.

Probably from *lic-yan*, to lie; as the Lat. *Cadaver*, from *cadere*, to fall.

The shrieking *litch-owl* that doth never cry,
But boding death, and quick herself betrayes
In darksome graves and hollow sepulchers.
Drayton. The Owl

LITE, *adj.* i. e. little, (qv.)

He restid bot a *lite*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 81.

We shul first feine us Christendome to take;
Cold water shal not greve us but a *lite*.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4772.

LI'TERAL, *adj.* }
Li'TERAL, *n.* }
Li'TERALISM. }
Li'TERALIST. }
Li'TERA'LITY. }
Li'TERALLY. }
Li'TERARY. }
Li'TERATE. }
Li'TERATORS. }
Li'TERATURE. }

Fr. *Litéral, littéraire*; It. *Litterale, litterato*; Sp. *Literal, literario, literato*; Lat. *Literalis, literarius, literatus*, from *litera*, a *letter*. See Letter.

Literal,—strictly according to the *letter*; or to the sense or meaning of the words, (combinations of *letters*,) without any metaphorical or consequential application.

Literary,—pertaining to *letters*, (collectively,) i. e. to learning; pursuing or devoted to learning, to learned studies.

Literator,—used by Burke contumeliously, as in Latin;—pretenders to *Literature*.

In youthe a maister had this emperour
To techen him *lettrure* and curtesie.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,415.

When God sayd, out of Egipt cauled I my sonne, which although it were *literally* fulfilled in the childrē of Israel whē he brought them out [of] Egipt with great power and wonders, yet was it also ment & verified in Christ hymselfe, his very spirituall sonne, which was cauled out of Egipt after ye death of Herod.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 120.

It hath but one simple *litterall* sense whose light the owles can not abide.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 1.

Howe happye are we Englishmē of such a king, in whose childehood appeareth as perfeict grace, vertue, godly zele, desire of *literature*, grauitie, prudēce, iustice, & magnanimitie, as has heretofore been found in kings of most mature age, of ful discreciō, of auncient reigne, and of passing high estimacion.—*Udal. Paraphrase*, Pref. p. 2.

And if none of these considerations, with all their weight and gravity, can avail to the dispossessing him of his precious *literalism*, let some one or other entreat him but to read on in the same 19th of Matthew, till he come to that place that says, some make themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake. And if then he please to make use of Origen's knife, he may do well to be his own carver.
Milton. Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 17.

Let the extreme *literalist* sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviour's word.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 20.

Let those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*, so prepare themselves, as to share in the account for all these transgressions, when it shall be demanded at the last day, by one who will scan and shift things with more than a *literal* wisdom of equity.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 14.

How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the prophets made to Judah and Israel, Zion and Jerusalem, to a carnal *literality* of sense; and to make account of their accomplishment accordingly.
Bp. Hall. The Revelation Unrevealed, § 15.

It can admit neither distinction, nor other construction than the words bear *literally*.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. i. c. 7. s. 15.

Surely this is the proper function of *literate* elegancy, to figure vertue in so lively and fresh colours, that our imagination may be so taken with the beauty of vertue, as it may invite our mindes to make love to her in solitude.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 19. s. 3.

In the daies of this Gregorie also, there liued that famous clearke, John Scot, a Scotishman indeed borne, but brought vp in studie of good *literature* at Athens.
Holinshed. History of Scotland. Gregorie, an. 893.

The common way which we have taken, is not a *literal* translation, but a kind of paraphrase, or somewhat which is yet more loose, betwixt a paraphrase and imitation.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*!!
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 10.

My daily bread is *literally* implor'd;
I have no barns, no granaries to hoard.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

With these, and some akin to these,
The living few who grace our days,
I live in *literary* ease,
My chief delight their taste to please
With soft and unaffected lays.
Cooper. The Retreat of Aristippus, Epist. 1.

Lord Bacon was the first person who took this comprehensive view of the different departments of study; and who pointed out to all the classes of *literary* men, the great end to which their labours should conspire; the multiplication of the sources of human enjoyment, and the extension of man's dominion over nature.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, pt. ii. s. 2. Introd.

They teach the people, that the debauchers of virgins, almost in the arms of their parents, may be safe inmates in their houses, and even fit guardians of the honour of those husbands who succeed legally to the office which the young *literators* had pre-occupied, without asking leave of law or conscience.—*Burke. Let. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.*

They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race, (for some time a growing nuisance amongst you) a set of pert, petulant, *literators*, to whom, instead of their proper, but severe, unostentatious duties, they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure, of gay, young, military sparks, and danglers at toilets.—*Id. Ib.*

Our descendants may possibly contemplate with equal ridicule and surprise, the preposterous partiality which the present age has shown to the frippery and the tinsel of French *literature*.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 10.

LITH. Goth. *Litha*; A. S. *Lith*; Ger. *Lid*; Dut. *Lide*; Sw. *Leed*. Perhaps *lithe*, flexible, (see *infra*); applied to the *limbs* from their flexibility at the joints. Verelius (see *Ihre*, and *Wachter*,)—from *led-a*, to bend.

Sithen the day that she was sevennight old,
That trewelich she hath the herte in hold
Of Chaunteclere, loken in every *lith*.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,881.

She hath no *lith* without a lacke
But like vnto the woll sacke. *Gower. Con. A.* b. I.

LITHE, *adj.*
LITHE, *v.*
LI'THER.
LI'THERNESS.
LI'THERLY.
A. S. *Lith*, from the verb *lith-ian*; *ge-lithian*, mollire, mitigare, temperare, mollem et tractabilem se præbere, to soften, to mitigate, to temper or moderate; to be or cause to be soft and manageable. And,—

Lithe,—soft, gentle, compliant; to *lithe*, to soothe, to soften, (and in Gower,) to bend, to bend an eare; consequentially, to attend, to listen.

Lither,—soft, yielding, flexible, complying, willing.

Mr. Steevens produces from Lily's *Endimion*, *litherness*, which he interprets *limberness*, or yielding weakness. And—

Lithy and *lither* are so used;—consequentially,—Weak, lazy, disselute, depraved, wicked.

& if ge wille *lithe*, I salle telle it gou.—*R. Brunne*, p. 93.

And under lynde in a launde. lenede ich a stounde
To *lithen* here laies. and here loveliche notes.
Piers Plouhman, p. 169.

After the death she cried a thousand sithe,
Sens he that wont her wo was for to *lithe*,
She mote forgone.—*Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide*, b. iv.

Right faire shoulders and body long
She had, and arms euer *lith*. *Id. Dreame.*

For he [the god of love] may do all that he may devise
And *lithy* folk to destroyen vice.
Id. The Cuckow & Nightingale.

"Nay, therof care you not," quod Nicholas:
A clerk had *litherly* beset his wile,
But if he coude a carpenter begile.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3300.

——— And euery stede
Whiche shulde stonde vpon the feithe,
And to this cause an eare *leithe*
Astonyed is of the quarele.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And lewde *lither* losill that liste not to ryse maye lye styll in his bedde.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 509.

And that some man after the maner of Christ had *leyther* feede of fishe, then fine brothe.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 374.

But my learning is of an other degree,
To taunt theim like *liddrous*, lewde as thei bee.
Skelton. Sclaunder & False Detractions, &c.

She instilleth in the inhabitants a drowsie *lithernesse* to withdraw them from the insearching of hir hoorded and hidden iewels.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 4.

The Earle of March sent for the forenamed Thomas, and told him that he had mistaken his marks, in prophesieng of anie such notable tempest as he had spoken of the night before, considering it prooved as *lithe* a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to insue.
Id. History of Scotland. Alexander.

His dewelap as *lythe* as lasse of Kent.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Februarie.

Two Talbots winged through the *lither* skie,
In thy despight shall scape mortalitie.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 7.

He [the dwarf] was waspish, arch, and *litherlie*,
But well Lord Cranstoun served he.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 2.

LI'THOMANCY. Fr. *Lithomantie*; Gr. Λιθος, a stone, and μαντευεσθαι, to prophecy, or predict.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 3.

LITHO'TOMY.
LITHO'TOMIST.
Gr. Λιθοτομια, from, λιθος, a stone, and τεμνειν, to cut.

This party being troubled with a very great *stone* in his bladder, and having had it searched by divers *lithotomists*, before he came to the Spaw, did, by very copiously drinking these waters, find, by a second search made by those artists, that this stone was much diminished the past year.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 198.

LI'TIGATE, *v.*
LI'TIGANT.
LITIGA'TION.
LITI'GIOUS.
LITI'GIOUSNESS.
Fr. *Litiger*; It. *Litigare*; Sp. *Litigar*; Lat. *Litigare*, from *lis*, *litis*, strife; which Vossius thinks formed from *elis*, and that from the Gr. Ερις, of the same signification.

To strive or contend; to carry on a strife or contest, (sc. by suit at law;) to dispute at law, or in courts of law.

Of which *letigious* famelies
Heer mapped be the lines,
Euen till the heire of these two heires
Both stockes in one combines.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 37.

Ah! how perverse and froward is mankinde!
Faction in Courts does us to rage excite:
The rich in cities we *litigious* find,
And in the field th' ambitious make us fight.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 1.

The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict but recommences his suit.—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*.
Ayliffe. Parergon.

They view'd the ground of Rome's *litigious* hall:
Once oxen low'd, where now the lawyers bawl.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

Dar'st thou still *litigate* thy desperate cause,
Spite of these numerous awful witnesses,
And doubt the deposition of the skies.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

Nothing quells a spirit of *litigation* like despair of success: therefore nothing so completely puts an end to law-suits, as a rigid adherence to known rules of adjudication.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. vi. c. 8.

But if two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become *litigious*; and, if nothing farther be done, the bishop may suspend the admission of either, and suffer a lapse to incur.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 16.

Here it would be dangerous to have the passion of *litigiousness*; this supposes a violent desire of obtaining justice, a strong aversion, a hurry of mind, and an obstinacy in pursuing revenge.—*Montesquieu. Spirit of Laws*, b. vi. c. 2.

LI'TTER, *v.*
LI'TTER, *n.*
Fr. *Lictiere*; It. *Lettiera*, *lettiga*; Sp. *Litera*; from the Lat. *Lectus*, a bed or couch. A *litter* on which persons are carried. *Litter* for horses, a bed, (sc.) of straw, and hence applied to the straw.

To *litter*,—to strew a bed; to scatter straw; to be brought to bed, (sc.) to be in the straw.

A *litter* of pigs,—the number thus brought forth: and so, of kittens, &c.

A *litter*,—a scattering, (sc.) of straw, and then, generally, a scattering; a sluttish or slovenly scattering.

To *litter*,—to make such strewing or scattering.

They shall brynge all your brethren for an offerynge vnto the Lorde, oute of all people, vpon horses, charettes, and horse *lytters*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Isaiah*, c. 46.

And he [Laban] brought *lytter* and prouander for the camels.—*Id. Genesis*, c. 24.

In *littour* laid, they led him unkouth wayes.
Vncertaine Auctors. Marcus Tullius Ciceroes Death.

Mene. I wold they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome *litter'd*: not Romans, as they are not,
Though calued i' th' porch o' th' Capitole.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— From hence
Rid is the country justice, whose non-sence
Corrupted had the language of the inne,
Where he and his horse *litter'd*.
Habington. Castara, pt. ii. *To Mr. E. C.*

I haue ore-heard a plot of death vpon him
There is a *litter* ready, lay him in't
And driue toward Douer friend.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 6.

I doe heere walke before thee, like a sow, that hath o'rewhelm'd all her *litter*, but one.
Id. 2 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act i. sc. 2.

——— Where they found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round.
Swift. Cadenus & Vanessa.

——— When a wood
Of *litters* thick besiege the donor's gate.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 2.

Profusion, unrestrain'd, with all that's base
In character, has *litter'd* all the land,
And bred, within the mem'ry of no few,
A priesthood, such as Baal's was of old,
A people, such as never was till now.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

——— Then to their roots
The light soil gently move, and strew around
Old leaves or *litter'd* straw, to screen from heat
The tender infants. *Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 2.

On beds and *litters* o'er the margin laid
The dying lift their hollow eyes, and crave
Some pitying hand to hurl them in the wave.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b.

In the sow, the bitch, the rabbit, the cat, the rat, which have numerous *litters*, the paps are numerous, and are disposed along the whole length of the belly; in the cow and mare they are few.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 14.

LI'TTLE, *adj.* | LI'TTLE, *n.* | LI'TTLENESS. } The diminutive of *Lite*, in A. S. *Lyt, lyte;* Goth. *Leitel;* A. S. *Lytel;* Dut. *Luttel;* Ger. *Litzel;* Sw. *Lyten.* Skinner thinks from *lith*, a member, a part, quia, (sc.) pars est minor toto, because part is less or smaller than the whole. The diminutive termination *el*, is considered by Tooke to be (*dle*) the A. S. *Dæl*, a deal or part.

A *little*,—a small part, or portion, or degree; a small matter.

Little, adj.—small, diminutive; (met.) trifling, inconsiderable, mean. *Litling*, (Chaucer,)—*very little*, (Tyrwhitt.)

A *litelle* harenesse hathe chaunged some what his colour.
R. Gloucester, p. 481.

The kyngdom of Westsex, he sais, it was not *litelle*.
R. Brunne, p. 8.

But what seest thou a *litil* mote in the yghe of thi brothir, and seest not a beem in thin owne yghe?
Wiclif. Matt. c. 7.

With many a floite and *litling* horne.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

And whosoeuer shall offende one of these *lytelons* that beleue in me, it were better for hym that a mylstone were hanged about hys necke and that he were cast into the sea.
Bible, 1551. *Mark*, c. 9.

—— I upon my frontiers here
Keep residence; if all I can will serve
That *little* which is left so to defend.—*Milton. P. Lost*, b. ii.

Sam. A *little* onward lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a *little* further on,
For yonder bank hath choice of sun or shade.
Id. Samson Agonistes

All trying by a love of *littlenesse*
To make abridgements, and to draw to lesse,
Even that nothing, which at first we were.
Donne. Letter to the Countess of Salisbury, (1614.)

I confess, I love *littleness* almost in all things, a *little* convenient estate, a *little* cheerful house, a *little* company, and a very *little* feast.—*Cowley. Ess. Of Greatness.*

From such wise and prudent men (conceited of their *little* wisdoms, and doting upon their own fancies) God did conceal those heavenly mysteries; which they would have despised and derided.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 41.

These [evils] fate ordains, and heav'ns high will hath sent
In humble *littleness* submit content.
But those thy folly brings in time prevent.
Somervile, Fab. 8.

Since hope but sooths to double my distress,
And every moment leaves my *little* less.
Johnson. London.

LI'TURGY. | LITU'RGIC, *adj.* | LITU'RGICK, *n.* | LITU'RGICAL. } Fr. *Liturgie;* It. and Sp. *Liturgia;* Lat. *Liturgia;* Gr. Λειτουργια, a public work, a public office; λειτον, public, and εργον, a work. Applied in the christian church to—

A form of public devotion; a form of prayer and thanksgiving, to be ministered in public.

So that if the *liturgies* of all ancient churches throughout the world be compared amongst themselves, it may easily be perceived that they had one originall mold, and that the publike prayers of the people of God in churches throughly settled, did neuer vse to be voluntarie dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporall wit.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 25.

Answ. Yes the time is taken up with a tedious number of *liturgical* tautologies and impertinences.
Milton. Animad. upon Remonstrants' Defence.

Surely he will own her in the use of the words he commanded, and make her passage easy from her *liturgies* here, to those above, where they rest not day and night, saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come.—*Comber. Hist. of Liturgies*, c. 9. s. 4.

The like may be said of Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its *liturgicks* suppose) were an apostle.
Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.

Liturgies, or preconcerted forms of public devotion, being neither enjoined in scripture nor forbidden, there can be no good reason for either receiving or rejecting them, but that of expediency.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. v. c. 5.

At all *liturgic* pray'r and praise it storms,
As man's inventions, spirit-quenching forms.
Byrom. Expostulation with a Sectarist.

The Te Deum, Benedictus, Magnificat, Jubilate, Nunc Dimittis, and the rest of the *liturgic* hymns, were supposed to be contaminated by their long and ancient connection with the Roman missal.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iii. s. 27.

LIVE, *v.* | LIVE, *adj.* | LIVE, *n.* | LIVE-LESS, or LI'FELESS. | LI'VELODE, or LI'VELIHOOD. | LI'VELY, or LI'FELY. | LI'VELILY. | LI'VELINESS. | LI'VELONG. | LI'VER. | LI'VING, *n.* | LI'VISH. | LIFE. | LIFE-FULL. } Goth. *Lib-an;* A. S. *Libb-an*, (Robert of Gloucester, *libbe*,) *lyfian;* Ger. *Leb-en, leib-en;* Dut. *Leven;* Sw. *Lef-wa*, which Junius and Wachter think may be the A. S. *Lyf-an;* Ger. *Leib-en*, to leave;—manere, remanere, superesse, superstitem esse. Quid enim (says Wachter) quid enim est *vivere*, nisi *superare*. See BELEAVE, BELIEVE, and LEAVE.

To remain, to continue, to dwell; to remain, to continue, (sc.) to breathe; in a state of animation, of existence; to be or have being, to exist, (here or hereafter.)

To gain or procure, to use, employ, manage, or conduct the means of *life;* or that which supports or maintains *life.*

To be in a state of action or motion, of growth or increase, animal or vegetable.

Life, the noun, is opposed to death: it also is applied—

To our present state of being as opposed to the future; to a continued state or condition, manner or mode of *living* or of acting in *life;* to the *living* form, body, or person; to a *lively*, spirited, animated form or resemblance; to animation, spirit, vivacity, energy; the usual qualities of *living* beings.

Life is much used—prefixed.

The Scottes seide, that that lond nolde not y now he
To hem bothe to *lyue bi*, as heo mygte y se.
R. Gloucester, p. 41.

And gef he mygte *libbe* lenger, he nolde drede nogt.
Id. p. 123.

That ende heo founden al bare. heo *bi leuede* there
And swonke and tilede here *lyflode* and al maistres were.
Heo fonden hem sustynance y now and *lyueden* thus forth.
The Brytones in tho South half, and heo in the North.
Id. Ib.

"Myn heye Godes," quoth this mayde, [Gornorille,] "to wytnesse I take echon,
That y loue more in myn herte thi leue bodi one,
Than myn soule and my *lyf*, that in my bodi ys."
Id. p. 30.

For he seide, "thou ne louest me nougt as thi sostren doth,
Ac despisest me in myn olde *liue*.—*Id.* p. 31.

That to the Kyng Egbriht alle were thei gyuen
For ther heritage ther to die or *lyuen*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 27.

He brouht hir Inglond, & sithen *lyued* tuo gere.
Id. p. 20.

Foure & tuenty gere was he kyng, & thorgh no folie
Neuer in his *lyue* a fote of londe he les.—*Id.* p. 27.

About the xxi yere [of Henry I.] there was a great counsell called in London for the correccyon of the vicyous *lyuynge* of Preestes to be done by the Kinges officers.
Id. p. 107. Note.

Home for to wend to childe & to wife,
To visitte ther londes, to solace ther *life*.—*Id.* p. 4.

And haven leve to lye. al hure *lyf-tyme.*
Piers Plouhman, p. 3.

Whiche answeride & seide to him, it is writen not oonly in breed *lyveth* a man, but in eche word that cometh of Goddis mouth.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 4.

He answered & sayd; it is writtē, man shal not *lyue* by bread onely, but by eury worde that proceedeth oute of the mouth of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Blessid be God and the fadir of oure Lord Jesus Crist which bi his greet merci bigat us agen into *lyuynge* hope bi the agenrysing of Jesus Crist fro deeth.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Pet.* c. 1.

Blessed be God the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which thorow his abundant mercy begat vs againe vnto a *liuelye* hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christe frō deathe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Thei that soughten the *lyfe* of the ben deed.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 2.

For they are deade which sought the childes *life.*
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

She was a worthy woman all hire *live.*
Chaucer. Canterbury Tales, Prol. v. 461.

"But God wot, quod the senatour also,
"So vertuous a *liver* in all my *lif*
Ne saw I neuer."—*Id. The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 5444.

—— She wolde bring
Wortes and other herbes times oft,
The which she shred and sethe for hire *living.*
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8103.

Wel conde he peinten *lifly* that it wrought,
With many a florein he the hewes bought.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2083.

As he, whiche had no *liuelode*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Ayre is the thirde of elementes,
Of whose kinde his aspirementes
Taketh euery *liuisshe* creature,
The whiche shall vpon erth endure. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

And forthewith her whole feuer went awaye, *lyuelines* and cherefulnes returned.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 8.

The soonne of man beeing dead in dede, shall lye three daies buiried in the heart of the yearth, & yet contrarie to the looking of all euill persones, the yearth shall yelde him again a *liuesman* on the third daie, whom it receiued dead.
Id. Luke, c. 11.

Breaking thy veines and thy *life-stringes* wt like pain & grief.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 77.

The iuyce of it [Loue in Idlenesse] on sleeping eye-lids laid,
Will make or man or woman madly dote
Vpon the next *liue* creature that it sees.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 2.

Behold me then, me for him, *life* for *life*,
I offer, on me let thine anger fall;
Account me Man. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

Who stooping op'n'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm,
And *life-blood* streaming fresh. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

[These devout prelates] set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and *life-blood* Laws, Statutes, and Acts of Parliament.—*Id. Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

And to the brain, the soul's bed-chamber, went,
And gnaw'd the *life-cords* there.
Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

Like *lyfeful* heat to numned senses brought,
And *life* to feele that long for death had sought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 11.

Nigh his wits end then woxe th' amazed knight,
And thought his labour lost, and travell vayne
Against this *lifelesse* shadow so to fight.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 11.

The *liuing* hart where laie ingraven
the care of countre deere,
To countrie *liueless* is restor'd
and lies ingrauen here.
Holinshed. Chron. of Ireland. Epit. on the Earl of Ormond, an. 1546.

I meane *liuelie* creatures shut vp in the hard stones, and *living* there without respiration or breathing, as frogs, todes, &c.—*Id. Description of England*, b. iii. c. 9.

My lord, saith he, was never worthy man
So nobly bred, and of so high descent,
Of so fair *livelihood*, and so large rent.
Drayton. The Owle.

Although he were somewhat grosse bellied, yet by reason of a certaine *liueliness* which was in him, he couered that fault.—*Holinshed. The Conquest of Ireland*, c. 9.

Hadst thou not told me, I should surely say,
He toucht no meat of all this *live-long* day.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 7.

Why was not I a *liver* in the woods,
Or citizen of Thetis' crystal floods.
Drummond, pt. i. Son. 26.

[Cethegus] at that time bare all the sway and rule at Rome, because he spake and did all that pleased the common people, being a vicious *liver*, and dissolutely given.
North. Plutarch, p. 424.

For us, let him enjoy all that God sends,
Plenty of flesh, of *livings*, and of friends.
Corbet. Iter Boreale.

It is the air the whole animal world breathes and *liveth* by; not only the animals inhabiting the earth and air, but those of the waters too. Without it most animals *live* scarce half a minute, and others, that are the most accustomed to the want of it, *live* not without it many days.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. i. c. 1.

Our *lives*, says he, [Seneca,] are spent either in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do.—*Spectator*, No. 93.

Thus the balance of the animal world is throughout all ages kept even, and by a curious harmony, and just proportion between the increase of all animals, and the length of their *lives*, the world is through all ages well, but not over-stored.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 10.

Thus in bold numbers did th' adventurous Muse
To sing the *lifeless* parts of Nature choose.
Blackmore. The Creation, b. vii.

Money, the *life-blood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains.
Swift. The Run upon the Bankers, (1720.)

He [Crassus] was able, by means of his riches alone, to counterbalance during his *life-time* the power of Pompey as well as that of Cæsar, who afterwards became master of the world.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 7.

Statues finished the *lifeless* spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 7.

But swift behind these wintry daies of woe
A spring of joy arose in *liveliest* glow.
Mickle. Luciad, b. vii.

Mr. Locke has already observed, that intuitive is clearer and more certain than demonstrative knowledge; and this in as far as they differ is unquestionably true; that which is immediately before the senses, impresses us always with the most *lively* conviction.
Beddoes. Observations on Mathematical Evidence.

Every person knows how faint the conception is which we form of any thing, with our eyes open, in comparison of what we can form with our eyes shut: and that in proportion as we can suspend the exercise of all our other senses, the *liveliness* of our conception increases.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, pt. i. c. 5. s. 5.

LI'VER, *n.* A. S. *Lyfer;* Dut. *Lever;* Ger. *Leb-er;* Sw. *Lef-wer;* from the A. S. *Lyf-ian;* Dut. *Lev-en;* Ger. *Leb-en;* Sw. *Lef-wa*, to live: because of so great importance to *life* or animal vitality, (Skinner and Kilian.) And see *Ihre* and *Wachter*.

Have I nat of a capon but the *liver*.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7421.

Next followeth the *liver*, which lyeth on the right side. In that which is called the head of the *liver*, much variety and difference there is.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 25.

Demon, my friend, once *liver-sicke* of love,
Thus learn'd I by the signes his grief remove.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 7.

The ruthless falchion op'd his tender side,
The panting *liver* pours a flood of gore,
That drowns his bosom till he pants no more.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

The *liver* is fastened in the body by two ligaments; the first, which is large and strong, comes from the covering of the diaphragm, and penetrates the substance of the *liver*; the second is the umbilical vein which, after birth, degenerates into a ligament.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 11.

LI'VERY, *n.* } Fr. *Livrée;* It. *Livrea;* Sp.
LI'VERY, *v.* } *Librea;* Low Lat. *Liberatio;* (see in *Spelman*;) from the Fr. *Livrer*, to deliver: to the origin of this word (says Junius) these words of Chaucer allude: "that is the conisance of my *livery*, to all my servants *delivered*." And see the quotation from Spenser. *Livery* formerly denoted,—

The clothes, and food also, *delivered* and distributed by masters to their servants; now, to the clothes or marks upon the clothes, by which the servants of one master may be distinguished from those of another. More generally, the clothing, garb, or dress. To *livery*,—

To clothe or deck in *livery*; to clothe or deck.

The *liverymen* of London are those freemen who are entitled to wear the *livery* of their respective companies.

To London for to com, whan parlement suld be,
Als custom was wonne & tak ther his *liuere*.
R. Brunne, p. 146.

An Haberdasher, and a Carpenter,
A Webbe, a Deyer, and a Tapiser,
Were all yclothed in o *livere*,
Of a solempne and grete fraternite.
Chaucer. Prologue, v. 365.

——— The Spring, the Sommer,
The childing Autumne, angry Winter change
Their wonted *liueries*.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 2.

So dear to Heaven is saintly Chastity,
That, when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand *liveried* angels lackey her.—*Milton. Comus.*

We doing it to one who bears his name, and weares his *livery*, (for the poor man's rags are badges of his relation unto God) he thereby judges, that we have little goodwill, little respect, little compassion toward himself.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 31.

The garden, which before he had not seen,
In Spring's new *livery* clad of white and green.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Our youth, all *livery'd* o'er with foreign gold,
Before her dance. *Pope. Epilogue to the Satires.*

——— At once the clouds assume
Their gayest *liveries*; these with silvery beams
Fring'd lovely, splendid those in liquid gold.
Mallet. The Excursion, c. 1.

LI'VERY, i.e. *Delivery*, (qv.) See the quotation from Blackstone.

Therefore inclyning to his goodly reason,
Agreeing well both with the place and season,
She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As of her owne by *liverey* and seisin.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 4.

And to the end the Romanes might know that the Gaules were not well pleased for the injury they had received; to have an honest colour to begin wars with the Romanes, he sent an Herald before to Rome to demand *livery* of the man that had offended him, that he might punish him accordingly.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 120.

What *livery* is, wee by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meate, as they commonly use the word in stabling, as to keepe horses at *livery*:—the which word I guesse, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly foode. So in great houses the *livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evenings allowance for drinke. And *livery* is also called, the upper weede which a serving man weareth, so called (as I suppose) for that it was *delivered* and taken from him at pleasure.—*Spenser. On Ireland.*

I am denyde to sue my *liuerie* here,
And yet my letters patents giue me leaue.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act i. sc. 2.

Our little Cupid hath sued *livery*
And is no more in his minority.
Donne. Eclogue, Dec. 26, 1613.

This *livery* of seisin is no other than the pure feodal investiture, or *delivery* of corporeal possession of the land or tenement, which was held absolutely necessary to complete the donation.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 20.

When the male heir arrived at the age of twenty-one, or the heir female to that of sixteen, they might sue out their *livery*, or ousterlemain, that is, the *delivery* of their lands out of their guardian's hands.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 5.

LI'VID. } Fr. *Livide, lividité;* It. *Livido,*
LI'VIDNESS. } *lividezza;* Lat. *Lividus*, (of un-
LIVI'DITY. } known etymology,) the same, says Vossius, as *plumbeus*, leaden. Fr. *Lividité*,—

Lividity,—the colour appearing upon a stroake, black and blue; a dead, earthy, leaden hew, (Cotgrave.)

It was a pestilent feuer but as it seemeth not seated in the veynes or humors for that there followed no carbuncle, no purple or *liuide* spots, or the like, the masse of the bodie being not tainted.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 9.

May the clouds frown, and *livid* poisons breathe,
And stain heaven's azure with the shade of death.
Pitt. Job, c. 3.

Cut you through this *livid* or black escar, and put in a pea in the middle of it.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vi. c. 1.

The signs of a tendency to such a state [the atrabilarian] are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance, dryness of the skin, &c.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 6. s. 28.

He [Benedetto] imitated his uncle's extravagantly dark shades, caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable *lividness*, and possessed at least as much grace and dignity.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. c. 1.

LIXI'VIAL. } See ELIXATE. Statuo, (says
LIXI'VIATE. } Vossius,) voce *lix aquam* vocari,
LIXI'VIATED. } indeque cinerem dici *lixivium* qui aquâ est percolatus, quomodo cibus dicitur *elixus*, qui in aquâ est coctus. See LIE, *n.*

The *lixivial*, of which the two former are produced, sometimes shoot on the sides of the glass, like the brushy end of the plant called equisetum.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 3. s. 29.

Helmont has ingeniously conjectured, that these *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form in the bodies that afford them, but are productions of the fire.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 599.

The fixed nitre is of an alcalizate nature and participates the qualities belonging generally to *lixiviate* salts.
Id. Ib. p. 370.

LI'ZARD. Fr. *Lézard;* It. *Luzardo, lucerta;* Sp. *Lozarto;* Lat. *Lacerta;* so called because its limbs resemble the arms (*lacertos*) of man.

And these are also vncleane to you amonge the thingis that crepe vpon ye erth: the hedge hogge stellio, the *licerte*, the snayle, & the moule.—*Bible*, 1551. *Leuiticus*, c. 11.

Their softest touch, as smart as *lyzards'* stings.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iii. sc. 2.

As *lizards* shunning light, a darke retreat
Have found in combs, and undermin'd the seat.
Dryden. Virgil, Georg. 4.

LO. The imperative of *look*. So (adds Tooke) the common people say corruptly, "*Lo'* you there now."—"La' you there."

Look,—see, behold, observe, mark.

And God behelde al that he had made, and *loo*, they were exceading good.—*Bible*, 1551. *Gen.* c. 1.

——— When *loe* a wonder strange!
Of every beast and bird, and insects small
Came seavens, and pairs, and enter'd in, as taught
Their order. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

LOAD, *v.* } A. S. *Hlad-an;* Dut. and Ger.
LOAD, *n.* } *Lad-en;* Sw. *Ladda*, onerare;
LO'ADER. } from the Goth. *Lag-yan*, A. S. *Lecg-an*, ponere, to lay; "the participle *lag-ed*, or *lag'd*, (dismissing the sound of the *g*,) becomes *lad* (*a* broad) or *load*; and though *weight* is subaud. and therefore implied in the word *lad*, yet *weight* is not *load*, until *cuivis impositum*," (Tooke.) See LADE.

To lay or put on, to impose (a weight or burden); to put in, to take in, that which is to be borne or carried, (sc.) the cargo, the freight, the charge; to burthen; to oppress.

Of stre first ther was laied many a *lode*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2919.

But whan he might suche a *lode*
To towne with his asse carie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

I haue lien streaking me like a lubber, when the sunne did shine, and now I striue all in vaine to *lode* the cart when it raineth.—*Gascoigne. To Lord Gray of Wilton.*

The army which besieged it (consisting of Catti, Vsipij and Matiaci) was alreadie departed away *loaden* with spoiles.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 153.

Thus my lorde continued at Asher vntill Candlemas, against which feast the king caused to be sent to my L. three or foure cart *lodes* of stuffe, as bedding, &c.
Stow. Hen. VIII. an. 1527.

The Frenchman did it out of covetousness, that so two *loaders* might bring double grist to his mill.
Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.

Deiphobus to seize his helmet flies,
And from his temples rends the glittering prize;
Valiant as Mars, Meriones drew near,
And on his *loaded* arm discharg'd his spear.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

——— For look the world around
A pair so wretched is not to be found
Our life's a *load*; encumbred with a charge,
We long to set th' imprison'd soul at large.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Every vice is a *loader*; but that's a ten.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 6. Arg.

And all that freedom's highest aim can reach
Is but to lay proportion'd *loads* on each.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

LOAF. Ger. *Laib, leib;* Sw. *Lef;* A. S. *Hlaf*, (*a* broad,) the past part. of *hlif-ian*, to raise; in Mæso-Goth. *Hlaibs*, the past part. of *hleib-yan*, to raise, to lift up; after the *bread* or *brayed* grain has been wetted, (by which it becomes *dough*,) then follows the *leaven*, by which it becomes *loaf*, (i. e. raised.) (See *Tooke*, ii. 157.) The Ger. *Laib, leib*, shows its immediate descent from the Mæso-Goth., and the Sw. *Lef* from the A. S. *Loaf* is,—

A raised mass of bread, of sugar, &c.

In his tyme was gret deorthe:
xii. *d.* an half peny *loof* was worthe.
R. Gloucester, p. 589. App.

——— And some tyme bothe
A *loof* other alf a *loof*. other a lompe of chese.
Piers Plouhman, p. 155.

Thanne Jhesus was led of a spirit into desert, to be temptid of the feend. And whanne he hadde fastid fourti daies, and fourti nightis, aftirwarde he hungride. And the tempter came nigh & seide to him, yf thou art Godis soue, seye that these stoues be maad *loaves*.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 4.

Your captaine is braue, and vows reformation. There shall be in England, seven half-penny *loaues* sold for a peny.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 2.

Why Shylock wants a meal, the cause is found;
He thinks a *loaf* will rise to fifty pound.
Pope. Moral Essays, Epist. 3.

——— Some expert
To raise from *leaven'd* wheat the kneaded *loaf*.
Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 1.

LOAM, *n.* } A. S. *Lam;* Dut. *Leem*, terra
LOAM, *v.* } madida, lutea; from A. S. *Lim-an*,
LO'AMY. } *ge-liman*, conglutinare, connectere, to stick or bind together. Applied to a species of—

Earth of an adhesive and tenacious quality.

To *loam*,—to cover with such earth.

And so into the *lomes* of meth and tubs of brine and other liquor he bestowed the parts of the dead carcasses of his brother's seruants.—*Holinshed. Hist. of England*, b.viii. c.7.

Cover the bare place, somewhat above and below, with *loame* well tempered with horse dung, binding it fast down.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 427.

And if it want binding [mix] a little *loamy* earth.
Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. May.

The joist ends and girders which be in the walls must be *loamed* all over to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.—*Moxon. Mechanical Exercises.*

If thy strong *loam* superfluous wet retain,
Lead through thy fields the subterraneous drain,
And o'er the surface mellowing stores expand
Of fiery lime, or incoherent sand.
Scot. Amœbæan Eclogues, Ecl. 2.

'Midst thy paternal acres, farmer, say
Has gracious heav'n bestow'd one field that basks
Its *loamy* bosom in the mid-day sun,
Emerging gently from the abject vale
Nor yet obnoxious to the wind, secure
There shalt thou plant thy hop.
Smart. The Hop Garden, b. i.

LOAN. Goth. *Laun*; A. S. *Læn*; Dut. *Loon*; Ger. *Lon*; Sw. *Loan*. The past part. of the A. S. verb, *Hlæn-an*, *læn-an*, to lene or lend. See LEND.

That which, any thing which, is *lent*.

They may now, God be thanked for his *lone*,
Maken hir jubilee, and walke alone.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7443.

Also in ye same Parliament, he obtained againe of the clergy and religious persons a *loane* of money.
Stow. Edw. I. an. 1294.

We have in our relief herein appointed to take, by way of *loan*, the sum of an 100*l.* of each of the persons, whose names be contained in a schedule here enclosed.
Strype. Memorials. Queen Mary, an. 1557.

When Pope has fill'd the margins round,
Why then recall your *loan*;
Sell them to Curll for fifty pound,
And swear they are your own.
Swift. Advice to the Grub Street Verse-Writers.

The general statement of account was brought forward December 7th [1795] when Mr. Pitt proposed a *loan* of 18 millions, exclusive of a vote of credit for two millions and a half.—*Belsham. Geo. III.* an. 1795.

LOATHE, *v.*
LOATH, *adj.*
LO'ATHFUL.
LO'ATHING, *n.*
LO'ATHLY, *adj.*
LO'ATHLY, *ad.*
LO'ATHLINESS.
LO'ATHNESS.
LO'ATHSOME.
LO'ATHSOMELY.
LO'ATHSOMENESS.
LO'ATHY.

A. S. *Lath-ian*, (*a* broad,) odio habere, detestari, tædere, fastidire, to hate, to detest, to *loath*, (Somner.) Dut. *Leeden*; Ger. *Leid-en*; Sw. *Led-as*; perhaps from the verb *lat-ian*, to let; to put back. Wiclif writes *wlatist*, and Chaucer *wlatsome*.

To hate, to hold or keep in, to look at with, hatred, detestation, or abhorrence; to detest, to abhor; to feel disgust, dislike, or reluctance, at or towards; to be backward or unwilling.

See LOOBY for an example from *Piers Plouhman*.

The duke wrote to the kyng, in luf withouten *loth*.
R. Brunne, p. 69.

He & othr wt hym. that. hulde nougt wt treuthe
Lopen out in *lothliche* forme. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 18.

Thou that *wlatist* mawmetis doist sacrilegie.
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 2.

"My rightful lady," quod this woful man,
"Whom I most drede, and love as I best can,
And *lothest* were of all this world displease."
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,625.

Mordre is so *wlatsome*, and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol not suffre it hylled be.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,060.

I maie foryete hir lefe ne *loth*.
For ouer all where as she goth,
Myn herte foloweth hir aboute. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

If geniall brands and bed me *lothed* not,
To this one gilt perchaunce yet might I yeld.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Specially they that do write maters historicall, the lesson wherof is as it were the myrrour of man's life, expressinge actually, and (as it were at the eyen) the beautie of vertue and the deformytie and *lothelynes* of vice.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. iii. c. 24.

Diuers doctours allege diuers causes of his heauines and *lothnes* at yt time to depart & die.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 316.

The life is long, that *lothsomely* doth last,
The dolefull dayes draw slowly to their date.
Vncertaine Auctors. Comparison of Life and Death.

In lousy *lothsumnesse*.
Skelton. Duke of Albany and the Scotts.

With *lothy* chere lord Phebus gan behold.
Vncertaine Auctors. M. T. Ciceroes Death.

Loathing th' upbraiding eye of any one
That knew him once, and knows him not the same.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

So that it being unpossible to amend one fault with a greater, that commonwealth must be in great danger, that when it hath most need of help, is *lothest* to receive any.
North. Plutarch, p. 624.

And *lothefull* idlenes he doth detest,
The canker worme of everie gentle brest.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

——— A surfeit of the sweetest things
The deepest *loathing* to the stomacke brings.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 3.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

The *loathly* toad out of his hole doth crawl,
And makes his fulsome stool amid the prince's hall.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

Rhubarb is a medicine which the stomack in a small quantity doth digest and overcome, being not flatuous nor *loathsome*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 44.

That round about her iawes one might descry
The bloudie gore and poison dropping *lothsomly*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

They at length willinglie agreed (either for favour they bare to the lawfull heire, or being wearied with the *lothsomnes* of the present gouernment) to send an ambassage to the king of England, to demand the restitution of king James.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1422.

Like a stomach, surcharg'd with foul, or poisonous matter, which it *loaths*, and is pained with, and therefore naturally labours to expel.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 37.

But, that continued, would a *loathing* give,
Nor could you thus a week together live.
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. 11.

Here lurk'd a wretch, who had not crept abroad
For forty years, ne face of mortal seen;
In chamber brooding like a *loathly* toad.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

And Prov. 13, 5. 'tis said "A wicked man is *loathsome*, & cometh to shame." The word translated *loathsome*, properly denotes such kind of persons to be as nauseous and offensive to the judgments of others, as the most *loathsome* unsavory things are to their tastes & smells.
Bp. Wilkins. Natural Religion, b. ii. c. 6.

Use every art of words and winning smiles
To allure the leader Godfrey to thy toils:
That thus, a slave to love and beauty won,
His soul may *loathe* his enterprise begun.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. iv.

Though, *loth* to lose the comic strain,
The song, and ev'ry mirthful vein,
Which oft have made me full of glee.
Cawthorn. Letter to a Clergyman.

Soon might this hand the purple current spill
Of *loathsome* life, thus offer'd to fulfill
The cruel wishes of ungovern'd will.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxxiv.

LOB, *n.*
LOB, *v.*
LO'OBY.
LO'OBILY.
LU'BBER.
LU'BBERLY.
LU'BBARD, *adj.*
LU'BBARD, *n.*

Lob, n. *looby*, and *lubber*, appear to be merely words of consequential usage, from the verb to *lob*,—

To drop or let fall or depend (as a *lap* or *lappet*) inertly, whether from weariness or laziness; and to be thus applied to—

An inert or inactive, lazy or sluggish, heavy or lumpish, dull or stupid person.

——— And hure wenches after
Grete *lobies* and longe. and *loth* were to swynke.
Piers Plouhman, p. 3.

But as the drone, the honey hive doth rob:
With woorthy books, so deals this idle *lob*.
Gascoigne. A Remembrance.

And some doctoures do very well expounde it of certaine persons that walked inordinately, and would not worke themselues though they were sturdye *lubbers*, but liued on other men's charitie.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 87.

And though you thinke it *lubber-like* to leese
Yet shoulde you lende that one halfe of your cote.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Bion therefore was but a very *lob* and foole in saying thus: If I wist that with praising a peece of ground I could make it good, rich, and fertile, it should want for no praises; and rather would I commend it than toyle and moile in digging, tilling and doing worke about it.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 80.

——— And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping their hides and hips.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 2.

If you will measure your *lubber's* length againe, tarry.
Id. Lear, Act ii. sc. 4.

I should censure my *lubberly* versifier to no less punishment than Marsyas his excoriation.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Let me now the vices trace,
From his father's scoundrel race,
Who could give the *looby* such airs.
Tickell. The Lordling.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars.—*L'Estrange.*

We've given you tragedies, all sense defying,
And singing men, in woful metre dying,
Thus 'tis when heavy *lubbers* will be flying.
Dryden, Prol. 29.

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my sight in cellars and cupboards.
Swift. Apollo to the Dean.

Or if the garden with its many cares
All well repaid, demand him, he attends
The welcome call, conscious how much the hand
Of *lubbard* Labour needs his watchfull eye,
Oft loit'ring lazily, if not o'erseen,
Or misapplying his unskilful strength.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

LO'BBY. In Low Lat. *Lobium*, from the Ger. *Laube*, (a *leaf*,) a place covered or shaded by foliage or *leaves*; any covered place. (See *Wachter*.) Skinner calls it,—Porticus, seu umbraculum ædium.

If you finde him not this moneth, you shall nose him as you go vp staires into the *lobby*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 3.

How in our voyding *lobby* hast thou stood,
And duly wayted for my comming forth?
Id. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 1.

That in the *lobby* with the ladies were.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. vi.

No more, with plaint, or suit importunate,
The thronged *lobby* echoes, nor with staff,
Or gaudy badge, the busy pursuivants
Lead to wish'd audience. *Jago. Edge Hill*, b. ii.

But if by habeas corpus or otherwise, he [a tyger] was to come into the *lobby* of the house of commons whilst your door was open, any of you would be more stout than wise, who would not gladly make your escape out of the back window.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

LOBE. *Lobes du foye*, the *lobes* of the liver;—from the Gr. Λοβος, (Menage,) the lower part (of the ear,) the outer part (of the liver;) that by which we take hold (of the ear, &c.) from λαβ-ειν, to take. Cotgrave calls it the *lap*, or lowest part of the ear, the *lappet* of the liver.—Also the *lobes* of a leaf, seed, &c.

'Tis plain, this *lobe* is so unsound.—*Parnell. Book-worm.*

A pea or bean being committed to the ground, is first found to cleave into two parts, which are as it were two leaves or *lobes* of the Placenta.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary, in v. *Seed.*

The heart lies on the left side; a *lobe* of the lungs on the right; balancing each other, neither in size nor shape.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 11.

When these parts are touched by the legs of flies, the two *lobes* of the leaf instantly spring up, the rows of the prickles lock themselves fast together and squeeze the unwary animal to death.—*Smellie. Phil. of Nat. Hist.* vol. i. p. 5.

LO'BSTER. A. S. *Loppestre*, *lopust*: it is called by Chaucer simply the *loppe*; and has its name from the verb, to *leap*:—the *leap* or spring of the *lobster* is noted by naturalists.

From this signet (as it seemeth) there comen croked strikes, like to the clawes of a *loppe*.—*Chaucer. Astrolabie.*

As for the *lobsters*, they love rockes and stonie places.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 31.

The fame of so great a man's coming [Apicius] had landed before him, and all the fishermen sailed out to meet him, and presented him with their fairest *lobsters*.
King. Art of Cookery

The teeth of *lobsters* work one against another, like the sides of a pair of shears.—*Paley. Nat. Theology*, c. 12.

LO'CAL.
LOCA'LITY.
LO'CALLY.
LO'CATE, *v.*
LOCA'TION.

Fr. *Local*; It. *Locale*; Sp. *Local*; Lat. *Localis*, from *locus*, a place; potius a λεγ-ομαι, quod est *cubo*, *jaceo*, (Vossius.)—A. S. *Licg-an*.

Local is an adjective, which we have borrowed from the Latin, without borrowing the noun.

Of or pertaining to place.

The most sure word of the Lord to shew his humanitie to be *locall* (that is to say, contained in one place onely) dyd say vnto his disciples, I ascēd vnto my father.
Fryth. Workes, fol. 140.

If in prose and religion it were as justifiable, as in poetry and fiction, to invoke a *local* power (for anciently both Jews and Gentiles, and Christians have supposed to every country a singular genius) I would therein join with the author.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1. *Selden. Illustrations.*

It destroyes the truth of Christ's humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without *localitie*.
Bp. Hall. The Old Religion, s. 3.

O Saviour, whiles thou now sittest gloriously in heaven, thou dost no lesse impart thyselfe unto us, then if thou stoodst visibly by us, then if we stood *locally* by thee; no place can make difference of thy vertue and ayde.
Id. Cont. Lazarus Raised.

Ev'n then her awful sanctity appear'd;
The swains the *local* majesty rever'd.
Pill. Virgil. Æneid, b. viii.

Truth is not *local*, God alike pervades
And fills the world of traffick and the shades,
And may be fear'd amidst the busiest scenes,
Or scorn'd where business never intervenes.
Cowper. Retirement.

Come then, thou sister Muse, from whom the mind
Wins for her airy visions colour, form,
And fixt *locality*; sweet Painting, come
To teach the docile pupil of my song,
How much his practice on thy aid depends.
Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

A lot of earth so singularly *located*, as marks it out by Providence to be the emporium of plenty and the asylum of peace.—*Observer*, No. 21.

We found ourselves involved in columns of thick smoke, which were not of the most grateful odour in the world: I confess I was not a little surprised at the *location* of this flaming nuisance.—*Id.* No. 58.

LOCHE, or Lo'HOC. } Fr. *Loch, lohoc. Loch*,—a liquid confection or soft medicine, that's not to be swallowed, but held in the mouth untill it have melted, and so past by degrees down the throat. *Lohoc*,—an electuary, or medicine more liquid than an electuary, appropriated to the lungs and windpipe, and to be *licked*, and let down the throat by leisure, (Cotgrave.) See LINGENCE, and the quotation from Fuller: also ELECTUARY, and the quotation from Holland's *Pliny*.

LOCK, *v.* LOCK, *n.* } In A.S. *Loc*, the regular past part. of *lyc-an*, obserare, claudere, to shut, to close. Goth. *Luk-an*; Dut. *Luyken, lok-en*. See BLOCK.

To close, to shut in, to fasten, a *lock*; that which closes or fastens, holds fast, encloses or confines.

& the doren after hom wepinde *loke* vaste.
R. Gloucester, p. 495.

I trow thou woldest *locke* me in thy chest.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5899.

Thus whan he [Auarice] hath his cofer *loken*,
It shall not after ben vnstoken,
But whan he list to haue a sight
Of golde, howe that it shineth bright.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Though I departe, he woll not so,
There is no *locke* maie shet hym out.—*Id. Ib.*

——— And went unto the dore
To enter in, but found it *locked* fast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

No gate so strong, no *locke* so firme and fast,
But with that percing noise flew open quite, or brast.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 8.

They [the Jews] were *lock'd* under the discipline of childish rudiments, suiting their raw capacities, and under the bondage of slavish yokes, befitting their stubborn dispositions.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 43.

First he expounded both his pockets
And found a watch, with rings and *lockets*.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3.

Midst arms, and cars, and coursers stretch'd supine
In slumber *lock'd* and drench'd in fumes of wine.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xviii.

LOCK. Ger. *Lock*; A. S. *Loca, locca, loccas*, flocci, tomenta, *locks* of wool or flocks, of some called *lucks*; also *locks* of hair, foretops, (Somner.) Etymologists are almost unanimous for a Greek origin, but differ much as to the specific word.

A *lock* of hair; perhaps so much as was *closed* together, tied or fastened into one part or portion.

And vanshe alle myne vertues, and myn faire *lockes*.
Piers Plouhman, p. 242.

With *lockes* crull as they were laide in presse.
Chaucer. The Prologue, v. 81.

Her golden *lockes* she roundly did uptye
In braded tramels, that no looser heares
Did out of order stray about her daintie eares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

His amber-colour'd *locks* in ringlets run,
With graceful negligence, and shone against the sun.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

But let him weep, him wretched must we call,
Whom lovely *locks* and sparkling eyes enthrall,
Where beauty serves but as a treacherous blind
To hide each vice that taints the female mind.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xv.

LOCOMO'TION. LO'COMOTIVE. } Lat. *Locus*, a place, and *motio*, from *movere, motum*, to move.

Motion from place to place.

Now all progression or animal *locomotion* being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed *tractu* and *pulsu*; that is, by drawing on, or impelling forward some part which was before in station, or at quiet.—*Brown. Vulg. Err.* b. iii. c. 1.

I shall consider their motion, or *locomotive* faculty, whereby they convey themselves from place to place, according to their occasions, and way of life.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 8.

The lower limb, forming a part of the column of the body; having to support the body, as well as to be the means of its *locomotion*; firmness was to be consulted, as well as action.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

The *loco-motive* mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom.—*Observer*, No. 85.

LO'CUST. Fr. *Langouste*; Sp. *Langosta*; It. *Locusta*; Lat. *Locusta*. Vossius prefers the etymology of Perottus;—ex *locus* and *ustus*, quod tactu multa *urat*, morsu vero omnia erodat.

Locustical, in Byrom, is coined for the occasion.

And *locustis* wenten out of the smoke of the pitt.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 9.

And there came oute of the smoke *locustes* vpon the earth.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Our Marie was no sooner dead,
But that hir Guizard's arme,
And into Scotland *locusts-like*
In her pretext did swarm.
Warner. Albion's England, b. x. c. 45.

As the scorch'd *locusts* from their fields retire,
While fast behind them runs the blaze of fire;
Driv'n from the land before the smoky cloud,
The clustering legions rush into the flood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxi.

Diodorus and Strabo, Solinus and Ælian,
And authorities down from the Aristotelian,
Have mention'd whole clans that were wont to subsist,
In the East, upon *locusts* as big as your fist:
Ergo, so did the Baptist.—*Byrom. Ep. to J. Bl—k—n, Esq.*

——— Tho' all to a man,
Translators adopt the *locustical* plan. *Id. Ib.*

LOCU'TION. LOCU'TORY. } Fr. and Sp. *Locution*; Lat. *Locutio*, from *loqui*, to speak; Gr. Λεγ-ειν. See ELOCUTION.

Speech; mode or manner of speech.

Under the shadowe of figurate *locution* is his glorye of the elect persones and fayethful beleuers knowen.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

So came she to the grate that they cal (I trowe) *locutorye*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1170.

Scarce could I dignify their woes in verse,
And all the pomp in equal strains rehearse,
Should gentle Phœbus fortify my lungs,
And give *locution* from a hundred tongues.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. xi.

LODE. LO'DESMAN. LO'DEMANAGE. LO'DESTAR. LO'DESTONE. } Now more commonly written *load*. *Lode* (in Cornwall) is the name given to the vein, that *leads* in the mine; or the *leading* vein. *Lodesman*,—A.S. *Lad-man*, ductor, dux, a leader or guide, a pilot, a ringleader; Dut. *Leydsman*. *Load-stone*,—q.d. lapis-ductorius, a *leading*-stone, (Somner;) the stone that *leads*, guides, or directs. *Loadstar*,—Dut. *Leyd-sterre*, the star that *leads*, guides, or directs. G. Douglas calls it *Lade-sterne*. *Lodemanage* is used as equivalent to pilotage; but, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, it would have been more English to have said *lodemanship*, as seamanship, by adding an English rather than a French termination to an English word.

——— Shupmen now, and other witty puple
Han no by leyve to the lyht, ne to the *lood* sterres.
Piers Plouhman, p. 290.

——— Asking hem anon
If that they were broken, or ought wo begon,
Or had need of *lodesmen* or vitaile.
Chaucer. The Legend of Hipsiphile & Medea.

At euery hauen they can arine,
Where as they wote is good passage,
Of innocence they can not striue,
With waives nor no rockes rage,
So happy is their *lodemanage*.
Chaucer. A Ballad. Women. Their Doubleness.

Who seeth you now, my right *lodesterre*?
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

The schyp arose againe the wawes,
The *lodesman* hath lost his lawes.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For lyke as ye *lodestone* draweth vnto it yron: so doeth beneficence and well doyng allure all men vnto her.
Udal. Marke, c. 5.

When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the *load* which they wrought, by means of certaine strings that may hap to crosse it, they begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main *load* againe.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 10.

Black stormes and fogs are blowen up from farre,
That now the pylote can no *loadstarre* see.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

Now that I am to passe from marbles, to the singular and admirable natures of other stones; who doubteth but the magnet or *loadstone* will present it self in the first place? for is there any thing more wonderfull, and wherein nature hath more travelled to show her power, than in it.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 10.

Two magnets, heaven and earth, allure to bliss;
The larger *loadstone* that, the nearer this:
The weak-attraction of the greater fails,
We nod a while, but neighbourhood prevails.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

LODGE, *v.* LODGE, *n.* LO'DGEMENT. LO'DGER. LO'DGING, *n.* } Anciently written to *logge*. A.S. *Loggian, ge-loggian*, to place, to lay up, to put up, to dispose. Somner,—probably formed upon the A.S. *Lecg-an*, to lie, or lay.

To place or station, to lay up or deposit, to put up, to dispose, to repose; to give or yield a place or station, dwelling, resting, or abiding place; to harbour, to shelter; to dwell, abide, or reside.

And furst the toke hure *loggyng* in the castelle of Arundelle. Whenne King Stephne hurde hereof, sone he thedur came.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 451. Note.

& comen ere the Inglis with panel and lent,
& *loged* tham right well. *R. Brunne*, p. 182.

Thar *loges* & thare tentis vp thei gan bigge.—*Id.* p. 67.

Wel sikerer was his crowing in his *loge*,
Than is a clok, or any abbey orloge.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,895.

And eche of hem goth to his hostelrie,
And toke *logging* as it wolde falle.
That on of them was *logged* in a stalle,
Fer in a yerd with oxen of the plough.—*Id. Ib.* v. 1501.

This emperour bad redily,
That thei be *lodged* fast by. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

They take *lodgynge* in the towne.—*Id. Ib.*

——— There is a cave
Within the mount of God, fast by his throne,
Where Light and Darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and *dislodge* by turns, which makes through heaven
Grateful vicissitude, like day and night.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Who this high gift of strength committed to me,
In what part *lodg'd*, how easily bereft me,
Under the seal of silence could not keep.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

——— So to the Silvan *lodge*
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd
With flourets deckt and fragrant smells.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. v.

At the furthest end of the town eastward, the ambassadour's house was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the king's officers) *lodgable*.
Sir J. Finett. Philox, (1656,) p. 161.

But therewithall a prattling parrot skips
About the private *lodging* of his peers.
Drayton. The Owl.

Tra. Where we were *lodgers*, at the Pegasus.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 4.

All [glands] are *lodged* in the most convenient places about the mouth and throat, to afford that noble, digestive, salival liquor to be mixed with the food in mastication, and to moisten and lubricate the passages, to give an easy descent to the food.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 11.

The fatal *lodge*, as 'twere by chance, she seeks,
And, through the bolted doors an entrance breaks.
Croxall. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

By this you do both quit the part of its troublesome *lodger* [bullet] and withall make way commodiously for discharge of matter.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vi. c. 3.

With his broad spear, the dread of dogs and men,
He seeks his *lodging* in the rocky den.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

The peculiar conformation of the bill, and tongue, and claws of the woodpecker, determines that bird to scratch for his food amongst the insects *lodged* behind the bark, or in the wood of decayed trees.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 5.

Having got acquainted with the Duke of Athol, at a *lodge* of free masons, he [Davison] painted his grace's picture and presented it to the society.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 3.

Lodging is not only much cheaper in London than in Paris; it is much cheaper than in Edinburgh, of the same degree of goodness; and what may seem extraordinary, the dearness of house-rent is the cause of the cheapness of *lodging*.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 10.

Thirdly, it was necessary that these tubes, which we denominate lacteals, or their mouths at least, should be made as narrow as possible, in order to deny admission into the blood to any particle, which is of size enough to make a *lodgment* afterwards in the small arteries, and thereby to obstruct the circulation.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

LOFT.
Lo'FTY.
Lo'FTILY.
Lo'FTINESS.
See ALOFT. From the verb to *lift*, (qv.) *Lofty*, (met.)—mente sublatus, says Skinner. A *loft*, noun,—

Any thing (room, floor, &c.) *lifted*, raised, or elevated.

Lofty,—raised, elevated, exalted; (met.) haughty, proud, sublime.

And ye, my moder, my souveraine plesance
Over all thing, (out taken Crist on *loft*.)
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4697.

And thou shalte make it with iii. *loftes* one above another.
Bible, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 6.

In neyther fortune *loft*, nor yet represt,
To swel in welth, or yield vnto mischance.
Surrey. Of the Death of Sir T. W.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,
And lift itself into the highest skies.
Spenser. Faerie Queene.

17. And the hautines of men shal be broght lowe, and the *loftines* of men shal be abased: and the Lord shal onely be exalted in that day.—*Geneva Bible*, 1561. *Isaiah*, ii. 17.

The stage had three *lofts* one aboue another wherein were 360 columnes of marble.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iv. c. 8. s. 2.

Ambrosius (who alone of the Romans remained yet aliue, and was king after Vortigerne) kept vnder and staied the *lofty* barbarous people, that is to say the Saxons, by the notable aid and assistance of the valiant Arthur.
Holinshed. History of England, vol. i. c. 14. p. 579.

Did ever any conquerour, *loftily* seated in his triumphal chariot, yield a spectacle so gallant and magnificent.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 32.

He did himself compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the *loftiness* of his fancy, the richness of his vein, and the elegancy of his style.
Id. vol. iii. Ser. 22.

We began to ascend the steep of the Bocchetta, one of the *loftiest* of the maritime Appenines or rather Alps.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 15. p. 496.

LOG, *n.*
Lo'GGATS.
Lo'GGERHEAD.
Lo'GGERHEADED.
Lo'GMAN.
Skinner,—from the A. S. *Liggan*; Ger. *Liegen*; Dut. *Liggen*; in Lincolnshire (and in the North generally, he might have added), to *lig*, because it *ligs* or *lies* unmoved. Tooke refers to the same source. The Goth. *Lag-yan*; A. S. *Lecg-an*, to lay. *Lecgan* is but another way of writing *liggan*.

Any thing that *lies* or is *laid*; inert, motionless, heavy, lumpish.

Logger-head,—a *head* hard, and thick as a *log*, (Skinner.)

So was he brought forth into the grene beside the chappell wᵗin the tower, & his head laid down vpon a long *log* of timbre, and there striken of.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 54.

Mir. If you'l sit doune
Ille bear your *logges* the while: pray giue me that,
Ille carry it to the pile.—*Shakes. Tempest*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggets* with 'em? mine ake to thinke on't.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 1.

Now are they tossing of his legs and armes,
Like *loggets* at a peare-tree.
B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub, Act iv. sc. 4.

But you in the mean time, you silly *loggerhead*, deserve to have your bones well thrashed with a fool's staff, for thinking to stir up kings and princes to war by such childish arguments.—*Milton. Def. of the People of England*, Pref.

You *logger-headed* and vnpolisht groomes:
What! no attendance? no regard? no dutie?
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew Act iv. sc. 1.

——— And for your sake
Am I this patient *logge-man*.—*Id. Tempest*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Can such a rascal as thou art, hope for honour?
Such a *log-carrying* lowt?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act i. sc. 3.

There lay a *log* unlighted on the earth,
When she was labouring in the throes of birth
For th' unborn chief; the fatal sisters came
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame.
Dryden. Ovid. Met. b. viii.

I did here for my own satisfaction, try the swiftness of one of them; sailing by our *log* we had twelve knots on our reel, and she run it all out before the half-minute glass was half out; which, if it had been no more, is after the rate of 12 mile an hour.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

With active leap at last upon his back they stride,
And on the royal *loggerhead* in triumph ride.
Somervile, Fab. 10.

LO'GIC.
Lo'GICAL.
Lo'GICALLY.
LOGI'CIAN.
Fr. *Logique*; It. and Sp. *Logica*; Lat. *Logica*; Gr. Λογικη, from λογ-ος, and that from λεγ-ειν, to say, to speak.

It is the province of *grammar* to teach the etymology, and manner of signification of words; and of *logic*, to teach the use of words in general reasoning:—It will thus embrace science and art: science, or knowledge; and art, or power or skill in the use of knowledge, (art being the practical use of science, or principles of science.)

Logy is in constant use for the formation of scientific terms; of one of the more ancient and unusual, *aitiology*, (Gr. Αιτιολογια; αιτια, *causa*, and λογος, *sermo*,) Bp. Hall supplies an instance. (See the quotation from him in v. *Chronology*.) Among modern empiricisms may be mentioned, *craniology*, and *phrenology*.

Logyk ich lerede hure.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 189.

Logike hath eke in his degree
Betwene the trouth and the falshede
The pleyne wordes for to shede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And, therefore, I haue so far as my slender practice hath enabled me, enterprised to ioigne an acquaintaunce betweene *logike*, and my countrie-men; from which they haue beene heretofore barred, by tongues vnacquainted.
Wilson. Arte of Logike, Epist.

But now here wyll bee obiected that I fayne such a church, as our *logicians* doe, *intentionem secundum*, that is a thyng yt is no where.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 245.

Thus while we reduce the brevity of St. Paul to a plainer sense, by the needful supply of that which was granted between him and the Corinthians, the very *logic* of his speech extracts him confessing that the Lord's command lay in a seeming contrariety to this his counse'
Milton. Tetrachordon.

But they are put off by the names of vertues, and natures, and actions, and passions, and such other *logicall* words.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 98.

This clause of being a meet-help would show itself so necessary, and so essential in that demonstrative argument, that it might be *logically* concluded: therefore she who naturally and perpetually is no meet-help, can be no wife.
Milton. Doctrine of Divorce, b. ii. c. 9.

First, like a right cunning and sturdy *logician*, he denies my argument, not mattering whether in the major or minor.
Id. Colasterion.

I argue thus: the world agrees
That he writes well, who writes with ease:
Then he, by sequel *logical*,
Writes best, who never thinks at all.
Prior. Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard

Bare lies with bold assertions they can face;
But dint of argument is out of place.
The grim *logician* puts them in a fright.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The honest man employs his wit as correctly as his *logic*.
Warburton. Dedication to the Free-Thinkers, (1738.)

A process of *logical* reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 1. s. 1.

Even when one proposition in natural philosophy is *logically* deducible from another, it may frequently be expedient, in communicating the elements of the science, to illustrate and confirm the consequence, as well as the principle, by experiment.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2. s. 3.

LO'GOGRIPH. Gr. Λογος, speech, and γριφος, *rete*, a net; and, consequentially, quæstio ænigmatica,—

An enigmatical question, a puzzle, a riddle.

Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fiftie tomes
Of *logogriphes*, &c.
B. Jonson. An Execration upon Vulcan.

Worse than the *logogryphes* of later times,
Or hundreth riddles. *Bp. Hall*, b. iv. Sat. 1.

LO'GOMACHY. Fr. *Logomachie*; It. and Sp. *Logomachia*; Lat. *Logomachia*; Gr. Λογομαχια, from λογ-ος, speech, and μαχη, fight or contention.

A dispute about words; a verbal dispute, or contention.

As for the difference, which is pretended in the use of liturgies in "other reformed churches," which you say do "use liturgies, but do not binde their ministers to the use of them," it will prove no better than a meer *logomachy*.
Bp. Hall. Answer to Smectymnuus's Vindication.

LO'GOTHETE. Gr. Λογοθετης, λογος, and θετης, from τιθεσθαι, to put or place, to dispose.

For the application, see the example.

In the ancient system of Constantine, the name of *logothete*, or accountant, was applied to the receivers of the finances: the principal officers were distinguished as the *logothetes* of the domain, of the posts, the army, the private and public treasure; and the great *logothete*, the supreme guardian of the laws and revenues, is compared with the chancellor of the Latin Monarchies.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 53.

LOIN. Anciently written *Lende*. Dut. and Ger. *Lende, lenden*; Fr. *Longe*; It. *Longia, lonza*; all from the Lat. *Lumbi*, says Skinner. In A. S. *Lendena*, perhaps from the A. S. verb *Hlion-an*; Ger. *Len-en*, to lean, niti, *reclinare*, recumbere, quia in *lumborum* extrema *reclinamus* sedentes. Martinius, (in Wachter.)

And this Jon hadde clothing of camel's heris, and a girdle of skyn about his *leendis*.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 3.

Thys John had hys garmēt of camel's heere, and a gyrdle of a skinne about his *loynes*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A barme-cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon hire *lendes*, full of many a gore.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3238.

Yea, and kynges shall come out of thy *loynes*.
Bible, 1551. *Gen.* c. 35.

He named a parcell of Armorica lieng on the south, and in manner vpon the verie *loine* after his own name.
Holinshed. The History of England, b. ii. c. 5.

He [George Bourchier] was the third sonne to John Earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the *loines* of kings, and men of great honour and nobility.
Id. The Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1571.

See, see the injur'd prince, and bless his name,
Think on the martyr from whose *loins* he came.
Otway. Epilogue, April 21, 1682.

Her *loins* with patch-work cincture were begirt,
That more than spoke diversity of dirt.
Smart. The Hilliad.

LO'ITER, *v.*
Lo'ITERER, *n.*
Lo'ITERING, *n.*
To *loiter* is to *later*. See LATE.

To be or cause to be slow or dilatory, to retard, to delay; to move, to act slowly, idly, lazily; to pass or spend the time idly, lazily, inactively.

——— Tell the Trojan prince,
That now in Carthage *loytereth*, rechlesse
Of the towns graunted him by destany.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Liuing like idle *loitreers* & verai draues.—*Udal*, Pref.

[Such as] did set tribute on the quieter sort, and did compell the common people to minister sustenance to those idle *loiterers*.—*Holinshed. The Historie of Scotland*, an. 1428.

The gouernor saw how hard it was to reduce them that had beene brought vp in slouthfull *loitering*, vnto honest exercise.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1331.

[We must] proceed on speedily, and persist constantly; no where staying or *loitering*.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

The *loiterers* quake, no corner hides them,
And lady Betty soundly chides them.
Swift. The Country Life.

And then, instead of going home, he [Balaam] *loiters* amongst the devoted nations till destruction overtakes him.
Jortin, Dis. 5.

All that such a *loiterer* can possibly want, are a convenient postchaise, a letter of credit, and a well furnished trunk.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. Prel. Dis.

LOLL, *v.*
LILL, *v.*
To *loll* out one's tongue, (i. e.) exerere linguam, perhaps from the Dut. *Lelle, lelleken van de tongde*, pars linguæ anterior, to thrust forth the front part of the tongue, (Skinner.) To *loll* appears to mean, generally,—

To hang or depend upon, to lean upon or against; to hang from, as the tongue from the mouth.

Swift (*Cantata*) uses the word *lolloping*, which may yet be heard in vulgar speech.

And as a *letherene* pors. *lolled* his chekus.
Piers Plouhman, p. 97.

And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

With his *loll'd* tongue he faintly licks his prey.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

To the black fount they rush, a hideous throng,
With paunch distended, and with *lolling* tongue.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

Thus he is born to live obscure,
Who has the sin of being poor;
While wealthy dullness *lolls* at ease,
And is—as witty as you please.
Lloyd. Epistle from Mr. Hanbury's Horse to Mr. Scot.

Lo, there Ambition, from his height elate!
And Pleasure *lolling* on a couch of state.
Brooke. Constantia.

LO'LLER.
LO'LLARD.
LO'LLARDY.
Lollardy,—the doctrines of Reformers, called *Lollards*, who derived their name from one Walter *Lolhard*, a German, who flourished about the year 1315. (See *Spelman* and *Junius*.) Kilian suggests a different origin; but appears to stand alone in his opinion.

Att his [Henry V.] begynnyng verament
He stroyd *Lollers*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 594. App.

——— And folk of the ordre
That *lollers* and loseles, for leel men halden.
Piers Plouhman, p. 131.

"No good men," quod our hoste herknoth to me
"I smell a *loller* in the wind," quod he.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 12,914.

——— Causeth for to bringe
This new secte of *lollardie*.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

John Wickliffe had by his doctrine won many disciples unto him, (who after were called *Lollards*) professing poverty, going barefoot and poorly clad in russet.
Baker. Chronicle. Edw. III. Affairs of the Church.

When the eyes of the Christian world began to open, and the seeds of the Protestant religion (though under the opprobrious name of *lollardy*) took root in this kingdom.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 4.

LO'NDONER. A native or inhabitant of *London*. *Londonism*, (a word used, and probably invented, by Mr. Pegge,)—the idiomatic speech of *Londoners*.

The town me cleputh *Lude's town*, that ys wyde cowth;
And now me cleputh it *London*, that ys lygter in the mouth.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 44.

The king hearing of this his demeanor, was so highly offended withall, that he sent to the *Londoners*, willing them to go thither and fetch him to his presence.
Holinshed. Hen. III. an. 1232.

To confine myself to the subject—which is, to shew that the humble and accepted dialect of *London*, the *Londonisms* as I may call them, are far from being reproachable in themselves, however they may appear to us not born within the sound of Bow-bells.—*Pegge. Anec. of the English Language.*

LONE.
LO'NELY.
LO'NELINESS.
LO'NENESS.
LO'NESOME.
LO'NESOMENESS.
From *alone*, that is, *all one*; *one* being *all*.
Solitary or single, unaccompanied, deserted; without society or company.

A 100 marke is a long one, for a poore *lone* woman to beare.—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 1.

Or let my lamp, at midnight hour,
Be seen in some high *lonely* tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the Bear
With thrice great Hermes.—*Milton. Il Penseroso.*

It is not good for man to be *alone*. Hitherto all things that have been nam'd were approv'd of God to be very good: *loneliness* is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

He adds, "If of court-life you know the good,
You would leave *loneness*," I said "not *alone*
My *loneness* is." *Donne*, Sat. 4.

So though thy love sleepe in eternall night,
Yet there's in *loannesse* somwhat may delight.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

——— They dance as they were wood, [*i. e.* mad,]
Around an huge black goat, in *lonesome* wood,
By shady night, far from or house or town.
More. Pre-existence of the Soul, s. 49.

Deep in a dell her cottage *lonely* stood,
Well thatch'd, and under covert of a wood.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

Neither shall we content ourselves in *lonesome* tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises; but shall loudly excite and provoke others to a melodious consonance with us.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

Trees bounded their sight to the breadth of the river and length of the avenue, while the gloominess of the prospect added horror to the *lonesomeness* of the place.
Oldys. Life of Sir W. Ralegh.

When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd
And the *lone* wanderer with my presence cheer'd.
Shenstone. The Judgment of Hercules.

That bold independence which filled a few *lonely* islands, the abode of sea-mews and of cormorants, with population and with commerce, is bowed into slavery.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 4.

All these evils now prey upon this once noble capital, consume its resources, devour its population, and seem likely to reduce it ere long to the *loneliness* and the insignificance of a village.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iv. c. 4.

——— The widow bird
Wanders in *lonesome* shades, forgets her food,
Forgets her life.—*Watts. To the Discontented & Unquiet.*

LONG, *v.* See BELONG. A. S. *Leng-ian*; Ger. *Langen*; Dut. *Langhen*, prolongare, pervenire, attingere; to *lengthen*, to stretch out to or towards; and, consequentially,—

To reach, to attain, to appertain.

It *longed* to William, that tyme felle him that cas.
R. Brunne, p. 120.

That apperteineth and *longeth* all only to the judges.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Betwene the vertue and the vice
Whiche *longeth* vnto this office.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And Nobah went and toke Kenath with yᵉ townes *longinge* therto.—*Bible*, 1551. *Numeri*, c. 32.

But he me first through pride and puissance strong,
Assayld, not knowing what to armes doth *long*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

LONG, *v.*
LONG, *ad.*
LO'NGING, *n.*
LO'NGINGLY.
LO'NGLY.
A. S. *Langian*; Ger. *Langen*; Sw. *Længia*. The same word as the preceding, differently applied. "When we consider (says Tooke) that we express a moderate desire for any thing, by saying that we *incline* (i. e. *bend* ourselves) to it; will it surprise us that we should express an eager desire by saying that we *long*, i. e. make *long*, *lengthen*, or stretch ourselves after it, for it? especially when we observe, that after the verb *to incline* we say *to* or *towards*; but after the verb to *long*, we must use either the word *for* or *after*, in order to convey our meaning." The quotation from Dryden singularly combines the literal and metaphorical usage.

To *lengthen*, to stretch or reach out for, (with earnestness, with eagerness;) and, consequentially, to desire eagerly, to wish for earnestly.

A long on me, *long* on you, are equivalent to—*produced* by me, *produced* by you. See ALONG.

Ac lat me speke myd my brother, vor me *longeth* hym to se.
R. Gloucester, p. 289.

Till on a day she gan so sore *long*,
To seene her suster that she saw not *long*,
For that for desire she nist what to say,
But to her husbond gan she for to pray.
Chaucer. The Legend of Philomene.

But if it is a *longe* on me,
Of that ye vnauanced be,
Or els if it be *longe* on you,
The soth shal be preued nowe,
To stoppe with your euyll worde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

That liuen in *longyng* and desyre,
Till ye be come ageyne to Tyre. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Boy. It's all *long* on you, I could not get my part a night or two before.—*Prologue to Returne from Parnassus.*

Namely, their thoughtes & imaginaciōs, feare of the heart, councel, meditaciōs, *longyng* and desyre, the daye of death.
Bible, 1551. *Jesus Syrach*, c. 40.

——— Round the tree
All other beasts that saw, with like desire
Longing and envying stood, but could not reach.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Cleo. Giue me my robe, put on my crown, I haue
Immortall *longings* in me.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

Tra. Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maide,
Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all.
Id. Taming of the Shrew, Act i. sc. 1.

The fire, meantime, walks in a broader gross;
To either hand his wings he opens wide:
He wades the streets, and straight he reaches cross,
And plays his *longing* flames on th' other side.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis, s. 233.

But when to give our minds a feast indeed,
Horace, best known and lov'd by thee, we read,
Who can our transports or our *longings* tell,
To taste of pleasures, prais'd by him so well?
Otway. Epistle to Mr. Duke.

Nor did his eyes less *longingly* behold
The girdle belt, with nails of burnish'd gold.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

Like a fond girl, whom love maternal warms,
That *longs* to wanton in her mother's arms.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl 14.

Henceforth farewell then fev'rish thirst of fame;
Farewell the *longings* of a Poet's name.
Churchill. The Apology.

LONG, *adj.*
LONG, *ad.*
LONGANI'MITY.
LONGÆ'VAL.
LONGÆ'VOUS.
LONGE'VITY.
LONGI'MANOUS.
LO'NGITUDE.
LONGITU'DINAL.
LO'NGSOME.
LO'NGWISE.
Goth. *Lagg*, (pronounced *lang*;) A. S. *Lang, long*; Dut. *Langh, lanck*; Ger. *Lang*; Fr. *Long*; Sw. *Long*; It. *Lungo*; Sp. *Luengo*; Lat. *Longus*. Wachter derives from *langen*, trahere; and Tooke asserts *lang* or *long* to be the preterperfect of the A. S. verb *Leng-ian*, to *long*, to make *long*, to *lengthen*, to stretch out, to produce; and that no other derivation can be found for Lat. *Longus*;—*Long*, i. e. extended, is opposed to short; i. e. shear'd or sher'd, cut off. See LENGTH.

Long is much used—prefixed.

Long-animity,—*long* (patience or endurance), of mind, *long*-sufferance.

Long-ævous,—*long*-aged; *long*-lived.

Longi-manous,—*long*-handed.

Longi-lateral,—*long*-sided.

And deme yᵉ *long* abiding of oure Lord Iesu Crist your heelthe.—*Wiclif. 2 Petir*, c. 3.

And suppose that the *longe* sufferynge of yᵉ Lorde is saluacyon.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And she gan wepen ever *lenger* the more.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 17,772.

The thirde partye shal contayne diuers tables, of *longitudes* and latitudes of sterres, fixe in the astrolabie.
Id. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.

But who hath seene a lampe begyn to fade,
Whiche lacketh oyle to feede his lyngring lyght,
And then againe whoso hath seene it made,
With oyle and weecke to last the *longsome* night.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

It will soon put us either to shame, or at least to consider whether there be no command in our religion, of suffering injuries, of patience, of *longanimity*, of forgiveness, of doing good for evil.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 2.

It had overcome the patience of Job as it did the meeknesse of Moses, and would surely have mastered any, but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.

We shall single out the deer: upon concession a *long-lived* animal, and in *long-ævity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds.—*Brown. Vulgar Erroure*, b. iii. c. 9.

But Nineveh, which authours acknowledge to have exceeded Babylon, was of a *longilateral* figure, ninety-five furlongs broad, and an hundred and fifty long and so making about sixty miles in circuit.—*Id. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 2.

The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies; or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums.—*Id. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 19.

[Cedar wood] is *longevous*, and an evergreen; and of evergreens best scented; and by its procerity, with the erect and regular position of its cones and branches, of all, the most beautiful; and the fairest instance of the perfection of vegetable life.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. iv. c. 8.

Which [obstinate sinners] despised the goodnesse, patience, and *long sufferance* of God, when hee called them continually to repentance.—*Common Prayer. Commination.*

——— Or that his *long-yearn'd* life
Were quite spun out.—*B. Jonson*, Ep. 42. *On Giles & Jone.*

They have had so little mercy on him as to put him to the pennance of their *long-some* volume.
Bp. Hall. Defence of the Humble Remonstrance, s. 1.

In the beginning of the world, and so after Noah's flood, the *longævity* of men, as it was of absolute necessity to the more speedy peopling of the new world, so is a special instance of the divine providence in this matter.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 10.

Pope Leo himself saw that *longinquity* of region [*longuinquas regiones*] doth cause the examination of truth to become over dilatory.—*Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

In algebra, we may proceed with perfect safety through the *longest* investigations, without carrying our attention beyond the signs, till we arrive at the last result.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, c. 4. s. 2.

Oh! *longevity*, coveted by all who are advancing towards thee, cursed by all who have attained thee; railed at by the wise, betrayed by them who consult thee, and well spoken of by no one.—*Observer*, No. 144.

Mine, [legs] spindling into *longitude* immense,
In spite of gravity, and sage remark
That I myself am but a fleeting shade,
Provoke me to a smile. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

None of them, however, has taken any notice of the insensible transitions by which it [the word *interval*] came successively to be employed in a more enlarged sense; first, to express a limited portion of *longitudinal* extension in general; and afterwards limited portions of time as well as of space.—*Stewart. Philosophical Essays*, pt. i. Ess. 1. c. 1.

To withstand the bones being pulled asunder *longitudinally*, or in the direction of that line, a strong membrane runs from one end of the chain to the other.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

Here from the labours of the *longsome* way
Respiring they indulge a short delay.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. ix.

LOO, *v.* }
Loo, *n.* } A game at cards.

Ev'n mighty Pam, that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *Lu.*
Pope. The Rape of the Lock, c. 3.

Sal found her deep-laid schemes were vain—
The cards are cut—"Come deal again—
No good comes on it when one lingers—
I'll play the card comes next my fingers—"
Fortune could never let Ned *loo* her,
When she had left it wholly to her.
Shenstone. To a Friend.

Methinks, old friend, 'tis wondrous true,
That verse is but a game at *loo*. *Id. Ib.*

LO'OBY. See Lob.

LOOF, or } Dut. *Loeven*, to ply to windward, Luff. } *de loef hebben*, to sail before the wind, (see Lee,) from the A. S. *Hlif-ian*, to rise or raise. The *loof* of a ship, Skinner says, is, q.d. pars navis suprema, the *loftiest* part of the ship.

The viceadmirall of the Spaniards being a greater ship than any of ours, and the best saylor in all their fleete, *loofed* by and gaue the Concord the two first great shot, which she repayed presently againe.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 589.

For hauing mountaines of fleeting yce on euery side, we went roomer for one, and *loofed* for another, some scraped vs and some happily escaped vs.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 65.

Now Publicola seeing Agrippa put forth his left wing of Cæsar's armey to compass in Antonius ships that fought, he was driven also to *loof* off to have moor room, and to go a little at one side, to put those farther off that were afraid, and in the middest of the batle.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 778.

The Spaniards seeing, & hauing not forgotten the fight which she made the night before, they *loofed* vp into the middest of their fleet againe.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 778.

Stand to your tackle, mates, and stretch your oars:
Contract your swelling sails and *luff* to wind.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

Now it freshens, set the braces,
The topsail sheets now let go;
Luff, boys, *luff!* don't make wry faces,
Up your topsails nimbly clew.—*G. A. Stevens. The Storm.*

LOOK, *v.* }
Look, *n.* }
Lo'oker. }
Lo'oking, *n.* } A. S. *Loc-ian*; Dut. *Luchten*; Ger. *Lug-en*; to see, to be or cause to be an object of sight; to view; to turn or direct the eye or sight; the visual or perceptive powers; literally and metaphorically,—

To appear or seem, or cause to appear or seem; to have or take the appearance, the aspect.

To *look* (with prepositions) is used as equivalent to words derived from the compounds of the Lat. *Specere*; e. g.—

A *looking* about,—circumspection, vigilance.

To *look* out for,—to expect.

To *look* at or into,—to inspect; and, thus, to examine, to search into, to investigate.

A *look* or *looking*, forward,—prospect; backward,—retrospect.

Hour Louerd myd ys eyen of milce on the *loketh* theruore.
R. Gloucester, p. 265.

Hys word was yholde stable, & *yloked* for dome.—*Id.* p. 314.

The right lawes did he *loke* for fals men & fikelle.
R. Brunne, p. 36.

& askid if thei wild stand to ther *lokyng*. *Id.* p. 86.

And his *lokynge* was as leyt.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 28.

And then at erst he *loked* upon me,
And seid thus; "What man art thou?" quod he,
"Thou *lokest*, as thou woldest finde an hare,
For ever upon the ground I see thee stare."
Chaucer. Prologue to Sire Thopas, v. 13,624.

For at the first *look* he on hire sette
He knew wel veraily, that it was she.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5473.

With that hir *loke* on me she cast. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For whan he hath his tonge afiled
With softe speche, and with lesynge,
Forthwith his false pitous *lokynge*
He wolde make a woman weene
To gone vpon the feire greene
Whan that she fauleth in the myre. *Id. Ib.*

Why smilest thou? say *lokers* on,
What pleasure hast thou found?
Vncertaine Auctors. Louer in despoire lamenteth his case.

Whilest Antonius thus negligentlie *looked* to his charge, the Britons began a new rebellion.
Holinshed. The Historie of England, b. iv. c. 22.

His o'er-grown haire he from that sacred face
Shaues not, nor will in his sad *lookes* embrace
One ioy since first that wicked warre begunne.
May. Lucan, b. ii.

It vertue had to shew in perfect sight
Whatever thing was in the world contaynd,
Betwixt the lowest earth and heven's hight,
So that it to the *looker* appertaynd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

So that faire spectacle from him was reft,
Yet that which reft it no lesse faire was found:
So hidd in lockes and waves from *lookers* theft,
Nought but her lovely face she for his *looking* left.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 12.

But to goe through in this place with all things concerning such *looking-glasses*, the best knowne in old time unto our auncesters, came from Brindis, and those consisted of tin and brasse tempered together.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 9.

At length I wak'd, and *looking* round the bower,
Search'd every tree, and pry'd on every flower,
If any-where by chance I might espy,
The rural poet of the melody.
Dryden. The Flower & the Leaf.

The flowers she wore along the day:
And ev'ry nymph and shepherd said,
That in her hair they *look'd* more gay
Than glowing in their native bed.—*Prior. The Garland.*

Then with a kind compassionating *look*,
And sighs, bespeaking pity ere he spoke,
Few words he said. *Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.*

If it prosper not, the main weight of blame is surely laid upon him that advised the course; if you (saith the party, and say the *lookers* on) had not thus directed, it had not thus fallen out.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

The emotions produced by tragedy are, upon this supposition, somewhat analogous to the dread we feel when we *look* down from the battlement of a tower.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, c. 3

When late a simple rustic lass,
I rov'd without restraint,
A stream was all my *looking-glass*
And health my only paint. *Lloyd. Songs*, Air 11.

LOOM, *v.* }
Lo'oming, *n.* } The *looming* of a ship, the external form or appearance of a ship; as we say, She *looms* a great sail, or she *looms* but small,—she appears a large or a small ship, from the A. S. *Leoman*, (*ge-leoman*, whence *gleam*,) *lucere*, to shine; a word (Skinner adds) truly elegant.

Awful she *looms* the terror of the main.
Pye. Carmen Seculare.

LOOM. In A. S. *Loma*, *ge-loma*; Dut. *Alaem*, *alem*, utensilia, supellex, utensils, things of frequent and necessary use. Hence Somner adds,—the *heir-lome* of lawyers, pro supellectile hereditariâ. Ray tells us that in Cheshire,—A *loom* is an instrument or tool in general. Also, any utensil, as a tub, &c. Paribusque accingitur *armis*, is rendered by Douglas,—"With *lume* in hand fast wirkand like the laif;" (working like the rest.) May it not be from the A. S. *Hleom*, (for so *lim* was also written,) that which pertains or belongs to? (See Limb.) Thus *heir-loom*,—that which appertains, an appurtenance to, the inheritance; brew-*lumes*, milk-*lumes*, wark-*loom*, utensils or instruments appertaining or appropriate to brewing, milking, working; and then specifically applied to a particular frame or machine.

The *lomes* that ich laboure with and by flode deserve
Ys pater noster and my prymer.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 77.

But the presumptuous damzell rashly dar'd
The goddess selfe to chalenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious skill
Of workes with *loome*, with needle and with quill.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

Or with *loom'd* wool the native robe supplies.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. I.

Unbred to spinning, in the *loom* unskill'd,
She [Camilla] chose the nobler Pallas of the field.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

Glittering lances are the *loom*,
Where the dusky warp we strain,
Weaving many a soldier's doom,
Orkney's woe, and Randver's bane.
Gray. The Fatal Sisters.

LOON. See in v. Low.

LOOP, *v.* }
Loop, *n.* }
Lo'ophole. }
Lo'opholed. } Probably, as Skinner suggests, from Dut. *Loopen*, (A. S. *Hleapan*,) currere, to run; so called because it is easily removed or slipt off from that which it binds or fastens:—a *running knot* is an expression of the same kind.

A *loop*, or *loophole*, is applied to the hole left by the involution of the *loop*; to holes of a similar form or construction; to holes in battlements or towers; to holes for escape or evasion.

Then shalt thou make *loupes* of jacynete coloure, alonge by the edge of ye one curtayne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 26.

And at another *lope* of the wall on a ladder, ther was the lorde of Sereell, and fought hande to hande with his enemyes.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. I. c. 321.

How shall your house-lesse heads, and vnfed sides,
Your *lop'd*, and window'd raggednesse defend you
From seasons such as these?
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 4.

They found the gates fast barred long ere night
And every *loup* fast lockt, as fearing foes despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

And from the towers of Troy there would appear
The very eyes of men through *loop-holes* thrust.
Shakespeare. Rope of Lucrece.

I sold my sheep and lambkins too
For silver *loops* and garment blue.
Gay. Prologue to the Shepherd's Week.

The wary obviate their design:
With weighty stones o'erwhelm'd their troops below,
Shoot thro' the *loop-holes*, and sharp javelins throw.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

—— But if those fail
Yet this uneasy *loop-hol'd* gaol,
In which ye're hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y'in mind of wedlock.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1.

The descending tendon, when it is got low enough, is passed through a *loop*, or ring or pully, in the os hyoides, and then made to ascend; and, having thus changed its line of direction, is inserted into the inner part of the chin: by which device, *viz.* the turn at the *loop*, the action of the muscle (which in all muscles is contraction) that before would have pulled the jaw up, now as necessarily draws it down.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 9.

'Tis pleasant, through the *loopholes* of retreat,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends through all her gales
At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on th' uninjur'd ear.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

LOORD. } Dr. Jamieson, who notices the
Lo'urden. } antiquity of the etymology specified in the quotation from Verstegan, refers the word immediately to the Fr. *Lourdin*, and that to the Dut. *Luyaerd*, piger, desidiosus, ignavus homo, or *loer*, *loerd*, which have the same meaning, and to the latter of which Kilian traces the Fr. *Lourd*. *Loord*, *lourd-en*, are perhaps *low-er-ed*, *lowerd*, *lowr'd*, *lourd*, *lourd-en*; and thus from the same source and of equivalent meaning with *lown* and *lowt*, (qv.) It probably owes its lengthened termination, *en* into *ane*, from Verstegan's traditionary etymology. See Lord; It. *Lord*; Sp. *Laud*.

The Scotch writers use *lurdanery*, which is also preserved by Holinshed, (*Scotland, Malcolme.*) See *Jamieson*.

A low, debased, degraded, worthless person.

Sithiht that schrew as a *lordan* gan lusk.—*R. Brunne*, p. 9.

I wene that none wil say so but *lurdaues*, y^t longed to make gay daies of Goddes passion, or make hym honored selder thē he should.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 492.

Where euery *lourden* will become a leech.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Mor. Siker thous but a leasie *loord*
And reeks much of thy swink,
That with fond termes, and witlesse wordes,
To blere mine eyes doest think.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. July.

Lourdaine. Because the Danes when they sometime domineered over the Englishmen, would be honoured with the name of *loford*, which is now *lord*, the people in scorne did call them *lour danes*, instead of *lord*, or rather *laford dane*, *lour* being as much to say in our ancient language, as *ignavus* in Latin, to wit, lither, cowardly, or sluggish.
Verstegan. Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 10.

LOOS, *v.* } *Loos* or *los* (says Tooke) is evi-
Lo'sed. } dently the past part. of the verb *hlis-an*, celebrare, to celebrate; as *laus* also is:—he has produced eight instances of the noun, and one of the past part. *losed*, from Chaucer.

To praise, to celebrate, to confer fame or renown upon.

—— Vor the kynges *los* so wyde sprong ynou
Of godenesse & of cortesye, that her herte to hym drou.
R. Gloucester, p. 189.

Tho that first were foos & com of paien lay
Of Cristen men haf *los*, & so thei wend away.
R. Brunne, p. 25.

To crye a largesse by for oure Lorde, goure good *loose* to shewe.
Piers Plouhman, p. 116.

He despiseth and setteth at nought his good name or *los*.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.

In heuen to ben *losed* with God hath none ende.
Id. Testament of Loue, b. i.

With this tale a duke aroee,
Whiche was a worthy knight of *lose*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

That much he feared least reprochfull blame
With foule dishonour him mote blot therefore;
Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world thereby should glorifie his name.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

LOOSE, *v.*
Loose, *n.*
Loose, *adj.*
Loose, *ad.*
Lo'osely.
Lo'osen, *v.*
Lo'oseness.
Lo'osening, *n.*

See To Lose, or Leese; the same word, somewhat differently applied. See also Less.

Goth. *Liusan*; A. S. *Lysan*; Dut. and Ger. *Lösen*; Sw. *Leosa*; amittere, dimittere, to dismiss, or let go.

To free from its hold or fastening; to untie, to unbind, to remit, to dismiss; to relax, to separate or sever, to take away; to separate or sever, (from a close or connected state or condition,) to unclose; to disconnect, to disengage. And thus, *loose*, the adj. is opposed to—fixed or fastened, tied or tight; bound or obliged; (met.) close, connected, or adhering; confined, or defined, or definite; restricted or restrained.

The expression in Shakespeare,—"at his very *loose*," Mr. Steevens explains,—"at his moment of parting, i. e. of his getting *loose* or away from us."

Anoon alle the doris weren opened, and the boondis of all weren *loosed*.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 16.

And by and by all the dores opened, & euery mānes bādes were *lowsed*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whan the hors was *laus*, he gan to gon
Toward the fen. *Chaucer. The Reves Tale*, v. 4062.

This miller to the town his doughter send
For ale and bread, and rosted hem a goos,
And bond hir horse, he should no more go *loos*.
Id. Ib. v. 4136.

Ye be not geuen to ryot and excesse so openly and *loocely* as they were.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 11.

So the princlpall men of degree in the army raised Vitellius' name, and defaced his images, and *loosing* Cæcina, who then was in bands, desired him to become intercessour in their behalfe.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 113.

Their [Robin-Hood's men] arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and Brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And shot they with the round, the square or forked pile,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

Kin. The extreme parts of time, extremelie forms
All causes to the purpose of his speed:
And often at his verie *loose* decides
That, which long processe could not arbitrate.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

Warr wearied hath perform'd what war can do,
And to disorder'd rage let *loose* the reins.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Whom their light errour *loosely* doth misguide.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. i.

The cause of this, was nothing but the *loosening* of the earth, which comforteth any tree.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 435.

—— It was indeede
Her old Malbecco, which did her upbrayd
With *loosenesse* of her love and loathly deed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

All the bonds and restraints under which men lay, he so far *loosed*, that any man might be free, who would concur to his own liberty and enlargement.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 40.

A stranger to the *loose* delights of love,
My thoughts the nobler warmth of friendship prove.
Prior. Love & Friendship.

Dost thou not blush to live so like a beast,
So trim, so dissolute, so *loosly* drest?
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 4.

While you, with *loosen'd* sails and vows, prepare
To seek a land, that flies the searcher's care.
Id. Ovid, Ep. 8.

To *loose* the links that gall'd mankind before,
Or bind them faster on, and add still more.
Cowper. Truth.

Nor would a true patriot have given an entire *loose* to his zeal, for fear of running matters into a contrary extreme, by diminishing too far the influence of the crown.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 6.

I have already *loosely* observed that their system supposes a regular derivation of the language from a few short primitives.—*Beddoes. Observ. on the Dutch Etymologists.*

His easy presence check'd no decent joy.
Him even the dissolute admir'd; for he
A graceful *looseness*, when he pleas'd, put on,
And laughing could instruct.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. iv.

LOP, *v.*
Lop, *n.*
Lo'pping, *n.*

This word does not appear to be of very ancient use in the language. To *lop* the bough in *Isa.* x. 33, is in preceding translations,—to *cut*. Drayton and Spenser are the most remote authorities that have occurred. Minshew derives it from the Dut. *Loof*; Ger. *Laub*, *frons*, q.d. *ramos amputare*; in Fr. *Esbrancher*,—"to *lop* or cut off boughs; to bare or deprive of branches," (Cotgrave.) Thus, *frondator* is in Lat. — a *lopper* of trees, distinguished by Ovid from *putator*,—a pruner.

To hew or cut off (boughs or branches;) generally, to cut off.

Then limbs like boughs were *lopp'd*; from shoulders arms do fly. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

Now thy selfe hath lost both *lopp* and topp;
Als my budding branch thou wouldest cropp;
But were thy yerea greene, as now bene mine,
To other delightes they would encline.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. February.

—— Sixt part of each?
A trembling contribution; why we take
From euery tree, *lop*, barke, and part o' th' timber.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act i. sc. 2.

Stern Hector wav'd his sword: and standing near
Where furious Ajax ply'd his ashen spear,
Full on the lance a stroke so justly sped,
That the broad falchion *lopp'd* its brazen head.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

Thus by laying the axe to the root; not by *lopping* off the branches, but by laying the axe to the root, our Saviour fixed the only rule which can ever produce good morals.
Paley, Ser. 7.

If they are divided yet further, so as to be laid close, and bound up in a more uniform manner into several faggots, perhaps those *loppings* may be all carried to one single load or burden.—*Watts On the Mind*, c. 18.

LOPE. See Lobster.

LOPE, i. e. *leapt*. See Leap.

LOQUA'CIOUS. } Fr. *Loquacité*; It. *Lo-*
Loqua'city. } *quacità*; Sp. *Loquacidad*; Lat. *Loquacitas*; from *loqui*, to speak, to talk.

Talkative; free of speech; too free of speech; full of chatter, chattering. See Locution.

To whom sad Eve with shame nigh overwhelm'd,
Confessing soon, yet not before her judge
Bold or *loquacious*, thus abasht repli'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

The swallow skims the river's watry face,
The frogs renew the croaks of their *loquacious* race.
Dryden. Virgil, Georg. 1.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man gives us a sufficient reason. Prov. x. 19. In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. And Eccles. v. 7. In many words there are divers vanities.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Then, nymph, again, with all their wonted ease,
Thy wanton waters, volatile and free,
Shall wildly warble, as they please,
Their soft, *loquacious* harmony.
Mason. To a Water Nymph.

Most men desire likewise their turn in the conversation; and regard with a very evil eye that *loquacity* which deprives them of a right they are naturally so jealous of.
Hume. Principles of Morals, c. 8.

LORD, *v.*
Lord, *n.*
Lo'rding, *n.*
Lo'rdling, *n.*
Lo'rdly, *adj.*
Lo'rdly, *ad.*
Lo'rdliness.
Lo'rdship.

A. S. *Hlaf-ord*, afterwards *loverd*, (says Skinner,) from *hlaf*, bread, and *ford* for *afford*, to supply, because a *lord* supplies many with bread. Junius dislikes this *afford*, knowing no such word in the A. S., and pronounces *hlaf-ord* to be composed of *hlaf*, panis, bread, (see Loaf,) and *ord*, initium, origo; source, origin. Tooke composes the word of the same parts, but gives to *hlaf* its literal meaning, raised or *exalted*, as the past part. of *hlif-ian*, to raise:—*Lord*, therefore, means *high-born*, or of an exalted origin; *hlaf*, raised or exalted; and *ord*, ortus, source, origin, birth. (See Or, and Ord.) Verstegan writes copiously and curiously upon this word, and upon *Lady*. (See his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. 10.)

Lord, then, is a general name for one high-born, or of high rank, and, consequentially, of high authority, a superior, a master.

To *lord*,—to be or become, to act as *lord*, i. e. as superior or master; as sovereign; to use or abuse the authority or power of a superior; to domineer.

Fygteth vor gure kunde, and defendeth goure rygte,
Thencheth the nede of the londe, & of vr *louerd* mygte.
R. Gloucester, p. 173.

Cadour, erl of Cornwayle, tho he adde ydo al thys,
To the kyng ys *louerd* wende. *Id.* p. 176.

The contas was glad y now tho hire *lord* to hire com,
And eyther other in here armes myd gret joye nom.
Id. p. 159

A *lordyng* of tha Romaynea, that y hote was Galle,
Com & gold hym to oure kyng. *R. Gloucester*, p. 80.

Listen me, *lord* Knoute, if it be thi wille,
How he betraied my *lord*, & my sonne fulle ille.
R. Brunne, p. 49.

& William wist of alle, what it suld amounte,
Of *lordyng* & of thralle the extente thorgh acconnte.
Id. p. 83.

Tha Englis of this lond the *lordschip* thei toke.—*Id.* p. 8.

Ac the more he hath and wynneth the world at hus wille,
And *lordeth* in leedea [A. S. *leod*, people] the lasse good he nedeth. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 187.

We mygte be *lordis* aloft. and lyve as us lusten.—*Id.* p. 9.

Lordliche for to lyven, and lykyng licha be clothede.
Id. p. 333.

Not ech man that seith to me, *Lord, Lord*, schal entre into the kyngdom of hevenes, but he that doth the wille of my fadir that is in hevenea.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 7.

Not all they yt say unto me *Lorde, Lorde*, shal enter into the kyngdome of heauen: but he that doeth my father's wyll whiche is in heauen.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Deeth schal no more haue *lordschipe* on him.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 6.

And dispisen *lordschiping*.—*Id.* 2 *Petir*, c. 2.

Listeneth, *lordinges*, in good intente,
And I wol tell you varament
Of mirthe and of solas.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,642.

And thi wil is thy principal,
And hath the *lordship* of thy wit.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious blisse,
Of her freewill, scorning both thee and me?
Spenser, Son. 10.

——— He being thus *lorded*,
Not onely with what my reuenew yeelded,
But what my power might els exact.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

It was not the prevention of schism, but it was schism itself, and the hateful thirst of *lording* in the church, that first bestow'd a being upon prelaty; this was the true cause, but the pretence is still the same.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 6.

Here may you, Muses, our dear soveraignes,
Scorn each base *lordling* ever you disdains.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 2.

Estsoones he perced through his chaufed chest,
With thrilling point of deadly yron brand,
And launcht his *lordly* hart.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

Not to ferret out concealed lands for the supporte of their owne priuat *lordlines*.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. vi. c. 16.

Some gan to gape for greedie governaunce,
And match them selfe with mightie potentates,
Lovers of *lordship*, and troublers of States.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

Arms are the trade of each plebeian soul;
'Tis death to fight; but kingly to control.
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary power,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

But where is *lordly* Babylon? where now
Lifts she to heaven her giant brow?—*Hughes. The Ecstacy.*

Perhaps been poorly rich, and meanly great,
The slave of pomp, a cypher in the State;
Lordly neglectful of a worth unknown,
And slumbering in a seat, by chance my own.
Savage. The Bastard.

The *lords* temporal consist of all the peers of the realm, (the bishops not being in strictness held to be such, but merely *lords* of parliament) by whatever title of nobility distinguished; dukes, marquisses, earles, viscounts, or barons.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 2.

My *lord*. I have been lately informed, by the proprietor of *The World*, that two papers, in which my *Dictionary* is recommended to the public, were written by your *lordship*.
Johnson. Letter to Lord Chesterfield.

The self-dependent *lordlings* stand alone,
All claims that bind and sweeten life unknown.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

LORD. It. *Lord;* Sp. *Laud;* Fr. *Lourd;* Low Lat. *Lurdus, stolidus. Lordicare*,—Dorso incurvate incedere; to walk with the back bent; from the Gr. Λορδος, incurvus. (See *Du Cange*.) Bochart thinks it is the Eng. *Lord;* applied contemptuously, and that the usage arose in the wars between the French and English. See *Menage*. And see Loord.

A hump-backed person is so nick-named.

LORE, *v.* / Lorn. A. S. *Leor-an*, past part. *Lor-en*, to lose. We now use *forlorn*, (qv.) i. e. utterly lost, deserted, forsaken, destitute, solitary.

Mot thei Lowys hent, he suld haf *lorn* his heued.
R. Brunne, p. 104.

Thus gate was that werre pesed, withouten *lore*.
Id. p. 97.

Thy mind is *lorne*, thou janglest as a jay.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5194.

Take hem agen, for now maist thou not say,
That thou hast *lorn* non of thy children tway.
Id. Ib. v. 8947.

Thus hath the kite my love in hire service,
And I am *lorn* withouten remedy.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 10,843.

For I ne did no pitee
To hym whiche for my loue is *lore*,
Do no pitee to me therefore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Neither of them she found where she them *lore*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Dig. Hobbin, ah Hobbin! I curse the sound
That ever I cast to have *lorn* this ground.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. September.

LO'REL, or / Lo'sel. / Lo'selry. *Lorel*, from the A. S. *Leor-an*, past part. *Lor-en*, to lose; and *Los-el*, from the A. S. *Leos-an*, *los-ian*, also to lose. Chaucer renders *perditissimus*, *lorel*. It is well explained by Verstegan—

A *losel* is one that hath *lost*, neglected, or cast off his owne good, and welfare, and so is become lewd, and carelesse of credit and honesty.

For me ys levere in this lif. as a *lorel* begger
Than in lysae to lyve. and lese lyf & soule.
Piers Plouhman, p. 103.

And I se that euery *lorell*, shapeth hym to finde newe fraudes, for to accuse good folk.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

Thus sayest thou, *lorel*, whan thou gost to bed,
And that no wise man needeth for to wed.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5855.

He would not haue you thinke yt all the gestes that you shall receaue shall be angels, but some shall be leud *losels*.
Fryth. Workes, p. 64.

I dought least by sorsery
Or such other *loselry*.—*Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?*

But he that resisteth the proud, and giveth his grace to the humble, would not permit the vngracious deuises of the naughtie and lewd *lozzell* to take place, but suddenlie disappointed his mischeefous drift.
Holinshed. Rich. II. an. 1381.

Thom. Syker, thou speakes like a lewd *lorrell*
Of Heaven to demen so.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. July.

The whyles a *lozell* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bountie never cast his mynd,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay, &c.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

Why should you plain that *lozel* swains refuse you?
P. Fletcher, Ecl. 2.

——— The father's trade once highly priz'd,
And justly honour'd in those better times,
By every *lozel-groom* I see despis'd.—*Id.* Ecl. 4.

LO'RICATE, *v.* / Lorica'tion. Lat. *Loricare;* proprié *lorica* est tegimen de corio, tanquam de *loro* factum; a covering of leather, (for the breast, and thus—a breastplate.)

To cover or protect, (as with a breastplate.)

Therefore hath nature *loricated* or plastered over the sides of the forementioned hole with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

These cones [of the cedar] have the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the fir kind.—*Evelyn.*

LO'RIMER. Fr. *Lormier*, a worker in small iron; a *loris* conficiendis. A maker of bits for bridles of horses, and such like as spurres and small iron work, (Minshew.)

Certes, (saith he), Bremichen is a towne maintained chieflie by smiths, nailers, cutlers, edge-toole forgers, *lorimers*, or bit-makers.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 25.

LOSE, *v.* / Lo'seable. / Lo'ser. / Lo'sing, *n.* / Loss. / Lo'ssful. / Lo'ssless. Anciently also written to *leese;* and see Less and to Loose; opposed to—to keep, retain, or preserve.

To dismiss, to separate, part or depart from; to give up, to quit, to resign, relinquish, or abandon, the hold, property, or possession of; to dispossess, deprive, to diminish, to waste, to ruin, to destroy.

Opposed to—to gain or obtain:—

To miss the possession or acquisition.

For he was somdel schort, he clupede him Courthose,
And he ne mygte neuer afterward thulke name *lese*.
R. Gloucester, p. 412.

Thou may haf thi wille, if thou to loue chese,
& if thou turne tille ille, non wote who salle *lese*.
R. Brunne, p. 116.

Ion gete thi coroun, thou *losis* thi dignite.
Id. p. 272.

His reame, as ge herd, he *lost* thorgh conseilera.
Id. p. 280.

He that fyndeth his lyf, schal *leese* it: and he that *leesith* his lyf for me schal fynde it.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 7.

He yt findeth his lyfe, shal *lose* it: and he that *loseth* his lyfe for my sake, shall fynde it.—*Bible*, 1551. *Id.*

And if he hath *lost* oon of hem: wher he leueth not ninety and nine in desert: and goth to it that perischide: til he fynde it?—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 15.

Yf he *loose* one of thē, doth [he] not leaue nynetye and nyne in the wildernes, and go after that which is *lost*, vntyll he fynde hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And disciplis seynge hadden dedeyn and seiden, wherto is this *loss*?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 26.

And he was techynge euery day in the temple, and thē princis of prestis and scribis and the princis of the puple soughten to *lese* him.—*Id. Luke*, c. 19.

A nyght theef cometh not, but that he stele, sle, and *leese*.—*Id. Jon*, c. 10.

But natheles, yet had I lever *lese*
My lif, than of my body have a shame,
Or know myselven false, or *lese* my name.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 1675.

——— This world had him in awe
For *lesing* of richesse and libertee.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,478.

Then rekke I not, whan I haue *lost* my lif
Though that Arcita win hire to his wif.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2259

No man therefore up peine of *losse* of lif,
No maner shot, ne pollax, ne short knif
Into the listes send, or thider bring. *Id. Ib.* v. 2546

It sit a man by way of kynde
To loue, but it is not kinde
A man for loue his wit to *lese*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

That fals Nessus the geant
Made vnto him, and to his wife,
Wherof that he had *lost* his life. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

And thus full ofte chalk for chese
He changeth with full litell coste,
Wherof another hath the *loste*,
And he the profite shall receiue. *Id. Ib.*

It is an olde sayenge, He that coueteth al *leseth*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 259.

And therefore I think rosemary will *leese* in sweetness, if it be set with lavender, or bayes or the like.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 489.

Marci. Take heed you *leese* it not, signior, ere you come there: preserve it.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act v. sc. 1.

Euen so by loue, the yong and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud,
Loosing his verdure, euen in the prime,
And all the faire effects of future hopes.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. 1.

——— For him [man] I spare
Thee from my bosom and right hand, to save,
By *loosing* thee a while, the whole race *lost*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

We cannot but be *leesers* by our absence from holy assemblies.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Resurrection.*

These idle words we answer with silence and scorne.
Let *losers* [in some ed. *leesers*] haue leave to talk.
Id. The Honour of the Maried Clergie, b. iii. § 17.

But fed with ling'ring hopes of future gain,
Dream not what 'tis to doubt a *loser's* pain.
Drummond. On the Earl of Pembroke.

He [Hanniball] beate Scipio the consull, and sent him (with the *losse* of almost all his horses) wounded out of the field.—*Hakewill. Apology*, b. iv. s. 7.

Aught that might be *lossful* or prejudicial to us.
Bp. Hall. Rem. p. 277.

They were [vpon their oth to returne and become true prisoners] suffered harmelesse of bodie, and *losselesse* of furniture to depart.
Holinshed, Scotland, continued by Thin, an. 1572.

Rebellion rages in our Irish province but, with miraculous and *lossless* victories of few against many, is daily discomfited and broken.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

The *losing* gamester shakes the box in vain,
And bleeds, and *loses* on, in hopes to gain.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love.

Man was by his fault a great *loser*, and became deprived of high advantages; yet the mercy of God did leave him in no very deplorable estate.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 37.

Had the sad city fate's decree foreknown,
What floods, fast falling, should her *loss* bemoan.
Rowe. Lucan, b. vii.

All the sons of Adam are by disobedience in a *lost* condition (*lost* in errour and sin, *lost* in gilt and condemnation, *lost* in trouble and misery), and, the son of man (saith he himself) came to save, το απολωλος, that which was *lost* (or whatever was *lost*.)—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

I heard him make enquiry, whether the frigorifick faculty of these corpuscles be *loosable*, or not.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 753.

A man who *loses* his sight, improves the sensibility of his touch; but who would consent, for such a recompence, to part with the pleasures which he receives from the eye.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, pt. ii. s. 1. Introd.

Many do not think themselves sufficiently compensated for their *losing* of their dinners, by all the eloquence of our most celebrated speakers.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 13.

LO'SENGE, or Lo'ZENGE. Fr. *Lozenge.* Menage writes largely upon this word; mentioning among others the etymology proposed by Scaliger, and selected by Skinner,—a voce *laurenge*, on account of its resemblance to the leaf of the *laurus*, which has the figure of a rhombus. Mr. Tyrwhitt says,—"A quadrilateral figure of equal sides but unequal angles, in which the arms of women are usually painted," (*Rom. of the Rose.*) "*Losynges* seems to signify small figures of the same form in the fretwork of a crown," (*House of Fame.*)

I painted all with amorettes
And with *losenges* and scochons,
With birdes; liberdes, and lions.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

With crownes wrought full of *losinges*.
Id. The House of Fame, b. iii.

They of Megari also do shew a tombe of the Amazones in their city which is as you go from the market place to the place they call Rhus; where they find an ancient tombe, cut in form and fashion of a *losenge*.
North. Plutarch, p. 12.

The rhombus or *lozenge* figure so visible in this order, was also a remarkable form of battle in the Grecian cavalry.
Brown. Cyrus' Garden, c. 1.

Twoe other large diamonds cut *lozen* wise, garnished with small diamonds.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. App.

LO'SENGERE. Lo'SENGERY. Fr. *Losengier*; Sp. *Lisonjero*,—a flatterer, beguiler, deceiver, (Cotgrave.) See LEASING.

Sir Jon mad him prest, he trost that *losengere*.
R. Brunne, p. 288.

Alas! ye lordes, many a false flatour
Is in your court, and many a *losengeour*.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,332.

Flaterers ben the devil's nourices, that nourish his
Children with milk of *losengerie*.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

There to end their liues with shame, as a number of such other *loosengers* had often doone before them.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Conarus.

LOT, *n.* LOT, *v.* LO'TTERY. A. S. *Hleot-an*, sortiri, to cast *lots*; Dut. *Lot-en*, *loot-en*; Sw. *Lotta*; Goth. *Hlauts*; A. S. *Hlot*; Ger. *Los*; Dut. *Lot*; Sw. *Lott*; Fr. *Lot*; It. *Lotto*. Tooke considers the A. S. *Hlot* to be the regular past tense and past part. of *Hlidan*, tegere, operire, to cover; and that it means something *covered* or *hidden*. Upon this past part. then the A. S. *Hleot-an*, sortiri, must have been formed.

Lot,—that which,—circumstance or event, part or portion, chance or fortune,—which is covered, concealed, unknown.

Lot is also applied to any thing which is used (see CLERGY) to decide or determine, or bring to light or disclose, the *lot* or thing (yet) unknown.

Lot-teller,—a teller of *covered* or *hidden* things.

To *lot* or *allot*, (qv.)—to give by *lot*, to grant or distribute by *lot*; and then generally to give, grant, distribute, or apportion. And the noun,—Portion or share.

The strengest me schal bi choys and bi *lot* al so
Chese out, and sende in to other lond, here beste for to do.
R. Gloucester, p. 111.

Lotes did thei kast, for whom thei had that wo.
R. Brunne, p. 124.

And aftir that thei hadden crusified him, thei departiden his clothis and kesten *lot*.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 27.

When they had crucified hym, they parted hys garmentes & dyd caste *lot*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And every third yeare withouten dout,
They easten *lotte*.—*Chaucer. The Legend of Ariadne.*

Upon fortune her *lotte* thei cast.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Witches, in foretime named *lot-tellers*; now commonly called sorcerers.—*Catalogue of English Printed Books*, 1595. *By Andrew Maunsell.*

You goodly sister floods, how happy is your state!
Or should I more commend your features, or your fate,
That Milford, which this isle her greatest port doth call,
Before your equal floods is *lotted* to your fall?
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

This they call the Feast of *Lots*, because Haman had cast their life and their death, as it were vpon the hazard of a *lot*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 70.

Gabriel, to thee thy course by *lot* hath giv'n
Charge and strict watch, that to this happie place
No evil thing approach or enter in.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

The virgins also shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His *lot* unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

Each markt his *lot*, and cast it in to Agamemnon's caske.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

Some sense, and more estate, kind heaven
To this well *lotted* peer has given.
Prior. The Ladle. Moral.

The *lots* produced, each hero signs his own;
Then in the General's helm the fates are thrown.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

——— And with his signature impress'd
Each plac'd his *lot* in Agamemnon's helm.—*Cowper. Ib.*

That the chance of gain is naturally over-valued, we may learn from the universal success of *lotteries*
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

LO'TION. Lat. *Lotio*, from *lotum*, past part. of *lavare*, to wash.

A wash,—generally applied to a medicated wash.

In Animadversions, saith he, I find the mention of old cloaks, false beards, night-walkers, and salt *lotions*; therefore the animadverter haunts playhouses and bordelloes; for if he did not, how could he speak of such gear?
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

It is observable, that this provision is not found in fish,—the element in which they live supplying a constant *lotion* to the eye.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 3.

LOUD, or LOWD. See the verb to *low* or *bellow*.

LOVE, *v.* LOVE, *n.* LO'VEABLE. LO'VELESS. LO'VELY, *adj.* LO'VELY, *ad.* LO'VELILY. LO'VELINESS. LO'VER. LO'VERED. LO'VESOME. LO'VING, *n.* LO'VINGLY. LO'VINGNESS. A. S. *Luf-ian*; Dut. *Lieven*; Ger. *Lieben*, amare, diligere. Wachter derives from *lieb*, bonum, because every one desires that which is good: *lieb*, it is more probable, is from *lieb-en*, grateful, and therefore *good*. It may at least admit a conjecture that the A. S. *Luf-ian*, to *love*, has a reason for its application similar to that of the Lat. *Diligere*; (*legere*, to gather, to take up or out (of a number,) to choose, sc. one in preference to another; to prefer;) and that it is formed upon the A. S. *Hlif-ian*, to lift or take up, to pick up, to select, to prefer.

To prefer, to desire, as an object of possession or enjoyment; to delight in, to be pleased or gratified with, to take pleasure or gratification in, delight in.

Love, the noun, is applied emphatically to the passion between the sexes. *Lover* is, by old writers, applied as *friend*—by male to male. *Love* is much used—prefixed.

Euereft he *louede* hym the more, & al Englysse vor hys *loue*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 320.

Kynewolf, of the kynred of Adelardes blode,
A while *lufed* the Inglis, & wele with tham stode.
R. Brunne, p. 9.

Non on so faire of face, of spech so *lufly*.—*Id.* p. 30.

Thouh he be *loveliche* to loken on. and *lofsom* a bedde.
Piers Plouhman, p. 179.

Moost dere britheren, *loue* we togidre, for charite is of God, ech that *loueth* his brothir is borun of God and knowith God: he that *loueth* not knowith not God, for God is charite.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Jon*, c. 4.

Beloued, let vs *loue* one another: for *loue* commeth of God: and eueryе one that *loueth*, is borne of God, and knoweth God, for God is *loue*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But I haue knowen you, that ye haue not the *loue* of God in you.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 5.

But I know you, that ye haue not the *loue* of God in you.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And whiche been hool and sooth and chast & rightwys, and *lovable* do ghe.—*Wiclif. Laodisensis*, p. 100.

And who is it that schal anoye you if he ben sueris and *loueris* of goodness.—*Id.* 1 *Petir*, c. 3.

Harde is the heart that *loueth* nought
In Mey, whan all this mirth is wrought.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Sir Mirthe her by the finger hade
Dauncing, and she him also,
Great *loue* was atwixt hem two. *Id. Ib.*

Whan that Arcite had romed all his fill,
And songen all the roundel lustily,
Into a studie he fell sodenly,
As don these *lovers* in hire queinte geres.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1533.

What (quod she) moste of all, maked I not a *louedaie* bitwene God and mankind, and chese a maide to be nompere, to put the quarell at ende.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. i.

Lucia likerous *loved* hir hosbond so,
That for he shuld alway upon hire thinke,
She yave him swiche a maner *love-drinke*,
That he was ded er it was by the morow.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6336.

A *love-knotte* in the greter end ther was.
Id. Prologue, v. 197.

Sire Thopas fell in *love-longing*,
Al whan he herd the throstel sing,
And pricked as he were wood.
Id. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,702.

What woll ye more, O *lovesome* lady dere,
Let Troy and Troians fro your herte passe,
Drive out that bitter hope, and make good chere.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

For she taught all the craft of trewe *loving*.
Id. The Legend of Good Women, Prol.

And netheless there is no man
In all this world so wise, that can
Of *loue* temper the measure. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

So goth the wretche *loueless*
Beiaped for his scarsitee. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Lo there a nice husbonde,
Which thus his wife hath loste for euer,
But netheless she had a *leuer*,
The kynge her weddeth and honoureth.—*Id. Ib.*

Thou art pleasaunte (O my *loue*) euen as *louelinesse* itself.
Bible, 1551. *Ballettes*, c. 6.

I wyll singe of the Lorde, that dealeth so *louingelye* with me.—*Id. Ps.* 13.

Haile wedded *loue*, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole proprietie,
In Paradise, of all things common else.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

No tyger-reft her yong, nor savage brood,
No, not the foaming boare, that durst approve
Lovelesse to leave the mighty queene of *love*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii.

—— For nothing *lovelier* can be found
In woman, then to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote.
Milton. Paradise Lost. b. ix.

With this I depart, that as I slewe my best *louer* for the good of Rome, I haue the same dagger for myselfe, when it shall please my country to need my death.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Yet takes he much delight
Her *loveliness* to view. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 29.

Friends, their dear farewel *lovingly* to take.
Id. Guilford Dudley to Lady Jane Grey.

Solyman . . . from his heart had banish'd
Justice of kings, and *lovingness* of fathers.
Lord Brooke. Mustapha.

Who young and simple, would not be so *lover'd.*
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

—— The night-warbling bird, that now awake
Tunes sweetest his *love-labour'd* song.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

T'awayt his comming of your ioyous make,
And hearken to the birds *love-learned* song,
The deawy leaves among.—*Spenser. Epithalamion.*

That would she ought, or would she naught,
This lad would never from her thought,
She in *love-longing* fell. *Drayton*, Ecl. 4.

And in the violet-embroider'd vale
Where the *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.
Milton. Comus.

From *loveless* youth to unrespected age,
No passion gratify'd, except her rage.
Pope. Moral Essays, Epist. 2.

Alive, the hand of crooked age had marr'd
Those *lovely* features, which cold death hath spar'd.
Waller. On the Picture of a fair Youth.

Belv. Pierre! thou art welcome.
Come to my breast! for by its hopes, thou look'st
Lovelily dreadful; and the fate of Venice
Seems on thy sword already.
Otway. Venice Preserved, Act ii. sc. 3.

A generous bottle and a *lovesome* she,
Are th' only joys in nature next to thee.
Id. Epistle to Mr. Duke.

The *love* of good, and solicitude to procure it, is not only the ruling principle of every sentient being, but it meets with the full approbation of every rational being.
Cogan. On the Passions, c. 1. s. 3.

In peace, *Love* tunes the shepherd's reed;
In war, he mounts the warrior's steed;
In halls, in gay attire is seen;
In hamlets, dances on the green.
Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above;
For *love* is heaven and heaven is *love.*
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 3.

Forlorn of hope the *lovely* maid I left,
Pensive and pale, of every joy bereft:
She to her silent couch retir'd to weep,
Whilst I embark'd in sadness on the deep.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 1.

A portrait, said to be of his queen, in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, conveys no idea of her *loveliness*, nor of any skill in the painter.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3.

The Revolution shewed them [the Tories] to have been, in this respect, nothing but a genuine Court party, such as might be expected in a British Government; that is, *lovers* of liberty, but greater *lovers* of monarchy.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 9.

The Court had gone a good way beyond the fashion of the preceding reign, when the gallantry in vogue was to wear a lock of some favourite object; and yet Prynne had thought that mode so damnable, that he published an absurd piece against it, called The *unloveliness* of *lovelocks.*
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 1.

LOUKE:—Skinner tells us, is said to be—a fellow receiver: Jamieson thinks Chaucer used the word as equivalent to a *trull* (in v. *lucky.*) Tyrwhitt seems to suspect it has an affinity to *lush*, (qv.)

And forthere n'is no thefe without a *louke*
That helpeth him to wasten and to souke,
Of that he briben can or borrow may.
Chaucer. The Cokes Prologue, v. 4413.

LOUNGE, *v.* } We owe this modern usage
LOUNGE, *n.* } to the old English *Lungis*;
LO'UNGER. } (Fr. *Longis*; It. *Longone*, which Menage derives from the Lat. *Longus*,) a *long*, lazy loiterer.

To loiter about inactively.

But I will roar aloud and spare not, to the terror of, at present, a very flourishing society of people, called *loungers*, gentlemen whose observations are mostly itinerant, and who think they have already too much good sense of their own to be in need of staying at home to read other people's.
Guardian, No. 124.

You, my good sir, who have *lounged* about to such good purpose as to be able to improve others, will, I hope, take your weaker brothers and sisters under your direction; and if you will make Dunn's rooms a *Lounging hall* instead of a chapel, I think I may venture to assure you it will be better attended in the one character than in the other.
Lounger, No. 8.

LOUSE, *v.* } A.S. *Lus*; Ger. *Laus*; Dut.
LOUSE, *n.* } *Luys*; Sw. *Lus.* Wachter sug-
LO'USY. } gests the verb *Lies-en*, (to lose,)
LO'USINESS. } perdere, corrumpere, as the Gr. φθειρ, from φθειρ-ειν, perdere, corrumpere, sive quia est animal perniciosum, et luis instar serpens, sive quia corrumpit et ex corruptione nascitur.

A *lousy* jougelour can deceiven thee,
And pardee yet can I more craft than he.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 7048.

Like *lice* away from dead bodies they crawl.
Wyatt. Of such as had forsaken him.

If eternall life be due vnto the pilde traditions of *lowsie* friers, where is the Testament become that God made vnto us in Christ's bloud?—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 132.

Which herbe [plantaine] hath this good propertie over and besides, to cure the *lowsie* disease, whereof Scylla the Dictatour died, who was eaten with *lice.*
Holland. Plinie, b. xxvi. c. 13.

A taylor despicably poor,
In every hole for shelter crept,
On the same bulk, hotch'd, *lous'd*, and slept.
Somervile. Tales, &c. c. 3.

Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the measels—to this commonly succeeds *lousiness.*—*Evelyn*, ii. 7. 6.

Go on in pity to this wretched isle,
Which ignorant poetasters do defile
With *lousy* madrigals for lyric verse.
Otway. To Mr. Creech.

If a rascal can show a *louse* through a microscope, he expects all the heads in England to itch till they behold it.
Observer, No. 21.

LO'UVRE. A *lover* (says Minshew) or tunnel on the toppe of the house, from the Fr. *L'ouvert*, that is, *apertus*, a place *open* to let out the smoke.

An open place (to let in or out any thing.)

See the quotation from Holland's *Plutarch* in v. *Lantern.*

But darknesse dred and daily night did hover
Through all the inner parts, wherein they dwelt;
Ne light'ned was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continual candle light.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 11.

An envious man, having caught his neighbour's pigeons in a net, feeding on his stack, plucked off their tails, and let them go, which though they could fly forward home, yet were they soon after found dead in the dove-cote, famished for want of food, and unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *lover.*—*Fuller. Worthies. Northamptonshire.*

Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his *lovery*,
While the rest are damned to the plumbery.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

[They] set hearths in the midst of the roome, for chimneyes, which vented the smoake at a *louver* in the toppe.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 53.

LOW, *v.* } Skinner derives from the Dut.
LOW, *adj.* } *Leegh*, humilis; *leeghen*, de-
LOW, *ad.* } mittere; and this from the verb
LO'WER, or } *Liggen*, to lay. And Tooke is
LOUR, *v.* } of opinion that *low* (in Dut.
LO'WERING, *n.* } *Laag*) is the past part. of the
LO'WERINGLY. } A.S. *Lic-gan*, jacere, cubare,
LO'WLY. } to lay or lie; that the verb to
LO'WLIHOOD. } *low*, or to make *low*, is accord-
LO'WLINESS. } ing to common custom formed
LO'WNESS. } of this past part.; that the
LOWN, or } past part. of this verb to *low*,
LOON. } is indifferently either *Low-en*,
LOWT, or } *low'n*, *lown*; or *lowed*, *low'd*,
LOUT, *v.* & *n.* } *lowt*; that again of this part.
LO'UTING, *n.* } *lowt*, we have made another
LO'UTISH. } verb, viz. to *lowt*, to do, or to bear one's self, as the *lowed* person, i. e. the *lowt*, does. Somner,—in v. *Hleore*, (see LEER,) observes that in Dut. *Be-loeren* is to look with the brow or forehead drawn down, and that *loeren* is to contract the forehead, to frown; with us to *lowre.* And Doct. Th. H. (in Skinner) that to *lower* is—frontem demittere; to *depress* the forehead.

Low, the adjective, is,—laid, recumbent; fallen, prostrate, cast down, dejected; sunk, depressed; (met.) humble, meek, submissive; dejected, depressed, degraded, debased, demeaned.

To *lower*,—to humble or humiliate; to stoop, to *depress*, to sink, to cast down or deject, to degrade, to debase, to demean: to *lower* or *lour*, (as the sky,) consequentially, to overcloud, to darken; (as the countenance,) to draw down or contract the brow or forehead; to look sullen or gloomy, to frown.

—— And the Mone the *lowest* is of the planets.
R. Gloucester, p. 112.

Hengist faire hym thonkede, and hys hed *lowede* a doun.
R. Gloucester, p. 115.

—— Roberd side gede *low.*—*R. Brunne*, p. 100.

—— The soreyns alle aboute,
To the kyng felle on knes, his powere did tham *lout.*
Id. p. 322.

[He] for the love of oure Lorde *loweth* him to the poure.
Piers Plouhman, p. 209.

Thanne *lourede* leches and letters thei senten.—*Id.* p. 36.

Ac love and *louhnesse* and leaute to gederes
Shullen be maistres. *Id.* p. 60.

Conscience knelynge to the kyng *loutede*
To wite what hus wil were. *Id.* p. 45.

But he *lowide* hymself, takynge the fourme of a seruaunt.
Wiclif. Philipensis, c. 2.

And lo the veil of the temple was torent in tweyn pertis fro the highest to the *lowest.*—*Id. Matthew*, c. 27.

A meek brothir have glorie in his enhaunsing, and a riche man in his *lownesse.*—*Id. James*, c. 1.

How mighty and how great a lord is he,
For he can make of *low* hertis hy,
And of high *low*, and like for to dy,
And hard hertes he can maken free.
Chaucer. The Cuckow and the Nightingale.

This worthy limitour this noble frere
He made alway a manere *louring* chere
Upon the sompnour. *Id. The Freres Tale*, v. 6,848.

She retourned to hire lord Melibee, and told him how she fond his adversaries ful repentaunt, knowliching ful *lowly* hir sinnes and trespas.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

For who can faine vnder *lowlyhede*,
Ne fayleth not to finde grace and spede.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

He fond this holy old Urban anon
Among the seintes buriels *louting.*
Id. The Second Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,654.

What wenest thou that me lyst auaunce soche persones as louen the firste sittinges at feestes, the higheste stoles in churches and in hal, *loutings* of peoples in markettis and faires.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. i.

Fortune hath euer be muable,
And maie no while stonde stable
For nowe it hieth, nowe it *loweth*,
Now stant vpright, now ouerthroweth.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

For what so falle or wele or wo,
That thought foryete I neuer mo,
Where so I laugh, or so I *loure.*—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

But nethles she gan to *lowte*
And knele vnto hir hosbonde. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

This was prouyded y^t no subiet of the kynges nor other w^tin his lande shuld bye any salt, but of the kyng & at his pryce, and ouer y^t he areryd & *lowyd* ye coynes and moneys of his lande, to the great auaũtage of hymself & enpouerysshyng of his sayd subiectes.
Fabyan. Philip de Valoys, an. 15.

And now on hir, and then on him,
Full *loweringly* did leare.
Gascoigne. The Complaint of Phylomene.

But no man can truely glory in hym, but suche an one as is not offended with hys humilitie and *lownesse.*
Udal. Matthew, c. 16.

Aungels shall fynde them out, and gather them together from the fower quarters of the world: and againe from the hyghest pole of heauen to the *lowmost.*—*Id. Marke*, c. 13.

Such simple wedowes therfore dooe thei easily flocke and *loute*, through countrefaicting of holinesse.
Id. Luke, c. 20.

This *lowlish* clown is such, that you never saw so ill-favoured a vizor.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

The crowching client, with *low-bended* knee,
And manie worships, and faire flatterie,
Tells on his tale as smoothly as him list,
But still the lawyer's eye squints on his fist.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 3.

No threat'ning cloud, all charg'd with hailstones, *lowres.*
Stirling. Domes-day. The Twelfth Houre.

—— Darkness now rose,
As daylight sunk, and brought in *low'ring* night,
Her shadowy offspring; unsubstantial both,
Privation meer of light and absent day.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Skie *low'rd*, and, muttering thunder, som sad drops
Wept at compleating of the mortal sin
Original. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

Stand firm, for in his look defiance *lours.*—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

We of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner; as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death.—*Bacon. New Atlantis.*

——— He is not so diuine,
So full repleate with choice of all delights,
But with as humble *lowliness* of minde
She is content to be at your command.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act v. sc. 5.

Among the ignorant and simpler sort the *lowness* of the water was helde for a prodigious matter, as if the riuers also, and the ancient defences of the empire had now forsaken us.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 152.

King Stephen was a worthy peere,
His breeches cost him but a crowne,
He held them sixpence all too deere;
Therefore he called the taylor *lowne*.
Percy. Reliques, vol. i. *Take thy old Cloak, &c.*

My Gilderoy baith far and near,
Was fear'd in every town,
And bauldly bare away the gear,
Of many a lawland *loun*. *Id. Ib. Gilderoy.*

Renowned Talbot doth expect my ayde,
And I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble cheualier.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 3.

And you will rather show our generall *lowts*,
How you can frowne then spend a fawne vpon 'em,
For the inheritance of their loues, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruine.
Id. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Humbly on their knee
They tender'd their respect, and prince-like she
Thank'd them with nods, her thoughts still more aspire,
And their low *lootings* lift them a step higher.
Chalkhill. Thealma & Clearchus.

To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,
From Heaven descended to the *low-roof'd* house
Of Socrates. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

He took a *lowering* leave; but who can tell,
What outward hate might inward love conceal?
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

As lofty pines o'ertop the *lowly* reed,
So did her graceful height all nymphs exceed.
Congreve. The Mourning Muse of Alexis.

The more he was forced upon figures and metaphors to avoid that *lowness*, the more the image would be broken, and consequently obscure.—*Pope. On the Odyssey*, Postscript.

But the false *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flattering skill.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

The period in which the people of Christendom were the *lowest* sunk in ignorance, and consequently in disorders of every kind, may justly be fixed at the eleventh century, about the age of William the Conqueror; and from that æra, the sun of science, beginning to re-ascend, threw out many gleams of light, which preceded the full morning when letters were revived in the fifteenth century.
Hume. History of England, vol. iii. c. 23.

Genius of Carthage! paint thy ruin'd pride;
Towers, arches, fanes, in wild confusion strown;
Let banish'd Marius, *lowering* by thy side,
Compare thy fickle fortunes with his own.
Shenstone. To the Winds.

Mr. Locke, Mr. Law, and Mr. Montesquieu, as well as many other writers, seem to have imagined that the increase of the quantity of gold and silver, in consequence of the discovery of the Spanish West Indies, was the real cause of the *lowering* of the rate of interest through the greater part of Europe.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. ii. c. 4.

It may also serve as an instance, that the *lowland* Scotch language and the English, at that time, were nearly the same.—*Fawkes. Descrip. of Moy, from G. Douglas*, Pref.

LOW, *v.*
Low, *n.*
Lo'wing, *n.*
Loud.
Lo'udly.
Lo'udness.

A. S. *Hlow-an, hlew-an*; Dut. *Loeyen*; Ger. *Luyhen*, mugire, to *low* or *bellow*. Of *loud*, Skinner says, melius, *loud*, from the A. S. *Hlud*,—not perceiving, says Tooke, that *hlud* is the past part. of *hlowan*; (*hlow-* or *hloo-ed, hloo'd, hlcd*,) and *lowd*, as it was formerly written, is *lowed*, *low'd*, *lowd*, or as now written, *loud*. To *low*,—

To make the noise of kine; and, *loud*, sounding to the ear as the noise of kine; as clearly, strongly, clamorously: it is opposed to *low*, humilis. See the quotation from Surrey.

And myd strengthe hym drow a doun, & *lowde* bi gan to grede. *R. Gloucester*, p. 140.

Tho hii seye hem acorded, vor joye *loude* hii eryde.
Id. p. 309.

Bothe *loude* & stille.—*R. Brunne*, p. 300.

Ah blasphemous beast to whose roryng and *lowyng* no good christien manne cā without heauinesse of heart gene eare.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 375.

Like to the sound the *roring* bull forth *loowes*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or *loweth* the oxe when he hathe foddre?—*Geneva Bible. Job*, vi. 5.

Then after the *loudest* maner he setteth out the crueltie of the emperor's souldiours, which they vsed at Rome.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 327.

Ben. Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low*.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act v. sc. 4.

Nor is Osiris seen,
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the unshowr'd grass with *lowings loud*.
Milton. Christ's Nativity.

——— If prayer
Could alter high degrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be *louder* heard
That on my head all might be visited.—*Id. P. Lost*, b. x.

Whiles yet his feeble feet for faintnesse reel'd,
Unto the gyaunt *loudly* she gan call;
"O! helpe, Orgoglio; helpe or else we perish all."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

His prayers took their price and strength
Not from the *loudness* nor the length.
Crashaw. Epitaph upon Mr. Ashton.

Thus Phalaris Perillus taught to *low*,
And made him season first the brazen cow.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love.

As from fresh pastures and the dewy field
(When loaded cribs their evening banquet yield)
The *lowing* heards return; around them throng,
With leaps and bounds, their late imprison'd young.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

So shall we in lime grow senseless, not regarding the *loudest* peals and ratlings of our conscience.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 16.

Neither shal we content ourselves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies to whisper out the divine praises; but shall *loudly* excite and provoke others to a melodious consonance with us.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 8.

So when th' alarum-bell is rung
Of Xanti's everlasting tongue,
The husband dreads its *loudness* more
Than lightning's flash, or thunder's roar.
Swift. A new Simile for the Ladies by Dr. Sheridan, (1733.)

While we are enjoying, in some favourite scene, the beauties of nature, how powerfully do the murmur of fountains, the *lowing* of cattle, and the melody of birds, enhance the delight.—*Stewart. Philosophical Essays*, Ess. 1. c. 6.

Proclaim their monarch with united voice,
And *loudly* consecrate the public choice.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. i.

LO'YAL.
Lo'yalist.
Lo'yally.
Lo'yalty.
Lo'yalness.

Fr. *Leal, loyal; leauté, loyaulté*; It. *Leale*; Sp. *Leal*; from the Fr. *Loy*, the *law*; q. d. says Skinner,—*Legalis*, (i. e.) bound or attached by *law*, or according to *law*,—one who religiously observes that fidelity, which *according to the laws* he owes to his prince.

Faithful to the *laws*, to allegiance;—generally,—faithful.

& gaf to Malcolme, kyng of Scotlande,
yat he suld be him *leale*, bi se & bi lande.
R. Brunne, p. 33.

Bot the Northeren men held him no *leaute*.—*Id. Ib.*

Jewes, Gentiles, and Sarasines, jugen hem selve,
That *leeliche* thei by leyven.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 292.

What is holy churche frend quoth ich. charite he seyde,
Lyf and love and *leaute*. *Id. Ib.*

This noble did suche labour
To sustene ever the *loyalte*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

I humbly give my gratious sovereign queene (by service bound) my true and *loyall* hart.
A Remembrance of the Life of George Gascoigne, Esq.

The citizens on their part shewed themselves stout and *loyall* subiects.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 180.

That notwithstanding all the subtill bait,
With which those Amazons his love still crav'd,
To his oune loue his *loialtie* he saved.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

So honorably and ioyfully receiued, as eyther their *loyalnesse* towards the Queen's Majesty or the expectation of their friends did require.—*Stow. Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1563.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves:
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

It was the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly, a great *Loyalist*, to meet with this nobleman [Worcester] on the Welsh mountains.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. *Henry Somerset.*

Whoever of these rebels willingly should come in, acknowledge his fault, and promise future *loyalty*, or obedience to his laws declared to them, should be received into favour, have impunity, enjoy protection, and obtain rewards from him.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 41.

Vertue, says he, was much hated and persecuted by the antimonarchic party, being always *loyal* and faithful to the king and his son.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2. Note.

We too are friends to *loyalty*. We love
The king who loves the *law*, respects his bounds,
And reigns content within them.—*Cowper. Task*, b. v.

If, after all, the *loyalists* should not be received into the bosom of their native country, Britain, penetrated with gratitude for their services, and warm with the feelings of humanity, would afford them an asylum.
Belsham. History of Great Britain, vol. vii. an. 1783.

LU'BBER. See Lob.

LU'BBICK.
Lu'brical.
Lu'bricate, *v.*
Lu'bricator.
Lubri'city.
Lu'bricous.
Lubrifica'tion.
Lubrifa'ction.

Fr. *Lubrique, lubricité*; It. *Lubrico, lubricita*; Sp. *Lubrico, lubricidad*; Lat. *Lubricus*, from *Labi*, to slip, (Vossius.)

Slippery or sliding; sliding, gliding smoothly; inconstant, unsteady, incontinent.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themselves over her *lubric* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw. Musick's Duel.*

I will therefore steer as evenly as I can, and induce him [Buckingham] from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulph of fatality.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 208.

What! shall thy *lubricall* and glibberie muse
Live, as shee were defunct.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act v. sc. 3.

The politician thinks they [crowns and diadems] deserve his pains; and is not discourag'd at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 24.

Much lesse shall I positively determine any thing in matters so *lubricous* and uncertain.
Id. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 12.

The sixth cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation; as we see in medicines emollient, such as are milk, honey, mallowes, &c.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 41.

For not ouly both the ingredients are of a *lubricating* nature, but there is this advantage gained from their composition, that they do mutually improve one another: for the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oyl, and the oyl preserves the mucilage from inspissation, and contracting the consistency of a jelly.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Care is taken, and provision is made for the easie and expedite motion of them; there being to that purpose a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of their heads or ends.—*Id. Ib.*

The shapely limb and *lubricated* joint.
Cowper. Retirement.

Provision is made for the preventing of wear and tear, first, by the polish of the cartilaginous surfaces; secondly, by the healing *lubrication* of the mucilage.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

It [water] is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and *lubricator* of the fibres; this power it probably owes to its smoothness.
Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, pt. iv. s. 21.

Further provision [is made] for its defence, for its constant *lubricity* and moisture, which we see in its socket and its lids, in its gland for the secretion of the matter of tears, its outlet or communication with the nose for carrying off the liquid after the eye is washed with it.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 6.

LU'CENT.
Lu'cid.
Luci'dity.
Lu'cidness.
Luci'ferous.
Luci'ferously.
Luci'fick.
Lu'ciform.

Fr. *Lucide*; It. *Lucido, lucente*; Sp. *Lucido, luciente*; Lat. *Lucidus*. *Lucens*, pres. part. of *lucere*, to shine, to enlighten. The Lat. *Lux* is derived, — Gr. Απο της λυκης, the *light* of dawn. (See *Vossius*.) The sun had anciently the name of Λυκος, which Lennep derives from λυειν, *solvere, aperire*. See Light.

Light,—enlightening, shining, bright, brilliant, splendid.

Lucid, (met.)—clear, unclouded; having the mind or understanding clear and unclouded.

I meant to make her faire, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great,
I meant the day-starre should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat.
B. Jonson, Epig. 75.

There lands the fiend, a spot like which, perhaps,
Astronomer in the sun's *lucent* orbe
Through his glaz'd optic tube yet never saw.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

The sonne of Maia, soone as he receiv'd
That sword, streight with his azure wings he cleav'd
The liquid clowdes and *lucid* firmament.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

The long dissentions of the two Houses had had, in the times of Henry the fourth, Henry the fifth, and a part of Henry the sixth, on the one side, and the times of Edward the fourth on the other, *lucide* interuals and happy pauses.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 7.

Lucid and shining obtain their so being of the light; and therefore if we derive this being of light from a former, then would the progress go on infinitely and against nature.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 1. s. 7.

The spaciousness of their souls that are extended in perfect contemplation, is aptly figured by that property of the sea; their equanimity and clearness, by the smoothness and *lucidness* of glass, &c.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 20. s. 1.

Sudden, the *lucent* orb drops swiftly down,
Through western skies, to shine in worlds unknown.
To the Mem. of Mr. Hughes by W. Cowper, March 28, 1720.

For, whereas it may by some be thought improper for me to call our *luciferous* matter a self-shining substance, in regard that it is not *lucid*, without the concurrence or help of the air; I answer, that I do (and justly may) employ the word self-shining, to signify, that the light our matter affords, is not a light borrowed from any external *lucid*, as is done by the Bolonian stone, and the phosphorus Balduini, but proceeds, as it were, from an inward principle of light.
Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 394.

The *lucidness* was constant, though the vial that contained it was kept stopt.—*Id. Ib.* p. 388.

Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most *luciferously* or influentially into goodness.—*Brown. Christian Morality*, vol. iii. p. 8.

When the rays are made to converge, and so are mixed together, though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering one with another, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. ii. c. 2. s. 14.

Plato speaketh of the mind, or soul, as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unfitly, stiled αυγοειδες, a *luciform* æthereal vehicle.—*Berkeley. Siris*, s. 171.

——— In the dale they found
A spring perennial in a rocky cave,—
Full to the margin flow'd the *lucid* wave.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl. 22.

LUCK. } Dut. *Luck, Geluck;* Ger.
LU'CKY. } *Gluck;* Sw. *Lycka.* From the
LU'CKILY. } Gr. Λαγχανειν, *sortiri*, or the
LU'CKINESS. } Gr. Γλυκυ, *dulce*, (Casaubon,
LU'CKLESS. } Junius.) From the Ger. *Gleichen*, to please, (Wachter.) The Goth. *Liudan*, crescere, appears to satisfy Ihre; (*luedith*, increscit, he finds in Mark iv. 27.) Tooke is more decisive and satisfactory. "*Luck* (good or bad) is the past tense and past part. of the A. S. *Læccan, læc-gan, læccean*, prehendere, apprehendere, to catch; and means (something, any thing) *caught*. Instead of saying that a person has had good *luck*, it is not uncommon to say, he has had a good *catch*." *Luck*, then, is simply—

A catch, a seisure; thus, the haul or drag of the fisherman would be his *luck*, as many fish as he would *catch* or *take*:—hap; fortune, chance, or accident.

Lucky, adj.—is usually applied, when the fortune is good; favourable, propitious.

And if to light on you my *luck* so good shall be,
I shall be glad to fede on that, which would have fed on me.
Surrey. Of a Lady who refused to daunce with him.

——— When *lucky* gale of winde
All thy puft sailes shall fill, looke well about.
Id. Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.

Further, other some fell vpon a good & a fruytful grounde, and spryngyng vp *luckely* brought forthe fruyte, yet not all alyke but according to the goodnesse of the grounde.
Udal. Matt. c. 13.

For whiles I thee beheld, in carefull thoughtes I spent,
My liking lust, my *luckelesse* loue which euer truely ment.
Gascoigne. The Refusal of a Louer.

Who contrarily construed it as good *luck* on his side, and happy successe in his affaires.—*Savile. Tacitus. Hist.* p. 18.

So may some gentle muse
With *lucky* words favour my destin'd urn;
And as he passes turn,
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
Milton. Lycidas.

This enterprise being thus *luckilie* atchiued, the residue of the people in those parties were put in such feare, that of their owne accord they turned to their woonted obedience.
Holinshed. England. King John, an. 1199.

Sith Heven thee deignes to hold in living state,
Long maist thou live, and better thrive withall,
Then to thy *lucklesse* parents did befall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

This *lucky* hour the wise Batavian takes,
And warns his tatter'd fleet to follow home:
Proud to have so got off with equal stakes,
Where 'twas a triumph not to be o'er-come.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis, s. 134.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckiness* of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding.—*Locke.*

There is not in the habitable globe so dire a torment; [as marriage] I feel it to my sorrow; the better *luck* is his, who has never tried it.—*Observer*, No. 136.

Genius now and then produces a *lucky* trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreon, and Sparrow of Catullus.
Johnson. Life of Waller.

Those *luckless* beings, being born with duller faculties, or stamped by the hand of Nature with oddities either of humour or of person, seem to be set up in Society as butts for the arrows of raillery and ridicule.—*Observer*, No. 84.

LU'CRE. } Fr. *Lucrative, lucratif;*
LU'CRATIVE. } It. *Lucro, lucrativo;* Sp.
LUCRI'FEROUS. } *Lucro, lucrativo;* Lat. *Lu-*
LUCRI'FEROUSNESS. } *crum*, eâ formâ a *lutum*,
LU'CROUS. } quâ a lavatum est lavacrum: (says Vossius.) It is applied to—

Gain, acquisition, profit, emolument, or advantage.

Joie ghe in Crist and eschewe ghe man defoulid with *lucre.*
Wiclif. Laodisensis.

Whiche bringeth in pourtee and dette
To hem, that riche were to fore,
The losse is had, the *lucre* is lore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Albeit for profit and *lucre* all things are set to sale, and doo bring great gaines as well to the clergie as to the laitie.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, b. i. c. 46.

It is to be noted, that the trade of merchandize, being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate; other contracts not so.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Vsury.*

The grand thing that is like to keep this experiment from being as generally useful, as perhaps it will prove *lucriferous*, is the dearness of sal armoniack.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 148.

And if we impartially consider the *lucriferousness* (if I may speak in my Lord of St. Alban's style) of the properties of things, and their medical virtues, we shall find, that we trample upon many things, for which we should have cause to kneel, and offer God praises, if we knew all their qualities and uses.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 30.

Me (humbler lot!) let blameless bliss engage,
Free from the noble mob's ambitious strife,
Free from the muck-worm miser's *lucrous* rage,
In calm contentment's cottag'd-vale of life.
Cooper. The Tomb of Shakespeare.

I believe every man has found in physicians great liberality and dignity of sentiment, very prompt effusion of beneficence, and willingness to exert a *lucrative* art where there is no hope of *lucre*.—*Johnson. Life of Garth.*

LUCUBRA'TION. } Lat. *Lucubratio*, from
LUCUBRA'TORY. } *lucubrare*, atum; to do any thing, to study by the *light* (*luce*) of a lamp. The word is applied, generally, without reference to the *time*, to—

Meditation, reflections, study.

The meerest trifles I ever wrote are serious philosophical *lucubrations*, in comparison to what I now busy myself about.—*Swift. To Pope, Aug.* 28, 1731.

You must have a sober dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend.
Pope. To Mr. Cromwell, Dec. 21, 1711.

By continual *lucubration* he [Stephens] diligently ran through all the forms of logic and philosophy, and took the degree in arts.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

LU'CULENT. Lat. *Luculentus;* propriè dicitur *luculentus* focus, aut caminus; quasi *luce* plenus; sed μεταφορικως ad orationem et alia transfertur, (Vossius.)

Enlightened, bright, clear.

They [*Magnificat, Benedictus*, and *Nunc dimittis*] are against the obstinate incredulitie of the Jewes, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christian religion hath.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. s. 40.

Search the ancient records of time, looke what hath happened by the space of these sixteene hundred yeers, see if all things to this effect be not *luculent* and cleere.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. s. 76.

Speaking of his [Ovid's] *Metamorphoses* (Scaliger says;) Books deserving a more fortunate author; that from his last hand they might have had their perfection: which he himself bewaileth in *luculent* verses.
Sandys. Ovid Defended, c. 1.

LU'DICROUS. } Fr. *Ludicre, ludificatoire;*
LU'DICROUSLY. } It. *Ludificare, -cazione;* Lat.
LU'DICROUSNESS. } *Ludicer*, vel *ludicrus*, from
LUDIFICA'TION. } *lud-ere*, to sport or play.
LUDI'FICATORY. } Playful, sportive, and, consequentially, laughable or ridiculous.

Ludification,—playfulness, (in mockery or beguiling;) and consequentially, trifling, mockery, deception.

But most of all those exhortations *ludicrous* which are grounded on the law, if the matter be utterly impossible; for exhortations carry the appearance of a serious and charitable intention, and some hope of prevailing.
Whitby. Five Points, Disc. 3. c. 11. s. 4.

Some *ludicrous* schoolmen have put the case, that if an asse were placed between two bundles of hay, which affected his senses equally on each side, and tempted him in the very same degree, whether it would be possible for him to eat either.—*Spectator*, No. 191.

To see the buffoonery or action correspond so *ludicrously* with the musick.—*Drummond. Travels*, p. 52.

The *ludicrousness* and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many starting-holes.
H. More. Ant. against Idolatry, c. 1.

[The lords] swear by the holy altar to be revenged for this *ludification* and injurious dealing.
Baker. King John, an. 1214.

In the sacraments of the church there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing *ludificatory*.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

He has, therefore, in his whole volume, nothing burlesque, and seldom anything *ludicrous* or familiar.
Johnson. Life of Waller.

Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endeavouring to act in the commonwealth upon the School paradoxes which exercised the wits of the Junior students in the Stoick Philosophy.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

LUFF. See LOOF.

LUG, *v.* } A. S. *Ge-luggian*, vellere, to
LUG, *n.* } pull, pluck, or *lugge*. Some of
LU'GGAGE, *n.* } our countrymen at this day call the ears *luggs;* hence with us, aurem vellere, to pull one by the *luggs*, (Somner.) Sw. *Lugga*, crines vellere, (Ihre.) *Lugs* in the North of England and in Scotland, is the common name for the ears; and in the former it is a common punishment to pull them. To *lug* is—

To pull or drag; *luggage*, that which is pulled or dragged (heavily) along; and, consequentially, heavy, cumbrous baggage, or package.

Ascham applies the name to a strong, heavy bow. And *lugger* is a vessel sailing heavily, draggingly along.

Tyll with *luggyng*
And with tugging
They fell downe bothe at last.
Sir T. More. Workes. These Fowre Things.

And with mighty *lugging*
Wrestling and tuggyng
He plucked the bul
By the horned skul.—*Skelton. The Boke of Philip Sparow.*

Then may you heare the pine to crack
that bears his head so hie,
And loftie *lugs* go then to wrack
which seeme to touch the skie.
Turbervile. A Myrrour of the Fall of Pride.

The one [bowe that I have] is quicke of caste, tricke and trimme both for pleasure and profite; the other is a *lugge*, slow of caste, followiug the stringe, more sure for to last, then pleasant for to use.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

And we here have got us dogs,
Best of all the western breed,
Which though whelps shall *lug* their hogs,
Till they make their ears to bleed.
Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

His ears hang laving like anew *lugg'd* swine.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

When with the *luggage* such as *lugg'd* behind,
And that were set the carriages to keep
'Gainst God and Moses grievously repin'd,
Wanting a little sustenance and sleep.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles.

My lumber and *luggage* may be here on earth; but my treasure is above.—*Bp. Hall*, Sol. 57.

Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear
A cynic's beard, and *lug* him by the hair.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 1.

A kind of weight hangs heavy at my heart,
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch;
Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body.
Id. Don Sebastian, Act iv. sc. 1.

Mid. I'm given to understand that you are all in a pother here,
Disputing whether Pan or Pol shall play to you another year.
Dare you think your clumsy *lugs* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of Justice Midas?—*Midas*, Act ii. sc. 5.

——— Physic and divinity,
To the surprise of all beholders,
Are *lugg'd* in by the head and shoulders.
Churchill. The Ghost, b. iv.

LUGU'BRIOUS. Fr. *Lugubre*; It. and Sp. *Lugubre*; Lat. *Lugubris*, from *lug-ere*, to mourn. As the Fr.—

"Doleful, mourning, mournful, sorrowful, wailing, funeral," (Cotgrave.)

Act no passionate, *lugubrious*, tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 546.

Most of them represent devout *lugubrious* events; the most gloomy of which, such as flagellation and crucifixion, have been chosen by the king to adorn his bed chamber.
Swinburne. Spain, Let. 41.

LUKE-WARM. LUKE-WA'RMNESS. LEW. } A. S. *Wlæc*, tepidus, (from *wlac-ian*, to warm.) Sometimes by pleonasm is written *wlæc-warm*, whence our *luke-warm*, (Lyc.) And Tooke says, the A.S. *Wlæc* (our *luke*) is the past part. of *wlac-ian*, to warm or make warm: and *lew*, in A.S. *Hliw*, *hleow*, is the past part. of *hliw-an*, *hleow-an*, (to low, qv.) to warm, to cherish: to say—*luke*, or *lew-warm*, is merely saying, *warm-warm*; he asserts, however, that it is a modern pleonasm, and Lye produces no instance of ancient usage.

As applied (met.)—with little warmth; cool; without ardour or zeal.

But for thou art *lewe*, and neither could neither hoot, I schal bigynne to cast thee out of my mouthe.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 3.

God said in thapocalips vnto the churche of Loadice. Thou arte neyther hote nor cold but *luke-warme*. I would thou were colde yt thou mighteste waxe warme.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 83.

——— There lay upon the grass
A dreary corse, whose life away did pass,
All wallow'd in his own yet *luke-warme* blood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

For in the evangelical justice, between the natural, or legal good or evil there is a medium or a third, which of itself and by the accounts of the law was not evil, but in the accounts of the evangelical righteousness is a very great one; that is, *lukewarmness*, or a cold, tame, indifferent, unactive religion.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 5. s. 4.

But thou, Patroclus, art a friendly part,
Lead to my ships, and draw this deadly dart;
With *lukewarm* water wash the gore away,
With healing balms the raging smart allay.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Having scarce any [names] for the many degrees of coldness, that may be conceived to be intermediate, betwixt *lukewarmness* and the freezing degree of cold.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 490.

Devotion, when *lukewarm*, is undevout;
But when it glows, its heat is struck to heaven.
Young. The Complaint, Night 4.

LULL, *v.* LULL, *n.* LU'LLABY. } Dut. *Lollen*, *lullen*, mussare, numeros non verba canere, sonum imitari, (Kilian.) Sw. *Lulla*, canere; to sing in a manner to invite children to sleep, (Ibre.) To *lull* may be the same word as *loll*; children are placed *lolling* upon the arms or lap of those who *lull* them to sleep; and who accompany their song *lull baby lullaby*, with a gentle, soothing motion. The Lat. *Lallare*, from the Gr. Λαλεω, had the same usage, and is considered by Vossius to be formed from the sound.

To soothe, to compose (to sleep,) to soothe, to assuage, to calm,

For the changes that are rung upon *lull*, *lully*, *lully by*, see *The Mother's Lullaby*, in Ritson's *Ancient Songs*.

He *lulleth* hire, he kisseth hire ful oft.
Chaucer. The Merchantes Tale, v. 9697.

And in hire barme this litel child she leid,
With ful sad face, and gan the childe to blisse,
And *lulled* it, and after gan it kisse.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8429.

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon *lull'd* to sleep.
Milton. L'Allegro.

While hounds and horses, and sweet melodious birds
Be unto us, as is a nurse's song
Of *lullabi*, to bring her babe a sleepe.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act ii. sc. 3.

Stay but a little, till the tempest cease,
And the loud winds are *lull'd* into a peace.
Dryden. Ovid, Ep. 7.

Her cradle was rocked to the iambic measure, and she was *lulled* to sleep by singing to her an ode of Horace.
Observer, No. 109.

Leon. My lord, your stay was long, and yonder *lull*
Of falling waters tempted me to rest,
Dispirited with noon's excessive heat.
Young. The Revenge, Act v. sc. 2.

LUMBER, *v.* LU'MBER, *n.* LU'MBERING, *n.* } Probably formed from the verb to *lump*. Skinner says, supellex vilior. A. S. *Gelomа*. Supellex simpliciter. It is applied to—

Articles of furniture not in use or orderly arrangement, thrown together in a *lump*, cumbersome and bulky.

To *lumber*,—to move *lumpishly*, clumsily, or heavily along; to put together or aside as *lumber*, in *lumps*, heaps, or masses.

They *lumber* forth the law.—*Skelton. Boke of Colin Clout.*

Ye gods, what dastards would our best command
Swept to the war, the *lumber* of the land!
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

Deep in the darkness of dull authors bred,
With all their refuse *lumber'd* in his head.
Mallet. Verbal Criticism.

Pensive he sat, and sigh'd, while round him lay
Loads of dull *lumber*, all inspir'd by pay.
P. Whitehead. State Dunces.

Away went Gilpin, and away
Went post-boy at his heels,
The post-boy's horse right glad to miss
The *lumbring* of the wheels.
Cowper. History of John Gilpin.

LU'MINE, *v.* LU'MINARY. LU'MINOUS. LU'MINOUSNESS. } Fr. *Luminoire*; It. *Luminari*; Sp. *Luminarias*. (See ILLUMINE.) Tooke derives the Lat. *Lumen* from the A. S. *Leoman*, *leoman*, to irradiate, to glitter, to shine. *Luminary*,—

That which enlightens or gives light to, which makes clear or bright; a light:—(met.) that which gives light to the understanding; one who shows or manifests brilliant powers of mind.

Thus the outwarde parte of the place *lumyned* the eyes of the beholders, by reason of ye sumptuous works.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 12.

O radiant *luminary* of light interminable
Celestiall father, potentiall God of migiit
Of heaven and earth.
Skelton. A Prayer to the Father of Heaven.

Whose glorious beames all fleshly sense doth daze
With admiration of their passing light,
Blinding the eyes, and *lumining* the spright.
Spenser. To Heavenly Love.

And in these posting *luminaries*
It but a necessary care is,
And very consonant to reason
To go well clad in such a season.—*Cotton. Winter.*

Pitcht round about in order glorious,
Their sunny tents, and houses *luminous*.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph after Death.

The contact of the air, though it were not free, did in a few days destroy the *luminousness* of a good phosphorus.
Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 370.

Thus perished Pythagoras, the Samian philosopher, founder of the Italian school, and the great *luminary* of the heathen world.—*Observer*, No. 9.

Notwithstanding the numerous objections which have been made to the validity of his [Boscovich] reasonings, none of his critics has refused him the praise of the most *luminous* perspicuity.—*Stewart. Philos. Ess.* c. 1. Ess. 2.

LUMP, *v.* LUMP, *n.* LU'MPISH. LU'MPISHNESS. LU'MPY. } Dut. *Lompe*; perhaps from the A. S. *Lim-an*, *ge-liman*, connectere, conglutinare; to bind or fasten together, (sc.) *in one mass*; (or to glue or join together, Somner.) See LIME.

To put together in one mass; to take in one collected body; to amass.

Lumpish,—massive, bulky, heavy, dull.

A loof other all a loof. other a *lompe* of cheese.
Piers Ploukman, p. 155.

The *lumpe* of fleshe twene the new borne foales eyen
To rene, that winneth from the damme her lone.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The beares blinde whelpes, which lacke doth nayles and heare,
And lie like *lumpes*, in filthie farrowed wise,
Do (for a time) meet ougly beastes appeare,
Till dammes deare tongue, do clear the glosed eyes.
M. C. commending the Correction of Gascoign's Poesie.

The oxe with *lumpish* pace
And leisure that doth drawe,
Hath respite after toil is past
to fill his empty maw.
Turberville. That all Things have Release. &c.

A little leaven of new distaste doth commonly sourc the whole *lumpe* of former merites.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 136.

And, lifting up his *lompish* head, with blame
Halfe angrie asked him, for what he came.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

Here sporteful laughter dwells, here, never sitting,
Defies all *lumpish* griefs, and wrinkled care.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 4.

Methinks, I dwell in a kind of disconsolate darkness, and a sad *lumpishness* of unbelieve, wanting that lightsome assurance which others profess to find in themselves.
Bp. Hall. The Comforter.

Or if his *lumpish* fancy does refuse
Spirit and grace to his loose slattern Muse!
Rochester. An Allusion to Horace b. i. Sat. 10.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould.—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

In life so fatally distinguish'd, why
Cast in one lot, confounded, *lump'd* in death?
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

——— Blessed be that season, for before
I was a mere, mere mortal, and no more,
One of the herd, a *lump* of common clay,
Inform'd with life to die and pass away.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

LU'NACY. LU'NATICK, *adj.* LU'NATICK, *n.* LUNE. } Fr. *Lunatique*; It. *Lunatico*; Sp. *Lunatico*; Lat. *Lunaticus*, from *luna*, as the Gr. Σελληνιακοι, from σελληνη; because the disorder under which they labour increases or decreases—pro ratione *lunæ*, (Vossius.) It is also applied generally to—

Madness—insanity of mind.

Lunes occurs four times in Shakespeare; but has not been met with elsewhere.

The wiche aren *lunatik* lollers, and leperes aboute.
Piers Ploukman, p. 152.

And hem that hadden fendis, and *lunatik* men.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 4.

& them that were possessed wyth dyuels & those which were *lunatykc*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Pun. I dare be sworne:
These dangerous, vnsafe *lunes* i' th' King,—beshrew them:
He must be told on't, and he shall.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 2.

The termes of our estate, may not endure
Hazard so dangerous as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunacies*. *Id. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 3.

Mal. Who calls there?
Clo. Sir Topas the curate, who comes to visit
Maloolio the *lunaticke*.—*Id. Twelfth Night*, Act iv. sc. 2.

Since then their good they will not understand
'Tis time to take the monarch's power in hand;
Authority and force to join with skill,
And save the *lunatics* against their ill.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

I must convince you, not only that the unhappy prisoner was a *lunatic*, within my own definition of *lunacy*, but that the act in question was the immediate, unqualified offspring of the disease.—*Erskine. Speech for James Hadfield.*

LUNAR. LU'NARY. LU'NATED. LUNA'TION. LU'NET LUNES. } Fr. *Lunaire*; It. *Lunare*; Sp. *Lunar*; Lat. *Lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon. *Luna*, (quasi *lucina*, a *lucendo*) quod sola noctu *lucet*, (*Var.* lib. iv.) See *Vossius*.

Of or pertaining to the moon;

of a moon-like form, or form similar to that of the moon.

Thay that have hereon resolved that those years were but *lunary* years (to wit) of a month or thereabouts, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. i. c. 5. s. 5.

The Greeks observed the *lunary* year, that is, twelve revolutions of the moon, 354 dayes; but the Egyptians, and many others, adhered unto the solary account, that is, 365 dayes, that is, eleven dayes longer.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner.
Brown. Travels, (1685.) p. 54.

Our predecessors could never have believed that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets, as our late perspectives have deserved.—*Bp. Hall. Peace-Maker*, s. 10.

Now with hot blood the frozen breast she warms,
And with strong *lunar* dewes confirms her charms.
Rowe. Lucan, b. vi.

Where on the field the breathless corse was laid,
There full the *lunar* beam resplendent play'd;
And show'd each limb deform'd with many a wound.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. viii.

Some faithful janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes* or squares,
Firm as they stood. *Watts. Lyric Poems*, b. ii.

As a complete *lunation* consists of about twenty-nine days and an half, and the changes of the moon are very visible, there could be no great difficulty in accommodating them to each other, or in fixing what number of days should be allowed to a month.—*Priestley. On History*, pt. iii. Lect. 14.

LUNCH. } Minshew derives from Sp.
LU'NCHEON. } "*Lonja*, a *long* piece, a slice, a sliver, a good cut," (Delpino.) It is not probable that we are indebted to the Spanish for the word. The origin is common to the two languages.

As applied to the refreshment between breakfast and dinner, *luncheon* seems to be corruptly used for *nuncheon*, i. e. *noonshun*, the refreshment taken at *noon*, when labourers desist from work, to *shun* the heat.

When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I slic'd the *luncheon* from the barley-loaf.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week. Tuesday.

LUNGS. } A. S. *Lungena*; Dut. *Longhe*;
LU'NGED. } Ger. *Lunge*; Sw. *Lungor*. It bears an affinity, says Junius, to the Gr. *Singultire*, to sob. Wachter derives, with good reason, from *lang-en*, trahere, to *draw*, quia spiritum attrahit, because the breath is *drawn* through them. See LIGHTS.

Some straight way said (their *lungs* with envy fret)
Those wanton layes inductions were to vice.
Gascoigne. A Remembrance by G. Whetstone.

And verily, the lesser that the *lungs* be, the swifter is the bodie that hath them.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 45.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hissing fire provoke.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

The *lungs* are so useful to us, as to life and sense, that the vulgar think our breath is our very life, and that we breathe out our souls from thence.—*Ray On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Two [cavities] called ventricles, send out the blood, *viz.* one into the *lungs*, in the first instance; the other into the mass after it has returned from the *lungs*.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 10.

LURCH, *v.* } There can be no doubt that
LURCH, *n.* } *lurk* and *lurch* are the same
LU'RCHER. } word, varying a little in the ap-
LURK, *v.* } plication. It has not been satis-
LU'RKER. } factorily traced to its origin.
The Dut. *Loeren*, Ger. *Laur-en*, Sw. *Lura*, are explained—insidiari, oculis auribusq insidiari, limis oculis insidiari; to lie in wait for, to lie in wait or watch with eyes and ears, with eyes askance: and in Scotch, to *loure* is to *lurk*, i. e. to *lower* or crouch down.

To *lurch* or *lurk* is, (thus,)—to lie or cause to lie in wait or watch; to lie in concealment: to *lurch*, is also to leave in the *lurch*, i. e. perhaps, on the watch; when further watch was useless, when the game had fled; in trouble, danger, or difficulty, to help ourselves as we may; and thus, further, to escape, when others do or cannot; to gain or win what or when others do not or cannot; to carry off the prize.

O soule, *lurking* in this wofull neste,
Fly forthout mine herte, and let it breste.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

——— I saw in Uestaes temple sit
Dame Helen, *lurking* [*latentem*] in a secret place.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

I myself sometimes, leaning the feare of heauen on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— His pupillage
Man-entred thus, he waxed like a sea,
And in the brunt of seuenteene battailes since,
He *lurcht* all swords of the garland.
Id. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 2.

Tru. Well, Dauphnie, you have *lurch'd* your friends of the better half of the garland, by concealing this part of the plot.—*B. Jonson. The Silent Woman*, Act v. sc. 4.

And this facility we shall have above our next neighbouring commonwealth (if we can keep us from the fond conceit of something like a Duke of Venice, put lately into many men's heads by some one or other sutly driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to *lurch* a crown,) that our liberty shall not be hamper'd or hover'd over by any engagement to such a potent family as the house of Nassau.
Milton. Of a Free Commonwealth.

Whilest Nero thus *lurked*, the senate assembled in counsaile declare him enimie of the state and punishable *more maiorum*, sending out to seeke him and bring him aliue.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 7.

If this lawlesse *lurker* had ever had any taste of the civill or canon law, hee might have beene able to construe that maxime, *Quod quis per alium facit; per se facere videtur.*
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Maried Clergie, b. i. § 24.

For Love, that little urchin
About this window *lurching*,
Had slily fix'd his dart.
Somervile. A dainty new Ballad.

He held it now no longer safe
To tarry the return of Ralph,
But rather leave him in the *lurch*.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

But lo! his bolder thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his prey the scudding *lurcher* flies.
Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

Believe not every flattering knave's report,
There's many a reynard *lurking* in the court.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

It is in corners of our frame which seem, on a superficial view, to have the least connection with our speculative opinions, that the sources of our most dangerous errors will be found to *lurk*.—*Stewart. Philos. Essays*, Prel. Dis. c. 2.

LURDA'NE. See LOORD.

LURE, *v.* } Fr. *Leurrer*; It. *Logorare*; Dut.
LURE, *n.* } *Loren*, *leuren*. The Ger. *Luder*, Dut. *Loeyer*, *loeder*, is the bait with which birds are *lured*. Wachter, Gesner, and Kilian derive from *luden*, to invite, (the English *lead*.) Skinner prefers the A. S. *Be-læw-an*, prodere, to betray, to ensnare. See ALLURE.

To induce or attract, by some temptation; to present, to offer or hold out temptations; to attract, to tempt, to entice.

He thogte come by hem, & brynge hem somme *lure*.
R. Gloucester, p. 181.

Ich am nat *lured* wt love. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 112.

——— Faire Imeine,
Whose herte she hath to her seruice *lured*.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Another day he wol peraventure
Recleimen thee, and bring thee to the *lure*.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,021.

But yet hir lyketh not alight
Upon no *lure*, whiche I caste. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

My *luring* is not good, it liketh not thine eare.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Louer forsoketh his vnkind Loue.

And my self standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 123.

And on her shield a mermaid sang and play'd
Whose human beauties *lure* the wand'ring sight.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 7.

My faulcon now is sharpe and passing emptie,
And til she stoope, she must not be full gorg'd,
For then she neuer lookes vpon her *lure*.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— A docile slave,
Tam'd to the *lure*, and careful to attend
Her master's voice. *Somervile. Field Sports.*

Bid the *lur'd* lark, whom tangling nets surprise,
On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.
Gay. Dione, Act ii. sc. 2.

The *lure* of novelty and thirst of gain,
Now points their passage o'er the midland main.
Brooke. Constantia.

LU'RID. Lat. *Luridus*, supra modum pallidus, pale to an excess, *a loro*, i. e. *crudo corio*, a raw (i. e. undressed) hide.

Pale to excess, ghastly pale; ghastly.

——— There bolts of fate
Resistless thunder'd through their yielding sides;
Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the *lurid* flame.
Thomson. Britannia.

Insatiate thistles, tyrants of the plains:
And *lurid* hemlock ting'd with pois'nous stains.
Hart. Christ's Parable of the Sower, Introd.

LURK. See LURCH.

LU'SCIOUS. } Lye suspects *Luscious* to
LU'SCIOUSNESS. } be corrupted from *Delicious*.
LUSH. } Skinner,—that it is more probably from the Fr. *Lousche*, *vin lousche*, thick or unsettled wine; such wines being of exceeding sweetness. *Lush*, in Shakspeare, Henley asserts to mean, "rank;" and Malone, "juicy, succulent;" Golding, (quoted by the latter,) in his *Ovid*, translates, turget et insolida est, (sc. herba,)—*lush* and *foggy* is the blade.

Lush may be from the A. S. *Lew*, (q. d. *lewish*,) the past part. of *Hleow-an*, fovere, to nourish; and thus mean, nourished; and, consequentially, full of juice or succulence.

Luscious is used as equivalent to—
Delicious to an excess of sweetness.

So fashioned a porch with rare device,
Archt over head with an embracing vine,
Whose bounches hanging down seem'd to entice
All passers by to taste their *lushious* wine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Where Titan still unyokes his fiery-hoofed team
And oft his flaming lockes in *luscious* nectar steeps.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

In ancient time, there was a kind of honey, which either of the own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so *lushious* as ours.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 847.

The mottled meadows then, new varnish'd with the sun,
Shoot up their spicy sweets upon the winds that run,
In easy ambling gales, and softly seem to pace,
That it the longer might their *lusciousness* embrace.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

Gon. How *lush* and lusty the grass lookes!
How greene! *Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act ii. sc. 1

"Is this," returns the prince, "for mirth a time?
When lawless gluttons riot, mirth's a crime;
The *luscious* wines dishonour'd lose their taste:
The song is noise, and impious is the feast."
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

O'er well-rang'd hives the bees shall swarm,
From which, ere long, of golden gleam
Metheglin's *luscious* juice shall stream.
Warton. The Progress of Discontent.

Not all the culinary arts can tame
To wholesome food, the abominable growth
Of rest and gluttony; the prudent taste
Rejects like bane such lothsome *lusciousness*.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. ii.

LUSK, *v.* } Minshew derives from the
LUSK, *n.* } Fr. *Lasche*, desidiosus, slothful.
LU'SKISH. } Dr. Jamieson refers to the
LU'SKISHNESS. } Dut. *Luyschen*; Ger. *Lauschen*, latitare, to lurk. It may be the same word as *Lush*, (qv. in v. *Luscious*,) consequentially applied, to nourish, to cherish; and thus,—

To indulge in idleness, in laziness; in indolence, in inactivity; to be or remain idle or lazy, indolent, or inactive; in sensual indulgences.

Sibriht that schrew as a lordon gan *lusk*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 9.

He had visited here his holy congregacions, in diners corners and *luskes* lanes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 344.

Tyndall teacheth vs, that his true members of his elect church doe neuer sinne deadly, because yt after the *luskes* haue plyed out al their lustes, then they repent agayne and remember themself & their father's former kindnes and be sory.—*Id. Ib.* p. 576.

Els had we neuer had so many lecherous *luskes* and prodygyous Sodomites among thē.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

Thei haue in their traunce and theire sleepe played out all their *luskishe* lustes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 589.

He is my *loe*, friend thou not him,
Nor forge him arms, but let
Him *luske* at home vnhonored
No good by him we get.—*Warner. Albion's England*, c.30.

When she [Gorgo] saw a forroigner comming toward her who was wont to go softly and delicately she thrust him from her and said: Avaunt idle *lusk* as thou art, and get thee gone, for thou art not so good of deed as a woman. *Holland. Plutarch*, p. 395.

They loue no idle bench whistlers, nor *luskish* faitors: for yoong and old are whollie addicted to thriuing, the men commoulie to traffike, the women to spinning and carding. *Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 3.

But when he saw his foe before in view,
He shooke off *luskishnesse*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

LU'SORY. LUSO'RIOUS. See ILLUDE. Lat. *Ludere*, to play or sport.
Sportive, playful, gamesome.

How bitter have some been against all *lusory* lots, or any play with chance.—*Bp. Taylor. Artf. Handsomeness*, p. 120.

Many too nicely take exceptions at cardes and dice and such mixt *lusorious* lots, whom Gataker well confutes. *Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 271.

LUST, *v.* LUST, *n.* LU'STFUL. LU'STY. LU'STIHEAD, or LU'STIHOOD. LU'STILY. LU'STINESS. LU'STLESS. Goth. *Luston*; A. S. *Lustan, lystan*; Dut. *Lusten*; Ger. *Lusten*, cupere, petere, desiderare; to wish, to desire, to covet. See To LIST.
Generally, to wish, to desire, to covet; to like, to love. *Lusty*,—being, or causing to be, full of desire; wilful, and, consequentially, licentious;—desirable, agreeable, and, consequentially, handsome, healthy, vigorous; and, according to more usual modern application, well clothed with flesh.
Lust is much used—prefixed.

Atte laste that him *luste* eni prelat ther make. *R. Gloucester*, p. 472.

Ther was no kynde kynde. that conceyvede hadde,
That no lees the lykynge of *loust*.—*Piers Plouhman*, p.223.

Not in passioun of *lust* as hethen men that knowen not God.—*Wiclif*. 1 *Tessal*. c. 4.

And not in the *luste* of concupiscence as do the hethen men which knowe not God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A yeman hadde he, and servantes no mo
At that time, for him *luste* to rede so.
Chaucer. Prologue, v. 102.

Therefore I passe over all this *lustyhed*.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,602.

When that Arcite had romed all his fill
And songen all the roundel *lustily*,
Into a studie he fell sodenly.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 15,031.

For sothly all the mount of Citheron,
Ther Venus hath hire principal dwelling,
Was shewed on the wall in purtreying,
With al the gardin, and the *lustiness*. *Id. Ib.* v. 1941.

Him *lusteth* of no ladie chere. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— For sothe liche I leue,
And durst setten it in preue,
Is none so wise, that shuld asterte,
But he were *lustles* in his herte. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

If Jacob take a wyfe of the daughters of Neth suche one as these are, or of the daughters of the land what *lust* shoulde I haue to lyue.—*Bible*, 1551. *Gen.* c. 28.

The sunne hath twise brought forth his tender grene,
Twice clad the earth in lively *lustinesse*.
Surrey. Of the restless State of a Louer.

But Paridell of love did make no treasure,
But *lusted* after all that did him moue.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

And Cupid still emongst them, kindled *lustfull* fyres.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host,
And to Collatium bears the lightless fire
Which in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.
Shakespeare. The Rape of Lucrece.

Walla, alas, as she to crown her flood
Attended the composure of sweet flowers,
Was by a *lust-fired* Satyr 'mong our bowres
Well-neere surpriz'd. *Browne. Pastorals*, b. ii. s. 3.

What if some Shoreditch Fury should incite
Some *lust-stung* lecher; must he needs indite
The beastly rites of horrid venery,
The whole world's universal bawd to be?
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 6.

As the one thorow labour with danger grew stronger, and more able of body, so the other became more *lusty* and fresh by rest vndisturbed, and peaceable labour. *Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 55.

——— Manhood and honour
Should haue hard hearts, wold they but fat their thoughts
With this cramm'd reason; reason and respect,
Makes liuers pale, and *lustihood* deiect.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act ii. sc. 2.

Nicanor arriving, did assail them so *lustily*, that few or none escaped him.—*Ralegh. Hist. of World*, b. iv. c. 3. s. 16.

The true cause (that the child doth well) is, for that where there is so great a preventiun of the ordinary time it is the *lustinesse* of the childe.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 353.

Fleshly *lust* is not to be killed with a stab or two; it will fight stoutly, and rebel often, and hold out long before with our utmost endeavour we can obtain an entire victory over it.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

Here, with brute fury, *lustful* Nessus try'd
To violate the hero's beauteous bride,
'Tis justly by the fatal shaft he dy'd.—*Rowe. Lucan*, b. vi.

——— The wide projected heaps
Of apples, which the *lusty-handed* year,
Innumerous, o'er the blushing orchard shakes.
Thomson. Autumn.

If they're disposing for the play,
We'll hasten to the opera:
Or when they'll *lustily* carouse,
We'll surely to the Indian house.
King. Art of Love, pt. xii.

His court, the dissolute and hateful school
Of wantonness, where vice was taught by rule,
Swarm'd with a scribbling herd, as deep inlaid
With brutal *lust* as ever circle made.
Cowper. Table Talk.

When the fresh morn bade *lusty* Nature wake,
When the birds, sweetly twitt'ring through the brake,
Tun'd their soft pipes. *Churchill. Gotham*, b. iii.

For now the frame no more is girt with strength
Masculine, nor in *lustiness* of heart
Laughs at the winter storm and summer-beam.
Dyer. Ruins of Rome.

LU'STRATE, *v.* LU'STRATING, *n.* LUSTRA'TION. LU'STRE. LU'STRAL. LU'STRICAL. Fr. *Lustrer*; It. *Lustrare*; Sp. *Lustrar*; Lat. *Lustrare*, to purify, from *lue-re*, to wash, to cleanse by washing.
To purify. *Lustre* (Lat. *Lustrum*)—applied to the number of years (5) from one *lustrum* or *lustration* to another.

Observe whether any infidel thought, any infidel lust, be lodged there [in the soul]: and when we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then must we purge, and cleanse and *lustrate* the whole city for its sake.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 639.

Περικαθαρματα [filth] signifies those things that are used in the *lustrating* of a city among the Gentiles. *Id. Ib.* 1 *Cor.* iv. 13. Note.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself [the Devil], and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet hereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. xi. c. 1.

The ceremony of sprinkling holy water was a heathenish rite, used in the sanctifications and *lustrations* of the capitol. *Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 3.

As yet three *lusters* were not quite expir'd,
Since I had bene a partner of the light,
When I beheld a face, a face more bright
Than glist'ring Phœbus when the fields are fir'd.
Stirling. Aurora, Son. 2.

The priests sold the better pennyworths (than the philosophers) and therefore had all the custom. *Lustrations* and processions were much easier than a clean conscience, and a steady course of virtue. *Locke. The Reasonableness of Christianity.*

The fourth bright *lustre* had but just begun
To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful down.
Garth. Claremont.

He moov'd around, and purify'd the bands,
Slow as he past, the *lustral* waters shed.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vi.

As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the *lustral* contribution; and the historian Zozimus laments that the approach of the fatal period was announced by the tears and terrors of the citizens. *Gibbon. Roman Empire*, c. 17.

This name was properly personal, equivalent to that of baptism with us, and imposed with ceremonies somewhat analogous to it on the ninth day, called the *lustrical*, or day of purification.—*Middleton. Life of Cicero*, vol. i. s. 1.

LU'STRE. LU'STROUS. LU'STRING. Fr. *Lustre*; It. *Lustro*; Sp. *Lustre*; Lat. *Lustrare*, from *luere*, to purify, to clear away, (sc.) any obscurity. See LUSTRATE, and ILLUSTRATE.
Clearness from obscurity,—brightness, brilliancy; conspicuousness.
Lustring, It. *Lustrino*,—a *lustrous* or bright silk,—is corruptly called *lutestring*.

But he by good use and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe *lustre* of the dyamonte. *Sir T. More. Workes*, p.73.

Another light to helpe the aged sunn,
Lest by thy *lustre* he might be outshone.
Corbet. The New-borne Prince.

Towards his children hee was full of paternal affection, careful of their education, aspiring to their high aduancement, regular to see that they should not want of any due honour and respect, but not greatly willing to cast any popular *lustre* vpon them.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 241.

For the more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better.—*Id. Naturall Historie*, § 956.

This thin contexture makes its bosom fit,
Celestial heat and *lustre* to transmit.
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

Within my memory the price of *lutestring* is raised above two pence in a yard.—*Spectator*, No. 21.

But to any one who duly considers of the matter it will appear that this quality [courage] has a peculiar *lustre*, which it derives wholly from itself, and from that noble elevation inseparable from it.—*Hume*, s. 7. *Of Morals.*

Drawn from the deep we own their [pearls] surface bright,
But dark within, they drink nu *lustrous* light.
Collins. Oriental Eclogues, Ecl. 1.

LUTE, *v.* LUTE, *n.* LUTA'RIOUS. Fr. *Luter*; It. *Lotare*; Lat. *Lutare*; to cover with mud or clay; from *lutum*, past part. of *luere*, to wash, to wet. Earth *wetted* is *mud*; *lutum*.
To cover or close down with clay; with a composition tenacious and adhesive as clay.

And let it have a cover of iron as strong (at least) as the sides; and let it be well *luted*, after the manner of the chymists.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 99.

Merch. When you have worn him to the bones with uses
Thrust him into an oven *luted* well.
Massinger. A Very Woman, Act iii. sc. 1.

Putting the mixture into a crucible closely *luted* at the top, we kept it by a fitly graduated fire in fusion for some hours, and found, as we expected, that the remaining salt (for part would get through the *lute*, or commissures in the form of fumes) was turned into an alkali, of a fair blue colour.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 604.

For 'tis of a nature so subtil,
That, if not *luted* with care,
The spirit will work through the bottle
And vanish away into air.
Dryden. Love in a Nunnery, Act i. sc. 1.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind.
Grew. Museum.

LUTE. LU'TANIST. LU'TIST. Fr. *Lut*; It. *Liuto*; Sp. *Laud*; Dut. *Luyte*; Ger. *Laut*; Sw. *Luta*. Wachter derives from the Ger. verb *Laut-en*, sonare, in A.S. *Hlyd-an*, the past part. of which is *Hlud*, or *Lud*. See Low, LOUD.

Wheras with harpes, *lutes*, and guiternes,
They dance and plaie at dis bothe day and night.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,400.

Now cease, my *lute*, this is the last
Labour that thou and I shall wast,
And ended is that we begonne.
Wyatt. The Louer complaineth the Vnkindnes of his Loue.

Thou lov'st to hear the sweet melodious sound
That Phœbus' *lute*, the queen of music, makes.
Commendatory Verses on Spenser.

Nay his [Strada] imitation of Claudian, in expressing a controversie betweene a *lutist* and a nightingale, for quicknesse and life may without preiudice be equalled with any thing that antiquity can boast of in that kinde. *Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iii. s. 3.

If he never learn'd and practis'd on the *lute*, he will not be able with them [his fingers] to make any musick upon that instrument, even after he sees plainly and comprehends fully all that the cunning *lutenist* doth. *Digby. Of Man's Soul*, c. 11.

——— O sir,
He, like to a high-stretch'd *lute-string*, squeak'd,
'Tis sweet to talk of kings. *Donne*, Sat. 4.

He [John Dowland] enjoyed the same place also when King James I. came to the crown, being then esteemed a most admirable *lutinist*.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

The line of Atreus will I sing:
To Cadmus will I tune the string:
But, as from string to string I move,
My *lute* will only sound of love.
Philips. Anacreon, Ode 3

LUX, *v.* LUXATED. LUXATION. } Fr. *Luxation, luxer*, to *loose*, or put out of joint; also to be out of joint, or out of due place; from the Lat. *Luxare.*

For the surgical application, see the second quotation from Wiseman.

And if the straining or *luxation* of one joynt can so afflict us, what shall the racking of the whole body, and the torturing of the soul.—*Bp. Hall. Heaven upon Earth*, s. 10.

If thou wert laid up of the gout, or some rupture, or *luxation* of some limb, thou wouldst not complain to keep in; thy pain would make thee insensible of the trouble of thy confinement.—*Id. The Balm of Gilead.*

My feet, through wine unfaithful to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a towery height,
Staggering I reel'd, and as I reel'd, I fell,
Lux'd the neck joint—my soul descends to Hell.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

The bone *luxated*, maketh compression on the neighbouring parts, whither it slippeth; and accordingly as those parts are of more or less sense, so are the pains and accidents that attend it.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vii. c. 2.

When therefore two bones, which being naturally united make up a joint, are separated from each other, we call it a *luxation*.—*Id. Ib.*

LUXURY. LUXURIANT. LUXURIANCE. LUXURIANCY. LUXURIANTLY. LUXURIATE, *v.* LUXURIETY. LUXURIOUS. LUXURIOUSLY. LUXURIOUSNESS. } Fr. *Luxure*; It. *Lussuria*; Sp. *Luxuria*; Lat. *Luxuria*, from *luxus*, and that from *luere*;—*luxus* is equivalent to *dissolutus*, and *luxuries*, the vice of a *dissolute* mind. Propriè *luxus* et *luxuries* significant profusam impensam. *Luxury* then means,—Looseness or freedom, (se.) from restraint; exuberance; lavishness; looseness of desire; lustfulness; looseness of freedom of indulgence; voluptuousness; exuberance, abundance, copiousness.

Every *luxurious* turmentour, dare doeen all felonie vnpunished.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. i.

——— And thus therefore
The philosopher vpon this thinge
Writte, and counseiled to a kynge,
That he the forfete of *luxure*
Shall tempre.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

His drugs, his drinks, and slrups doth apply,
To heat his blood, and quicken *luxury.*
Drayton. The Owl.

But wit's like a *luxurious* vine:
Unless to virtue's prop it join,
Firm and erect towards heaven bound,
Though it with beauteous leaves and pleasant fruit be crown'd,
It lies, deform'd and rotting, on the ground.
Cowley. On the Death of Mrs. Katherine Philips.

But as they were *luxurious* in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself, which many times was lascivious and beastly.—*Holkwill. Apologie*, b. iv. s. 10.

To spend the time *luxuriously*
Becomes not men of worth.
Daniel. Ulysses and the Syren.

But above all things the exceeding *luxuriousness* of this gluttonous age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. i. c. 5. s. 3.

Luxury does not consist in the innocent enjoyment of any of the good things which God has created to be received with thankfulness; but in the wasteful abuse of them to vicious purposes, in ways inconsistent with sobriety, justice, or charity.—*Clarke*, vol. ii. Ser. 114

See vines *luxuriant* verdur'd leaves display,
Supporting tendrils curling all the way.
Parnell. The Gift of Poetry.

——— The juicy groves
Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees,
Till the whole leafy forest stands display'd,
In full *luxuriance* to the sighing gales.
Thomson. Spring.

In wilde array *luxuriantly* he pours
A crowd of words, and opens all his stores.
Pitt. Vida's Art of Poetry, b. iii.

Alexander the Great reflecting on his friends degenerating into sloth and *luxury*, told them, that it was a most slavish thing to *luxuriate*, and a most royal thing to labour.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

Hence, to a botanist, the *luxury* of a garden, where every thing is arranged with a view to his favourite study.
Stewart. Philos. Essays, Ess. i. c. 6.

But grace abus'd brings forth the foulest deeds,
As richest soil the most *luxuriant* weeds.
Cowper. Expostulation.

Poets no less celebrated for the *luxuriancy*, than for the elegance of their genius,—all writers of the New Comedy.
Observer, No. 149.

Till wealth and conquest into slaves refin'd
The proud *luxurious* masters of mankind.
Littleton. To Dr. Ayscough.

One may observe a kind of *luxuriety* in the description, which the holy historian gives of the transport of the men of Judah upon this occasion.—*Sterne. Works*, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

LY, *ter.* from A.S. *Lic*, *like*, written by old authors, *lich*, or *liche*: affixed to nouns, as *Maidenlic*, *maidenly*, to denote *likeness*, or similarity, or resemblance; e. g. *like* a maiden, having qualities *like* those of a maiden: it is also affixed to adjectives; as luxurious, luxuriously: and sometimes blends into the preceding syllable, as, *single*, (single-ly,) *singly.*

LYCANTHROPY. Fr. *Lycanthropie*, from the Gr. Λυκος, a wolf, and ανθρωπος, a man.

"A frenzie or melancholie, which causeth the patient (who thinks he is turned *woolf*) to flee all company, and hide himself in dens and corners," (Cotgrave.)

These changes are not imaginary, as in the case of *lycanthropie*, and delusions of jugling sorseres, but reall, and unfained.—*Bp. Hall. The Estate of a Christian.*

It is contrary to the delusions of *lycanthropy*; there, he that is a man thinks himselfe a beast; here, he that is a beast thinks himself a man, and draws others' eyes into the same error.—*Id. St. Paul's Combat.*

LYM. So written by Shakespeare for *Limehound.*

LYMPH, *n.* LYMPHATICK, *adj.* LYMPHATICK, *n.* } Fr. *Lymphe, lymphatique*; Lat. *Lympha*, which Vossius says is *nympha*, aquæ filia: (*n* changed into *l.*)

Lymphatick, as the Fr. *Lymphatique*,—*watery*; "allayed or mixed with *water*; also mad, furious, bestraught; giddy, fantastical." Lat. *Lymphatus, lymphaticus*; credebant enim *nymphos*, si conspicerentur, furorem immittere, (Festus.) See Hor. *Od.* 19. lib. ii. *Lympha*ticus, quod *aquam* timeat, (Isidorus.) See *Vossius.*

Water,—a watery liquor.

And (so) the moisture, which the thirsty earth
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a *lymph* along the grassy plains.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 30.

Those serous arteries emit lateral branches which carry a *lymph*, a liquid still more limpid than serum, and, from the liquour which they carry, may be called *lymphatick* arteries, transmitting their liquour into the *lymphatick* veins; those *lymphatick* arteries will not admit serum.
Arbuthnot. Of Aliments, c. 1. Prop. 5.

Horace either is or feigns himself *lymphatick*, and shews what an effect the vision of the Nymphs and Bacchus had on him.—*Shaftesbury. Concerning Enthusiasm*, s. 6.

All nations have their *lymphaticks* of some kind or another.—*Id. Ib.*

Tho' thirst were e'er so resolute, avoid
The sordid lake, and all such drowsy floods
As fill from Lethe Belgia's slow canals;
——— till the power of fire
Has from profane embraces disengag'd
The violated *lymph.*
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. ii.

The *lymphatic* system, or the nervous system, may be more subtile and intricate; nay, it is possible that in their structure they may be even more artificial than the sanguiferous; but we do not know so much about them.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 10.

Such as the circulation of the blood through every part of it; its *lymphatics*, exhalents, absorbents; its excretions and integuments.—*Id. Ib.*

LYNX. Fr. *Lyncée*; It. *Lince*; Sp. *Lynce*; Lat. *Lynx*; Gr. Λυγξ, so called from Λυκη, light.

Me troweth he was the *lynx* al thyng thurlyng, of whiche Merlyne meneth of.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 522. Note.

But as experience with rare procfes hath showne
To look on ethera, we have *linx-like* eyes.
Shirley. Chorusses in the Alexandrian Tragedy, Chor. 5.

Brethren, your not omniscient eyes shall see that my eyes are so *lynceau*, as to see you proudly miscondent.
Bp. Hall. An Answer to the Vindication, §c.

And when sweet sleep his heavy eyes had seiz'd,
The tyrant with his steel attempts his breast.
Him straight a *lynx's* shape the goddess gives,
And home the youth her sacred dragons drives.
Maynwaring. Ovid. Metam. b. v.

LYRE. LYRICK, *adj.* LYRICKS. LYRIST. } Fr. *Lyre*; It. *Lira*; Sp. *Lyra*; Lat. *Lyra*; Gr. Λυρα, perhaps (Vossius) from λυειν, *solvere, dissolvere*, quia in multas *dividatur* voces.

And thus, beneath her window, did he touch
His faithful *lyre*: the words and numbers such
As did well worth my memory appear,
And may perhaps deserve your princely ear.
Cowley. The Davideis, b. iii.

Sleep, sleep again, my *lyre!*
For thou canst never tell my humble tale
In sounds that will prevail;
Nor gentle thoughts in her inspire.
Id. Ib.

There thou shalt hear and learn the secret power
Of harmony in tones and numbers hit
By voice or hand, and various-measur'd verse,
Æolian charms and Derian *lyric* odes.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

As Chiron mollify'd his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike heads to wind
The silver strings of his melodious *lyre*.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

The following ode is an attempt towards restoring the regularity of the ancient *lyric* poetry, which seems to be altogether forgotten, or unknown by our English writers.
Congreve. Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.

Or else at wakes with Jean and Hodge rejoice,
Where D'Urfey's *lyrics* swell in every voice.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week. Wednesday.

While they behold the hills, the woods, the streams, which so often inspired the Roman *lyrist*; they may conceive, and even share his enthusiasm.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 6.

His [Æschylus] versification with the intermixture of *lyric* composition is more various than that of Shakespeare.
Observer, No. 70.

M

M is pronounced (says B. Jonson) with a kind of humming inward, the lips closed; open and full in the beginning, obscure in the end; as meanly in the midst; and Wilkins calls it the natural sound of lowing, when the lips are shut, and the sound proceeds out of the nose. See N.

MACARO'ON. MACARO'NI. MACARO'NIAN. MACARO'NICK. } Fr. *Macaroon, macaronique*; Sp. *Macarrones*; It. *Maccaroni, maccheroni*: as some think (says Skinner) from the Gr. Μακαρ, q.d. μακαρων ενοχια, the feast of the happy; and he adds his surprise that the Greeks should derive any happiness from cutting such paltry food. Menage writes more largely. (See his French and Italian Etymologies.) Cotgrave calls the It. *Maccaroni*,—

"Lumps, or gobbets of boyled paste served up in butter, and strewed over with spice and grated cheese. A *maccaronick*,—a confused heap or huddle of many several things."

Macaronian or *Macaronique* poetry,—see the quotation from Cambridge.

For the application (perhaps the original one) of *maccaroni* to the person, see the quotation from *Spectator*: the more modern usage is—

A spruce beau, a fopling. Donne appears to intend,—

A conceited pretender, a frivolous, tiresome intruder.

——So I sigh, and sweat,
To hear this *makaron* talke, in vaine: for yet,
Either my humour, or his owne to fit,
He like a priviledg'd spie, whom nothing can
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man.
Donne, Sat. 4.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccaroni*, &c.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels.*

I mean those circumforaneous wits, whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed pickled herrings; in France, jean pottages; in Italy, *maccaronies*; and in Great Britain, jack puddings.—*Spectator*, No. 47.

Ye travell'd tribe, ye *macaroni* train,
Of French frisseurs, and nosegays, justly vain;
Who take a trip to Paris once a year,
To dress, and look like aukward Frenchmen here;
Lend me your hands.
Goldsmith. Epilogue, spoken by Mrs. Bulkley.

The *macaronian* is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and latin words modernized.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. ii. Note 16.

In the preface, or Apologetica (of *Phantasie Macaronicae*) our author [Coccaio] gives an account of this new species of Poetry, since called the *macaronic*.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 557.

MACE. Fr. *Macis*; It. *Mace, macis*; Sp. *Macias, macis*; Lat. *Macis*; Gr. Μακερ. See the quotations from Brown and Ray.

The fruit hereof [nutmeg] consisteth of four parts: the first or outward part is a thick and carnous covering like that of a walnut, the second a dry and fibculous coat, commonly called *mace*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 6.

In the nutmeg, another tegument is added, besides all these, *viz.* the *mace*, between the green pericarpium and the hard shell immediately enclosing the kernel.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

MACE. (Flem. *Masse, clava*, Kilian;) Fr. *Massue*; It. *Mazza*; Sp. *Maza*; Mid. Lat. *Maxuca*, a club, from the Lat. *Massa*. R. Gloucester uses *matis*, i. e. clubs, says Hearne.

A club, a staff; a staff (borne as an ensign of office.)

Tho heo were thorg out ymengd with swerdes & with *mace*.
R. Gloucester, p. 48.

Hii allate with drawe suerd, with *matis* mani on,
& with mani an hard stroc, &c. *Id.* p. 536.

Normanz and Burgolons, with lance, suerd, and *mace*.
R. Brunne, p. 71.

With mighty *maces* the bones they to breste.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2614.

Fayre Iolen hath set the *mace* [sc. the club of Hercules]
Besides her beddes head aboue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——Souldiers
Deferre the spoile of the citie untill night:
For with these borne before va, in steed of *maces*,
Will we ride through the streets.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 7.

High on a throne, tremendous to behold,
Stern Minos waves a *mace* of burnish'd gold.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

John Bishop of Lincoln, with pures-bearer, *mace-bearer*, six boy-angels playing on musical instruments, and six Latin verses.—A very neat and curious print.
Walpole. Catalogue of Engravers, vol. v.

MA'CERATE, *v.* MACERA'TION. MA'CILENCY. } Fr. *Macérer*; It. *Macerare*; Sp. *Macerar*; Lat. *Moceraro*; *macrum* reddere, attenuare; to make lean, or lank; *macer*, from the Gr. Μακρος, long. (See To EMACIATE.) *Macerate* is extended to things which are rendered soft and tender, i. e. the juices of which are all extracted by being soaked in water. Cotgrave well explains the Fr. *Macérer*—

"To make lean; to mortifie, weaken, bring down, punish, or pull under, the body; to suppress or subdue the lusts thereof by abstinence, or hard fare: also, to allay, soak or steep in liquor."

No such sad cares, as wont to *macerate*
And rend the gentle minds of covetous men,
Do ever creepe into the shepherd's den.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

Philip, Earl of Arundel, condemned in the year 1589, the queen had all this while spared, but now death would spare him no longer, having since that time been wholly given to contemplation, and *macerated* himself in a strict course of religion.—*Baker. Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1595.

I speake of a true and serious *maceration* of our bodies, by an absolute and totall refraining from sustenance.
Bp. Hall. Sermon preached to his Majesty, Mar. 30, 1628.

For such [unactively cold and grossly humid] is the blood of the envious, the cause of that palenesse and *macilency* in their looks and constitutions.—*Sandys. Ovid*, Pref.

The saliva distilling continually, serves well to *macerate* and temper our meat, and make it fit to be chewed and swallowed.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Dandelion, dens leonis, cordrilla, *maceerated* in several waters, to extract the bitterness, tho' somewhat opening, is very wholesome.—*Evelyn. Acetaria.*

Eaten in excess [onions] are said to offend the head and eyes, unless edulcorated with a gentle *maceration*.—*Id. Ib.*

The nuts should be *macerated* in water before they are put in the ground.—*Grainger. The Sugar-Cane*, Note.

MA'CHINATE, *v.* MACHINA'TION, *v.* MA'CHINATOR. MACHI'NE. MACHI'NERY. MA'CHINIST. } Fr. *Machiner*; It. *Macchinare*; Sp. *Machinar*; Lat. *Machinari*, which Vossius derives from the Gr. Μεβεται, *excogitare*, to find out, (A. S. *Mac-ian*, to *make*,) by thought, by ingenuity. See to EXCOGITATE, and ENGINE; to which latter word *machine* is equivalent.

A tool or instrument made, invented or contrived by thought, by ingenuity; an engine, whether of war or peace, for useful or destructive purposes.

To *machinate*,—to contrive, to scheme, to devise.

Machinist, — a name in common use at the theatres.

How long will you *machinate!*
Persecute with causeless hate! *Sandys. Psalm*, p. 96.

This is the stale and known *machination* of him whose true title is, the accuser of the brethren.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. s. 15. Rule 11.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and to propagate, the cunning *machinator* pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 10.

Of Venus and Juno, Jupiter and Mercury, I say nothing, for they were all *machining* work.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

The *machinery*, madam, is a term invented by the critics, to signify that part which the deities, angels, or demons, are made to act in a poem.—*Pope. R. of the Lock. To A. Fermor.*

A great part of the *machines* made use of in those manufactures in which labour is most subdivided, were originally the inventions of common workmen, who, being each of them employed in some very simple operation, naturally turned their thoughts towards finding out easier and readier methods of performing it.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 1.

They [the moderate] are persons who want not the dispositions, but the energy and vigour that is necessary for great evil *machinations*.—*Burke. To a Mem. of the Nat. Assembly.*

He might then contemplate with inexpressible pleasure and satisfaction, observing the neatness and perfection of the *machinery*, how exactly and constantly every wheel performed the part to which it was adapted and designed, and the regularity and uniformity of the hand's motion produced thereby.—*Horne. Newton & Hutchinson.*

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? or is it in itself too sublime for scenical contrivances to keep pace with?
Stevens. General Note on Macbeth.

MA'CKEREL. Fr. *Maquereau*; Dut. *Mackereel*; of unsettled etymology. (See *Menage.*) Some think—a *maculis*, from its spots.

These fishes, together with the old Tunies and the young, called Pelamides, enter in great flotes and skulls into the sea Pontus, for the sweet food that they there find: and every companie of them hath their severall leaders and captaines: and before them all, the *maquerels* lead the way; whiche, while they be in the water, have a colour of brimstone; but without, like they be to the rest.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 15.

On Monday evenlog the butler stirring the water to take out some of the *mackarels*, found the water very luminous, and the fish shining through the water, as adding much to the light, which the water yielded.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 395.

Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel* gale.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

This fish is easily taken by a hait, but the best time is during a fresh gale of wind, which is thence called a *mackrel* gale.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Common Mackrel.

MA'CROCOSM. Compounded of the Gr. Μακρος, large, and κοσμος, the world.

The quotation from Boyle explains the opposite usages of *macrocosm* and *microcosm*.

As for Paracelsus, certainly he is injurious to man, if (as some eminent chymists expound him) he calls a man a *microcosm*, because his body is really made up of all the several kinds of creatures the *macrocosm* or greater world consists of, and so is but a model or epitome of the universe.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 54.

He forms, pervades, directs the whole;
Not like the *macrocosm's* imag'd soul,
But provident of endless good,
By ways nor seen nor understood
Which e'en his angels vainly might explore.
Jones. An Epode. From the Tragedy of Sahrab.

MACTA'TION. Lat. *Mactare, atum*, to slay.

Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be the first fruits of the ground only, a sacrifice or *mactation*.—*Shukford. On the Creation*, Pref.

MA'CULATE, *v.* MA'CULATE, *adj.* MACULA'TION. } Fr. *Maculer*, It. *Maculare*; Sp. *Macular*; Lat. *Maculare*, from *macula*, a spot.

To spot or distain with spots or specks; to stain.

Sayenge, that they wold not *maculate* the honour of theyr people wyth suche a reproche, to be saide, that they had made aliaunce with disars.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. i. c. 26.

—— O vouchsafe
With that thy rare green eye, which never yet
Beheld things *maculate*, look on thy virgin.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. 1.

I speake not, be thou true, as fearing thee:
For I will throw my gloue to death himselfe
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 4.

MAD, *v.*
MAD, *adj.*
MA'DDEN, *v.*
MA'DDISH.
MA'DDINGLY.
MA'DLY.
MA'DMAN.
MA'DNESS.

Skinner says, *Gemaad, gemæd*, insanus, vecors. It. *Matto*, stultus. The older etymologists refer our Eng. *Mad* to the Greek; but do not agree upon the specific source. Serenius,—from the Goth. *Mod*, anger. Tooke,—from the A. S. *Met-an*, somniare, to mete, to dream; past part. *Mœtt*, *mæd*. Tooke also disputes the Greek origin ascribed to the It. *Matto*. The Greek derivatives (he observes) in the Italian proceed through the Latin; and in the Latin, there is nothing which resembles *Matto*.

Madness is popularly applied to such a disorder or disorganization, such an insanity or unsoundness of the mental faculties, as disables a man from the government of himself, or the management of his own affairs.

Mad,—insane, or unsound of understanding, disordered or distracted to the loss of reason, to a violent, furious excess; to frenzy or delirium; furious, frantic, delirious. See the quotations from Drummond and Gray.

And manye of hem seiden, he hath a deuel, and *maddith*; what heren ye him?—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 10.

And these wordis were seyn bifore hem as *madnesse* and thei bileueden not to hem.—*Id. Luke*, c. 24.

Festus seide with greet voice, Poul, thou *maddest*, many lettres turnen thee to woodnesse. And Poul seide, I *madde* not, thou best Festus, but I speke out the wordes of treuthe and sobrenesse.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 26.

Festus said w^e a lowde voyce. Paule, y^u arte besydes thy selfe. Muche learninge hath made y^e *mad*. And Paul said: I am not *mad*, most dere Festus: but speake ye woordes of trueth and sobernes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Sufficeth thee, but if thy wittes *madde*,
To have as gret a grace as Noe hadde.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3555.

For John Baptist (as they thought) was to *mad* to lyue so strayte a life, and to refuse to be iustified therby.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 232.

But what wyl ye say if ye see mē that are taken and reputed wise, laugh much more *maddelye* than he?
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 73.

Lyke as a *madde man* yt casteth fyre brandes and shotteth deadlye arrowes and dartes oute of a preuye place, euen so doeth a dissembler wyth his neyghboure.
Bible, 1551. *Prouerbes*, c. 26.

But now from me his *madding* mind is start,
And wooes the widdowes daughter of the glenne.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. April.

What sweet delight a quiet life affords,
And what it is to be from bondage free,
Far from the madding worldlings hoarse discords,
Sweet flow'ry place, I first did learn of thee.
Drummond, pt. i. son. 49.

Gent. [Such a one] I much mistake else,
Was sent in th' other night, a little *maddish*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iv. sc. 1.

Run *maddingly* affrighted through the villages.
Id. Women Pleased, Act iv. sc. 1.

For as to him who Cotis did upbraid,
And call'd his rigour *madness*, raging fits:
Content thee, thou unskilful man, he said;
My *madness* keeps my subjects in their wits.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

Others sent messengers & tokens, which very many of the *mad-brayned* yong men accepted and beleeued, for good sooth.—*Stow. The West Saxons.*

Dor. And is your hate so mortal?
Mary. No not to his person,
But to his qualities, his *mad-cap* follies,
Which still like Hydras' heads grow thicker on him.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act i. sc. 2.

La. Out you *mad-headed* ape, a weazell hath not such a deale of spleene, as you are tost with.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 3.

'Twas then, the *madding* Monarchs to compose,
The Pylian Prince, the smooth-speech'd Nestor rose,
His tongue dropp'd honey.—*Tickell. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

Calm, on the beach while *maddening* billows rave,
He gains Philosophy from every wave;
Science, from every object, round, he draws:
From various Nature, and from Nature's laws.
Savage. To John Powell, Esq.

Her mien, her shape, her temper, eyes, and tongue,
Are sure to conquer—for the rogue is young;
And all that's *madly* wild, or oddly gay,
We call it only pretty Fanny's way.
Parnell. An Elegy to an Old Beauty.

And *Madness* laughing in his ireful mood.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Herein seems to lie the difference between idiots and *madmen*, That *madmen* put wrong ideas together, and so make wrong propositions, but argue and reason right from them, but idiots make very few or no propositions, and reason scarce at all.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 2. s. 13.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray.
Gray. Elegy.

The legislature, to prevent all abuses incident to such private custody, hath thought proper to interpose its authority, by statute 14 Geo. III. c. 49. (continued by 19 Geo. III. c. 15.) (16.) for regulating private *mad-houses*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 8.

Is it because Liberty in the abstract may be classed among the blessings of mankind that I am seriously to felicitate a *mad-man*, who has escaped from the protecting restraint and wholesome darkness of his cell, on his restoration to the enjoyment of light and liberty.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

MA'DAM.
MADAMOISE'LLE.

Fr. *Madame*; It. *Madonna*; Sp. *Madama*; Lat. *Mea domina*.

Madame, ma damoiselle, mia donna, mia donzella,—my dame, my damsel.

"Alas!" heo seyde, "ys my fader y brogt in such doelful cas?"
"Mid how mony knygtes ys he come?" the other ageyn seyde;
Madame, hute mid o mon. *R. Gloucester*, p. 35.

"Certes, *madame*," quath thys other, "so ne may yt nogt be." *Id.* p. 289.

Madame, I am a man of thyne,
That in thy courte haue long serued.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

In which [a chariot] they mean to Paris him to bring,
To make sport to their *madams* and their boys.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

In the colleges many of the young divines, and those in next aptitude to divinity, have been seen, prostituting the shame of that ministry, which either they had, or were nigh having, to the eyes of courtiers and court-ladies, with their grooms and *madamoisellaes*.—*Milton. Apol. for Smectym.*

MA'DDER. A. S. *Madre*; Dut. *Meed*; It. *Madera*; which latter, Skinner thinks, may be, q. d. *materia* tinctoria. Minshew,—from Dut. *Meeden*, tingere, to tinge, to dye; but there appears no authority for such a word.

The first is *madder*, (*rubia*,) in great request among diers and curriers: for to set a colour upon their wooll and leather, right necessarie. The best of all and most commended is our *madder* of Italie, principally that which groweth about vilages neare unto our citie of Rome.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 3.

Madder also afforded something peculiar and very differing from what we have newly mentioned.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 750.

The cultivation of *madder* was, for a long time, confined by the tythe to the United Provinces, which, being Presbyterian countries, and upon that account exempted from this destructive tax, enjoyed a sort of monopoly of that useful dying drug against the rest of Europe.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

MADEFA'CTION. Fr. *Madéfier*; Lat. *Madefieri, madefacere, madefactum*; to moisten, to become moist. Lat. *Mad-ere*; Gr. *Μυδ-αν*; to wet, to soak.

A wetting, making or being wet.

Water, being contiguous with aire, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not, except it vapour. The cause is, for that heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance; but moisture not: and to all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 865.

MADGE-HO'WLET. In French called *Machette*, whence, or from *Madge*, for *Margaret*, and *howlet*, Skinner forms the word. See OWL.

I'le sit in a barn with *Madge-howlet*, and catch mice first.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act ii. sc. 2.

MA'DRIGAL. Fr. and Sp. *Madrigale*, It. *Madriale, madrigale*; also more anciently written *mandriale*, (Menage,) from the It. and Sp. *Mandra*; Fr. *Mandre*; Lat. *Mandra*, a *sheepfold*, or any place for *sheep* and *shepherds* to take shelter in; and thus *madrigal* was originally applied to *chanson de berger*, the *shepherd's* song. See Menage's French and Italian Etymologies; he derives the Lat. *Mandra*, from the Gr. *Αντρον*, a cave.

While shaggy satyres, tripping o'er the strands,
Stand still at gaze, and yeeld their sences thrals,
To the sweet cadence of your *madrigals*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

The *madrigal* may softer passions move,
And breathe the tender ecstacie of love.
Dryden. Art of Poetry, c. 2.

And thoughtful lovers to the winds complain,
To mitigate the madness of their pain,
Now warbling *madrigals* so light and gay,
Now pale and pensive the long summer's day.
Fawkes. Gawin Douglas. Description of Winter.

MA'FFLE, *v.*
MA'FFLER.

Dut. *Maffelen*. Balbutire, et buccas movere. Ang. *Maffle*, (Kilian.) The Dut. is also written *Muffelen*, and Skinner thinks,—omnia a sono ficta; but see MUFFLE.

To stutter, or stammer.

Yet notwithstanding he deliuered his speeches by reason of his palseie, in such staggering and *mafling* wise, &c.
Holinshed. Ireland, an. 1532.

The familiar friends and schollers (by report) of Plato did imitate him in stooping forward: and those of Aristotle in his stammering and *maffling* speech.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 74.

They also abuse their power, and go too far in their commandements, (for so they be called at the wine) who enjoyne stutters, stammerers, and *mafflers* to sing, or bald-pates to kembe their heads, or lame creeples to go upright on their feet without halting.—*Id. Ib.* p. 535.

MAGAZI'NE.
MAGAZI'NER.
MAGAZI'NING.

Sp. *Magacen*; It. *Magazzeno*; Fr. *Magazin*; Arab. *Machsan*; *gaza*, thesaurus.

A store-house, a repository,—for provisions, ammunition, &c.—literary essays, or other writings.

Leaving then busy praise, and all appeal
To higher courts, sense's decree is true,
The mine, the *magazine*, the common weal,
The story of beauty, in Twicknam is and you.
Donne. To the Countess of Bedford.

—— As when a spark
Lights on a heap of nitrous powder, laid
Fit for the sun som *magazin* to store
Against a rumor'd warr, the smuttie graine
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the aire:
So started up in his own shape the fiend.
Milton. Paradise Lost b. iv.

Thus useful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace,
But less to please the eye, than arm the hand,
Still fit for use, and ready at command.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

We essayists who are allowed but one subject at a time are by no means so fortunate as the writers of *magazines*, who write upon several. If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the ghost in Cock-lane.—*Goldsmith, Ess.* 9.

Urban or Sylvan, or whatever name
Delight thee most, thou foremost in the fame
Of *magazining* chiefs, whose rival page
With monthly medly, courts the curious age.
Byrom. The Passive Participle's Petition.

MA'GGOT.
MA'GOTTY.

Goth. and A. S. *Matha*; Dut. *Made, maede, maeye*, which latter Kilian (as Junius adds) derives from *Maeyen*, *metere, depascere*; to feed upon. The Dut. *Mayen* is from the Goth. *Mat-yan* or *mat-gan*, the third person of which is *matgith, that which eateth*. And see MOTH.

Your worm is your onely emperour for diet. We fat all creatures else to fat vs, and we fat ourselfe for *magots*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 3.

Out of the sides and back of the most common caterpillar, which feeds upon cabbage, cole-wort, and turnep-leaves, which we have described in the catalogue of Cambridge plants, we have seen creep out small *maggots* to the number sometimes of threescore or more, which so soon as ever they came forth, began to weave themselves silken cases of a yellow colour, wherein they changed, and after some time came out thence in the form of small flies with four wings.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

But I deny they are the same,
More than a *maggot* and I am. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

MA'GIC, *adj.* | Fr. *Magique*; It. *Magica*;
MA'GIC, *n.* | Sp. *Magica*; Lat. *Magica*;
MA'GICAL. | Gr. Μαγικη, μαγ-εια, from μα-
MA'GICALLY. | γος, and this from the Persian.
MAGI'CIAN. | The first quotation from Ra-
MA'GI. | legh explains the ancient

usage of the word by the Persians, and the second, the common modern application.

But thurgh his *magike* for a day or tway,
It semed all the rockes were away.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,606.

In al that lond *magician* was non,
That could expounen what this lettre ment.
But Daniel expounded it anon.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,214.

Jason, whiche sigh his fader olde,
Upon Medea made hym bolde
Of art *magike*, whiche she couth,
And praieth hir, that his father's youth
She wolde make ayenewarde newe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The gods and thee, dere sister, now I call,
In witnes, and thy hed to me so sweete,
To *magike* arts against my will I bend.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Untill the hardy mayd (with loue to frend)
First entering, the dreadfull *Mage* there found
Depe busied 'bout worke of wondrous end,
And writing straunge characters on the grownd,
With which the stubborne feendes he to his service bownd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

It is confessed by all of understanding, that a *magician* (according to the Persian word) is no other than *Divinorum cultor et interpres*, a studious observer and expounder of divine things: and the art itself (I mean the art of natural *magick*) no other, *Quam naturalis philosophiæ absoluta consummatio*, than the absolute perfection of natural philosophy.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. i. c. 11. s. 3.

And that distill'd by *magicke* flights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 3.

Ven. He humbly signifie what in his name,
That *magicall* word of warre, we haue effected.
Id. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 1.

Medicines were called *pharmaca*, which anciently signified poysons; because it was believed, that unless they were *magically* used, they would do more hurt than good.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 8.

He is called a *magician* now-a-days who having entered league with the devil, useth his help to any matter.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. i. c. 11. s. 2.

They by the altar stand, while with loose hair
The *magic* prophetess begins her prayer.
Waller. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Some have fancied that envy has a certain *magical* force in it, and that the eyes of the envious have by their fascination blasted the enjoyments of the happy.—*Spectator*, No.19.

There dire *magicians* threw their mists around,
And wise men walk'd as on enchanted ground.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

We read, in the Book of *Exodus*, of an express trial of skill, if we may be allowed the expression, between Moses and the *magicians* of Egypt, in the exercise of miraculous powers; in which the *magicians* were completely foiled,—not because their feats were not miraculous, but because their power, as they were at last driven to confess, extended not to those things which Moses did.—*Horsley*, vol. i. Ser.11.

The arts of *magic* were equally condemned by the public opinion and by the laws of Rome; out as they tended to gratify the most imperious passions of the heart of man, they were continually proscribed, and continually practised.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 25.

These mighty piles of *magic-planted* rock,
Thus rang'd in mystic order, mark the place
Where but at times of holiest festival
The Druid leads his train. *Mason. Caractacus.*

MA'GISTERY. | *Magistery*, as used by
MAGISTE'RIAL. | Chemists, is explained in
MAGISTE'RIALLY. | the quotation from Boyle.
MAGISTE'RIALNESS. | And see MAGISTRACY.
MA'GISTRALL. | *Magisterial*, — master-
MA'GISTRALLY. | like, with the authority of
MAGISTRA'LITY. | a *master*, in the manner of

a *master*; authoritative, domineering; powerful, efficacious, of sovereign or supreme power or efficacy.

Upon this ground Paracelsus, in his Archidoxis, extracteth the *magistery* of wine; after four monthes digestion in horse-dung, exposing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found uncongealed in the center.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.

Here is the deficience:—Physicians have not set down and delivered over certain experimental medicines for the cure of particular diseases, besides their own conjectural and *magisterial* descriptions.—*Bacon. On Learning*, b. ii.

I finde a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease, some of the chiefest I will rehearse.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 382.

Let it be some *magistrall* opiate.
Bacon. History of Life and Death, p. 29.

What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a licence to controul so *magistrally*.—*Bishop Bramhall against Hobbes.*

The physicians have frustrated the fruit of tradition and experience by their *magistralities*, in adding, and taking out, and changing *quid pro quo*, in their receipts, at their pleasures.—*Bacon. On Learning*, b. ii.

Your assertion of the originall of set forms of liturgy, I justly say is more *magistrall*, than true, and such as your own testimonies confute.
Bp. Hall. Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnuus, s. 2.

Although *majestery* be a term variously enough employed by chymists, and particularly used by Paracelsus to signify very different things; yet the best notion I know of it, and that which I find authorized even by Paracelsus in some passages, where he expresses himself more distinctly is, that it is a preparation whereby there is not an analysis made, of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole, or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 637.

Those who have fairly and truly examin'd, and are thereby got past doubt in all the doctrines they profess and govern themselves by, would have a juster pretence to require others to follow them: but these are so few in number, and find so little reason to be *magisterial* in their opinions, that nothing insolent and imperious is to be expected from them.
Locke. Of Human Understanding, b. iv. c. 16. s. 4.

I have of late years met with divers such vain pretenders, who blush not to talk of rhetorick more *magisterially* than Aristotle or Tully would.—*Id. Ib.*

He [Dr. Tully] chargeth him [Bull] with too much precipitancy and *magisterialness* in judging.
Nelson. Life of Dr. George Bull, s. 40.

——— Acanthe here,
When *magisterial* duties from his home
Her father call'd, had entertain'd the guest.
Glover. The Athenaid, b. xv.

The claim of infallibility, or even of authority to prescribe *magisterially* to the opinions and consciences of men, whether in an individual, or in assemblies and collections of men, is never to be admitted.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

MA'GISTRACY. | Fr. *Magistrat*, *magis-*
MA'GISTRATE. | *trature*; It. *Magistrato*;
MAGISTRA'TICK. | Sp. *Magistrado*; Lat.

Magistratus, from *magistrare*, regere, temperare, to rule; and this from *magister*, which (says Vossius) is either from *magis*, greater, as *minister* from *minus*, or rather from the Gr. Μεγιστος, the greatest, whence *magistrates* are by the Greeks called μεγιστανες. But see MAGNIFY.

Magistracy,—the office or station of *magistrate*, i. e. of one greater than, or superior to, placed over or above, in power or authority over, others in society, or social body, in a state; one appointed or invested with authority to interpret and execute the laws or some portion of them.

And Pilat clepide togidere the princis of prestis and the *magestratis* of the puple.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 23.

They which haue such auctorities to them cōmitted, may be called inferiour gouernors, hauynge respect to theyr office or dueties, wherin is also a representation of gouernance: all be it they be named in Latine *magistratus*. And herafter I intende to cal them *magistrates*, lackynge an other more conuenient worde in Englyshe.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. i. c. 3.

Thus far hath been considered chiefly the power of kings and *magistrates*; how it was and is originally the people's, and by them conferr'd in trust only to be employ'd to the common peace and benefit; with liberty therfore and right remaining in them to reassume it to themselves, if by kings or *magistrates* it be abus'd: or to dispose of it by any alteration, as they shall judge most conducing to the public good.
Milton. The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

So long therefore (for the resemblance which dominion hath) do those that are powerful retain the image of God, as according to his commandments they exercise the office or *magistracy* to which they are called.
Ralegh History of the World, b. i. c. 2. s. 2.

Both civil and religious acts study to conciliate to themselves a majesty and reverence, by habits and ornaments; by comely robes and costly vests; which, though they are not of the internal and essential glory which is in *magistratick* or ecclesiastick power and order, (which are both divine,) yet are so far not only convenient, but almost necessary, as they help to keep both laws and religion from contempt, and from that vulgar insolence to which seditious and atheistical humours are subject.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 169.

Magistrates are to govern according to those instructions of *Job*, c. xxix. 14. I put on righteousness, and it clotheth me; my judgment was as a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I searched out.
Clarke, vol. i. Ser. 49.

Of *magistrates* some also are supreme, in whom the sovereign power of state resides; others are subordinate, deriving all their authority from the supreme *magistrate*, accountable to him for their conduct, and acting in an inferior secondary sphere.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 2.

In all tyrannical governments the supreme *magistracy*, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men.
Id. Ib.

MAGNA'LITY. Low Lat. *Magnalis*, *magnalia*, from the Lat. *Magnus*, great.

Something great; greater than ordinary or usual.

Although perhaps too greedy of *magnalities*, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truthes, and much desired verities.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.

Though honest minds do glorifie God hereby; yet do they most powerfully magnifie him, and are to be looked on with another eye, who demonstratively set forth its *magnalities*, who not from postulated or precarious inferences, intreat a courteous assent; but from experiments and undeniable effects, enforce the wonder of its maker.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 4

MAGNANI'MITY. | Fr. *Magnanime*; It.
MAGNA'NIMOUS. | *Magnanimo*; Sp. *Mag-*
MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. | *nanimo*; Lat. *Magnani-*

mus, i.e. *magnus animus*; of or pertaining to, having or possessing, *a great mind*. See MAGNIFY.

Greatness of mind; loftiness of thought, feeling, or sentiment: opposed to pusillanimity, and mean spiritedness. See the quotation from Sir T. Elyot.

Right so men gostly, in this maiden free
Sawen of faith the *magnanimitie*.
Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,578.

Magnanimitie is a vertue moche commendable, and may be in this wyse defyned, that it is an excellencie of mynde, concernynge thinges of great importaunce or estimation, doinge al thynge, that is vertuous, for the acheuinge of honour.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr*, b. iii. c. 13.

I seeme to see a farre off (for my comfort) the highe and triumphant vertue called *magnanimity* accompanied with industrious diligence.—What shal I do then! Shall I yeld to miserie as iust plague appointed for my portion? *Magnanimity* saith no, and industry seemeth to be of the verie same opinion.—*Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.*

Never had worthy man for any fact,
A more fair, glorious theatre than we;
Wheron true *magnanimity* might act
Brave deeds, which better witnessed could be.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

Both striv'd for death; *magnanimous* debate!
Whilst with religion, vertue emulous stood:
They generously devout, devoutly brave,
Taught Gentiles worth, true zele to Christians gave.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Ninth Houre.

Who first from death by deeds redeem'd their names,
And eminent *magnanimously* grew,
They onely praise, not profit did pursue.
Id. Ib. The Fourth Houre.

But before I descend to particulars, it will not be amiss to take notice of one consideration, that mey in general make it probable that the Christian Religion is rather favourable, than opposite to true *magnanimity*.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 552.

Lives there on earth, almost to Greece unknown,
A people so *magnanimous*, to quit
Their native soil, traverse the stormy deep,
And by their blood and treasure spent for us,
Redeem our States, our liberties, and lawe!
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iii.

In the height of his agonies, with a *magnanimity* not less extraordinary than his patient endurance of pain and contumely, he accepted the homage which in that situation was offered to him as the King of Israel; and, in the highest tone of confident authority, promised to conduct the penitent companion of his sufferings that very day to Paradise.
Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 12.

With Hannibal at her gates, she [Holland] had nobly and *magnanimously* refused all separate treaty.
Burke. Letters on a Regicide Peace, Let 1.

MA'GNES, or
MA'GNET.
MAGNE'TICAL, *adj.*
MAGNE'TICAL, *n.*
MAGNE'TICALLY.
MAGNE'TICALNESS.
MAGNE'TICK.
MAGNE'TICKNESS.
MA'GNETISM.

It. *Magnete*; Lat. *Magnes*; Gr. Μαγνης; a stone so called from the country *Magnesia*: a patriâ, quia circa *Magnesiam* provenirct, (Vossius.) The adj. *magnetical*,— Having the powers of the *magnet*; attractive.

On th' other syde an hidious rock is pight
Of mightie *magnes-stone*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Dinocrates began to make the arched roofe of the temple of Arsinoe all of *magnet*, or this loadstone, to the end, that within that temple the statue of the said princesse made of yron, might seeme to hang in the aire by nothing.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 14.

The honour of that inuention, as touching the propertie of the *magnetical* needle in pointing towards the poles, is attributed by Blondus to the citizens of Amalfe.
Stow. Q. Elizabeth, an. 1602.

There is an opinion, that the moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 75.

[We see] many greene wounds by that now so much used *unguentum armarium*, *magnetically* cured.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 96.

It related not to the instances of the *magneticalness* of lightning.—*History of the Royal Society*, vol. iv. p. 253.

The *magnetic* poles are also a great secret; especially now they are found to be distinct from the poles of the earth.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 2.

The *magnetickness* of their external success.
Waterhouse. Comm. on Fortescu, (1663) p. 187.

Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the North, must presume or discover the like *magneticals* in the South. For, in the Southern Seas and far beyond the Equator variations are large, and declinations as constant as in the Northern Ocean.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 3.

They must, obedient to mechanic laws,
Assemble where the stronger *magnet* draws;
Whether the Sun that stronger *magnet* proves,
Or else some Planet's orb that nearer moves.
Blackmore. The Creation, b. i.

Who can enough *magnetic* force admire.—*Id. Ib.*

Many other *magnetisms* may be pretended and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.

But *magnetism* is so fertile a subject, that if I had now the leisure and conveniency to range among *magnetical* writers, I should scarce doubt of finding, among their many experiments and observations, divers, that might be added to those above delivered, as being easily applicable to the present argument.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iv. p. 345.

Thus safe thro' waves the sons of Israel trod;
Their better *magnet* was the lamp of God.
Harte. Thomas à Kempis. A Vision.

The virtue of his death, and the consequent "power of his resurrection" (as the apostle styles it), compose a divine *magnetical* influence (if one may use the expression), which is to act upon the mass of mankind and draw them upwards from the earth.—*Horne. Works*, vol. v. Dis. 3.

MA'GNIFY, *v.*
MA'GNIFIABLE.
MAGNI'FICK.
MAGNI'FICAL.
MAGNIFICA'TION.
MAGNI'FICENT.
MAGNI'FICENCE.
MAGNI'FICENTLY.
MAGNI'FICO.
MA'GNIFIER.
MA'GNITUDE.

Fr. *Magnifier*; It. *Magnificare*; Sp. *Magnificar*; Lat. *Magnificare*, q. d. *magnum* facere, to make or cause to be great: *magnificus*, qui *magna* facit, who does great things. A. S. *Mæg-en*; Lat. *Magnus*. See MAY, and MIGHT. To enlarge, to amplify, to augment, to aggrandize.

Magnificence,—greatness or grandeur; but applied rather to the splendour, the splendid pomp, the sumptuousness, of grandeur, than to simple grandeur itself.

Magnificent,—in Shakespeare, pretending to greatness.

And anoon he saygh and suede hym and *magnifiede* God, and alle the puple as it saigh gaf herynge to God.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 18.

To God aloone oure Savyour bi Ihesu Crist oure Lord be glorie and *magnifying*, empire and power bifore alle worldis, and now and into alle worldis of worldis amen.
Id. Judas, c. 2.

I thought to pray her high *magnificence*.
Chaucer. The Test. of Creseide.

Whiche notified was by Bull
To holy churche: and to the full
In all londes *magnified*.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

And thus where he so highly *magnifieth* the beliefe of God's promises only, setting all other articles of the faithe as thingis of a second sorte, him selfe belieueth as ye see the promises as lyttell as the tother.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 562.

And Dauid said Solomon my sonne is yong and tender, and we must buylde an house for the Lord, *magnifical*, excellent and of great fame and dignitie throughout all countreis.—*Geneva Bible*, 1561. 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

He spake in all points as their prince; modestly indeed of his owne person, and of the weale-publicke *magnifically*.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 139.

This I dare boldly affirme that that *magnificent* temple of Salamon was in a greate deale lesser tyme builded, than this Isopes crow was decked with hys borrowed fethers.
Barnes. Workes, p. 357.

The least error in a small quantity, as in a small circle, will, in a great one, as in the circles of the heavenly orbs, be proportionally *magnified*.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. ii. c. 5.

Dread soveraine goddesse, that doest highest sit
In seate of iudgement in th' Almightie's stead,
And with *magnificke* mighte and wondrous wit,
Doest to thy people righteous doome arede.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 1.

And this is the full and plain meaning of those words so often used in Scripture for the *magnification* of faith, The just shall live by faith.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

——— Far distant he descries
Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
Up to the wall of heaven a structure high.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

A Prince is never so *magnificent*
As when he's sparing to enrich a few
With the injuries of many.
Massinger. The Emperor of the East, Act ii. sc. 1.

A domineering pedant o're the boy, [Cupid]
Than whom no mortall so *magnificent*.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act i. sc. 1.

What ark, what trophy, what *magnificence*
Of glory, Hotspur, hadst thou purchas'd here;
Could but thy cause as fair as thy pretence,
Be made unto thy Country to appear.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Where the fond ape himselfe uprearing hy
Upon his tiptoes, stalketh stately by
As if he were some great *magnifico*.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

——— Be assur'd of this
That the *magnifico* is much belou'd.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 2.

Mens hilaris, requies, moderata dieta is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth, by which (saith Gornesius) we cure many passions of the minde, in ourselves, and in our friends.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 298.

And fast by hanging in a golden chain
This pendant world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest *magnitude*, close by the moon.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

Then too the pillar'd dome, *magnific* heav'd
Its ample roof; and luxury within
Pour'd out her glittering stores.—*Thomson. Autumn.*

Methinks I see a pompous tomb arise,
Beauteous the form, *magnificent* the size.
Yalden. On Sir Willoughby Aston.

Where's now the vast *magnificence*, which made
The souls of foreigners adore
Thy wond'rous brightness, which no more
Shall shine, but lie in an eternal shade?
Pomfret. Eleazar's Lamentation over Jerusalem.

4. The denial of this assistance seems to take off from the energy of prayer in general, and from the virtue of prayer for the Holy Spirit in particular, and so to make men slight and neglect that duty of which the scripture speaketh so *magnificently*, and to which it so frequently exhorts us.
Dr. Whitby. Five Points, Dis. 3. c. 1. s. 2.

One of our microscopes has been counted by several of the curious as good a *magnifier*, as perhaps any is in the world.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 543.

——— To these thy naval streams,
Thy frequent towns superb of busy trade,
And ports *magnific* add, and stately ships,
Innumerous.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. i.

Sperone Speroni replied to [Francis Maria II. Duke of Rovere] "that he preferred to live for one day like a man [rather] than for a hundred years like a brute, a stock or a stone." This was thought and called, a *magnificent* answer, down to the last days of Italian servitude.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. s. 31. Note.

[Verona] can boast of possessing one of the noblest monuments of Roman *magnificence* now existing; I mean its amphitheatre, inferior in size, but equal in materials and in solidity to the Coliseum.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 2.

We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the *magnitude* of his designs.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

MAGNI'LOQUENCE. Lat. *Magniloquentia*. See LOCUTION.
Greatness of speech.

And our author might have seen how all the sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system; and proved by set and legitimate treatises, that a true Epicurean could not live a pleasant life, much less a virtuous.—*Bentley. Remarks*, § 44.

MAG-PIE.
MA'GOT-PIE.

Minshew and Sherwood,—a *Magatapie*. "*Magot-pie* (says Steevens) is the original name of the bird: *magot* being the familiar appellation given to pies, as we say Robin to a red-breast, Tom to a titmouse, Philip to a sparrow, &c." It is not unusual to call this bird also *Madge*. See PIE.

Augures, and vnderstood relations haue,
By *maggot* pyes, and choughes, and rookes brought forth
The secret'st man of blood.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— Or in a shady tree
Nine *magpies* perch'd lament their alter'd state,
And what they hear, are skilful to repeat.
Maynwaring. Ovid. Metam. b. v.

MAHO'METAN, or
MAHU'METAN.
MAHO'METANISM.
MAHO'METISM.
MAHO'METRY.
MAHO'METANIZE, *v.*
MAHO'UND.

Of or pertaining to *Mahomet*, or to the religion established by him.
Mahound, *Mahomet*, (says Skinner,) but I believe the Fr. formerly called *Mahomet*, *Mahon*, although the word is now disused.

For the sacrifices which God gave Adam's sonnes, were no dumme popetrie or superstitious *Mahometrie*, but signes of the testament of God.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 257.

So did the squire, the whiles the carle did fret
And fume in his disdainefull mynd the more,
And oftentimes by Turmagant and *Mahound* swore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

My mighty *Mahound* kinsman, what quirk now?
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act iv. sc. 1.

All of this kindred are called Emyri, that is, Lords, cloathed with (or at least, wearing turbants of) greene, which colour the *Mahumetans* will not suffer other men to weare.—*Purchas. Pilgrimage*, b. iii. c. 6.

The *Mahometans* make it a part of their religion to propagate their sect by the sword; but yet still by honourable wars, never by villanies and secret murders.
Bacon. Charge against Mr. Owen.

In the Catecheses Mystagogicæ or instructions of Peter Guerra de Lorca, concerning conuerting and keeping from *Mahometisme*, are rehearsed and refuted a great part of their superstitions.—*Purchas. Pilgrimage*, b. iii. c. 5.

There is extant a constitution of Methodius, Patriarke of Constantinople, touching the diuersities of penances (according to the diuersitie of the offence) to bee performed by such as haue reuolted from the faith to *Mahumetisme*.—*Id. Ib.*

In the East, where the warmth of the climate makes cleanliness more immediately necessary than in colder countries, it is made one part of their religion: the Jewish law, and the *Mahometan*, which in some things copies after it, is filled with bathings, purifications, and other rites of the like nature.—*Spectator*, No. 632.

Mr. Gibbon comes forward with all the rancour of a renegado, against christianity. He tramples upon it at first, with a cloven-foot of heathenism. He dungs upon it at last, from the dirty tail of *Mahometanism*.
Whitaker. Review of Gibbon's History, p. 256.

From all those differential marks, I am inclined to suspect that our old structures have been new-named, and *Mahometanised* without sufficient proof of their Arabic origin.
Swinburne. Spain, Let. 44

MAID, *n.*
MA'IDEN, *adj.*
MA'IDEN, *n.*
MA'IDEN, *v.*
MA'IDENHEAD, or
MA'IDENHOOD.
MA'IDENLY, *adj.*
MA'IDENLY, *ad.*
MA'IDHOOD.

Goth. *Magath*; A. S. *Mæg-den*, *mæd-en*, *mæden-man*, and also *mægeth*; Dut. *Maged*, *maegd*. Skinner derives from the Goth. and A. S. *Mag-an*, posse, q. d. viripotens. (*Vir-go*, see VIRGIN.) Junius is struck by the manifest affinity between the Goth. *Magath*, and the Gr. Μεγεθος, greatness, dignity, majesty; and enlarges upon the dignity and majesty which has been attributed to a state of pure virginity or *maidenhood*. But it is remarkable that the A. S. *Mag*, *maga*, was a name applied to a father and to a son, and in general to relations and kindred. *Maid* is in old authors written, as in the extracts from R. Brunne, Chaucer, and Gower, *maie*: thus following the same course of corruption as the verb *mog*, (i. e. *may*,) and probably derived from it. (See MAN.) The word is applied to—

A female child; to a female who has preserved her chastity; a virgin; to a female servant.

Maiden, *adj.*—pure, unsullied, unstained, unpolluted; unsullied by use or abuse, untouched, untaken; unspotted, unused.

Maiden.—Warton says, "Surrey speaks loosely and poetically in making the *maiden* tower, the residence of the women. The *maiden-tower* was common in other castles, and means the *principal* tower, i. e. the tower of the greatest strength and defence." He produces several instances of this use of *maiden*, and asserts it to be a corruption of the old Fr. *Magne*, or *mayne*, great. The principal tower was also named the *master*-tower. See MASTER.

Mr. Nares suggests a different origin: that the tower was so called because never touched or taken; and Beauvais, he adds, on the Oise, is for that reason named *La Pucelle*. And, in confirmation of this, see the quotation from Hall.

And this *mayde* y spoused was of so riche blode.
R. Gloucester, p. 13.

And somme to lese here *maidenhed*, wyues for to be.
Id. p. 95.

The next Soneday after the assumpcioun of Mari
Moder & *may* Sir Edward had the coroun.
R. Brunne, p. 235.

Philip for that *may* [*i. e.* Margaret] mad perueiance redy.
Id. p. 307.

The aungel Gabriel was sent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth. To a *maydun* weddid to a man.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 1.

And hadde lyued with hir housbond sevene yeer fro hir *maydenhod*.—*Id. Ib.*

Thou glory of womanhed, thou faire *may*.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5271.

But truely Creseide sweet *maie*,
Whom I have with all my myght iserved,
That ye thus done, I have it nat deserved.
Id. Troilus & Creseide, b. v.

I redy how whilom was a *maide*
The fairest, as Ouide saide,—
This faire fresshe lustie *maie*
Alone as she went on a daie—
There came Neptunus—
And in his herte suche plesance
He toke, whan he this *maiden* sigh,
That all his herte aros on high.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

—— She wolde hym prey,
That forty daies of respite
He wolde hir graunt, vpon this plight,
That she the while maie bewepe
Hir *maydenhode*. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

The large grene courtes where we were wont to hove,
With eyes cast vp into the *mayden* tower,
And easie sighes, such as folk drawe in loue.
Surrey. Prisoner in Windsour.

I cannot too much prayse your treuth and fidelite to your soueriegne Lord the Kynge of Fraunce, consideryngе how manfully you haue defended this Cytee [Tournay] sythe the beginnynge of this siege, but alas, although it be wrytten on the gates, grauen in stone, Iammes ton ne a perden ton pucellage, that is to say, thou haste neuer lost thy *maidenhed*: yet yf thys Cytee had not ben well furnished and euer at the day appoynted suer of restreue, it could not haue contynued.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 5.

Lyke to Aryna *maydenly* of porte.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

Is it a tyme to receaue silver, & receaue garments, oliue trees, vyne yards, oxen, shepe, menseruants, and *maydeseruants*?—*Bible*, 1551. 4 *Kings*, c. 5.

She found at last, by very certain signes
And speaking markes of passed monuments,
That this young *mayd*, which chance to her presents,
Is her owne daughter, her owne infant dere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use;
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 3.

Wherefore blush you now? what a *maidenly* man at armes are you become?—*Shakespeare.* 2 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 2.

The ireful bastard Orleance, that drew blood
From thee my boy, and had the *maidenhood*
Of thy first fight, I soone encountred.
Id. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 6.

Ten thousand bloody crownes of mothers sonnes,
Shall ill become the flower of England's face,
Change the complexion of her *maid-pale* peace
To scarlet indignation, and bedew
Her pastors grasse with faithfull English blood.
Id. Rich. II. Act iii. sc. 3.

—— Is there not charmes
By which the propertie of youth and *maid-hood*
May be abused. *Id. Othello*, Act i. sc. 1.

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and tournaments obtain'd the prize;
But found no favour in his lady's eyes:
Relentless as a rock, the lofty *maid*,
Turn'd all to poison, that he did or said.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

—— Behold
Those damsels pure, whose *maidenly* reserve
Forbids such rapture; they in smiles, in tears
Of gratitude and gladness, on the heads
Of gallant youths triumphant garlands place.
Glover. The Athenaid, b. vi.

MA'JESTY.
MAJE'STICK.
MAJE'STICKNESS.
MAJE'STICAL.
MAJE'STICALLY.
MAJESTA'TICK.
MAJESTA'TICAL.

Fr. *Majesté*; It. *Maestà*, *magestà*; Sp. *Maistad*, *magestad*; Lat. *Majestas*, from the old *majus*, i. e. *magnus*, great. See MAGNIFY.

Greatness, grandeur;—action or conduct suiting greatness of station, bespeaking greatness of mind: worthy of greatness; a dignified stateliness or loftiness. See the quotations from Elyot and Clarke.

The name or title by which persons of the rank of kings and queens are addressed.

Whanne mannes sone schal come in his *maieste*, and alle hise aungelis with him, thanne he schal sitte on the sege of his *majestee*, and alle folkis shulen be gederid bifore him.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 25.

And God that siteth hie in *magestee*
Save all this compagnie.—*Chaucer. Reves Tale*, v. 4320.

In a gouernour or man, hauing in the publike weale some greatte authoritie, the fountayne of all excellent manners is *maiestie*, whiche is the holle proportion and fygure of noble estate, and is proprelye a beautie or comelynesse in his countenance, langage, and gesture, apt to his dignite, and accommodate to tyme, place, and company.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. ii. c. 2.

The king our master hath a purpose and determination, to make warre vpon the kingdome of Naples; being now in the possession of a bastardship of Arragon, but appertayning vnto his *maiestie* by cleare and vndoubted right.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 87.

A crown of such *majestic* towers doth grace
The gods' great mother, when her heavenly race
Do homage to her. *Denham. Cooper's Hill.*

Such a serene, soft, rigorous, pleasing, fierce,
Lovely, self-arm'd, naked *majestickness*,
Compos'd of friendly contraries, do young
Poetique princes shape.
Cartwright. To the Countess of Carlisle.

If I were ever to fall in love again (which is a great passion, and therefore, I hope I have done with it) it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty.—*Cowley. Ess. Of Greatness.*

If thou do'st it halfe so grauely so *majestically*, both in word and matter, hang me vp by the heeles for a rabbet sucker, or a poulterer's hare.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 4.

In the earth of the house of my *majestatick* presence.
Pococke. On Hosea, (1685,) p. 120.

He placed a great part of the glory of his *majestatical* presence in the temple.
Scott. Works, (Ed. 1718,) vol. ii. p. 493.

This phrase, the *majesty*, used thus absolutely and indefinitely, without mentioning the person to whom it belongs, is in a very sublime and emphatical manner expressive of the supereminent glory and *majesty* of God. It sets forth to us in such a sense, the singular and transcendent glory of the divine *majesty*; as that, comparatively speaking, there is no other *majesty* but his.—*Clarke*, vol. i. Ser. 83.

—— But in the midst was seen
A lady of a more *majestic* mien;
By stature and by beauty mark'd their sovereign queen.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Silent they move; *majestically* slow,
Like ebbing Nile, or Ganges in his flow.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

The expression is so *majestic*, yet familiarized with such easy simplicity, that the more we read and study these writings with pious dispositions and judicious attention, the more we shall see and feel of the hand of God in them.
Secker, vol. v. Ser 6.

MAIEU'TICAL. Gr. Μαιευτικος, *obstetricius.* Cudworth uses this Græcism. See OBSTETRICIOUS.

MAIL, *n.*
MAIL, *v.*

Fr. *Maille*; It. *Maglia*; Sp. *Malla*; tunica ferrea *reticulata*, (says Skinner,) from the Fr. *Maille*, *macula* retis, from its manifest resemblance to the *meshes* of a net; and to the same effect, Menage. *Mail*, then, is strictly—

The mesh, singly; but applied to—the coat formed of meshes, collectively. To *mail*—

To cover or protect; to cover or envelope.

For though thin husbond armed be in *maille*,
The arwes of thy crabbed eloquence
Shal perce his brest.—*Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale*, v. 9078.

For in tellyng of his tale
No more his herte than his *male*
Hath remembrance of thilke fourme.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Ne plate, ne *male*, could ward so mighty throwes,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

—— Perseuerance, deere my lord,
Keeps honour bright, to haue done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rustie *male*,
In monumentall mockrie.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iii. sc. 3.

—— Wheras those warlike lords
Lay *mail'd* in armour, girt in ireful swords.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

Me thinks I should not thus be led along,
Mayl'd vp in shame, with papers on my back,
And follow'd with a rabble, that rejoice
To see my teares, and heare my deep-fetch'd groanes.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act ii. sc. 4.

Some wore coat armour, imitating scale:
And next their skins were stubborn shirts of *mail*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

—— He in his hand restrains
The hostile courser by his straiten'd reins.
He whirls him round, and stands with point addrest
To pierce the *mailed* side or plated breast.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xlv.

Here clasping greaves, and plated *mail-quills* strong,
The long-bows here, and rattling quivers hung.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. i.

MAIL, or
MALE.

Fr. *Male*; Sp. *Maleta*; Dut. *Maele*. Menage forms it thus from the Lat. *Mantica*, a bag. *Mantica*, diminutive *manticula*, *manta*, *malla*. It is not improbably the same word as the preceding, applied to a bag instead of a vesture, and for the same reason, because made of *net-work*, as those which anglers use still are, and as the modern reticule also is. It is applied not only to—

The bag; but that which conveys, (boy, carriage, &c.) or by which it is conveyed.

Ingland, Scotland & Wales, Ireland therto was laid,
Than mot he fille his *males*, no man him withsaid.
R. Brunne, p. 248.

Our hoste lough and swore, "So mote I gon,
This goth aright, unbokeled is the *male*;
Let see now who shal tell another tale."
Chaucer. The Milleres Prologue, v. 3117.

But, sires, o word forgate I in my tale:
I haue relikes and pardon in my *male*,
As faire as any man in Englelond.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,853.

The tuisday all the day they ordered all their busynesse, and shodde their horses, and stuffed their *males*, wherof they had great pleutie.—*Berners. Froissart. Chron.* vol. i. c. 442.

We have encountered no body but a cushion and a little *mallet*, which we found not very far off from hence.
Skelton. Don Quixote, b. iii. c. 9

This day [May 20, 1709] a *mail* arrived from Holland, by which there are advices from Paris, That the kingdom of France is in the utmost misery and distraction.
Tatler, No. 18.

(20.) By the 5 Geo. III. c. 25. and 7 Geo. III. c. 50. if any person shall rob any *mail*, in which letters are sent by the post, of any letter, packet, *bag*, or *mail* of letters, such offenders shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 17.

MAIM, *v.*
MAIM, or
MAY-HEM, *n.*
MA'IMEDLY.
MA'IMEDNESS.
MA'YMING, *n.*
Skinner says, perhaps from the Fr. *Maymis*, mutilated, *mehaing*, mutilation, *mehaigner*, to mutilate, all from the Lat. *Mancus*. And Menage,—the Fr. *Mehaigner*; It. *Magagnare*, from Fr. *Mancer*, It. *Mancare*, and this from *mancus*. But Junius thinks it is clearly formed from the reduplication of *mai*, in *maimaitun*, abscindebaut; from Goth. *Maitan*, to cut off, to amputate.

To wound, so as to disfigure the appearance of, or disable from the use of; to lame by mutilation; to mutilate. *Maim*, noun,—

Mutilation, defect, injury, or mischief,—in some essential particular. For the legal acceptation of *maim*, or *mayhem*, see the quotation from Blackstone.

And hii velle, and debrusede some anon to dethe
And somme *ymaymed*, & somme yhurt.
R. Gloucester, p. 288.

Othr *ymaymed* thorow som mys hap.
Piers Plouhman, p. 77.

Away fro trouth it doth so varie
That to good love it is contrarie;
For it *maymeth* in many wise
Sicke hertes with couetise.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

And destroy as that sect hath done many a good religious house, spoyled, *meyhemed*, & slaine many a good vertuous man, robbed, polluted, and pulled downe manye a goodly church of Christ.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 277.

But my late *maymed* limbs lack wonted might
To doo their kindly services, as needeth.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I am to craue pardon for that I rather leaue it out altogether, then presume to doe it *maymedly*.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 614.

Mar. If we believe, and you prove recreant, Livia,
Think what a *maim* you give the noble cause
We now stand up for.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Tamer Tamed, Act ii. sc. 2.

Such was Lucullus' imperfection and *maim*, either by nature or frowardness of fortune, that he lacked the chiefest thing a general should have, which was, to be beloved of his souldiers.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 442.

Freedom from all defects and imperfections, diseases, and distempers, infirmities and deformities, *maimedness* and monstrous shapes.
Bolton. Last and Learned Work, (1633,) p. 129.

And finally, not without shedding of bloud, and *mayming* of diuers cittizens, the rumour was appeased.
Stow. Henry VI. an. 1456.

Th' ambitious and the covetous desire
More than their worth deserves, or wants require:
Not merely for the profit things may yield,
But ah! their neighbour's pittance *maims* their field.
Hart. Thomas à Kempis.

By the antient law of England he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part: *membrum pro membro*, which is still the law of Sweden.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 15.

A man's limbs (by which for the present we only understand those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which alone amounts to *mayhem* by the common law) are also the gift of the wise Creator to enable him to protect himself from external injuries in a state of nature.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 1.

MAIN, (at Cards,) lit. a hand; (Fr. *Main*; Lat. *Manus*;) the dice or cards held in the *hand*; (met.) the good, the prize in *hand*, in possession.

Were it good to set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast? To set so rich a *mayne*
On the nice hazard of one doubtfull houre,
It were not good.—*Shakes.* 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 1.

To pass our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*;
Or else at serious ombre play.
Dorset. Song written at Sea, 1665.

MAIN, *adj.*
MAIN, *n.*
MA'INLY.
Main,—with all his might and *main*,—from the A. S. *Magen*, force, power, from the A. S. verb, *Mag-an*, posse, to *may*, or be able. The adj. Skinner derives from the Fr. *Magne*, great; and this from Lat. *Magn-us*; (which is itself from *mag-an*. See MAGNIFY.) Lye justly observes, that *mæg-en*, in Composition, signifies *great*: whence the *main* sea, the ocean or great sea; the *main* land, terra continens; and hence also the *main* mast, the great, the chief, or principal mast; the chief or principal way, road, the high road. *Main*, the adj.—

Forceful, powerful, mighty; and, consequentially, chief, principal. *Main*, the noun,—

Force, power, might, and, consequentially, the chief, the principal; the chief or principle part; the mass, or bulk, or gross. See BY, and the quotation below from *State Trials*.

The *main* sea, elliptically the *main*.

These were in this batail of mest mygt and *mayn*.
R. Gloucester, p. 10.

Git is Harald, I say, regnand in myght & *mayn*.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

& lowsed the rudder bōdes and hoysed up the *mayne-saile* to the wynde & drue to lāde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Actes*, c. 27.

Yet hauld I in the *mayne-sheate* of the minde.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

His eares cut from his head, they set him in a chayre,
And from a *maine-yard* hoisted him aloft into the ayre.
Id. A Deuise of a Masque for Viscount Mountacute.

The sunne now ginnes to slake his beames
In deawy vapours of the Westerne *mayne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

You are fools, you are *on the bye*, Raleigh and I are on the *main*; we mean to take away the king and his cubs.
State Trials. James I. 1603. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Resolued to rest vpon the title of Lancaster as the *maine*, and to vse the other two, that of marriage, and that of battaile, but as supporters.—*Bacon. Henry VII.* p. 5.

Whiles his false broker lieth in the wind,
And for a present chapman is assign'd,
The cut-throat wretch for their compacted gaine,
Buyes all but for one quarter of the *mayne*.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 5.

And now that current with *main* fury ran
(The stop remov'd that did the course defend)
Unto the full of mischief.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. v.

2 *Cap.* Still she eyes him *mainlie*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iii. sc. 1.

For he by wordes could call out of the sky
Both sunne and moone, and make them him obay;
The land to sea, and sea to *maineland* dry,
And darksom night he eke could turne to day.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

Now the shippe boaring the moon with her *maine mast* and anon swallowed with yeast and froth.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 3.

Their mightie puissance in *mainrent*, lands, and great possessions at length was (through suspicion conceiued by the kings that succeeded) the cause in part of their ruinous decay.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland*, an. 1308.

———— Damn'd Pisanio,
Hath with his forged letters (damn'd Pisanio)
From this most brauest vessell of the world
Strooke the *main-top*.—*Shakes. Cymbeline*, Act iv. sc. 2

When a vessel from the *main* arrives in that island [Barbadoes] it seems the planters come down to the shoar where there is an immediate market of the Indians and other slaves, as with us of horses and oxen.—*Spectator*, No. 11.

The morn they look'd on with unwilling eyes,
Till from their *main-top* joyful news they hear.
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies,
And in their colours Belgian lions bear.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

To this I shall answer in two words. First, the testimony of Scripture makes God in all his actions to intend and design his own glory *mainly*, *Prov.* xvi. 4.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

There is scarce any instance of the history of the same person being written by four different contemporary historians all perfectly agreeing in the *main* articles, and differing only in a few minute particulars of no moment.
Porteus, vol. i. Lect. 2.

By order of the New River Company in London, a watchman is nightly fixed at such a height, near the river head, as to be able to overlook the whole town, and, on the momentary appearance of any conflagration, to turn the water full on the *mains* leading to the respective quarter, however remote the situation. *Jan.* 1781.
Horne. Essays & Thoughts, § 15.

MA'INOUR. See the quotations.

All offenders against vert and venison: who may be attached by their bodies, if taken with the *mainour*, (or *mainoeuvre*, a *manu*,) that is, in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or preparing so to do, or by fresh and immediate pursuit after the act is done.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 6.

A thief taken with the *mainour*, that is with the thing stolen upon him in *manu*, might, when so detected *flagranti delicto*, be brought into court, arraigned, and tried, without indictment.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 23.

MA'INPRISE.
MA'INPERNOUR.
From the Fr. *Main*, the hand, and *prise*, captus, from *prendere*, *capere*, to take, q. d. *manu-captio*. See the quotations from Blackstone.

Yf he may amendes do. let *maynpryse* hym have.
Piers Plouhman, p. 68.

And whilest he yet remained in Mounster, he deuised waies how to haue the earle of Desmond apprehended: which being brought to passe, he afterward deliuered him vpon *mainprise* of these suerties whose names ensue.
Holinshed. Ireland, an. 1343.

And because he made default, the lord iustice verelie tooke the aduantage of the bond against the *mainpernours*.
Id. Ib.

He therefore, judging it below him
To tempt a shame the devil might owe him,
Resolv'd to leave the squire for bail
And *mainprize* for him to the gaol.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. I.

I. The writ of *main-prize*, *manucaptio*, is a writ directed to the sheriff (either generally, when any man is imprisoned for a bailable offence, and bail hath been refused, or specially, when the offence or cause of commitment is not properly bailable below,) commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance; usually called *mainpernors*, and to set him at large.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. iii. c. 8.

MAINTA'IN, *v.*
MAINTA'INABLE.
MAINTA'INER.
MA'INTENANCE.
Fr. *Maintenir*; It. *Mantenere*; Sp. *Mantener*; *manu tenere*, to hold with the hand, and, consequentially—

To uphold, to support; to hold firmly, to hold or keep safe or secure, to preserve, to defend.

Eldolf, bisshop of Bath, the pes *mayntend* & helde.
R. Brunne, p. 60.

Than said Isaac tille him, "ert thou his *mayntenour*."
Id. p. 166.

Your richesses, ne sufficen not werres to *mainteine*.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

O ye traitours and *maintainers* of madnesse,
Unto your folly I ascribe all my paine.
Id. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

She had so stedfast countenaunce,
So noble porte, and *maintenaunce*. *Id. Dreame.*

So that I maie by reason call
Humilitee most worth of all,
And lest it costeth to *mainteine*
In all the worlde, as it is seine. *Gower. Con. A.* b. I.

Myne hert loueth the *maynteuers* of ye lawe in Israel, that are wyllinge amōg the people.—*Bible*, 1551. *Judges*, c. 5.

We must haue a schole to teache God's worde in (though it needed not to bee so costly) and therefore it is lawfull to vow vnto the building or *maintenāce* therof, & vnto the helping of all good workes.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 20.

In the later end of thys yere came the thyrde cappe of *mayntenaunce* from the pope.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. an. 1506.

The xix daye of May was receyued into London a capp of *mayntenaunce* and a swerde sent from Pope July, with a great compaignye of nobles and gentlemen which was presented to the kyng on the Sonday then next ensuyng with great solempnytie in the Cathedrall church of Sainct Paul.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 6.

When Bedford (who our only hold *maintain'd*)
Death takes from us, their fortune to advance.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Whil'st old (and poore perchance) with toil and strife,
Glad (by his labour) to *maintaine* his life.
Stirling. Doomes-day. The Eighth Houre.

They perhaps, if they were urged, could say little else, than that without such a second voyage their opinion were not *maintainable*.—*Ralegh. Hist. of the World*, b. ii. c. 1. s. 3.

The right worshipful Maister Philip Sidney, a special favourer and *maintainer* of all kinds of learning.
Spenser. Epistle to Master Harvey, signed E. K.

So every where they rule and tyrannize,
For their usurped kingdomes *maintenaunce*.
Id. The Teares of the Muses.

Judge Anderson who sate at the assizes in the county of Suffolk did adjudge it not *maintainable*, because it was not spoken maliciously.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. (*Henry Morgan.*)

Whoever doth so much as communicate with the *maintainers* of them, [the doctrines of equivocation, breach of faith with heretics, &c.] according to the principles of ancient Christianity, are guilty of the same crimes.
Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy

It is a mistake to suppose, that the rich man *maintains* his servants, tradesmen, tenants, and labourers: the truth is, they *maintain* him.—*Paley. Moral Phil.* b. iii. pt. ii. c. 2.

All men are sensible of the necessity of justice to *maintain* peace and order; and all men are sensible of the necessity of peace and order, for the *maintenance* of society.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 5.

MA'JOR, *adj.*
MA'JOR, *n.*
MAJORA'TION.
MAJO'RITY.
Fr. *Majeur;* It. *Maggiore;* Lat. *Major; (magnior, magior, major,* Voss.) *greater:* and the noun, *maior* of the city, so written, (see the quotation from Bacon,) as if the *major* or principal office. See MAYOR.

Greater in number or quantity, larger.

Major, in Logic,—see the quotations from Watt.

Majority is used by Sir Thomas Brown as equivalent to the Lat. *Majores*, ancestry.

Now of this *maior* or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the cōclusion folowe directly.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 147.

The *major* and companies of the citie receiued him at Shore-ditch.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 7.

——— I will not breake it,
Fall Greekes, faile fame, honour or go, or stay,
My *maior* vow lyes heere; this Ile obey.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act v. sc. 1.

But *majoration*, which is also the work of refraction, appeareth plainly in sounds.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 254.

——— Whose high deedes,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in armes,
Holds from all souldiers chiefe *maioritie*
And militarie title capitall.
Shakespeare. I *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 2.

Of evill parents an evill generation, a posterity not unlike their *majority*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours.*

The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term, because it is generally of a larger extension than the *minor* term, or subject.—*Watts. Logick*, pt. iii. c. 2.

The proposition which contains the predicate of the conclusion, connected with the middle term, is usually called the *major* proposition, whereas the *minor* proposition connects the middle term with the subject of the conclusion.
Id. Ib.

The people of the earth, that is, a vast *majority* of mankind, are represented by Moses, as voluntarily journeying from one part of the earth to another; as voluntarily entering into a resolution of building a tower of prodigious height; as universally engaged in a design so extremely foolish and vain, that Almighty God thought fit to interpose and disappoint them.—*Hoadly. The Original of Government.*

The whole body is supposed, in the first place, to have unanimously consented to be bound by the resolutions of the *majority;* that *majority*, in the next place, to have fixed certain fundamental regulations; and then to have constituted, either in one opinion, or in an assembly, (the rule of succession or appointment being at the same time determined,) a standing legislature.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iv. c. 3.

MA'ISTER, MAISTRESS. See MASTER.

MAIZE. Fr. *Maïs;* Sp. *Maiz.*

Indian *maize* hath (of certain) an excellent spirit of nourishment: but it must be thoroughly boyled, and made into a *maiz-creame* like a barley-creame.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 49.

The Indians are husbandmen and plant *maiz* and guinea corn, and some yams and potatoes.
Dampier. Voyages, &c. an. 1681.

On both sides rise groves of poplars and mulberry trees, united by vines interwoven in thick clustering garlands, suspended over rich harvests of wheat and *maize* all waving to the sea breeze.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 11.

MAKE, *v.*
MAKE, *n.*
MA'KEABLE.
MA'KELESS.
MA'KER.
MA'KING, *n.*
A. S. *Mac-ian;* Dut *Mack-en, maken;* Ger. *Machen;* Sw. *Maka. Made*, i. e. maked, mak'd, mad, or maad, *made.*

To cause to be, or bring into being, to cause to live or to exist; to beget, to create, to produce, to bring forth, to effect, or be efficient, to conduce.

To cause to be in certain form or fashion, mode or manner; to form, frame, or fashion, to model; to compose or put together, to construct, to fabricate; to shape or mould.

To form or fashion; to delineate, to depicture, to describe, to represent.

To make (elliptically) sub. safe or secure,—to preserve, to secure, to keep; to make, (sub. by force or against the will,) to force, to compel: to make or compose, (sc.) verses; and a maker, (Gr. Ποιητης,) a poet, good or bad; a maker, or composer, or writer, of verses, good or bad: the quality of good or bad, not essential to the thing, or the verse, made, or poetry: (see the quotations from Sidney and B. Jonson; and see POET:) to make, (sc.) way; to direct the course, to proceed, to advance.

To make or to match; i. e. to make one or more *fit* for another; to fit, to suit, to proportion, to correspond, to coequal: to fit or suit, in marriage. And a *make*, a fit or suitable companion or associate; a consort, a colleague.

To *make*, combined with other words, has various applications resulting from the force of such combination. Few require explanation.

To *make good*,—i. e. sound, or secure, or strong; to amend, to repair, to restore; to secure, to strengthen, to establish.

To *make up*,—(sc.) a breach; to amend, to repair, to heal, to restore; (met.) good will or kindness; and thus, to reconcile.

To *make up*,—(sc.) a default or deficiency; to supply, to complete or fulfil, to accomplish.

To *make danger*, (facere periculum,)—to make trial or experiment.

Make-bate,—see the quotation from Swift.

Foure kynges hee *maden* the in this kyngdome.
R. Gloucester, p. 3.

This was thre thousant, and foure score, and thre ger
From that the world was first *mad*. *Id.* p. 21.

Whiche ryches the kynge dyd spende vpon the Towre of London, and some say vpon the *makynge* of Westmyster Halle.—*R. Brunne*, p. 89.

So every good tre *makith* gode fruytis; but an yvel tree *makith* yvel fruytis. A good tree may not *make* yvel fruytis; neither an yvel tree may *make* good fruytis.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 7.

Yf thou art godis sone, seye that these stones be *maad* looves.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

If thou be ye sonne of God commaund y^t^ these stones be *made* bread.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therefore and thei that suffren bi the wille of God, bitaken her soulis in goode dedis to the feithful *maker of nought* [creatori.]—*Wiclif.* I *Petir*, c. 4.

But he that is sowen into good lond: is this that herith the word and undirstondith and bringith forth fruyt, and sum *makith* an hundrid fold, truly another sixtifold, and another thritti fold.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 13.

Ye lovers, that can *make* of sentement,
In this case ought ye be diligent,
To forthren me somewhat in my labour,
Whether ye ben with the lefe or with the flour,
For well I wote, that ye han here beforne
Of *making* ropen, and had alway the corne,
And I come after, glening here and there.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Legend of Good Women.

And if so fall, the chevetain be take
On eyther side, or elles sleth his *make*,
No longer shal the tourneyage ylast.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2559.

And for to ben a wif he yaf me leve,
Of indulgence, so n'is it non repreve
To wedden me, if that my *make* die.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5670.

Who is so trewe and eke so ententif
To kepe him, sike and hole, as is his *make.*
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9165.

Right as our first letter is now an A,
In beautie first so stood she *makeles*,
Her goodly looking gladed all the prees.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

Anone he lette two cofres *make*,
Of one semblance, of one *make*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The high *maker* of mankynde
By Samuel to Saul badde,
That he shall nothynge ben adrad
Agayne kynge Agag for to fight.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

He taught men the forth drawynga
Of bestaile, and eke the *makynge*
Of Oxen, and of hors the same,
Howe men hem shulde ride and tame.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

And yet hitherto blessed be God, they agree better together, the to fal at variance for ye wild wordes of suche a malicious *make-bate.*—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 296.

The Greeks named the poet ποιητην, which name, as the most excellent, hath gone through other languages. It cometh of this word ποιειν, *to make:* wherein I know not whether by luck or wisdom we English men have mette well the Greeks in calling him a *maker.*
Sir P. Sidney. Defence of Poetry.

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, Sir,
A foolish lobby out of the way, *make danger*,
Try what they are, try.
Beaum. & Fletch. Loyal Subject, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— Th' elfe therewith astound,
Upstarted lightly from his looser *make*,
And his unready weapons gan in hand to take.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Forthwith her ghost out of her corps did flit,
And followed her *make* like turtle chaste.
Id. Astrophel.

Oh! what is man, great *Maker* of mankind!
That thou to him so great respect doth bear!
That thou adorn'st him with so bright a mind,
Mak'st him a king, and e'en an angel's peer.
Davies. The Immortalitie of the Soul, s. 29.

And I still bid the learned *maker* looke,
On life, and manners, and *make* those his booke,
Thence draw forth true expressions.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.

The greatest ruyne and destruction of wood in this kingdome, hath bin the late *making* of yron and glasses.
Stow. Edw. I. an. 1306.

If he found him to halt in his proofe, he would punish him as a pickthank *makebate.*—*Holinshed. Ireland*, an. 1539.

For there must come a time, that shall obtain
Truce for distress; when *make-peace* Hymen shall
Bring the conjoined adverse pow'rs to bed
And set the crown (*made one*) upon one head.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

——— My patience
(Because I bear, and bear, and carry all,
And as they say am willing to groan under)
Must be your *make-sport* now.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act iii. sc. 1.

There is no greater, at least no more palpable and convincing argument of the existence of a Deity, than the admirable art and wisdom that discovers itself in the *make* and constitution, the order and disposition, the ends and uses of all the parts and members of this stately fabrick of heaven and earth.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

It is not to be understood of the accidents themselves that are all *makeable* and destroyable, generable and corruptible.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 70.

The world a palace was, without a guest,
Till one appears, that must excell the rest:
One! like the author, whose capacious mind
Might, by the glorious work, the *maker* find.
Waller. Of Divine Love, c. 2.

When the cause is extrinsecal, and the effect produc'd by a sensible separation, or juxta-position of discernible parts, we call it *making;* and such are all artificial things.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 26. s. 2.

This sort of outragious party writers I have spoken of above, are like a couple of *make-bates* who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories, and, by keeping friends at a distance, hinder them from coming to a good understanding.
Swift. The Examiner, No. 15.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful, is man!
How passing wonder He, who *made* him such!
Who centred in our *make* such strange extremes.
Young. Complaint, Night 1.

But if the rude inroad of Gallick tumult, with its sophistical rights of man to falsify the account, and its sword as a *make-weight* to throw into the scale, shall be introduced into our city by a misguided populace, set on by proud great men, themselves blinded and intoxicated by a frantick ambition, we shall, all of us, perish and be overwhelmed in a common ruin.—*Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

MAL. Lat. *Malè, malus*, ill, bad: a prefix with the force of—ill, evil, bad, wrong.

MALACISSA'TION. Lat. *Malacissare*, or *malaxare;* Gr. Μαλασσ-ειν, to soften. (See To MALAX.) The word is not uncommon in Bacon, and is applied by him to denote,—

A softening or mollifying; and, as he expresses it, a suppling of the body.

Let this bath, together with the emplastering and vnction (as before) be renewed every fifth day: this *malacissation*, or suppling of the body, to be continued for one whole month.
Bacon. History of Life and Death.

MA'LADY. Fr. *Maladie;* It. *Maladia, malatia;* Sp. *Malatia.* Menage quotes from Salmasius, *Malatus*, qui *malè* se habet: quem *malotum* vocamus. It. *Malato*, i.e. *malo* affectus. (Skinner.)

Illness; disease, sickness.

O, wist a man how many *maladies*
Folwen of excesse and of glotenies
He wolde ben the more mesurable
Of his diete, sitting at his table.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v 12,447.

She saide, tell me thy *maladie,*
What is thy sore, of whiche thou pleinest?
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

His *maladie* which still continued upon him, rather increased than diminished, so that he was aduised by physicians to returne to England, in hope that change of aire should restore him to health.
Holinshed. Edw. III. an. 1372.

If riches are thus wholly unable of themselves to effect any thing towards a man's relief, under a corporal *malady,* how can they, as such, deserve the name of felicity.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

With palsied hand should Justice hold the scale,
And o'er a Judge Court-complaisance prevail,
Satire's strong dose the *malady* requires.
P. Whitehead. Epistle to Dr. Thomson.

MA'LAPERT. MALAPE'RTLY. MALAPE'RTNESS. Skinner thinks most probably from *male,* and the Fr. *Appert,* (q.d. *adperitus,*) dexterous, active, prompt; and thus to signify, prompt in speech to an evil excess: but, as the word does not exist compounded in French, it is perhaps of home manufacture; from *mal,* and *pert,* (qv.)

Quick to an ill excess, (in speech;) excessively pert, saucy, presumptuous.

Ne *malaperl,* ne renning with your tong.
Chaucer. Court of Love.

Therefore me thinketh that thys man is too *malaperte,* so bluntly to enter into God's iudgement, and geue sentence in that manner before he be called to counsell.
Frith. Workes, p. 119.

Agaynste anye of whiche twoo reuerent orders, who so be so lewde vnreuerently to speake, and *malapertlye* to ieste and rayle, shall playe that parte alone for me.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 868.

Then he breaketh forth into open blasphemy and sayth that it behoueth vs to pray vnto saints and that God will els not heare vs, for our presumptuous *malapertenesse.*
Tyndall. Workes, p. 297.

And thus lion-like rising daunted the *malapert* orator no lesse with her stately port and maiestical deporture, than with the tartnesse of her princely checkes.
Speed. Q. Eliz. an. 1597.

All those that were present, with scornfull laughter began to ieast at the herald's presumption, for that he durst so *malapertlie* in the king's presence honour the enemie with so high praise.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland,* an. 1539.

And thus his troubles encreased euen through his owne *malaperiness* and brain-sicknesse.—*Id. Hen. II.* an. 1164.

How diametrically opposite the skill of living well, and managing as a man should do, his affairs in the world, is to that *mal-pertness,* tricking, or violence learnt amongst school-boys.—*Locke. Of Education,* s. 70.

MALA'X, *v.* Gr. Μαλασσ-ειν; Lat. *Malacissare;* Fr. *Malaxer,* to blend or beat together, as eggs; also, to soften, work, or knead unto a softness; to handle a thing until it be soft. (Cotgrave.) See MALACISSATION.

I directed one of my servants to apply an emplast. diachyl. cum gummi, *malaxed* with unguent dialthææ.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 9.

MA'LCONTENT, or MA'LECONTENT, *adj.* MA'LCONTENT, *n.* MALCONTE'NTED. MALCONTE'NTEDNESS. MALCONTE'NTMENT. Fr. *Mal-content;* It. and Sp. *Mal-contento. Mal* or *male,* in composition, from the Lat. *Malè,* badly, ill; in *male-content* it is equivalent to *dis,* (qv.)

Discontented, dissatisfied, displeased.

But Huddibras, more like a *malecontent,*
Did see and grieve at his bold fashion;
Hardly could he endure his hardiment;
Yett still he satt, and inly did himselfe torment.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

With which she for the present was appeased,
And yeelded leave, however *malcontent,*
She inly were and in her mind displeased.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 6.

But the most tedious being is that which can unwish itself, content to be nothing, or never to have been, which was beyond the *male-content* of Job, who cursed not the day of his life, but his nativity; content to have so far been, as to have a title to future being.—*Brown. Urne-Burial,* c. 5.

The king, also, for the better securing of his estate, against mutinous and *malcontented* subjects, (whereof he saw the realme was full,) who might haue their refuge into Scotland, had sent a solemne ambassage vnto James the third, king of Scotland, to treate and conclude a peace with him.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 39.

They had long agone by vniuersall *male-contentment* of the people (proceeding from the causes aforesaid) procured a great distraction of the king's leeges heartes.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1585.

To further this Achitophel unites
The *malcontents* of all the Israelites.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

As I have enemies who are apt to pervert every thing I do or say, I fear they would ascribe the laying down my paper on such an occasion [the stamp duty] to a spirit of *malecontentedness.*—*Spectator,* No. 445.

Arms cross'd, brows bent, eyes fix'd, feet marching slow,
A band of *malecontents* with spleen o'erflow.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

MALE, *adj.* MALE, *n.* Fr. *Masle;* It. *Maschio;* Sp. *Macho;* Lat. *Masculus, mas;* the syllable *male* in *female* is corrupted through the Fr. *Femelle,* from the Lat. dim. *Femella,* a little woman. *Mas* is of uncertain origin: Scaliger, (*De Causis,* lib. iv. c. 79,) affirms that *mas* was a word in the ancient Tuscan contracted from *mamers,* and that *mamers, mavors,* and *mars,* in that language signified *strong,* (fortis.) (See MAN.) *Mas* is opposed to *femina,* i. e. to that (sex) which beareth, which bringeth forth its kind, and is applied to that (sex) which causeth (the other) to bear or bring forth.

Have not ye red, for he that made men at the bigynnyng made hem *male* and *female?*—*Wiclif. Matthew,* c. 19.

For ever *malekynde* openynge the wombe schalle be clepid holy to the Lord.—*Id. Luke,* c. 2.

And eke to know a *female* from a *male.*
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 5704.

She sigh beastes in her kynd,
The bucke, the doo, the herte, the hynde,
The *males* go with the *female.* *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

When they brought forth children they either openly slew all the *males,* or very secretly sent them vnto their fathers.
Stow. Memorable Antiquities, p. 20.

And so begirt the dens of those *male-dragons,*
That through the strongest safety, they shall beg
For mercy at our sword's point.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i. sc. 1.

The youths are (of themselves) hot, violent,
Foll of great thought; and that *male-spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no meanes to put them on.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act ii.

The keeping up constantly in the world a due numerical proportion between the sexes of *male* and *female,* doth necessarily infer a superintending providence. For did this depend only upon mechanism, it cannot well be conceived, but that in some ages or other there should happen to be all *males,* or all *females;* and so the species fail.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

The glow-worm is a *female* caterpillar; the *male* of which is a fly. They might never be brought together did not this radiant torch direct the volatile *male* to his sedentary *female.*
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 19. s. 5.

MALE-ADMINISTRA'TION. *Male,* ill or bad, and *administration,* (qv.) and *minister.*

Bad or ill administration, management, or conduct.

I think it is manifest from the practice of the wisest nations, and who seem to have had the truest notions of freedom, that when a prince was laid aside for *male-administration,* the nobles and people, if they thought it necessary for the public weal, did resume the administration of the supreme power, (the power itself having been always in them,) and did not only alter the succession, but often the very form of government too; because they believed there was no natural right in one man to govern another, but that all was by institution, force, or consent.
Swift. Sentiments of a Church of England Man, s. 2.

The first and principal [high misdemeanor] is the *maladministration* of such high offices as are in public trust and employment.—*Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. iv. c. 9.

MAL-EASE, i. e. disease, ill at ease.

And what mischief & what *mal-ese.* Crist for man polede.
Piers Ploukman, p. 246.

Thei broughten to him alle that weren of *male-eese.*
Wiclif. Mark, c. 1.

MALE-DI'CENT. MALEDI'CENCY. MALEDI'CTION. Fr. *Male-dicence, malédiction;* It. *Maldicente, maledizzione;* Lat. *Maledictio,* from *male-dicere,* (*male,* ill, and *dicere,* to speak or say;) to speak ill (se. of any one.)

Speaking ill or evil; reviling, slandering.

Malediction,—a speech, pronunciation, denunciation of ill or evil; imprecation or execration, curse.

For as many as are vnder y[e] dedes of the law, are vnder *malediccyon.*—*Bible,* 1551. *Galathians,* c. 3.

And after he sheweth the *malediccions* that shall fall therevpon.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 139.

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent,* and so slovenly spirits.—*Sir E. Sandys. State of Religion.*

Imprecations and *maledictions* were made, according to the custom of the Jews, against those, who should presume to add or alter any thing therein.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 1. s. 27.

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth.
Atterbury. Character of Luther.

This is the only way of averting those dreadful *maledictions* you have this day [Ash-Wednesday] heard denounced; and it is to bring men to this way, to stamp upon their souls a strong conviction of the danger of sin, and the necessity of a speedy repentance, that our church has thought fit to make use of such strong and impressive terms.
Porteus, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

MALE-FA'CTION. MALEFA'CTOR. MA'LEFICE. MALE'FICENT. MALFI'CIATE, *v.* MALFICIA'TION. Fr. *Mal-faicteur;* It. *Mal-fattore;* Lat. *Malefactor,* from *malefacere,* (*malè,* ill, and *facere,* to do,) to do ill or wrong.

A *malefactor,* — one who does ill or wrong, mischievously, wickedly, or unlawfully; an evil-doer, a transgressor of law; a criminal.

But fully ne shal it (peine of concupisence) never quenche, that he ne shal somtime be meved in himselfe, but if he were refreined by sikenesse or *malefice* of sorcerie or cold drinkes.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale,* p. 152.

Cõsider our maister Christ which is the very true sonne of God, & God himselfe, & yet is hee crucified and put to death, as a seditious persõ, as a *malefactor.*
Barnes. Workes, p. 296.

And I think yes in good faith, y[t] it were very wel done, & I wold that euery man would so do indede, that either shoulde correct heretike or any *malefactour* els.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 941.

——— I haue heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Haue by the very cunning of the scene,
Bene strooke so to the soule, that presently
They haue proclaim'd their *malefactions.*
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

That pompe to all a reverent awe imparts,
And strikes with terrour *malefactors'* harts.
Stirling. Domes-day. Fourth Houre.

He crammed them with crumbs of benefices
And fil'd their mouthes with meeds of *malefices.*
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

A third dares not venture to walk alone, for fear he should meet the devill, a thief, bee sick; fears all old women as witches, and every black dog or cat he sees, he suspecteth to be a devil; every person that comes near him is *maleficiated,* every creature, all intend to hurt him, to seek his ruine!—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 181.

A sixth may be a preceding incapacity of marriage duties; whether natural, or advantageous; whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation,* or casualty.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 4. c. 10.

For this the *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

From every species of punishment that has hitherto been devised, from imprisonment and exile, from pain and infamy, *malefactors* return more hardened in their crimes and more instructed.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy,* b. iv. c. 9.

Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation.
Burke. On the Policy of the Allies, App.

MAL-E'NGINE. Fr. *Malengin.* and *malengineux.* Ill or evil ingine, or genius; ill or evil device, contrivance or design.

So maie men knowe, how the floreyn
Was moder first of *malengin*
And bringer in of alle werre.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And this treuse to begyn the xl. day next ensuyng, and within that space euery partie to gyue knowlege to his w[t]out *mallengyn;* and if suche cõpanyes woll nat kepe the peace, let thẽ be at their chose.—*Berners. Frois. Cron.* vol. i. c. 43.

For he so crafty was to forge and face,
So light of hand, and nymble of his pace,
So smooth of tongue, and subtile in his tale,
That could deceive one looking in his face;
Therefore by name *Malengin* they him call.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

All these articles faithfullie, and without *male-ingine* to performe and fulfill in eurie degree he receiued a solemne oth.—*Holinshed. Hen. II.* an. 1172.

MALE'-VOLENT, *adj.*
MALE'VOLENT, *n.*
MALE'VOLENCE.
MALE'VOLENTLY.
MALE'VOLOUS.

Fr. *Malivole, malvueillant, malvueillance*; It. *Malevolo, malevolenza*; Lat. *Malevolus, malevolens, (malè,* ill, and *vol-ens, willing,* or wishing:) opposed to *benevolent.*

Willing or wishing, ill, injury, or mischief; feeling, bearing ill-will; malicious and malignant (applied to the will) are words equivalent in usage.

Cotgrave, in v. *Malivole,* is the first authority for *malevolous;* and Warburton (perhaps) the last.

The king willing to shew that this their liberallity was very acceptable to him, he called this graunt of money a beneuolence, notwithstanding that many grudged thereat and called it a *maleuolence.*—*Stow. Edw. IV.* an. 1473.

And wheras they did slanderously object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences, in respect
He was incens'd by some *malevolent.*
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him.
Howell. Vocal Forest.

Nothing but the *malevolence,* which is too general towards those who excell, could make his company tolerated; but they, with whom he converses, are sure to see some man sacrificed wherever he is admitted, and all the credit he has for wit is owing to the gratification it gives to other men's ill-nature.—*Spectator,* No. 422.

It [emulation] is, indeed, frequently accompanied with ill-will towards our rivals: but it is the desire of superiority which is the active principle; and the *malevolent* affection is only a concomitant circumstance.
Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 137.

Malevolence, therefore, commences with some idea of evil, belonging to and connected with the object; and it settles into a permanent hatred of his person, and of every thing relative to him.—*Cogan. On the Passions,* pt. i. c. 2. § 3.

The serpent, who is described by our historian, as the most crafty of all the animals of the field, and whom the Jews, it should seem, believed to be endowed with reason and speech, and to have lived in great familiarity with man, *malevolently* persuaded the woman to eat of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.
Geddes. Trans. of Bible, Pref.

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground.
Warburton. On Prodigies, p. 109.

MA'LICE, *v.*
MA'LICE, *n.*
MA'LICELESS.
MA'LICING, *n.*
MALI'CIOUS.
MALI'CIOUSLY.
MALI'CIOUSNESS.

Fr. *Malice;* It. *Malizia;* Sp. *Malicia;* Lat. *Malitia:* the Greeks used *κακια,* which Cicero chose to render by *vitiositas* rather than by *malitia,* as contrary to *virtus;* because *malitia* was the name of a specific vice, *vitiositas* of all. To *malice,*—

To do ill or harm, feel *malice* or evilness, ill or evil disposition, of mind; to treat with *malice* or ill-will. *Malice,* n.—

Ill or evil, harm or mischief; evilness; ill-will, ill or evil intention or design, or meaning; a spiteful or rancorous disposition.

That he ne dude it vor non vuel, ne *malice.*
R. Gloucester, p. 570.

For it suffisith to the day his owne *malice.*
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 6.

Whan they bene peruerted and tourned in to *malice,* certes then they haue forlorne the nature of mankinde.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

They him assayled so *maliciously*
With their scourges and strokes bestiall.
The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

For as the water of the well
Of fire abateth the *malice:*
Right so vertu fordooth the vice. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The man whiche is *malicious,*
And foolhasty: full ofte he falleth:
And seldeo is, wheo loue hym calleth. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Thou blinded God (quod I) forgeue me this offence,
Unwittingly I went about, to *malice* thy pretence.
Surrey. The Complaint of a Louer, &c.

And as the good writer shall be sure of some to be *maliced,* so the bad shal neuer escape the biting tongues of slaunderers.—*Gascoigne. A General Aduertisement.*

The houses of robbers are in wealth & prosperitie, & they yt *maliciouslye* medle agaynste God.—*Bible,* 1551. *Job,* c. 12.

Punishe him accordynge to his *maliciousness.*
Id. Ib. Machabees, c. 7.

Who on the other side did seem so farre
From *malicing,* or grudging his good houre,
That, all he could, he graced him with her,
Ne euer shewed signe of rancour or of iarre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

They themselves did somewhat *malice* and envy his glory, to see him [Coriolanus] thus honoured and passingly praised.—*North. Plutarch,* p. 189.

How few are there that have truly *maliceless* hearts and find this entire upright affection towards their brethren attending them in their whole conversation.
Leighton. Com. on Peter, i. 22.

And without any private *malicing,*
Or public grievance, every good man joy'd
That virtue could come clear to any thing,
And fair deserts to be so fairly paid.
Daniel. A Funeral Poem.

Or as a castle reared high and round
By subtile engins and *malitious* slight
Is undermined from the lowest ground.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

Maliciously repining still
At Lancaster's successe.
Warner. Albion's England, b. viii. c. 34.

Calling together almost all the nobles of the land to Stamford on the fiue and twentieth day of May, hee opened to them the *malitiousnes* of the Londoners.
Stow. Rich. II, an. 1391.

Angelic forms, and happy spirits, are
Above the *malice* of perplexing care:
But that's a blessing too sublime, too high
For those who bend beneath mortality.
Pomfret. To his Friend under Affliction.

Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts
Were long the may-game of *malicious* arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew the fire again.
Dryden. Astræa Redux.

Proud tyrants who *maliciously* destroy
And ride o'er ruins with *malignant* joy,
Humbled in dust, soon to their cost shall know
Heaven our avenger, and mankind their foe.
Somervile, Fab. 12.

Malice, on the other hand, is more frequently employed to express the dispositions of inferior minds, to execute every purpose of mischief, within the more limited circle of their abilities.—*Cogan. On the Passions,* pt. i. c. 2. § 3.

Malicious slander is the relating of either truth or falsehood, for the purpose of creating misery.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. c. 12.

MALI'GN, *v.*
MALI'GN, *adj.*
MALI'GNANT, *adj.*
MALI'GNANT, *n.*
MALI'GNANCE.
MALI'GNANCY.
MALI'GNANTLY.
MALI'GNER.
MALI'GNITY.
MALI'GNLY.

Fr. *Maligne;* It. *Maligno;* Sp. *Maligno;* Lat. *Malignus;* (opposed to *benignus,* benign, (qv.) and, consequentially, applied to those qualities or dispositions which are productive of evil; with an evil intent.) To *malign,*—

To cause or produce evil; to injure; to feel or bear evil intent, ill-will, malice.

Malignity,—malice, or malevolence, ill-will, ill or evil intention or design:—ill or evil disposition or agency; harmful, pernicious, or destructive influence.

See the quotation from Cogan.

During the great rebellion, *Malignant* was the name given by the insurgents to the defenders of the church and monarchy, and in that sense it constantly occurs in writings of that period. See the quotation from Clarendon.

Then cometh *malignitee,* thurgh which a man annoieth his neighbour.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

The queene and the lordes of her bloode highlye *maligned* the kynges kinred.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 37.

Such are evermore the unworthye wages of thiys worlde, *malygnelye* to blame men fur their wel doinge.
Bale. Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 52.

Though many foes did him *maligne* therefore
And with unjust detraction him did beard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 5.

Such wonder seis'd, though after heaven seen,
The spirit *maligne,* but much more envy seiz'd
At sight of all this world beheld so faire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Cain's enuy was the more vile, and *malignant,* towards his brother Abel; because, whan his sacrifice was better accepted, there was no body to look on.—*Bacon. Ess. Envie*

The minister as being much nearer both in eye and duty than the magistrate, speeds him betimes to overtake that diffus'd *malignance* with some gentle potion of admonishment.—*Milton. Reason of Church Government,* b. ii.

O Saviour abundantly justified in the spirit against all the *malignances* of men and devils.
Bp. Hall. The Great Mistery of Godliness, s. 7

If he should still *malignantly* remaine
Fast foe to th' Plebij, your voyces might
Be curses to yourselues.—*Shakes. Coriolanus,* Act ii. sc. 3.

I come a spie? no, Roderigo, no,
A hater of thy person, a *maligner?*
So far from that I brought no *malice* with me,
But rather when I meet thee, tears to soften thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act ii. sc. 2.

It was conceiued not to be an epidemicke disease, but to proceed from a *malignitie* in the constitution of the aire, gathered by the predispositions of seasons: and the speedie cessation declared as much.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 9.

The lighter sort of *malignitie* turneth but to a crosnesse, or frowardnesse, or aptnesse to oppose, or difficilnesse, or the like, but the deeper sort to envie and meere mischiefe.
Id. Ess. Of Goodnesse, and Goodnesse of Nature.

He will find misery enough in the distracting cares of settling an ungrounded, odious, detestable interest, so heartily, and so justly *maligned,* abhorred, and sometimes plotted against.—*South,* vol. ii. Ser. 1.

I will not deny but that the noxious and *malignant* plants do many of them discover something in their nature by the sad and melancholick visage of their leaves, flowers and fruit.—*Ray. Of the Creation,* pt. i.

But, instead thereof, himself [Sir Richard Gourney] with great and very notable courage opposing all their fanatic humours both in the court of aldermen and at the common council, grew to be reckoned in the first form of *malignants,* which was the term they imposed upon all those they meant to render odious to the people.
Clarendon. Civil War, vol. ii. p. 91.

Now, this shows the high *malignity* of fraud and falshood, that in the direct and natural course of it, tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying that trust and mutual confidence, that men should have in one another.
South, vol. i. Ser. 12.

——— The broad expance of Heav'n
Their canopy, the ground of damp *malign,*
Their bed nocturnal.—*Hart. Psalm* 107 *paraphrased.*

Yet lest you think I really more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach,
Let me for once presume t' instruct the times,
To know the poet from the man of rhymes.
Pope. Imitations of Horace.

Malignantly delighted, dire Disease
Surveys the glittering pest, and grimly smiles
With hellish glee. *Thompson. Sickness,* b. ii.

The beneficence and generosity [of Theron], he tells us were not to be equalled: with which, and with some reflections upon the enemies and *maligners* of Theron, he concludes.—*West. The Second Olympic Ode,* Arg.

In some connexions, *malignity* seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and *malignancy* to indications of this depravity, in temper and conduct in particular instances.—*Cogan. On the Passions,* c. 2. § 3.

MA'LISON. Opposed to *benison* or *benediction,* (qv.) Malediction.

& who that wille not so, gaf hem ther *malisoun.*
R. Brunne, p. 162.

Right so God wol yeve his *malison* to swiche lordeshipes as susteine the wickednesse of hir servants, but they come to amendement.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

MA'LKIN. Ritson says—is properly the dim. of *mal,* as *wilkin, tomkin,* &c. And see the notes on the quotation from Shakespeare, and Nares's *Glossary.*

Put on the shape of order and humanity,
Or you must marry *malkin,* the May lady.
Beaum. & Fletch. Mons. Thomas, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— The kitchin *malkin* pinnes
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechie necke,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 1

He went, and ere *Malkin* could well lick her ear,
(For it but the next door was, forsooth,) we were there.
Cotton. Voyage to Ireland, c. 2

MALL, or Maul, *v.* Mall, *n.* Ma'lleable. Malleabi'lity. Ma'lleableness. Ma'lleate. Mallea'tion. Ma'llet. Fr. *Mail, maillet;* It. *Maglio;* Sp. *Mallo;* Lat. *Malleus.* In the words *ga-mal-widans* Hairtin, *contritus* in corde, Lye seems to discover the traces of the Goth. verb *Gamalwian,* conterere, to beat, to bruise: whence with Hicks he would derive the Eng. *Mell, mall,* Lat. *Malleus.* See Pall-Mall.

To beat, to bruise, to crush. *Malleable,* Fr. *Malleable,*—

That can or may be beaten, (out in extent,) that can or may be extended or expanded (by beating.)

Used met. by Bp. Taylor and Burke: pliable, manageable.

The woman first with pekois and with *molles,*
With great labour beat down the walles.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Thē they *malled* the horsses legges, that their mightie coursers lefte praunsynge.—*Bible,* 1551. *Judges,* c. 5.

And some had *malles* of lead, wherwith they gaue such strokes, that they beat all donne to the erthe before them.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 422.

Also they had seruantes right well harnessed, bearynge great *malettes* of iron and stele, to confounde helmes.
Id. Ib. vol. i. c. 397.

——— And with mighty *mal*
The monster mercilesse him made fall,
Whose fall did neuer foe before behold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

——— And, there's
Another of 'em, a trim cheating souldier,
I'le *maul* that rascal, h'as out-brav'd me twice.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act ii.

The prelates, as they would have it thought, are the only *mawls* of schism.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 6.

I shall less need to instance those other particularities whereby God continues, as by so many arguments of kindness, to sweeten our natures, and make them *malleable* to the precepts of love and obedience.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

His squire, by often *malleations,* hammerings, poundings, and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the form of a gentleman.—*Gayton. On Don Quixote,* (1645,) p. 67.

The guide had in readiness a *mallet* and a chizzel, wherewith he gave them a stroke between the ears, in the joint of the neck, next unto the head, wherewith he killed the beast [the elephant] upon the sudden.
Relegh. History of the World, b. v. c. 3. s. 16.

No perjur'd villain nail'd on high,
And pelted in the pillory,
His face besmear'd, his eyes, his chops,
With rotten eggs and turnip tops,
Was e'er so *maul'd.*—*Somervile. Happy Disappointment.*

When a man says gold is *malleable,* he means and would insinuate something more than this, that what I call gold is *malleable,* (though truely it amounts to no more) but would have this understood, *viz.* that gold, *i. e.* what has the real essence of gold, is *malleable;* which amounts to thus much, that *malleableness* depends on, and is inseparable from the real essence of gold.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 10. s. 17.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with *malleability* and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution of the parts of matter, on which these qualities, and their union, depend.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 6. s. 6.

Tubal Cain was an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron, or the first that found the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them usefull for tools and other necessary implements.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. v. c. 1.

Mark the effect produced on our councils by continued insolence and inveterate hostility, we grow more *malleable* under their blows.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace,* Let. 3.

We see no connexion between the colour and the odour of a rose, the *malleability,* fixity, and specific gravity of gold, and the like.—*Belsham. Elements of Philosophy,* c. 11. s. 1.

One foot in length next let the *mallet* be.
Cook. Hesiod. Works & Days, b. ii.

MA'LLARD. Fr. *Malart,* which Skinner would derive from the Dut. *Mal,* lascivus, and *aerd,* natura, q. d. naturâ seu indole lascivus: but the compound word does not exist in Dutch.

A wild drake.

The duck and *mallard* first the falconer's only sport
(Of river flights the chief, so that all other sort,
They only green-fowl term) in every mere abound,
That you would think they sat upon the very ground,
Their numbers being so great.—*Drayton. Poly-Olb.* s. 25.

The *mallard* is the stock from whence our tame breed [of ducks] has probably been produced.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. vii. c. 12.

MA'LMSEY, or Ma'lvesey. Fr. *Malvoisie;* It. *Malvagia;* Sp. *Malvasia;* vinum Arvisium, a promontory of the Isle of Chios, now called *Marvisia,* or *Malvisia.*

With him he brought a jubbe of *malvesie,*
And eke another ful of fine vernage.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,000.

And at night to banquet with dew (as they say) of all maner of fruits and confections, marmelad, succad, grenegynger, comfiettes, sugar-plate, with *malmesey* & romney burnt with sugar, synamond, & cloues, with bastarde, muscadell and ipocrasie.—*Tyndall. Workes,* fol. 229.

1. Take him on the costard, with the hiltes of thy sword, and then throw him into the *malmesy*-butte in the nexte roome.—*Shakespeare. Rich. III.* Act. i. sc. 4.

MALT, *v.* Malt, *n.* Ma'ltster. Ma'lting, *n.* A. S. *Mealt;* Dut. *Moult;* Ger. *Malz;* Sw. *Malt.* Skinner suggests— *to melt,* liquefacere; and Spelman, (in v. *Brasium,*) *malt* and *mealt,* q. liquefactum. Wachter objects that *liquefacere* is not *macerare,* to steep or soak, but to cause to flow or become fluid, which is by no means the case with *malt.* Tooke derives it from *mouille,* the past part. of *mouiller,* to wet or to moisten. "*Mouille,* anglicized becomes *mouilled, mouill'd, mould,* then *moult, mault, malt.* Wetting or moistening of the grain is the first and necessary part, he adds, of the process in making what we therefore well term *malt.*" This may be just, but the grain after wetting must remain to ferment, and be dried again in the kiln before it is called *malt;* and thus a name appropriate to an intermediate stage is used to designate the completion of the process. See Bread, Dough, and Loaf.

Maltworm,—a cant term for a tipler of *malt-liquor.*

And meny mannys *malt* we myes wolde destrye.
Piers Plouhman, p. 11.

Gret soken hath this miller out of doute
With whete and *malt,* of all the land about.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3986.

My fansie stoode in straunge conceipts, to thriue I wote not how;
By mils, by making *malt,* by sheepe and eke by swyne.
Gascoigne. The Greene Knightes Farewell to Fansie.

The best *malt* is tried by the hardnesse and colour, for if it looke freshe with a yellow hew, and therto will write like a piece of chalke, after you haue bitten a kirnell in sunder in the middest, then you may assure your selfe that it is dried down.—*Holinshed. Description of England,* c. 6.

Malt gathereth a sweetnesse to the taste, which appeareth yet more in the wort.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie,* § 649.

Barley (as appeareth in the *malting*) being steeped in water three dayes, and afterwards the water drained from it, and the barley turned upon a drie floar, will sprout.
Id. Ib. § 647.

Afterward they take it out, and laieng it vpon the clene floore on a round heape, it resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the root end, which *maltsters* call comming.
Holinshed. Description of England, c. 6.

In the mean time beare with me, gentle reader, (I beseech thee) that lead thee from the description of the plentiful diet of our countrie, vnto the fond report of a seruile trade, or rather from a table delicatelie furnished, into a mustie *malt-house.*—*Id. Ib.*

1 *Keep.* Peace peace, thou heathen drunkard;
These English are so *malt-mad,* there's no medling with 'em;
When they have a fruitful year of barly there,
All the whole island's thus.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 6.

Bob. Hang him, rook, hee! why hee has no more judgment than a *malt-horse.*
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act i. se. 5.

We may likewise learn of the *maltsters* the differing impressions that the barley receives according to the fewel, whether straw, wood, furze, &c. that makes the fire wherewith it is dried.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. iii. p. 445.

——— Some expert
To raise from leaven'd wheat the kneaded loaf;
To mash the *malted* barley and extract
Its flavour'd strength. *Dodsley. Agriculture,* c. I.

Malt is consumed, not only in the brewery of beer and ale, but in the manufacture of low wines and spirits. In the distillery of *malt-spirits,* both the opportunity and the temptation to smuggle are much greater than either in a brewery or in a *malt-house.*—*Smith. Wealth of Nat.* b. v. c. 2.

MA'LTALENT. Fr. *Mal-talent,* malignity, malevolence, q. d. *malum talentum,* (Skinner.) *Talenté* pour volonté, (Menage,) for the will. (See Talent.) *Mal-talent* in Menage, and 2. *talentum* in Du Cange.

And sore abieth she euerie dele
Her malice, and her *male-talent.*—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

The blynd man fond borowis for all his *maletalent.*
The Marchauntes Second Tale. Imputed to Chaucer.

——— So forth he went
With heavy looke and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrayed great grudge and *maltalent:*
His steed eke seem'd t'apply his steps to his intent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

MALTRE'AT, *v.* To treat ill; to use ill, to behave ill towards.

Yorick indeed was never better served in his life;—but it was a little hard to *maltreat* him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave.
Sterne. Tristram Shandy, vol. ii. c. 17.

MALU'RE. Fr. *Malheur;* ill-fortune, mischance.

I wofull wight full of *malure.*—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

MALVERSA'TION. Fr. *Malversation; malverser* en son office; to behave himself ill in his office.

"Misdemeanour, misbehaviour, ill conversation," (Cotgrave.)

One Gunga Govind Sing, a man turned out of his employment by Sir John Clavering for *malversation* in office, is made the corresponding secretary.
Burke. On Mr. Fox's East India Bill.

MA'MBLING. Perhaps *Mumbling,* (qv.)

Far be it from us to allow lukewarmnesse in the matters of God; a disposition which the Almighty professeth so much to hate, that he could rather be content the angell of the church of Laodicea should be quite cold, than in such a *mumbling* of profession.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. s. 2.

MAMMA'. Without doubt (says Skinner) the word is formed by Nature herself, since all infants of all nations begin to speak with this word, as the most easy of pronunciation; being, in fact, formed solely by the compression of the lips.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride,
"And who's blind now, *mamma,*" the urchin cried,
"'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
Friend Howard's genius fancied all the rest."
Prior. Venus Mistaken.

"Though none," said he, "shall yet be nam'd,
I know the felon well enough;
But be she not, *mamma,* condemn'd
Without a fair and legal proof."—*Id. The Dove.*

MA'MMER, *v.* Ma'mmering, *n.* Ma'mory. The commentators on Shakespeare say—To hesitate, to stand in suspense. Perhaps *mumbling* or *muttering,* as if not knowing what to say or do.

Mr. Steevens produces the instance of *mamorie.*

And for none other cause verily, but for his sounde and constaunt profession, by ye which whan the people wer in a wauering and *mammering* what he was, Peter being as the voice of al the Apostles together, pronounced the sẽteee that Jesus was the Sonne of the liuing God.—*Udal. Luke,* c. 6.

She stode still in a doubte & in a *mameryng* which way she might take, and fayne woulde take the best.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 760.

Thys deuise though it might serue in England myghte not haue serued well in many places of Almayne that are peruerted synce, not euen while ye matter was in a *mamering* before the change was made.—*Id. Ib.* p. 911.

——— I wonder in my soule
What you would aske me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mam'ring* on?—*Shakes. Othello,* Act iii. sc. 3.

My quill remained (as men say) in a *mamorie,* quivering in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to publishe these my fantasies.—*H. Wotton. A Courtlie Controversie of Cupid's Cautels, &c.* 4to. 1578. To the Reader.

MA'MMET. See Mawmet.

MA'MMOCK, *v.* } Skinner derives from the
MA'MMOCK, *n.* } Welsh.

Maum,—in various counties, is to handle, or smear about any thing eatable, (Grose.)

To *mammock* (says Steevens) is to cut in pieces, or to tear.

When *mamockes* was your meate
With mould bread to eat
Ye would none other geate.—*Skelton. Boke of Colin Clout.*

Hee did so set his teeth, and teare it. Oh, I warrant how he *mammockt* it.—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act i. sc. 3.

And by the hopeful hand of brave Black Edward wan
Proud Poictiers, where King John he valiantly subdu'd,
The miserable French and there in *mammocs* hew'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

MA'MMON, *n.* } See the quotation from Tyn-
MA'MMONIST. } dall.

And of *mammonaes* money mad hym many frendes.
Piers Plouhman, p. 170.

Mammon is riches or aboundance of goods.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 233.

When I'd arrive the very top of all,
That the mistaken *mammonists* miscall,
And think their chiefest blessings, wealth and wit.
Brome. A Paraphrase upon Ecclesiastes, c. 1.

The great *mammonist* would say, he is rich that can maintain an army.—*Bp. Hall. The Righteous Mammon.*

MAN, *n.*
MAN, *v.*
MA'NABLE.
MA'NFUL.
MA'NFULLY.
MA'NFULNESS.
MA'NHOOD.
MA'NKIND, *adj.*
MANKI'ND, *n.*
MA'NLESS.
MA'NLESSLY.
MA'NLY.
MA'NLINESS.
MA'NLING.
MA'NNICKEN
MA'NNING, *n.*
MA'NNISH.
MA'NNISHNESS.

Goth. *Manna*; A. S. *Man, mon*; Dut. Ger. and Sw. *Man.* In the A. S. also *Mæg*; from the Goth. and A. S. *Mag-an*, to be able or strong. *Mæg-en*, dropping the termination, leaves *mæg*; *mæg-en, mægn, mæn*, (by the mere change of *æ* into *a*,) gives *man*. And Wachter observes, that the name is, in the opinion of all etymologists, derived from the powers or faculties of body and of mind with which man has been furnished by Nature above all other animals; although, he adds, a dispute may arise concerning the specific source. The Lat. *Vir* has its application for a similar reason. See VIRILE.

Man is in common speech opposed, by sex, to woman; by age, to boy; by kind, to beast.

Manable,—equivalent to the Lat. *Viripotens*.

Manly, or *manlike*,—like a man, becoming, fitting or suiting a man; that is, strong, robust, fearless; with the courage, fortitude, dignity, of, or belonging to, man.

Man is used alone for *man-servant*.

Man is used in composition; *manqueller*,—a killer, slayer, slaughterer, &c.

Mankind,—the kind of *man*, is used in old writers as opposed to *woman-kind*; and to denote qualities opposite to feminine.

Mannish,—human, proper to the human kind; opposed to womanish, or feminine; and when applied to woman,—not proper to woman, unbecoming her sex.

This *men* wende aboute wyde, & *mon* founde heo non,
Bute faire contre & wylde bestes mony on.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

Wen ge habbeth forme of *men*, beth *men* on alle wise,
And turneth gour hond to *menhede*.—*Id.* p. 101.

Slou to fygte, & quick to fle, & that nys non *manhede*.
Id. p. 455.

Vor what he ath *manlyche* bygonne, he yt ath byleuede
Wommanlyche, as vor defaute of wyt of hys heuede.
Id. 457.

And so gret *manqualyn*, that mony on vnburyed lay.
Id. p. 416.

Muche was the *manslagt*, that there was ydo.—*Id.* p. 394.

——— With oute bitter wonde
Wt oute mercement oth *manslaugh*.—*P. Plouhman*, p. 73.

At that tyme wele inouth the Frankis *manly* sped.
R. Brunne, p. 197.

& now er thise bot *mansbond*, rascaile of refous.—*Id.* p. 115.

But *mannes* sone hath not where be schall reste his hed.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 8.

But the sonne of *man* hathe not where on to rest his heed.
Bible, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 8.

Matheu is understondun bi *mon*, for he dwellith principali about the *manheed* of Crist.—*Wiclif. Prol. to Matthew.*

And *mankynde* that was slayn bi foure deethis, should be quikned bi the prechyng of them.—*Id. Ib.*

Walke ghe and stonde ghe in the feith, do ghe *manli*, and be ghe coumfortid in the Lord.—*Id.* 1 *Cor.* c. 16.

But whanne the benygnyte and the *man heed* of oure Sauyour God appeared.—*Id. Titus*, c. 3.

After that the kindnes & lone of our Sauiour God to *manwarde* appeared.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But sente a *manqueller* and commaundide that Jones heed were brought in a disch.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 6.

He was a *mansleer* fro the begynnyng.—*Id. Jon*, c. 8.

And he delyuerede to hem hym that for *mansleynge* & sedicioun was sent into prisoun, whom thei axiden.
Id. Luke, c. 23.

Ne great emprises for to take in hand,
Sheding of blood, ne *manfull* hardinesse.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

In goodness of gentil *manlich* speech, in wit, and in good reason of sentence, he passeth al other makers.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Victory, courage, force, and hardinesse,
Good auenture and famous *manlinesse*.
A Ballad. Imputed to Chaucer.

The proverbe sayeth, "for to don sinne is *mannish*, but certes for to persevere long in sinne is worke of the divel."
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Fy *mannish*, fy; O nay by God I lie;
Fy fendliche spirit, for I dare well telle,
Though thou here walke, thy spirit is in helle.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5202.

Of this cursed sinne of ire cometh eke *manslaughter*. And understondeth wel that homicide (that is *manslaughter*) is in divers wise.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

This Elda truste in speciall
Upon a knight whom from childhode
He had vpdrawe into *manhode*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

He woll no *manhode* vnderstonde,
For euer he hath drede vpon honde.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

To till the londes, and sette the vines,
Wherof the corne and the wynes
Ben sustenance to *mankynde*. *Id. Ib.*

But yet it was a figure
Most liche to *mannisshe* creature. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Then Lisias seinge the discomfortynge of hys men, and the *man-lynes* of the Jewes, howe they were readye, either to lyue or to dye like *men*. He went into Antioche and chose oute *men* of warre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Machabees*, c. 4.

The French have a great host in Piedmont, and have won divers cities, towns, and castles, and have well *manned* them.
Ascham. Letter to Colleye Friends, 1551.

But like holy spiritual fathers borne againe of God and the spirite, they resyst *manfully* first and a great while.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 557.

Daniell, then Byshoppe of Wynchestre, sent this Wenefride to Rome with his letters of commendaciō for his *manfulnesse* ther shewed.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

Here are shewed ii. maners of *maquelling*, one done wyllingly and of set purpose, the other vnwyllingly.—For euen he that killeth with ye hand may before God be no *manquellar*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Deuteronomy*, c. 19. Note.

Vnderstandynge this, how that the law is not geuen vnto a righteous man, but vnto the vnrighteous and disobedient, &c.; to them that defyle themselues with *mankynde*, to *men-stealers*, to lyars, &c.—*Id.* 1 *Timothy*, c. 1.

Notwithstandyng, the midwyues feared God and dyd not as the Kyng of Egipte commaunded them: but saued the *men-children*.—*Id. Exodus*, c. 1.

Is it a tyme to receaue siluer, and to receaue garments, oliue trees, vineyards, oxen, shepe, *men-seruants*, and mayde-seruants?—*Id.* 2 *Kings*, c. 5.

And Clifford, whom no danger yet could dare:
The walls of York first having throughly *mann'd*,
There plac'd the king.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

——— My ships ride in the bay
Ready to disembogue, tack'led, and *mann'd*
Even to my wishes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 1.

Otr. That's woman's ripe age; as full as thou art
At one and twenty: she's *manable*, is she not?
Id. The Maid of the Mill, Act ii. sc. 1.

I kil'd a *man*, whose death I much repent,
But yet I slew him *manfully* in fight,
Without false vantage, or base treachery.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 1.

Alb. What's the matter, sir?
Lear. Ile tell thee: Life and death! I am asham'd
That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act i. sc. 4.

Gond. So, so, 'tis as 't should be, are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act iii. sc. 2.

Ter. ——— O you, whose minds are good,
And have not forc'd all *mankind* from your brests;
That yet have so much stock of vertue left,
To pittie guiltie States, when they are wretched:
Lend your soft eares to heare; and eyes to weepe,
Deeds doue by *men*, beyond the acts of furies.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 10.

But to return to the armada, which we left anchored at Calais: from thence, as Sir Walter was wont prettily to say, they were suddenly driven away with squibs, for it was no more but a stratagem of fire boats, *manless*, and sent upon them by the favour of the wind in the night time, that did put them in terrour, as they cut their cables, and left their anchors in the sea.—*Bacon. Of a War with Spain.*

She [Andromache] saw her Hector slaine, and bound
T' Achilles chariot; *manlessly* drag'd to the Grecian fleet.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

Elizabeth, the next, this falling sceptre hent;
Digressing from her sex, with *manlike* government,
This island kept in awe. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex, so lovely fair,
That what seem'd fair in all the world seem'd now
Mean. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

——— My friends,
The boy hath taught vs *manly* duties: Let vs
Finde out the prettiest dazied-plot we can,
And make him with our pickes and partizans
A grave. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, Act iv. sc. 3.

Delicious nymph, suppose there were
No honour, or report,
Yet *manliness* would scorn to wear
The time in idle sport.—*Daniel. Ulysses and the Syren.*

A *man* [Horace] so gracious, and in high favour with the Emperour, as Augustus often called him his wittie *manling*, (for the littleness of his stature;) and (if we may trust antiquity) had design'd him for a Secretary of Estate; and invited him to the place, which he modestly praied off, and refused.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

She's as much too *manish*, as he too womanish.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 1.

But alas; the painted faces, and *manishnesse*, and monstrous disguisednesse of one sex.—*Bp. Hall. Impresse of God.*

Rut. Be so, and no more, you *man-huxler*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Custom of the Country, Act iv. sc. 1.

Thom. What's the matter?
Whither go all these *men-menders*, these physicians.
Id. Monsieur Thomas, Act ii. sc. 1.

Cain (envious of the acceptation of his brother's prayer and sacrifice) slew him, making himself the first *manslayer*, and his brother the first martyr.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. i. c. 5. s. 1.

Instant prepare me, on the neighbouring strand,
With twenty chosen mates a vessel *mann'd*.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Present order was given for the victualling and *manning* of ten ships to be sent him.—*Oldys. Life of Sir W. Ralegh.*

When the proud steed shall know why *man* restrains
His fiery course, or drives him o'er the plains;
When the dull ox, why now he breaks the clod,
Is now a victim, and now Ægypt's God:
Then shall *man's* pride and dulness comprehend
His actions', passions', beings', use and end.
Pope. Essay on Man, Epist. 1.

For models, made to mend our kind,
To no one clime should be confin'd;
And *manly* virtue like the sun,
His course of glorious toils should run;
Alike diffusing in his flight,
Congenial joy, and life, and light.
Swift. The Birth of Manly Virtue.

——— At Barcelona arm'd
For zeal or hire, full many vessels swarm'd
Well *mann'd* for fight.—*Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. xxxii.

We are taught to follow the heavenly artist, step by step, first in the production of the inanimate elements, next of vegetable, and then of animal life, till we come to the masterpiece of the creation, *man* endued with reason and intellect.—*Horne. Works*, vol. iv. Dis. 1.

Declare, wise Augur, if the Gods decree
The same perdition shall be hurl'd on me,
Which fam'd Aloëus' impious sons befel,
When slain by Phœbus, and condemn'd to hell.
Meantime escape, or *manfully* withstand,
Vain Seer, the fury of this vengeful hand.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argon.

In glaring Chloe's *man-like* taste and mien,
Are the gross splendours of the tulip seen:
Distant they strke, inelegantly gay,
To the near view no pleasing charms display.
Shenstone. To a Lady. Oct. 7, 1736.

And kiss'd her thoughtless babes with many a tear,
And clasp'd them close, in sorrow doubly dear;
Whilst her fond husband strove to lend relief,
In all the silent *manliness* of grief.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

'Tis meaner (cries the *manling*) to command
A conquering host, or save a sinking land,
Than furl fair Flavia's fan, or lead a dance,
Or broach new-minted fashions fresh from France.
Warton. Fashion. A Satire.

——— Rous'd by war's alarms
Forth rush'd the madding *mannikin* to arms.
Beattie. Battle of the Pigmies & Cranes.

Manslaughter is therefore thus defined, the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied: which may be either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14.

MA'NACLE, *v.* } Fr. *Manicle;* It. *Manette;*
MA'NACLE, *n.* } Lat. *Manicæ;* from *manus,* the *hand.* See To FETTER.

To bind or fasten the *hands;* generally, to fasten, to bind.

——— Who can read
In thy pale face, dead eye, or *lenten shute,*
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others, *manacling* it self
In gyves of parchment indissoluble?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act iv. sc. 1.

Tho' were they *manicled* behinde our backe,
Another's fist can serve our fees to take.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 5.

Off. Ebrews, the pris'ner Samson here I seek.
Chor. His *manacles* remark him, there he is.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Various of numbers, new in ev'ry strain;
Diffus'd, yet terse, poetical, tho' plain:
Diversify'd midst unison of chime;
Freer than air, yet *manacled* with rhyme.
Hart. The Vision of Death, Introd.

MA'NAGE, *v.* } Fr. *Manége, manier;* It.
MA'NAGE, *n.* } *Maneggiare;* to handle,
MA'NAGEABLE. } from Lat. *Manus,* the
MA'NAGEABLENESS. } hand. Also written *me-*
MA'NAGEMENT. } *nage,* (qv.)
MA'NAGERY. } To handle; to treat or
MA'NAGING, *n.* } train, to conduct, to guide, to govern, to administer; to use *handily* or easily, to use.

——— Oft times nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just right
Well *manag'd.* *Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. viii.

Young men, in the conduct, and *mannage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold.—*Bacon. Ess. Youth & Age.*

Not adverting, that the first constitution and order of things is not in reason and nature *manageable* by such a law, which is most excellently adequated and proportioned to things fully setled.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind,* p. 346.

Many a good husband overtasks himself; and undertakes more than his eye can overlook, or his hand sway; and therefore is fain to trust to the *manogement* of others as it speeds thereafter.—*Bp. Hall. Fast Sermon, April* 5, 1628.

Justice and Charitie. Justice, that requires both authoritie in the *menager,* and innocence in the *menaging.*
Id. The Impresse of God, pt. ii.

Yet, though all were blamed, none were punished for the ill *manugery* and conduct of the expedition.
Baker. Charles I. an. 1625.

And let the goodness of the *managing*
Rase out the blot of foul attaining quite.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

The proof is but too full and manifest from the whole *manage* of the late accursed rebellion.—*South,* vol. i. Ser. 10.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed.
Boyle.

I beg from you the greatest favour you can confer upon an absent person, since I repose upon your *management* what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis. An Account of the Poem.

His sly, polite, insinuating style
Could please at Court, and make Augustus smile:
An artful *manager,* that crept between
His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen.
Pope. Epilogue to the Satires, Dial. 1.

Upon pretence of his legantine power he [Wolsey] assumed the *managery* of all the ecclesiastical matters whatsoever.
Strype. Memorials. Hen. VIII. an. 1530.

Throughout the whole *managery* of it [controversy] he [Thomas Tully] laboured under many bodily ills and infirmities.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

If the man of taste, however, will be pleased to mark how the genius of a Virgil has *managed* a war after a Homer, he will certainly be tired with a dozen of epic poems in the same strain.—*Mickle. Dissertation on the Luciad,* &c.

Are such men rare? perhaps they would abound,
Were occupation easier to be found,
Were education, else so sure to fail,
Conducted on a *manageable* scale.—*Cowper. Tirocinium.*

[Scripture] gives something more than obscure intimations, that the holy angels are employed upon extraordinary occasions in the affairs of men, and the *management* of this sublunary world.—*Horsley,* vol. i. Ser. 11.

Mr. Walpole (afterwards Sir Robert) was one of the *managers* on this occasion.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

MA'NCHET. Minshew derives from *Maine,* the hand. In Fr. *Miche* is a *manchet,* and *michet,* a small *manchet,* said (see *Menage* and *Skinner*) to be from the Lat. *Mica,* a small bit, a crum. *Cheat,* is a name given to wheaten bread, (see *Nares,*) and may be the same word as *cate,* the hard c softened into *ch.* But *manchet* itself seems to have an affinity with the Fr. *Manger,* to eat.

See the quotation from Holinshed.

And Salamōs fode was in one day thyrtie quarters of *manchet* floure, and thre score quarters of mele.
Bible, 1551. 3 *Kinges,* c. 4.

He hath imagined little prety thinne *manchetes,* that shine thorow, and seeme more lyke to be made of paper or fine parchement then of wheate floure.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 324.

Of bread made of wheat we haue sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the *mainchet,* which we commonlie call white bread; and our good workemen deliner commonlie such proportion, that of the flower of one bushell with another they make fortie cast of *manchet,* of which euerie lofe weigheth eight ounces into the ouen and six ounces out as I have beene informed.—*Holinshed. Description of England,* b. ii. c. 6.

Chor. Reach me the books down I read yesterday, and make a little fire, and get a *manchet.*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act ii. sc. 4.

Would monarchs relish what they eat;
'Tis toil that makes the *manchet* sweet.
Cotton. The Snail and the Gardener.

MA'NCIPATE, *v.* } Lat. *Mancipare,* i. e. *ma-*
MANCIPA'TION. } *nu capere,* to take with the hand, to deliver from hand to hand. See EMANCIPATE.

To deliver into servitude, to subject to servitude, to enslave.

It is no marvel if those have *mancipated* their minds to the judgments of some whom they over-admire, and have lent their eyes out of their own heads.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, s. 2.

They [the Romans] fortified themselves against all incursions—and prevailed against all mankind to their *mancipation* under them.—*Waterhouse. Comment. on Fortescu,* p. 187.

Such a dispensation [the Jewish] is a pupillage, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be redeemed and *mancipated* from.—*Barrow,* vol. ii. Ser. 15.

MA'NCIPLE. An officer (says Mr. Tyrwhitt) who has the care of purchasing victuals for an inn of court; and, with Skinner, he derives it from the Lat. *Manceps,* (see MANCIPATE,) which, in Mid-Latin, was a name given to various characters. See in *Du Cange.*

A gentil *manciple* was there of a temple,
Of which Achatours mighten take ensample
For to ben wise in bying of vitaille.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 569.

MA'NDATE. } Fr. *Mandat;* It. and Sp.
MANDA'TOR. } *Mandato;* Lat. *Mandatum,*
MA'NDATORY. } from *mandare,* i. e. *in manus*
MA'NDEMENT. } *dare;* to give into the *hands*
MAND. } of another. See COMMAND.

A charge given, an order or direction given; an order, a precept.

Thys was a prout *mandement.* *R. Gloucester,* p. 194.

He schewed the erle Rogere the pape's *mandement.*
R. Brunne, p. 307.

And Jhesus answeride to him that the first *maundement* of all is here thou Israel thi Lord God is oo God; and thou schalt love thi Lord God of al thin herte, and of al thi myght, this is the first *maundement.* And the seconde is lyk to this, thou schalt love thy neygbore as thi silf, ther is noon othere *maundement* grettere thanne these.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 12.

And he wold feeche a feined *mandement,*
And sompne hem to the chapitre bothe two,
And pill the man, and let the wench go.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6941.

Aske whatso-else I haue to giue,
Thous *maunde* it for a kis.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 30.

I am commanded home: get you away:
Ile send for you anon,—sir, I obey the *mandate,*
And will return to Venice.—*Shakes. Othello,* Act iv. sc. 1.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor.—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

Sending their *mandatory* with a musqueteer to Doctor Hammond's lodging, [they] commanded him to appear before them, where the whole business was, to hear himself declar'd no orator of the University, nor canon of Christ Church.—*Hammond,* vol. i. p. viii. *Life, by Fell.*

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated.
Abp. Usher. On Ordination.

But, oh! how weakly does Sedition build!
For lo! the royal *mandate* issues forth,
Dashing at once their treason, zeal, and mirth!
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Whilst all their *mandates* as sound law succeed,
With fools who write, and greater fools who read.
Churchill. The Candidate.

And *mandates* for deposing Sovereigns were sealed with the signet of "the fisherman."—*Burke. French Revolution.*

MA'NDIBLE. Fr. *Mandibule;* Lat. *Mandibulum,* (from *mandere,* to eat, to chew,) the chaws or jaws. See MANDUCATE.

The organs with which we eat or chew, the jaws.

The bill [of the common cormorant] is dusky, five inches long, destitute of nostrils: the base of the lower *mandible* is covered with a naked yellowish skin, that extends under the chin, and forms a sort of pouch; a loose skin of the same color reaches from the upper *mandible* round the eyes and angles of the mouth.—*Pennant. British Zoology.*

MANDI'LION. Fr. *Mandil;* It. *Mandiglia;* Sp. *Mandil.* So Chapman translates Gr. Χλαινα, A *mantle,* (qv.)

Thus put he on his arming trusse, fair shooes upon his feet,
About him a *mandilion,* that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a warmeful nap,
A garment that gainst cold in nights, did soldiers use to wrap. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad,* b. x.

[The anthropophagi about the North Pole] use to drink out of the sculs of men's heads, and to weare the scalpes, haire and all, instead of *mandellions* or stomachers, before their breasts.—*Holland. Plinie,* b. vii. c. 2.

MA'NDRAGE. } Fr. *Mandragore;* It. *Man-*
MANDRA'GORA. } *dragola;* Sp. *Mandragora,*
MA'NDRAKE. } *mandracula;* Lat. *Mandragoras;* Gr. Μανδραγορας, from μανδρα, *spelunca,* and perhaps αγορειν, *to tell.* Si id placet, ita *mandragoras* dicetur, quia indicio sit, in proximo esse *mandram,* vel speluncam: because it points out that a cave is near, (Vossius.)

And Ruben wente out in the wheat haruest & foūde *mandragoras* in the feldes and brought them vnto his mother Lea.
Bible, 1551. *Gen.* c. 30.

In the digging up of the root of *mandrage,* there are some ceremonies observed: first they that go about this worke look especially to this, that the wind be not in their face, but blow upon their backes: then with the point of a sword they draw three circles round about the plant, which done, they dig it up afterwards with their face unto the West.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 13.

Many mola's and false conceptions there are of *mandrakes,* the first from great antiquity, conceiveth the root thereof resembles the shape of a man, which is a conceit not to be made out by ordinary inspection, or any other eyes than such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to preapprehensions.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours,* b. ii. c. 6.

MA'NDUCATE, *v.* } Lat. *Manducare,* from
MANDUCA'TION. } *mandere,* to chew. *Manducatur;* quod denti resistatur.

To chew; to eat, properly with some strong action of the *jaws,* or, as anciently written, *chaws.*

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums, when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit.—*Bp. Taylor. Ser.* (1653,) p. 252.

He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my bloud, dwelleth in me, and I in him; and as a necessary consequent of this spiritual *manducation*, (John vi. v. 54.) Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my bloud hath eternal life.
Bp. Hall. Christ Mystical, s. 6.

That strong conceit which two of the three haue imbraced, as touching a literall, corporeall, and orall *manducation* of the very substance of his flesh and bloud, is surely an opinion no where deliuered in holy scripture.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 67.

The sum then of Archbishop Cranmer's doctrine on this head is, 1. That John vi. is not to be interpreted of oral *manducation* in the sacrament, nor of spiritual *manducation* as confined to the Eucharist, but of spiritual *manducation* at large, in that or any other sacrament, or out of the sacraments. 2. That, &c.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vii. p. 141.

MANE, (of horse, &c.) Dut. *Maene*; Ger. *Mæne*; Sw. *Maan*. Minshew derives — a *manando*, because it flows from his neck. Wachter,—from Lat. (of the Lower Ages) *Minare*, to lead, to guide, because the horse was guided by means of it, before the bridle was invented. Junius,—from the Gr. Μαννος, or μανος, a kind of ornament adapted to the neck. Kilian says, that it is so named from its resemblance to the *moon*, whence it is called, by Martial, *juba lunata*, and by Catullus, *rutila*. May it not be from A. S. *Mægen*, *mægn*, *main*, strength?

——— And the weake wanton Cupid
Shall from your necke vnloose his amorous fould,
And like a dew drop from the lyon's *mane*,
Be shooke to ayrie ayre.
Shakespeare. Troylus & Cressida, Act iii. sc. 3.

This forest sometimes bredde white bulles, long *maned* like lyons.—*Stow. A Description of England, &c.* p. 3

But when his foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He sheathes his pawes, uncurls his angry *mane*,
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks over and disdains the inglorious prey.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

A lion she before in *mane* and throat,
Behind a dragon, in the midst a goat.
Cooke. Hesiod. The Thegony.

MANGE, *v.* } Fr. *Manger*, *mangeoire*; It.
MA'NGER. } *Mangiare*, *mangiatoja*, from the
MA'NGERY. } Lat. *Mandere*, to eat.
Manger,—that out of which (cattle) eat or feed.

Ich wot wel quath Hunger. what syknesse gow aileth,
Ye have *manged* overe muche. that maketh gow bi syke.
Piers Plouhman, p. 142.

Alle the while that Gamelyn
Had held his *mangerie*
His brothir thought on him bewreke,
With his false trecherie.
The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn. Imputed to Chaucer.

The pamper'd horse is seldome seene in breath,
Whose *maunger* makes his greace (oftimes) to melt.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

As though they were not fallen in a puddle of dirte, but rabbed and layde in litter vnder the *manger* at theyr ease, they whine and they byte, and they kick, and they spurne at him that would help him vp.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1139.

Char. God help the courtiers,
They lye at rack and *manger*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little French Lawyer, Act iv. sc. 1.

MANGE, *n.* } Fr. *Mangeson*, also called
MA'NGY. } *roigne*, or *rongne*, from *roigner*,
MA'NGINESS. } to gnaw. (See AROYNT.) The same word as the preceding, applied (Cutem enim *exedit* et erodit) to—

An eating, corroding (loathsome) disease.

Whether he be blynde, lame, &c. or *maunge*, or skaulde, &c.—*Bible*, 1551. *Leuiticus*, c. 21.

——— Euer to remayne
In wretched beggery
And *maungy* misery.
Skelton. Duke of Albany and the Scottes.

And the Lorde wyl smite the with the botches of Egypte and the emorodes, scalle and *maungynesse* that thou shalte not be healed therof.—*Bible*, 1551. *Deuteronomy*, c. 28.

Which of your *mangy* lives is worth this hurt here?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act ii. sc. 1.

Sce. Oh, this sounds *mangily*,
Poorly, and scurvily in a souldier's mouth.
Id. The False One, Act ii. sc. 3.

Should I on each sicke pillow leane my breast,
And grope the pulse of everie *mangie* wrest.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 4.

Don Carlos his pockets so amply had fill'd,
That his *mange* was quite cur'd.
Rochester. Trial of the Poets for the Bays.

MA'NGLE, *v.* } Minshew and Skinner,—from
MA'NGLER. } the Lat. *Mancus*; (Dut. *Manck*, Ger. *Manc.*) Junius,—from the Dut. *Mancken*, *mencken*, *mincken*, to mince. It may be a dim. of *maim*, (qv.) — or from the engine called a *mangonel*, (qv.) in Fr. *Mangonneau*: and in Fr. also *mangonner* is "to *mangle*, or disfigure by *mangling*."

To maim; to mutilate, to lacerate, to tear to pieces. See BEMANGLE.

Tyndal shal haue no cause to saye that I deface hys gaye goodlye tale, by *mangling* of hys matter and rehearsyng hym by patches and peeys.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 538.

Then little thinking that these came indeed
On their own *mangled* carcases to feed.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

With care I rais'd on our Rhoetēan coast,
A vacant tomb, and hail'd thy mighty ghost:
Thy name and arms adorn the place around;
And, had thy *mangled* bleeding corse been found,
Thy relics had repos'd in Trojan ground.
Pitt. Virg

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine,
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art.
Tickell. To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

MA'NGLE, *v.* } Ger. *Mangen*, *mangeln*; Dut.
MA'NGLE, *n.* } *Manghelen het liin-waet*; Ger. *Mangel-bret*; Dut. *Manghel-stock*, cignum politorium. (See *Wachter*, and *Kilian*.) It. *Manganare*, *mangano*, *manganaro*.

"A kinde of presse to presse buckrom, fustian or died linnen cloth, to make it haue a luster or glasse," (Florio.)

MA'NGONEL. Fr. *Mangonneau*; Low Lat. *Manganum*, or *mangana*, which Vossius (*de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 23,) derives from the Doric Μαχανα, a machine.

An old-fashioned sling or engine, whereout stones, old iron, and great arrows were violently darted, (Cotgrave.)

Mid *mangenels* & ginnes hor either to other caste.
R. Gloucester, p. 566.

& reised a *mangnel*, to kast vnto the toure.
R. Brunne, p. 125.

Who might defence ayenst him make?
Without stroke it mote be take,
Of trepeget or *mangonell*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

MA'NGONIZE, *v.* } Fr. *Mangonisme*, *man-*
MA'NGONISM. } *gonner*; Low Lat. *Mangonare*; Lat. *Mangonizare*, from *mango*, a slave dealer, who received this name, quia τῳ μαγγανῳ, sive *fuco*, colorem falsum inducit mancipiis, ut carius vendat, (Vossius.)

To give a fresh hue or appearance.

Tuc. No, no, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from 'hem.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act iii. sc. 1.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonisme*, insuccations, or medicine, to alter the species or indeed the forms and shapes of flowers considerably.
Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. March.

MA'NIA. } Fr. *Manie*, *maniaque*; It. and
MA'NIAC. } Sp. *Mania*; Gr. Μανια, from
MANI'ACAL. } μαινεσθαι, to rage or rave. Applied to—

Raging or raving madness; furious or excessive insanity.

And in his gere for all the world he ferd
Nought only like the lovers maladie
Of Ereos, but rather ylike *manie*,
Engendred of humours melancolike,
Beforne his hed in his celle fantastike.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1377.

Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra.*

All their symptoms agree with those of epileptics and *maniacs*, who fancied they had evil spirits within them.
Farmer. Demoniacs of the New Testament, c. 1. s. 8.

Now, if *maniacal* and epileptical distempers owe their rise to natural causes; and (so far as reason can judge) to these causes only; it is not only groundless, but absurd, to ascribe them to a supernatural influence.—*Id. Ib.* s. 9.

MA'NIABLE. Fr. *Maniable*, — manageable. See MANAGE.

And as to the will of Man, it is that which is most *maniable* and obedient as that which admitteth most medicines to cure and alter it.—*Bacon. Helps for Intellectual Powers.*

MANIFE'ST, *v.* } Fr. *Manifester*; It. *Mani-*
MA'NIFEST, *adj.* } *festare*; Sp. *Manifestar*;
MANIFE'ST, or } Lat. *Manifestare*. Propriè
MANIFE'STO, *n.* } (says Vossius) *manifestum*
MANIFE'STABLE. } in quo *manus fendunt*, hoc
MANIFESTA'TION. } est, incidunt, sive quod *ma-*
MA'NIFESTLY. } *nibus festim*, seu cito occurrit; what we can quickly lay our hands upon; easily found.

To find or discover promptly; to discover or disclose, to declare, to show, to make known or evident.

Ye *manifesten* or publishen your renome and done your name for to ben borne forthe.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

Than it is *manifeste* and open, that by the gettyng of dignitie, menne been maked blisful, right as by the getting of justice.—*Id. Ib.*

Yet haue I bene therin the longer and haue spoken of this matter somewhat ye more at large, for ye *manifestation* of their great blindnesse.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 371.

And thou shalte wryte vpon the stones all the wordes of this lawe *manyfestly* and well.—*Bible*, 1551. *Deut.* c. 27.

Synnyng againste the Holy Ghost, which is the malicious persecutyng of the cleare trouth so *manifestly* proued, that they can not once hish against it.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 17.

——— Who seekes
To lessen thee, against his purpose serves
To *manifest* the more thy might.—*Milton. P. Lost*, b. vii.

There is no other way then this that is *manifestable* either by scripture, reason, or experience.
More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, c. 3.

In this fight, neither did his courage transport him [Pyrrhus] beyond the duty of a careful general, nor his providence in directing others, hinder the *manifestation* of his personal valour.—*Ralegh. Hist. of the World*, b. iv. c. 7. s. 2.

Physicians affirm, that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion; and that these transfeminated persons were really men at first: although succeeding years produced the *manifesto* or evidence of their virilities.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

I but accus'd, you doom'd: and yet he dy'd,
Convinc'd of treason, and was fairly try'd:
You *heard* not he was false: your eyes *beheld*
The traitor *manifest*; the bribe reveal'd.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

But you, authentic witnesses I bring,
Before the gods, and your ungrateful king,
Of this my *manifest*: that never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore.
Id. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

The magistrate is not to be obeyed in temporals more than in spirituals where a repugnancy is perceived between his commands and any credited *manifestations* of the divine will.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii. c. 10.

If a preference, in this respect, can be given to either, when both are *manifestly* Utopian.
Hurd. Note on Cowley. The College.

[Solon] published his famous *manifesto* for rendering infamous all persons, who in civil seditions should remain spectators of their country's danger by a criminal neutrality.
Observer, No. 117.

MA'NIFOLD. } A. S. *Manig-feald*, *mæni-*
MANIFO'LDED. } *feald*, *multiplex*, having or
MA'NIFOLDLY. } consisting of *many folds*, being much *folded* or multiplied.

Much *folded*, *enfolded*, or enwrapped, complicated, having *many folds*, various involutions or complexities; complex, or composed of many or various kinds.

And at the last the bird began to sing,
Whan he had eaten what he eat wold,
So passing sweetly, that by *manifold*
It was more pleasaunt than I could deuise.
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leafe.

What shall these clothes *manifold*
Lo this hote somer's day.
Id. A Proverb against Covetise, &c.

And whan Idomeneus the kynge
Hath vnderstonding of this thynge,
Whiche that this knight him hath tolde,
He made sorowe *manifolde*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

——— He the most riche araye
Wherof a woman maie be gaye,
With hym he toke *manifolde*. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

And where places were rough by reason of the thornes of *manifold* vices, and naughty desires and lustes, they shall now bee made veray smoothe and playn wayes.
Udal. Luke, c. 3.

His puissant armes about his noble brest,
And *many-folded* shield he bound about his wrest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

He sees the face of right t' appear as *manifold*
As are the passions of uncertain man;
Who puts it in all colours, all attires,
To serve his ends, and make his courses hold.
Daniel. To the Lady Margaret.

The scarffes, and the bannerets about thee, did *manifoldlie* disswade me from beleeuing thee a vessell of too great a burthen.—*Shakes. All's Well that Ends Well*, Act ii. sc. 3.

——— After various thought
And trials *manifold*. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. ii.

MA'NIPLE. Fr. *Manipule*; It. *Manipolo*; Sp. *Manipulo*; Lat. *Manipulum*, that which fills the hand, quod *manum* impleat.

A handful, a bundle; a small band of soldiers. Also,—a scarf-like ornament worn round the left hand or wrist of a sacrificing priest, (Cotgrave.)

When from the wall they view'd those troopes afar
March on well ranck'd, and marshall'd for a warre,
Not in loose *maniples*, but ready all
To stand, or giue a charge.—*May. Lucan*, b. x. sig. T. 5.

Fool! he sees not the firm root, out of which we all grow, though into branches; nor will beware until he see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill-united and unwieldy brigade.
Milton. Of Unlicensed Printing.

MA'NNA. } Hebrew. See the quotation
MA'NNAED. } from *Bible*.
Mannaed,—honied.

And whan that thei for hunger plaine,
The mighty God began to rayne
Manna fro heuen downe to grounde,
Wherof that eche of hem hath founde
His foode. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And the house of Israel called it *man*. And it was lyke unto coriander seede, & whyte & ye tast of it was lyke vnto wafers made with honye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus.*

——— Though his tongue
Dropt *manna*, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

And each, for some base interest of his own,
With Flattery's *manna'd* lips assail the throne.
Mickle. Camoens. Lusiad, b. ix.

MA'NNER, *v.* } Fr. *Manière*; It. *Maniera*;
MA'NNER, *n.* Sp. *Manera*, modus agendi
MA'NNERISM. aut loquendi. — From the
MA'NNERIST. Fr. *Main*, the *hand*, was
MA'NNERLY, *adj.* formed *manier*, to handle or
MA'NNERLY, *ad.* *manage*, and thence *manière*,
MA'NNERLINESS. a mode of *managing*: ex-
MA'NNERHOOD. } tended from action to speech,
(Wachter.) Chaucer writes,—"a *maner* Latin, a *maner* love-drinke, a *maner* rime;" and our common translation of the Bible, *Lev.* vii. 23, reads "no *manner* fat;" but in ver. 26, "no *manner* of blood." Applied to—

The mode or method, fashion or form; the sort or kind; occasional or customary;—to the habit or behaviour; to the general mode of action, conduct, or management; the habits, the morals.

To take in the *manner*,—see MAINOUR, and the quotation below from Dryden.

Mannerism is not uncommon in speech.

——— And in this *maner* y wys
Corineus bi wan Cornewaile, to hym and to hys.
R. Gloucester, p. 21.

And Mede ys *manered* after him.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 25.

Eftsoon he sente othere servauntes, moo thanne the first and in lyke *manere* they diden to hem.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 21.

And sikerly she was of grete disport
And ful plesant, and amiable of port,
And peined hire to contrefeten chere
Of court, and ben estatelich of *manere*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 146.

A *maner* Latin corrupt was hire speche
But algate therby was she understonde.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4939

Your medeling mastres is *manerles.*
Skelton. The Boke of Philip Sparow.

Yea Antiochus hymselfe was sory in hys mynde for Onias, so that it pytyed hym and he wept, rememberyng his sobernes & *manerlye* behauioure.—*Bible*, 1551. *Machab.* c. 4.

Eate the thing that is set before the *manerly* as it becommeth a man.—*Id. Jesus Sirach*, c. 31.

Now, Philos, see how *mannerly* your curre,
Your well-taught dog that hath so many trickes,
Devoures your dinner.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 6.

Others to amend that absurdity, and yet out of a piece of *mannerliness* and respect, as they think to God, though they deny this universal soul or form informing of the whole universe, yet without any sufficient ground have devised several systems of the universe.—*Hale. Orig. of Man.* p. 34.

This did wonderfully concerne the might and *mannerhood* of the kingdome, to haue fermes, as it were of a standard, sufficient to maintaine an able body out of penurie.
Bacon. King Hen. VII. p. 74.

Well may they [the Dutch] boast themselves an ancient nation;
For they were bred ere *manners* were in fashion:
And their new commonwealth has set them free
Only from honour and civility.
Dryden. Satire on the Dutch, (1662.)

Mufti.—I have taken you in the *manner* and will have the law upon you.—*Id. Don Sebastian*, Act i.

For songs and verses *mannerly* obscene,
That can stir nature up by springs unseen,
And, without forcing blushes, warm the queen.
Rochester. Horace, b. i. Sat. 10. *An Allusion.*

Nor thee, his [Spenser's] ancient master, laughing sage,
Chaucer, whose native, *manners-painting* verse,
Well moralized, shines through the Gothic cloud
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown.
Thomson. Summer.

Then know thyself, the human mind survey,
The use, the pleasure will the toil repay.
Hence inspiration plans his *manner'd* lays,
Hence Homer's crown, and, Shakespeare, hence thy bays.
Grainger. Solitude.

Manners are what vex or sooth, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarise or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

As I am satisfied nothing ought to be admitted from beginning to end, which can provoke comparisons, I revolt with indignation from the idea of a lady of fashion being trammelled in the trickery of the stage, and taught her airs and graces, till she is made the mere fac-simile of a *mannerist.*—*Observer*, No. 102.

He [Hayman] sometimes succeeded well, though a strong *mannerist*, and easily distinguishable by the large noses and shambling legs of his figures.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 3.

MANŒU'VRE, *v.* } Low Lat. *Manu-opera-*
MANŒU'VRE, *n.* } *rius*, one who works with the hand; *manus*, and *opera*. Cotgrave has *manœuvrer*, to hold, occupy, possesse, (an old Norman word.)

Manœuvrier, — a mechanical workman or labourer, an artificer, a handicrafts-man. See *Du Cange* and *Menage*.

To do any thing handily or dexterously; cleverly or adroitly.

Sir George Rodney, who had eagerly watched and waited for this opportunity, now *manœuvred* the fleet with such skill, as to gain the windward of the enemy during the night, and entirely to preclude their retreat.
Belsham. History of Gt. Britain, April 8th, 1782.

The English commander wore close round upon the enemy, and actually separated their line, placing the central ships of the French between two fires. This bold and masterly *manœuvre* proved decisive.—*Id. Ib.*

Here I could not shake off old habits, so far as to resist the temptation of getting into a post-chaise for the last stage, by which *manœuvre*, I took the credit of having travelled like a gentleman.—*Observer*, No. 93.

MA'NOR. } Fr. *Manoir*; Bar. Lat. *Ma-*
MA'NNERY. } *neria* vel *manerium*, from the Lat.
MANO'RIAL. } *Manere*; q. d. *mansio*, the mansion, (Skinner.) Vossius calls it—habitatio, cum certâ agri portione; a dwelling, with a certain portion of land. See the quotations from Bacon and Blackstone.

In the iii. yer of his reign in Septembre was bore to the kyng a sone cleped Richard, att Oxenford in his *manoire*, wher is now the white freres.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 484. Note.

And I dare saine, and swere it wele,
That trouth himselfe, ouer al and al,
Had chose his *maner* principall
In her, that was his resting place.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

Out of which usage, the court barons took their beginning, and the lords of towns and *mannours* gained the privilege of holding plea and jurisdiction within those their territories over their tenants and followers.
Spelman. Of the Ancient Government of England.

While freesing Matho, that for one leane fee
Wonte terme ech terme the terme of Hilarie,
May now insted of those his simple fees,
Get the fee-simples of fayre *manneryes*.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

When the king had given to any of them two thousand acres of land, this party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house*, or his *manor-house*, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all maner of necessaries
Bacon. Use of the Law.

Know then, old Gripe is dead of late,
Who purchas'd at an easy rate,
Your *manor-house* and fine estate.
Somervile. The Night Walker Reclaimed.

A *manor*, *manerium*, a *manendo*, because the usual residence of the owner, seems to have been a district of ground, held by lords or great personages; who kept in their own hands so much land as was necessary for the use of their families, which were called *terræ-dominicalis*, or demesne lands, being occupied by the lord or *dominus manerii* and his servants.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 6.

Hence we may conclude, that besides the church, there was a domestic or *manerial* chapel belonging to the old family seat at Asterlie.—*Warton. History of Kiddington*, p. 20.

This tenure [the right of common] is also usually embarrassed by the interference of *manorial* claims, under which it often happens that the surface belongs to one owner, and the soil to another, so that neither owner can stir a clod without the concurrence of his partner in the property.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. vi. c. 11.

MANSE, *n.* } Low Lat. *Mansus*; Fr. *Man-*
MA'NSION. } *sionner*, a dweller, inhabitant,
MA'NSION, *v.* } abider; one that hath a *man-*
MA'NSIONRY. } *sion* in a place, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Mansio*, from *manere*, to stay or abide. See MANOR; also *Manse*, in Jamieson; and *Mansus*, in Du Cange.

A dwelling, habitation, or abode; it is not unfrequently applied emphatically to a house of some magnitude, and *Manse*, in Scotland, especially to a parsonage house.

——— Passed out of the toun
A mile or two vnto a *mansioun*,
Builded full gaie. *Chaucer. Testament of Creseide.*

In woods, in wanes, in warres, she wonts to dwell,
And will be found with perill and with paine;
Ne can the man that moulds in ydle cell
Unto her happy *mansion* attaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Banc. This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting Barlet [Martlet] does approue,
By his loued *mansonry*, that the heauen's breath
Smells wooingly here. *Shakes. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 6.

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein.
Mede. Paraphrase of St. Peter, (1642,) p. 16.

Sun-burnt and ragged, on he fares,
At last the *mansion-house* appears,
Timely relief for all his cares.
Somervile. The Fortune Hunter, c. 5.

Finally, let us reflect, that in the habitations of life are many *mansions*; rewards of various orders and degrees, proportioned to our various degrees of virtue and exertion here.
Paley, Ser. 35.

MANSU'ET. } Fr. *Mansuet*, *mansuétude*; It.
MANSU'ETUDE. } *Mansuetudiné*; Lat. *Mansuetus*, from *mansuescere*, q. d. *manu suetus*, to accustom to the hand, to render manageable or tractable; and, consequentially,—

Tame, gentle, courteous, meek, mild, humble.

Thou louer true, thou maiden *mansuete.*
Letter of Cupid. Imputed to Chaucer.

She said eke, she was fain with him to mete;
And stode forth muet, milde, and *mansuette.*
Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide, b. v.

The remedie ayenst ire, is a vertue that cleped is *mansuetude*, that is debonairtee.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

They shulde rather saye that he were a great *mansuetude*, whiche terme beynge semblably before this tyme vnknowen in our tongue, maye be by the sufferaunce of wise men, now receiued by custome, wherby the terme shall be made famyliare.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 25.

Pliny affirmeth it [unicorn] is a fierce and terrible creature; Vartomannus, a tame and *mansuete* animal.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 23.

The most endearing instance of the *mansuetude* of Chiron, will be found in his behaviour when the Argo sailed near the coast on which he lived.
Steevens; in Warton's Milton. Mansus.

MA'NTEAU. } Immediately from the Fr.
MA'NTO. } *Manteau*, a cloak; (see MAN-
MA'NTUA. } TLE;) and applied to—

A covering or upper garment or vest; a gown (worn by women.)

He presents him with a white horse, a *manto*, or blacke coole, [cowl,] a pastoral staff, &c.
Ricaut. State of the Greek Church, p. 96.

Which th' ancients wisely signified,
By the yellow *mantcane* of the bride.
Fuldbras, pt. iii. c. 1.

'Tis thine for sleeves to teach the chaniest cuts,
Give empty cxcombs more important strutt,
Prescribe new rules for knots, hoops, *mantcaus*, wigs.
Warton. Fashion, a Satire.

A lady cannot greatly complain of the liberty of the press, if it is contented with the humble task of celebrating the workmanship of her *mantua-maker*.—*Observer*, No. 94.

MA'NTEL, or MA'NTLE, *v.* MA'NTLE, *n.* MA'NTLET. } A. S. *Mæntel, mentel*; Ger. Dut. and Sw. *Mantel*; Fr. *Manteau*; It. *Mantello*; Sp. *Manta*; Lat. *Mantelum*; Low. Lat. *Mantum*. "Scandice (says Hickes) *Mattul* vel *Mottul* est Pallium, more Septentrionalium Gothorum, qui ab a ante *t* vel *d* abhorrent."—(*Gram. Franco-Theotisca*, p. 96.) The Gr. Μαντυαν was the name of a kind of military vest among the Persians; and from this word some etymologists derive our *mantle*; others from the Gr. Ιματιον: see in Junius. The most general application is to—

A cloak or coverlet; and from this application the others appear to take their origin.

A *mantel* to a fire-place or chimney, (see the quotations from Wotton,) to hide or cover them, and "convert even the conduits of soot and smoak into ornaments," (Wotton.)

A *mantelet*,—a covering, constructed for the protection of miners, besiegers, &c.

To *mantle*,—to cover, to cloke, to hide, to overspread.

To *mantle*, (as a hawk,)—to unfold, and overspread the wings, like a *mantel*, (Skinner.)

To *mantle*, (as fermented liquors,)—to rise and overspread (sc.) with fume or froth; to spread, to extend or expand; to spread in luxuriant growth, (as the vine,) to grow luxuriantly, to luxuriate, to wanton.

Hyre body wyth a *mantel*, a wympel abouie her heued.
R. Gloucester, p. 338.

And gaderiden to him al the company of knyghtis, and unclothiden him and diden abouie him a reed *mantel*.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 27.

Night with his *mantel*, that is derke and rude,
Gan overspread the hemisperie aboute.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9670.

A *mantelet* upon his shouldres hanging,
Bret-ful of rubies red, as fire sparkling.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2165.

Medea with hir art hath wrought
Of cloth of gold a *mantell* riche,
Whiche semeth worthe a kingis riche.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Ne is ther haukie which *mantleth* on her pearch,
Whether high towring or accasting low,
But I the measure of her flight doe search,
And all her pray, and all her diet know.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

Or lend his spar-hawke *mantling* in her mewe.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 4.

The *mantled* meadows mourne;
Their sundry colours tourne.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. November.

Martius. Come I too late?
Com. I, if you come not in the blood of others,
But *mantled* in your owne.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 6.

And under the blacke vele of guilty night,
Her with a scarlott *mantle* covered
That was with gold and ermines faire enveloped.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

——— The pair [of wings] that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his brest,
With regal ornament. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

——— The swan with arched neck
Between her white wings *mantling* proudly, rowes
Her state with oarie feet. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

From them [Italians] we may better learn, both how to raise fair *mantles* within the rooms, and how to disguise gracefully the shafts of chimneys abroad (as they use) in sundry forms.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 37.

The Italians apply it [plastick] to the *mantling* of chimneys with great figures, a cheap piece of magnificence.
Id. p. 63.

Upon the *mantle-tree*, for I am a pretty curious observer, stood a pot of lambative electuary, with a stick of liquorish.
Tatler, No. 266.

——— If, with hopes,
As fond as false, the darkness I expect
To hide, and wrap me in its *mantling* shade,
Vain were the thought.—*Pitt. Pr.* 139. *in Millonic Verse.*

Attir'd in *mantles* all the knights were seen,
That gratify'd the view with cheerful green.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

His purple *mantle* boasts the dye of Tyre,
And in the sun beam glows with living fire.
Mickle. Luciad, b. ii.

She deems all safe, for she has paid the price:
No charity but alms ought values she,
Except in porc'lain on her *mantle-tres*.—*Cowper. Charity.*

MA'NUAL, *adj.* MA'NUAL, *n.* MA'NUARY, *n.* } Fr. *Manuel*; It. *Manuale*; Sp. *Manual*; Lat. *Manualis*, from *manus*, the hand.

Handy, of or pertaining to the hand, wrought or done with the hands; having hands. A *manual*, (Gr. Εγχειριδιον,)—

A handy (book), or a book that may be held or carried in the hand.

I see not what would follow any more then the common verse of the compute *manuell*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1111.

For their country [Arabia] was always barren and desert, wanting *manual* arts whereby to supply the naturals with furniture.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. ii. c. 20. s. 4.

What learning is that, which the seas, or Alpes, or Pyrenees, have engrossed from us? what profession either liberal, or *manuary*, wherein the greatest masters have not become at least equalled by our home-bred islanders?
Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis? s. 9.

There are some special gifts of the Spirit, which we call charismata, which do no more argue a right to the sonship of God, than the *manuary's* infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them saints.—*Id. Ser. Rom.* viii. 14.

Parents deprived of hands, beget *manual* issues, and the defect of those parts is supplied by the idea of others.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 2.

It importeth greatly the good of all men that God be reverenced, with whose honour it standeth not that they which are publiquely imployed in his service, should line of base and *manuari* trades.—*Hooker. Eccl. Politie*, b. v. § 81.

Train'd to the *manual* fight, and bruiseful toil,
The stop defensive, and gymnastic foil.
P. Whitehead. The Gymnaziad, b. i.

A well organized and very pliant hand may determine to occupations requiring *manual* dexterity.
Beddoes. On Mathematical Evidence, p. 63. Note.

MANUDU'CTION. MANUDU'CTOR. } From the Lat. *Manus*, the hand, and *ductio*, a leading, (from *ducere*, to lead.)

A leading by the hand; a leading, guiding, or directing.

Nature and Grace, which have their hands in this *manuduction* both ways, stand in perpetual opposition to each other.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Rom.* viii. 14.

Love be your *manuductor*; may the tears
Of penitence free you from (all) future fears.
Jordan. Poems, before 1660.

That [original] of Nilus hath been attempted by many, and by some to that despair of resolution, that they have only referred it unto the providence of God, and his secret *manuduction* of all things unto their ends.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 8.

Now this is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the conscience with undervalving persuasions, concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foolest.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

MANUFA'CTORY. MANUFA'CTURE, *v.* MANUFA'CTURE, *n.* MANUFA'CTURER. MA'NUFACT. } Fr. *Manufacturer*; It. n. *Manifattura*; Sp. *Manufactura*; from Lat. *Manus*, the *hand*, and *acere*, *factum*, to do, to make.

To *make* with the *hand*, to work with the hand; to frame or form, to make up with the hand: generally, and met. to fashion, frame, or form, to work or make up.

This law pointed at a true principle; that where foreaine materials are but superfluities, foreaine *manufactures* should be prohibited. For that will either banish the superfluitie, or gaine the *manufacture*.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 215.

Therefore his grace prayes you to take into consideration matter of trade, as also the *manufacture* of the kingdome, and to represse the bastard and barren imployment of moneyes, to vsurie and vnlawfull exchanges.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 59.

A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children.—*Maidman. Naval Speculations*, (1691,) p. 312.

In places, wherein thriving *manufactories* have erected themselves, land has been observed to sell quicker, and for more years' purchase than in other places, as about Hallifax in the North, Taunton and Exeter in the West.
Locke. On the Lowering of Interest, &c.

A trading and *manufacturing* country naturally purchases with a small part of its *manufactured* produce, a great part of the rude produce of other countries.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 9.

By means of trade and *manufactures*, a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported into a particular country, than what its own lands, in the actual state of their cultivation, could afford.—*Id. Ib.*

Our woollen *manufactures* have been more successful than any other class of workmen, in persuading the legislature that the prosperity of the nation depended upon the success and extension of their particular business.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 8.

MANUMISE, *v.* MANUMI'SSING, *n.* MANUMI'SSION. MA'NCMIT, *v.* } Fr. *Manumission*; It. *Manomettere, manomissione*; Sp. *Manumittir, manumission*; Lat. *Manu-mittere*, (*manus*, the hand, *mittere*, to send away,) *e manu mittere*, to send away or dismiss, out of the hand; and, applied to slaves,—

To deliver or set at liberty, to liberate, to free from slavery or servitude, to enfranchise.

Then Valerius judging that Vindicius the bondman had well deserved also some recompence, caused him not onely to be *manumised* by the whole grant of the people, but made him a free man of the city besides: and he was the first bondman *manumisted*, that was made citizen of Rome.
North. Plutarch, p. 85.

Long after that, and very lately, Appius, to curry favour with the common people, made it lawfull forthwith *manumised*, to give their voices also in elections, as other citizens did: and unto this day the perfect *manumising* and freeing of bondmen, is called *vindicta*, after the name of this Vindicius, that was then made a free man.—*Id. Ib.*

Then whereto serves it to have been enlarg'd
With this free *manumission* of the mind.
Daniel. Musophilus.

These matters being thus finished the Cipres man is *manumitted* and sette at libertie as a free man againe.
Stow. Edw. III. an. 1350.

Our dear departed brother Hes in state,
His heels stretch'd out, and pointing to the gate:
And slaves now *manumit*'d on their dead master wait.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 4.

Villeins might be enfranchised by *manumission*, which is either express or implied: express, as where a man granted to the villein a deed of *manumission*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 6.

Yet Pausanias, speaking of the same period, says, that all the Achæans able to bear arms, even when several *manumitted* slaves were joined to them, did not amount to 15,000.
Hume, pt. ii. Ess. 11.

MANU'RE, *v.* MANU'RE, *n.* MANU'RABLE. MANU'RAGE. MANU'RANCE. MANU'REMENT. } The same word as *Manœuvre*, (qv.) by the mere corruption of *œuvre* into *ure*; to work with the hand, and applied to such work employed,—

To cultivate; to cultivate land, to till it; (as more restrictedly applied) to cultivate by the addition of other substances, e. g. different soil or earth, dung, mixtures, or mixens, &c.; and thus, to improve, to enrich, to fertilize.

Sir T. Smith uses it as equivalent to *manage*.

To whom we gaue the strond for to *manure*,
And lawes to rule our town.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b iv.

Wherefore generally to speak of the commonwealth, or policie of England, it is gouerned, administered, and *manured* by three sorts of persons, the prince, monarch, and heade gouernour, which is called the king, or if the crowne fall to a woman, the queen absolute.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 23.

The first *manured* Westerne ile,
By Cham and Japhet's race.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 26.

Though many a load of marle and *manure* layd
Reviv'd this barren leas, that erst lay dead.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

Flowers and herbs by change of soil and want of *manuring* are turned to weeds.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 9. s. 4. p. 105.

This book [Doomsday] in effect gives an account not only of the *manurable* lands in every manner, town or vil, but also of the number and natures of their several inhabitants.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 235.

Now, of the conquerour, this isle
Hath Britaine vnto name,
And with the Troians Brute began
Manurage of the same.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii. c. 14.

The culture and *manurance* of minds in youth hath such a forcible, through unseen, operation, as hardly any length of time or contention of labour can counteruail it afterwards.
Bacon. On Learning, b. ii.

I must begin with capacities; for the *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before either the pains of tilling or the charge of sowing, men use to consider what the mold will bear, heath or grain.—*Religuie Wottoniana*, p. 76.

Husbandmen to make their vines bear, *manure* them with vine leaves, or the husks of expirest grapes, and they observe those to be most fruitful which are so *manured* with their own.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

The land is *manured*, either by pasturing the cattle upon it or by feeding them in the stable, and from thence carrying out their dung to it.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11. p. 307.

In all farms too distant from any town to carry *manure* from it, that is in the far greater part of those of every extensive country, the quantity of well-cultivated land must be in proportion to the quantity of *manure* which the farm itself produces; and this again must be in proportion to the stock of cattle which are maintained upon it.—*Id. Ib.*

MA'NUSCRIPT, *adj.* / MA'NUSCRIPT, *n.* / MA'NUSCRIPTAL. } Fr. *Manuscrit*; It. *Manoscritto*; Sp. *Manuscritto*; Lat. *Manuscriptum*, written with the hand, (*manu*, and *scriptum*, from *scribere*, to write.)

Any thing, written with the hand.

Study our *manuscripts*, those myriads
Of letters, which have past twixt thee and me.
Donne. Valediction to his Book.

My honoured friend, Dr. Tancred Robinson, in his *manuscript* Itinerary of Italy, relates the many various figures he observ'd naturally delineated and drawn on several sorts of stones digged up in the quarries, caverns and rocks, about Florence, and other parts of Italy.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the *manuscript* library at Lamieth.
Fortnus. The Life of Abp. Seeker, p. 55.

Having but one of all the Roman lyrics
To feed their taste for slavish panegyrics,
The more absurd the *manuscripta* letter,
They paint, from thence, some fancy'd beauty better.
Byrom. An Epistle to a Friend.

MA'NY, *adj.* / MA'NY, *n.* / ME'NIAL, *adj.* / ME'NIAL, *n.* } Very variously written. Goth. *Menaí*; A. S. *Monig, menig*; Dut. *Menig*; Ger. *Manieg, manch*; Sw. *Menig*. I believe, says Skinner, from the A. S. *Ge-men-gan*; Ger. *Meng-en*, miscere, to mix; for where *many* are there is a certain mixture, or *medley*, of men,—quædam hominum *miscela*. Wachter reverses this, and derives the verb *mengen*, to mix, from *menge, multus* vel *multitudo*; and Dr. Jamieson is convinced that the term *primarily* respected *multitude*. Tooke affirms it to be the past part. of *meng-an*, miscere, to mix, to mingle, and that it means *mixed* or *associated*, (for that is the effect of *mixing*,) subaud. *company* or any uncertain and unspecified *number* of any things. *Many* (Lowth) is chiefly used with the word *great* before it. G. Douglas (p. 153) uses the expression, "A *few* menye, or menze." *Many*, or *meine*, or *meinie*, is applied to—

A mixture or medley, of persons, or things; a number of servants, or attendants, or followers; a company or retinue; the company or collected number of a household or family; whence the adjective *menial*. In the expressions *many an horse*, &c. Tooke considers *an* or *a* to be a corruption of, —*of, many* of hornes, &c. *many* a message, *many* of messages. *Many*, adj. consequentially—

Of or pertaining to a mixed number; numerous: of an unspecified, an indefinite or undetermined number.

Many is much used—prefixed. See MANIFOLD.

And *mani* flowe in to the water, & some toward the see,
& *menie* passede ouer.
R. Gloucester, p. 543.

Tho so muche fole to hym com of knygtys gong & olde,
That he hadde neqt wel ware wyth such *meyne* up to holde.
R. Gloucester, p. 167.

He gan to strengthi his lond, and encrese his *meyne*.
Id. p. 180. Note 6.

Tho the kynge awok, he told ys *meyne* of thys cas.
Id. p. 202.

The kyng & his *meyne* went to burgh Konan.
R. Brunne, p. 15.

And the way is brood, and thei ben *many* that entren bi it.
Wielif. Matt. c. 7.

And broade is the wayye that leadeth to destruccion: and *many* ther be which go in therat.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

If thei han clepid the houschonde man Belzebub: how mycche more hise houshold *meynes?*—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 10.

For thei he was of the hous and of the *meyne* of Dauith.
Id. Luke, c. 2.

And I enclosiide *manye* of scintis in prisoun.—*Id. Ded.* c.26.

And greete ghe wel her *meyneal* chirche.—*Id. Rom.* c. 16.

And oft times him to solace
Sir mirthe commeth into thie place,
And eke with him commeth his *meine*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

With *many* an horne, and *many* a route
That maden moche noyse and etle.—*Id. Prologue. Con. A.* b. i.

And [Abraham] sadled his asse & toke two of his *meyne* with him, and Isaac his sonne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Gen.* c. 22.

[She] with her love surpryssed *manye* a hart.
Surrey. To his Mistresse.

And while Jesus was yet speaklinge cõmeth lo Judas Iscariot one of the twelve, and with hym a *moyne* multide (*multa turba*) with sweordes and gleanes.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1380.

His scrusntes *meniall*
He dothe reuile and bail
Lyke Mahound in a play.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

Nathless himselfe he armed all in haste,
And forth he far'd with all his *many* bad,
Ne stayed step, till that he came at last
Unto the castle which they conquerd had.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

Who choseth me, shall gaine what *many* men desire:
What *many* men desire,—that *many* may be meant
By the fole multitude that chose by chow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to th' interior.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 9.

So, with this bold opposer rushes on
This *many-headed* monster, multitude.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund rebecks sound
To *many* a youth and *many* a maid,
Dancing on the checker'd shade.—*Milton. L'Allegro.*

Mark with what management their tribes divide,
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side,
That *many* churches may for *many* mouths provide.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. iii.

His [De Wits] train was only one man who performed all the *meniial* services of his house at home.
Sir W. Temple. On the United Provinces, c. 2.

The ages, we call barbarous, present us with *many* a subject of curious speculation.—*Hurd. On Chivalry*, Let. 1.

The will of the *many*, and their interest, must very often differ; and great will be the difference when they make an evil choice.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

I have classed artificers, manufacturers, and merchants, among the productive labourers, and *meniai* servants among the barren or unproductive.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 9.

The Duchess marked his weary pace,
His timid mien, and reverend face,
And bade her page the *menials* tell
That they should tend the old man well.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, Introd.

MAP, *v.* / MAP, *n.* / MA'PPERY. } Fr. *Mappe, mappemonde*; It. *Moppa, mappamondo*; Sp. *Mapa*, from the Lat. *Mapa*, (says Minshew,) a table-cloth of the similitude and likeness whereof the *mappe* of the world took this name *mappe*. *Mappe* monde. *Tabula* cosmographica.

A tablet, picture, or delineation of the world, or of any part of it; showing the relative situations of places on the earth; of stars in the heavens.

Of which litigious families
Heere *mapped* be the lines
Euen till the heire of these two heires
Both stocks in one combines.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iv. c. 32.

But in what noble fash'on he did suit
This action! with what wit and industry
Is not to be disgrac'd in this small card:
It asks a spacious *map* of more regard.
Daniel. On the Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

Clot. I am neare to th' place where they should meet, if Pisanio haue *mapp'd* it truely.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 1.

They call this bed-worke, *mapp'ry*, closet-warre.
Id. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

He may then be advanced farther in geography, and after he is acquainted with the poles, zones, parallel, circles, and meridians, he taught longitude and latitude, and by them he made to understand the use of *maps*.
Locke. Of Education, s. 180.

Such comprehensive views the spirit takes
That in a few short moments I retrace
(As in a *map* the voyager his course)
The windings of my way through many years.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

MA'PLE. A.S. *Mapul-troe*; Dut. *Maes-hout*; Ger. *Mos-holder*; Sw. *Masur*. Acer arbor; Skinner,—who would derive *maple* from the Lat. *Amabilis*, because furnished with so pleasing and beautiful leaves. Wachter and Ihre derive from *mas*, a spot. (See the quotation from *Pliny*.) The latter notices the Bar. Lat. *Mosorbolla*; and A. S. *Mopul* is thought by Mr. Thomson to be a corruption of *mar boll*. See MAZER.

There were elmes great and strong,
Maples, ash.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

The *maple* in bigness is much about the linden tree: the wood of it is very fine and beautiful. A kind there is, which hath a curled grain, running to and fro with diverse *spots*; the more excellent work whereof, resembling the eies in the peacockes tailé, thereupon tooke also the name.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 15.

For who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or *maple* dish,
Or do his gray haits any violence?
Milton. Comus.

Some glossy-leav'd; and shining in the sun,
The *maple*, and the beech of oily nuts
Prolific.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

MAR, *v.* / MAR, *n.* / MA'RRER. / MA'RRING, *n.* } Goth. *Meryan*, or *gan*; A. S. *Merran, mirr-an, myrr-an*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter, (Tooke.) "A. S. *Amurr-an*, to destroy, corrupt, impaire, deprave, defile, deforme, pollute, distract, dissipate, consume, *marre*," (Somner.) See MERRY. To *mar* is—

To disperse or scatter; and thus, to ruin or destroy; to spoil, to hurt or harm, to injure, (to murther.)

And *marre* the wt myschef.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 45.

Hy may no more *marren* hem.—*Id. Crede.*

For if thou knew him out of doubt,
Lightly thou shouldest scapen out
Of thy prison that *marreth* thee.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And thus vpon his *marrement*
This paynim hath made his preiere.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.vii.

I trust my will to write shall match the *marrs* I make in it.—*Ascham to Edward Raven, May* 1551.

For he sayeth yt they be ye *marrers* & distroyers of the realme.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 295.

Now see for Goddes sake where Tindall hath scraped out & altred one word, in which one standeth the making and *marring* of all the whole matter.—*Id. Ib.* p. 607.

But sh! my rymes too rude and rugged arre
When in so high an object they doe lyte
And striving fit to make, I fear, doe *marre*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

This was enough to discourage his companions and to *marre* all at the first setting out.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 457.

——— And what now
Mean they to study, Anthony, Moral Philosophy,
After their *marr-all* women?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act i. sc. 1.

The most sagacious men in so many ages have been able to find nothing that can be altered for the better, nothing but if it were altered would be *marred*.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

In him, the beauty of the divine image was refulgent in its original perfection; in all the sons of Adam, obscured and *marred*, in a degree to be scarce discernible.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 6.

It is evident that the approaches of death are described in it as a *marring* of the machine of the body by the failure of its principal parts.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 89.

MARA'UDE, *v.* } Menage notices the deriva-
MARA'UDER. } tion of this word from a Comte *Merodes*, who commanded in the armies of Ferdinand II.; but Duchat shows that it existed long before. Cotgrave has *marauder*, to beg, to play the rogue, or idle vagabond. Skinner (in v. *Marrow*,) says that *maraude* in Fr. denotes a beggar or vagabond; and derives it, improbably enough, from the Ger. *Mare*, a mare, and *alt*, a servant; q. d. a mean servant, who takes care of horses, a groom. It is not improbably formed upon the verb, *To mar*.

To go on a *marauding* party, is to go in search of pillage or plunder.

Some place decoys, nor will they not avail,
Replete with roasted crabs; in every grove
These fell *marauders* gnaw.—*Grainger. Sugar Cane*, b. ii.

MA'RBLE, *n.* } Fr. *Marbre*; It. *Marmo*,
MA'RBLE, *adj.* } Sp. *Marmol*; Lat. *Marmor*.
MA'RBLE, *v.* } Gr. Μαρμαιρω, and
this from μαρμαρ-ειν, *resplendere, vibranti splendore coruscare*, to shine, to glitter.

To *marble*, consequentially, to speckle, to flake, to variegate, like *marble*. See the quotation from Boyle.

At Westmynstere he lia toumbed richely,
In a *marble* bis [grey] of him is mad story.
R. Brunne, p. 230.

Of *marble* is the stone, and purtreied ther he lies,
The soule to God is gone, to the joye of paradis. Amen.
Id. p. 241.

Estward ther stood a gate of *marble* white.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1392.

Finding him of a fine spirit, and winning behaviour; [she] thought she had now found a curious piece of *marble*, to carve out an image of a Duke of Yorke.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 115.

A strange thing is recorded of the quarries in the island Paros; namely, That in one quarrier thereof there was a veia of *marble* found, which, when it was cloven in twaine with wedges, shewed naturally within, the true image and perfect portraiture of Silenus imprinted in it.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 5.

——— Without longer pause
Down right into the world's first region throws
Through the pure *marble* air his oblique way
Amongst innumerable starrs.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. iii.

Lines not compos'd as heretofore in haste,
Polish'd like *marble*, shall like *marble* last.
And make you through as many Ages shine,
As Tasso has the heroes of your line.
Waller. To the Duchess.

Trembling, I've seen thee dare the kitten's paw,
Nay, mix with children as they play'd at taw,
Nor fear'd the *marbles*, as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you.
Gay. Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

Some book-binders also employ aspersions of aqua fortis to stain the leather, that makes those fine covers of books that, for their resemblance to speckled *marble*, are wont to be called *marbled*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 448.

——— Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chantham's eloquence to *marble* lipa.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

In the question about the tablets the *marble potisher* will unquestionably determine the most accurately.
Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, Introd.

MARCASITICAL. Fr. *Marcassite*. The *marcassite*, or fire stone; a mineral that smells like brimstone, and is of two kinds; the yellow shining as gold, and the white (the purer and better of the two) like silver, (Cotgrave.)

Will it not be very probable that the temperature of the earth in the place that abounds with these *marcbasitical* minerals will be very warm in comparison of the temperature of the other place.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 333.

MARCH, *v.* } A. S. *Mearc*, terminus, a
MA'RCHES, *n.* } bound. Hence the Bar. Lat.
MA'RCHER. } *Marca, marcha*, pro limite im-
MA'RCHESE, *v.* } perii, (Somner.) See MARK.
To *march*, Fr. *Marcher*,—

To form or constitute, to be placed or situated upon, the bounding *mark*, or line of *demarcation*; to confine, to bound or border upon.

From the *marchers*, or lords of the *marches*, arose the title of *markis*, or *marquess*, (qv.) See the quotations from Selden and Blackstone.

And the kyng of the *march*, that was here amidde.
R. Gloucester, p. 3.

His fader in his tymes enlargished his *marches*, as a noble and worthi erle.—*Id.* p. 483. Note.

I rede out of this oste the *marchis* go his gate.
R. Brunne, p. 177.

The God of slepe where that she fonde,
And that was in a strange londe,
Which *marcheth* upon Chimerie.—*Gower. Con. Am.* b. iv.

The Frenche kyng went to Saynt Omers, and sent men of warre to hys garysons, and specially to Tourney, to Lysle, and to Doway, and to the other townes *marchyng* on thèyre.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 42.

There was certayne soudyours of Almaygne, sette by the bysshoppe of Cambray, in the fortresse of Male Mason, a two leages for the castell Cambresien, and *marchyng* on the other parte neare to Ladreche.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 48.

Duke Aubert, by the meanes of the Holliders and Zealanders, sarcle as he *marched* on the est side, dyd comforte dayly ye gauntoyse in dyuers maners.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 469.

Bitwene the countie of Foix, and the countrie of Bierne, lyeth the coûnte of Bigore, whiche countie parteyned to Fraunce, and *marcheed* on the coûnte of Tholousin.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. c. 22.

By the *March* understand those limits between England and Wales; which continuing from North to South join the Welsh shires to Hereford, Shropshire and the English part.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 7. *Selden. Illustrations.*

The barons that lived in them were called lord *marchers*, and by the name of *marchiones*, *i. e. marquises*.—*Id. Ib.*

The said Brenne was a lord *marcher*, and had goodlie possessions in Wales, and on the *marches*.
Holinshed. K. John, an. 1210.

He [Malcolme] abrogated that wicked law, established by King Ewin the third, appointing halfe a marke of silver to be paid to the lord of the smile, in redemption of the woman's chastitie, which is used to be paid yet unto this day, and is called the *marcha* of women.
Id. Historie of Scotland, an. 1086.

In the midst of Stainmore there shall be a crosse set up, with the King of Englands image on the one side, and the King of Scotlands on the other, to signifie that the one is *march* to England, and the other to Scotland.
Id. Ib. an. 1067.

A *marquess, marchio*, is the next degree of nobility. His office formerly was (for dignity and dare never separated by our ancesters) to guard the *frontiers* and *limite* of the kingdom: which were called the *marches*, from the Teutonic *marche*, a limit: such as, in particular, were the *marches* of Wales and Scotland, while each continued to be an enemy's country. The persons who had command there were called lords *marchers*, or *marquesses*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 12. p. 397.

MARCH, *v.* } Fr. *Marcher*; It. *Marciare*;
MARCH, *n.* } Sp. *Marchar*; Ger. *Marschieren*; to walk in military or *martial* manner, with slow and lengthened step, q. d. *martiari*, (Skinner.) Menage forms it from the verb *varicare*. (And see his *Dict. Etymologique* for various conjectures. To add one more:) The A. S. *Merce*, Ger. *Mark*, a *mark* or sign, is also an ensign, a standard;—to *march* may thus be,—to go or proceed under the same standard, in order of battle, in battle array.

To go or proceed, or cause to go or proceed, in a military form or order; to walk as soldiers walk, regularly and steadily; to make a regular progress.

And all they that heard the noyce of ther multitude, and the *marching* of the compasie, and the rattling of the barnes, were astonished: for the armie was verie great & mightie.—*Geneva Bible*, 1561. 1 *Maccabees*, vi. 41.

If drummes once sound a hastie *march* indeede,
Then farewell bookes for ever, I trudge with speede.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

There did the prince him leave in deadly swound,
And thence into the castle *marched* right
To see if entrance there as yet obtaine he might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

From the *marching* of the Israelites out of Egypt, to their first rest by Joshua, were 40 years.
Gren. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 3.

The great Achilles *march'd* not to the field
Till Vulcan that impenetrable shield
And arms had wrought: yet there no bullets flew,
But shafts and darts, which the weak Phrygians threw.
Waller. Instructions to a Painter.

We thought this skin [of the camel's foot] was like a living sole, which wore not with the swiftness and the continuance of the *march*, for which this animal is almost indefatigable.—*Ray. Of the Creation*, pt. ii.

So loud their *march*, the Scots suspended hear,
Their heavy their ranks and stain their fame with fear.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xvi.

MARCH. Originally the first month of the Roman year, and so named by Romulus in honour of his imputed father—*Mars*.

There was a certain soothsayer, that had given Cæsar warning long time afore, to take heed of the day of the ides of *March*, (which is the fifteenth of the month) for on that day he should be in great danger. That day being come, Cæsar going into the Senate House, and speaking merrily to the soothsayer, told him the Ides of *March* he come. So they be, softly answered the soothsayer, but yet are they not past.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 613.

Cous. He is *March-mad*, farewell monsieur.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act i. sc. 1.

It is proverbially said in England, that a peck of *March* dust is worth a king's ransom, so unfrequent is dry weather during that month.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 51.

MARCHPA'NE. Fr. *Marcepain*; It. *Marzapane*; Sp. *Maçapan*; Ger. *Marzipan*.

March-pane (say Skinner and Wachter) was a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and rose-water. All agree (says the latter) that *pane* is the Lat. *Panis*, bread, and by some said to be *massa panis*,—by others *martius panis*,—by others *mixtus panis*, from *mischen*, miscere, to mix or mingle. Steevens declares our *macaroons* to be only debased and diminutive *marchpanes*.

Build fine *march-panes*, to entertain Sir Silk Worm and his lady.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money*, Act v. sc. 1.

Suck your sweet hilts, ye slaves, if ye be valiant,
Honour will make 'em *march-pain*.
Id. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 1.

MA'RCID. } It. *Marcido, marcin*; Sp. *Mar-*
MA'RCOUR. } *chito*; Lat. *Marcidus*, from *marcere*; Gr. Μαλακος, μαλασσ-ειν,—to soften, to soak. *Marcere*, consequentially, to become languid, shrunk, or withered.

Shrunk, withered, meagre.

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil,
The product of Venatrum's happy soil.
That to your *marcid* dying herbs assign'd,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind,
By Moors imported, and for lamps alone design'd.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 5. *By W. Bowles.*

Yet considering the evolution and languor ensuing that act in some, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, and the visible acceleration it makes of age in most: we cannot but think it much abridgeth our dales.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.

MARE. A. S. *Mara*; Ger. *Mor*; Dut. *Maere*; Sw. *Mare*, incubus. Wachter says,—Proprié est somnus impeditus, et spiritum dormientis intercipiens, from *marren*, impedire, to impede or hinder, to *mor*. See NIGHTMARE.

And Mab, his merry queen, by night
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
(In elder times the *mare* that hight)
Which plagues them out of measure.
Drayton. Nymphidia.

MARE. A. S. *Mare, mere, myre*; Dut. *Maere, merie*; Ger. *Mare*, equa, and also—puella. Wachter derives *mare*, equa, from *mar*, a horse; but his etymology goes no further. *Mar* in Ger.; *Meerce* in A. S. is—mollis, tener, tactui facile cedens, gentle, yielding easily or readily to the hand; and *mare* may be so named from its gentle and tractable disposition. The A. S. *Meg* is applied to *maid* and *mun*, and *mor, mare*, equus, equa, may have the same root,—the verb to *may*, and be applied for similar reasons.—*May, may-er, mare, mar*, that which has strength, (sc.) to bear, to carry; the male, perhaps—burthens, &c.; the female—young.

——— A cart *mare*
To draw a fell my donge, the wyle drouth insteth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 144.

He [the plowman] rode upon a *mere*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 542.

Now the generals and heads of the army of the Thebans being of sundry opinions, and Pelopidas being more afraid than before, by reason of their disagreement: a young *mare-colt*, or filly, breaking by chance from the other *mares* running and fleeting through the camp, came to stay right against them.—*North, Plutarch*, p. 247

For, had you laid this brittle ware
On Dun, the old sure-footed *mare*,
Though all the ravens of the hundred
With croaking had your tongue out-thundered
Sure-footed Dun had kept her legs.
And you, good woman, sav'd your eggs.—*Gay*, Fable 37.

MARGE. Fr. *Marge*; It. *Margine*; Sp. *Margen*; Lat. *Margo*, a *mari*, if we believe Isidorus, who says that it properly denotes the sea-shore, *marginem* maris, hoc est, littus, (Vossius.) Probably *mark*, *march*, or boundary. See To MARK; and hence—
MA'RGEN, or MA'RGIN.
MA'RGINAL.
MA'RGINALLY.
MA'RGENTED.

A point or line *marked*.

The shore or separating edge, the edge, brink, or brim, the border: the *margin* of a book, the border that extends around the letter-press, or printed portion of a page.

Marchans in the *margine*. hadden menye geres.
Piers Ploukman, p. 148.

I hane also in many places set light in the *margent* to understand the text by.—*Tyndall. Works*, p. 32.

Howbeit, in many places, me thinketh it better to put a declaration in the *margent*, then to runne to farre from the text.—*Id. Ib.*

I present it [*England's Eliza*] in one whole entire hymne, distinguishe it only by succession of yeares, which I hane *margented* through the whole story.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 775, Pref.

——— By the flowrie *marge*
Of a fresh streame I with that elfe did play.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

——— By this the muse arrives
At Ely's isled *marge*. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

What heavenly muse shall thy great honour rayse,
Up to the skies, whence first deriv'd it was,
And now on earth thyself enlarged has,
From th' utmost brinke of the Armerike shore
Unto the *margent* of the Molorse!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

The Romane penny by the consent of the learned and the judgement of our last translatours in divers parts of their *marginall* notes, was the eighth part of an ounce.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. ii. s. 4.

Would I had seen thee graved with thy great sire,
Ere lived to have men's *marginal* fingers point
At Charalois, as a lamented story!
Massinger. The Patrial Dowry, Act iii. sc. 1.

I do not say that he should stuff his mind like the *margent* of some authors, with chapter and verse heaped together, at all adventures.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

Wherever any hint is taken from him [Chaucer] the passage itself is set down in the *marginal* notes.
Pope. The Temple of Fame, Advert.

Then, goddess, guide my pilgrim feet
Contemplation hour to meet,
As slow he winds in musefull mood
Near the rash'd *marge* of Cherwell's flood.
Warton. On the Approach of Summer.

I should have thought it superfluous, had it been easier to me than it was, to have interrupted my text or crouded my *margin* with reference to every author whose sentiments I have made use of.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, vol. i. Ded.

Such quotations of places to be *marginally* set down, as shall serve for the fit reference of one scripture to another.
Abp. Newcomb. View of the Bib. Translat. p. 99.

MA'RGUERITE. Fr. *Marguérite*; It. and Sp. *Margarita*; Lat. *Margarita*; Gr. Μαργαριτης, a pearl.

Nŏe ye gyve hooly thing to hondis neither caste ye youre *margaritis* bifore swyn.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 7.

A muskell in a blewe shell, had enclosed a *margarite* perle, the moste precious, and best that euer to *forn* came in my sight.—*Chaucer. Test. of Love*, b. i.

MA'RIGOLD, q. d. anrum *Mariæ*, a colore floris luteo: from the yellow colour of the flower, (Skinner.)

Absence hath robb'd thee of thy wealth and pleasure,
And I remain, like *marigold*, of sun
Deprivd, that dies by shadow of some mountain.
Drummond, Son. 54. pt. i.

MARI'NE, *adj.* Fr. *Marin*; It. and Sp. *Marino*; Lat. *Marinus*, from *mare*, the sea; which Vossius derives from the Hebrew. Of or belonging to the sea.
MARA'NER.
MA'RINATE.

Marine, the noun,—is applied as a collective term, to naval force, or the number of ships; to naval or sea affairs; to a soldier serving on shipboard.

To *marinate*,—to prepare, to dress in sea or salt water.

The *marayner* was ogast, that schip that wild not go.
R. Brunne, p. 124.

And eeh gouernor & alle that saileen bi schip into place, and *marynerie*, and that worchen in the see stooden fer and crieden.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 18.

"Well said by corpus Domini," quod our hoste,
"Now longe mote thou saileen by the coste,
Thou gentil maister, gentil *marinere*."
Chaucer. The Prioresses Prologue, v. 13,367.

The tempest seased, and the *maryners* perceyued lande in Inglande, and drewe to that parte right joyously.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 16.

All townes did ring with sudden erid alarmes,
Whence with loud clamour to the *marine* shore,
The armed people clusterd in thicke swarmes,
Where red-ey'd Eris warres black ensign bore.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 819.

The weary *mariner* so far not flies
An howling tempest, harbour to attain.
Drummond. Flowers in Sion.

Among other rare inventions, that of the *marriner's* compasse is most worthy of admiration.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iii. s. 4.

He can *marinate* fish and make jellies.
Howell, b. i. s. 5. Let. 36.

The invention of the *mariner's* needle, which giveth the direction, is no less benefit for navigation, than the invention of the sails, which give the motion.
Boyle. Workes, vol. i. p. 62.

Meantime his busy *mariners* he hastes
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore;
And willing pines ascend his broken masts
Whose lofty heads rise higher than before.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Why am I styld a cook, if I'm so loth
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth,
Or send up what I roast with pleasing froth.
King. Art of Cookery.

The first [factions] wished France, diverted from the politicks of the continent, to attend solely to her *marine*, to feed it by an increase of commerce, and thereby to overpower England on her own element.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 2.

The code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their *marine* constitutions, was confessedly compiled by our king Richard the first at the isle of Oleron on the coast of France, then part of the possessions of the crown of England.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 13.

MA'RJORAM. Fr. *Marjolaine*; It. *Majorana*; Sp. *Mejorana*; Mid. Lat. *Majorana*. Menage thinks from the Lat. *Major*, because applied to a larger sort of this herb. Gerard,—from its greater or superior virtues. See *Menage*, French and Italian Etymologies.

——— Here's flowres for you:
Hot lauender, mints, sauory *marjorum*.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

MA'RISH. See MARSH.

MA'RITAL. Lat. *Maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband.
Of or pertaining to marriage.

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far as to give his wife moderate correction.—*Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITIME. Fr. *Maritime*; It. *Marittimo*; Sp. *Maritimo*; Lat. *Maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea. (See MARINE.) Drayton writes (merely for rhyme's sake) *maritine*.
MAR'ITIMAL.
MA'RITIMATE.
MA'RITINE.

All the *maritime* tract comprehending Sussex, and part of Kent, so much as was not mountainous now called the Downs.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17. *Selden. Illustrations.*

This Cumberland cuts out, and strongly doth confine
This meeting there with that, loth merely *maritine*.
Id. Ib. s. 30.

It hath pleased God to blesse you with knowledge in learning, with skill of warlike service, and experience in *maritimal* causes.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, Ep. Ded.

And [Javan] from thence passed over the nearest way, leaving his own name to some *maritimate* province on that side, as he did to that part of Greece so called.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 8.

Arcadus Gideon, and Bibios, [were] *maritime* cities of great importance.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. iv. c. 2. s. 4.

——— Strew the deck
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,
That no rude savour *maritime* invade
The nose of nice nobility!
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

So vastly inferior were our ancestors in this point to the present age, that even in the *maritime* reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir Edward Coke thinks it matter of boast, that the royal navy of England then consisted of three-and-thirty ships.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 13.

MARK, *v.* A. S. *Mearc-an*, *mearc-ian*; Ger. & Dut. *Marchen*, *merchen*, signare, notare; Fr. *Marquer*; It. *Marcare*, *marchiare*; Sp. *Marcar*. Cotgrave well expresses the common applications,—
MARK, *n.*
MA'RKABLE.
MA'RKER.
MA'RKMAN, or MA'RKSMAN.

To *mark*,—note, sign, spot, set a print or stamp on; also, to heed, regard, observe, take special notice of, (Cotgrave.) Also, to *mark* (sc.) a line, a bounding line, a boundary, a border, a frontier, a confine, a shore, a *marg*-in. See MARGIN.

Fr. *Marquable*,—markable, notable, of *mark*, of note. We now use *Remarkable*, (qv.) And see the quotation from Hobbs.

In an hard roche stude ys thowg aboute he drow
And ther wyth lanc al to ys wille *markede* place ynow.
R. Gloucester, p. 116.

Though God I the forhede to chalange any clerke
In lay counte for non rede, of holy kirke his *merke*.
R. Brunne, p. 130.

And thei geden forth & kepten the sepulcre *markynge* the stoon with keperes.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 27.

Which mankind is so faire part of thy werk,
Thou madest it like to thyn owen *merk*.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,192.

——— Sagittarius
The whose figure is *marked* thus.
A monstre with a bowe in honde
On whom that sondry sterres stonde.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

My thought was free, my heart was light,
I *marked* not, who lost, who saught.
Uncertaine Auctors. The Lover that once, &c.

Lord what abuse is this! who can such women praise?
That for their glory do denise to vse such craftie ways:
I that amongs the rest do sit, and *marke* the row,
Find, that in her is greater craft, than is in twenty mo.
Surrey. A careless Man scorning, &c.

Tindall is a great *marker*, ther is no thig wi him now but *mark mark mark*. It is pitie yt the mā wer not made a *marker* of chases in some tenis play.
Sir T. More, Workes, p. 403.

But yet he pricked over yonder plaine,
And as I *marked* hore upon his shielde,
By which it's easie him to knew againe,
A broken sword within a bloodie field.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 1.

But because these things are not frequently considered, there are very many sins committed against religion, which because the commandment hath not *marked*, men refuse to *mark*, and think God requires no more.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

With daily shew of courteons kind behaviour,
Even at the *marke-white* of his hart she roved,
And with wide glauncing words one day she thus him proved.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

He would strike them ——— with some *markable* punishment.—*Sir E. Sandys. State of Religion*, F. 2. b.

Ben. I aymed so neare, when I suppos'd you lou'd!
Rom. A right good *marke-man*, and shees faire I loue.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 1.

A *mark* then is a sensible object which a man erecteth voluntarily to himself, to the end to remember thereby somewhat past, when the same is objected to his sense again: As men that have past by a rock at sea, set up some *mark*, thereby to remember their former danger, and avoid it.—*Hobbs. Human Nature*, c. 5. s. 1.

But on an arm of oak, that stood betwixt
The *marks-man* and the *mark*, his lance he fixt.
Dryden: Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

The method of the Saxons was for such as could write to inscribe their names, and, whether they could write or not, to affix the sign of the cross; which custom our illiterate vulgar do, for the most part, to this day keep up; by signing a cross for their *mark* when unable to write their names.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 20. p. 305.

A stone thrown at random must necessarily hit one object or another. When we see, therefore, such an effect produced, we are not entitled, independently of other information, to praise the dexterity of the *marksman*.
Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 208,

MARK, *n.* Fr. *Marc;* It. *Marco;* Dut. *Marck;* Ger. *Mark;* Sw. *Mark;* so called from the *mark* impressed upon it:—*quin* (sc.) *signo* regio impressum est, (Skinner.) And see *Menage.* The *Mancus, mancusa,* (see the quotation from Camden,) q. d. *manu cusa:* (see Spelman, in v. *Marca.*)

And borwede of hym therppe an hondred thousand *marc,*
To wende wyth to the holy lond. *R. Gloucester,* p. 393.

Thre thousand *marke* he gaf with testament falle right,
To Petir & Paule of Rome, to austeyn ther light.
R. Brunne, p. 20.

If I may gripe a rich man,
I shall so pull him if I can,
That he shall in a fewe stounds,
Lese all the *markes,* and his poundes.
Chaucer. The Rom. of the Rose.

Thirty of these pence, as Alfrick Archbishop of Canterbuile in his Saxon Grammar notes made a *mancus,* which some think to be all one with a *marke,* for that *manco* and *mancus* is translated in ancient bookes by *marca.*
Camden. Remaines, p. 200. *Money.*

MA'RKET, *v.* MA'RKET, *n.* MA'RKETABLE. } A. S. *Market;* Dut. *Marckt, mercht, marcktien;* Ger. *Markt, markten;* Sw. *Marknad;* Fr. *Marché;* It. *Mercato;* Sp. *Mercado.* The Etymologists agree to derive from the Lat. *Mercari,* with the exception of Serenius, who writes—From *Mark, marca,* qua unice pecuniam *numerabant.* (See MERCHANT.) *Market-place*—

A place for buying and selling goods, provisions, &c.

Market-folks,—folks or people who frequent the *market-place* for the purpose of buying and selling.

Market-beter.—"He was used to swagger up and down the market when it was fullest," (Tyrwhitt.) In Cotgrave,—*bateur* de pavez, an idle or continual walker.

Ther *marketlie* & ther faires & ther castels reft.
R. Brunne, p. 296.

He was a *market-beter* at the full.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4937.

But lete do make in remembrance
A faire image of his semblance,
And set it in the *market-place.* *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

No man makes haste to the *market,* where there is nothing to be bought but blows.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. iv. c. 2. s. 4.

In those countries wherein there is a price set by publique authority upon all *marketable* commodities, the way of commerce is well expedited.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 1. Case 2.

Denion, Deane of Litchfielde, compassed this crosse with eight faire arches of stone, making a round vault over them for *market-folkes* to stand drie in.
Stow. The Mercians, an. 626.

Yet farther, another art of charity he had, the selling corn to the poor neighbours at a rate below the *market-price,* which though, as he said, he had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of portage, was a great benefit to them, who, besides the abatement of price, and possibly forbearance, saved thereby a day's work.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. *The Life by Fell.*

——— And their best archers plac'd
The *market-sted* about. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion,* s. 22.

The next for interest sought to embroil the State,
To sell their duty at a dearer rate,
And make their Jewish *marktide* of the throne,
Pretending public good to serve their own.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

They are holding up their heads to see what the Government will bid for them; and if their pretences are found too old and stale to be *marketable,* or worth buying, you shall find them retreat, and sneak away with all that odium and contempt which is due to baffled, discovered cheats.
Sanh, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

Then, as thou wilt, dispose the rest
(And let not fortune spoil the jest)
In those who, at the *market-rate,*
Can barter honour for estate.
Prior. In the Beginning of Robe's Geography.

The actual price at which any commodity is commonly sold, is called its *market-price.*
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 7.

MARLE, *v.* MARLE, *n.* MA'RLY. } Dut. *Margel, mer;* Ger. *Mergel.* Skinner thinks—from the A.S. *Merg,* marrow, q. d. terra, instar *medullæ.* pingnis; an earth rich as *marrow;* or which softens and fattens the land, as the *marrow* nourishes, cherishes, and enriches the bones. And see Menage, in v. *Marne;* the quotation from Holland; and MARROW.

He walked in the felds for to prie
Upon the starres what there shuld befalle,
Till he was in a *marlett* yfalle.
Chaucer. The Millieres Tale, v. 3455.

The Britaines and Frenchmen have devised another meanes to manure their ground by a kind of lime stone or clay, which they call *marga.* [i. *marle.*] This *marle* is a certain fat of the ground, much like unto the glandulous kernels growing in the bodies of beasts, and it is thickned in manner of marow or the kernel of fat about it.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 6.

The strength thereof beeing east upon a land will last fourscore yeres; and never yet was the man whom that herewith *marled* the same ground twice in his lifetime.
Id. Ib. b. xvii. c. 8.

The lean and hungry earth, the fat and *marly* mould,
Where sands be always hot, and where the clays be cold.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

——— The sturdy great tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root,
Pierce the obstructing grit, and restive *marl.*
J. Philips. Cider.

Need we the levels green of Lincoln note,
Or rich Leicestra's *marly* plains, for length
Of whitest locks and magnitude of fleece
Peculiar. *Dyer. The Fleece,* b. ii.

MA'RMALADE. Fr. *Marmelade;* It. *Marmellada;* Sp. *Membrillada;* Port. *Marmelado,* and this from the Port. *Marmelo;* Sp. *Membrillo,* a quince. Of uncertain origin. See *Menage.*

And at night to banquet with dew (as they say) of all maner of fruits and confections, *marmelind,* greene-gynger, comfittes, sugerplate, with malmesay & romney burnt with sugar, synamond & cloues with bastarde, muscadell and ipocrasse, &c.—*Tyndall. Workes,* p. 229.

All are equally wholesome, when stewed or made into jelly or *marmalade.—Grainger. The Sugar Cane,* b. i. Note.

MA'RMORATE. Lat. *Marmor,* marble. Wood produces this word from an epitaph on Bishop Kyte, who died an. 1537, and was buried at Stepney.

Under this stone closyde and *marmorate*
Lyeth John Kitte, Londoner natyff.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

MA'RMOSET. Fr. *Marmouset, marmot;* It. *Marmotta;* Sp. *Marmota;* a kind of ape or monkey.

The word is used (met.) by Lord Berners and Ben Jonson.

Vnsauvry iesture without all maner of salt, and euen very apes and *marmosettes,* &c.—*Tyndall. Workes,* p. 227.

Always the erle hath these *marmosettes* about him, as Gylbert Mahewe and his bretherne, and the prouost of Harlequebecke.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle,* vol. i. c. 387.

What spots have we, whereon our minds to set?
Our dog, our parrot, or our *marmoset,*
Or once a week to walk into the field.
Drayton. Mrs. Shore to Edward IV.

Phi. For Cupid's sake, speak no more of him; would I might never dare looke in a mirror agaio, if I respect ere a *marmoset* of hem all.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act iv. sc. 1.

MARMOT. Fr. *Marmot;* It. *Marmotta;* Menage derives from *mus.* See the quotation from Ray.

Hence also some beasts, as the *Marmotto* or *Mus Alpinus,* a creature as big or bigger than a rabbet, which abscconds all winter, doth (as Hildanus tells us) live upon its own fat.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

MA'RQUESS. MA'RQUISATE. MA'RQUISDOM. MA'RQUESSHIP. MA'RCHIONESS. MA'RQUE. } Fr. *Marquis;* It. *Merchese;* Sp. *Marques. Marquess* is by Chaucer written *Markis,* and *Marchioness, Markisesse. Marquess,* by Ascham, *Marches.* For the origin of the name, see the quotations from Selden and Holinshed, *infra,* and from Blackstone, in v. MARCH.

Marque,—see the quotation from Blackstone.

A *markis* whilom lord was of that land.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7940.

But to this *marquis* now retorne we.—*Id. Ib.* v. 8473.

She thought, "I wol with other maidens stond
That ben my felawes, in our core, and see
The *markiesse.*" *Id. Ib.* v. 8158.

There be at this day five *Marckesses* of Bradenourge. *Marches* Albert is now at this day 31 years old.
Ascham. The Affaire of Germany.

Hence is supposed the original of that honorary title of *marquis,* which is as much as a lord of the frontiers, or such like.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion,* s. 7. *Selden. Illustrations.*

In old time he onelie was called *marquess,* Qui habuit terram limitaneam, a *marching* pronince vpon the enimies countries, and thereby bound to keepe and defend the frontiers.—*Holinshed. Description of England,* b. ii. c. 5.

The duke [of Savoy] immediately after the ambassador's departure who appointed those gentlemen to follow him made a sudden attempt upon the *marquisate* of Montserrato, where he surprised three towns with the Pretarde.
Religiæ Wottonianæ, p. 415.

Also Francis Scotia lord of Pine and Mondone, and other nobles of the *marquesdome* of Saluce, are descended from the Scots.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland,* an. 1483.

But as for the *marquesship* of Corke being a matter of great weight and importance, and the prouince of Mounster then not setled in anie quietness: he would not as then nor yet thought it good to deale therein.—*Id. Ireland,* an. 1586.

In this case letters of *marque* and reprisal (words used as synonimous; and signifying, the latter, a taking in reprisals, the former the passing the *frontiers* in order to such taking) may be obtained, in order to seize the bodies or goods of the subjects of the offending state, until satisfaction be made, wherever they happen to be found.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

MA'RROW. MA'RROWISH. MA'RROWLESS. } A. S. *Merg, mearg, mearh;* Dut. *Marg, merg;* Ger. *Mark;* Sw. *Marg,* (Ihre.) Wachter and Skinner propose—from A. S. *Mearu,* Ger. *Mar,* mollis, tener, soft, tender. *May-er,* from the verb, to *may,* is not improbably the root. See MARE.

Marie, as used by Sir T. More, in *Marie-bones,* now commonly written and spoken *Marrow-bones,* is supposed to be *Mary,* the name of the Virgin, and the compound to be applied to the *knees,* from the genuflexions made to her. See *Brand.*

And stretchith forth to the departyng of the soule and of the spirit, and of the ioynturis and *merewis.*
Wicclif. Ebrewis, c. 4.

& enlreth thorow euen vnto the deuidying a sunder of the soule and the spirit, and of the ioyntes and the *marg.*
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Out of the harde bones knocken they
The *mary,* for they easten nought away.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,476.

A coke they hadden with them for the nones,
To boile the chickenes and the *marie-bones.*
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 382.

But when he could not make me believe yt he had forgote it, then down he fel vpon his *marbones,* & pitteously prayd me to forgeue him yt one lye, in which the deuill, he sayde, ought hym a shame.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 727.

The skull hath brains, as a kind of *marrow,* within it. The backbone hath a kind of *marrow,* which hath an affinity with the braine; and other bones of the body hath another.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 750.

In the upper region serving the animall faculties, the chiefe organ is the braine, which is a soft, *marrowish,* and white substance, ingendred of the purest part of seed and spirits.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 19.

Some place of gain, as clerk to the great hand
Of *marrobones,* that people call the Switzers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii. sc. 3.

And in the spinal *marrow* spent its force.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. iii.

Whilst in thy *marrowless,* dry bones,
Desire without enjoyment groaes.
Churchill. The Duellist, b. i.

Cow-horns and trumpets mix their martial tones,
Kidneys and kings, mouthing and *marrow-bones.*
Yorton. Prol. on the old Winchester Playhouse.

When ripe, the skin peels easily off, and discovers a butyraceous, or rather a *marrowy-like* substance with greenish veins interspersed.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. i. Note on ver. 45.

MA'RROW. This word had escaped Skinner's reading; he says that he had seen it only in the English Dictionary, and denies that it is any where used as equivalent to *socius.* It is a common Scottish word, and occurs in the *Braes of Yarrow* by Hamilton. Ray says, "A *marrow,* a companion or fellow. A pair of gloves are not *marrows,* i. e. fellows. *Vox generalis.*" The Gloss. to Douglas (who notices the oversight of Skinner) explains thus: "An equal, fellow, associate, accomplice, companion, camrad. The word is often used for

things of the same kind, and of which there are two, as of shoes, gloves, stockings; also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from the Fr. *Camerade*; Angl. *Camrad*, socius, sodalis, by an aphæresis, or from the Fr. *Mari*, a husband, Lat. *Maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Scot. a husband or wife is called *half-marrow*, and such birds as pair are called *marrows*. Hence the verb *Marrow*, to equal, and *Marrowless*, that cannot be equalled, incomparable." G. Douglas renders *Comes Sibylla, Sibylla his trew marrow*. Sibbald says, perhaps from Fr. *Marière*, a spouse. May it not rather be the A. S. *Mearwa*, tener, used as a term of endearment, (*mearwa cild* is a tender child, a tender infant,) applied to a *bride* for instance, then extended to a friend or fellow, a mate, and thence, to a match or pair?

Oh my deare *marrowes!*
On shooting of arrowes,
Or shifts of your wit,
Each other to hit,
In your skirmishing fit?
B. Jonson. A Masque of metamorphos'd Gypsies.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well
To such as have skill, how to buy and to sell;
Yet chapping and changing I cannot commend,
With thief and his *marrow*, for fear of ill end.
Tusser. August's Husbandry.

Celon your doves are very dainty,
Tame pigeons else you know are plenty,
Thee may win some of your *marrow*,
I am not caught with doves nor sparrows.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 2.

MA'RRY. Properly written *Mary*. A vulgar oath. *By Mary*, (Tyrwhitt.)

Ye? quod the preest, ye, sire, and wel ye so?
Mary thereof I pray you hertily.
Chaucer. The Chanonee Yemannes Tale, v. 16,532.

By Holy Mary, (Butts) there's knavery,
Let 'em alone, and draw the curtaine close.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act v. sc. 2.

MA'RRY, *v.* MA'RRIAGE. MA'RRIAGEABLE. MA'RRIABLE. MA'RRYING, *n.* } *Marier*; It. *Maritar*; Sp. *Maridar*, uxorem ducere, q. d. *maritare*, a word, adds Skinner, which occurs in approved authors. But it is not improbable that the Lat. *Mars* (whence *maritus*) had the same origin as the Eng. *Man*, and *maid*, viz. the verb to *may*:—*may-en, man*; *may-ed, maid*; *may-er, mar*; with the article affixed—*mar-is, mars*, (mas.) Junius observes that the Anglo-Saxons used two words, *Ceorlian*, nubere viro, and *Wiffian*, uxorem ducere. The common word in Wiclif is *Wed*, A. S. *Weddian*, spondere, to espouse. As the Fr. *Marier*,—

To wed, to give or take in wedlock, to join in matrimony; to be or become, to cause to be or become, husband or wife; to espouse; to unite or conjoin, (as those in the conjugal state.)

Yeh wol the *marie* wel with the thridde part of my londe
To the noblest bacheler, that thyn herte wol to stonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 30.

And saide, that it was to hym gret prow and honour,
To be in such *mariage* alied to the emperour.—*Id.* p. 65.

Sir Henry mad the foye, & mad the *mariage*.
R. Brunne, p. 106.

Mariage is a full gret sacramont;
He which that hath no wif I hold him shent;
He liveth helpes, and all desolat.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9195.

She male welle write, Sance repose
The wif, whiche is to suche one *married*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

But thilke leue is well at case,
Whiche sette is vpon *mariage*. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

For when they shall rye agayne from deathe, they neyther *marry*, nor are *married*; but are as angels which are in heaven.—*Bible*, 1551. *Marke*, c. 12.

Constance, though she were then under age and not yet *mariable*, King Henry found the means to *marry* his sonne Geoffrey unto.—*Grafton. Hen. II.* an. 12.

Thither shortly after came ambassadours from the emperour, requiring the king's daughter affianced (as before you hane heard) vnto him and being now viripotent or *mariable*, desired she might be delivered vnto them.
Holinshed Hen. I. an. 1115.

The first blessing God gave to man, was society, and that society was a *marriage*, and that *marriage* was confederate by God himself, and hallowed by a blessing.
Bp. Taylor, vol. I. Ser. 17.

Marriage Love's object is: at whose bright eyes
He lights his torches and calls them his skies.
For her he wings his shoulders, and doth fly
To her white bosom as his sanctuary.
She makes him smile in sorrows and deth stand
Twixt him and all wants with her silver hand.
In her soft looks his tender feet are tied,
And in his fetters he takes worthy pride.
B. Jonson. Masque at the Barriere.

And in procession as they came along,
With Hymenæus sang they *marriage-song*.
Drayton. The Duke of Suffolk to Mary the French Queen.

Sometimes the beauteous, *marriageable* vine
He to the lusty bridegroom elm does join.
Cowley. Horace. Epodes, Ode 2.

Hee made affinitie and alliance with the king of Fraunce by the *marriage* of his daughter Berta a christian woman.
Stow. The Kentish Saxons, an. 562.

And on the bankes a swaine (with laurell crown'd)
Marrying his sweet centos with their silver sound.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

And ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal verse. *Milton. L'Allegro.*

Thou'lt find that plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their *marriageable* arms
Conjoin with others. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

The *married* offender incurs a crime little short of perjury, and the seduction of a *married* woman is little less than subordination of perjury; and this guilt is independent of the discovery.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. iii. c. 4.

MARSH. Anciently written *Maris, moress*, MA'RSHY. } *marish*; Goth. *Marisaivus*; A. S. *Mere, mersc*; Dut. *Maer-asch, maersche, mersche, meersche, marse*; Ger. *Marsch*; which Wachter derives from Ger. *Mer*, (Dut. *Maer, mer*,) a collection of waters, Lat. *Mare*; and he might have added, Goth. *Merei*; Fr. *Mare, marais*; It. *Mara, marazzo*; Low Lat. *Mariscus*. The Goth. *Merei* is probably the source of all the rest, but what the original word, with a meaning to cause and account for the application? Perhaps the A. S. *Mer-sian*, ampliare, to extend or expand. See MERE, Moon.

Marsh is applied to (an extent or space of)—

Wet, washy, watery land; to land that remains covered with water, or that is flooded with water.

Now flies William Waleis, of pes nouht he spedis,
Io *mores* & *marcis* with robberie him fedes.
R. Brunne, p. 325.

And sith she deest nat telle it to man,
Deun to a *marsh* taste by she ran.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6552.

And on the hyest of these hylles, and on the playn of these valeys, there were mernaylouse great *marshes* and daungerous passages.—*Berners. Froissart. Croniycle*, vol. i. c. 18.

Sir Vauflart de la Croyse, who was in the *marysshe*, trustyng to haue beo ther tyll it had ben night, and se to haue scaped, was spyed by some that rode alonge by the *maresse*.
Id. Ib.

Onely these *marishes* and myrie bogs,
In which the fearfull swiftes do build their bowres,
Yeeld me an hostry 'mongst the croaking frogs,
And harbour here in safety from those ravenous dogs.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

Being jealous of their estate, they banished him [Psammiticus] into the *marish* countries by the sea side.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 27. s. 6.

——— On the ground
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mist
Ris'n from a river o'er the *marish* glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel
Homeward returning. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

But after he had wearied his souldiers in vaine pursuit of them (who kept themselves in the mountains and *marres* grounds) he gane ouer the enterprise.
Holinshed. William the Conqueror, an. 1072.

No natural cause she found, from brooks or hogs
Or *marshy* lowlands to produce the fogs.
Then round the skies she sought for Jupiter,
Her faithless husband; but no Jove was there.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

And set soft hyacinths with iron blue
To shade *marsh* marigolds of shining hue.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 2. *Alexis*.

Soon sinks away the green and level beach
Of Romney *marish* and Rye's silent port
By angry Neptune cleo'd and Vecta's isle.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iv

Alighting from the carriage on account of the swampiness of the country, we walked and rowed occasionally through lines of willows, or over tracts of *marshy* land, for two or three miles, till we began to ascend the mountain.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 4.

MA'RSHAL, *n.* MA'RSHAL, *v.* MA'RSHALLING, *n.* MA'RSHALSHIP. } Etymologists agree as to the origin of this word with the account contained in the extract from Verstegan. They need appears to have been extended from the primitive usage, *curator equorum*, he that had charge of horses; to *curator*, he that had the charge, management, provision, arrangement, of various matters assigned to him; and thus the verb is—

To manage, dispose, or arrange; to rank or set in order; to settle, to prescribe.

After the erablishop the erle *marchalle* Regere
Biffore the kyng ros vp & spak tille him austere.
R. Brunne, p. 292.

Or thin office for go of the *marschalcie*. *Id. Ib.*

And therfore I eal him chief *marshal*, an officer as it were, ye lieutenaunt of the Tower, or maister of the *marshalsey*.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 6.

——— Yes, 'tis the list
Of those that claim their offices this day
By custom of the coronation.
The Duke of Suffolk is the first, and claimes
To be high steward, next the Duke of Norfolke,
He to be earle *marshall*.—*Shakes. Hen. VIII.* Act iv. sc. 1.

With him, the Duke of Norfolke, with the red of *marshalship*, a coronet on his head.—*Id. Ib.*

In the ancient Teutonicke, *mare* had sometime the signification that horse generally now hath, and so seyred for the appellation of that whole kind, to wit, both male and female, and gelding, and so all went in general by the name of *mare*, as now by the name of horse. *Scole* in our ancient language signifieth a kind of servant, as the name of *Scolco* (though a Tutenicke denomination) in Italy yet doth.

Marscale, from which our new name of *marshall* commeth, was with our ancesters (as also with the other Germans) *curator equorum*, that is, he that had the charge of horses. The French who (as we in England) very honourably esteeme of this name of office, doe give unto some noblemen that beare it, the title of *Grand Marescchal de France*. And yet notwithstanding they doe no otherwise terme the smith that cureth, and shueth horses, than by the name of *marechal*.—*Verstegan. Restit. of Decayed Intel. Titles of Honour.*

These long unorder'd troops as *marshalled*,
Under such formal discipline to stand,
That ev'n his soul seem'd only to direct
So great a body, such exploits t'effect.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

The true *marshalling* of the degrees of soveraigne honour are these. In the first place are Conditores Imperiorum; founders of states, and common wealths; in the second place are Legislatores, law-givers; in the third place are Liberatores, or Salvatores.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Honour.*

Where, sole of all his train, a matron sage
Supports with homely food his dropping age,
With feeble steps from *marshalling* his vines
Returning sad, when toilsome day declines.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a listed field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As knightly rights require; nor judge to try.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

"Expert men," says Lord Bacon, "can execute and judge of particulars one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots, and the *marshalling* of affairs, come best from those that are learned.—*Stewart. Philos. of the Hum. Mind*, c. 4. s. 8.

MART, *v.* MART, *n.* MA'RTING, *n.* } I believe, says Skinner, contracted from *market*. To buy or sell; to purchase or vend.

Then mighte you see howe fancie fedde the minde,
Then all alone he mused on his *marte*.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

Let peasants *marte* their marriages,
And thrive at peradventure:
I lone for lone: no gentle heart
Should fancy by indenture.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 29.

Ezechiel, in the description of the magnificence of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with all the nations of the East as the only *mart-town* of that part of the world, &c.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. i. c. 3. s. 9.

MAR

[Your] christening of bells, *marting* of pardons, tossing of heads, &c.—*Bp. Hall*, Epist. 1. Dec. 1.

——— Where has commerce such a *mart*,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied,
As London. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

MARTE'L, *v.* Fr. *Marteau*; It. *Martello*; Sp. *Martello*. Fr. *Marteler*,—*Martus*, *martellus*, and *marteau*, says Wachter; for *malleus*, a hammer or mallet, are from Ger. *Barten*, to beat, and by no means — a *marte*: what more usual than to exchange the labials? Others,—from the Lat. *Martulus*, a small mallet. See *Menage*, and the etymology suggested for the Lat. *Man*, in v. MARRY, *ante*.

Yet therewith sere enrag'd, with stern regard
Her dreadfull weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his batter'd visour to his brest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

MARTEN, *or* MA'TERNE. } A. S. *Mearthe*; Fr. *Marte*; It. *Martora*; Sp. *Marta*; Low Lat. *Martures*; Dut. *Marter*; Ger. *Marder*; Sw. *Mærde*; Lat. *Martes*; a name that seems to come—a *Marte*, because it destroys poultry and other birds; *Vi martio*, (Vossius and Gesner.) Wachter seems to think the Ger. *Marder* may be from the verb *Morden*, to *murder*, or *murther*.

It shall suffice in this sort to haue named them as I deo finallie the *marterne*, a beast of the chase, although for number I worthilie doubt whether that or our beuers or *martens* may be thought to be the lesse.
Holinshed. Description of England, c. 4.

MA'RTIAL. } Fr. *Martial*; It. *Marziale*; Sp. *Marcial*; Lat. *Martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war.
MA'RTIALITY.
MA'RTIALIST.

Warlike, of or pertaining to war or battle; military, courageous; also (as in the French likewise) "born under the planet, or being of the humour of *Mars*."

——— They have their land wholly,
Their triumph eke, and *martial* glory.
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

Though virtue be the same when low she stands
In th' humble shadows of obscurity,
As when she either sweats in *martial* hands,
Or sits in court clad with authority.
Daniel. To the Countess of Bedford.

The natures of the fixed stars, are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed *martial* or *jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 14.

Whilst eyther king thus *martially*
Defends, and did offend,
They breathing, king Canutus said:
"We both I see shall end,
Ere empire shall begin to one."
Warner. Albion's England, b. iv. c. 21.

He [Sir Robert Knowles] died at his manour of Scone-Thorp in Norfolk, in peace and honour, whereas *Martialists* generally set in a cloud, being at least ninety years of age.
Fuller. Worthies. Cheshire.

I made him chief commander in the field
Next to myself, and gave him the full prospect
Of honour and preferment; trained him up
In all perfections of a *martialist*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act v. sc. 1.

Rinaldo flies, with *martial* ardour prest,
His courser spurs and bears his lance in rest:
No longer in the ranks remain'd conin'd,
But leaves the Scots an arrow's flight behind.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xvi.

MA'RTIN. } Fr. *Martinet*. Minshew thinks
MA'RTINET. } (with more ingenuity than truth,
MA'RTLET. } —Skinner) that these birds are so called because they come here about the end of March, and leave us about the feast of Saint *Martin*.

——— But like the *martlet*
Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Even in the force and road of casualtie.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 9.

With these the *martin* readily concurr'd,
A church begot and church-believing bird;
Of little body but of lofty mind,
Round-belly'd, for a dignity design'd,
And much a dunce, as *martins* are by kind.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

If they should alight upon the ground, they could by no means raise themselves any more, as we see those birds which have but short feet, as the swift and *martinet*, with difficulty do.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

MAR

MA'RTINGALE. Fr. *Martingale*; It. and Sp. *Martingala*. See the quotation from Berenger.

Lord what a hunting head she carries, sure she has been ridden with a *martingale*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act ii sc. 1.

The *martingale*, invented by Evangelista, an eminent horseman of Milan, is a long strap, or thong of leather, the one end of which is fastened to the girth, between the fore legs, and the other to the bit, or, which is the better way, should have a thin mouth, piece of its own.
Berenger. The History and Art of Horsemanship, c. 10.

MA'RTYNMASSE. The feast of Saint Martin.

After the *martynmesse* that he died here,
He regned more ni lesse than six and fifty gere.
R. Brunne, p. 230.

(For Easter) at *Martilmas*, hang up a beef.
Tusser. Husbandry. November.

MA'RTYR, *v.* } Fr. *Martir*, *martirer*; It. *Martire*; Sp. *Martir*; Lat. *Martyr*; Gr. *Μαρτυρ*; which, as Vossius observes, denotes a witness; — but (he adds) *he* is peculiarly so called by Christians, who not with his mouth only, but with his blood, bears witness to heavenly truth.
MA'RTYR, *n.*
MA'RTYRDOM.
MA'RTYRIZE, *v.*
MA'RTYROLOGE.
MARTYRO'LOGY.
MARTYRO'LOGIST.
MA'RTYRSHIP.

To *martyr* is—to put a *martyr* to death; generally, to put to death;—"to torment or afflict extremely." (Cotgrave.)

Seth the God was y here, ther nas for Cristendom
In so lute stende y do so gret *martirdom*.
For ther were In a meneth seuentene thousant and me
Y *martired* for oure Lorde's lone, (nas not here gret we?)
R. Gloucester, p. 81.

Y *martired* as thilke tyme, Seynt Alban was on,
That was the firste *martir*, that to Engelond come.
Id. p. 82.

Witness hereof is Arilde that blessed Virgin,
Which *martyrized* at Kinton. *Id.* App. p. 582.

For he werrede Cristendom, as the luther Nero,
And let *martir* Seyn Denys, and mony other al so.
Id. p. 71.

He gate of hir S. Edward, that is the *martere*.
R. Brunne, p. 35.

——— For luf of S. Thomas,
That for holy kirke suffred *martirdom*. *d.* p. 148.

He writeth also to Tymothe of exortaciouns to *martirdom* and of euery reule of treuthe.—*Wiclif. 2 Timothy*, Pref.

Save only me, and wretched Palamon,
That Theseus *martirede* in Athenes gates.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1365.

If any werd than come to minde,
That thou to say hast left behinde,
Than then shalt brenne in great *martire*,
For thou shalt brenne as any fire.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Who coude rime in English properly
His *martirdom*? forsooth it am not I.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1462.

Abhominable, shameless, starke madde, & faithless beastes, hangemē, *martyrquellers*, &c.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 360.

So deest thou now to her of whom I tell,
The lovely Amoret, whose gentle hart
Thou *martyrest* with sorow and with smart.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

How canst thou but blush to read of that heathen *martyr* Socrates, who when the message of death was brought to him, could applaud the news as most joyfull.
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead.

The Pharisees were huge hypocrites, and adorned the monuments of the *martyr-prophets*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

To her my heart I nightly *martyrized*.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

Whereat Cadwallin wroth shall forth issew
And an huge hoste into Nurthumberland lead,
With which he godly Oswald shall subdew,
And crowne with *martiredome* his sacred head.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

Two other kings as much as our *martyrologe* may steel,
Saint Edward, and with him comes in St. Ethelred, &c.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

The *martyrologies*, to the honour of the eleven thousand, have dedicated the eleventh day of October.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3. *Selden. Illustrations.*

By their own losses [these] have learned better to value the lives of others, and now will willingly allow *martyrship* to those from whom they wholly with-held, or grudgingly gave it before.—*Fuller. General Worthies*, c. 3.

MAS

Here his abode the *martyr'd* Phœcian claims
With Agis, not the least of Spartan names.
Pope. The Temple of Fame.

Let setter strains ill-fated Henry mourn,
And palms eternal flourish round his urn.
Here o'er the *martyr-king* the marble weeps,
And, fast behind him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps.
Id. Windsor Forest.

Those pictures have always the greatest effect, which represent some passion, as the *martyrdom* of St. Agnus by Domenichino.—*Sir W. Jones. Ess. On the Imitative Arts.*

Probably it is Saint Thomas, represented, as in the *martyrologies*, with the instrument of his death.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3.

MA'RVEL, *v.* } Fr. *Merveille*; It. *Maraviglia*; Sp. *Maravilla*, corrupted from the Lat. *Mirabilis*, that ean or may be wondered at, wonderful, *great*, — so as to raise wonder.
MA'RVEL, *n.*
MA'RVELLING, *n.*
MA'RVELLOUS.
MA'RVELLOUSLY.
MAR'VELLOUSNESS.

To wonder, to feel great admiration or astonishment.

This tyme [Anno 23. H. III.] master Robert Bacon, with master Edmunde of Abyngdone foreshed in Oxenforde, of the craffte of whiche Bakon many *marvailes* hath I tolde.
R. Gloucester, p. 520.

Me *merwoile* of my boke, I trowe, he wrote not right.
R. Brunne, p. 65.

Oft tille our Inglis men was schewed a *merwaile* greete,
A darte was schot to them, bot nea wist who it schete.
Id. p. 178.

Sir, ouer *merwoilous* our duellyng here is hard.
Id. p. 174.

His dede [death] com him suythe *merwoilously*.—*Id.* p. 93.

And seiden, for we han seea *marweyloune* thingis to day.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 5.

So that it to me nothynge *merwayleth*
My sonne, of lone that the ayleth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

With that to God vpon his knee
Thankend he tokc his sight anone,
Whereof thei *merwile* everychone.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

When Jesus heard y' he *marweled* and seyde to them that folowed him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 8.

Oft do I *marvel*, whether Delia's eyes
Are eyes; or else two radiant stars that shine!
For how could nature ever thus devise
Of earth [on earth] a substance so divine.—*Daniel*, s. 30.

And he answered, Behold, I wil make a covenant before all thy people, [and] will do *marvails*, such as haue not bene done in all the worlde, neither in all nations: & all the people among whome thou art shal see the worke of the Lord.—*Bible*, 1553. *Exod.* xxxiv. 10.

With which they wreaght such wondrous *marvels* there, That all the rest it did amazed make,
Ne any dar'd their peril to partake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

On S. Martin's eeuen a great thunder ouerthrew many houses and trees in England, to the *marvailing* of many.
Stow. Edw. I. an. 1280.

Whence he indued was with skill so *marvelous*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

Grat. You looke net well signior Anthonio,
You haue too much respect vpon the world:
They lose it that doo buy it with much care,
Beleeue me you are *marvellously* chang'd.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act i. sc. 1.

The *marvellousness* of some works, which indeed are natural, hath been the cause of this slander.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 11. s. 2.

Thirdly, the *marvellous* speedy growth of birds that are hatch'd in nests, and fed by the old ones there, till they be fledg'd and come almost to their full bigness.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

The article of the resurrection seems to lye *marvelously* cross to the common experience of mankind.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

And much he *marvell'd* with himself to know,
That, self-conducted to his fate, the foe
Fell in the snare. *Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. xiv.

Use lessens *marvel*, it is said.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 2.

A lock of it [Jane Shore's hair] (if we may believe tradition) is still extant in the collection of the Countess of Cardigan, and is *marvelously* beautiful, seeming to be powdered with golden dust without prejudice to its silken delicacy.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3

MA'SCULINE. } Fr. *Masculin*; It. and Sp. *Masculino*; Lat. *Masculinus*, from *mas*, a male. See the etymology suggested for *mars* or *mas* in v. MARRY.
MA'SCULINELY.

Male,—manly or virile; virtuous, vigorous, hardy.

And with thoportunite and noblesse of thy *masculine* children, that is to sayn thy sonnes.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

The one imperfect, mortall, foeminine;
Th' other immortall, perfect *masculine*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

A constant and prudent zeal is the best testimony of our *masculine* and vigorous beats.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

——— Aurelia
Tells me, you have done most *masculinely* within,
And play'd the orator.—*B. Jonson. Catiline*, Act iii. sc. 3.

But others expound ερ' ω to signifie *masculinely*, and to relate to Adam; viz. that in him we all sinned.
Bp. Taylor. Deus Justificatus.

The flowers serve to cherish and defend the first tender rudiments of the fruit: I might also add the *masculine* or prolifick seed contained in the chives or apices of the stamina.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

All other people have laid the foundations of Civil freedom in severer manners, and a system of a more austere and *masculine* morality.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

MASH. See MESH.

MASH, *v.* MASH, *n.* MA'SHY. } See SMASH. Skinner says,—A *mash* for a horse, perhaps from the Ger. *Mischen*; Dut. *Mirschen*, (i. e. the A. S. *Misc-ian*,) to mix or mingle; but the verb *to mash* he derives from the Fr. *Mascher*, to chew. The first etymology will be sufficient for noun and verb. As applied in brewing, to *mash* is simply—

To mix, (sc.) malt with the water; to reduce to the state of things so *mixed*; to rub or beat into the same mixture.

Then Elinour taketh
The *mash bol*. *Skelton. Elinour*, pt. ii.

The hens run in the *mash fat*.—*Id. Ib.*

He maye happe ere aught long, to fal into the *meshing fatte* and tourne hymselfe into draffe, as the hogges of hel shal feede vpon and fyll theyr belies therof.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 679.

[Let] there be yokes of fresh and new-laid eggs, boil'd moderately hard to be mingl'd and *mash'd* with the mustard, oyl and vinegar.—*Evelyn. Acetaria.*

I doubt mainly, I shal be t' th' *mash* too.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act iii. sc. 3.

Bray. I have made a fayr *mash* on t.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iv. sc. 11.

Suspended by the dreadful shock he hung,
The brazen beaks within his bosome rung;
Blood, bones, and entrails, *mushing* with the blow.
Rowe. Lucan, b. iii.

If you are ordered to break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room-door, between the hinges: thus you can do it gradually without *mashing* the meat, which is often the fate of the street-door key, or the pestle.—*Swift. To Servants. The Footman.*

——— [The vintage nigh]
Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood.
Thomson. Autumn.

——— Some expert
To raise from leaven'd wheat the kneaded loaf;
To *mash* the malted barley, and extract
Its flavour'd strength. *Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 1.

MASK, *v.* MASK, *n.* MA'SKES, *v.* MA'SKERY. MASKERA'DE, or MASQUERA'DE, *n.* MASQUERA'DER. MA'SKING, *n.* } Dut. *Masche, masche*; Fr. *Masquer, masque*; It. *Mascherare, mascherа*; Sp. *Mascara*; Fr. *Masquerade*; It. *Mascherata*; Sp. *Mascara*. The etymologists have written largely and elaborately upon this word, especially the contributors to the *Etymologique de la Langue Française* of Menage; all very unsatisfactorily. (See them.) Salmasius,—from the Gr. Βασκανα, (*fascinum*,) *larva*, worn to avoid fascination. Menage and Skinner,—from the Arabic *Mascara*, sport, jest, or joke. (See also *Maske* in Wachter.) Martinius, (in v. *Masca*,)—from the Dut. *Masche*, a net, to veil the face. Kilian observes that there is a class of idle fellows who walk *vesked* (densis *reticulis*) with thick *nets*, who are commonly named *Net-bowen*, who can see through the *meshes* (retis *maculis*) and themselves remain unknown. See MESH; and the quotation below from Plinie.

A *mask* is applied, first, to a visor or cover to the face, worn to disguise it; an entertainment at which the parties wore such *masks*; generally, an entertainment or revelry; consequentially, a disguise or concealment.

And all the worthy dwelling enuiroun
Young, fresh, and lusty he gadrid to the toun,
Maskeved his wals and his toures.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Thus in the *net* of my conceit,
I *masked* still among the sort
Of such as fed vpon the bayte,
That Cupide laide for his disporte.
Uncertaine Auctors. The Louer that once disdained Loue, &c.

Some haue I sene ere this, ful boldlie come daunce in a *maske*, whose dauncing became theym so well, that yf theyr vysyers had beene of theyr fores, shame wouldc not haue suffred theym to set forth a foote.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1039.

Cause them to be deprehended and takē and their *maskers* taken of and theyr hipocrisie to be dyscouered.
Id. Ib. p. 758.

Yet wrote he at an other tyme to pope Zachary, to see the manifest abusyons of Rome reformed, specially theyr *maskynges* in the night after the Pagan's manner.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

Hoodwinked he (the workman) is sure ynough for seeing the way too and fro, and hath a thicke coife or *mask* (persona densusque *reliculus*) about his head, for doubt that hee should bestow any [frankincense] in mouth or eares.
Holland. Plinie, b. xii. c. 14.

After whom marcht a jolly company,
In manner of a *maske*, enranged orderly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

One time the king came sodainly thither in a *maske* with a dozen *maskers* all in garments like sheepeheards.
Stow. Hen. VIII. an. 1516.

And, when they ceast, it gan again to play
The whiles the *maskers* marched forth in trim array.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

So Demetrius threw aside his *masker's* habit, and attiring himself poorly, did fearfully steal away out of his own camp.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. iv. c. 1. s. 7.

And dimming the brightnesse of true honour, with the counterfeit shine of the contrarie, [they] so *maskered* his understanding, that in the end they brought him to tract the steps of lewd demeanour, and so were causers both of his and their owne destruction.
Holinshed. History of England, an. 1377.

Mac. Wee'l first thank heaven
And then wee'l see some *maskery*.
Nobbes. The Unfortunate Mother, E. 3.

If it were but some *mask-house*, wherein a glorious (though momentary) show were to be presented, neither white staves nor halberts could keep you out.—*Bp. Hall. Cont.* b. iv.

And seen of life's delights the last extremes,
I found all hut a rose hedg'd with a brier,
A naught, a thought, a *musquerade* of dreams.
Drummond. Urania, s. 2.

A bird's was proper, yet he scorns to wear
Any but that which might his thunder bear.
Down with his *masquerading* wings he flies
And bears the little Trojan to the skies.
Crazall. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

But the battery raised for the demolition of both [the kingdom and priesthood of Jesus Christ] was *masked* with such an hypocrisy as the world never saw before, nor (it is to be hoped) will ever see again.
Horne. Works, vol. v. Dis. 9.

——— Meanwhile the fave
Conceals the mood lethargic with a *mask*
Of deep deliberation, as the man
Were task'd to the full strength, absorb'd and lost.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

What if I give a *masquerade*?—I will.
But how? aye, there's the rub! (*pausing*) I've got my cue:
The world's a *masquerade*! the *maskers* you, you, you.
Goldsmith. Epilogue to the Comedy of the Sisters.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out-sallies on adventures.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 5.

MA'SON, *v.* MA'SON, *n.* MA'SONRY. } Fr. *Masson*; Low Lat. *Machio*, or *Macio*. Du Cange derives from Lat. *Macaria*, a long wall. Others from *Machinæ*, because the builders stood upon *machines* to raise their walls. It appears to be obviously the same word as *Maison*, a house or *mansion*; applied to the person who builds, instead of the thing built. The Fr. *Maisonner*, is to build houses. *Maisonner*,—to build of *stone*. It is applied by usage to—

A builder in *stone*; *masonry*, work in *stone*; also the solid mass of *stone* from the quarry.

Yf any *mason* ther to. whether it be a *mode*
With alle here wyse eastes.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 223.

About him left he no *mason*.
That stone could lay. *Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Sorow was painted next Envie
Upon that wall of *masonrie*.
Id. Ib.

It is sayd of trouth, that al buyldynges hare *masoned* and wroughte of diuerse stones, and all great ryuers are gurged and assemblede of diuers surges and sprynges of water.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 1

The obelisks, of one whole stone
Neare fortie yards or more,
Huge pillers, carv'd in *masonrie*
With prowse of knights before.
Warner. Albion's England, b. xii. c. 74.

Obedient to the *mason's* call,
They roll the stones and raise the wall.
Cambridge. An Apology for writing Verse.

——— From its base
Ev'n to yon turrets trim, and taper spires,
All is of choicest *masonry*. *Mason. Elfrida*, Ode 1.

If you saw, for instance, a half finish'd building, surrounded with heaps of brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments of *masonry*; could you not infer from the effect that it was a work of design and contrivance?
Hume. On the Understanding, s. 11.

MASO'RAH. See the quotation from Grew.

Masorah, a certain *Critica Sacra*, wherein are delivered the varieties of writing and reading throughout the Old Testament, not performed by any other author, but the successive labours of many, and continued for some hundreds of years, probably begun about the time of the Maccabees, certainly before the Jerusalem Talmud, a Hebrew comment on it, which is observed to mention some of the *masoretick* notes, and was first published, as saith Calvisius, in the year of our Lord 396.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 1.

Ye have an author great beyond exception, Moses; and one yet greater, he who hedg'd in from abolishing every smallest jot and title of precious equity contained in that law, with a more accurate and lasting *masoreth*, than either the synagogue of Ezra or the Galilean school at Tiberias hath left us.—*Milton. Doct. of Divorce. To the Parliament.*

MASQUERA'DE. See MASK.

MASS. MA'SSY. MA'SSINESS. MA'SSIVE. } Fr. *Masse*; It. and Sp. *Massa*; Lat. *Massa*; Gr. Μαζα, from Μασσ-ειν, *subigere*, to beat or press (into a lump.) Sp. *Massar, amassar*, to knead the dough. See AMASS.

The quantity or magnitude formed by collecting or compressing into one heap or bulk; a heap or accumulation, a bulk or body, a lump.

——— Answere me with truth:
Wherto was wrought the *masse* of this huge hors?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

The vessels eke that were of *massy* gold,
And vestures spoiled, were gather'd all in heap.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

Belike because lande and mountaines are rare, which minister cause and matter of tempests, and because a deepe *masse* of continuall sea is slower stirred to rage.
Savile. Tacitus. Agricola, p. 188.

Wee bee certainly informed, that our said enemie is purposed and prepared to flye the land, hauing already made our great *masses* of the treasure of our crowne, the better to support him in forraine parts.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 159.

On which there stood an image all alone
Of *massy* gold. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 11.

Matchable to these was the famous platter of Esope the Tragedian, same that it was more notorious for the daintinesse of the provision which he served in it, then for the *massines* of the dish itselfe.—*Holkewill. Apol.* b. iv. c.7. s.1.

There shall we find, that when the world began,
One common *mass* compos'd the mould of man,
One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And kneaded up alike with moistening blood.
Dryden. Sigismunda & Guiscardo.

No sideboards then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No swaying slaves with *massive* dishes press'd.
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. 11.

The common military sword is a heavy *massive* weapon, for close engagement: wielded by a strong and skilful arm, it slabs and cuts, opens dreadful gashes where it falls, severs limbs, lops the head, or cleaves the body.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 7.

Rude was the pile, and *massy* proof,
That first uprear'd its haughty roof,
On Windsor's brow sublime, in warlike state.
Warton. Ode for the New Year, 1788.

MASS, *n.* } Fr. *Messe*; It. *Messa*; Sp.
MASS, *v.* } *Messa*. The word was introduced
MA'SSER. } into the northern languages also.
MA'SSINO, *n.* } Skinner says, Bar. Lat. *Missa*, and Vossius, that it is undoubtedly used—a mittendo pro *missio*; the people being *dismissed* when the services were ended, with the words "Ite, *missa* est." Various other reasons are assigned for the derivation; but this seems the most probable. Tyndall (see the quotation from him) adopts the Hebrew etymology. See MISSAL.

——— & at ys *masse* hym seyde,
Syre bysysop, wy ne gyfst nas of thys wyte brede
That thou cat the sulf at thy *masse*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 238.

The thrid day of Aduent, bifor Cristes *masse*,
The kyng a seknes hent. *R. Brunne*, p. 103.

A Geddes halfpeny, or a *masse peny*;
Or yeve us of your hrano, if ye haue any.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7331.

Thys worde *messe* is not in the Byble translated by Saynt Jerome, nor in none other than we haue.
Bible, 1551. *A Table of the pryncipall Matters.*

I doubt not but that it was called *masse* of his Hebrue word *misach*, which signifieth a pension geuyng, because that at euery *masse* mē gaue euery man a portiō accordyng vnto his power vnto the sustentation of the poore.
Tyndall. Works, p. 223.

This holy successour of Peter and Vicar of Christ (as they call Popes) was accused of his Cardinalles and Bishoppes vnto the Emperour Otho in the general Sinode at Rome, that he would say no seruice, he *mased* wyth out consecration, &c.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

A goed *masser*, and so forth: but no true gospel-preacher.
Id. Yet a Course, (1543,) p. 38.

Were it not pyttie but they were canonysed sayntes, & their feastfull daies solempnized twyse in the yeare, with synygynges, synygynges, tenuinges, & *masinges*, as thys Cuthbertes were, and are yet to this daye?—*Id. E. Vol.* pt. i.

The chastyte of hys *mawmongers*.—*Id. Ib.*

For the fyrst three [consyderacions] a priest aughte not (he seyth) to astayne from his *masse-sayeng*.—*Id. Ib.*

The wiltessly-malicious Frosopopey, wherein my refuter brings in the reverend and peerlesse Bishop of London, pleading for his wife to his metropolitan, becomes wel the mouth of a scurrile *masse-priest*, and is worthy nothing but a scorne.—*Bp. Hall. Humour Quelled Clergie*, b. ii. s. 7

Many nations there be even at this day, and such as enjoy peace and know not what warre meaneth, whose wealth and riches lyeth principally in *mast*: yea, and elsewhere in time of dearth and for want of other graine, folke use to drie their *mast*, grind it into meale, temper it with water, and thereof make dough for bread.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 5.

There is indeed one sort of sacrifice, which if it were true, (as it is confidently pretended) would be really an available propitiation for sin; and that is, the repeating of the great sacrifice of the death of Christ; which those of that communion now mentioned affirm to be done daily in their sacrifice of the *mass*. But this, the Apostle expressly tells us, is impossible.—*Clarke*, vol. ii. Ser. 137.

Importing or selling *mass-books*, or other popish books, is by Statute 3 Jac. c. 5, § 25. only liable to a penalty of forty shillings.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 8.

MA'SSACRE, *v.* } Fr. *Massacrer*; It. *Macellare*. Skinner thinks, from
MA'SSACRE, *n.* } the It. *Mazzare*, to kill
MA'SSACKER. } (properly) with the stroke or blow of a club or *mace*; It. *Mazza*; Fr. *Masse*. See the quotation from Jortin. Generally—

To slaughter or slay:—it appears to be applied, when little or no resistance is or can be made, and the carnage or butchery is indiscriminately murderous. See the quotation from Dryden.

And passing Dee, with hardy enterprise
Shall backe repulse the valiaunt Brockwell twise,
And Bangor with *massacred* martyrs fill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

He [Praxiteles] expressed mereover in brasse and that most lively Harmodius and Aristogiton, *massacring* the tyrant Pisistratus.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 8.

But he was diverted from that determination by a sorrowful message, that the cohort was *massacred* by the fraude of the Agrippinensis.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 180.

And from her slumber waken'd with alarms,
Riseth to sing of many a *massacre*.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

Slaughter grows murther when it goes too far,
And makes a *massacre* what was a war.
Dryden. Conquest of Mexico, Act v. sc. 2.

It [Jacobinism] stands chiefly upon a violation of property, *massacring* by judgments or otherwise those who make any struggle for their old regal government, and their legal hereditary or acquired possessions.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

In Skinner we have the etymologies of the word *massacre*: I think that they are all wrong, and that it comes from *martì sacrum*.—*Jortin. Tracts*, vol. i. p. 439.

Hitherto it seems we have put wax into our ears to shut them up against the tender, soothing strains of regicides, assassins, *massacrers*, and septembrisers.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

MAST. } A. S. *Mæst*, *mæst-cyp*; Dut. and
MA'STED. } Ger. *Mast*; Dut. *Must-boom*; Ger. *Mast-baum*; Fr. *Mas*; Sp. *Mastil*. In A. S. Ger. and Dut. the word is used in conjunction with *cyp*, a beam, Dut. *Boom*, Ger. *Baum*, and may be the adjective *most*; the greatest, the chief, the principal beam or pole. See *Junius*.

The beam or pole set up in the ship or vessel, to support or carry the main-sail.

Behind the *maste* beginneth he to flee.
Chaucer. The Legend of Cleopatra.

But all to broke *mast* and cable,
So that the ship with sodaine blaste
(When men leste wene) is euercast.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the *mast*
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand,
He walkt with to support uneasie steps.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Their sails are tatter'd, and their *masts* are spent.
Dryden. Ovid. Dido to Æneas.

——— For no where far
From some transparent river's naval course
Arise, and fall, our various hills and vales,
No where far distant from the *masted* wharf.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iii.

——— Along whose high pil'd base
The port capacious, in a meou'd embrace,
Throws her *mast-forest*, waving on the gale
The vanes of ev'ry shore that hoist the sail.
Mickie. Almada Hill.

Great was the joy, when at day-break in the morning the man at the *mast-head* announced a square-rigged vessel in view.—*Observer*, No. 89.

MAST. } A. S. *Mæst*; Ger. and Dut.
MA'STFUL. } *Mast*, glandes, suum sagina,
MA'STFULness. } acorns, pig's meat; from Ger. *Masten*; Dut. *Mesten*, saginare, to fatten, (Skinner.) A. S. *Mæst*, glans, *mast*, to fat swine withall. *Mæst-an*, *ge-mæst-an*, to eramme or make fat, as swine with *mast*, (Somner.)

But some from seeds enclos'd in earth arise;
For thus the *mastful* chestnut mates the skies.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

Her shining hair, uncemb'd, was loosely spread,
A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head. *Id. Ib.*

MA'STER, *n.* } Fr. *Maistre*; It. *Maestro*;
MA'STER, *v.* } Sp. *Maestro*; Lat. *Magister*,
MA'STERDOM. } which (Vossius) is either
MA'STERFULL. } from *magis*, greater, as *mi-*
MA'STERLESS. } *nister* from *minus*, or rather
MA'STERLY, *adj.* } from the Gr. Μεγιστος, the
MA'STERLY, *ad.* } greatest. See MAGISTRACY.
MA'STEROUS. } The word exists in all the
MA'STERSHIP. } northern languages. Dut.
MA'STERESS, or } *Meester*; Ger. *Meister*; Sw.
MA'STRESS. } *Mestare*; A. S. *Mester*, *magister*; and Junius derives it from A. S. *Mæst*; Dut. *Meest*; Ger. *Meist*; Sw. *Mest*. It is probably from the A. S. verb *Mag-an*, posse, to *may*; and see Ex.

A *master*, then, is one who has *most*, (sc.) power or skill; and, consequentially,—

1. A ruler, governor, commander, manager, conductor, director; owner or possessor; opposed to—servants, or those ruled, &c.

2. One possessing *most*, or a greater degree of skill or knowledge; one who excels or is eminent for his skill or knowledge; a doctor or teacher, opposed to—scholar, or to those taught.

Masterfull, — powerfull, mighty, — is sometimes used to denote an excess; as *full*, too full of the idea of being *master*; domineering, imperious.

Maistress,—now written *mistress*, (qv.)

Master, in composition,—chief, principal. *Maister* tour, the chief tower. See MAIDEN TOWER.

The firste lordes and *mayeires*, that in Engelond were,
These chef townes heo lette in Engelende rere.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

Meny of this *maistres* of mendiināt freres
Hure moye & marchaundise marcion to gedre.
Piers Plouhman, p. 4.

That ofte wenne Engelend, and hulde yt by *maystrie*.
R. Gloucester, p. 3.

Edward had the *maistri*, & thanked God his grace.
R. Brunne, p. 27.

And a scribe neighede, and seide to him, *Maister*, I schal sue thee whider eer thou schalt go.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 8.

And there came a scribe and seid vnto him: *Master*, I wil folew yē whither soeuer thou goest.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the domesman bitake thee to a *maystirful* axer, (executor), and the *maysterful* axer sende thee into priseun.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 12.

And when this *maister* that this magike wreughte,
Saw it was time, he clapped his honndes two,
And farewel, al the reuel is ago.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,516.

This maid of which I tell my tale expresse,
She kept hirselfe, hire sorded no *maistresse*;
For in hire living maidens mighten rede,
As in a book, every good word and dede,
That longeth to a maiden vertuous.
Id. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12,041.

Sometime o shew his lightnesse and *maistrie*
He plaiedh Herode on the scaffold hie.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3384.

Of his free will he swore hire as a knight,
That never in all his lif he day ne night
Ne shulde take upon him no *maistrie*
Agains hire will.—*Id. The Frankeleines Tale*, v. 11,058.

And eke amidde this purprise
Was made a tour of great *maistrie*,
A fairer saugh no man with sight,
Large and wide, and of great might.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And cursed the time that ever slouth
Should haue such *masterdome* of trouth. *Id. Dreame.*

Without en iclousie, and such debate:
Shall no husbonde saine to me checke mate,
For either they be full of iclousie,
Or *masterfull*, or leuen noveltie.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

But Christ for us that shed his blode,
Bad his pistels no *maistership* have,
Ne carke not for clothis ne fode. *Id. The Plowman's Tale*, pt. iii.

The neblest of the Grekes that ther were
Upon hire shulders carieden the bere
With slacke pas, and eyen red and wete
Thurghout the citee, by the *maister-strete*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2904.

Jason is romed forth to the citie,
That whylome cleped was Jasoenices
That was the *master-toune* of all Colcos.
Id. The Legend of Dido.

And som of hem wondred on the mirrour,
That born was up in to the *maister-tour*,
How men might in it swich thinges see.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,540.

Wherof the werldie is yet marualled
Of the *maistries* that he wrought. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Anone into *melancolie*,
As though it were a frauaie
He fell, as which nethynge ceuthe
How *maisterfull* loue is in youthe. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

I know one that departed yē court for no other cause thē that she would no leuger betray her *maistresse*.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 368.

Howbeit if hys *mastershyppe* be not fully pacified, let hym more greundly open hys mynde.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 50.

Ne could that painter (had he lived yet)
Which pictur'd Venus with so curiens quill,
That all posterittie admyred it,
Have purtray'd this, for all his *maistring* skill.
Spenser. Hymn. To Heavenly Beautie.

With crinell chaufe their courages they whet,
The *mayeleredome* of each by force to gaine.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

O, had I now your manner, *maistry*, might,
Your power of handling, shadow, ayre, and spright,
How I would draw, and take hold and delight.
B. Jonson. The Poet to the Painter.

Even so it comes many times into my mind to say thus unto one that draweth by head and shoulders into a feast, that sophistical and *masterful* syllogisme Κυριευων; My good friend what is this to Bacchus?
Holland. Plutarch, p. 528.

But she was fallen into great sicknesse,
And heard sayne, for not might it ben hid,
How *masterfull* a leech he had him kid.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

His silver shield now idle, *maisterlesse*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7

Would you not deeme it breath'ld? and that those veins
Did verily bear blood?
Pal. Masterip done:
The very life seems warme upon her lippe.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act v. sc. 3

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings, interlin'd with barbarous Latin, to illumine a period, to wreath an enthymema with *masterous* dexterity.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

The kinds of this seignoury, Seneca makes two: the one, *potestas aut imperium*, power or command: the other, *proprietas aut dominium*, propriety or *mastership*: the correlative of the one is the subject, of the other the slave.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 9. s. 1.

What good in parts in many shard'st we see,
From Nature, gracious Heaven, or Fortune flow,
To make a *master-piece* of worth below,
Heaven, Nature, Fortune, gave in gross to thee.
Drummond. On the Death of a Nobleman.

Let us not number, but weigh your texts: the rather, for that I find these as your *master-proofes*, set as challengers in every of your defences.
Bp. Hall. An Apology against the Brownists.

Yet let me touch one point of this great act,
That famous seige, the *master-work* of all.
Daniel. On the Death of the Erle of Devonshire.

Those *masters* then, but seen, not understood,
With generous emulation fir'd thy blood:
For what in nature's dawn the child admir'd,
The youth endeavour'd, and the man acquir'd.
Dryden. Ep. To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

With just bold strokes he dashes here and there,
Showing great *mastery* with little care,
Scorning to varnish his good touches o'er,
To make the fools and women praise the more.
Rochester. Allusion to Horace, b. i. Sat. 10.

One single person has performed in this translation, what I once despair'd to have seen done by the force of several *mastery* hands.—*Theobald. Censor*, vol. ii. p. 53.

Then to preserve the fame of such a deed,
For Python slain, he Python games decreed,
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariets drive.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Should you no honey vow to taste,
But what the *master-bees* have plac'd
In compass of their cells, how small
A portion to your share will fall. *Waller. To Zelinda.*

In her [Dorinda] and in thy picture, we may view
The utmost Nature, or that Art, can do,
Each is a *masterpiece*, design'd so well,
That future times may strive to parallel.
Pomfret. To the Painter.

Some painters will hit the chief lines and *masterstrokes* of a face so truly, that through all the differences of age, the picture shall still bear a resemblance.
Waller. Poems, pt. ii. Pref.

Beside you straggling fence that skirts the way
With blossom'd furze, unprofitably gay,
There in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

Nor are the *masterly* strokes perceived with more exquisite relish and satisfaction, than the negligencies or absurdities with disgust and uneasiness.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 1.

His *master-hut*
Falls first before his resolute rebuke.
And seems dethron'd and vanquish'd.—*Cowper. Task*, b.v.

MA'STICATE, *v.* Fr. *Mastication, masticatoire*; It. *Masticare, masticazione*; Sp. *Masticar*. Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Mastiorre*, i. e. *mandere* cibum, dentibus terere, *manducare*; Gr. Μασταχεν, (Voss. *de Vit.* lib. iv. c. 18.)
MASTICA'TION.
MA'STICATORY.

To chew the food, to bruise or crush it with the teeth.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth.
Bacon. Medical Remains.

So for instance, the tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the *mastication* of the meat and deglutition, by turning it about and managing it in the mouth.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

But now I eat my meals with pain,
Averse to *masticate* the grain. *Cotton*, Fab. 6.

The external "grinders" of the food, the teeth, "shall cease, because they are few," and the work of *mastication* shall be imperfectly performed.—*Horne. Works*, vol.iv. Dis.1.

MA'STICK, *n.* Fr. *Mastic*; It. *Mastice*; Sp. *Almastiga*; Lat. *Mastiche*; Gr. Μαστιχη; the gum of the lentisk tree; now applied to—
MA'STICK, *adj.*

Gums of various sorts; to a cement, adhesive as gum.

The lentiskes also have their rosin, which they call *mastick*.
Holland. Plinie, b.xiv. c. 20.

Or Gellis wore a velvet *mastick* patch
Upon her temples when no tooth did ach.
Bp. Hall, b. vi. Sat. 1.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *mastick*, which these insects could not divide.
Addison.

And on the structure next he heaps a load
Of sulphur, turpentine, and *mastic* wood.
Garth. The Dispensary, c. 3.

MA'STIFF. Fr. *Mestif, mastin*; It. *Mastino*; Sp. *Mostin*. Skinner derives from *maesten*, saginare, to fatten, because it is a dog of a large size, and on that account appears the fatter. Minshew, —from *maison tenant*, because he keeps or guards the house. Manwood,—as in the quotation from Pennant.

On ther first eschel he smot in fulle hastif,
& thorgh tham ilka del, als grehound or *mastif*.
R. Brunne, p. 189.

The *mastiffe* dog is voyded well
that barkes or ere he bite.
Turberville. To Browne of Light Beliefe.

As when an eager *mastiffe* once doth prove
The taste of bloud of some engored beast,
No words may rate, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his bloudy feast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

Two *mastiffs* gaunt and grim her flight pursu'd,
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embru'd,
Oft they assne up, and pinch'd her tender side,
"Mercy, O mercy, heav'n," she ran and cry'd.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

The next is the *mastiff* or ban dog, a species of great size and strength, and a very loud barker. Manwood (Forest Law) says, it derives its name from *Mase the thefe*, being supposed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Mastiff.

MAT, *v.*
MAT, *n.*
MA'TTRESS.

A. S. *Meatta, meatte*; Dut. *Matte*; Ger. *Matte*; Sw. *Matta*; Lat. *Matta*, which Martinius derives from the Heb. *Mittah*, a bed or couch, Wachter,—from Ger. *Meid-en*; A. S. *Mithan*, to cover. The Fr. *Natte*, from Lat. *Matta*, (Menage.) Applied to—

An intertexture or interweaving of rushes, straw, or other material. And to *mat*,—

To cover or protect with *mat*; also, to interweave into a close or thick mass; to close, thicken, or join closely into one mass.

At length I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;
The bank with daffadillies dight
With grass, like sleave was *matted*.
Drayton. The Quest of Cynthia.

In the skin the fibers are *matted* as wool is in a hat; which is a kind of artificial skin.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sac.* b. i. c. 5.

Flees breed principally in straw or *mats*, where there hath been a little moisture.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 696.

The knotted oaks shall showers of honey weep,
And through the *matted* grass the liquid gold shall creep.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 4.

Or on the *mat* devoutly kneeling,
Would lift her eyes up to the ceiling.
Swift. The Progress of Love.

Born of rich parentage, and nicely bred,
She lodg'd on down, and in a damask bed:
Yet fearing not the dangers of the deep,
On a hard *mattress* is content to sleep.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Where Cam, meandering thro' the *matted* reeds,
With loitering wave his groves of laurel feeds.
Warton. The Triumph of Isis.

MATACHIN. Fr. *Matachin, matassin*; It. *Mattacini*; Sp. *Matachin. Danza de matachenes*, a dance with swords, in which they fence and strike one at another, as if they were in earnest, receiving the blows on the bucklers, and keeping time; so called from *Matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another, (Delpino.) I believe, says Skinner, from the It. *Matto*, (mad,) from the *mad* gestures which the dancers use. Mr. Douce supposes the names *Dance of fools* (quere *madcaps*) and *Dance of matachins* to be equivalent.

The frisking fairies oft when horned Cynthia shines,
Before me as I walk dance wanton *matachines*.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

But that I'm patient, and not a cholerick old testy fool, like your father, I'd dance a *matachin* with you, should make you sweat your best blood fort.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act v. sc. 1.

MATADORE. Sp. *Matador*, a murderer, from *matar*, Lat. *Mactare*, to kill. At the game of ombre there are four *matadores*, that is, four *murdering* cards, so called because they win all others.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.
Pope. The Rape of the Lock, c. 3.

MATCH, *n.* Fr. *Mèche, meche*; It. *Miccia, miccio*; Sp. *Mecha*; Low Lat. *Myxa*, ellychnium lucernæ, from the Gr. Μυξα, which (Vossius) properly signifies *mucus*, but metaphorically—ellychnium, quodque *emungitur* de lucernâ. Cotgrave explains the Fr. *Meiche*,—

The wick or snuff of a candle; the *match* of a lamp; also, *match* for a harquebuse. It is applied to—

Any unctuous or resinous substance; or a material dipped in an unctuous or resinous substance, for the purpose of speedy ignition.

——— Lyght fuyr in the *matteke*.
Piers Plaukman, p. 330.

Of the grapes which this Palma Christi, or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent wicks or *matches* for lamps and candles, which will cast a most cleare light. [*Ellychnia claritatis præcipuæ.*]—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 4.

Nor will it [the smoke of sulphur] easily light a candle, until that spirit be spent, and the flame approacheth the *match*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 12.

We took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use, of the thickness of a man's little finger, or somewhat thicker.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 20.

MATCH, *v.*
MATCH, *n.*
MA'TCHABLE.
MA'TCHING, *n.*
MA'TCHLESS.

See To MAKE, *v.*
To pair or couple, to intermarry. *Matchless*,—that do not *match*; that cannot be *matched*.

A *match*, (e. g. at cricket,) in which the contending parties are *matched* or made equivalent to each other, or opposed, as of equivalent skill or strength.

Right as our first letter is now an A
In beautie first so stood she *makeles*,
Her goodly looking gladed all the prees.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

But certes she was enli *matched*,
And fer from all louee kinde. *Gower. Con: A.* b. v.

Than the kynge sayde, is my sonne deed or hurt, or on the yerthe felled; no sir quoth the knight, but he is hardely *matched*, wherfore he hathe nede of your ayde.
Barners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 130.

If al such as beleue wel thèselfe, wer as loth to hear any word spoken wrong against ye faith, as they wold he to speake it thyem selfe: there should neither folowship of their *matches* nor feare of any such as are after the worldly compt accompted for thoyr betters any thing let or wetstid the both by worde, and countenance to shew them self plainly to hate and detest and abhorre utterlye, the pestilent contagion of al such smoky communication.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1035.

Some raign'd, whose acts of state did grace the stage,
By rebels' ruines, strangers put to shame,
Which might have *match'd* the best of any age,
If they had beene as fortunate to fame.
Stirling. Domes-day. The sixth Howre.

Ferrers his tabard with rich very spread,
Well known in many a warlike *match* before.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

To tell my forces *matchable* to none,
Were but lost labour. *Spenser. The Ruines of Time.*

Yet we durst not venture, or so much as once thinke vpon the *matching* of them.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, c. 2. s. 3.

Ale as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchless* cares deformed and distort
Fill'd with false rumors and sedition's trouble.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

——— Oh think me not
So dull a devil, to forget the loss
Of such a *matchless* wife as I possess'd.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act v. sc. 1.

But sharp remembrance on the English part
And shame of being *match'd* by such a foe,
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart,
And seeming to be stronger makes them so.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Where faire Ascanius and his youthful train,
With horns and hounds, a hunting *match* ordain,
And pitch their tents around the shady plain.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

Or should I tell the ladies so dispos'd,
They'd get good *matches* ere the season clos'd,
They'd smile, perhaps, with seeming discontent,
And, sneering, wonder what the creature meant.
Whitehead. Epilogue to Creusa.

MATE, *v.* } Check-*mate*; Fr. *Eschec*, and
MATE, *n.* } *mat*; It. *Scacco matto*, at the game of chess, when the king is *mait*, i. e. defeat, so that he cannot stir, and, consequently, the game lost. *Mait*, — from Old Lat. *Mattus*, *mattare*, Gr. Ματαιν, *subigere*, to subdue. See *Skinner* and *Ruddiman*.

Oure days he datyd,
To be chek *matyd*.—*Skelton. Upon a Deedman's Hed, &c.*

Although I had a check,
To gene the *mate* is hard.
Surrey. To the Ladie that scorned her Lover.

In bashfulnesse, the spirits do a little go and come; but with bold men, upon like occasion, they stand at a stay: like a stale at Chesse, where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stirre.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Boldnesse.*

MATE, *v.* } A.S. *Maw-a*; Dut. *Maet*. Skin-
MATE, *n.* } ner thinks—from A.S. *Meton*, to
MA'TELESS. } *meet*; pares enim paribus facile aggregantur, birds of a feather fly together. But see MAKE and MATCH.

To match, to pair, to couple, to connite, to coequal: to be, stand, or be placed as coequal, or in equipoise; to stand up against or withstand, as equal; to oppose.

A *mate*,—one of a pair or couple; one coupled or counited with another or others: an associate or co-fellow, one whose offices or labours are the same with those of another, (without reference to rank or authority, as ship-*mate*, master's-*mate*.)

Patience and ich weren y pute to be *metes*
And seten by our selve. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 244.

The turtle to her *mate* hath tolde her tale.
Surrey. Of the restless State of a Lover.

Lac. Mistresse, what's your opinion of your sister?
Bian. That being mad herselfe she's madly *mated*.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iii. sc. 2.

If I leu'd many words, Lord, I should tell you,
You have as little honestie, as honor,
That in the way of loyaltie, and truth,
Toward the king, my ever roiall master,
Dare *mete* a sounder man than Surrie can be,
And all that lone his follies.—*Id. Hen. VIII.* Act iii. sc.2.

The piece of ignorant dow, he stood up to me
And *mated* my commands.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— I (an old turtle)
Will wing me to some wither'd bough, and there
My *mate* (that's never to be found again)
Lament, till I am lost.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act v. sc. 3.

Mad man, the clouds, and lightnings *mateless*,
To forge with brasse, and speed of horn-hoof force.
Sandys. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

The thrush a tenor; of a little space,
Some *mateless* dove doth murmur out the base.
Peacham. Minerv. Britan. (1612.)

From roots, hard hazels, and from eyons rise
Tall ash, and taller oak that *mates* the skies.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

One fatal night this unrelenting crew
Their *mates*, and all the lovely captives, slew,
And every male: lest in the course of time
Should rise some hero to revenge the crime.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautica, b. iii.

MATE, *v.* } See To AMATE, and the Com-
MATE, *adj.* } mentators on Shakespeare. From A.S. *Met-an*, somniare, to dream.

To be or cause to be insensate; to stupify, to astound or astonish, to appal.

Gower, in the quotations from him, applies the word to the effects of drunkship or drunkenness. It is written by G. Douglas—*Mait* and *Mate*. See the Glossary to his *Virgil*. Ruddiman derives as *Mate* in check-*mate*, *supra*.

Him thoughte that his herte wolde al to-breke,
When he saw hem so pitons and so *mate*,
That whilom weren of so gret estate.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 957.

O Goliat, unmesurable of length,
How mightie David maken thee so *mate*?
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5355.

For as the man, which ofte drynketh
The wine, that in his stomake synketh,
Waxeth dronke an wilfes for a throwe,
Right so my luat is oueribrowe,
And of mine owne thought so *mate*.—*Gower. Con. A* b vi.

And wexeth anone so feeble and *mate*.—*Id. Ib.*

The French men he hath so *mated*
And their courage abated
That they are but haife men.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

Which sory words her mightie hart did *mate*
With mild regard to see his rueful plight,
That her inburning wrath she gan abate
And him receiv'd again to former favors state.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b iv. c 8.

——— So good night
My minde she has *mated*, and amazed my sight,
I thinke, but dare not speake.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 1.

MATE'RIAL. See MATTER

MATE'RNAL. } Fr. *Maternel*; It. *Materale*;
MATE'RNITY. } Sp. *Maternal*; Lat. *Maternus*; Gr. Μητρικος.

Of or pertaining to a mother, motherly: appropriate to, or becoming, a mother.

"Fr. *Maternité*.—*maternity*, motherhood, the being a mother," (Cotgrave.)

She, that herself will sliver and disbranch
From her *material* (*maternal*) sap, perforce must wither
And come to deadly use.—*Shakes. Lear*, Act iv. s. 3.

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*.
Furthence Sacr. (1633.) p. 47.

That part alone of gross *maternal* frame
Fire shall devour; while what from me he drew
Shall live immortal, and its force subdue.
Gay. The Apotheosis of Hercules.

Not with such joy a *mother* views again
Her darling offspring, deem'd in battle slain,
Who saw the troops without him home return'd,
And long his less with tears *maternal* mourn'd.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. i.

MATH. A. S. *Maw-eth*, the third person singular of the indicative of *Maw-an*, meterc, to mow, (Tooke.) G. Douglas, (p. 454, v. 31.) uses the expression—"lattir meith," that which one *moweth* later or after the former *math* or mowing.

The first mowing thereof for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math*.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Amos, c. 7.

MATHEMATICKS. } Fr. *Mathématiques*;
MATHEMA'TICK. } It. *Matematice*; Sp.
MATHEMA'TICAL. } *Matematica*; Lat. *Ma-*
MATHEMA'TICALLY. } *thematica*, *mathesis*; Gr.
MATHEMATI'CIAN. } Μαθηματικα, μαθησις,
MA'THESY. } μαθηματα, απο του μαθειν, *discere*, *docere*, to learn or teach.

See the quotation from Horne, and, for an especial usage, see that from Grew.

The third point of theorike,
Which eleped is *mathematike*,
Deniyed is in sondrie wise,
And stant vpon diuers apprise. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

But let my masters *mathematical*
Tel you the rest.—*Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?*

Anon after he set vp a great scole at Cauntorbury of al maner of sciences, as rhetorick, logyck, phylosophy, *mathesy*, astrologi, geometrye, arithmetickc, and musicke.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

A *mathematical* chamber, furnished with all sorts of *mathematical* instruments, being an appendix to a library.
Cowley. Ess. The College.

Mr. Selden, whose volume of natural and national laws proves, not only by great authorities brought together, but by exquisite reasons and theorems, almost *mathematically* demonstrative, that all opinions, yea errors, known, read, and collated, are of main service and assistance toward the speedy attainment of what is truest.
Milton. Of Unlicensed Printing.

Mathematicians, among the Romans, were, for some time, specially meant of astrologers, or star prophets; as appears in Suetonius, and others, best skill'd in language of their own country.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. v. c. 4. p. 327.

I have mentioned *mathematicks* as a way to settle in the mind an habit of reasoning closely and in train; not that I think it necessary that all men should be deep *mathematicians*, but that having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily brings the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge as they have occasion.
Locke. Of the Conduct of the Understanding, s. 7.

In all sorts of reasoning, every single argument should be managed as a *mathematical* demonstration, the connection and dependence of ideas should be follow'd till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms, and observes the coherence all along.—*Id. Ib.*

Mathematicks treat of magnitude and numbers, instructing us how to measure, estimate, and compute the different distances, magnitudes, and motions of bodies, with respect to one another.
Horne. State of the Case between Newton and Hutchinson.

Grant the possibility of the three operations described in the postulates, and the correctness of the solution is as *mathematically* certain, as the truth of any property of the triangle, or of the circle.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 2. s. 3.

The *mathematician*, who took no other pleasure in reading Virgil, but that of examining Æneas's voyage by the man, might perfectly understand the meaning of every Latin word employed by that divine author.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 18.

MA'TRICE. } Fr. *Matrice*; It. *Matrice*; Sp.
MA'TRICIDE. } *Madre*, *madriz*, *matriz*; Lat. *Matrix*, i.e. the mother's (sc.) womb.

The mother's womb; applied, generally, to that in which any thing is formed or moulded.

All that breaketh vp the *matrye* shal be myne, and all that breaketh the *matrice* amonge thy catell, if it be male: whether it be oxe or shepe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 34.

The *matrix* (which, some have called another animal within us, and which is not subjected unto the law of our will,) after reception of its proper tenant, may yet receive a strange and spurious inmate.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother.—*Id. Ib.*

MATRI'CULATE, *v.* } Fr. *Matriculer*; It.
MATRI'CULATE, *n.* } *Matricolare*; Sp. *Ma-*
MATRI'CULATE, *adj.* } *tricular*, from the Lat.
MATRICULA'TION. } *Mater*, a mother; "for then are young schollers in an universitie said *matriculated*, when they are sworne and registred into the Societie of their *foster-mother* of learning the Universitie," (Minshew.)

——— Her goodly name
Honourably reported,
Should be set and sorted
To be *matriculate*, with ladies of estate?
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

No, my *matriculated* confutant, there will not want in any congregation of this island, that hath not been altogether famish'd, or wholly perverted with prelatish leaven.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

Mathew the publican, when he was called from his toll-booth to a discipleship, and was now to be *matriculated* into the family of Christ, entertained his new master with a sumptuous banquet.—*Bp. Hall. Christ. Moderation*, b. i. § 3.

His name occurs not in the *matricula*, only that of John Sherley, a Sussex man, and the son of a Gent. *matriculated* as a member of that hall, in 1582. aged 14.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

Because we have no *matriculation* books above the time of Q. Elizab. the memory of many eminent men in the church and state is lost.—*Id. Ib.*

That every scholar be elected by convocation, and at the time of election be unmarried, and a member of some college or hall in the University of Oxford, who shall have been *matriculated* twenty-four calendar months at least.
Blackstone. Commentaries, s. 1. Introd.

That a professorship of the laws of England be established, with a salary of two hundred pounds per annum; the professor to be elected by convocation, and to be, at the time of his election at least, a master of arts, or bachelor of civil law, in the University of Oxford, of ten years' standing from his *matriculation*; and also a barrister at law of four years' standing at the bar.—*Id. Ib.*

Suffer me in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university to ask them some plain questions.—*Arbuthnot.*

MATRIMONY. } Fr. *Matrimonie*; It. and
MATRIMO'NIAL. } Sp. *Matrimonio*; Lat. *Ma-*
MATRIMO'NIALLY. } *trimonium*, from *mater*, a
MATRIMO'NIOUS. } mother. *Monium* (says Vossius) est mera *producto vocis*; in which assertion Vossius is most probably wrong. (See MONY, and PATRIMONY.) *Matrimony* is,—

That state (sc. of union, or cohabitation) in which women become, *mean*, or have a *mind*, to become—*mothers*; the nuptial, the conjugal state; marriage, wedlock.

——— Lawe may declare
Yf *matrimonie* may be, of Mede and of falshede.
Piers Ploughman, p. 31.

Therfore he that loyneth his virgyn in *matrymonye* doith wel, and he that leyneth not doith bettre.—*Wycliff*. 1 *Cor*. c. 7.

Now shalt thou understonde, that *matrimony* is leful assembling of man and woman, that receiven by virtue of this sacrement the bonde thurgh whiche they may not be departid in all hir lif, that is to say, while they live bothe.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

The misinterpreting of the scripture directed mainly against the abusers of the law for divorce given by Moses, hath chang'd the blessing of *matrimony* not seldom into a familiar and ee-inhaling mischief; at least into a drooping and disconsolate household captivity, without refuge or redemption.—*Milton. Doct. and Discip. of Divorce*, b. i. Pref.

From whose two loynes thou afterwards did ryse,
Most famous fruites of *matrimoniall* bowre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

Yet Moses, as if foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business, and endeavouring his utmost to prevent it, condescends in this place to such a methodical and schoolike way of defining and consequencing, as in no place of the whole law more.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

To this sagacious confessor he went,
And told her what a gift the gods had sent:
But told it under *matrimonial* seal,
With strict injunction never to reveal.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house.—*Aylife. Parergon.*

With respect to the main article in *matrimonial* alliances, a total alteration has taken place in the fashion of the world; the wife now brings money to her husband, whereas anciently the husband paid money to the family of the wife; as was the case amongst the Jewish patriarchs, the Greeks, and the old inhabitants of Germany.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. c. 8.

MA'TRON. MA'TRONAGE. MA'TRONAL. MA'TRONLY. } Fr. *Matrone*; It. and Sp. *Matrona*; Lat. *Matrona*, from *mater*, (Vossius.) Perhaps *materna*, (sc. femina,) a woman, who is a *mother*;—

Of a *motherly* character; of a *motherly* age; of age or character, befitting, or suited to perform, the duties of a *mother*.

And whan that this *matron* herde
The maner how this knight answerde,
She sayde, ha treson, we the bee,
That haste thus tolde the priuitee,
Which all women most desire. *Gower. Conf. A.* i.

Yet did that ancient *matrone* all she might,
To cherish her with all things choice and rare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

And amongst others, he [Maximilian] had herd of the beautie and vertuous behaviour of the young Queen of Naples, the widdow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronall* yeares of sexuen and twentie.
Bacon. King Hen. VII. p. 218.

Which deem, she up arose, with seemely grace,
And toward them full *matronely* did pace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Mall, once in pleasant company by chance,
I wisht that you for company would dance.
Which you refus'd, and said, your yeares require,
Now, *matron-like*, beth manners and attire.
Harrington, b. iv. Epig. 45.

For thee the soldier bleeds, the *matron* mourns,
And wasteful war in all its fury burns.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

She, wretched *matron*, fere'd in age for bread,
To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread,
To pick her wintry faggot from the thorn,
To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn;
She only left of all the harmless train,
The sad historian of the pensive plain.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

Let us suppose, then, that our gracious sovereign was ascrilegiously murdered; his exemplary queen, at the head of the *matronage* of this land, murdered in the same manner.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

Safe in the bosom of a sylvan scene,
Amidst projecting shades of varied green,
Like some fair *matron-form* in cypress veil'd,
In solitude sweet Vester lies concea'd.—*Boyse. Retirement.*

MATTER, *n.* Ma'tter, *v.* Ma'terless. Ma'ttery. Mate'rial. Mate'rial, *n.* Mate'rialism. Mate'rialist. Materia'lity. Mate'rialize, *v.* Mate'rially. Mate'riate, *adj.* Materia'tion. } Fr. *Matière*; It. *Materia*; Sp. *Materia*; Lat. *Materies*: putamus a *matre* dici *materies*, quia in corporum ratione se *matris* instar habet, (Vossius.) *Matter* is applied to,—

That of which any thing is formed or fashioned, composed, constructed, constituted; that which is subjected or supposed; (met.) a subject, an object; object in view, pursued or followed, contemplated, considered; considered or deemed, esteemed or valued—as worthy of pursuit, of gaining, acquiring, or possessing; of perceiving, knowing, or understanding. Also applied to—

The corrupt liquid secreted from a sore or wound.

To *matter*,—to form such corrupt secretion.

To be (met.) or be deemed, considered or esteemed worthy of pursuit, of value or weight, of moment or importance; to import; to estimate or esteem; to value.

Material is used literally, and also met. (thus) pertaining to the *matter* or subject; important, momentous, weighty, substantial, essential.

See the quotations from Locke, Clarke, Berkeley, Stewart, and Belsham, for certain philosophical usages.

And if thou canst not tellen me anon,
Yet wol I yeve thee leave for to gon
A twelvemonth and a day, to seek and lere
An answer suffisant in this *matere*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6492.

"Certis," quod they, "we putten our dede, and all oure *matere*, and cause, al holy in your good will."
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

——— And we therefore
Ben taught of that was written the,
For thy good is, that we also
In our time amonge us here
Do write of newe some *matere*.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Ye say they understonde it in an allegory sense, and perceiued well that hee meant not of hys *materiall* body to bee eaten with their teeth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 460.

I meane not his *materiall* crosse that he himself dyed on, but a spirituall crosse, which is aduersitie, tribulation, worldly depression, &c.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 5.

And bring him in *materialities*.
Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

For Sosianus and Sagitta were men vile and of no account, neither *mattered* it where they lived.
Sueto. Tacitus. Historie, p. 161.

Well worthie stock from which the hrnnches sprong,
That in late yeares so faire a blossom bare,
As thee, O queene, the *matter* of my song.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

——— Sometimes,
A poem, of no grace, weight, art, in rimes,
With specious places, and being humour'd right,
More strongly takes the people with delight,
And better stayes them there, then all fine noise
Of verse inere *matter-leese*, and tinkling toies.
B. Jonson. Horace. The Art of Poetry.

Jul. Away with your *matterie* sentences, Mom'a; they are too grave, and wise, for this meeting.
Id. Poetaster, Act iv. sc. 4.

Concerning the *materials* of seditions. It is a thing well to be considered: for the surest way to prevent seditions (if the times do beare it) is to take away the *matter* of them.
Bacon. Of Seditions.

That were too long their infinite contents
Here to record, ne much *materiall*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

They religiously, and with invocation, brought with them to it, a ceremonial banquet, *materials* for sacrifice, with two white bulls, filletted on the horns, all which they placed under the oak.—*Drayton. Polyolbion*, s. 9. *Selden. Illust.*

Some men have thought of a seventh way, and explicate our praying in the spirit by a mere volubility of language: which indeed is a direct undervaluing the Spirit of God and of Christ, the spirit of manifestation and intercession; and is to return to the *materiality* and imperfection of the law.
Sp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

But Boetius de Boot, physician unto Ridulphus the Second, hath recompensed this defect, and in his tract, *de Lapidibus et Gemmis*, speaks very *materially* hereof.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3.

For certain it is, that it is more difficult to make gold (which is the most ponderous and *materiate* amongst metalles) of other metalles, less ponderous, and less *materiate* than (*vice versâ*) to make silver of lead, or quicksilver.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 526.

MA'TTIN, *adj.* Ma'ttin, *n.* Ma'tutine. Matu'tinal. } Fr. *Matines*; It. *Mattutino*; Sp. *Matinas*; precres vel horæ *matutinæ*. Lat. *Matutinus*, from *matuta*; a name given to Aurora; and *matuta*, from *mane*, (optima diei pars.) See *Vossius*.

The morning; the break or dawn of day; the beginning or early part of day.

In the Roman Catholic Church,—*Matins*, officium horæ *matutinæ*, forms the third watch of the monastic day, (sc.) from three till six o'clock, A.M.

Mattens-ed—seems a splenetic coinage of Bale.

In chyrche he was deuout y now, vor hym ne ssolde non day abyde,
That he ne hurde masse & *matyns* and eueson & cehe tyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 369.

They say that knowe hym: he sayeth none at all, neither *Mattins*, Euensonge, nor Masse, nor commeth at no chuche, but eyther to gase or talke.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 415.

And when theyr feastfull dayes come, they are yet in the papystyck churches of Englande with no small solempnite *mattensed*, massed, candeled, lyghted, processyoned, sensed, smoked, perfumed and worshypped.—*Bale. Eng. Vot.* pt. i.

——— Which th' only sound
Of leaves and fanning trills, Aurora's fan,
Lightly dispers'd, and the shrill *matin* song
Of birds on every bough. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

And crop-full out of door he flings,
Ere the first cock his *matin* rings.—*Id. L'Allegro.*

The merry larke her *mattins* singe aloft.
Spenser. Epithalamion.

Secondly, according as the said stars begin either to shine out or be hidden in the morning before the sun he up, or at evening after the sunne is set, they be said to rise and goe downe, and thereupon are named *matutine* or vespertine, orientall or occidentall, according as the one or the other happeneth unto them in the twy-light, morning or evening. Certes, when they are to be seene *matutine* or vespertine, it must be at the least three quarters of an houre either before the sunne is up, or after he is downe: for within that space there is no looking after them.
Holland. Plinie. h. xviii. c. 25.

He raised his spouse ere *matin-bell* was rung,
And thus his morning canticle he sung.
Pope. January & May.

——— But first to him,
Spring of all charity, who gave the heart
With kindly sense to glow, his *matin-song*,
Superior duty, thus the sage addrest.
Mallet. Amyntor & Theodora, c. 2.

Next morn he wak'd her with a song;
"Behold," he said, "the new-born day,
The lark his *matin-peal* has rung,
Arise, my love, and come away."
Jago. The Blackbirds.

Nor scorn'd to mark the sun at *matins* due
Stream through the storied windows' holy hue.
Warton. On the Birth of the Prince of Wales.

Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was—"Give you (*i. e.* God) good day," implying a hope that the day might end as well as it had begun
Pegge. Anecdotes of the English Language, p. 277.

MA'TTOCK. A. S. *Mattuc, meottuc, meottoc*; which Somner calls—a trident, a spade, a shovell, a delving toole, a mattock. Minshew derives it from Dut. *Met haecke*, with hooke, from *haecken*, to *hack*,—ridiculously, says Skinner,—who proposes A. S. *Meos*, moss, or any low herb, and *tog-en*, to tug or pull, because it (a *mattock*) pulls or tears up.

In the kynges hoost ther were a fine hundred varlettes, wt *matockes* and axes to make coys the waies for the carryage to passe.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. i. c. 207.

For feare of being stifled with the vapour arising from thence, they are forced to glue ouer such fire-workes, and betake themselves oftentimes to great *mattockes* and pick-axes.—*Holkcroft. Apologie*, b. iv. c. 5. s. 2.

Who left the *mattock*, and the spade,
And, in the robes of war array'd,
In their rough arms, departing took
Their helpless babes, and with a look
Stern and determin'd, swore to see
Those babes no more, or see them *free*.
Churchill. The Duellist, b. ii.

MA'TTRESS. See MAT.

MATU'RE. *v.* } Fr. *Mature*; It. *Maturo*;
MATU'RE, *adj.* } Sp. *Maduro*; Lat. *Maturus*
MATU'RELY. } (of uncertain origin.) That
MATU'RITY. } is properly said to be *mature*,
MATURA'TION. } which is neither too quick or
MATU'RATIVE. } early, nor too slow or late,
(Vossius:) and thus,—

Ripe, perfect, complete, digested. See IMMATURE.

Maturitie is a mean between two extremities, wherein nothynge lacketh or exceedeth, and is in such a state, that it may neither encrease nor minysshe without losinge the denomination of *maturitie*. When they (the actes of man) be doone with meche moderation, that nothing in the doing may be sene superfluous or indicist, we say, that they be *maturely* doone.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 22.

The apples covered in the lime and ashes were well *matured*, as appeared both in their yellowness and sweetness.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 520.

Which images here figur'd in this wise,
I leave unto your more *mature* survey.
Daniel. Tragedy of Philotus, Ded.

——— Thy full *maturity*
Of years and wisdom, that discern what shows,
What art and colours may deceive the eye,
So cures our trust. *Id. A Poneygyric to the King.*

Maturation is seen in liquors and fruits: wherein there is not desired, nor pretended, an utter conversion, but onely an alteration to that form, which is most sought, for man's use; as in clarifying drinks, ripening of fruits, &c.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 838.

As in the body, so in the soul, diseases and tumours must have their due *maturation* ere there can be a perfect cure.
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead.

The same [linseed] applyed with figs is an excellent *maturative*, and ripeneth all *impostumes*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 22.

Your lordship, therefore, may properly be said to have chosen a retreat and not to have chosen it until you had *maturely* weighed the advantages of rising higher with the hazards of the fall.—*Dryden. Virgil. Georgics*, Ded.

But this I only repeat historically, till further observation shall discover, whether these are diamonds not yet fully ripe, and capable of growing harder by further *maturation*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 453.

The heat could never be greater than now it is at our 10th of March, or the 11th of September, and therefore not sufficient to bring their fruits and grain to *maturity*.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

As rolling years *matur'd* his age,
He flourish'd bold and sinewy as his sire:
While the mild passions in his breast assuage
The fierce flames of his maternal fire.
Smollett. Ode to Independence.

——— His deep and piercing eye
Look'd wisdom, and *mature* sedateness weigh'd
To doubtful counsels. *Hamilton. The Thistle.*

MA'UDLIN is the name of a plant, *Herba Magdalenæ*, and, used as an adjective, is a corruption of *Magdalen*, (which Sir T. More writes *Mawdleyne*,) who is depictured with eyes wet and swelled with tears; and is applied—when the eyes are watery, and the countenance swollen, with sottishness; weakness of mind.

Sir Edmonbury first, in woful wise,
Leads up the show, and milks their *maudlin* eyes.
Dryden. Prologue to the Royal Brothers.

The *maudlin* here, like a puling boy
Robb'd of his plaything, on the plains of Troy
Had never blubber'd at Patroclus' tomb.
Churchill. The Times.

MAUGRE. Fr. *Maulgré*, i. e. *malgré*; It. *Malgrado*; Sp. *Mal grado*; *malè gratum*, not at all grateful or agreeable; for *gre* and *grado* (says Skinner) are manifestly from *gratum*. Minshew notices a common expression, "In spight of his nose." See the quotation from R. Gloucester.

In spight of their hearts, against their wills, whether they will or no, (Cotgrave.)

Spenser says, (b. ii. c. 5. st. 12,) "*Maulgre* her spight," i. e. fortune; by which he appears to mean—Spight on her spight.

As thorn the emperour, that setthe corn, y hote Theodose
Maximian was setthe y slaw *maugrei* ys nose.
R. Gloucester, p. 94.

Eryne, that was an abbes, out of hir hous had
Maugre hire will in hordom his life with hir lad.
R. Brunne, p. 58.

That gifte nought to prayseen is
That man yeueth *maugre* his.—*Chaucer. Rem. of the Rose.*

That *maulgre* where she well or none,
Myn herte is enermo in one,
So that I can none other chese,
But whether that I winne or lese,
I mote hir loven till I deye. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

It were better nought begonne,
Than take a thyng without leue
Whiche thou must after needes leue,
And yet haue *maugre* forth with all.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Rather woulde we most earnestly entreate him, that as oft as we wander a wronge wayes from hym, he woulde (draw we neuer so faste backward) by sharpe correccion *magry* our minde bryng vs into the right way again.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1366.

"Then tell," quoth Blandamour, "and feare no blame;
Tell what thou saw'st, *maulgre* whose it heares."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

Untill that Talus had his pride repressed,
And forced him, *maulgre*, it up to rear.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 1.

He shall (*mauger*) be forced to confesse, that either there were never true Orders in the Church of England (which he dares not say) or else that they are still ours.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Maried Clergie, b. i. § 17.

MA'UKIN. See MALKIN.

MAUL. See MALL.

MAUND, *n.* } A. S. *Mand*; Fr. *Mande*,
MA'UNDY, *n.* } *manne*. Open basket or pannier having *handles*; Dut. *Mande*; from the Lat. *Mavus*; q.d. a *hand*-basket; others from *mandere*, to eat, because eatables were usually carried in it. Skinner prefers the former.

And put them in a *maude* and bryngе them in the *maunde* wt the oxe and the ii sammes.—*Bible*, 1551 *Ex-d* c. 29.

Take the first of all the frute of the erthe, whiche thou hast brought in oute of the lande that the Lord thy God geueth the, and put it into a *maude*, and go vnto the place whiche the Lorde thy God shall chose to make his name dwel there.—*Id. Deut.* c. 25.

A thousand fauours from a *maund* she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of bedded jet,
Which one by one she in a river threw,
Upon whose weeping margent she was set.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

So rides he mounted on the market day,
Upon a straw stuff pannel all the way,
With a *maund* charg'd with household merchandize.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

MAUND, *v.* } To *maunder*, Skinner says,
MA'UNDER, *v.* } is to *murmur*, parum deflexo
MA'UNDER, *n.* } sensu, from the Fr. *Maudire*:
MA'UNDERING, *n.* } (Lat. *Male-dicere*:)—Serenius,—from the Sw. *Mana*, ciere, provocare, (i. e. the A. S. *Man-ian*.) But it is very probably merely a consequential usage of *maund*, a basket, intending,—

To bear or carry the basket, the beggar's basket, to receive the dole of charity; hence, to beg. And to *maunder*,—

To use the speech, or mode of speech, customary with beggars; their whine or mutter, (their cant,) either of solicitation or discontent: hence, to whine or mutter, to grumble or complain. Mr. Grose says,—

"*Maund*,—abusive, saucy. Hence *maundering*,—Glouc."

P. Ca. ——— A rogue,
A very canter, I sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad.—*B. Jonson. Staple of Newes*, Act ii. sc. 5.

Devel. Beg, Beg, and keep constables walking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.
"*Maund*, *Fletch. Thierry & Theodora*, Act v. sc. 1.

Hig. Thou art chosen, venerable Clause,
Our king and soveraign: monarch o' th' *maunders*.
Id. The Beggar's Bush, Act ii. sc. 1.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voyce and behaviour of a swine, who, when he feele it rain, runne grumbling about, and, by that, indeed, discovers his nature, but does not avoid the storm.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 14.

MA'UNDY. This word is applied by our old writers at the time of the Reformation to the *command* which Christ gave to his disciples for the commemoration of his last supper. Spelman, however, thinks that *Maundy-Thursday*, on the evening of which day the *command* was given, may be so called from *maunde*, a basket, (see *ante*,) baskets being formerly brought on that day to receive the charitable donations of the king.

In his second parte, he treateth the *maundye* of Christ with his apostles vpon the sheare Thursday, wherin our Saniour actually did institute the blessed sacrament, and therein verylie gaue hys owne veryе flesche and bloude to hys twelue apostles.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1038.

For vnto those wordes he putteth and forthwith loineth, the rehersing of his bitter passion, beginning with his *maundy*, and therein hie humble weashynge of his disciples feete.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1305.

The mynde and exposition of the old donetours vpon the wordes of Christes *maundey*.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 125.

That is to say he admitted hym (saith S. Austē) vnto the *maundye* wherein he did betake and deliuer vnto the disciples yē figure of his body and blood.—*Id. Ib.* p. 127.

MAUSOLE'UM. } Lat. *Mausoleum*; Fr.
MAUSOLE'AN. } *Mausolée*; It. and Sp. *Mausoleo*. See the quotation from Pliny.

This *mausoleum* was the renowned tombe or sepulchre of *Mausolus*, a petie king of Carie, which the worthie ladie *Artemisia* (sometime his queene, and now his widow) caused to be erected for the said prince her husband, who died in the second yeere of the hundreth Olympias: and verily so sumptuous a thing it was, and so curiously wrought, by the artificers especially, that it is reckoned one of those matchlesse monuments which are called the seven wonders of the world.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 5.

The whole chapel called by his (Henry VII.) name, is properly but his *mausoleum*, he building it solely for the burial place of himself and the royal family, and accordingly ordering by his will that no other person should be interred there.
Dart. Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 32

Some [Great Princes] have amused the dull, sad years of life,
(Life spent in indolence, and therefore sad,)
With schemes of monumental fame; and sought
By pyramids and *mausoleum* pomp,
Short liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

MA'UTHER. Ray says,—*a mother*, or *modder*, *mothther*, a girl or young wench; used all over the eastern parts of England, viz. Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge; and he quotes the etymology of the word from the Dan. *Moer*, virgo, puella, (see MAID, or MAY,) given by Spelman in his *Glossary*, in v. *Moer*. Norfolk, from its situation, was much exposed to Danish settlers, and Spelman imagines those of Norfolk, who sprang from the Danes, preserved the word, though with a corrupt pronunciation. See *Nares, Moor*, and *Ray*.

I know. Away, you talk like a foolish *mawthter*.
B. Jonson. The Alchymist, Act iv. sc. 6.

MA'VIS. Fr. *Mauvis*; It. *Maloiccio*. The French also call it *La Grive de Vigne*, because it feeds upon the ripe grapes, (Pennant;) and it is said to have received its name *mauvis*, Lat. *Malus*, from the *mischief* it does to the vintage. See *Menage*.

A name of the thrush, still commonly used in Scotland.

And throstles, terins, and *mauise*
That songen for to win hem prise,
And eke to surmount in hir song
That other birdes hem emong;
By note made faire serwise.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

The merry larke her mattins sings aloft;
The thrush replyes; the *mavis* descant playes.
Spenser. Epithalamion.

MAW. A. S. *Maga*; Dut. *Maeghe*; Ger. *Mage*; Sw. *Mage*. See MEAT, and MOUTH.

The stomach,—wherein the *meat* is received and digested.

And smot hym thoru foundement, and so vp to the *mawe*.
R. Gloucester, p. 311.

The man that muche honeye eet, is *mawe* hit engleymeth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 275.

Who kept Jonas in the fishes *mawe*,
Till he was spouted up at Ninivee.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4907.

——— Like to the rauening wolves,
Whom raging fore of their empty *mawes*
Drives from their den. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

Beating their empty *mawes* that would be fed
With the scant morsels of the sacrist's bread.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 6.

Your warlike remedy against the *maw-worms*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 1.

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length and snoring in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his *maw*.
Addison. Milton's Style Imitated.

MA'WKING. MA'WKINGLY. MA'WKISH. } See MALKIN. Applied to—A servant who does the dirty house-work; a dirty wench; a slattern; one careless of cleanliness, dress or ornament. And *mawkingly, mawkish*,—

Tasteless, insipid, unsavoury, disgusting.

Thoo tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As if I had been a *mawkin*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act iii. sc. 1.

A deformed queane, a crooked carkass, a *mawkin*, a witch, a rotten post, an hedge stake may be set out and tricked up, that it shall make as faire a show, as much enamour as the rest.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 469.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mawkingly* plainness, and in their consciousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 37.

Their little breasts would burst with ire;
And the most heedless *mawkin* there,
The loveliest idiot drop a tear.
Whitehead. The Goat's Beard.

Others look loathsome and diseased with sloth,
Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth.
Addison. Virgil, Geor. 4.

Flow, Welsted flow! like thine inspirer, beer;
Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull;
Heady not strong: o'erflowing, though not full.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iii.

MA'WMET, or MA'MMOT. MA'YMETRY. } *Mahomet*:—generally, an idol, a graven image; *mawmetry*, the religion of *Mahomet*; idolatry; the worship of graven images.

Any thing set up as an object of adoration: a popet or puppet, a fondling.

A temple heo fonde fair y now, and a *mawmed* a midde,
That otte tolde wonder gret, and what thing man bitide.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

Erfid mislyuyng, haunted *maumetrie*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 320.

And what consent to the temple of God with *maumetis?*
Wiclif. 2 Cor. c. 6.

An idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the auaricious man hath more; for certes, every florene in his coffre is a *maumet*. And certes, the sinne of *maumetrie* is the first that God defended in the ten commandments, as herith witnesse Exod. c. xx. Thou shalt have no false Gods before me, be thou shalt make to thee no graven thing.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

In destruction of *maumetrie*
And in enerese of Cristes lawe dere,
They ben accorded so as ye may here.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4656.

The hole people of the world in effecte falle from knowledge or beleeve of God, unto Idolatry and worship of *mammotiye*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 128.

There yos shall find in every corner a *mmymet*; at everye doore a beggar; in every dish a priest.—*Bp. Hall*, Ep. i. Dec. 1.

And then to have a wretched puling foole,
A whining *mammet*, in her fortune's tender,
To answer, He not wed, I cannot loue.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iii. sc. 5.

We charge the prelatical clergy with popery, to make them odious, tho' we know they are guilty of no such thing: just as heretofore they call'd images *mammets*, and the adoration of images *mammetry*; that is, Mahomet and Mahometry; odious names, when all the world knows the Turks are forbidden images by their religion.
Selden. Table Talk. Popery.

MA'XILLARY. Fr. *Maxillaire*; It. *Masciellare*; Sp. *Maxilla*; Lat. *Maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, which is formed from *masso, maxo, maxæ, maxula, maxilla*, (whence *mala*,) the jaw. (Scaliger, *De Causis, L.L.* c. 31.) *Massare*,—to reduce to one mass, to crush.

Of, pertaining, or belonging to the jaw.

For there is the skull of one entire bone; there are the teeth; there are *maxillary* bones, there is the hard bone, that is the instrument of hearing, and thence issue the horns.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 747.

MA'XIM. Fr. *Maxime*; It. *Massima*; Sp. *Maxima*; Low Lat. *Maxima*; because it is of the *greatest* authority, and in *greatest* estimation. In like manner, *axiom*, from ἀξιος, *dignus*. There are certain legal *maxims* unquestioned in our courts. See *Fortescue*, ch. 8; and *Blackstone*, vol. i. p. 68.

It is a *maxime* held of all, knowe plaine,
Thrust nature off with forks, she'll turn again.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

There are a sort of propositions, which under the name of *maxims* and axioms have passed for principles and science; and because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate, although nobody (that I know) ever went about to show the reason and foundation of their clearness or cogency.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 7. s. 1.

Who means to build his happy reign
On this blest *maxim*, wise and plain—
Though plain, how seldom understood!
That to be great he must be good.
Mallet. Truth in Rhyme.

MAY. Goth. and A. S. *May-an*; Ger. *Mogen*; Dut. *Mog-en*; Sw. *Mae*, to be able,—*Can*, (qv.) is, consequentially, to be able; *may*, literally,—

To be able; to have power, strength, or ability; to be possible.

To have power, (sc.) given, granted, or conceded; and, thus, to be free, or have freedom, or liberty, or permission; to be permitted or suffered.

It is written *mowe, mown*, continually, in old authors. See MOWE, MIGHT; also MAN, MAID, MARE.

Plente me *may* in Engelond of alle gode y se.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

I *moi* alle thingis in him that comfortith me.
Wiclif. Filipensis, c. 4.

Now helpe me, lady, sith ye *may* and can.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2314.

Wel *may* men knowen, but it be a fool,
That every part derieth from his hool.—*Id. Ib.* v. 3007.

He *may* not spare, although he were his brother
Id. Ib. v. 759

Men *mate* recouer losse of good,
But so wise a man yet neuer stood.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv

"How *may* a man," said he, "with idle speach
Be wonne to spoyle the castle of his health?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9

Great joy was made that day of young and old,
And solemne feast proclaym'd throughout the land,
That their exceeding merth *may* not be told.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 12.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human-kind;
Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 1.

Yet lives there one, whose heedless eye
Shall scorn thy pale shrine glimmering near?
With him, sweet bard, *may* fancy die
And joy desert the blooming year.
Collins. On the Death of Mr. Thomson.

MAY, *n.* MA'YING. } Fr. *May*; It. *Maggio*, Sp. *Mayo*; Lat. *Maius*; for which various etymologies are given. See *Vossius* and *Martinius*. The latter prefers—a *majoribus*, from the growth (q. strength,—see MAY, *adv.*) of vegetable nature at that period of the year.

Applied (met.) to the spring or early season of life; also to the flower of the hawthorn, then in season: to the whole plant.

Till it felle ones to a morwe of *May*
That Emelie, that fayrer was to sene
Than is the lilie upon his stalke grene,
And fresher than the *May* with flowres newe.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1036.

——— I forthe ferde
To walke, as I you tell maile,
And that was in the moneth of *Maie*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Many hearynge of his gocyng a *maiyng* were desirous to se hym shote.—*Holl. Hen. VIII.* an. 2.

And sayd, that for that noise and gallant sport
All other mirthes and *maygames* he wold shoon,
His onely joy was on his pipe to play.
Turberville. Ayaynst the jelous Hesdes, &c.

The *may-moone* in mine age, I mean the gallant time
When coales of kinde first kindled loue, and pleasure was in prime.—*Gascoigne. Complaint of the Greene Knight.*

Some light huswife belike, that was dressed like a *May-lady*, and as most of our gentlewomen are, was more solicitous of her head tiers, than of her health,
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 473.

See, see, O see, who here is come a *maying!*
The master of the ocean;
And his beauteous Orian:
Why left we our playing?
B. Jonson, s. 13.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flowery *May*, who from her green lap throwe
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Milton. On May Morning.

To gather *may-baskets* and smelling brere;
And home they hasten the postes to dight.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flowery *May*, who from her green lap throwe
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Milton. On May Morning.

To gather *may-baskets* and smelling brere;
And home they hasten the postes to dight.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

——— So have I seene
Tom Piper stand upon your village greene,
Backt with the *may-pole*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 2.

To greet glad nature, and the god of day,
And flowery Venus, blooming queen of *May*;
The songs of praise their tuneful breasts employ
Charm every ear, and wrap the soul in joy.
Fawkes. Description of May.

By this stream and the *may-blossom'd* thorn
That first heard his love-tale and his vows,
My pale ghost shall wander forlorn,
And the willow shall weep o'er my brows.—*Mickle*, s. 4.

MA'YOR. MA'YORALTY. MA'YORESSE. } Fr. *Maieur*; It. *Maggiore*; from the Lat. *Major*; the *greater* or principal (man or magistrate, of a city, town, &c.) In our elder authors it is commonly written *Maior*; upon a presumption, no doubt, that we owed the word (as Menage insists) to the Latin; but the more ancient writing was *Meyer*, and in Ger. and Dut. it is *Meyer* or *Meier*; and in Fr. also *Maire*; which Skinner derives (with Verstegan) from the verb to *may*, posse; whence Lat. *May-or* itself is derived. See MAIOR, and MAGNIFY; also MAY.

"As *to may* (says Verstegan) signifieth to have *might* or power, so *a mayer* is as much to say, A haver of *might*, one that hath, and may use authority."—*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. 10.

And namelliche ge maistres, *meyres* and luges
That han the welthe of this world.
Piers Ploughman, p. 164.

And there in the east gode of the hall where the *maire* kepeth the hustinges, the *maire* and all the aldermen assebled about him.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 61.

Ye *mayre* who was chefe of this enterprise, on a day desyred Philippe Mansell to come to him to dyner.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 304.

The *major* and companies of the citie recelued him at Shore-ditch.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 7.

For the same threes and twentieth yere was there a sharpe prosecution against Sir William Capel now the second time; and this was for matters of misgouernment in his *maioralitie*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 229.

——— That other [songster]
That [in pure madrigal] unto his mother
Commanded the French hood and scarlet gowne
The lady *mayresse* pass'd in through the towne
Unto the Spittle sermon. *B. Jonson. An Elegie.*

The lord *mayor*, Beckford, who presented the petition, a man of an undaunted spirit and much democratic pride, demanded leave to answer the king.
Belsham. History of Great Britain, an. 1770.

The designs for the pageant, called Goldsmith's Jubilee, on the *mayoralty* of Sir Robert Vyner, were given by this man.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. c. 1.

MA'ZARD. } Supposed to be from the Fr.
MA'ZERD. } *Maschoir*, the jaw.
MA'ZER. } The jowl, the whole head or skull.

The pint pot has so belaboured you with wit, your brave acquaintance that gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*, that now there's no talking to you.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Od's precious, mistris,
Were I his wife, I would so mall his *mazard*.
Id. Women Pleased, Act ii. sc. 4.

I heard some talk of the carpenters' way, and I attempted that; but there the wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall o' my head: If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.
B. Jonson. Masques at Court.

Mor. Are thy mad brains in thy *mazer* now, thou jealous bedlam.—*Ford. The Fancies*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Fust. Break but his pate, or so, only his *mazer*, because I'll have his head in a cloth as well as mine.
Dekker. The Honest Whore, Act i. sc. 11.

His countenance harmonized with his humour, and Christian's *mazard* was a constant joke.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 2.

MAZE, *v.* } From the Dut. *Missen*, (i. e.
MAZE, *n.* } the A. S. *Miss-ian*,) to *miss*, to
MA'ZEDNESS. } err, to wander or stray away
MA'ZY. } from.

To wander or stray away; to be or become bewildered, confounded, or astonished; to bewilder, confound, or astonish, to perplex or puzzle; to wind, to intertwine, confusingly, perplexingly.

"Ye *maze*, ye *mazen*, goode sire," quod she,
"This thank have I for I have maide you see."
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,260.

Men dreame al day of owles and apes,
And eke of many a *maze* therwithal;
Men dreame of thing that never was, ne shal.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 1590.

She ferde as she had stert out of a sleepe,
Til she out of hire *mazedness* abraid.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 8889.

And all my brayne is ouerturned,
And my maner is misformed,
That I forgete all that I can,
And stonde like a *mased* man.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

O negligent and heedlesse discipline,
How are we park'd and bounded in a pale?
A little heard of England's timorous deere,
Maz'd with a yelping kennell of French curres.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 2.

Thus while they studie how to bring to passe that religion may seeme but a matter made, they lose themselues in the very *maze* of their owne discourses, as if reason did purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 2.

——— [i] thus wrapt in mist
Of midnight vapor glide obscure, and pry
In every bush and brake, where hap may finde
The serpent sleeping, in whose *mazy* foulds
To hide me, and the dark intent I bring.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

The fam'd Mæander, that unweary'd strays
Through *mazy* windings, smokes in every *maze*.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh! pour
The *mazy-running* soul of melody
Into my varied verse! *Thomson. Spring.*

Chance led my travel from the beaten road
Through the deep *maze* of a tangled wood.
Where loud resounding from the nighbouring shade,
I heard a female voice that call'd for aid.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxv.

When now the setting sun more fiercely burn'd,
Blue vapours rose along the *mazy* rills,
And light's last blushes ting'd the distant hills.
Lyttleton. The Progress of Love, Ecl. 1.

MA'ZER. Du Cange says that cups of a more valuable kind or material, are universally called *mazer*, *mazerinus*, &c., but that with respect to this material, opinions differ. Skinner says,—Poculum ligneum, from Dut. *Maeser*, the wood of the *maple* tree, (qv.) of which wood these cups were usually made.

They fet him first the swete win,
And mede eke in a *maselin*,
And real spicerie.
Chaucer. Rhime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,780.

Pourde out a pace, and fillde the *mazer* vp.
Gawayne. David's Salutacions to Bersabe.

Dance upon the *mazer's* brim,
In the crimson liquor swim.
Beaum. & Fletch. Valentinian, Act iv. sc. 7.

Cud. Fayth, of my soule, I deeme eche have gained;
Forthy let the lambe be Willie his ewne;
And for Perigot, so well hath him payned
To him be the wroughten *mazer* alone.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. August.

As particularly in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer* curiously carved.
Dryden. Virgil. Ded. to Lord Clifford.

ME. Goth. *Mic*; A. S. *Me*; Dut. *Mij*; Ger. *Mich*, *mir*; Sw. *Mig*; Fr. *Moy*, *me*; It. *Me*; Sp. *Mi*; Lat. *Me*; Gr. Me. See My.

This pronoun probably includes within it the nominative *I*; Goth. *Ik*; A. S. *Ic*; Ger. *Ich*; thus, *me-ik*, *meich*; contracted into *mic*, and *mich*: but no clue has occurred by which to trace what the *m* is, or whence it arises. Can it be the A. S. *Ma*, *mæ*, prefixed for the sake of emphasis, or more strongly to designate the person? See MOEZ.

Me-thinketh, him thinketh, i. e. it thinketh or causeth *me* or him to think.

Thou ne schalt (bi hym that made *me*) of scapie to lygte.
R. Gloucester, p. 25.

The dede that I did ille, my foly it was,
I praye the with gode wille, forgyue *me* that trespas.
R. Brunne, p. 163.

Thanne he seide to him my soule is sorowful to the deeth, abyde ye here, wake ye with *me*.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 26.

——— So true I have you found,
That aie honour to *meward* shall rebound.
Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide, b. iv.

For whan I maie hir houde beelip,
With suche gladnes I daunce and skip,
Me thinketh I touche not the floore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Hym thinketh he shuld nought ben hold
Unto the mother, which hym lore:
Of hym maie neuer man bwaie,
He wol not knowe the merite. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

——— Than verely in dede dismaide
Did Nieus loudly shryke, not more to larcke in darknes staide,
Such tormenta than him teke, he cried amain, with voice affaied.
'Tis I, 'tis i, here I am that did, turne all at *me*.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. ix.

And in their songes *me-thought* they thanked nature much,
That by her licence all that yere to loue their hayre was such.
Surrey. Complaint of a Lover that defed Loue, &c.

Me seemeth good, that with some little traine
Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be fet
Hither to London, to be crown'd our king.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 2.

There with my cries importune heaven, that all
The sentence from thy head remov'd may light
On *me*, sole cause to thee of all this woe,
Me, *me* only just object of his ire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Some such resemblances *methinks* I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with addition strange; yet be not sad.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

——— Then struck with deep despair,
That cruel sight the lover could not bear;
But from his covert rush'd in open view,
And sent his voice before him as he flew:
"*Me*, *me*," he cry'd, "turn all your swords alone
On *me*! the fact confess, the fault my own."
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

While thus I stood intent to see and hear
One came, *methought*, and whisper'd in my ear:
"What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praise?"
Pope. The Temple of Fame.

ME'ACOCK. Skinner says,—uxorious, too subject and devoted to his wife, also, pusillanimous, delicate, effeminate; either from *mea* (equivalent to *mal*, or to our Eng. *Mis*, Cotgrave), and *coq*; gallus ignavus, imbecillis, a cowardly cock; or *mew*-cock, a cock *mewed* up in a coop. Mr. Steevens,—a cowardly, dastardly creature.

Nan. 'Tis your own seeking.
Mir. Yes, to get my freedom;
Were they as I could wish 'em.
La-Cast. Pools and *meacocks*,
To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act v. sc. 1.

I held it better, not to be so faint and peculsh a *meacocke*, as to shrinke and couch mine head for every mizeling shoure.
Stanihurst. To Sir H. Sidnetie, Knt. Charon. of Ireland.

O you are noulces—'tis a world to see
How tame when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curest shrew.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act ii. sc. 1.

MEAD. } From A. S. *Maw-an*; Dut. *Maed*-
ME'ADOW. } *en*; Ger. *Mehen*, (Junius.) From
A. S. *Mæd*, (i. e. *maw-ed*,) *mowed*, the past part. of *Maw-an*, metere, to mow, (Tooke.)

That which (land, grass-land which) is *mowed*.

In other alf beth grete wodes, leu and *mede* also.
R. Gloucester, p. 187.

In feldes and in *medys* to prene het bachelerye.—*Id.* p.192.

Ine teke the feante, displayed his banere,
& went to the bataile in fulle faire grene,
That ie seder Kampedene a *medew* I wene.
R. Brunne, p. 2.

AHe mad he wasteyn, pastur, *medow*, & korn.—*Id.* p. 75.

Colours ne know I non, withouten drede,
But swiche colours as growen in the *mede*.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 1535.

And there the Danish camp then strongly did abide,
Near to a goodly *mead* which men there call the Hide.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12

——— But end with th' ages past:
When as the state shall yield more supplements
(Bring well employ'd) than kings can well exhaust,
This golden *meadow* lying ready still
Then to be *mow'd*, when their occasions will.
Daniel. A Panegyrick to the King's Majesty.

Thy fall and youthful breasts, which in their *meadowy* pride
Are branch'd with rivery veines meander-like that glide.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, faire oxen and faire kine
From a fat *meadow-ground*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b.xi.

Nor is the *mead* unworthy of thy foot,
Full of fresh verdure, and unnumber'd flowers,
The negligence of nature, wide and wild.
Thomson. Spring.

——— 'Twas thus of old,
My warlike sons a gallant train,
Call'd forth their genuine strength and spread
Their banners o'er the tender *mead*.
Whitehead. On his Majesty's Birth-day, June 4, 1778.

MEAD. } A. S. *Medo*; Dut. *Meede*; Ger.
MEATH. } *Met*; Sw. *Mjoed*; Mid. Lat. *Medus*.

Wachter thinks the word had its origin in the woods of Poland, where honey called *miod* abounds. In A. S. *Mæthe* is said to be "wine made of new wine, and until half be boyled away," (Somner.) *Mæthe* and *Mead* (Skinner says) are alike in their excessive sweetness; and Wachter thinks the former may be from the Gr. Μεθυ, wine; and see METHEGLIN.

He sent hire piones, *methe*, and spiced ale,
And wafers piping hot out of the glede.
Chaucer. The Millores Tale, v. 3370.

And being now in hand to write thy glorious praise,
Fill me a bowl of *meath*, my working spirit to raise.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

——— For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meathes*,
From many a berric. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

The plentcous horns with plcasant *mead* they crown,
Nor wanted aught besides in honour of the moon.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

ME'AGER, *adj.* or Me'agre, *v.* Me'agerly. Me'agerness. } A. S. *Mægre*, lean, thin; *Mægeregean*, to make lean, to macerate: Dut. *Maegher*; Ger. *Mager*; Fr. *Maigre*; It. *Magro*; Sp. *Magro*; from the Lat. *Macer*, (Skinner.) *Macer*, from the Gr. Μακρος, long, and, consequentially, *lean*. (See Emaciate.) A. S. *Mægre*, Eng. *M-eager*, seems to contain within it the A. S. *Egor*, Eng. *Eager*.

Lean, thin, poor, hungry; *emaciate*, without flesh or fleshy substance; insubstantial; without nutriment or fertility; barren.

That maketh me so *megre*. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 92.

And thereto she was lene and *megre*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

O physick's power, which (some say) hath restrain'd
Approach of death, alas! thou helpest *meagerly*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

Thou art so leane and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarse thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.
Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

——— Many a burning sun
Has sear'd my body, and boil'd up my blood,
Feeb'd my knees, and stampt a *meagerness*
Upon my figure, all to find out knowledge.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act iv. sc. 1.

But Foynings (the better to make compensation of the *meagerneese* of his service in the warres, by acts of peace,) called a parliament.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 138.

His ceaseless sorrow for th' unhappy maid
Meager'd his look, and on his spirits prey'd.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xi.

He calls for famine, and the *meagre* fiend
Blows mildew from between his shrivell'd lips,
And taints the golden ear. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

ME'AL. A. S. *Mæl*; Dut. *Maal*; Ger. *Mal*; Sw. *Moel*. The A. S. *Mel*, and Eng. *Meal*, is—

A part or portion, a measure,—of food or any thing else.

Meal-tide or *time*,—the tide or time when each receives his part, portion, or measure of food.

——— He wule the lyme *mele*
To drawe and vorsnolwe, peraunture at one *mele*.
R. Gloucester, p. 206.

Here have I eten many a mery *mele*,
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7357.

The morow came, and nighen gan the time
Of *mealtide*. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

For thei in hope to asswage
The weine of dethe vpon the rage,
That thei lasse shulden feele,
Of wyne let fill full a *meele*,
And drokeen till so was befall,
That thei her strengthes losen all.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Vnquiet *mealer* make ill digestions.
Shakespeare. Comedy of Errours, Act v. sc. 1.

As to bie *meals*, I should think it best, that as much as it can be conveniently avoided, they should not be kept constantly to an hour.—*Locke. Of Education*, s. 15.

Beneath whose shade the lusty steers repose
Their cumbrous limbs, mix'd with the woolly tribes,
And leisurely concoct their grassy *meal*.
Jago. Edge Hill, b. iv.

MEAL. Fr. *Mesler*; to mix, to mingle; Scotch, to *mell*. See Medley, and Ymell.

Were he *mealed*; were he mixed with; were there intermixed or intermingled in him—that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue
That in himselfe, which he spurres on his powre
To qualifie in others: were he *meal'd* with that
Which he corrects, then were he tirranous,
But thie being so, he's just.
Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas. Act iv. sc. 2.

MEAL. } A. S. *Mealewe*; Dut. *Meel*; Ger. Me'aly. } *Mehl*; Sw. *Meol*; from Goth. *Mal-an*, Dut. *Maelen*; Ger. *Malen*, *mulen*; Sw. *Mala*; Lat. *Mol-ere*; to grind, bruise, or crush, (sc.) to a powder; into fine, small particles.

Corn or grain ground or crushed to a powder.

Mealy,—having the qualities or appearances of *meal*, its whiteness, fineness, softness.

Meale-mouthed or faire-spoken,—whose words are mild and soft, as *meal*, (Minshew.)

The kyngdom of hevenes is lyk to sour dowgh whiche a woman took and hidde in thre mesuris of *mele*, til it was al soured.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 13.

The kyngdome of heauen is lyke vnto leuen which a woma taketh and hydeth in iii pecken of *meele*, tyl all be leuened. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thou shalt a cake of half a bushel find,
That was ymaked of thin owne *mele*
Which that I halpe my fader for to stele.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4043.

So were more meete for *mealy-mouthed* men.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre, (86.)

Mene. Consider this: he has bin hred i' th' warres
Since a could draw a sword, and is ill-school'd
In boulted language: *meale* and bran together
He throws without distinction.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

Though the regular spots in their wings [the caterpillar] seem but a *mealie* adhesion, and such as may be wiped away, yet since they come in this variety, out of their cases, there must be regular pores in those parts and membranes, defining such exudations.—*Brown. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

The world's eye bleared with those shameless lyes,
Mask'd in the shape of *meal-mouth'd* poetes.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. i. Prol.

A lewd fellow was brought forth, who said, that he himself escaping in a *meal-tub*, had been entreated by those who were in peril of drowning, to desire of the people revenge of their deaths upon the captains.
Raleigh. History of the World, c. 8. s. 10.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects, some with four, as all farinaceous or *mealy-winged* animals, as butterflies and moths.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 15.

The cameleon had been observed to drink water, and delight to feed on *meal-worms*; and although we have not had the advantage of our own observation, yet have we received the like confirmation from many ocular spectators.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 21.

——— Auriculas, enrich'd
With shining *meal* o'er all their velvet leaves.
Thomson. Spring.

MEAN, *adj.* } Fr. *Moyen*, *moyennant*, from Mean, *n.* } the It. *Mediante*, and that from the Low Lat. *Medianum*; Lat. *Medium*. The Scotch write or wrote *moyen*. See in *Jamieson*.

Mediate,—being or lying at equal distance, between the beginning and end; intervening; being or lying at a distance, between the extreme points; and thus distant, removed, restrained or withheld, from extremity, from excess; moderate, temperate.

Mean, n.—that which is mediate, or intermediate; that by the intervention, intercession, instrumentality or agency of which any thing is done.

Consider, how justlie he was plagued in his gross bodie, many yeares before his death, with sores and diseases, that grew upon him by *meanes* of drunken surfetts, idlenesse, sloth and vicious trade of life.—*R. Brunne*, p. 559. *Glossary.*

For richesse and mendicitie
Ben cleped two extremetes,
The *meane* is cleped sufficiaunce.
There lieth of vertue the aboundaunce.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And that darknesse shal I som what assaye to maken thinne and weake, by lyght and *meanelieche* remedies: (*lenibus mediocribusque fomentis.*]—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

Medea in the *meane* while,
Which thought hire father to beguile,
The treasour, whiche hir father had,
With hir all priuely she lad. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

But we (or euer he come neare) are redy in the *meane* season to kyl him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Actes*, c. 23.

And in the *meane* tyme betwixte that day, Paule besoughte them all to take meate.—*Id. Ib.* c. 27.

O blessed lady be thou *meane* and medyatryce betwene thy sonne and wretched synners that hee punysshe vs not cuerlastyngely.—*Fisher. Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 38.

For his churche is ye wote wel a church of folke, not *merely* good, but of folk so good, so pure, & so cleane, that ther be not among them al so much as either spot or wriocle.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 808.

Reserve her cause to her eternal doome;
And, in the *meane*, vouchsafe her honorable toombe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

And therefore the *mean* is the vertue, and *not to go too* far in thie, as in all other things besides, it is the best.
North. Plutarch, p. 116.

——— And you know, his *meaner*
If he improue them, may well stretch so farre
As to annoy vs all: which to preuent,
Let Antony and Cæsar fall together.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

Duke. The more degenerate and base art thou
To make such *meanes* for her, as thou hast done,
And leane her on such slight conditions.
Id. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act v. sc. 4.

For by the *meane* of his affinitie,
Was lost all that his father conquered;
Ev'n as if France had some Eryuisis sent,
T' avenge their wrongs done by the insolent.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

God intends repentance to be the *meane* to purify the heart from that corruption that renders it utterly unserviceable.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 7.

MEAN. Me'anly. Me'anness. } A. S. *Gemæne*; Dut. *Gemeen*; Ger. *Gemein*; Sw. *Gemen*; communis, vulgaris; A. S. *Mæne*; Ger. *Mein*; Sw. *Men*. The A. S. *Mæne* is *maney*, the *many*, (qv.) applied to the *many* or multitude, the menial, the rout or rabble, the low or base. Consequentially,—

Low or base; abject, degrading, dejected; disgraceful, dishonorable.

All maneere of men, the *mene* & the ryche.
Piers Ploukman, p. 2.

Rich. The sonne of Clarence haue I pent vp close,
His daughter *meanly* haue I matcht in marriage,
The sonnes of Edward sleepe in Abraham's bosome,
And Anne my wife hath bid this world good night.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 3.

——— That to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but *meaner* thoughts learned in their flight,
Mang'd with gastly wounds through plate and maile.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Worship ye sages of the east,
The king of Gods in *meanness* drest.
Bp. Hall. Anthemes. For Christmas Day.

Religion and divinity have the ill-luck to be so *meanly* thought of, that every half-witted corporation blockhead thinks himself a competent judge of the deepest points of its doctrine, and the reason of its discipline.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

This wonderful Almighty person, whom the world could not circumscribe, by reason of the divinity and immensity of his being, had not so much in the same world, as where to lay his head, by reason of the *meanness* of his condition.
Id. vol. iv. Ser. 10.

Safe under each a wing, the boy shall show
No spots contracted among grooms below,
Nor taint his speech with *meanesses*, design'd
By footman Tom for witty and refin'd.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

MEAN, *v.* } Goth. *Mun-an*, *mun-yan*; A. S. Me'aner. } *Mun-an*, *mæn-an*; Dut. *Meenen*; Ger. *Meynen*; Sw. *Mena*, Me'aning, *n.* } significare, denotare, demonstrare, to signify, to denote, to show; to be or cause to be a sign, or mark. See Mind, Minx.

To signify; to design; to have, bear, or keep in *mind*; in the *mind* or understanding; to purpose, to intend, to think.

Me troweth he was the lynx al thyng thurlyng, of whiche Merlyne *meneth* of. *R. Gloucester*, p. 522. Note.

Than spak Philip, "I wote what this *meneg*."
R. Brunne, p. 155.

——— Thei wist what it *ment*.—*Id.* p. 8.

And saide mey madame. What may this be to *mene*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 13.

In *menynge* that alle men. mygthe the same
Lyven thorgh leell by leyve. as oure Lord wittnesseth.
Id. p. 13.

Ther is no soul that fleeth under heven,
That she ne shal wel understond his steven,
And know his *meaning* openly and plaine.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,474.

Thei wondred, what she wolde *mene*,
And riden after a softe pas. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

——— He should reject
And not pervse the *meaning* of the same.
Turberville. To the roysting Route of Sycophants.

Each stair mysteriously was *meant*, nor stood
There alwayes, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

——— But say
What *meaſe* that caution John'd, if ye be found
Obedient? can we want obedience then
To him, or poſſibly his love deſert
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

This room was built for honeſt *meaners*, that deliver themſelves haſtily and plainly, and are gone.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act i. ſc. 1.

But see how much I do myſelf beguile,
And mistake thy *meaning* all this while.
Drayton. King John to Matilda.

Seis'd of his prey, heavenwards, uplifted light,
On Hermes' nimble wings, he took his flight.
Now thoughtful of his courſe, he hung in air,
And *meant* through Europe's happy clime to ſteer.
Rowe. Lucan, b. ix.

I *mean*, there never was a date or point of time in our hiſtory, when the government of England was to be set up anew, and when it was referred to any ſingle perſon, or aſſembly, or committee, to frame a charter for the future government of the country; or when a conſtitution, so prepared, and digested, was by common conſent received and eſtabliſhed.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. vi. c. 7.

The word is always ſufficiently original for me in that language where its *meaning*, which is the cauſe of its application, can be found: and ſeeking only *meaning*, when I have found it, there I ſtop: the reſt is a curioſity whose uſefulness I cannot diſcover.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. ii. c. 4.

ME'ANDER, *n.* Lat. *Mæander*; Gr. Μαιανδρος; quasi Μαιονιας ὕδωρ, the water of Mæonia, vel quia per Μαιονιαν ἀναβραυει, it runs through Mæonia, (Martinius.) "The *Mæander* fetcheth ſuch windings to and fro, that oftentimes it is taken for to run backe againe from whence it comes," (*Pliny*, b. v. c. 29.) See the quotations from Selden and Drayton.
ME'ANDERS, *n.*
ME'ANDROUS.
ME'ANDRY.

Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and metonymical kind of ſpeech, are called *meanders*; for this river [Meander] did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion. Selden. Illust.* Note 2.

——— As crankling Manyfold,
The first that lends him force: of whose *meandred* ways
And labyrinth-like turns (as in the moore ahe strays)
She first received her name.—*Id. Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

And to *meand'red* gyres doth whirl herſelf about,
That, this way, here and there, back, forward, in, and out,
And like a wanton girl, oft doubling in her gate,
In labyrinth-like turns, and twinings intricate.
Id. Ib. s. 22.

Thy full and youthful breaſts which in their meadowy pride
And branch'd with rivery veins, *meander-like* that glide.
Id. Ib. s. 10.

But this proverb may better be verifyed of Ouse it self in this shire, more *meandrous* than Mæander, which runneth above eighty miles in eighteen by land.
Fuller. Worthies. Bedfordshire.

The river Styx, with crooked and *meandry* turnings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Dis.—*Bacon.*

Wide, deep, unsullied Thames *meandring* glides
And hears thy wealth in mild majeſtic tides.
Savage. London and Bristol Delineated.

Near fair Avon's silver tide,
Whose waves in ſoft *meanders* glide,
I read to the delighted swains
Your joeund songs and rural strains.
Somerville. An Epistle to Allan Ramsay.

ME'ASLE.
ME'ASLED.
ME'ASELBRY.
ME'ASLY.

Dut. *Maschel*; Ger. *Mas*, a spot. *Massel-sucht*,—the spotted sickness, the leproſy. *Meazel*,—a leper, or person diseased; also, the disease itself.

& to *meaſle* houses of that same lond,
Thre thousand marke vnto thyr penſe he fond.
R. Brunne, p. 136.

For foule *meaſelrie* he comond with no man.—*Id.* p. 140.

Rise ye dede men, cleuse ye *meaſels*.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 10.

For peine is sent by the rightwise sonde of God and by his suffrance, be it *meaſelrie*, or maime, or maladie.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Either he repreveth him by som harme of peine, that he hath upon his bodie, as *meazel*, &c.— *Id. Ib.*

As for my country, I have shed my blood,
Not fearing outward force: so shall my lungs
Coine words till their decay, against those *meazels*
Which we disdaine should tetter us.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— He found a youth in tissue brave,
(A daintier man one would not wish to have)
Was courting of a lethsome, *meazled* sow.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

From whence they start up chosen weeds,
Made by contact, as men get *meazles*.—*Hudib.* pt. i. c. 3.

The murian shall infect all kine
And *meazles* will destroy the swine.
King. The Art of Love, pt. vi.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her *meazly* rump.
Swift. On cutting down the Old Thorn at Market Hill.

ME'ASURE, *v.*
ME'ASURE, *n.*
ME'ASURABLE.
ME'ASURABLY.
ME'ASURELESS.
ME'ASUREDLY.
ME'ASUREMENT.
ME'ASURER.
ME'ASURING, *n.*

Fr. *Mesurer*; It. *Misurare*; Lat. *Mensurare*, from *mensus*, past part. of *met-iri*, to *mete*: *metiri* dicitur, qui explorat, quæ alicujus rei sit magnitudo, —to examine what may be the magnitude of any thing.

To examine, to calculate, to ascertain the magnitude or bulk, the quantity or number, space or distance; to act by or according to a fixed or stated *measure*; a regular standard of size or quantity; to observe or keep a stated *measure*, a sufficient *measure*; to regulate or govern, to moderate; to apportion, to adjust.

Measure, n. is also applied to a regulated succession of movements, in dancing; of sounds, in music and poetry.

False cinnen & *measures* he brogte al clene away.
R. Gloucester, p. 429.

And he seide to hem, see ye what ye heren, in what *measure* ye meten: it shal be meten to you again.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 4.

Take hede what ye heare, wyth what *measure* ye mete, wyth the same shall it be *measured* vnto you agayne.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And many folke *mesuren* and gessen, that soueraine good he ioye and gladnesse.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

She nas to sobre ne to glad,
In all things more *measure*,
Had never I trowe creature. *Id. Dreame.*

Of his diete *measurable* was he,
For it was of no great superfluitee.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 437.

She was ful *measurable*, as women be.
Id. The Squeeres Tale, v. 10,675.

He seyth also: The gooddes that thou hast yeeten use them by *measure*, that is to saya, spende *mesurably*.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

So as the philosophre techeth
To Alisander, and him beteacheth
The lore, howe that he shall *measure*
His bodie, so that no *mesure*
Of dinit he shulde excede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Here hath he comfort when he doth *measure*
Measureless mercye to *measureless* faulte.—*Wyatt*, Ps. 51.

Each day to be feasted, what husbandry worse,
Each day for to feast, is as ill for the purse;
Yet *measurele* feasting, with neighbours among,
Shall make thee belov'd, and live the more long.
Tusser. Husbandly Lessons, c. 10.

With that the rolling sea, resounding soft,
In his big base them fitly answered;
And on the rocke the waves breaking aloft
A solemne meane unto them *measured*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

In all which the king *measured* and valued things amisse, as afterwards appeared.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 45.

I cannot but second and commend that great clerk of Paris, who (as our witty countryman Bromaird reports) when King Lewis of France required him to write down the best word that ever he had learnt, call'd for a faire skin of parchment, and in the midst of it wrote this word *measure*, and sent it sealed up to the king.
Bp. Holl. Christian Moderation, b. i. s. 1.

But after these, as men more civil grew,
He did more grave and solemn *measures* frame,
With such fair order and proportion true,
And correspondence ev'ry way the same,
That no fault finding eye did ever blame.
Daniel. On Dancing.

The World's bright eye, Time's *measurer*, begun
Through wat'ry Capricorn his course to run.
Howell. Letters, p. 7. *The Nale. A Poem.*

Although he buy whole harvests in the spring,
And foyst in false stokes to the *measuring*
Bp. Holl, b. iv. Sat. 6.

O soveraigne lord, O soveraigne happiness
To see thee, and thy merele *measureless!*
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

Closing the sense within the *measur'd* time,
'Tis hard to fit the reason to the rhyme.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, c. 2.

There may yet be a great inequality; because the *measurer measures* only from some plain piece of ground at the bottom of the hill to the top, whereas it may be, that the country wherein one of these mountains stands, may be exceedingly much higher than that wherein the other is placed.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 227.

God is infinite; and an infinite mind, both in its knowledge and purposes, proceeds not according to the methods and *measures* of a finite understanding.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 4.

But all ye lovers of game and glee,
And feast and frolic, come follow me!
To nature's *measureless* licence free,
And follow, follow, follow me!
Brooke. Songs from Jack the Giant Queller, Air 50.

It seems amazing to me, that artists, if they were as convinced as they pretend to be, that proportion is a principal cause of beauty, have not by them at all times accurate *measurements* of all sorts of beautiful animals to help them to proper proportions.
Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, pt. iii. § 4.

MEAT, *n.*
ME'ATED.
ME'ATLESS.

Goth. *Mats*; A.S. *Met, mete, mæte*; whatever is *eaten*, the past part. of the Goth. verb *Matjan*; A.S. *Metian*, edere, to eat, (Tooke.)

That which is *eaten*: usually applied to—
The flesh of animals, to animal food.

Thre dawes & thre nygt *meie les* hii wiuste hem ao,
That hii nuste hou on take, ne wat vor hunger do.
R. Gloucester, p. 170

That this fule was ney *meteles*. *Id.* p. 251.

In S. Edward tyme the erle auld with him ete,
A seruitour ther was that serued at the *mete*.
R. Brunne, p. 55

It neghed nere *meteel*, than rose vp alle the route.
Id. p. 334.

Meteles and moneyles, on Malverne hulles.
Piers Plowman, p. 162.

His *mete* was honey soukis and honey of the wood.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 3

His *meate* was locusts and wylde hony.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And on his *meate barde* there shal been bolde clothes and towelles many paire.—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. i.

But euery lust he shall forbere
Of man, and like an oxe his *mete*
Of grasse he shall purchace and ete.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Is not thys a royall feast to leue these beggers *meteles*, & the seed mo to dyoner to thelm?
Sir T. More. Works, p. 302

Strong oxen and horses, well shod, and well ciad,
Well *meted* well used, for making thee sad.
Tusser. September's Husbandry, c. 16.

As fire converts to fire the things it burns;
As we our *meate* into our nature change
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 4.

The *meal-offering* consisted of fine flower, or parcheo corn, with oyl, salt, and frankinsense.
Grew. Comm. Sacra, b. iv. c. 8. s 124.

Them—their despairing creditors may find
Lurking in shambles; where with borrow'd coin
They buy choice *meats* and in cheap plenty dine.
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. 11.

ME'CHANISM.
ME'CHANIST.
MECHANI'CIAN.
MECHA'NICK, *adj.*
MECHA'NICK, *n.*
MECHA'NICKS.
MECHA'NICAL.
MECHA'NICALLY.

Fr. *Méchanique*; It. *Mecanico*; Sp. *Mecanico*; Lat. *Mechanicus*; Gr. Μηχανικος, from μηχανη, a machine, (qv.)

See the first quotation from Boyle.

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen crafteſ and misters,
Whose arte is cleped *mechanike*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

But (we are to consider) how the *mechanism*, that is, the bulk and figure of the bone and muscles, and the insertion of the muscle into the bone, are more advantageous to some certain motions, in one man, than in another.
Grew. Comm. Sacra, b. ii. c. 6.

How many chimaeras, antics, golden mountains and castles in the aire doe they build unto themselves? I appeale to painters, *mechanicians*, mathematicians.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 92.

He [a friend] is not accustomed to any sordid way of gaine, for who is any way *mechanicke* will sell his friend upon more profitable termes.
Habington. Castara, pt. ii. *A Friend.*

An art quite lost with our *mechanicks*, a work not to be made out, but like the walls of Thebes, and such an artificer as Amphion.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 15.

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The poore *mechanicke* potters, crowding in
Their heavy burthens at his narrow gate.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act I. sc. 2.

We have also divers *mechanical* arts, which you have not; and stuffs made by them; as papers, linnen, silks, tissues.
Bacon. New Atlantis, p. 28.

A crew of patches, rude *mechanicals*,
That work for bread upon Athenian stalls,
Were met together to rehearse a play,
Intended for great Theseus nuptial day.
Shakespeare. Mids. Night's Dream, Act III. sc. 2.

These *mechanic* philosophers being no way able to give an account thereof (the formation and organization of the bodies of animals) from the necessary motion of matter, unguided by mind for ends, prudently therefore break off their system there, when they should come to animals, and so leave it altogether untouched.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

I do not here take the term, *Mechanicks*, in that stricter and more proper sense, wherein it is wont to be taken, when it is used only to signify the doctrine about the moving powers, (as the beam, the lever, the screws, and the wedge) and of framing engines to multiply force; but I here understand the word *Mechanicks* in a larger sense, for those disciplines that consist of the applications of the pure mathematicks to produce or modify motion in inferior bodies.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 435.

The commonwealth of learning would lose too many useful observations and experiments, and the history of nature would make too slow a progress, if it were presumed, that none but geometers and *mechanicians* should employ themselves about writing any part of that history.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 473.

Fourthly, I very well foresee it may be objected that the chick with all its parts is not a *mechanically* contrived engine, but fashioned out of matter by the soul of the bird lodged chiefly in the cicatricula.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 95.

There (in the kingdom of God) virtue only gives preeminence, and the meanest *mechanic* takes place of the nobles and kings of the earth, if he were a better christian than they were.—*Horne. Works*, vol. iv. Dis. 9.

If guards, *mechanically* form'd in ranks,
Playing, at beat of drum, their martial pranks,
Should'ring and standing as if stuck to stone,
While condescending majesty looks on.
Cowper. Table Talk.

Although many authors have spoken of the wonderful *mechanism* of speech, none has hitherto attended to the far more wonderful *mechanism* which it puts into action behind the scope.—*Stewart. The Human Mind*, vol. ii. c. 2. s. 2.

But Garrick, who prefers a guinea
To all the eloquence of Pliny,
Observing this unlucky railer
Was neither *mechanical* nor tailor.
Cawthorne. Wit & Learning.

ME'DAL.
Me'dalet.
Meda'lick.
Meda'lion.
Me'dallist.

Fr. *Médaille*; It. *Medaglia*; Sp. *Medalla*; from the Lat. *Metallum*; q. d. *metallum*, seu numisma solenne. Skinner and Vossius,—quia ex auro, argento, ære.

When for example, an antique *medal* half consumed with rust is shewed to an unskilful person, though a scholar, he will not by his own endeavours be able to read the whole inscription, whereof we suppose some parts to be obliterated by time or rust, or to discover the meaning of it.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 545.

But when a knowing *medallist* becomes his instructor, he may then know some (much defaced) letters, that were illegible to him before; and both understand the sense of the inscription, and approve it as genuine, and suitable to the things whereto it be congruous.—*Id. Ib.*

I have lately seen, says Eugenius, a *medallist* history of the present king of France.—*Addison. Anc. Medals*, Dial. 3.

I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medalets*, as the genius of our language admits of this diminutive, in ringlet, bracelet, and the like.
Pinkerton. Essay on Medals, vol. i. s. 13.

Under this term [*medallions*] are included all the pieces produced by the ancient mints, which, from their superior size, were evidently not intended for circulation as coin, but for other occasions.—*Id. Ib.*

By this the *medallist* would mean
To point that fine domestic scene,
When the first Brutus nobly gave
His freedom to the worthy slave.
Cawthorn. The Antiquarians.

ME'DDLE, *v.*
Me'ddler.
Me'ddlesome.
Me'ddlesomeness.
Me'ddling, *n.*
Me'dley, *adj.*
Me'dley, *n.*

To *meddle* or *mell*; Fr. *Mesler*, *mêler*, which Skinner derives from the It. *Mescolare*, and this Mesnage—from the Bar. Lat. *Misculare*, a dim. of the Lat. *Miscere*, to mix or

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mingle. The Danish has *mesler*, *melerer*. Dr. Jamieson thinks the Fr. is of Gothic origin, and that the primary term is the Sw. *Mid*, i. e. *middle*; to *meddle* or to *mell* being merely to interpose one's self between other objects.

To mix, to mingle; to mix or mingle, *interdeal*, or interfere, (sc. among other people and their concerns,) to busy or be busy, to take part or share, in any thing.

A *medley*,—a mixture of persons, an affray.

He tok his seurd in hand, the croyce let he falle,
& *medeled* him in the pres, among the barons alle.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

Alle tymes in *medle* euer more first he was.—*Id.* p. 311.

And thei gaven him to drynke wyn *medlid* with gall.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 27.

And brought a *meding* of myrre and aloes as it were an hundred pound.—*Id. Jon.* c. 19.

For in no wise dare I more *mell*
Of thing wherein such perill is,
As like is now to fall of this.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

He rode but homely in a *medlee* cote.
Gitt with a scrine of silk, with harres smale.
Id Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 330.

His garment was every dele
Yburtraied and ywrought with floure.
By divers *meding* of colours.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Through vertue, which that *medled* is
In holy churche of erthely thynge.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

O mighty lorde toward my vice
Thy mercy *medle* with iustice. *Id. Ib.* b. i

And said, this dale venim is shadde
In holy churche of temporall,
Whiche *medleth* with the spirituall.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

But they suffred it byeause they would not *medell*, nor be in no business nor prease.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 357.

And euery mad *medler* must now be a maker.
Skelton. Speake Parrot.

There was no manne that suye *meddeling* hadde wyth theym, into whose handes they were more lothe to come.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 868.

Ther myght wel a ben legges sene tourned vpwarde; ther being a sore *medlynge*, for they of the hoost alwayes encreased, wherfore it behoved thenglyssmaen to withdrawe toward thier fortresse.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 81.

He desyred hym that he wolde take on hym the *medlyng* of the business of the realme of France.—*Id. Ib.* c. 179.

The dead knight's sword out of his sheath he drew,
With which he cutt a lock of all their heare,
Which *medling* with their blood and earth he threw
Into the grave, and gan devoutly sweare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Mor. Here is a great deale of good matter
Lost for lacke of telling;
Now siker I see thou dost but clatter,
Harme may come of *melting*.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. July.

A *meddled* estate of the orders of the gospell, and the ceremonies of poperie, is not the best way to banish popery.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. s. 8.

Lue. My lord I know him, 'tis a *medling* fryer,
I doe not like the man.
Peter. I know him for a man diuine and holy,
Not seuruy, nor a temporary *medler*
As he's reported by this gentleman.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act v. sc. 1.

Hence ye prophane! *mel* not with holy things
That Sion's muse from Palestina brings.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 3.

The *medley* ended, Hercules
Did bring the centaure bound
To prison. *Warner. Albion's England*, b. ii. c. 6.

The third rule shall be, the making of some *medley* or mixture of earth, with some other plants bruised, or shaven, either in leafe or root.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 528.

Do not drive away such, as bring thee information, as *meddlers*; but accept them in good part.
Id. Ess. of Great Place.

How to distinguish between *medling* innocently from being blameably *meddlesome*, he labor, hic opus est . . . . I shall touch some cases in which it is allowable or commendable to *meddle* with the affairs of others; then I shall propound some general rules according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blameable.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 21.

——— This the peasants blithe
Will quaff, and whistle as thy tinkling team
They drive, and sing of Fusca's radiant eyes,
Pleas'd with the *medley* draught.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

Honour, that *meddlesome*, officious lift,
Pursues thee e'en to death. *Blair. The Grave.*

MED

Impertinent and with-as *meddler*,
Thou smattering, empty, noisy pedler!
Smart. The Blackbird & Bechive.

ME'DIATE, *v.*
Me'diate, *adj.*
Me'diately.
Media'tion.
Media'tor.
Me'diatory.
Media'tor'dial.
Media'torship.
Media'tress.
Media'trix.
Me'dian.
Me'dium.

Fr. *Médier*; Sp. *Mediar*; Lat. *Medius*; A. S. and Eog. *Mid*, *midll*, *middle*.

To be or cause, or cause to be, to act, in the *middle*, between or among others, as a tween or *medium*; to intervene, to interpose, to intercede; to obtain or accomplish, by intercession or negotiation.

But by *mediacyon* of the lordes it was agreed that Robert shulde haue euery yere duryng his life iii. M. markes.
R. Brunne, p. 102. Note.

For oo God and a *mediatour* is of God & of men a man Crist Iesu.—*Wielif.* 1 *Tym.* c. 2.

For there is one God, and one *(mediator)* betwene God and man, whiche is the man Christ Jesus.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For it is soth of kingdomes and of realmes,
Is bearer vp and conservatrice,
Fr.m al mischief and soothfast *mediatrice*,
To God alone. *Lydgate. The Story of Thebes*, pt. iii.

Neither Gynecmin thy companyon shall come neither shall enter in there, either *inne diuelye or mediatlye*, If ye exclude Christ as ye haue done hitherto.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 18.

And thereupon was Warwick (by whose cast
All must be wrought) employed to *mediate*
A present marriage, to be had between
Him and the sister of the young French queen.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

It is certain, that the *immediate* cause of death, is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits; and that the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the *mediate* cause.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 399.

The carnall eye looks through God, at the world; the spirituall eye looks through the world, at God; the one of those he seeth *mediately*, the other, terminatively.
Bp. Hall. The Remedy of Prophaneness, b. i. s. 6.

Now, upon the birth, when the infant forsaketh the womb, although it dilacerate, and break the involving membranes, yet do these vessels hold, and by the *mediation* thereof the infant is conveighed unto the womb, not onely before, but awhile also after the birth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5.

And in deliv'ring it, lifts up her eyes,
(The moving's st *mediators* she could bring:)
And straight withdraws them in amorous wise.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

If thine angels, O blessed Jesu, desired to look into the great and deep mysterie of the gospel, their longing is satisfied in the sight of thy blessed incarnation, and the full accomplishment of the great office of thy *mediatorship*.
Bp. Hall. The great Mystery of Godliness, s. 11.

If it had pleased thee to have commanded Moses and Elias to wait upon thee in thy *mediatorie* perambulation, and to attend thee at Jerusalem, on the mount of Sion, as they did on the mount of Tabor, whom hadst thou not in a zealous astonishment drawn after thee?—*Id. Ib.* s. 3.

And this every true christian longs and breathes after, that these days of sin and misery may be shortened, that Christ would come in his glory, that his *mediatorie* kingdom being fulfilled, it might be delivered up unto the Father, and that we all might be one, as the Father is in him, and he in the Father.
Hopkins. A practical Exposition on the Lord's Prayer.

I tell you again (with an addition of more incongruities still) that God and his divine phisician doe still let blood in the *median* vein of the heart.
Bp. Hall. Sermon to the Lords of Parliament.

It being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause, that whatsoever it does by the *mediation* of second causes, it can do immediately by itself without them.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

No: our church cashiers the whole article, (about the invocation of saints) as contumelious to, and inconsistent with the infinitely perfect *mediatorship* and Intercession of Christ.—*Id.* vol. vi. Ser. 1.

But poetry no *medium* can admit,
No reader suffers an indifferent wit.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, c. 4.

It is plain, from the form and turn of the expression, (1 *Tim.* ii 5) that his *mediatorial* character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office, because it is described in conjunction with the existence of God and men, so long as men exist: there is one *mediator* between God and men, the man Jesus Christ.
Paley, Ser. 24.

Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen!
As judge and *mediatress* stand between,
When the feed guards in mighty ambush lay?
Lewis. Statius, b. vii.

ME'DICATE, *v.* Fr. *Médecinier*; It. *Medicinare*; Sp. *Medecinar*; Lat. *Medicina, medicare, mederi*, from the Gr. Μεδικάω, to cure, to heal.
MEDICA'TION.
ME'DICABLE.
ME'DICAL.
ME'DICALLY.
ME'DICAMENT.
MEDICAME'NTALLY.
ME'DICATIVE.
ME'DICINE, *v.*
ME'DICINE, *n.*
MEDICI'NAL.
MEDICI'NALLY.
MEDICI'NABLE.

Fr. *Médecin*, It. *Medicinare*, Sp. *Medicinar*, one who cureth, a physician.

To *medicine*,—to give or supply *medicine*, or healing or salutary physic.
To *medicate*,—to give, to endow with *medical* or *medicinal* qualities; to infuse or impregnate with *medicinal* qualities, or with ingredients having such qualities.

Ne hide it nought, for if thou feignest,
I can do no *medicine*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. I.

Willing by his owne *medicinall* meekenes that mens hartes should bee lyfted vp, and not with man's pride agayne to be drouned in these inferior thinges.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 367.

But as manie weedes are right *medicinable*, so make you finde in this none so vile, or stinking, but that it hath in it some virtue, if it be rightlie handled.
Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.

If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his *medicated* posie at his nose.
Bp. Hall. A Sermon of Thanksgiving.

Now (what is very remarkable) whereas in the same place he adviseth to observe the times of notable mutations, as equinoxes, and the solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 13.

That sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth, [the silly-how] is therefore preserved with great care, not onely as *medical* in diseases, but effectual in success concerning the infant and others; which is surely no more then a continued superstition.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 21.

But that which chiefly promoted the consideration of these dayes, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hyppocrates.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 13.

They do make such a constitution of a *mendicament*, as we now require.—*Bacon. History. Of Life & Death.*

We first affirm that the substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat, and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 5.

Bel. Great greefs I see *med'cine* the lease.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 2.

Cla. The miserable haue no other *medicine*
But only hope. *Id. Meas. for Meas.* Act iii. sc. 1.

Meet we the *med'cine* of the sickly weale,
And with him pour we in our Countries purge,
Each drop of vs. *Id. Macbeth*, Act v. sc. 2.

(As sometimes even poysons turn *medicinall*) the furious prosecution of absurd authoritie increased the zeale of truth.—*Bp. Hall. The Old Religion*, c. 2.

My purpose and endeavour is, to anatomize this humour of melancholy through all his parts and species, as it is an habite or an ordinary disease, and that philosophically, *medicinally*, to shew the causes, symptomes, and severall cures of it, that it may be the better avoided.
Burton. Democritus to the Reader, p. 76.

I would here intreat farther, to what end the commers thither don drinke nitimes of that *medicinable* liquor.
Holinshed. Descrip. of England, b. ii. c. 23.

He made not venom to be our poison, for neither made he death or any delctery *medicament* upon the earth; but so, that by a slight industry and endeavour of our own they might be turned into great pledges of his love. For the use of men against the cruelty of diseases which were in process of time to rise.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 122.

First pouring out the *med'cinable* bane,
The heart, her tears had rin'd, she hath'd again.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

To mend thy mounds, to trench, to clear, to soil
Thy grateful fields, to *mediate* thy sheep,
Hurdles to weave, and cheerly shelters raise,
Thy vacant hours require. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. i.

And favour'd isles with golden fruitage crown'd,
Where tufted flowrets paint the verdant plain
Where every breeze shall *med'cine* every wound.
Shenstone, Elegy 20.

MED

The system too of those physicians who profess to follow nature in the treatment of diseases, by watching and aiding her *medicatice* powers, assumes the same doctrine as its fundamental principle.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 4. s. 6.

MEDFO'CRE. Fr. *Médiocrer, médiocre*; It. *Medicere*; Sp. *Mediocre*; Lat. *Mediocris*, from *medius* and *ocris*, quod *locum* significat. (Vossius.) As the Fr.—
MEDI'OCRIST.
MEDIO'CRITY.
MEDI'ETY.

Médiocre, — "Mean; moderate, indifferent; reasonable, competent, neither too big nor too little," Cotgrave.

——— This low, abject brood
That fix their seats in *mediocrity*,
Become your servile mind.—*Carew. Cœlum Britannic.*

Mediocrity is not, according to Aristotle's definition, necessary unto virtue. One cannot love his country too well; tho' to save that, he loseth his life.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. ii. c. 7.

Which [syrens] notwithstanding were of another description, containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 19.

A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of, because Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems.—*Pope. To Dr. Warburton, Nov.* 27, 1742.

He [John Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think among the *mediocrities* [some ed. *mediocrists*] in prose as well as verse.—*Swift. To Pope, Sept.* 3d. 1735.

The most successful and splendid exertions, both in the sciences and arts, (it has been frequently remarked,) have been made by individuals, in whose minds the seeds of genius were allowed to shoot up, wild and free: while, from the most careful and skilful tuition, seldom any thing results above *mediocrity*.
Stewart. The Human Mind, pt. ii. s. 1.

ME'DITATE, *v.* Fr. *Méditer*; It. *Meditare*; Sp. *Meditar*; Lat. *Mediteri*, quasi melitari, from the Gr. Μελετᾶν, from μέλει, *curæ est*: it is (a matter) of care; and, consequently, of thought, reflection.
ME'DITATIVE.
MEDITA'TION.

To think carefully, studiously; to keep the thoughts carefully or studiously fixed upon; to dwell upon thoughtfully, considerately, contemplatively; to consider, to contemplate.

But nathless this *meditation*
I put it ay under correction
Of clerkes; for I am not textual.
Chaucer. The Persones Prologue, v. 7292.

"Telleth" quod he, "your *meditation*,
But hyeth you, the soune wol adoun."—*Id. Ib.* v. 17,308.

To sowne of suche prolacion,
That he his *meditacion*
Therof make make. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Herein also thou mayst learne right *meditation* or contemplation, which is nothing els saue ye calling to minde & a repeating in the harte of the glorious and wonderfull deeds of God.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 21.

——— His life religiously he spent,
And *meditating* Christ, thence to his saviour went.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely slighted shepherd's trade,
And strictly *meditate* the thankless Muse?
Milton. Lycidas.

——— What you do quickly,
Is not done rashly, your first thought is more
Than others' laboured *meditance*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

That day and night said his devotion:
Ne other worldly busines did apply;
His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness, was his *meditation*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

He that accustoms himself to *meditate* upon the greatness of God, finds those questions continually rising and stirring in his heart, how shall dust and ashes ever be able to stand before him, how shall weakness and imperfection enjoy that nature that it is at a loss even to think of, and never contemplates upon without amazement?
South, vol. x. Ser. 1.

In a word, he [whose corrupt nature is impatient of any restraint from morality or religion] will not venture his *meditations* upon so unwelcome and so afflicting a subject.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

Oft have I rag'd, when their wide wasting cannon
Lay pointed at our batt'ries yet unform'd
And broke the *meditated* lines of war.
Johnson. Irene, Act ii. sc. 6

MEDITERRA'NE. Fr. *Méditerranée*, the *Mediterranean*, or *midearth* sea, (Cotgrave.) It. *Mediterraneo*; Sp. *Mediterraneo*, from the Lat. *Medius*, middle, and *terra*, the land or earth.
MEDITERRA'NEAN.
MEDITERRA'NEOUS.

In the midst, of surrounded by, earth or land, within land, inland.

They that haue seene the *mediterran* or inner parts of the kingdome of China, do report it to be a most amiable countrey, adorned with plenty of woods, with abundance of fruits and grasse, and with woonderful variety of riuers.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 91.

As for example, he that never saw the sea will not be perauaded that there is a *mediterran* sea.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 588.

And for our own ships, they went sundry voyages, as well to your streights, which you call the Pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantique and *Mediterrane* Seas.
Bacon. New Atlantis.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4.

I know there is nothing more undetermined among the learned than the voyage of Ulysses: some confining it to the *Mediterranean*, others extending it to the great Ocean, and others ascribing it to a world of the poet's own making.
Addison. Remarks on Italy.

ME'DLAR. Fr. *Mesple, mesle*; It. *Nespola*; Sp. *Nispola*; Lat. *Mespilus*; Gr. Μεσπιλη, *quia ἐν τῳ μεσῳ πίλοι*, because in the middle he hath, as it were, a cap or *crowne*, (Minshew.) In A. S. it is *Med*, to which Skinner would give a Greek origin.

And many homely trees there were,
That peaches, coines, and apples bere,
Medlars, plummes. *Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose*

And as I stood and cast aside mine eie,
I was ware of the fairest *medle* tree
That euer yet in all my life I sie.
Id. The Flower and the Leafe.

Thus as I mus'd, I cast aside my eye,
And saw a *medlar-tree* was planted nigh,
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening blooms was every bough.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Medlars, all of them, except those great ones called Setania (which indeed are more like to apples) doe close up the stomacke and bind the belly.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 17.

MEED, *v.* A. S. *Med*; Dut. *Miede, miete*; Ger. *Miete*. Junius derives the A. S. from the Goth. *Mizdo*, (z omitted,) and that from the Gr. Μισθὸς. Skinner prefers the A. S. *Met-an*, occurrere, invenire, adipisci; to meet; *meed* being that which any one *meets* with: deservedly, in return for service done: or rather, perhaps,—
MEED, *n.*
MEE'DFULLY.

That which is *meet*, convenient, becoming, or fitting, as a reward,—in return for service done, or favour bestowed: and thus, generally, a reward or remuneration; reward deserved; desert; a payment, a donation, a bounty.

Or may it not be from the verb, to *mete*? And thus signify—

The measure; due or deserved; given or paid in return for service done, &c.

Mr. Steevens furnishes the instance of the verb from Heywood.

Ich habbe y holde hym in hys londe, & my *mede* ther of ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 54.

Theruore vnderstand the wel, & geld my *mede* blyue.
Id. p. 311.

At myn vnderstandyng he wild tak na *mede*
That was steynt of wikkednes. *R. Brunne*, p. 29.

And as muche *mede*, for a myte that he offireth
As the riche man for hi his moneye.
Piers Ploulman, p. 220.

Joie ye and be ye glade: for your *meede* is plenteous in hevenes.—*Wicclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

A wight, without nedeful compulsion ought *medefully* to be rewarded.—*Chaucer. Testament of Love*, b. iii.

He male not failen of his *mede*,
That hath mercy. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

It is mine Anna, God it wot,
The only causer of my paine;
My loue that *medeth* with disdaine.
Wyatt. Of his Love called Anna.

For he toke *mede* and money of the Scottis, to thentent they myght departe prively by nyght, vnfoughte withall.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

Brave be her warres and honorable deeds
By which she triumphes over yre and pride
And winnes an olive girland for her *meeds*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

And yet the body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood. Silver Age, 1613.

—— Plautus the God of gold
Is but his steward: no *meede* but he repaies
Seuen-fold above itself.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 1.

As he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of so much fame in heav'n expect thy *meed*.
Milton. Lycidas.

MEEK, *v.* Mеek, *adj.* Me'eken, *v.* Me'eekly. Me'eekness. Me'ekening, *n.* } In Sw. it is *Mjuk*. Skinner considers it to be a consequential usage of *make* or *mate*, æqualis, socius, compar; it is, not improbably, the A. S. *Melc-an, mulc-ere*, or *mulgere*, to soothe, to soften: (by the mere omission of *l.*)

To soothe, to soften, to mollify; to be or cause to be mild, gentle, humble, or lowly, to humiliate or humble.

He *meketh* prout men, and he threatneth warre.
R. Gloucester, p. 483. Note.

Vor he was *mek* & mylde ynou, and vayr of fless & felle, Debonere to speke wyth, & wyth youere men meet.
Id. p. 287.

Fro Douere vnto Wales the folk title him *mekes*.
R. Brunne, p. 46.

Which Edburge sturied her lorde a synnet gilltese men notwithstanding that him self was *meoke* and benygne.
Id. p. 12. Note.

Philip with grete *mekenesse* his trouth therto plight.
Id. p. 186.

Her myght thou see ensample in hymself one
That he was myghtiest & *meek*.—*Piers Plowhman*, p. 21.

For he that highth himsilf, schal be *mekid*, and he that *mekith* himself, schal be enhaunsid.—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 23.

Lo thi kyng comith to thee *meke* sittynge on an asse and a foole of an asse undir yoke.—*Id. Ib.* c. 21.

Beholde thy kyng commeth vnto thee, *meke* and syttynge vpon an asse and a colte, the fole of an asse vsed to the yoeke.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Alle men that wolen lyue *mekeli* in Crist, as the apostle seith, suffren persecucion.—*Wielif. Apocalips*, Proi.

For he hath bihulden the *mekenesse* of his handmayden.
Id. Luke, c. 1.

His herte is hard that woll not *meke*
When men of *meeknesse* him beseake.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Thou god of loue, and thou goddesse
Where is pitee? where is *meknesse?—Gower. Con. A.* b. 1.

Whereof ye Danys beyng ware, so lowly *meked* theym vnto hym, and gaue to hym suche gyftes, that the kynge ferayned hym of ye great yre yt he had purposed to theym.
Fabyan, c. 189.

Thyne heart did melt and thou *mekedest* thy selfe before the Lord.—*Bible*, 1551. 4 *Kings*, c. 23.

Amõ sacrificed to all the kened images whiche Manasseh his father made, and serued them, and *mekened* not himselfe before the Lord, as Manasseh hys father had *mekened* himselfe.—*Id.* 2 *Chronicles*, c. 23.

Thus this lady ledde forth her life ther *mekely*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 23.

Thys sacrifice is the mortifyinge of the flesche, and *meckenynge* of the hart, the prayseyng of God, & knowledgyng our selues sinners.—*Bible*, 1551. *Psalme* 51. Note.

He humbly louted in *meeke* lowlinesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Past gloomy bottoms, and high-waving woods,
Climb'd mountaines, where the wantoo kidling dallyes,
Then with soft steps enseal'd the *meekned* valleys,
In quest of memory.—*Browne. Brit. Pastorals*, b. ii. s. 1.

Thus Mary pondring oft, and oft in mind
Recalling what remarkably had pass'd
Since first her salutation heard, with thoughts
Meekly compos'd awaited the fulfilling.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

—— Humbly on my knee,
I crave your blessing.
Dul. God bless thee, and put *meekness* in thy breast.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 2.

But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek-ey'd* peace.
Milton. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

Thus God suffered Moses to be unworthily dealt with by his bretheren, and oftentimes afflicted by the unruly rebellions of the Israelites: not to punish his sin, but to manifest his *meekness* and consequently to glorify the power that gave it.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 11.

By inheriting the earth, he meant inheriting those things which are, without question, the greatest blessings upon earth, calmness and composure of spirit, tranquillity, cheerfulness, peace and comfort of mind. Now these, I apprehend, are the peculiar portion and recompence of the *meek*.
Portens, vol. i. Lect. 6.

MEET, *v.* Me'eter. Me'eting, *v.* } Goth. *Mot-yan*; A. S. *Mot-ian, met-an*; Dut. *Moeten*; Sw. *Moeta*, invenire, convenire, occurrere, to come to, to find, to come together.

To come to, to find; to come together, (from different places,) to assemble; to convene from opposite places, in opposition; to confront, to encounter. See Meet, *adj. infra*; and Moot.

Bi side Winchestre in a feld to gedere heo hem *mette*.
R. Gloucester, p. 88.

As the ost in either syde to this batail drow,
Heo come & *metten* baldeliche mid god ernest ynow.
Id. p. 139.

Toward the south side turned thel thar flete,
Thar feder & thel o chance togider gan *mete*.
R. Brunne, p. 59.

And lo Jhesus *meette* hem, and seide, Hayl ye.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 28.

For it is a full noble thing
When thu yn euen have *meeting*,
With that relike precious,
Wherof they be so desirous.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

At the first *metynge* there was a sore iust, and diuers caste to the erthe on bothe parties, for they wer all well horsed.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 211.

Most noble virgin, that by fatal lore
Hath learn'd to loue, let no whit thee dismay
The hard beginne that *meetes* thee in the doore
And with sharpe fits thy tender hart oppresseth sore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

—— Till first I knew of thee,
What thing thou art, thus double form'd, and why
In this infernal vaile first *met* thou call'st
Me Father, and that fantasm call'st my son.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

—— When all the plain
Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright
Chariots and flaming armes, and fiery steeds
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first *met* his view.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Yor. No, it [his eare] is stopt with other flatt'ring sounds
As praises of his state: then there are found
Lascitious *meeters*, to whose venom sound
The open eare of youth doth always listen.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

Understand this Stethva to be the *meeting* of the British poets and minstrels for trial of their poems and musie sufficiencies, where the best had his reward—a silver harp.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Fain would she *meet* the youth with hasty feet,
She fain would *meet* him, but refus'd to *meet*
Before her looks were set with nicest care
And well deserv'd to be reputed fair.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. iv.

We can just as easily conceive the connexion and mutual influence of soul and body, as we can explain how two mathematical lines, indefinitely produced, can be for ever approaching each other, and yet never *meet*.
Portens, vol. i. Ser. 5.

MEET, *adj.* Me'etly. Me'eness. } From A. S. *Metan*, convenire, to convene; consequentially,—Convenient, becoming; suited, adapted, fit: and in Shakespeare, "he'll be *meet* with you," he'll fit you, he'll suit, he'll be even with you.

Arete is ridden anon unto the toun,
And on the morwe, or it were light,
Ful priively two harneis hath he dight,
Both smiksant and *mete* to darenne,
The battaille in the feld betwixt hem twaine.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1634.

Fetis he was and well besey.
With *meetly* mouth and eyen grey.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And thought that the yõge duke of Bourgoyn was a *mete* mariage for her.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. i. c. 253.

For it was thonght he was a knight *metely* to be yeleder of men of armes, for he had long time vsed the warr, and sene great experience therin.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 275

Like myrth in May is *meetest* for to make,
Or sommer shade, under the cocked hay.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. November.

—— I, ere thou spak'st,
Knew it not good for man to be alone,
And no such company as then thou sawst
Intended thee for tryal onely brought,
To see how thou couldst judge of fit and *meet*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

Leon. Faith, neece, you tax signior Benedick too much, but hee'l be *meet* with you, I doubt it not.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 3.

In whose person, albeit there was nothing to be misliked, yet was there (she saide) nothing so excellent tnt that it mought be found in diuers other, that were more *meetelie* (quoth she) for your estate.—*Slow. Edw. V.* an. 1482.

In both was found that liveliihood and *meetness*
By which affection any way was nov'd:
In him that shape, in her there was that sweetness,
Might make him lik'd, or her to be belov'd.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. i.

Apart, to guardian Phœbus next they raise
An altar *meet*, and did the victims blaze.
Apollonius Rhodius. Fawkes. Argonautics, b. ii.

ME'GRIMS. Fr. *Migraine*; It. *Migrana*; Lat. *Hemicranium*, from the Gr. Ἡμικρανία, dolor circa medium caput: ἡμικρανιον, dimidiata capitis pars, ἡμισυ, half, and κρανιον, the head. Minshew calls it—"a disease that paineth one halfe of the braine."

It is also applied (met.) to morbid fancies or whims.

The same also beeing laid unto tha head warme, doth mitigate the paine called the *migraine*, when es *one halfe of the head doth ake.—Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 11.

Meagrime and giddiness are rather when we rise, after long sitting, than while we sit.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 734.

ME'LANCHOLY, *n.* Me'lancholy, *adj.* Me'lancholick, *adj.* Me'lancholick, *n.* Me'lancholily. Me'lancholiness. Me'lancho'licus. Me'lancholist. Me'lancholize, *n.* } Fr. *Mélancholier, mélancholie*; It. *Melancconia*; Sp. *Melancholia, melancholizarse*; Lat. *Melancholia*; Gr. Μελαγχολια, from μελαινα, black, and χολη, bile. See the first quotation from Burton, and that from Cogan.

It is used by us, met. and consequentially; a depressed or dejected state of mind; a sadness, heaviness, pensiveness; a disposition to solemn musing or meditation, to solitude or retirement.

The saueme eke rejoice would any wight,
That had be eiske or *melancholius*,
It was so very good and vertuous.
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

Anone into *melancolie*
As though it were a frensie
He fell.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

And am so *melancolius.—Id. Ib.*

And he whiche is *melancolien*
Of pacience hath not lien,
Whereof he maie his wrath restraine.—*Id. Ib.*

The name [*melancholy*] is imposed from the matter, and disease denominated from the materiall cause: as Bruel observes, Μελαγχολια, quasi Μελαινοχολη, from *blacke choler*. Fernestonius, in his second booke Of Intellect, cals those *melancholy*, whom abnndance of that same depraved humour of blacke choler hath so misaffected, that they become mad thereon, and dote in most things, er in all, belonging to election, will, or other manifest operations of the understanding.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 31.

But hall thou Goddess sage, and holy,
Hall divinest *Melancholy*,
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.
Milton. Il Penseroso.

They cannot I say goe about their more necessary business, stave off or extricate themselves, but are ever musing, *melancholizing*; and carryed along, as he (they say) that is led round about an heath with a Puck in the night.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 88.

So as she thus *melancholicke* did ride,
Chawing the end of griefe and inward paine,
She chanced to meete toward the even-tide
A knight, that softly paced on the plaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

On a pedestal—is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought osier chair, all of polished alabaster; *melancholily* inclining her cheek to the right hand.—*Keepe. Monuments of Westminster*, (1683.) p. 62.

When a boy, he was playsome enough: but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*.
Aubrey. Account of Hobbs, Anced. 2 p. 600.

[When as the mind] though it be found never so deficient and unable to perform the best duty of marriage in a cheerful and agreeable conversation, shall be thought good enough, however flat and *melancholious* it be.
Milton. Doctrine of Divorce, b. I. c. 3.

When the *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass, it had been to little purpose to have declared to him the ridiculousness of his fears.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 4.

None have so high passions as *melancholists*.
H. More. On Enthusiasm, § 25.

Such a *melancholist* as this must be very highly puffed up, and not only finely himself inspired, but believe himself a special piece of light and holiness that God has sent into the world.—*Id. Ib.* § 15.

——— In every breeze the power
Of philosophic *Melancholy* comes!
His near approach the sudden starting tear,
The glowing cheek, the mild dejected air,
The soften'd feature, and the beating heart,
Pierc'd deep with many a virtuous pang, declare.
Thomson. Autumn.

Despair seldom breeds but in the *melancholy* tempers, that inclines men to be thoughtful and suspicious; or in such breasts, as have been forced into a preternatural *melancholy*, by conversing with unskilful spiritual guides, of an indiscreet severity, and pinning their faith upon ill managed discourses about prædestination.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 12.

When the mind is very deeply impressed with a sense of calamity, for a continuance, and the attention cannot by any means be diverted from it, the subject is in a state of *melancholy*. This affection manifests itself by dejection of spirits, debility of mind and body, obstinate and insuperable love of solitude, universal apathy, and a confirmed listlessness, which emaciate the corporeal system, and not unfrequently trouble the brain.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, § 3. c. 2.

ME'LIORATE, *v.* } Fr. *Améliorer*; It. *Migliorare*; Sp. *Mejorar*; Lat. *Melior, melius*, which is (Vossius) magis-vel's, mavelis, *melius*, that which is more willed, more wished for or desired.
MELIORA'TION.
MELIO'RITY.

To be or cause to be, to make, more desirable; to better, to mend, to improve. See AMELIORATE.

Sound is likewise *meliorated* by the mingling of open air with pent air.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 232.

Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *melioration* of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines.—*Id. Ib.* § 453.

So that this colour of *meliority* and preeminence is a signe of enervation and weakness.
Id. A Table of the Colours of Good & Evil.

Aristotle ascribeth the cause of this *meliority* or betterness unto the aire.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 613.

The more comprehensive a trade is, the more likely it is that it will be capable of being *meliorated* by natural philosophy.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 408.

By an insight into chymistry one may be enabled to make some *meliorations* (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metalline bodies.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 354.

The order and beauty of the inanimate part of the world, the discernible ends and final causes of them, the τὸ βέλτιον, or a *meliority* above what was necessary to be, do evince by a reflex argument, that it is the product and workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance: but of an intelligent and benign Agent, who by his excellent wisdom made the heavens and the earth: and gives rains and fruitful seasons for the service of man.—*Bentley*, Ser. 6.

Thine is the praise to cultivate the soil;
To bore the inmost strata to the sun;
To break and *meliorate* the stiffen'd clay.
Jago. Edge Hill, b. v.

MELL. See MEDDLE.

MELL. } Fr. *Mellifier, mellifluo*; It. *Mellificare, mellifluo*; Sp. *Melifero, melifluo*; Lat. *Mellificare*; *Mel*; Gr. Μελι, honey.
Me'lleous.
Melli'ferous.
Melli'fluent.
Melli'fluence.
Mellifica'tion.
Me'lliflous.

Melliferous,—bearing honey. *Mellifluous*,—flowing or pouring forth honey; generally,—flowing, abounding, with sweetness, harmony.

That mouth of hirs which seemde to flow with *mell*.
Gascoyne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

Farewell deere swete, whose wanton wyll to please,
Each taste of trouole seemed *mell* to me. *Id. Ib.*

And [Canaan] being mountainous, could not but abound with *melliferous* plants of the best kind.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra. b. iv. c. 2.

——— From off the bough each morn
We brush *mellifluous* dews, and find the ground
Cover'd with pearly grain.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

——— From whose [Socrates] mouth issu'd forth
Mellifluous streames that water'd all the schools
Of academics old and new.—*Id. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

I shall not examine which of the slaw ways may be best employed, to free wax from the yellow *melleous* parts.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 712.

——— Join'd to these
Innumerous songsters, in the fresh'ning shade
Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson. Spring.*

Greene's clear pipe, distinct behind,
Symphoniously combines in one
Each former bard's *mellifluent* tone.
Cooper. The Apology of Aristippus, Ep. 3.

Fair daughters of the sun, the sacred Nine!
Here wake to ecstasy their harps divine,
Or bid the Paphian lute *mellifluous* play,
Or tune to plaintive love the liquid lay.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 3.

He [Wotton] was rather struck with the pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures, which he styles a certain Doric delicacy in the songs and odes.
Worton. Milton. Poems, Pref.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed; in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and the *mellification* of bees.—*Arbuthnot.*

ME'LLOW, *v.* } Skinner thinks—from the A. S. *Meorwa*, soft: Junius,—that it is something similar to *meoly-mouthed*. It probably is a consequential usage of the A. S. *Melcwe, melu*, from the softness of *meal*.
Me'llowness.
Me'llowy.

To be or become soft, through ripeness or maturity; to ripen, to mature; to free from hardness, harshness or asperity; to soften.

Your chekes emboled like a *mellow* costard.
Another Ballade imputed to Chaucer.

My ripet *mellowed* yeeres beginne to follow on as fast.
Gascoyne. A Glass wpon a Text.

——— Those sunnes do *mellow* men so fast,
As most that trauayle come home very ripe.
Id. Councell to Master Withipoll.

Fling him i'th' hay-mow, let him lye a *mellowing*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act ii. sc. 1.

Fat pasture, *mellow* glebe, soil of that kind what can
Give nourishment to beast, or benefit to man.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

——— Then was I as a tree
Whose boughs did bend with fruit. But in one night,
A storm, or robbery, (call it what you will,)
Shooke downe my *mellow* hangings.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 3.

So are a mature *mellowness* doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat.
Denham. Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Thy plump and swelling womb, whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear
The yellow ripened wheat, that bendeth with the ear.
Drayton. Poly-O bion, s. 10.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still show'd a quickness; and maturing time
But *mellows* what we write, to full the sweets of rhyme.
Dryden. To the Memory of Mr. Oldham.

The *mellow-tasted* Burgundy: and quick,
As is the wit it gives, the gay Champagne.
Thomson. Spring.

Hark! the mighty queen of sound,
Wakes each instrument around,
The merry pipe, the *mellow*-breathing flute,
The warbling lyre, the love-lamenting lute.
Fawkes. An Epithalamic Ode.

ME'LODY. } Fr. *Melodie*; It. *Melodia*; Sp. *Melodia*; Lat. *Melodia*; Gr. Μελῳδία, from μέλι, honey, and ᾠδή, song or tune; sweet song or sound.
Melo'dious.
Melo'diously.
Me'lodise, *v.*

Sweet sound; a succession of sweet sounds. Chaucer uses it (met.) as harmony now is.

And thus with alle blisse and *melodie*
Hath Palamon ywedded Emelie.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2999.

On which he made on nightes *melodie*.
Id. The Millenes Tale, v. 3215.

And ouer this of suche nature
Thei ben, that with so sweete a steuen,
Like to the *melodie* of heuen,
In women's voice thei singe. *Gower. Con. A.* b. I.

Men did hym [Pan] worshyp eke therefore,
That the fyrst in thilke lande
Was, whiche the *melodie* found
Of reedes. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Or thes s, the Traclan, harped *melodiously*,
With Amphion, and other musis of Arehady.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

——— These delicacies,
I mean of tast, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the *melodie* of birds.—*Milton. P. Lost*, b. viii.

To whom the nymphs upon their lyres
Tune many a curious lay,
And with their most *melodious* quires
Make short the longest day.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 1.

He must not flote upon his watry bier,
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some *melodious* tear.
Milton. Lycidas.

She touch'd him with her harp, and rais'd him from the ground;
The shaken strings *melodiously* resound.
Cowley. The Complaint.

Chiron mollify'd his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his *melodious* lyre.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love, b. I.

The feathered songsters on the trees above,
Attune their voices to the notes of love:
Notes so *melodiously* distinct and clear,
They charm my soul, and make it heav'n to hear.
Fawkes. Braham Park.

O goddess of the crystal bow,
That dwell'st the golden meads among,
Whose streams still fair in memory flow,
Whose murmurs *melodise* my song!
Langhorn. Ode to the River Eden.

ME'LON. Fr. *Melon*; It. *Mellone*; Sp. *Melon*; Lat. *Melo*; Gr. Μηλον; an apple. "A kind of pompion or cucumber so called because they come up in forme of a quince, *mali* cotonei effigie," (*Plin.* b. xix. c. 5.)

We remembre the fyshe whiche we shulde eate in Egypt for noughte and of the cucumbers & *melouns*, lekes, onyouns and garleke.—*Bible*, 1551. *Numeri*, c. 11.

Take cucumbers, or pumpions, and set them (here and there) amongst musk *melons*, and see whether the *melons* will not be more winy and better tasted.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 486.

The muse might tell what culture will entice
The ripen'd *melon*, to perfume each mouth.
Granger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

MELT, *v.* } A. S. *Melt-an, millan, multon*; Dut. *Schmelten*; Ger. *Schmelzen*; Sw. *Smælta*; fundere, liquefieri, to liquefy or dissolve.
Me'lter.
Me'lting, n.
Me'ltingly.
Me'ltingness.

To liquefy or dissolve; to reduce to a liquid or fluid state; (met.) to lessen, to diminish, to relax, the harshness or rigour; to soften, to mollify, to entender.

——— As wey may see a wynter
Isykles in eyesymtes thorgh hete of the sonne
Melleth in a *myni* while to myst and to water.
Piers Ploukman, p. 331.

——— Icharus
That flewe so hie, that the hete
His wynge *molte*. *Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. iii.

This pandare, that nigh *molt* for wo and routh,
Full often sayed, "Alas, what may this be?"
Id. Troilus & Cressida, b. I.

——— And if he toke his flight
To highe, all sodenliche he hight
Make it to *melte* with the sonne.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Had hen my heart of flint, it must have *melted* tho;
For in my life I never saw a man so full of wo
Surrey. Complaint of a dying Lover, &c.

& haue made the a calfe of *molte* metal, & haue worshipped it.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 32.

The *melter* *melteth* in vayne, for the euell is not taken awaye from them.—*Id. Jeremye*, c. 6.

Her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river.—*Sidney. Arcadia.*

Long thus he liv'd, slumbring in sweet delight,
Free from sad care and fickle worlds annoy,
Bathing in liquid joyes his *melted* spirits.
Spenser. Britannia's Ida, c. 6.

Thou *melter* of strong minde, dar'st thou presume
To smother all his triumphs, with thy vanities,
And tye him like a slave, to thy proud beauties?
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act II. sc. 3.

What was the mule in Plutarch, after his lying down in the water, troubled with the *melting* of that burden of salt which he carried.—*Bp. Hall. Christ. Moderation*, b. i. c. 12.

Seest thou the Chaldean tyrant beset with the sacred bowles of Jerusalem, the late spoils of God's temple; and (in contempt of their owner) carowsing healths to his queenes, concubines, peeres, singing amidst his cups triumphant carols of praise to his *mettea* and carved gods?

Id. Heaven upon Earth, s. 15.

Nothing could have been spoke more gently, and yet more forcibly, to melt him down into a penitential sorrow for, and an abhorrence of those two foul deviations from the law of God.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 7.

By this law five per cent. gain on all our milled money will be given to be shared between the possessor and the *melter* of our milled money, out of the honest creditor and landlord's pocket.—*Locke. On Lowering Interest.*

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *mellinguous* of heart, that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward or inward, of my brethren, and diligently employ all my abilities for their succour and relief.—*Whole Duty of Man. Collect for Charity.*

The charming *melter* of his purse.
Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

Then all the pleasing scenes of life appear,
The charms of kindred and relations dear,
The smiling offspring, love's far better part,
And all the social *mellings* of the heart.
Hamilton. To a Young Lady.

ME'MBER. } Fr. *Membre*; It. *Membro*;
ME'MBERSHIP. } Sp. *Miembro*; Lat. *Membrum.*
Of unknown etymology.

A limb; a piece, part, or portion of a whole frame or body; an individual of a collected body.

——— Some hit iets honge
Bi hor *membres* an hey, in pines wel stronge.
R. Gloucester, p. 511.

Bot tille that courte com to, of whilk he is *membre* calde.
R. Brunne, p. 130.

For it speddis to thee that oon of thi *membris* perische than that al thi bodi go into helle.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

Better it is for thee that one of thy *membres* perishe then that thy whole body shoulde be cast into hel.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For all reason wolde this,
That vnto him, whiche the head is,
The *members* buxom shall bow. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

——— The other shape,
If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none,
Distinguishable in *member*, joint or limb.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

——— Is there
Ever a good heartlet or a member-*peree* or a
Small gut min left in the town, answer
Me that?—*Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Pilgrim.* Act iv. sc. 7.

But O, that man, whose mystick obligation
Of mutual *membership* doth them invite
To careful tenderness, and free compassion;
With such confederate zeal and stout delight
Would help their brethren up the heav'nly hill
As these eccitive to plunge them deep in hell!
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 10. s. 278.

Faint sweats all down their mighty *members* run;
Vast bulks, which little souls but ill supply.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

No advantages from external church *membership*, or profession of the true religion, can of themselves give a man confidence towards God.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

The representative is so far dependent upon the constituent, and political importance upon public favour, that a *member* of parliament cannot more effectually recommend himself to eminence and advancement in the state, than by contriving and patronizing laws of public utility.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, vol. ii. c. 7.

ME'MBRANE. Fr. *Membrane*; Lat. It. and Sp. *Membrana*; so
MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } named because it covers
MEMBRA'NEOUS. } the *members*. Cotgrave
ME'MBRANOUS. }
calls it—

The upmost thin skin of any thing; also the pill or pilling between the bark and the tree.

The skin is a *membrane* of all the rest the most large and thick, formed of the mixture of seed and blood; the covering and ornament of parts that are under it.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 2. Note 13.

Consider its variety, suited to various foods, some *membranaceous*, agreeable to the frugivorous or carnivorous kind.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. viii. c. 2.

22. The heart, stomach, guts, sanguineous, and other *membranous* vessels, are now, all acknowledge to be muscular.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 5. s. 29.

They easily, by their saline pungency, offend the tender ureters and *membranous* bladders of those, that are troubled with the stone or strangury.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 192.

ME'MORY. } Fr. *Mémoire*; Lat. It. and
MEMO'RIE. } Sp. *Memoria*; *Memor*, from
ME'MORABLE. } *memini*, pret. of the obsolete
ME'MORATIVE. } *meneo*, or *meno*; and *meno*
MEMO'RIAL, *adj.* } from the Gr. Μεν-ειν; *manere*,
MEMO'RIAL, *n.* } to stay or remain. The con-
MEMO'RIALIST. } tract μενω, from the idea of
ME'MORIZE, *v.* } *staying* or *remaining*, is ex-
MEMORA'NDUM. } cellently well transferred
MEME'NTO. } (says Lennep) to the fa-

culty of the mind, hence called *memory*; in which things *remain* securely preserved; and Locke calls *memory*,—The store-house of our ideas. It would perhaps be more discriminating to call the *mind* itself (met.) the store-house of ideas received into it; that in which such ideas remain: and *memory*, that faculty which brings forward or recalls such ideas as *remain* so stored or preserved. It is also applied, generally, to—

The keeping, preserving, retaining in mind; recollection, remembrance.

Also (as in Spenser) acts or ceremonies in *remembrance* of.

And haddest mercy on that man for *memento* sake.
Piers Ploukman, p. 103.

For knightly pite and *memoriell*
Of faire Creseide, a girdel gan he take,
A purse of gold and many a gaie iewell.
Chaucer. The Complaint of Creseide.

O Salomon, richest of all richesse,
Fulfilled of sapience and worldly glorie,
Pul worthy hen thy wordes to *memorie*
To every wight that wit and reason ean.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,117.

Sometime I drew into *memoire*,
Howe sorowe maie not euer last. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

As I fynde in a boke compiled
To this matere an olde historie,
The whiche comth nowe to my *memoire*.—*Id. Ib.*

His bodye might well be there,
But as of thought and *memorie*
His herte was in purgatorie. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

And so recorde I my lessen
And write in my *memoriall*,
What I to hir telle shall
Right all the matter of my tale. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Then that it is onelye a sygne *memoriall*, and token of Christes death and passion.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 526.

Bard. Why Sir John, my fare does you no harme.
Falst. No Ile be sworne: I make as good use of it, as many a man doth of a death's head, or a *memento mori.*
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 3.

Their dirigies, their trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings and their gifts.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Memory, the Great Keeper or Master of the Rolles of the soule, a power that can make amendes for the speed of time, in causing him to leave behinde him those things which else he would so carry away, as if they had not beene.
Bp. Hall. The Righteous Nauman.

Use the *memory* of thy predecessour fairly and tenderly; for if thou dost not, it is a debt will sure be payd when thou art gone.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Great Place.*

Yet registers of *memorable* things
Would helpe (great prince) to make thy judgement sound
Which to the eye a perfect mirrour brings,
Where all should glasse themselves who would be crown'd.
Sirling. To Prince Henry.

The same thoughts do commonly meet us in the same places, as if we had left them there till our returne. For that the mind doth secretly frame to itselfe *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits.
Bp. Hall. Hyp. Observations, No. 87.

Though of their names in heav'nly records now
Be no *memorial*, blotted out and ras'd,
By their rebellion, from the books of life.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

——— They living eared not to cherishe
No gentle wits, through pride or covetize,
Which might their names for ever *memorise*.
Spenser. The Ruines of Time.

Which to succeeding times shall *memorize* your stories,
To either country's praise, as both your endless glories.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

And ouer against this *memorandum* (of the king's own hand)

"Otherwise satisfied."
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 212.

This laying up of our ideas in the repository of the *memory*, signifies no more but this, that the mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions, which it has once had, with this additional perception annex'd to them, that it has had them before.
Locke. Of Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 10. s. 2

Thus in the soul while *memory* prevails,
The solid power of understanding fails;
Where beams of warm imagination play,
The *memory's* soft figures melt away.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

That man who has tears to spend at the *memorial* of a lost friend, but none to shed at the thoughts of a lost innocence, a wasted conscience, and a provoked God, has but too much cause to suspect the truth of his sorrow and the goodness of his heart.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

With *memorandum-book* for every town
And ev'ry post, and where the chaise broke down.
Cowper. The Progress of Error

At length she found herself decay,
Death sent *mementos* every day. *Collon*, Tab. 5.

ME'NACE, *v.* } Also anciently written *Ma-*
ME'NACE, *n.* } *nace*, *manass*. Fr. *Menacer*; It.
ME'NACER. } *Minacciare*; Sp. *Amenazar*;
ME'NACING, *n.* } Lat. *Minacie*, from *minari*,
ME'NACINGLY. } to threaten.

To threaten; to denounce evil or punishment.

Tostus wild not leue, bot held on his *menace*.
R. Brunne, p. 64.

And gretly he *manassede* hem that thei schulden not make him knowen.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 3.

And ghe Lordis do the same thingis to hem forghyunge *manassis*.—*Id. Effesis*, c. 5.

And though your grene youthe floure as yet,
In creepeth age alway as still as ston,
And deth *manaseth* every age, and smit
In eche estat, for thir escapeth non.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7088.

And will dispise the sea, *menacyng* with floudes.
Chaucer. Boetius, b. ii.

Now cometh *manace*, that is an open foile; for he that oft *manaceth*, he threteth more than he may performe full oft time.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Whiche is that mortall enemy,
That thou *manacest* to be dede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Suche wordes and *monasshes* abashed greatly ye cardynals, for they hadde rather a dyed confessours than martyrs.
Barnes. Proissert. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 327.

They shewed howe the erle gretly *manasshed* the, and send the wrote how they shulde ouer haue peace with hym.
Id. Ib. c. 351.

Sir Robert answered, by god, haralde, for all the *manyashing* of your maisters, I will not so lese my castell, and if so be yt the duke cause my men to dye, I shall serue him in lyke case.—*Id. Ib.* c. 311.

With whose reproach, and odious *menace*,
The knight emboyling in his aughtie hart,
Knitt all his forces, and gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 4.

——— Though he and his curs'd crew
Fierce sign of battel make, and *menace* high,
Or like the sons of Vulcan vomit smoke,
Yet will they soon retire (if he be not shrink.—*Milton. Comus.*

Setting upon Verginius *menacingly* they besought him, sometime to take the empire himself, sometime to be their spokesman to Caecina and Valens.
Sacite. Tacitus. Historie, p. 78.

——— The Trojan threats
The realm with ruin and their ancient seats
To lay in ashes, if they dare supply,
With arms or aid, his vanquish'd enemy:
Thus *menacing* he still pursues the course
With vigour, though diminish'd of his force.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

Is it not experience which renders a dog apprehensive of pain, when you *menace* him or lift up the whip to beat him?
Hume. On Human Understanding, s. 9.

With awful grace superior Godfrey smil'd,
And thus rejoin'd more *menacingly* mild.
Brookes. Jerusalem Delivered, b. ii.

MENA'GE, *v.* } i.e. To manage, (qv.) The
MENA'GE, *n.* } noun (also written *menege*) is
MENA'GERY. } particularly applied to—
MENA'GING, *n.* } A *menage* for horses, in which horses are rendered *manageable*, or tractable to the rider or driver; the motion or action or succession of motions to which a horse is *managea* or trained.

Menage or *menagery* for animals,—the place where animals are kept under *management*, the collection of animals so kept.

I find writte in Babio,
Whiche had a lone at his *menage*
There was no layner of hir age.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— The knight, that sye with foe
In fayre defence and goodly *menaging*
Of armes was wont to fight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

There is a double kinde of *menage*, (as I have heard,) one for service, the other for pleasure.
Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis? s. 13.

He, the rightful owner of that steede,
He well could *menage* and subdue his pride.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Some people have imagined that the hint of rising pillars in the *menage* was taken from a contrivance of which Eumenes was the author.
Berenger. Horsemanship, vol. ii. p. 165.

In directing this *menage* the horseman must take care that his aids be perfectly just and exact.—*Id. Ib.* p. 171.

I saw here [at Inspruck] the largest *menage* that I have met with any where else.—*Addison. Remarks on Italy.*

I can look at him [a national tiger] with an easy enviosity, as prisoner within bars, in the *menagerie* of the tower.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

MEND, *v.* Me'noable. Me'nder. Me'ning, *n.* Me'ndment. } Fr. *Amender*; It. *Ammendare, emendare*; Sp. *Emendar*; Lat. *Emendare*, to *amend*, (qv.); the Lat. preposition *e* has been first changed into *a*, and then the *a* itself dropped.

To free from deficiency, fault, or blemish; to repair, to correct, to improve, to reform.

By thynkyng that suche easell work was nat semyng to religion, in a *mendement* of that trespas, he maked so many minstres of religion, and endowed hem with londes and rentes.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 431. Note.

A man I salle the make, richely for to lyue,
Or my Chefe Justice, the lawes to *mend* and right.
R. Brunne, p. 69.

And is redy to vndertonge the to merey, gif thou wilt come to *mendement*.—*Id.* p. 651.

Now blessid be God of *mendemente* of hele and eke of eure!—*The Pordonere & Tapstere. Imputed to Chaucer.*

And the workemē wrought, and the worcke *mended* thorow theyr handes.—*Bible*, 1551. 2 *Chron.* c. 24.

Diligently reforme & *amende* in such as are *mendable*, & those whose corrupte canker no cure can healc cut off in season for corrupting further.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 925.

And the preastes cōsented to receaue no more moneye of the people: But it shoulde go to the *mendynge* of the temple.
Bible, 1551. 4 *Kynges*, c. 12.

Zealous hee was, and would haue all things *mended*,
And by that *mendment* nothing else he meant
But to be king, to that mark was he bent.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 355.

But death comes not at call, justice divine
Mends not her lowest pace for prayers or cries.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Eis, be ye sure, dearely shall abyde,
Or make you good *amendment* for the same:
All wrongs have *mendes*, but no *amends* of shame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Pan. Faith, He not meddle in't; let her be as she is. if she be faire, 'tis the better for her: and she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 1.

Cob. A trade, sir, that I hope I may vse with a safe conscience, which is, indeed, sir, a *mender* of bad soals.
Id. Julius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 1.

Salt earth and bitter are not fit to sow,
Nor will be tam'd and *mended* by the plough.
Dryden. Virgil. Georg. b. ii.

For there can be no retreat for him then, no *mending* of his choice in the other world, no after-game to be play'd in hell.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

MENDA'CIOUS. } Fr. *Mendace*; It. *Mendacity.* } *zognere*; Sp. *Mendoso*; Lat. *Mendax*, lying; from *mendum* or *menda*;—a fault, an error, or mistake; and, consequentially, a falsehood.

Lying; telling or declaring to be true that which is not so; which the teller knows is not so; false,

They are called *mendacious*, lying, because many of them shall be counterfeit.
Sheldon. Mirror of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 63.

In that sense it must have the operation of *mendacity*; there must be a lie told in it.
State Trials. Chas. II. an. 12. *John Cook.*

And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the *mendacity* of Greece, from whom we have received most relations, and that a considerable part of ancient times, was by the Greeks themselves termed μυθικον, that is, made up or stuffed out with fables.—*Brown. Vulg. Errours*, b. i. c. 6.

ME'NDICANT, *adj.* Me'ndicant, *n.* Me'ndicancy. Mendica'tion. Mendi'city. } Fr. *Mendier, mendiant, mendience, mendicité*; It. *Mendicore, mendicante, mendicanza, mendicità*; Sp. *Mendigar, mendigante, mendicidad*; Lat. *Mendicare*, from *mendu*, a deficiency, a want; and thus, (lit.) to want, to tell his wants. See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.

One who begs, asks, or seeks what he wants or needs; who craves or entreats aid, assistance, or relief from want; who begs or asks alms.

For richesse and *mendicities*
Ben cleped two extremities.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

And for there hath ben great discord,
As many a sight may heare record,
Upon the estate of *mendicience*,
I woll shortely in your presence,
Tell how a man may beggr at need,
That hath not wherewith him to feed. *Id. Ib.*

Therefore we *mendicante*, we sely freres,
Ben yedded to pouertie and continence.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7494.

And but for that, whatever he may vaunt,
Who knows a monk had been *mendicant*.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

Suidas is silent herein, Sedrenus and Zonaras, two grave and punctual authors, delivering only the confiscation of his goods, omit the history of his [Belisarius] *mendication*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 17.

Fast by, a meagre *mendicant* we find,
Whose russet rags hang fluttering in the wind:
Years bow his back, a staff supports his tread,
And soft, white hairs shade thin his palsy'd head.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 5.

——— What is station high?
'Tis a proud *mendicant*; it boasts and begs;
It begs an alms of homage from the throng,
And oft the throng denies its charity.
Young. The Complaint, Night 6.

ME'NIAL. See Many.

ME'NSTRUAL. Me'nstruous. Me'nstrue. } Fr. *Menstrual*; It. *Mensuale*; Sp. *Mensual*; Lat. *Menstrualis*, menstruus, monthly, of or pertaining to a month (*mensis.*)

Menstruum,—as in the citation from Brown, is used by chemical writers for any liquor which is a dissolvent, because its action was, for the most part, as we are told, assisted by a moderate fire during a *month*.

Our vniuersall rychteousnesses are afore God as clothes stayned with *menstrue*.—*Bale. Apology*, fol. 57.

The wylde beastes shall go their way, and the *menstruous* women shal beare monsters.—*Bible*, 1551. *Esdras*, c. 5.

Note; that the dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissents of the metals themselves.—*Bacon. Physiological Remains.*

That women are *menstruant*, and men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a puneiual truth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

Briefly, it consisteth of parts so far from an icie dissolution, that powerful *menstruums* are made for its emollition.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

MENSURA'TION. Mensurabi'lity. } From Lat. *Mensura.* } See Measure. Measurement; calculation of bulk or quantity.

The *measure* which he would have others *mete* out to himself, is the standard wherely he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all others.—*Bp. Hall. The Christian*, s. 2.

In other words, the common quality which characterizes all of them is their *mensurability*.—*Reid. Ess.* On *Quantity.*

MENT, *ter.* Common to us with the French (says Wallis); and derived from the Latin words in *men* and *mentum*, or formed in imitation of them. The Lat. is probably from the A. S. *Mæn-an*, (*mæn-ed, mean'd, ment;*) to *mean* or mind, or have in mind, (*mens*) to put in mind, (*monere*); to intend, to design, to wish or will. Vossius explains,—*Monumentum* aliquid scriptum aut factum memoriæ *causa*; and *Regimen*,—any thing *meant*, intended, or designed, as a rule or regulation. See Money, and Mental.

ME'NTAL. } Fr. *Mental*; It. *Mentale*; Sp. Me'ntally. } *Mental*, from the Lat. *Mens*, the mind, (qv.) *Mental* is one of those adjectived signs which we have borrowed from the Latin, without borrowing the unadjectived sign. *Mens* is from Gr. Μενος, *impetus*, (sc.) *animi*, and hence, *animus*. Μενος,—from μενεω, *manere*, to remain. (See *Vossius* and *Lennep.*) May not the A. S. *Mæn-an*, be the radical word? See To Mean. See also Memory.

Of or pertaining to the *mind*.

Without all *mental* representations, conceive of your God purely, simply, spiritually; as of an absolute being, without forme, without matter, without composition; yea an infinite, without all limit of thoughts.
Bp. Hall, Epist. 7. Dec. 4.

So deep the power of these ingredients piere'd,
Even to the inmost seat of *mental* light,
That Adam now enforc't to close his eyes,
Sunk down and all his spirits became intransit.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

The continuation of these two motions of the earth, the annual and diurnal, upon axes not parallel, is resolvable into nothing but a final and *mental* cause, of the τω βελτιστω,——, because it was best it should be so; the variety of the seasons of the year depending thereupon.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

I pretended not to determine, whether or no body or matter be so perpetually divisable, that there is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not at least, *mentally*, (to borrow a school-term) be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p 401.

Motion upwards, on the other hand, and perhaps still more, whatever is able to oppose an adequate resistance to a superincumbent weight, or to a descending shock, furnishes, for reasons hereafter to be explained, the most appropriate images subservient to that modification of the sublime, which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy.—*Stewart. Philosophical Essays*, c. 3. Essay 2.

ME'NTION, *v.* Me'ntionable. Me'ntionare; Sp. *Mentar*, from the Lat. *Mentio*, from *mentum*, the supine of the obsolete *meno*, whose preterite is *memini*. See *Vossius* (in v. *Commentum*) and *Martinius*; and Mental.

To place before the *mind*, (sc. of another;) to name or nominate; in speech or writing.

David maketh *mencion*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 198.

I say he bade, they shulden contrefete
The pope's bulles, making *mention*
That he hath leve his firste wif to lete.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8620.

Of Jupiter and of Juno, Oulde
Maketh in his boke *mencion*,
Howe thei felle at dissencion.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Ye do, & I, agree, yt such thinges as ar *mēcioned* in the gospel spokē by Christ vnto Saint Peter & other apostles & disciples, wer not only sayde to thēself, nor only for thēself, but to the thē & their successors in Christ's flocke, & by thē to vs al, yt is to wit every mā as shal apperteine to his part.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 141.

Yea, begge a haire of him for memory,
And dying, *mention* it within their willes,
Bequeathing it as a rich legacie
Vnto their issue.—*Shakes. Julius Cæsar*, Act iii. sc. 2.

O ancient Powers of air and this wide world,
For much more willingly I *mention* air,
This our old conqueror, than remember hell,
Our hated habitation.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

And wheresoever my fortunes shall conduct me,
So worthy *mentions* I shall render of you,
So vertuous and so fair.
Benum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act i. sc. 1.

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are,
A fellow of no *mention*, nor no mark.
Id. The Prophetess, Act v. sc. 3.

Let them, I say, be made almost from their very cradle to hate it, [Rebellion,] name and thing; so that their blood may rise, and their heart may swell at the very *mention* of it.
Sobriety, vol. v. Ser. 1.

Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless; and it is useless, when it is neither likely nor intended to serve any good purpose.—*Paley. Moral Phil.* b. iv. c. 2.

ME'RCANTILE. } Fr. *Mercantil*, merchantly,
MERCANTA'NTE. } merchantlike, (Cotgrave.)
See MERCHANT. *Mercantant*; It. *Mercatante*.
The latter (the It.) is frequent in old plays for *merchant*, (Steevens.)

The only procede (that I may use the *mercantile* term) you can expect is thanks, and this way shall not be wanting to make you rich returns.—*Howell*, b. i. e. 1. Let. 29.

Tra. What is he, Biondello?
Bio. Master, a *mercantant*, or a pedant,
I know not what.—*Shakes. Taming the Shrew*, Act iv. sc.2.

ME'RCENARY, *adj.* } Fr. *Mercenaire*; It.
Me'rcenary, *n.* } *Mercenario*; Sp *Mercenario*; Lat. *Mercenarius*, from *merces*, a reward or payment.
Me'rcenariness.

One who takes payment, hire, or wages, a hireling; one who acts, who works, for the sake of reward or of gain.

He was a shepherd, and no *mercenarie*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 516.

That is a *mercenary* preacher and an hired, which seeketh his own temporal aduantage & commoditie.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 507.

The Almaynes, and *mercenaries* of strange countreis, I caune not name at this prescnt tyme.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 205.

For God forbid I should my papers blet
With *mercenary* lines, with servile pen;
Praising virtues in them that have them not,
Basely attending on the hopes of men.—*Daniel*, son. 55.

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of *mercenary* soldiers, and how these *mercenaries* are, by mutual obligation, firmly assured unto the tyrant.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 2. s. 2.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a *mercenary* trade.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, c. 4.

Fibbly, it (charity) casts out all *mercenariness*, and self-seeking.—*The Whole Duty of Man. Sunday* 16.

For a heaven so considered, to forego readily all the pleasures of the senses, and undergo chearfully all the hardships and dangers, that are wont to attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness* as none, but a resigned, noble, and believing soul is likely to be guilty of.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 281.

ME'RCER. } Fr. *Mercier*; It. *Merciajo*,
Me'rcery. } *merciadro*; Sp. *Mercero*, from
Me'rcership. } the Lat. *Merx*, q. d. *mercianus*, i. e. minutarum *mercium* venditor, a seller of small wares, or articles of *merchandise*, (Skinner.)

A dealer in various articles of *merchandise*. In English it is now restricted (perhaps not entirely so) to—a dealer in silken wares.

Ich have made meny knyght, bothe *mercer* and draper.
Piers Plonkman, p. 99.

The chapmen of suche *mercerie*,
With fraude, and with supplantarie,
Se many shulden by and selle
That he ne maie for shame telle
So foule a sinne in man's ere.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

A markette place, to be kept euery Tuesday and Saturday, for fleshe and fyssh, *mercery* ware, &c.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 133.

And they had in their hoost all thynges plentyfull, market with clothe, furres, and other *mercery*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 403.

Then is there heere one Mr. Caper, at the suite of Master Three-Pile, the *mercer*, for some foure suites of peach-coloured satten.—*Shakes. Measure for Measure*, Act iv. sc. 3.

William Roe is returned from the wars, but he is grown lame in one of his arms, so he hath no mind to bear arms any more; he confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership*, and go to be a musquetcer.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 62.

ME'RCHAND, *v.* } Fr. *Marchander, marchandise*; It. *Mercatantare, mercatanzia*; Sp. *Mercadea, mercaderia*; Lat. *Mercari*, which Vossius thinks has been rightly derived from the Phœnician or Hebrew. *Merx*, or *mercs*, contracted from *mercis*, is by some derived from *mercari*, by others from the Gr. Μερος, pars, quia res per *partes* venditur. To *merchand*,—
Me'rchandise, *n.* }
Me'rchandry. }
Me'rchant. }
Me'rchantable. }

To buy and sell, to trade, to traffic,

For ge beu men beter ytagt to schoueln and to spade,
To cartestaf and to plowstaf, and a fischyng to wade,
To hamer, and to nedle, and to *marchandise* also,
Than wich eserd or hauberk eny batail to do.
R. Gloucester, p. 99.

"Do com," said Statyn, "burgeis & *merchant*,
& kyghtt & squiere."
R. Brunne, p. 168.

If a chapman wille not leue of his *merchaundie*.
Id. p. 228.

For thi *marchaundis* weran prynces of the erthe.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 18.

For thy *marchaundes* were the great men of the earth.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And nyle ye make the hous of my fadir an hous of *marchaundise*.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 2.

Make not my father's house an house of *marchaundyse*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

A *merchant* was ther with a forked berd,
In mottelee, and highe on hors he sat,
And on his hed a Flaundrish bever hat.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 254.

Per when we out of Rome in *marchentfare* went,
To purchase botirflie was our most enteet.
The Marchaunles Second Tale, impuled to Chaucer.

——— And was so full of faith,
That the greatest of Barbarie
Of hem, whiche vse *marchandie*
She bath conuerted.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

And cleped hym [Mercury] in the beleues,
The god of *marchantes* and of theues.—*Id. Ib. A.* b. v.

For it is to be beleued that the duke of Lâcastre and the duchesse his wyfe had rather *marchant* with you and with your sonne than with the duke of Berrey.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 129.

And [Ferdinande] *marchanded* at this time with France, for the restoring of the counties of Russigeon and Perpignan, oppignorated to the French.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 99.

For were it not for this lazie trade of vsury, money would not be still, but would, in great part, be imployed upon *merchandising*.—*Id. Essay on Vsury.*

Naw look into the statutes of subsidy of tonnage and poundage, and you shall find, a few *merchandize* only accepted, the poundage equal upon alien and subject.
Id. Argument concerning Impositions on Merchandizes.

And for *merchandising*, it may be a question, whether that the companies of the *merchant* adventures, of the Turkey *merchants*, and the Muscovy *merchants*, if they shall be continued, should not be compounded of *merchants* of both nations, English and Scottish.—*Id. Union of Eng. & Scott.*

Therefore, when *merchant-like* I sell reuenge,
Broke be my sword, my armes torne and defac'd,
And I proclaim'd a coward through the world.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 1.

Poets hereafter for pensions need not care,
Who call you beggars, you may call them lyers,
Verses are grown such *merchantable* ware,
That now for sonnets sellers are the buyers.
Harrington, b. 1. Epig. 40.

Only there passed a law, at the suit of the *merchant adventurers* of England, against the *merchant adventurers* of London, for monopolizing and exacting vpon the trade.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 163.

For the employment of the procedure of forraine commodities, brought in by *merchant-strangers*, vpon the native commodities of the realme.—*Id. Ib.* p. 66.

Now, why they placed this invention upon the Beaver, beside the medicall and *merchantable* commodity of Castoreum, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity and wisdom of that animal.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

See a *merchant* in a storm at sea, and what he values most he will be sure to throw overboard last.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

Mr. Hastings says he has two hundred and fifty of that kind of raw materials, who expect to be speedily manufactured into the *merchantable* quality I mention.
Burke. On Mr. Fox's East India Bill.

ME'RCURY, *v.* } Fr. *Mercurial*; It. *Mercuriale*: Sp. *Mercurial*; Lat. *Mercurialis*; of or pertaining to *Mercury*, the heathen god; or the mineral quicksilver. As the Fr.—
Me'rcurial, *n.* }
Mercu'rialist. }
Mercu'rify, *v.* }
Mercu'riousness. }
Mercurifica'tion. }

Mercuriale,—"of *mercury*; made of *mercury*; born under the planet *Mercury*; hence humorous, fantastical; also crafty, subtle, deceitful, thievish," (Cotgrave.)

A *mercury*,—a messenger, a bearer, a vender of news,

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe
Mars iron, *Mercurie* quicksilver we clepe.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,295

——— Canis minor
The whiche sterre is *mercuriall*
By way of kynde.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

As gold falls sick being stung with *mercury*.
Donne. Anatomy of the World, an. 1.

And O! how this (deare prince) the people charmes,
Who flock about thee oft in ravish'd hands.
To see thee young, yet manage so thine armes,
Have a *mercurial* mince and martial hands.
Stirling. A Paræneis to Prince Henry.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile, poets, philosophers, and musing much about such matters.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 100.

In memory of which service he [Thomas Milles] had given him for the crest of his arms, a chapeau with wings, to denote the *mercuriousnesse* of this messenger.
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

It cannot be said, as in the former cases (wherein a part only of the metal is *mercurified*) it may be, that the obtained quicksilver consists of the more solid and ponderous parts of the metal.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 641.

It remains, that I perform the promise I made, of adding the ways of *mercurification* (as chymists speak) above referred to, as delivered by Paracelsus, Helmont, and Lully.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 643.

But his mind being more martial than *mercurial*, he [W. Morison] applied himself to sea-service.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

Pigott being a mere forward and *mercurial* man got glory of it among most scholars.—*Id. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

Thus tickling, lying evasion, with several other such like cardinal virtues, are a sort of properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession.
P. Whitehead. The Gymnasiad, b. i. Note.

But if *mercurial* scribblers pant for fame,
Those I inspire, and Nonsense is my name.
Blacklock. The Genealogy of Nonsense.

ME'RCY, *v.* } See AMERCE, and the quotation from Rastall. Fr. *Mercie*; It. *Merce*:—contracted from *misericordia*, or from *misercse*,—say different etymologists; or, adds Skinner,—it is from the Lat. *Merx*. And from the Lat. *Merx* it has no doubt proceeded through the Low Lat. *Merciare*, *amerciare*.
Me'rciable. }
Me'rcement. }
Me'rciful. }
Me'rcifully. }
Me'rcifulness. }
Me'rciless. }
Me'rcilessly. }
Me'rcilessness. }
Me'rcify, *v.* }

Nor, Fr. *Amercier*, to *amerce*, to *merce*, or to *mercy*, to impose or exact a recompense, to impose a fine: and, as fines were accepted in commutation for life forfeited to the law, or over which power had been obtained in battle; to *mercy*, to grant *mercy*, that is, to grant that *mercy* or *fine* should be imposed and received as a ransom for life forfeited, was benefit or beneficence to the party to whom the punishment of death was remitted; and was ascribed to—benevolence or willingness to spare and save,—to—clemency, kindness, compassion, pity. (*See Cosmeare in Menge.*) Further, to *cry mercy*, in our old chronicles, is to cry *ransom*; which was acceded to or not, "according as it fortuned to fall in the handes of them that were cruel or courtesse." Courtesy, aided by covetousness, commonly prevailed, for *mercy* paid in ransom was an important portion of the booty in the constant predatory *scrimyashes*, recorded (by Froissart especially;) there was nothing gained by slaughter. Thus to *cry mercy*, was (consequentially) to beg for life; and to grant *mercy*, was to spare life; and, as this forbearance was attributed wholly to courtesy, and covetousness allowed no share in it,—hence the general application of *mercy*, to—

A willingness to spare and save, to pardon and forgive; to kindness, clemency, compassion, sympathy, pity.

Minshew produces from an old statute of Henry VI. the expression,—"to be in *grievous mercie* of the king, i. e. to be in hazard of a great penalte." And yet by our law writers *mercie* is retranslated into the Lat. *Misericordia*. To be in *mercy*, (see the quotation from Blackstone,) is to be "*under fine*." To *merce*, see To AMERCE,

Hane *merci* of hym ich bidde. *R. Gloucester*, p. 58.

He sesed fine castels, & held tham in his wage,
Foure eeles & sextene kayghtes therfore in his ostage,
Tiken of the knyghtes had a barony,
Thel & alle ther rightes were don in his *mercy*.
R. Brunne, p. 139.

Bot Athelstan the maistrie wan & did tham *mercie* crie
& alle Northwales he eat to treuage hie. *Id.* p. 29.

Forsters did somoun, enquered vp & doun
Whilk men of toun had taken his venysoun,
& who that was gilty thorgh the foresters sawe,
Merceid was fulle hi. *Id.* p. 112.

Mildeliche Mede tho *mercieide* hem alle
Of hure grete goudocsse. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 39.

Bete after the dede that ys *y do*, the dome shal record
M'cy oth *no M'cy*. *Id.* p. 62.

Kynges comen after, kneelede and offride
Muche gold and murre. with out *mercy* askynge.
Id. p. 370.

Up man for hus mys dedes. the *mercement* he taxeth.
Id. p. 21.

——— With oute bitter wonde
Wt oute *mercement* oth manslaugh. *Id.* p. 73.

And marchaunts *mercieide* wolde be. and men of lawe bothe.
Id. p. 287.

So grace of the Holy Gost. melteth al to *mercy*
The grete mygthe of the Trinite. to *mercyeide* and to none other. *Id.* p. 331.

Blessid ben *mereiful* men: for thei schal gete *mercy*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 5.

Blessed are the *mercyfull*: for they shall obtayne *mercye*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Pray eke for us, we sinful folk unstable,
That of his *mercy* God so *mercieible*,
On us his grete *mercie* multiplie,
For reverence of his moder Marie.
Chaucer. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,618.

———I you require,
That *mercielesse* ye cause me not to sterne.
Id. Court of Love.

With suche *mercy* who that bileueth
To please God: he is deceiued
Or els mote reason be weyued. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And yet she is not *mercieible*,
Whiche maie me yeue life and hele. *Id. Ib.*

For the kynge of Egipt put him downe at Jerusalé and *mereed* the land in an hundred talentes of sylver, and a talent of golde.—*Bible*, 1551. 2 *Chron.* c. 36.

Nat onely reason persuadeth but also experience proueth, that in whom *mercy* lacketh, and is nat founden, in hym all other vertues be drowned, and lese their iust commendation.
Sir T. Elyot. Governaiir, b. ii. c. 7.

And cistrywise, if we belene that of *mercyeable* fauone God gaue his most deare sonne to redeme us from our sinne.
Frylh. Workes, p. 16.

The *mercieable* kinge gote *mercy* of God and repented.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 1.

Leat vs embrace the *mercieable* and unwrathefull maker of the law euangelicall.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

This law wyll no more but that in dealyng *mercifullye* we beatere we shoulde leyne *merciffulnesse* vnto oure neighboures.—*Bible*, 1551. *Deuteronomy*, c. 22. Notes.

And thou shalte make a *mercieeate* of pure golde: ii. cubytes and a halfe longe, and a cubyte and a halfe brode.
Id. Exodus, c. 25.

The erle of Derby sayde, he that *mercy* desireth, *mercy* ought to hane.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 104.

The king then, by the consent of his counsayle, as he yt thought to reduce the countrey by faire meanes if he myght, receyued thele offre on a cōdicyon; and that was this, that they of Ipre shulde pay to the kynge xl thousand frankes towards his charges conyng thyder; to the whiche they of Ipre made no refuse but were right joyful therof. Thus they of Ipre were taken to *mercy*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 317.

Then the kynge was counsayled to take them to *mercy*, so that amonge them they shulde giue to the king lx thousand franks toward his charges.—*Id. Ib.*

At this sayde courte these iudgys punysshed sore baylyes, and other offycers that before hym were conycte for dyuerse trespasys, and specyalye for takynge of *mercemendys* otherwyse then the lawe them commaundyd.—*Fabyan*, an. 1238.

In length, vpon their submission, the king tooke them to *mercie*, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks.—*Holinshed. Hen. III.* an. 1263.

He is so meeke, wise, and *mercieable*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

And, nought regarding her so goodly hew,
Did laugh at her that many did deride,
Whilest she did weepe of no man *mercifide*.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

——— That to obey is best,
And love with fear the only God, to walk
As in his presence, ever to observe
His providence, and on him sole depend,
Merciful over all his works, with good,
Still overcoming evil.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

All persons vnjustlie exil'd by Nero, as well of the nobilitie as meaner sort, with their children he *mercifully* restored against to their estates and honour.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 11.

And all dismayd through *mercielesse* despaire
Him wretched thrall unto his dongeon brought,
Where he remaines of all unsuccoured and unsought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

[Thou shalt be gathered to me] out of the company of infidels, of cruell and bloody persecutors, who like Hons and leopards have tyrannized ouer thee and *mercilessly* torne thee in peces.
Bp. Hall. Salomon's Song of Songs paraphrased.

Though a poore oppressor (as he is unkindly) so he is a monster of *mercilessnesse*.
Id. Sermon preached at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

As deliverance out of temptation is undoubtedly one of the greatest *mercies* that God vouchsafes his people in this world, so there is nothing that more enhanses and sets off the greatness of the *mercy*, than the critical time of God's vouchsafing it.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

But whether bread or fams be their end, it must be allowed, our author, by and in this pasus, has *mercifully* given them a little of both.—*Pope. Letter to the Publishers.*

We shall still find, that such as are most *merciless* to dying sinners, in stopping up the passages of repentance and salvation against them, do yet relax this rigour, and walk by another rule themselves; unless, perhaps it may more properly be said, that they walk by no rule at all.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 7.

And the said William Kent being solemnly enlled doth not come, nor hath prosecuted his writ aforesaid. Therefore it is considered, that the same William and his pledges of prosecuting, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, be in *mercy* for his false complaint.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. iii. App. No. 1. p. 6.

MERD. Fr. *Merde*; Lat. *Merda*; Gr. Μνθος, odor, malus odor, stercus. *Merde de fer*, the dross of iron. Perhaps from the A.S. *Merr-an*, to mar, to spoil.

Dung, excrement, ordure.

Disputare de nobilitate generis, sine divitiis, est disputare de nobilitate stercoris, saith Nevisanus the lawyer, to dispute of gentry without wealth, is (saving your reverence) to discusse the originall of a *merd*.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 197.

Haire o'th' head, burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay, &c.
B. Jonson. The Alchymist, Act ii. sc. 3.

MERE, or } A.S. *Mare, ge-mare*; Dut.
MEARE, *n. & v.* } *Meer*. Skinner and Minshew think.—*meare-stones* are *mark-stones*; Dut. *Maark-steen*; Ger. *Marck stein*, lapides terminales; stones placed to *mark* the bounds or boundaries; yet Skinner refers *meere* to the Gr. Μειρ-ειν, to divide; but there are no intermediate steps. To *mere*,—
To mark, to bound, to limit, to divide.

When that brave honour of the Latine name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Africa, and Byze
With Thames inhabitants of noble fame,
And they which see the dawning day arise.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

——— Why should he fallow?
The tith of his affection should not then
Haue nicke his captainship, at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question?
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 2.

So huge a mind could not in lesser rest,
Ne in small *meares* containe his glory great,
That Albion had conquered first by vnstiike feat.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

——— To guide my course aright
What mound or steddy *mere* is offer'd to my sight
Upon this outstreach'd arm, while sailing here at ease.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

The mislaier of a *meere* stone is to blame. But it is the vnjust judge, that is the capitall reuiewer of land-marker, when he defaeth amisse of lands and property.
Bacon. Ess. of Judicature.

The descendants of the brave nobility of Holland had, more than all the canals, *meares*, and foundations of their country, protected their independence.
Burke. A Letter to a Noble Lord.

MERE. } Fr. *Mère*; It. and Sp. *Mero*; Lat.
MERELY. } *Merus*, which Vossius thinks is either from μονος, *solus*, or from μειρ-εσθαι, to divide or separate: for *merum* is that which is divided or separated from every thing else, and, **therefore**, alone.

Sole, alone, unmixed, unmingled, pure; simple, absolute.

Lo one whom later age hath brought to light,
Matchable to the greatest of those great,
Great both by name, and great in power and might,
And meriting a *mere* triumphant seate.—*Spenser*, ton. 3.

Who is apparently troublesome and contentious, and without reasonable cause, upon a *meer* will and stomach doth vex and molest his brother, and trouble the country.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie. Pref.

But now our joys are *mere* and unmixt; for that we may do our duty and have our reward at once.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, Epist. Ded.

——— Those that *merely* talke, and never thinke,
That live in the wild anarchie of drinke,
Subject to quarrell only.
B. Jonson. To one that asked to be scaled of the Tribe of Ben.

Fie on't! O fie, fie, 'tis an unweeded garden
That grows to seed: things rank and gross in nature
Possesse it *merely*. *Shakes. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 2.

And [the ant] is reported by some to bite off the germen of them, least they should sprout by the moisture of the earth, which I look upon as a *mere* fiction.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. I.

As for the rest of the planets, their particular uses are to us unknown or *merely* conjectural.—*Id. Ib.*

Their [the heathen] religion being *merely* ceremonial and political, never pretended to reach the heart, or to inspire it with any sincerity or warmth of affection towards the Deity.
Porteus, vol. i. Ser. 1.

MERE. A common word in Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*. See MARSH, and MOOR.

Marshy land; or land overflooded, into pools, lakes.

The Frithdike near my midst . . . .
Whoever fish'd or fowl'd that cannot make report
Of sundry *meres* at hand, upon my western way
As Ramsey-*mere*. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s 21

MERETRICIOUS. Lat. *Meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a harlot, and that from **merere**, to deserve or acquire by service. See HARLOT.

As a harlot,—viciously alluring or enticing; viciously adorned or decked.

And therefore thel think it impossible to be any knauerye or cittours in so holy fathers with their *meretrix* mother.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 12.

The depraved custom of change, and the delight in *meretricious* embracements, (where sinne is turned into art) maketh marriage a dull thing, and a kind of imposition, or tax.—*Bacon. New Atlantis.*

She shall return to her wonted trading and shall exercise her deceitful and *meretricious* traffick with all the nations of the world.—*Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Isaiah*, xxiii. 17

On eare foundations let your fabric rise,
And with attractive majesty surprise,
Not by affected *meretricious* arts,
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts.
Roscommon. An Essay on Verse.

If Nature on your cheek bestows
A bloom, that emulates the rose,
Or from some heav'nly image drew
A form Apelles never knew,
Your ill-judg'd aid will you impart
And spoil by *meretricious* art.
More. The Goose and the Swan.

MERGE, *v.* } Lat. *Mergere*, to sink in the
MERGER. } sea. (*mare*,)
MERSION. } To sink, to plunge, to overwhelm, to swallow up.

The *mersion* also in water, and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life.
Barrow. Of Baptism.

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide and meet in one and the same person, without any intermediate estate, the less is immediately annihilated: or in the law phrase is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater. But they must come to one and the same person in one and the same right; else, if the freehold be in his own right, and he has a term in right of another *cen autre droit*) there is no *merger*.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. ii. c. 11.

Their object is to *merge* all natural and all social sentiment in inordinate vanity.
Burke. Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.

MERIDIAN, *adj.* } Fr. *Méridien*; It. mal
MERIDIAN, *n.* } Sp. *Meridiano*; Lat. *Me-*
MERIDIONAL. } *ridianus*, from *meridies*,
MERIDIONALLY. } i. e. *medities*, mid-day.

Ipsum *meridiem*, cur non *medidiem*? Credo quod erat iosuavius, (Cicero, *Orator*. c. 47.)

See the quotation from Brown.

Mid-day,—when the sun is the highest; hence highest or supreme point;—when the sun to those on this side the equator is in the south; hence, southern.

And tabies as wel for the governaciun of the clocke, as for to fonde the altitude *meridian.—Chaucer. The Astrolabie.*

Phebus hath left the angle *meridional.*
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,577.

For of *meridians* and parallels,
Man hath weav'd out a net, and this net thrown
Upon the heav'ns; and now they are his own.
Donne. The first Anniversary.

The true *meridian* is a major circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.

——— His grieved look he fixes sad,
Sometimes towards heav'n and the full-blazing sun,
Which now set high in his *meridian* towre.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

——— In this gate none pass
The vigilance here plac't, but such as come
Well known from heav'n; and since *meridian* hour
No creature thence. *Id. Ib.*

In the circumations and sphærical rounds of onyons, the circles of the orbes are oftimes larger, and the *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side then the other.
Brown. Cyrus' Garden, c. 4.

Who [the Jewes] reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, nor willing to lye as that stood; doe place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally.—Id. Vulgar Errours,* b. ii. c. 3.

Christ here discover'd himself after his rising, not to all his apostles at once, nor to any of them with the same evidence at first, but by several ascending instances and arguments; till in the end he shone out in his full *meridian,* and made the proof of his resurrection complete in his ascension.—*South,* vol. v. Serr. 4.

The *meridional* (which they of the Ocean call south, and those of the Mediterranean Sea. Zezzo Giorno) commonly is rainy, and boisterous, and in the same city whereof I speak, it is wholesome and pleasant.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. ii. p. 611.

ME'RIT, *v.* Me'rit, n. Me'ritable. Me'ritedly. Me'ritory. Merito'rious. Merito'riously. Merito'riousness. } Fr. *Mérite, mérite;* It. *Meritare, merito;* Sp. *Meritar, mérito;* Lat. *Meritum,* past. part. of *Merere,* from Gr. Μερ-εω, *dividere,* whence Μερος, a part or share; *meritum* ferè *partiam* est, sive labor, sive pretium spectetur, (Vossius.)

Merit,—the part or share, (sc.) deserved, i. e. earned, gained, by service. Hence to *merit* generally is,—

To earn, gain, or acquire by service; to deserve, to possess or obtain a right or claim to—by service, or in return for service; any thing promised in return for service, for any thing done or performed: good or ill. And *merit,*—

Deserved, (sc.) for good or ill done, for good or ill qualities attained or possessed.

For if thou yeuest it in lening,
I hold it but wretched thing:
Therefore yeue it whole and quite,
And thou shalt haue the more *merite.*
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Ayenst glotonie the remedie is abstinence, as sayth Galien: but that I holde not *meritorie,* if he do it only for the hole of his body.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Wherof the perfite of her lawe
Fro then forth hem was withdrawe,
So that thei stonde in no *merite.—Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

How *meritory* is thilke dede
Of charitee to clothe and fede
The poore folke. *Id. Ib.* Prol.

And yet he bode thé do it, and they were bolde to obeye, and *meryted* and deserued by their obedience.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 496.

They bring arguments to prone that it is more *meritorious* to eate fish then flesh.—*Tyndall. Workes,* p. 171.

Here ye perceiue good readers, that to believe *meritoriously,* so as it shal be rewarded with salnacio, may not be sayth alone, but fayth with woorking lone.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1050.

Like as these *meritemongers* doe which esteeme themselves after their *merits,* think themselves perfect in so much that their workes shall not onely helpe themselves but others.—*Latimer,* Ser. 3. *Upon the Lord's Prayer.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance if not snare, more apt
To slacken vertue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do ought may *merit* praise.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

——— All power
I give thee, reign for ever, and assume
Thy *merits.* *Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. iii.

Val. Ay, ever, ever; and the people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work.
B. Jonson. The Case is Altered, Act ii. sc. 4.

The other half shall be employ'd in prayers,
That *meritorious* charge I'll be at also
Yet to confirm you christian.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iv. sc. 4.

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear reproof, who *merit* praise.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

Merit is an unpardonable piece of popery, with respect to men as well as to God, and to the rewards of this world, as well as of the next.—*South,* vol. v. Ser. 10.

There Philaretus had the curiosity to visit the place on which stood Pinr, a pleasant little town once esteemed for its deliciousness, but now much more and more *meritedly* famous for its ruin.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. i. *The Life,* p. xxiii.

They were not only egregious hypocrites, and gross violators of the law, but they also faced down the world, that they did well and *meritoriously* in those very things, in which their hypocrisy and violation of the law did consist.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 3.

Our Saviour himself told his disciples, that men should kill them, and think that in so doing, they did God service. So that here (we see) was a full opinion and persuasion, and a very zealous one too, of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. Ser. 12.

Had they no ground for hope, but *merit,* that is to say, could they look for nothing more than what they should strictly deserve, their prospect would be very uncomfortable.
Paley, Ser. 19.

MERLE. Fr. *Merle;* It. *Merla;* Sp. *Murla;* Lat. *Merula. Merula* quod *mero,* id est, *sola* volitat, (Var. *de Ling. Lat.* b. iv.)
The blackbird.

Where thou were wont full merily in May
To walke, and take the dewe by it was day
And heare the *merle* and mavise many one.
Chaucer. The Complaint of Cresside.

The *merl* upon ner myrtle perch
There to the mavis sings,
Who from the top of some curl'd birch
Those notes redoubled rings.
Drayton. The Description of Elysium.

ME'RMAID. Me'rman. } q. *Marina puella,* a *marine maid,* or *maid* of the sea. Mereman, *marinus homo,* a marine man, or man of the sea.

But it was wonder like to bee
Song of *mermoidens* of the see,
That for his singen is so clere:
Though we *meremaidens* clepe hem here,
In English, as is our vsaunce,
Men clepe hem *Sereins* in France.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

When downe the weedy Trophies, and herselfe,
Fell in the weeping brooke, her cloaths spread wide,
And *mermaid-like,* awhile they bore her vp.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 7.

And as for the *meremaides* called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them: for looke how painters draw them, so they are indeed: only their bodie is rough and skaled all over, even in those parts wherein they resemble a woman. I am able to bring forth for mine authors divers knights of Rome right worshipfull persons and of good credite, who testifie that in the coast of the Spanish Ocean neare unto Gades, they haue seene a *meremon* [*marinum hominem*] in every respect resembling a man as perfectly in all parts of the bodie as might bee.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 5.

ME'RRY. Me'rrily. Me'riment. Me'rriness. Me'rrimake, *v.* Me'rrimake, n. Mirth, *v.* Mirth, n. Me'rrifull. Me'rrifully. Me'rrthless. } A. S. *Myrig, mirige,* hilaris, jucundus, lætus; A. S. *Myrhth,* hilaritas, jucunditas, lætitia. Skinner derives from the Gr. *Mchren,* augere, to magnify or dilate. Junius,—from the Gr. Μυρ-ζειν, to anoint, because the ancients anointed themselves at public festivities. Tooke derives from the Goth. *Mer-yan;* A. S. *Merran, mirran, myrran,* to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; and of this verb, he affirms *mirth* to be the third person, and to mean,—

"That which dissipateth, viz. care, sorrow, melancholy." (See To Mar.) It is now consequentially applied to—

A lightness, airiness, hilarity of spirit; free from all care or trouble, all seriousness or sadness; formerly, also, to a calmer feeling of pleasure or pleasantness, cheeriness, or cheerfulness. And *merry,*—

Pleasing, agreeable, cheerful or cheering; gay, jovial, laughing; loving or inclined to laughter, laughable.

Milton's epithet, *most melancholy,* applied to the nightingale, is evidently in correspondence with the context—alluding to the metamorphosis of Philomela into that bird. He imagines her singing—"in her sweetest, saddest plight." Chaucer's "*merry* bird" is the true English songstress, rattling out her notes, and, like the lark, though at different hours, "startling the dull night;" or even like the cock, who with "*lively din, scatters* the rear of darkness thin." Such also was Chaucer's Chauntcleere: "His vois *merier* than the *mery* organ." Milton might have prefixed the adj. *merry*—"to the hounds and horn," which "cheerly rouse the slumbering morn."

Tho me barnde greie townes & courtes day and nyght,
And thogte yt was *mury* joie, to se so fair alyght.
R. Gloucester, p. 69.

So that joye and *murthe* y now amoog hem was there.
Id. p. 50.

With joy and *myrth,* I now
Moche heighe folke of the londe sone to him drow.
Id. p. 466.

& ther oure Inglis men resceyued fulle *miry.*
R. Brunne, p. 308.

And somme *murthes* to make. as mynstrals counete.
Piers Ploukman, p. 3.

And men enabitynge the erthe schulen hane loie on hem, and thei shulen make *myrie.—Wielif, Apocalips,* c. 11.

Ioie we and make we *myrthe* and gbiue glorie to him.
Id. Ib. c. 19.

Blysse of my ioye, that ofte me *murthed,* is turned into galle, to thynke on thing that may not at my wil in armes me hent.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue,* b. i.

The nightingale with so *merry* a note
Answered hem, that all the wood runge.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

His vois [the cock's] was *merier* than the *mery* organ
On Masse daies that in the churches gan.
Id. Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,855.

A day or two ye shall have digestives:—
Or herbe ive growing in our yerd, that *mery* is:
Pike herb right as they grow and eke hem in,
Beth *mery,* husband, for your father kin;
Dredeth no dreme I can say you no more.
Id. Ib. v. 14,974.

Therwith in all this world no nightingale
Ne coude by an hundred thousand del
Singen so wonder *merily* and wel.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,079.

And in that garden gan I go,
Playing along full *merely.* *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And wife and children men desyren, for cause of delyte and *merynesse.—Id. Boecius,* b. iii.

Full faire was *mirthe* full long and high,
A fairer man I never sigh:
As round as apple was his face,
Full ruddie and white in every place.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

Dauneeth he *merry* that is *mirthlesse?*
Id. The Assembly of Fowles.

Thei were *merie,* and faire enough,
Echone with other plaide and lough
And talkin into tales newe. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And thus the dale, shortely to telle,
With maoy *myrthes* thei dispeut,
Till night was come, and the thei went. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

And was saluted at the entering into the towne of a *mery* fellow, which sayd, *Soine rex regis tui, alyne regni sui:* Hayle both king of thy king, and also of his realme.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 370.

If anye of you be eueyll vexed, let him praye, If anye of you bee *mery,* let him sing psalmes.—*Bible,* 1551. *James,* c.5.

But whiles I doo these *mirthlee* meeters vse,
This rashe conceite doth true mirth from delight.
Gascoyne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

There cke my feeble barke awhile may stay,
Till *mery* wynd and weather call her thence away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Loren. Come, hoe, and wake Diana with a hymne,
With sweetest tutches pearce your Mistresse eare,
And draw her home with Musicke.
Jess. I am neuer *merry* when I heare sweete musicke.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

But when he saw her, toy, and gibe, and geare,
And pass the bonds of modest *merimake,*
Her dalliance he despiid, and follies did forsake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

That rownd about him dissolute did play
Their wanton follies, and light *merriment*.
penser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Ber. Well, sir, be it as the stile shall give vs cause to climo in the *merriness*.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act i. sc. 1.

I'm wondrous *merry-hearted*. I could laugh now.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act ii. sc. 1.

Great joy was made that day of young and old,
And solemne feast proclaymd throughout the land,
That their *meriness merth* may not be told.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

——— The rest
Of our young ladies in their wanton blood,
Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room
With laughter.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i. sc. 1.

This nephta is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fire; as was *mirthfully* experimented upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 182.

Whilst his gamesome cut-tail'd cur
With his *mirthless* master plays.
Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

Th' Italian *merry-andrews* took their place,
And quite debanch'd the Stage with lewd grimace.
Dryden, Epil. 23.

That any man should be *merry*, because another has offended God, or undone himself, is certainly a thing very unnatural.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 7.

For if these [great crimes and great miseries] be made the matter of our *mirth*, what can be the argument of our sorrow?
Id. Ib.

I said: the feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round.
Prior. Solomon, b. iii.

Conscious of her approach, the wanton birds,
Instinctive, cared forth, in livelier lays,
And *merrier* melody, their grateful hymn.
Thompson. Sickness, b. iv.

Steep'd grain, and curdled milk with dulcet cream
Soft temper'd, in full *merriment* they quaff,
And cast about their glacs. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. ii.

Nor doth his skilful hand refuse
Acquaintance with the tuneful muse,
When round the *mirthful* board the harp is horne.
West. Olympic Odes of Pindar, Ode 1.

This self-pleas'd king of emptiness permit
At the dear toilette harmlessly to sit;
As mirthless infants, idling out the day,
With wooden swords, or toothless puppies play.
Warton. Fashion, a Satire.

ME'RSION. See MERGE.

ME'SENTERY. } Fr. *Mésentère*; It. *Mesen-*
MESERA'ICK. } *terio*; Sp. *Mesenterio*; Lat. *Mesenterium*; Gr. Μεσεντεριον, from μεσος, middle, and εντερον, the intestine. See the quotation from Fletcher.

Meseraich,—Gr. Μεσαραιον, μεσος, and αραια, *venter*.

The *mesenterium*, (or midst amongst the entrails,) whence it takes the name, ties and knits the entrails together.
F. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 2. Note 46.

But [pepper] being in greater quantity, dissipateth the wind; and itself getteth to the *mesentery* veines.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, Cent. i. s. 44.

So that it (medicamentally) entreth not the veins with those electuaries wherein it is mixed; but taketh leave of the permeant parts, at the mouthes of the *meseraicks*, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the seige.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

MESH, *v.* } Dut. *Masche*; Fr. *Maches, maile*;
MESH, *n.* } It. *Maglia*; Lat. *Macula*; the hole
ME'SHY. } of a net between thread and thread; applied to the entire net.

To take or catch in a net or snare, to ensnare, to entangle.

How emal a net may take and *mesh* a hart of gentle kinde.—*Surrey. Description of the Fickle Affections, &c.*

Meashed in the breers, that erst was onely tree.
Wyatt. The Lover that fed Love, &c.

The flies by chance *meshd* in the hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They so like diamonds shone.
Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

——— This but sweats thee
Like a *mesh-nag*.—*Beaum & Fletch. Bonduca*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Or spreads his subtle nets from sight
With twinkling glasses, to betray
The larks that in the *meshes* light,
Or makes the fearful hare his prey.
Dryden. Horace, Epode 2.

And in his hand, of slightest texture, bore
A curious net, whose *meshes*, light and rare,
Scarce shone distinguish'd from th' unbodied air.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. iv.

Now with barb'd hook, or *meshy* net, they try
From quiet floods to drag the scaly fry.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. viii.

MESLINE. This word is variously written *maslin, masline, mesline*, and by Bacon *misselane*; and his authority has suggested *miscellane*, Lat. *Miscellaneus*, to be the true word. Hall writes *misseline* and *mesline*. It is more probably the Fr. *Meslinge* or *meslange*, a medley or mixture, from the verb *meslanger, mesler*, to meddle or mix. The Dutch have *Misschelenjm*, from *mischelen*, to mix.

A medley or mixture, (sc.) of corn, metal, &c.

Hen. It must not be iron, for quicksilver is the tyrant of metals, and will soon fret it.
Hen. Nor brass, nor copper, nor *maslin*, nor mineral.
Brewer. Lingua, Act iv. sc. 1.

Herevnto likewise, bieause it is drie and brickle in the working (for it will hardelie be made vp handsomelie into lonnes) some adde a portion of ye meale in our time, whereby the rough drinesse or drie roughnes therof is somewhat qualified, and then it is named *miscelin*, that is, bread made of mingled corne.—*Holinshed. Descrip. of Eng.* b. ii. c. 6.

Take thee, therefore, all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and fitches, and put them all together, and make bread of this *mesliue*, and eat thereof for the space of three hundred and ninety days.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Ezekiel, iv. 9.

For what reason is there, which should but induce, and therefore much less inforce us to think that care of dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than in charging them withal not to sow their fields with *mestlin*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. § 6.

It hath not been practised, but it is thought to be of use, to make some *misseliane* in corne; as if you sow a few beans with wheat your wheat will be the better.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 676.

Mended (saith your doctor) and yet admitted the *miscelne* rabble for the prophane.
Bp. Hall. An Apologie against Brownists.

MESS, *v.* } From *Mes, mets*; It. *Messo.*
MESS, *n.* } Skinner suggests.—Bar. Lat. *Mis-*
ME'SSMATE. } *sus*, q.d. cibus *missus*, meat or food sent, sent round to those who were to eat it; he seems, however, to suspect that it has some connexion with *meat*; and Tooke considers it to be the past part. of *metsian* cibare, to furnish meat or food. By usage, to *mess* is—

To feed (sc.) together, as soldiers or sailors do.

A *mess*,—food, a quantity of food: sometimes applied to a large quantity, or hotchpot, more than one can manage; and hence, (met.) the common expression, to get into a *mess*, to get into difficulty, into a bad plight.

With your broke knyfe properly unclose the napkyn, that the bread is in, and set the bread all beneath the salt towards the seconde *messe*.
Leland. Collectanea. The Inthronization of Abp. Neville.

Better is a *messe* of potage with lone, than a fat oxe with enel wyl.—*Bible*, 1551. *Prouerbes*, c. 16.

I desyre but one *messe* onelye, I will thon gene me without farther delay, John Baptist's head in a charger.
Udal. Mark, c. 6.

God uses us as Joseph did his brother Benjamin: we have many changes of raiment, and our *mess* is five times bigger than the provision made for our brothers of the creation.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

Of herbs, and other country *messes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.
Milton. L'Allegro.

There is not the least thing in the world, which the tempter offers a man for nothing; not so much as a pittful *mess* or morsel to relieve thy craving, starving appetites.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

My friend Alchele formed once a party for my entertainment, composed of all the prime wits and philosophers of Feurll, and each of us brought his *mess* along with him to the place where we assembled.
Hume. Essays, vol. ii. *A Dialogue.*

Coate, rude Boreas, blust'ring railer
List ye landsmen all to me!
Messmates, hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea.—*G. A. Stevens. The Storm.*

I should only stipulate that these new *mess Johns* in robes and coronets should keep some sort of bounds in the democratick and levelling principles which are expected from their titled pulpits.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

ME'SSAGE. } Fr. *Message*; It. *Messaggio*;
ME'SSENGER. } Sp. *Message*; from Low Lat. *Missaticum*, and this (Mcnage) from *missus*, one sent: in old Fr. *Mes*. (See *Du Cange*, in v. *Missus*.) The old Fr. *Mes* was applied both to the *Message* and *messager*. See in Roquefort. Serenius composes *message* of the Sw. *Med*, with, and *sacga*, to say or speak; though the Swedes have not the word in its compound form.

Any thing sent, (sc.) information, news; order or request, sent by one to another. *Messenger*,—One sent with, one who carries or conveys, news or information, an errand.

The the Dne Wyllam wuste, that he was y eome nay,
A moncke he sende hym in *message*.
R. Gloucester, p. 359.

He lette send hys *messageres* in to al Grece wel wyde.
Id. p. 13

The emperoure's *messengeres* to Engelond hire com.
Id. p. 46.

This was his *message*, his Danes wild he venge
Ageyn nim in batailo. *R. Brunne*, p. 40.

Messengers he sent thorghout Inglond.—*Id.* p. 2.

Therefore we usen *message* for Crist as if God menestith hi us, we hisechen for Crist be ghe reconuceilid to God.
Wielif. 2 Corynth. c. 5.

Now then are we *messengers* in the reume of Chryste euen as though God did beseeth you thorow vs.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And after this, beforn the highe lord
He with a mainy vols sayd his *message*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,413.

The eye is a good *messenger*,
Which can to the hart in such manner
Tidings sende, that hath sene
To void him of his paines clene.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

The rayuhowe is hir *messegere*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— But, eare he thus had sayd,
With flying speede, and seeming great pretence
Came running in, much like a man dismay'd,
A *messenger* with letters, which his *message* said.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

——— How I begin
To verifie that solemn *message* late,
On which I sent thee to the Virgin pure
In Galilee, that she should bear a son
Great in renown, and call'd the Son of God.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

——— For God will deigne
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged *messengers*
On errands of supernal grace.—*Id. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

The angels are still dispatched by God upon all his great *messages* to the world: and therefore their very name in Greek, which is Αγγελοι, signifies a *messenger*.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 3.

MESSI'AS. } Heb. from משח, he anointed.
MESSI'ASHIP. } See the quotation from Porteus.

The woman saith to hym, I woot that *Messias* is comen, that is seid Crist.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 4.

The woman sayd vnto hym: I wot well *Messias* shall come, whiche is called Christ.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

At thy nativity a glorious quire
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the *Messiah* now was born.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

There was such demonstration and evidence given to Jesus's being the true *Messias* by his coming in the flesh, that it cast its discovering influence both backwards and forwards; and equally baffled and confuted the pretences of those who went before, and those who rose up after.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

A crown will not want pretenders to claim it, nor usurpers, if their power serves them to possess it: and hereupon the *Messiahship* was pretended to by several impostors.—*Id. Ib.*

The word *Messiah* signifies anointed; that is a person appointed to some high station, dignity, or office; because originally among the Eastern nations men so appointed (particularly kings, priests, and prophets) were anointed with oil.—*Porteus. Truth and Divine Origin of the Christ. Rev.*

ME'SSUAGE. Skinner refers to *mease*, domus, which he derives from the Fr. *Meix*, or as Menage writes it, *mes*, and DuCange—*mes*, an old word for *maison*. Du Cange says of the Low Lat. *Messuagium*, that it is formed from *mes*, i. e. *mansus*, a manse or mansion; and Vossius,—quasi *mansiagium*, (*De Vit.* lib. iii. c. 25.) The word is of common usage in legal instruments of conveyance.

There were then greater number of *messuages* and mansions almost in every place.—*Harrison. Desc. of Eng.* c. 22.

METAL. Fr. *Métal*; It. *Metallo*; Sp. *Metal*; Lat. *Metallum*; Gr. Me'TALLED. Μεταλλον, μετα τα αλλα. See
Meta'llical. the quotation from Pliny.
Meta'lline.
Me'tallist. *Metal*, or *mettle*, i. e. well-tempered, highly polished,
Meta'llurgy. keenly edged; applied (met.)
Me'ttle. to—
Me'ttled. The temper or disposition;
Me'ttlesome. spirit, courage, fortitude, firmness, resolution.

Metal, as led & tyn in the contre of Excestre.
R. Gloucester, p. 6.

Er that the pot be on the fire yde
Of *metals* with a certain quantitee,
My lord hem temptereth, and no man but he.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 13,368.

——— Steele is hardest in its kinde
Aboue all other, that men finde
Of *metalles*. *Gower. Con. A. Prol.*

Where one veine is discovered, there is another alwayes found not far off: which is a rule observed not in mines of silver onely, but also in all others of what *mettall* soever; and hereupon it seemeth that the Greeks doe call them *metalla* (μετα τα αλλα).—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiii. c. 6.

I hate such measnr'd, give me *metall'd* fire,
That trembles in the blaze, but [then] mounts higher.
B. Jonson. Epigram to Wm. Earle of Newcastle.

——— The rest entire
Shoo with a glassie scurff, undubited sign
That in his womb was hid *metallic* ore,
The work of sulphur. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Now, by electrical bodies, I understand not such as are *metallical*, mentioned by Pliny and the Antients.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4.

Put wood or clay into smith's water, or other *metalline* water, and try whether it will not harden in some reasonable time.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 84.

I see some that avoid pleasures for their danger, and which dare not but abandon lawfull delights for feare of sinne; who seeme to me like some ignorant *metallists*, which cast away the precious ore because they cannot separate the gold from the drosse.—*Ep. Hall*, Dec. 4. Ep. 1.

The skilful *metallist*, that findeth and refineth those precious veines, for publike use, is rewarded, is honoured.
Id. Dec. 5. Ep. 7.

Whilst he [Cato] being a very able man of body, took in hand the discovery, accompanied with no more than one of like *mettle* to himself.—*Raleph. Hist. of World*, b.v. c.5. s.7.

She said; and lo! a palace towering seems,
With Parian pillars and *metallic* beams.
King. Rufinus, or the Favourite.

The quicksilver were by this means brought to appear a very elose and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 49.

Every man living, some time or other, sooner or later, shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation; a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of, and in which the eternal concerns of his soul shall more particularly lie at stake.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

But their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse.—*Tatler*, No. 61.

The frigid chymist cools, in mineral store,
The glossy spherules of *metallic* ore.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. ii.

Fierce are my steeds; their fury to restrain
The strongest hand requires and stiffest rein:
For oft, their *mettle* rous'd, they rush along,
Nor feel the biting curb, or sounding thong.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. iii.

Though not one wit bestrides the back
Of useful drudge, yclped hack,
But fine-bred things of *mettled* blood,
Pick'd from Apello's royal stud. *Lloyd. The Actor.*

METAMO'RPHOSE, *v.* Fr. *Métamorphose*; It. *Metamorfosi*; Sp. *Metamorphosis*; Lat. *Metamorphosis*; Gr. Μεταμορφωσις
METAMO'RPHOSE, *n.*
METAMO'RPHOSED.

VOL. II.

from μεταμορφοειν, *transformare*, to transform; μετα, and μορφη, form.

To transform; to change from one form or shape to another.

Himselfe [Enuy] he fretteth as I vnderstond,
Witnesse of Ouid *methamorphoses*.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

Thus men (my lord) be *metamorphosed*,
From seemely shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser*, both of himself and of others?
Id. Delite. Diet for Drunkards, (1576.)

O Misery! where once thon art possest,
See but how quickly thou canst alter kind,
And, like a Circe, *metamorphosest*
The man that hath not a moat godlike mind.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

Can turn itself into disguises
Of all sorts, for all sorts of vices;
Can transhumanitate, *metamorphose*,
And charm whole herds of beasts, like Orpheus.
Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

——— What odius change,
What *metamorphose* strikes the dubious eye?
Ah, whither is retir'd the scarlet wave
Mantling with health, which floated through the cheek.
Thompson. Sickness, b. iii. Argument.

METAPHOR. Fr. *Métaphore*; It. *Metafora*; Sp. *Metaphora*;
METAPHO'RICAL. Gr. Μεταφορα; μεταφερειν,
METAPHO'RICALLY. *transferre*, μετα, and φερ-ειν, *ferre*, to bear.

A transference or translation, (sc.) of the application of a word from its literal meaning, denominating some sensible object, or action, or operation, to supposed similar or corresponding objects, or actions, or operations of the human mind; also, from one object or class of objects to another, founded upon some similarity or resemblance.

Remember al my words,
And beare them wel in minde,
And make thereof a *metaphore*,
So shalt thon quickly finde.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

Metaphore is an alteration of a worde, from the proper and naturall meaning, to that which is not proper, and yet agreeth thereunto by some likenesse that appeareth to be in it.—*Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 193.

An horn is the hieroglyphick of authority, power, and dignity, and in this *metaphor* is often used in scripture.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 9.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use *metaphorical* expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 10.

Whether the like [magnetism] be really made out, or rather *metaphorically* verified in the sympathies of plants and animals, might afford a large dispute.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 3.

However it [the carbuncle] be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparks may somewhat resemble the glances of fire; and *metaphorically* deserve that name.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 5.

But *metaphors*, we know, are but weak mediums to prove any thing. And I refer it to any one of a clear impartial reason to judge, whether, when the spirit is said to be in us as in a temple, this does not, at the very first sight, appear to be a *metaphorical* expression.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 7.

In respect of which union to an earthly nature it (the divine nature of Christ) might *metaphorically* be said to descend to the place where that nature did reside.
Id. vol. vii. Ser. 1.

In all languages, the series of physical causes and effects is *metaphorically* likened to a chain, the links of which are supposed to be indissolubly and necessarily connected.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 4. s. 1.

METAPHRASE. Gr. Μεταφραις, μετα,
Me'taphrast. and φραοις, from φραζειν,
Metaphra'stic. to speak. Applied to—
A literal or verbal translation; a translation *phrase* for *phrase*.

How ever his other labours lie hid, his *metaphrase* of the Psalmes is still in our hands, with the applause of all the learned.—*Bp. Hall. To Mr. Samuel Burton.*

[Margaret] sister to Sir Edwin Sandys, of Borne, in com. Cantii, knight, and to George Sandys, Esq. the famous traveller and excellent poetical *metaphrast*.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. 1285.

Nor shall it be disembled, but that I had a great inclination to give a paraphrase (or *metaphrase* rather) of the xxvtlith chapter of Deuteronomy.
Horte. Christ's Parable of the Sower, Pref.

It (the *Marchaunt's Tale*) was translated into Greek at Constantinople by Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 169.

METAPHY'SICK, *adj.* Fr. *Métaphysique*;
Metaphy'sick, *n.* Lat. *Metafisica*; Sp.
Metaphy'sical. *Metaphisica*; Low
Metaphy'sically. Lat. *Metaphysica*;
Metaphys'cian. Gr. Μετα τα φυσικα.

The Lat. *Metaphysica* is rendered *super-naturalia*, and it is so used by Shakespeare. And see the quotation from Gillies's *Aristotle* for the imposition of the name upon some of the writings of that philosopher.

And there corrupt they their iudgementes with apparent arguments, and with alleging vnto them textes of logike, of naturall philantia, of *methaphisike*, and morall philosophy, & all manner bookes of Aristotle.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 109.

All they haue none other thing for themselfe, as farre as I haue redde and could gresesse, but arguments grounded vpo philosophy & *metophysicall* reasons.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 386.

The one part which is physic, loquireth and handleth the material and efficient causes; and the other, which is *metaphysic*, handeth the formal and final causes.
Bacon. On the Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

By which sayings, [Jer. xxiii. 24. 2 Chron. vi. 18.] the divine immensity is as fully expressed as by the artificial term ubiquity: that is, every-whereness, or by any *metaphysick* book.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. iv. c. 8.

——— High thee hither,
That I may poure my spirits in thine eare,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impeides thee from the golden round
Which fate and *metaphysicall* syde doth seeme
To haue thee crown'd withall.—*Shaker. Macbeth*, Act I. sc.5.

And of this sort, a man may find an infinite number of propositions, reasonings, and conclusions, in books of *metaphysicks*, school-divinity, and some sort of natural philosophy: and after all, know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before he set out.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 8. s. 9.

Those who discourse *metaphysically* of the nature of truth, as to the reality of the thing, affirm a perfect coincidence between truth and goodness: and I believe it might be easily made out, that there is nothing in nature perfectly true but what is also really good.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 5.

But the importance rises higher when we reflect upon the application of words to *metaphysics*. And when I say *metaphysics*, you will be pleased to remember, that all general reasoning, all politics, law, morality, and divinity, are merely *metaphysic*.—*Tooke. Diversions of Purley*, vol. ii. c. 4.

From this part of Aristotle's logic, there is an easy transition to what has been called his *metaphysics*; a name unknown to the author himself, and given to his most abstract philosophical works by his editors, from an opinion that these books ought to be studied immediately *after his physics*, or treatises on natural philosophy.
Gillies. Analysis of Aristotle's Works, vol. i. c. 2.

This experimental philosophy, no one now is in danger of confounding with the *metaphysical* speculations already mentioned.—*Stewart. The Human Mind*, pt. i. Introd.

In the writings, indeed, of several other modern *metaphysicians*, we meet with a variety of important and well ascertained facts; but, in general, these facts are blended with speculations upon subjects which are placed beyond the reach of the human faculties.—*Id. Ib.*

METASTA'SIS. Gr. Μεταστασις, μετα, and
στασις, station, place.
Change of place; a motion or removal.

He considers what not unfrequently happens in distempered bodies by the *metastasis* of the morbinck matter.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 197.

For oftentimes nature will, in spite of remedies, make a *metastasis* of the peccant matter, and so impair the condition of the patient.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 240.

METE, v. A. S. *Met-on, ge-met-an, metiri*,
Me'ter, *n.*
Me'ting, *n.* to measure, (qv.)

The tone is fro the tother *moten* a grete myle.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

And in what mesure ye *meten*, it schal be *meten* agen to you.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 7.

And wt what mesure ye *mete*, wt the same shell it be measured to you agayne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And there weren set sixe stoonen cannes after the clesning of the Jewis, holdinge, ech twayne either thre *metretis*.
Wielif. Jon, c. 2.

And therefore this marke that we must shoote at, set up wel in our sight, we shal none *meete* for the shoote, and consider how neare toward, or how farre of, your arrowes are frō the prik.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1157.

For some of them I see wel he not worth the *meeting*, and no great marusyl, though I shoote wide whye I somewhat mystake the marke.—*Id. Ib.*

The *meetrodde* that he hadde in his hande, was syxe cubytes longe and a spanne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ezek.* c. 40.

Nay say they, the scriptures is so harde, that thou couldest neuer vnderstand it but by the doctours. That is, I must *measure* the *mete yarde* by the cloth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 103.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers: and their memorie
Shall as a patterne, or a measure, live,
By which his grace must *mete* the lives of others.
Turning past evills to advantages.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iv. sc. 4.

He reformed the olde vntrue measures, and made a measure by the length of his own arme, which was then called vlna, an elle, and now the same is called a yard, or a *mekwand*, &c.—*Stow. Hen. I.* an. 1102.

Then, of your labour to compute the gain,
Before you fill the vessels, *mete* the grain.
Cooke. Hesiod. Works & Days, b. ii.

But the aulnager, the weigher, the *meeter* of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgement of the prince reigning at the time when they were made.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

METEMPSY'CHOSE, METEMPSYCHO'SIS. } *v.* Fr. *Métempsychose*; It. *Metempsychosis*; Gr. Μετεμψυχωσις, μετα, and ψυχη, the soul. } Lat. *Metempsychosis*.

The transmigration or passage of the soul from one body to another.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucan affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their penny-worth out of their bones.—*Peacham. On Blazoning.*

How great a joy 'twould be, how great a bliss,
If we could have a *metempsy'chosis*!—*Brome. To Mr. J. B.*

For thus we read in Plato, that from the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts most suitable unto their humane condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

The sages of old live again in us; and in opinions there is a *metempsychosis*. We are our re-animated ancestours, and antedate their resurrection.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 15.

Oh! had he dy'd of old, how great a strife
Had been, who from his death should draw their life?
Who should, by one rich draught, become whate'er
Seneca, Cato, Numa, Cæsar, were?
Learn'd, virtuous, pious, great; and have by this
An universal *metempsy'chosis*.
Dryden. On the Death of Lord Hastings.

But if we understand it of sin already committed in his own person (John ix. 2.) so it favours of the opinion of Pythagoras, then common amongst the Jews, as also at this day, that there is a *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of our souls from one body to another successively.
South, vol. viii. p. 294.

METEOR. METE'OROUS. METEO'RICAL. METEOR'OLOGY. METEOROLO'GICAL. } Fr. *Météore*; It. *Meteora*; Sp. *Meteoro*; Gr. Μετεωρος, *sublimis*, μετεωρα, quæ in altum sunt, sublata, sublimia; μετα, and αειρ-ειν, *tollere*, to raise aloft. The Romans did not adopt the word.

New sorts of *meteors* gazing from the skies.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iv.

The lute's light genius now does proudly rise
Heav'd on the surges of swift rhapsodies,
Whose flourish (*meteor-like*) doth curl the air
With flash of high-born fancies.
Crashaw. Musick's Duel.

I see a resemblance of that *meteorical* light which appears in morish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation, causing both the wonder and errour of the traveller; leading him through the impulsive motion of the air into a ditch.—*Bp. Hall*, Soliloquy 12.

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation both of wind and weather.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 10.

With many others, considerable in *meteorological* divinity, which would more sensibly make out the epithite of the heathens.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii. p. 4.

The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning mist
Ris'n from a river o'er the marish glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel
Homeward returning. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

Fate scatters lightening from thy *meteor-shield*,
And ruin spreads around the sanguine tide.
Beattie. The Judgment of Paris (1765.)

Now any appearance of a body of light in the air is called by the Greek and Latin authors a star, though it be only a *meteor*, that is, a transient, accidental, luminous vapour, neither of considerable height, nor of long continuance; in which sense also the Scripture speaks of stars falling from heaven.—*Porteus*, vol. i. Lect. 2.

This, too, is the region of the most awful and alarming *meteorological* appearances—"vapours, and clouds, and storms."—*Stewart. Philosophical Essays*, e. 2. Ess. 2.

METHE'GLIN. Welsh *Meddyglyn*. A kind of drink among the Welsh, made of wine and honie sodden together, (Minshew.) See HYDROMEL.

Howbeit they (cider and perry) are not their onlie drinke at all times, but referred vnto the delicate sorts of drinke, as *metheglin* is in Wales, whereof the Welchmen make no lesse accompt (and not without cause if it be well handled) than the Greeks did of their ambrosia or nectar.
Harrison. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

Aav. Metheglin! what's that, sir? may I be so audacious to demand.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels*, Act i. sc. 4.

O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *metheglin* glides.
Gay. To a Lady, Ep. 1.

METHI'NKS. See ME.

METHOD. METHO'DICK. METHO'DICAL. METHO'DICALLY. ME'THODISM. ME'THODIST. METHODI'STICAL. ME'THODIZE, *v.* } Fr. *Méthode*; It. and Sp. *Metodo*; Lat. *Methodus*; Gr. Μεθοδος; μετα, with, and οδος, way. It is applied to—

An orderly or regular course, way, progress, or proceeding; a plan.

Methodist,—one who pursues an orderly course or way, or system; a systematizer. Also one of—

A religious sect; so called, probably, from the precise and orderly habits and manners of their founder and his early converts.

Method hath been placed, and not amiss, in logic, as a part of judgement: for as the doctrine of syllogisms comprehendeth the rules of judgment upon that which is invented, so the doctrine of *method* containeth the rules of judgment upon that which is to be delivered.
Bacon. Of the Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

——For honours, riches, kingdoms, glory,
Have been before contemn'd, and may again:
Therefore to know what more thou art than man,
Worth another Son of God by voice from heav'n,
Another *method* I must now begin.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

For of these manner of rulings by one, by the fewer part, and by the multitude or greater number, they which have more *methodically* and more distinctly & perfitly written vpon them, doe make a subdiuision.
Smith. Commonwealth, c. 3.

As Themison, and his old sect of *methodists* resolv'd, that the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation, were the principles and originals of all diseases in the world, so it will be likely to prove in our spiritual estate also.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 577.

Let such persons rather acknowledge the goodness of God towards them, and not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

For he [the devil] is able to present images of words and sentences to the imagination, in as clear and perspicuous an order, as the most faithful and *methodical* memory.
Id. vol. v. Ser. 3.

You must not expect that I should *methodically* enumerate and particularly discourse to you of all the grounds and motives I may have of looking for great advantages to accrue to mankind by men's future progresses in the discovery of nature.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 422.

And therefore I wonder not that the most learned of the *methodists* themselves have much vilified and celebrated some peculiar processes and receipts.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 245.

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,
Are Nature still, but Nature *methodis'd*:
Nature, like Liberty, is but restrain'd
By the same laws, which first herself ordain'd.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

Let them not be left (as is too much, God known, the case) to pick it up themselves as well as they can, from casual information, or a few superficial, unconnected instructions; but let it be taught them systematically and *methodically*.—*Porteus*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

And of late this loose, and I can hardly help calling it profane humour, has been directed chiefly against the followers of *methodism*.—*Paley*, Ser. 1.

Do *methodists* deserve this treatment? Be their particular doctrines what they may, the professors of these doctrines appear to be in earnest about them; and a man who is in earnest in religion cannot be a bad man, still less a fit subject for derision.—*Id. Ib.*

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best.—*Lavington. To Mr. Wesley*, p. xii.

What was done in France was a wild attempt to *methodize* anarchy; to perpetuate and fix disorder.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

METONYMY. METONY'MICAL. METONY'MICALLY. } Fr. *Métonimie*; It. and Sp. *Metonimia*; Lat. *Metonymia*; Gr. Μετωνυμια, (μετα, *trans*, et ονομα, *nomen*,) a change of name. See the quotation from Blair.

Here, therefore, ye have an evident *metonymy*: the thing signified, which is the husband's power, is put for that which signifies it, which is the woman's vail.
Bp. Hall, Ser. 1. *Cor.* xi. 10.

Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and *metonymical* kind of speech, are called meanders: for this river [Meander] did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head.—*Drayton. Rosamond to King Henry. Note* 2.

This vow of theirs therefore is *metonymically* filthy, because it makes them such.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, p. 16.

By [life] I suppose, there can be no need of proving, that our Saviour does not here mean [life] barely and physically so taken, and no more; which is but a poor thing. God knows; but by life, according to a *metonymy* of the subject for the adjunct, understands the happiness of life in the very same sense wherein S. Paul takes this word in 1 Thess. ii. 3.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

The disposition also of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by that name [colour] *metonymically* (to borrow a school-term) or effectively, that is in regard of its turning the light, that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 671.

To tropes, founded on these several relations, of cause and effect, container and contained, sign and thing signified, is given the name of *metonymy*.—*Blair*, vol. i. Lect. 14.

METOPO'SCOPY. Gr. Μετωποσκοπος, from μετωπον, a forehead, and σκεπτειν, to regard; Lat. *Metoposcopus*; Fr. *Métoposcopie*; Sp. *Metoposcopia*.

The art of divination by inspection of the forehead.

Apollon the Grammarian hath left in writing (a thing incredible to be spoken) that a certaine Physiognomist, or teller of fortunes by looking onely upon the face of men and women, such as the Greekes call *metoposcopos*, judged truly by the pourtraits that Apelles had drawne, how many yeares they either had lived or were to live, for whom those pictures were made.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 10.

Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from Physiognomy, *Metoposcopy*, Chiromancy.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 35.

METRE. ME'TRICAL. ME'TRICIAN. ME'TRICS. ME'TRIFIE, *v.* } Fr. *Mètre*; It. and Sp. *Metro*; Lat. *Metrum*; Gr. Μετρον, μετρειν, to mete or measure. *Measure*; (sc.) of syllables or combinations of syllables.

And ye that ben *metricians* me excuse.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

And Herodot in his science
Of *metre*, of ryme, and of cadence.
The first was, whiche men note.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Wherevpon he *metrified* after his mynde.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

No more did Thomas Smith, Richard Dallius, William Stawne, &c. &c., wyth such other blind popish poetes and dirtye *metrisies*, when they vttered their shytten rimes and ponies.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

And in especially because he never beseged elthe before, but either it was yelden, or taken, of the tyme of this siege a *metrician* made these verses.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 22.

Of this William Wallase one Henrie, who was blind from his birth, in the time of my minuicie (saith John Maior) composed a whole booke in vulgar verse, in which he *mitred* all those things vulgarlie spoken of this Wallase.
Hollinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1305.

MEW

Rhime being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame *meeter.—Milton. Paradise Lost*, Pref.

So varying still their moods, observing yet in all
Their quantities, their rests, their cesasures *metrical.*
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

Cuffs is in *metre* something harsh to read;
Place me the valiant *Gourra* in his stead.
Prior. Letter to Mons. Boileau Despreaux.

METRO'POLIS. Fr. *Métropole;* It. and Sp. *Metropoli;* Lat. *Metropolis;* Gr. Μητροπόλις, i. e. μήτηρ πόλις, the mother-city.
METRO'POLE.
METRO'POLITE.
METROPO'LITAN, *adj.*
METROPO'LITAN, *n.*
METROPOLI'TICK.
METROPOLI'TICAL. The mother-city; the chief or principal city of a country or district, civil or ecclesiastic.

The whole country of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscoula, the *metropolite* city.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 479.

These he, lo, the verye prelates and byeshoppes *metropolitenes* and postles of their sects.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1091.

Those cities were chief and *metropies* where the gospel was first planted, and thence communicated to the neighbouring regions.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iii. p. 635.

Dublin being the *metropole* and chiefe citie of the whole land, and where are hir maiesties principall and high courts.
Holinshed. Ireland, an. 1578.

It [Kent] hath the Archbishoprieke of Canterbury, *Metropolitane* and Primate of all England, and the Bishoprieke of Rochester, and had kings as followeth.
Stow. Kentish Saxons, an. 488.

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a *metropolitan* bishop sundry preheminences above other bishops, one of which prehemimences was, in the ordination of bishops to have κυρος των χειροτονιων, the chief power of ordaining all things done.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. viii. s. 8.

Briefly it had the first English king, in it was the first Christianity among the English, and Canterbury then honoured with the *metropolitie* see.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 18. *Selden. Illust.*

For can they hope to perswade any living man, that these having at that time a lawfull Archbishop of their owne religion, legally established in the *metropolitical* chaire by an acknowledged authority, the way of the times openly favouring the, when all churches, all chappels gladly opened to them, that they would be so mad as to go and ordaine themselves in a taverne?
Bp. Holl. Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. § 18.

By consent of all churches grounded on such obvious reason of things, the precedency in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the *Metropolis*, who was called the first Bishop, the *Metropolitan*:—other ancient synods style him the *Metropolite;* and to the *Metropolites* of the principal cities they give the name of Archbishop.—Thus I conceive the *Metropolitical* governance was introduced by humane prudence following considerations of publick necessity or utility.—*Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy.*

But are not wholesome airs
To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse
That *metropolitan* volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

But notwithstanding this wealth of their own, these churches will pay willing homage to the royal consort, their eldest sister, the *metropolitical* church of Jerusalem.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

METT, *v.* A. S. *Met-an, met-an*, somniare, to dream.

To dream; to think during sleep.

And in a lande as ich lay. Ienede ich & slepte,
And mieylously me *mette*. as ich may gow telle.
Piers Ploulman, p. 1.

The sicke *mette* he drinketh at the tonne,
The lover *mette* he hath his lady wonne.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowles.

——— Madame,
I pray you, that ye take it not a grefe:
By God sne *mette* I was in swiche mischefe
Right now, that yet min herte is sore afright.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,900.

All this she *met*, and seeth hym dien.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

METTLE. See METAL.

MEW, or **MEWL**, *v.* To make the noise or cry of a cat. Vox a sono ficta.

Have at your devil's pate: do you *mew?*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act iv. sc. 1.

Hotsp. Marry, and I am glad of it with all my heart, I had rather be a kitten, and cry *mew*,
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1.

——— At first the infant,
Mewling, and puking in the nurse's armes.
Id. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 7.

A dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. ii. c. 3. c. 7.

MEW, or **MUE**, *v. & n.* Fr. *Muer;* Lat. *Mutare*, to change; hence any casting of the coat or skin, as the *mewing* of a hawke; also an hawke's *mue*, and a *mue*, or coope wherein fowl is fattened," (Cotgrave.)

To change; to change the feathers, to moult; and as *mue*, the noun, was applied not merely to the change, but to the place of change, (sc. the cage or coop where hawks changed or moulted their feathers,) to *mue* became, consequentially,—To encage, to coop up, to confine.

And by hire heddes had she [Canace] made a *mew*,
And covered it with velouettes blew,
In signe of trouth, that is in woman sene.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,960.

And Tisbe durst not remewe,
But as a lyrdie, whiche were in *mewe*,
Within a hussne she kepte her close.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Let hir go hide her head,
In lothsome lurcking *mue*,
For crabbed Crowfoote marres hir face,
and quite distaines hir hue.
Turberviie. Against one that compared his Mistresse.

The first that devised a harton & *mue* to keepe foule, was M. Leneus Strabo, a gentleman of Rome, who made such an one at Brindis, where he had enclosed birds of all kinds.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 50.

Whatsoever estate or prince doth rest upon them, [mercenary forces] he may spread his feathers for a time, but he will *mew* them soon after.
Bacon. Ess. Of Kingdomes & Estates.

Phil. Forsooth, they say, the king has *mew'd*
All his grey beard, instead of which is budded
Another of a pure carnation colour,
Speckled with green and russet.
Ford. The Broken Heart, Act ii sc. 1.

Col. It was a kind of death, sir,
I suffer'd in your absence, *mew'd* up here,
And kept concealed I know not how.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humourous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 8.

'Tis true I was a lawyer,
But I have *mew'd* that cest; I hate a lawyer.
Id. The Little French Lawyer, Act iii. sc. 1.

Hark ye,
She keeps her shape?
Theo. Yes, and I think by this time
Has *mew'd* her old.—*Id. Love's Pilgrimage*, Act iii. sc. 2.

Gan. This Jew sure,
That alter'd you, is a mad knave.
Sof. Oh a most excellent fellow..
Gan. How he has *mew'd* your head, has rub'd the snow off.
Id. The Double Marriage, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— One that *mew'd* content
And all her teeth together.
Id. The Tamer Tam'd, Act iv. sc. 1.

Whose body *mewes* more plaisters every month,
Than women doe old faces.
Id. Thierry & Theodorat, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Can you love a poor man,
That relies on cold meat, and cest stockings,
One only suit to his back, which now is *mewing?*
Id. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act v. sc. 1.

Methinks I see her as an eagle *mwing* her mighty youth,
and kindling her undazzl'd eyes at the full mid-day beam.
Milton. Of Unlicens'd Printing.

Where gresly night, with visage deadly sad,
That Phoebus chearefull face durst never vew,
And in a foule blacke pitchy mantle clad,
She findes forth comming from her darksome *mew.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Italy, Spain, Artois, and now of late France itself, provides nests, and perches, and *mewes*, for these birds, with the same confidence wherewith wee breed our own at home.
Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis? s. 23.

On the North side of Charing Cross stand the royal stables, called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *mews;* having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the time of Richard II.
Pennant. London, p. 151.

MEZZOTI'NTO. It. *Mezzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint, or dye.

This afternoon [13 March, 1661] Prince Rupert shew'd me with his owne hands ye new way of graving call'd *Mezzo Tinto.—Evelyn. Memoirs*, vol. i.

MIC

Baxter, with apostolic grace,
Display'd his *metzotinto* face:
While here and there some luckier saint
Attain'd to dignity of paint. *Cotton. A Fable.*

1700. Mr. John Smith; The best *mezzotinter* who united softness with strength, and freedom with finish.
Walpole, vol. v. *Cat. of Engravers.*

MICH, *v.* **MI'CHER. MI'CHERY. MI'CHINO**, *n.* Also written *Meech;* to *miche*, to lurk, with a slight deviation, from the Fr. *Muser*, to idle. A *micher*, a covetous man, either from Lat. *Miser*, or from the Fr. *Miche; mica panis*, because he counts all the crumbs that fall from his table, (Skinner.) The latter etymology is undoubtedly the true one. Mr. Tyrwhitt tells us that in the *Promptuarium parvuu*, "*mychyn*" stands as equivalent to "pryvely stelyn *smale* thyngs." And Lambard, in his *Eirenarchia*, says, that one justice may charge constables to arrest such as shall be suspected to be "*draw-latches*, wastors, or robertsmen, that is to say, either *miching* or *mightie theeves:*"—contrasting these different sorts of plunderers. The Fr. *Miche*, Lat. *Mica*, is a small thing.

To *miche*, is to take or steal *small* things, to pilfer; and, consequentially, to lay in wait, to lurk.

A *micher*,—one who takes or steals, *small* things; a pilferer, a petty thief; one who lies in wait, lurks, or loiters about; either to thieve, or for other purposes.

How should I by this word him leve,
Unneth that he nis a *micher*
Forswotne, or his Goddes liefer.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

But nowe then shalt full sore abie
That like stelthe of *micherie*,
That thou hast hoth take and do.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth,
What he maie gette of his *michynge.—Id. Ib.*

But should straggle up and downe the country, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idely.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

Though *michers* that love not to buy or to crave,
Make come gather [fruit] sooner, or else few to have.
Tusser. September's Husbandry.

Shall the blessed Sonne of Heauen prove a *micher*, and eate black-berrys? a question not to be askt.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4.

Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house, some hind, that she hath seen bear (like another Mile) quarters of malt upon his back and sing with't.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iv. sc. 1.

Lon. O *meiching* varlet, I'll ct ye as I live.
Id. The Noble Gentleman, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Come, *meecher*,
Thou shalt have both. *Id. Bonduca*, Act i. sc. 1.

Dur. Forward, you *micher*.
Massinger. The Guardian, Act i. sc. 5.

MI'CKLE. See MUCKLE.

MI'CROCOSM. Fr. *Microcosme;* It. and MICROCO'SMICAL. Sp. *Microcosmo;* Lat. *Microcosmus;* Gr. Μικροκοσμος, μικρος, small, little, and κοσμος, the world. The examples explain the usage; see especially that from Raleigh.

She, to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead.
Donne. Anatomy of the World. The First Anniversary.

There were some also, that staid not here; but went further, and held that if the spirit of man (whom they call the *microcosm*) do give a fit touch to the spirit of the world, by strong imaginations, and beleefes, it might command nature,
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 900.

Because in the little frame of man's body there is a representation of the universal, and (by allusion) a kind of participation of all the parts there, therefore was man called *microcosmos*, or the little world.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. i. c. 2.

This opinion confirmed would much advance the *microcosmical* conceit, and commend the geography of Paracelsus; who according to the cardinal points of the world divideth the body of man.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 3.

Why, as great, no doubt, and of as fatal consequence to the affairs and government of the *microcosm*, or lesser world, as if, in the greater, God should put out the sun, and establish one great, universal cloud in the room of it.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

MI'CROGRAPHY. Gr. Μικρος, small, and γραφειν, to write, to describe.
The description of small things, (sc. visible by aid of the microscope.)

(For want of Dr. Hook's *Micrography* being at hand, it being a very scarce book) (I have) given descriptions of two or three things, which I have thought had not been tolerably well observed before, but are described well by that curious gentleman.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, Pref.

MI'CROSCOPE. MICROSCO'PIAL. MICROSCO'PIC. MICROSCO'PICAL. } From the Gr. Μικρος, small or little, and σκοπη, σκοπειν, to see, to view, to see small things; (sc.) magnified or enlarged.

An instrument to see or examine small things (magnified or enlarged.)

Many a fair edifice besides, more like
Houses of Gods (so well I have dispos'd
My aery *microscope*) thou may'st behold
Outside and inside both.—*Milton. Par. Regained*, b. iv.

To the performance of every muscular motion, in greater animals at least, there are not fewer distinct parts concerned than many millions of millions and these visible through a *microscope*.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

The works of art do not bear a nice *microscopical* inspection, but the more helps are used, and the more nicely you pry into natural productions, the more do you discover of the fine mechanism of Nature.—*Berkeley. Siris*, § 283.

There are, besides the above mentioned, innumerable retainers to physick, who, for want of other patients, amuse themselves with the stifling of cats in an air-pump; cutting up dogs alive, or impaling of insects upon the point of a needle for *microscopic* observations.—*Spectator*, No. 21.

The magic of those works, in which by the help of glasses we discover all the beauties of statuary and drawing, and even the science of anatomy, has been restricted to an age that was ignorant of *microscopic* glasses: a problem hitherto unresolved to satisfaction.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 2.

MID. MI'DDEST, or MI'DST. MI'DDLE, *adj.* MI'DDLE, *n.* MI'DDLEMOST. MI'DDLING, *adj.* MI'DDLEN. } A. S. *Mid, midda, midde, middle*, (*mid-dest.*) *mill, midlest*; Lat. *Med-ius*.

The centre or point from which the circumference is every where equidistant; the point between, and equidistant from extremes; the point, the place, any thing surrounded or encompassed equally on all sides; and more laxly,—remote or distant from an extreme point or line, from excess.

Midling, adj.—moderate, tolerable. S. Johnson uses *midlingly* in v. *Indifferently*.

Mid is used much in Composition.

Aboute Jerusalem thys noumbryng he bi gan,
As in the *mydde* of the world, to noumbre eche man.
R. Gloucester, p. 61.

And wonne the *mydde* of thys londe to Bedeford anon.
Id. p. 229.

The caste thys gode Mold yre mantel of anon,
And gurde about yre *mydde* a wayre lynne sacte.
Id. p. 435.

Thre dogtren this kyng hadde the eldest Gornorille,
The *mydmost* hatte Regan, the gongest Cordeille.—*Id.* p. 29.

Tho he come ver in the see, and he aslepe was,
At tyme of *mydnygt* of the nygt, hym mette a grevous cas.
Id. p. 202.

And mette hem after *mydsomer* the feste of Seyn Jon.
Id. p. 302.

He sende after hys baronye, at *mydewynter* myd hym to be.—*Id.* p. 249.

The kyng without essayn suld be in the *midde* & the erle of Burgoyn he suld haf the thridde.
R. Brunne, p. 188.

At the lie *midday* went the Scottis men.—*Id.* p. 334.

Fro *midsomerestide* to the Apostle S. Thomas.—*Id.* p. 224.

Lo I sende you as schcep in the *mydstil* of wolves.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 10.

At *mydnni* in the weie I sigh, sir kyng, that fro heuene light schynyde abouie me.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 26.

Euen at *mydday* (a kinge) I saw in the way a light from heauē.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But at *midnight* a cry was mand; lo the spouse cemith, goe ye out to meete with him.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 25.

And euen at *mydnight*, there was a cry made: behold, ye hydgroome commeth, go out agayuste hym.
Bible 1551. *Ib.*

For young she was, and hewed bright
Sore pleasant, and fette with all,
Gent, and in her *middle* small.—*Chaucer. Rom, of the R.*

This chanon toke his cole, with eorry grace,
And laid it aboue on the *midward*
Of the crosselet.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,639.

About hir *middell* twentie score
Of bore haliers, and well mo
Ther hangen that time tho.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

I wyll go the *middell* way
And write a boke bytwene the twey.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

He wote not howe the nyght is gone,
Ne howe the dale is come aboute,
But only for to slepe and rouke,
Till high *middoie*, that he arise.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

——— And forth he went,
And praid God with good intent,
To send hym leye after his sorowe,
It was nought passed yet *midnorowe*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

And that was at *midnight* tide,
The warlde was still on euery side.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

For lykewise as God is in the *mydst* of the good counsayle,
so in the *mydest* of an euyl connsayl, is ther vndoutedly
the dyuel.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1301.

Christ is called a corner stone, because he being here
mediatour or *middeler* betwene God and me. 1 Time. ii. 3.
coupleth in hym the Jeweis & the Gentiles, and joineth them
together.—*Bible*, 1551. *Isaye*, c. 28.

Thus the hyest chambers were alway narrower than the
lowest and the *mydddemoste* of the buildinge.
Id. Ezechiel, c. 42.

——— I thence
Invoke thy aid to my adventrous song,
That with no *middle* flight intends to soar
Above th' Aonian Mount.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts, and with capacious mind
Considered all things visible in heav'n,
Or earth, or *middle*, all things fair and good.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

——— When Calidore
Who was more light of foote and swift in chace,
Him overtook in *middest* of his race.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

Cos Virgins, and heyes, *mid-aged*, and wrinkled old,
Soft infancie, that nothing can but cry,
Add to my clamour.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act ii. sc. 2.

——— Then with envy, fraught and rage
Flies to his place, nor rests, but in *mid air*
To council summons all his mighty peers.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n
Where God resides, and ere *mid-day* arriv'd
In Eden; distance inexpressible
By numbers that have name.—*Id. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

Betwixt which two come have placed a third, a *midknowledge* of future conditionate contingents.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. s. 6.

Our souls best lasting and *mid-period*
In her long journey of considering God.
Donne. Elegy on the Death of Prince Henry.

By others, that under the name of Chimæra, was meant a cruel pirate of the Lycians, whose ship had in her prow a lion, a goat in the *mid-ship*, and a dragon in the stern.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 13. s. 3.

It being then the *mid-time* of the night
Ere they could quit the castle of the rout.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

He who serves has still the low and ignoble restraints of dread upon his spirit; which in business, and even in the *midst* of action, cramps and ties up his activity.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

The cohesion of the *middlemost* of the three lately mentioned small dyes with the other two, the one above it, the other below, is not so strong as that of the parts of that *middlemost* corpuscle.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. 1. p. 412.

No readers here with hectic looks are found,
No eyes in rheum, through *midnight-watching* drown'd.
Garth. The Dispensory. c. 1.

There are grown men and women, nay, even *middle-aged* persons, who have not thought seriously about religion an hour, nor a quarter of an hour, in the whole course of their lives.—*Paley*, Ser. 1.

We should be pleas'd that things are so,
Who do for nothing see the show,
And *middle-sized*, can pass between
Life's hubbub safe, because unseen.—*Green. The Spleen.*

MI'DRIFFE. A.S. *Mid-hrife*; Dut. *Middel-rift*, or *rif. Rif*, or *rift*, Kilian calls—involucrum. The A.S. *Hrife.* (Lye,) venter, uterus. It is most probably from the A.S. *Reaf-ian*, to rive, to part asunder. See DIAPHRAGM.

The diaphragm; a long and round muscle, whereby the vital parts are separated from the natural, and the heart and lights from the stomach and nether bowels, (Cotgrave.)

The upmost inwards of a man, to wit, the heart and the lungs, are divided from the other entrailes beneath, by certaine pellicles or rimmes of the *midrife*, which the Latines call *præcordia* (because they are downe and set before the heart as a defence) and the Greekes *phrenes*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 37.

Here most men have placed the seat of laughter; It hath much sympathy with the brain, so that if the *midrif* be inflamed, present madness ensues it.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 4. Note 9.

MI'DWIFE, *n.* MI'D-WIVE, *v.* MI'DWIFERY. } In A. S. *Thenian wifum*, s mulieribus administræ, obstetricare. Doct. Th. H. says, q.d. A.S. *Med-wif*; "*wife* or woman hired, for *meed* or reward." Junius,—that it is a word compounded of *meed*, reward, and *wife*. And Verstegan, (c. 7.) "*mede-wif*, a woman of *mede*, or merit, deserving recompense."

To *mid-wive*, is to act as *midwife*; and consequentially, to help into the world; to help to bring forth or produce; to produce.

Johnson explains Obstetrick—*Midwifish*.

And miracles of *mydwynes*, and maken wymmen to wenen
That the lace of oure lady smale lightiet hem of children.
Piers Ploughman. Crede.

And as she was in paines of hyr laboure, the *mydwife* sayde vnto her: feare not, for ye shall haue this sonne also.
Bible. Genesis, c. 35.

Cade. My mother a Plantagenet.
Butch. I knew her well, she was a *midwife*.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 2.

Nor need I crave the Muse's *midwifery*
To bring to light so worthless poetry.—*Bp. Hall*, b. i. Sat. 1.

Which presbitery, though some call the rod of Aaron, yet it more resemblee those rods of Jacob, as being designed to *midwive* a pybald, mixt, ringstraked progeny of church governes into the world.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 4.

Dr. Lloyd did afterwards labour much in *midwiving* a book into the world, emit. An Essay towards a real character, and a philosophical language.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers,
In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a nip untimely as their birth.
Stepney. To the Earl of Carlisle.

MIEN, *n.* Fr. *Mine*; Ger. *Mine*, from *meinen*, significare, to signify, to mean, (Wachter.) Skinner considers it to be a word newly introduced, and derives it from the Low Lat. *Minare*, ducere, q.d. *ductus* seu lineamentum faciei, the *draught* or delineation of the face. Wachter may be right; but it is evidently used by Spenser as equivalent to *demean* or *demeanour*. (See DEMEAN.) Such interchanges of a simple and compound term are familiar to our old poets. *Mien* is applied to—

The whole manner and appearance of behaviour or comportment; to—the look, the countenance, with correspondent carriage of body.

Her whyles Sir Calidore there vewed well,
And mark's her rare *demeanure* which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepheards to excell,
As that he in his mind her worthy deemed
To be a prince's peragone esteemed,
He was unwares surprisd in subtle bands
Of the blynd boy.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 9.

The whiles that mighty man did her *demeane*
With all the evil termes and cruell *meane*
That he could make.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

A *mien* compound of mildness and of state,
Not by constraint or affectation great.
Stepney. To the Memory of Q. Mary.

If my phantasy betrayed not my judgment, I observed in his eyes a *mien*, a vivacity, and sprightliness that is nothing common.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 75.

Not in thy gorgon terrours clad,
Nor circled with the vengeful band,
(As by the impious thou art seen,)
With thundering voice and threatning *mien*.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

MIFF. Perhaps from Dut. *Muffelen*, mussitare, to mutter. See MAFFLE.

A muttering discontent or displeasure.

Nay she [Mrs. Bilfil] would through it in the teeth of Allworthy himself, when a little quarrel or *miff*, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them.
Fielding. Tom Jones, b. iii. c. 6

MIGHT, *n.* Goth. *Mahts;* A. S. *Mægeth, mægthe,* i. e. (Touke) what one
MIGHTY, *adj.* *mayeth;* quantum potest aut
MIGHTY, *ad.* valet aliquis. *Might* is the
MIGHTILY. third person singular of the in-
MIGHTINESS. dicative of *mag-an,* posse, valere.
MIGHTFUL. It is also written in A. S. *Miht,*
MIGHTLESS. *mihte.* On *mihte,* & on *mayene,*
with *might* and main.

Mihte, potuit, valuit, is likewise the perfect of *mag-an,* to may. It is written *mought,* continually in old authors, formed immediately from Mowe, mowed, mow'd, mout, *moukt.* See MOUGHT.

Might, n.—Dut. and Ger. *Macht;* Sw. *Magt,*—Power, strength, ability, force.

Mighty,—powerful, strong, forcible, vigorous, valiant; it is also used as equivalent to great; large, bulky, vast; (bulkiness being a usual concomitant of strength.)

On this stoon I schal bilde my cherche and the gatis of helle schulen not have *myght* against it.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 16.

Corineus hatte here soureyn, that so strong was of honde, That hym ne *mygte* to nom ne geant at stonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 15.

These were as thre kynges, and men of muche *mygte.*
Id. p. 23.

——— He, that *mygtuol* ys,
Dethe [dedh] after oure deserte. *Id.* p. 253.

His fleshe wolde hane charged him with fatnesse, but that the wantonesse of his wombe with trouaile and fastyng he a dauntoth, and to rydinge & goyng trauayleth *mygheticche* his youthe.—*Id.* p. 482.

& teld how the Bretons, men of mykelle *myght.*
R. Brunne, p. 2.

He was of grete elde, & *myght* not trauaile. *Id.* p. 3.

Toward Wircestre he com with *myght* & mayn.—*Id.* p. 56.

Kyng Brychtrye had take these to wyne as for the *mighteyst* kynges douhter of Englisshemen.—*Id.* p. 13. Note.

Prine pride in pes es nettille in herbere,
The rose is *mygthiles,* the nettille spredis ouer fer.
Id. p. 280.

Y seye to you that God is *mygthie* to reise of these stonnes the sones of Abraham.—*Wiclif. Luke,* c. 3.

Thus al is wel, but the began aright,
The newe joy, and al the feat againe,
But Paudarus, if goodly had he *might,*
He wold have hied hir to bedde full faine.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Now Jesu Crist, that of his *might* may sende
Joye after wo, govern us in his grace,
And kepe us alle, that ben in this place.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5582.

O *mightiefull* God in heven! wher was evir man
That wrought hymself more foly than I myself did than.
The Marchantes Second Tale. Imputed to Chaucer.

An other time he should *mightely*
Conafort himselfe. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

Her lives then were longe,
Her wittes great, her *mightes* strong.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.iv.

To shew the *mightinesse* of their malice, after his holye soule departed, they pereced his holye heart with a sharpe spearye.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 1260.

!' Ah! dearest lord," quoth she, "how *might* that bee,
And he the stoutest knight that ever wonne?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

The feeble Britons, broken with long warre,
They shall upreare, and *mightily* defend.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 3.

Great Gormond, having with huge *mightinesse*
Ireland subdewd, and therein fixt his throne.—*Id. Ib.*

Dei. Doest your *mightiness,*
That is a great destroyer of your memorie,
Yet understand our faces?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act III. sc. 1.

The next experience of your *mighty* mind
Is, how you combat Fortune now she's kind:
And this way too you are victorious found;
She flatters with the same success she frown'd.
Waller. Upon his Majesty's happy Return.

Which he seemed to be overpowered at his attachments, he then exerted his *mightiness* in causing his armed adversaries to fall backwards, and healing Malchus's ear with a touch.—*South,* vol. vii. Ser. 1.

When conscience begins to do its office, they will feel things changed within them *mightily.*—*Paley,* Ser. 12.

MIGNION. See MINION.

MIGRATE, *v.* Fr. *Migrer;* Lat. *Migrare;*
MIGRATION. of unknown etymology. See
MIGRATORY. EMIGRATE.

To depart, leave, quit or remove from.

We is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual *migration.*
Bp. Hall. The Invisible World. The Epistle.

The *migration* of birds from an hotter to a colder country, or a colder to an hotter, according to the seasons of the year, as their nature is, I know not how to give an account of, it is so strange and admirable.—*Ray. Creation,* pt. i.

The Tuscans were a branch of the Pelasgi that *migrated* into Europe not many ages after the dispersion.
Langhorne. Milton's Epitaphium Damonis Translated, N. 2.

They would of course *migrate* in separate families and clans, which, forgetting by degrees the language of their common progenitor, would form new dialects to convey new ideas.—*Sir W. Jones. On the Origin and Families of Nations.*

On the other hand, let us suppose a colony upon its *migration* to have settled itself in a warmer climate, where men would find little or no occasion for clothes, houses, or the preparation of food by fire, and where they were cut off from all communication with the rest of the world.
Horne. Works, vol. iv. Dis. 24.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest; at one time avarice drives men from their homes, at another they are actuated by a thirst of knowledge; where none of these causes can operate, the sanctity of particular places attracts men from the most distant quarters.
Burke. Abridgement of English History b. ii. c. 2.

MILD. Ger. Dut. and Sw. *Mild;* A. S.
MILDLY. *Milde, mildsian, ge-mildsian, mild-*
MILDNESS. *sian, ge-mildsian, mildscerre, mildgare, miscrere,*—to become soft or gentle, to mitigate; (met.) to have pity or compassion on one's misery; to have a *melting* or commiserating heart or bowels, (Somner.)

Soft, gentle, soothing; kind, compassionate.

He dude hem schameynow & temprede hem ful wel,
And made hem some *milde* y now, the heo were rebel.
R. Gloucester, p. 72.

The King suththe *mildeliche* to the erchebissop sende.
Id. p. 497.

& thanked Thesu Cristo with herte fulle *mylde,*
That ageyn the paiens his lond myght schilde.

Take ye my yok on you, and lerne ye of me, for I am *mylde* and meke in herte.—*Wielif. Matthew,* c. 11.

Schal I com to you in a gherde, or in charite and in spyrit of *mylednesse.*—*Id.* 1 *Cor.* c. 4.

Oure Saniour *mylddye* answered for Mary Mawdleyne, and said, Why reproue you thys woman?
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1303.

But to say that Christ would have his disciples to compell men with prisonment, fetters, scourging, sword, and fire, is very false and farre from the *mildnesse* of a Christiē spirite.—*Fryth. Workes,* p. 57.

——— Most bitter wordes they spake,
Most shamefull, most unrighteous, most untrew,
That they the *mildest* man alive would make
Forget his patience.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene,* b. v. c. 12.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he heard me, and, "Whom thou soughtst I am,"
Said *mildely,* "Author of all this thou seest
Above, or round about thee, or beneath."
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with *mildnesse* virginall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Is this the mean that mightiness approves?
And in this sort do princes woo their loves?
Mildness would better suit with majesty,
Than rash revenge and sought severity.
Drayton. Matilda to King John.

Ah! cruel nymph! from whom her humble swain
Flies for relief unto the raging main;
And from the winds and tempests does expect
A *milder* fate, than from her cold neglect!
Waller. At Penn-Hurst.

At the transfiguration, the cloud was bright, the whole scene was luminous and transporting, and nothing was heard but the *mild* paternal voice of the Almighty expressing his delight in his beloved Son.—*Porteus,* vol. ii. Lect. 15.

[The Roman Government] though despotic and above all control, is exercised by the Pontiff with *mildness,* and submitted to by the people with respect.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 6.

MILDEW, *v.* A. S. *Mildeawe;* Ger. *Meltau,*
MILDEW, *n.* which both Somner and Lye
call *Ros melleus,*—honey-dew; as if compounded of *mel,* Fr. *Miel,*—honey and *dew.* Skinner suggests, it may be *mild-dew.* Wachter,—*Meil,* macula. Ros *maculans.*

Edg. This is the foule Flibbertigibbet: hee *mildewes* the white wheate, and hurts the poore creature of earth.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 4.

The *mil-dew* is one of the greatest [accidents of corn] which (out of question) cometh by closeness of aire.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 669.

And yet more med'cinal is it than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
He call'd it hæmony, and gave it me,
And bade me keep it as of sovran use
'Gainst all inchantments, *mildew,* blast, or damp,
Or ghastly furies apparition. *Milton. Comus.*

So may Sylvanus ever 'tend your howers,
And Zephyr brush the *mildew* from the flowers.
Fenton. On the Death of the late Marquis of Blandford.

MILE. Fr. *Mille;* It. *Miglio;* Sp. *Milla;* Lat.
Mille, i. e. *mille passus,* a thousand paces.

A space or distance measuring 1000 paces; in English measurement, eight furlongs, or 1760 yards.

From South to North he ys long eight hondred *myle.*
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

The tone is fro the tother moten a grete *myle.*
R. Brunne, p. 22.

That I ne maie vneth go,
And let me ride a *myle* or two. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And who so euer wyll compell thee to goe a *myle,* goe with hi twayne.—*Bible,* 1551. *Matthew,* c. 5.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud
Instinct with fire and nitre hurried him
As many *miles* aloft. *Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. ii.

MILITANT. Fr. *Militer, militaire, mili-*
MILITANCY. *tant;* It. and Sp. *Militante;*
MILITAR. Lat. *Militare,* from *miles,* a
MILITARY. souldier, *unus ex mille,* because
MILITARILY. a legion *was* first formed of
MILITARIST. three hundreth (*trium millium,*)
MILITATE, *v.* *Varro,* lib. iv.
MILITIA. A *military* man, or *militarist,*
whose business is war; a soldier.

Militant,—warring, fighting, contending. To *militate,* (now a common word,)—to war or fight against; to oppose, to disagree, or be discordant with.

I thinke hee can not procue but that S. Paules saying is verified of the Church, that is here *militant,* and not of the Church triumphant.—*Barnes. Workes,* p. 253.

And where on earth long *militant* before,
She now triumphs in Heaven for evermore.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Twelfth Hours.

How doe they look up at us, as even now *militant*-triumphant, whiles they are miserably wallowing in dust and blood.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. at Westminster, April* 5, 1628.

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *militancy.*
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 10. s. 7.

Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approued, jealous of the honour of the English nation, and likewise a good law-maker, for the ease and solace of the common people.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.*

Suetonius Paullinus was esteemed the most expert man of that age for *militare* affayres.—*Savile. Tacit. Hist.* p. 71.

Those of templars, St. James, Calatrava, Alcantara, and such like other, were more religious than *military.*
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Cup. G. Y'are deceiv'd my lord, this is Monsieur Parroles the gallant *militarist,* that was his own phrase.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iv. sc. 3.

Therefore let any Prince or State think soberly of his forces; except his *militia* of natives be of good and valiant souldiers.—*Bacon. Of Kingdoms & Estates.*

His hope, no mitre *militant* on earth,
'Tis that bright crown, which Heav'n reserves for worth.
Savage. The Character of the Rev. James Forster.

Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky.
Pope. The Rape of the Lock, c. 1.

This consideration would *militate* with more effect against his hypothesis, than a thousand syllogisms.
Blackburne. Confessional.

The common *military* sword is a heavy massive weapon, for close engagement; wielded by a strong and skilful arm, it stabs and cuts, opens dreadful gashes where it falls, severs limbs, lops the head, or cleaves the body.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 7.

MILK, *v.* Milk, *n.* Mi'lken, *v.* Mi'lker. Mi'lky. Mi'lkiness. Mi'lksop.

Also written *Milch*. Dut. *Melck*; Ger. *Milch*; A. S. *Meolc*, from the verb *melcian*, *meolc-ian*, *mulgere*; Gr. Μελγ-ειν, or αμελγ-ειν, which signifies,—ubera valde tractando et *molliendo* lac educere vel exprimere,—to draw or press out by handling or *softening* with the hand.

Milk is applied (met.) to softness, gentleness, effeminacy;—hence a *milk-sop*, soft as a *sop*, or any thing *sopped* in *milk*.

To *milk*, — to draw out or extract, to drop, or distil, the *milk*, the *juices* or moisture; to drain.

Hony & *mylk* ther ys muche. *R. Gloucester*, p. 43.

Hour Louerd myd ys yeon of *milce* on the loketh theruore. *Id.* p. 255.

——— An hynde oth while
To husselle seilde eam. and suffrede to be *milked*. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 235.

As to little children in Crist I ghaf to ghou *mylk* drynk not mete.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Cor.* c. 3.

For lich a mother she can cherish
And *milkes* as doth a norice.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

" Alas," she saith, " that ever I was yshape
To wed a *milksop*, or a coward ape."
Id. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13,916.

And to syd the kynge in hys right must the commons be *milked* till they bleede agayne.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 365.

I gaue them a lad that floweth with *mylck* and hony. *Bible*, 1551. *Ezechiel*, c. 20.

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A thief, a coward, and a peacocke foole,
An asse, a *milksop*, and a minion.
Gascoigne. Farewel with a Mischiefe.

When from the boughes a sauourie odour, blowa;
Grateful to appetite, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel or the taste
Of ewe or goat dropping with *milk* at even,
Unsuckt of lamb or kid, that tend their play.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

It is by all confess'd, thy happy straines,
Distil'd from *milky* streames of natiue veines,
Did like the liuing source of Nano's wong,
Flow to the eare, thence gently glide along
Downe to the heart.
Beaumont. To the Memory of Sir J. Beaumont.

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbes,
The instant burst of clamour that she made
Would haue made *milche* the burning eyes of heauen,
And passion in the Gods.—*Shakes. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Then at my farme
I haue a hundred *milch-kine* to the pale.
Id. Taming the Shrew, Act ii. sc. 1.

And they call him also the *milken-way*, and the Eliah of the Messiah.—*Bacon. New Atlantis.*

Gon. Milke-liver'd man,
That bear'st a cheeke for blowes, a head for wrongs,
Who hast not in thy browes an eye-discerning
Thine honour, from thy suffering.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iv. sc. 2.

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,
And the *milkmaid* singeth blith.
Milton. L'Allegro.

Nor. Tis but a sweet of honor—(alas) then *milksop*,
Thou man of march-pain, canst thou fear to see
A few light hurts, that blush they are no bigger.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act II. sc. 1.

Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds but *milking* the kine, tying up the sheaves.
Gay. The Shepheard's Week, Procme to the Reader.

His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,
And lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Cleom. Would I could share the balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood. *Id. Cleomenes*, Act I. sc. 1.

The *milky-way* being found to be (as was formerly conjectur'd) nothing but great companies or swarms of minute stars singly invisible, but by reason of their proximity mingling and confounding their lights, and appearing like lucid clouds.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. I.

Milk is the first support of our childhood. The component parts of this are water, oil, and a sort of very sweet salt, called the sugar of *milk*.
Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, pt iv. s. 22.

Perhaps in some far distant shore,
There are who in these forms delight;
Whose *milky* features please them more,
Than ours of jet thus burnish'd bright.—*Crabbe. Woman.*

MILL, *n.* Mill, *v.* Mi'llen.

A. S. *Mylne*; Dut. *Meulen*; Ger. *Mule*; Fr. *Moulin*; It. *Mulino*; Sp. *Molino*; Lat. *Mola*, from *molere*, to grind; Goth. *Mal-an*; Ger. *Mol-en*, *mulen*; Sw. *Mala*.

A *mill*,—that which grindeth; an engine to grind, (sc.) grain, pulse, &c. Also used in coining; hence, to *mill* money, is—

To coin, or stamp coin, by means of a *mill*.

In bargeis & galeis be set *mylnes* to go. *R. Brunne*, p. 173.

And whoeuer schal schaundre oon of these litil thai bleven in me it were betere to him that a *milne* stoon were doon aboute his neeke and he were caste into the sea. *Wiclif. Mark*, c. 9.

And whosoeuer shall offende one of these lytel-ons, that believe in me. it were better for hym that a *mylstone* wer hanged about hys necke & that he were cast into the sea. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Jangling, is when men speketh to moche before folk, and clappeth as a *mille*, and taketh no kepe what he sayeth. *Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

——— And with hir napron feir and white ywash
She wyplit soft hir eyen for teris that she out lash
As grete as any *mylstone*.
The Pardoner & Pepestere. Imputed to Chaucer.

But al is one to you a horse *mill* & a *mill-horse*, drinke ere ye goe, & goe ere you drinke.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 238.

What man, more water gliideth by the *mill*
Then wots the *miller of*, and easie it is
Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act II. sc. 1.

——— The which, once being burst,
Like to a great *mill-dam* forth fiercely gushit
And powred out of her infernall sinke
Most ugly filth. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. v. c. 11.

His legs, which creep out of two old-fashion'd knapsacks,
Are neither two *mill-posts*, nor yet are they trap-sticks.
Colton. Epistle to Sir Clifford Clifton.

The *miller* was throwne one way, another man another way, one towards the North the other South, a parte of the *mill* roofe, and halfe the *milstone*, on the like manner, throwne one way, the other halfe another way.
Stow. Q. Eliz. an. 1600.

He goes to market with twenty shillings in one pocket of this new money, which are valued at 240 pence; and in the other pocket with four *mill'd* crown pieces, (or twenty *mill'd* shillings of the present coin,) which are valued at three hundred pence, which is one fifth more.
Locke. Of the Lowering of Interest, &c.

As I remember, suitable to this policy of the Mint, there was, some two years since, a complaint of a worthy gentleman, not ignorant of it, that the *mill* in the Mint stood still; and therefore there was a proposal offer'd for bringing grist to the *mill*.—*Id. Ib.*

For lo! the board with cups and spoons is crown'd,
The berries crackle, and the *mill* turns round.
Pope. The Rape of the Lock.

In a plain pleasant cottage, conveniently neat,
With a *mill* and some meadowes—a freehold estate,
A well meaning *miller* by labour supplies
Those blessings, that grandeur to great ones denies.
Cunningham. The Miller.

Blondeau, after the Restoration, November 3, 1662, received letters of denization, and a grant for being engineer of the Mint in the Tower of London, and for using his new invention for coining gold and silver with the *mill* and press.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 3

Not so where, mournful of a check, it leaps;
The *millstone*, dashes on the restless wheel,
And wantons in the pebbly gulph below.
Cowper. The Task, b. v.

MILLENARY, *adj.* Mi'llenary, *n.* Mi'llenarism. Mille'nium. Mille'nianism.

Lat. *Mille*, a thousand.

Sylnestre, after the full accomplishment of this *millenary* of years rysynge out of the depe pyt, &c.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii. p. 9.

We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a *millenary* kingdom.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

What riddles are in that prophecy, which no human tongue can read! Where to fix the beginning of that marvellous *millenary*, and where the end.
Bp. Hall. Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 15.

Daniel, in the construction of the favourers of the *millenarian* opinion, is pretended to speak particularly of the tyrannical reign of anti-christ, of his destruction, of the happy deliverance and peace of the faithful under the Gospel.—*Id. The Revelation unrevealed.*

To what purpose should we ransack the grave, and rake in the ashes of an odious Cerinthus, or an unexploded Papias, for the long-since condemned conceits of an old, and hitherto forgotten *millenarism*.—*Bp. Hall. Revelation unrevealed.*

'Tis said that he [Sir W. Raleigh] wrote a tract of *millenianism*, he having for some time been much addicted to that opinion.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

When at your second coming you appear,
(For I foretell the *millenary* year,)
The sharpen'd share shall vex the soil no more,
But earth unbidden shall produce her store.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, Ded.

MI'LLET. Fr. *Millet*; It. *Miglio*; Sp. *Mijo*; Lat. *Milium*; perhaps so called from the multitude of its seeds. See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.

As touching the *millet*, the head thereof bearing seed round about, is bent likewise and curbed, beset also with fringes (as it were) of hairie filets. *Holland. Pliny*, b. xviii. c. 7.

Some of his [Hook] friends (whose testimonials he desired) did affirm, that they had seen 10,000. others 30,000, others 45,000. little living creatures, in a quantity of water no bigger than a grain of *millet*.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. I.

——— And there, if then
Wouldst make the sand yield salutary food,
Let Indian *millet* rear its corny seed,
Like arm'd battalions in array of war.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

MI'LLINER, so called from *Milaner*, one from *Milan*; or *Molineer*, from *Moline*; or *millenarius*, because he deals in a thousand articles. It is perhaps *mistliener*, from *mistlen* or *mestlin*, a medley or mixture.

One who deals in a *mixed* variety of articles.

Lor. He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes; no *milliner* can so fit his customers with gloues.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Tho' sometimes I injure the *milliner's* sight,
Still I add to her credit and store.—*Cotton. To a Lady.*

MI'LLION. Mi'llionth. Mi'llionth.

Fr. *Million*; It. *Milione*, a thousand-thousand; or the thousandth thousand.

Yet oft against a thousand *million*,
Rejoycing loue, leading their life in blisse.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

To be beloued better yw's,
Than she par cas that richest is,
And hath of golde a *milion*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And but with fifteen hundred men do land,
Upon a land with many *millions* stor'd;
So much did high-presuming courage stand
On th' aid home-disobedience would afford.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

But reckoning time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings,
Tan sacred beauty, blunt the sharp'st intents,
Divert strong minds to the course of altering things.
Shakespeare, sonn. 115.

The *million'd* merchant seeks her [Honour] in his gold;
In schools the pedant, and in camps the bold.
P. Whitehead. Honour. A Satire. (1747.)

MILT. Mi'lter.

Also written *melt*. The A. S. *Milt*; Dut. *Mildt*; Ger. *Milz*; Sw. *Melt*; It. and Sp. *Milza*, is—the *spleen*. Kilian and Wachter agree to derive from *mild*, *mollis*; the former, because the spleen is soft; the latter, because it is the seat of mildness or gentleness.

Milt, as applied to the *soft* roe of a fish, is probably the same word.

And it [that carps breed several months in one year] is the rather to be believed, because you shall scarce, or never, take a male carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn.—*Walton. Angler*, pt. i. c. 2.

Thet they might do so [by breeding] he had, as the rule is, put in three *melters* for one spawner.—*Id. Ib.*

MIME, *v.* Mime, *n.* Mi'mick, *adj.* Mi'mick, *v.* Mi'mick, *n.* Mi'mer. Mime'tical. Mi'mical. Mi'mically. Mi'mickry. Mi'mo-grapher.

Fr. *Mime*; It. and Sp. *Mimo*; Lat. *Mimus*; Gr. Μιμος.

To *mime* or *mimic*, is, to *imitate*, to counterfeit, the action, mode, or manner; to mock.

See the first quotation from Milton.

——— In the fit
Of *miming*, gets th' opinion of a wit.—*B. Jonson*, Epig. 115

Not yet doth he tell us what a *mime* is, whereof we have no pattern from ancient writers, except some fragments, which contain many acute and wise sentences. And this was he in Laertius, that the *mime* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on, and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *mime* to be a poem, imitating any action to stir up laughter.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

And whereas he tells us that scurrilous *mime* was a personated grim lowring fool, this foolish language unwittingly writes Fool upon his own friend.—*Id. Ib.*

Oft in her absence *mimic* Fancie wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,
Wilde work produces oft.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Anon this Thisbee must be answered,
And forth my *mimick* comes.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iii. sc. 2.

Thus to celebrate the blessed sacrament of the Lord's supper is *mimical* and theatrical, trifling and superstitious, a snare to consciences, and a contempt of religion.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

True it is, indeed, which a great master [Aristotle] hath long before taught us, that man is of all creatures the most *mimical*, as a kind of near adjunct to reason.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 83.

Next her the buffoon ape, as ethelists use,
Mimick'd all sects, and had his own to choose.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

In these she views the *mimickry* of man,
And smiles when grinning pug gallants her fan.
Gay. The Toilette.

Such are good for nothing, but either *mimically* to imitate their neighbours' foleries, or to immerse themselves in a kind of lascivious and debauched living.—*Santh*, vol. v. Ser. 9.

When fall grown, it [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional *mimick* of them all. It makes the whole man false.—*Burke. To a Member of the National Assembly.*

"Such whimsical wonders," (he [Wheatley] very justly adds,) "lose their effect, when represented in a picture, or *mimicked* in ground artifically laid."
Stewart. Philos. Essays, pt. ii. Ess. 1.

Such parts of it [Europe] as are divided into small territories are commonly governed by absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry* of the great monarchs, in the splendour of their court, and number of their forces.
Hume, pt. ii. Ess. 11.

If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetical*, or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation.
Hurd, Dial. 7. *On Foreign Travel.*

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer*, we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifteenth idyl of Theocritus.
Twining. Aristotle. Treatise on Poetry, vol. i. Note 6.

MINARET. From the Arab. *Menarah*, a lantern. See *Menage*; and the quotation.

The *minaret* is a sort of steeple in the form of a column, ending toward the top in a cone; a little before it begins to take its conic figure it is surrounded by a gallery.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. iv. Note 41.

MINATORY. Lat. *Minatorius*, from *minari*, to threaten; threatening, menacing.

Ye protector concelved such indignacion, yt he rejected ye duke's request we many spitefull & *minatory* wordes.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 69.

The king also made a Statute in that Parliament, monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 75.

In the *minatory* declarations of God's purpose, (because we know not what conditions may be secretly intended,) we may use what means we may for a diversion.
Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts quenched, Dec. 3. Temp. 4.

MINCE, *v.* } A. S. *Mins-ian*; Fr. *Mincer*;
MI'NCING, *n.* } It. *Minuzzare*; to cut into small
MI'NCINGLY. } or *minute* pieces.

To separate, to cut into small or *minute* pieces or parts; to shorten, or clip, or cut (the words in speech); to shorten, (sc.) the steps in walking; to speak or walk with nicety, caution, with slow or small gradations, or progress.

An ye shalte *mince* it small, and powre oyle thereon.
Bible, 1551. *Leviticus*, c. 2.

And therfore shall the common people take no harme, though themselfe concerning treason or heresye, fall not by suche bookes to the *mincynge* of suche matters, and dysputé howe farre they maye goe forward in them, without the extreme danger and peryll of them.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 964.

Now shepherds lay their winter weeds away,
And in neat jackets *mincen* on the plains
And at the rivere fishing day by day,
Now who so frolic as the shepherd swains?
Drayton, Ecl. 7.

And O! how this (deare prince) the people chamea,
Who flock about thee oft in ravish'd bands,
To see thee yong yet manage so thine armes,
Have a mercurial *mince*, and martiall hands.
Daniel. A Paraenesis to Prince Henry.

With her dear daughter Dale, which her firm cheek doth lay
To her dear mother's breast, as *mincingly* she traces,
And oft embracing her, she oft again embraces,
And on her darling smiles, with every little grace.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 27.

Mincing of meat, as in pies, and buttered *minced* meat, saveth the grinding of the teeth.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 51.

Break that goose, frust that chicken, spoil that hen, sauce that capon, *mince* that plover.
King. Art of Cookery, Let. 6.

With dimpling cheek, and snowy hand,
That shamed the whiteness of his band;
Whose *mincing* dialect abounds
In hums and habs and half-form'd sounds.
Lloyd. Epistle to J. B. Esq.

MIND, *n.* } The noun is written in A. S.
MIND, *v.* } *Gemynd*; by R. Gloucester,
MI'NDFUL. } *Maude*. Perhaps (Wachter)
MI'NDFULNESS. } the Ger. *Meinen* from Gr.
MI'NDLESS. } Μενος; Lat. *Mens*: though
MI'NDEDNESS. } Clauberghus, — *hoc ab illo.*
MI'NDING, *n.* } Goth. and A. S. *Mun-an, munig-an, myn-eg-ian*; Dut. *Meyn-en*; Ger. *Meinen*, to mean, i.e. to mark, to note or denote, to sign, to signify. (See MEAN, *v.* and MENT.) And *mind*,—

That which marks or notes; that which, the faculty or power which, thinks, or receives sensations or impressions or ideas; which perceives, conceives, collects, or combines; which keeps or retains, recollects or remembers, (sc.) sensations or impressions or ideas. And it is further applied (o collectively)—

The sensations, feelings, or ideas; the thoughts, notions, or opinions; the wishes, will, or inclinations; the judgment or determination.

To *mind*,—to mark, to remark, to observe, to attend; to intend; to call to mind; to recollect, to remember. See MEAN *v.* and REMIND.

The Scotch write—to *mint*, and Chaucer renders *Mens tenebi* in externas ire tenebras, the *thought minteth* to gone into forain darkenesse.
Boccius, lib. i. met. 2.

Gret wrong thou woldest don vs, wen of on kynde
We beth yoeme ge & we, as thou hast thi self in *mynde*.
R. Gloucester, p. 47.

Tbo the Brutons therafter were al as out of *maude*.
Id. p. 254.

To bataile haf thei *mynt* Harald & William,
Bot non stode Harald dynt, that bifor him kam.
R. Brunne, p. 71.

Thesus seide to him, Thou shalt love thi Lord God of al thin herte, and in al thi soule, and in al thi *mynd*.
Wicif. Matthew, c. 22.

Jesus sayd to him, Loue the Lorde thy God with al thyne hearte, with all thy soule, and with al thy *mynde*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

What thing is man, that thou art *mynd*ful of hym, or manns sone for thou visitist him?—*Wicif. Heborin*, c. 2.

What is man yt thou art *mynd*full of hym.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And westward in the *minde* and in memorie
Of Mars he maked hath right swiche another,
That coste largely of gold a father.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1909.

And as the bokes maken *mynde*,
That Ptholomens made hym selue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

And so much the more fauoure was ther *minded* hym, in that he seemed verye penitent of hys mysseusing of himself, in falling to Tyndalle's heresies agayne.
Sir T. More. Worker, p. 346.

While Æneas, full *minded* to depart,
All thinges prepared, slept in the poupe on high.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The busi *minding* of thy iiiii. last things, & ye depe cōsideracō therof, is ye thing yt shal kepe thee fro synne.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 76.

By day she sits to mark on the house top,
Or turrets hye, and the great towns afraies
As *mindefull* of yll and lyes, as blasting truth.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

I mourne my mirth, for griefe that it is gone,
I mourne my mirth, wherof my musing *mindefulness*
Is ground of greater grieie than grows theron.
Fiveratains Auctors. The Lover complaineth, &c.
1267

Laide downe to slepe by silence of the night
Gan swage their cares, *mindlesse* of travels past.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b iv.

i. I protest (as I have often before done) that I doe *minde* and intend with my whole heart (by the grace of God) to be a true Christian, and as long as breath shall remain in me, to professe and defend the law of Christ.
State Trials. Rich. II. Protestation of John Wicliffe.

For I am *minded* to impart my love
To these good people and my friends.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentlemen, Act iii. sc. 1.

First, in man's *mind* we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing
Which is co-natural, and born with it,
And from the essence of the soul doth spring.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 30. Reas. 1.

This base *mindedness* is fit for the evill one.
Bp. Hall. An holy Panegyrick.

Sir Guyon, *mindful* of his vow yplight,
Uprose from drowsie couch, and him addrest
Unto the journey which he had behight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

There was no *mindfulnesse* amongst them of running awaie.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, an. 1010.

——— Them she upstaies
Gently, with myrthe band, *mindless* the while
Her self, though fairest unsupported flour,
From her best prop so farr, and storm so nigh.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

After morning praier also we hanse the letanie and suffrages, an inuocation in mine opinion not deuised without the great assistasce of the Spirit of God, although maoie curious *mindaicke* persons vttterlie condemne it as superstitious and sauoring of conjuration and sorcerie.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 1.

Probably the distemper of his body is every day ministering to the cure of his soul, to the mortification of his pride, his lust, and worldly *mindedness*.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 8.

You may with us take notice of what some philosophers would call the *mindfulness* of nature; which, when a body was deprived of a not inconsiderable portion of its chief ingredient, and had all its other parts dissipated, and shuffled, and disclosured, so as not to be knowaide, was able to rally those scattered and disguised parts, and marshal or dispose them into a body of the former consistence, colour, &c.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 64.

Who, *mindless* of the feasting, went to sip
The balmy pleasure of the shepherd's lip.
Parnel. The Flies. An Eclogue.

That *mindless* of the way, she heeds not whence,
Or what her course, or where she next may meet,
To rest at night, a hospitable seat
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxxii.

MINE, *v.* } Fr. *Miner, mine, minéral*;
MINE, *n.* } It. *Minare, mina, minierz*;
MI'NABLE. } Sp. *Minar, mina, mineral*;
MI'NER. } Dut. *Mijnen, mijne*; Ger.
MI'NERAL, *adj.* } *Mine*, which the etymologists
MI'NERAL, *n.* } agree to derive from Lat.
MI'NERALIST. } *Minare*, a word of the lower
MINERA'LOGY. } ages, signifying ducers, to
MINERA'LOGIST. } lead; Fr. *Meiner*, (see *Skinner*,
MI'NERY. } *Menage*, *Wachter*,) whence
MI'NING, *n.* } the Lat. *Minare*. See *Vos-*
MI'NY. } *sius* in v. *Minor*, and *Martinius* in v. *Mino*: the latter writes largely and learnedly. The A. S. *Mian-an*, to mark, to denote, to designate, is probably the root:—

To draw or lead, (sc.) a way or passage under ground, a subterraneous duct, course, or passage, whether in search of metals or to destroy fortifications, &c. Consequentially,—

To destroy by secret or concealed ways or means the foundation upon which any thing, any person, rests or stands; to ruin. See UNDERMINE.

Mineral,—see the quotation from Locke.

R. had *minourer*, that *mynee* undere the walle,
A pece with a grete cours at ons felle doun alle.
R. Brunne, p. 179.

And after that his manhode, and his pine,
Made that love within her gan to *mine*.
Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide, b. iii.

Min is the ruine of the highe halles,
The falling of the toures and of the walles,
Upon the *minour*, or the carpenter.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2,468.

First for to gette it out of *myne*,
And after for to tric and fine. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The thirde stone in speciall,
By name is clepeci *minerall*,
Whiche the metals of eusry *myne*
Attempreth, till that they ben fyne.—*Id. Ib.*

When the elio sawe that he coulde do no good with his engyns, he caused them to cease; then he called to hym his *mynyers*, to thyntent that they shuld make a *myne* vnder all the walles, the whiche was nat sone made.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 109.

They perceyued well how they conde nat gent it by no assaute, nor none other wayes at their ease, without it were by *mynynge*; than they sette theyr *mynours* a warke.
Id. Ib. vol. i. c. 251.

Generall Norris hanlog by his skilfull view of the towne (which is almost all seated vpon a rocke) found one place thereof *minceable* did presently set workemen in hand withall.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 140.

The enemy *mined*, and they countermined; imposing so much industry to his force, that he was driven to close them up, and seek to win by famine.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 3. s. 19.

He began to *undermine* it (finding the earth all about very *minable*.)—*North. Plutarch*, p. 115.

——— Whose virtue shines
On hills, whose brightest planets are abroad;
Thine privately, like *minyrl* lamps in *mines*.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 5.

No good *miner* casts away his mattocke, because he finds a veine of tough clay, or a shelfe of stone, but still deleyth lower, and passing thorow many changes of soile, at last comes to his rich treasure.
Bp. Hall. Meditations & Vows, Cent. 380.

The sayd philosopher trauelled through many landes, and in this land taught the knowledge of *myneral* workes.
Stow. The Brytaine, an. 1108.

In a dark cave which never eye
Could by his subtlest ray descry,
It doth like a rich *minerall* lye.—*Habington. Castara*, pt. i.

There [are] also many authors that deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.

But churches, houses, and gardens are free from this custom of the *minery*.—*Fuller. Worthies. Derbyshire.*

Native and original truth is not so easily wrought out of the *mine*, as we, who have it delivered ready dug and fashioned into our hands, are apt to imagine.
Locke. Reasonableness of Christianity.

They are a rich *mine*, which the greatest wit and diligence may dig in for ever, and still find new matter to entertain the busiest contemplation with, even to the utmost period of the most extended life.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

The reason why the *miners* are out of danger of damps when they come to water, I conceive is, because then presently the air that stagnated in the shaft sinks into the water, and fresh air descends, and so there is a circulation.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of *mineral* treasure and metallic ore.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iii.

I speak in other papers as if there may be a volatile gold in some ores and other *minerals*, where the *mine-men* do not find any thing of that metal.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 99.

All stones, metals, and *minerals*, are real vegetables: that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 8.

This will not perhaps be unwelcome to some that love *mineralogy* better than they understand it.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 490.

——— Unveil
The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,
Of Abyssinia's cloud compelling cliffs.—*Thomson. Autumn.*

Azala, the dropsy's bloated mark they steel;
Or melt with *minings* of the lectic fire.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

MINE, *pron.* See My.

MINEVER. Fr. *Menu vair*; the fur of ermines mixed or spotted with the fur of the weesel, called *qris*, (Cotgrave.) *Vair* is derived by Cæsar Scaliger from Lat. *Varius*.

And for a *meuyver* mantel. he made leel marinonye
Departe er deth come. *Piers Ploukmon*, p. 308.

A burnette cote hong ther withall,
Futred with no *minever*.
But with a furre rough of beere.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Sit seven years pining in an anchore's cheyre,
To win some patched shreds of *minivere*.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

MINGE, *v.*
ME'NGLE, *v.*
ME'NGLE, *n.*
ME'NGLEABLE.
ME'NGLER.
ME'NGLING, *n.*
Dut. *Mengen, mengelen*; Ger. *Mengen*; A. S. *Mængan*, miscere, to mix. *Meynt, meint*, is the past part. *Mæng-ed, meng'd, mengt, ment*, mixed. See MANY.

To mix, to put together, to compose; to pour together, to confuse: to confoio, to co-unite.

In this maner Picars with Scottes *mynyen* here blod.
R. Gloucester, p. 42.

And be yuolled in holy water, & myd Cristendom *munge*.
Id. p. 239.

Of the lasse Bretayn Conen that was thus kyng,
Among hem nolde of thilke lond habb no *mynyyng*.
Id. p. 95.

With the Scottis gan he *menge*, and stiffy stude in stoure.
R. Brunne, p. 298.

Whoos blood Pilat *mengid* with the sacrifices of hem.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 13.

Whose blonde Pylate *mengled* wyth theyr owne sacrifice.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And I sigh as a glasun see *meynd* with fier.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 15.

But craftely encourage her therto
By other meanes, as by commending
And not too moch, but duely *menging*
Both praise and blame.—*Chaucer. The Remedy of Loue.*

Minged with careful joy and false pleasaunce,
Now hote, now cold, now blith, now full of wo,
Now grene as lefe, now widred and ago.
Id. The Testament of Cresside.

Fur euer of loue the sickenesse
Is *meint* with sweete and bitternesse.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

Warme milke she put also therto
With hony *meynt*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The busy bee her hony now she *minge*.
Surrey. Description of Spring.

Come on, let vs descende, and *mynglell* theyr toonge euen there, yt one vnderstande not what another sayeth.
Bible, 1551. *Gen.* c. 11.

Such brewers and *minglers* of wine.—*Harmar. Beza*, p. 230.

Therefore whosoeuer backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemneth the lawe, in that it correcteth not lythines, or backbiteth it as though it were to muche *suynge mangled*, and walowyshe, the office whereof the backbyiour taketh vpon him.—*Udal. James*, c. 4.

Let the matters that haue in times past bene made a *mingle mangle*, be cahed agayne to the true equate of God's worde.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, p. 39.

All in a maze he suddenly up start
With sword in hand, and with the old man went
Who soone him brought into a secret part;
Where that false couple were full closely *ment*
In wanton lust and leud embracement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

But when as he discovered had her face,
He saw, his senses strange astonishment,
A miracle of nature's goodly grace,
In her faire visage voide of ornament,
But bath'd in blood and sweat together *ment*.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 5.

Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest,
Whence forth it breakes in sighes and anguish rite,
As smoke and sulphure *mingled* with confused strife.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

And the *mingling* of whose bloods together, hath beene the effusion of great part of the noble blood of the realme.
Slow. Edw. Ev. an. 1477.

Sound is likewise meliorated by the *mingling* of open air with pent air.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 232.

But, oh, imagine Fate t' have waited long
An hour like this, and *mingled* in the throng,
Rous'd with those Furies from her seat below,
T' have watch'd her only time to give the blow.
Otway. Windsor Castle.

When we take white, and *mingling* it with red, make a third distinct colour; if we could now separate that white from the red, and join it to a blue, do we think that this conjunction would make the same kind of colour that the former mixture did?—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 1.

Even Raimund Lully himself teaches, that merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in conveuient vessels, be reduced (at least in great part) into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 529.

MINIARD.
MI'NIARDISE, *adj.*
ME'NIARDIE, *v.*
ME'NION, *adj.*
MI'NION, *n.*
MI'NIONSHIP.
Fr. *Mignard, mignon*, from Dut. and Ger. *Minnen*, amare, one loved or beloved; from the A. S. *Mennen*, velle, cupere, (to mean,) to will, wish for, or desire.

Mignon is applied to one loved or beloved; to one loved to excess or excessively, improperly or immorally; to one fondled or indulged,—a fondling or darling; a favourite.

Minion, adj.—decorated or otherwise treated or esteemed as a *minion*; having the manners or appearances of a *minion*.

Miniardise,—to fondle, or wanton with; to treat with wantonness or effeminacy.

Some enter thorowe their curious singing and *minyon* daunisig, fewe or noce for vertue & learning.
Frylh. Workes, fol. 105.

Lone is brought up with those soft *mignard* handliogs.
B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act i. sc. 2.

Pick. Looke your addresses, then, be faire and fit,
And entertaine her, and her creatures, too,
With all the *mignardise*, and quaint caresses
You can put on 'hem.
B. Jonson. The Staple of Newes, Act iii. sc. 1.

Since these kings there is little difference in the context of speech, but only in the choice of words, and softness of pronunciation, proceeding from such wanton spirits that did *miniardise*, and make the language more dainty and feminine.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 19.

Past by her side did sitt the bold Sansloy,
Fitt mate for such a mincing *minion*,
Who in her loosenesse tooke exceeding joy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Whilst they see all about them light,
Immortall *minions* in their Maker's sight.
Sirling. Domes-day. The twelfth Houre.

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can.
Pleasaunte Pothwide, &c. s d. sig. C. iiij.

Sooner bard steel will melt with southern winds,
A seaman's whistle calm the ocean,
A town on fire be extinct with tears,
Than woman, vowed to blushless impudence,
With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*,
Will turn from that where appetite is fixed.
Marston. The Malcontent, Act iv. sc. 3.

Hitherto will our sparkfull youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do wel than to speak *minion-like*.—*Camden. Remaines*, fol. 25.. *Languages.*

The favourite Lulnes strengthneth himself more in his *miniionship*.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 18.

The ruling corruption of his mind, the particular *minion* of his affections was worldliness.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 6.

The first peer of the name, the first purchaser of the grants, was a Mr. Russel, a person of an ancient gentleman's family, raised by being a *minion* of Henry the Eighth.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

MI'NIATE, *v.*
MI'NIATURE.
MI'NION.
MI'NIOUS.
It. *Miniare, miniatura*, to colour or paint with *vermilion*; Lat. *Minium*; confined to small paintings; whence *Miniature*, small; a small painting or delineation of an object, smaller than the object itself: painting letters with a red colour. See RUBRICK.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and cerusse, they are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 473.

They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 9.

Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epick poem is the draught at length.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow.—*Gay. The Fan*, o. ii.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's (the blessed Virgin's) ought to shine in gold.
Hickes, Ser. 2. p. 72.

The initials [of the *Gesta Romanorum*] are written or flourished in red and blue, and all the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iii.

We may reasonably presume it [the garden of Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature*, and to have contained specimens of all natural productions, as they appeared, without blemish, in an unfallen world.
Horne. Works, vol. iv. Dis. 2.

MI'NIKIN. A. S. *Minicene*, (c hard.) *A nonne*, a minchene, *nonne*, monacha; whereof, says Somner, our modern *minnchen*, or *minneken lasse*, for a demure, neat, and spruce wench; (in this Lye and Skinner agree;) unless, adds Somner, happily it come from the Dut. *Minnchen*, (from the Dutch verb *Minnen*.) See MINIARD.

Sleepest or wakest thou, jolly shepherd?
Thy sheep be in the corn;
And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 6.

Young Lo. Steward, this is as plain as your old *minikin* breeches.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady*, Act i. sc. 1.

MI'NIM. Fr. *Minime;* Lat. *Minimum,*—the least.

The least part or portion; any very small thing.

Applied to that which was the shortest note in ancient music, and which now is equal to two crotchets.

Pardon thy shepherd mongst so many lays
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes.
To make one *minime* of thy poore harandsayd,
And underneath thy feete to place her prayse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

——— Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent kinde
Wondrous in length and corpulence involv'd
Their snakie folds, and added wings.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

MI'NIMENT, i. e. Muniment, (qv.)

Upon a day, as she him sate beside,
By chance he certain *miniments* forth drew;
Which yet with him as relicks did abide,
Of all the bounty which Belphebe threw
On him. *Spenser. Faerie Queene,* b. iv. c. 8.

MI'NISH, *v.* Mi'nishing, *n.* Mi'nished. } Fr. *Minuer;* Lat. *Minuere,*—to be, or cause to be less, (*minus.*) See To Diminish. To lessen, to decrease, to weaken, to impair.

And the nombre of bricke which they were wont to make in tyme passed, laye vnto their charges also, and *mynyshe* nothynge therof.—*Bible,* 1551. *Exodus,* c. 5.

These thiges wer in dede not well done, but ever displeasaunt to God, & by him reputed as a *minishment,* & a withdrawing of the honor dewe to himself.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 145.

The paw yett missed not his *minish* might,
But hong still on the shield, as it at first was pight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

And much matter there was in that proclamation, devised to the slauder of the lord chamberlaine, as that he was an evill counseiler to the king's father, intiecing him to many thinges highly redounding to the *minishing* of his honour.—*Stow. Edw. V.* an. 1476.

MI'NISTER, *v.* Mi'nister, *n.* Mi'nistery, or Mi'nistry. Minister'ial. Minister'ially. Mi'nistracy. Mi'nistrant. Ministra'tion. Ministrato'riously. Mi'nistress. Mi'nishing, *n.* } Fr. *Ministrer;* Lat. and It. *Ministrare;* Sp. *Ministrar,*—to act as the less (*minor*) or inferior agent, in obedience or subservience to another. See Administer; and the quotation below from Hobbs. To serve or subserve; to officiate, to contribute services or offices, to supply, to dispense, to manage.

Thei ordeynd a counet, to *ministre* in that kirke.
R. Brunne, p. 80.

Git thei said him tille, his *ministres* wasted the lond.
Id. p. 312.

For who is greiter: he that sittith at the mete or he that *mynystrith?* wher not he that sittith at the mete? and I am in the middel of you as he that *mynystrith.*
Wiclif. Luke, c. 22.

For whether is greater, he that sytteth at mete: or he that serueth? Is it not he that sytteth at meat? And I amonge you, as he that *mynistreth.*—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne he hadde closed the book he gaf agen to the *mynystre,* and sat.—*Wiclif. Luke,* c. 4.

And he closed the boke, and gaue it agayne to the *minister,* and sat doune.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

For if the *mynystreacioun* of dampnacioun was in glorie, mych more the *mynysterie* of rightwysnesse is pleuteous in glorie.—*Wiclif. 2 Cor.* c. 3.

For if the *ministring* of condempnacioun be glorious; much more doeth *ye ministracyo* of rightwysnes exceed in glory.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

One alone is father of thinges: one alone *ministreth* all thinges.—*Chaucer. Boecius,* b. iii.

The destinee, *ministre* general
That executeth in the world over al
The purveiance, that God hath seen beforn.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1664.

Verely by this thing meaneth he none other, but the preaching of the very hole corps and body of the blessed fayth of Christ, & the *ministring* of the blessed sacraments of our Sauyour Christ.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p 310.

A man can but onely *ministrotoriously* giue any temporall dominion or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sonne, as to his sonne by imitation.
State Trials. 2 Rich. II. an. 1383. *John Wiclife.*

For Ida selfe, in ayde of that fierce fight,
Out of her mountaines *ministred* supplies.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

The word *minister,* in the original Διακονος, signifieth one that voluntarily doth the business of another man; and differeth from a servant only in this, that servants are obliged by their condition to what is commanded them: whereas *ministeri* are obliged only by their undertaking, and bound therefore to no more than they have undertaken.
Hobbs. Leviathan, pt. iii. c. 42.

But this is a sure rule, that if the enuy upon the *minister* be great, when the cause of it in him is small, or if the enuy be generall in a manner, upon all the *ministers* of an estate; then the enuy (though hidden) is truely upon the state itselfe.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Enuie.*

Those churches that are zealous for souls must send into their *ministeries* men so innocent, that evil persons may have no excuse to be any longer vicious.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 21.

Thou whose diviner soul hath caus'd thee now
To put thy hand unto the holy plow,
Making lay-scornings of the *ministry,*
Call an impediment, but victory;
What bring'st thou home with thee.
Donne. To Mr. Tilman, after he had taken Orders.

The fault ought to be laid on the remissness of the officers and *ministers,* to whom it belonged; for it was his part to direct and order well, but the part of others to perform the *ministerial* offices.—*Baker. Charles I.* an. 1628.

I can at will, doubt not, as soon as thou,
Command a table in this wilderness,
And call swift flights of angels *ministrant*
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

This Bisi at length was so visited with sickness that he was not able to exercise the *ministration.*
Holinshed, vol. i. b. v. c. 34.

The Spring was in the prime; the neighbouring grove
Sopply'd with birds, the choristers of love:
Music unbought, that *minister'd* delight
To morning walks, and lull'd his cares by night.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

From the very beginning of the chapter we have Christ consulting the propagation of the Gospel; and in order to it (being the only way that he knew to affect it) sending forth a *ministery,* and giving them a commission, together with instructions for the execution.—*South,* vol. i. Ser. 3.

The Son submits to act *ministerially,* or in capacity of Mediator.—*Waterland.*

Ten thousand thousand! bright ethereal powers,
Ministrant round, their radiant files unfold,
Arm'd in eternal adamant and gold.
Broome. Job, v. 38, 39.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

Beside the caliph, waits on either hand
A mighty peer, the noblest of the land;
This holds the seal, *ministrant* near the throne,
And bends his cares to civil rule alone.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. xvii.

——— Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good
In this dark world; for truth and good are one.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

MINNOW. The Fr. *Menuise,* Cotgrave says, —is *small* fish of divers sorts; or the *small* fry of fish cast into a pond, &c.

The *minnow* hath, when he is in perfect season—and not sick, which is only presently after spawning—a kind of dapled or waved colour, like to a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour.
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 18.

Before one salmon, you shall take a number of *minnowes.*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act ii. sc. 1.

To snare the mole, or with ill-fashioned hook
To draw th' incautious *minnow* from the brook,
Are life's prime pleasures in his simple view.
Cowper. Retirement.

MINOR, *adj.* Mi'nor, *n.* Mi'norate, *v.* Minora'tion. Mino'rity. } Fr. *Mineur;* It. *Minore, minorare;* Sp. *Menor, menorar;* Lat. *Minor,* (from the Gr. Μικρος, Att. pro μικρος,) less. For *Minor,* in Logick, see Major.

Less; smaller, inferior; one less than—below—who has not attained—a certain age.

To *minorate,*—Lat. of the Lower Ages, *minorare,*—to minish or diminish, to lessen. See Minish.

Tyndall would fayne wit in what figure it is made: he shal find it in the first figure and the third mode, sauing that *ye minor* carrieth his proofe we him.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 504.

But the first Act that passed in King Edward the Sixt, his time, was an Act of repeale of that former Act, at which time neuerthelesse the King was *minor.*
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 145.

Which it [sense] doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by less industrious experiments, showing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 8

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerate integrities unto some *minoration* of our offences.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.

The generation of bodies is not effected, as some conceive of souls, that is, by traduction, or unswerable unto the propagation of light, without its proper diminution; but therein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one: and the propagation of one, is in a strict acception, some *minoration* of another.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 9.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a *minority,* or smallness in the exclusion.—*Id. Ib.* c. 6.

When stag and raven, and the long-liv'd tree,
Compar'd with man, dy'd in *minority.*
Donne. Anatomy of the World. First Anniversary.

What mean all those hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our *minority.*—*South,* vol. iv. Ser. 5.

In a democracy, the *majority* of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the *minority,* whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of polity, as they often must.—*Burke. French Revolution.*

MI'NOTAUR. Fr. *Minotaure;* It. and Sp. *Minotauro;* Lat. *Minotaurus,* q.d. *Minois taurus,* the Bull of Minos.

And by his banner borne is his penon
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was yhete
The *minotaure* which that he slew in Crete.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 981.

Here I, enclos'd from all the world asunder,
The *minotaur* of shame, kept for disgrace;
The monster of fortune, and the world's wonder,
Liv'd clois'red in so desolate a case.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

MINSTER, *n.* A. S. *Mynster, mynstre;* Fr. *Monsteir,* from *monasterium,* a monastery, (qv.)

To riche dragones of golde he lette make anon,
And at the *mynstre* of Wynchestre he offerede that on.
R. Gloucester, p. 154.

The feste of gole to hold, with grete solempnite,
At Saynt Petir *mynstere.* *R. Brunne,* p. 65.

There wer styll lytell fortresses kept in churches and *mynsters,* the whiche dyde hurt in the countre, but they had no great puyssaunce.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 339.

MI'NSTREL. Fr. *Ménestral, menestrier,* Mi'nstrelsy. } *menestrandier;* Sp. *Menestral, ministral;* Low Lat. *Menestrallus, ministrellus.* The various ways in which this word was written have perplexed the etymology. It appears, however, to have been no more than a consequential usage of the Fr. *Ministre;* Lat. *Ministri,* (in the diminutive form of *Menestral, ministrelli,*) and applied to a class of persons, who were to *administer* their skill in poetry and music for the amusement of their patrons. They are in Low Lat. sometimes called plainly *ministri;* by Chaucer, in his *Dream, ministers;* and in the old paper roll printed by Leland, we find "*ministers,*" who were appointed "*to syng.*" See Du Cange, *Gloss.*

Menestral he was gode ynow, & harpare in eche poynte.
To Athelstan pauylon myd ys harpe he wende,
And so wel wythoute harpede, that me after hym sende.
R. Gloucester, p. 272.

And somme murthes to make as *mynstrals* conueth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 3.

Jhesus cam into the hous of the prince and saigh the *mynstrels* and the puple makynge noyse.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 9

Jesus came into the reuelers house, and saw the *minstrels* and the people ragynge.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

While that this king sit thus in his nobley,
Herking his *minstralles* hire thingis pley
Beforn him at his bord deliciously.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 18, 392,

With ladies, knights, and squiers,
And a great host of *ministers*,
With instruments and sounes diuerse.
Chaucer. Dreame, v. 2130.

The trompours with the loude *ministraleie*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2673.

For sorwe of which he brake his *ministraleie*,
Both harpe and lute, giterne, and sautrie.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,214.

Thus wil I bringe the melody of thy songes, and the voice of thy *mynstrelsy* to an ende, so that thy shall no more be herde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ezechiel*, c. 26.

Harke! how the *minstrils* gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or iar.
Spenser. Epithalamion.

Per. By Pan, and by the strife
He had with Phœbus for the mastery,
When golden Midas judg'd their *minstrelcy*,
I will not.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iv. sc. 1.

Mean time the *minstrels* play'd on either side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd;
The sweet contention lasted for an hour,
And reach'd my secret arbour from the bower.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

The rolls of fame, I will not now explore;
Nor need I here describe, in learned lay,
How forth the *minstrel* far'd in days of yore,
Right glad of heart, though homely in array,
His waving locks and beard all hoary gray.
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

The day was long, the wind was cold,
The *Minstrel* was infirm and old,
His withered cheek and tresses gray
Seemed to have known a better day.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

MINT. Fr. *Mente*; It. *Minta*; Lat. *Mentha*; Gr. Μινθη.

Woo to you Scribis and Farisees ypocritis that tithen *mynte*, anete, and comyne.—*Wyclif. Matthew*, c. 23.

Wo be to you Scribes and Pharisees ypocrites, whych tyth *mynt*, anyse, and commin.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The went I forth on my right hond,
Downe by a litel path I fond
Of *mintes* full, and fennel greene.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

As for *mint*, men use it at the same time, of a yonng plant, so soone as they see it spurt and come up: but if it have not sprung, yet they let not to plant the spurnes of the root, knotted into an head within the ground.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xix. c. 8.

MINT, *v.* / MINT, *n.* / M'NTAGE. / M'NTER. — A. S. *Mynetian*, eudere, to coin or *mint* money, (Somner.) Ger. *Muntz-en*; Dut. *Munt-en*. The meaning of the word is found in the A. S. *Mynej-ian*, (*mun, ig, ian*, see MEAN,) to *mark*; whence Tooke forms it; *mineped, minyed, min'd, mint.* (See MONEY, MIXO.) *Mint*, in A. S. *Mynet*, was applied to the coin *marked* or stamped; and upon this (*mynet*) the verb *mynetian* may have been formed. *Mint*, noun, is—

The place where the marking or stamping is performed, where the coin is made: (met.) where any thing is coined, forged, or invented.

And also they of the towne to haue a *mynt* to forge money, bothe whyte and blacke, of the same forme and alay as is in Paris.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 304.

And so (vpon the matter) to set the *mint* on work, and to giue way to new coines of siluer, which should bee then *minted*.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 213.

——— When they do long
To strike out heroes from a mortal wombe,
And *mint* fair conquerours for the age to come.
Cartwright. To the Countess of Carlisle.

Note that eleuen ounces two-pence ferling, ought to be of so pure siluer, as is called leafe siluer, and the *minter* must adde of other weight seventeen-pence halfpenny farthing, if the siluer be so pure.—*Camden. Remaines. Money*, p. 204.

——— Let me pour forth
My tears before thy face, whilst I stay here,
For thy face coins them, and thy stamp they bear;
And by this *mintage* they are something worth.
Donne. A Valediction of Weeping.

The next day he saw the Ordinance house, the *Mint* houses, and at last the lions.—*Stow. King James*, an. 1603.

Let such, as are to informe consuls out of their professions (as lawyers, sea-men, *mint*-men, and the like,) be first heard before committers.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Counsell.*

Anon. Setting aside the odd coinage of your phrase, which no *mint-master* of language would allow for sterling.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence.

Had all the money in King Charles II. and King James II.'s time been *minted* according to this new proposal, this raisd money would have been gone as well as the other, and the remainder been no more, nor no less, than it is now. Though I doubt not but the *mint* would have coin'd as much of it as it has of our present mill'd money.
Locke. Of the Lowering of Interest.

The operations of the *Mint* were, upon this account, somewhat like the web of Penelope; the work that was done in the day was undone in the night.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 6.

M'NUET. Fr. *Menuet*, (*minute.*) A dance.

The tender creature could not see his fate
With whom she'ad danced a *minuet* so late.
Stepney. On the University of Cambridge.

Now when the *minuet*, oft repeated o'er,
Like all terrestrial joys, can please no more,
And every nymph refusing to expand
Her charms, declines the circulating hand.
Jenyngs. Dancing, c. 2.

MINU'TE, *adj.* / M'NUTE, *n.* / M'NUTE, *v.* / M'NUTARY. / MINU'TELY, *adj.* / M'NUTELY, *ad.* / MINU'TENESS. / MINU'TIÆ. — Fr. *Minute*; It. and Sp. *Minuto*; Lat. *Minutus*; past part. of *minuere*, to lessen, or make less, to minish or diminish.

Mi-nute, adj.—little, small. A *minute*,—a small (sc.) portion of time, as the sixtieth part of an hour. And hence also the adjective *minute* (Milton,)—

Being, happening, *minutely*, or every *minute*.
A short or concise memorandum or note.

An unredy reve thi residue shal spene,
That meyre moththe was ynne in a *mynte* while.
Piers Plowhman, p. 213.

——— For the lachesse
Of halfe a *minute* of an houre,
Fro first he began laboure,
He loste all that he had do.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

But slumbring slepe is fled,
And Morphens shewes his spite;
That will not yeelde one *minute* feast
in all a winter's night.
Turberville. To his Love long absent, &c.

We have also glasses and meane to see small and *minute* bodies perfectly and distinctly; as the shapes and colours of small flies and worms, grains, and flaws, in gemmes, which cannot otherwise be seen.—*Bacon. New Atlantis.*

Or usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,
With *minute* drops from off the eaves.
Milton. It Penseroso.

In vain we prize that at so dear a rate,
Whose long'st assurance bears a *minute's* date.
Drayton. Duke of Suffolk to Q. Margaret.

And till then, there is a very fit place and season of the exercise of the other part of the passion here, that of indignation, the last *minute* of my last particular.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 580.

Surely the monks of Saint Alban's were concerned to be carefull how they spent their hours, seeing no convent in England had the like curiosity; this their clock gathering up the least crum of time, prescenting the *minutary* fractions thereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. England. Barkshire.*

It is an evidence of the great force that the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had, into an absolute contempt of all that is most doted on in the world, κτήματα καὶ ὑπαρξεις; possessions of all kinds, and by parting with all indefinitely, throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence for the sustaining of them.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 472.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? as if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them life.
Id. Ib. p. 471.

Euph. O Alciphron! these *minute* philosophers (since that is their true name) are a sort of pirates, who plunder all that come in their way. I consider myself as a man left stript and desolate on a bleak beach.
Berkley. The Minute Philosopher, Dial. 1.

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations.—*Spectator.*

With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry-furr'd tongues, else *minutely* to death
Obnoxious, dismal death, th' effect of drought.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

Whose corpuscles, by reason of their *minuteness*, swim easily for a while in the water.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 104.

At the great day it will be enquired very *minutely*, not only what we did know, but also what we might have known had we so pleased; had we been in earnest and taken due pains.—*Horne. Works*, vol. v. *Discl.*

Vandyck had a peculiar genius for portraits; his draperies are finished with a *minuteness* of truth not to be demanded in historic compositions.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 3.

The particulars of his life [Inigo Jones] have been often written, and therefore I shall run them over very briefly, adding some less known *minutiæ* and some catalogue of his works.—*Id. Ib.*

MINX. Perhaps contracted from *Minik-en.* (qv.)

By this I know that *Minks* [Psyche] is come from hell,
And here she harbours.
Heywood. Love's Miseries.

A fine gawdy *minx*, that robs our counters every night, and then goes out and spends it.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iv. sc. 1.

While the vain fop, with apish grin, regards
The gigling *minx* half chok'd behind her cards.
Smollett. Reproof. A Satire.

MIRACLE, *n.* / MIRACLE, *v.* / MIRA'CULAR. / MIRA'CULOUSLY. / MIRA'CULOUSNESS. / MI'RABLE. / MIRA'BILARY. — Fr. *Miracle*; It. *Miracolo*; Sp. *Milagro*; Lat. *Miraculum*, from *mirari*, which Martinius derives from the Hebrew, and explains, *intentè tueri*; to gaze earnestly, (sc. with wonder or astonishment; as new, strange, incomprehensible.) (See MARVEL.) In our old writers, exhibitions or entertainments contrived to excite *surprise*, &c. were called *miracles*. In popular language,—

Any thing astonishing, marvellous, wonderful, either natural or preternatural.

In theology,—to such acts as those of Christ in attestation of his mission; contrary to the ordinary course of nature.

For he herde of telle of *miracles*, that come
Thorow Christenemen al thoute, as wel as Rome.
R. Gloucester, p. 73.

And he sheweth the firste *myracle* which God dide at the weddyngis.—*Wiclif. Jon*, Prol.

And whan that he this tale herde,
How wonderly this chaunce ferde
He thanked God of his *myracle*,
To whose might maie he none obstacle.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

Ime not their father, yet who this should bee
Doth *myracle* it selfe, lou'd before me.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 2.

A *miracle*, then, is the extraordinary effect of some unknown power in nature, limited by divine ordination and authority to its circumstances, for a suitable end.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 5. s. 13.

Again, there is nothing in the world, but what is indeed doubly *miraculous*, viz. in its own nature, and in the end or project of its relation to the universe; neither of which can we ever search out into perfection.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 5.

Heet. Not Neoptolymus so *mirable*.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 5.

The use of this word, however, with a precedent in Aristotle, is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain will, as the manner of *mirabilaries* is to do.—*Bacon. On Learning*, b. ii.

A *miracle* I take to be a sensible operation, which, being above the comprehension of the spectator, and in his opinion contrary to the established course of nature, is taken by men to be divine.—It (is) agreed that as a *miracle* must be that which surpasses the force of nature in the established, steady laws of causes and effects, nothing can be taken to be a *miracle* but what is judged to exceed those laws.
Locke. A Discourse of Miracles.

These *miracle-mongers* have alarm'd the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 11.

He is *miracle-proof*, and beyond the reach of persuasion; and not like to be convinced till it is too late for him to be converted.—*Id.* vol. ix. Ser. 8.

Galen doth affirm cupping-glasses to work as *miraculously* as if their operation had depended on enchantment.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 181.

Although some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*, and some have even attempted to raise the dead, yet no impostor, I believe, has ever yet been so bold as to undertake to feed five thousand people at once with five loaves and two fishes, or walk upon the sea.
Porteus, vol. ii. Lect. 14.

The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer used as an argument against their possibility.
Weal. On the Resurrection, c. 13.

MIRE, *v.* } Skinner derives from the Dut.
MIRE. } *Moyer, modder*, lutum, limus, *mud*.
MIRY. } It is probably from the same source as *Meere*, moor, maris or marsh, (qqv.) It is commonly applied to—

That thick, adhesive dirt, in which we are apt, not only to beduub ourselves, but to stick fast.

His knyghtes vp him lyft & did him eft aire,
William was oglyft, his helm was fulle of *myre*.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

He sette not his benefice to hire,
And lette his shepe acombred in the *mire*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 510.

This a double kind of accusation, which they vrge against me, wherein they are stabled and *mired* at my first deuiall.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1524.

And of his slouthe he dremeth offe.
How that he sitcketh in the *mire*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Why had I not with charitable haud
Tooke vp a beggar's issue at my gates,
Who emeered thus, and *mir'd* with infamie
I might have said, no part of it is mine.
Shakespeare, Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Jove thus bespake;
Will never mortall thoughts ceasse to aspire
In this bold sort to heaven claime to make,
And touch celestiall seates with earthly *mire*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

Onely these marishes and *myrie* bogs,
In which the fearfull swlnes do build their bowres,
Yeeld me an hostry mongst the crooking frogs
And harbour here in safety from those ravenous dogs.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 10.

A number of them in the *mierie* and slipperie ground chauneing to slide and fall downe in the bloude of their fellows, although no weapon touched their bodies, were overwhelmed with the swoldon rushing and running over them by heapes and so killed.—*Holland. Ammianus*, p. 76.

Whereas houses built on plains, unless shaded with trees, lie bleak and exposed to the wind and weather; and all winter are apt to be grievously annoyed with *mire* and dirt.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

His passengers at length, are wafted o'er;
Expos'd in muddy weeds upon the *miry* shure.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi

MIRK, or } A. S. *Mirce*, tenebræ, car-
MURK. } cer, (Lye.) Sw. *Moerk*, ob-
MIRKY. } scurus; Dan. *Morikor*. The
MIRKINESS. } origin of this old word has
MIRKSOME. } not been traced. Somner
MIRKSOMENESS. } thinks that *mirce* may mean perditio, aut aliquid simile; and it is not improbably *mirig, mirg, mirc*, from the A. S. verb *Merran, mirran*, to *mar*.

Dark, dismal, gloomy.

It appears to be applied to that thickness or density of atmosphere, which overclouds, and thus *mars* or deptroys the clearness of light.

A werreour that were wys, descryt suld euer drede,
Well more on the nyght, than opon the day,
In *mirke* withouten sight wille eomys mak affray.
R. Brunne, p. 176.

And the wicke and the warme fuyr. wol make a fuyr flamme.
For to murthen men with, that in *meerk* sytten.
Piers Ploukman, p. 331.

That is the cause of this eclipse, that over closeth now the sonne,
In menynge that man shal fro *meorknesse* bee drawe.
Id. p. 346.

The shadow maketh her beames *merke*,
And her lonrkes to shew darke.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

——Twice in *merke* and occidental dampe
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy lampe.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act ii. sc. 1.

So sented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the *merkie* air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so furr.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Then to her zyon wagon she betakes,
And with her beares the fowle wel-favour'd witch:
Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

You can easily foord over all the depths thereof, [the question of free will] and clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomnesse* therein.—*Mountoyn. Apologie to Casaar*, c. 8.

While yet she spoke, a double darkness spread,
Black clouds and *murky* fogs involve her head,
While o'er th' unbury'd heaps her footsteps tread.
Rowe. Lucan, b. vi.

——— Ever learn
Quick ether's motion: oft the scene is turn'd,
Now the blue vault; and now the *murky* cloud,
Hail, rain, or radiance. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. i.

His features' deepening lines and varying hue
At times attracted, yet perplex'd the view,
As if within that *murkiness* of mind
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined.
Byron. Corsair, c. 1.

MIRROR. Fr. *Miroir*. From Fr. *Mirer*; It. *Mirare*; Sp. *Mirar*, to look, to view, to behold; Lat. *Mirari*. It is applied to—

A bright, lucid substance, in which may be seen the reflected images of objects; a looking-glass; (met.)—that in which men may see their own reflected image; and, consequently, order and regulate their actions and behaviour; hence, the reflected image;—example, pattern.

And in this *mirour* thow myst see. murthes ful menye.
Piers Ploukman, p. 102.

And we seen now hi a *myrour* in darkenesse, but thanne face to face.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Corynth.* c. 13.

And with that word he caught a gret *mirrour*,
And saw that chaunged was all his colour,
And saw his visage all in another kind.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1401.

For thei be to the worldes ele
The *myrrour* of examplarie.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Whan Rome stoode in noble pilte,
Virgile, whiche was tho parfite,
A *mirrour* made of his elergie,
And sette it on the townes eie.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

And in her hand she held a *mirrhour* bright
Wherein her face she often viewed fyne,
And in her selfe-lov'd semblance took delight;
For she was woodrous faire, as any living wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

Grammercy Socrates, that is good council indeed [to behold themselves in their looking glasses or *mirrors*] will your young gentlemen and ladies be ready to say, we like it very well, and we practise accordingly.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

Among the stores of old pictures at Somerset-house, was one painted on a long board, representing the head of Edward VI. to be discerned only by the reflection of a cylindric *mirrour*.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. c. 6.

MIRTH. See MERRY.

MIS. See MISS.

MIS-ACCE'PTION, i. e. mis-taking, misunderstanding; acception or taking, wrong, erroneous.

The Apostle feares none of these curriah obdatrations; but contemning all impotent *mis-acceptions* calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.
Bp. Hall. Sermon preacht to the Lords, Feb. 18*th*, 1634.

MIS-ACCO'MPTED, i. e. *accounted*, wrongly, erroneously.

He thought he *miscompted* had his day.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

MIS-ADVE'NTURE, *v.* } Fr. *Mesadventir*,
MISADVE'NTURE, *n.* } *mesadventure*; It.
Missauventure, misaventura; *mis*, and Lat. *Adventurus*, from *Advenire*, to come.

To come to, to happen, wrong, ill, unfortunately.

The vnrygt ydo to pouere men to suche *myeauntre* turnde.
R. Gloucester, p. 375.

His nese & hys ine he carfe at *miauentoure*.
R. Brunne, p. 166.

"Pecs, with mischance and with *misaventure*,"
Our hoste said, "and let him telle the tale."
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6914.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do, with their death, bury their parents' strife.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Prol

Prin. What *misadventure* is so early up,
That calls our person from our morelng's rest?
Id. Ib. Act v. sc. 3.

We seldom or never find that any nation hath endured so many *misadventures* and miseries as the Spaniards have done in their Indian discoveries.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 1. s. 10.

By the time here proposed of continuing at sea there might have now been thoughts of some course to qualify the *misadventure* of the mine, and enable them to reattempt it.
Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.

MIS-ADVI'SE, *v.* } i. e. to *advise*, coun-
MISADVI'SEDLY. } sel, deliberate, determine, wrongly.

I say not this by wives that ben wise,
But if it be when they hem *misavise*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5812.

For then & neuer else is yt true fruict of preaching the gospel, if the teacher doe not presumpteously usurp to himself the gift of learning whiche he hath as a thyng committed to his credit, ne vndiscretely or *misadvisedly* sheewe fourth the same, as though it wer of his own: but yeld it vnto Christ to be made holy of him.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 9.

MIS-AFFE'CT, *v.* } To have ill or wrong
MISAFFE'CTIONS. } *affections*, or dispositions; to dislike, to discontent.

Ans. We shall beseach the same God to give you a more profitable and pertinent humiliation than yet you know, and a less mistaken charitableness, with that peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

Or if he be in a throng, middle of a church, multitude, where he may not well get out, though he sit at ease, he is so *misaffected*.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 151.

How earthly and grosse with *mis-affections, procedit cornem in crimine*, it sinkes the flesh of sinfull courses.
Bp. Hall. The Character of Man.

MIS-AFFIRM, *v.* i. e. to *affirm*, assert, or declare, wrongly, erroneously.

I suppose it no injury to the dead, but a good deed rather to the living, if by better information given them, or which is enough, by only remembring them the truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirm'd*, they may be kept from entring the third time noadvisedly into war and bloodshed.—*Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike*, Pref.

MIS-ALLE'GE, *v.* } i.e. to *allege*, to assert,
MISALLEGA'TION. } to affirm, to declare, wrongly, erroneously.

As for those two *misalleged* authors to whom he ascribes us, his skill doubtlyy fails him in both.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Maried Clergie, s. 10.

I had objected to them, *mis-allegations*, misinterpretations, misinferences, weak and colourable proofs.
Id. Ans. to the Vindication of Smectymnuus, Pref.

MIS-ALLFED. } i. e. *allied*, wrongly, erro-
MISALLI'ANCE. } neously, improperly.

They are a *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod.—*Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Their purpose was to *ally* two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic, and the classic unity; the effect of which *mialliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic.—*Hurd. On Chivalry & Romance*, Let. 8.

MIS-A'LTERED, i.e. *altered*, changed, wrongly, injuriously.

These are all (besides those which I fore specified) which have so *mis-altered* the lethurgy, that it can no more be known to be itself.—*Bp. Hall. Ans. to the Vind. of Smectymn.* s. 2.

MIS-ANTHROPE. } Fr. *Misanthrope*; It.
MISA'NTHROY. } and Sp. *Misantropo*;
MISANTHRO'PIC. } Gr. Μισανθρωπος, from
MISA'NTHROPIST. } μισεω, to hate, and ἀνθρωπος, a man. See PHILANTHROPY.

A hater of man; a hater of the society of mankind.

Alc. What is thy name? is man so hateful to thee,
That art thyself a man?
Tim. I am *misanthrope*, and hate mankind.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

Upon this great foundation of *misanthropy*, (though not in Timon's manner) the whole building of my travels is erected.
Dr. Swift to Pope, Sept. 20, 1725.

Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*.—*On the Death of Dr.Swift.*

His [Drace] abhorrence of the abuses of his predecessors in office, and his indignation against the depravity of his fellow-citizens, embittered his mind, and made him rather a *misanthrope* than a statesman.—*Observer*, No. 117.

But let not knaves *misanthropy* create,
Nor feed the gall of universal hate.
Langhorn. The Enlargement of the Mind, Ep. 1.

What can be more gloomy and *misanthropic* than the following strain of discontent, extracted by Eustathius?—
Observer, No. 150.

Having given some passages from this poet, where he speaks in the character of a *misanthropist*, it is but justice to exhibit him as a moralist.—*Id. Ib.*

MIS-APPLY, *v.* To *apply*, or to put, place, or lay to, to direct or address, wrongly, erroneously.
MISAPPLICA'TION.
MISAPPLY'ING, *n.*

Vertue itself turnes vice being *misapplied*,
And vice sometime by action dignified.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 3.

He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk, which, with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act i. sc. 3.

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kindom o'er his kindred world began:
Till knowledge *misapply'd*, misunderstood,
And pride of empire cour'd his balmy blood.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The meaning of which providence, should we misconstrue, we should frustrate our grand and last remedy, and perish, not for want, but for *misapplication* of the means of life.
South, vol. xi. Ser. 3.

All deception is a *misapplying* of those signs, which by compact, or institution, were made the means of men's signifying, or conveying their thoughts.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 12.

MIS-APPREHE'ND, *v.* To *apprehend*, or to take or seize, to take the meaning, to understand, to conceive, wrongly, erroneously; to mistake, to misunderstand, to misconceive.
MISAPPRE'NSION.

When the conclusion is deduc'd from unerring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference is rational; but when from *misapprehended* or ill-compounded phantasms, we ascribe it to the imagination.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 11.

And what we have to say under this head [the causes of our ignorance] will be comprehensive both of the causes of that, and (which are the effects thereof) of our *misapprehensions* and errours.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God; for when there is a deep sense of sin, it is no easy matter to keep up the sense of God's readiness to forgive.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

But if the being liable to *misapprehension* and to misrepresentation be thought an objection to any doctrine, I know of no doctrine which is not liable to the same; or any which has not, in fact, been loaded, at various times, with great mistakes.—*Paley*, Ser. 23.

MIS-ARRA'NGEMENT, i. e. a wrong *arrangement*; a *wrong* position or disposition; a wrong order.

Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upheaving high
(Fantastic *misarrangement!*) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
And shrubs of fairy land. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

MIS-ASSA'Y, *v.* i. e. to *assay*, or to try, to attempt, wrongly, improperly.

Willie, why ligst thou (man) so wo-be gon?
What! been thy father lamkins ill apaid!
Or hath some dreric chance thy pipe *misdone?*
Or hast thou any sheep-cote *mis-assaied?*
Browne. Willie & Old Wennock, Ecl.

MIS-ATTE'NDED, i. e. *attended* to, observed, or regarded, not properly, insufficiently.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense from manifold contradictions, and shall open them with the key of charity.
Milton. Doctrine of Divorce, b. ii. c. 22.

MIS-BEAR, *v.* A. S. *Mis-bar-an, misbor-en;*
MI'SBORN. Dut. *Mis-baeren.*

To *bear*, or to carry, to support, to conduct, wrongly or wrongfully; to misconduct, to misbehave.

Misborn, (in Spenser,)—*born* or produced to ill; unluckily.

Bisshops, abbotes, and priours, thei had *misborn* thann hie.
R. Brunne, p. 333.

Dan Waryn he les tounes that he held,
With wrong he mad a res, [rise,] and *misberyng* of scheld.
Id. p. 336.

At be it so, that of youre pride and highe presumption and folie, and of youre negligence and unconning, ye have *misborn* you, and trespased unto me.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

A poore childe, and in the name
Of thilke, which is so *misborn*,
We toke, and therto we be swore,
That none, but onely thou and wee
Shell knowe of this priuetee.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And drawing nigh him, "Ah, *misborn* elfe,
In evill houre thy foes thee hither sent
Another's wrongs to wreak upon thy selfe."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

MIS-BECO'ME, *v.* To *become*, or *come* together, or to convene or concur,—wrongly, to ill effect; to be unfit, indecent, unsuitable, inappropriate.
MISBECO'MINGLY.
MISBECO'MINGNESS.

And as you are a king, speake in your state,
What I have done, that *misbecome* my place,
My person, or my liege's soueraignte.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 2.

——— Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others, on them
Live in fair dwelling.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

There cannot be any thing so disingenuous, so *misbecoming* a gentleman, or any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason, and the conviction of clear arguments.—*Locke. Of Education*, c. 189.

Were it but one of these mere moral failings, whose unfitness or *misbecomingness* makes all the guilt, I should, possibly, counsel you to wean yourself of it by degrees, whose progress were scarce discernible before its end.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 24.

MIS-BEDE, *v.* To wrong by word or deed,
MISBO'DE. says Skinner. A. S. *Misbeodan*; to bid, command, exert command or authority over, wrongly or wrongfully.

When Lowys herd that sawe, that Robert was so dede,
Agayn right & lawe, tille Henry he *misbede*.
R. Brunne, p. 104.

He said bot tille a knyght, that Thomas him *misbede*.
Id. p. 131.

Or who hath you *misboden* or offended?
Do tell me if that it may be amended.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 911.

MIS-BEFA'LL, *v.* i. e. to *befall*, or to *fall*, happen, come to pass, wrongly, unfortunately.

For elles but a man do so,
Him maie fall ofte *misbefall.—Gower. Con A.* b. i.

MIS-BEGE'T, *v.* i. e. to *beget, get*, to adMISBEGO'TTEN. quire, to procure, to produce, to generate, wrongly, unlawfully.

Mis-begotten,—as mis-born, (qv.)

Laste yt geede out of kynde thorg child *myshigete*.
R. Gloucester, p. 42.

——— Which [quarreling] indeede
Is valour *mis-begot*, and came into the world,
When sects and factions were newly borne.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iii. sc. 5.

In the deotion of a subject's loue
Tendring the precious safetie to my prince
And free from other *misbegotten* hate,
Come I appealant to this princely presence.
Id. Rich. II. Act i. sc. 1.

For ev'ry boy, with Prior, knows,
By accident she [Flattery] lost her clothes,
When Falsehood stole them to disguise
Her *misbegotten* brood of lies.
Lloyd. To David Garrick, Esq. (1760.)

MIS-BEHA'VE, *v.* i. e. to *behave, have,*
MISBEHA'VIOUR. hold, bear, conduct, or manage, wrongly, improperly, unbecomingly.

If ane one doo offend or *misbehane* himselfe, he is to be corrected and punished by the aduice and order of the residue of the house.
Hooker. Survey of the Irish Chronicles, an. 1563.

But like *misbehav'd* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy loove.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iii. sc. 3.

Lastly, the cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy in the several instances of it. They understood thy wonders in Egypt.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 4.

We should remember that those good things alone are to be greatly prized, and deserve our sincerest affection which, if we diligently seek, we shall certainly find, and which we can never lose except by our perversness and *misbehaviour*.
Jortin, Dis. 4.

MIS-BELI'EVE, *v.* i.e. to *believe*, to acMISBELI'EVER. knowledge, allow, own, follow, a wrong or erroneous, rule of *life*; or rule to guide the moral and religious conduct in *life*.

Thys thre bysspes bitueyne hem nom hem thus to rede,
That hii mygte in her owe lond *holyer lif* lede,
And wythout peryl sykerore, than to *bylenie* there
Among *myshylyede* men. *R. Gloucester*, p. 239.

——— ge prelates soffren
That lewede men in *myshylyne*, liven and deien.
Piers Ploughman, p. 6.

——— False reporte so loude range the bell,
Tha' *misbelefe* and false suspection
Haue trouth brought to his damnacion.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

It was wel proued that he was conuicte as well of dyuers other heresies, as of *misbelieffe* towarde the holy sacramont of the auiter.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 239.

The author proueth yt if the woorship of ymages wer ydolatrie than ye churche beleuing it to be lawful and pleasant to God, were in a *misbelieue* & in a deadly error.
Id. Ib. p. 144.

Goe, goe into old Titus' sorrowful house,
And hither hale that *misbeleeving* Moore.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act v. sc. 3.

In the following ages of the Church men have been so curious to signifie *misbelievers*, that they have invented and observed some signs which indeed, in some cases, were true, real appeudages of false believers.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 22.

And, comming to her sonne, gan first to scold
And chyde at him that made her *misbelieve*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12

My servant follow'd fast, and through a chink
Perceiv'd the royal captives hand in hand:
And heard the hooded father mumbling charms,
That make those *misbelievers* man and wife.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iii. sc. 1.

MIS-BESE'EM, *v.* i. e. to *beseem*, to look, to appear, inapt, unit, unbecoming, inconvenient, unsuitable, improper.

Xenophon pourtraying [in Cyrus] an heroical prince, thought an intent so cruel fitter to be forgotten than rebearsed, as too much *misbeseeming* a generous nature.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. iii. c. 3. s. 4.

As for his [Persens] honour in the cities of Greece, they not only continued falling into neglect, but were abrogated by a decree of the Acheans, as too unmeasured, *misbeseeming* them to give, and affected by him beyond the proportion of his deservings.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 6. s. 5.

Neither in discourses thus do we lay any *misbeseeming* imputation upon God, the author of that religion; the making so imperfect a revelation no wise being disagreeable to his wisdom, his goodness, or his justice.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

MIS-BESTO'W, *v.* i. e. to *be-stow*, or to put, lay, or place, to give, to grant—wrongly, wrongfully, improperly, uselessly.

I pray Goddie hartely sende that younge man the grace to *bestowe* his witte and lerning, such as it is, about some better busines then Tindall *misbestowth* it now.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 355.

Remember (dear) how loath and slow
I was to cast a sule and chine,
Or one love-line to *mis-bestow*,
Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile.
Carew. To the Jealous Mistress.

There cannot be a better way than to take the *misbestowed* wealth which they were cheated of from these our prelotes.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

MIS-CAL, *v.* i. e. to *call*, to name, to denominate, wrongly; to denote by a wrong name.

Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*
And wickedly backbite: her name men Sclaunder call.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

A fourth abused name or word, by which the faction is every day practising upon the church, and the government of it is, their *miscalling* the execution of the laws made in behalf of the church, persecution.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 1.

MIS-CA'LCULATE, *v.* i. e. to *calculate*, (*calculi*, small stones used in computing) to count, compute, or reckon, wrongly.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated.—Arbuthnot. On Coins.*

MIS-CA'RRY, *v.* i. e. to *carry*, to convey
MISCA'RRIAGE. or bear along, wrongly,
MISCA'RRIAGABLE. unlucky, unsuccessfully; not as intended, not to the end or event hoped for or aimed at, not to maturity; to fail, to be faulty or deficient; to err.

——— For what *miscarries*
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' utmost of a man.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act i. sc. 1.

Why should we be more *miscarringeable* by such possibilities or hopes, than others.—*Bp. Hall. A short Answer*

But he exeused himself, laying a great part of the *misarriage* on the stubbornness of the Earl of Essex.
Baker. Charles I. an. 1625.

If the tempter *miscarries* in this his highest, his sharpest, and most violent attack, at that particular hour, or season, in which the temptation is come to an head, it is natural to conceive that he must surcease the conflict, draw off, and give it over, for that time at least.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

If he does not quit himself like a man, and make good his station against this principal assault of his spiritual adversary, a failure or *miscarriage* then will prove like an oversight in the day of battle, hardly to be recovered by any after-reparation.—*Id. Ib.*

Without thus reflecting on our past *miscarriages*, and inquiring into their causes, we must for ever fall into the same mistakes, be deceived by the same appearances, surprised by the same artifices, and lose the only consolation (poor as it is) which our past follies and transgressions can afford us, experience.—*Porteus*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

MIS-CAST, *v.* i.e. to *cast*, to throw, wrongly, improperly; consequentially,—to calculate erroneously.

——— It so befelle,
That I at thilke tyme sie
On me, that she *miscaste* hir eie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 2. s. 8.

MIS-CA'SUALTY, i.e. *casualty*, accident, or incident, any thing happening or befalling, wrongly, unfortunately.

Anguish of soul, troubles of mind, distempers of body, losses of estate, blemishes of reputation, *miscarriages* of children, *miscasualties*, unquietnesse, pains, griefs, fears, take up our hearts, and forbid us to enjoy, not happinesse, but our very selves.—*Bp. Hall. The Character of Man.*

MIS-CA'THOLICK, i. e. erroneous, blundering mass-priest.

Judge then, reader, whether the *catholike* bishope that wrote this, or the *miscatholike* masse-priest that reproves it, be more worthy of Bedleem.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, b. iii. s. 3.

MI'SCELLANY, *adj.* } Lat. *Miscellaneus; miscellus, miscus*, from
MI'SCELLANY, *n.* } *miscere*, to mix or
MISCELLA'NEOUS. } mingle.

Pertaining, belonging, or relating to a mixture or diversity of things; mixed, mingled. A *miscellany*,—

A mixture, a medley, of things of various kinds or sorts.

As a *miscellany*, madame, I would invent new tyres, and goe visite coutiers.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Claudius Ælianus flourished in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his Tacticks; an elegant and *miscellaneous* author.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 8.

But being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion.—*Id. Ib.*

Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more,
(Like twinkling stars the *miscellanies* o'er.)
Pope. Imitation of Horace to Augustus.

The *miscellaneous* matter I propose to give in these sheets naturally coincides with the method I have taken of disposing them into distinct papers.—*Observer*, No. I.

MIS-CE'NTRE, *v.* i.e. to *centre* or *concentrate*, to point, wrongly; to direct to or fix on, a wrong point or object.

They were confounded, because they hoped, says thy servant Job; because they had *misplaced*, *miscentred* their hopes.—*Dennis. Devotion*, p. 134.

MIS-CHA'LLENGE, *v.* i. e. to *challenge*, demand, summon, (to fight or encounter,) wrongly, wrongfully.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee ake,
The meede of thy *mischalenge* and abet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

MIS-CHANCE, *v.* } Fr. *Mescheans, mes-*
MISCHA'NCE, *n.* } *chance*; i. e. to *chance*, to fall, to happen wrongly, unfortunately; to befall unhappily or disastrously.

Ouer Homber he dey a non, to wyte him from *mischance*.
R. Gloucester, p. 137.

Pees, with *mischance* and with misaventure,
Our hoste said, and let him tell his tale.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6916.

But yet, I say, arise th, let us daunce,
And cast your wildyon's habit to *mischaunce*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

And still I hoped to be up advaunc'd,
For my good parts; but still it hath *mischaunced*.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Messinissa coming to Cirta, before any news of the king's *mischance* was there arrived, called out the chief of the city to parley.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. v. c. 3. s. 15.

"For charity," reply'd the matron, "tell
What sad *mischance* those pretty birds befel."
"Nay, no *mischance*," the savage dame reply'd,
"But want of wit in their unerring guide,
And eager haste, and gaudy hopes, and giddy pride."
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Farewell honour's empty pride!
Thy own nice, uncertain guet,
If the least *mischance* betide,
Lays thee lower than the dust.
Byrom. An Hymn on Simplicity.

MIS-CHIEF, *or* } Fr. *Meschef.* See BON-
MI'SCHIEVE, *v.* } CHIEF.
MI'SCHIEF, *n.* } To *cheve* or *achieve*, to
MI'SCHIEVOUS. } bring to an end, to finish,
MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. } to effect, to act, wrongly,
MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. } injuriously; to do injury,
hurt, or harm; to injure, to hurt, to harm.

Neuer bifor in Walce was don so grete greue,
Bi deaunes & bi dales, thar folk at suilk *mischeue*.
R. Brunne, p. 91.

William Walies is nemen, that maister was of theues,
Tithing to the kyng is comen, that robberie *mischeues*.
Id. p. 329.

Nothing ne may so much her please
As *mischiefe* and misaventure.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

The great *mischiefes* hem assaileth.—*Id. Ib.*

Thus brygneth he many a *mischiefe* in
Unaware, till that he be *meschewed*,
And maie not then be releued.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Although in deede out of every flower the industrious bee maie gather honie, yet by proofe the spider thereout sucktes *mischeeuous* poison.—*Gascoigne. To the Reverende Deuines.*

Phy, agony of age,
Phy, overthrow of youth,
Phy, mirrour of *mischeeuousnesse*,
Phy, tipe of al vutruth.—*Id. Complaynt of Phylomene.*

He that kills may be killed, and he that does injury may be *mischieved*; he that invades another man's right must venture the loss of his own; and when I put my brother to his defence, he may chance drive the evil so far from himself, that it may reach me.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

Well (quoth he) [Cleomenes] it is in you to miscall me and raile upon me as you do in word; but it is in me to plague and *mis-chief* you indeed.—*Holland. Plut.* p. 379.

And every one threw forth reproches rife
Of his *mischieuous* deedes, and said that hee
Was the disturber of all civill life,
The enemy of peace, and authour of all strife.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Tisaphernes circumventing the chief commanders by fine slights, did *mischieuously* entrap them, to the extreme danger of the army.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. iii. c. 10. s. 6.

Generally, in Scripture, it [temptation] denotes not only a bare tryal, but such an one as is attended with a design to hurt or *mischieve* the people so tryed.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 4.

But singularity is not sincerity, though too often and *mischieuously* mistaken for it.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 4.

Enough for that, if rugged in its course,
The verse but rolls with vehemence and force;
Or nicely pointed in the Horatian way,
Wounds keen, like Sirens *mischeuously* gay.
Hart. Essay on Satire, (1730.)

MIS-CHOOSE, *v.* i. e. to *choose*, to take, to select, wrongly, erroneously.

This mischance did not happen as any token that God was displeased with our enterprise, (as the sequal shewed,) but that we *mischose* the daie, attempting so great a worke vpon his daie of rest.—*Stow. Elizabeth*, an. 1596.

MI'SCIBLE, i. e. that may or can be *mixed*; from Lat. *Miscere*, to mix.

These had kept the landed and monied interests more separated in France, less *miscible*, and the owners of the two distant species of property not so well disposed to each other as they are in this country.—*Burke. French Revolution.*

MIS-CITE, *v.* } i. e. to *cite*, to bring forward
MISCITA'TION. } or produce, to quote, wrongly, erroneously.

If Satan have *miscited* the Psalme (nee shall give his angels charge over thee) for temptation, may not we make use of it for the comfort of protection?
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. s. 1.

What a *miscitation* is this? "Moses commanded." The law was God's, not Moses's.—*Bp. Hall. Contemplations*, b. iv.

MIS-CO'GNIZE, *v.* Fr. *Mescognoistre*, to misunderstand. See COGNITION.

The good never intervert, nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 893.

MIS-COLLE'CTION, i. e. a wrong, faulty, deficient *collection* or gathering.

In his words and yours, I find both a *miscollection*, and a wrong charge.—*Bp. Hall. An Apology against the Brownists.*

MIS-CO'MFORT, i. e. the weakening, lessening, disheartening,—of my cheer.

Than thought me, that lone gan a litel to heauy for *miscomforte* of my chere.—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. i.

MIS-COMPU'TE, *n.* } i. e. the wrong *com-*
MISCOMPUTA'TION. } *pute*; the wrong, erroneous reckoning or calculation.

Budeus de Asse correcting the *mis-compute* of Valla.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 16.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation* of that time that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest.—*Clarendon.*

MIS-CONCE'IVE, *v.* } i. e. to *conceive*, to
MISCONCE'IVER. } comprehend, take or
MISCONCE'IT. } hold, (met. within the
MISCONCE'PTION. } mind,) to understand,
to think—wrongly, erroneously, falsely; to mistake.

He which that *misconceiveth* oft misdemeth.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,234.

That through the helpe of his faire homes on hight,
And misty dampe of *misconceyving* night,
And eke through likenesse of his goatish beard,
He did the better counterfeite aright.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

No, *misconceyved*, Jone of Arce hath beene
A virgin from her tender infancie.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act v. sc. 4.

Why I come new to put him in possession
Of his fair fortunes; what a *misconceiver* 'tis!
Brome. & Fletch. The Passionate Madman, Act ii. sc. 1.

The next day, as he on his way did ride,
Full of melancholie and sad misfare
Through *misconceipt*.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 6.

It cannot be, that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and error, and *conceits* as impertinent as the toys we delight in.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 8.

The apostles beating upon that general *misconceit* of the Jews, about the kingdom of the Messiah, in the preceding chap. v. 6. asked Christ, whether he would at that time restore the kingdom to Israel.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 2.

MIS-CONCLU'SION, i. e. wrong, erroneous *conclusion*, determination, decision.

Away, then, with all the false-positions and *misconclusions*, all the fantastical, or wicked thoughts of the world.
Bp. Hall. The Fashions of the World.

MIS-CO'NFIDENT, i. e. having or placing *confidence*, faith, or trust, wrongly, erroneously.

Brethren, your not omniscient eyes shall see that my eyes are so lynceau, as to see you proudly *misconfident*.
Bp. Hall. Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.

MIS-CONJE'CTURE, *v.* i. e. to *conjecture*, to guess, to divine, to imagine, wrongly, erroneously.

I find it to be ordinary, that many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.—*Bacon. On Church Controversies.*

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts or candidly correct our *misconjectures*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours.*

MIS-CONSECRATED, i. e. *consecrated*, hallowed, dedicated, devoted, to a wrong, to an evil, purpose.

Our prayers were the gale, yea the gust, that tore these *misconsecrated* flags and sayles; and scattered and drenchit those presumptuous piles.—*Bp. Hall. Defeat of Cruelties.*

MIS-CONSEQUENCE. A wrong, an erroneous *consequence*.

Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *mis-consequences* out of it, & belying the practices of Christians, making their assemblies horrible and vile by false imputations.—*Leighton. Com. on Peter*, iii. 8.

MIS-CO'NSTRUE, *v.* } i.e. To *construe*, to
MISCO'NSTRUER. } explain, to interpret, wrongly, erroneously.
MISCONSTRU'CTION.

But take this: that ye lovers oft eschew,
Or else done of good entention,
Full oft thy ladie wall it *misse construe*,
And deem it harme in her opinion.
Chaucer. Troilus & Cressida, b. i.

As if thel should by *misse construction* of the scriptures bryngc up and believe that Christ were one God, and equall with his Father and with the Holy Gonst, if the trouth were otherwise indede.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 100.

Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels, concerning this almighty work.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3. c. 10.

As though Burdet were forgotten, that was for a word spoken in last enelly behcaded, by the *misconstraing* of the laws of this realme for the prince's pleasure.
Stow. Edw. V. an. 1477.

The meaning of which providence, should we *misconstrue*, we should frustrate our ground and hat remedy, and perish not for want, but for misapplication of the means of life.
South, vol. xii. Ser. 3.

Although our apostle in his Epistle calls the Gospel the law of liberty, yet to prevent any *misconstruction* thereof, as though it allowed a liberty to sin, we no where find more strict and severe passages against it than in this Epistle, both with respect to sins of commission, and sins of omission.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

When the apostle had been speaking of the righteousness of God displayed by the wickedness of man; he was not unaware of the *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable, and which it had, in fact, experienced: which *misconstruction* he states thus,—"We be slanderously reported, and some affirm, that we say, let us do evil that good may come."—*Paley*, Ser. 20.

MIS-CO'NTENT. Fr. *Mescontenter*, i. e. *discontented*, dissatisfied, displeased.

When they could not perswade the people to believe this, they went to John, making their complaynte to hym, thinking that he would be *miscontented* therewith, & by some meanes to stay this their griefe and grudge.
Udal. John, c. 3.

She was not *miscontente* that he semed litel to regarde Jacob's welle, whiche she had in great reuerence, neither yet did she mocke the bold sayinges of hym.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

Although her highness [Q. Elizabeth] is not *miscontented* that either her own face or the said king's should be painted or partrayed; yet to be joined with the said king or with any other prince that is known to have made any request in marriage to her majesty, is not to be allowed, (an. 1561.)
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i.

MIS-CO'RDEN, i. e. to be *discordant*, to disagree.

Austen withnesseth of an heretike that in his firste beginnings, he was a man right expertc in reasons, and swete in his wurdes and the werkes *misordeinn*.
Chaucer. The Testament of Love, b. ii.

MIS-CO'VETING, i. e. *coveting*, wishing or desiring, wrongfully.

She maketh folke compasse and cast
To taken other folkes thing,
Through robberie, or *miscoveiting*.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

MIS-CO'UNSELLED, Fr. *Mesconseiller*; i. e. *counselled*, advised, designed, wrongly, erroneously.

For everie thing that is begun with reason
Will come by readie meanes unto the end;
But things *miscounselled* must needs miswend.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

MIS-COUNT, *v.* Fr. *Mescompter*, i. e. to *count*, to reckon, to calculate, wrongly, erroneously; to miscompute.

And if so be, that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answere a faile,
There shall none other thyng assaile
The kynge saith, but he shall be deade,
And lese his goodes, and his head.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Yet God be thanked there was not a fairer season in many yeres, & at the last the astronomers for their excuse sayd that in their computacion they had mistaken & *miscounted* in their number an hundreth yeres.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 15.

MI'SCREANT. } Fr. *Mescreant, mescreance*;
MI'SCREANCE. } It. *Miscredente, miscredenza*; believing, (*credens*,) wrongly, erroneously. Hollinshed writes *miscredents*.

Misbelieving; i. e. believing—wrongly, erroneously; holding wrong principles of religious faith; applied opprobriously to infidels as, consequently, unprincipled, wicked people.

This Robert by his manhode dyd many notable actes, and specially at the wynnynge of the citye of Acon vpon the *mycreantes* & Turkes, and was chosen Kynge of Jerusalem.
R. Brunne, p. 102. Note.

I not what helpeth that clergie
Which maketh a man to do folie,
And nameliche of nicromance,
Which stont vpon the *miscreance*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

This *miscreant* now thus baptised hath received this outward signe and sacrament, as well as the most foythful man believing.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 21.

Make a dystynccion and seuerance betwene that one. cathelynge churche of one beliefe and faithe on the one parte, and al *miscreant* painynns, al false Jewes, al false heritikes and al sedicious schematikes vpon the other part.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 774.

But through this and other their *miscreuance*,
They makeu many a wrong chevisuance,
Heaping up waves of wealth and woe,
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

——— For what I speake
My body shall make good upon this earth
Or my divine soule answer it in heaven,
Thou art a traitor, and a *miscreant*.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act i. sc. 1.

Your sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*.—*Hollinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 4.

Can any of these thriving *miscreants* be esteemed or called happy in such a condition? Is their mind clear, their conscience calm and quiet, and their thoughts generally undisturbed?—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

Do you think it possible, that mere exhortation alone, or even the most awful denunciations of punishment, would ever have brought such *miscreants* as these to real repentance and reformation!—*Porteus*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

MI'S-CREATED, i. e. *created*, made, formed, framed, wrongly, foully, improperly, unlawfully, unnaturally.

Effsoones he tooke that *miscreated* faire,
And that false other spright.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

And counsel'd him abstaine from perilous fight;
For nothing might abash the villein bold,
Ne mortall steele emperce his *miscreated* mould.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 7.

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape,
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front athwart my way
To yonder gates? *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

'Twas thus great Nature's herald blazon'd high
That fair original impress, which she bore
In state sublime; e'er *miscreated* art,
Offspring of sin and shame, the banner seiz'd,
And with adulterate pageantry defil'd.
Mason. The English Garden.

MIS-CREDULITY, appears to be used by Hall as equivalent to *Mis-belief*.

As then we would condemn him of much folly, that should profess to trust the clock rather than the sun; so we cannot but justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the Church then to the scripture.
Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, § 6.

MIS-DATE, *v.* i. e. to *date*, to give, mark, note, or fix the time, wrongly, erroneously.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O how *misdated* on their flatt'ring tombs!
Narcissa's youth has lent'rd me thus far.
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

MIS-DA'UBED, i. e. *daubed*, smeared over, covered over, wrongly, improperly.

All our claim, all our endeavour is, only the reforming and repairing of an old church, fanlty in some mouldered stones, and *misdaubed* with some untempered and lately laid mortar.—*Bp. Hall. Letter to a Worthy Knight.*

MIS-DEEM, *v.* } i. e. to *deem* or *doom*, to
MISDE'EMING, *n.* } think, to judge, to determine, to decide, wrongly, erroneously.

He which that misconceiveth oft *misdemeth*.
Chaucer. The Squiere Tale, v. 10,384.

Covered with darknes and *misdeeming* night
Them both together laid, to joy in vaine delight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Who, after that he had faire Una lorne
Through light *misdeeming* of her loialtie.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 4.

That day returns, when Fortune's partial hand
To his proud brother gave the whole command,
How the revolting Gods against him join'd,
When to a private state reduc'd, he pin'd,
And saw his friends *misdeem'd* in crowds resort,
To bask beneath the sunshine of the Court.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. ii.

With friendly arm, they rais'd us: nathless some
Among our old and stubborn swains *misdeem'd*,
And envy'd, who enrich'd them.—*Dyer. The Fleece*, b. iii.

MIS-DEME'AN, *v.* } To *demean*, to conduct,
MISDEME'ANOUR. } to behave, to deport or comport, to manage—wrongly, improperly, criminally.

Neither did the townsmen of S. Albons and the tenants of other townes and villages thereabout that belonged to the abbis of S. Albons, thus outrageously *misdemeane* themselues.—*Holinshed. Rich. II.* an. 1381.

And [Bonnasus] being hanged for some *misdemeanour*, they leasted on him, *mephoram prodiit in hominem*, that a barrell or tankard hung there, not a man.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. s. 5.

The consideration of this, that God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdemeanours*, should engage us to set about a particular amendment.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 12.

A crime, or *misdemeanor* is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 1.

MIS-DEPA'RT, *v.* i. e. to *depart*, to *part*, to distribute, wrongly, improperly.

Thou blamest Crist and sayest ful bitterly
He *misdeparteth* richesse temporal.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4527.

MIS-DERIVE, *v.* i. e. to *derive*, to draw down, to deduce, to traiu, wrongly.

This practice of impropriation which was first set on foot by unjust and sacrilegious bulls from Rome, is justly offensive both to God and good men; as *mis-deriving* the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3. Case 7.

MIS-DESE'RT, i. e. through my having *deserved*, or having merited, wrong, ill fortune; or not having merited good, or good fortune.

——— My hapiesse case
Is not occasioned through my *misdeserv*,
But through misfortune, which did me abuse
Unto this shame, and my young hope subvert.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

MIS-DEVO'TION, i. e. wrong, erroneous *devotion* (to godliness;) misdirected piety.

In regard of that miserable blindnesse and *mis-devotion*, which it must needs draw in after it, it is so hainous, as may well deserve our utmost opposition.
Bp. Hall. The Old Religion, ¶. ii. c. 12. s. 3.

We cry out sacrilege and *misdevotion* against those who in zeal have demolish'd the dens and cages of her unclean wallowings.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

MIS-DIET, *v.* i. e. to *diet*, to feed, wrongly, improperly, to excess.

Certainly this great body, by *mis-dieting* and wilfull disorder, contracted these spiritual diseases under which we languish.—*Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead.*

Full of diseases was his [Gluttony] carcas blew,
And a drie dropsie through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4. s. 23.

MIS-DIGHT, i. e. *dight*, prepared, provided, furnished, wrongly, unfitly.

Despised nature suit them once aright,
Their bodie to their coate, both now *mis-dight*.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 7.

MIS-DIRE'CTED, i. e. *directed*, ruled, ordered, guided, wrongly, erroneously.

Does he resist their genuine force?
His temper takes some forward course;
Till passion, *misdirected*, sights
For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.
Shenstone. The Progress of Taste, pt iv.

MIS-DISPOSITION, i. e. wrong, evil *disposition*, arrangement, direction, inclination.

Peckles supernatural delusions, there is a deceit of the sight; whether through the *indisposition* of the organ or the distance of the object, or the *mis-disposition* of the medium.
Bp. Hall. The Deceit of Appearance.

Neither are his [the wicked man] *mis-dispositions* only sinful, but those his very actions and endeavours, which in another man would be harmless, are in him no other than sin.—*Id. Hard Texts of Scripture. Proverbs*, xxi. 4.

MIS-DISTINGUISH, *v.* The quotation explains the word.

Rightly to *distinguish* is by conceite of minde to sever things different in nature, and discerne wherein they differ. So that if we imagine a difference where there is none,—because wee *distinguish* where we should not, it maye not bee denyed that wee *mis-distinguish*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. 3. § 3.

MIS-DO, *v.* Misdo'er. Misdo'ing, *n.* Misne'ed. } A. S. *Misdo-en, misdeed.* To do or act, to conduct or behave, wrongly, criminally; to transgress, to offend, to sin.

Awey! degter Cordeille, wider schal ich now fle?
So much ichc habbe the *mys do*, that y ne dar the y se.
R. Gloucester, p. 35.

Tho dradde he sore of the deth, & hys *mysdede* of thogte sore.—*Id.* p. 391.

I rede thou mak amendes of that grete *misdede*.
R. Brunne, p. 291.

In that thing that thel bachlten of you as of *misdoeris*, thei blisidden you of good workis.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Petir*, c. 2.

Thei answeriden and seiden to him, if this were not a *mysdoere*, we hadden not bitaken him to thee.
Id. Jon, c. 18.

For Salomon seith: He is more worth, that repreveth or chidith a fool for his fole, shewing him semblaunt of wrath, than he that supporteth him and preiseth him in his *misdoing*, and laugheth at his folie.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Yet held it more humane, more heavenly first,
At least to try, and teach the erring soul,
Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unware
Misled. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

At length a maid might have passed through the land with a bag full of gold, and not have met a *misdoer* to have bereft her of the same.
Holinshed. William the Conquerour, an. 1087.

Pandulph, a lawier, and Ducant, a templer, comming unto King John, exhorted him, with manie terrible words, to leave his stubborne disobedience to the Church, and to reforme his *misdoonings*.—*Id. K. John*, an. 1211.

For malefactors, whilst that their *misdeeds* Repentance expiates, made happy so,
Do (as from hell) to heaven from scaffolds go.
Stirling. Doomes-day. The tenth Houre.

Like catiff vile, that for *misdeed*
Rides with his face to rump of steed.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

MIS-DOUBT, *v.* Misdou'bt, *n.* Misdou'btful. } i. e. to *doubt*, to fear, to suspect, wrongly or without cause; also, to fear or suspect wrong or ill.

Therefore *misdoubting* least he should misgyde
His former malice to some new assay,
He cast to keepe himselfe so safely as he may.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

If ever heaven's high blessings met in one man,
And there erected to their holy uses
A sacred mind fit for the services,
Built all of polisht honor, 'twas in this man:
Misdoubt him not.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act iii. sc. 1.

Yorke. Now Yorke, or neuer, steele thy fearfull thoughts,
And change *mistrust* to resolution.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iii. sc. 1.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* myndc,
A thousand feares, that love-sicke fancies faine to fyndc.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

His leave thus taken, an his way he went
With heavy heart, and full of discontent,
Misdoubting much, and fearful of th' event.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

MIS-DRA'WING, i. e. drawing or dragging, pulling—wrongly; the wrong way.

It mote nedes be so (quod I) for the realme he should not seme blisfull, if there were a yoke of *misdrawynges* in diuers parties.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

MIS-DREAD, *v.* i. e. to *dread*, wrong, or ill.

Needs me then hope, or doth me need *mis-dread*.
Bp. Hall. Defiance to Envy.

MIS-EASE, } i. e. want of, destruction of,
Mise'asy. } *ease*; pain, penury.

So that he moste for *myseise* awei at the ende.
R. Gloucester, p. 34.

Sithen he went aboue, kirkes vp to raise,
Abboyes forto help, were fallen to *miseyse*.
R. Brunne, p. 35.

Euery where, and in alle thingis, I am taught to be fillid, and to hungre and to abound, and to suffre *myseiste*. [*penurium.*]—*Wiclif. Filipensis*, c. 4.

Standyng is me beste, vneth male I ligge for pure *miseaie* sorowe.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. i.

I go without returning to the loode of *misese* & darkenesse, wheras is the shadowe of deth.
Id. The Persones Tale.

MIS-EDITION. A wrong *edition*, an *edition* erroneously printed.

Thus saith the Lord the Holy One of Israel who hath made things to come; following a *mis-edition* of the vulgar which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3. Case 10.

MIS-EMPLOY'Y, *v.* } i. e. to engage, to occupy, to busy, to exercise,
Misemplo'yment. } wrongly, uselessly, improperly, to an ill purpose.

This year also he made proclamation to redress the *misemployment* of laude, or goods given to charitable uses.
Baker. K. James, an. 1622.

For if God puts it in the prince's power to be able to preserve, undoubtedly the same power, *misemployed*, will be as able to destroy society.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 7.

If any leisure time he had from power,
Because 'tis sin to *misemploy* an hour,
His business was, by writing to persuade
That kings were useless and a clog to trade.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

The regrets of a Prince, for having lost a day, were noble and generous; but had he intended to have spent it in acts of generosity to his greedy courtiers, it was better lost than *misemployed* after that manner.
Hume. Principles of Morals, s. 2.

MI'SER. Mi'serable. Mi'serableness. Mi'serably. Misera'tion. Mi'serv. } Fr. *Misérable*; It. *Miserabile*; Sp. *Miserable*; Lat. *Miserabilis*, from *Miser*, (of uncertain origin,—perhaps the Goth. *Missa*, A. S. *Mis.*) *Miser* (by our old writers) is applied generally to—

A wretched, unhappy person, one in the deepest affliction or distress;—the common usage is more restricted.

One who afflicts or distresses himself, denies himself the comforts and conveniences of life, through covetousness or parsimony; one who is covetous or parsimonious to excess.

Miseration, i. e. commiseration, (qv.)

Thus must I *myser* liue
till thee by friendly ruth,
Doe pitie mee hir louing thrall
whose deeds shall tirle his truth.
Turberville. The Lover declareth how first he was taken, &c.

Miserableness
Hath brought in distress.—*Skelton. Why come ye not, &c*

Driuen I was to harnesse then against,
Miserably my death for to desire.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

God of his *miseration*
Send better reformacion.—*Skelton. Why come ye not, &c.*

Go to nowe; ye ryche men: wepe, and howle for your *miseries* that shall come vpon you.
Geneva Bible, 1561. *James*, v. 1.

The *miser* threw himselfe as an offall,
Straight at the foot in base humilitee,
And cleped him his leige, to hold of him in fee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

——— On me exercise not
Thy hatred for this *misery* befallen,
On me already lost, me than thyself
More *miserable*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

For there mentioning happiness and *miserableness* after death, (where he might have showed his skill, if he had any,) he plainly betrays himself an arrant naturalist.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 642.

——— The King's exchequer,
Nor all his wealthy Indies, could not draw me
Through half these *miseries* this piece of pleasure
Might make me leap into.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act i. sc. 10.

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 6.

Their gallesses, galleases, galliss, urcas, and zabras, were *miserably* shatter'd, having their hulls pierced through, and through, their oars and rudders cut away, their tackling all rent, and their masts broken.
Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, p. 46.

Nothing does or can leave a more abiding impression upon the mind than *misery* escaped.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

For the sake of collecting what is never to be used, and adding to his beloved heap, the *miser* will forego the comforts, the conveniencies, and almost the necessaries of existence, and voluntarily submit all his days to the penances and austerities of a mendicant.—*Horne. Works*, vol. v. Dis. 1.

I see a column of slow rising smoke
O'ertop the lofty wood, that skirts the wild.
A vacabond and useless tribe there eat
Their *miserable* meal. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

In *Misery's* darkest cavern known,
His useful care was ever nigh,
Where hopeless Anguish pour'd his groan,
And lonely Want retir'd to die.
Johnson. On the Death of Mr. Robert Level.

Yet *misery* marks him of our kind,
We see him lost, alone, afraid:
And pange of body, griefs in mind,
Pronounce him Man, and ask our aid.—*Crabbe. Woman.*

MIS-ERE'CTED, i. e. *erected*, or raised, wrongly, improperly.

And will cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Amos, iii. 15.

MISERICO'RDE. Fr. *Miséricorde*; It. Lat. and Sp. *Misericordia. Misericors* est cujus *cor miserat*, whose heart feels or is sensible of the *misery* or unhappiness of others, one who compassionates or sympathizes with them. See the description by Chaucer.

The spices of *misericorde* ben to lene, and eke for to yeve, and for to foryeve and relese, and for to haue pitee in herte, and compassion of the misehief of his even Cristen, and also to chastise thee as nede is.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 262.

And sonne, if that thou wolt recorde
The vertue of *misericorde*,
Thou sighe neuer thilke place,
Where it was vsed, lacke grace.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

MIS-FALL, *v.* Dut. *Mis-vallen*; to *fall*, happen, or come to pass, wrongly, injuriously unfortunately.

Although thee ones on a time *misfille*,
Whan Vulcanus had caught thee in his las.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2390.

Thereat she gan to triumph with great boast,
And to upraydl that chaunce which him *misfell*,
As if the prise she gotten had almost
With spightfull speaches, fitting with her well.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

MIS-FARE, *v.* Misfa're, *n.* Misfa'ring, *n.* } A. S. *Mis-far-an*, deviare, errare, i. e. to *fare*, to go wrong, the wrong way; to proceed, to succeed, ill, unfortunately, unhappily.

Tham forthouht fulle sore, that he suld thore *misfare*.
Id. p. 118.

Ther the Scottis *misfore*, men telle the tale git nowe.
Id. p. 118.

Whan Kyng R. herd of that mischaus tide.
& how his schippis *misferd*, he turned outo that tide.
Id. p. 158.

This maiden, whan she it herde,
And sigh this thynge howe it *misferde*:
Anon she wist what it ment,
And all the cause howe it went.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And in his wide great mouth away her bear
Crying aloud to shewe her sad *misfare*
Unto the knights, and calling oft for ayde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

For all the rest do mock what fare amis,
And yet their *owne misfaring* will not see.
Id. Colin Clout's come home again.

MIS-FA'SHIONED, i. e. *fashioned*, formed, or made, shaped or moulded, wrongly.

A thing in reason impossible, thorough their *misfashioned* preconcit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if Nature had written it in the very forehcads of all the creatures of God.—*Hakewill. On Providence.*

MIS-FEIGN, *v.* i. e. to *feign*, to invent, contrive, or pretend, (a likeness or resemblance,) wrongly, wrongfully.

But lo! the virgin comes; who all this while
Amased stands, herselfe so mockt to see
By him, who has the guerdon of his guile,
For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

MIS-FO'RMED, *i.*ill. i.e. *formed* or *framed*, made, fashioned, or shaped—ill.

But, when he saw his labour all was vaine,
With that *misformed* spright he backe returned againe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

MIS-FO'RTUNE, *v.* } i.e. to *fortune*, to hap-
MISFO'RTUNE, *n.* } pen or cause to be or happen, wrongly, unluckily, unhapily. And *misfortune*, noun,—
Ill luck, ill hap; calamity, affliction.

The remnaũt of ye captiuite are there in ye lande in great *misfortune* and rebuke.—*Bible*, 1551. *Nehemiah*, c. 1.

Forthy great eare she tooke, and greater feare,
Least that it should her turne to fowle reprieve,
And sore reproch, whenso her father deare
Should of his dearest daughter's hard *misfortune* heare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

The Queene, after mariage, was conceiued with childe, but it *misfortuned*.—*Stow*, Pref.

Dark shades become the portrait of our time;
Here weeps *Misfortune*, and there triumphs Crime!
Walter. To my Lady Morton.

Yet ev'n on this her load *Misfortune* flings,
To press the weary minutes' flagging wings;
New sorrow raises as the day returns,
A sister sickens, or a daughter mourns.
Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.

MIS-FRA'MING, *n.* i. e. forming, fashioning, shaping—wrongly, evilly.

Some other suttle shrewe that is of his conuisaile declined him in the *misreframing* of hys matter more towarde diuision than vnitye.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 874.

MIS-GET, *v.* i. e. to *get*, to procure, to produce —wrongly, unlawfully, unjustly.

For of the false Moabites,
Forth with the strength of Amonites,
Of that thei were first *misgot*,
The people of God was ofte vpset
In Isreal and in Judee. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Leave, faytor, quickely that *misgotten* weft
To him that hath it better iustifyde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

MIS-GIVE, *v.* } i.e. to *give* or grant *wrongly*;
MISGI'VING, *n.* } to give way, to yield, to relax, through doubt or fear of wrong or evil; to fail, through fearfulness or timidity, want of courage or confidence.

——— But yet to let her go
His herte *misgave* him evermo.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

Great joy he promised to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return, so long delay'd;
Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

But touching divination, and the *misgiving* of minds, we shall speak more when we handle in generall the nature of minde, and soules, and spirits.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 988.

If we find differences in ourselves sometimes, it argues that grace is not our owne. It is our frailty, that those services, which we are forward to, aloofe off, we shrink at neere hand, and fearfully *misgive*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Culling of Motes.

No man should reckon every doubting or *misgiving* of his heart, about the safety of his spiritual estate, inconsistent with that confidence towards God which is here spoken of in the text.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

There is nothing, I will venture to say, in the whole compass of what is called natural religion or modern philosophy, that can in the smallest degree tend to allay or remove these natural, these unavoidable *misgivings* of the human mind.
Porteus, vol. i. Lect. 9.

MIS-GO, *v.* } To go or wend, to move or
MISWE'ND. } pass along, wrongly, the wrong way; to deviate, to err, (sc.) from the right way, path, or course.

And prest ath ymade, voto smyte men that bet *myswende*.
R. Gloucester, p. 551.

I wot wel by the cradel I have *migo*
Here lith the miller and his wif also.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4258.

' Alas!" quod she, "I had almost *misgon*."
I had almost *gon* to the clerkes bedde.—*Id. Ib.* v. 4216.

That fro the Holy Ghest was sent
To lurne folke that beu *miswent*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And eche in his complaiute telleth,
How that the worlde is *miswent*.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Who likewise sought her lover long *miswent*,
The gentle Scudamour whose heart whileare
That stryfull hag with gealous discontent
Had fild, that he to fell reveng was fully bent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

MIS-GO'VERN, *v.* } i. e. to *govern*, to rule
MISGO'VERNANCE. } or regulate, direct, guide,
MISGO'VERNMENT. } or control; to exercise power or authority; wrongly or wrongfully, ill or evilly.

Had never worldly man so high degree
As Adam, til he for *misgovernance*
Was driven out of his prosperitee.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,018.

For if there felle hym any shame
It was through his *misgouernaunce*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Now if any (*misgouerning* their own wittes) do fortune to vse that for a spurre, which I had heere appointed for a bridle, I can none otherwise lament it, but to saie that I am not the first which hath been *misiudged*.
Gascoigne. To the Readers generally.

If you see me sinke in distress (notwithstanding that you iudge me quick of capacitie) then learn you to maintenie your selues swimming in prosperitie, and eschue hetimes the whirlpoole of *misgouernement*.
Id. To the Youth of England.

Where rude *misgouern'd* hands, from windowes tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act v. sc. 2.

The *mis-governance* of diet, whereto their liberty layes them open in the weaknesse of their pupillage, cannot but be extremely prejudicial.—*Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis?* s. 9.

Besides the times, with all injustice fraught
Concurr'd with such confus'd *misgoverning*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

But then it is, when th' age (full frought with crime)
Lies prostrate unto all *misgovernment*.
Id. A Panegyrick to the King.

And now I ask whether, with this map of *misgovernment* before me, I can suppose myself bound by my vote to continue, upon any principles of pretended publick faith, the management of these countries in those hands?
Burke. On Mr. Fox's East India Bill.

MIS-GRA'CIOUS, i.e. ungrateful, disagreeable.

His [Vulcanus] figure
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly, and *unagracious* [*i.e. mis*.]—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

MIS-GRAFF, *v.* i.e. *graffed* or graved, wrongly or unsuitably; (the stock and scion not suiting;) mis-matched.

The course of true loue never did ran smooth,
But either it was different in blood.—
Lyf. Or else *misgrafted*, in respect of years.
Shakespeare. Mids. Night's Dream, Act i. sc. 1.

MIS-GRO'UNDED, i.e. *grounded*, established, fixed, or settled, wrongly, upon a wrong foundation.

Now that he only ever stayes the time of our *mis-grounded* expectation, he doth not shaken his pace, but correct our error.—*Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 1. Tit. 6.

This question of yours is curious and *misgrounded*.
Id. Hard Texts of Scripture, Acts, i. 7.

From me, no pulpit, nor *misgrounded* law,
Nor scandall taken shall this cross withdraw,
It shall not, for it cannot. *Donne. The Crosse.*

MIS-GUESS, *v.* i.e. to *guess*, to conjecture wrongly, to make false or erroneous conjectures or suppositions.

Some false shrewes there be hee *myse gesseth* amonge, and weneth it were one, where in dede it was another, & so in stede of one felony, to lyght there commeth twayne.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 976.

MIS-GUIDE, *v.* } i.e. to *guide*, to show or
MISGI'DANCE. } point out the wrong way or path; to direct, to conduct, to manage—wrongly, erroneously.

Tho wist he wel he had himself *misgiel*.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,450.

——— Let reason be thy *guyde*,
For he maie soune hym selfe *misguyde*
That seeth not the perill tofore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Let me obtain forgiveness of thee, Samson,
Affurd me place to show what recompence
Towards thee I intend for what I have misdone,
Misguided. *Milton. Samson Agonister.*

Whosoever deceives a man, does not only do all that he can to ruin him, but which is worse, to make him ruin himself; and by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, to cause an error in his choice too; the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction.
South, vol. i. Ser. 12.

An ambitious, or rather a *misguided* prince, arose, who deemed all these privileges to be encroachments on the prede-cessors, revocable at pleasure.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 9.

MIS-HANDLE, *v.* } Dut. *Mis-handelen*; i.e.
MISHA'NDLING, *n.* } to *handle*, or take by the *hand*, wrongly, improperly; to manage, to treat, wrongly, improperly, wrongfully, injuriously.

The wardes of the church kele,
Through *mishandlynge* ben *miswreint*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For thonghe verye fewe be ouer *mange* to be so wrongefullye *mashehandeled* and punyshed, for onelye speakynge agynste *mynynge* and abusions, yet enormyte this worde (*mange*) moste needes importe and sygnifie some greater nombre perde, than one or two or three.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 899.

As the sorest and the moste cruell heynous point, in sondry places of his boke this pacifyer preacheth and preacheth vpon the *mishehandling* of men in that cause of heresy.—*Id. Ib.* p. 916.

MIS-HAP, *v.* } Dut. *Mis-happen*; i. e. to
MISHA'P, *n.* } *hap*, to come into our hold or
MISHA'PPEN, *v.* } possession, to fall or befall, to
MISHA'PPY. } come to pass, wrongly, un-
MISHA'PPING. } luckily, unfortunately, calamitously.

Why felle him suilk chance, & this ilk *mishap*?
For of Gode's ordinance he forsoke the schap.
R. Brunne, p. 101.

Many grete *mishappes*, many hard trauaile.—*Id.* p. 175.

Alle his *mishappyng* felle, he com in to Pountif.—*Id.* p. 68.

Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement
Mishappes oftreatide, & dos many be schent.—*Id.* p. 289.

On tho that God lufes lest *mishappenyng* salle falle,
That kepe not his hihest, thei ere vngraciouse alle.
Id. p. 290.

And Fortune *mishaping*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Sorweful and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beggar, for if he axe not his mete he dieth for hunger, and if he axe, he dieth for shame.—*Id. Tale of Melibeus.*

For many a vice, as saith the clerke,
There hongen vpon slouthes lappe,
Of sneche as make a man *mishappe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

What wit haue wordes so prest and foreseable,
That may containe my great *mishappinesse*?
Wyatt. Complaint vpon Loue, &c.

His fearefull feeends weare out the wofull night,
Ne dare to weepe, nor seeme to vnderstand
The heavie *hap*, which on them is alight,
Afraid, least to themselves the like *mishapen* might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

But what *mishap* thus long him fro myselfe removes.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 8.

By such *mishaps* the prosperitie of the Danes so much flourishing of late, became now manifestlie to decaie.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Gregorie, an. 876.

Ay me! what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron!
What bloody mischiefs and *mishaps*
Do dog him still with after claps.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

MIS-HEARD, *v.* Dut. *Mis-hooren*; i. e. to *hear* wrongly, erroneously. See MISSPEAK for example.

MIS-IMAGINA'TION, i.e. wrong *imagination*, wrong fancy, wrong conception.

Who can without indignation looke upon the prodigies which this *mis-imaginatiun* produces in that other sex.
Bp. Hall. The Righteous Mammon.

MIS-IMPRO'VE, *v.* } i.e. to *improve*, to en-
MISIMPRO'VEMENT. } hance, to cultivate, to increase, to strengthen, wrongly, to wrong purposes, faultily. To fail in or neglect the improvement.

God can continue worldly riches to men, even when they abuse them; but if a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken away.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 12.

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season, implied in Christ's wish that they had known and *improved* it.
Id. Ib.

MIS-INCLI'NE, *v.* i.e. to *incline*, to dispose, to affect—wrongly, erroneously.

Our judgements are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections *mis-inclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy objects.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 1.

MIS-INFE'R, *v.* i. e. to *infer*, to induce, or deduce, wrongly, erroneously; to make wrong or erroneous inferences or inductions.

Nestorius teaching rightly that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *mis-inferre* that in Christ those natures can by no coniunction make one person.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 52.

MIS-INFO'RM, v. } i. e. to present and
MISINFORMA'TION. } impress upon the mind
MISINFO'RMER. } wrong *forms* or ideas; to give or convey wrong ideas; to convey or communicate, to tell or relate what is false.

It nedeth of no bekbityng
That thou the lady *misenforme*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Least by some fair appearing good surprie'd
She dictate false, and *misinforme* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the papists.—*Mountagu. An Appeale to Cæsar*, c. 22.

Let not such be discouraged if they deserve well, by *misinformation*, or for the satisfying the humours or ambition of others.—*Bacon. Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

Under how dark a cloud I was hereupon, I was so sensible, that I plainly told the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, that rather than I would be obnoxious to those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*, I would cast up my rochet.
Bp. Hall. Some Specialities of his Life.

"A grace, which if I could believe,
I've not the conscience to receive."
"That conscience," quoth Hudibras,
"Is *misinform'd*; I'll state the case."—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 1.

That he might not through any mistake in point of memory *misinform* me, he did me the favour, at my request, to look out the notes he had written for his own and his prince's information.—*Bp. Sanderson. Works*, vol. i. p. 681.

We do not say, that a man is always guilty of sin before God, when, upon a *misinformation* of judgment, he omits that which God's law hath commanded; or doth that which God's law hath forbidden.
Sharp, vol. ii. *A Discourse of Conscience.*

MIS-INSTRU'CT, *v.* i. e. to *instruct*, to teach, to guide, to direct—wrongly, erroneously.

Touching them from whom we erane that mercie which is not to be obtained, let vs not thinke that our Sauiour did *mis-instruct* his disciples, willing them to pray for the peace euen of such as should be vnreasonable of so great a blessing.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 49.

So were they happy in working off the harms of their abused studies and labours, correcting by the clearness of their own judgment the errors of their *mis-instruction*, and were as David was, wiser than their teachers.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

MIS-INTE'NDED, i.e. *intended*, designed, directed—wrongly, wrongfully.

When suddenly, with twincle of her eye,
The damzell broke his *misintended* dart.—*Spenser*, son. 16.

MIS-INTE'RPRET, v. } i. e. to *interpret*, to
MISINTE'RPRETER. } explain, to expound—wrongly, erroneously.

My sefe a prince, by fortune of my birth,
Neere to the king in blood, and neere in loue,
Till you did make him *mis-interprete* me.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iii. sc. 1.

However infamy or envy may work in other men to do her fretful will against this discourse, yet the experience of your own uprightness *mis-interpreted*, will put ye in mind to give it free audience and generous construction.
Milton. Doctrine of Divorce. To the Parlament.

Their *mis-interpretation* of the law alluded unto (Deuteronomy) urges no less.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 4. Case 2.

He is no better than a Pharisee, and understands not the gospel; whom as a *mis-interpreter* of Christ I openly protest against.—*Milton. Doctrine of Divorce. To the Parlament.*

And saints have freedom to digress,
And vary from them as they please;
Or *misinterpret* them by private
Instructions. *Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

Supposing there be some few obscure texts, which unstable persons may be apt to *misinterpret* to their own and others' disquiet; yet is it not fit that the whole tenour, the whole design and perpetual aim of scripture, should be the *interpreter* of particular passages?—*Jortin*, Diss. 2.

Mr. Hume's great principle with respect to the origin of our ideas, which (as I before hinted) is only that of Locke under a new form, asserts the same doctrine, with greater conciseness, but in a manner still less liable to *misinterpretation*.—*Stewart. Philosophical Essays*, Ess. 1. c. 3.

MIS-INTRE'AT, *v.* i. e. to *entreat* or *treat*, to deal with, evilly, injuriously, harmfully.

So that had a man done neuer so much harme (as Caxton reporteth in his story) if he might once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to *misintreate* him.
Grafton, pt. vi. an. 3522.

MIS-JOIN, *v.* i. e. to *join*, to unite, to combine, to connect, wrongly, improperly, unsuitably.

Oft in her [Reason's] absence mimic fancie wakes,
To imitate her; but *misiopying* shapes
Wilde work produces oft.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

And Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

MIS-JUDGE, *v.* } i. e. to *judge*, to deem or
MISJU'DGMENT. } doom, wrongly, erroneously; to have, hold, or give, wrong sentence or opinion; to sentence, to determine, to distinguish, wrongly, erroneously.

Now if any (*misgouerning* their own wittes) do fortune to vse that for a spurre, which I had heere appointed for a bridle, I can none otherwise lament it, but to sale that I am not the first which hath been *misiudge*.
Gascoigne. To the Readers generally.

And therefore no more *myne iudge* any manne determinately and in certayne, than he that wouldie say thus, as manye meuue saye indeed.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 952.

The *mis-judgment* in case of a pecuniary damage or banishment, may be afterwards capable of being reversed, and upon a new traverse the cause may be fetcht about at further leisure; whereas death once inflicted is past all power of revocation.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 2. Case 6.

This temper mixed of jealousy and malice is that which makes those two odious actions so familiar to men, to suspect and *misjudge*.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 11.

That Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement is the more probable, because he has evidently mistaken the connexement of his poetry, which he supposes him not to have attempted before thirty.
Johnson. Life of Waller.

MIS-KEE'PING, i. e. wrong or insufficient *keeping*, retaining, or preserving.

To lese his loue by *miskeping* thorowe his owne doing.
Chaucer. Testament of Loue, b. iii.

MIS-KI'NDLED, i.e. *kindled*, lighted, excited—wrongly, erroneously.

Such is the *mis-kindled* heat of some vehement spirits.
Bp. Hall. The Mischief of Faction.

MIS-KNOW, *v.* i. e. to *know*, to perceive, to understand—wrongly, erroneously.

Thamyable fortune maiste thou sene alway wyndy and flowyng, and euer *mishnowing* of her self.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

There is nothing in the world, that they do more *misknow* than themselves.
Bp. Hall. Wickedness of making a fruitful Land barren.

How apt are we, if thou dost, never so little, vary from our apprehensions, to *mis-know* thee, and to wrong our selves by our *mis-opinions!—Id. Cont. The Resurrection.*

MIS-LAY, *v.* To *lay*, to put or place down, wrongly, wrongfully, inconveniently; to repose, to deposit, in a wrong place.

For traualle of his gost he groneth sore,
And oft he rouneth, for his hed *mislay*.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3647.

The *misnier* of a mere stone is to blame. But it is the unjust judge that is the capitall remover of land-markes, when he definitiuelie misse of lands and property.—*Bacon. Ess.*

The casualty of their *mis-laying* doth not alter their proprietie, they are still his that lost them.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 1. Case 9.

MI'SLE, *v.* } Dut. *Mieseles, mislen*; rorare
MI'SLING, *n.* } tenuem pluviam, (Kilian;) nebula pluere, (Skinner.)

To rain a small rain, clouding or darkening, like *mist*. See MIST.

Of Pilades he preached with their drowsy eheere
Immoystred with *mislyng*.—*Skelton. Crowne of Laurell.*

Oft use, doeth weare an iron cote,
As *misling* drops, hard flints in time doth pearse.
Gascoigne. A Remembrauunce, &c.

My doctrine droppe as doeth ye rayne, and my speach flow as doeth the dew, and as the *myselyng* vpo the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse.
Bible, 1551. *Deuteronomy*, c. 32.

Up Colin up, ynough thou mourned hast,
Now gincos to *mizzle*, hye we homeward fast.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. November.

MIS-LEAD, v. } A. S. *Mis-læd-an*; Dut.
MISLE'ADER. } *Mis-leyden*; i. e. to *lead*, guide, or conduct, wrongly, erroneously, astray; to show the wrong way.

But in the last shoure, sooth to tell,
The folke of Troy hem selven so *misleden*,
That with the worse at night home they fleden.
Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide, b. iv.

Thou Boniface, thou proud clerke,
Misleader of the papacie,
Thy fals bodie shall abie
And suffer, that it hath deserued.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Alas what can they teach, and not *mislead*,
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more,
And how the world began, and how man fell
Degraded by himself, on grace depending?
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Those poor souls therefore who doe zealously walk in a wrong way, wherein they are set by ill guides, may not be put into the same rank with their wicked *mis-leaders.*
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. § 5.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires,
My manhood, long *misled* by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights.—*Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.*

The use of such a study [Moral Philosophy] depends upon this, that without it, the rules of life by which men are ordinarily governed, oftentimes *mislead* them, through a defect either in the rule, or in the application.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. i. c. 1. pt. i.

As he [Falstaff] was to be the chief seducer and *misleader* of the heir apparent of the crown, it was incumbent on the poet to qualify him for that part in such a manner as should give probability and even a plea to the temptation.
Observer, No. 73.

MIS-LE'ARNED, i. e. who has taken wrong, erroneous conceptions or notions; who has been taught wrongly; who has gained or acquired useless knowledge.

Such is this [prodigious match] which you have here propounded in the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would faine bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*, Add. Case 1.

MI'SLEN. See MISCELLANE, MASTLIN.

MIS-LIKE, v. } A. S. *Mis-lician*; i. e. to
MISLI'KER. } have an ill will or inclination;
MISLI'KING, *n.* } to have no favourable will or inclination.

Now the Sarazin *mislikes*, to Mahoun mad thei mone.
R. Brunne, p. 174.

For in his hed he lieth a night and siketh,
She asketh him anon, what him *misliketh*.
Chaucer. The Legend of Dido.

For wheras I am enil, to confesse myself vnto thee, is nothing els but *mislike* of my selfe.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 370.

And yet my people would not hear,
Nor hearken to my voice;
And Israel, whom I lov'd so dear,
Mislik'd me for his choice. *Milton*, Ps. 81.

King. Setting your scornes, and your *mislike* aside,
Tell me some reason, why the Lady Gray
Should not become my wife, and England's Queen?
Shakespeare. 3 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 1.

Going forth with the byshop, till they came to Windsore, hee entred the Castle, to the great *misliking* of the byshope.
Stow. Hen. III. an. 1264.

MIS-LIVE, v. } i. e. to *live*, or pass, or spend
MISLI'VING, *n.* } their *life*—wrongly, wickedly.
In R. Gloucester, *misliuede*, (qy.)

In his ellesunt gere com folk, that *misleued*,
Aruyed on Brittrik, & sore thei him greued.
R. Brunne, p. 10.

Errid *mislyuyng*, haunted maumetrie.—*Id.* p. 320.

O old, unholsome, and *misliued* man,
Calcas I meane, alas, what eiled thee
To ben a Greek, sens thou art borne Trojan?
Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide, b. iv.

Trustyng, as God was angry for their wickednesse, euen so should he forgiue them of hys mercy if they repented and forsoke their *misseliuing*.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 30.

For if he *misline* in leudness and lust,
Little rootes all the wealth, and the trust,
That his father left by inheritaunce.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

MIS-LOOK, *v.* i. e. to *look*, to see or direct the sight—wrongly, unluckily.

Onde telleth in his boke
Ensample touchend of *mistake*.
And saith, how wilome ther was one
A worthy lorde, which Acteon
Was hote. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

MIS-MAKE, *v.* Dut. *Mis-maken;* i. e. *made*, framed, fashioned, or performed—wrongly, erroneously.

But prouydeth that they [translations] shal not be read if they be *misse-made*, til they be by good examination amended. *Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 234.

MIS-MA'NAGE, *v.* } i. e. to *manage*, to guide, direct, or conduct—wrongly, erroneously.
MISMA'NAGEMENT.

And indeed if it were not so, the debates of most princes' councils, and the business of assemblies would be in danger to be *mismanag'd*, since those who are rely'd upon, and have usually a great stroke in them, are not always such, who have the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or expert in mode and figure.
Locke. Of Humane Understanding, b. iv. c. 17. s. 4.

Secondly, I answer, such revolutions happen not upon every little *mismanagement* in publick affairs.
Id. Of Civil Government, c. 19. s. 225.

The falls of favourites, projects of the great,
Of old *mis-management*s, taxations new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.
Pope. The Temple of Fame.

The fault is in man himself, if a principle implanted in him for his good becomes by negligence and *mismanagment* the instrument of his ruin.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 28.

MIS-MARK, *v.* i. e. to *mark*, to sign, to note—wrongly, erroneously.

Howbeit of truuth I cannot denye, but yt in a side after *mkrg marked* with the noumber of .259. which should haue been marked the noumber of .259; there we found the matter in that place.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1135.

MIS-ME'ASURED, i. e. *measured*, meted, reckoned, or calculated—wrongly, erroneously.

With aim *mis-measur'd*, and impetuous speed,
Some darting, strike their ardent wish far off,
Through fury to possess it.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 5.

MIS-ME'TRE, i. e. wrong *metre* or measure, (sc.) of syllables, or combinations of syllables.

And for there is so great diversite
In English, and in writing of our tong,
So I pray to God that none *miswrite* thee,
Ne the *misse-metre*, for defaut of tong.
Chaucer. Troilus & Cresside, b. v.

MIS-NAME, *v.* } Dut. *Mis-naemen;* i. e. to *name*, denominate—wrongly, erroneously; to give a wrong or false *name*.
MISNO'MER.

Where hear-say knowledge sits on public *names*
And bold conjecture or extols or blames,
Spring party libels; from whose ashes dead,
A monster, *misnam'd* History, lifts its head.
Savage. On False Historians.

And refers to the lines above quoted from Homer,
Where males, I conceive, is an arrant *misnomer*.
Byrom, Ep. 1. *To G. Lloyd, Esq.*

And that thing made a sound and show
Which mortals have *misnam'd* a beau.
Beattie. The Wolf & Shepherds.

Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer*, called Parliamentary reforms, went, not in the intention of all the professors and supporters of them, undoubtedly, but went in their certain, and, in my opinion not very remote effect, home to the utter destruction of the constitution of this kingdom.—*Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

MIS-NU'MBER, *v.* i. e. to count, to reckon—wrongly, erroneously.

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumb'red*.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 1. s. 8.

MIS-NU'RTURE, *v.* To *nurture*, train or bring up—wrongly, erroneously.

God and his seer lookt through these children, at the parents, at all Israel, he would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children with the death of those children, which they had mistaught.
Bp. Hall. Cons. Elisha cursing the Children.

MIS-OBSE'RVE, *v.* i. e. to *observe*, regard, remark—wrongly, erroneously.

They understand it [reasoning] as early as they do language; and, if I *mis-observe* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined.
Locke. Of Education, s. 81.

MIS-OPI'NION, i. e. wrong or erroneous *opinion*, thought, or notion. See MISKNOW, for another example.

But where the heart is forestalled with *mis-opinion*, ablative directions are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth.—*Bp. Hall*, Ser. 15. Sept. 1622.

MIS-O'RDER, *v.* } i. e. to *order*, to rule, or regulate, to compose, or to arrange—wrongly, faultily, viciously.
MISO'RDER, *n.*
MISO'RDERLY.

In the increase of the vngodlye there is *misorder*.
Bible, 1551. *Prouerbes*, c. 15.

But I mervele the lesse that thies *misorders* be amonges some in the court; for commonlie in the countrie also everie where, innocence is gone, bashfulnesse is vanished.
Ascham. The Scholemaster, b. i.

Calphurnius being thus at quiet on that side, intended wholie to reforme all *misorders* amongst the Britains.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Eikodius.

He [David] purged his court also in such wise of all vicious rule and *misorder* of customs, that his whole family was giuen onelie to the exercise of virtue.—*Id. Ib. David.*

It was enacted, that all persons above the age of fourteene yeares, being taken begging, vagrant & wandring *misorderly*, should be apprehended, whipped, and brent through the gristle of the right eare.—*Stow. Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1572.

MIS-O'WNING, *n.* i. e. *owning*, acknowledging, or avowing—wrongly, erroneously.

He abiured all articles belonging to the craft of negromancie or *misowning* to the faith, in the presence of the Archb. of Canterbury.—*Stow. Hen. VI.* an. 1440.

MIS-PA'SSION, i. e. wrong *passion* or feeling.

But I say unto you, that not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mis-passion* of the heart also.—*Bp. Hall. Hard Texts of Script. Matt.* v. 22.

MIS-PAY, *v.* To dissatisfy, discontent, displease. See APPAY

Wele I wote alle frayed he went fro that cite
Voto Rome *mispayed* to the pape's se.—*R. Brunne*, p. 323.

I can not of enuie finde,
That I mispoke haue, ought beyhnde,
Wherof loue ought be *mispaide*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

MIS-PEND, or rather MIS-SPEND, *v.* i. e. to *spend*, to dispose of, to disburse, to distribute—wrongly, improperly, extravagantly; to waste, to exhaust.

And muche wo worth hym, that inwitt *myspeynyth*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 175.

Alas how vnhappie was this woful hour,
Wherein is thus *mispended* my seruice,
For mine intent and eke my true labour,
To none effect may come in any wise.
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

For if transported with a base repose,
Thou dist (as thou dost not) *mispend* thy prime,
Or what a fair occasion would't thou lose,
Which after would thee grieve, though out of time.
Sirling. A Paraenesis. To Prince Henry.

If your negligence, your riotous *mis-spence* had empaired your estate, then Satan had imporvished you.
Bp. Hall, Ep. 10. Dec. 2.

Their *mispence* of money, and that which fare transcends all treasures, of pretious peerelesse time will ouer-ballance all the good, that the most refined stage-players can produce.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastrix, pt. i. Act 2.

——— For the genial moisture, due
To apples, otherwise *mispends* itself
In barren twigs, and for the expected crop,
Nought but vain shoots and empty leaves abound.
J. Philips. Cider.

MIS-PERSU'ADE, *v.* } i. e. to *persuade*, advise, solicit or prevail upon—wrongly, erroneously.
MISPERSU'ASION.
MISPERSU'ASIBLENESS.

Poor seduced souls they were taught it was piety to be cruel; and were *misperswaded* to hate and condemn us for that, which have procured their reverence and honour.
Bp. Hall. The Free Prisoner.

Sons of *misperuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or *persuaded* by the tendered mercies of God.
Leighton. Com. Peter, i. 14, 18.

Wherfore sith the world hath had in these men so fresh experience how dangerous such active errors are, it must not offend you though, touching the sequell of your present *misperswasions*, much more be doubted, then your owne intents and purposes dee haply name at.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, Pref.

So that the whole point of sinning, or not sinning, in following an erroneous counscience, lies here: whether the man that is thus *misperswaded* is to be blamed, or not blamed, for his *misperswasion*.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. *Disc. of Conscience.*

MIS-PLACE, *v.* } To *place*, put, or station—wrongly, erroneously; to put in a wrong place.
MISPLA'CING, *n.*

Ell. Prue it before these varlets here; thou honourable man, prue it.
Ex. Doe you heare how he *misplaces*.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act ii. sc. 1.

John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be
That whilst warme life plays in that infant's veines,
The *misplace*d John should entertain an houre,
One minute, nay one quiet breath of rest.
Id. King John, Act iii. sc. 4.

The cross falling of a little accident, the omission of a ceremony, or the *misplacing* of a circumstance, may determine all fortunes for ever.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

But, with much general reverence for the opinions of these learned commentators, I am persuaded that the steps have been *misplaced* in the Hebrew manuscripts by the Jewish critics upon the last revision of the text.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

MIS-PRINT, *v.* i. e. to *print*, to press, to mark, stamp or infix—wrongly, erroneously.

There might have bene some oversight, either in himself or in the *printer*, by *misse writing* or by *misse pryntynge* those figures of algorisme.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 772.

MIS-PRISE, or } Fr. *Mesprisier*, to *misprize*, is literally to *mistake*; and *misprision*, *mistaking*. By old statutes, justices have power to amend the *misprision* of clerks or others in writing one letter or one syllable too much or too little. (See *Rastal*, title—*Amendments.*) *Pris* is the past part. of the Fr. *Prendre*, to take. A *prize* is something taken; and, consequentially, valued: to *prize* is, thus,—to value, to esteem highly: hence *misprise* is to set a wrong *price* or value upon, to value too little, to dis-esteem, to disregard, to disrespect, to neglect, to contemn. In English law, besides the usage above mentioned, *misprisions* and contempts, in certain cases, were and still are considered as terms of equivalent import.
MISPRI'SE, *n.*
MISPRI'SING, *n.*
MISPRI'SION.

To *misprise*.—to mistake; (met.) to misapprehend, to misunderstand; consequentially, to set a wrong or inadequate price or value upon, to dis-esteem, &c.

And see APPREHEND, APPRIZE, HAND, &c.

Where they haue hadde occasion to speake of hyghe *mysprision* or of treason.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 964.

And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*
As may be worthy of his hayneous sin.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

These cautions were exceeding weighty, if Xerxes's obstinacy had not *misprised* them.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. iii. c. 6. s. 2.

To pluck his indignation on thy head
By the *misprising* of a maide too vertuous
For the contempt of empire.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iii. sc. 2.

It is a foul *misprision* in those men that make account of themselves as their own, and therefore that they are the absolute lords of their life.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 4. Case 10

See whither *misprision* of scripture may mislead us.
Id. Ib. Addit. Case 1.

Who, for a few *misprisions* of wit,
Are charg'd by those who ten times worse commit.
Butler. Upon Critics.

The aged Harper, howso'er
His only friend, his harp, was dear,
Liked not to hear it ranked so high
Above his flowing poesy;
Less liked he still, that scornful jeer
Misprized the land he loved so dear.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 6.

MIS-PROCE'EDING, i.e. wrong *proceeding*.

All which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench by an addicted respect to their own opinions, and an impatience to hear contradiction or argument.
Bacon. Of Church Controversies.

MIS-PROFE'SS, *v.* To *profess*, to declare, to avow—wrongly.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul, or the body, by means not imprinted by thee in the church, or not in nature for the body.
Donne. Devotions, (1624,) p. 86.

MIS-PRONO'UNCE, *v.* i.e. to *pronounce*, speak, utter, or articulate—wrongly, erroneously.

There while they acted, and over-acted, among other young scholars, I was a spectator, they thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; they made sport, and I laugh'd; they *mis-pronounc'd*, and I mislik'd; and to make up the Atticism, they were out, and I hist.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

MIS-PROUD, i.e. *proud*, haughty, elated—wrongly, to excess.

And now I fall. Thy tough commixture melts,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* Yorke.
Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii. sc. 6.

MIS-QUEME, *v.* i.e. (A. S. *Queman*, placere, to *queme*, to please,) to displease, to offend.

But if any man these *misqueme*,
He shall be hoighest as a here.
The Plowman's Tale, pt. iii. *Imputed to Chaucer.*

MIS-QUOTE, *v.* i.e. to *quote* or cite—wrongly, erroneously.

Looke how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 2.

[A new form of infidelity] scruples not to pronounce him not merely a man, but a man peccable and fallible in that degree as to have *misquoted* and misapplied the prophecies of the Old Testament.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

MIS-RA'ISED, i.e. *raised*, roused, or excited—wrongly.

Here we were out of danger of this *miraised* fury, and had leisure to pray for the quenching of those wild fires of contention and causless malice.
Bp. Hall. The Free Prisoner, e. 5.

MIS-RATE, *v.* i.e. to *rate*, to estimate, or esteem—wrongly, erroneously.

Thou is no way, indeed, wherein we do not thus impose upon ourselves, either assuming false, or *misrating* true advantages.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 29.

MIS-RECITE, *v.* } i.e. to *recite*, to repeat,
MISREC'ITAL, } to rehearse—wrongly, erroneously.

I have too frequently found, that the allegers of testimonies do either, through inadvertency, misapprehend, or *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 477.

The court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *misrecital* as impertinent.
Hale. History of Pleas of the Crown, c. 24.

MIS-RE'CKON, *v.* } Dut. *Mis-rekenen*; i. e.
MISRE'CKONING, *n.* } to *reckon*, count or compute, to calculate—wrongly, erroneously.

"But it is a familiar error in Josephus, to *misreckon* times, which in this point he doth so strangely, as if he knew not how at all to cast any account.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 17. s. 10.

We use to say that *mis-reckoning* is no payment.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 4. Case 10.

His heart *misreckons* him; and therefore when he comes to rectify his account by the measure God takes of things, he finds that in all his fastings and corporal austerities, he has done indeed a great deal of work, but little duty.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 11.

MIS-REHEA'RSE, *v.* i. e. to *rehearse*, recite, or quote—wrongly, erroneously.

He wouldde make you wene here, that I bothe *misserehearse* and misconstrue.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1009.

MIS-RELIGION, i. e. wrong, false *religion*.

It is not for nothing that note is made of the country of this thankfull leper; he was a Samaritane; the place is knowne and branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Ten Lepers.*

MIS-REME'MBER, *v.* (A common word with Boyle.) To *remember*, to recollect, or call to memory—wrongly, erroneously.

For of trouthe not the pacifier, but my selfe was onerene in that place with a lytle hast, in *misse remebring* one word of his.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1139.

That he who twise upon oath with time of recollection could not *remember* any thing of such a business, might well a third time *misremember* somewhat.
Baker. Charles I. an. 1641.

Having enquired of an old experienced tradesman, of whom I bought an excellent mortar of lignum vitæ, how long he had kept the wood in seasoning before I had the mortar, he answered me (if I much *mis-remember* not) twenty years.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 449.

MIS-RE'NDER, *v.* i. e. to *render*, to restore, to represent, to translate—wrongly, erroneously.

They [the Psalms] must at least be allowed to contain in myschef for lacke of mete. ne for *mysenge* of clothes.
Piers Plowman, p. 175.

——He tourned on his pillowes oft,
And would of that him *misred* have been eased.
Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide, b. iii.

O rakel hond, to do so foule a *mis*.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,226.

As for the time yet it lesseth
To hym, whiche to other joye *misseth*.—*Gower. C. A.* b. vi.

But for a *mys*, an other *mis*
Was yolde, and so full cche it is. *Id. Ib.*

Whether by fate, or *missing* of the way,
Or that she was by wernesse reteind.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

For lo! in Heven, whereas all goodnes is
Emongst the angels, a whole legione
Of wicked spirites did fall from happy blise;
What wonder, then, if one, of women all did *mis?*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

The suddain wonder hath notabyed her eyes, nor charmed her tongue; shee freely confesseth the cause of her grieife to be the *missing* of her Saviour
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Resurrection.

Cam. Sir, it is three dayes since I saw the Prince; what his happier affayres may be are to me wknowne: but I haue (*missingly*) noted, he is of late much retyred from court.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 1.

Poore Jacke, farewell,
I could have better spar'd a better man.
O, I should haue a heauy *misse* of thee,
If I were much in loue with vanity. *Id. 1 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act v. sc. 4.

Like her, who *miss'd* her name in a Lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon.
Dryden. An Essay upon Satire.

MISS. Evidently a contraction of *mis-tress*. Evelyn gives the earliest notice of one application. Perhaps *Miss* Prue is contemporary with the first introduction of the name into a Dramatis Personæ.

In this acted yr faire and famous comedian, call'd Roxalana, from yr part she perform'd; and I think it was the last, she being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *misse*, (as at this time they began to call lewd women.)
Evelyn. Diary, 9th Jan. 1662.

Miss P. Mother, mother, mother, look you here.
Mrs. Foresight. Fie, *miss*, how you bawl!—Besides I have told you, you must not call me mother.
Congreve. Love for Love, Act iii.

Gay vanity, with smiles and kisses,
Was busy 'mongst the maids and *misses*.
Cawthorn. The Temple of Hymen.

Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon
To *miss*, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop
Wand'ring and litt'ring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none,
Or promising with smiles to call again.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

MI'SSAL, *adj.* } Fr. *Messel*; It. *Messale*;
MI'SSAL, *n.* } Sp. *Missal*; quod summum
MI'SSIFICATE, *v.* } *missæ* continet, (Minshew.)
The *mass*-book.

Hall, in his *Old Religion*, c. 5, "On the Sacrifice of the Mass," has a section on "the Newness of the *Missal* Sacrifice," and another, that "the *Missal* Sacrifice is against reason." Milton coins (pro re nata) the verb *missificate*, to perform *mass*.

Who would have thought a man could have thwackt together so many incongruous similitudes, had it not been to defend the motley incoherence of a patch'd *missal?*
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

Conceive him, readers, he [Dp. Andrewe] would *missificate*.—*Id. Reason of Church Government*, b. i. c. 5.

MISS, *v.* } A. S. *Miss-ian*; Dut. and Ger.
Miss, *n.* } *Miss-en*. See AMISS.
MI'SSING, *n.* } To want, to feel, see, or perceive, the want of; to be wanting or deficient; to fail, to err, to go wrong, aside, or astray.

And hence, *mis*, prefixed, is used as equivalent to—wrongly, erroneously, wrongfully, injuriously.

"*Missingly* noted," (Shakespeare,) i.e. observing him to be *missing*, to be absent, noted, &c.

In that citty virtue shall never cease,
And felicity no soule shall *misse*,
Magnifying the name of the Kinge of blisse.
R. Gloucester, p. 584. App.

Euer in joy & blisse, in all the tme they do,
Thei wene it salle neuer *misse*, ne other dede com to.
R. Brunne, p. 228.

To gyue dome thorgh grace, to mende bothe ther *mys*.
Id. p. 303.

——God wol nat lete hym sterve
In myschef for lacke of mete. ne for *mysenge* of clothes.
Piers Plowman, p. 175.

——He tourned on his pillowes oft,
And would of that him *misred* have been eased.
Chaucer. Troilus & Creseide, b. iii.

O rakel hond, to do so foule a *mis*.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,226.

As for the time yet it lesseth
To hym, whiche to other joye *misseth*.—*Gower. C. A.* b. vi.

But for a *mys*, an other *mis*
Was yolde, and so full cche it is. *Id. Ib.*

Whether by fate, or *missing* of the way,
Or that she was by wernesse reteind.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

For lo! in Heven, whereas all goodnes is
Emongst the angels, a whole legione
Of wicked spirites did fall from happy blise;
What wonder, then, if one, of women all did *mis?*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

The suddain wonder hath notabyed her eyes, nor charmed her tongue; shee freely confesseth the cause of her grieife to be the *missing* of her Saviour
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Resurrection.

Cam. Sir, it is three dayes since I saw the Prince; what his happier affayres may be are to me wknowne: but I haue (*missingly*) noted, he is of late much retyred from court.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 1.

Poore Jacke, farewell,
I could have better spar'd a better man.
O, I should haue a heauy *misse* of thee,
If I were much in loue with vanity. *Id. 1 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act v. sc. 4.

Like her, who *miss'd* her name in a Lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon.
Dryden. An Essay upon Satire.

MISS. Evidently a contraction of *mis-tress*. Evelyn gives the earliest notice of one application. Perhaps *Miss* Prue is contemporary with the first introduction of the name into a Dramatis Personæ.

In this acted yr faire and famous comedian, call'd Roxalana, from yr part she perform'd; and I think it was the last, she being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *misse*, (as at this time they began to call lewd women.)
Evelyn. Diary, 9th Jan. 1662.

Miss P. Mother, mother, mother, look you here.
Mrs. Foresight. Fie, *miss*, how you bawl!—Besides I have told you, you must not call me mother.
Congreve. Love for Love, Act iii.

Gay vanity, with smiles and kisses,
Was busy 'mongst the maids and *misses*.
Cawthorn. The Temple of Hymen.

Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon
To *miss*, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop
Wand'ring and litt'ring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none,
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Vertue met with a fine illuminated MS. of this age, a *missal* for the use of Salisbury.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 2.

MIS-SAY, *v.* } Dut. *Mis-seggheu*; i. e. to
MISSA'FER. } *say* or speak—wrongly, erro-
MISSA'YING, *n.* } neously; wrongfully, injuriously, unjustly.

Ne say nought for none euill will,
Thing that is holden still,
It is no worship to *missaie*,
Thou mayest ensample take of Kaie,
That was sometime for *missayeing*,
Hated both of old and yeng.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

And if that any *missayere*
Despise women, that thou maist here,
Blame him, and bid him hold him still. *Id. Ib.*

But, when in vaine to fight she oft assay'd,
She arm'd her tongue, and thought at him to scold:
Nathless her tongue not to her will obey'd,
But brought forth speeches mild when she would have *missayd*. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 6.

It being the proper scope of this work in hand, not to rip and relate the misdoings of his whole life, but to answer only and refute the *missayings* of his book.
Milton. Eiconoclastes, Pref.

MIS-SEEK, *v.* i. e. to *seek*, search, or look after—wrongly, erroneously.

Nor ye set not a dragge net for an hare;
And yet the thing, that most is your desire,
You do *misseke*, with more travell and care.
Wyatt. Of the meane and sure Estate.

MIS-SEEM, *v.* } i. e. to *seem*, look, or ap-
MISSE'EMING, *n.* } pear—wrong, ill, unfit, unbecoming.

Sir knight, aread who hath ye thus aray'd,
And eke from whom make ye this hasty flight?
For never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

——— The gentle squire, with faire Serene,
Met her in such *misseeming* foule array.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 6.

In which him chanced false Duessa meete,
Mine onely foe, mine onely deadly dread;
Who with her witchcraft, and *misseeming* sweete,
Inveigled him to follow her desires unmeete.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 7.

MI'SSEL-BIRD. See the quotation, and MISTLETOE.

For certain it is, that some birds do feed upon the berries of this vegetable, and we meet in Aristotle with one kind of trush called the *missel trush*, or feeder upon *misseltoe*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.

MIS-SERVE, *v.* i. e. to *serve* wrongly or wrongfully; to neglect or violate the due *service*.

Of that the kynge his god *misserueth*,
The people taketh that he deserueth
Here in this worlde. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

You shall inquire whether the good statute be observed, whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys.
Bacon. Judicial Charge.

MIS-SET, *v.* A. S. *Mis-setten*; i. e. to set or *sit*, to place—wrong, unfitly, unsuitably. "It *missate* her nought;" i. e. it *sat not ill* upon her.

For she right there had in present
Unto a lady made present
Of a gold broche, full well wrought,
And certes it *missate* her nought.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

If, therefore, that boundary of suits (an oath) be taken away, or *misset*, where shall be the end.
Bacon. Judicial Charge.

MIS-SHA'PEN, *v.* Dut. *Mis-schappen*, i. e. *shapen*, framed or formed—wrong, ill, unsightly; distorted.

Ther arn mo *misshapene* among suche beggers
Than of meny other men that on this molde walken.
Piers Ploukman, p. 156.

Her neather partes *misshapen*, monstrous
Were hidd in water, that I could not see;
But they did seeme more foule and hideous
Than woman's shape men would beleeve to bee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Flee why should this rough thing, who never knew
Manners, nor smooth humanity; whose hests
Are rougher than himselfe, and more *misshapen*,
Thus mildly kneel to me?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act i. sc. 1.

Let not thy heart be hasty to utter any thing before God, that is, in other words, let it not venture to throw out its crude, extemporary, sudden and *misshapen* conceptions in the face of infinite perfection.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

O! I could better bear an old,
Ugly, diseas'd, *mis-shapen* scold.
Dryden. The Antiquated Coquet.

The sev'n Gerænsians sworn to deeds of hell,
With Lamachus, of foul *misshapen* frame,
Attend the tyrant, spreading to rude storms
His banner fell. *Glover. The Athenaïd*, b. xvi.

MIS-SHEATH, *v.* i.e. to *sheath* or encase—wrongly, erroneously.

This dagger hath mistaine, for loe his house
Is empty on the backe of Mountague,
And is *misheathed* in my daughter's bosome.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act v. sc. 3.

MIS-SING, *v.* i. e. to *sing* wrong. See MISVALUE.

MI'SSION. } Fr. *Mission*; It. *Missione*;
MI'SSIONARY. } Sp. *Mission*; Lat. *Missio*, from
MI'SSIONER. } *missus*, past part. of *mittere*, to
MI'SSILE. } send. Applied not only to—
MI'SSIVE, *adj.* } The sending; but to the
MI'SSIVE, *n.* } persons *sent*, deputed, delegated, to execute a purpose for which they are sent; to the commission, or that wherewith they are sent; the dismission or sending away.

His *missile* weapon was a lying tongue,
Which he far off like swiftest lightning flung.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island.

He made nevertheless this ordinance; that every twelve years there should be set forth out of this kingdome, two ships appointed to several voyages: that in either of these ships, there should be a *mission* of three of the fellows, or brethren of Salomon's House.—*Bacon. New Atlantis.*

——— And at once
All his great work to come before him set;
How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

Wherefore the *missioners* of France (who are living marks of a true apostolical succession) seek to establish this practice in all places where they teach, that persons of all conditions make some short address to God at the striking of every clock.—*Mountayne. Dev. Essayes*, pt. ii. Treat. 5. s. 3.

Offering to them how much this might trench upon the liberty and safety of the peers, to be in this sort discharged by a letter *missive* of any subject, without the king's hand.
Baker. Charles I. an. 1626.

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all hail'd me Thane of Cawdor.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 5.

To raise the mast, the *missile* dart to wing,
And send swift arrows from the bounding string,
Were arts the Gods made grateful to my mind.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

And these the *missioners* our sean has made.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Through the transparent region of the skies
Swift as a wish, the *missionary* flies.
Garth. The Dispensary, c. 4.

The Trojan weapon whizz'd along in air,
The Cretan saw, and shunn'd the brazen spear;
Sent from an arm so strong, the *missive* wood
Sunk deep in earth, and quiver'd where it stood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

The arrow is a light *missile* weapon, which in ancient times was used to annoy the enemy at a distance, and particularly when put to flight.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

A saying of a zealot in former times has been reported, that "unarmed *missionaries* make few converts." Yet were the apostles of our ever blessed Redeemer such *missionaries*; and they converted the world at a time when the wit and the wisdom, the fashion and the power of it were all in arms against them.—*Horne. Works*, vol. v. Disc. 19.

MIS-SOUND, *v.* i. e. to *sound*, to speak—wrongly.

The Frenchmen knewe well their hardiness, but yet thei called them Crakers, which by *missoundyng* was commonly called Krakers.—*Holl. Hen. VIII.* an. 16.

MIS-SPEAK, *v.* } i. e. to *speak*, to say, to
MISSPEECH. } utter, to tell—wrongly, erroneously, wrongfully, unjustly.

Now bete thy brest, and say to god of love,
Thy grace, lord, for now I me repent
If I *mispeake*. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. i.

And therfore of detraction
In loue, that I haue *mispoke*
Telle howe ye will it shal be wroke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And then, if thai I fynde a lacke
Of any worde, that I *mispake*,
Whiche was to muche in any wise;
Anone my wittes I despise. *Gower. Con. A* b. iii.

And otherwise of no *mispeche*
My conscience for to seche,
I cannot of ernule finde,
That I *mispoke* hane ought behynde,
Wherof loue ought be mispaid. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Then as a mother which delights to heare
Her carly childe *mis-speake* half utter'd words,
Or, because majestie doth never feare
Ill or bold speech, she audience affords.
Donne. Poems, p. 177

Shall Lewes hane Blaunch, and Blaunch those provinces.
Is it not so—thou hast *mispoke*, misheard;
Be well aduis'd, tell o'er thy tale again.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act iii. sc. 1.

MIS-STEP, *v.* i. e. to *step*, or move the foot, to go—wrongly, erroneously.

Where so as ever his lone go,
She shall not with his bir litell to
Mistestepe, but he seeth it all. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

MIS-SUCCE'SS, i. e. wrong or ill *success*, ill luck.

This is, as some shifting alchymist that casts all the fault of his *mis-success* upon his glasse or his furnace.
Bp. Hall. Sermon at Court, August 8.

MIS-SUGGE'STION, i.e. wrong or ill *suggestion*, or intimation.

With so much more indignation must we needs think of these cheaters, (for so I construe St. Paul's κυβεια,) that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*.—*Bp. Hall. A Letter Parænetical.*

MIST, *v.* } Dut. *Mist*; A. S. *Mist*, *mist-*
MIST, *n.* } *ian*, caligare, to darken.
MI'STFUL. } That which darkens or dims
MI'STY. } the sight, (met.) the percep-
MI'STILY. } tions; a thick reek or vapour
MI'STYNESS. } darkening the air.
MI'STHEAD.

Thow mygt bet mete ye *myst* on Melverne hulles
Piers Ploukman, p. 8.

——— As wey may see a wynter
Isycles in evesyuges thorgh hete of the sonne,
Melteth in a mynt while to *myst* and to water.—*Id.* p.331.

And anon *myist* and derkenesse felden down on him.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 18.

And immediately there fell on him a *mysto* & a darknes.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For I have sene of a full *misty* morow,
Folowen ful oft a merry somer's day.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Thise philosophers speke so *mistily*
In this craft, that man cannot come therby,
For any wit that men have now adayes.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,862.

What meaneth this, what is this *mistihed*.
Id. The Complaint of Mars & Venus.

Thus stant this worlde fulfilled of *mistie*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Ther was such a *myst*, that a man conde not se ye length of a spere before him.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 58. p. 79.

And that which conseneth theyr dishonour or losse it is oner subtely excused, or soo darkely or *mystily* wryten, that the reder therof shall hardely come to ye knowlege of the trouthe.—*Fabyan*, c. 245.

[The Ministers of the Gospel ought] to endeavour to have their souls purified from the affections of sin, that the light of the divine truth may shine clear in them, and not be fogged or *misted* with filthy vapours.
Leighton. Com. Peter, i. 10, 12.

——— Lend me a looking-glasse,
If that her breath will *mist* or staine the stone,
Why thus she lives.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act v. sc. 3.

King. I blame you not
For hearing this, I must perforce compound
With *mistfull* eyes, or they will issue to.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 6.

O my distressed lord, even such our griefs;
Here they're but felt and seen with *mistful* eyes,
But like to graves, being topp'd, they higher rise.
Id. Pericles, Act i. sc. 4.

For the *mistiness* scattereth and breaketh suddenly.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 91.

Rot. Not I.
Unlesse the breath of hartsicke groanes
Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes.
Shakespeare Romeo & Juliet, Act iii. sc. 3

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine
Through flesh's *misty* veil those beams divine.
Donne. On Mrs. Boulstred.

The angry billows rear their heads on high,
Dashing aloft the foaming surges fly
And rising, cloud the air with *misty* spry.
Rowe. To the Earl of Godolphin.

Where there is a giddiness in the head, there will always be a *mist* before the eyes.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Dull are slow Ouse's *mist-exhaling* plains,
Where long, rank grass the morning dew retains:
Who pastures there in autumn's humid reign,
His flock from sickness hopes to save in vain.
Scott. Amœbean Eclogues.

——— The sable ensign of the night
Unfurl'd by *mist-impeling* Eurus veils
The last red radiance of declining day.
Mason. The English Garden, b. iii.

MIS-TAKE, *v.* } i. e. to *take* wrongly, erroneously; to *take* the wrong course, (or as Mr. Tyrwhitt expresses it,) "the wrong part; to transgress."
MISTA'KE, *n.*
MISTA'KER.
MISTA'KING, *n.*
MISTA'KEABLE.

To *take*, apprehend, accept, perceive or conceive—wrongly, erroneously; to misapprehend, to misunderstand. To be *mistaken* has a two-fold application:—

1. I am *mistaken*,—i. e. *taken*, apprehended, wrongly, erroneously; I am misapprehended, misunderstood.

2. I am *mistaken*,—i. e. *taken*, led, drawn the wrong course or path, astray; I am misled, misguided, betrayed; and, consequentially, I go wrong or astray, I err, I misapprehend.

& If the Scottis kyng *mistoke* in any braide
Of treson in any thyng, agayn Henry forsaid.
R. Brunne, p. 138.

Ladies I praye ensample taketh,
Yet that yesent your love *mistaketh*;
For if of hir death be you to wite,
God can full well your wile quite.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And therefore as concerninge myracles, in which your selfe will agree, that I am not (by any *mistakinge* of reason and nature) deceyued.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 128.

For me he did *mistoke* that squire to bee;
For never two so like did living creature see.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

——— Would it not anger
A stoick, a coward, yea a martyr,
To see a pursuivant come and call
All his clothes, copes, books, primers, and all
His plate, chalices; and *mistake* them away,
And ask a fee for coming!
Donne, Sat. 5.

Be sure to be drunke: you'll mis-reckon the better, and be less ashamed on't: but your true tricke, rascall, must be, to be cuer busie, and *mis-take* away the bottles and cannes, lo hast, before they be half drunke off.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fayre, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— For either
He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

And 'tis indeed a thing not very strange, to be at the difference of a third part, in so large and collective an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 1.

Whiles I thus sincerely pleade for truth, the well meaning ignorance of some *mistakers* hath passed as deepe, as unjust censures upon mee.
Bp. Hall. An Apologeticall Advertisement to the Reader.

Tell me thou shadow of S. Peter, Didst thou take these French Protestants for Malchus, whose eares while thou wouldst have cut off, thy sword by a light *mistake* glanc't upon their throats?—*Id. To Pope Urban.*

Let us endeavour to advance the common good, that a pious zeal may not draw in confusion; and that we may not *mistakingly* rear up the walls of Babel while we intend Jerusalem.—*Id. Mystery of Godliness.* Epistle prefixed.

It is the ennobling office of the understanding, to correct the fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense, and to assure us that the staff in the water is straight, though our eye would tell us it is crooked.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

——— So, like the watchful traveller
That by the moon's *mistoken* light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes.
Dryden. Astræa Redux.

They [eclipses] may on divers occasions help to settle chronology, and rectify the *mistakes* of Historians that writ many ages ago.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

Men of cold complexions are very apt to *mistake* a want of vigour in their imaginations for a delicacy in their judgments.—*Young. On Lyric Poetry.*

MIS-TEACH, *v.* A. S. *Mis-tæc-an*, i. e. to *teach*, to instruct—wrongly, erroneously.

Because he that had *misteched* his wife and his children, were vnmete for a great cure.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p.229.

And therbl blame the church for *misteching* the people, as though the church taught theym to put lesse trust in God & in faith of Christ than they should do.—*Id. Ib.* p. 263.

Remorst. Multitudes of people they say distaste it [the Liturgy]: more shame for those who have so *mistaught* them.—*Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.*

MIS-TE'MPER, *v.* i.e. *tempered*, ordered, regulated—wrongly; disordered, diseased, disturbed, confused.

"Happy was I," (the old queene said,)
"When as a maide vnweaded,
Nor husband's weale nor children's woe
Mistempered my head."
Warner. Albion's England, b. vii *c.* 24.

He customable used to sit at supper till it were verie late in the night, hauing his banketting dishes and cuppes to come in one after another, till he were so *mistempered*, that being laid to sleepe, he would straight vomit, &c.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Ferquhard.

MI'STER. } Skinner says,—from Fr. *Mes-*
MI'STERIE. } *tier*; It. *Mestiero*; the art or business by which any one supports himself. All, I believe, from the Lat. *Mysterium*, because every art or craft, however mean, has its own secrets, which it discloses only to the initiated. Lye traces it from the Isl. *Meistari*, a *master*; and Thomas Warton is of opinion that "*Mystery*, antiently used for a particular art or skill in general, is a species and easy corruption of *maistery* or *mastery*, the Eng. of the Lat. *Magisterium*, or *artificium*; in Fr. *Maistrise, mestier, mestrie*; and in It. *Magisterio*, with the same sense," (*Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 37.) Spenser uses the verb: "It *mistreth* not;" i.e. it needeth not, there is not need or occasion.

From the *mastery* or *skill* in a trade, necessary or needful, it was extended in its application to—
The trade or occupation, art or craft; skill.
And hence in Spenser, "It *mistreth* not to tell," is,—it skilleth not.

Respons thei gaf hem there, "thei were meu of *mistere*."
R. Brunne, p. 169.

But telleth me what *mistere* man ye ben,
That ben so hardy for to fighten here
Withouten any juge, other officere,
As though it were in listes really.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1712.

In youth he lerned hadde a good *mistere*,
He was a wel good wright, a carpentere.—*Id. Ib.* v. 615.

He of meat hath no *mistere*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Of hem that ben artificers,
Which vseu crafies and *misters*,
Whose arte is cleped mechanikke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

The redcrosse knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

Ne wone what *mister* maladie it is,
Whereby to seeke some means it to appease.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 12.

As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell:
Call me the squire of dames, that me beseemeth well.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 7.

Shame light on him, that through so false abusion
Doth turn the name of souldiers to abusion,
And that, which is the noblest *mysteris*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy.
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I bidde thee teach hem, wost thou how?
By some generall signe now,
In what place thou shalt founden he,
If that men had *mister* of thee.
Id. Ib. v. 6078.

MIS-TERM, *v.* i. e. *termed*, named, called—wrongly, erroneously.

Hence banished, is banisht from the world,
The world's exile is death. Then banished,
Is death *misteermed*. *Shakes. Romeo & Jul.* Act iii. sc. 3.

MIS-THINK, *v.* i. e. to *think* wrongly or erroneously; to have wrong thoughts or ideas or notions.

When they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

Had she persever'd just, there would have been
Some that would sin, *misthinking* she did sin.
Donne. Funeral Elegies. On Mrs. Boulstred.

But I with better reason him avis'd,
And shew'd him, how, through error and *misthought*
Of our like persons each to be disguis'd,
Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

Thoughts, which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

MIS-THROW, *v.* i.e. to *throw* or cast—wrongly, erroneously.

Tell me therfore if it be so
Hast thou thyne eie ought *misthrowe*?
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

MIS-TIDE, *v.* } A. S. *Mis-tidan*, i.e. to *tide*,
MISTI'DING, *n.* } to come to pass, to chance or happen—wrongly, unfortunately.

He that hath over hard an hirte, atte laste he shal mishappe and *mistide*.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Nowe it is no doubt than, that these wayes ne ben a maner *mistidinges* to bilafulnes: [*ad beatitudinem* viæ devæ *quædam sint.*]—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

MI'STION. Fr. *Mistion*, *mixture*. See MIX.

Unless his [Aristotle] opinion be admitted, there would be no true and perfect *mistion*, but only aggregates or heaps of contiguous corpuscles.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 504.

MISTLETO'E, or } Junius writes it also
MISSLETO'E. } *Misselden*, and Skinner—*Missendine*; the latter, with Wachter, derives *Mistel* from Ger. *Mist*, (A. S. *Mixen*,) dung; (see the quotation from Pliny:) and *ta*, or *toe*, that part of the foot by which the bird is caught with the viscus or bird lime.

Moreover, set or sow this *missetle* which way soever you will, it will never take and grow: it commeth onely *by the meuting of birds*, especially of the stockdove or quoist, and the blackbird, which feed thereupon, and let it passe through their bodie. And this is the nature of it, unlesse it bee mortified, altered and digested in the stomacke and belly of birds it will never grow.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 44.

The fearless British priests under an aged oak
Taking a milk white bull unstained with the yoke,
And with an ax of gold, from that Jove-sacred tree
The *misteto* cut down.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

That *viscus arboreus* or *misletoe* is bred upon trees from seeds which birds, especially thrushes and ring-doves, let fall thereon, was the creed of the ancients, and is still be lieved among us; is the account of its production, set down by Pliny, delivered by Virgil, and subscribed by many more.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.

There, where the spreading consecrated boughs,
Fed the sage *misletto*, the holy Druids
Lay rapt in moral musings.
Mason. Elfrida.

MIS-TRAIN, *v.* i. e. to *train*, draw, or lead—wrongly, erroneously.

Hoping thereby to have my love obtayned:
Yet can I not my love have nathe more;
For she by force is still fro me detayned,
And with corruptfull tribes is to untruth *mystrayned*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

MIS-TRANSLATE, *v.* i. e. to *translate*, bear, or convey, (the meaning,)—wrongly; to interpret wrongly, erroneously.

It is more infidelitie to doe as Tyndall hath done, purposely *mysse-translate* Christes holye gospell, to set furth heresies as enel as the Alchoraue.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 340.

There is an holy and decent modesty in all those which are worthy to serve at the altar, which teacheth them to give God his due times, with respect even of outward purity; which is all that Eusebius, by them *misse-translated*, and miss-alleged by him, requireth.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. s. 25.

MIS-TRANSPORTED, i. e. *transported*, carried, borne across, or away, (from one's self, or self-government,)—wrongly, erroneously.

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous christian should be so farre *mis-transported* as to condemn a good prayer because as it is in his heart, so it is in his book too.—*Bp. Hall. An Humble Remonstrance.*

MIS-TRE'ADINGS. Dut. *Mis-treden;* i. e. *treadings,* goings—wrong; misgoings.

But thou do'st in thy passages of life,
Make me believe, that thou art onely mark'd
For the hot vengeance, and rod of heaven
To punish my *mistreadings.*
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 2.

MI'STRESS, *v.* } Anciently written *Maistress.* See MASTER.
MI'STRESS, *n.*
MI'STRESS-SHIP.

As if their day were only to be spent
In dressing, *mistressing,* and compliment.
Donne. To Mr. Tilman.

Wonder not, sovran *mistress,* if perhaps
Thou canst, who art sole wonder, much less arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildnes, with disdain,
Displeas'd that I approach thee thus, and gaze
Insatiate. *Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. ix.

I know, this quest of yours, and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant
To the great *mistress* of you princely shrine,
Whom with low reverence I adore as mine.—*Id. Arcades.*

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them, and make them subjects and slaves to her; or a mother-hood to the rest, otherwise than in a priority and aid of conversation, and make them but daughters and puinies to her: she shall be guilty of high arrogance and presumption against Christ and his dear spouse the church.—*Bp. Hall. Resolutions for Religion.*

MIS-TRO'WINGS. Dut. *Mis-trouwen;* to mistthink, to think amiss of; to suspect.

For espyall and *mistrowynges*
Thei did than suche thynges,
That euery man might other know.—*Gower. Con. A.* h vi.

MIS-TRUST, *v.* } i. e. to *trust,* to trow, to think—wrong or ill of; to think or believe to be unworthy of trust, confidence, or credit, or not to be *trusted;* to doubt or fear the truth; to diffide in, to discredit.
MISTRU'ST, *n.*
MISTRU'STER.
MISTRU'STFUL.
MISTRU'STFULNESS.
MISTRU'STFULNESS.
MISTRU'STLESS.

For though a man be falle in jalous rage
Let maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he more his wif *mistrist.*
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,333.

For ever some *mistrust,* or nice strife,
There is in love, some cloud over the sunne.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Myne ease is builded all on trust;
And yet *mistrust* breedes myne anoye.
Gascoigne. A strange Passion of a Lover.

You infidelles and *mistrusters* of God, what will you make of God? Will you make him a fleshely and a carnall stocke, full of passions and of affections.—*Barnes. Workes,* p. 354.

What wisdom wer it nowe therein to shewe our selfe so *mistrustful* and wauerig.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 247.

And since thou doouest so muche require, thou shalt haue zeuen vnto thee, that shall bothe be a true token of the promisse in tyme commyng to be perfourmed, and also a pun shmente for thy *mistrustfulnesse* at this present declared.—*Udal. Luke,* c. 1.

Not then *mistrust,* but tender love enjoynes,
That I should mind thee oft, and mind thou me.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

When he who most excells in fact of arms,
In what he counsels and in what excels
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair
And utter dissolution, as the scope
Of all his aim, after some dire revenge.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Mistrustfully he trusteth, and
He dreadingly did dare,
And fortie passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 33.

Unfriendly did exclude his friend
From out his city strong,
Whilst with his Greekes he hunts abroad,
Mistrustless of such wrong.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 4.

Near thee, *mistrust* not, constant I'll abide,
And fall or vanquish, fighting by thy side.
Prior. Henry & Emma.

This must seem to savour of infidelity, and a contempt or *mistrust* of God's fundamental promise.
Stillingfleet, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

Next stood *Mistrust* with frequent sigh,
Disorder'd look and squinting eye;
While meager Envy claim'd a place,
And Jealousy with jaundic'd face.
Collon. Happiness, Vision 5.

——Th' unduteous boy
Drunk with delusive hopes of worldly joy,
And still *mistrustful* of his sire's control,
Checks every thought of duty in his soul.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. vi.

The swain *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

MIS-TUNE, *v.* i. e. to *tune* wrongly; to set to a wrong *tune* or *tone;* to set to discordant *tones* or sounds; to set at discord or out of harmony.

If he [the harper] play wrong, good tunes he doth lette
Or by *mystuning* the very trew armonye.
Skelton. A Treatise, &c. The Harp.

My instrument *mystunyd* shalt hurt a trew song.
Id. Ib. A Claricorde.

Oft from the body, by long ails *mis-tun'd,*
These evils sprung, the most important health,
That of the mind, destroy.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health.

MIS-TURN, *v.* i. e. to *turn* wrongly; to pervert.

Ther been summe that treubben ghou, and wolen *mysturne* [*invertere*] the euangelie of Crist.—*Wiclif. Gal.* c. 1.

Through *misturning* of her chaunce.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And whan this littel worlde *misturneth,*
The great worlde all euertorneth.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Whereas the law is reasonable
The common people stant mennable.
And if the lawe *torne a mis,*
The people also *misturned* is. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

MIS-TU'TORED, i. e. *tutored,* guided, directed, instructed—wrongly; having bad *tutors* or instructors.

Mine own George Onslow, oft reflect that more
From thee the world expects, than from the swarm
Of gay, *mistutored* youths, who *nefer* the charm
Of Virtue hear, nor wait at Wisdom's door.
Edwards, Son. 28. *To George Onslow, Esq.*

MIS-VA'LUE, *v.* i. e. to *value* or esteem wrongly, erroneously.

Now, sifeer [Wernock] thou hast split the marke
Albe that I ne wot I han *mis-wong:*
But, for I am so young, I dread my warke
Wel be *mierniued* both of old and yong.
Browne. Eel. Young Willie & Old Wernock.

MIS-UNDERSTA'ND, *v.* } i. e. to *understand,* (sub-stare, subsistere, sustinere, suscipere, supponere,) or *stand under,* to uphold the weight or burden: (met.) to hold, contain, or comprehend—wrongly, erroneously; to mistake, to misapprehend, to misconceive.
MISUNDERSTA'ND.
MISUNDERSTA'NDING, *n.*

So that yt siwede the wymmen, when me ogt *myswnderstood.*
R. Gloucester, p. 42.

May it not also bee, qneth I, that some of them which do rede it diligently, and diligentlye compare and consider euerye text, how it may stande with other, may yet for al that, mistake & *misunderstand* it? D. Yes, quod he, it may be so.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 147.

But diuers and many texts as farre semed vnto the *misvnderstanders* to speake against purgatory.—*Id. Ib.* p. 324.

You see how clearly I have endeavoured to expliciate this harmlesse position; yet I perceive some tough *misunderstandings* will not be satisfied.
Bp. Hall. To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroy'd those who have been in possession of victory, and wholly turned the fortune of the day.—*South,* vol. i. Ser. 8.

But such is her belief in your just candour
She hopes you will not so *misunderstand* her,
To wrest her harmless meaning to the sense
Of silly emulation or offence.
Butler. To Edward Howard, Esq.

The second way by which he [the hypocrite] raises the same false hope is by his *misunderstanding* of sin.
South, vol. x. Ser. 2.

There is one part however of these papers, in which I conceive I have been *misunderstood* as having carried my attack against the moral doctrines of Socrates, and of this I am interested to exculpate myself.—*Observer.* No. 152.

MIS-USE, *v.* } i. e. to *use,* to employ, to treat—wrongly or erroneously, wrongfully, injuriously, or unjustly.
MISU'SE, *n.*
MISU'SAGE.
MISU'SEMENT.

He is worthy to lese his priuilege, that *mismeeth* the might and the power that is yeven him.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misuest.*
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

But for all the haste they could make with full sailes, the fame of their *misuage* so preuented them, that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no water.
Hacklujt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 21.

And Darius coulde not bee otherwise persuaded but that shee was slayn, because she would not consent to her *misuisement.*—*Brende. Quintus Curtius,* fol. 82.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.—*Milton. Comus.*

Vpon whose dead corpses there was such *misuse,*
Such beastly, shamelesse transformation,
By those Welsh women done, as may not be
(Without much shame) retold or spoken of
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act i. sc. 1.

For Pelinode (if thou him ken)
Yede late on pilgrimage
To Rome, (if such be Rome,) and then
He sawe thilke *misuage.*
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. July

How much names taken for things are apt to mislead the understanding, the entertaining of philosophical writers would abundantly discover; and that, perhaps, in worse little suspected for any such *misuse.*
Locke. Of Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10. s. 15

He fell from good, *misuing* his free will,
Into thie world, this life of good and ill.
Byrom. Life & Death.

An office either public or private, may be perfected by *misuser* or abuse, as if a Judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. ii. c 10.

MIS-VO'UCHED. Erroneously, falsely *vouched,* or produced as witness; or author.

And that very text or saying of Mutianus, which was the original of this opinion, [that money is the sinews of war,] is *misvouched,* for his speech was. *Pecunæ sunt nervi belli civilis.*—*Bacon. The true Greatness of Britain.*

MIS-WA'NDER, *v.* i. e. to *wander,* to stray, a wrong way, in a wrong path or course.

The couetise of euery good is naturalli planted in the hertes of men: but the *miswandrynge* errour, misleideth him into fals goodes.—*Chaucer. Boetius,* b. iii.

MIS-WAY, i. e. wrong, erroneous *way.*

Who so seeketh sothe by a deepe thought and couelleth to been discoiled, by no *miswaies,* let him, &c.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

MIS-WEAR, *v.* } To *wear,* to last under, to bear, use, wrongly, ill; to work wrongly.
MISWAO'UGHT.

Which law [5 Eliz. c. 4.] being generally transgressed, makes the people buy to effect chaff for corn; for that which is *miswrought* will *miswear.*—*Bacon. Judicial Charge.*

MIS-WEEN, *v.* i. e. to *ween,* or weet, to think, to judge—wrongly, erroneously.

Full happie men (*miswreening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see.
Spenser. The doleful Lay of Clorinda.

MIS-WEND, *v.* See MISGO.

MIS-WO'MAN. The wrongful, bad, wicked *woman.*

Fly the *miswomun,* least she thee deceine,
Thus saith Salemon, which taught was fully
The falshed of women in his days to conceine.
Chaucer. The Remedy of Loue.

Likewise I say, *misse women* tyre thé selues with gold and silke to please their louers.—*Tyndall. Workes,* p. 72.

This man perceiuyng that his daughter had played the *mis-woman,* for shame of her wicked dede, attépted diuers ways to haue destroyed the chylde.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 182.

MIS-WONT. Hall means—the omission or discontinuance—of a *wont* or custom.

For these feeble beginnings of luke-warme grace, which are wrought in them by one fit of serious meditation, are soon extinguished by intermission, and, by *miswonting,* perish.—*Dr. Hall. Divine Meditation,* c. 7.

MIS-WO'RSHIP, *v.* } i. e. to *worship,* or revere the worth—wrongly, erroneously.
MISWO'RSHIP, *n.*
MISWO'RSHIPPER.

MIT

Even Israel also had their Joash, no better than that of Judah: he was not more the father of a inter Jerobham, than in respect of *mis-worship*, he was the son of the first Jerobham, who made Israel to sin.

Bp. Hall. Cont. Joash with Elisha dying.

There have not wanted nations, (and those not of the savagest,) which have *mis-worshipped* it [the heaven] for their God.—*Id. The Soul's Farewell to Earth*, &c. s. 3.

Without which [a right apprehension of his God] all his pretences of religion are as nothing worth, as in them God is made our idol, and we the *mis-worshippers* of him.

Id. Sermon at Whitehall, Whitsunday 1640.

MIS-WREINT, i. e. *wreint*, or *wrenched*—wrongly, out of their right place.

The wardes of the church keie,
Through mishandling ben *miswreint*.—*Gower. C. A.* b. v.

MIS-WRITE, v. A. S. *Mis-writan*, to *write* wrongly, erroneously.

And for there is so great diversite
In English, and in *writing* of our tong,
So pray I to God, that none *miswrite* thee.

Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

And as much of them as ye can catch in your handes, ye vse to *myse write* & corrupt, and change the very text.

Sir T. More. Works. p. 665.

There myght have bene some ouersight, either in himself or in the printer, by *mise writing* or by *myse prystynge* those figures of algorisme.—*Id. Ib.* p. 773.

Whether it were that Josephus did omit, or else that he did *mis-write* some number of the years.

Raleigh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 22. s. 6.

MIS-WROUGHT. See MISWEAR.

MIS-YO'KING, i. e. *yoked* or joined together wrongly, unsuitably.

A christian may be brought into no worthy bondage, and his religious peace not only interrupted now and then, but perpetually and finally hindered in vedloc, by *mis-yoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion.

Milton. The Doctrine of Divorce, b. ii. c. 19.

MIS-ZEA'LOUS, i. e. having a wrong, an erroneous *zeal*.

Go on now, ye *mis-zealous* spirits.—*Bp. Hall. Noah's Dove.*

Their *mis-zealous* passions hide themselves in a pleasing sweetnesse; and they are more beholden to policy then strength.—*Id. Quo Vadis?*

MITCH. Fr. *Miche*. A fine manchet, (Cotgrave.)

For he that hath *mitches* tweine,
Ne value in his demeine,
Liveth more at ease, and more is rich,
Than doeth he that is rich,
And he his barne hath sooth to saine
An hundred mavis of wheat graine.

Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

MITE. Fr. *Mite*; Dut. *Miite*; contracted from the Lat. *Minutum*. Cotgrave calls it—The smallest of coins.

And as muche mede, for a *myte* that he offreth
As the riche man for al is moneye.—*P. Ploughman*, p. 220.

But whanne a pore widowe was coman she keste twele *mynutis* [*minuta duo*] that is a farthing.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c.12.

And there was a certayne poore widowe, and she threwe in two *mytes*, whiche make a farthynge.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

MITE. A.S. *Matha, mite*; Fr. *Mite*; Ger. *Made, maite, motte*; Dut. *Maede, miite*. Wachter thinks, from Ger. *Machen*, A.S. *Maw-an*, secare, to cut, (sc. with the teeth.) It is perhaps from the A.S. *Met-ian*, to eat. See MOTH.

Thise wormes ne thise *mothes* ne thise *mites*
Upon my paraille feeth hem never a del,
And wost thou why for they were used wel.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6142.

Virginitie breedes *mites* much like a cheese.

Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act i. sc. 1.

That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots, I deny, and look upon it as a great error and mistake; and do affirm that all such creatures are bred of eggs laid in such sordid places by some wandering *mite* or magcot.

Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

For life is so high a perfection of being, that in this respect the least *fly* or *mite* is a more noble being than a star.

South, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

MITHRIDATE.

MITIGATE, *v.* MITIGATION. MITIGATIVE, *n.* MITIGABLE. } Fr. *Mitiger*; It. *Mitigare*; Sp. *Mitigar*; Lat. *Mitigare*, from *mitis*, soft, mild.

To soften or mollify, to soothe, to assuage, to alleviate, to moderate.

——— *Mytigacion* ich by seche
Dampne me nouht at domys day.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 103.

Now I begin thus to worke for his sake,
Which may the ferueme of loue astake
To the louer, as a *mitigatine*.

Chaucer. Remedie of Loue, Prol.

How cometh it then that the Pope for so many hundred thousands that misery, will neither breake the ordinaunce or *mitigat* it.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 316.

But on ye tother side, what harme would come of hys *mytygacinge*, and what increace of heretikes, the whole summe and sequele of hys deuises doe more than manifestly shew.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 924.

And dieted with fasting every day.
The swelling of his wounds to *mitigate*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

By sundry artificiall deuices and terroures, to extort from them great fines and ransomes, which they termed compositions and *mitigations*.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 209.

By the practices of holy men he also shewed, that the rigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*; that in some cases its obliuation might be relaxed, and its observance dispenced with.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

Most men in some seasons are uncapable of reproof; to are men in calamity, who are disconsolately by grief, the which is rather to be *mitigated* by comfort than encreased and exasperated by blame.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 21.

But, as his years increase, his fires assuage,
Allay with time and *mitigate* with age.

Brookes. Jerusalem Delivered, b. i.

These crimes successive, on your trial,
Have met with proofs beyond denial;
To which yourself, with shame, conceded,
And but in *mitigation* pleaded.

E. Moore. The Trial of Selem.

MITRE. MITRAL. MITRED. } Fr. *Mitre*; Lat. It. and Sp. *Mitra*; Gr. Μιτρα, from the ancient μιειν, ἱμειρειν, to bind, (Vossius.)

A bandage or diadem (for the head); to surround, encircle, or enclose the head: applied to the crown or diadem worn by bishops.

The bisshop on his *mitere* of Carlele it says.

R. Brunne, p. 302.

More than alle thy marchauns eithr thy *mytrede* bisshopes.

Piers Ploughman, p. 74.

As a bishop *mitred* in his stall.

Lydgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

That Paris now with his vnmanly sort,
With *mitred* hats, with quyted bush and beard,
His rape enioyeth.

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And even diadems themselves were but fasciations, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes; nor wholly omitted in the *mitred* crown, which common picture seems to set too upright and forward upon the head of Aaron.

Brown. Cyrus' Garden, c. 2.

Neither doth that *mitred* moderator of the world affect any other emblème than that which Julian jestingly ascribes to Julius Cæsar, τὸ κρατειν, "to rule all;" or to Alexander the Great, τὸ νικαν, "to conquer all."

Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome.

Your first assay was on your native laws;
Those having torn with ease and trampled down,
Your fangs you fasten'd on the *mitred* crown,
And freed from God and monarchy your own.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

With solemn steps and slow,
High potentates and dames of royal birth,
And *mitred* fathers in long order go:
Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow.

Gray. Ode for Music.

MIZ

MITTENS. Fr. *Mitaines*, Junius derives from *mitan*, middle, because they are *chirothecæ reluti* dimidiatæ, leaving the fingers uncouhined. Skinner, — q. *Ἐρεπτιωνες*, as if peculiarly used by *hermits*. Menage,—from *mil*, a cat, because made of cat's skin.

Tweye *mylcynes* as mater maad al of cloutes,
The fyngres weren forweid. *Piers Ploughman. Crede.*

Here is a *mitaine* eke, that ye may see:
He that his hand wol put in this *mitaine*,
He shal have multiplying of his grayne.

Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,337.

Let not thy *mittens* abate the talons of thy authority.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Martial Maid, Act i. sc. 1.

For the Englishmen in those dales were cata not to be catched without *mittens*, (as Jacob Meir in one place saith.)

Holinshed. Rich. II. an. 1389.

Of wollen yarn the *mittens* which he wore
To keep him from the breath of Boreas thin.

Boyse. The Vision of Patience.

MIX, *v.* MIXEN. MIXT, *n.* MIXTILINEAR. MIXTION. MIXTLY. MIXTURE. } Fr. *Mixtionner*; It. *Mischiare*; Sp. *Mixturar*; Lat. *Miscere*; A.S. *Micsian*; Dut. and Ger. *Mischen*. To mingle, to meddle, to throw or pour together, to confuse, to blend.

Though that holy writ speke of horible sinne, certis holy writ may not be doubled, no more than the sonne that shineth on the *mixene*.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale*, p. 166.

For vnto vs was the gospell preached as also vnto them; but the worde that they heard, profited not them, because it was not *mixed* with faith in those that heard it

Geneva Bible, 1561. *Hebrewes*, iv. 2.

And the perilous pride of thé that for theyr few spotted vertues not wlout the *mixture* of other mortall vices, take thésélf for quick saintes on earth.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 33.

There lives shee with the blessed gods in blisse,
There drinckes shee nectar with ambrosia mixt.

Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. November.

——— That brave youth; the splendour of whose eye
A wondrous *mixture* show'd, of grace and majesty.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

The *materia proxima* or *secunda* of all other corporeal beings being the simple elements, and the next matter of all *mixtions* or composition.—*Hale. Origin. of Man*, p. 299.

It should be considered, whether it were not convenient to plant and erect at Carlisle or Berwick some council or court of justice, in the jurisdiction whereof might extend part into England and part into Scotland, with a commission not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixtly*.

Bacon. Union of England & Scotland.

Most bodies contain philegm and earth; which concurring as well as the rest to the constitution of *mixts*, and being as generally, if not more, found in their analysis, I see no sufficient cause, why they should be excluded from the number of elements.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 516.

She flies the town, and, *mixing* with the throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, b. vii.

The right line C e being produced to K, there are formed three small triangles, the rectilinear C E c, the *mixtilinear* C E c, and the rectilinear triangle C E T.

Berkeley. The Analyst, s. 34.

Who is he that shall determine in what proportions the attributes of justice and mercy, forbearance and severity, ought to be *mixed* up in the character of the supreme governor of the universe?—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

MIZZEN. Fr. *Misaine*; It. *Mezzana*; Sp. *Mezana*; Lat. *Medianus*, from *medius*, q.d. *medium velum*, &c. See the quotation from Falconer.

In the mesane season, there came many small boates with *mysson* sayles to goe for Chio, with diuerse goods to sell, & the pilot requested me that I would let them goe on my company, to which I yeelded.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 100.

She may spare me her *misen*, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet outsail me.

Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act i. sc. 1.

The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the *mizen-mast*.—*Falconer. Shipwreck*, c. 2. Note 6.

To defraud his own son proves him an unnatural rascal; and, if I had him here, I would hang him at the *mizen-yard*.

Observer, No. 15.

MIZZLE. See MISLE.

MOB

MIZZ-MAZE, i. e. *Maze-maze.* A reduplication for the sake of emphasis.

Those who have got this faculty, [attention,] one may say, have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizz-maze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth and certainty.—*Locke. Conduct of the Underst.* § 20.

MNEMO'NICAL. Gr. Μνημονικος, that can or may remember, or retain in memory.

To the clauses 3, 4, 5, 7, note, that the characters are not written in the peculiar places of the table; for that would engage and fix the memory of those characters alone, and thereby hinder the further use of the *mnemonical* table.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 325.

MO. See MORE.

MOAN, *v.* A. S. *Mænan, be-mænan,* dolere, to bemoan, (qv.)
MOAN, *n.* To bewail, to lament, to deplore, to grieve.
MO'ANFUL.
MO'ANFULLY.

That hey men of the lend wolde nem alosy *mene,*
That hii nadde non eyr bytuene here.—*R. Gloucester*, p.336.

Thanne morned Mede. *menyng* hure to the kynge
To have space to speke. *Piers Plowman*, p. 49.

And after dinner gonnen they to dance,
And sing also, saul Dorigene alone,
Which made alway hire complaint and hire *mone.*
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,232.

Than they of the towne began to *mone*, and sayd, this dede ought nat to be suffrd nor consented vnto.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 348.

For needlesse feare did never vauntage none;
And helplesse hap it booteth not to *mone.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Lys. She hath spyed him already with these sweet eyes.
Dem. And thus she *mennes.* [*moans.*]
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act v. sc. 1.

But soon as life recovered had the raine,
She made so piteous *mone* and dreare wayment.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

——— Their *moans*
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
To Heav'n. *Milton*, Son. 18.

In coasting back from new-built Troy,
He saw a *manefule* sort
Of people, clustering round about
Their yet unconquered port.
Warner. Albion's England, b. i. c. 4.

That nothing perfectly sound, nothing safe, nothing stable, nothing serene is here to be found; this with one sad voice all mankind resoundeth; this our Poets are ever *mournfully* singing, this our philosophers do gravely inculcate.
Burton, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

How oft your birds have undeserving bled,
Linnet, or warbling thrush, or *mourning* dove,
Pheasant with gaily glistering wings
Or early-mounting lark!
Warton. On Shooting.

——— Thus, the warbler of the morn,
To the sick wretch, who *moan's* the tedious night,
Brings balmy slumber, ease, and hope, and health!
Smollett. The Regicide, Act iii. sc. 2.

Ye walls, that echo'd to his frantic *moan*,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone.
Hayley. Inscription on the Monument to Collins.

MOAT, *v.* Minshew and Somner (see *Lye*) derive from the Fr. *Moite*, moist, wet. But see *Mota*, in Du Cange. The word is applied to—

A ditch or trench containing water, of such width and depth, as to be a defence.

It is an over rigorous construction of the workes of God, that in *moating* our island with the Ocean hee meant to shut us up from other regions.—*Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis?* s. 1.

——— This little world,
This precious stone, set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a *moate* defensive to a house,
Against the envy of lesse happier lands.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

Or who that rugged street would traverse o'er,
That stretches, O Fleet ditch, from thy black shore
To the Tower's *moated* walls? *Gay. Trivia*, b. ii.

While the portcullis huge, or *moated* fence,
The sad reverse of savage times betray—
Distrust, barbarity, and Gothic rule.—*Pop. Edge-Hill*, b.i.

She's drawn along unwilling to be seen,
Until at length appears the ruin'd hall,
Within the grass-green *moat* and ivy'd wall.
Jenyns. The Modern Fine Lady.

MOB. Fr. *Mobile*; It. *Mobile*; Sp. *Mobil*; Lat. *Mobilis*, (contr. *movibilis,*) that can or may be *moved.* "The *mobil* people" is an expression as old as Chaucer; the *movable*, unsteady, inconstant people; *mobile* was then used alone, (*sub.* people,) and subsequently contracted into *mob.* Dryden uses both *mobile* and *mob*, the latter as if not long introduced; the former (in the stage directions) as the common word.
MO'BLE, *adj.*
MO'BILE, *n.*
MOBI'LITY.
MO'BISH.

Mob,—the *movable* people or populace; the crowd, the multitude.

Mobile,—that can or may be *moved; movable.*

The vnder hydde malice and rancoure of purposinge ennie concaust and vnginned, in distruction of *mobil* people, shewed openly.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Love*, b. i.

To treate of any star
Pyxt or els *mobil*
His Latin tonge doth hobbyl.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

Thou mortall Tyme euery man can tell,
Art nothyng else but the *mobilitie*,
Of sonne and mone changyng in euery degree.
Sir T. More. Works. Verses written in his Youth.

Whose ingenuity hath been so bold not only to proceed below the account of minutes, but to attempt perpetuall motions, and engines whose revolutions (could their substance answer the design) might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 19.

So, long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

Which enchting the *mobile* headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called Masaniello, a fisherman, all things in Naples were for some time turned topsy turvy.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. p. 384.

The Epicureans suppose this world to be produced by the casual concourse of atoms, and ascribe to every particular atom an innate and unloseable *mobility*, or, rather, an actual *motion*, or a restless endeavour after it.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 445.

Mu'. (Making up to the *mobile.*) Good people, here you are met together.—*Dryden. Don Sebastian*, Act iv. sc. 1.

This is all address'd to you, sir: she singled you out with her eye, as commander-in-chief of the *mobility.*—*Id. Ib.*

To gratifie the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short rabbie scene, because the *mobb* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice which are here described.—*Id. Cleomenes*, Pref.

He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob.*
Porteus, vol. iii. Lect. 22.

If these commonwealths, formerly so warlike and ambitious, maintain'd each of them a small city guard, to prevent *mobbish* disorders, it is all they had occasion for.
Hume, pt. ii. Ess. 11.

MOB, *v.*
Mon, *n.*
MO'BLED.

Ray says,—that to *mob* is to dress carelessly. *Mabs* are slatterns. (See the Commentators on Shakespeare, and Mr. Nares, who produce other instances of *mobled.*) Our lexicographers do not notice the word: it appears to have had the same origin with the preceding, and to have been applied to an article of dress for the head—*thrown on or thrown off*—as convenience required it to be worn or laid aside: *moved* or removed.

Swarms of men that went gossiping up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children, having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats.
More. On the Seven Churches, (1667). Pref. b. ii.

1 *Ping.* But who, O who had seen the *inobled* [*mobled*] Queene.
Ham. The *inobled* [*mobled*] Queene?
Pol. That's good: *inobled* [*mobled*] Queene is good.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

She could harangue with wond'rous grace,
On gowns and *mobs*, and caps, and lace.
Lloyd. The Spirit of Contradiction.

Now Mary's *mobs*, and flounces you approve,
Now sharpe-disguising sashes, and slippers love.
Warton. Fashion. A Satire.

MOCK, *v.*
Mock, *n.*
Mock, *adj.*
MO'CKABLE.
MO'CKAGE.
MO'CKER.
MO'CKERY.
MO'CKING, *n.*
MO'CKINGLY.
MO'CKISH.

Fr. *Mocquer*, which the etymologists agree to derive from the Gr. "Γραεί μωκασθαι, proprie dicunt de his, qui ore vultuque distorto et valgis labiis aliquem derident," (Junius.) The Dutch have *mocken*, "Buccam ducere sive movere," (perhaps, *mon-ec-en.*) See BEMOCK, and MOW.

To deride, to scoff at; to jeer or gibe; to ape or imitate, scoffingly, jestingly; to render or cause to be or appear ridiculous or contemptible, feeble or ineffectual.

v. In this place, loce is taken for *mocke*, & soñdeth as much as that we are wont to say in our commune talke wh we laste to *mocke* one that standeth wel in his owne conceit. Loce (say we) this man wyl not learne at ye proudestes of us al.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 3. Note.

Thus speaketh the Prophete by an Ironye, that is, by derision, or *mockage.* *Id. 2 Cronicles*, c. 18. Note.

Wherefore heare the worde of the Lorde, ye *mockers*, yt rule the Lordes people, whiche is at Jerusalem. *Id. Esaye*, c. 28.

And sayd in *mockery*, sirs, demaüde of your messaager where he founde sherele of Derby.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 106.

When he hadde begonne his raygne the — day of June, after this *mockishe* election, then was he crowned the — day of the same moneth.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 67.

——— We must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flowrie arbors, yonder alles green,
Or walk at noon with branches overgrown,
That *mock* our scant manuring.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. iv.

And otherwhiles with bitter *mockes* and *mowes*,
He would him scorne, that to his gentyl myend
Was much more grievous than the other's blowes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

But, soone as they this *mock-king* did espy,
Their troublous strife they stinted by and by,
Thinking indeed that it the lyon was.
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

——— Those that are good manners at the Court, are as ridiculous in the Country, as the behaviour of the Countrie is most *mockable* at the Court.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 2.

Song, by Junius, and Petillius, after him in *mockage.*
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 1

The forlorne maiden, whom your eyes have seene
The laughing stocke of Fortune's *mockeries*,
Am th' onely daughter of a king and queene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Poin. It is a pretty *mocking* of the life.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 1.

"Let's meete," quoth Eccho *mockingly*:
Which, hearing, he with speed,
(Beleeuing that his shadow was
A nymph, and spake in deed,)
Did leap into the fountaine.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 43.

Philip, the brother of Aminander's wife, was taken by the consul; made a *mocking-stock;* and sent away prisoner to Rome.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. v. c. 5. s. 7.

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom *mocked*, but it is to the *mocker's* confusion.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

'Twas then that Peter, standing up to show
Th' absurd reproach, gave all of them to know
That, what these *mockers* call'd a drunken fit,
Was God's performance of what Joel writ.
Byrom. Remarks on Dr. Middleton's Examination.

And many a fane he rear'd, that still sublime
In massy pomp has *mock'd* the stealth of time.
Warton. On His Majesty's Birth-day, June 4, 1788.

Mockery and ridicule, when exercised upon the scriptures, or even upon the places, persons, and forms set apart for the administration of religion, fall within the mischief of the law which forbids the profanation of God's name.
Potey. Moral Philosophy, b. iv. c. 9.

MODE, or
Mood.
MO'DAL.
MODA'LITY.
MO'DISH.

Fr. *Mode*; It. and Sp. *Modo*; Lat. *Modus*; which (Vossius thinks) means μετρον, measure. Perhaps *mag-od, man-od, maud*, or *mod*, from A. S. and Goth. *Mag-an*, to may. (See COSMODIUS.) It is applied in English as the Fr.—

Mode, ——"Manner, sort, fashion, guise, use, custom, way, means," (Cotgrave.)

The mode, is the fashion; the style of fashion. It is also used in music, see the quotation from Sir W. Jones; in logic, see the quotation from Wilson; and in metaphysics, see the quotation from Locke.

Tindall would be fayne wit in what figure it is made: he shal finde in the first figure and in the third *mode.*
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 504.

A *moode* is a lawful placing of propositions, in their dewe qualitie or quantitie.—*Wilson. The Arte of Logike*, fol. 26.

For all my reigne hath beene but a scene
Acting that argument. And now my death
Changes the *moode.*—*Shokes. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 4.

Our Saviour lifting up his eyes beheld
An ample space under the broadest shade,
A table richly spread, in regal mode.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

If they finde a determinate intellection of any *modes* of being, which were never in the least hinted by their external or internall senses; I'le believe that such can realize chimeras.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 3.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it but only a *modal* diversity.—*Id. Ib.*

It is to be considered there is a double consent to a proposition, the one is direct, the other reflex; the first is directly terminated upon the honesty or dishonesty of the object, the other upon the manner of it, and *modality*.
Sp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 12. s. 4.

O what a midnight curse has he, whose side
Is pester'd with a *mood* and figure bride!
Let mine, ye gods, (if such must be my fate,)
No logic learn, nor history translate.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Modal [necessity or self-sufficiency] is posterior, and subsequent, in order of nature and conception, to the existence or existent subject, whereof it is the *mode*, and to which it is referred up as to its source or center, its substratum or support.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 432.

No wonder therefore, if these men, discoursing of the nature and substance of God, in a language neither warrantable nor apprehensible, have by their *modalities*, suppositalities, circumincessions, and twenty such other chimeras, so misrepresented this adorable article of the Trinity to men's reasons, as to bring them first to loath, and at length to deny it.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

Rail on, ye trifiers, who to Will's repair
For new lampoons, fresh cant, or *modish* air.
Smith. To the Memory of Mr. John Philips.

Our grandames' *modes* long absent from our eyes,
At your all powerful bidding duteous rise.
Warton. Fashion.

These are the several *modes* in which we may weaken or even destroy the moral and religious principles of every sincere christian, or, in the words of scripture, may make our brother to offend.—*Porteus*, vol. ii. Lect. 16.

A series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a *mode*, or a tone, and as there are twelve semitones in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a *mode*, it follows that there are twelve *modes*; and each of them has a peculiar character, arising from the position of the *modal* note.—*Jones. Essay on the Imitative Arts.*

——— Hence the tonsile box
Wave, in mosaic *mode* of many a curl,
Around the figur'd carpet of the lawn.
Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

Our language has made but small progress, compared either with the Greek or with the Latin (or some other languages) even in this *modal* and temporal abbreviation.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. ii. c. 7.

MO'DEL, *v.* Mo'del, *n.* Mo'deller. } Fr. *Modelle*; It. *Modello*; Sp. *Modelo*; Lat. *Modulus*, a diminutive of *modus*. See Mode.

To form or fashion, after a certain *mode*, example, pattern; to delineate, to plan, the *mode* or manner, form or fashion; to copy. A *model*,—

"That whereby a whole work is *measured*, proportioned or spread," (Cotgrave.)

That which has, which represents or resembles, the *mode* or manner, fashion or form of any other thing; the copy, the image, the representation.

In cartes, in mappes, and eke in *models* made.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande, 1572.

O would I could my father's cunning use!
And sonle into *well-model'd* clay infuse.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. i. p. 4.

When thy affliction serv'd me for a book
Whereby to *model* Egypt's misery.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. ii.

They proposed, first, to have the army settled and *modelled* in a way of unity before they determined upon the government.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1659.

Some limb or *model* drag'd out of the ruinous mass,
The richness will declare in glory whilst it was.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor cart;
He stopp'd a little at the conduit-gate,
Where Numa *model'd* once a Roman State.
Dryden. Juvenal Sat. 3.

One thing receives another not according to the full latitude of the object, but according to the scanty *model* of its own capacity.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 2.

But he [Lilbourne] being naturally a great trouble-world in all the variety of government became a hodg-podg of religion, the chief ring-leader of the levellers, a great proposal-maker, and *modeller* of models, and publisher of several seditious pamphlets.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.*

He [God] moulded or *modelled* him [man] as a potter doth; we see the work, as it were upon the wheel, rising and growing under the hands of the divine artificer!
Horne. Works, vol. iv. Dis. 1.

MO'DERATE, *v.* Mo'derate, *adj.* Mo'derately. Moderation. Mo'derator. Mo'dere, *v.* } Fr. *Modérer*; It. *Moderare*; Sp. *Moderar*; Lat. *Moderari*, — from *modus*, measure,—to set a measure.

To set or fix a *measure*, or *measurable* bounds or degrees; to retain or restrain (from excess), to abate, to allay, to temper, to mitigate, to regulate.

Mine berte for thee is disconsolate,
My pains also nothing me *moderate*.
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

The chief bliisse that in earth to liuing man is lent,
Is *moderat* welth, to nourish life, yf he can be content.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 5.

I say as I said before it may peradventure in some thinges doe wel to easiler the causes of Gods commandmẽt so it be done *moderately* and with reverence.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 361.

Moderation in the lymyttes and bounds, whiche honestie hath appointed in speekyng and doynge: like as in renuynge, passyng the gole is accounted but rashenesse, so rennynge halfe way is reproued for slownesse.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. iii. c. 20.

Gladly the two dukes of Berrey and Burgoyne wolde haue *modered* that voiage, but they might not be herde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 187.

These tydynges somewhat *modered* dyuers mennes hartes, so that they were nere at the poynte to haue broken their voyage.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. c. 187.

Such musicke is wise words with time concented,
To *moderate* stiffe minddes dispos'd to serve.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a *moderate* and hesseming share
Of that which lewdly-pamped'st luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess,
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsoperfluous even proportion. *Milton. Comus.*

But the milde eyre with season *moderate*
Gently attemper'd, and disposed so well,
That still it breathed forth sweet spirit and holesom smell.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

What goodnesse can there be in the world without *moderation*, whether in the men of God's creatures, or in our own disposition and carriage? Without this, justice is no other than cruell rigour; mercy, unjust remissenesse; pleasure, brutish sensuality; love, frenzy; anger, fury; sorrow, desperate mopishnesse; joy, distempered wildnesse; knowledge, sauucy curiosity; piety, superstition; care, wracking distraction; courage, mad rashness.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, s. 1.

But let Moses be the *moderator* and judge of this dispute, who teacheth us directly, that these cities are not seated in so divers and distant regions.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 10. s. 2.

Yet when his profit *moderated*,
The fury of his heart abated. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs
Revive and raise themselves with *moderate* showers,
But overcharged with never-ceasing rain,
Become too moist, and bend their heads again.
Waller. Instructions to a Painter.

And what is all virtue but a *moderation* of excesses? A mean that keeps the balance of the soul even, neither suffering it to rise too high on one side, nor to fall too low on the other.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 1.

For my part I shall always be more fond of promoting *moderation* than zeal; though perhaps the surest way of practising *moderation* in every party is to increase our zeal for the public.—*Hume*, pt. 1. Ess. 3.

MO'DERN, *adj.* Mo'derns, *n.* Mo'dernism. Mo'dernist. Mo'derize, *v.* Mo'dernizer. } Fr. *Moderne*; It. and Sp. *Moderno*; Low Lat. *Modernus*, which Skinner derives from *modò*, as *sempiternus* from *semper*; and Vossius, (*de Vitiis*,) qui vivat *modo*, h. e. nunc; one who now (in this our time) is living.

Now living or being, not long ago, lately, recently: opposed to—ancient. Also to—rare, uncommon;—and thus (Steevens) trite, ordinary, common. See the quotations from Shakespeare.

Yet was much taxed by that age preciue,
For faults which *modern* times not strange have thought.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Sixth Houre

Oh that my tongue were in the thunders voice
Then with a passion would I shake the world,
And rouze from sleepe that fell Anatomy
Which cannot heare a ladies feeble voyce,
Which scornes a *moderne* invocation.
Shakespeare. King John, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— Say, (good Constaz,)
That I some lady trifles haue reserv'd,
Immoment toyes, things of such dignitie
As we great *moderns* friends withall.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

And, martyrs, you whe bravely march'd before,
Whil'st match'd with *modern* do not wrath conceive;
When press'd by Pagans Idols to adore,
You chas'd to dye, ere quite your Lord to leave;
These suffred have as much, and aym'd at more.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Tenth Houre.

And as he thus rekons that repentance will secure him, so he doubts not but he can command that when he will; as, according to the doctrine of Pelagius and his *modern* admired followers, he certainly may.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 4.

Aristotle observing Bacon advance with a furious mein, drew his bow to the head, and let fly his arrow, which missed the valiant *modern*, and wood blazing over his head.
Swift. The Battle of the Books.

Scriblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*.—*Id. Ib.*

The base detracting world would not then have dared to report, that something is amiss, that his brain had undergone no unlucky shake; which were his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud, that it reaches up to the very garret I am now writing in.—*Id. Tale of a Tub*, s. 9.

What if we take a year, a month, a day,
From this judicious sum of fame away,
Shall he among the ancients rise to fame,
Or sink with *moderns* to contempt and shame.
Francis. Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

The Macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue Latinized, and Latin words *modernized*.
Cumbridge. The Scribleriad, b. ii.

Mr. Neville, no unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin Satirists.—*Wakefield. Mem.* p. 75.

MO'DEST. Mo'destly. } Fr. *Modeste*; It. and Sp. *Modesto*; Lat. *Modestus*, q. d. *modum* servans, preserving the *measure*, (sc.) of what is decent or becoming. Consequentially—

Decent, becoming; bashful; chaste. See the quotations from South and Cogan.

——— I ment no more, but *modestly*
To warne the wise, that they such faults do flie
As put downe peace by casine or debate.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

The farther I looke backe into those former tymes of Tyndall, Frith, and others lyke, more simplicitie, wyth true zeale, and humble *modestie*, I see with lesse corruption of affections in them.—*John Foxe. Pref. to Tyndall's Workes.*

Modestie: which worde not being known in the Englyshe tongue, me of all them whiche vnderstonde Latine, except they had red good auctours, they improperly named this vertue dyscretion.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. i. c. 25.

And, that augmented all her other praysse,
She *modest* was in all her deedes and words,
And wondrous chast of life, yet lov'd of knights and lords.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

I lone Benedicke well, and I could wish he would *modestly* examine himselfe to see how much he is vnworthy to haue so good a lady.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 3.

But her sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly *modesty*,
That suffers not one look to glaunce awry,
Which may let in a little thought unsound.
Shakespeare. Epithalamion.

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness, proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

There is a degree of pain in *modest* diffidence; but it is amply recompensed by the glow of satisfaction, derived from the favourable opinion of others, and by the encouragement thus inspired, that the deficiency is not so great as was apprehended, or too great to be surmounted.
Cogan. Ethical Treatise, Dis. 1. c. 1.

She indirectly and *modestly* suggests, that were Christ to make it his request to God that Lazarus might revive, Christ's request would be granted.

Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

True *modesty* proceeds from a just discernment of propriety, and is frequently connected with exalted ideas of genuine merit.—*Cogan. Ethical Treatise*, Dis. i. e 4.

MO'DIFY, *v.* Mo'DIFIER. Mod'IFIABLE. Mod'IFICATE, *v.* Modifica'TION. Modifica'TIVE. } Fr. *Modifier*; It. *Modificare*; Sp. *Modificar*, Lat. *Modificari*, to measure; to reduce or bring within *measure* (modus.) See MODE. To bring within *measure* or *measurable* bounds; to shape or fashion; to reduce the *measure*; to limit, to temper, to qualify.

The xvi. statute doth me great greusunce,
But ye must that release or *modifie*.

Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

A kinge after the reule is holde
To *modifie*, and to adresse
His reffes vpon suche largesse,
That he measure nought excede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdomes of the Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship, so long as there shall be need of regal power to subdue the enemies of God's elect; but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity, which for the future is coeternal to his divinity.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 6.

The use hereof, [of sense,] being only to minister to the *modification* of life in the vital principle, wherein the essence of sense doth consist.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. ii. c. 3.

Motion, so *modified*, is appointed to be the cause of our having them [ideas of visible objects.]

Locke. Examination of Malebranche.

How we see it [an image made on the retina] is, I confess, what I understand not; only it appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible image in the uniform unvariable essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter: but the manner how I see either, still escapes my comprehension.—*Id. Ib.*

We may observe, that the Spirit of Truth itself, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, meth the air resaid *modificatiovs*, [almost and very nigh.]—*Fuller. Worthies. England*, vol. i. c. 21.

If it [the soul] be neither matter, nor any *modification* of matter, then (though you are pleased to affirm somewhat rashly, and without offering any reason for your affirmation) that such reasoning is far from being self-evident, yet it is really as notoriously self-evident as any thing in nature, that it cannot possibly depend upon matter, as to its being and preservation.—*Clarke. Letter to Mr. Dodswell.*

How much more natural, therefore, is it, that a limited Deity, who at first is supposed only the immediate author of the particular goods and ills in life, should in the end be represented as severe an maker and *modifier* of the universe.

Hume. The Natural History of Religion, s. 7.

MO'DULATE, *v.* Mo'DULATION. Mo'DULATOR. Mo'DULE, *v.* } Fr. *Module, modulation*; It. *Modulazione*; Lat. *Modulatio*, from *modulari*, to measure.

To *measure*, to regulate the *measure* or proportion, the harmony, the concord.

—— That charmer of the night
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare,
As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her.

Draylon. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

In all vocal musick [the tongue] helpeth the windpipe to *modulate* the sounds.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 5. s. 16.

The rings of the wind-pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice.—*Id. Ib.* s. 10.

The master's hand, in *modulated* air,
Bids the loud organ breathe.—*Somerville. The Chase*, b. iii.

For the various *modulations* of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles, to contract or dilate it as we would have our voice flat or sharp.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

What an abridgment of art, what a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge, the cestinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, the necessary servant of mastication, swallowing, sucking, and a great deal besides!

Dorham. Physico-Theology, b. v. c. 5.

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten.

Johnson. Life of Waller.

—— May the nightly pow'r,
Whi-h whispers on my slumbers, cease to breathe
Her *modulating* impulse through my son'.

Thompson. Sickness, b. v.

MOI'ETY. Fr. *Moitié*, from *moyen, moien*, the mean or middle; dimidia pars, the half part; but it was used for any part or division. See the commentators on Shakespeare.

They were faire ladies till they gadly striv'd
With the Heliconian maides for maystery;
Of whom they over-comen were deprivd
Of their proud beautie, and the one *moylity*,
Transform'd to fish for their bold surquedry.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end; wherefore this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous *moiety*.—*Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece*, Ded.

Assist. Your brother hath deserv'd all.
Hen. And shall share
The *moitie* of my state.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act v. sc. 2.

A friend; shares my sorrow and makes it but a *moiety*; but he swells my joy and makes it double.

Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

MOIL. See MULE.

MOIL, *v.* } See BEMOIL. Fr. *Mouiller*, to
MOIL, *n.* } wet.

To wet; to cover with wet, to splash or bespatter with wet, with mire; to bemire, to soil or assoil, to dirty.

For the word as used by Chapman and Gay, a different origin has been given, (sc.) *moil*, a mule, (instar *muli* laborare,) to labour like a *mule*; it may, however, merely be—

To soil or bemire with sweat and dust; to toil laboriously and wearisomely.

A monk that took the springell with a manly chere,
And did as the maniere is, *moild* at their pots
Everich affir thir, righte as they were of statis.

The Pardoneere & Tapstere. Imputed to Chaucer.

A simple soule much like myselfe dyd once a serpent find,
Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moyling* in the myre.
When he for pittie took it vp, and brought it to the fyre.

Gascoigne. The Constancie of a Louer, &c.

Then rouze thyselfe, O Earth, out of thy soyle,
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swyne,
And doest thy mynd in durty pleasures *moyle*.

Spenser. Hymne to Heovenly Love.

When the day was therefore come, and that he saw that it rayned (it worse then it did before), he plied the cestinels so ton *moyled* and wette.—*Hacklluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 324.

Both fil'd with dust, but starting up, the third close they had made.
Had not Achilles selfe stoode vp; restraining them, and bade,
No more tug one another thus nor *moyle* your selues, receive
Prise equall; conquests crownes ye both; the lists to others leave.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night.

Gay. The Shepherd's Week. Tuesday.

MOI'SON. Fr. *Moisson*; Lat. *Messio*, reaping or mowing, used in Low Lat. as *messis*, the harvest

And some ther been of other *moison*,
That drowe nigh to his season.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

MOIST. } From Lat. *Musteus*, new. Not
MOI'STY. } only wine but any thing *new*, is with propriety called *Mustum*. Nontus in Vossius. And see *Tyrwhitt*.

Hire hosen weren of fine scarlet rede
Full straite yteyed, and shoon fol *moist* and newe.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 459.

By *corpus domini* but I haue triacle
Or else a draught of *moist* and cornie ale
Or but I here anon a mery tale,
Myn herte is loste for pitee of this maid.

Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,249.

For were it win or old ale *moist*, I say,
That he bath drouke he speketh in his nose.

Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,009.

MOIST, *v.* Moist, *adj.* Moi'sten, *v.* Moi'stening, *n.* Moi'stful. Moi'stless. Moi'stness, *n.* Moi'sture. Moi'sture, *v.* Moi'sty. } Fr. *Moite*, anciently, Skinner thinks, written *Moist*, and derived (perhaps) from the Lat. *Mustum*. (See MOIST, *ante.*) The French etymologists (see in *Menage*), from *matus*, for *madus*, contracted from *madidus*. (See Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 498.) In Spanish it is *Moiado*, which appears to supply an intermediate step in the progress from *madidus*, to *moite*.

To wet, to damp, to bedew; (met.) to refreshen (as with dew or rain.)

Matrimonye a *moiste* frut. that multipliedh the peple.

Piers Ploukman, p. 303.

And sche stood behynde besides hise feet: and bigan to *moiste* hise feet with teeris, and wypide with the heeris of hir heed.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 7.

I chaunge my mirthe into melancoly,
Which is the mother of all pensiveness,
Thy *moyster* and thy hete, into cold and dry.

Chaucer. The Complaint of Creseide.

—— The fire in his degree
Whiche enuironeth tother three
And is without *moyste* all drie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Moisted with teares, thus wretched gan she playne.

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Out of whiche proceadeth sinche fuse doctrine as dryeth vp the *moystnes* of the soule in trifling out ye trueth.

Bible, 1551. *Job*, c. 15. Notes.

Who deuideth the aboundance of the waters into riuers, or who maketh a waye for ye stormy weather, that it watereth and *moystureth* the drye and haren ground.—*Id. Ib.* c. 38.

And in everye one of these tymes, the weather alitereth, as sometime windy, sometime cauilme, sometime cloudye, sometime cleare, sometime hot, sometime couldre, the wynde sometime *moystye* and thicke, sometime drye and smoothe.

Archam. Toxophilus, b. ii.

The mistie which the *moystie* hilles did cast forth, took not away clerely the vse of the prospect.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 87.

So they all drank heartily except himself who being the last that came down, did no more but a little *moyst* his mouth without, and so refreshed himself.

North. Plutarch, p. 34.

By this th' eternall lampes, wherewith high Jove
Doth light the lower world, were half ysprent,
And the *moist* daughters of huge Atlas strove
Into the ocean deepe to drive their weary drove.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Ne doe they need, with water of the ford
Of of the *cloudes*, to *moysten* their roots *dry*,
For in themselves eternall *moisture* they imply.

Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 6.

It pleased God to open the windowes of heaven for the *moistning* and nourishing of their seedes.

Hakewill. Apologie, b. i. c. 5. s. 3.

Her *moistful* tempies bound, with wreaths of quivering reeds.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 18.

Some clouds gine snow, that lights and lies
A *moisture moystles*: so
Doe those that say, alas, God helpe,
And nothing els beside.

Warner. Albion's England, b. viii. c. 29.

You know the king is a good husband, and hut a steward in effect for the publike, and what comes from you is but a *moisture* drawne from the earth, which gathers into a cloud, and falls backe vpon the earth again.

Bacon. King Hen. VII. p. 60.

For *moistie* blasts not half so mirthfull hee,
As sweet Aurora brings in spring-time faire
Our joyes they dimme, as winter dimps the aire.

Mirroor for Magistrates, Induction.

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone
That to a thousand dry, they are but one!

Blackmore. Creation, b. i.

There shall we find, that when the world began,
One common mass compos'd the mould of man;
One paste of flesh on all degrees tension'd,
And kneaded up alike with *moistning* blood.

Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscarda.

Did not the vapours, by the solar heat
Then'd and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat,
Or not in watry clouds collected fly.
Then, form'd to pond'rous drops, desert the sky;
The fields would no recruits of *moisture* find.

Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

MO'LAR. Lat. *Molares*, (sc.) *dentes*; Fr. *Les dents molares*.

The cheek teeth or grinders.

The teeth are, in men, of three kinds: sharp, as the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the *molar*-teeth, or grinders; and pointed-teeth, or canine, which are between both.—*Bacon. Natural Historie*, § 752.

How necessary these are for man's sustenance, is proved by the painful experience of such aged persons, who wanting their *molare* teeth must make use of their gums for grinders.

Fuller. Worthies. Cheshire.

MOLA'SSES. Fr. *Mallece;* It. *Melazzo;* and this—*a melle*, from whence, which it resembles much in sweetness and consistency, (Skinner.) The Low Lat. *Mellatium* is applied to *must*, boiled down to half. Cotgrave calls *melasses*—

The dregs or coarsest of sugar; and Boyle—black, coarse sugar.

The raw flesh of goats, capons, and the like, together with rice and *molasses* (or black coarse sugar) they put into a quantity of water, and distil it in an alembic till the liquour be stronger than brandy.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 103.

Or, planter, if the coction they prolong
Beyond its stated time; the viscous wave
Will in huge flinty masses crystalize,
Which forceful fingers scarce can crumble down;
And which with its *molasses* ne'er will part.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iii.

MOLE. Lat. *Mole*, (sc. salsa,) the salted cake used in sacrifices.

She with the *mole* all in her hands devout
Strode near the altar.—*Surrey. Virgil. Æneis*, b. iv.

Crumble the sacred *mole* of salt and corn,
Next in the fire the bags with brimstone burn.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 8.

MOLE, *n.* A. S. *Mal, mael;* Ger. *Mael, maehl;* Lat. *Maeula*, a spot. Applied to—

A spot upon the skin.

Full of pocky *moles*.—*Skelton. Why come ye not to Court.*

Whom whylest she did with warle eyene behold,
Upon the little brest, like christall bright,
She mote perceive a little purple *mold*,
That like a rose her silken leaves did faire unfold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

A common fashion it is to nourish hair upon the *moule* of the face, which is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom; and though innocently practised among us, may have a superstitious original.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 21.

'Twas not from them the hard their likeness stele,
The random pencil haply hit the *mole;*
Ev'n from their prying foes such specks retreal.
Whitehead. On Ridicule.

MOLE, **MO'LECULE.** } Fr. *Mole;* It. *Molo;* Sp. *Muelle;* Lat. *Moles;* a mass.

A mass, (sc.) of earth or other substance raised as a dam or bank; a mound.

While to their barks his faithful hand descends,
Cæsar the *mole's* contracted space defends.
Rowe. Lucan, b. x.

For instance, I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms and Buffon's organic *molecules*.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 23.

MOLE. **MO'LDWARP, or MO'LDWARP.** } Dut. *Mol-er. mol-warp;* Ger. *Maul-werf;* Old Eng. (says Skinner) *Moldwurp.* Kilian and Wachter agree with Skinner and Doct. Th. H. that this animal is so called because it throws up the earth. A. S. *Molde, mould* or earth, and *Worp-an;* Ger. *Werff-en;* Dut. *Worp-en*, to throw.

Thus can I kill the *mole*, which else would overthrowe,
The good foundacion of thy fame, with every little blowe.
Gascoigne. Councell to Douglasse Dise.

The kight cil kill the *mouldiwurpe*, in pleasant meads that breeds.—*Id. Ib.*

That *moles* are blind and have no eyes, though a common opinion, is received with much variety: some affirming only they have no sight.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 13.

In which like *moldwarps* moulding still they lurke,
Unmindfull of chiefe parts of manlinesse.
Spenser. Astrophel.

The glass, through which an envious eye doth gaze,
Can easily make a *mole-hill* mountain seem.
P. Fletcher. Upon his Brother's Book, Christ's Victory.

The brooke is ready to o'erflow the brim,
Or in the bancke the water having got
Some *mole-hole*, runs, where he expected not.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

For gather'd grain the blind laborious *mole*
In winding mazes works her hidden hole.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

As bees from hive, from *mole-hills* ants;
So swarm the females and gallants,
All crowding to the comedy,
For to be seen, and to see.—*King. The Art of Love.*

A man who sees with Saxon eyes sees a Saxon building on every *molehill.—Walpole. Anecd. of Painting*, vol. i. c. 2.

MOLE'ST, v. **MOLESTA'TION.** **MOLE'STER.** **MOLE'STFUL.** } Fr. *Molester;* It. *Molestare;* Sp. *Molestar;* Lat. *Molestus*, burdensome, cumbersome, troublesome; from *moles*, a mass or bulk; consequentially, a great, a difficult work.

To encumber or burden, to trouble, to annoy, to disturb.

But how this case doth Troilus *molest*,
This may none yearthly manues tongue say.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

But certes in thys maner he ne gettethe him no suffisaunce, that power forletteth and that *molestie* priketh.
Id. Boecius, b. iii.

We have no nede to deuit werr ne *molestaiounne.*
The Merchantes Second Tale. Impaled to Chaucer.

Henceforth in safe assurance may we rest,
Having both found a new friend you to aid,
And lest an old for that did you *molest.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

So without any *molestation* he [Hannibal] came to the bank of Rhodanus.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. v. c. 2. s. 2.

Surely to every good and peaceable man, it must in nature needs be a hateful thing to be the displeaser and *molester* of thousands.—*Milton. Reason of Church Govern.* b. ii. Pref.

The vilest thistle that infests the plain,
Will think his tawdry painted pride
Deserves the crown; and, if deny'd,
Perhaps with traiter-plots *molest* your reign.
Hughes. The Birth of the Rose.

But that [Pride] which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others, is hated, as *molestfull* and mischievous.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

The knight and his companion having reached the castle, now passed the bridge, and entered the gate without *molestation.—Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. xiv. Note 8.

MOLI'MINOUS. From the Lat. *Molimen;* from *moles*, a mass or bulk.

Massive, weighty.

Prophesies of se vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world.—*More. Mysteries of Godliness.*

MO'LLIFY, v. **MOLLIFICA'TION.** **MO'LLIFIER.** **MO'LLIFYING, *n.*** } Fr. *Mollifier;* It. *Mollificare;* Sp. *Molificar;* Lat. *Mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft. See EMOLLIENT.

To soften, to soothe, to make or cause to be gentle or tranquil, pliant or supple; to relax, to melt.

Yet forgate I to maken rehersaile
Of waters corosif, and of limaile,
And of bodies *mollification*,
And also of hir induration.
Chaucer. The Chauuones Yemannes Tale, v. 13,322.

And the hart here beginneth to *mollifie* & waxe soft, & to receaue health, and beleueth the mercy of God.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 330.

The erle of Flaunders *molefyed* the mater as moche as he might.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 424.

And Dîis saith, that there is a *mollifieng*, that preceedeth grace, which hee calleth attrition.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 274.

That can with melting pleasaunce *mollifye*
Their hardened hearts emu'd to bloud and cruelty.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

For it [orris root] is a great *mollifier.*
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 863.

For induration, or *mollification*: it is to be enquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.—*Id. Physiological Remains.*

Induration is a degree towards fixation, and *mollification* towards volatility.—*Id. Ib.*

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet ladie.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act i. sc. 5.

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the *mollifying* of his cares, he [a king religious and zealous in God's cause] procureth.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 2. s. 3.

Chiron *mollifyd* his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his melodious lyre.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love, b. i.

Let gifts be to the mighty queen design'd;
And *mollify* with prayers her haughty mind.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

——— While the vocal flute,
Or number'd verse, by female voice endear'd,
Crowns his delight, and *mollifies* the scene.
Shenstone. The Ruined Abbey.

MOLT. **MO'LTEN.** } See MELT.

MO'LY. Lat. *Moly;* Gr. Μῶλυ, *μωλυειν*, to mitigate. See the quotation from Pliny.

Homer is of opinion, That the principall and soveraigne herb of all others, is *moly;* so called (as he thinketh) by the Gods themselves. The invention or finding of this herbe hee ascribeth unto Mercurie; and sheweth that it is singular against the midnight witchcraft and enchauntments that bee.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 4.

And yet more medicinal is it than that *moly*,
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.—*Milton. Comus.*

MO'MENT. **MOME'NTAL.** **MOME'NTALLY.** **MOME'NTANE.** **MOME'NTANY.** **MOMENTA'NEOUSNESS.** **MO'MENTARY.** **MOME'NTOUS.** **MOME'NTUM.** } Fr. *Moment;* It. and Sp. *Momento;* Lat. *Momentum*, i. e. *movimentum*, from *movere*, to move. (See To MOVE.) Applied to—

The *motion*, or to the *moving* cause; to the force of the *movement*; the *moving*, i. e. the active, the impelling cause; force or weight, (met.) the weight, importance, consequence. Also to—

The mere *movement* or *motion*; the smallest *motion* or progression of time; (*momento* temporis, horæ, &c.)

And all we schulen rise aghen, but not alle we shulen be chaungid, in a *moment*, in the twynkling of an ighe, in the last trumpe.—*Wiclif. 1 Corynth.* c. 15.

We shall not all sleep. But we shal all be chaunged, and that in a *moment*, and in the twinclyng of an eye, at the sounde of the last trompe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For oure exceedynge tribulacyon which is *momentany* and lyght prepareth an exceadynge and an eternall waight of glory vnto vs.—*Id. 2 Corinth.* c. 4.

For this matter is not taken in hande by thee to be riche of *momentange* and false feyned goodes here in this worlde, but to atteyne lyfe enerlastynge.—*Udal. Tim.* c. 6.

——— No unbecoming deed
That argued fear, each on himself reliq'd,
As onely in his arm the *moment* lay
Of victorie. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi

All these which in a *moment* thou beheld'st,
The kingdoms of the world to thee I give.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve.
Linton. Sir P. Sidney's Orranio, (1606.)

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours.*

You will remember how transitorie this present life is, and howe short and *momentane* the pleasure of this filthie flesh is.—*Slow. The Mercians*, an. 749.

To this purpose also it will much conduce, that we meditate often of our own frailty and *momentaniness.*
Bp. Hall. The Remedy of Profaneness, c. 15.

How doth the *momentaniness* of this misery add to the misery.—*Id. The Character of Man.*

None other fame mine unambitious Muse
Affected ever, but t'eternize thee:
All other honours do my hopes refuse,
Which meaner-prid'd and *momentary* be.
Daniel, son. 55.

He thought, and answer'd: hardly waking yet,
Sprung in his mind the *momentary* wit,
(That wit which, or in council or in fight,
Still met th' emergence, and determin'd right.)
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

According to the commerce that God had established between this and the other world, *momentary* sorrows are improvable unto everlasting joys.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 3.

Let me your counsel and assistance ask,
T' accomplish this *momentous* task.
Hughes. The Birth of the Rose.

——— But attentive mark
The due clock swinging slow with sweepy sway,
Measuring time's flight with *momentary* sound.
Warton. Inscriptions.

Now, to apprehend the probability of these things coming to pass, or rather to remove any opinion of their improbability, we ought constantly to bear in our mind this *momentous* truth, that in the hands of the Deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in.—*Paley*, Ser. 22.

This preponderating weight being added to the force of the body of chicane in the Tiers Etat, completed that *momentum* of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder, which nothing has been able to resist.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

MO'NACHISM. See MONK.

MO'NAD. Gr. *Μονας*; Lat. of the Low. Ages, *Monas*; Fr. *Monade*. An unity or singlenesse. An one, (Cotgrave.)

In the philosophy of Leibnitz—a simple substance without parts.

But that which is of more moment yet; we have the authority of Ecphantus a famous Pythagorean for this, that Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporal atoms.—*Cudworth. Intel. System*, p. 13.

The *monadical* consistency of the matter being lost in the production of the æther.

More. Defence of Philosophic Cabbala, App. c. 9.

MO'NARCH.
MONA'RCHAL.
MONA'RCHICK.
MONA'RCHICAL.
MO'NARCHISE, *v.*
MO'NARCHISEN.
MO'NARCHIST.
MO'NARCHY.

Fr. *Monarche, monarchie*; It. and Sp. *Monarca, monarchia*; Lat. of Lower Ages, *Monarchia*; Gr. Μονάρχια, μονος, alone, and αρχος, governor.

Sole governor, ruler, head, or chief.

There Alexander put them vnder
Which wroght of armes many a wonder
So that the *monarchie* lefte
With Grekes. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The prince whom I now call (as I have often before) the *monarch* of England, King, or Queene, hath absolutely in his power the authority of warre and peace.

Smith. Common-wealth, b. ii. c. 4.

And thou sly hypocrite, who now woldst seem
Patron of liberty, who more then thou
Once fawn'd and cring'd, and servilly ador'd
Heav'ns awful *monarch?—Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

——— Till at last
Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake.

Id. Ib. b. ii.

Well may the programe of thy tragike stage
Invite the curious pompe-expecting eyes
To gaze on present showes of passed age,
Which just desert *monarchicke* dare baptize.

Sir Wm. To the Author of the Monarchicke Tragedie.

Which might happily also have taken place, if they had met with such a *monarchicall* reformation, as (through the blessing of God) was designed unto us.

Bp. Hall. Noah's Dove.

By whom three sever'd realms in one shall firmly stand,
As Britain-founding Brute first *monarchic'd* the land.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

——— If thou be worthy,
As well we know thou art, to fill the throane
Of all eteritie, then with that hand
That flings the trisulke thunder, let the pride
Of these our irreligious *monarchisers*
Be crow'n'd in blood.—*Haywood. Rape of Lucrece*, b. iii.

The Ægyptians were the first of all men that were governed by the *monarchie.—Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called *monarchy.—Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. i. c. 9. e. 2.

——— *Monarchical* their State,
But prudently confoed, and mingled wise
Of each harmonious power.—*Thomson. Liberty*, pt. iv.

——— Amid his subjects safe,
Slumbers the *monarch-swain*; his careless arm
Thrown round his head, on downy mossy mustain'd;
Here laid his scrip, with wholesome viands fill'd;
There, list'ning every noise, his watchful dog.

Id. Summer.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchiste*, which is, That Saint Peter's primacy, with its rights and prerogatives, was not personal but derivable to his successors.—*Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

Our theory affords a presumption, that the earliest governments were *monarchies*, because the governments of families and of armies, from which, according to our account, civil government derived its institution, and probably its form, is universally *monarchical.—Paley. Nat. Philosophy*, b. vi. c. 1.

The *monarchick*, and aristocratical and popular partisans have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government, and have in their turns proved each other abused and inconvenient.—*Burke. A Vindication of Natural Society.*

MO'NASTERY. See MONK.

MO'NDAY. A. S. *Monan-dæg*; Dut. *Maendagh*; Ger. *Montag*; Sw. *Mændag*.

See the quotation from Verstegan.

The morwe the *Monendoy*, an Seint Marie eue.

R. Gloucester, p. 495.

The *Monendoy*, that felle to be next after the tuelft day.

R. Brunne, p. 147.

The next according to the course of the dayes of the week, was the idoll of the *mone*, whereof we yet retaine the name of *Mondoy* instead of *Mooneday*.

Verstegan. Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 3.

MO'NEY, *n.*
MO'NEYED.
MO'NEYER.
MO'NEYLESS.
MO'NETARY.

Fr. *Mannoye*; It. *Moneta*; Sp. *Moneda*; Dut. *Munten, munte*; Ger. *Muntzen, muntze*; A. S. *Mynet*, from the verb *Myncttian*, to stamp, to coin. Skinner derives from the Lat. *Moneta*, and this, Vossius says, is from *monere*; and so named—quia nota inscripta *monet* nos autoris et valoris. But see MINT. *Money* is—

A stamped piece of metal; a coin. See the quotation from Adam Smith. And *moneyer*,—

A coiner: lately applied to the advocates of a currency in coin; and the *monetary* system,—as it was also called in opposition to a currency in paper.

The *monoyes* were established first, for as moche as they had not of alle thinges necessarye to gydre. That one had whete, another had wyn, &c.

R. Brunne, p. 320. *Note from Caxton's Image of the World.*

——— *Moneyles* thei walke
And with a good wil witkees. meny wyde contreys.

Piers Ploukman, p. 125.

And Jhesus seyngge him maad sory seyde, how hard thei that han *money* schulen entre into the kyngdom of God!

Wiclif. Luke, c. 18.

But see what gold han vscerers,
And silver eke in gunners,
Talloigiers, and these *moniours.—Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

And eke to coygne the *money*
Of soudry mettail, as it is,
He [Saturn] was the first man of this.—*Gower. Con.A.* b.iv.

And Jesus wēt into ye tiple of God, & cast out al thē yt solde & boughte in ye tiple, & ouerthrew ye tables of ye *mony* chaūgers & ye seates of thē that solde doues.

Bible, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 21.

From the Latine word *Moneta*, came the old word among our English Saxon ancestors, *Mynet*, which we now call *Money*, as the Germanes *Muntz*, the French *Monoies*, the Italians *Moneta*, and the Spaniards *Moneda*.

Camden. Remaines. Money.

Above all things, good policie is to be used, that the treasure and *money*, in a state, be not gathered into few hands.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Seditions.*

I remember a cruele *monyed* man in the country, that would say; The Deuil take this usury, it keeps us from forfeitures of mortgages and bonds.—*Id. Ess. Of Usury.*

How can they justly to have turn'd those domestic privileges into the bar of a proud judicial court, where fees and clamours keep shop and drive a trade, where bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.

Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. ii. c. 3.

Little success is like to be found in managing a dispute against covetousness, which sways and carries all before it, in the strength of that great queen regent of the world, *money*, the absolute commandress of fleets and armies; and (which is more) very often their commanderes too.

South, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

To prevent such abuses, to facilitate exchanges, and thereby to encourage all sorts of industry and commerce, it has been found necessary in all countries that have made any considerable advances towards improvement, to affix a public *stamp* upon certain quantities of such particular metals, as were in those countries commonly made use of to purchase goods. Hence the origin of coined *money*, and of those public offices called *mints*.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 4.

A public bank by this expedient, might cut off much of the dealings of private bankers and *money-jobbers*.

Hume. Ess. pt. i.

Monied men ought to be allowed to set a value on their *money*; if they did not, there could be no *monayed* men.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

Moneyage was also a general land-tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.—*Hume. Hist. of England*, App. 2.

MONG-CORN, i.e. minged, mingled, mixed corn.

A jolly rounding of a whole foote bread
From off the *mong-corne* heape shall Trebius load.

Bp. Holl, b. v. Sat. 2.

MO'NGER. A. S. *Monger*; Dut. *Manghere, mengher*; Fr. *Monger*; A. S. *Mang-ian*; Dut. *Mang-heren*; Ger. *Mangen*; to trade, to traffic; from the verb *Mengen*, to mingle, to intermix. *Monger* is given in the *Glossary* to Wiclif, but the word does not appear in the printed copy, in *Matthew*, xxiii. 45. The A. S. version has *Mang-ere*; Wiclif—*Merchaunts. Monger*, (i. e. a dealer in *mong-ed, ming-ed*, or a mixture, a variety of, articles,) has long been used only in subjunction with some other noun, as fish-*monger*, iron-*monger*, &c.

A trader, a trafficker, a merchant.

Godefray the garlek *monger.—Piers Ploukman*, p. 106.

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne!
A shaven pate! A right *monger*, y'vshrid!
This was his plot.—*B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub*, Act ii. sc. 3.

MO'NGREL, or MU'NGREL. From A. S. *Mæng-an*, to mingle.

Mingled, mixed; impure.

——— I wish 'twere a bure
To choke the *mongrell.—Browne. Shepherd's Pipe*, Ecl. 6.

Jul. They say they are gentlemen,
But they shew *mungrels*.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— And with them they bring
Mastiffs, *mongrels*, all that is a string
Could be got out. *Drayton. The Moon Calf.*

The last kind of toyish curs are named dancers, and those being of a *mongrell* sort also, are taught and exercised to dance to measure at the musicall sound of so instrument.

Holinshed. The Description of England, b. iii. c. 7.

Tis true the cause is in the lurch,
Between the right and *mongrel*-church,
The presbyter and independent,
That stickle which shall make ad end on't.

Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2.

Traducing all religious, conscientious observers of them [rules and rites of the best church] as *mongrell* protestaote and papists in masquerade.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

Thus, when th' exerting voice of village-swains
A *mongrel* cur against the wolf constrains,
By turns he stops, and barking views his foe,
Whose teeth with anger gnash, whose eyes with fury glow.

Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xvii.

MO'NISH, *v.*
MONI'TION.
MO'NITIVE.
MO'NITOR.
MO'NITORY, *adj.*
MO'NITORY, *n.*
MO'NITRESS.
MO'NEST, *v.*
MO'NESTING.

In A. S. *Man-inn, monian*; Dut. and Ger. *Man-en*; to *admonish*, to advise, to warn; hence the Lat. *Mon-ere*; but our English words seem to come immediately from the Lat. *Monitio, monitor*. See TO ADMONISH.

To advise; to call or bring to mind; to warn, to apprise, to exhort, to reprove.

For a peculiar application of *monitor*, see the quotation from Cowper.

Therfore we usen message for Crist as If God *monestith* hi us, we bisechen for Crist be ghe reconcilid to God.

Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c. 5.

For he resseyuyde exortaclun or *monestynge*.

Id. Ib. c. 8.

For I you pray, and eke *monete.—Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Now worthy women in this balade short
Made to your worship and instruction,
Of charitie I *monish* and exhort
Minge nat your love with false disception.

Id. The Complaintte of Creseide.

With a good *monicion* & fatherly counsell to vse it reuerently with humble heart & lowly mind.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 245.

I meant only a generall *monition*; you lok'd for a solid prosecution of particulars.

Bp. Holl. An Apology against the Brownists.

For a man's death-bed is but an ill station for a penitent; and a final judgment is no good *monitor* to him, to whom it is a severe executioner.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 13.

The king also made a statute in that parliament, *monitory* and minatory, towards justices of the peace.

Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 75.

(129.) There was a king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner: whereupon the Pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church, and taken his son. The king sent an ambassage to him, and sent withal the armour wherein the bishop was taken, and this only in writing, *Vide num hæc sit vestæ filii tui:* "know now whether this be thy son's coat."

Id. Apothegms.

Considering the needfulness and usefulness of them [evils] in respect to public benefit (as they are exemplary and *monitive*) and their wholesomeness for particular correction and cure.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

But to step back into my way and leaving princes to fitter *monitors*, say something to men of either great titles or employments.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 311.

To you gay sparks who waste your youthful prime
Old Æsop sends this *monitory* rhyme.—*Somerville*, Fab. 13.

In vain from Nature's rules we blindly stray,
And push th' uneasy *monitrix* away,
Still she returns. *Somerville. Horace*, Epist. 10.

The dying patriarchs of old called for their children, and left with them *monitions* and benedictions of heaven.
Horne. Works, vol. v. Dis. 2.

For whoever is offended, instantly forgets his own faults, and dwells wholly upon those of his imprudent *monitor*.
Porteus, vol. i. Lect. 11.

My very gentle reader, yet unborn,
Of whom I needs must augur better things,
Since heav'n would sure grow weary of a world
Productive only of a race like ours,
A *monitor* is wood-plank shaven thin.
We wear it at our back. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

"Tis not to search for precedents alone,
But how to form a judgment of your own;
In writing verse that is your main affair,
Main end of all my *monitory* care.
Byrom. On the Art of English Poetry.

MONK. Mo'NKERY. Mo'NKISH. Mo'NKLY. Mo'NKHOOD. Mo'NACHISM. Mona'STIC. Mon'ASTICAL. Mo'NASTERY. } Lat. *Monachus*; Gr. Μοναχος, from μονος, alone: the Latin word was not in use till after the Christian era.
One who lives alone; who lives a solitary life,—a life secluded from a general intercourse with society: a solitary, a recluse.

Constanteyn, ys eldest sone, in Gode's scruise
Monk he made at Wynchestre. *R. Gloucester*, p.104.

Saynt Austyn made a hyssop, Seyn Juste was ys name.
That was a *monke* ys felawe. *Id.* p. 231.

Sir Alein was ek inome in *monekes* wede
In the prierie. *Id.* p. 551.

A *monk* there was, a fayre for the maistrie,
An out-rider, that loved venerie:
A manly man, to ben an abbet able.
Chaucer. Canterbury Tales, Prol. v. 165.

And toke a wyfe for sobrenes and chastieyng of hys *monkhyde* membres as Tyndall speaketh.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 367.

Anon after ther arose onte of it a certain of *monkery*, net in apparel, but in appearaunce of a more soher life.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

Those fl. hornes of that earthly beast were here in England, the fl. *monkyah* sextes that in those dayes fyrst entered.
Id. Ib.

And also meu might well think yt a yong she salt, was not metely to be ahrynid quieke, in a *monastery* amonge a meany of monkes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 135.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelicall perfection of vowes, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkerie*.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome, s. 13.

He which the author, after the British calls Ivor, is affirmed the same with Ine, king of West-sex, in our *monkish* chronicles.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Augustine thinking this (the bare title of Christians) sufficient for their soules health, and the stablishment of his *monachisme*, of which kind of profession, the holie Scriptures of God can in no wise like or allow.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 9.

What labour is to be endur'd turning over volumes of rubbish in the rest, Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*, is a penance to think.—*Milton. History of England*, b. iv.

[Austen built] a *monastery* also near the city [Canterbury] Eastward, where Ethelbert at his instaction built St. Peter's, and enrich'd it with great endewments, to be a place of burial for the archbishops and kings of Kent.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

——— Where he at Maynlard led
A strict *monastic* life, a saint alive and dead.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

Ethelred, daughter of Anna, founded the church of Saint Petre in the Isle of Clay, in the yeere of Christ 674, placing there an hundred persons of both sexes, vnder *monasticall* habite, and she her selfe became the first abbatesse.
Stow. The Ecat Angles, an. 637.

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim muse
The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse.
Smith. To the Memory of Mr. J. Philips.

There is none so prevalent in truth, though so little owned in pretence, as that it is an enemy to men's pleasures, that it bereaves them of all the sweets of converse, dooms them to an absurd and perpetual melancholy, designing to make the world nothing else but a great *monastery*.
South, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Let not vain man, then, under the name and notion of philosophy, insult and revile, as a *monkish* and solitary principle, that doctrine, on which the Son of God has thought proper to lay the deep foundations of his religion, the doctrine of self-denial.—*Horne. Works*, vol. v. Dis. 1.

Libraries were also formed in all the *monasteries*, and schools founded in them and near most of the cathedrals, for teaching the literature of the times.
Porteus, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,
He seeks the refuge of *monastic* rest.
Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.

MO'NKEY. The lt. *Mona*, or *monna*, is derived by Menage from the Gr. Μμια, *simia*. *Monkey*, (Skinner says,) is clearly enough *monikin* vel *monkin*. *Homunculus*,—a little man; nihil enim *homini* similius.

There is to this day a merrie tale; that his *monkie* (set on as it was thought by one of his chamber) tere his principall note-boke all to pieces, when by chance it lay forth.
Bacon. King Hen. VII. p. 243.

It is reported of Cæsar, that passing through a certain town and seeing all the women of it standing at their doors with *monkeys* in their arms, he asked, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

MONO'CEROS, i. e. unicorn, an animal having only *one horn*, μονον κερας.

Mighty *monoceros* with unmeasured tayles.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Jacobus de Dondis in his catalogue of simples, hath ember greece, or *in corde cervi*, the bone in a stag's heart, a *monoceroi's* horne, hezoar's stone.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 367.

MO'NOCHORD. Gr. Μονοχορδος; an instrument of one (μονη) chord.

Although by this election of wise and graue councellors al things semed to be brought to a good and perfect conclusion, yet there lacked a wrest to the harpe, to set all the stringes in a *monochorde* or tune.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 1.

MONO'CULAR. } Fr. *Monoculo*; lt. *Monocolo*; i.e. one-eyed; having only one eye; Gr. Μονος, and Lat. *Oculus*.
Mono'CULOUS.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because he bridled before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes and made him *monocular*.
Howell.

We judge truth to be circumscribd by the confines of our belief, and the doctrines we were brought up in; and with as ill manners as these of Chioa, repute all the rest of the world *monoculous*.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 15.

MO'NODY. Gr. Μονῳδια; μονη, one, and ωδη, an ode or song.

A song by one. See the quotation from Bp. Newton.

In this *monody*, the author bewails a learned friend, unfortunately drowned in his passage from Chester on the Irish seas, 1637.—*Milton. Lycidas*, Title.

It is called a *monody* from a Greek word signifying a mournful or funeral song, sung by a single person.
Bp. Newton. Note on Milton's Lycidas.

MO'NOGAMY. } Fr. *Monogamie*; Gr. Μονος, one, and γαμος, marriage;
Mono'GAMIST. } contradistinguished from Bigamy, (qv.)

If he had ever read the booke following, of *monogamie*, he might have found his Tertullian (then Montanizing) to upbraid the true and catholike church, which he calls Psychicos, with the vsuall practice and allowance of the second mariages of their bishops.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Maried Clergie, s. 19.

You behold before you, sir, that Doctor Primrose, the *monogamist*, whom you have been pleased to call great.
Goldsmith. Vicar of Wakefield, c. 14.

MO'NOGRAM. } Lat. *Monogrammus*; Gr.
Mo'NOGRAMMAL. } Μονογραμμος, μονον, alone,
Mo'NOGRAMMOUS. } and γραμμα, a writing, a delineation, from γραφ-ειν, to write, to delineate; as if delineated, lined, or done in lines only, (signum nominis, continuatis literarum ductu,—Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 27.)

In compasse of no art it came
To be described by a *monogram*.—*B. Jonson. My Answer.*

Though it be but as it were a *monogrammual* description, and a kind of rude draught as it were with a cole.
Fotherby. Atheom, p. 355.

As for those romantick *monogrammous* Gods of Epicurus, had they been seriously believed by him, they could have been nothing else but a certain kind of aerial & spectrous men, living by themselues, no body knows where, without the world.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 60.

MO'NOLOGUE. Gr. Μονος, one, and λογος, a speech; Fr. *Monologue*; is applied to the person who speaks.

A speech by one, i.e. alone; a soliloquy.

I can show in Shakespear many scenes of rhyme together, and the like in Ben Jonson's tragedies; in Catiline and Sejanus sometimes thirty or forty lines; I mean besides the chorus or *monologues*.—*Dryden. Essay of Dram. Poesie.*

Whether the *monologues*, or long speeches—the μακραι ῥησεις, as Plato calls them—were performed in the same way as the rest of the dialogue, or as it has been imagined, were distinguished by being more measured and musical, is a point not easily cleared up.
Twining. Aristotle. On Poetry, vol. ii. Note 46.

MONO'MACHY. Fr. *Monomochie*; Gr. Μονη, one, and μαχη, fight, battle, combat.

A single combat; one against one.

Two armies are ready to joyne battell, the field is sure to be bloody on both sides: either chuses a champion; they two fight for all. The life of one shall ransome a thousand. Our philosophers, our lawyers shout for applause of this *monomachy*, as a way neere, easie, safe: I dare not.
Bp. Hall, Ep. 2. Dec. 4.

The morning came—and man to man,
The grand *monomachy* began.—*Smart. The Duellist.*

MONO'POLIZE, v. } Fr. *Monopoler, monopole*; lt. and Sp. *Monopolio*; Lat. *Monopolium*, from the Gr. Μονος, one, and πολ-ειν, *vendere*, to sell.
Mono'POLIZER.
Mono'POLIST.
Mono'POLY.
Monopo'LITAN.

"When he came to name *monopolium*, he craved leave before hand; for that he was to use a strang and foraine worde," (Suetonius, in *Tiberio*, c. 71.) And see the quotation from Pliny.

[A master merchant] can finde the meane, to make *monopolies*
Of every ware that is accompted strange.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

And therefore is thys ware Judas all in thyne owne hande. Then hast a *monopoly* thereof.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1303.

And in very truth, many have gotten great gaine and profit by this commoditie and merchandise, and namely, with their craftie devise of *monopolies*, that all might passe through their hands only, notwithstanding there hath not ben any one disorder more repressed, and reformation sought by sundry edicts and acts of the senate in that behalfe: every prince hath been continually troubeled here about with grievous complaints out of all provinces.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 36.

But especially care must be taken, that *monopolies*, which are the cankers of all trading, be not admitted under specious colours of the public good.
Bacon. Advice to Sir G. Villiers, s. 20.

Only there passed a law, at the suit of the merchant-adventurers of England, against the merchant-adventurers of London, for *monopolizing* and exacting upon the trade.
Id. Hen. VII. p. 163.

It may be doubted there was in it the fraud of some old patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of hockselling.
Milton. Of Ordinance of Prelating.

He thinks he can never trade to his advantage, unless he can have the *monopoly* of every thing he values.
South, vol. v. Ser. 10.

Mr. Martin spoke of a "country that groaned under the burthen of monstrous and unconscionable substitutes to *monopolizans* of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegar, salt, and what not.—*Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.*

For how do some (as it were) *monopolize* the covenant of grace wholly to themselves, calling themselves the only people of God, the saints, the godly.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 1.

Joy is an import; joy is an exchange;
Joy flies *monopolists*; it calls for two;
Rich fruit! heaven-planted! never plucky by one.
Young. The Complaint, Night 2.

Descamps says, that Leley growing jealous of Roestraten, proposed to him a partition of the art; portraits were to be *monopolized* by Leley.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 1.

MONOSTROPHIC. Gr. Μονοστροφος, an ode having or consisting of one strophe,—μονη στροφη.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts called by the Greeks *monostrophic*, or rather apolelymenon, without regard had to strophe, antistrophe, or ephod, which were a kind of stanzas fram'd only for the music then us'd with the Chorus that sung.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes*, Preface.

MONOSYLLABLE. } Fr. *Monosyllabe*; It. **MONOSY'LLABLED.** } *Monosillabo*; Sp. *Monosyllaba*; Lat. *Monosyllabus*; Gr. Μονη, *one*, and συλλαβη, a *syllable*, (or, as B. Jonson writes it, a *syllabe*,) *comprehensio* literarum in unum integrum sonum, (Martinius.) See SYLLABLE, and DISSYLLABLE.

A word of one *syllable*.

It shall suffice us to take things as we find them, and to hold it for granted, that this *monosyllable* (for so it is in many languages) comprises all that intellective and affective world which concerneth man; and in plaine termes to say, that when God saies, The *word* is deceitfull, hee meanes the understanding, will, affections are deceitful.
Bp. Hall. The Great Impostor.

Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleveland.*

Poetry requires ornament, and that is not to be had from our old Teuton *monosyllables*.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

Conjunction, preposition, adverb join
To stamp new vigour on the nervous line:
In *monosyllables* his thunders roll,
He, she, it, and, we, ye, they, fright the soul.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

MONOTHE'ISM. } Gr. Μονος, and Θεος, God.
MONOTHE'IST. } A belief in one God.

A people whose ancestors were ignominiously prone to idolatry, through a series of ages, in opposition to every principle of common sense, to the express prohibitions of Jehovah, and to every motive of gratitude or of interest, have continued firm in their abhorrence of idolatry, and in their adherence to pure *monotheism*, under every persecution.
Cogan. Discourse on the Jewish Dispensation, c. 2. s. 7.

The general propensity to the worship of idols was totally subdued; and they became *monotheists* in the strictest sense of the term. To this point all the dispensations of God were directed; and it is precisely at this point that the sacred history terminated.—*Id. Ib.*

MO'NOTONE. } Gr. Μονος, *one*, and τονος,
MONOTO'NICAL. } tone, from τειν-ειν, *intendere*;
MONO'TONOUS. } vocem vel sonum intendere;
MONO'TONY. } to stretch the voice or sound.

One *tone*, or *tune*, (sc.) continued; a continuance of one or the same *tone*, or sound.

A kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*.—*Mason. On Church Musick*, p. 95.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation with a pause in the midst.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. Emend.

Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 21.

Monotony is the great fault into which writers are apt to fall, who are fond of harmonious arrangement: and to *have only one tone*, or measure, is not much better than having none at all.—*Blair*, vol. i. Lect. 13.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonious* declamation.—*Chesterfield.*

MONSI'EUR, i. e. *Mon sieur*; applied very early by our poets in derision to a Frenchman.

A sheeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his *monsieur* by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled by the feet,
Who like a cripple shuffled on the ground.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

MONSO'ON. Fr. *Monson*, *mousson*. Thevenot says the word is Arabic, (*Muûsim*,) and means *season*. Maffeo,—that it is from the Lat. *Motiones*.

That the *monsoons* and trade winds should be so constant and periodical even to the 30th degree of latitude all round the globe, and that they should so seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds, is a subject worthy of the thoughts of the greatest philosophers.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

They often lose the benefit of their *monsoons*, and much more easily other winds, and frequently their voyage.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 771.

MO'NSTER, *v.* } Fr. *Monstre*; It. *Mostro*;
MO'NSTER. } Sp. *Monstro*; Lat. *Monstrum*, which Vossius thinks
MO'NSTEROUS. } is by syncope from *monestrum*, and this from the verb
MO'NSTROUSLY. } *monere*; to call to mind, to
MONTRO'SITY, OR } warn; applied to any thing
MONSTRUO'SITY. } extraordinary, considered
MO'NSTROUSNESS. } as a warning from their Gods. Generally,—

Any thing extraordinary, preternatural, supernatural, unnatural; any thing extravagant, or enormous, or excessive.

"Alas!" quod she, "that ever this should happe!
For wend I never by possibilitee
That swiche a *monstre* or mervaille might be.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,656.

For certes Nature had soch lest,
To make that faire, that truly she
Was her chiefe patron of beaute,
And chiefe ensample of all her werke
And *monster*. *Id. The Dreame.*

These *monstrefull* thingis I devise to then
Because thou shuldist nat of them abasshid be.
The Marchantes Second Tale. Imputed to Chaucer.

Onely hir thought dwellethe with hem stahle, that wepeth and bywaileth the *monstrous* chaungioge that they suffren.
Id. Boecius, b. iv.

And Mercuries swerde out he drouh
And so he hare him, that he slouh
These dredfull *monsters* all thro. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For if I woulde enter to describe the *monstruousnesse* of it, I should rather wander in it, it is so brode, than have anye readye passage to the ende of the matter.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

——— Sore her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That *monsters* it. *Shakespeare. Lear*, Act i. sc. 1.

Menen. Pray now sit downe.
Corio. I had rather haue one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were strucke, then idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*.—*Id. Coriol.* Act ii. sc. 2.

Where thou perhaps un'er the whelming tide
Visit'st the bottome of the *monstrous* world.
Milton. Lycidas.

After ten great miracles in Egypt, and some in the same place, they melted down their stoln ear-rings into a calf, and *monstrously* cryed out: These are thy Gods O Israel, that brought thee out of the land of Egypt.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.

We desire no records of such enormities, sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed *monstrous*. They omit of *monstrosity* as they fall from their rarity; for, men count it venial to erre with their forefathers, and foolishly conceive they divide a sin in its society.
Id. Ib. b. vii. c. 19.

We shall tolerate flying horses, black swans, hydras, centaurs, harpies, and satyrs; for these are *monstrocities*, rarities, or else poetical fancies, whose shadowed moralities require their substantial falsities.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 19.

This is the *monstruositie* in loue lady, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd; that the desire is boundlesse, and the act a slaue to limit.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 2.

Whose *monstrousness* doth so perplex,
Of reason and deprives me,
That, for their sakes, I loath my sex,
Which to this sadness drives me.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4.

Humour, avant, I know you not, begone. Let who will make hungry meales for your *monster-ship*, it shall not be I.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. sc. 4.

These truthe with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

We sometimes read and hear of *monstrous* births, but we may often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations; thus when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

Down sunk the *monster-bulk* and press'd the ground:
His arms and clattering shield on the vast body sound.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

——— 'Tis so strange, that your *monstership's* crany
Should be envied by him, much less by Delany.
Swift. Dr. Delany's Reply.

A *monster*, which hath not the shape of mankind, but in any part evidently bears the resemblance of the brute creation, hath no inheritable blood, and cannot be heir to any land, albeit it be brought forth in marriage.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 15.

MONSTRA'TION. Lat. *Monstratio*, a showing. See MONSTER.

Evidence, proof.

Richarde his sonne comming by the way and meeting it, & beginning for compassion to weepe, the blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certaine *monstration*, howe he was the author of his death.—*Grafton. Hen. II.* an. 33.

MONTH. } 1. *Month*,—Goth. *Menath*,
MO'NTHLY, *ad.* } *menoth*; A. S. *Monath*; Ger.
MO'NTHLY, *adj.* } *Monat*; Dut. *Moend*; Sw.
MONTH'S-MIND. } *Månad*.
MOON. } 2. *Moon*,—Goth. *Mena*;
MOON-CALF. } A. S. *Mone*; Ger. *Mon, mond*;
MO'ONET. } Dut. *Maene*; Sw. *Maene*;
MO'ONISH. } Kilian, and after him Wachter, derives the latter class
MO'ONLESS. } from *mæn-en*, (A. S. *Monian*,)
MO'ONLIGHT. } *monere*. Wachter supports
MO'ONLING. } his opinion by reference to
MO'ONSHINE. } the regard which was paid to
MO'ONSHINY. } the *moon*, and her changes, by
MO'ONY. } our German ancestors; and adds,—the moon WARNS or *admonishes* the husbandman of the seasons for sowing and planting, and of other things pertaining to agriculture, as recorded by Cæsar and Tacitus. (See the quotations from them.) Hire doubts. Tooke says that *month* (anciently written *moonth*) means—the period in which that planet, the *moon*, *moneth*, or *compleateth its chait*. But this decides nothing as to the origin of the word *moon*;—to *mone* or *moon* may be a verb or usage of a verb formed upon the noun, and signify merely to be, or become, or cause to be, a *mean*; and, consequentially, to complete the orbit of that planet.

But why is *moon* so called? Wachter seems to give the best reason, and Dr. Jamieson adopts his etymology: the names which were given to some of the *months* may help to confirm their judgment. Such are *mede-month*, *weed-month*, *harvest-month*.

Spelman calls *month-day*,—*lamentatio mensurna*; and Somner,—*gemynd-dag*, *dies commemorationis*, that day which our ancestors called their *monethsmind*, their year's mind, and the like: being a day wherein their souls (after their deaths) were had in special remembrance, and some office or obsequies done for them; such as obits, trentals, &c.

A *mooncalf* is an imperfect fœtus, so called, because it is supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the *moon*. Hence it became a term of reproach.

——— Elye
In Israel prophet was, and in oure Lord bigan to crie,
That ther ne schulde thre ger ne six *monethes* ther to
No reyn no corne on erthe, and yt hi fel al so.
R. Gloucester, p. 29.

And the *mone* lowest ye of the planets.—*Id.* p. 112.

Seuen gere was he kyng, & seuen *monethis* mo.
R. Brunne, p. 33.

Wher ye seyen not, that yit foure *monethis* ben; and ripe corn cometh? lo I seye to you, lifttih up youre yghen, and see ye the feeldis, for thei bin now white to repe.
Wicif. Jon, c. 4.

Say not ye: there are yet foure *monethes*, & then cometh harvest? behelde, I saye vnto you, lyft vp youre eyes, and loke on the regions: for they are white already vnto harvest.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

The sunne schal be maad derk, and the *moone* schal not give her light.—*Wielif. Mathew*, c. 24.

The sunne shal be derkened: and ye *moone* shal not geue her lyght.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The *mone* that at none was thilke day,
That January had wedded fresche May
In tee of Taure, was into Cancer gliden.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9759.

In May, that mother is of *monethis* glade,
That the fresh floures, both blew, white, and rede,
Ben quick ayen, that winter dead made,
And full of baume is fleting every mede.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Thus Piramus cam after noone
Unto the well, and by the *moone*
He fond hir wympill blodie there.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And he his trouth leyd to borowe
To come, and if that he lue maie
Againe, within a *moneth* daie,
And thereupon thei kisten bothe.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

——— And hym besought,
That he the time hir wolde seyne,
When that he thought come ageyne.
Within, he saith, two *monethes* daie.—*Id. Ib.*

It was a custome among the Germanes, that theyr nuncyent women should by castyng of lots and soothsaying declare whether it wer for their behoof to feight or no: and that they sayde, the Germanes might not by anye meanes possible get ye victory, if they fought before the new *moone*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 41.

At whiche tyme of burying, and also the *monethis mynde*,
I wil that myn executrice doo cause to be caried from London xii newe torches, there beyng redy made to bun in the tymes of the saide burying and *monethes* mynde.
Fabyan. His Will.

The Romans using then the ancient computation of the year, had such uncertainty and alteration of the *moneth* and times, that the sacrifices and yearly feasts came, by little and little, to seasons contrary for the purpose they were ordained.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 612.

And eke the *moone* her hastie steedes did stay,
Drawing in teemes along the starrie skie,
And didst, *O monthly* virgin, thou delay
This nightly course, to heare his melodie?
Spenser. Virgile. Gnat.

——Have you ships at sea,
To bring you gold and stone from rich Peru,
Monthly returning treasure?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentlemen, Act i. sc. 1.

And vnlesse some casuall or sudden accident fall out, they make their assemblies on certaine dates, either in the first quarter or full *moone*; thinking that to be the luckiest time to begin their workes.
Greneway. Tacitus, p. 261. *The Description of Germanie.*

Night would invade, but there the neighbouring *moon*
(So call that opposite fair star) her aide
Timely interposes, and her *monthly* round,
Still ending, still renewing, through mid heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——When with his *mooned* train
The strutting peacock yawling 'gainst the rain
Flutters into the Ark, by his shrill cry
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

While thus he spake, th' angelic squadron bright,
Turn'd ierie red, sharpning in *mooned* hornes
Their phalanx. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Whereby they may discover a better face of heaven; some lesser planets moving round about the sun, and the *moonds* about Saturn and Jupiter.
Bp. Hall. The Free Prisoner, s. 2.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, greene, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 2.

And all ye barking foules yet never seene,
That till the *moonlesse* night with hideous din.
Bp. Hall. Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

——Wherefore should I
Stand in the plague of customs, and permit
The curiosity of nations, to deprive me,
For that I am some twelue or fourteene *moonshines*,
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare. K. Lear*, Act i. sc. 2.

But, if they once perceive, or understand
The *money* standards of proud Ottoman
To be approachlug.
Du Bartas. The Second Day of the First Week.

A false conception called *mola*, *i. e.* a *moone-cnife*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 15.

I am betrayed by keeping company
With *men-like* [*moon-like*] men of inconstancie.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 3.

And that by certain signs we may presage
Of heats, and rains, and winds' impetuous rage,
The Sovereign of the heavens has set on high
The *moon*, to mark the changes of the sky.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might show it;
Tell how the *moon-beams* trembling falls,
And tips with silver all the walls.—*Pope. Horace*, Ep. 7.

About the spring (if ancient fame say true)
The dapper elves their *moon-light* sports pursue.
Id. January & May.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
The combat still, and they ashamd to leave:
Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful *moonlight* did our rage deceive.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

The Locrian squadrons nor the javelin wield,
Nor bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield.
Id. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

I went to see him in a *moonshiny* night.—*Addison.*

Sick was the sun, the owl forsook his bower,
The *moon-struck* prophet felt the madding hour.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,
And their *moon'd* ensigns torn from every hold.
Mickie. Almada Hill.

'Tis but a night, a long and *moonless* night;
We make the grave our bed, and then are gone.
Blair. The Grave.

Nor shun'd, at pensive eve, with lonetome pace,
The cloister's *moonlight* chequer'd floor to trace.
Warton. On the Birth of the Prince of Wales.

MO'NUMENT. } Fr. *Monument*; It. and
MONUME'NTAL. } Sp. *Monumento*; Lat. *Monumentum*; quidquid est scriptum aut factum *memoriæ* causa, (*Var.* lib. iii.) From *monere*,—to call to mind, to remind, (says Vossius,) is *moninen*, and anciently *monumen*, whence *monumentum*.

Any thing made or done, with a *meaning* or intention to call to mind or memory, to remind, in remembrance or memory.

Any thing raised or erected in memory of.

And no doubt for our false feyth in visityng the *monumentes* of Christ, therefore hath God also destroyed them, and geuen the place vnder the infidels.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 263.

But wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
And works of noblest wits to nought outweare,
That famous *moniment* hath quite defaced.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Some others were new diuised,
Into great ingowes and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 7.

Nor will I take the pains to look
For a fool's coat i' th' herald's book,
My fame's mine own, no *monumental* glory.
Brome. Reasons of Love.

When rais'd Messalla's *monumentals* most
Lie with Sicinius's lofty tomb in dust,
I shall be read, and travellers that come,
Transport my verses to their fathers' home.
Cotton. Martialis, b. viii. Ep. 3.

——Thy memory
After my life, in brazen characters,
Shall *monumentally* be register'd
To ages consequent.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iv. sc. 1.

And was it not worthy his being hated of his brethereu, and being sold out of his country, to give such a noble example of fidelity and chastity, as to stand a *monument* of it in holy writ, for the admiration and imitation of all following ages.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 11.

Great Cæsar sits sublime upon his throne,
Before Apollo's porch, of Parian stone;
Accepts the presents vow'd for victory;
And hangs the *monumental* crown on high.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

His [Owen's] epitaph is engraved in a plate of brass, and fixed under his *monumental* image, formed and erected by that most exquisite artist, Mr. Epiphanius Evesham, in the cathedral of St. Paul.—*Walpole. Anec. of Paint.* vol. ii. c. 1.

MO'NY, *ter.* Vossius thinks, the Lat. *Monium* is—mera productio vocis (See MATRIMONY.) It is, probably, the same word, with the same meaning, as *men*, *ment-um*: thus,—testi*mony*, testa*ment*, alimo*ny*, ali*ment*, differ merely in their application. See MENT, and MONUMENT.

MOOD. See MODE.

MOOD. } Goth. and A. S. *Mod*; Ger.
MO'ONY. } *Mut*; Dut. *Moed*; Sw. *Mod*; from Goth. *Miton*, cogitare, (Wachter,) whence the Ger. *Muten*; Dut. *Moed-en*, cogitare, animo volvere, animare; the A.S. have also *Mod-ian*, superbire, *modig*, *moody*, superbus; *modignesse*, *moodiness*, superbia. *Mood* is applied to—

The general or particular temper or disposition of mind; the prevailing disposition; to self-will, sullenness, sadness, resentment, ill-humour, anger, or angriness.

The Brut a wek of hys slep, & al this vnder stod,
Hys men he tolde al this cas with wel blithe *mod*.
R. Gloucester, p. 15.

——Thorou here luther *mode*,
Heo brogte owre lorde Ihesu Crist to dye on the rode.
Id. p. 61.

Ac that that meved me, and my *mod* chaunged,
Was that ich seih reson, seiwen alle bestes
Save man and mankynde. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 224.

And on hire bare knees adoun they falle,
And wold haue kist his feet ther as he stood,
Till at the last, aslaked was his *mood*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1762.

And he forthe in his fresshe *mode*
Goth there she was and made hir chere.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

I save also folowinge hym, the malicious tirannies of the world, with their maddie *modye* magistrates and slaues.
Bale. Image of both Churches, pt. iii.

Long after lay he musing at her *mood*,
Much grieu'd to thinke that gentle dame so light,
For whose defence he was to shed his blood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

MOO

When like a lion thirsting bloud,
Did *moody* Richard range
And made large slaughters where he went.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vii. c. 33.

Jac. You're pleasant, but Fabritio know I am not in the *mood* of suffering jests.
Pub. If you be not t' th' *mood*, I hope you will not be *moody*.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain*, Act iii. sc. i.

In midst of all the dome
Sate Madness laughing in his ireful *mood*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Whene'er the *moody* sire, to wreak his hate
On realms, or towns, deserving of their fate,
Hurls down diseases, death, and deadly rare,
And terrifies the guilty world with war.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

Before me Pity seems to stand
A weeping mourner, smote with anguish sore
To see Misfortune rend in frantic *mood*
His robe, with regal woes embroider'd o'er.
Warton. Moody written near Stratford upon Avon.

And *moody* madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe.—*Gray. Ode on a Prosp. of Eton Coll.*

MOON. See MONTH.

MOOR, *n.* } A. S. *Mor*; Ger. *Moor*; Dut.
Mo'orish. } *Moer*; Sw. *Moer*. (See MARSH.)
Mo'ory. } The A. S. *Mor*, Scotch *Mure*, is applied to *heath land*, or that kind of boggy land in which the heath grows.

Lenlyn in a wed a bassement he held
Beside a *more* a mod quaynty was he teld.
R. Brunne, p. 242.

Men said ther were inowe in *mores* & in medis.
Id. p. 310.

The Ro, whiche renneth on the *moore*
Is then nought so light as I.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

In Galyee the ryuers be troubloos and coolde, hyeause of the snowes that dyscende downe frome the mountaynes, wherby they and theyre hogges, after theyr trauyle all the daye in the hote sone, shall be *marfounded* or they be ware.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 50.

Thereto the frogs bred in the slimie scouring
Of the moist *moores*, their iarring voices beat.
Spenser. Virgile. Gnat.

There now no river's course is to be seene,
But *moorish* feones, and marshes ever greene.
Id. The Ruines of Time.

——Hanse, a dapper *moreland* lad,
Who near their crystal springs as in those wastes they play'd,
Bewitch'd the wanton heart of that delicious maid:
Which instantly was turn'd so much from being *coy*
That she might seem to doat upon the *moorish* boy.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

In process of time [they] became to be quite overgrowne with earth and moulds; which moulds wanting their due sadnesse, are now turned into *moorie* plots.
Holinshed. Description of England, c. 22.

When, as from snow-crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs,
Some fleet-wing'd haggard, tow'rds her preying hour,
Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard drives.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. vi.

MOOR, *v.* Fr. *Amarrer*; Sp. *Amarrar*;
Mo'oring, *n.* Dut. *Meeren her schip*.
Fr. *Marer*,—either from the Lat. *Morari*, to detain, or from *Mare*, q.d. *in mari sistere*, (Skinner.) The Dut. *Meerren* is also *remorari*, *retardare*.
Fr. *Marer*,—to *moor* or be *moored*; to be fastened with cables; or hold fast by ankers, within a harbour or near to a shore, (Cotgrave.)

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their anchors but chained the sides of their gallies together.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 1. s. 3.

——As seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his skaly rind
Moors by his side under the lee.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. i.

And to that intent he hath *moor'd* his ship and sent his sails ashore the first day he landed.
Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, p. 209.

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring* of vessels, and constant access to them.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

MOOT, *v.* } A. S. *Mot*, *ge-mot*, *mot-heal*;
Moot, *n.* } from the Goth. and A. S. verb
Mo'otable. } *Mot-ian*, to *meet*, convenire, to convene, to come or bring together. *Mot* is a meeting or convention, (sc.) for the discussion of public affairs. *Michel-gemot*,—the great meeting; *witena-gemote*,—the meeting of wise men.

Hence, to *moot*, is (consequentially)—
To converse, to discourse, to argue, to dispute.
Mooting-time,—meeting time, (Drayton.)

The kyng com to London, with lawe to *mote* in benke.
R. Brunne, p. 58.

Mede in that *mote* hall tho. on man of lawe gan wynke.
Piers Ploukman, p. 71.

——— The *motyng* his atte the barre.—*Id. Ib.*

Thanne thel ledden Jhesus to Caifas into the *moot* halle, and it was eerlI.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 18.

Whē you haue ther wod what I say; thē may you reade here his sawnes, wherin he declareth the matter, & argueth it by cases of law, much after the manner of a *mootable* case.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 944.

Stand sure and take good foting,
And let be al your *motings*.
Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

I meane the pleading veed in Court & Chancery called *motes*, where fyrst a cause is appointed to be *moted* by certayne yong mē, conteioyngne some doubtefull controversy, which is in stede of the lede of a declamation called thema.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. i. c. 11.

There is a difference betweene *mooting* and pleading, betweene fencing and fighting.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

We see orators have their declamations, lawyers have their *moots*, logicians their sophisms.
Bacon. Of the Pacification of the Church.

——— No one yet ever saw
The multitudes of fowl, in *mooting* time they draw.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 25.

Plowden's queries, or a *moot*-book of choice cases, useful for young students of the common law. This was several times printed.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.*

Tis no stol'n wedding, this, rejecting awe,
She scorns to marry, but in form of law:
In this *moot* case, your judgment.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 1.

MOP. *Mops* and *mows*, and to *mop* and *mow*, appear to be familiar expressions with our old dramatic writers; the former word (*Mop*) applied to some action of *mocking*, and sometimes confounded with *mock*; but the origin is not known. The Sw. has *Mopa*, illudere; but that itself requires to be accounted for.

What *mops* and mows it makes! high! how it frikketh!
Is't not a fairy, or some small hobgoblin?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iv. sc. 2.

MOP. } Perhaps a *mob*; (see Mop;) and
MO'PPET. } so called from the looseness, *movableness* of the parts.

Moppet,—the diminutive, applied to a puppet, plaything, fondling.

The water, that was employed to wash them, being thinly spread with a *mop*, would presently coagcal.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 654.

Ant. Did one ever hear a little *moppet* argue so perversely against so good a cause!
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iii. sc. 2.

MOPE, *v.* } Skinner says,—Obstupescere,
MOPE, *n.* } mutum et ignavum incedere;
MO'PING, *n.* } to move silent and sluggish,
MO'PISH. } To move silent and sluggish;
MO'PISHLY. } to be or cause to be silent and
MO'PISHNESS. } sluggish, inert, inactive; to stupify, to be or become stupid.

At few words, it is good to haue very little or nought to doe with men, & speake very few words with them & those full of sobernes, honestie, and wisedome: nor thou shalt not thereof be reckoned the more *mope* and foole but the more wise.—*Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman*, c.11.

See where yon little *moping* lumb of mine
Itself hath tangled in a crawling briar.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 6.

He is bewitch'd or *mop'd*, or his brains melted,
Could he find no body to fall in love with.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 6.

——— On a trice, so please you,
Euen in a dreame, were we deuided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act v. sc. 1.

Dæmoniac phrenzie, *moaping* melancholie,
And moon-struck madness.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. xi.

Many men are undone by this means, *moped*, and so dejected, that they are never to be recovered.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 150.

They will be scoffing, insulting over their inferiours, till they have made by their humoring or gulling, *ex stulto insanum*: a *mope*, or a noddy, and all make themselves merry.
Id. Ib. p. 149.

[They are] generally traduced as a sort of *mopish* and unpoolable creatures.—*Killingbeck. Sermons*, p. 349.

Here bne *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue.
Bp. Hall. The Spirituale Bedlem, Sol. 29.

What goodness can there be in the world without moderation, whether in the use of God's creatures, or in our own disposition and carriage? Without this, justice is no other than cruell rigour; mercy, unjust remissnesse; pleasure, brutish sensuality; love, frenzy; anger, fury: sorrow, desperate *mopishnesse*; joy, distempered wildnesse; knowledge, saucy curiosity; piety, superstition; care, wracking distraction; courage, mad rashnesse.
Id. Christian Moderation, b. i. s. 1.

What a *mop-eyed* ass was I, I could not know her.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 3.

No mesgre, muse-rid *mope*, adust and thin,
In a dun night gown of his own sooe skin.
But such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise,
Twelve starvelling bards of these degenerate days.
Pope. Dunciad, b. iii.

But full of mouseful *mopings*, which presage
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

Are these the comforts of a wife,
This careful, cloister'd, *moaping* life.
Brooke. Fables. The Sparrow and the Dove.

It directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister, alone, there to weep and moan away his life; but to walk abroad, to behold the things which are in heaven and earth, and to give glory to him who made them.
Horne. Works, vol. v. Dis. 23.

Whilst wand'ring talk, and *mopings* wild, presage
Moonstruck illusion, and conclude in rage.
Hart. The Courtier & Prince.

MO'RAL, *adj.* } Fr. *Moral, moralizer*; It.
MO'RAL, *n.* } *Morale, moralizare*; Sp. *Mo-*
MO'RAL, *v.* } *ral, moralizar*; Lat. *Moralis*,
MO'RALIZE. } from *mos*, which Martinius
MO'RALIST. } thinks is from *meare*, to go,
MORA'LITY. } —signifying *via*, a way. See
MO'RALIZE, *v.* } IMMORAL.
MORALIZA'TION. } A *moral* man is—a man
MO'RALLY. } whose *way* of life, whose mode or manner of acting, is guided or governed by the laws of natural or revealed religion. A *moral* act,—an act consistent with those laws. And thus *morality*, generally,—

Obedience to, consistency with, those laws which guide or govern the mode or manner of action of men as social beings. And hence the science of *morals* is—

That science which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it.

Moral is also distinguished from physical or mathematical; (e. g.) a *moral* certainty,—from a certainty arising from the evidences of the senses, or from mathematical demonstration. See the second quotation from Locke.

To *moralize*,—to be or cause to be *moral*; or of a *moral* nature or character; to treat or deliberate *morally* or upon *morals* or *moral* topics.

O *moral* Gower, this book I direct
To thee, and to thy philosophicall Strode.
Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

Torsoth o maner gentrie is far to preise, that apparelleth manners corage with vertues *moralitiee*, and maketh him Christes child.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Or though a man of high or low degree,
Of Tullius had the sugred eloquence,
Or of Seneca the *moralize*.—*Id. Ballad of Good Counsail.*

Wherof ensamples ben enowe
Of hem, that thilke *merell* drowe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

They do constur in diuers sises almost euery text in scripture, sometyme after the letter, sometime *moral*, & sometime otherwise, and al to the profit and edifyig of the hearers.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 322.

By the tyme that the chylde doth come to xvii. yeres of age, to the intent his courage be brydled wyth reason, it were needfull to rede vnto hym some warkis of phylosophy, epicially that parte that maye enforme hym vnto vertuous maners, whiche parte of phylosophy is called *moral*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. i. c. 11.

It is more commendable, and also cōmodious, if the players haue red the *mornlization* of the thesse, and what they playe do thynke vpon it: which bokes be in Englysh.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 26.

The wiser and more *morale* part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of mankind in some tolerable order.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 355.

——— When I did heare
The motley foole, thus *morale* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like Chanticleere,
That fooles should be so deep contemplative.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc 7.

Iago. Come, you are too severe a *moraller*.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 3.

The wisest and most resolute *moralist* that ever was, looks pale when hee should taste of his hemlock; and by his timorousnesse made sport to those that envied his speculations.
Bp. Hall. Heaven upon Earth, c. 3.

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best *moralist*; and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosome.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 77.

The end of *morality*, is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it.
Bacon. On the Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. b. i. s. 1.

That which is said of the elephant, that being guiltie of his deformitie, he cannot abide to looke on his owne face in the water, (but seekes for troubled and muddy channels,) we see well *moralized* in men of evill conscience, who know their soules are so filthy, that they dare not so much as view them.—*Bp. Hall. Med. & Vowes*, c. 2. s. 4.

A book of *moralizations* upon Ovid's Metamorphoses.
Baker. Hen. V. an. 1422.

If, then, the original itself was extant for so long a time, it was easie to compare the copies with it, and *morally* impossible but that the curiosity or religious care of many, should make them to do it.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b.iv. c. 1.

And he that shall collect all the *moral* rules of the philosophers, and compare them with those contained in the New Testament, will find them to come short of the *morality* delivered by our Saviour, and taught by his Apostles; a college made up for the most part of ignorant but inspired fishermen.—*Locke. The Reasonableness of Christianity*, 82.

I am hold to think, that *morality* is capable of demonstration, as well as mathematicks; since the precise real essence of the things *moral* words stand for, may be perfectly known; and so the congruity or incongruity of the things themselves be certainly discovered; in which consists perfect knowledge.—*Id. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 11. s. 16.

She sigh'd; she smil'd: and, to the flowers
Pointing, the lovely *moralist* said:
See, friend, in some few fleeting hours,
See yonder, what a change is made.—*Prior. Garland.*

A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a *moral* quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a *moral* sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. i. s. 5

Moral philosophy, *morality*, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. i. c. 1.

[The love of God] is one of those many peculiar circumstances which so eminently distinguish the doctrines of the Gospel from the dry unanimated precepts of the ancient heathen *moralists*.—*Porteus*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Morality is the rule which teaches us to live soberly and honestly. It hath four chief virtues, which *moral* writers have well explained; justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.
Bp. Hacne. Works, vol. vi. *Charge to the Clergy of Norwich.*

Political reason is a computing principle; adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, *morally*, and not mathematically or mathematically, true *moral* demonstrations.
Burke. French Revolution.

MORA'SS, seems to be merely a different way of writing *marish*, or *marsh*.

——— The false *morass*
In quivering undulations yields beneath
Thy burthen, in the miry gulf enclos'd!
Shenstone. Moral Pieces, pt. iii.

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth.
Pennant.

MORA'TION. Lat. *Moratio*, from *Morari*, to delay, to retard.
Delay.

For therein (the Northern hemisphere, and in the apogeum) his *moration* is slower, and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration, so also of more effect.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10.

MO'RBID. } Lat. *Morbidus, morbosus*, from
MORBI'FICK. } *morbus*, a disease. Perhaps
MORBI'FICAL. } from *mora*.
MORBO'SE. } Diseased, unhealthy, unsound,
MORBO'SITY. } unwholesome.

The vessels whereby the *morbifical* matter is derived unto this membrane, are either the ascending branches or the hollow vein, which disperse themselves into the four upper ribs; or else the azygos, *et venæ sine pari*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 3.

Seignior Malpighi, in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumors and excrescencies of plants.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

For as the inference is fair, affirmatively deduced from the action to the organ, that they have eyes, because they see; so it is also from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight designed; if we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments, or *morbosities* in individuals.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 18.

The first was with base dunghill rags yclad,
Tainting the gale, in which they flutter'd light;
Of *morbid* hue his features, sunk and sad;
His hollow eyne shook forth a sickly light.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

I should be most gladly satisfied about this remedy, whether or no it do indeed, either prescribe the *morbific* matter, or so alter its texture as to make it harmless.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 90.

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate and prepare all the *morbid* force of convulsion in the body of the state, the steadiness of the physician is overpowered by the very aspect of the disease.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

MORDA'CIOUS. Morda'city. Mo'rdicant. Mo'rdicancy. Mordica'tion. Mo'rdicative. Mo'rdant.

Fr. *Mordacité*; It. *Mordace, mordacità*; Sp. *Mordace, mordaz, mordacidad*; Lat. *Mordax*, from *mordere*, to bite, which Cæsar Scaliger connotes of the Gr. *μαρον εδειν, partem edere*; and Martinius, of *μειρειν εδων, edens dividere.*

Biting, nipping, or pinching sharply, keenly. Chaucer uses *mordant*, (Fr. *Mordant*, biting,) for the tongue of a buckle.

The *mordant* wrought in noble gise,
Was of a stone fal precious.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony, or *mordacity*, are very good salets.
Bacon. Hist. of Life & Death, s. 25.

It [salt] in physick is held for *mordant*, burning, caustike, and mundificative.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxx. c. 10.

Wise physicians should with all diligence inquire, what simples nature yieldeth, that have extream subtile parts, without any *mordication* or acrimony.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 692.

Whereas the concelts and jests of Aristophanes are bitter and sharp withal, carrying with them a *mordicative* quality which doth bite, sting and exulcerate whereseever they light.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 774.

He [Theon] said; That the air in the city of Delphos was thick, fast, strong and vehement withall, by reason of the reflexion and repercussion of the mountains round about it, and besides, *mordicative*, as witnesseth the speedy concoction of meat that it causeth.—*Id. Ib.* p. 968.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning.—*Evelyn. Earth.*

The young seedling leaves and roots, raised on the monthly hot-bed, almost the whole year round, affording a very grateful *mordacity*, and sufficiently attemper the cooler ingredients.—*Id. Acetaria*, (51.)

The *mordicant* and pungent, and such as repress or discuss flatulency, revive the spirits, and aid concoction, with such as abate and take off the keenness, mollitie and reconcile the more harsh and churlish.—*Id. Ib.*

The *mordicancy* thus allay'd be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsicum, before you stamp any thing in it else.—*Id. Ib.*

MORE, *adj.* More, *ad.* More, *v.* Mo'reness. Mo'reover.

A. S. *Mæ, mare*; Ger. *Mer*; Dut. *Meer*; Sw. *Mer*. Skinner suggests the Lat. *Major*. Tooke accounts for *more, most*, thus,—*Mow*, or *mowe*, is the pret. and past part. of A. S. *Mow-an, metere*, (in Dut. *Maeyen*, Ger. *Mæhen*, Sw. *Mæja*,) and means simply that which is *mowed* or *mown*; and as the hay, &c. which was *mown* was put together in a heap, hence, figuratively, *mowe* was used in A. S. to denote any heap, and was pronounced (and therefore written) with some variety, *ma, mæ, mo, mowe, mow*, which, being regularly compared, give,

Ma,	ma-er,	(A. S. mare,)	maest, (mæst.)
Mæ,	mæ-er,	(mære,)	mæ-est, (mæst.)
Mowe,	mower,	(more,)	mow-est, (most.)
Mo,	mo-er,	(more,)	mo-est, (most.)

Mo, (*mowe*, acervus, heap,) which was constantly used by all our old English authors, has with the moderns given place to *much*; which is merely the diminutive of *mo*, passing through the gradual changes of *mokel, mykel, mochel, muchel*, (still retained in Scotland) *moche, much.*

Dr. Jamieson asserts that this hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. One alone deserves notice, *viz.* that the A. S. *Ma*, is as really a comparative, as *mare*, both being used adverbially in the sense of *plus, magis*; to which it may be answered, that *mare*, or *maer*, is grammatically a comparative formed by the addition of the termination *er* to *ma*; but that *ma* itself is not a comparative by any grammatical formation, and that the simple circumstance of its being used in the sense of *plus, magis*, will not constitute it etymologically a comparative. *Less* is not so; our elder writers, following analogy, added the termination *er*, (see Ea,) and wrote *lesser*. The meaning of *less* will accounter for its usage, as applied to something small-er than, or not so large as, something else; and the meaning of *ma* or *mo* will account for its usage, both as applied to something large (positively) and to something larg-er (comparatively) than something else. Let that which is *mow-en* be heaped, accumulated, raised, as is usual, into small heaps or stacks, each stack will be a *mow*, or quantity *mown*: put several together, the accumulation is still a *mow*; put all in one, the whole coacervation is still a *mow* or stack, containing the quantity *mown*; and the reason of the application of the word to increase or enlargement appears evident from this practice of increasing or enlarging the heaps by repeated coacervations, till the whole were raised into one heap. *Mo*, or *ma*, became thus, by consequence, a comparative term: its positive meaning remained unaltered: the addition of the termination *er* constituted the grammatical comparative, which has obtained exclusive use. The progress with *less, lesser*, has been different. *More*, adj.—

Greater, larger; added. *More*, n.—

A greater, a larger, (sc. number, quantity, in tale, in measurement, sometimes with a subaudition of other nouns, (sc.) time or times, thing or things.) See Mow.

The fyfte tyme won Engelond the fole of Normandie,
That a mong vs wonth get, and schulleth euer *mo*.
R. Gloucester, p. 3.

Upon the pleyn of Salisbury that other wonder ys,
That Stonhynged ys y clepud, no *more* wonder ys.
Id. p. 7.

Effsoon he sente othere seruauntes, *moo* thanne the first and in lyk manere they didden to hem.—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 21.

Agayne he sent othir seruauntes, *moo* than the first: and they serued them lykewyse.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And if Sathanas hath risen agens himself he is departid: and he schal no *more* stond, but hath an ende.
Wielif. Mark, c. 3.

And thei wondriden *moore* withynne hemsilf.—*Id. Ib.* c.9.

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*.—*Id. Letter in Lewis's Life*, p. 284.

Moreover and hath led hethene into the temple and hath defouled his hooli place.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 21.

Moreover also he hathe brought Grekes into the temple, and hath polluted thys holy place.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But with these relikes, whanne that he fond
A poure persone dwelling up on lond,
Upon a day he gat him *more* moneie
Than that the persone gat in monethes twele.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 705.

"And I," quod she, "am queene of faitie,
Hire answere she shal han I undertake,
Let us no *more* wordes of it make."
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 14,192.

And sawe hir blody wondes wide and sore;
And all eriden bothe less and *more*
"Have mercie, Lord, upon us wimmen alle."
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1758.

The night shalt thou continue so,
Without rest, in paine and wo
If ever thou knew of love distresse,
Thou shalt *mowe* learne in that sicknesse.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

And yet *moreover* in his armes two
The vital strength is lost, and all ago.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2803.

This hustie peine [lone] hath overtake
The hert of this Romain so sore,
That to knighthood *more* and *more*
Prowesse auaunteth his courage.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Two cardinalles he hath assised,
With other lordes many *mo*
That with his doughter thei shuld go.—*Id. Ib.*

For fals semblant hath ever *mo*
Of his counsaile in companie
The derke vutrewe hypocrisie,
Whose worde discordeth to his thought.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

What he will make lesse, he lesseth,
What he will make *more* he *moreth*.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

But friendly Faeries, met with many Graces,
And lightfoote Nymphes, can chace the lingring night
With heydeguyes, and trimly trodden traces,
Whilst Sisters nine, which dwell on Parnasse hight,
Doe make them musick for their *more* delight.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. June.

Count. O take his mother's thanks, a widdow's thanks,
Till your strong hand shall helpe to give him strength,
To make a *more* requitall to your loue.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act ii. sc. 1.

Now when the lords and barons of the realme
Perceiu'd Northumberland did leane to him,
The *more* and lesse came in with cap and knee.
Id. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 3.

Of Faery lond yet if he *more* inquyre,
By certein signs, here sett in sondrie place,
He may it fynde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

MORE, *n.* } Grose says—that *more*, or *mour*,
Moar, *v.* } in Gloucestershire, signifies a root; as a strawberry *more*; and *moreing-axe*, an axe for grubbing up the *roots* of trees. Probably from A. S. verb *Myrran*, to spread. (See Morrow, Morn.) Applied to—

The root; because it *spreads*; and the verb will be formed upon the noun,—

To root or root up; get up the root. Gower's allusion is not clear.

Hir front was narrow, hir lockes hore
She loketh forth as doth a *More*.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

The erchebissope's wodes ek the king het ech on,
That me *morede* echone vp, that then he beleuede non,
That ech tre were vp *moved* that it ne sprange nanone there.
R. Gloucester, p. 499.

A man ypassid yo with, and is wythout lore,
May be wele likyned to a tre without *more*,
That may nat bow ne bere fruyte, but root [*i. e.* rot] and even wast.
The Marchantes Second Tale. Imputed to Chaucer.

Tenne thousand *mores* of sundry sent and hue
That might delight the smell, or please the view,
The which the nymphes from all the brooks thereby
Had gathered, they at her foot stoole threw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7. Of Mutabilitie.

MORIGERATE, *v.* } It. *Morigerare, morigerare*; Sp. *Morigerar, morigeration*; Lat. *Morigerari, (morem gerere,)* to comply.
Morige'ration.

Compliance, acquiescence, conformity.

Than the armies that went fro Rome, were as well disciplined and *morigerate*, as the schooles of the philosophers, that were in Grece.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 2.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune.
Bacon. Of Learning, b. i.

MO'RION, or } Fr. *Morion*; It. *Morione*;
Mu'rrion. } Sp. *Morrion*. Bochart, says Menage—from *Maurus*; a *Mauorum* usu, because used by the *Moors*. It is more probably from the A. S. *Morr-an*, to dispel, to repel, (sc.) a blow at the head; and hence applied to—

Armour (for the head), a burganet. And see Helm.

Then to herselfe she gives her Ægide shield,
And steel-hed speare, and *morion* on her hedd,
Such as she oft is seene in warlike field.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

Philopoemen reformed all this, perswading them to use the pike and shield instead of the little target, speur, or boistaff, and to put good *morians*, or burganets, on their heads.
North. Plutarch, p. 309.

And when thy noble body is in durance,
Thus do we clap our musty *murrions* on,
And trace the streets in terrour.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act iv. sc. 1.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd.
King. Art of Cookery.

MO'RKIN. Perhaps *mor*, i. e. having the *murre*, or *murrain*, (qv.) and *kin*, the diminutive.

——— Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that nutidden dies,
Or meager heifer, or some rotten ewe.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 3.

MOR'MAL. Low Lat. *Malum-mortuum;* Fr. *Maux-mortz*, is a kind of disease in the feet and shins. And Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks that Chaucer meant by *mormal*—

A cancer or gangrene.

But gret harm was it, as it thought me
That on his shinne a *mormal* hadde he.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 388.

Bothe himself and all hys secte, were fayne to seeke some plasters of false glases, to healie the foule *mormole* of theyr scabbed shynnes.—*Sir T. More. Worke*, p. 1085.

And thus good readers you see, that wher as his *marmole* is more thē an hād full brode: this plaster of his paseth not the breādth of a peny.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1089.

They hold it [sesams] excellant to heale the old cancerous and maligne ulcers, named cacoēthe. *l. morimoli.*
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 25.

And the old *mor-mal* on his shin,
Now prick and itch, withouten blin.
B. Jonson. Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 2.

MO'RMO. Gr. Μορμω, pro larva et terriculum accipitur, a sort of goblin or spectre.

But to have been sick of the fright, to have lavished our constancy, courage, conscience and all, in Indian sacrifice to n sprite or *mormo*, *ne noceat*, to escape not a real evil, but only an apprehension or terror, this is a piece of the most destructive weariness, the *ἀνόητον ἀνάβασιν*, the greatest simplicity that can be.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 577.

MORN. } Goth. *Maurgino*; A. S. *Mergen*,
Mo'rning. } *morgen, marne*; Dut. *Morgen*; Ger.
Mo'rnow. } *Morgen*. The elder etymologists have nothing to say respecting these words; Tooke's researches are most happy. *Morrow, morn*, and *morning*, were in old English written *Morew, morewn, morewende*; in A. S. *Merien, mergen, merne; margen, marne*, or *morgen, morn*; and he believes them to be the past tense and past part. of the Goth. and A. S. verb *Merjan, merran, mirran, myrran*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; *morr*, the regular past tense of this verb, pronounced and written *Morwe, morew*, and subsequently *morowe, morrow*, by adding the participial termination, *en, merg-en, merien, mer'n; morg-en, mar'n, morg-en, morn*; or *morewen, morew'n, mor'n*. *Morrow* and *morn* then have the same meaning, viz. dissipated, dispersed, (sub.) clouds or darkness, whose dispersion, or the time when they are dispersed, these words express. *Morning*, the pres. part. *Myrrende*, in old English *Morewende*, (*ende*, as usual, converted into *ing*,) as in Chaucer—*morwening;* thence *morewing, morwing, morning*.

Morning is, by usage, applied to a considerable portion of the day succeeding the dispersion of darkness; and *morrow, to-morrow*, to the whole day next following *to-day*.

Aureli & Uter, the twei brethren corteys,
With gret power a *morwe* ariuede at Tottenels.
R. Glouucester, p. 134.

The Twesday to Euesham he wende the *morweninge*.
Id. p. 558.

The kyng one on the *morn* went to London.
R. Brunne, p. 49.

Right in the *morwyng* in aldermost nede
Com the kynge's sonues tuo. *Id.* p. 17.

Ac on a May *morwenyng*, on Malverne hulles
Me by fel for ta slepe. for weyrynesse of wandryng.
Piers Ploukman, p. 1.

Then wennede I to wytten and with a whight I mette
A minoure in a *morweelide*, and to this man I saide.
Id. Crede.

And counselide hem of Theen of the lawe of Moises and profetis fro the *morewe* tul to euentide.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 28.

And preached vnto them of Jesu; bothe out of the law of Moses, & also out of the prophetes, euen from *morwyne* to night.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But whanne the *morweelide* was come, alle the princis and prestis and the eldere men of the puple token counseil agens Jesue.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 27.

But natheles it was so faire a sight,
That it made all hir herites for to light,
What for the season, and the *morwening*,
And for the foules that she herde sing.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,712.

But by the cause that they sholden rise
Erly *a-morwe* for to seen the sight
Unto hir reste wenten they at night.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2492.

The goodnesse that thou maist do this day, do it, and abide not, ne delay it not til *to morwe*.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

For he that stant to dale alofte,
And all the worlde hath in his wones,
To *morowe* he falleth all at ones
Out of riches into poverty. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The fourth watch was next to the *morwyng*, and was called the *mornynge-watche*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 14. Note.

Than ruddy *morning-beam* of majesty,
Which should the sun's eclipsed light supply,
Is overcast with mist.—*Carew. Upon the King's Sickness.*

He shall then so reveal himself to us as the sun shews himself to the world, in the *morning-rising*, by degrees ascending to its full height.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Hosea, vi. 3.

The prince by chaunce did on a lady light,
That was right faire and fresh as *morning-rose*,
But somewhat sad and solemne eke in sight,
As if some pensiva thought constrain'd her gentle spright.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

And if that wrong on eyther side there were,
That he should warne the wronger to appeare
The *morrow* next at court, it to defend.
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

About the daybreake betimes in the *morning*, the leaves of trees are found bedewed with honnie; and looke whosoever they are, that have occasion to be abroad in the aire about the dawning of the *morrow*, they may evidently perceive their clothes wet with a clammie humour of honie, yea, and their haires glewed therewith together, if they goe bare headed.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 12.

To-morrow's action! can that hoary wisdom,
Borne down with years, still doat upon *to-morrow!*
That fatal mistress of the young and lazy,
The coward, and the fool, condemn'd to lose
A useless life in waiting for *to-morrow*.
B. Jonson. Irene, Act iii. sc. 2.

The *morning*, we know, is commonly said to be a friend to the Muses, but a *morning's* draught was never so.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 8

——— Still night succeeds,
A soften'd shade, and saturated earth
Awaits the *morning*-beam, to give to light,
Rais'd through ten thousand different plastic tubes,
The balmy treasures of the former day.—*Thomson. Spring.*

Set by old Ocean's side the goddess heard;
Then from the sacred grove her head she rear'd:
Rose like a *morning-mist*.—*Dryden. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

But who the melodies of *morn* can tell?
The wild brook babbling down the mountain's side;
The lowing herd; the sheepfold's simple bell;
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried
In the lone valley. *Beattie. The Minstrel*, b. i.

MORO'SE. } Fr. *Morosité;* Lat. *Morosus*,
Moro'selv. } (from *mos, moris*, manner, cus-
Moro'seness. } tom.) *Morosi* homines, qui
Moro'sity. } *sui cujusdam moris* sunt: who
Moro'sous. } follow their own peculiar ways or humours; following their own, and repelling the ways or humours of others.

Self-willed, and, consequentially,—
Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, surly.

For a certain singulare preeise *morositie* (thei) wolde apere to abhorre and estiewe these new faciens and soden mutaciones as thei call them.—*Joye. The Expos. of Daniel*, c. 12.

Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosous* desires.—*Selden. Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 201.

That which above all (as I conceiue) hath made way for this opinion is the *morosity* and crooked disposition of old men.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, c. 2. s. 5.

Well might I complain of this sullenness and *morosity*.
Bp. Hall. Answer to the Vin. of Smectymnuus.

The forementioned cattle finding themselves disappointed will be sure to go grumbling and grunting away, and not fail to proclaim him a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person in all clubs and companies whatsoever.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

He [Mr. Hobbs] spent too much time in thinking, and too little in exercising those thoughts in the company of other men of the same, or of as good faculties; for want whereof his natural constitution, with age, contracted such a *morosity*, that doubting and contradicting men were never grateful to him.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

His learning produced not a *morose* self-complacency, but a lovely affability, and a desire to teach others the glad tidings of joy.—*Horne. Works*, vol. iv. Dis. 26.

Many, in all ages, have followed St. John into the wilderness, and chosen retirement, not out of any *moroseness* of temper, or misanthropy, but that they might give themselves, without let or molestation, to the pursuit of divine knowledge.—*Id. Ib.* vol. vi. *On St. John the Baptist.*

MO'RPHEW, *v.* } Low Lat. *Morphea*; Fr.
Mo'rphew, *n.* } *Morphée*; It. *Morfea*; from *Morbus, morbeus, morbea, morvea, morfea*,—Menage, who calls it—

A kind of scab, or scabbiness.

Whose hand-lease bonnet vailes his o'ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin!
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 5.

Let the glasse of the law be brought once and set before us we shall then see the shamefull wrinkles, and foule *morphews* of our soules.—*Id. The Fall of Pride.*

The root of capers is singular good to take away the white spotted *morphew*, [*vitiligo*.]—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 15.

MO'RRIS. } Fr. *Moresque*; It. *Moresca*; Sp.
Mor'isco. } *Morisco*. Sir T. More writes—*Morish* pikes; since called *Morris*.

And thē one or two of those wretches would stand behynd those *morish* pikes and draw the pore sowles by the members towarde theim.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 258.

You see before they are married, what *moriscoes*,
What masques, and mummeries they put upon us
To be ty'd here, and suffer their Lavaltos?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act v. sc. 2.

Which the French men perceiving, they entered the galles again with *morris-pikes* and began a new fight.
Baker. Hen. VIII. an. 1514.

There is a master of scoffing; that in his catalogue of books, of a feigned library, sets downe the title of a booke, The *morris dance* of Heretikes.
Bacon. Ess. Of Unity in Religion.

And, like a *morrice-dancer* dress'd with bells,
Only to serve for noise, and nothing else.
Butler. Upon Human Learning, pt. ii.

MO'RROW. See MORN.

MORSE. Fr. *Marsouin*, is a sea hog, *marinus*, or *maris sus*; and *morse*, a sea-horse, may have the same origin.

Briefly, that which is commonly received, and whereof there be so many fragments preserved in England; is not only na horn, but a substance harder than a kine, that is, the tooth of a *morse* or sea-horse!
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 23. p. 204.

For that which is commonly called a sea-horse, is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 24. p. 207.

MO'RSEL. } Fr. *Morcel, morceau, morsure*,
Mo'rsure. } from the Lat. *Morsus*, past part. of *mordere*, to bite.

A bite, as much as is bitten: a small part, piece, or portion.

Mossel he dude in hys mouth, ae the kyng yt blessed er.
R. Gloucester, p. 242.

I prayę God if it wer so I strangle of this brede.
& putte a *morselle* in his mouth with that ilk worde.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

And after the *morsel*, thanne Satanas entride into him.
Wielif. Jon, c. 13.

She lette no *morsel* from hire lippes falle.
Chaucer. Canterbury Tales, Prol. v. 128.

When Adam of thilke apple bote,
His swete *morcell* was to hote,
Which dedly made the mankynde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

——— And thinne I
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his bane,
Whenever that shall be.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Thou therefore on these herbs, and fruits, and flow'rs,
Feed first, on each best next, and fish, and fowle,
No homely *morsels*. *Id. Ib.* b. x.

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

That all invention is formed by the *morsure* of two or more of these animals [bees] upon certain capillary nerves, which proceed from thence, whereof three branches spread into the tongue and two into the right hand.
Swift. On the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit.

For after they [kine] have swallowed one *morsel* if you look stedfastly upon their throat, you will soon see another ascend and run pretty swiftly all along the throat up to the mouth, which it could not do unless it were impelled by the successive contraction or peristaltic motion of the gullet, continually following it.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

——— The master of the feast
Left all the choicest viands for his guest,
Nor one nice *morsel* for himself would spare.
Fawkes. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 6.

MO'RTAL, *adj.* Fr. *Mortel, mortifier*; It. *Mortále, mortificáre*; Sp. *Mortal, mortificar*; Lat. *Mortalis*, from *Mors*, death. Vossius throws forth about half a dozen conjectures without relying upon any one. Tooke is of opinion, that it is one of those words which the Latin borrows from the A. S. *Morth, morthe*, the third person of the verb *Myrran*, to *mar*, and consequentially to destroy, (sub.) life. (See MURTHER.) Our words *Mortal*, &c. return to us from the Latin.

Mo'rtal, *n.*
Mortal'ity.
Mo'rtally.
Mo'rtallize, *v.*
Mo'rtalness.
Mo'rtify, *v.*
Mortifica'tion.
Mo'rtifiedness.
Mo'rtifying, *n.*
Mo'rtifyingly.
Mo'rtuary.

Destructive, or able to destroy, to kill, or cause to die; deadly: also opposed to divine or *immortal*, and consequentially, human. To *mortify*—To die, or cause to die, to destroy or lose the vital powers, the health, the strength; to decay, to corrupt: (met.) to subdue, to subject, to debase, to humiliate; to feel humiliation, or the vexation of being humiliated; to vex.

——— In *mortels* bateles
To be culled and overcome, the comune to defende.
Piers Ploukman, p. 301.

The Sondanness, for all hire flattering
Cast under this ful *mortalty* to sting.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4527.

He wol yu haten *mortally* certain.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,262.

Ses Charlemaine, Godefray and Arthus,
Fulfilled of waire and *mortality*,
Hir fame shitte, but all is vanity.
A Balade to K. Henry the Fourth. Imputed to Chaucer.

For here shul ye see by experience,
That this quicksilver I wol *mortifie*,
Right in your sight anon withouten lie.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,594.

Sothly the good werkes that he did before that he fell in deldy sinne, ben all *mortified*, astoned, and dulled by the eft sinning.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

And thys *mortall* muste putte on *immortalyte.*
Bible, 1551. 1 *Corynth.* c. 15.

For wee wonldc not be vnclothed, but wonldc be clothed vpô, that *mortalite* might be swalowed vp of lyf.
Id. 2 *Corynth.* c. 5.

Ther fell sneche a *mortalyte* in the hoost, that of flue ther dyed thre.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 331.

This sacrifyce is the *mortifyinge* of the fleshe, and mekenynge of the hart, the prayseyng of God, & knowledgyng our eclues sinners.—*Bible*, 1551. *Psalme* 51. Note.

It leadeth vs into godly werkes, and into the *mortificacion* of the fleshly woorkes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 700.

And [pore over] Linwode a booke of constitutions to gather tithes, *mortuaries*, offeringes, customes, and other pillage, wiiche they call not theirs, but God's part, and the duty of holy church, to discharge their consciences with all.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 2.

This Hll had a chyld yt dyed in his house beynge an infant, the curate clemed yt beryng chete for a *mortuary.*
Hall. Henry VIII. an. 6.

Bodies are fed with things of *mortal* kind,
And so are subject to *mortality*:
But truth, which is eternal, feeds the mind;
The tree of life, which will not let her die.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 31.

But why so vainly time do I bestow,
The base abuse of this vile world to chide?
Whose blinded judgment ev'ry hour doth show
What folly weak *mortality* doth guide.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iv.

Adrian the Emperour, *mortally* envied poets, and painters, and artificers, in workes, wherein he had a veine to excell.
Bacon. Of Envie, Ess. 9.

In the one place the *mortalnesse*, in the other the misery of their wounds wasted them all.
Sonile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 46.

His [Saint Anthony] life was austere, and *mortifying.*
Bacon. History of Life & Death.

Indeed this is the way to beguile the eyes of men like ourselves; for who would mistrust a *mortified* face? an eye and hand lift up to heaven? a tongue that speaks holy things?—*Bp. Hall. Satan's Arts Darts quenched*, Temp. 8.

No way suitable to that christian simplicity, *mortifiedness*, modesty, and humility, which those times required.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 114.

I looke into the melancholike cels of some austere recluses; there you may finde perhaps an hairecloth, or a whip, or an heardle; but shew mee true *mortification*, the power of spiritnall renovation of the soul.
Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis? s 20.

But whatever it [the cicuta] is in any other country, 'tis certainly *mortiferous* in ours.—*Evelyn. Acetaria.*

A *mortuary* was thus paid: the lord of the fee had the best beast of the defunct, by way of an heriot, for the support of his body against secular enemies; and the parson of the parish had the second as a *mortuary* for defendiog his soul against his spiritual adversaries.
Spelman. De Sepultura.

Ah! while I gaze, pale Cynthia fades,
The bursting earth unveils the shades!
All slow, and wan, and wrap'd with shrouds,
They rise in visionary crouds,
And all with sober accent cry,
"Think, *mortal*, what it is to die."
Parnell. A Night Piece, on Death.

The *mortal-temper'd* steel deceiv'd the hand;
The shiver'd fragments shone amid the sand.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

But they will find, that bodily exercise touches not the soul; and that neither pride, nor lust, nor covetousness, nor any other vice, was ever *mortified* by corporal disciplines.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

At length this most holy, zealous, *mortified* and seraphical Dr. Sherlock having spent all his time in holy and chaste celibacy, surrendered up his most pious soul to God in sixteen hundred eighty and nine.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.*

October storm, and heat Virginia,
Tithe pig and *mortuary* guinea.
Pope. The happy Life of a Country Parson.

Louis the XIIth *mortally* hated the Cardinal de Richelieu; but his support of that minister against his rivals was the source of all the glory of his reign, and solid foundation of his throne itself.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

It is remarkable, however, that whatever *mortifications* John practised himself, it does not appear that he prescribed any thing to others beyond the ordinary duties of a good life.
Porteus, vol. i. Lect. 3.

We know yon're flesh and blood as well as men,
And when we will can *mortalize* and make you so again.
Brome. Plain Dealing.

MO'RTAR. Fr. *Mortier*; It. *Mortário*; Sp. *Mortero*; Lat. *Mortarium*; Ger. *Morser*, and A. S. *Mortere*. The Latin etymologists derive *mortarium* from *moretum*, a hotchpoch of herbs, cheese, &c. and this from the Gr. Μορος or μερος, a part or portion. It is more probably from the A. S. *Myrran*, to mar, to destroy. (See MORTAL.)

Mo'rtness.
Mo'rtrewe.

Applied to—That which destroys, breaks to pieces, bruises, or that in which any thing is—broken, bruised, or crushed, or pounded. And, afterwards (as Wachter observes) applied to a kind of gun from the resemblance in shape.

It is also applied to the composition used in building, because the ingredients were bruised or pounded together. See the second quotation from Pliny.

"Wad segge ge," quoth Merlyn, "of this newe thinge,
Radde ge, that me by sprengede that *morter* mid my blod?"
R. Glouester, p. 130.

Ac here sance was over sonre. and unsauouriche ground In a *morter* post mortem. of meny bitere pynes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 244.

And ete meny sondry metes. *mortrews* and poddynges.
Braun and blod of the goos.
Id. p. 245.

He conde roste, and sethe, and broile and frie
Maken *mortrewes*, and wel bake a pie.
Chaucer. Protogue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 386.

Thoughe thon shouldest bruye a fole with a pestell in a *morter* lyke stemell yet wyll not his foolyshenesse goe from hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Proverbes*, c. 27.

So brycke was their stone and slyme was theyr *morter.*
Id. Genesis, c. 11.

After this, they ran a deep trench near the mote, where they raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a *morter-piece* that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches diameter.—*Baker. Charles I.* an. 1648.

In Greece they have a cest by themselves, to temper and beat in *morters*, the *morter* made of lime and sand wherewith they meane to parget and cover their walls, with a great wooden pestill.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 23.

A *mortrese* made with the brawn of capons stamped and strained, and mingled (after it is made) with like quantity (at the least) of almond butter; is an excellent meat to nourish those that are weak.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 89.

This action of respiration and motion of the said diaphragm and muscles, may serve also for the communion and concoction of the meat in the stomach (as some not without reason think) by their constant agitation and motion upward and downwards, resembling the pounding or braying of materials in a *mortar.*—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Provide a *mortar* three feet deep, and strong;
And let the pestle be three cubits long.
Cooke. Hesiod. Works & Days, b. ii.

MO'RTER. Fr. *Mortier*, a kind of small chamber lamp, (Cotgrave.)

And there let vs speken of our wo,
For by that *morter*, which that I see brenne,
Know I ful well, that day is not fare henne.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv

MO'RTGAGE, *v.*
Mo'rtgage, *n.*
Mortgage'r.
Mo'rtgagee.

Fr. *Mort-gage*, or *mort-gaige*, dead pledge, (see the quotation from Blackstone,) pignus *seu vadimonium mortuum*: because that which is put in pledge is by law, in case of nonpayment at the time limited, for ever *dead* and gone from the *mortgager*, (Blackstone.) Generally—

To pledge, to stake; to assign or convey as security for repayment.

For thy shulde euery good man know
And thynke, howe that in marlage
His troothe plite, lieth in *morgage*
Whiche if he brake, it is falsenede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

My father (as I saye) enforste to leane his lande,
In *mortgage* to my mother's kinne, for ready coyne in hande.
Gascoigne. A Devise of a Maske for Viscount Montacute.

——— *Mortgaging* their lives to covetise,
Through wastefull pride and wanton riotise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

I knew her own subjects, the citizens of London, would not lend her Majesty money, without lands in *mortgage.*
Sir Walter Raleigh, an. 1603.

But mortuum vadium, a dead pledge, *mortgage*, (which is much more common than the other,) it is when a man borrows of another a specific sum, (*e.g.* 200*l.*) and grants him an estate in fee, on condition that if he, the *mortgagor*, shall repay the *mortgagee* the said sum of 200*l.* on a certain day mentioned in the deed, that then the *mortgagee* may reenter on the estate so granted in pledge.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 10.

When this resource is exhausted, and it becomes necessary, in order to raise money, to assign or *mortgage* some particular branch of the public revenue for the payment of the debt, government has upon different occasions done this in two different ways. Sometimes it has made this assignment or *mortgage* for a short period of time only, a year, or a few years, for example; and sometimes for perpetuity.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 3.

MO'RTISE, *v.*
Mo'rtise, *n.*
Mo'rtising, *n.*

Fr. *Mortaise*. *Foramen* quo coarticulantur et coaptantur ligna in ædificiis; the hole, or bore, by which beams are jointed and fitted or fastened together, (Skinner.) Menage derives from *mordere*, to bite.

A *mortised* lock is a lock let or placed in a hole cut into the wood to receive and hold it.

When he thought himselfe surely *mortised* in a ferme rocke & immonable foddatyon, sodaynely wyth a trimblynge quicksande & wastedlate grounl (he, H. 6 was) like to haue souken or ben onerthrown.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 1.

——— It is a massie wheele
Fixt on the sommet of the highest mount,
To whose huge spokes, ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortis'd* and adioyn'd.—*Shakes. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 3.

If it hath ruffian's so vpon the sea
What ribbes of oake, when mountaines melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise.* *Id. Othello*, Act ii. sc 1.

The admirable accommodation of the several parts of the human body to make up one *continuum*, yet consisting of divers parts, distinct in their individuals and kinds, the *mortising* of the bones, &c.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 327.

That so the other end of the beam sinking upon the hinder pile of frailes, and pressing them, may make way for the putting in the wedges into the great *mortise*, and discharge the wedge in the little *mortise*, which, whilst they were placing the trails upon the pedestals, supported the beam.
Locke. Observations upon Olices.

A *mortice* and tenon, or ball and socket joint, is wanted at the hip, that not only the progressive step may be provided for, but the interval between the limbs may be enlarged or contracted at pleasure.—*Paley. Nat. Theol.* c. 8.

MORTMAIN. Fr. *Mort-maine*; in *mortuâ manu*, a dead hand. Coke, in his 1st *Institute*, conjectures various reasons for the appellation. See the quotation from Blackstone.

And this statute is not made onelye for the aduantage of the temporall lordes against yt eleargie, lint it is made indifferentye agaynst all *mortmayn.*
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 332.

What liberall revenues, rich maintenances were then put into [*mort-maine*] *the dead hand* of the Church
Bp. Hall. The Impresse of God, pt. ii.

All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in *mortuâ manu*; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures:

but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us: *viz.* that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned *dead persons* in law, and therefore, holden by them, with great propriety he said to be held in *mortua manu.*—*Blackstone. Com.* b. i. c. 18.

MORT-PAY, i. e. "taking or receiving of the King's Highnesse (*pay* or) wages for more soulders then served, or for mo' dayes then they served," being dead or discharged.

This parliament was merely a parliament of warre; for it was in substance but a declaration of warre against France and Scotland, with some statutes concerning thereunto; as the seuere punishing of *mort-payes*, and keeping backe of souldiours wages in captains.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 101.

MOSA'ICK, *adj.* } Fr. *Mosaïque, musaique;*
Mosa'ICK, *n.* } It. *Mosaico, musaico;* Sp.
Mosa'ICAL. } *Mosayaca.* The Lat. *Mu-*
Mosa'ICALLY. } *sivum* is used by Spartian,
(quoted by Menage in his *Dictionary*, and by Vossius, *de Vit.* c. 11,) and those who executed *mosaick* work were called *musivarii.* The Gr. Μουσα, μουσικων, were applied generally to express neatness, elegance, neatly or elegantly performed, fitted or adapted; and Scaliger infers that this kind of work was so called—a concinnitate et elegantiâ. See *Musicum Opus*, in Du Cange.

See the quotation from Dryden.

And behind the thickets again new beds of flowers which, being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* flower.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i. p. 15.

——— Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and gessamin,
Rear'd high their flourisht heads between, and wrought
Mosaic. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

They (mix'd in workes) *mosaically* grow,
And yet each part doth every kinde bestow.
Stirling. Domes-day. Twelfth Houre.

But where it is made of lesser stones, or rather morsels of them, assisted with small squares of thick glass, of which some are gilded or cemented in the stuc or plaster, it is called *mosaic*-work, *opus musivum.*
Evelyn. Miscell. Writings, p. 423.

The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in *mosaic* shine.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 5.

——— The tonsile box
Wove, in *mosaic* mode of many a curl,
Around the figured carpet of the lawn.
Mason. The English Garden, b i.

At that time, says Vasari, flourished there Peter Cavaliini, a painter, and the inventor of *mosaic.*
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 1.

MOSA'ICK. } Of or pertaining to *Moses.*
Mosa'ICAL. }

For that king [Ptolemeus Philadelphus] having collected a great library, it was suggested to him by Demetrius Phalerius, the keeper of it, a philosopher, and once governor of the Athenian commonwealth; and by Aristæas, a man of honourable place in the king's court; that among other books, there was none would more adorn and enrich the same, than a Greek copy of the *Mosaick* law.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacro, b. iv. c. 1.

But that Pythagoras was acquainted with the *Mosaical*, or Jewish philosophy, there is ample testimony of it in writers: as of Aristobulus, an Ægyptian Jew, in Clemens Alexandrinus, and Josephus against Apion.
More. Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala, c. 3.

The *Mosaic* law, as it was planned by unerring wisdom, was unquestionably admirably well contrived for the great purposes for which it was intended—to maintain the knowledge of the true God among a particular people, and to cherish an opinion of the necessity of an expiatory sacrifice for involuntary offences, till the sacrifice should be made for the general revelation.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 21.

MO'SQUE, Fr. *Mosquée*; It. *Moschea*; Sp. *Mesquita.* Menage observes that throughout the oriental languages *Sagod* signifies to adore, and that the Arabic *Mesjid* is a place of adoration.

Would not Heraclitus laugh to see Macrine,
From hat, to shoe, himselfe at dore refine,
As if the presence were a *mosolide*.—*Jonson*, Sat. 4.

The female's feeble sex, and silver'd age,
Too soft by nature, or unnerv'd by age,
With trembling infants to the *mosques* repair.
Brooks. Jerusalem Delivered, b. iii.

By his [Mahomet II] command the metropolis of the Eastern church was transformed into a *mosch*: the rich and portable instruments of superstition had been removed; the crosses were thrown down; and the walls, which were covered with images and mosaics, were washed and purified, and restored to a state of water and simplicity.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, vol. xii. c. 68.

MOSS, *n.* } Fr. *Misque, mousse*; It. *Musco,*
Moss, *v.* } *muschio*; Sp. *Moho*; Dut. and
Mo'ssy. } Ger. *Mos, moos*; Sw. *Mossa*;
Mo'SSINESS. } A. S. *Meos.* Hre says that *mossu* (in Mid. Lat. *Mussa*) is—locus uliginosus, utpote qui *musco* obsitus esse solet. A marshy, oozy place, because usually overgrown with *moss.* And the Lat. *Muscus* is referred to by Skinner, Menage, &c., and that (Vossius) is from Gr. Μοσχος, soft, tender.

That no man myghte se hym, for muche *mos* and leves.
Piers Ploukman, p. 286.

O *mossie* quince hanging by your stalke
The whiche no man dare plucke away nor take.
Another Ballade. Imputed to Chaucer.

And on the stone that still doth turn about,
There groweth no *mosse.*—*Wyatt. How to use the Court.*

Vnder an oake, whose browes were *mossd* with age,
And high top, bald with drie antiquitie,
A wretched ragged man, ore-growne with haire,
Lay sleeping on his back.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iv. sc. 3.

And the short *moss* that on the trees is found.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses, tiled or thatched, and upon the crests of walls.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 537.

We are both old, and may be spar'd, a pair
Of fruitless trees, *mossie* and withered trunks,
That fill up too much room.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act ii. sc. 1.

That the water he never by rest discoloured, greene or red or the like; or gather any *mossinesse* or putrefaction.
Bacon. Ess. Of Gardens.

Their down or *mossinesse* which they bear, if it be boiled in wine, and reduced into a linement with wax, healeth carbuncles.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 6.

——— Which [unruly winde] for enlargement striving,
Shakes the old beldame Earth, and tombles downe
Steeples, and *mosse-grown* towers.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 1.

A grot there was, with hoary *moss* o'ergrown,
Rough with rude shells, and arch'd with mouldering stone.
Garth. Claremont.

The wat'ry tyraut calls his brooks and floods,
Who roll from *mossy* caves, their moist abodes,
And with perpetual urns his palace fill.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

What more beautiful objects in nature, than the stalk and buds of the *moss rose*? To the sense of touch they are positively disagreeable; but we think of them only with a reference to the sense of smelling and sight: and the effect is on the whole beautiful.—*Stewart. Philos. Ess.* c. 4. Ess. 1.

MOST, *adj.* } See MORE. A. S. *Mæst*; Dut.
MOST, *n.* } *Meest*; Ger. *Meist.*
MOST, *ad.* } Greatest, largest, in number
Mo'STLY. } or quantity.

Which is the leeste of all sedis, but whanne it hath woxen it is the *mooste* of al wortis.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

But yet he hadde a *moost* derworthe sone, and he sente him laste to hem, and seide, peraventure thei wolen drede my sone.—*Id. Mark*, c. 12.

He [this duk] was comen almost to the toun,
In all his wele and in his *moste* pride.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 896.

Echeman wot wel, that at a kinges fest
Is plentee, to the *most* and to the lest,
And daintees mo than ben in my knowing.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,614.

They slepen til that it was prime lorge
The *moste* part. *Id. Ib.* v. 10,615.

Thy soveraine temple wol I *most* honouren
Of ony place. *Id. The Knightes Tale*, v. 20,409.

For whan his semblaunt is *moste* clere,
Than is he *moste* derke in his thought.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

Of that commixtion they did then beget
This hellish dog, that hight the blatant beast;
A wicked monster, that his tongue doth whet
'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most* and least.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

Now being broad day Æmylius' triumph was referred to the *most* number of voices of the people, and the first tribe flatly did deny his triumph.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 218.

Most strength the moving principle requires;
Active its task, it prompts, impels, inspires.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 2.

MOT, Religions that arise in ages totally ignorant and barbarous, consist *mostly* of traditional tales and fictions, which may be different in every sect, without being contrary to each other.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 7.

MOT. } Fr. *Mot*; It. *Motto*; Sp. *Móte*;
Mo'TTO. } Lat. *Mut-ire*; Gr. Μυθος.
A word, a saying.

This is the day: Now what of this day? There shall be a *motto* written: An honourable *motto*, such as was written upon the turbant of the High Priest, holiness to the Lord.
Bp. Hall. The Imprese of God. A Sermon, pt. i.

It was the *motto* that was wont to be written upon the Scottish coin, as the emblem of their thistle, *Nemo me impune lacesset*; "None shall scape free, that provokes me."
Id. Sermon, June 9, 1644.

——— Mævio's first page of his poesy,
Nay'd to a hundredth postes for noveltie,
With his big title, an Italian *mott*,
Layes siege unto the backward buyers grote.
Id. b. v. Sat. 2.

Reproach is stamp'd in Collatinus' face,
And Tarquin's eye may read the *mot* afar,
How he in peace is wounded—not in war.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

MOTE. See MIGHT.

MOTE. *Mot* is found in A. S., but no traces of it in Dut. Ger. or Swed. It is probably a *mite*, and so called from its *smallness.*

Or hou seist thou to thi brother, brother suffre I schal do out a *mote* [A.S. version, *mot*] fro thin yghe, and lo a beam is in thin owne yghe.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 7.

Or why sayest ye to thy brother: suffre me to plocke out the *moote* out of thyne eye & behold a beame is in thine own eye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

That serchen every land and every streme,
As thikke as *motes* in the sonne-beame,
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6451.

For whoso will his hendes lime,
They maste be the more vnclene.
For many a *mote* shall he sene,
That will not cleue elles there. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,
As thick, as numberless,
As the gay *motes* that people the sun-beams.
Milton. Il Penseroso.

For *moets* may enter, where beams cannot; and small offences find admittance, where great and elamorous crimes fright the soul to a standing upon its guard, to prevent the invasion.—*South*, vol. vi. Sert. 11.

In a darkened room, where the light is permitted to enter but at one hole, (I have often observed) the little wandering particles of dust, that are commonly called *motes*, and, unless in the sun-beams, are not taken notice of by the unassisted sight.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 680.

MO'TEN. See MOOT.

MOTH. } Wiclif writes—*Moughte*; A. S.
Mo'THEN. } *Mogthe, mothe*; Ger. and Dut.
Mo'THY. } *Motte*; Sw. *Mott*, from Ger. *Machen, moycn, maiten*,—to cut, to sever, (Wachter.) The same word as *mouth*, (Goth. *Mat-gith*,) that which eateth; the third pers. of the indicative of Goth. *Matian*; A. S. *Metten*, edere, to eat, (Tooke.)

An insect that *eateth* or fretteth a garment.

An unredy reve thi residue shal spene
That meneye *mothhe* was ynn.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 213.

Nile ye treasure to you treasouris in erthe were rust and *monghi* distryeth.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

So yt ye gather you not treasure vpon ye earth, where rust and *mothes* corrupt.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

These wormes, ne these *mothes*, ne these *mites*
Upon my paraille frett hem never a del,
And wost thou why? for they were used wel.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6114.

Salomon sayth, that right as *mouthes* in the shepes fleese anoien to the clothes, and the smale wormes to the tree, right so anoieth sorwe to the herte of man.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

Your riches is corrupte, your garmêtes are *mothe-eaten.*
Bible, 1551. *Judas*, c. 5.

We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes to seeke our progenitours' names.
Fulke against Allen, (1580,) p. 125.

The *moath* breedeth upon cloth; and other lanifices: especially if they be laid up dankish, and wet.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 696.

His horse hip'd with an olde *mothy* saddle and stirrops of no kindred.—*Shakespeare. Taming the Shrew*, Act iii. sc. 2.

Neglected heaps we in by-corners lay,
Where they become to worms and *moths* a prey.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

MO'THER, *n.* Mo'ther, *adj.* Mo'ther, *v.* Mo'therhood. Mo'therless. Mo'therly, *adj.* Mo'therly, *ad.* A. S. *Moder, medder, modor;* Dut. *Moeder;* Ger. *Mutter;* Sw. *Moder;* Fr. *Mère;* It. *Madre;* Sp. *Madre;* Lat. *Mater;* Gr. Μητηρ. Some derive from the Gr. Μα-ειν, *vehementer cupere.* Rudbeckius (see Ihre),—from the Suio-Goth. *Moeda;* labor, a partus labore: others (and with good reason) that the first syllable is *Ma:*—see Mama, Father, and Papa.

The parent, producer, or bearer; one who, that which, bears or produces (sc.) children, young of their own kind; any offspring.

Also applied to any person or thing having the seniority, rank, or authority of a *mother.*

The Mother,—in the original of the passage quoted from Holland's *Plinie*—tumens alvus et suffocatio mulierum; in others—strangulatio, conversio vulvæ, conversa vulva. Gr. Ὑστερικη πνιγ, *hysterica suffocatio.*

A clerk thinke enchantement bym bygan to telle,
That the schulde first fader and *moder* quelle.
R. Gloucester, p. 10.

When Marie the *moder* of Jhesus was spouud to Joseph before thei camen togadre she was foundun hauynge the Holy Goost in wombe.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 1.

Whē his [Jesus] *mother* Mary was maried to Joseph, before they came to dwel together, she was founde wē childe by the Holy Goost.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A cleen religioun and an unwemmed anentis God and the *fadir* is this, to visite *fadirles* and *modirles* children and widewis in hir tribulacioun, and to kepe himsilf undefouled in this world.—*Wielif. James*, c. 1.

Bidding the quene, when the child wer borne,
Without merey or *moderly* pite
That he be dead. *Lydgate. The Story of Thebes*, pt. i.

There was enough to wepe and crie
Amonge the *moders*, when thei herde
Howe wofully this cause ferd. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Thus she that was as who saith madde,
Of wo, whiche hath hir overladde,
Without insight of *motherhed*,
Forgate pitee. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

At both these times were they *motherless* and helpleasse, concerning theyr owne strengthes: but were yet cared for of God and receyued by his mereye.
Bible, 1551. *Ezechiel*, c. 26. Notes.

The *motherelaw* agaynst her daughterelaw, & the doughterelaw agaynst her *motherelawe.—Id. Luke*, c. 12.

Y' fadie is called in theyr *mother*-tōge, Acheldama, that is to say, the bloude feld.—*Id. Actes*, c. 1.

Viol. You, sir,
Would have me *mother* bastards, being unable
To honour me with one child of mine own.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act iv. sc. 2.

The rising or suffocation of the *mother* in women with the torments and paines thereto incident it cureth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 5.

They do use for the accident of the *mother*, to burn feathers, and other things of ill odour: and by those ill smels, the rising of the *mother* is put down.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 935.

I'll to thee a simuell bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering;*
So that, when she beseeth thee,
Half that blessing thou'lt give me.
Herrick. Hesperides, p. 278.

Lear. Oh how this *mother* swells vp toward my heart.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act ii. sc. 4.

And *mother-like* I moone their death
And yet their death alive.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 23.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons and give all things birth.
Donne. Anatomy of the World. The First Anniversary.

Concerning the little rest of my time to those studies to which nature had so *motherly* inclined me, and from which fortune like a stepmother has so long detained me.
Cowley. The Danger of Procrastination.

Where thou shalt see the blessed *mother-maid*
Joy to not being that which men have said;
Where she's exalted more for being good,
Than for her interest of *motherhood.*
Donne. Progress of the Soul. Second Anniversary.

For all that Nature by her *mother-wit*
Could frame in earth, and forme of substance base,
Was there. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 10.

Me, let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of reposing age,
With lenient arts extend a *mother's* breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope. Prologue to the Satires.

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hover'd thy spirit o'er thy sorr'wing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?
Cowper. On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

As *mothers*, women have for some time, and that the most critical time too, the care of the education of their children of both sorts, who, in the next age, are to make up a great body of the world.—*Horne. Works*, vol. v. Dis. 15.

As we call our first language our *mother tongue*, so we may as justly call our first tempers our *mother* drynke.
Id. Ib.

Three such highblooded bards as Linus, Orpheus, and Museus, so fathered and so *mothered*, were enough to people all Greece with poets and musicians.—*Observer*, No. 67.

MO'THER, *v.* Mo'ther, *n.* Mo'therly. Ger. *Moder;* Dut. *Moeder, modder,* fæx, fæces; Sw. *Modder,* mud. Applied to—

The *muddy* or thick substance, that gathers together or concretes in liquors.

The third (instance, wherein crude and watery substance turneth into fat and oily) is in the inception of putrefaction; as in water corrupted; and the *mothers* of waters distilled.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 257.

As touching the *mother* or lees of eile-oliue, I might be thought to have written sufficiently, following the steps of Cato.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 3.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil
Or from the fonnts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs;
With seum that on the molten silver swims.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Or if there is such a juice as Borri pretends, is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery?—Sterne. Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii. c. 19.

MO'TION. Mo'tive. See Move.

MO'TTLE, *v.* Mo'tley. (Skinner.) See Mottle.

A colour mixt (or *medled*) of black and white: q. d. *medley,*

The mixture or *medley* of various colours, (not merely black and white.)

A merchant was ther with a forked berd,
In *mottelee*, and highe on horse he sat,
And on his hed a Flandrish bever hat.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 254.

The *mottled* meadowes then, new varnish'd with the sun,
Shoot up their spicy sweets upon the winds that run,
In easily ambling gales.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 6.

For, but thyselfe, where, out of *motly*, 's here
Could save that line to dedicate to thee.
B. Jonson, Epigram 53.

Clar. How have you work'd
This piece of *motly* to your ends?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Lover's Progress, Act i. sc. 1.

His *motley* mail scarce could the hero bear,
Haranguing thus the tribunes of the war.
Garth. The Dispensary, c. 3.

Why will you join in common-field where pitch,
Noxious to wool, must stain your *motley* flock
To mark your property?
Dyer. The Fleece, b. ii.

MOVE, *v.* Move, *n.* Mo'vable, *adj.* Mo'vableness. Mo'vably. Mo'veless. Mo'vement. Mo'vent, *adj.* Mo'vent, *n.* Mo'ver. Mo'ving, *n.* Mo'vingly. Mo'vingness. Mo'tion. Mo'tion, *v.* Mo'tioner. Mo'tionless. Mo'tivation. Mo'tive, *adj.* Mo'tive, *n.* Mo'tor. Fr. *Mouvoir, motif;* It. *Movere, muovere, motivo;* Sp. *Mover, motivo;* Lat. *Movere.* Our elder authors wrote it also *Meve.*

As to *move*, (lit.) is—

To change, or cause a change of place; so to *move* (met.) is—

To change, or cause a change of, sensations or ideas, feeling or passion; of mind, generally, of wish or will, of intention or design, (either from rest or inaction, or from their course or direction,) and, thus,—

To actuate, to excite, to rouse, to animate, to impel.

To actuate, to induce, to incline, to influence, to persuade, to prevail.

Motive,—that which can or may *move*, i. e. actuate or cause to act, incline, induce, influence, impel.

Ae another resum wel ver *meneth* me more thierto.
R. Gloucester, p. 453.

To the thridde his goodes *meuable.—Id.* p. 586.

Bot Jen was the enchesonne, (occasion) and *moued* ther a strif. *R. Brunne*, p. 206.

Whan Richard had conceyued, that Philip therto stode,
His *meble* on siluer enlued, thorgh Inglond alle his gode
He comanded to selle. *Id.* p. 145.

——— Ne myspende neyther
Meeble ne *unmeeble*, mete nother drynke.
Piers Ploukman, p. 175.

For folk schal rise on folk and kynne an rewme, and erthe *mouynges* and hunger schulen be by places.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 13.

And seith, gilt oonys and I schal *mone* not oonli eithe, but also heuene. And that he seith gilt oonys he declarith the translacioun of *meuable* thingis of maad thingis, that the thingis dwelle that ben *unmoueable.—Id. Ebrewis*, c. 12.

The engenderyng of all thingis (quod she) and all the progressions of *meuable* nature, and all that *meuable* in any maner, taketh his causes, his order, and his formes, of the stablenesse of diuine thought.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

The firste *mover* of the cause above
When he first made the fyere chaine of loue,
Gret was thē effect, and high was his entent.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2990.

Thou nylte not than denye (quad she) that the *mouement* of goynge nis in men by kynde.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

The *moveable*, which that I have in this toun,
Unto my father shall I take.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. iv.

All other maner yefts hardely,
As londes, rentes, pasture, or commune,
Or *mebles*, all ben yeftes of fortune.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9188.

And tho been thilke that stable been fixed nigh to the first godhed, thei surmounten the order of destinable *mouabilitie.—Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

For, brother min, take of me this *motif.*
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9366.

This gentil king hath caught a gret *motif*
Of this witness, and thought he would enquere
Deper in this cas, trouthe for to lere.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5048.

Yet after kinde he is *meuable*
To loue, where he woll or none.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Then he sayd to hys cardynals, Sirs, make you redy, for I woll to Rome. Of that *moeyon* his cardynalles were sore abashed and displeased, for they loued nat the Romaynes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 326.

Without respecte of any worldly reward or thanke, to referre the fruict and successe of his labours to God the *moeioner*, the autour, and the woorker of all goodnesse.
Udal. To Queen Catherine.

We haue found this man a pestilent felowe, and a *mouer* of debate vnto all ye Jewes thorowout ye worlde.
Bible, 1551. *Actes*, c. 24.

Nor they shall pay nothyng for that they may spende aboue v.M.li. nor for their *meuables.*
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 155.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;
With man, alas! no otherwise it proves,
An unseen hand makes all their *moves.—Cowley.*

So sacred was the *moveable* temple of God, and with such reverence guarded and transported, as 22,000 persons were dedicated to the service and attendance thereof.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 5. s. 1.

It seems Du Moulin tooke his errour at beatwixte touching the *moveablenesse* of the poles of the equator from Joseph Scaliger.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 3. s. 1.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *movably* joined together by as many skins.—*Grew. Museum.*

To suppose a body to be self-existent, or to have the power of Being, is as absurd, as to suppose it to be self-*mover*, or to have the power of motion, there being as great a distance between existence and non-existence, as between motion and rest.—*Id. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 1.

But whether the sun, or earth, be the common *mover*, cannot be determin'd but by a further appeal.
Glanvil. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 9.

Proto. You yourself
That are our *mover*, and for whom alone
We live, have fail'd yourself in giving way
To the reconcilement of your son.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act ii. sc. 1.

I would have had them writ more *movingly.*
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 1.

Making the like suites, as his wife before his coming had *motioned* unto his lordship.—*Holinshed. Ireland*, an. 1575.

Don. Well, sir, if I hear any of your apish running to *motions*, and fopperies, till I come back, you were as good not look to't.—*Ford. The pity she's a Whore*, Act ii. sc. 1.

The gumme downe roping from their pale dead eyes,
And in their pale dull mouths the jymold bitt
Lyes foule with chaw'd grasse, still and *motionless*.
Shakespeare. Henry V. Act iv. sc. 2.

And here, alas, what shall we say to those men that take pleasure in the embroiling of states? that with Nero, can sing to see the city on fire? that love to dance upon a quaking earth? yea, that affect to be actors in these unkindly *motitations*.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Lent* 1641.

Is there then a certain primitive power and substance of cold—or, rather are we to hold and say that cold is the privation of heat, like as darkness of light and station of moving; and namely, considering that cold is stationary and heat *motive*?—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 813.

Besides, another *motive*-power doth rise
Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring
The vital spirits; which, born in arteries,
Continual *motion* to all parts do bring.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 23.

——So these respects, which were
Born of a present feeling, *moved* him most;
But soon were with their times and *motives* lost.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

These bodies likewise being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.

Surely many things fall out by the design of the general *motor*, and undreamt-of contrivance of nature, which are not imputable unto the intention or knowledge of the particular actor.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 10.

I do accordingly here leave that old, trite, common argument, (though nevertheless venerable for being so,) drawn from a constant series, or chain of causes leading us up to a Supreme *Mover*, (not *moved* himself, by say thing but himself, a being simple, immaterial, and incorporeal.) I leave this, I say, to my high and mighty athéists to baffle and confute.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

We met the carrier coming the way we were going, who assured us, that the cavaliers had eased them at Basingstoke of all their superfluous *movables*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. *The Life.*

Though these insects did in so short a time grow *moveless*, yet they were not so soon killed.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 176.

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand *movements* scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its end produce;
Yet serves to second too some other use.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. I.

He [Christ] does not only hear our sighs, but also feels the cause of them: and if we suffer by the direct impressions of pain, he also suffers by the *moorings* and yearnings of his own compassion.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 8.

And in effect, there is a strange *moringness*; and, if the epithet be not too bold, a kind of heavenly magick to be found in some passages of the scripture, which is to be found no where else; and will not easily be better expressed, than in the proper terms of the scripture.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 319.

The atomists, who define *motion* to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? For what is passage other than *motion*?—*Locke. Of Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 4. s. 3.

Tis plain the meaning of the question, What determines the will? is this; what *moves* the mind, in every particular instance, to determine its general power of directing to this or that particular *motion* or rest? And to this I answer, the *motive* for continuing in the same state of action is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness; nothing setting us upon the change of state, or even upon any new action, but some uneasiness. This is the great *motive* that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call determining of the will.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 21. §. 29.

Thinking and *motivity* the primary ideas of spirit.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 23. § 18. Margin.

The water-nymphs, who *motionless* remain'd,
Like images of ice, while she complain'd,
New loos'ni their streams.
Congreve. Death of the Marq. of Blandford.

The monster, *moveless* as a rock, defy'd
The baffled spear. *Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. x.

The perusal of a history seems a calm entertainment; but would be no entertainment at all, did not our hearts beat with correspondent *movements* to those which are described by the historian.—*Hume. On the Principles of Morals*, s. 3.

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which *moves*, excites or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctly.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. i. s. 2.

MOUGHT. Now written *Might*; formed regularly from *mow*, (to *may* or be able,) *mowed*, *mow't*, *mout*, *moughl*.

Alfrede was eldest, non *mot* his wille withhald.
R. Gloucester, p. 52.

Knoute vnderstande wele, he *mot* not long lyue,
His sonnes in his lyue his londes wild he gyue.
R. Gloucester, p. 50.

For whan I am there, es she is,
Though she my tales *moughl* alowe
Ayene hir will, yet *mote* I bowe
To seche, if that I *might* have grace:
But that thinge male I not mentaine
For ought that I can speake or do;
And yet full ofte I speake so,
That she is wroth, and saith he still.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And if Joue's wil haue so resolued it,
And suth emle set as no wight can fordee;
Yet at the least assailed *moughl* he be
With armes, and warres al hardy paciens;
From the boundes of his kingdom farre exiled.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

That *moughl* perhaps shridge
some part of pinching paine.
Turberville. Pindaro's Answer to Timelie.

Where thou *moughtst* chatt with mee thy fill,
And I conferre with thee. *Id. Ib.*

And ever my fleeke was my chiefe care;
Winter or summer they *moughl* well sure.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. February.

MOULD, *v.* } Kilian has *Molen*, Vetus Fland.
MOULD, *n.* } carlem contrahere. Skinner
MO'ULDY. } suggests the Suio-Goth.
MO'ULDINESS. } *Moega, mucor*; Fr. *Moisi, mucidus*; or Lat. *Mollities*. Minshew,—from the Fr. *Mouillé*; and Tooke forms it immediately from the Fr. *Mouillé*, (*mouilled, mouill'd, mould,*) past part. of *mouiller*, to wet, to moisten.

To damp; to decay or perish, through moisture or dampness: to decay, to putrefy; to form a decayed or putrescent matter (through dampness.)

Shal neuer chest *by molen* it, ne *mough* after byte it.
Piere Ploukman, p. 71.

This white tep writeth min olde yeres;
Min herte is also *mouled* as min heres.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3867.

And wretched heirs have they, that let their tressures *mold*.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 2.

For the bread *moulelh* if it be kept long, yea and wormes breede in it.—*Fryth. Works*, p. 117.

And that their transubstanciyated God shulde dwell hut viii. dayes in the hoxe for feare of worm eatyng, *mouldynge*, or stynking with such lyke.—*Bale. Eng. Vot.* pt. ii. c. 1.

Ne can the man that *moulds* in yelle cell
Unto her happy mansion attaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

Pan. He tells me, madam,
Marriage and *mouldy* cheese will make me tamer.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act iv.

And therewithall a few ancient rolles of parchment written long agone, though so defaced with *mouldinesse* and rotten for age, that no man could well hold them in his hand without falling into peeces, much less read them by reason of their blindnesse.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 24.

A dungeon wide and horrible, the walls
On all sides furr'd with *mouldy* damps.
Addison. Milton's Style imitated out of the IIId Æneid.

His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd;
Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

MOULD, *v.* } Fr. *Mouler, modeler*; It.
MOULD, *n.* } *Modello*; Sp. *Moldar, molde.*
MO'ULDABLE. } See MODEL.
MO'ULDING, *n.* } To frame or form, to shape, to forge, to cast, (sc. in or according to a certain *model.*)

Yf eny mason ther to makede a *molde*
With alle here wyse castes.—*Piere Ploukman*, p. 223.

My sonne, if thou of suche a *molde*
Art made, how tell me pleine thy shrift.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

The smythe comforted the *moulder*, and the ironeymyth the hammerman.—*Bible*, 1551. *Esayes*, c. 41.

It is a curiosity to have fruits of divers shapes and figures. This is easily performed by *moulding* them, when the fruit is young, with *moulds* of earth or wood.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 502.

The differences of impressible and not impressible; figurable and not figurable; *mouldable* and not *mouldable*; scissible and not scissible; and many other passions of matter, are phenomena notions, applied unto the instruments and uses which men ordinarily practise.—*Id. Ib.* § 846.

For there was never man without our *molding*,
Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,
Left say thing three ages after him
Good, and his own.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women's Prize, Act iii. sc. 3.

He will quickly come to leave his virtue behind him, and to take the shape and impresse of that *mold*, into which such courses and companies have cast him.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

Others have nothing near such wretched propensions, but by good education and good discipline are *mouldable* to vertue.—*Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 10.

B. and Godfrey of Wood-street, goldsmiths, made the *moulds*, and cast the images of the king and queen, (still extant in the abbey.)
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 2. p. 30.

That ground of your *moulding* is certainly fine,
But the swell of that knoll and those openings are mine.
Whitehead. On the late Improvements at Neunham.

MOULD, *n.* Lat. *Humus*, is—terra madida et irrigata, from *madeo*, to wet, to moisten. (See HUMBLE.) And *mould*, earth, may be damp or moistened earth. (See MOULD, *ante.*) The word *muld, mold*, exists, however, in Goth. and A. S. and in the same language *muld-an, be-muld-an*, is *humare*; Dut. *Be-mull-en*; A. S. *Myl*; Flem. *Mul*, pulvis. *Mould* is applied to—

Ground or earth, and seems distinguished from both dust and clay.
Mould-warp,—a cast-earth. See MOLE.

Ac the moneye of this *molde*, that men so faste kepeth.
Piere Ploukman, p. 13

Ther arn mo messhapene among suche beggers
Than of meny other men, that on this *molde* walken.
Id. p. 126.

And in thei wenten all three
To chambre, where thei might see
The wofullest vpon this *molde*,
Whiche wepte, as she to water sholde.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

To whom thus Eve: Adam, earth's hallow'd *mould*,
Of God inspir'd, small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use, hangs on the stalk.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

——For like to pillars most they seem'd
Or hollow'd bodies made of oak or firr,
With branches lopt, in wood or mountain fell'd,
Brass, iron, stonie *mould*. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

MO'ULDER, *v.* } See MOULD, *ante.*
MO'ULDERING, *n.* } To decompose into *mould* or earth; to crumble or fall to pieces; to perish by decomposition into minute particles.

Indeed with the workes of man it is not soe, when he hath employed about them all the cunning and cost, and care that may be, he can neither preserue them nor himselfe, both they and hee *moulder* away and returne to their dust.
Hakewill. Apologie, c. 8. s. 2.

The ninth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is by the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry; as we see in the *mouldering* of earth in frosts and sunne.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 337.

Thus the ideas, as well as children, of our youth, often die before us; and our minds represent to us those tombs, to which we are approaching; where the brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery *mouldere* away.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 10.

As the whole transaction was miraculous, it was just as easy to Omnipotence to restore life and form to a body *mouldered* into dust, as to reanimate a body that was preserved uncorrupted and entire.—*Porteus*, vol. ii. Sermon.

MOULT, *v.* } i. e. to *mute* or change, (sc.)
MO'ULTING, *n.* } their feathers. (See To MEW.)

Low Lat. *Muta* is applied to the disease felt by birds when changing their feathers.

So shall my anticipation preuent your discouery [and] your sercicie to the king and queene, *moult* no feather.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

Some birds there be, that upon their *moulting* do turn colour; as robin-redbreasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees; so do goldfinches upon the head.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 851.

With cord and canvas, from rich Hamburgh sent,
His navy's *molted* wings he imps once more.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

I see the soul in pensive fit
And moping like sick linnet sit,
With dewy eye and *moulting* wing,
Unpearchi, averse to fly or sing. *Green. The Grotto.*

MOUN. See MOWE.

MOUND, *v.* } A. S. *Mund*, septum, perhaps
MOUND, *n.* } from A. S. *Mund-an*, tueri, protegere: to defend or protect: but it seems more

probably to be a *mount*, or something raised, (sc.) as a fence, or defence. The A. S. *Mund-ian* is merely a consequential usage of *mynd-ian*, to mind. To *mount*.

To raise, (sc.) a fence or defence.

We'll rob the brim of ev'ry fountain,
Strip the sweets from ev'ry mountain,
We will sweep the curled vallies
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 3.

The warlike elfe much wondred at this tree,
So fayre and great, that shadow'd all the ground;
And his broad braunches, laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound,
Of this great gardin, compast with a *mound*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

In elder days ere yet the Roman bands
Victorious, this our other world subdued,
A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure *mounded* and with numerous turrets crown'd.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

——— When swift the signal given,
They start away and sweep the massy *mound*
That runs around the hill, the rampart once
Of iron war, in ancient barbarous times.—*Thomson. Spring.*

MOUNT, *v.* Fr. *Monter, mont, montaigne*; It. *Montare, monte, montagna*; Sp. *Montar, monte, montana*, from the Lat. *Mons*; which Scaliger thinks is—ἀπο του μενειν, that is, *manendo*, whose pretcerpect is μεμονα, whence μονος, qui *remanait* solus, and from μονος, *mons*, quia *permanet*, nec loco movetur, because it *remains*, and is not removed from its place.

Mount, the noun, is—

A raised or elevated place, raised ground.

MOUNT, *v.*
MOUNT, *n.*
MOUNTAIN.
MOUNTAINED.
MOUNTAINE'ER.
MOUNTAINET.
MOUNTAINOUS.
MOUNTANT.
MOUNTENANCE.
MOUNTER.
MOUNTING, *n.*
MOUNTINGLY.
MOUNTLET.
MOUNTURE.
MOUNTY.
MOUNTEBANK.
MOUNTEBANKERY.

To *mount*,—to rise, to raise, to elevate, to ascend, climb, come or go up. See to AMOUNT.

Mountance, mountenance,—the amount or sum, the height.

Mountebank,—It. *Montimbanco, montare in banco*, — one who *mounts* upon a *bench*, (sc.) for some purpose of *quackery*; hence a *quack*, a clamorous pretender or boaster.

And vorto passy the *mounts*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 220.

Of *montaynes* hii come adoun. *Id.* p. 407.

Isaac had a spie, that warned him ay beforn,
To tak the *mountayn* hie, & bide ther tille the morn.
R. Brunne, p. 160.

He sat in the *mount* of Olyves agens the temple.
Wielif. Mark, c. 13.

And as he sate on *mont* Olyuete, ouer agaynste the temple.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

——— And let the reynes gone
Of his horse, and they anone
Soone up to *mount*, and doun discende.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

Of all the remenant of min other care
Ne set I not the *mountance* of a tare,
So that I could don ought to your pleasance.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1572.

But the anguishous loue of hauyng in falke burneth more cruelly, than the *mountain* of Ethna, that ale brenneth.
Id. Boecius, b. ii.

The water is euer fresh and new
That welmeth vp with waues bright
The *mountenance* of two finger height.—*Id. R. of the R.*

And with his haste the wake hath take
Ouer the *mountes* of Lumbardie.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

As he [Tiresias] walkend goth par cas
Upon an highe *mountaine*, he sigh
Two serpentes in his weye nigh. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

And I bode in the place stille,
And was there but a litell while,
Not full the *mountance* of a mile. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Betwixt her breasts (which sweetly rose up like two fair *mountaines* in the pleasant vale of Tempe) there hung a very rich diamond set but in a black horn.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

And then what a madnesse is it for the poore pleasure of your worldly goods for so fewe yeares, to caste youre selfe both bodye and soule, into the euerlastynge fyre of hell, whereat there is not myoyshed the *mountenance* of a momente.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1231.

The sport which for that day Basilius would principally slow to Zelmane, was the *mountyng* of a hearn, which got up on his waggling wings with pain, till he was come to some height as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

The *mounture* so well made, and for my pitch so fit,
As though I see faire peeces moe, yet few so fine as it.
Gascoigne. The Complaint of the Greene Knight.

When he was readie to his steede to *mount*
Unto his way, which now was all his care and court.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

She had not rid the *mountenance* of a flight,
But that she saw there present in her sight
Those two false brethren on that perilous bridge.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 6.

When the ancient generals spake to their armies, they had ever a *mount* of turfe cast up where upon they stood.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 205.

——— Hold vp, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

This Cleon was a *mountaineer*,
And of the wilder kind.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 2.

Those snowy *mountlets*, through which do creep
The milky *rivers* that are inly bred
In silver cisterns.—*P. Fletcher. Christ's Vict. & Triumph.*

And tho' they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own;
Such nimbleness was never shown,
They were two gallant *mounters*.
Drayton. Nymphidia, or The Court of Fairy.

From this [Tarrace] the beholder descending many steps, was afterwards conveyed again by several *mountings* and valings to various entertainments of his sent and sight.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 64.

——— But leap'd for joy
So *mountingly*, I touch'd the stars, methought.
Massinger. Old Law, Act ii. sc. 1.

Most writers agree that Porus was four cubits and a shaft length high, and that being upon an elephant's back he wanted nothing in hight and bigness to be proportionable for his *mounture*, albeit it were a very great elephant.
North. Plutarch, p. 364.

Stares like a *mountebank* who had forgot
His viol, and the cursed poyson took
By dire mistake before his antidote.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 6.

Pol. Fellowes, to *mounte a banke!* Did your instructer
In the deare tongues, never discourse to you
Of the Italian *mountebanks?*
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act ii. sc. 2.

The idlest and the paltriest mime that ever *mounted* upon *tank*.—*Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.*

This of purifying, the only true expedient [is] yet untried (whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery*.)—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 503.

——— Who from the Saxons' power
Themselves in deserts, creeks, and *mount'nous* wastes
bestow'd. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 5.

Behold yon *mountain's* hoary height
Made higher with new *mounts* of snow,
Again behold the winter's weight
Oppress the labouring woods below.
Dryden. Horace, b. iii. Ode 29.

When Giant Vice and Irreligion rise
On *mountain'd* falsehoods to invade the skies:
Then warmer numbers glow through Satire's page,
And all her smiles are darken'd into rage.
Brown. Essay on Satire.

——— The sturdy *mountaineers*
Who saw their mightiest fall'n, and in his fall
Their honours past impair'd.—*Somerville. Hobbinol*, c. 2.

But as there are certain *mountebanks* and quacks in physick, so there are much the same also in divinity.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

Freed from the confines of her Gothic grave,
When her first light reviving Science gave,
Alike o'er Britain shone the liberal ray
From Enswith's *mountains* to the banks of Tay.
Langhorne. Genius & Valour.

The willow's grateful to the pregnant ewes,
Showers to the *mount*, to kids the *mountain-browse*.
Beattie, Past. 3.

When ridgy seas, by hurricanes upturn.
In *mountainous* commotion dash between,
And either deck, in black'ning tempests veil'd,
Waft from its distant foe. *Glover. Leonidas*, b. xii.

MOURN, *v.* Goth. *Maurnan*; A. S. *Murn-an*; Ger. *Murren, morren*, to grieve; the Fr. *Morne*, grieved, Menage derives from the Lat. *Mors*; and the words may have the same origin: — the A. S. *Myrr-an*, to *mar*.

MOURNER.
MOURNFUL.
MOURNFULLY.
MOURNFULNESS.
MOURNING, *n.*
MOURNINGLY.

To grieve, to lament, to bewail, to sorrow.

Mourning, n. is not only applied to the grief, &c., but to the dress denoting the cause.

Ae the kyng of Engelond, in such sor & *mournynge*,
Carede of ys gonge sones mest of alle thynge.
R. Gloucester, p. 299.

Of his body was no force, non for him wild *murne*.
R. Brunne, p. 20.

Sir Ode herd that tithing, fulle *mournand* was his chere.
Id. p. 94.

Thanne *mornednd* Mede. meuyng hure to the kynge
To have space to speke. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 49.

Blessid hen thei that *mourne*: for thei schal be comfortid.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 5.

Blessid are they that *mourne*: for they shall be cõforted.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

I seie to thou that ghe shulen *morene* and wepe, but thu world schal haue ioie.—*Id. John*, c. 16.

I ne had al vtterlye foreleten the wepinge and the *mourninge* that was sette in thin here.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

About my heauy hearse, some *mourners* would I haue,
Who might the same accompany and stand about the grauc. *Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.*

——— Yet cannot she rejoyce,
Nor frame one wathing note to pass, out of her *mournfull* voyce. *Id. Flowers. Lamentation of a Lover.*

Henceforth his ghost, freed from repining strife,
In peace may passen over Lethe lake;
When *mourning* altars, purg'd with enemies life,
The black infernall furies doen aslake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

And by the lights as they along were led,
Their shadows then from following at their back,
Were like to *mourners* carrying forth their dead.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. vi.

——— Yet seem'd she to appease
Her *mournefull* plaintes.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 1.

Beate thou the drumme that it speake *mournfully*.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 5.

Or when me list my slender pipe to raise,
Sing of Eliza's fixed *mournfulness*,
And much bewail such woeful heaviness.
P. Fletcher. To my Cousin, W. R. Esq.

But when my *mournings* I do think upon
My wormwood, hemloc, and affliction;
My soul is humbled in rememb'ring this.
Donne. The Lamentations of Jeremy, c. 3.

Lof. He was excellent indeed, madam, the king very lately spoke of him admiring, and *mourningly*.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act i. sc. 1.

Reluctant now I touch the trembling string,
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing;
And these sad accents, murmur'd o'er his urn,
Betray that absence they attempt to *mourn*.
Tickel. On the Death of Mr. Addison.

Yet if he steps forth with a Friday look, and a lenten face, with a blessed Jesu, a *mournful* ditty for the vices of the times; oh! then he is a saint upon earth; an Ambrose or an Augustine.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

Her pinions ruffle, and low dropping, scarce
Can bear the *mourner* to the poplar shade;
Where all abandon'd to despair, she sings
Her sorrows through the night. *Thomson. Spring.*

As the apostle says of circumcision and uncircumcision, so say I here, that neither *mourning* for sin, or confession of it, avail any thing but a new creature.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 6.

No more thy soothing voice my anguish chears;
Thy placid eyes with smiles no longer glow,
My hopes to cherish, and allay my fears.
'Tis meet that I should *mourn*: flow forth afresh, my tears. *Beattie. The Minstrel*, b. ii.

I [Pericles] am surprized, that while you dwell upon and extol these acts of mine, though fortune had her share in them; and many other generals have performed the like, you take no notice of the greatest and most honourable part of my character, that no Athenian, through my means, ever put on *mourning*.—*Lanphorne. Plutarch. Pericles.*

MOUSE, *v.* } In A. S. *Mus*; Ger. *Mausen*,
MOUSE, *n.* } *mous*; Dut. *Muysen, muys*; Sw.
MOUSER. } *Mus*; Lat. *Mus*; Gr. *Mos*; perhaps from μυειν, *abdere*, to hide. To *mouse*.—

To watch or lie on the watch, to catch, to devour, (sc.) as a cat does *mice*.

And many manys malt. we *myes* wolde destrye.
Piers Ploukman, p. 11.

Now, if thou saye a *mouse*, among other *mice*, that challenged to hym selfward, right and power ouer all other *mice*, how greete scorne wouldest thou haue of it!
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

What maie the *mous* ayen the cat.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

As eat a good *mouser* is needfull in house,
Because for commons she killeth the *mouse*.
Tusser. November's Husbandry.

Old Man. 'Tis vnnatural,
Euen like the deed that's done: on Tuesday last,
A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a *mowsing* owle hawkt at, and killd.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 4.

O' th' tother side, the politicke of those craftie swearing rascalls; that stale old *mouse-eaten* dry cheese, Nestor.
Id. Troyl. & Cres. Act v. sc. 4.

La. I—you hane hin a *mouse-hunt* in your time
But I will watch you from such watching now.
Id. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 4.

Valour's a *mouse-trap*, Wit a gin,
Which women oft are taken in. *Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

MOUTH, *n.* Mouth, *v.* Mo'uthful. Mo'uthing, *n.* } A. S. *Muth*, the third person singular *matgiith* of the indicative of the Goth. *Mat-jan*; A. S. *Met-ian*, edere, to eat; that which eateth. The Goth. *Munths*, Ger. *Mund*, may be, as Wachter thinks, from Goth. and A. S. *Mun-an*, Ger. *Mein-en*, to tell the *meaning*, or what any one *means*.

Mouth (because it opens to receive meat, &c.) is applied to the opening or entrance of a river, of a vessel, &c. Also to the voice or speech, to the speaker, and principal organ of speech.

To *mouth*,—to eat, to chew; generally, to use, to do ought with, to move in or with the *mouth*.

The toun me cleputh Lude's town, that is wyde couth
And now me clepeth it London, that ys lygter in the *mouth*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 41.

I prayc God if it wer so I strangle of this brede.
& putte a morselle in his *mouth* with that ilk worde,
Bifor the kyng & tham alle he strangled at the borde.
Id. p. 55.

A lute bifore Cornewall, as is an hauenes *mouthe*.
Id. p. 20.

Thene Merey ful mylderliche. *mouthed* thes wordes.
Piers Plouhman, p. 347.

For it aren murye *mouthede* men. mynstralles of hevene.
Id. p. 153.

With little *mouth*, and round to see.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

A iangler, an enill *mouthed* one.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Ye generaciou of eddres: how *moun* ye speke gode thingis wharne ye hen yvele? for the *mouth* spekith of plentee of the hert.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 12.

O generaciõ of vipers, how *can* you say wel when ye yourselves are euel. for of the abondunce of yr hert, the *mouth* speketh.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But I am elowe *mouthed* and slowe tongued.
Id. Exodus, c. 4.

And every head with fiery tongue did flame,
And every head was crowned on his crest,
And bloody *mouthed* with late cruel feast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

Bast. And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peeuish towne:
Turne thou the *mouth* of thy artillerie,
As we will ours, against these sawcie walles.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act ii. sc. 2.

The king is bound to right me, they good people
Have but from hand to *mouth*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act i. sc. 1.

A playes and tumbles, driving the poore fry before him, and at last devours them all at a *mouthful*.
Shakespeare. Pericles, Act ii. sc. 1.

The beholder at first sight conceives it a rude and informous lump of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the *mouthing* of the dam.—*Brown. Vulg. Err.* b iii. c. 6.

Timon. May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*: smoke, and lukewarm water
Is your perfection.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iii. sc. 6.

——— But in their steed
Curses, not loud but deepe, *mouth-honor*, breath
Which the poore heart would faine deny, and dare not.
Id. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 3.

Many speeches also were put into the *mouths* of wrong persons, where the author now seems chargeable with making them speak out of character: or sometimes, perhaps, for no better reason, than that a governing player, to have the *mouthing* of some favourite speech himself, would snatch it from the unworthy lips of an underling.
Pope. Pref. to Shakespeare.

She found the veil, and *mouthing* it all o'er
With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she bore.
Oviden. Ovid. Metam. b. iv.

Cow-horns and trumpets mix their martial tones,
Kidueys and kings, *mouthing* and marrow-bones.
Warton. Prologue on the Old Winchester Playhouse.

MOW, *v.* Mow, *n.* Mo'wer. } A. S. *Maw-an*; Dut. *Maey-en*; Ger. *Mæhen*; Sw. *Maja*, secare, to cut.

To cut, to reap. A *mow*,—

That which is cut, and heaped, or put into a heap; and consequentially, a heap. See MOAE.

The godes knygtes leyn adoun as gras, wan medeth *mowe*.
R. Gloucester, p. 261.

I do not meane alonely husbandmen,
Which till the ground, which dig, delve, *mowe*, and sowe,
Which swinke and sweat, whiles we do sleepe and snort.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

They [shalhe] as the grasse on the house toppes, which witherethaore it cometh forthe. Whereof the *mower* filleth not his hand, nether the gleiner his lap.
Geneva Bible, 1569. *Psalm* 129.

Each muck-worme will be rich with lawlesse gaine,
Althe' he smother up *mowes* of seven years' graine,
And hang'd himselfe when corn grows cheap again.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 6.

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,
And the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the *mower* wets his sithe.—*Milton. L'Allegro.*

Nor flocks, nor herds, nor *mowers* haunt the place
To crop the flowers, or cut the lusby grass.
Rowe. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

——— In slanting rows,
With still-approaching step, and level'd stroke,
The early *mower*, bending o'er his scythe
Lays low the slender grass.—*Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 2.

MOW. Still a provincialism. A. S. *Mag-an*; Dut. *Mag-hen*; Ger. *Mocgen*, posse, to be able. We now use *May*, (qv.) and MOUGHT.

"Lord," he seyde, "we beth men wyde y dryue abouite
From countrey to countrei that we *mowen* nower route."
R. Gloucester, p. 39.

I seye to you, many seken to entre: and thei schulen not *mowe*.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 13.

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drynke? thei seyn to him we *moun*.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 20.

It is an honour to everich that is here,
That ye *moun* have a suffisant pardonere
To assoilen you in contree as ye ride,
For auentures, which that *moun* betide.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,868.

We *moun* wel maken chere and good visage,
And driven forth the world as it may be.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,160.

For some men saiu, "In muchel suffring shul many thinges faile unto thee, which thou shalte not *mowe* suffre."
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

But that science is so fur us beforne,
We *mowen not*, although we had it sworne,
It overtake, it slit away so fast.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,148.

MOW, *n.* Corrupted from *Mouth*; Fr. *Moue*, a moe, or mouth, (Cotgrave.)

And whan a wight is from her whele ithrow,
Than laugheth she [Fortune] and maketh him the *mowe*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv. s. 1.

Yea the very lame come together agayuest me vnawares, makinge *mowes* at me, and cease not.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ps.* 35.

What helpeth it also that the priest whe' he goeth to masse disguiseth him selfe with a great part of the passion of Christ, and playeth out the rest vnder silence with signs and prefers, with noddyng, beckyng and *mowyng*, as it were Jacke an apes, when neither he himselfe neither any man ela weteh what he meaneth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 125.

For euery trifle, are they set vpon me,
Sometime like apes, that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me.—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act ii. sc. 2.

MUCH, *n.* Much, *adj.* Much, *ad.* Mu'ckle, or Mo'kell. } In Sp. *Mucho*, to which, says Tooke, Junius and Skinner irrationally refer us. *Much*, he asserts, is merely the diminutive of *mo*, passing through the gradual changes of *mokel*, *mykel*, *mochil*, *muchel*, (still retained in Scotland,) *moche*, *much*.

Much always expresses or implies, a coacervation or accumulation, agreeably or consistently with its etymology, *mow*, a heap; a number or quantity heaped or accumulated; an increased or enlarged, a large or great quantity or number; any thing large or great. See MORE.

Homber hryngeth by North *muche* god and wyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

Tho kyng hi huld hem faste yuow (for it *muchel* men were)
And namelieche the twei brethren (for so *muchel* non ther nere.) *Id.* p. 111.

He lay *muchelel* of the nyet in wo and in sorwe.
Id. p. 240.

& teld how the Bretons, men of *mykelle* myght.
R. Brunne, p. 2.

For of *myeh* tribulacioun and anglshe of herte I wroot to ghou hi manye teeris.—*Wiclif. 2 Corynth.* c. 1.

Wide was his parish, and houses fer asonder,
But he he left nought for no rain ne thonder,
In sikenesse and in mischief to visite
The ferrest in his parish, *moche* and lite,
Upon his fete, and in his hand a staf.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 490.

Thou shalt be wedded unto on of tho,
That han for thee so *mochel* care and wo.
Id. The Knight's Tale, v. 2354.

"Tell me what that ye seken by your fay.
Peraventure it may the better be;
Thise olde folk con *mochel* thing," quod she.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6586.

He was of suche surquedrie,
That he through his chiualrie
Upon hymselfe so *mochell* truste,
That to the gods him ne liste
In no quarell to beseche. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Phedra, the whiche hir sister is,
He toke instede of hir, and this
Fell afterwarde to *mokell* tene
For thilke vice, of whiche I meane. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

——— Mean while reviye;
Abandon fear: to strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, *much* less to be despair'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

——— So *much* the more
His wonder was to find unwak'nd Eve
With tresses discompos'd, and glowing cheek,
As through unquiet rest. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his misse not *mickle*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. July.

And all this tract that fronts the falling sun
A noble peer of *mickle* trust and power
Has in his charge, with temper'd awe to guide
An old and haughty nation proud in arms.—*Milton. Com.*

Then sighing oft; "I learn that little sweet
Oft tempted is," quoth she, "with *muchell* smart."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

Thus far my charity this path has try'd;
A *much* unskilful, but well-meaning guide.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

If after all they stand suspected still,
For no man's faith depends upon his will;
'Tis some relief, that points not clearly known
Without *much* hazard may be let alone. *Id. Ib.*

"Twere well, could we permit the world to live
As the world pleases: what's the world to you?"
"*Much.*" I was born of woman, and drew milk
As sweet as charity from human breasts.
I think, articulate, I laugh, and weep,
And exercise all functions of a man.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

MU'CILAGE. } Fr. *Mucilage*; It. *Mucilaginosi*. } *gine*, from the Lat. *Mucus*, and that from *mungere*, to wipe. See To SNITE.

As the Fr. *Mucilage*, —"slime; or a slimy liquor drawn from seeds, roots, &c., and thence a clammy sap, glewie juice, cleaving moisture," (Cotgrave.)

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do not commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid.
Bacon. Phyziological Remains.

ii. There is a sort of magnetism, not only in amber but in jet; as is known; but also in gumm anime, gumm elemy, and in all other, not *mucilaginous*, but resinous gumms, even in common rosin itself.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 2.

Then grate it on a grater which has no bottom, that so it may pass thro', like a *mucilage*, into a dish of earthenware.
Evelyn. Acetaria.

MUCK, *n.* Muck, *v.* Mu'ckey. Mu'ckender. } Junius derives from A. S. *Meox*, a *nixen*, (qv.) Skinner is in doubt. Tooke considers *muck* to be the past tense and past part. of the A. S. *Mic-jan*, *meierre*, *mingere*, and to mean any thing *staled* upon. The hay, straw, &c. *staled upon* by cattle make the *muck-heap*,

MUC

To *muck* is to cover with, to spread over with *muck*.

Muck is applied, (met.) to dirt, rubbish, dross, pelf.

For he was grutchende euermore,
There was with hym none other fare,
But for to pinche, and for to spare,
Of worldes *mucke* to gette encres.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

But if he gather'd zoote amongst his feeres,
And light on lande that was well *mucke* in deede,
Then stande it still, or leanes increase of seede.
Gascoigne. Gardevings.

Who so gladly haleth the golden meane,
Voide of dangers advis'dly hath his home
Not with lothsome *muck*, as a den uncleane
Nor palace like, wherat disdain may glome.
Surrey. Preise of Meane and Constant Estate.

But minds of mortall men are *muckehill* mared
And mov'd amisse with massy *muckes* unmeet regard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

And money is like *mucke*, not good except it be spread.
Bacon. Ess. Of Seditions.

The first that devised *mucking* of grounds, was (by report) Augeas, a king in Greece: but Hercules divulged the practice thereof among the Italians.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxvii. c. 9.

You knew her little and when her
Apron was but a *muckender*.
On Dr. Corbet's Marriage, (from Wit Restor'd, 1658.)

But all his mind is set on *mucky* pelfe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

——— Oh Mediocrity
Thou priceless jewell, only mean men have
But cannot value; like the precious jem
Found in the *muckhill* by the ignorant cock.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Queen of Corinth, Act iii. sc. 1.

Each *muck-worme* will be rich with lawless gaine,
Altho' he smother up mowes of seven years graine,
And hang'd himselfe when corn grows cheap again.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 6.

Ah! Gaffer Pestel, what brave days were those
When higher than our house our *muck-hill* rose!
Jago. The Scavengers.

Me (humbler he!) let blameless bliss engage,
Free from the noble mob's ambitious strife,
Free from the *muck-worm* miser's lucrous rage,
In calm contentment's cottag'd vale of life.
Cooper. The Tomb of Shakespeare.

MUCK. "I have learned," says Malone, "that *a-mocca*, or *a-muck* (for so the word should be written) is used in the Malay language adverbially, as one word, and signifies, if we may so write, *killingly*."—*Malone. Additional Note to Dryden.*

He [Lucian] ran *a muck*, and laid about him on all sides, with more fury on the Heathens, whose religion he professed; he struck at ours but casually, as it came in his way, rather than sought it.—*Dryden. Life of Lucian.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discrete
To run *a-muck* and tilt at all I meet.
Pope. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 1.

MU'CKER, MU'CKERER. } A. S. *Mucg, muga*, a heap. Gr. Much, and More.

Chaucer renders the Lat. *Coacervare*, to *mucker*; and the It. has *Ammucchiare, mucchiare, mocchiare*, to heap up, to accumulate. Scot. *Mochre*, (see *Jamieson.*)

Lord, trowe ye that a coveitons wretch,
That blameth love, and halte of it dispite,
That of tho pens that he can *mucke* and ketch
Ever yet yave to him soche delite,
As is in love.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Certes, that gold and that money shineth, and yeueth better renome to them that dispenden it, than to thilke folke that *muckeren*, for marice maketh alwaie *muckerers* to ben hated, and largesse maketh folke dere of renome.
Id. Boecius, b. ii.

But as some as thy backe is turned fro the preacher, thou runest an with al thy forcesting studies, to *mucke* vp ryches.—*Udall. James*, c. i.

MU'COUS. See Mucilage.

Its food being flies and such as suddenly escape, it hath in the tongue a *mucous* and slimy extremity, where by upon a sudden emission it inviscates and tangleth those insects.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 21.

MU'CRO. } Lat. *Mucro*, a point; Gr. Mu'cronated. } *Μυκρος*, small.

True it is that the *mucro* or point thereof inclineth unto the left.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 2.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides and *mucronated* or terminating in a point.—*Woodward.*

MUD, v. } Dut. *Modder*; Ger. *Moder*; Sw. *Modd*. The A. S. *Mic-jan* is also written *Mi-han*, to wet; whence *mud* will be regularly formed, and (as the Lat. *Lutum*) will mean, (any thing, soil, earth, &c.) *wetted*. To *mud*,—

Mud, n.
Mu'dde, v.
Mu'dded, v.
Mu'ddy, adj.
Mu'ddy, v.
Mu'ddiness.

To cover with, to bedaub with *mud*; and, consequentially,—to bedaub, to pollute, to defile; to turmoil, to disturb. And *muddy*,—

Foul, turbid; thick, dull.

Call back the blood that made our stream in nearness,
And turn the current to a better use;
'Tis too much *mudded*; I in grieve to know it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act v. sc. 3.

Partly that she may the better, by this closeness, preserve her own natural taste and vigour from the corruptions of the world; and partly, that she may not be defiled and *mudded* by the prophane feet of the world.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Song of Solomon, iv. 12.

She runs her silver front into the *muddy* ten.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

Dol. You *muddle* rascall, is that all the comfort you gine me?—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 1.

——— The people *muddied*,
Thicke and vnwholsome in their thoughts, and whispers
For good Polonius' death; and we hane done but greenly
In hugger mugger to interre him.
Id. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 5.

It seems a very wilde leap of nature, that the soul of man, from being so deeply and *muddily* immersed into matter as to keep company with beasts, by vitall union with gross flesh and bones, should so on a suddain be changed.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 1.

The country about Phœræ was thick set with trees, and otherwise full of gardens and *mud-walls*.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 4. s. 14.

It soon ended in a secret lamentation, that the fountains of every thing praise-worthy in these realms, the universities, should be so *muddied* with a false sense of this virtue as to produce men capable of being so abused.
Spectator, No. 481.

I say, had all this globe been mire or *mud*, then could there have been no possibility for any animals at all to have lived, excepting some few, and those very dull and inferior ones too.—*Reg. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

But I shall not stir in the waters, which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 3.

He never *muddles* in the dirt
Nor scowers the street without his shirt.
Swift. Dick's Variety.

If none invite you, sir, abroad to roam,
Then—Lord, what pleasure 'tis to read at home:
And sip your two half-pints with great delight,
Of beer at noon, and *muddled* port at night.
Pitt. Dialogue between a Poet and his Servant.

——— Take care
The *muddy* beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser, ropy lees.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

The purest water issuing from the fountain, when it slides into a dirty and *muddy* kennel, immediately loses its clearness and virginity, and becomes as filthy as the place in which it runs.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

The *mud-fed* carp refines amid the springs.
Armstrong. An Epistle to John Wilkes, Esq.

MUE. See Mew.

MUFF. } Dut. *Mof, moffe*; Ger. *Muff, muffel*; Fr. *Moufle*; Low. Lat. *Muffula*; (*manium infida?* See *Menage* and *Wachter.*) Cotgrave interprets Fr. *Mufle*, "the snout or muzzle," the lower part of the head of *some* animals. To *muffle* is thus applied,—
Mu'ffle, v.
Mu'ffler.

To cover or envelope (e. g. the hand), so as to impede, embarrass, or prevent the action of the distinct parts; to cover, to enfold or wrap up; (so as to conceal from view, or protect from weather.)

As though our eyes were *muffled* with a clonde.
Gascoigne. Chorusses from Jocasta, Act iii.

And ye leper in whome the plage is shall hane his clothes rēt and his hed and his mouth *mofled*, and shal be called vncleane.—*Bible*, 1551. *Leuiticus*, c. 13.

And rings and *mufflers*.—*Geneva Bible*, 1561. *Isa.* iii. 21.

The ribbon, fan, or *muff* that she
Would should be kept by thee or me,
Should not be giv'n before too many.
Suckling. To his Rival.

MUG. } Skinner suggests the Welsh *Mwg*.
Mu'gge. } *ho*, to warm, q. d. a vessel to warm liquor in. It means merely a *wet*, (sc.) a draught of liquor; afterwards applied to,—

A vessel for containing liquor. *Muggy* is—
Wet, damp, dank; (dense and damp, with some degree of warmth.) See Muck.

The glamorous crowd is hush'd with *mugs* of mum,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii.

He has the confidence to say, that there is a *mug-house* near Long Acre, where you may every evening hear an exact account of distresses of this kind.—*Tatler*, No. 130.

At other times the circling *mug*,
Like Lethe's draught, or opiate drug,
Will strike the senses on a heap,
When folks talk wise, who talk asleep.
Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

Get a ride as soon as weather serves. Deuced *muggy* still. An Italian winter is a sad thing, but all the other seasons are charming.—*Lord Byron. Diary, Jan.* 6, 1831.

MU'GGER. See Hugger.

MU'GIENT. } Quintilian supposes the Lat.
Mu'gency. } *Mugitus* to be formed from the sound. From *mugiens*, pres. part. of *mugire*, to low or bellow.

4. That a bittor maketh that *mugient* noyse, or as we term it bumping, by putting its bill into a reed as most believe, or as Belkonius and Aldrovandus conceive, by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the ayr but suddenly excluding it again, is not so easily made out.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

Whether the large perforations of the extremities of the weazon, in the abdomen, admitting large quantity of ayr within the cavity of its membranes, as it doth in frogs, may not much assist this *mugiency* or boation, may also be considered.—*Id. Ib.*

And ouer the olyue trees and *mulbery trees* that were in the valeyes was Baal Hanan the Gadarit.
Bible, 1551. 1 *Chronicles*, c. 27.

In the 5th year, he gave order for planting of *mulberry-trees*, and breeding of silk worms, that England might be a country, as well of silk as cloth.—*Baker. K. James.*

MULCT, v. } *Fr. Multer*; It. *Multare*;
Mulct, n. } Sp. *Multar*; Lat. *Multare*, to
Mu'lctuary. } amerce. Vossius quarrels with the etymology of Varro, and with good reason, but has no better to propose.

To amerce, to impose, to exact an amercement, fine, or penalty.

How many poore creatures hast thou *mulcted* with death, for thine own pleasure.—*Bp. Hall. A Meditation on Death*,

For the offence, a *mulct* imposed on the possessors of Blackmore (called white-hart silver) is to this day paid into the exchequer.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 2. *Selden. Illust.*

A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not Eternal Wisdom found the way.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

The last common branch of the king's revenue, consisted of forfeitures, both of lands and goods, in cases of treason; and fines, or some known *mulctuary* punishments upon other crimes which were distinctly prescribed in the Saxon laws even for manslaughter and murder itself.
Sir W. Temple. Introd. to the Hist. of England.

MULE. MULETE'ER. MU'LISH. } Formerly also written *Moyl.* Fr. *Mule, mulet*; It. *Mulo*; Sp. *Mulo*; Lat. *Mulus.* Vossius suggests four several etymologies. One, the Gr. Μόλος, labour, he supports by a reference to Pliny. See the quotation from Holland.

The *mule* is a cross breed from the horse and ass; and the word is applied to other productions out of their specific course.

Mulish, (met.)—stubborn, obstinate.

——— & myd so gret charge theffe
Of *mules*, of eartis and of horse.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 189.

And thus after hir lordes graunt,
Upon a *mule* white anblant
Fourth with a fewe rode thie queene.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

This is right the old emblème of the *mule* cropping of thistles.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Ever after they made a proverb of it and called such as were painfull and willing to do that which they were commanded without grudging Marius *mule*.
North. Plutarch, p. 354.

Friday the third day of May, his lordship being amply furnished all at the king's cost with coaches, litters, *mules, mulets* and all other necessaries.—*Slow. James*, an. 1604.

Between the hee asse and a mare is a *mule* engendred, and foled in the twelfth moneth: a beast of *exceeding strength* to beare out all labour and travell.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 44.

Tolb. ——— Base *muleteers* of France,
Like peasant foot-boys doe they keep the walle
And dare not take up armes, like gentlemen.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Then from the ships proceeds
A train of oxen, *mules*, and stately steeds,
Vases and tripods (for the funeral games)
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

For Idæus directed the *mulish* machine
While horses drew that in which Priam was seen.
Byrom. To George Lloyd, Esq. Ep. 3.

The creature is so sure to kick and bite,
A *muleteer's* the man to set him right.
Cowper. Progress of Error.

MULIE'BRITY. } Fr. *Mulièbre*, — woman-
MU'LIERLY. } hood, female sex. *Mulierly*, —born in wedlock, (Lat. *Mulier.*)

The Ladies of Rhodes . . . .
Haue made their petition to Cupid
To plague you above all other
As one prejudicial to their *mulierbrity*.
Soliman & Perseda, (1599.)

If the said lands should according to the queene lawes descend to the right heire, then in right it ought to descend to him, as next heire being *mulierlie* borne; and the other not so borne.—*Holinshed. Chron. of Ireland*, an. 1558.

MULL, *v.* MULSH, *v.* MULSH, *n.* } *Vinum mollitum*; i. e. rendered milder by admixture of sugar, and having its spirit subdued by warmth. It is probably from the A. S. *Milseian, milescere.* Hanmer (on Shakespeare) says, softened, and dispirited as wine is when burnt and sweetened. Lat. *Mollitus.*

Malsh, which Ray calls straw half rotten, is from the same source; to *mulsh* the roots of trees, is to lay about them straw or other litter, softened or saturated with water; also to soften or saturate the earth itself.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargie, *mull'd*, deafe, sleepe, insensible; a getter of more bastard children then warres a destroyer of men.—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act iv. sc. 5.

Now we trudg'd homeward to her mother's farm
To drink new cyder *mull'd* with ginger warm.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week, Past. 5.

While gen'rous white-wine, *mull'd* with ginger warm,
Safely protects her inward frame from harm.
Jenyns. The Art of Dancing, c. 2.

MULL, *n.* } Ray, (North Country Words,)—
MU'LLOCK. } *Mullock*, dirt, rubbish. Tyrwhitt, —dung, rubbish. See MULL, *ante.*

The *mullok* on an hepe yaweyed was
And on the fiore yrast a canetas,
And all this *mulloh* in a sive ythrowe,
And sifted, and ypicked many a throwe.
Chaucer. The Chanonne Yemannes Tale, v. 16,408.

That other coffre of strawe and *mull*,
With stones mened [mixed] he filde also.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

MU'LLIGRUBS seems to have an application somewhat similar to that of *Maw-worm*, viz. to some unknown disease in the bowels, for which fanciful causes are assigned: the latter part of the word will then be easily accounted for; and as to the first, Dr. Jamieson is too learned.

Thom. What's the matter?
Whether go all these men-menders? these physicians?
Whose dog lies sick o' th' *mulligrubs?*
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act ii. sc. 2.

MULTIFA'RIOUS. } Lat. *Multifarius*, from MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. } *multum*, and *fari*, quod *multis modis* est *fari*; sic Græcis πολυφαρος, a φανω, *fari*; deinde non sermonis tantum, sed et aliis *varietatibus* dicitur, (Martinius.) Generally,—Various, or having many variations; diversified.

When a man acts with a *multifarious* intention he must then be distracted in his operations, and the force of his faculties being divided by the *multiplicity* of his aims, must needs be so weakened, that 'twill be impossible for him to pursue any one of them with vigour and activity.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

——— The beauteous lake,
The pines wide-branching, falls of water clear,
The *multifarious* glow on Flora's lap
Lose all attraction. *Glover. Leonidas*, b. iv.

The generic words which abound in language assort, and (if I may use the expression) pack up under a comparatively small number of comprehensive terms, the *multifarious* objects of human knowledge.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 2. s. 2.

MULTFIDOUS. Lat. *Multifidus*, in *multis* partibus *fissus*, from *findere*, to cleave.
Cleft, or divided into many parts.

Thus much we may observe, those animals are only excluded without sight, which are *multiparous* and *multifidous*, that is, which have many at a litter, and have also their feet divided into many portions.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

MU'LTIFORM. } Lat. *Multiformis* (*multus*, MULTIFO'RMITY. } and *forma*, a frame, or shape.)
Having many *forms* or shapes, many appearances; various, or divers, in *form*, shape, or appearance.

Air, and ye Elements the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*; and mix
And nourish all things.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

How prophane are others? harking out a *multiformity* of oathes like hellish Cerberi, as if men could not be gallants, unlesse they turned devils.
Purchas. His Pilgrimage. To the Reader.

From that most one God flowes *multiformity* of effects, and from that eternall God temporall effects.
Bp. Hall. Noah's Dove.

That the πολυποικιλος σοφια, the manifold or *multiform* wisedom of the Creatour might be displayed, acknowledged, and celebrated.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

You have seen, that, by virtue of that peculiar structure which brings them under these rules of interpretation, the most *multiform* of the scripture prophesies do equally with the most simple afford a positive evidence of God's providential government of the world.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 18.

MULTIPAROUS. Bearing, or bringing forth, (Lat. *Parere*,) many—at a litter. See MULTIFIDOUS.

Which, double formations do often happen unto *multiparous* generations.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 15.

Multiparous quadrupeds, as dogs, as swine, are furnished with a multitude of paps: whereas those beasts which bring forth few, have but a few.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. 1.

MU'LTIPLY, *v.* MU'LTIPLICABLE. MU'LTIPLICATE. MU'LTIPLICA'TION. MULTIPLI'CITY. MULTIPLI'CIOUS. MULTIPLI'CIOUSLY. MU'LTIPLIER. MU'LTIPLYING, *n.* MULTIPLI'ABLE. } Fr. *Multiplier*; It. *Moltiplicare*; Sp. *Multiplicar*; Lat. *Multiplicare, multiplicem facere*; to render manifold, *multiplex*, multiis *plicis* constans, consisting of many folds.

To increase by many involutions; generally, to increase the number

Multiplication, — (as in Chaucer, Gower, and Stow,)—is applied, to the making of gold and silver.

That God for his grace, goure grayn *multeplie*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 135.

Here is a mistaine eke, that we may see:
He that his hand wol put in this *mixtaine*
He shal have *multeplying* of his graine.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,308.

Who so that lieteth nitren his folie,
Let him come forth and learnen *multeplie*.
Id. The Chiennes Yemannes Tale, v. 16,303.

For bothe two by my salvation
Coeteluden in *multeplication*. *Id. Ib.* v. 16,317.

And thus though that he *multeplie*
His golde, without treasoure
He is. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

It maketh *multeplication*
Of golde. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Some things do through our judgment pass
As through a *multeplying*-glass.—*Cowley. Ode. Of Wit.*

Those substances which are whole in the whole are by his own doctrine neither divisible nor *multiplicable*, and how then can Christ's body be supposed to be *multiplicable* (for there are no other words to express my meaning, though no words can speak sense according to their doctrine, words not signifying here as every where else, and among them as they did always in all mankind) how can it, I say, be *multiplied* by the breaking of the wafer or bread upon the account of the likeness of it to a substance that cannot be broken, or if it could, yet were not *multiplicable?*
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, s. 11.

They [the purveyors] are the only *multipliers* in the world; they have the art of *multiplication*.
Bacon. A Speech touching Purveyors.

Therefore the *multiplying* of nobilitie, and other degrees of qualitie, in an over proportion, to the common people, doth speedily bring a state to necessity.—*Id. Ess. Seditious.*

Good deeds are very fruitfull; and not so much of their nature, as of God's blessing *multiplicable*.
Bp. Hall. Meditations & Vows, Cent. 3.

Item, you commanded *multiplication* and alcumistrie to be practised, thereby to abait the king's coine.
Stow. Edw. VI. an. 1549.

For properly the animal [Amphibiens] is not one, but *multiplicious* or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 15.

For the seed conveyeth with it not only the extract and single idea of every part, whereby it transmits their perfections and infirmities: but double and over again; whereby sometimes it *multipliciously* delineates the same as in twins, in mixed and numerous generations.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii. c. 2.

To see the *multiplicity* of books
That poure it, may well believe the press.
Sick of a surfeit. *Drayton. The Moon-Calf.*

——— Echo with their narrow sports;
From hill to hill from grove to grove she bounds,
And catches, breaks, and *multiplies* the sounds.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. vi.

There is another thing considerable in this *multiplicate* number of the eye; and that is, that the object seen is not *multiplied* as well as the organ, but appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 2.

This sense [smelling] I shall dispatch in less compass than the two last, because its apparatus, although sufficiently grand and admirable, (yet) is not so *multiplicious* as of the eye or ear.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 4.

Moreover, ca the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part, is very wonderful.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 5.

In the fecundity of the human, as of every other species of animals, nature has provided for an indefinite *multiplication.—Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. vi. c. 11.

MULTIPOTENT. Lat. *Multipotens, multum*, much, and *potens*, powerful.
Having much power.

——— By Joue *multipotent*,
Thou shouldst not beare from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made
Of our rankie feud.—*Shakes. Troyl. & Cress.* Act iv. sc. 3.

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *Multum*, much, and *præsens*, present, or being before.
A being before (sc. sensible) in many places at once.

I would that exploded opinion of Transubstantiation, and (which is the root of it) the *multi-presence* of Christ's body, did not utterly overthrow the truth of his humanity.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome, s. 25.

MU'LTITUDE. } Fr. *Multitude*; It. *Multi-* MULTITU'DINOUS. } *tudine*; Sp. *Multitud*; Lat. *Multitudo.*

A great number, a large collection or assembly of individuals; a great many.

They that weren aboute Tyre and Sydon, a great *multitude* heryng the thingis that he dide, and camen to him.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 3.

And they that dwelled about Tire and Sidon, a great *multitude*; whiche when they had heardes what thingis he did, came vnto him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

So, with this bold opposer rushes on
This many-headed monster, *multitude*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Cleane from my hand? no: this my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incarnardine.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— Plucke out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not licke
The sweet which is their poison.
Id. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

The guilt of the crime lights upon one, but the example of it aways a *multitude*; especially if the criminal be of any note or eminence in the world.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

First an all-potent all-pervading sound
Bade flow the waters—and the waters flow'd,
Exulting in their measureless abode,
Diffusive, *multitudinous*, profound,
Above, beneath, around.
Jones. Hymn to Narayena.

MUM, *n. & v.* } Dut. *Momme*; Ger. *Mumme*,
Mu'MMER. } Larva; Dut. *Mommer*; Ger.
Mu'MMERY. } *Mummer*; Fr. *Mommeur*; *Larvatus*, one who wears a mask. Some derive from Gr. Μορμω, *terriculum*, (what we call a bugbear) others from *momus*, or *mimus*, the French applying their word *mommerie*, to the sport of *momes*, or *mimes*, who deride others; and this latter etymology seems the more probable. The Gr. Μωμος, the *make-game* even of his brother gods, transmitting his name and characteristics to all the modern European languages.

Mum, Skinner calls, an interjection indicating silence, because while we pronounce this word we draw the upper to the lower lip, and shut the mouth: it may be so applied from the silence observed by *mummers* when playing their tricks, and especially when making them a cloak for thievery.

Mome,—one who cannot or will not speak; a speechless, senseless, stupid fellow.

Thow myght het mete ye myst on Malverne hulles
Than gete a wom of hure mouth, til money be hem shewid.
Piers Ploukman, p. 8.

But I must tell this tale thus for the nones long
When men crye *mumme* and keep such silence.
Gascoigne. Epitaph upon Capt. Bourchier.

And miset (the *mome*) comes last of all.
Id. The Fruites of Warre.

——— And gaue on me a glum
There was amonge them no word than but *mum*.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

[He would] make him [the reader] wene he were walking downe to hell quicke, yf he made so much as a *mumme* against Luther's lecheryes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 424.

To all thys geene yee good readers that this good man playeth as though he came in in a *mummery*.—*Id. Ib.* p.975.

Men of suche matters make but *mummynge*.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

He played *mumme* chaunce and wolde make none answere.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

In whiche passe tyme the dukys of Amnarle, of Surrey, and of Exeetyr, with the erlys of Salesbury and of Glouecetyr, with other of theyr affynyte, made provysyon for a dysgusynynge or a *mummynge*, to be sheweyd to the kynge (H. 4.) vpon twelfethe nyght.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, vol. ii. an. 1400.

For the Holy Ghost is no dome God, nor no God that goeth a *mummynge*.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 13.

Decharyng her (his natural mother) openly to be a woman geuen to carnall affection, and dissolute liuying, which thing if it had beene true (as it was not in deede) euery good and naturall childe would haue rather *mummed* at, than to haue blasted abroad, and especially she being aliue.
Grafton. Rich. III. an. 2.

As one with griefe and anguishe ouer-cum;
And unto every thing did answer *mum*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Yet he (poore soule!) with patience all did beare;
For naught against their wills might counterveil:
Ne might he said, whatever he did leare;
But hanging downe his head did like a *mome* appeare.
Id. Ib. b. viii. c. 6.

When you are hearing a matter between party and party, if you chance to bee pinch'd with the collicke, you make faces like *mummers*.—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Curse not (this mad-man said) but swearc
That women be vntrew,
Their loue is but a *mummerie*,
Or as an April's dew.
Warner. Albion's England, b. viii. c 36.

This same truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masques, and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half so stately, and daintily, as candle-lights.
Bacon. Ess. Of Truth.

"Nor did I ever winch or grudge it
For thy dear sake." Quoth she, "*Mum* budget."
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

The *mum* club (as I am informed) is an institution of the same nature, and is a great enemy to noise.—*Spectator*, No. 9.

The temple and its holy rites profan'd
By *mum'rics*, he that dwelt in it disdain'd.
Cowper. Expostulation.

MUM. Dut. *Momme*; Ger. *Mumme*; which Skinner calls a strong kind of beer, introduced by us from Brunswick, and derived either from Ger. *Mummeln*, to mumble, or from *mum*, (silentii index,) i.e. either drink that will (ut nos dicimus) make a cat speak, or drink that will take away the power of speech.

See how the Belgæ, sedulous and stout,
With bowls of fattening *mum* or blissful cups
Of kernel-relish'd fluids, the fair star
Of early phosphorus salute.
J. Philips. Cider, b. iii.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii.

MU'MBLE, *v.* } Dut. *Mommelen, mompelen*;
Mu'MBLER. } Sw. *Munda*; which Hire con-
Mu'MBLING, *n.* } siders to be the Ger. *Murmeln*,
and Lat. *Murmurare*, to *murmur*, (qv.) The Dut. *Mommelen* seems to be the dim. of *mommen*, (see Μομ,) and thus to mean—to speak like one wearing a mask, with his face, his mouth confined in a mask; and hence,—

To utter an indistinct, an inarticulate sound or voice; with the mouth closed, or but little open: to eat with the mouth so closed.

"Ne *momblinesse* ne sonenesse"—No *mumbling* talk nor noisy sound, (Chaucer, *infra*.)

Of this mat [matter] ich myghte *momely* wel longe,
Piers Ploukman, p. 81.

And how they were accompanied with mo
Ne *momblinesse* ne sonenesse also.
The poure penses were not disloged there,
Ne God wote hir place was euery where.
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Ladies.

——— He singes the treble part
The meane hes *mumbles* out of tune, for lack of life and hart.
Gascoigne. Memories.

Which Barns caleth patering, & *mumbling* of these psalmes & those salmes without deuotion, as thoughe hymselfe had an yie and an eare in euerl mannes hart.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 783.

Mass-mumblers, holy-water-swingers.
Bale. Yet a Course, &c. fol. 88.

Then came the Furies with their hosome hare,
Save some what cover'd with their sunky hair,
In wreaths contorted, *mumbling* hellish charms,
Up to the elbows naked were their arms.
Dryden. The Moon-Calf.

Who can endure to heare, that to the careless *mumbling* over of some short prayers there should bee granted by John XXII. a pardon for no lesse than a million of yeares.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome, s. 12.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight zanie,
Some *mumble-news*, some trencher-knight, some Dick
That smiles his cheeke in yeares, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh, when she's disposd.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

She *mumbles* forth her backward prayers,
An untam'd scold of fourescore years.
Gay, Fab. 23.

Then he thinks of Parnassus and Helicon streams
And of odd musty bards *mumbles* over their names;
Talks much to himself of one Phœbus Apollo,
And a parcel of folk that in's retinue follow.
Byrom. The Poetaster.

MU'MMIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Mumie*; It. *Mumia*; Sp.
Mu'MMIFY, *n.* } *Monia*; Low. Lat. *Mumia*, or properly—*aumumia*, from *amomum*, of eastern origin, (Vossius, *Et. L. L.*) In the 2d book *De Vitiis*, he derives *mumia* from the Arabic *Mum*, which signifies—wax. He explains it to be—

The flesh of man preserved against corruption in balsam or myrrh, and aloes and asphalt. It is also applied to—

That which distils from *mummies*; the stuff wherewith they have been long embalmed; any gummous substance; a soft, coagulated mass.

Tib. You shall grow *mummy* rascale.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iii. sc. 1.

Mummy hath great force in stanching blood; which may be ascribed to the mixture of balms that are glutinous.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 980.

——— Thy virtues are
The spices that embalm thee; thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remain
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men,
Than if to kill thee in the rolls of fame
Each marble spoke thy shape, all brass thy name.
J. Hall. Poems, (1646,) p. 50.

Mummy is one of the useful medicines commended and given by our physicians, for falls and bruises, and in other cases too.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 451.

Yet it were modest, could it be said,
They strip the living, but these rob the dead;
Dare with the *mummies* of the Muses play,
And make love to them the Egyptian way.
Dryden, Prol. 39.

So corrosive is this smoake about the city, that if one would hang up gammone of bacon, beefe or other flesh to fume, and prepare it in the chimnies, as the good housewifes do in the country, where they make use of sweeter fuell, it will so *mummifie*, dry up, waste and burne it that it suddainly crumbles away, consumes and comes to nothing.
Evelyn. Fumifugium, pt. i.

Let some soft *mummy* of a poer, who stains
His rank, some sodden lump of ass's brains,
To that abandon'd wretch his sanction give;
Support his slander, and his wants relieve!
Falconer. The Demagogue.

MUMP, *v.* } See MUMBLE. To speak, to eat,
Mumps. } to move the lips with the mouth
Mu'MPER. } nearly closed; consequentially, to beg.

Ter. The tailor will run mad upon my life for't.
Ped. How he *mumps* and bridles; he will ne'er eat clothes again.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill*, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— I speak
Not out of passion neither (leave your *mumping*,)
I know you're well enough.
Id. Woman's Prize, Act iv. sc. 1.

Elder Lo. Not such another as I was, *Mumps*; nor will not be.
Id. The Scornful Lady.

Where's Junius?
Petit. In's cabin,
Sick o' th' *mumps*, sir.
Id. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 2.

All other trades demand, verse-makers beg;
A dedication is a wooden leg;
And barren Labro, the true *mumper's* fashion,
Exposes borrow'd brats to move compassion.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 4.

They have had no way left for getting rid of this mendicant perseverance, but by sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our ambassy "of shreds and patches," with all its *mumping* cant, from the hospitable door of cannibal exile.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

MUNCH, *or* } Fr. *Manger*; It. *Mangiare*, to
Monch, *v.* } eat.
To eat, to chew, to masticate.

And some would *monche* hir meat all alone,
Ligging a bed.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

A saylor's wife had chestnuts in her lappe,
And *mounchi*, and *mounchi*, and *mounchi*: Give me, quoth I.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 3.

Now again, I hear the pit-a-pat of a pretty foot through the dark alley; no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the almes.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iii. sc. 3.

MUNDANE. } Fr. *Mondaine, mondanité*; It.
Munda'nity. } *Mondano, mondanità*; Sp. *Mundano*; Lat. *Mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world. Worldly.

The pompous wealth renouncing of *mundain* glory.
R. Gloucester, p. 579. App. No. 2.

And so fynished hee his dayes for folowinge of his pleasaunce *mundyne*.
Skelton. The Boke of three Fooles. The third Foole.

Here I give to understand,
(If e'er this coffin drive a land)
I, King Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* coast.
Shakespeare. Pericles, Act iii. sc. 1.

We must now proceed to give a more full and perfect account of these three several fates, or hypotheses of the *mundane* system before mentioned, together with the grounds of them.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 7.

The love of *mundanity*, wherein do indeed reside the vital spirits of the body of sin, the onely subject of the prince of this age's empire.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 20. s. 1.

All our *mundanities* are not to be assaulted at once, for fear of sensitive natures being subject to too great and sudden desolation and dismayedness.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, Treat. 6. s. 3.

MU'NDIFY, *v.* MUNDIFICATION. MUND'IFICATIVE, *adj.* MUND'IFICATIVE, *n.* } Fr. *Mondifier*; It. *Mondificare*; Sp. *Mundificar*; Lat. *Mundare*, from *mundus*, to cleanse.
To cleanse, to purify.

The leaves of the wild olive reduced into a cataplasme, serveth well to cleanse and *mundifie* where need is.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 4.

And so doth fire cleanse and purifie bodies, because it consumes the sulphureous parts, which before did make them foul: and therefore refines those bodies which will never be *mundified* by water.—*Brown. Vulg. Err.* b. iv. c.12.

The juice both of the braunches and leaebe itself as also of the root, is singular for to scour the jaundice, and all things els which have need of clensing and *mundification*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiv. c. 6.

The powder of this stone [the calamine] is commended principally in medicines for the eyes, for a gentle *mundificative* it is, and cleanseth the ulcers and sores incident unto them.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxvi. c. 21.

Stale butyr that hath been long kept, is mingled in many compositions: for by nature it is astringent, emollitive, incarnative, and *mundificative*.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxviii. c. 9.

MUNICIPAL. MUNICIPA'LITY. } Fr. *Municipal*; It. *Municipale*; Sp. *Municipal*; Lat. *Municipalis*; *Municipes*, a *munere capiendo*, sic appellantur; and were thus,—*muneris* cum populo Romano honorarii participes. *Municipalis* lex, quæ propria est cujusque *municipii*. (See *Vossius*.) (A bye-law. See BYE.) *Municipal*, as now used, is—
Of or pertaining to a town or township; to a district of a certain number of towns; and (as by Blackstone extended) to one whole state or nation.

The greatest part of this booke is bestowed in the description of the colledges and collegiate houses founded in this citie, for the professors of the *municipall* or common law of this land.—*G. Buck to Sir Ed. Coke. The Third University.*

Epicopacy is and hath long been settled in this kingdom, and (as it were) incorporated into it, and enwoven into the *municipall* laws of this land.—*Bp. Hall. The Modest Offer.*

Municipal law is also "a rule of Civil conduct." This distinguishes *municipal* law from the natural, or revealed; the former of which is the rule of moral conduct, and the latter not only the rule of moral conduct, but also the rule of faith.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, s. 2. Introd.

We provide first for the poor, and with a parental solicitude, we have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure *municipalities* or rustick villages.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

MUNNFICENT. MUNNFICENCE. MUNNFICENTLY. MUNNFIC. } Fr. *Munificence*; It. *Munificenza*; Sp. *Munificencia*; Lat. *Munificentia*,—applied to liberality or largess, *in munis faciendis*, i. e. in exhibiting the usual public games to the people; and then, generally, to—
Liberality, generosity, bountifulness.

That God doth graciously accept, and *munnificently* recompence our good works even with an incomprehensible glory, woe doubt not.—*Bp. Hall. The Old Religion*, c. 5. s. 2.

Who [King Edward the Sixth] is not to be mentioned, without particular honour, in this house, which acknowledges him for her pious and *munnificent* founder.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 2.

——— But our princely guest
Must though impatient, for a time deifer
His voyage, that with due *munnificence*
Our gifts may be prepar'd. *Fenton. Homer Imitated.*

To thee, *munnific* ever-flaming Love!
One endless hymn united nature sings.
Blacklock. Hymn to Divine Love.

From a thorough conviction of this truth, our *munnificent* benefactor Mr. Viner, having employed above half a century in amassing materials for new modelling and rendering more commodious the rude study of the laws of the land, consigned both the plan and execution of these his public-spirited designs to the wisdom of his parent university.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. s. 1. Introd.

The institution of a school of statuary in the house of a young nobleman [the Duke of Richmond] of the first rank rivals the boasted *munnificence* of foreign princes.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i Pref.

MUNI'TE, *v.* MUNI'TION. MU'NITING, *n.* MU'NITY. MU'NIMENT. MUNI'FICENCE. } Fr. *Munir, munition*; It. *Munire, munizione*; Sp. *Municion*; Lat. *Munitio*, from *munire*, to enwall, or surround with walls, (*muris*,) to defend, to fortify.
To defend, to fortify, to strengthen, to secure.

Muniments,—securities, writings, evidences, records, as securities for right or title.

By *munificence*, Spenser means *defence* or *fortification*, from *munio*, and *facio*: and Warton justly calls it an injudiciously coined word.

By protractyng of tyme and longe space Kyng Henry might fortefie & *munite* all daungerous places and passages wt souldioure & men of warre.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 11.

The destroyer is come before thy face, keep thy *munition*, loke to the way, make [thy] loynes strong: increase [thy] strength mightily.—*Geneva Bib. Nahum*, ii. 1.

The archbishop answered that hee tooke nothing in hand against the king's peace, and he was in armour, & *munited* with men only for feare of the king whome hee coulde not safely come vnto to speake.—*Stow. Hen. IV.* an. 1405.

This action of our death especially
Shows all a man. Here only he is found.
With what *munition* he did fortify
His heart.—*Daniel. Death of the Earl of Devonshire.*

Men must be ware, that in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity they do not dissolve and deface the lawes of charity and of humane society.
Bacon. Ess. Of Unity in Religion.

To those I may answer, that I have put up these colours in deed, that those vessels I would speak with, might not fly from piety at first sight, as from an enemy to pleasure, that speaking with them, I might shew them how devotion coming and possessing our minds, doth rather compose the *munity*, then infringe the true liberty of our affections.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 4. s. 2.

Upon a day, as she him sate beside,
By chance he certain *muniments* forth drew,
Which yet with him as relickes did abide,
Of all the bounty which Belphebe threw
On him, whilst goodly grace she did him shew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

I [do] confess a Beaumont's book to be
The bound and frontier of our Poetry:
And with desire shewed all *muniments* of praise,
That art, or engine, or the strength can raise.
B. Jonson. On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

This land invaded with like violence,
And did themselves through all the North display:
Untill Sir Lucrine for his martiall defence,
Did head against them make and strong *munificences*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the exterior *munitions* of the other.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 4.

The defenced city shall be desolate: no defence or *munition* can keep out a judgement, when commissioned by God to enter.—*Id.* vol. viii. Ser. 5.

MU'RDER, *v.* MU'RTHER, *v.* MU'RTHER, *n.* MU'RTHERER. MU'RTHERESS. MU'RTHERING, *n.* MU'RTHEROUS. MU'RDERMENT. } A.S. *Myrthrian*; Goth. *Maurthrjan*; Ger. *Morden*; Dut. *Moorden*; Sw. *Moerda*; Fr. *Meurtrir*. It is Tooke's opinion that the noun *Murther* is the A.S. *Morthe*, the third pers. sing. of the A.S. verb *Myrr-an*, to mar; (see MORTAL, and MORROW:) but it seems more probable that the Goth. and A.S. verb *Maurthrjan*, *myrthrian*, were formed upon this third person, and the English noun and verb from it. The primitive meaning of the Goth. and A. S. verb is—to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter: and *Morthe*, quod dissipat, (sub. vitam,) that which dissipates, *dissolves*, and consequentially *destroys* life. (See MIRTH.) To *murder* then is,—
To *mar*, to destroy; to destroy life, to kill, or quell, to put to death.
See the quotation from Blackstone.

The kynge's brethren, Aurele and Ambrose,
Dradde, for here eritage, *ymorthred* for to be.
R. Gloucester, p. 110.

More *murthre* are nas [was not ere] in so lute stonde.
Id. p. 559.

Suich was the *morthre* of Emesham (ver batalle non it nas.)
Id. p. 560.

And ho so *mortherth* a goud man me thynketh in myn in wit.
He for doth the light that oure lorde loketh to have worshep of. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 324.

O blessful God that art so good and trewe,
Lo how that thou bewreyest *mordre* alway
Mordre wol out, that see ye we day by day.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,057.

Shew fauour lady and be not merciless,
Least ye be called a common *murderess*.
The Nine Ladies worthy. Impuled to Chaucer.

The treson of the *mordring* in the bedde.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2003.

Lo this, quod he,
My ladie Dionyse hath hed,
Thou shalt be *murdred* in this stede.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

Slain is the *mordrer* and the *mordrice*
Through very truth of rightwisnesse.—*Id. Ib.*

The instice of blonde shall flee the *murtherer*, as sone as he fyndeth hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Numbers*, c. 35.

With the slaughter and *murdermente* of howe manye persone, is the seignionrie of some one citie now and then gotten into mennes handes and possession!—*Udal. Luke*, c.4.

Eean. Am I still hated?
Hast thou no end, O fate, of my affliction?
Was I ordain'd to be a common *murdress*?
And of the best men too.
Beaum. & Fletch. A Wife for a Moneth, Act v. sc. 1.

In the end a conspiracie was made for the *murthering* of him, and by the senators executed.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, c. 1.

If Phocas he a coward (said the Emperor Mauritius) then is he *murtherous*.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. v. c. 2. s. 3.

The first great disturbance in the world after the fall of man was by a *murderer*; whom the vengeance of God pursued to that degree, that he professed that his punishment was greater than he could bear, though he himself could not say, that it was greater than he had deserved.
South, vol. xi. Ser. 2.

He delights to commission his nurse to arrest a bloody Abab, just as he is going to take possession of the price of blood, and to dash out the brains of a *murderous* Ahimelech in the very head of his army.—*Id. Ib.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,
The *murdress* mother and consuming son.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another; (which the word *moerda* signifies in the Teutonic language:) and it was defined, *homicidium quod nullo videnti, nullo scienti, clam perpetratur*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 14.

This [amercement] was an ancient usage among the Goths in Sweden and Denmark, who supposed the neighbourhood, unless they produced the *murderer*, to have perpetrated or at least connived at the *murder*: and, according to Bracton, was introduced into this kingdom by King Canute, to prevent his countrymen the Danes from being privily *murdered* by the English.—*Id. Ib.*

Cruel with guilt, and daring with despair,
The midnight *murd'rer* bursts the faithless bar
Invades the sacred hour of silent rest,
And leaves, unseen, a dagger in your breast.
Johnson. London.

MURE, *v.* MU'RAL. MU'RALED. MU'RALE. MU'RING, *n.* } Fr. *Murer, muraille*; It. *Murare, murale*; Sp. *Murar, mural*; Lat. *Murus*, a wall, *muralis*. *Murus*, anciently written *mœrus*, is derived by Scaliger and Vossius from Gr. Μοῖρα, pars, *rata* scilicet cujusque civis *pars*,—*Scaliger*; quia quisque pro *rata parte muros*, extruebat, reficiebat, ac tutabatur.

To wall or enwall,—to compass or surround with walls; to fortify, to strengthen; to enclose, to shut up.

At last, when as he found his force to shrincke,
And rage to quaile, he tooke a muzzle strong
Of surest iron, made with many a linke;
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along,
And therein shut up his blasphemous tong.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

It is a witty and good observation of Gregory that the prophet prayes, set a door before my lips; a door, not a wall: he would not have his tongue *mured* up for all occasions.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. of Hampton, Sept.* 1624.

Other durst not front the battle of the Macedonians, which was so strongly imbattled on every side, and so *mured* in with a wall of pikes, presenting their armed heads on every side a man could come, that it was impossible to break them.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 213.

Aeesilaus his [Pausanias] father pursued him into the temple of Minerva called Calcioecos, whither he fled for sanctuary: where he caused the doors of the temple to be *mured* up with brick, and so famished him to death.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 744

Walls are either entire and continual, or intermitted; the entire *muring* is by writers diversly distinguished.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 19.

Moreover, hee [Dentatus] won 26 crowns or triumphant chaplets, wherof 14 were civick, for rescuing of Roman citizens in jeopardie of death: 8 of beaten gold; three other of *murall*, for mounting first over the enemies *wall*.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 28.

Where you desire *mural* fruit-trees should spread, garnish, and bear, cut smoothly off the next unbearing branch.
Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. January.

——— These the bold Briton moves,
Dauntless as deities exempt from fate,
Ardent to deck his brows with *mural* gold,
Or civic wreath of oak, the victors meed.—*Philips. Cerealia.*

MURK. See Mirk.

MU'RMUR, *n.* Mu'rmur, *n.* Mu'rmura'tion. Mu'rmurer. Mu'rmuring, *n.* Mu'rmurous.
Fr. *Murmurer*; It. *Mormorare*; Sp. *Murmurar*; Lat. *Murmurare*; Gr. Μορμυρειν, properly spoken of flowing waters, a little roughened. Vossius does not think from the verb Μορ-ειν, to flow, but formed from the sound, in which opinion he was preceded by Varro and Quintilian. (See Sibilant.) And the application certainly is—

To make the noise, to utter the sound of roughly or hoarsely flowing water; or a similar noise or sound: to utter an indistinct, continuous, hoarse sound: (met.) to utter the sounds of complaint, repining or discontent; to complain, to repine.

As many heds, as many wittes ben
They *murmured*, as doth a swarme of been,
And maden skilles after hir fantasies.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,517.

Murmur also is oft among servants and gruttchen when hir soveraines bidden them do lefed thinges.
Id. The Persones Tale, p. 156.

And with that soun he herd a *murmuring*
Ful low and dim, that sayde thus, "victorie."
Id. The Knyghtes Tale, v. 2455.

Hir name is *murmure* and compleint,
Ther can no man hir chere peint
To sette a glad semblant therin.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

But wordes dare I speake none,
Wherof she might be displeased:
But in myne herte I am diseased
With many a *murmour*, God to wote.—*Id. Ib.*

Make ye no *murmurocion*.
Though I write after this faction.
Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

Those *murmurers* against God, as soone as they repented were healed of their deadly woundes, thorough lookynge on the brasen serpent onely, without medicine or any other help.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 14.

Great *murmuryng* ther arose in Inglande bitwene the noble berons and ye kynge coulesell.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 6.

The silver-sounding instruments did meet
With the base *murmure* of the water's fall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

But as they shewed themselves no lesse than ingrat infidels in the behalfe, so the Lord considered their unthankfullnesse, and gave them over since such scarsitie, as the greatest *murmurers* have now the least store.
Holinshed. The Description of England, b. iii. c. 8.

But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brushedst oft, and oft doth mar their *murmurings*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

What, if God, willing to show the riches of his mercy, calls and accepts of some at the very last hour of the day, and rewards them equally with those that came in at first; have we any thing to reply against such a proceeding, or to carp at his justice, or *murmur* at our brother's felicity.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 7.

By long obedience he confest
That serving her was to be blest.
Ye *murmurers*, let True evince
That men are beasts, and dogs have sense!
Prior. True's Epitaph.

This should silence the proud regrets and *murmurings* of our hearts, at the absoluteness of God's decrees and purposes: for why may not his decree be as absolute as his power!—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 9.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

Yet hark, how through the peopled air
The busy *murmur* glows!
Gray. Ode on the Spring.

In the mean time I shall make a show of some of my defences, if it be only to convince the *murmurers*, that I shall not capitulate upon the first summons.—*Observer*, No. 91.

MURR. } Skinner,—from Lat. *Mori*; Min-
Mu'rrain. } shew,—from Gr. Μαραιν-ειν, *tabescere*. It is from the A. S. *Myrr-an*, to *mar*; to dissipate, to destroy.

The old noun *murr*, was applied to that which *mars* or destroys, (sc. the speech or utterance.) *Murrain*,—to that which destroys life: a destructive disease, plague, pestilence.

And God on hem sendeth other meschannce moreyne.
Piers Ploughman, p. 42.

The hande of the Lord shal be vpon thy catel which thou hast in ye felde, with a mighty great moryne.
Bible, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 9.

The wodhacke that eingeth churie
Horsly as hee had the *murre*.
Skelton. The Boke of Philip Sparrow.

Empedocles is of this advice, that together with the respiration of the lights odours also are intromitted and let in: when as then the said respiration is not performed at liberty and ease, but with much adoe, by reason of some asperity in the passage we smell not at all, like as we observe in them who are troubled with the pose, *murr*, and such like rheumes.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 685.

This plague of *murrein* continued twenty-eight yeare ere it ended, and was the first rot that ever was in England.
Stow. Edw. I. an. 1257.

His cattle must of rot and *murren* die,
Blotches and blaines must all his flesh emboss,
And all his people.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

In the latter part of the book he relates the diseases incident to cattle; and ends with the description of a fatal *murrain* that formerly raged among the Alpa.
Dryden. Georgics, b. iii. Argument.

——— I then had plann'd a life
Where wealth attends the middle stage,
And rest and comfort wait on age,
Where rot and *murrain* not e'er commence.—*Cotton*, Fab. 6.

MU'RREY, *adj.* } From Fr. *Morée*, *morel*,
Mu'rrey, *n.* } *morea*; It. *Morello*; Sp. *Morado*, so called from the colour of the *Moors*, (sc.) obscure or dark; or rather from the colour of the mulberry, (*mori*,) verging from red towards black, (Skinner.) Menage prefers the former.

The chanone of the same chappell in their mantles of *murrey*, and roundlet of S. George.—*Stow. Edw. IV.* an. 1476.

The leaves of some trees turne a little *murray* or reddish; and they be commonly young leaves that do so.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 512.

So stibium or glass of antimony, appears somewhat red in glass, but in its powder yellow; so painted glass of a sanguine red will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.

On the other side with a shippe, called the Tryomphe, with a ease of *murrey* velvet, weighing three score and thirteen ounces.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii. App.

And add beside a *murry*-colour'd vest,
Which, in their places, may receive the pest.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

MU'RRION See Morion.

MU'SCADEL. } Fr. *Muscadel*, *muscat*; It.
Mu'scadine, *adj.* } *Moscatello*, so called either
Mu'scadine, *n.* } from their scent of *musk*, or because flies (*muscæ*) feed eagerly upon them; in confirmation of the latter the *Uvæ Apianæ* of Pliny are referred to. See *Menage* and *Skinner*; and the quotation from Pliny.

And at night to banquet with dew (as they say) of all maner of fruits and confections, marmelade, succad, grene ginger, comfeittes, sugar plate, with malmesay and roney burnt with sugar, synamon & cloves, with hastarde, *muscadell* and ipocrase.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 229.

As touching the *muscadell* wines, (Apianæ) they tocke that name of bees, which are so much delighted in them, and desirous to settle and feed of them.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiv. c. 2.

Most decoctions of astringent plants, of what colour soever, do leave in the liquor a deep and *muscadine* red.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.

This will buy brawn this Christmas yet, and *muscadine*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act iii. sc. 4.

The fluid and finer part of the mixture passing through in the form of a liquor, high coloured, almost like *muscadine*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 118.

MU'SCLE. Fr. *Muscle*; Sp. *Musculo*; Lat. *Musculus*, ab similitudine aliquâ *muris*. Vossius,—a tenui, quo *mures* referunt, strepitu. Junius, who observes that *μυες* was the general denomination of shell-fish, απο του μυειν, from their shutting themselves up.

Frydays and fastyng dayes fertheyngworth of *muscles*
Were a feste for suche a folk.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 152.

A *muskell* in a blewe shell, had enclosed a margarite perle, the most precious, and best that euer toforn came in my sight.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

——— The *muscel* often trimm'd
With orient pearl within, as thereby Nature show'd,
That she some secret good had on that shell bestow'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

Ealif. And here's a chain of whitings' eyes for pearls,
A *muscle-monger* would have made a better.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Activ. sc. 1.

MU'SCLE. } Fr. *Muscle*; It. *Muscolo*;
Mu'scelling, *n.* } Sp. *Musculo*; Lat. *Musculus*;
Mu'scular. } Gr. Μυς; because it resem-
Muscula'rity. } bles a skinned mouse, or the
Mu'sculous. } fish so called. (See *Vossius*.)
More probably from the Greek verb Μυειν, to cover; because the *muscles* cover or clothe the bones. Cotgrave calls the Fr.—

Muscle,—the instrument of voluntary motion, compounded of sinews, veins, arteries, tendons, and flesh, and having a skin peculiar to itself.

And with fell tooth accustomed to blood,
Launched his thigh with so mischievous might
That it both bone and *muscles* ryved quight.
Spenser. Astrophel.

The tendinous [fibres] are parallel and direct between the two ends of a *muscule*. And upon these the far greater stress of the *muscular* action doth depend.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 4. s. 14.

The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*.—*Id. Mustum.*

Yea, and withall, it [the baine or bath] doth mitigate and cause to vanish and passe away the secret lassitudes of the *musculous* members.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 509.

——— She [Sculpture] saw the head,
Breathing the hero, small, of Grecian size,
Scarce more extensive than the sinewy neck;
The spreading shoulders, *muscular* and broad.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. v.

The uvous coat or iris of the eye hath a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil or sight of the eye.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

And therefore almost the whole *musculous* flesh of the body is bestow'd upon the tail and back, and serves for the vibration of the tail, the heaviness and corpulency of the water, requiring a great force to divide it.—*Id. Ib.* pt. i.

[Isaac Fuller] understood the anatomic part of Painting, perhaps equal to Michael Angelo, following it so close, that he was very apt to make the *muscelling* too strong and prominent.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. c. 1.

This part was very bad, and the colouring of the Saturn too raw, and his figure too *muscular*.—*Id. Ib.*

MUSE, *v.* Muse, *n.* Mu'sard. Mu'ser. Mu'seful. Mu'seless. Mu'sing, *n.*
Fr. *Muser*, *musard*; It. *Musare*; in Dutch *Mayseen*. From Lat. *Mussare*, or Gr. Μυζω, from μυειν, *claudere*, (Skinner.) It is more probably formed upon the noun *muse*, Lat. *Musa*: and intended to denote (see Amuse, and Musick).—

To follow the *Muses*, to be contemplative or thoughtful, as one who follows the *Muses*; to meditate, dwell upon, keep the mind fixed or employed upon; to weigh, to ponder.

Musard,—one who *muses* or spends his time in *musing*; a dreamer.

Muse, the noun, is sometimes applied to the poet.

Comen is the Sarazin to speke with Sir Edward,
Clad in clothes fyn, himself is a *musard*.
R. Brunne, p. 229.

Desherite Edward of alle his seignorie,
Of Jon Balioi *musard* sulk was his courteysie.—*Id.* p. 256.

The more ich *muse* ther on, mystilokor hit seneth.
Piers Ploughman, p. 190.

Farisees hirden the puple *musyng* of hem thise thingis.
Wielif. Jon. c. 7.

And whanne he hadde seide these thingis iewes weneten out fro hinn and hadden mych questiouis, either *musyng* among hemsilf.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 28.

For he *mused* so in the well,
That shortely the sooth to tell,
He tou'd his owne shadow so,
That at last he strafe for wo.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

O lady mine, that called art Cleo,
Thou be my speede fro this forth, and my *Muse*,
To rime well thu till I have do;
Me needeth here none other art to vse.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

All men hold thee for *musardz*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

To *muse* in his philosophia
Sole without compaise. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

As he laye *musynge* on a nyght
Of the tidinges, which he herde,
He thought assaie howe that it ferde. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Sir, leave your *musyng* and come into ye hall, if it please you, your dinner is all redy.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 77.

At this question, all the Lords sate sore astonied, *mueing* much by whom this question should be meant, of which every man wist himselfe cleere.—*Stow. Edw. V.* an. 1483.

So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destin'd urn:
And, as he passes, turn
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
Milton. Lycidas.

And touching this matter, it is reported that the theater being full of people, Phocion walked all alone upon the scaffold where the players played, and was in great *muse* with himself: whereupon, one of his friends seeing him in one of his *muses*, said unto him, Surely Phocion thy mind is occupied about somewhat.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 624.

It is to be wonder'd how *museless* and unbookish they were, minding nought but the feats of war.
Milton. Of Uniformed Printing.

There flowry hill Hymettus, with the sound
Of bees' industrious murmur, oft invites
To studious *musing*. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

The morning, we know, is commonly said to be a friend to the *Muses*, but a morning's draught is never so.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

——— Meanwhile, in *museful* mood,
Absorpt in thought, on vengeance fix'd he stood.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

Here Grief with holy *musings* may converse
In sounds, that best shall greet the glorious hero's herse.
Warton, Ode 10.

Then, Goddess, guide my pilgrim feet
Contemplation hoar to meet,
As slow he winds in *museful* mood,
Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood.—*Id.* Oda 11.

Say, scenes of science, say, thou haunted stream,
(For oft my *Muse-led* steps didst thou behold)
How on thy banks I rifled every theme,
That Fancy fabled in her Age of gold.
Mason, Elegy 3. *To Hurd.*

MU'SET. Steevens refers to the Fr. *Trouée*, in Cotgrave,—"A gap or *muset* in a hedge."

The many *musets* through the which he goes,
And like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

MUSEU'M. Gr. *Μουσειον*, a place dedicated to the *Muses*, to literature, to philosophy; to the preservation of rare and curious articles.

Of *museums*, galleries of paintings and statues, public libraries, &c. I need only say that they exist in almost every town in Italy, and open an ample field to the exercise of observation and curiosity.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. Prel. Dis.

MU'SHROOM. Fr. *Mouscheron*. Salmasius thinks they are so called—a *museo*, because they grow—ubi brevissima est herba, et plerumque nonnisi *museus*, where the herbage is very short, and scarcely aught except *moss*. Applied (met.) to—

Any thing of sudden growth from lowly origin.

The *mushrooms* have two strange properties; the one that they yeeld so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, as in a night, and yet they are unsown.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 546.

Mean while the king did not neglect Ireland, being the style where these *mushrooms* and upstart weedes (that spring up in a night) did chiefly prosper.
Id. Hen. VII. p. 138.

But as for such *mushroom* divines, who start up of a sudden, we do not usually find their success so good as to recommend their practice.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

MU'SICK. Fr. *Musique*; It. and Sp. *Musica*; Lat. *Musica*; Gr. *Μουσικη*, from *μουσα*, *musa*.
MU'SICAL.
MU'SICALLY.
MU'SICALNESS. J. Scaliger,—from *μαω* or *μαομ*, eà notione, qui significat cupidè ac cum impetu in aliquid ferri, to be borne along with eagerness and violence. See in *Vossius* other conjectures, and the quotation from Taylor's *Plato*.

Alle the *musons* in *musyk*, ich made hure to knowe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 189.

——— For the armony
And sweet accord was so good *musike*,
That the noice to angels most was like.
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

And of *musike* also the note
In man's voyce or softe or sharpe,
That fonde Juball. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And she, more sweet then any bird on bough
Would oftentimes emongst them beat a part,
And strive to passe (as she could well enough)
Their native *musicke* by her skilful art.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Therein the merry birds of everye sorte
Chaunted alowd their chearefull harmonee,
And made amongst themselves a sweete consort,
That quickned the dull spright with *musical* comfort.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 5.

The sweet lip'd sisters *musically* tighted,
Singing their fears, are fearfully delighted.
Crashaw. Music's Duel.

——— And I think
The nightingale if she should sing by day
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a *musician* then the wren!
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

She said;—in air the trembling *music* floats,
And on the winds triumphant swell the notes:
So soft, though high, so lond, and yet so clear,
Ev'n listening angels lean from heaven to hear.
Pope. The Temple of Fame.

How soft the *music* of those village bells,
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet, now dying all away,
Now pealing lond again and louder still,
Clear and sonorous, as the gale comes on!
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

Thine too those *musically* falling founts,
To slake the clammy lip. *Dyer. Ruins of Rome.*

The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of iambic feet.—*Dr. Warton. Essay on Pope.*

The name of the *Muses*, and universally that of *music*, was derived, as it seems, from *μωσθαι*, to inquire, and from investigation and philosophy.
Taylor. The Cratylus of Plato.

MUSK. } Fr. *Musc*; It. *Muschio*; Low Lat.
MU'SKY. } *Muscus*; in Arabic *Mosch*, or *musch*.
The word is applied to a perfumed substance said to be obtained from an animal of the same name.
Mushy.—

Sweetly scented or perfumed, sweetly odoriferous, fragrant.

The vessels of yuory comprehendeth al their combes, their *musky* balles, their pomaidder pottes, &c.
Bale. Image of bothe Churches, pt. iii.

And yet, as Paracelsus encourageth, ordure makes the best *musk*, and from the most fetid substances may be drawn the most odoriferous essences.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 26.

And though the problem of Aristotle enquire why some smels sweet beside the parde? yet later discoveries add divers sorts of monkeys, the civiet cat and gazela, from which our *musk* proceedeth.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 10.

——— There eternal Summer dwells,
And West winds, with *musky* wing,
About the cedarn alleys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells. *Milton. Comus.*

The glowing violet,
The *musk-rose* and the well attir'd woodbine,
With eovslips wan that hang their pensive head,
And every flower that and embroidery weare.
Id. Lycidas.

Jove! what a coyle these *muske-wormes* take to, to purchase another's delight? for, themselves, who bear the odours, have ever the least sense of them.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 4.

Nor this part *musk* or civet can we call,
Nor amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet, whose every part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art.
Dryden. Eleonora.

Thee April blithe as long of yore
Bermuda's lawns he frolick'd o'er
With *musky*, nectar-trickling wing,
(In the new world's first dawning spring)
To gather balm of choicest dews. *Warton*, Ode 11.

MU'SKET. } Fr. *Mosquet*; It. *Moschetto*
MUSKETE'R. } Sp. *Mosquete*.
MUSKETO'ON. } A very small species of hawk was so called, from *moschetto*, a little fly, or a troublesome stinging fly, as Warburton expresses it. And a *musket* (or small gun) is supposed to be a further consequential usage.

Some shall stop *muskets*, and so kill a foe.
Donne. Upon Mr. Thomas Coryat's Crudities.

He will never come within the sigue of it, the sight of a cassock, or a *musket-rest* against.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act ii. sc. 5.

Colonel Thomas Morgan; whose veteran troops were the first perfect harquebusiers of our nation, and the first who taught us to like the *musket*.
Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Raleigh leaving his gally, took eight *muskettiers* in his barge, and with Gifford and Caliseil in their wherries, having eight *musketiers* more, enter'd the mouth of that river.—*Id. Ib.*

Quoth he, "My head's not made of brass,
As Friar Bacon's noddle was;
Nor like the Indian's scull so tough,
That, authors say, 'twas *musket-proof*."
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1.

And into pikes and *musqueteers*
Stamp beakers, cups, and porringers.—*Id.* pt. i. c. 1.

One of them ventur'd upon him (as he [John L'Isle] was going to church, accompanied with the chief magistracy,) and shot him with a *musquetoon* dead in the place.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

MU'SLIN. It. *Mosseline*. Fr. *Mousselin*,—so called from a town in Mesopotamia named *Moussul*, where *muslin* was first manufactured.

In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lie,
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly.
Gay. Tricia, b. ii.

MUSS. Fr. *Mousche*; the play called *musse*. Mr. Narcs observes, that *musse* is one of Gargantua's games, (b. i. c. 21;) and is mentioned again, (b. iii. c. 40,) "a *Muscho* inventore." In our poets it is used as equivalent to—

A scramble.

Authority melts me of late. When I cried, hos,
Like boyes vnto a *musse*, kings would start forth,
And cry, "your will."
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 11.

Cos. Buy any peares, very fine peares, peares fine.
(*Nightingale* sets his foote afore him, and he falls with his basket.)
Cok. Gods so! a *musse*, a *musse*, a *musse*, a *musse*.
(*Cokes* falls a scrambling, &c.)
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fayre, Act iv. sc. 2.

Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down,
But there's a *musse* of more than half the town.
Dryden. Prol. to the Widow Ranler. (By Mrs. Behn, 1690.)

MUST. Anciently written *mote*, *moste*. A. S. *Mot*, *most*; Ger. *Mussen*; Dut. *Moeten*, *moetten*. The old Eng. *Mote*; A. S. *Mot*; Ger. *Mussen*, were used as we now use both *may* and *must*, (posse, oportere, necessè esse,) and are of the same origin as *mought*, *mote*, (qv.)

To be behoveful, needful, necessary: to be bound or obliged; to be under a necessity.

"Wa *mote*," he sayde, "be hardy, & stal worthe, & wyse,
Gef we wol habb oure lyf, and holde oure franchise."
R. Gloucester, p. 155.

For if I preche the gospel glorie is not to me, for nedeliche I *mote* doon it; for wo to me if I preche not the gospel.
Wiclif. 1 Corynth. c. 9.

For this ye knowen al so wel as I,
Who so shall telle a tale after a man,
He *moste* rehersse, as neighe as ever he can.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 734.

On of us twn *most* bowen doutelees:
And sith a man is more resonable
Than woman is, ye *moten* hun suffrable.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6024.

Whereof they *musten* of necessitee,
As for that night departen compagnie.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,998.

As ever *mote* I drinken win or ale,
Who so is rebel to my jugement,
Shal pay for alle that by the way is spent.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 834.

This open thynge whiche is befalle
Concludeth hym by such a wey,
That he the faith *moste* nedes obey.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The *must* three times together; I wear as sharp steel as another man, and my fox bites as deep, *musted*, my dear brother.—*Beaum. & Fletch. A King, and no King*, Act iv.

Much thou hast yet to see, but I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail; objects divine
Must needs impaire the wearie human sense.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

Of systems possible, if 'tis confest
That wisdom infinite *must* form the best,
Where all *must* fail or not coherent be,
And all that rises, rise in due degree;
Then, in the scale of reasoning life, 'tis plain,
There *must* be, somewhere, such a rank as man.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 1.

Where then shall Hope and Fear their objects find?
Must dull suspence corrupt the stagnant mind?
Must helpless man, in ignorance sedate,
Roll darkling down the torrent of his fate?
Must no dislike alarm, no wishes rise,
No cries invoke the mercies of the skies?
Johnson. Vanity of Human Wishes.

MUST. Fr. *Mouste*; It. and Sp. *Mosto*; Lat. *Mustum*; Gr. Μοαχος, young, new. *Mustum* is applied to any thing, not wine merely, *new*. *Must*, in English, to—

New wine, or other fermented liquor, in its uncleansed state.

And obtire scornyden, and seiden for these men hen ful of *must*.—*Wicliff. Dedie*, c. 2.

As touching *musts* or new wines, the first and principall difference of them lyeth in this, That some by nature are white, others blacke, and others againe of a mixt colour between them both.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 1.

The *must*, of pallid hue, declares the soil
Devoid of spirit; wretched he, that quaffs
Such wheyish liquors; oft with colic pangs,
With pungent colic pangs distress'd he'll roar,
And toss, and turn, and curse th' unwholsome draught.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

MUST, *v.* Mu'sty. Mu'stiness. } From the Fr. *Moiser*; Lat. *Mucescere*—

To be or become foul, by confinement from air, or by disuse; to be or become fusty, stale, stagnant.

Whē his wordes be wel sifted, men shall find little fine flowre in thē, but all very *mustie* branne, not worthie so muche as to fede either horse or hogrys.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 694.

Pistachoes, so they be good, and not *musty* joyned with almonds in almond milk; are an excellent nourisher.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 50.

Petit. Any mirth,
And any way, of any subject, Junius,
Is better than unmanly *mustiness*.
Beaum & Fletch. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 1.

Then he thinks of Parnassus, and Helicon streams,
And of old *musty* bards mumbles over their names;
Talke much to himself of one Phœbus Apollo,
And a parcel of folk that in 's retinue follow.
Byrom. The Poetaster.

MUSTA'CHE. Musta'cheto. } Fr. *Moustache*; It. *Mostacchio*; Sp. *Mostacho*; Gr. Μοαταχ, the upper lip, and hair growing upon it.

The hair or beard grown upon the upper lip.

Your brave *mustachoes* turnde the Turky wayes.
Gascoigne. Councell to Master Bartholomew Withipoll.

They not over-wise brought word that the duke's army were most of them priests; for they saw their faces all over shaven; the English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios*, as did anciently the Britons.
Milton. History of England, b. iv.

MUSTARD. Fr. *Moustarde*; It. *Mostarda*; Sp. *Mostaza*; a *musto* et *ardore*, (J. Scaliger.) See Menage, *Dict.*

The kynedome of heauen is lyke unto a grayne of *mustarde*-seed which a man taketh and soweth in his felde, which is the least of all seedes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Matt.* c. 13.

As for the *mustard* that sprung up in the Isle of Ely, though it had never been sup in that country, yet might it have been brought down in the channels by the floods, and so being thrown up the banks, together with the earth, might germinate and grow there.—*Ray. Creation*, pt. ii.

MUSTER, *v.* Ger. *Mustern*; Dut. *Monster*, n. Sw. *Moenstra*. Anciently written *Mostre*. It. *Mostrare*; Fr. *Faire un monstre*; Sp. *Hazer una Muestra*; from the Lat. *Monstrare*, to show. Cotgrave calls the noun *Monstre*, a *muster*, view, show, or sight. To *muster* is, consequentially,—

To assemble or collect together, for view or review; and, generally, to assemble or collect together, to bring together.

Meddled my merchaundise, and mad a good *moustre*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 100.

That such a nombre gadred into one
Of worthie knights, never was sein,
Whan they in feere were *moustred* in a plein.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

And so they went and *mostred* before the Castil of Arde, the whiche was well furnysshed with Englysshemen.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 254.

When *muster* day, and foughten fielde are odd.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

I cōmaunde you in his name, that ye make to morowe your *mustres*, and in likewise so shall we do oura.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 304.

Upon festivals and play-times they should exercise themselves in the fielde, by riding, leaping, fencing, *mustering*, and training.—*Cowley. The School.*

The last great *muster*, (twas before ye serv'd here
Before the last duke's death, whose honour'd bones
Now rest in peace,) this young prince had the ordering
(To crown his father's hopes) of all the army.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act i. sc. 1.

Fals. Shadow will serue for summer: pricke him: for we haue a number of shadowes to fill vppe the *muster-books*.
Shakespeare. 3 *Pt. Henry IV.* Act iii. sc. 2.

Though thou wert *muster-master* of the land.
B. Jonson. The Vnder-wood. An Elegy.

All that were able, from 20 years old and upwards, being listed in the *muster-roll*, followed their trades, or other business, till they were called to war.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 4. s. 15.

In short, it is the great plague of the world [deception], which takes wrong measures and makes false *musters* almost in every thing.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

Again in 1 Corinth. vi. 9, 10, we have a *muster-roll* of as vile sinners, as sin could make, or hell receive; fornicators, idolators, adulterers, thieves, covetous, drunkards, extortioners.—*Id.* vol. viii. Ser. 12.

Prone on the lowly grave of the dear man
She drops; whilst busy medling memory,
In barbarous successions, *musters* up
The past endearments of their softer hours,
Tenacious of its theme.
Blair. Grave.

MUTE, *v.* Mu'table. Mutabi'lity. Muta'tion. } Fr. *Muable*; It. *Mutabile*; Sp. *Mudabile*; Lat. *Mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change; (see To Mue.)

That can or may be changed or altered; changeable, alterable, fickle, unsteady, inconstant.

The which destinable causes, wham thei passen out fro the beginnynges of immouable perueiuance, it mote nedes be that thei ne be not *mutable*, as thus.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

For if her whele stint any thing to tourne,
Than cesseth the Fortune anone to be:
Now sith her whele by no way may seioure,
What wost thou of her *mutabilitie*?
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. I.

And here I vow me, faithful, true, and kind,
Without offence of *mutabilitie*
Humbly to serue, while I haue wit and mind.
Id. The Court of Love.

Wenest thou that these *mutations* of fortune fleten without gouernour.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

A christian king vse in suche case (for the consideracion of theyr former estate and *mutable* chaunce of the warre) to shewe much humanitie to the.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1240.

Is not here a sudden *mutation*.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 343.

Tob. Not one of my dragon's wings left to adorn me,
Haue I *muted* all my feathers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little Thief, Act iv. sc. 1.

It may be, gnats and flies have their imagination more *mutable*, and giddy, as small birds likewise have.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 698.

What man that sees the ever-whirling wheele
Of destinie, the which all mutable things doth sway
But that thereby doth find, and plainly feele,
How *mutability* in them doth play
Her cruell sports to many men's decay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

But all that moveth doth *mutation* love.
Id. Ib. b. viii. c. 7.

For in both there seemes to be a valuation of time; which whether in case of *mutation*, or sale, may justly be suspected for unlawful.—*Bp. Holl. Cases of Conscience*, Dec 1. Case 4.

It [political wisdom and prudence] depends upon the uncertain will and fickle humours, the mistaken and *mutable* interests of men, which are perpetually shifting from one point to another, so that nobody knows where to find them.
Tillotson, vol. i. Ser. 41.

Now there is a passage from death to life and from a state of weakness and corruption to a state of glory and immortality, which can never suffer by tribulation or infirmities, or the disorder and *mutability* of this state.
Stillingfleet, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

Their *mutable* complexions carry
The looks of anger, hope, and joy;
Just as the scenes around 'em vary,
Pleasures delight or pains annoy.
Cooper. Temper of Aristippus, Ep. 2.

And, studious of *mutation* still discard
A real elegance, a little us'd,
For monstrous novelty and strange disguise.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

MUTE, *v.* Mute, *n.* Mu'ting, *n.* } Fr. *Mutir, esmeutir*, seems formed upon the noun *esmeute*, a motion or commotion; and to be employed, physically or medically, as to *move*, a *motion*, now in English are. And thus,—

Mute,—that which is *moved* (*motum*,) sc. out of the bowels.

Upon the cake, the plumbe-tree and the holme,
The stock-dove and the blackbird should not come,
Whose *muting* on those trees does make to grow
Rots-curing hyphear, and the misseltoe.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

According unto ancient tradition and Plinie's relation, the bird not able to digest the fruit whereon she feedeth; from her inconverted *muting*, ariseth this plant of the berries where of birdlime is made, wherewith she is after entangled.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

And I know not that there were sparrows in the wall, and mine eyes being open the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes and a whiteness came in mine eyes.
Bible. Tobit, ii. 10.

——— With hooting wild
Thou canest unpeas; and our holy things,
Font, table, pulpit, they be all defil'd
With thy broad *mutings*.
More. Life of the Soul, b. ii. s. 119.

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was rais'd by him, found out by Fisk,
On which was written, not in words,
But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3.

MUTE, *adj.* Mute, *n.* Mu'tely. Mu'teness. } Fr. *Muet, mut*; It. *Muto*; Sp. *Mudo*; Lat. *Mutus*; which Scheidius derives from Gr. Μυειν, *claudere*, to close, to stop; having a reason for its application similar to that for the English *dumb*, (qv.)

Having the organs of speech *dammed* up, stopt, or closed; and thus, speechless, silent.

She said eke, she was fain with him to mete,
And stode forth *muet*, milde, & manuette.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

She was so true, as women been echone,
And also close and *muet* as stone.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Lyke your pus cat parrot can *mute* and cry.
Skelton. Speak, Parrot.

We may fitly transfer the apophthegme of Simonides, from painting unto dancing, and say thus, that a dance is a *mute* poesie, and poesie a speaking dance.—*Holland. Plut.* p. 656.

Hail native Language that by sinews weak
Didst move my first endeavouring tongue to speak,
And mid'st imperfect words with childish trips,
Half unpronounc'd, slide through my infant lips,
Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two years before.
Milton. At a Vacation Exercise.

The soberest and best govern'd men are least practis'd in these affairs; and who knows not that the hashful *muteness* of a virgin may oft-times hide all the unliveliness and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation.
Id. The Doctrine of Divorce, b. i. c. 3.

To the indictment here upon, he [John Biddle] prays council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it; which being denied him by the judges, and the sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into court his exceptions ingrossed in parchment.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bower,
And, muzzled though they seem, the *mutes* devour.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Regularly a prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either, 1. makes no answer at all; or, 2. answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not allowable; and will not answer otherwise; or, 3. upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 25.

Bribe him, to feast my *mute-imploring* eye,
With some proud lord, who smiles a gracious lie!
A lie to captivate my heedless youth,
Degrade my talents, and debauch my truth.
Smollett. Advice, a Satire.

MU'TILATE, *v.* } Fr. *Mutiler*; It. *Mutilare*;
MUTILA'TION. } Sp. *Mutilar*; Lat. *Mutilare*, from *mutilus*, i. e. captus aliquia parte corporis, from *mutus*, dumb. See MUTE.

To take away, cut off, in any way deprive of, some part of the entire body; to maim, to dismember.

Yea we are much bound unto him, although he haue made vs imperfect and *mutilate*.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 90.

As I haue declered you before in my preface, I will not in any worde wyllingly mangle or *mutilate* that honourable man's worke.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1291.

Any one that will take but a little pains in examining the nature of them, may be fully satisfied that the scriptures are hereby, neither *mutilated* or depraved.
Gren. Cosmo. Sacra, b. v. c. I. s. 40.

For we observe the *mutilations* are not transmitted from father unto son; the blinde begetting suche as can see, men with one eye, children with two; and cripples *mutilate* in their own persons do come out perfect in their generations.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 2.

Because the loss or *mutilation* of an able man, is also a loss to the commonweal.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 3. s. 2.

He [Columbus Lycopolites] is said to have been the author of several poems; none of which have come down to us except this, which in many passages is corrupt and *mutilated*.—*Pawkes. Notes to the Rape of Helen.*

When a man is in eminent danger of the *mutilation* of a leg or an arm, or the like, it is lawful to prevent the loss of either by the death of the assailant.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 8.

The rhapsodies of Homer were scattered up and down amongst the cities of Greece, which the itinerant poet had visited, and were necessarily in a very *mutilated* state, or recorded in men's memories after an imperfect manner and by piece-meal only.—*Observer*, No. 120.

MU'TINE, or } Fr. *Mutiner*; It. *Ammutinar-*
MU'TINY. } *si*; Sp. *Amotinarse*. Skinner
MUTINE'ER. } says—from *motus*, a motion,
MU'TINOUS. } or from *mutire*, to murmur.
MU'TINOUSLY. } His first conjecture seems the
MU'TINYING, *n.* } more rational, i.e. from *motus*;

but through the verb *mutir*, *esmeutir*, to move; *esmeute*, a motion or commotion.

To move or commove; to raise a commotion, to (insurge or) make an insurrection; to rise, (sc.) against authority.

This was good for Maximilian, if he could have seen the people *mutined*, to arrest fury, and prevent dispaire.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 88.

He staieth the legion at Behriscum being hardly withholden from *mutining*, because he would not lead them to fight.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 65.

Doe like the *mutines* of Jerusalem.
Be friends awhile.—*Shakespeare. King John*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Great prince, it is within your power with ease,
To remedy such fears, such jealousies,
And rid you of such *mutineers* as these.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Then brought he forth Sedition, breeding stryfe
In troublous wits and *mutinous* uproie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

The same soldiers, who in hard service and in the battle, are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury ara apt to *mutiny* and rebell.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

Hugh Peters held a discourse with the arch-rebel his master upon the *mutinying* of the army about St. Alban's.
Id. vol. vi. Ser. 1.

In 1488, Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese captain, with three ships attempted the discovery of India by the coast of Africa; but, harassed by tempests, his crew *mutinied*, and having discovered the river del Infante, on the Eastern side of Africa, he returned to Europe.
Mickle. Discovery of India, App.

On the 14th of April, 1797, Lord Bridport, the admiral, unsuspicious of the *mutiny*, making a signal to prepare for sea, the seamen of his own ship, instead of weighing anchor, ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers, which were instantly answered from the other ships.
Belsham. History of Great Britain. Geo. III. an. 1797.

MU'TTER, *v.* } In Dut. *Muyten*; Lat. *Mu-*
MU'TTER, *n.* } *tire*; to speak as one *mute*, or
MU'TTERER. } having the organs of speech
MU'TTERING, *n.* } stopped or obstructed. See
MUTE.

To speak inarticulately, indistinctly.

With that he smote his hedde adowne anone
And gan to *mutire*, I nat what truely.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Perchaunce some open mouth will *mutter* now and than.
Gascoigne. A Glaze upon this Text, Dominus, &c.

Now do they persecute them for keepyng the cõmaundementes of God, in marlage, in receiuinge meates with thanksesing, & not in gesynge out to seke Christ here and there in theyr masses & *mutteryngee*, in theyr outward coloures and shaddowes.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

They *muttered* extremely that it was a thing not to bee suffered, that for a little sitte of the Scotts, soone blowne ouer, they should bee thus grinded to powder with payments.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 163.

Whose leaves still *mutt'ring* as the air doth breathe
With the sweet bubbling of the stream beneath,
Doth rock the senses.
Drayton. Henry Howard to Lady Geraldine.

The roaring voice of winds, the billows rave,
Nor all the *mutt'ring* of the sullen wave,
Could once disquiet, or her slumber stirre.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 3.

Where sounding strings and artful voices fail,
The charming rod and *mutter'd* spells prevail.
Addison. Epilogue to Lansdown's British Enchantress.

The words of a *mutterer*, saith the Wiseman, are as wounds, going into the innermost parts of the belly.
Barrow. On the Decalogue. IX Commandment.

MU'TTON. Fr. *Mouton*; anies castratus; from Ger. *Mutzen*, truncare, and this from *Mehen*, to cut. (See *Mutzen* in Wachter, and *Mouton* in Menage.) Applied now—

To the flesh or meat of sheep; formerly to the animal itself.

——— And gat hem echone
Coupes of clene gold, and coppes of selver
Rynges wt rubies, and othr riche giftes
The leste of here meyne, a *moten* of golde.
Piers Ploukman, p. 39.

The wolfe in peace with the *mutton*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Fyne flocks of sheepe could scarce maintaine
good *mutten* for his house.
Gascoigne. A Glaze upon this Text, Dominus, &c.

Also by reason of the murren that fell among the cattell, beefes and *muttons* were vnreasonable priced.
Holinshed. Edw. II. an. 1317.

For the offenders and breakers of the law were condemned to pay for a penalty, the value of five oxen and two *muttons*.
North. Plutarch, p. 87.

At the great triumph and entry made, the captain or generall that triumpheth as a conqueror, did offer the sacrifice (by the old orders and ancient custome of Rome) one or diuers oxen: where at the second triumph called the ovation, he onely sacrificed a *mutton*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 265.

The felon thus of old, his name to save,
His pilfer'd *mutton* to a brother gave.
Falconer. The Demogogue.

MU'TUAL. } Fr. *Mutuel*; It. *Mutuo*; Sp.
MU'TUALLY. } *Mutual*; Lat. *Mutuus*. Varro
MUTUA'LITY. } says the Romans had the word from the Sicilian, *Mutroi*, which Vossius thinks is formed of *pou vrow*, or *pou vow*, *mihi tuum*.

Interchangeable, reciprocal.

Well let this passe, and thinke vpon the loye,
The *mutuall* loue, the confidence, the trust,
Whereby we both abandoned annoye,
And fed our mindes with fruites of lonely lust.
Gascoine. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

Ho neyther seeth assemblies, nor can assigne and proue any cõspiracy & *mutuall* promise in assisting eche other about the procurement of any thyng at all good or hedde.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1019.

Th' uncertain Commons touch'd with inward care,
As though his sorrows *mutually* they bare.
Drayton. Queen Isabel to King Richard II.

Her goodly wares of mercenary masses, of pardons and indulgences of the *mutuotitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women.
More. Aut. against Idolatry, c. 10.

Among unequals what society
Can sort, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be *mutual*, in proportion due
Giv'n and received.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

MY

God, in the nature of each Being, founds
Its proper bliss, and sets its proper bounds:
But so he fram'd a whole, the whole to bless,
On *mutual* wants built *mutual* happiness:
So from the first eternal order ran,
And creature link'd to creature, man to man.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 3

May I, at least, the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity; nor ever want
A friend, with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse
Of speech and offices.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

The sciences are said, and they are truly said to have that *mutual* connexion, that any one of them may be the better understood for an insight into the rest.
Dr. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 1.

MU'ZZLE, *v.* } Anciently written *Mosel*. Fr.
MU'ZZLE, *n.* } *Museliére*; It. *Musoliera*. From
Fr. *Museau*; It. *Muso*, which Skinner thinks may have been formed from the A. S. *Muth*, the mouth. *Muzzle* is applied to—

The mouth; and to any thing to fasten, close, or confine the mouth. To *muzzle*,—

To do any thing with the *mouth* or *muzzle*; to fasten, to bind, to constrain the mouth.

And like a greyhound the *mosell* and the head.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

About his char ther wenten white alauns,
Twenty and mo, as gret as any steere,
To hunten at the leon or the dere.
And folwed him, with *mosel* fast ybound.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2153.

Thou shalte not *mosel* the oxe that treadeth out the corne.
Bible, 1551. *Deuteronomy*, c. 25.

Or who will *muzzle* that unruly hear
Whose presence strikes our people's hearts with fear?
Drayton. Queen Margaret to the Duke of Norfolk.

At last, when as he found his force to shrincke
And rage to quaile, he took a *muzzle* strong
Of surest iron made with many a lincke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

How wretched is the fate of those who write!
Brought *muzzled* to the stage, for fear they bite.
Dryden. Prologue to the Pilgrim.

Of a black *muzzle*, and long heard, beware;
And let a skilful barber cut your hear.
Id. Ovid. Art of Love.

MY. } Fr. *Mien*, *mon*; It. *Mio*; Sp.
MINE. } *Mio*; Lat. *Meus*; Gr. *Euos*; Goth.
MYSE'LF. } *Meins*; A. S. *Min*; Dut. *Myn*;
Ger. *Meyn*; Sw. *Min*. See Me.

Of or belonging to *me*.

As for *me my self*, ich wol soth segge of this dede.
R. Gloucester, p. 30.

——— For mon thou art y wis,
To wynne get a kyngdom, wel leter than myn ys.
Id. p. 13.

The dede that I did lile, *my* foly it was,
I praye the with gode wille, forgyue *me* that trespas.
R. Brunne, p. 163.

And ich schal seode gow *myselve* Seynt Michel myn aungel,
Piers Ploukman, p. 104.

I *myself* bi the soule serue to the lawe of God, but bi fleshe to the lawe of synne.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 7.

And Dauyes seide to her, what to *me* and to thee womman? *myn* our cam nel yet.—*Id. Jon.* c. 2.

Jesus sayde vnto her: Woman, what hane I to doe with thee? *Myne* houre is not yet come.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And for to maken you the more mery,
I wol *myselven* gladly with you ride,
Right at *myn owen* cost, and be your gide.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 803.

I male not stretche vp to the heuen
Myn honde ne set al in euen,
This worlde which euer is in balance.
It stant not in *my* suffisance
So greate thinges to compasse.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And for to prouie it is so
I am *my selfe one* of tho
Which to this schole am vnderfonge.—*Id. Ib.*

When I was yet a child, no childish play
To *me* was pleasing, all *my* mind was set,
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be publick good; *myself* I thought
Born to that end, born to promote all truth,
All righteous things; therefore above *my* years,
The law of God I read, and found it sweet.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

If God shall be pleased to make *me* his almoner, and the conduit by which his goodness may descend upon *my* distressed neighbour; though the charity be personally *mine*, yet both of us have cause to thank God for it, I that I can be virtuous, and he that he is relieved.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

When a man deceives *me* once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault; when twice, it is *mine*.
Horne. Works, vol. vi. Dis. 5. Note.

MYRIAD. Fr. *Myriade*; Lat. *Myrias*; Gr. *Μυριας*, which nearly corresponds with the Lat. *Infinitus*, or *sexcentum*, and is used for any number that cannot easily be counted, (Lennep.)

——— But O how fall'n! How chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light
Cloth'd with transcendent brightness didst outshine
Myriads though bright.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

How came the transactions of so many *myriads* of years [eternity] to be swallowed up in such deep silence and oblivion?—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 3.

His lofty stature, where a *myriad* shine,
O'ertops and speaks a majesty divine.
Parnell. The Gift of Poetry.

MYRO'BALANE. Gr. *Μυροβαλανος, glans unguentana*; *μυρον, unguentum*, and *βαλανος, glans*; Fr. *Myrobalan*,—"an East-Indian plum, whereof there be divers kinds," (Cotgrave.) And see *Pliny*, (b. xii. c. 21.)

An aromatic spicery or nut; a dried fruit, something like a date or plum, (Nares.)

But as for the *Mirobalane* it hath parts of contrary natures; for it is sweet and astringent.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 644.

Sub. ——— Slight! she melts
Like a *Myrobalane*.—*B. Jonson. Alchymist*, Act iv. sc. 1.

MYRRH. Fr. *Myrrhe*; It. and Sp. *Mirra*; Lat. *Myrrha*; Gr. *Μυῤῥα*; of Eastern origin, and deriving its name from its *bitter* taste.

And thei ghaven to him to drinke wyn medled with *myrre*, and he took not.—*Wicliff. Mark*, c. 15.

Some have written, that the trees which beare the *myrrhe* doe grow confusedly here and there in the same woods among the incense trees; but more there are who affirme, that they grow apart by themselves. And in truth, found they are in many quarters of Arabia.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 15.

Where sweet *myrrh-breathing* Zephyr in the Spring,
Gently distills his nectar-dropping showers.
Drayton. To the River Ankor.

Saint Markie calls this draught *οινον εσμυρνισμενον, myrrhe-wine*, mingled (as is like) with other ingredients.
Bp. Hall. The Passion Sermon, April, 1609.

MYRTLE. Fr. *Myrte*; It. and Sp. *Mirto*; Lat. *Myrtus*; Gr. *Μυρτος*, from Gr. *μυρον*, a perfumed ointment, from *μυῤῥα*. See MYRRH.

A banke by chaunce by me there stoode, where bright as horne of hew
With roddes upright and braunches thicke a *myrtill* bushe there grew.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneados, b. iii.

Nature hath sheweed her wonderful power and honnitie, especially in the juice of the *myrtle*, considering that of all fruits, it alone doth yeeld two sorts both of oile and wine.
Holland. Pilnie, b. xv. c. 20.

——— Them she upstales
Gently with *mirtle* band, mindless the while,
Her self, though fairest unsupported flour,
From her best prop so farr, and storm so nigh.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

A muse, that long hath wander'd in the groves
Of *myrtle-indolence*, attempts to sing.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. i.

MY'STERY. MYSTE'RIAL. MYSTE'RIOUS. MYSTE'RIOUSLY. MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. MY'STERIZE, *v.* MY'STICK, *adj.* MY'STICK, *n.* MY'STICAL. MY'STICALLY. MY'STICISM. MY'STAGOGUE. MYSTAGO'GICK. MYSTAGO'GICAL.

Fr. *Mystère, mystique*; It. and Sp. *Misterio, mistico*; Lat. *Mysterium, mysticus*; Gr. *Μυστηριον, μυστικος*. Vossius exhibits a variety of conjectures. The opinion of Eustathius, adopted by Lennep and Valcknaer, seems well founded. From *Μεμυηται*, the third person of the pret. pass. of *μυειν, claudere*, were formed *μυστης, qui claudit et celat*, and hence *μυστηρ, μυστηριον, quod clauditur et celatur*; that which is shut up, hidden, or concealed. And a *mystery* is, generally,—

Any thing shut up, hidden, or concealed: and, consequentially, that cannot be perceived or understood.

A *mystick*,—one who pretends to *mysteries*, or doctrines or opinions that cannot be understood or comprehended.

Mystagogue,—chief or head of, guide to, the *mysteries*.

And see MISTERY.

The more ich muse ther on, the *mystilatter* hit semeth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 190.

Honour and glorie be to him that is myghty to conferme ghou bi my gospel and prechyng of Iesu Crist bi the reuelacioun of *mysterie* holdun stille in tymes euerlastyng.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 16.

To him that is of power to establishe you accordynge to my gospell and praychynge of Jesus Christe, in vtterynge of the *mysterie* whyche was kepte secrete sence the worlde beganne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Preestes ben as angels, as by the *mysterie* of hir dignitee.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

These thinges are *mistical* and not to bee vnderstoode but by Thanctheur him selfe.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe, Note.

This psalme was made of our saiuour Christ, because it was not conuenient to descryke hym without a *mistical* woorde, he calleth hym the dawninge, (or as some wyl,) the mornioge starre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Psalm* 22. Notes.

I will explaine, that which being before *misticallie* couered, and commonly misconstrued, might be perelous in seducing you.—*Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.*

So the word *mystery*, though at first restrain'd to signify only a ceremony not to be divulged: yet by use (against which, to argue, is like disputing against matter of fact) whatever else is aup way secret, or abstruse, either not at all, or not entirely, or not easily understood, is said to be *mysterious*.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. v. c. 6. § 42.

Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysterialt*,
In yonder palme-tree, and the crowne imperiall,
Doe from the rose and lilly so delicious
Promise a shade, shall ever be propitious
To both the kingdomes.
B. Jonson. Love's Triumph, &c. A Masque.

Each stair *mysteriously* was meant, nor stood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

He caused us to be born of Christian parents, under whom we were taught the *mysteriousness* of its goodness and designs for the redemption of man.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

[The cabalists] *mysterizing* their enigmes, do make the particular ones of the twelve tribes, accommodable unto the twelve signs in the zodiack, and twelve moneths in the year.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 10.

——— Fool, thou did's not understand
The *mystic* language of the eye nor hand.—*Donne*, Elegy 6.

Mystical dance, which yonder starrie spheare
Of planets and of fixt, in all her wheeles
Resembles nearest. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Of which one's [Syhils] books twice scorn'd, thrice valu'd, bought,
Rome strictly kept with a religious care,
From which her fates she long with reverence sought,
As all characterd *mystically* there.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Fifth Houre.

We find in the records of the church, that the persons to be baptized were quite naked; as is to be seen in many places, particularly in the 11. *Mystagogick* catechism of S. Cyril of Jerusalem.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conse.* b. iii. c. 4.

Let first the *mystagogical* illuminations of the Great Areopagite and the Ascetike discipline of the Anachoretical inhabitants of the wilderness, purifie thy eye; before thou attemptest to speak or to aim at the discovery of these abismiug depths.—*Digby. On the Soul*, Conclusion.

What master of reason or subtilty is able to unriddle the *mysteries* of the gospel; to track the *mysterious* workings of the Spirit in conviction and conversion!
South, vol. viii. Ser. 13.

Could we have a more pregnant demonstration of a reconciled God, than a sacrificed son, nay than the blood of that son? and that so *mysteriously*, and yet so really, conveyed to us?—*Id.* Ser. 5.

A third cause of the unavoidable *misteriousness* of the chief articles of the Christian religion is that most of them fall, neither within the common course of men's actings, nor the compass of their observation.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 6.

MYTHOLOGY. MYTHO'LOGIST. MYTHOLO'GICAL. MYTHOLO'GICK. MYTHOLO'GICALLY. MYTHO'LOGIZE. MYTHOLO'GRAPHER. MY'THOLOGUE.

Fr. *Mythologiser, mythologie*; It. and Sp. *Mitologia*; Lat. *Mythologia*; Gr. *Μυθολογια*, from *μυθος*, a fable, and *λεγειν*, to tell; Fr. *Mythologiser*,—to expound or moralize the fable. *Mythologe*,—an expounder of fables, (Cotgrave.)

Geddes coins the word, *Mythologue*, "in the fair mint of English analogy:" he applies it to the *exposition*; the Fr. to the *expounder*.

Mythology,—A discourse of or upon; an exposition or explication of, a system of fable or fabulous story, a history.

All which may still be received in some acceptions of morality, and to a pregnant invention, may afford commeudable *mythologie*: but to a natural and proper exposition, it containeth impossibilities, and things not consistent with truth.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 8.

Surely, it is no marvell that (as our *mythologists* tell us of old) discord took it ill that she was not called to the banquet of the celestial powers, but shut out of the doors of heaven.
Bp. Hall. The Peace Maker, s. 25.

The *mythological* interpretation of these I purposely omit, as both over-long to be here set down and no less perplexed, than the labours [of Hercules] themselves.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 16. § 6.

Ovid's Metamorphosis Englisbized, *Mythologized*, and Represented in Figures.—*Sandys. Ovid. Metam. The Title.*

Though love be all the world's pretence,
Money's the *mythologic* sense,
The real substance of the shadow.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 1.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like hanging sleeves, fin'd through with ears,
And eyes, and tongues, as poets list,
Made good by deep *mythologist*. *Id. Ib.*

An essay at the rationality of the art of speaking, as a supplement to Lilye's Grammar, philosophically, *mythologically*, and emblematically offered. Lond. 1659. [Basset Jhones.]—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

The statues of Mars and Venus, I imagine, had been copied from Polycritus, Hoccoubo's favourite *mythographer*.
Warton. History of Poetry, vol. i. Addenda.

If we may suppose that the Hebrew historiographer invented his Hexahemeron, or six days creation, to inforce more strongly the observance of the sabbath; which I think more than probable; may we not, in like manner, consider his history of the Fall, as an excellent *mythologue*, to account for the origin of human evil: and of man's antipathy to the reptile race.—*Geddes. Pref. to Translation of the Bible.*

N.

N, says Wilkins, is *tinnitus*, when the breath is sent out, the limbus (or tip) of the tongue being fixed towards the gums, or bottom of the fore teeth. In the pronouncing of this, the breath is emitted only out of the nose: (in which and in the lips, as B. Jonson remarks, it ringeth somewhat more than the letter *M.*) They (he adds), (i. e. *M* and *N.*) are letters near of kin both with the Latins and us.

NA, i. e. *no*, (qv.)

Our corne is stolne, sothly it is na nay,
And we han had an yvel fit to day.
Chaucer. The Reve's Tale, v. 4182.

This louge night ther tides me no reste,
But yet na force, all shal be for the beste.—*Id. Ib.* v. 4174.

NAB. In Swed. *Nappa*, prehendere, to catch, (Lye.) It is of common use in vulgar speech. See NIP.

Nab-cheats,—the beggars probably so called their caps or hats, because they *caught* in them what they obtained by *cheating*, or false pretences.

Hip. That thou art chosen, venerable Clouse,
Our King and Sovereign; Monarch o' th' Maunders,
Thus we throw up our *nab-cheats*, first for joy,
And then our fleches.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Beggars' Bush, Act ii. sc. 1.

NADDE, i. e. *ne-had*; had not.

And gut was Wyllam's grace thulke day so gode,
That he *nadde* no wounde, war thorn he sseddde an drop blod. *R. Gloucester*, p. 363.

"Alas!" (quod he,) "that I *n'adde* here a knave,
That coude climbe, alas! alas!" (quod he)
"For I am blinde."
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,212.

NA'DIR. Fr. *Nadair*. In astronomy, an Arabian word (Skinner), signifying the point lying in a direct line—or perpendicularly under our feet, and opposite to the point called the Zenith: though our and other languages may have received the word from the Arabians—as now applied—only to astronomy, the old Goth. *Nadr* is much older than that science among the northern nations. See NEATH.

The *nadire* of the son is thilke degre yt is opposyte to the degree of the son in the xxiii signe, as this:—Euery degre of Aries by order is *nadire* to euery degre of Libra, by order, and Taurus to Scorpion, Gemini to Sagittarius . . . .
Chaucer. Of the Astrolabie.

NÆVE. Lat. *Nævus*; Fr. "*Neve*,—A mote, freckle, or other the like natural mark or blemish on the body." (Cotgrave.)

If he be *elegans formarum spectator*, he may find many faults in physiognomy, &c., haires, warts, *nævos*, &c.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 558.

Besides the outward *nævos* or open faults, there may be inward infirmities.—*Id. Ib.* p. 559.

Was there no milder way but the small-pox,
The very filthiness of Pandora's box?
So many spots, like nævos on Venus' soil.
Dryden. Upon the Death of Lord Hastings.

NAG. Dut. *Negge*; Ger. *Nack*. As the Lat. *Hinnulus* was so called—ab *hinniendo*, so *nag* from the A.S. *Hwegan*, to neigh. Generally—

An animal that *neighs*; a horse; usually, a horse of small, handy size.

With them came other folkis of the coltrey, with lytle *naggis*, charged with brede cuyll taskyn, in panyers and smalle pere wyne in barels.—*Berners. Frois. Cron.* vol. i. c. 18.

——— Mincing poetrie;
'Tis like the forcet gate of a shuffling *nagge*.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 1.

NAIL, *v.* } Dut. *Naeghel, naeghelen*; Ger.
NAIL, *n.* } *Nagel, nageln*; Sw. *Nagel, nagla*; A. S. *Nagl, nagl-an, ge-naglian*: the *nail* of the hand is derived by Skinner and others from the A. S. *Gnag-an*, to gnaw; Skinner assigning as a reason, that they are *gnawed* by contemplative and uncleanly persons. A *nail* (sc. of iron) he composes of the Dut. *Nae, ad*, and the A. S. *Ecge*, an edge. Wachter has no doubt that they are the same word: the *nails* of man and animals (he observes)—videntur infixa tanquam *clavi*; and the *clavus*, he is convinced, received its appellation from that part where it ends in a point, and may be infixed in wood, and this leads him to the Gr. Νυττειν, *pungere, fodicare*; to pierce, to dig. It is not improbable that the word itself, *naegl-ian*, signified,—

To fix or fasten, to infix. To *nail* is now, by usage,—

To drive in a *nail*, to fix or fasten with *nails*; to cover with *nails*; (met.) to fix or fasten, to keep or hold close or tight to.

For Jamys the gentil suggeth in hus bokes
That feith with oute fet. [fact] ys febelere than nouht,
And ded as a *dore naylle*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 22.

And he seide to hem, but I se in hise hondis the fitchyng of the *nailis*, and putte my fyngir into the place of the *nailis*, and putte myn hond into hise side, I schal not bileue.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 20.

And he said unto them: excepte I se in hys hades the prent of the *nayles*, and put my fynger in ye holes of ye *nayles*, and thruste my hade into his syde, I wil not beleue.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

He is now ded, and *nailed* in his cheste,
I pray to God to yeve his soule reste.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7905.

And som han driven *nailes* in hir brain,
While that they slepe, and thus they han hem slain.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6351.

Our Hoste gan to swere as he wer wood;
"Harow!" (quod he) "by *nailes* and by blood,
This was a false chetl, and a false justice."
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,222.

In the end beiog well apposed; they were found to be but false dissemblers, wherefore by doome of that councell, they were iudged to be *noised* vnto a crosse.
Holinshed. Hen. III. an. 1222.

So that the King, for any thing that he has to do in these matters, may sit and blow his *nails*; for use them otherwise he cannot.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 5.

I have seen several boys, under twenty years of age, who had never exercised any other trade but that of making *nails*, and who, when they exerted themselves, could make, each of them upwards of 2300 *nails* in a day.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

He drank, he slept extended on the floor.
She smote the warrior, and he wak'd no more:
Low at her feet he bow'd his *nail-piere'd* head.
Fawkes. The Song of Deborah.

NA'IVELY. Fr. *Naivement*. Of *Naïveté*, the best account is given (says Blair) by a French critic, M. Marmontel, who explains it thus:—That sort of amiable ingenuity or undisguised openness, which seems to give us some degree of superiority over the person who shows it, a certain infantine simplicity, which we have in our hearts, but which displays some features of the character that we think we could have art enough to hide; and which, therefore, always leads us to smile at the person who discovers this character. (*Lect.* 19.) *Naively*, used by Pope in one of his early letters, does not seem entitled to this refinement.

She [an old lady with whom Pope and Gay were dining] divided the fish into three parts; not equal, God knows; for she helped Gay to the head, me to the middle, and making the rest much the largest part, took it herself, and cried very *naively*, I'll be content with my own tail.
Pope, Let. 4. *To Several Ladies.*

NAKE, *v.* } A. S. *Naced, nacod*; Dut.
NA'KED. } *Naeckt*; Ger. *Nackend*; Sw.
NA'KEDLY. } *Nakot*. In Goth. *Nawaths, nag-*
NA'KEDNESS. } *waths*. Various are the conjectures of the etymologists. Wachter,—from *noh*, now, and *cenued*, born; as children—ab utero matris. Skinner—from *Na*, not, and *cæfed*, pietus q.d. unadorned, undressed. Ihre will furnish others:—perhaps *no*, not, and *eac-an*, to add: but the A. S. verb *Nac-an, be-nac-an*, nud-are, denud-are, to strip, to lay bare, seems to render further research unnecessary.

To be bare or without cover: to strip, to lay bare; and the *adj.* unclothed, uncovered, unprotected; disclosed, exposed; manifest, unhidden, unconcealed.

We schul hem habbe now for nogt, y ne rede no longer abyde.
For he beth *naked* & on y war, & to sprad wyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 156.

I am enstelle for gow, toure, hous, & rescette,
& ge als *naked* berd [bride] loken in paulloun.
R. Brunne, p. 291.

——— For semivivus he semede,
And *naked* as a neelde. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 324.

And thou woost not that thou art a wrecche, and wrecchedful, and pore, and blynde, and *nakid*.
Wielif. Apocalips, c. 3.

And knowest not how thou arte wretched, and mysserable, poore, blynde, and *nakyd*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I counsell thee to bie of me brent gold, and preued, that thou be maad riche, and be clothid with white clothis, that the confusioun of thi *nakednesse* be not seen.
Wielif. Apocalips, c. 8.

I coñsell the to bye of me golde tryed in the fyre, that thou mayste be ryche: and whyte rayments that thou mayste be clothed, that thy filthy *nakednes* do not appear.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

——— And *sodeinly*
His swerde all *naked* out he braide
In his foul hast. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Hard is it (cosin) in many maner thinges, to bid or forbyd, affirme or denye, reproue or allow, a mater *nakedlye* proponed & put furth.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1205.

Their *nakednes* [was] as farre frō dishonesty & al cause of shame as theyr bodies wer far from all filthie tokens of sin.
Id. Ib. p. 1274.

Lus. Come be ready, *nake* your swords
Think of your wrongs.
Tourneur. The Revenger's Tragedy, Act v.

So bloids the sharpest counsels of the wise,
This overshadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their clearest-sighted eyes,
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Besides (to say truth) *nakednesse* is uncomely, as well in mind as in bodie.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Simulation.*

Not only the death, but the humour of his Prince, or patron, may divest him of all his glories, and send him strip'd and *naked* to his long rest.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

Is *nakednesse* thy lot? Yet ne'er repine;
The vestments of eternity are thine.
Harle. The Meditation of Thomas & Kempis.

NALE. At the *nale*, i. e. *atte nale*, from *atten ale*, or *ale-house*. See *Tyrwhitt*.

——— A lewed man
He coude sompne, up pcine of Cristes curse,
And they were inly glad to fille his purse,
And maken him gret festes at the *nale*.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6931

NAM, i. e. *ne am*, or *am not*.

In swiche estat as God hath eleped us,
I wol persevere, *I n'am* not precious.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5730.

NAME, *v.* } Goth. *Namnyan*; A. S. *Nam-on*;
NAME, *n.* } Dut. *Noemen*; Ger. *Nennen*, anciently *Nemmen*; Sw. *Nemna*;
NA'MELESS. } Fr. *Nommer*; It. *Nominare*,
NA'MELY. } Sp. *Nominar*; Lat. *Nominare*
NA'MER. } *nomen*; Gr. Ονομα. Ihre and
NA'MING, *n.* } Wachter agree that the origin of this word common to ancient and modern European languages, is Scythian. The Latin etymologists refer to the Gr., or contract from *notamen*, or *novimen* (See *Vossius.*) *Nomen* est (says Ihre) per quos res *agnoscuntur*,—

That (word) by which a thing is known. An to *name*,—

To speak of, to call by *name*, or by that word whereby any thing is known; to give, bestow, or confer a name.

Name-sake,—a *name* given to one for the *sake* of another. *Namely*, (Spenser,)—*nomination*.

——— Four quenes by oure hyr wende,
The four kynges wytses, that we by uore *nemde*.
R. Gloucester, p. 190.

As thys kyng hereof awoe, and of thys sygte thogte,
Hys vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of hys hym brogte,
That wonder yt was, & *namelyche* vor the weder was so colde. *Id.* p. 265.

And above ech *name* that is *named*, not oonli in this world, but also in the world to comyng.—*Wielif. Efesies*, c.1.

& above al *names* that are *named*, not in this worlde only, but also in the world to come.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whidir ever he entride into vylagis either into townes, or into cities, thei setten syke men in stretis, and preyeden him that thei shulden touche *namely* the hemme of his cloth, and how many that touchiden him weren maad sauf.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 7.

Which I shal tellen you betwixt us two.
Ye moten *nempne* him, to what place also,
Or to what contree that you list to ride.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,632.

I then so stered by al these ways to forne *nempned*, declared certain poinies to this wise.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

Who nothinge vndertaketh, and *namelie* in my seruice, nothinge achieueth.—*Id. Ib.*

And eke for worship of thy *name*,
Towardes other do the same:
And suffre euery man hawe his.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And euer my service I profere,
And *namely* whan she woll gone offre.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

The other two were sówhat greter parsonages, & natheles of their humilite content to be *seruers*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 57.

If ther be any that prouideth not for his owne, and *namelye* for them of his houshold, the same denieth the fayeth, and is worse then an infidel.—*Bible*, 1551. *1Tim.* c.5.

Thei carye the nymdes of the people from the perceiuyng of theyr crafte, by the contrynyall *namyng* of the *name* of Christ.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1175.

A *name* which every wind to heaven would bear,
Which men to speak and angels joy to hear.
Cowley. The Davideis, b. iii.

What glorie is there, or what lasting fame
Can be to Rome or us? what fair example,
When one is smother'd with a multitude,
And crowded in amongst a *namelese* press?
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 1.

Mongst which he *namely* did to him discourse,
Of former dales mishap, his sorrowes wicked sourse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

Caermarthen in her colours bore a rod,
Whereon an old man lean'd himself to stay,
At a star pointing; which of great renown,
Was skilful Merlin, *namer* of that town.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

The flat smooth stones that bear a *Name*
The chisel's slender help to fame,
(Which ere our set of friends decay
Their frequent steps may wear away)
A middle race of mortals own
More, half ambitious, all unknown.
Parnell. Night-Piece on Death.

Those with the bending ozier bound,
That *nameless* heave the crumbled ground,
Quick to the glancing thought disclose
Where toil and poverty repose. *Id. Ib.*

And thus I have given a brief proof of the certainty of these principles; *namely*, that there is a supreme Governor of the world; and that there is a future estate of happiness or misery for man after this life.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. I.

Judas, that pays the treason-writer's fee,
Judas, that well deserves his *namesake's* tree.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

How shall a verse impress thee? by what *name*
Shall I adjure thee not to court thy shame?
By *theirs*, whose bright example unimpeach'd,
Directs thee to that eminence they reach'd.
Heroes and worthies of days past, thy sires?
Or *his*, who touch'd their hearts with hallow'd fires?
Cowper. Expostulation.

NAP, *v.* } A. S. *Hnappian*, dormire, dormitare.
NAP, *n.*
NA'PPY.
NA'PKIN. } To sleep, to slumber; to be incrt, unwary, or unaware.

Ich most sute [sit] to be shryve quath he. or elles shul ich *nappe*
Ich may nouht stounde.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 110.

And whiles the houshonde tarled alle thei *nappiden* and slepten.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 25.

And the perdicion of hem *nappeth* not.—*Id. 2 Pet.* c. 2.

Is ther no man for praiere ne for hire,
That wol awaken our felaw behind?
A thefe him might ful lightly rob and blind.
See how he *nappeth*.
Chaucer. The Manciples Prologue, v. 16,958.

He slombred, and a *nappe* he toke.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

"I am going to S. Thomas of Acres to the sermon. I could not sleepe all the last night, and I am going now thither, I never fayled of a good *nap* there:" and I had rather ye would goe a *napping* to the sermons, than not to goe at all.
Latimer. The Sixth Sermon before King Edward.

Why doest thou weare thy body to the bones?
And mightest at home slepe in thy bedde of downe,
And drinke good ale so *nappy* for the nones.
Wyatt. How to use the Court, &c.

You are taken *napping* now.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act iv. sc. 1.

Luc. Faith—and you say the word, we'll e'n sit down,
And take a *nap*.
Hum. 'Tis better in the town,
Where we may *nap* together.
Id. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. sc. 1.

But lest it should again be said
When I have once more won thy head,
I took there *napping*, unprepar'd,
Arm, and betake ther to thy guard.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

And see! delighted, down he drops, secure
Of sweet refreshment, ease without annoy,
Or luscious noon-day *nap*. *Shenstone. Economy.*

NAP, *n.* } A. S. *Hnoppa*; Dut. *Noppe*; Sw. *Nopp*. Perhaps the same word as *knap*, *knop*, or *knob*, (qv.) Any thing rising; applied to—
NA'PPY.
NA'PPLESS.
NA'PKIN.
The soft, downy, woolly surface or superfices, of cloth, plant, or other substance.

Nappery is applied to the substance itself, (sc. linen,) having such surface.

Tel me one thing, quoth he, that ye want. One thing (quoth I) Mary enough many things that I want. I want *naperie*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 995. *Dr. Bonner's Declaration.*

And the thyrde came and sayd: Lord beholde here thy pounde, whiche I haue in a *napkyn*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Luke*, c.19.

The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

Why should this lady, and t'other lady, and the third sweet lady, and madam at Mile-end, be daily visited, and your poor neighbours with course *napes* neglected.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act iii. sc. 1.

That brushing, dressing, nor new *naps* can mend.
Id. A Wife for a Month, Act ii. sc. 1.

There be also plants, that though they have no prickles, yet they have a kinde of downey or velvet rine, upon their leaves; as rose-campion, stock-gilly-flowers, colts-foot; which downe or *nap* commeth of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 590.

Our innes are also verie well furnished with *naperie*, bedding, and tapisserie, especialliie with *naperie*: for beside the linnen vsed at the tables, which is commonlie washed dailie, (there) is such and so much as belongeth vnto the estate and calling of the ghest.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 16.

Brutus. I beard him sweare
Were he to stand for consuil, never would he
Appear t' th' market-place, nor on him put
The *naples* vesture of humilitie.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 1.

NAPE, or as Skinner writes it, *nap* of the neck, so called (he thinks) from the downy softness of the hair that grows upon it: Junius derives from the Gr. Νωτη, *rupes*.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,
That in the very dore him ever caught,
And, in his *nape* arriving through it thril'd
His greedy throat.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 7.

As Palamede to scale the bulwarks strove,
In his right eye the fatal arrow drove,
Through all the optic nerves its passage tore,
And issu'd at his *nape* besmear'd with gore.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. xi.

NARCO'TICK, *adj.* } Fr. *Narcotique*; It. Narco'tick, *n.* } and Sp. *Narcotico*; Gr. Ναρκωτικος, from ναρκο-ειν, to benumb, to stupify. See the quotation from Holland.

For he had yeven drinke his gayler so
Of a clarre, made of a certain wine,
With *narcotikes* and opie of Thebes fine.
That all the night through that men wold him shake
The gailer slept, he might not awake.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1474.

Narcotieke medicines, bee those that benum and stupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and such like.
Holland. Plinie. Explanation of the Words of Art.

Medicines which they call *narcotical*, that is to say, such as benowme and dead the diseased.
Harmer. Translation of Beza, (1587.) p. 421.

Arresting that impetuous motion of the spirits,—as those things do, that pass for *narcotically* cold.
Whitelock. Manners of England, p. 222.

Pale, meagre, muse-rid wight! who reads in vain
Narcotic volumes o'er. *Shenstone. Economy.*

NARD. Fr. *Nard*; It. and Sp. *Nardo*; Lat. *Nardus*; Gr. Νάρδος.

But the good, syncere, and true *nard* is known by the lightnes, red colour, sweet smell, and the taste especially for it drieth the tongue, and leaveth a pleasant rellish behind it.
Holland. Plinie, b. xii. c. 12.

——— There eternal Summer dwells,
And West-winds, with musky wing,
About the cedarn alleys fling
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton. Comus.*

NARE. } A species of whale, so called
NA'RWHALE. } from the size of its *nares*, or nostrils. Butler uses *nare*. See in v. *Olfact.*

Nor is it to be omitted what hath been formerly suspected, but now confirmed by Olaus Wormius and Thomas Bartholinus, that those long horns preserved as precious rarities in many places, are but the teeth of *nark-whales*, to be found about Island, Greenland, and other Northern regions.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 23.

NARRA'TION. } Fr. *Narrer, narration*; It. *Narrazione*; Sp. *Narracion*; Lat. *Narratio*, from *narrare, gnarum* reddere, to make known, to tell. A tale, a story; a relation of a story.
NARRA'TIVE.
NARRA'TOR.
NA'RRATORY.

This mieh he said of the *narracion* of his dreame and of the vocation of Daniel to expowne it.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 4.

Indeuouring thereby to proue, that the opinion of giants is not altogither grounded vpon vaine and fabulous *narrations*, inuented onlie to delight the eares of the hearers with the report of marueilous things.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 5.

Therefore by this *narrative* you now vnderstand the state of the question, whereupon the king prayeth your aduice.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 53.

Hee is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions, suspending his owne judgment, sometime peraduenture when hee should not haue so done.—*Mountagu. App. to Cæsar*, c. 1.

Now, letters, tho' they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either *narratory*, objurgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 1.

Chiefs, who on more in bloody fights engage,
But wise through time, and *narrative* with age.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively* unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of.—*Aylffe. Parergon.*

In the *narration* of the Poet, it is not material, whether he relate the whole story in his own character, or introduce some of his personages to relate any part of the action, that had passed before the poem opens.—*Blair*, Lect. 42.

Perchance some hackney, hunger-bitten scribler,
Insults thy memory, and blots thy tomb
With long flat *narrative*, or duller rhymes.—*Id. Grave.*

NA'RROW, *v.* } A.S. *Narw, nearw, nearwe.*
NA'RROW, *adj.* } The past part. of *nyrwian*,
NA'RROWLY. } coarctare, comprimere, con-
NA'RROWNESS. } trahere, to draw together, to compress, to contract, (Tooke.) See NEAR, and NORTH.

To draw *near* together, to compress, to contract, to confine, to constrain, to straighten, to tighten.

Toward the wode, fram wanne he come, the Brutons gonne to fle,
Ac tho hi come among *narwe* heggys, hii stode agen anon.
R. Gloucester, p. 211.

He bythogte hym wel *narwe*, gyf ther mygte he eny yed,
Thoru wyungue, other thoru eny thyng. *Id.* p. 294

Neuertheles at Karham was the batalle gyuen.
The kyng was *narwe* holden, his folk alle to dryuen.
R. Brunne, p. 16.

Hou streit is the gate and the wey *narrowe* that ledith to lyf, and ther ben fewe that fynden it.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 7.

Jalous he was, and held hire *narwe* in cage,
For she was wild and yonge, and he was old.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3225.

Here may ye seen, how excellent franchise
In women is when they been *narwe* avise.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9862.

Hir frout was *narowe*, hir lookes bore.—*Gower. C. A.* b. i.

Thou lokest *narowlye* into all my pathes, & markest the steppes of my fete.—*Bible*, 1551. *Job*, c. 13.

Without in the wall of the house, he made *narrowed* rests round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house.—*Id.* 1 *Kings*, vi. 6.

So in our streets sly beggers *narrowly*
Watch motions of the giver's hand or eye,
And evermore conceive some hope thereby.
Donne. Letters. To Mr. T. W.

[Men] should accustome themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the amplitude of the world, and not reduce the world to the *narrowness* of their mindes.—*Bacon. Natuall Historie*, § 290.

Let him be exact and impartial in the great work of self-examination, looking often and *narrowly* into the state of his soul, and clearing all accounts and old scores between God and his conscience.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

What virtue is there in a tragedy, which is not contained in an epic poem; where pride is humbled, virtue rewarded, and vice punished; and those more amply treated, than the *narrowness* of the drama can admit.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such,
We scarcely can praise it, or blame it too much;
Who, born for the universe, *narrow'd* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
Goldsmith. Retaliation.

Society in despotic governments is *narrowed* according to the degree of rigour which the ruling tyrant exercises over his subjects.—*Observer*, No. 21.

NAS, i.e. *ne was, was not.*

And thre yere in this wise his lif he ladde,
And have him so in pees and ease he were,
Ther n'as no man that Theseus hath derre.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1430.

For pitied is mishap that *nas* remedie,
But scorned bene deedes of fond foolerie.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

NA'SAL, *adj.* NA'SAL, *n.* NASA'LITY. NA'SICORNOUS, } Fr. *Nasal*; It. *Nasale*; Lat. *Nasus*, the nose. See NESS. Of or pertaining to the *nose.*

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is dress, in order to dilate it a little.—*Sharpe. Surgery.*

Snoesing musticatories, and *nasels* are generally received: Hercules de Saxonia relates of an empiric in Venice that had a strong water to purge by the mouth and nostrils, which he still used in head melancholy, and would sell for no gold.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 384.

And some unicorns we will allow even among insects, as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Mulletus —*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 23.

The liquid *nasal* follows these, being formed by the tongue and roots of the teeth, with a little assistance from the other organs: but we must particularly remember, when we attend to the pronunciation of Indian dialects, that most sounds of this class are varied in a singular manner by turning the tongue upwards, and almost beading it back towards the palate, so as to exclude them nearly from the order, but not from the analogy, of dentals.
Sir W. Jones. On the Orthography of Asiatick Words.

The Indian sound differs only in the greater *nasality* of the first letter.—*Id. Ib.*

NA'SCENT. Lat. *Nascens*, growing, from *nasci*, to grow.

Growing, rising, or springing up.

As the soul animates the whole, what nearly touches the soul relates to all. Therefore the asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce most passions and anxieties in the soul.—*Berkeley. Siris*, § 86.

NA'STY. NA'STILY. NA'STINESS. } Skinner derives from the Ger. *Nass*; Dut. *Nat*, madidus, humidus, q.d. nimiâ illuvie sordens; and *nass* (Wachter) from *netzen*, to wet, Goth. *Natjan.*

Wet, damp, miry; wet or damp to a foul or filthy degree; consequentially, foul or filthy, defiled, polluted.

No doubt some moldy tale,
Like Pericles, and stale
As the chrieve's crusts, and *nasty* as his fish-
Scraps, out of every dish
Thrown forth, and rank'd into the common tub,
May keep up the play-club.
B. Jonson. The just Indignation the Author took, &c.

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long, and close, and *nastily* kept.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 914.

Sin is the uncleanness of the soul, that cleaves closer to it, than any outward *nastiness* can to the skin.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 3. Case 3.

Many there are who embrace dunghills, the filth and offensiveness of whose lives does exceed them, and who are sordidly and *nastily* habited, whose clothes are but an emblem of their hearts, and a lively picture of their manners.
South, vol. x. Ser. 1.

The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his stye, as when he comes forth, and shakes his *nastiness* in the street.
Id. vol. viii. Ser. 1.

Last of the toiling race there liv'd a pair,
Bred up in labour and inur'd to care!
To sweep the streets their task from sun to sun,
And seek the *nastiness* which others shun.
Jago. The Scavengers.

NASU'TE. Lat. *Nasutus*, having a large *nose*, (*nasus*,) a quick smell.

They are commonly discovered by a *nasute* swine purposely brought up.—*Evelyn. Acetaria*, § 39.

NA'TAL, *adj.* NATALA'TIAL. NATALA'TIOUS. } Fr. *Natal*; It. *Natale*; Sp. *Natal*; Lat. *Natalis*, pertaining to the birth or nativity. "*Natal* Jove," i.e. Jove presiding over the birth or *nativity.*

Now nece mine, by *Natali* Jove's feest,
Were I a God, ye should steve.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalitial* poplar had outstrip'd the rest of its contemporaries.
Evelyn, b. iv. s. 13.

No gaudy train of flames, no darkned sun,
No clouds inverting order did foretun
This birth; no hurtless *natalitious* fire
Playing about him made the nurse admire
And prophesie.—*Cartwright. Birth of the Duke of York.*

If the *natalicious* and birth-places of most noble and victorious princes, or the cities where they put off their princely ornaments, submitting their mortall bodies to the earth, their common mother, may be accounted an honour to such places; then may this observation justly add some reputation unto him, whose life (in part) I undertake to publish.
Baddeley. Life of Morton, Bp. of Durham, p. 1. (1669.)

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the *natal*, or the mortal hour.
Pope. Essay on Man, Epis. 1.

NATA'TION. Lat. *Natatio*, from *natare*, and that from *nare*, to swim; Gr. Νεω.

And first, that man should swim naturally, because we observe it is no lesson unto other animals, we cannot well conclude; for other animals swim in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for *natation* in the water, than for progression upon the land.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 6.

N'ATHELESS. NA'THEMORE. } i. e. *na* or not, not the *less*. Not the more. *Natheless* has given way to *never-the-less*, (qv.)

An *nuthes* he wende toward hys son myd al hys poer vaste,
Vor to smyte an batayle. *B. Gloucester*, p. 320.

Notheles the clerk Merlyn sais certeyn,
That Bretons at the last salle haf this land agayn.
R. Brunne, p. 7.

Netheless love ye youre enemyes and do ye wel.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 6.

But *natheless* I trow that she
Was faire sometime, and fresh to see,
When she was in her rightfull age.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And *natheless* by daies olde,
Whan that the lokes weren leuer,
Writyng was beloved euer
Of them, that weren vertuous. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Yet *nathemore* by his bold hartie speach
Could his blood frosen hart emboldned bee,
But through his boldnes more feare did reach.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

——— Not like those steps
On heaven's azure; and the torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire;
Nathless he so endured, till on the beach
Of that inflamed sea, he stood and call'd
His legions. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

NA'TION. NA'TIONAL. NA'TIONALLY. NATIONA'LITY. } Fr. *Nation*; It. *Nazione*; Sp. *Nacion*; Lat. *Natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*,—to be born. The place, country, or religion, where any one is born; the people themselves.

——— Folke of all *nation*
Bothe jûst and impîst. *Piers Plowhman*, p. 309.

Alas! unto the Barbare *nation*
I musste gon, sin that it is your will.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4701.

"My love!" quad he, "nay my dampnation.
Alas! that any of my *nation*
Should ever so foule disparage he."
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6650.

Who made our laws to bind us, not himself,
And hath full right to exempt
Whomso it pleases him by choice
From *national* obstriction without taint
Of sin, or legal debt. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

Therefore I pray let our friendship, let our love, that *nationality* of British love, that vertuous tie of Academic love, be still strengthened (as heretofore), and receive daily more and more vigor.—*Howell*, b. i. c. 2. Let. 18.

There is no *nation* in the world, though plunged into never such gross and absurd idolatry, but has some swift sense of a Deity, and a persuasion of a state of retribution to men after this life.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Mountains interpos'd
Make countries of *nations*, who had else
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

It is because they [writers] have classed,—in a manner which seems peculiar to modern times,—the duties of individuals with those of *nations*, and established their obligation on similar grounds, that the whole science has been called,—"The *Law* of Nature and *Nations.*
Mackintosh. On the Study of the Law of Nature, p. 5.

NA'TIVE, *adj.* NA'TIVE, *n.* NATI'VITY. } Fr. *Natif*; It. and Sp. *Nativo*; Lat. *Nativus*, from *natum*, past part. of *nasci*, to be born.

That can or may bear; causing to be; of or pertaining to birth; coming with, accompanying the birth, inherent from the birth; belonging or pertaining to the kind; the being, essence, or existence of the kind.

Native land,—land where any one was born.
Native dust,—dust whence any one was created.

Mark biginnith at the sendynge of Joon Baptist, and tellith not the *natyuyte* of Crist hi fleisch, but fro Cristis baptym whanne he was ful man.—*Wiclif. Mark*, Prol.

Is not that the glorious cytie, which hath bene of so longe antiquite! whose *natiues* dwelling far of, commende her so greatlye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Esayes*, c. 23.

But he for to shew that he hath not left his anxious fauour toward hys *natiue* countrey, though he be rfine away from it for hercsy.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 306.

O *native* land, Ilion, and of the Gods
The mansion place! O warrlike walles of Troy!
Four times it stopt in theatrie of our gate:
Four times the harness elattred in the womb.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

For I myselfe loo! thynge moste vnstable,
Formed in offence, conceaued in lyke case
Am noughte but synne from my *natyuytie*.—*Wyatt*, Ps. 51.

What time the *native* beldam of the night,
The bird that warned Peter of his fall,
First rings his silver bell t' each sleepy wight,
That should their mindes up to devotion call.
She heard a wondrous noise below the hall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

For still her cheekes possesse the same,
Which *native* she doth owe.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act i. sc. 2.

——— Behold
Where on the Ægean shore a city stands
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, *native* to famous wits.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

At thy *nativity*, a glorious quire
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born,
Where they might see him, and to thee they came.
Id. Ib. b. i.

Anaximander's opinion is, that the Gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again, in long periods of times; and that these Gods are innumerable worlds; but how can we conceive that to be a God, which is not eternal?
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 129.

——— Oh impotent of mind!
Shall these, shall these Atridæ' mercy find?
Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land,
And well her *native* merit at thy hand!
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

There is something so *natively* great and good in a person that is truly devout, that an unkward man may as well pretend to be genteel, as an hypocrite to be pious.
Tatler, No. 211.

And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast;
So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his *native* mountains more.
Goldsmith. The Traveller

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my *native* land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand!
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 6.

NA'TURE, *v.* Fr. *Nature;* It. and Sp. *Natura*; Lat. *Notura, naturalis;* Fr. *Naturel, naturalizer;* It. *Naturále, naturalizáre;* Sp. *Natural, naturalizar;* from *natum*, past part. of *nasci; gnasci*, Gr. Γενναω-ω, to bear, to cause, to be.

NA'TURALE, *n.*
NA'TURAL, *adj.*
NA'TURAL, *n.*
NA'TURALISM.
NA'TURALIST.
NATURA'LITY.
NA'TURALLY.
NA'TURALNESS.
NA'TURALIZE, *v.*
NATURALIZA'TION.
NA'TURIST.
NATU'RITY.

Our English word *kind* is very emphatically used by our elder writers as equivalent to—*nature:* according to or against *kind*, is, according to or against *nature*; unkind, unnatural.

Nature is very variously applied:—

To the aggregate of qualities inherent from the birth or creation of any thing; forming or constituting its being, essence, or existence; its kind or species.

To the Author or Creator of the world.

To an imaginary being, framed by the personification of the qualities constituting or composing the universal world.

To the established course or order of the phenomena or appearances of the universe.

To the system of animal and material being.

More specifically,—to the sensations or passions of animate beings.

To the sensible qualities of materiate beings.

Nature is opposed to art.

To *naturalize*,—to invest with *native* or *natural* qualities; to grant the rights or privileges of a *native*, or one born in a country.

If gentillesse were planted *naturelly*
Unto a certain linage doun the line,
Prive and apert, thaw wol they never fine
To don of gentillesse the faire office,
They mighten do no vilanie or vice.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6716.

He whiche *natureth* euery kynde
The mighty god, so as I fynde
Of man, whiche is his creature
Hath so deuyded the *nature:*
That none tyll other well accordeth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Cham, whose labour is yet in mynde,
Was he, whiche firste the letters fonde,
And wrote in Hebrewe with his honde
Of *naturall* philosophie. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

And thus seyth the *naturien*,
Which is an astronomien. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Of hem that hene magicienes,
Right so of the *naturiens*. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Naturell reason must bee ruled by scripture. If *naturall* reason conclude agaynst the scripture, so is it false; but if it be agreeyng to scripture then is it to be heard.
Frith. Works, p. 7.

The goddis by their *naturallie* and power, close vp the faries, and gouerne the steares.—*Golden Boke*, Lct. 10.

But be that sinneth (as they all do which do vnlustily for fauour and pleasure of men) is of the Deuil, (saith hee,) which once all our partaking and *naturall* iustice bee with all their partialitie and *naturalitie*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1594. *Letters of M. Latimer.*

For syth he wrought it not *naturallye* but willingly, he wrought it not to the vttermost of his power, but with such degrees of goodnes as his hye pleasure lyked to lyynt.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 129.

Every man *naturally* desyreth to go into their owne coûntres, and to here therof.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 322.

Nature then (according to the opinion of Aristotle) is the beginning of motion and rest, in that thing wherin it is properly and principally, not by accident: for all things to be seen (which are done neither by fortune nor by necessity, and are not divine, nor have any such efficient cause) are called *naturall*, as having a proper and peculiar *nature* of their own.—*Holland. Plularch*, p. 659.

For there are in *nature* certain fountains of justice, whence all civil laws are derived but as streams; and like as waters do take tinctures, and tastes from the soils through which they run, so do civil laws vary according to the regions and governments where they are planted, though they proceed from the same fountaios.—*Bacon. On Learning*, b. ii.

It is with depraved man in his impure *naturalitu*, that we must maintaint this quarell.—*Sp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.*

So farre as the Spirit of God is above reason, so farre doth a Christian exceed a mecre *naturalist*.
Id. Meditations & Vowes, Cent. 3.

Yes, let mee hoz know what action Popery requires of any of her followers, which a meer *naturalist* hath not done, cannot do?—*Id.* Decad. 3. Epist. 3.

Since [Edward of Caernarvon] perceiv'd us prone
Here only to be rul'd by princes of our own,
Our *naturalness* therein he greatly did approve:
And publickly protests, that for the ancient love
He ever bare to Wales, they all should plainly see
That he had found out one, their sovereign lord to be.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

Though they [Spaine] have not had that usage to *naturalize* liberally; yet they have that, which is next to it: that is, to imploy, almost indifferently, all nations in their militia of ordinary souldiers.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Kingdomes.*

Therefore all States, that are liberall of *naturalization* towards strangers, are fit for empire.—*Id. Ib.*

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second, or what we deny unto *nature* we impute unto another.
Brown. Vulgar Errours.

Our little world, the image o the great,
Like that, amidst the bound...ss ocean set,
Of her own growth hath all that *nature* craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.
Weller. On a Brede of divers colours.

It is disputed, I know, in *natural* philosophy, whether the sense being duly qualiy'd, and the object as duly proposed, and the medium fitted to both, the sense can be deceived in the apprehension of its object; and it is generally held in the negative.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 4.

Naturalists observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed: but still there is a mighty spirit, which can retreat into itself, and there within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression of the element round about it.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 12.

And to show the *naturalness* of monarchy, all the forms of government insensibly partake of it, and slide into it.
Id. vol. iii. Ser. 12.

But to call the earth the lower part of itself, is an apparent violence to the *naturalness* of the expression, and indeed not more forced than ridiculous.—*Id.* vol. vii. Ser. 1.

Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of *nature*, I must here advertise you partly because they do so, and partly for brevity's sake, I shall hereafter many times call *naturists*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 168.

Naturalists have built immense systems of imagination on a few sensible phænomena inaccurately observed very often, and not always very fairly recorded.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 4. s. 24. *Authority in Matters of Religion.*

He [Lord Bolingbroke] was of that sect, which to avoid a more odious name, chuses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism;* and had hoasted in private, what fears he should be able to perform, in the attack he had long threatened on all our metaphysics and theology; in other words on *natural* and revealed religion.
Hurd. Life of Warburton.

If I succeed in *naturalizing* to any degree authors, whose names only float amongst us, I shall not think that what has been the heaviest part of my undertaking has been the most unprofitable.—*Observer*, *No. 2.*

Toto was afterwards sergeant painter, and in Rymer are his letters of *naturalization* under this title.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

NAVE, *n.* NA'VEL. NA'VELLED. A. S. *Nafa, nafel;* Ger. *Nabe, nabel;* Dut. *Nave, navel;* Sw. *Nuf, nafle.* Wachter and Hire agree, that the word *nef, nafa*, in almost all languages, eastern and western, means either *hollow*, or is applied to things that are *hollow;* and that the *navel* is also so called from its roundness and concavity.

Nave of the wheel,—the *hollow* into which the ends of the axle are inserted.

Nave of a church, *nef du temple*,—the *concave* centre or body of the church, distinguished from the side aisles or wings. Addison writes *nef*. Applied (generally) to the *centre*.

Navel,—the *hollow* membrane connecting the parent and child.

Your noble confessour, ther God him save,
Shal hold his nose upright under the *nave*.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7938.

The statue of Venus glorious for to see
Was naked fleting in the large sea.
And fro the *navel* doun all covered was
With wawes grene, and bright as any glas.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1959.

And the axeltrees, the *nauelles*, spokes and shaftes were all molten.—*Bible*, 1551. 3 *Kynges*, c. 7.

Nouel may signifie the desyres and delectacyons of man, which are healed by the worde & feare of God.
Id. Ezekiel, c. 16. Notes.

Which neu'r shooke hands, nor had farewell to him,
Till he vnseam'd him from the *naue* to the chops,
And fix'd his head vpon our battlements.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 2.

——— Being prest t' th' warre,
Each when the *nauell* of the State was touch'd,
They would not thred the gates; this kinde of seruice
Did not deserue corne gratis.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Actiii. sc.1.

In describing this riuer, this one thing (right honorable) is come vnto my mind touching the center and *nauill* as it were of England.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 11.

The long *nef* [of the church of St. Justina in Padua] consists of a row of five cupolas: the cross one has on each side, a single cupola deeper and broader than the others.
Addison. Travels in Italy.

At evening service about six o'clock, the cathedral was illuminated in the finest manner imaginable. Double rows of lustres lighted up the *nave*.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 5.

Evelyn objects to the absurdity of representing Adam and Eve with *navels*, and a fountain with carved imagery in Paradise. The latter remark is just; the former is only worthy of a critical man-midwife.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3.

Lo, Nemi, *navell'd* in the woody hills
So far, that the uprooting wind . . . . reluctant spares
The oval mirror of thy glassy lake.
Byron. Childe Harolde, c. 4.

NAU'FRAGE. NAUFFRA'GEOUS. Fr. *Naufrage;* Lat. *Naufragium;* from *navis*, a ship, and *frangere*, to break.

Breaking of a ship; shipwreck; (met.) destruction.

And this I will say, that the opinion, not to relieve any case after judgment, would be a guilty opinion; guilty of the ruin and *naufrage*, and perishing of infinite subjects.
Bacon. Speech on taking his Place in Chancery.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufragious* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 33.

NAUGHT, or NOUGHT, *n.* NAUGHT, *adj.* NAU'GHTY. NAU'GHTILY. NAU'GHTINESS. NAU'GHTLY. A. S. *Nawhiht, nohwit, nawht, nouht, naht, noht*, i. e. no *Whit*, or *wight*, (says Lye,) non modo *creaturam*, verum etiam *quamlibet* aliam *rem* significat. In Goth. *Waht, niawiht;* whit, from the A. S. and Goth. verb *Wit-an*, is any thing, any sensible object. *Na* whit, not any thing, nothing; and the adjective *naught*, or *naughty*,—

Not worth any thing, worthless, abject, base; faulty, unfit, unfavourable.

Than an heye kynge's dougter, of verre londe y hrogt
That to bys holy lyue, nolde acordy *negl*.
R. Gloucester, p. 331.

Brittrik hir lord, that scho *nouht* wiste
Unwarned drank therof a drauht sãs him liste.
R. Brunne, p. 13.

We er pouer freres, that hal *nought* on to lyue,
In stede of messengeres, saue condyte vs gyne.—*Id.* p. 260.

Bold of his speche, and wise and wel ytaught,
And of manhood him lacked rightte *naught*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 758.

And of a mirthe I am right now bethought,
To don you ease, and It shall caste you *nought*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 770.

And yet as playne as Christ speketh of hell in the gospell, Origene for al that, which neither was a *naughty* man, nor vnlerned in scripture coolde not clerely se it, but that he said the contrary.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 155.

The authour toucheth one specyal prerogatife that we haue by a priestes hee he neuer so bad, in ye his *naughtines* can not take from ye the profite of his masse.—*Id. Ib.* p. 226.

And whom he hits *nought* knows, and whom he hurts *nought* cares.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 4.

——— Imogen,
Thy mother's dead.
Imo. I am sorry for 't my lord.
Cym. Oh she was *naught*; and long of her it was
That we meet heere so strangely.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act v. sc. 5.

But the next morning, Pyrrus to win the advantage of fight in the plain field, where he might prevail with the force of elephants, sent first certain of his bands to seize upon the *naughty* ground they had fought on the day before.
North. Plutarch, p. 311.

Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me vp.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 297.

But after ward like swine they wallowed afresh in their puddles of pollusions, and as dogs licked vp their filthie vomit of corruption and *naughtinesse*.
Holinshed. Rich. II. an. 1382.

Chlo. Play by yourself, I dare not venture thither:
You and your *naughty* pipe go hang together.
Dryden. Theocritus, Idyll. 27.

To death ourselves and all our work we owe:
But is there *nought*, O Muse, can save
Our memories from darkness and the grave,
And some short after-life bestow?
Hughes. Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Hughes.

NAU'SEATE, *v.* } Fr. *Nausée*; It. *Nàusea*;
NAU'SEOUS. } Sp. *Nausea*; Lat. *Nausea*;
NAU'SEOUSLY. } Gr. *Ναυσια*, from *ναυς*,
NAU'SEOUSNESS. } *ναυις*, a ship. See NAVY.

Sensation caused by (the motion of) a ship; sea-sickness; loathing, disgust, squeamishness.

While we single out several dishes and reject others, the selection seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion; for many are commended and cryed up in one age, which are decried and *nauseated* in another.—*Brown. Vulg. Err.* b. iii. c. 25.

Hunger and thirst with patience will we meet,
And what offended nature *nauseate*, eat.
Rowe. Lucan, b. iii.

The light to him is the shadow of death; he has no heart, nor appetite to business; nay, his very food is *nauseous* to him, and his daily repast no refreshment.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 3.

——— The sun, that in the marshes breeds
Nothing but *nauseous* and unwholesome weeds,
With the same rays, on rich and pregnant earth,
To pleasant flowers and useful fruits gives birth.
Walsh. The Power of Verse.

Some venal pens so prostitute the hays,
Their panegyricks lash; their satires praise.
So *nauseously*, and so unlike, they paint,
N———'s an Adonis; M———r a saint.
Garth. Claremont.

Riches and honours, then, are useless things,
To the ill-judging palate sweet,
But turn at last to *nauseousness* and gall.
Pomfret. A Prospect of Death.

Temperance itself will take a little [praise], but the stomach sickens with a surfeit of it, and the palate *nauseates* the dehauch.—*Observer*, No. 3.

NAVVY. } Fr. *Navie, naviger*; It. *Navi-*
NA'VAL. } *gàre*; Sp. *Navigar*; Lat. *Navi-*
NA'VIGATE, *p.* } *gare*, i. e. navem *agere*; Lat.
NAVIGA'TION. } *Navis*, from Gr. Ναυς, and that
NA'VIGATOR. } from *ve-eup*, to swim, to float.
NA'VIGABLE. } *Navvy* is applied to—
NA'VIGANT. } The whole fleet or float of
NAU'TICAL. } ships; usually of armed ships or vessels.

To *navigate*,—to guide the course of a ship; to pass over or along in ships; to sail.

& eft aryued on this lond with fulle grete *nauie*.
R. Brunne, p. 24.

[Uenus] praying Jupiter on hie
To saue and keepe that *nauie*
Of that Troyan Eneas,
Sith that he her sonne was.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. i.

All priuely thef gone to londe
Full ormed out of the *nauie*.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

I haue greatly wished there were a lecture of *navigation* read in this cite, for the banishing of our former gosse ignorance in marine causes, and for the increase and generall multiplying of the sea-knowledge of this age, wherein God hath raised so general a desire in the youth of this realme to discover all parts of the face of the earth, to this realme, in former ages, not known.
Hacklyut. Voyages, Epis. Ded. * 3.

Obedience [is] to be used and practised by al persons in their decrees, not only for duetie and conscience sake towards God, under whose merciful hands *navigants* above all other creatures naturally be most nigh and vicine, but also for prudent and worldly pollicie and public weale.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 229.

The victory of Duilius, as it was honoured at Rome with the first *naval* triumph that was seen in that city, so gave it unto the Romans a great encouragement to proceed in their wars by sea.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. v. c. 1. s. 7.

Solomon, therefore, needed not to have gone farther off than Ophir in the East to have sped worse: neither could he *navigate* from the East to the West in those days, whereas he had no coast to have guided him.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 8. s. 5.

Her [the sea's] nutiue saltnes, & by reason thereof, her strength for the better supporting of *navigable* vessells, is still the same.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 8. s. 1.

And though the Phenicians and Carthaginians, the Tyrians and Sydonians, are much renowned in histories for great *navigations*; yet it is thought by the learned, that those voyages they performed was onely by coasting, and not by crossing the ocean.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 9. s. 4.

He elegantly shewed by whom hee was drawne, which depainted the *nautical* compasse, with AVT MAGNES, AVT MAGNA.—*Camden. Remainer. Impreses.*

Thence his broad eye the subject world surveys
The town, and tents, and *navigable* seas.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

——— Nor the heaven-conducted prow
Of *navigation* bold, that fearless braves
The burning line, or dares the wintry pole.
Thomson. Summer.

When by means of it [the mariner's compass] *navigators* found that at all seasons, and in every place, they could discover the North and South with as much ease and accuracy, it became no longer necessary to depend merely on the light of the stars, and the observation of the sea-coast.
Robertson. America, vol. i. b. i.

By the transformation of the ships into sea-deities, Virgil would insinuate, I suppose, the great advantages of cultivating a *naval* power, such as extended commerce, and the dominion of the ocean.—*Jortin*, Dis. 6.

NAWL, or } A *nawl*, i.e. an *awl*; my *nawl*,
NALL. } i.e. mine *awl*. (See AWL.) Cotton, perhaps, means, "mine *alls*," all my goods and chattels.

Darest thou drawe out Leuyth̃ with an angle, or bynde his tonge with a snare? Canst thou put a ryngge in the nose of him, or bore his chaftes thorow wyth a *naule*.
Bible, 1551. *Job*, c. 40.

Every man shall have a special care of his own soul:
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His Fugel, and his *Nawl*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleased, Act iv. sc. 1.

Which having turn'd off, I then call to pay,
And packing my *nawls*, whipp'd to horse, and away.
Cotton. A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque, c. 3.

NAY, *v.* } A. S. *Na, ne, no*; Dut. *Neen*; Ger.
NAY, *n.* } *Nein*. Skinner derives the A. S.
NAY, *ad.* } from the Lat. *Ne*; Wachter,—the Dut. and Ger. from the Lat. *Non*. Tooke has no doubt that they have the same origin and signification as the Dan. *Nödeg*; Sw. *Noodeg*; Dut. *Noode, node*, and *no*, which mean *averse, unwilling*. Hence,—

To *nay* will mean,—to be averse or unwilling; to dissent, to refuse, to deny.

Nay, *n.*—dissent, refusal, denial.

Nay, *ad.* is used elliptically—(sc.) as denying what is said to be all that might be said.

See the example from Milton.

Thanne is that body better than thow, quath ich.
nay quath he no betere.
Piers Ploughman, p. 272.

Therfore Iesus seith to hem, children wer ghe han ony soupyng thing? thei answeriden to him, *nni*.
Wielif. Jon, c. 21.

Ne he shal not *nay*, ne deny his sinne.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Alas, alas, with how defe nu eare death cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and *naieth* for to close wepyng iyen.
Id. Boccius, b. i.

"My lord," quod she, "I wote, and wist alway,
How that betwixen your magnificence
And my poverte no wight ne can ne may
Making comparison, it is no *nay*."
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8693.

He said nother *naye* ne ye,
But heide hym stille, and lete hir chide.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

And without all *naye* sayinge, he which is lesse receueth blessing of him which is greater.—*Bible*, 1551. *Hebrues*, c. 7.

Her. But ill'd say he had not,
And ill he sworne you would beleeue my saying,
How'e you leane to th' *nay-ward*.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 2.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not thinke I haue witte enough to lye straight in my bed.—*Id. Twelfth Night*, Act ii. sc. 3.

Be then his love accurst, since love or hate
To me alike it deals eternal woe.
Nay curs'd be thou! since against his thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly rues.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Too facil then thou didst not much gainsay,
Nay didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.—*Id. Ib.* b. ix.

NA'ZARITE. One who separates himself; from the Heb. *Nazar*, separare, segregare. The old translation of the *Bible*, 1551, uses the word *abstayner*.

Speake vnto the children of Israel, and say vnto them, when a man or woman doeth separate thē selues to vowe a vowe of a *Nazarite* to separate [himselfe] vnto the Lorde: He shall abstaine from wine and strōg drinke, and shall drinke no sowre wine nor sowre drinke, nor shal drinke aule lieour of grapes neither shal eate fresh grappes nor dried.
Geneva Bible, 1561. *Numbers*, vi. 5.

A *Nazarite* in place abominable
Vaunting my strength in honor to their Dagon!
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

I with this messenger will go along.
Nothing to do, be sure, that may dishonour
Our law, or stain my vow of *Nazarite*.
Id. Ib.

NE. A. S. *Ne*. (See NAY.) *Ne* was used as we now use *not, nor*, and *neither*; all which see.

Iheuus answeride and seide to him, ye erren, not knowynge the Scripturis ne the vertue of God.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 22.

Werke alle thinge by conseil thus saye he,
And then *ne* shalt thou not repenten thee.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9359.

Ne never for no wele, *ne* for no wo,
Ne shal the gost within myn herte stente
To love you best with all my trewe entente.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8847.

For I may not haue such bookes as are necessary for me, neither yet penne, ink, *ne* paper.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 76.

NEAL. See ANNEAL. A. S. *An-æl-an, on-ælan, ælan*, to heat, to burn. Vitrum sensim igni admovere, vel (sensim) ab igne tollere. Lacombe and Roquefort have *nëellé, émaillé*, i.e. enamelled.

To heat, to burn, metals, to improve their temper.

Regard of shares and cultures, all they leaue, both sithe and plough
They turn to this, and swords, and glaues, in furneie *neale* they tough.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. viii.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *neale*, the imperfect metals vapour away, and so do all manner of salts which separated them in minimas partes before.—*Bacon. Dr. Meverel, touching Metals, &c.*

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call *nealing* heats.—*Digby. On Bodies.*

NEAP, *adj.* } Skinner says, — that *neaps* or
NEAP, *n.* } *neap* tides, are tides—aquarum *inopes*, (A. S. *Nœftig, inops.*) tides scant of water. As a *nawl* is an *awl*, a *neap* may be an *ebb*; a decreasing tide; decreasing as the moon decreases.

See the quotation from Macluarin.

The waters are in perpetual agitation of flux and refluxes: even when no wind stirs, they have their *neap* and spring tides.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Lent* 1641.

Her [the sea] motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neapes*, are still as certaine and constant, as the changes of the moone and course of the sunne.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. ii. c. 8. s. 1.

The action of the sun diminishes the effect of the moon's action in the quarters, because the one raises the water in that case where the other depresses it; and therefore the tides then are least: and these we call the *neap* tides.
Maclaurin. Newton. Philosophical Discoveries, b. iv. c. 7.

NEAR, *v.* NEAR, *adj.* NEAR, *ad.* NE'ARLY. NE'ARNESS. } A. S. *Neah*; Dut. *Nai*; Ger. *Nahe*; Sw. *Naeia*. Tooke derives from the A. S. *Nyrwian*, coarctare, comprimere, contrahere, to draw together, to compress, to contract. See NIGH.

To *near*,—to draw close together, to come or move close, to lessen the distance, to approach, to approximate.

Near, adj.—close, compressed, contracted; confined, scanty; strict, straightened, direct; the least distant; consequentially, niggardly, or having a *narrow* and confined disposition.

In wernyng & in wo he regned fyue gere.
Men hirled him at Shireburn, Edbald fulle *nere*.
R. Brunne, p. 21.

"Squier, come *ner*, if it youre wille be,
And say anuwhat of loue for certeins ye
Connen theron as moche as any man."
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,315.

With this chanon I dwelt have seven yere,
And of his science am I never the *nere*.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,189.

And either while he goth afarre,
And other while he draweth *nerre*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Now for *nearness* Galba was noted extremelie, a vice though incident to age, yet doubtlease in a prince much misliked, and in a new prince dangerous.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, pt. i. p. 11.

Give up your key unto that Lord that *nearer* you.
Haywood. Royal King.

Thus Satan talking to his *nearest* mate
With head up-lift above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd, his other parts besides
Prone on the flood, extended long and large
Lay floating many a rood.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

With joy
And tidings fraught, to hell he now return'd,
And at the brink of Chaos, *neer* the foot
Of this new wondrous pontifice, unhop'd
Met who to meet him came, his offspring dear.
Id. Ib. b. x.

Son, thou in whom my glory I behold
In full resplendence, heir of all my might,
Nearly it now concernes us to be sure
Of our omnipotence, and with what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of deitie or empire. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Thes. You valiant and strong-hearted enemies,
You royal German foes, that this day come
To blow that *nearness* out that flames between ye;
Lay by your anger for an hour.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 1.

One would have thought, that the *nearness* of a father would have saved him; but it was this alone that condemned him.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 5.

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smil'd,
And still where many a garden flow'r grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

When now more *nearly* to the walls he drew,
He left the plain and beaten path, that straight
Led o'er the meadow to the lofty gate.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. vi.

The comeliness of whose person [the last Earl of Devonshire] was very *near* raising him to that throne, for *nearness* to which in blood, he was a prisoner from ten years old.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 7.

NEAT, *n.* NEA'THERD. NEA'TRESS. } A. S. *Neat, nitem*; Sw. *Noet*, Ibre thinks so called from *nidan*, *nyttan*, uti, to be useful; because of its great use to mankind. In Scotch, "*Nolt, nowt*; *black* cattle, as distinguished from horses and sheep. It properly denotes *oxen*," (Jamieson.) It seems properly to denote *horned* cattle, from the A. S. *Hnit-an*, cornu petere, to butt or strike with the *horn*.

His lordes shepe, his *nete* and his deirie,
His swine, his hors, his store and his pultrie,
Were holly in this reves goueruing.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 599.

So hee departed very sugerly, and went to the kinges *neteherdes* house, and there desired lodginge.
Barnes. Workes, p. 190.

At that time the chiefest peers and lords of Rome did ravish the Sabines' daughters, which came to Rome to see common sports played, there chanced a few rascals (as hogheards or *neat-heards*) to carry away a goodly fair woman.
North. Plutarch, p. 527.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to tell
How faire she was, and who she was,
"She bore," quoth he, "the bell
For beautie."
Warner. Albion's England, b. iv. c. 20.

If right my conjecture, Endymion, I ween,
Like me too once tended his steers on the green;
Yet the moon in this *neathered* took such a delight,
That she met him at Latmos, and kiss'd him all night.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyll. 20.

NEAT, *adj.* NEA'TLY. NEA'TNESS. NEA'TIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Net*; It. *Netto*; Dut. *Net*; Sw. *Nett*; Lat. *Nitidus*. Junius thinks that as the Lat. *Nitidus*, and *nitere*, are from the Gr. Νιπτειν, or νιζειν, *lavare*, to wash; so the Dut. Sw. and Eng. may be from the Dut. *Natten*, or *netten*, humectare, proluere, to moisten or wet; to wash.

Clean, or cleanly, nice; opposed to dirty, and slovenly; pure, without mixture or adulteration, unadulterated: clear, entire, after every deduction; opposed to gross; and in this application it is not uncommonly written *nett*. Spenser writes "*nett* ivory."

Her brest all naked, as *nett* ivory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Wherewith the craftesman wonts it beautify.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

What *nett* repast shall feast us, light and choice
Of Attick taste, with wine, whence we may rise,
To hear the lute well touch'd, or artful voice
Warble immortal notes and Tuscan air?—*Milton*, Son. 20.

Then Warner, tho' his lines were not so trimm'd,
Nor yet his Poem so exactly limn'd
And *neatly* jointed, but the critic may
Easily reprove him.—*Drayton. To H. Reynolds, Esq.*

Herein all these sorts doo far exceed their elders and predecessors, and in *neatnesse* and curiositie, the merchant all other.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, c. 12.

Especially, since Virgil hath nothing of his owne, but onely elocution; his inuention, matter and forme being all Homer's: which laid by a man, that which he addeth, is onely the worke of a woman, to *netifie* and polish.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii. *Commentaries.*

And is this not a *neat* design, to live with pleasure, and yet die with peace? to provoke God's justice all the time of one's life and then fairly to slip from it, by repenting some minutes before death.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 7.

The hogsheads of *neat* port came safe, and have gotten the good reputation in these parts.—*Spectator*, No. 204.

Let the revenue on consumption speak for itself. Average of *net* excise since the new duties, &c.
Burke. On a late State of the Nation.

The lowest ordinary rate of profit must always be something more than what is sufficient to compensate the occasional losses to which every employment of stock is exposed. It is this surplus which is *neat* or clear profit.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, vol. i. b. i. c. 9.

NEB. See NIB.

NEBULE. Fr. *Nebule*; Lat. *Nebula*. A little cloud.

O light without *nebule*, shining in thy sphere.
A Ballade in Commend. of our Lady. Imp. to Chaucer.

NECESSARY, *adj.* NE'CESSARY, *n.* NECESSA'RIAN. NE'CESSARILY. NE'CESSARINESS. NECE'SSITATE, *v.* NECESSITA'TION. NECE'SSITIED. NECE'SSITOUS. NECE'SSITOUSNESS. NECE'SSITUDE. NECE'SSITY. } Fr. *Nécessaire, nécessiter*; It. and Sp. *Necessario*; Lat. *necessarius, necesse*. Scaliger (*de Causis*, cap. 166.) says that *necesse* is *nec esse*. Vossius and others, with more probability, derive from *ne* and *cesso*; ut proprié *necesse* sit, quod *differri* non potest; (ἀναβαστον, *incessabile*,—Martinius,) that which cannot cease, stop, or be stopped. *Necessary* and *necessity* are thus negative terms; the former is used as equivalent to—

Needful or compulsive; unavoidable or inevitable, or that cannot be shunned or escaped; irresistible, resistless, or that cannot be stood up against, supported, or opposed; indispensable, or that cannot be set apart or aside, cannot be done without; also to—needful or requisite. And thus, *necessaries* are things requisite or required for particular objects or purposes; that are wanted, or must be had or used for the fulfilment of those purposes. And—

Necessitous, wanting or not having such *necessaries* or things needful or requisite; needy, poor.

Therfore I gesside *necessarie* to prele britherin that thel come bifore to ghou.—*Wiclif. 2 Corynth.* c. 9.

For *necessary* and *necessity* ben words of mokel intetcion, closing (as to say) so mote it be needes, & otherwise may it not betide.—*Chaucer. The Tuatament of Loue*, b. iii.

I meane as though I inboured me in this,
To inquire which thing cause of which thing be,
As whether that the prescience of God is
The certaine cause of the *necessitie*
Of thinges that to comen be parde,
Or if *necessitie* of thing comming,
Be cause certaine of the purveying.
But now ne enforce I me not in showing,
How the order of the causes stant, but well wot I
That it behoueth, that the befalling
Of thinges wiste before certainly,
Be *necessarie*, al seeme it not thereby
That *presience* put falling *necessaire*
To thing to come, all fall it foule or faire.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

So in the gospell, the curates which in euery parishe preach the gospell ought of dutie to receine an honest liuing for them, and their housholds, & euē so ought the other officers, which are *necessarily* required in the commonwealth of Christ.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 83.

It *necessarily* followeth that by one or other of these wayes, the churche of Christ hath alway and neuer fayleth yt right vnderstādīng of scripture, as far as longeth for our *necessitie*.
Sir T. More. Worker, p. 148.

I must vnto the road, to dis-embarque
Some *necessaries*, that I needs must vse,
And then lie presently attend you.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 4.

There is no common-wealth at this date in Europe, wherin there is not great store of poore people, and those *necessarilie* to be relieued by the welthier sort, which otherwise would starue and come to vtter confusion.
Holinshed. The Description of England, b. ii. c. 10.

This ring was mine, and when I gaue it Hellen,
I bad her if her fortunes euer stoode
Necessitied to helpe, that by this token
I would relieue her.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act v. sc. 3.

Mass. [To Scipio.] ——— All
From a *necessitied* and inmate temperance
Would be as you are.—*Nabbes. Hannibal & Scipio*, p. 2.

His [man's] very disposition and the mutual *necessitudes* of humane nature *necessarily* maintain mutual offices and correspondence between them.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 68.

Thales saith, that *necessity* is most potent and forcible, for it is that which ruleth the whole world.—Pythagoras held that the world was possessed and compassed with *necessity*. Parmenides and Democritus were of opinion, that all things were made by *necessity*, and that destiny, justice, providence, and the Creator of the world, were all one.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 668.

But who can turn the streame of destinee,
Or break the chayne of strong *necessitie*,
Which fast is tyde to love's eternall seat.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

The Anaximandrian atheist plainly discovers, that when the Democriticks and Atomicks have spent all their fury against these qualities and forms, and one what they can to salve the phenomena of nature without them another way, themselves do notwithstanding like drunken men reel and stagger back again into them, and are unavoidably *necessitated* at last, to take up their sanctuary in them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 143.

This renders his Poems more animated but less grave and majestic, and consequently *necessitates* the frequent use of a lower style.—*Pope. Odyssey*, Post.

I have one thing to observe of them [the several kinds of *necessity*] that the idea of some sort of firm connection runs through them all: and that is the proper general import of the name—*necessity*. Connection of mental or verbal propositions, or of their respective parts, makes up the idea of logical *necessity*—connection of end and means makes up the idea of moral *necessity*. Connection of causes and effects is physical *necessity*. And connection of existence and essence is metaphysical *necessity*.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 432.

But free from *necessitation*, I say, no man can be, and 'tis that which his lordship undertook to disprove.
Hobbs. Of Liberty & Necessity.

They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*.—*Clarendon.*

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling.—*Burnet. Theory of the Earth.*

For strong *necessity* our toil demands,
Claims all our hearts, and urges all our hands.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

The only way that any thing that is to come to pass hereafter, is or can be *necessary*, is by a connection with something that is *necessary* in its own nature, or something that already is or has been: so that the one being supposed, the other certainly follows.—*Edwards. On the Will*, pt. i. n. 3.

But here follows the mischief: when once fashion hath annexed the use of these articles of dress to any certain class, the middling ranks, for example, of the community, each individual of that rank finds them to be *necessaries* of life; that is, finds himself obliged to comply with the example of his equals, and to maintain that appearance which the custom of society requires.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. vi. c. 11.

The only question in dispute between the advocates for philosophical liberty and the *necessarians*, is this; whether volition can take place independently of motive?

Belsham. Philosophy of the Mind, c. 9. s. 1.

And the contrary to liberty, whatever name we call that by, is a person's being hindered or unable to conduct as he will, or being *necessitated* to do otherwise.

Edwards. On the Will, pt. i. s. 5.

Philosophical *necessity* is really nothing else than the full and fixed connection between the things signified by the subject and predicate of a proposition, which affirms something to be true.—*Id. Ib.* s. 3.

NECK, Ne'ckerchief. Ne'cklace. } A. S. *Hneccа, necca*; Dut. *Nek*; Ger. *Nacke*; Sw. *Nacke*, which latter Serenius derives from ancient *knig-a*, to bend, modern *nicka*, to nod. Wachter tells us that some derive the German from *Neig-en*, incliuare, to bend. And in Kilian we find Dut. *Neck, nick*, cervix; *nick*, nutus; *nicken*, nuere, nutare, to nod, to bend the neck.

Tooke thinks the A. S. *Hнecc* may perhaps also be the past tense *knig-an*, to bow, to bend, to incline. See Knee, Knuckle, Nod.

(The bending) part between head and shoulders.

A *neck-land*, or *neck* of land,—a part extending from the main-land, as the *neck* from the shoulders.

Neck-verse,—*verse* read by a criminal, claiming benefit of clergy, to save his *neck*, i.e. save him from being hanged.

To break the *neck*,—to kill, to destroy, to gain the mastery; to overcome the greater portion of the difficulty.

And vaste, as he adde ythogt, hi he *necke* hym nome.

R. Gloucester, p. 211.

Now thanne what temptem ghe god to putte a ghok on the *necke* of the disciplis whiche neither we neithir oure fadris myghten bere.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 15.

With wilde thonder dint and firy levan
Mote thy welked *nekke* be to broke.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5859.

I grant the lif, if thou canst tellen me
What thing is that women most desiren:
Beware, and kepe thy *nekke-bone* from yren.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6488.

Yea set foorth a *neckoverse* to saue all maner of trespasses fro the feare of the sword of the vengeaunce of God put in the handes of princes to take vengeauunce on all such.

Tyndall. Worker, p. 112.

——— Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff *necks*, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

They had mantles of scarlet furred, and cuerie mantle had lettice about the *necke* like a *neckerchief*.

Stow. Hen. VIII. an. 1533.

Cur. Now, what's the matter?
What are these fellows? what's the crime committed,
That they wear *neckkiecs*? [nattern about their *necks*.]

Benum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— And, do you hear,
For the credit of your calling, have not your instruments
To tune when you should strike up, but twang it perfectly,
As you would read your *neck-verse*.

Massinger. Guardian, Act iv. sc. 2.

The promontories and *neck-lands* which butt into the sea, what are they but solide creeks.

Hakewill. Apologie, b. i. c. 3. s. 2.

He takes the gift with reverence and extends
The little engine on his fingers' ends;
This just behind Belinda's *neck* he spread,
As o'er the fragrant steams she bends her head.

Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 3.

This singular tree, [Papaws,] whose fruits surround its summit immediately under the branches and leaves like a *necklace*, grows quicker than almost any other in the West Indies.—*Grainger. The Sugar Cane*, b. iii. Note.

NE'CROMANCY. Ne'cromancer. Ne'cromantick, *adj.* Ne'cromantick, *n.* Necroma'ntical. Necroma'ntically. } Anciently also written *Negromancy* and *Nigromancy*. Fr. *Necyomance, nigromancie, négromancie*; It. *Negromanzia*; Sp. *Negromancia*; Lat. *Necromantia*; Gr. Νεκρομαντεια. Vossius asserts *negromantia*, which some call the *black art*, (*nigra ars*,) to be a corruption from *necromantia*, i.e.—

"Divination (μαντεια) by conference with dead (νεκρος) bodies raised," (Cotgrave.)

For rather er he shulde falle
With *nicromance* he wolde assaile,
To make his incantation. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Than there was an enchanter, a conynge man in *nygromancy*, in the marches of Naples.

Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 341.

Kyng Henry of Castell had there with hym a *nygromancer* of Tolet, whe sayd yt the ayre ther was so enuenomed and corrupted, that ther was no remedy, but that they were all in great danger and parell of dethe.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 332.

This man [Baldud] was well seene in the sciences of astronomie and *nigromancie*, by which (as the common report saith) he made the hot bathes in the citie of Cherbran now called Bath.—*Holinshed. Hist. of England*, b. ii. c. 5.

If they would know who robb'd him of his life,
Let them call home dame Elenor his wife,
And let her bring her *necromantic* book,
That foul bag Jordan, Hun, and Bullenbrook.

Drayton. Duke of Suffolk to Q. Margaret.

Lamps must be solemnly burned before it: and then, after some diabolical exorcisms *necromantically* performed, the head shall prove vocal.—*Gregory. Posthum.* (1650,) p. 190.

How curious to contemplate two state-rooks,
Studious their nests to feather in a trice,
With all the *necromantics* of their art,
Playing the game of faces on each other.

Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

——— Not unlike
What legends tell of spectres, by the force
Of *necromantic* sorcery constrain'd.

Glover. Leonidas, b. x.

NE'CTAR. Necta'real. Necta'rean. Ne'ctared. Necta'reous. Ne'ctarine. Ne'ctarous. Necta'rin. } Fr. *Nectar*; It. *Netture*; Sp. *Nectar*; Lat. *Nectar*; Gr. Νεκταρ. *Ambrosia*, says Vossius, is the name of the food of the gods; and *nectar*, of their drink: the etymology unsettled. (See Vossius in v. *Ambrosia*; and Nectar in *Lemprie*.) Applied to—

Any liquor of excessive sweetness, or excessively delicious. And the fruit (*nectarine*) so called from its pleasing taste.

With thia boule of *nectar* ful, in hand Sir Vulcane tooke,
And to his mother did present it with a comely looke.

Arthur Hall. Homer. Iliad.

The sweet peace-making draught went round, and lame Ephaistus fild
Nectar to all the other gods. *Chapman. Id. Ib.*

More sweet than *nectar*, or ambrosiall meat,
Seem'd every bit which thenceforth I did eat.

Spenser, son. 39.

Fair, flowry name; in none but thee
And thy *nectarical* fragrancy,
Hourly there meets
An universal synod of all sweets.

Crashaw. To the Name above every Name.

A *nectarean*, a balsam kiss.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 535.

Loe, whilst the vine tree great with grapes,
With *nectar'd* liquor strives to kisse
Embracing elms not lov'd amisse,
Those clusters lose their comely shapes.

Shirley. Tragedy of Cresens, Ch. 5.

Who [Nereus] pitcous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* lavers strow'd with asphodel.—*Milton. Comus.*

——— To their supper-fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughes
Yielded them. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

——— From the gash
A stream of *nectarous* humour issuing flow'd
Sanguin, such as celestial Spirits may bleed,
And all his armour stain'd ewhile so bright.

Id. Ib. b. vi.

Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls,
And overlook'd the brim, aluring sight,
Of fragrant scent, attractive, taste divine.—*Gay. Wine.*

——— These conceal'd
By the kind art of forming Heaven, escape
The grosser eye of man; for, if the worlds
In worlds enclos'd should on his senses burst,
From entes ambrosial, and the *nectar'd* bowl,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomson. Summer.*

Then, in the nostrils of the slain she pour'd
Nectarous drops, and rich ambrosia shew'rd
O'er all the corpse. *Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. xiii.

Through all the brute creation, none, as sheep,
To lordly man such ample tribute pay.
For him their udders yield *nectarous* streames;
For him their downy vestures they resign;
For him they spread the feast.—*Dyer. The Fleece*, b. iii.

Among the fruits that grace this little seat,
And all around their clustering foliage spread,
Here mayst thou cull the peach or *nectine* sweet,
And pluck the strawberry from its native bed.

Lloyd. An Imitation from the Spectator.

NE'DDER. Goth. *Nadr*; A. S. *Neddre*; a serpent, an *adder*, (qv.); from A. S. *Neothan*, low; neother, nether, or lower.

A name given to all the *serpentine* class.

For *nedres* ny other wormes ne mow ther be *wept*.

R. Gloucester, p. 43.

O servant traitor, false of holy hewe,
Like to the *nedder* in bosom slie untrewe.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9060.

The beastes passen by the yeathes, by full diuers figures, for some of hem haue hir bodies straught, and crepen in the mist, and drawen after hem a trace, or a forough continued, that is to saie as *nedders* and snailes.—*Id. Boecius*, b. v.

NEED, *n.* Need, v. Ne'den. Ne'dful. Ne'dfully. Ne'dless. Ne'dlessly. Ne'dlessness. Ne'dment. Ne'dy. Ne'mily. Ne'diness. Ne'dsly. Ne'dly. Ne'eds. } A. S. *Nead, ned, nyd*; Dut. *Nood, noode*; Ger. *Not*; Sw. *Noed*. Wachter derives from Ger. *Nauwea*, coarctare. Serenius,—from Sw. *Neid-a*, (i. e. A. S. *Nead-an*,) cogere, compellere, adigere, to push, to drive, to compel; and of this A. S. verb Tooke also considers *Nydde* to be the past part. See Needle. Compulsion, necessity; extremity.

To be *needy* or in *need*; to be driven or compelled, or forced, to a state of want, to distress or poverty; and hence, consequentially,—

Need is,—want, poverty, penury, distress.
Needs,—i. e. *need is*.

The wonde forth the toun felk, as hees moste *nede*.

R. Gloucester, p. 70.

Reuful he was to *neady* men, of hys almesse lange and fre.

Id. p. 330.

He was bothe gode & wys in alle his dedis,
& right vnderstandyng, to help at alle *nedis*.

R. Brunne, p. 35.

If he wild oulit hauer, after his fader decesse,
Nedly him bihoued com tille Egbriht pes. *Id.* p. 15.

Ich and myne wolleth fynd. hem that hem *needeth*.

Piers Plouhman, p. 135.

For all manere men, that thei fyndeth *needful*.—*Id.* p. 70.

But he moste *nede* delyuere hem oon by the fleste day.

Wielif. Luke, c. 23.

For if I preche the gospel glorie is not to me, for *nedilliche* I mote doon it; for wo to me if I preche not the gospel.

Id. 1 *Cor.* c. 9.

And ghe witen the grace of onre Lord Iesus Crist, for he was maad *nedi* for ghou whanne he was riche, that ghe shulden be maad riche bi his *nedynesse*.—*Id.* 2 *Cor.* c. 8.

His frendes sent he to, at his instance,
And praied hem to don him that pleasance
That hastily they wolden to him come;
He wolde abregge hir labour all and some:
Neded no more to hem to gn ne ride.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9489.

To asken helpe thee shameth in thin herte,
If thou non ask, so sore art thou ywounded,
That veray *nede* unwrappeth al thy wound hid.

Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4523.

For he nought helpeth *needful* in hir *nede*. *Id. Ib.*

But natheles hire thoughte that she dide,
That she so longe shuld a conseil hide;
Hire thought it swal so sore aboute hire herte,
That *nedely* som word hire must asterte.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6550.

A man most *nedes* love maugre his hed:
He may not fleen it, though he shuld be ded.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1171.

And euery thynge by way of kinde
Shall sterue, and erth it shall become,
As it was out of erthe nome
It shall to earth tourne againe,
And thus I may by reason seine,
That therthe is most *nedeles*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Thus hath she fulliche ouercome
Myn idelnesse till I sterue,
So that I mot hir *nedes* serue
For as men seyn, *nede* hath lawe.
Thus mot I *nedely* to hir drawe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

They had all that they *neded*, at his coste and charge.
Berners. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 33.

Now therefore yf the obiection be fruitlesse, and therfore thanswer *needeless*, and verily fruitlesse to: now to reply thereto were labour halfe lost & more.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 943.

The bread of the *needy* is the life of the poore, and he that defraudeth him of it is a murtherer.—*Prych. Workes*, p. 81.

Nedely great encõmenyenge moste fall to that people yt a chylde is ruler and gouernour of.—*Fabyan*, an. 1299.

That man that is rulyd by sayyenee must *nedys* love and drede our Lorde God.—*Id. Ib.*

Vppon the losse of these thynge, folowe *nedinesse* and poueite, the payne of lackyng.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p.1218.

Wherefore ye must *needes* obey, not for feare of vengeaunce onely: but also because of conscience.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 116.

Which [the voyage of Salomon's navy] being performed by coasting, *needed* perchance no discouerie, but lesse skill in navigation.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iii. s. 4.

Con. So if the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeale, we shall not send
O're the world to seeke a single man,
And loose advantage, which doth cuer coole
Itth' absence of the *needer*.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Neither is it *needful* to remember that some of my countrimen doo reckon their times not by years but by summers and winters, which is verie common among vs.
Holinshed. Description of England, c. 24.

And he more *needfully* and nobly prove
The nation's terrour pow than erst their love.
Crashaw. A Hymn in the glorious Epiphany.

And bleaue the llanders were not able to ouercome them (conies) Augustus was constreined to send an armie of men to destroie that *needlesse* brood.
Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, b. iii. c. 10.

How many ignorant souls, from the misprision of God's infallible election, have argued the *needlessness* of their endeavours, and the safety of their ease and neglect.
Bp. Hall. Christian's Assurance of Heaven. A Sermon.

Behind her farre away a dwarfe did lag,
That laste seem'd in being ever last,
Or wearied with bearing of her bag
Of *needments* at his backe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

By which reason it followeth, that *needlie* great inconuenience must fall to that people, that a child is ruler and gouernour of.—*Holinshed. Hist. II.* an. 1299.

For which her present haste, have scarcely time to greet
her;
But earnest on her way, she *needely* will be gone.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

And like a graceless and untutor'd lad,
Art now departed from my aged sight,
And *needely* to the Southern fields wilt gad
Where thou dost live in thriftless vain delight.
Id. Pastorals, Ecl. 6.

Their *nediuesse* and poueitie is such that without merciie they will robbe, murther and slay you, your wiues and children, & set fire on your beautifull city.
Stow. Hen. VIII. an. 1527.

Before this cursed throng goes Ignorance,
That *needs* will lead the way he cannot see.
Fletcher. Christ's Victory in Heaven.

"Yet, lady, still remember I maintain
The word in *needful* points is only plain."
"*Needs* or *needful*, I not now contend,
But still you have a loop-hole for a friend,
Rejoin'd the matron.—*Dryden. The Hind & the Panther.*

This sacred book, even where it hath not embellishments of language, doth net want them; being so much recommended by its imperious persuasiveness without them, that it is more ennobled by their *needlessness* than it would by their affluence.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 320.

It is evident that nothing can be more amiable, suitable, and universally subservient both to the *needs*, and to the refreshments of the creature, than light.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

I would not enter on my list of friends,
(The great! with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who *needlessly* sets foot upon a worm.—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

NEE'DLE. } A. S. *Nedl*; Dut. *Naedel*,
NEE'DLED. } *naedle*; Ger. *Nadel*; Sw. *Nael*.
NEE'DLER. } The dim. of *nead*.
A small instrument *pushed*, driven, forced into.

For ge ben men betey y taet to schoulee and to spade,
To eartesta' and to plowstaf, and a fiskheng to wade,
Tn hamer and to *nedle*, and to marchandise at eo,
Than with swerd or heuberk eny batail to do.
R. Gloucester, p. 99.

——— For semivirus he semede
As naked a *needle*. and non help aboute hym.
Piers Ploukman, p. 324.

Thome the tynker, and tweye of lus knaves
Nike Hakeneyman, and Hodge the *neldere*.—*Id.* p. 106.

It is lighter a camele to passe through an *nedlis* yghe than a riche man to entre into the kyngdom of God.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 10.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of an *nedle* then for a rych man to enter into the kyngdome of God.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

With curious *needle-worke*,
A garment gan she make,
Wherin she wrote that hale she bode,
And al for lewtie sake.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

That the load-stone should by his secret virtue so drawe yron to it selfe, as that a whole chaine of *needles* should all hang by insensible points at each other, only by the influence that it sends downe from the first, if it were not ordinary, would seeme incredible.
Bp. Hall. Meditations & Vows, Con. 3. § 18.

Whether her *needle* play'd the pencil's part;
'Twas plain from Pallas she deriv'd her art.
Gay. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

Some fickle creatures boast a soul,
True as a *needle* to the pole,
Their humour yet so various—
They manifest their whole life through
The *needle's* deviations too.
Their love is so precarious. *Cowper. Friendship.*

With nobler gifts of native worth adorn'd,
The heroic maid her sex's softness scorn'd;
Scorn'd each important task of female hearts,
The trickling ornament and *needled* arts.
Brooker. Jerusalem Delivered, b. ii.

NEESE, v. } A. S. *Nies-an*, to neeze or
NEE'SING, n. } sneeze. Dut. and Ger. *Nies-en*; Sw. *Nysa*. All, says Hire,—a sternutationis fonte, *naso*. A. S. *Nese*. We commonly say,—
To sneeze, (qv.)

And thé yr had *neeed*. vii. times, & opened his eyes.
Bible, 1551. 4 *Kings*, c. 4.

His *neeinge* is lyke a glistering fyre, and his eyes like the mornynge shyne.—*Id. Job*, c. 41.

When *neesing* thou on Jone
for succour seemste to crie
Thou cunst not beare, thy nose debarres
the noyse to eare to flie.
Turberville. Of one whose Nose was bigger than his Hand.

And then the whole quire hold their hipps and loffe,
And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and sweare
A merrier horre was never wasted there.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 1.

NEF, of a church. See NAVE.

NEFA'NDOUS. } Lat. *Nefandum*, that ought
NEFA'RIOUSLY. } *fari*, not to be spoken: too bad to be spoken or told; and, consequentially,—Extremely or excessively wicked; infamous.

So we plant your name and renown,
Where it was ne'er deserv'd nor known,
But to worse purpose, many times,
To flourish o'er *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world.—*Butler. To the Memory of Duval.*

The author of the said *Way to Bliss* [Ashmole] thus totally, thus *nefariously* rob'd and despoiled of his honour, did therefore publish the perfect copy.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* p. 891

If there are slaves to pity blind,
With power enough to plague mankind,
That for their own *nefarious* ends,
Tread upon Freedom and her friends,
Let 'em beware the Witch's fate!—*Cunningham. Witch.*

NEGA'TION. } Fr. *Négation*, *négatif*; It.
NE'GATIVE, *adj.* } *Negazione*, *negativa*; Sp. *Negacion*, *negativa*; Lat. *Negatio*,
NE'GATIVE, *n.* } from *negare*; (*ne-go* quasi
NE'GATIVE, *v.* } *ne-ago*,—Vossius;)—to say no
NE'GATIVELY. } or not; to deny, to refuse. *Negation.*—
A denial or refusal; a saying or declaring that a thing, shall not be, is not or has not been.
See the quotations from Locke and Watts,

Other badness no beyng hath vtterlie, it is in the *negative* of somewhat, and that is naughte, and nothinge beyng.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

But the *negatife* hereof in badness is holden, as the lady of loue hath me learned, who so aright in this booke loketh.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

But I founde therin no answere appointed to be made to them whyche receyued that ordre, neyther by affyrmacion nor yet *negation*.—*Balc. Apologie*, p. 23.

For where in the secõd booke of his worke, entreityng transubstantiation, he would the same words of Christostome by this fourme of speache in the *negative* should not denye precisely.—*Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of the Presence*, fol.68.

So I saie againe, that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, bicause I see no inconuenience that may insue either of the affirmative or *negative* opinion.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 2.

My wife is slipperie? If thou wilt, confesse,
Or else be impudently *negative*,
To haue nor eyes, nor eares, nor thought; then say
My wife's a hobby-horse.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

We will not say (as you are wont) argue from Scriptures *negatively*.—*Bp. Hall. Apologie against Brownists*, s. 20.

We haue *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as insipid, silence, nihil, &c. which words denote positive ideas; v. g. taste, sound, being, with a signification of their absence.
Locke. Of Humane Understanding, b. ii. c. 8.

It is disputed, I know, in Natural Philosophy, whether the sense being duly qualifyd, and the object as duly proposed, and the medium fitted to both, the sense can be deceived in the apprehension of its object; and it is generally held in the *negative*.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 4.

For the words speak *negatively*, yet this is a known rule in divinity that there is no command that runs in the strain of *negatives*, but couches under it a positive duty.
Id. vol. viii. Ser. 7.

Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate or blind or deaf, that is, has no life, nor sight, nor hearing; nor when we say, a carpenter or a fisherman is unlearned, these are mere *negations*.
Watts. Logick, pt. i. c. 2. § 6.

It is not like alledging a new law of Nature, or a new experiment in Natural Philosophy, because when these are related, it is expected that under the same circumstances the same effect will follow universally; and in proportion as this expectation is justly entertained, the want of a corresponding experience *negatives* the history.
Paley. Evidences, vol. i. *Preparatory Considerations.*

Mr. Sheridan on the 6th of March, 1793, moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the seditious practices, &c. referred to in his Majesty's speech, declaring at the same time openly and freely that his intention was to constitute a rigorous enquiry into the truth of the reports so insidiously circulated. The motion of Mr. Sheridan was *negatived* without a division.
Belsham. History of Gt. Britain. Geo. III. an. 1793.

So in the very act of refusal, the mind chuses the absence of the thing refused; the positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chuses the *negative*.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. i. s. 1.

NEGLE'CT, v. } Fr. *Négliger*; Lat. *Negligere*, i.e. *nec* and *legere*; not to take, or gather, not to choose; and thus,—
NEGLE'CTER.
NEGLE'CTFUL.
NEGLE'CTINGLY.
NEGLE'CTIVE.
NEGLE'CTIVELY.
NE'GLIGENT.
NE'GLIGENCE.
NE'GLIGENTLY.
To disregard, to disesteem; to slight, not to heed or care for; to pass by inattentively, to omit.
Fr. *Négligence*; It. *Negligenza*; Sp. *Negligencia*; Lat. *Negligentia*. *Negligent*,—one who neglects, disregards, disesteems, slights, heeds or cares not for, passes inattentively, omits; regardless, heedless, careless, inattentive.

His hondes, through hure gretnesse, shewthe sumwhat vwyys and *neeclgence*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 432. Note.

I trowe men wolde deme it *negligence*,
If I foryette to tellen the dispence
Of Theseus, that got so besly
To maken up the listes reaily.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1886.

I wol with Thomas speke a litel throw;
Thise curates ben so *negligent* and slow
To gropen tenderly a conscience.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7399.

Fulfilled of sloothes exemplair,
There is yet one his secretair,
And he is cleped *Negligence*:
Whiche wol not loke his euidence,
Wheraf he maie beware to fore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

As for fasting, prayer, & sorwe other thynges, he taught them to *neglecte* and set at naught as vayne & vnfruitful ceremonies.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 257.

And then because it should not be *neglect* or left undone, an bigher officer, as the Archdeacon, came about from parish to parishe at tymes connenient.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 276.

And now, if he be of God accursed, yt *negligelly* doth his worke, how much is he more accursed that casteth his work away and leneth it quite vndone, such worke, I say, as thei be bounde to do!—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 203.

That night the legion remoued, fires being left here and there *negligently* vnput out, part of Thrin was burnt. *Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 84.

Thus said, he turn'd, and Satan bowing low,
As to superiour Spirits is wont in Heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglecte*,
Took leave. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

But O, my virgin lady, where is she?
How chance she is not in your company?
E. B. To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came. *Id. Comus.*

I then all smarting, with my wounds being cold,
(To be so pestered with a popingay,)
Out of my greefe, and my impatience,
Answer'd, *neglectingly*, I know not what;
He should, or should not. *Shakespeare.* 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act i. sc. 3.

And this *neglection* of degree, is it
That by a pace goes backward in a purpose
It hath to climbe. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* Act i. sc. 3.

It is not for us to affect too much cheapness and *neglection* homeliness in our evangelical devotions.
Bp. Hall. Holy Decency in the Worship of God.

As he who having found great treasury,
The first year offers with most grateful cheer,
A sheep of gold to Juno's deity;
And next of silver, for a second year:
The third of brass; and then *neglectively*
Nothing at all. *Daniel. Civil War*, b. viii.

O *negligent* and heedlesse discipline,
How are we park'd and bounded in a pale.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 2.

This paper has vndone me, 'tis th' accompt
Of all that world of wealth I hame drawn together
For mine own ends, indeed to gain the Popedome,
And see my friends in Rome. O *negligence*
Fit for a fools to fall by.—*Id. Hen. VIII.* Act iii. sc. 2.

But Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal life and eternal death to the perfection or *neglectors* of them; whereas philosophy could do nothing, but by taking in the assistance of fabulous stories, or by telling men that virtue was a sufficient reward to itself.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 5.

Thy absent spouse, *neglectful* of thy charms,
Prefers his barbarous Sintians to thy arms!
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd.
Walter. Upon the Earl of Roscommon.

His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears,
The fond companion of his helpless years,
Silent went next, *neglectful* of her charms,
And left a lover's for her father's arms.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

In the cool evening *negligently* laid,
Or near the stream, or in the rural shade,
Propitious hear, and, as thou hear'st approve
The gentle shepherd's tender tale of love.
Hamilton. To the Countess of Eglintoun.

NEGO'TIATE, *v.* NEGOTIA'TION. NEGO'TIATOR. NEGO'TIANT, *n.* NEGOTIO'SITY. } Fr. *Négotier*; It. *Negoziáre*; Sp. *Negociar*; Lat. *Negotiari*, from *neg-otium*, i. e. *nec otium*. Vossius thinks—*otium* from some word which, like the Gr. Οιοθεν, signified alone, sole.

To be employed, occupied, busy; to manage or conduct business, to traffic; to manage or conduct a treaty; to treat.

For certaine it is, shee was a busie *negotiating* woman.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 21.

Finding how nearly it concern'd the State,
To stay a war both dangerous and unjust;
That weighty bus'ness to *negotiate*,
They must find one of special worth and trust.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Ambassadours, *negotiants*, and generally, all other ministers of mean fortune, in conversation with princes and superiours, must use great respect.
Raleigh. Arts of Empire, c. 25.

In all *negociations* of difficultie, a man may not look, to sowe and reape at once; but must prepare businesse, and so ripen it by degrees.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Negotiating.*

And were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiosity* be very vneasie and distractions to it, and altogether inconsistent with happiness.—*Cudworth. Intel. System*, p. 884.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at the Treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell very much upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but they say nothing to justify those demands, or the probability that France would ever accept them.—*Swift. The Conduct of the Allies.*

He that *negociates* between God and man,
As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
Of judgment and of mercy, should beware
Of lightness in his speech. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

Greatly superior to the gross ideas of Gothic conquest, he addressed himself to the reason and the interests of those with whom he *negotiated*.
Mickle. History of the Portuguese Empire in Asia.

A *negotiator* must often seem willing to hazard the whole issue of his treaty, if he wishes to secure any one material point.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

NE'GRO. Fr. *Negre*; It. and Sp. *Negro*; Lat. *Niger*.

We see also, that the *negroes* are bred in countries that have pleasty of water, by rivers or otherwise: for Meroe, which was the metropolis of Ethiopia, was upon a great lake: and Congo, where the *negroes* are, is full of rivers. And the confines of the river *Niger*, where the *negroes* also are, are well watered.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 399.

NE'GUS. See the quotation.

The mixture now called *negus*, which was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel *Negus*, was then unknown.
Malone. The Life of Dryden.

NEIF. Scot. *Neive, neif*; Sw. *Knæfve*, pugnus, the hand with the fingers contracted into the palm. In Islandic *Kno*; and Ihre thinks it may have the same origin as *knee*, (i.e. A. S. *Hnig-an*, to bend,) and hence its application, from the bending of the joints of the fingers.

Clo. Give me your *neafe*, Monsieur Mustardseed.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iv. sc. 1.

Tac. I wu' not, my good two-penny pocket: reach mee thy *neufe*. Do'st heare? *B. Jonson. Poetaster*, Act iii. sc. 4.

NEIFE, *n.* The quotation explains the origin and meaning of the word.

The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin, *nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. ii. c. 6.

NEIGH, *v.* NEIGH, *n.* NEI'GHING, *n.* } A. S. *Hneg-an*; Dut. *Neyen*; Sw. *Gnæga*. These (as well as the Lat. *Hinnire*, with the Fr. and It. derivations) Skinner and Lye believe—a sono ficta.

To utter the cry of the horse.

He letteth hym selfe be dryuen forth like a grashopper, where as the stoute *neyenge* that he maketh is fearfull.
Bible, 1551. *Job*, c. 40.

When as unwares he in the forest heard
A trampling steede, that with his *neighing* fast,
Did warne his rider he vppon his gard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 5.

Consl. Hearke how our steedes, for present seruice *neigh*.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 2.

Steed threatens steed, in high and bostful *neighe*
Piercing the night's dull eare. *Id. Ib.* Ch. 4.

When now the sprightly trumpet, from afar
Had given the signal of approaching war,
Had rous'd the *neighing* steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders clatter'd on their shields.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

The coursers *neigh*, the clanging arms resound,
And deafening hills return the din around.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. i.

NEI'GHBOUR, *v.* NEI'GHBOUR, *n.* NEI'GHBOURESS. NEI'GHBOURHOOD. NEI'GHBOURLY, *adj.* NEI'GHBOURLY, *ad.* } Dut. *Nabbuer*; Ger. *Nach-bur*; A. S. *Neah-gebure, nechebura, neghe-bur, nehbur*; from A. S. *Neah*, near, and *ge-bure*, a countryman. See Boor. To be, dwell, or abide *near* or nigh; close to, or at small distance from; to border upon or adjoin to, to connect closely with.

Neighbourly,—having qualities convenient, becoming, or suiting, a *neighbour*; or to those who live *near* each other; friendly, social, kind.

To driue & to gaderi thuder god of *neiebores* aboute.
R. Gloucester, p. 538.

But he, willinge to justifie himself, saide to Jhesus, and Who is my *neighbore*.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 10.

He willinge to justifie hym selfe, sayd vnto Jesus: Who is then my *neighboure*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And yet, God wot, my *neigheboures* aboute,
And namely of women many a route,
Sain that I have the most tendefter wif,
And eke the mekest on that bereth lif.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9423.

That ye maye lerne your doughters to mourne, and that eucry one may teache her *neyghbouresse* to make lamentacion.—*Bible*, 1551. *Jeremye*, c. 9.

Three dayes wee fought, as long as water serued,
And came to ancor *neyghbourlike* yfeere,
The Prince himselfe to see who best deserued,
Stoode encry day attending on the peere.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

For both that Antioch upon Orontes, and that which *neighboureth* Emesa, are farther off seated from Canaan; than any of those nations struggled.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. i. c. 8. s. 7.

A thousand sithes, I curse that carefull houre,
Wherein I long'd the *neighbour* towne to see.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. January.

Till towards night they came unto a plaine,
By which a little hermitage there lay,
Far from all *neighbourhood*, the which annoy it may.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 5.

——— I intreat you both,
That being of so young dayes brought vp with him:
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and humour,
That you vouchsafe your rest heere in our Court
Some little time. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Who being *neighbourly* admitted by the courtesy of England to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own, have proved ingratefull and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers.
Milton. Observations on the Articles of Peace.

It is I, who by slighting and slubbering over her holy service and sacraments, have scandalized and cast a stumbling-block before all the *neighbourhood*, to the great danger of their souls.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 12.

While from the *neighbouring* rock, with rural songs,
The pruner's voice the pleasing dream prolongs.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 1.

There is a law of *neighbourhood* which does not leave a man perfectly master on his own ground. When a *neighbour* sees a new erection, in the nature of a nuisance, set up at his door, he has a right to represent it to the judge; who on his part has a right to order the work to be staid: or if established, to be removed.—*Burke. On a Reg. Peace*, Let. 1.

NEI'THER. NE'THER. } A. S. *Nather, nouther*, from *ne*, not, and *either*, (qv.) Not either.

Which man hadde an hous in biriela and *noither* with cheytes now mighte ony man hynde him.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 5.

For *nother* after his deth, ne in his lif
Ne wold he that she were an love ne wif,
But ever live a widewe in clothes blake.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9951.

For as to me nis lewer none ne lother,
I nam wihdoloh yet with never *nother*.
Id. The Legend of Good Women, Prol.

For out of the scripture shall he be able to prone *neyther, nother*.—*Frytb. Workes*, p. 58.

Moreover, extreme heat and thirst did marvellously cumber the Gaules, who were used to abide *neither* of both.
North. Plutarch, p. 473.

Satan, I know thy strength, and thou knowest mine,
Neither our own but given.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent
The fruitless hours, but *neither* self-condemning,
And of their vain contest appear'd no end.—*Id. Ib.* b. ix.

A frozen style, that *neither* ebbs nor flows,
Instead of pleasing, makes us gape and doze.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, c. 1.

Such pow'rs I boast not, *neither* can I rest
A silent witness of the headlong rage,
Or heedless folly, by which thousands die,
Bone of my bone, and kindred souls to mine.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

NE'MOROUS. Lat. *Nemorosus*, from *nemus*, a wood, a grove.
Woody.

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove.—*Evelyn*, b. iv. s. 4.

NEO'LOGY. } Gr. Νεος, new, and λογ-ος, a
NEOLO'GICAL. } word. Fr. *Néologie.*
A new word; coining, introducing, using new words.

They endeavour by a sort of *neology* of their own to confound all ideas of right and wrong.
Boothby on Burke, p. 266.

I seriously advise him [Dr. Johnson] to publish by way of appendix to his great work, a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde.
Chesterfield. The World, No. 32.

NEO'MENY. Fr. *Néoménie. Neomenia*, used by the Latin fathers. Νεα μηνη, the new moon.

Therefore no man inge thou in mete or in drynke or in part of feest dai or of *neomenye* or of sabotis whiche ben schadowe of thingis to comynge, for the bodi is of Crist.
Wielif. Col. c. 2.

NE'OPHYTE. Fr. *Néophyte*; It. *Neófito*; Sp. *Neophyto*; Lat. *Neophytus*; Gr. Νεοφυτος, νεος, new, and φυτον, from φυ-ειν, to bear.

One newly implanted, (sc.) in the church; and consequentially, newly converted to the christian faith; one newly initiated, newly introduced or employed.

Nay in effects of grace, which exceed far the effects of nature, we see St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*, that is, newly grafted into Christianity, and those that are brought up in the faith.
Bacon. On the Union of Laws.

There stands a *neophyte* glazing of his face,
Pruning his clothes, perfuming of his hair
Against his idoll enters; and repeats
(Like an imperfect prologue, at third musick)
His part of speeches, and confederate jests,
In passion to himself.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act iii. sc. 4.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview.—*Id. Ib.*

NEOTE'RICK. } Gr. Νεωτερικος; from νεω-
NEOTE'RICAL. } τερος, comp. of νεος, new.
New, novel, modern; of the present time, or time not long past.

That the heavens are void of corruption, is Aristotle's supposal: but the tube hath betray'd their impurity; the *neoteriek* astronomy hath found spots in the sun.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 18.

I refer you to the voluminous tomes of Galen, Aretæus, Rhasis, Avicenna, Alexander, Paulus, Ætius, Gordonius, Guianerius; and those exact *neoterieks*, Savanarola, Capivaccina, &c.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 7.

Galen reckons up these ordinary symptomes, which all the *neoterieks* repeat of Diocles.—*Id. Ib.* p. 199.

I will say this, that whosoever crieth it down for a new *neoterical* opinion, as divers do, commit a grosser error than the opinion may be in its own nature.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 9.

NE'PHEW. A. S. *Nef, neuw*; Fr. *Neveu, neveu*; It. *Nipóte*; Sp. *Nieto*: all, says Skinner, from the Lat. *Nepos.* Junius derives from *νη-πιος, infans*, one who cannot speak. In our old writers it is applied to—

Grandsons; issue or descendants generally; now restricted to the sons of a brother or sister.

Tho the messager wyth the tydyng to Kyng Howwel com,
Hys conseyl wel hastelyche in such nede he nome;
Vor to helpe ye *neuew*, and ys kynedom.
R. Gloucester, p. 169.

So that to the lasse Brutayne myd thys sorwe he com,
To the kynges *neuew* Salomon.
Id. p. 253.

My brother delyuer thou me, my *neuow* thou me grante.
R. Brunne, p. 69.

And whanne thine husbond is to bed go,
While that he slepeth cut his throte atwo
For in my dreme it is warned me,
How that my *neuewe* shall my bane be.
Chaucer. The Legend of Hypermestre.

The king being not a little abashed with this interpretacion, married his doughter neythe to a noblenan, nor to one of his owne countrey, least the noblitie of the parentes should adulaice & encourage his *nephewe* to take much upon him.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 2.

The question standeth in thys wyther the olde holy doctours and saynets whom we call ye fathers, he better to be beleued in the construccion and the vnderstanding of Chryst and hys apostles and ye olde prophets to, whom we be content yt that these men cal graundfathers & great graudfathers to, or elis these yong new naughty *nephewes.*
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 638.

Their eldest sonnes also that succeeded them, were called Joues; and their *nephews*, or sonnes sonnes, which reigned in the third place, Hercules.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 9.

This people's vertue yet so fruitful was,
Of vertuous *nephewes*, that posteritie,
Striving in power their grandfathers to passe,
The lowest earth join'd to the heaven hie.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

All that believe the Bible must necessarily derive from Noah; but for the rest of the world, they think little of his sons or *nephews.—Locke. Of Government*, s. 141.

The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock by one degree than the *nephew*; though the *nephew*, by representing his father, has in him the right of primogeniture.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 14.

NEPHRI'TIC. } Fr. *Néphritique*; It. *Nefri-*
NEPHRI'TICAL. } *tico*; Sp. *Nephritico*; Lat.
Nephriticus; Gr. Νεφριτικος, from νεφριτις, a disease in the reins, (νεφρος.)

Mr. Harrison hath been of late somewhat more than beretofore troubled with certain *nephritical* fits; but they are transient and light, *Et jam mannesin mota.*
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 481.

The balsam of Peru, obtained by boiling wood and scumming the decoction, [is] a very valuable medicine, and of great account in divers eases, particularly asthmas, *nephritic* pains, nervous colics, and obstructions.
Berkeley. Siris, s. 62.

NE'POTISM. Fr. *Népotisme*, from the Lat. *Nepos.* Applied in Addison as in French, to the corrupt promotion of *nephews* by the reigning pope.

Yet it is to this humour of *nepotism* that Rome owes its present splendour and magnificence, for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures, statues, and the like ornaments, had not the riches of the people at several times fallen into the hands of many different families, and particular persons.—*Addison. Italy.*

NERVE, *v.* } Fr. *Nerf*; It. *Nervo*; Sp.
NERVE, *n.* } *Nervio*; Lat. *Nervus*; Gr.
NE'RVELESS. } Νευρον, a string, that which
NE'RVOUS. } stringeth or strengtheth.
NE'RVOUSLY. } To *nerve*,—to strengthen, to
NE'RVOUSNESS. } invigorate; to empower; to
NE'RVY. } give strength or vigour, might, force, or power.

Nerve is used as equivalent to *sinew.*

Nervous, or *nervy*,—well strung, strong, vigorous, powerful;—also sensitive in the *nerves*, (sc.) to excess, and, consequentially, weak, debilitated, diseased in them.

His shelde to dashed with swords and with maces,
In which men might many an arowe find,
That thirled had both horn, *nerfe*, and rind.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

——— But to nobler sights
Michael from Adam's eyes the filme remov'd
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred; then purg'd with euphrasie and rue
The visual *nerve*, for he had much to see.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

He led me on to mightiest deeds
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm
Against the uncircumcis'd, our enemies.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

——— For bold Hippothous,
(Lethus, Pelasgus famous sonne) was so adventurous
That he would stand to bore the corse about the ankle bone,
Where all the *nervy* fivers meet, and ligaments in one.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

Thy nimble Satyrs too, and every straine
(With *nervy* strength) that issued from thy braine,
Will lose the glory of their own cleare hayes,
If they admit of any other's praise.
Wilton. Elegy upon Donne.

It quite dispirits Religion, by placing it in languid, abortive velleities, and so cuts the *nerves* of all endeavour, by rating glory at a bare desire, and eternity at a wish.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

There sunk Thalia *nerveless*, cold, and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

Nor hands alone the missile deaths supply,
From *nervous* cross-bow whistling arrows fly.
Rowe. Lucan, b. iii.

His pencil [Peter Angelis] was easy, bright, and flowing, but his colouring too faint, and *nerveless.*
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 1.

He [Marston] thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom.—*Warton. History of English Poetry*, vol. iv. s. 47.

NESS. A. S. *Nes, nesse, nys, nysse.* The same word as *Ness*, a promontory (qv.); perhaps from the verb, *Nes-an, neos-an*, visere; meaning—any thing *seen*; evident, conspicuous; and hence, prominent, projecting. Wallis observes,—"Ex *concretis* adjectivis, fiunt substantiva *abstracta*, addita terminatione *ness*, as *white, white-ness.*" It corresponds, he adds, to the Ger. *Heyt*; Eng. *Head* or *nood.* (See HOOD.) Wilkins adds this ter. *hess*, to *better*, and *worse*,—*betterness*, *worseness. Discretion* is the only guide in the construction of such words. Many have recently been introduced, and are now current both in speech and writing, which will undoubtedly stand the test of time:—others will not.

NESS. A. S. *Nesse, ness.* A promontory or cape, a *nesse, nose* or point of land, lying or shooting out into the sea, (Somner.) See NOSE; and NESS, *ante.*

And about six of the clock at night, the wind vered to the South-West: and we weighed anker, and bare cleere of the *ness*, and then set our course North-East & by North untill midnight, being then clear of Yarmouth sands.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 310.

NEST, *n.* }
NEST, *v.* }
NE'STLE, *v.* }
NE'STLING, *n.* }
NE'STLING, *adj.* }
NE'STLING, *n.* }

A. S. *Nest*; Dut. and Ger. *Nest*; Sw. *Nest*; A. S. *Nistian*; Dut. and Ger. *Nesten, nisten, nestelen*, to build or make a *nest*; whence happily our *nestle* and *nestling*, for a busy bestirring, as a bird in making or building her *nest*, (Somner.) Tooke considers *nest* to be the past part. of the A. S. *Nesan, neos-ian*, to visit, to visit frequently, to haunt.

A *nest*,—the haunt, the abode, the residence, place of rest; applied especially to the bed of birds, in which they breed; a snug, well-protected abode.

——— In eche rocke ther ys
In tyme of gure an erne's *nest.* *R. Gloucester*, p. 177.

Bridles ich by heelde. in hosshes maden *nestes.*
Piers Ploukman, p. 223.

And Jhesus seyde to him, foxis han dennes, and bridides of the eyr han *nestis*; but mannes sone hath not where he reste his heed.—*Wielif. Luke*, c. 9.

Jesus saydc vnto him: foxes haue holes, and byrdes of the ayre haue *nestes*; but the sonne of man hath not where on to lay hys head.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the birdes *nestled* in hire branches and thinges lyuing were fed of that tree.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 4.

NET

Not farre away, not meete for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poor man's *neet*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

——— For now began
Night with her sullen wings to double-shade
The desert, fowls in their clay *nests* were couch't,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

The Piets, which before inhabited within the Iles of Orkenie, now placed themselves in the North parts of Scotland, and after by process of time came and *nestled* themselves in Louthian, in the Mers, and other countries more neere to our borders.—*Holinshed. Hist. of Eng.* b. iv. c. 32.

Let second brothers and poore *nestlings*,
Whom more injurious Nature later brings
Into the naked world; let them sustaine
To get hard penny-worths with so bootlesse paine.
Hall, b. iii. Sat. 2.

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And flickering on her *nest* made short essays to sing.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

A doctrine fit only to come from him, who *nested* himself into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 5.

They have seen perjury and murder *nestle* themselves into a throne, live triumphant, and die peaceably.
Id. vol. iv. Ser. 4.

He found him mounted, in his pew,
With books and money plac'd for shew,
Like *nest-eggs* to make clients lay,
And for the false opinion pay. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

I have educated *nestling* linnets under the three best singing larks; the skylark, the woodlark, and titlark, every one of which, instead of the linnet's song, adhered entirely to that of their respective instructors,
Barrington. Experiments on Singing Birds.

What the *nestling* is not thoroughly master of, he hurries over, lowering his tone, as if he did not wish to be heard, and could not yet satisfy himself.—*Id. Ib*

NET. See NEAT.

NET, *v.* } A. S. *Net;* Dut. *Nett, nette;* Ger.
NET, *n.* } *Netze.* Some (says Wachter) derive
NE'TTY. } from *Net-en*, to sew, to connect; because a *net* is *opus textum.* Tooke, —from *Cnyttan*, to knit, *net*-ere, alligare.

To connect or fasten together (threads or strings crosswise, at regular distances.)

Net-work,—work in the form of an extended *net.*

That fischid in Temse on the nyght, wham thei ther *nettes* yp wond,
The body of Harald in a *nette* thei fond.—*R. Brunne*, p. 54.

He seide to hem putte ghe the *nett* into the right half of the rownyng, and ghe schulen fynde. And thei puttiden the *nett* and thanne thei myghten not drawe it for multitude of fasches.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 21.

And he saydde vnto them: caste out the *net* on the right side of the ship, and ye shal fynde. They cast oute, and anone they were not able to drawe it for the multitude of fyshes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And fishen hemselfe great richesse,
With wily *nettes* that they cast.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

But as a birde, whiche wol alight,
And seeth the meate, but not the *nette.*
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

——— Virgin majesty with mild
And sweet allay'd, yet terrible to approach,
Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them tang'd in amorous *nets.*
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

This may well seeme a marvelle incredible to those who neither know nor saw the *net-works*, habergeon, or curet of Amasis, a king some time of Egypt, which was shewed of late dayes within the temple of Minerva, in the Isle of the Rhodians; every thred whereof carried a twist three hundred and sixtie-five double.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

This reticulate or *net-work* was also considerable in the inward parts of man, not only from the first *substemen*, or warp of his formation, but in the *netty* mures of the veines and vessels of life.—*Brown. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

And *nete* of various sorts, and various snares,
The seine, the *cast-net*, and the wicker maze,
To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl. 21.

NE'THER. } A. S. *Neother;* Dut. *Neder;*
NE'THERMORE. } Ger. *Nider;* Sw. *Nedre;* Goth.
NE'THERMOST. } *Nadr.* (See BENEATH.) R. of Gloucester, (p. 217,) uses the verb *onether*, to lower, to cast down, or deject.

Lower, inferior.

And Absolon hath kist hire *nether* eye.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3850.

In the *netherest* hemme or border of these clothes, menne redde iwouen theirin a Greekish A.—*Id. Borcius*, b. i.

Thone corner of thys syde which is in Kent, where for the most part ships arine out of Frannce, is toward the East: and thother *nethernure* is towarde the South.
Goldinge. Cæsar, b. v.

But that this darksom *neather* world hir light
Doth dim with horrour and deformity,
Worthy of Heaven and bye felicitie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

A freeman, being born of the slaves infranchised, and being ready to be thrown down the rock Tarpeian, because he had saved and hidden one of the outlaws and men proclaimed to be put to death wheresoever they were found, cast in Sylla's teeth, how they had lived and dwelt together a long time in one self-house, he having payed a thousand nummos for the rent of the *uppermost* roome of the same house, and Sylla, three thousand for all the *neathermost* rooms.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 386.

First, let avenging Jove, with flames from high,
Drive down this body to the *nether* sky,
Condemn'd with ghosts in endless night to lie,
Before I break the plighted faith I gave.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

How deep yon azure dyes the sky!
Where orbs of gold innumber'd lie,
While through their ranks in silver pride
The *nether* crescent seems to glide.
Parnell. Night-Piece on Death.

That he might humble himself to the *nethermost* state of contempt, he chose to descend from the seed of Abraham.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 10.

NE'TTLE, *v.* } A. S. *Netel, netel;* Dut. *Netel;*
NE'TTLE, *n.* } Ger. *Nessel;* Sw. *Naesla,*
NE'TTLER. } *nætla;* perhaps of the same origin as *needle*, and meaning that which pricketh, that which stingeth.

To *nettle*, (met.) to stiog, to inflame, to irritate, to vex, to provoke.

Prine pride in pes is *nettille* in herbere
The rose is myghtiles, thez *nettille* spredis ouer fer.
R. Brunne, p. 280.

And though I might, yet would I nat do so,
But canst thou plaien raket to and fro,
Nettle in, dock out, now this, now that, Pandare?
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

The ground that is al foregrowé with *nettels*, breers, and other euil weedes canne bryng fourth no corne till they be weded out.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 74.

But these are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell, though not half your fellows feats.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence, &c.

Com. Morson, who's angry now? goo, frantic swain,
Go, gather squills to calm your ruffled brain.
Lac. Morson, I've *nettled* somebody full sore.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl. 5.

NE'VEN,—Skinner and the *Glossary* to G. Douglas agree, is only a different way of speaking and writing *name.* Dr. Jamieson derives it from the Dan. *Neæn-er*, to name.

Of his body was no force, non for him wild murne
Bot tuns I fond in my boke, he lies at Schirburne.
The date of Criste to *neven*, *R. Brunne*, p. 20.
Aught hundreth eueo, & sexti & on.

——— Ne never hire doughters name
Ne *nevened* she, for ernest ne for game.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8485.

NE'VER. } A. S. *Nefre*, i. e. *na*, not,
NE'VERTHELATER. } and *efre*, unquam, semper,
NEVERTHELE'SS. } *ever.* See NATHELESS.

Not *ever*, not at all or at any time.

Not *ever* the latter, or the less; not at all the less.

Never is much used—prefixed.

He ne suffred *neuere* wrath to be abone
Bituex kyng (&) baron. that he ne mad ay loue.
R. Brunne, p. 6.

Neuertheles at Karham was the bataile gynen,
The kyng was narow holden, his folk alle to drynen.
Id. p. 16.

And thanne I schal knowleche to hem, that I knewe you *never*, departe awey fro me ye that worchen wickidnesse.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 7.

And then wil I knowledge vnto them, that I *never* knewe them, Departe fro me, ye woorkers of iniquite.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

He that cometh to me schal not hungre, he that bileueth in me schal *neuere* thirste.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 6.

He that commeth vnto me schall not hongre: and he that beleueth on me shal *neuer* thurst.—*Bible*, 1551. *Jon*, c. 6.

And moreover I say, though that ye have sworne and behight to performe your emprise, and *nevertheles* ye weive to performe thilke same emprise, by lust cause, men shold not say therefore ye were a lyet.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Neverthelater, sometyme it is sothe, that some thyng be of necessitie, that is saied to come.—*Id. Test. of Loue*, b. iii.

Neverthelatter ye shall seke the Lord your God euen there, and shall fynd hym yf thou seke hym with all thyne hearte, and with all thy soule.—*Bible*, 1551. *Deut.* c. 4.

Never the later that thou mayest see, what the prayers and good workis of our monkes and friars and other ghostly people are worth, I will speak a word or two, and make an end.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 162.

——— Yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness visible
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can *never* dwell, hope *never* comes
That comes to all. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

——— Little weight my wordes with thee can finde,
Found so erroneous, thence by just event
Found so unfortunate; *nevertheless*,
Restor'd by thee, vile as I am, to place
Of new acceptance, hopeful to regaine
Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart
Living or dying, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet brest are ris'n.—*Id. Ib.* b. x.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man *never* is, but always to be, blest,
The soul uneasy, and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 1.

And from the prayer of want, and plaint of woe,
O *never*, *never* turn away thine ear!
Forlorn, in this bleak wilderness below,
Ah what were man, should Heav'n refuse to hear.
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

NEURO'SPAST. Gr. Νευροσπαστον; Lat. *Neurospaston*, *νευρον*, a nerve, and *σπα-ειν*, to draw; to this piece of mechanism Horace refers, (*Serm. II.* vii. 82.)

A puppet or doll, put in motion by drawing strings or wires; as if *sinews.*

That outward form is but a *neurospast.*
More. Song of the Soul, b. i. c. 2. s. 34.

NEU'TER, *adj.* } Fr. *Neutre*; It. and Sp.
NEU'TER, *n.* } *Neutro*; Lat. *Neuter*; i. e.
NEU'TRAL, *adj.* } *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.
NEU'TRAL, *n.* } Not either one or other;
NEUTRA'LITY. } "taking neither part, help-
NEU'TRALIZE, *v.* } ing neither side,"(Cotgrave.)

Indifferent, inactive, inert.

The duke and all his countrey abode as *neuter* and helde with none of both parties.
Bernere. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 252.

Alph. You must be as it were a *neuter*, and not wedded to your selfe, but as one standing in doubt.
Fox. Martyre, p. 1470.

So in a politique body sike with sedition, all the internall remedy is to come from the whole sound parts thereof, that is to say, such as are *neutralls*, who may labour with the one side, and with the other to compound the quarrell.
Holewell. Apologie, b. iv. c. 2. s. 1.

Glou. I hane a letter guessingly set downe
Which came from one that's of a *newtrall* hearte
And not from one oppos'd.—*Shakes. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 7.

Neutrality in things good or evill, is both odious, and prejudicial; but in matters of an indifferent nature is safe and commendable.—*Sp. Hall. Holy Observations.*

There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality.*
And can there be worse sickness than to know,
That we are never well nor can be so.
Donne. An Anatomy of the World.

This is certain, that in all our undertakings God will be either our friend or our enemy. For providence never stands *neuter.*—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 6.

Too many of our days, though christians in name, appear so indifferent as to any real belief of christianity, that they are rather *neuters* in regard to it; though on one side of the question there must be truth and safety, but in such a *neutrality* there can be none.—*Pearce*, vol. i. Ser. 13.

Be large in proffers, in performance true;
Purchase but their *neutrality*, thy sword
Will, in despite of oracles, reduce
The rest of Greece. *Glover. The Athenaid.*

NEW, *v.* Ne'w, *adj.* Ne'w, *ad.* Ne'wish. Ne'wly. Ne'wness. News. Ne'wfangle, *v.* Newfa'ngle, *adj.* Newfa'ngleness. Newfa'ngly.

Goth. *Niuja*; A.S. *Neow, niw, niew*; Dut. *Nieuw, nu, nouw*; Ger. *Neu*; Sw. *Ny*; Fr. *Neuf*; It. *Nôvo*; Sp. *Nuevo*; Lat. *Novus*; Gr. Neos. Wachter thinks they may be referred to Ger. *Nu*, Eng. *Now*; — quid enim est *novum*, nisi *nunc* factum, vel nuper ortum. And Vossius suggests that the Gr. Neos was from the Heb. *Nu, now*. The A. S. verb, *Neow-ian*, novare, renovare,—

To do or make *now*, at the present time, instant moment—afresh. And the adj. *new*,—

Done or made *now*; caused to be, produced or affected *now*, at the present time, the instant moment,—opposed to old; modern,—opposed to ancient, or antiquated; fresh, recent.

Our old writers used *newelty*, as we now use *novelty*, qv.; also, Renew, Renovate.

New-fangle,—see Fangle.

Gode lawes, that were aleyd, *newe* he lette make.
R. Gloucester, p. 144.

Thus, Io! the Englysse volo vor nagt to grounde come
Vor a fals kyng, that nadde non rygt to the kyndom,
And com to a *nyue* louerd, that more in rygte was.
Id. p. 363.

Neuerles his falshed bruoht vs sorowe alle *newe*.
R. Brunne, p. 66.

Nouht thien fulle fer to tham com a tithing,
Thet Harald was comand, *newly* was mad kyng.—*Id.* p.67.

Neither men putten *newe* wyn in to olde botels, elles the botels ben to broken and destryed, and the wyn sched out, but men putten *newe* wyn into *newe* botels and both ben kept.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 9.

Neither do men put *new* wyne into olde vessels, for then the vessels breake, and the wyne runneth oute, and the vessels perishe. But they poyre *newe* wyne in to *newe* vessels, and so are both saved together.—*Bible*, 1551 *Ib.*

For it is written, that "the olde good los or good name, of a man is sone got and passed, whan it is not *newed*."
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

But thus much I dare sain, that shee
Was white, rudy, fresh, and lifely hewed,
And every day her beatie *newed*.
Id. Dreame.

Hire hosen weren of fine scarlet rede,
Full streite yteyed, and shoon ful moist and *newe*.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 459.

"Sire Clerk of Oxenford," our hoste said,
"Ye ride as stille and coy, as doth a maid,
Were *newe* spoused, sitting at the bord."
Id. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7879.

Yet right anon as that his dore is up,
He with his feet wol spurnen doun his cup,
And to the wood he wol, and wormes ete; ;
So *newefangel* ben they of hir mete.
Id. The Franklaines Tale, v. 10,932.

I thynke for to touche also
The worlde, whiche *neweth* euery dale,
So as I can, so as I maie. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The presentes euery dale bene *newed*,
He was with yeffes all benewed.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

This ordynaunce they had made of *newe*, that the frêchmen knewe nat of.—*Berners. Frois. Cron.* vol. i. c. 161.

We now finde it nought in Saxony, where we *newly* see it assayede.—*Sir T More. Workes*, p. 232.

In the common wyne that oure Sauiour drancke with theym after his resurrection, was there none other manner of *newenesse* than there was therein before.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1328.

The capitayne, who was desyrous to here *newes*, sayd, sir, I here none, I pray you, if you haue herde any, lette me here some parte of them.—*Berners. Frois. Cron.* vol. i. c. 66.

The brute appeasde we askte him of his birth,
What *newes* he brought, what hope made hym to yield.
Surrep. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

But let this pass as it is well worthy & let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy.
Fryth. Workes, p 21.

Diuers yonge scolers thei founde properly witted, feately lerned, and *newfangly* minded.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 212.

And when the tenaunte came to pay their quarter's rent They tring some fonle at Midsommer, a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmasse a capon, at Michnelmase a goose:
And somewhat else at *Newyeares-tide*, for feare their lease flie loose.
Gascoigne. A Glose upon this Text, Dominus, &c.

It drinketh not *newish* at all.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie.*

[But King Henry] met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to solue, able to trouble and confound the wisest king in the *newnesse* of his estate.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. iii.

What *newe* (sweet Pool) look'st thou my lines should tell,
That like the tolling of the doleful bell,
Bidding the death-man to prepare the grave?
Expect from me no other *newe* to have.
Drayton. Q. Margaret to the D. of Suffolk.

Hard witts be hard to receive, but sure to keepe; painful without wearinesse, hedefull without wavering, constant without *newfangleynesse*.—*Ascham. The Schoolmaster*, b. i.

He was so enamored with the *newell*,
That nought he deemed deare for the iewell.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

Cease thou, bad *newes-man*; badly dost thou hide
Thy maister's shame, in harlot's bondage tide;
The rest myself too readily can spell.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

Yet such extenuation let me beggе
As in reproofe of many tales deuis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatnesse needes must heare,
By smiling pick-thankes, and base *newes-mongers*.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Farewell happy fields
Where joy for ever dwelle: Hail, horrors, hail!
Infernal world, and thou, profoundest Hell,
Receive thy *new* possessor: one who brings
A mind not to be chang'd by place or time.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

For the truth is, *newness*, especially in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a searching mind, it was (as I may so say) an high fest, fit for the relish of an Athenian reason.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

I must confess, says he, I am amazed that the press should be only made use of in this way by *news-writers* and the zealots of parties.—*Spectator*, No. 124.

He [Edmund Waller] surprised the town with two or three pieces of that kind, as if a tenth Muse had been *newly* born to cherish drooping poetry.—*Johnson. Life of Waller.*

To coin *new-fangled* wagers, and to lay 'em,
Laying to lose, and losing not to pay 'em.
Churchill. The Candidate.

NEWT, Junius supposes to be corrupted from *an evet*; *a newet, a newet*. See Eft.

Newts and blinde wormes do no wrong,
Come not neere our Fairy Queene.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 3.

The *Lacerta aquatica*, or water-*newt*, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on a side, growing out a little above its fore-legs, to poise and keep its body upright, (which gives it the resemblance of a young fish,) which fall off when the legs are grown.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 8. Note 8.

NEXT. A. S. *Neahy-est, neagst, next*, the superlative of *Neah, neahg*; simply meaning—*nearest* or *nighest*, without reference either to succession or precedence.

The erl hath twey men hym *next*, Brygthoel & Jordan.
R. Gloucester, p. 159.

William vnderstode, that he said reson,
& was *next* of blode. *R. Brunne*, p. 92.

And he seide to hem, go we into the *nexte* townes & citees, that I preche also there; for hereto I cam.
Wiclif. Mark, c. i.

And he sayde vnto them: let vs goe into the *next* townes, that I maye preache there also; for truly I came out for that purpose.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

——— Lady graunt vs soone
The same thing, the same boone,
That this *nexte* folke haue done.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

——— Now drew they *nigh*
The western point, where those half-rounding guards,
Just met, and closing stood in squadron join'd
Awaiting *next* command.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

There the companions of his fall, orewhelm'd
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns, and weltring by his side
One *next* himself in power, and *next* in crime,
Long after known in Palestine, and nam'd
Beelzebub. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace;
His Country *next*, and *next* all human race.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 4.

It should be considered what is the *next* and immediate object of the will, with respect to a man's walking, or any other external action.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. i. s. 1.

The thing *neatly* chosen or preferred when a man wills to walk, is not his being removed to such a place where he would be, but such an exertion and motion of his legs and feet, &c. in order to it.—*Id. Ib.*

NIAS, used (met.) as the Fr. *Niais*. "A youngling, a novice: a simple, witless, unexperienced gull," (Cotgrave.) See Eyas.

Fit. Laugh at, sweet bird! is that the scrubie? Come, come.
Thou art a *niaise*.
B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act i. sc. 6.

NIB, *n.* Ni'bble, *v.* Ni'bble, *n.* Ni'bbler. } A. S. *Nebbe*, the bill, beak, or *nib* of a bird, (Somner.) *Nib*, or *neb*, is *nip*, (qv.) by the change of *p* into *b*; and *nibble*, the diminutive, to *nip* gently or slightly, so as not to hold fast; to bite by small *nips*; to bite at timorously or cautiously.

To *nib*, (sc.) a pen, is to *nip* off the point; cut it off.

Leo. How she holds up the *neb*, the byll to him!
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

Put water into the bottome of a stillatory with the *neb* stopped.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 27.

I fear the souldiers, for they look as if
They would be *nibling* too.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act v. sc. 4.

Even ours at home can *nibble* at these (as they think) ill placed honours and services.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. iii. s. 8.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait,
But smile and jest at every gentle offer.
Shakespeare. The Passionate Pilgrim, s. 2.

With thee, where bearded goats descend the steep,
Or where, like winter's snow, the *nibbling* sheep
Clothe the slope hills, I'll pass the cheerful day.
Guy. Dione, Act iv. sc. 4.

Then earth's inhabitants, the *nibblers*, shake,
And frogs, the dwellers in the waters, quake.
Parnell. The Battle of the Frogs & Mice.

And the rough reliques of Carinne's street,
Where now the shepherd to his *nibbling* sheep
Sits piping with his oaten reed.—*Dyer. Ruins of Rome.*

NICE. Ni'cely. Ni'ceness. Ni'cety. } *Nice* is more various and extensive in its application than *Nesh*; though they are the same word differently written and spoken. See Nesh.

Soft, tender, delicate; delicately sensitive, fastidious, scrupulous; curiously exact or refined; tender to excess; effeminate; weak, simple; silly, foolish.

——For he was *nyce* and knowthe no wisdome.
R. Gloucester, p. 106

Sir Hugh of Crissengham he did *nycely* & nys,
The tresore with him he nam. *R. Brunne*, p. 297.

He halt hit a *nyceie*. and a foul shame
To beggen other to herwe. bete of God one.
Piers Ploukman, p. 284

But as I geese, Alla was not so *nice*,
To him that is so soveraine of hard cure,
As he that is of cristen folk the flour,
Send any child, but it is bet to deme
He went himself, and so it my wel seme.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5508

But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice*.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6320.

This miller smiled at hir *niceties*,
And thought, "All this n'is dou but for a wile."
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4044.

As though it shulde him well beseme,
That he all other men can deme,
And hath perete his owne vice,
A tale of them that be so *nice*,
And feignen them selfe to be wise,
I shall the tell in suche a wise.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Of whiche if I the propertee
Shall telle, after the *niceiee*
So as it wercheth on no man. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Surelye we cannot but here confesse the truth, these *nice* and wanton words do not very wel wyth vs, but we must pray God and you to pardon vs.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 366.

[I have seen some men] as *nettles*, which if they be *nicely* handled, sting and prick; but if hard and roughly pressed, are pulled up without harme.
Bp. Hall. Meditations & Vows, Cent. 2. § 12.

And eke that Age desayed *niceness* vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse, and to homely fare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8

And there Marcus Cato, that never made ceremony or *niceness* to praise himself openly, nor reckoned it any shame to do it, did take a present occasion for it.
North. Plutarch, p. 295.

But human frailty *nicely* to unfold,
Distinguishes a satyr from a scold.
Buckinghamshire. Essay on Poetry.

You see how the scribes of the law, with much anxiety and *niceness*, confine themselves to the letter of Moses.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

It being well known that they were never bred to the *niceties* of logic, either in making syllogisms or dilemmas.
Id. vol. viii. Ser. 11.

By his own *nicety* of observation, he had already formed such a system of metrical harmony, as he never afterwards much needed, or much endeavoured to improve.
Johnson. Life of Waller.

NICHE. It. *Nicchia*; Fr. "*Niche*,—a hollow seat, or standing for a statue or image, made (i. e. cut) into a wall," (Cotgrave.)

It is probably a *nick*, or *nook*, from the verb *nick*, to cut into; and usually applied as Cotgrave explains.

That the *nices*, if they contain figures of white stone or marble, be not coloured in their concavity too blacke.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 61.

On the other side of Naples are the catacombs. These must have been full of stench and loathsomeness, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open *niches*, as an eminent author of our own country imagines.
Addison. Italy.

Gothic tombs owed their chief grandeur to rich canopies, fretwork, and abundance of small *niches* and trifling figures.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 5.

NICK, *v.* } Junius refers to the Dut. *Nicken*,
NICK, *n.* } *nicture* oculis; and Skinner, to the
NI'CKER. } Ger. *Nick*, a nod. The word is used in English, as equivalent to the Lat. *Incidere*, to cut into.

To cut into; to cut a notch or hollow into; (sc.) into one thing to suit the reception of another; to make a suitable or convenient incision; to *nick* or do any thing in the *nick*; i. e. at a *fitting* time, suitably, conveniently, opportunely, seasonably; at the right moment, at a lucky moment.

To *nick* is, also,—to cut a *notch* in a tally, by way of reckoning or keeping account; and thus, out of all *nick*, is out of reckoning; and to *nick*, is to cheat, (by cutting a *notch* fraudulently,) to impose upon, to play a trick of delusion or mockery: and hence, perhaps, to *nick-name*, (qv.)

——— And the while
His man with cizers *nicks* him like a foole.
Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors, Act v. sc. 1.

Ho. I tell you what Launce his man told me,
He lou'd her out of all *nicke*.
Id. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 2.

Will. Think how to *nick* him home, thou knowest she dotes on thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little Thief, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Why should he follow?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captain ship at a point
When half's halfe the world oppos'd, he being
The meered question?
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii sc. 11.

School. Does the sea stagger ye?
Mast. Now ye have hit the *nick*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 6.

God delivered them at the very *nick* of time, when they were but one remove, one hair's breadth from destruction.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 4.

His scatter'd pence the flying *nicker* flings,
And with the copper shower the casement rings.
Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

NICK, (Old.) In Dutch, says Wachter, *Nicker* is the devil; and the name seems derived from the A. S. *Nec-an*, to slay; for the devil was a manslayer from the beginning.

"*Nicka* was the Gothic demon, who inhabited the element of the water, and who strangled persons that were drowning," (Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, Diss. 1;) and from him the name has been transferred, with the epithet "old," to the devil of the christian theology. Butler gives Machiavel the credit of conferring the cognomen.

It is enough (quoth he) for once,
And has repriev'd thy forfeit bones:
Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick,
(Though he gave his name to our *Old Nick*,)
But was below the least of these,
That pass i' th' world for holiness.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

NICK-NAME, *v.* } Junius imagines,—from
NICK-NAME, *n.* } *nom de nique*, an expression borrowed from the Italians, who use not only *iniquo*, but *niquo*. But see NICK.

To impose a name in mockery or jest; from some real or imputed characteristic, or some act of the party.

Tiberius Nero propter nimiam vini aviditatem, saith Suetonius, by reason of his excessive drinking, was *nick-named* Biberius Mero.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iv. c. 6. s. 5.

Others auoucb, and that more truelie, that he (Johannes Dans Scotus) was borne in Downe, au old ancient citiitie in the north of Ireland, and thereof they ghesse him to be nained *Dunensis*, and by contraction *Duns*, which terme is so triuiall and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in caullling, sophistrie, or subtil philosophie, is forthwith *nicke-named* a *Duns*.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 1.

For my mortale enemie hath falsely surmised me to bee a fayned person giuing mee *nicknames*, so abusing the world.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 131.

From *nicknames*, or nursenames, came these (pardon me if it offend any, for it is but my conieciture,) Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clement, Nat for Nathaniel, Mab for Almond, &c.—*Camden. Remaines. Surnames.*

And, instructed in the art of display, they utter with an air of plausibility this jargon, which they *nick-name* metaphysics.—*Dr. Whitby. Five Points*, Advertisement.

NICOTIAN, *n.* } Fr. "*Nicotiane*; It. *Nico-*
NICO'TIAN, *adj.* } *tiana*; Sp. *Nicociana*. Tobacco, (first sent into France by *Nicot* (the maker of the great French Dictionary) in the year 1560, while he was Embassador Leiger in Portugal,")—Cotgrave.

And for your green wound, your Balsamum and your St. John's wort are all mear gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidado: your *Nicotian* is good too.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. s. 6.

What shall I say more? this gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and whiffes himselfe away in *Necotian* incense to the idol of his naine intemperance.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.

NI'CTATE, *v.* } Lat. *Nictare*, to wink.
NICTA'TION. } Vossius,—from the ancient
NI'CTITATE, *v.* } *nivere*, still remaining in the compound *connivere*.

To wink, to move the eye-lid quickly up and down.

Neither is it to be esteemed any defect or imperfection in the eyes of man that they want the seventh muscle, or the *nictating* membrane, which the eyes of many other animals are furnished withal; for though they be very useful, and in a manner necessary to them, considering their manner of living, yet they are not to man.—*Ray. Creation*, pt. ii.

Not only our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake, but also our nocturnal volutations in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 161.

To the eye-lids we may add another guard afforded the eyes of most quadrupedes, birds, and fishes, by the *nictitating* membrane.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 2. Note 24.

NIDIFICATION. } Lat. *Nidificatio*, from
NIDULA'TION. } *Nidificare*, i. e. *Nidum facere*, to make, to build a nest. Gr. Νεοσος, νεοτος, from *νεος*, young.

The making or building of a nest.

And yet there is a great affinity betwixt the *nidifications* of birds and these conformations of the threads of the silk-worm.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 13.

And so for insects, those little weak, those tender creatures; yet what admirable artists are they in this business of *nidification*.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 13.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the vertue prognostick of these birds, [king fisher;] the natural regard they have unto the winds and they unto them again, more especially remarkable in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 10.

NI'DING. } A. S. *Nithing*; Sw. *Niding*. In
NI'OGET. } Fr. *Nigaud*, *nigcur*, are explained by Cotgrave, a *nidget*, a fop, an idiot; the verb *niger*, to play the *nidget* or fop, to trifle, from the Lat. *Nugari*, (Menage.) Spelman and Skinner have also *nidarling*, or *nidering*, which the former would derive from the Anglo-Norman *Nid*, a nest, and *ling*, a chicken; q.d. a chicken that dare not leave his nest. The latter from *nether*, lower, q.d. A low, base, worthless fellow.

But there was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all, now out of al use, and wil be thought for sound barbarous; but therefore of more efficacie (as it pleeseth Porphyrie) and in signification it signifieth as it seemeth, no more than abiect, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. Yet it hath leived armies, and subdued rebellious enemies; and that I may holde you no longer, it is *niding*. [See *Nithing* in Junius.]
Camden. Remaines. Languages.

NI'DOUR. } Lat. *Nidor*; Fr. *Nideur*, *nido-*
NI'DOROSE. } *reux*. The Lat. *Nidor*, properly,
NI'DOROUS. } says Vossius, is the smell or odour of esculents, and sometimes of other things; perhaps from the Gr. Νωρα. Cotgrave calls the Fr. *Nideur*,—"the stench or fulsome savour of things broiled or burnt," and in English it is applied to the scent of meats dressed or dressing.

When the flesh-pots reek and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells; that cloud hides the face and puts out the eye of reason.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 16.

Incense and *nidorous* smels (such as were of sacrifices) were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion: which they may do by a kind of sadness and contristation of the spirits; and partly also by heating, and exalting them.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 932.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are pains in the stomach many hours after repast, eructations either with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fœtid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs, &c.
Arbuthnot. Of Aliments, c. 1 s. 6.

NIECE. Fr. *Niece*, and *niepce*; It. *Nezza*; in A. S. *Nift*, which bears a manifest resemblance to *nefa*, a nephew; in Dut. *Nichte* is cognata, neptis; in Ger. *Nift*, *nichte*; and in Goth. *Nithyis* is cognatus, akin: and it is probable that the word has an origin in some term signifying general, (*nigh-ness*, *near-ness*,) proximity, near relationship. The etymologists, in general, refer it to the Lat. *Neptis*. It is now applied to—

The daughter of a brother or sister.

Seynt Edward's *nece*, that of hys fader kunde come.
And of the rygte kunde of Englond, kyng Henry to wyne rome.
R. Gloucester, p. 353.

For the abbot of Engelonde. & the abbesse ys *nece*
Sbullen have a knok on here crownes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 84.

"O dere cosin min, Dun John," she nide,
"What aileth you so rathe for to arise?"
"*Nece*," quod he, "it ought ynough suffise
Five houres for to slepe upon a night."
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,030.

Myselfe was from Verona banished,
For practising to steale away a lady,
And heire and *neece*, alide vnto the duke.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 1.

NIFLE. Unless I am deceived (says Skinner), from the Fr. *Neuf*, new, q.d. *Neuffes*, news. Tyrwhitt explains it,—*trifles*.

He served hem with *nifes* and with *nifles*.
Chaucer. The Sampnoures Tale, v. 7342.

NI'GGARD, *adj.* } Skinner and Junius suggest,—*anegando*, or perhaps,
NI'GGARD, *n.* } adds the latter, from *nigh*,
NI'GGARD, *v.* } or *near*; he looketh very
NI'GGARDIZE, *v.* } *nigh*, or, he is a *near* man,
NI'GGARDISH. } being common expressions,
NI'GGARDLY, *adj.* } applied to one who is
NI'GGARDLY, *ad.* } stingy, and too anxious
NI'GGARDLINESS. } about money. Hence, *nig-*
NI'GGARDNESS. } *gard* means,—
NI'GGARDOUS. } *Near*, or of a *narrow*,
NI'GGARDSHIP. } close, confined disposition;
NI'GGARDY. } parsimonious, sparing, co-
NI'GGISH, *adj.* } vetous, avaricious.

Grose says, that in the North, *niggards* are iron checks to a grate; probably because they *narrow* or contract the space for fuel.

He is to get a *nigard* that wol werne
A man to light a candel at his lanterne.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5915.

But yet me greveth most his *nigardie*.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 1302.

But these emetous *nigardes* passe on with pain alway ye time presêt, & alway spare al for their time to come.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 88.

Be not ye *nyggish*, & slothfull distributors of the doctryne that I giue you, but put it forth lauishly.—*Udal. Mark*, 6.4

Clings not his gutts with *niggesha* fare to heape his chest with all.—*Surrey. Ecclesiastes*, c. 5.

Then shal he either *niggerally* heape them vp together (which is you wot wel dispnable) or wastefully mysse spend them.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1236.

But against him that is a *nigard* of his meat, the whole cittie shal murmure: the testimonies of his *nigardnes* shal be sure.—*Geneva Bible*, 1561. *Ecclesiasticus*, xxxi. 24.

This couetous gathering and *nigardous* keping with al the delyts yt we take in beholding of our substance is in al oure lyfe but a very gay golden dreame.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 94.

Surely like as the excesse of fare is to be lustly reproued, so in a noble man much pinchyng and *nygardalnyp* of meate and drynke is to be discommended.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 21.

When he had sufficiently stored hys cheste with treasure, remembryng hys honor, lest, he peraduenture should be noted with the spot of *nigardalie*, he shewed hymselfe lyke a liberall and beneficiall prince to his commons.
Hall. Edw. IV. an. 15.

O God, as all our light is from thee, the Father of lights, so make me more *nigard* of that poore rush-candle thou hast lighted in my soule; make me more happy in giving light to others, than in receiving it into myselfe.
Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, 32.

Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament,
And only herald to the gaudy Spring,
Within thine own bud buriest thy content
And, tender churl, mak'st waste in *niggarding*.
Shakespeare, son. 1.

For he, whose dales in wilfull woe are worne
The grace of his Creator doth despise,
That will not use his gifts for thankless *nigardise*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

Wrong not thy fair youth, nor the world deprive
Of these rare parts which Nature hath thee lent;
Twere pity thou by *niggardise* should'st thrive
Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent.
Drayton. The Legend of Matilda the Fair.

When fame first blazed thy beauty here in Court,
Mine ear straight'd it, as a light report,
But when mine eyes saw what mine ear had heard,
They thought report too *niggardly* had spar'd.
Id. Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.

If any man were invited thither to the feasts, and did refuse to come, he did set a fine on his head, as reproving the miserable *niggardliness* of the one, and the presumptuous arrogancy of the other, to contemn and despise common order.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 77.

So, devotion is counterfeited by superstition; good thrift, by *niggardliness*; charitie, with vain-glorious pride.
Bp. Hall. Meditations & Vows, Cent. 1. § 82.

But on the other side, there is not in nature any thing so remotely distant from God, or so extremely opposite to him, as a greedy and griping *nigard*.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 31.

So he, whom fate at once design'd
To plenty and a wretched mind,
Is but condemn'd t' a rich distress
And starves with *niggardly* excess.
Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

——The careless hard
Quits your worn threshold, and like honest Gay,
Contemns the *nigyard* boon ye time so ill.
Shenstone. Economy.

NIGH, *adj.* NIGH, *ad.* NIGH, *v.* NI'GHLY. NI'GHNESS. } Goth. *Nehwa*; A. S. *Nih, neh, neah.* (See NEAR.) There are also the Goth. and A. S. verb *Nehwan*, to approach, to come close to.

To *nigh*,—to approach or come close; to be or come close to, to approximate; to border upon, to touch.

The quene tho heo herde this *nei* yswounyng was.
R. Gloucester, p. 35.

Fyue wynter holy lasted that werre,
That neuer Eilred our kyng durst *negh* him *werre*.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

And be ye pacient and conferme ye youre hertis, for the comyng of the Lord shal *neige*.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 5.

Be you also pacient therefore, and settle your hertes, for the cõmynge of the Lord draweth *nye*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Britheren nile ye be sorewful ech to othire, that ye be not demed, lo the iuge stoondith *nyg* biforе the gate.—*Wiclif. Ib.*

It were better worthy truly,
A worme to *nighen* nere my floure than thou.
Chaucer. Legend of Good Women, Prol.

And eithe kiss thou shalt my mouth,
Which to no villaine was never couth
For to approach it, ne for to touch,
For *saufe* of cherles I ne *vouch*
That they shall never *neigh* it *nere*.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

Full soth is this proverbe, it is no lie;
Men say right thus alway: "The *neighe* slie
Maketh oft time the fer leef to lothe."
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3392.

As oft as I beheld and see
The sovereign beautie that me bound,
The *nier* my comfort is to me,
Alas! the fresher is my wound.
Surrey. The Lover describes his restlesse State.

If the lone and dread of God, *nighnesse* of blood, honour of the world, law, and reason, had bound you, we suppose ye would neuer hanse so far proceeded.
Holinshed. The Historie of Scotland, an. 1513.

——We sometimes,
Whe dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village *nigh* (*nighest* is far)
Where ought we hear, and curious are to hear,
What happ'ns new.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

Ah gentle pair, ye little think how *nigh*
Your change approaches, when all these delights
Will vanish, and deliver ye to woe,
More woe, the more your taste is now of joy.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Restless he pass'd the remnant of the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning *nigh*;
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and sphere, (suppose) of ivory, *nighly* of the same bigness, so as to tell when he felt one and t'other.
Molyneux to Locke. March 2, 1692.

Yet ev'n these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected *nigh*,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.
Gray. Elegy. Written in a Country Church-yard.

NIGHT, *n.* NI'GHTED. NI'GHTISH. NI'GHTLY, *adj.* NI'GHTLY, *ad.* } Goth. *Nahts*; A. S. *Niht*; Ger. and Dut. *Nacht*; Sw. *Natt*. Wachter assents to the etymology of Clauberginus, who derives the Ger. *Nacht* from the Ger. verb *Naigen*, inclinare, declinare. In Goth. *Hneiwan*; A. S. *Hnig-an*. Dags dugann *hneiwan*:—Dies cœperat declinare, (*Luc.* ix. 12.) "And the day bigan to bowe doun," (Wiclif.) The Gr. Νυξ is derived from ανυ-ειν, *inclinare*, to bend or bow down, (Martinius): and the Gr. is probably from the Gothic.

The time when the sun, or the light of the sun, goes, and is gone down; (lit. and met.) darkness, gloom, ignorance.

Night is much used—prefixed.

Ne hii ne mygte yse vor the *nygte* the batayle to do non ende.
R. Gloucester, p. 305.

& God sent him tokenyng on *nygt* als he slept.
R. Brunne, p. 31.

But in the fourthe wakyng off the *nyght* he cam to hem walkynge above the see.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 14.

And in the fourth watche of the *night* Jesus came vnto theym walekynge on the sea.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And fell so that by *nightes* tide.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But if thon chaunce to fall to cheke,
And force on erie fowle,
Thou shalt be worse detested then,
than is the *nightish* owle.
Turberville. The Lover, against one that compared, &c.

But lo, yet never was there *nightly* fantome
So farre in errour, as he is from his wit,
To plain on vs.
Wyatt. Complaint vpon Loue, &c.

Shore's wife was one also of his most secret coũsel of thys heynous treso ̃ we he lay *nighttide*.—*Sir T. More. Worker*, p. 56.

——God saw the light was good
And light from darkness by the hemisphere
Divided: light the day, and darkness *night*
He nam'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

——Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient hath suppress'd in *night*.
Id. Ib.

——Edmund, I thinke, is gone
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nightled* life.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iv. sc. 5.

Such is that wand'ring *nightly* shame which leades
Th' unwary passenger, vntil he treads
His last step on the steepe and craggy walkes
Of some high mountaine, whence he headlong falls.
Beaumont. Against abuse Loue.

Gal. Pride comfort your head-piece, lady; 'tis a weak one, and had need of a *night-cap*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i. sc. 1.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the aire to tempests, sooner than the valleys or plaines

below. And therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischiefe.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, s. 819.

Ah! would thou know'st how much it better were
To hide among the simple fisher-swaines;
No shrieking owl, no *night-crow* lodgeth here,
Nor is our simple pleasure mixt with pains.
P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues, Ecl. 1.

And after him owls and *night-ravens* flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things,
Of death and dolor telling sad tidings.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Duke. What is't you look for, sir, have you lost any thing?
John. Only my hat ith' seuffle; sure these fellows
Were *night-snaps*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act ii. sc. 1.

Cortez. All things are hush'd as Nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night*-dew sweat.
Dryden. Indian Emperor, Act iii. sc. 2.

And as those *nightly* tapers disappear,
When day's bright lord ascends our hemisphere;
So pale grows Reason at Religion's sight;
So dies, and so dissolves in supernatural light.
Id. Religio Laici.

NIGHTERTALE. *Nighter-deal*, the nocturnal (*deal* or) portion of the natural day, (Skinner.)

So hote he loved, that by *nightertale*
He slept no more than doth the nightingale.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 97.

"Arise, (quod she,) what haue you drunken dwale, [*i. e.* sleeping draught.]
Why slepen ye, it is lat *nightertale*."—*Id. The Court of Loue.*

NIGHTINGALE. A. S. *Nicht-gale*; Dut. *Nacht-gael*; Ger. *Nachtigal*, from *nicht*, the night, and *galan*, to gale, to sing; because he *sings* at *night*. See the first quotation from Chaucer.

To matens went the lusty *nightingale*,
Within a temple shapen hauthorn wise,
He might not sleepe in all the *nightertale*,
But *Dominе labia* gan he cry and *gale*.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

The *nightingale* with so merry a note
Answered him, that all the wood rong
So sodainly, that as it were a sote
I stood astonied: so was I with the song
Thorow ravished, that late and long,
I ne wist in what place I was, ne where,
And ayen me thought she song euen by mine ere.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

Her short performance was no sooner try'd,
When she I sought, the *nightingale* reply'd:
So sweet, so shrill, so variously she sung,
That the grove echo'd, and the valleys rung:
And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood intranc'd, and had no room for thought.
But all o'er-pow'r'd with extasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of Paradice.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

NIGHTMARE. Dut. *Nacht-merrie*; Ger. *Nachtmar*. In Sw. *Mara* is—incubus; in Ger. *Mare*, Parca; but Skinner thinks that *Mare* in *Night-mare* is—Equa quæ nobis accubat, vel poticis incubat. Warton (see the quotation from him) gives the true origin of our word; though it does not appear why "the spirit or spectre of the night" was in Runic theology called *Mara*. The meaning, aseribed by all, is an oppressive weight or burden, and may be formed of the A. S. *Ma*, and *Er*. See MORE, and ER, termination; and see INCUBUS.

Jesu Crist, and seint Benedight,
Blesse this hous from every wicked wht,
Fro the *nightes-mare*.—*Chaucer. The Millerse Tale*, v. 3461.

Onely refering unto Christian considerations, what natural effects can reasonably be expected, when, to prevent the ephialtes, or *night-mare* we hang up an hollow stone in our stables.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 22.

Mara, from whence our *night-mare* is derived, was, in the Runic Theology, a spirit or spectre of the night, which seized men in their sleep, and suddenly deprived them of speech and motion.—*Warton. Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. i. Diss. 1.

NIGHTSPELL, i. e. the night-charm, (Tyrwhitt.)

Therewith the *nightspel* said he anon rightes.
Chaucer. The Millerse Tale, v. 3480.

NIHILITY. Lat. *Nihilum, nihil*; Fr. *Nihilité*, "*Nullity*, the being nothing, or of no value," (Cotgrave.)

1. Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing.
Waits. Logic, pt. i. c. 2. s. 6.

NILL, *v.* A. S. *Nillan, nolle*, or *non velle*; compounded of *na*, not, and *will-an*, to will.
To will not, to be unwilling; to dissent, to deny, to refuse.

But whanne the word was herd that was seide Jhesus seyde to the prince of the synagogue *nyle* thou dredc, oonli beleeve thou.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 5.

Whoso that *n'ill* beware by other men,
By him shal other men corrected be.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5762.

Wherefore in all thynges that reason is, in hym also is libertie of *willyng* and of *willyng.—Id. Boecius*, b. v.

So whan he [Hale] seeth tyme at last,
That he may worche an other wo,
Shall man tourne him therfro,
That hate *nyll* his felonie
Fulfil. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Yet nothing could my fixed mind remove,
But, whether will'd or *nilled*, friend or foe,
I am resolv'd the utmost end to prove.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

——— With my Soverainge's leave,
I'll wed thee to this man, *will* he, *nill* he.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid of the Mill, Act v. sc. 1.

NIM, *v.* } Goth. and A. S. *Niman*; Dut. and
NEMMEN. } Ger. *Nemen*; to take, to take away. See NUM, and NUMSKULL.
To take, to take away, to deprive, to rob, to steal, to fich. It is still a common word among thieves.

So streyt he was, that they me ledde amydde weyes heye.
Seluer, that non man ne dorste yt *nyme*. they he yt seye.
R. Gloucester, p. 207.

In the south syde of Temese nyne batayles he *nome*
Agen the Deneys the vorst ger of ys kynedom.—*Id.* p.264.

He went his way, and with the coper he came,
And this chanon it in his hondes *name*
And of that coper weyed out an unce.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,765.

But sith we arne to Fortune comen,
And hath our sermon of her *nomen*
A wonder will I tell thee now. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

So that anone by his adviise,
There was a prinie counsaile none,
The lordes hen to gether come. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

She fel, as she that was throug *nome*
Of loue, and so forth overcome.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

For looking in their plate
He *nimmes* away their eyne.
Corbet. Answer to the former Song. By ——— Lakes.

A copper plate with almanacs
Engrav'd upon't, with other knacks,
Of Booker's, Lylly's, Sarah Jimmer's
And blank-schemes, to discover *nimmers*.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3.

NIMBLE, *adj.* } *Agilis*, says Skinner,—
NIMBLY. } "One who can do any thing
NIMBLENESS. } quickly and easily; from the
NIMBLESS. } verb, to *nim*:" and Junius notices that *num-ol* is capax, able to take or receive. See NIM.
Active, agile, quick in motion or action; quick, speedy, alert.

Now the hande is the more *nymble* by the vse of some feates, and the legges and fete more swifte & sure by custome of gyynge and renoynge.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 153.

I grant, that in pregnancie of wit, *nimblenesse* of limmes, and politike inuentions, they generallie exceed vs.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 20.

His offering soon propitious fire from Heav'n
Consum'd with *nimble* glance, and grateful steam.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

But still the tyrant sternely at him layd,
And did his yron axe so *nimbly* wield,
That many wounds into his flesh it made,
And with his burdenous blowes him sore did oueriade.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

He could his weapon shift from side to side,
From hand to hand, and with such *nimblesse* sly
Could wield about, that, ere it were espide
The wicked stroke did wound his enemy
Behinde, beside, before, as he it list apply. *Id. Ib.*

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him; "There is a great difference betwixt you and me: a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace."—*Bacon. Apothegms*, n. 124.

Capacious He.l complains for want of room,
And seeks new plagues for multitudes to come,
Her *nimble* hands each fatal sister plies,
The sisters scarcely to the task suffice.
Rowe. Lucan, b. iii.

Not of a *nimble* tongue, though now and then
Heard to articulate like other men:
No jester, and yet lively in discourse,
His phrase well chosen, clear, and full of force.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

NINE. } Goth. *Niun*; A. S. *Nigan, nigen, nigon*; Dut. *Negheu*; Ger. *Neun*;
NINTH. } Sw. *Nio*. In Gr. Ἐννεα; Lat.
NINETEEN. } *Novem*; Fr. *Neuf*; It. *Nove*; Sp.
NINETY. } *Nueve*. Beeman thinks *norem* is from *novus*, q.d. *noeuisimus*, the last (sc.) of the numerals. Vossius dissents. Martinius agrees with Beeman as to the Lat.; and with regard to the Ger. he observes,—"*Neig-en* est *inclinare*, et inde numerus ille *inclinatus* dici queat." This Wachter thinks not improbable; but what does *numerus inclinatus* mean?
Nine-teen,—nine and ten.
Nine-ty,—nine times ten.

Nyne tounes the quene anon of that hyr owene was
God the house of Seyn Swythyn, vor thys holy cas.
R. Gloucester, p. 340.

Hys fader hym made at Westmustre knyght hys owne honde,
In the *nyentethe* ger of hys elde. *Id.* p. 421.

In the passion tyme was the first batalle,
Nene was that ilk gere, gret was ther trauaile.
R. Brunne, p. 21.

In his *nineteud* gere, of his regalte,
Henry his sonne his pere was git ouer the se.—*Id.* p. 133.

And aboute the *nynthe* day Jhesus cried with a greet voix and seide, Hely, Hely, lamasabatany, that is, my God, my God, whi hast thou forsaken me.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 27.

And aboute the *ninth* houre Jesus cried wyth a loude voyce, sayinge: Eli Eli lama sabathani. That is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsakē me.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Behind this God of Love vpon the greene,
I saw coming of ladies *ninefeene*.
Chaucer. Legend of Good Women, Prol.

Or at th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray,
At nine-holes on the heath wthilst they together play,
He never seems to smile.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 14.

NINNY. } Sp. *Niano*, infans; It.
NINNY-HAMMER. } *Nenaio*, or *nescio*, a fool, an
NIZZY. } idiot, a natural, a dolt; one that knows nothing, ignorant, (Florio.)
A silly, simple fellow, a simpleton.

Ariel. Thou liest, thou canst not.
Cal. What a py'de *ninnie's* this.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act iii. sc. 2.

You silly, awkward, ill-bred, country-now, (quoth one,) have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved that cied-pated, *nunskull'd*, *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family?—*Swift. Hist. of John Bull*, c. 12.

Some say, compar'd to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a *ninny*.
Byrom. Epigram on the Feuds between H. and B.

NIP, *v.* } Dut. *Nijpen, knijpen*; Ger.
NIP, *n.* } *Kneipen, kneiffen*; Sw. *Nypa, ninpa*, comprimere, constringere.
NIPPER. } Junius (in *Gloss. Goth.* p. 116,)
NIPPINGLY. } observes — that the Goth. *Ga-*
NIPPLE. } *nipnauds*, contristatus, seems to belong to some old verb, corresponding with the Dut. *Nijpen*, or Eng. *Nip*; and in A. S. the diminutive *Nypele*, a *nipple*, shows the word to have existed in that language also.

To pinch or press off sharply; to pinch, (sc. with the teeth;) and, consequentially, to bite; to pinch off, (sc. the germ or bud;) and hence, to blight, to perish: (met.) to bite, to pinch, to hurt, to injure, (sc. by censure, rebuke, or sarcasm;) to reprehend, to satirize.

Then awaked Wrathe, whit to white eyen,
Whit a *nyeilynge* [sniveling] nos. *nopping* his lippes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 92.

He that *nyppeth* a mannes eye, bryngeth forth teares.
Bible, 1551. *Jesus Syrach*, c. 22.

This was no great curious sermon, but this was a *nipping* sermon, a pinching sermon, a byting sermon, it had a full bite, it was a *nipping* sermon, a rough sermon, and a sharpe biting sermon.—*Latimer. A faithful Sermon before K. Edw.*

Now when our Saviour had told the disciples of John his workes and miracles which he did, he addeth a pretty clause, and giveth them a good privie *nipper*, saying, And blessed is he that is not offended by me.—*Id. Third Ser. in Advent.*

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters, privily of good men.—*Ascham.*

For in skorne what could haue been spoken more *nippingly*, and thereuithall more properly, than where the blessed apostle merily taūted the Corinthies, desiring them to pardon him, because he had put none of them to cost and charge.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1374.

Oria. I doe confess I'm too easie, too much woman,
Not coy enough to take affection;
Yet I can frown and *nip* a passion,
Even in the bud.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— As his foe went then suffis'd away,
Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

God's prescription is, that we bestir ourselves betimes, that we *nip* sin when it begins to bud in the thoughts, and to crop it off as soon as it shoots forth in the desires.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 4.

When *nipping* Eurus, with the brutal force
Of Boreas, join'd in ruffian league, assail
Your ripen'd hop-grounds.—*Grainger. Sugar Cane*, b. ii.

NIS, i. e. *Ne is*, or is not.
In his bed ther draweth him no day,
That he *n'is* clad and redy for to rise
With hunte and horne, and houndes him beside.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1679.

Leave me those hilles where harbrough *nis* or nese,
Nor boly-bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. June.

NIST, i. e. *Ne wist*, or *wist* not, knew not.
For veray wo out of his wit he braide,
He *n'iste* what to speake but thus he saide.
Chaucer. The Franklelnes Tale, 13,340.

Methought he lough, and told my name,
Which was to me maruaile, and fere,
That what to doe I *nist* there,
Ne whether was me het or none,
There to abide, or thus begone. *Id. Dreame.*

The sea on heat on every side,
Thei *nisten* what fortune abide,
But sette hem well in God's will,
Where he hem wolde saue or spill.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

NIT. } A. S. *Hnitu*; Dut. *Nete*; Ger.
NITTY. } *Nisse*; Sw. *Gnet*. In Exodus, (c. viii. v. 16,) the A. S. is *gnettus*, (*gnats*;) Lat. version *ciniphes*; our version *lice*. (See GNAT.) Skinner would derive from Ger. *Nwgeew*, to prick, to penetrate.

The head many times is pestered with *nits*; but for to rid them away, there is no better thing than dog's grease.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 6.

I'll know the poor, egregious *nitty* rascal.
B. Jonson. Poetaster.

Horses which go abroad, and are seldom dressed, are somewhat discoloured by the numerous *nits* adhering to their hair.—*Dr. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 24.

NITENCY. Lat. *Nitens*, from *niti*, to strive, to endeavour.
Endeavour, effort.

For the atoms of fire flowing in, in great numbers, and passing through with a very rapid motion, must needs accelerate the motion of these particles, from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 179.

NITID. It. and Sp. *Nitido*; Lat. *Nitidus*. See NEAT.
Clean, clear, bright.

Thus we restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into the fire, and into *aquafortis*, which take off the adventitious filth that made the pure metal look of a dirty colour.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p.685.

NITRE. } Fr. *Nitre*; It. *Nitro*; Lat. *Ni-*
NITROUS. } *trum*; Gr. Νιτρον. Cotgrave de-
NITRY. } scribes it as—
A salt-resembling substance, of colour light-ruddy or white, and full of holes like a sponge.

As for waters and fountaines of *nitre*, there bee yowe of them in many places, howbeit, the same have no astringent vertue at all. But the best *nitre* is found about Clytae in the marches of Macedonie, where there is most plentie thereof.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 10.

But admirable is the nature of the lake Ascanius, and of certain fountaines about Chalcis, where the water above, and which floteth uppermost, is fresh and potable; but all beneath and under it toward the bottome is *nitrous*.—*Id. Ib.*

Observe how prudent Nature's ivy board,
With all her *nitrous* stores would be devour'd.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iii.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind.
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

Forth from whose *nitrous* caverns issuing rise
Pure liquid fountains of tempestuous fire,
And veil in ruddy mists the neon-day skies,
While wrapt in smoke the edifying flames aspire.
West. Pindar, Pythian Ode 1.

NI'VEOUS. Lat. *Niveus*, from *nix, nivis*, snow. Snowy.

So cinabar becomes red by the acide exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.

NI'ZZY. See NIXNY.

NO, *adj.* } A. S. *Na*; Dut. *Neen*; Ger. *Nein*.
No, *ad.* } Tooke observes—that the Dut.
NOR. } *Nödig*, Sw. *Noodig*, and Dut. *Noode*,
NOT. } *node*, *no*, mean,—averse, unwilling.

No, the ad.—is used to express negation or denial, refusal, rejection; aversion, unwillingness.

No, the adj.—to express the absence, negation or privation of any thing.

Nor,—Skinner compounds of *ne*, and *or*. *Ne* and *no* are used alone equivalent to *nor*. See the quotation from R. Brunne, and Wiclif, *Matt.* c. 6.

Not, also written *nought*, *nogt*, *nut*, may be a corruption of *nought*, (qv.)

No is usually written in composition with *body*, *thing*, *where*, *wise*, in old writers with *more*, as *nomore*, &c. &c.

The deol that made Innogen, *no* tonge ne telle ne may.
R. Gloucester, p. 13.

This was, lo! the gode dogter that nolde ifele *nogt*,
Ofte thing that is fikeled to worse ende yt hregt.—*Id.* p. 26.

And foure hondred myle brod from est to west to wende,
A mydde the land as yt be, and *noght* as by the on ende.
Id. p. 1.

Or hym ne schulde *not* wondrig, they heo dude here myyt
With here bodies, that agte be so free, for to wynne there tyyt.
Id. p. 12.

——— Such man was *nour* [nowhere] non.—*Id.* p. 181.

So that ther nas prince *nour*, that at hys wylle nas.
Id. p. 330.

Noither Gildas, *no* Bede, *no* Henry of Huntington,
No William of Malmesbiri, ne Pers of Bridlynton,
Writes not in ther bokes of *no* kyng Athelwold.
R. Brunne, p. 25.

Inguar send bode ageyn, that pes wild he *nouht*,
Bot if he gald him the lond, than he suld hafpes.—*Id.* p. 22.

For werre withouten hede is *not* wele, we fynde.—*Id.* p. 2.

Of othr hereme than here. thel holden no tale.
Piers Plowhmun, p. 13.

Mede hath mad myne amendes. ich may no more asken.
Id. p. 69.

——— Hure syre soffred hem don yle
And *nogt* chasted hem throf. and wolde *nogt* rehukle hem.
Id. p. 6.

And *nat* for our Lordes love.—*Id.* p. 8.

For ther is *no* man fust, ther is *no* man understondynge
neither sckynge God.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 3.

Ther is none righteous, *no* not one: there is none that
understondeth, there is *not* that seeketh after God.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Thou wilt laugh other men to scorne, and shal *no* bodye
mocke the agayne.—*Id. Job*, c. 11.

Gader ye to you tresouris in hevene, where neither rust
ne moughit distrieth and where thefes deluen *not* out; ne
stelen.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

Gather ya treasures together in heaue where nether rust,
nor mothes corrupte, & where theues neither breake vp *nor*
yet steale.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Takith heed that ye do *not* youre rigtwiuesse bifore men,
to be seyn of hem; ellis ye shal have *no* meede at your fadir
that is in hevens.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

Take hede to your almes, that ye geue it *not* in ye sight of
men, to the intent that ye would be sene of them, or els ye
get *no* reward of your Father which is in heauen.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But for to tellen you of his araie
Hes hors was good, but he was *not* gaie.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 74.

For he had geten him yet no benefice,
He was *nought* worldly to have an office.—*Id. Ib.* v. 294.

I wol him *not*, though thou were ded to morwe.
Id. Ib. v. 3889.

And nathles I gan to swere
That by my trouth I knew him *nought*.
So ferre it was out of my thought,
Right as it had never be.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

What then? are we more excellent? *No*, in *no wise*; for
we hane already proued, that all, bothe Jews and Gentiles,
are vnder sinne.—*Geneva Bible*, 1561. *Romaines*, iii. 3. 9.

And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little
ones, a cup of cold water onely, in the name of a disciple,
verily I say unto you, he shall in *no wise* lose his reward.
Bible. Matthew, x. 42.

And he answered: to seke the asses, and whē we saw
that they were *no where*, we wēt to Samuel.
Bible, 1551. 1 *Samuel*, c. 10.

Should God create another Eve, and I
Another rib afford, yet loss of thee
Would never from my heart, *no*, no, I feel
The link of nature draw me.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. ix.

Whose lofty trees yclad with summer's pride
Did spread so broad that heaven's light did hide,
Not perceable with power of any star.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i

For if from the beginning, the being of the creature had
beene attended with dayly losse of entity and perfections,
how hath it escaped *not-being* or annihilation.
Hakewill. Advert. Professour Fell.

NO'BLE, *adj.* } Fr. *Noble*; It. *Nobile*; Sp.
NO'BLE, *n.* } *Noble*; Lat. *Nobilis*; so called
NO'BLE, *v.* } —a *nominis* claritate, from the
NO'BLESS. } lustre or brightness of the
NO'BLENESS. } *name*.
NO'BLY. } Renowned, famous; illus-
NOBI'LITY. } trious, splendid; exalted, ex-
NOBI'LITATE, *v.* } alted, raised, elevated; grand
NOBILITA'TION. } or aggrandized; dignified,
NO'BLEMAN. } glorious, magnificent. See

To ENNOBLE, which is now used instead of Surrey and Chaucer's verb, to *noble*.

Noble, the coin,—so called from the purity and excellency of the gold of which it was coined: ex auro *nobilissimo* unde *nobilis* vocatus. (Vossius, *de Vitiis*, lib. iii. c. 12.)

Yeh wol the marie wel with the thridde part of my londe.
To the *noblest* bacheler, that thyn herte wol to stonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 30.

Vorto telle al the *noblye* that thee was y dn,
They my tonge where of stel, me sseide nogt dure therto.
Id. p. 191.

And let the bodyes of ys men, that asiawe were
Gadery out and buryc *noblyche* ynou there. *Id.* p. 219.

Ther wende the duc Geffray & the erl Baldewyne there,
& the other Baldewyne al so, that *noblemen* were.
Id. p. 393.

& with grete *noblay* tille London him led.
R. Brunne, p. 88.

Robert of Thornham bare him *nobliy*,
Hi ble side he nam, & was it ther maisterie.—*Id.* p. 164.

Thou humble and high over everye creature
Thou *nobledest* so fer forth our nature.
Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,598.

Gerveis answered; "Certis were it gold,
Or in a poke *nobler* all untold
Thou shuldest it have, as I am a true smith."
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3778.

But there may no man, as men may wel see,
Bequethe his eyre his virtues *nobleness*.
Id. Certaine Balades, p. 403.

——— "Grisild," (quod he) "that day
That I you toke out your poure array,
And put you in estat of high *noblesse*,
Ye han it not forgotten, as I gesse."
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8344.

That ye so longe of your benignitee
Han holden me in honour and *nobly*. *Id. Ib.* v. 8744.

His pacience, and his simplesse
Hath set hym in to high *noblesse*.
Thus was he pope canonised
With great honour and entronised.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Sinon a wretche she can not make him false.
If euer came vnto your eares the name,
Nobled by fame, of the sage Palamede,
Whom traiterously the Greekes condemned to dye.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

As for *nobilitie* in particular persons; it is a reverend
thing to see an ancient castle or building not in decay: or
to see a faire timber tree, sound and perfect: how much
more to behold an ancient *noble* family which hath stood
against the waves and weathers of time.
Bacon. Ess. Of Nobilitie.

Ros. The commons hath he pil'd with grievous taxes
And quite lost their hearts: the *nobles* hath he finde
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts.
Shakespeare, Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

Neither will I (as diverse deo) inuent strange things of
this *noble* streame [the Medway] therewith to *nobilitate* and
make it more honorable.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 11.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the divine majesty are
concerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation
of the souls of men.—*More. Antidote against Idolatry*, c. 2.

It most behoves the honourable race
Of mightie peeres true wisedome to sustaine,
And with their *noble* conuersaunce to grace
The learned forheads, without gifts or gaine:
Or rather learn'd themselves behoves to bee;
That is the girdond of *nobilitie*.
Spenser. The Teares of the Muses.

The king of *noblenesse* gaue charge vnto the friers of Leicester to see an honourable interrment to be giuen to it.
Bacon. King Hen. VII. p. 3.

Would God, that any in this *noble* presense
Were enough *noble*, to be vpright judge
Of *noble* Richard: then true *noblenesse* would
Learne him forbearance from so foul a wrong.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iv. sc. 1.

But thou whose *noblesse* keeps one stature still
And one true posture, though beslog'd with ill
Of what ambition, faction, pride can raise.
Johnson, Epig. 102.

Pride, hautinesse, opinion, and disdaine:
The least of which, haunting a *nobleman*,
Loseth men's hearts, and leaues behind a stayne
Vpon the beauitie of all parts besides,
Beguiling them of commendation.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1

——— Behold
Whereon the Ægean shore a city stands
Built *nobly*, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Know this, my lord, *nobility* of blood
Is but a glittering and fallacious good:
The *nobleman* is he whose *noble* mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth unborrow'd from his kind.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

He therefore that thinks he shows any *nobleness*, or height
of mind, by a scurrilous reply to a scurrilous provocation,
measures himself by a false standard, and acts not the spirit
of a man, but the spleen of a wasp.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 7.

If these panegyrists are in earnest in their admiration of
Henry the fourth, they must remember that they cannot
think more highly of him than he did of the *noblesse* of
France; whose virtue, honour, courage, patriotism, and
loyalty were his constant theme.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

Say, what's *nobility*, ye gilded train!
Does nature give it, or can guilt sustain?
Blooms the form fairer, if the birth be high?
Or takes the vital stream a richer dye?
P. Whitehead. Honour, (1747.)

NO'CENT, *adj.* } It. *Nocente*; Lat. *Nocens*,
NO'CENT, *n.* } from *noc-ere*, to hurt or
NO'CEMENT. } harm. See INNOCENT.
NO'CIVE. } Doing hurt or harm, mischief or injury, hurtful, harmful, mischievous, injurious.

Nocent, not Innocent he is that seeketh to deface,
By word the thing, that he by deed had taught men to
imbrace. *Fox. Martyrs*, p. 231. col. 2.

Rochester. Oh gentle M. Laogdale, you ought not to reason
after such a sort as you doe now, because that a trope or
figurative speech is *nocive* somewhere, but not every where,
nor in this matter.—*Id. Ib. Disputation about the Sacrament.*

For all these foyful *nocuméres* are the holy frutes of the
whoredome of that holy whorish church.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

The earle of Deuonshire, being interessed in the bloud of
Yorke that was rather feared then *nocent*.
Bacon. King Hen. VII. p. 213.

Him [the serpent] fast sleeping soon he found
In labyrinth of many a round self-rowl'd,
His head the midst, well stor'd with suttle wiles:
Not yet in horrid shade or dismal den
Nor *nocent* yet: but on the grassie herb
Fearless unfear'd he slept.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

To this question Garnet advisedly and resolvedly answered, That it is the advantage were greater to the Catholic
part, by taking away some *innocents* together with many
nocents, then doubtless it should be lawful to kill and destroy them all.—*State Trials*, an. 1606. *The Gunpowder Plot.*

Surely it argues the value, that the very heathen put
upon their chastity, when the very design against it, was
thought it to be prevented by the death of the *innocent*, and
to be revenged upon the *nocent*, even to the subversion of a
government.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 3.

——— Whilst the warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

NOCK, to *nick* or *notch*, to make an incision, or cut into: to place (sc.) the shaft or arrow upon the *notch*.

Anus dicitur *nock*, quasi *incisura*, (Skinner.)

And ten brode arrowes held he there,
Of which five in his honde were,
But they were shaven well and dight,
Nocked and feathered aright.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full, some handsome and little; some wyde, some narowe, some deep.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

And thus have you heardie what wode, what fashion, what *knockinge*, what peecing, a steel must have.—*Id. Ib.*

The fight is fearful; for stout Burbon brings
His fresher forces on with such a shock,
That they were like to rut the archers' strings,
Ere they their arrows handsomely could *nock*.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

——Then tooke he [Pandarus] up his bow,
And *nockt* his shaft, the ground whence all their future griefe did grow. *Chapmun. Homer. Iliad*, b. iv.

——Noses, which
Wou'd last as long as parent breech;
But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout.—*Hudibras*, b. i. c. 1.

NOCTA'MBULO. One who walks (*ambulat*) in the night, (*nocte;*) and, consequentially, a sleep-walker.

Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos?—Arbuthnot. On Air.*

NOCTI'LUCOUS. Lat. *Nox*, the night, and *lucere*, to shine.

Shining by *night*. Pennant (*Zoology;* in the margin) calls the Nereis, *noctilucent*.

This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilucous* Nereids that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain sticking to the oars: and, like glow-worms, give a fine light. *Pennant.*

NOCTIVAGA'TION. Lat. *Nox*, the nigh and *vagari*, to wander.

Wandering by *night*.

The townsmen acknowledge Gs. 8d. to be paid for *noctivagation.—A. Wood. Life of Himself*, p. 274.

NOCTURN, *n.* Nocturnal, *adj.* Nocturnal, *n.* Noctuary.

Fr. *Nocturne;* It. *Notturno;* Lat. *Nocturnus*, from *nox*, the night, and this *vem-ere, inclinare, declinare*, to bend or bow down, to go down. See Night.

Nightly,—by, or in the, *night*, or *night*-time.

Noctuary,—an account of what passes in the *night*.

Nocturns,—any thing done at night; prayers at *night*. That monastic watch contained between the hours of twelve and three A.M. Officium horæ *nocturnæ*.

He [Gaston of Foix] said many orisons every day; a *nocturne* of the Psalter, matyns of our lady, of the holy goost, & of the crosse, and a dirige every day.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 26.

Having neither health, nor leisure, nor convenience, for the making of *nocturnal*, and other celestial observations; I have taken the greater part, from the best astronomers of the present age.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, Pref.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntarie move
Harmonious numbers; as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in shadiest covert hid
Tunes her *nocturnal* note.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. iii.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *nocturry*, which I shall send to enrich your paper with on proper occasions.—*Spectator*, No. 586.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the matins for the honour of the saints, whose the reliques are.—*Stillingfleet.*

Such were the pleasing triumphs of the sky,
For James's late *nocturnal* victory.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. ii.

——The broad expanse of heav'n
Their canopy; the ground, of damp malign,
Their bed *nocturnal*. *Harte*, Psalm 8.

The most usual way, therefore, of finding the hour of the night by the stars, whether they are on the meridian or not, is by making use of a large globe, or the instrument called a *nocturnal*, wherein the most remarkable stars are fixed in their proper degrees of declination and right ascension.
Watts. On Geography & Astronomy, p. 20.

NOD, *v.* Nod, *n.* Nodden. Nodder. Nodding, *n.* Noddle, or Noddle, *v.* (Tooke.)

To bend down, to incline, to decline; to bend or drop down: (sc.) the head, as one drowsy or sleepy.

Another man might make a shift to weare
Rich clothes, sit in a chair of state, and *nod*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act iii. sc. 1.

So have I often, when I would not drink,
Sate down at one asleep, and falsgn'd to wink
Till, as I *nodding* sate, and took no heed
I have at last falne fast asleep indeed.
Beaumont. The Remedie of Love.

Care, care, and early rising; commonwealth's men
Are ever subject to the *nods*; sit down, Sir,
A short nap is not much amiss.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little Thief, Act iv. sc. 1.

We have also shown, that according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death and from sleep after death; which those drowsie *nodders* over the letter of the scripture have very uncitantly collected, and yet as boldly afterwards maintained, pretending that the contrary is more platonical then christian or scriptural.
More. A Conjectural Cabbalistica, Epis. Ded.

Such fluid matter as these spirits are, upon the *noddings* of the cerasion forward, may easily recede back.
Id. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 5.

A thing in the shape of a weasel came, which *nodding* along in the grass, and at last coming to a brook side, very busily attempted to get over.
Id. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 13.

If this proverb containeth any further reflection on the people in this county, as therein taxed for covetousness, and their constant *nodding* on the earth, I will not so understand it.—*Fuller. Worthies. Hartfordshire.*

Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*,
And blaze beneath the lightnings of the god.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

They neither plough, nor sow; ne fit for flail,
E'er to the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.
Thomson. The Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

NODDLE, *n.* Minshew thinks it is the *nodding* part of the head. Skinner,—that it is from A. S. *Knol*, the top. See Nowl, or Noll.

The head; familiarly, or contemptuously.

For occasion (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald *noddle*, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Delayes.*

Iduth. You say very right, sair Oliver, very right;
I have't in my *noddle*, i' faith.
Barry. Ram-Alley, Act iv. sc. 1.

He'll lay on gifts with hands, and place
On dullest *noddle* light and grace,
The manufacture of the kirk. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

Fix'd on his *noddle*, an unseemly pair,
Flagging, and large, and full of whitish hair.
Crozall. Ovid. Metam. b. xi.

NODE. Lat. *Nodus, nodosus;* Fr. *Noeud;* It. and Sp. *Nodo.* Vossius derives from the Hebrew. Tooke,—from the A. S. *Knittan*, to knot, nectere, connectere.

A knot or knob, a connexion or complication, a lump, protuberance, or swelling.

The *nodes* of a planet. Les *nœuds* d'une planète. See the quotation from Maclaurin.

For the wens called scrophules or the king's evill (it is good also to be used) the knots and *nodosities* growing upon the joints.—*Holland. Pinnie*, b. xxiv. c. 5.

These therefore the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a *knot* close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity*, we usually call the navel; occasioned by the colligation of vessels before mentioned.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 5.

This [the ring finger] is seldom or last of all affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 4.

Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules;* which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular.—*Woodward. Natural History.*

The centre of the moon appears to us to trace a different circle from the ellipse, the circle which the centre of the sun appears to describe in the heavens. These circles cut each other in two opposite points, that are called by astronomers the *nodes* of the moon.
Maclaurin. Newton. Philos. Discourse, b. iv. c. 4.

Were this viscosity, this *nodosity* of temper somewhat more common among us (especially among the members of both houses of parliament), I cannot think that either the public interest or private respectability of character would be lessened thereby.—*Anecd. of Bp. Watson*, vol. i. p. 113.

NO'DY, or Nodder, from the Norman Fr. Nodoy. *Naudin*, which Cotgrave calls, "a *noddy*, ninny, goosecap, coxcomb." *Naudin*, Skinner suggests, may be from the verb to *nod;* it perhaps is connected with *noddle;* and applied contemptuously to the person, as *noddle* to the thing.

O beastly *nody* wythoute brayne.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 31.

Euē thorowe the grounde it sanke iotto theyr caues and powred downe vppon theyr heades, and wette them to the skynne, & made them more *nodies* than them thē stoode abroade.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 1436.

Or els so foolyshe, that a veryε *nodypoll* nydyote myght be ashamed to say it.—*Id. Ib.* p. 709.

What do you think I am?
Jasp. An arrant *noddy*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. sc. 1.

NOEMATICAL. Gr. Νοημα, νοηματος, the mind, the intellect, or understanding.

Noematically.

Mental, intellectual; existing, originating in the mind.

Because when men think never so abstractedly and mathematically of a triangle, they have commonly some rude phantasm or picture of it before them in their imagination. Therefore many confidently perswade themselves that there is no other idea of a triangle or other figure, beside the bare phantasm or sensible idea impressed upon the soul from some individual object without; that is no active *noematical* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself.
Cudworth. Morality, b. iv. c. 3.

By common notions I understand whatever is *noematically* true, that is to say, true at first sight to all men in their wits, upon a clear perception of the terms, without any further discourse or reasoning.
H. More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 2.

NOG, *n.* Noggin, *n.* Skinner refers to the Ger. *Nossel*, mensura liquidi, a measure of liquids. In English the word is applied to—

The vessel or mug; and also to the liquor itself.

Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't,
He'd either make a hog or dog on't.
Swift. Upon the Horrid Plot.

For all your colloguing, I'd be glad of a *knoggin;*
But I doubt 'tis a sham; you wont give us a dram.
Id. To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14, 1719.

When his worship gave *noggins* of ale,
And the liquor was charming and stout,
O those were the times to regale,
And we footed it rarely about.
Lloyd. Song in the Capricious Lovers.

NOINT, i. e. Anoint, (qv.)

——She fetcht to us
Ambrosia, that an aire most odorous
Breaks still about it; which she *nointed* round
Our either nostrils; and in it quite drown'd
The nastie whale-smell.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. iv.

For then they did *noint* themselves with sweet oyles, and did shed their hair, remembering Lycurgus' saying, who was wont to tell them that hair to them which were fair, did make them more fair, and to them that were foul they made them more ugly and dreadful.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 43.

This was the cause they were always so nasty and sluttish, and they never used to bathe or *noint* themselves, saving onely at certain days in the year when they were suffered to taste of this refreshing.—*Id. Ib.* p. 45.

NOISE, *v.* Noise, *n.* Noisefull. Noiseless. Noisy.

Fr. *Noise.* Scaliger and others derive from the Lat. *Noxia, noxa*, strife, quarrelling; it is probably more immediately from *Noy*, (qv.) that which, a *clamour* which, *noies* or *annoies;* a *noysome* or offensive clamour: and then applied to—

Outcry, uproar, clamour, a loud sound or report, a report or rumour; generally, a sound. To *noise*,—

To sound, to resound, to report.

Vor of trompes & of tabors the Saracens made there
So gret *noyse*, that Christenmen al *distourbed* were
R. Gloucester, p. 396.

But thel seldon not in the haly day lest peraventur *noyse* were mead in the puple.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 26.

Why *noises* ye, or bosten of your elders?
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

For I without *noise* or cry
My plaint make all buxomly.
To putten all wrath awaie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For Mardocheus was greate in the kinges house, and the reporte of hym was *noysed* in all lands, howe he increased and grewe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Esther*, c. 9.

At the same time it was *noised* abroad in the realme, that Ferquhard, besides other his wicked behaviours, was also infected with the erroneous opinions of the Pelagian heresie. *Holinshed. Scotland. Ferquhard.*

——— When *noisefull* Neptune tost
Upon his watry brimels, my imbost
And rock-torne body.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vi.

Ἀγέρωσε being cõmonly and most properlie taken in the worse part, and signifieth shrillie, or *noisefullie*, squeaking. *Id. Ib. Iliad*, b. ii. *Commentarius.*

The man that taught confusion's art;
His treason's restless, and yet *noiseless* heart!
His active brain like Etna's top appear'd
Where treason's forg'd, yet no *noise* outward heard,
Cowley. On the late Civil War, (1679.)

One would think that every letter was wrote with a tear, every word was the *noise* of a breaking heart.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

The diligence of trades, and *noiseful* gain,
And luxury, more late, asleep were laid!
All was the night's, and in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of Nature did invade.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

For her, O Sleep! thy balmy sweets prepare;
The peace I lose for her, to her transfer,
Hush'd as the falling dews, whose *noiseless* showers,
Impearl the folded leaves of evening flowers,
Steal on her brow. *Congreve. To Sleep.*

The king's demand of a supply produced one of those *noisy* speeches which disaffection and discontent regularly dictate.—*Johnson. The Life of Waller.*

NOI'SOME. See NOY.

NOLI'TION. From Lat. *Nolle*, i. e. *non velle*, to will not.

The principal part of that analogical providence that the soul exerciseth in relation to the microcosm or humane compositum are intellection, deliberation, and determination in the understanding; and choice, volition, *nolition*, and purpose in the will.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 28.

There are many that pray against a temptation for a month together, and so long as the prayer is fervent, so long the man hath a *nolition*, and a direct enmity against the lust; he consents not all that while.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 5.

NOLL. } A. S. *Cnolle, knol*; Dut. *Knolle*;
NOWL. } Ger. *Knoll*; Sw. *Knula*; the head or top.

The head: (in Ascham) hard study.

With hard *noll* and unfeirmeckill hertis and eeris ghe with stoden euermore the Hooli Goost, and as ghoure fadris so ghe.—*Wycliff. Dedis*, c. 7.

We call him goose, and disarde doult,
And fowlye fatted *nowle*.—*Drant. Horace*, Sat. 3.

Then I would desire Mr. Downes and Mr. Lector, to remit the scholars a day of *noul* and punishment, that they might remember me.
Ascham. To the Fellows of St. John's, Oct. 1551.

NO'LLETH, i. e. ne willeth: willeth not.
NO'LDE, i. e. ne wolde; would not.

——— The folkes herte ys
So yharded, that hii beth blynde & deue ywys
That hii *nolleth* non god thyng yhure ne yse.

What shuld I more say, but this millere
He *wolde* his wordes for no man forbere,
But told his cherles tale in his manere,
Me thinketh, that I shul rehcese it here.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3168.

The faithful steele such treason *n'wold* endure,
But, swarving from the marke, his lordes life did assure.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

NO'MADS. Gr. Νομάδες, from νομεύω, to feed. The quotations explain the word.

For all these, in what part of the world soever, which in old time lived by *pastorage*, and fed (as we call it in Ireland) upon white-meat without tilling of the ground, are called by the Greeks *nomades*, and by the Latines *pastoris vagi*, as the northern Tartarians, the Getuliians, and Numidians in Africa, the ancient Britons, and the Northern Irish.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. i. c. 5. s. 2.

The Numidian *nomades*, so named of *ennunging their pasture*, who carrie their cottages or sheddes (and those are all their dwelling houses) about with them upon waines.
Holland. Pliuie, b. v. c. 3.

NO'MBLES. See NUMBLES.

NOMENCLA'TOR. } Fr. *Nomenclateur*; It.
NOMENCLA'TRESS. } *Nomenclatore*; Sp. *Nomenclator*; Lat. *Nomenclator, nomenclatura*; a *nomine calando*, i. e. *vocando*; from *calling by name*; that is, by their proper names.

One who *calls* (persons or things) by their (proper) *names*.

In the old ages they [princes] were euer wonnt to haue about them such men as were of a speciall memorie; to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclatores*.
Holinshed. The Conquest of Ireland, b. i. c. 46.

Adam (God's *nomenclator*) could not frame
One that enough should signify.—*Cowley. Her Name.*

For the watry plantations were first existent, and as they enjoyed a priority in form had also in nature precedent denominations: but falling not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, unto terrestrious animals assigned a *name appropriate unto their natures*.—*Brown. Vulg. Errr.* b. iii. c. 24.

As Roman nobleuen were wont to greet
And compliment the rabble in the street,
Had *nomenclators* in their trains, to claim
Acquaintance with the meanest by his name.
Butler. Human Learning, pt. i.

I have a wife who is a *nomenclatress*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies.—*Guardian*, No. 109.

The new *nomenclature* which has been introduced into chymistry, seems to me to furnish a striking illustration of the effect of appropriated and well-defined expressions, in aiding the intellectual powers.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, c. 4. s. 4.

NO'MINAL, *adj.* } Lat. *Nominalis*, from
NO'MINAL, *n.* } *nominare*, to *name*; q. a
NO'MINALIST. } word common to the nor-
NO'MINALLY. } thern, as well as to the
NO'MINATE, *v.* } Greek and Latin lan-
NO'MINATELY. } guages.
NOMINA'TION. } That can or may be
NO'MINATOR. } *named*; of or pertaining, belonging or relating to the *name*; opposed to *real*.

For the application to a seet of philosophers, see the quotations from Reid and Stewart.

The Pope opened his graces to all clerkes beyng in the courte for the space of a mouneth: and graue the *nomynacions* to the kyng, of all colegies and cathedrals.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 160.

And because of these two effectes which it worketh (for it both shutteth and openeth) hath it the *nomination* of kayes, and yet (as I said) indeede it is but one, which is the worde of God.—*Frith. Workes*, p. 38.

Moreouer one holdeth this, an other that. One is real, an other *nominalt*. What wonderfull dreams haue they of their predicamentes, uniuersales, &c.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 104.

Which [the *Nouum Organum* of Bacon] by the most of superficiall men, who cannot get beyond the title of *nominals*, is not penetrated, nor understood.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

But for such as will not be content with that which is said, I wish Sir John de Bilbao would conjure vp William Ockam the father of the *nominalies* (as Appion did Homer) for their better satisfaction herein.
Camden. Remaines. Surnames.

They concluded at the vpshot, that all the French should depart out of England by a day, few excepted, whom the king should appoint and *nominate*.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 4.

B. Gloucester, p. 352.

Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some office of religion, and *nominatedly* where the body of a dead person hath been buried.—*Spelman. De Sepultura*, c. 7.

I call it by a peculiar name, the *nominal* essence, to distinguish it from that *real* constitution of substances, upon which depends this *nominal* essence, and all the properties of that sort: which therefore, as has been said, may be called the *real* essence.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 6. s. 2.

The *nominalists* were not only more than ever opposed by the other scholasticks, the Scotists especially, but so persecuted by the court of Rome, and all the fautors of her usurpations, that their whole doctrine was condemned by Lewis the Eleventh, in a publick edict, before the end of the fifteenth century.—*Bolingbroke*, Ess. 4. s. 41.

While Tiberius Gracchus was creating new consuls, one of the *nominators* suddenly fell down dead: however Gracchus proceeded and finished the creation.
Bentley. On Free Thinking, § 52.

NO'NAGE. } Lacombe has "*nonage, minorité.*" *Non* and *age*; not of age.
NO'NAGED. } Infancy or minority (in law).

Esph. That thing they would keep in everlasting *nonage*.
My brother for his own ends has thrust on
Upon my mistress.
Beaum. & Fletch. Queen of Corinth, Act II. sc. 1

But King Henrie died during the *nonage* of this Alexander, whereby he receiued not his homage.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 22.

Here could I spend that spring of Poesie,
Which not twice ten summes have bestow'd on me,
And tell the world, the Muse's love appeares
In *nonag'd* youth, as in the length of yeers.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 3.

Mature by vernal dews, this dares display,
Its leaves full blown, and boldly meets the day;
That folded in its tender *nonage* lies,
A beauteous bud, nor yet admits the skies.
Hughes. Claudianus.

NONCE, anciently written *nones* or *nanes*; and *once*, (qv.) was formerly written *once, ones*; in the expression—for the *nonce, nonce* is corruptly used for *once*; for the *once*, this *once*, the or this *one* thing, *one occasion*, for an especial purpose. Mr. Gifford observes,—"The aptitude of many of our monosyllables beginning with a vowel to assume the *n* is well known; but the progress of this expression is distinctly marked in our early writers; *a ones, an ones; for the ones, for the nanes, for the nones, for the nonce.*"

And he adde vor the *nones* tweye suerdes by ys syde.
R. Gloucester, p. 285.

In a fertre [shrine] tham laid a riche for the *nones*.
R. Brunne, p. 36.

Steuen com for the *nones*, this lond to haf he thouht.
Id. p. 108.

A coke they hadden with hem for the *nones*,
To boile the chickenes and the marle bones.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 381

A stil water for the *nonnes*
Rennend vpon the small stones,
Whiche hight of Lethes the riuer.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Would you live free from all diseases,
Doe the act your mistress pleases;
Yea, fright all aches from your bones?
Here's a med'cine for the *nones*.
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act ii. sc. 2

His bodie was found, not inclosed within a toombe of marble or other stone curiousle wrought, but within a great tree made hollowe for the *nonce*, like a trunke.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. i. c. 13.

NON-CONFO'RMING. } i. e. *not conforming*; refusing to *conform*, refusing or rejecting *uniformity*; not complying, yielding, or assenting.
NONCONFO'RMIST.
NONCONFO'RMITY.

And I believe it will be one day found, that nothing has contributed more to make the dissenting *nonconforming* party considerable, than their being thought so.
South, vol. v. Ser. 12.

How (will a wise and good man say) can I desire to prosper and flourish, while the state is in danger or distress? how can I grieve, seeing my country is in good condition? is it just, is it handsome, that I should be a *non-conformist* either in publick *sorrow* or *joy*?—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

By that Act [the Five Mile Act] passed in the Parliament held at Oxford the 9th of October, 1665, and entitled, An Act for restraining *non-conformists* from inhabiting corporations; the *non-conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, &c.
Locke. Letter from a Person of Quality.

He [Stedman] removed to Okingham, or Wokingham, in Berks, and thence, two years after, was ejected for *nonconformity*.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

Non-conformists are of two sorts; first, such as absent themselves from divine worship in the established church through total irreligion, or attend the service of another persuasion.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 4.

Another species of offences against religion are those which affect the established church, and these are either positive or negative; positive, by reviling its ordinances; or negative, by *non-conformity* to its worship.—*Id. Ib.*

NONE, i.e. *no one*, or *not one*; A.S. *Nan*, i.e. *ne one*.

The godenesse al of Kyng Edgar *none* longe telle ne may.
R. Gloucester, p. 285.

Sorow & sile he made, ther was *non* other rede,
For his *none* & heyre, that so *none* was dede.
R. Brunne, p. 5.

Henry of Huntyngton sett that day & that gere,
To write Inglis gestes fond he *non* his pere. *Id.* p. 6.

——— Telle me *none* tales
Ne lesenges to lauhen of. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 65.

While I was with hem I kepte hem in thi name, thilke that thou ghauest to me I kepte, and *noon* of hem perisschide but the sone of perdicioun, that the scripture be fulfilid.
Wycliff. Jon, c. 17.

Whyll I was with them in the world, I kepte them in thy name. Those that thou gauest me haue I kepte, and *none* of them is lost, but that lost childe, that the scripture might be fullyfied.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But hode, for jolite, ne wered he *non*
For it was trussed up in his wallet.
Chaucer. Prologue, v. 682.

Lerneth to suffren, or so *noote* I gon
Ye shul it lerne whether ye wol or *non*.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 10,090.

——— Where there is no good
For which to strive, no strife can grow up there
From faction; for *none* sure will claim in Hell
Precedence, *none*, whose portion is so small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

It has been observed in former times that *none* have been so greedy of employments, and of managing the public, as they who have least deserved their stations.
Dryden. Georgics, Ded.

NON-JU'RING. } *Not swearing*; one who
NON-JU'ROR. } does not, or will not swear; (sc. allegiance.) Usually applied to those persons, especially clergymen, who refused to take the oaths of allegiance to William III. at the Revolution.

Thus the papists and *nonjurors* have been doubly taxed for refusing to give proper securities to the government; which cannot be objected against the clergy.
Swift. Reasons against settling the Tithe of Hemp, &c.

The *nonjuring* prelates were Sancroft, Turner, Lake, Ken, White, Lloyd, Thomas and Frampton.
Smollett. History of my own Life.

Every person refusing the same [oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration] who is properly called a *non-juror*, shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 9.

The character of a *non-juror*, which he [Law] maintained to the last, is a sufficient evidence of his principles in church and state; and the sacrifice of interest to conscience will be always respectable.—*Gibbon. Memoirs of my own Life.*

NON'PAREIL. *Non*, and *pareil*, Fr.; like, equal, even, or matching with. Lat. *Par*.

Having no like or equal, match or fellow; one unparalleled, unequalled, unmatched, unrivalled.

My lord and master loues you; O such loue
Could be but recompene'd, though you were crown'd
The *non-pareil* of beautie. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night*, Act i. sc. 5.

In the mean time the most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation.—*Whitlock. Man. of the English*, (1654.)

NON'PLUS, v. } *Non*, not, and *plus*, more.
NON'PLUS. } To do, to be able to do, no more; to disable from doing more.

And we have known some, who were confidently engaged in the other opinion; being put to read the beginning of Tully's offices, presently *non-plus'd* and confounded, in that first word *quoniquam*.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 636.

And then for his eternity, which *non-plusses* the strongest and clearest conception, to comprehend how one single act of duration should measure all periods and portions of time, without any of the distinguishing parts of succession.
South, vol. i. Ser. 1.

So over and above it (the acknowledging of a creation) gives me this advantage, that, let it seem never so strange, uncouth, and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith.—*Id.* Ser. 2.

NON-POWER, i. e. impotence.

Yet besides is there mokell folke, of whiche he hath no commaundemente ne lordship, and there as lacketh his power, his *nonpower* enterethe, where vnder springeth that maketh hem wretches.—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

NON-PROFICIENT. One who is *no proficient*, or *not* a *proficient*, or who has made no *proficiency*, who does not *profit*, gain, or benefit.

No marvel if we be whipped for dull *non-proficients* in God's school, if we be not taught fear and obedience by his so many judgments.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. at Exeter, Sept.* 1641.

There is no creature of whom we may not learn something; we have spent our time ill in this great school of the world, if in such store of lessons we be *non-proficients* in devotion.—*Id. The Devout Soul*, s. 6.

NON-RE'SIDENT. } One who does not
NONRE'SIDENCE. } *reside*, (qv.) abide or dwell.

After these actes thus agreed, the commone made another acte for pluralities of benefices, *non-residence*, hiyng and selling and takyng of fermes by spirituall persons.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 21.

As to *non-residence*, I believe there is no christian country upon earth, where the clergy have less to answer for upon that article. I am confident there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom, who properly speaking, can be termed *nonresidents*; for surely we are not to reckon in that number those, who, for want of glebes, are forced to retire to the nearest neighbouring village for a cabin to put their heads in.
Swift. Arguments against the Power of Bishops.

Licensed pluralists are allowed to demise the living, on which they are *non-resident*, to their curates only; provided such curates do not absent themselves above forty days in one year.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 20.

The leases of beneficed clergymen are further restrained, in case of their *non-residence*, by statutes 13 Eliz. c. 20. &c.
Id. Ib.

NON-RESI'STANT, *adj.* } Not *resisting*; not
NONRESI'STANCE. } standing against, or opposing.

This is that Œlipus, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience, and *nonresistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority.—*Arbuthnot.*

The slavish principles of passive obedience and *nonresistance*, which had skulked perhaps in some old homily before king James the first, but were talked, written, and preached into vogue in that injurious reign, and in those of his three successors, were renounced at the revolution by the last of the several parties who declared for them.
Bolingbroke. A Discourse upon Parties, Let. 8.

NON-SENCE. } i. e. *not sense*; that which
NONSE'NSICAL. } is not intelligible, not to
NONSE'NSICALLY. } be understood or compre-
NONSE'NSITIVE. } hended; which has no meaning, or that is unmeaning: not worth a thought.

How did he shame the doctrine-men, and use,
With helps to boot, for men to beare th' abuse
Of their tir'd patience, and endure th' expence
Of time, o spent in hatching to *non-sense*,
With markes also enough whereby to know,
The speaker is a zealous dunce, or so.
Donne. Elegy by Mr. R. B. in Memory of Donne.

The accompt which Theodorus in Photius [treating of the Persian Magick] gives thereof, as also that other of Eudemus in Damascius, are both of them so *nonsensical*, that we shall not here trouble the reader with them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 291.

Never was any thing more *nonsensically* pleasant.
L'Estrange. Translation of Quevedo.

Undoubtedly, whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want; no precepts can so gain upon nature, as to make her a *non-sensitive*.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 14.

You may rest satisfied; that what is *nonsense* upon a principle of reason, will never be *sense* upon a principle of religion.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

The literal sense is hard to flesh and blood,
But *nonsense* never can be understood.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

If any man uses these terms in such cases, he either uses them *nonsensically*, or in some new sense, diverse from their original and proper meaning.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. i. s. 3.

NON-SO'LVENCY. Non-payment; *insolvency*, (qv.)

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies; and, perhaps of *non-adventure* in absence, if they let their lands too high.
Swift. Prop. for paying the National Debts.

NON-SPA'RING, i.e. *sparing none*, un-*sparing* any.

——— Poore Lord, is't I
That chace thee from thy countrie, and expose
Those tender limbs of thine, to the event
Of the *none-sparing* warre?
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iii. sc. 2.

NON-SUIT, *v.* } The quotations explain the
NO'NSUIT, *n.* } meaning and application of the word.

Formerly they [common pledges] were of use to answer to the king for the amercement of the plaintiff, in case he were *nonsuited*. He is adjudged not to *follow* or *pursue* his remedy as he ought to do, and thereupon a *nonsuit* or non prosequitur is entered; and he is said to be *nonprosed*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 20.

If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint, and shall lose the benefit of his writ.—*Id. Ib.* c. 21.

NOOK. Lye refers to *nock* or *notch*; and Tooke believes them all to be the past part. of the verb to *nick*, incidere. *Nook* is applied to—

A small recess or retreat, (q.d. *cut into* a solid body,) a corner, a *nicke*.

This poisons all, and minds of meal doth marre,
It findeth *nookes* to creepe in for the unsure.
Gascoigne. Counsell to Master Bartholomew Wilhispol.

Ye must dye, and we must meet; we must, Maggot,
Ile sure we must, for not a *nook* of hell,
Not the most horrid pit shall harbour thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mod Lover, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— The pervious *nooks*
That, Ages past, convey'd the guileful priest
To play some image on the gaping crowd,
Imbibe the novel day-light.—*Shenstone. Ruined Abbey.*

NOON. } Dut. *Noen*; A.S. *Non*:—bora
NOO'NING, *n.* } diei *nona*, the *ninth* houre of the day, which was at three of the clock afternoon. *Non-mete*,—a meal or bever at that time: howbeit of latter times *noone* is mid-day; and *none-mete*, dinner, (Somner.) *Non-sang*, was the cantus or *singing* at hour; the *nones*,—prayers at that hour. This manner of reckoning is said to have been derived from the Romans.

Nooning,—meal or refreshment at *noon*. See NUNCHION.

And [1] over sopede at my soper—and som tyme at *nones*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 109.

Bituex vnderon & *noen* was the feld alle wonnen.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

Tho bygonne tenebres that into al the eorthe were yjon,
In the sixte tyd of the day that we clupeth *noon*
Hit bygan at *non* and for to the nynthe tyde ylaste
That wolde beo Mydovernon: the were the Gynes agaste.
Festival Metri. MS.

The Mone that at *none* was thilk day
That January had wedded freshe May
In ten of Taure was into Cancer glideu.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9767.

Tho washen they, and set hem donn and ete,
And after *noone foll* slightly Pandarus
Gan draw him to the window nye the strete.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

And in good faith (sayth M. More) if that way were allowed, I were able myselfe to find out xv. sectes in one fore *noone*.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 122.

Then shuld thy lyfe be as cleare as the *noone-day* and eprynge forth as the mornynge.—*Bible*, 1551. *Job*, c. 11.

Go therefore half this day as friend with friend
Converse with Adam, in what bower or shade
Thou find'st him from the heat of *noon* retir'd,
To respite his day-labour with repast.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Or with repose.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

It was not long ere he perceiv'd the skies
Settled to rain, and a black cloud arise,
Whose foggy grossness so oppos'd the light
As it would turn the *noon-sled* into night.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

——— His look
Drew audience and attention still as night
Or Summer's *noon-tide air*, while thus he spoke.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

By this means a member of the Everlasting Club never wants company; for though he is not upon duty himself, he is sure to find some that are; so that if he be disposed to take a whet, a *nooning*, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the Club, and finds a knot of friends to his mind.—*Spectator*, No. 72.

But catch the morning breeze from fragrant meads?
Or shun the *noon-tide* ray in wholesome shades?
Congreve. Letter to Lord Cobham.

The night was Winter in his roughest mood.
The morning sharp and clear. But now at noon
Upon the Southern side of the slant hills,
And where the woods fence off the Northern blast
The season smiles, resigning all its rage,
And has the warmth of May. *Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

NOOSE, *n.* } Laqueus *nexilis*, say Lye and
NOOSE, *v.* } Skinner; the latter hesitates between the Lat. *Nodus*, a knot, and the Dut. *Noose, noxa.* Lye says—"perhaps from *nosada*, impedivit, a word which occurs in the Gloss. of Lipsius." It is not improbably from the A. S. *Cnittan, cnyt-an*, nectere, connectere; to net, to tie, to fasten.

A *noose*,—a knot, a tie or fastening; generally applied to the fastening formed by what is called a running knot.

Have I profest to tame the pride of ladies,
And make 'em hear all tests, and am I trickt now?
Caught in mine own *noose*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife, &c. Act iii. sc. 1.

While Crocalè, more handy than the rest,
Gather'd her [Diana's] flowing hair, and in a *noose*
Bound it together whilst her own hung loose.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. iii.

What can be done? the case is plain,
No methods of escape remain:
You're fairly *noos'd*, and must consent
To bear, what nothing can prevent,
A coxcomb's anger.
Wilkie. The Ape, the Parrot, and the Jackdaw.

NOR. See No.

NORTH, *n.* } A. S. *North*; Dut. *Noord*;
NORTH, *adj.* } Ger. *Nord*; Sw. *Nord, norr*;
NO'RTHERLY. } Fr. *Nord*. The Sw. *Nor*, a
NO'RTHERN. } *narrow* strait, fretum angustum,
NO'RTHERNLY. } thre derives from *nyrwan*,
NO'RTHWARD. } coaretare: he rejects all the etymologies offered for *north*; but does not proceed to anticipate Tooke in deriving Sw. *Norr*, from the same verb. *North*, i. e. *nyt-weth*, or *nyrwth*, is the third person singular of *nyrwan*, coaretare, constringere; to bind together, to constrain. Probably applied, first, to—

The wind, which *bindeth* or *constraineth* the ground, hardens it: then to—

The region, whence such wind comes.

Hii wende her into Engeland & robbede ver & nere,
And harode & destrude the *north* contreye veste.
R. Gloucester, p. 388.

Vor tho the Englysse men adde in thys londe poer,
Hii worrede *northward*, and wonne ver and ner.
Id. p. 229.

Alle the *north* ende was in his kepyng,
& alle the southe ende tile Edmund thei drouh.
R. Brunne, p. 32.

Bot the *northern* men held him no leaute.—*Id.* p. 33.

Ion *northward* him sped, his lond for to visite.—*Id.* p. 207.

And thei schulen come fro the eest and west, and fro the *north* and south: and schulen sitte at the mete in the reume of God.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 13.

And they shall come fro the east and from the west, and from the *northe* and from the southe, and shal syt downe in the kingdome of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whan they were in the sea amid
Out of the *north* thei see a cloude,
The storme arose, the wyndes loude,
Thei blowen many a dredeful blaste,
The welken was all overcast. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

And as Superstition, the daughter of Barbarism and Ignorance, to amongst those *northerly* nations, like as in America, magic was most esteemed.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, Selden. Illustrations, Note 7.

Such forces met not, nor so wide a camp,
When Agrican with all his *northern* powers
Besieg'd Albracca, as romances tell.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

The greatest declination of the sonne from the æquinoctiall towards either pole, being alwayes the same; the sonne cannot goe more southernly from vs, nor come more *northernly* towards vs, in this, than in former ages.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. ii. c 4. s. 4.

From Hamath *northward* to the Desert south
(Things by their names I call, though yet unnam'd.)
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

The *north-star*, though it be less luminous than many others, yet, by reason of its position, doth better guide the pilot, than even the moon herself.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 272.

Then wondering Arabs from the sultry line,
For ever *northward* saw the shade incline.
Rowe. Lucan, b. iii.

I do spy great relief to the difficulties of the Latin etymologist, by directing his view to the *north* rather than to the east, when all his labour and toil are frustrate in the Greek.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. ii. c. 4.

The *northern* origin is totally out of sight; is intirely and completely lost in its deep antiquity.—*Id. Ib.*

NOSE, *n.* } A. S. *Næse, nese*; Dut. *Neus*;
NOSE, *v.* } Ger. *Nase*; Sw. *Nease*; Fr.
NO'SEGAY. } *Nez*; It. *Naso*; all usually derived from the Lat. *Nasus*;
NO'SELESS. } which Wachter doubts, and there
NO'STRILS. } very rationally objects, that it is not credible our Gothic ancestors should not have a name for the organ of breathing, until they obtained it from Rome; it is undoubtedly of the same origin with *neese*, a *noose*, or *ness*; the latter so common a termination to the names of projecting *headlands*, (e. g.) *Dunge-ness, Sheer-ness*; and also the *naze* or *ness* used alone. See NESS.

That which is prominent, which projects, (se.) from the face; the organ of breathing and smelling.

Nostril, or *nose-thrill*, A. S. *Nose-thyrle*; from *thirlian*, to drill, to bore.

Nose of wax,—see the quotation from Jewell.

The *nostrelles* euen and kyndelich, accordyng to the other members.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 482. Note.
Piers Ploukman, p. 72.

A Breton (dayet [*i. e.* a *nose* upon] his *nose*) for Robert thider sent.—*R. Brunne*, p. 95.

Dayet haf his lip, & his *nose* therby.
Id. p. 143.

Thei caled him this toname, Slatin the *nasce* [*nosy*.]
Id. p. 168.

Who so wylneth here to wyve, for welthe of hure goodes
Bote he be knowe for cokewold, kut of my *nose*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 72.

His *nose* by measure wrought full right,
Crispe was his haire, and eke full bright.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

His *nose-thirles* blacke were and wide.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 559.

—— Mars, whiche god of armes was
Hath set two oxen sterne and stoute,
That casten fire and flam abroute,
Both at mouth and at *nose*,
So that thei setten all on blaze. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

He seeth hir eien liche an heuen,
And seeth hir *nose* streite and euen. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Whether he be blynde, lame, *nosed*, or hath any misshapen member.—*Bible*, 1551. *Leuiticus*, c. 21.

Hereunto they adde also a similitude not very agreeable, low the scriptures he like to a *nose of waxe*, [*nasus cereus*,] or a shipman's hose: how thei may be fashioned, and plied al manner of wakes, and serue al manner turnes.
Jewell. The Defence of the Apologie, p. 464.

I have proued that the iuice of ground iuy and that herbe we call mouse eare, taken within a quyll into the *nostrilles*, effectymes purgeth exceedingly the reume and taketh away the ache of the teeth.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. iv. c. 2.

Or if it be so that he [the thiefe] haue taken the water for his safegard, he shrinketh not to follow him, and entring and issuing at the same places where the partie went in and out, he iueer ceaseeth to range till he haue *nosed* his footing, and become to the place wherein the theefe is shrowded.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 8.

Here's Captain Careless, and the tough ship-master,
The slaves are *nos'd* like vultures.
How wild they look.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act v. sc. 1.

Whereupon, he gave Ceres and Alexander for signal of the battle to his soulders, and commanded every man to make him a garland of wheat-ears to wear on their heads, and that they should wreath flowers and *nosegaies* about their pikes.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 501.

—— She fetcht to vs
Ambrosia, that an aire most odorous
Beares still about it, which she nointed round
Our either *nostrils*; and in it quite drown'd
The nastie whale smell.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. iv.

And being a man [Sir Thomas Honeywood] soft in spirit, and too easy, like a *nose* of wax, to be turn'd on that side where the greatest strength then was, was taken into Oliver's court.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

My shanks, sunk eyes, and *noseless* face
Prove my pretension to the place. *Gay*, pt. i. Fab. 47.

The apurel and the myrtle sweets agree;
And both in *nosegays* shall be bound for thee.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 2

The all-wise Creator hath made sufficient provision for the reception of smells by the apertures of the *nostrils*: made not of flesh or bone, but cartilaginous, the better to keep open, and withall to be dilated or contracted, as there is occasion. For which service it hath several proper and curious muscles.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 4.

At the same time, a sort of national convention, dubious in its nature, and perilous in its examples, *nosed* parliament in the very seat of its authority.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

—— Strew the deck
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,
That no rude savour maritime invade
The *nose* of nice nobility! *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

NO'STRIL. See NOSE.

NOT. See No.

NOT, i. e. ne *wot*, wit or know not.

And I *wot* such a man, whethir in bodi or out of bodi I *wot*, God *wot*.—*Wiclif. 2 Corynthians*, c. 11.

Forsoothe he was a worthy man withalle
But soth to sayn, I *wot* how men him calle.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 286.

What shall I thinken in this cas
Of that I here nowe a dale
I *wot*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

NOTCH, *v.* } A *notch, nock*, or *nich*, incisura,
NOTCH, *n.* } from the verb to *nick*, incidere, to cut into.

An incision; a cut into, a hollow cut into any thing.

i. He was too hard for him directly to say the troth out before Corioles, he scocht him and *notcht* him like a carbinado.—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act iv. sc. 5.

Which being drawn up to the top of the frame is there fastned by a woodden pin (with a *notch* made into the same after the manner of a Samson's post.)
Holinshed. The Description of England, b. ii. c. 11.

This, this the saving doctrine preach'd to all,
From low St. James's up to high St. Paul,
From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster.
Pope. Horace, b. i. Ep. 1.

He was sitting upon the ground upon a little straw, in the furthest corner of his dungeon, which was alternately his chair and bed: a little calendar of small sticks were laid at the head, *notched* all over with the dismal days and nights he had passed there.
Sterne. A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy.

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and *notched* like a saw. These birds are great fishers, and these *notches* assist them in holding their slippery prey.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 13.

NOTE, *v.* } Fr. *Noter, notifier*; It. *Notare, notificare*; Sp. *Notar, notificar*; Lat. *Notare, notificare, notum facere*; to make known. *Notare*, from *notum*: nam eo rem *notamus* ut e *nota* sua cognoscamus, (Vossius.)
NOTE, *n.* } We mark or *note* a thing, that we may know or distinguish it by its mark.
NOTA'RIAL. } To mark, sign, or designate; to distinguish, to remark, to observe; to look at or regard as remarkable; to attend to.
NOTA'TION. } *Notable*, or remarkable; now applied to persons, is used as equivalent to—observant, attentive, (se.) to matters of housewifery or domestic economy.
NOTA'BLE, *adj.* } A *note*,—a mark or remark; that which we mark or remark, observe, or take account of; observation, account, estimation, reputation; also applied (though not now so restricted) to an epistle conveying a *note* or remark; also to a memorandum in writing, specifying a promise to pay a debt. See the quotation from Blackstone.
NOTA'BLENESS. }
NOTA'BLY. }
NOTABI'LITY. }
NOTA'RY, *adj.* }
NOTA'RY, *n.* }
NOTE'LESS. }
NOTE'TEN. }
NO'TICE, *v.* }
NO'TICE, *n.* }
NOTI'CION. }
NO'TIFY, *v.* }
NOTIFICA'TION. }

And bad Gyle go gyve, gold aboute
Namelicke to *notaries*. *Id.* p. 32

And under lynde in a launde, leneide ich a stounde
To lithen here laies, and here loveliche *noter*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 169.

NOT

For there was none of them that fained
To sing, for ech of hem him pained
To find out many crafty *notes*,
They ne spared nat hir throtes.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

And eke they had a thing *notable*,
Unto their death, ay durable.
And was, that their beauty should dure.—*Id. Ib.*

And if a rethor coude faire endite,
He is a chronicle might it sauffy write
As for a soveraine *notabilitee*.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,215.

But goeth now rather awale ye mermaydens whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffereth this man to be cured and healed by my muses, that is to say, by my *notefull* sciences.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

Now as to the outrageous array of women, God wote, that though the visages of som of hem semen full chaste and debonaier, yet *notifien* they, in hir array of attire, licourousness and pride.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

But wherefore eschaufeth it with so great loue [*sed cur tanto flagrat amore*], to finden thilke *notes* of othe iconured, that is to saine, wherefore eschaufeth the thought of man, by so greate desire, to knowe thilke *notifiacciouns* that been ihid vnder the couertures of othe? *veri lector reperire notas.*
Id. Boecius, b. v.

I wil he hold by hys licence to *note* in them [these wordes] a little lacke of wyt, and some good store of foly.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1077.

For euche of my seruantes as I hane promoted
One faute or other in them shalbe *noted*.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

Slouthe is a sinne so comõ, and no *notable* act therin, that is accolted for hypnous and abhomynable in thestimacion of the worlde as is in theft, &c.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p.102.

And slewe and bete downe a great nombre of the most *notablest* of the cyte.—*Berners. Frois. Cron.* vol. i. c. 346.

All this notwithstanding neither could the *notablenesse* of the place, being the very loving Lord's lake, make us to marke it.—*Homilies. Sermon against Perill of Idolatry*, pt.i.

In the thirde and fourth he sheweth before, and that *notablye*, of the inepardous times towarde the end of the worlde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Prol. upon the Second Epis. of Timothy.*

Wherefore they said, they wold send and defye the Frêche kyng *notably*: and so they did.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 252.

Atwene whom [the French and Inglysshe] were yaly skyrmyashes & small hykerynges without any *notarye* batayll.—*Fabyan*, an. 1369.

Now had they there standing vnknowen vnto mee, a *notary*, which did make an instrument of all my agreementes.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 220.

The Archebyshop of Cauntorbury hauynge *notycion* of the lordys myndes, stode vp and askyd of the commons if they wolde assent to the lordys.—*Fabyan*, an. 1399.

To make an end, I pray you take paines, it is a day *noteworthy* (as we used to say) give mee leave to make you weary this day.—*Latimer, Ser. T. Before King Edward.*

Or to the groves where birds from heat or weather
Sit sweetly tuning of their *nootes* together.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

But never let th' ensample of the bad
Offend the good: for good, by paragone
Of evill, may more *notably* be bad.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

The *notation* of a word is, when the originall thereof is sought out; and consisteth in two things: the kind and the figure.—*B. Jonson. English Grammar*, c. 8.

Luc. Oh, did you so? and do you remember what you said of the duke?
Duk. Most *notedly* sir.
Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas. Act v. sc. 1.

Honour got out of flatt, and on their heads
Whose vrtues, like the sun, exhal'd all valours,
Must not be lost in mists and fogs of people.
Noteless, and out of name, but rude and naked.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 1.

Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner of section.
Gregory. Posthum. (1650,) p. 308.

But they persisted deaf and would not seem
To count them things worth *notes*.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

His [Duke Robert] worthie acts valiantlie and fortunately atchieued against the infidels, are *notified* to the world by many and sundrie writers.—*Holinshed. Hen. I.* an. 1107.

And if the death of God's saints be as it is precious in his sight, there is great reason it should be so in ours; and therefore well worthy of a publick *notification*.
Bp. Hall. Life a Sojourning. A Ser.

Onely this by way is *noteworthie*, that the Danes had an vnperfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land, so as the gouernours were watchfull, diligent, politique at home and warlike abroad.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. vii. c. 1.

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables*, which foreign nations record.—*Addison.*

And now, in the last place, to mention one sinner more, and him a *notable* leading sinner, indeed, to wit, the rebel.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

There being scarce any man, who arrives to any sound understanding of himself, or his own interest, till he comes to be once or twice *notably* deceived by such an one, of whom he was apt to say and think, according to the common phrase, I would trust my life with him.
Id. vol. vi. Ser. 11.

Scribe was a name, which amongst the Jews was applied to two sorts of officers. 1. To a civil; and so it signifies a *notary*, or in a large sense any one employed to draw up deeds or writings.—*Id.* vol. iv. Ser. 1.

The *notator* Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, *Totum opus, &c.—Wood. Athenæ Oxon.*

But suppose at length, that the profane aspirer should be so lucky, or so successful, (for happy I cannot think it) as to attain the so criminally courted *notedness*.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 306.

For, as no law can hind, 'till it be *notified* or promulged; so neither can this faculty of the soul oblige a man, 'till it has first informed him.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Promissory *notes*, or *notes* of hand, are a plain and direct engagement in writing, to pay a sum specified at the time therein limited to a person therein named, or sometimes to his order, or often to the bearer at large.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 30.

Notation is the setting down in figures any number proposed in words.—*Hutton. Course of Mathematics*, vol. i.

And not to draw out philosophy from too profound a source, we shall have recourse to a *noted* story in *Don Quixote.—Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 23.

Such protest must also be *notified*, within fourteen days after, to the drawer.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 30.

NO'THING. } i. e. *no thing*, or *not any*
NO'THINGNESS. } *thing*; equivalent to the Lat. *Nihility*, nonentity, or non-existence; also applied to any thing very small or minute, of no worth or value; worthless, trifling. See the quotations from Clarke and Johnson.

For thing that woneth, & *nothing* wexeth, sone it ys ydo.
R. Gloucester, p. 42.

——— *Nothyng* hym ne ssolde at stonde.—*Id.* p. 303.

Therfore drede ye not hem, for *nothing* is hid that schal not be schewid and *nothing* is privy that schal not be wist.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 10.

Feare them not therefore, there is *nothyng* so close, that shall not be opened, and *nothyng* so hyd, that shall not be knowen.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For gentil men they wer of gret estat,
And *nothing* but for love was this debat.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1756.

I had rather from an enemy, my brother,
Learn worthy distances and modest difference,
Than from a race of empty friends, loud *nothings*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid of the Mill, Act i. sc. 1.

Other stars may have their severall vertues and effects, but their marvailous remoteness, and my undeserrable *nothingness*, may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings upon me.
Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, § 22.

Nothing, is that, of which every thing can truly be denied, and *no thing* can be truly affirmed. So that the idea of *nothing* (if I may so speak) is absolutely the negation of all ideas. The idea therefore either of a finite or infinite *nothing*, is a contradiction in terms.
Clarke. Answer to the Seventh Letter, Note.

——— I that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name
Did scorn to hurt his forfeit carcass
Or ill entreat his fellow or ease.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

In examining this performance, *nothing* must be considered as having not only a negative but a kind of positive signification; as I need not fear thieves, I have *nothing*, and *nothing* is a very powerful protector. In the first part of the sentence it is taken negatively; in the second it is taken positively, as an agent.—*Johnson. Life of Rochester.*

NO'TION. } Fr. *Notion*; It. *Nozione*; Lat.
NO'TIONAL. } *Notio*, from *notum*, past part.
NOTIONA'LITY. } of *noscere*, to know. It would
NO'TIONALLY. } be of service to establish a
NO'TIONIST. } distinction in the usage of *idea* and *notion*. Locke and Bolingbroke both attempt it, but with no effect. *Idea* might be used as a simple and specific term to express our sensations numerically separate; *notion* as a general and complex term for a *collection of ideas*: and thus we could not (and now should not) say, "I have an *idea* of a man, or of an animal; but we might say with propriety, I have a *notion* of a man, or of an animal." *Notion* is now used indiscriminately as equivalent to—

NOT

Idea, perception, conception, opinion, thought; and was used (as in the quotation from Shakespeare and Milton) for knowledge, power of knowing or understanding.

The Stoicks are of opinion and say, that when a man is engendered he hath the principal part of his soule which is the understanding, like for all the world unto a parchment or paper ready to be written in; and therein he doth register and record every several *notion* and cogitation of his.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 684.

Do's Lear walke thus? speake thus? Where are his eies?
Either his notion weakens, [or] his discernings
Are lethargied.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act i. sc. 4.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Then time or motion, but to human eare
Cannot without process of speech be told,
So told as earthly *notion* can receave.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

Thou hast not ear, nor soul to apprehend
The sublime *notion*, and high mystery,
That must be utter'd to unfold the sage
And serious doctrine of virginity.
Id. Comus.

This hath muddied the fountain certainly with *notional* and ethnick admixtions; and platted the head of evangelical truth, as the Jews did its author's, with a crown of thornes.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 17.

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*.—*Id. Ib.*

Content not yourselves with some part of it, that you read the gospel, or new Testament, but neglect the old as is the practice of some flash *notionist*.
Bp. Hopkins. Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.

For it [the mind] being once furnished with simple ideas, it can put them together in several compositions, and so make variety of complex ideas, without examining whether they exist so together in nature, and hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions*, as they had their original and constant existence more in the thoughts of men than in the reality of things.—*Locke. Hum. Understd.* b. ii. c. 22.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute.—*Norris. Miscellanies.*

I distinguish here, between ideas and *notions*: for it seems, to me, that as we compound simple into complex ideas, so the compositions we make of simple and complex ideas may be called, more properly, and with less confusion and ambiguity, *notions*.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 1. *On Human Knowledge*, s. 2.

NOTO'RIOUS. } Lat. *Notorius*; Fr. *No-*
NOTO'RIOUSLY. } *toire*; It. *Notório*; Sp. *No-*
NOTO'RIOUSNESS. } *torios*, from *notum*, past part.
NOTORI'ETY. } of *noscere*, to know.
Known, publicly or well known; evident, manifest; famous or infamous.

If I were so desirous to haue my capacitie knowne I should haue done much better to haue trauailed in some *notorious* peece of worke, which might generallie haue spred my commendation.—*Gascoigne. To the Reverend Deanes.*

Than it seemeth to be conuenient that the ordinary sende for hym, not as for a man yet *notoriously* knowe or detected for an heretike, but to know farther, whether it be true as the other hath reported or not.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 960.

As when we come to that time, by the grace of Christ, shall hereafter more ampli and *notoriously* appeare.
Fox. Martyrs. Defence of Lord Cobham.

Such men these had, to mischief wholy bent
In villainy *notorious* for their skill.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

The armies, either hauing in horrour the warre, or loathing both princes, whose shames and dishonours were daily diuulged more *notoriously* abroad, consulted among themselues to surcease the contention.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 72

His [Zaccheus] were written on his forehend; theire, in their breast. The presumption of their secresy makes them exult upon his *notoriousness*.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Zaccheus.*

His actions are strong encounters and for their *notoriousness* always upon record.—*Overbury. Charact.*

A man may pass as surely to hell by a sin of less nuien and infamy, as by one more flaming and *notorious*.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 11.

He that pursues his vice *notoriously* has not so much religion as the fear of men would suggest to the discourses of an ordinary reason.—*Id.* vol. viii. Ser. 11.

We now see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages, which might have been expected from them; and indeed of several, that, I believe, do more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to *notoriety*.—*Addison. Of the Christian Religion*, s. 2.

It is in the future confirmation or contradiction of the account; in its permanency or its disappearance; its dying away into silence or its increasing in *notoriety*; its being followed up by subsequent accounts, and being repeated in different and independant accounts, that solid truth is distinguished from fugitive lies.—*Paley. Evidences*, c. 1. Prop. 2.

NO'TTED. NOTT-HEAD. NOTT-HE'ADED. NOTT-PA'TED. } Junius says, —"*Nott* the hair, *attondere comas.*" Ray,—"To *not*, and *notted*, polled, shorn,—Essex: ab A.S. *Hnot*, of the same signification." Tyrwhitt,—"A *notbed*, a head like a *not*; from the hair, probably, being cut short. It has since been called a *roundhead*, for the same reason."

A *not-bed* hadde he, with a browne visage.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 100.

He caused his own head to be polled, and from thenceforth his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven.
Stow. Hen. VIII. an. 27.

Latus. Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb
Newly weaned from her dam,
Of the right kind, it is *notted*,
Naturally with purple spotted.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 2.

Your *nott-headed* country gentleman.
Chapman. The Widow's Tears.

Pris. Wilt thou rob this leatherne-jerkin, christall-button, *not-pated*, &c.—*Shakespeare.* 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 4.

NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *Not withstanding; withstanding,—standing* against, or in opposition to; opposing.

Not opposing, resisting, hindering, preventing.

——— Yet shall ye see
That we gentil women bee,
Loth to displease any wight,
Notwithstanding our great right. *Chaucer. Dreame.*

For *not withstandinge* all the fare
Of that this worlde was made so bare.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Whereas (I *not wythstandynge*) must consume lyke as a foule caryon, & as a clothe that is moth eaten.
Bible, 1551. *Job*, c. 13.

For *notwithstanding* that one soule was reft,
Yet had the bodie not dismembred been,
It would have lived, and revived eft;
But finding no fit seat, the lifeless corse is left.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

Cas. Iago hath direction what to do.
But *notwithstanding* with my personall eye
Will I looke to 't.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act ii. sc. 3.

NO'VEL, *adj.* No'vel, *n.* No'velism. No'velist. No'velize, *v.* No'velty. Nova'tion. No'velry. } Fr. *Nouveau, nouvelle*; It. *Novello*; Sp. *Novel*; Lat. *Novellus*, from *novus*; Gr. Νεος, new, from *ve-ειν, venire*, to come.

"New, fresh, recent, strange, rare, lately done or made; uncouth, unused, unheard of before," (Cotgrave.)

For the legal application of *Novel*, n. see the quotation from Blackstone.

Novation, is used by Laud as we now use *innovation*.

Thou Tymothe kepe the thing bitakun to thee eschewynge cursid *nouelties* of voices and oppynyouns of false name of kunnyng.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tym.* c. 6.

Withouten felonsie, and soche debate:
Shall no husbonde saine to me checke mate,
For either thei be full of felonsie,
Or maisterfull, or loven *nowelrie*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Yet right anon as that his dore is up
He with his feet wel spurneth down his cup,
And to the wood he wol, and wormes ete;
So newefangel ben they of hir mete,
And loven *nowelties* of propre kind;
No gentillesse of blood ne may him bind.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,938.

I shall easily grant, that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in common wealths.
Abp. Laud. History of his Troubles, c. 3.

For whiche sayde *nouelys* and tydynges thyse ii. Emperours to the one to refourme all thyse sayd rebellions, chase [chose] vnto theym ii. noblemen.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 43.

Much like the French, (or like ourselues their apes,)
Who with strange habit do disguise their shapes,
Who loving *novels* full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. ii. c. 6. s. 1.

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novelism*.—*Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 44.

It was the opinion of Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, and is the best of the *novelists*.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 69.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things.—*Brown. Christian Morals*, vol. i. p. 25.

The foolcries of some affected *novelists* have discredited new discoveries, and rendered the very mention suspected of vanity at least; and in points divine, of heresie.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 19.

Yet so great was this execrable deed
As men would scarce therein believe their eyes,
Much less their ears: and many sought to feed
The easy creditors of *novelties*,
By voicing him alive. *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. iii.

First to surprising *novelties* inclin'd,
The barks some unexpected objects find,
To wake attention, and suspend the mind.
Pilt. Vida's Art of Poetry, b. iii.

I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. tr. 2.

The *novels* or *new* constitutions, posterior in time to the other books, and amounting to a supplement to the code; containing *new decrees* of successive emperors, as *new questions* happened to arise.—*Blackstone. Com.* Introd. s. 3.

Scenes must be beautiful, which daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

NO'VENARY. NOVE'NNIAL. } Fr. *Novenaire*; Lat. *Novenarius, nine*, and, of the Low. Ages, *Novennis* qui *novem annos* habet.

Novenary,—nine; *novennial*, after a lapse of nine (years.)

From Brute to the extinction of his posteritie in Ferrex and Porrex, and pentarchie of Britaine are 630 years, or 70 *nouenaries*.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 9.

Now by these numbers, saith Rodiginus and Mirandula, he [Ptolomie] impleth climacterical years, that is, septenaries, and *novenaries* set down by the bare observation of numbers.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 11.

A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Boeotians in honour of Apollo.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. ii. c. 20.

NOVE'RCAL. Fr. *Noverce*; Lat. *Noverca*; a step-mother; of or belonging to a step-mother.

A *noverca* way,—a way like that of a step-mother, unlike the natural parent.

When almost the whole tribe of birds do thus by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families only should do it in a more *noverca* way, without any care or trouble at all, only by laying their eggs in the sand, exposed to the heat and incubation of the sun.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. vii. c. 4.

NO'VICE. NOVI'TIATE. NOVI'TIOUS. NO'VITY. } Fr. *Novice*; It. *Novizzio*; Sp. *Novicio*, from Lat. *Novitius, novus*, new.

A new or fresh man or woman; "a youngling or beginner," one but newly entered (into the order).

Thou art a maister, when thou art at home;
No poure cloisterer, ne non *novice*,
But a governour both wise and wise.
Chaucer. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13,024.

Hilda purchasing a lordship of ten housholds in Streanshall, now called Whitbie, builded a monastery there, in the which first the said Elfred was a *novice*, and after a ruler.
Holinshed. The Historie of England, b. v. c. 32.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that no man begins with it: he must have pass'd his tyrocinium or *noviciate* in sinning, before he can come to this, he he never so quick a proficient.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

What is now taught by the church of Rome, is as [an] unwarrantable, so a *novilious* interpretation.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 9.

They asserted these three things: first, a cosmogonia, the generation of the world, that it was not from eternity, but from a *novity* or beginning.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 244.

There being nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a producibility, or with *novity* of existence, no more than there is in the notion of figure, or of motion, which things no man hardly denies to receive a new existence.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

Your fear in vain, by boasting, you disguise;
Such vulgar art a *novice* oft confounds,
To scenes of battle new and martial sounds.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. iii.

NOUN. Fr. *Nom*; It. *Nome*; Sp. *Nombre*; Lat. *Nomen*; Gr. Ονομα, a *name*, (qv.)

See the quotations from Holland's *Plutarch*, Wilkins, and Tooke.

For that *nowne* knoledging, and that verbe knowledge, hath in our tong theyr proper place where the faulte is by some other laid vnto a man's charge, and where this Latyne woorde *agnomen*, or *agnitio* maye stand in the place if they talked in Latine.— *Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 437.

What is the reason that Plato saith: our speech is tempered and composed of *nouns* and of verbs? for he seemeth to make no account of all other parts of speech besides those two.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 840.

Those instituted words which men do agree upon for the names and appellations of things, are stiled *nouns*.
Wilkins. Real Characters, b. iii. c. 1.

Of the first part of speech—the *noun*—it being the best understood, and therefore the most spoken of by others, I shall need at present to say little more than that it is "the simple or complex, the particular or general sign or name of one or more ideas."—*Tooke. Diversions of Purley*, pt i. c. 4.

It is therefore well called a *noun* adjective: for it is the name of a thing which may coalesce with another name of a thing.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. c. 6.

NOU'RISH, *v.* NOU'RICE, *v.* NOU'RISH, *n.* NOU'RISHABLE. NOU'RISHER. NOU'RISHING, *n.* NOU'RISHMENT. NOU'RITURE. } See NURSE. Fr. *Nourrir*; It. *Nodrire, nutrire*; Sp. *Nutrir*; Lat. *Nutrire*; *voces vearepous, alere*, (Beeman.) (See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.) Generally,—

To foment, to foster, to cherish, to hearten or encourage, to strengthen or invigorate; to support or maintain, to sustain, bear, train, or bring up.

Nourice,—i. e. a *nurse*, (qv.)

This ilk Egbright was *norised* at Paris
In Charlemayn courte. *R. Brunne*, p. 14.

But woo to hem that ben with childe and *norischen* in tho daies.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 24.

But if a woman *norisseche* long heer it is glorie to hir for heer is ben ghoun to hir for keueryng.—*Id.* 1 *Cor.* c. 11.

But for as much as the *nourishinges* of my reason, disceneden now into the lowe, I trowe it wer time to seen a littel strenger medicene.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

Flatterers ben the devil's *nourices*, that *nourish* his children with milke of losengrie.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

There is yet one, whiche idlenes
Is cleped; and is the *norice*
Io man's kynde of euery vice.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Lichorida for hir office
Was take, whiche was a *norice*,
To wende with this young wife.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Fyrste they, vnto whom the bringing vp of suche children apperteyneth ought against the tyme that theyr mother shall be of them delivered, to be mare of a *nourice*, whiche shoulde be of no sezuile condition, or vice notable.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 3.

For the scripture is to good folk ye *nourisher* of vertue, & to the that be nought is the meane of amendment.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 224.

Eney brannche senered fro ye tre leseth his lyuely *nourishing*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 186.

Turchetil my *nourisher*, and Osborne Herfastus sonne, the dapifer or sewer of Normandie, &c. they have fraudulently slaine.—*Stow. William Conquerour*, an. 1087.

And that is not digested into our fleshe, but worketh in vs and attempereth, by heauenly *nurrtior*, our body and soule beyng partakers of his passyon to be conformable to his will, and by suche spiritual foode to be made more spirituall.—*Bp. Gardner. Explic. Catholique Fayth*, fol. 17.

The chyle being mixed herewith, (the lymphis) partly for its better conversion into blood, by a liquor of a middle nature between them both, and partly, for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 5.

Certainly, the politique and artificial *nourishing*, and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of discontentmeuts.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Seditions.*

So taught of Nature which doth little need
Of forrine helpes to life's due *nourishment*:
The fields my food, my flocke my rayment breed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

——— Deare countrey! O how dearly deare
Ought thy remembrance and perpetuall band
Be to thy foster childe, that from thy hand
Did commun breath and *nouriture* receave!
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 10.

Or that the warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New breathings, whence new *nourishment* she takes.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

——— A little give
At first, that kindled, add a little more,
Till, by deliberate *nourishing*, the flame
Revive'd, with all its wonted vigour flows.
Armstrong. The Art of preserving Health, b. ii.

NOU'SLE, *v.* Skinner writes *Nuzzle*, corrupted from *Nestle*, (Lye.) *Nuzzle*; *nasum* aliquo fodere, from the Dut. *Neusslen*, to search after with the *nose* or snout. *Nosel*, the dim. of *Nose*. Steevens, on Pericles, would read *Nursle*. A fondling, he observes, is still a *nursling*. To *nouzle*, or, as it is now written, *nuzzle*, is to go with the *nose* down like a hog. The application of the verbs to *nestle*, to *nurstle*, and to *nuzzle*, border so close upon each other that it is difficult in some instances to discriminate the source of corruption. An infant may be said to *nestle*, to *nursle*, or to *nuzzle*, in the breast or bosom of its *nurse* or mother; and the general application seems to be—

To creep closely or snugly into, (as a child with its *nose nestles* into the breast of its *nurse*,) to sink into, to lie closely or fondly, to cling fondly to, to hang or dwell fondly or doatingly upon; to fondle, to doat.

A *nousling* mole,—a mole working its way with its *nozle* or *nose*.

Some be so sore *noseled* in the false heresies, & in their obstinate frowardnesse take such a denelishe delight, y[1] finally thei die therin.—*Sir T. More. Worke*, p. 587.

But when they were a while *noseled* in that point first, they could abide and endure after many thynges moe.
Id. Ib. p. 1175.

The Egypcyanes whyche were the first authours of the false religion would never admit anye man in their prestehode, that had not been *nouseled* vp from hys youth in the rules of that most lyttlie yddll Priapus.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 5. *Epistle*.

Ever *noselyng* them in ceremonyes & in their owne constitutions, decrees, ordinaunces, and laws of holy church.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 361.

And Mole, that like a *nousling* mole doth make
His way still under ground till Thames be overtake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

The base people *noseled* vp in the race and theaters, together with the worst sort of boudmen, and those which having eaten their owne liued only now vpon Nerces dishonours, hung down the head, and listned for nouelties.
Sidney. Arcadia. Historie, p. 6.

Those mothers who, to *nouse* up their babes,
Thought naught too curious, are ready now,
To eat those little darlings whom they lov'd.
Shakespeare. Pericles, Act i. sc. 4.

NOW. By our oldest authors written also *Nouthe*. Goth. and A. S. *Nu*; Ger. *Nu* or *Nun*; Dut. *Nouw*; Sw. *Nu*; Gr. *Νυν*; Lat. *Nunc*. The Gr. *Νυν* is said by Lennep to be the accusative from *Νυς*, and *Νυς* to be from the Gr. *Νυειν*, *νυσσειν*, *pungere*, to prick or point; and hence *Νυν*, quasi hoc *puncto*, at this *point*. See NEW.

At this instant or present *point* of time; at this moment of time; at this or that time; instant, present.

Now-a-days; i. e. on, or in days, *now*—in these days.

[1] These fyue kynges were tho, ac but on *now* ther nys.
R. Gloucester, p. 6.

And auongeth *nouthe* Gode's grace.—*Id.* p. 458.

He sais, this lond hight Bretayn, that *now* has other name. Ingland *now* is cald.
B. Brunne, p. 6.

Mischief hit maketh. thei ben to meke *nouthe*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 159.

And he blesside God, and seyde, Lord, *now* thou leevest thi servaunt attir thi word in pes.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 2.

And sayd, Lord, *nowe* thy servaunte depart in pease.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But therof nedeth not to speke as *nouthe*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 464.

But for all that yet *now* adaie,
In lone's courte to taken hede
The poore vertue shal not spede,
Where that the riche vice woweth, [wooeth.]
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

No word of vlitation, ne ye love me,
And so for *now* I le leave ye.
Braun. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act i. sc. 3.

Defects seem as necessary to our *now-happiness* as to their opposites. The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows.—*Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 24.

Say. Stay, yet be pleas'd to think, and let not daring,
Wherein men *nowadnes* exceed even beaste,
And think themselves not men else, so transport you
Beyond the bounds of Christianity.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Martial Maid, Act v. sc. 1.

It [love] was a vestal, and a virgin-fire, and differed as much from that which usually passes by this name *now-a-days*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever.
South, vol. i. Ser. 2.

NO'WED. } Fr. *Noue*. All on knots. *Nou*,
NOWE, *n* } —a knot.

Crashaw uses "*nowes*," if such, and not "*vowes*," be the correct reading, q.d. the *marriage* knot.

Ruben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Juda a lyon rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*, Simeon a sword impale the point erected, &c.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 10.

Then shalt look round about, and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin barbs with which thy spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul.
Crashaw. Hymn to St. Teresa.

NO'WEL. "*Noël*, in Fr. is derived from *natalis*, and signified originally a cry of joy at Christmas,—le jour *natal* de notre Seigneur. It was afterwards the usual cry of the people upon all occasions of joy and festivity," (Tyrwhitt.)

Beform him stant braine of the naked swine,
And "*nowel*," crieth every lusty man.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,567.

NOWL. See NOLL.

NO'XIOUS. } Lat. *Noxius*, from *noxa*, and
NO'XIOUSNESS. } that from *noc-ere*, to hurt, to harm.

Doing hurt or harm; hurtful, harmful, injurious, offensive, faulty, or in fault, guilty.

Again it is urged that nature has not only produced many *noxious* and poisonous herbs but also destructive and devouring animals, whose strength surpasseth that of men's.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 78.

It is a sharp and historical speech touching the corruption and unsoundness of the present episcopacy and church government as also of the unlawfulness of their intermeddling in secular affairs, and using civil power, and the *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lord's house, and judges in that high court, &c.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. *William Thomas.*

The huntsman ever gay, robust and hold,
Defies the *noxious* vapour, and confides
In this delightful exercise, to raise
His drooping herd, and cheer his heart with joy.
Somerville. The Chase, b. i.

No stately trees at noon their shelter spread;
Save where two leagues remote a wood appears,
Embrown'd with *noxious* shade, the growth of years.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. iii.

NOY, *v.* } Fr. *Ennuyer*; It. *Noiare*,
NOY, *n.* } from the Lat. *Nox-ia*; (*noscia*,
NO'YANCE. } *noia*,—Menage;) and this from
NO'YER. } *noc-ere*, to hurt or harm. See
NO'YFUL. } ANNOY.
NO'YOUS. } To hurt, harm, or injure, to
NO'YSANCE, or } trouble or molest.
NUI'SANCE. } For the legal application of
NOI'SOME. } *nuisance*, or *noyance*, see the
NOI'SOMELY. } quotation from Blackstone.
NOI'SOMENESS. }

Kyng Philip of France falle gretely is he *noyed*,
That R. had sulik chance, the castele had destroyed.
R. Brunne, p. 184.

To slo doun & to *noye*, we for no wounde no dynt.
Id. p. 183.

That ye mede the mayde quath hue. that hath *noyed* me
Piers Ploukman, p. 25.

And thei hadden tailis lyk scorpiouns, and prickis weren in the tailis of hem, and the myght of hem was to *noye* men fyue monethis.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 9.

Britheren, fio henns forthward preie ghe for us, that the word of God renne and be clarified as it is anentis ghou, & we be deliyered fro *noyous* and yuele men.
Wiclif. 2 Thessal. c. 3.

Owe I nat well to haue distresse,
Whan false, through hir wickednesse,
And traitours, that arne envious,
To *noien* me be so coragious.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Ah, that it is full *noyous* thing,
For many a lover in louing
Hangeth upon her, [Hope] and trusteth fast,
Which lese her trauaile at the last.
Id. Ib.

NUG

Your truth, your cunning, and your weale,
Hath aye flourest, and your good beale,
Without sickness or displeasaunce,
Or thing that to you was *noyaunce*.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

By mens whereof the people and countre was sore vexed and *noyed* vnder v. kynges.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 26.

For all these *noyful* nocumêtes are the holy frutes of the whordome of that holy whorish church.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

Eyther perseue it, if it be commendable, or eschewe it, y[1] it be *noyful*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 23.

Tindall sayeth false, in that he sayeth that the knowledge of them was so necessary for the health, that without out that knowledge, the use of them must nedes be *noyfull* and not lawfull vnto them.—*Sir T. More. Worke*, p. 481.

The ayer is ready, with *noyseme* and euill breathes to infect and poyson theym.—*Id.* p. 1359.

They that wyll be riche, fall into temptacions & snares, and into many folysh and *noyaune* lustes.
Bible, 1551. 1 *Timothy*, c. 6.

The north is a *noyer* to grass of all sortes.
The east a destroyer to herb and all fruits.
Tusser. Properties of Winds.

The false Duessa, leaving *noyous* Night,
Return'd to stately palace of Dame Pryde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. b. i. c. 5.

There was one kind of people much *noyaune* to the common wealth, both confederate as it were together by one consent to exercise all sorts of mischiefe and oppression against the poore people.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Kennelh.

The firre whereof that coffin is made yields a naturall redolence alone; now that it is stuffed thus *noyomelie*, all helpes are too little to countervaile that sent of corruption.
Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, Med. 36.

These are sores, with a witness. Alas! these, like to David's, run, and cease not. They are, besides their *noisomenes*, sure and old sores.—*Id. Ser. Psalm* lx. 2.

——— O that diseases
Should linke with youth! She that hath such a mate,
Is like two twinnes borne both incorporate:
Th' one living, the other dead: the living twinne
Must needs be slaine through *noyomenesse* of him
He carrieth with him.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

Let us see whether or no it has scattered the clouds and darkness of our spiritual ignorance, and the *noisom* fogs of our lusts and vile affections.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

All endeavours to purify ourselves from actual sins, unless we also work out the principle of sin, is only to wash and scower the outside of the vessel, while the inside is full of all kind of filth and *noisomness*.—*Id.* vol. vi. Ser. 12.

But both of them [pride and folly] are *nuisances* which education must remove, or the person is lost.
Id. vol. v. Ser. 1.

Common *nuisances* are a species of offences against the public order and oeconomical regimen of the state; being either the doing of a thing to the annoyance of all the King's subjects, or the neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 13.

NU'BILE. It. and Fr. *Nubile*; Lat. *Nubilis*, from *Nub-ere*, i. e. *operire*, to cover; *nubis* instar. See CONNUBIAL.

Marriageable; of age for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast.
Prior. Solomon, b. i.

NUDE. } Fr. *Nud*, *nudité*; It. *Nudo*, *nudità*;
NU'DITY. } Sp. *Nudo*, *desnudez*; Lat. *Nuditas*, from *nud-us*, naked, quasi *ne dutus*, hoc est, *non indutus*. (See Vossius, in v. *Exuo*.)

Naked, bare; stripped or divested of force or efficacy;—null, void.

The world's all title-page; there's no contents;
The world's all face; the man who shows his heart,
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd.
Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being *nude*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 30.

As I am desirous of adjusting the pretensions of the three Le Fevres, and should be unwilling to attribute to either of the wrong what his modesty might make him decline, I am inclined to bestow the *nudities* on Roland. (Le Fevre.)
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 1.

NU'DLING. See NODDLE.

NUGA'CIOUS. } Lat. *Nugax*, *nugatorius*,
NUGA'CITY. } from *nuge*, as applied to
NUGA'TION. } any thing trifling and frivo-
NU'GATORY. } lous. Vossius derives from the Hebrew and Syriac, with which the word meant *maror*; then funeral verses were so called, and, from their character, any *trivial* verses or tales; any thing trivial.

Trifling or trivial; frivolous, idle; impertinent insignificant.

Tis these *nugacious* disputations, that have been the great hindrance to the more improvable parts of learning.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 17.

But such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his, in dry numbers, to have been the riches of the wisdome of so famous a Philosopher, is a thing beyond all credit or probability.—*More. Def. of the Philos. Cabbala*, c. 1.

As for the received opinion, that putrefaction is caused, either by cold, or peregrine, and preternatural heat, it is but *nugation*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 536.

It has happened to me more than once, that a sentence, which seemed at first to contain something highly ingenious and profound, when translated into words familiar to me, appeared obviously to be a trite or a *nugatory* proposition.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. i. c. 4. s. 4.

NUI'SANCE. See Nov.

NULL, *v.* NULL, *n.* NU'LLER. NU'LLIFY, *v.* NU'LLITY. } See To ANNUL. Fr. *Nul, nullité*; It. *Nullo, nullità*; Sp. *Nulo, nulidad*; Lat. *Nil, nihil*, nothing. To *null*—

To bring or reduce to nothing; to a thing of no force or worth; to render invalid, worthless, or inefficient; to invalidate.

The pope being minded & determined to give sentence for the invaliditie and *nullitie* of the king's first pretended matrimony, hath concelled and established in his own conscience a crime and certaine opinion and persuasion, that he ought of iustice and equity so to do.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 979. *Hen. VIII.*

Thy fair enchanted cup and warbling charms
No more on me have power, their force is *nullid*.
Milton. Samson Agonister.

There is a principle in the world, that does tug stoutly and resolutely against the mechanick laws of matter, and forcibly resists or *nulls* one common law of nature for the more seasonable exercise of another.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iv. c. 2.

The kinds of ciphers, besides the simple ciphers, with changes, and intermixtures of *nulls* and nonsignificants, are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding: wheel-ciphers, key-ciphers, doubles, *&c.*
Bacon. On Learning, b. ii.

As for example, if the generallity of the guides of Christendom should be grosse idolators, bold *nullers* or abroganturs of the indispensable laws of Christ or their corrupt institutes.—*More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, c. 3.

The nurses, or soothsayers, had found, that some token or other of the birds (in which, and all sorts of their divination, the Romans were extremely superstitious) had not only foreshewed little good, when they were chosen, but had also *nullified* the election.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 2. s. 8.

It is not the three-headed hell-hound Cerberus, not the river of teares and weeping, Cocytus, which cause the fear of death to be infinite and interminable: but it is that menacing intimation of *nullity* or *not-being*, and of the impossibility to return again into a state of being, after men once are gone and departed out of this life; for there is no second nativity nor regeneration, but that *not-being* must of necessity remain for ever, according to the doctrine of Epicurus.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 497.

After many sessions, on the twenty-third of May, (1533) sentence was given with the advice of all that were there present, declaring it only to have been a marriage *de facto*, but not *de jure*, pronouncing it *null* from the beginning.
Burnet. History of the Reformation, an. 1533.

It is to pull Christ down from the cross, to degrade him from his mediatorship; and in a word, to *nullify* and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 14.

And thus having shown the *nullity* of this argument I think it is clear that Christ descended not into purgatory, for that which is not, cannot be descended into.
Id. vol. vii. Ser. 1.

NULLIFIDIAN, having no *faith* (*nulla fides*), faithless.

A *solifidian* christian is a *nullifidian* pagan; and confutes his tongue with his hand.—*Feltham*, Res. 47, pt. ii.

NUM, *v.* NUM, *adj.* NU'MMEDNESS. NU'MNESS. NU'MSKULL. NU'MSKULLED. } Usually written *numb*. Skinner derives—from the old English verb, to *ninna*; A. S. *Nim-an*, to take away. (See BEHUM and NIM.) *Num*, the past part., membris *captus*, i. e. membrorum usu, (sc.) motu et sensu privatus. Deprived of the limbs, i. e. of their use; their sense or motion.

Numscull, in It. *Mente catto. Animo captus*, one who has lost or is deprived of his mind or understanding; a blockhead.

Like lyfeful heat to *nummed* senses brought,
And life to feele that long for death had sought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

These feet whose strengthlesse stay is *numme*.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act ii. sc. 5.

Now, *numb'd* with bitterness of weather,
Had not the pow'r to stir a feather.
Cotton. To John Bradshaw, Esq.

—— Come
He fill your grame vp; stirre; nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your *nummesse*.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act v. sc. 3

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*.—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

Such a silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it may, and for the most part does proceed from a kind of *numbness*, or stupidity of conscience.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

I can answer each head that my accusers alledge against me to a hair. They have hitherto talked like *numsculls* without brains.—*Pope. Martinus Scriblerus*, c. 8.

If, therefore, as we must suppose,
They come from fingers, and from toes;
Or teeth, or fingers, in this case,
Of *num-scull's* self should take the place.
Prior. Alma, c. 1.

You silly, aukward, ill-bred, country-sow, (quoth one) have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved that clod-pated *numskull'd* nimpy-hammer of yours from ruin and all his family?—*Swift. History of John Bull*, c. 12

Lo! Poverty, to fill the hand
That *numbs* the soul with icy hand,
And slow consuming Age.
Gray. On a Prospect of Eton College.

Certes the head, in these black tumours,
Is full of vitiated humours;
Of vitiated humours full,
Which shows a *numbness* of the scull.
Byrom. Verses spoken at the Meeting of a Club.

NU'MBER, *v.* NU'MBER, *n.* NU'MBERED. NU'MBERING, *n.* NU'MBERLESS. NU'MEROUS. } Fr. *Number*; It. *Numerare*; Sp. *Numerar*; Lat. *Numerare*; from the Gr. Νεμειν, to deal, to distribute.

To compute or count, to reckon, to calculate, to tell.

Numbers, (applied in poetry or music,) to the *number* of metrical feet, of musical sounds or movements, to their succession or arrangement; and hence, generally—

To versification, to poetry.

Aboute Jarusalem this *noumbring* he bigan
As in the myddes of the world, to *noumbre* eche man.
R. Gloucester, p. 61.

And natheles y leue yt not that he ne dude alwel thanne
For loue of the panes, es to wytethe *noumbre* of the meanne.
Id. p. 66.

He brouht the kyng Anlaf aryued vp in Humbore
Seuen hundreth schippes and fiftene, so fele were the *numbere*.
R. Brunne, p. 31.

But also alle the heris of youre heed been *noumbrid*, therfore syle ye drede, ye ben of moore prijs than manye sparowis.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 12.

Also euen the very heeres of youre heades are *nombred*. Feare not therefore: for ye are more of value then many sparowes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the *noumbre* of men that eaten was fyve thousynd of men, wymmen, and litel children.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 14.

And they that eat, were in *nombre* about v. M. men, beside women and children.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye wot wel that men shuln alway find a greter *nombre* of fooles than of wise men.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

Christes church stadeth neyther by the greatest *number* nor yet by the smallest, nor by the ludgmēt or *numbring* of men, but by the callyng and election of God.
Barnes. Workes, p. 247.

So these same two, tongue puissante knyghts,
With scoulding gjun the fyghte.
The auditorye *numberouse*.—*Drant. Horace*, b. i. Sat. 7.

This rule makes mad a *noumberouse* swarme
Of subjects and of kinges. *Id. Ib.* b. ii. Sat. 3.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new: it walk'd the town awhile,
Numbring good intellects, now seldom pon'd on.
Milton, son. 11.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race; yea, so *numberfull*, that they upon the point excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal.
Waterhouse. Apology for Learning, (1653,) p. 50.

And though things sensible be *numberless*,
But only five the senses' organs be;
And in those five, all things their forms express
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 13.

Good God! what then will become of those *numberless numbers* of men, who never so much as sought, who never were at the expense of an hearty endeavour to get themselves into these narrow paths of felicity.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 3.

She deigns to hear the savage youth repeat
In loose *numbers* wildly sweet
Their feather-cincturd chiefs, and dusky loves.
Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

NU'MBLES, or NU'MBLES. } Skinner writes—the *lumbles* of a stag; from Fr. *Nombles d'un cerf*; the viscera or entrails of a stag; I know not whether, parum defiexo sensu, from the Lat. *Umbilicus.*

In dayely communication the mater sauoureth not. excepte it be as it were seasoned with horrible sauces, as by the holye blode of Christe, his woundes, whiche for our redemption he payynfully suffred, his gloryous harte, as it were *numbles* chopped in pieces.—*Sir T. Elyot. Govern.* b. iii. c. 7

NU'MERATE, *v.* NU'MERABLE. NU'MERAL, *adj.* NU'MERAL, *n.* NUMERA'LITY. NU'MERALLY. NU'MERARY. NUMERA'TION. NU'MERATOR. NUME'RICK. NUME'RICAL. NUME'RICALLY. NU'MERIST. NUMERO'SITY. NU'MEROUS. NU'MEROUSLY. NU'MEROUSNESS. } See To NUMBER, and To ENUMERATE.

Fr. *Numérable, numéral, numération, numérique*; It. *Numerabile, numerale, numerazione, numerosità*; Sp. *Numerable, numeral, numeracion, numerico, numerosidad*; Lat. *Numerabilis, numeralis, numeratio, numerositas.*

To count or tell, (sc.) the parts or portions; to count, to reckon, to tell one by one, part by part; to tell, to repeat separately.

Numerous, (in poetry,)—containing an apportionate *number*, succession or arrangement of metrical feet, of musical sounds or movements; harmonious.

Numerate, v. *Numerator*, n. are common terms in arithmetic.

See the quotation from Hutton.

In regard of God they are *numerable*, but in regard to vs they are multiplied above the sand of the sea shore, in as much as wee cannot comprehend their *number*.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. c. 4. s. 3.

However, therefore, these were delivered by the Evangelist, and carry (no doubt) an incontroulable conformity unto the intention of his delivery yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerally*, nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

The blasts and undulary breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course, nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators.—*Id. Ib.*

If we survey the totall set of animals, we may in their legs or organs of progression observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 5.

That star is the term of *numeration*, or point from whence we commence the account.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 3.

Which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerists*, and such as maintain this opinion.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 12.

Of assertion, if *numerosity* of assertors were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth.—*Id. Ib.*

—— Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips in prose or *numerous* verse,
More tuneable then needed lute or harp
To add more sweetness.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Which seem to be chiefly these three, *viz.* The distribution of the capillary arteries more *numerously* into the outer part of the skin.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. iv. c. 4.

If the *numerousness* of a train must carry it; Vertue may go follow Astræa, and Vice only will pass for worth the counting.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 16.

This is the same *numeric* crew
Which we so lately did subdue;
The self-same individuals, that
Did run, as mice do from a cat.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

Show me the same *numeric* flea,
That bit your neck but yesterday.—*Swift. To Dr. Delany.*

We may contemplate upon his supernatural, astonishing works; particularly in the resurrection and regeration of the same *numeric*[1] body, by a reunion of all the scattered parts, to be at length disposed of into an estate of eternal woe or bliss.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

There is one *numerically*, first immovable mover and no more; and therefore there is but one movable neither, that is but one heaven or world.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 412.

Yet two are wanting of the *numerous* train,
Whom long my eyes have sought, but sought in vain,
Castor and Pollux. *Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. iii.

Every great villany is like a great absurdity, drawing after it a *numerous* train of homogeneous consequences.
South, vol. v. Ser. 2.

Which our brib'd Jews so *numerously* partake,
That ev'n an host his pensioners would make.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

I would, in particular, recommend this author's method of recollecting dates, by substituting letters for the *numeral* ciphers; and forming these letters into words, and the words into verses.—*Stewart. Human Mind*, pt. ii. c. 5. s. 6.

On Coins the *numerals* are often placed in retrograde order; which makes no difference in the value, as every letter is appropriated to its number.
Pinkerton. On Medals, vol. ii. App. pt. i. No. 2.

It was always found, that the augmenting of the *numerary* value did not produce a proportional rise to the prices, at least for some time.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 3.

Numeration is the reading of any number in words that is proposed or set down in figures.
Hutton. Course of Mathematics, vol. i.

NUMISMA'TICK. } Fr. *Numismatique*; Lat.
NU'MMARY. } *Numisma*; Gr. Νομισμα,
NU'MMULARY. } from νομζ-ειν, to legalize
or establish by law; Gr. Νομιμος, *nummus, vox Siculo pro* νομος.

Of or pertaining, relating to, or concerning money, (sc. legalized or established by law;) coins, medals.

The proclamations relating to this subject [coinage] are many of them very rare, and the statutes in the hands of but very few *numismatick* antiquaries.
Ruding. Annals of the Coinage, vol. i. Pref.

Mr. Clarke's theory concerning Saxon money consists of two parts, which can be scarcely reconciled to each other. He is of opinion that they borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their *nummary* language from the Romans.
Id. p. 309. Note x.

This is instanced in the *nummulary* talent, which was in common use by the Greeks, and according to which the Anglo-Saxons rated their greater fines, that is, by multiples of sixty pounds.—*Id. Ib.* p. 278.

NUMP. } A word not in our older lexico-
NUMPS. } graphers; perhaps from *num*, used as in *numskull*, (qv.) and intended to denote a person so far *nummed* in mind as to be—
A weak, silly, stupid person.

Luce. Farewell, my pretty *numps*, I am very sorry
I cannot bear thee company.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. sc. 1.

These are villainous engines indeed, but take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the stocks; and you need never stand in awe of any more honourable correction.
Parker. Rep. of Rehears. Transp. (1673.) p. 85.

NUN, *v.* } In A. S. *Nonna*; Dut. *Nonne*;
NU'NNERY. } Ger. *Nunne*; Fr. *Nonne*; Low
NU'NNISH. } Lat. *Nonna*. Vossius thinks the word is Egyptian, and derived from the Heb. *Nin*, filius. Erant enim *nonni* filiorum, *nonnæ* filiarum loco, (*De Vitiis*, c. 6.) Others, that it is *moni*, i. e. *monachi*, (monks,) by the change of *m* into *n*. The Italians use *monaca*, and the Spanish *monja*.

And by com nonne ther, to lybbe in chaste lynn.
R. Gloucester, p. 222.

Of yr trepas bynore yre deth repentant was ynou,
And rerde tuo *nonneryes*. *Id.* p. 291.

Ther was also a *nonne* a prioresse
That of hire smiling was ful simple and coy;
Hire gretest othe n'as but by seint Eloy.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 118.

Hire thoughte that a ladie shuld hire spare
What for hire kiurede and hire nortelrie,
That she had lerned in a *nonnerie*.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 66.

All three daughters of Merwaldus king of Westmercians, entred the profession and vow of *nunnin* Virginale.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 120.

And on a bed his picture she bestowes
As she that wel foreknew what was to come.
The altars stand about, and eke the *nunn*
With sparkled tresses.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

Manie there were which sent their daughters euer to be professed *nuns* within the *nunneries* there.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. v. c. 29.

At Nevers, but few years ago,
Among the *nuns* o' th' Visitation,
There dwelt a parrot, though a beau,
For sense of wondrous reputation.
Cooper. Ver Vert, c. 1.

NU'NCHION. Browne's manner of writing the word (*noonshun*) has suggested that it was the name of a meal or refreshment taken when labourers retreated to *shun* the heat of *noon*; but Cotgrave (in vv. *Reciné*, *Ressie*) and Sherwood write *nuncion* or *nuncheon*, and speak of it as an *afternoon's* repast: the application, however, of *noon* in earlier times was to a period of the day which was subsequently called *afternoon*; i. e. after mid-day or meridian; but still during even an increase of heat. *Cion*, or *chion* seems an easy corruption of *shun* in speech, and the mode of writing may have been adopted in conformity to our common termination in *cion*, *sion*, or *tion*. This repast is now more commonly called *lunchion*, (qv.) See also NOON, NOONING, and especially the quotation from Milton, b. v.

That harvest-folkes (with curds and clouted creame,
With cheese and butter, cakes and eates ynow,
That are the yeomau's from the yoke or cowe)
On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshun's* close,
Whilst by them merrily the hog-pipe goes.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

In which he carri'd as much mest
As he and all the knights could eat,
When, laying by their swords and launceons,
They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons*.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1.

NU'NCIATE. } See To ANNOUNCE. Lat.
NU'NCIATURE. } *Nunciare*, to bring or bear
NU'NCIO. } something *new*. *Nuncius*, from *neos*, new, quia aliquid *novi* apportet.

One who bears *news*; who makes known; a messenger of *news*; generally a messenger, a delegate.

A certaine restraint was given out charging his *nuncios* and legates (whom he had sent for the gathering of his first fruites of the benefices vacant in the realme,) &c.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 556. *Edw. II.* an. 1308.

They who knew him [Pope Alexander] but little, had very much esteem for him, as a man of wisdom and extraordinary civility, upon which account the princes of Germany, who had known him during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion.
Clarendon. On Papal Usurpation, c. 9.

Where now the great descendant holds the place
To unclose the gates of pardon and of grace;
And all the *nunciates* of th' ethereal reign,
Who testified the glorious death to man.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. xii.

—NU'NCUPATE, *v.* } Fr. *Nuncupatif*; from
NUNCUPA'TION. } the Lat. *Nuncupare*, no-
NUNCUPA'TIVE. } mine vocare, to call by
NUNCUPA'TORY. } name, to *nominate*, formed
from *nomen* and *capere*, (Vossius.)
See the quotation from Blackstone.

But images been goddes by *nuncupation*, and they been neither liuing ne true, ne euerlasting.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

Wherefore he determined rather to returne with his assured gaine, then to tary the *nuncupative* duke's vnsure and vncertaine victory, and so reculed again into Scotland.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 11.

But how doth that will [Saint Peter's] appear? in what tables was it written? in what registers is it extant? in whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? it is no where to be seen or heard of.—*Barrow. The Pope's Supremacy.*

By his [Griffith Powell] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll. amounting to 648*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*
Wood. Athenæ Oxon.

These testaments are divided into two sorts; written, and verbal or *nuncupative*, of which the former is committed to writing, the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator *in extremis* before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 23.

NUNDINATION. "Fr. *Nundination*, a trafficking in fairs and markets," (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Nundinat*, i. e. *Nonendinat*, fairs or marts held every *ninth day*. Applied generally to—
Trafficking; bargaining, selling.

Witness their penitentiary tax wherein a man might see the price of his sin beforehand; their common *nundination* of pardons; their absolving subjects from their oaths of allegiance.—*Bp. Bramhall. Schism Guarded*, p. 149.

NU'PTIA..., *adj.* } Fr. *Nuptial*; It. *Nuziale*,
NU'PTIALS, *n.* } Sp. *Nupcial*; Lat. *Nuptialis*, from *Nuptiæ*, and this from *Nub-ere*, to cover, and therefore *Nupta* (i. e. *Nubita*, *nubita*) is *femme couvert*. (See CONNUBIAL, and NUBILE.) Dr. Burgess contends that *Nubo* was really the same word as *Nuo*, (the digamma merely changed into *b*,) and originally signified *annuo*, *assentior*, to assent or consent: it is only in composition that *Nuo* remains in the Latin language.

Of or pertaining, belonging or relating to marriage or matrimony; connubial.

The noun is usually written with the plural termination *s*. Shakespeare writes it without.

Duke. Shee should this Angelo haue married; was affianced to her oath, and the *nuptiall* appointed.
Shakespeare. Meas for Meas. Act iii. sc. 1.

Here in the cooe recess
With flowers, garlands, and sweet-smelling herbs
Espoused Eve deckt first her *nuptial* bed,
And heav'nly quires the Hymenæan sung.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy Paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successour in thy bed,
Nor both so loosly disally'd
Their *nuptials*. *Id. Samson Agonistes.*

Around the tree I rais'd a *nuptial* bower,
And roof'd defensive of the storm and shower;
The spacious valve, with art inwrought, conjoins,
And the fair dome with polish'd marble shines.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

He [Earl Athelwold] then besought me, for some little space
The *nuptials* might be secret: many reasons,
He said, indu'd to this: I made no pause,
But resting on his prudence, to his will
Gave absolute concurrence. *Mason. Elfrida.*

NURSE, *v.* } Contracted from *Nourish*,
NURSE, *n.* } *nourice*, (qv.) Fr. *Nourrice*;
NU'RSER. } It. *Nutrice*. To *nurse* is to
NU'RSERY. } *nourish*, i. e.—
NU'RSLE, *v.* } To foment, to foster, to
NU'RSLING, *n.* } cherish, to hearten, to encou-
NU'RTURE, *n.* } rage, to strengthen or invigo-
NU'RTURE, *v.* } rate; to support or maintain,
to sustain, bear, train, or bring up. To *nurse* is more especially applied when that which is *nursed* is young or sickly. To *nurse* a child, a patient, or sick person; to supply them with the *nourishment*, aliment, care and attention required by their condition.

To the kyng of Hengarl thys yely sheld chylyen tueye
He sende hem vor to *norysy*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 315.

Thys children were wel gonge ysend to Solomon the kyng
Of the luste Bretayne, to gode *norysynge*
The kyng hem *norysede* wel. *Id.* p. 238.

Gentille of *norture*, & noble of lynage
Was non that bare armure, that did sulik vassalage.
R. Brunne, p. 158.

Hie name is Hellanore, of gentille *norture*,
Bigond the se that wore was non sulik *nurture*.
Id. p. 213.

But we weeruo maad litle in the myddil of ghou, as if a *nurse* fostre hir sones.—*Wiclif. 1 Tessal.* c. 2.

We were tender amonge you, euen as a *norse* cherysheth her childreu.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Hire thoughte that a ladie shuld hire spare,
What for hire kiurede, and hire *nortelrie*,
That she had lerned in the nonnerie.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3965.

Why should such spight be *nursed* ther by thought?
Wyatt. To his Ladie, Cruel ower her Yelden Lover.

So they let Rebecca their syster go with her *norse*.
Bible, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 24.

I haue been now almost this fourtie yeares, not a geaste, but a continuell *nurslynge* in maister Bouuice house.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1456.

Understande therfore in thyu hert, that as a man *nourtereth* his sonne, euē so the Lord thy God *nourtereth* the.
Bible, 1551. *Deuteronomium*, c. 8.

They haue taught him *nurture*, but he would not hearken vnto them.—*Id. Ib.* c. 21.

No, since this selle which with great spirits abounds,
Can hardly *nurse* her *nurselings* all in peace,
Then let us keep her bosom free from wounds,
And spend our fury in some forraine place.
Stirling. To Prince Henry.

So sacne as Night had with her pallid hew,
Defaste the beauty of the shyning skye,
And refts from men the worldes desired view,
She with her *nourse* adowne to sleepe did lye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

See where he lyes inhersed in the armes
Of the most bloody *nurseer* of his harmes.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 7.

Joy to you both, ye double *noursery*
Of arts! but Oxford, thine doth Thame most glorifie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

Whether ye list him traine in chevalry,
Or *noursle* up in lore of learn'd philosophy.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 4.

Whom thus at point prepared, to prevent
A little *noursling* of the humid syre,
A gnat, unto the sleeple shepheards went.
Id. Virgil. Gnat.

As a bad *nurse*, which fayning to receive
In her owne mouth the food ment for her chyld,
Withheldes it to herself, and doeth deceive
The infant, so for want of *nourture* spoyld.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Some peasants not t' omit the nicest care,
Of the same soil their *nursery* prepare,
With that of their plantation; lest the tree
Translated, should not with the soil agree.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

What should we think of a man who should preach to a *nursery* of trees, and propose rewards to those that should grow up straight, and punishments to those that should grow crooked?—*Jortin*, Diss. I.

——— Leave not to vile weeds
This friendly office; whose false kindness chokes
Or starves the *nurslings* they pretend to shade.
Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 2.

NUT, *n.* Nut, *n.* Nu'tgall. Nu'tmeg. Nu'tmegged. } A. S. *Hnut*; Ger. *Nuss*; Dut. *Noot*; Sw. *Noet*. The Fr. *Noix*; It. *Nôce*; Sp. *Nueza*; from the Lat. *Nux*. Our own word, Hire suspects, may be so called from its roundness. *Hnott*, in the Islandic, signifying *globus*; but *Hnoff* in the A. S. is *smooth*, and from the *smoothness* of the shell, this fruit may have received its name.

Nut-meg, — Fr. *Muguette*, *noix muguette*; It. *Noce moscada*; Sp. *Nuez moscada*; *nux moschata*; from the (musky) sweetness of its scent.

And trees there were great foison,
That haren *nuts* in hir season,
Such as menne *nutmegs* cail,
That swote of savor been withall.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And *notemuge* to put in ale
Whether it be moist or stale,
Or for to lain in cofre.
Id. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,693.

And so recorde I my lesson,
And write in my memorial'
What I to hir telle shall
Right all the matter of my tale,
But all his worthe a *nutte* shale.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Twixt faire and foule therfore, twixt great and small,
A lowely *nutbrowne* face is best of all.
Gascoigne. In prayse of the browne Beautie, Mrs. E. P.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Mert. Coll. to Wheately Bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way.
A. Wood. Life of himself, (under 1652.) p. 73.

As may he also observed in other vegetable excretions; whose maggots do terminate in flies of constant shapes; as in the *nutgals* of the cuttandish oak.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 7.

New milk in *nut-brown* bowls is duly serv'd,
For daily drink; the rest for cheese reserv'd.
Dryden. Ovid. Met. b. xiii.

Let us imagine every wheel in this following figure to have a hundred teeth in it and every *nut* ten.
Wilkins. Archimedes, b. i. c. 20.

While now your hospitable board
With cold sirloin is amply stor'd,
And old October, *nutmeg'd* nice,
Send us a tankard and a slice.
Warton. The Oxford Newman's Verses for the Year 1770.

NUTATION. Lat. *Nutatio*, from *Nutare*, to nod.

The nodding, bending, dropping, or dipping.

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads.
Pope. Dunciad, b. ii.

What subject of human contemplation shall compare in grandeur with that, which states the tides, adjusts the *nutation* of the earth, &c.—*Wakefield. Memoirs*, p. 101.

NU'TRIMENT. Nutrime'ntal. Nutri'tial. Nutri'tion. Nutri'tious. Nu'tritive. Nu'triture. Nutrica'tion. } See Nourish, and Nurse. Fr. *Nutrilif*; It. *Nutrimentàle*, *nutritivo*; Sp. *Nutrimental*, *nutritivo*; Lat. *Nutrimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.

Nutriment,—immediately from the Latin, and *nourishment*, corrupted through the French, are the same word, and have the same meaning.

Chapman renders Δημητερος αστυν, (Hom. *Il.* xiii. 322.) Ceres *nutritions*. See in v. To Pash.

Diana praise [muse] that in darts delights;
Lines still a maid; and had *nutritions* rights
With her borne-brother, the farr-shooting sunne.
Chapman. Homer. Hymn to Diana.

Beside the remarkable teeth, the tongue of this animal [cameleon] is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*; and that not only in its proper nature, but also its peculiar figure.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 21.

Envy sucks poison out of the fairest and the sweetest flowers, and, like an ill stomach, converts the best *nutriment* into the worst and rankest humours.
South, vol. v. Ser. 10.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot;
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot,
Or meteor like, flame lawless through the void
Destroying others—by himself destroy'd.
Pope. Essay on Man, Epis. 2.

Thus the Israelites had leanness in their bones, together with their quaile, the hidden *nutritive* power of the divine benediction being withheld.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 2.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*.—*Harvey. On Consumptions.*

The stomach, urg'd beyond its active tone,
Hardly to *nutrimental* chyle subdues
The softest food.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. ii.

While good Eliza to the fugitives
Gave gracious welcome; as wise Egypt erst
To troubled Nilus, whose *nutritious* food
With annual gratitude enrich'd her meads.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iii.

NU'ZLE. See Nouse.

NY'DYOT, i. e. an idiot, a *nidiot*.

Or else so foolyshe, that a very nedypoll *nydyote* myght be ashamed to say it.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 769.

NYMPH. Ny'mphet. Ny'mphish. } Fr. *Nymphe*; It. and Sp. *Ninfa*; Lat. *Nympha*; Gr. Νυμφη. A goddess of the waters, woods, and mountains, in the Grecian mythology. Applied, generally, to—

A young woman.

Ye *nymphs* and nayades with golden heare,
That oft have left your purest cristall springs
To harken to his layes that coulden wipe
Away all grief and sorrow from your hurts,
Alas! who now is left, that like him sings.
Spenser. Upon the Death of Sir P. Sidney.

Where were ye *nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas.
Milton. Lycidas.

And of the *nymphets* sporting there
In Wyrral and in Delamere.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s.11.

Thus having sung, the *nymphish* crew,
Thrust in among them thronging,
Desiring they might have the due
That was to them belonging.
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymp. 9

If chance with *nymph-like* step a virgin pass,
What pleasing seem'd, for her now pleases more,
She most, and in her look summs all delight.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

There dwells below a race of demi-gods
Of *nymphs* in waters, and of fawns in woods:
Who though not worthy yet in Heaven to live,
Let them at least enjoy that earth we give.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

O.

O, the vowel, Wilkins calls the first and most apert of the Labials, being framed by an emission of the breath, betwixt the lips, a little drawn together and contracted: and B. Jonson remarks, that it is a letter of much change and uncertainty with us.

O. } Applied by Shakespeare and others Oes. } (see Mr. Steevens's Note in *Midsummer Night's Dream*) to various things shaped like an *o*;—the 4to. edition of Bacon reads *ouches*.

——— Or may we cramme
Within this wooden O, the very casknes
That did affright the ayre at Agincourt.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Ch. 1.

O that your face were full of *oes*.
Id. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

The colours that shew best by candle light are, white, carnation, and a kind of sea water greene; and *oes* or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Masques.*

Faire Helena; who more engilds the night,
Than all yon fierie *oes* and eies of light.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iii. sc. 2.

OAF. See Auf, and Ouph. *Oef* is a common word in the northern counties:—a fool, a booby.

OAK. Oa'ken. Oa'ky. Oa'klino. } Dut. *Eyche*, *eeke*; Ger. *Eych*, *eiche*; Sw. *Ech*; A. S. *Ac*, *æc*; perhaps from Goth. *Auc-an*; A. S. *Eac-an*, *ican*, augere, to grow, to increase; and so called from the bulk to which it *grows*. See *Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 292, 8vo. edition.

He vel doung as a gret *ok*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 208.

Beches and brode *oakes*, weren blowe to the grounde.
Piers Plowhman, p. 81.

Lo the *oke*, that hath so long a norishing
Fro the time that it ginneth first to spring
And hath so long a lif, as ye may see,
Yet at the laste wasted is the tree.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 3020.

Thei weren wonte lightlie to slaken hir hunger, at euen, with *oke-hornes* of *okes*.—*Id. Boecius*, b. ii.

Tombed underneth a goodly *oke*,
With ivy grene that fast is bound:
There this my grane I haue bespoke,
For there my ladies name doth sound;
Beset euen as my testament tels,
With *okes* leaues and nothing els.
Pvcertaine Auctors. The Testament of the Hawthorne.

Then Abram toke downe hys tente and went & dwelled in the *oke-grone* of Mamre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 13.

They tel us of men turn'd into *oakes* and rockes; I tell you of the *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh, as Ezekiel speakes.—*Bp. Hall. Estate of a Christian.*

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction; as we see in *oake-apples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of *oaken*; and the like upon willowes.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, s. 561.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*.
Evelyn, b. i. c. 9. s. 3.

Around her head an *oaken* wreath was seen
Inwove with laurels of unfading green.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 1

OA'KUM. Skinner writes it *ockam*, and calls it, "old cables untwisted and torn in pieces; tow or hemp wherewith they stop the seams of ships to exclude the water."

In the South seas, the Spaniards do make *ockom* to calk their ships, with the husk of the coconut, which is more serviceable than that made of hemp, and they say it will never rot.—*Dampier. Voyage*, vol. i. p. 295. (an. 1686.)

OAR, *v.* } A.S. *Ar*; Sw. *Aera*; perhaps
OAR, *n.* } from the A.S. *Eri-an*; Sw. *Æria*,
OA'RY. } *arare*, to ere, to plough, to ply. To ply the *oars* is a common expression; and Skinner suggests the Lat. *Arare*, because it (the *oar*) divides or cuts the waters into furrows.

Oary,—shaped or employed as *oars*.

Ne no geste or stranger, ne carle yet the hie sea, with *oares* or with shippes.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

——— His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oared*
Himself with his good armes in lusty stroke
To th' shore. *Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act ii. sc. 1.

These arms shall be my *oars*, with which I'll swim.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act i. sc. 1.

——— The swan with arched neck
Between her white wiogs mantling proudly, rowes
Her state with *oarie* feet.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

Swift from the tree, the floating mast to gain,
Sudden I dropt amidst the flashing main;
Once more undaunted on the raiun rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

Haste, then, for ever quit these fatal fields,
Haste to the joys one native country yields;
Spread all your canvass, all your *oars* employ,
Nor hope the fall of heaven-defended Troy.
Id. Ib. Iliad, b. ix.

Here all the feather'd troops retreat,
Securely ply their *oary* feet,
Upon her floating herbage gaze,
And with their tuneful notes resound her praise.
Somervile, Fab. 12.

The Paladin, who felt the rushing streams,
Forsook the Orc, and oar'd with nervous limbs
The billowy brine, while in his hand he bore
The anchor's cable till he reach'd the shore.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xi.

OAT, *n.* } A.S. *Ate*, *aten*, which, Skioner
OA'TEN. } says, may be from the A.S. verb, *Et-an*, to *eat*, because every where the food of horses, and in some places of men.

Oat is used for the tuneful instrument made of the *oat-straw*.

A fewe croddes and creyme, and a cake of *oate*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 144.

A, yeve that covent half a quarter *otes*;
And yeve that covent four and twenty groates.
Chaucer. The Sompnoure Tale, v. 7545.

And there was daply brought before their lodgyngis, heyootes, and litter.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 16.

They lacked *oten* meale to make cakes withall.
Id. Ib. c. 18.

Behynde the saddyl, they (the Scottis) wyll haue a lytle sacke full of *ootemeale*, to ye entent that when they hane eaten the sodden flesshe, than they lay this plate on the fyre, and tempre a lytle of the *ootemeale*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 17.

But now my *oat* proceeds,
And listens to the herald of the sea
That came in Neptune's plea.—*Milton. Lycidas.*

——— See how the Muses mourn
Upon their *oaten* reeds, and from his urn
Threaten the world with this calamity,
They shall have ballads, but no poetry.
Elegy. Upon the Incomparable Dr. Donne.

And *oats* unblest, and darnel dominecrs,
And shoots its head above the shining ears.
Drydcn. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

——— Under hairy boughs of pines
A rustic board he piles with *oaten* loaves,
Dry'd fruits, and chesnuts; bubbling nigh, a spring
Supplies their bev'rage. *Glover. The Athenaid*, b. xx.

OA'TH, *n.* } Goth. *Aith*; A.S. *Ath*; Dut.
OA'THABLE. } *Eed*; Ger. *Eid*; Sw. *Ed*. Of unknown etymology. (See *Ihre* and *Wachter*.) For the application of the word, see the quotation from Paley. Perhaps from the same root as *Aye*.

And vor Harald adde hys *ath* yhroke, that he saor myd hys rygt bonde.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 355.

Therfor William the kyng did turne ageyn his ooste,
And saore a grete *othe*, that he sulde neuer spare
Noither lefe no lothe northeren, what so thei ware.
R. Brunne, p. 75.

And eft soone he deryede with an *oath* for I knowe not the man.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 26.

And ageyne he denyed with an *othe* that he knewe not the man.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

With *othes* gret he was so sworne adoun,
That he was holden wood in all the toun.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3843.

Thus might you see, what *oath* can do,
To swere an *othe*, which is not sooth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.v.

Cas. And let us sweare our resolution.
Brut. No, not an *oath*:—
——— What other *oath*
Than honesty to honesty engaged
That this shall be, or we will fall for it.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— You are not *othable*,
Although I know you'l sweare, terribly sweare,
Into strong shudders, and to heauenly agues
Th' immortall Gods that heare you.
Id. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

It is probable, that at first, *oaths* were only used upon weighty and momentous occasions, yet in process of time they came to be applied to every trivial matter in common discourse.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b.i. c. 6.

But whatever be the form of an *oath*, the signification is the same. It is "the calling upon God to witness, i.e. to take notice of what we say," and it is "invoking his vengeance, or renouncing his favour, if what we say be false, or what we promise be not performed."
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. c. 16.

OB, *prep.* Vossius derives the Lat. prep. *Ob* from Gr. Ορη, or ορο, or εκι, and Butler decides for the last: and observes that it sometimes merely increases the signification, as *dorm-ire*, to sleep, *ob-dormire*, to sleep upon sleep; i.e. to sleep soundly.

OB-AMBULATION. Lat. *Obambulatio*, from *ob-ambulare*, to walk about.

A walking about, a continued or repeated walking.

Impute all these *obambulations* and night walks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don.
Gayton. Don Quixote, (1654.) p. 217.

OB-DORMITION. Lat. *Obdorm-ire*, to sleep soundly.

A sleeping soundly; a sound or continued sleep.

A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour.
Bp. Hall. Contemplations, b. iv.

OB-DUCE, *v.* } Lat. *Ob-ducere*, to draw
OBDU'CTED. } over; *ob*, over, and *ducere*, to draw.

To draw over, to cover; to conceal.

No bird, or terrestrial animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, or hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis, as in elephants and some sort of Indian dogs.
Herle. Origin. of Mankind, p. 65.

Men are left-handed when the liver is on the right side, yet so *obducted* and covered with thick skins, that it cannot diffuse its vertue to the right.—*Brown. Vulgar Err.* b. iv. c. 5.

OB-DURE, *v.* } Lat. *Ob-dur-are*; to harden
OBDU'RACY. greatly; *ob*, (aug.), and *dur-are*, to harden.
OBDU'RATE, *v.* } To harden greatly; to be
OBDU'RATE, *adj.* } or cause to be hard, firm; to
OBDURA'TION. } render impenetrable or in-
OBDU'RENESS. } flexible; —stubborn, obsti-
OBDU'RENESS. } nate, unbending, unyielding: ealious, insensible.

So that where the Holy Ghost says, I will *obdurate* the hart of Pharao, they will take upon them to learne and to teach the Holy Ghost to speak better, and to say to this maner: I will suffer Pharao to bee *endurated*, but I will not doe it, but my easynes, my softnes, whereby that I shall suffer him, shall bryng other men to repentance, but Pharo shall it make more obstinate in malice.
Barnes. Workes, p. 279.

Some such were *obdurate* in malice.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 503.

But what doe I suggest to the *obdured* hearts of wilfull sinners, the sweet and gracious remedies of a loving fear? the preservative is for children, sturdy rebells must expect other receits.—*Bp. Hall. Remedy of Prophaneness*, b. ii. s.11.

What shal we say then to those *obdured* hearts, which are no whit affected with public evils?—*Id. Ser. Psalm* 60.

Leo. A good conclusion,—
The *obdaracie* of this rascal makes me tender.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iv. sc. 1.

But what *obdurate* heart was ever so perverse,
Whom yet a lover's plaints with pitiesome could not pierce?
Drydcn. Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them, but what was flamed against the individual offender.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 657.

To what an height of *obduration* will stone lead a man, and of all sins, incredulity!
Bp. Hall. Cont. Of the Plagues of Egypt.

Yea, to such a height of atheous boldness and *obduration* are the ruffians of our time grown, that they boast of it as their greatest glory, to fear nothing; neither God nor devil.
Id. Ser. 1 Peter, i. 17.

If we be less worthy than thy first messengers, yet what excuse is this to the besotted world, that through *obdurednesse* and infidelity it will needs perish.
Id. Ser. Acts, ii. 37, 38, 40.

Oh the sottishness and *obdureness* of this sonne of perdition! How many prophecies had he formerly of his Master's omniscience.—*Id. Cont. Christ betrayed.*

The ear is wanton and ungoverned, and the heart insolent and *obdurate*, till one is pierced, and the other made tender by affliction.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

But [he has] much, on the contrary, to make him suspect and doubt that he may deny it him, and revenge the provocations of a wicked life with impenitence and *obduration* at the time of death.—*Id.* vol. ix. Ser. 7.

O'BELISK. Fr. *Obélisque*; It. and Sp. *Obelisco*; Lat. *Obeliscus*; Gr. Οβελιακος, from οβελος, and that from βελος, *sagitta*, an arrow. The word is sufficiently explained below, and is also applied to a mark or sign, used in printing, shaped like a dagger.

The Kings of Egypt in times past made of this stone [Syenites] certain long *beames* which they called *obelisks*, and consecrated them unto the sun, whom they honoured as a God; and indeed some resemblance they carrie of sunne *beames* . . . The first that ever began to erect these *obelisks* was Mittes, king of Egypt, who held his royall seat and court in Heliopolis, the citie of the sunne.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 8.

Now an *obelisks* is a most hard and rough stone, broad beneath, and sharpe above, rising by little and little to a mightie height, and because it might resemble a ray or sunne-beame, waxing smaller and smaller, it is with foure faces brought up, to a narrow top, and the same is smoothed also artificially by the workemans hand.
Id. Ammianus, b. xvii. c. 3.

OBE'SE. } Fr. *Obésité*; Lat. *Obesitas*, from
OBE'SITY. } *obesus*, pinguis, crassus, fat, gross; *ob*, and *esus*, from *ed-ere*, to eat. Vossius suggests that it may be so used because,—and *edendum* aptius, eoque vescis animantibus proprie convenienas. There seems little room for doubt; *ob* (aug.), and *edere*, to eat, to feed; and *ob-esus*, consequentially, fed much, fed highly; and hence,—

Excessively fed or fat; fat to a diseased excess; morbidly fat or fleshy. The word is principally used by medical writers.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over-*obese* priest that he was an Armenian: grant, quoth a second, that he be an Arminian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw.
Gayton. On Don Quixote, (1654.) p. 3.

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veine, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity*.—*Grew.*

OBE'Y, *v.* } Fr. *Obéir*; It. *Obedire*;
OBE'YER. } Sp. *Obedecer*; Lat. *Ob-edire*,
OBE'DIENT. } (*ob*, and *audire*, to hear,) to
OBE'DIENCE. } hearken or listen to, to at-
OBE'DIENTLY. } tend to; and, consequen-
OBEDIE'NTIAL. } tially,—
OBEDIE'NTIARY. } To follow, to observe, (the
OBE'DIBLE. } orders or commands:) to sub-
OBE'ISCHE, *v.* } serve, to submit, to yield, to
OBE'ISANT. } comply. Our old writers
OBE'ISANCE. } used *obeissant* and *obeissance* immediately from the French. *Obeisance* is also applied to an act denoting *obedience*, or—

Submission, or subservience; reverence or respect; to a bow, or courtesy.

Under this *obedience*, arn we echone.
Piers Ploughman, p. 159.

Ac it seneth nouht pitness in cyties for to begge
Bote he be *obedicncer*, to pryour othe to mynystre.
Id. p. 80.

What newe doctrine is this? for in power he commaundeth unclene spirits & thei *obeyen* to him.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 1.

What newe doctrine is this; for he commaudeth ye faul spirits with power, & they *obeye* him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib*

Witen ghe not that to whom ghe ghueu ghou seruaunis to *obeie* to, ghe ben seruaunis of that thing to which ghe han *obeied?* either of synne to deeth, either of *obedience* to rightwysnesse.—*Wiclif. Romaynes*, c. 6.

To whôceuer ye cêmit yourselues as seruaûtes to *obey*: his seruaûntes ye are to whom ye *obey*: whether it be of synne vnto deathe, or of *obedyence* unto righteousnes. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For whi therfore I wroet this that I knowe ghure preef whether in alle thingis ghe ben *obedient*.—*Wiclif.* 2 *Cor.* c. 2.

I wryte, that I myght know the proffe of you whether ye should be *obedyent*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne he was Goddis sonne he lernyde *obedience* of these thingis that he suffride, and he brooghte to the ende is maad cause of euerlastinge heelthe to alle that *obeischen* to hym.—*Wiclif. Ebrwis*, c. 5.

And though he were God's sonne, yet learned he *obedience*, by the thinges whiche he suffered, & was made perfit and the cause of eternall salauation vnto all them that *obey* him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And we hen witnessis of these wordis and the Hooli Goost whom God gaf to alle *obeisbynyne* to hym. *Wiclif. Deâis*, c. 5.

And we are his records eîcernynge these thinges and also the Hely Goost whom God hath giuen to them that *obey* him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And ay she kept hir fadres lif on loft
With every *obeisance* and diligence,
That child may don to fadres reverence.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8106.

Now how that a woman shuld be subget to hire husbond, that telleth Seint Peter, first in *obedience*. *Id. The Persones Tale.*

She sayde: "Lord, all lifth in your plesance,
My child and I, with hertely *obeisance*
Ben youres all, and ye may save or spill,
Your owen thing: werketh after your will."
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8378

And *obeysant*, ay redy to his hond,
Were all his lieges. *Id. Ib.* v. 7942.

Take hede now of this greate gentilmau,
Thir Prince, thinge so well her please can,
That faineth him so true and *obeising*,
So gentill, and so privie of his doing.
Id. The Legend of Good Women.

So that a man maie sothely telle,
That all the worlde to gold *obeieth*.—*Gower. Con.A.* b. v.

In every place, in every stede,
What so my lady hath me bede,
With all myn herte *obeient*
I haue thet to he diligent. *Id. Ib.* b iv.

Lo thus he wanne a lustie wife,
Which *obeisant* was at his will. *Id. Ib.*

The people stode in *obeisance*
Vnder the rule of gouernance. *Id. Ib. Prologos.*

For the which cause the See of Rome tooke great indignation against the said Albigenses, and caused all their faithfull Catholickes and *obedienciaries* to their church to rise vp in armour, and to take the sign of the holy crosse vpon them, to fight against them. *Fox. Martyrs*, an. 1206. p. 870.

I meane as thus lo, yf we of one owne frowardnes wrye not a contrary way, but be redye *obedienlily* to folowe hys most blessed will and pleasure. *Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1365.

Relgn thou in Hell thy kyngdom, let mee serve
In Heav'n God ever blest, and His divine
Bchests *obey*, worthiest to be *obey'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

That thou art happie, owe to God;
That thou continu'st such, owe to thy self,
That is, to thy *obedience*; therein stand.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

That common by-word, *dirige et impera*, that is, set at odds, and command, which some men had in their mouths, she condemned, judging that the force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers*. *Holland. Camden. Elizabeth*, b. i. an. 1565.

——— But say,
What meant that caution join'd, if ye be found
Obeient? can we want *obedience* then
To Him, or possibly His love desert.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

As there is no power in the world but owes most naturally an *obedential* subiection to the Lord of Nature, so even the will it self is naturally and essentially subject to the determination of the Lord and Author of it. *Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 38.

[1] twentie yeers haue bene your wife,
And borne your children, and
Haue lou'd and liu'd *obediently*,
And vnsuspected stand.
Warner. Albion's England, b. viii. c 38.

Or, why may wee not conceive that though spirits have nothing material in their nature, which that tire should work upon, yet by the judgement of the Almightie Arbiter of the world, justly willing to torment, they may be made most sensible of paine, and by the *obedible* submission of their errated nature, wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Christ among the Gergesenes.*

Love and *obedience* to her lord she bore;
She much *obey'd* him, but she lov'd him more:
Not aw'd to duty by superior sway,
But taught by his indulgence to *obey*.—*Dryden. Eleonora.*

There is no such way of giving God the glory of his infinite knowledge, as by an *obedential* practice of those duties and commands which seem most to thwart and contradict our own.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 11.

There ast the Powers in awful synod plac'd;
They bow'd, and made *obeisance* as she pass'd,
Through all the brazen dome.—*Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b.xv.

The eye must do *obeisance* to the window, and discourse submit to sensation.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 6.

Yet to whate'er above was fated,
Obediently he bow'd his soul,
For what all-bounteous Heav'n created,
He thought Heav'n only should control.
Cooper. A Father's Advice to his Son.

OB-FIRM, *v.* OBFI'RMATE, *v.* OBFIRMA'TION. } Lat. *Ob-firm-are*, (*ob*, aug. and *firm-are*;—*firmus*, i.e. *stabilis*, constant.) See CONFIRM.

To strengthen greatly; to be or cause to be obstinate or obdurate.

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death. *Sheldon. Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 16.

The *obfirmed* soul will hold out, and scorns so much as to look of what colour the flag is. *Bp. Hall. Remedy of Prophanenesse*, b. ii. s. 11.

The one walks on securely and resolutely, as *obfirmed* in his wickedness. *Id. Satan's Fiery Darts quenched*, Doc. 3. Temp. 3.

But when Christ had been preached, all the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind, by which they shut their eyes against that light, all that was choice, and interest, or passion, and was to be rescinded by repentance. *Bp. Taylor. On Repentance*, c. 2. s. 2.

OB-FU'SCATE, *v.* OFFU'SCATE, *v.* & *adj.* OBFUSCA'TION. OFFU'SQUE, *v.* } Fr. *Obfusquer*, or *offusquer*; Lat. *Ob* (aug.), and *fusc-are*, παρα το φωνε-ειν, *ustulare*, to scorch, to singe. *Obfusco* is used by Latin writers of the Lower Ages:—to give or have the colour of any thing *scorched*; to give a dark or gloomy hue or colour.

To darken, to obscure. Lindsay, (*Complaint of Scotland.*) uses—"*obfusquis* the beymis of the sonne." See *Jamieson.*

Whereby the fame of all our estimacion, whiche all kynges and princes haue conceiued in vs, partly obtained, by the vertue and prowesse of our noble ancestors, and partly atchieued by our owne peines and forward actes; shall now bee *obfuscate*, vtterly extinguished, and nothing let by. *Hall. Ed. IV.* an. 7.

So in the sowles of men is lugenerate a lime of science, whyche with the mixture of a terrestryall substance is *obfuscate*, or made darke. *Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr*, b. iii. c. 22.

If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason and judgment.—*Waterhouse. Apology for Learning*, p. 53.

Disdaining and despising all vice and laziness, which *offuscate* and diffame the children of good houses. *Woodroofe. French Grammar*, (1622,) p. 364.

From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like. *Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 202.

Is this the honour which man hath by being a little world, that he hath these earthquakes in himself, sudden shakings; these lightnings, sudden flashes; these thunders, sudden noises; these eclypses, sudden *offuscations*, and darkenings of his senses, &c.—*Donne. Devotions*, p. 6.

A superfluous glare not only tires, but *offuscates* the intellectual sight.—*Bolingbroke. Fragments of Essays*, § 5.

OB-JECT, *v.* OB'JECT, *n.* OBJE'CTABLE. OBJE'CTION. OBJE'CTIONABLE. OBJE'CTIVE. OBJE'CTIVELY. OBJE'CTIVENESS. OBJE'CTOR. } Fr. *Objicer*; It. *Obbiettare*; Sp. *Objetor*; Lat. *Objic-ere, objectum*, to throw against, (*ob*, and *jac-ere*, to throw or cast.)

To throw or cast against, or at; to put or place against, to oppose; to put or place in opposition; to state or urge, in opposition.

An *object*,—any thing put or placed, laid or lying against, (sc.) the senses, the perceptions, the thoughts; any thing presented to the thought or mind; to which the mind directs itself, or attends to; any thing proposed or purposed, intended, aimed at, or kept in view.

Objectionable is a word in common use.

Ye Kinges mother *objected* openly against his mariage, as it wer in discharge of her conscience. *Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 60.

Because pilgrymages be among other proues testifyed by myracles, the messenger dothe make *obiection* against those myracles, partelye lest they be fayned and vntrewes, partely lest they be done by the deuill yf they be done at all. *Id. Ib.* p. 124.

Theyr scholastical diuinitie must make *obiections* against euery truth, be it neuer so playne with pro and contra. *Tyndall. Workes*, p. 471.

To thee no reason; who knowest only good,
But evil hast not tri'd: and will *object*
His will who bound us? *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

This kind of feare hath two eyes fixed on two divers *objects*, so had this of theirs: one eye looked upon the raine and thunder; the other looked up to the God that sent it. *Bp. Hall. An Holy Panegyricke.*

It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford. *Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 145.

An embassage of the Treueri attended, whereof Tullius Valentinus was the chiefe man, a principall firebrand of the warre: who with a premeditate oration applied to the Romans all those *obiections*, wherewith mightie monarchies are vsually charged.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, b. iv. c. 18.

And if this one small neze piece of Nature still affords new matter for our discovery; where or when should we be ever able to search out all the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that layes within the compass of the universe? *Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 156.

So that Aristotle's first mover, is not properly the efficient, but only the final and *objective* cause of the heavenly motions, the immediate efficient cause thereof being ψυχη και φυσις, soul and nature.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 170.

Aristotle's immovable mover being understood by him, not to move the Heavens efficiently, but only *objectively* and finally, ὡς ερωμενον, as being loved.—*Id. Ib.* p. 142.

There is no motion, quality, or operation of external bodies, but what hath accommodated it to a faculty in sense receptive of it: is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies which produceth light or colour, figure, vicinity, or distance? the faculty of sight is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted and accommodated to that faculty. Is there that motion or *objectiveness* that causeth sounds? the faculty of hearing is fitted to be receptive of it, and that *objectiveness* or motion (or whatever it is) fitted to make an impression upon that faculty.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 1.

Let the *objector* but honestly and impartially examine and observe himself, and he will need no other evidence of this truth but his own experience to satisfie him, that all those effects proceed from an active regnant principle within him, distinct from the *matter corporea*, or the contemplation thereof.—*Id. Ib.* p. 32.

Prayer, of all other acts of a rational nature, does most peculiarly qualify a man to be a fit *object* of the divine favour, by being most eminently and properly an act of dependence upon God.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

It ought not to be the leading *object* of any one, to become an eminent metaphysician, mathematician, or poet; but to render himself happy as an individual, and an agreeable, a respectable, and an useful member of society. *Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind*, Introd. pt. ii. s. 1.

OBIT. OBIT'UARY. } from *ob-ire*, (sc. *supremum diem*,) (to pass his last day,) to die. It is applied to—

A ceremony to the dead; an obsequy, a funeral rite.

Obituary is in common use.

Many men shall eare little for *obites* within a while. *Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 880.

To thee, renowned knight, continual praise we owe,
And at thy hallow'd tomb they yearly *obite* show.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

Soon after was a flat black marble stone laid, with a little inscription thereon, containing his [Dure] name, title, and *obit*, as also his age when he died, which was 38. *Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

OB-JURGATION. OBJU'RGATORY. } Fr. *Objurguer, -ateur, -ation, -atoire*; Lat. *Objurg-are*, to strive or contend against, (*ob*, and *jurgare*, to strive;) consequentially,—

To reprove or reprobate, to rebuke, to reprimand, to chide severely.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions, and expostulations?
Bramhall. Against Hobbes.

Now, letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either narratory, *objurgatory*, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 1.

The concluding sentence brings back the whole train of thought to the incident in the first verse (*Matt.* xxi.) viz. the *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees, and renders it evident that the whole sprung from that circumstance.
Paley. Evidences, pt. ii. c. 4.

OBLA'TE, v. } Fr. *Oblation*; It. *Oblazione*;
OBLA'TION. } Sp. *Oblacion*; Lat. *Oblatio*, from *oblatum*, past part. of *offerre*, to bring or bear against, or before, in presence, to present. See OFFER.

An offering or presentment; generally used when such offering is made in reverence or adoration.

But, in conclusion, both garrisons and the inhabitantes, oppressed with much penuye and extreme famyne were consted to render the cytie upon reasonable conditions to them by the French Kyng seat and *oblated*.
Hall. Henry VI. an. 31.

Of all things in speciall procure we the suffrages and blessed *oblacion* of the holy masse, whereof no man liuing so well can tell the fruite, as we that here feel it.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 338.

They had beene earnestlie and manie times told, that unlesse they would be baptised, they might not be partakers of the sacred *oblation*.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. v. c. 24.

This *oblation* of an heart, fixed with dependence on, and affection to him, is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion.
Locke. Remembrance of Christianity.

Yet Hector's ashes from his urn she bore,
And in her bosom the sad relic wore:
Theo scatter'd on his tomb her hoary hairs,
A poor *oblation* mingled with her tears.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

OBLA'TE, Lat. *Oblatus*, as applied to figure, is contradistinguished from *prolate*, (*pro-ferre, prolatum*,) drawn out, extended, beyond, (sc. a perfect sphere or spheroid;) and is applied, when such figure is opposed or stopped in its spherical formation; and, consequently, compressed, flattened, (sc.) at two opposite extremities; i.e. at the poles.

The equilibrium that was supposed to be amongst the parts will not, therefore, now subsist in a spherical figure, but will be destroyed by the inequality of their gravitation, till the water rise at the equator and sink at the poles, so as, by a greater height at the equator, to compensate the greater gravity at the poles; and till, by assuming an intermediate height in the intermediate places, the whole earth become of an *oblate* spheroidal form, whose diameter at the equator will be the greatest, and the axis the least, of all the lines that can pass through the center.
Maclaurin. Sir I. Newton. Phil. Diss. b. iv. c. 4.

OBLATRA'TION. Lat. *Oblatrare*, to bark at. See LATRANT.

A barking, snarling at; a railing, scolding.

The apostle feares none of these currish *oblatrations*; but continuing all impotent misconceptions, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.
Sp. Hall. Sermon preached to the Lords.

OBLECTA'TION. Fr. *Oblecter*, to *oblectate*, to rejoice. *Oblectation*, delight, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Oblectare*, to rejoice or delight. See DELECTABLE.

Joy, pleasure.

Theo if every *oblectation* of synne shal be done away by wepinge teares it may wel be called a great shuure or a flode of them wherewith the hepe of synnes shal be wasshed away.
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 6.

A man that hath not experienced the contentments of innocentive piety, the sweetnesses that dew the soul by the influencies of the spirits, and the ravishings that sometime from above do shoot abroad in the inward man, will hardly believe there are such *oblectations* that can be bid in godliness.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 66.

OBLIGE, v. } Fr. *Obliger*; It. *Obbligare*;
OBLIGE'E. } Sp. *Obligar*; Lat. *Oblig-are*,
OBLI'GEMENT. } (*ob*, and *lig-are*, to bind; Gr.
OBLI'GER, or } Λιγ-ειν.) See DISOBLIGE.
OBLI'GOR. } To bind, to constrain, to
OBLI'GINOLT. } force, to compel; to bind,
OBLI'GINGNESS. } hold, or cause to be beholden,
OB'LIGATE, v. } (by some act of kindness or
OBLIGA'TION. } service;) to gratify, to lay
OB'LIGATORY. } under or impose a debt of
OB'LIGATORILY. } gratitude; and, consequentially,—

Obliging,—conferring or bestowing kindness, civility; complying, complaisant; having a disposition to please or gratify.

Among the common people, to *obligate* is the more usual word.

See the quotations from Paley.

"Brut," he seyde, "thou art now the best body that ys,
For the noble kyn, of wom thou art, & for thi prowes ywis,
Ych *obligi* me to the, and my kyndom al so."
R. Gloucester, p. 12.

And bed hym alsauf to hym to Gloucestre wende,
And made hym *obligacion*, & costage hym gan sende.
Id. p. 391.

——Thei *obliged* them to gyue
Fourtl thousand pound, at his pes to lyne.
R. Brunne, p. 88.

R. said his skille, " lordyeges, this is resoun
Bitwex va'if ge wille mak *obligacioun*,
That I be gour aller brother & ga in my bandoun,
That non faile other."
Id. p. 162.

And therefore we *oblige* and binde us to our frendes, for to do all his will and his commaundements.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.

For to make oure *obligation* and bond as strong as it liketh unto youre goodnesse, that we moun fulfille the will of you and of my lord Melibee.—*Id. Ib.*

He sayd he wolde pardon them of all their trespaces, and woulde quite the of the great sõme of money, that they wer bound vnto hym by *obligacion* of olde tyme.
Bernerr. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 46.

But before the releasement thereof, first he was miserable compelled (as hath beene declared) to glue ouer both his crowne & scepter to that antichrist of Rome for the space of fiue daies, & as his client, vassall, feudarie & tenant to receiue it againe of him at the hands of another cardinall being bound *obligatorille*, both for himselfe and his successors.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 230. *K. John. Let. to the Pope.*

Were it I thought death menace't would ensue
This my attempt, I would sustain alone
The worst, and not perewade thee; rather die
Deserted, then *oblige* thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

And Numa appointed an oath unto the Romans, say Plutarch and Livy, as the chiefest *obligation* unto faith and truth.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. iv. c. 2.

Others decry them as a Judaical law, partly ceremonial, partly judicial; and therefore either now unlawful, or, at least, neither *obligatory*, nor convenient.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 3. Case 8.

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligation*, that may lay upon me; but will forthwith set down in writing, as you request me, that voluntary idea, which hath long in silence presented itself to me, of a better education.—*Milton. Of Education.*

Which truly I should fear, but that it is the natural property of the same heart, to be a fresh interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 458.

He tels them, *Col.* v. 2. that Christ shall profit them nothing; upon this ground, that Christ coming, as the substance typified by these legal institutions, did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 232.

1. No power can *oblige* any farther than it can take cognizance of the offence, and inflict penalties, in case the person *obliged* does not answer the *obligation*, but offends against it.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

Gay, modest, artless, beautiful and young,
Slow to resolve; in resolution strong;
To all *obliging*, yet reserv'd to all.
Walsh. Pastorals, Ecl. 4.

'Tis all in vain, deny it as I will,
"No, such a genius never can lie still;"
And then for mine *obligingly* mistakes
The first lampoon Sir Will or Bubo makes.
Pope. Prologue to the Satires.

If *obligingness* and doing good in one's generation do not endear a man to those that know him, do not entitle him to their love and affections, what thing in the world is there that is likely to do it.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

A man is said to be *obliged*, "when he is urged by a violent motive resulting from the command of another."
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. ii. c. 2.

And from this account of *obligation* it follows that we can be *obliged* to nothing, but what we ourselves are to gain or loose something by; for nothing else can be a "violent motive" to us.—*Id. Ib.*

The various duties which have now been considered, all agree with each other in one common quality, that of being *obligatory* on rational and voluntary agents; and they are all enjoined by the same authority,—the authority of conscience.—*Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy.*

And if the condition be possible at the time of making it, and afterwards becomes impossible by the act of God, the act of law, or the act of the *obliger* himself, there the penalty of the *obligation* is saved; for no prudence or foresight of the *obliger* could guard against such a contingency.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 20.

OBLIQUE. } Fr. *Oblique*; It. *Obbliquo*;
OBLIQUA'TION. } Sp. *Obliquo*; Lat. *Obliquus*;
OBLI'QUELY. } of unsettled etymology;
OBLI'QUITY. } Gr. Λοξος, (which Martinius prefers,) has the same signification, from Λεχ-ειν, to incline.

Inclining, bending, diverging, sloping; deviating from a right line, from right; from rectitude.

At Paris the sunne riseth two houres before it riseth to them under the equinoctiall, and setteth likewise two houres after them, by means of the *obliquitie* of the horison.
Marbleyst. Voyages, vol. iii.

For that the love we bear our friends,
Though ne'er so strongly grounded,
Hath in it certain *oblique* ends,
If to the bottom sounded.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 3.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak; for no man ever loved children more, nor a brother less.—*Baker. Hen. I.* an. 1135.

On each side four continual watch observe,
And under one great captain jointly serve,
Two fore-right stand, two cross, and four *obliquely* swerve.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 2.

But to exact against what once is given,
Is Nature's mere *obliquitie!* as Heaven
Should take the blood and spirits he hath infus'd
In man, because man hath the flesh stuck'd.
B. Jonson. An Elegie.

And, that he might their aim decline,
Advance'd still in an *oblique* line.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

Herein according to common anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated, by the *obliek* fibres; and so must frame a reticulate and quincuncial figure by their *obliquitiues*.—*Brown. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 5.

[Your schools] with one confederate voice assert,
That matter by necessity descends
In lines direct, yet part *obliquely* tends.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iv.

There can be no such thing in Nature as an honest and lawful envy; but it is intrinsically evil, and imports in it an essential *obliquity*, not to be taken off, or separated from it.
South, vol. v. Ser. 10.

If Mr Hogarth did not commence direct hostilities on the latter, [Mr. Wilkes,] he at least *obliquely* gave the first offence by an attack on the friends and party of that gentleman.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. c. 4.

Deformity of heart I call
The worst of deformities of all.
Your cares to body are confin'd,
Few fear *obliquity* of mind.—*Cotton. Pleasure*, Vision 2.

OBLITERATE, v. } Fr. *Oblitérer*; It. *Obliterare*; Sp. *Obliterar*;
OBLITERA'TION. } Lat. *Obliterare*, quod est *oblinendo* delere atque inducere; Vossius, (in v. *Litera*,) who (in v. *Oblitero*) has no doubt that *obliterare* means *literis* aliquid *superinducere*, ut pinceis deleantur.

To deface, to efface; to blot out, rub or wear out; destroy the form or figure of.

I do not doubt but that the image which the soul perceives is that in the eye, and not any other corporeally produced to the inside of the brain, (where colour and figure would be so strangely depraved, if not quite *obliterated*.)
More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 10.

When we forget things; either the impressions are *obliterated*, or the images dissolved into their first principles, or exterminated from the brain, with the current of the animal spirits into the nerves.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. ii. c. 3.

Considering the many mutations and casualties of wars, transmigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might, probably, be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that immense aera represent at some time have yielded.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 138.

The sin of Judah is said to be writ upon the table of their hearts: as if their memory of, and affection to, it could scarce be *obliterated*.
Dr. Whitby. On the Five Points, Dis. 3. c. 3. s. 5.

That plea refuted, other quirks they seek—
Mercy is infinite, and man is weak;
The future shall *obliterate* the past.
And Heav'n, no doubt, shall be their home at last.
Cowper. Truth.

Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the *obliteration* of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language.
Beddoes. On the Nature of Mathematical Evidence, p. 95.

OBLI'VION. } Fr. *Oblivion*; It. *Obli-*
OBLI'VIOUS. } *vione*; Sp. *Oblivido*; Lat.
OBLI'VIOUSNESS. } *Oblivio*, from *oblivisco*; and this (Vossius) from the ancient *livisca*; Martinius forms it from *olivi*, the preterperfect of *oblinere*, to blot out, to *obliterate*; quia quorum *obliviscimur*, ea velut *obliscuntur* ut legi non queant. And it is applied to—

Effacement or obliteration from the mind or memory; forgetfulness; dismission from, negation or privation of memory or remembrance.

Whiche ryngg bare of *oblivion*
The name, and that was by reason,
That where on a finger it sate,
Anone his loue he so forgate,
As though he had it neuer knowe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

I shall be greatly condemned as a man verie lightlie hent, and rather desirous to continue in the fresh remembrance of my labors, than content to cancell them in *oblivion* by discontinuance.—*Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.*

But I dwell here none in a schoole of *obliviousnesse*.
Fox. Martyrs, an. 1555. *Latimer & Ridley*, p. 1565.

Pensifeness and *obliviousnesse* made them ignorant in the thyng that they knew.—*Udal. John*, c. 13.

I wonder what *obliviousness* is come vppon hym, that he so cleanely vnto the doctors, whome he affirmed before eythe to make no mention of it, or els very seldome.
Fryth. Workes, p. 51.

But such as neither of themselves can sing,
Nor yet are sung of others for reward,
Die in obscure *oblivion*, as the thing
Which never was, ne never with regard,
Their names shall of the later Age be heard.
Spenser. The Ruines of Time.

But wherfore let we then our faithful friends,
The associates and copartners of our loss,
Lye thus astonish'on th' *oblivious* pool,
And call them not to share with us their part,
In this unhappy mansion.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Wher's your horn? answer to me for that.
Gren. An't like you, sir, I was *oblivious*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act iv. sc. 1.

Let dark *oblivion*, and the hollow grave,
Content themselves our frailer thoughts to have.
Waller. Upon the Death of my Lady Rich.

Down her pale cheek new streaming sorrow flows;
Till soft *oblivious* shade Minerva spread,
And o'er her eyes ambrosial slumber shed.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

In England for many years past, this doctrine has sunk into complete *oblivion*, excepting as a monument of the follies of the learned.—*Stewart. Philosophical Essays*, Ess. 3.

OB-LONG, *adj.* } Fr. *Oblong*; It. *Oblungo*;
O'BLONG, *n.* } Sp. *Oblongo*; Lat. *Oblongus*; *ob* (aug.), and *longus*, long, the *length* exceeding the breadth; and thus *longer* than broad or wide. Savile (see the quotation from Gordon) renders the Lat. *Oblongus*, not *oblong*, but *long*; and Holland, in Pliny and Livy, *long*, and *long-fashioned*.

Britain is by Livy and Fabius Rusticus, compared in shape to an *oblong* shield, or a broad knife with two edges.
Gordon. Tacitus. Life of Agricola.

The best figure of a garden is either a square or an *oblong*, and either upon a flat or a descent; they have all their beauties, but the best I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent.
Sir Wm. Temple. On Gardening.

But with regard to nature, it seems as much avoided, as in the squares and *oblongs* and strait lines of our ancestors.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 7.

O'BLOQUY. } Lat. *Obloquium*, from *ob-loqui*,
O'BLOCUTOR. } to speak against, to gainsay.

A gainsaying; ill or evil saying, calumny; detraction; reproach. And see the quotation from Barrow.

From the great *obloquy* in which hee was soo late before, hee was sodainelye fallen in soo greate truste.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 44.

There he dyverse [*oblocutors*] which, by report of his enemyes, saye, that he would never have set forth such thinges as he promysed.—*Bale. Pref. to Leland's Itinerary.*

Think you not then, poor women had not need
Be well advis'd, to write what men should read;
When being silent, but to move envy
Doth often bring us into *obloquy*.
Drayton. Countess of Salisbury. To the Black Prince.

For the word καταλαλειν, according to its origination, and according to some use, doth signifie all kind of *obloquy*, and so may comprise slander, harsh censure, reviling, scoffing, and the like kinds of *speaking against* our neighbour: but in stricter acceptation, and according to peculiar use, it denoteth that particular sort of *obloquy*, which is called detraction, or backbiting.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 19.

It was his [Berromeo] destiny to render to his people those great and splendid services, which excite public applause and gratitude; and to perform at the same time those humbler duties, which, though perhaps more meritorious, are more obscure, and sometimes produce more *obloquy* than acknowledgment.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iv. c. 1.

OB-LUCTATION. Lat. *Oblactatio*, from *oblactari*, to struggle against—*ob*, and *luctari*.

A struggling or striving against. The same author, (Fotherby,) in the same work, also uses *luctation*. "A diligent *luctation* and contention with ourselves," (p. 418.)

He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial *obluctation*, and facing out of the matter which he doth at other times.—*Fotherby. Atheom.* (1622,) p. 125.

OB-MUTE'SCENCE. See MUTE. Lat. *Obmutescens*, pres. part. of *ob-mutescere*, to become dumb in speech.

Dumbness of speech.

But a vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*; and sometimes irrecoverable silence.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 8.

Compare christianity as it came from Christ, with the same religion as it fell into other hands; the hair shirt, the watchings, the midnight prayers, the *obmutescence*, the gloom and mortification of religious orders, and of those who aspired to religious perfection.—*Foley. Evidences*, pt. ii. c. 2.

OB-NO'XIOUS. } Lat. *Obnoxius*, *obnoxiosus*;
OBNO'XIOUSNESS. } *ob noxam* pœnæ obligatus; subject to punishment for a fault or crime. See *Martinius*.

Subject, liable, or exposed, to punishment; generally,—subject, liable, or exposed; faulty, offensive; blamable.

Think but how poor thou wast, how *obnoxious*,
Whom a small lump of flesh could poison thus.
Donne. On the Progress of the Soul.

But made hereby *obnoxious* more
To all the miseries of life,
Life in captivity
Among human foes.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

But, oh, ye tutelar spirits, ye well know our weakness, and their strength; our silliness, and their craft, their deadly machinations, and our miserable *obnoxiousness*.
Bp. Hall. The Invisible World, b. i.

Every man is loath to be an informer, whether out of the envy of the office, or out of the cozenicne of his own *obnoxiousness*.—*Id. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 2. Case 5.

Their earthly mould *obnoxious* was to Fate,
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. i.

Our *obnoxiousness* to the curse of the law for sin, had exposed us to all the extremity of misery, and made death as due to us, as wages to the workman.—*Sherlock*, vol. xi. Ser. 6.

So far indulge; 'tis fit besides, that man,
To change *obnoxious*, he to change inur'd.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. ii.

OBNU'BILATE, *v.* } Lat. *Obnubilare*, to
OBNUBILA'TION. } cover with clouds, (*nubibus.*) As the—

Fr. *Obnubiler*,—to *obnubilate*,—make cloudy, obscure or darken, as clouds do the sky, (Cotgrave.)

If they (his vertues) be like a clear light, eminent; they will stab him with a but of detraction: as if there were something yet so foul, as did *obnubilate* even the brightest glory.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Resolve 50.

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant; that they have brought fear upon champions.—*Waterhouse. Apologie for Learning.*

OBRE'PTION. Lat. *Obrepere*, to creep silly; (*ob*, aug. and *repere*, to creep.)

Fr. *Obreption*,—*obreption*, the creeping or stealing to a thing by crafty means; the getting or obtaining thereof by dissimulation or private consenage, (Cotgrave;) who also uses the adjective *obreptitious* in v. *Obreptice*; and Delpino, in v. *Obrepticio*.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency.—*Cudworth. Sermons*, p. 81.

OBSCE'NE. } Fr. *Obscène*; It. *Oscène*;
OBSCE'NELY. } Sp. *Obscene*; Lat. *Obscenus*;
OBSCE'NENESS. } of uncertain etymology. Vos-
OBSCE'NITY. } sius and Martinius collect the opinions of preceding writers. *Ob*, is negative. Varro says, of *scæva*: Ea dicta ab *scævâ*, id est, *sinistrâ*; quod quæ *sinistra* sunt, bona auspicia existimantur, (*De Ling. Lat.* lib. vi.) In common usage it is—

Abominable, inauspicious; offensive, foul, lewd.

The guilty serpents, and *obscener* beaste,
Creep, conscious, to their secret rests;
Nature to thee doe reverence pay
Ill omens and ill sights removes out of the way.
Cowley. Hymn to Light.

The Masoreths, and Rabbinical Scholiasts not well attending, have often us'd to blur the margent with keri instead of ketiv, and gave us this insulse rule out of their Talmud, that all words which in the law are writ *obscenely*, must be chang'd to more civil words.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

As when wee avoid lesse by it, and escape *obscenenesse*, and gaine in the grace and property, which helpes significance.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

The Heathen Poets did nominate, inuocate, adiure, adore, and supplicate their idolls, and discourse of all their genealogies, villanies, and *obscenities*.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 1.

Sudden, our hands a spotted pard restrain;
Then, arm'd with tusks, and lightning in his eyes,
The boar's *obscener* shape the god belies.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Then, on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd
The noose dishonest, and *obscenely* dy'd.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. xii.

I wish, at least, our sacred rites were free
From those pollutions of *obscenity*.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

OBSCU'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Obscurcir*; It. *Oscu-*
OBSCU'RE, *adj.* } *rare*; Sp. *Obscurecer*; Lat.
OBSCU'RE, *n.* } *Obscurare*, from *obscurus*;
OBSCU'RELY. } *ob*, and (obsolete) *scurus*,
OBSCU'RENESS. } from σκιερος, and this from
OBSCU'RITY. } σκια, *umbra*. (See *Vossius*,
OBSCU'RATION. } and *Scheidius* in *Lennep*, p. 899.)

To dim or darken; to cloud, to hide, to be or cause to be gloomy; less distinguishable or discernible; difficult to be perceived or discovered. The adjective is also applied as equivalent to—

Unknown, unnoticed; mean, base.

——— Love is right of such nature—
Now is faire, and now *obscure*,
Now bright.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Behold and I shall now the cloude remoue
Which euercast thy mortal sight doth dim:
Whoes moisture doth *obscure* all thinges above.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And therefore [he] euer so laboured to set his wordes in such *obscure* and doubtful fashion that he might haste haue alwaye some refuge at some startlug hole.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 554.

Bust. I must not: 'twill break his heart to hear it.
Vat. How! there's bad tidings: I must *obscure* and hear it.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid of the Mill, Act iv. sc. 1.

Boy. I must be plain then, come I know you are Maria:
this thin vail cannot *obscure* you.
Id. The Little Thief, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with *obscure* wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprize.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

———Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way.
Id. Ib.

The body of Richard after many indignities and reproschea (the dirigies and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants) was *obscurely* buried.—*Bacon. Henry VII.* p. 2.

Thou may'st in after ages live esteem'd,
Unburi'd in these lines, reserv'd in pureness;
These shall entombe these eyes, that have redeem'd
Me from the vulgar, thee from all *obscureness*.
Daniel, Son. 41. *To Delia.*

These questions of predestination, being perplexed, thorny, and troublesome through their *obscureness*, may, without all detriment of salvation, be either unknown or discussed.
Bp. Hall. Via Media. The Way of Peace.

Thy gifts thou in *obscurity* dost waste,
False friends thy kindness, torn but to deceive thee.
Drayton, Idea 10.

Understanding hereby their cosmical discent, or their setting when the sun ariseth, and not their heliacal *obscuration*, or their inclusion in the lustre of the sun.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 3.

His fiery cannon did their passage guide,
And following smoke *obscur'd* them from the foe:
Thus Israel, safe from the Egyptian's pride,
By flaming pillars and by clouds did go.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Now bolder fires appear,
And o'er the palpable *obscurement* sport,
Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer.
Pomfret. Dies Novissima

When all the instruments of knowledge are forbid to do their office, ignorance and *obscurity* must needs be upon the whole soul.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

But the dark mantle of involving time
Has veil'd their beauties, and *obscur'd* their rhyme.
Langhorne. Genius & Valour.

——— Thus ever fix'd
In solitude, may I, *obscurely* safe,
Deceive mankind, and steal through life along,
As slides the foot of Time, unmark'd, unknown.
Mallet. The Excursion, c. 1.

OBSECRA'TION. } Fr. *Obsécration*; Sp.
OBSECRATORY. } *Obsecracion*; Lat. *Obsecratio*, from *obsecrare*, to pray earnestly, (*ob*, aug. and *sacer*; see CONSECRATE.) Quasi per *sacra* vel a *sacris* orare.

An earnest prayer or beseeching.

The verb to *obsecrate* is given by Dr. Nott in his *Glossary to Sir Thomas Wyatt*: it has not occurred to us in the poems.

That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of *obsecration*.—*Stillingfleet.*

that we could at last now entertain that gracious and *rutory* charge of the blessed Apostle of the Gentiles. (I *Cor.* i. 10.)—*Bp. Hall. The Peace Maker*, a. 26.

OBSEQUY. } Fr. *Obsèquieux*; Lat.
OBSE'QUIOUS. } *Obsequiosus*, *obsequium*,
OBSE'QUIOUSLY. } from *obsequi*, to follow
OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. } closely, (*ob*, aug. and *sequi*, to follow.) Hence, *obsequious*—

Following closely, observantly, servilely; observant, attentive to, complying, yielding; subservient, servile.

To youth me oweth to be *obesquious*,
Nou I begin thus to worke for his sake
Which may the fermesse of hose aslake
To the louer, as a mitigatine.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue, Prol.

With all faythfull *obequy* worshippe hym therfore that sreated heauen and earthe in wonderfull strength and hewty.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

He came vnto the kynges grace, and wayted vppon hym, and was no man so *obsequious* and seruiceable.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 368.

Hee kept a strait hand on his nobilitie, and chose rather to aduance elergie-men and lawyers, which were more *obsequious* to him, but had lesss interest in the people.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 241.

I find one of them *obsequiously* making ready for thy coming out of those chambers of death, upon thine Easter morning; rolling away that massy stone, whiche the vain care of thine adversaries had laid.
Bp. Hall. The Great Mystery of Godliness, s. 10.

Mos. 'Tis true, that, sway'd by strong necessitie,
I am enforc'd to cate my careful bread
With too much *obsequie*.—*B. Jonson. The Fox*, Act iii. sc.2.

——— Our's had rather be
Censured by some for too much *obeqny*
Then taxed of self opinion.
Massinger. The Bashful Lover, Prol.

——— Let neither
Too much *obesqniousness* teach them insolency,
Nor any ill usage brand us with incivility.
Shirley. The Merchant's Wife, Act i. sc. 2.

"Sweet pleasing sleep!" (Saturnia thus began,)
"Who spread'st thy empire o'er each god and man;
If e'er *obesqnious* to thy Juno's will,
O Power of slumbers! hear, and favour still."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

He fell in love with Omphale, Queen of Lydia, and in order to win her affections by his *obsequiousness*, condescended to change the hide for a suite of purple, and the club for a distaff.—*Lewis. Statius*, b. x.

When theatres for you the scenes forego,
And the box bows *obsequiously* low:
How dull the plan which indolence has drawn,
The mossy grotto, or the flow'ry lawn!
Shenstone. To a Lady, October 7, 1736.

The common people have not yet contracted that *obesquiousness* and submission, which the rigour of their government, if no revolution occurs to redress it, must in time produce them to.—*Observer*, No. 21.

OBSEQUY. } Fr. *Obsèques*; Sp. *Obse-*
OBSE'QUIOUS. } *quias*; Lat. *Obsequia*, intro-
OBSE'QUIOUSLY. } duced as equivalent to *exsequia*. See EXEQUIES; from *ex-sequi*, to follow out, (sc.) the funeral pomp to burial. And hence, *obsequy*,—

The funeral procession; the funeral rites or solemnities.

Obsequious and *obsequiously* are used by Shakespeare from the noun in this application.

And to the ladies he restored again
The bodies of the husbondes that were slain,
To don the *obesquies*, as was tho the gise.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 995.

I wil that there be ordeyned ij. tapers, of ij. lb. every taper, and ij. candilstykes of the wax-chaundelier, and they do be sett at my grave and to breune the tyme of the hole *obsequy*.
Fabyan, Pref. p. viii.

The corps was conveyed from Pomfret to London; where it lay with open face in Saint Paul's three days, and after a solemn *obesequy*, was had to Langly, and there meanly interred.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. iii. Note 7.

Scarce was his body lapp'd up in the lead
Before his doleful *obesquies* were done,
When England's crown was set on Edward's head.
Drayton. Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

But you must know, your father lost a father,
That father lost, lost his, and his sersuiner bound
In filial obligation, for some term
To do *obesquious* sorrow.—*Shakes. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 2.

——— But vaele draw you neere,
To shed *obesquious* teeres vpon this tuske.
Id. Titus Andronicus, Act v. sc. 3.

Anne. Set downe, set downe your honourable load,
If honour may be shrouded in a herse:
Whilst I a while *obeesqnously* lament
Th' untimely fall of vertuous Lancaster.
Id. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 2.

And, that the princely *obesquies* might be
Perform'd according to his nigh degree,
The steed, that bore him living to the sight
Was trapp'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

OBSE'RVE, *v.* } See CONSERVE. Fr. *Observer*; It. *Osservàre*; Sp.
OBSE'RVABLE. } *Observar*; Lat. *Observare*,
OBSE'RVANT, *n.* } to keep carefully, (*ob*, aug.
OBSE'RVANT, *adj.* } and *servare*, to keep.)
OBSE'RVANCE. } To keep or hold, (sc.) in
OBSE'RVANCY. } sight, to behold; to watch,
OBSERVATION. } to guard; to note or notice,
OBSERVATOR. } to attend to, to mark or re-
OBSERVATORY. } mark; to regard.
OBSE'RVER. } Generally,—the organ of
OBSE'RVINGLY. } *observation* is the eye; of *experiment*, the hand: we make observations in astronomy, on the heavens; experiments in anatomy, on the human body: the observations in the one are unacompanied by experiment; the experiments in the other must be preceded and accompanied by observation.

More generally, (without reference to the organ,) we *observe* the success of an *experiment*.

This maner of woman, that *observen* chastitee, must be clene in herte as wel as in body and in thoughtt.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Right so this god of loues hypocrisie
Doth so his ceremonies and obeisance
And keepeth in semblaunt alle his *observance*,
That sonneth unto gentilnesse of love.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 10,830.

And axeth by what *observance*
She might moste, to the pleasance
Of god, that nightes reule kepe.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

I will *observe* the lawe, that nature gave to me,
To conquer such as will resist, and let the rest go free.
Surrey. Of a Ladie that refused to dance with him.

That the true *observation* of the sabnoth consisteth not onely in abstaining from bodely labours: and that to a christien mã, every day is the sabnoth and not onely the seventh day.—*Barnes. Epilome of his Workes*, p. 367.

——— I do lone
To note, and to *observe*: though I live out,
Free from the active torrent, yet I'd marke
The currents, and the passages of things,
For mine owne private use; and know the ebbs
And flowes of state.—*B. Jonson. The Fox*, Act ii. sc. 1.

That wrong, by order, may grow right by this;
Sith right th' *observer*, but of order is.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

It hath one *observable* generall resolution of the whole body of the Lords and Commons, warranting it in King John's reign, even then when they all took up arms to enforce him to confirm the great Charter itself, which our opposites cry out to be violated by the Parliament's moderate seisures, onely by way of distresse or sequestration.
Prynne. Trenchery & Disloyalty, pt. Ir.

And here was an end of all the troubles of this king; in whom it is *observable*, that loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles, especially at home, upon so small occasions as he did.
Baker. King John, an. 1216.

And therefore also it is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

Of their weight they were so curious and *observant*, that they had them [lampreys] weighed many times at their very tables in the presence of their guests.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. c. 7. s. 6.

Such *observants* they are thereof that one Saviour himselfe being set down the perfect idea of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more, than onely that heere it might bee with vs, as with them it is in heaven.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. s. 4.

Therein the hermite, which his life here led
In streight *observance* of religious vow,
Was wont his howres and holy things to bed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 5.

And as wholesome meat corrupteth to little wormes; so good formes and orders corrupt into a number of petty *observances*.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Superstition.*

If we come to later years, both in England and in foreign parts, the *observator* of the Bills of Mortality before mentioned (Dr. Hakewill) hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 213.

There is some sonle of goodnesse in things euill,
Would men *observingly* distill it out.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 1.

10 Sept. 1676. Din'd with me Mr. Flamstead the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his may had establish'd in the new *Observatorie* in Greenewich Park, furnished with the choicest instruments. An honest, sincere man.—*Evelyn. Memoirs*, vol. i.

Ev'n now she shades thy evening-walk with bays,
(No hireling she, no prostitute to praise,)
Ev'n now *observant* of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day.
Pope. To the Earl of Oxford.

I am inclined to think, that Ovid had so great an attention to poetical embellishments, that he voluntarily declined a strict *observance* of any astronomical system.
Gorth. Ovid. Metam. Pref.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say.
Good *observator*, not so fast away.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

In my small *observations* of mankind, I have ever found, that such as are not rather too full of spirit when they are young, degenerate to dulness in their age.—*Id. Georgics*, Ded.

But pardon too, if zealous for the right,
A strict *observer* of each noble flight,
From the fine gold I separate the allay,
And show how hasty writers some times stray.
Id. The Art of Poetry, c. 4.

Since the obligation upon Christians, to comply with the religious *observance* of Sunday, arises from the public uses of the institution, and the authority of the apostolic practice, the manner of *observing* it ought to be that which best fulfils these uses, and conforms the nearest to this practice.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. v. c. 8.

The difference between *experiment* and *observation*, consists merely in the comparative rapidity with which they accomplish their discoveries; or rather in the comparative command we possess over them, as instruments for the investigation of truth.
Stewart. Philos. Essays, Prelim. Diss. c. 2.

OBSE'SS, *v.* } Lat. *Obsidere*, *obsessus*, to
OBSE'SSION. } set against, to beset, (*ob*, and
OBSI'DIONAL. } *sedere*.)

To beset, to besiege.

In *possession*,—the evil spirit was supposed to enter into *possession* of the body of the demoniac: in *obsession*, to *beset* or besiege him from without.

Obsidional,—see the quotation from Pliny.

Nowe it is to be feared that where maiestie approcheth to excesse, & the mind is *obessed* with inordinate gloire, lest pryde, of all vices moste horyble, shulde sodeynly entre and take prisoner the harte of a gentylman called to auctoritie.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. ii. c. 4.

Melancholy persons are most subject to diabolical temptations and illusions, and most apt to entertaine them, and the Deuill best able to worke upon them. But whether by *obsession*, or *possession*, or otherwise, I will not determine, 'tis a difficult question.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 68.

OBSI'GNATE, *v.* OBSIGNA'TION. OBSI'GNATORY. } Lat. *Obsignare*, to mark strongly, (*ob*, aug. and *signare*, to mark or sign.)

To mark strongly or firmly, to confirm by marking, *signing*, or sealing; to confirm, to ratify.

This the Spirit of God does work in all his servants; and it is called the spirit of *obsignation*, or the confirming spirit, because it confirms our hope, and assures our title to life eternal.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity; so keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel after their delivery out of Egypt.

Barrow. An Exposition of the Decalogue.

Yes they are the builders of that house, founding it by initial conversion, rearing it by continued instruction, covering and furnishing it by sacramental *obsignation* of divine grace.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. Ser. 11.

Merely *obsignatory* signs.

Dr. Ward to Bp. Bedel. Parr's Letters of Usher, p. 441.

OBSOLE'SCENT. OBSOLE'TE. OBSOLE'TENESS. } Lat. *Obsolescens*, *obsoletus*; *obsolescere*, *ab*, *solere*, to grow or become, to be, lost, &c. through disuse; (*obs*, and *oleo*, from Gr. Ολλυω, or ολλυμι, to lose, to destroy.)

Becoming disused; coming into disuse.

Whereby it hath come to pass, that many words and phrases, becoming *obsolete*, have been exchanged by the collators of the copies, for others more in use, in the age and country wherein they lived.—*Grew. Cosme. Sacra*, b. v. c. 1.

He [Waller] attained, by a felicity like instinct, a style, which perhaps will never be *obsolete*.

Johnson. Life of Waller.

All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are *obsolete* or *obsolescent*.

Id. Dictionary, in v. Hereout.

The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation.

Id. Proposals for printing the Works of Shakspeare.

OB'STACLE. OBSTACLENESS. OBSTANCY. } Fr. *Obstacle*, *obstacle*; It. *Ostacolo*; Sp. *Obstaculo*; Lat. *Obstaculum*, from *obstare*, to stand against, to oppose, or resist.

An opposition or resistance, stoppage, hinderance, or impediment.

— Size, so ther be non *obstacle*
Other than this, God of his hie miracle,
And of his mercy may so for you wercke,
That er ye have your rights of holy chercke,
Ye may repent of wedded mannes lif,
In which ye sain ther is no we no strif.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9533.

Now if we should fayne a purgatory, it were not possible to imagine a greater *obstacle* to make vs feare & flye from death.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 30.

How long shal I liuing here in earth, striue with your unfaythful *obstaclenes?*—*Udal. Mark*, c. 9.

Because an *obstacle*, by nature earthy and foul, doth not receive the pure clearness of light: alluding to that most divine light, which only shineth on these minds, which are purged from all worldly dross, and human uncleanness.

Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. s. 7.

It doth indeed but *irrita reddere sponsalia*, annul the contract: after marriage it is of no *obstancie*.

B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act v. sc. 3

They guide a troop of slaves,
Our missile-weapon'd helots, to observe,
Provide, forewarn, and *obstacles* remove.

Glover. Leonidas, b. ii.

OBSTE'TRICATE, *v.* OBSTETRICA'TION. OBSTE'TRICK. OBSTETRI'CIOUS. } Lat. *Obstetricari*; *obstetrix*, ab *obsidendo*. Vossius thinks *ob* is here equivalent to *ad*,—*obstetrix*, quasi *adsedtrix*, quia *adsidat* parturienti: because she *sits* or continues *sitting* with or close to one who is bringing forth.

To assist in bringing forth; to aid or help at a birth or production.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season.—*Evelyn*, ii. 6.

There he must lie in an uncouth posture, for his appointed month, till the native bonds being loosed and the doors forced open, he shall be by an helpfull *obstetrication* drawn forth into a larger prison of the world: there indeed he hath elbow-room enough.—*Bp. Hall. Free Prisoner*, s. 8.

Yet is all humane teaching, but maieutical, or *obstetricious*.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, b. i. c. 4.

Or see him guard their pregnant hour;
Exert his soft *obstetric* power;
And, lending each his lenient hand,
With new-born grubs enrich the land.

Shenstone. Moral Pieces.

OB'STINATE, OBSTINACY. OBSTINATELY. OBSTINATENESS. } Fr. *Obstine*; It. *Ostinato*; Sp. *Obstinado*; Lat. *Obstinatus*, from *obstinare*, to stand against, to persist, (*ob*, and *stanare* or *stinare*, from *stare*.)

Persisting, (sc. in self-will, in opinion;) self-willed, stubborn, firm, immovable, inflexible. See the quotation from Elyot.

For where a man is *obstinate*
Wan hope falleth at laste,
Whiche maie not longe after laste,
Till slouth make of hym an ende.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

For tristesse is of suche a kynde,
That for to maintene his folie
He hath with hym *obstinacie*,
Whiche is withdo of suche a slouth
That he forsaketh all the trouth
And well to ne reason bowe.

Id. Ib.

And so was he after much fauour shewed him, & much labour charitably taken for the sauing of him delyuered in conclusion for his *obstinacie* to the secular handes.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 246.

Obstinacie is an affection immouable, fyxed to wylle, abandonynge reason, which is ingendred of pryde, that is to say, whan a manne estemeth so moche him self abone any other, that he reputeth his owne wytte enely, to be in perfection, and contemneth al other counceil.

Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 15.

God is not able to shewe suche mercy vnto them that *obstinately* fall from the truth, and become enemyes to the Holy Ghost.—*Bible*, 1551. *Hebrues*, c. 6. Notes.

Whom against the *obstinatenesse* of the said William Swinderby, we thought good to receiue, and did receiue.

Fox. Martyrs, p. 434. *Rich. II.* an. 1391.

So war both sides with *obstinate* despite,
With like revenge; and neither party bew'd.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

For Vespasian himselfe, at the beginning of his empire, he was not so *obstinately* bent to obtaine vnreasonable matters.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 91.

For if the soulders presently after thir victory had directly repared to Rome, whiles they were in courage and hart, by reason of their late good successe, beside a naturall *obstinatenesse* in them, the matter would not have bin ended so quickly.—*Id. Ib.* p. 153.

For every degree of *obstinacy* in youth is one step to rebellion.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 1.

With powers united, *obstinately* hold
Invade him, couch'd amid the scaly fold.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. } Lat. *Obstreperus*, from *obstrepere*, to make a noise at or against; (*ob*, and *strepere*, to make a noise.)

Noisy, clamorous; loudly, turbulently or confusedly noisy, or clamorous.

Jul. Obstreperous carle,
If thy throat's tempest could o'erturne my house,
What satisfaction were it for thy child.

Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill, Act iii. sc. 1.

A numerous crowd of silly women and young people, seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his [Christ. Fowler] *obstreporousness* and unclecent cants.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

There are, who, deaf to mad ambition's call,
Would shrink to hear the *obstreporous* trump of fame;
Supremely blest, if to their portion fall
Health, competence, and peace.—*Beattie. Minstrel*, b. i.

OBSTRU'CTION. Found hitherto only in Milton: Lat. *Obstrictus*, from *obstringere*, to tie fast, to fasten, (*ob*, and *stringere*.) See CONSTRAIN.

A tieing or fastening; binding, bond or obligation.

Whom so it pleases him by choice
From natural *obstriction*, without taint
Of sin or legal debt.

Milton. Samson Agonistes.

OBSTRU'CT, *v.* OBSTRU'CTION. OBSTRU'CTIVE, *adj.* OBSTRU'CTIVE, *n.* } Fr. *Obstruer*; It. *Obstruire*; Lat. *Obstruere*, to build against, (*ob*, and *struere*, to build.) See CONSTRUCT.

To build up against, to heap up against, to block up, to stop up; to oppose, to put or place in the way of, to hinder.

Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave at last,
Through Chaos hurl'd, *obstruct* the mouth of Hell,
For ever, and seal up his ravenous jawes.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

And who [Sir Phelim Oneal] was of all the most eminent in quality, so in crime (had he been judged by a lawful authority) as having been one of the principal leading men in that insurrection, and likewise one of the chief *obstructors* of the union.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1664.

Open aire (which they call *cor perfabilis*) doth preserve: and this doth appear more evidently in areas, which come (most of them) of *obstructions*, and penning the humours, which thereupon putrife.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 831.

Cla. Death is a fearfull thing.
Isa. And shamed life, a hatefull.
Cla. Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot.

Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iii. sc. 1.

Some except hony; to those that are cold it may be tolerable, but *Dulcia se in bilem vertunt*, they are *obstructive*.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 70.

The second *obstructive*, which I shall mention, is that of the fiduciarie, having resolved faith to be the only instrument of his justification, and excluded good works from contributing any thing toward it, proceeds to define his faith to be a full perswasion, that the promises of Christ belong to him, or an assurance of his particular election.

Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 480.

'Tis he th' *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear,
And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear.

Pope. Messiah.

Yet I have no such enemies to fear,
My sole *obstruction* is my fairest hair;
His purple lock my sanguine hope destroys,
And clouds the prospect of my rising joys.

Crozall. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

If e'r thy youth has known the pangs of absence,
Or felt th' impatience of *obstructed* love,
Give me, &c.

Johnson. Irene, Act iii. sc. 3.

The North, impetuous, rides upon the clouds,
Dispensing round the Heav'ns *obstructive* gloom.

Glover. On Sir Isaac Newton.

OBTA'IN, *v.* OBTA'INABLE. OBTA'INMENT. } Fr. *Obtenir*; It. *Ottenere*; Sp. *Obtener*; Lat. *Obtinere*; to hold or keep, (*ob*, and *tenere*, to hold. See CONTAIN.)

To hold, or keep the hold or possession; to get or gain the hold or possession; to get, to gain, or win, to acquire, to procure.

Wherefore he exhorted them to turne vp their myndes to lone God, which was a thing farre excelling all the coining that is possible for vs in this life to *obtaine*.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 7.

I come with resolution to *obtain* a suit of you.

Cal. A suit of me! 'tis very like it should be granted, sir.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

The default therfore will be found in the law itself; which is neither able to punish the offender, but the innocent must withall suffer; nor can right the innocent in what is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness.

Milton. Colasterion.

The subjects we speak of being so the productions of the chymist's art, as not to be otherwise, but by it *obtainable*; it seems but equitable to give the artists leave to name them as they please.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 522.

Now this prayer and intercession for them implies the possibility of their receiving forgiveness; and such a possibility doth presuppose in God a disposition to grant it, and consequently a satisfaction provided, such as God will accept, and such as will avail to their benefit, provided they do their parts towards the *obtainment*.

Dr. Whitby. On the Five Points, c. 2. s. 2. Diss. 2.

OBTE'ND, *v.* Lat. *Obtendere*, to stretch out against; (*ob*, and *tendere*; Gr. Τειν-ειν, to stretch.) See DISTEND.

To stretch or spread out against, to offer, to object.

'Twas giv'n to you, your darling son to shrowd,
To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

OBTENEBRA'TION. Fr. *Obténébrer*, to *obtenebrate*, obscure, darken, (Cotgrave.) It. *Ottenebrare*; Lat. *Obtenebrare*; to keep in darkness; (*ob*, and *tenebræ*, darkness.)

Darkness, obscurity.

For in every megrim, or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joyned with a semblance of turning round.

Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 725.

OBTE'ST, *v.* } Fr. *Obtester*; Lat. *Obtestari*;
OBTESTA'TION. } *ob*, and *testari*: Gr. Θεστοω; to put or place, (sc.) any one; to see or observe, to watch.

To call upon to witness; to invoke, to adjure, to conjure, to beseech, to supplicate.

In Savage, to call upon to *witness*, (sc.) in bravery.

We earnestly beseech and humbly *obtest* your lordships in the bowels of Jesus Christ, and by the vows of God which are upon you.—*Baker. Charles I.* an. 1647.

And so from St. Peter's *attestation* to their wickedeesse, we descend to his *obtestation* of their redresse, save your selves.—*Bp. Hall. Sermon to the Lords of Parliament.*

If with himself at variance ever-wild.
With angry heaven how stands he reconcil'd?
No penitential crisons arise;
Nay, he *obtests* the justice of the skies.

Savage. The Wanderer, c. 5.

But, hateful of the wretch, Eumæus heav'd
His hands *obtesting*, and this prayer conceiv'd.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

OBTRECTA'TION. Fr. *Obtrectation*; Lat. *Obtrectatio*, from *obtrectare*, to *traduce*, and, consequentially, to blacken, (sc.) the character; (*ob*, and *tractare*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.) See DETRACTION.

A blackening, (sc.) the character; calumny, slander.

It is otherwise in Scripture termed, to rail or revile, to use bitter and ignominious language; to speak contumeliously: bring railing accusation, or reproachful censure: to use obloquy or *obtrectation*; to curse, that is, to speak words importing that we do wish ill to a person.

Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 16.

OB-TRUDE, *v.* } Lat. *Obtrud-ere*, to thrust
OBTRU'DER. } against, (*ob*, and *trud-ere*,
OBTRU'SION. } to thrust.) See DETRUDE,
OBTRU'SIVE. } INTRUDE.

To thrust against, to force in the way; to put or place offensively, in the way.

Nor were his actions to content the sight,
Like artists' pieces plac'd in a good light
That they might take at distance and *obtrude*
Something into the eye that might delude.

Cartwright. On the Death of Lord Stafford.

If, therefore, he *obtrude* upon us any public mischief, or withhold from us any general good, which is wrong in the highest degree, he must do it as a tyrant, not as a king of England, by the known maxims of our law.

Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.

He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions*, which for almost twenty years he had been forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of persecution.—*Id. Ib.*

Her virtue and the conscience of her worth,
That would be wo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retir'd.

Id. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

O thou! whom age has taught to understand,
And heaven has guided with a favouring hand!
On god or mortal to *obtrude* a lie,
Forbear, and dread to flatter as to die.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones.—*Boyle.*

Experience teaches that [plain speaking] is too frequently under bad management, and *obtruded* on society out of time and season in such a manner as to be highly inconvenient and offensive.—*Observer*, No. 55.

OBTUND, *v.* } Fr. *Obtundre*; It. *Ottuso*;
OBTU'SE. } Sp. *Obtuso*; Lat. *Obtun-dere*, *obtusum*, to beat against, (*ob*, and *tundere*, to beat.)

To beat against, and, consequentially, to blunt or stop the edge; to dull, to deaden.

Certainly they [John a Nokes and John a Stiles] were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have fill'd all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials.

Milton. Colaterion.

And so of their figures; we know, that all salts are angular, with *obtuse*, right, or acute angles.

Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. ii. c. 5.

—— Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray; thy senses then
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forgoe.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

Bastings heavy, dry, *obtuse*,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a-working.—*Swift. To a Lady*, (1726.)

If by any accident an opprobrious clamour reaches their ears, [i. e. men of high rank,] flattery is always at hand to pour in her opiates, to quiet conviction, and *obtund* remorse.

Rambler, No. 172.

OBVE'NTION. Lat. *Obvenire*, *obventum*, to come against, or in the way of; Fr. *Obvention*.

Any thing happening or occurring; a gain, advantage, perquisite—happening, or coming.

At which time [when the country grows more rich and better inhabited] the tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued.

Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

May the *obventions* of his [the under-sheriffs] office hereafter be reduced to a lesser summe.

Fuller. Worthies. Herefordshire.

OBVE'RSANT. Lat. *Obversari*, to be, or be placed before or in the presence of. Used by Bacon as equivalent to—

Conversant; familiar with, (sc.) because frequently before us.

And the third is example, which transformeth the will of man into a multitude of that which is most *obversant* and familiar towards it.

Bacon. Works, vol. iii *To Sir H. Saville*, Let. 109.

OBVE'RT, *v.* Lat. *Obvertere*, to turn against, (*ob*, and *vertere*, to turn.)

To turn against; to place opposite.

This leaf being held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light, appeared so full of pores, that it seemed to have such a kind of transparency, as that of a sieve, or a piece of cypress, or a love hood.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 729.

OBVIATE, *v.* } Fr. *Obvier*; It. *Obviare*;
OBVIATING, *n.* } Sp. *Obviar*; Lat. *Obviare*,
OBVIOUS. } to be or come in the *way*,
OBVIOUSLY. } (*via.*)
OBVIOUSNESS. } To be or come in the way; to meet; to withstand, to prevent.

Obvious,—meeting; preventing; lying in the way; and, consequentially, evident, manifest.

For the *obviating* of this difficulty I have willingly declined that instance against the eternal succession of mankind that purely consists upon the account of additional accessions to the latter end, as I may call it, of eternal duration.

Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 122.

For such vast room in nature unpossest
By living soule, desert and desolate,
Onely to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimps of light, convey'd so farr
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

And therefore if after all this long scene of fallacy and imposture, (as infinitely dishonourable to our very nature,) we would effectually *obviate* the same for the future.

South, vol. v. Ser. 3.

If she [Fortune] reclaims the temporary boon,
And tries her minions, fluttering to be gone;
Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent,
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.

Prior. Henry & Emma.

The hero's bones with careful view select:
Apart, and easy to be known, they lie
Amidst the heap, and *obvious* to the eye.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried: I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them.—*Boyle.*

The following outlines will, I hope, not only *obviate* this inconvenience; but will allow me in future a greater latitude of illustration and digression than I could have indulged myself in with propriety so long as my students were left to investigate the chain of my doctrines by their own reflections.—*Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, Pref.

The other system which makes virtue a mere matter of prudence, although not so *obviously* unsatisfactory, leads to consequences which sufficiently shew that it is erroneous.

Id. Ib. s. 6. § 215.

OBUMBRE, *v.* } Fr. *Obumbrer*; It. *Obbumbrare*; Sp. *Obumbrar*; Lat.
OBUMBRA'TION. } *Obumbrare*, to overshade, (*ob*, and *umbra*, a shade.) See ADUMBRATION.

"To *obumbrate*, overshadow, cast a mist over, darken, obscure," (Cotgrave.)

Or half the blisse who coude write or tell,
Whan the Holy Ghost to thee was *obumbred*.

Chaucer. A Balade in Commendation of our Lady.

Not meaning that his flesche was first in heauen, and so sent downe from thence, as some heretikes haue ere thys holden an opinion, but that his body was in the blessed Virgin his mother by the heauenly *obumbracion* of the Holy Ghost.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1068.

OCCA'SION, *v.* } Fr. *Occasionner*; It. *Occasionare*; Sp. *Occasionar*;
OCCA'SIONABLE. } Lat. *Occasio*, (*ob*, and *casus*,
OCCA'SIONAL. } from *cad-ere*, to fall,—casus
OCCA'SIONALLY. } se offerens,—Vossius.) Applied to—
OCCA'SIONATE, *v.* } The time or season, the
OCCA'SIONER. } circumstance, or state of circumstances or events, in or at which any thing does or may *fall out* or *happen*; time or circumstance, fit, suiting or opportune, convenient or becoming; suitable, adapted or appropriate; fitting, befitting, becoming or requiring; and hence applied as equivalent to—

Accident or incident, opportunity, seasonableness, convenience, concurrence; and further—to urgency, exigency.

For that that I do, and that that I schal do is that I kitte awaei the *occasions* of hem that wolen *occasionen*, that in the thing in which thei glorien they be foundiun as we.

Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c. 11.

Neuertheless what I do, that will I do, to cutte away *occasyon* from them whych desyre *occasyon*, yt they mighte be founde lyke vnto vs in that wherin they reioyce.

Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For that she wolde flees the compaigne,
Wer likely was to treten of folie,
As is at festes, and revels, and at dances,
That ben *occasions* of daliances.

Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12,017.

The Kynges cõmãded questes to be charged of knyghtes and esquyres that dwelled in the countre aboute, and to endyte all suche persones as were *occasioners* & executors of that dede.—*Fabyan. Henry III.* an. 1272.

But one sabboth is past, since my meditations were *occasioned* to fix themselves upon the gain, which God's children make of their sins.

Bp. Hall. A consolatory Letter to one under Censure.

Whereupon they were proclaimed rebels and put to the horne, which *occasioned* William Douglasse the chanceller's great enimie, to gather a power and spoil the lands of this William Creichton.—*Holinshed. Scotland, continued by Thin.*

"Mad man," said then the palmer, "that does seeke
Occasion to wrath, and cause of strife;
Shee comes unsought, and shonned followes eke."

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

For *occasion* (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald noddle, after she hath present her lockes in front, and no hold taken.—*Bacon. Ess. On Delayes.*

So hath my muse according to her skill
Discovered the soul in all her rayes,
The lowest may *occasionate* much ill.

More. Song of the Soul, pt. ii. b. iii. c. 1

This time I could not spend in idleness. I therefore, very willingly set myself to translate my *occasional* meditations into Latin.—*Bp. Hall. Enoch. Translated by Brown*, Ded.

But he, [Enoch] like others, eat and drank, and slept, recreated *occasionally* his mind, and moderately enjoyed the pleasures of conjugal society: and yet all these things did not hinder his walking with God.—*Id. Ib.*

The fourth and last rule that I shall mention for the completing of our direction about this duty is, that a reproof be not continued or repeated after amendment of that which *occasioned* the reproof.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 7.

Partieularly this practice [keep the heart with all diligence, &c] will fence us against immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men's hard opinions, or harsh censures passed on us.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

All of these writers have, in my opinion, been *occasionally* misled in their speculations, by a want of attention to the distinction between first principles, properly so called, and the fundamental laws of human belief.

Stewart. On the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 1. s. 3.

OCCECATION. Lat. *Ob-cæcare*, to blind, to darken, (*cæcus*, of unknown etymology.) See CECITY.

Blindness, darkness.

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation*, that it was ever joyned with a secure confidence in them whose trade and ambition is to betray their souls.

Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, 67.

O'CCIDENT. } Fr. *Occident*; It. and Sp. *Oc-*
OCCIDE'NTAL. } *cidente*; Lat. *Occidens*, plaga, in quâ sol *occidit*, (*ob*, and *cadere*;) where the sun goes down or sets, which we call—

The West.

O first moving cruel firmament,
With thy diurnal sweph that croudest, ay,
And hurtlest all from est til *occident*,
That naturally wold hold another way.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4717.

And the remenaunte of the line, fro the aforesaled *orientall* vnto the bordure, is cleped the weste line, or the line *occidentell*.—*Id. The Astrolabie.*

——Thy swift hors restreine
Lowe vnder erthe in *occident*,
That thei toward *thorient*
By cleide go the longe weie. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Your lordship must take a ruler, or a compasse, and set one foot of the compasse vpon the land or coast whose longitude you would know, and extend the other foot of the compasse to the next part of one of the transuersall lines in the orientall or *occidentall* part.
Hocklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 215.

Some doo comprehend & diuide all the iles that lie about the north coast of this Ile now called Scotland into three parts, saying that they are either *occidentals*, the West Iles, alias the Orchades, and Zelandine or the Shetlands.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine.

There is no more such masters: I may wander
From East to *occident*, cry out for seruice,
Try many, all good: serue truly: neuer
Finde such another master.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 2.

For if (as the name *oriental* implyeth) they shal account that part to be East wherever the sun ariseth, or that West where the sun is *occidental* or setteth; almost half the year they [the Poles] have neither the one or the other [East nor West.]—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 7.

OCCI'SION. Lat. *Occisio*, from *occidere*, to beat or strike violently, to slay (*ob*, and *cædere*,) and, consequentially, to kill; Sp. *Occision*; It. *Occisione*; Fr. *Occision*;—an *occision*, killing, slaying, (Cotgrave.)

And for to shewe you somewhat of the foresayde hatayne, ye shall vnderstôde that for the great *occision* of men that there was slayne the place was callyd long after *Mortoria*.
Fabyan, c. 154.

This kind of *occision* of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.
Hale. History of the Pleas of the Crown, c. 42.

OCCLU'DE, *v.* } Lat. *Occlud-ere*, to shut or
OCCLU'SION. } close.

To shut up closely; to confine or fasten up.

Ginger is very common in many parts of India, growing either from root or seed, which in December and January they take up, and gently dried, role it up in earth; whereby *secluding* the pores, they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b.ii.c.7.

To make man there are many acts must precede, first a meeting and copulation of the sexes, then conception, which requires a well-disposed wombe to retain the prolifical seed, oy constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice of the matrix.
Howell, b. i. s. 3. Let. 30.

O'CCRUSTATE, *v.* See INCRUST.

To harden, to be or cause to be obdurate or obstinate.

And to arme and *occrustate* themselves in this devilish apostacy, [they] secretly foment in their own breasts, and endeavour to conveigh into others, that hideous monster of atheism and infidelity.
More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, c. 3.

OCCU'LT. } Fr. *Occulter, occulte*; It.
OCCU'LTED. } *Occulto*; Sp. *Ocultar, oculto*;
OCCULTA'TION. } Lat. *Occulto*, from *occulo*, to cover, (sc.) as seeds or roots are covered in tillage, (from *ob*, and *colere*, to till.) See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.

Covered over, concealed, hidden; undiscovered, unknown.

I prythee, when thou see'st that acte a-foot,
Even with the verie comment of thy soule
Observe mine vncle: if his *occulted* guilt
Do not vtterly vnkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we haue seen.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

For first when the sunne approcheth unto them with his beames, they be hidden and no more seene: likewise, after his departure they shew themselves agaiue: and as the one, me thinkes, might have been more aptly called an apparition then a rising, so we should have framed our tongue it common speech to have tearmed the other *occultation*, rather than setting.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 25.

Because some may pretend, that the plastick nature is all one with an *occult* quality, we shall here show how great a difference there is betwixt these two.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 154.

Ay, but where and what kind of thing then is this strange *occult* quality called lii nature, which makes such a thundring noise against such as have the ill luck to be taxed with it?—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 4.

In order to prepare the way for the mechanical inquiries of the moderns, it was necessary to begin with exposing the futility of the scholastic explications of phenomena, by *occult* qualities, and Nature's horror of a void.
Stewart. Philosophical Essays. Prel. Diss. c. 2.

O'CCUPY, *v.* } Fr. *Occuper*; It. *Occupàre*;
OCCUPIER. } Sp. *Ocupar*; Lat. *Occupare*,
OCCUPYING, *n.* } to take, to keep, (sc.) hold or
OCCUPANT. } possession of, (*ob*, aug. and
OCCUPANCY. } *capere*, to take.)
OCCUPATE, *v.* } To take or seize, to hold or
OCCUPA'TION. } keep possession of; to possess, to use, to employ, to engage.

Ich am *ocupied* eche day, haly day and other
Wi ydel tales atten ale. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 131.

Lo thre yeeris ben sithen I came sekinge fruyt in this fyge tree and I fynde none, therfore kitt it doun wherto *occupieth* it the erthe?—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 13.

And thei foundun not what thei schuldeden do to him, for al the puple was *ocupyed* & herde hym.—*Id. Ib.* c. 19.

Wo *occupieth* the fyn of our gladnesse.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 48,045.

But he that is idel, and easteth him to no business ne *occupation* shal falle into poverte, and die for hunger.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

But loue his hert hath so through seased
With pure imagination,
That for none *occupacion*,
Whiche he gan take on other side,
He maie not flitte his herte aside.—*Gower. Con. A.* b iv.

Thon shal youth leaue labour and al *occupacion*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 213.

Jauan, Tubal and Mesech wer thy marchaunites, which broughte the meane, and ornamentes of metall for thy *occupyinge*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ezechiel*, c. 26.

To be short, said he if I should take this sum of money and *occupy* it not, it is as much as I had it not: on the other side, if I *occupy* it, I shall make all the city speak ill of the king and me both.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 66.

Whiche law if it were now executed vpon all officers & *occupiers* whatsoever, there would not be so much wealth and substance, so great riches and treasure raked vp together in the possession of some few men.
Holinshed. Henry III. an. 1258.

Then, whose shall those things he which thou hast provided? perhaps strangers, perhaps (as in case of undisposed lands) the *occupants*, perhaps a false executor's, perhaps an enemy's.—*Sp. Hall. The Ideas of Ethel.*

Drunken men are taken with a plain defect, or destitution in voluntary motion, they reel; they tremble, they cannot stand, nor speak strongly. The cause is, for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place, where they are; and so make them weak to move.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 724.

Whereas of late years a great compasse hath yeelded but small profit, and this onelie through the idle and negligent *occupation* of such, as daille manured and had the same in *occupieng*.—*Holinshed. Descrip. of Britaine*, vol. i. c. 17.

These were their learned speculations
And all their constant *occupations*,
To measure wind, and weigh the air,
And turn a circle to a square.
Butler. A Satire on the Royal Society.

As the world by degrees grew more populous, it daily became more difficult to find out new spots to inhabit without encroaching upon former *occupants*: and, by constantly *occupying* the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed, without any provision for future supply or succession.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 1.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it.—*Id. Ib.*

OCCU'R, *v.* } Fr. *Occurrer*; It. *Occòrrere*;
OCCU'RRENT. } Sp. *Ocurrir*; Lat. *Occurrere*,
OCCU'RRENCE. } to run against, (*ob*, and *currere*,
OCCU'RSE, *n.* } to run. See CONCUR, INCUR.)
OCCU'RSION. } To run against, to encounter; to meet with, to go to meet; to offer or present itself, to advert, to appear to; to fall in the way of, to befall, to happen.

And as concerning the advancement of your diets, I shall travail for the new signature of your warrant for the same as soon as any opportunity shall *occur* for the same.
Sir T. Wyatt. Cromwell to Sir T. Wyatt, 22d *Feb.* 1538.

Here we have no notable news and *occurrences* but do look daily to have of you.—*Id. Ib.* 13th *Feb.* 1539.

The king's pleasure is, that you shall send a speedy answer hereof, and therewith signify such *occurrents* as have happened in those parties, since the writing of your last letters.
Id. Ib.

There doth not *occurre* to me, at this present, any use thereof, for profit.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 401.

He [Galba] take the meane way, suppressing the letters, and not entring into the cause any further, reseruing to gouerne himselfe in the rest as cuents and *occurrents* should lead and direct him.—*Sensile. Historie. Tacitus*, p. 1.

When I am dead and forgotten, the world will be as it is, the same successions and varieties of seasons, the same revolutions of heaven, the same changes of earth and sea, the like *occurrents* of natural events, and humane affairs.
Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, Cent. I. § 4.

Mer. My five years' absence hath kept me stranger
So much to all the *occurrents* of my Country,
As you shall bind me for some short relation
To make me understand the present times.
Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act i. sc. 1.

How is it imaginable, that those active particles, which have no cement to unite them, nothing to keep them in the order they were set, yea, which are ever and anon justled by the *occurrsion* of other bodies whereof there is an infinite store in this repository, should so orderly keep their cells without any alteration of their site or posture, which at first was alotted them.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 4.

But before I begin that, I must *occur* to one specious objection both against his proposition and the past part of my discourse.—*Bentley*, Ser. I.

When fear does not, in sudden or hazardous *occurrences*, discompose his mind, act his body a trembling, and make him unfit for action, or run away from it, he has then the courage of a rational creature.—*Locke. Of Education*, s. 115.

[They will say farther]:—All the active power and vigour of the mind, our faculties of reason, imagination and will are the wonderfull result of this mutual *occurse*, this pulsion and repercussion of atoms.—*Bentley*, Ser. 2.

O'CEAN, *n.* } Fr. *Océane*; It. and Sp. *Oceano*;
O'CEAN, *adj.* } Lat. *Oceanus*; Gr. Ὠκεανος, per-
OCEA'NICK haps from Ὠκυς, swift, and νειν, *fluctare*, to flow. (See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.) Bochart gives it an eastern origin. See in *Lennep*.

The main sea; any thing wide, extended, or immense, as the main sea.

She driveth forth into our *ocean*,
Thurghout our wide sea.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 9425.

But thilke sea whiche hath no wane,
Is cleped the greate *oceane*:
Out of which arise and come
The hie floudes all and some.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

He had subdued the Orient, visyted the *ocean* sea, and fulfylled all that manoes mortalitie was able to perfourme.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 303.

——The sun who scarce up risen
With wheels yet hovring ov'r the *ocean* brim
Shot parallel to the earth his dewey ray.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

After sailing twenty days in that winding dangerous channel, to which he [Magellan] gave his own name, and where one of his ships deserted him, the great Southern *Ocean* opened to his view, and with tears of joy he returned thanks to Heaven for having thus far crowned his endeavours with success.—*Robertson. History of America*, b. v.

But we had now been so often deceived by these birds, that we could no longer look upon them, nor indeed upon any other *oceanic* birds, which frequent high latitudes, as signs of the vicinity of land.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. i. c. 3.

OCE'LLATED. Lat. *Ocellatus*, from *Ocellus*, a small eye. See OCULAR.

Having or being spotted with small eyes; or studded with spots resembling eyes.

The white-butterfly lays its voracious offspring on cabbage-leaves; a very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one, its no less voracious black offspring of an horid aspect, on the leaves of nettles.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. viii. c. 6. Note 6.

OCHLO'CRACY. Gr. Οχλοκρατια, power or rule (κρατος) of the mob or multitude, the populace (οχλος).

[Their] opposition [the people's] to power produces, as it happens to be well or ill managed, either the best or worst forms of government, a Democracy or *Ochlocracy*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iii. s. 1.

O'CHRE. O'CHREOUS. O'CHREY. } Fr. *Ocre*; It. *Ocra*; Lat. *Ochra*; Gr. ὠχρα, so called from its *pallid* colour, from ὠχρος, *pale*.

As touching *ochre* or sil it is exceeding hard to bee reduced into powder: and this also serveth in physike: for it hath a mild kind of mordacitie: astringent it is besides and incarnative: in which respect, soveraign to heale ulcers: but before that it will do any good, it ought to be burnt and calcined upon an earthen pan.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 13.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other loose matter.—*Id. Ib.*

O'CREATED. Lat. *Ocreatus*, booted.—A pedantick Latinism.

I remember, when this Doctor [Gosling] was last vice-chancellour, it was highly penal for a scholar to appear in boots. A scholar undertook, for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to addresses himself *ocreated* unto the vice-chancellor.—*Fuller. Worthies. Norwich.*

O'CTAGON. O'CTA'GONAL. } Gr. Οκτω, eight, and γωνια, a corner, an angle. See DIAGONAL.

A figure consisting of eight sides, and containing eight angles.

The floor's not ill pav'd and the margin o' th' spring
Is enclos'd with a certain *octagonal* ring.
Cotton. A Voyage to Ireland, c. 3.

A small portico leads into an *octagonal* edifice, in the centre of which there is a large basin about three feet deep lined and paved with marble.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 3.

O'CTAVE. Fr. *Octave*; It. *Ottàvo*, *ottàvo*; Sp. *Octava*, *octavo*; Lat. *Octavus*; from *Octo*, Gr. Οκτω, eight. Applied to—

The eighth day, or eight days after a holiday or festival: e. g. the Sabbath, in Dryden, was Whit-Sunday; the *octave*, Trinity Sunday. In *music*,—

An eighth is that note which is eight distant from another, as from an unison an eighth; from a fifth a twelfth, &c. And as in the second quotation from Dryden.

If the quene and hir sone entryd not the land by the *octauis* of ye Epyphany of our Lord neste folowynge in peaybie wyse, that they shuld be takyn for enemyes to the kyng and his realme.—*Fabyan. Edw. II.* an. 1325.

Herevpon therefore he caused a parlement to be summoned at Westminster, there to be holden in the *octaues* of the Epiphanie.—*Holinshed. Hen. III.* an. 1225.

Last solemn sabbath saw the church attend;
The Paraclete in fiery pomp descend;
But when his wondrous *octave* roll'd again,
He brought a royal infant in his traine.
Dryden. Britannia Redivivà.

From Chaucer I was led to think on Boccace, who was not only his contemporary, but also pursu'd the same studies; wrote novels in prose, and many works in verse, particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme or stanza of eight lines.—*Id. Preface to Fables.*

It was an *octavo* pocket-book, and appeared to be an exact copy of Rubens's album which he used in his travels; the drawings and even the hand-writing and different inks being exactly imitated.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 3.

O'CTOBER. Fr. *Octobre*; It. *Ottòbre*; Sp. *Octubre*; Lat. *October*. Vossius thinks *her* a mere syllabic production of the voice: others that it is from *imber*, because the rains are frequent in the months whose names end with this syllable.

In shorter course draweth the dayes of December, than in the moneth of June; the springes of May faden and folowen in *Octobre*.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Love*, b. ii.

His proprie monthe is, as men tellen
Octobre, whiche bringeth the kalende
Of Winter that cometh next sewende.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

Green rye in September, when timely thou past,
October for wheat sowing calleth as fast.
Tusser. Points of Husbandry. October.

OCTO'GAMY. Gr. Οκτω, eight, and γαμειν, to marry.

A word appropriate to the Wife of Bath.

But of no noumbre mention made he,
Of bigamie or of *octogamie*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5619.

O'CTONARY. Fr. *Octonaire*; It. *Ottonário*; Lat. *Octonarius*.

Pertaining to, consisting of eight.

Which number [eight] being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision; and the Pythagoreans call the *octonary* ἀφαλεια, which signifies that security which is by covenant.—*More. Dif. of the Phil. Cabbala, App.* c. 2.

OCTONO'CULAR. Having eight eyes, (*oculos*, see OCULAR.)

So that as most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some (as Mr. Willoughby thought, *senocular*, so fleas, &c.) are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 3.

OCTOSY'LLABLE. Fr. *Octosyllable*. Consisting of eight *syllables*.

60. Though I call this the *octosyllable* metre from what I apprehended to have been its original form, it often consists of nine and sometimes of ten *syllables*; but the *eighth* is always the last accented *syllable*.
Tyrwhitt. On the Language and Versification of Chaucer.

O'CTOTEUCH. Gr. Οκτω, and τευχος, a book. Applied to,—

The first eight books of the Old Testament.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch*.—*Turner. View of Antiq.* (1671,) p. 37.

O'CULAR. O'CULARLY. O'CULIST. } Fr. *Oculaire*; It. *Oculàre*; Sp. *Ocular*; Lat. *Ocularis*, from *oculus*, an eye; the origin of which is left uncertain by the Latin etymologists. Tooke assigns it to the Goth. *Augo*, A. S. *Eage*, an eye, from *aug-an*, ostendere, to show.

Of or pertaining to the eye, evident or manifest to the eye or sight; evident.

If name a signe, shall force beleefe from you:
I hatl'd him lately; and beheld the seat
That still remains a marke too *ocular*
To leaue your heart yet blinded.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

But Andrew Thevat in his Cosmography doth *ocularly* overthrow it; for he affirmeth, he saw an ass with his saddle cast therein [the Lake Asphaltites] and drowned.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 15.

Sir. The subject we talk of is the eye of England; and if there be a speck or two in the eye, we endeavour to take them off; but be were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye.—*Bacon. Apophthegms.*

For as Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial, so were the other disciples of his resurrection: having actually seen him after he was risen.
South, vol. v. Ser. 1.

It may not therefore be unuseful to relate many circumstances, which were observable upon a late cure done upon a young gentleman who was born blind, and on the 29th of June last (1709) recv'd his sight at the age of twenty years, by the operation of an *oculist*.—*Tatler*, No. 55.

The heathens who had not *ocular* demonstration, but could not contest facts so well established, made their attack upon his miracles, by instancing others who had done things altogether as wonderful, *viz.* Pythagoras, Abaris, Apollonius, and others.—*Observer*, No. 11.

ODD, *adj.* ODDITY. O'DDLY. O'DDNESS. ODDS. } Sw. *Udde*, impar, cui *par deest*, (Ihre.) Skinner says—from the Dut. *Oed*, *ood*; Ger. *Oed*, *ode*, *od*, desertus, vacuus, cui, (sc.) aliquid *deest* ad numerum complendum. Junius thinks *odd* cut off (*abscissum*) from the Eng. *edled*; and Lye—that we owe the word to the Sw. *Udda*. Tooke asserts it to be the past part. *owed*, *ow'd*. Thus when we are counting by couples or by pairs, we say—one pair, two pairs, &c. and one *owed*, *ow'd*, to make up another pair, (and this coincides with the interpretations of Ihre and Skinner.) It has the same meaning (he adds) when we say—an *odd* man, or an *odd* action; it still relates to *pairing*; and we mean—without a fellow, *unmatched*, not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple. He might have noticed the equivalent expressions,—a singular man, a singular action. In numbers it is used when there is,—

One wanting to make the number even, or divisible into two equal numbers. Generally,—

Singular, unmatched, unequalled, not having its like; unlikely; uncommon, unusual, extraordinary.

ODI

Odds,—inequality, either for or against; unevenness, disparity, disagreement, dissension.

Oddity is a common word.

Kyng Xerxes, cuttynge an *odly* great pomegranate, and beholdynge it fayre and full of kernels, sayde in the presence of his counsayle, he had leuer haue suche one frende, as Zopirus was, thanne as many Babylons, as there were kernels in the pomegranate.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 6.

So thou that hast thy leue sette unto God.
In thy remembrance this emprint and graue,
As he in soueraine dignitie is *odde*,
So will he in loue no parting fellowes haue.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 23.

This is the third time: I hope good lucke lies in *odde* numbers; away, go, they say there is dinitity in *odde* numbers, either in natiuity, chance, or death.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act v. sc. 1.

Vntie the spell: how fares my gracious sir?
There are yet missing of your companie
Some few *odde* lads, that you remember not.
Id. The Tempest, Act v. sc. 1.

But O, how *odly* will it sound, that I
Must aske my childe forgiueuesse?
Id. Ib.

Folly and madness! since 'tis *ode* we ne're
See the fresh youth of the next yeare.
Habington. To Sir Edward P. Knight.

Cato the elder, answered certain on a time, that marvellously commended a bold, a venturous, and desperate man for the wars: That there was great *oddes*, to esteem manhood so much and life so little.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 238.

But Epicurus, a little ashamed of this, as that which must needs look *oddly* and ridiculously, and seeming more cautious and eastigate, pretends to correct the extravagancy of this phrasey.—*Cudworth. Intellect. System*, p. 673.

But where a man neither loves, nor likes the thing he believes, it is *odde* but in a little he may be brought also to cast off the very belief itself.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

But what in *oddness* can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost toyman of his time.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 4.

Capaneus is so far blinded with his own admiration, that he still fancies himself the conqueror; though the *odds* appeared visibly against him: so apt is pride to magnify.
Hart. Statius. Thebaid, 6. Note 32.

ODE. Fr. *Ode*; It. and Sp. *Oda*; Lat. *Ode*; Gr. ᾠδη, from αειδ-ειν, to sing.

See the quotation from Blair.

See how from far upon the Eastern road
The star-led wizards haste with odours sweet:
O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.
Milton. Ode. Christ's Nativity.

There is nothing more frequent among us than a sort of poems entitled Pindaric *Odes*; pretending to be written in imitation of the manner and style of Pindar, and yet I do not know that there is to this day extant, in our language, one *ode* contrived after his model.
Congreve. A Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.

Music and Poetry are coeval, and were, originally, always joyned together. But after their separation took place, after bards had begun to make verse compositions, which were to be recited or read, not to be sung, such poems as were designed to be still joined with music or song, were, by way of distinction, called *odes*.—*Blair*, vol. iii. Lect. 39.

O'DIOUS. O'DIOUSLY. O'DIOUSNESS. O'DIBLE. O'DIUM. } Fr. *Odieux*; It. *Odiàre*, *odiòso*; Sp. *Odiar*, *odioso*; Lat. *Odiosus*, *odium*, (which we have adopted in common speech,) from the verb *Odi*, which is traced through the Gr. verb Οδυσσ-ειν, ἰροσκι, obsolete οδυειν, to an obsolete primitive οδεω, *pungere*. See οδυσσω in Lennep.

Hateful, detestable, loathsome; causing hat'ed or envy; invidious.

d while the Greeks, as I have you told,
ere beside hir wardes to enclose,
Mid of the feld befell a case sodeine,
Full vnhappy, lothsome, and *odible*.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Who shal me glde, who shal me now conuoie,
Sith I fro Diomede, and noble Troilus,
Am clene excluded, as abject, *odious*?
Id. The Testament of Cresside.

Thus from one vyce he grewe into another so that he became *odyble* to God and man.—*Fabyan*, pt. i. c. 8.

These doth Esaie in similitude compare unto wylde beastes, dragons, and other *odible* monsters.
Bale. Image, pt. iii.

Oliuer Deuyll, whom, for the *odiousnesse* of the name ye kynge causyd it to be chaunged, & to be named Dimon.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1458.

Careticus began to rule the Britaines. This man loued ciuill war, and was *odible* beth to God and to his subiects.
Slow. Britaynes & Saxons, an. 586.

With whose reproch, and *odious* menace,
The knight embeylyng in his haughtie hart,
Knit all his forces, and gan sooue unbrace
His grasping hold.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 6.

It was an *odious* thing to the people of England, to haue a king brought into them vpon the shoulders of Irish and Dutch; of which their armie was in substance compounded.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 33.

I have known him [a wicked ruler] vtterly forgotten, if not *odiously* remembered, in the city, where he had exercised authority.—*Bp. Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Eccles.*

The *odiousness* of which fact was greatly increased by a notable example which happened there in a Lignieran woman.
Savile. Tacitus. Historie, p. 61.

This [Roman garrison] rather weighing the greatness of the booty, than the *odiousness* of the vliany by which it was gotten, resolved finally to make the like purchase.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 1. s. 3.

It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously*, and is believed easily.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

But his most remarkable anecdote, and probably a true one, is that Monsieur Blinville, the French ambassador, when lodged at the Bishop of Durham's, celebrated mass openly, that the *odium* might fall on the king.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 2.

OˈDOUR.
OˈDORAMENT.
OˈDORATE.
ODORIˈFEROUS.
} Fr. *Odeur*; It. *Odore*; Sp. *Olor*; Lat. *Odor*. Vossius thinks the Lat. *Oleo*, to smell, was originally written *odeo*; and Scheidius has no doubt that *odor* was so used, —ab acrimonia *odoris*, nares quasi *pungentia*; and thus refers it to the same source as the Lat. *Odi*. (See ODIOUS; and *Lennep*.)

Odour being thus equivalent to our vulgar usage of the word *stink*.

Smell, scent—*Odoriferous*; bearing or bringing a smell or scent; usually a pleasing smell.

Walke ghe in loue as Crist louyde us, and ghaf hymself for us an offeyng and a sacrifice to God ioto the *odour* of swetenesse.—*Wiclif. Effesies*, c. 5.

—— And eke her breath I trow
Sumounteth all *odours* that euer I found
In sweetness. *Chaucer. The Court of Loue.*

Marye Magdalen and Mary Jacoby, and Salome, brought *Ioures*, yt they might come and aneyntyhim.
Bible, 1551. *Marke*, c. 16.

What should I speke of the *odoriferous* skarlettes, the fyne velvet, &c.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 17.

And the swete smoke of the *odorous* incence, whych came of the wholesome and feruent desyres of theym that had fayth, ascended vp before God out of the aligels hande.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

Then gan they sprinkle all the posts with wine,
And made great feast to solemnize the day:
They all perfumde with frankincense diuine,
And precious *odoure* fetcht them far away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Odoraments to smell to, rose water, violet flowers, bawme, rose cakes, vinegar, &c. doe much recreate the braines and spirits.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 389.

The cause is, for that where there is heat and strength enough in the plant, to make the leaves *odorate*, there the smell of flowers is rather evanide and weaker, than that of the leaves; as is in rosemary-flowers, lavender-flowers, and sweet-briar roses.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 389.

Near to that sweet and *odoriferous* clime,
Where the all-cheering Emperor of time
Makes spring the cassia, nard, and fragrant balms,
And every hill and *collin* crowns with palms.
Drummond. The Shadow of the Judgment.

An amber scent of *odorous* perfume
Her harbinger, a damsel train behind.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow;
By the rich *odore* taught to steer,
Though neither day nor stars appear.
Waller. To a fair Lady playing with a Snake.

—— Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft South-West
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' *odoriferous* pavement.
Prior. Callimachus, Hymn 2.

Oo ev'ry side spreads wide the beauteous scene,
Assemblage fair of plains, and hills, and woods,
And plants of od'rous scent. *Jago. Hedge Hill*, b. iv.

ŒCOˈNOMY. See ECONOMY.

ŒCUMEˈNICAL.
ŒCUMEˈNICALLY.
} Gr. Οικουμενικος, *habitabilis*, from οικ-ειν, to dwell, to inhabit.

Comprising the whole *habitable* world; general, universal.

That anie one bishop abouie the rest had the name of *œcumenicall*, or vniuersall, or head, to the derogation of other bishops, or with such glorie as is now annexed to the same: that is not to be found.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 8.

So that by the expresse resolution of all these severall councels, whereof one is *œcumenicall*: the Lord's day ought to be kept onely from evening to evening, and so to begin and end at evening.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act. iv. c. 3.

1. So early as about the close of the sixth century, Gregory the first, or the great, as he is usually called, the most reverend, and in some respects not undeservedly so, of all the Roman Pontiffs, in a famous dispute with the Bishop of Constantinople, who had taken to himself the title of *œcumenical*, or universal Bishop, objects to him, the arrogance and presumption of this claim, and treats him, on that account, as the forerunner, at least, of Antichrist.
Hurd. Works, vol. v. Ser. 7.

Human passions, human interests, human fallibility, not those of particular doctors alone, but those of the Church, *œcumenically* assembled, from the Nicæan Council down to that of Trent, have had their share in composing the present intricate, inconsistent, and voluminous system.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 4. s. 13. *Authority in Matters of Religion.*

ŒDEˈMA.
ŒDEˈMATICK.
ŒDEˈMATOUS.
} Fr. *Œdème*; Gr. Οιδημα, a swelling, from οιδειν, to swell. Cotgrave explains it, — "a painless, waterish, and flegmatick swelling; which pressed down with the finger, retains the impression thereof."

I shall now proceed to speak of that tumour which hath its rise from the pituita, or phlegm, and is known by the name of *œdema*.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 18.

But the pain encreased, and the leg swell'd from the hip to the very toes exceedingly, and seemed *œdematous*.
Id. Ib.

OF. Goth. *Af*; A. S. *Of*; Dut. *Af*. Skinner derives from the Lat. *Ab*, Gr. Απο. Junius,—from Απο, *ωφ*. Tooke says, "I *imagine* that *of* (in the Goth. and A. S. *Af*) is a fragment of the Goth. and A. S. *Afara*, *posteritas*, *aforo*, *proles*; that it is a noun substantive, and means always—consequence, offspring, successor, follower, &c." This presumes that the composite noun *Af-ar-a*, was in use before *Af* was used prepositively. He further observes, (p. 303, note,) "The Dutch are supposed to use *van* in two meanings; because it supplies indifferently the places both of our *of* and *from*. Notwithstanding which, *van* has always one and the same single meaning, viz. *beginning*. And its use both for *of* and *from* is to be explained by its different *apposition*. When it supplies the place of *from*, *van* is put in apposition to the same term to which *from* is put in apposition. But when it supplies the place of *of*, it is *not* put in *apposition* to the same term to which *of* is put in apposition, but to its *correlative*. And between two *correlative* terms, it is totally indifferent to the meaning which of the two correlations is expressed."

of hym [Dardan] com the gede Bruyt, that was the frate man
That lord was in Englonde, as y gou telle can.
R. Gloucester, p. 10.

Heo comen alle a bouten hym, so that the Bruyt y sey,
That heo were of gret power, & noble folc & hey.
Id. p. 11.

He was frat of Inglond, that gaf God his tithe,
Of isshue of bestes, *of* londes or *of* lithe [increments.]
R. Brunne, p. 19.

And he taughte in the synagogis *of* hem: and was magnefied *of* alle men.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 4.

And he taughte in their sinagogis and was commended *of* all men.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And it was doon whanne the puple came faste to Jhesus to here the word *of* God, he stood besidis the pool *of* Genesareth.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 5.

It came to passe as the people preased vpē him, to heare the woorde *of* God, that he stode by the lake *of* Genezareth.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And Jhesus ful *of* the Holy Gost turnyde agen fro Jordan, and was led by the Spiryt into deserte fourty dayes. And was temptid *of* the deuel.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 4.

Jesus then full *of* the Holy Goost returned from Jordan and was caryed of the Spirite into wildernesse, and was xl. dayes tempted *of* the Deuill.—*Bible*, 1551. *Luke*, c. 4.

Me thinketh it accordant to reason,
To tellen you all the condition
Of each of them, so as it semed me,
And whiche they weren, and *of* what degree.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 39.

"Alas, why plainen men so in commune
Of perveyance of God, or *of* Fortune,
That yeveth hem ful oft in many a gise
Wel better than they can himself devise?
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1255.

The circuite a mile was aboute,
Walled *of* stone, and diched all without.—*Id. Ib.* v. 1889.

Of them, that writen us to fore
The bokes dwelle: and we therfore
Ben taught *of* that was writen tho,
For thy good is, that we also
In our time amonge vs here
De write *of* newe some matiere
Eosampled *of* the olde wise.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Help then, O holy virgin, chiefe *of* poyne,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth out *of* thine everlasting scryne
The antique rolls, which there lay hidden still,
Of faerie knights. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 1.

Restless he pass'd the remnant *of* the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
All burning ships, the martyrs *of* the fight,
With paler fires beheld the Eastern sky.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray
With orient hues, unberrow'd of the sun:
Yet shall he mount, and keep his distant way
Beyond the limits *of* a vulgar fate,
Beneath the good how far—but far above the great.
Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

OFF. Also written with a single *f*. Dut. *Af*; Ger. *Ab*; Sw. *Af*. In usage it is opposed to *on*, or *upon*; and is further applied to express—

A motion or removal; separation or departure, disunion, distance.

To go off,—as a gun; where the charge is expelled or driven from the barrel, &c.

To get off,—to come *off* well; (met.) to get or remove to a distance, (sc.) from danger, misfortune, &c.; to escape.

To be well off,—to be removed or at a distance, (sc.) from danger or misfortune; to be in a prosperous state or condition.

Off hand,—as by some *dexterity* or adroitness, dexterously, promptly, on the spur of the moment; without premeditation.

He was short shuldered brode, a thikke gnarre,
Ther n'as no dore, that he n'olde heve *of* barre.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 552.

And for to werchen as I shal you say
To morowe, whan ye riden on the way,
Now by my fader's soule that is ded,
But ye be merry, smiteth *of* my hed.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 784.

This fiere Arcite hath *of* his helme y den.
Id. Ib. v. 2678

"Now, sires," quod this Oswould the Reve,
"I prey you all, that ye not yve grete,
Though I answere, and somdel set his howve,
For leful is with force force *off* to shoveve.
Id. The Reeve Tale, v. 3910.

Which [ring] one *of* the lordes toote *of* and put it on his owne finger. whē the ring was *of*, he commaunded to burye her, regardyng her no longer.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 250.

What sayes Lord Stanley, will he bring his power?
Mes. My lord, he doth deny to come.
King. *Off* with his sonne George's head.
Shakespeare, Rich. III. Act v. sc. 3.

Boles. Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses *off* to sea againe, lay her *off*.—*Id. The Tempest*, Act i. sc. 1.

For my part the see cannot drewne mee, I swam ere I could recouer the shore, fiue and thirtie leagues *off* and on.
Id. Ib. Act iii. sc. 2.

Epl. Feare not: the forrest is not three leagues *off*,
If we recouer that, we are sure enough.
Id. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act v. sc. 1.

His wounded men he first sends *off* to shore,
Never till now unwilling to obey.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

This lucky hour the wise Batavian takes,
And warns his tatter'd fleet to follow home;
Proud to have so got *off* with equal stakes,
Where 'twas a triumph not to be o'ercome.—*Id. Ib.*

This short cut to Parnassus not only saves him a great deal of mandabout riding, but supplies him with many an apt couplet for *off-hand* quotations, in which he is very expert.—*Oberver*, No. 109.

OFFAL. Skimer,—that which *falls off* the table. Tooke,—the past part. of *feall-an*; *afeall-an*, to fall. Applied generally to—

Any refuse; any thing cast or thrown away, as unfit for food; any thing worthless.

The miser threw himselfe, as an *offall*,
Streight at his foot in base humilitee,
And cleped him his leige, to hold of him in fee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

If we come into a barn floore, and see some few graines scattered amongst an heap of chaffe, we do not call it a corne-heap, the quantity of the *offall* devoures the mention of those insensible graines.
Bp. Hall. Sermon preacht to the Lords.

The hideous monster rising heavily,
Came stalking forward with a sullen pace,
And left her mangled *offals* on the place.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

The lion having sucked the blood of his prey, threw the *offal* carcase to the jackall in waiting.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

OFFE'ND, *v.* Offe'nder. Offe'ndress. Offe'nce. Offe'nceful. Offe'nceless. Offe'nsive. Offe'nsively. Offe'nsiveness. } Fr. *Offender, offenser*; It. *Offendere*; Sp. *Ofender*; Lat. *Offendere*, to strike against, (*ob*, and *fendere*, i. e. arcere, repellere.) See Defend, and the quotation from Barrow.

To strike against; to assault or assail; to hurt; to affront, to insult; to hurt or wound, (se.) the feelings, to displease; to injure, to do wrong or injustice.

Therefore I seie, wher thei *offendiden* so that thei schulden falle dono? God forbede.—*Wiclif. Romaynes*, c. 11.

And this thing I prele that ghour charitie be plenteous more & more in knowng and in al witt, that ghe preue the better thingis, that ghe be clene and withoute *offense* in the dai of Crist.—*Id. Philipensis*, c. 1.

And thei spurnyden aghens the stoon of *offensioun*, as it is writun, lo! putte a stoon of *offensioun* in Sion, and a stoon of slaundre, and ech that schal bileue in it schal not be confoundid.—*Id. Romaynes*, c. 9.

I am yonge and unkonoing, as thou wost,
And, as I trow, with love *offended* most,
That ever was ony lives creature.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2396.

Who lived ever in swiche delite o day,
That him ne meved other conseience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kin affray.
Envie, or pride, or passion, or *offence*?
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5558.

My herd, my here that hangeth long adoun,
That never yet felt non *offensioun*
Of rasoure ne of shere, I wol there yeve,
And ben thy trewe servant while I live.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2418.

——— Ye ben lady in my inward thought
Of alle mine herte withouten *offension*.
Id. The Court of Lone.

And yet iustice natheless
Was kepte, and in nothinge *offended*.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

If thon might gete pacience
Whiche is the leche of all *offence*,
As tellen vs the olde wise. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

The Troians eke *offended* seek to wreke
Their haiuous wrath wyth shedying of my bloud.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

For we vse to saye, that when prynces and rulers do punyshe epen *offenders*, they loke vpon mache thynges men do committe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 11. Note.

Some conceits (being passed in clowds and figurative speeches) might percase both be *offensive* to your gravities and perilous to my credit.
Dascoigne. To the Reuerend Diuines.

——— Where I see
Much in the poem shine, I will not be
Offended with few spots, which negligence
Hath shed, or humane frailtie not kept thence.
B. Jonson. Horace. Of the Art of Poetrie.

It may be thought, that God stirred vp the Saxons to be a scourge to them, and to work his just vengeance vpon them for their wickednesses and abominable *offenses* dailie committed against his divine maiestie.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. v. c. 17.

Duk. So then, it seems, your most *offence-ful* act
Was mutually committed.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act ii. sc. 3.

Luc. That commit men nightly, *offenceless*, for the gain of a groat a prisoner.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 1.

Amint. ——— Then I draw;
As justly as our magistrates their swords,
To cut *offenders* off.—*Id. The Maid's Tragedy*, Act iii.

Virginitie murthers itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendresse* against nature.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act i. sc. 1.

A power both for number and goodnesse of men and horses sufficient (if another had beene geocrall) to make warre *offensine*, not onely to stand vpon their defence.
Steele. Tacitus. Historie, p. 123.

Not more Manacha's goodly sonne
In stomaking did threate,
Then did this newes his father now
Offensively disqueate.
Worner. Albion's England, b. x. c. 59.

The fourth objection is against our argument for Divine Providence drawn from the consideration of that happy mitigation of the trouble and *offensiveness* of some animals by others that bear an enmity to them, and feed upon them as their prey, as the cat for example does on the mouse.
More. Antidote against Atheism, App. c. 21. s. 7.

And R. Cartesius was sensible of the *offensiveness* of this opinion.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 863.

To *offend* originally signifies to impinge, that is to stumble, or hit dangerously upon somewhat lying cross our way, as as thereby to be cast down, or at least to be disordered in our posture, and stopt in our progress; whence it is well transferr'd to denote our being through any incident temptation, brought into sin, whereby a man is thrown down, or bowed from his upright state, and interrupted from proceeding a steady course of piety and virtue.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 13.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he chear'd:
Nor to rebuke the rich *offender* fear'd.
Dryden. Character of a good Parson.

The top is level; an *effensive* seat
Of war; and from the war a safe retreat.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

The serum did not by the smell appear putrified, and yet had let fall a considerable quantity of whitish sediment; but within three or four days after this, the liquor was found to stink *offensively*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iv. p. 813.

——— To my weeping friends,
And every loving relative restore
A soft-ey'd maid, a mild, *offenceless* prey!
Shenston. Love & Honour.

OFFER, *v.* Offerable. Offerer. Offering, *n.* Offertory. Offerture. } Fr. *Offrir*; It. *Offrire*; Sp. *Ofrecer*; Lat. *Offerre*, to bear or bring before, (*ob*, and *ferre*, Gr. Φερ-ειν, to bear or bring.) To bear or bring before or in presence; to present; to propose; to hold forth, to exhibit; to show; to show signs of; to bring before, (sc.) the altar as a sacrifice; to sacrifice; also to make proposal; to give; to bid.

This word appears to have been introduced into the A. S. with the version of the Bible. (See *Lye.*) The show-bread is—*offring hlafas*, *offering* loaves; in Wiclif "looves of proposition."

And *offrede* to this mamet, and honoured ynowe.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

That bedi he honouroe y neu tho he com there,
And al the stude vor hys lowe, and dude vayr *offryngr*.
Id. p. 324.

The hyssop of Lyncolne hys masse song the,
And at tyme as he wolde to *offryngr* go,
And hys taper, that he *offrede*, in the hyssope's hond de,
Bedyng as yt were, the taper berst atuo. *Id.* p. 436.

Now has R. entre, & Acres taken es,
The Sarazins com fulle fre, & *offred* him grete riches.
R. Brunne, p. 179.

To the ferite [shrine] of Saynt Agate Richard made *offeryng*. *Id.* p. 154.

But tho thingis that hethen men *offren*, thei *offren* to deuelis and not to God.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Corynth.* c. 10.

Nayę, but I saye, that these thingis which the gentyls *offer*, they *offre* to deuyls, and not to God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

They schulen give an *offrynge* after that is a-leide in the lawe of the Lord: a peyre of turturis or tweie culver briddis.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 2.

& to *offer* (as is sayde in the lawe of the Lorde) a payre of turtle doues or two younge pigions.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Min holy pardon may you all warice, [heal,]
So that ye *offre* nobles or starlinges,
Or elles silver broches, spones, ringes.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,842.

In al the parish wif ne was there non,
That to the *offring* before hire shulde gon,
And if ther did, certain so wroth was she,
That she was out of alle charitee.
Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 452.

Wel conde he rede a lesson or a storie,
But alder best he sang an *offertorie*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 712.

And euer my seruice I profere
And namely whan she woll gone *offre*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

I towarde *offryng* hir lede.
Id. Ib.

This patriarche to his lisage
Forbid, that thei no once ymage
Encline shulde in no wise:
But her *offerde* and sacrifice,
With all the hole hertes loue,
Unto the mighty God aboue,
They shuldea yeue, and to no mo.—*Id. Ib.*

I dred the Grekes yea when they *offer* gyftes.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Desired thinges are not ay prest,
Nor thinges deide left al unsought:
Nor new thinges to be loned best,
Nor all *offers* to be set at nought.
Tottel. Tottel's Miscellany, p. 57.

Read the third booke of Kings the 8. chapter, when God delighted onely in the fayth of the *offerer*, whiche believed in God onely for all mercy.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 451.

And when the *offerer* was begon she discended doune and *offred* beyng crouned.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 25.

——— Thy *offers* base I greatly loth
And eke thy words uncourteous and unkempt.
I tread in dust thee and thy money both.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

A pious courtier may easily give to Cesar what is Cesar's, and to God what is God's; and that by an analogical instruction from this rule of Christ, allowing all that hath Cesar's image onely on it, *offerable* to Cesar.
Montague. Devoute Essayes, pt. 1. Treat. 10. s. 7.

Commend me to her, and to piece her portion
Tender her this.
1 *K.* Nay, let's be *offerers* all.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iv. sc. 4.

From which example arose perhaps the custom, to hang up the armour of worthy men in churches, as *offerings* consecrated to him who is the Lord of hattel.
Baker. Of the first Danish King in England.

The crown itself with all those advantages were therefore given him, that the people's good should be first consider'd; not harmful for, and bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown.
Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

Every unhallowed, unfitting prayer is a strange fire; a fire that will be sure to destroy the *offering* though mercy should spare the *offer*.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

As soon as the Sermon or Homily is ended, the Priest is directed "to return to the Lord's Table and begin the *Offertory*, saying one or more of the sentences following as he thinketh most convenient in his discretion, *i. e.* according to the length or shortness the time that the people are *offering*," as it was worded in King Edward's first Common Prayer and from thence in the Scotch one. These are in the place of the Antiphona or Anthem which we find in the old Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from their being sung while the people made their *oblations* at the altar were called *Offertory*.—*Wheatley. On the Com. Prayer*, c. 6. s. 10.

The rule of justice, which wants with most anxiety to be inoculated in the making of bargains, is, that the seller is bound in conscience to disclose the faults of what he *offers* to sale.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. i. c. 7.

OFFICE, *v.* Office, *n.* Officer. Officered. Official, *adj.* Official, *n.* Officially. Officialty. Officiate, *v.* Official. Officious. Officiously. Officiousness. } Fr. *Office*; It. *Officio*; Sp. *Oficio*; Lat. *Officium*, from *officere*, which Vossius says was the same with *efficere*; and hence *officium*, quod quisque *efficere* debet,—what every one ought to do or perform.

That which ought to be done or performed; act or deed due, duty; any thing which we are obliged, bound, engaged, or employed to do; peculiar or appropriate business, or employment; service or usefulness.

Also, the place where, the station or situation in which, *official* acts are done.

Officions,—busy to act, or to perform services; active in the performance of services or benefits.

King Henri wondede muche, to abbe men in *offis*,
Nid him, that of conseil were god and wis.
R. Gloucester, p. 468.

Porto reise the treuage, that on the lond was sette,
Pader & Thurston to that *office* were fette,
R. Brunne, p. 55.

And to the arches in haste. he hyede anon after,
And turnede cyvyle into symouye. and suth he tok the *officiall*. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 390.

For the mynysterie of this *office* not oonli fillith the thingis that fallen to hooly men, but also multiplieth manye thankyngis to God bi the prenyng of this mynysterie.
Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c. 9.

For the *office* of this ministracion, not only suppleth the nede of the ministres: but also is aboundaunte here in, that for laudable ministringe, thankes might be geuen to God of manye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

God tokeneth and assyneth the tymes ablynge hem to hir propre *offyces*.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

And hereupon he to his *officers*
Commandeth for the feste to purvey.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8066.

There shall no judge imperiall,
Ne bishop, ne *official*,
Doue judgment on me. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

But moste of all his hert is set
In court, vpon these great *offices*
Of dignitees and benefices. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

My harte was high, I could not seeme to serue,
In regiment where ne good rules remayne,
Where *officers* and such as well deserue,
Shall be subdude by cuery page and swayne.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

The priest sued him before ye bishoppes *officyall* for dyffamatyon.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 187.

One (as me thought was *official* of Burdeaux) spoke for all his partie.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 201.

Mens. You shall perceiue, that a jacke gardant cannot *office* me from my son Coriolanus.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 2.

Leo. So stands this squire
Offic'd to me. *Id. Winter's Tale*, Act i. sc. 2.

Mens. You guard like men, 'tis well. But by your issue,
I am an *officer* of state, and come
To speak with Coriolanus.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Mens. You haue stood your limitation: and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voyce, remaines,
That in th' *official* markes inuested, you
Anon doe meet the senate. *Id. Ib.* Act ii. sc. 3.

And all her number'd starrs, that seem to rowle
Spaces incomprehensible (for such
Their distance argues and their swift return
Diurnal) merely to *officate* light
Round this opacous Earth, this punctual spot.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

With granted leave *officious* I return,
But much more wonder that the Son of God
In this wild solitude so long should bide
Of all things destitute. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. ii.

And Sir Robert Clifford in especiall wonne to be assured to the king, and industrious and *officious* for his service.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 125.

And this was the rare morsel so *officiously* snatch'd up, and so ill-favour'dly imitated by our inquisitorient bishops, and the attendant minorities—their chaplaines.
Milton. Of Unlicensed Printing.

Int. Thanks to the gods, and our *officiousness*, the plot's discover'd.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Hater*, Act iii. sc. 3.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws.—*Addison. Freeholder.*

For all thy victories in war,
You, valiant Cutts, th' *officious* Muses crown,
For you triumphant wreaths prepare
Immortal as your fame, and fair as your renown.
Yalden. On the Conquest of Namur, 1695.

While flattering crowds *officiously* appear
To give themselves, not you, an happy year;
And by the greatness of their presents prove
How much they hope, but not how well they love.
Dryden. To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, (1662.)

Many of the miracles of Abbé Paris were proved immediately by witnesses before the *officiality*, or bishop's court, at Paris, under the eye of Cardinal Noailles.
Hume. On the Understanding, Note L.

A little neat church is annexed to it, with apartments for the *officiating* clergy, and the persons attached to the service of the cemetery.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 10.

I had always, in my *official* state, been kept in awe by lace and embroidery; and imagined that, to fright away these unwelcome familiarities, nothing was necessary, but that I should, by splendour of dress, proclaim my reunion with a higher rank.—*Rambler*, No. 123.

Some bitterness is *officiously* squeezed into every man's cup of his soul's health, till, at length, the whole intention of nature and providence is destroyed.
Sterne, Ser. 37. *On Penances.*

The miserable Rachel now too late discovered the fatal consequences of interfering between husband and wife, and heartily reproached herself for her *officiousness* in aggravating his jealousy.—*Observer*, No. 111.

OFFING, *n.* A word common on the coast and among naval men, and applied to a position at a distance *off* the shore or coast; within sight of it.

OFF-SCOURING. } That which is *scoured*
OFFSCUM. } *off*; cast *off*, thrown *off*.
Off-scum,—that which is *skimmed off*.

——— Our prayer hath
No pow'r to pass: and thou hast made us fall,
As refuse, and *off-scouring* to them all.
Donne. The Lamentations of Jeremy, c. 3.

In fine, the apostles and ministers of Christ were look'd upon as the very *offsets* and *off-scouring* of the world, and were trampled upon accordingly.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 11.

OFF-SET. A *set*, or part that may be *set* or planted, coming *off* the main root.

They let them remain for many years, in which time they produce such a number of *off-sets*, that many times one single cluster has contain'd above a hundred roots.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary, in v. *Lilio-Narcissus.*

OFF-SPRING. A. S. *Ofspring*, proles, propago, progenies, posteritas, (*of*, and *spring-an*, to *spring*.) Any thing that *springs* or arises from.

Production, propagation, posterity, child, or children.

Eyng he was of West sex, and ya *ofspryng* also.
R. Gloucester, p. 164.

Truly I think, ne vain is my belefe.
Of goddish race some *ofspring* shold he be.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Sir Guyon chaunst eke on another hooke,
That hight Antiquitee of Fairy land:
In which whenas he greedily did looke,
Th' *ofspring* of elves and fayres there he fond,
As it delivered was from hond to hond.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Certainly the prime antiquity of *off-spring* is always given to the Scythians.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. i. c. 5. s. 7.

From whence it follows, that these were notions not descending from us, but born with us; not our *off-spring*, but our brethren.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

OFFU'SCATE. See OBFUSCATE.

OFT, *adj.* } Goth. *Ufta*; A. S. *Oft*;
OFT, *ad.* } Ger. *Oft*; Sw. *Ofta*. Skinner
O'FTEN, *adj.* } thinks it alludes to the Gr.
O'FTEN, *ad.* } Αψ, *iterum*, again and again.
O'FTENNESS. } Junius,—that it is from *aft*, or
O'FTTIMES, or } *eft*, and these from the Gr.
O'FTEN-TIMES. } Αυθις. *Aft*, *eft*, are perhaps
O'FTEN-SITH. } from the verb *efstian*, *efstan*;
O'FTEN-TIDE. } and *oft*, from *efestan*, festinare,

to hasten, to do hastily; at quick or hasty repetitions; and hence, frequently.

Frequent; repeated at short intervals; occurring many times at short intervals or distances; opposed to few or seldom.

Att laste in forme of mon *ofte* he lay bi me.
R. Gloucester, p. 130.

Ofte thing that is fikeled to worse onde ya brogt.—*Id.* p. 36.

Boste & delgnouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes *ofteniide*, and des many be schent.
R. Brunne, p. 289.

For *ofte* tymes he falleth into the fire, and *ofte* tymes into watir, and I brought him to thi disciplis and thei mynghten not beele him.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 17.

And *ofte times* he falleth into the fyre, and *ofte* into the water. And I bought hym to thy disciples, and they coulde not heale hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

In woundis aboue maner. In deethis *oftetymes*.
Wiclif. 2 Cor. c. 11.

In pryson more plenteously: in death *oft*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Men shulden wedden after hir estate,
For youthe and elde is *often* at debate.
Chaucer. The Millers Tale, v. 16,231.

But doun on knees went every mancre wight,
And thanked him with all hir hertes might,
And namely these Thebanes *often sith*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1879.

Upon Griseldis, this poure creature,
Full *often sithe* this markis sette his eye,
As he on hunting rode paraventure.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8109.

For slain is man, right as another beast,
And dwelleth eke in prison, and arrest,
And hath sikness, and gret adversite,
And *oftentimes* gilteles, parde.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1314.

But yet full *ofte*, and that is routh
Thei spreden, that he most vntrue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

So harde me was that ilke throw
That *ofte sithes* ouerthrowe,
To grounde I was without breathe;
And euer I wished after death. *Id. Ib.*

And euer that, I dare say, that ther are but few, but that they had wel leuer abide the paine to be thrise acquited by proclamacion, and peradventure *ofter*, then once beare a faget for heresy.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 934.

They thrist are swifte in taking, be *ofte times* slowe in remembring.—*Id. Ib.* p. 3.

——— Discourse
Is *oftest* yours, the latter [intuoitie] most is ours,
Differing but in degree, of kind the same.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Events which are *oft-times* as much against the intention, and above the remedie of the agent as besides the nature of the act.—*Bp. Hall. Serm. before the King at Theobald's*, 1622.

My brother wishi thee here, and thou art here; he will be too kind, and weary thee with *often* welcomes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i. sc. 1.

Degrees of well doing there could be none, except perhaps in the seldomnesse and *oftennesse* of doing well.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. s. 8.

Whole houses, of their whole desires possest,
Are *often* ruin'd, at their own request.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

OGDOA'STICK. Gr. Ογδοος, eight, and στιχος a verse. See DISTICH.

Consisting of eight verses.

His request to Diana, in an *hexastick*, and her answer in an *ogdoastick*, hexhameters and pentameters, discovered to him in a dream, with his sacrifice and ritual ceremonies, are in the British story.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1. *Selden. Illustrations.*

OGGANI'TION. Lat. *Ob* or *og-ganire*, to yelp as a dog at any one.

Nor will I abstaine notwithstanding your *oggannition*, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity, in using the words sacrifice and priesthood also.
Mountagu. Appeale to Cæsar, c. 29.

O'GLE, *v.* } See GOGGLE. The Dut. *Ooghen*,
O'GLE, *n.* } is *oculos intendere, acie oculorum*
O'GLER. } *assequi*, to strain or stretch the
O'GLING, *n.* } eye, to follow with the *eye*,
(*oogh:*) and *oogheler*, consequentially, *adulator*,
(Kilian.) And hence, perhaps, our word;—

To cast glances of the eye.

Snuffs her dim eyes to give one parting blow,
Have at the heart of every *ogling* beau.
Halifax. On the Countess Dowager of ———.

Who would not scorn what houswife's cares produce,
Or who would learn one earthly thing of use?
To patch, nay *ogle*, may become a saint;
Nor could it sure be such a sin to paint.
Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 5.

His women then forgot all former wiles,
The watchful *ogle* and delusive smiles.
Gay. The Fan, b. ii.

Being thus qualified, I intend, by the advice of my friends, to set up for an *ogling-master*. I teach the church *ogle* in the morning, and the playhouse *ogle* by candle-light.
Spectator, No. 46.

I am diverted from that subject by letters which I have received from several ladies, complaining of a certain sect of professed enemies to the repose of the fair sex, called *oglers*.
Tatler, No. 145.

Those muscles, in English, wherewith a man *ogles*,
When on a fair lady he fixes his goggles,
We fennd 'em much worn.
Byrom. The Dissection of a Beau's Head.

It was not enough, that the speech from the throne in the opening of the session in 1795, threw out *oglings* and glances of tenderness.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

OIL, *v.* } Goth. *Aleus*; A. S. *Ele*; Dut.
OIL, *n.* } *Olie*; Ger. *Oel*; Sw. *Ofja*; Fr.
OI'LY. } *Huile*; It. *Oglio*; Sp. *Olio*; Lat.
OI'LINESS. } *Oleum*; Gr. Ελαιον, all which,
OI'LING, *n.* } Ihre says, may perhaps have their origin from the M. G. *Ala*; A. S. *Ælan*, accendere, to kindle,

But the fyve foolis looken her lampis, and tooken not *oile* with hem.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 25.

The folyshe toke their lampes, but toke none *oyle* with them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The wake-plaies ne kepe I not to say:
Who wrestled best naked, with *oile* enoint,
Ne who that bare him best in no disjoint.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2963.

What should thou need to enuy ought at that,
When thou smellest like a eluet cat?
When as thine *oyled* locks smooth platted fall,
Shining like varnish'd pictures on a wall.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 4.

The instances we have wherein crude and watry substance turneth into fat and *oily*, are of four kinds.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 355.

Basill is almost the onely hot herbe, that hath fat and succulent leaves, which *oylinesse* if it be drawn forth by the sunne, it is like it will make a very great change.
Id. Ib. § 521.

No wonder if error, *oiled* with obsequiousness, (which generally gains friends, though it deserves none worth having,) has often the advantage of truth, and thereby slides more easily and intimately into the fool's bosom, than the uncourtliness of truth will suffer it to do.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

Where [in Courtes] flatt'ry's guile in *oily* words orofuse,
In action tardy, o'er th' ingenuous tongue,
The arm of valour, and the faithful heart,
Will ever triumph. *Glover. Leonidas*, b. x.

The next precept is very remarkable, as implying the use of *oil-colours*, long before that method is supposed to have been discovered.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. c. 1.

Mr. Raspe, in his curious treatise published in 1781, has proved that *oil-painting* was known long before its pretended discovery by Van Eyck.—*Id. Ib.* Note *.

OINT, *v.* } See ANOINT. Fr. *Oindre;* It. O'NTMENT. } *Oignere;* Sp. *Ungir;* Lat. *Ungere:* (*unum* agere, quia in *unguento uniantur* diversa.)

To rub, to smear with oil, or any oily, greasy substance.

But there weren summe that boren it heryly withynne hemself and seiden, wherfo is this losse of *oynement* maad?
Wiclif. Mark, c. 14.

And there were some that were not content in them selues, and sayde: what neded this wast of *ointment*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Ne *ointment* that wolde clense or bite,
That hym might helpen of his whelkes white,
Ne of the knobbes sitting on his chekes.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 633.

——— Suche *oignement*,
That there was fire ne wynyon none,
That shulde fastenen hym vpon
Whan that he were *anoynt* withall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

That Paris now with his vnmanly sorte,
With mitred hats, with *oynted* buns and heard,
His rape enjoyeth. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

The diviliish hag, by changes of my cheare
Perceiv'd my thought; and drown'd in sleepie night,
With wicked herbes and *ointments* did besmeare
My body. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 2.

Nor Hamarus was wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poyson arm'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

The spirit of humiliation should be like Aaron's precious *ointment*, running down from the head to the skirts and hem of his garment.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 12.

OLD. } See ELD. A. S. *Eald;* Dut.
O'LDEN. } *Oud;* Ger. *Alt*, from A. S. *Yld-an*,
O'LDNESS. } or *ild-an*, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer, (Tooke.)

Old or *eld*,—remained, staid, continued, lasted, endured, delayed, deferred, (sc.) long, a long time, to great age; ancient.

Mr. Steevens says, that *old* (he knows not why) was anciently a common augmentative in familiar language; perhaps merely because many things that have stood the trial of time are, and are esteemed the better, stronger; as old ale, old hay, &c.

In *Lingua*, 1607, quoted by Steevens,

There's *old* money among them.

In Dekker's comedy, called *If this be not a good Play the Devil is in it*, 1612,

We shall have *old* breaking of necks.

And in *Le Bone Florence*, quoted by Boswell,

Gode-*olde* fyghtyng was there.

The word so used is not uncommon in Shakespeare. See the Note to *2d Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 4.

"My leue dogter," he seide tho, "for tho hast in loue y do,
Myn *olde* lyt by fore this, and hifore thi soule al so."
R. Gloucester, p. 30.

In Saynt Bede bokes writen er stories *olde*.
R. Brunne, p. 1.

Ye an herd that it was seide to *olde* men: thou shalt not ale, and he that aleeth, schal be gilty to doom.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 5.

Ye haue heardc howe it was sayde vnto them of ye *olde* time: thou shalt not kil. For whosoever killeth, shal be in daunger of iudgement.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He seith to hem, therefore every wise man of lawe in the kyngdom of heyenes is lyk to a houshold-man that bryngith forth of his tresour newe thingis and *olde*.—*Wiclif. Ib.* c. 13.

Then sayd he vnto them: therfore euerye scribe whiche is taught vnto the kingdom of heauen is lyke an houshoider, whiche bringeth forth out of hys treasure thynges both new and *olde*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

So that we seruen in newenesse of spyrit and in *oldnesse* of lettre.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 7.

We shoulde serue in a newe conuersation of ye spyryte, and not in the *old* conuersacion of the letter.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But cast away propliane and *olde* wives fables, and exercise thyself vnto godlinesse.
Geneva Bible, 1561. 1 *Timotheus*, iv. 7.

Swich *olde* lewed wordes used he.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,023.

Jason, whiche sigh his fadir *olde*,
Upon Medeen made hym holde
Of art magike, whiche she couth.
And praieth hir that his father's youth
She wolde make ayenswrde newe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

As for the kings of Sussex, although they were of the same people, yet were they not of the same strene, as our *old* monumenta doo expresse.
Holinshed. The Description of England, b. iii. c. 14.

So must thou live, till like ripe fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluckt, for death mature:
This is *old* age. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

If these they scape, perhaps, in poverty,
With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down,
Painful diseases and deform'd,
In crude *old* age. *Id. Samson Agonistes.*

Mach. Blood hath bene shed ere now, i' th' *olden* time
Ere humane statute purg'd the gentle weale:
I, and since too, murthers haue bene perform'd
Too terrible for the eare.—*Shakes Macbeth*, Act iii. sc. 4.

May their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, staines, and *oldness* in their stuffs, and make them shop-rid.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act v. sc. 1.

Mistaken blessing which *old* age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, darksome hospital,
A ropy chain of rheums; a visage rough,
Deform'd, unseatur'd, and a skin of buff.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

OLEA'GINOUS. } Fr. *Oléagineux, oléeux;*
OLEA'GINOUSNESS. } It. *Oliginoso, oliôso;* Sp.
O'LEOSE. } *Oleaginoso, oleoso;* Lat.
O'LEOUS. } *Oleaginus, oleosus*, from *oleum*. See Oil.

Oily,—bearing oil.

It is not the solid root of wood that burneth, but the *oleous* moisture thereof.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 820.

The sap, when it first enters the root, and is not subdued by the action of the plant, retains much of its own nature and has not much of the vegetable, being earth, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 3. Prop. 3.

Which was one inducement to make me, in speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, to employ the word *most* rather than the word *all*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 611.

Besides all this, it's not unlikely, that the rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, deriv'd from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains.
Roy. On the Creation, pt. i.

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat.
Floyer. On the Humours.

OLERA'CEOUS. } Lat. *Oleraceus, olitorens;*
O'LITORY, *adj.* } from *olera*, a pot-herb,
O'LITORY, *n.* } from *olla*, a pot. Of unknown etymology.

Olitory,—a place for growing vegetables for the pot; a kitchen garden.

It [mustard] is the smallest of seeds of plants apt to grew unto a lignous substance, and from an herby and *oleraceous* vegetable to become a kind of tree.—*Brown. Miscell.* p. 28.

Work to be done in the orchard and *olitory* garden.
Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. January.

Trust not to the accidental mildness of the weather, so as to neglect timely cover to your tender *olitories*.
Id. Ib. November.

OLFA'CTORY. } Lat. *Olfac-ere*, for *ode-*
O'LID. } *facere*, (from *odor*, and *fa-*
O'LIDOUS. } *cere*,) which the ancients
O'LFACT. } used, says Festus; to smell,
or cause a smell. See ODOUR.

Smelling, or having the sense of smell.

Olid,—Lat. *Olidus*,—smelling, or causing the sense of smell; smelling offensively; stinking.

Smelling is another sense, that seems to be wrought on by bodies at a distance: though that which immediately affects the organ, and produces in us the sensation of any smell, are effluvias, or invisible particles, that, coming from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy.

The fixt salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine, of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt salt of it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 688.

Its offensive odour proceeds partly from its [the beaver] food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a gareus excretion and *olidous* separation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

There is a Machiavlian plot,
Tho' every *nare olfact* it not. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 1.

OLIGARCHY. } Fr. *Oligarchie;* It. *Oli-*
OLIGA'RCHAL. } *garchia;* Sp. *Oligarquia;*
OLIGA'RCHICAL. } Gr. Ὀλιγαρχία; (from ὀλίγος, a few, and ἀρχη, a government or principality.)

The government, dominion, or domination of a few.

A good politician will handle with dexterity the laconick seigniory, and manage well enough Lycurgus his *oligarchy*, applying and fitting his companions in government, who have equal authority unto himself, gently drawing and reducing them by little and little unto the bent of his bow.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 772.

And thus, the aristocracy being now changed into an *oligarchy*, the passions of the multitude were once more inflamed; and the same destruction followed that had before fallen upon the kings, when they had degenerated into tyrants.—*Hampton. Polybius*, b. vi. c. 1.

——— The whole defence
Our *oligarchal* tyrants have to boast,
Are poor barbarians, scarce three hundred strong.
Glover. The Athenaid, b. xiii.

It appeared to him [Phryniehus] (which was really the case) that "Alcibiades cared as little for an *oligarchical* as a democratical government."—*Smith. Thucydides*, b. viii.

OLIVA'STER. } Fr. *Olivastre, olive;* It.
O'LIVE. } *Olica, olivâstro;* Sp. *Oliva;*
O'LIVED. } Lat. *Olive;* Gr. Ἐλαιῶν. See OIL.

The *olivaster* is the wild *olive* tree; and *olivaster* is used by Bacon, as the Fr. *Olivâtre*, It. *Oliveâstro*, for *olive-coloured*, or having the colour of the *olive*.

——— Branchys hil bore
Of *olyue*, as in sygne that hil of pes were.
R. Gloucester, p. 103.

What if any of the braunchis ben brokun whanne thow were a wylde *olyue* tree art graffid among hem, and art maad felowe of the roote and of the fatnesse of the *olyue* tree?—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 11.

Thoughe some of the braunches be broken of, and thou beynge a wylde *olyue* tree, art graffe in among them, and made partaker of the rote and fatness of the *olyue* tree.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And they brent all the cornes of that land
And all hir *oliveres*, and vines eke.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,042.

——— And toke than of *olive*
A drye braunche hem with to stere
The whiche anone gan floure and bere,
And waxe all fresshe and greene ageyne.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

But the countries of the Abyssenes, and Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawney, and *olivaster*, and pale, are generally more sandy and dry.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 299.

His right hand did the peaceful *olive* wield.
Spenser. The Vision of Bellay.

——— The gourd,
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching *olive* with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres. *Philips. Cider.*

Green as of old each *olive'd* portal smiles
And still the graces build my Grecian piles;
My Gothic spires in ancient glory rise,
And dare with wonted pride to reach unto the skies.
Warton. The Triumph of Isis.

O'LLA. O'LIO, or O'GLIO. } The Sp. *Olla podrida* consisted of various meats and vegetables, boiled, or rather stewed together, and duly seasoned with salt and spice. (See *Delpino.*) *Olla*, a pot or the meats, &c. boiled in it, and *podrida*, rotten; *podrecer*, from the Lat. *Putrescere*. *Olla*, or *olio*, is applied to—

A mixture or medley; a hotchpotch.

Not to tax him for want of elegance as a courtier in writing *oglio* for *olla*, the Spanish word, it might well be affirm'd that there was.—*Milton. Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 15.

If we consider his person he [Nero] was such a mass of filth and impiety, such an *oglio* of all ill qualities, that he stands the wonder and the disgrace of mankind.
South, vol. v. Ser. 5.

And would you really have my muse
Employ herself in writing news,
Or toss up a poetic *olio*
Merely to bring in Marshal Broglio.
Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to * * * * *

OLY'MPIAD. OLY'MPIAN. OLY'MPIC. } See the quotation from Usher.

From the summer of this year 3228, begins the first *olympiade* of the Greek chronologers, wherein Charoebus of Elis was the race, [sc. at the *Olympian* Games, supposed to have been originally instituted in honour of *Olympian* Jupiter.]
Usher. Annals, an. 3228.

The fair first-fruits of War, th' *Olympic* Games
Alcides offered up to Jove.—*Cowley. Pindar*, Olym. 2.

O son of Rhea, God supreme!
Whose kingly hands th' *Olympian* sceptre wield!
West. Ib.

O'MBRE. Fr. *Hombre*; It. *Ombre*; Sp. *Ombre*, or *hombre*; man.

A game at cards so called.

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of *ombre*, after death survive.
Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 1.

OME'GA. Gr. O *μεγα, O magnum*; the last letter of the Greek alphabet. See the quotations.

I am alpha and *co* the bigynnyng and the ende seith the Lord God that is and that was, and that is to comynge almyght.—*Wiclif. Apocalipse*, c. 1.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginninge and the ending, ssyth the Lorde Almighty, which is, & which was, and which is to come.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

O'MELET. Fr. *Omelette*, or *Aumelette*. *Aumelette d'œufs*, a pancake made of eggs, (Cotgrave.) Menage and Duchat write very elaborately upon this word, and produce a variety of etymologies; the former, among others, that of Le Vayer, *Œufs mesles*, q. d. a medley or mixture of eggs. Cotgrave also writes *Œuf-molette*.

Clary, (*Herminum*) when tender not to be rejected, and in *omlets* made up with cream, fried in sweet butter, and are eaten with sugar, juice of orange or lemon.
Evelyn. Acetaria.

O'MEN. O'MENED. O'MINATE, *v.* OMINA'TION. O'MINOUS. O'MINOUSLY. O'MINOUSNESS. } Lat. *Omen, ominosus. Omen* quod ex *ore* primum elatum est, *osmen* dictum, (*Varro*, lib. v.) *Omen* velut *oremen*, quod fit *ore*, (Festus.) It is applied to—

A token or sign (of good or ill;) a boding or foreboding, a prognostic.

——— But how the clamor flew
Up to her turret: then she shooke; her worke fel from her hand,
And up she started, clad her maides; she nedes must understand
That *ominous* outcry.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxii.

The *ominous* raven often he doth hear,
Whose croaking him of following horrour tells,
Begetting strange imaginary fear,
With heavy echoes, like to passing bells.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

To take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation, and dearer mother the Church of England.
Seasonable Sermons, (1644,) p. 23.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, nor can every temper contemn it; from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared: nor was the same a general prognostick of future evil among the Ancients, but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 21.

The Chief subjoins:—"Oft have these eyes beheld
Dire *omens*, and my skill the cause reveal'd;
Yet never felt I this excess of fear,
Or did the stars more *ominous* appear."
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. iii.

And, when the day set for his [Castlemain's] audience come, there happened to be such an extraordinary thunder, and such deluges of rain as disgraced the show, and heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this embassy.
Burnet. Own Time, an. 1667.

——— Nor much unlike
Is he whose visage, in the lazy mist
That mantles every feature, hides a brood
Of politic conceits; of whispers, nods,
And hints deep *omen'd* with unwieldy schemes,
And dark portents of state.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. iii.

In black oblivion's kennel, shall he trod
Their execrable names, who high in power,
And deep in guilt, most *ominously* shine.
Young. The Statesman's Creed.

OMI'T, *v.* OMI'TTANCE. OMI'SSION. OMI'SSIVE. } Fr. *Omettre*; It. *Omettere*; Sp. *Omitir*; Lat. *Omittere*, (*ob*, and *mittere*,) to pass by, put or lay aside.

To put or lay aside, to leave off, to leave out, let alone, to forbear, to neglect.

They had vsed no rygour to hym against the law, nor *omitted* no charitable meane vnto him that came to theire mindes.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 887.

This judgment generall all to trial brings
Both for *committed* and *omitted* things.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Seventh Howre.

I marvell why I answer'd not againe,
But that's all one: *omittance* is no quittance.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 5.

The *omissions* in comparison, are no where many. One or two copies *omit* the 30th verse of Matt. 5. Yet without detracting any thing from the precept therein contain'd; which is fully expressed by the foregoing similitude.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. v. c. 1.

The first is an untowardnesse of *omission*, the second of *commission*. The *omissive* untowardnesse shall lead the way.
Bp. Hall. Ser. to the Lords, Feb. 19, 1629.

Our Saviour likewise tells us that men shall not only be proceeded against for sins of *commission*, but for the bare *omission* and neglect of their duty, especially in the works of mercy and charity; for not feeding the hungry and the like, as we see, Matt. xxv. and that for the *omission* of these, he shall pass that terrible sentence, Depart ye cursed, &c.—*Tillotson*, vol. ii. Ser. 58.

OMNI-CORPOREAL. Lat. *Omnis*, all or every, and *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body. (See CORPORATE.) See the quotation.

He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body, which he is not.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 347.

OMNI-FARIOUS. Lat. *Omnifarium, omni*, and *fari*, quod *omnibus* modis *fari* possit, et generaliter omnibus modis, (Martinius.)

Of all modes or manners, sorts, or kinds.

And he supposed this [an ordering and disposing mind that was the cause of all things] to be that which brought the confused chaos of *omnifarious* atoms into that orderly compages of the world that now is.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 26.

But if thon 'rt indefatigably bent
To toil, and *omnifarious* drinks would'st brew;
Besides the orchat, every hedge and bush
Affords assistance. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

OMNIFIC. Who makes or creates (*facit*) all things (*omnia*).

Silence, ye trouble'd waves, and thou Deep, peace,
Said then th' *omnific* Word, your discord end.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

O hland creatress of the gods above,
And men beneath, from whose *omnific* love
The woods are clad with verdure, rivers flow,
And animals with life's warm current glow.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. viii.

He took the hint, he storm'd the tow'r,
And drop'd in yon *omnific* show'r.
Brooke. The Temple of Hymen.

OMNI-FORM. Fr. *Omniforme*; Lat. *Omnis*, all or every, and *forma*, shape or figure.

Having, being, or consisting of, every *form* or shape.

Which [sympathetical] tye catches and lets goe, for the direction and transmission of things to their proper places in the several parts of the world for the good of the whole, according to that essential law which is the form and being of this spirit of Nature, the last ideal or *omniform* efflux from God.—*More. Philosophical Writings*, Pref. General.

——— She may have each thing view'd
By her own centrall self-vitality
Which is her self-essential *omniformity*.
Id. On the Soul, pt. iii. c. 2. s. 34.

The living fire, the living *omniform* seminary of the world, and other expressions of the like nature occurring in the ancient and Platonic philosophy, how can they be understood exclusive of light or elemental fire.—*Berkeley. Siris*, § 281.

OMNI-PERCIPIENT. OMNIPERCI'PIENCE. OMNIPERCI'PIENCY. } Lat. *Omnis*, and *percipiens*, pres. part. of *percipere*, to take thoroughly, (sc.) by the senses, by the mind. See PERCEIVE.

Perceiving all things, every thing.

An *omnipercipient* omnipresence, which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world,—is a certain excellency in God.—*More. Antidote against Idolatry*, c. 2.

This omnipresence, or *omnipercipience* terrestrial, is one main ground of that religious worship due to God, which we call invocation.—*Id. Ib.*

All the modes or ways the communication of this *omnipercipiency* to saints or angels are either very incredible, if not impossible, or extremely ridiculous as to any excuse for their invocation.—*Id. Ib.*

OMNI-POTENT, *adj.* OMNI'POTENT, *n.* OMNI'POTENTLY. OMNI'POTENCE. OMNI'POTENCY. } Fr. *Omnipotent*; It. and Sp. *Omnipotente*; Lat. *Omnipotens*, able to do all things, (*omnis*, and *potens*, able or powerful.)

Able, powerful to do all things;—almighty.

As helpe me veray God *omnipotent*
Tho I right now sinld make my testament.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6004.

I would not let to denye an hole heape of those reasons in matters of the sacramêtes, which hâge all vpon Goddes wyll and pleasure and hys *omnipotent* power.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 386.

How fond is that man in his fantasie,
Who thinks that Jove, the maker of vs al,
And he that tempers all in heauen on high,
The sunne, the moone, the starres celestiall,
So that no leafe without his leaue can fall,
Hath net in him *omnipotence* also
To guide and governe all things here below?
Gascoigne. Jocasta, Act iii. Ch.

Harps. Why, this is nothing els but to exclude the *omnipotencie* of God, and all kinde of miracle in the sacrament.
Brad. I do not exclude his *omnipotencie*, but you do it rather.—*Foxe. Martyrs*, p. 1466. *Talk between Bradford and Harpsfield*, an. 1555.

The presence of whyche humanite, when it is denyed, then is there no text to prove the presence of Christes diuinitie specially, that is to say otherwise then it is by his *omnipotenye* presente euery where.
Bp. Gardiner. Explication. Of the Presence, fol. 26.

He is also *omnipotent*, as he is immense, for having, as he is immense, the power of infinite being; he must needs likewise have the power of all finite being: which is, to be *omnipotent*.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 1.

——— The spirits beneath, whom I seduc'd,
With other promises and other vaunts,
Than to submit, boasting I could subdue
Th' *Omnipotent*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

May not the Lord (*omnipotently* great)
A quality (when as he list) impart,
To all the guests of Pluto's ugly seat:
That (freed'd in fine) they burne yet not decay,
Do pine, not dye, as monsters every way?
Stirling. Domes-day. Eleventh Howre.

But God uses not to proceed according to the rule of an absolute *omnipotence*, but according to the occasions of his most holy, most wise, most just decrees.
Bp. Hall. Serm. at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

The particulars not included in the true notion even of *omnipotence* itself, I have shown, are, whatever things are contradictory absolutely in their own nature; whatever things are naturally evil and imply weakness or imperfection in the Being itself to whom the power of doing them is ascribed; and whatever things are morally evil and imply injustice or unrighteousness towards others.
Clarke, vol. i. Ser. 9.

OMNI-PRE'SENT. OMNIPRE'SENTIAL. OMNIPRE'SENCE. OMNIPRE'SENCY. } Lat. *Omnis*, and *præsens*, being before, (*præ*, before, and *ens*, being.) Being every where being to shape; *present* every where or in every place,

——— For he also went
Invisible, yet staid, (such priviledge
Hath *Omnipresence*) and the work ordain'd,
Author and end of all things.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. vii.

For we'el suppose in this spirit the center of life to be indivisible, and yet to diffuse it self by a kind of circumscrib'd *omnipresency*, as the point of light is discernible in every point of the luminous sphere.
More. Antidote against Atheism, App. c. 3.

From the consideration of God's being *omnipresent*, it follows that his power (as well as knowledge) is unlimited; to be every where relied on by good men, and to be feared by bad.—*Clarke*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

This attribute of *omnipresence*, as 'tis constantly ascribed to God in scripture, so is it in reason likewise so plain and obvious, that the generality of moral writers even among the heathens themselves, have not been wanting to assert it clearly and without hesitation.—*Id. Ib.*

Men cannot persuade themselves that *omnipotence, omniscience*, and *omnipresence*, should ever be wrapt in swadling clothes, and abased to the homely usages of a stable and a manger.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

But his *omnipresential* filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him, and was not then at length to be conferred on him.
Id. vol. vii. Ser. 1.

Can each be *omnipresent*, to perceive
What endless links the blended fabric weave,
On every various consequence reflect,
Prepare each cause to yield the just effect.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. ii.

OMNP-SCIENT. } Lat. *Omnis*, and *scienS*, pres. part. of *scire*, to know.
OMNI'SCIENCE.
OMNI'SCIENT.
OMNI'SCIOUS. } Knowing all things; having boundless or infinite knowledge.
OMNISPE'CTIVE.

Omnispective,—able to see (*specere*) all things, every thing.

For what can scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceave his heart
Omniscient. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

The same being, moreover, which is immence; cannot but be *omniscient*.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 1.

9. To shew his *omniscience*, he is said, John ii. 24. to know all men. An attribute given in scripture to God only.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 4.

And so again at the last day, when our offences shall be drawn into accompt, the subtility of that inquisitor shall not present unto God a bundle of calumnies or confutable accusations; but will discreetly offer up his *omniscience*y, a true and undeniable list of our transgressions.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.

I dare not pronounce him *omnicious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.—*Hakewill. On Providence.*

Can atoms be *omniscient*, to discern
(What human wisdom strives, but strives in vain to learn)
What mode mysterious paints the purpling rose,
What melts the current when Mæander flows.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. ii.

Thee great *omniscient, omnispective* Power!
Thee first and last—thee only I adore!
Boyse. The only Wish.

OMNI'-VOROUS. Devouring all and every thing.

He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know that it is *omnivorous*: that it has no choice in its food.—*Burke. Let. to a Member of the National Assembly.*

ON. Goth. *Ana*; A. S. *On*; Dut. *Aan*; Ger. *An*. *On*, as well as *off*, (qv.) is of unknown etymology. When equivalent to *upon*, it is opposed to *aff*. See UPON.

It is used elliptically:—keep *on*, (sc.) keep moving *on* the way; a little further *on*, (sc.) the way or course.

On-ward,—see BACK-WARD, FOR-WARD;—keeping *on*, (sc.) the way; proceeding, advancing.

Onwardness,—advance, progress.

On, in A. S. is in Eng. *in*; and this corrupted into *an* before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant, has given many adverbs to our language. *On* day, *aday*, *on* night, *anight*, *on* long, along, (qv.) &c. &c. See A.

And brynge on lond god y now.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 2.

& eft aryued on this lond with fulle grete nauie.
R. Brunne, p. 24.

Ac on a May morwenyng on Malverne hulles
Me by fel for to slepe. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 1.

That makith hie sunne to rise *upon* gode and yvel men, and rayneth on just men and unjust.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 5.

For he maketh his sunne to arise *on* the euel, and *on* y° good, & sendeth rayne *on* the just and vniust.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye hen light of the world, a citee set *on* an hill may not be hid.—*Wiclif*, c. 5.

Ye are the lyght of the worlde. A cytye that is set *on* a hyll, can not be hyd.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And if thilke hous be worthi: your pees shall come *on* it.
Wiclif, c. 9.

And yf the house be worthy, your peace shall come *upon* it.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

She was wel more blisful on to see
Than is the new perjenete tree;
And softer than the wolle is of a wether.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3247.

And if her list to riden out
On pilgrimage, or other stede,
I come, though I be not bede,
And take hir in myne arme aloffte,
And set hir in hir sadle soft.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And that was at midnight tide,
The worlde stille on every side. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

I haue driuen hym *onwarde* one steppe down.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 409.

In the which fight, whilst health by little and little getteth the upper hand, that same proceeding, and (as we would say) that *onwardness* to the wonted strength, ministereth that pleasure whereby we he so refreshed.
Id. Utopia, b. ii. c. 8.

Yet is she [myth] not idle, but secretly worketh a vehement *onwardnes* to all godlynes.—*Udal. Gal.* c. 5.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of husinesse
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the generall care
Take hold *on* me.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act i. sc. 3.

Rom. What, shall this speech he spoke for our excuse?
Or shall we *on* without apologie?
Id. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 4.

For I am proueth'd with a grandsier phrase,
He be a candle-holder and look *on*. *Id. Ib.*

——— *On* him baptis'd
Heaven open'd, and in likeness of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his beloved Son.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Then toldst her doubting how these things could be
To her a virgin, that on her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the Highest
O're-shadow her. *Id. Ib.*

——— Therefore while I
Descend through darkness, on your rode with ease
To my officiate powers, them to acquaint
With these successes, and with them rejoyce,
You two this way, among these numerous orbs
All yours, right down to Paradise descend.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Sam. A little *onward* lend thy guyding hand
To these dark steps, a little further *on*;
For yonder bank hath choice of sun or shade.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

When an elephant was gone a pretty way upon one of these, the posts upholding the frame were cut asunder, and thereby causing him to sink down into the next bridge, whence he was conveyd in like manner to the third, and *onword* still to the very bottom.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 6. s. 7.

He [Abraham] had now a right to it, (*jus ad rem*,) but would stay God's leisure for the possession of it, four hundred years: *onwards* he takes his livery and seisen and will purchase with money that which the great ower of heaven gave him freely.
Bp. Hall. Sermon preached at Exeter. Gen. xxiii. 19, 20.

But gather'd by th' *on*-marching enemy,
Returned were like clouds of steel.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

Though to pull back th' *on*-running state of things,
(Gath'ring corruption as it gathers days,)
Unto the form of their first orderings
Is the best means that dissolution stays.
Id. Musophilus.

This careful husband had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn
Who *on* their fingers learn'd to tell the day
On which their father promis'd to return.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Next Anger rush'd, his eyes *on* fire
In lightnings own'd his secret stings,
In one rude clash he struck the lyre,
And swept with hurried hand the strings.
Collins. The Passions.

And ye shall seyn to the hilles, Hide *on* us, and to the
Ye shall seyn to the hilles, Hide *on* us, and to the
Ye shall seyn to the hilles, Hide *on* us, and to the
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye shall seyn to the hilles, Hide *on* us, and to the
Ye shall seyn to the hilles, Hide *on* us, and to the
Ye shall seyn to the hilles, Hide *on* us, and to the
*Id.

His knave was a strong carl for the nones,
And by the haspe he haf it at *ones;*
Into the flore dore fell anon.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3470.

But me was told, not longe time agon is
That sithen Christ ne went never but *onis*
To wedding,"in the Cane of Galilee,
That by that like ensample taught he me
That I ne shulde wedded be but *ones.*
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5597.

This qualitie after clerkes determission, is founden in every creature, be it neuer so single of *oneheed.*
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

But yet ne folweth it not therof, that every persone to whom men don vilanie, should take of it vengeaunce: for that appertenieth and longeth all *only* to the Iuges.
Id. The Tale of Melibeue.

For nowe a dale is many *one*
Whiche speketh of Peter and John,
And thynketh Judas in his herte.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The kynge, which made mochel mone,
The stoode, as who saith, *alt hym one*
Without wyfe. *Id. Ib.* b viii.

——— Virginitee
Whiche was the a great dignitee,
Nonght *enelieke* of the woman tho,
But of the chaste mem also
It was commended ouer all. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

My father nay, Christ me forbede,
I speake *enlieke* of the dede,
Of whiche I was neuer culpable,
Without cause reasonable. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Which of them so euer ye had considered in him, ye wolde have thought that he had taken that *one* for his *onely* studie.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 5.

——— Say first what cause
Mov'd our grand parents in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will
For *one* restraint, lords of the world besides.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Ye witlesse gallants I beshrew your hearts
That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which never can be set at *onement* more,
Until the mave wide mouth be stopt with store.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 7.

Incorporeal substance is in some sort extended; and consequently a soul or spirit is capable of no other unity or *oneness* than what consists in indiscerpibility, and in vital coactivity and sympathy of parts.
More. Philosophical Writings. General Pref. p. 15.

We grant, indeed, that there can be no instance of the like unity and *oneness* found in any created beings.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 559.

What then is this union of the members of Christ here on earth, but a spiritual *oneness* arising from an happy conspiration of their thoughts and affections.
Bp. Hall. Christ Mysticel, s. 20

From the idea of God thus declared, it evidently appears that there can be but *one* such being, and that Mono*ne*ss, unity, *oneliness* or singularity is essential to it; forasmuch as there cannot possibly be more than *one* Supreme, more than *one* omnipotent or infinitely Powerful Being, and more than *one* cause of all things besides itself.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 207.

Which yet was no impertinent digression neither, it removing the grand objection against the naturality of the Idea of God, as including *oneliness* in it, as also preparing a way for that defence of Christianity, designed by us against atheists.—*Id. Ib.* p. 633.

The simplicity and absolute *oneness* of a living agent cannot indeed, from the nature of the thing, be properly proved by experimental observations.
Butler. Analogy of Religion, pt. i. c. 1.

We saw their stern distorted looks from far,
And *one-eyed* glance, that vainly threaten'd war.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

This total *oneness* of its threefold bliss
Life, light, and joy, of Nature's vast abyss
No tongue so well can utter, but the mind,
That seeks for somewhat to object, may find.
Byrom. On Trinity Sunday.

Severely humbled to her *one-horse* chair
And the low pastimes of a country Fair.
Jenyns. The Modern Fine Lady, (1750.)

ONEIROCRITICK, *n.* } Fr. *Oniroccite, oni-*
ONEIROCRITICAL. } *rocritique;* Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Onirocrites;* Gr. Ονειρο-κριτικος; ονειρος, a dream, and κριτικος, one who can discern, understand, interpret.

"An interpreter of dreams," as Addison explains.

Beside Hippocrates hath spoke so little and the *oneirocritical* masters have left such frigid interpretations from plants, that there is little encouragement to dream of paradise itself.—*Brown. Cyrus' Garden,* c. 5.

After having surveyed very attentively all kinds of ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick,* or in plain English, an interpreter of dreams.
Spectator, No. 505.

The *oniroccritics* borrowed their art of deciphering dreams from hieroglyphic symbols: but hieroglyphic symbols were the misterious vehicle of the civil science and of the theology of the Egyptians. Now *onirocritic* or the art of interpretting dreams was practised in the time of Joseph.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. s. 6.

O'NEROUS. Fr. *Onéreux;* Lat. *Onerosus,* from ονως, a load or burthen; which Lennep derives from ονω, *tollo,* et per metonymiam, sublatum gero. Ονω, or ονομι, is usually rendered *prosum, utilitatem fero,* or *offero.*

Burthensome, heavy, weighty.

And for he nil be importune
Unto no wight, ne *onerous,*
Nor of goodnesse covetous:
Therefore he spareth, it may well been,
His poore estate for to susteen.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

I was afraid for the weake hearers of the scripture through the *onerous* and importable transgression of their pastor, should shew themselves disobedient.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 124. *Let. of Huiderike to Pope Nicholas I.*

O'NION. Fr. *Oignon;* Lat. *Unio,*—a bulbi *unitate* nomen habens,—taking its name from the *oneness* of the bulb, (Martinius.)

As for *onions,* I cannot find that there bee any of them grow wild. Those which are sown in gardens, I am sure, will with their smell only cause the eyes to shed tears, and by that means clarifie the sight: but if they be amointed with the juice, they will mundifie the better.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 5.

ONLE'SS. So *unless* was anciently written, of which a large collection of examples may be seen in *Tooke,* (i. 162, et seq.) He considers it to be *onles,* the imperative of the A. S. verb *Onlesen,* to dismiss; and to mean *dimite,* sive *dismisso; dismiss* this, or *this* being *dismissed.* Skinner also refers it (rather) to this A. S. verb; but without fixing upon the particular part. See Less and Unless.

His adversaries thought that he shulde neuer haue had such a crosse laide on him *onelesse* then he had also outwardly and openlye lifed in wickednesse.
Bible, 1551. *Job,* c. 9. Note.

They thynke that *onlesse* one man's life be payde for the lyfe of another, the wrath of Gods immortall cannot be appeased.—*Goldinge. Cæsar,* fol. 157.

O'NOMANCY. } Fr. *Onomantie;* Gr. Ονομα,
ONOMA'NTICAL. } a name, and μαντεια, μαντευεσθαι, to foretell, to predict.

Prediction, or divination by names.

Such like curious observations bred the superstitious kinde of divination called *onomantia,* condemned by the last generall counsell, by which the Pythagoreans judged the euen number of vowels in names to signifie imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odde number in the right.
Camden. Remaines. Names.

By this Theodatus, king of the Gothes, when he was curious to know the success of the warres against the Romans, an *Onomanticell* or name-wisard Jew willed him to shut vp a number of swine in little hogsties.—*Id. Ib.*

O'NSET, i. e. a *set on,* assault, attack; also, something added or *set on,* (Brocket;) who says, "—a dwelling-house and out-buildings" are so called;—perhaps the out-buildings to a dwelling-house.

They gave an *onset* sodainly vppon Amyntas, that was Darius lieutenant.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius,* fol. 213.

In comes the king, his brother's life to save,
And to this brave duke a fresh *onset* gave.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Lam. Good man of war.
Hands off, if you take me it must be by siege
Not by an *onset.*
Beaum. & Fletch. Honest Man's Fortune, Act iii. sc. 2.

There is surely no greater wisdome, than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things.—*Bacon. Ess. On Delayes.*

——— As when in Indian forests, wild,
Barbaric armies suddenly retire
After some furious *onset.—Grainger. Sugar Cane,* b. ii.

O'NSLAUGHT. A. S. *On, slæ-an, on-slæg-an,* to dash or strike against, (to *slay.*) See Anslaught.

An attack, an assault:—(a *slaughterous* assault.)

Then called a council, which was best,
By siege or *onslaught,* to invest
The enemy: and 'twas agreed
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed.—*Hudibras,* pt. i. c. 3.

ONTO'LOGY. Gr. Ονται, accusative plural of ων, being, and λογος, discourse. See the quotation from Watts.

Ontology is a discourse of *being* in general, and the various and most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word *being* here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be.—*Watts. On Ontology,* c. 1.

When these two sciences had thus been set in opposition to one another, the comparison between them naturally gave birth to a third, to what was called *ontology,* or the science which treated of the qualities and attributes which were common to both the subjects of the other two sciences.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

O'NYX. Fr. *Onyche;* It. *Onice;* Sp. *Onyche;* Lat. *Onyx;* Gr. Ονυξ, *unguis;* a corneo *unguis* candore. "Sudines saith, that the precious stone *onyx* hath a *white* in it resembling *the nayle of a man's finger,*" (*Pliny,* b. xxxvii. c. 6.)

But the true *onyx* indeed hath veir many veins, and those of sundrie colours; garnished also it is with circles as white as milke: and albeit the colours of the veins be inexplicable as a man casteth his eye upon them severally, yet meeting as it were all in one, they make a good consort and yeeld a lustre most pleasing to the sight.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 6.

OOZE, *v.* } The ancient Britons (says Lye,
OOZE, *n.* } from Baxter) by *asc, esc, isc, osc,*
O'OZY. } *usc,* (changed into *ax, ex, ox,* or *ouse,* and *ux,*) meant *water,* generally; and the Ger. *Asche,* aqua, præcipuè fluens, is by Wachter called *Vox Celtica.* But Lye also tells us that the *Ouse,* indiscriminately written *Iso, Ose, Use,* is in A. S. not only called *Usa,* but *Wusa;* which seems to lead directly to the A. S. *Wes-an,* to wet, *wæse-an,* to wash, and *wæs,* water. Tanner's *ouse* is the bark *wetted* or *washed,* steeped or soaked in water. *Ooze,* then, is—

(Earth) wetted or washed; (lutum;) mud or mire; also water or other moisture slowly, sluggishly, or gently issuing forth, rising, or springing. And to ooze,—

To issue forth, rise, spring, flow—slowly, sluggishly, or gently.

I scapt the deth, I graunt, and brake the bands,
And lurked in a marrice all the nyght
Among the *ooze,* while they did set their sailes
If it so be that they indede so dyd.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Where these rivers mette, the waues rose like surges of the sea being full of mudde, & *ooze.*
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 263.

Hurls up the slimy *ooze* and shakes the scaly brood
Leap madding to the land affrighted from the flood.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 7.

Strange death! for when the thirsty fire had drank
Their vital blood, and the dry nerves had shrunk;
When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A waterish humour swell'd and *ooz'd* again.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

And fam'd Astypalæa's fens
Breed shoals of fish in *oozy* dens.
King. Art of Love, pt. vi.

——— He the deadly wound
Ere long discover'd; for it still *ooz'd* crimson,
Like a rose springing midst a bed of lillies!
Brooke. Conrade. A Fragment.

O'PAL. } Fr. *Opale;* It. and Sp. *Opalo;*
O'PALINE. } Lat. *Opalus.* Of unknown etymology.

The stones called *opales* differ little or nothing otherwhiles from beryls; and yet the same sometime are nothing at all like them: neither is there a gem that they will give place unto, unlesse it be the emerauld: India land is the onely mother of them.—*Holland. Plinie,* b. xxxvii. c. 6.

Sometimes they (some small sea animals) appeared quite pellucid, at other times assuming various tints of blue, from a pale sapphirine to a deep violet colour: which colour were frequently mixed with a ruby or *opaline* redness.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 13.

OPA'QUE, *adj.* } Fr. *Opaque;* It. and Sp.
OPA'QUE, *n.* } *Opaco;* Lat. *Opacus,* which
OPA'QUENESS. } Scaliger and Vossius derive
OPA'CATE, *v.* } from *ope,* hoc est, terrâ;
OPA'CITY. } (*Ops,* Mater Deûm;) nam
OPA'COUS. } umbræ et frigoris captandi
OPA'COUSNESS. } causâ in subterraneos se specus abdebant. It is, hence, by usage,—

Shady, dark, gloomy, obscure, cloudy.

For sight no obstacle found here, nor shade
But all sun-shine as wheo his beams at noon
Culminate from th' Equator, as they now
Shoot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

All plants break through into open day
Rend the thick curtain of cold cloying night,
The earth's *opakeness* enemie to light,
And crown themselves in signe of victorie
With shining leaves, and goodly blossomes bright.
More. On the Soul, pt. ii. b. i. c. 2. s. 31.

Abundoning that gloomy and base *opacity* of conceit, wherewith our earthy minds are commonly wont to be overclouded.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. 1 John*, i. 5.

Every sudden and plentiful eruption of water out of the hidden caverns of the earth, hath its altars erected to it; and some pools have been made sacred for their immense profundity and *opacity*.—*Cudworth. Intel. System*, p. 310.

Meanwhile upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs enclos'd
From chaos and th' inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted walks. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

As if at this day in the sunshine there should be produced an *opacous* body, together with it the shadow would be produced.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 120.

Mysteries, which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal.
Evelyn, b. iv. s. 8.

The same corpuscles upon the unstopping of the glass did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in.—*Boyle.*

The *opacousness* of the sclerotis hinders the pictures that outward objects (unless they be lucid ones) make within the eye to be clearly discerned.—*Id. Works*, vol. ii. p. 32.

Through this *opaque* of nature and of soul
This double night, transmit one pitying ray,
To lighten, and to cheer.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 1.

No external instruction, no interlour discourse could penetrate those *opacities* of ignorance, and dissipate those thick mists of prejudice, wherein nature and custom do involve us.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 45.

OPE, or
O'PEN, *v. & adj.*
O'PENER.
O'PENING, *n.*
O'PENLY.
O'PENNESS.
A. S. *Openian*; Dut. *Openen*; Ger. *Offnen*; Sw. *Opna*. The A. S. *Yppan*, aperire, pandere, (whence *ge-yppan*, to gape,) seems to be the common origin. See GAPE; also CHAP, CHAPS.

To sever or separate, (sc.) that which is close; to give entrance or passage; to unclose, to disclose; to uncover, to discover; to manifest, to explain; to expose, to begin or commence the exposition.

Open, the adjective, is thus,—

Plain, evident, unclosed, uncovered, unprotected; and (met.)—

Undisguised, sincere, unreserved, frank.

Open weather,—clear from clouds, not overcast, not condensed or constricted.

Open-headed, (in Chaucer;)—for nought but that he saw her with her *head uncovered*, &c.

For the comon folk it wan wod open & forest.
R. Brunne, p. 110.

To *openen* and unde the hye gates of hevene.
Piers Plouhman, p. 124.

For if a trumpe ghyne an uncertyen soun, who schal make himself redi to batell? so but gif the ghyne an *open* word bi tunge, how schal that that is seid be knowun.
Wiclif. 1 Corynth. c. 14.

And afth that hise britheren were gon vp than he gade up to the feeste day, not *openly*, but as in priuyte.
Id. Jon, c. 7.

But as soone as hys brethren were gon vp, thé went he also vp to ye feast: not *openly* but as it were priuely.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

He that *openeth* to me, shal have forgyeuenesse of his sinnes, and I wol enter into him by my grace.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

He on a day in *open* audience
Ful boistously hath said hire this sentence.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8666.

To the erl of Pavie, which that hadde tho
Wedded his suster, prayed he specially
To bringen home agein his children two
In honeurable estat al *openly*. *Id. Ib.* v. 6643.

How he, Sulpitius Gallus, left his wif,
And hire forsoke for terme of all his lif
Not but for *open-headed* he hire say,
Loking out at his dore upon a day.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6228.

Whan Progne of Philomene herde,
She wolde knowe how that it ferde,
And *openeth* that the man hath brought,
And wot therby, what hath he wrought,
And what mischiefe there is befall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The thynge so *open* is at the eie,
That euery man it maie beholde. *Id. Ib.* Prol.

——— And therefore I
Will write and shewe all *openly*,
How loue and I together mette. *Id. Ib.*

The windowes of my Muse, then straight I *ope*,
And first I showe, the travail of such time:
As I in youth, implov'd in looving rime.
Gascoigne. A Remembrauce.

We read that women haue iudged all Israell and haue bene great prophetisses and haue done mighty deedes, yea, and if stories be true, women haue preached sence the *openyng* of ye New Testamét.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 252.

——— For at this match,
With swifter spleene then powder can enforce
The mouth of passage shall we fling wide *ope*,
And giue you entrance.—*Shakes. King John*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Ant. Go fetch me something, He break *ope* the gate.
Id. Comedy of Errors, Act iii. sc. 1.

Yet still he fills the faithful souldier's ears
With stories of his weakness, of his life,
That he dare not venture to appear in *open*,
And shew his warlike face among the souldiers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act i. sc. 1.

True *opener* of mine eyes, prime angel blest,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful dayes portends, then those two past.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

There is nothing to be discommended in this riuer, [Severn,] but the *openness* thereof in manie places to the weather, whereby sundry perils oft ouertake such as fish or saile in small vessels.
Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, c. 13.

My constancy I to the planets give;
My truth to them who at the Court do live:
Mine ingenuity and *openness*
To Jesuits. *Donne. The Will.*

Certainly the ablest men that ever were, have had all an *openness* and frankness of dealing.
Bacon. Ess. Of Simulation.

——— Thou art his friend,
(The confidence he has in thee confirms it,)
And therefore I'le be *open breasted* to thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act v. sc. 1.

Nor deth 'a affect this fond gentility,
Wherein the fool world *open-mouthed* gazes,
Thiuking itself of great ability.—*Drayton. Pastorals*, Ecl. 5.

Not so, when, diadem'd with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine,
Her Priestess Muse forbids the good to die,
And *opes* the Temple of Eternity.
Pope. Epilogue to the Satires, Dial. 2.

With *openings* fast the gaping earth gave way,
And in her inmost womb receiv'd the day. *Rowe. Lucan*, b. i.

It [Religion] places him under a perpetual awe of that justice that sees in secret, and rewards *openly*.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 1.

This shews how the mind of man is naturally to be prevailed upon; and that in the proposal of so great a thing to it as a new Religion, the natural *openness* and meeting fervours of men's first acceptance, are by all means to be secured and possessed.—*Id.* vol. vii. Ser 2.

——— When I
Oped his young eye to hear the blaze of greatness;
Shew'd him, where empire tower'd, and bade him strike
The noble quarry. *Gray. Agrippina*, Act i. sc. 1.

Large was the cave, but scarce at noon of day,
The winding mouth receiv'd a feeble ray;
Yet from an *opening* to the right spread
A beam of sunshine that the dwelling cheer'd.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xiii.

By their frequent change of company, they [soldiers] acquire good breeding and an *openness* of behaviour.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 21.

OPERA. For the application of this word, borrowed from the Italian, see the quotations from Dryden and Burney.

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.—*Dryden. Albion & Albanius*, Pref.

An *opera* may be allowed to be extravagantly lavish in its decorations, as its only design is to gratify the senses, and keep up an indolent attention in the audience.
Spectator, No. 5.

And this [end of XVIth Century] seems the true era whence the *opera*, or drama, wholly set to musick, and in which the dialogue was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without musick, but *recited* to simple musical tones, which amounted not to singing and yet was different from speech, should be dated.—*Burney. Hist. of Musick*, vol. iv.

OPERATE, *v.*
OPERA'TION.
OPERATIVE, *adj.*
OPERATIVE, *n.*
OPERATIVELY.
OPERATOR.
OPERABLE.
OPERANT.
OPERANCE.
OPEROSE.
OPEROSENESS.
OPERO'SITY.
OPIFICER.
Fr. *Opérer*; It. *Operare*; Sp. *Operar*; Lat. *Operare*; "ab επω, qua notat *operor*, venit Latinum *opus*," (Vossius.) And see *Lennep*, in v. 'Ορλυν.
To work or act upon; to act, to perform, to effect.
Operative, adj.—able to work or labour; effective.
Operative, n.—(applied to labourers, or rather labouring mechanics) is now in common use.

Operose,—laborious; toilsome, troublesome.

Here may ye see wel, how that genterie
Is not annexed to possession,
Soth folk no hon hir *operation*
Alway, as doth the fire, lo, in his kind.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6720.

And of this constellacion
The very *operacion*
Auadleth, if a man therein
The purpose of his worke begin.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

By virtue of both these acts of common Divine providence all things are enabled to act and *operate* according to the laws of their being, without the necessity of any new individual concurrent act of special providence producing, directing, or determining their several *operations*.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 41.

And therefore also they judge of humane actions by the event; for being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they onely gaze upon the visible successes, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, p. 9.

——— Earth yeeld me rootes,
Who seekes for better of thee, sawce his pallate
With thy most *operant* poyson.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

King. Faith I must leave thee love, and shortly too:
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Id. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

Lov'd for we did, and like the elements
That knew not what nor why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 3.

In architecture, as in all other *operative* arts, the end must direct the *operation*.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 6.

His word out of himself proceeding, being most perfect and generative and *operative*, falling upon fruitful nature, made it also fruitful and producing.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 2. s. 6.

Thus I thought good to signify to your lordship, both that your lordship may perceive how effectual and *operative* your lordship's last dealing with her Majesty was.
Bacon. To the Lord Keeper, 28th Sept. 1594.

How the plastick nature is in general to be conceiv'd, Aristotle instructs us in these words. If the nauigeical art, that is the art of the shipwright, were in the timber itself, *operatively* and effectually, it would there act just as nature doth.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 155.

Doubtless upon such and the like occurrences many chymical and other accidental discoveries have been made, besides and beyond and without the intention of the *operator*.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 154.

Nevertheless we acknowledge, that God and nature do things every where in the most frugal and compendious way and with the least *operoseness*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 672.

So as there is a kind of *operosity* in sin in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity. (*Luke* xiii. 27.)
Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, 45.

Lives through all life, extends through all extent;
Spreads undivided, *operates* unspent.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. I.

The *operative* strength of a thing may continue the same, when the quality that should direct the *operation* is changed: as a man may have as strong an arm, and as sharp a sword to fight with in a bad cause as in a good.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 1.

Love is of too substantial a nature to be made up of mere negatives, and withall too *operative* to terminate in bare desires.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

This is the philosophy of the popish *operators* in all their religious performances.—*Id.* vol. x. Ser. 1.

Where as Aristotle's nature is no fortuitous principle, but such as doth nothing in vain, but all for ends, and in every thing pursues the best; and therefore can be no other than a subordinate instrument of the divine wisdom, and the manuary *opificer* or executioner of it.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 54.

Consider the infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the Almighty *opificer*; the few wheels and motions of a watch, and the innumerable springs and organs in the bodies of brutes.—*Bentley*, Ser. 2.

Nature and grace must *operate* uniformly; even as gravitation *operates* uniformly upon matter; instinct upon brutes; and those secret powers upon men by which the blood circulates, the beats, the breath comes and goes, and other functions are continually performed in us without our knowledge and endeavour.—*Jortin*, Diss. 1.

He [Streater] died in 1680, at the age of 56, not long after being cut for the stone, though Charles II. had so much kindness for him as to send for a surgeon from Paris to perform the *operation*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 1.

All these *operose* proceedings were adopted by one of the most decided tyrants in the rolls of history.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

OPE-TIDE. Probably—time of festivity, or *open*-house: opposed to a time of fast.

So lavish *ope-tyde* causeth fasting Lents,
And starving famine comes at large expense.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 1.

He [God] grudges not our moderate and seasonable jollities, there is an *ope-tide* by his allowance, as well as a Lent.
Id. Sermon before the King in Lent, 1641.

OPHIO'PHAGUS. Gr. *Οφις*, a serpent, and *φαγ-ειν*, to eat.
Eating or feeding upon serpents.

Nor are all snakes of such impelsoning qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from the ordinary green snake with us, from several histories of domestick snakes, from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as fed upon serpents.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 28.

OPIATE, *adj.* } Fr. *Opiate, opion*; It. *Opiatiere, oppio*; Sp. *Opinto, opio*; Lat. *Opium, opion*; Gr. *Οπιον*, from *οπος*, *succus*, juice.
OPIUM. } *n.*
See the quotation from Pliny.

For he had yeven drioke his gayler so
Of a clarre, made of certain wine,
With narcotikes and *opie* of Thebes fine,
That all the night though that men wold him shake,
The gailer slept, he might not awake.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1474.

And for the particular ingredients of those magical ointments, it is like they are *opiate*, and soporiferous.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 903.

——— All their shape
Spangl'd with eyes more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. xii.

It appeareth also in the gangrene, or mortification of flesh, either by *opiates*, or intense colds.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 333.

The *juice* of *poppie* commonly runneth out in great abundance, and gatherth into a thicknesse: which afterward is stamped, and reduced into little trosches, and dried in the shade. Which *juice* thus drawne and thus prepared, hath power not onely to provoke sleepe, but if it be taken in any great quantitie, to make men die in their sleepe: and this our physicians call *opion* [*opium*].
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 18.

What a strange bewitchery is there in flattery! How, like a spiritual *opium*, does it intoxicate and abuse the understanding, even sometimes of men wise and judicious!
South, vol. viii. Ser. 7.

A pillow, which, like *opiates* ill-prepared,
Intoxicates, but not composes; fills
The visionary mind with gay chimeras,
All the wild trash of sleep without the rest.
Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

But not the shade with kindly *opiate* bless'd,
That lull'd the remnant of the world to rest,
Nor will persuasive of profound repose,
Through Godfrey's pump could give an eye to close.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. ii.

OPI'NE, *v.*
OPI'NABLE.
OPI'NATIVE, *v.*
OPI'NATIVELY.
OPI'NATIVENESS.
OPINA'TOR.
OPINIA'TOR.
OPI'NER.
OPI'NING, *n.*
OPINIA'STRE.
OPINIA'TRE.
OPINIA'STROUS.
OPI'NIATRY.
OPINIA'TRETY.
OPI'NION, *n.*
OPI'NION, *v.*
OPI'NIONATE.
OPI'NIONATED.
OPI'NIONATELY.
OPI'NIONATIVE.
OPI'NIONATIVELY.
OPI'NIONIST.

Fr. *Opiner, opiniastre, opiniastreté, opinion*; It. *Opinare, opinione*; Sp. *Opinar, opinion*; Lat. *Opinari, opinio*. Of unknown etymology. Vossius says—from *opus*, ut reor a re; cogito ab ago sive coagito. Sanè hæc omnia mentis *opus* significant; all signify the work or operation of the mind. Or, he adds,—from *πινυ-ειν*, that is, *φραν-ειν*, *sapere*, whence *πινυτις*, *sapientia*, *intelligentia*. In common usage, to *opine* is,—

To think; to think or deem probable, or likely to be or to happen.

Opinion, the *n.* — see the quotations from Locke and Belsham. And it is further sometimes used as equivalent to—sentence, censure, (generally,) doom, or judgment.

Opiniaonate,—holding, maintaining, holding fast or adhering to *opinion* or conceit; firm, obstinate, or pertinacious in *opinion* or conceit; conceited, head-strong, self-willed. And,—

Opinatre, or *opiniastre*, adj. from the French, is used to the same effect.

And whanne ye here batelis and *opynynnns* of batels drede ye not for it hiboeth these thinges to be don but not yit anoon is the ende.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 13.

Clerely to answere ye would ask long space,
The manner is doubtfull and *opiniatre*,
To acertaine you I woll myselfe enable.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue.

This was the old *opinion* as I rede.
Id. Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6444.

Some seyne, he did well enough,
And some seyne, he did amis.
Diuers *opinions* there is. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Now if the iudges bee so sore and so cruell, that thei will not allowe that polycy, yet hath thys pacifier taught him farther to sayne that he did but speake it affirmatively, and wil not hodie it *opiniatively*, and then ye wote well it is by this pacifier no heresy.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 924.

Once by fortune Helnidius Priscus Prætor-elect had *opined* against a matter which Vitellius affected.
Suetn. Tactus. Historie, p. 95.

And verily how possibly he should admit and leave unto us sense and *opinion*, and not withal allow that which is sensible and *opinable*, a man is not able to shew.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 913.

Young students shall make themselves more lovely and amiable to those with whom they converse, in case they be not so *opiniative* and stiffe, that they will not relect nor give place one jot in disputations, if they have once taken a pitch against others.—*Id. Ib.* p. 19.

Keep thy word and promise, be constant in a good resolution. Speak truth. Be not *opinotive*; mantaine no factions.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 355.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition.
Raleigh. Arts of Empire, c. 14.

But if you have no mercy upon them, yet spare yourself, lest you lejade the good galloway—your own *opiniater* wit—and make the very conceit itself blush with spur-galling.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

Lest popular *opiniotrely*, in some editions] should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 9.

Next, in matters of death, the laws of England, whereof you have lotruded to be an *opiniastrous* sub-advocate, and are bound to defend them, conceive it not enjoined in scripture, when or for what cause they shall put to death, as in adultry, theft, and the like.—*Milton. Colasterion.*

The first obstacle to good counsell is pertinacy or *opiniativeness*.—*Raleigh. Arts of Empire*, c. 14.

Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 157.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*.
Id. Ib. p. 131.

Opinion is a light, vaine, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtaine the tincture of reason.
B Jonson. Discoveries.

That a mare will sooner drown than a horse, though commonly *opinion'd*, is not I fear experienced: nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps and kitlins.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 6.

Lon. He is strong *opinion'd* that the wench he lov'd
Remains close prisoner by the King's command.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act i. sc. 1.

Are you so simple as not to discern between the choler of a few *opiniate* men, and the consequence of their *opinions*.
Bp. Bedell. To Mr. Waddesworth, p. 325.

Self-conceited people never agree well together; they are wilfull in their brawls, and reason cannot reconcile them. Where either are only *opiniouately* wise both is there: unlesse the other be a patient meerly.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 85.

And 'tis the more difficult to find out verity, because it is in such inconsiderable propotions scattered in a mass of *opiniouative* uncertainty; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 7.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain.—*Glanvill. To Albius.*

As they have any thing bad in them, they proceed from us, as they contain somewhat good, they are from God: which sufficiently confuteth those heretical *opinators*, and decideth the controversie.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other.—*Id. Ib.*

So that for all his exact plot down was he [Cæsar Borgia] cast, from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition: as it is pity but all such politic *opiniators* should.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

To which, smiling and shaking his head, he answered, why, what else can be thought or said of it, but that in this the *opiniator* overruled the annotator, and the man hath a mind to indulge his fancy?—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 9. Note.

Be sure not to let your son be bred up in the art and formality of disputing, either practising it himself, or admitting it in others; unless, instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniator* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others.
Locke. Of Education, s. 189.

Man not enduring to be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on speculations, and enslaved to rules, a fantastical humourist, a precise bigot, a rigid stoick, a demure sneakesby, a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff *opiniatre*, &c.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 34.

The floating of other men's *opinions* in our brains, makes us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true. What in them was science, is in us but *opiniatrety*; whilst we give up our assent only to reverend names, and do not, as they did, imploy our own reason to understand those truths which gave them reputation.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 4.

The one [set declamation] sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth: the other [captious logical disputes] teaches fallacy, wrangling, and *opiniatry*.
Id. Of Education, s. 98.

The entertainment the mind gives this sort of propositions, [probability]-is called belief, assent, or *opinion*, which is the admitting or receiving any proposition for true, upon arguments or proofs that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so.
Id. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 25.

Well! of all fops, commend me to him for the greatest, he's so *opinion'd* of his own abilities, that he is ever designing somewhat, and yet he sows his stratagems so shallow, that every dare can pick 'em up: from a plotting fool, good Lord deliver me.
Dryden. Sir Martin Mar-all, Act I

Our author Hales was esteemed a man very *opinionative* tho' otherwise very learned.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

Opinion is the result of obscure and intermediate perception. « That the planets revolve about the sun, is a branch of knowledge; that they are inhabited by beings similar to men is only an *opinion*.
Belsham. Philosophy of the Mind, c. 5. s. 1.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*.
Shenstone.

At that moment appeared Kent, painter enough to taste the charms of landscape, bold and *opinionative* enough to dare and to dictate, and born with a genius to strike out a great system from the twilight of imperfect essays.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 7.

OPPIDAN, *adj.* } Lat. *Oppidanus*, from *op-*
OP'PIDAN, *n.* } *pidum*, which is commonly (though for various reasons) derived from *ope*. Vossius prefers,—quia, qui ruri agerent, propter pericula *opes* co conferrent suas, vel quia *opem* inde exspectarent. It is used as equivalent to—

A townsman,—at the seats of our universities, opposed to gownsmen. And at Eton School,—to those boys not on the foundation, who board in the town.

Touching the temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs, there is a Pretor, and some choice citizens who sit in the Capitol.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 38.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the bailiives.
A. Wood. Ann. Univ. Oxford in 1528.

OPPIGNERATE, *v.* Lat. *Oppignerare*, to pledge, to pawn; *ob*, and *pignerare*, from *pignus*, which seems to be from *pago*, or *pango*, quia *pactionis* lege datur, (Vossius.)
To plight or pledge, to pawn.

They would say of the duke of Guise, Henry, "that he was the greatest nurser in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations." Meaning, that he had sold and *oppignerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men.—*Bacon. Apophthegm* 175.

OPPILATION. Fr. *Oppiler*, *oppilation*, an obstruction; *oppilatif*,—*oppilative*, obstructive, (Cotgrave.) It. *Oppilare*, *oppilazione*; Sp. *Opilar*, *opilacion*; Lat. *Oppilare*, to stop up, to close up, (*ob*, and *pilare*, Gr. πιλειν, *densare*, condensare, to thicken or condense.) See COMPILE.
A stopping or closing up, an obstruction.

Let them beware of all meates, that will stoppe the pores, & make obstructions or *oppilations*, that is to saye, with clammy matter stoppe the places where the natural humours are wrought & digested.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. ii.

I find among the writers, that the milke of a goat is next in estimation to that of the woman; for that it helpeth the stomach, remoueth *oppilations* and stoppings of the liuer; and looseth the belliе.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 1.

OPPO'NE, *v.* Fr. *Opposer*; It. *Opponere*, *opporre*; Sp. *Oponer*; Lat. *Opponere*, to put or place against (*ob*, and *ponere*, to put or place.) To *oppose* is—
To put, place, or set against, or in the way of; in the front of; to resist; to stand against or in front of; to hinder, (sc. the progress or passage,) to contravene; to be adverse or hostile; to urge against, (sc. in speech,) to contradict.

OPPO'NENT, *adj.*
OPPO'NENT, *n.*
OPPO'NENCY.
OPPO'SE, *v.*
OPPO'SAL.
OPPO'SER.
OPPO'SING, *n.*
O'PPOSITE, *adj.*
O'PPOSITE, *n.*
O'PPOSITELY.
OPPOSI'TION.
O'PPOSITIVE.

Opponency is an academical term.

Eastward ther stood a gate of marble white
Westward right swiche another in th' *opposite*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1896.

That now next at this *opposition*
Which in the signe shal be of the Leon.
Id. The Franklelines Tale, v. 11,369.

For thy my sonne, if thou be wise,
Nowe thou hast herde this euidence,
Thou might thyn owne conscience
Oppose, if thou hast be suche one.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Auoyde vngnetlye vanities of voyces, and *opposicies* of science falsely so called.—*Bible*, 1551. 1 *Tim.* c. 6.

——— What can you not do,
Against lords spiritual or temporall,
That shall *oppose* you?—*B. Jonson. Alchymist*, Act iii. sc. 2.

The second day, the foure *opponents* brought in their complaints.—*Stow. King James*, an. 1603.

I remember S. Augustine professes, this was it that heartned him, and made him to triumph in his former Manachisme, that he met with feeble *opponents*, and such as his nimble wit was easily able to overturn.
Bp. Holl. The Peace Maker, c. 24.

Therefore when Salomon had spoken of all the vanities of men, at last he *oppose* the memorandum as a counterpoise against them all. Remember for all these things theu shalt come to judgement.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iv. c. 7.

The castle-gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*.
Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 81.

If I could hear it longer, and not fall
To quarrell with your great *opposites* willes,
My suffe, and leathed part of nature should
Burne itselfe out.—*Shakespeare. K. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 6.

Those truths which are of the foundation and essence of religion, are necessarily to be known, beleeved, embraced of all men; and the obstinate *oppoers* of them are worthy of our carefull avoydance and hardest censure.
Bp. Holl. Christian Moderation, b. ii. s. 5.

Bop. With the honour to give the daring enemy an affront
In being the first *opposer*, it will teach
Your soldiers boldness.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Fair Maid of the Inn, Act i. sc. 1.

But say thou wert possest of David's throne
By free consent of all, none *opposit*,
Samaritan or Jew.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

Some of our *opposites* are so intoxicated with the divinity of monarchy, as they confidently determine that the efficient cause of royal monarchical power is onely God.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iii. p. 115.

At the right side of any of the bases begin your account from that to the *oppositely* noted planet thence to his *opposite*, and so shall you find a continued course in that order.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death my son and foe, who sets them on,
And me his prey, unless I would full soon devour
For want of other prey, but that he knows
His end with mine involv'd!—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. ii.

——— Anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mixt,
Assemble, and harangues are heard, but soon
In factious *opposition*. *Id. Ib.* b. xi.

Twice hath God spoken these words to his owne Sonne from heaven; once in his baptisme, and now againe in his transfiguration: here, not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but this: Moses and Elias were servants; this a sonne.
Bp. Hall. Prosecution of the Transfiguration.

——— Then up th' *opponent* hill,
By the swift motion slung, we mount aloft.
Somerside. The Chase, b. iii.

The savage renders vain the wound decreed;
And springs impetuous with *opponent* speed.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

And that they are so will appear one day, when those exact bills of our accounts, relating all our *opposings* even of the smallest motions of the spirit, shall be preferred, and read against us.—*South*, vol. xi. Sen 10.

There is one darling inclination of mankind, which usually affects to be a retainer to religion, though she be neither its parent, its godmother, or its friend; I mean the spirit of *opposition*, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it.
Swift. An Argument against abolishing Christianity.

The leading views of the earliest and most enlightened patrons of the economical system have, in my opinion, been not more misrepresented by its *opponents*, than misapprehended by some who have adopted its conclusions.
Stewart. The Human Mind, c. 4. s. 18.

——— Yon path, that leads
Down the steep bourn and 'cross the level meads,
Soon mounts th' *opponent* hill, and soon conveys
To where the farm its pleasing group displays.
Scott. To a Friend in London.

Whether a black-haired man, or a fair-haired man presided in the Court of King's Bench, I would have the law the same; the same whether he was born in *domo regnatrice*, and sucked from his infancy the milk of courts, or was nurtured in the rugged discipline of a popular *opposition*.
Burke. Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

OPPORTU'NE. Fr. *Opportun*; It. *Opportuno*; Sp. *Oportuno*; Lat. *Opportunus*. (See IMPORTUNE.)
OPPORTU'NELY.
OPPORTU'NITY.

From *ob*, and *portus*, a port or harbour. *Opportunus* est locus, in quo navigantes *portum* in propinquo habent, quasi *ob portum*, (Vossius.)
Convenient, at hand, for harbour, safety, rest.
Convenient, commodious; fit, suitable, timely, seasonable.
Wiclif explains *opportunity* (*opportunitas*), (sc.) best time.

And fre that tyme he snughte *oportunyte* or best tyme to bitraie him.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 26.

And from yt tyme he sought *oportunite* to betraye hym.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Fer none so proud, that dare me deny,
Knight or knaue, chanon, priest, ne nonne,
To tell a tale plainely as they doone
When I assigne, and see time *oportune*.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, Prol.

The murkiest den,
The most *opportune* place, the strong'st suggestion,
Our worser genius can, shall neucr melt
Mine honour into lust.—*Shakes. Tempest*, Act iv. sc. 1.

But this may seem to be anticipated in this place, because it will fall in afterwards more *opportunely* to be discussed again.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 208.

And yet that *opportunity* which led
Him to attempt, seem'd likewise him t' excuse:
A feeble-spirited king that governed,
Who ill could guide the sceptre he did use.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

First, a soliloquy is calmly made;
Where every reason is exactly weighed,
Which, once perform'd, most *opportunely* comes
Some hero frighted at the noise of drums.
Buckinghamshire. Essay on Poetry.

Tho' prompt, if proper the occasion rise,
Her nimbler aid no generous Muse denies;
But if a fair and friendly call invite,
Speeds on the verse to *opportune* delight.
Byrom. On the Art of Poetry.

O mistress, *opportunely*, art thou met.
West. Triumphs of the Gout.

He [Vandyke] was indefatigable, and keeping a great table, often detained the persons who sat to him, to dinner, for an *opportunity* of studying their countenances, and of retouching their pictures again in the afternoon.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 3.

OPPRE'SS, *v.*
OPPRE'SSION.
OPPRE'SSIVE.
OPPRE'SSIVELY.
OPPRE'SSIVENESS.
OPPRE'SSOR.

Fr. *Opprimer*, *oppresser*; It. *Opprimere*, *oppressare*; Sp. *Oprimar*; Lat. *Opprimere*, *oppressum*, to press or squeeze against, (*ob*, and *premere*.) See COMPRESS.
To *press* or squeeze against, heavily, burthensomely; to overburthen, overcharge or overload; to *press* beyond sufferance; to bear hardly, painfully, or severely against or upon; to overpower by violence, to violate or ravish.

Whether riche men *oppressen* not you bi power, and thei draweu you to doomes.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 2.

Are not the riche they which *oppresse* you, and they whyche drawe you before iudges.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The seuen maidens of Milesie also
Han slaine hemself for veray drede and wo,
Rather than folk of Gaule hem shuld *oppresse*.
Chaucer. The Franklelines Tale, v. 11,723.

——— And with a glad intent
Chees rather *for* to dien, than assent
To ben *oppressed* of hire maidenhede.—*Id. Ib.* v. 11,697.

For which *oppression* was suche clamour
And swiche pursuite unto the king Artour,
That damed was this knight for to be ded
By course of lawe.—*Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6471.

And suche fortune there he nam,
That he a maiden hath *oppressed*,
Which in hire orde was professed.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

I haue had experience many a time and oft, both in the dyscloting of Heresies, and sometime of muche other *oppression* vsed by some one man or twayne in a shyre.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 897.

Nor vppon all effyers and call them brihors, nor vppon gentle menne and call theym *oppressours*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 868.

Israel is *oppressed* of the Madianites, because he returned agayne into idolatrie.—*Bible*, 1551. *Judges*, c. 6. Note.

From wider gates *oppressors* sally there;
Here creeps th' afflicted through a narrow dore.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 1.

So was the huntsman by the hear *oppress*,
Whose hide he sold, before he caught the beast!
Waller. The Battle of the Summer Islands, c. 2.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an Empire, that embroils a State.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 1.

And by the Nobles, by the Commons curst,
Th' *oppressor* rul'd tyrannic where he durst,
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And serv'd alike his vassals and his God.
Id. Windsor Forest.

Oppression makes wise men mad, but the distemper is still the madness of the wise, which is better than the sobriety of fools.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

The Italian republic they regard as the handmaid and creature of France, with a pompous name to dupe the populace, and to palliate the odium of tyrannical measures and of *oppressive* taxation.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 2.

I shall formally prove that her [France] taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed.
Burke. On a late State of the Nation.

OPPRO'BRY.
OPPRO'BRIOUS.
OPPRO'BRIOUSLY.
OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS.

Fr. *Opprobre*, *opprobrier*; It. *Obbrobrio*, *obbrobrióso*; Sp. *Oprobrio*; Lat. *Opprobrium*, *ob*, and *probrum*, quasi *objectum probrum*, *objprobrare*; *probrum objicere*; and *probrum*, (says Vossius,) signifies any thing not consentaneous to virtue; *opprobrare*,—is to charge any one with acting contrary to virtue. And *opprobrium*,—
The charge of acting contrary to virtue; reproach, (of so acting,) disgrace, infamy.

And leaue that *opprobrous* name cokold.
The Remedie of Loue. Imputed to Chaucer.

Whiche [Christ] for the reward of his vertue receiued the *opprobriouse* death of the crosse.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 15.

Thei finde the meane sometyme to make some false chrewes saye, that they heard such a christen mā speake *opprobrious* wordes agaynste Mahomet.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1212.

A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free fro *opprobriousnes.—Barnes. Workes*, p. 344.

The head of Thomas Vaske was set vp ouer Newgate, to the *opprobry* of his parents, which inhabited thereby.
Stow. Rich. II. an. 1388.

——— The wisest heart
Of Solomon he [Moloch] led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that *opprobrious* hill, and made his grove
The pleasant Valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Buck. Thinke you, my Lord, this little prating Yorke
Was not incensed by his subtile mother,
To taunt and scorne you thus *opprobriously?*
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 1.

Stern Menelaüs first the silence broke,
And, foly groaking, thus *opprobrious* spoke,
"Women of Greece! oh, scandal of your race,
Whose coward souls your manly form disgrace."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

He [saith S. James] that speaketh against his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh against the law, and judgeth the law, that is, he *opprobriously* doth imply the law to be defective, untill he doth complcat or correct it.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 20.

OPPU'GN, v. Fr. *Oppugner*; It. *Oppugnare*; Sp. *Opugnar*; Lat. *Oppugnare*, to fight against, (*ob*, and *pugnare*, from *pugnus*, χειρ πυκνη, id est, manus densa et digitis clausis contracta, the hand drawn together with the fingers close.) See EX- and IN-PUGN.
OPPU'GNANCY.
OPPUGNA'TION.
OPPU'GNER.

To fight against; to strive, or contend against, to attack, to oppose, to resist.

The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, *oppugned* and assaulted by the deuyll and all his disciples such heretikes as Tyndall is, from the beggynnynge vnto thys present tyme.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 571.

I doe not nowe praye for the worldes, whiche beeing blyaded with euyll desires, deceith stubbornly *oppugne* and cryc out agayuste my doctrine.—*Udal. John*, c. 17.

Willing faithfully to wryte and reduce in veritie historiall, the great seige, cruel *oppugnation* and piteous taking of the noble and renowmed citie of Rhodes, the key of Christendome.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 72.

For if the maintenance of ceremonies be a corrosiue to such as *oppugne* them; vndoubtedly to such as maintayne them, it can be no great pleasure, when they behold how that which they reuerence, is *oppugned*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. s. 10.

Take but degree away, vn-tune that string,
And hatke what discord followes: each thing meetes
In meere *oppugnancie.—Shakes. Troyl. & Cres.* Act i. sc. 3.

Yea tell me, by what power was it that thine oracles (wherby all the world was held up in superstition) were silenced? What power wherby the Gospel so opposite to flesh and blood hath conquered the world, and in spight of all the violence of tyrants, and *oppugnation* of rebellious nature hath prevailed?
Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts quenched, Dec. 1. Temp. 1.

I am sorry, that any of our new Excutifidians should pester your Suffolk; although glad in this, that they could not light upon a soil more fruitful of able *oppugners*.
Id. Letter concerning falling away from Grace.

He exercised with great zeal his parts in propagating the Gospel against its *oppugners*, not only by communication and preaching, but by his exemplary course of life, and great piety.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

If nothing can *oppugn* love
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too?—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

OPSIMATHY. Gr. Οψιμαθια, μαθειν, to learn, οψε, late. See the quotation.

Opsimathie, which is too *late beginning to learn*, was counted a great vice and very unseemly among moral and natural men.—*Hale. Remains*, p. 218.

OPTATIVE. Fr. *Opter*, to choose, *optate*, elect, (Cotgrave.) It. *Ottáre*, *ottativo*; Sp. *Optar*, *optativo*; Lat. *Optare*, which may be from the Gr. Οπτω, vel οπτομαι, quod est, *video*, *considero*; and thus, *optare*, *proprie sit considerare*, *eligere*; to consider, to elect, to look at, to choose. But see To HOPE;—the words *hope*, *optim*, *opt*-are, probably the same in origin, and radical meaning.
OPTATIVELY.
OPTATIVO.
OPTIONAL.

Optative,—that can or may choose; choosing, selecting. *Option*,—
Choice, selection; preference.

Nothing reacheth nearer God's actuall infinity, than this (as I may say) *optative* infinity in the soul of man, which though she can never reach the other infinite existence, yet hath a possibility of never staying or limiting her motions towards it.—*Mountague. Devoute Ess.* pt. i. Treat. 14. s. 5.

Though the Apostle's words be most true, "that the lesser are blessed of the greater," and that imperative and indicative blessings always descend from the superior; yet an *optative* blessing (no more than a plain prayer,) may properly proceed from an inferior.
Fuller. General Worthies, c. 5.

Blessing is an act that will bear reciprocation; God blesseth man, and man blesseth God; God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God *optatively*.
Bp. Hall. Sermon of Thanksgiving, Jan. 29, 1625.

Might I have my *option*, O God, give mee rather a little with pence and love.—*Id. Occasional Meditations*, 81.

Who digs the mine or quarry, digs with glee;
No slave! His *option* and his gain are free.
Savage. Public Spirit.

Blest with each boon that simpler minds desire,
Till Heav'n grows weary of their nauseous pray'rs,
I made the nobler *option* to retire,
And gave the world to worldlings and their heirs.
Hart. Thomas & Kempis.

The difference between the employment of language in such cases, (in our speculations concerning individuals,) and in our speculations concerning classes or genera, is; that in the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, *optional*; whereas, in the latter, it is essentially necessary.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, c. 4. s. 2.

OPTICK.
OPTICKS.
OPTICAL.
OPTICIAN.

Fr. *Optique*; It. *Ottico*; Sp. *Optico*; Lat. *Optice*; Gr. Οπτικη, from οπτεσθαι, to see.

——— The broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

But the organism of every part of the brain, particularly of the chambers of the *optique* nerves, in which, if any were in the brains, the phantastick images of visible things are made, is altogether different from that of the eye.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. ii. c. 4.

The sins we doe, people behold through *opticks*
Which shows them ten times more than common vices,
And often multiplies them.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act i. sc. 1.

Other famous astronomers of the present age, teaching that the sun is now remote above two thousand and eight hundred, may three thousand semidiameters from the earth, affirmide that Copernicus and Tycho neglected to allow for refractions, which (as the *opticks* will demonstrate) do much alter the case.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 4. s. 3.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 673.

Nature has wisely placed the *optic* nerve of each eye, not in the middle of the bottom of the eye, but toward the side next the nose; so that whatever part of the image falls upon the *optic* nerve of one eye, may not fall upon the *optic* nerve of the other.—*Ferguson*, vol. i. Lect. 7.

The description of the eye, and of the manner in which the pencils of rays proceeding from the different points of a visible object are collected by the refractive powers of the humours, so as to form a picture on the retina, belongs properly to *opticks*.
Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, pt. i. s. 2.

It has been proved by *optical* writers, that in perceiving the distances of visible objects from the eye, there is a judgment of the understanding antecedent to the perception.
Id. Of the Human Mind, vol. i. c. 3.

The rapid progress which has been lately made in astronomy, anatomy, and botany, has been chiefly owing to the aid which these sciences have received from the *optician*.
Id. Ib. pt. ii. s. 1. Introd.

OPTIMACY.
OPTIMISM.
OPTIMIST.

Lat. *Optimus*; ab *opto*, quoque *optimum* dicitur, quod electissimum; i.e. that which is most choice or worthy of choice. See OPTION.

For *optimist*, see the quotation from Stewart.

Optimacy,—a select body; nobility; supremacy.

Sometimes an *optimacy* of a few [sins] all prime coequal in their power.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 529.

By some modern authors the scheme of *optimism* has been proposed in a form which leads to a justification of moral evil, even with respect to the delinquent.
Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, pt. iii. c. 2.

The fundamental principle of the *optimists* is, that all events are ordered for the *best*; and that the evils which we suffer are parts of a great system conducted by almighty power, under the direction of infinite wisdom and goodness.
Id. Ib.

OPULENT.
OPULENCE.
OPULENCY.

Fr. *Opulent*; It. and Sp. *Opulento*; Lat. *Opulens*, *opulentus*, from *opes*, *opibus abundans*, abounding in riches.

Abounding in riches or wealth; rich, wealthy, (sc. to an excess.)

In after-times it [Tyre] contended with Zidon for primacy, and became far more renowned, *opulent*, and strong.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 7. s. 2.

A satyre against the softnesse of prosperity,
With a discourse of the infinite flatteries
That follow youth and *opulencie*.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act v. sc. 1.

Pleas'd on her pillow their dull heads to lay,
Rude Nature's state had been our state to-day;
No cities e'er their towery fronts had rais'd,
No Arts had made us *opulent* and gay.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

And from the towered structure haste,
That proudly threatens to the skies;
From Rome and its tumultuous joys,
Its crowds, and smoke, and *opulence*, and noise.
Francis. Horace, Ode 29. b. iii.

The wealth of the Medici made them masters of Florence; though it is probable, it was not considerable, compared to the united property of that *opulent* republic.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 7.

How few can rescue *opulence* from want!
Who lives to Nature, rarely can be poor;
Who lives to Fancy, never can be rich.
Young. The Complaint, Night 6.

OR.
ORE.
O'RELY.
ORD.

Or, *ore*, is *cre*: *orly* is *early*: *ord*, *or-ed*, *or'd*. A. S. *Ord*; Ger. *Ort*; initium, principium, cuspis, acumen. The front; the beginning, the point, the edge. The A. S. *Ora*; Lat. *Ora*, the edge, the water's edge.

Or, is the ter. (also written *er*, *er*, see ERE, ER.) It appears also as the first syllable of many words in Lat. *Or-ire*, *or-igo*, *or-do*, &c. (See *Hickes*, i. 115.) *Or*, Lye says, in composition is privative, as *Ormod*, sine mente: it may have been used to denote the beginning, the point of separation, severance, or departure; and thus attained the force of separation or division, difference or disjunction.

Ore,—A. S. *Are*; Dut. *Eere*; is,—first in place, rank, station, &c., and hence honour, glory. "By Crist's *ore*," by Christ's glory.

And I salle telle that tale, or I ferrer go,
How falsnes brewes bale with him, and many mo.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

He was of Lyndesay, als I *ore* told. *Id.* p. 11.

And God sent him tokenyng on nyght als he slepe
That he suld find a palmer *orly* at morn,
At the south gate. *Id.* p. 32.

But natheless, while I have time and space,
Or that I forther in this tale pace,
Me thinketh it accordant to reson
To tellen you alle the condition
Of ech of hem. *Chaucer. Prologue*, v. 36.

And thou art false, I tell thee utterly.
For par amour I loved hire first er thou.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1157.

He sticketh hem upon his speares *orde*.
Id. Legend of Cleopatra.

Brothir I woll makin the pece
I swere by Crist's *ore*. *Coke's Tale of Gamelyn*, v. 277.

Nowe therfore goue ye knowledge to the vpper captayne & to the counceil, that he bryngge him forthe vnto vs to morow, as though we wolde knowe somthyng more perfectly of him. But we (*or euer* he come neare) are redy in the meane season to kyl him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Acter*, c. 23.

OR. Goth. *Aiththan*; A. S. *Oththe*; Dut. *Of*; Ger. *Oder*; aut, vel, sive. It is used to express separation or division, difference or disjunction.
See OR, ORD, *ante*.

Other he smot of the arm or the hond, or the hened.
R. Gloucester, p. 17.

He said befor tham alle, of S. Edmunde's lond
He wild haf tronage, or brenne alle that he fond.
R. Brunne, p. 44.

For tweyne or thre ben gaderid in my name, there am I in the myddil of hem.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 18.

For where two or thre are gathered together in my name there am I in the middes of them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For what profitith it to a man if he wynne al the world and suffre peyring of his soul? or what chaunging schal a man give for his soule?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 16.

What shall it profyt a man, thoughe he should wynne all the whole worlde yf he loose his owne soule? *or* ris what shall a man geue to redeme hys soule againe with all?
Bible, 1551. *Matt.* c. 16.

In ech of hem he fint somwhat,
That pleaseth hym, *or* this *or* that.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For certainly our appetites here,
Be it of werre *or* pees, *or* hate *or* love,
All is this ruled by the sight shoue.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale.

Thus ill bestedd, and fearfull more of shame
Then of the eerteine peril he stood in,
Halfe furious unto his foe he came,
Resolv'd in minde all suddenly to win,
Or soone to lose, before he once would lin.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

But since, alas! longolde age must come,
Disease, and death's inexorable doom:
The life which others pay, let us bestow,
And give to fame what we to nature owe;
Brave though we fail, and honour'd if we live,
Or let us glory gain, *or* glory give!
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

O'RACLE, *n.* Fr. *Oracle*; It. *Oràcolo*; Sp. *Oraculo*; Lat. *Oraculum*, from *oratum*, past part. of *orare*, to pray: ab eâdem *oranti* notione, (i.e. dicendi *ore*) deorum responsa dicuntur *oracula*, (Vossius.) Inest in *his* Deorum *Oratio*, (Cic. Top.)

O'RACLE, O'RACLE, *v.* O'RACULAR. O'RACULARLY. O'RACULOUS. O'RACULOUSLY.

The answer spoken or uttered by the gods, their priest or priestess.

Oracular, oraculous,—having the ambiguity of an *oracle*; ambiguous; equivocating; having or pretending to the authority of an *oracle*; authoritative; affecting or pretending to wisdom or foresight.

Why this a dreame, why that a sweauen
And not to euery man liche euen,
Why this a fantome, why that *oracles*,
I tell. *Chaucer. The House of Fame*, b. i.

But this thy glory shall be soon retrench'd;
No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles; henceforth *oracles* are ceast,
And then no more with pomp and sacrifice
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos or elsewhere,
At least in vain, for they shall find thee mute.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

The more they her persuade, the more she doth resist,
Let them say what they will, she will do what she list,
She stiles herself their chief, and swears she will command,
And whatsoe'er she saith, for *oracles* must stand.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

O that whiles we sweate and bleede for the maintenance of these *oracular* truths, we could bee perswaded to remit of our heat in the pursuit of opinions.
Bp. Hall. The Reconciler, Ded.

——— But then the king
(Your husband) for Dodona was in way:
That from th' *oraculous* oake, he might display
Jove's will. *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xix.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches they cannot hold out long.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Simulation.*

The testimonies of antiquity and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not if we consider them alwaies so exact, as to examine the doctrine they delivered.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.

Let him *oraculous*, the end, the way,
The times of all thy future fate display
Thy pilgrimage to come, and remnant of thy day.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

Till thou art heard, imaginations vain
Possess the heart, and fables false as hell;
Yet deem'd *oracular*, lure down to death
The uninform'd and heedless souls of men.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering *oracularly* the law, and charging them on their oaths, and putting it home to their consciouces to beware of judging, where the law had given them no competence.
Burke. Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

O'RAISON. See ORIZON.

O'RAL. } Lat. *Os, oris*, perhaps from Gr.
O'RALLY. } *Epeiv*, to speak. See ORATION.

Spoken or uttered by the mouth; by word of mouth.

And see *Orelly* in the quotation from Hall: "so present as to be received *in the mouth*."

As for *orall* traditions, what certaintie can there be in them? what foundation of truth can bee layd upon the breath of man?—*Bp. Hall. The Old Religion*, s. 3.

That it should be corporally, earnally, *orally* present, and torn in pieces with our teeth (as good Pope Nicholas caused Berengarius to say, and our Alien hath followed him unbidden) hath ever seemed impious to us, and (as Austen judges it) no lesse than flagitious.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome, s. 17.

Both Romanists and Pharisees own alike a written doctrine, but then they both pretend the true sense and explication thereof to have descended to them by *oral* tradition.
Tillotson. The Rule of Faith, pt. iii. s. 9.

Mr. White, indeed, says, that the faith of the Jews was not delivered to them *orally*, but by writing; than which nothing can be more inconsistent with his hypothesis.
Id. Ib.

Before the invention of the arts of writing, carving, and painting, *oral* tradition must have been the only vehicle of historical knowledge; and, with respect to this, it is well worth our notice, that the wisdom of Providence has made provision for the instruction of youth in the dispositions and circumstances of their aged parents.
Priestley. Lectures on History, pt. ii. Lect. 4.

O'RANGE, *n.* O'RANGERY. O'RANGE-TAWNEY, *adj.* O'RANGE-TAWNEY, *n.* Fr. *Orange*; It. *Arância*; Sp. *Naranja*; Low Lat. *Aurantium*; Lat. *Aurata mala*, χρυσα μηλα, because of their *golden* colour.

Your chekes enbolned like a mellow costard,
Colour of *orenge*.—*Another Ballade. Imputed to Chaucer.*

And a while after came the notary to us aboard our ship; holding in his hand a fruit of that country, like an *orenge*, but of colour between *orenge-tawny* and scarlet; which cast a most excellent odour.—*Bacon. New Atlantis*, p. 4.

[They say] that usurers should have *orenge-tawney* bonnets, because they do Judaize.—*Id. Ess. Of Usury.*

Besides the wholesome luxury which that place abounds with, I have always thought a kitchen-garden a more pleasant sight than the finest *orengerie*, or artificial greenhouse.
Spectator, No. 477.

It rarely happens to find a plant vigorous enough to have (like an *orange tree*) at once beautiful shining leaves, fragrant flowers, and delicious nourishing fruit.—*Id.* No. 155.

ORA'TION, *n.* ORA'TION, *v.* O'RATOR. O'RATORY. ORATO'RICAL. ORATO'RIAL. ORATO'RIOUS. ORATO'RIOUSLY. O'RATRESS. O'RATRIX. Fr. *Oration, orateur*; It. *Orazióne, oratóre*; Sp. *Oracion, orador*; Lat. *Oratio, orator*, from *orare*, quod ab *ore* factum, (see *Schoid.* in Lennep, in v. Ορω,) proprie significat *ore* precari, — to pray or beseech, by word of mouth; and thus,—the Fr. *Oraison*; It. *Orazióne*; Sp. *Oracion*,—a prayer. *Oration* is usually applied to,—

An elaborate speech or harangue.

An *orator*,—one who makes or utters such a speech; or an eloquent speaker. See the quotation from Elyot.

Orator and *oratrix*,—the male and female suitors in our courts of Equity.

Oratory, Fr. *Oratoire*,—a place (closet, chapel, &c.) for prayer.

But certes [quod she] these *orators* or advocates, doen al the contrary, for thei enforcen hem to commoue the judges, to haue pitie of hem, that doen the greuances and the wronges.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

And for to don his rite and sacrifice,
He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worship of Venus goddess of love,
Don make an auter and an *oratorie*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1907.

——— If wimmen hadden written stories,
As clerkes han within hir *oratories*,
They wold have writ of men more wikkednesse,
Than all the merke of Adam may redresse.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6276.

Saynt Gregory Nazianzene the great famous olde doctour, wryting in his second *oration* made against the grete emperour Iuldie, commonlye called Iulianus apostata, &c.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 399.

An *orator* is he, that can or may speke or reason in euery question sufficiely, elegantly, and to perswade properly, accordynge to the dygnytie of the thyng that is spoken of, the opportunitie of tyme, and pleasure of them that be herers.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. i. c. 13.

And also hereby we grant to them licence to build them *oratories* or temples.
Foxe. Martyrs, p. 73. *Ten First Persecutions*, &c. an. 318.

And after the procession, the king himselfe remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop vpon the greece of the quire, made a long *oration*.
Bacon. King Hen. VII. p. 178.

Their *orators* thou then extoll'st as those
The top of eloquence, statists indeed,
And lovers of their Country, as may seem:
But herein to our prophets far beneath,
As men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of Civil government
In their majestic unaffected style
Than all the *oratory* of Greece and Rome.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

" " " "

——— When now arraid
The world was with the Spring: and *orbie* houres
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

When the conquering *orb*, with one bright ray,
Broke thro' the gloom, and reinthron'd the day.
Hughes. To Mr. Constantine.

This line, thus curve and thus *orbicular*,
Render direct, and perpendicular.
Congreve. An Impossible Thing.

Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye;
Or, in full joy elaborate a sigh.—*Young*, Sat. 5. *Women.*

Only there is this difference, that the bodies of the great system were projected at great distances from each other, and in such a manner that the planets revolve in *orbits* almost circular, so as not to come too near to the sun, or to be carried too far from him in their revolutions.
Maclaurin. Sir I. Newton. Philos. Discov. b. iv. c. 1.

Yet, when thy spirit, taught from earth to fly
Spreads her full plume, and gains upon the sky,
One moment pause, till these dead *orbs* resign
Their last faint beam, and speed my soul to thine.
Cawthorn. Lady J. Grey to Lord Guilford Dudley.

ORBITY. Fr. *Orbité, orphanism*; lack of parents, also want of children; generally, any lack or want. See ORPHAN.

Doubtlesse some of the children escaped to tell the newes of their fellowes; what lamentation doe we thinke there was in the streets of Bethel. How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for this wofull *orbatian*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Elijah cursing the Children.

How much more easie had the want of a sonne been than the miscarriage! Barrennesse than *orbation!*
Id. Ib. Elisha with the Shunamite.

Not fully a mother, shee's in *orbitie*,
At once receiver and the legacie.
Donne. The Annunciation & Passion.

Old age and *orbity*, as Cesellius professed, were those two things that emboldened him.—*Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead*, c. 3.

At last some three yeares after his recovery, Hezekiah had a son; but such a one, as if he could have fore-seene, *orbitie* had beene a blessing.—*Id. Ib. Manasseh.*

ORC. Lat. *Orca*, belluæ marinæ genus; quod Gr. Ορυξ, estque *orca ex oryxa*. Holland (*Plin.* b. ix. c. 6,) writes the word with the Latin termination, *orcæ*.

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable, rejects
The ugly *orks*, that for their lord the ocean woo.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s 2.

The haunt of seales and *orcs*, and sea mews cling.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

ORCHARD. } Some of our old writers
ORCHARDING. } (Holland, North) write this word
ORCHARDIST. } *hort-yard*, (qv.) as if they would give a Latin origin to the first syllable: the word is variously written in A. S. *Ort-geard, ore-geard, orc-eard, orc-yrd*. Junius and Lye think the first is the most ancient, and that it is formed from *wort-yard*, i. e. *wyrt-yard*, a *yard* or place prepared for *worts* or herbs; and in *John*, c. xviii. 1 and 26, we find Goth. *Aurtigards, aurtigarda, hortus*, in A. S. *Wyrt-tun*, an inclosure for *worts*. *Wyrt-yard*, (Somner.) (See Town.) Lye would derive the Lat. *Hortus*, from *ort* or *weort*. Wachter observes—that *aurt* or *ort* in ancient writings denotes the same as *wyrt*; and refers to the verb, *ora*, surgere, oriri, as the root. (See Or, and ORD.) *Orchard* is now applied to—

An inclosed plantation of, a yard or garden for, fruit trees.

He ladde hym into an *orchard*, as yt gret ned were
To speke wyth him priuelicke, that no man y war nere.
R. Gloucester, p. 104.

Bituene Saint Oswalde's zat, & the North zat iwis,
Is a long wal inon, as the abbode's *orchard* is.—*Id.* p. 555.

Neither is that *orchard* unfruitful, which under showe of sundrie weedes, hath medicinalle plaisters for all infirmities.
Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.

I made me *orchardes* & gardens of pleasure, & plãted trees in them of all maner frutes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ecclesiastes*, c. 2.

Trench grounds for *orcharding*, and the kitchen-garden to lie for a winter mellowing.
Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. October.

However expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil.—*Transactions of the Adelphi Society*, vol. xiii. p. 24.

Else false hopes
He cherishes, nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal season, but in Summer's pride,
When other *orchards* smile, abortive fall.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

ORCHESTRA. } Fr. *Orchestre*; It. Sp. and
ORCHESTRE. } Lat. *Orchestra*; Gr. Ορχησ-τρα, from ορχεομαι, *saltare*, to dance.

That part of the theatre among the Greeks in which the chorus *danced*; among the Latins,—in which the senators sat. See the quotations from Holiday and Twining.

The modern application of the word may be traced in the extract from Holiday; unless applied to musicians in our theatres, in which they really occupy the seat next the stage, the use of the word is faulty. It is sometimes written as the French.

During the stage plaies aforesaid D. Laberivs, a gentleman of Rome, acted his owne Poem or Esterlude; for which, being rewarded with 500. thousand sesterces, and a ring of gold, he passed directly fro the stage by the *orchestra*, to take np his place among the Knights in the 14. foremost seates.—*Holland. Suetonius*, p. 242.

Orchestra (from ορχεομαι, to dance) was properly the place where the players usually danced: but here figuratively, it signifies the seats next the stage. It was the place in the theatre where the Senators sate at shews, as Vitruvius tells us, lib. v. cap. 6.—*Holiday. Juvenal*, Sat. 3. (28.)

Devotion, when lukewarm, is undevout;
But when it glows, its heat is strnck to Heaven;
To human hearts her golden harps are strung.
High Heaven's *orchestra* chanots amen to men.
Young. The Complaint, Night 4.

The performers in the *orchestra* of a modern theatre, are little, I believe, aware, that they occupy the place, and may consider themselves as the lineal descendants of the ancient Chorus. *Orchestra* (ορχηστρα) was the name of that part of the antient theatre which was appropriated to the Chorus.
Twining. Aristotle. Poetics, pt. ii. § 21.

ORDA'IN. } Fr. *Ordonner, ordinaire*; It.
ORDA'INABLE. } *Ordinare, ordinãle, ordinário, ordinãto*; Sp. *Ordenar, ordinal, ordinario, ordenado*. In
ORDA'INAR. } Fr. also, *Ordinatif*, (which
ORDINAR'LITY. } Cotgrave renders *ordinative*,)
ORDINAL, *adj.* } Lat. *Ordinare, ordinatum, or-*
ORDINAL, *n.* } *dinarius*; and in the Lower
ORDINANT. } Ages *Ordinalis, ordinale* no-
ORDINANCE. } men, *ordinem* significans, pri-
ORDINARY, *adj.* } mus, secundus, &c. signifying
ORDINARILY. } *order* or succession; as first,
ORDINATE, *v.* } second, &c. *Ordinare*, from
ORDINATE, *adj.* } *ordo, ordinis*. See OR, ORD,
ORDINATELY. } and ORDER.
ORDINA'TION. }
ORDO'NNANCE. }

To put place, or set in *order*, to dispose, appoint, regulate, arrange, the *order* or method, the station, rank, or degree; to determine or define, to settle or establish.

Ordinary,—settled, established; regular, and hence usual, common, vulgar.

An *ordinary*,—a settled or established officer; a settled sum or price; place where a settled sum or price is charged.

The louerdynges, that ther were, garked hem anon,
And *ordeynede* her ost, to fygte agen her son.
R. Gloucester, p. 236.

And an forny nygt hy byliuede there aboute,
And conseylede of intayle, & *ordeynd* her route.
Id. p. 359.

So mneche he truste on him, that in his warde he let do
Henri is eldeste sone, & is eir al so,
That he werre his wardein, & al is *ordeinour*
To is wille to wili him & to the king's honour.
Id. p. 469.

" Harald," said William, " listen to my resonn,
What right that I hame of Englond the eorom
After Edwards's dede, if it so bedde,
That God haf *ordeyn'd* so I after him abide."
R. Brunne, p. 68.

If he were *ordeynd* clerke. *Id.* p. 129.

His doughter Custance was wedded to Britayn,
With William's *ordinance*, unto the erle Alayn.—*Id.* p. 83.

Who gessist thou is a trewe servaunt and a prudent, whom his lord *ordeynede* on his meyne to gyve hem mete in tyme?—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 24.

And whanne the werkis weren maad perfyt at the *ordynaunce* [*a fundatione*] of the world he seide thus in a place of the seuenthe dai, and God restide in the seuenthe dai from alle hise werkis.—*Wiclif. Ebruis*, c. 4.

And he that is at mischief, shal be take,
And not claime, but be brought unto the stake,
That shal ben *ordeined* on eyther side,
Thider he shal by force, and ther abide.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2556.

That is to sain, that in the right *ordoine* house of so moch a father, and an *ordoinour* of meine, that the vesselles that ben foule and vile, shuld ben honoured and heried and the precious vesseles that should ben defouled and vile.
Id. Boecius, b. iv.

And every thing though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that, it is *ordinable* to the greate goodnesse.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

I have no woman suffisant certain
The chambres for to array in *ordinance*
After my lust, and therefore wolde I fain,
That thin were all swiche manere governance.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8337.

Ther is a wedded man in his estat
Liveth a lif blissful and *ordinal*,
Under the yoke of mariage ybound.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9169.

This prayer must be trewely sayd, and in perfect feith, and that men prayen to God *ordinately*, discretely, and devoutly.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

She taketh vpon hire selfe the gilte
And is all redie to the peine,
Whiche any man hire wolde *ordeine*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

To speke right in suche a wise
To euery meinthe by hym seiue,
Upon the heuen of signes twelue,
He hath after his *ordinall*,
Assigned one in speciall. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

That thei thirtie wile about,
By daie and eke also by night,
In that mirrour beholde might
Her enemies, if any were,
With all her *ordinance* there,
Whiche thei ayene the citee cast. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

The Frenchemen *ordayned* thre great batayls, in eche of them, fiftene thousand men of armes, and xx. M. men a fote.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 41.

When all these thinges are ordered as they ought,
And see themselves, within my glass of steele,
Euen then (my priests) may you make holyday
And pray no more but *ordinarie* prayers.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

And after that might the worke be alowed and approued by the *ordinaries*, and by their authorities so put vnto print, as all the copies should come whole vnto the bysshop's hande.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 243.

I saye that *ordinarilye* into hys faythfull folke neyther finall reprobates nor finall electes (for faythfull are at sondrye times of loth the same:) he geueth not the beliefe or faiith on that fashion.—*Id. Ib.* p. 582.

We may be bold with Tindale's lycence, whyle we haue Luther's leaue already, to warrant that it is a token of good and *ordynate* loue to God, & for God to hys neighbours.
Id. Ib. p. 369.

I wyl *ordynately* treate of the two partes of a publyke weale, wherof the one shall be named due administration, the other necessary occupation.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 2.

By th' all-working providence,
That fashions out of dangers, toils, debates,
Those whom it hath *ordained* to commence
The first and great establishments of states.
Daniel. Panegyrick to the King's Majesty.

The natnre of man is *ordainable* to life.
Bp. Hall. Rem. p. 377.

And thus he offended truth even in his first attempt; for not content with his created nature, and thinking it too low to be the highest creature of God, he offended the *ordainer*, not only in the attempt but in the wish and simple violation thereof.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 11.

And yet though the knowledge of them [matters physical] is curious, and contenting in itself, yet it is not *ordinable* or applicable to the use and benefit of the man that knows them, or of others.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 5.

It seems therefore to me that the historian, in using the cardinal number, as such, and not for the *ordinal*; tacks the times of servitude all along, into those of liberty.
Grew. Cosme. Sacra, b. v. c. 3.

And marching thrise in warlike *ordinance*,
Thrise lowted lowly to the noble mayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

Ham. Why cuen in that was heauen *ordinate* [*at-ordinant.*]
Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act v. sc. 2.

For though it had been long, at length she came to hear
That Isis was to Thame in wedlock to be ty'd;
And therefore she prepar'd t' attend upon the bride;
Expecting at the feast, past *ordinary* grace.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

——— Our courteous Anthony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his *ordinary*, pays his heart,
For what his eyes eate onely.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

The Author of Nature hath so *ordained*, that the temper of the inferior bodies should *ordinarily* depend upon the superior.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, c. 5. s. 1.

And finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

It is a large body, I know, and full of *ordinate* varietie, to which I now direct my words.
Bp. Hall. To the Diocese of Exeter.

Look up to that over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who *ordinates* all their [thy enemies] motions to his own holy purposes.—*Id. The Balm of Gilead*, s. 3.

The mutinous people have spitefully rejected the government of their Messiah, and of David his type and predecessor; but now, behold, by the holy and wise *ordination* of God, either and both of them are appointed for the chief stay of the people.—*Id. Hard Texts of Scripture. Psalm* cxviii. 22.

Ann laurels, which the Gods for conquering chiefs *ordain*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

So likewise he cannot be a true pope, unless he were rightly *ordained* priest and that again depends upon the *ordainer's* secret intention and also upon his having the episcopal character.
Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, c. 2. pt. i. s. 109.

Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss, (that being, as I have shewn you, utterly impossible,) yet an *ordinability*, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it.—*Bp Bull. Works*, vol. i. p. 367.

And God *ordinarily* gives them to none, but such as labour hard for them.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 11.

The French reform'd from preaching you restrain,
Because you judge their *ordination* vain.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

But in a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, the diversity of the posture, habits, shadowings, and all the other graces conspiring to an uniformity, are of difficult performance.—*Id. The Life of Plutarch.*

Nor is it well, nor can it come to good,
That through profane and infidel contempt
Of holy writ, she has presum'd t' annul
And abrogate, as roundly as she may,
The total *ordinance* and will of God.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

The most *ordinary* machine [clock or watch] is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds, and distinguish the smallest difference of time.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 1.

Nature bestowed upon Pythagoras a form and person more than *ordinarily* comely.—*Observer*, No. 8.

OR'DEAL. } A.S. *Ordæl*; Dut. *Oordeel*, or-
ODA'LIAN. } *dæl*; Ger. *Urteil*. Spelman derives from *or*, (priv.) and *dæl*, differentia; an indifferent or impartial judgment. Hickes thinks, that *ur* is an emphatic prefix, as *a* and *ge* were, and that the verb *Urdelan*, (*ur*, and *dælan*,) judicare, was once in use. (*Dissertatio Epistolaris*, p. 149.) It is probably *or*, primus, principalis, and thus (as Spelman) magnus. See Os, and Oad.

Whan so you list, by *ordal* or by othe,
By serte, or in what wise so ye lest,
For love of God, let prese it for the best,
And if that I be gilty do me die.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

To make the sword arbiter of such differences, were no better than to revive the old *ordalian* trial used by our Heathen ancestors.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 2. Case 2.

A custom not much differing from these, was practis'd in this island by our Saxon ancestors upon the same account, and was therefore call'd the first *ordeal*, for *ordeal* in Saxon signifies purgation. The manner of undergoing this test was thus; the person accus'd pass'd blindfold, with bare feet, over certain plough shares made red hot, and plac'd at an equal distance from one another.
Potter. On Greece, vol. i. c. 6.

The *ordeal* was another established method of trial among the Anglo-Saxons. It was practised either by boiling water or red-hot iron. The former was appropriated to the common people; and the latter to the nobility.
Hume. History of England, vol. 1. App. 1.

ORDER, *n.*
O'RDER, *v.*
O'RDERER.
O'RDERING, *n.*
O'RDERLESS.
O'RDERLY, *adj.*
O'RDERLY, *ad.* } Fr. *Ordre*; It. *Ordine*; Sp. *Orden*; Lat. *Ordo*. Scaliger (*De Causis*, c. 35) says,—*Ordinis* nomen Græcum est. Dicebant militibus tribuni;—Hactenus tibi licet: hic consistes; eò progrediere, huc revertere; ὅρον ἴω, inde *ordo*. Scaliger adds,—"Sic et Græci τάξιν ἀν acici directione." And further,—"Est igitur *ordo*, loci ratio, quà quid aut præit, aut sequitur: vel ante, vel retro, vel dextrorsum, vel sinistrorsum, vel sursum, vel deorsum. Ὅρον ἴω *terminum* hunc tibi *do*," (Vossius, who also suggests the Gr. Ὀρθὸς, *rectus*.) But see Os, Ord.

To *order*,—to put, place, or set in rank or station; as going before or preceding, following or succeeding, going, being with, accompanying: to compose, to dispose; to arrange, to methodize: to direct, to rule, to regulate, to determine, to establish. And *order*, n.—

The regular position, disposition, or arrangement; the rank or station; regular or established procession or succession; course, tenour, or series; rule, regulation, or regularity, direction or command. *Order* is also applied to—

A class of persons *ordained* or appointed to any civil or religious rank; to a brotherhood or fraternity.

And made an hous of monekes, to holde her *ordre* bet.
R. Gloucester, p. 282.

To the *ordre* of Cisteans he gaf tuo thousand mark.
R. Brunne, p. 136.

Ich fond ther frerus. all the foure *ordres*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 3.

And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of prestbod in the *ordir* of his cours to fore God.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 1.

O blisful *ordre*, o wedlock precious
Thou art so mery, and eke so vertuous.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9221.

This desire, if so be that a man do his diligence to performe it, al be it that his desire ne take non effect, yet, it is to him a dedly sinne: and if he be *ordered*, he is irregular.
Id. The Persones Tale.

Men shulde it in the prestes fynde,
Their *ordre* is of so high a kynde,
That thei be diuersies of the weie.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

No force for that, for that is *ordered* so,
That I may leape both hedge and dike full wele.
Wyatt. The Courtier's Life. To John Poins.

The children *orderly*, and mothers, pale
For fright,
Long ranged on a rowe stode round about.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iii.

Vpon the waltring waues, his foistes and gallies fleete,
More forrest like than *orderly*, for such a man most meete.
Gascoigne. A Desire of a Marke for Vlac. Montacute.

Why was my breeding *order'd* and prescrib'd
As to a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits: if I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and, both eyes put out,
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze:
To grind in brazen fetters under task
With this heav'n-gifted strength?—*Milton. Sams. Agon.*

That thou but as an upright *orderer*
Sought'st to reform th' abus'd kingdom here,
And got thy right; and what was thine before?
And this was all; thou would'st attempt no more.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

I whom thy royall father sent, as *orderer* of thy force,
When to Attides from his Court, he left thee, for this course.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Though to pull back th' on-running state of things,
(Gathering corruption as it gathers days)
Unto the form of their first *orderings*,
Is the best means that dissolution stays.
Daniel. Musophilus.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords;
Which *orderless*, all form of *order* brake;
So then began her words, and thus she spake.
Id. Civil Wars, b. iii.

And now what cure, what other remedy,
Can to our desp'rate wounds be insisted?
Men are not good, but for necessity:
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

[Perkin] considering the delay of time, and observing their *orderly*, and not tumultuary arming, doubted the worst.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 141.

As may be gathered from these words of his, τὴν ἄνευ τάξεως ἀ. That Nature does rationally (*in orderly*) together with Reason and Mind govern the whole universe.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 110.

Secondly, a due *ordering* of our words, that are to proceed from, and express our thoughts; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

But it is na harm for him, who is, by right, and in the greatest propriety, the supreme *orderer* of all things, to *order* every thing in such a manner as it would be a point of wisdom in Him to chuse that they should be *ordered*.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt iv. s. 9.

ORDNANCE, or } Fr. *Ordonnance*, gens on
O'RDENANCE. } compagnies *d'ordonnances*, "Gendarmes des *ordonnances*. The *ordinary* men of arms of France; first reduced by Charles VII. (in the year 1444) into certain companies, and under particular *orders*." It was indisponsable that these men should have been archers; (Fr. *Artillier*;) and in v. Artillery, we have seen that from them the modern *artillery* took its name, and by them was conducted; and from these *gens d'ordonnances*, the single word *ordonnance* may have been applied to the guns now distinguished by the name of *ordnance*.

Now do they mount their *ordnance* for the day.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

Behold the *ordenance* on their carriages
With fatall mouthes gaping gn girded Harfleu.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Ch. 3.

For certaine it is, that *ordnance* was known in the city of the Osidrakes in India; and was that which the Macedonians called thunder and lightning and magicke.
Bacon. Ess. Of Vicissitude of Things.

O'RDURE. } Fr. *Ordure*; It. *Ordura*; lor-
O'RDUROUS. } *dezza*, from the Fr. adj. *Ord*, which some derive from *horridus*, and others from *sordidus*, (Menage.) Perhaps A.S. *Orelt-an*, deturpare.

Filth or foulness, nastiness, dirt, dung.

For right as a sowe wroteth in every *ordure*, so wroteth she hire beautee in stinking *ordure* of sinne
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Before this time, Smithfield was a loistal for all *ordure* and filth, and the place where felons were put to execution.
Baker. Hen. I. an 1112.

And the rude times their *ordrous* matter fling
Into the sacred and once hallow'd spring.
Dryden. Pastorals, Ecl. 11.

Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge,
Whose *ordures* neither plague nor fire cao purge?
Nor sharp experience can to duty bring,
Nor angry Heaven, nor a forgiving king!
Dryden. The Medal.

ORE, *n.* A.S. *Ora*; Dut. *Oor*, *oore*: Skinner writes it *oar*, metallum crudum, and supposes it may be the Fr. *Or*; Lat. *Aurum*, quia *aurum* est metallum, κατ' ἐξοχὴν. Junius,—from Gr. Ὀρεὶν, to guard with care. *Ore* was also the name of a coin introduced among the Anglo-Saxons by the Danes. It is applied to—

Metal unrefined; to—metal generally.

For though that I be olde, feble, and pore,
In[1] dole for all the metal or the *ore*,
That under erthe is grave, or lith above,
But if thy wif I were and eke thy love.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6046.

——— A second multitude
With wond'rous art found out the massie *ore*,
Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

As much difference betweene them as betwixt gold in the *ore*, and in the wedge.—*Bp. Hall. Impress of God*, pt. ii.

For besides other minerals, that may be found profitable to the physician, the drugster, or the mineralist, the *ores* or wombs of metal themselves, may be divers times found disguised in the form of earth, or of mud, easy to be dried.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 301.

Of gold, indeed, we cannot produce many specimens, yet sufficient to shew that it is found in this island; but silver is found in great abundance in our lead *ores*, and veins of native silver in the copper *ore* of Muckrus, on the lake of Killerny.—*Pennant. British Zoology*, Pref.

O'READ. Gr. Ὀρειὰς; a mountain nymph; from ὄρος, a mountain.

[She] like a wood-nymph light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves, but Delia's self
In gait surpass'd and goddess-like deport.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b iv.

O'RFRAY. Fr. *Orfrais*; Low Lat. *Aurifragia, frange d'or*, a fringe of gold, (Du Cange.) Fr. Broad welts, or gards of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments, (Cotgrave.) Gold embroidery, (Tyrwhitt.)

And of fine *orfrais* had she eke
A chapelet, so seinely on,
Ne never wered maide upon.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Of *orfraies* fresh was her garland,
Which seene have a thousand
Saw never ywis, no garland yet,
So well wrought of silke as it.—*Id. Th.*

O'RGAN, *n.* Fr. *Organe*; It. *Organo, organizzáre*; Sp. *Organo, organizar*; Lat. *Organum*; Gr. Ὄργανον, from ἔργα, ἔοργα, from the obsolete ἐργ-ειν, to do or make.

That with which any thing may be made or done; the *organs* of sense, by which we see, hear, &c. An instrument of musick.

Organick,—instrumental, working, operating; acting as means or instrument.

This woman was not inspired with the Holy Ghoste, nor sent from God, (as the Frenshemen believe) but an enchanteresse, as *organe* of the deuill.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 9.

And his brother's name was Jubal, of him came all that exercyse themselves on ye harpe & on the *organs*.
Bible, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 4.

Ye vnderstand by this word [really] corporalitee; i. Corporally, so that by the bodie of Christ is vnderstanded a naturall bodie and *organicall*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1301. *Q. Mary*, an. 1554.

Would'st thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception.—*Mannyngham. Discourse*, (1681,) p. 89.

Who made the mouth? who th' eye? or who th' ear?
Or who deprives those organs of their use?
Dryden. Mean ids Birth and Miracles, b. i.

It is true that in *organs* there is a confused murmur for a while, after you have played; but that is but while the bellowes are in falling.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 207.

His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play; he glad
Of her attention gain'd, with serpent tongue
Organic, or impulse of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

12. Besides the figure and number of *organicol* parts in the brain of a man; how much superior is it, with respect to its bulk alone compared with his body to that of any other creature?—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 5.

Not to give them a quicker sight, as some learned anatomists have thought, for it is the advantageous *organism* of the eye by which that is procured.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 3.

In the bodies of animals, the true and proper cause of motion, or the determination thereof at least; is not the matter itself *organized*; but the soul either as cogitative, or plastick-self-active, vitally united thereunto, and naturally ruling over it.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 666.

Whereby it [matter] hath a perfect knowledge of whatsoever it self could do or suffer (though without animal consciousness) and can form itself to the best advantage, sometimes improving itself by *organization*, to sense in brutes, and to reason and reflexive understanding in men.
Id. Ib. p. 687.

But oh! what art can teach,
What human voice can reach,
The sacred *organs* praise?
Notes inspiring holy love,
Notes that wing their heavenly ways,
To mend the choirs above.
Dryden. For St. Cecilia's Day, 1687.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from proper seeds, as well as plants.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 8.

After the restoration of King Ch. II. he [Christoph. Gibbons] was principal *organist* of his chappel, his principal *organist* in private, master of the singing boys belonging thereunto, *organist* of Westminster, and one of his Majesty's private music.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

A great part of this difference is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the ideas and feelings which the habitual studies and amusements of the poet have associated with his *organical* perceptions.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, pt. ii. c. 5. s. 2.

That, nevertheless, we are not to conclude that every *organized* being is informed with such an excence, as to have an actual principle of motion and perception.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iv. Note.

Natural superiority of intellect can arise only from an happier *organization* of the senses, or the sensorium.
Beddoes. Mathematical Evidence, p. 61.

O'RGASM. Fr. *Orgasme*; Gr. Ὀργασμος, from ὀργᾶσθαι, *incitare, instigare*, to incite or instigate. Applied to—

Any sudden excitement or strong emotion.

By means of the curious lodgment and inosculations of the auditory nerves beforementioned, the *orgasm*, or of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind in a great measure quieted and stilled.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 3.

——— Vain, ah vain the hope
Of future peace, this *orgasm* control'd!
Shenstone. Economy.

O'RGIES. Fr. *Orgies*; Lat. *Orgia*; Gr. Ὄργια, for which various etymologies are proposed. Arno τῆς ὀργῆς, a *furore*; (*bacchantium*;) ἀπο τῶν ὀρων, a *montibus*, in which they were celebrated; *ab ἐργ-ειν, ἐνεργειν*, because the mysteries were driven from them; or perhaps ἔργα θεῶν, divine deeds or ceremonies. See *Vossius*.

As when with crowned cups unto the Elian god
Those priests high *orgies* held.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 6.

Yet thence his lustful *orgies* he enlarg'd,
Even to that hill of scandal, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide, Lust hard by Hate;
Till good Josiah drove them thence to hell.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

In solemn show she bade the dames advance,
And in dissembled *orgies* led the dance.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vi.

O'RGULOUS. Fr. *Orgueilleux, orgueil*, pride, arrogance. *Orgullice* is used in the A. S. version of Boethius, p. 41. Casenouve derives from Gr. Ὀργιλος, *iracundus*, from ὀργιζεσθαι, *irasci*.

Proud, swelling.

But they wyst nat how to passe ye ryuer of Derne, whiche was fell and *orgulous* at certayne times, and especially rather in Somer than in Winter.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 102.

The Flemynges were great fierce and *orgulous* and set nothyng by peace.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 354.

Now the Lord Cardinal of York being your subject, and natural liege born, hath of his high *orgulous*, and insatiate mind, &c.—*State Trials*, an. 1529. *Wolsey.*

In Troy there lyes the scene: from Iles of Greece
The Princes *orgulous*, their high blood chaf'd,
Hoise to the port of Athens sent their shipes
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruell warre. *Shakspeare. Troyl. & Cres.* Prol.

O'RICHALCH. Lat. *Aurichalcum*, or *orichalcum*; Gr. Ὀρειχαλκος, *as montanum*: from ὄρος, a mountain, and χαλκος, brass. But see *Vossius*, in v. *Aurichalchum*.

Not Bilbo steele, nor brass from Corinth fet,
Nor costly *orienche* from strange Phœnice:
But such as could both Phebus arrowes ward,
And th' hayling darts of Heaven beating hard.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

O'RIENT, *adj.* } Fr. *Orient*; It. *Oriente*; Sp. *Oriente*; Lat. *Orientis*; Gr. Ὀρ-ειν. (see Or, and Orn,) to rise, or raise.

O'RIENT, *n.* } Rising, and, consequentially, shining, brilliant, lustrous, (as with the rays of the sun;) also eastern, because the sun *rises* in the quarter we call *East*.

ORIE'NTAL, *adj.*
ORIE'NTAL, *n.*
ORIE'NTALISM.
ORIE'NTALIST.
ORIENTA'LITY.
O'RIENTNESS.

Orientalism,—an idiom or form of speech peculiar to the eastern languages.

In the *orient* with many a faire citee,
Appertenaunt unto the majestee
Of Rome. *Chaucer. The Monkes Tale*, v. 14,320.

And firy Phebus rises up so bright
That all the *orient* laugheth of the sight.
And with his stremes drieth in the greves
The silver dropes, hanging on the leves.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1496.

For of o perle, fine *orientall*,
Her white crowne was imaked all.
Id. Legend of Good Women, Prol.

Of the which line, from a little crosse in the bordure vnto the centure of the large hole, is cleaped the east line, or els the line *oriental*.—*Id. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.*

His climate is in *orient*,
Where that he is most violent. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

On the other side that was *ounde* was sette with signes called *eliers* of fine gold, the whiche were set with great and *oriental* perles.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an 12.

And that which is without the two said transmeerall lines is onely to shew how the *orientall* part is joined with the occident, and occident with the *orient*.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 215.

He chose so many as made a faire chaine, which for their likenesse and uniformity in roundnesse, *orientness*, and pideness of many excellent colours, with equality in greatnesse, were very faire and rare.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 269.

If he [chameleon] be laid upon blew, or red or white; the green spots receive a more *orient* lustre.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 260.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*.
Evelyn, b. iii. c. 4. s. 12.

For the Jews, and all the *Orientals*, took all those prophecies relating to the Messiah, and state of the Christian church, that is the kingdom of Christ, in a literal sense; with expectation of a worldly kingdom, whereof Jerusalem should be the head.—*Grew. Cosmo Sacra*, b. iv. c. 1.

Whose revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally dispereeth his beames unto all, which equally, and in the same restriction, receive his lustre.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 7.

Such of that mistery [the lapidary] which trade with countrypeople herein, gaine much by buying their pearls, though far short of the Indian in *orientness*.
Fuller. Worthies. Cumberland.

But when, the dewy shade emerging bright,
Aurora streaks the sky with *orient* light,
Let each deplore his dead: the rites of woe;
Are all, alas! the living can bestow.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms as glitter in the Muses' way,
With *orient* hues unborrow'd of the sun.
Gray. Progress of Poesy.

Here he [Pythagoras] began a practice he continued in Italy, of retiring to a cave without the town for the purpose of study, but in fact the idea was, like most others of his, *oriental*.—*Observer*, No. 9.

Dragons are a sure mark of *orientalism*.
Warton. English Poetry, Diss. 1.

Professor Biorn Stbal, a Swedish *orientalist*, says that he had known many Frenchmen so far mistaken in the matter, as to ascribe it [Jones's Letter to Du Perron] to some bel esprit of Paris.—*Telgamouth. Life of Sir W. Jones.*

O'RIFICE, *n.* Fr. *Orifice*; It. and Sp. *Orificio*; Lat. *Orificium*; from os, a mouth, and *facere*, to make or form.

Any opening in form of a mouth; any opening, or perhaps more strictly applied to the superficial gap or opening.

Meete did she trinke, but most she thought amis,
That the same former fatall wound of his
Wbyleare by Tryphon was not throughly healed,
But closely ranked under th' *orifice*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

The lower *orifice*, or mouth of the stomach, is not placed at the very bottom, but at the side, and is called the janitor, (or porter,) as sending out the food now concocted, through the entrails.—*P. Fletcher. The Purple Island*, c. 2. Note 35.

——— Let me see the wound:
This herb will stay the current, being bound
Fast to the *orifice*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iv. sc. 1.

The action of the stomach is totally stop'd by too great repletion, in which case both the *orifices* of the stomach by a necessary mechanism close, and neither will admit or expel any thing.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 1. Prop. 2.

Sulphureous exhalations rise from the crevices; and from an *orifice* at one of the extremities a thick vapour by day, and a pale blue flame by night, burst forth with a murmuring sound and great impetuosity.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 12.

O'RIFLAMBE, (a banner so called, q.d. *aurea flamma*,) Fr. *Oriflamble*. "The great and holy standard of France; borne at first only in war made against the Infidels; but afterwards used in all other wars; and at length utterly lost in a battle against the Flemings," (Cotgrave.)

Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret, that daye bare the *oryflamble*, a speciall reliquie that the Frenshe kynges vse to bere before them in alle battayles.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1355.

O'RIGAN. Lat. *Origanum*; Gr. Ὀρεγανον. Bastard marjoram.

Origan or organent, which in tast (as wee have said) resembleth saverie, hath many kinds, and all medicinable.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 17

O'RIGIN, *n.* } Fr. *Origine*; It. *Origine*; Sp. *Origen*; Lat. *Origo*; from *oriri*, to rise. See Or, and Orn.

ORI'GINAL, *adj.*
ORI'GINAL, *n.*
ORIGINA'LITY.
ORI'GINALLY.
ORI'GINATE.
ORIGINA'TION.

Rise, spring, source, or fountain; beginning; first or primary state of being or existence; first issue or procession; derivation or descent.

O glonote, full of cursednesse;
O cause first of our confusion,
O *original* of our damnation,
Til Crist had bought us with his blood again.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,434.

Thus maie no reason well forsake
That thilke sinne *original*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The scrypture loketh syngularly vato the hearte, and vnto the rote and *orygynall* fountayne of all synne, whiche is vnbeliefe in the bottom of the heart.
Bible, 1551. *Romanyes*, Prol.

The same church is likewise I say the very true church, sith that *originally* ye scripture is known as Tindall hymselfe confesseth by none other churche, as the faythe is *originallye* learned by none other scripture.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 731.

The Goths, Vandals, and Longobards, whose coming down like an inundation overwhelmed, as they say, all the glory of learning in Europe, have yet left us still their laws and customs, as the *originals* of most of the provincial constitutions of Christendom.—*Daniel. Defence of Rhyme.*

Because *originally*, most princes were fathers of families.
Green. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 8.

And by alternate gratitude supplies
The thirsty earth, and makes new streams arise,
Which by an ever active imitation,
Return from whence they had *origination*.
Bronie. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 1.

The *origin* of forms, Pyrophus, as it is thought the noblest, so, if I mistake not, it hath been found one of the most perplexed enquiries that belong to natural philosophy.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 37.

The greatest commendation, which my own partiality can give to my productions, is, that they are copies, and no farther to be allowed, than as they have something more or less of the *original*.—*Dryden. Dedication to Juvenal.*

No. I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas: the proper starting-post of a grammarian who is to treat of their signs.
Tooke. Diversions of Parley, vol. i. c. 2.

In the state bed-chamber is a portrait of Edward VI. It was *originally* a half length, but has been very badly converted into a whole figure since the time of Holbein.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

I have sometimes thought that it might *originate* in the school of Thales, who held water to be the first principle of all things.—*Observer*, No. 1.

O'RISON. } Fr. *Oraison*; It. *Orazione*; Sp. ORA'ISON. } *Oracion*, from Lat. *Or-are*, to pray. See ORATION.

A prayer, a supplication: the second syllable, though etymologically long, is by our poets usually made short; Dyer wanted it long, and has written it after the French.

Now wer ther y come from Bangor monekes monyon,
In vastyng and in *orysons*, to bydde agen her son.
R. Gloucester, p. 235.

Anon as thys holy man adde hys *oryson* y do there,
Stalward man of speche he was, holy man as he were,
Tho gan he to tellen thus. *Id.* p. 350.

Graciis I do to Crist bi al myn *orisoun* that ghe be dwellinge in him and lastinge in the blheeste shildinge in the dai of doom.—*Wiclif. Laodicensis*, p. 99.

Of *orisons* ye shul understond, that *orisons* or prayers, is to say, a pitous vill of herte, that setteth it in God, and expresseth it by word outward, to remove harmes, and to have thinges spirituel and perdurable, and somtime temporel thinges. Of which *orisons*, certes in the *orison* of the paternoster lasth Jesu Crist enclosed most thinges.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

——— Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their *orisons*, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despaire, joy, but with fear yet linkt.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

An active life long *orisons* forbids;
Yet still she pray'd, for still she pray'd by deeds.
Dryden. Eleonora.

——— The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his *orisons* hears
Aghast the voice of Time, disparting towers,
Tumbling all precipitate down-dash'd,
Rattling around, loud thundering to the Moon.
Dyer. Ruins of Rome.

O'RIZONT, i.e. *Horizon*, (qv.)

Farformed hath the sonne his ark diurne,
No longer may the body of him sojourne
On the *orizont*, as in the latitude.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9671.

O'RLOGE, i. e. *Horologe*, (qv.)

Wel sikerer was his crowing in his logge,
Than is a clok, or any abbey *orloge*.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,060.

I will myself be your *orologere*.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, Prol.

O'RNED. } Fr. *Orner*; It. *Ornare*; Sp. O'RNING, *n.* } *Ornar*; Lat. *Ornare*, which
O'RNAMENT, *n.* } Vossius derives from the Gr.
O'RNAMENT, *v.* } Ὥρα, time; (see ERE.) "Tem-
ORNAME'NTAL. } pus ætatis, quo quis maxime
O'RNATE, *adj.* } floret et viget," (Scheiliius:)
O'RNATE, *v.* } the time when every one most
O'RNATELY. } especially gains strength and
O'RNATURE. } beauty: thence ὡρα is applied to *beauty*. To *orn*, or *adorn*, (qv.)—

To deck, dress, apparel, or attire—beautifully; to beautify or embellish, to decorate.

And I loon saigh the hooli citee Ierusalem newe comynge doun fro heuene maad redi of God as a wyf *ourned* to hir husbonde.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 21.

Of which ther be not without forth [*extrinsecus*] curious *ourneys* of beer, either doying aboute of gold, either *ourneyng* of clothing.—*Id. 1 Petir*, c. 3.

And of hire clothing toke he the measure
Of a maiden like unto hire stature,
And eke of other *ornamentes* all,
That into swiche a wedding shulde fall.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8134.

And if so be my lady it refuse
For lacke of *ornate* speech, I would be wo,
That I presume to her to writen so.
Id. The Court of Love.

God stered vp prophetes and *orned* his chirche with great glory.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, Argument, c. 2.

This is the exposition of the noble philosopher, which I haue writen, principally to thenteent to *ornate* our language, with vsinge wordes in their propre signification.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 22.

And by and by somewhat louder, he rehearsed them the same matter against in other order and other wordes, so wel and *ornately*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 64.

——— Six wings he wore, to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came mantling o'er his brest
With regal *ornament*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of portitie,
Our wonted *ornaments* now soil'd and stain'd.
Id. Ib. b. ix.

And we shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or reappose any pen, that shall fallaciously or captiously refute us; that shall only lay hold of our lapses, single out digressions, corollaries, or *ornamental* conceptions, to evidence his own in an indifferent truth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, Pref.

But who is this, what thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedect, *ornate*, and gay,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarsus. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

The Queens Maiestie now liuing hath appointed huge summes of monie to be emploied vpon the *ornature* and alteration of the mould.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 15.

Wherein (the time of Q. Eliz.) John Jewell, B. of Sarum, John Fox, and sundrie learned and excellent writers have fullie accomplished the *ornature* of the same [our English toong.]—*Id. Description of Britaine*, ch. 6.

That very portion, which (by faithful skill
Employ'd) might make the smiling Public rear
Her *ornamental* head. *Thomson. Liberty*, pt. v

"See here my staff," cries Strap; trembling behold
Its radiant paint, and *ornamental* gold:
Wooden authority when thus I wield,
Persons of all degrees obedience yield.
King. The Constable.

The intervals between these compartments were richly *ornameated* with inlaid plates of glass and ivory, and marble bass-relievos.—*Observer*, No. 51.

ORNITHO'LOGY. } Gr. Ορνιθολογος; ορνις, ORNITHO'LOGIST. } ορνιθος, a bird, (from ορι-
ORNITHOLO'GICAL. } νειν, and this from ορειν, to rise,) and λεγ-ειν, to discourse.

In the *ornithology* the European names are prefixed to the author referred to in the synonyms.
Pennant. British Zoology, Pref. p. xxiii. Note.

Mr. Montagu supposes this to be a distinct species, and has given a very detailed description of it in his excellent *ornithological* dictionary.—*Id. Ib. The Wood Sand-Piper.*

ORPHAN, *adj.* } Fr. *Orphenin, orphelin*; It.
O'RPHAN, *n.* } *Orfano*; Sp. *Huerphano*;
O'RPHANED. } Lat. *Orphanus*; Gr. Ορφα-
O'RPHANET. } νος; *orbus*, bereaved, de-
O'RPHANAGE. } prived. See *Scheidius* in
O'RPHALIN, or } *Lennep*, v. Ορφ.
O'RPHELIN. } Bereaved, deprived, of any thing; of children, parents, friends. See ORBITY.

The soueraigne men of the citye, toke thee in cure and keping, when thou were *orphelyn* of father and mother and were chosen in affynite of princes of the eite.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

And yet the dolor was not onely hys, for the ladyes souned for the deathes of theyr husebandes, and *orphelines* wepte and rent their heares for the losse of their parentes.
Holl. Hen. V. an. 3.

But come not afore I send Artemas or Tichicus to thee, to be there for the in my stende, leste they departing shoulde leue Crete destitute, and as it were an *orpheline*.
Udal. Titus, c. 3.

And saith he will not leaue them *orphanes*, as fatherlesse children, but will come again to them himself.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 173.

——— Each new morne,
New widdowes howle, new *orphans* cry, new sorrowes
Strike heauen on the face.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 3.

Calling her maids this *orphanet* to see,
Much did she joy an innocent forsaken
By her from peril priuileg'd might be.
Drayton. Moses, b. l.

Return, and let thy father's worth excite
Thirst of pre-eminence; see! how the cause
Of widows, and of *orphans*, he asserts
With winning rhetoric, and well-argu'd law.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

So wept Lorenzo fair Clarissa's fate;
Who gave that angel boy, on whom he dotes;
And died to give him, *orphan'd* in his birth!
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

In London the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 32.

ORT. Commonly used in the plural, because usually spoken of many vile things together; the past part. of the A.S. verb *Orett-an*, turpare, vilefacere, deturpare. *Oret* or *ort*, means—

Any thing, something, made vile or worthless. (See *Tooke.*) Any worthless leaving or refuse.

Where should he haue this gold? It is some poor
Fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her loue:
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greazie reliques,
Of her ore-eaten faith are bound to Diomed.
Id. Troyl. & Cres. Act v. sc. 2

ORTHODOX. ORTHODO'XAL. ORTHODO'XALLY. ORTHODOXA'LITY. O'RTHODOXLY. O'RTHODOXNESS. O'RTHODOXY. ORTHODOXA'STICAL. Fr. *Orthodoxe*; It. *Ortodósso*; Sp. *Orthodoxo*; Lat. of the lower ages, *Orthodoxus*; Gr. Ορθο-δοξος, one whose opinion (δοξα) is right, (ορθη.) One whose opinion or doctrine is right; right faith or doctrine; in Religion, consistent with, according to the Scriptures; in Polemics, according to particular creeds.

But also hath excommunicated them as heretikes which appeare here to be more *orthodoxasticall* christians than they themselves.—*Fox. Martyrs*, an. 1237. p. 288.

Do not confound yourself with multiplicity of authors, two is enough upon any science, provided they be plenary and *orthodox*.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 5. Let. 5.

In plaine termes, how hath he made us a truely-*orthodoxe* church: eminent for purity of doctrine, for the grave and reverend solemnitie of true sacraments, for the life form of government, for the pious and religious forme of our publique lyturgie?

Bp. Hall. Ser. Preacht at Westminster, April 3, 1628.

This was the partiality, this degrading of the bishops, a thing wholesome in the state, and *orthodoxal* in the church both ancient and reformed.

Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.

Thus many ways it may *orthodoxally* be understood how God or Moses suffer'd such as the demanders were, to diverse for hardnesse of heart.—*Id. Tetrachordon.*

Athanasius is commonly accounted the very rule of *orthodoxality* in this point.—*Cudworth. Intel. System*, p. 599.

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the movers thereof: that is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour and stability of our religion.

Bacon. Advice to Sir George Villiers.

I confess an *orthodox* faith can never bring us to heaven, without an holy life, but so neither can an holy life do it, without an *orthodox* faith: for heresies are damnable as well as sins, 2 *Pet.* ii. 1.—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii. Ser. 138.

Tillemont vainly endeavoured to shew that Cyrsostom (according to the notions of *orthodoxy*) was *orthodox* in this point.—*Jortin*, Dis. 2.

ORTHOEPY. Gr. Ορθοεπεια, formed from Gr. Ορθος, right, and επος, a word; επ-ειν, to speak.

Right speech or pronunciation.

Part of grammar concerning the most convenient marks or sounds for the expression of such names or words, whither by writing, orthography, or by speech, *orthoepy*.

Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 1.

ORTHO'GONAL. Fr. *Orthogonal*; Sp. *Orthogonio*; Lat. of the lower ages, *Orthogonius*; Gr. Ορθογωνιος, formed from the Gr. Ορθος, right, and γωνια, an angle.

Rectangular.

It is not Necham, or any else that can make me entertain the least thought of the signification of Dulcarnon to be Pythagoras's sacrifice after his geometrical theorem in finding the squares of an *orthogonal* triangle's sides, or that it is a word of Latin deduction.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, Pref.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. ORTHO'GRAPHER. ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. Fr. *Ortographe*; It. *Ortografia*; Sp. *Orthografia*; Lat. *Orthographia*; Gr. Ορθογραφια, from ορθος, right, and γραφη, writing, describing. It is applied to—

The right mode of writing or spelling words; and also in architecture, to the description of the erect elevation of a building. And see the quotation from Wilkins and Holland.

Ransake yet we would if we might,
Of this wordie the true *orthographie*
The very discent and ethimologie.

The Remedy of Love. Impuled to Chaucer.

Orthographie, that is to say, the forme and precise rule of writing set down by grammarians, he [Augustus] did not so much observe: but seemeth to follow their opinion rather, who thinke, *Men should write according as they speake.*

Holland. Suetonius, p. 77.

He was wont to speake plain and to the purpose, (like an honest man and a souldier,) and new is he turn'd *orthography* [*i.e. orthographer*,] his words are a very fantasticall banquet just so many strange dishes.

Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 3.

Orthography is that part of grammar which concerns the doctrine of letters, which being the most simple elements of speech, it ought therefore to be so stated, that there may be a sufficient number of them to express all articulate sounds, and not more then are necessary to this end.

Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 10.

Orthography, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, described in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels.

Evelyn. Of Architecth & Architecture.

I received from him the following letter, which after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present to the public.—*Spectator.*

ORTHO'LOGY. Formed of Gr. Ορθος, right, and λογος, a word. See the quotation.

The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two: *orthology*, and orthography: in both which parts of it, God hath put his special hand; as even by the Heathen themselves is acknowledged in the first of them, *orthology*, in teaching men the right imposition of names: the second of them, *orthography*; in teaching them the rare invention of letters.—*Fotherby. Atheom.* (1622,) p. 346.

O'RTOLAN. Fr. *Ortolan*; It. *Ortolíno*; which Menage derives from *hortulanus*, q. d. a bird that frequents gardens, the hedges of gardens.

Not *ortolans*, nor godwits, nor the rest
Of costly names that glorify a feast,
Are at the princely tables better cheer,
Than lamb and kid, lettuce and olives here.

Cowley. Horace, Epod. 2.

Cawthorn had once a mind to fix
His carcase in a coach and six,
And live, if his estate would bear it,
On turtle, *ortolans*, and claret.—*Cawthorn. The Lottery.*

O'SCILLATE, *v.* OSCILLA'TION. OSC'ILLATORY. Fr. *Osciller, oscillation*; Sp. *Oscilacion*; Lat. *Oscillo*, which Vossius and Francis Junius thinks is *obs* and *cillere*, i.e. *movere*, to move; nam per aera librati *movebantur*. Applied to—

The motion of a pendulum; motion backward and forward; this way and that; wavering.

The perpetual *oscillations* of this elastic and restless element operate without ceasing on all things that have life, whether animal or vegetable, keeping their fibres, vessels, and fluids in a motion, always changing; as heat, cold, moisture, dryness, and other causes alter the elasticity of the air.—*Berkeley. Siris*, s. 138.

Stimulating substances, taken in diet, increase heat, because they increase the *oscillatory* motion of the solids, but most of all inflammatory spirits.—*Arbuthnot. Aliments*, c. 5.

Move any body, as a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to *oscillate* in an arch of the same circle, until the known causes make it rest.

Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, pt. iv. § 12.

If to please an administration, the Judges can go one way to-day, to please the crowd they can go another to-morrow: if they will *oscillate* backward and forward between power and popularity, it is high time to fix the law in such a manner as to resemble, as it ought, the great Author of all law, in whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning.

Id. Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

O'SCITANT. O'SCITANCY. O'SCITANTLY. OSCITA'TION. Fr. *Oscitation*; Sp. *Oscitancia*; Lat. *Oscitatio, oscitare*, ab *ore cieudo*, from moving the mouth, the jaws of the mouth.

Gaping, yawning; and consequentially, idle, lazy.

His [God] legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers, or, if I may so say, *oscitant* and supine.

Milton. Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce, b. ii. c. 3.

We have also shown, that, according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death and from sleep after death; which these drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected, and yet as boldly afterwards maintained, pretending that the contrary is more platonical then Christian or scriptural.

More. The Literal Cabbala, Epis. Ded.

One man's want of leisure is no excuse for the *oscitancy* and ignorance of those who have time to spare.

Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 37.

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers.—*Spectator.*

But I shall defer considering this subject at large till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule.

Tatler, No. 63.

Now blame we most the nurslings or the nurse?
The children crook'd, and twisted, and deform'd,
Through want of care; or her, whose winking eye,
And slumb'ring *oscitancy* mars the brood?
The nurse no doubt.

Cowper. Task, b. ii.

O'SCULARY. From *osculum*, a kiss.

Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers.

Latimer. Ser. an. 28. *Hen. VIII.*

O'SIER. Fr. *Osier*, the low-water-willow, perhaps (Skinner) from the Gr. Οσειν, *salix*. Salmasius forms ωσαριον, from ωσειν, thence *hausarium*, and from that the Fr. *Osier*.

Ye shall have of these *osiers* some that are very fine and passing slender, wherof are wrought pretie baskets and many other daintie devises; others also that are more rough and strong, good to make ponniers, hampers, and a thousand other necessarie implements for countrey houses, and to fit the husbandmen.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 37.

Those with bending *osier* bound,
That nameless heave the crumbled ground,
Quick to the glancing thought disclose,
Where toil and poverty repose.

Parnell. A Night Piece. On Death.

Logs of green wood that quench the coals
Are married just like Stoic souls,
With *osiers* for their bands.—*Watts. Few Happy Match*es.

O'SPRAY. O'SSIFRAGE. Fr. *Offraye, ossifrague*; Lat. *Ossifraga* avis; because of their strength to break bones, (*frangere ossa.*)

The *ospray* oft here seen, though seldom here it breeds.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 25.

Moreover, these *ospraies*, or *osprei*es, (the *Haliartos*,) are not thought to be a severall kind of egles by themselves, but to be mungrels, and engendred of divers sorts. And their young *ospraies* bee counted a kind of *ossifragi*.

Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 3.

Some reckon yet another kind of egle, which they call barbatæ; and the Tuscans, *ossifrage*.—*Id. Ib.*

O'SSEOUS. OSSICLE. O'SSIFY, *v.* OSS'IFICK. OSSIFICA'TION. OSS'IVOROUS. Fr. *Osseux, ossifier*; It. *Ossóso*; Lat. *Osseus*, from os, ossis, a bone; Gr. Οστεον, οστεων παρα το οτω, οτειν, και οστεον το αντιον της στασεων, that by which we are enabled to *stand*. See in *Lennep*.

To become bone, or bony.

Ossivorous,—devouring bones.

Osteology, Gr. Οστεον, and λεγ-ειν, to discourse.

Brown (*Christian Morals*) uses *osseous* mct.—"The *osseous* and solid part of goodness."

Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from the bodies, are either the adnate or the enate parts.

Smith. On Old Age, p. 176.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or shaked, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear.—*Holder. On Speech.*

Ossifications, or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them.

Sharp. Surgery.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*.—*Id. Ib.*

And you may thereby dry the bone, and dispose it by virtue of its *ossific* faculty to thrust out a callus, and make separation of its caries.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. ii. c. 7.

In the fox, which both feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog, and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, 'tis [the bone of the gullet] very large, viz. to prevent a contusion therein.

Dr. Grew. Anatomy of Stomach & Guts, c. 5.

The bone in these places is kept soft and imperfect in consequence of a more complete and rigid *ossification* being prevented from taking place by the continual motion and rubbing of the surfaces.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 8.

He [John Vanderguch] is much commended by Cheselden in the preface of his *Osteology*, in the prints of which he had much share.—*Walpole. Anec. of Painting*, vol. v. p. 221.

O'SSES. Holland renders—bonis ominibus, "with good *osses* and luckie forespeakings:"—he explains his own meaning in the second quotation.

But these complaints, which will be nothing pleasant, no not when perhaps they shall be needful, banish we must (howsoever we doe) at our first entrance of so weightie a matter: when as we rather should begin (if, as the Poets use, it were our manner also) with good *osses* and luckie forespeakings, with vowes and praiers to Gods and Goddesses to vouchsafe their furtherance and happie successe to the enterprise of so great a worke.—*Holland. Livie*, p. 3.

Osses be words cast forth at unwares, presaging somewhat.

Id. Plinie. Explanation of the Wordes of Art.

OSSUARY. Lat. *Ossarium*, from *os*, *ossis*, a bone.

A depositary for bones.

What time the persons of these *ossuaries* entred the famous nations of the dead, and slept with princes and counsellors might admit a solution.—*Browne. Urne Burial.*

OSTE'NT, *n.*
OSTE'NSIBLE.
OSTE'NSIBLY.
OSTE'NSIVE.
OSTE'NSIVELY.
OSTE'NTIVE.
OSTE'NTATE, *v.*
OSTENTA'TION.
OSTENTA'TIOUS.
OSTENTA'TIOUSLY.
OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS.
OSTE'NTOUS.

Fr. *Ostensible, ostentatione*; It. *Ostentáre, ostentazióne*; Sp. *Ostentarse, ostentacion*; Lat. *Ostentare, ostendere*; (*obs*, and *tendere*, to reach or hold forth); to exhibit.

Ostent, — exhibition, presentment; appearance; (ominous or portentous) appearance.

Ostentation, — exhibition, show, display; vain show or display.

Ostensible,—that may or can be shown or exhibited; shown, exhibited, apparent; presented or pretended.

Which myraculous *ostent* passing the ordinary course of naturall causes, as was sent of God, no doubt to foreshew the great and terrible persecution, which afterward fell.

Fox. Martyrs, p. 809.

The dyuel and hys witches and necromancers, al theyr wonderful workes draw to no fruiteful end, but to a fruitelesse *ostentacion* and shew.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1191.

It is my glory (putting trust in Jove and other Gods)
That I shall now expulse these dogges, fates sent to our abodes;
Who bring *ostents* of destinie, and blacke their threatning fleet.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

Who is so open-hearted and simple, but they either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are.

Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 169.

So lost his treasure getting nought in lieu,
B it *ostentation* of a foolish pride,
While women fond, and boys stood gaping wide.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 7.

These things were in the letters, with many more ceremonies of a kind of holy *ostentation*.

Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 105.

Upon the highest mountain 'mongst the Alps, he left this *ostentous* inscription upon a great marble pillar.

Howell, b. i. s. 5. Let. 20.

Though once *ostentive*, curious to be seene,
Thou in some corner now would'st wish to lurke.

Sirling. Domes-day. Sixth Houre.

——— Their mother flew,
And hover'd round her care; but still in view;
Till the fierce reptile first devour'd the brood;
Then seiz'd the fluttering dam, and drank her blood;
This dire *ostent* the fearful people view.

Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xi.

It was a custom also, for *ostentation* of strength and valour at their public sights and shows, for persons to entertain the spectators with duels, and to die like fools to please they knew not whom.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 7.

Blind *ostentatious* madness! to display
Your wealth to whom ev'n Civil war's a play,
And tempt an armed guest to seize the prey.

Hughes. Lucan, b. x.

From Antwerp he [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the *ostensible* history of her life in the Luxemburgh.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2.

It is certain that he [D'Onvilly] ingraciated himself much with that favourite and attended him into Spain, where he was even employed in the treaty of marriage, though *ostensibly* acting only in the character of a painter.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

Affecting cynical grimace
In philosophic stupid face,
In dirty hue, with naked feet,
In rags and tatters stroll the street;
Ostensively exceeding wise.

Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

I mention this not *ostentatiously*, as taking credit on the score of industry and discovery, but hoping that the labour of the task will be some apology on my behalf.

Observer, No. 148.

OSTEO'LOGY. See OSSEOUS.

OSTEO'MANTY. Gr. Οστεον, a bone, and μαντεια, divination.

Divination by bones; a word apparently invented for the occasion.

But why she could not as well divine of whose flock it [a ram's shoulder bone] was, as the other secret, when I have more skill in *osteomanty*, I will tell you.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 6. *Selden. Illustrations.*

OSTIARY. Lat. *Ostiarius*, a door-keeper, from *ostium*, a door or entrance.

Ostiary was formerly the name of the keeper or porter of the church door; and as in the quotation from Brown.

It is generally esteemed, and by most unto our dayes received, that the river Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*; that is, by seven channels disburdeth itself into the sea.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 8.

OSTLER, also written *Hostler*. (See HOST.) Fr. *Hostelier*, a host.

Applied to the servant at an inn who has the care of the horses.

The inne-keeper was old, forescore allmost,
Indeed an emblème rather then an host;
In whom we read how God and Time decree
To honour thrifty *ostlers*, such as he.—*Corbet. Itor Borealis.*

OSTRACISM. Gr. Οστρακισμος, from οστρακον, a shell; because the name of the person to be banished was inscribed upon a shell given in by the voters; Potter calls it a *tile*.

By this, as if by *ostracism*, t'abate
That great presumptive wealth whereon they stand;
For first, merely impov'rishing their state,
He kills the means they might have to withstand.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Therefore the democratick stars did rise,
And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.

Marvel. Lachrym. Mus. (1650.)

This distinction of two interior vehicles or tunicles of the soul, besides that outer vestment of the terrestrial body, (styled in Plato ο οστρακινος, the crustaceous or *ostracious* body,) is not a mere figment of the latter Platonists since Christianity, but a tradition derived down from antiquity.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 790.

Every one taking an οστρακον, or tile, carried it to a certain part of the market place surrounded with wooden rails for that purpose, in which were ten gates appointed for the ten tribes; every one of which entered at a distinct gate. That being done, the archons numbered all the tyles in gross; for if there were fewer than six thousand, the *ostracism* was void; then laying every name by itself, they pronounced him, whose name was written by the major part, banished for ten years, enjoying his estate.

Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. i. c. 25.

The *ostracism*, or ten years' banishment, was not so much intended to punish this or that great man, as to pacify and mitigate the fury of envy, who delights in the disgrace of superior characters, and loses a part of her rancour by their fall.—*Langhorn. Plutarch*, vol. i. *Themistocles.*

OSTRICH. Fr. *Austruche*; It. *Struzzo*; Sp. *Avestruz*; Lat. *Struthio*; Gr. Στρουθος, a sparrow; but why the *ostridge* was called στρουθος, or στρουθοκαμηλος, is not satisfactorily explained. See *Vossius*, in *v. Passer.*

And first to begin with *ostriches*. They are the greatest of all other fowles, and in manner of the nature of fenr-footed beasts; namely, those in Affricke and Æthiopia, for higher they bee than a man sitting on horseback is from the ground: and as they be taller than the man, so are they swifter on foot than the very horse.

Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 1.

The covetous man of the first kind is like a greedy *ostrich*, which devours any metal.—*Cowley. Ess. Of Avarice.*

OTACOU'STIC. } Gr. Ωτακουστ-ικον, to hear
OTACOU'STICON. } with the ears, to listen attentively; ωτα, the ears, and ακουστικος, (whence ακουστικη,) that can or may hear. Applied to—

An instrument to assist hearing.

The pleasures of pride, (the greatest that Aristotle, or the author περι κοσμου conceived that the old heathen gods could pretend to, in their recesses,) their not vouchsafing to see or hear any thing, but by perspective and *otacoustick*.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 533.

Whereas in a hare, which is very quick of hearing, and thinks of nothing but being pursued, it is supplied with a bony tube, which is a natural *otacoustick* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 5.

O let me see this wond'rous instrument.
Bon. Sir this is called an *otacoustic*on.
Pan. A constiton!
Why 'tis a pair of ass's ears, and large ones.

Tomkins. Albumazar, Act i. sc. 3.

OTHER. Goth. *Anthar*; A.S. *Other*; Dut. *Ander*; Sw. *Andre*, alius, alter. Of unknown etymology. (See Os.) It is applied to express—

Some one more; some one different: in our old writers, *either*.

Otherwise, or *otherways*,—in a different *wise* or *guise*; in a different *way*.

Otherwhile,—at a different time.

Otherwhere,—at a different place, where.

And ther nas of olde house in the lond non,
That he ne amended myd som lond *other* myd byldynge,
Other myd bpc, *other* ryche cloth, *other* other ryche thynge.

R. Gloucester, p. 211.

Alas! non with *other* chastised git wille be.

R. Brunne, p. 289.

Of som he grantise his wille for to do,
& som said *otherwise*, that it sald not be so.—*Id.* p. 208.

He asked the barons in that parlement,
If he schewed a thing, *otherwaies* he ment.—*Id.* p. 4.

Otherwise than God wolde, by warnyng of the prophete.

Piers Plowman, p. 30.

And thanne many schulen be schamfulid and bitraie ech *oother*, and thei shulen hate ech *oother*.

Wielif. Matthew, c. 24.

And then shal many be offended, and shal betraye one anether, & shal hate one ye *other*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

If any man techith *otherwise* and accordith not to the hoolesum wordis of oure Lorde Iesu Christ, and to that tcchyng that is bi pitee he is proud and can do no thing.

Wielif. 1 Tym. c. 6.

If ony man teach *otherwise*, & is not content wyth the wholesome wordes of our Lord Jesu Christ, & with the doctrine of godlines, he is pufte vp and knoweth nothynge.

Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

"It were," quod he, "to thee no gret honour
For to be false, ne for to be traytour
To me, that am thy cosin and thy brother
Ysworne ful depe, and eche of us to *other*."

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1134.

For which anon duk Theseus let crie,
To stenten alle rancour and envie,
The gree as wel of o side as of *other*,
And eyther side ylike as *others* brother.—*Id. Ib.* v. 2738.

Honsbondes at the cherche dore had she had five
Withouten *other* compagnie in youth.

Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 463

Ther was none *other* reinedie ne rede.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1218.

But telleth me what mastere men ye ben,
That ben so hardy for to fighten here
Withouten any juge; *other* officere,
As though it were in listes really.—*Id. Ib.* v. 1714.

A man mote ben a fool *other* yonge or old,
I wot it by myself ful yore agon:
For in my time a servant was I on.—*Id. Ib.* v. 1834.

Scornest thou me (quod I) or els plaiest thou, or dialeiest thou me that haste so wonnen with thy reasons, the tons of Dedalus so entcrlasing, that it is vnable to bee vnlaced, that thou *otherwhile* entrest there thou issnest, and *otherwhile* issnest there thou entrest.—*Id. Boeclus*, b. iii.

For I say that it is no folie to chaunge conseil wban the thing is chaunged, or els wban the thing semeth *otherwise* than it semed afore.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

But *otherwaies* not iwis,
Yet Austen gabbeth not of this.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Thel be nothynge in thilk cas
Of Symon, whiche the foldes gate
Hath lete: and geth in *other* gate;
But thei gone in the right wale.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

For if he doo I wote wel this,
That *oother* he shall die or I
Within a while. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

And the she take hir child in honde
And yafe it smoke, and eneer amonge
She wepte, and *otherwhile* song.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

For *other wise* she shulde hane falled,
If that he had nought trauailed.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

If I do it not of loue to God, but to get a liuyng thereby & for a worldly purpose and had rather *otherwages* lyue, then do I that office which God hath put in me, and yet please not God myself.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 85.

What next I bring shall please thee be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy *other* self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

There were at that time manie noblemen in England, whose wynes and daughters the king hadde oppressed; and *otherome*, whom with extreme exactions he had brought into great pouertie; and *otherome*, whose parents and friends the king hadde banished, and had turned their inheritance vnto his owne vse.—*Stow. K. John*, an. 1215.

Then let me aske you this withouten blame;
Where were ye born? some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and *others otherwhere*.

Spenser. Poetic Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7

Otherwhile and often thy back is turned unto him through negligence.—*Bp. Hall. The Art of Divine Meditation*, c. 23.

In human works, tho' labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its end produce;
Yet serves to second too some *other* use.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 1.

OTIOSE. It. *Ozioso*; Lat. *Otiosus*, from *otium*. See NEGOTIATE.
Leisurely, idle, indolent.

We lay out of the case such stories of supernatural events as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an *otiose* assent.—*Paley. Evidences*, vol. i. c. 1. Prop. 2.

OTTER. A. S. *Oter, otor, otter, otyr*; Dut. and Ger. *Otter*; Sw. *Utter*, which some derive from the Lat. *Lutra*, the same animal; others from the Gr. Υδρο. Hire observes that Islandic *Udr*, also signifies water, the proper element of this animal. In Fr. it is *Loutre*; It. *Lontra*; Sp. *Lutra, nutra*.

As for the *otters*, albeit a kind of bever they are, yet because I never heard that they came into the salt-water, I make no great reckoning of them.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxii. c. 11.

As Otrey (that her name doth of the *otters* take,
Abounding in her banks.)—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 1.

OVAL, *adj.* OVAL, *n.* OVARY. OVA'RIOUS. OVATE. } Fr. *Oval*; It. *Ovale*; Sp. *Oval*; Lat. *Ovum*, an egg. Having the form or shape of an egg; like an egg.

The *ovale* and other imperfect secnlar forms, have the same exceptions, and less benefit of capacity.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 14.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix; which is somewhat long and inverted.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 28.

Mercurius nearest, to the central sun
Does in an *oval* orbit circling run;
But rarely is he object of our sight
In solar glory sunk, and more prevailing light.
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food,
Or sweeps the fishy shore. *Thomson. Autumn.*

An *oval* is never mistaken for a circle, nor an hyperbola for an ellipsis.—*Hume. On the Understanding*, pt. i. s. 7.

These perceived in all such animals as produced their young alive, two glandular bodies, near the womb, resembling that *ovary* or cluster of small eggs, which is found in fowls; and, from the analogy between both, they gave these also the name of *ovaria*.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 2.

OVA'TION. Fr. *Ovation*; It. *Ovazione*; Sp. *Ovacion*; Lat. *Ovatio*, from *ovis*, a sheep.
See the quotation from North.

At the great triumph and entry made, the captain or generall that triumpheth as a conqueror did offer the sacrifice, (by the old orders and ancient customs of Rome,) one or divers oxen; whereas at the second triumph called the *ovation*, he only sacrificed a mutton, which the Romans call in their tongue *ovem*, and thereof it was called *ovation*.
North. Plutarch, p. 265.

Yea, after we have triumph'd in a supposed-εὕρηκα; a new-sprung difficulty marrs our *ovations*, and exposeth us to the torment of a disappointment.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 6.

OUCH. } Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks *nouch* to be NOUCH. } the true word, *ouch* the corruption; and he cites Du Cange, to show that the Teut. *Nuschin* means *fibula*,—a clasp or buckle; but how it so means, neither he nor Du Cange explain. *Nouche* and *ouche* are, perhaps, both correctly used, as they appear to have the same or very nearly the same meaning; the first, from Fr. *Niche*,—a *notch*; and the second from the Fr. *Oche*,—also a *notch*, from *ocher*, *hocher*; to hack, *incidere*, to cut into. Skinner derives *ouched* (*vox fœcialium*, as he calls it,) from this Fr. verb *Ocher*, incidere, *oche*, acna incisura. And thus *ouche*, or *nouches*, (sc. of gold.)

Niches or *notches* of gold (in which the onyx or any other stones were set. See the quotations from the Bible,) or bits of gold *nicked* or *notched* in, or inserted in *niches* or *notches*. See the commentary on *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.* pt. ii. Act ii. sc. 4.

——— And with hir fingres smal
A corone on hire hed they han ydressed,
And sette hire full of *nouches* gret and smal.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8258.

My husband had a legend of his wif
Eriphile, that for an *ouch* of gold
Hath prively unto the Grekes told,
Wher that hire husband hidde him in a place,
For which he had at Thebes sory grace.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6323.

But for to prone in all wise,
As fine as ducket in Venise,
Of which to lite all in my pouche is,
And they were set as thick as *ouches*.
Id. The House of Fame, b. iii.

And al that is vnder hevy governance shal prospere and come to perfection, and as a precious stone in a riche *ouche* they shal be beholden and wondred at.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 28.

We wishe that while we lived, ye neuer had followed our fantasies, nor neuer had so cockered vs, nor made vs so wanton, nor hadde geuen vs other *ouches* than onions or great gyrdle headdes, nor other pearles for oure pariettes and our pastes, then fayre *orienle* peason.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 337.

After the worke of a stone grauer, cuē as syngnetter are grauen, shalt ye grauē the ii. stones with the names of the chyldren of Israel, and shall make them to be set in *ouches* of gold.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 28.

And they wrought onix stones closed in *ouches* of golde and graued as signettes are graueu wyth the names of ye childrē of Israeli.—*Id. Ib.* c. 39.

OVEN. Goth. *Aukn*; A. S. *Ofne*; Dut. *Oven*; Ger. *Ofen*; Sw. *Ugn*. Wachter thinks the Goth. *Aukn* or *aucha*, a corrupt pronunciation of *ofn*; and Junius derives *ofn* from the Gr. Ινιος, *furnus*. Tooke thinks the A. S. *Ofne*, and Eng. *Oven*, are the past part. of the A. S. *Heaf-an*, Eng. to *heave*; the regular past tense being A. S. *Hof, hof*, Eng. *Hove*, and by the addition of the termination *en* was formed the participle *hafen, hofen, hoven*, and by the mere omission of the aspirate *afen, ofen*, *oven*, and meaning, *heaved*,—raised, or lifted up.

Oven means,—a place, (a fire or furnace,) *heaved* or raised.

And if God clothith thus the hey that to day is in the feld: and tomorow is cast into an *oueue*: how mythe more you of litil faith?—*Wielif. Luke*, c. 12.

The fourth finger is kissing: and trewely he were a gret fooie that wold kisse the mouthe of a brenning *oven* or of a fournis.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

In steed of bread they drie a kind of fish which they beat in mortars to powder, and bake it in their *ouens*, vntill it be hard and drie.—*Holinshed. Descrip. of Britaine*, vol. i. c. 10.

OVER, *v.* } In A. S. *Ufa, ufera, ufemæst,—*
OVERMST. } are the nouns *altus, altior, altissimus*: *ufera, ofere, ofer, altior*; *over* or *upper*. *Ufemæst, altissimus, upmost, uppermost, upperest, overest*. In Ger. *Auf, auber, oben, ober, oberste*; Dut. *Op, opper, over, opperste, overste*; Sw. *Uppe, up, ooftver, oofre, oofwerste, opperst*. Tooke supposes the A. S. *Ufon, ufa*, (from the comparative of which our preposition and adjective *over*,) means *top* or *head*, and to be originally derived from the same source as *head*, i. e. the A. S. *Heafan, heof-an*,—to heave, to lift up.

Over lip,—the upper lip.

Overest slop,—his uppermost slop.

Over is much used in composition. In some words it is used merely with the same force that it would have if it followed the verb; as to *overcome* us, to *cover* us; to *over-blow*, to *blow over*; to *over-glance*, to *glance over*; to *over-flow*, to *flow over, superfluere*; and hence the application when a superfluity or excess is intended; *over* is then equivalent to—*too much, more than, more than sufficient* or *needful*; and may, when prefixed to adjectives and adverbs, be supplied by the word *too*, (which we do not attach by the hyphen,) as *over-bold*, too *bold*; *over-credulous*, too *credulous*; *over-earnestly*, too *earnestly*, or with an excess of boldness, credulity, earnestness. In these *over* is an adverb and need not be affixed.

In nouns,—*over-greatness*, excessive *greatness*; *over-moisture*, excessive-*moisture*;—in these *over* is an adjective and need not be affixed.

In verbs,—to *over-go*, to exceed, to surpass; *over-do*,—do to excess; *over-burden*,—to *burden* to excess.

It is sometimes used with a *subauditon* of the verb; the storm was *over*; i.e. gone, past *over*. In some words the application is consequential,—as to *over-come*, to *come over*, (sc.) a country, a territory with superior power, and thus,—to subject, to subdue, to conquer; to *over-throw*, as in wrestling, to *throw over*, and thus, to gain the superiority, the victory; to *over-throw*, (sc.) a tower, and consequentially, to destroy. To *over-hear*, to *over-reach*, (met.) to *over-take*, require more particular explanations.

To nothing it is worth *over*, no but to be cast out, and be defouild of men.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 5.

For with fire stroglinq wel and mightily
The theef fell *over* bord al suiemly,
And in the see he drench'd for vengeance.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5342.

Hire *over* lippe wiped she so clene,
That in hire cuppe was no forthing sene
Of grese, whan she dronken hadde hire draught.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 133.

Full thredbare was his *overest* courtepy,
For he hadde geten him yet no benefice,
Ne was nought worldly to have an office. *Id. Ib.* v. 292.

His *overest* slopye it is not worth a mite.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,101.

And *over* that he tolde pleine,
In what manor he was besiene. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— For he, be sure,
In height or depth, still first and last will reign
Sole king, and of his kingdom lose no part
By our revolt, but *over* Hell extend
His empire, and with iron sceptre rule
Us here, as with his golden those in Heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd
With languish't head unprept,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given *over*;
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'er worn and soilid. *Id. Samson Agonistes.*

For all of ancient that you had before,
(I mean what is not borrowed from our store,)
Was errour fulminated *o'er* and *o'er*.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. iii.

But O, *o'er* all, forget not Kilda's race,
On whose bleak rocks, which have the wasting tides,
Fair Nature's daughter, Virtue, yet abides.
Collins. On the Superstition of the Highlands

OVER-AFFE'CT, *v.* Lat. *Affecre, affectum*, to make to or towards; to act to or towards, (sc.) with good will or love.
To love too much, to be partial to.

God so love me, as I do the tranquillity and happiness of his Church, yet can I not so *overaffect* it that I would sacrifice one dreasn of truth to it.
Bp. Hall. To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

OVER-AGA'INST, implies that some thing, some space, or distance has been, or is to be, passed *over* from the one object opposed or *against* the other.

All other places there about (yielded unto him) except only the town of Rhegium, *over-against* Sicily.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 3. s. 12.

OVER-A'GITATE, *v.* Lat. *Agit-are, -atum*, to keep in constant action, in commotion; to shake.

To move or shake too much, to excess; to disturb excessively the calm or tranquillity; to discuss too much, too frequently.

What is fit to be determined in a business so *over-agitated*; I shall shut up in these ten propositions.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 3. Case 7.

OVER-ALL, more than the whole or *all* the rest, expressed or understood.

Vor me mygte here by hys daye & lede hardelyche
Tresour aboute & other god *overal* apertyche.
R. Gloucester, p. 375.

His youth shall be cast away
Upon such one, whiche as the wey
Is olde, and lothely *overall*;
But nede be mot, that nede shall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

OVER-ARCH, *v.* Lat. *Arcus*, a bow or curve. To bow or curve over.

——— In the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade
High *overarch'd*, and echoing walks between.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Hast thou yet found the *over-arching* bower
Which guards Purthenia from the sultry hour.
Gay. Dione, Act iii. sc. 2.

Beneath this high o'*er-arching* canopy
Of clustering oaks, a sylvan colonnade,
Aye listening to the native melody
Of birds sweet echoing through the lonely shade.
West. Education.

OVER-AWE, *v. Awe*, perhaps from Goth. *Agyan*, to fear, to dread, to cause fear or dread.

To cause too much, an excess of, fear, dread, or reverence; to subject to fear, to subdue by fear.

None doe you like, but an effeminate prince,
Whom like a schoole-boy you may *over-awe*.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act i. sc. 1.

The nations *overaw'd*, surcease to fight,
Immovable their bodies, fixt their sight.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

OVER-BA'LANCE, *v.* } *Balance, his lanx*,
OVER-BA'LANCE, *n.* } equal weight in each plate, (*Lanx.*)

To weigh more than equally; to carry the scale or weight beyond an equality or equipoise.

For deeds always *overbalance* words, and down-right practice speaks more plainly than the fairest profession.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 13.

So much power as the scale has to give itself an *overbalance* from an equipoise, so much self moving, self preponderating power it has, and no more.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. ii. s. 7.

Were it [the judicial power] joined with the executive, this union might soon be an *over-balance* for the legislature.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

OVER-BA'RREN. *Barr-en* or *barr-ed*, i. e. stopped, shut; from which nothing can issue or proceed; sterile.

Too *barren*, too sterile, or unproductive.

A plaine, moderately dry: but yet not *over-barren* or sandy; nor altogether without trees, and shade; is very convenient for length of life.
Bacon. History of Life and Death.

OVER-BA'TTLE. *Battle*, (see BAIT, and BATTLE,) fertile, fruitful; it may be opposed to *barren*.

Too fertile, too productive, too fruitful.

In the Church of God sometimes it commeth to passe, as in *over battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good; yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth forth abundantly, through too much rankenesse, things lesse profitable, whereby, that which principally it should yeeld, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. s 3.

OVER-BEAR, *v.* } To *bear over*, (sc.) by push-
OVER-BE'ARING, *n.* } ing or pressing against; to suppress, to subdue.

But the East wynde shall *overbeare* the into the myddest of the sea.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ezechiel*, c. 27.

Whose scoffed words he taking halfe in scorne,
Fiercely forth prickt his steed as in disdaine
Against that knight, ere he him well could torne;
By meanes whereof he hath him lightly *overborne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

The judgement being the hegemonical power, and director of action, if it be led by the *over-bearings* of passion, and stored by lubricous opinions in stead of clearly conceived truths, and be peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular, as the conceptions erroneous.
Glanvil. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 23.

OVER-BEND, *v.* A. S. *Bend-an*, to move out of a straight line.

To bow, to crook, to curve, too much; to incline, strain, or stress, to a certain point, in a certain direction; to an excess.

His recreations (for even these humane frailty will sometimes call for) are such as may be meet relaxations to a mind *over-bent*, and a body tired with honest and holy implyments.—*Bp. Hall. The Christian*, c. 3.

OVER-BID, *v.* A. S. *Biddan*, to *bid*, require, or demand, (sc.) for a certain price; to offer a price.

To offer too much; to offer or propose to give, more than the value, or fair price, more than already offered.

——— What money? Speak.
More. Six thousand pound, Sir.
Cop. Take it, I was *overbidden* by the sum: bind him to his bargain quickly.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act ii. sc. 1.

OVER-BLOW, *v.* A. S. *Blaw-an*, flare, *to blow over*; to pass *over* as the wind; *overblown*, *blown* too much, to an excess; puffed or swelled out, (as with wind.)

This Eneas, that hath thus deepe iswore,
Is wearie of his craft within a throw,
The hote earnest is all *overblown*,
And priuely he doeth his ships dight,
And shapeth him to steale away by night.
Chaucer. The Legend of Dido Queene of Carthage.

All this recouered in a throwe,
The coale wyndes *overblowe*
And stilled ben the sharpe showres.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storme is *overblowne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i.

If when I was new blossom'd, I did fear
Myself unworthy of Miranda's spring:
Thus *over-blown*, and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iv. sc. 1.

OVER-BOARD. Ger. *Uber-bord*; *board*, by transposition of the letter *r*, is *brood*. *Over-board* is opposed to *aboard*, (qv.)

Over-board,—over the *board*, or *boorded* deck of the ship; and, consequently, to throw *overboard*, is to throw into the sea; to throw or cast away, where it may perish or be lost. See an extract from Chaucer in v. *Over*.

Which cast the best fraight *overboorde* away.
Gascoigne. Heerbee. Voyage into Holland, an. 1572.

The owners partly cheated, partly robbed of truth, despoiled of their rich fraight, and at last turnd *over-board* into a sea of desperation.—*Bp. Hall. The Best Bargaine.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up, and *over-board* he threw.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

OVER-BOIL, *v.* } Lat. *Bullire*, to *boil*.
OVER-BO'ILING, *n.* } To *boil over*, *boil* too much; to heat, to effervesce, to an excess.

Yet still I felt, what young men often feel;
(Impossible to tell, or to conceal,)
When nothing makes them sick but too much wealth,
Or wild o'er-*boiling* of ungovern'd health.
Harte. The Vision of Death.

OVER-BOLD. } i. e. too *bold*, fearless, or
OVER-BO'LDLY. } courageous; *bold*, fearless, or courageous to an excess.

This was the sentence how that I and all,
Should euer dread to be to *overbold*
Her to displease, and truely so I shall.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

For till I markt the aime thy satyrs had,
I thought them *overbold*, and Thirsis mad.
Browne. Thirsis & Alexis.

If *over-boldly* we haue borne our selues
In the commerce of breath, your gentleness
Was guilty of it.—*Shakes. Lowe's Labour Lost*, Act v. sc. 2.

OVER-BOUNTEOUS, i. e. too *bounteous*; *bounteous*, benevolent, beneficent, or liberal in gifts to an excess.

Whether it were his envy not to be *overbounteous*, or that the submissness of our asking stirr'd up in him a certain pleasure of denying.—*Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

OVER-BROW, *v. Brow*; A. S. *Brœwe*, *bruwa*, the edge, the impending edge. *Ofer-browa*, supercilium. To hang over or impend,—as the *brow* of a hill, the eye-*brow*.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the valleys deep,
And holy gentl guard the rock.
Collins. Ode on the Poetical Character.

OVER-BUILT, *builded*, *built* over; also *built* too much, covered with too many *buildings*.

——— The other way Satan went down
The causey to hell gate; on either side
Disparted Chaos *over built* exclaim'd,
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. x.

"Twere well," says one, sage, erudite, profound,
Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose,
And *overbuilt* with most impending brows,
"Twere well, could you permit the world to live
As the world pleases: what's the world to you!"
Much. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

OVER-BULK, *v. Bulk*, *bulged*, (*g* hard) *bulged*, *bulk*. Large or big as any thing *bulging* out.

To *bulk* too much, to an excess; to place too great a *bulk* upon; to oppress with *bulk*.

——— The seeded pride
That hath to this maturity blowne vp
In ranke Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding breed a nursery of like evil
To *ouer-bulke* vs all.—*Shakes. Troyl. & Cres.* Act i. sc. 3.

OVER-BU'RDEN, *v.* } A. S. *Byrden* or *Byr-*
OVER-BU'RDENSOME. } *then*, to *bear* or carry.

To *burden* too much, to an excess; to impose or place too much, too great a weight to be *borne* or carried.

But I neither wil for so plain a matter *ourburden* the reader in this boke, with the mere manyfold then necessary rehersyng of every place.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 824.

Eumenes did not only cheated partly robbed of truth, despoiled of their rich fraight, and at last turnd *over-board* into a sea of desperation.—*Bp. Hall. The Best Bargaine.*

Eumenes did not only thinke all carriages to be *over-burdensome* but the number of his men to be more troublesome than available.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. iv. c. 3. s. 11.

OVER-BUY, *v. Buy*; A. S. *Byc-gan*, distinguished from, barter or exchange; opposed to—sell.

To procure or acquire by giving too much, too great a price; to give too much for.

But sure I thinke (and you may iudge the same)
She was to him a goddess in his thought,
Although perhaps her shrines was *overbought*.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

You bred him as my play-fellow, and he is
A man, worth any woman: *over-byes* mee
Almost the summe he payes.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 2

OVER-CA'NOPY, *v. Canopy*; Gr. Κωνωπειον, a veil or covering to exclude gnats, κωνωπες; generally,—a covering.

To *canopy*,—veil or cover *over*.

I know a banke where the wild time blowes,
Where cxslips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite *over-canopied* with luscious woodbine,
With sweet muske roses, and with eglantine.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 2.

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'er-canopies the glade. *Gray. Ode on the Spring.*

OVER-CARE, i.e. excessive *care*, immoderate *care*.

——— The very *over-care*
And nauseous pomp, would hinder half the prayer.
Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain,
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 2.

OVER-CA'RRY, *v.* To *carry over*, too far; beyond moderate bounds.

Their appetite *over-carries* to a misconceit of a particular good.—*Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts*, p. 89.

OVER-CARVE, *v.* To *carve*, *kerve*, to cut over or across.

The zodiake, the whiche is partie of the eight sphere, *overkerveth* the equinoctial and he *ouerkerueth* hym again in euen partes.—*Chaucer. The Conclusion of the Astrolabie.*

OVER-CAST, *v.* To *cast* or throw *over*, (sc.) darkness, gloom; both lit. and met. to enclouds, to cover. To *cast* (see To CALCULATE) too much, too highly; to reckon too much.

His folk went vpto lond, him seluen was the last,
To bank ouer the sond, plankes thei *ouer kast*.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

Now shineth it, and now it raineth fast,
Right so can gery [fickle] Venus *overcast*
The hertes of hire folk.—*Chaucer. Knightes Tale*, v. 1528.

Where behynde a man's backe
For thought he [Detraction] preise, he fint some lacke,
Whiche of his tale is ay the laste,
That all the price should *overcaule*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Behold, and I shall now the cloud remoue,
Which *overcast* thy mortal sight doth dim;
Whose moisture doth obscure all things about.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

But the King, in his accompt of peace, and calmes, did much *over-cast* his fortunes, which proued for many yeares together full of broken seas, tides, and tempests.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 17.

Now for their demeanor within the Church, how have they disfigur'd and defac'd that more than angelic brightness, the unclouded serenity of Christian religion: with the dark *over-casting* of superstitious copes and Saminical vestures.—*Milton. Reason of Church Government*, b. ii. c. 3.

His eyes with heavy slumber *overcast*;
With force invade his limbs, and bind him fast.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Reputation is said to accompany goodness, as its shadow; but the day may be *overcast*, and the shadow may disappear.
Jortin, Diss. 4.

OVER-CAUGHT, i.e. overtaken, (qv.)

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught
That in the very dore him *overcaught*,
And, in the nape arriving, through it thrill'd
His greedy throte.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 7.

OVER-CHANGE, i. e. excessive *change*, or mutability; fickleness or versatility.

——— Thou art a shameless villain,
A thing out of the *overchange* of nature;
Sent like a thick cloud to disperce a plague
Upon weak catching women.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

OVER-CHARGE, *v.* } To *charge* or load
OVERCHA'RGE, *n.* } too much, too heavily; to impose too great a *cargo*, weight, or burthen; to put on or in too heavy a load, too great a quantity; to lay on too great a price.

But here me thinks, my priests begin to frowne,
And say, that thus they shal be *overchargde*,
To pray for al, which seems to do amisse.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

As though sainct Poule had lewer that the priest had twêty [wives] saue for *overcharging*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 229.

Your love-sick heart that *overcharg'd* hath been,
With pleasures surfeit, must be purg'd with art.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

——— My woman's strength
Is so *o'rechargd* with danger like to grow
About my marriage that these under things
Dare not abide in such a troubled sea.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i. sc. 1.

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs
Revive, and raise themselves with moderate showers;
But *overcharg'd* with never-ceasing rain,
Become too moist, and bend their heads again.
Waller. Instruction to a Painter.

OVER-CLIMB, *v.* A. S. *Ofer-climan*, transcendere,—
To *climb over*, to mount, ascend, or get *over*.

This fatal gin thus *overclambe* our walles,
Stuft with arm'd men. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

OVER-CLOUD, *v.* To *cloud* or cover *over*; to throw or otherwise place a cover or shade over, to obscure.

A gathering mist o'*ercloude* her chearful eyes,
And from her cheeks the rosy colour flies.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

Then as the silver empress of the night,
Overclouded, glimmers in a fainter light,
So frozen with age, and shut from lights supplies,
In lazy rounds scarce roll his feeble eyes.
Tickell. The Phœnix from Claudian.

Yet still, o'*erclouded* with a constant frown,
He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.
Cowper. Conversation.

OVER-CLOY, *v.* To *cloy* or *clog* up to an excess—the senses or sensitive powers; to pall, to surfeit to an excess.

——— For the Dukes cousin,
Is by this time in's violent fit of mirth,
And a device must be sought out for suddainly
To *over-clog* the passion.
Beaum. & Fletch. Passionate Madman, Act iv. sc. 1.

OVER-COLD, *adj. & n.* Dut. *Over-koud*, praefrigidus, too *cold* or chilling; (met.) too chilling, too frigid, too unimpassioned.

It seemeth by these instances of water, that for nourishment, the water is almost all in all, and that the earth doth but keep the plant upright, and save it from *over-heat* and *over-cold*; and therefore is a comfortable experiment for good drinkers.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 411.

Whom he dares not openly to backbite, nor wound with a direct censure, he strikes smoothly with an *over-cold* praise.
Bp. Hall. Characterisms of Vices, b. ii.

OVER-COME, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-cuman*; Dut.
OVERCO'MEN. } *Overkomen*, supervenire,
OVERCO'MING, *n.* } superare, vincere, "from
OVERCO'MINGLY. } *over*, super, and *come*, venire, ut super-are a super," says Skinner.

To *come over*,—to *come over* a country or territory, (sc.) with a superior power; and thus, to subject, to subdue, to conquer; to surmount, to surpass, to excel.

Understoudeth eke the dedes, that thulke Rychard dude al so,
That he *overcome* noȝt kynges alone, ac gut more therto.
Ac he *over com* the deuel, & adoun hym caste
To gadere as hii wrastled. *R. Glouester*, p. 361.

Tuenty grete batailes he *ouerkam*. *R. Brunne*, p. 6.

In the world ghe schulen haue disease, but triste ghe I haue *overcome* the world.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 17.

For in the world shal ye haue tribulacion; but be of good cheare. I haue *overcome* the world.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For of whom ony man is *overcomun* of him also he is seruaunt.—*Wielif.* 2 *Peter*, c. 2.

For of whomesoeuer a man is *over come* vnto ye same is he bondage.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And therfore I pray you, that in this necessitee and in this nede ye caste you to *overcome* your herte. For Senek sayth, that "he that *overcometh* his herte, *overcometh* twice."
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

This manne *overcomer* had comprehended all this thyng, by nomber of accompting in astronomie.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

He *overcomer*, as it is saied, hath put an vnmeke lord, fodder to his cruel horse, that is to saie, Hercules slough Diomedes, and made his horse to fretten him.—*Id. Ib.*

This kyng, whan that hir daie was come,
With strength of dethe was *overcome*.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

He found the meanes to subdue both the one and the other, compelling as well the *overcomers*, as the *overcome*, to be his tributaries and subiectes.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 4.

So long she travelld, till at length she came
To an hilles side, which did to her bewray
A lite valley subiect to the same,
All cover'd with thicke woodes that quite it *overcame*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

So father Diomed instantly, the field was *overcome*
With thicke impressions of the Greekes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

——— About his [Hector] lips, a fome
Stood, as when th' ocean is inrag'd, his eyes were *overcome*
With fervor, and resembl'd flames; set off by his darke browes. *Id. Ib.* b. xv.

Mac. Can such things be,
And *overcome* vs like a summer's clowd,
Without our speciall wonder?
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 4.

When with a thousand tongues swift-wing'd Fame comes
And tells of March's gallant victories;
Who what withstands subdues; all *overcomes*;
Making his way through fiercest enemies.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

All runnes here to the *over-commer* and *overcomming* implies both fighting and successe.
Bp. Hall, Epist. 5. Dec. 5.

That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dedicate to him such things as are not fit.
More. Conj. Cabbala, (1653,) p. 73.

OVER-CO'STLY. Too *costly*; too highly valued or prized, too expensive.

Those playes which are usually acted and frequented in *over-costly*, effeminate, strange, meretricious, lust-exciting apparell, are questionless unseemly, yea unlawful unto Christians.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, Act v. sc. 7.

OVER-CO'VER, *v.* To *cover over*, to conceal.

The deuyll our aduersary is not onely content to sette vs in this lowe and vyle offyce, but also hee hath taken awaye the lyghte of doynge good workes, and oacr *couered* vs with darknesse.—*Fisher. Ps.* 143. pt iii.

And wouldest thou hane hir to looke at thee so *overcouered* with naughtynes.
Vives. Instruct. of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 11.

The bags were old and *overcovered* with dust as if they had lain there 40 years.—*Wood. Ath Oxon*, vol. ii.

OVER-COUNT, *v.* To *count* or compute too much, too many, in comparison with another; more than; to tell or number more than.

——— At land thou know'st
How much we do *o're-count* thee.
Pom. At land indeed
Thou dost *overcount* me of my father's house.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 6.

OVER-CRE'DULOUS. Too *credulous*, *credulous* to excess; believing, trusting too easily.

Let us not be so *over-credulous*, unless God hath blinded us, as to trust our dear souls into the hands of men that beg so devoutly for the pride and gluttony of their own backs and bellies, that sue and solliciit so eagerly, not for the saving of souls, the consideration of which can have here no place at all, but for their bishoprieks, deaneries, prebends, and chanonics.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

And thus I hope I have satisfactorily answered this objection without shifts or evasions, and rectified these mistaken fathers' meanings, with which our opposites have seduced the illiterate *over-credulous* vulgar.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, &c. pt. iii.

OVER-CROW, *v.* To *crow over*; to triumph *over*, to insult.

Ham. O, I dye Horatio:
The potent poyson quite *ore-crowes* my spirit.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 2.

Little him answered the oake againe,
But yeelded, with shame and griefe adawed,
That of a weede her was *overrawed*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. February.

Then gan the villein him to *overcrow*,
And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison, fire,
And all that might him to perdition draw.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

OVER-DARE, *v.* To *dare* to an excess; to face danger, to provoke it—to an excess, rashly, wantonly.

And danger *over-dares*, if it
From iustice disagree.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii. c. 16.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And *over-daring?* there now's my disease:
Fool hardy as they say.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 1.

OVER-DATE, *v.* To *date* or mark, note or fix a time, gone or passed *over*; to count or reckon passed or beyond the right time.

And had he also redeem'd his *overdated* minority from a papilage under bishops, he would much less have mistrusted his parliament.—*Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

OVER-DEAR. Too *dear*, *dear* to an excess; too highly prized, valued or esteemed.

Ther ne sculde non mete ne drynke, bote yt were *ouerdere*.—*R. Glouester*, p. 389.

Neither are these earthly comforts more defective in yielding full satisfaction to the soul, then dangerous in their *over-dear* fruition: for too much delight in them, robs us of more solid contentments.—*Bp. Hall. On Contentation*, s. 7.

OVER-DEEP. Too *deep*; *dipped* or sunk too low; consequentially, holding too much.

Too much oyl puts out the lamp; both reason and health are drowned in *over-deep* cups.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. i. s. 7.

OVER-DE'LICATE. Too *delicate*; *delicate*, nice, dainty—to an excess.

Both religion and right reason require, that we should not be wanton, and *over-delicate* in our contentments, that our pleasures should be like ourselves, masculine and temperate.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. i. s. 7.

OVER-DIGHT. *Dight*, decked, arrayed or covered—*over*.

Tho, soone as day discovered heaven's face
To sinful men with darknes *overdight*,
This gentle crew gan from their eye-lids chace
The drowsie humour of the dampish night,
And did themselves into their iourney dight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

OVER-DO, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-done*, *done* too
OVER-DONE. } much.
To *do* too much, to *do* or act to an excess.

Thing that is *overdon*, it wol not preve
Aright, as clerkes sain it is a vice;
Wherfore in that I hold him lewed and nice.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,113.

For any thing so *over-done*, is frō the purpose of playing, whose end both at the first and now, was, and is to hold as 'twer the mirrour vp to nature.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

Fear still supererogates and *overdoes*.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 8.

OVER-DRESS, *v.* To *dress* too much; to *dress*, deck, clothe, or adorn with clothes—to an excess.

But trust the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholy bare;
Let not each beauty every where be spy'd,
Where half the skill is decently to hide.
Pope. Essays, Ep. 4.

To mit the dress demands the actor's art,
Yet there are those who *over-dress* the part.
Lloyd. The Actor.

OVER-DRIVE, *v.* A. S. *Ofer-drifan.*
To *drive*, or force to move along—too much, too far, too fast.

And he sayd vnto him: my lord knoweth yt I haue tendre children, ewes and kyne with yonge, vnder myne hande, which yf men should *overdryue* but eitem one daye, the hole flocke woulde die.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 33.

OVER-DRO'WNED. *Drowned*, drenched, steeped in moisture, wetted—too much, to an excess.

When easting round her *over-drowned* eyes,
She on a marble rock at hand, beheld,
In characters deepe cut with iron stroke,
A shepheard's moane.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

OVER-DRY. Too *dry*; *dry* or drained, parched—to an excess. See an example from Bacon, in v. *Overmoist.*

Such are butter'd meats, condite, powdered, and *overdryed.*
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy.

OVER-DY'ED. *Dyed* too much; *dyed*, stained, or tinged—with too much colour.

——— But were they false
As *o're-dy'd* blacks, as wind, as waters; false
As dice are to be wish'd, by one that fixes
No borne 'twixt his and mine; yet were it true.
To say this boy were like me.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

OVER-E'AGER. } Too *eager*; *eager*, sharp,
OVER-E'AGERLY. } keen, ardent—to an excess.

I have seen sad examples of extravagance in the more modest and private, but *over-eager* pursuits of these recreations [games of chance].—*Goodman. Wint. Ev. Conf.* p. 1.

We cannot be sufficiently thankfull for what we have, whiles we do *over-eagerly* reach after what we have not.
Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead, s. 2.

OVER-EA'RNEST. Too *earnest*; *earnest*, (*yearning*,) anxious, ardent, eager, solicitous, intent upon—to excess.

Brut. Yes Cassius, and from henceforth
When you are *over-earnest* with your Brutus,
Hee'l thinke your mother chides, and leave you so.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act iv. sc. 3.

Whether happening by chance, or whether the two captains did *over-earnestly* seek each to get the upper hand.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 6. s. 3.

OVER-E'XQUISITE. Too *exquisite*; *exquisite*, sought, selected—too nicely, too anxiously; too anxious or careful in selecting.

Et. Br. Peace, brother, be not so *over-exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.—*Milton. Comus.*

OVER-EYE, *v.* To *eye*, see, or look—*over*; to over-see, to *over*-look, to observe.

——— Here sit I in the skie,
And wretched fooles secrets heedfully *ore-eye.*
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 3.

Within this eight hours, I took leave of him,
And *over-ey'd* him, having some slight business
That fow'd me out o' th' way.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wild Goose Chase, Act i. sc. 1.

OVER-FALL. Dut. *Over-vallen*; to *fall over*; the *falls* or *over-falls* of the Nile were called *Catadupi.* See CATADUPE.

Tostatus addeth, that those people which dwelt near those falls of waters are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the Catadupe, or *over-falls* of Nilus. But this I hold as feign'd.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. i. c. 3. s. 7.

OVER-FA'RRE. Too *far*, to too great an extent or degree.

But though I could not with such estimable wonder *over-farre* beleeue that, yet *thus far* I will boldly publish her, she bore a minde that enuy could not but exalt faire.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act ii. sc. 1.

OVER-FEED, *v.*
O wretched man! in what a mist of life,
Enclos'd with dangers and with noisy strife,
He spends his little span; and *overfeeds*
His crammed desires with more than nature needs!
Dryden. Lucretius, b. ii.

OVER-FIERCE. } Too *fierce*; *fierce*, furious,
OVER-MEEK. } or violent—to excess.

Too *meek*; *meek*, mild, or gentle—to excess.

How coulde August so many yeares well passe I
Nor *overmeke* nor *overfeere* he was.
Vincertaine Auctors. Praise of Measure Keeping.

OVER-FLOAT, *v.* Dut. *Ouer-vlieten*; Ger. *Uber-fliessen.*
To *float* (A. S. *Fleot-an*) *over*; to *flow over*; to pass *over* upon the surface.

Ev'o in their lines and trenches they contend;
And scarce their walls the Trojan troops defend:
The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

OVER-FLOW, *v.* } Lat. *Flu-ere*; A. S.
OVER-FLOW, *n.* } *Flow-an*, *ofer-flowan*,
OVER-FLO'WING, *n.* } *superfluere*; Dut. *Ouer-vloeden*; Sw. *Ofver-floda.*

To *flow over*; to move as water *over* the brim, to rise, to be or exist—in an excess of fulness, in superfluity, copiousness, or plenty; to be full or abundant, copious or plentiful—to an excess; to abound.

To *flow over*; to submerge, to inundate; to run or spread *over.*

They schulen eye vnto youre bosnm a good mesure and wel filled, and shakon together and *overflowynge.*
Wiclif. Luke, c. 6.

Here cares redouble; lone doth rise and rage again,
And *overflowes* with swellyng stormes of wrath.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Within that wood there was a covert glade,
Foreby a narrow flood, to them well knowne,
Through which it was uneath for wight to wade,
And now by fortune it was *overflowne.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Leo. A kinde *overflow* of kindnesse, there are no faces truer, then those that are so wash'd, how much better is it to weep for joy, then to joy at weeping!
Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing, Act i. sc. 1.

Thy *overflow* of good, converts to bad,
And thy abundant goodnesse shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy digressing sonne.
Id. Rich. II. Act v. sc. 3.

Nor swelling streames of that god snakie-pac'd,
Which hath so often with his *overflowing*
Thee drenched.
Spenser. Ruins of Rome.

Poets, that lasting marble seek,
Must carve in Latin or in Greek:
We write in sand, our language grows,
And like the tide our work *o'erflows.*
Waller. Of English Verse.

Other passions, like other rivers, are most liked, when they calmly flow within their wonted banks: but of seraphic love, as of Nilus, the very inundations might be desireable, and his *overflowings* make him the more welcome.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 253.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world, thereby to make new acquisitions; but his goodness, that pressed him to manifest, and to impart his glory, and the goods, which he so *overflowingly* abounds with.
Id. Ib. p. 270.

OVER-FLU'TTER, *v.* To *flutter over*; to move *over*, as any thing *floating*, when shaken by the wind.

Already this hot cock in bush and tree,
In field and tent *o'erflutters* his next hen:
He asks her not who did so taste, nor when.
Donne. Progress of the Soul.

OVER-FLY, *v.* A. S. *Ofer-fleon*; Dut. *Ouer-vliegheu*, supervolare, to *fly over.*

——— A sailing kite
Can scarce *o'erfly* them in a day and night.—*Dryden.*

OVER-FOND. } Too *fond*; *fond*, doating
OVER-FO'NDLY. } upon, loving—to an excess.

Lament not Eve, but patiently
Wait justly thou hast lost; nor set thy heart,
Thus *over-fond* on that which is not thine.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

But Donnegilda, frnel, crafty dame,
Great Allas mother, *over-fond* of fame.
Brooke. Constantia.

Perhaps, lest Israel *over-fondly* led,
In rating worth when envy leaves the dead,
Might plant a grove, invent new rites divine,
Make him their idol, and the grave their shrine.
Parnell. The Gift of Poetry.

OVER-FORCE. Too much, too great, excessive—*force* or violence.

Then Jason; and his javelin seem'd to take,
But fail'd with *over-force* and whizz'd above his back.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

OVER-FRAUGHT. *Fraught* or *freighted* too much; *freighted* or laden too heavily.

I saw, I had Love's pinnace *overfraught.*
Donne. Air & Angels.

OVER-FRE'ELY. Too *freely*; *freely* or liberally—to an excess.

Though we may easily play the prodigals in parting (*overfreely*) with our gifts, we can scarce be so in the payment of our debts.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 255.

OVER-FRE'QUENT. Too *frequent*; repeated too often, or too many times.

——— You are
Observ'd, against the gravity long maintain'd
In Italy, (where to see a maid unmaiq'd
Is held a blemish) to be *over-frequent*
In giving or receiving visits.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act i. sc. 1.

OVER-FRI'EZED. *Friezed over*; or covered over with *frieze.*

On their heddes were bonnettes all opened at the iiii. quarters, *overfrysed* with flat gold of damaske.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 2.

OVER-FRU'ITFUL. Too *fruitful*; *fruitful* or productive—to an excess.

It had formerly been said, that the easiness of blank verse renders the poet too luxuriant; but that the labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *over-fruitful* fancy.
Dryden. Of Dramatick Poesie.

OVER-FULL. Too *full*; *filled* or laden—to an excess.

But being *over-full* of selfe-affaires,
My mind did lose it.
Shakespeare. Mids. Night's Dreame, Act i. sc. 1.

OVER-GILD. A. S. *Ofer-gildan*; super-deaurare; Dut. *Ouer-galden*; Ger. *Uber-golden.*
To *gild over*; to cover *over* with *gold.*

Of siluere wele *ouer-gilt.* *R. Brunne*, p. 167.

It was of laton *overgylte.* *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

What if they wold & I shew you, that thei haue sene that the pece of siluer was *ouer gilte.*
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 126.

OVER-GI'RDED. *Girded* or *girt*, too much, too closely; *girded*, fastened, bound, constrained—to an excess.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus *over-girded* by your imprisonment, then the flowers put forth and spring, and then the sun shall scatter the mists, and the manuring hand of the tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil without thank to your bondage.—*Milton. Reason of Church Government*, b. ii.

OVER-GLAD. Too *glad*; *glad* or cheerful, joyous or rejoicing—to an excess.

But when I am there, as she is,
Myn hert, as I yon saide er this,
Somtyme of hir is sore adradde,
And cometyme is *overgladdc.*
All out of reule, and out of space.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

OVER-GLANCE, *v.* To *glance over*; to throw or cast the eyes over.

Nath. I will *overglance* the superscript.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 2.

OVER-GLIDE, *v.* To *glide over*; to move or pass, smoothly, evenly, and steadily—*over.*

[That sonne] whose glauncing light the cords dyd *overglyde.*—*Wyatt, Ps.* 22. *The Auctor.*

OVER-GO, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-gan*; Dut. *Over-*
OVER-WENT. } *gaen*; Sw. *Ofwer-ga*, transire, to go or pass *over*; and consequentially, to surpass, to exceed, to excel.

To go or pass *over*; and consequentially, to oppress or tread down, to weigh down, to subject, to subdue.

The erle answerd nought, he lete that word *over-go*,
No thing thor on he thought, title vengeaunce felle on tho.
R. Brunne, p. 220.

I trowe it is *overgone* thorgh William conqueroure.
Id. p. 66.

Edward is dede, allas! messengers *overwent*
To William. *R. Brunne*, p. 69.

And yet thou hast this comfort, lo parde,
That as her loves moten *overgone*,
So mote her sorrowes passen everichone.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

But Saul let it *overgone*,
And did not the gods heste. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The dales whan the sonne brent,
A large cloude hem *overwent*. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Wherein these menne liste like lustye scholers to passe and *over gae* theyr maddie mayster in this poynte, and denye these thinges all together.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 478.

The bounds once *overgone* that held men in,
They never stay; but on from bad to worse.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Amint. Forgive what I have done;
For I am so *ore-gone* with injuries
Unheard of, that I lose consideration
Of what I ought to do.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

OVER-GO'RGED. *Gorged* too much; *gorged* or glutted, crammed to an excess.

By disdilish policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla *over-gorg'd*,
With gobbets of thy mother-bleeding heart.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 1.

To turn purveyor to an *overgorg'd* Hunt
And bloated spider, till the pamper'd pest
Is made familiar, watches his approach,
Comes at his call, and serves him for a friend.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

OVER-GRACE, *v.* To *grace* too much; to favour, to honour, to decorate to an excess.

But that you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King, Act i. sc. 1.

OVER-GRA'SSED. *Grassed* too much; covered or grown *over* with too much *grass*.

For they bene like fowle wagmoires *overgrail*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

OVER-GREAT. } Dut. *Ouer-groot*, per-
OVER-GRE'ATNESS. } magnus.

Too *great*; *great*, grown, increased, augmented, enlarged, magnified, aggrandized—to an excess.

But when a man hath *overgreat* a wit,
Full oft him happeth mimsen it.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,116.

Well, though my folie be greater then my fortune, yet *overgreat* were mine vnconstancie, if (in mine owne behalfe) I should compile so manie sundrie songs and sonets.
Gascoigne. To the Readers generally.

Which khide of behaiiour prouoked their rage the more, as if this his *overgreat* feare had certainly argued a guilty conscience.—*Savile. Tacitus. Historie*, p. 104.

The *over-greatness* of Seleucus brought no less danger to the rest of the new kings than that of Antigonus had done.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. iv. c. 5. s. 5.

Neither was there ever prince bereaved of his dependence by his Councell; except where there hath beene, either an *overgreatness* in one counsellour, or an ouerstrict combination in diuers; which are things soone found, and holpen.
Bacon. Ess. Of Counsell.

OVER-GRE'EDY. Too *greedy*; *greedy*, hungering, ravening after—to an excess.

While he is so *over-greedy* to fix a name of ill sound upon another note, how stupid he is to expose himself or his own friends to the same ignominy.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

OVER-GROSS. Ger. *Ubergross*,—too *gross*; *gross*, great, coarse—to excess.

But then it must be such a fatness (for as for sweet things, they are in effect always cesolent) as is not *overgross*, and loading of the stomach.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 630.

OVER-GROW, *v.* } To *grow over*, to *grow*
OVER-GROWTH. } too much or too large; to bud or germinate, to vegetate; to increase, to enlarge to an excess.

Then may I compt their loue, like seed that soone is sowen,
Yet lacking droppes of heauily dew, with weedes is *overgrowe*.—*Gascoigne. An obscui Dame thus complaynth.*

So can eure sonle haue no place for the good corne of spiritual plesure, as long as it is *overgrowen* with the barreyn weedes of carnall delectacion.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 74.

Whereby the vulgar may become so wise,
That (with a self-presumption *over-grown*)
They may of deepest mysteries debate,
Control their betters, censure acts of state.
Daniel. History of Civil Wars, b. vii.

——— There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now *grown*
Suspected to a sequent king who seeks
To top their *over-growth*, as inmate guests
Too numerous. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

The fortune, in being the first in an invention, or in a privilege, doth cause some times a wonderfull *overgrowth* in riches; as it was with the first sugar man in the Canaries.
Bacon. Ess. Of Riches.

Even treason itself dreads not a discovery, if the *overgrown* traytor be but mighty enough to bear it out.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 4.

OVER-HAILE, or } To *hale over*, to draw
OVER-HAUL, *v.* } *over*, to spread *over*, to spread out for examination; and, consequentially, to examine, to scrutinize.

In Drayton it seems to signify,—to exhaust or draw forth, (sc.) the wind, the breath.

By that, the welked Phœbus gan availe
His weariie waine; and now the frostie night
Her mantle black through Heaven gan *overhaile*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. January.

No hunter so hut finds the breeding of the west
The only kind of hounds for mouth, and nostril best;
That cold doth seldom tret nor heat doth *over haul*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

OVER-HAND. Dut. *Over-hand*; the upper *hand*, the superiority.

As though he had gotten therby a great *overhand* on me in ye matter.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 965.

[The kyngdome of Christe] shal haue the *ouerhande* tyl his enemyes be made hys footestole.—*Bible*, 1551. *Psalm* 110.

OVER-HA'NDLED. *Handled* too much; treated of, (in talk or discourse,) discoursed of—too much.

Nay, then, quoth Adon, you will fall again
Into your idle *over-handled* theme.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

OVER-HANG, *v.* Dut. *Over-hangen, superpendere*,—to *hang over*; to impend *over*.

Or if from where he is he doe espie
Some apricock upon a bough thereby,
Which *overhangs* the tree on which he stands,
Climbes up and strives to take it with his hands.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

——— Look o'er thy head, Maximian,
Look to thy terrour, what *over-hangs* thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act v. sc. 1.

Beside a poplar that *o'erhangs* the flood,
On the green turf his darts conspicuous stood.
Fawkes. Statius, b. ix.

OVER-HA'PPY. Too *happy*, enjoying too much *happiness* or felicity.

Lord! would men let me alone,
What an *over-happy* one
Should I think myself to be,
Might I in this desert place,
Which most men by their voice disgrace,
Live hut undisturb'd and free.—*Cotton. The Retirement.*

OVER-HA'RDEN, *v.* } Ger. *Uber-harten*; to
OVER-HA'RDNY. } *harden* too much; *over-hardy*, (met.) is—too *hardy*; firm, bold, daring, confident—to an excess.

He was *over hardy*, the Danes he gan assaile.
R. Brunne, p. 23.

In youth I was often *ouerhardie* to put my name in ballance of doubtful judgments.
Gascoigne. To the Reuerende Deuines.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle like *over-hardened* steel.—*Boyle.*

OVER-HASTE. } Dut. *Ouer-haesten*, pre-
OVER-HA'STY. } properare, — too much
OVER-HA'STILY. } *haste*; too much, too great
OVER-HA'STINESS. } speed or swiftness; or—despatch.

Over-hasty, (met.)—having the feelings or passions too quickly excited; too precipitate or rash.

Though thou to loves courte pursewe,
Yet sit it wel, that thou eschewe,
That thou the courte not *ouerhast*,
For so thou might thy tyme wast.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For it hath well appeared, & wel ben proued too, that the spiritual iudges haue yet hitherto in arresting for heresy, right wel examined and considered fyrst buth the cause and the necessite, and haue hesen rather therin manye tymes to slowe, then auye time *ouerhastye*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1012.

We would not have those that read this worke of Sylva Sylvarum account it strange, or think that it is an *over-haste*, that we have set down particulars nutried.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 525.

The collection went not through the whole land, by reason there was hope given of a peaceable reconciliment; so as many that were not *over-hasty* in their payment, escaped without contributing at all.—*Baker. King James*, an. 1621.

Manie of the Normans pursuing the Englishe *ouerhastilte* procure their own death.
Holinshed. The Historie of England, b. viii. c. 10.

To give him advice not to march away *over-hastily* from the place wherein he was fortified.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. v. c. 1. s. 3.

His reply was, that it was well if the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage.—*Heresby. Mem.* p. 129.

OVER-HEAD. *Over* or above the *head*; being, or being raised, on high, aloft.

——— Dire was the noise
Of conflict; *over-head* the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volies flew,
And flying vaulted either host with fire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

While, *over-head*, a flock of new sprung fowl
Hangs in the air, and does the sun control;
Darkening the sky they hover o'er and shrowd
The wanton sailors with a feather'd cloud.
Waller. On St. James's Park.

OVER-HEAR, *v.* A.S. *Ofer-hyran.*

Perhaps, to *hear over*, (sc. any thing behind which a listener is placed,) or to *hear* too much, that which it was not intended should be *heard* by the party *hearing*.

Whilst in this sort his suit he amorously prefarr'd,
Moyvennil near at hand the north wind *over-heard*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

Offspring of heav'n and earth, and all earth's lord,
That such an enemy we have, who seeks
Our ruin, both by thee informd I learn,
And from the parting angel *over-heard*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Perhaps your sentiment is right,
Heav'n grant we may not suffer by't.
For should friend Davies *over hear*,
He'll publish ours another year.
Lloyd. The two Rubrick Posts.

OVER-HEAT, *adj.* *Heated* too much; *heated*, inflamed to an excess. See OVER-COLD for an example of the *n.* from Bacon.

Ah! gracious God that I might see
A time when it were dangerous for me
To be *o'er-heat* with praise!
But I within me hear, alas! too great allays.
Cowley. Ode upon Verses of Lord Broghill's.

OVER-HE'AVY. Too *heavy*; weighing too much; of too great a weight or burthen.

And as for such beastes as would not come home, if they be not *ouerheavy* they may beare theim home, and those that be *to heavy* to be boren home, tye ropes to theyr tailes and draw them home.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 993.

OVER-HELE, *v.* A.S. *Ofer hel-an*, operire. To *hele* or *heal*,—i. e. to cover *over*.

Dost thou not know me? I too well know thee,
By thy rude voice, that doth so hoarsely blow;
Thy haire, thy beard, thy wings, *ore-hild'd* with snow
B. Jonson. Masque Twelfth Night, (1608.)

OVER-HEND, *v.* To overtake, (qv.) to capture after pursuit,—to reach or come up to.

There, whilst thy entring th' one did th' other stay,
The hindmost in the gate he *overhent*,
And, as he pressed in, him there did slay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

OVER-HIGH. } Too *high*; raised, lofty,
OVER-HO'RLY. } lifted up, elevated, exalted to an excessive degree or distance.

See OVER-LOW for an example from Chaucer.

For their ambition, looking *over-high*,
Could in no measure aptly understand
Upon their heads the danger that they drew,
Whose force, too soon, they and their faction knew.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

Neither of these two authors is *over-highly* commended of trustiness.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. ii. c. 25. s. 4.

OVER-HIP, *v.* To *hop over*, to skip, leap, or jump *over*,—to pass *over*, to omit.

Oure kyng Sir Edward ouer little he gaf,
Tille his barons was hard, *ouer-hipped* tham ouer haf.
R. Brunne, p. 296.

For by his will he [Cuetise] sold enbrace
All that this wide worlde beclippeth,
But euer he somwhat *ouerhippeth*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Now seyng he had occasion to make mention of the dead, and spake not one word of purgatory, it is playne inough that he knew nothyng of it or els was hey very negligent to *ouerhyppe* it.—*Frith. Workes*, p. 17.

I wyll here *ouerhyp* many noble prophetes, as puttynge theyr trust in God set naught by the threatenynges of tyrantes.
Udal. Hebrues, c. 11.

OVER-JE'ALOUS. Too *jealous*; *jealous*, envious, suspicious—to an excess.

Genius self-center'd feels alone
That merit he esteems his own,
And cold, *o'er-jealous* and severe,
Hates, like a Turk, a brother near.—*Lloyd. The Whim.*

OVER-JOY, *v.* To *joy*, *enjoy*, or rejoice
OVERJO'Y, *n.* } too much; to be pleased, or delighted, or gladdened—to an excess.

The Naiads and the Nymphs extremely *overjoy'd*,
And on the winding banks all busily employ'd,
Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets twine.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

Boy. They durst not speak,
But blest themselves, and the strange means that had
Made him a Christian in this *over-joy*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Act v. sc. 1.

OVER-JUST. Too *just*; *just* to excess, too scrupulously, strictly observant of the law.

Who [God] evermore approves and more accepts
(Best pleas'd with humble and filial submission)
Him who imploring mercy sues for life,
Then who self-rigorous chooses death as due,
Which argues *over-just*, and self-displeas'd
For self-offence, more than for God offended.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

OVER-KIND. Too *kind*; *kind*, benevolent,
OVER-KI'NDNESS. } beneficent—to an excess.

Cam. Sicilia cannot shew himself *over-kind* to Bohemia: they were trayed together in their child-hoods; and there rooted betwixt them then such an affection, which cannot chuse but braunch now.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 1.

Clau. O noble sir!
Your *overkindness* doth wring teares from me.
Id. Much Ado About Nothing, Act v. sc. 1.

OVER-KNO'WING. Too *knowing* or cunning; too full of *knowledge*, cunning, subtilty.

(To summe up all) the heart of man is wholly set upon cozenage; the understanding *over-knowing*, mis-knowing, dissembling; the will pretending, and inclining contrarily.
Bp. Hall. The Great Imposter.

OVER-LA'BOUR, *v.* To *labour* too much; to *labour*, to work, to toil—to an excess; and, consequentially, to weary or fatigue.

There muste the wycked cease from their tyrannye, there suche as are *ouerloboured* be at rest.—*Bible*, 1551. *Job*, c. 3.

They must pick me out with shackles tir'd,
And *over-labour'd*, at their publick mill,
To make them sport with blind activity?
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Press'd by fresh forces, her *o'erlabour'd* train
Shall quit the ships, and Greece respire again.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

OVER-LA'DEN. Dut. *Over-laeden*, degravare, supra vires onerare.

Laden or *loaded* too much; having too great a burthen put on or imposed; and, consequentially, weighed down, borne down.

For men may *overlade* a ship or barge.
Chaucer. The Legend of Good Women.

"Alas!" she saith, "that ever I was yshape,
To wed a milksop, or a coward ape,
That wol ben *overladde* with enery wight
Thou dast not standen by thy wives right."
Id. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13,017.

And Vagao shut the chamber dores and wente hys waye, for they were all *overladen* wyth wyne.
Bible, 1551, *Judith*, c. 13.

Moreouer they neuer understode that saying of hys death because their hartes were all way heauie and *overlade* with earthly thoughtes.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 260.

Straight way the boate did sinke, being *overladen* with the great companie that leaped in, and so drawned them all.
Stow. Hen. I. an. 1120.

OVER-LARGE. } Too *large*, too wide, too
OVER-LA'RGENESS. } extensive.

For as for doyng our neighbour good, and also the working for our owne necessitie, the necessitie may be suche that the church denyedh it not. But whoso do interprete his necessitie *over large*, or differe, &c.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 373.

The sources of chronical distempers are (first) viscidity in the juices, or the *over-largeness* of their constituent particles.
Cheyne. On Health, c. 2.

OVER-LASH, *v.* } To *lash* too much, too
OVERLA'SHING, *n.* } far; to let *loose*, to throw
OVERLA'SHINGLY. } out, to cast out—to excess; to throw out (*jactare*) boastingly, vauntingly, vainly, ostentatiously, arrogantly; to boast, to vaunt, to brag, to arrogate too much.

A national church is settled in the orderly regiment of certaine grave overseers, rather under one acknowledged soveraign, by wholsome and unquestionable laws, and by these laws punishable, if they *over-lash*, &c.
Bp. Hall. Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnuus, s. 1.

In a desire to stand but so right as I am, in all honest indgementes, I haue made this speedy and true apologie: beseeching all readers in the feare of God (before whose barre we shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*) to judge wisely, and uprightly of what I have written.
Id. The Old Religion advocated. To the Reader.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed.
Brerewood. Enquirie touching Languages.

i. If we should say, that we are not accountable for every hyperbolical clash or flourish occurring in the fathers, (it being well known, that they in their encomiastic speeches, as orators are wont, following the heat and gaiety of fancy, do sometimes *overlash*) we should have the pattern of their greatest controvertists to warrant us.
Barrow. Pope's Supremacy.

OVER-LA'TEST. Much too *late*; very much too *late*; delayed by far too long.

(That) it is such an act as can scarce be expiated with floods of *overlatest* teares.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, s. 11.

OVER-LAY, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-licgan*; Dut.
OVERLA'YING, *n.* } *Ouer-leggben*; Ger. *Uberlegen*, superjacere, superponere.

To *lay over*; and, consequentially, to cover; to *lay* too heavily upon; to oppress, to crush, to smother.

And tokenes schulen be in the sunne and the moone and in the starres; and in the erthe *overleyynge* of folkis. (*Pressura gentium.*)—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 21.

Wel the hoter is the fire, that with ashen it is *overlein*.
Chaucer. The Testament of Love, b. iii.

Full ofte er this it hath be seine
The comen people is *overleyne*,
And hath the kynges synne thought,
All though the people agilte nought.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Cesar perceyuing that the seuenth legion whyche stoode by him was likewise sore *overlaide* by the enemy.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 60.

The Gauntoyse desyred to haue peace, they were so *overlayd* by the warre.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 17.

And the sockets for the pillars were of brasse, the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver and the *overlaying* of their chapiters of silver, and all the pillars of the court were filleted with silver.—*Bible. Exodus*, xxxviii. 17.

And then the horse-haire plume, with which he was so *overlaid*,
Nodded an horribly, he cling'd backe to his nurse and eride.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

The folding gates a dazzling light display'd
With pomp of various architrave *overlaid*.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

OVER-LEAP, *v.* A. S. *Ofer hleapan.*
To *leap over*, to jump or spring *over*.

For a cat of a court, cam whanne hym lykyde
And *overleep* hem lyytliche. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 9.

——— And, in contempt,
At one slight bound high *overleap'd* all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within
Lights on his feet. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Freed from his keepers, thus, with broken reins,
The wanton courser prances o'er the plains:
Or in the pride of youth *o'erleaps* the mounds.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

OVER-LEA'RNEDNESS. Excessive *learnedness* or knowledge.

In which a man may wonder at these learned criticks *over-learnedness*: and what ropes of sand they make with their kinde of intelligencing knowledge.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

OVER-LE'ATHER, i. e. the upper *leather*. Sw. *Ofver-läder*.

Nay, sometime more feete then shooes, or such shooes as my toes looke through the *over-leather*.
Shakespeare. Taming the Shrew, Ind. 2

OVER-LE'AVEN, *v.* To *leaven*, or raise, or swell out too much; to intermix too much of a *leavening* substance, too much of a substance of less purity; to intermix, to imbue too much.

You grow not mad withall: I love your spirit.
You are not *over-leaven'd* with your fortune.
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act v. sc. 6.

Or by some habit, that too much o'er*leavens*
The form of plausive manners.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act I. sc. 4.

OVER-LICK, *v.* To *lick over*; to pass the tongue, to rub the tongue *over*.

The worst [of his verses] he will in court scrule to lurke
Untill the beare were *overlick'd* afresh.
Turbervile. Epilogue to his Booke.

OVER-LIGHT. An excessive *light*, too great a *light*.

For we see, that an *over-light* maketh the eyes dazell; insomuch as perpetual looking against the sunne would cause blindnesse.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 871.

OVER-LI'NKED, i.e. *linked* or fastened by *links*—one over the other.

One day about 9 of the clocke, beginning to row neere the walls, with the streame, we came at noone to a bridge made of many barges, *overlinked* al together with two mightie chaines.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 77.

OVER-LIVE, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-libban*; Ger.
OVER-LI'VER. } *Uber-leben*; Sw. *Ofwerlefwa*; supervivere, superstes esse.

To *live* more than, more years than, to a greater age than, another; to survive.

And thus they live unto hir lives ende
In parfit joye, and Jesu Crist us sende
Husbondes meke and yonge, and fresh a-bed,
And grace to *overlive* hem that we wed.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6642.

And Israel served the Lord all the dayes of Josua, and all the daies of the elders that *overlived* Josua, and which had seen al the workes of the Lord that he had done to Israel.
Bible, 1551. *Joshua*, c. 24.

She and her husband thought to leue [Prince Edward her sonne] bothe *overlyuer* of their progeny, and also of their kyngdome.—*Hull. Edw. IV.* an. 10.

A few of us onely remain that have *overlived*, as I may say, not only others, but also ourselues.
Sacile. Tacitus, p. 184. *Life of Agricola.*

Hereupon a peace was concluded, which was published a little before Christmasse, in the fourteenth yeare of the king's raigne, to continue for both the king's liues, and the *over-liuer* of them, and a yeare after.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 191.

And if it chanced anie of them to depart this life, the *overliuers* should persist therein, vntill the time that they had brought their purpose to some good effect.
Holinshed. Rich. II. an. 1388.

OVER-LOAD, *v.* To *load* or *lade* too much; to put on or impose too great, too heavy a burthen; to over-burthen.

And if I have forgotten any arte,
Which hath bene taught, or exercised there,
Pray you to God, the good be not abuside,
With glorious shewe, of *overloding* skill.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

OVER-LONG. Dut. *Ouer-lang*, prolongus.

Too *long*; *lengthened*, prolonged, too much, too far.

It resembleth to those fleeng flies that we clepen bees, that after that he hath shedde his ogrecable honnyes, he fleeth away, and stingeth the herts of hem that ben smitten with hitinge *overlange* holden. [*Ninia lenaei nerve.*]
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

And all these thynges we haue in holy saintes lines so many examples, that it were *over long* to rehearse them.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 369.

Both the parties wallowing *overlong* in the stinking puddle of adulterie, suspicion began to creepe in some townesmen's brains.—*Holinshed. The Description of Ireland*, c. 3.

OVER-LOOK, *v.* } To *look over;* to super-
OVERLO'OKER. } vise, to survey, to inspect, to superintend. See OVERSEE.

To *look over*, to pass *over* in *looking;* and, consequentially, not to see; and hence, to disregard, to neglect, to omit.

When I had red this tale wele,
And *overlooked* it every dele,
Me thought wonder if it were so.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

Me thinketh by right, soche people should haue no maistrie, ne been *overlookers*, oner none of thy seruants.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

Time makes the tender twig
to bousteous tree to grow:
It makes the oake to *overlooke*
the slender shrubs bylow.
Turberville. That Time conquereth all Things.

He, having *overlookt* their pas at ease,
Gan at the length them to rebuke againe,
That no good trade of life did entertaine,
But lost their time in wandring loose abroad.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Our syens, put in wilde and sauage stock,
Spirt vp so suddenly into the clouds,
And *over-looke* their grafters?
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act ii. sc. 4.

Mo. His sole child my lord, and bequeathed to my *overlooking.—Id. All's Well that Ends Well*, Act i. sc. 1.

He said no more; but erown'd a bowl, unbid:
The laughing nectar *overlook'd* the lid.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Where the eye is emboldened with the encouraging view of some vast enjoyment pressing close upon the heels of a present suffering, it diffuses such a noble bravery and courage into all the faculties, both of soul and body, as makes them *overlook* all dangers; and by *overlooking*, conquer and get above them.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 5.

OVER-LOOP. Spoken contractedly *orlop.* Skinner derives from Dut. *Over-loopen*, (*overleap,*) percurrere, pertransire, supercurrere, to run or pass *over* by running; and calls it—the flooring (contabulatio) between the hold and the hatches.

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water: to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea.—*Ralegh.*

OVER-LOVE, *v.* To *love* too much; to *love*, to delight in, be pleased or gratified with—to an excess.

How should wee scorne to think that an heathen man should laugh either at our ignorance or impotence? ignorance, if we thought too highly of earthly things; impotence, if we *over-loved* them.—*Bp. Hall*, Epist. 10. Dec. 2.

Aeci. I need no sword, nor friend in this, pray leave me;
And as ye love me, do not *overlove* me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Valentinian, Act iv. sc. 2.

For by nature we are as prone to *over-value* as to *over-love* ourselves.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 1.

OVER-LOW. Too *low;* too *laid*, dejected, or depressed.

Thou bondest the elements, that the fyre, that is purest, ne fly not *ouer hie*, ne that the heauinesse ne draw not doun *overlowe* the yerthes that be ploughed in the waters.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

OVER-LU'SCIOUS. Too *luscious;* exceedingly delicious; or sweet to the utmost excess.

Quinces, or apples, &c. if you keep them long, drown them in honey; but because bonny (perhaps) will give them a taste *over-luskious*, it were good to make trial in powder of sugar, or in syrup of wine only boyled to height.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 624.

OVER-LU'STY. Too *lusty; lusty*, licentious—to an excess.

And the third houre of drowsie morning nam'd,
Proud of their numbers, and secure in soule,
The confident and *over-lusty* French,
Do the low-rated English play at dice.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Ch. 4.

OVER-LY. } A. S. *Ofer-lice*, carelessly, su-
O'VERLINESS. } perfically, negligently, *overly*, (Somner.)

Superficial, careless, neglectful, contemptuous, supercilious.

Thus took he purpose love's craft to saue,
And thought he would worken privily,
First for to hide his desire in mewe
From everie wight iborne, al *overly*.
Chaucer. Troyl. & Cres.

And therefore no marvaile if they abate contrition, by acquiring onely a sufficient and enough, a kinde of *overly* desire to serve God anew.
Mountagu. Appeale to Cæsar, c. 36.

So I have seen friends upon neglect of duty grow *overly;* upon *overfineness* strange; upon strangeness to utter defiance.—*Bp. Hall. The Art of Divine Meditation.*

The life and soule of it [gentility] is in noble and virtuous disposition, in gallantness of spirit without hautinesse, without insolence, without scornfull *overliness:* shortly, in generous qualities, carriage, actions.—*Id.* Epist. 6. Dec. 6.

OVER-MA'GNIFYING. } *Magnifying* too
OVER-MU'LTIPLYING. } much; enlarging, amplifying, aggrandizing—to excess.

Multiplying too much; multiplying, repeating the number too often, too frequently.

Our Romanists exceed this way, in their devotions to the cross; both in *over-multiplying* and in *over-magnifying* of it.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Phil. iii. 18, 19.

OVER-MA'LAPERT. Too *malapert; pert*, saucy—to a great excess.

Some of them may seeme to be *oversharpe* and virulent against players, playes, and play-haunters; others of them may be construed to be *overmalapert* and sensorious.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, Pref.

OVER-MA'NNER. Above measure; *supra modum;* in Wiclif,—*secundum exuperantiam.*

For *over manor* we weren greued *ouer-mycht*, [*supra virtutem,*] so that it ancieide us ghe [*etiam*] to lyne.
Wiclif. 2 Cor. c. 1.

OVER-MARCH, *v.* To *march* too far; until tired or weary.

The Prince his horse were *over-marcht*, and the foot beaten off their legs by long marches.
Baker. Charles I. an. 1643.

OVER-MA'STER, *v.* Ger. *Uber-meistern;* Sw. *Oefiver-maestra.*

To gain the *mastery*, greater power, superiority *over;* to *overpower.*

So shall neuer any mannes tale nor ye tale of a thousand against one, *ouermaister* than inward mocion of God, as long as the wyll of the man will continue styll wyth God in cleuyng to the fayth.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 606.

But sorrow and pity in a weak and *over-master'd* enemy, is look'd upon no otherwise than as the ashes of his revenge burnt out upon itself.—*Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

Cæsar himself doth witnes, that the Gauls complained of their own ignorance in the art of war, and that their own hardiness was *over-mastered* by the skill of their enemies.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. v. c. 1. s. 1.

OVER-MATCH, *v.* } To be more than a
OVERMA'TCH, *n.* } *match*, more than equal; consequentially,—to be superior to, too powerful; to *overpower.*

That were able in writing to much more th6 *ouer matche* them, if they wouldie wake and praye and take the penne in hande.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 356.

The men of Essex *over-match'd* by none.
Under Queen Helen's image marching down.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

England, though farre lesse in territory and population [than France] hath beene (nevertheless) an *overmatch.*
Bacon. Ess. Kingdomes & Estates.

All his party, when the strength of the two champions was judged by the proportion of their limbs, concluded it was *impar pugno*, and that their chief was *over-matched.*
Dryden. Æneis, Ded.

A writer with a weak head, and a corrupt heart, is an *over-match* for any single pen; like a hireling jade, dull and vicious, hardly able to stir, yet offering at every turn to kick.
Swift. The Public Spirit of the Whigs.

OVER-ME'ASURE, *v.* } To *measure* or *mete;*
OVER-ME'ASURE, *n.* } or calculate or compute the *measure* too largely, too greatly, too extensively.

To the end, that neither by *over measuring* their forces, they lose themselves in vaine enterprises, nor on the other side, by undervaluing them, they descend to fearefull and pusillanimous counsells.—*Bacon. Ess. Kingdomes & Estates.*

OVER-MEEK. See OVER-FIERCE.

OVER-ME'RIT. Excessive *merit* or desert.

First, an *over-merit*, (made against him) for consenient merit, vnto which reward may easily reach, doth beat with Kings.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 133.

OVER-ME'RRY. } Too *merry; merry* or
OVER-ME'RRILY. } mirthful, glad, joyous, careless—to excess.

And when thou seest it is but fantasie,
See that thou sing not *overmerily.*
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

He in to counsell them: haply my presence
May well abate the *over-merrie* spleene,
Which otherwise would grow into extreames.
Shakespeare. Taming the Shrew, Ind. I.

OVER-MI'CKLE. A. S. *Ofer-micel*, overmuch, (qv.)

Too much; in too great a degree.

For whan they suffren *overmuchel* the wronges and vilanies to be don, without punishing, they sempne not a man all only for to do newe wrongs, but they commaunden it.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

OVER-MIGHT. *Over* or above our *might*, strength, or power. See OVER-MANNER.

OVER-MO'DEST. } Too *modest; modest*,
OVER-MO'DESTLY. } bashful, diffident—to an excess.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suiters seldome speed. Beloved, we must follow the same rule in the Court of Heaven.—*Hale. Rem. Ser. Luke*, xviii. 1.

[The Romans] were doubtful how to order the matter in such wise as they might neither too rudely, like boisterous Gallo Greeks, pretend only the goodness of their swords; nor yet *over-modestly*, to retain among the Greeks an opinion of their justice, forbear the occasion of making themselves great.—*Ralegh. Hist. of the World*, b. v. c. 5. s. 4.

OVER-MOIST. } Too *moist; moist*, wet, or
OVER-MO'ISTURE. } humid—to an excess.

And that kinde of colliquation is not made, either by an *overdry* heat, or an *over-moist* heat. For *over-moisture* doth somewhat extinguish the heat.—*Bacon. Nat. Historie*, § 706.

OVER-MORE. } *More* to excess, beyond or
O'VERMOST. } in comparison with something else. In Chaucer, equivalent to *moreover*, (qv.) *Over-most*,—uppermost, topmost.

And *overmore* distrayned with sicknesse,
Besides all this he was full greuously,
For vpon him he had an hoote accesse,
That day by day him shooke most piteously.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

This palle is worne vpon this vestyment, *ouermost* of all, whan an archebyshoppe syngeth his messe.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 221.

OVER-MO'RROW. The day more than, beyond or following, to-*morrow.*

Vp Sara, let vs make our prayer vnto God to daye, to morrowe, and *ouermorowe*; for these thre nightes wyll we reconcyle our selues with God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Tobiah*, c. 8.

OVER-MU'CH, *adj.* } Too *much;* exceeding
OVERMU'CH, *ad.* } or excessive; superfluous, superabundant.
OVERMU'CHNESS. }

Thou seest this fole *over muche*, that age (against) the is, & thin owe *ouer late* [*over-little.*]—*R. Glouester*, p. 255.

But still beware of *overmuch* resort,
For that peraunture spilleth all thy sport.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

Of this, or other money, none was given to Scipio; neither was he allowed to make press of soldiers for his African voyage; neither did he *overmuch* labour to obtain it.
Ralegh. History of the World, b. v. c. 3. s. 18.

There are words that doe as much raise a style, as others can depresse it. Superlation and *over-muchnesse* amplifies. It may be above faith, but never above a meane.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

Do thou but thine, and be not diffident
Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh,
By attributing *overmuch* to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

Our palates grow into a relish and liking of the seasoning and cookery which by custom they are set to; an *over-much* use of salt, besides it occasions thirst and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects upon the body.
Locke. Of Education, s. 14.

OVER-MU'LTIPLYING. See OVER-MAGNIFYING.

OVER-MU'LTITUDE, *v.* To exceed or surpass in *multitude* or number.

The herds would *over-multitude* their lords.
Milton. Comus

OVER-NAME, *v.* To *name over;* speak, read, or call the *names* over.

Por. I pray thee *over-name* them, and as thou *nameſt* them, I will describe them, and according to my description, leuell at my affection.—*Shake. Merchant of Venice*, Act i. sc. 2.

OVER-NICE, *adj.* Too *nice; nice*, delicate, fastidious—to an excess.

Away with such *over-nice* and curious companions (quoth he again.)—*Bp. Hall. Noah's Dove.*

Poets, I grant, to rise, must fawn;
They know great ears are *over-nice*,
And never shock their patron's vice.—*Gay*, Fable 4. pt. ii.

OVER-NIGHT. *Over-noon* (A. S. *Ofer-non*) is the part of the day when *noon* is *over*, or past; *afternoon*, *ofer-tide*, is the part of the day when *ofer-non* is past; the evening; and *ofer-niht*, the time when evening is past; when night has begun or commenced; while night is and before dawn begins.

Thou shalt gone *ouernight*, and that hlive,
Unto Deiphebus' house, as thee to play,
Thy maladie away the bet to driue,
For which thou seemeth acke.
Chaucer. Troyl. & Cres. b. iii.

Men having quaft
are friendly *ouernight;*
In dawning drie
a man to man a spright.—*Turberville. Of Drunkennesse.*

Then remayned the chapmen and marchauntes once or twyce *ouernyghte* without Jerusalem with all maner of wares.—*Bible*, 1551. 2 *Esdras*, c. 11.

OVER-NI'PPING. Too *nipping; nipping* or pinching to an excess.

And albeit their wether were bitter and *ouernipping*, and no small parcell of the water were congeled with frost, yet the earle and his armie waded *over* on foot.
Holinshed. Ireland, an. 1543.

OVER-NOISE, *v.* To make too much *noise;* to quell, suppress, or subdue by *noise.*

No tide of wine would drown your cares,
No mirth or music *over-noise* your fears.
Cowley. Horace, b. iii. Ode 1.

OVER-NOME. A. S. *Ofer-niman*, abripere, abstrahere. Overtaken, (qv.)

And wlth that word his speche faille hegan.
For from his feet up to his brest was come
The cold of deth, that had him *overnome.*
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2802.

OVER-NU'MEROUS. Too *numerous;* too many, repeated too often or too frequently.

These precepts, as they are not *over-numerous*, so neither verbose, but very sentenciously expressed in a fewe comprehensive words.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, c. 8. s. 43.

OVER-OFFICE, *v.* To act the *officer* to excess, (sc.) of domineering.

It might be the pate of a politician which this
Asse o'*eroffices*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 1.

OVER-PAINT, *v.* To *paint* too much; to *paint*, or colour too highly.

I shall not need to *over-paint* that which is garnished with better colours already, than I can lay on.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 16. s. 1.

OVER-PA'MPERED. *Pampered* too much; fed or clothed luxuriously or luxuriantly. (Fr. *Pamprer*, to cover with *vine* leaves.)

——— And of great Ganges tell,
Which when full India's showers enforceth him to swell,
Gilds with his glisteringsands the *over-pamper'd* shore.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

OVER-PASS, *v.* To *pass over;* to move (come or go) *over;* to *surpass* or exceed, to rise above, or move, or be superior to.

And the sceyence of hym that *overpasseth* al temporal moment, dwelleth in simplicite of his presence, and consydereth all the infynite spaces of tymes preterittes, and of tymes future.—*Chaucer. Boetius*, b. v.

The shadow maketh her beames merke,
And her hornes to shew derke
That part where she hath lost her light
Of Phebus fully, and the sight,
Till whan the shadow is *overpast.*—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

A kynge maie spille, a kynge maie saue,
A kynge maie make a lorde a knaue,
And of a knaue a lorde also,
The power of a king stont so
That he the lawes *overposseth.* *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Suffre now the twynckylynge of an eye tyl the wrathe be *overpaste.*—*Bible*, 1551. *Esaye*, c. 26.

In rehearsing the adventures which he hath had in his green and youthful years, the pains that he hath indured, and the perils that he hath *over-passed*, we perceive not how the time passeth away.
North. Plutarch. Amiot to the Readers.

Stay, Sorry, stay, thou may'st to soon be gone;
Nor tie till this heat be somewhat *overpaut.*
Full little know'st thou whither thou dost run.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

He, and his partners in the vision too,
Fell on their faces at its awful view;
Nor durst look up, till Jesus, at the last,
Came to, and rais'd them, when 'twas *overpast.*
Byrom. Remarks on Dr. Middleton.

OVER-PAY, *v.* To *pay over* and above, (sc.) the value; to satisfy or give satisfaction or recompense for *over* and above, (sc.) the value of the thing purchased, or bought, or gained.

Hel. Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly helpe thus farre,
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay againe
When I haue found it.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iii. sc. 7.

Great Churchill owns, charm'd with the glorious sight,
His march *o'er-paid* by such a promis'd light.
Addison. The Campaign.

OVER-PEER, *v.* To *peer* or *appear over* or above; to seem, to look—*over* or above.

——— Your argosies, with portly saile,
Like signiors and rich burgers on the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea,
Do *over-peere* the pettie traffiquers
That curtsie to them.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act i. sc1.

The ocean (*over-peering* of his list)
Eats not the flats with more impitticus haste
Then young Laertes, in a riotous head,
Ore-bores your officers. *Id. Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 5.

OVER-PERCH. *v.* To *perch*, or rise or mount, (as a bird to its *perch*)—*over;* to surmount.

Rom. With Love's light wings
Did I *o'er-perch* these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold Loue out.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 2.

OVER-PERSUA'DE, *v.* To *persuade* (so as to get the better) *over;* to render too agreeable to be refused; to prevail *over*, (sc.) unwillingness or dislike.

Like him, who being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was *over-persuaded* by his landlord to take physic, of which he died, for the benefit of his doctor.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

OVER-PE'RTED. Having too much *pertness*, or saucinss; self-conceit, or self-sufficiency.

Which is a thing of dangerous consequence; especially when an unable spirit, being *overperted* with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office, as cannot be checked but by violence.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 22. s. 10.

OVER-PE'STER, *v.* To *pester*, he a *pest* or plague to; to plague to excess.

And it might well be that the camp was *over pestered* with those who had been abroad, and now were lodged all close together.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. ii. c. 14. s. 4.

OVER-PI'CTURE, *v. Picturing*, or presenting a *picture* or portrait, exceeding or excelling.

——— For her owne person,
It beggered all discription, she did lye
In her pauillion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O're-picturing that Venus, where we see
The fancie *out-worke* nature.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

OVE'R-PLANT, *v.* To *plant over* or *transplant;* it might also be applied—to *plant* too much, too much for the ground to bear.

And the Lord sayd, If ye han feith as the corn of Seneuey: ye schulen seye to this mote tre, be thou drawen up by the roote, and *ouer-plantid* into the see: and it schal obeye to you.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 17.

OVER-PLEASE, *v.* To *please* too much; to *please*, delight, gratify or indulge—to excess.

But it may be also joyned with a further cause, which is more subtil; and it is, that the senses love not to be *overpleased*, but to have a commixture of somewhat that is in itselfe ingrate.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 835.

So may I say safely, there can be nothing so advantageous to a secure heart, as to be sin-sick; for hereby, he, who before fell in *overpleasing* himself, begins to displease himself at his fall.
Bp. Hall. A Consolatory Letter to one under Censure.

OVER-PLUS. The number or quantity *more*, or greater than, *over* and above—what is enough; *over* and above a fixed or settled quantity or number; the *surplus* or superfluity.

Netheles that that is *ouerplus*: geue ye almes: & lo all thingis ben clene to you.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 11.

Besides some *ouerplus* (which hsing kept in store)
Might serue to welcome al their friends, with foison euermore.
Gascoigne. Weeds. Complaint of the Greene Knight.

Here is to be noted that notwithstandinge the workes which doe procede of faithe, & be meuer so copiouse, yet haue we none *ouerplusse* to dystrybute vnto other.
Bible, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 25. Note c.

Having assigned vnto them what numbers of the greater and smaller sorts of cattell they shall spend and inlosie for their owne prouision, they send the *ouerplus* yeerlie vnto him to Lewis.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine*, c. 10.

He has another heart besides his own, both to share and to support his griefs, and if his joys *overflow*, he can treasure up the *overplus* and redundancy of them in another breast.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

OVER-PLY, *v.* To *ply* too much; to *ply* or employ to excess; to labour too intently, with too great application.

——— What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, t'have lost them *overply'd*
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe talks from side to side.
This thought might lead me through the world's vain mask,
Content, though blind, had I no better guide.
Milton, son. 22.

OVER-POISE, *v.* } To *poise* or weigh too
OVERPO'ISE, *n.* } much; to overbalance, to overweigh.

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the greatest part of their limbs, will not sink but float, their lungs being abler to waft up their bodies; which are in others *overpoised* by the hinder legs; we have not made experiment.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 6.

Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns, they share;
In peace the people, and the prince in war.
Dryden. Epistle to his Kinsman J. Dryden.

Horace, in his first and second Book of Odes, was still rising, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgment was an *overpoise* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended in his fourth by slow degrees.—*Id.*

OVER-PO'NDEROUS. Too *ponderous*, too weighty, too heavy, too burdensome.

Neither can I think that so reputed and so valu'd as you are, you would, to the forfeit of your own discerning ability, impose upon me an unfit and *over-ponderous* argument.
Milton. Of Education.

OVER-PO'STING, *v.* To *post over*, to move *over* quickly, as the *post* moves or travels.

You may thank the vnquiet time, for your quiet *o'reposting* that action.—*Shakes. 2d Pt. Hen. IV.* Act i. sc. 2.

OVER-PO'TENT. Too *potent* or powerful; too strong.

——— Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or *over-potent* charmes
To violate the sacred trust of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

OVER-PO'WER, *v.* } To act with too much
OVER-PO'WER, *n.* } *power*, with greater *power* or strength; to be too *powerful* or strong; to subject, to suppress, to subdue.

O now in danger tri'd, now known in armes
Not to be *overpowered*, companions deare,
Found worthy not of liberte alone,
Too meane pretense, but what we more affect,
Honour, dominion, glorie, and renowne.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi

For when a state growes to an *over-power*, it is like a great flood, that will be sure to overflow.
Bacon. Ess. Of Vicissitude.

They spoke like men conquered with an *overpowering* force and evidence of the most concerning truths.
South, vol. v. Ser. 11.

From nature iotirely corrupted nothlog could proceed but evil; from *overpowering* grace nothing could proceed but good.—*Jortin*, Dis. 1.

OVER-PRAISING, *n. A praising* too much; a bestowing too great *praise* or commendation; speaking of as *prized* or estimated too highly.

Serpent, thy *overpraising* leaves in doubt
The vertue of the fruit, in thee first prov'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

OVER-PRESS, *v.* To *press over;* to *press* or squeeze too much, too strongly, too heavily.

The cardinals & other prelates fled to the castel of S. Angel, *over* the bridge where many of the common people were *overpressed* and drowned.—*Holl. Hen. VIII.* an. 19.

If one so great and near were *overpress* with power.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

Thus two tall oaks, that Padus' banks adorn,
Lift up to heav'n their leafy heads unshorn;
And *overpress'd* with nature's heavy load,
Dance to the whistling winds, and at each other nod.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

OVER-PRIZE, *v.* To *prize* too much; to set too high a value upon; to value or estimate too highly.

Shrinke who will shrinke, let armors' wayte
Presse downe the burdned earth,
My foes, with wondering eyes, shall see
I *over-prize* my death.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iv. c. 22.

——— Blind error
Bids us for ever pains deplore,
Our pleasures *overprize*. *Young. Resignation*, pt. I.

The various ills below content I'll bear;
Grant me, indulgent heav'n! this sole request:
Nor life to *overprize*, nor death to fear!—*Boyse. The Wish.*

OVER-PRO'MPTNESS. Excessive *promptness*, readiness, or quickness.

Out of this has sprung an *over-promptness* in many young men, who desire to be counted men of valour and resolution, upon every sleight occasion, to raise a quarrel and admit of no other meanes of composing and ending them but by sword and single combat.—*Holes. Rem. Ser. Of Duels.*

OVER-PROVO'KE, *v.* To *provoke* too much; to *provoke* or call forth—to an excess, the feelings, (e. g. the feelings of displeasure, anger, resentment.)

He cannot be worse for our sinnes; we are. It grieves him to be *overprovoked* to our punishment.
Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, Med. 136.

OVER-QUELL, *v.* To *quell* or *hill;* to have or gain power over, to *quell* or subdue; to beat down, to subject.

What champion now shal tame the power of hell,
And the unruliе spirits *overquell?*
Bp. Hall. Elegy on Dr. Witaker.

OVER-RANK. Too *rank;* too strong; gross, coarse, or fulsome; grossly corrupt.

Things *over-rank* do never kindly bear
As in the corn, the fluxure when we see
Fills but the straw, when it should fill the ear,
Rotting that time in ripening it should be,
And being once down, itself can never rear.
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

Oh great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of *o'er-rank* states.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v.

OVER-RATE, *v.* To *rate* too highly; to think, deem, or judge to be of too great value; to estimate too highly.

I would not prophesy our house's fate:
But while vain shows and scenes you *overrate*
Tis to be fear'd
That as a fire the former house *o'ethrew*,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new.
Dryden. Opening of the New House, March 26, 1674.

But he [Waller] *over-rated* his own oratory; his vehemence, whether of persuasion or entreaty, was returned with contempt.—*Johnson. The Life of Waller.*

OVER-REACH, *v.* } Ger. *Uber-reichen;* Sw.
OVERRA'CGHT. } *Ofver-rasha.*

To *reach over;* to stretch or extend *over*, (sc.) the space between; and, consequentially, to attain to, to *over-take.*

Met.—to *reach over*, to exceed or surpass in *reach*, (sc.) of thought, in extent of foresight, in sagacity, in craftiness; and thus—to gain a superiority, an advantage, by sagacity or craftiness; to entrap, to beguile, to deceive.

The kyng abaist him nouht, but stalworthly fauht
Alle to dede he brouht, that his Galeie *over-rauht.*
R. Brunne, p. 170.

Pray—That rhetorick, learne not to *overreache.*
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

For the number of lunar months reduced to solar years will arise to above 40,000 years, which will *over-reach* the creation of mankind.—*Hale. Origin of Mankind*, p. 144.

——— For that false spright
Which that same witch had in this forme engraft
Was so expert in every subtile slight,
That it could *overreach* the wisest earthly wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

——— But I have it in my head,
And out it shall, that [father] may perhaps
O'reach you yet.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Captain*, Act iv. sc. 4.

Her hands were foule and durtie, never washt
In all her life, with long nayles *over-raught*,
Like pattocks' clawes; with th' one of which she scratcht
Her cursed head, although it itched naught.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

So that at length, after long weary chace,
Having by chaunce a close advantage view'd,
He *over-raught* him. *Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 3.

——— To any pastime?
Rosin. Madam, it so fell out, that certain players
We *ore-wrought* on the way: of these we told him.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 1.

Ant. Upon my life by some denise or other,
The villaine is *ore-wrought* of all my monie.
Id. Comedy of Errors, Act i. sc. 2.

Jul. Prove it again sir, it may be your sense was set too high, and so *over-wrought* itself.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act iv. sc. 3.

And do not others report with pleasure and ostentation, how dexterously they have *over-reached* their well-meaning neighbour? how nearly they have gulled him of his estate, or abused him in his bed?—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 3.

If you have two straight strips of wood, for instance, and put the end of one exactly over the end of the other, and turn the upper strip in the direction of the lower, the other end will neither *over-reach* nor fall short of the other end of the lower, but lie exactly over it.
Beddoes. On Mathematical Evidence.

OVER-READ, *v.* A.S. *Ofer-ræd-an*, perlegere.

To *read over*, to peruse.

Christē reader [I thinke] now that thou hast *ouer-read* and diligentlye pondered in thine inward senses the treatise of John Frith.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 60.

Over the dore thus written the shal spye,
Beehold: she oft and ofte it *over-red*,
Yet could not find what sence it figured.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

OVER-RE'CKON, *v.* To *reckon* too highly; to compute, or calculate, or estimate too highly.

If we will needs *over-reckon* our condition we do but help to aggravate our own wretchednesse.
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead, s. 9.

OVER-RED, *v.* To *redden over*, or cover *over* with *red.*

Mach. Go pricke thy face, and *over-red* thy feare,
Thou lilly-liuer'd boy.—*Shakes. Macbeth*, Act v. sc. 3.

OVER-RENT, *v.* To *rent* too highly; to demand or exact too high a *rent.*

The lords and landed *over-rent*,
And runningly the same.
The parasite doth *over-reach*,
And bears away the game.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 22.

OVER-RIDE, *v.* A. S. *Ofer-rid-an;* Ger. *Uberreiten*, supra-equitare, trans-equitare, equo, sive equitando transire.

To *ride over;* to *ride* too much or too far; to *ride* beyond, or pass in *riding.*

For alle that wild abide were *ouer riden* & ronnen.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

Nouht was foryete by th' infortune of Marte
The earter *overridden* with his carte;
Under the wheel ful low he lay adown.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2024.

But in the vale his praunceing stede Ascanius swift bestrides,
And somtime these, and sometime those, with swift course *ouerrides.* *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidon*, b. iv.

L. Bar. My lord, I *over-rod* him on the way,
And he is furnish'd with no certainties,
More then he (haply) may retaile from me.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act i. sc. 1.

OVER-RI'GOROUS. Too *rigorous* or *rigid*, too stiff, or strict, or austere.

But these perchance are *over-rigorous* and less proper for our present purpose.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, Act v. sc. 10.

OVER-RIPE. } Too *ripe; ripe* or mature
OVER-RI'PEN. } to an excess.

Eleo. Why droops my lord like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load?
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 2.

Thy years are ripe, and *over-ripe*, the son
Of Macedonian Philip had e're these
Won Asia and the throne of Cyrus held
At his dispose. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

OVER-RO'ASTED. *Roasted* too much; (and as in *Cymbeline*, over-dressed or prepared.)

Gao. Come sir, are you ready for death?
Post. Ouer-roasted rather: ready long ago.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act v. sc. 4.

Pet. I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and dried away,
And I expressly am forbid to touch it:
For it engenders choller, planetie anger,
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are cholericke,
Then feede it with such *over-roasted* flesh.
Id. Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 1.

OVER-RULE, *v.* } To *rule over;* to exercise
OVERRU'LER. } *rule*, dominion, sovereign
OVERRU'LING, *n.* } command or authority—
over; to control.

To *rule over*, (sc.) an assumed or alleged *rule* or order, a claim to *rule*, or right, or authority; and thus, to disallow, to refuse, to reject.

Had not the Eternal King Omnipotent
From his strong hold of heav'n high *over-rul'd*,
And limited their might. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

God made thee perfect, not immutable;
And good he made thee, but to persevere
He left it in thy power, ordain'd thy will
By nature free, not *over-ru'd* by fate
Inextricable, or strict necessity. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

But he [the Devil] was so far *over-ruled*, that he could neither hurt or help them, as Moses did.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iv. c. 5.

Then did proof, the *overruler* of opinions, make manifest that all these are but serving sciences.
Sidney. Defence of Poesy.

And as for the positive words, that he would not bear armes against King Edward's sonne; though the words seeme calme, yet it was a plaine and direct *over-ruling* of the king's title, either by the line of Lancaster, or by Act of Parliament.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 135.

OVER-RUN, *v.* } To *run over;* to flow or
OVERRU'NNER. } spread *over.*

To *run over*, (sc.) as invading enemies; to occupy or take possession of.

To *run* faster than; to pass in *running.*

To *run over*, (sc.) in great numbers; to crowd, to swarm, to cover in crowds or swarms.

So com a tempest wilde, his schip had alle *ouer-ronnen.*
R. Brunne, p. 124.

The ebilling cold did *overrune* their bones,
To whom that fate was shapt, whom Phebus wold.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Then did her glorious flowre wax dead and wan,
Displa'd and troden downe of all that *over-ranne.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8

Vandal o'er-*runners*, Goths in literature,
Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure;
Ringers of verse that all-in chime,
And toll the changes upon every rhyme.
Lovelace. Lucasta, pt. II.

OVER-SAY. Perhaps *over-said*, *over*-talked; denied; refused; or *over-saying*, *over*-talking; talking unsuitably or unseasonably.

For this I do the welle to witte,
If thou thyn hele wilt purchace,
Thou might not make sute and chace,
Where that the game is not prouable,
It were a thynge vnreasonable,
A man to be so *ouersate.*—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii

OVER-SEA. Transmarine; language used in countries *over* or beyond *sea.*

Some farre iourneyed gentleman at their returne home, like as they loue to goe in feraine apparell, so thei wil ponder their talke with *over-sea* language.
Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique, p. 164.

OVER-SEARCH, *v.* To *search over;* to seek, look, or examine *over.*

When I had *oversearched* all my booke and ransacked vp the verie bottom of my hreed, I founde in the tone some prety peccadulliis.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 423.

OVER-SE'ASON, *v.* To *season* too much; to give too high a relish, savour, or taste to.

Had'l been *over-season'd* with base anger,
And suited all occasions to my mischiefs.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iv. sc. 2.

OVER-SEE, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-seon;* Dut. *Ouersien;* Ger. *Uber-sehen;* Sw. *Ofwer-se,* super-spectere, per-lustrare.
OVERSEE'RA.
OVERSIGHT.

To *over-see* is equivalent to,—to *overlook.*

To *see over,*—to supervise, to survey, to inspect, to superintend.

To *see* or look *over,*—to pass *over* in *seeing* or looking, and consequently, to disregard, to neglect, to omit; to look *over* or beyond, and, consequently, not to *see* or discern; to be blind or blinded, or deceived.

Oversight is now commonly used in this latter application.

And whan she wist how that it stood,
And had her bilies *ouersegne,*
Thei sholden haue answere agegne.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

So that I am partly in doubte whether I were more *ouersecne* in my first deuising, or in my last dyrecting of the same!—*Gascoigne. To the Lorde Greye of Wylton.*

For those *oversears* which we now call byshops after the Oreke word, were alway bidyng in one place to gouerne the congregation there.—*Tyndall. Workes,* p. 232.

But yet me thinke that I come to this point by some *ouersight* in preuenting. Well, quoth I, ME say sometyme when they would saye or doo a thyng and cannot well come thereon, but misse and *oversee* themselfe in the assaye, it maketh no matter they saye. Ye maye beginne agayne and mende it, &c.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 145.

And Mathathiah one of the Leuites, the eldest sõne of Selum, the Corathite, had the *ouersyght* of the thinges that were bakea in ye fryeng pan.—*Bible,* 1551. 1 *Chron.* c. 9.

But ever they who *overlook* so much,
Will *oversee* themselves, their state is such.
Daniel. Ciuil Wars, b. v.

It is also divided into 26 tribes or wards, of the which sueric one hath his seuerall alderman or *oversecr.*
Hollinshed. Rich. I. an. 1189.

——— Give leave a while
To haser wit his power therein to spend,
Whose grosse defaults thy daintie pen may file
And unadvised *oversights* amend.
Spenser. To the Lord of Buckhurst.

Friends with time and fortune, sometimes by vnaduised desires, or *oversights,* decrease, fall from vs and fade, whereas a man's owne bloud cleaueth fast, and cannot be disiopned.—*Sauile. Tacitus. Historie,* p. 155.

Having hereby done violence to those apprehensions of modesty, which Nature had placed as guardians and *overseers* to his virtue, he flings off all shame, and wears his sin upon his forehead.—*South,* vol. iv. Ser. 3.

OVER-SHADE, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-sceod-ian, sceod-wian;* Ger. *Uber-schatten.*
OVERSHA'DOW, *v.*
OVERSHA'DOWER.
OVERSHA'DOWING, *n.* To *shade over;* to place or put *over;* a separation, a seclusion, a screen or shelter, (sc.) from the sun, &c.; and consequentially, to protect, to cover, to obscure; to throw a covering *over,* to hover *over.*

But while he spake these thingis: a cloude was maad and *ouer-schadewide* hem and thei diedden whanne thei entriden into the cloude.—*Wielif. Luke,* c. 9.

The Holy Gost schal come fro above into thee: and the verto of the Highest schal *ouerschadowe* thee.—*Id. Lk.* c. 1.

The Holye Goosts shall come vpon thee and the power of the Highest shall *ouer-shaddowe* thee.—*Bible,* 1551. *Lk.*

Anentis whom is noon *ouer-chaungyng* ne *ouer-schadewing* of reward.—*Wielif. James,* c. 1.

Thou know'st our meaning, look for thy reward.
Among the nettles at the elder tree:
Which *ouer-shades* the mouth of that same pit.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act ii. sc. 2.

Who now shall curb proud York, when he shall rise?
Or arm our right against his enterprise,
To crop that bastard weed which daily grows
To *over-shadow* our vermillion rose!
Drayton. Queen Margaret to the Duke of Suffolk.

Your nobility in a right distance between crown and people; no oppressors of the people, no *overshadowers* of the crown.—*Bacon. Letter to the King,* 2 *Jan.* 1618.

Twice in the year luxuriant leaves *o'reshade*
Th' consumber'd vine.—*Dryden. Virgil. Georgics,* b. ii.

The next day we again amused ourselves in ranging through the groves that *overshadow* the ruins of Pompey's Villa, and the woods that border the lakes, and flourish in the middle regions of the mountains.
Eustace. Tour through Italy, c. 8.

OVER-SHAKE, *v.* To *shake over;* to disperse, to scatter.

Now welcome summer, with the sunnes soft,
That least this winter weather's *overshake,*
Saint Valentine, thou art full high on loft,
Which driuest away the long night's blake.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowls.

OVER-SHOOT, *v.* } To *shoot over;* to throw or cast more quickly *over;*
OVER-SHOT, *n.* } to *shoot,* throw, or cast—too far; to hurry or hasten, pass or go too far; to exceed or go beyond the mark, beyond bounds.

By like the man hadde there *ouershotte* himself.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1134.

In what so strongely were ye *over-shot,*
Against yourselves that your own frailty spurn'd.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. v.

An old weak *over-shot* I must provide for.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iv. sc. 1.

One who is very careful to behave himself so, as not to *over-shoot* his game, but stand right and fair in case a wish'd for change should bring fanaticism again into fashion.
South, vol. v. Ser. 12.

OVER-SIZE, *v.* To *size over,* or cover *over* with *size;* (sc.) a glutinous substance to set or fix the other substances with which it is mixed; (met.) to smear or daub *over.*

And thus *o're-sized* with coagulate gore,
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeker.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

OVER-SKIP, *v.* } To *skip over,*—to leap or
OVERSKI'PPER. } jump, or otherwise pass *over.*

Lord leyve that these priestes. leelly seyen here masses
That thei *overskippe* nat for haste, as ich hope thei do not.
Piers Ploukman, p. 291.

And *ouer-skippers* also. *Id.* p. 221.

But then the mind much sufferance doth *o'erskip,*
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 6.

But belike, you have not a better faculty in stumbling, then I in leaping: and tolke of huge great blocks that I have *over-skipped* in this whole book.
Bp. Hall. Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnus.

OVER-SLIDE, *v.* To *slide over,* (move *over* without stepping,) to glide *over,* to glide or slip by.

But it were vain euery cours [at meat] to tell,——
For lacke of time I let *ouerslide.*
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

OVER-SLIGHT. Too *slight,* too thin, too insubstantial.

Should the ploughman be set to the gentleman's fare, this chicken, that partridge or pheasant, would (as *over-slight* food) be too soone turned ouer and leaue his empty stomach to quarrell for stronger prouision.
Bp. Holl. Of Contentaticn, s. 8.

OVER-SLIP, *v.* In A.S. *Ofer-slip,* is *superius indumentum,*—the article of dress *slipped* on *over* others. Chaucer has—*His overest sloppe.* See in v. OVER.

To *slip over,* to pass or suffer to pass, blunderingly, carelessly, negligently *over.*

They are the dayes of Phurim, which are not to be *ouerslipt,* amonge the Jewes.—*Bible,* 1551. *Esther,* c. 9.

Godfrey [quoth he] behold the season fit
To war, for which thou waited hast so long,
Now serues the time (if thou *oreslip* not it)
To free Jerusalem from thrall and wrong.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boviogne, b. i. s. 16.

It is notable in the dealings of men, when they make contracts and bargains, there is some good hour, some advantageous nick of time, which, if *overslipt* and let go, either the price fails, or the thing fails.
South, vol. xi. Ser. 10.

OVER-SLOW, *v.* To slacken effectually, (sc.) the speed or violence; to retard, to stop.

But then to perswade ourselves, that there is no means on earth, besides the very hand of God, and that out of our reach, able to trash, or *overslow* this furious driver.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 563.

OVER-SNOW, *v.* Ger. *Uber-schneuen;* Sw. *Ofwersnogo,*—to *snow over* or cover with *snow,* to whiten or become white.

For never resting Time leads Summer on
To hideous Winter and confounds him there;
Sap check'd with frost, and lusty leaves quite gone,
Beauty *o'ersnow'd,* and bareness every where.
Shakespeare, son. 5

And these I wielded while my bloom was warm,
This languish'd frame while better spirits fed,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnow'd* my head.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

OVER-SOLD. *Sold* for too much, too great a price; more than its value.

The thing call'd life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *over-sold* to purchase fame.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix

OVER-SO'RROW, *v.* To *sorrow,* vex, or grieve—too much, to an excess.

He who shall be so happy as with success to light the way of such an expedient liberty and truth as this, shall restore the much-wronged, and *over-sorrowed* state of matrimony, not only to those merciful and life-giving remedies of Moses, but as much as may be, to that serene and blissful condition it was in at the beginning.
Milton. The Doctrine of Divorce, Pref.

OVER-SPEAK, *v.* } In A.S. *Ofer-specol,*
OVERWO'RD, *v.* } nimis loquax.

To *speak* too much, to use too much *speech.*

To *over-word,*—to use too many *words.*

Describing a small fly, he extremely *overworded* and *overspoke* himself in his expressiou of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.—*Holes. Remains,* p. 229.

OVER-SPENT. *Spent* too much; (met.) having all his strength gone, exhausted, consumed.

O'er-spent with heat his breath he faintly drew,
Parch'd was his mouth, nor yet the goal in view,
And the first apple on the plain he threw.
Ouden. Ocid. Metam. b. x.

OVER-SPIN, *v.* To *spin* too much; to draw out, protract, lengthen or prolong—to an excess.

Affairs were lustily tim'd, nor did he catch
At an affected fame of quick dispatch:
Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done,
Not rashly broke, or vainly *overspun.*
Cartwright. On the Death of Sir Bevill Grenvill.

OVER-SPREAD, *v.* To *spread* or strew *over;* to cover *over* the surface: to *spread* is distinguished from *sprinkle;* the thing *spread* is so laid *over* as to preserve the continuity of parts, or nearly so; that which is *sprinkled* is laid in separate particles,—the continuity being sundered.

Spiritus paraclitus over spradde hem alle.
Piers Ploukman, p. 376.

And after this, this Theseus hath sent
After a here, and it al *overspradde*
With cloth of gold, the richest that he hadde;
And of the same suit he clad Arcite.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2873.

Of Delphobus, the palace large and great
Fell to the ground, all *overspred* with flash.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

——— Their commixed arms
Join'd with the German powers, (those nations of the north
Which *overspread* the world,) together issued forth.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

Undoubted signs of such a soil are found,
For here wild olive shoots *o'erspread* the ground,
And heaps of berries strew the fields around.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

OVER-SPRING, *v.* Dut. *Ouer - springhen;* Ger. *Uber-springen,* transilire,—to *spring* or leap *over.*

To *spring over,* to rise *over.*

As preyeth hire so great a flood to bring
That five fadome at the least it *overspring*
The highest rock in Armorike Bretaigne,
And let this flood enduren yeres twaine.
Chaucer. The Franklelines Tale, v. 11,372.

OVER-STAND, *v.* A. S. *Ofer-stand-an;* Dut. *Ouer-stuen*, superstare.

To *stand over*, to *stand* too much, too long, (sc.) till the season or opportunity is past.

Hers they shall be, since you refuse the price
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice.
Dryden. Theocritus, Idyl. 3.

OVER-STA'RING. *Staring* too much, excessively; straining the eyes or vision to excess.

Yet some warlike signe must be used, either a slovingle bushing or an *overstaring* frounced hed, as though out of everie heares toppe should suddenlie start out a good big othe, when nede requireth.—*Archan. The Schole-master.*

OVER-STAY, *v.* To *stay over;* to *stay* too long.

Now that he onely *overstayes* the time of our misgrounded expectation, he doth not slacken his pace, but correct our error.—*Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darte quenched*, Dec. 1.

OVER-STEP, *v.* A. S. *Ofer-steep-pan;* to *step over;* to transgress.

Sute the action to the word, and the word to the action, with this special observance—that you *ore-step* not the modestie of nature.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 2.

OVER-STOCK, *v.* To *stock* too much, too plenteously; to supply or furnish with too great, with an excessive *stock;* fixed quantity or store.

Some think the fools were most as times went then,
But now the world's *o'erstock'd* with prudent men.
Dryden. The Medal.

Wherever that [the censura] is used, it gives a roughness to the verse; of which we can have little need, in a language which is *over-stocked* with consonants.
Ed. Æneis, Ded.

The eye, in surveying a Gothic building, is distracted by the multiplicity of ornaments, and loses the whole by its minute attention to the parts; so the mind, in perusing a work *overstocked* with wit, is fatigued and disgusted with the constant endeavour to shine and surprise.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 20.

OVER-STORE, *v.* To *store* too much; to *stir*, move, or place together—too great a quantity or number; to accumulate, to furnish or supply—too pleotifully.

Fishes are infinitely more numerous or increasing than beasts or birds, as appears by the numerous spawn of any one fish, though ordinarily they breed but once a year; and if these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *over-stored* with fish.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 208.

OVER-STRAIN, *v.* } To *strain* too much,
OVER-STRA'INING, *n.* } with too great an effort; to press after or towards with too great exertion; to exert or labour to excess.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them.
Ayliffe. Parergon.

He [Apelles] wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.—*Dryden. Art of Painting*, § 54.

Hence, they always resisted every encroachment on their privileges, and not unfrequently, expelled the papal legates when inclined to *overstrain* the prerogatives of their office.
Rustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 7.

OVER-STRAITLY. Too *straitly* or strictly; too narrowly.

Either for that he found himself *over-straitly* tied up by them with hard conditions, or rather because he was of an unthankful disposition.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 2. s. 1.

OVER-STRAW, *v.* To *straw* or *strew*, spread or scatter—*over.*

It shall be fickle, false, and full of fraud,
And shall be blasted in a breathing-while;
The bottom poison, and the top *o'erstraw'd*
With sweets, that shall the sharpest sight beguile.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

——— Joyful thou'lt see
The clammy surface all *o'erstrown* with tribes
Of greedy insects, that with fruitless toil
Flap filmy pennons oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound.—*Phillips. Cider*, b. i.

OVER-STRETCH, *v.* } To *stretch over*, be-
OVER-STRE'TCHING, *n.* } yond measure.

For we *over-stretchen* [*superextendimus*] not forth as not stretchyonge [*porringentes*] to gnon.—*Wiclif. 2 Corynth.* c. 10.

The tumour was gangrened by reason of the *overstretching* of the skin.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 21.

OVER-STRICT. Too *strict* or strait; too narrow or confined.

A text [1 Tim. ii. 9.] which our English ladies have long since forgotten, if not rectied, as savouring of Puritanisme, and *over-strict* preciseness.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, Act v. sc. 7.

OVER-STRIDE, *v.* To *stride over;* to stretch (sc. the legs) *over.*

Self-loving man what sooner doth abuse,
And more than his prosperity doth wound?
Into the deep but fall how can he chuse,
That *over-strides* whereon his foot to ground.
Drayton. Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

OVER-STRIKE, *v.* To *strike over* or too far; to reach the *stroke* or blow too far, beyond the object aimed at.

For as he in his rage him *overstroke*,
He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire,
His side all bare and naked *overtoone*,
And with his mortal steel quite through the body stroke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

OVER-STRONG. Too *strong;* *strong* or *strong*, able or powerful—to a superior degree.

Of horse he [Leosthenes] brought into the field about two thousand and five hundred; but *over-strong* he was that way also, when once the Thessalians had revolted unto him.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. iv. c. 3. s. 3.

OVER-SU'BTLE. Too *subtle;* too finely spun; (met.) having a mind refining too keenly, too crafily; and hence too crafty, too deceitful.

Son of Iapetus, *o'er-subtle*, go,
And glory in thy artful theft below.
Cook. Hesiod. Works & Days, b. i.

OVER-SUM. The *sum over;* the quantity or number *over;* the surplus.

Good record appeereth, that the bishop there had yearly three or foure tunne at the least given him *nomine decimæ*, beside whatsoever *over-summe* of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other excheats, whereof also I haue seen mention.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 18.

OVER-SUPERSTITIOUS. Too *superstitious;* *superstition* itself is applied to an excess of religious worship; *over-superstitious*, worshipping, reverencing, too strictly.

For in regard of the height and excellency of his profession, these inferiour things, which he cannot do, they are neaght else but grammar quirks; and to be ambitious to do them, were but a nice, minute, and *over-superstitious* diligence.
Hales. Ser. Phil. iv. 13.

OVER-SWAY, *v.* To *sway* is,—

To guide or regulate the motion; consequentially, to balance, to poise, to weigh; to *over-sway*, to *over*-balance, to *over*-weigh; to *over*-bear by superior weight, influence, or authority.

The marshal and the constable about
To second what this sager duke had said,
The youthful lords into a cry brake out
'Gainst their opinions; so that *overway'd*,
Some seeming of their loyalties to doubt,
Alanzon as an oracle obey'd.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

But such an *oversway'd* sex is yours,
That all the virtuous actions you can do,
Are but as men will call them.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act iv. sc. 1.

The foe elusive of the dire intent,
His force in air th' embarrass'd Pagan spent,
And by his bulk of cumb'rous poise o'*ersway'd*,
Full on his helm receiv'd th' adverse blade.
Brooke. Constantia.

OVER-SWELL, *v.* To *swell over;* to rise as a tumour *over* or above; to be or become swollen or tumid, to an excess; and consequentially, to overpass, to overflow.

And thou shalt shortly see
Thy face and hair to grow
All plough'd with furrows, *over-swol'n* with snow.
Daniel. A Description of Beauty.

And with stern Æolus blasts, like Thetis waxing rank,
She only *over-swells* the surface of her bank.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

Who causeth the waters of the sea to *overswell* their banks, and to drown the face of the earth; the Lord is his name.—*Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Amos*, v. 8.

OVER-SWIFT. Too *swift;* too quick, too rapid, with excess of velocity.

Hee wote not why the sterre Bootes passeth, or gathereth his waines, and drencheth his late flaunbes in the sea, and why that Botes the sterre vnfoldeth his *overswife* arysings.
Chaucer. Boecine, b. iv.

On the other side, exercises, which stir up a good strong motion, but not *over-swift*, or to our utmost strength, (such as leaping, shooting, riding, bowling, and the like,) do not hurt, but rather benefit.—*Bacon. History of Life & Death.*

OVERT. } Fr. *Ouvert*, from the verb
OVERTLY. } *ouvrir;* and this corrupted from
OVERTURE. } the Lat. *Aperire*, to open.

Open, manifest, public.

Overture or *aperture*,—an *opening;* (met.) a disclosure, discovery, a declaration; something laid or proposed *openly;* a proposal. Also, the music, or piece of music played at the *opening* or commencement of the entertainment.

That whatsoeuer in all these three
Is spoken in prime or apert,
The way therto is so *ouert*,
And stant eke in so just a place,
That euery sowne mote to it pace.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. ii.

The Englishemen in diuers places persed and brake through the walls and diuers *ouertures* and holes were made vnder the foundacyon by the pyoners.—*Hall. Hen. F.* an. 5.

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more *ouer* [overt] test
Then these thin habits, and poore likely-hoods
Of moderne seeming, do prefer against him.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 3.

Against his cruell scorching heate,
Where thou hast *ouerture*,
The wastefull billes unto his threate
Is a plaine *overture*.—*Spenser. Shepheard's Cal. July.*

Then Heracleon demanded of him, whether this doctrine concerned Plato? and how it was, that Plato had given the *overture* and beginning of such matter.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 1085.

For if the least imagin'd *overture*
But of conceiv'd revolt men once espy,
Straight shrink the weak; the great will not endure;
Th' impatient run; the discontented fly.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

He [Richard Cromwell] was always ready to do offices of kindness to persons in distress, apparently disliking of the severity of his father; and not averse to *overtures* for his Majesties restitution.—*Baker. Charles II.* an. 1659.

The last Tarquin was expelled justly for *overt-acts* of tyranny and maleadministration.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated.—*Young. Sert. 2. p.* 385.

The general rule of law is, that all sales and contracts of any thing vendible, in fairs or markets *overt*, (that is, *open*,) shall not only be good between the parties, but also be binding on all those that have any right or property therein.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 30.

OVER-TAKE, *v.* To *overtake;* we still say—I was much *taken* with him, i. e. my mind was *taken;* captured, captivated. I was *overtaken*, too much *taken*, captured or captivated. And thus—to *overtake* is to capture, (after pursuit,) and, by a remission of some force of the verb, simply to come up with, after pursuit or following, —to come up with, to reach the same place or distance; to attain.

When it [the tonge] is reised vp on left,
Reason is shewed so slowly and soft
That it him never *ouertake* may,
Lord so these men been trusty in assay.
Chaucer. The Letter of Cupid.

So it befel vpon a day,
This nauell, whiche him shuld enforme,
Was clothed in a man's forme,
And *ouertoke*, I vnderstonde,
Two men, that wenten outerlonde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And, had he not in his extreamest need
Bene helped through the swiftness of his steed,
He had him *overtaken* in his flight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 4.

I fled, but he pursu'd (though more, it seems,
Inflam'd with lust then rage) and swifter far,
Mee *overtook* his mother all dismaid,
And in embraces forcible and fond
Ingend'ring with mee.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of evil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
Till halting vengeance *overtook* our age.—*Dryden. Medal.*

OVER-TASK, *v.* To *task* too much; to impose, require, or demand a performance too great, exceedingly great.

Tad. To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art,
Without the sure guess of well-practis'd feet.
Milton. Comus.

Many a good husband *over-tasks* himself, and undertakes more then his eye can *over-looke* or his hand away, and therefore he is faine to trust to the management of others; and it speeds thereafter.
Bp. Hall. Sermon preacht at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

OVER-TE'RRIBLE. Too *terrible*; *terrible*, frightful, or fearful—to excess.

Why shouldst thou not labour to have thy heart so wrought upon, that this face of death, which seems lovely and desirable to some, may not appear *over-terrible* to thee?
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead.

OVER-THROW, *v.* } To *throw*, toss, or turn over.
OVERTURO'W, *n.* } To *throw over*; and consequentially, to destroy, to ruin, to demolish, to subvert, to prostrate, to subject, to defeat.
OVERTHRO'WER.
OVERTHRO'WING, *n.*

So much have I the more said that you may (gentle reader) see the just hand and plague of God upon these great rich Abbotts and thrise marvellous *overthrowe*, which so lightly and unadvisedly gave their consents to the *overthrowing* of the houses of theire poore brethren.—*R. Brunne*, p. 645.

For doubt to be behind there,
Into the sea withouten fere
Anon I ran, till with a waw
All sodenly I was *overthrow*.
Chaucer. Dreame.

But as he rose he *overthrew*,
Wherefore the queene, yet eft anew
Him in her armes anon tooke,
And pitiously gan on him looke.
Id. Ib.

And therefore elepeth Cassidore poverte the moder of mine, that is to sayn, the moder of *overthrowing* or of falling down.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

For enery climat hath his dele
After the tourayng of the whele,
Whiche blinde Fortune *overthroweth*,
Whereof the certain no man knoweth.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

Thrise leaning on her elbow gan she raise
Her self, upward; and thrise she [*proolute*] *overthrew*
Upon the bed.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Yet by the stroke of this strange *overthrowe*,
At which conflict in thraldome I was thrust,
The Lord he praised, I am well taught to knowe
From whence man came, and eke whereto he must.
Uncertaine Auctors. Of Life & Death.

The whiche stroke greened him so sore, that he *overthrew* to the erthe, and tourned for payne twn tymes vp so downe, as he that was wonded to dethe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 270.

Sundrye victories badde hee, and sommetime *overthrowes*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 37.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with and *overthrow* and foul defeat
Hath lost us heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Sundrie were brought home who were the king's enemies, *overthrowers* of the kingdome, and enemies to religion.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1578.

By force the furious lover freed his way:
Himself alone dispers'd the Rhodian crew;
The weak disdain'd, the valiant *overthrew*.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

From hence proud cities date their utter falls,
Wlien, insolent in ruin, o'er their walls
The wrathful soldier drags the hostile plough,
That haughty mark of total *overthrow*.
Francis. Horace, Ode 16.

OVERTHWART, *adj.* } *Thwarted*, swerved over; wrested, twisted, turned out of a straight course or direction; perverse, or perverted, adverse, opposed or opposite.
OVERTHWA'RT, *prep.*
OVERTHWA'RTLY.
OVERTHWA'RTNESS.

Thel fetched them *overthwart*, justely forto ligge,
Quer the water emerte was so ordeyned a brigge.
R. Brunne, p. 241.

Vncontynent, unmylde, withoute benygnyte, traitouris, *overthwart* [*proterv*] bollun with proud thoughtis.
Wielif. Titus, c. 3.

The dore was all of athamant eterne,
Yclenched *overthwart* and endelong
With yern tough, and for to make it strong,
Every piler the temple to sustene
Was tonne-gret, of yren bright and shene.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1993.

So whan the saile was sprad; and the shippe gan to moue, the winde and water gan for to rise, and *overthwartlie* to tourne the welken.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. i.

Renewing cares upon my sorrowes old,
Such *overthwart* effects in me they make,
Bespreat with teares, my bed for to forsake.
Wyatt. The Lover to his Bed, &c.

A hart well stay'd, in *overthwartes* depe
Hopeth amendes; in eweie, doth feare the sowre.
Surrey. Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.

News were brought hither, that many of the Turk's galleys were drowned by *over-thwarting* the seas.
Ascham. Let. to the Fellows of St. John's.

Thus hane I finished the discourse of the waters of Devonshire, whose breadth in this place from hence *overthwart* to the checkstones in the mouth of Ex, on the south side of the lie, is eight and thirtie miles or vnder fortie.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 12.

Such a witte, I say, if it be, at the first, well handled by the mother, and rightlie smethed and wrought as it should, not *over thwartlie*, and against the wood, by the schole-master, both for learning and hole course of living, proveth alwaies the best.—*Ascham. The Schole-master*, b. i.

My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it.—*Herbert. Life*, p. 53.

OVER-TILT. See TILT. To over-turn.

OVER-TI'MELY. *Timely*; in *time* or season; fitting or convenient; soon enough, early enough; *over-timely*, more than soon or early enough; too soon or early.

Heeres hore aren shad *overtimeliche* vpon my head; and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine empted bodie.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. i.

Thou being left alone as a withering tree in the middle of a field, call to remembrance (1 prai thee) the vaine yonthfull fantasie and *overtimelie* death of fathers and thy brethren.
Holinshed. Historie of England. Cognus, an. 546.

OVER-TIRE, *v.* } To *tire* too much; to harass, weary, or fatigue to an excess; to wear out with fatigue.
OVER-TI'RING, *n.*

Though he with dart the windy-footed hinde did *overtyer*.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. vi.

He it is that can both strike and ease, wound and heal again: which is the next, and must be, for fear of your *overtiring*, the last of our discourse: Heal thou the sores or breaches thereof.—*Bp. Hall*, Ser. 33. Ps. lx. 2.

OVER-TOIL. To *toil* or *till* too much; to labour, (at *tillage*;) generally, to labour or work to an excess, (till tired or weary.)

Where, *over-toil'd*, her heat to cool,
She bathes her in the pleasant pool.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

OVER-TOP, *v.* To rise *over* with the *top* or head; to be higher, more lofty by the *top* or head; to surmount, to surpass.

Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly *over-tops* the spacious neighbouring plains.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

There is a certain plant which our herbalists call (*Herbam impium*) or wicked cudweed, whose younger branches still yeeld flowers to *over-top* the elder.
Bp. Hall. The Remedy of Prophaneness, b. ii. s. 9.

——— What they do in present,
Though lesse than yours in past, must *ere top* yours.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 3.

While tow'ring o'er our alphabet like Saul,
Stands our digamma, and *o'ertops* them all.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

OVER-TRA'DING, *n.* Excessive *trading* or traffick.

Whereby the kingdomes stocke of treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any *over-trading* of the forrainer.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 60.

OVER-TRA'VEL, *v.* To *travel over*; to *travel* or labour to an excess; to oppress or bear down with labour or toil; to weary, to tire.

They shewed hym that the campe was assaulted with a great power, fresche alwayes succeeding in the roumes of thé that were weary, and *overtravelling* oure men wyth continuall toyle.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 203.

OVER-TREAD, *v.* To *tread* or trample *over*; to press or bent, (with the feet,) and consequentially, to level or lay prostrate.

By the poore is vnderstande in the scripture, the afflicted, who fele their nede and temptacion, and do sorowe & lamét that the troueth is *overtroden* puttynge no truste in any thynge that is in this worlde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Psalm* 9. Note.

OVER-TREAT, *v.* "Ears hard to *overtreat*," simply, duras aures; hard, to *treat* or manage; or prevail upon to listen.

Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares
So hard to *overtreate*? whither whirles he?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

OVER-TRIP, *v.* To *trip over*; to step lightly *over*.

Jes. In such a night
Did Thisbie fearfully *o'er trip* the dewe,
And saw the lyon's shadow ere himselfe
And ran dismayed away.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

OVER-TROUBLED. Too *troubled*; *troubled* or vexed to an excess.

Why art thou *over-troubled* to see the great physician of the world take this course with sinful mankind.
Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead.

OVER-TROWING. A. S. *Ofer-truwian*, nimium confidere, to *trust* too much.

Over-trowing, (conscius,)—knowing within myself, *trowing* of my own knowledge.

For I am no thing *over-trowynge* to myself but not in this thing, I am iustified, for he that demeth me is the Lord.
Wielif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 4.

OVER-TRUST, *v.* To *trust* or confide too much.

——— Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in women *overtrusting*
Lets her will rule: restraint she will not brook,
And left to her self, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak indulgence will accuse.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

OVER-TU'MBLE, *v.* *Tumbled*, fallen, thrown—*over*.

——— He told
How that he knew those hot diseases were
Of that contagious force, as he did see
That men were *over-tumbl'd* suddenly.
Daniel. On the Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

OVER-TURN, *v.* } To *turn over*; to *turn* or roll *over*; consequentially, to destroy, to demolish, to defeat.
OVER-TU'RNER.
OVER-TU'RNABLE.

Ne he unordeynede us of aum veyn speche, leynynge that us *overturne* fro the sothfastnesse of the Gospel that of me is prechid.—*Wielif. Laodicenis.*

She can areise that doeth mourne,
And whirle adoune, and *overturne*
Who seeth highest.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

God made hir *overturne*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

——— And on a heap
Chariot and charioteer lay *overturn'd*,
And fierie foaming steeds.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

But pain is perfect miserie, the worst
Of evils, and excessive, *overturnes*
All patience.
Id. Ib.

Now these artificial words, by the misapplication and management of which these *overturners* of all above them have done such mighty execution, are much too many for a present rehearsal.—*Sanith*, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

Sir W. Petty gave an account of a commodious land-carriage he had lately contrived,—far more secure than any coach; not being *overturnable* by any hight on which the wheels can possibly move.
History of the Royal Society, vol. iv. p. 323.

OVER-VA'LUE, *v.* } To *value* too much; to set too great a price upon; to prize, to estimate too highly.
OVER-VA'LUING, *n.*
OVER-VALUA'TION.

By humility, I mean not the abjectness of a base mind; but a prudent care, not to *overvalue* ourselves upon any account.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. ii. c. 1. p. 74.

But that which is guilty of the most general debate, is the *over-valuation* of wisdom.
Bp. Hall. The Peace Maker, s. 8.

Now that which hath made the world conceiue the Romae magnanimity to be vnmatchable, is the partiall *overvaluing* of their manhood by their own historians.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. s. 8.

OVER-VEIL, *v.* To *veil* or cover *over*; to shade or shadow *over*, to obscure.

Brief. The day begins to breake, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle *ouer-veyl'd* the earth.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act ii. sc. 2.

Thou mak'st the night to *over-vail* the day.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 333.

But the uncomely absence of an eye,
And larger wants, which ev'ry visage mourn'd,
(Where black did *over-rail* or lit supply.)
Was that which wonder into honour turn'd.
Duvenant. Gondibert, c. 6.

OVER-VOTE, *v.* To exceed in *votes* or number of *votes;* to excel, or surpass, or get the better of, by a greater number of *votes.*

If these absent members be the greater number, why do they not come and *over-vote* the rest of the House in a peaceable, legall, usual, Parliamentary way, rather then challenge them into the field in a military, illegal, unusuall, bloody manner, unheard of in former Ages?
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 42.

OVER-WALK, *v.* To *walk over;* to pass *over* on foot; at the pace called a *walk,* (qv.)

And ye sayre shee is some where abroade in the wylde world, which worlde is a place to wyde ye vote wel for a woman to *over-walke* well.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 770.

OVER-WA'NTON, *adj.* Too *wanton;* too sportive or playful, loose, or unconstrained.

But let the Paunes drawne from their groves beware,
Be I their judge, they doe at no time dare
Like men street-borne, and here the hall reherse
Their youthfull tricks in *over-wanton* verse.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

OVER-WAR, *v.* To *war over;* or gain a superiority *over* in *war.*

Good Thomas Earle of Lancaster,
On whom the rest relyes,
The chiefe and greatest of the peers,
Did, *over-warred*, by
Into the woods.—*Warner. Albion's England*, b. v. c. 25.

OVER-WA'RY. Too *wary*, guarded, circumspect, or cautious.

They coupled Niclas and Alcibiades together in Sicily; the one being so *over-wary*, and the other so hasty, as all came to nought that they undertook.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. v. c. 2. s. 3.

OVER-WASH, *v.* To *wash over;* to flow the waters *over.*

Pirats and robbers by sea are condemned in the Court of Admiralitie, and hanged on the shore at lowe-water marke, where they are left till three tides have *overwashed* them.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 9.

OVER-WA'STED. Too *wasted* or worn out, spent or consumed.

When in the tumult, with the sudden fright,
Whilst ev'ry one for safety sought about,
And none regarded to maintain the light,
Which being *over-wasted*, was gone out.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. iv.

OVER-WATCH, *v.* } To watch *over;* to
OVER-WA'TCHING, *n.* } *watch* or be wakeful or vigilant — to excess, till wearied or tired; to weary.

He had been guided to that place by his spaniel, where while the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to pacify with sleep his *over wakeful eyes.*
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

——— She surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me *over-watch'd*, and wearied out.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Leo. This way I came abroad, but then there was nothing.
One of the maids *o'erwatch'd* belike:
Ag. It may be.
Leo. But methinks this is no fit place to sleep in.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Queen of Corinth, Act ii. sc. 1.

The Christian's recreations [are] like unto a sweet nap after an *over-watching.—Bp. Hall. The Christian*, s. 3.

OVER-WAX, *v.* To *wax* or grow too much, or too large; to exceed.

In a too of his foot the nail groweth over to the flesshe, and in harme to the foot hugelicho *overwaxeth.*
R. Gloucester, p. 482. Note.

For ghoure faith *overwaxth* and the charite of ech of ghou to ethir aboundith.—*Wicliff. 2 Tessal.* c. 1.

OVER-WEAR, *v.* To *wear* too much; to *wear* or waste away; (sc. till unfit for use;) to decay.

Of all the rest that most resembles man,
Was an *o'er worn* ill-favour'd Babian.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

And lest they might seeme to haue shaken off the obedience of the empire, they sware to the Senate and people of Rome, a stile long agoe *overworne.*
Suvite. Tacitus. Historie, b. i. c. 9.

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languisht head unprop't,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over;
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
Ore-worn and soiled. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

OVER-WEA'RY. Too *weary; wearied* or tired—to excess.

Might not Palinurus, without a miracle, fall asleep and drop into the sea having been *overwearied* with watching, and secure of a quiet passage by his observation of the skies.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, Ded.

OVER-WEA'THERED. Exposed to, worn or decayed by exposure to, the *weather.*

How like a prodigall doth she returne
With *over wither'd* ribs and ragged sailes
Leane, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet winde.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 6.

OVER-WEEN, *v.* } A. S. *Ofer-wenian*, nimis
OVERWE'NER. } opinari, presumere; to
OVERWE'ENINGLY. } *ween* or think too highly;
to have an excess of self-opinion or self-conceit; to take or assume too much to opinion; to presume or be presumptuous, to arrogate or be arrogant.

Als Anselme the strif pes, of the duke & the kyng,
Com Robert de Beleyse, thorgh his *ouerweenyng.*
R. Brunne, p. 97.

O, were the sweets of man's felicities
Often amongst not temper'd with some gall,
He would forget by his *o'er-weening* skill,
Just Heaven above doth censure good and ill!
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

What insolent *over-weeners* of their owne workes are these papists, which proclaime the actions which proceed from themselves, worthy of no lesse than Heaven.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome.

Clarin. If that you think her chastity a rock,
Not to be moved or shaken, or hold me
A flatterer of myself, an *overweener*,
Let me pay for my foolery.
Massinger. The Parliament of Love, Act ii. sc. 1.

It was but arrogance, therefore, and not charity, to lay such judgment to others in the sight of God till he himself had been infallible, like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes.—*Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

If any thing is indeed said against knowledge, it is against that only that is so adored by the world, and falsely called philosophy; and yet more significantly surnam'd by the apostle vain philosophy; and that too, with no other intent than to dash the *overweening* pride of those that have it.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 9.

OVER-WEIGH, *v.* } To *weigh over;* to *weigh*
OVERWE'IGHT, *n.* } or poise too much, or too heavily; to preponderate.

When I pretend to please, she *overthwarts* me still,
When I would fayrest part with her, she *overweyes* my will.—*Gascoigne. Flowers. The Dispute of a Lover.*

The horse, or other beast, *o'erweigh'd* with his own mass,
Lies wallowing in my lens, hid over head in grass.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

One Raynerus, a wicked minister of a more wicked abbot, crossing the seas with his wife, on with his iniquity *overweighted* the ship, that in the midst of the stream it was not able to stir.—*Baker. K. Stephen*, an. 1154.

Note that silver in gold will be detected by weight, compared with the dimension; but lead in silver (lead being the *weightier* metal) will not be detected, if you take so much the more silver as will countervaile the *over-weight* of the lead.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 798.

From sheep minute
On Cambria bred: a pound *o'erweighs* a fleece.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. ii.

If we were in a state of indifference between virtue and vice, we should be much nearer heaven than we are;—our nature being already in an æquilibrium would, by the least *over-weight* of motion be presently inclined to virtue and goodness.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 2.

OVER-WET, *n.* Excessive *wet;* dampness, moisture, or humidity.

Another ill accident is, *over-wet* at sowing time; which with us breedeth much dearth insomuch as the corne never cometh up.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 669.

OVER-WHELM, *v.* } To *whelm* or cover
OVERWHE'LM, *n.* } *over;* to immerge, to
OVERWHE'LMINGLY. } submerge; to sink, to drown, (sc.) deeply.

The body he did *overwhelm*, his hede touched the groupe
R. Brunne, p. 190.

The sea may never be so still,
That with a little wind at will
Overwhelme and tourne also,
As it were wood in wawes go.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

A tremblynge cold of dread clene *overwhelmeth* my heart.
Surrey, Ps. 55.

What age is this, where honest men,
Plac'd at the helme,
A sea of some foule mouth or pen
Shall *overwhelme?*
B. Jonson. Chorusses from Catiline, 4.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impertinently betray their souls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in respect of the acquest, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents.
Decay of Christian Piety

Why from yon arch, that infinite of space
With infinite of lucid orbs replete,
Which set the living firmament on fire,
At the first glance, in such an *overwhelm*
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight,
Rushes Omnipotence. *Young. Complaint*, Night 9.

OVER-WHELVE, *v.* A. S. *Ahwylf-on*; *obruere*, to *overwhelm.*

Oft the *see* is clere and caulme with moving floodes, and ofte the horrible wind Aquilon moueth boiling tempests, and *ouerwhelueth* the see; *vero concitat æquore.*
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

OVER-WING, *v.* To *wing* or spread the *wing*, to an excess; (in Milton;) so as to exceed; (sc.) the *wing* of the enemy.

Agricola doubting to be *over-wing'd*, stretches out his front, though somewhat with the thinnest, insomuch that many advis'd to bring up the legions.
Milton. The History of England, b. ii.

OVER-WIPE, *v.* To *wipe*, rub, or smear *over.*

For such deeds doeeth not a Chrysten man that hath a good fayth & a good hope, but those synnes only whiche are with the pencell of daily prayer *over wyped.*
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 797.

OVER-WISE, *adj.* } Too *wise* or knowing;
OVER-WI'SENESS. } knowing or cunning in their own conceit.

Di. Fear it not, their *overwise* heads will think it but a trick.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Tell Wit, how much it wrangles
In tickle points of niceness;
Tell Wisedome, she entangles
Herself in *over-wisenesse.—Sir Walter Raleigh. The Lye.*

OVER-WITTED. *Over*-reached in *wit*, cunning or craftiness.

Yet well they merit to be pitied,
By clients always *over-witted.—Swift. Answer to Palus.*

OVER-WOO'DY. Too *woody;* or having too much *wood.*

On to their morning's rural work they baste
Among sweet dewes and flours; where any row
Of fruit-trees *over-woodie* reach'd too fast
Their painper'd boughes, and needed hands to check
Fruitless imbraces. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

OVER-WORD. See OVER-SPEAK.

OVER-WORK, *v.* To *work* to excess; to weary with *work* or labour.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind.—*South. Sermons.*

OVER-WRE'STED. Too *wrested*, twisted, forced out of its course or direction.

Such to be pittied, and *ore-rested* seeming
He acts thy greatnesse in.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

OVER-WRE'STLE, *v.* To *wrestle* so as to gain the superiority; to struggle against successfully.

At last, when life recover'd had the raine,
And *over-wrestled* his strong enimy,
With foltring tong, and trembling everie vaine,
"Tell on," quoth she, "the woefull tragedy."
Spenser. Faeria Queene, b. i. c. 7.

OVER-WROUGHT. *Wrought* to excess; too much or too highly laboured.

Sometimes an author, fond of his own thought,
Pursues his object till it is *over-wrought.*
Dryden. Art of Poetry, c. 1.

OVER-ZEA'LOUS. Too *zealous; zealous*, anxious; desiring or pursuing ardently, to excess.

And therefore 'tis not of such mighty necessity to determine one way or t'other, as some *over-zealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 3. s. 6.

OVES, i. e. the eaves, (qv.)

The nyght crowe abideth in old walles. And the sparowe maketh his restynge place in the coveryage of an house or in the house *oves*.—*Fisher. Seven Psalmes*, Ps. 143. p. 1.

OUGHT, *n.* Also written *Aught*, (qv.) A. S. *Hwat*, a *whit* or *o whit*; one *whit*. *O* was formerly written for the article *a*, or for the numeral *one*. See *Tooke*; and *Tyrwhitt*, (*Gloss.* in v.)

One thing, a thing, any thing.

Ac the kyng of Englond, in such sor & mournyng,
Carede of ys gonge sones meat of alle thynge.
Laste hii were defoulde *oght*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 299.

Of alle stories of honoure, that I haf thorgh souht
I fynd, that no compliioure of him telliis *ought*.
R. Brunne, p. 26.

If ye wol *oughi* unto your sone the king,
I am your servant bothe night and day.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5158.

And whoso grutcheth *ought*, he doth folie,
And rebel is to him that all mai gie.
Id. The K.-ightes Tale, v. 3017.

For euer he [Daunger] hongeth on her scil,
And is so preuie of counseil,
That euer whan I haue *ought* bede,
I finde Daunger in hir stede,
And myn answere of hym I haue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

If I be *ought* in your dette. I shall paie you by and by.
Sir T. More. Workes, p 7.

O'VIDUCT. } Lat. *Ocum*, an egg; and
O'VIFORM. } *ductus*, from *ducere*, to lead;
OVI'PAROUS. } that which leads, the passage for, the egg.

Oviform,—shaped or formed like an egg, egg-shaped; oval.

Ovipaorus, (*parere*, to bring forth.)—bringing forth, bearing, or producing eggs.

It will be hard to say which [brutes and birds] have the perfecter nature, yet the productions of the latter are *ex ovo*, the former *ex verme*: the former *oviparous*, the latter viviparous, in the ordinary course of their natural production.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 277.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity.
Burnet. Theory of the Earth.

[Its tepedo's] ovarium is near the liver and double *oviduct* and womb, wherein the young ones swim free, and have no communication with the womb.
History of the Royal Society, s. 3. p. 498.

OUNCE. Fr. *Once*; It. *Oncia*; Sp. *Onza*; Lat. *Uncia*, ab ουγκια: — ουγκια, ab ένος, quia *unicuna* valeret numulum aercum.

We see that one *ounce* of golde whereof ten pounde weight were not of his own nature towarde man worth one *ounce* of wheate, nor one hundred polid weyghte thereof of the nature selfe worth one sely shepe, is yet among men by a pryce appointed and agreed worth many whole shepe, and manye a pounde weighte of bread.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 271.

Esteemlug more one *ounce* of present sport,
Than elders doe a pound of perfect wit.
Gascoigne. David's Salutacions to Berzabe.

OUNCE, *n.* Fr. *Once*; Sp. *Onza*, from the It. *Lonza*, (by the omission of the *l*,) and this from the Lat. *Lynx*.

The *ounces* be likewise taken for strange and forrein, and of all foure-footed beasts they have the quickest eye and see best.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 8.

——— Bears, tygers, *ounces*, pards,
Gambol'd before them.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

OUNDE. } Fr. *Onde, onder*,—to wave, to
OU'NDING. } make plaits or streaks like waves; (*undæ*;) to work or flourish with waves, (Cotgrave.) And Hall calls it—

"Work waving up and down," *undulating* up and down.

Hir *ounded* hair, that sonnish was of hew,
Else rent. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. iv

Endenting, or barring, *ounding*, paling, winding, or bending, and semblable wast of cloth in vanite.
Id. The Persones Tale.

Her heer that was *ounde* and cripe,
As burned gold it shone to see.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

The other side clothe of tissue of siluer, & clothe of gold of tissue entered *ounde* the one with ye other, the *ounde* is warke *wouying* up and doune.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 11.

OUPH, or **ELF,** (qv.)

Nun. Page. [My daughter] and my little sonne,
And three or foure more of their growth, we'll dresse
Like vrchins, *ouphes* and fairies, greene and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads
And rattles in their hands.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iv. sc. 4.

Strew good luckie [*ouphes*] on euery sacred roome,
That it may stand till the perpetual doome,
In state as wholesome as in state 'tis fit,
Worthy the owner, and the owner it.—*Id. Ib.* Act v. sc. 5.

OUR. } A. S. *Oowre, ure*; Sw. *Wnor*;
OURSE'LF. } in Goth. it is *Unzar*, from *uns*,
OURSE'LVES. } *us*; in A.S. also *User, us*; Dut. *Onze, ons*; Ger. *Unser, uns*. Skinuer,—that A. S. *Oure, ure*, Eng. *Our* are from the A. S. and Eng. *We*, q.d. *weer*; but the origin and meaning of the word is unknown. See We.

Our, ourselves,—is used by one, of himself associated with others.

Our, also, and *ourself*,—is used by one of himself, as possessing or assuming eminence or superiority over others; and so far as one of them.

The firste age & tyme was from *oure* firste fader Adam.
R. Gloucester. p. 9.

That beth hire bi *oure self*, as at the worldes ende.
Id. p. 46.

Give to us this day *oure* breed over thir substauuce, and forgive to us *our* dettis as we forgiven to *oure* dettouris.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 6.

Geue vs thys day *our* dayly bread, and forgeue vs *our* trespasses, euen as we forgeue *our* trespacers.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But might this gold be caried fro this place
Home to myn house, or elles unto *youree*,
(For wel I wote that all this gold is *oureu*,)
Than were we in high felicitee.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,720.

I wolde prayen you for to lene me
An hundred frankes for a weke or tweye,
For certayn bestes that I muste beye,
To storen with a place that is *oures*.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,203.

But at the last, with mochel care and wo,
We fell accorded by *ourselves* two.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6395.

Madam, *we* will *ourself* take time to hear
Your cause at large. Wherein we will you have
No other ref'rence but repair to us.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

——— Let us not then pursue
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, *our* state
Of splendid vassalage, but rather seek
Our own good from *ourselves*, and from *our* own
Live to *ourselves*, though in this vast recess,
Free, and to none accountable, preferring
Hard liberty before the easie yoke
Of servile pomp. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Hither th' oppressed shall henceforth resort,
Justice to crave, and succour, at *your* court,
And then your highness, not for *ours* alone,
But for the world's Protector shall be known.
Waller. To my Lord Protector.

Ourself will swiftness to your nerves impart,
Ourself with rising spirits swell your heart.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

OURANO'GRAPHY. Gr. Ουρανος, the heaven, and γραφειν, to write or describe.

A description or delineation of the face of the heavens.

The ingenious Mr. Hooke, in his animadversions on Hevelius's *uranography*, had omitted the chief objection Hevelius makes against these kind of sights.
History of the Royal Society, c. 4. p. 272.

OU'SEL. A. S. *Osle*, which Skinner thinks may be from the Fr. *Oiseau*; It. *Augèllo, uccèllo, avis*, a bird; q. d. *avicellus*, a little bird. In Pliny there is no word to distinguish the *ousle* from the blackbird. Merulæ, turdi, sturni.

The merry larke hir mattins sings aloft;
The thrush replyes; the mavis discant playes;
The *ouzell* shrills: the ruddock warbles soft.
Spenser. Epithalamion.

The *woosell* cocke, so blacke of hew,
With orange-tawny bill,
The throstle with his note so true,
The wrea and little quill.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act III. sc. 2.

Ousles, throstles, blackbirds, and stares, after the same manner depart aside from us, but gone not farre.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 24.

OUST, *v.* } To out, (qv.) To put out, to
OU'STER. } turn out, expel, eject.

It is stated that Smith the lessee entered, and that the defendant, William Stiles, who is called the casual ejector, *ousted* him; for which *ouster* he brings the action.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 11.

OUT.
OUT, *v.*
OU'TER.
OU'TERLY.
OU'TERMOST.
OU'TREST.
OU'TTER.
OU'TNESS.

Goth. *Ut, uta*; A. S. *Ut, utan*; Dut. *Wt, uyt*; Ger. *Aus, aussen*; Sw. *Ut, utan*. Tooke says,—there are some etymological reasons which make it not improbable that *out* is derived from a word originally meaning —*skin*. It is opposed to *in*. And in Goth. and A. S. *Inne* means—*uterus*, viscera, venter, or the whole of the interior part of the body.

Out is used after verbs, when it is meant to express position correlative to the exterior or surface, or motion from within, motion beyond, further than, departure or separation; and frequently with a subaudition of the verb expressing the position of rest, or the motion; or of the noun correlating to the *outness*, the externality or extremity; the departure or separation.

All the consequential and metaphorical usages are deducible from these prior applications.

To *out*, v.—to move or put *out*; to eject, to expel.

Out,—prefixed in composition, is used with the same force that it would have if it followed the verb, as to *outbar*, to *outbuid*, to *bar out*, to *bud out* or forth, (se.) from that which holds or contains; exterior to, beyond that which holds or contains; and thus is equivalent to exceeding, more than, in a greater measure or degree than, &c.

Azeo Alle Halwe churche, the verste dieh hii nome,
& brake the *oemeste* wal, & *withinne* come.
R. Gloucester, p. 549.

In the gere after nouther lesse ne more
Kom his kinge hym hit & huore,
In schip *out* of Ireiond. *R. Brunne*, p. 1.

But the sones of the revme achal be cast *out* into *utmer* derknessis, there schal be weepyng and grynstyng of teeth.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 8.

And the children of the kyngdome shalbe caste *oute* into *utter* darknes: there shal be wepynge and gnashynge of teeth.—*Bible*. 1551. *Ib.*

But the children of the kingdom shal be cast *out* into *outer* darknesse: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.——*Id. Modern Version. Ib.*

And he seide to hem ye hen unwise also! understonden ye not that al thing with *outforth* that entrith into a man may not defoule him.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 7.

I thinke eke how, he worthie is to have
Of all this noble toune the thriftiest,
That woman is, if honour save:
For *out* and *out* he is the worthiest,
Save only Hector. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

Up steyten Alison and Nicholay,
And crieden, "*Out* and harow!" in the strete.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3823.

For this was *outrely* his full intente
To slen hem both, and never to repente.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,783.

But (as I saide) he that *outfoorthe* looketh after the wales of this knotte, connyng with whiche he shold knowe the wale *inforthe*, slepeth for the tyme, wherefore he that wolt this wale know, muste leave the lookyng after fals wales *outforthe*, and open the iyen of his conscience, and vnclose his herte.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

Whan he was dede these other twelve
Of his apostles went aboute
The holy feith to preche *oute*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

The earth as cold as any stone,
Wet in the teares of her own kinde,
'Gins then to take a joyful minde:
For well she feels that *out* and *out*
The sunne doth warme her rounde about.
Percertaine doctors. The Lower decorbeth his whole State.

And when Dauid had pondered well and tryed,
And seeth himself not *outterly* depryned
From lygth of grace, that darke of synne did hyde,
He fyndeth hys hope moch therewith renyned.
Wyatt, Ps. 51.

The Turkish [tongue] hath *outed* her [the Greek] from most parts of Anatolia.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 57.

——— Thou hast beate mee *out*
Twelue seuerall times, and I haue nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iv. sc. 5.

——— Canst thou remember
A time before we came vnto this cell?
I dot not thinke thou canst, for then thou wast not
Out three yeeres old. *Id. Tempest*, Act i. sc. 2.

Meg. Has your grace seen the Court star, Galatea?
Pha. Out upon her; shee's as cold of her fauour as an apoplex. *Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act i. sc. 1.

But what, sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,
Your lordship was so studiously imployed in,
When ye came *out-a-doors?*
Id. Women Pleased, Act iv. sc. 1.

As if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt each; and then the *outermost* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a simple bell.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 177.

For this cause also, doe I greatly mislike the Lord Deputies seating at Dublin, being the *outest* corner of the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

Whose blood being put upon the *outmost* posts,
Wherby his chosen Israelites he knew.
Drayton. Moses his Birth & Miracles, b. ii.

Salisbury being *outed* of his deanery, for what cause I know not, in the first year of Qu. Mary, Dr. John Christopherson was installed in that dignity, 18 of Apr. 1554.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

That House of Commons [was] restor'd after Richard was *outed*, and at last dissolved themselves at General Monk's command.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2. Note 4.

When by the subtility of Agrippa he was *out-witted* and *outed* of all, and also banished, Josephus himself says that even the Jews ascribed all this to a divine vengeance upon him for the barbarous and unjust murder of John the Baptist.
South, vol. xi. Ser. 2.

From what we have shewn it is a manifest consequence, that the ideas of space, *outness*, and things placed at a distance, are not, strictly speaking, the object of sight; they are not otherwise perceived by the eye than by the ear.
Berkeley. An Essay towards a new Theory of Vision.

The word *outness*, which has been of late revived by some of Kant's admirers in this country, was long ago used by Berkeley in his Principles of Human Knowledge, (sec. 43.) and, at a still earlier period of his life, in his Essay towards a new Theory of Vision, sect. 46.
Stewart. Philosophical Essays, Ess. 2. c. 2.

OUT-ACT, *v.* To *act*, or do, or perform, beyond, more than, (as an *actor* who *outdoes* his part,) better than,—to exceed in *acting* or performing.

And see themselves *out-acted* in their show,
By cucking sprouts that out of them did grow.
Browne. To Dr. S. on his Pious and Learned Book.

——— With that he fetch'd a groan
And fell again into a swoon,
Shut both his eyes, and stept his breath,
And to the life *out-acted* death.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

It is incredible to consider the motion of some minds upon the sudden surprize of danger: and how much in such cases some will even *out-act* themselves.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 12.

OUT-BA'LANCE, *v.* To pass the *balance*; to exceed the equipoise, to poise or weigh more than.

Refuse me now his arms, whose fiery steeds
Were promis'd to the spy for his nocturnal deeds,
And let dull Ajax bear sway my right,
Which all his days *out-balance* this one night.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

OUT-BAR, *v.* To *bar out*; to keep or shut *out* by *bars* or fortifications.

Whiche to *outbarre*, with painefull pyonings
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound,
Which from Alcluid to Panwelt did that border bound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

OUT-BEG, *v.* To *beg* more than; to exceed in *begging*, craving, petitioning.

To the black temple she her sorrow beare;
Where she *outbeg'd* the tardy begging thief.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 5.

OUT-BE'LLOW, *v.* } To *bellow* more than,
OUTBLE'AT, *v.* } louder than; to exceed in *bellowing* or making a loud noise.

To *bleat* more than; to exceed in *bleating*.

Thus Saul will *lie out* his sacrilege, until the very beasts *out-bleat* and *out-bellow* him.—*Bp. Hall. Great Imposter.*

OUT-BID, *v.* To pass or exceed in *bidding*; to *bid* or offer more than.

But if in thy heart since there be, or shall
New love created be by other man,
Which have their stocks entire, and can in teares,
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *out-bid* me.
This new love may beget new fears,
For this love was not vow'd by thee.
Donne. Lover's Infiniteness, c. 12.

OUT-BLA'ZING. Dut. *Uit-blasen.*
Blazing more than; exceeding in *blazing* or emitting flame.

If in his love co terrible, what then
His wrath infiam'd? his tenderness on fire?
Like soft, smooth oil, *outblazing* other fires?
Young. Complaint, Night 4.

OUT-BLUSH, *v.* To *blush* more than; to exceed in redness or rosiness; in colouring, in blooming with redness or rosiness.

Perhaps not the chaste morne herselfe disclose
Againe, *t'outblush* th' æmulous rose.
Habington. Castara, pt. ii.

Could you behold me on this mossy bed,
From my pale cheek the lively crimson fled,
Which in my softer hours you oft have sworn,
With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn.
Gay. Elegies. Panthea.

OUT-BOUND, *v.* *Bound out* or *outwards*; *bound* or obliged, or under *bond* or obligation to perform a voyage *out* or *outwards*; or it may be—outfitted, fitted, prepared, provided—for a voyage.

Bound or *bound* is yet a common word in the North for ready, prepared; and which (Ray) may be from the Dut. *Bouwen*, to build. A.S. *By-an.*

Nor was this all: in ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we send;
Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyage end.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

OUT-BOUNDS, *n.* The exterior or extreme *bounds*, confines or limits.

Knockfergus, Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford are now the most *out-bounds* and abandoned places in the English pale.—*Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.*

OUT-BO'WED. *Bowed outwards*, bent, curved *outwards*.

The convex or *out-bowed* side of a vessell will hold nothing; it must be the hollow and depressed part that is capable of any liquor.—*Bp. Hall. An Holy Panegyrike.*

OUT-BRAG, *v.* To *brag* or boast more than; to exceed in *bragging*, or boasting, or braving.

His phenix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet, on that termless skin,
Whose bare *out-brog'd* the web it seem'd to wear.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

OUT-BRAVE, *v.* To exceed or excel in *braving* or setting boastfully at defiance; in daringly defying or challenging.

Proud of this first defeat, then marching forth again,
Towards Livells, a large waste, which other plains *outbraves.*
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

Yet rather than be thus *outbrav'd*, and by
My dendge, my footstool, one that used to be so;
Perish both life and honour.
Beaum. & Fletch. Lover's Progress, Act iv. sc. 1.

Hence to yon mountain which *outbraves* the sky,
And dart from pole to pole thy strengthen'd eye.
Through all that space you shall not view one man,
Not one, who dares to act on such a plan.
Churchill. The Conference.

OUT-BREAK, *v.* } Dut. *Uit-breken*, crumpere, offringere.
OU'TBREAK, *n.* } To *break* or burst *out*;
OU'TBREAKING, *n.* } to make a rupture or eruption; to rush or sally forth.

——— But breath his faults so quaintly,
That they may seeme the taints of liberty;
The flash and *out-breake* of a fiery mind.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 1.

Disordinate authority, thus gain'd,
Knew not at first, or durst not to proceed
With an *out-breaking* course, but stood restrain'd
Within the compass of respective heed.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *outbreaking* of her beauty captivated.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 47.

OUT-BRE'ASTED. Exceeded or excelled in (the powers of) the *breast.*

——— I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear o' th' night
With their contentious threats, now one the higher,
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by *out-breasted*, that the sense
Could not be judge between 'em.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 3.

OUT-BREATHE, *v.* To *breathe out*, to expire; to exhaust of the *breath.*

No smoak nor steam, *out breathing* from the kitchen?
There's little life i' th' hearth then.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Pilgrimage, Act i. sc. 1.

OUT-BRING, *v.* To *bring* or bear *out.*

The lasse wefull of hem bothe nist
Where that he was, ne might o word *outbring*,
As I said erst, for wo and for sobbing.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

OUT-BUD, *v.* Dut. *Uit-botten*, geminare, pullulare.
To *bud out*; to thrust or push *out* or forth.

Whose many heades *out-budding* ever new,
Did breed him endlesse labour to subdew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

OUT-BUILD, *v.* To *build* more than, better or stronger than; to exceed or excel in *building.*

Each man makes his own stature, builds himself:
Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids:
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall.
Young. Complaint, Night 6.

OUT-CAPER, *v.* To *caper* better than, to excel in *capering*, leaping, skipping, or dancing.

——— For sometimes at a ball
The beau show'd his parts, *outcaper'd* 'em all.
Byrom. Description of a Beau's Head.

OUT-CAST, *adj.* } *Cast* or thrown *out*;
OU'TCAST, *n.* } ejected, expelled, banished, exiled.
OU'TCASTING, *n.* }

As clensyngis of this world we hen maad the *outcastynge* of alle thingis til ghit.—*Wielif. 1 Corynth.* c. 4.

For if a wight he in so moche the more *outcast* [*abjection*] that he is dispised of moste folke, so as dignite ne maye not, &c.—*Chaucer. Boccius*, b. iii.

And why? their comening is not for peace, but they ymagyn false wordes agaynst the *outcastes* of the lande.
Bible, 1551. *Ps.* 35.

——— For which both thou
And the *outcast* from God, are here condemn'd
To waste eternal dates in woe and pain.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Frown but the monarch, all his glories fade,
He mingles with the throng, *outcast*, undone,
The pageant of a day. *Somerville. The Chase.*

Hence him, in justice God's high doom assign'd,
Naked to rove, an *outcast* of mankind.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxxiv.

OUT-CEPT. The Eng. prep. prefixed to the Lat. post part.
Out-taken, or taken *out*,—*except.*
Except or *out-take* Kent, or Kent being *excepted* or *out-taken.*

I'ld play hun 'gaine a knight, or a good squire,
Or gentleman of any other countie
I' the kingdome.
Pun. Out-cept Kent, for there they landed
All gentlemen.—*B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub*, Act i. sc. 3.

OUT-CLIMB, *v.* To *climb* more than, higher than; to exceed in *climbing*, mounting, or ascending.

They must be sever'd or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, *out-climb* their native height.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 1.

OUT-CO'MPASS, *v.* To *compass* (*passibus* circuire) beyond, to stretch or extend beyond; to reach to a larger circuit.

If then such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge, how large soever, lest it should make it swell or *out-compass* itself.
Bacon. On the Advancement of Learning, b. I.

OUT-COURT. The exterior or *outer court*.

Such persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the skirts and *out courts* of Heaven, (may) chance to apostatise finally, and to perish.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 11.

OUT-CRAFT, *v.* To exceed or excel in *craft*, art, or cunning; to outwit.

——My husband's hand?
That drop damn'd Italy, hath *out-crafted* him,
And hees at some hard point.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 4.

OUT-CRY, *v.* } To *cry out*, more than, louder than; to exceed, excel, or get the better of by *crying*.
OU'TCRY, *n.*
OU'TCRYER, *n.* }

Cry out,—(sc.) shouted *out* to a distance; exclamation, clamour.

Out-cry, (in B. Jonson and Massinger),—a sale proclaimed by the *cryer* or *outcryer*. See the quotation from Baker.

He shall not be an *outcryer*, nor an hye mynded person. His voyce shall not be hearde in the stretes.
Bible, 1551. *Esaye*, c. 42.

——With *outcries* every where
The clamours, drums, and fifes to the rough charge do sound,
Together horse and man come tumbling to the ground.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

[That all citizens] should first cause the same to be *cryed* thro' the city, by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common *out-cryer* appointed for that purpose.
Baker. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1602.

Luke. Can you think, sir,
In your unquestion'd wisdom, I beseech you
The goods of this poor man at so *outcry*,
His wife turn'd out of doors, his children forced
To beg their bread; this gentleman's estate,
By wrong extorted can advantage you?
Massinger. The City Madam, Act i. sc. 2.

——My lords the senators
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bond-women,
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the speare, at *out-cry*.
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act ii.

Let both the judgment and the will be for Christ, yet the tumult of the affections will carry it; when they cannot *outreason* the conscience, they will *out cry* it.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 6.

OUT-CURSE, *v.* To *curse* more than; to exceed or excel in *cursing* or execrating.

——For if it be a she,
Nature before hand hath *out-cursed* me.—*Donne. Curse.*

OUT-DARE, *v.* To *dare* beyond; to exceed or excel in or by *daring*, braving, or defying.

Give me instructions, and put action on me:
A glorious cause upon my sword's point, gentlemen,
And let my wit and valour work: you will raise me,
And make me *out-dare* all my miseries.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act iv. sc. 4.

OUT-DA'TED. *Out of date*; *out* of or at a period beyond any given time; and, consequentially, antiquated.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observancies.—*Hammond.*

OUT-DA'ZZLE, *v.* To *dazzle* more than, more brightly or brilliantly; to exceed in confusing brightness or brilliancy.

To leave unconquer'd Hercules behind
Was a base project, and by thee design'd;
Lest, when to Greece we steer the sailing pioe,
His brighter glories should *out-dazzle* thine.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius, b. i.

OUT-DO, *v.* Dut. *Uit-doen*; delere, demere, extinguere.

To *do out*; to put *out*, to *do out*, beyond, or more than; to pass, to surpass, to exceed.

——Yet this boy
For my sake (if a man may judge by looks
And speech) would *out-do* story.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i. sc 1.

Whose pow'r was there so much diminished,
That he his foe not able to withstand,
Was ta'en in battle and his eyes *out-done*.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

To all relations their just rights he pays,
And worth's reward above its claim does raise;
The tenderest husband, master, father, son,
And all those parts by his friendship far *outdone*.
Cowley. The Davideis, b. iv.

For this is such a disposition, as strips the father of the man; as makes him sacridce his children to Moloch; and as much *out-do* the cruelty of a cannibal, or a Saturn, as it is more barbarous and inhuman to damn a child than to devour him.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

OUT-DRAW, *v.* To *draw out*; to extract, to educe.

And there vpon he als blinde
The serpent, with suche strength assaile
That he maie slein hym by bataile,
Of whiche he must the teeth *out-drawe*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

OUT-DREAM, *v.* To *dream* beyond, (sc.) dangers; i. e. till they are passed.

——I am no flatterer,
To promise infinitely, and *out-dream* dangers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act iii. sc. 1.

OUT-DRINK, *v.* Dut. *Uit-drinken*, ebibere, epotare.

To *drink out*; to *drink* more than; or exceed or surpass in *drinking*.

——Nor they which use
To *out-drinke* the sea. *Donne*, Sat. 2.

OUT-DURE, *v.* To *dure* or *endure*, beyond, to exceed or excel in or by *enduring*, abiding, or suffering.

——And I feel myself
With this refreshing, able once again
To *out-dure* danger.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. 6.

OUT-DWELL, *v.* To *dwell*, remain, or abide beyond.

Gra. And it is marvaile he *out-dwels* his houre,
For loiers euer run before the clocke.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 6.

OUT-FACE, *v.* } To *face out*; to outdo, exceed or excel in or by *facing* or fronting; or putting on and keeping a confident or bold *face*, front or countenance.
OUTFA'CING, *n.* }

Finste pycke a quarell and fall out with him then
And so *outface* hym with a carde of ten
Skelton. The Bonge of Court.

I grieve, and vex too
The insolent licentious carriage
Of this *out-facing* fellow, Mirabell.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wild Goose Chase, Act iii. sc. 1.

Behold I have given thee boldness and courage, to bear up against their strong oppositions; so as thou shalt not be daunted with their *outfacings*.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Ezekiel, iii. 8.

When he tells me his heart is right with God, while his hand is in my pocket, he upbraids my reason and *outfaces* the common principles of natural discourse with an impudence equal to the absurdity.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

OUT-FEAST, *v.* To *feast* more than; to exceed or excel in *feasting*.

He hath knock'd down Damalis with the 25th bottle, and hath *out-feasted* Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. pt. ii. Ser. 15.

OUT-FLA'TTER, *v.* } To *flatter* more than, better than; to exceed or excel in *flattery*, in soothing, or gratifying by praise, or pleasing words or actions.
OUTFLA'TTERER, *n.* }

Outflatter,—to excel in *lying* or falsehood.

In which he can win widows, and pay scores,
Make men speak treason, cozen silliest whores,
Out-flatter favourites, or *outlie* either
Jovius or Surius, or both together. *Donne*, Sat. 4.

OUT-FLOW. The *flow out*; efflux.

It may well be expected that the influx of foreigners, and the *out-flow* of natives, which the present peace will occasion, will not suffer the pretensions of our ladies to lose ground in this particular.—*Observer*, No. 13.

OUT-FLY, *v.* Dut. *Uit-vliegben*, evolare, to *fly out*.

To *fly* beyond, further or faster than; to exceed or excel in *flying*.

But his cuasion winged thus swift with scorne,
Cannot *out-fyge* our apprehensions.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 3

——But if their ery
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wanted care;
Leaves the untasted spring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, *outfies* the wind.—*Waller. Of Love.*

OUT-FOOL, *v.* To *fool* or act the *fool* more than; to exceed or excel in *folly*, or silliness.

In life's decline, when men relapse
Into the sports of youth,
The second child *outfools* the first,
And tempts the lash of truth.
Young. Resignation, pt. ii.

OUT-FORM. The external *form* or frame, shape or countenance.

For Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight,
In mere *out-formes*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soule, and made his object you.
B. Jonson, Epig. 114.

OUT-FROWN, *v.* To *frown* more than; to exceed or excel in or by *frowning*, or contracting the forehead.

For the oppressed king I am cast downe,
Myselfe could else *out-frowne* false Fortune's frowne.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act v. sc. 3.

OUT-FUNERAL. *Funerals out* or at a distance.

And certainly much (re. out of matter of wholesomnesse) might be said to this purpose for the convenience of *outfunerals*, without respect of those Jewish grounds, who held a kind of impurity in the corpses of the dead.
Bp. Hall. Sermon preached at Exeter, Aug. 24, 1637.

OUT-GATE. *Gate out*; way, road, path, or passage *out*; by which to go *out*.

For those places are fit for trade and trafficke, having most convenient *out-gates* by divers to the sea, and *in-gates* to the richest parts of the land, that they would soone be enriched, and mightily enlarged for the very seating of the garrisons by them.—*Spenser. The State of Ireland.*

OUT-GO, *v.* } Dut. *Uit-gaen*, exire, egredi.
OUTGO'ING, *n.* } To *go out*, (exire,) to go beyond, (transire,) to exceed, to excel. See OUTWEND.

Or (if I shoulde aske thee) whiche are the *out-goinges* of Paradyse?—*Bible*, 1551. *Esdras*, c. 4.

Come, shall we in,
And taste Lord Timon's bounitie: he *out-goes*
The verie heart of kindness.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 1.

Theron to no man gives place,
Is first in Pisa's and in Virtue's race,
Theron there and he alone,
Ev'n his own swift forefathers has *outgone*.
Cowley. The Second Olympic Ode of Pindar.

Some aged man, who lives this act to see
And who in former times remembred me,
May say, the sun in fortitude and fame
Outgoes the mark and drowns his father's name.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

To edify upon the ruins
Of John of Leyden's old *outgoings*.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c.2.

OUT-GROW, *v.* To *grow* beyond, greater than; to exceed or excel in *growth* or increase, in magnifying or enlarging.

——O my lord,
You said, that idle weeds are fast in growth;
The prince, my brother, hath *out-grown* my farre.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. I

Then commune how that day they best may ply
This growing work: for much their work *out-grew*
The hands dispatch of two gard'ning so wide.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

OUT-GUARD. External *guard*, *guard* or watch placed *out*, beyond, at a distance from that which is *guarded* or watched.

These *out-gards* of the mind are sent abroad
And still patrolling beat the neighbouring land.
Blackmore. Creation, b. vi.

OUT-GUSH, *v.* To *gush out*; to flow, pour, or rush, suddenly—*out*.

Till from repeated strokes *out-gush'd* a flood,
And the waves redden'd with the streaming blood.
Eusden. Ovid. Metam. b. v.

OUT-HEES. Mr. Tyrwhitt calls it barbarous Latin; and explains it—*outcry*. *Hee*, or *hey*, seems merely to be *hue*, *hue* and cry, *hutesium* et clamorem. See HUE.

& born to London brigge fulle his with *outheys*.
R. Brunne, p. 339.

Yet saw I weedneesse laughing in his rage.
Armed complaint, *outhees*, and fiers outrage.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2014.

OUT-HISS, *v.* To *hiss* more than; to exceed in *hissing*.

——— For ye may
When this is *hist* to ashes, have a play.
And here, to *out-hiss* this.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain.*

OUT-HOUSE. A building *out* or exterior to, separate or detached, from the dwelling-*house* or mansion.

Ser. Faith I have found at length, by chance, where he has been.
Wife. Where?
Ser. In a blind *outhouse* in the suburbs, pray God all be well with him.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Coxcombe*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Conven'd at midnight in *outhouses*.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

OUT-JEST, *v.* To *jest* more than, better than; to exceed or excel in *jesting* or playing merry or laughable tricks, or in uttering laughable sayings.

Kent. But who is with him?
Gent. None but the foole who labours to *out-iest*
His heart-stroeke injuries.—*Shakes. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 1.

OUT-JU'GGLE, *v.* To *juggle* better than, more cunningly than, to exceed or excel in *juggling*, or beguiling.

A reader would wonder by what art I could couch so many of thē in so small a reome; and might verily thinke that I could *out-ly* the legends, and *out-juggle* a Jesuit.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. § 4.

OUT-LA'BOUR, *v.* To *labour*, more than; to exceed in *labouring*, working, or toiling; in enduring or suffering.

Still I have fought, as if in beauty's sight,
Out-suffer'd patience, bred in captives' breasts;
Taught fists, till bodys like our souls grew light;
Out-watch'd the jealous, and *outlabour'd* beasts.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 2.

OUT-LA'NCED. *Lanced* or thrown *out*.

Therein two deadly weapons fix'd he bere,
Strongly *outlanced* towards either side
Like two sharpe speares, his enemies to gore.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

OUT-LAND. } Dut. *Uit-lander, uitlandsch*;
OUTLA'NDER. } Ger. *Auslandisch*; externus,
OUTLA'NDISH. } peregrinus.

The exterior *land*; *lands* separate from, of or belonging to another country, foreign.

In that ilk tyme, as he to Wales went,
Tue *outlandes* kynges on this lond beauens bent.
R. Brunne, p. 39.

Also such things as are to be carried out of their land, they think it more wisdom to carry that geet forth themselves, than that other should come thither to fetch it, to the intent they may the better know the *outlands* on every side of them and keep in use the feat and knowledge of sailing.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 7.

And you shall knowe the cause wherefore these roabes are worne,
And why I goe *outlandishe* lyke, yet being Englishe berne.
Gascoigne. Device of a Masque, &c.

S. Jerome writeth to Demetrias the Virgin; let a maid aueld as a mischief or poyson of chastity, young men with braides bushed and trimmed, and swete smelling skins of *outlandish* myse.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 9.

Of such *outlandish* horses as are daille brought ouer into va l spaske not, as the geuet of Spaine, the courser of Naples, the hobbie of Ireland, the Flemish roile, and Scottish nag.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 1.

William Twisse written and called by some *outlanders* and others Twissius and Tuissius, was born at Speenhamlands.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

Outlandish persons calling themselves Egyptians or gypsies, are another object of the severity of some of our unrepealed statutes.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 13.

OUT-LAST, *v.* To *last out*, beyond, longer than; to exceed or excel in staying, remaining, continuing, or enduring.

Men, whose intellectuals were of so great a making, as perhaps they will, in worthy memory *outlast*, even makers of laws and founders of empires.
Davenant. Gondibert, Pref.

You have provided nobly, bountеous sir,
For my disgrace, to make me live for ever,
Outlasting brass or marble.
Beaum. & Fletch. Passionate Madman, Act iv. sc. 1.

When first young Maro in his boundless mind
A work t' *outlast* immortal Rome design'd,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critics law,
And but from Nature's fountains scorn'd to draw.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

OUT-LAUGH, *v.* To *laugh* more than, longer or louder than; to exceed in *laughing*.

Each lady striving to *out-laugh* the rest;
To make it seem they understood the jest.
Dryden. Prologue to Arviragus & Philicie.

OUT-LAW, *v.* } A. S. *Ut-lagian*; Dut. *Ut-lo-*
OU'TLAW, *n.* } *gen*, omni legis patrocinio
OU'TLAWING, *n.* } excludere.
OU'TLAWRY. } To put *out* of the *law* or protection of the *law*; to exclude, expel, deprive of the protection of the *law*.

A thefe of his courte was *outlawed* late,
The kynge knew him fulle wele, he mette him in the gate.
R. Brunne, p. 33.

For while he was beldan in *outlawrie* of Domycian inc the yle Patmos, in the chirchis that he hadde gouerned ther weren sprungun manye vices and dyuerse eresies.
Wiclif. Prologue on the Apocalips.

And, for the *outlaw* hath but small melnie,
And may not do so great an harme as he,
Ne bring a contree to so great mischiefe,
Men elepen him an *outlawe* or a thefe.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,181.

Durler the time of the *outlawrie* of Godwin, William bastard Duke of Normandie came with a goodlie companie into England to see King Edward, and was honourable received.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 148. *Edward the Confessor*, an. 1043.

The queene, the bishop, and others, that their tyrannie might be hid, *outlawed* and banished the Matreuers, and Thomas Gourney, who fleeng vnto Marcels, three yeares after being knowne, taken and brought toward England was beheaded on the sea, least he should aeeuse the chiefe doocrs, as the bishop and other.
Holinshed. Edw. II. an. 1327.

But the greatest difficulty and difference that fell out between them, was about the *outlawing* of Cicero.
North. Plutarch, p. 728.

Let us lenk upon man, not only as created, and brought into the world, with all these great advantage esupeadded to his being; but also as depraved, and fiin from them; as an *out-law*, and a rebel, and one that could plead a title to nothing but to the highest severities of a sin revenging justice.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

My spouse long *out-law'd*, and expos'd to want,
(His throne usurp'd) to my entreaties grant,
Nor linger thou in Pluto's grisly dome,
If ought of form subsist, and phantoms roam.
Lewis. Statius. Thebais, b. xii.

OUT-LAY, *v.* } Dut. *Uit-leggben*, exponere,
OUTLAY, *n.* } expendere.

To *lay out*; to expose, to expand, to extend. *Outlay*, the noun, is now commonly applied to the *laying out* of money, of capital; the expenditure.

She in her crooked course to seaward softly slides,
Where Pellin's mighty mess and Merton's, on her sides,
Their beggy breasts *outlay*.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 27.

——— Whereas the rocky pile
Of Feundra is at hand, to guard the *out-laid* isle
Of Waloey. *Id. Ib.*

Urge me no more, I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and *out layes*, and will discover all.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act ii. sc. 1.

OUT-LEAP. *Leap out*; (met.) spring or bound, flight or sally, arising from exultant vivacity.

It is a wonder—when they (the Prophets) are foretelling either calamities or afflictions, or temporal restorement & deliverances of that people of the Jews, what sudden *outleaps* they will make to speak of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, & the days of the gospel.
Leighton. Com. on Peter, Ep. i. c. 1.

All that you can wish is, that since youth must have some liberty, or me *out-leaps*, they might be with the ingenuity of a son, and under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.—*Locke. Of Education*, s. 97.

OUT-LEARN. *v.* Dut. *Uit-leeren*, ediscere, perdiscere.

To *learn out*, (sc.) of those from whom knowledge was sought.

But when as nought according to his mind
He could *out-learne*, he them from ground did reare,
(Na service lothsome to a gentle kind)
And on his warlike breast them both did bear.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

OUT-LET. Dut. *Uit-laetan*, emittere, efferre. The place where, the mean whereby, egress, departure, or escape, is given or granted.

Then it can handle things, in such manner, as no evil shall appear so peremptory, but that it hath but some *outlet* of hope.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Seditions.*

So seapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small *outlets* into open air.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis

——— The troops,
Already glittering down the dewy vale,
File through its narrow'd *outlet*.—*Glover. Leonidas*, b. iii.

OUT-LIE. See OUTPLATTER, and OUTJUGGLE.

OUT-LIER. See OUTLYING.

OUT-LINE. Exterior *line*; *delineation* or description of principal parts, (afterwards to be filled in.)

Pen the contours and *outlines* with a mere even and acute touch.—*Evelyn. Sculptura*, b. i. c. 3.

He only takes the *outlines* of a picture and fills them up with masterly traits of his own fancy, which give it an air of originality, and do not less honour to his genius than judgment.—*Lewis. Statius. Thebais*, b. ix. Note.

How great seever the variety of municipa. iaws, it must be confessed, that their chief *outlines* pretty regularly concur: because the purposes to which they tend are every where exactly similar.
Hume. Principles of Morals, s. 3.

OUT-LIVE, *v.* To *live* beyond, longer than; to exceed in duration or continuance of *life*.

——— When she saw
The fortune of the day taste the Roman draw,
The queen (t' *outlive* her friends who highly did disdain,
And lastly, for proud Rome a triumph to remain)
By poison ends her days, unto that end prepar'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8.

But headlong joy is ever on the wing,
In wint'ry solstice like the short'ned light,
Soon swallow'd up in dark and long *out-living* night.
Milton. The Passion.

It [conscience] accompanies man to his grave: he never *outlives* it, and that for this cause only, because he cannot *outlive* himself.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

OUT-LOOK, *v.* } To *look out*; to exceed or
OUT-LOOK, *n.* } excel in or by *looking*; by putting on a bold or confident *look*.

Outlook, *n.*—prospection, providence.

——— I will not returne
Till my attempt so much be glorified,
As to my ample hope was promised.
Before I drew this gallant head of warre,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world
To *out-looke* conquest, and to winne renowne
Even in the lawes of danger and of death.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act v. sc. 2

Away to the brook,
All your tackle *outlook*,
Here's a day that is worth a year's wishing.
Cotton. The Angler's Ballad.

From magnanimity, all fear above;
From nobler resompence, above applause;
Which owes to man's short *out-look* all its charmes.
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

OUT-LOOSE, *n.* A *loose*, a dismissal, an escape, an evasion—*out* or away from.

A promissory oath is made to God only, and I am sure he knows my meaning: so in the New Oath it runs (whereas I believe in my conscience, &c. I will assist thus and thus) that—whereas—gives me an *outloose*, for if I do not believe so, for ought I know, I swear not at all.
Selden. Table Talk. Oaths.

OUT-LU'STRE, *v.* To exceed or excel in *lustre*, brightness, or brilliancy.

If she went before others, I have seene as that diamond of yours *out-lustres* many I have beheld, I could not beleeue she excelled many: but I haue not seene the most precious diamond that is, nor you the lady.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 5.

OUT-LYING. } *Lying out*, (sc.) of a fixed
OUT-LIER. } design, or classification.

The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* (or, if the learned so please to call them, barbarous) empires, was that of the Arabians.—*Sir W. Temple. Of Heroic Virtue*, s. 5.

The party—sent messengers to all their *outliers* within twenty miles of Cambridge to come to their election.
Bentley. Letters, p. 59.

The garden in its turn was to be set free from its prim regularity, that it might assort with the wilder country without. The sunk fence ascertained the specific garden, but that it might not draw too obvious a line of distinction between the neat and the rude, the contiguous *out-lying* parts came to be included in a kind of general design.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 7.

OUT-MA'NTLE, *v.* To *mantle* more than; to exceed or excel in *mantling*.

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

OUT-ME'ASURE, *v.* To *measure* more than; to exceed in *measure* or dimension.

Whose ingenuity hath been so bold not only to proceed below the account of minutes; but to attempt perpetual motions, and engines whose revolutions (could their substance answer the design) might *out-last* the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* time itself.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 18.

OUT-NAME, *v.* To have a greater *name*, a worse *name*; to exceed in its (bad) *name*.

Why? thou hast rais'd mischief to this height,
And found out one to *out-name* thy other faults.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

OUT-PACE, *v.* To *pace out*; to pass or go *out*.

——— Then all with one accord
We fell against on knees to pray apace
And therewithall even at the second blowe,
(The number cannot from my minde *outpace*)
Our helme strake of, and we must feete and flowe,
Where winde and waues would guide vs by their grace.
Gascoigne. Heurbes. Voyage to Holland, an. 1572.

OUT-PA'RAMOUR, *v.* To have more *paramours* than; to love more; to exceed in love (of women.)

Wine lou'd I deerly, dice deerly; and in women, *out-paramour'd* the Turke.—*Shakespeare. K. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 4.

OUT-PA'RISH. *Parish out* of or exterior to; (sc.) the walls of the city.

The whole amounts to a hundred and forty-six; *viz.*
97 within the walls.
16 without the walls.
23 *out-parishes* in Middlesex and Surry.
10 in the city and liberties of Westminster.
Pennant. London.

OUT-PART. The exterior *part*; the extreme *part*.

——— In hope to hew out of his bole
The fell'ffs, or *out-parts* of a wheel that compasse in the
whole;
To serve some goodly chariot.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

OUT-POISE, *v.* To *poise* or weigh more than; to exceed the balance, to exceed in weight.

If your parts of vertue and your infirmities were cast into a ballance, I know the first would much *out-poise* the other.
Howell, b. i. s. 3. Let. 11.

OUT-PORCH. The exterior *porch*, portico or portal.

The good emperor never ceas'd by prayers and teares, till he was absolv'd; for which coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some *out-porch* of the church, he was charged by him of tyrannical madnesse against God, for coming into holy ground.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

OUT-POST. *Post*, fixed place or station *out* of or exterior to, (sc.) the camp or fortification.

Saltebugh, a subalpine city, is placed as if to guard the entrance into the grand defile which traverses the Rhet'an Alps, and it may be considered for that reason, as forming one of the *out-posts* of Italy.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 1.

OUT-POUR, *v.* To *pour out*; to effuse; to *pour out*, (sc.) in great numbers or quantities, as a flood or stream.

He lookt and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *out-pour'd*, light armed troops
In coats of mail and military pride.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

——— Nor did the dancing ruby
Sparkling, *out-pour'd*, the flavour or the smell,
Or taste that cheers the hearts of Gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool chrystalline stream.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

OUT-PRAY, *v.* } To *pray* more than, more
OUT-WEEP. } fervently, more piously; to exceed or excel in *prayer* or supplication.—To *outweep*,—

To exceed in *weeping* or shedding tears.

Our prayers do *out-pray* his, then let them haue
That mercy, which true prayers ought to haue.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act v. sc. 3.

Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps an hundred, and *outprays* a saint.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

OUT-PRIZE, *v.* To *prize* more than; to exceed in *price*, value, or estimation.

Inch. Either your vnparagon'd mistress is dead or she's *out-priz'd* by a trifle.—*Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, Act i. sc. 5.

OUT-QUE'NCHED. *A-cweonc-an*, extinguere. Extinguished.

Who [Death] in the horror of the grisly night,
In thousand dreadful shapes doth 'mongst them stalke,
And makes huge havocke; whiles the candle light
Out-quenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. xi. c. 6.

OUT-RAGE, or **OUTRA'GEOUS,** or **OUTRA'GIOUS.** **OUTRA'GEOUSLY.** **OUTRA'GEOUSNESS.** } Fr. *Outrager, outrage, outrage*; It. *Oltraggiare, oltraggio*; Sp. *Ultrajar, ultraje*; from Fr. *Outre*; It. *Oltra*; Lat. *Ultra*, beyond, exceeding.

Skinner thinks *outrale* (which he explains—to depart) may be *out*; and A. S. *Rean*, fluere, currere, to flow, to run. Tyrwhitt says—to fly *out*, to be *outrageous*; which may suit with Chaucer's meaning, but not with Skelton's, where it is evidently—to exceed, to excel. In Froissart, an *outraous* fool is—an *outrageous*, an excessive fool.

To exceed; to do any thing to an excess; to commit an excess; to commit a violence or enormity; to violate; to do an extreme wrong or injury.

Laste the hye emperour for his *outrage*
Come and destruye all hys lond. *R. Gloucester*, p. 47.

But certes if there be any good in gentilnesse, I trow it be al onely this: that it seemeth as that a maner necessite be imposed to gentilmen, for that they ne shulde not *outragen* or forleuen for the vertues of hir noble kynred.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

Yet saw I Woodness laughing in his rage.
Armed compaiant, outbeest, and fiers *outrage*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2014.

But though attempre weping be graunted, *outrageous* weping certes is defended.—*Id. Tale of Melibeus.*

This warne I you, that ye not sodenly
Out of yourself for no wo shenald *outrale*,
Beth patient. *Id. The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8519.

——— Thou art false and double of intent
Of thy promes atteint, and eke *outraled*.
Lydgate. Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

For which this miller stale both mele and corn
An hundred times more than beforn,
For there beforn he stale but cortesie,
But now he was a theefe *outrageously*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3997.

He [Orestes] praieth the kynge of lene
To gon and cleyme his heritage,
And venge him of thilke *outrage*,
Whiche was vnto his father do. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Great *outrages* & temporal harmes that suche heretieke haue been alway wont to doe & sedicious commeasions that thei ben wit to make.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 285.

The cause why Demosthenes so famously is bruted
Onely proceeded, for that he did *outrage*
Eschines. *Skelton. The Crown of Laurel.*

Kyng Phylyppe made light therof, and sayd how his nephue was but an *outraous* fole, and howe that he was a marchât to haue his cõtrey hirt.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 44.

And sawe how *outrageously* they had slayne the bayly he thought the mater shulde be yuell at length.
d. Ib. vol. i. c. 350.

Ah heavens! that doe this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see,
How can ye vengeance lust so long withold,
And hurle not flashing flames upon that Paynim bold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

A false infamous faitour hite befel
Me for to meet that semed ill bested,
And played of grievous *outrage* which he red,
A knight had wrought against a lady gent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1

——— Therewith upon his feet
With rigor so *outrageous* he smitt,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glauncing downe his shield from blame him fairly
blest. *Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 2.

With his owne sword he fierce at him did flye,
And stroake, and found, and lasht *outrageously*,
Withouten reason or regard. *Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 8.

There being nothing so extravagant and *outrageously* wild, which a mind once infected with atheistical sottishness and disbelief, will not rather greedily swallow down, than admit a Deity.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 106.

I do not mean *outrageousness*, for he [Harrington] would discourse rationally enough, and be facetious in company, but a deep conceit and fancy that his perspiration turned into files, and sometimes bees.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

Virgil (more discreet than Homer in that last particular) has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, their favours, their counsels, or commands, to those whose cause they had espoused, without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

In Ceylon, the common soldiers robbed the natives at pleasure, and the commanders added rape and adulteries, "till the people," says Faria, "sought refuge among the wild beasts of the mountains to shun the more brutal *outrage* of men."—*Mickle. Hist. of the Portug. Emp. in Asia.*

OUT-REACH, *v.* Dut. *Uit-reychen*, extendere, porrigere.

To *reach* beyond, further than; to exceed or excel in *reach* or extent. See OVER-REACH.

For then me thought a thousand graces met
To make you lovely, and ten thousand stories
Of constant virtue, which you then *out-reach'd*,
In one example did proclaim you rich.
Beaum. & Fletch. Lust's Pilgrimage, Act v. sc. 4.

OUT-REA'SON, *v.* To *reason* more than, better than, to exceed or excel in *reasoning*, argument, or disputation.

Like Saul, upon his being anointed king they step forth men of another spirit, great linguists, powerful disputants able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest rabbies, and to *out-reason* the very Athenians.
Scott, vol. vii. Ser. 2.

OUT-RE'CKON, *v.* To *reckon* beyond, more than; to exceed in *reckoning*, counting, or numbering.

——— If there can be vertue, if that name
Be auy thing but name and empty title,
If it be so as fools have been pleas'd to feign it,
A power that can preserve us after ashes,
And make the names of men *out-reckon* ages,
This woman has a God of vertue in her.
Beaum. & Fletch. Valentinian, Act i. sc. 1.

OUT-REDE, *v.* To *read* better than, more wisely; to excel or exceed in *reading* or counselling; in giving *read*, (A. S. *Rede*,) or counsel.

As sooth is sayd, elde hath gret avantage,
In elde is bothe wisdom and usage:
Men may the old *out-runne* but not *out-rede*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2451.

OUT-REIGN, *v.* To *reign* beyond, more than, longer than; to exceed in the duration of the *reign* or rule.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they *out-reigned* half their utmost date,
And then therein resaized was againe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

OUT-RIDE, *v.* } To *ride out*; to *ride* beyond,
OUTRI'DER. } further than, faster than; to
OUTRI'DER. } *ride* out, or at a distance
OUTROAD, *n.* } from, (sc.) as guard or attendant; also as traveller.

Outroad, road or *ride out*, (sc.) from one place or country to another; excursion.

A monk there was, a fayre for the maisterie,
An *out rider*, that loved venerie.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 166.

Tra. My lord, Sir John Umfrenill turn'd me backe
With joyful tidings; and (being better hors'd)
Out-rode me.—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act i. sc 1.

And he buylte vp Cedron, where he set horsemen and getisens, that they might make *out-rades* by the waies of Judea, as the king had commanded him.
Geneva Bible, 1561. 1 *Maccabees*, xv. 41.

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be *outridden*, though *outrun*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Your province is the town; leave me a small *outride* in the country, and I shall be content.
Somerville. To Mr. Hogarth.

OUT-RIGHT. *Right out*, straight, directly *out*; without deviation, or delay, or hinderance; without any qualifying circumstances; utterly, entirely, completely.

For as he [Troylus] felt both sorrow and care:
Eaen so doe I most miser wight,
That am a Troylus *outright*.
Turbervile. The Louer in vtter despaire.

Within a whyle after (as he that is falling is soone put ouer) the frere made the foole madde *outright*, and broughte him blynddiede downe into the diepest dounjeon of that deuelish heresy.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 483.

"Is thys a king's, a brother's part," quoth she,
"And to this end did I my grief unfold?
Came I to heal my wounded heart to thee,
Where slain *outright* I now the same beheld?"
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

——— When I had store of money,
I simper'd sometime, and spoke wondrous wise,
But never taught *out-right*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act v. sc. 1.

In which some hundreds on the place
Were slain *outright*, and many a face
Retrench'd of nose, and eyes, and beard,
To maintain what their sect aver'd.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

OUT-RING, *v.* To *ring* more than, louder than; to exceed in (the noise of) *ringing*.

Be dumb, ye infant-chimes, thump not your nettle,
That ne're *out-ring* a tinker and his kettle.
Corbet. On the Great Tom of Christ Church.

OUT-RIVAL, *v.* To exceed in *rivalry*, emulation, or trial for supereminence.

Tho' there have been finer things spoken of Augustus than of any other man, all the wits of his age having tried to *outrival* one another on that subject, he never received a compliment, which in my opinion, can be compared for sublimity of thought, to that which the poet here makes him.—*Guardian*, No. 138.

OUT-ROAR, *v.* To *roar* more than, louder than.

——— O that I were
Upon the hill of Basin to *out roare*
The horned heard.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii sc. 11.

OUT-ROOT, *v.* To *root out*; to eradicate.

I trust also your wisedome will not onely consider the causes of this late most sharpe visitation, but also to your vttermost power endeauour to *outroote* them.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1918, an. 1558.

OUT-RUN, *v.* To *run out*, to *run* beyond, further or faster than; to exceed or excel in *running*; generally, to go or pass beyond, to exceed. See OUTREDE, for an example from Chaucer.

Th' expedition of my violent love
Out-run the pawser, Reason.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 3.

Quoth Hudibras, friend Ralph, thou hast
Out-run the constable at last.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

To *outrun* the constable,
To spend more than one's allowance or income.
Ray. Proverbs.

OUT-RUSH, *v.* To *rush out*; to run forcibly *out*.

Forthwith *out-rush'd* a gust, which backwards bore
Our gallies to the Lestrigonian shore,
Whose crown Antiphates the tyrant wore.
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

OUT-SAIL, *v.* To *sail out* or beyond, further or faster than.

She may spare me her mieu, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet *outsail* me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act i. sc. 1.

OUT-SCAPE. *Scape* or *escape out*; — means of *escape* or flight, (from danger,) of evasion.

For there we all had perish'd since it past
Our powres to lift aside a bog so vast,
As barr'd all *outscape*.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ix.

OUT-SCOLD, *v.* To *scold* more than; louder, or longer.

Dot. There end thy brauie, and turn thy face in peace,
We grant thou canst *out-scold* vs.
Shakespeare. King John, Act v. sc. 2.

Not such his ev'ning, who with shining face
Sweats in the crouded theatre, and squeez'd
And bor'd with elbow points through both his sides
Out-scolds the ranting actor on the stage.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

OUT-SELL, *v.* To *sell* for more, for a higher price than; to exceed in *sale*, or in gaining or obtaining a price.

He had his presses for 'em, and his wines
Were held the best, and *out-sold* other men's.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii. sc. 1.

So good the grain growing here, that it *out-selleth* others some pance in the bushel.—*Fuller. Wor. Cambridgeshire.*

Take notice, she has my commission
To add them in the next edition;
They may *out-sell* a better thing;
So hallooe, boys: God save the king!
Swift. The Furniture of a Woman's Mind, (1727.)

OUT-SET. Dut. *Uit-setten*, exponere.
Set or *setting out*; first step to proceed; beginning, commencement.

These masters, at least in the *outset* of their strains, were careful to preserve air.—*Mason. On Church Music*, p. 140.

A long, dull, dreary, unvaried vista of despair and exclusion, for half a century, before them;—this is no pleasant prospect at the *outset* of a political journey.
Burke. On Economical Reform.

OUT-SHINE, *v.* To *shine out*, beyond, more than; to exceed in brightness or brilliancy.

And all their tops bright glistering with gold,
That seemed to *out-shine* the dimmed skye,
And with their brightnesse dazd the straunge beholder's eye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

And he, all him before that clearly did *out-shine*,
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

I am a queen, a goddesse, I know not what,
And no constellation in all Heaven, but I *out-shine* it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Humorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 1.

This done, whate'er a warrior's use requires,
He forg'd the cuirass that *outshines* the fires.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

OUT-SHOOT, *v.* Dut. *Uit-schieten*, ejicere, ejaculari;
To *shoot out*, to *shoot*, throw, or cast *out*, or beyond, further than.

Let a man contend to excell any competitors of his in honour, in *out-shooting* them if he can in their owne bowe.
Bacon. Ess. Of Honour.

OUT-SHUT, *v.* Dut. *Uit-schutten*, excludere;
To *shut out*; to exclude or close (met. the ears) against.

7. He hath hedg'd me, lest I scape and added more
To my steel fetters, heavier than before.
8. When I cry out, he *outshuts* my prayer.
Donne. The Lamentations of Jeremy, c. 3.

OUT-SIDE. The external or exterior *side* or part; opposed to *inside* or internal part; external face or appearance; surface; extremity.

——— There where you may *over-see*
This rolling world, and view it as it is;
And apprehend how th' *outsides* do agree
With the inward; being of the things we deem
And hold in our ill-cast accounts, to be
Of highest value, and of the best esteem.
Daniel. To the Countess of Bedford.

In that case, indeed, there may be great need of an *outside*, where there is little or nothing within.
South, vol. v. Ser. 11.

This impotent pride can do no more than regulate the *outside*, and with infinite pains and attention compose the language and countenance to a philosophical dignity in order to deceive the ignorant vulgar.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 15.

OUT-SKIN. The external *skin*.

And those who cannot penetrate beyond
The bark and *out skin* of a commonwealth,
Or state.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation*, Act v. sc. 1.

OUT-SKIP, *v.* To *skip* or jump *out* or beyond; *out* of the reach of.

Thou lost thyselfe, child Drusus, when thou thoughtst
Thou could'st *out-skip* my vengeance: or out-stand
The power I had to crush thee into ayre.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act iii.

OUT-SKIRT. External *skirt* or division, (A. S. *Scir-an*, to sheer, to separate or divide.)

They might keepe both the O'Relies, and also the O'Terrals, and all that *out-skirt* of Meath, in awe.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

OUT-SLEEP, *v.* *Uit-slapen*, edormire;
To *sleep* beyond, longer than.

Louers to bed, 'tis almost fairy time.
I fear we shall *out sleepe* the comming morne,
As much as we this night hauc *outwatcht*.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act v. sc. 1.

OUT-SOUND, *v.* To *sound* more than, louder than; to exceed in *sound* or noise.

——— For to scold is ill,
For every tongue's the clapper of a mill,
And can *out-sound* Homer's Gradiua.
Cowley. A Poetical Revenge.

OUT-SPEAK, *v.* Dut. *Uit-spreken*, eloqui, effari;
To *speak out* or beyond, more than; to exceed in *speech* or language.

The seuerall parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffes, and ornaments of houshold, which
I finde at such proud rate, that it *out-speakes*
Possession of a subject.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act iii. sc. 2.

OUT-SPIN, *v.* To *spin out*; to exhaust.

——— Oft times when Giles doth finde
Harsh sights at home, Giles wisheth he were blind.
All this doth Jane. Or that his long-yeard life
Were quite *out-spun*. The like wish hath his wife.
B. Jonson, Epig. 42.

OUT-SPORT, *v.* To sport more than; to exceed in *sport* or play.

Othel. Good Michael, looke you to the guard to night.
Let's teach ourselues that honourable stop,
Not to *out-sport* discretion.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 3.

OUT-SPRING, *v.* To *spring* or cause to *spring*, *out*, to rise or issue *out*.

Dontes ther were strong ynou, that the fur *out sprong*
Of the helmes al about, & somne velle among.
R. Gloucester, p. 460.

As that there comen is to Tyrians court
Æneas our *outsprong* of Trojan blood,
To whom fair Dido wold her self be wed.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

OUT-STAND, *v.* Dut. *Uit-staen*, *ex-stare*;
To *stand out*—beyond, longer than; to *stand out*, (sc.) in opposition or resistance; to resist. (See OUTSKIR, for an example from B. Jonson.)

Therefore, I shall beseech you, if you please
To greet your lord with writing, doo't to night,
I haue *out-stood* my time, which is materiall
To th' tender of your present.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 7.

OUT-STARE, *v.* To *stare out*, more than; to exceed in, or by *staring*, or looking with strained eyes.

Theod. These truths are no man's tales, but all men's troubles,
They are, though your strange greatness would *out-stare* um.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret.

OUT-STRETCH, *v.* Dut. *Uit-strecken*; Ger. *Austrecken*, *ex-porrigere*;
To *stretch out* or beyond; to expand, to extend.

And doune on knees he gan to fall
And forth his neeke and heed *out-straught*
To drinke of that well a draught.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

The silken downe with which his backe is dight,
His broad *outstretched* hornes, his hayrye thies,
His glorious colours, and his glistering eies.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

We that have liv'd free in despite of fortune,
Laught at the *out-stretch'd* arm of tyranny,
As still too short to reach us, shall we faint now?
Beaum & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act iv. sc. 1.

OUT-STRIKE, *v.* To *strike out*.

This sentence serves and that my hand *out-strikes*;
That pleaseth well, and this as much mislikes.
Drayton. Matilda to King John.

OUT-STRIP, *v.* Ger. *Streiffen*, is *excurrere*, to run *out*: which (Wachter) seems to differ from *streichen*, to *stretch*, only in convertible letters. The same change takes place in *streichen* und *streiffen*,—to strike.

To stretch or reach beyond; to excel or exceed in stretching or extending; to excel or exceed, to pass by.

Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,
No sooner taught to dade, but from their mothers trip,
And in their speedy course strive others to *out-strip*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian courser, and *outstripp'd* the rapid flood.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

OUT-SU'BTLE, *v.* To be more *subtle* than; to exceed in *subtilty* or craft.

Del. The devil I think
Cannot *out-subtile* thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iv. sc. 2.

OUT-SU'FFER, *v.* See OUTLABOUR, for the example.

To *suffer* more than; to exceed in *suffering*, bearing, or enduring.

OUT-SWEAR, *v.* To *swear* more than, to exceed in *swearing*.

Por. Thou maist—I warrant, we shall have old *swearing*
That they did give the rings away to men;
But weele *out-face* them, and *out-swear* them too.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 2.

OUT-SWEAT, *v.* To *sweat* it *out*; labour, toil it *out*.

Out upon't, caveat emptor, let the fool *out-sweat* it, that thinks he has got a catch on't.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act i. sc. 1.

OUT-SWE'ETEN, *v.* To be *sweeter* than; to exceed or excel in *sweetness* or fragrance.

——— No, nor
The leafe of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweet'ned not thy breath.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 2.

OUT-TAKE. } *Outtake,—take out*, except;
OUT-TA'KEN. } *out-taken,*—being *taken out* or excepted.

In alle Breteyn was nouht; sithen Criste was born,
A fest so noble wrought aftere no biforn,
Out tak Carleon, that in Arthure tyme,
Thare be bare the coroune, thereof git men tyme.
R. Brunne, p. 332.

And Poul sède, I desire anentis God bothe in litil and in greet not onli thee but alle these that heeren to dai to be maad such as I am, *outakun* these boondis.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 26.

And ye, my moder, my soveraine plesance
Over alle thing, (*outtaken* Christ on loft,)
Custance your child hire recommendeth oft
Unto your grace.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4697.

Cómaunde ye streyghtlye, yt no markettes nor serulle warkys be holden vpon ye Sonday, in ye londys of thy lordeshyp, *outtake* that longeth to dressyng of mete.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 238.

But now and then *outtakingly*,
he wil be oner scene;
And bring such stuffe, wherof the most
omitted might haue bene.
Drant. Horace, Sat. 10.

OUT-TALK, *v.* To *talk* more than; to exceed in *talking* or speaking.

Gre. What, this gentleman will *out-talke* vs all.
Shakespeare. Taming the Shrew, Act i. sc. 2.

OUT-TELL, *v.* To *tell* or count beyond, more than; to exceed the reckoning.

Viola. This is the place, I have *out-told* the clock,
For haste, he is not here.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act i. sc. 1

OUT-THROW, *v.* To *throw* or cast *out*.

Firebrand of hell first tynd in Pilegeton
By thousand furies, and from thence *outthrown*,
Into this world to worke confusion
And set it all on fire by force unknown,
Is wicked discord.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 2.

OUT-TOP, *v.* To rise beyond with the *top* or head; to exceed by the *top* or head; to become more elevated.

The treasurer began then to *out-top* me, and appeared to my thoughts, likely enough by his daring and boldnesse, (two virtues very powerful and active upon our royal master,) in time to do as much to your grace.
Cabbala. The Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 24, 1624.

OUT-VA'LUE, *v.* To *value* beyond, or more than; to exceed in *value*, estimation, or price.

As for spiritual goods, he gives us in this life so rich an earnest of expected joys, that even the earnest is a stock large enough to subsist with comfort on, and really *out-value* and transcendes all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake, to keep up a title to eternal ones.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 231.

OUT-VE'NOM, *v.* To *envenom* more than; to exceed in *venom* or poison.

——— No, 'tis Slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Out-venomes all the wormes of Nyle.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 4.

OUT-VIE, *v.* To exceed or excel in *envious* strife or contest; (Fr. *Renvier, re-envier*, to revy. See REVIE, and VIE.) To exceed in rivalry or emulation, in trial for supereminence.

Hurd found this word in Addison's *Italy*, and did not know that Addison had any authority for the use of it: he deems it a word of an ill-composition.

Tra. Why then the maid is mine from all the world
By your firme promise, Gremio is *out-vied*.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act ii. sc. 1.

Thou all the Grecian dames dost far *outvie*.
Sherburne. The Rape of Helen.

Now I appeal to all wise men, that an extensive waste of treasure hath been within these few years in this land, not in the expedient, but in the idolatrous erection of temples beautified exquisitely to *out-vie* the papists.
Milton. Reformation in England, b. ii.

The signs hang thinner in the strand,
The Dutch scarce more infest the land,
Though Egypt's locusts they *outvie*,
In number and voracity.—*Dorset. The Antiquated Coquet.*

I believe, it would put Lucifer himself hard to it, to *outvie* the pride of one of those fellows, pouring out his extempore stuff amongst his ignorant, factious followers, listning to and applauding his copious flow of cant with the ridiculous accents of their impertinent groans.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Those nothing will satisfy, but such a faith as shall *outvie* Omnipotence itself, by believing more than even Omnipotence can do, I mean contradictions; and especially that grand-astonishing one to all human reason, called transubstantiation.—*Id.* vol. v. Ser. 3.

Living, great Nature fear'd he might *outvie*
Her works; and, dying, fears herself may die.
Pope. On Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Ere vanity had so far conquer'd sense
To make us all wild rivals in expense,
To make one fool *strive* to *outvie* another,
And ev'ry coxcomb dress against his brother.
Churchill. The Times.

OUT-VI'LLAIN, *v.* To exceed in *villany*, or rascality.

Cap. G. He hath *out-villaind* villanie so farre, that the raritie redeemes him.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iv. sc. 3.

OUT-VOICE, *v.* To exceed in *voice*, loudness of *voice* or clamour.

——— Men, wynes, and boyes,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouthed sea.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Ch. 5.

OUT-VOTE, *v.* To *vote out*; beyond or more than; to exceed by *voting*.

Sense and appetite *outvote* reason, in which thing alone is summed up all the misery of our nature, and the very cause that so few are saved.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

OUT-WAIL. Skinner infers from the context that Chaucer means—
A subject for lamentation or much moaning.

Ye gave me ones a divine responsalle,
That I should be the flowre of love in Troy,
Now am I made an unworthy *outwaile*,
And al in eare translated is my joy.
Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

OUT-WALK, *v.* To *walk* more than, longer, further, or faster than.

——— Yes and out-watchit,
Yea, and *out-wicked* any ghost alive
In solitarie circle.—*B. Jonson. Fortunate Isles. Masque.*

OUT-WALL, *v.* External *wall*; that which surrounds or encloses as a *wall*; any exterior covering.

For confirmation that I am much more
Then my *out-wall*; open this purse and take
What it containes. *Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 7.

OUT-WARD, *adj.* } *Out* and *ward*,—the
OU'TWARD, *n.* } A. S. *Ward* or *weard*, the
OUT'WARDLY. } imperative of the verb *ward-ian* or *weard-ian*, to look at, or to direct the view. See INWARD.

Thus *outward* will mean, with the view directed *out, without*. And generally,—
External or exterior.

An ladde hyre *outward* of the chyrche.
R. Gloucester, p. 330.

Thus [Walter] lowly, nay but really
Wedded with fortunat honestetee,
In Goddes pees liveth full easily,
At home, and grace yuough *outward* had he.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8500.

The idol of a thing in case may be
So deye enpainted in the fantasie,
That it deludeth the wittes *outwardly*.
Id. The Complaint of Creseide.

And for that he is suche one holde,
Dame Auarice hym hath with holde,
As he whiche is the principall,
Outwarde for he is ouer all
A poruoeur, and an espie. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v

And how to hide my barmes with soft dessembling there,
Wham in my face the painted thoughts would *outwardly* apere.
I know how that the blood forsakes the face for dred;
And how by blame it stains again the cheeks with flaming red. *Surrey. Description of the Fickle Affections.*

But vertue's seat is deepe within the mynde,
And not in *outward* shows but *inward* thoughts defynd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

To keepe her constancie in plight and youth,
Out-lining beauties *out-ward*, with a minde
That doth renew swifter than blood decaies.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 2.

And though his limbs could not his bodie heare,
Ne former strength returne so suddenly,
Yet cleartull signes he shewed *outwardly*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv c. 11.

For what almost could be *outwardly* done which these men did not do, with great advantage, pomp and solemnity of performance?—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 1.

Lo! from the *outward* cave they rush'd to view,
And thickening, round the sacred circle drew.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. iii.

To them the windows are drawn up, and clear
Nothing that does not *outwardly* appear.
Byrom. Thoughts on the Constitution of Human Nature.

OUT-WATCH, *v.* To *watch* more than; to exceed in *watchfulness* or vigilance. See OUTLABOUR, an example from Davenant; and OUTWALK, one from B. Jonson.

Or let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft *out-watch* the Bear,
With thrice-great Hermes. *Milton. Il Penseroso.*

OUT-WAY. *Way*, path, or passage—*out*.

Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets, and *outways* multiply'd.
R. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 5.

OUT-WEAR. To *wear out*, to decay.

To *wear out*, longer than; to last (in *wearing*) longer than; to outlast.

Loe! I have made a calender for every yeare,
That steele in strength, and time in durance shall *outweare*.—*Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.*

But so great joy our life at once *outwears*.
Donne. The Prohibition.

——— Their knot of loue
Tid, wear'd, intangl'd with so true, so long,
And with a finger of so deep a cunning
May be *out-worn*, never undone.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

Man. Wilt thou then serve the Philistines with that gift
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, unimploy'd, with age *out-worn*.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

The Lord shall write it in a scroll
That ne'er shall be *out-worn*. *Id.* Ps. 87.

OUT-WEA'RY, *v.* To *weary out*; to tire, or fatigue *out*.

Five hundred rolling years hath this stiff nation strove
T'exhaust the boundless stores of our unfathom'd love.
Be't so then,—Yet once more we are resolv'd to try
T' *out-weary* them through all their sins' variety.
Cowley. The Davideis, b. iv.

OUT-WEED, *v.* To *weed out;* to pull *out,* throw *out,* as *weeds.*

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *outweed.*
Spenser.

OUT-WEEP, *v.* To *weep* more than; to exceed in *weeping* or shedding, (sc.) tears or other liquid. See in OUTPRAY an example from Dryden.

This said, his eies *outweep'd* his widest wound.
Davenant. Gondibert, c. 5.

Oppos'd to him the childless mother raves,
And far *out-weeps* her lord. *Lewis. Statius,* b. vi.

OUT-WEIGH, *v.* Dut. *Uit-weghen,* expendere. To *weigh out;* to *weigh* more than, heavier than; to exceed in *weight,* in value; (met.) in importance.

——— She shortly hopes,
By her acquaintance with the friends she hath,
To get a place shall many times *outweigh*
Our great expenses.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii. sc. 1.

Since evil *outweighs* good, and sways mankind,
True fortitude assumes the patient mind.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 2.

OUT-WELL, *v.* To *well out;* to rise, spring, issue *out.*

When Teucrian soyle with bloodie rivers swelde,
And wide Stigean shores were spread with corses,
And Simois and Xanthus blood *out-welde.*
Spenser. Virgil. Gant.

OUT-WENT, *v.* To *went* or go beyond, further or faster than; to *outgo,* (qv.)

Yet fled she fast and both them farre *out-went*
Carried with wings of feare, like fowle ashaast,
With locks all loose, and rayment all to rent;
And ever as she rode her eye was backward bent,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

And the people saw them departing, and many knew him, and ran a foot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came together unto him.—*Bible. Mark,* vi. 33.

OUT-WHIRL, *v.* To *whirl* faster than; to exceed in *whirling,* or flying round.

O Cynthia! why so pale? Dost thou lament
Thy wyrctched neighbour? Grieve to see thy wheel
Of ceaseless change *outwhirl'd* in human life.
Young. The Complaint, Night I.

OUT-WIN, *v.* To *win,* gain, or get—*out.*

It is a darksome delve farre under ground
With thornes and barren brakes environ'd round,
That none the same may easily *outwin.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

OUT-WIND, *v.* To *wind out;* to twist or twine *out.*

——— When shall thou once *outwind*
Thy self from this sad yoke. *More. Life of the Soul.*

OUT-WING, *v.* To exceed in swiftness of *wing;* to exceed in swiftness or flight.

As she attempts at words his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish *outwings.*
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

OUT-WIT, *v.* To *wit* or to *wis,* better than; to exceed or excel in *wit* or *wisdom,* in craft or subtlity. Chaucer uses *inwit,* i.e. ingenuity.

Such [men] as with all these advantages of parts and study, had been toiling and plodding many years to *out-wit* and deceive themselves.—*South,* vol. ii. Ser. 7.

For if this [after repentance] shall interpose between the commission of sin and the punishment of it, he concludes, upon the stock of all God's promises to the penitent, that he is past danger; and consequently has *outwitted* the law and the curse, and so stands *rectus in curia,* in spite of all the threatenings of death and damnation.—*Id.* vol. iv. Ser. 4.

No—fled from these, the sons of fortune find
What poor respect to wealth remains behind.
The mock regard alone of menial slaves,
The worship'd calves of their *outwitting* knaves.
Langhorn. The Country Justice, pt. ii.

OUT-WORK, *v.* } To exceed or excel in
OUTWORK, *n.* } *work* or labour. (See OVERPICTURE, for an example from Shakespeare.) External or exterior *work; work* raised or standing *outwrig* or exterior to, (sc.) as a fortification.

I will recommend unto you the care of our *outworks,* the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom, which are the walls thereof.—*Bacon. Advice to Sir George Villers.*

Meanwhile the foe beat up his quarters
And storm'd the *outworks* of his fortress.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1.

'Tis good to take these *outworks* to his pelf,
But best te storm the citadel itself.
Francis. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 5.

OUT-WORTH, *v.* To exceed in *worth,* value, or price.

——— A beggar's hooke,
Outworths a noble's blood.—*Shakes. Hen. VIII.* Act i. sc. 1.

OUT-WREST, *v.* To *wrest out;* to draw or drag out by force, (sc.) of the *wrist.*

Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
The bedded fish in banks *out-wrest,*
Or, curious traitors, sleave-silk ties
Bewitch poor fishes' wand'ring eyes.—*Donne. The Bait.*

OUT-WROUGHT. Perhaps *out-raught,* i. e. *out-reached; reached,* stretched, beyond, further than; or, simply, *out-done,* exceeded.

——— But, in your violent acts,
The fall of torrents, and the noyse of tempests,
The boyling of Charybdis, the seas wilderneesse,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *out-wrought,* by your transcendent fleries.
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act iii.

OUT-ZANY, *v.* To exceed or excel as a *zany* or simpleton.

Thou dost *out-zany* Cokely, Pod; nay, Gue:
And thine owne Coriat too. Bot (would'st thou see)
Men love thee not for this; they laugh at thee.
B. Jonson, Ep. 130.

OWE, *v.* } Goth. *Aigan;* A. S. *Agan, ognian;*
OWN, *adj.* } Ger. *Eigen;* Dut. *Eigenen;* Sw.
OWN, *v.* } *Ega;* habere, possidere; pro-
OCCUPY, *n.* } prium esse vel habere, tenere, retinere. *Owe* is formed from the A. S. *Ag-an,* by softening the guttural *g* into *w, ow, owe.* The regular past. is *owen, own;* also *owed, owt, ought.*

To *owe* is—to possess, or hold, or have, or keep in possession. In Beaum. & Fletch.—"I know not how long I shall *owe* it;" i.e. keep it, have it; also—to have, keep, *with-hold* or retain (*de-habere, debere*) what belongs to, is *due* to, another. In Wiclif, "How much *owist* thou my lord?"—how much hast thou, holdest or retainest thou, that belongs to, is the property of, is *due* to my lord, which *ought* at some time to be delivered or paid to him.

"The *ower* of heaven," (Bp. Hall,)—the *owner,* master, ruler.

To *own,*—formed upon the past part. *owen,* and meaning *possessed.* The earle that *owned* the good: who had or possessed them, or the property or right to property in them; who claimed or *declared* them to be his. And hence, to *own* is generally—

To declare, to avow, to profess, to confess, acknowledge.

Ought,—also the preterperfect and past part. of *owe,* and used likewise in the present tense, as a verb formed upon them:—

The one *ought* five hundred pence; i. e. *owed.*
The man that *ought* the dog; i. e. *owned.*
Neither sones *owen* to treasure; i. e. *ought.*
That keep'st me from the house I *owe;* i.e. *own.*
Ought, (as now used.) The children *ought* not to lay up for the fathers; that is, *owe* it not, it is not their duty; are not bound or obliged, or required by *duty* on their own part; by right of others. And thus, *ought,*—

To be bound or obliged; to behove or be behoveful; to be needful or necessary.

Own, (contr. *owen,*)—Goth. *Aigin, aihn;* A. S. *Agen;* Dut. *Eygen;* Ger. *Eigen;* Sw. *Egen,* proprium;

Possessed, (sub.) property,—and hence used substantively,—property; any thing appropriated to, or peculiarly and exclusively belonging to, due to, or the right of. Used adjectively, it is emphatical, as—my child, my *own* child.

The queene vel by hym adoun, & bydlupte hym vaste yng
Yorte hete hys cold lymes, that non hete ne come to,
Thorn hete of hyre owe body, & of hyre clothes al so.
R. Gloucester, p. 350.

Corineus tok hys bowe of hym and smot hym a wonde
Aboven on the scolle with ys *owne* bowe adown,
That the scolle to broke in peses mony on.
R. Gloucester, p. 16.

Now is kyng sunne went tille his eintre,
Eldred sent for Edrik to be his *owen* priue.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

Loke thu bere nat there awaye. bote yt he thyn *owe.*
Piers Ploukmun, p. 122.

The wiche is called caritas, Christes *owen* fode,

And solaceth alle soules, sorghful in purgatorie.—*Id.* p. 305.
For thy mayres that maken free men. me thynken that thu[illegible] *oughtin.*—*Id.* p. 63.

And britheren if any of you erith fro trueth, and eny conuertith him, he *owith* to wite, that he that makith a synner to be turned fro the errour of his weie, schal saue the soule of him fro deeth, and keueritth the multitude of synnes.—*Wielif. James,* c. 5.

Therfor whanne alle the dettouris of his lord weren cleipid togider: he seide to the firste how myche *owist* thou my lorde.—*Id. Luke,* c. 16.

Then called he all hys masters detters, and seyde vnto the first: how much *owest* ye vnto my master?—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

For neither sones *owen* to treasure to fadir and modir, but the fadir and modir to the sones.—*Wielif.* 2 *Cor.* c. 12.

Also the chyldren *ought* not to laye vp fer the fathers & mothers: but the fathers and mothers for the children.
Bible, 1551. *Id.*

He came into hise *owne* thingis, and hise resceyueden him not.—*Wielif. Jon,* c. 1.

He came amongge his *owne,* and his *owne* receaued him not.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

For as a man that goith in pilgrimage, cleipide hise seruauntis, and bitook to hem hise goodis, and to oon he gaf fyve talentis, to an othir twayne; and to an othir oon, to ech affir his *owne* vertu.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 25.

Jhesus seide to him, a profete is not withouten worschip, but in his *owne* countre and in his *owne* hous.—*Id. Ib.* c.13.

Jesus sayde to them, a prophete is not withouten honoure, saue in his *owne* countrey and amonge hys *owne* kinne.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he answerde, tweye dettouris weren to oo lener, and oon *oughte* fyve hundrid peus, and the tother fifty.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 7.

There was a certaine lender which had two detters, the one *ought* fiue hundred pence and the other fyftie.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Also ye *owen* to euelinc and bowe youre hete to take the patience of oure Lorde Jesu Crist, as sayth Peter in his Epistles.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

My child and I, with hertely obeisance
Ben youres all and ye may save or spill
Your *owen* thing; werketh after your will
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8380.

Thou shalt a eake of half a bushel find,
That was y maked of thin *owen* mele—
Which that I halpe my fader for to stele.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4243.

Wel *ought* a man avised for to be
Whom that he brought, into his privetee,
Id. The Cokes Prologue, v. 4331.

And soth to say, Antonius was his name,
So fill it, as fortune him *ought* a shame,
Whan he was fallen in prosperite.
Id. The Legend of Good Women.

And thus vpon my selfe a werre
I bynge, and put out all pees,
That I full ofte in suche a rees
Am wery of myne *owne* life. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Ye have full often assaied my gret silence and my gret patience, and eke how wel I can hide and hele thinges, that men *oughten* secretly to hiden.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

And if she then hede toke,
How pitiouslche on hir I looke,
Whan that I shall my leue take,
Hir *ought* of mercy for to slake
Hir daunger, whiche saith euer naie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The came his scruauntes & comuned with him & sayde: Father, yf ye prophet had byd the done some great thinge *oughtest* thou not to have done it.—*Bible,* 1551. 4 *Kynges,* c.5.

And sayd to kynge Jehosaphat: *oughtest* thou to helpe ye wyeked, & to loue thē that hate the Lorde
Id. 2 *Chron.* c. 19.

Yuan, if ye wyll say and maynteyne that there is any falsecheed, or hath ben, in my lorde, or that he *oweth,* or shulde *owe* any homage to you, or any of his aliceties, east downe your gage in that quarele, and ye shall fynde him that shall take it vp.—*Berners. Froiss. Cron.* vol. i. c 301.

The greedie carle came within a space
That *owed* the good, and saw the pot behinde
Where ruddocks lay, and in the ruddocks' place
A knettie corde, but ruddocks could not find.
Turberville. Of two desperate Men.

The plenteous houses sackt, the *owners* end with shame
Their sparkelid goods. *Surrey. Ecclesiastes*, c. 5.

And as they were alosynge the coalte, the *owners* sayd vnto them: why lowse ye the coalte!—*Bible*, 1551. *Luke*, c. 19.

For still her cheekes possesse the same,
Which natiue she doth *owe*.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act i. sc. 2.

Churle vpon thy eyes I throw
All the power this charmie doth *owe*.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 2.

Host. He sayde this other day, you *ought* him a thousand pound.
Prince. Sirrah, do I *owe* you a thousand pound?
Id. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 3.

To raise desert and virtue by my fortune,
Though in a low estate, were greater glory,
Than to mix greatness with a prince that *owes*
No worth but that name only.
Massinger. The Virgin Martyr, Act i. sc. 1.

——'Tis not the fashion
Among the greatest and the fairest dames
This Turkish empire gladly *owes* and bows to,
To punish where there's no offence.
Id. The Renegado, Act i. sc. 4.

For strength of nature in youth, passeth over many excesses, which are *owing* a man till his age.
Bacon. Ess. Of Regiment of Health.

Thy fear making thee mistake, thou ran'st upon the enemy, and a hot charge thou gav'st, as I'le do thee right, thou art furious in running away, and I think, we *owe* thy fear for our victory.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King, Act i. sc. 1.

——Honest vertue,
And the true Roman honour, faith and valour,
That have been all the riches of the empire,
Now like the fearful tokens of the plague,
And meer fore-runners of their ends that *owe* 'em.
Id. Valentinian, Act iv. sc. 3.

Q. By this leg—let me swear nimbly by it,
For I know not how long I shall *owe* it.
Id. The Island Princess, Act i. sc. 1.

He [Abraham] takes his livery and seisin, and will purchase with money that which the great *Ower* of Heaven gave him freely.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. at Exeester, Aug.* 1637.

O Saviour, thou that wert both the Maker and *Owner* of heaven, of earth, couldst have made thee a palace without hands, couldst have commanded thee an empty roome in those houses, which thy creatures made.
Id. Cont. The Birth of Christ.

And never worthy prince a day did quit
With greater hazard, and with more renown
Than thou did'st, mighty Henry, in this fight;
Which only made thee *owner* of thine *own*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Polamon. Traytor, kinsman,
Thou shouldst perceive my passion, if these signs
Of prisonement were off me, and this hand
But *owner* of a sword.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. 1.

Wherein he ordained, that if a dog did bite any man, he that *ought* him, should deliver to him that was bitten, his dog tied to a log of timber of four cubits long: and this was a very good device, to make men safe from dogs.
North. Plutarch, p. 77.

The secret cause that brought Agesilaus to consent unto this practice, was the greatness of his debt which he *ought*, of the which he hoped to be discharged by changing of the state of the commonwealth.—*Id. Ib.* p. 604.

Martin. This was but duty,
She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act iii. sc. 1.

He that travels too roads now, applauds his *own* strength and legs that have carried him so far in such a scantling of time; and ascribes all to his *own* vigour, little considering how much he *owes* to their pains, who cleared the woods, drained the bogs, built the bridges, and made the ways passable, without which he might have toiled with little progress.—*Locke. The Reasonableness of Christianity.*

For this we do, and must constantly deny, that the authority of such an extraordinary spirit was ever *owned*, or admitted upon the mere affirmation or word of persons pretending to it.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 8.

For even to the light that the Messiah brought into the world with him, we must ascribe the *owning*, and profession of one God, which the Mahometan religion had derived and borrowed from it.—*Locke. Reasonableness of Christianity.*

I suppose the lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was owing to the embezzlements of this person.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 6.

The sword is mine—thou, as thyself hast told,
Found'st it far distant from its *owner* thrown,
But found by me, I claim it for my *own*.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxvii.

The party entitled may make a formal, but peaceable, entry thereon, declaring that thereby he takes possession: which notorious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a feodal investiture by the lord.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. iii. c. 10.

OWL. } A. S. *Ule*; Dut. *Uyl*; Ger. *Eule*;
O'WLET. } Sw. *Ugyla*, from the A. S. *Gyllan*,
O'WLISH. } *gallan*, ululare, to *yell*; to *howl*.
See HOWLET.

Then fareet by love as *owles* do by light.
The day hem blindeth, ful well they see by night.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowls, v. 128.

And oft the *owle* with rueful song complain'd
From the house top, drawing long doleful tunes.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

——The funerall *owle* thrice rent
The ayre with ominous shrieks: yet on she went.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Thrice shriek'd the fun'ral *owl*, yet on she went,
Secure of shame, because secure of sight.
Dryden. Id. Ib.

The Church-history making an important part of our theologic studies, the antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of monkish *owl-light*, sometimes passes for the divine.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. ix. p. 376. *Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester.*

Though then, vile cynic, art the age's shame,
Hope not to damn all living fame:
True wit is armed in scales so bright,
It dazzles thy dull *owlish* sight.
Observer, No. 102.

O'WLER. } Blackstone (b. iv. c. 12,) seems
O'WLING. } to intimate that *owling* (the offence of transporting *wool*) received its name from the time when it was usually committed, viz. the night, when *owls* fly; by others it is thought to be a corruption of *woolling*, *wolling*, *owling*.

We understand, by some *owlers*, old people die in France.
Tatler.

OX. } Goth. *Aubs*; A. S. *Oxa*; Dut.
OX-E'YED. } *Osse*; Ger. *Ochs*; Sw. *Oxe*. Junius derives from *αυξανειν*, *augere*, (Ger. *Auchen*, augere, multiplicare, (Wachter;) Goth. *Aukan*; A. S. *Eac-an*, to eke,) because the *ox*, pater armenti, increases the herd and the wealth of his owner. Hire rather believes from *ak*, a yoke, the *ox* being *animal subjugale*. His difficulty is to deduce *juh*, *jug-um*, and *aulan*, *bois*, from the same root; in the latter word we may suppose the guttural *k* softened into *g*, and then entirely suppressed. If Hire were right, a *bullock* would be a bull *yoked* or used for the *yoke*. *Yoke* itself is derived by Tooke from the same A. S. verb *Eac-an*, *ican*, to add, to join; *ge-ican*, to yoke. *Ox* is not now applied to the pater armenti, but to the bull after he is incapacitated from being so.

An thretty pound of seluer fram gere to gere,
And twenty thousend *oxen*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 275.

For scripture seith thou schalt not bridele the mouth of the *oxe* threiskinge.—*Wicclif.* 1 *Tymothy*, c. 5.

For ye scripture saith: thou shalt not moselli the mouth of the *oxe* yt treadeth out the corn.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I have a wif parde as well as thou,
Yet wolde I for the *oxen* in my plough
Taken upon me more than yunough
As demen of myself that I am oun:
I wol beleven wel that I am oun.
Chaucer. The Millere's Prologue, v. 3159.

But every lust he shall forbere
Of man and like as *oxe* his mete
Of grasse he shall purchace and ete.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

He toke a plough, where that it stoode
Wherein anone he stede of *oxes*
He let do yoken great foxes,
And with great salt the lande he sewe.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

——And the rebel king
Doubl'd that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
Lik'ning his Maker to the grazed *ox*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, faire *oxen* and faire kine
From a fat meddow ground. *Id. Ib.* b. xi.

The Greek is βουπις ποτνια Ηρη, which is commonly translated the venerable *ox-eyd Juno*.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i. Note.

O'XLIP. So called from some likeness in the flowers to the *lips* of the *ox*, or from the grateful scent of the flowers, (Skinner.)

I know a banke where the wild time blowes,
Where *ox-lips* and the nodding violet growes.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 2.

OYER. } Fr. *Ouïr*, audire, to hear. *O yes*,
OYE'Z. } the term of the crier requiring silence, from the Fr. *Oyez*, audite, hear ye; which corresponds with the proclamation of the Athenian crier, ακουε, σιγα. (Skinner.)

And there with all commaunded his heraulde to make an *oyez*.—*Bp. Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 1.

He may crave *oyer* of the writ or of the bond or other speciality upon which the action is brought: that is *to hear* it read to him; the generality of defendants in the times of antient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 20.

Sometimes also, upon urgent occasions, the king issues a special or extraordinary commission of *oyer* and terminer, and gaol delivery confined to those offences which stand in need of immediate inquiry and punishment.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 19.

Of this ignorance we may see daily instances of the abuse of two legal terms of ancient French; one, the prologue to all proclamations, "*oyez*," or hear ye, which is generally pronounced most unmeaningly, "O yes."—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 2.

OY'STER. A. S. *Ostra*; Dut. *Æster*; Ger. *Auster*; Sw. *Ostra*; Fr. *Huistre*; It. *Ostrica*, *ostrica*; Sp. *Ostia*; Lat. *Ostrea*; Gr. Οστρεον. All supposed to be of Greek origin, either from οστεον, a bone, or οστρακον, a shell.

For many a muscle and many an *oistre*
Wham other men han ben ful wel at ease
Hath been our food.—*Chaucer. Sompnoures Tale*, v. 7682.

Therfore hys similitude of gramer likened vnto fayth is no more lyke than au apie to au *oyster*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 724.

The *oisters* (quoth he) [Mutianus] of Cyzicenus taken about the streightes of Calliposis, be fairest of all other, and bigger than those which are fed or bred in the lake Lucrinus, sweeter than those of Britaine, more pleasant in the mouth than the Edulian, quicker in tast than those of Leptis, fuller than the Lucensian, drier than those of Corphania, more tender than the Istrian, and last of all whiter than the *oister* of Cirecy.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 6.

——The fair Nereides
They came on shore, and silly as they fell
Conva'd each tease into an *oyster-shell*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

The man had sure a palate cover'd o'er
With brass or steel, that, on the rocky shore,
First broke the oozy *oyster's* pearly coat,
And risqu'd the living morsel down his throat.
Guy. Trivia, b. iii.

The *oyster-women* lock'd their fish up,
And trudg'd away to ery No bishop.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

P.

P, says B. Jonson, breaketh softly through the lips: it is called by Wilkins a non-spiritous or breathless consonant, of which he calls *P* the increassation, as *V* is of *B*. It is but slightly distinguished in its pronunciation from *B*: the latter requiring a stronger compression of the larynx.

PA'BULOUS. From the Lat. *Pabulum*, which some think to be, q. *pascibulum*, from *pascere*, to feed; Vossius derives immediately from the Gr. Πάω, *paeo*, as *fabula*, from φάω. (*Pabulum* is sometimes used in works of science.)

Feeding, having or supplying food or nourishment, nutritious, alimental.

Although the aire attracted may be conceived to nourish the invisible flame of life, in as much as common and culinary flames are nourished by the aire about them; we make some doubt whether air is the *pabulous* supply of fire, much lesse that flame is properly aire kindled.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 21.

PACE, *v.* Pace, *n.* Pa'ces. } Fr. *Pas*; It. and Sp. *Passo*; Lat. *Passus*, from *passum*, past part. of *pandere*, to open, to stretch open, *proprié dicitur de pedibus passis*, of the feet opened or extended, (sc.) in walking.

To move step by step, or gradually; to move or *pass* on; to surpass, to move or cause to move in regulated or measured steps.

A *pace*,—a step or gradation; degree of swiftness in motion or progression.

A *pace*, (*passus*,)—the distance measured by the extension of the foot from point to point in walking: by computation—five feet.

Fley into Germanye myd wel hasty *pas*.
R. Glowcester, p. 149.

And he ghaf not to hym eritage in it neither a *pace* of a foot.—*Wicclif. Deds*, c. 7.

Now rekke I never to be ded right here,
Siu I stond in your love, and in your grace
No force of deth, he whan my spirit *pace*.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8968.

Now is not that of God a ful fayre grace,
That swiche a lewed mannes wit shall *pace*
The wisdom of an hepe of lcred men?—*Id. Prol.* v. 576.

Thus Troilus sat on his baie stede
And armed save his head full richely,
And wounded was his horse, and gan to blede,
On which he rode a *pace* full softely.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

There slouping, like an arrowe from a bowe,
He soft arrived on the grassie plaine,
And fairly *paced* forth with easie paine.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale, v. 1264.

——— The noble Sidney,
That throughly *pac'd* our language as to show,
The plentieous English hand in hand might go
With Greek and Latin.
Drayton. To Henry Reynolds, Esq.

My lord, she's not *paced* yet, you must take some paines to work her to your manage.
Shakespeare. Pericles, Act iv. sc. 6.

It is given to thorough *paced* nagas, that amble naturally, to trip much; whilst artificial *pacers* go safest on foot.
Fuller. Worthies. Huntingdonshire.

A lady all in white with laurel crown'd,
Who clos'd the rear, and softly *pac'd* along
Repeating to herself the former song.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

The beggar slugs, e'en when he sees the place
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

His horse too, which was a *pacer*, was adorn'd after the same airy manner, and seem'd to share in the vanity of the rider.—*Spectator*, No. 104.

But who is she, that bears thy train,
Pacing light, the velvet plain?
Warton. Ode on the Approach of Summer.

PA'CIFY, *v.* Pacific. Pacificable. Pacifical. Pacification. Pacificator. Pacificatory. } Fr. *Pacifier*; It. *Pacificare*; Sp. *Pacificar*; Lat. *Pacificare*; to put or bring to a state of *peace* or quiet. Lat. *Pax*, *pacis*. See Pax.

To bring or restore to *peace*; to still, to calm, to quiet, to tranquillize.

The whiche was lyke to have turnyd the pope to great trouble, if he hy polyyke & wyse meanes had not shortly *pacified* the matter.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 159.

I lette passe that he whyche veryle wouldc entende to *pacifie*, swage, and appease a grudge, woulde (as much as he conueniently myghte) extemate the causes and occasyons of the grudge.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 871.

This *pacifyer* of thys dyuision wyll saye that thys is nothing lyke the present matter, because he stryketh neyther parte, but onely telleth the tone the tothers fautes, or elles (as he wil saye) telleth them theyr fautes both.—*Id. Ib.* p. 872.

Sore lamenting, and inwardly bewailing, that I did not performe and finally consummat, such pollitique diuises, and good and gaily ordinauces, in my long life and *pacifiyne* prosperitie.—*Hall. Edw. III.* an. 23.

Wherefore to begyn a sherte *pacification* in so long a broyle. Fyrste he requested, &c.—*Id. Hen. VI.* an. 29.

Whereupon a certayne agreement *pacificatorie* was concluded betweene them.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1949.

This well I wote, that she so well applyde
Her pleasing tongue that soon she *pacifyde*
The wrathfull prince, and wrought her husband's peace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

Much was the knight incenst with his lewd word,
To have revenged that his villeiny;
But Guyon did his choler *pacify*.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 3.

The conscience is not *pacificable*, while sinne is within to vex it: no more than angry swelling can cease throbbing and aching, whiles the thorne or the corrupted matter lies rotting underneath.—*Bp. Hall. Heaven upon Earth*, s. 4.

You shall desire them heartily in our name to join with us for the common tranquility, that things may not pass to a further irritation of those jrritations and sores, and particularly of our selves, which otherwise profess *pacifical* and Christian ends.—*Religuie Wottoniane*, p. 497.

Wherefore they were to consider temperately of things, and to deliver some present and gentle *pacification*.
North. Plutarch, p. 192.

Besides, he had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 50.

Slow from his seat the reverend Priam rose;
His godlike aspect deep attention drew:
He paus'd, and these *pacific* words ensue.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

Should Heav'n's just bolts Orgilio's wealth confound,
And spread his flaming palace on the ground,
Swift o'er the land the dismal rumour flies,
And public mournings *pacify* the skies.
Johnson. London.

The skies were clear'd—the mountain tops were seen,
The dove *pacific* brought the olive green.
Boyes. Deity. Providence.

One circumstance alone afforded them some consolation; they enjoyed an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with such favourable winds, that Magellan bestow'd on that ocean the name of *Pacific*, which it still retains.
Robertson. America, b. v. an. 1521.

PACK, *v.* Pack, *n.* Packet, *n.* Packet, *v.* Packing, *n.* } Dut. and Gr. *Packen*; Sw. *Packa*; Fr. *Empaqueter*, *paquet*; Sp. *Paca*, *paquete*.

Tooke quotes the passages given below from Sir T. More, and *Antony & Cleopatra*, and derives the word *Pack* from the A. S. *Pecan*, *peccean*, "To deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation, to counterfeit; to delude, to illude; to dissemble, to impose upon:" but no simple verb could mean so much intrinsically, and it is probable that some verb whence the Dut. Ger. and Eng. have descended, existed in the A. S.—meaning, as those Dut. Ger. and Eng. do, to put together, to bind or fasten up together; and that the false appearances which caused the deception were effected by the manner in which the *package* was performed, the shape or form, or position, the hue, colour, or complexion, thereby given.

To *pack* cards, simply means to put cards together in a *pack*, heap, or bundle; but by gamesters they may be put together fraudulently; and hence, to *pack* may mean—to defraud, to cheat, to impose upon; and a *pack* may be applied to—

Persons combined for purposes of fraud, cheating, or imposition; and also to any individual of the party. See Packet.

To *pack* off,—elliptically,—to *pack* up the goods, and go off or away.

Packings,—fraudulent combinations; fraud, cheating, imposition.

Packet,—a small *pack* or parcel.

The vessel by which *packets* (sc. of letters) are conveyed is called—The *Packet*.

Thus fare these women all the *pack*
Who so hem trusteth banged mote he bee
Ever they desire change and novelcte.
Occleve. The Letter of Cupid.

The whiche when Cesar had a whyle tayrd for in vayn, least through the season of the yeare he might be disappointed of sayling, because the equinoctiall was at hand, he was fayne to *packe* vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together.—*Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries*, b. i. fol. 122.

Which riches whiles the souldiers violently spoiled, they strowed the waies full of *packs* & fardels, which they would not touch, in respect of the countous desire they had to things of greater valew.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 41.

So many folders to fold their clothes and so many *packers* to *pack* their *packs*.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 210.

For I tell you nothing nowe of many a noughtye *packe* many a fecke and his make, that maketh their ymages metinges at these holsñ hallewes.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 140.

And on the other side, glue her all these thinges, and call her a naughtie *packe*, with that one word then hast taken all from her, and left her bare and foul.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 7.

Among all the prelates, and among all the *packe* of them that have cure, the devill shall goe for my money, for he still applyeth his business.—*Latimer. Ser. Jan.* 1548.

He caused the *packets* of letters to be brought priuely vnto him, by the whiche vnderstanding euerye mannes indegnemente of him, he put all those together into one band that had any ill opinion of him.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 39.

Mark these *packynges*.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

Of suche *packynges* were plentil in those dayes.
Id. Ib. pt. ii.

It so hapned (some think through the craftie *packing* of the cardinall) that the king's money was not so ready as it was looked for.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 902.

Nowe sir, what have you brought from the sermon. Forsooth, good maister, said the seruaunt, your cloake and your hatte. A honest true-dealing seruaunt out of doubt plaine as a *packsaddle*.—*Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 143.

Desireous to utter such peplsh pelfe and *packware* as he brought with him, he opened there his baggage of pestilent doctrine.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1388.

——— Shee, Eros, has
Packt cards with Cæsars, and false plaid my glory
Vnto an enemies triumph.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 12.

Whereupon it was by this *packed* overawed Parliament, and act, annulled, revoked, and holden as none.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 12.

——— This mighte man
Shall face to face be brought to Margaret,
Who I beleeue was *packt* in all this wrong,
Hir'd to it by your brother.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act v. sc. 1.

But all as a poore pedler he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of trifles at his backe,
As bells, and babes, and glasses in his *packe*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. June.

When posts away with their full *packets* went,
Me out of Ireland instantly to call.
Drayton. The Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

Nor riddle like, obscuring their intent;
But, *packe-staffe* plaine uttring what thing they ment.
Hall. Sat. b. iii. Pro.

One girth sixe times pece'd, and a woman's crupper heere and there pece'd with *packthred*.
Shakespeare. Taming the Shrew, Act iii. sc. 2.

My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and *packeted*.—*Swift. Letters.*

——— My friend, just ready to depart,
Was *packing* all his goods in one poor cart.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

His nimble wit outran the heavy *pack*.—*Id. The Medal.*

But he is happy, loves a common road.
And, *pack-horse* like, jogs on beneath his load.
Pomfret. The Fortunate Complaint.

O what a precious *pack* of votaries
Unkenneld from the prisons, and the stews,
Pour in, all opening in their idol praise.
Young. The Complaint, Night 2.

It is possible, in my opinion, that the spleen may be merely a stuffing, a soft cushion to fill up a vacancy or hollow, which unless occupied, would leave the *pecktoys* loose and unsteady.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 11. s. 7.

PACK, or } The application of the word is
PAX-WAX. } explained in the examples. The origin is unknown.

Which aponeurosis (a nervous ligament of a great thickness and strength) is taken notice of by the vulgar by the name of faxfax, or *pack-wax*, or white-leather.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

Along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds, runs a stiff robust cartilage, which butchers call the *pax-wax*.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 13. s. 1.

PACT, *v.* } Fr. *Pact, pache*; It. *Patto*;
PA'CTION. } Sp. *Pacto*; Lat. *Pactum*, from
PA'CTIONAL. } *pangere*: *pango* was anciently written *pago* or *paco*, which Vossius derives from the Dor. Hey-*ago*, quod tum *figere* notat, tum componere; which signifies to fix, and also, to put or set together, to settle.

A bargain, contract, or agreement.

It shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to our antient amities and conventments already concluded, but these antient amities and *pacts* shall still stand firm and stable to all intents.—*Wyatt*, App. No. 9. *The King to Wyatt.*

Eugenius was the successor of this Paschalis, with whome Ludouicus Pius is said to haue made a league or *paction*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 272.

Yet it appears by the law of nations, that Kings are not subverters, but moderators of the Republike, that they cannot change the right of the Commonwealth by their *pactions*.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, App. p. 176.

The several duties, that by God's ordinance are to be performed by persons that stand in mutual relation either to other, are not *pactional* and conditional, as are the leagues and agreements made between princes; but are absolute and independent: wherein each person is to look to himself and the performance of the duty that lyeth upon him, though the other party should fail in the performance of his.
Sanderson. Cases of Conscience, p. 126.

The engagement and *pact* of society which generally goes by the name of the constitution, forbids such invasion and such surrender.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

PAD, *v.* } A. S. *Pethian*, to *path*; q. d.
PAD, *n.* } *pathed, path'd, pa'd, pad.*
PA'DDER. } To move along the *path*; to move or pass on the way or road; to tread or trample a way or road; and, consequentially, to level it. See PAD, *infra*.

A *padder*,—one who goes on the *path* or road, (sc.) to waylay passengers; to rob them: hence a robber is so called, (a *foot-pad*.)

Mar. Under what hedge, I pray you? or at whose cost?
Are they *padders*, or Abram men, that are your consorts?
Massinger. Way to Pay Old Debts, Act ii. sc. 1.

Two toasts, with all their trinkets gone,
Padding the streets for half-a-crown.
Somerville. Fables, &c. c. 1.

It then blew very hard, insomuch that a small Holland vessel, (famous for a good sailer) which set sail with her, was in appearance after looked upon to be over-set, whilst she inclined not above half a foot more to one side than another, so that it was truly then called the *pad* of the sea.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. (*W. Petty.*)

It chane'd, upon his evil day,
A *pad* came pacing down the way:
The cur, with never-ceasing tongue,
Upon the passing traveller sprung.—*Gay*, Fab. 46, pt. i.

While Hudibras, with equal haste,
On both sides laid about as fast,
And spurr'd, as jockies use to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1.

With a spacious plain, without hedge or stile,
And an easy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile.
Dr. Pope. The Old Man's Wish.

PAD, *n.* Perhaps (says Skinner) contracted from the Sp. *Pajado*, and this from *paja*; Lat. *Palea*, straw; a *pad* of straw would then be a straw of straw. It is more probably from the A. S. *Petthium*, to *path*; and, consequentially, to tread flat, to flatten. And thus a *pad* is—

Any thing flattened, or laid flat, (straw, wool, or paper.)

He was kept in the hands having under him but onely a *pad* of straw.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 854.

That from my state a presence held in awe,
Glad here to kennel in a *pad* of straw.
Drayton. Elenor Cobham to Duke Humphry.

We shall not need to say what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad*,
And breach of knight gall'd full as bad.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1.

PA'DDLE, *v.* } The Fr. *Patouiller*, to *paddle*
PA'DDLE, *n.* } or dabble in with the feet, from
PA'DDLER. } the Fr. *Patte*, a foot, or that which treads or tramples upon, from the A. S. *Petthian*, to *path*. See To Pad.

To move or push along or about in the water, as ducks or other aquatic birds do with their *feet*; to move or push along gently, or by touching gently on the surface; to touch or handle gently.

A *paddle*,—any thing to *paddle* with; and also any thing formed in breadth and flatness resembling such *paddle*.

Thou shalt haue a *paddle* among thy weapons, and when thou woldest sit downe without, thou shalt dig there with.
Geneva Bible, 1561. *Deuteronomy*, xxiii. 13.

But to be *padling* palmes, and pinching fingers,
As now they are, and making practis'd smiles
As in a looking glasse; and then to sigh, as 'twere
The mort o' th' deere; oh, this is entertainment
My bosome likes not, nor my browes.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

Well, he may make a *padler* t' th' world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer,
Born up by th' chin, as I bore up myself,
With my strong industry that never fail'd me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act i. sc. 1.

Besides the *paddle-staff* and other ceremonies.
Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 254.

While *paddling* ducks the standing lake desire,
Or battening hogs roll in the stinking mire.
Gay. Shepherd's Week, Past. 5.

His skiff does with the current glide,
Not puffing pull'd against the tide,
He *paddling* by the scuffling crowd,
See's unconcern'd life's wager row'd.—*Green. The Spleen.*

PA'DDOCK, A.S. *Pad*; Dut. *Padde*. And in It. *Botta*,

A toad. Of uncertain origin.

Where I was wont to seeke the honie bee,
Working her formall rowmes in wexen frame.
The grieslie toledstoole growne there mought I see,
And loathed *paddocke* lording on the same.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

Here. Oh, sir, you've fitted me.
Alma. And here's a spawn or two
Of the same *paddock brood* too for your son.
Middleton. The Witch, Act i. sc. 2.

PA'DDOCK. Corrupted (says Lye) from *Porruck*. See PARK. Applied to—

A small inclosure of land.

Delectable country seats and villas environed with parks, *paddocks*, plantations, &c.—*Evelyn.*

Perch'd on the meagre produce of the land,
An oil or two of prospect we command,
But never peep beyond the thorny bound,
Or oaken fence that hems the *paddock* round.
Cowper. Table Talk.

PA'DLOCK, *v.* } Skinner derives from the
PA'DLOCK, *n.* } Dut. *Padde. Seræ latibulum.* Thomson (*Etymon of English Words*) suggests, a lock for a *pad* gate: meaning, it may be supposed, a gate opening to a *path*.

Let not, therefore, under the name of fulfilling charity, such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke, be *padlock'd* upon the neck of any christian.—*Milton. Colasterion.*

Whate'er the talents, or howe'er design'd,
We hang one jingling *padlock* on the mind.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

Be to her virtues very kind:
Be to her faults a little blind:
Let all her ways be unconfin'd:
And clap your *padlock*—on her mind.
Prior. An English Padlock.

PADUASOY. A silk (*soye*) originally manufactured at *Padua*.

Old Robin, all his youth a sloven,
At fifty-two, when he grew loving,
Clad in a coat of *paduasoy*,
A flaxen wig, and waistcoat gay,
Powder'd from shoulder down to flank,
In courtly stile addresses Frank.—*Swift. Robin & Harry*

Rather let him [the dancer] his active limbs display
In cambiet thin, or glossy *paduasoy*.
Jenyns. The Art of Dancing, c. 1.

PÆ'AN. Gr. Παιαν, a name given to Apollo. A hymn in honour of him, and also of other gods, usually sung upon occasions of triumph, was likewise so called.

Now let your sons a double *pæan* sound,
A treatise of humility is found.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

PÆ'ONY. } Lat. *Pæonia*. See the quota-
PÆ'ONIED. } tion from Holland.

As touching *Pæonie*, it is one of the first hearbes, that were ever known, and brought to light as may appear by the author or inventor thereof [*Pæon*] whose name it beareth still.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 4.

Thy banks with *pioned*, and twilled brims
Which spungie April at thy hest betrims.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act iv. sc. 1.

PA'GAN, *adj.* } Our old authors write it
PA'GAN, *n.* } *paien, payen*, and also *painim*,
PAGA'NICK. } (qv.)
PAGA'NICAL. } Fr. *Payen*; It. and Sp.
PAGA'NICALLY. } *Pagano*; Lat. *Paganus*, a
PA'GANISM. } villager, a *peasant*, from *pagus*, a village, from the Gr.
PA'GANISM. } Doric Παγα for πηγη, a foun-
PAGA'NITY. } tain: *pagani*,—quasi ex uno
PAGA'NIZE, *v.* } *fonte* potantes.
PA'GANLY. }

For the application of the word to those who did not believe in the Christian religion, see the quotation from Hooker. See also HEATHEN.

Pagan is used with great latitude as a term of abuse, contempt, &c.

He hied him thider suyth, & whan he com to Tuede,
He sauh suyk oste of *paiens* that alle he was in drede.
R. Brunne, p. 16.

All Cristen folk ben fro that contree
Thurgh *pagenes*, that conquereden all aboute
The plages of the North by lond and see.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4962.

The nexte houre of Mars folwing this
Arcite unto the temple walked is
Of fierce Mars, to don his sacrifice
With all the rites of his *pagen* wise.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2271.

All this while yet Edwine remained in his old *paganisme*, albeit his Queene, King Ethelbert's daughter, a christian woman, with Paulinus the bishop, ceased not to stir & persuade the King to the Christian faith.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 109.

Having washed my hands of the Mahometan and the Jew, and attended Christianity up and down the earth; I come now to the *Pagan* idolater, or heathen, who (the more to be lamented) make the greatest part of mankind.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 11.

Whereas, therefore, religion did first take place in cities, and in that respect was a cause why the name of *Pagans*, which properly signifieth a *country people*, came to be used in common speech for the same that infidels and unbelievers were.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. s. 80.

Notwithstanding which, we deny not but that there was also in the *paganick* fables of the Gods, a certain mixture of History and Herology interwoven, and complicated all along together with Physiology.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 239.

They are not so much to be accompted atheists, as spurious, *paganical*, and idolatrous theists.—*Id. Ib.* p. 138.

The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks *paganically*, by the Jews judaically, but by us newly and spiritually.—*Id. Ib.* p. 278.

Now as it is wise for this till then, so then not to hope for it, is *paganish* and brutish.
Bp. Hall. A Farewell Sermon. Rev. xxi. 3.

But there is something of imperfection also, plainly cleaving and adhering to this notion of a mundane soul, besides something of *paganity* likewise necessarily consequent thereupon, which cannot be admitted by us.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 861.

I answer, that the *paganizing* priests and the monkes of popery (the same with heathen Rome) were the chiefe agents in this worke.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act viii. sc. 3.

This I must confess, I am not so *paganly* superstitious as to believe one syllable of.

More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 14.

With high devotion was the service made,
And all the rites of *pagan* honour paid.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

It [Popery] is a religion that will bring you back to the old *paganish* idolatry, or to that which is as near it as can be.

Sharp, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

The ruin of *paganism*, in the Age of Theodosius, is perhaps, the only example of the total extirpation of any ancient and popular superstition; and may, therefore, deserve to be considered as a singular event in the history of the human mind.—*Gibbon. Roman Empire*, c. 28.

PAGE, *v.* } Fr. *Page*; It. Sp. and Lat. *Pagina*; from *pangere*, anciently *pagere*, to fix, because formed of *papyrus*, fixed, or *compacted* together.
PAGINE, *n.*

Applied to the whole leaf or folium; and afterwards to each side of the leaf.

But herein was a fault, & reason found it out: for if one leaf of this large paper were plucked off, the more *pages* tooke harme thereby, & were lost.

Holland. Pliniie, b. xiii. c. 12.

On the world's idols I do hate to smile,
Nor shall their names e'er in my *page* appear;
To bolster baseness I account it vile.

Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 5.

He shut or closed the book; is an expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews, not onely in elder times, but even unto this day.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 6.

The tender *page* with horny fists was gall'd;
And he was gifted most that loudest bawl'd.

Dryden. Religio Laici.

Persius. Why name you Virgil with such fops as these?
He's truly great, and must for ever please:
Not fierce, but awful, in his manly *page*,
Bold in his strength, but sober in his rage.

Id. Persius, Sat. 1.

PAGE, *v.* } Fr. *Page*; It. *Pàggio*; Sp. *Page*.
PAGE, *n.* } Skinner and others derive from the Gr. Παις, which among the Greeks denoted not only a boy but a servant. Casceneuve,—from *paedagogium*. Boxhornius,—from *bagoes*, an attendant on foot of the king among the Persians and Macedonians. Reland,—from the Turkish *Peck*. Wachter,—from the Sw. *Peike*, a little boy. (See *Menage* and *Wachter.*) Tooke says, that "as *servants* were contemptuously called *harlot, varlet, valet*, and *knave*; so they were called *pack, patch*, and *page*." He produces the two instances given below, one from *Dives and Pauper*, and the other from *History of Prince Arthur*, to show that the office was not originally one of honour; and derives the word (*page*) from the A. S. *Pac-an*, to *pack*, and, consequentially, to impose upon. See to PACK, and PATCH.

It is not uncommon also to call a boy—a rogue. And *page* is applied by Chaucer to—

A *boy-child*, a boy or young male servant; a *page* of honour, a boy or youth attendant upon persons of rank.

Our lyege lorde the kyng hath power and fredom of a *page* for to make a yoman, &c.—*Dives & Pauper. 1st Comm.* c. 17.

I had rather to be torne with wild horses then any varlet should haue wonne such lota, or any *page* or *pricker* should haue had the prise [prize] of me.

History of Prince Arthur, c. 97.

Free was Dan John:——
He not forgate to yeve the leste *page*
In al that hous.—*Chaucer. Shipmannes Tale*, v. 12,975.

A doughter hadden they betwixt hem two
Of twenty yere withouten any mo,
Saving a child that was of half yere age,
In cradle it lay, and was a proprie *page*.

Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3971.

Learning by the flight of our horsemen and *pages* in what case the matter stood, and in how great danger both the camp, and the legions, and the captaine hym selfe was, [he] made as much haste as was possible.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 59.

——Will these moyst trees,
That haue out-liued the eagle, *page* thy heeles
And skip when thon point'st out?

Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

PA'GEANT, *v.* } *Pageant* (says Tooke) is,
PA'GEANT, *n.* } by a small variation of pronunciation, merely the preterpart. *Pæceand*, of the verb *Pæc-an*, *pæce-can*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation: to counterfeit; to delude; to illude; to dissemble; to impose upon. He traces the changes thus,—*Pæceand, pacheand, pacheant, pageant.*

It is usually applied to—

A representation or exhibition of a showy or splendid kind; to—allegorical representations.

The verb—To exhibit; and (as in Shakespeare) to exhibit in derision or mockery, to mock.

Thane they all sette them in order, and incontynent wente and assayled the kynge Salhadyne and the Saraezins; there in sporte there semed a great batalle, and it endured a good space: this *pagiaunt* was well regarded.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 157.

——With him Patroclus,
Vpon a lazie bed, the live long day
Breakes scurrill jests,
And with ridiculous and sukward action
(Which, slauuderer, he imitation calls)
He *pageants* vs.—*Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres.* Act i. sc. 3.

Wonder it is to see in diuerse minds
How diversly love doth his *pageants* play,
And shewes his powre in variable kindes.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

To prove that we are extremely proud in the midst of all this *pageantry*;—we should be extremely angry at any man that should say we are proud, and that's a sure sign we are so.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Why should not we these *pageantries* despise,
Whose worth but in our want of reason lies.

Dryden. Lucretius, b. ii.

Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love
Of kings, between your loyalty and ours,
We love the man, the paltry *pageant* you.

Cowper. Task, b. v.

PAIL, *n.* } In Sp. *Paila* is a great bowl or
PA'LFUL, *n.* } *pail*; in Fr. *Paelle*, a small pan; and in It. *Padella*, a frying pan. Casceneuve derives from the Lat. *Patella*, from *patere*, to open; all having their applications from the openness or expansiveness of the vessel or utensil.

And neere the shore we found certain water, wherewith we filled certaine bottles made of the skins of those seales contayning each of them above a great *paile* of water.

Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 418.

As thicke as flyes in spring,
That in a sheepe-cote (when new milk assembles them)
make wing,
And buzze about the top full *paile*.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

When a house is on fire, we must every one cast in his *pailful* to the quenching of the flames.

Bp. Hall, Ser. 34. *Psalm* xlv. 8.

And twice besides her beastings never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming *pail*.

Dryden. Virgil, Past. 3.

PAIL-MAIL. See PALL-MALL.

PAIN, *v.* }
PAIN, *n.* }
PAI'NABLE.
PAI'NFUL.
PAI'NFULLY.
PAI'NFULNESS.
PAI'NING, *n.*
PAI'NLESS.
PAI'NLESSNESS.

Dut. *Peine, pinen*; Ger. *Pein, peinen*; Sw. *Pina*, n. and v.; Fr. *Peine*; It. and Sp. *Pena*; from A.S. *Pinan*, torquere, cruciare, *pun*-ire. Skinner and others derive even the A.S. from the Lat. *Pœna*; Gr. Ποινη. Tooke,—the Lat. and Gr. from the A. S.

To torture; *to punish*: and consequentially—to toil, labour, or work hard or diligently at: (with less force,) to toil, to labour. *Pain*, the noun, is applied to—

The feeling or sensation caused by torture, or torment; and (also with less force) to uneasy, disagreeable, displeasing sensations or feelings; to—

That which is imposed or inflicted as a punishment or penalty; to—

Toil, labour, or work; carefulness, diligence, or industry.

Painful,—full of *pain*, misery, or wretchedness; miserable, wretched, distressing; and so Evelyn uses *painable*—full of toil, labour, or difficulty; toilsome, laborious, difficult:—full of labour, diligence, industry, carefulness; laborious, diligent, industrious, careful. And so Chaucer uses *penible*.

Ther to he nom gret *peyne* of hem.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 377.

So long was the trayne, or it wer brouht to stalle,
It wer to me grete *payne* for to telle it alle.

R. Brunne, p. 327.

I took pistiles to britheren, and wente to Damask to bryngc from thenns men boundun unto Ierusalem that thei schuiden be *peyned*.—*Wielif. Deeds*, c. 22.

But whanne sche hath borne a sone now sche thenkith not on the *peyne* for ioie for a man is born into the world.

Id. Jon, c. 16.

It needeth not to *peine* you with the eorde
Ye shul be ded by mighty Mars the rede.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1748.

Alone I went in my playing
The smale foules song harkening
That *peined* hem full many a paire,
To sing on bowes blossomed faire.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

My body is so redy and so *penible*
To waken that my stomak is destroied.

Id. The Sampanoures Tale, v. 7428.

She was ay on in herte and in visage
And ay the further that she was in age,
The more trewe (if that it wese possible)
She was to him in love, and more *penible*.

Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8590.

And thus suffer I the hote chele,
Whiche passeth other *peynes* fele
In colde I hrenne, and frese la hete.—*Gower. C. A.* b. vi.

They [elephantes] are of great strength and swiftnesse. They spare neyther man nor beaste that cometh in their sight. The Germanes are very *painfull* in making pittes to take them, and so kill them.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 163.

In theym, which be eyther gouernours or capytaynes, or in other offyce, where vnto appertayneth greatte cure or diipatchinge of sondry great affayres, *peynfulnesse*, namyd in Latyne *solicuitio*, is wonderful comendable.

Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 10.

Then first of all began the Galles to fortifye their campes, and they were dismayde in heart, bicause they were men not acquainted with *paynes takynge*.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 196.

And ever more these hags themselves did *paine*,
To sharpen him, and their owne cursed tongs did straine.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

The gentle knight her soone with carefull *paine*
Uplifted light, and softly did uphold.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 1.

He soft arrived on the grassie plaine,
And fairly paced forth with easie *paine*.

Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

And, to augment her *painefull* penauace more,
Thrise every weeke in ashes she did sitt,
And next her wrinkled skin rough sack cloth wore,
And thrise three times did fast from any bitt.

Id. Ib. b. i. c. 3.

And her sad selfe with carefull hand constraining
To wype his wounds, and ease their bitter smarting.

Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 2.

Cains excelled all the young men of his age in hardiness against his enemies, in justice to his inferiours, and in love and obedience towards the centrall his captain: but in temperance, sobriety, and in *painfulness*, he excelled all them that were elder than he.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 699.

The siluer bow-bearer (the Sun) and she,
That heaves as much renowne for ashrey;
Stoop with their *painles* shafts, and strike them dead,
As one would sleepe, and neuer keepe the bed.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

Could the Physitians have given her, if not health, yet relaxation and *painelessesse*, her meanes had not been mishestowed: but now, shee suffered many things from them.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Bloody Issue healed.*

I give two thousand more, it may be three, Sir,
A poor gratuity for your *pains-taking*.

Bonum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act iv. sc. 5.

Pain has the same efficacy and use to set us on work that pleasure his, we being as ready to employ our faculties to avoid that, as to pursue this.

Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 7.

The manicles of Astyages were not therefore the lesse weighty, and *paynable* for being composed of gold or silver.

Evelyn. Of Liberty & Servitude, c. 2.

The labour'd earth your *paine* have sow'd and till'd;
'Tis just you resp the product of the field.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

What pleasure and *pain* are, we learn by experience; and they are feelings, the idea of which cannot be communicated by definition.—*Beltham. Philosophy of the Human Mind*, c. 2.

PAINIM, that is, *Pagan*, (qv.) Fr. *Payen, paienisme.*

And thorn the grace of Jhesu Crist the *paynymys* hii overcome.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 401.

Thys word was sone wide in *payayne* ybrogt
So that princes in *pynynyne* were of grete thogt.
R. Gloucester, p. 403.

The Emperours deputie, albeit he were a *painim*, yet did he abhore the murthering of a man whom he judged to be an innocent and guiltlesse person.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 15.

Other do accomodate it [Nosce teipsum] to Apollo whom the *paynimes* honoured for god of wysedome.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 3.

PAINT, *v.* Painted, *n.* Painter. Paintership. Painting, *n.* Paintless. Painture. } Fr. *Peindre*; It. *Pingere*; Sp. *Pintar*; Lat. *Pingere*; which Scaliger, (*de Causis*, c. 87,) derives from the Gr. φεγγος, *lux*. From φεγγος would come *fingere*, and then, with the omission of the aspirate, *pingere*:—*fingere*, est exprimere imitatione veram rem. Vossius prefers πινω, quod *tabulam* signat, in quâ *pingitur*.

To form or fashion, delineate, describe, or portray, (sec.) the shape, colour, resemblance, or representation of any thing.

To colour or cover with colouring substances, to decorate or adorn with colour.

Hys sseld, that het Prydwen, was thanne y honge wast
Aboute ys ssoldren, and theron y *peynt* was and ywort
The ymage of our Lady, inwan [in whom] was al ys thoert.
R. Gloucester, p. 174.

For if a *painter* would *paint* a pike
With asses feet, and headed as an ape,
It seordeth not, so were it but a yape.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

I sawe Envy in that *painting*,
Had a wonderfull loking
For she ne looked but awrie
Or eneorthwart, all baggingly.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

For right as she [Nature] can *peint* a lily whit
And red a rose, right with swiche *peinture*
She *painted* hath this noble creature.
Id. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,967.

The filthye nakednesse of hypocrisye, and sinne, for all thy *painted* colours, appere to thy confusion.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

Well, well, said he, you list to abuse yourself; it was a very white and red virtue, which you could pick out of a *painterly* glose of a visage.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

Admit al so a curious cunning *painter* to be the chiefe *painter*, let him striue also to continue still In his chiefe *painlorship*, least another passe him in cunning, and so haue the name of the chief *painter* from him, because he is more worthie then he.
Bp. Gardner. Of true Obedience, fol. 47.

The Lorde Guy of tremoyle garnyshed his shyp richely: the *paynlynges* yt were made cost more than li. M. frankes.
Berners. Fruissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 49.

Right well I wote, most mighty soveraine,
That all this famous antique history
Of some th' abundance of an ydle braine
Will judged be, and *painted* forgery,
Rather then matter of iust memory.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1

Wom. Why gentle Madam?
Emil. It [rose] is the very emblem of a maid:
For when the West wind courts her gently
How modestly she blowes, and *paints* the Sun
With her chaste blushes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act ii. sc. 2.

Paints her, 'tis true, and does her cheek adorn,
With the same art, wherewith she *paints* the morn.
Waller. On the Mis-report of her being painted.

His colours laid so thick on every place,
As only show'd the *paint*, but hid the face.
Dryden. To Sir Robert Howard.

——— The showr'y arch
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,
That views the watry bride, with thousand shows
Of *painture* vary'd, yet 's unskill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or one faints.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe in *painttess* patience it excells.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 2.

True poetry the *painter's* power displays;
True *painting* emulates the poet's lays;
The rival sisters fond of equal fame,
Alternate change their office and their name.
Mason. Fresnoy. Art of Painting.

PAIR, *v.* } Fr. *Pair*; It. *Pare, paio*; Sp. *Par*; PAIR, *n.* } Lat. *Par*, equal: though now applied to a *brace* or *couple*, (words which themselves are not by their intrinsic meaning restricted to the number *two*.) *Pair*, as in the quotations from Bacon and B. Jonson, and in common speech in the West of England, may with propriety be used of any number of equal things, any number of *peers*. To *pair* is—

To assort and place together *equal* things; things suited or adapted for an effect; to match, (sc.) in twos, braces, couples.

As hys chamberleyn hym brogte, as he rose aday,
A morwe verto weryc, a *peyre* hose of say.
R. Gloucester, p. 390.

They schulen geve an offrynge affiir that is seide in the lawe of the Lord: a *peyre* of turturis or tweie culver briddis.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 2.

& to offer (as it is seyde in the law of the Lorde) a *payre* of turtle doues or two younge pigions.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

——— But come, our dance I pray,
Your hand, (my Perdita:) so turtles *paire*
That never meane to part.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Paul. Had our Prince
(Jewell of children) seene this houre, he had *pay'rd*
Well with this lord: there was not full a moneth
Between their births.
Id. Ib. Act v. sc. 1.

He looking lompish and full sullen sad,
And hanging downe his heavy countenance;
She cheerfull, fresh, and full of lovance glad,
As if no sorrow she he felt ne drad;
That evill matched *paire* they seemed to bee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

So that to speak plainly to you the King were better call for a new *pair* of cards, than play upon these if they be *packed*.—*Bacon. Speech about Undertakers.*

Carol. Ha' you nere a son at the groom-porters to beg or borrow a *paire* of cards quickly?
B. Jonson. Masque of Christmas.

There Baucis and Philemon liv'd, and there
Had liv'd long married, and a happy *pair*.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

Thus on they pass'd, inseparably *pair'd*,
For him she battled, and for her he fear'd.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. i.

PAIR, or Peir. Pair'er. Pair'ing, *n.* Pair'ment. } See Impair. To make or become less or worse; to lessen, reduce, or diminish, (sc.) the quantity or quality, bulk or size; the value; and, consequentially, to hurt, to injure.

Thei for do my eroune, if thei granted be,
The whilk ge salle & oath, to maynten with me
To mak it lesse no loah, ne *peired* salle it be.
R. Brunne, p. 313.

Now alle the eurthe *peires*, vnnethis oulet they left.
Id. p. 296.

Engle his wife he drofe sway, & held in *peyrment*.
Id. p. 58.

For what profitith it to a man if he winne al the world and do *peyringe* to his soule?—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 8.

And what profitith it to a man if he winne al the world and leese himsilf and do *peiryng* of himsilf?—*Id. Ib.* c. 9.

Envionse mennis sein that I am a *peirer* of hooli scripturis.—*Id. James*, Prol.

Nethelesse I gesse all thingis to be *peyrement* for the eleer science of Iesus Crist my Lord, for whom I made alle thingis *peyrement*, and I deeme as dryt, that I wynne Crist.
Id. Filipensis, c. 3.

And this thing wote I well certain
If I speake ought to *paire* or loos,
Your court shall not so well be eloos
That they ne shall wite it at last.—*Chaucer. R. of Rose.*

I have voluntarily departed from the hopes of pension, place, office; I only cleave to that which is so little, as that it will suffer no *pairing* or diminution.
Cabbala, p. 3. *Earl of Sommerset to King James.*

Somewhat it was that made his pannch so *peire*,
His girdle fell ten inches in a yeare.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

PA'LACE. Pala'tial. Pala'tive. Pala'tinate. Pala'tinated. } Fr. *Palais*; It. *Palâgio*; Sp. *Palacio*; Lat. *Palatium*; the name of one of the hills upon which Rome was built; and, because from the earliest times the seat of government, and residence of the (princes or) chief men, applied to—

The house, mansion, or dwelling of a prince, or principal person; to a stately, magnificent, or splendid mansion.

The kyng was to ys *paleys* tho the seruyse was ydo,
Yladi with thys menye, and the queme to hyre al so.
R. Gloucester, p. 190.

This Cambuscan, of which I have you told
In real vestments, sit on his deis
With diademe, ful high in his *palais*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,374.

These great ladies *palaisins*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And whan he intended, in his owne personne, to hunte, which he dydde commonly every moneth, he toke with him the one half of the company of yonge mê that were in the *palayes*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i.

A stately *pollace* built of squared bricke,
Which cunningly was without morter laid,
Whose wals were high but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden folie all over them displaid,
That purest skye with brightnesse they dismaid.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

For the name of *palatine*, know, that in ancient time, under the emperors of declining Rome, the title of Count *palatine* was; but so, that it extended first only to him which had the care of the household and imperial revenue.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Sir Arthur Chichester is come back from the *Palatinate*, much complaining of the small army that was sent there.
Howell, b. i. § 2. Let. 12.

It is much senior to Lancashire in that honour, being *palatinated* but by King Edward III. (Ches-shire—reputed—before the Conquest.)—*Fuller. Worthies. Ches-shire.*

It is built in the *palatial* style of those days.
Drummond. Travels, p. 271.

Meanwhile Ulysses at the *palace* waits,
There stops, and anxious with his soul debates,
Fix'd in amaze before the royal gates.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

Counties *palatine* are so called *a palatio*; because the owners thereof (the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster) had in those counties *jura regalia*, as fully as the king hath in his *palace*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd. s. 4.

PA'LATE, *v.* Palate, *n.* Palatable. Pala'tial. Pala'tine. } Fr. *Palais*; It. *Palato*; Sp. *Paladar*; Lat. *Palatum*; of uncertain origin. Applied to—The roof of the mouth; the sense of taste.

To *palate*,—to taste, to suit, agree with the taste.

——— You are plebeians,
If they be senators: they are no lesse,
When both your voices blended, the great'st taste
Most *pallates* theirs.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act iii. sc. 1.

He merits well to haue her, that doth seek her,
Not making any scruple of her soylure,
With such a hell of paine, and world of charge,
And you as well to keepe her, that defend her,
Not *pallating* [palating] the taste of her dishonour,
With such a costly loose of wealth and friends.
Id. Troyl. & Cres. Act iv. sc. 1.

To one *palate*, that is sweet, desirable and delicious, which to another is odious and distasteful.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 13.

The multitude exceed my song; though fitted to my choice
Ten tongues were, hardned *palats* ten, a breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and trumplike.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

All other living creatures find it [taste of meats and drinks] at the tip of their tongue only; but man tasteth as well with the *pallat* or roufe of his mouth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 37.

The still-born sounds upon the *palate* hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the faltering tongue.
Dryden. Theodora & Honoria.

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

For such permtacious few radical words would be more convenient than Cus or Cush, since dentals being changed for dentals, and *palatials* for *palatinls*, it instantly becomes coot, goose, and by transposition, duck, all water-birds, and evidently symbolical.
Sir W. Jones. On the Origin & Families of Nations.

——— Nor are you,
Pomona, absent; you, midst heavy leaves,
So ell the vermillion cherry; and on you trees
Suspend the pippins, *palatable* gold.
Smart. The Hop-Garden.

PALE, *v.* Pale, *n.* Pale-wise. } In heraldry, a straight stripe, resembling a *pale*. *Pallet*,—the diminutive of *pale*. See Pale, n. *infra*.

"I graunt it you," quod she, "ywis,
But what art thou that salest this tale,
That wearest on thy hose a *pale*,
And on thy tippet sseth a bell.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinct upon gold and *poled* part per part,
As then the guise was for each gentle swayne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

Here was (if not still) his [Dr. Chard] name contracted in golden letters (as the fashion was lately on coaches) in the escutcheon sable, and hath behind it, *palmaire*, an abbot's crosier.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i. p. 12.

PALE, *v.* Fr. *Pal*; It. and Sp. *Palo*; Pale, *n.* Fr. *Palissade*; It. *Palizzata*; Palifica'tion. Sp. *Palizada*; from the Lat. Palisa'de. *Palus*, (perhaps *pagulus*, from Palisa'do. *pag-ere*, to fix.) Chapman translates ἔρκος ὀδόντων—thy *pale* of ivory. To *pale*,—

To enclose or surround with *pales*, stakes, posts, rails: generally, to enclose or surround.

That wodes ne foreste withouten *paloised* parke.
R. Brunne, p. 110.

But dayes schulen come in thee, and thin enemyes schulen envyronne thee with a *pale*.—*Wielif. Luke*, c. 19.

As to the firste siane in superfluitee of cloathing, which that maketh it so dere, to the harme of the peple, not only the coste of the embrouding, the disguising, endenting or barring, ounding, *paling*, &c.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

The hart hath long his old hen on the *pale*.
Surrey. Description of Spring.

My meaning was, further at the head of the riner in the place of my descent where I would hane left my boates, to hane raised a sconse with a small trench, and a *palisado* upon the top of it.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 256.

With royal pomp and princely maiestie
She is yhroniit into a *paled* greene,
And placed under stately canapee,
The warlike feates of both those knights to see.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

And you will *pale* your head in Henrie's glory,
And rob his temples of the diademe,
Now in his life, against your holy oath?
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 4.

The clond-assembler answered: What words flie
(Bold daughter) from thy *pale* of ivorie?
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. i. p. 4.

The eye lids are fortified with little stiff bristles, as with *palisadoes*, against the assault of flies and gnats and such like bold animaleia.
H. More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 12.

Among which notes I hane said nothing of *palifacation*, or pyling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 19.

The plot contriv'd, before the break of day
Saynt Reynard through the hedge had made his way;
The *pale* was next, but proudly with a bound
He leapt the fence of the forbidden ground.
Dryden. The Cock & the Fox.

Some help to sink new trenches, others aid
To ram the stones, or raise the *palisade*.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

It is not every field or common, which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or *paling* or to stock with a herd of deer that is thereby constituted a legal park.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c 3

What equivalent can come from the emperor, every part of whose territories contiguous to France is already within the *pale* of the regicide dominions.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 2.

PALE, *or* Pall, *v.* See To Appal. Fr. *Pasle*; Pale, *adj.* It. *Pallido*; Sp. *Palido*; Lat. Palledness. *Pallidus*; from *pallere*, which Paleness. Vossius suggests may be from Palish. the Gr. Παλαν-ειν, humectare, Pal'ly. conspergere, albefacere; to wet Pal'lid. or moisten, to besprinkle, to Pal'lidly. whiten.
Pal'lidness. *Pale* is opposed to red or Pal'lor. ruddy; whitish or approaching to white.

Also to—brightness or strength of colour;
Faint, dim, wan.
Pallid has a similar usage.
Pale, v. (which Chaucer and Phaer write *pall*)—to be or become or cause to be *pale* or wan; faint, spiritless.

And lo a *pale* hors, and the name was deeth to him that sat on hym.—*Wielif. Apocalips*, c. 6.

Ther was gret shoving both to and fro
To lift him up and mochel care and wo,
So unweldy was this sely *palled* gost.
Chaucer. The Manciples Prologue, v. 17,004.

When Phœbus the sonne beginnethe to spredc hys clerenesse with rosen chariottes, than the sterre dymmed *palide* her white cheres by the flambes of the sonne that overcommethe the sterre light, that is to sayne whan the sonne is ryseu, the daye sterre wexeth *pale* and loseth her light.
Id. Boecius, b. ii.

With sorowing thus men's mindes molested shrank & sad through all,
Deepe mourning makes them slacke, vmleted strengthes begin to *pall*.
Phaer. Virgilii. Æneidos, b. ix.

——— And I whom sorow thus did *pall*,
Few wordes could I reply for woo.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

The kynge himself beholding the fyngers so writing. Then was ye kynges face *paal* and his countenaiis so fearfully troubled him.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 5.

[He] came to the Duke's presence and there stode so sadly and so *paly* without any worde speaking, that the Duke demanded of him what should signifie, that dumpishenes of mynde, and inward sighyng, the whyche by his countenaunce, manifestly appeared and was evident. He modestly answered, Most noble and redoubted lord, this *paleness* of visage, and deadly loke doth pronounciate ye time of my death to approche & be at hande.—*Holl. Edw. IV.* an. 15.

They are not of complexion red or *pale*,
But a sweet mixture of the flesh and blood,
As if both roses were confounded there.
Randolph. The Muses' Looking Glass, Act v. sc. 1.

Pâl. Band be those musty mewes, where we have spent
Our youthfull daies in *paled* languishment.
Anonymous. The Returne from Parnassus, Act ii. sc. 1.

Gabriel observ'd her doubtful look
Where *paleness* and blushes mutually
Their timorous and graceful station took.
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 7. § 71.

While *pale-fac'd* Dian maketh haste to hide
Her borrow'd glory in some neighbring cloud,
Envying the beauty of the new-born day.
Shirley. Andromana, Act ii. sc. 5.

Creet ever wont the cypres sad to bear,
Acheron banks the *palish* popelar.—*Dp. Hall*, b. iv. Sât. 3.

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battaile sees the other's vmber'd face.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. Ch.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell
Inspires the *pale-ey'd* priest from the prophetic cell.
Milton. Odes. The Hymn, § 19.

——— Thon shalt liue,
That I may tell *pale-hearted* Feare, it lies:
And sleepe in spight of thunder.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 1.

And like a lien wood amongst them fares,
Dealing his dreadfull blowes with large dispence,
Gainst which the *pallid* death finds no defence.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

The point, that brisled the darke earth, cast a reflection round,
Like *pallid* lightnings throwne from Jove.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

[They] same times appear *pallidly* sad, as if they were going into their graves.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 43.

Let no man then be discouraged with the *pallidness* of Piety at first, nor captivated with the seeming freshness of Terrenity: both will change.—*Fellham*, pt. ii. Res. 66.

There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of *pallor* to a less, possibly to some little quickening of redness.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 42.

Now cold Despair, succeeding in her stead,
To livid *paleness* turns the glowing red.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

There the red anger dar'd the *pallid* fear.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

And new the *pale-fac'd* empress of the night
Nine times had fill'd her orb with borrow'd light.
Id. Ovid, Epis. 11.

——— Fear
O'erall his *paly* visage glides.—*Lanyhorn. Owen of Carron.*

PALEOUS. From the Lat. *Palea*; the ear, straw, and all together threshed and beaten upon a paved floor, was so called, (*Pliny*, b. xviii. c. 10.) Strawy, chaffy.

Now this attraction have we tryed in straws and *paleous* bodies, in needles of iron equilaterated, &c.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4.

PALE'STRAL. *Palestrall phaies*, in Chaucer, (says Junius,) are *palæstral* games (*hali palæstrici*) which were celebrated at the funeral rites of the great.

But of the fire and flambe fanerall
In which my bodie brennen shall to glede,
And of the feat and playis *palestrall*
At my vigile, I pray thee take gode hede
That that be well. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

PA'LET. The Fr. *Palette*; It. *Paletta*, are applied to the various articles distinguished by a superficial breadth, and are derived from the Lat. *Pala*, a tool similar to a spade or mattock, by the broad part of which the earth is turned or dug. In English it is—

The broad, thin board, or other substance, used by the painter for mixing his colours.

Ere yet the pencil tries her nicer toils,
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
Thy careless chalk has half achiev'd thy art,
And her just image makes Clearn start.
Tickell. To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

"Load, load the *pallet* boy!" hark! Hogarth cries.
"Fast as I paint, fresh swarms of fools arise!"
P. Whitehead. Honour: a Satire. 1747.

On his left hand a *palette* lay,
With many a tint of colours gay;
While guided with an easy slight,
The flying pencil grac'd his right,
Brooke. The Temple of Hymen

PALETTE. Fr. *Pelote*, a little ball; Lat. *Pila*. Applied by Skelton to—

The ball or crown of the head.

Then Elinour sayd, ye callettes
I shall breake your *palettes*.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

PALFREY. Fr. *Palefroy*; It. *Palafrèno*; Sp. *Palafren*. The etymologists have written largely about this word: it appears clearly to be composed of the three words—*par le frein*; a horse *led by the bridle*, (says Nicot,) a lady's horse led by the squire. See Menage.

Vor he vel of his *palefry*, & brec is fot bi eas.
R. Gloucester, p. 490.

William & Harald went tham to paly, [play]
Tales togider thei tald, ilk on a gode *palfray*.
R. Brunne, p. 68.

And to the paleis rode ther many a route
Of lordes, upon stedes and *palfreis*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2198.

The erle of Foix gaue the same day the kinges knightes and squyers and to ye duke of Thourayne and to the duke of Burbone, mb thā threscore coursers *palfraies* and mewlettes.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 45.

Her women *palfrey* all was oversprend
With tinsell trappings, woven like a wave,
Whose bridle rung with golden bells and bosses brave.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Such dire achievements singes the bard, that tells
Of *palfrey'd* damcs, bold knights, and magic spells.
Tickell. On the Prospect of Peace.

PALINDROME. Gr. Παλινδρομια, *recursus* πολινδρομεων, *recurrere*, from πολιν, *retro*, and δρεμειν, *currere*, to run back. Applied to—

Words or sentences which, when read back wards, have the same succession of letters.

And so some godlier monster had begot,
Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fiftie tomes
Of logogriphes and curious *palindromes*.
B. Jonson. An Execration upon Vulcan.

PALINODE. Fr. *Palinodie*; Lat. It. and Sp. *Palinodia*; Gr. Παλινῳδια, πολιν, *rursus, retro*, and ᾠδη, *cantus*.

A recantation, contrary song, unsaying of what hath been said, (Cotgrave.)

And in the dark groves where they made abode,
Song many a sad and mournful *palinod*.
Drayton. The Ow..

Orpheus is made to sing a *palinodia* or recantation, for his former error and polytheism.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 303.

PALL, *v.* Fr. *Paille*; It. and Sp. *Palio*; Pall, *n.* Lat. *Pallium*, vestis quæ supernè injicitur, (see the quotation from Fabyan;) of uncertain etymology. R. Brunne writes *pallion*. It is applied to—

Pall'iamment.

A covering, cloak, or mantle; e.g. a cloak of an archbishop, pope, &c.; a cloak or covering of the dead. And to *pall*,—

To cover, cloak, involve.

Biside tham on ther schip com a bisshop down,
The mast in hand gan kip, with croice & *pallionne*.
R. Brunne, p. 148.

This *palle* is an indnement that euery archebyssshop must haue, and is nat in full mectoritie of an archebyssshop tyll he haue receyued his *palle* [of the pope,] and is a tyynge of why te lyke to the bredeth of a stole.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 221.

After his prayer made to God for his grace, he shall offer a *pall* and a pound of gold, 24 pound of coin, which shall be to him delivered by the Lord Great Chamberlain.
Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. i. No. 4.

——— Come thick night
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoake of hell,
That my keene knife see not the wound it makes,
Nor heauen peepe through the blanket of the darke
To cry hold hold. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 5.

His lyon's skin changed to a *pell* of gold,
In which, forgetting wares, he onely joyed
In combats of sweet love, and with his mistress toyed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome,
Whose priced in iustice thou hast ever bene,
Send thee by me their tribune and their trust,
This *pallament* of white and spotlesse hue,
And name thee in election for the empire.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act i. sc. 2.

Cardinal Pole was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in the church of Grey-Fryers at Greenwich. On the 27th of the said month, [1555] being our Lady-day, he received his *pell* in Bow Church in London, where he made a grave sermon touching the use, profit, and first institution of the *pall*.
Hoed. Chronicle Queen. vol. i.

Nor will my heart-corroding cares abate
With splendid *palls*, and canopies of state.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

——— Each virgin eeon apply'd
Her ready skill, and wrought of golden thread
A costly net, which o'er a *pall* they spread
Of finest silk. *Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. xxii.

PALL, *v.* } Skinner thinks from the Fr. *Ap-*
PALL, *n.* } *palir*, pallescere, to grow or become *pale*. It is probably a consequential usage of the verb to *pale*, to *appale*, or *appal*, (qv.) And see PALE, *v.*

To wane, to decay, to dull or deaden, to grow or become senseless, tasteless, or insipid; cloying or surfeiting; to clog, to surfeit,

That other [tonnes] bitter as the galle
Whiche maketh a man's herte *palle*,
Whose drunkeship is a sikenesse,
Through felynge of the bitternese.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

For the kynge was beset with enemies vpon enery side, & ouer that his knyghtes and soldyours were tyred and *pelled* with ouer watche and laboure.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 170.

Men. For this, He never follow
Thy *pall'd* fortunes more.
Who seekes and will not take, when once 'tis offer'd,
Shall never finde it more.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 7.

But ah! how insincere are all our joys!
Which sent from heaven like lightning make no stay:
Their *palling* taste the journey's length destroys,
Or grief sent post o'ertakes them on the way.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

The *palls* or nauseatings which continually intervene are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation.
Shaftesbury. Inquiry concerning Virtue, b. ii. pt. ii. s. 2.

Something [is wanting] to excite an appetite to existence in the *palled* satiety which attends on all pleasures which may be bought, where nature is not left on her own process, where even desire is anticipated, and therefore fruition defeated by meditated schemes and contrivances of delight.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PA'LLET. Minshew and Junius derive from the Fr. *Paille*; Lat. *Palea*, straw, q. d. *stratum paleâ*. It is now applied to—

Any poor or hard bed.

And on a *paillet*, all that glad night
By Trollus he [Pandarus] lay.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cress. b. iii.

Wherefore they, for his comforte, bare hym [Hen. IV.] into the abbottes place, and lodgyd hym in a chamber, and there vpon a *paylet*, layde hym before the fyre, where he laye in great agony a certayne of tyme.—*Fabyan*, an. 1412.

Sir, quod the page, there lieth one in the *palet* chamboe withdut, that I dare well say, to do your grace pleasure, the thing were right hard that he would refuse.
Grafton. Rich. III. an. 1.

And poor king Henry on a *pallet* lay,
And scarcely ask'd which side had got the day.
Drayton. The Miseries of Q. Margaret.

PA'LLIATE, *v.* } Fr. *Palier*; It. *Palliare*;
PA'LLIATE, *adj.* } Sp. *Paliar*; Lat. *Palliatus*,
PALLIA'TION. } dressed with a cloak or
PA'LLIATIVE, *adj.* } mantle, (*pallium.*)
PA'LLIATIVE, *n.* } To cloak or cover; to conceal, to hide; and, consequentially, to disguise, or give a false appearance to; to extenuate, to mitigate. See the quotation from Pliny.

They sente the renerend father Thomas Arundell archbishop of Cauntorbury with certain lordes and citizens of diuers cytyes and boroghes in habite *palliate* and dissimuled, into the citee of Paris.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* Introd. fol. 5.

Merlin Ambrose, being bitter brought to the king slighted that pretended skill of those magicians, as *palliatui* ignorance.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s 10. *Selden. Illustrations.*

She under sweet words and saluting kisses *palliating* her hellish design entertains him [King Edward.]—*Id. Ib.* s. 12.

Horace had his Mæcenas and Virgil his Augustus, and it is the accustomed manner of our modern writers, alwaies to *palliate* themselves under the protection of some worthy patron.—*Boulton. Medicine*, (1665.) Ded.

To *palliat*, *i. e.* to cover. And such cures be called *palliative*, which search not to the root and cause, but give a shew only of cure; as when a sore is healed up aloft, and yet festereth underneath: and so sweet pomanders doe *palliate* a stinking breath, occasioned by a corrupt stomack or diseased lungs, and such like.
Holland. Plinie. Explanations of the Words of Art, vol. i.

A whole system ought to be produced, it ought not to be an half-measure: it ought to be no *palliative*; but a legislative provision, vigorous, substantial, and effective.
Burke. Speech on Mr. Fox's East India Bill.

PA'LLID. See PALE.

PALL-MALL. Also written *Pail-mail*, and *Pell-mell*. (See MALL.) Fr. *Palemaille*. Florio says the It. *Palamaglio* is "A sticke with a *mallet* at one end to play at a wooden *ball* with. Also the name of such a game."

Also the name of the place where this game was played.

15th May 1663. I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the *Pell Mell*, who was sweeping it; who told me of what the earth is mixed that do floor the *Mall*, and that over all there is cockle-shells pewdered, and spread to keep it fast; which, however, in dry weather, turns to dust and deads the ball.—*Pepys. Memoirs. Diary.*

We see a stroke with a mcket upon a ball, or with a *pail-mail* beetle upon a bowl makes it fie from it.
Digby. On Bodies, c. 9. p. 91.

PALM, *n.* } Fr. *Palme*; Lat. It. and Sp.
PA'LMER. } *Palma*; the name is said to have
PALME'TTO. } been given to the tree because
PA'LMY. } the spread or expansion of the
PA'LMARY. } branches bears a resemblance to the *palm* (*palma*) of the hand. Applied (met.) to—

Victory; because a crown of *palm* was placed upon the head of the conqueror.

Palmary,—worthy of the *palm*, prize, or victory; having superior merit or excellence.

Palmers, a baculis *palmarum*,—from the staff of *palm* which they used to bear when returning from the Holy War. See the quotation from Camden; and see PILGRIM, the quotation from Sir W. Scott.

But on the morewe a myche puple that eamen togiidere to the feeste day whanne they hadden herd that Jhesus cam to Jerusalem, token branchelis of *piner* and camen forth agens him and crieden, Osanna, blessid is the king of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 12.

On the morow, muche people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus should come to Jerusalem, tokc branchies of *palme* trees, & went and met him, & cried: Hosanna, blessed is he that in the name of the Lord, cometh king of Israel.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Then longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And *palmeres* for to seken strange strondes.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 13.

It is reported at Saffron Walden that a pilgrim purposing to do good to his country, stole an head of saffron, and hid the same in his *palmer's* staffe, which he had made hollow before of purpose, and so he brought this root into this realme, with venture of his life.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 165.

During our voyage we liued on nothing else but raspiees, of a certaine round grape little and blacke, and of the rootes of *palmitos* which we got by the riuer side.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 342.

Him als accompanyd upon the way
A comely *palmer*, clad in black attyre,
Of ripest years, and heires all hoarie gray.
That with a staffe his feeble steps did stire,
Least his long way his aged limbes should tire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Some [names] from that which they commonly carryed, as *palmer*, that is, pilgrime, for that they carried *palme* when they came from Hierusalem.—*Camden. Remaines. Surnames.*

Strong cities die, die do high *palmy* reigns.
Drummond. Sonnets, pt. ii. s. 18.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

Lo the same day about nine of the clock, which was the xxix. day of Marche, being *palme-sunday*, both the hoostes approched in a plaine field, betwene Towton and Saxton.
Grafton. Hen. VI. an. 39.

And Mars, the lord of conquest, in the fight
With *palms* and laurel shall adorn his knight.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite,

The sweet *palmitoes* a new Bacchus yield,
With leaves as ample as the broadest shield:
Under the shadow of whose friendly boughs,
They sit, carousing where their liquor grows.
Waller. The Battle of the Summer Islands, c 1.

Nor by the neighbouring land whose *palmy* shore
The silver Jordan laves. *Thomson. Liberty*, pt. ii.

We pass Selinus, and the *palmy* land,
And widely shun the Lilybean stand.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii

Of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears
The *palm*, "That all men are about to live,"
For ever on the brink of being born.
Young. Complaint, Night i.

Their high notions of the antiquity of the religion and learning of the Ægyptians, which they incessantly produce, as their *palmary* argument, to confront and overturn the history of Moses, do, in an invincible manner, confirm and support it.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. i. § 1.

Sentences—proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age" in his *palmary* and capital work.
Horne. On the Apology for Hume's Life & Writings.

In that its acme of human prosperity and greatness, in the high and *palmy* state of the monarchy of France it fell to the ground without a struggle.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. i.

PALM, *v.* } Fr. *Palme*; Lat. It. and Sp.
PALM, *n.* } *Palma*; Gr. Παλαμη, from
PA'LMATED. } πεπαλαμαι, perf. pass. of παλλ-
PA'LMIFORM. } ειν, *concutere*; q. d. excussa, seu
PALMIPE'DOUS. } explicata manus: the hand
PA'LMISTER. } thrown open or unfolded.
PA'LMISTRY. } *Palministry* or *Chiromancy*, (qv.)—divination by inspection of the *hands*. From the roguish tricks of the pretenders to this art, to *palm* is—

To trick or play a trick, to impose; to pass or practise a trick, imposition, or delusion. More restrictedly to *palm* is—

To hold or keep in the *palm*, to touch with the *palm*, to handle.

Palmated is applied in Natural History, as *palmiped* or *palmipedous*, in Brown and Kay.

For the *paume* bath power, to putten oute the loynes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 228.

Other gaven strokis with the *paume* of her hondis in his face.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 26.

And other smote hym with the *palme* of their handes on the face.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therwith his poulce and *paume* of his sensation
They gan to frote, and wete his temples twain.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Gebus and Alpetragus eke,
Of *palmestry*, whiche men seke,
The bokes made. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The *palm-play*, where, despoyled for the game,
With dazed yies oft we by gleames of loue
Hunc mist the ball, and gote sighte of our dame.
Surrey. Prisoner in Windsor.

——— As when a den of bloodie Lucern's cling
About the goodly *palmed* hart.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Dis. A gypsy told me by my *palm* long since,
A sour-faced damsel should be my undeing.
Tuke. The Adventures of Five Hours, Act v.

Some vain *palmesters* have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes.
Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 133.

Surely, these physiognomers and chiromantices or *palmestrie*, as frivolous and foolish as they be, yet now adaies are in credite, and every man is full of them.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 52.

Some waterfowl, which are *palmiped* or whole-footed, have very long necks and yet but short legs, as swans and geese.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

It is *palmipedous*, or fin-footed like swans and geese.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 1.

With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals:
They tell the secret first, which he reveals.
Prior. Henry & Emma.

Great skill have they in *palmistry*, and more
To conjure clean away the gold they touch,
Conveying worthless dross into its place.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

PA'LPABLE. } Fr. *Palpable*; It. *Palpabile*;
PA'LPABLY. } Sp. *Palpable*; Lat. *Palpabilis*,
PALPABI'LITY. } that may be touched, felt,
PALPA'TION. } handled; from *palpare*, to touch, and this, perhaps, from the Gr. Ψηλαφ-ειν, *tangere, contrectare*, to touch, to handle.

That may be touched, or felt, or perceived: taogible, sensible, perceptible, evident, manifest.

He semeth to speake of substaunce after the comen capacitie, and not as it is truely in learnynge vnderstanded, an inward inuisible and not *palpable* nature, but onely perceyued by vnderstandynge.
Bp. Gardner. Explication Of Transubstantion, p. 125.

In stormes and darknes of errours more *palpable* then in the serainticie of Egypt, because they will not receyue yr fre gospell of the lyberyte of the spirit to be regenerated by faith.
Joye. Exposition of Daniel, c. 5.

But there are *palpable* contradictions between men's practices and the fundamentals of our faith.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

I sing of Saints, and yet my song shall not be draught,
With miracles by them, but feigned to be wrought,
That they which did their lives so *palpably* belie,
To times have much impeach'd their holiness thereby.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 24.

And unlesse their phancies may have a sight and sensible *polyation* of that more clarified subsistence, they will prefer infidelity it self to an unimaginable idea.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 2.

He it was that first found out the *palpability* of colours.
Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus, c. 14.

We are content and thankful, if our people will but observe us in what is evidently true and right, while they [unbelievers] expect to be believed and followed in what is *palpably* false and wrong.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 55.

The king in all the perplexed distress of a haughty, avaricious, weak prince, rent after Gama, delivered up all the hostages and submitted to his proposals; nay even solicited that an agent should be left; and even descended to the meanness of a *palpable* lie.
Mickle. History of the Discovery of India.

PA'LPITATE, *v.* } Fr. *Palpiter*; It. *Palpi-*
PALPITA'TION. } *tare*; Sp. *Palpitar*; Lat. *Palpitare*; from the Gr. Παλλ-ειν, *movere*, to move. The verb (in common use) is—

To move quickly; to beat frequently, (more frequently than the natural pulsation.)

I was become a lump of I know not what, I could scarce find any *palpitation* within me on the left side, when yours of the 1st of September was brought me.
Howell, b. i. s. 6. Let. 16.

His knitting sinews did not tremble aught,
Nor to unusual *palpitation* brought
Was or his heart or lyver.
Brown. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. c. 5.

The shining moisture swells into her eyes
In brighter flow; her wishing bosom heaves
With *palpitations* wild.
Thomson. Spring.

PA'LSY, *n.* } Contracted from *paralysis*, (qv.)
PA'LSIED. } Fr. *Palasine*, relachement de nerfs, (Roquefort,) tremblement de nerfs, (Lacombe.) Gr. Παρα, λυσις, *resolutio* (sc.) *nervorum*, λυ-ειν, *solvere*.

And Jhesus sigh the feith of hem; and seid to the man syke in *palesie*, sone have thou trist: thi synnes ben forgoven to thee.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 9.

And when Jesus sawe the faith of them he sayd to the syeke of the *palsye*: sonne be of good chere, thy sinnes be forgeuen the.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

As that so many sicke, so many blinde, &c., so many *palsyede*, leprosed, &c., were by them [the Apostles] as by him [Beckct] delivered.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

Oh then how quickly should this arme of mine,
Now prisoner to the *palsie*, chastise thee
And minister correction to thy fault.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 3.

A *palsy* is an immobility of a muscle from relaxation, insuperable by the will or any endeavour of the patient.
Arbuthnot. On Diet, c. 4.

He rais'd the lame, the lepers he made whole,
He fix'd the *palsied* nerves of weak decay.
Smart. Hymn to the Supreme Being.

But your present confusion, like a *palsy*, has attacked the fountain of life itself.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

PALTER, *v.* } Tooke with Salmasius, Vos-
PA'LTRY. } sius, Ferrarius, and Skinner, in opposition to Menage and Wachter—think *poltron* and *paltry* to be formed from *pollice truncci*, q.d. *poltrones*; those who maimed or cut off their *thumb* to disable themselves from, and consequently to escape, military service. That such was no uncommon fact is matter of historical notoriety. (See SILTRON.) *Poltron* and *paltry* were hence applied to—

Cowards; men of mean, dastardly spirit; and then to any thing mean or dastardly; and to *palter*,—

To use false pretences, make trivial or frivolous excuses; to equivocate; to act or speak ambiguously; to fritter away.

So is Samson knowne to be an idel bellied carnal epicure, that for worldly honour, and *poltring* pelfes sake hathe euerbolden with the hare and runne with the hounde.
Bp. Gardner. On True Obedience, To the Reader.

Dio. Fo fo, adew, yon *palter*.
Cres. In faith I doe not: come hither once againe.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act v. sc. 2.

And be these jugling fiends no more beleeu'd,
That *potter* with vs in a double sense,
That keepe the word of promise to our eare,
And break it to our hope.
Id. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 7.

Mir. It is not to be a Justice of peace as you are, and *palter* out your time i' th' penal statutes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act ii. sc. 1.

And among the rest of the prophecies: that he should read that specially, for the which this long *paltry* feigned drift was framed, touching the kingdom of Lacedæmonia.
North. Plutarch, p. 384.

Mor. Jun. Madam, entreat not, I will rather die,
Than sue for life unto a *paltry* boy.—*Marlow. Edw. II.*

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the mayor of some poor *paltry* town,
Rigly to lock, and barbarously to speak;
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

PA'MPER, *v.* } Fr. *Panpre*; Lat. *Pam-*
PA'MPERED. } *pinus*, a vine leaf. Fr. *Pam-*
PA'MPEREDNESS. } *prer*, to fill, furnish, or cover
PA'MPERER. } with vine leaves; and hence,
PA'MPERING, *n.* } consequentially, to train or nurse into luxuriant growth.

To nurse or foster, to cherish, luxuriously; to feed with luxuries and delicacies; to indulge to an excess of refinement.

For ye reigne in youth and lustinesse,
Pampered with ease and jalous in your age,
Your duty is, as ferre as I can gesse,
To Loue's court to dressen your wiage.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

But you are more intemperate in your blood,
Than Venus, or those *pampered* animalls,
That rage in sauage sensualitie.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iv. sc. 1.

On to their morning's rural work they haste
Among sweet dews and flours; where any row
Of fruit-trees overwoodie reach'd too far
Their *pampered* boughes, and needed hands to check
Fruitless imbreces.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

According to the height of their feed, so was their *pampereedness* and pride: they were no sooner filled, than their heart was exalted.—*Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Hosea*, xiii. 6.

I urge not their awfull reverence in their devotion, our sleepy or wild carelessness: their austere and rough, discipline of the body, our wanton *pampering* of the flesh.
Id. Pharisaisme & Christianity.

If an horse grows resty, headstrong, and apt to throw his rider, surely to *pamper* him cannot be the way to tame him.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

Nor tendrils next, of slender helpless size,
Ascendant through luxuriant *pampering* rise.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

Not ev'n the vigorous and headlong rage
Of adolescence, or a firmer age,
Affords a plea allowable or just
For making speech the *pamperer* of lust.
Cowper. Conversation.

PA'MPHLET, *n.* } Various etymologies have
PA'MPHLETING, *adj.* } been suggested for this
PAMPHLETEE'R. } word: *par un filet*, as if held together by a thread; *pagine filata*, a threaded page; stitched together with thread. Dut. *Pampier*, or *papier*, paper: as if mere paper, uncovered or unbound.

Christe now to thee I crie of mercie and of grace, and graunte of thy goodnes to eury maner reder, full vnderstanding in this leud *pamfet* to have.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Syr Thomas More in his *pamphlet* of Richard the thyrd, doth in most part I believe of all these pointes content all men.—*Ascham. To John Astely.*

I put you to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pampleteing* way.—*Howell.*

Or lode ful drie-fats fro the forren mart,
With folio volumes, two to an exe hide,
Or else, ye *pampleteer*, go stand aside.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 1.

An author dwindled to a *pampleteer*.
Dryden. Sum cuique.

If it only appeared in the works of common *pamphleteers*, Mr. Burke might safely trust to his reputation.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

PAN, *n.* } A.S. *Panne*; Dut. *Panne*; Ger.
PA'NNICLE. } *Pfanne*; Sw. *Panna*. Wachter derives from A.S. *Fon*, capere, to take or hold: others from the Lat. *Pidna*: in this latter case we should find it in French. It may be from the A.S. *Pynd-an*, to *pen* or *pin*, to enclose, to contain, to hold. It is applied to—

A vessel *to hold* meats, &c.; to the part affixed to a gun *to hold* powder; to a part of the head or skull, to *enclose* the brain.

God yeve me sorwe, but and I wer pope,
Not only thou but every mighty man,
Though he were shoue full high upon his *pan*,
Should have a wif.—*Chaucer. The Monkes Tale*, v.13,958.

Albinus slough in the folde,
Ther halpe him mother spere ne shelde,
That he ne smote his head of than,
Wherof he toke away the *panne*:
Of whiche he saide he wolde make
A cuppe.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

And that hane we in dayly experience, for the *panner* and pottes, garnyasshe well the ketchyn, and yet shuld they be to the chiihre none ornamente.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 1.

The Russes begin their Lent always 8 weeks before Easter; the first weeke they eat egs, milke, cheese, & butter, and make great cheare with *pancakes* and such other things.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 317.

So soone therefore as they [young adders] saw my face, they ran against into the mouth of their dam, whome, I killed, and then found each of them shrowded in a distinct cell or *pannicle*, in her belliie.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 6.

To him he turned, and with rigour fell
Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he clefte his head in twaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Most of our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *pan* of the pistol succeeded not.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 31.

The flower's forensic beauties now admire
The impalement, foliation, down attire,
Couch'd in the *pannicle* or mantling vell,
That intercepts the keen or drenching gale.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

PANACE'A. } Fr. *Panacée*; wound-wort,
PANACE'AN. } all-heal, (Cotgrave.) It. *Panacea*; Lat. *Panacea*; Gr. Πανακεια, παν, all, and ακ-εισθαι, to heal.

That which healeth all diseases, all ills, or evils: an universal remedy or cure.

But yet was there never anye medicyne innented by the phyticions, that was *able to remedye al diseases* of the body, though they make never so much vaunnes and boaste of thas same which they cal *panacea*, a medicyne (as they affirme) effectual and of much vertue, but knowen to no man.
Udal. Luke, Pref.

There, whether yt divine tobacco were,
Or *panacæa*, or polygony,
Sho fownd, and brought it to her patient deare,
Who al this while lay bleding out his hart-blood neare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

This juice, while clouds conceal her radiant face,
The queen infuses in the golden vase!
Tempers with scented *panacee* the whole,
And with ambrosial liquors crowns the bowl.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. xii.

When purpled Vice shall humble Justice awe,
And Fashion make it current, spite of Law;
What sovereign med'cine can its course reclaim,
What, but the Poet's *panacea*—Shame!
P. Whitehead. Epistle to Dr. Thomson.

Still does reluctant Pease refuse,
Though courted by each generous mind,
To shed her *panacean* dewes,
And heal the maladiess of mankind!—*Whitehead*, Ode 42.

PANA'DE. Fr. *Panade*.
Crums of bread (and currans) moistened or brewed with water, (Cotgrave.)

Paneily,—a coinage of Prior's.

Nurses, while they give paps and *panades* unto their little babes, have some small pleasure in feeding them by tasting the same in their own mouths before.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 553.

And Romish bakers praise the Deity
They chipp'd while yet in its *paneily*.
Prior. To F. Shephard.

PA'NCHART. Fr. *Pancarte*. A paper containing [all] the particular rates of tolls or customs due unto the king, (Cotgrave.) And see the quotation.

John Bouchet, in the third part of his Annales of Aquitaine, marueileth at an old *pancharf* or record which he had seen, by the tenour whereof it appeared, that this Otho intitulid himselfe Duke of Aquitaine.
Hollished. Rich. I. an. 1196.

PANCRA'TICK. } Gr, Παγκρατιαστης, παν,
PANCRA'TICAL. } all, and κρατ-ος, strength.
PANCRATIA'STIC. } All-powerful, powerful in all contests or combats.

The Eremites indeed, in Theodosius the younger's time, left their solitude, and came to study perfection in the king's palace: but sure 'twas because they were (or else conceiv'd themselves to be) advanced and arrived already to a spiritual height, to a full *pancratick* habit, fit for combats and wrastlings.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 488.

For as relations declare, he was the most *pancratical* man in Greece, and as Galen reporteth, and Mercurialis in his Gymnasticks representeth, he [Milo] was able to peraiet erect upon an oyled plank, not to be removed by the force or protrusion of three men.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 18.

——— On whose glorious brows
The weather's chaplet still unfaded blows,
Mixt with the great *pancratiastic* crown,
Which from the neighbouring youth thy early valour won.
West. Pindar, Nemean Ode xi.

PA'NCREAS. } It. *Pancreatico*; Sp. *Pan-*
PANCREA'TICK. } *cratico*, from Gr. Παν, all, and κρεας, flesh.
The sweetbread. See the first quotation.

The *Pancreas* is a large salivary gland separating about a pound of an humour like spittle, in twelve hours.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. i.

In the intestines, being mix'd with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it (the food) is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and potentant, that the thinner and finer part of it easily finds its way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins.—*Roy. On the Creation*, pt. i.

PA'NDAR, or PA'NDER, *n.* PA'NDER, *n.* PA'NDARIZE, *v.* PA'NDARISM. PA'NDAROUS. PA'NDERLY. PA'NDERESS. } From *Pandarus*, (says Skinner,) who procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chrysela; which imputation, it may be added, depends upon no better authority than the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius.

To act the part imputed to *Pandarus*: to procure for another the object, or the gratification of, his passions; to subserve as agent to the evil passions of another.

——— Proclaime no shame,
When the compulsive ardure gives the charge,
Since frost itselfe as actively doth burne,
As reason *pandere* will.—*Shakes. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 4.

This most mild, though withal dreadful and inviolable prerogative of Christ's diadem, [excommunication] serves for nothing with them, but to prop and *pander* for lees.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorne
A *pandares* coat (so basely was he borne.)
Spenser. Mother Hubbert's Tale.

Reverence my punk, and *pandarize* a little.
Barry. Ram Alley, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— You seorn two shilling brothels,
Twelvepenny *pandarism*, and such base bribes.
Middleton. A mad World my Masters.

Hod. Yes, cheating, theft, and *pandarising*, or may be flattery.—*Taylor. The Hog hath lost his Pearl*, Act i. sc. 1.

As for those favourable temperaments which thou mentionest, they are meer *pandarismes* of wickedneesse; faire visors of deformity.
Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts quenched, Dec. 3. Temp. 10.

I saw her once before, (five days since 'tis,)
And the same wary *pandarous* diligence
Was then bestowed on her.
Middleton. The Witch, Act iii. sc. 2.

At stage-players many adulterous matches, many *ponderly* brothel-house bargains are concluded.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, Act vi. sc. 4. pt. i.

Thou private *pandress* betwen shirt & smock,
I wish thee for a minute but a man.
Middleton. The Roaring Girl, Act i.

By thy imperious wife thou art bereft;
A privilege, to pimps and *panders* left.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

There is an old *pander* (the prince of pimps) always at hand, who makes it his great business and perpetual study to bring them together, and will never suffer a vitious inclination to starve for want of a suitable object to feed it.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

PA'NDECTS. Fr. *Pandectes*. Books (says Cotgrave) which contain all matters, or comprehend all the parts of a subject, whereof they intreat. It. *Pandette*; Sp. *Pandectas*; Lat. *Pandectæ*; Gr. Πανδεκτης; παν, all, and δεχ-εσθαι, to take. Πανδεκται (general receivers) was a common title of the Greek Miscellanies, (Gibbon.)

Thus thou, by means, which th' ancients never look,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.
Donne. Upon Mr. T. Coryat's Crudities.

A copy of Justinian's *Pandects* being newly discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the West of Europe, where before it was quite laid aside and in a manner forgotten, though some traces of its authority remained in Italy and the Eastern Provinces of the Empire.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd. s. 1.

PANDO'RE. The Greeks had an instrument named πανδουρα, having a triple chord.

Some that delight to touch the sterner wiry chord
The cytharon, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

PANE, *n.* PA'NEO. PA'NEL. PA'NELESS. } Fr. *Pan, paneau, a pane*, piece, or *panel* of a wall, of a wainscot, of a glass window, of a hose, of a cloak, &c. (*See Cotgrave.*) (See IPANE.) Skinner thinks from the Lat. *Pannus*, by metaphor from—

A segment or piece of cloth, to a segment of other substances. And see the quotations from Blackstone, and Gifford.

——— Ne to the court sompne
Ne put men in *paneil*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 62.

And so we passed along through the towne, and cäe to the gate towards Falsmuche, and went out thereat and came to the dykes; than the knyght shewed me a *pane* of the wall, and said, Sir, see you yonder parte of the wall which is newer than all the remnant
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 22.

They cut it very thinne, and sow it with a thred
In pretie order like to *panes* to serue their present need.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 366.

After them followed the kynges henxmenne, in coates of purple velvet picked and *paned* with riche clothe of aliuet.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 14.

Ye mayer, with the sayd lordes were callynge of the *panellys* of the enquestys at Guyldchall.
Fabyan. Hen. VI. an. 1466.

In that country they ride on hullocks with *pannels*, as we terme them, girts and bridles, and they haue a very commodious pace.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 221.

Ans. Why, in a pair of *paised* slops.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act iv. sc. 3.

So rides he mounted on the market-day
Upon a straw-stuffi *pannel* all the way.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

These lubbers, peeping through a broken *pane*,
To suck fresh air survey'd the neighbouring plain.
Gifford. Perd, Introd. p. 177.

He returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* [a little *pane*, or oblong piece of parchment] annexed to the writ.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 23.

A crowded house their presence draws,
And on the beaus imposes laws.
A judgment in its favour ends,
When all the *pannel* are its friends.—*Green. The Spleen.*

How shall I sing the various ill that waits
The careful sometseer? or who can paint
The shifts enormous, that in vain he forms
To patch his *paneless* window.—*Shenstone. Economy*, pt. iii.

PA'NEGYRY. } Fr. *Panegyrique*; It. and
PANEGY'RICK. } Sp. *Panegirico*; Lat. *Pane-*
PANEGY'RICAL. } *gyricus*; Gr. Παν-γυρις, an
PANEGY'RIST. } assembly of all, from πας,
PANE'GYRIZE, *v.* } all, and αγυρις, an assembly.

B. Jonson has a poem, *A Panegyre on the Happy Entrance of James*, and Milton writes, *panegyrics*.

An assembly of all (the people,) a popular or public assembly; hence transferred to the speech or oration there spoken, in celebration or praise of some thing or person;—a laudatory speech or oration; an eulogy.

Whether this may be not only in pulpits, but after another persuasive method, at art and solemn *panegyrics*, in theatres, porches, or what other place or way may win most upon the people to receive at once both recreation and instruction, let them in authority consult.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. ii.

But in all cases the well-grown Christian, he that improves or goes forward in his way to Heaven, brings virtue forth, not into discourses and *panegyricks*, but into his life and manners.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 15

And for great Constantine's birth in this land you shall have authority, in an old *panegyrist* speaking to Constantine.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 5. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Yet himself (Pliny) plainly acknowledged'also one supreme universal numen, as may sufficiently appear from his *panegyrick* oration to Trajan.—*Cudworth. Intel. System*, p. 441.

In which *panegyrical* speeches there were need frequent apostrophes and ejaculative addresses to the souls of the saints.—*South*, vol. ii Ser. 6

Shall not one verse be sacred to a name
Endear'd by virtuous deeds and silent fame?
True fame demands not *panegyric* aid.—*Hart. Confessor.*

I think I am not inclined by nature of policy to make a *panegyrick* upon any thing which is a just and natural object of censure.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

If these *panegyrists* are in earnest in their admiration of Henry the Fourth, they must remember, that they cannot think more highly of him, than he did of the noblesse of France.—*Id. Ib.*

PA'NEL. See PANE.

PANG, *v.* } A.S. *Pyng-an*; Dut. *Pijnigen*;
PANG, *n.* } Ger. *Peinigein, pungere*, eruciare; to prick, to *pain*; to torment. The verb is—

To *pain*, to distress; and the noun is applied to—

A sharp and sudden *pain*; a *poignant* or *pungent* sensation of bodily or mental *pain*, suffering, or distress.

And yet againward shrieked euery nonne,
The *pange* of loue so straineth them to erie.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

What heauines did me *pange*,
Wherewith my handes I wrange,
That my senewes crack'd.—*Skelton. Boke of P. Sparow.*

For there be in vs certayne affectionate *pangues* of nature, whiche we are not able to caste awaie from vs, vnlesse we shoulde vtterlye shake off our humane nature, as for exaumple, appetite to meate and drynke.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 4.

Albeit he was also, touchyng the nature of man whiche he had taken vpon him, verely *pangued* with bodely hunger.
Id. Mark, c. 11.

With *pang-like* greans and gastly lumbing of his eyes, immediately all his limbs stifford, and his eyes fixed.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

——— And I greeue my selfe,
To thinke, when thou shalt be disseld'g by her,
That now thou tyrest on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— To thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring, or with one stroke of this dart
Strange horror seize thee, and *pangs* unfelt before.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

'Tis said with ease, but, oh, how hardly try'd
By haughty souls to human honours tv'd!
O sharp convulsive *pangs* of agonizing pride.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Whom what awaits, while yet he strays
Along the lonely vale of days!—
A *pang*, to secret sorrow dear:
A sigh: an unavailing tear.—*Gray. Epit. on Mrs. Clarke.*

PA'NICK, *adj.* } See the quotation from
PA'NICK, *n.* } Potter. In vol. i. c. 17, he gives two other reasons for the appellation, and explains *panici terrores*, or *panic fears*, to be sudden consternations, that seized upon men, without any visible cause, and, therefore, were imputed to the operation of demons, especially *Pan*, (qv.) upon men's fancies.

The first author of it [general shout] was *Pan*, Bacchus's Lieutenant-General, in his Indian expedition, where, being encompass'd in a valley with an army of enemies, far superiour to them in number, he advis'd the God to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surpriz'd the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp; whence it came to pass, that all sudden fears impress'd upon men's spirits without any just reason were call'd by the Greeks and Romans *panick* terrors.
Potter. On Greece, b. iii. c. 8.

But the serpent said unto Adam, Tush, this is but a *panick* fear in you Adam, you shall not so surely die as you conceit.—*H. More. The Philos. Cabbala*, c. 3.

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer out English Homer in the description of the sodaine stirre and *panicell* feare when Chantecleere was carried away by Reynold the Foxe.—*Camden. Remains. Poems.*

From look to look contagious through the crowd,
The *panic* runs, and into wond'rous shapes
Th' appearance throws. *Thomson. Autumn.*

But whether in adopting this measure we are madly active, or weakly passive, or pusillanimously *panick-struck*, the effects will be the same.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 2.

PA'NNEL. See PANE.

PA'NNIER. Fr. *Panier*; It. *Paniere*; Sp. *Panera*; Lat. *Pannarium*, a bread-basket; from *panis*, bread. First—

A basket for bread; then for other articles; and usually applied to the baskets suspended from the back of horse, mule, &c.

Straw for Sonck, and straw for thy proverbes,
I count not a *panier* ful of herbes
Of scole termes.—*Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9442.

To this purpose they take with them great baskets made like bakers *panniers* to carry them tenderly.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 448.

For he did forbid that they should carry out of the city with them above three gowns, and to take victuals with them above the value of an half-penny, neither basket nor *pannier* above a cubit high.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 75.

Next one upon a pair of *panniers*,
Full fraught with that, which, for good manners,
Shall here be nameless. *Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

PA'NOPLY. Gr. Πανοπλια; παν, all, and ὅπλον, arms or armour.

Armour, covering or protecting all, the whole, (body,) entire or complete armour, or protection.

He in celestial *panoplie* all arm'd
Of radiant Urim, work divinely wrought,
Ascended. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

In heavenly *panoply* divinely bright
Then stand'st, and armies tremble at thy sight,
As at Achilles' self! *Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvii.

And, arm'd himself in *panoply* complete
Of heav'nly temper, furnishes with arms
Bright as his own. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

PA'NSY. Fr. *Pensée*; Dut. *Pensee*. A violet so called because it causes *thought* or reflection; because of its *fanciful* appearance, &c.

The pretie *paunce*,
And the chevisaunce,
Shall match with a fayre flowre delice.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Aprill.

——— Flowers were the couch,
Pansies, and violets, and asphodel,
And hyacinth, earth's freshest, softest lap.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

The white pink, and the *pansy* freakt with jet.
Id. Lycidas.

Of kindred race, but brighter dies,
On that fair bank a *pansy* grew,
That borrow'd from indulgent skies
A velvet shade and purple hue.
Langhorn. The Violet and the Pansy, Fab. 5.

PANT, *v.* PANT, *n.* PA'NTER. PA'NTING, *n.* } Fr. *Panteler*, which Junius derives from the Gr. Πανθειν, to mourn, to lament; and Menage from the Lat. *Palpitare.*

PA'NTINGLY. } To breathe, to blow, quickly and shortly; and, consequentially, to pursue eagerly, to desire with strong emotion.

I feele my *panting* heart begins to rest.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

She fell to ground for sorrowfull regret,
And lively breath her sad breast did forsake;
Yet might her pitteous hart be seen to *pant* and quake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

This said, the throtes of both the lambs, cut with his royall knife,
He had them *panting* on the earth (till quite deprivd of life)
The steele had rob'd them of their strength.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

Thus spake this woful and distressed lord,
As yet his breath found passage to and fro,
With many a short *pant* and many a broken word.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Kent. Made she no verbal question?
Gent. Faith, once, or twice, she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it press'd her heart.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iv. sc. 3.

Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night:
Now hissing waters the quench'd pitch restore;
And watry waves withdrawing from the fight,
Lie lull'd and *panting* on the silent shore.
Dryden. Aunnu Mirabilis.

Swiftly the gentle charmer flies,
And to the tender grief soft air applies,
Which, warbling mystic sounds,
Cements the bleeding *pander's* wounds.
Congreve. On Mrs. Arabella Hunt's Singing.

His breath, in quick, short *pantings*, comes and goes.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

With raging swell alternate *pantings* rise:
And tenrours roll within the kindling eyes.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. v.

——— Thick and *pantingly*
The breath was fetch'd, and with huge hab'rings heav'd.
The Art of Preserving Health, b. iii.

PANTALOO'N. It. *Pantalone*; Fr. *Pantalon.* See the quotations from Addison and Grey.

——— The slyt age shifts
Into the lerne and slipper'd *pantaloune*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side
His youthful hose well saud, a world too wide,
For his shrunke shanke, and his bigge manly voice
Turning againe toward childish trebble pipes,
And whistles in his sound.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 7.

And as the French we conquer'd once
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

Pantaloons.—A garment consisting of breeches and stockings fastened together, and both of the same piece.
Grey. Note on Hudibras.

Pantalone, (in Italian Comedy) is generally an old *cuffy.*
Addison. Italy. Venice.

PA'NTELER. } Fr. *Panetier, paneterie*; It. PA'NTRY. } *Panatiere, panateria.*

A place in which to keep bread; (*panis*;) and now, any other sort of victuals.

The person who has the care of the bread.

In Sp. *Panadero* is the bread-maker, or baker.

Whilom he served in his *panterie*,
& was outlawed for a felonie. *R. Brunne*, p. 33.

The kyng tok his *pantelere*, & strangled him right thore,
& he wonded the kyng dedely fulle sore. *Id. Ib.*

But I will presently take order with the cook, *pantler*, and butler, for my wonted allowance to the poor.
Brome. The Merry Beggars, Act i.

Ser. Madam, the guests are come, supper scru'd vp, yea cal'd, my young lady askt for, the nurse curs't in the *pantery*, and euery thing in extremitie.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 3.

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, *pantrys*, butteries, graueries, (would be) to the North.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 11.

PA'NTER. Fr. *Pantliere* or *pantiere*, a great swoopnet, or drawing-net, (Cotgrave.) It. *Pantera*; Gr. Πανθηρον. *omnes feras* (παντας θηρας) *capiens.*

To catch in his *panters*
Those damosels and bachlers
Love will none other birdis catche.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

The small fishes of the season fair,
That of the *panter*, and the net best scaped.
Id. Legend of Good Women. Prol.

PANTHEISM. PANTHEI'STIC. PANTHE'ON. } Worship of all the Gods; a temple of all the Gods; παντων των θεων.

The firste plage is fallen vpon all ydoles and false goddes which they had set and packed together in one tempel of *pantheon*, that is to say, *all goddes*.—*Udal. Revelacion*, c. 16.

Pantheism, for instance, and Hobbism, are scandalously bad, scarce differing from the broadest Atheism: and Fatalism, in effect, is but little better.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 81.

It [the *pantheistic system*] supposes God and Nature or God and the whole universe, to be one and the same substance, one universal being; insomuch that men's souls are only modifications of the divine substance.—*Id. Ib.* p. 63.

PA'NTHER. Fr. *Panthere*; It. *Pantera*; Sp. *Pantera*; Lat. *Panthera*; Gr. Πανθηρ. Some under the idea expressed by Pliny, think this animal so called, q.d. παν, all, and θηρ, a beast; because the colours of *all beasts* may be distinguished in it. Vossius thinks it more probable that the word is Eastern.

The leopardes, or spotted *panthers* expressinge the nature and wittes of the Grekis, signifieth the kingdom of great Alexander.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 7.

Wylde beastes in yron yokes he would compell;
The spotted *panther* and the tusked bore,
The pardale swift. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 6.

The *panthers* and tygres are in a manner the only beasts (that for their variety of spotted skins, and furres which they yeold) in great request and commendable: for other beasts have each one a proper colour of their owne, according to their kind.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 17.

PA'NTOFLE. } Fr. *Pantoufle*; It. *Pantofola*, PA'NTABLE. } a shoe or slipper. Some etymologists determine upon a Greek origin, and devise the compound παντοφελλος, παν, omne, and φελλος, *suber*, a cork, or from παιειν, *calcare*, and φελλος, because (says Skinner) they were formerly made of *cork*, on account of its lightness. And see *Menage*. Wachter contends for a northern origin. In Swed. and Ger. *Toffel*, without any prefixed word, has the same application, and is derived by Wachter from the Lat. *Tabula*. Schilter supposes *pon* to be *bain*, (i. e. bone,) applied to the *foot*; and thus, that the word means *tabula pedis*; the thing itself being used merely for *the tread of the foot*. With the addition of an upper covering, it is equivalent to—

A slipper.

It was there as free to sinne not onelie without all punishment, but also without any man's marking, as it is free in the isle of London, to chose without all blame whether a man lust to weare shoo, or *pantofle*.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. i.

Comes Master Dametas with a hedging bill in his hand chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Amor, Page. If you cough, Jacke, after your tobacco, for a punishment you shall kisse the *pantofle*.
Anonymous. The Returne from Parnassus, Act v. sc. 1.

Chi. Now, by my grandame's *pantable*, 'tis pretty!
Digby. Elvira, Act v.

PA'NTOMIME, *n.* } Fr. *Pantomime*; It. *Pantomimo*; Sp. *Pantomimo*; Lat. *Pantomimus*; Gr. Παντομιμος, απο του παντα μιμεισθαι, because they *mimicked*, or imitated, or expressed, by correspondent action, *every thing* they intended to represent.

PA'NTOMIME, *adj.* }

Bacon writes with the Latin termination.

There be certain *pantomimi*, that will represent the voices of players of interludes, so to life, as if you see them not, you would think they were those players themselves.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, s. 240.

The *pantomimes*, who maintained their reputation from the Age of Augustus to the sixth century, expressed, without the use of words, the various fables of the gods and heroes of antiquity; and the perfection of their art which sometimes disarmed the gravity of the philosopher, always excited the applause and wonder of the people.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 31.

Pantomimic gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a dramatic story.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. Note G.

PAP. PAPE'SCENT. PAPILLARY. PA'PILLOUS. PA'PPOSE. PA'PPY. } Lat. *Pappa* or *papa*, *pappare* or *papare*; Fr. *Puppin*; It. *Pappa*; Sp. *Papa*; Ger. *Papp*; Dut. *Poppe*; Sw. *Pepp*. (See Vossius, *Etymol. in voce*, and *De Vitiis*, lib. i. c. 7.) *Pa pa*, *pap*, (see BA, BABE,) is the first call of infants, ascribed to a craving for food; and applied to—

That part of the breast (*mam-ma*) from which the mother's milk is drawn; and also to the food prepared in lieu of the mother's milk.

For as some auncient writers do suppose, olde times the childe souketh the vice of his nourice, wythe mylke of her *pappe*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 4.

Will you haue an Englishe infant, whiche liethe with *pappe* to bee your kynge and gouernour.
Hall. Hen. VI. an. 3.

For all so soone as life did me admit
Into this world, and shewed heven's light,
From mother's *pap* I taken was unfit,
And streight deliver'd to a Fary knight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

He strooke him at his breaster right *poppe*,
Quite through his shoulder bone.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

Some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants, as eichory, lettuce, dandelion, are found effectual in hot countries.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 6.

The learned Malpighi with great probability concludes, because the outward covering of the tongue is perforated, under which he *papillary* parts, that in these the taste lieth.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 5.

The *papillous* inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible, and when the acrimony is so great as to affect the solid parts, the sensation of pain is insuperable.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 1.

Another thing worthy of noting in seeds, and argumentative of providence and design, is that *poppose* plumage growing upon the tops of some of them whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind, and by that means scatter'd and disseminated far and wide.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

I saw his head swelled in several places; some of the swellings were big and *puppy* abounding with extravasated serum.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 9.

Its tender and *puppy* flesh cannot at once be fitted to be nourished by solid diet.—*Id. Ib.*

Oh folly worthy of the nurse's lap,
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with *pap*.
Cowper. Conversation.

PAPA'. Gr. Παππας; Lat. *Papa*; Fr. *Pape*; It. and Sp. *Papa*. (See Pap.)
PAPE.
PA'PABLE.
PA'PACY.
PA'PAL.
PAPA'LIN
PAPA'LITY.
PA'PALTY.
PA'PISM.
PA'PIST.
PA'PISTIC.
PAPI'STICAL.
PA'PISTRY.
A repetition of a first sound *pa, pa*, breathed softly through the lips — in earliest infancy; and applied to—
The male parent; as *ma-ma*, (qv.) to the female. Applied also to—
A father of a church, sect, congregation, &c. The father of the Christian church. The see Pope.
abba, or abbot.

Papacy,—the state or rank of *papa* or *pope*. Bishop Hall coins for his purpose—*papess*; and Fuller the verbal adjective—*popized*.

This Innocent, whiche was deceiued
His *papacie* anone hath weined,
Renounced and resigned eke.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

The Pope anone upon the cas—
Of his *papall* auctoritee
Hath made and youe the decree.
Id. Ib.

Thus clome he vp from one degree to an other till he got the *papacy*, wherein he wroughte suche wonders as did his predecessors.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

At whose request the whole consistorye of the college of Rome sent thither Lawrence Campeius a preest Cardinall, a man of great wit & experience, but more learned in ye *papal* law then in deuinitie.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 20.

Yea, if all thynges muste be persolued, that hathe bene promysed in *papisme*, than must king John a most iniurious & hurtful vowe, be also fulfilled in all his successours.
Bale. Apologie, p. 83.

Lykewyse in the *papistik* chirche, what a multitude & variete is there of laudable in syphte ceremonis.
Aye. Epistelin of Daniel, c. 7.

Fyrst it may be that many of thys oure churche and congregation, shall trayueil into some *papistical* countrey, who oght greatly nowe to be in a readines & armed to batel.
Calvine. Foure Godlye Sermons.

Lete all men marke your good handelynge of S. Agustyne here, to proue by hys sayinges that it is good to vowe *papistry*, and great synne to breake a vowe of that kynde.
Bale. Apologie, p. 70.

And pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of *papalyte*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 160.

By the death of the other two, the conclave hath received little alteration; though Monsoviio were *papable*, and a great soggetto in the list of the foresters.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 707.

[They are] no less divided in their profession than we and the *papistins*.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 320.

They feeling the ax of God's reformation, hewing at the old and hollow trunk of *papacy*, and finding the Spaniard their surest friend, and safest refuge, to sooth him up in his dream of a fifth monarchy, and withal to uphold the deceiptt *papally*, have inuented this super politick aphorism, as one terms it, one *pope*, and one king.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii

Was the history of that their monstrous *papeuse* of our making?—*Bp. Hall. Humour of the Married Clergie*, s. 9.

Yet think by these gaudy glisterings to stir up the devotion of the rude multitude; ye think so, because ye forsake the heavenly teaching of Saint Paul for the hellish sophistry of *papism*.—*Milton. Reason of Church Government*, b. ii. c. 2.

Protestants cut off the authority from all *popie'd* writers of that age.—*Fuller. Holy War*, p. 160.

Dr. Lloyd thinks their time of hurting the *papal* christians is at an end; they [the Turks] may indeed still do mischief to the Muscovites, or persecute their own christian subjects, but they can do no hurt to the *papalins*.
Burnet. Own Time, an. 1697.

The partial *papists* would infer from hence
Their church, in last resort, should judge the sense.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

A child that is just learning to speak, calls every person who comes to the house its *papa*, or its *mama*; and thus bestows upon the whole species those names which it had been taught to apply to two individuals.
Smith. Formation of Languages.

The progress of the *papal* policy, long actuated by the steady counsels of successive pontiffs, took deeper root, and was at length in some places with difficulty, in others never yet, extirpated.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 8.

Let us therefore now take a view of the laws in force against the *papists*; who may be divided into three classes, popish recusants, popery: popish recusants convict; and popish priests.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

PAPELARD. Fr. *Papelard, papelardie, papelard*; perhaps from the Lat. *Palpare*, to touch gently, and hence — to caress, to flatter.
PA'PELARDY.
A flatterer, dissembler, hypocrite.

The *papelarde*, that him yeeldeth so,
And woil to worldly ease yet,
And saith that he the world hath left,
And greedily it gripeth eft,
He is the hound, shame is to saine,
That to his casting goeth againe.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose, v. 7233.

For labour might me neuer please
I haue more wil to ben at ease
And haue well leuer, soth to say
Before the people patter and pray
And vryse in my foxeny
Under a cope of *papelardy*.
Id. Ib. v. 6797.

PA'PER, *n.* Gr. Παπυρος; Lat. *Papyrus*; Fr. *Papier*; It. *Papiro*; Sp. *Papel*. See the quotation from Pliny below, and in v. *Parchment*.
PA'PER, PA'PYREAN, *adj.*
To *paper*,—to cover or infold in *paper*; to inscribe on *paper*.

Whan this was said, with *paper* she sat doun,
And in this manner made her testament.
Chaucer. The Complaint of Cresside.

Upon a thicke palfry, *paper* white,
With eaddie redde, embroided with delite,
Of gold the barres, vp enhosed high,
Sate Dido.
Id. The Legend of Dido.

For all the tyme betweue hys death and the proclamacion proclaimyng, coulde skaint haue suffyced vnto the bare wryting alone, albeit that it had bene in *paper* and scribled furthe in haste at aduenture.—*Hall. Edw. V.*

——— He makes vp the file
Of all the gentry; for the most part such
To whom as great a charge, as little honour
He meant to lay vpon; and his owne letter
The honourable bord of councell out,
Must fetch him in the *papers*.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act i. sc. 1.

Before we depart out of Ægypt, wee must not forget the plant *papyrus*, but describe the nature thereof considering, that all civilitie of this our life, the memoriall and immortalitie also of men after death, consisteth especially in *paper* which is made thereof. M. Varro writeth, that the first invention of making *paper* was devised upon the conquest of Ægypt, atchieved by Alexander the great, at what time as he founded the citie Alexandria in Ægypt, where such *paper* was first made.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xiii. c. 21.

The *paper* reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks . . . shall wither, be dried away, and be no more.
Isaiah, xix. 7.

——— And from whence,
A second birth, grows the *papyrean* leaf,
A tablet firm, on which the painter hard
Delineates thought, and to the wond'ring eye
Embodies vocal air, and groups the sound.
Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 3.

There are several different sorts of *paper* money, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known, and which seems best adapted for this purpose.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. ii. c. 2.

In a small chamber was my office done,
Where blinks through *paper'd* panes, the settling sun.
Crabbe. Parish Register.

PAR, *n.* Fr. *Parite*; It. *Parità*; Sp. *Paridad*; Lat. *Par, paritas*.
PA'RITY.
Likeness or similarity; sameness; equality or evenness.

Thus the Foundation-principle of peripateticism runs but parallel to an acknowledg'd nothing: and their agreement in essential characters makes rather an identity then a *parity*.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 16.

The same horrid and savage courage appears in his [Statius's] Capaneus, Tydeus, Hippomedon, &c. They have a *parity* of character, which makes them seem brothers of one family.—*Pope. Homer. Iliad*, Pref.

The nature of merit consists properly in exchange: and that we know and proceed according to a *parity* of worth on both sides, commutation being most properly between things equivalent.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country: *e.g.* supposing thirty-six skillings of Holland to have just as much silver in them as twenty English shillings.
Locke. Farther Considerations on Money.

In poetry and other pieces of imagination, the same *parity* may be observed.—*Burke. Sub. & Beaut. On Taste*, Introd.

PA'RABLE, *n.* Fr. *Parabole*; It. *Parabola*; Sp. *Parabola*; Lat. *Parabola*; Gr. παραβολη from παραβαλλειν, to cast against; to place or bring together; to confer; and hence, παραβολη, a *parable*,—
PA'RALE, *v.*
PARABO'LICAL.
PARABO'LICALLY.
A collation or comparison; and, with the Evangelists, a similitude or allegory.

And in manye such *parables* he spak to hem the word, as thei myghten here, and he spak not to hem withoute *parable*, but he expownede to hise disciplis alle thingis ti himsilf.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 4.

And eke the *parabolet* of Salomon.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6261.

The holye scripture hath her figure and historye, her mistorye, and verite, her *parable* and playne doctrine.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

For nothing can be more vncertaine, or more *parabolicall*, and vnsensible, then to saie, &c.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1235. *Queen Mary*, an. 1554.

And of matrimonial loye, no doubt but that was chiefly meant, which by the ancient sages was thus *parabl'd*.
Milton. The Doctrine of Divorce, b. i. c. 6.

At which expression (*Luke* xii. 37.) you will the lesse admire, if you consider, that besides that it is *parabolical*, and probably hyperbolical, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 287.

Which words, (*Cant.* viii.) notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference, and are of little force in our translation, I raised thee under an apple-tree, &c.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 1.

The psalm, being in itself a plain narrative of facts, can contain nothing *parabolical* or enigmatical in it.
Horne. On Psalm 78.

PA'RABLE. Fr. *Parable*; Lat. *Parabilis*; from *parare*, to procure.
That may be procured.

But surely they were not well-wishers unto *parable* physick, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 12.

Those I am reasoning with make use of chymical remedies, when much more easily *parable* ones may suffice.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 134.

PA'RACLETE. Lat. of the Lower Age, *Paracletus*; Gr. παρακλητος, from παρα-καλειν, *advocare*. See the quotation from Sharp.

Braggynge Winchester, the Pope's *paraclete* in Englande, that is maister of the Stewes at London, and euche other dyrty donghylles.—*Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

i. I begin with the notion or signification of the term *paraclete*, which is here and in other places used by St. John to express the office of the Holy Ghost, and which accordingly hath ever since been by the church in a manner appropriated to him. Thus in the Te Deum, also the Holy Ghost, the *paraclete*: for that is the word in the original.
Sharp, vol. v. Disc. 2.

PARA'DE, *n.* Wachter says, "The Fr.
PARA'DE, *v.* *Parade* seems to be the same with the Ger. *Bereit-en, ornare*; though it possibly may be from the Lat. *Paratura*." (And see *Menage*.) *Parade* is *prepared*, (sc.) for show, exhibition, ostentation, display. And hence applied to—
A show, exhibition, ostentation, or display;

A place where exhibition or display may be made; to the—

Position or attitude, state or condition, of those so prepared, for show, ostentation, &c.

And from their ivorie port the cherubim
Forth issuing at th' accustomd hour stood arm'd
To their night watches in warlike *parade*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

He [the Tutor] should accustom him to make, as much as is possible, a true judgment of men, by those marks, which serve best to shew what they are, and give a prospect into their inside which often shews itself in little things, especially when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard.
Locke. On Education, s. 94.

Then all for parking and *parading*,
Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.
Brooke. Fables. Love & Vanity.

Great adepts in the fighting trade,
Who serve their time on the *parade*.
Churchill. The Ghost, b. ii.

I value not thy gasconading,
Nor all thy alamode *parading*. *Smart*, Fab. 8.

PA'RADIGM. PARADIGMA'TICAL. PARADIGMATIZE, *v.* } Gr. Παραδειγμα, from παραδεικνυμι, I show or exhibit, nearly or near to, (sc.) as a thing to be imitated.

A pattern, example, model.

Those ideas in the divine understanding, being look'd upon by these philosophers, as the *paradigms* and patterns of all things.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 388.

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions, are *paradigmatical*, that is, virtues that make us answer to the *paradigm*, or idea of virtue exactly, viz. the intellect of God.—*More. Song of the Soul*, Notes.

When these controversies now depending are at end, there is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatized* by you, or in any piece of divinity wherein I understand ought, but you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 197.

PA'RADISE. PARADISI'ACAL. PARADI'SIC. } Gr. Παραδεισος; Lat. *Paradisus*; Fr. *Paradis*; It. *Paradiso*; Sp. *Parayso*. The word was applied by the Greeks to an enclosure for wild beasts; but by the Persians (Xenophon, *Mem.* lib. v.) to gardens, in which were put every good and beautiful production of the earth. In Christian Theology, to—

The gardens in which Adam and Eve were placed; more generally to—

A place, a state or condition of excessive happiness.

Of marble is the stone & putreeid ther he lies,
The soule to God is gone, to the loye of *paradis*, amen.
R. Brunne, p. 341.

To him that overcometh I schall gyue to ete of the tree of lyf that is in the *paradys* of God.—*Wielif. Apocal.* c. 2.

To hym that overcõmeth, will I gene to eate of the tree of lyfe, which is in the middest of the *paradice* of God.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

So on he fares, and to the border comes,
Of Eden, where delicious *Paradise*,
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b iv.

The narration that follows shall instruct you and forewarn you of those evil courses whereby man looses that measure of *paradisiacal* happinesse God estates him in, even while he is in this world.
More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, c. 2. s. 8.

But particularly to describe and point at this *paradisiacal* residence, can be done only by those that live in those serene regions of lightsom glory.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 14.

How was this executed? he did eat, but in the day he did eat, he did not actually die, but was turned out of *Paradise* from the tree of life, and shut out for ever from it, least he should take thereof and live for ever.
Locke. The Reasonableness of Christianity.

Yet ah! why should they know their fate?
Since sorrow never comes too late,
And happiness too swiftly flies.
Thought would destroy their *paradise*.
Gray. Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College.

Hence we inherit such a life as this,
Dead of itself to *paradise* bliss.
Broome. On the Ground of True and False Religion.

True life departing left him naked, blind,
And spiritless, in body, soul, and mind;
Dead to his *paradisic* life, a birth
From sin began his mortal life on earth.
Id. Abstract of a Sermon.

PA'RADOX. PARADO'XAL. PARADO'XICAL. PARADO'XICALLY. PARADO'XICALNESS. PARADOXO'LOGY. } Fr. *Paradoxe*; It. *Paradosso*; Sp. *Paradoxo*; Lat. *Paradoxum*; Gr. Παραδοξον; παρα, against, and δοξα, opinion.

Any thing—a thought, an opinion—differing from, or contrary to, the common opinions; an extraordinary, a singular thought or proposition.

Wherein first may he loyned this issue, that this monstrous *paradoxe* of transubstantiation was neuer induced or received publickely in the churche, before the time of the Laterane Councell, vnder Pope Innocentius the 3. an. 1216. or at the most before ye time of Lanfrancus, the Italian Archbishop of Cant. 1070.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1038. *Hen. VIII.*

To answer this question distinctly, and dissipate these grosse erroneous *paradoxes*; we must distinguish.
Prynne. Treachery & Loyalty, pt. iii. p. 115.

The assertion, I confess, cannot but seem *paradoxical* at first sight, even to the ingenious and judicious.
More. Immortality of the Soul, Pref. p. 3.

Froom, after our old mother language, signifies fair, as that *paradoxal* Becanus in exposition of the Egyptian Pyramis in Herodotus, would by notation teach us.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3. *Selden. Illustrations.*

How worthy are they to smart, that marre the harmony of our peace, by the discordans jars of their new *paradoxall* conceits.—*Bp. Hall. The Peace Maker*, s. 21.

If their vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing *paradoxes*, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laught at.—*Collier. On Pride.*

I will (saith he) declare mine own opinion first concerning these things, confirming it with probabilities, as much as possibly I can, aiding and assisting the truth and *paradoxicalness* thereof.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 219.

Whoever shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty, which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempt, will easily discern a work of this nature is not to be performed on one legg.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, To the Reader.

A great part of the world reject them all, as absolute *paradoxes*, and contrary to reason, and we ourselves confess them to be above reason.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 8.

The mind begins to boggle at immaterial substances, as things *paradoxical* and incomprehensible.
Id. Ib. vol. ix. Ser. 3.

Cicero ludicrously describes Cato as endeavouring to act in the commonwealth upon the school *paradoxes*, which exercised the wits of the Junior students in the stoick philosophy.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

It is an observation which I think Isocrates makes in one of his orations against the sophists, that it is far more easy to maintain a wrong cause, and to support *paradoxical* opinions to the satisfaction of a common auditory, than to establish a doubtful truth by solid and convincive arguments.
Id. Vindication of Natural Society, Pref.

PA'RAGE. Fr. *Parage*; equality of birth or in blood, and hence—

Birth, parentage. See DISPARAGE.

But fame, which goeth every weye
To sondry reignes nil aboute,
The great beauties telleth oute
Of such a myrede of his *parage*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Then al the other answered and sayd, we wyl do thus:—We beleue you, for ye are a mã in this towne of grete *parage*, and may do moche.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 52.

PARAGO'GICAL. Gr. Παραγωγη, παρα, and αγωγη, a drawing, from αγ-ειν, to lead or draw.

A figure in Grammar, when a word is drawn out, produced, or lengthened by the addition of a syllable.

They urged you with a decree of the sage and severe judges of Athens, and you may cite them to appear for certain *paragogical* contempts, before a capacious pedantry of hot-liver'd grammarians.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonst. Defence.

PA'RAGON, *n.* PA'RAGON, *v.* } Fr. *Paragon, paragonner*; It. *Paragone, paragonare*; Sp. *Parangon, parangonar*; perhaps from the Gr. Παραγων, *praeterions, transiens*, from παραγειν, to go by or beyond, to surpass.

That which, any one who, surpasses, exceeds, excels; also, one who strives to surpass, a rival, competitor; also, rivalry, competition, trial for superiority.

Thys prince was almost the Arabicall phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very *paragon*.
Hall. Hen. V. an. 1.

Cassio. Most fortunately: he hath atchieu'd a maid,
That *paragons* description, and wilde fame.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 1.

Pandæmonium, citie and proud seate
Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd,
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

For hardie thing it is, to weene by might
That man to hard conditions to bind;
Or ever hope to match in equall fight
Whose prowesse *paragone* saw never living wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

In arms anon to *paragon* the morn,
The morn new-rising.—*Glover. The Athenaid*, b. xxviii.

PA'RAGRAM. Gr. Παραγραμμα, some-PARAGRAMMA'TIST. } thing more than, different from, what is written; a change of what is written; (sc.) by which some witticism was effected.

I remember a country school-master of my acquaintance told me once, that he had been in company with a gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns.—*Spectator*, No. 61.

And unless it be some smart pun, or elegant hyperbole, some striking *paragram*, or some arch and unexpected turn; in a word, unless it answers the character of true humour, as described in my dialogue on oratory, I desire you would do me the favour most vehemently to swear, that mine you are confident it is not.—*Melmoth. Cicero*, b. iv. Let. 18.

PA'RAGRAPH, *n.* } Fr. *Paragraphe*; It. PA'RAGRAPH, *v.* } *Paragrafo*; Sp. *Paragrafo, parafo*; Gr. Παραγραφη, from παρα-γραφειν, to write near or against; and applied to—

A mark or notation written in the margin to point out a division in the continuity of the writing. Now applied to—

A section or division in such continuity.

I call that by books and chapters, which the Greeke hook divideth by chapters and *paragraphes*.
Roger Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

This large *paragraph* of Plotinus is not without some small truth in it, if rightly limited and understood.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 11.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and superintendents deliver them to the greffier, or clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*, in parchment.
Evelyn. State of France.

The King's secretaries must first allow and *paragraph* them, and then they are sealed.—*Id. Ib.*

PA'RAILLED, i. e. apparelled;—Paraille; apparel.

And *parailed* hym lyke here prentys, the puple to sterven.
Piers Ploughman, p. 85.

In the *parail* of a pilgrim. *Id.* p. 208.

Thise wormes, ne thise mõthes, ne thise mites
Upon my *paraille* fret hem never a del,
And wost thou why? for they were used wel.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6143.

PA'RALLAX. PARALLA'CTIC. } Fr. *Parallaxe*; It. *Paralasse*; Sp. *Paralaxe*; Gr. Παραλλαξις, *differentia*, from παραλλαττειν, to differ, to vary. For the astronomical application, see the quotation from Ferguson.

And undeceived with the *paralax*
Of a mistaken eye of reason, draw
By these mask'd outsides what the inward lacks.
Daniel. Musophilus.

And those learned mathematicians, by admitting of *parallax* and reflexion, deceived themselves and posterity.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 14. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Thomas Digrey and John Dey, gentlemen and mathematicians, amongst us, have learnedly proved by *parallactic* doctrine, that it [a new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the elementary region.
Holland. Camden. Elizabeth, an. 1572.

411. The *parallax* of the sun, moon, or any planet, is the distance between its true and apparent place in the heaven —the true place of any celestial object, referred to the starry heaven, is that in which it would appear if seen from the centre of the earth; the apparent place is that in which it appears as seen from the earth's surface.
Ferguson. Astronomy, vo. ii. c. 23.

I cannot analyse the air, nor catch
The *parallax* of yonder lum'nous point,
That seems half quench'd in the immense abyss.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

PA'RALLEL, *adj.* PA'RALLEL, *n.* PA'RALLEL, *v.* PA'RALLELABLE. PA'RALLELESS. PA'RALLELISM. PA'RALLELY. } Fr. *Parallele*; It. *Paralello*; Sp. *Paralelo*; Lat. *Parallelus*; Gr. Παραλληλος, παρα αλληλων, by or by the side of each other. Applied to—

Lines preserving through

their whole extent an equal distance from each other; to—

Any thing taking or pursuing the same course with another; having the same or a similar tendency or direction, appearance or quality, a likeness or resemblance; comparison of like or similar qualities.

The astronomers consent that the sunne descending from our vpper hemisphere at the 18 *parallel* vnder the horizon maketh an end of twilight, so that at length the darke night insueth, and that afterward in the morning the sun approaching againe within as many *parallels*, doth driue away the night by access of the twilight. These reuolutions therefore that are *parallel* to the equinoctiall are also *parallel* to the horizon.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 56.

Sound *parallelleth* in many other things with the sight, and radiation of things inuisible.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 125.

Which with other attributed miracles (after the fashion of that credulous age) caused him to be almost *paralleled* in monkish zeal with that holy John which, unborn, sprang at presence of the incarnate author of our redemption.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, v. 5. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Maintaining still an equal *parallel*,
Just with th' occasions of humanity,
Making her judgment ever liable
To the respect of peace and amity.

Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

Tis easie to draw a *parallelism* between that ancient, and this more modern nothing; and in all things to make good its resemblance to that commentitious inanity.

Glanvil. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 15.

And (symmetry) in plants consists in their leaves and branches *parallely* answering one another, as also the several parts of the same leaf.

More. Antidote against Atheism, App. c. 11.

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage, as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside.—*Bp. Hall. Rem.* p. 277.

——— Tell me, gentle boy,
Is she not *parallelest*? Is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?

Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act iii. sc. 1.

How ought we to be affected with love and thankfulness, at such a never-to-be *parallel'ed* instance of God's kindness to us, that he should so love us, as to send his only begotten son into the world, that we might live through him.

Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 11.

Yet shall this graceful line forget to please,
If border'd close by sidelong *parallels*,
Nor duly mixt with those opposing curves
That give the charm of contrast.

Mason. The English Garden, b. ii.

Again, *parallelism* in sentences, in words, and in the order of words, have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and of Luke.—*Paley. Evidences*, Prop. I. c. 8.

PA'RALOGY. } Fr. *Parologisme*; It. and
PA'RALOGISM. } Sp. *Paralogismo*; Gr. Παραλογισμος, παρα, against, and λογος, reason. In Fr. *Parologizer* is to reason against reason, (Cotgrave.)

An inference or induction against or contrary to reason.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, and in all times, is more than paradoxical to dispute, and so that Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 3.

The world is apt to make an ill use of multitude: on the one side, arguing the better part by the greater; on the other side arguing mischief tolerable because it is abetted by many. The former of these is the *paralogism* of fond Romanists; the other, of time-serving politicians.

Bp. Hall. Ser. Philippians, iii. 18, 19.

PA'RALYSE, *v.* } See PALSY. Fr. *Paralytique*; It. and Sp. *Paralitico*; Lat. *Paralyticus*; Gr. Παραλυτικος, from παραλυειν, (*νευροιυι resolutio*,) παρ, *κυειν*, *resolvere*.
PARALY'TICK, *adj.*
PARALY'TICK, *n.*
PARALY'TICAL.

To relax, to unbrace, to unnerve; to destroy the active power.

To *paralyse* is now in common use.

Insomuch as they properly resembled the bodies *paralytick* and loosed of their limbs and members, as those which through the palsy have lost all their sense and feeling.

North. Plutarch, p. 197.

Nought shall it profit that the charming fair
Angelic, softest work of Heaven, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytic* hand,
Senseless of beauty's touch or love's command.

Prior. Solomon, b. iii.

Mercurial preparations are those which he uses most successfully in *paralytical* and the like distempers of, what physicians call, the *genus nervosum*.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 187.

Which is, doubtless, the case with *paralytick*s, whose nerves are some of them by obstructions, or such like means reduced to the same state as if cut or bound.

Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 8. Note 5.

PA'RAMOUNT, *adj.* } *Paramount* (says Min-
PA'RAMOUNT, *n.* } shew) commeth of these two French words, *par*, that is, *per*, and *monter*, ascendere, to mount or get up.

Raised or risen to the supreme rank or station, power or authority; superior, eminent. See PARAVAIL, and the quotation from Hooker.

[Here we have a full resolution of this great councell] that the kingdome in parliament assembled, is above the king, as a generall councell is *paramount* the pope.

Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 7.

The answer being, that he [the Emperor] was but a man next under God, above any other particular officer in the Roman state, is no proofe at all that he was *paramount* the whole senate and people collectively considered, or of greater soveraigne power then they.—*Id. Ib.* pt. iii. p. 112.

——— Forth
In order came the grand infernal peers,
Midst came their mighty *paramount*, and seem'd
Alone th' antagonist of heav'n.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. ii.

Every man has some prime *paramount* object which employs his head, and fills his heart, rules his thoughts, and (as it were) lies in his bosom; and is to him above and instead of all other enjoyments whatsoever.

South, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

Thus all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be holden, mediately or immediately, of the king, who is stiled the lord *paramount*, or above all.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. ii. c. 5.

PA'RAMOUR. Tyrwhitt, on v. 1157, (quoted below,) says,—"i. e. *with love I loved*, this is a genuine old expression." (He refers to authorities.) So in v. 2114,—"That loveth *par amour*. Hence *paramour*, or *paramours*, in one word, was used vulgarly to signify—love; and, as in v. 6036, a mistress." And by subsequent writers, a lover of either sex.

My fourthe husbonde was a revellour,
This is to say, he had a *paramour*.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6036

A kynnesmã of Sigebert, late kynge entendynge to reuenge the deposyng of his kynnesmã, awaytid ye tyme, & beset ye house, where Kenulph & his *paramoure* was, smally accompanyed.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 151.

And in the midst thereof upon the floure
A lovely bevy of faire ladies sate,
Courted of many a lolly *paramoure*,
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9

Rural groves where heretofore
Each muse, each grace, beneath the shade
Of myrtle bow'rs, in secred play'd
With an Italian *paramour*.

Cooper. The Apology of Aristippus, Epist. 3.

PA'RANYMPH. Fr. *Paranymphe*; Sp. *Paranymphe*; Lat. *Paranymphus*; Gr. Παρανυμφος, (παρα, near to, νυμφη, the bride,) one who is near to, attends upon the bride.

An overseer, or assistant in the oversight, or ordering of bridal businesses, (Cotgrave.)

A bride's-man; generally, an attendant, associate, assistant, or encourager.

But it is the boast of all when lust is the *paranymph* and solicits the suit, and makes the contract, and joyns the hands.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 15.

Their faneral tears are but the *paranymphs* and pious solliciters of a second bride.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 23.

To him Cleander, with devout regret
O'er Medon, honour'd *paranymph* and guest,
His head inclining.—*Glover. The Athenaid*, b xxx.

PA'RAPEGM. Gr. Παραγγυμα, any thing affixed or fixed against, from παραπηγνυναι, to fix against, (παρα, and πηγνυμι, to fix.) Applied to—

A tablet of laws, &c. *affixed* to a column or pillar; a tablet so *affixed* of astronomical phenomena, or for other purposes.

For our fore-fathers, saith he, observing the course of the sun, and making certain mutations to happen in his progress, through particular parts of the zodiack, they registred and set them down in their *parapegmes*, or astronomical canons.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 13.

PA'RAPET. Fr. *Parapet*; It. *Parapetto*; Sp. *Parapeto*; Lat. *Petto*; Lat. *Pectus*; the breast. And thus *Parapet* was originally applied to—

A wall raised to the height of the *breast*, or *breast* high; a low wall, (generally placed on an eminence.)

——— And so put boldly on
To raze the rampire: in whose height, they fiercely set upon
The *parapets*, and pull'd them downe.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

PARAPHERNA'LIA. Fr. *Paraphernal*; It. *Paraphernа*; Sp. *Parafrena*; Gr. Παραφερνα; παρα, and φερνη, dowry, *brought* by the wife, from φερειν, to bring. "What other things wives *brought* to their husbands *above* their portions were called παραφερνα," (*Potter*, b. iv. c. 11.) And see the quotation from Blackstone.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods: which shall remain to her after his death, and not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*: which is a term borrowed from the civil law: it is derived from the Greek language, signifying *over and above* her dower.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b.ii. c. 29.

PA'RAPHRASE, *n.* } Fr. *Paraphrase*; It.
PA'RAPHRASE, *v.* } *Parafrasi*; Sp. *Paraphrasis*; Lat. *Paraphrasis*; Gr. Παραφρασις; παραφραζειν, *loquiacia*, i.e. to speak near
PARAPHRA'SIAN.
PA'RAPHRAST.
PARAPHRA'STIC.
PARAPHRA'STICAL.
PARAPHRA'STICALLY.

to or nearly according to (sc.) what another has said. And thus—

An exposition that holds the sense, but changes the words of the thing expounded, (Cotgrave.) Distinguished from *metaphrase*. See the quotation from Dryden.

Thou hast here, good christian reader, the *paraphrase* of Erasmus vpon the gospell, that is to say, a treasour, and in manier a full library of all good diuinitie bookes.

Udal, Pref. to the Reader.

Yet will I not fly from my first saiyng, but proue it necessary (as the logicall *paraphrasian* and philosophicall interpreters do.)—*Hall. Hen. V.* an. 2.

(Not doubting) yt this my rude trãslaciõ is both accordyng to yr texte in euery sentence agreeably to the *paraphrastes* mynde and playnlye Englished to the vnderstandyng of the most vnlearned Englyshe men.—*Udal. Prol. to Ephesians.*

Erasmus therefore hath by a *paraphrasticall* discourse plainly sette forth the gospellers of the fower euangelistes.

Id. To Queene Katerine.

Therefore in his commentary on the 118, alias the 119 *Psalme*, v. 57. (Turne away mine eyes from beholding vanity,) he *paraphraseth* thus.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 3.

Where easie, natural, and agreeable supplements will clear the texte [of scripture,] I conceive it is very warrantable to suppose some such supplies, and for a *paraphrast* judiciously to interweave them.

More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, c. 3.

In some few places (especially in my first edition, being done so long since, and following the comon tract) I may be something *paraphrasticall* and faulty.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, Pref.

Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, peculiar expressions of its own, which are not reducible in any other, but *paraphrastically*.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 21.

The way I have taken is not so strait as *metaphrase*, nor so loose as *paraphrase*.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

All his commands being but a transcript of his own life and his sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice.

South, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

The same Anglo-Saxon *paraphrast*, in his prosopopeia of Satan addressing his companions plunged in the infernal abyss, adopts many images and expressions used in the very sublime description of the Eddic Hell.

Warton, vol. i. Diss. 1

This is rather a *paraphrastic* than a literal translation.

Bloomfy. Notes on Isaiah, c. 22.

Dryden translates it somewhat *paraphrastically*, but not less in the spirit of the prophet than of the poet.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3

PA'RAQUITE. See PAROQUET.

PARASCE'UE, *n.* Fr. *Parasceve*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Parasceve*; Gr. Παρασκευη, παρα, and σκευη, preparation.

A preparation; the eve before the Jewish Sabbath (*Mark* xv. 42.) was so called, because they then *prepared* all things necessary for the celebration of the following day.

The same Lord finished yᵉ redemption of yᵉ world on the sixth daie, (which is yᵉ *parasceue* daie,) & rested in the graue.

Udal. Luke, c. 23.

PARASITE. PARASITICAL. PARASITICALLY. PARASITISM. } Fr. *Parasite*; It. and Sp. *Parasito*; Lat. *Parasitus*; Gr. Παρασιτος, one who takes food with another, (παρα, and σιτος, food.) Then applied to—

One who ascents to, complies with, flatters, another,—for the sake of food; and generally—

A flatterer, a fawner.

For the deuill himself, to set farther diuision betwene the Englyshe and Frenche nacion did apparel certayne catche poules and *parasites*.—*Hall. Hen VI.* an. 12.

The *parasite*, or flatterer, is a beast that is all belly, looking round with his eye watchfull, ugly, and deuilish, and creeping on his teeth, they feed him, and he kills them that reach him bread.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 24.

I shall spend no more waste paper to refute this palpable errour, so confidently asserted by *parasitical* court diuiners.

Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iv. p. 129.

The courtiers also, to applaud the fact, *parasitically* made him their common mark.—*Sir T. Herbert. Trav.* p. 177.

It is God's truth, it can be neither paradox, nor *parasitism*, to say that God takes special knowledge, and makes special account of kings.—*Bp. Hall. The Character of Man.*

It was the speech of Dyonisius concerning his *parasites* and flatterers, that though he knew that what they said was false, yet he could not but find himself pleased with it.

South, vol. viii. Ser. 1.

He knew them flatt'rers of the festal hour,
The heartless *parasites* of present cheer.

Lord Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, c. 1.

8. *Parasitical* plants, according to the language of botanists, will not grow in the common matrix of the earth, but their seeds, being dispersed by winds, take root in the excrescentitious parts of a decayed tree, or arise as an excrescence from the exudations of some tree or plant.

Hart. The Courtier & Prince. A Fable, Note.

PARASOL. Fr. *Parasol*, or *Ombrelle*, an umbrello, a fashion of round and broad fan, wherewith the Iodians (and from them our great ones) *preserue* themselves *from* the heat of a scorching *sun*: and hence any little shadow, fan, or thing, wherewith women *hide their faces from the sun*, (Cotgrave.)

Drummond has an Epigram entitled *Love suffers no Parasol.*

PARATOR, i. e. *Apparitor*, (qv.)

Dom. You shall be summon'd by a host of *Parators*; you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court.

Dryden. Spanish Friar, Act iv.

PARAVAIL. The lowest tenant, he who has no tenant below himself; "I know not if from the Fr. *Per*, and *avaller*, demittere, to *avale*," (Skinner.) (See To AVALE.) *Paravaile* is opposed to *paramount*.

Let the pope take down his top, and captiuate no more men's souls by his papal iurisdiction: let him no longer count himselfe lord *paramount* ouer the princes of the world: no longer hold kings as his seruants *paravaile*.

Hooker. A Discourse of Justification.

The king therefore was stiled lord *paramount*; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord; and B was called tenant *paravail*, or the *lowest tenant*; being he who was supposed to make *avail*, or profit of the land.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 5.

PARAVAUNT. Mr. Todd, in his note on the first quotation from Spenser, interprets,—*peremptorily*. In his notes on the second and third, *publicly*, or *in front*, though he does not believe the Fr. *Paravant* is used in this latter sense. Cotgrave interprets it—"before, heretofore, in times past." *Paravant*, applied either to time or place, is—by advance, in the *van* or front, before; before in succession, next in succession; as heir *paravant*; i.e. heir *apparent*.

And by mesteryte of the same parliament, syr Roger Mortymer, erle of the Marche, and sonne and heyre vnto syr Edmude Mortymer, (and of Dame Phylyp eldest doughter, and heyre vnto Syr Lyonell, the second sone of Edvarde the thyrde,) was sonne after proclaymyd heyr *paravant* vnto ye crowne of Englonde.—*Fabyan*, an. 1386.

And sayd: Sir Knyght these ydle termes forbeare;
And leave it is uneath to find his haunt,
Tell me some marks by which he may appeare,
If chaunce I him encounter *paravaunt*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

——— But that faire one
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom that shepheard pyp'd alone;
That made him pipe so merrily, as never none.

Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 10

PARBOIL, *v.* Fr. *Pourbouiller*. Cotgrave says that *pour*, in composition, has sometimes the force of *instead*, in *lieu of*; and thus, *pourbouiller*, to *parboil*, may mean—

To heat or warm in water to a certain degree, instead of *boiling*; short of *boiling*.

My harte in chollor *perboyle* was.—*Drant. Horace*, Sat. 9.

Or like the skum, which by need's lawless law
Enforc'd, Sanserra's starved men did draw
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots and all the rest,
Which were with any sovereign fatness blesa'd.

Donne, Elegy 8. *The Comparison.*

PARBREAK, *v.* } To *break* or burst forth,
PARBREAK, *n.* } to throw forth, to eject, to emit, to utter; to vomit.

And when he hath *parbrnk'd* his grieved mind,
He sends him down where erst he did him find.

Sp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 5.

You shall see me talk with him even as familiarly as if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upin he.

Grim, the Collier of Croydon, Act v. sc. 1.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled has.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

PARCEL, *v.* } Fr. *Parcelle*; It. *Particella*;
PARCEL, *n.* } Sp. *Particula*; Lat. *Particula*,
PARCENER. } a particle. See PART.

A small *part* or *portion*, share, division, or subdivision; any *part* or *portion* separated and put or placed, or packed together; and, consequentially, a small package; and also generally, an aggregate number or quantity.

Liste & I salle rede the *parcelles* what amountes,
If any man in dede wille keste in a countes.

R. Brunne, p. 135.

Thre pesones *peel mele* deptable from other
And alle thre bote o God. *Piers Plouhmnn*, p. 322.

The deadly face, like ashes in shining.
The salte teares that from mine eyen fall,
Perceel declare ground of my paynes all.

Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

Also thou shalt shrive thee of all thy sinnes to o man and not *parcelmele* to o man, and *parcelmele* to another.

Id. The Persones Tale.

Alas! I am the mother of these greefes,
Their woes are *parcell'd*, mine is generall.

Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 2.

His kingdom shall be plucked up and *parcelled* out to others beside them of his own loins.

Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Daniel, xl. 4.

Diuers philosophers hold, that the lipe is *parcell* of the mouth.—*Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act i. sc. 1.

If they allot, and *parcel* out several perfections to several deities, do they not by this assert contradictions, making a deity only to such a measure perfect.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

List'ning uxorious, whilst a woman's prate
Modell'd the church, and *parcell'd* out the state.

Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

And these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. ii. c. 12.

PARCH, *v.* } Junius derives from the Gr.
PARCHEDNESS. } Περκαιειν, *perurere*, to burn through: and Skinner,—perhaps from the Lat. *Percoquere*: or from *bark-en*, decorticare, to strip off the *bark*: others from *perustus*, or from *parchment*, q.d. to shrivel or wither as *parchment* by the fire. It is, perhaps, nothing more than a contraction of *perische*, the old English way of writing our *perish*; restricted in its application to the effects of heat. It will thus mean—

To *perish* or destroy, (sc.) the moisture or humidity, the sap, the source of animal or vegetable life; to burn or scorch, dry up or shrivel.

The pots of lime vnslaekt, from highest top are cast,
The *parched* pease are not forgot to make them slip as fast.

Gascoigne. A Devise of a Maske.

The people of Africa, especially the Ethiopians, are so cole blacke, and their haire like wooll curled short, which blackness and curled haire they suppose to come onely by the *parching* heat of the sunne, which how it should be possible I cannot see.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 51.

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swaine, with her I may not love;
Yet that I may her honour *parcheat*,
And praise her worth, though far my wit above.

Spenser. Colin Clout's come home again.

PARCHED. Wrinkled.

Or like the skum, which by need's lawless law
Enforc'd, Sanserra's starved men did draw
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots and all the rest,
Which were with any sovereign fatness blesa'd.

Donne, Elegy 8. *The Comparison.*

PARCHMENT. Written by old authors *Parchemine*, *parchemyne*; Fr. *Parchemin*; It. *Pergamena*; Sp. *Pergamino*; Lat. *Pergamena*, (sc.) *charta*. See the quotation from Pliny.

As who so saieth, thilke stoiclens wenden that the sonne had bee naked of himself, as a mirrour, or a cleane *perchemine*, so that all figures musten first comen fro thynges fra without in to sonles and been emprinted into soules.

Chaucer. Boecius, b. v.

With streit and narrow windowes, whereby with a transparent casement made or couered with skinne like to *parchment*, they receiue the light.—*Hacklnyt. Voy.* vol. i. p. 254.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beates back the enuious sledge
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blottes, and rotten *parchment* bonds.

Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iii. sc. 1.

As Varro hath written, by occasion of a certaine enyloose strife and emulation that arose betweene one of the Ptolomeees king of Egypt, and Eumenes king of Pergamus, about the erecting of their great libraries; when Ptolomeeus suppressed and kept in all *paper* made in Egypt, there was *parchment* (*membranas*) deuised by the said Eumenes to be wrought at Pergamus, of skins.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xiii. c. 12.

PARD. } It. and Sp. *Pardo*; Lat. *Pardus*,
PARDALE. } *pardalis*, which Vossius derives from the Heb. *Parad*, to separate or divide, and supposes the name to be given to the animal on account of its *diverse* colours.

And the beast whom I saigh was lyk a *parde*, and hise feet as the feet of a bere, and his mouth as the mouth of a lioun.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 13.

Nexte vnto him came flockes of beastes, greate numbers of horses and lionsa, and *pardales*, carried in cages, whiche hee broughte as presents to gene vnto Alexander.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, b. v.

Wylde beastes in yron yokes he would compell;
The spotted panther, and the tusked boe,
The *pardale* swift.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 6.

Famous was Cephalus in wood and plain,
And by him many a boar and *pard* was slain.

Ovid. Metam. to *Hyppolytus.*

Fierce from his lair sprang forth the speckled *pard*,
Thirsting for blood and eager to destroy.

Somerville. The Chase.

PARDE. } i. e. *par Dieux*, *par foy*.
PARDAY. }

A, good sire hoste I have ywedded be
Thise moneths two, and more not *parde*.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9110.

Some maner comfort shal I haue *parfay*,
My mouth hath itched all this longe day.

Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3681.

And these thinges *perdie*, the souldiers dyd whyles yet the lorde bong op on the crosse aliue.—*Udal. John*, c. 19.

Ah! dame *perdy* ye have not doen me right,
Thus to mislead mee, whiles I you dreed,
Me little needed from my right way to have strald.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

PARDON, *v.* } Fr. *Pardonner*; It. *Perdonare*; Sp. *Perdonar*; Low
PARDON, *n.* } Lat. *Perdonare*; to give
PARDONABLE. } throughly, or thoroughly,
PARDONABLENESS. } to—*for-give*. See FORGIVE.
PARDONABLY. } To forgive; to remit or
PARDONER. } release from a fault or
PARDONLESS. }

crime, or the consequences, (sc.) from punishment, anger, resentment, displeasure.

The *Pardoner* in Chaucer is a seller of papal indulgences, (qv.)

Men saie he gat *pardons* assoiled than of pyne,
That with deuocion broht him brede or wyne.

R. Brunne, p. 328.

With him ther rode a gentil *pardoner*
Of Rouncevall, his frere: and his compere,
That streit was comen from the court of Rome
Full loude he saug, come hither, love to me.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 671.

I neuer denied iustice to a poore man for his pouertee, nor *pardoned* a riche man for his great goods and richesse.

Golden Boke, c. 47.

Errour and ignorance are *pardonable*. But how is it possible that a prepensed malyce against the goodnesse of Almighty God provokyng vs to saluacion, shall get any *pardon* at all?—*Udal. Mark*, c. 3.

What then? he that compyles a work,
And warned doth offende
In one thinge ofte is *pardonable*
If that he doth not minde.
Drant. Horace. The Arte of Poetrye.

In the beginning of which writing, he [Luther] declareth the vnordinate outrage of these his *pardon-sawyers*, which so excessiively did pill and poll the simple people to the great aloandor of the church and shame to his holynes.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 771.

"If gods can their own excellence excel,
It is *pard'ning* mortals that rebel."
Drayton. The Black Prince to the Countess of Salisbury.

Pardon [as Sir Edw. Coke says, 3 Inst. p. 233.] is derived of *per* and *dono*, and signifies—*thoroughly to remit.*
Hobbs. On Common Laws of England.

These thoughts to some will seem virtuous and commendable, to others only *pardonable*; to a third, perhaps *ridiculous*.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Put these two together (1 *John* iii. 4. *Rom.* vi. 23) and this conceit of naturall *pardonableness* of sin, vanishes alone.—*Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome*, s. 13.

He lies under this misfortune, that his faults are all his own; and, if there is any thing that may seem *pardonable*, the Latin at the bottom shows to whom he is engaged for it.
King. The Art of Love, Pref.

His [the King's] power of *pardoning* was said by our Saxon ancestors to be derived a *lege sua dignissima*; and it is declared in parliament by Stat 27 Hen 8 that no other person hath power to *pardon* or remit any treason or felonies, whatsoever; but that the king hath the whole and sole power thereof, united and knit to the imperial crown of this realm.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 31.

PARE, *v.* } Skinner thinks from the Lat. Pa'ring, *n.* { *Parare*; Fr. *Parer*; that it was first applied to the *preparation* (by cutting) of the horse's hoof by the farrier previous to shoeing; then used in such expressions as to *pare* the nails; and thence, generally,—

To cut the edge or surface; to cut away gradually, so as to lessen the size; to lessen, to reduce, to diminish, (perhaps till upon a *par* or equality with something else.)

Ich lerned among Lombardes a lesson and of Jewes.
To wei pans [peace] wt a peis, and *pared* the hevyeste.
Piers Plowhman, p. 99.

There was ouer agayust the towne a litell hill hard vnder the foote of the mountain, notably fortified, and on all sides, *pared* steepe.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 200.

They *pared* his pild crown with thy sweardes.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Now haue ye a litle piece onely of the carnall man *pared* away, but from you is cut the whole body defiled with sinne, & all corrupted with carnal lustes.—*Udal. Col.* c. 2.

The women with short-peckers, or *parers*, because they vse them sitting, of a foot long, and about fiue inches in breadth, one onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and old stubbes of corne stalks with their roots.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 271.

——— His sinnye yet, and the weaknes
With *paring-shoueels* wrought; the wooden bore
The *parings* forth; and all the clotter'd gore.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

That defeat of his great master was but like the shaving of his beard, or the *paring* of his nails; but the taking of Cyprus was like the cutting off of a limb, which will never grow again.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 35.

The flagrant Procyon will not fail to bring
Large shoals of slow house-bearing snails, that creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, *paring* slimy traces
In the sleek rinds, and unprest elder drink.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

PAREGO'RICK. Gr. Παρηγορικος, from παρηγορεω, *lenire*, to soothe, to lull. A medicine,—That can or may soothe or lull.

It [rar-water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *paregoric* and cordial.—*Berkeley. Works*, vol. ii. p. 502. *Siris*, s. 75.

PA'REMENT. Chambre de *parement*, chamber of presence; it de *parement*, a bed of state, serving only for show.

Fr. *Parement*, from the verb *parer*, to prepare, (sc.) dress, ornament, decoration; and thus,—to dress, adorn, or deck: and *parement*,—
Dress, ornament, decoration.

Before him goth the londe minstralcie,
Til he come to his chambre of *parements*
Ther as they sounden diuers instruments
That it is like an heven for to here.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,583.

Lordes in *parementes* on her coursers.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2504.

PA'RENT. } Lat. *Parens*, in the Lower
Pa'rentage. } Ages, was applied generally
Pare'ntal. } to a kinsman; whence the
Parenta'tion. } Fr. *Parent*, a kinsman. Lat.
Pa'rentless. } *Parens*, a *pariendo*, from begetting or producing; and is applied to either—
The father or the mother.

Parentation,—from *parentare*, *parentibus* justa facere: to perform what is due to *parents*; to perform funeral rites or honours.

And certes *parentele* is in two maners: eythes gostly or fleshly: gostly is for to delen with hir gobsibes: for right so as he that engendereth a child, is his fleshly father, right so is his godfather spirituel.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale.*

Children, obey your *parents* in the Lord, for this is right.
Geneva Bible, 1561. *Ephes.* vi. 1.

His happe was yet with wandring lookes to spie,
A fayre yong impe of proper personage,
Like borne (as he) of honest *parentage*.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

Thy orphans left poore *parentlesse* alone
The future times sad miserie to mone.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 778.

——— When feeble age
Nigh to his utmost date he saw proceed,
He call'd his daughters, and with speeches sage
Inquy'd, which of them most did loue her *parentage*.
Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Let fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake;
Let blood Hannibal, and Punicke ghosts
Of this sad Romane expiation boast.—*May. Lucan*, b. iv.

That natural affection, so connatural to all, or most creatures towards their young, what an admirable, noble principle is it, implanted in them by the wise Creator! By means of which, with what alacrity do they transact their *parental* ministry!—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 11.

Possible it may not be amiss to offer new ones [words and names] when the old are apt to lead men into mistakes as this of *pater* and *parent* probably has done, which seems so to place the power of *parents* over their children wholly in the father, as if the mother had no share in it, whereas, if we consult reason or revelation, we shall find, she hath an equal title. This may give one reason to ask, whether this might not be esteed more properly *parental* power.
Locke. On Civil Government, b. ii. c. 3. s. 52.

You ask a gift that may your *parent* tell,
Let these my fears your *parentage* reveal;
And learn a father from a father's care.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

The duty of *parents* to provide for the maintenanee of their children, is a principal of natural law: an obligation, says Puffendorf, laid on them not only by nature herself, but by their own proper act, in bringing them into the world.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 16.

Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always *parentally* exercised.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

PARENTHESIS. } Fr. *Parenthèse*; It. *Pa-*
Parenthe'tical. } *rentesi*; Sp. *Parentesis*;
Gr. Παρενθεσις, which the Romans call *interclusio*, or *interpositio*, when any middle sense comes within the continuity, or interrupts the continuity of the discourse. (*Quintilian*, lib. ix. c. 3.) In writing it is denoted by a line at the beginning and end, thus, ( ).

The duke somewhat marueylyng at his sodaine pauses, as thoughe they were but *parenthesis*, with a high countenaunce sayde.—*Grafton. Rich. III.* an. 2.

In all our tragicall, in most of our comicall enterludes, sinne is the primary, adequate, and most proper subject of the play, virtue a *parenthesis* onely in the by.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 3.

This a *parenthetical* observation of Moses himself.
Harris. On Deuteronomy, xxxii. 31.

I have taken care to have it so marked in the print, that every one may without trouble (if he have no mind to read it) pass it over as a long *parenthesis*, and go on to the next point.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. *Case of a Doubting Conscience.*

To avoid confusion of persons, I would rather suppose the foreconing verse (16) to whomsoever it may belong) to be *parenthetic*.—*Horne. Psalm* lxxiv. 11.

This intelligence is certainly mention'd *parenthetically*.
Bryant. Observations on Scripture, p. 163.

PA'RERGY. Gr. Παρεργον, *opus extra* propositum: and hence a superfluous and needless work.

A superfluity, a trifle.

Wherefore the scriptures being serious; and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemn all laughter, and from considerations inconsiderable to discipline a man out of his nature.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 16.

PA'RFAY. See Parde.

PA'RGET, *v.* } Skinner thinks the French
Pa'rget, *n.* } formerly had the verb *par-*
Pa'rjetory. } *getter*; and derives from *paries*, a wall, q. d. *parietare*: *parietes* cæmento incrustare.

To ease or cover walls with a cement or plaster.

And eueu in the same houre thare apeared ye fyngers of a manis hande wrytinge agaynst the candell in the whight *parget* of the wall of the kynges palace.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

If he have bestowed but a little summe in the glazing, paving, *parieting* of God's house, you shall find it in the church-window.
Bp. Hall. Characters of Vices, b. ii. *Of the Vain-glorious.*

Golde was the *parget*; and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.
Spenser. Visions of Bellay.

With there and such like, they plaister all the hive within throughout, as it were with a coat or *parget* entermingling with all other iuices that are more nasauourie, gathered from the bitterest heathes they can get: to the end that they might keep out other little vermines that are greedie of their honnie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 6.

This petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be till his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard of drollery, a venereous *porjetory* for a stews.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

PARIETAL. } From the Lat. *Paries*, a
Pa'rietine. } wall. The herb *parietary*, so
Pari'etary. } called because it grows on walls. *Parietal*,—

Of or pertaining to a wall; rising or standing like a wall.

His forehed dropped as a stillatorie
Were hit of plaisine or of *parietie*.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,049.

Rich women bathed themselves in milke, some in the milke of 500 she asses at once: of the many times of such bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman townes.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 238.

The lower part of the *parietes* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured.—*Sharpe. Surgery.*

PA'RISH, *n.* } Fr. *Paroisse*; It. *Parrocchia*;
Pa'rish, *adj.* } Sp. *Parroquia*; Low Lat. *Pa-*
Pari'shioner. } *rochia*; Gr. Παροικια, from παρα,
Pari'shional. } near, and οικος, a house. Applied (says Skinner) to a holy neighbourhood; i.e. to a neighbourhood, residing or dwelling in "a circuit of ground committed to the charge of one parson or vicar or other minister having cure of souls therein," (*Blackstone*, Introd. § 4.) See Parochial.

Compare Chaucer and Dryden.

Wide was his *parish*, and houses far asonder,
But he ne left nought for no rain ne thonder,
In sikenesse and in mischief to visite
The ferrest in his *parish*, moche and lite,
Upon his fete, and in his hand a staf.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 493.

He was also a lerned man, a clerk,
That Christes gospel trewely wolde preche,
His *parishens* devoutly wolde he teche. *Id. Ib.* v. 484.

Upon this toke the Romyshe churche fyrst occasion, to deuide the Christen prouinces into diuese and *parishes*.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

And specially mach this well, that the *parishoners* are not excused before God, by the blindnesse and weaknes of the priest.—*Latimer*, Ser. 4. *On Phil.* iii.

Than were kynges deposed and made monkes, emperours put doune & *parysche prestes* set vp.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

They rather make use of the word [church] yet not so as that hereby they intend only to signifie *parishionall* meetinga.—*Bp. Hall. Defence of Humble Remonstrance*, s. 13.

——— They so ill
Did order their affaires, that th' evill will
Of all their *parishners* they had constrain'd.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Wide was his *parish*; not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house.
Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick; to succour the distress'd;
Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night.
Dryden. Character of a Good Parson.

A *parish priest* was of the pilgrim-train;
An awful, reverend, and religious man,
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face.
Dryden. Character of a Good Parson.

We find the distinction of *parishes*, nay even of mother-churches, so early as in the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, Introd. s. 4.

PARK, *v.* } Fr. *Parc*; It. *Pàrco*; Sp. *Parque*;
PARK, *n.* } Dut. *Perk*; Ger. *Park, pferch*; Sw. *Park*; A. S. *Pearroc, pearruc*; Low. Lat. *Parcus*. Junius derives from the Gr. Παρεξ, *circumcirca*, round about; Skinner,—from Ἔρκος, *sepimentum*; and Wachter,—from Ger. *Berg-en*; i. e. A. S. *Byrg-an*, to keep safe, to protect, to secure. See BARK.

See the quotation from Blackstone.

For Engelond ys ful yowe of fruyt and of tren,
Of wodes and of *perkes*, that loye yt ye to ken.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

Of tounes thel mad tham *parche*. *R. Brunne*, p. 242.

Among wyves and wodewes. ich am y woned eute
Y*parroked* in puwes. the poun hit knoweth.
Piers Ploughman, p. 95.

There is nothynge more esteemed in that nacion, than to have great heardes of wylde beastes enclosed in *perkes*, whyche be very pleasant and full of spryttes. Those *parkes* bee enclosed with walles, and towers buylded within them, to be lodges for the hunters —*Brende. Q. Curtius*, fol. 208.

The first man of the long robe that devised *parkes* [*vivaria*] as well for those bores as other deere and savage beasts, was Fulvius Lappinus, who in the territorye of Tarquiny began to keep and feed wild beasts for his game.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 52.

Tul. He fables not, I heare the enemie:
Out some light horsemen, and peruse their wings,
O negligent and heedless discipline,
How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale!
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 2.

My *parkes*, my walkes, my manners that I had,
Even now forsake me: and of all my lands,
Is nothing left me, but my bodies length.
Id. Ib. 3 Pt. Act v. sc. 2.

While in the *park* I sing, the listning deer
Attend my passion, and forget to feat.
Waller. At Penshurst.

Then all for *parking*, and parading,
Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.
Brooke. Love & Vanity.

A *park* is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The *park*, indeed, properly signifies an *enclosure*: but yet it not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park*; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

PARLE, *v.* } Fr. *Parler*; It. *Parlare*; Sp.
PARLE, *n.* } *Parlar*. The Fr. *Parler* con-
PA'RLANCE. } tracted from *parabler*; and *pa-*
PA'RLEY, *n.* } *rabole* from the Lat. *Parabola*.
PA'RLEY. } (See PARABLE, and PARLOUR.)

Warner uses *parlanta*, i. e. speakers.

To confer, to converse, to commune, to discourse; and, generally, to talk, to speak.

A Genouois or Siotis, came to the gate of Amuergne and demanded to *parle*, and after that he was demanded what he would have, he said that he had message of vs why we would not yeeld ourselues, seeing the pitious estat the towne was in.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 88.

And for conclusion, the Great Turke sent to have a communicating and parle in following the words of the Genouese aforesaid.—*Id. Ib.* p. 90.

And Francis Preciado craued license of the generall to *parley* with these Indians, and to giue them some trifles.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 413.

And as they began to *parle* upon composition, the rest of Alcibiades' army was come on.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 170.

The interpreter did as he was commanded. Word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted *parlence*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 480.

Guy. Do; and I'll sound my drum,
To drown his voice that doth for *parlance* come.
Heywood. Foure Prentices of London, Act i. sc. 1.

The place appointed, *parlance* him
In simple meaning meet
Farre from their armie all vnarm'd.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii. c. 19.

He had given good guess by estimation at the height of that tower, by often approaching to it, having *parlied* many a time hard by it.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 263.

No fort so fensible, no wals so strong,
But that continuall battery will rive,
Our daily siege, through disparyvyance long
And lacke of reskewes, will to *parley* drive.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b iii. c. 10.

Then thus the monarch, great Atrides. cry'd;
Forbear, ye warriors! lay the darts aside:
A *parley* Hector asks. *Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. iii.

PA'RLIAMENT. } Fr. *Parlement*; It.
PARLIAME'NTAL. } and Sp. *Parlamento*;
PARLIAME'NTARY. } speech or speaking,
PARLIAMENTA'RIAN, *adj.* } from *parler*, to speak
PARLIAMENTA'RIAN, *n.* } or talk. (See PARLE.)
PARLIAMENTE'ER. } Also as in English.—

A place for conference or discourse; an assembly of persons for conference or discourse, for advising, consulting, or deliberating.

There he holde ys *parlement* wat were best to done.
R. Gloucester, p. 169.

He sent to his barouns a *parlement* to hold.
Thel come at his somouns. *R. Brunne*, p. 244.

Then semeth me ther was a *parlement*
At Athenes upon certaie points and cas.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2972.

But first they helde her *parliament*.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

They made request that it might be lawfull for thé to sommen a *parlament* of Gallis at a certain daye, and that it would please Cæsar to ratify it with his consent.
Golding. Cæsar, fol. 22.

Here also we show forth a summary recapitulation of such *parliamentall* notes & proceedings, as then were practised by publique *parliament* in this king's time, against the iurisdiction of the bish. of Rome.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 471.

The constable hath entred his quarel and plee agaynst you in the *parlyament-house* of Parys, and there sentence wyll be gyuen agaynst you, for there is none to answer for you.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol ii. c. 128.

They may and must with safe conscience resist them with all their corporall might and strength, having now opportunity, a *parliamentary* publike command and sufficient meanes to execute it.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iii. p. 152.

I make no doubt but the doctor, and other court chaplains, inform his majesty and the cavalleers, that they must cry to God against the *parliamenteers* and roundheads now in arms to resist them.—*Id. Ib.* p. 98.

The nobles pretended to assert liberties of paying no taxes imposed without the consent of their general assemblies, which begun, in this king's or his son's time, first to be styled *parliaments* according to the Norman phrase; whereas they had by the Saxons been called Gemoots, and, by their Latine writers, common councils, or general assemblies of the kingdome.
Sir W. Temple. History of England, Introd.

At length being in a manner undone by the severities of the *parliamentarian* visitors in 1645, he retired to the house of his sister.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

All (one excepted) proved zealous *parliamenteers* in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i.

A *parliament*, so principled, will sink
All ancient schools of empire in disgrace,
And Britain's glory, rising from the dead,
Will fill the world, loud Fame's superior song.
Young. On Public Affairs.

The word *parliament* itself (*parlement* or colloquium, as some of our historians translate it) is comparatively of modern date; derived from the French, and signifying—an assembly that met and conferred together.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 2.

There follow the heads of what they were to contain in defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the *parliamentarians*.—*Walpole. Anecd. of Paint.* vol. ii. c. 2.

PARLOUR. Fr. *Parloir*. "The room out of which the nuns do *speak* (through an *iron grate*) unto the lay people that come unto them," (Cotgrave.) The iron grate was called the grate *locutory*. (See LOCUTION, and the quotation from Sir T. More.) It. and Sp. *Parlatorio*; from the Fr. *Parler*, to speak, to talk, to converse. And hence applied to—

The room appropriated to the common meeting and intercourse of the family.

Where is my lady, to her folke (quod he)
And they him told, and he forth in gan pace,
And found two other ladies sit and shee
Within a paued *parlour*.—*Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

To knowe the sondry maners and condition of people, and the varietie of theyr natures, and that in a warme studye or *parlour*, without cold of the aye, or hunger of longe and payntull iourneys.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 11.

Thence backe againe faire Alma led them right
And soone into a goodly *parlor* brought,
That was with royall arras richly dight,
In which was nothing pourtrahed nor wrought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Hero. Good Margaret runne the to the *parlour*,
There shalt thou finde my cosin Beatrice.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe ab ut Nothing, Act iii. sc. 1.

Her *parlour*-window stuck with herbs around.
Of savoury smell; and rushes strew'd the ground.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

PA'RLOUS. See PERLOUS.

PARO'CHIAL. } Low Lat. *Parochia*. (See
PARO'CHIALLY } PARISH.) Tooke supposes
PAROCHIA'LITY. } the noun *parish* to have
PARO'CHIAN, *adj.* } been corrupted from the
PARO'CHIAN, *n.* } Greek, sometime before the

need of any adjective was felt: and that instead of forming such an adjective from the corrupted noun, recourse was had to the original language.

Of or pertaining to a *parish*.

And God wot I hane of thee
A thousand times more pite
Then hath the priest *parochiell*
Though he thy freed be special.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

The second conclusion, that false friers and lechcrous priests putten vpon me was this: that if the *parochiens* know her curate to bene a lechour, incontinent, and an euill man: they owen to withdraw from him tithe, and else they bene fautors of his sinnes.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 430. *Rich. III.* an. 1391.

The independent hates *parochiell* meetings, and is wholly for a gathered church, and supposes this to be the practice apostolical.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Sert. 5.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocess, *parochially*, every year.—*Bp. Stillingfleet. Charge*, (1690,) p. 32.

May be some russet-coat *parachian*
Shall call thee cousin, friend, or countryman.
Sp. Holl, b. iv. Sat. 2.

[This] would be for the justices to take upon them in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges.
Dr. Morrisol. On the Rights of the Universities, p. 22.

This appears to have been the plan of the statute of Queen Elizabeth, in which the only defect was confining the management of the poor to small *parochial* districts, which are frequently incapable of furnishing proper work or providing an able director.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 9.

PA'RODY. } Gr. Παρῳδία, παρα and ᾠδὴ, an
PARO'DICAL. } *ode* or *song*.

Dryden explains the application of the word.

From some fragments of the Silli, written by Timon, we may find, that they were satirie poeme, full of *parodies*; that is, of verses patched up from great poets and turned into another sense than their author intended them.
Dryden. Juvenal. Ded.

This version [of Horace, by Drant] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iii. p. 423.

PA'ROL, *adj.* } It. *Parola*. See PARLE.
PA'ROL, *n.* } Word, (sc.) of *promise*. See the quotation from Blackstone.

Love's votries inthrale each other's soule,
Till both of them live but upon *parole*.
F. Beaumont. The Antiplatonic.

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written, or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 23.

PARONO'MASY. } Gr. Παρονομασία, ἀφο-
PARONOMA'STICAL. } *mindo*, παρα and ὀνομασία, *nominatio*,—a naming.

Marry we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasia*.—*Bp. Taylor. Discourses.*

Paronomastical allusion is sufficient; and Thyatira of itself sounds near enough to Thygatira.
More. On the Seven Churches, Pref.

It is not the jerk or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a pun antithesis, (the delight of an ill-judging audience in a play of rhyme) nor the jingle of a mean poor *paronomasia*.—*Dryden. A Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

PA'ROXYSM. Fr. *Paroxysme*; It. *Parosimo*; Sp. *Paroxismo*; Lat. *Paroxysmus*; Gr. Παροξυσμος, παροξυνειν, ἐκ-ικυειν, παρα and ὀξυνειν, *acuere*, from ὀξυς, acute, sharp, pungent.

The sharpness, acuteness; the sharp or acute period, crisis, or fit, of pain or disease.

The enthusiast fancying these natural *paroxysms*, with which he is surprised, to be extraordinary visits of the Deity, and illapses of the Holy Ghost into his soul, it is no wonder, that fear, and joy, and love, should make such confusion in his spirits, as to put him into a fit of trembling and quaking.
More. Of Enthusiasm, s. 25.

He hath two minds, and in a good fit, in his well days he is full of repentance, and overflows in piety; but the *paroxism* will return in the day of temptation, and then he is gone infallibly.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Sert. 1.

Is it not misery enough to be still carrying about him a sick ulcerated mind, a mind perpetually almost harassed with the returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair?
South, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

The symptoms indicating a violent *paroxysm* o. anger, as strongly indicate the excessive perturbation it occasions throughout the system.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, vol. i. 5.1.

PA'RREL. Skinner thinks, from *apparell, apparatus:* Falconer says,—the *parrel*, which is usually a movable band of rope, is employed to confine the yard to its respective mast.

The *parrels*, lifts, and clue lines, soon are gone,
Topp'd and unrigg'd, they down the back stays run.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

PA'RRICIDE. } Fr. *Parricide*; It. and Sp.
PARRICI'DAL. } *Parricida*; Lat. *Parricidia*,
PARRICI'DIOUS. } (*patris occisor*,) from *pater* and *cædere*,—to slay or kill.

A slayer, a murderer—of his father; also the murder of a father; of any one in the relation of, or to be revered as a parent.

And thus was Solyman murderer and *parricide* of his own sonnes: which was in the yeare of our Lord 1552.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 693.

On brothers and on fathers empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidall* heads.
Mag. Lucan, b. vii.

That is, he is new paid in his own way, the *parricidous* animal [the viper] and punishment of mankind is upon him.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 16.

While impious sons their mangled fathers wound,
And, lest the merit of the crime be lost,
With dreadful joy the *parricide* they boast,
Proud to their chiefs the cold pale heads they bear,
The gore yet dropping from the silver hair.
Rowe. Lucan, b. iv.

By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide. After being scourged, the delinquents were sewed up in a leathern sack with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the sea.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14.

PA'RROT. } Fr. *Parroquet*, diminutive of
PA'RROQUET. } *Perrot*, and that a diminutive of
PA'RRAQUITO. } *Pierre, Peter*; the man's name given to the bird.

And wandring thus certain daies in these unknowen seas, hunger constrained ye to eate hides, cats, and dogs, mice, rats, *parrots*, and munkies.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 473.

The prating *parrot* comes to them abroad,
And is not heard to counterfeit a word.
Dryden. Nonh's Flood.

La. Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me directly unto this question, that I shall ask.
Shakespeare, 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 3.

Parrots have their bills nicely adapted to these services, being hooked for climbing, reaching for what they have occasion for, and the lower jaw being completely fitted to the hooks of the upper, they can as minutely break their food as other animals do with their teeth.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 11.

I would not give my *paroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior. The Dove.*

PA'RRY, *v.* Fr. *Parer*,—to provide, to provide against; also (Cotgrave) to ward or defend a blow; whence *parer l'escu aux coups de*, to oppose his shield against the blows of.

To ward off; to put or turn aside.

And certainly a man of courage who cannot fence at all, and therefore will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer, especially if he has skill in wrestling.—*Locke. Of Education*, s. 199.

He lifts his shield and *parries* with his steel
The strokes he sees the adverse weapon deal.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xiv.

PARSE, *v.* Junius thinks to *pierce* or penetrate: it is—

To name the *parts* of speech; of words in a sentence; and their dependency upon each other.

Let him construe it into Englishe so oft as the childe may easilie carrie away the understanding of it: lastlie, *parse* it over peritelie. This done thus, let the childe, by and by, both construe and *parse* it over again.
Ascham. The Scole-master, p. 200.

PA'RSIMONY. } Fr. *Parsimonie*; It. and
PARSIMO'NIOUS. } Sp. *Parsimonia*; Lat.
PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. } *Parsimonia*; *parcemonia*,
PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. } from *parcere*, to spare.

Sparingness, savingness, frugality.

The ways to enrich are many and most of them foule. *Parsimonie* is one of the best, and yet it is not innocent: for it withholdeth men from workes of liberalitie and charitie.
Bacon. Ess. Of Riches.

The people [Genoa] go the plainest of any other, and are also most *parsimonious* in their diet.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 41.

These are those inexorable spiritual Cato, those *parsimonious* dispensers of mercy.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 7.

Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity.
Swift.

To view the Moors in their private roofs, I find them without *parsimoniousness*, and placing no character of good house-keeping in abundance of viands.
J. Addison. W. Barbary, p. 130.

Parsimony, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates: but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 3.

PA'RSLEY. Fr. *Persil*; It. *Petroscilo*; Sp. *Perexil*; Lat. *Petro-selinum*; Gr. Πετροσέλινον. Introduced into the A. S. *Petersilige*; Dut. *Peterselie*. The *selinum* or *apium* of the rock. From *apium*. Fr. *Ache*, (Menage;) Eng. *Ach*, used by Holland.

Of many a pilgrim hast thou Christes earse,
For of thy *persielee* yet fare they the werse,
That they han eaten in thy stolde goon.
Chaucer. The Cokes Prologue, v. 4348.

Persely is very conuenient to the stomak and comforteth appetite, and maketh the breathe sweete.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii.

There is another kind of *ach* or *persely* growing upon rocks, which some call *petro-selinum*.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xx. c. 12.

PA'RSNEP. Strangely corrupted (says Skinner) from the Lat. *Pastinacea*. In Fr. *Pastenade*; It. *Pastinaca*.

They [*parsnepse*] do nourishe with better luyce than the other rootes.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth*, b. ii.

PA'RSON. } Skinner says, q. d. *parishon*,
PA'RSONAGE. } *ecclesiastes*; Barb. Lat. *Parochi-*
PA'RSONED. } *anus*, or rather *paræcus*, or *paræcianus*, i.e. pastor of the parish. In Low Lat. it is *persona*, *ecclesiæ rector*, ruler or rector of the church, whence *impersonare*, to institute the rector; and see the quotation from Blackstone.

Parsonage is applied to the benefice; and to the residence of the *parson*.

Zuf a man of heli chirche half-eni lay fe,
Person, other wat he be, he sul do therwore
Kinges service. *R. Gloucester*, p 471.

A good man ther was of religioun,
That was a poure *persone* of a toun:
But rich he was of holy thought and werk.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 4080.

The *parson*, as ima species, was to hear and determine the breaches of God's peace, of love, and charity, within his parish: to reprove the inordinate life of his parishioners.
Spelman. Ancient Government of England.

A *parson* met us there, who had good store
Of livings, some any, but of manners more,
In whose streight chearefull age a man might see
Well govern'd fortune, bounty wise and free.
Corbet. Her Boreale.

There at his *parsonage* he continued long to do the duty of a learned and good preacher.—*Sp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

His father provided for him [Will. Hill] a *parsonage* that had belonged to an honest man.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parson'd* page,
And trust, for once, a prophet and a priest:
"Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die."
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

A *parson*, *persona ecclesiæ*, is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. He is called *parson*, *persona*, because by his *person* the church, which is an invisible body, is represented.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 11.

PART, *v.* } Fr. *Partir*; It. *Partire*; Sp.
PART, *n.* } *Partir*; Lat. *Partiri*, from
PA'RTABLE. } *pars*: of uncertain etymology.
PA'RTAGE. } To destroy the wholeness or
PA'RTER. } unity, entireness or integrity,
PA'RTIBLE. } by division or separation:—to
PA'RTING, *n.* } divide or separate, to disunite,
PART'TION. } to disassociate, to dismember,
PART'TION, *v.* } to distribute; to sever, to
PA'RTLY. } sunder, to share.—To depart
PA'RTNER, *n.* } or separate from; to remove,
PA'RTNES, *v.* } to leave, go, take, or put
PA'RTNERSHIP. } away; to dismiss, to loose, to
PA'RTURE. } resign, to relinquish.
PA'RTY. } *Parts*, in the plural, is applied to—the faculties, qualities, endowments, or powers which compose the man. Hence the verb is also—to qualify, to endow.

Party,—as a collective term, is applied to a body, or aggregate of individuals, who take or pursue one *part* or *portion*, (sc.) in affairs, public or private; who meet or assemble for one purpose.

Partners,—persons associated to *part*, share, or divide, what they may gain or possess.

And glowe to grounde muche fole, & he al was ydo
The Kyoges & muche of her fole alyue *partede* atuo.
R. Gloucester, p. 302.

This fole hem armede anon, and hanneres gonne reare.
And departed here eat in twoi *partyce* ther.—*Id.* p. 18

War vere yeh deayry mest thyn grace & thyn loue,
That thou of alle myn londes my felawe be & per,
An ych mot ek of Engelond be thy *partyner*.—*Id.* p. 309.

He scy, that heore *parlye* wrogt wasney to schame.
Id. p. 63.

He *parled* his wyonyng tille his men largely.
R. Brunne, p. 296.

That the scripture be fulfilild seiynge, thei *partiden* my clothis to hem and on my cloth they kesten lott.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 19.

They *parted* my raymente amonge them and on my coote dyd caste lottes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Marie hath chosen the best *part*: which schal not be taken awey fro hir.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 10.

Marye hath chosen that good *parte* whiche shall not be taken awaye from her.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For what *parting* of rightwyanesse with wickidnesse?
Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c. 6.

And I herde another voice of heuene seiynge, my peple go ghe out of it, and be not *parteneris* of the trespassis of it, and ghe schulen not resseiue of the wounds of it.
Id. Apocalips, c. 18.

Now I know of *partie*, but thanne I schal knowe as I am knowun.—*Id.* 1 *Corynth.* c. 13.

Whereof the hart reioyseth so
That a great *party* of his wo
Is velded, and put away to flighte.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

Wherof me thinketh, good reson wolde,
That she somedele reward sholde,
And yeue a *parte*, there she hath all.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.v.

But indeed the chief *parter* of the fray was night.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

And forasmuche as they wer fower in noumbre, thei so diuided ye residue of his garmentes vnne his cost, (because thei wer made of sundry pieces and sowed together,) yt euery man had his *part part-like*.—*Udat. John*, c. 19.

He hearing of the manner of the war, and perceiuing his complices to be brought to a low ebbe, raised a power *portlye* in Greece, and *partlye* in Cicill.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 26.

Than it foloweth in the story, that for *partyeson* of the lande of Austracy or Lorayne, grudge and varyaunce contynued alway attwene the Kyoges of Frauce and Germany.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 173.

For since your *partare* I
haue led a lothsome state:
And saue the bone of your returne
Ought might my woes abate.
Turbervile. To his Loue, long absent, &c.

They imbroder their safegards or gowns on the outside, from their feet vnto their knees with *particoloured* or grey stuffe.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 104.

The miseus strooted with the gale, the ship her course did cut
So swiftly, that the *parted* waues against her ribs did rore.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Vlis. A strange fellow here
Writes me, that man, how dearely euer *parted*
How much in having, or without, or in.
Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath;
Nor feeles not what he owes, but by reflection.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iii. sc. 3.

Whereas, let him be poore, and meanly clad,
Though ne'te so richly *parted*, you shall have
A fellow ——
Will take him by the shoulders, or the throat,
And kick him downe the staires.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iii. sc. 9.

Then gan the *part* of challengers anew
To range the field, and victor like to raine,
That none against them battell durst maintaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

His hote lone neuerthelesse was *portable* among three other of his mistresses.—*Camden. Remaines. Wise Speeches.*

Note, it were better to make the moulds *partible*, that you may open them.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 302.

I understand both these sides, to be not onely returnes, but *parte* of the front; and to be uniforme without, though severally *partitioned* within.—*Id. Ess. Of Building.*

There was no right in this *partition*,
Ne was it so by institution
Ordained first, ne by the law of nature.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Here lies a heap, half slain and *partly* drown'd.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

——— A lady,
So faire, and fasten'd to an emperie,
Would make the great'st King double, to be *partner'd*
With tombeyes, hyr'd with that selfe exhibition
Which your own coffers yeeld.—He revenge'd.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 7.

A *partnership* in fame great Ina might pretend
With any king since first the Saxons came to shore.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

Tell mee, thy wife, or thy childe lies dying, and now makes up a loving and dutifull life, with a kinde and loving *partare*: whether hadst thon rather for thy owne *part*, shee had beeu so good or worse?
Bp. Hall. Meditations & Vowes, Cent. 3. s. 9.

Our eyes are pleased to see the earth begin to live, and to produce her little issues with *particolour'd* coats.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 11.

Great wits are sure to madness near ally'd,
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

The rest the people shar'd; myself survey'd
The just *partition*, and due victims pay'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

And in the page that follows this, I read
Of two young merchants, whom the hope of gain
Induc'd in *partnership* to cross the main.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

Amongst men of equal education there is great equality of *parts*.—*Locke. Of the Conduct of the Understanding*, s. 2.

No faith, no trust, no friendship shall be known
Among the jealous *partners* of a throne;
But he who reigns shall strive to reign alone.
Rowe. Lucan, b. i.

Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,
First fell by fatal *partnership* of power. *Id. Ib.*

This *portage* of things in an inequality of private possessions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, and without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money.
Locke. Of Civil Government, c. 5. s. 50.

The pods are flattish, two or three inches long, and contain from three to five seeds in *partitional* cells.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv. Note.

In this *partnership* all men have equal rights, but not to equal things. He that has but five shillings in the *partnership*, has as good a right to it, as he that has five hundred pounds has to his larger proportion.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PARTA'KE, *v.* To *take part;* to share;
PARTA'KER, *n.* to have or *take*, give or re-
PARTA'KING, *n.* ceive, a share or division;
a something in common with others.

Partaker,—one who *takes part* with; one who aids, assists, or abets the *party;* an abetter, an accomplice.

The kynge had above ten thousand persons in harnesse, least some fraye or tumulte myght sprynge amongst hys nobles by *partakynge* or quarrellynge.
Hall. Hen. IV. Introd.

Wherefore when he [Leonides] had dismissed his *partakers*, he exhorted the Spartanes to remember themselves, that howsoever they fought they must be slaine.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 17.

Fourthly that there should not grow any covetousnes of moneye, fro whence are wont to spring *partakings* and debates.—*Id. Cæsar*, fol. 100.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love and all my privitie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

——— Go together
You precious winners all: your exultation
Partake to every one.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 1.

"Faire sir," quoth he, "well may it you succeed!
Ne long shall Satyrane behind you stay;
But to the rest, which in this quest promed,
My labour adde, and be *partaker* of their spead."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

For your *partaker*, Poole, and you yourselfe
Ile note you in my booke of memorie
To scourge you for this apprehension.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii. sc. 4.

The same God that will do always what is absolutely best for his creatures, knows that it is the best for them, that in order to the *partaking* of his benefits, they should pray for them.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 6.

From court retir'd, and pomp's fastidious pride,
The hero dar'd to throw the king aside:
And in the rustic cot well pleas'd *partook*
Of labour's mean repast, and cheerful look.
Lloyd. The Henriade.

Joint *partaker* of my life, my heart's relief;
Alike *partaker* of my joys or grief.
Hart. Boccius to Rusticiana.

PARTE'RRE, Fr.—Any even plot or piece of ground, (*terre;*) hence a garden, or that *part* of a garden, which consists of beds, and borders of herbs, and flowers without any tree among them, (Cotgrave.)

From this walk are three descents by many stone steps, in the middle and at each end, into a very large *parterre*: this is divided into quarters by gravel walks and edorned with two fountains and eight statues in the several quarters.
Sir W. Temple. On Gardening.

PARTIAL, PA'RTIALLY, PARTIA'LITY, PA'RTIALIZE, *v.* PA'RTIALIST. } Fr. *Partial, partializer;* It. *Parzjale;* Sp. *Parcial;* pertaining to *part.* Of, pertaining, or belonging to a *part*, portion, or share; taking a part with; following or pursuing, inclining to, favouring or serving, a *part* or *party;* or one or more in preference to another or others. See the quotation from Cogan.

But now the youth with *partial* fates I see, in fight to wend.
Pitcr. Virgill. Æneidos, b. xii.

There was bribes walking, money making, making of hands (quoth the prophet, or rather Almighty God speaking by the mouth of the prophet) such is their *partiality*, affection and bribes.—*Fox. Martyrs*, Sect. 4. *Before King Edward.*

That they in all their judgementes sette aside all *perceyalyte* and fauoure, and hold theyr handes from all medes and rewards.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 186.

The care of God's Holy Spirite is not restrained *partialite* to one person more than to another.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 660.

But thee, O Love, no equal iudge I deeme
Of my desire, or of my deeth right;
That in thine owne behalfe maist *partiall* seeme.
Spenser. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

And *partially* a lie for truth gave forth,
To colour vice, or derogate from worth.
Stirling. Domes-day. Seventh Houre.

Thus stood I balane'd equally precise,
Till my frail flesh did weigh me down in sin;
Till world and pleasure made me *partialize*,
And glittering pomp my vanity did win.
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

No man drench'd in hate can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge; his hate will *partialize* his opinion.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Resolve 62.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*,—You will forgive me this wrong.
Bp. Morton. Discharge, &c. (1633,) p. 240.

Unless when, *partially*, thy winding tide
Turns to the Libyan or Arabian side.—*Rowe. Lucan*, b. x.

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which, as we have already observed, is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is often a *partiality* to studies, which is principal also to knowledge and improvement.
Locke. Hum. Underst. s. 21.

Partiality is such an excess of personal attachment as obsenres the judgment or corrupts the heart. It inclines to a more favourable opinion of the motives, conduct, and general merit of its object, than is consistent with the justice due to others.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, vol. i. c. 2. § 3.

——— Now thro' a copse
Of beech, that rear their smooth and stately trunks,
Admit it *partially*, and half exclude,
And half reveal its graces.—*Mason. English Garden*, b. i.

PARTICIPATE, *v.* PARTICIPA'TION. PARTI'CIPANT. PA'RTICIPABLE. } Fr. *Participer;* It. *Participare;* Sp. *Participar;* Lat. *Participare*, (capere partem,) to take *part*, or *partake*, (qv.)

To take *part;* to share; to have or take a share or division; a something in common with others.

But all thyng that is good (quod she) graunteet thou that it be good, by the *participacion* of good or no?
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

But in this sacrament, we be made *participaunt* of his Godhode, by his humanitie exhibite vnto vs by fode.—And so in this mysterie, we receyue him man & God, & in the other by meane of his Godhead he *participat* of the effect of his passion suffred in his manhead.
Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of the Presence, fol. 54.

The Spirite of Christ defende the from the *participacio* of that spirit of blasphemy & send the hartelie wel to fare.
Id. True Obedience, To the Reader.

The Muse's train (whereof yourself are chief)
Only to me *participate* their grief.
Drayton. Lady Geraldine to the Earl of Surrey.

I yeelde my selfe wholly vnto the Queenes merele, knowing well that it is onely in her power to make me (as I haue deserued) an open example to the world with Watte Tyler, or else to make me *participant* of that pittie which she hath extended in as great crimes as mine.
Grafton. Q. Mary, an. 2.

D. Jul. Of all this I have not only had knowledge,
But great *participation* in your joys.—*Digby. Elvira*, Act i.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings.—*Norris. Miscellanies.*

——— For Truth and Good are one;
And Beauty dwells in them, and they in her
With like *participation*.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

PARTICIPLE. Fr. *Participe;* It. *Participio.* Generally,—
That which *partakes* or takes *part* of.

Ut Oecolāpadi to fram these words to his purpose, corrupteth the *participle* διαβεβαιων, and maketh it διαβεβαιουται.—*Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of the Presence.*

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such chiefly, as are fixed, and have no local motion of remove, though they have a motion in their *parts;* such as are oysters, cockles, and such like.
Bacon. Natural History, s. 609.

PARTICULAR, *adj.* PARTICULAR, *n.* PARTICULA'RITY. PARTI'CULARLY. PARTI'CULARIZE, *v.* PARTI'CULATE, *v.* PA'RTICLE. PARTICULARMENT. } Fr. *Particular;* It. *Particolare;* Sp. *Particular;* Lat. *Particularis*, pertaining to a *part.* Any thing *parted* or separated from; any thing set *apart* or alone; one out of many; sole, single, individual; especial, peculiar, singular.

——— Young clerkes that ben likerous
To reden artes that ben curious,
Seken in every halke and every herne
Particular sciences for to lerne.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,435.

Then if they be doubled, that is to saye, compounde wytha themselues, they signifie as much as if they wer compound wyth this *particle*, *cumque*, as *quisquis*; *i. quicunque*, &c.
Udall. Floriro, fol. 104.

For the which, as testyfyeth the Englyshe booke, he payed vnto the archebishop iii m. marke, and to the other, by *partyculere* xv. m. marke.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1714.

Yet calling to examination my great unworthiness for so high a function; which mine disability I might alledge at length in *particularity*.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. pt. ii.

Though thys, not without reasonable cause, may be taken in a generalte for the last iudgemente daye, yet is here spoken *particularly* of euery mannes departynge.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

I could *particulate* in many more, but this would appeare most plentifully if the labours of these learned gentlemen were once published.—*Camden. Remaines. Languages.*

Thus the different effects, which fire and water have on us, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their parts.
Glanvil. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 9.

And [we must consider in Pindar] a thousand *particularities* of places, persons, and manners, which do but confusedly appear to our eyes at so great a distance.
Cowley. Pindaric Odes, Pref.

If I should *particularize* in persons of this opinion, truly they are such, of so great fame for depth of understanding and abstruseet science, that their testimony alone might seem sufficient to bear down any ordinary modest man into an assent to their doctrine.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, c. 12.

Now will we speake *particularlie* of all, and first of the first, which hee calleth by the first monethes name, Januarie.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calender, Gen. Arg.

Upon this universall Ogdoas
Is founded every *particularment*.
More. Song of the Soul, b. ii. s. 15.

Warm'd with more *particles* of heavenly flame
He wing'd his upright flight, and soar'd to fame.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

The *particularity* of the miracle will give occasion to him, to suspect the truth of what it discovers.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 6.

By some passages in the pastorals, but more *particularly* in the Georgics, our poet is found to be an exact astronomer according to the knowledge of that age.
Dryden. Æneis, Ded.

Let me find out, by reason's sacred beams,
What system in itself most perfect seems,
Let me find, too, where by fair reason try'd,
It fails when to *particulars* apply'd.
Churchill. Gotham, b. ii.

The numbers I *particularized* are about thirty-six millions.—*Burke. Vindication of Natural Society.*

PARTISAN. Fr. *Partisan*; It. *Partigiâna*. One who takes the *part*, follows the *party*; aids, abets, or defends the cause of another.

——These mighty actors, sons of change,
These *partizans* of factious often try'd,
That in the smoke of innovations strange
Build huge uncertain plots of unsure pride.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

The monarchick, and aristocratical, and popular *partisans* have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government, and have in their turns proved each other absurd and inconvenient.—*Burke. Vindication of Natural Society.*

PARTISAN.. Fr. *Pertuisane*; It. *Partigiâna*; Sp. *Partesana*. Fr. *Pertuiser*, from *pertusum*, past part. of *pertundere*, to beat through, (see *Menage.*) Wachter derives from *barte*, an axe, *barten*, to cut.

Metellus, who tarried his coming, defending himself more valiantly then was either hoped or looked for in a man of his years: he was at last hurt with a *partizan*.
North. Plutarch, p. 495.

PARTLET, an article of dress, Minshew thinks is either a diminutive of *part*, or rather *portelet*, from *porter*, to bear or carry. Skinner prefers the former, and thinks the name given, because the thing is easily *parted* or *separated* from the body. By Stat. 34 Hen. VIII. c. 13, certain persons are forbidden and others allowed to wear cnifes, *partlets*, or purses, doublets, *partlets* of satten, &c.

And Parthenia laid his head in her lap, tearing off her linnen sleeves and *partlet* to serve about his wounds.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

——Unfledge 'em of their tyres,
Their wires, their *partlets*, pins, and periwigs,
And they appear like bald cootes in the nest.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 1.

A close bellied doublet, coming down with a peake behind, as far as the crupper, and cut off before by the breastbone like a *partlet*, or neckercher.—*Observer*, No. 39.

PARTLET. Tyrwhitt says, the proper name of a hen.

Partelot is used by G. Douglas in his *Prolouge of the Twelve Booke of Eneados*. And, as the Glossarist has remarked, is the same word as the above, applied in reference to the tuft, or ruff, or ring of feathers about the neck of the hen.

——The fairest hewed in the throte
Was eleped faire damoselle *Pertelote*.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,876.

As chauntecleere among his wives alle
Sate on his perche, that was in the halle
And next him sate his faire *Pertelote*.—*Id. Ib.* v. 14,891.

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyrd: unroosted
By thy dame *partlet* here.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 3.

Dame *partlet*, ever nearest to his side,
Heard all his pitenus moan, and how he cry'd
For help from gods and men: and sore aghast,
She peck'd and pull'd, and waken'd him at last.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

PARTRIDGE. Fr. *Perdrix*; It. *Pernice*; Sp. *Perdiz*; Lat. *Perdix*; Gr. Περδιξ, *aπο του περδειν, crepitum ventris edere*: the voice or cry of this bird, resembling the sound *cacantium, et crepitum ventris emittentium.*

Partryche, of all fowles is most soonest digested: and hath in hym moche nutriment.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii.

Like as a fearefull *partridge*, that is fledd
From the sharpe hauke which her attached neare,
And falls to ground to seeke for succor theare,
Wher as the hungry spaniells she does spy,
With greedy iawes her ready for to teare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

Or have you mark'd a *partridge* quake,
Viewing the towering falcon nigh?
She cuddles low behind the brake:
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly.—*Prior. The Dove.*

PARTURE, i. e. departure. See PART,

PARTURIENT. } Lat. *Parturiens*, pres.
PARTURIOUS. } part. of *Parturire*, to desire to *bring forth* (*parere.*)
PARTURITION.

Desiring, or being about to bear or bring forth; productive.

Faith ingrafts us into Christ: by faith we are inserted into the vine; but the plant that is ingrafted, must also be *parturient* and fruitful, or else it shall be quite cut off from the root, and thrown into the everlasting burning.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

Where as the upland mountainous and high,
To them that sadly do behold it, show,
As though in labour with this filthie fry
Stirring with pain in the *parturient* throes.
Drayton. Moses his Birth & Miracles.

But at best it [Love] is an affection, belonging only to imperfect and *parturient* beings; and therefore could not be the first principle of all things.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 183.

In this palace [at Bologne] is a hall of anatomy and midwifery, celebrated for a remarkable collection of wax figures, representing the female form in all stages, and in all the incidents of *parturition*.—*Eustace. Tour through Italy*, c. 7.

PARVIS. Fr. *Parvis*; Low Lat. *Paravisus*, formed from *paradisus*. Atrium porticibus circumdatum ante ædes sacras. And see *Du Cange*, in v. *Parvisus*; *Menage*, in v. *Parvis*; Tyrwhitt's Note on Chaucer; and Warton, *History of English Poetry*, vol. i. p. 453. Note w.

Cotgrave calls it, the porch of a church; also, or more properly, the utter court of a palace or great house.

There was no wight in all Paris
Before our ladie at *parvis*
That they ne might the booke by.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

It is not my design to enter into the disputes concerning the meaning or etymology of *parvis*.
Warton, ut sup. vol. i. p. 453. Note w.

PARVITUDE. } Fr. *Parvité*; It. *Parvità*,
PARVITY. } from Lat. *Parvus*, small.
Small, littleness.

By a mere point of matter I do not mean a mere mathematical point, but a perfect *parvitude*, or the least reality of matter.—*More. The Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 1.

The sense; (by reason either of its constitutional dulness, or the importunity of stronger impressions, cannot take notice of such *parvitudes*.)
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing. c. 8.

But what are these for their fineness and *parvity*, to those minute moshes enclosed with life and motion, I mean the bodies of those animalculæ, not long since discovered in pepper water by Mr. Leuenhock.—*Ray. Wisdom of God*, p. 1.

PASCH. } Fr. *Pasque*; It. *Pâsqua*; Sp.
PASCHAL. } *Pascua*; Lat. *Pascha*; Gr. Πασχα;
Heb. *Pesakh*, transire, to pass over.

See the explanatory quotations from Sharp.

Alle the harenage, at *pask* afterward,
Com to Wynchester to coronne kyng Edward.
R. Brunne, p. 57.

The maister saith, my time is nygh, at thee I mak *paske* with my disciplis.—*Wicliff. Matthew*, c. 26.

He shall shewe you a great and fayre parlioure, there prepare my *paschall* lambe.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 26.

They then thought, that when the *paschal* taper burn'd, the flames of hell could not burn till the holy wax was spent.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

For ever after, every year, this *paschal* feast was kept (which was as long as the Jewish polity lasted) when the lamb was set upon the table, the master of the house spoke to his company in these words: This is the *passover*, which we therefore eat, because God *passed* by our houses in Egypt.—*Sharp*, vol. vii. Ser. 12.

The *paschal-feast*, from whence our Saviour took his sacrament of the Lord's supper, the very name of *passover*, by which it is called, is an instance of the figure we are contending for.—*Id. Ib.*

PASH, v. } To *pash*, chidere, conterere, to
PASH, n. } dash, to bruise; perhaps, says Skinner, from the Dan. Πατ-ειν, or πατασσειν, to strike. He proposes other sources, but is not satisfied with any. Grose interprets *pash*, "the brains. A mad-*pash*, a mad-brains." Jamieson,—"the head, a bare-*pash*, a bare-head." To *pash* may be merely,—

To *push*, to *push* hard against, to strike, to dash. And *pash*, the noun,—

That which *pushes*; and, from the action of the ram or bull with the head, applied to the *head* itself.

Deth cam dremend [driving] after. and all to dust *paihste*
Kynges and knyghtes. caysers and popes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 397.

In the meane while the christians inuading and entering into the mountine incircumspectlie, were pelted and *pashed* with stones by them that stood above.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 265.

They left him [Becket] not till they had cut and *pashed* out his braines. and dashed them about vpon the church pauement.—*Holinshed. Hen. II.* an. 1171.

Great Ajax Telamonius, to none alive will yield,
That yeelds to death; and whose life takes Ceres nutritions
That can be cut with any iron, or *pash* with mightie stones.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

Aia. If I goe to him, with my armed flail,
He *pash* him ore the face.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 3.

The poor men halfdead were beaten down with clubs, and their heads *pashed* in pieces.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 144.

Henceforth this lute, guilty of innocent blood,
Shall never more betray a harmless peace
To an untimely end:—And in that sorrow
As he was *pashing* it against a tree,
I suddenly step'd in.
Ford. The Lover's Melancholy, Act i. sc. 1.

Leo. Thou want'st a rough *pash* and the shoots that I have
To be full like me: yet they say we are
Almost as like as eggs.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

PASQUIL, or PASQUIN. } Fr. *Pasquin*. The name of an image in Rome, whereon libels and defamatory rhymes were fastened and fathered.
PASQUINADE.

Pasquille, a libel clapt on a post or image. (Cotgrave.) It. *Pasquino*, *Pasquinâta*; Sp. *Pasquin*. It is applied generally to—

Any lampoon; a satirical epigram.

All which this venemous *pasquile*, with eloquent rauing and wittie slauunder hath set out at the full.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 587.

They seem to have mouth and words, yet cannot speak,
Nor such as into *pasquil* pulpits come
With thundering nonsence, but to beat the drum
To civil wars.—*Brome. Upon the Death of Mr. J. Shute.*

How many furious and malignant spirits every where have burst forth into slanderous libels, bitter *pasquils*, railing pamphlets!—*Bp. Hall. An humble Remonstrance.*

Princes and potentates, that are otherwise happy, and have all at command, secure and free, *quibus potentia sceleris impunitatem fecit*, are grievously vexed with these *pasquelling* libels and satyrs.—*Burton. Anat. of Melan.* p. 148.

Adrian the sixth pope was so highly offended and grievously vexed with *pasquilles* at Rome, he gave commaud that statute should be demolished and burned, the ashes flung into the river Tiber, and had done it forthwith, had not Lodovicus Suessanus, a facete companion, disswaded him to the contrary, by telling him, that *Pasquil's* ashes would turne to frogs in the bottome of the river, and croake worse and lowder then before.—*Id. Ib.* p. 149.

But enough of this poetry Alexandrine:
I hope you will think this a *pasquine*.
Swift. Answer to Dr. Sheridan.

One day the two cardinals held an assembly of several prelates, to consult, among other things, of some method to put a stop to the license of the *pasquinades*.
Hoole. The Life of Tasso.

PASS, v. } Fr. *Passer*; It. *Passâre*;
PASS, n. } Sp. *Passar*. The more simple
PASSABLE. } etymology, says Skinner, is
PASSAGE. } the Lat. *Passus*. See PACE.
PASSAGER. } To step; generally, to
PASSANT. } move or cause to move; to
PASSENGER. } go or cause to go.
PASSER. } Used, emphatically, as equivalent to—to surpass, to exceed. And the noun,—
PASSING, n. } Step, gradation, or degree;
PASSINGLY. } point moved to, reached or
PASSLESS. } arrived at; position, state,
PASS-PORT. } or condition.
PASSING-BELL.

Way or road by or through which any thing moves.

Pass-part,—Fr. *Passe-port*; It. *Passa-pôrto*; Sp. *Pasa-porte*: transeundi *portus* seu *portas* venia seu licentia, (Skinner.)—Leave or liberty to *pass out of port* or through the gates. In Hacklnyt, called a *letter of passe*. And see the quotation from Howell.

Pass-over,—see PASCH.

And tho he say the contries, as he *passede* forth,
Destruyde & bare in eche half, great deol he made there.
R. Gloucester, p. 158.

Conseil he had of on, a bringe he sold do wrihte,
Betes & barges ilkon, with flekes mak tham light,
The Scottis se to *passe*, if that he hel nede.
R. Brunne, p. 321.

To lond com the kyng, after that *passage*,
With many grete lordyng of his baronage. *Id.* p. 106.

Heuene and erthe schulen *passe*: but my wordis schulen not *passe*.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 21.

Heauen and earthe shall *passe*: but my wordes shall not *passe*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For ghe han herd my conuersacioun sumtyme in the iewerie that I persuide *passynglis* the chirche of God and faught aghen it.—*Wiclif. Galathis*, c. 1.

He is a man of high discression,
I warne you wel he is a *passing* man.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prol. v. 16,082.

For gentill mercy owith to *passen* right.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 3991.

His hore heres were awaie,
And liche vnto the fresshe maie,
Whan *passed* bene the colde shoures;
Right so reconverth he his floures.—*Gower. Conf. A.* b. v.

They shall haue a letter of *passe*, giuen vnto them, out of the whose where the ambassadors haine alwayes their dispatch.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 472.

The Romanes wêt about to ceeze into their hands the tops of the Alpes not so much for *passage*, as for a perpetuall possession.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 66.

We set sail in the foresayd shippe being about the burthen of 900 tunnes, hauing in her *passengers* of diuers nations, as Tartars, Persians, Jewes and sundry Christians.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 309.

Surely, madame, quod he, their chere contenteth me *passyngly* well.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 161.

The swan in songs, doth koolle her *passing* bell.
Gascoigne. A Remembrance.

Aduisyng the Prenche kyng (after kyng Edward were once landed) to send him an herauit, to fetche a saufe conduyte & *passport*, for such as should labor & trauayle in that treslie.
Hall. Edw. IV. an. 24.

That all men conveighing letters from the one of the kinges to the other shouide surely and safely *passe* and *repasse* without any contradiction.—*Grafton. Hen. IV.* an. 8.

He toke his leue of suche lordes as were there, & so toke the see in a *passenger*, & arryued at Calays.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 57.

For never wight he lets to *passe* that way,
Over his bridge, albee he rich or poor;
But he him makes his *passage-penny* pay:
Else he doth hold him back or beat away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

That all bodies are alike penetrable and *passable* to her [the soul].—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 15.

Other towns are *passably* rich and stor'd with shipping, but not one very poor.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 2. Let. 14.

Who as they to the *passage* gan to draw
A villaine to them came with scull sil raw,
That *passage-money* did of them require,
According to the custome of their law.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

He, then espying gan himself prepare,
And on his arme addresse his goodly shield
That bore a lion *passant* in a golden field.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

Whiche hath given some occasion to hold a false opinion, that the *authores* are *passengers*, and come into these parts out of strange countries.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 26.

He is honoured by the *passers* by, and is thought happy, but he sighs deeply.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

So *passeth*, in the *passing* of a day,
Of mortall life the leale, the bud, the flowre;
Ne more doth flesliish after first decay,
That erst was sought to deck both bed and bower.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

His citizens received him [Romulus] in all passing wise and triumph.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 25.

For even they themselves that did somewhat malice and envy his glory, to see him [Coriolanus] thus honoured and *passingly* praised, did think him so much the more worthy of an honourable recompence for his valiant service, as the more carelessly he refused the great offer made unto him for his profit.—*Id. Ib.* p 189.

So that a talk of tumult, and a breath,
Would serve him as his *passing-bell* to death.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Behold what *pearless* rocks on either hand,
Like prison-walls, about them stand,
Whilst the sea bounds their flight before.
Cowley. The Plagues of Egypt.

Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's, when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 7

Goe, little Calender! thou hast a free *passeporte*,
Goe but a lowly gate amongst the meaner sorte.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender, Epil.

A travelling warrant is called *passport*, whereas the original is *passe par tout*.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 19.

But soon their pleasures *pass'd* at noon of day.
The sun with sultry beams began to play.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

A wise man should never be at such a *pass*, as to say, I have nothing to do, I do not know how to spend my next hour.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 14.

Lay by Virgil, I beseech your lordship, and all my better sort of judges, when you take up my version, and it will appear a *passable* beauty when the original Muse is absent.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

The sickly young sat shivering on the shore,
Abhorr'd salt-water never seen before,
And pray'd their tender mothers to delay
The *passage*, and expect a fairer day.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

He doth not inspect our actions with a *passport* and cursory view, as things of little or no moment, but lays them up in everlasting remembrance.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 4.

Two cities that adorn'd th' Achaian ground,
Troia and Helice, no more are found,
But, whelm'd beneath a lake are sunk and drown'd;
And boatsmen through the chrystal water show,
To wondering *passengers*, the walls below.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

Among the wonderful works of power and grace performed by God Almighty, in favour of the children of Israel, and in order to their delivery from the Egyptian slavery, a much signal one, was the smiting the first-born in every house of the Egyptians, and *passing over* the houses of the children of Israel.—*Barrow. The Eucharist.*

You too towards Rome advance, ye warlike band,
That vont the shaggy Gaule to withstand;
Whom once a better order did assign,
To guard the *passes* of the German Rhine.
Rowe. Lucan, b. i.

As gaudy signs, which hang before
The tavern or the alehouse door,
Hitch every *passer's* observation,
Magnetic in their invitation.
Lloyd. The Puff.

But *passports* under the king's sign-manuel, or licences from his ambassadors abroad, are now more usually obtained, and are allowed to be of equal validity (with safe-conducts.)—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 7.

Virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive, wherever they are actually found, have, in whatever state, condition, profession, or trade, the *passport* of heaven to human place and honour.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

PASSION, *n.* Fr. *Passion*; It. *Passione*; Sp. *Pasion*; Lat. *Passio*, from *passus*, past part. of *pati*, Gr. Πασ-ειν, to feel. *Passion* is applied generally to—

PASSION, *n.*
PASSION, *v.*
PASSIONATE, *v.*
PASSIONATELY.
PASSIONATENESS.
PASSIONLESS.
PASSIBLE.
PASSIVE.
PASSIVELY.
PASSIVENESS.
PASSIVITY.

The internal or mental feelings, as distinguished from the external or corporeal; to the emotion or commotion of the feelings; emphatically, to excess of feeling; to ardent, fervent feeling; ardour, fervour, zeal; to feeling of great desire, of great anger.

Passionate, besides its general usage, is applied to one easily moved to, excessively moved by, anger. (See EMPASSION.) As—

Passion is opposed to *action*; *passive* is opposed to *active*; and thus applied to any thing acted upon; inactive, inert; suffering, enduring.

Passible,—that may be acted upon; capable or able to receive *passions*, feelings, sensations.

Thu is poer zare [yare] was, withinne the *passion*,
With his ost he wende north, & arerde is dragon.
Gloucester, p. 545.

And I deme, that the *passionne* of this tyme ben not euen worthi to the glorie to comynge that schal be shewid in us.
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 8.

For Christ is one personne of two perfite natures, wherefor the one was before the other in perfection & creator of the other—the one impassible, & the other *passible*.
Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of Transubstanciation, fol. 124.

Christ concerning his humanitie was both visible and *passible*, and by his diuinitie was inuisible and impassible.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 501.

Alledging this saying, *Reconciliamini Deo*, and Englishing the same thus, Reconcile yourselues to God: because it is there spoken *passiuelie*, & actiuelie, so there should be nothing in man pertaining to reconciliation, but all in God.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1100. *Hen. VIII.* an. 1541.

Lust at partynge to ad to an oration or twane interchangeably had betwixt the two wo begone persons, the one thicke powdered wyth manly *passional* pangs, the other watered wyth wominishe teares.—*Drant. Horace*, To the Reader.

Great wonder had the knight to see the mayd
So strangely *passionated*.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 9.

He in a *passion* all the while did dwell
More busying his quicke eies, her face to view,
Then his dull cares, to heare what she did tell.
Id. Ib. b i c. 2.

Whilst that *passionated* Zelmane, with an animated fervency, did incorporate her hand with Philoclea.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

They neeze and I [poor creatures] want our hands
And cannot passionate our ten-fold griefe,
With foulded armes.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act iii. sc. 2.

Gnoth. Oh, wife, wife!
Agn. "What ail you, man," you speak so *passionately*.
Massinger. The Old Law, Act iii. sc. 1.

Another heares of many losses, and like Zeno, after news of his shipwrake, (as altogether *passion-less*,) goes to his rest, not breaking an houres sleep for that which would breake the heart of some others.
Bp. Hall. Heaven upon Earth, s. 9.

That a man's nature is *passible*, is its best advantage: for by it we are all redeemed; by the *passiveness* and sufferings of our Lord and brother we were all rescued from the portion of devils; and by our suffering we have a capacity of serving God beyond that of angels.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 10.

Some men have conceited that the soul has no knowledge or notion, but what is in a *passive* way impressed or delineated upon her from the objects of sense.
More. An Antidote against Atheism, c. 5.

The whole state and kingdome therefore in such cases as these, for their owne iust necessary preservation, may lawfully with force of armes, when no other course can secure them, not onely *passiuelie*, but actively resist their prince, in such his violent, exorbitant, tyrannicall proceedings.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iii. p. 5

Such a tempered matter as this is analogous to the animal spirits in man, which, if matter could be the soul, were the very soul of the body, and common percipient of all motions from within or without, by reason of the tenuity, *passivity*, and near homogeneity, and (it may be) imperceptibility of any change or alteration from the playing together of its own tenuious and light particles.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 2.

God in the creation of this world first produced a mass of matter, having nothing in it but an obediential capacity and *passivity*.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

In infants there is nothing that can resist God's spirit, nothing that can hinder him, nothing that can grieve him, they have that simplicity and nakedness, that *passivity* and negative disposition or non-hinderances, to which all that men can doe in disposing themselves are but approaches, and similitudes.—*Id. Liberty of Prophesying*, § 16.

It is a very common expression, that such a one is very good natur'd, but very *passionate*; the expression indeed is very good natured, to allow *passionate* people so much quarter: but I think a *passionate* man deserves the least indulgence imaginable.—*Spectator*, No. 438.

We should account him not many degrees removed from a child or an idiot, that upon the cut of a finger, should as *passionately* complain and cry out for help, as if he had broken a limb.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

To love even with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable, but expedient, being almost necessary to the duty of fixing your affection where you have once engaged your faith.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 249.

The efficacy whereby the new substance or idea is produc'd, is call'd, in the subject exerting that power, action; but in the subject, wherein any simple idea is chang'd or produc'd, it is call'd *passion*.
Locke. Hum. Underst, b. ii. c. 22.

This last allusion call'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore,
Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd:
But this her *passive* character maintain'd.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Tho' some 'tis true, are *passively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind.—*Id. Ib.*

If we know any thing of matter, we know, that by itself it is a lifeless thing, inert and *passive* only; and acts necessarily (or rather is acted) according to the laws of motion or gravitation. This *passiveness* seems to be essential to it.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, § 9.

Body cannot be actually infinite in its quantity or extent, its *passivity* or inertia cannot be infinite, but lessens as its density does.—*Cheyne. On Regimen*, p. 311.

The Greeks expressed *passions* in general by πάθοι, which signifies *suffering*: and the Latin word *passio* from which we have adopted the term *passion*, has the same signification.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, c. i. s. 1.

The term *passion*, and its adverb *passionately*, often express a very strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste; a kind of enthusiastic fondness for any thing.
Cogan. On the Passions, p. 3.

The primary idea annexed to the word is that of *passiveness*, or being impulsively acted upon.—*Id. Ib.* p. 4.

PASTANCE, i. e. pastime, (qv.) Fr. *Passetemps.*

Sir Peter Shyborne, and all other knyghtes that had used those four dayes with the knightes, thanked them greatly of their *pastaunce*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 168.

And the Duke shewed hym gret loue, and shewed hym the fayre castell of Emyn, whiche was nere to Wannes, the whiche the Duke had nowly made, and there he toke parte of his *pastaukes*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 123.

PASTE, *v.* **PASTE**, *n.* **PA'STIL.** **PA'STLER.** **PA'STRY.** **PA'STY.** } Fr. *Paste*; It. *Pàsta*. Menage derives from *pistum*, the past part. of *pinsere*, to beat together. But Junius resorts to the Gr. Παστος, *conspersus*, from Ψαστω-ειν, *conspergere*, to besprinkle. Skinner,—from *pastus*, fed.

Any thing or things beaten together into an adhesive mass: e. g. meal or farinaceous substance; clay or earthy substance.

To *paste*,—to cover with *paste*, to affix or stick together with *paste*.

And had ordeine for her mente
Two *pastees* whiche he lete do make.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.v.

With certaine beetles of wood they beat their corne to powder: then they make *paste* of it, and of the *paste*, cakes, or wreathes.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 220.

Some can vouchesafe theyr wittes and payncs
In *pastrye* for to waste. *Drant. Horace*, b. ii. Sat. 4.

With botelles of wyne trussed at their sadelles, and *pastyes* of samonde, trontes, and eyls, wrapped in towels.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 113.

The Inhabitants of that town [Geneva] methinks, are made of another *paste*, differing from the affable nature of those people I had conversed withal formerly.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 41.

She daily sent him sundry delicate dishes of meats, tarts, and marchpains, and besides the meat itself, the *pastlers* and cookes to make them, which were excellent workmen.
North. Plutarch, p. 560.

Are they bidden to adore a God, which they know the baker made? they fall down upon their knees, and thump their breasts, as beating the heart that will not enough beleeve in that *pastry*-deity.—*Bp. Hall. Defent of Cruelties.*

Nur. They call for the dates and quinces in the *pastrie*.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 4.

The ballads *pasted* on the wall,
Of Jean of France, and English Moll.
Swift. Baucis & Philemon.

Sick sweat succeeds, he drops at every pore,
With driving dust his cheeks are *pasted* o'er.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

The rest, but little read, regarded lies,
Are shovel'd to the *pastry* from the press.
Id. The Art of Poetry.

Not that the *pastcboard*, which men shew
For greats, at fair Bartholomew.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 1.

In vain she tries her *pastes* and creams
To smooth her skin, or hide its seams:
Her country beaux and city cousins,
Lovers no more, flew off by dozens.
Goldsmith. The Double Transformation.

What say you—a *pasty*: it shall and it must,
And my wife, little Kitty, is famous for crust.
Id. The Haunch of Venison.

Here may be seen, in bloodless pomp array'd,
The *pastcboard* triumph and the cavalcade.
Id. The Traveller.

PASTERN, *n.* Fr. *Pasturon*; It. *Pastòia*, which Menage derives from *pedica*. Skinner,—from *passare*, to *pass* or go, q.d. la gontura *passatoia*, i. e. articulus ambulatorius,—the walking joint.

The part from the fetlock to the heel of a horse is so called;—it seems also applied to the lower part of the human leg; satirically or in burlesque.

Pasterns is used by Beaum. and Fletch. in the *Chances*, (Act i. sc. 9,) but what they mean to denote is not clear.

——— Myselfe then, will not share
In gifts given others, nor my steeds breathe any spirit to shake
Their ayrie *pasterns*; so they mourne for their kind gulder's sake.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

So straight she walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

He said; and of the steer before him placed
That sinewy fragment at Ulysses cast
Whereto the *pastern* bone by nerves combin'd
The well-horn'd foot indissoluble join'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

PA'STIME, or **PASS-TIME.** } Fr. *Passe-temps*; It. *Passatiempo*; Sp. *Pasatiempo*.

That which *passes* time or causes *time to pass*, (sc.) agreeably, pleasingly; an amusement, diversion, recreation.—Used as a verb. See third quotation below.

Nowe by cause there is no *passe-tyme* to be compared to that, wherin may be founden both recreation and meditation of vertue: I have among all hyuers *passtymes*, wherin the exercise of the body, noted dauuyng to be of an excellent vtilitie.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 22.

Whatsoeuer honest *paste-times* (as they call them) be imagined for kynghts to recreate theyr spirits pressed with studyes and labours for the preservation of their realmes, defense of their pore and punishing of malefactours, yet in their *passetymes*, let them beare iest iustice, equitie and iudgement, be neglected, as they were in this kyngis ydle deambulacion.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 4.

My love hath lasted from mine infancy.
And still increased as I grew myself.
When did Perseda *pastime* in the street
But her Erastus over-ey'd her sports.
Tragedy of Solyman & Perseda, (1599.)

It is, in my mind, a very delightful *pastime*, for two good and agreeable friends to travel up and down together, in places where they are by nobody known nor know any body.
Cowley, Ess. 2. *Of Solitude.*

PA'STOR. **PA'STORAL**, *adj.* **PA'STORAL**, *n.* **PA'STORALLY.** **PA'STORLY.** **PA'STORLING**, *n.* **PA'STORSHIP.** **PA'STURE**, *v.* **PA'STURE**, *n.* **PA'STURABLE.** **PA'STURAGE.** } Fr. *Pasteur*; It. *Pastòre*; Sp. *Pastor*; Lat. *Pastor*, from *pastus*, past part. of *pascere*, to feed.

A feeder; one who purveys food, (sc.) to his flocks or herds, or attends them while feeding; (met.) one who feeds, (sc.) the mind; strengthens, nourishes, instructs it; morally, religiously.

But som of them that were conseild other manere,
Thorgh *pastours* toto fare, for bestes to lardere.
R. Brunne, p. 310.

So that he like an oxe shall
Pasture. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

He also told thē, in repressing theyr former accusements yt his said dead father in ye vision reported Dunstane to be ye *pastour*, bishop, and keeper of his soule.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

Wherefore ye callinge Daniel to interprite his dreame, cōmendeth him first, of his name, of his spirit, of his *pastorall* office, & of his coninge and learning.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 4.

He [Latimer] did of his owne free accord resigne his *pastorship*.—*Foxe. Martyrs*, p. 1578.

Alonge by this river syde there be fayre medowes and *pastures*, wherby all the country is well serued.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 210.

Enough, kinde *pastor*: but oh! yonder see
Two shepheards, walking on the lay bank be,
Cattie and Willie, that so dearly love.
Browne. Eclogues. Thirsis & Alexis.

——— And all their pleasaunce man'd,
That now no *pastorall* is to bee hard.
Spenser. The Teares of the Muses.

Were it such a desperate hazard to put to the venture . . . the *pastorlike*, and apostolick imitation of meek and unlordly discipline, the gentle and benevolent mediocrity of church maintenance, without the ignoble hurstearge of pidling tithes?—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Against negligence or obstinacy, will be required a rousing volley of *pastorly* threatnings.
Id. Animad. on Remonstrants' Defence.

Some negligent *pastorlings* there are, which have more heed to their owne hides, than to the soules of their people.
Bp. Hall. Noah's Dove.

There oft the Indian herdsman shunning heate,
Shelters in coole, and tends his *pasturing* herds
At leopholes cut through thickest shade.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

To view his *pasture* the rich owner went,
And see what grass the fruitful year had sent.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

The compasse of the root of the mount St. Michael is not more than haife a mile, and of this the south part is *pasturable* and breedeth conies.
Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine, c. 10.

There was a Theban called Erianthus, whose opinion was, that they should utterly raze the city and make the country a desart: so that it should never after serve for other thing, but for *pasturage* of beasts.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 377.

Brought up in *pasture-springing* Thrace, that doth soft sheepe beget.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

Pierc'd in the flank by Menelaus' steel,
His people's *pastor*, Hyperenor, fell.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

Sav'd from his home, where ev'ry day brings forth
Some mischief fatal to his future worth,
Find him a better in a distant spot,
Within some pious *pastor's* humble cot.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

[The sober historian] is compelled with some reluctance to confess, that the *pastoral* manners which have been adorned with the fairest attributes of peace and innocence, are much better adapted to the fierce and cruel habits of a military life.—*Gibbon. Roman Empire*, c. 26.

Next Shipbourne, tho' her precincts are confin'd
To narrow limits, yet can show a train
Of village beauties, *pastorally* sweet,
And rurally magnificent. *Smart. The Hop-Garden.*

All these species of *pasturable* common may be, and usually are limited as to number and time; but there are also commons without stint, and which last all the year.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

PAT, *v.* } Skinner thinks,—from Fr. *Bat*, **PAT**, *n.* } ictus, a blow, (English verb, to *beat*,) or *batte*, the foot.

To give a slight blow or tap. The noun,

Pat is a slight blow; any substance *patted* or beaten into one lump, as a *pat* of butter.

We see, it is children's sport to prove whether they can rub upon their breast with one hand, and *pat* upon their forehead with another; and straightwaies they shall sometimes rub with both hands, or *pat* with both hands.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, s. 63.

And Phebe was pleas'd too, and to my dog said,
"Come hither poor fellow," and *patted* his head.
Byrom. A Pastoral.

Brava! quoth he, *palling* the neck of his mule, thou shalt have a supper to night of the best sieve-meat that Estremadura can furnish.—*Observer*, No. 89.

——— Well-wrought, and press'd
To one consistent golden mass, pass'd
The sprinkled seasoning, of *pats* or pounds,
The fair impression, the neat shape assumes.
Dedicky. Agriculture, c. 3.

He chucks his lordship on the chin,
And would not for the world rebuke,
Beyond a *pat*, the school-boy duke.
Lloyd. Epistle to J. B. Esq.

PAT, *adj.* **PAT**, *ad.* **PA'TLY.** **PA'TNESS.** } Skinner thinks,—from the Dut. *Pas*, commoditas, te *pas* komen, to come in season, conveniently. Wachter derives—Ger. *Pass*, Dut. *Pas*, from the Fr. *Propos*, purpose.

"*A propos*—fitly, seasonably, conveniently, commodiously, unto the purpose, or just *pat*," (Cotgrave.)

Pat he comes, like the catastrophe of the old comedie.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act i. sc. 2.

Ham. Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying;
And now I'le doo't and so he goes to heauen,
And so am I reueng'd. *Id. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 3.

Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in *pat* allusion to a well known story.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 14.

"I thank you," quoth the Knight. "for that
Because 'tis to my purpose *pat*."—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

Which words (*Psalm* xxii. v. 15, 16.) how *patly* and livelily do they set out our Saviour's being nailed to the cross, and treated in that cruel, and in that shameful way by his malicious adversaries.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

This he wished in an age so resembling ours that I fear the description with equal *patness* may suit both: Take ye heed (said he then, and may we not advise the like now!) every one of his neighbour, and trust not in any brother, for &c.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 17.

PATACHE. Fr. and Sp. *Patache.*

A small ship, generally used for any tender that waits upon fleets and men of war, (Delpino.)

This nauie was giuen especially in charge not to suffer any shipe to come out of the hauen, nor permit any zebraes, *patachos*, or other small vessels of the Spanish fleete (which were more likely to aide the Dunkirkers) to enter thereinto.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 600.

It is also meete to prouide another army of two shipe of 400 tunnes apiece, and other foure of 200 tunnes, and foure *pataches* and a thousand souldiers, besides mariners.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 533.

PATACOO'N. Sp. *Patace, patacon*; It. *Patacca, patacco*; a coin, as Skinner suggests—so called because it bore the impress of a *patache.*

I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet, unless soulders would be contented to take cloves and pepper-corns for *pattacoones* and pistoles.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 13.

PATCH, *v.* Patch, *n.* Pa'tchedly. Pa'tcher. Pa'tchery. Pa'tchingly. } See Pack. Tooke observes—that "they who put *patches* on a little breach, to hide it, are careful that the colour shall as nearly as possible resemble that upon which they put it;" and he quotes the passages from Shakespeare (which are also given below) in confirmation of his etymology, viz. the A.S. *Pace-an, pace-ean*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation; to counterfeit; to delude; to illude; to dissemble; to impose upon; but, upon his own principles, the word would not mean so much.

To *patch* is,—to put together, (sc.) one piece, to mend, or match with, another; to make up a whole of different pieces; to make up, mend, repair hastily or clumsily; to put on or fix on pieces. Also,—

To lay on or cover with a piece or pieces, (sc.) so as to hide the breach or rent; and, consequentially, to make it appear whole or entire; and hence, to wear or assume, to deceive or impose upon by, false appearances. And,—

A *patch*,—(a person.) one who wears or assumes false or deceitful appearances; a rogue, a knave; and hence, contemptuously, any low or despised character.

No man sewth a *pacche* of newe cloth to an old clothe, ele he takith away the newe *pacche* fro the olde, and a wyke brekyng is maad.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c 2

For many an one hath attended after lyke sart to *pacche* & to make a medley of the discourse of reportyng Christes gloispel, as other writers are wont of mortal men's artes.

Udal. Luke, Prol.

Nor can he beare with, to have newe clothe sewed or *patched* into an olde garment, nor olde clothe be *patchedlye* sewed into a newe.—*Id. Colothians*, c 5.

Then my Lord Chamberlain said: Grace was but a *pacher*, and thou art glad to match up such a *patch* as maketh for thy purpose.—*Foxe Martyre*, p. 1383, an. 1555.

Blackston being reproved for his false *pitching*, fell in a quaking and shaking (his conscience bein a remorsing him.) *Id. Ib* p 1853. an. 1557.

For first and formost he renteth a newe vesture to *petche* vp an old: secondarily the new cloth standing in the old garment, because it agreeth not, will not leat the il fanoured sight of the *pitching* be hidden.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 5.

And others, though not so willinglie admitting them, did yet dissembinglie and *patchinglie* vse some part of them.

Fox. Martyre, p. 1184. *Edw. VI.* an. 1548.

They *patched* up the holes with pecces and rags of other languages, borrowing here of the French, there of the Italian, every where of the Latin.

Spenser. Epistle to Maister Harvey.

And oftentimes excusing of a fault,
Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse:
As *patches* set upon a little breach,
Discredite more in hiding of the fault,
Then did the fault before it was so patch'd.

Shakespeare. King John, Act iv. sc. 2.

And other diuels that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and bungle vp damnation,
With *patches*, colours, and with formes being fetcht
From glist'ring semblances of piety.

Id. Hen. V. Act ii. sc. 2.

It bath been much feared by the great critic Lipsius, lest some more impolite hand hath sewed many *patches* of base cloth into that rich web, as his own metaphor expresses it.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Ther. Here is such *patcherie*, such jugling and such knaueri e.—*Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres.* Act ii. sc. 3.

Tim. There's neuer a one of you but trusts a knaue, That mightily deceiues you.

Both. Do we, my lord?

Tim. I and you heare him cogge,
See him dissemble,
Know his grosse *patchery*, loue him, feede him,
Keepe in your bosome, yet remaine assur'd
That he's a made-vp-villaine.

Id. Timon of Athens, Act v. sc. 1.

They had received (the spirit of prayer) according to the present necessities and occasions of the church before the least parcell of this *patchery* came into the world?

Bp. Hall. An Apologie against the Brownists, s. 36.

If he can but *patch* up such a righteousness as shall satisfy and still his conscience, and keep it from grumbling and being troublesome, down he sits.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 14.

A mantle *patch'd* with various threads she wears,
And binds with twining snakes her wilder hairs.

Rowe. Lucan, b. vi.

From *patches* justly plac'd they borrow graces.

Gay. To Wm. Pulteney, Esq. (1717.)

Near to this dome is found a *patch* of green,
On which the tribe their gambols do display.

Shenstone. The Schoolmistress.

PATE, *n.* Pa'ted. } Skinner thinks—either from the Fr. *Teste*, by the change of *t* into *d*, or rather from the Lat. *Patina*, a *pan*, the skull *pan*. Perhaps from the Fr. *Poste, pâte; paste*, dough; first applied to a lumpish, dull head, then generally,—

The head; now again not used except contemptuously.

Pated has usually been prefixed word, as in Shakespeare,—*periwig-pated*.

He not wylling to suffer so open a reproache, in so publique a streete, and that of so proude a villeyne, toke by force from him his dagger, and with the same a little out his crowne, and cracked his *pate*.—*Grafton. Hen. VI.* an. 34.

O it offends mee to the soule, to see a robustious pery-wig-*pated* fellow, teare a passion to tatters, to verie ragges, to split the ears of the groundlings.

Shakespeare Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

But I, unhappie man! whom cruell fate
And angrie Gods pursue from coste to coste,
Can no where finde to shroude my luckless *pate*.

Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. June.

Each shallow *pate*, that cannot read your name,
Can read your life, and will be proud to blame.

Young To Mr. Pope.

PA'TEN. Fr. *Patine*; It. and Sp. *Patena*; Lat. *Patina*,—a plate or dish.

A plate;—a little plate, that covered the chalice, and served to lay the host on at mass.

That no minister do counterfeit the Popish mass, as to kiss the Lord's table, washing his fingers at every time in the communion, blessing his eyes with the *paten* or sudary, or crossing his head with the *paten*, &c.

Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. i. No. 28.

Sit Jessica, looke how the floor of heauen
Is thicke inlayed with *patens* of bright gold.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

If he that robs a church of a *patin*, or a chalice, be a sacrilegious person, what is he that steals from the church of God (so far as lies in him) the fruyt of all theyr holy prayers.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

PA'TENT, *adj.* Pa'tent, *n.* Patentee'. Patent'ation. } Fr. *Patent*; It. and Sp. *Patente*; Lat. *Patens*, pres. part. of *patere*, to open. Open,—letters *patent*. See the quotation from Blackstone.

At his departure, the emperour gave a *patent* of 4000 crownes by the year.

Ascham. Rep. of the Affairs of Germany, &c.

With express prohibition against all others, which shall go thither without the licence of the *patentee* or his assign first obtained.—*Hakkluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 189.

After which coronation, he called a Parliament, by anchoritie whereof, he resumed against all *patentes* and annuities, fees, and other grauntes.—*Grafton. Rich. I.* an. 8.

Those *patentees* of graces and good livings,
Grows rich in fees, and fat with full thanksgivings.

Brome. Epist. Prefix to his Friend Dr. S.

As the spirit of obsignation was given to them under a seal, and within a well; so the spirit of manifestation or *patefaction* was like the germ of a vine or the bud of a rose, plain indices and significations of life, and principles of juice and sweetness.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. pt. ii. Ser. 2.

By thee uplifted, through the pathless skies
With conscious plume, the birds of passage rise;
Through thee their *patent* longitude is known,
The stated climate, and the varying zone.

Brooke. Constantia.

These grants, whether of lands, honours, liberties, franchises, or ought besides, are contained in charters, or letters *patent*, that is, *open letters, literæ patentes*; so called *because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view*, with the great seal pendant at the bottom; and are usually directed or addressed by the king to all his subjects at large.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 21.

In this country, the contract (of the king with the people) is not tacit, implied and vague: it is explicit, *patent* and precise.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 44.

He gained admission to a *patentee*, who is often more difficult of access than a sovereign prince.

Smollett. The Regicide, Pref.

PATE'RNAL, *adj.* Pate'rnity. } Fr. *Paternel, paternité*; It. *Paterno, paternità*; Sp. *Paternal, paternidad*; Lat. *Paternus*, from *pater*; Gr. Πατηρ, a father, (qv.)

Fatherly; of, pertaining, or belonging to—a father.

A husband's power over his wife is *paternal* and friendly, not magisterial and despotick.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 18.

Where a spiritual *paternity* is evident: we need look no further for spiritual government, because in the *paternal* rule all power is founded.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 4.

Thus, ere the seeds of vice were sown
Liv'd men in better ages born,
Who plow'd with oxen of their own,
Their small *paternal* field of corn.

Dryden. Horace, Ep. 2.

The *paternal* power was instituted or confirmed by Romulus himself; and after the practice of three centuries, it was inscribed on the fourth table of the decemvirs.

Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 44.

Therefore to talk of the gradual progress and gradual declension of this mode of civil relation, is the same as to talk of the gradual progress and gradual declension of *paternity*, or any other mode of natural relation.

Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. Note (H.)

PATH, *n.* Path'less. } A.S. *Path, paad*; Ger. *Pfad*, Dut. *Pad*, from the A.S. *Pethhlian*; Ger. *Pelden*, to tread or trample.

A road or way, trodden, or made by treading; applied generally, to any road, or way, track, or course, or passage.

The voys of a crier in desert, make ye redi the weye of the Lord, make ye his *pathis* right.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 1.

The voyce of a crver in the wilderneste: prepare ye the way of the Lorde, make his *pathes* straight.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Tho went I forthe on my right honde
Downe by a little *pathe* I fond
Of mintes full, and fennell greene.

Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

The desyre of spoyle egged forth many a great way from the camp, so the woodes with their blind and vncertaine *pathes* was a let that they could not come at them in any great companies.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 166.

Lyke as holy Jhon Baptyst by preachynge repentance, prepared a playn *pathway* to Christ and hys kynglome.

Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

His ghostly counsels only to advise
The means how Langley's progeny may rise,
Pathing-among Henry's unadvised ways,
A Duke of York from Cambridge house to raise.

Drayton. Humphry to Elenor Cobham.

Where wilt thou finde a caverne darke enough,
To make thy monstrous visage? Seek noue, Conspiracie,
Hide it in smiles and affabilitie:
For if thou *path* thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus it selfe were dimme enough,
To hide thee from prevention.

Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

Beauty, like man's old enemy, 's known
To tempt him most when he's alone:
The air of some wild o'er-grown wood,
Or *pathless* grove, is the boy's food.

Suckling. Against Absence.

Touching these corporal pains, he [Seneca] sheweth that they cannot turn a man out of the *path-way* of vertue, nor from the profession of constancy and truth, nor from the resolution to maintaie a just cause.

North. Plutarch, p. 1010.

——— Where numb'rd orbs,
Myriads on myriads, through the *pathless* sky,
Unerring roll, and wind their steady way.

Thomson. Liberty, pt. iii.

Inquiring worm! pursue the *pathless* road,
And try by searching to arrive at God:
For eyes on, bewilder'd may'st thou run,
Nor leave the point, where first thy quest begun.

Boyse. The only Wish.

There smiles in varied tufts the velvet rose,
There flaunts the gadding woodbine, swells the ground
In gentle hillocks, and around its sides
Thro' blossom'd shades the secret *pathway* steals.

Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

PATHE'TIC. Pathe'tical. Pathe'tically. Pathe'ticalness. Pa'thic. Pa'thos. } Fr. *Pathétique*; It. and Sp. *Patetico*; Lat. *Pathetic*us; Gr. Παθητικος, that can or may feel, Gr. Παθειν, to feel. By usage,—

That can or may cause or excite feeling or *passion*; rousing or moving the feelings or *passions*; feeling, *passionate*; it is now most commonly restricted to the feeling of pity, compassion, sympathy in distress.

Then every youth to entertain his lone,
Did straine his wits as farre as they might reach,
And arming passions with a pow'rfull speech,
Vsde each *pathetick* phrase that serv'd to move.
Stirling. Aurora, son. 39.

I might perceive by your ingenuous and *pathetical* expressions therein, that you were transported with the heat of true affection towards me.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 18.

He closeth up that epistle with this *pathetical* epilogue.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act v. sc. 4.

He looks like one for the premonitorous sin
Put by the wicked and rebellious Jews
To be a *pathic* in their male-kind stews.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

Or where did we ever find sorrow flowing forth in such a natural prevailing *pathos*, as in the Lamentations of Jeremy.
South, vol. iv. Ser. i.

Was not young Florio sent (to cool
His flame for Blancaflore) to school,
Where pedant made his *pathic* horn
For her sake suffer martyrdom?—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

Your breast alone feels more *pathetic* heats;
Your heart alone with stronger raptures beats.
Philips. To James Craggs, Esq.

Had they [the words, *except these bonds*] been placed any where else, the *pathetickness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence had been much abated.
Blackwall. Sacred Classics, vol. i. p. 339.

It may be given to you in pity; for surely an nation ever called so *pathetically* on the compassion of all its neighbours.—*Burke. Let. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.*

PATHO'GNOMICK. Gr. Παθος, *passio*, and γνωμον, from γιγνωσκειν, *noscere*, *cognoscere*.

Sometimes a flood of tears relieves those *pathognomic* symptoms.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, c. 2. § 3.

PATHO'LOGY. Gr. Παθος, *passio*, *morbus*, and Λογειν, *dicere*.
See the quotations.

The word *pathology* has also the same derivation: it is the history of the sufferings incident to the human frame.
Cogan. On the Passions, c. 1. s. 1.

Its [surprise] *pathological* effect is that of a simple stimulus whose sole object is to arouse the attention.
Id. Ib. c. 2. § 2.

PA'TIENT, *adj.* } Fr. *Patient*; It. *Paziente*; Sp. *Paciente*; Lat. *Patiens*, from *pati*. Gr. Παθειν, to feel, to bear or suffer feeling.
PA'TIENT, *n.*
PA'TIENT, *v.*
PA'TIENCE.
PA'TIENTLY.

Bearing or suffering, (sc.) quietly, calmly, resignedly, peacefully; enduring, persisting, persevering. And see the quotations from Chaucer and Cogan.

To *patient*,—to bear or suffer quietly, calmly, resignedly; to quiet, to calm, to tranquillize.

Blynde men and bed reden. and broken in here membres
And all poure *pacientes*. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 156.

A robber was yrannomed. rather than thei alle
With oute penaunce oth' passion. other eny other peyne
He passede forth *patientliche*. to pretuel blisse.
Id. p. 197.

Witinge that the preuyng of youre feith worchith *pacience*, and *pacience* hath a parfyt work, that ye be parfyt and hoole and fail in no thing.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 1.

Ye know how that the trying of your faith brinqeth *pacience*; and let *pacience* have hir perfit worke, that ye may be perfect & sound lackyng nothynge.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thou knowest alle thingis that ben among lewis customs and questiouys, for which thing I biseche heere me *pacientli*.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 26.

Thou art experis in al customes and questions, which are amonge the Jewes. Wherfore I beseche the to heare me *paciently*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The philosophere sayth, that *patience* is the vertue that suffereth debonairly all the outrage of adversites, and every wicked word.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Behold the husband mã wayteth for the precious fruit of the earth, & hath long *pacience* therupon, until he receaue the early and the latter raine.—Be ye also *pacient* therefore, and settle your hertes for the comynge of the Lord drawth nye.—*Bible*, 1551. *James*, c. 5.

Patient yourself good master friar, (quoth he,) and be not angry; for scripture saith: In your *patience* you shall save your souls.—*Sir T. More. Utopia*, Introd. Dis.

Gene him [God] lande and prayse for that he hath by iuste punyshment calde vs bake to obey him, *paciently* suffering his hande.—*Jage. Exposition of Daniel*, c. 9.

Thrice noble Titus, spare my first borne sonne,
Tit. Patient yourselfe, madam, and pardon me.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act i. sc. 2.

And thou too sare-less *patient* as thou art,
Commit'st thy anointed body to the cure
Of those physitians, that first wounded thee.
Id. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

How thinkest thou, hath it [Plato's wisdom] done me no good, when thou seest me bear so *patiently* this change of fortune.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 127.

In the New Testament it is sometimes expressed by the word ὑπομονη, which signifies God's forbearance, and *patient* waiting for our repentance: sometimes by the word ανοχη, which signifies holding in his wrath and restraining himself from punishing: and sometimes by μακροθυμια, which signifies the extent of his *patience*, his long suffering, and forbearing for a long time the punishment due to sinners.
Tillotson, vol. ii. Ser. 95.

In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer, and the calmness with which he submits is termed *patience*, that is, the mind yields with tranquillity to the pains and indispositions of the body.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, c. 1.

I could endure
Chains no where *patiently*; and chains at home
Where I am free by birthright, not at all.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

PA'TRIARCH.
PA'TRIARCHAL.
PA'TRIARCHATE.
PA'TRIARCHISM.
PA'TRIARCHSHIP.
PA'TRIARCHY.
} Fr. *Patriarche*; It. and Sp. *Patriarca*; Lat. *Patriarcha*, from πατριαρχης, *primus pater*, the first father of any nation or family; πατηρ, a father, and αρχη, beginning.

A first father; one having the authority of a father; the station or rank of a father.

Patriarchship and *Patriarchy* occur in writers on ecclesiastical affairs.

The King of Jerusalem Sir Guy was ther inome,
& the *patriarc* aelawe, & the Christine ouercome.
R. Gloucester, p. 479.

And the *patriarchis* hadden enuie to Joseph and seelden him into Egipte.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 7.

And the *patryarches* hauynge indignacyon solde Joseph into Egipt.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whereio is manifestile declared the cause whie the see of Rome among all other *patriarchall* secs is numbered for the first see by the ancient fathers.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 8.

As Rome was the mother cite of the world, so by humane institution, we suffered ourselves to be ranged under *patriarchall* authority, as being the most famous in the West.
Bp. Hall. Apology against the Brownists, s. 23.

They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a *patriarchate* and their children be enough to possess all the regions that they saw.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 17.

Their pulpits reap those fields which they had dung'd:
Who split the church into so many schisms,
The acal of these eats t'other's *patriarchisms*.
Bronne. To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.

The monarch sak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by low degrees.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

This love was Abram's shield and guard;
Was his exceeding great reward;
This love the *patriarchal* eye,
And that of Moses could descry.
Byrom. On the Disinterested Love of God.

PATRI'CIAN, *adj.* } Fr. *Patricien*; It. *Patrizio*; Sp. *Patricio*; Lat. *Patricius*, from *pater*, a father; descendants of the *fathers* or first senators of Rome: and then, generally, noble; opposed to *plebeian*, or those born of the common people, (*Plebs.*)
PATRI'CIAN.

Licin. Mesenius, you are knowne well enough too.
Men. I am knowne to be a humourous *patrician*, one that loues a cup of hot wine. with not a drop of alaying Tiber in't.—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Such were those shields, and thus they came from heaven,
A sacred charge to young *patricians* given.
Rowe. Lucan, b. ix.

The prouident and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the *patricians* and the plebeians, as it was established in the first age of the Roman republic.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 17.

PATRIMONY.
PATRIMO'NIAL.
PATRIMO'NIALLY.
} Fr. *Patrimoine*; It. and Sp. *Patrimonio*; Lat. *Patrimonium*. See MATRIMONY.

That which is *meant* or intended or prescribed to descend from father to son; that which descends or is derived from a father, a *paternal* inheritance.

And for thei aren poure parauntier. for *patrimonie* him failleth.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 403.

They put in theves, and stelin the soules of Jesu Crist, and destroyen his *patrimonie*.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale.*

And as we bee sonnes of the world so wide,
Let us our fathers' heritage divide,
And challenge to ourselves our portions due
Of all the *patrimonie*.—*Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.*

He found himself tyed both by nature and by reason, not to leave the *patrimonial* inheritance of his own descendants, that is, neither the inferiour nor superiour Palatinate, in the hands of any alien usurper.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 517.

Good princes have made a distinction between what was their own *patrimonially*, as the civil law books term it, and what the state had an interest in.—*Dutenant.*

Happiest of mortals he, who, timely wise,
In the calm walks of truth his bloom enjoys;
With books and *patrimonial* plenty blest
Health in his veins and quiet in his breast.
Fenton. Epistle to Mr. Lambert.

We think one main cause of this improvement was not not despising the *patrimony* of knowledge which was left us by our forefathers.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

PATRIOT, *n.*
PATRIOT, *adj.*
PATRIO'TICK.
PATRIO'TICALLY.
PA'TRIOTISM.
} Fr. *Patriot*; It. *Patriotto*; Sp. *Patriota*, from *patria*, (sc.) terra; our *paternal* land, or country. Applied to—

One who loves his country; devotes himself to the service or benefit of his country.

Patrizate, v.—to imitate a father, (Fuller.)

The people, therefore, lest their worthiest and most faithful *patriots*, who had expos'd themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left naked, should want aid, or be deserted in the midst of these dangers, came in multitudes, tho' unarm'd, to witness their fidelity and readiness in case of any violence offer'd to the parliament.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 4.

Which was so far from unlawful, as that he thereby merited the name of the saviour of Egypt: and if any worthy *patriot*, out of a like providence, shall beforehand gather up the commodities of his country into a publique magazine for the common benefit and relief of the people, upon the pinch of an ensuing necessity, he is so far out of the reach of censure, as that he well deserves a statue with the inscription of Publique Benefactor.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Case 5.

In testimony of his true affection to the dead father in the living son, this gentleman (Waterhouse) is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle, and presented it to the young Earl, [Essex] conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to *patrizate*.
Fuller. Worthies. Hertfordshire.

A *patriot* both the King and Country serves,
Prerogative and privilege preserves.—*Dryden*, Ep. 13.

O true descendant of a *patriot* line,
Who, while thou shar'st their lustre, lend'st them thine,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee.
Id. Ib.

Some *patriot* fools to popular praise aspire,
Of public speeches which worse fools admire.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues.
Bolingbroke. The Idea of a Patriot King.

Patriots have toil'd, and in their Country's cause
Bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
Their names to the sweet lyre. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

Yet let it not be forgotten, that by the howling of *patriotick* race the nation was for a time exasperated to such madness, that for a barren rock, under a stormy sky, we might have now been fighting and dying, but not our competitors been wiser than ourselves.—*Johnson. The Patriot.*

The opposition, whether *patriotically* or factiously, contend, that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory, and had made improper sacrifices of their publick interest, which they were bound not only to preserve, but by all fair methods to augment.—*Burke. Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

PATROCINATION. Lat. *Patrocinare*, to *patronize*, (qv.) Fr. "*Patrociner*, to *patrocinate*, maintain, defend, protect, support, uphold," (Cotgrave.)

Where the justice of the cause seemes to hang in an eeven poyse, there exercise the power of your wit and eloquence in pleadings, but where the case is foule, abhor the *patrocination*.—*Bp. Hall. Works*, vol. ii. p. 281.

But now, the device hath not so much *patrocination* (pardon an harsh word) as of an old stigmatick
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 182

PATRO'L, *v.* } Fr. *Patrouille*, "a still night-
PATRO'L, *n.* } watch in war," (Cotgrave.)
Sp. *Patrulla*; It. *Pattiglia*.

To walk round about, or backwards and forwards, to go the rounds, (sc.) as watch or guard.

These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad
And still *patrolling* beat the neighbouring road.
Blackmore. Creation, b. vi.

These consecrated geese in orders,
That to the capitol were warders,
And being then upon *patrol*
With noise alone beat off the Gaul.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empires, rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth thy saving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol*. *Thomson. Summer.*

PA'TRON, *n.* } Fr. *Patron*; It. *Padrône*,
PA'TRONAGE, *n.* } *patrono*; Sp. *Patron*; Lat.
PA'TRONAGE, *v.* } *Patronus*, quia *patris* sit loco,
PA'TRONAL. } because he is in the place or
PA'TRONESS. } stead of *father*. And thus,
PA'TRONLESS. } generally,—
PA'TRONIZE, *v.* } A protector or defender;
PA'TRONIZER. } one who guards, supports, or

maintains, (sc.) the cause, the interests, advancement, or advantages of another. And see the quotation from Blackstone.

[The Kynge of Portyngale] determined wt his counsyle yt maystre Alphons Victat, chefe *patron* and mayster of all his shyppes galeyeys in Portyngale, yt he shoule prepayre redy vii galeys and xviii other grete shyppes, and to sayle into Englande to fetch yᵉ Duke of Lancastre and his company. *Bernes. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 46.

Nor any thing doth add more estimation to true nobilitye, then *patronage* of learning.—*Drant. Horace*, Ded.

Lyke as vnlite and concorde is the chiefe keper and *patronesse* of a realme, even so discord bryngeth any thyng to distruccion, be it neuer so strong, and well fortified.
Udal. Marke, c. 3.

Unto that doughtie conqueroure they came,
And him before themselves prostrating low,
Their lorde and *patrone* loud did him proclame,
And at his feet their lawrell boughes did throw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

For well she wist, as true it was indeed,
That her live's lord and *patrone* of her health
Right well deserved, as his dueful meed.
Her loue, her service, and her utmost wealth.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 1.

Winch. And am not I a prelate of the church?
Glost. Yes, as an out-law in a castle keepes,
And veeth it, to *patronage* his theft.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen VI. Act iii. sc. 1.

Dar'st thou maintaine the former words thou spak'st?
Bass. Yes, sir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The enuious barking of your sawcie tongue,
Against my lord, the Duke of Somerset.
Id. Ib. Act iii. sc. 4.

Their (stage-players) ordinary stile, and subject-matter; no Christian can, or dares to *patronize*.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 1.

Red was the banner, and display'd abroad
The bloody colours of the *patron* god.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Not only through a hostile town to pass,
But scale with steep ascent the sacred place;
With wondering steps to search the citadel,
And from the priests their *patroness* to steal.
Id. Ovid. Metam, b. xiii.

Some are so stupid, as to *patronize* their sins with a plea, that they cannot, they have not power, to do otherwise.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 4.

The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*.
Shaftesbury. Advice to an Author, pt. iii. § 1.

Advowson, *advocatio*, signifies in *clientelam recipere*, the taking into protection; and therefore is synonimous with *patronage*, *patronatus*; and he who has the right of advowson is called *patron* of the church.
Blackstone. Commentories, b. ii. c. 3.

PATRONYMICK. Fr. *Patronymique*; Sp. *Patronimico*; Lat. *Patronymicum nomen*.

A noun or name derived from the name of the *father*, grandfather, or other ancestor; and given to the son, daughter, or other descendant.

So when the proper name is used to note one's parentage; which kind of nouns the grammarians call *patronimica*.
B. Jonson. English Grammar, b. ii. c. 3.

To some of these, other *patronymies* are given.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8. *Selden. Illustrations.*

PATTEN, *n.* Fr. *Patin*; a foot-clog; foot-stall of a pillar. Fr. *Pate*, the foot, (Menage.)

Their shoes and *pattens* are snowied and piked more than a finger long, looking upwards.
Camden. Remains. Apparell.

The *patten* now supports each frugal dame,
Which from the blue-ey'd *Patty* takes the name.
Gay. Trivia, b. i.

PA'TTER, *v.* } Junius thinks that the verb,
PA'TTERING, *n.* } to *patter*, was derived from the very frequent repetition of the Lord's Prayer, *Pater noster*; (see the quotation from R. Brunne;) and the *Glossary* to G. Douglas adds, "In some places of England they yet say, in a derisory way, to *patter* out prayers, i. e. to mutter or mumble them, q. d. to say many *Pater nosters*, as in times of Popery the ignorant women did in Latin without understanding them."

Fiue yere he gat pardoun of peyns to be fre,
That for him with deucciouu said *Pater* & ane.
R. Brunne, p. 341.

For labour might me neuer please
I haue more will to ben at ease
And haue well leuer, soon to say
Before the people *patter* and pray.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

When first her *pattering* mouth and ragiog limmes were
left at rest,
Aeneas prince began. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. vi.

If they will not let the layman haue the woorde of God in his mother tonnge, yet let the priests haue it, which for a great part of them do vnderstande no latine at all; but sing, and say, and *patter* all day with lips onely, that which the hart understandeth not.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 102.

How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the *pattering* of many wordes.—*Id. Ib.* p. 232.

PATTER, *v.* Probably a frequentative of the verb *to pat*, to beat, to hit frequently; to make the sound of *pats* or raps—often and quickly repeated.

Hark, while we talk, a distant *pattering* rain
Resounds—see! up the broad etherial plain
Shoots the bright bow! *Savage. The Wanderer*, c. 5.

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard,
By such as wander through the forest walks,
Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves.
Thomson. Spring.

PATTERN, *n.* } Fr. *Patron*; Dut. *Patroon*;
PA'TTERN, *v.* } a *patron*, (qv.) and consequentially, one whom we follow, imitate, try to resemble.

An archetype, precedent, sample or example.

Those haue in them an ensample of innocencie and simplicitie, after the *paterne* whereof prouide mallcyous persons must bee forged anewe, yf they desyre to bee admitted into the kingdome of heauen.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 10.

These wan and wrinkled cheekes wel washt with waues of woe,
May stand for *patterne* of a ghost, where so this carkasse goe.
Gascoigne. The Anatomy of a Lover.

——— You (my lord) best know
(Who least will seeme to doe so) my past life
Hath beene as continent, as chaste, as true,
As I am now vnhappy; which is more
Then Historie can *patterne*, though deuis'd,
And play'd, to take spectators.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— When as he plaine describe
That peerelesse *patterne* of dame Nature's pride
And heavenly image of perfection,
He blest himselfe as one sore terrifide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

If thou delight to view thy heynous deeds,
Behold this *patterne* of thy hutcheries.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 2.

A house wife in bed, at table a slattern;
For all an example, for do one a *pattern*.
Swift. A Portrait from the Life.

The *pattern* grows, the well depicted flower,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,
Unfolds its bosom; buds, leaves, and sprigs,
And curling teodrils, gracefully dispes'd
Follow the nimble finger of the fair.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

PAVA'DE. Some sort of a weapon of offence, says Mr. Tyrwhitt, who had not met with the word elsewhere.

Ay by his belt he bare a long *pavade*,
And of a sword ful trenchant was the blade.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3927.

He wold be slain of Simekin
With *pavade*, or with knif, or bodekin.—*Id. Ib.* v. 3958.

PA'VIN. Fr. *Pavane*; It. and Sp. *Pavana*; a dance so called, as Skinner thinks, because introduced from *Pavia* or *Padua*.

In stede of these we haue now base daũses, bargenettes, *paugons*, turgions and roundes.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governors, b. i. c. 20.

Nowe whether these balades and roundes, of these galiardes, *pauanes*, and daunces so nicelye fingered, so sweetly tuned he lyker the musicke of the Lydians, or the Dorians, you that be learned iudge.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

And with that turning up of his mustaschoes, and marching as if he would begin a *pavan*, he went toward Zelinane.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

Your Spanish *pavin* [is] the best dance.
B. Jonson. The Alchymist, Act iv. sc. 2.

PAU'CITY. Fr. *Paucité*; Lat. *Paucitas*, *paucus*; Gr. Παυρος, small, little.

Small in number; smallness, fewness.

And as they be like concerning the shortnesse, the *paucity* of the words, the brevity of words, and also the meaning and purpose: so I would they might bee like in fruite and profite.—*Latimer. Ser.* p. 101. an. 1550.

But this was only for a time, he saith, because of the *paucitie* of single clergymen.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, s. 19.

The second thing that naturally shows itself in *paucity* of words is discretion: and particularly, that prime and eminent part of it, that consists in a care of offending.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

He delighted in the pleasures of conversation, and was probably not much inclined to business. This may be suspected from the *paucity* of his writings.
Johnson. Life of Roger Ascham, p. 15.

PAVE, *v.* } Fr. *Paver*, *pavement*; It.
PA'VEMENT. } *Pavimento*; Lat. *Pavire*, to
PA'VEMENTED. } beat; Lat. *Pavimentum*; Gr.
PA'VER, or } Πιαειν, ferire—uti *pavimentum*
PA'VIOUR. } bonum sit.
PA'VING, *n.* } To beat or lay down firmly,

(sc.) stone, brick, or other substance, for way, road, flooring.

With thinke stroe he smot all the scolle & ek the croune,
That the braio run al abroad in the *pauiment* ther doune.
R. Gloucester, p. 476.

Now the Turbeuille has his iugement,
Drawen is a wilde on London *pauiment*,
& sithen was he hanged as thef for treson.
R. Brunne, p. 270.

Wher is my lady, to her folke, (qood he,)
And they him told, and forth he gan pace,
And found two other ladies sit and shee,
Within a *pawed* parlour.—*Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

To daunciug chambers ful of paraments,
Of rich beds, and *pauements*.—*Id. Legend of Good Women.*

The streets in their cities and townes, instead of *paving*, are planked with fir trees, planed & layed euen, close tho one to the other.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 436.

And when he was borne of his moder's wombe, he fylle to the greunde, and closed his handes with powder of yᵉ flore or *pauement*.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 207.

The devise of *paved* floors arose from the Greeks who made them with great art and curiouslyin regard of the painting in sundrie colours which they bestowed upon them.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 25.

The old *paved* floores, which now also are much used, especially under roofs and convert, howsoever they came from barbarous countries, were in Italie first patted and beaten downe with heavie rammers; as we may collect by the very name it selfe, *pauement*, which commeth of *pauire*, i. to ramme downe hard.—*Id. Ib.*

In brief, I will not sell it for more gold
Than you could hide or *pave* the ground withal.
Heywood. A Woman Killd with Kindness.

——For ev'n in heav'n his [Mammon] looks & thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of Heav'n's *pavement*, trod'n gold,
Then aught divine, or holy else enjoy'd
In vision beatific. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gorgiously arched, how richly *pauemented*.
Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, Cent. 1. a. 7.

To *pave* thy realm, and smooth the broken ways,
Earth from her womb a flinty tribute pays;
For thee, the sturdy *paver* thumps the ground,
Whilst every stroke his labouring lungs rouse round.
Gay. Trivia, b. i.

The Thracians have a stream, if any try
The taste, his hardn'd bowels pritty;
Whate'er it touches it converts to stones
And makes a marble *pavement* where it runs.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

Young Doris, who nor guilt, nor danger knows,
On the green margin stood,
Plea'd with the golden bubbles as they rose,
And with more golden sands her fancy pa'd the flood.
Waller. The Disappointment & Relief.

Instead of a statue cast in a simple mould by the hand of an artist, the works of Justinian represent a tesselated *pavement* of antique and costly, but too often of incoherent fragments.—*Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 44.*

PA'VESE, *n.* } Fr. *Pavois, pavoiser;* It.
PA'VESE, *v.* } *Pavèse;* Sp. *Paves:* which Menage traces from the Lat. *parma*, a shield. As the Fr.—

"To shield, cover, defend, or arm, as with a target or target fence."

Then they boldely entred into the dykes and clymed vp agayne on the other syde, but they had moche adoo, sauynge they were well *pavesed*, for they on the walles caste downe stoones, and hurt many.
Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 90.

In these gales were a fifteen hûdred speares, two thousande crosbowes and two thousande of other men of warre, with darres and *pauesses.*—*Id. Ib.* c. 159.

And then what weapō of ye diuel may geue vs any deadly wound, seyng that impenetrable *pavise* of the shoulder of God stādeth alway betweue.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1179.

Wyth a *pawise* shal his truth enuyrō & cōpasse the round about.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1180.

And after that the shot was done which they defended with *pauises*, they came to hande strokes, and were encountred seuerally as you shall hear.
Grafton. Hen. VIII. an. 5.

PAVI'LION, *n.* } Fr. *Pavillon;* It. *Padi-*
PAVI'LION, *v.* } *glione;* Sp. *Pabellon;* Lat. *Papillin;* so called—a similitudine *parvi* animalis volantis, from its resemblance to the small animal (the butterfly) when flying.

A tent, a canopy.

——— The emperour hadde y pight ys *pauelon.*
R. Gloucester, p. 48.

Sithen in Anglescie did set his *pavilions*
R. Brunne, p. 264.

There might hane been seene the variablenesse of fortune, when they whiche hadde prepared Darius' *pauilion* with all kynde of delicacy and riche furniture, reserued & kept ye same for Alexander as for their dil master.
Brende. G Curtius, fol. 41.

In whose enclosed shadow there was pight
A fair *pavilion*, scarcely to be seene,
The which was all within most richly dight,
The greatest princes living it meete well delight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Nor that more glorious, when the angels met
Jacob in Mahanaim where he saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

So with his hattening flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the grassy plain.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

The tables in a proud *pavilion*, spread
With flowers below, and tissue over head.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

——— On the river's brink.
I spy'd a fair *pavilion*, which diffus'd
Its floating umbrage 'mid the silver shade
Of osiers *Akenside Pleasures of Imagination*, b. ii.

PAUNCH, *v.* } Fr. *Pance;* It. *Pànciа;* Sp.
PAUNCH, *n.* } *Panza:* Ger. *Panz, panisch;* Dut. *Pens;* Lat. *Pantices*, the belly. To *paunch*, *v.*—

To open the belly, and take out the intestines or bowels.

For he, whiche had his full *pounche*
Of all tastes at horde,
Ne deignedh to speake a worde.
Ouliche a cromme for to yeue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Other had theyr throates cut and some of their bellies *pounched.*—*Hall. Hen. V.* an. 3.

The xl. Jewes, whyche hounde themselues by vowe, neyther to eat or drynke tyll they had slayne Paule, needed none other penaunce for the breakynge therof, than the torment of theyr hūgry *paunches.*—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 107.

——— I'll hough the rogue,
And *paunch* the rascal that abused me thus.
Brewer. Lingua, Act v. sc. 16.

Fat *paunches* have leane pates · and dainty bits,
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act i. sc. 1.

To poise this equally, he bore
A paunch of the same bulk before,
Which still he had a special care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1.

PAVO'NE. Fr. *Paon;* It. *Pavône;* Sp. *Pavon;* Lat. *Pavo.* See PAVO.

The peacock.

And wings it had with sondry colours dight
More sondry colours then the proud *pavone*
Bears in his boasted fan.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

PAU'PER. Lat. *Pauper*, poor.

And *paupers*, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 2 Henry VII. c. 12, to have original writs and subpœnas gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee, &c.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 24.

PAUSE, *v.* } Fr. *Pause, pauser;* It. *Pàusa,*
PAUSE, *n.* } *pausàre;* Sp. *Pausa, pausar;* Lat.
PAUSA'TION. } *Pausa, pausare;* Gr. Παυ-ειν, to
PA'USER. } stop. Tooke thinks *pause* to be
PA'USINGLY. } from *positum*, the past part. of *ponere*, to place, to fix.

To stand as if fixed, to stop or make a stop, to bide, to stay, to cease, to desist, to hesitate, to delay, to tarry; to stay judgment, to deliberate.

To faint and to fresh [thou art] the *pausacion.*
Chaucer. A Ballade in commendation of our Lady.

And when she had *paused* a while she answered: Alas my lorde: is it now a question whether I be the kynges lawful wife or no? when I haue been maried to hym almost xx. yeres & in the meane season neuer questiō was made before.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 20.

Then *pause'd* awhile, and musd; as if he weigh d
The substance of her suit.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. viii.

——— 1. there's the rub.
For in that sleepe of death, what dreames may come,
When we haue shuffled off this mortall coile.
Must giue vs *pause.*—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Bnc. Giue me some litle breath some *pawse*, deare Lord,
Before I positiuely speake in this.
Id. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 2.

Th' expedition of my violent loue
Out-run the *pauser*, reason.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act ii. sc. 3.

When we build new a piece and then another by fits, the work dries and sinks unequally, whereby the walls grow full of chinks and crevices: therefore the *pausings* are well reproved by Palladio.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 14.

This *pausingly* ensu'd.—*Shakes. Hen. VIII.* Act i. sc. 2.

In varied converse, softning every theme,
You, frequent *pausing*, turn, and from her eyes,
Where meekest sense, and amiable grace,
And lively sweetness dwell, enrapture drink
That nameless spirit of ethereal joy.—*Thomson. Spring.*

Constant rotation of th' unwearied wheel,
That Nature rides upon, maintains her health,
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads
An instant's *pause*, and lives but while she moves.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

PAW. *n.* } Fr. *Patte, pote;* Sp. *Pata;* It.
Paw, *v.* } *Piède, piè;* Lat. *Pes*, a foot.
PA'WING, *n.* } The foot, generally applied to the foot of a beast. To *paw.*—

To move, to beat or strike with, the *paw* or foot.

Against from out a diuers coast, from holes and lurkings blind,
The press with croked *pawes* are out, and sounding foule they flie.
Polluting with thier filthy mouthes our meste.
Phaer. Virgil Æneidos, b. iii.

Never man in autoritie could escape from the bytyng of her teth, scratchyng of her *pawes*, blastyng of her breath, defoulyng of her tayle [Envy's].—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 23.

He *pawed* in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men.—*Bible. Job*, xxxix. 21.

——— Mine likewise seized a foul
With her talons; and you saw her *paws*
Full of the feathers.
Heywood. A Woman killed with Kindness.

The courser *paw'd* the ground with restless feet,
And snorting foam'd, and champ'd the golden bit.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Is praise the perquisite of every *paw*,
Though black as hell, that grapples well for gold?
Young. Complaint, Night 4.

So for the race prepar'd two coursers stand,
And with impatient *pawings* spurn the sand.
Jenyns. The Art of Dancing, c. 2.

PAWN, *v.* } Fr. *Pan;* It. *Pègno;* Sp.
PAWN, *n.* } *Empeñar;* Lat. *Pignus*, which
PA'WNBROKER. } (Vossius) may be from *pagere* or *pangere*, quia *pactionis* lege datur. Or from *pugno*, (*pugnus*, the hand or fist,) because things which are given in *pawn*, are delivered over by *hand.*

To give or deliver, to place in the *hands* of; to deposit, any thing, as gage, warranty, or security, to plight or pledge, to stake. And see the quotation from Blackstone.

Yet naytheless in *pawne*
(O friend) I leave with you
A faithful heart that lastyng lyfe
Will shew itself as true.
Turberville. Letter by Timetes to his Ladie Pyndaror

They boast they han the devill at command
But aske them therefore what they han *pawnd.*
Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. September.

Had I not armed you with an expectation—
Would not this make you *pawn* your very soul,
The wench had been my son's wife?
Chapman. All Fools, Act iv.

If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength
As to take vp mine honor's *pawne*, stoope.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act i. sc. 1.

Sil. Be-like that now she hath enfranchis'd them
Upon some other *pawne* for fealty.
Id. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 4.

He that fights for another *pawne* his life that he loves him, competition is the touchstone of reality.
South, vol xi. Ser. 5.

Thus fair they parted till the morrow's dawn,
For each had laid his plighted faith to *pawn.*
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

If a *pawnbroker* receives plate or jewels as a pledge, or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledgor performs his part by redeeming them in due time.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii c 30.

PAX. Lat. *Pax;* Sp. *Paz. La Paz* (says Delpino) is—

The *pax* that covers the chalice at mass; and is sometimes given to the people to kiss. So called, because then the priest says.—*Pax* Domini sit semper vob:scum, The *peace* of the Lord be always with you.

And eke he awaiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kiss the *pax*, or ben in censed, or gon to offring before his neighbour.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Also I will that my chalice, wt my ij crewets and *pax* of siluer, before the praysement or division made of my foresaid mouables, wt my best auter clothis & best vestment, &c. which before dates I gaue to my wif, remayn styll to her, in augmenting of her porcion.—*Fabyan. The Will*, Pref.

But whanne the *pax* was borne forte to the Frenche kynge and eft to kynge Edwardie, and eyther refused to kysse it first, the Frenche kynge rose vp & came towarde kynge Edwardie, whereof he being ware rose vp and metie with hym, and refused the *pax*, and kissed eyther other.
Id. vol. ii. an. 1389.

PAY, *v.* } See To APPAY. Fr. *Paye;*
PAY, *n.* } It. *Pnàre;* Sp. *Pagar*, from
PA'YABLE. } Lat. *Pacare, pacontem* reddere,
PA'YER. } satisfacere, contentum reddere.
PA'YMENT. } To *pacify* or restore to *peace*,
PA'YDAY. } to satisfy, to content, to please.
PA'YMASTER. } To satisfy or content, by giving an equivalent (in money or otherwise), for something received or bargained for; for something due or owing; to acquit, to discharge, to requite, recompense, or reward.

To *pay* for to *beat*, says Skinner, is by metaphor—verbera debita solvere, to *pay* the stripes, give the beating, due or deserved, to lay on heavily. And hence,—

In naval language, as in the citation from Dryden, to *pay* is—to lay on, pitrad, or rub in the materials used in calking a ship.

That folk was tho of thys lond y *payed* wel ynow,
That he hadde ywonne the kyngdom, & that he the other slow.
R. Gloucester, p. 83.

So that ech man was aboute for to *paye* hym one.
Id. p 108.

An to day, in this god tyme, her peer clene hii nome,
An the wynd hem *payde* wel, & to the see hii come.
Id. p. 332.

Wo se come to ease [ask] hym ryet of eny trespas,
Bote he *payde* hym the bet, the worse hys ende was.
Id. p. 374.

William was not *paied*, that falle mad him ofright,
He (William) stode alle dismaied than said tille him a knyght,
Discomfort nothing the, so faire happe neuer thou fond,
Stoupe & thou may se thi helme has wonne lond. *R. Brunne*, p. 70.

And hote yf yt be *payed* prestliche, the *payer* is to blame. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 53.

And he saide to hem, emyte ye no man wrongfully, neither make ye fals chalenge, and be ye a *payed* with youre *sondis*.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 3.

And whanne thei camen to Cafarnaum thei that token tribute camen to Petir and seiden to him, youre maister *paieth* not tribute? and he seide, yhis. *Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 17.

And when they were come to Capurnaum, they that were wont to gather polle money, came to Peter and sayde: Dothe youre master *paye* tribute? he sayde: yea. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Shape ye to *pay* him, and to please.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Ye should have warned me, or I had gon,
That he you had an hundred frankes *paide*
By redy token.—*Id. Shipmannes Tale*, v. 13,319.

But of this point, lo thus I fare,
As he that *payeth* for his chaffare
And bieth dere, and yet hath none.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For whan him faileth *paiement*,
Ruine maketh none other skille,
But taketh by strength al that he wille. *Id. Ib.*

So as euery common souldier discharged, receiued more in money, victuals, apparell, and furniture, then his *pay* did amount vnto.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 151.

Attonce he wards and strikes, he takes and *preies*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

The monie is *paid* back again.
Fol. O, I do not like that *paying* backe, 'tis a double labour. *Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 3.

So hurthensome still *paying*, still to owe;
Forgetful what from him I still received,
And understand not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still *pays*, at once.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Tho the Gregory neuer did such deeds in armes, as I haue done this day. I haue *paid* Percy, I haue made him sure.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 3.

Thou, that art like enough, through vassall feare,
Base inclination, and the start of spleene,
To fight against me vnder Percie's *pay*.
Id. Ib. Act iii. sc. 2.

I cannot but wonder at that very wonder of learning, Joseph Scaliger, affirming, tithes among those ancients only *payable* to Hercules
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Hard-hearted, and nouvell Orfana,
Ingratefull *payer* of my industries.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iv. sc. 1.

Northumb. Yeald to our merey, proud Plantagenet.
Clifford I, to such mercy, as his ruthelesse arme
With downe-right *payment* shew'd vnto my father
Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iii. sc. 4.

With boiling pitch another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seames in-tops:
Which, well *paid* o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising beak in drops.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Prayer, if we will form true notions of it, is a *payment* of that homage we owe to God as he is creator and governor of the world.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

From the time of the siege of Veii, the armies of Rome received *pay* for their service during the time which they remained in the field. Under the feudal governments, the military service, both of the great lords and of their immediate dependants, was after a certain period universally exchanged for a *payment* in money, which was employed to maintain those who served in their stead.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

PAYSE, or PEISE, *v.* PEI'SER. } i. e. *poise*, (qv.)

And in ye ende when the ise melted and brake, the *payse* therof brake many a stronge brydge, both of tymber & of stone.—*Pudyan*, vol. i. c. 223.

The officers deputed to manage this coynage, are porters to leare the tynne, *geisers* to weigh it, a steward, comptroller, and receiver to keepe the account. . . . The blockes or pieces are brought into a great roome ordained for that purpose, and there first *peized*.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 14.

PEA. Anciently written *pense*. "A.S. *Pisan*, *pease*, *peasen*," (Somner.) Fr. *Pois*; It. *Piso*, *pisello*; Lat. *Pisum*. Spenser writes *Porisse*.

He poureth *pesen* vpon the hatches slider.
Chaucer. The Legend of Thebe.

For wher he shall ought yeue or lene,
He wol ayen ward take a bean
There he hath lent the smal *pese*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Pessyn are moche in the nature of beanes, but they be lesse windy.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth*, b. ii.

Per. That shall yonder herdgrome and none other
Which over the *pease* hitherward doth post.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. August.

Hacket and Coppinger, as the story tells us, got up into a *pease-cart* and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection, and to establish their discipline by force.
Dryden. Religio Laici, Pref.

PEACE, *n.* PEASE, *v.* PEA'CEABLE. PEA'CEABLENESS. PEA'CEABLY. PEA'CEFUL. PEA'CEFULLY. PEA'CEFULNESS. PEA'CELESS. PEA'SING, *n.* } Fr. *Paix*; It. *Pace*; Sp. *Paz*; Lat. *Pax*, (*pacs*,) from *pac-ere*, (whence *pacisci*,) afterwards written *pag-ere*, to fix, to settle. (See PACT, and PAY.) To *pease* (which we now write to *appease*) is— To settle, to put to rest, to calm, to still, to quiet, to tranquillize; to content, to satisfy.

Peace is opposed to—war; to tumult or quarrelling; to noise.

"The prynce," he seide, "other kyng nys preyse noot,
That in tyme of werre as a lion ys hothe meke & myide
And in tyme of *pes* as a lyon bothe cruel & wylde."
R. Gloucester, p. 57.

At the last right nede, *pased* behoued it be,
So that like man gede with *pes* to his centre.
R. Brunne, p. 226.

That we leden a quyete and a *pesible* lyf in al pitee and chastite.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tymothy*, c. 2.

That we may lyue a quiet and a *peasable* lyfe, in al godlynes and honesty.—*Bible* 1551 *Ib.*

And he roos and blamede the wynd and the tempest of the watir, and it ceesside & *pes* . . . was maad.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 8.

Thanne he roos and commaundide to the wynd and the see; and a great *peablencase* was maad.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 8.

To danger came I all ashamed,
The which aforne me had blamed,
Desiring for to *pease* my wo.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

What! amble or trot: or *pace*, or go sit down.
Thou lettest our disport in this mature
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 6420.

Our hoste cried, "*Pace*, and that anon,"
And sayde, Let the woman tell hire tale.—*Id. Ib.* v. 6432.

His looking was not disdeinous,
No proud, but meel-e and full *peasible*.—*Id. R. of the R.*

This good emperour laboured to *pease* this furie of the people, and to set *peace* among the neighbours at Rome.
Golden Boke, c. 14.

The high and worthie Prince Hôfrey Duke of Gloucester, on the one partie, and the worshipfull Father in God, Henry Bishope of Wyncchester and Chauncellour of Englande on the other partie, by either of them for the *pesayge* of the saied quarrelles and debates, taken and chosen in manner and forme, as it is conteined more plainly in a comprimesse made thereupon, of the whyche the tenor shewethe in this forme.—*Holl. Hen. VI.* an. 4.

When all Gallia was brought to *peaceable* obedience, the Morians and Mesopians only remained that bare armor against him.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 82.

By vertue whereof they dispatched al things in excellent good sort, with al fauor & *peaceablenesa*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 288.

Well, syr, sayd Syr Gaultyer, it is necessary that ye go and speke with yt *cele*, and shewe hym in curtoys manner that we be sente by the Frenssshe kynge thys way to passe *peasably*, and to pay for all that we take.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 77.

Treatyng of truee restlesse
Pratyng for *peace peaceleese*.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

These whispers be *peace breakers*, and not *peace-makers*, for the divill bringeth his matter to passe through such fellowes.—*Latimer. Ser. Mat.* v. an. 1552.

Blessed are the *peace-makers*: for they shal be called the chyldrē of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 5.

And yet notwithstanding all this, in the night time while they had all this respite to pause and deliberate about the *peace-making*, there were diuers great and sudaine alarms given.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 613.

Their death and myne must *peaze* the angrie gods.
Sackville. Ferrex & Porrex.

——— And my speech entreats,
That I may know the ill, why gentle *peace*
Should not expell these inconuenieuces
And blesse vs with her former qualities.
Shakespeare. Henry V. Act v. sc. 2.

——— What do these worthies,
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

Thus Bellal with words cloath'd in reason's garb
Counsel'd ignoble ease, and *peaceful* sloath,
Not *peace*. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

For if we did not wink hard, we must needs see that obedience to supreme powers, denying of ourselves, humility, *peacefulness*, and charity, are written in such capital text letters that it is impossible to be ignorant of them.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Terrours, which with nature war, affright
Our *peaceless* souls: the world hath lost its light:
Heaven, and the deep below, our guilt pursue.
Sandys. Christ's Passion.

The feciales are properly those that the Grecians call irenophylaces, as who would say, *peace-keepers*.
North. Plutarch, p 56.

The sweet *peace-making* draught went round, and lame Ephistus fill'd
Nectar to all the other Gods.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

On the contrary, the same innocence, which makes all quiet within a man, makes all *peaceable* and serene above him.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 6.

But in believing thy gospel, and following thy example, in mortifying our lusts, and leading a life of *peaceableness*, and obedience, and humility, and all manner of inward holiness and purity.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

If we would but cast these heames out of our eyes, we should both see more clerely, and certainly live more *peaceably*.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 1.

There oft she bathes, then *peaceful* sits secure,
Where every gale is fragrant, fresh, and pure;
Where flowers and herbs their cordial odours blend,
And all their balmy virtues fast ascend.
Savage. On the Viscountess Tyrconnell's Recovery at Bath.

Our lov'd earth; where *peacefully* we slept
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden*

III. Upon the same principle the king has also the sole prerogative of making war and *peace*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

PEACH, *n.* Fr. *Pesche*; It. *Pèrsico*, *pèsco*, Sp. *Persigo*; Lat. *Persica*.
See the quotation from Holland's *Pliny*.

Peaches doo lesse harme, and doo make better juyce in the bodye for they are not soo sore corrupted being eaten.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii. p. 26.

As touching *peaches* in generall, the very name in Latine, whereby they are called *Persica*, doth evidently show that they were brought out of *Persia* first.
Holland. Plinie, b. xv. c. 13.

He hath spoil'd me a *peach-colour* sattin suit out vpon cloth of silver.—*London Prodigal*, Act i.

PEACH, i. e. to *impeach*, (qv.)

The saide frier outwardlie seemed to glue place, ceasing openlie to louire, and secretlie practised to *peache* him by letters sent vnto the clergie here in England.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1115. an. 1544.

PEA'COCK. The Fr. *Paon*, Eng. *Pea*, with the addition of our general name for a male bird. A.S. *Pawa*; Ger. *Pfau*; Dut. *Paw*; Sw. *Pao-fogel*. See PAVONE, and PAVO.

A shefe of *peacock* arwes bright and kene
Under his belt he bare full thriftily.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 104.

The strutting *peacock* yawling 'gainst the rain,
Flutters into the ark, by his shrill cry
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

The *peacocke* farre surpasseth all the rest in this kind, as well as for beautie, as also for the wit and understanding that he hath; but principally for the pride and glorie that hee taketh in himselfe. For perceiving at any time that he is praised and well liked, he spreadeth his talle round, shewing and setting out his colours to the most, whiche shine againe like precious stones.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 20

PE'AGE, or PE'PAGE. } Sometimes, as in Burke, written *paage*. Skinner writes *—pedage*.

PEA

Fr. *Péage*; It. *Pedaggio*; Sp. *Peage*; Low Lat. *Pæagium, pedagium*: which Vossius considers to be two distinct words; deriving the former, *per synopsin*, from *passagium*, and the latter from *pes, pedis*, the foot; an opinion which Menage thinks the It. *Pedaggio* sufficiently refutes: Minshew has—*peager*, Fr. *Péager*; It. *Pedaggiére*; Sp. *Peagero*. Skinner explains *pedage*,—

A toll or tax paid by passengers, and for which they were entitled to safe-conduct and protection.

Without paying of any manner of imposition or dane money, *peage* tribute, or any other manner of tolle whatsoever it be.—*Pox. Martyrs*, p. 518. *Emperor's safe Conduct.*

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted, on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts, of which only the barbarous and almost unintelligible names subsist at this day.
Burke. An Abridgment of English History, b. iii. an. 1070.

PEAK, *v.* } See PICK, PIQUE, and BEAK.
PEAK, *n.* } The A. S. *Pyc-an*, to *pick* or *peck*,
PEA'KISH. } seems to be the root of all, *Peak*.—
The top or point of a hill: and so called from the smallness or sharpness of the point.

To *peak*,—to be small or sharp; to be or become sharp or thin, lean, meagre, and consequentially, sickly; to be or become little, mean, spiritless.

Peak (in Gascoigne) seems equivalent to *peep*, (pv.) or to look with the eye pointed or contracted.

——— The thridde wonder ys
Up the hul of the *pek*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 7.

And so firste by mocion of the Holy Ghoste, Barnabas & Saule went to Selencia, which is a great promontorie, or *peake*, on the West parte of Antioche, and thence thei sailled vnto Cypres.—*Udal. Acts*, c. 13.

Then answered the Pharisees, *Num et vos vduciti estis*: what ye braineske fooles, ye hoddy *pekes*, ye doddy poules, do ye beleeve him? are ye sedueed also?
Latimer, Ser. 3. *Before King Edward.*

Strange tale to tel: all officers be blynde,
And yet their one eye, sharp as Lincens' sight,
That one eye winks, as thoug it were but blynd,
That other pries and *peakes* in every place.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

In these Cottian Alpes which begin at the town Segusio, there *peaketh* up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger.—*Holland. Ammianus*, p. 47.

Wearie seu'nights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peake*, and pine.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 3.

Mir. Why stand'st thou here then,
Sneaking, and *peaking*, as thou would'st steal linnen?
Beaum. & Fletch. Wild Goose Chase, Act ii. sc. 3.

Gan. How he has mew'd your head, has ruh'd the snow off,
And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty.
Id. The Double Marriage, Act iii. sc. 1.

From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

PEAL, *v.* } Minshew,—from Fr. *Appeller*, to
PEAL, *n.* } call; because people are called together by the noise of *bells*; others from the Lat. *Pellere*, to beat or strike. It is probably, by the mere change of *b* into *p*, from the A. S. *Bellan*, to *bellow*: and applied to—

A *bellowing* sound; a loud, clamorous, continued noise or sound; whether of warlike engines, instruments of music, thunder, &c.

To *peal*,—to make a loud, continued sound; to clamour, to din.

During which tyme there was shot a wonderfull *peale* of gunnes out of the toure.—*Holl. Hen. VII.* an. 21.

Ne can I chuse, but I must rhug a *peale*,
To tell what hypocrytes the nunnes here be.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Holland, an. 1572.

——— Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous (to compare
Great things with small) then when Bellona storms
With all her battering engines bent to raze
Some capital city. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

——— Perhaps with from all winds
The living, and forthwith the cited dead,
Of all past ages to the general doom
Shall hast'n, such a *peal* shall rouse their sleep.—*Id. Ib.*

By my disasters warn'd, to woman's faith
Unbosom nought momentous; though she *peal*
Your ear, (by nature importune to know,)
Unlock not all your secrets.
Fenton. Homer in Milton's Style. Odyssey, b. xi.

PEA

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;
The *pealing* organ and the pausing choir.
Tickell. On the Death of Mr. Addison.

Now strike the golden lyre again:
A louder yet, and yet a louder strain.
Break his bands of sleep asunder,
And rouse him, like a rolling *peal* of thunder.
Dryden. Alexander's Feast.

PEAR, *n.* } Fr. *Poire*; It. *Però*; Sp. *Pera*;
PERRY. } Lat. *Pyrum*; and in A. S. *Perie*.
Perry,—a beverage from the juice of *pears*.

Now, sire, quod she, for most that may betide,
I meete have of the *perre* that I see,
Or I moste die, so sore longeth me
To eaten of the small *peres* greene.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 1025.

Peares are moche of the nature of apples, but they are heuyer, but taken after meate, rosted or baken, they are not unwholesome.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Health*, b. ii.

The Teinton Squash *perry* is a liquor most highly prized, and sells for more on the spot where it is made than almost any wine whatever.—*Dunster. On Philips's Cider*, b. i.

PEARCH. Fr. *Perche*; It. *Perseya*; Sp. *Perca*; Lat. *Perca*; Gr. Περκη, from περκος, marked with black spots.

The *pearch* with prickling fins against the pike prepar'd,
As nature had thereon bestow'd this stronger guard.
His dalotiness to keep.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 26.

PEARL, *n.* } Fr. *Perle*; It. and Sp. *Perla*;
PEARL, *v.* } Ger. *Perl*; Dut. *Peerle*; Sw.
PEA'RLED. } *Perla*. Menage,—from *pernula*, a
PEA'RLY. } dim. of *perna*, a shellfish, in which, Pliny says, *pearls* had been found. Skinner, after Salmasius,—from *sphærula*. Wachter,—from *beerle*, dim. of *ber*, a berry. *Pearl* is applied, met. to—

Any thing resembling a *pearl* in shape and brightness—as a drop of water, a tear, a dew-drop.

The great stedes were assaiede
For iustynge and for tornament,
And many a *perled* garnement
Embrouded was againe the daie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The sea that lieth betweene the coast which descendeth from Coa Comori, to the lowe land of Chiiao, and the island Zeilan they call the fishing of *pearles*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 224.

Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
Sprinckled with *perle* and *perling* floures atweene,
Doe lyke a golden mantle her attyre.
Spenser. Epithalamion.

I see thee compast with thy kingdomes *pearle*,
That speake my salutation in their minds:
Whose voyces I desire aloud with mine.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 7.

Here all along the flow'r-enamell'd vales,
The silver Trent on *pearly* sands doth slide.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. vi.

Casting its *pearly* seeds for the young to breed, it [the silk-worm] leaveth its silk for man, and dieth all white and winged in the shape of a flying creature.
Sp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

Nor fond nor spriegs are wanting to thy sheep,
Per what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

There issuing forth the frequent small
Wears the dank way with slimy trail,
While, as I walk, from *perrled* bush
The sunny-sparkling drop I brush.
Warton. Ode. On the Approach of Summer.

PEA'SANT, *adj.* } Fr. *Poisant*; It. *Paesano*,
PEA'SANT, *n.* } from the Lat. *Pagaus*.
PEA'SANTRY. } See the quotation from
PEA'SANTLY. } Gibbon. The adj.—
Inhabiting the country, rural, or rustic: and the noun,—One who works in rural or farming employment or business.

Here he was stayed that night by reason that the comē people and *peasantes* of the countree assembled in greate nombre.—*Holl. Hen. V.* an. 3.

The king should care for all the subjects still,
The knight should fight, for to defend the same,
The *peasant* he should labour for their ease,
And priests should pray, for them and for themselves.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

And as the gentlemen and servingmen ought to be provided for, so ought not they neither to have so much as they have in France, where the *peasantry* is of no value.
Burnet. Records, b. ii. pt. ii. *K. Edward's Remains.*

PEC

Moreover, the *peasants* [*pagani legi*] in the country observe this custome in many mannors and farmes of Italie, to forbid their wives and women to spin as they walk up and downe abroad in the street or any common way of passage.
Holland. Plinie, b. xii. c. 8.

To whom the other did this tauntt returne;
Perdy, thou *peasant* knight mightest rightly reed
Me then to be full base and evill borne,
If I would beare behinde a burden of such scorne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

And this is to be seene in France, and Italie, and some other parts abroad, where in effect all is noblesse, or *peasantrie*.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 74.

In less noble and almost mechanic arts, according to the definitions of those authors, he is not esteem'd to deserve the name of a compleat architect, an excellent painter, or the like, that hears not a generous mind above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence, § 13.

Meantime the fury from her hand descries
The growing discord every moment rise;
Ascends the roof, and from the lofty height,
Calls in the boist'rous *peasants* to the fight.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vii.

By an easy extension of the word, *pagan* and rural became almost synonymous, and the meaner rustics acquired that name, which has been corrupted into *peasants* in the modern languages of Europe.—*Gibbon. Roman Empire*, c. 21.

PEAT. See PET.

There other with their spades, the *pente* are squaring out.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

PE'BBLE. } A. S. *Pabol*. In the northern
PE'BBLED. } parts of England large round
PE'BBLY. } stones are called *boulders*, from *bull* or *bowl*; and the *bol* in *pabol* may have the same origin: but what or whence *pa?* Generally,—

A small stone.

There ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebble* stones it ran over.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

On tother syde, whereas the streame of *peeblestones* great store
Together rouled had, and throune down trees vpon the shoare.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. x.

My fords with *pebbles*, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

Like as the waves make towards the *pebbled* shore
So do our minutes hastor in their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Shakespeare, Son. 60.

And rivere rushing down with such unusual noise,
Upon their *pebbly* shoals, seem'd to express their joys.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 27.

——— This bank abrupt and high,
And that fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore.
Thomson. Summer.

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow
Arising upwards from the rock below,
The palace means, and o'er the *pebbles* creeps,
And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Whose streams, united in the vale,
O'er *pebbled* beds loquacious flow,
Tun'd to the sad melodious tale
In murmurs querulously slow.
Cooper. The Temple of Aristippus, Ep. 2.

——— Scornful of a check, it leaps
The mill-dam, dashes on the restless wheel,
And wantons in the *pebbly* gulph below.
Cowper. Task, b. v

PE'CCABLE. } Fr. *Peccant, peccadille*; It.
PECCABI'LITY. } *Peccàre, peccànte*; Sp. *Pecar,*
PECCADI'LLO. } *pecante, pecadillo*; Lat. *Pec-*
PE'CCANT, *adj.* } *care, peccans*. Among the
PE'CCANCY. } variety of etymologies offered, Vossius prefers—a *pecu*, ut *peccare* proprié sit αΘυσιν agere instar *pecudis*, to act like brutes.

Peccant,—

Acting wrong, or ill, or evil; sinning, criminal; offending against; offensive, corrupt, wrong, irregular.

For the citation from Butler, see PICCADILLO.

Yet certayne *peccadillions*
which scape, yea, in the beste,
Ought to be borne the better with
by reason of the teste.—*Dront. Horace. Arte of Poetrye*

Thus have I described and opened by a kind of dissection, these *peccant* humours, the principal of them, which have not only given impediment to the proficience of learning, but have also given occasion to the traducement thereof.
Bacon. Of Learning, b. i.

But all mutable and changeable, and probably, as Origen and others of the fathers add, lapsable and *peccable*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 564.

Here it is made the only privilege of God, that is, of the Holy Trinity, to be devoid of *liberum arbitrium*, namely as it implieth imperfection, that is, *peccability* and lapsibility, in it.—*Id. Ib* p. 565.

[Our own statutes] prerisely prohibit the satyrical depraving, traducing, or derogation of the common Prayer-booke and of the sacraments of the Lord's Supper in any interludes, playes, or rimes, (in which kinde playes had beene formerly *peccant*) under severe penalties.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 6.

Upon the eight, we do well and wisely, by all politic provisions to meet with or prevent all those *peccant* humours, which may occasion a public distemper.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Pr. ix. 2.

So that this perversion seemeth a publick impediment to the commerce of all vertuous communication; wherefore this distorting of equivocall words which passeth commonly for a trivial *peccancy*, if it be well examined, will be found a very dangerous admission.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 21. s. 2.

We pay no Peter-pence, we run not to Romes-market to buy trash. I hope his Holinesse dispenseth with us for these *peccadillo's*.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, b. ii. s. 14.

Which, when they're prov'd in open court
Wear wooden *peccadillos* for't.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

That a *peccant* creature should disapprove, and repent of every violation of and declination from the rules of just and honest,—this,—right reason, discursing upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

The causes are:—cold taken in child-bed, and a predisposition in the humours by reason of their *peccancy* in quantity or quality.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 5.

The charge is to be confined to the *peccant* part only.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PECK, *n.* A. S. *Pocca*, a sack or bag; *a poke*, (qv.) a general word for all measures, (Ray;) and perhaps by usage restricted to one-fourth of a bushel. See POKE.

——— And ran at him amain
With open mouth that seemed to containe
A full good *pecke* within the utmost rim.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

The tyrant's palace was in a marvellous *peck* of troubles, for the great sorrow the woman made for the departure of Dion.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 802.

Indeed, my lord, I greatly deceive myself, if in this hard season I would give a *peck* of refuse wheat for all that is called fame and honour in the world.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

PECK, *v.* } See to PICK. A. S. *Pyc-an*, to
PECK, *n.* } *pick* or *peck*.
PE'CKER. } To act or do with any thing
PE'CKING, *n.* } pointed; to strike, to take up,
PE'CKISH. } with any thing pointed; as with the beak of a bird: to strike at, as birds *peck* or strike each other, with their *beak*. See BEAK.

The women with short *peckers* or parers, because they vse them sitting, of a foot long, and about foe inches in breadth, do *ately* breake the upper part of the ground to raise up the weeds, grass, and elde stubbs of corn stalks with their roots.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 271.

You shall have white sand, and near the land you shall find it like the shainings and *peckings* of free stone.
Id. Ib. p. 619.

The *pekeshe* parson's brayne
Coulde neach not attaine
What the sentence meynt.—*Skelton. Ware the Hawke.*

[Simon] perceiving by good hap an eagle *pecking* with her beak and scraping with her claws in a place of some pretty heighth: straight it came into his mind (as by divine inspiration) to search and dig the place.
North. Plutarch, p. 14.

She was his only joy, and he her prize,
She when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his side.
Dryden. The Cock & Fox.

Sometimes we see two men *pecking* at one another very eagerly, with all the arts of undermining, supplanting, and ruining one another.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 6.

His gony being more prone to easier and smoother studies, thus in *pecking* and hewing at Logic, he left the university without the honour of a degree.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

His head a *pecker* bore; the cause unknown
To passengers. *Garth. Ovid. Metam.* b. xiv.

PECTINAL. } Lat. *Pecten*, from *pectere*, to
PE'CTINATED. } comb; Gr. Πεκ-ειν.
PECTINA'TION. } Formed like a comb.

Yet are there other fishes, whose eyes regard the heavens, as plaice, and cartilaginous fishes; as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally *like a comb*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 1.

To fit cross-leg'd or with our fingers *pectinated* or shut together is accounted bad, and friends will perswade us from it.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 21.

For the complication or *pectination* of the fingures was an hieroglyphick of impediment.—*Id. Ib.*

[But in birds] the choroides hath no muscle, but instead thereof a curious *pectinated* work seated on the optic nerve.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 2.

PECTORAL, *adj.* } Fr. *Pectoral*; It. *Pet-*
PECTORAL, *n.* } *torale*; Sp. *Pectoral*; Lat.
Pectoralis, from *pectus*, a *feminine* dictum, from *pec-ere*, to fix, to confirm. See PACT.

Of, pertaining, or belonging to the breast.

The noun is applied to a medicine for the breast; a breastplate, or cover for the breast.

Anow. Take your spectacles, sir, it sticks in the paper, and was a *pectoral* roule we prepar'd for you to swallow down to your heart.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence, § 3.

Ah, Wernock! so thy sawes mine heart downe thrill
With love of Muses' skill in specinll,
That I se wot, on mould what fenter skill
Can be yhagg'd in lordings *pectorall*.
Browne. Willie & Old Wernock.

The peculiar strength of the *pectoral* muscles deserves especial remark, by reason they are much stronger in birds, than in man, or any other animal, not made for flying.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. vii. c. 1.

The leaves [liquorice] make a good *pectoral* drink in disorders of the breast.—*Grainger. The Sugar-Cane*, b. i. Note.

PE'CULATE, *v.* } Fr. *Péculat*; Sp. *Pecu-*
PE'CULATE, *n.* } *lado*; Lat. *Peculatus*, from
PECULA'TION. } *peculari*, (and this from
PE'CULATOR. } *pecus*, a flock,) to take the public money. (*pecunia.*) Cotgrave says,—

"To rob the publick treasure, or convert it, by indirect means, unto private use." It is not entirely restricted to robbery of the *public* money.

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated.—*Burnet. Own Time.*

An oppressive, irregular, capricious, unsteady, rapacious, and *peculating* despotism, with a direct disavowal of obedience to any authority at home, and without any fixed maxim, principle, or rule of proceeding, to guide them in India, is at present the state of your charter-government over great kingdoms.—*Burke. On Fox's East India Bill.*

From the highest in place to the lowest, every British subject, who, in obedience to the company's orders, has been active in the discovery of *peculations*, has been ruined.
Id. Ib.

The supposed *peculators* and destroyers of Oude repose in all security in the bosome of their accusers.—*Id. Ib.*

PECU'LIAR, *adj.* } The Lat. *Peculium* was
PECU'LIAR, *n.* } originally applied to—the
PECULIA'RITY. } stock or money which a
PECU'LIARLY. } son with the consent of
PECU'LIARNESS. } his father, or a slave with that of his master, acquired of his own; and then, generally, to private property. It is sometimes so used by English writers. The adjective *Peculiaris*, or pertaining to such *peculium*, or *peculiar* property.

Fr. *Peculier*; It. *Peculiare*; Sp. *Peculiar*; Lat. *Peculiaris*, from *peculium*, quomodo propriè dicitur, quod ex *peculio* est; and *peculium* from *pecus*. The Fr. *Péculé* is called by Cotgrave,—a stock or substance gotten by private industry or toil.

Peculiar, the noun,—private property; private or particular right, authority, or jurisdiction.

Peculiar, adjective,—acquired by, or appropriated to, a particular person; to a particular or especial use; appropriate; particular, especial.

The Duke of Gloucester had not so much adauuanced & prefered the commé wealth and publique vtilitée, as his awne priuate thinges & *peculier* estate.
Hall. Hen. VI. an. 26.

——— And beheld
Beautie, which either waking or asleep,
Shot forth *peculiar* graces.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

By tincture or reflection they [stars] augment
Their small *peculiar*, though from humane sight
So far remote, with diminution seen.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

What need we to chuse ministers by lot? what need we to disclaim all *peculiarities* in goods?—*Up. Hall*, Ep. 2. Dec. 5.

That height and god-like purity of mind,
Resteth not still, where titles most adorn
With any, nor *peculiarly* confin'd
To names, and to be limited doth scorn.
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

Mankind by tradition had learned to accommodate the worship of their God, by appropriating some place to that use; nature teaching them, that the work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same.—*Mede. Rev. of God's House*, (1638,) p. 5.

The Gods still listen'd to their constant prayer,
And made the poets their *peculiar* care.
Pil. Vidal. Art of Poetry, b. ii.

To be prayed unto is, and for ever will be one of his incommunicable *peculiarities*, one of the rights and prerogatives of his sovereign majesty incompatible to any creature.
Sharp, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

This [the compound epithets] was a sort of composition *peculiarly* proper to poetry, not only as it heightened the diction, but as it assisted and filled the numbers with greater sound and pomp, and likewise conduced in some measure to thicken the images.—*Pope. Homer. Iliad*, Pref.

If we look only to our own petty *peculium* in the war, we have had some advantages.—*Burke. Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

PECU'NIAL. } Fr. *Pécuniaire*; It. *Pecuniale*,
PECU'NIARY. } *pecuniario*; Lat. *Pecuniarius*,
from *pecunia*; so named—a *pecu*; because, as some think, stamped—*ovium bounque effigie*: other opinions are given by Vossius, *in voc.* (qv.) See the quotation from Pliny.

Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of, money, or stamped or minted coin.

If any persone wold upon hem plaine,
Ther might ostert [escape] hem no *pecunial* peine.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6896.

It came into hys hed that the Englishmen dyd litle passe vpon the obseruacion and keppyng of penall lawes or *pecuniall* statuts.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 19.

And what was the marke imprinted thereupon? even a *sheepe*, which in Latine they call *Pecus*, and from thence proceedeth the word *pecunea*, that signifieth money.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 3.

The assembly shall lay a considerable *pecuniary* mulct upon any one who shall be proved to have entered so far into a quarrell as to give uncivil language to his brother-professor.—*Cowley. The College.*

If I have a general or *pecuniary* legacy of 100*l.* or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 23.

My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite; and no *pecuniary* compensation can possibly reward them.
Burke. A Letter to a Noble Lord.

PE'DAGOGUE, *n.* } Fr. *Pédagogue*; It. and
PE'DAGOGUE, *v.* } Sp. *Pedagogo*; Lat. *Pe-*
PE'DAGOGY. } *dagogus*; Gr. Παιδαγω-
PEDAGO'GIC. } γος; from παις, a boy,
PEDAGO'GICAL. } and αγειν, to lead or
PE'DAGOGISM. } guide, one who leads boys, (so, to school,) who guides, directs, instructs, teaches them. Now—

Generally applied contemptuously; as if the individual were fit for no higher employment, than to teach boys; or as if he treated men as if they were boys.

Hence he instructeth Christians: that his *pædagogue* must not lead them unto playes or theaters, which may not be unfitly called the chaire of pestilence.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 3.

Time was, when th' artless *pedagogue* did stand
With his vimineous scepire in his hand,
Raging like Bajazet o'er the tugging fry.
Brome. On the Death of his Schoolmaster.

For the law of Moses which had a time prefixed, was eternally by God ordained to last until the time of the *pedagogy* of God's people, or introduction to Christ should be expired.—*Raleigh. Hist. of the World*, b. ii. c. 4. s. 5.

Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this letter of *pedagogualism* that bespreads him.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 6.

In mystic tales, and parables of old,
Grave eastern seers instructive lessons told;
Wise Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man.
Somerville. To the Earl of Halifax.

He [Thomas Horne] was, for his merits and excellent faculty that he had in *pedagogy*, preferr'd to be master of the school at Eaton near Windsor, where he remained to his dying day.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

I would give those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers the same advice, which, the poet says, Phœbus gave his son Phaeton (just such another driver as themselves) that he should *parcere stimulis* (the stimulus in driving being of the same use formerly that the lash is now.)
South, vol. v. Ser. 1.

That way forsooth was accounted boyish and *pedagogical*.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. (*Chillingworth.*)

In the *pedagogic* character he [Higgins] also published Holoet's *Dictionarie*, newlie corrected, &c.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iii. p. 259.

PE'DANT. Fr. *Pédant*; It. and Sp. *Pedante*; one who acts or assumes the *pedagogue*, (qv.) And see the quotation from the *Spectator*.
PEDA'NTICK.
PEDA'NTICAL.
PEDA'NTICKLY.
PEDA'NTICALLY.
PE'DANTRY. B. Jonson applies it to a teacher of languages.

Who when he turned his hacke (more like a *pedant*, than an ambassadour) dispersed a bitter libell, in Latine verse, against the king; unto which the king (though he had nothing of a *pedant*) yet was content to cause an answer to be made in the like verse.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 94.

Your *pedant* should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels. Act iii. sc. 3.

The Muses' garden, with *pedantic* weeds
O'erspread, was purg'd by thee.
Carew. Upon the Death of Dr. Donne.

Always concealing how *pedantically* and absurd an affectation it is in the interpretation of any author (much more of Homer) to turne him word for word.
Chapman. Homer. Pref. to the Reader.

Μωμοσκωψ, if it be not *pedantickly* poppt in as the name of the mother of the Muses.
More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, App. c. 3.

Oh! when wilt thou shake off this *pedantry*,
Of being taught by sense and fantasy!
Thou look'st through spectacles.
Donne. Progress of the Soul. Second Anniversary.

A man that has been brought up among books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very indifferent companion, and what we call a *pedant*.—*Spectator*, No. 105.

As nothing illustrates better than example, I shall here present my reader with a letter of *pedantic* humour, which was written by a young gentleman of the university to his friend —*Id.* No. 617.

The Earl of Rochemon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*.—*Dryden.*

I go upon a naked and moderate calculation, just enough, without a *pedantical* exactness, to give your lordship some feeling of the effects of political society.
Burke. Vindication of Natural Society.

In the court of Nero, a person of learning, of unquestioned merit, and of unsuspected loyalty, was put to death for no other reason, than that he had a *pedantick* countenance which displeased the emperour.—*Id. Ib.*

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company.
Coleridge. Biographia Literaria, c. 10.

PE'DDLE, or PE'DLE, *v.* PE'DLER, *n.* PE'DLER, *v.* PE'DLERY. PE'DLERESS. Written in Scotch—*Peddar*, or *Peddler*, and used by G. Douglas, (*Prol. of the Eight Books.*) The glossarist is inclined to the etymology of Minshew,—from the Fr. *Pied*, the foot: Cotgrave calls *porte-panier*, a basket-carrier, a *peddler*; and Moor (*Suffolk Words*) says, that *ped* is a *basket*, a panier, and thinks *peddler* may be one who travels afoot with such a *basket*. *Pedler (peddler)* may be from the A. S. *Pedhlikan*, (*ped-thian*;) conculcare, *pedibus* obterere, to tread or trample; to be ever on the foot; Ray writes *pedder*, (in v. *Ripper.*) Another etymology is the Fr. *Petit*, q. d. a dealer in small or *petty* wares. It is generally applied to—

One who travels on foot with such articles for sale as he can carry. To *peddle*,—

To deal in small or petty things; to be employed, engaged, or busy in trifles.

Thou must beaum to wrap vp spice
to trudge abowt a while
On *pedlers* backe, from towne to towne.
Drant. Horace to his Boke.

Doubtless the author of this libell was some vagabond huckster of *pedler*.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 268.

He did wittily, to bring proofes out of Jewry, Turky, and other strange places, for his round white cake, for that such his *pedlary* pelfe packe is contrary to the plaine simplicity of Christ's supper.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1389, an. 1555.

Yea, the farmer will have ten farms, some twenty, and will be a *pedlar-merchant*.
Burnet. Records, b. ii. pt. ii. *K. Edward's Remains.*

What shall we say then to those *peddling* petty-chapmen which we meet withall in every market, that will bee bartering away the truth of God for trifles.
Bp Hall. The Best Bargaine.

Since *peddling* barbarisms can be to request,
Nor classicke tongues, nor learning found no rest.
Id. b. iii. Sat 3.

Why *pedler's!* thou thus thy muse, why dost set ope a shop of wit to set the fiddlers up!
Brome. From a Friend to the Author.

[They] justly fear that the quick-sighted protestant's eye, clear'd in great part from the mist of superstition, may at one time or other look with good judgement into these their deceitful *pedleries*.—*Milton. Of Reform. in England*, b. ii.

The companion of his travels (the tinker) is some foul subjunct queen, that since the twelfe statute recreated Gypsisme, and is turn'd *pedleresse*.—*Overbury. Characters.*

A man that swears and curses, to add grace to his discourse, might as well serve his purpose by repeating a word or two out of *proprio quæ maribus*, or say any scrap of *pedler's* French.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 18.

It was expected that he would no longer employ the whole naval power of Great Britain, once the terrour of the world, to prey upon the miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce, which the enemy did not regard, and from which none could profit.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

PE'DESTAL. Fr. *Piédestal*; It. *Piedestallo*; Sp. *Pedestal.* (See STALL.) Dut. *Voet-stal.*
The foot-*stall*, (sc.) of a pillar or column.

The *pedestal* whereon thy greatness stands
Is built of all our hearts, and all our hands.
Daniel. A Panegyrick to the King's Majesty.

They have all their under-settings or *pedestals* in height a third part of the whole column, comprehending the base and capital.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 22.

As I have seen a snow-white dove
Decline her bosom from above,
And down her spotless body fling
Without the motion of a wing,
Till she arrest her seeming fall
Upon some happy *pedestal*. *Cotton. Cælia's Fall.*

Our *pedestal* is neu *hybride* (a very mungrill) not a *stylo*, as some imagine, but a *stando*, and is taken for a solid cube or square which wee already mentioned to be that to the column imposed, which the superstructure is to this *fulcimentum columnæ*.—*Evelyn. Of Architects & Architecture.*

Conscious of impotence they soon grow drunk
With raising, when they see an able man
Step forth to notice: and, besotted thus,
Build him a *pedestal*, and say, "Stand there
And be our admiration and our praise."
Cowper. Task, b. v.

PEDE'STRIOUS. Lat. *Pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. *Pedestrian*, adj. and n. are words in common use.
PEDE'STRIAN, *adj.*
PEDE'STRIAN, *n.*
Going upon, using the feet.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 1.

PE'DICLE. Fr. *Pédicule*; Lat. *Pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, the foot.
A foot-stalk of leaf, flower, or fruit; the part of the stalk which immediately sustains the leaf, or flower, or fruit.

The cause of the holding green [all winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them.—*Bacon. Natural Historie*, § 592.

PE'DIGREE. From the Fr. *Grès*, or *Degrès des pères*, i.e. *gradus patrum*, or a *petendo gradus*.
The *degree* or rank of forefathers; or the genealogy or lineage of forefathers.

Oraines both in nobilitie and riches, exceeded all othir men in those parties, as one that conueyed hys *pedigree* from Cirus, that sometime was King of Persia
Brende. Q. Curtius, fol. 387.

The original of the Jewes, was Damasco, whiche is the noblest cytie of all Syria, from whence the Kynges of Syria also (fatchyng theire *pedigre* from Semyramis) descended.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 137.

He sends you this most memorable lyne,
In every branch truly demonstratine;
Willing you ouer-looke this *pedigree*.
And when you find him euenly derin'd
From his most fam'ly, of famous ancestore,
Edward the ti rd; he bids you then resigne
Your crowne and kingdome indirectly held
From him, the natiue and true challenger.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act ii. sc. 4.

For my own part, could I draw my *pedigree* from a general, a statesman, or a celebrated author, I should study their lives with the diligence of filial love
Gibbon. Memoirs of his own Life.

PEDO-, or PAEDO-. Παῖδων βαπτισμα, the *baptism* of children, or infant-*baptism*.

I may not pass over a serious and important passage of a late writer, in a profitable and well laboured discourse of the doctrine and practice of *pædo-baptisme*.
Bp. Hall. The Imposition of Hands.

Where is there expresse charge for the Lord's day? Where for *pædobaptism*
Id. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. i. s. 10.

PEEL, *v.* To *peel* is sometimes written to PEEL, *n.* (*pill*; and, on the other hand, to *pill* is also sometimes written to *peel*. See to PEEL, *infra.*
Fr. *Peler*; It. *Pelâre*; Sp. *Pelar*; to take off the *peel* (Lat. *Pellis*) or skin.

To take off, to pull, tear, or strip off, the skin, rind, or bark.

Jacob *pylled* whyte strakes in them and made the white appere in the stanes: and he put the stanes which he had *pylled* euen before ye shepe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 30.

For churned milke we gaue them bread and pomegranat *peeles*, whereuith they vse in tanne their goats skinnes which they clothe withall.—*Hacklugt. Voy.* vol. ii. p 269.

The skilfull shepheard *pil'd* me certaine wands.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act I. sc 3.

The *pill* or rind of a soure pomgranat boiled in wine cureth kides —*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 6.

Poor simple men! for what mought that availe.
That my field might not fill my neighbour's payle,
More than a *pilled* stick can stand in stead,
To bar Cynedo from his neighbour's ed.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 3.

On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd,
On pippins' russet *peel*.—*Cowper. Epitaph on a Hare.*

Whether the territory had a little more or a little less *peeled* from its surface, or whether it had risen or two was detached from its commerce, to them was of little moment
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

PEEL, *n.* Fr. *Paelle*; Lat. Sp. and It. *Pala*; a spade or shovel.
The tool with which bakers use to put things in or take them out of, the oven.

What flashes come from him:—O he has those of his oven! a notable hot baker 'twas when he ply'd the *peele*.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, Act iii. sc. 2.

PEEL, *v.* PE'ELER. See to PILL.
For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal, who once just,
Frugal, and mild, temperate, conquer'd well,
But govern'd ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their province, exhausted all
By lust and rapine.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

Some breaketh up lay, soweth oats to begin,
To suck out the moisture, so sower therein,
Yet oats with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to the ground.
Tusser. January's Husbandry, § 51.

Lord-like at ease with arbitrary power
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour,
These, traitor, are thy talents.—*Dryden. Homer. Iliad*

PEEP, *v.* Gr. Πιπτσέω; Lat. *Pipire*, formed from the sound.
"Fr. *Peper*, to *peep*, cheep, or pule, as a young bird in the nest. *Pepieur*, a *peeper*, cheeper, puler," (Cotgrave.)

And when they shall say unto you; Seek unto them that have familiar spirits and unto wizards that *peep* and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God? for the living to the dead?—*Bible. Isaiah*, viii. 10.

And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people: and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth or *peeped*.—*Id. Ib.* x. 14.

Alas. —— O! the onely oracle
That euer *peepd*, or spake out of a doublet.
B. Jonson. The Staple of Newes Act ii. sc. 4.

PEEP, *v*
PEEP, *n.*
PEE'PER, *n*
} Perhaps the preceding verb, transferred from the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell, to the look accompanying it.

To look, to look out; distinguished from a broad or open view, or survey, a gaze or stare; to look into or through a narrow or confined space; distinguished from a continued inspection or examination

She commeth againe, at length, *pepynge* behinde the scrieme.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, fol. 59.

Amid the bowels of the earth full steepe,
And low, where dawning day doth never *peepe*,
His dwelling is. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 1.

What would not I give for a *peeper's* place at the meeting?
Killigrew. The Parson's Wedding, Act v. sc. 3.

As I *eloud* (?) kept my eyes from wandering as well as I was able, till one of the young ladies, who is a *peeper*, resolved to bring down my looks, and fix my devotion on her self.—*Spectator*, No. 53.

So the broad oak, which from thy grand design
Shall spread aloft, and tell the world 'twas thine,
A stripling first, just *peep'd* above the ground,
Which, ages hence, shall fling its shade around.
Lloyd. To the Rev. Mr. Hawbury.

Sad witnesses how close pent man regrets
The country, with what ardour he contrives
A *peep* at Nature, when he can no more.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

PEER, *v.* Fr. *Paroir*, "to *appear* or be seen; to peep out, as the day in a morning, or the sun over a mountain; to show, present, or manifest himself," (Cotgrave.)

To peep, to look, to inspect; to *pore*, (qv.)

There was I bid in paine of death to *pere*,
By Mercury the winged messengere.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

Stir not now; if the *peering* rogues chance to go over you, yet stir not.—*Wilkins. Inforced Marriage*, Act iv.

And let me see a hill that to the North doth stand,
The proudest of them all, that dare but lift a hand
Over Pendgent to *peere*. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 28.

——— I read his deck,
Ascend his topmast, through his *peering* eyes
Discover countries, with a kindred heart
Suffer his woes and share in his escapes;
While fancy, like the finger of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

PEER, *n.*
PEE'RAGE.
PEE'RESS.
PEE'RLESS.
PEE'RLESSLY.
} Fr. *Pair*; It. *Pari*; Sp. *Par*; Lat. *Par*, equal, an equal. An equal; one of equal, same, like, or similar rank or station, age, or qualifications. Applied to—

Persons raised or exalted to the same or equal rank or power; one of the three estates of which the English Government consists, the House of Lords or *Peers*; a *Peer* or Lord of Parliament.

And them thoughe, that ys *pere* in the world nas.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

The erchbishop Deuelyn he was his *pere*,
A baron bold & fyn. *R. Brunne*, p. 257.

Sir Edward God him saue, he is in grete longyng
A where [wife?] he most haue, that auenant is & ging
That wer of hic *perage*. *Id.* p. 253.

It is lyk to children sittynge in chepynge that crien to her *peeris*, and seyn we have sungen to you: and ye han not daunsid.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 11.

——— There is non that is here
Of eloquence that shal be thy *pere*,
If that thou live.
Chaucer. The Franklelines Prologues, v. 11,119.

What was the fine also of Hercules,
For all his conquest and his worthinesse,
That was of strength alone *peerless*.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

——— So without *pere*
Was of this maiden the feyture.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— But natheless
His doughter, whiche was *pereless*
Of bewte, dwelt about hym stille.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

And for I was in thilke same looser yeres,
Whether the Muse so wrought me from my byrth,
Or I beleev'd my shepheard *peeres*,
Somedele yblent to song and musicke mirth.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

When as he plaine descride
The *peerlesse* patterne of dame Nature's pride
And heavenly image of perfection,
He blest himselfe as one sore terrifide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

But in good faith, signior, for all this, the gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favoured thing, marry not so *peerlessely* to bee doted upon, I must confesse.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 4.

When neath the morning warms the purple east,
Convoke the *peerage*, and the Gods attest.
Popop Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

Statute 1 Edward VI. c. 12. also enacts that lords of parliament and *peers* of the realm, having place and voice in parliament, may have the benefit of their *peerage*, equivalent to that of clergy, &c.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 27.

As to *peeresses*, there was no precedent for their trial when accused of treason or felony, till after Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, wife to the lord protector, was accused of treason and found guilty of witchcraft, in an ecclesiastical synod, through the intrigues of Cardinal Beaufort.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 12.

PEE'VISH.
PEE'VISHLY.
PEE'VISHNESS.
} G. Douglas applies the word as an epithet to Drances—"Sic ane *pevische* and catiue Saule," for which there appears no equivalent in Virgil; and again to Aruns,—"This *pevess* man of were," which he may intend to be a translation of *improbus*. The glossarist says, that among the vulgar in Scotland, *peevish* is used for niggardly, covetous; and Ray, in his North Country Words, interprets it—*wittly, subtle*. Mr. Steevens says, *peevish*, in ancient language, signifies—*foolish, silly, weak*. In Junius it is suggested that *pervers*, by the omission of the canine letter *r* in each syllable, may have become *peves*, and subsequently *peevish*. The early usages of the word do not confirm this etymology. For modern usage, see the quotation from *Spectator*.

Also they shal leaue all such light and trifling pleasures wherein the light fantasies of maids have delight: as songs, daunces, and such other wanton & *peevish* plaies.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 4.

The more desirous that ye be of honor the more wee mocke you, and talke of you in derision, and give unto you aboundantly that *peevishnesse* which you call honour.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 9.

All your prestlishe and monkysh vowes, as vanite, idlenesse, foolishnesse, frenzy, *peyishnes*, madnes, and myschiefe vnspeakable.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 94.

Thu. This it is to be a *peevish* girle,
That flies her fortune when it follows her.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act v. sc. 2.

The sonne of Venus who is myld by kynd
But where he is provokt with *peevishnesse*
Unto her prayers piteously enclynd,
And did the rigour of his doome represse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

A *peevish* fellow is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all who are happier than himself with pishes and pshaws, or other well-bred interjections, at every thing that is said or done in his presence.
Spectator, No. 438.

Thus we may pass our time: the men
A thousand ways divert their spleen,
Whilst we sit *peevishly* withlo.—*King. The Art of Love.*

Dorinda's meiu's majestic, but her mind
Is to reverage and *peevishness* inclin'd.
Pomfret. Strephon's Love for Delia.

PEG, *v.*
PEG, *n.*
} Junius derives from the Gr. Πηγ-νυω, *n.* γνωΐαι, figere, defigere, to fix down. Skinner,—from the A. S. *Piic*, *acicula*, a little needle or pin. But the A. S. *Piic* is from the verb *pyc-an*, to *pick* or *peck*; and by the change of *c* hard into *g*, to *peg*. A *peg*,—

That which *pecketh*, pusheth, striketh, holdeth, with a *peck* or point, with any thing *peaked* or pointed.

To take or let down a *peg lower*. See the second quotation from Hall.

Pro. If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oake,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrailes, till
Thou hast howl'd away twelue winters.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

Her grinders like two chelk-stones in a mill,
Which shall with time and wearing waxe as ill
As old Catillus, which wont every night
Lay up her holy *pegs* till next day light.
Bp. Hall, b. vi. Sat. 1.

Iago. O you are well'd tun'd now: but I'le set downe
The *peggs* that make this musicke, as honest as I am.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 1.

Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skillful musitian that can let down his strings a *peg* lower when the tune requires it, or like to some cunning Spagirick, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion.
Bp. Hall. Of Contentation, s. 4.

If they [branches] do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be *pegg'd* down with a hook or two.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary, in v. *Layer.*

Popes of high spirit and bold face as they did ever aspire to serue papal authority to the highest *peg*; so would they strain their language in commendation of their see as high as their times would bear.—*Barrow. The Pope's Supremacy.*

PEGM. Gr. Πηγμα, compactum, confixum, from πηγνυμι, compingo, configo; Lat. *Pegma*, confixillis machina.

In the centre or midst of the *pegma*, there was an ahack, or square, wherein this elogie was written.
B. Jonson. Part of King James's Entertainment.

PELE'GRINE, i. e. *peregrine*, (qv.)

In like manner as hy cõparyson as fawcons *pelegrynes*, that haue stande and rested longe on the perche hath grete desyre to flye abrode, in lyke maner the knyghtes and squyers of Englande desyred to fynde dedes of armes to auauace themselfe.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 46.

PELF, *n.*
PE'LFISH.
} Old Fr. *Pilfer*, to *pilfer*, perhaps applied originally to wealth or riches acquired by *pilfering*, by petty scrapings or hoarding; and then generally to—

Riches, money, wealth.

G. Douglas renders *Priami imperio Phrygibusque*, —"Priamus ring (reign) and all your *pelf*."

And you as though you were at a compacte with death, whiske abuse by sea and by lande to get *pelfe* for your old age.—*Udal. James*, c. 4.

He [the historian] shall be sure to find them that will be more prest to blab fourth his *pelfish* faults, than they will be readie to blaze out his good deserts.
Stanihurst. Cronicles of Ireland, Epist. Ded.

So is Samson knowne to be an idle-bellied, carnal epicure, that the worldly honour, and paltring *pelfes* sake hathe cast holden with the hare and runne with the hounde.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, Pref.

But all his mind is set on mucky *pelf*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

It had redounded much to his [Sheafe's] honour and name to have left it [wealth] to the church, which he did not, but to lay people and servants, who cared not for him, only for *pelf-sake*.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

They should not look to the paltry *pelf* of the moment, nor to the temporary and transient praise of the vulgar.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PE'LICAN. Fr. *Pélican*; It. *Pelecano*; Sp. *Pelecano*; Lat. *Pelecanus*; Gr. Πελεκαν. Some suppose the Picus Martius was so called—απο του πελεκαν: h. e. securi cædere, quia rostro arbores *cædit* et excavat; because it strikes and hollows trees with its beak. The bird now so called may have received this name from the wounds which it is fabulously said to inflict upon itself.

Of the sea-fowle abouc all other not common in England, I noted the *pelicane*, which is fained to be the youngest bird that is: which rather then her young should want, will spare her heart bloud out of her belly.
Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 520

By them there sat the loving *pelican*,
Whose young ones, poison'd by the serpent's sting,
With her own blood to life again doth bring.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

And first in every place we meet with the picture of the *pelican*, opening her breast with her bill, and feeding her young ones with the blood distilling from her.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 1.

PELL, or
PELE.
} Speght, and after him, Skinner and Hearne, say,—A house: and Skinner thinks it is from *pellis*, a hide, because in rude times made of *hides*. But see *Dr. Jamieson.*

The Romancer it sais, R. did mak a *pele*.
R. Brunne, p. 157.

There met I crying many one,
"A large, a large, hold up well,
God saue the lady of this *pell*,
Our own gentill Lady Fame."
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

The frightened flocks and herds were pent
Beneath the *peel's* rude battlement,
And maids and matrons dropped the tear
While ready warriors seized the spear.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 4.

PE'LLET, *n.* } Fr. *Pellote*; It. *Pallotta*; Sp.
PE'LLET, *v.* { *Pelota*, a little ball; Fr. *Balle*;
It. *Pêlla*; Sp. *Pella*, which Skinner would derive from the Lat. *Pila*: but all, more probably, from *bolles*, volvere, vertere, rotare, to roll, to turn, to turn round; *bol*, any thing round. And *pellet*,—
A little *ball*, or round thing, a *bullet*.

Throughout euery regioun,
Went this foule trumpes soun,
As swifte as a *pellet* out of a gonne.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

And ouer this so as I seye,
Of pitche she tokke hym a *pelote*,
The which he shulde into the throte
Of mistoutare cast right.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Where was a greate shot of artillery, for on the one side thei shote great *pelletes*, whiche made a greate noyse.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 24.

An ill mariage is like as he that shooteth a *pellette of* duste, it hurteth hym that it toucheth, and blindeth theim that stand next.—*Golden Boke*, c. 13.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laund'ring the silken figures in the braine
That season'd woe had *pelleted* in teares.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

Till by degrees the memory of my wombe,
Together with my braue Egyptians all,
By the discandering of this *pelleted* storme
Lye graueless, till the flies and gnats of Nyle
Haue buried them for prey.
Id. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 11.

Around the frequent *pellets* whistle
From satire, ode, and pert epistle:
While every blockhead strives to throw
His share of vengeance on his foe.
Lloyd. The Poet.

PE'LLICLE. Fr. *Pellicule*; It. *Pellicella*; Sp. *Pelicula*; Lat. *Pellicula*, from *pellis*, the skin.
A small or thin skin.

Aristotle, more expressly in his book of respiration affirmeth this sound [that flies, bees, &c. do make] to be made by the illision of an inward spirit upon a *pellicle* or little membrane about the precinct or pectoral division of their body.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 27.

The kernell or woodie substance within the date, is diuided from the fleshie pulp and meat thereof, by many white *pellicles* or thin skins betweene.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 4.

PELL-MELL. Fr. *Pesle mesle, pell mell*, confusedly, hand over head, all on a heap, one with another, (Cotgrave.) Nicot derives from *par la meslée*. For *melée*, see MEDLEY.
Meddled, mixed or mingled together; confusedly, disorderly.

Following the victory hard, he [Camillus] entred amongst them that fled into their camp *pelmell* or hand ouer head, and slew the most part of them euen there.—*North. Plut.* p.125.

Confounding *pell-mel* her own traditions with God's word: her own merits with Christ's.
Bp. Hall. Gilbert Primrose to the Bp. of Exeter.

He, wisely doubting lest the shot
Of th' enemy, now growing hot,
Might at a distance gall, press'd close,
To come *pell-mell* to handy blows.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

PELLU'CID. } Lat. *Pellucidus*, i. e. *per*
PELLUCI'DITY. { *lucidus*, shining through.
Transparent.

The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pellucc* or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, and warme.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 38.

But the parts of a spirit can be no more separated, though they be dilated, then you can cut off the rayes of the sun by a pair of scissors made of *pellucid* crystall.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. i. c. 4.

The chymists are never quiet till the heat of their fancy have calcined and vitrified the earth into a crystalline *pellucidity.—Id. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 9.

Nor did 't take in through *pellucidity*
The penetrating light.—*Id. Song of the Soul*, b. iii.

Air may be looked on as a clear and *pellucid* menstruum, in which the insensible particles of dissolved matter float up and down, without being discerned, or troubling the *pellucidity* of the air.—*Locke. Elements of Nat. Philos.* c. 6.

Glass roof'd the whole, and side-long to the South
Twixt every fluted column, lightly rear'd
Its wall *pellucid*.—*Mason. The English Garden*, b. iv.

PELT. } Fr. *Pelice*; It. *Pêlle*; Sp.
PE'LTRE-WARE. { *Pillcia*; Lat. *Pellis*, a skin. Dut. *Pellier, pelterie*; Fr. *Pelletier, pelleterie*, a trader, a trade—in skins.
A *pelt*-monger, *pellmongery*,—a dealer in, a trade in—*peltre-ware*.

A skin or hide. *Feltries*, things as common as the wool or hair of a skin or hide; (perhaps) the refuse of a skin-yard.

His power put downe, his name abolished, his purgatorie, pilgrimages, and other *peltries* vtterly exiled.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

Laden with clothe of Brusselles, or *peltre* ware, comynge fro the fayres.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 170.

Pelltre ware and grey pitch, terres, board, and flexe.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 192.

Now here it seemes the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin or *pelt* with the hair on it.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 15.

A scabby tatter on their *pelts* will stiffe,
When the raw rain has thyse'd them to the quick.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

PELT, *v.* } Lye suspects to be formed by
PELT, *n.* } syncope from *pellet*: to throw
PE'LTING, *n.* { *pellets* or little balls at any thing.
To throw or toss at; to aim at by throwing or tossing frequently

In the meane while the Christians inuading and entring into the munition incircumspectlie, were *pelted* and pashed with stones by them which stood aboue.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 296.

There is no vice has been so *pelted* with good sentences, and especially by the poets, who have pursued it with stories, and fables, and allegories, and allusions; and moved, as we say, every stone to sling at it.
Cowley. Ess. Of Avarice.

Poore naked wretches, where so ere you are
That bide the *pelting* of this pittilesse storme.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 4.

But George hit th' dragon such a *pelt*,
As made him on his bum fall.
Percy Reliques. British Heroes, v. 99.

——— The *pelting* shower
Destroys the tender herb, and budding flower.
Philips, Past. 2.

Dam. My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woode the wanton hies.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 3.

PE'LTING. *Pelting*, as used by Gardner and others, seems (says Steevens) to be the same as *paltry*; and since Gab. Harvey, in a letter to Spenser, writes *paulting*. Subsequent etymologies decide *paulting* to be the proper way of writing the word, and *paltry*, the undoubted original; nay, farther, that *paltry* is from the Su.-Goth. *Paltor*, rags, or the Teut. *Palt*, a scrap; but why these latter words have this application no attempt is made to explain. *Paltry*, (qv.) must be left to the fate assigned it by Tooke, and *pelting* to the "*seems*" of Steevens, unless we may suppose it to be *peltring* (the *r* omitted), and applied to things as common and worthless as the refuse of a *pelt* or skin-yard. See PELT.

Now popiahe *pelting* traditions florished and gilte with the name of the churche, and folkes must believe them as much or more than the Byble.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, To the Reader.

And then going to besiege Hybla, being but a *pelting* little town, and raising the siege without taking of it: he [Nicias] fell into great contempt with every man.
North. Plutarch, p. 458.

Who, [Aufidius,] either because he was not reckoned of, or else unknown, died an old man in a *pelting* village of barbarous people, poor, miserable, and hated of all the world.
Id. Ib. p. 498.

——— From low farmes
Poore *pelting* villages, sheeps-coates, and milles,
Sometimes with lunaticke bans, sometime with prayers
Inforce their charitie.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act ii. sc. 3.

This *pelting* prating pace is good for nothing: drinking is a vertue to't.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King, Act iv.

Amar. So many hundred duckets, to lye scurvily!
And learn the *pelting* law!
Id. The Spanish Curate, Act ii. sc. 6.

PEN, *v.* } A *pen* for a sheep, from the
PEN, *n.* } A. S. *Pyndan*, includere, to in-
PE'NNING, *n.* { close, (Skinner.) To *pen*, or *pin*, or *pound*, (qv.) is—
To inclose, to shut up, to confine, to keep or coop up, to incage.

Thy pleasaunt laune *pinned* with golden *pene*.
Chaucer. Testament of Creecide.

And in this bloudie fight, when half the daye was spent,
It pleased God to helpe his flocke which thus in pofid was *pent*.
Gascoigne. Devise of a Masik.

My lady and my loue is cruelly *pend*
In doleful darkenes from the view of day,
Whilest deadly torments doe her chast brest.rend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

The cause is the *penning* and enclosure of the air, in the conceave of the well.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 152.

So he made them dig many holes and wells along the mountain, which were streight filled with fair water, being *pent* within ground before for lack of breaking open the heads, which then ran down in streame, and met together in sundry places.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 210.

"What have I gain'd," he said, "in prison *pent*,
If I but change my bonds for banishment!
And banish'd from her sight I suffer more
In freedom, than I felt in bonds before."
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The event was this, that a considerable part of the air *penned* up in the receiver, was drawn out, before we discerned any expansion of the water.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 44.

No,—*pent* in this sad palace, let us give
To grief the wretched days we have to live.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

——— And with *pens*
Wattled (like those the Muse hath oftimes seen
When frolic Fancy led her youthful eine
In green Dorchestria's plains) the whole enclose.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. i.

PEN, *n.* } It. *Penna*; Sp. *Pendola*; Lat.
PEN, *v.* { *Penna*, from the Gr. Πτερενα,
PE'NNER. { *volucris*; πτερωος, πτερωος, Æol.
PE'NNING, *n.* { Πτερνος, and, by omission of τ,
PE'NNAGE. { περνος. See *Vossius*.
PE'NNARD. A feather; and then, a feather —prepared for writing.
To *pen*,—to write or delineate with a *pen*. To write, to compose.

I hadde many thingis to write to thee but I wolde not write to thee bi enke and *penne*, for I hope soone to see thee.—*Wielif. 3 Jon*, c. 1.

I haue many thynges to write: but I wyll not wyth yncke and *penne* wryte vnto the. for I trust I shall shortlye see the.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

A *penne* I tooke, and gan me fast speed
The woful plaint of this man to write,
Word by word, as he did endite.
Chaucer. The Black Knight.

No lenger might he in this wise endure
But priuely a *penner* gan he borwe,
And in a lettre wrote he all his sorwe.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9753.

She toke a *penne* on honde tho
Fro point to point and all the wo,
As forforth as hiresalf it wote
Unto hir deadly frende she wrote.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman, and so putting uppe his *penner* and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1168. *Hen. VIII.* an. 1542.

Which herault deliuered to the Frenche kyng with al dew reuerence a letter of diffiance, bothe for the stile & the *penyng* excellently endited.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 14.

Nevertheleye ye must, if it shall come to the obtaining of this new commission, see to the *penning* and more full perfecting thereof.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. pt. ii. Note 22.

The couragious Caius Cæsar saued himselfe in hil battailes, & after in the senate was slain with xxxii. strokes of *penknyues*.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 4.

To bring this about the better, he [Lysander] conued an oration without book, *penned* by Cleon Halicarnasæus, made him for this purpose.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 382.

He that was the *penner* of this decree was one called Nicagoras.—*Id. Ib.* p. 103.

Ing. Our theater hath lost, Pluto hath got
A tragick *penman* for a drierry plot,
Benjamin Jonson. *The Returne from Pernassus.*

This very bird [Haleyon] so notable, it is little bigger than a sparrow: for the more part of her *pennage*, blew, intermingled yet amoog with white and purple feathers, having a thin and small neck and long withall.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 32.

My children then were just *pen-feather'd*,
Some little corn for them I gather'd.
Friar. The Turtle and the Sparrow.

The leaves [tamarind vists] are smaller than those of senna, and *pennated*.—*Grainger. The Sugar Cane*, b. i. Note.

They well knew, that he felt like bther men; and of course he would think it mean and unworthy, to decline asserting in his place, and in the front of able adversaries, the principles of what he had *penned* in his closet, and without an opponent before him.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs

Sanderson calls him a common *penman*, who pensiled the dialogue (probably the decalogue) in the Dutch church, London, his first rise of preferment.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2.

PE'NAL. PE'NALTY. PE'NALTY. PE'NANCE. PE'NANCELESS. } Fr. *Pénal*; It. *Penale*; Sp. *Penal*; Lat. *Pœnalis*, from *pœna*; Gr. Ποινη, ποινα-ειν, *punire*, which Tooke derives from the A. S. *Pin-an*, to *pain*.

That can or may *pain* or punish; causing, imposing, or inflicting *pain* or punishment.

Penance,—penitence or repentance, *pain* or punishment suffered or inflicted in token of repentance, or in atonement or expiation for sin.

Thar *penance* was thei suld go in pilgrimage.
R. Brunne, p. 303.

And lewde leele laborers. and land tylynge peuple
Persen with a paternoster. paradys other heyene
Passinge purgatorie *penauuceless*. for here yift by leyve.
Piers Ploughman, p. 190.

And I seye to you, so joye schal be in heuene on o synful meo doinge *penauuce*: more than on nynty and nyne iuste that han no nede to *penauuce*.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 15.

Seint Ambrose seyth, that *penance* is the plaining of man for the gilt that he hath don, and no more to do any thing for which him ought to plaine.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Wherefore the sayde kynge and hys sonne banyshed out of their landes and seignionies all English clothes, yarne, tynne, leade, and other commodoties vpon great forfeytures and *penalties*.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 9.

When the hostages were brought in by the day limited, he appointed dayes men betwene the cities to consyder of the matter in variance, and to sease the *penalty*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 108.

Th' execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

——— But of the tree
Which tasted works knowledge of good and evil,
Thou mai'st not; in the day thou eat'st, thou di'est;
Death is the *penalte* imposed.—*Id. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

The judgment, or rather the state and condition *penally* consequent upon the persons here charged by the apostle with idolatry; is, that they were without excuse.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

A hundred years they wander on the shore,
At length, their *penance* done, are wafted o'er.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

The king [Charles] said to him, [Pr.] "You have lived longer than other men; what have you done more than other men?" he replied, "I did *penance* when I was an hundred years old."—*Walpole. Anect. of Painting*, vol. ii. c. 2.

PE'NCEL, or } Fr. *Pennonceau*, or *Pennoncel*,
PE'NCELL. } dim. of *pennon*, (qv.) Sp. *Pendoncillo*. Cotgrave calls it—

A *pennon* on the top of a launce; a little flag or streamer.

R. was perceyued, thei were renged redie,
& how ther *pencels* weyued, son he mad *Hire*.
R. Brunne, p. 159.

She made him weare a *pencell* of hire sleve.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Without stroke it mote be take,
Of trepeget or maugonell,
Without displaying of *pencell*. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

This wight vpon a speare tho
A *pencell*, whiche was well begone
Embroudred, sheweth hym anone
Thre fishes all of o colour,
In maner as it were a toure
Upon the *pencell* were wrought. *Gower. Con.* b. vi.

And the chariot was garnished with bannere, and *pecelles* of tharmes of his dominions, titles, and genealoies.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 1.

Where the ships lay in the hauen garnished with their banners, *pencels* and flags, pleasauntly to beholde.
Grafton. Hen. VIII. an. 31.

PE'NCIL, *n.* } Fr. *Pinceau*; It. *Penello*; Sp. PE'NCIL, *v.* } Fr. *Pincer*; Lat. *Pencillus*, from *peniculus*, a hair brush, (dim. of *penis*, a tail, *a pendendo*, from its hanging downwards.)

A hair brush, (used by painters,) also applied generally to painting, or the work effected by the painter's brush. Also, a lead or leaden *pencil*, because resembling the brush in form, and used for the same, as well as for other, purposes. Also, to other resemblances. See the quotation from Berkeley.

To *pencil*,—to work, to describe, to delineate, to draw, (with a *pencil*;) generally, to delineate, to draw.

With subtil *pensil* peinted was this storie.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2051.

Apollodorus the Athenian was the first that gave light, and her lived in the 92 Olympias. This man led the way to others, and taught them to expresse the favour and beauite of any thing, which he observed especially: of whome I may well and truly say, that he and none before him brought the *pencill* in to a glorious name and especiall credit.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 9.

So Lucrece set a-work, sad tales doth tell
To *pencil'd* pensiveness and colour'd sorrow,
She lends them words, and she their looks doth borrow.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

Your lordships may be pleased to pass your censure, whether Italians can make fruits as well as Flemings, which is the common glory of their *pensils*.—*Reliq. Wotton.* p. 315.

The kindred Arts shall in their praise conspire,
One dip the *pencil*, and one string the lyre.
Pope. Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

I appeal to any one's experience, whether he be conscious to himself, that he thinks on the intersection made by the radious *pencils*, or pursues the impulses they give in right lines, whenever he perceives by sight the position of any object.—*Berkeley. New Theory of Vision*, s. 90.

Who, satisfied with only *pencill'd* scenes,
Prefer to the performance of a God
Th' inferior wonders of an artist's hands.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

Sanderson calls him a common penman, who *pensiled* the dialogue (probably the decalogue,) in the Dutch church, London, his first rise of preferment.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2.

The description of the eye and of the manner in which the *pencils* of rays, proceeding from the different points of a visible object, are collected by the refractive powers of the humours, so as to form a picture on the retina, belongs properly to optics.
Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 22.

PE'NDANT, or PE'NDENT, *adj. & n.* PE'NDENCE. PE'NDENCY. PE'NDING, *n.* PE'NDULOUS. PE'NDULOUSLY. PENDULO'SITY. PE'NDULUM. } Fr. *Pendant*; It. *Pendente*; Sp. *Pendiente*; Lat. *Pendens*, pres. part. of *pendere*, to hang. See DEPEND.

Pendant, n.—a ring or other ornament *hanging* from the ear. A flag or streamer *hanging* from a mast or other support.

Pendent and *Pendulous*,—hanging; floating in *suspense*; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

Agrippa loftie prince whose *pendant* streames proud stand out.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. viii.

His eareings had *pendants* of golde a handfull long.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 346.

His *pendent* pouch which was both large and wide,
Lookt like a letters-patent by his side.
Corbet. Her Boreale.

It was a bridge ybuylt in goodly wise
With curious corbes and *pendants* graven fair.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful *pendence* of slopeness.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 48.

Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
The *pendulous* round Earth with balance'd Aire
In counterpoise. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

We all know by wofull experience, that man's corrupt nature is farre more *pendulously* propense to vicious, than to good examples.—*Prynne. Hist.-Mastix*, pt. i. Act iv. sc. 2.

Suetonius delivereth of Germanicus, that he had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meals; that is the humours descending upon their *pendulosity*, they having no support or suppedaneous stability.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 13.

——— Eu'n on the cliffy height
Of Penmenmaur, and that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby browze
Gnaw *pendant*. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

If they will stick to this term *above*, let them also stick to the other *far above* and then they must not place him just upon the empyrean heaven; but imagine himself strangely *pendulous*, in those *spatia extramundana*, those empty spaces that are supposed to be beyond the world.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 1.

Strabo represents it [the Mausoleum] as a *pendant* garden, raised on lofty arches of white stone, planted with evergreen shrubs, and terminating in a point crowned with the statue of Augustus.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 1.

An artist easily perceives, that the same force in the spring or *pendulum* has always the same influence on the wheels; but fails of its useful effect, perhaps by reason of a grain of dust, which puts a stop to the whole movement.
Hume. On the Understanding, s. 8.

PE'NETRATE, *v.* PE'NETRABLE. PE'NETRABLY. PENETRABI'LITY. PE'NETRANT. PE'NETRANCY. PE'NETRANCE. PENETRA'TION. PE'NETRATIVE. } Fr. *Pénétrer*; It. *Penetrare*; Lat. *Penetrare*: *penitus intrare*, to go into, to enter into the inmost parts.

To enter into the inmost parts; to pierce into; (met.) to search into, to pass into or through; to reach the inmost or deepest parts of a subject.

& without resistence we haue *penetrate* the ample region and large conuoire of Wales.—*Hall. Rich. III.* an. 3.

But if that be feruent, [hearty desire,] (although there be no sounde of any one worde harde,) it doth most easilye *penetrate* and obtaineth vndelaydye a through and gracious audience at the hand of God.—*Fisher. On Prayer.*

But he was deceiued, for his Graces sight was so quicke and *penetrable* that he saw him, yea, and saw through him both within and without.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 11.

The rayne water, after the opinion of most men, if it be receyued pure and cleane, it is most subtyl and *penetratine* of any other waters.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth* b. iii.

——— Learn, you kings,
You are, like him, but *penetrable* things.
Drummond. On the King of Sweden.

The immediate properties of a spirit or immaterial substance are *penetrability* and indiscerpibility.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 2.

New sith that this without *penetrance*
Of bodies may be done.
Id. Song of the Soul, b. ii. pt. i. s. 12.

Judge those whom chance deprives of sweetest pleasure,
What 't is to lose a thing we hold so dear!
The best delight wherein our soul takes pleasure,
The sweet of life that *penetrates* so near.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

——— His magnetic beam, that gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration*, though unseen,
Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

For a man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is discerptible, then that it is *penetrable*, there being as good a capacity in extension for *penetration* as discerption.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. c. 2.

Air being a perpetual ambient and ingredient, and the defects thereof incorrigible in single habitations (which I most intend) doth in those respects require the more exquisite caution: that it be not too gross, nor too *penetrative*.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 7.

But let him try (for that's allow'd) thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

That which is extended also, but *penetrably* and intangibly, which is space or vacuum.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 769.

What a wisedom must that be, how unconceivably large and *penetrant*, that could contrive such an innumerable number of creatures.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

What sagacity of wit, what variety of learning, what *penetrancy* of judgment?—*Id. Pope's Supremacy*, Sup. 5.

The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never *penetrate* through this disguise.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The drawing of Sir Thomas More at Kensington has a freedom, a boldness of thought and acuteness of *penetration* that attest the sincerity of the resemblance.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

——— And through Nature's wiles,
(Led on by skill of *penetrative* soul,)
Her following close, her secret treasures find,
To pour them plenteous on the laughing world.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

PENI'NSULA. } Fr. *Péninsule*; It. *Penisola*; PENI'NSULATED. } Sp. *Peninsula*; Lat. *Peninsula*; i. e. *pene insula*, almost an island.

Land almost surrounded by sea, (*quasi in solo*,) by water.

Erin riseth of sundrie heads, by east of Erinlele, and directing his course toward the sunne rising, it *peninsulateth* Sclesele towne on the south-west, and Pagham at north-west.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 12.

Such a *peninsula* [that of Sirmione] is, as Catullus enthusiastically observes, scarcely to be matched in all the wide range of the world of waters.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 5.

And on that *peninsulated* rock called La Spilla, hanging over yonder deep cavern, he (St. Francis) was accustomed to pass a part of the night in prayer and meditation.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 11.

PE'NITENT. Pe'nitence. Pe'nitently. Pe'nitential. Pe'nitenser. Pe'nitentiary. Fr. *Pénitent*; It. *Penitente*; Sp. *Penitente*, n; Lat. *Pœnitens*, pres. part. of *pœnitere*, to feel *pain*, for any thing we have said or done. See Penance. Feeling *pain*, grief, or sorrow for any thing said or done amiss; grieving, sorrowing, contrite—for sin.

Seiot Augustine sayth: But he be *penitent* for his old sinful life, he may not beginne the new elene life: for eertes, if he be baptised without *penitence* of his old life, he receiveth the marke of baptisme but not the grace, ne the remission of his sinnes, till he have veray repentance.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

I say not that if thou be assigned by penitencer for certain sinnes, that thou art bonude to shewe him all the remnant of thy sinnes, of which thou hast been shriven of thy curat, but if it like thee of thyn humilitee.—*Id. Ib.*

Beyng better informed we ought to return unto the bosome of the church most open to receive all *penitentes*.
Holl. Queen Mary, an. 2.

Unlesse he knewe the said Barnham to be returned againe purelie and vnfainedly to the Catholicke faith, and to submit himselfe *penitentlie* to the iugement of the Church.
Fox. Hen. VIII. an. 1532.

He published a certen boke of hys own makyng, called a *penytentiall* summe, commanding hys *clergy* to put it vseryse where he practyce.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

And the fyrst thynge he dyd he went to the churche of Seynt Peter, and there fonde a good vertuous man a *penytenser*, and of him he was cofessed and shewed hym all his aduenture, and demanded counsayle what was best to do.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 204.

The aside deponēt departed and went to the Chauncellor into the quere, and he cōmanded, that he should take the *penytenary* vp to the prysoner we hym to make hym holy water and holy bread.—*Holl. Hen. VIII.* an. 6.

So in the ende, the bishop making to our ambassadours good countenance, and gratifying D. Cranmer with the office of the *penitenciership*, dismissed them vadisputed withall.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1690. *Queen Mary*, an. 1556.

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers; but so dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind,
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

Now it is a *penitential* rule, that if sins preasant do not please thee, sins past will not hurt thee.
Howell, b. i. s. 5. Let. 11.

Yet so shall he be gracious to the *penitently* dejected, that he shall not bear with the obstinate sinner.
Bp. Holt. Hard Texts. Isaiah, xlii. 3.

He that has nothing to wrinse his polluted soul with but his own *penitential* tears, endeavours only to purify himself in muddy waters, which does not purge but increases the stain.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 12.

Then, in their robes, the *penitentiaits*
Are straight presented with credentials.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1.

Afterwards he [Tho. Sampson] obtained the mastership of the hospital of Will. de Wigston at Leicester, besides the *penitentiaryship* or the prebend of Saint Pancras in the cathedral church of St. Paul.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

In forming the plan of these *penitentiary* houses, the principal objects have been, by sobriety, cleanliness, and medical assistance, by a regular series of labour, by solitary confinement during the intervals of work, and by due religious instruction, to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to ensure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to serious reflection, and to teach them both the principles and practice of every Christian and moral duty.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 28.

PE'NNANT. Pe'nnon. Pe'nnonless; Sp. Pe'nnon. Fr. *Pennon*; It. *Penuōne*; Sp. *Pendon*. Menage derives from *pinna* or *penna*, a feather, and the Editor,—from *pannus*, a piece of cloth.

Pennant is perhaps from *pendant* (by the mere omission of the *d*.) — See Pendant

A flag or streamer (on which the arms of the owner were painted.) Dryden has preserved the word in his version of Chaucer.

And by his banner borne is his *penon*
Of golde ful riche, in which there was ybete
The Minotaure which that he slew in Crete.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 980.

Lincoln, a ship most neatly that was limn'd
In all her sails with flags and *pennants* trim'd.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Syr John Lawrence of Coygne, who was capytayne of the eyte, yssued out of the barryers with his *penon* of the armes of Coygne before hym, and with him a good nombre of proper men of warre.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 44.

Cesar perceyuyng the camp of hys enemies to be empty, rolled up his banners, and bid the *penons* and antesignes of his souldiers.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 206.

Barre Henry England, that sweepes through our land
With *penons* painted in the blood of Harfleu.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 5.

High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

PE'NNON. See Pinion.

PE'NNY. Pe'nniless. Pe'nnywise. Pe'nnyworth. Dut. *Penninch*; Ger. *Pfenning*; Sw. *Penning*; A. S. *Penig*, *peninc*. Of unknown etymology. See *Wachter* and *Ihre*.

Among English coins twelve *pence* or *pennies* equal one shilling in value; it is also applied, generally, to money: and *penniless* is—
Moneyless.

It all that he mot gete, he robbed & reft,
Peny no *penyworth*, na thing he no left.—*R. Brunne*, p. 64.

And he answerde to oon of hem, and seide, frend—I do thee no wrong: where thou hast not accordid with me for a *peny*.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 20.

He answered to one of them saying: frende, I dooe thee no wrongs, diddest thou not agre with me for a *peyeing*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

In this yere [1543] the frost dured so longe that many of the poore people cried out for lacke of wood and coales, that the maior wente to the woode warfes, and sold to the poor people billet and faggot, by the *pennyworth*.
Fabyan. Hen. VIII. an. 1553.

And yet knowing them to be such niggish *penny-fathers*, that they be sure, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them.
More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 6.

There is no state that winds the *penny* more nimbly, and makes quicker returnes.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 42.

Quintillian expresly forbids him (an orator) to imitate the voyce or gestures of players or to expresse or act the slaves, the drunkards, lovers, *penni-fathers*, cowards, or any such play-house part.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. ii. Activ. sc. 1.

Few went to the schools of the philosophers to be instructed in their duties; and to know what was good and evil in their action. The priests sold the better *pennyworths*, and therefore had all the custom.
Locke. The Reasonableness of Christianity.

How oft, my slice of pocket store consum'd,
Still hung'ring, *pennyless*, and far from home,
I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

PE'NSIBLE. Pe'nsile. Pe'nsileness. Fr. *Pensil*; It. *Pēnzolo*; Sp. *Pensil*; Lat. *Pensilis*, from *pendere*, to hang. Hanging; sustained or held up by something above.

But then more withall, that the water being made *pensible*, and there being a great weight of water, in the belly of the glass, sustained by a small pillar of water in the neck of the glass; it is that, which setteth the motion on work.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 15.

If a weighty body be *pensile*, and hang but by a thread, the pendulous body will make an impulsion very near as easily, as if it were already in motion.—*Id. Ib.* § 763.

Over her state two crowns hanging with *pensile* shields thorough them.—*B. Jonson. Part of the King's Entertainment.*

Qui extendit aquilonem super vacuum, et appendit terram super nihilum; wherein the *pensileness* of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven are manifestly touched.—*Bacon. Of Learning*, b. i.

Happy the hard, who, from his native hills,
Soft musing on a summer's eve, surveys
His azure stream, with *pensile* woods enclos'd.
Shenstone. The Ruined Abbey.

And you ye winged choristers, that fly
In all the *pensile* gardens of the sky,
Chant thro' th' enamel'd grove.
Smart, Ode 8.

Succeeding refinements were solely laid out on religious fabrics, till by degrees was perfected the bold scenery of Gothick architecture, with all its airy embroidery and *pensile* vsulte.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. c. 2.

PE'NSION, *n.* Pe'nsion, *v.* Pe'nsionary, *adj.* Pe'nsionary, *n.* Pe'nsioner. Fr. *Pension*; It. *Pensione*; Sp. *Pension*; Lat. *Pensio*, a payment; from *pendere*, (sc. pecuniam,) to pay money.

A payment, or money paid, for rent or wages, or other purposes; it is now usually applied when no direct or specific services are required in return.

He confessed himself greatlye in det to Cesar for hye benefites towards hym, in that by his meanes he was discharged of the *pensio* that he payd to the Adulticks hys next neyghbors.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 123.

That order be taken for the more speedy payment of *pensions* to all priests, *pensionaries*, &c.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. No. 16.

To thintent to bragge another day that the kynges chamberlain of Englande, hath been *pensionary* with the French kyng.—*Holl. Edw. IV.* an. 13.

And then he tooke his leaue of her grace, and came forth into the open courte, where all the *pensioners* stoode.
Fabyan. Q. Maria, an. 1555

O heinous science! and of all alone
The liberal; meanly the rest each State
In *pension* treats, but this depends on none;
Whose worth they reverently forbear to rate.
Davenant. Gondibert, b ii. c. 6.

There will we scorn his houschold policies,
His silly plots and *pensionary* spies.
Donne. Elegy. Jealousy.

Those very men, who hate and spread these invectives, do not (as they pretend) hate *pensioners* so much, but that they love *pensions* more.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 1.

Full plae'd and *pension'd*, see Horatio stands;
Begrim'd his face, unparly'd his hands:
To decency he seems all nice pretence,
And reigns firm foe to cleanliness and sense.
P. Whitehead. State Dunces.

It has made a degrading *pensionary* establishment, to which no man of liberal ideas or liberal condition will destine his children.—*Burke. On the French Revolution*

It is his ancestor, the original *pensioner*, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his grace so very delicate and exceptious about the merit of all other grantees of the crown.—*Id. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

PE'NSIVE. Pe'nsively. Pe'nsiveness. Pe'nseful. Fr. *Pensif*; It. *Pensivo*; Sp. *Pensativo*. Shelton (a poor authority) writes *pensative*, from the Lat. *Pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh.

Weighing, deliberating, pondering, thoughtful; (sub. from care, trouble, or melancholy,) consequentially, melancholy, sad.

Peneif in heart. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 162.

But this welle that I here of rehearse
So holsome was that it would aswage,
Bolder herts, and the venim pearce,
Of *pensifeed*.—*Chaucer. Complaint of the Black Knight.*

Laodomie his lustie wife,
Whiche for his loue was *pensife*,
As he whiche all hir hert had.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And when the kynge of Portyngale sawe that his commaundement was not obserued, and that moste of his people disobeyed to serue him, he was right *pensyue* and melancholyous.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 35.

Then when he was come into this garden, *capit expaescere*, he began to tremble, Insomuch he said, *Tristis est anima mea usque ad mortem*. My soule is heavy and *pensive*, even unto death.—*Latimer*, Ser. 8. *Before King Edward.*

If thou wylt escheue hytter aduenture
And adnoyde the gnawyng of a *pensiful* hart
Sette in noone person all bolly thy pleasure
The lesse shalt thou loye, but lesse shalt thou smarte.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 13

From *pensiveness* to plaint, from plaint to bitter teares.
From teares to painfull plaint against, thus my life it weares.—*Faithful Lover declareth his Paines*, &c.

Lo! all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensive'd* and consumed desires the tender,
Nature hath charg'd me that I hoard them not,
But yield them up where I myself must render.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

"Certes," said she, "saith ye so well have spide
The troublous passion of my *pensive* mind,
I will not seeke the same from you to hide."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

On herb and flowers she walked *pensively*. *Id. Ib.*

But, by the change of her unchearfull looke,
They might perceive she was not well in plight,
Or that some *pensiveness* to heart she tooke. *Id. Ib.*

He led them fair and easily towards his village, being very *pensive* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke.
Shelton. Don Quixote, b. i. c. 8.

Christianity, in those great matters of fact upon which it is founded, happily complies with man's mind, by affording proper objects to affect both the *pensive*, sad and composed part of the soul, and also its more joyful, serene, and sprightly apprehensions.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. I.

Fancy hath a strange power over a man's judgment, even when his eyes are wide open, especially if the circumstances of being alone, of melancholy and *pensiveness*, and some particular accidents do concur to the raising of it. *Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

PENT. } Nicot and others derive the
PE'NTHOUSE. } Fr. *Appentis*, the *penthouse* of a
PE'NTLIKE. } house, (Cotgrave,) from the
PE'NTISE. } Lat. *Appendix*. There is also the "Fr. *Pente*, the declining, downward bent, slopeness or slope-*hanging* of a hill, *ditch*, *roof*, &c." (Cotgrave.)

Our enemies were ever in better hope of victory, so much the rather, by cause they saw the *penthouses* of our turrettes burned downe.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 192.

His brows like two steep *pent-houses* hung down
Over his eye-lids. *Drayton. David & Goliath.*

The pillars of this temple are cut out of a quarry of marble called *pentilite* marble, and they were squared purpine as thick as long; these I saw at Athens.—*North. Plut.* p. 88.

[As our Vitruvius insinuateth] those climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*: and comeliness must yield to necessity. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 48.

And ore their heads an iron *pentise* vast
They built, by joyning many a shield and targe. *Godfrey of Boulogne*, b. xi. s. 33.

Begone, with flagging wings sit down
On some old *pent-house* near the town,
Io brewers' stables peck thy grain,
Then wash it down with puddled rain. *Prior. The Turtle & Sparrow.*

PENT. See PEN.

PE'NTAGON. } Fr. *Pentagone*; It. and
PENTA'GONAL. } Sp. *Pentagono*; Gr. Πεντε,
PENTA'GONALLY. } five, and γωνια, an angle.
See the quotation from Brown.

Besides a large number of leaves have five divisions, and may be circumscribed by a *pentagon*, or figure of five angles made by right lines from the extremity of their leaves, as in maple, vine, figge tree.—*Brown. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 2.

But the hyrar which sends forth shoots and prickles from its angles maintains its *pentagonall* figure and the unobserved signature of a handsome porch imitate it.—*Id. Ib.*

Whereto [*blattaria*] the flowers before explication are *pentagonally* wrapped up with some resemblance of the blatta or moth from whence it hath its name.—*Id. Ib.*

To speak of the supposed Druttenfuss, *i. e.* a *pentagonal* figure engraven with ὑγιεια, or ὑγεια, (it is the same, in fashion, with the victorious seal of Antiochus Soter being admonished by Alexander in a dream to take it) in Germany they reckon it for a preservative against hobgoblins. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 9. *Selden. Illustrations.*

And holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a polyedron composed of twelve *pentagons*. *Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. c. 7.

PENTA'NGLE. A figure containing five angles. See PENTAGON.

That they are afraid of the *pentangle* of Solomon, though so set forth with the body of man, as to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 10.

PE'NTARCHY. Gr. Πεντε, five, and αρχη, rule or government.

Those *five* fair bretheren, which I sung of late,
For their just number called the *pentarchy*. *P. Fletcher. The Purple Island*, c. 6.

PE'NTATEUCH. Gr. Πεντατευχος, πεντε, five, and τευχος, a book, a part or section of a book.

Applied specifically to the Five Books of Moses. See the quotation from Geddes.

The third [sects of Jews] which are called the Samaritans, (whereof there are but few) admit only of the *Pentateuch*, the five Books of Moses.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 6. Let. 13.

The Greeks called the first Genesis, because it treats of the generation of the world, and the origin of man; the second Exodus, because it contains the history of the going out of the Israelites from Egypt; the third, Leviticus, because a great part of it relates to the Levites and priests; the fourth, Numbers, because it begins by an enumeration of the people; and the fifth, Deuteronomy, because it is a repetition and revisal of the law. The whole five together they called the *Pentateuch*: and these are the names which have been generally adopted by Christians of every communion. *Geddes. Preface to Translation of the Bible.*

PE'NTECOST. } Fr. *Pentecoste*; It. *Pentecòsta*; Sp. *Pentecostes*; Gr.
PE'NTECOSTAL. } Πεντεκοστη, fifty. See the quotation from Whiston's *Josephus*.

When the dales of *pentecoste* were filled, alle the disciplis weren together in the same place.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 2.

I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the Church collects, with some little variation; as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or *pentecostal*. *Sanderson.*

When that feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call *pentecost*, was at hand, its name being taken from the number of the days, (from the passover) an immense number of people got together. *Whiston. Josephus. Jewish War*, b. ii. c. 3. s. 1.

PE'NURY. } Fr. *Pénurie*; Lat. It. and
PENU'RIOUS. } Sp. *Penuria*, which Vossius
PENU'RIOUSLY. } would derive from the Gr.
PENU'RIOUSNESS. } Πενια, *paupertas*, or from πενεειν, to desire to eat. It is, perhaps, immediately from the Lat. *Penus*, the necessaries of life; itself of unsettled etymology. The noun is applied as equivalent to—

Extreme poverty or indigence; the adjective to—

Sparing, parsimonious, (as if needy or indigent;) and also, niggardly, scanty.

In processe of tyme she fell io such pouertie, that she dyed in great *penury* and miserye.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 157.

And he promised the Erle that he and his wyfe and children should haue honourable entertenyment. But that promise was sleuderly kept, for both the Erle and the Countesse led their lyues in great *penurie*. *Grafton. Rich. II.* an. 22.

There he continued in this careful plight,
Wretchedly wearing out his youthly yeares
Through willful *penury* consumed quite. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 7.

Die rather would he in *penurious* paine,
And his abridged days in dolour wast,
Then his foes love or liking undertaine.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 5.

Anna. Unlesse 'twere Lent, Ember-weeks, or fasting dayes, when the place is most *penuriously* emptie of all other good outsides.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Thus tender Spenser liv'd, with mean repast
Content, depress'd by *penury*, and pin'd
In foreign realm; yet not debas'd his verse
By fortune's frowns. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream,
That fondly bears Scamander's mighty name. *Pitt. Virgil. Æneid*, b. iii.

It [this divine life] would perfectly work out of us all that peevishness and sourness, and *penuriousness* of spirit, which we do too often contract, by being addicted to a sect. *Sharp*, vol. i. Ser 1.

I ever held a scanty and *penurious* justice to partake of the nature of a wrong.—*Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

PE'OPLE, *n.* } Fr. *Peuple*; It. *Pòpulo*; Sp.
PE'OPLE, *v.* } *Pueblo*; Lat. *Populus*, from
PE'OPLISH. } Gr. Πολυς, many; by doubling
PE'OPLING, *n.* } the first syllable, *polus*, *popolus*, or by inserting *p*, *polus*, *poplus*.

The many, the multitude; the inhabitants of a nation, state, town, &c.; the community; the commonalty, or common folk, as distinguished from the higher classes; men, individuals.

The *popille* him bisought ther kyng for to be. *R. Brunne*, p. 127.

And the aungel seyde to hem, nyle ye drede, for Io y preche to you a grete joye that schall be to alle *peple*.

But ye angel said unto them: Be not afrayed. For behalde, I bringe you tidinges of greate joy that shal come to al the *people*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

An herauld on a scaffold made an O
Till that the noise of the *peple* was yde;
And when he saw the *peple* of noise al still,
Thus shewed he the mighty Duke's will. *Chaucer. The Knightes Tale*, v. 2537.

Everything that sowned into bad,
As rudenesse and *peopleish* appetite. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. iv.

If lawe stande with the right,
The *people* is glad, and stont vyright.

Though her [Rome] air be not so good, nor her circumjacent soil so kindly as it was, yet she hath wherewith to keep life and soul together still, by her Ecclesiastical Courts, which is the sole cause of her *peopling* now. *Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 38.

When Britain with her brood so *peopled* had her seat
The soil could not suffise, it daily grew so great. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 8.

But he that is more severe or remis then he should be, remaineth now no more a king or a prince, but becometh a *people-pleaser*, or a cruel tyrant.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 31.

They crowd the *peopled* path in thick array,
Glow at the work, and darken all the way. *Pitt. Virgil. Æneid*, b. iv.

Yet hark, how through the *peopled* air
The busy murmur glows!—*Gray. Ode on the Spring.*

At Basle it was thought proper, in order to keep others, I suppose, in quietaunces, that Great Britain should appear at this market, and bid with the rest for mercy of the *people king*.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

Such a change, if real, will be allowed an evident sign of the better cultivation and *peopling* of countries before the age of Saserna.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 11.

PE'PPER, *n.* } Fr. *Poyvre*; It. *Pèpe*, *pèvere*;
PE'PPER, *v.* } Sp. *Pepe*; Lat. *Piper*; Gr. Πεπερι. Some think from πεπτειν, coquere, quia juvat concoctionem; Vossius,—that the word is Indian.

To throw *pepper* upon; (met.) to pelt as with *pepper*-corns, to hit often, or in many places; to hit or wound smartly.

The nature of *pepper* is, that beinge eaten it passes through the bodye, heatyng and comforting the stomacke, not entynge into the vaynes or annoyinge the lyuer. *Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth*, b. iii. c. 17

Io the foresaid weed *pepper* is had after this maner: first it groweth in leaues like unto pot-hearbs, which they plant neere vnto great trees as we do our vines, and they bring forth *pepper* in clusters, as our vines doe yeeld grapes, but being ripe, they are of a greene colour, and are gathered as we gather grapes, and then the graines are layed in the sunne to be dried, and being dried are put into earthen vessels: and thus is *pepper* made and kept. *Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 55.

A fruit or berrie it is (call it whether you will) neither acceptable to the tongue nor delectable to the eye; and yet for the biting bitterness that it hath, we are pleased therewith, and we must have it fet forsooth as farre as India. What was he, gladly would I know, that ventur'd to bite of *pepper* and use it in his meats? Who might he be that, to provoke his appetite and find himself a good stomacke, could not make a shift with fasting and hunger only. *Holland. Pliny*, b. xii. c. 7.

Filching Flowerdale had like to have *pepper'd* us; but for master Oliver we had been rob'd. *London Prodigal*, Act iv. sc. 3.

Mer. Aske for me to-morrow, and you shall find me a graue man. I am *pepper'd*, I warrant, for this world: a plague a both your houses.—*Shakes. Romeo & Juliet*, Act iii. sc. 1.

I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose, if Castile were quiet, unless soldiers would be contented to take cloves and *peppercorns* for pattacoons and pistoles.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 18.

PERADVENTURE. By contraction *peraunter*. (See ADVENTURE.) Fr. *Peradventure*, *par adventure*; It. *Per avventura*; Sp. *Porventura*.

By *adventure*, by hap, by case, chance, or accident,—perhaps, percase, perchance.

And Rychard, hys other, vor here there hys necke atue,
As he rod an honteth, and peuynes hors spurde. *R. Gloucester*, p. 375.

Therefore do thou penance for this wickednesse of thee, and prie God if *peraunture* this thought of thin hert be forghoun to thee.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 8.

And telleth me of your sorrowes smart,
Peraunter it may ease your hert. *Chaucer. The Dreame*, p. 321

——— Of every worldes cure,
Fortune stant in *auenture*,
Paranter wele, *paranter* wo;
But howe as euer that it go,
It shall be with myn hond assayed.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Isab. Besides he tells me that if *peradventure*
He speake against me on the adverse side,
I should not thinke it strange, for 'tis a physicke
That's bitter, to sweet end. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure*, Act iv. sc. 6.

A man by mere *peradventure* lights into company, possibly is driven into an house by a shower of rain for present shelter, and there begins an acquaintance with a person. *South*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

For numbers this is certain; the reverse
Is sure to none; and yet on this perhaps
This *peradventure*, infamous for lies,
As on a rock of adamant, we build
Our mountain hopes. *Young. Complaint*, Night I.

PERAGRA'TION. Lat. *Peragratio*, from *peragrare* (*per* and *ager*) to pass or go over *the land*: as the Fr. *Peragration*, (generally)

A going about, wandering over, travelling through.

A month of *peragration*, is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the Zodiack, unto the same again: and this contemneth but 27 dayes and about 8 hours.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12. p. 265.

PERA'MBULATE, *v.* } Lat. *Perambulare*,
PERAMBULA'TION. } to walk about. Equivalent to *Peragration*, (qv.)

Then he sent scouts to watch on the sides of the hills thereabouts, and to view the way of their *perambulation*.
North. Plutarch, p. 181.

You must be contented to be subject to these uncertain removes and *perambulations*, until it shall please God to fix me again in England.—*Howell*, b. i. e. 1. Let. 26.

The ancients used to crown virgins with the flowers of this plant [milkwort] when they *perambulated* the fields, to implore fertility thereto.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary, in v. Polygala.

The fatigue of so ill timed a *perambulation* disabled me from expressing that degree of admiration, which seemed to be expected on this occasion, and which on any other I should have been forward to bestow.—*Observer*, No. 55.

PE'RBREAK. See PABBREAK.
Phaer translates *umbo vomit* aureus ignes,—

——— His goldbright shield fire *perbrakes*.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneid, b. x.

As he that hurtleth ayenst hard stones
Broseth himself, and unwarely *perbreth*.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes.

PERCA'SE, i. e. by *case*, chance, or accident.

For than he leseth his lustie wele,
With drunkenship, and wote not wither
To go, the wales bene so slider,
In which he mate *percase* so fall,
That he shall breke his wittes all.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

PE'RCEANT, or PERSAUNT. See PIERCE.

PERCEI'VE, *v.* } Fr. *Appercevoir, percep-*
PERCEI'VABLE. } *tible, perception*; It. *Percet-*
PERCEI'VANCE. } *tibile, percezione*; Sp *Percebir,*
PERCEI'VER. } *perceptible, percepcion*; Lat.
PERCE'PTIBLE. } *Percipere, percepium*, (*per*,
PERCEPTIBI'LITY. } and *capere*, to take,) to take
PERCE'PTION. } throughly or thoroughly.
PERCE'PTIVE. } (Met.)—
PERCEPTIVI'TY. } To take throughly or
PERCEI'PIENT, *adj.* } thoroughly, to comprehend,
PERCEI'PIENT, *n.* } (se.) by the mind; consequentially,—to feel, to see, to discern, or distinguish.

Perception,—see the quotation from Locke.

Locke classes among our primary and original ideas, *perceptiveiy*, or the power of *perception* or thinking. (*On Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 21, § 73.)

The Scottis *perceyved* wele, thei durst not listhen oute.
R. Brunne, p. 334.

Peter the apostel *perceyvede* hus gate
And as he wente vpon the water. wel hym knewe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 352.

Ghe lewis and alle that dwellen at Jerusalem be this knowun to ghon, and with eeris *perceyve* ghe my wordis.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 2.

And it is maruaile that I being in all myne other speaches so playne, and *perceauable*, should here deayre, or not shon to be hearde, so fare forth as I can kepe the lerninge, and sayinges of the author.—*Drant. Horace*, To the Reader.

——— I *perceise* these lords
At this encounter doe so much admire,
That they denoure their reason and scarce thinke
Their eies doe offices of truth.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act v. sc. 1.

His particular end in every man is by the infliction of pain, damage, and disgrace, that the senses and common *perceiuance* might carry this message to the soul within, that it is neither easeful, profitable, nor praise-worthy in this life to do evil.—*Milton. Reason of Church Govern.* b. ii. c. 3.

Their necessary shifts have long enured them to cloak the defects of their unstudied years, and hatred now to learn, under the appearance of a grave solidity, which estimation they have gain'd, among weak *perceivers*.—*Id. Tetrachordon.*

Jupiter made all things, and all things whatsoever exist are the works of Jupiter; rivers, and earth, and sea, and heaven, and what are between these, and gods, and men, and all animals, whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. 4. p. 446.

Nay, the very essence of truth here, is this clear *perceptibility* or intelligibility.—*Id. Ib.* p. 718.

To this truth Mr. Hobbs sets his seal with all willingness imaginable, or rather eagerness, as also his followers, they stoutly contending that we have not the *perception* of any thing but the phantasms of material objects, and of sensible words or marks, which we make to stand for such and such objects.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 1.

There is nothing in the world more constantly varying, than the ideas of the mind. They do not remain precisely in the same state for the least *perceivable* space of time.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. ii. s. 6.

That the soul is the sole *percipient*, which alone hath animadvertion and sense, properly so called, and that the body is only the receiver and conveyer of corporeall impressions, is as certain, as philosophy can make it.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 4.

Whether the change that is made in a man's mind in regeneration, be always performd so *perceptibly* that the man himself shall be able to give a particular account both of the time when, and of the manner how it was wrought in him?—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

The power of *perception*, is that we call the understanding; *perception*, which we make the act of the understanding, is three sorts: 1. The *perception* of ideas in our own minds. 2. The *perception* of the signification of signs. 3. The *perception* of the agreement or disagreement of any distinct ideas: all these are attributed to the understanding, or *perceptive* power, though it be to the two latter that, in strictness of speech, the act of understanding is usually applied.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21. s. 5.

——— Thus immense
To pour the largess of *perceptive* sense,
Sense to *perceive*, to feel, to find, to know
That we enjoy, and you alone bestow.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iv.

They [theories] all evidently proceed on a supposition, suggested by the phenomena of physics, that there must of necessity exist some medium of communication between the objects of *perception* and the *percipient* mind.
Stewart. Philosophy of the Mind, c. 1. s. 1.

A tree is matter and an oyster is matter, and both of them are living matter, but the matter of the tree is different from that of the oyster; the matter of the tree being only (as is generally supposed) living matter, whilst that of the oyster is not only living but *percipient* matter: *percipient*s, then, however it may be produced, is that which constitutes an essential difference between an oyster and a tree.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 23.

I have considered during every period of my life, pain as a positive evil which every *percipient* being must be desirous of escaping: but death is a door of entrance unto a better life, which may, by a sincere christian, be considered as a blessing.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 143.

We know, that it is still possible to possess another sense, that of sight, which shall disclose to the *percipient* a new world.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 23.

PERCH, *n.* } Fr. *Percher*; Sp. *Emperchar*;
PERCH, *v.* } from the Lat. *Pertica*, a long stick or pole; and hence,—

A stick to measure with, and the measure itself. Also—

A stick or pole,—upon which birds mount or place themselves. And—

To *perch*,—to mount or rise up; to rest or roost, to stand, to alight, upon a stick, branch, bough, &c. See To PERK.

As chauntecleere among his wives alte
Sate on his *perche*, that was in the halle.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,800.

Her shoulders be like to white doves,
Pearching within square royal roves.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

A puttocke set on *nearch* fast by a falcon's side,
Will quickly shew it self a kight, as time hath often tride.
Gascoigne. Counceil to Doughtesse Dine.

He augmenting hys hooste determyned to get the town of Wernoyle in *perche* & gyrde it round about with a strog scage.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 26.

Bedford's an eagle *perch'd* upon a tower.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air
Pearch'd in the boughes, had nightly lodgings there.
Dryden. Flower and the Leaf.

PERCHA'NCE. By *chance*, case, or accident.

Vio. And what should I do in Illyria?
My brother he is in Elysium.
Perchance he is not drown'd: What think ye saylors?
Cap. It is *perchance* that you yourselfe were saued.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act i. sc. 5.

Perchance, already thrown on these shodes,
He roams the towns or wanders through the woods.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. i.

PERCLO'SE, *v.* Fr. *Per-clore*, to shut up. A closed, enclosed, secluded place.

And all this season the other englyshemen were on the feide, and the costable styll in his *perclose*, & issued not out.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 306.

The Duke of Hereford armed him in his tent, that was set up neere to the lists, & the Duke of Norfolke put on his armor, betwixt the gate & the barrier of the towne, in a beautiful house, haiing a faire *perclosie* of wood towards the gate, that none might see what was doone within the house.
Holinshed, Rec. 2. an. 1398.

PE'RCOLATE, *v.* } Lat. *Percolare*, to strain
PERCOLA'TION. } through. See COLANDER.

To strain through; to separate the grosser from the finer parts by straining; (met.) by sifting, examining.

Therefore the evidences of fact are as it were *percolated* through a vast period of ages and many very obscure to us.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 129.

It seemeth *percolation*, or transmission, (which is commonly called straining) is a good kind of separation, not only of thick from thin, and gross from fine, but of more subtile natures.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, §3.

The salts with curious *percolation* strain,
And kindly through the perous strata drain.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

PERCU'SS, *v.* } It. *Percussione*; Lat. *Percu-*
PERCU'SSION. } *tere, percussum*, (*per* and *quate*,)
PERCU'TIENT. } to shake through. See
CONCUSSION.

To shake through; to strike against, so as to shake or give a shock to; generally, to strike against.

It is, therefore, the strength of the *percussion*, that is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds: as knocking harder or softer; winding of a horn stronger or weaker; ringing of a hand-bell harder or softer, &c. And the strength of this *percussion* consisteth as much, or more, in the hardness of the body *percussed*, as in the force of the body *percussing*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 163.

Nay, some have beene so curious as to note that the times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt, are, when the party envied is beheld in glory or triumph.—*Id. Ess. Of Envie.*

Where the air is the *percutient*, pent or not pent, against a hard body, it will represent with an exterior sound; as if you blow strongly with a bellowes against a wall.
Id. Naturall Historie, § 190.

PERDITION. Fr. *Perdition*; It. *Perdigiòne, perdizione*; Sp. *Perdicion*; Lat. *Perditio*, from *perdere*; perhaps Gr. Περθ-ειν, to lay waste, or destroy.

Devastation or destruction, ruin, loss.

In whiche ben summe harde thingis to understande, which unwise and unstable men depraues, as also thei deon others scripturis to her owne *perditionn*.—*Wiclif. 2 Petir*, c. 3.

I leue the vices that thei recouer, and the vertues that they lease and with the *perdicion* of theyr treasure that thei loye.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 2.

——— Him the Almighty power,
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' etherial skie
With hideous ruine and combustion down
To bottomless *perdition*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

O fatal form! thy native Ægypt's shame!
Thou lewd *perdition* of the Latin name!
How wert thou doom'd our furies to increase,
And be what Helen was to Troy and Greece.
Rowe. Lucan, b. x.

Faustus, a semipelagian bishop, disputing against Augustin, says, "if one is doomed to life, and another to *perdition*, we are not born that we may be judged, but we are judged before we are born."—*Jortin*, Dis. 2.

PE'RDU. Fr. *Perdu*, lost, forlorn. Enfans *perdus*, the forlorn hope of a camp; and so also gens *perdus*; and further,—retchless, (reckless,) or desperate people. See *Colgrave*.

Lost, forlorn; in a hopeless state; in a post of danger; vigilant, watchful; fearless or reckless of danger; desperate.

There lay this pretty *perdue*, safe to keep
The rest o th' body, that lay fast asleep.
Suckling. A Supplement of Verses of Mr. Wil. Shakespeare.

How stand you with him sir?
The. A *perdue* captain
Full of my father's danger.
Beaum. & Fletch. The royal Subject, Act i. sc. 1.

——— As for *perdues*—
Some choice sound'd fish brought couchant in a dish
Among some fennel, or some other grass
Shows how they lie i' th' field.
Cartwright. The Ordinary, Act ii. sc. 1.

But if a man is always upon his guard and (as it were) stands *perdieu* at his heart, to spy when sin begins to peep out in these first inclinations, and then with much force and courage beats them back again: the very power of sin will by degrees languish.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 12.

PE'RDURABLE. PE'RDURABLY. PERDURABI'LITY. PERDU'RANCE. } Fr. *Perdurable*; It. *Perdurabile, perdurevole*; Sp. *Perdurable*; Lat. *Perdurabilis*, from *perdurare*; (See DURE, and ENDURE.) to last or abide long Used actively,—

Able to last or continue long, ever-lasting.

The apostle sayth in his epistle, "The joye of God," he sayth, "is *perdurable*," that is to sayn, everlasting.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

But ye menne semen to getten you a *perdurbtilitie* whan ye thinken in time coming your fame shal lasten.
Id. Boeciius, b. ii.

But gain is not alwales *perdurable*, nor losse alwales continuall.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 19.

Thyne eternall contynuance shall bee muche more excellente and muche farre above the *perdurauance* of heauens, or of the earth.—*Fisher. Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 134. pt. ii.

Would God our times had had some sacred wight,
Whose words as happy as our swords have been,
To have prepar'd for us trophies aright
Of unexcelling frame! have rested in;
Triumphant marks of *perdurable* might.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Cla. If it were damnable, he being so wise,
Why would he for the momentarie tricke
Be *perdurable* fiddle?
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iii. sc. i.

PE'REGALL. *Per*, and *égal*, i.e. equal. Thoroughly equal; equal in all respects.

In this tyme had Steuen regned auht gere in alle,
Lered & lewed were eueo, & there & *perinqalle*.
R. Brunne, p. 122.

His herte aye with the first and with the best
Stood *peregall* to dare done what bim lest.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

With many other well preued and warlike men, whiche in degree were not *peregall* with these great lordes and knyghtes.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 23.

Wil. What the foule evill hath thee so bestad?
Whilom thou was *peregall* to the best.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. August.

PE'REGRINE. PEREGRINA'TION. PE'REGRITON. } Fr. *Pérégrin, pérégriner*; It. *Peregrinare, peregrino*; Sp. *Peregrinar, peregrino*; Lat. *Peregrinus*, qui *peregrè* venit;—*pereger*, (i.e. *per*, and *ager*.) *Peregrine*, (anciently also written *pelegrine*,)—

From abroad, from another land, outlandish, foreign; and *peregrination*—equivalent to *peragration*, (qv.)

A faucone *peregrine* semed shee
Of fremde [strange] lond and ever as she stood,
She swouned now and now for lack of blood,
Til wel neigh is she fallen fro the tree.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,741.

In lyke manner as by coparyson as faucons *pelegrines*, that haue stande and rested longe on the perche hath grete desyre to flye abrode, in lyke manor the knyghtes and squyers of Englonds desyred to fynde dedes of armes to aduance themselfe, and sayd echo to other.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 46.

But the warres he had in hid being of muche more moment then any suche like *peregrination*, gaue hym no tyme to fulfill hys phantasie.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 74.

As for the received opinion, that putrefaction is caused, either by cold, or *peregrine*, and preternatural heat, it is but nugation.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 836.

It is impossible for any man to conceive the true pleasure of *peregrination* but he who actually enjoys and puts it in practice.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 40.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator*, to satisfy his curiosity, or improve his knowledge in natural things.
Casaubon. On Credulity, p. 66.

PERE'MPT, *v.* PERE'MPTION. PERE'MPTORY. PERE'MPTORILY. PERE'MPTORINESS. } Fr. *Péremptoire*; It. *Perentório*; Sp. *Peremptorio*; Lat. *Peremptorius*, (from *peremptus*, past part. of *perimere*,) vim *perimendi* habens, tollendo definiens et determinans. Fr. *Péremption* d'instance, a nonsuit or letting a suit fall; a quitting or forsaking of a cause, (Cotgrave.)

From its legal application to a decree, edict, or order, *taking away* all further delay; and thus ending or determining the suit:—*Peremptory*.—

Finally deciding; decisive, positive, absolute; determined, resolute.

The said metyng of our and your commaissioners at the borders, was *peremptorily* appointed betwyxt you and vs.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 5.

That challenge did too *peremptory* seeme,
And fid his senses with abashment great.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

[We must] remember the end of our creation, and do honour to God, and think of heaven with hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs to get thither.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 15.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*,
Herford rechargd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Whereupon he *peremptorily* concludes, that the stage-playes are wholly to be abandoned.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act v. sc. 4.

Nor is it any objection that the cause of appeal is *peremptord* by the desertion of an appeal: because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *peremptod*.
Ayliffe.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual.—*Id.*

Wherever they do *peremptorily* lay their commands upon us, we are bound in conscience so far to comply, as not to contest the matter with them, nor to seem to do it.
Sharp. A Discourse of Conscience.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact.—*Government of the Tongue.*

PERE'NNIAL. PERE'NNITY. } Fr. *Pérenne, pérennité*; It. *Perènne*; Sp. *Perennal, perenne, perendad*; Lat. *Perennis* (i.e. *per annum*,) *perennitas*, lasting through the year.

Lasting, enduring, continuing through the year, from year to year.

There is such a thing as subterraneous heat from the ordinary warmth of cellars, and places under ground, which are not barely comparatively warm, but of sufficient heat to raise vapours also: as is manifest from the smoking of *perennial* fountains in frosty weather.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. ii. c. 5.

Perennial plants are such whose roots will abide many years, whether they retain their leaves in winter or not.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary.

That springs have their origine from the sea and not from rains and vapours, among many other strong reasone I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs; which always afford the same quantity of water.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iii. c. 5.

The *perennial* existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has long views; who meditates designs that require time in fashioning; and which propose duration when they are accomplished.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

The naturalist may find some occupation in the territory of Modena by investigating the nature of its wells supplied by *perennial* sources, and uninfluenced by the state of the atmosphere.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 6.

PERERRA'TION. Lat. *Pererrare*, to stray or wander through.

A straying, wandering, rambling through.

What [need we] to spend our dayes in a perpetual *pererration*, as not onely the apostles, but the prophets and evangelists some ages after Christ?—*Bp. Hall*, Ep. 2. Dec. 5.

PE'RFECT, *v.* PE'RFECT, *adj.* PE'RFECTER. PERFE'CTION. PE'RFECTING, *n.* PERFE'CTIONAL. PERFE'CTIONATE, *v.* PERFE'CTIONATING, *n.* PERFE'CTINIST. PERFE'CTIVE. PERFE'CTIVELY. PE'RFECTLY. PE'RFECTNESS. } Fr. *Parfaire, parfaict*; It. *Perfezionare, perfétto*; Sp. *Perficionar, perfecto*; Lat. *Perficere, perfectum*, to make or do wholly or entirely; *per* and *facere*, to make or do.

To make or do wholly or entirely, thoroughly, as well as can be made or done; (sc.) so as to serve, fulfil, or accomplish all the ends or objects for which any thing is made or done: to fulfil, to finish, to accomplish, to perform completely.

& obliged tham with scritte, hyngand ilk a seale,
That ther dede was *perfit*, and his homage leale.
R. Brunne, p. 138.

But the charite of God is *parfyt* verili in hym that kepith his word.—*Wiclif.* 1 Jon, c. 2.

Whosoeuer kepeth his worde, in him is the loue of God *perfect* in deda.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The lawe broughte no thing to *perfectoun*, but ther is a bryngyng yu of a betire hope bi which we nighen to God.
Wiclif. Ebrewe, c. 7.

He never yet no vilanie ne sayde,
In alle his lif unto no manere wight.
He was a verey *parfit* gentil knight.—*Chaucer. Prol.* v. 72.

"I have" (quod he) "herd said ful yore ago,
Ther may no man han *parfite* blisses two,
That is to say in erthe and eke in Hèven."
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9512.

Ther n'is no workman, whatsoever he bee,
That may both werken wel and hastily,
This wol be don at leiser *parfitly*.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9708.

They were bothe lodged with the castell where bothe theyr conceyslys were assygned to mete for the *perfyghting* of this accorde.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1382.

Howbeit I will answere these messengers that theyr company pleaseth me greatlye, and that my doughter shuld be happy if she myght coie to so great *perfection*, as to be conioyned in maryage to the erle of Guerles.
Berners. Freissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 110.

Thus then appeareth that the greatness of my priesthood, begun in Melchisedech, solemnized in Aaron, continued in the children of Aaron, *perfectionated* in Christ, &c.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 724.

That he had so muche the lesse neede to dowt what he shulde do, in that he *perfectly* remembered the things which the Heluetian ambassadours hadde made mentiou of.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 10.

Thank God that hath geuen suche grace to a paynym in gryuyng vs exampil of vertuous liuyng with hye and salutary doctrines, and marualious instructions of *perfectenes*.
Golden Boke, Let. 19.

Seyng that saying is one step nerer *perfectnes*, than doing, let every man leave marueylyng why my worde shal rather expresse, than my deed shal perfourme, *perfect* shoutinge.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

Or else our knowledge, which is here begun,
Hereafter must be *perfected* in Heav'n.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, § 30.

Unskilful with what words to pray, let mee
Interpret for him, mee his advocate
And propitiation, all his works on mee
Good or not good ingraft, my merit those
Shall *perfit*, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

They that present three things right to God, they are *perfect*; that is, a chaste body, a righteous soul, and a holy spirit.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

Ant. Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touchit upon
The desarts of Bohemia.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 3.

Well may I weene, fair ladies, all this while
Ye wonder how this noble damozell
So great *perfections* did in her compile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

The affections are in the destitution of their *perfective* actions made tumultuous, vexed, and discomposed, to height of rage and violence.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect; so *perfectively* in the phancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end, or that which, in its place, is best.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra. b. ii. c. 7.

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know that thou canst know nothing *perfectly*,
While thou art clouded with this flesh of mine.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 33.

How then can mortal tongue hope to express
The image of such endless *perfectness*.
Spenser. On Heavenly Love.

They are not capable of absolute and *perfect* happiness, because that results from infinite *perfection*, which is unwhere to be found but in God.—*Villotson*, vol. ii. Ser. 78.

We are not to confine the *perfection* of God to our imagination, as if we could find out the Almighty to *perfection*: but, on the contrary, to believe the *perfection* of the Divine nature to be boundless and unlimited, and infinitely to exceed our highest thoughts and apprehensions.
Id. Ib. Ser. 78.

Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as *perfectional*. I call that *perfectional* which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, "Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 12.

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectioneting* of painting, which his first Minister [Colbert] honours with his protection.
Dryden. On the Art of Painting, § 24.

Amongst the highest puritan *perfectionists*, you shall find people, of fifty, threescore, and fourscore years old, not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had heretofore from a boy of nine or ten.
South, vol. v. Ser. 1.

It [the French revolution] has this of wonderful in it, that it resembles what Lord Verulam says of the operations of nature: It was *perfect*, not only in its elements and principles, but in its members and its organs from the very beginning.—*Burke. A Letter to a Noble Lord.*

A *perfectly* beautiful bodies are not composed of angular parts, so their parts never continue long in the same right line.—*Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful.*

PE'RFIDY. PERF'IDIOUS. PERF'IDIOUSLY. PERF'IDIOUSNESS. } Fr. *Perfide*; It. and Sp. *Perfidia, perfido, perfidioso*; Lat. *Perfidia, perfidiosus, perfidus. Perfidy* (a modern word both in Fr. and Eng.) is,—

Breach of trust obtained and given (*per fidem*) upon a pledge or promise of *faith* or *fidelity*; treachery to *faith* pledged; breach of confidence or *faith* reposed.

But multiply what injuries thou will,
Perfidious maid, thou shalt not disappoint
Fernando of the glory that he aims at,
Of making thy proud heart, Elvira, owe
Its happiness to him. *Digby. Elvira*, Act v.

——— *Perfidiously*

Her friends have dealt, and now are enemy.
Donne. The Lamentations of Jeremy, c. 1.

King Henry the third was no whit inferiour to his father John, in inconstancy and *perfidiousness* of his subjects.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. ii.

Thon'st broke *perfidiously* thy oath,
And not perform'd thy plighted troth. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

It is no scandall nor aspersion
Upon thy great and noble person,
To say he naturally abhorr'd
Th' old fashion'd wick to keep his word,
Though 'tie *perfidiousness* and shame
In meaner men to do the same. *Id. To his Lady.*

These great virtues were balanced by great vices: inhuman cruelty; *perfidy* more than punic: no truth, no faith, no regard to oaths, promises or religion.
Hume. On Morals, App. 4.

Here Homer, speaking of the *perfidiousness* of the ivory dreams, seems to give us a pun for a reason.—*Jortin*, Dis. 6.

PE'RFIX. The hour *perfixt*; i. e. *fixed*, settled, or agreed upon.

Thes. Come, shake hands again then,
And take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixt*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. 7.

PERFLA'TE, *v.* PERFLA'TION. } Lat. *Perflare*, to blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air.—*Harvey.*

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.—*Woodward.*

PE'RFORATE, *v.* PERFORA'TION. } It. and Lat. *Perforare*, to bore or pierce through; *per* and *forare*, from *πορος, meatus*, qui *forando* fit; hoc a *πειρω, τρυπαιω, περφορω*, (Vossius.)

To bore or pierce through.

To say nothing of nature's so industriously *perforating* the tendons of the second joynts both of the fingers and toes, and her so careful transmitting of the tendons of the third joynts through them.
More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. i. b. ii. c. 12. s. 5.

Herein may he perceived slender *perforations*, at which may be expressed a black foeculent matter.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

Tell what could drill and *perforate* the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes.
Blackmore. Creation, b. i.

——— But *perforated* sore,
And drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eating through and through.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

With flux of animate effluvia stor'd,
And tubes of nicest *perforation* hor'd.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iv.

PERFORCE, i. e. *by force*, by violence, by compulsion, of necessity.

If Sir Gaultier Paschae wynne hym *perforce*, thir is no nan can sane hym fro the dethe, for he hath sworne as many as he wynneth *perforce* shall alle dye or be hanged.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 38.

O! who is that, who bringes me happy choyce
Of death, that here lye dying every stound,
Yet live *perforce* in balefull darkenesse bound?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

——— But soon their looks,
So anxious, and their hands held forth with such
Desponding gesture, bring him on *perforce*
To speak to their affliction.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. iii.

PERFO'RM, *v.* PERFO'RMABLE. PERFO'RMANCE. PERFO'RMER. } Fr. *Parfournir*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Performare*; ad *formam* seu perfectionem *perducere*; *perficere*; to bring to its *form*, frame, or perfection, to perfect.

To bring to its *form* or frame; its perfect state, construction, or composition; to construct, to compose; to complete, to accomplish, to execute, to effect, to act or do.

The werkis that my fadir gaf me to *performe* hem, thilk werkis I do, beren witnesyng of me that the fader sente me.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 5.

But now *parfourme* ghe indede, that as the discrecion of wille is redi so be it also of *parformyng* of that ghe han.
Id. 2 Corynth., c. 8.

Now therfore *performe* the dede: that as ther was in you a redinesse to will, euen so ye may *performe* the dede of that which ye haue.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

——— A shepherd next
More meek came with the firstlings of his flock,
Choicest and best, then sacrificing, laid
The inwards and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites *perform'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

Ye have th' account
Of my *performance*, what remains, ye Gods,
But up and enter now into full bliss.—*Id. Ib.* b. x.

Men herein do strangely forget the obvious relations of history, affirming they have no joynts, whereas they daily read of several actions which are not *performable* without them.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 1.

And setting out from any middle point either by East or West, the distance unto the place intended is equal, and in the same space of time in nature also *performable*.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 7.

Even share hath he that keepe his tent, and he to field doth go:
With equal honour, cowarde die, and most men valiant:
The much *performer*, and the man, that can of nothing vaunt.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Some men are brave in battle, who are weak in counsel, which daily experience sets before our eyes; others deliberate wisely but are weak in the *performing* part.
Dryden. Character of Polybius.

We are not destitute of sufficient power and strength for the *performance* of God's commands.—*Tillotson*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

1. Promises are not binding where the *performance* is impossible.
2. Promises are not binding where the *performance* is unlawful.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. iii. pt. i. c. 5.

It is usual, I believe, to thank the *performers* in a new play for the exertion of their several abilities.
Sheridan. The Rivals, Pref.

The organist of Harlem, who was an excellent *performer*, being commanded by the magistrates to subscribe, desired to be excused, but offered to serve them in his way to set the words of their canons to music and to play them in church if they liked it: upon which he was turned out.
Jortin, Diss. 2.

PERFU'ME, *v.* PERFU'ME, *n.* PERFU'MER. } Fr. *Perfumer*; It. *Profumare*; Sp. *Perfumar*: *fumo* vel vapore afflare; to blow or breathe upon with a *fume* or exhalation, or vapour; (sc.) sensible by the smell; and consequentially—

To breathe odours or scents, to scent, to emit or impregnate with (sweet) smells or scents.

She toke for *perfume* the rynddes of olde rosemary and burned them.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. iv. c. 2.

My daisy-flow'r, which eirst *perfum'd* the air,
Which for my favour princes deign'd to wear,
Now in the dust lies trodden on the ground.
Drayton. Queen Margaret to the Duke of Suffolk.

In the Grand Cairo when the wind is Southward, they say the air is as sweet as a *perfum'd* Spanish glove.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 19.

Thy breath, for which mine still in sighs consumes,
Hath robb'd all flowers, all odours, and *perfumes*.
Drayton. The Black Prince to the Countess of Salisbury.

But contrarily oftentimes, when we like the work, we mislike the workman, as commonly in making these *perfumes* and purple colours. For both the one and the other do please us well: but yet we take *perfumers* and dyers to be men of mean occupation.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 132.

May Spring with purple flowers *perfume* thy urn,
And Avon with his greens thy grave adorn.
Penton. Epistle to Mr. Southerne.

Shun the *perfumer's* touch with cautious eye,
Nor let the baker's step advance too nigh.
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

The Emperor [Commodus] retired to Laurentum, as the sea air, *perfumed* by the odor of the numerous laurels that flourished along the coast, was considered as a powerful antidote against the pestilential vapors.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 8.

There is something approaching to principles in mental taste, and critics can reason and dispute more plausibly than cooks or *perfumers*.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 18.

PERFU'NCTORY. PERFU'NCTORILY. PERFU'NCTORINESS. } Lat. *Perfunctorie*; from *perfungi, perfunctum*, to perform or bring to an end. See FUNCTION.

To do or perform *perfunctorily* is to do or perform any thing, that it may be done or finished, that we may rid ourselves of it, that we may be said to have done it, because there is an *official* necessity or propriety in doing it; as the services and ceremonies of religion were and frequently are performed. And thus *perfunctory* is equivalent to—

Inanimate, indifferent, negligent, careless.

Let not our mourning be *perfunctory* and fashionable, but serious and hearty and zealous: so as that we may furrow our cheeks with our tears.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Eccl. iii. 4.

If he heartily desires what the other *perfunctorily* and with his lipe only utters, not praying with his heart, and with the acceptabilitie of a good life, the amen shall be more than all the prayer.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 10.

Nothing more frequent than comparative openings of one another; their deserts, with the nimble *perfunctoriness* of some commentators that skip over hard places; but their faults, infirmities, or miscarriages, with descants no less tedious than malicious.
Whitlock. Manners of the English, p. 454.

So long as a man doth heartily set himself to serve God, and to keep up a lively sense of him in his mind, it is impossible for him so long to be negligent, or careless, or slight, or *perfunctory*, in his devotions.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

This partiality, Lindamor, makes me display so much of the strength and vigour of our spirits in some favourite duties, that we can but languidly and *perfunctorily* perform those others we are less fond of.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 234.

PERHA'PS, *v.* i. e. by *hap*, by adventure, by case or chance; peradventure, percase, perchance.

Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God if *perhaps* the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee.—*Bible. Acts*, viii. 22.

He with success *perhaps* may plead a cause,
Shine at the Bar and flourish by the Laws;
Perhaps discover Nature's secret springs,
And bring to light th' originals of things.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. i.

The Roman general being desirous also to show his wit as the historian says, tells him, "that *perhaps* the reason why he had none of his friends with him, was, because he had murdered them all," which was actually the case.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 14.

PE'RIAPT. Fr. *Périapte*, from the Gr. Περιαπτειν, to fasten around, to hang around. Applied to—

An amulet; "a medicine *hanged* about any part of the body," (Cotgrave.)

Pue. The Regent conquers, and the Frenchmen flye.
Now helpe, ye charming speiles and *periapts*,
And ye choise spirits that admonish me,
And giue me signes of future accidents.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. *Hen. VI.* Act v. sc. 3.

PERJENE'TE. Fr. *Pere jeunette*, a young *pear* tree.

She was wel more bliefful on to see
Than is the newe *pergenete* tree;
And softer than the wolle of a wether.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3249.

PE'RIL, *v.* PE'RILS, *n.* PE'RILOUS. PE'RILOUSLY. PA'RLOUS. PA'RLOUSLY. PA'RLOUSNESS. } Fr. *Péril*; It. *Periglio*; Sp. *Peligro*; Lat. *Periculum*, from the verb *pero*, whence *experior*, and that from the Gr. Πειραω, to try; and hence *periculum*, trial, risk, hazard, danger. And in English, *peril*,—Risk, hazard, danger; and *parlous* or *perlous*,—Dangerous; from which danger is to be feared; venturesome, fearless, daring.

And the Romeynes beth anyed of here trauail so sore,
Of *peril* on se, & eke on land, that heo nul eom her no more.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 100.

For *perille* of suilk goynge the kyng peruey ed to go.
R. Brunne, p. 318.

This John answered; "Alein, avise thee;
The miller is a *perilous* man," he sayde.
"And if that he out of his slepe abide,
He mighte dom us both a vilanie."
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4118.

Al be it so that *perilously* she be wounded, we shuln do so ententif besinesse fro day to nigth, that with the grace of God, she shal be hole and sound as soone as it is possible.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

They sought the utter destruction of fayth by setting up of a most *perilous* ydoll of their own making, in the place of Jesus Christ, oure saiour and redeemer.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. iii.

On the contrary part, our soldiers albeit they were hindred both with the *perilousness* of thencounter, & with the disadauantage of ye place, yet they bare out all things with a stout courage.—*Goldings. Cæsar*, fol. 265.

And although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to stark back and gob itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soil, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. ii. c. 3.

Now possess
As lords, a spacious world; to our native heaven
Little inferiour, by my adventure hard
With *peril* great achieved.—*Id. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Expectation held
His look suspense, awaiting who appeer'd
To second or oppose or undertake
The *perilous* attempt. *Id. Ib.*

Qu. A *parlous* boy: go too, you are too shrew'd.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 4.

Glo. No doubt, no doubt, oh 'tis a *perilous* boy,
Bold, quicke, ingenious, forward, capable:
Hee is all the mother's, from the top to toe.
Id. Ib. Act iii. sc. 1.

Anaw. A soar-eagle would not stoop at a fly; but sure some pedagogue stood at your elbow, and made it itch with this *parlous* criticism.—*Milton. Animad. on Remonst. Defence.*

So she be cozen'd, I care not who thee it; for scorning me, who (by this hand) lov'd her *perilously*.
Kellegrew. The Parliament Wedding, Act i. sc. 2.

By sea, O prince! are all thy *perils* o'er,
But far, far greater wait thee on the shore.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. iv.

O sacred Source of ever-living light!
Conduct the weary wand'rer in her flight,
Direct her onward to that peaceful shore
Where *peril*, pain, and death prevail no more.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 3.

Vain talker, leave me.
——— No I will not leave thee:
I must not, dare not, in these *perilous* shades.
Mason. Caractacus.

PERIMETER. Gr. Περιμετρος: περι-μετρειν, to measure round.
The *measure* of the line or lines which inscribe a figure.

If it [circle] be perfect, all the lines, from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter*, must be exactly equal.
More. An Antidote against Atheism, b. i. c. 6. s. 1.

PERIOD, *n.* Fr. *Période*; It. and Sp. Periodo; Lat. *Periodus*; Gr. Περιοδος, from περι, around, and ὁδος, a way or path, ὁδος περι τι, and thus equivalent to *circumference*.

A circle or cycle, orbit or round; a revolution, (sc. of one more of the heavenly bodies,) time of revolution; point of time, when the revolution ends or terminates; the end or termination; a course or progression of years.

For the grammatical usage, see the quotation from B. Jonson.

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infixt, and frozen round,
Periods of time thence hurried back to fire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

So spake th' Archangel Michael, then paus'd,
As at the world's great *period*. *Id. Ib.* b. xii.

Woe to the word whose margent in their scrole
Is noted with a black condemning coal.
But if each *period* might the synod please
Ho!—fling the ivy boughs, and bands of bays.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 3.

A *period* is the distinction of a sentence, in all respects perfect, and is marked with one full prick, over against the lower part of the last letter thus (.)
B. Jonson. The English Grammar, c. 9.

Mes. I, my good lord, fine talents is his debt,
His meanes most short, his creditors most straite:
Your honourable letter he desires
To those haue shut him vp, which faiting,
Periods his comfort.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 1.

It [her religion] dwelt upon her spirit, and was incorporated with the *periodical* work of every day.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

They commonly do both proceed into perfection, and have legitimate exclusions *periodically* succeeding each other.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

These new stars which I have before taken notice of, as I have said, sometimes become visible to us, namely when they are in that part of their orbits which are nearest to our earth, and then again disappear, namely when they, in their *periodick* motion, are in those parts of their orbits further off from the earth.
Derham. Astro-Theology, b. iv. c. 4.

Some of these Stoical Atheists did also agree with the generality of the other Stoical Theists, in supposing a successive infinity of worlds generated and corrupted, by reason of intervening *periodical* conflagrations.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 142.

The particular *periods* into which the whole *period* should be divided, in my opinion, are these: 1. From the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty. 3. From thence down to the present time.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 6.

PERIPATETICK, *adj.* Lat. *Peripateticus*; Gr. Περιπατητικος, from περι-πατεω, *circumambulare*, to walk about. See the quotation from Gillies.
Peripatetick, *n.*
Peripatetick.
Peripatetical.
Peripatetically.

But here I would willingly demand, by what reason any of the *peripateticks* can affirm, that there is some thing in nature colder than the element of water, or hotter than the element of fire.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 564.

That is, that light and colour do ray in such sort as they are described in the *peripatetical* philosophie.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 5.

Yet, certes, Mascha is a Christian
To all, they say, save whose do not list;
Because her husband, a far-fetick'd man,
Is a profess'd *peripatetian*. *Ep. Hall*, b. v. Sat. 3.

From this stock grew school-divinity, which is but *peripateticism* in a theological livery.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 16.

Strato Lampsacenus, commonly called also Physicus, had been once an auditor of Theophrastus and a famous *peripatetick*, but afterwards degenerated from a genuine *peripatetick*, into a new-formed kind of atheist.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 107.

The Platonists denied the great doctrine of the *peripatetics*, that all the objects of the human understanding enter at first by the senses, and maintained that there exist eternal and immutable ideas, which were prior to the objects of sense, and about which all science was employed.
Stewart. Philosophy of the Mind, c. 1. s. 1.

The Stagirite, therefore, settled in a gymnasium in the suburbs, well shaded with trees, near to which the soldiers used to exercise, and adorned by the temple of Lycian Apollo, from whose *peripaton*, or walk, Aristotle and his followers were called *peripatetics*.
Gillies. Aristotle. Life, c. 1.

PERIPHERY. Fr. *Périphérie*; Lat. *Peripheria*; Gr. Περιφερεια, περι-φερειν, *circum-ferre*, to bear around.

The line which is borne around, which surrounds, (sc.) a circle; the circumference.

This aier in *periferis* three
Deuided is of sunke degree;
Beneth is one, and one middle,
To whiche abouse is the thridde. *Gower. Conf. A.* b. vii.

PERIPHRASIS. It. *Perifrasi*; Sp. *Perifrasis*; Fr. *Périphraser*, "to *periphrase*, to use circumlocutions, express one word by many," (Cotgrave.) Gr. Περιφρασις, περι, about, and φρασις, speech, from φραζειν, to speak.
Periphrastical.
Periphrastically.

A circumlocution, circuitous speech or expression; expression of a word by a *phrase* or more words than one.

The adj. and ad. are not uncommon.

The Lord's admonished, being but a *periphrasis*, or form of speech wherein the ceremony of annointing is used for the regality, or kingly power itselfe, declared not conferred by annointing.—*Hymne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii.

As in musick an important word is rendered more sweet, by the divisions which are run harmoniously upon it; so a *periphrasis* sweetens a discourse carried on in propriety of language, and contributes very much to the ornament of it.
Smith. Longinus. On the Sublime, s. 28.

PERIPNEUMONY. Fr. *Péripneumonie*; Lat. *Peripneumonia*; Gr. Περιπνευμονια, περι, about, and πνευμων, the lungs, from πνεω, to breathe. Applied to—
An inflammation about the lungs or of the lungs, And the same [figs being sodden with foenigreeke] are excellent for the pleurisie and *peripneumonie*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs.
Holland. Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 7.

A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease, for nobody dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs; as long as it circulates through the lungs, it will circulate through the rest of the body.
Arbuthnot. Of Diet, c. 3.

PERISCIAN. Gr. Περισκιοι, περι, about, around, and σκια, shadow. See the quotation, and Antiscii.

In every clime we are in a *periscian* state, and with out light our *shadow* and darkness walk about us.
Brown. Christian Morals, iii. 2.

PERISH, *v.* Fr. *Périr*; It. *Perire*; Sp. *Perecer*; Lat. *Perire*, to go throughly, to go away, to decease.
Perishable.
Perishableness.
Perishing, *a.*
Perishment.

To decay, to waste or wither away, to *parch*, (qv.); to destroy, to ruin; to decease, to die.

Ich elupye God to wytnesse, that me to day yhure,
That ryt ych of ony guilty am, that ych mote thoru thys fure
Breune bynethe & *peryse*, that me mowe yse the wreche.
R. Gloucester, p. 337.

Worche ye not mete that *perisch*eth but that dwellith into euerlastyng lif.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 6.

Laboure not for the meate whyche *perisheth* but for the meate that endureth into euerlastyng lyf.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Howe many good and eleue wittes of children be nowe adayes *perished* by ignorantes schole mysters.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 15.

So to bestowe life is no *perishment*, but auailfage; and this is not to loose the life, but to kepe it.
Udal. John, c. 12.

The talkyng of Eue with the serpente when she was a virgin, was the beegynnyng of oure deadly *perysshing*.
Id. Luke, c. 3.

Orl. But in a while your mind will change and be
As ready to disclaim him when his wants
And miseries have *perish'd* his good face,
And taken of the sweetness that him made
Him pleasing in a woman's understanding.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act i. sc. 1.

As in him *perish* all men, so in thee
As from a second root shall be restor'd,
As many as are restor'd, without thee none.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——— Yet one doubt
Pursues me still, lest all I cannot die,
Least that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together *perish*
With this corporeal clod. *Id. Ib.* b. x.

Courtesies should be no *perishable* commodity.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 33.

Lord of earth and air,
Oh king! Oh father! hear my humble prayer:
Dispel this cloud, the light of heaven restore:
Give me to see: and Ajax asks no more:
If Greece must *perish*, we thy will obey,
But let us *perish* in the face of day.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a *perishable* kind, destructive to the strength.
Dryden. Dedication to the Æneid.

For supposing an island, separate from all possible commerce of the rest of the world, but nothing else in the island, either because of its commonness, or *perishableness*, fit to supply the place of money.
Locke. Of Civil Government, c. 5. s. 46.

Lest he should be too much puffed up with these praises, he reminds him at the same time of his mortality, and tells him that his eloathing of flesh is *perishable*, and he must be ere long clothed with earth the end of all things.
West. Pindar. Nemean Ode 11.

PERITE. Lat. *Peritus*, from *perior*, (whence *experior*.) to try.
Having tried, experienced; consequentially skilful, active.

It that gives our most *perite* and dextrous artists the greatest trouble, and is longest finishing
Evelyn. Sculpture, c. 4.

PERJURE, *v.* Fr. *Parjurer*; It. *Pergiurare*; Sp. *Perjurar*; Lat. *Perjurare, peierare*, to do that which he has sworn not to do, or to omit to do that which he has sworn to do; and hence, generally,—
Perjuredly.
Perjury.
Perjurous.
Perjurious.
Perjurer.

To swear falsely; to forswear; to break or violate an oath; to be guilty, or bring upon oneself the guilt, of false swearing

By this deceit, and through the craft of Sinon false periewird. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. ii.

Yet at the firste instaunce of the sobre wyse woman Abigail he withdrewe hys anger, put vp his swarde, and neuet thought anye synne in that periury or breakinge of hys vowe.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 47.

For to the intent that ye should be the more sure fro all periury the lawe of the gospell deeth vtterly condemne al maner of othes.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 5.

Is there neuer a good mã, that dare beseech her grace to beware of these double faced periurours counsayles in tyme, leaste the smarte of Goddes plagne vpon England, cause her at length to confesse that she hathe onee muche trusted and cherished a seabbed cuckowe bird?

Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, To the Reader.

These trickes and manie such like, ar easy to be espied in this oration and preface, for a man to wonder and blesse him to se, how these incarnate diuells could so aduisedlie, so grauelli and so confidentlie say *ye* than, and so impudentlie, so rashlie, so *periuredlie*, and so slaightlelie recant and sale *nay* now.—*Id. Ib.*

Donwallio dyde, (for what may live for ay?)
And left two sonnes, of pearelesse prowesse both,
That sacked Rome too dearely did assay,
The recompence of their periur'd oath.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Long. Ay me, I am forsworne.
Ber. Why he comes in like a periure wearing papers.

Shakespeare. Loce's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 3.

Yea who on the contrary would not accounte the king fauldifragone, *perjurious*, and altogether unworthy of that benefit.

Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, p. 175. App.

Ant. There perish both; down to the house of falsehood
Where *perjurous* wedlock weeps.

Middleton. The Witch, Act iv. sc. 3.

In the case of other sins, there may be an appeal made to God's mercy; yet, in this case of *periury*, there is none: for he that is *perjured*, hath precluded himself of this benefit, because he hath braved God Almighty, and hath, in effect, told him to his face, that if he was forsworn, he should desire no mercy.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 16.

Others I saw who were not quite bereft
Of sense, though very small remains were left,
Cursing the fatal folly of their youth,
For trusting to *perjurious* woman's truth.

Pomfret. Love triumphant over Reason.

The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edw. Coke, to be a crime committed, when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 10.

PE'RIWIG. See PERUKE.

PE'RIWINK. } A. S. *Peruince, perwinc*. Lat.
PE'RIWINKLING. } *Vinca pervinca*, quia vireat semper, aerisque injurias *vincat* et *pervincat*; Vossius,—because it is evergreen, and overcomes the injuries of weather. Also,—

A small shell-fish, so called from the twisted form; Gr. Περιεχη, *circuitus*, (Skinner.)

There sprang the violet all new,
And fresbe *perwinke* rich of hew.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And white and like houre-glasse sand, and sometimes *periwinkles*, or small shelles.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 619.

The *periwincle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

I set and frame all words and sounds that come,
Upon an anvil, and so make them fit
For the *periwinking* porch that winding leads
From my close chamber to your lordship's cell.

Brewer. Lingua, Act iv. sc. 2.

PERK, *v.* i. e. *perch* (*ch* into *k*.)
To mount or rise, to set or put up; to hold up.

I sweare, 'tis better to be lowly borne,
And range with humble liuers in content,
Then to be *perk'd* vp in a glist'ring grieſe,
And weare a golden sorrow.

Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act ii. sc. 3.

You light skirt starres, this is your wonted guise,
By glomy light *perke* out your doubtful heades.

The Returne of Pernassus, Act i. sc. 6.

About him round the grassy spires (in hope
To gain a kiss) their verdant heads *perk'* up.

Sherburne. Salmacis.

My ragged rontes all shiver and shake,
As doen high towers in an earthquake.
They wount in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,
Perke as a peacocke; but non it availes.

Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. February.

Indeed our Lord had never any such design, to set up a sort of men in such distance above their brethren: to *perk* over them and suck them of their goods by tricks.

Barrow. Pope's Supremacy, Sup. 8.

If, after all, you think it a disgrace
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face,
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood
In all the rest so impudently good;
Faith, let the modest matrons of the town
Come here in crowds and stare the strumpet down.

Pope. Epilogue to Jane Shore.

And, with an awkward briskness not its own
Looking around, and *perking* on the throne,
Trimmphant seem'd. *Churchill. The Rosciad.*

PE'RLOUS. See PERIL.

PERLUSTRATION. Lat. *Perlustrare*, to view thoroughly all over, all around; to survey. Survey.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheatres, and palaces, some glorious and new, some moulded and eaten away by the iron teeth of time, he may come to discern the best of all earthly things to be frail and transitory.—*Howell. Instructions for Travellers*, p. 169.

PE'RMANENT. } Fr. *Permanent*; It. and
PE'RMANENCE. } Sp. *Permanente*; Lat. *Per-*
PE'RMANENTLY. } *manens*, present part. of
PERMA'NSION. } *permanere*, (*per*, and *manere*, to stay.)

Staying, abiding, continuing, lasting, enduring.

All the tonnes rounde about were *permanent* and stiffe on the part of Kyng Henry, and could not be removed.

Hall. Edw. IV. an. 10.

But first here falleth fittest to unfold
Her antique race and lloage ancient,
As I have found it registred of old
In facry land mongst records *permanent*.

Spenser. Of Mutabilitie, c. 5.

And first the Earth (great mother of us all)
That only seems unmov'd and *permanent*,
And unto mutability not thrall,
Yet is she chang'd in part, and eke in generall.—*Id. Ib. c. 7.*

Nor shall I dispute whether there be any such material or corporeal being or beings within the compass of the universe, that hath or may have such a kind of *permanence* or fixedness in being that may be capable of an eternal existence, a *parte ante*, either dependently or independently upon Almighty God.—*Hale. Origin. of the World*, p. 73.

Neither was there ever any of the ancients before Christianity, that held the soul's future *permanency* after death, who did not likewise assert its pre-existence: the clearly perceiving, that if it were once granted, that the soul was generated, it could never be proved but that it might be also corrupted.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 30.

That is, from imperfection to perfection, from perfection to imperfection; from female unto male, from male to female again, and so in a circle to both without a *permanion* in either.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 17.

Can we think that such material and mortal, that such understanding souls should by God and nature be furnished with bodies of so long *permanion*.

Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 10.

Behold the glories of your life complete!
Still at a flow and *permanently* great:
New moments shed new pleasures as they fly,
And yet your greatest is, that you must die.

Young. To Lord Landsdowne.

The long reign of error in the world, and the influence it maintains, demonstrates the tendency which there is to *permanence* in established opinions and in established institutions.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, pt. ii. s. 1. Introd.

Earthquakes are the only species of revolution that can *permanently* alter the great features of nature.

Eustace. Italy, vol. i. Prelim. Disc.

PE'RMEATE, *v.* } Fr. *Permeable*; Lat. *Per-*
PE'RMEABLE. } *meare*, (*per*, and *meare*,) to
PE'RMEANT. } pass through.
PERMEA'TION. } To pass or go through, to penetrate, to pervade.

Others of them conceived that subtil fiery substance, which *permeates* and pervades the whole world, (supposed to be intellectual,) to be the supreme Deity which governs all.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 456.

That according to the Pagan theology, God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things, to exist in all things, and intimately to set all things.—*Id. Ib.* p. 503.

After a fuller mastication, and salivous mixture, what part thereof descendeth again in a moist and succulent body, it slides down the softer and more *permeable* orifice, into the omasus or third stomach.—*Brown. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

It [gold] entereth not the veins with those electuaries wherein it is mixed, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouthes of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the siege.

Id. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

As in an egge the yelk lies in the middest encompassed round with the white, and that again by a film and shell; so the sensible world is enclosed within the intelligible; but withall I must adde, that here is not a meer involution only, but a spiritual *permeation* and inexistence, yet without all confusion.—*Bp. Hall. The Invisible World*, b. i. c. 2.

They [the three persons] are physically (if we may so speak) one also, and have a mutual in-existence, and *permeation* of one another.—*Cudworth. Intel. System*, p. 559.

PERMIT, *v.* } Fr. *Permettre*; It. *Per-*
PERMI'T, *n.* } *mettere*; Sp. *Permitir*; Lat.
PERMI'TTANCE. } *Permittere, permissus*, (*per* and
PERMI'TTER. } *mittere*; Gr. Μεθιεσθαι,) to
PERMI'SSION. } cause to go or pass through,
PERMI'SSIVE. } to give or grant power, or
PERMI'SSIVELY. } to enable, to go or pass through; and hence, generally, to give or grant, to concede.

To give or grant leave or liberty—to do or not to do; to allow, to suffer, to concede.

Permit, n. (i. e. *permission*,)—used technically by excise officers.

Yet his grace, tyll I and my ladye were sett, wolde in no wise *permyt* and suffre me so to do.

State Papers, vol. i. *Wolsey to Hen. VIII.* 1527.

Agrippa sayde vnto Paule: thou art *permitted* to speake for thyselfe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Acts*, c. 26.

But I spake this by *permission*, not by commandement.

Id. 1583. 1 *Cor.* vii. 6.

——— Shall we thus *permit*
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so nere vs?

Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act v. sc. 1.

——— The will
And high *permission* of all ruling Heaven
Left him at large to his own dark designs.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Know that, for the first, it is not so much perceptive as *permissive*.—*Bp. Hall. Observation of Christ's Nativity.*

I confess, alas, I would be glad to go a little farther, and to hear it (a war for the propagation of the Christian faith) spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes and states to design it.—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

When this system of air comes by Divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havock is made in all living creatures.—*Derham. Physico-Theology.*

But if, by the author of sin, is meant the *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin; and, at the same time a disposer of the state of events, in such a manner, for wise, holy, and most excellent ends and purposes, that sin, if it is *permitted* or not hindered, will most certainly and infallibly follow: I say, if this be all that is meant, by being the author of sin, I do not deny that God is the author of sin, (though I dislike and reject the phrase, as that which by use and custom is apt to carry another sense,) it is no reproach for the Most High to be thus the author of sin.

Edwards. Of the Freedom of the Will, pt. iv. s. 9.

Prime as the lark with earliest rapture springs,
And warbling soars, to goodness warbling sings,
To thee *permissive* sings with venial lays,
And wings his pittance of ascending praise.

Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iv.

PERMIX, *v.* } Fr. *Permistion*; Lat. *Per-*
PERMI'XTION. } *mistio*, or *permixtio*, from *per-*
miscere, to *mix* thoroughly, (A. S. *Misc-an*, by transposition *misc* became *mics* or *mix*. See COMMIX.)

To mingle thoroughly; to combine or co-unite different or various ingredients.

——— The wound from cause giues out blood black
Permixt with fome, and fixt in loongs the steele warme waxinge stack. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. ix.

They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ in their conceits by *permistion* and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their adunation.—*Brereswood.*

PERMU'TE, *v.* } Fr. *Permuter*; It. *Permu-*
PERMUTA'TION. } *tare*; Sp. *Permutar*; Lat. *Permutare*, to exchange, (*per* and *mutare*, to change.)

To exchange or give one thing or wares of one kind, and receive another or wares of another kind in return; to barter, to truck.

This is no cure to my salvacion,
His breening lone my herte so doth constrain
Alas ther is a wofull *permutacion*
Wherof I find no joy nor consolacion.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalen. Imputed to Chaucer.

Where it shall chance the same to rise, or to be found, bought, tracked, *permuted*, or given, &c.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 228.

There is also in the a comon cute and *permutacion* or renderinge of either others benevolent dewtie.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 12.

Nor are they without all reason who think that at the confusion of tongues, there was no constitution of a new speech in every family, but a variation and *permutation* of the old, out of one common language raising several dialects; the primitive tongue remaining still intire.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.

PE'RNANCY. In old law books the *pernour* of profits is the *taker* or receiver of the profits. Fr. *Preneur*, from *prendre*, to take. See MAINPRISE.

We are now to consider them in another view; with regard to the time of their enjoyment, when the actual *pernancy* of the profits (that is, the *taking*, perception, or receipt, of the rents and other advantages arising therefrom) begins.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 11.

PERNI'CIOUS. } Lat. *Pernix*, striving or
PERNI'CITY. } labouring through, (from *per*, and *niti*, to strive,) qui in *nitendo* perseverat; who perseveres or persists in striving, strenuous in his exertions, exerting activity, active.

Quick, swift, speedy.

——— Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch of fire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

So is it no less argument of his wisdom that others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles, the rest that have no such armature, should be endued with great swiftness or *pernicity*.—*Ray. Of the Creation*, pt. i.

PERNI'CIOUS. } Fr. *Pernicieux*; It. and
PERNI'CIOUSLY. } Sp. *Pernicioso*; Lat. *Per-*
PERNI'CION. } *niciosus*, from *pernecare*, to kill or destroy thoroughly, *per*, and *necare*, from Gr. Νεκυς, the same as *νεκρος*, that is, *mortuus*, dead, (Vossius.)

Destructive, deadly; noxious, hurtful, injurious.

Calling him a cruell heretike and author of *pernitious* doctrine.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

The worldlinges, if they spie profit, gains, or lucre in any thing, bee it never such a trifle, be it never so *pernicious*, they preach it to the people.—*Latimer. Ser. before the Clergy.*

And the Catilinas affirmyne carelioiquely to be but one person in Christe, did *pernicionsly* saye there was therefore but one nature in Christ, accomptynge by implication the humane nature transfused into the divine nature and so confounded.—*Sp. Gardner. Explication. Of Pranash.* fol. 150.

——— And shoot forth *pernicious* fire
Among th' accurst, that withered all their strength
And of their wonted vigour left them drain'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b vi.

Q. All the Commons
Hate him *pernicioussly*, and o' my conscience,
Wish him ten faddoms deepe.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act ii. sc. 1.

——— But Ralpho
Looking about, beheld *pernicion*
Approaching knight from fell musician.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

Synods are whelps o' th' inquisition,
A hungrel breed of like *pernicion*. *Id.* pt. i. c. 3.

He, who has vented a *pernicious* doctrine, or published an ill book must know, that his guilt and his life determine not together.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

O say ye pitied, envied, wretched, great,
Who veil *pernicious* with the mask of state!
Whence are those domes that reach the mocking skies
And vaiuly emulous of nature rise?
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

And that is, when a man has his choice of two evils set before him, and being under a necessity of choosing one, he chooses the least *pernicious* of the two.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 2.

PERNOCTA'TION. Lat. *Pernoctare*, to stay or abide *through the night*, (*per noctem*,) to pass the night.

A staying, abiding, or passing of the night.

Those diabolical *pernoctations* which are this day practised, those scoffes and revilings in playes, those nocturnall dances, and these comedies which should be hissed out, doe vanquish our city worse than any enemy.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 4.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; —whether we have paid for the pleasure of our sin by smart or sorrow, by the effusion of alms, or *pernoctations* or abodes in prayers.—*Sp. Taylor. Holy Dying*, c. 6. s. 2.

We are not obliged to *pernoctation* in prayer, so we pray earnestly and assiduously.
Sp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

PERORA'TION. Fr. *Péroration*; It. *Peroràre*; Sp. *Perorar*, *peroracion*; Lat. *Peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak *through* a speech, or to the end of it.

The end or close of a speech or *oration*; the concluding part: (intended in Oratory to gain effect or give force to the speech.)

Finally in the end of his *peroration* he concludeth the whole summe of his minde, in this effect.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 966.

Cor. Nephew, what meanes this passionate discourse? This *peroration* with such circumstance.
Shakespeare. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 1.

Sometimes, the whole pathetic part comes in most properly at the *peroration*. Sometimes when the discourse has been entirely argumentative, it is fit to conclude with summing up the arguments, placing them in one view, and leaving the impression of them full and strong on the mind of the audience.—*Blair*, Lect. 32.

PERPE'ND, *v.* } Lat. *Perpendere*, to weigh
PERPE'NSION. } thoroughly, carefully, accurately, (*per*, and *pendere*, to weigh.)

To weigh accurately, carefully, exactly; to deliberate, to consider.

I desyre you therefore to *perpende*, yt thoughe Socrates be a fryend, and Plato a friad, yet is the veryte to be preferred in fryndeshypp to them both.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 17.

We diligently examined and *perpended* the effects of the same.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. pt. i. b. ii. No. 42.

Furthermore, and finallie to conclude, beside these arguments and allegations above recited, let this also be *perpend*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 142. an. 975.

All which *perpended*, it may be easily perceived with what insecurity of truth we adhere unto this opinion.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it [authority] hath no place in some sciences, small in others, and suffereth many restrictions, even where it is most admitted. *Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 7.

PERPEND'ICULAR, *adj.* } Fr. *Perpendi-*
PERPEND'CULAR, *n.* } *culaire*; It. *Per-*
PERPEND'CULARLY. } *pendicolare*; Sp.
PERPENDICULA'RITY. } *Perpendicular*;
Lat. *Perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum*; a plumbline, or line with lead affixed and *hanging* to the end of it.

Thou maiste haue a *plomet hangynge on a lyne* hygher than thy head on a perche and that lyne mote hange euen *perpendiculer* by twixe the pol and thine eye.
Chaucer. Of the Astrolabie.

The Isle of S. Thomas is *perpendicular* under the equinoctial.—*Hacklluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 43.

For though the annue beames do beat *perpendicularly* vpon any region subject vnto it, if it hath no continuance or abode above the horizon, to worke his operation in, there can no hote effect proceed.—*Id. Ib.*

That the walls be most exactly *perpendicular* to the ground-work, for the right angle (thereon depending) is the true cause of all stability, both in artificial and natural position.—*Religuie Wottonianæ*, p. 20.

All solid materials free from impediment, to descend *perpendicularly* downwards, because gyndoensity, is a natural inclination to the center of the world.—*Id. Ib.* p. 30.

The meeting of two lines is the primary essential mode or the difference of an angle, the *perpendicularity* of these lines to each other, is the difference of a right angle.
Watts. Logic, pt. I. c. 2.

PERPE'SSION. Lat. *Perpessio*, from *perpeti*, to bear or suffer, (*per* and *pati*. See PASSION.)

Sufferance.

The eternity of destruction in the language of scripture signifies a perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 12.

PERPETRATE, *v.* } Fr. *Perpétrer*; Lat.
PERPETRA'TION. } It. and Sp. *Perpetrare*;
PE'RPETRATOR. } (*per* and *patrare*, to
consummate.) See PATERNAL.

To consummate, to accomplish; to perfect; to effect, to act or do, (sc. some ill or evil.)

Whiche were *perpetrate* and done by the vnmercifull pagans and cruel Turkes.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 31.

For so much as he surceased not to *perpetrate* enormie and inordinate crimes, he was therefore cast into the Tower.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1704. an. 1556.

In Syria all the chiefe teachers of the congregation were first committed to prison, as a most heauie and cruell spectacle to behold, as also the bishops, elders, and deacons, which all were esteemed as manquillers, and *perpetrators* of most wicked facts.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 70. an. 250.

What great advancement hast thou hereby won,
By being the instrument to *perpetrate*
So foul a deed? *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. iii.

The desperate discontented assassinate would after the *perpetration* have boasted a mere private revenge (as by precedent circumstances is evident enough) with I know not what publick respects, and would fain have given it in a parliamentary cover.—*Religuie Wottonianæ*, p. 182.

My tender infants, or my careful sire,
Whom they returning will to death require!
Will *perpetrate* on them their first designe,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine!
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 3.

PERPE'TUAL. } Fr. *Perpétuel*; It. and
PERPE'TUALLY. } Sp. *Perpetuo*; Lat. *Per-*
PERPE'TUALTY. } *petuus*. Of uncertain ety-
PERPE'TUATE, *v.* } mology: æternum dicitur,
PERPETUA'TION. } quod non habet finem; *per-*
PERPETU'ITY. } *petuum*, quod est sine intermissione; without intermission or interruption.

Ceaseless or unceasing, incessant; uninterrupted, uninterrupted.

And hath he not glory of renome whose name *perpetuall* is during, and out of nomber in comparacion?
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

Many an high toure she raised, and built toures long,
Perpetually to last with huge walls strong.
The Nine Ladies worthy. Imprinted to Chaucer.

And yet scriptures for great elde, so been defased, that no *perpetuallte* maie in hem been iudged.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

Vpon the morowe following, to cease yr rumour of the people he was brought vnto his lugement, and there cõdemped for his dymerite vnto *perpetuell* pryson.
Fabyan, an. 1307.

That within the said space of four yere shulde be delyuered to the kynge of Englande for euer, and *perpetually* to all kynges of Englande and to his cõmysioners, all the landes and rygnories in the county of Languedoc, and to be as of the demayne and heryage of the crowne of Englande.
Barnes. Frotesart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 195.

Is not this (bynke yow) a strange prouynge of a *perpetuyte* in vowes, by a vowe for one tyme and by a vowe vpon cõdicyon?—*Bale. English Votaries*, fol. 30.

Those may lawfully make profession thereof to the glory of the giver, and, if need be, may vow (God continuing the same grace unto them) an holy *perpetuation* thereof to their end.—*Dp. Hall. The Honour of the Marid Clergie*, b. i. s. 7.

Delight being that which *perpetrates* the union between the will and the object, and brings them together, by the surest, and most voluntary and constant returns.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

The power of *perpetuating* our property in our families is one of the most valuable and interesting circumstances belonging to it, and that which tends the most to the *perpetuation* of society itself.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law ascribes to him in his political capacity, an absolute immortality. The king never dies.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

PERPLE'X, *v.* } Fr. *Perplex*; It. *Per-*
PERPLE'X, *adj.* } *plesso*; Sp. *Perplexo*; Lat.
PERPLE'XITY. } *Perplexus*, (*per*, and *plexus*,
PERPLE'XLY. } from *plectere*, *plicare*; Gr.
PERPLE'XEDLY. } Πλεκ-ω, to knit, to intertwine,) entangled or entwisted, and, consequentially, entangled.
PERPLE'XEDNESS. }
PERPLE'XIVENESS. }

To entangle, to intricate, to involve, to puzzle; to harass or embarrass, (sc.) with different thoughts or opinions.

Tho was betwene my preste and mee
Debate and great *perplexities*.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

As he was in this doubtfull *perplexitie* with himself Faustulus came sodaynlie in with Romulus.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 176.

Faire Malecasta, whose engrieved spright
Could find no rest in such *perplexed* plight,
Lightly arose out of her wearie bed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1

How the soul directs the spirit for the motion of the body according to the several animal exigents; is as *perplex* in the theory, as either of the former.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 3.

The very word, generation, hath begot multiplicity of senses: without all *perplexednesse* of search, we will single out the properly-intended for this place.
Bp. Hall. Ser. to the Lords on Ashwednesday.

If vigour of fancy will argue a thing true, then all the dreams of madmen must goe for oracles, and if the *perplexiveness* of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematical demonstration.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 2.

Till, by their own *perplexities* involv'd,
They travel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

This is the sum of what passed in three years against the Daues, returning out of France, set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist.—*Id. History of England*, b. v.

He handles the questions very *perplexedly* which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid.
Bp. Bull. Works, vol. iii. p. 1085.

This question (after an intimation of the uncertainty and *perplexedness* of all humane events; but withal, of the exactness of the providence of God, who hath made every thing beautiful in its season) he thus resolves in the words of the text, "I know, (saith he) there is no good in them, but for a man to rejoice and to do good in his life."
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 3.

The Indians, Persians, Goths, and Egyptians philosophise, and firmly believe the immortality of the soul, and future recompenses, which before the greatest philosophers had denied, or doubted of, or *perplexed* with their disputes.
Paley. (From Jerome.) Evidences, vol. ii. c. 9.

PE'RQUISITE. } Fr. *Perquisition, perquisi-*
PERQUISI'TION. } *tour*; Lat. *Perquirere, perquisitum*, to search thoroughly, carefully, (*per* and *quærere*, (*quæ res*,) to seek or search.)

Perquisition,—a careful or diligent search or examination.

Perquisite,—sought for diligently, and, consequentially, attained or obtained, won or gained; and thus applied to—

Gains, profits, or emoluments; (in lieu of, or in addition to, regular wages or salary, or other income.)

It is now propounded that these casual offices shall be absolutely hereditary, provided that every officer pay a yearly revenue to the king according to the valuation of and *perquisites* of the office.—*Howell*, b. i. c. 2. Let. 23.

Why, therefore, may it not be supposed to ferment the earth, and to constitute that fine penetrating principle which introduces and assimilates to food of plants, and is so fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers?—*Berkeley. Siris*, s. 127.

PE'RRIE. Fr. *Pierrerie*, from *pierre*; Lat. *Petra*, a stone. Applied to—

Jewels or precious stones.

In habit made with chastitee and shame
Ye women shul apparelle you (clow) by yaily
And not in trassed here and gay *perrie*;
As perles, ne with gold, ne clothes rich gaie.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5926.

As he, which lorde is of the thynges,
The ouches, and the riche rynges,
The cloth of golde, and the *perrie*
He taketh.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

PE'RRIER. Fr. *Perrier*; Low Lat. *Petraria*. The Greeks had their λιθοβολοι. Engines to cast stones, (*petræ*.)

First there were sixe great gunnes, cannons, *perriers* of brasse, that shot a *stone* of three foot and a halfe.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 79.

But after a while Sir John Burgh receiving a shot with a canon *perier* vnder water, and ready to sinke, desired Sir R. C. to fall off, that he might also cleere himselfe, and saue his ship from sinking.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 197.

PE'RRY, or } Perhaps from *pirouetter*, to
PI'RRY. } whirl; and applied to—

A whirlwind, a sudden gust of wind.

The said master hauing some occasion to goe to Parmue, tooke with him the pilot and the purser, and returning againe, by meanes of a *perrie* of winde the boat, wherein they were, was drowned.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 134.

And when the first of the *pirry* and blast is past, we shall haue the winde sodainely a new blow cold again.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 83.

What should I rehersa the great tẽpestes, and sharpe blastes, the sodain *pirie*, the vnmeasurable windes, the continuall raynes, which fell and chaunced this yere in England.
Holl. Hen. VI. an. 16.

And in the meane season there sodainly arose a *pierie* of wind, and so troubled the water, that by reason of the waues comyng fast ouer into the boat, the disciples were in ieopardie.
Udal. Luke, c. 8.

They were drinen back by storm of wind and *pyries* of the sea, towards the coast of Attica and the city of Athens.
North. Plutarch, p. 275.

PE'RRY. See PEAR.

PERSE. Sky colour; q.d. *Persian* colour, or *peach*-coloured.

In sanguin and in *perse* he clad was alle
Lined in taffata, and with sendalle.
Chaucer. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 441.

PE'RSECUTE, *v.* } Fr. *Persécuter*; It. *Per-*
PERSECU'TION. } *seguire*; Sp. *Persegurir*;
PE'RSECUTOR. } Lat. *Persequi*; to follow through, to *persue*, (*per* and *sequi*, to follow.)

To follow; to follow diligently; to follow, (sc.) with pains and penalties; to follow or *pursue* (with enmity); to persist in following or *pursuing*; to tease, harass, distress, or punish by so doing.

Alle men that wolen lyue mekeli in Crist, as the apostle seith, suffren *persecutionn*.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, Prol.

Accordyng to their houndeu dutyes thei would honor, serue, and loue young kyng Henry their soueraigne lorde, and would diligently *persecute* & set on his enemies.
Holl. Hen. VI. an. 1.

And some for dignities and lucre shall renye the veritn and fall bak from the faith and become crewell *persecutors*.
Joye. Expositcion of Daniel, c. 11.

He toke no more studie or diligence for any one earthly thing then he did to *persecute* king Henrie, and to spoyle him of his kingdome.—*Grafton. Edw. IV.* an. 10.

And He with presented nakednesse outface
The windes and *persecutions* of the skies.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act ii. sc. 3.

But wherefore dost thou come? Is't for my life?
Rich. Think'st thou I am an executioner?
Hen. A persecutor I am sure thou art.
Id. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act v. sc. 6.

High on the bank the deep-mouth'd hound appears;
Still opening, following still, where'er he steers,
The *persecuted* creature to and fro,
Turns here and there, to 'scape his Umbrian foe.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

The gospel frequently declares that the true disciples of Christ must suffer *persecution*; but that the church of Christ should *persecute* others, and force others by fire and sword, to embrace her faith and doctrine, I could never yet find in any of the books of the New Testament.
Locke. A Letter concerning Toleration.

Persecution produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion; on the contrary, it vitiates the public morals by driving men to prevarication, and commonly ends in a general though secret infidelity, by imposing, under the name of revealed religion, systems of doctrine, which men cannot believe and dare not examine: finally, it disgraces the character, and wounds the reputation of Christianity itself, by making it the author of oppression, cruelty, and bloodshed.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. iv. c. 10.

PERSEVE'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Persévérer*; It.
PERSEVE'RANT. } *Perseverare*; Sp. *Perse-*
PERSEVE'RANCE. } *verar*; Lat. *Perseverare*;
PERSEVE'RANTLY. } hoc est, *severè* in sententiâ
PERSEVE'RINGLY. } *permanere*; to remain or continue *severely*, rigidly, in an opinion.

To stand or stay, to continue or persist, rigidly, firmly, steadily, or stedfastly.

Be lustie, free, *persever* in thy servise,
And all is well.
Chaucer. Troil & Cres. b. i.

Thertio she had the most grace,
To haue stedfast *perseverauunce*,
And easy attempre gouernaunce,
That euer I knew, or wist yet.—*Id. Dreame.*

Right so was fair Cecilie the white
Full swift and besy in good werking
And round and hole in good *persevering*,
And brenning ever in charitee bright.
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,585.

The rententes of ye letter were, that he was come foorth we his legione, and would be shortlye wyth hym: exhorting him to *persever* in hys accustomed valiantnesa.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 138.

He there proued suche persones as before tyme his fader & he had taken pledges of, and fande them nat *perseuerand* in theyr promysses.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 206.

It is decreed, that not sa muche as by eiuile lawes a man is bouuden to perfourme vnhonest or vnlawful promises, least it might be thought that those lawes doo rather commend *perseuerauuce* in crimes, thi repentauuce.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 60.

And to beleeue in God stable, and to trust in his merciie steadfastlie & to come to perfect charity continue therein *perseuerantlie*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 497.

Yet the bold Britoness was nought ydred
Though much emmoe'd, but stedfast still *persevered*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

If that be entire, hearty, universal, constant, *perseverant*, and truly conscieuious; we have wherefof to rejoice.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Rom. viii. 14.

——He might have learnt
Less overweening, since he fail'd in Job,
Whose constant *perseverance* overcame
What e're his cruel malice could invent.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

God has promised and engaged to mankind, that whosoever shall faithfully and constantly *persevere* in the duties of a pious christian life, shall obtain an eternal crown of glory, and an inheritance that fadeth not away.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

As for Christ's coming into the world to save sinners, it was not to save the elect, but under conditions of repentance and *perseverant* faith; and no decree of reprobation excludeth any man from salvation provided he always repent and believe.—*Whitby. Five Points*, c. 2. s. 2. Diss. 4.

For this organical hypothesis seems directly contrary to the whole tenour of the gospel, promising eternal and everlasting life to those who believe in Christ, and *perseveringly* obey him.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 868.

Would those, who, by opinion plac'd on high,
Stand fair and perfect in the Country's eye,
Maintain that honour, let me in their ear
Hint this essential doctrine—*persevere*.
Churchill. The Candidate.

PERSI'ST, *v.* } Fr. *Persister*; It. *Persistere*;
PERSI'STENCE. } Sp. *Persister*; Lat. *Persistere*,
PERSI'STENCY. } (*per*, and *sistere*, quod nihil
PERSI'STING, *n.* } aliud est, quam *stare* facere, to
PERSI'STIVE. } make or cause to *stand*,) to make or cause to *stand* firmly.

To *stand* or stay firmly; to remain, abide, or continue, fixed, or settled, firm or stedfast; to persevere.

——I on the other side
Ud'd no ambition to command my deeds,
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer;
But they *persisted* deaf, and would not seem
To count them things worth notice.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

——But for thee
I had *persisted* happy.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Prin. Thou think'st me as farre in the diuel's booke, as thou, and Falstaffe, for obdurecy, and *persistencie*.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 2.

——Which are indeed nought else
But the protractive trials of great Joue,
To find *persistive* constancie in men?
Id. Troyl. & Cres. Act i. sc. 3.

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistence* in any one.—*Government of the Tongue.*

iv. Another usual concomitant of infidelity, is its obstinacy, and pertinacious *persisting* in error. This likewise was the temper of the Jews, not to be convinced by any evidence that could be offered to them. Whom our Saviour had several times put them to silence, so that they were not able to answer him, yet they obstinately *persisted* in their former conceit, and stiffly held the conclusion, though they were not able to make good the premises. Matt. xxii.
Tillotson, vol. iii. Ser. 191.

PERSO'LVE, *v.* Lat. *Per-solvere*, to pay thoroughly, wholly, completely.

Yea, if all thynges must be *persolued*, that hath bene promysed in paynim, then must king Johias must inlue riuuse & hurtful vowe, be also fulfilled in al his sneeessours.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 83.

Or els I. m. erauues [were] yerely to be *persolued* & paied within the tourn of London, by the space of ix. yeres.
Holl. Hen. IV. an. 14.

PE'RSON. } Fr. *Personne*; Lat. It.
PE'RSONABLE. } and Sp. *Persona*. The
PE'RSONAGE. } etymology is unsettled;
PE'RSONAL. } the Latin word seems to
PERSONA'LITY. } have been primarily ap-
PE'RSONALLY. } plied to the mask worn by
PE'RSONATE, *v.* } actors, within which it is
PERSONA'TION. } said the voice were
PERSONATING, *n.* } concentrated, and through
PE'RSONATOR. } the mouth-piece of which
PERSO'NIFY, *v.* } the voice sent forth its
PERSONIFICA'TION. } *sounds*, (*personuit*.) Hence,

It is said, the name was first so given to the mask; to the wearer of it, the player, or actor; to the character acted; to any assumed character or station; to any character station; to any one

having or holding any character or station. Martinius gives from an ancient vocabulary, *per se unc.* Vossius records other conjectures. *Person*, in English, seems applied to express,—

The individuality of a human being; individual, animate existence; individual character or station; bodily or corporeal form or substance. See the quotation from Locke.

To *personify*,—(see IMPERSONATE),—to ascribe to, to describe as having, to invest with, to assume, to wear, the qualities or attributes of an animate being—with the bodily or corporal substance of a living creature.

To *personate* was the old verb.

While also ghe helpen in preier for us, that of the *persones* of many a facis of that glyuyng that is in us, thankyngis be doon for us bi many men to God.
Wiclif. 2 Cor. c. 1.

A faire *person* he was and fortunate
And kept alway so wel real estat
That ther a'as no wher swiche another man.
Chaucer. The Systeme Tale, v. 10,339.

Now is steward for his achates, now is courtiour for his debates, now is eschetoute for his wronges, now is losele for his songes, *personer* and pronendre [prehendary] alone, with whiche many thriftye shuldo increase.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

That every worldly prioce is holde
Within lym selfe to beholde
To see the state of his *persone*,
And thynke, howe there be loyes none
Upon this erthe made to laste. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

In respect of theyr owne taines and goodlye *personages* al the Gailes for the most part accompt vs but Cwarfs.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 62.

With great dyffeculte he pacyfyed them agayn for that tyme and brought them to *personoll* cõmuyncation, and lastly to amyable and frendely departynge.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1407.

And this is the commaundement of the kynge and his counsayle, that ye come *personally* to Parys, or whereas it shall please the kyng to assygne you, there to make your excuse.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 9.

——— Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy subjection, and her gifts
Were such as under government well seem'd,
Unseemly to bear rule, which was thy part
And *person*, hadst thou known thyself aright.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

It was not gold as to my charge thou lay'st,
That wrought with me: thou known'st the magistrates
And princes of my country came in *persoon*,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

And in her feigning fancie did pourtray
Him, such as fittest she for love could find,
Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous and kind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

——— But in the porch there sate
A comely *persone* of stature tall,
And semblance pleasing, more then naturall,
That travellers to him seem'd to entize.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 12.

Great fuelie was found with the archebishop, for that he beyng cited *personally* came not himscife but sent another for him.—*Grafton. Hen. II* an. 9.

Albion (son of Neptune) from whom that first name of this Britain was supposed, is well fitted to the fruitful bed of this pool, thus *personated* as a sea-nymph.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2. *Selden. Illustrations.*

——— Does she *personate*,
For some ends unknown to us, this rude behaviour,
Which in the scene presented, would appear
Ridiculous and impossible?
Massinger. The Great Duke of Florence, Act iv. sc. 2.

The recitall, acting, and *personating* of their names, their histories, and notorious villanies, doth revoke their names and memories, which should rot and perish in oblivion.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 3.

Wherefore, this beeing one of the strangest examples of a *personation*, that ever was in elder or latter times; it deserueth to bee discouered, and related at the full.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 113.

This it is hath made the most royall princes and greatest *persons* (who are commonly the *personators* of these actions) not only studious of riches, and magnificence in the outward celebration, or shew, (which rightly becomes them) but curious, after the most high, and hearty inventions, to furnish the inward parts.—*B. Jonson. Masques. Hymenæi.*

[Expressing besides] a most real affection in the *personeters*, to those, for whose sake they would sustaine these *persons*.—*Id. Masque at Lord Haddington's Marriage.*

This being premis'd to find wherein *personal* identity consists, we must consider what *person* stands for; which, I think, is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing in different times and places; which it does only by that consciousness which is inseparable from thinking, and as it seems to me essential to it: it being impossible for any one to perceive without perceiving that he does perceive.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 27.

A plurality of *persons* or *personal* subsistences in the divine nature, is a great mystery, and so to be acknowledged by all who really are and profess themselves Christians.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

But what do *personal* reflections concern the cause of religion. Whatever it may be to the reputation of an opinion, I am sure it is nothing to the truth of it that such or such a man holds it.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

[How shall these poor short faculties measure] that unutterable incomprehensible mystery of two natures, united into one *person*, and again of one and the same nature diffused into a triple *personality*!—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 1.

The niggardliness and incompetency of this reward shewed that he was a *personated* act of greatness, and that private Cromwell did govern Prince Oliver.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

When they were summoned and invoked to appear, they would be promptly forthcoming, not in their own shapes, to the annoyance and offence of the conformist party, but spruccly and handsomely, like *personable* gentlemen.
Observer, No. 32.

And *personated* Valour's style
So long spectators to beguile,
That passing strange, and wond'rous true
Himself at last believ'd it too.—*Churchill. Ghost*, b. iv.

As the belief of our present existence necessarily accompanies every act of consciousness, so from a comparison of the sensations and thoughts of which we are now conscious, with those of which we recollect to have been conscious formerly, we are impressed with an irresistible conviction of our *personal* identity.—*Stewart. Philos. Essays*, pt. i. c. 1.

Now that which can contrive, which can design, must be a *person*. These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 23.

There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is *personality*; and though he professes to give occasional delineations of living manners and not to make men in his closet (as some essayists have done) he does not mean to point at individuals.
Observer, No. 86.

Our courts now regard a man's *personality* in a light nearly if not quite equal to his reality: and have adopted a more enlarged and less technical mode of considering the one than the other.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 24.

Poetry delights in *personification*; every thing in it, as Aristotle says of the *Iliad*, has manners; poetry must therefore *personify* according to our ideas.
Mickle. Camoens. Luciad, b. iv. Note.

PERSPE'CTIVE, *adj.* Fr. *Perspective, perspicacité, perspicuité*; It. *Perspettivo, perspicace, perspicuo*; Sp. *Perspectiva, perspicaz, perspicuo*; Lat. *Perspicax, perspicuus*, from *per-spicere*, to look, to see, through, (*per*, and *sperere.*)
PERSPE'CTIVE, *n.*
PERSPE'CTIVELY.
PERSPICA'CIOUS.
PERSPICA'CITY.
PE'RSPICACY.
PE'RSPICIL.
PERSPI'CUOUS.
PERSPICUO'SITY.
PERSPICU'ITY.

Perspective, *n.* and *perspicil*,—an instrument, a glass, to look or see through.

Perspicuous,—through which the eye may see; clear, transparent; (met.) clear, easily seen through, perceived, or understood.

Perspicacious,—seeing through, seeing easily or quickly through; quick or sharp-sighted; quick, keen.

Most things they saw with vs, as mathematical instruments, sea compasses, the vertue of the load stone in drawing yron, a *perspective* glass whereby was shewed many strange sights, &c.—*Hacklnyt. Voy.* vol. iii. p. 277.

From hence without a *perspective*, we see
Bever and Lincolne, where we fain would bee.
Corbet. Her Boreale.

He applies a long *perspective* trunk, with a convex glass fitted to the said hole.—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 300.

French King. Yet, my lord, you see them *perspectively.*
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act v. sc. 2.

Your *perspicaciousness* wit, and solid judgment, together with your acquired learning, render [you] every way a most accomplish'd and desirable patron.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, Ded.

And round about and under the throne, as supporters of the frame thereof, were angels of several ranks and employments; all of them, to signify their great knowledge and *perspicacity*, were full of eyes before and behind.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Rev. iv. 6.

Nor can there any thing escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light, and in whose optickes there is no opacity.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 2.

Æschilus, whose bald-pate was mistaken for a rock, was brained by a tortoise which an eagle let fall upon it. Certainly it was a very great mistake in the *perspicacy* of that animal.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii. c. 18.

Bring all your helpes, and *perspicills*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My fame as I come forth.
B. Jonson. The Staple of Newes, Act i. sc. 1.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heaven.
With this I'll read a leaf of that small *Iliad*
That in a walnut-shell was desked, as plainly
Twelve long miles off as you see Paul's from Highgate.
Tomkis. Albumazar, Act i. sc. 3.

At his command an angel swiftly flies
From sacred truth's *perspicuous* gate, to bring
A crystall vision on his golden wing.
Beaumont. Bosworth Field.

As an unletter'd man, at the desired sight
Of some rare beauty new'ly with infinite delight,
Not out of his own spirit, but that power divine,
Which through a sparkling eye *perspicuously* doth shine,
Feels his hard temper yield.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 15.

I shall with as much impartiality and *perspicuity*, as I may, like a faithfull advocate to my country, and cordiall, indifferent well-wisher both to king and parliament, truely state and debate this controversie.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. ii. p. 1.

It being as impossible to keep the judging faculty steady in such a case as it would be to view a thing distinctly and perfectly through a *perspective* glass held by a shaking paralytic hand.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Yet *perspective* was lame, no distance true,
But all came forward in one common view.
Dryden. To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

And it [Conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious*, and quick in seeing.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

R. Symonds says, "Pierce in Bishopgate-street told me that Bradshaw is the only man that dobh understand *perspective* of all the painters in London."
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii.

Yet deem not, youths, that *perspective* can give
Those charms complete by which your works shall live:
What though her rules may to your hand impart
A quick mechanic substitute for art;
Yet formal, geometric shapes she draws,
Mason. The Art of Painting.

Aristotle, more cautious, and aiming at greater *perspicuity*, contented himself with saying that all individuals are composed of matter and form; and that it is in consequence of possessing a common form, that different individuals belong to the same genus.
Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, c. 4. s. 2.

PERSPIRE, *v.* Lat. and It. *Perspirare*; to breathe through, (*per*, and *spirare*, A. S. *Spir-ian*,) to pass or emit the breath through.
PERSPI'RABLE.
PERSPI'RATORY.
PERSPIRA'TION.

To pass or emit, (the sweat or vaporous moisture of the body through the pores of the skin:) to exude, to emit, or expel (moisture).

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refected.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 7.

Where (lds) every tree
Beares vp in aire, such *perspirable* heights,
And in which, caues, and sinuous receipts
Creepe, in such great abundance.
Chapman. Homer. The Pine.

The Amnios is a general investment, containing the sudorous or thin serosity *perspirable* through the skin.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

Our spirits leisurely pass away by insensible *perspiration.*
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 4.

There are likewise aliments more or less *perspirable.*
Arbuthnot. On Diet, c. 1.

Besides the air that gets through the *perspiratory* ducts into the blood, whenever we eat, drink, or breathe, we are taking into our bodies, such air as is about us.
Cheyne. On Health & Long Life, s. 6.

The vapor rises hot from the earth, and when confined to a room, very soon throws the person exposed to its action into a violent *perspiration.*—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 11.

PERSTRI'NGE, *v.* Lat. *Perstringere*, to or bind thoroughly, closely, (*per*, and *stringere*, of unsettled etymology;) to strain, to press close, to

compress; and hence, to speak or write compressedly, concisely, briefly. (See Constrict.) And thus to *perstringe*,—

To mention briefly or cursorily; to touch slightly; to touch upon.

Which is a thing, that sometime since, was very pertinently and judiciously both observed and *perstringed*, by the learned author of the *Exercitatio Epistolica*, now a reverend bishop.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 144.

But those men that from this text of scripture would *perstringe* philosophy, and an honest and generous enquiry into the true knowledge of God in nature, I suspect.

More. The Moral Cabbala, Def. c. 3.

PERSUA'DE, *v.* Cotgrave and Minshew use *persuadeable*; Cotgrave, also,—*persuadeably*. Fr. *Persuader*; It. *Persuadere*; Sp. *Persuadir*; Lat. *Persuadere*, (*per*, and *suadere*, perhaps from *suave*, sweet,) to render *sweet* or agreeable, that which was not so. See Dissuade.

PERSUA'DER, PERSUA'DING, PERSUA'DABLE, *n.* PERSUA'SIVE, *adj.* PERSUA'SIVELY. PERSUA'SIVENESS. PERSUA'SORY.

To represent, as agreeable, fitting, advisable, advantageous; to advise, press, urge, or solicit; to induce, to prevail upon.

Neyther is St. Paule a condempner of marryage, nor yet a *persuader* of vowes makynge, but calleth them in that kynde a plaine doctrine of deuyls.—*Joye. Apologie*, fol. 57.

The king ouercomen by the importune wicked *persuasions* of these perniciouse counsellers permitted to them their mischeuous dryft.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 6.

There the philosopher Anaxarchus through his *persuasion* compelled hym to dispise the foresayinges of the wise men as false and vnceertain.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 64.

This man did not speake vader reformation as many there did, but *sycophantisse* and *verrypouse*, whiche is earnestie & *persuasible*, as ever I heard anie.

Fox. Martyrs. Q. Mary, an. 1555.

He [Sir H. Sidnele] was godly disposed, & a zelous promoter of the true religion, a notable orator, & out of whose mouth flowed such eloquent speeches, such pithie sentences, such *persuasorie* reasons, as it was verie strange that he by a naturall course should performe that which manie by learning could not reach nor atteine vnto.

Stanihurst. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1578.

Much like the mole in Æsop's fable, that, being blind herself, would in no wise be *persuaded*, that any beast could see.—*Spenser. Epistle to Master Harvey.*

Indeed, Lucinee, were her husband from her,
She happily might be won by thy *persuades*.

Soliman & Perseda, (1599.)

——— Who, soon moov'd
By such *persuaders* as are held upright,
And for their zeal and charity belov'd,
Use not t'examine if the cause be right.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

——— Nor am I accessary
Part or party confederate, abetter,
Helper, seconder, *persuader*, forwarder,
Principal, or maintainer of this late theft.

Barry. Merry Tricks, Act v. sc. 1.

Yet he with strong *persuasions* here aswaged,
And wonne her will to suffer him depart.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

A man that all Phæacians past in yeares
And in *persuasive* eloquence, all the peers.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

——— The serpent wise,
Or not restrain'd as we, or not obeying,
Hath eaten of the fruit, and is become,
Not dead, as we are threatn'd, but thenceforth
End'd with human voice and human sense,
Reasoning to admiration, and with mee
Persuasively hath so prevail'd, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

An opinion of the fesibleness or successfulness of the work being as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of menaces or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect, can be imagined to be.

Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 473.

But neither is this *persuasory*.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.

He that *persuades* a man to rob a house, is guilty of the sin he *persuades* him to, but not in the same manner that he is who committed the robbery: for it was in his power, after all other *persuasions*, to have forborn the fact, and to have maintained his innocence.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 4.

[Which results chiefly from] a *persuadedness*, that nothing can be a greater happiness, than her favour, or deserve the name of happiness without it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 240.

But alas! it would go near to nonplus the most artificial *persuader* to bring a man to part with the covering of his body; but how much more with the vestment of his soul.

South, vol. xii. Ser. 1.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the Psalmist reproaches.—*Government of the Tongue.*

It is sufficient that the gospel suggests and offers πιστικοὺς λόγους, such rational arguments and motives as are proper to beget belief in moral agents, but the *no ἀναθεσία, persuasibilitie*, or the act of being *persuaded*, is a work of men's own.—*Hollywell. Saving of Souls*, (1677,) p. 39.

Send Ajax there, with his *persuasive* scene
To mollify the man, and draw him thence.

Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

[To do good] is that which he hath, with the most earnest and affectionate *persuasives*, with the strongest arguments, with the greatest promises, and with the most dreadful threatenings, enforc'd upon us.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

The clergy of her *persuasion*, holy in their doctrines and unblemished in their lives and conversation, are also moderate in their ambition, and entertain just notions of the ties of society and rights of civil government.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 8.

PERT, *adj.* Skinner derives from the Fr. Pert'LY. *Appert*, (quasi *adperitus*, *ad*, and *peritus*, skilful, active; see Peritt,) active, prompt, dexterous.

Active, nimble, lively, quick; quick to excess, saucy. See Malapert.

And she was proud and *pert* as any pie.

Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3948.

Nothing shall hee outragious, neither in passions of mind, nor words, nor deeds, nor presumptions, nor nice, nor wanton, *pert* nor boasting, nor ambitious.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 11.

Let the mother never laugh at any word or deede of the childe, doone lewdly, shamefully, naughtily, wantonly, or *pertly*, nor kisse it therefore.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 11.

This *pertnes* Phegeus might not hide nor pride of stomake hold.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. xii.

But this I scorn, that one so basely born
Should by his sovereign's favour grow so *pert*,
And riot with the treasure of the realm.

Marlow. Edw. II.

For yonder wais that *pertly* front your towne,
Yond towers whose wanton tops do buisse the clouds,
Must kisse their owne feet.

Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 5.

Three College sopha, and three *pert* Templers came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same.

Pope. Dunciad, b. iii.

Dulness with transport eyes the lively Dunce,
Remembering she herself was *Pertness* once.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Ah! happy designation, prudent choice;
Th' event is sure; expect it; and rejoice.
Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child,
The *pert* made *perter*, and the tame made wild.

Cowper. Tirocinium.

She never knew the city damsel's art,
Whose frothy *pertness* charms the vacant heart.

Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 1.

PERTA'IN, *v.* Fr. *Appartenir*, *pertinent*; It. *Appartenere*, *pertinente*; Sp. *Pertinecer*, *pertinent*; Lat. *Pertinere*; *per*, through, and *tenere*, to keep, to hold. To *pertain*,—

Pe'RTINACY. Pe'RTINACIOUS. Pe'RTINACIOUSLY. Pe'RTINACIOUSNESS. Pe'RTINACITY. Pe'RTINATE. Pe'RTINATELY. Pe'RTINENT. Pe'RTINENCE. Pe'RTINENCY. Pe'RTINENTLY.

To keep or hold thoroughly to; to belong to; to be the property, or in the possession of, to concern, to regard.

Pertinacious,—It. *Pertinace*; Sp. *Pertinaz*; Lat. *Pertinax*, *per*, and *tenax*, valdè *tenax*, ultra modum *tenax* propositi,—*tenacious* to excess; obstinate, stubborn, immovable; keeping or holding to, constantly, steadily, firmly; and, thus, constant, steady, firm.

Pertinent,—belonging to, concerning, regarding, appropriate, apposite.

And the hyrld hyne fleeth, for he is an hyrld hyne, and it *perteineth* not to him of the schecp.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 10.

You be void of belief in suche thynges as are spirituall and *perteyne* vnto the soule.

Udal. Mark, c. 2.

Mani other also not camparable in dede with them (which haue authoritie of God's worde for their warrant) in grauitt and waighti importiuce, howbeit, for as much as thei ar *pertinent* to the cause, thei ar not to be omitted.

Bp. Gardner. of True Obedience, fol. 32.

These abominacione when thel be defended *pertinaty* of the enemies of the gospel, then their stifnecked *pertinacie* infiammeth discordia.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 12.

Oh how *pertinate* and styfe are the ungodly lawers and act makers in their owne wycked lawes to be conserued.

Id. Ib. c. 6.

Such respects cannot lacke to be introduced for the auoiding of the extreme daunger by the *pertinacitie* and wilfulnesse of the aduerse cardinals.—*Fox. Martyrs*, an. 1528.

Since therefore she herself is now your ward,
To you that ornament of hers *pertinent*,
Against all those that challenge it to gard,
And save her honour with your ventrous pelnes.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

And if the religions shall laugh at the destruction of the ungodly, they may also laugh at their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

When the wine was sunk as far as his navel, the pleasure was gone, and so was his kingdome and his liberty; for though the sorrow dwells with a man *pertinaciously*, yet the pleasure is swift as lightning and more pernicious.

Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 16.

And fearing lest the *pertinaciousness* of her mistress's sorrows should cause her evil to revert, or her shame to approach [she] prayed whether she would endure an argument to perswade her to drinke and live.

Id. Holy Dying, c. 5. s. 8.

These lordes perceyuing the wilfull *pertinacie* and manifest contumacie of this rebellious villeyn, departed to the king, declaring to him his stoute and presumptious requests.

Grafton. Hen. VI. an. 28.

Pertinacie is the only thing, that makes a heretic; let the errour be heinous; yet if there be not perverse stiffness in the maintenance of it, it amounts not to the crime of heresy.—*Bp. Holl. Christian Moderation*, b. ii. c. 5.

But assure you the synod shall make known your *pertinacy*, to all the Christian world.

Hales. From the Synod of Dort.

Which boldness and *pertinacity* of the women, though after the confession of the fact, did in some measure work upon the council and put them to a stand.

More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 13. s. 2.

Their stile, with their *pertinent* and plain manner of discourse, is accompanied with great gravity and forcible reasons, to make men confident to believe them.

North. Plutarch, p. 980

Man doth the most degenerate from kind,
Richest and poorest both alike are born;
And to be always *pertinently* good,
Follows not still the greatness of our blood.

Drayton. Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

The true genuine sense of a noun adjective will be fixed to constist in this, that it imports this general notion of *pertaining* to or being affected with.

Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 1.

And, with a *pertinacy* unmatch'd,
For new recruits of danger watch'd.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

First, that he be not obstinate and *pertinacious* in his way, but he keep his mind readily prepared and disposed to receive any conviction, which God by any means or instruments shall offer to him.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. *Dis. of Conscience.*

For to be like God was the first temptation, which robb'd man of his innocence; and so *pertinaciously* was this urged upon these two apostles by the men of Lystra, that it is said (*Acts* xvi. 18) that Paul and Barnabas could hardly restrain them from doing sacrifice to them.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 4.

Every prayer is so short that it is impossible it should weary; and withall, so *pertinent*, that it is impossible it should clog the devotion.—*Id.* Ser. 4.

Secondly a due ordering of our words that are to proceed from and to express our thoughts; which is done by *pertinence* and brevity of expression.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 3.

They [the Romanists] are fain to produce many [testimonies] which evidently have no force or *pertinency*.

Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy, Sup. I.

To understand this right and the *pertinency* of it, we must remember, that the great design of St. Paul in writing to the Corinthians was to take them off from the respect and esteem that many of them had for a false apostle that was get in among them, and had there raised a faction against St. Paul.

Locke. 1 Cor. c. 2. c. 2. Note 6.

If we spake *pertinently* to their case, instead of giving them advices for the regulating their thoughts, they should rather be advised to look after their bodies, and by the help of good prescriptions to get rid of those fumes and vapours, which occasion these fancies.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 14.

——— A solitary couch
He seeks; recumbent, not reposing, there;
Consumes the hours in *pertinacious* woe,
Which sheds no tear. *Glover. The Athenaid.*

Disputes with men, *pertinaciously* obstinate in their principles, are, of all others, the most irksome.

Hume. Principles of Morals, s. 1.

The men nor spear, nor sword are seen to bear,
Nor ought of weapons that *pertain* to war.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xix.

PERTU'RB, *v.* Pertu'rbance. Pertuba'tion. Pertu'rber. Pertu'rbing, *n.* } Fr. *Perturber*; It. *Perturbare*; Sp. *Perturbar*; Lat. *Perturbare*, (*per*, and *turbare*, Gr. *Τυρβη*, a mob, crowd, or multitude.)

To put thoroughly into a medley or confusion, to confuse; to put quite out of order, to disorder, to disarrange, to distract, to *trouble*.

What folk be ye that at min home coming
Perturben so my feste with crying?
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 903.

Naie (quod she) it is my full entente, to viaire and comfort all my friendships and alies, as well in tyme of *perturbation*, as of meete prosperitie of blisse, in me shall yokiodnesse neuer be founden.—*Id. Test. of Loue*, b. i.

"My lord," quod he, "whan that the weder is faire,
Withouten wlnde, or *perturbing* of aire,
Let bringe a cert-whele here into this hall.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7836.

He deuised to kepe the gates of all sanctuaries and places priuileged, shut and wel locked, so that none shuld issue out from thence to *perturbe* and vnquyet hym, hys realme or people.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 17.

The fyrst *perturbacion*, or trouble whyche is caused by feare of the punyshemente of God euerlastynglye to be vsed vpon dapned sinners must nedes pricke yr minde & cõscience of the sloner.—*Fisher. On the Seven Psalms*, Ps. 8. pt. i.

For kynge Henry instantly requyred to haue Perkyn Warbeck, the fountayne and chiefe cause of all this tumult and vequietness, the *perturber* of him and his whole realme.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 13.

The nobles standyng by bearing him [Becket] thus spake were greatly agreued with him, notyng in him arrogancy and wilfulnesse to *perturbyng* and refusyng such an honest order of agreement.—*Grafton. Hen. II.* an. 13.

Whereas by warre and generall *perterbaunce* in this our realme by yea begon and continued, with also bremnynges and other hurtes and enormities, euidently it appereth that your fidelitie to vs due ye haue not kept.
Id. Hen. III. an. 47.

Some thinkinge against that he beyng a *perturber* of peace and vuitie, was rather to be brideled for his presumption, than to be fostered and encouraged therein.
Id. Hen. II. an. 11.

Secondly, if the main fault be in the affections, through perturbation, or *perturbance* of mind either blinding, or corrupting, or outrunning the judgment, (as for instance, fear, anger, desire, or the like,) the sin arising from hence, tho' perhaps joined with some ignorance, and wilfulnesse withall, yet is properly a sin of infirmity.
Sharp, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

When Israel's ruler on the royal bed
In anguish and in *perturbation* lay,
The down reliev'd not his anointed head,
And yet gave place to horrour and dismay.
Smart. Hymn to the Supreme Being.

PERTU'SION. Fr. *Pertuiser*; Lat. *Pertundere, pertusum*, to beat through, (*per*, and *tundere*, to beat or bruise.)

A beating through, a piercing through; perforation, hole.

The like [large fruit] (they say) will be effected, by an empty pot without earth in it, put over a fruit being propped up with a stake as it hangeth upon the tree, and the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 470.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses.
Arbuthnot.

PERVA'DE, *v.* Perva'sion. } Lat. *Pervad-ere*, to go through, (*per*, and *vadere*, to go. Gr. Βαδ-ειν.)

To go or pass through or throughout; to penetrate or enter into the whole or every part; to spread over.

There is a vital aire that *pervades* all this lower world, which is continued with the life of all things, and is the chiefest principle thereof.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 15.

But if fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcursions of the atoms of fire themselves, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which the agitated particles that comprise fire heat upon the outside of the vessels that contain the matter to be melted; in such case, I say, both those kinds or manners of fluidity newly ascribed to saltpetre will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 389.

Or suits him more the winter's candid thorn
When from each branch auneal'd, the works of frost,
Pervasive, radiant icicles, depend.
Shenstone. Economy, pt. iii.

PERVE'RT, *v.* Perve'rter. Perve'rtible. Perve'rse. Perve'rsed. Perve'rsedly. Perve'rsely. Perve'rseness. Perve'rsion. Perve'rsity. } Fr. *Pervertir*; It. *Pervertere*; Sp. *Pervertir*; Lat. *Pervertere*, to turn thoroughly, (*per*, and *vertere*, to turn.)

To turn thoroughly; to turn from its proper use or purpose; to wring or wrest to evil.

Perverse,—turned, wrung, or wrested to ill; fixed in wrong, obstinately wrong; ill-tempered, ill-natured, crossly disposed; uncomplying with, vexatiously opposing.

Summe weren *perversid* of eloquence of fleschie ful of words.—*Wiclif. Corynth.* Prol.

Brunehouste a woman of *perverse* and wicked condicion, as after shall appere.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 112.

Therewith the matrons first, with wauering minds began to dout,
And with *perversid* eies beheld the nauy round shout.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. v.

Yet [David] not *perversidly* cleaving to wilfulness but meeklie acknowledginge his owne wicked nesse, not frowardlie lyinge still, but speedilie rysing up at God's callinge brought his own state to liest distrible, and his people to the greatest felicitie.—*Ascham. To Q. Elizabeth*, Oct. 1566.

Who could more *perversly* haue interpreted these scriptures, than thys Hieromo.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 129.

It is thy part therefore (gentle reader) to accept this small treatise of his, being as it were guarded with the sacred love of truth, and of his country, against the *perverseness* of carpers. Farewell, Anno 1592, July 29.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 552.

Shet. That we shall see. For then shall you prouc my *perversion* first before you condemn me on your owne suspicion without proof of the same.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1520. an. 1555.

An error commynge onelye of the frayleness of man, is remedied by one or two warnynges, but *perversitie* is incurable and made worse by puttyng to of remedies.
Udal. Titus, c. 3.

Full falselye art thou alleged here of thys mocker and *perverter* of all godlynesse.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 42.

Now, like a ram, false Helle to *pervert*,
Now like a bull, Europa to withdraw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Armies if they were not *pervertible* by faction, yet are to commonwealths like kings' physicians to poor patients.
Dorsenant. Preface to Gondibert.

——— Yet if tears
May explate (though the fact more evil drew
In the *perverse* event than I foresaw)
My penance hath not slack'n'd, though my pardon
No way assur'd.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

They heard war's music and away they flew,
The trumpets fright worse than the organs do.
Their souls, which still new bye-ways do invent,
Out of their wounded backs *perversely* went.
Cowley. On the late Civil War.

Vertue hath some *perverseness*; for she will
Neither believe her good, nor others' ill.
Donne. To the Countess of Bedford.

Between th' extremes, direct he sees the way,
Yet wilful swerves, *perversely* fond to stray!
Brome. To Elijah Fenton.

To worship the God of Israel, and him only to serve: Yet such was the *perverseness* of the people, that this was the commandment that of all others they could never be made to keep.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

'Tis plain (shall man deny?) each human cause
Proceeds, unseen, from Heav'n's eternal laws,
All fate appear'd: the chiefs *perversly* blind
Neglect the sign, nor see th' event behind.
Harte. Statius. Thebaid, b. vi.

We should remember that those good things alone are to be greatly prized, and deserve our sincerest affection, which if we diligently seek, we shall certainly find, and which we can never lose except by our own *perverseness* and misbehaviour.—*Jortin*, Diss. 4.

Offering violence to ourselves, we listen to the suggestions of the Pyrrhonists and the egoists, and other sophistical *perverters* of the truth.—*Stewart. Philos. Ess. Ess.* 2. c. 1.

PERVESTIGA'TION. Lat. *Pervestigatio*, from *pervestigare*, to search thoroughly; *per*, and *vestigare*, from *vestigium*, which is applied to—any mark left by which a thing may be traced and pursued. See To Investigate.

Careful search or inquiry, or examination,

In the *pervestigation* of the true and genuine text it was perspicuously manifest to all men that there was no argument more firm or certain to be relied on.
Chillingworth. Rel. of Protestants.

PE'RVIAL. Pe'rvially. Pe'rvious. Pe'rviousness. } Lat. *Pervius*, having a way through, (*per, via.*)

Having a way or passage through; passable, penetrable.

And yet all *pervial* enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

Which he doth, imagining his understanding reader's eyes more sharp than not so see *pervially* through them.
Id. Ib.

If looking up to God, or down to us,
Thou find that any way is *pervious*
Twixt heaven and earth.
Donne. Obsequies on Lord Harrington.

Yea in such a *pervious* substance as the brain, they might finde an easie either entrance, or exit almost everywhere.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 4.

Nor had they miss'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steed.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

I shall forbear to determine, whether the rectitude, that some philosophers suppose in the pores of glass, as it is a transparent body, or rather in their ranks or rows, may facilitate the *perviousness* we above observed in glass.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 727.

PERVICA'CIOUS. Pervicacious, quasi Pervica'ciousness. } *pervincax*, quod non cesset usque dum *pervicerit*,—

Persisting till victorious; obstinately persisting or persevering; obstinate, stubborn.

Why should you be so *pervicacious* now, Pug? Pray take three hundred.—*Dryden. Limberham*, Act ii. sc. 1.

But if God hath actually created those intelligent substances, that have such nobility and excellency of being above brute senseless matter; 'tis *pervicaciousness* to deny that he created matter also.—*Bentley*, Ser. 6.

PE'RUKE, or Pe'rwig. Pe'rwig, *v.* } Fr. *Perruque*; It. *Parrucca*; Sp. *Peluca*; Low. Lat. *Perruqua*, capillamentum. Wachter derives from the Gr. Πυθρχος, yellow; because the Romans made their *peruke*s of the *yellow* hair of the Germans; and the ingenuity of this etymology is praised by the editor of Menage. But it does not appear that the Romans imposed this Greek name upon an ornament formed of German materials. Vossius, (*De Vitiis*, lib. ii. c. 15,) gives the Low Lat. *Perruqua*, but no instance of its use. The attempts to trace it to a northern origin are equally unsatisfactory.

Somner writes the word—*perwick*; Minshew,—*perwicke* or *perwigge*. *Perwicke*,—

To *perwig*; to cover or clothe as with a *perwig*.

Then *perwigs* and searcloth gloves doth show,
To make their hands as white as swan or snow.
Drayton. Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 7.

——— But heard you nam'd
Till now of lute, husks, *perewigs*,
Maskes, plumes of feathers tram'd.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix.

Womens maskes, huskes, mufs, fanns, *perewigs*, and bodkens, were first deuized and used in Italy by Curtezans.
Stow. K. James, Conct.

For which bald place the reader (if so pleased) may provide a *perewake*.—*Fuller. General Worthies*, c. 25.

Perukes now stuck so firm and stedfast,
They all were riveted to head fast.
Cotton. To John Bradshaw.

Having by much dress, and secrecy, and dissimulation, as it were, *perwig'd* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after so other innocence but concealment.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 1.

Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
And *perwig* with wool the baldpate woods.
Dryden. Art of Poetry, c. 1.

With still greater impropriety he [Verrio] introduced himself, Sir Godfry Kneller, and Rap. May, surveyor of the works, in long *perwigs*, as spectators of Christ healing the sick.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. c. 1.

PERU'SE, *v.* Peru'sal. Peru'ser. } From the Lat. *Per*, and *usus*, vel *usus*, iterum et iterum *uti*, (Minshew.) *Per* et *usus*, (Skinner.) Compounds, in our language, of words

not used so compounded in Latin, and hybrid compounds, half Latin, half English, are always to be received with caution. It appears to be from the Fr. *Pour voir*, to look through.

To look thoroughly at; to inspect carefully or thoroughly; to examine, to investigate; to read through.

Thus haunyge *perused* the effecte of the thyrde booke, I will likewise *peruse* the fourth, and then shall follow in directe course to speake of the matter of transubstaciacio.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. Of the Presence, fol. 76.

Thus *perusing* all the ladies and gentlewomen to some they lost, and of some they woon; and *perusing* after this manner all the ladies, they returned to the cardinall with great reverence.—*Stow. Hen. VIII.* an. 8.

——— Who first with curious eye
Peru'd him, then with words thus utt'rd spake.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Those that are taken up with the others are at their liberty to avoid the divertisement of its *perusal*.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

All things will follow smoothly and easily, and either exposition prove fit and rational to any indifferent judgment, but which to prefer I leave to the liberty of the *peruser*.
More. Philosophic Cabbala, pt. iv. c. 9.

I might urge, also, if there were need on't, that various representations of the same thing, fit the variety of phansyes and gusts of *perusers*.—*Glanvill. Lux Orientalis*, Pref.

Suppose there had never been any news of a Redeemer to fallen Adam; no hope, no after name for him as a sinner; yet let us *peruse* the obligations that lay upon him as a man.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 3.

When we *peruse* a description we naturally feel a disposition to form in our own minds, a distinct picture of what is described; and in proportion to the attention and interest which the subject excites, the picture becomes steady and determinate.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, c. 8. s. 2.

PEST, *n.* Pe'stiduct. Pestiferenous. Pe'stilent. Pe'stilence. Pestile'ntial. Pe'stilently. Pestile'ntious. Pest'ility.
Fr. *Peste, pestifère, pestilent*; It. *Peste, pestifero, pestilente*; Sp. *Peste, pestifero, pestilente*; Lat. *Pestis, pestifer, pestilens, pestilitas.* Fr. Junius says, "*Pestis* nomen factum est per syncopen ex composito *peretis*, et mutato r in s, (ut sæpe factum est,) *pesestis* sive *pesestus*, a verbo *per-edo, per-es, peresi*; quo significatur, quidquid *peredit* et plane consumit et *perdit* materiam quamq, unde facta est, ut lues illa epidemica *pestis* appellationem obtinuerat." Other conjectures may be seen in Vossius and Martinius. *Pest* and *pestilence* are applied to—

A widely destroying, consuming, deadly disease; a virulent, devastating infection or contagion; the plague. *Pest* also, to—

Any thing destructive, noisome, mischievous, vexatious, tormenting, plaguing; a plague or torment.

But Phebus which hath great disdain,
Of that his maiden was for lain,
Anone as he to Troie came,
Vengeance upon this dede he name
And sent a commune *pestilence*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

There maye happe by yuell custome, some *pestiferous* dewe of vyce to pere the sayd membres, and infecte and corrupt the soft and tendre buddes.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 3.

By the reason of our unthankefulnesse he most justly plagued us, and tooke the same (the light of the Gospel) way against, and reused by the devil's hangmen (the papists I meane) darkenesse, blindnesse, and most *pestiferous* doctrine brought into the church.—*Lollmer. Ser. Epist.* sig. A.

[Familie] hauinge prosperous successe and fortune bothe in battell on the sea, and in battell on the lande, voidanly by the iniflunce of a *pestilente* planet, lost all his menne of warre.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 91.

After their famine followed a *pestilence*, for the vncustomed nouryshement of the vnholsome meates they did eat, wyth the trauayle of their journey and the care of myND, spread diseases amonges them.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 283.

In what hatred and perpetuall reproche oughte they to be, that corrupted wyth *pestilencial* auarice or ambicion, do betraie theyr maysters, or any other that trusteth them?
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. iii. c. 6.

They to set vp the primasie of Rome, have most *pestilentlie* abused the authoritie of these halie and ancient fathers, to deceiue the simple church.
Fox. Martyre, fol. 51. an. 200.

Such a *pestilentious* influence poisoned the time of my nativity.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said *pestilitia*, declare how the beginning thereof first came (as they thinke) out of Ethiope, and from the hot countries.—*Fox. Martyre*, an. 255. p. 59.

She spake, and at the words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

When I am but sick, and might infect, they (the friends of the diseased) have no remedy, but their absence and my solitude. It is an excuse to them that are great and pretend, and yet are loth to come; it is an inhibition to those who would truly come, because they may be made instruments and *pestilents* to the infection of others, by their coming.—*Donne. Devotions*, p. 94.

This eancerde malice and *pestiferous* division long continued in the hartes of those two princes.
Grafton. Hen. VI. an. 13.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd,
Like change on sea and land, sideral blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and *pestilent*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters one poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood, and makes that the man ought to be avoided like a person infected with the plague.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

——— For whiles this honest foole
Plies Desdemona, to repaire his fortune,
And she for him pleads strongly to the Moore,
Ile powre this *pestilence* into his eare.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 3.

The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure *pestilently* noisome.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 9.

Which Christians should abhorre, yea feare, and flie as much, any more than any *pestilence*.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 1.

That kind of reasoning is just as if a man should go to a *pest-house* to learn a remedy against the plague.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 5.

No *pestilential* storm shall smite her vines,
Nor barren mildew shall her harvests fear.
Francis. Horace, b. iii. Ode 23.

PE'STER, *v.* Pe'ster, *n.* Pe'sterous.
Fr. *Empester, empestrer*; without doubt (says Skinner) from the It. *Impestare* or *appestare*, *peste* infecere, *pestem*, i. e. magnum malum inferre, to infect with a *pest* or plague, to bring a *pest* or plague, or some great ill upon any one.

To plague, to vex, to tease, to torment, to trouble, to harass, to perplex, to embarrass, to encumber.

Hystorie depresseth, *poysereth*, and thrusteth downe such as ben wyeked, yell & reprouable.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. Pref.

But they were obedient at their captaynes backe alwises in a readyoesse to staye or to passe forwards, neyther commed wyth ouer great multitude, not *pestered* wyth too much baggage.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 25.

We perceiued that we were shot into a very faire entrance or passage, being in some places twenty leagues broad, and in some thirty, altogether void of any *pester* of ice.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 102.

——— This dim spot,
Which men call Earth, and with low-thoughted care
Confin'd, and *peste'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.
Milton. Comus.

With such sort of disturbers I must needs say this age into which we have fallen, hath been and is above all that have gone before us, most miserably *pestered*.
Bp. Hall. Christ Mystical, a. 20.

There likewise was a long statute against vagabonds, wherin two things may be noted; the one the dislike the parliament had of gaoling of them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 215.

Justice is a plentiful argument of terrour considered by any one that has guilt, and understanding too: for all the calamities in the world which so afflict and *pester* mankind are but products of justice.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

PE'STLE, *n.* Pe'stle, *v.* Pestilla'tion, or Pistilla'tion.
Fr. *Pesteil, pisteau*; It. and Sp. *Pestello*; Lat. *Pistillum*, from *pistum*, past part. of *pinsere*, to beat or bruise, quia eo *pinsatur*, (Vossius.)

That which, an instrument which, beats or bruises, or with which we beat or bruise, break into small particles, bray, pound, or crush.

When they [the eares of red wheat] be parched and dried at the fire, they pound or bray them with a *pestill* headed at the nether end wyth yron or else fistuleus and hollow within.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 10.

It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemie's practices to pouider, and blow him up with his own mine.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act iii. sc. 3.

By which account a diamond steeped in goat's blood, rather increaseth in hardness than acquireth any softness by the infusion, for the best we have are communinable without it; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary *pestle*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

Say, Muse, what demon, foe to ease and truth,
First from the mortar drag'd the adventrous youth,
And made him thenceforth the scribling sons of men
Change peace for war, the *pestle* for the pen?
Smart. The Hilliad.

PET, or Peat. Pe'ttish. Pe'ttishly. Pe'ttishness.
Skinner suggests the Lat. *Impetus*, or the Fr. *Despit*; prendre *despit*, to take *pet*. Junius derives from the adjective *petty*, and describes a *pettish* person to be one "that falleth out with his friend for *pettie* things, and upon every slight and frivolous occasion." And it does appear to have a common source with our adjective *petty*, though it may have been applied first to—

A little favourite, or fondling, or darling; a little spoiled child; and then applied—to the humour or temper produced in, and manifested by, a child so spoiled; i. e. fretfulness, peevishness, discontentedness.

I grooped in thy pocket, pretty *peat*,
And found a lemman, which I looked not.
Gower. His Riddle.

Lettice and parnel, pretty lovely *peats*.—*Drayton*, Ecl. 9.

Too curious, *pettish*, jelous, too
Imperious, too unstable,
Are men, say women.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 47.

His *pettish* lines, his ebs, his flowes, as if
The passage and whole carriage of his action
Rode on his tyde.—*Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres.* Act ii. sc. 3.

Poorly, and *pettishly*, ridiculously
To fling away your fortune? where's your wisedom?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iii. sc. 1.

How must this needs irritate a munificent God to see his bounty contemned out of a childish *pettishnesse*.
Bp. Hall. Of Contentation, s. 14.

Or we have received some slight or disappointment from the men of one way, and so in pure *pet* and revenge we pass over to their adversaries.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

——— Camelion like
Our sky puts on all colours, blushing now,
Now lowring like a froward *pettish* child,
This hour a zephyr, and the next a storm.
Observer, No. 57.

PE'TAL. Pe'talism.
Gr. Πεταλον; Fr. *Pétalisme*. See the quotation from North.

The effect of this law was, that the name of him that aspired to make himself absolute lord of the city [Syracuse], should be written in an olive *leaf*, which being put into the hand of this lord, without further ceremony it was to tell him that he was banished the city for five years, much after the fashion that is reported of the *ostracisme* of the Atheneans. By means of this *petalisme*, the lords banished one another, so that in the end, the people became lord.
North. Plutarch, p. 944.

Nor till the broom her every *petal* lock,
Let the loud bell recal them to the hoe.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

Which sort of management, I conceive to have much the same kindly influence upon this faculty, as an unseasonable frost upon the tender *petals* of an expanding blossom.
Beddoes. Mathematical Evidence, Ded.

PE'TAR. Pe'tard. Pe'teraro.
Fr. *Pétard*; It. and Sp. *Petardo*; from the Fr. *Péter*, to crack; Lat. *Pedere*. Cotgrave calls it "an cogloe (made like a bell or mortar) wherewith strong gates are burst open." It was so called from the noise of the explosion.

The *peteraro*, in the citation from Falconer, is probably a small piece of ordnance, and the word is *a sono confictum*.

The engineer providing the *petard*
To break the strong portcullice.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

——— 'Twas he
Gave heat unto the injury, which return'd
(Like a *petar*, ill lighted,) into th' bosome
Of him gave fire to't.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act ii. sc. 1.

The duke [of Savoy] immediately after the ambassador's departure (who appointed those gentlemen to follow him) made a (sudden attempt) upon the marquisate of Mon Serrato, where he surprised three towns with the *petarde*.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 415.

While *petcraroes* swell with infant rage
Prepar'd, though small, with fury to engage.
Falconer. Description of a Ninety-gun Ship.

PETER-PENCE. See the quotations.

Thys Inas became a monke there, & was the fyrst that clogged the West Saxons wt payment of the *Rome shot*, or *Peter pens* to the Pope.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

The occasional aids and talliages, levied by the prince on his vassals, gave a handle to the Pope to levy, by the means of his legates a latere, *peter-pence* and other taxations.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 8.

PE'TIT. See PETTY.

PETITION, *n.* PET'TION, *v.* PET'TIONARY, *adj.* PET'TIONARILY. PET'TIONER. PE'TITORY.	Fr. *Pétition*, (*pétitoire*; *petitory*, Cotgrave;) It. *Petizione*, *petitório*; Sp. *Peticion*; Lat. *Petitio*, from *petere*, to seek, to ask.

A seeking or asking, (generally with some degree of earnestness;) a beseeching or request, a solicitation, entreaty, supplication, prayer.

The wisest of the clergie, with eries & barons,
Togider went to trie of ther *peticions*.
R. Gloucester, p. 313.

At the least wayes that he would forgeue her being *petitioner* but for life onely of such one, as was her frend & her kynsman.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 111.

I oft perfumed my *petitory* stile,
With civit-speech, t'entrap olfactous nose.
Brewer. Lingua, Act i. sc. 1.

Coriol. Oh you hane, I know, *petition'd*
All the Gods for my prosperitie.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 1.

And drawing near his royal majesty,
A blush of reverence, not bashfulness,
Lighten'd her lovely cheeks, and down she kneels;
Gives her *petition* for the wrongs she feels.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

We should not be always whining in a puling *petitionary* way (which is the new tone of the time now in fashion) before the gates of heaven with our fingers in our eyes, but we should lay our hands upon our breasts and break into raptures of joy and praise.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 67.

But this doth but *petitionarily* inher a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark or naval edifice of Noah.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.

Sedition itself is modest in the beginning, and no more than toleration may be *petitioned* for, when in the issue nothing less than empire and dominion is designed.
South, vol. v. Ser. 12.

Brevity of speech commends itself by, in all *petitionary* addresses, a peculiar respect to the person addressed to.
Id. vol. ii. Sert. 4.

That your honour's *petitioners* (dealers in rhymes,
And writers of scandal for mending the times)
By losses in business, and England's well-doing,
Are sunk in their credit, and verging on ruin.
E. Moore. To Henry Pelham.

If there should happen any uncommon injury or infringement of the rights before mentioned, which the ordinary course of law is too defective to reach, there still remains a fourth subordinate right, appertaining to every individual, namely, the right of *petitioning* the king, or either house of parliament, for the redress of grievances.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 1.

PETRIFY, *v.* PETRE'FICK. PETRE'FICATE, *v.* PETRIFA'CTION. PETRIFA'CTIVE. PETRIFICA'TION. PETRE'SCENT.	Fr. *Pétrifier*; It. *Impietrâre*; Sp. *Petrificar*; Lat. *Petra*, a stone, and *fieri*, to become, or cause to be or become. To be or become stone; to be or become stony, hard

or obdurate, callous or unfeeling, stiff, motionless.

When wood and many other bodies do *petrifie*, either by the sea, other waters, or earths abounding in such spirits, we do not usually ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto salinous spirits, corrective juices, and causes circumfacent.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

The aggregated soyle
Death with his mace *petrific* cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote, and fix'd as firm
As Delos floating once. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Though our hearts *petrificated*,
Yet canaedst thou thy law begraven there,
And set a guardian o'er 't that never dies.
J. Hall. Poems, (1646,) p. 96.

We have also with us the visible *petrification* of wood in many waters; whereof so much as is covered with water converteth into stone; as much as is above it and in the air retaineth the form of wood, and continueth as before.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

We have some reason to doubt; especially if we conceive with common believers, a total softness at the bottom, and this information to be singly made by the air, not onely from so sudden a *petrifaction* and strange induration, not easily made out from the qualities of air, but because we find it rejected by experimental enquiries.—*Id. Ib.*

Hereof in subterraneous cavities and under the earth there are many [bones] to be found in several parts of Germany; which are but the lapidescencies and *petrifactive* mutations of hard bodies.—*Id. Ib* b. iii. c. 13.

Their [atheists] minds are partly *petrified* and benummed into a kind of sottish and stupid insensibility, so that they are not able to discern things that are most evident.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 193.

Mortification or *petrifaction* of the soul, is one when it is stupified and besotted in its intellectuals; the other when it is benumed in its morals, as to that pudor that naturally should belong to a man.—*Id. Ib.* p. 139.

Suppose, that either by springs of *petrescent* water, or by rains, or by subterranesl streams, or otherwise, waters, resting in any hollow place, though upon the top of rocks and mountains, shall be sufficiently impregnated with *petrific* particles.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 554.

Here then that grot he builds, and concha with spars,
Moss *petrified* with branching corallines
In mingled mode arranges.—*Mason. English Garden*, b.iv.

The naturalist may find some occupation in the territory of Modena, by investigating the nature of the wells supplied by perennial sources and unfluenced by the state of the atmosphere, as well as by inspecting its *petrifactions* and its mineral fountains.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 6.

PE'TTIFOG, *v.* PE'TTIFOGGER. PETTIFO'GGERY.	In A. S. *Fogere*, is (says Somner) "a lover or suitor to have a woman in marriage;" and hence, he thinks, our *fogger* in the word *pettifogger*. In A. S. *Feg-an*, is to set, put, or join together; and, consequentially, to gather, to collect, and *fog*, is a gathering or collection; whence, under the word *fog*, & has been suggested that a *pettifogger* is—

A collector of small suits; a paltry encourager of litigation. See Foo, and the quotation from Milton.

Lady Sem. Hence, you base knave! you *petty-fogging* groom!
Clad in old weeds, and pieced with brokery:
You wed my daughter!—*Barry. Ram Alley*, Act iv. sc.1.

Pas. You'll know me again, Malevole.
Man. O say, by that velvet.
Pas. Ay as a *petty-fogger* by his buckram bag.
Marston. The Malcontent, Act i. sc. 6.

The last and lowest sort of their argumente, that men purchas'd not their tithe with their land, and such like *petti-fogger*s, I omit, as refuted sufficiently by others.
Milton. To remove Hirelings out of the Church.

Hen. Care, whose breeding was in the nature of a *petty fogger* a little despicable wretch, &c.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

PETTITOE, i. e. little *toes*, little feet.

To make the most of her liver, lights, brains, and *pettitoes*.
Kiles. The Art of Cookery, Let. 9.

PETTREL. PE'TRONEL.	Fr. *Poictroil*; It. *Pettorèle*; from the Lat. *Pectus*, the breast.

Petrel is applied to—

A breastplate for a horse. And—

Petronel,—a horseman's piece; and so called because hung to the *breast*.

To this purpose many willing hands were about him, letting him have reins, *pettrel* with the rest of the furniture, and very brave bases.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

He started vp and ran away as though he had not bene touched, insomuch as he overran all the company, being by the way shot thwart the buttocks by mine Irish boy with my *petronell*.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 263.

Their pecces then are called *petronels*.
Gascoigne. Vpon the Ernste of Fetters.

And that [statute] which I could rehearse restraineth the use of gilt bridles and *petronels*.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

PETTY, or PE'TIT. PE'TTITESS.	Fr. *Petit*; of unknown origin. See *Petit* in Menage, and *Petilus* in Vossius.

Small, little; diminutive.

Petty is generally used with the force of—mean, shabby, contemptible.

We have also with us the visible *petrifaction* of wood in many waters; whereof so much as is covered with water converteth into stone; as much as is above it and in the air retaineth the form of wood, and continueth as before.
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Small, little; diminutive.

Petty is generally used with the force of—mean, shabby, contemptible.

And stamering age to *petyte* ladies
In corners sil reede the.—*Drant. Horace to his Boke.*

Throughe the talk and fearfulness of theis men, by little and little eneu they that were of great skill and experience in the camp, namely the old beaten soldiers, and the *petiepteyes*, & those that had the charge of the men of armes, were sore troubled.—*Goldings. Cæsar*, fol. 29.

About the same time sente Pope Boniface the fifth a shyrt wyth a golden collar, and a fine *pelycote* of straunge makinge, vnto Kinge Edwine with the blessings of Peter and Paule.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

Vpbrayd me not with banishment,
Nor Belyns quarrell touch,
Nor yest my *petite* signorie.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii. c. 16.

I have seen seeming piety change her robe so oft, that sure none but some arch-devil can shape her *petticoat*.
Marston. The Malcontent, Act i. sc. 3.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransome, which must proportion the losses he have borne, the subjects we have lost, the disgrace we haue digested; which in weight to re-answer, his *pettinesse* would bow vnder.
Shakespeare. Henry V. Act iii. sc. 6.

Divided power contention still affords,
And for a village strove the *petty* lords.
Rowe. Lucan, b. i.

By what small *petit* hints does the mind catch hold of, and recover a vanishing notion.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

When swelled by the rains in autumn or by the melting snows in spring, these apparently *petty* rills cover their broad channels, fill their banks, and swell into considerable rivers.—*Eustace, Italy*, vol. i. c. 7.

PE'TULANT. PE'TULANTLY. PE'TULANCE. PETU'LCOUS. PE'TULANCY. PETU'LCITY.	Fr. *Pétulance*; It. and Sp. *Petulante*; Lat. *Petulans*, *petulitas*,—a *petendo*, quod alios contumelis et injuriis imperdenter *petat*. Saucily attacking or assailing; wantonly offending; impudent, insolent; also, slightly or easily offended, peevish.

Oh! you that are
My mother's women! much too high ye beare
Your *petulant* spirits.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. i.

It will be look'd for, book, when some but see
Thy title, Epigrammes, and nam'd of me,
Thou should'st be bold, licentious, full of gall,
Wormewood, and sulphure, sharp and tooth'd withall,
Become a *petulant* thing, hurle ink and wit
As mad men stones: not caring who they hit.
B. Jonson. Epig. To my Book.

Whenever any of you are tempted violently, or grow weary in your spirits with resisting the *petulancy* of temptation; you may be cured, if you will please but to remember and rejoice that now you have something of your own to give to God.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

Calvin, being once banished Geneva, was revok'd, at which time he no less *petulently* than prophanely apply'd to himself that text of the holy prophet which was meant of Christ, The stone which the builders refused, &c
Howell, b. iii. Let. 3.

The Pape whistles his *petulcous* rams into order by charitable admonition.—*Cant. Fiat Lux*, p. 151.

I doe therefore much blame the *petulcity* of whatsoever author that should dare to impute a Popish affection to him.
Bp. Hall. From Bp. of Coventry & Lichfield.

But in another place, bethinking himself better, he derives their name *ἀπὸ τοῦ πελλοειδοῦς*, from their scoffing and *petulancy*.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

Some acute strictures upon it in this point of view (but expressed with a most unbecoming and offensive *petulance*) may be found in the third volume of Baxter's *Inquiry into the Human Soul.*
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. Note N.

PEW. PEW-FELLOW.	Dut. *Puye*, *puyde*, suggestum, from the Lat. *Podium*, (says Skinner,) a projecting seat in the amphitheatre, appropriated to the emperor, consuls, &c.; and whence the French have *Pup*, and the It. *Pupio*, a hillock. (See *Menage*.) But the etymology implies that we borrowed our division of the interior of churches into *pews* from the Dutch. The word is commonly applied to—

An inclosed seat in a church. A *pew-fellow*, merely a fellow or companion in the same seat or situation; as boys of the same class in an enclosed seat. See *Steevens* on *Shakespeare*.

He hyred a desperate knane to laye stones of great wyghte vpon the roufe beames of the temple ryght over his prayenge *pewe*, and to lete them fall vpō hym to hys vtter destruccyon.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Being both my scholars and your honest *pew-fellows*.
Dekkar. Westward Hoe (1606.

——— This carnall curre
Prayes on the issue of his mother's body,
And makes her *pue-fellow* with others' mone.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 4.

Peuce in the church may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence) from the ancestor to the heir.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 28.

PE'WTER. } It. *Pettro*; Sp. *Pettre*. The
PE'WTERER. } French call a *pewterer*, *potier d'estain*,—a potter of tin, or a maker of tin pots. Dut. *Peauter, speauter*; Fr. *Peutre, espèce de métal*. 1220, (Lacombe.)

A compound of tin and lead, or lead and zinc.

So I gauge him a steel glasse, two *pewter* spoons, and a paire of veluet sheathed knives.
Hacluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 280.

Hee shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.—*Shakes. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 2.

And many others that are buyers, complain much more of divers *pewterers* for putting too much lead into their *pewter*, because lead is by many times cheaper than tin.
Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 211.

PHA'ETON. A carriage, so called from the fabled son of Phœbus, and driver of his father's chariot.

At Belgrave's once upon a time
There stood a *phaeton* sublime.
Warton. The Phaeton and the One-Horse Chaise.

I mounted a *phaeton* with Attalus and we set forward in a broiling day.—*Observer*, No. 49.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } Fr. *Phagédiane*; Gr.
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Φαγεδαινα, φαγαινα, from φαγ-ειν, to eat, to consume. See the composition from Wiseman.

Phagedæna, strictly so called, is an ulcer with swelled lips, that *eats* the flesh and neighbouring parts in the bottom and edges of the ulcer.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. ii. c. 10.

A small wart or fiery pustule being heated by scratching or picking with the nails, will terminate corrosive, and from a *herpes exedens* become *phagedænical*.—*Id. Ib.*

Observat. of a *phagedænous* corrosive ulcer.—*Id. Ib.*

PHA'LANX. Gr. Φαλαγξ, of uncertain origin. See the quotation from Potter.

By this time the hooked wagons had somewhat troubled the fore front, which come within the square (whiche the Macedons call *phalanx*) yet the souldiers neuer shronke at the matter.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 95.

The Macedonians were the most famous for this way of imbattling; their *phalanx* is described by Polybius to be a square battail of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three foot beyond the front of the battail. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable by reason of their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those that stood before them, and so, locking them together in file, press'd forward to support and push on the former ranks, whereby the assault was render'd more violent and irresistible.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. iii. c. 6.

PHANE, i.e. *Fane*, (qv.) from the Lat. *Fanum*, a temple.

In every place, pinacle, *phane*, and upon every gate, (as ye see images & pictures in oure churches cuea the abominable signes of the lyke destruccion) had they set up the banere of Tyberius and images of Caligule.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 9.

——— Lamps fitting for the *phane*
Of Heveo's most power, and which might nere expire,
But be as sacred as the vestal fire.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

PHA'NTASM. } Fr. *Phantasie, fantasie*; *phantosme, fantosme*; Lat.
PHANTA'STICK. } *Phantasia*; Gr. Φαντασια,
PHANTA'STICAL. } απο του φαινεσθαι, to appear; quia species rerum, quas sentimus, vel etiam
PHA'NTASY, *n.* } sentire nos putamus, intus
PHA'NTASY, *v.* } *apparent*, (Vossius.) See
PHA'NTASTRY. } Fancy, Fantasy, and Fantom.
PHANTASM, or *phantom*,—an apparition, a vision, (sc.) of some one dead or absent; a spectre; a ghost; a mere imagination; a creation of the *fancy*.

For those that we inuent by oure wyttes are none other but false and deceiuable visers wherby God is *phantasyed*.
Calvine. Foure Godlye Sermons, Ser. 4.

They have set all their hearts and *phantasies* in such a wise upon their goods, that they cannot suffer body to occupy their goods, *e*or they themselves use it not.
Latimer, Ser. 7. *On the Lord's Prayer.*

Wonder it is to see how the Frenchmen juggle with this *phantasticell* lawe (Salique) folowynge the crafty hasardes whiche vse a plai called—scest thou me or scest thou me not.—*Hall. Hen. V.* an. 2.

Such false *phantasticell* fayners were at that tyme much regarded and no less beloued in France.
Grafton. Hen. VI. an. 10.

Diuers noble and worshipful men, of no small estimatio sware & affirmed it to be true, and no comeut or fable *phantastically* ymagened.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 7.

I remember S. Cyprian tells of a good man who in his agony of death saw a *phantasm* of a noble angelical shape who frowning and angry said to him, *Pefi timetis, exire non vultis, Quid faciam cobis?*—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

So many moe as there be *phantasies*
In wauering women's witt that none can tell
Or pains in loue, or punishments in hell.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

But falling into an agony and a *phantastick* vision, dream'd that he saw himself summond before God's angry throne, and from thence hurried into a place of torments.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Whether this preparation be made by grammar and criticisme, or else by *phantasmetical*, or real and true motion.
More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, c. 7. App.

They in that place him Genius did call:
Not that celestial powre to whom the care
Of life, and generation of all
That lives, perteines in charge particulare,
Who wondrous things concerning our welfare,
And straunge *phantasmes* doth lett us offe foresee,
And ofte of secret ills bids us beware.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 12.

According to them, the devil that is so often spoken of in the Scriptures, is nothing else but either a disease of the body, or a *phantasm* in the brain, or the wicked principles and inclinations of a man's heart.—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

Yet the making of those things themselves therefore to be so many persons and gods, was nothing but poetick fiction and *phantasirg*.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 551.

To a *phantom* of the brain whom he would paint valiant and choleric he has given the name of Achilles.
Pope. View of Epic Poetry, s. 1.

Ambitious *phantasms* haunt his idle brain,
And pride still prompts him to be greatly vain.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. i.

Like the French republic it [the Italian republic] is in theyr eyes a *phantom* which appeared yesterday and may vanish to-morrow.—*Eustace. Italy*. vol. i. c. 2.

PHARE. Fr. *Phare*; It. *Farò*; Sp. *Farol*; Gr. Φαρος. (See the quotation from Pliny.) Applied to—

A watch-tower; a beacon, lighthouse, or light.

A great name there is of a tower built by one of the Kings of Ægypt within the Island *Pharos*, and it keepeth and commaundeth the haven of Alexandria, which tower (they say) cost eight hundred talents the building.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 12.

About the dawn of the day we shot thro' Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 26.

PHA'RISAISM. } *Pharisaism* (from the
PHARISA'ICK. } sect of *Pharisees*) is used
PHARISA'ICAL. } as equivalent to—
PHARISA'ICALNESS. } Hypocrisy, simulation,
PHARISE'AN. } or the feigning or fiction of virtues not possessed; dissimulation, or the concealment, cloaking, or suppression of real vices.

For this profession of the gospell doeeth so far excel, yt suche as be the chiefe in the *pharisaical* professiē hane not so much as ye least place here in the professiō of ye euāgelical perfectiō.—*Udall. Matthew*, c. 5.

The *pharisaick* sect amongst the Jews determined, That some things and not all were the effects of fate, but some things were left in men's own power and liberty.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 6.

Are not all their prayers exactly after the heathenish and *pharisaical* copy? Always notable for those two things, length and tautology.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

Their many kinds of superstitions, and *pharisaicalness*.
Fuller. Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 489.

But sure this sort of principles, and these notions of religion wherever they are found, are but a branch of the old *pharisaism*.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 17.

——— PHA'RMACY. Fr. *Pharmacie*; It. and Sp. *Farmacia*; Gr. Φαρμακον, from φαρμασσειν, *medicari*, hoc est *mederi*, (Vossius.)

The knowledge of medicines, and their use; the art of preparing and mixing them.

And *fermacies* of herbs, and eke save
Thy drunken, for they wold hire lives have.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2785.

So nice her art in impious *pharmacy!*
Entring she greets us with a gracious look,
And airs, that future amity bespoke.
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

PHASE. Gr. Φασις, from φαιν-εσθαι, to appear. Used in the plural to express the *appearances* of the planetary bodies.

At such times as these planets show their full *phases* they are found to be spherical, and only lose this figure by virtue of position to the sun to whom they owe their light.
Derham. Astro-Theology, b. v. c. 1

——— Chief the planter, if he wealth desire,
Should note the *phases* of the fickle moon.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. i.

PHE'ASANT. Fr. *Faisan*; It. *Fagiano*; Sp. *Faison*; Lat. *Phasiana*; Gr. Φασιανος, so called from *Phasis*, a river of Colchis, at the mouth of which these birds were said to be found in great numbers.

Pesaunt exceedeth all fowles in sweetnesse and holesomnesse, and is equall to capon in nourishyng.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, c. 8.

The *feasant* hens of Colchis, which have two eares (as it were) consisting of feathers, which they will set up and lay down as they list.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 48.

PHEER. A.S. *Fera, ge-fera*, a fellow, a companion, a mate. See Fere.

As Ethelbrit again and Ethelred his *pheere*,
To Edbald, king of Kent, who natural nephews were;
For Christ there suff'ring death, assume them places high,
Amongst our martyr'd saints, commerorate at Wye.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

O friend which passest by, here lie we wretched *pheers*,
Withouten honour of the grave, without lamenting tears.
North. Plutarch, p. 320.

PHEEZE, *v.* The commentators on the *Taming of the Shrew* produce various instances of the use of this word. Sir T. Smith says,—to *feize* means, in fila deducere; Stanyhurst translates, Italis longé disjungimur oris, "We are tow'd and from Italy, *feaz'd*." Fuller says,—"But Bishop Turberville recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Veysey had *vezed*, and particularly obtained of Queen Mary the restitution of the fair manor of Crediton;" and in the margin he explains, *vezed*, "driven away, in the dialect of the West," (*Worthies of Dorsetshire*, i. 312. Nichol's edition.)

Skinner says,—that *feaze*, or *feag*, is to lash, to beat with rods; and derives from Ger. *Feqen*, to sweep, to cleanse, or from *ficken*, to rub. It may have descended from the French verb *faire*, more immediately from the participle *faisible, feasible*, or that may be done; and hence mean,—

To do, to do away, to do for; to give a good beating or drubbing.

She for awhile was well sore *afeeed*.
Browne. Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

He *pheeze* you in faith.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Ind. 1.

Ap. O no, you shall not goe.
Ain. And a be proud with me, I'le *phese* his pride, let me go to him.—*Id. Troyl. & Cres.* Act ii. sc. 3.

Ho. Thour't an emperor; (Cæsar, Keiser, and *Pheezer*.) I will entertaine Bardolfe; he shall draw; he shall tap: said I will bully Hector!
Id. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act i. sc. 3.

PHE'NIX. Gr. Φοινιξ; Lat. *Phenix*. (See the quotations from Pliny.) It is applied (met.) to any thing of extreme rarity and excellence. See the quotation from Latimer.

For God's love let him not be a *phenix*, let him not be alone, let him not be an hermit closed in a wall; some good man follow him, and do as he giveth the example.
Latimer, Ser. 1. *Before King Edward.*

But the *phœnix* of Arabia passeth all others. Howbeit, I cannot tell what to make of him; and first of all, whether it be a male or no, that there is never but one of them in the whole world, and the same not commonly seen. By report

he is as big as an eagle: for colour, as yellow and bright as gold; (namely, all about the neck:) the rest *of the backe a deepe red purple:* the taile azure blue, intermingled with feathers among, of rose carnation colour: and the head bravely adorned with a crest and pennache finely wrought, having a taft and plume thereupon, right faire and goodly to be seene.—*Holland. Pliinie*, b. x. c. 2.

The bird *phœnix* is supposed to have taken that name of this date tree, (called in Greek φοινιξ,) for it was assumed unto me that the said bird died with the tree, and revived of itself as the tree sprung again.—*Id. Ib.* b. xiii. c. 4.

All these receive their birth from other things;
But from himself the *phœnix* only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

PHENO'MENON, or } Gr. φαινομενον, (past
PHENO'MENON. } part. of φαιν-ειν, to appear,) that which has appeared, (sc.) to any of the senses.

Any appearance; sensible object.

But I'le not move beyond our selves, and the most ordinary and trivial *phænomena* in nature, in which we shall finde enough to shame confidence and unplume dogmatizing.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 2.

But how pitifull and rediculous are the grounds upon which such men pretend to account for the very lowest and commonest *phænomena* of nature, without recurring to a God and Providence!—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

But the atheist that puffs at this and lays it wholly aside, what does he resolve the *phænomena* of nature into?
Id. vol. ix. Ser. 3.

Among the various *phenomena* which the human mind presents to our view, there is none more calculated to excite our curiosity and our wonder, than the communication which is carried on between the sentient, thinking, and active principle within us, and the material objects with which we are surrounded.—*Stewart. Human Mind*, c.1. s.1.

PHI'AL, *n.* } Also written *Vial*, as in the
PHI'ALED } quotation from Shakespeare. Fr. *Phiole*; It. *Fiala*; Lat. *Phiala*; Gr. φιαλη, *poculum, pocula, phiala.* A φι-ειν, *cui vicinum φυ-ειν, fundere*, to pour.

A small bottle.

Take thou this *viall* being then in bed,
And this distilling liquor drinke then off.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Come, *viall!*
What if this mixture do not worke at all?
Shall I be married then to-morrow morning?
No, no, this shall forbid it. *Id. Ib.* Act iv. sc. 3.

Full on my fauceless head its *phial'd* wrath,
My fate exhaust; and for my happiest hour
Exalt the vengeance I prepare for thee!
Shenstone. Love & Honour.

PHILA'NTHROPY. } Gr. φιλανθρωπια, (from
PHILANTHRO'PICK. } φιλεω, to love, and
PHILA'NTHROPIST. } ανθρωπος, man,) a loving of men, says Minshew.

A love of men or mankind; benevolence towards mankind.

They thought themselves not much concerned to acquire that God-like excellency, a *philanthropy* and love to all mankind.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

The simplicity and purity of the spirit, and the *philanthropy* of God, will not admit that there should in one single proposition be many intricate meanings, or that his sense should not certainly be understood, or that the people be abused by equivocal and doubtful senses.
Id. vol. iii. Ser. 11.

This *philanthropy* (which we have not a proper word in English to express) is every where manifest in our anthor, and from hence proceeded that divine rule which he gave to Seipio, that whensoever he went abroad he should take care not to return to his own house, before he had acquired a friend by some new obligement
Dryden. The Character of Polybius.

Commonly also it [God's goodness] is by the most obliging and endearing name stiled love and *philanthropy*, intimating the earnest regard and benevolence God had to us his creatures.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 37.

——— O how omnipotence
Is lest in love! Thou great *Philanthropist!*
Father of angels, but the friend of man.
Young. The Complaint, Night 4.

Our vices are of a more tame and gentle kind than those of the ancient heathen world; they are disarmed of much of their malignity, by the general influence of a spirit of *philanthropy*, which, if it be not the same thing in principle with christian charity, (and it may indeed be different,) it is certainly nearly allied to it, and makes a considerable part of it in practice. The effect of this *philanthropic* spirit is, that the vices which are still generally harboured are sins of indulgence and refinement rather than of cruelty and barbarism, crimes of thoughtless gaiety rather than of direct premeditated malice.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 40.

PHI'LAUTY. Gr. φιλαυτια, (φιλ-ειν, αυτον, to love self.) Love of one's self. Self-liking, (Minshew.)

Incourag'd thus: the dangerous quintessence
Of venturous overswelling *philauty*,
Of discontent, of scorn, of insolence,
Of tow'ring fancies, and self-flattery,
And of the stoutest heav'n-aspiring pride
Together in one desperate plot he ty'd.
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 7. s. 269.

Here we see *philautia* or self-love, which rageth in men so preposterously, that even naturall duite and affection [are] quite forgotten.—*Holinshed. Hen. II.* an. 1173.

PHILIPPICK. } Lat. *Philippica*, so called
PHI'LIPPIZE. } from certain orations of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.

——— I'de write lines as ill,
Rather then thee, divine *philippick*, hold
Though fam'd, which art, after the first, unroull'd.
Holyday. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

I rather would be Mævius, than for rhymes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times;
Than that *philippic* fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

With the best intentions in the world he naturally *philippizes*, and chaunts his prophetic song in exact unison with their designs.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

PHILLYSING. A word formed for the occasion.

He pass'd his easy hours, instead of pray'r,
In madrigals, and *phillysing* the fair.
Garth. Dispensary, c. 1.

PHILO'LOGY. } Fr. *Philologue*; It. *Filo-*
PHILO'LOGER. } *logia, filologo*; Sp. *Philo-*
PHILOLO'GICK. } *logo, philologia*; Lat.
PHILOLO'GICAL. } *Philologia*; Gr. φιλολογια,
PHILO'LOGIST. } amor logorum, a love of talking or speaking; hence.—
PHILO'LOGIZE, *v.* }

A love of speech, of language, of grammatical learning; and hence applied to—

Grammar, grammatical learning, the general principles of language.

A *philologian* or *philologue* is—a lover of learning, study, talk, or discourse, (Minshew.)

Not to weary my reader nor myself with over much *philology*, we conclude, that the meaning of Moses in this last verse is this, that Adam is here condemned to a mortal, fitting, and impermanent state, till he reach his ætherea! or pure fiery vehicle.
More. Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala, c. 3.

It would come still more home to the purpose if the conclusion of the *philologers* at Rome, after Thomas had been sent for, and averred the truth thereof to Tiberius Cæsar, could be thought authentick.
Id. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 17.

And this mixture of *philology*, throughout the whole, may sweeten and allay the severity of philosophy to them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, Pref.

I delight not (I must confess) to insist much upon *philological* or philosophical discourses in ordinary talk.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 8.

A work of reasoning [the D. Legation]—interspersed with a variety of *philologic* dissertations.
Warburton. Dedication to Lord Mansfield.

Nor those of learn'd *philologists*, who chase
A panting syllable through time and space,
Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark
To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's ark.
Cowper. Retirement.

His *philological* learning would have gained him honour in any country, and among us it may justly call for that reverence which all nations owe to those who first rouse them from ignorance, and kindle among them the light of literature.—*Johnson. Life of Ascham.*

PHILOMATH. *Philomathie*, the love and desire of learning, (Minshew.) Gr. Φιλομαθης, one desirous of learning, a lover of learning, (φιλος, a lover, and μαθησις, learning.)

Ask my friend L'Abbe Sallier to recommend to you some meagre *philomath* to teach you a little geometry and astronomy.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

PHI'LOMEL. } Gr. φιλος, a lover, μελος,
PHI'LOMENE. } song. Applied to—
The nightingale.

Sir squire (quoth she) sines thy desire is such,
To vnderstand, the notes of *phylomene*,
(For so she hight, whom then cast nightingale.)
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Philomene.

And the mute silence hist along,
'Less *philomel* will deign a song
In her sweetest, saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.
Milton. Il Penseroso.

Ah! why all abandon'd to darkness and woe,
Ah! why *philomela*, that languishing fall!
For spring shall return, and a lover bestow,
And sorrow no longer thy bosom inthral.
Beattie. The Hermit.

PHI'LOMOT. From the Fr. *Feuille morte*, a dead leaf.

Having the colour of a dead leaf.

As I was standing in the binder part of the box I took notice of a little cluster of women sitting together in the prettiest coloured hoods that I ever saw. One of them was blew, another yellow, and another *philomot.*
Spectator, No. 265.

PHILO'SOPHY. } Fr. *Philosophie*; It.
PHILO'SOPHER. } *Filosofia*; Sp. *Philoso-*
PHILOSO'PHICK. } *phia*; Lat. *Philosophia*;
PHILOSO'PHICAL. } Gr. Φιλοσοφια, the love
PHILOSO'PHICALLY. } of wisdom. In common
PHILOSO'PHICALS, *n.* } speech applied to—
PHILO'SOPHIZE, *v.* } The general principles
PHILO'SOPHATE, *v.* } of knowledge or science,
PHILO'SOPHASTER. } physical and moral.
PHILO'SOPHIST. }

The clerkes seide, that yt is in *philosophie* yfonde,
That ther beth in the eir an hey, for fro the gronde
As a maner gostes, wygtes as it be,
And me may hem ofte on erthe in wylde studes y se.
R. Gloucester, p. 130.

Seghe that no man disseyne ghou in *filosofie* and veyn fallace attir the tradicioun of men, attir the elementis of the world and not after Crist.—*Wielif. Colossensis*, c. 2.

Beware lest any man come & spile you throw *philosophye* and disceitfull wantye, throw the tradicions of meenne & ordinaunces after the world, and not after Christe.
Bible, 1551, *Ib.*

And summe Epicureis and Stoisens and *philosofris* dispuniden with hym.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 17.

Certayne *philosophers* of the Epicures and of the Stoickes disputed wyth hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I sette myne lyen upon her, and fastened my lookyng: I beheld my nourice, *Philosophie*, in whose house I had conversed fro my youthe.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

These olde *philosophers* wise
Thel writen vpon thilke while,
That he may best a man begile,
In whom the man hath most credence.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

For glory (sayeth the *philosophical* poysee) is of the nature of a crocodile, which beeyng a beast in the floude of Nilus in Egypte, hath thys propertye, that if one pursue hym to suppresse hym he fleeth and will not abyde: and if ye flee, then will the crocodile folowe and ouerlake yon.
Udall. Luke, Pref.

In *philosophy*, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God or are circumferred to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges, divine *philosophy*, natural *philosophy*, and human *philosophy*, or humanity
Bacon. Of the Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

Aristotle and Theophrastus, with the Peripateticks, in manner all, divide *philosophy* in this manner; namely, into contemplative and active. For necessary it is (say they) that a man (to attain unto perfection) should be a spectatour of all things that are, and an actor of such things as be seemly and decent.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 659.

Others in virtue (plac'd felicity,
But virtue, joyn'd with riches and long life;
In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease;
The Stoic last in *philosophic* pride,
By him call'd virtue.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

Of necessity there must be such a thing in the world as incorporeal substance; let inconsiderable *philosophasters* hoot, and deride as much as their follies please.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 14.

He was resolved for the future to live *philosophically*, and entertain no business, to be candidate for no employment.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

The Lord St. Alban, who was not over-hasty to raise theories, but proceeded slowly by experiments, was wont to say to some *philosophers*, who would not go his pace, "Gentlemen, nature is a labyrinth, in which the very haste you move with, will make you lose your way."
Bacon. Apophthegm 20.

Anaxarchus his pain though it seems not so sharp, yet his courage appears as great, in that he could *philosophize* so freely, while he was by the cruelty of Archelaus braying in a mortar.—*More. Of Enthusiasm*, p. 59.

Hen. Stretsham, a Minorite, who had spent several years here, and at Cambridge, in logicals, *philosophicals*, and theologicals, was one that supplicated for that degree.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

No: few there be, that, with Epictetus, can *philosophate* in slavery; or, like Cleanthes, can draw water all the day and study most of the night.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

He thought to become happy by *philosophy*, giving his heart, as he tells us, to seek and search out all the things that come to pass under the sun: yet upon trial, he found all this to be vanity and vexation of spirit.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 3.

First, the knowledge of things, as they are in their own proper beings, their constitutions, properties, and operations; whereby I mean not only matter and body, but spirits also, which have their proper natures, constitutions, and operations; as well as bodies. This is a little more enlarged sense of the word, I call *φυσικη*, or natural *philosophy*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. v. c. 21.

But I, by *philosophic* mood,
Let the wise call it happy folly,
Educe from e'ry evil good,
And rapture e'en from melancholy.
Cooper. Aristippus, Ep. 2.

The rules of *philosophising*, however, even in physics, have never yet been laid down with a sufficient degree of precision, minuteness, or method.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, Introd. pt. ii. s. 2.

This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the *philosophists*, and was by them suppressed in the commencement of the republican era.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iv. c. 5.

PHI'LTRE, *n.* } Fr. *Philtre*; It. *Filtro*; Sp.
PHI'LTRE, *v.* } *Feltro*; Lat. *Philtrum*; Gr. *Φιλτρον*, that which causes love, (*φιλ-ειν*, to love.) That which, any thing which causes or inspires love.

But Anthony himself was quite besotted with Cleopatra's sweet speeches, *philtres*, beauty, pleasing tires.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 472.

The craving wife the force of magic tries,
And *filtres* for th' unable husband buys.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched.
Government of the Tongue.

While some with mystic rites of wondrous art,
Engage to gain the sympathetic heart;
By *philter'd* science, and infernal charms,
To win the bright perfection to his arms.
Brooke. Constantia.

PHIPH. } i.e. Fife, and Fifer, (qv.)
PHI'FIER. }

Forthwith came a Frenchman being a *phipher* (who had bene prisoner with them) in a little boate playing on his *phiph* the tune of the Prince of Orange his song.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 546.

PHLEBO'TOMY. } Fr. *Phlébotomie*; It.
PHLEBO'TOMIZE, *v.* } and Sp. *Flebotomia*; Lat.
Phlebotomia; Gr. *Φλεβοτομια*, venæsection, (*Φλεψ*, *εβος*, *vena*, a vein, and *τεμν-ειν*, *secare*, to cut.) The cutting of a vein.

For amongst them they have no *phlebotomie* or letting of blood: but all their cures, as ours also in Japon, are atchieved by fasting, decoctions of herbs, and light or gentle potions.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 90.

For the two fore-named things had so heated my blood,
That a little *phlebotomy* would do me good.
Cotton. Poems. A Voyage to Ireland.

Phlebotomy is so much practised here, that if one's little finger ache, they presently open a vein.
Howell, b. i. s. 2. Let. 21.

The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*.—*Id. Eng. Tears.*

Lean shou'd I be, e'en as my own anatomy
By mere cathartics and by *phlebotomy*.
Smart. Epilogue spoken by Mr. Shuter, 1755.

PHLEGM. } Fr. *Phlegme*; It. *Flemma*;
PHLE'GMATICK. } Sp. *Flema*; Lat. *Phlegma*;
PHLEGMA'TICKLY. } Gr. *Φλεγμα*, from *φλεγ-ειν*, to burn. See the quotation from Arbuthnot. (Met.)—
Dulness, sluggishness, apathy, insensibility.

For when through tastcless flat humility
In dough bak'd men some harmlessness we see,
Tis but his *phlegm* that's virtuous, and not he.
Donne. 1 Letter to the Lady Carey.

Your dull *phlegmatick* souls are taken with the dulness of sensible doctrines.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 13.

Phlegm amongst the ancients signified a cold viscous humour, contrary to the etymology of the word, which comes from *φλεγειν*, to burn; but amongst them there were two sorts of *phlegm*, cold and hot.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 6.

They only think you animate your theme
With too much fire, who are themselves all *phlegm*.
Dryden. To Mr. Lee, on his Alexander.

They write with *phlegm*, but then they live with fire.
Young, Ep. 1. *To Mr. Pope.*

Heavy and *phlegmatick* he trod the stage,
Too proud for tenderness, too dull for rage.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

All the rest [of the story] is *phlegmatickly* past over.
Warburton. On Prodigies, p. 80.

PHLE'GMON. } See PHLEGM. Fr. *Phlegmon*;
PHLE'GMONOUS. } Gr. *Φλεγμονη*, a burning or inflammation.

I shall begin with *phlegmon* or inflammation; both because it is the first degeneration from good blood, and in its own nature nearest of kin to it; and also because it is the most frequent of tumours.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 3.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour.—*Harvey.*

PHLEME. See FLEAM.

PHRASE, *n.* } Gr. *Φρασις*, from *φραζειν*,
PHRASE, *v.* } to speak.
PHRA'SELESS. } A mode or form of speech,
PHRASEO'LOGY. } or diction; an expression or
PHRASEOLO'GICAL. } combination of words.
PHRASEO'LOGIST. } To *phrase*, — to call, name, or denominate.

The fidelity of the matter is not to be despised thoughe the *phrase* of their speech be not allowed.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 193.

So Saint Cyprian *phraseth*, to expresse effeminate, womanish, wanton, dishonest, mimicall gestures, by the tutorship of an unchast art.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. ii. Act ii. sc. 2.

That it a great great grandsire's glory blazes,
And paints out fictions in untimely *phrases*.
Dryden, Ecl. 5.

O then advance of yours that *phraseless* hand,
Whose white weighs down the airy scale of praise;
Take all these similies to your own command,
Hallow'd with sighs that burning lungs did raise.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

A pleasant thought strikes us by the force of its natural beauty: and the mirth of it is generally rather palled than heightened by that ridiculous *phraseology* which is so much in fashion among the pretenders of humour and pleasantry.
Spectator, No. 616.

This verbal or *phraseological* answer may not seem sufficient.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 8.

The author of *Poetæ Rusticantis Literatum Otium* is but a meer *phraseologist*, the philological publisher is but a translator, but I expected better usage from Mr. Abel Roper who is an original.—*Guardian*, No. 39.

So bravely set forth, so equipt, and so shod,
That, as Homer has *phras'd* it, he look'd like a God.
Byrom. Epistle to G. Loyd, Esq.

Would you, forgetful of your native tongue,
In foreign words and broken *phrases* speak,
The half form'd jargon of a mongrel Greek?
Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 10.

The book of sophisms [Aristotle's] still supplies a very convenient *phraseology* for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies, which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a *viva voce* dispute.
Stewart. Of the Mind, vol. ii. c. 3. s. 3.

PHRENO'LOGY. Gr. *φρην*, the mind, and *λογος*, a discourse: a compound term of modern formation, in very common use, but not very clearly explained by those who employ it.

PHRE'NSY. } More commonly written
PHRENE'TICK. } *frenzy*, (qv.); Fr. *Frénésie*;
PHRE'NTICK. } It. *Frenesia*; Sp. *Frenesi*; Lat. *Phrenitis*; Gr. *φρενιτις*, *απο του φρενος*, hoc est *mente*, quia in ea semper *mens* læditur: because in it the *mind* is always diseased. (Vossius.)

A disease of mind; a delirium, raving; a paroxysm approaching to raving madness.

Others allege other priuate examples likewise of infants, aged men, sicke persons, men excommunicate, *phrentickes*, and mad men.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1050. *Alleg. against Private Masses.*

There's nothing I have more sadly resented, then the *phrenetick* whimsies with which our age abounds, and therefore am not likely to patron them.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 19.

They made this poor king (for they brought him so poot that he was called Johannes *sine terra*) even as a *phrenetic*, commit what posterity receives now among the worst actions (and in themselves they are so) of princes.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Now let us take a view of deadly tokens in sicknesse. In rage and furious madnesse, to laugh is a mortall signe. In *phrenetic*, wherein men are bestraught of their right wits, to have a care of the skirts, fringes, and welts of their garments, that they be in good order; to keepe a fumbling and picking of the bed-clothes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 2.

PHTHI'SIC. } Fr. *Phtisie*; It. *Tisico*, *tisi-*
PHTHI'SICAL. } *chezza*; Sp. *Tisica*; Lat.
Phthisis; Gr. *Φθισις*, from *φθειν*, or *φθε-ειν*, *corrumpere*, *perdere*, *consumere*, to destroy, to consume.

When liberty of speaking, than which nothing is more sweet to man, was girded, and straight-lac'd almost to a broken-winded *tissie*.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence.

And sobs me out half a dozen *phisical* mottos wherewe he had them, hopping short in the measure of convulsion-fits.
Id. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

PHYLA'CTERY. } Fr. *Phylactere*; It.
PHYLACTE'RICAL. } *Filatèria*; Gr. *Φυλακτη-*
PHYLA'CTERED. } *ριον*, from *φυλασσ-ειν*, to guard, to protect, to preserve from danger.

For thei drawen abroed her *falateries* and magnyfien hemmes.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 23.

They set abrode their *philateries*, and make large borders on their garmentes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The Jewish church ordained that all publick prayers should be concluded with Amen. I say publick prayers; for, in their private or *phylacterical* prayers, it was omitted.
Addison. Christian Sacrifice, p. 128.

Who for the spirit hug the spleen,
Phylacter'd throughout all their mien,
Who their ill-tasted home-brew'd prayer
To the State's mellow forms prefer.—*Green. The Spleen.*

PHY'SICK, *n.* } Fr. *Physique*; It. *Fisica*;
PHY'SICK, *v.* } Sp. *Fisica*; Lat *Physica*;
PHY'SICAL. } Gr. *Φυσικη*, from *φυσις*, *natura*, from *φυειν*, *gignere*, *nasci*.
PHYSICALLY. } *Physick*, — natural philosophy;
PHYSI'CIAN. } and *physician*, a natural philosopher: applied to—

The knowledge of such *physical* substances as are medical or healing; to the science of medicine; to the medical substance or medicine; and to—

A professor or practitioner of the science of medicine.

Physicks, *pl.* is still applied generally to natural philosophy. See the quotation from Locke in v. *Philosophy*.

Hys *faciciunes* he clepede, and swor ye oth anon.
R. Gloucester, p. 68.

With us ther was a douctour of *phisike*,
In att this world ne was there non him like
To speke of *phisike*, and of surgerie.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 415.

Physike is after the seconde (part of theorike)
Through which the philosophie hath fonde,
To treke sonnie knowleichynges
Upon the bodeliche thynges
Of man, of beast, of herbe, of stone,
Of fishe, of fowle, of eyrichone,
Thot ben of bodily substance.
The nature and the circumstance.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

There was amongst the excellêt *phisicions* yt came wt Alexander out of Macedon, one Philip of Acarnon which was preferred to him for preservation of his health & had faythfully scrued him from his childhode, and therefore loued him with entire affection.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 29.

The senate did him [Antonius Musa his *physician*] great honours, and in favour of his profession, gave immunity to all others that from time forth did practise *physick*.
North. Plutarch, p. 970.

And Attalus, sirnamed Philometor (to say, lover of his mother) that would plant and set *physicall* herbs, as hellebborum, lingwort, or bear's foot, &c.—*Id. Ib.* p. 739.

Thus *physically* quencht they thirst, and then their spirits revi'd
With pleasant conference.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

Now of all the liberal sciences, *physic* is one, which as it giveth place to none whatsoever, in beauty, in outward show, and in pleasure or delight: so it alloweth a great reward and salary unto those that love it, even as much as their life and health comes to.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 502.

Some indeed have pretended by art and *physical* applications to recover the dead, but the success has sufficiently upbraided the attempt: *physick* may repair a piece of nature, but cannot create it.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

Some of the ancients, who were less acquainted with metaphysical speculations, understood him [Parmenides] *physically*, as if he had asserted the whole corporeal universe, to be all one thing, and that immovable.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. 4. p. 383.

Virtue, without the doctor's aid,
In the soft arms of sleep was laid,
Whilst Vice within the guilty breast,
Could not be *physick'd* into rest.—*Churchill. Duellist*, b. i.

Some authors name it *cauda pavonis*, on account of its inimitable beauty; the flowers have a *physicky* smell.
Grainger. Sugar Cane, b. i. Note 320.

As to *physical* causes, I am inclined to doubt altogether of their operation in this particular; nor do I think that men owe any thing of their temper or genius to the air, food, or climate.—*Hume*, vol. i. p. 196. Ess. 21.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. Fr. *Physiognomie*; It. *Fisonomia*; Sp. *Fisionomia*; Lat. *Physiognomia*; Gr. Φυσιογνωμία, from φυσις, *natura*, and γνωμων, *cognoscens*, from γιγνωσκειν, *cognoscere*, to know.
PHYSIOGNO'MICAL.
PHYSIO'GNOMER.
PHYSIO'GNOMIST.

The art of judging or discerning the nature or natural disposition, (sc. of men;) now usually restricted, to the art of discovering such nature by examining the countenance or features of the face.

Our old writers not unfrequently contracted to *phisnomy* and *visnomy*.

For his face, whiche before seemed not to diffre frō the common *phisnomi* of others, shone as brighte as the sunne.
Edol. Mark, c. 4.

He taught them there openlye bothe in Latine and Greke, besides the arte magyck, sortilege, *phisnomy*, palmestry.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

Yet certes by her faces and *physnomy*,
Wether she man or woman inly were,
That could not any creature well descry.
Spenser. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

I mean those that are acquainted with your inward disposition, and with the faculties of your soul, as well as the *phisnomy* of your face.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 15.

He were a poor physitian, that had no more anatomy, then were to be gather'd from the *phisnomy*.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 19.

Now that sanguine was the complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any *physiognomer*.—*More. On Enthusiasm*, s. 37.

Appion the grammarian hath left in writing (a thing incredible to be spoken) that a certain *physiognomist*, or teller of fortune, by looking onely upon the face of men and women, judged truely by the pourtraits that Apelles had drawne, how many yeares they either had lived or were to live, for whom those pictures were made.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 10.

Mr. Evelyn studied *physiognomy*, and found dissimulation, boldness, cruelty and ambition in every touch and stroke of Fuller's picture of Oliver Cromwell's face, which, he says, was the most resembling portrait of the Protector.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 1. Note.

PHYSIO'LOGY. Fr. *Physiologie*; It. *Fisiologia*; Gr. Φυσιολογια; (φυσις, *natura*, and λεγ-ειν, to discourse.) As the Fr.—"A reasoning, disputing, or searching out of the nature of things; also, anatomizing physick, or that part of physick, which treats of the composition or structure of man's frame," (Cotgrave.)
PHYSIO'LOGIST.
PHYSIO'LOGIZE, *v.*

The unparalleld Des Cartis hath unridled their dark *physiology* and to wonder solv'd their motions.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 18.

Whence there must be no small affinity betwixt this ancient Moshical or rather Mosaical *physiologie* and the Cartesian phylosophy.
More. The Philosophick Cabbala, App. c. 1.

It will necessarily follow, that the Mosaical philosophy in the *physiologica* part thereof is the same with the Cartesian.
Id. Ib.

It cannot be reasonably doubted, but that the generality of the old *physiologers* before Aristotle and Democritus, did nursue the atomical way, which is to resolve the corporeal phenomena, not into forms, qualities, and species, but into figures, motions, and phancies.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 171.

They who first theologized, did *physiologize* after this manner, for as much as they made the Ocean and Tethys to have been the original of generation.—*Id. Ib.* p. 120.

In one of the most noted *physiological* works which have lately appeared on the continent, Bacon's apothegm is cited more than once with unqualified approbation.
Stewart. Philosophy of the Mind, vol. ii. c. 4. s. 4.

I find that the most eminent and original *physiologist* of the present age [M. Cuvier] has been led, by his enlightened researches concerning the lawa of the animal economy, into a train of thinking strikingly similar.—*Id. Ib.*

The national oeconomie is collected by the first *physiologists* of the time; and it is defective in no description of savage nature.—*Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

PHYTIVOROUS. From the Gr. Φυτον, a plant, and Lat. *Vorare*, to devour, to eat.

Hairy animals with only two large fore teeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare kind.—*Ray.*

PHYTO'LOGY. From Gr. Φυτον, a plant,
PHYTO'LOGIST. and λεγ-ειν, to discourse.

A discourse on, science of, the nature of plants: Botany.

We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by quincuncial and reticulate plants, or erect a new *phytology*.
Brown. Urne Burial, Epist. Ded.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has done.—*Evelyn.*

PI'ACLE. Lat. *Piaculum*, from *pius*; an
PIA'CULAR. act of *pious* atonement, or *expia-*
PIA'CULOUS. *tion*. See EXPIATE.

Piaculum is applied to the act or deed for which atonement should be made; and hence to—

A great crime or offence, a great sin.

Piaculous, — requiring explation; criminal, sinful.

Let me hear from you, else it will make a schism in friendship, which I hold to be a very holy league, and no less than a *piacle* to infringe it.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 25.

There is a peculiar religion attends friendship; there is, according to the etymology of the word, a ligation and solemn tie, the rescinding whereof may be truly call'd a schism, or a *piacle*, which is more.—*Id.* b. ii. Let. 46.

Our late arch-bishop (if it were not *piacular* for you to read ought of his) could have taught you in his pulpit whitings, these five limitations of injoyed ceremonies.
Bp. Hall. An Apology against the Brownists.

And so, as Cæsar reports, unto the ancient Britains it was *piaculous* to taste a goose, which cloth at present no table is without.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 24.

And while we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients; we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 15.

In order to our redemption, Christ suffered as a *piacular* victim (which must be understood to mean in our stead.)
Waterland. Works, vol. vii. p. 76.

The sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb, which was both *piacular* and eucharistical, proclaimed the innocence of our Redeemer, and the universal benefit of his blood to mankind.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. ix. c. 2.

PIA'ZZA. From *Platea*: *platea*, *piatea*, *piazza*, *piazza*, (Menage.)

A broad way, a wide street; in English, applied to—

A way or footpath under covering; as the *piazza* of Covent Garden, above which are habitations, supported at the front by pillars.

Whereupon the next morning being Sundaie, Wolfe came to the Chalcere's chamber, and prim'd him familiarlie to go with him abroad to the *piazza* or marketstead.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1621. an. 1555.

Now near the throng'd *piazza* Gryphon came,
By guards conducted to the place of shame.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xvii.

He [Ciber] carved most of the statues of the kings round the Royal Exchange, as far as King Charles, and that of Sir Thomas Gresham in the *piazza* beneath.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 2.

PICARO'ON. Fr. *Piqueron*, from the verb
PICKERE, *v.* *picorer*, q.d. *pecorare*, to steal *cattle*, (*pecora*.)

A forager, pillager, robber, plunderer. And *picker*,—

To forage, pillage, rob, or plunder.

The gen'rous active spider doubts
More ambus-cadoes than redoubts;
So within shot she doth *pickear*,
Now galls the flank, and now the rear.
Lovelace. Lucasta, pt. ii.

They may be said to have been the chief raisers of those *picaroons* to be pirates, who are now come to that height of strength, that they daily endamage and affront all Christendom.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 2. Let. 11.

No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *piquer*. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

Tiridates on his side *pickered* about, yet never approached within throw of a dart.—*Gordon. Tacitus. Annals*, b. xiii.

PICCADEL. Fr. *Peccadilles*, "the several
PICKARDEL. divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet," &c. (Cotgrave.) B. Jonson writes it—*picardel*; as if he supposed the fashion of wearing it to be derived from *Picardy*; the term is similly a diminutive of *pieca*, (Sp. and It.) a spear head; and was given to this article of foppery, from a fancied resemblance of its stiffened plaits to the bristled points of those weapons," (Gifford.)

Her *piccadil* above her crown upheara.
Drayton. The Moon Calf.

For he that wears no *picadel*
By law may wear a ruffe. *Corbet. Responsio, &c.*

Do you want a band, Sir? This is a coarse wearing,
'Twill fit but scurvily upon this collar:
But patience is as good as a French *pickadel*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act ii. sc. 2.

PICK, *v.* Fr. *Piquer*; Dut. and Ger.
PICK, *n.* *Picken*; A. S. *Pyc-an*; in old
PICKER. writers, to *pike*.
PICKERLY. See To PECK.
PICKERNESS. To act or do with any thing
PICKER. pointed, or sharp at the point;
PICKERY. to strike at or into with any thing pointed; to *pick* good from bad; consequentially, to take or choose, to select, to glean, to distinguish.

To *pick* a quarrel,—to take, (sc.) any opportunity; choose or seek for any pretence or slight occasion for quarrelling.

To *pick* a pocket,—to *pick* or take (with the fingers) any thing out.

Ypiked,—"full fresh and new her geare *ypiked* was," is spoken, (Skinner,) if I mistake not, of shoes or boots with sharp pointed *picks*, which were the fashion in Chaucer's time. And hence—

Picked or *piked* was applied generally as an epithet to one smartly, spruecely, foppishly dressed; to a fop or beau.

& thou has for thi *pikyng*, mykill ille likyng.
R. Brunne, p. 273.

Up riseth Damian the next morwe,
Al passed was his siknesse and his sorwe.
He kembeth him, he proineth him, and *piketh*,
He doth all that his lady lust and liketh
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9885

For vnto Phillis hath he sworn thus,
To wedden her, and her his trouth plight,
And *piked* of her all the good he might.
Id. The Legend of Good Women, v. 2456

Ther saw I first the derke imagining
Of felonie, and all the compassing:
The cruel ire red as any sledde,
The *pickpurse*, and eke the pale drede.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 996

Ful freshe and newe hir geare *ypiked* was.
Id. Prologue, v. 3

For this proverbe is euer newe,
That stronge lockes maken trewe,
Of hem that wolden stele and *pike*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Hee hath bene all his lyfe a *pycke-quarrel* and a cruell and vnrighteous bloudshedder, as his father that sitteth in that holy sea is.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 349.

They giue counsell as though they were great sages, and exhort and giue precepts, rebuke and correct *picke faultes*, and bee woundrous quicke of sight from home & at home blind enough.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 6.

All the common people in general think it is expedient for maids, that are come to lawfull age of marriage, to be seen oft abroad amonge people, goodly and *pickerdly* arrayed.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 16

If he be a *picker* or cut-purse as there be very many, the second time he is taken, he hath a piece of his nose cut off, and is burned in the forehead, and kept in prison till he finde sureties for his good behaviour.
Hacklyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 241.

That if anie man were taken with theft or *pickerie*, and thereof conducted, he should hanse his head polled, and hot pitch powred upon his pate.—*Holinshed*, Rec. 1. an. 1190.

He had at the foote of the walle, a penon pytched in the erthe by hym, and he had a *pykeaxe* in his hande, and myned therwith to the best of his power to brake the wall.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii c. 51.

I have one at home (quoth he) among all other, to whom there is no coffer lockt, nor doore shut in my house, meaning that he was a *pickt-ache*, and a false veriet, and yet those wordes might have been spoken of a faithfull servante.
Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique, fol. 141.

As for our elders, when they perceiued the bishoppe of Romes autoritie by his fruts, and iudged him not to be God's vicare, they thought that *pyckepurse* authoritie must be borne with all, and not cleane cast out.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 37.

Then crafte the cryer call'd a guest,
Of whome was falshoode formost feere,
And pack of *pickethankes* were the rest,
Which came false witnesse for to beare.
Gascoigne. Flowers. The Arraignment of a Louer.

I think he was some barber's son by the mass,
'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a hair
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.
Chapman. All Fools, Act v. sc. 1.

By the Lord, Horatio, these three yeares I haue taken note of it, the age is growne so *picked*, that the toe of the pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Courtier, he galls his kibe.—*Shakspeare. Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 1.

Gay, fresh, and *piked*, was she to the sale,
For to that end, and to that intent,
She thither came, and both forth they went.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

It [style] hath blood, and juyce, when the words are proper and apt, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and *pick'd*.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Too much *pickedness* is not manly. *Id. Ib.*

Those from the mines, with *pick-axe* and with spade,
For pioneers best, that for entrenching are
Men chiefly needful in the use of war.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. i.

There he beheld, how humbly diligent
New adulation was, to be at hand;
How rendy falsehood stept; how nimbly went
Base *pick-thank* flattery, and prevents command.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Some peevish quarrel straight he strives to *pick*.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 3.

Then with an iron *picker* clear away all the earth out of the hills, so as to make the stock bare to the principal roots.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary, Lupulus.

——— Alas!
He *picks* clean teeth, and, busy as he seems
With an old raven quill, is hungry yet!
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

O'er twice three *pickers*, and no more extend
The blu-man's sway. *Smart. The Hop Garden.*

Hast thou by statute shov'd from its design
The Saviour's feast, his own blest bread and wine,
And made the symbols of atoning grace
An office key, a *pick*lock to a place.
Cowper. Expostulation.

PICK-APACK. } *Pick* is, perhaps, *pight*,
PICK-PACK. } *piked*, i.e. *pitched or thrown*;
and *pick-apack*, *pick-a-back*, pitched *on the back*;
or it may be a reduplication of *pack*.

For as our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pick-back* on the old,
Much further off; much further he,
Rais'd on his aged beast, could see.
Butler. Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

PICKLE, *v.* } Dut. *Pekel*; perhaps (says
PICKLE, *n.* } Skinner) from the Fr. *Piquer*, *pungere*, from the *pungency* of the taste. Pennant gives a different history. See the quotation from him.

Pickle, (met.)—dirty, sorry plight or condition.
A *pickle* or a *pickled* rogue,—
One seasoned, imbued, impregnated with roguery, mischief, or vicious dispositions.

They take a great quantitie of them and they vse to *pickle* them with vinegar and salt.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 110.

Ern. No faith, they fish 'em on the English coast,
And fetch their salt from France, then they *pickle* 'em,
And sell 'em all over the world.
Tuke. Adventures of Five Hours, Act i.

Pen. I was never in this *pickle* before.
Dekkar. The Honest Whore, pt. ii.

Flanders had the honour of *pickling* of herrings. One William *Benkeler* of Biezlet, near Sluys, hit on this useful expedient; from him was derived the name *pickle*, which we borrow from the Dutch and German.
Pennant. British Zoology, vol. iii.

PICTURE, *n.* } Fr. *Peinture, peinturer*; It.
PICTURE, *v.* } *Pintura, pittura, pitturare*;
PICTO'RIAL. } Sp. *Pintura, pintar*; Lat.
PICTURAL. } *Pictura*, from *pictum*, past
PICTURER. } part. of *pingere*, to *paint*.
PICTURING, *n.* } See To PAINT.
PICTURE'SQUE. } Any thing *painted*, (sc.) in likeness or resemblance; a likeness, resemblance, or representation; generally, the art, the workmanship of *painting*, or of the *painter*.

Picturesque; It. *Pittoresco*,—see the quotations from Stewart.

We haue seene and eaten of many more, [fowl] which for want of leasure there for the purpose, could not be *pictured*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 274.

"Sir knight, mote I of you this court'sy read
To weet why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Beare ye the *picture* of that ladies head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

——— Whose wals
Were painted faire with memorable gestes
Of famous wisards; and with *picturals*
Of magistrates. *Id. Ib.*

In their common descriptions, they [sea horses] are so grotesco delineations which fill up empty spaces in map, and meet *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 24.

The serpent with human visage is not a meer *pictorial* contrivance or invention of the *picturer*, but an ancient tradition and conceived reality; it stands delivered by Beda and authors of some antiquity.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 4.

Let me go into the mint-house, and see heapes of gold, I am never the richer; let me goe to the *picturers*, I see goodly faces and am never the fayrer.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Zoobers.*

Justice indeed is *pictured* blind, not because it is to be without the eye of knowledge, but the eye of partiality.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 13.

The practice of the Papists is much of the same nature, in their absurd and impious *picturing* of God Almighty.
Id. vol. i. Ser. 2.

Bright eyd Fancy hovering o'er
Scatters from her *pictured* urn
Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.
But ah! 'tis heard no more.
Gray. The Progress of Poesy, iii.

July 13, 1626, a warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto Daniell Mittens, his Majesty's *pieturer*, the summe of 125*l.* for divers *pictures*.—*Walpole. Anec. of Paint.* vol. ii. c. 1.

You cannot pass along a street but you have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picturesque* and noble one can imagine.
Gray. Rome, April, 1740. Let. 18.

Picturesque properly means what is done in the style and with the spirit of a painter; and it was thus, if I am not much mistaken, that the word was commonly employed, when it was first adopted in England.
Stewart. Philosophical Essays, pt. i. c. 5.

The word *picturesque* has been frequently employed to denote those combinations, or groups, or attitudes of objects, that are fitted for the purpose of the painter.—*Id. Ib.*

It [*picturesque*] means that graphical power by which poetry and eloquence produce effects on the mind analogous to those of a *picture*.—*Id. Ib.*

PIDDLE. Either (says Skinner) from the It. *Piccolo*, small, or the verb to *peddle*; or the Fr. *Petite*, petty.

Piddle, n. is the name of a river which discharges itself into the sea at Pool, formerly "enstiled Trent:" it seems (from Drayton) to have received its name from the *small assistant brooks* which flow into it.

To *piddle*, in the examples below, is—
To busy or employ, or to be busy or employed about, to attend to trifling matters; to act or deal in a small way.

Piddling,—minute, trifling, frivolous.

You cunninge archers very often put yourselves unto [some cost] beinge verye Englishmen, never ceasing *piddling* about theyr bowe and shaftes, when they be well.
Ascham. Toxophilus.

Give order that twelve pigs be roasted yellow:
Nine geese, and some three larks for *piddling* meat;
And twenty woodcocks.
Middleton. The Mayor of Quinborough, Act v. sc. 1.

A wealthy man, addicted to his pleasure and to his profits, finds religion to be a traffic so entangled, and of so many *piddling* accounts, that of all mysteries he cannot skill to keep a stock going upon that trade.
Milton. Of Unlicensed Printing.

The gentle and benevolent mediocrity of church-maintenance, without the ignoble huckstersage of *piddling tithes*.
Id. Of Reformation in England.

For stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding.
Swift. Stella at Wood Park.

Content with little, I can *piddle* here
On brocoli and mutton round the year.
Pope. Horace, Sat. 2.

I speak only of the general outline of their constitution; *piddling* objections may be made to particular parts, and experience will point out the necessity of reconsidering many things.—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, vol. i. p. 415.

PIE. } Fr. *Pie*; Sp. *Picaza*; Lat.
PIED. } *Pica*; Gr. Κισσα vel κιττα, from
PIEDNESS. } κι-ειν, to move; from the frequent
PIEBALD. } *motion* of the tail and body, remarkable in the mag-pie.

Pied,—of different colours, like the *pie*; party-coloured; variegated in colour.

Dredeleese it cleer was in the wind
Of every *pie*, and every let game,
Now all is well, for all the world is blind
In this matter. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. iii.

Soch as will nedes so *pie*, may *pie* at a *pye*, and catch a dawe.—*Ascham. The Scholemaster*, b. ii.

Sometimes in feeding on muscles we found some pearle; but it was our happe to meet with ragges, or of a *pide* colour; not hauinge yet discouered those places where we heard of better and more plenty.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 269.

He chose so many as made a faire chain, which for their likenesse and uniformity in roundnesse, orientness, and *pidenesse* of many excellent colours, with equality, in greatnesse, were very faire and rare.—*Id. Ib.*

The *pyed* king-fisher, having got his prey,
Sat with the small breath of the water shaken,
Till he devour'd the fish that he had taken.
Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

The said town of Hamelen was sunoy'd with rats and mice: and it chanc'd, that a *piedewalt* piper came thither, who covenanted with the chief burghers for such a reward, if he could free them quite from the said vermin.
Howell, b. i. s. 6. Let. 49.

His vest, for day and night, was *pye*.
Parnell. An Allegory. On Man.

The fiery Turnus flew before the rest
A *pye-bald*'d steed of Thracian strain he press'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

A Babylonish dialect
Which learned pedants much affect;
It was a party-colour'd dress
Of patch'd and *pye-bald* languages.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 1.

PIE, or } Skinner suggests the A. S. *Bye-*
PYE. } *gan*, to build, (sc.) of *paste*; it is perhaps the name of the *paste* itself, corrupted from the Fr. *Pâte*.

He conde roste, and sethe, and broil and frie
Maken mortrewes, and wel bake a *pie*.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 355.

Bue. The deuill speed him: no man's *pye* is freed
For his ambitious finger. What had he
To do in these fierce vanities?
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act i. sc. 1.

Soon after the marriage of Charles I. the king and queen being entertained at Burleigh, little Jeffery was served up to table in a cold *pye*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 1.

PIE. "The *pie* is a table or rule in the old Roman offices, shewing in a technical way, how to find out the service which is to be read upon each day." (Steevens.) What was called *The Pie*, by the Clergy before the Reformation, was called by the Greeks Πι-νακ, or the Index; (lit. a plank; met. a painted table or picture;) and because indexes or tables of books were formed into square figures resembling pictures or painters' tables, hung up in a frame, these likewise were called Πιακες, or being marked only with the first letter of the word, πι's or *pies*, (Ridley.)

It is the familiar English name for the Romish *Pica, Ordinal* or Service Book.

The church wardens of euerie parish within their diocesse, to bring in and deliuer vp al antiphoners, missales, grailes, processionals, manuals, legendes, *pies*, portuasses, journals, and ordinals after the use of Sarum. &c.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1211.

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause, that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more business to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.
Common Prayer. Pref. concerning the Service of the Church.

PIECE, *v.* Fr. *Pièce*; It. *Pèzzo*; Sp. *Piezo*; Low Lat. *Pecia*. The etymologists scarcely attempt to account for this word; it is probably from the A. S. *Pec-an*, *pecc-ean*, (c soft,) to *patch*. See PATCH.

To *piece* is to patch; to put on a part or portion, a fragment, a bit; to add, join, or unite a part or portion. A *piece* is—

A patch; also, generally, a part whether put on, added, joined; or taken away or disjoined; a portion, a fragment, a bit; any thing *pieced* or put together, constructed or composed; as a *piece* of music, writing, painting; a fowling *piece*, a *piece* of ordnance, a *piece* of cloth.

It is frequently applied by Spenser to signify a castle; as it also is in the quotation from Speed, given by Mr. Todd in a note on Spenser, b. iii. c. 10.

Piece, (of money,)—a minted *pièce*, (sc.) of metal, gold, silver, &c.

Corineus tok hys howe of him, & smot hym a wonde
A bouen on the scolle vth ys owne howe anon,
That the scolle to breke in *peces* mony on.
R. Gloucester, p. 16.

So that he was al to raced *pecemel* in a stonde,
Eche hym from other, among the rockes, or he com to gronde. *Id.* p. 22.

Ha, wicke tonge wo thou boe
For men wyen, that the harde bone,
All though hym selfe haue none,
A tonge breaketh it all to *pieces*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And forth with all Achias cast
His mantell off, and also fast
He cut it into *peces* twelfe. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Also no man soweth a *pece* of newe clothe vnto an olde garmente, for then taketh he away the newe *pece* from the olde, & so is the rent worse.—*Bible*, 1551. *Mark*, c. 2.

And therfore where this auctor would not the wōre of God's worke in the sacrament to be wonderfull for the worke and effect in man, this is one *piece* of truth.
Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of the Presence, fol. 69.

There it pleased the lords to call a select councell, which was alwayes done by hanging out of a flag of the armes of England, and shooting off a great warning *pece*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 609.

But if Christ be sufficient for his church, what needeth this patching and *pieceing*.
Fox. Martyrs, fol. 1379. an. 1554.

To the intent that thou mayest eftesones peruse in an order the thinges thou hast by *piecemele* learned of others.
Udal. Luke, Prol.

The cunning priest changed his copie and chose now Plantagenet to be the subject his pupill should personate, because he was more in the present speech, and votes of the people; and it *pieced* better and followed more close and handsomely vpon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 23.

Say the firme Roman to great Egypt sends
This treasure of an oyster: at whose foote
To mend the petty present, I will *piece*
Her opulent throne with kingdomes.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 5.

"Most trew" then said the holy aged man;
Yet is Cleopolis, for earthly frame,
The fairest *peece* that ele beholden can.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

The fleete thus encreased, they landed in Portugall, euen vnder shot of the castle of Penliche, where the sea growing high, many were in perill of drowning; for most of them waded to the west for the shoare. Of this towne and *peece*, Conde de Fuentes had the command.
Speed, an. 1589. b. ix. c. 24.

I had a wife, a passing princely *peece*,
Which far did passe that gallant girle of Greece.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 208.

——— What is't? a hundred pound?
Eve. No, th' harpey, now, stands on a hundred *pieces*.
B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act iii. sc. 3.

Th' infected king leapt from his bed amaz'd,
Scarce knew himself at first, but round him gaz'd:
And started back at *piec'd*-up shapes, which fear
And his distracted fancy painted there.
Cowley. The Davideis, b. i.

In those poor types of God (round circles) so
Religion's types, the *peeceless* centres flow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go.
Donne. To the Countess of Bedford.

Which (lifting high) he strook his helm full where his plume did stand,
On which, it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hande.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

It appears that this edition [of Shakespeare] was printed (at least partly) from no better copies than the prompter's book, or *piece-meal* parts written out for the use of the actors.—*Pope. Pref. to Shakespeare.*

Down goes the top at once; the Greeks beneath
Are *piece-meal* torn, or pounded into death.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Yet what he had stol'n was so little worth stealing,
They forgave him the damage and cost;
Had he ta'en the whole ode, as he took it *piece-mealing*,
They had fin'd him but twenpence at most.
Johnson. Life of Yalden. (From the Oxford Laureate.)

Dumb as a senator, and, as a priest,
A *piece* of mere church-furniture at best.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

PIEPO'UDRE. Fr. *Pieds poudreux*, dusty feet. Spelman and Skinner give the first etymology stated in the quotation from Blackstone, (qv.) See also *Menage*.

Many are the yeerely enormities of this fayre, in whose courts of *pye-poudered* haue had the honour during three dayes sometimes to sit as judge.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fayre, Act ii. sc. 1.

They will bring this highest, greatest and most honourable court (wherein the whole kingdom and every member of it are represented) into greater contempt and less estimation with all men (whether natives or foreigners) then the basest court of *pipouders*.
Prynne. Treachery, &c. pt. i. p. 170.

The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre*, *curia pedis pulverizati*: so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as the dust can fall from the foot.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 4.

PIER, *n.* A structure raised against the violence of the waves in the sea or in rivers. From the Lat. *Petra*, or rather the Fr. *Pierre*, a stone, because usually made of *stones*; and afterwards applied, of whatever material the thing might be made. The foundations upon which the columns that sustain bridges are raised were also called *piers*, whether made of stone, timber, piles of wood, earth, &c. (Spelman.)

But before he could make his approche, it was of necissitie for him to make a *pere* or a mole, whereby they might passe from the mayne land to the citie.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 54.

A stable bridge runs cross from side to side,
Whose spacious arch transmits the passing tide,
And jutting *piers* the wintery floods abide.
Howe. Lucan, b. iv.

Some fragments of marble linings and *piers* remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port. [Rimini.]
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 7.

PIERCE, *v.* **PIE'RCEABLE. PIE'RCER. PIE'RCING,** *n.* **PIE'RCINGLY. PIE'RSANT.** Fr. *Percer*; It. *Pertugiàre*, which Menage derives from the Lat. *Pertundere*, to beat through; Skinner,—from *per*, and *icere*, to strike through; and Minshew,—from Gr. Περ-ειν, *penetrare*, to bore through, to penetrate.

To prick, stick, strike, or bore through; to penetrate, to perforate, to transfix.

Corineus ther with harde smot & sturde hym aboute,
And made his wey hi either syde, and *percede* the route.
R. Gloucester, p. 17.

Her laughing eyen *persaunt* and clere.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Such a strong *percer* is money, and such a gredie slotion is aunice.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 16.

What meanest thou, in others faults so *pearsantly* to prye
With egle's syghte.—*Drant. Horace*, Sat. 3.

And on the haubergh stroke the prince so sore
That quite disparted all the liaked frame,
And *pierced* to the skin, but hit no more.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's pride,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide,
Not *perceable* with power of any starre.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 1.

All were his earthly eien both blunt and bad,
And through great age had lost their lively sight,
Yet woudrous quick and *persaunt* was his spright,
As eagle's eie, that can behold the sunne.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 10.

There is that speaketh like the *piercings* of a sword: but the tongue of the wise is health.
Bible. Modern Version. Proverbs, xxii. 18.

Tears at the sight came starting from his eye,
While *piere'd* with grief the much-lov'd youth he view'd,
And the pale features, now deform'd with blood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

We have enough to fill us with admiration of the munificence, power, and wisdom of the infinite Creator, when we contemplate the noble faculties of this our superior part, the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thoughts.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. v. c. 1.

——— *Pierce* my vein,
Take of the crimson stream meand'ring there,
And catechise it well; apply thy glass,
Search it, and prove now if it be not blood,
Congenial with thine own. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

PIETY. See PIOUS.

PIG, *n.* The acorn is in old Gloss. cited by Pig, *v.* Pig, Lye, called *pic-bred*. In Dut. *Biggle*, *viaghe*, *varcken*, is *porcus*. Dut. *Verckshen*; Ger *Ferkel*, *ferkel*, porcellus; from the Lat. *Porcus* (Wachter.) A lump or mass of melted lead or iron is called a sow or *pig*.

To *pig*,—is to bring forth *pigs*; to lie, or do any other thing as *pigs* do.

And in the flore with nose and mouth to brok
They wolwe, as don two *piggys* in a poke.
Chaucer. The Revos Tale, v. 4277.

I thought it not mete to doo that is done alredy, and in making rehersall of them, to make meane thinke I had geuen them a *pigge* of another maunes sow.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 52.

Some men there are loue not a gaping *pigge*.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 1.

Come forward; you should be some dull tradesman by your *pig-headed* sconce now, that think there's nothing good any where but what is to be sold.—*B. Jonson. Masques.*

The mimic was extoll'd; and Grouse
Was hiss'd, and eat-call'd from the house.
"Soft ye, a word before I go,"
Quoth honest Hodge, and stooping low,
Produc'd the *pig*. *Smart. The Pig*, Fab. 18.

PIGEON, *n.* Fr. *Pigeon*; It. *Piccione*; Sp. *Pichon*; Lat. *Pipio*, from *pipire*, to *peep*, or make the noise or cry of young birds.

To *pigeon*,—(met.) to entrap, (as *pigeons* are, and taken.)

Pigeons be easily digested, and at very holsom to them which are fleumatick, or pure melancholy.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii.

Also there were two *pigeon-houses* loyaing hauing in them store of turtle doues and *pigeons*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 150.

As well the male as the female be carefull of their young *pigeons* and love them alike; nay ye shall haue the cocke oftentimes rebuke, yea chastise, the hen, if she keep not the nest well.—*Holland. Pliinie*, b. x. c. 34.

Outl. The drum, the drum, *Ifur.*
Cur. I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people;
What drum? what danger?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 5.

——— For it cannot be,
But I am *pigeon-liver'd* and lack gall
To make oppression bitter, or ere this,
I should haue fatted all the region kites
With this slaue's offal.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*. Act ii. sc. 2.

Then hey! at Disilpation's call
To every Club that leads the ton,
Hazard's the word; he flies at all,
He's *pigeon'd* and undone. *Observer*, No. 27.

PIGGESNIE. The Romans (says Tyrwhitt) used *oculus* as a term of endearment, and perhaps *piggesnie*, in vulgar language, only means *ocellus*, the *eyes* of that animal (the pig) being remarkably small. "A. S. *Piga*, a little maid. We use at this day to call such a little one a *pigsney*," (Somner.) And Skinner says from *piga*, puellula, q.d. Lepidæ puellæ *oculus*, vel puellarum *oculus*, i. e. *Decus*.

Hire shoen were laced on hire legges hie;
She was a primerole, a *piggesnie*,
For any lord to ligen in his bedde,
Or yet for any good yeman to wed.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3268.

"If there be any pretty one, come near to me,
Come hither ye *piggesnye*, ye little babe!"
Id. The Remedie of Loue.

How softlye she was wont to chirpe him under the chin and kisse him, how pretely she could talke to him (how doth my swete heart, what sayth now *piggets*.)
Bp. Gardner. On True Obedience, To the Reader.

Lod. Good *pigs-ney!* Frank, pr'ythee walk her t'other turn i' th' garden and get her a stomach to her supper.
Davenport. The City Nightcap, Act iii. sc. 1.

PIGHT, i.e. *pitcht*, or *pitched*, (qv.) in Wiclif,—fixed, transfixed, *pierced*.

And tho he was y flowe an hey, and ne cowthe not a ligte,
Adoun mid so gret eir to the erthe he fel and *pigle*.
That al to peses to rof. *R. Gloucester*, p. 29.

The king wende to Stratford, to abide more migte,
& aboute Loudone is paulions *pigle*. *Id.* p. 569.

And eftsoone anothir scripture seith, thei schulen se into whom thei *pighten* thorough (*transfixerunt*).
Wiclif. Jos, c. 19.

And er that Arcite may take auy kepe
He *pight* him on the pomel of his hed
That in the place he ley as he were ded.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2691.

The kynge then *pught* his *pauylyons* and strenghted his felde, for sodayne brekynge out of the Turkes.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1272.

The careful cold hath nipt my rugged rind,
And in my face deep furrowes eld hath *pight*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

But backe againe the sparkling steel recoyld,
And left not any marke where it did light,
As if in adamant rocke it had beene *pight*.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

PIGMENT. Lat. *Pigmentum*, from *pictum*, past part. of *ping-ere*, to paint. See the quotation from Boyle.

Naturall beauty is a stronger loadstone of itselfe, but much more when those artificiall enticements and provocations of gestures, clothes, jewels, *pigments*, exortations shall bee aunexed unto it.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 465.

If you will allow me, Pyrophilus, for the avoiding of ambiguity, to employ the word *pigments* to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of to impart or imitate particular colours.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 735.

PIGMY, *n.* } Fr. *Pigmée*; It. *Pigmèo*; Sp.
PIGMY, *adj.* } *Pigmeo*; Lat. *Pigmæus*; Gr.
PYGMEAN. } Πυγμαιος, from πυγμη, spatium a *cubito ad digitos* clausos. Applied, generally, to—

A dwarf, any very short, small, diminutive person or thing.

Higher in the countrey, and above these, even in the edge and skirts of the mountaines, the *Pigmei* sprtaml (Trisplitanii) are reported to bee: called they are so, for that they are but a cubite or three shaftments (or spannes) high, that is to say three times nine inches.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 2.

Aristotle writeth that these *Pigmæans* live in hollow caves, and holes under the ground.—*Id. Ib.*

But what will not God do? it will make a *pigmy* too hard for a giant.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 2. p. 88. Let. 9.

What! do you set a little *pigmy* marshal
To question with a Prince!—*The first Part of Jeronimo.*

To *pigmy* nations wounds and death they bring,
And all the war descends upon the wing.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

Soon grows the *pigmy* to gigantic size,
Her feet on earth, her forehead in the skies.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Control the course of Nature, bid the Deep
Hush at thy *pigmy* voice her waves to sleep.
Churchill. An Epistle to William Hogarth.

PIKE, *n.* } So called (Skinner) either from
PICKEREL. } the likeness of its nose to a *pike* or *spear*, or because it moves itself in the water like a *spear* thrown.

"Bet is," quod he, "a *pike* then a *pickerel*,
And bet than old beef is the tendre veel."
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9293.

For fresh water fish, besides the common sorts (as carpe, *pike*, perch, roach, &c.) they have diuers kinds very good and delicate.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 475.

The goodly well grnwn trout I with my angle strike,
And with my bearded wire I take the ravenous *pike*.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 4.

PIKE. } Fr. *Pique*; It. *Picca*; Sp. *Pica*,
PICKED. } from the verb, to *pick*; because *picked*, *peaked*, or pointed as a *picker*.

Any thing *peaked* or pointed, or having the point or end sharpened;—a weapon, a tool, &c.

Thel prefere a man to bete, for tue schlynges or thre,
With *piked* staues grete, beten sall he be.
R. Brunne, p. 328.

The sayde bastarde was at the first course rennynge with sharpe sperys ouerthrowen horse and man, which was by the rage of the horse of the sayd bastarde, and nat by vyolence of the stroke of his enemy, and by a *pyke* of iron standynge vpon the fore parte of the sadyll of the Lorde Scalys.
Fabyan, vol. iii. an. 1468.

The heads of the same are vipers' teeth, bones of fishes, flug stones, *piked* points of knives, which they hauing gotten of the French men, broke the same & put the points of them in their arrowes' breast.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 517.

A rake for to hale up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* for to *pike* them up, handsome to drie.
Tusser. Husbandry Furniture.

A gentle youth, his dearly loved squire,
His spear of hebon wood behind him bare,
Whose barmeful head thrise heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with *pike head* square.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Yet he his hand so carefully did beare,
That at the last he did himself attaine,
And therein left the *pike head* of his spare.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 7.

PIKE, i.e. to point his eye, to peep.

And Pandarus that ledde her by the lappe,
Came nere, and gan at the eurtein *pike*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

PILCH. Steevens, on *Romeo & Juliet*, produces examples of *pilch* from Nash and Decker. Somner says—*pylce*; toga pellicea.

"A furre gowne, (a *pilch*,) a garment of skins with the hair."

What shall these clothes manifold,
Lo this hote somer's day,
After great heat cometh cold,
No man cast his *pilch* away. *Chaucer. A Proverb.*

And have here a *pilch* of gray.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

Neither eatyng any brade, ne drinking any wyne, but liuyng in wildernesse, clothed in a *pilche* of a camel's hide, and girte with a girdle of leather.—*Udol. Luke*, c. 7.

We are Captaine Tucca, that talk to you, you inhuman *pilchers*.—*B. Jonson. Poetaster*, Act iii. sc. 4.

PILCHARDS. A fish so called (Skinner), a cutis *levitate*, from the *smoothness* of its skin. See PILCH.

They revealed unto him many things to come, and taught him the purifying against lightning and thunder which they make yet at this day with onions, hair and *pilchers*.
North. Plutarch, p. 58.

PILE, *v.* } Fr. *Pile*, *piller*, *pilastre*; It.
PILE, *n.* } *Pila*, *pilière*, *pilàstro*; Sp. *Pila*,
PELEMENT. } *pilar*, *pilastro*; A. S. *Pil*; sudes,
PELING, *n.* } moles, cumulus, strues.
PELLAR. } A *pile*, or *pillar*,—raised upon
PELLARED. } the ground or surface to support
PELASTER. } or sustain any thing laid, placed, reared upon it; also, driven into the ground for the same purpose: further, applied to the whole mass (moles, cumulus) heaped, or structure reared upon it, (strues.) And hence—

A mass, heap, accumulation, structure, superstructure.

And him that schall ouercome I schal make a *piler* in the temple of my God, and he schal no more go out.
Wiclif. Apocalyps, c. 3.

Hym that ouercommeth, wyll I make a *pyllar* in the temple of my God, and he shall goo no more out.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Every *piler* the temple to sustane
Was tonne-gret of yron bright and sheen.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1195.

In many cities are to be sene great stacks of such thynges *pyled* vp in hollowed places.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 138.

And yet besides this, both on the neather part of the streame there were *pyles* driuen one ouerthwart another.
Id. Ib. fol. 95.

Among which notes I have said nothing of pallification, or *pyling* of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 19.

The other five, five sondry wayes he sett
Against the five great bulwarks of that *pyle*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

What! had he thought wherefe by he might be knowne
But costly *pilements* of some curious stone.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 2.

Like two faire marble *pillours* they were seene,
Which doe the temple of the gods support,
Whom all the people decke with garlands greene,
And honour in their festivall resort.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

The brazen thresholds both sides did enfold
Silver *pilasters*, hung with gates of gold.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

Pylasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble *pillars*; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the *piles* or piers of bridges.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 29.

The polish'd walls of marble be
Pilaster'd round with porphyry.
Cotton. The Entertainment to Phillis.

Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead,
And the *pil'd* victims round the body spread;
Then jars of honey, and of fragrant oil
Suspends around, low-bending o'er the *pile*.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood,
Were pour'd upon the *pile* of burning wood.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

'Twas I slew Samson, when the *pillar'd* hall
Fell down, and crush'd the many with the fall.
Id. Palamon & Arcite.

I never ride past the charming vista of royal palms on the Cayon estate of Daniel Mathew, Esq. in St. Christopher, without being put in mind of the *pillars* of the Temple of the Sun at Palmira.—*Grainger. The Sugar Cane*, b. iv.

Yet lightly edg'd the glancing cabine hit,
Where the fair head and *pillar'd* neck were knit.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. iii.

Pilaster'd jasmines twixt the windows grew,
With lavender beneath, and sage and rue.
Horte. The Charitable Mason.

He ridicules the heads of lions, which are creeping through the *pilasters* in Great Queen-street built by Webb the scholar of Inigo Jones.—*Walpole. Anec. of Painting*, vol. ii. c. 2.

PILE. } Fr. *Poil*; It. *Pèlo*; Sp. *Pelo*;
PELLEDNESS. } Lat. *Pilus*; Gr. Πιλος, hair,
PELLOUS. } wool.
PILO'SITY. } Hair, wool; any thing of a hairy, woolly, fleecy, texture or substance.

After them followed the kynges henxmenne, in coates of purple uelvet *pieled*, and paned with riche clothe of silver.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 14.

And while he [Columbus] was attending there to acquaint the King of Castile (that then was) with his intended purpose, by how many wayes and meanes was he derided: some scorned the *oildness* of his garments.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 167.

That hair is not poison though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrements of voracious dogs which is secu to be very *pilous*.—*Dr. Robinson. Eudoxa*, &c. (1658,) p.124.

The cause of the smoothness in men, is not any abundance of heat and moisture, though that indeed causeth *pilositie*; but there is requisite to *pilositie*, not so much heat and moisture, as excrementitious heat and moisture.
Bacon. Natural Historie, § 630.

Thou art good velvet, thou'rt a three *pil'd* peece I warrant thee; I had as liefe be a lyst of an English kersey, as be *pil'd*, as thou art *pil'd*, for a French velvet.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 2.

I haue seru'd Prince Florizell, and in my time wore three *pile*, but now I am out of seruice.
Id. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

With that money I would make thee several cloaks and line them with black crimson, and tawny, three *piled* velvet.
Barry. Ram Alley, Act iii. sc. 1.

PILE. } Lat. *Pilum*, which Varro derives—a
PELLED. } *percundo*. Vossius prefers *pilum*, from *pisillum*, a *pestle*, from *pistum*, the past part. of *pinsere*, to beat or bruise. See PESTLE.

The point of a spear or arrow.

——— For then did Polepat passe
A lance at Damasus, whose helme was made with cheeks of brasse.
Yet had not proofe enough; the *pyle* drave through it, and his skull.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

——— At Delops, Magus threw
A speare well *pilde*; that stroke his caske full in the height: off flew
His purple feather, newly made, and in the dust it fell.
Id. Ib. b. xv.

PILE. Fr. *Pile*; It. *Pila*. Cotgrave calls it, the *pile* or under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped; and the *pile-side* of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a *cross*.

Other men have been, and are, of the same opinion (for that is all is said) and therefore it is reasonable for me to embrace it. A man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up by such measure.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 20.

PILGRIM. } Fr. *Pèlerin*, *pèrègrin*; It.
PELGRIM, *v.* } *Pellegrino*, *peregrino*; Sp. *Pe-*
PELGRIMAGE. } *lerino*, from the Lat. *Peregrinus*,
PELGRIMIZE, *v.* } qui *peregrè* venit; *pereger*, i. e. *per ager*.

One from another land, or other lands; a wanderer, a traveller,

Ho mad his testament, als did other *pilgrimes*.
R. Brunne, p. 135.

Ther penance was thei suld go in *pilgrimage*.—*Id.* p. 303.

Moost dere I beseech you as comelingis and *pilgrims* to absteine you fro fleischli desires that fighten agens the soule.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Petir*, c. 2.

Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and *pilgrimes*, abstayne from fleshlye lusts whiche fyght agaynst the soule.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Lyue in drede in the tyme of youre *pilgrimage*.
Wiclif. 1 *Petir*, c. 1.

See that ye passe the tyme of youre *pilgrimage* in feare.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

They we betiden when I *pilgrimed* out of my kith in wintere.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. i.

Befelle, that in that season on a day,
In Southwerk at the Tabord as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my *pilgrimage*
To Canterbury with devoute courage,
At night was come into that hostelrie
Wel nine and twenty in a compagnie
Of sondry folk by aventure yfalle
In felawship, and *pilgrims* were they alle,
That toward Canterbury wolden ride.—*Id. Prol.* v. 21, 26.

Ye shall pray for all true *pilgrims* and palmers, that have taken their way to Rome, to Jerusalem, to St Iames, or St James, or to any other place.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. pt. ii. No. 8.

Then peaceably thy painfull *pilgrimage*
To yonder same Hierusalem doe bend,
Where is for thee ordained a blessed end.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Jun. Fellow orion, I'll bear thy charges, an thou wilt but *pilgrimize* it along with me to the land of Utopia.
B. Jonson. The Case is altered, Act ii. sc. 4.

The maids and youths shall linger here,
And while it sounds at distance swell,
Shall sadly seem in pity's ear
To hear the woodland *pilgrim's* knell.
Collins. On the Death of Thomson.

A *palmer*, opposed to a *pilgrim*, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, travelling incessantly, and subsisting by charity; whereas the *pilgrim* retired to his usual home and occupations when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his *pilgrimage*.—*Sir W. Scott. Marmion*, c. i. Note.

PILL, *v.* } Fr. *Piller, pillage*; (*pilfer, pilferier*.—Lacombe;) Sp. *Pillare, pillage*; Lat. *Pilare*, (used in composition;) Gr. Πιλόω, or Πιλέω, *densare, constipare*, to stow or pack thick or close; and further, furari, to *thieve*, to *rob*, nempe a more furum cum *occultare* furta student, from the manner or custom of thieves or robbers, who thy endeavour to *hide* their plunder.
PILLAGE, *v.*
PILLAGE, *n.*
PILLAGER.
PILLER.
PILLERY.
PILFER, *n.*
PILFERER, *n.*
PILFERY.
PILFERING, *n.*

To thieve, to rob, to plunder.
To *pilfer*,—to practise petty theft; or to steal small quantities.
To *pill* is sometimes written—to *peel*. See PEEL, and PEELER.

Fourti thousand poude he did him take,
That non in alle the cuntre more suldе be *piled*.
R. Brunne, p. 42.

Ae wel worth poverte for he may walke unrobbede
Among *pilours* in pes. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 215.

And he wold feeche a felonel mandement,
And sempne hem to the chapitre bethe two
And *pill* the man, and let the wenche go.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6944.

Whan the wolf hath fulli his wombe, he stinteth to strangle *chepe*; but sothly, the *pillours* and destroiers of holy chirches goodes ne do not so, for they ne stint never to *pille*.
Id. The Persones Tale.

To ransake in the tas of bodies dede,
Him for to stripe of harneis and of wede,
The *pillours* dide hire business and cure
After the bataille and discomfiture.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1009.

But for I leade a poure route
And am, as who saith at manchefeie,
The name of *pillour* and of thefe
I beare. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Whereupon I went myselfe, and tooke away from our men whatsever they had *pillaged*, and gaue it to the owners.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. fol. 196.

Peace sometyme contentith not soudyours, & especially such as delyte theim i *pyllage* & robery.
Fabyan. Works, vol. i. c. 114.

For the chefe company of them and such as were most renomed to vse grete robbery and *pillery* were of Bierne, and of the countie of Foix.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 110.

And it seldome or neuer chanueth, that any man is so irreligious that he dareth eyther hide any thyng that is so taken, or *pilfer* any thing away that is so *pyled*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 158.

To vacabondys and other that loked for *pyffry* and ryffylynge, it was a great occayon and styryngе.
Fabyan, an. 1456.

The kynge after that he hadde gotte a large and ample summe of money, had pitie of the people, whiche cryed to God daily for an ende of their *pillynge*.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 20.

Pilling and polling is grown out of request, and plain *pilfering* come into fashion.
Winwood. Mem. To Sir D. Carleton, March 1604.

Heare me, you wrangling pyrates that fall out,
In sharing that which you have *pill'd* from me.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 3.

I fear me, messenger, to feast my train
Within a town of war so lately *pillaged*,
Will be too costly, and too troublesome.
Marlow. The Jew of Malta, Act v.

——A wicked villaine, bold and stout,
Which wonned in a rock not farre away
That robbed all the country thereabout,
And brought the *pillage* home, whence none could get it out.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

Where he as Furius, he wonded ever
Such *pilfering* slips of petty landlordry.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

Now, all these *pilferies*, couch'd and compos'd in order,
Frame thee and me. Man's a quiek mass of thievery.
Tomkis. Albumazar, Act i. sc. 1.

He [Lucius Pella] was accused and convicted of robbery, and *pillery* in his office.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 829.

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will check him for't: your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and contemptiest wretches,
For *pilferings* and most common trespasses,
Are punish'd with. *Shakspeare. Lear*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Nor were the blessed heavenly powers, unmindfull of thy wrong.
O Menelaus; but in chiefe, Joves seed the *pillager*,
Stood close before, and slakit the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. iv.

The church is every one's prey, and the shepherds are *pilled* and polled and fleeced by none more than by their own flocks.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 11.

Some spy perhaps to lurk beside the main;
Or nightly *pillager* that strips the slain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

Our years,
As life declines, speed rapidly away,
And not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace, that age would gladly keep.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

——The idle *pilferer* easier there
Eludes detection, when a lamb or ewe
From intermingled flocks he steals.—*Dyer. Fleece*, b. ii.

In short I should be happy, if any thing I have done, or may hereafter do, shall serve to mitigate the zeal of critics for detecting their contemporaries in pretended *pilferings* and misdemeanours, where the letter of the law may perhaps appear against them, but the spirit of it, if interpreted with candour, condemns them not.—*Observer*, No. 150.

PILL. Fr. *Pilule*; Lat. *Pila*, a *ball*; *pilula*, a little *ball*. Applied to—
A little ball of drugs; (met.) any thing nauseous or disagreeable.

Downewarde at the mouth, by potions, electuaries, or *pylles*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth*, b. iii. c. 5.

Thei did vereiie eagrely desire to haue a phisician: & yet cannot thei abyde to swallow down the holsome *pille* of verilie being bittur in their mouthes.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 4.

PILLION. See PILLOW.

PILLORY, *n.* } Fr. *Pilori, pilorer*; Low
PILLORY, *v.* } Lat. *Pillorium*. Skinner thinks
PILLORIZE, *v.* } —from *pile*, because the place where the sentence of the law was executed, was formerly surrounded by *pillars*. Spelman suggests *pilleur*, a *piller*, or *pilferer*; because appropriated to their punishment; and transferred from the criminal to the instrument of punishment.

And if ye laiche Lyar let him not askapie,
Er he be put on *pullorie*. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 35.

Than they were delyuered to the hangman, and fast bounde layde in a carre and brought with trompettes to the place of execution named ye halles, and there set on the *pillory*, and turned four times aboute in the sight of all the people.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 147.

And [the sayde Syr Hughe] there punyshed the bakers for laeke of syze by the tuberell, where before tymes they were punished by the *pillery*.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1259.

The owner of the chest is tyed boords, amid them both a *pillery-like* hole for the prisoner's necke.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 75.

I have been five times *pilloried*, my coals given to the poor, and my sacks burnt before my face.
Grim, the Collier of Croydon, Act ii. sc. 1.

And [Henry Burton] afterwards imprison'd, fin'd, degraded, deprived of his benefice, *pilloried* with Prynne and Bastwicke, lost his ears, condemned to perpetual imprisonment.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

He [Lilburne] was condemned to be whipped, *pilloried*, and imprisoned. While he was whipped at the cart, and stood on the *pillory* he harangued the populace, and declaimed violently against the tyranny of bishops.
Hume. History of England, c. 52.

They constructed a vast amphitheatre in which they raised a species of *pillory*. On this *pillory* they set their lawful king and queen, with an insulting figure over their heads.
Burke. Letter to a Memb. of the National Assembly.

PILLOW, *n.* } Dut. *Pulve, pulvinus*; *pul-*
PILLOW, *v.* } *wine, pulvini theca*; Skinner
PILLION. } thinks—from the Lat. *Pulvinus*. Junius,—from the Gr. Πολστος, *constipatus*, because stuffed with wool. In A.S. *Pyle*. Chaucer,—*pilwe*. It is, perhaps, the same word as *billow*, (qv.)
A case stuffed with some material, to sit, or rest the head, upon.
Pillion is a *pillow* used, and suitably made, for riding upon.

And he was in the hinder part of the boot; and slept on a *pilowe*.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 4.

And be was in the sterne a slepe on a *pulowe*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Under his head no *pillow* was,
But in the stede a trusse of grass.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

Now may I wepe alone many a teare,
And grasse about I may, but in this place
Save a *pillow*, I find naught to embrace.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

For in his male he had a *pilwebere*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 696.

And for he shuld slepe softe,
Upon a fether bed aloft,
He lieth, with many a *pillow* of downe.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

So when the sun in bed
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave.
Milton. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

The verdant grass my couch did goodly dight,
And *pillow* was my helmett fayre display'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

I surely thought that the manner had beene Irish, for it is farre differing from that we have now, as also all the furniture of his horse, his strong brasse bit, his slyding reynes, his shanke *pillion* without stirruppes, &c.
Id. View of the State of Ireland.

It cannot be denied that birds are of great use to us; their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us soft and warm lodging, which is no small convenience and comfort to us, especially in these northern parts of the world.
Ray. On the Creation, pt ii. p. 429.

And taking the air now and then on a *pillion*, behind faithful John.—*Observer*, No. 169.

PILOT, *v.* } Fr. *Pilot, pilotage*; It. *Pilota*;
PILOT, *n.* } Sp. *Piloto*; Dut. *Piloot*, or *Pil-*
PILOTAGE. } *loet*; which latter is said to be formed of *piil*, a plummet line, and *loot*, lead; or from Dut. *Peilen*, *peilen*, to measure, (sc. the depth of the waters,) and *loet*, lead. (See *Skinner, Junius*, and *Kilian*, and the quotation from Gascoigne.) Others,—from an old French word, *Pilé*, a ship. See *Menage*.
One to whom the steerage or guidance of a ship is intrusted; (met.) one who steers, or guides, or directs.

——The *pylot* gan to shrinke,
And all against his courage seemde to quayle.
And from aloffe the steward of our state,
(The *sounding plumbe*) in haste post haste must raunge,
To try the depth and goodness of our gate.
Gascoigne. Voyage to Holland, 1572

The assembly seldom times brake up, but the pulpit for orations was defiled and sprinkled with the blood of them that were slain in the market-place, the city remaining all that time without government of magistrate, like a ship left without a *pilot*.—*North. Plutarch*, p 601.

Passengers in a ship always submit to their *pilot's* discretion, but especially in a storm.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 4

A *pilot* seated at the helm, with his eye fixed on the pole while the rest of the crew abandon themselves to sleep, forms an interesting picture in some of the noblest productions of human genius.
Stewart. Philosophical Essays, Ess. 3. c. 3.

PIMENT. Fr. *Piment*; Low Lat. *Pigmentum*. A mixture of wine, honey, and spices.

Ne let therefore to drink clarre,
Or *piment* maked fresh and new.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

That one [tonne] full of suche *plement*
Which passeth all entendment
Of man's wit, if he it taste,
And maketh a joylife herte in hast.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.vi.

PIMP, *v.* } Skinner thinks it has some refer-
PIMP, *n.* } ence to the Gr. Πειμειν, to procure, to obtain. See PEMP.

A *pimp*,—one who procures or provides, (sc.) to gratify the vices of others, meanly, basely.

Pol. Let me see; where shall I chuse two or three for *pimps* now: but I cannot chuse amis amongst you all, that's the best.—*Middleton. A Mad World, my Masters*, Act iii.

But when to sin our biass'd nature leans,
The careful Devil is still at hand with means,
And providently *pimps* for ill desires.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

There is an old Pander (the prince of *pimps*) always at hand, who makes it his great business and perpetual study to bring them together, and will never suffer a vitious inclination to starve for want of a suitable object to feed it.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

Because the clergy will never attempt by cheating and *pimping*, to raise themselves from beggary to great estates and high stations.—*Id.* vol. v. Ser. 11.

Yet hards like these aspir'd to lasting praise,
And proudly hop'd to *pimp* in future days.
Johnson. Irene, Act i. sc. 1.

What is not proud? The *pimp* is proud to see
So many like himself in high degree.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 1.

PIMPLE. } A. S. *Pimpel*; Fr. *Pompelle*, a
PIMPLED. } *pumple* or *pimple*; corrupted (skinner) from *pustula*.

A small mattery or *pustulous* swelling; a pustule.

Grime. O your raysour do hurt my lippe.
Jacke. No it scrapeth of a *pimpell* to ease you of the pippe.
Edwards. Damon & Pithias.

Why should we sing the thrift,
Codling, or pomroy, or of *pimpled* coat
The russet. *J Phi ips. Cider*, b. i.

For he, who hopes his bile shall not offend,
Should overlook the *pimples* of his friend.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 3.

Two leaves prodnc'd, two rough in dented leaves;
Cautious he pinches from the second stalk
A *pimple*, that portends a future sprout,
And interdicts its growth. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

PIN, *v.* } A. S. *Pyndan*, includere, to *pen*,
PIN, *n.* } (qv.)
PINNER. } To inclose, to shut up, to con-
PINFOLD. } fine, to fasten, to keep or coop up,
PINGLE. } to incage.

A *pin* or web in the eye; because it closes the eye, (Skinner.)

Pingle, (dim.)—a small close or inclosure.

A merry *pin*,—from the custom of drinking in mugs with a *pin* fixed, as a measure of the exact quantity to be drunk.

Pinner, or *Pindar*,—one who *pins* (the sheep in the fold, cattle, &c. in the *pen*-fold or pound.) See POUND.

Thy plesaunt laune *pinned* with golden *pene*.
Chaucer. Complaint of Cresseide.

But when you list to riden any where
Ye moten trill a *pin*, stant in his ere,
Which I shall tellen you betwixt us two.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,635.

This mischance beyng declared to the constable of Fraunce and the other capitaines, cut their coteines and prucked doune their hartes, whiche were set on so mery a *pynne*, for the victory of Moutarges.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 5.

Then was he thrise put to the *pinne bonke*, tormented most miserably, he vtter his fetters on, which her would never do.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 817. *Hen. VIII.* an. 1555.

Then he [Sir T. More] maketh the dead men's soules by a rhetorical prosopopœa, to speake out of purgatory *pinfolde*.
Id. Ib. p. 227.

His garment, nought but many ragged clouts,
With thornes together *pin'd* and patched was,
The which his naked sides he wrapt aboute.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

But Alexander self writeth, that they left their rafters or great pieces of timber *pinned* together, whereupon they had passed over the stream of the main river.
North. Plutarch, p. 584.

Onely she turn d a *pin*, and by and by
It cut away upon the yielding wave.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

About that time Englishmen began to make all sorts of *pinnes*, and at this day they excell all nations.
Stow. K. James, Conclusion.

She doth not only think of lusty Robin Hood,
But of his merry man, the *pindar* of the town,
George-a-Greene. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 23.

The Academy, a little *pingle* or plot of ground, the purchase whereof cost not above three thousand drachmes, was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and others.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 226.

Bet. "I care not for earl, nor yet for knight,
Nor baron that is so bold;
For George-a-Greene, the merry *pinner*,
He hath my heart in hold."—*The Pinner of Wakefield.*

For there her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief starch'd and *pinners* clean.
Gay. Shepherd's Week, Past. 5.

Friend, hourly we see, some raw *pinfenther'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. I.

Oaths were not purpos'd more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like mortal cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

A rough country squire, being not a little shocked at the proceeding of a young widow that would not recede from her demands of *pin-money*, was extoled at her mercenary temper, that he told her in great wrath, as much as she thought him her slave, he would show all the world he did not care a *pin* for her. Upon which he flew out of the room, and never saw her more.—*Spectator*, No. 295.

PINCH, *v.* } Fr. *Pincer*; It. *Pizzicare*;
PINCH, *n.* } Dut. *Pitsen*; Ger. *Pfetsen*.
PINCHER. } Menage derives—from the Lat.
PINCHING, *n.* } *Pungere*. See To PUNCH.
PINCHINGLY. } To press, nip, or squeeze, (sc. between two hard substances;) to press, to compress, to constrain or constringe; to hold tight, to gripe, to twinge.

Sir, fairere the wore, graunte vs thi curteysie,
Than parties *pinched* more, the anantage set so hie,
That thou may gyue with right, whan thou wille & how
That salle nnt be thorgh sight demed of lesse than thou.
R. Brunne, p. 314.

Therto he coude endite, and make a thing,
Ther coude no wight *pinche* at his writing.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 328.

For he was grutchende euermore,
There was wyth him none other fare,
But for to *pinche*, and for to spare,
Of worldes mucke to gette encres.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

At a *punch* a frende is known, I shall put them in adventure.—*Barners. Froissort. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 118.

Surely lyke as the excesse of fare is to be justely reproued, so in a neche man moche *pinchung* and nygardshyp of meate and drynke is to be discommended,
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii c. 21.

Hang therefore on this promise of God, who is an helper at a *pinch*, and a most present remedie to them that hope in him.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1495. *Q. Mary*, an. 1555.

He curtisly answered, that he would rather have his torgue plucked out of his hedde with a paire of *pinsons*, then to moue the kyng to take any less some.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 25.

Some of them will let sixteen or twenty haires grow together, some in one place of his face, and some in another, and pulleth out all the rest: for he carrieth his *pinsons* alwayes with him, to pul the haires out as soone as they appeare.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii p. 262.

He hath to his father a certayne fellow, greedie of money, a wretched felow in his house, and a very *pinche-peny* as dric as a kixe.—*Udal. Flowers*, p. 145.

——All held in dismay
Of Diomed, like a sort of dogs, that at a lion bay,
And entertaine so spirit to *pinch*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

The Norman in this narrow *pinch*, not so willingly as wisely, granted the desire.
Drayton. Po y-Olbion, s. 18. *Selden. Illustrations.*

That false villaine
Whom I employ'd, was pre-employ'd by him:
He has discover'd my designe, and I
Remaine a *pinch'd* thing; yea, a very trick
For them to play at will.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 1.

And ever, as superflous flesh did rott,
Amendment readie still at hand did wayt,
To pluck it out with *pinners* fyrie whott,
That soone in him was lefte no one corrupted lott.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Solomon doth chiefly intend in the words of the text, the free and comfortable enjoyment of the good things of this life that God hath blessed us with, in opposition to a *pinching* and penurious way of living.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

It is certainly much more advisable to give liberally and largely, and plentifully, even as much as our condition in this world, and the necessities of our families can allow, though by so doing we shall prove to have given in greater abundance than we were strictly obliged to, than by giving stingily and *pinchingly*, now and then a little pocket-money or so, to run the hazard of being transgressors of the commandment, and losing our portion among the covetous and unmercful.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 7.

With *pinceers* nexl the stubborn steel he strains,
Yet fixt it stands and mocks his utmost pains.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. xi.

PINDA'RICK. } After or in imitation of the
PINDA'RICAL. } manner of *Pindar*.

You may wonder, sir, (for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindarical* for prose,) what I mean by all this preface.—*Cowley. Ess. The Garden.*

The character of these late *Pindarics*, is a bundle of rambling, incoherent thoughts, expressed in a like parcel of irregular stanzas, which also consist of such another complication of disproportioned, uncertain, and perplexed verses and rhymes.—*Congreve. Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.*

There is nothing more frequent among us, than a sort of poems entitled *Pindaric* Odes, pretending to be written in imitation of the manner and style of *Pindar*, and yet I do not know that there is to this day extant, in our language, one ode contrived after his model.—*Id. Ib.*

PINE. } Fr. *Pin*; It. *Pino*; Sp. *Pino*;
PI'NY. } Lat. *Pinus*; Gr. Πιτυς. See
PINASTER. } PITCH.

For in the wodde of Nouarigne,
Enclosed with the trees of *pine*,
And on the Mount of Parisie,
He had of beastes the bailie. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

In the cottages at the shelter aboue, where we break our cable, we found many *pine-nuts* opened.
Hacklugt. Voyage, Vol. iii. p. 422.

His spear, to equal with the tallest *pine*
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great ammirall, were but a wand,
He walk't with to support uneasie steps.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

The *pinaster* is nothing else but the wild *pine*, it groweth wonderfull tall, putting forth armes from the mids of the trunke or bodie upward.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 10.

The *pine-nuts* (which are the biggest of that kind, and hanging highest upon the tree) do contain and nourish slender kernels enclosed within certain hollow beds full of holes, and besides clothed and clad with another coat or huske of a dark murrey colour: wherein may be seen the wonderfull care and providence of nature, to bestow the seeds so soft.—*Id. Ib.* b. xv. c. 10.

O'er Mænelus I took my steepy way,
By caverns infamous for beasts of prey:
Then cross'd Cyllene, and the *piny* shade,
More infamous by cursi Lycaon made.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Cyprus, from her rocky mound,
And Crete, with *piny* verdure crown'd
Far along the smiling main
Echoed the prophetic strain.—*Warton. Ode. The Crusade.*

We could discover within the vicinity of this city [Faenza] few traces of the *pine-groves*, which seem anciently to have formed one of the most conspicuous features of its territory.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 7.

PINE, *v.* } A. S. *Pin-an*; Dut. *Pinen*; Ger.
PINE, *n.* } *Peinen*; Sp. *Pina*, to *pain*.
PI'NEFUL. } To *pain*, feel, or suffer *pain*, wretchedness, or misery; to wane or waste away, to decay with *pain*, with grief or distress of mind; to grieve or fret for; generally, to decay, to wither.

He lai *for pyned* in the wonde, and to dethe drowg.
R. Gloucester, p. 50.

And Engelond was out of kunde syxe & tuenty ger
In worre & *pyne* & sorwe inou. *Id.* p. 256.

PIN

When the kyng it herd he wept with his ine,
The Cristen so misferd, the Sarizins did so *pyne*.
R. Brunne, p. 141.

Men sais he gaf pardoun, assolled them of *pyne*,
That with denoticion brought him brede or wyne.
Id. p. 323.

She saied, "Dauuner great wrong ye do
To worche this man so much wo.
Or *pinen* him so angerly."—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

But never thile archer would fine
To shote at me with all his *pine*,
And for to make me to him mete. *Id. Ib.*

Whose feble thirhes unable to upheld
His *lined* corse, him scarse to light could beare;
A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly drere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. I. c. 8.

He stole the daughter of the harvest queene,
And grip'd the mawes of barren Sicily
With long constraint of *pineful* penury.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 2.

Loathing, from rocks of husky straw he turns,
And, *pining*, for the verdant pasture mourns.
Rowe. Lucan, b. v.

On the death of the late Duke, it [Parma] was taken possession of by the French, and is now *pining* away under the influence of their iron domination.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 6.

PINE-APPLE. For the reason of the name, see the quotation.

The fruit [of the ananas or *pine-apple*] resembles the cones of the *pine-tree*, from whence it is supposed to have its name.
Milner. Gardener's Dictionary. Ananas.

PI'NGUID. } Lat. *Pinguis*; fat.
PI'NGUIDY. } Fat, slimy, greasy, unctuous.

The oyl or ointment wherewith women use to annint the hair of their head hath a certain property in it to *pinguify* withall.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 944.

To this might we add that transporting consideration, becoming both our veneration and admiration of the infinitely wise and glorious Author of nature, who has given to plants such astonishing properties; such fiery heat in some to warm and cherish; such coolness in others to temper and refresh; such *pinguid* juice to nourish and feed the body, &c.—*Evelyn. Acetaria.*

These are they who take pleasure in the incence, fumes, and nidours of sacrifices; wherewith their corporeal and spiritueus part is as it were *pinguified*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 810.

The Jews and primitive Christians derived from them or incorporated amongst them, seem to have been a serious solemn generation, accustomed to a *pinguid* turgid stile, as Tully calls the Asiatic Rhetoric.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt iii. c. 29.

PI'NION, *n.* } Fr. *Pignon*; Lat. *Pinna*; a wing.
PI'NION, *v.* }
PE'NNON.
PI'NIONING, *n.* } *Pinion*, the wing, is also applied to the small joint at the end of the wing; and to the feathers.
PI'NIONIST.

Pinion, v.—to confine the wings or *pinions* of birds; to disable them; to confine (in like manner) the arms of man: generally, to confine or fasten.

Behold the shepherds in this while a yong man haue yeaught
And *pinion'd* with his hands behynd vnto the king him brought.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. ii.

About ten of the clock commeth riding the shriffe, with a great manie of other gentlemen and their retinue, appointed to assist him therin, and with them Wald riding *pinioned*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1555. an. 1555.

Straight, captiue kinges are hail'd in sight,
With *pinnyond* armes behinde.
Drant. Horace. Ep. to Augustus, b. ii.

And in the midst of them he saw a knight,
With both his hands behind him *pinioned* hard,
And round about his neeke an halter tight
And ready for the gallow tree prepar'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 4.

These led him trembling forth the flood, as fearefull of their end,
As any hinde calves: all their hands he *pinioned* behinde
With their owne girdles.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxi.

—— All unawares
Fluttering his *pennons* vain plumb down he drops
Ten thousand fadom deep.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

—— Yet oft they quit
The dank, and rising on stiff *pennons*, towre
The mid aereal skie. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

With his sweet voice: once, as he sat alone,
He sung the outrage of the lazy drone
Upon the hab'ring bee, in straines so rare,
That all the fitting *pinnionists* of ayre
Attentive sate.—*Browne. Brilannia's Pastorals*, b. i. s. 4.

His sleeves half hid with elbow *pinnonings*,
As if he meant to flie with linnen wings.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 3.

—— Thy name, O Varus,
The wings of swans, and stronger *pinnion'd* rhyme,
Shall raise aloft, and soaring beare above,
Th' immortal gift of gratitude to Jove.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 9.

Let me at distance, with a steady eye,
Observe, and mark their passage to the sky;
From every free applaud such rising worth,
And praise their heav'n though *pinion'd* down to earth.
Churchill. Golham, b. ii.

Oh! lyre divine, what daring spirit
Wakes thee now? though he inherit
Nor the pride, nor ample *pinion*,
That the Theban eagle bear,
Sailing with supreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air.
Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

On iron *pennons* borne, the blood-stained vulture cleaves the storm—yet in the plumage closest to her heart soft as the cygnet's down, and o'er her unshelled brood the murmuring ring-dove sits not more gently.
Sheridan. Pizarro, Act iv. sc. 1.

PINK, *v.* } Dut. *Pincken*, scintillare, micare,
PINK, *n.* } to sparkle, to glitter: *pincken* ooghen, connivere, nictare, palpebras oculorum alternatim movere, *pincke*, oculus; probably connected with *wincken*: A. S. *Winc-ian, be-winc-ian*, corrupted into *binc-ian*, and thus (by the common change of *b* into *p*) the Dut. *Pincken*, to sparkle, to glitter, as eyes *winked*. The noun *pincke* may have been hence applied to—

An eye with the lids somewhat contracted; to—
A small eye, an eyelet; and to *pink*,—
To form or fashion, to work in eyelets or small holes; to cut, to pierce small holes; and generally, to pierce.

Pink, the flower,—Fr. *Œillet*, a pink; an eyelet.
Pink,—a colour, from its brightness.
Pink,—navis speculatoria, (Kilian,) loots-mans boot, i. e. a pilot's boat, (sc.) for searching, looking, or spying, taking soundings, &c.

And now this *pranking* Paris fine with mates of beardles kinde,
With Greekish wimple *pinkid* womanlike.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. iv.

And, upon drynkynge, my eyse wil be *pynkynge*.
Heywood. The Four Pp.

What if it were but well *pink'd?* 'twold last
Longer for a summer suit.
Middleton. The Mayor of Quinborough, Act ii. sc. 1.

Bring hither the *pinke* and purple cullambine,
With gilliflowres.—*Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.*

—— The shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays,
And throw sweet garland wreaths into her stream
Of pancies, *pinks*, and gaudy daffadils.—*Milton. Comus.*

Rom. A most curteous exposition.
Mer. Nay, I am the very *pinck* of curtesie.
Rom. Pinke—for flower.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 4.

Pist. This *puncke* is one of Cupid's carriers,
Clap on more sailes, pursue.
Id. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii. sc. 2.

And full well may you think,
If you troll with a *pink*,
One [fishing-rod] too weak will not be at miscarry.
Cotton. The Angler's Ballad.

Come thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpie Bacchus, with *pinke* eyen.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 7.

The fellow is a shrewd fellow at a *pink*.
Ford. The Lady's Trial, Act iii. sc. 1.

Them that were *pink-eyed* and had verie small eies, they termed *oculæ*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 37.

Gay motley'd *pinks*, and sweet jonquils she chose,
The violet blue that on the moss-bank grows.
Collins, Ecl. 3.

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame;
Taught thee to clothe thy *pink'd* and painted hide,
And grace thy figure with a soldier's pride.
Cowper. Expostulation.

Feb. 16, 1676—7, I [Beale] gave Mr. Manby twn ounces of very good lake of my making, and one ounce and a half of *pink*.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. c. 1.

Another [head] he commends extremely of a gentleman in a full dark periwig, and *pink-coloured* drapery.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. c. 1.

For other craft our prouder river shows,
Hoys, *pinks*, and sloops.—*Crabbe. The Borough*, Let. 1.

PINNACE. Fr. *Pinasse*; It. *Pinnazza, pinaccia*; Sp. *Pinaza*; a small ship; from the Lat. *Pinna*, (Skinner, Menage, &c.)

With this answer the boate returned, and then our general caused his *pinnesse* to rowe to them.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 61.

This yeere Master Stickles the excellect Architect of our time, did onely to try conclusions, build a *pinnace* in Londnhall, being of burden about five or six tun, which at pleasure might be taken asunder, and loyned together.
Stow. Elizabeth, an. 1595.

When he had visited the order of his army throughout, he took a little *pinnace*, and went to the right wing, and wondered when he saw his enemies lie still in the streight, and stirred not.—*North. Plutarch*, p 777.

The sails they furl'd, they lash'd the mast aside,
And dropp'd their anchors, and the *pinnace* tyd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

PI'NNACLE. } Fr. *Pinacle*; It. *Pinacolo*;
PI'NNACLED. } Sp. *Pinaculo*; Lat. of the
PI'NNET. } Lower Ages, *Pinnaculum*, from *pinna*, a wing; Gr. Πτερυγιον, from πτερον, a wing.

The highest turret or tower; the tip, top, or summit.

Thanne the feend tok him into the holy citee and setted him on a *pynacle* of the temple.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 4.

Then the deuil toke him vp into the holy citie, & set hym on a *pynacle* of the temple.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

This like image as for a miracle,
Was set vpon an high *pinnacle*,
That all men it might knowe.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

As when about the silver moune, when ayre is free from winde,
And stars shine cleare; to whose sweet beames, high prospects, and the brows
Of al steepe hills and *pinnacles* throwe vp themselves for showes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

You would blind your eyes with throwing gold before 'em,
Or set me up so high on the steep *pinnacle*
Of honour's temple, that you would have me
Not to be able to look down on my sin simplicity.
Shirley. The Merchant's Wife, Act ii. sc. 5.

—— Or the patch'd, disjointed choir
Of some old fane, whose steeple's gothic pride
Or *pinnacled*, or spir'd, would bolder rise
In tufted trees high-boscm'd.
Mason. The English Garden, b. iii.

Blazed battlement and *pinnet* high
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair.
So still they blaze, when fate is nigh
The lordly line of high St. Clair.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 6.

PINT. Fr. *Pinte*; Dut. *Pinte*; Low Lat. *Pinta*; and in A. S. *Pynte*; perhaps from *pynd-an*, to *pen* or *pin*, to hold. A *pin* is still used for a small barrel holding four and a half gallons. A *pint* is—

A measure of liquids, and also of weight.

So being drunke warme fastynge, the quantitie of a *pynte* and restynge on it.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. iv. c. 1.

Howbeit there are others that greatly commending the continency of this captain [Hannibal], say, that he did neuer eat lying, and never drank above a *pint* of wine.
North. Plutarch, p. 890.

PIONEE'R. } Fr. *Pionnier*; Sp. *Peonere*,
PI'ONING, *n.* } from *peon*, the foot, (Menage.) Junius thinks that *pioniers* was originally *paioniers*, itself corrupted from *spayeniers*, diggers with a *spaye* or *spade*; and Kilian gives *spadenieren*, or *spaeyenieren* as equivalent to *pionnieren*, i. e.—

To work with a *spade*, (sc.) in making roads, entrenchments, mines, &c., and thus preparing for the progress, security, or operations of the soldiery.

These *pyoners* were sente before the vangarde with a thousande speares, to adulse the best passage for the kyng, and for the boat, and for their carayage.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 138.

The Tyrians would come about them in small vessels, & gaue them wordes of reproche & scorne: as, they were now become goodly men of warr, that would be made *pyoners*, & carrye burdens like beastes vpon their backes.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 55.

Those from the mines with pick-axe and with spade,
For *pioneers* best that for intrenching are
Men chiefly needful in the use of war.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars b. i.

Which to outharre, with painfull *pyonings*
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

PIOUS. Fr. *Pieux, piété*; It. *Pio, pietà*; Sp. *Pio, piedad*; Lat. *Pius, pietas*; of unknown etymology. (And see PITY, and IMPIOUS.) By common usage, *piety* is—
PIOUSLY.
PIETY.
PIETISM.
PIETIST.

Godliness or goodness, righteousness; religiousness, regard or reverence for God or religious duties; for our duties as created beings, towards God; as children, to our parents and brethren. In our older writers it is sometimes written *piety*, when used as we now use *pity*, and *pity* where we now use *piety*. See the quotation from Holland's *Suetonius*.

Where I have liu'd at honest freedome, payed
More *pious* debts to Heaven, then in all
The lore end of my time.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 3.

God hath now sent his living oracle
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In *pious* hearts, an inward oracle
To all truth requisite for men to know.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

But he is the best hearer of a sermon who first loves the doctrine, and then practises it; and that you have hitherto done, very *piously* and very prosperously.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

——How he glisters
Through my rust? and how his *pietie*
Do's my deeds make the blacker?
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 2.

And then himselfe affrighted as it were with the rigorous cruelty of that punishment, would intercede in these words, (for it shall not bee impertinent to know the very same as hee delivered them,) "Permit, my good J. L. this to be obtained of your gracious *pietie*, (which I know I shall hardly obtaine,) that yee would doe so much favour unto these persons condemned, as they may choose what death they will die.—*Holland. Suetonius*, p. 263.

O teacher, some great mischief hath befall'n
To that meek man, who w.ll had sacrific'd;
Is *pietie* thus and pure devotion paid?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

They have not stuck more than once openly to declare in their meetings, that they would not give over till they had driven *pietism* out of their community.
Prey, cited by Bp. Lavington. Moravian. Comp. p. 47.

There is a breach running through the Lutheran churches: it appears at first openly at Hamburgh, where many were going into stricter methods of *pietty*, who from thence were called *pietists*.—*Burnet. Own Time*, an. 1698.

Our whole duty is made up but of three things: that a man live soberly with respect to himself; righteously with respect to his neighbour; and *piously* with respect to God.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 15.

It has been the frequent lamentation of good men, that verse has been too little applied to the purposes of worship, and many attempts have been made to animate devotion to *pious* poetry. Contemplative *piety*, or the intercourse between God and the human soul, cannot be poetical.
Johnson. Life of Waller.

PIP, or PEP. Fr. *Pépin*; Menage refers to the Lat. *Pipinna*, an infant. See his Dictionary. Cotgrave has "*Pepin*, a *pippin* or kernel, the seed of fruit; *pépinnerie*, a seed-plot, nursery, nursing orchard, a part of an orchard, wherein the *pippins*, kernels, or stones of fruit be sowen."
PEPIN.
PEPINNER.

Pips,—the spotted characters on cards,—may have been so called from the resemblance between such spots or dots and separate seeds scattered upon a surface of lighter colour.

Bell. You think, because you served my Lady's mother, are thirty-two years old, which is a *pip* out you know. . . .
Massinger. The Fatal Dowry, Act ii. sc. 2.

Other [apples] for that their condition is to have no *pepins* or seed within them, be called of the Belgians apsdorn.
Holland. Plinie, b. xv. c. 14.

These *pepins* or kernels ought to stand a foot and a halfe asunder.—*Id. Ib.* b. xvii. c. 10.

For to make a good *pepinnier* or neuree-garden there should be chosen a principal and speciel peece of ground.
Id. Ib.

When our women thus fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at the story I have lately heard of a new-born child that was marked with the five or clubs.—*Guardian*, No. 129.

PIP, *n.* Dut. *Pippe*; Ger. *Pips*; Fr. *Pépie*; It. *Pipita*; Sp. *Pepita*, and also *Petela*, which induces Menage to believe *Pipita* to be a corruption of the Lat. *Pituita*. Palladius describes the *pituita* in fowls to be a disease which covers the tip of the tongue with a white pellicle. Martinius gives *pipita*.

The verb to *pip* or *peep*, (qv.) Lat. *Pip-are*, formed from the sound; and the disease is probably so named because fowls, when suffering it, frequently emit a similar sound.

Grimme. O, your raysour doth hurt my lippe.
Jacke. No, it scrapeth of a pimpell, to ease you of the *pippe*.—*Edwards. Damon & Pithias.*

That which troubleth all kind of them, is a certain distillation of a phlegmatick humour, which causeth the *pip*; and most of all between harvest time and vintage.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 57.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the *egg* before the shell is broken.—*Boyle.*

But being tried, it dies upon the lip,
Faint as a chicken's note that has the *pip*.
Cowper. Conversation.

PIPE, *v.* Dut. *Pyper*; Ger. *Pfeiffer*; and as Hackluyt writes.—Eng. *Phiphen*. (See PHIPH, which we now write *Fife*.) From the Ger. *Puffen* or *Pfuffen*, to *puff*, to *blow*.
PIPE, *n.*
PIPER.

Fife is applied to the hollow instrument *puffed* or blown into. *Pipe* to—

Any similar shaped tube, whether blown into or not; a *pipe* to smoke; the wind-*pipe*; a *pipe* to convey water, to contain wine, &c.

To play on the *pipe*,—to utter or emit, or cause to utter or emit sounds similar to those of a *pipe*, when blown or played upon.

Piping hot is equivalent to hissing hot.

Pipe-office,—pipeman thinks, so called because the papers were kept in a large *pipe* or cask. But see the quotation from Bacon.

We han sung unto you with *pipis*; and ye han not dauncid.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 7.

We hoppe alway, while that the world wol *pipe*
Chaucer. The Reeve Tale, v. 3974.

But on of you, al be him loth or lefe,
He mot gon *pipen* in an ivy lefe:
This is to say she may not have you bothe.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1840.

With that his *pipe* anon he heat,
And gan to *pipe* in his manere
Thynge, whiche was slepie for to here,
And in his *pipyne* euer annoyne,
He tolde hym suche a lusty songe,
That he the fool hath brought a sleepe.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Adde that yt followeth in ye texte, you must praise God in timbrels, in organs, and in *pypes*, therefore, after your consequent timbrels, organs, and *pypes*, must be worshipped.
Barnes. Works, p. 354.

And sound of *pipling* wind eftsones to deepe their shippes doth call.—*Phaer. Virgill. Eneeides*, b. v.

Wee took at seuersll times of ships, barkes, and carauels, well neere an hundred, laden with hoones, gally-oxes, *pipe-staues*, & other prouisions of the king of Spaine.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. pt. ii.

The lustie shepheard swaynes sate in a rout,
The which did *pype* and sing her prayses dew,
And oft rejoyce, and oft for wonder shout.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

Tho' up they gan their mery *pipes* to trusse,
And all their goodly heards did gather round.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 20.

These be at last brought into that office of her majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphor, do call the *pipe*, as the civilians do by a like translation, name it fiscus, a casket or bag, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as it were water into a great head or cistern.—*Bacon. The Office of Alienations.*

The Ægyptian villains hung a tumbler's rope upon their prince, and a *piper's* whistle; because they called their Ptolemy by the name of Apollo, their god of musick.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 24.

And *piping-hot* puffs toward the pointed plaine
With a broad Scot, or proking spit of Spaine.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 4.

This through the garden leads its streams around,
Visits each plant, and waters all the ground;
While that in *pipes* beneath the palace flows,
And thence its current on the town bestowe.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

The *pipe*, with solemn interposing *puff*,
Makes half a sentence at the time enough
Cowper. Conversation.

PIPKIN. A small *pipe* or vessel.

Mar. O pagan!
This fellow will be stow'd to death with *pipkins*.
B. Jonson. The Widow, Act v. sc. 1.

Mr. Surveyor, you that first began
From thirty pounds in *pipkins* to the man
You are. *Id. An Expostulation with Inigo Jones.*

Some officer perhaps might give consent,
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent,
Where every thing that every soldier got,
Fowl, bacon, cabbage, mutton, and what not,
Was all thrown into bank, and went to pot.
King. Art of Cookery.

PIPPIN. An apple said to be so named from the *pips*, dots, or spots upon its skin or peel.

Pippins. With these we will close the stomach of the reader, being concluded most cordial by physicians. Some conceive them to be of not above a hundred years' seniority in England. However, they thrive best and prove biggest (not Kentish excepted) in this County, particularly in Holland, and about Kirton thereto, whence they have acquired addition of *Kirton pippins*, a wholesome and delicious apple; and I am informed that *pippins* grafted on a *pippin* stock are called *renotes*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.
Fuller. Worthies of England. Lincolnshire.

Cliders in metal frail improve: the moyle
And tasteful *pippin*, in a moon's short year,
Acquire complete perfection: now they smoke
Transparent, sparkling in each drop.—*Philips. Cider*, b ii.

PIQUE, *v.* Fr. *Piquer*, to, *pick* or *peck*. To *pick* or *peck*, (met.) with sharp words; to vex, to irritate, to exasperate, to provoke, to incite, to spur on. See PICK.
PIQUE, *n.*
PIQUANT.
PIQUANCY.

Se piquer,—to be tichy, (touchy,) soon offended, quickly moved; also, to provoke, excite himself unto the doing of a thing, (*se piquer à*,)—Cotgrave: and, consequentially, to pride himself upon it.

He [Cook] is excellent for a *piquant* sauce, and the haugou.
Howell, b. i. s. 5. Let. 36.

This imputation of ill nature, is an engine which serves the ends, and does the work of *pique* and envy both effectually and safely.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

If any member there dislike
His face, or to his beard have *pique*.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

But swallows nonsence, and a lie,
With greediness and gluttony;
And though it have the *pique* and long
'Tis still for something in the wrong;
As women long. *Id.* pt. iii. c. 2.

The *pique* or *pica* is a depraved and longing appetite of women with child, or girls in the green sickness.
Grey. On Hudibras.

Wild. I observe that all women of your condition are like the women of the play house, still *piquing* at each other, who shall go the best dress'd, and in the richest habits.
Dryden. The Mock Astrologer, Act iii.

Sir Mar. If I go to *Piquet*, tho' it be but with a novice in't, he will *picque* and *repicque*, and capot me twenty times together.—*Id. Sir Marten Mar-all*, Act i.

Commonly also satyrical taunts do owe their seeming *piquance*, not to the speaker, or his words, but to the subject, and the hearers, the matter conspiring with the bad nature, or the vanity of men, who love to laugh at any rate, and to be pleased at the expense of other men's repute.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 14.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily tainted.
Locke.

Long on his wiles a *pique'd* and jealous spy,
I've seen, or dreamt I saw, the tyrant dress;
Lay by his horrours, and put on his smiles.
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

Piqued at Mr. Scheemaker's success, Rysbrach produced his three statues of Palladio, Inigo Jones, and Flamingo, and at last his chef-d'œuvre, his Hercules; an exquisite summary of his skill, knowledge, and judgment.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 5.

In the original, it appears as if some share in the success was owing to female *pique*.—*Observer*. No. 14.

PIRATE, *n.* Fr. *Pirate*; Sp. *Pirata*; Lat. *Pirata*; Gr. Πειρατης, which Vossius prefers to derive—απο του πειραν ποιεισθαι, *quia multa* experitur *pericula*, because he *risks* many dangers.
PIRATE, *v.*
PIRATICAL.
PIRATICALLY.
PIRATOUSLY.

A be-reaver, robber or plunderer, (by sea;) see the quotation from Blackstone; generally, a robber, a stealer. To *pirate*.—

To rob or steal; to *pirate* a book; consequentially, to print and publish it, surreptitiously, or without consent of the author or his publisher.

Also certain *pirates* coming to the South part of Man, wasted & spoiled it.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 15.

The travel thither [Japan] both for civil discord and great *piracie*, and often shipwracks, is very dangerous.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 80.

It is objected and laid unto your charge, that where order hath been taken, by the Lord Protector and the whole council, that certain goods, *piratically* taken upon the seas and otherwise known not to be wreck nor forfeited, should be restored to the true owners: you, &c.

State Trials. Lord Seymour, an. 1549.

Where diuers merchants, as well strangers as Englishmen, have had their goods *piratously* robbed and taken, you have had their goods in your hands and custody, daily seen in your house, and distributed among your servants and friends.—*Id. Ib.*

His ships restraine the *pirates'* bloody works.

Beaumont. To the Memory of King James.

In the *piratical* war which was atchieved by Pompey the Great, and was his truest and greatest glory, the *pirates* had some cities, sundry ports, and a great part of the Province of Cilicia; and the *pirates* now being have a receptacle and mansion in Algiers.—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

Like hungry wolves, those *pirates* from our shore
Whole flocks of sheep and ravish'd cattle bore.

Waller. On the Taking of Sallee.

Thy [Pompey] famed *pirate* laurel seems to fade
Beneath successful Cæsar's rising shade.

Rowe. Lucan, b. i.

The errors of the press were almost innumerable, and could not but be extremely multiplied in so many repeated editions, by the avarice and negligence of *piratical* printers, to not one of whom he ever gave the least title, or any other encouragement than that of not prosecuting them.

Pope. Letters, Pref.

The crime of *piracy* or robbery and depredation upon the high seas is an offence against the universal law of society; a *pirate* being, according to Sir Edward Coke, *hostis humani generis*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 5. p. 71.

PIRRIE. See PERRY.

PISCATION. PISCATORY. PISCIVOROUS. } Lat. *Piscatio, piscatorius*, from *piscis*, a fish; perhaps from πι-ειν, to drink. See *Vossius*.

Fishing, or the art of fishing.

There are extant of his [Oppianus] in Greek four books of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Halieuticks or *piscation*.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 8.

In [birds] such as are not carnivorous, it [the meat] is immediately swallow'd into the crop or craw, or at least into a kind of ante-stomach (which I have observ'd in many, especially *piscivorous* birds.)—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

Sannazarius, indeed, a famous Latin poet of the age of Leo X., attempted a bold innovation. He composed *piscatory* eclogues: changing the scene from woods to the sea, and from the life of shepherds to that of fishermen.

Blair, Lect. 39.

PISH, *n.* } "The ejaculations *pish* and *pshaw*
PISH, *v.* } are—the A. S. *Pex*, *pecca*, (see PATCH;) pronounced *pesh* and *pesha*, (a broad;) and are equivalent to the ejaculation—trumpery! i. e. *tromperie*, from *tromper*:" to deceive, to trick. See *Tooke*.

A motive, which may seem (slight) to a carnal heart, and by such a one may be past over and *pish'd* at, in imitation of t. e careless note of Pharaoh.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Epih.* iv. 30.

But the jade would not buckle, she *pish'd* and she pouted,
And wriggling away, fairly left me without it.

Cotton. Ode. Bacchique.

I will not tell what shrieks and cries,
What angry *pishes*, and what fies,
What pretty oaths, when every horn,
The list'ning taper heard there sworn.

Cartwright. The Ordinary, Act iv. sc. 5.

PISS, *v.* } Fr. *Pisser*; It. *Pisciare*; Sp. *Picar*;
PIZZLE. } Dut. *Pissen*; Ger. *Pissen*; Sw. *Pissa*, supposed to be formed from the sounds.

To discharge or emit water.

So it befell, that as the censorus and consules visited the quarter called Mount Lelio, there was a dweller named Antigonus accused, that he was sene *pyssyng* agaynst the mple wall of Mars.—*Golden Boke*, c. 27.

And the botswaine of the galley walked abaft the maste, and his mate afore the maste, and eche of them a bolt' *pissell* dried in their hastes, and when their diuilish cholier rose, they would strike the Christians for no cause.

Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 187.

It was an odd kind of melancholy in him that could not be persuaded but he was an urinal; surely he deserved to be *piss'd* in the mouth.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 29.

Bless the good Gods, and think they chance is rare,
To have a *pisspot* only for thy share.

Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

PISTICK. Gr. Πιστικος, faithful, from πιστις, faith; and thus, pure, genuine.

Genuine nard, or nard unadulterated and *faithfully* prepared. See *Parkhurst*.

Nor must that, perhaps, be taken for a simple unguent, which Matthew only termeth a precious oyntment; but rather a composition, as Mark and John imply by *pistick* nard.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 7.

PISTILLATION. See PESTLE.

PESTLE, i.e. *epistle*, (qv.) Aud as in Chaucer, equivalent to a short lesson or lecture.

As Paul in a *pistele* of hym bereth witnesse.

Piers Ploughman, p. 279.

For ghe ben the *pistle* of Crist mynystrid of us, and written not with enke, but bi the spyryt of thy lynynge God.

The rowned she a *pistel* in his ere,
And bad him to be glad, and have no fere.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6603.

This *pistle* sheweth howe secure prowed & negligent he was in his prosperite.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 4.

And he a *pistle* rowned in her eare.
Nat wot I what, for I ne came not there.

Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

PISTOL, *n.* } Fr. *Pistol, pistolet*; It. *Pis-*
PISTOL, *v.* } *tola*; Sp. *Pistole, pistolete*. The
PISTOLE. } weapon (Skinner thinks) is—
PISTOLET. } *fistula*, q.d. *fistula* ferrea glandifera. But the name is said to have been first given to a small *poignard*, made at *Pistoie*, a little village, (a day's journey from Florence,) and subsequently to have been transferred to the small harquebuse; afterwards to the coin. Skinner derives the name of the coin from *Pistoria* or *Pistoia*, where it was first coined. Pistoye, pistoyer, pistolier, pistolet. The editors of Menage and of Wachter agree with Skinner.

Captain Remish, who was the main instrument for discovery of the mine, *pistolet* himself in a desperate mood of discontent in his cabin, in the Conventine.

Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 4.

And I so weak, the *pistol* need not be
Double or treble charg'd to murder me.

Cowley. The Inconstant.

All was rack'd up for me (your thankful brother)
That will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act i. sc. 1.

Or were thy Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as catholic as their king,
Those unlick'd bear-whelps, unfil'd *pistolets*,
That (more than common shot) avails not balls.

Donne, Elegy 12.

He [Keimis] was in that other unfortunate voyage to the same place, a.n. 1617, in which being very much blamed by Rawleigh, he, out of a deep reluctancy, *pistolet* himself in his cabin in Rawleigh's ship, in the Summer time in 1618.

Wood. Fasti Oxon.

Lor. I shall make bold to disburden him of my hundred *pistols*, to make him the lighter for his journey.

Dryden. The Spanish Fryar, Act v.

PIT, *v.* } A. S. *Pit, pytt*; Dut. *Put, putte*;
PIT, *n.* } Ger. *Pyt*, which Skinner derives
PIT'FALL. } from Lat. *Puteus*, a well. Fr. *Puits, puis*; It. *Pozzo*; Sp. *Pozo*. *Pit*, the noun, and *pot* (Tooke says) are the past tense and past part. of the verb.

To *pit*, i. e. to excavate, to sink into a hollow; and which verb has not been traced to any more ancient language.

A *pit* is also the area in which cocks fight; hence, to *pit* one against another,—to place them in the same *pit*, one against the other, for a contest; to put or place as a match.

That alle the waters in ech ende abaute the toun there,
And dyches and *pultes*, rode of blode were.

R. Gloucester, p. 409.

Who stoe or ase of you schall falle into a *pitte*, and he schal not anoon drawe him out on the day of the saboth.

Wiclif. Luke, c. 14.

Whiche of you shall haue an asse or an oxe, fallen into a *pytte*, and wyll not straygthe waye pul him out on the saboth day.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

No teeth of shining pearle, no gallant rosie hiew,
No dimpled chinne, no *pit* in cheeke, presented to my view.—*Gascoigne. Complaint of the Greene Knight.*

Able to shew us the ways of the Lord straight and faithful as they are, not full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* dispenses.

Milton. Doctrine of Divorce. To the Parlament.

What thouch her chamber be the very *pit*
Where light the prime cocks of the game for wit.

B Jonson. An Epigram.

Divers of the prime lordes of the court have got sole patent of making all sorts of glass with *pit-coal*.

Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 2.

And some say, that the first of this house were called at the beginning Fodians, because they did hunt wild beasts, with *pitfalls* and ditches.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 150.

Clown. Yes. I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, onely to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish.

Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act ii. sc. 1.

On distant Ethiopia's sun-burnt coasts,
The black inhabitants a *pitfall* frame,
But of a different kind and different use.

Somerville. The Chase.

PIT-A-PIT, i. e. *pat-put*; to express by a repetition of the word, the frequent recurrence of the thing, the *pot*. Also written *apit-pat*, (qv.)

'And the ratling *pit-pat* noyse,
Or the lesse poetique boyes.—*B. Jonson. King Charles.*

What's all this love they put into our parts?
'Tis but the *pit-a-pat* of two young hearts.

Dryden. Epilogue to Tamerlane.

PITCH, *n.* } A. S. *Pic*; Dut. *Pek*; Ger.
PITCH, *v.* } *Peck*; Sw. *Bec*; Fr. *Poix*; It.
PITCHY. } *Pece*, Sp. *Pez*. In Lancashire (say Sommer and Skinner) still called *pick*. All from the Lat. *Pix*, Gr. Πισσα, or πιττα from πιτυς, the pine tree; and πιτυα, from πιος, *pinguis*, quia *pinqui* abundat, (Martinius.)

See the quotation from Pliny.

Hii assayldyde this eyte myd thys tour wel vaste,
And wylde fur wyth *pyck* & greece wyth eynnes in caste.

R. Gloucester, p. 410.

Let make a coffre stronge of horde,
That it be firme with lead and *piche*.

Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

After Alexäder had changed his campe fower tymes, he came to a citie called Meuinium, whereas there is a fountaine within a caue that boyleth out great plentye of *piche* so it appeareth that the Babilonians had their cement from thence, which they employed about ye making of their huge walles.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 104.

Their boats [Virginia] are made of one tree, either of pine or of *pitch* trees: wood not commonly known to our people, nor found growing in England. They haue no edge-tooles to make them withall.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 248.

——You know the use, wherein your cole may be applide,
Either to lye and last on hoode, in open ayre to bide
Withouten sae to gather fat by falling of the rumes,
That makes the *pitchy* juyce to grow by soaking in his veines.

Facetiæ Auctors. Complaint of a Hot Woer, &c.

But since she did neglect her looking-glasse
And threw her sun-expelling masque away,
The ayre had staru'd the roses in her cheeks,
And *pouch'd* [*pitch'd*] the lily tincture of her face,
That now she is become as black as I.

Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 4.

The liquid *pitch* or tarre throughout all Europe is boiled out of the torch tree: and this kind of *pitch* serveth to calke ships withall, and for many other uses.

Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 11.

Should with bitumen both within and out
Be deeply *pitch'd*, the vessel round about.

Drayton. Noah's Flood.

Where grielsy Night, with visaye deadly sad,
That Phoebus' chearefull face durst never view,
And in a foule blacke *pitchy* mantle clad,
She findes forth comming from her darksome mew

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

With boiling *pitch* another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
Which, well paid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand
And shakes them from the rising beak in drops.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

The sides convulsive shook on groaning beams,
And rent with labour, yawn'd their *pitchy* seams.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

PITCH, *v.* } To *pitch* (which has not with
PITCH, *n.* } any probability been traced to its origin) seems to have originally meant—

To throw, to cast, to fling; and hence, to cause to fall or alight; to fall, to alight, to drop, to set or settle; and hence, further, (to set or settle,) to fix upon, to fix; and also to settle, order, or arrange.

Pitch, n. — cast, throw; height or distance thrown or cast; generally, height, elevation, extent.

Stakes of yrn money on he *pyght* in Temese grande,
Abouе scharpe & kene yowe, hi nethe grete & rande,
That yef ther eny schippes come er me y wye were,
Hee schulde *piche* hem thoru out & a drenche hem so there. *R. Gloucester*, p. 51.

And he took awei that fro the myd'dll *pitchynge* [*offogen*]
It on the cross.—*Wielif. Colocensis*, c. 2.

The Hedoanes, forasmuch as they had tried the fortune of battel, and were overcome by hym in the *pitched* field, were become tributaries vnto him.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 28.

The mounture so well made, and for my *pitch* so fit,
As though I see faire peeces mee, yet for no fine is it.
Gascoigne. The Pruite of Feltes.

O, said a miller that was half drunk, see the luck of a good fellow, and with that word run with a *pitch-fork* at Dorus.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

And begin so loud, that all his teeth wide bare
One might have seen enraung'd disorderly
Like to a rancke of piles that *pitched* are auery.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

When King Henrie heard of theyr commyng to London, he leaued out of the sayd citie with twentie thousand men, and came to Houslow hethe, and there *pitched* his campe.
Grafton. Hen. IV. an. 11.

Now Boechus having Jugurth and Sylla both in his power brought himself to that *pitch*, that of necessitie he must betray the one or the other.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 387.

—— That great worke, vnlesse the seede of Jove
(The deathlesse Muses) vndertake, maintains a *pitch* aboue
All mortall powers.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. ii.

Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The words here *pitched* upon by me are the words of Christ now glorified in heaven.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

No man can assign the limits, the *ne plus ultra* of presumption, where it will stay and with what *pitch* of villainy it will be contented.—*Id.* vol. vii. Ser. 12.

The dextrous huntsman wounds not these afar,
With shafts or darts or makes a distant war
With dogs, or *pitches* toils to stop their flight.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Surely it is a very hard matter to prescribe or define, either to a man's self or others, the exact *pitch* or limits where temperance ends and intemperance begins.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 7.

PITCHER, *n.* Fr. *Pichier*, (says Junius,) is *fictile poculum*; Sp. *Pichel, poculum*. The It. *Bicchiere*, a *beaker*, a *beaked* or *peaked* cup; a cup or mug with a *peaked* spout, seems to lead to the true etymology. See *Skinner, Wachter*, and *Menage*, in vv. *Beaker, Becher, Pichier*, and *Bicchiere*.

No, no, go do your feate amonge old dried vp *pytchers*, for whereas grace, wytte, and learnynge is ye can do no great harme with these blacke thondre bolts.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 103.

—— Seeing by her side the lyon stand,
With sudden feare her *pitcher* downe she threw,
And fled away. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 3.

Andreas Vasalius, that noble physician, and as Vahan saith, the best physician in the world, because he gave him *pitcher-meat* enough.—*Ascham. To Ed. Raven, May* 1551.

And next in place an earthen *pitcher* stor'd
With liquor of the best the cottage could afford.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

—— There the *pitcher* stands
A fragment, and the spoutless tea-pot there.
Cowper. Task, b iv.

PITH. } A.S. *Pitha*; Dut. *Pit, pitte*;
PITHY. } medulla arboris, fructûsve;
PITHINESS. } the marrow of the tree or fruit.
PITHFUL. } Skinner is dissatisfied with the Gr.
PITHLESS. } Βοῦτ, and the Lat. *Pix*. It may be that which *pitteth*, holloweth, excavateth, or which we excavate from the wood.

The marrow; (met.) strength, vigour, energy, robustness.

But age, alas! that all wel envenime
Hath me beraft of my beautee and my *pith*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6057.

With power and *pith* he pulles and towardes him he draws apace.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. v.

As touching moral philosophy, all those books are fraught with the precepts thereof, which, for their instruction's sake, are alwayes conuersant in the hands of the foreseid students, wherein such graue and *pithy* sentences are set downe, that, in men void of the light of the gospell, more cannot be desired.—*Hoceleyf. Voyage*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p 95.

The openes maiestie wi both her handes tooke the purse, and answered to him meruelous *pithily*; and so *pithilye* that the standers by, as they embraced entirely her gracious answere, so thei meruyled at the coushling therof.
Fabyan. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1559.

If we take a right view of this laxe *pithe* or marrow in man's head, neither our sense nor vnder-standing can discover any thing more in this substance, that one pretend to such noble operations as free imagination and sagacious collections of reason, than we can discern in a cake of sewet or a bowl of curds.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, b. i. c. 11.

It is enough for us to know that we will to consent, because God works this will in us unto *pith*; yet sweetly, and by an omnipotent facility: so as no free-will of ours resists God's will to save us; as St. Austin, *pithily*.
Ep. Hall. The Way of Peace, Art. 5.

No lesse, I thinke, deserveth his wittinesse be devising, his *pithinesse* in uttering.
Spenser. Epist. from E. K. to Maister Harvey.

For as in tracing
These *pithfull* trashes, such as are aloft,
By those that rais'd them presently are brought
Beneath unseene.—*Browne. Brittannia's Past.* b. ii. s. 4.

Blasted I was e'er horn: curse on my stars,
Got by some detard in his *pithless* years,
And sent a wither'd saplin to the world.
Dryden. The Duke of Guise, Act i. sc. 2.

This *pithy* speech prevail'd; and all agreed,
Old enmities forgot, the buzzard should succeed.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

Half men, who, dry and *pithless*, are debarr'd
From man's best joys. *Churchill. The Times.*

Machiavelli ranks high as an historian, and may be considered as the rival of Tacitus, whom he imitates, not indeed in the dignity and extent of his subject, nor in the veracity of his statements, but in the concise and *pithy* style of his narration.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iii. Lex.

PITTANCE. Fr. *Pitance*; It. *Pietanza*; Sp. *Pitanca*; Low Lat. *Pitanciaria, pitanciarius*; and Fr. *Pitancier*. The manciplo or distributor of victuals in a monastery, (Cotgrave.) Many etymologies have been proposed for this word. That of Vossius, preferred by Skinner, seems the most deserving of adoption; viz. from *pictas*, the dole of real or pretended *piety*.

A dole or portion, an allowance.

Thanne cam contrition that hadde coked for hem alle,
And brought forth a *pitance*.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 245.

He was an esy man to give penance
Ther as he wiste to han a good *pitance*.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 224.

They have beene allowed only a poore *pittance* of Adam's ale, and scarce a penny bread a day to support their lives.
Prynne. Treackery & Disloyalty, pt. ii. p. 33.

Then throw that shame of *pittance* from thy hand,
But ill applied to such a rugged task.—*Thomson. Autumn.*

From noise and riot he devoutly kept,
Sigh'd with the sick, and with the mourner wept;
Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours went:
They had his alms, and he had his content.
Hort. The Charitable Mason.

PITUITE. } Fr. *Pituite*; It. Sp. and Lat.
PITUITARY. } *Pituita*; which (Vossius) may be
PITUITOUS. } from the Gr. Πιττα, *pix*, quia glutinoso lentore *pici* similis sit; because in its glutinous clamminess it resembles *pitch*. See the quotation from Arbuthnot.

They (the spirits) will evaporate at these passages, through which the mucous or *pituitous* excrements pass from the brain.—*More. The Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 9.

Hippocrates, in his book *De diæta*, plainly affirmeth, it is thus but with few women, and onely such as abound with *pituitous* and watry humours.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

The *pituite* or mucus, secerned in the nose, mouth, palate, stomach, intestines, and wind-pipe, is not excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from which it is secerned, from excoriations, as happens in the nose, when the *pituite* is too thin.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments. c. 6.

Anatomy informs us that the membrana *pituitaria*, and the olfactory nerves, which are distributed to the villous parts of the membrane, are the organs destined by the wisdom of nature to this sense: so that when a body emits no effluvia, or when they do not enter into the nose, or when the *pituitary* membrane, or olfactory nerves are rendered unfit to perform their office, it cannot be smelled.
Reid. Inquiry, c. 2. s. 1.

PITY, *n.* } Fr. *Pitié*; It. *Pietà*; Sp.
PITY, *v.* } *Piedad*; Lat. *Pietas*. (See
PITIABLE. } PIETY.) G. Douglas writes
PITIABLENESS. } it *pietie*, p. 43.
PITIEDLY.
PITIER.
PITIFUL. } Haue reuth and *pietie* on as fell harmes smert,
PITIFULLY. } And tak compassioun in thy gentle hert.
PITIFULNESS.
PITILESS. } The Glossarist remarks, that
PITEOUS. } the Lat. *Pietas* signifies "the
PITEOUSLY. } duty and love that one owes to
PITEOUSNESS. } God, to his parents, and to his country, and frequently used by Latin authors for clemency or sweetness of temper." And see the example from Holland's *Suetonius*, in v. *Piety*. We now use the Eng. *Pity*, as the Fr. *Pitié*.

"Ruth, compassion, commiseration; charity, kindness, or tenderness of disposition; also grace, clemency, mercifulness," (Cotgrave.)

Piteous, (as in Chaucer,)—feeling, or causing the feeling of compassion.

Wiclif renders *pietas, pius, pié, pity, piteous, piteously*.

Pitiful,—full of the feeling of *pity*; of that which causes *pity*; humble, lowly, debased; abject, contemptible.

The kyng vor *pyte* hereof, bygan wepe sore.
R. Gloucester, p. 178.

The he com vp hul and hey, he hurde att bygynnyng
Of a womman a deoluel cry, and a *pytos* wep yng.
Id. p. 204.

In the luft he hurde an hey, as he alone was,
His brother, that was aslawe *pytoulyche* grede.—*Id.* p. 290.

Grete *pite* it was, that he hede Cristendom
Suld for any trespas take so foule a scham.
R. Brunne, p. 323.

What maner men beheueth it you to be in houll liuyngee and *pitees* [*pietatibus*]—*Wiclif. 2 Petir*, c. 3.

For the Lord eau debyuere *pitouse* [*pios*] men fro temtacieus, and kepe wicked men into the dei of doom to be turmentid.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

Lyue sobreli and instlie and *piteouslі* [*pié*] in this world, abydyng the blessid hope, and the comyng of the glorie of the great God and of our Sauyour Iesu Crist.—*Id. Tyte*, c.2.

For *pitee* reoneth sone in gentil herte.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1763.

O! many a tere, on many a *pitous* face,
Doun ran of hem that stoden hire beside
Outcthe abouten hire might they abide.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 8986.

O! which a *pitous* thing it was to see
Hire swouning, and hire humble voia to here.
Id. Ib. v. 8063.

When she this herd aswoune doun she falleth
For *pitous* Ioye, and after hire swouning,
She loth hire yonge children to hire calleth,
And in hire armes *pitously* weeping
Embraceth hem. *Id. Ib.* v. 8958.

But *pitee* bowe so that it wende,
Maketh that God is merciable,
If there be cause reasonable
Why that a kynge shall be *pitous*.
But eh if he be doubtous
To sleen in cause of rightwisenesse,
It maie be saide na *pitouuesse*,
But it is pusillanimitee,
Which euery prince shoulde flee.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The Lord hathe heard, I saye, and sene me fayute
Under your hand and *pytyeth* my distresse.—*Wyatt*, Ps. 6.

If he be of nature curteise, *piteous*, and of a free and liberall herte, it is a prynceyal token of grace.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 6.

The *pittifull* goddis sendeth not to any realme some extreme chastisement, but if it be for some extreme offences committed in the same realme.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 10.

But when he saw his face, which now to ghastly death resign'd,
His face which pale in wondrous sort did looke: he wofull stands,
And *pittifully* bewayles and vp with grief doth cast his hands. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneides*, b. x.

For feare least vpon theyr repayre, through *pitifulnes* of the common people, there might arise any sedicion in the camp.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 194.

Basilius, giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it.—*Sidney. Arcadia.*

Can any man thinke that these *pitilesse* and cruel men can appeare before the majestie of God, and crave remission of their sinnes, when as they be purposed to goe on forward still in their extreme dealings against the poore?
Latimer. Sermons, The Epistle.

And least cold
Or heat should hurt him, his timely care
Hath unbeseaught provided, and his hands
Clothed as unworthie, *pitying* while he judged;
How much more, if we pray him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to *pity* incline,
And teach us further by what means to shun
Th' inclement seasons, raine, ice, haile, and snow.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Shee sitting by him, as on ground he lay,
Her mournful notes ful *pitiously* did frame,
And therof made a lamentable lay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. *c.* 7.

In the Gospel, he makes abatement of humane infirmities, temptations, moral necessities, mistakes, errors, for every thing that is *pitiable*; every thing that is not malicious and voluntary.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

He is properly and *pittiedly* to be counted alone, that is illiterate, and unactively lives hamletted in some untravail'd village of the duller country.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 69.

Lamentable the state, the people's misery,
And that with such a *pitier* seldom meeds
Oppression, that sharp two-edged sword,
That others wounds, and wounds likewise his lord.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

Quit from that danger forth their course they kept;
And as they went, they heard a rufull cry
Of one that wayld and *pitifully* wept.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. *c.* 12.

Lest sorrow lend me words, and words express
The manner of my *pity-wanting* pain.
Shakespeare, Son. 140.

[Not to have the heart to use the good things of this life] as unaccountable a folly as we can be guilty of, and makes us really as poor and necessitous as those that want bread, but only not so *pityable*.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

For the *pitiablenesse* of his ignorance, and unwilled mistake so long as they lasted, his neglect thereof may be excused and connived at.—*Kettlewell.*

He [Miles Smith] was hurtful to none but himself; he was *pitiful* to the poor, and hospitable to his neighbours.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

Shall the rude soldier first of war complain,
And teach thee to be *pitiful* in vain.—*Rowe. Lucan*, b. v.

We often *pity* those who have no *pity* upon themselves; whose dispositions and conduct are leading them into evils, of which they entertain no apprehensions, or concerning which they are not solicitous.
Cogan. On the Passions, vol. i. *c.* 2. s. 3.

Samson possesses all the terrific majesty of Prometheus chained, the mysterious distress of Œdipus, and the *pitiable* wretchedness of Philoctetes.—*Observer*, No. 76.

PIX. } It. *Piscide*; Lat. *Pyxis*, a box.
PI'XED. } A box, (sc.) in which the crucifix was kept; or in which the consecrated wafers, or both crucifix and wafers were kept.

The bread that was left of this consecration or breaking, which was so halye as the other, was neyther housed nor churched, boxed nor *pixed*, but remained there stil in the housholders, to be eaten of whisecouer lusted.
Bale. Image, pt. iii.

First it must lie vpon the aulter, then it must be holden vp with hances, then it must hang in the *pixe*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 662. *Edw. IV.* an. 1440.

——— A warden then,
And a comptroller, two most rigid men
For order and for governing the *pixe*.
B. Jonson. To Master Joseph Rutter.

PLA'CABLE. } Fr. *Plocable*; It. *Placibile*;
PLA'CABLENESS. } Sp. *Placable*; Lat. *Placabilis*,
PLACABI'LITY. } from *placare*, and this (Vos-
PLA'CATED. } sius) from *placere*, to *please*.
See PLACID.

That can or may be appeased or pacified; mitigated or assuaged. See the quotation from Elyot.

Placability is no lyttell parte of benignitie, and is properly where a man is by any occasyon moued to be angry, and nat withstandynge eyther by his owne reason ingenerate, or by counsaylle persuaded, omitteth to be reuenged, and oftentymes recyuyethe the transgressoure ones reconsyled, luto more fauour.—*Sir T. Elyot. Governovr*, b. ii. c. 6.

Therefore is he always propitiated and *placated*, both first and last.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, b. i. c. 4. p. 476.

——— Since I sought
By prayer the offended Deitie to appease,
Kneel'd and before him humbl'd all my heart,
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

But the hypothesis that we shall recommend, as most agreeable to truth, of a πρωτον ἡμερωμενον *placable* providence, of a Deity essentially good, presiding over all, will avoid all extremes.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 6.

That he might at once give a sensible demonstration both of God's high displeasure against sin and of his *placableness* and reconciliableness to sinners returning to obedience.
Id. Sermons, p. 74.

PLACA'RD. Dut. *Plockaert*, *plackaet*; Fr. *Placard*, *plaquard*, from *plaque*, and *ploque* from the Gr. Πλαξ, a broad tablet, (Menage.) Cotgrave calls it—

"A tablet wherein laws, orders, &c. are written, and hung up; also a bill or libel stuck upon a post, &c." and hence applied to—

The law, edict, decree, order itself.

In Hall, it is applied to part of the armour for the head. See PLACKET.

Some had the helme, the visere, the two baniers, & the two *placardes* of the same curiously graucn & conningly coasted.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 5.

And that vpon the innocencie of my said chancellor, declared, it may further please the king's grace to award a *placard* vnto his attorney to confesse the saide enditement to be vntrue.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 741. *Hen. VIII. The Bp. of London to C. Wolsey.*

The archduke for the time hath a very princely command, all coins bear his stamp, all *placards* or edicts are published in his name.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 2. Let. 15.

That from and after the feast of the birth of our Lord God next comming euery licence, *placard*, or graunt made to any person or persons, for the hauinge maintenance or keeping of any bowling alleys, dicing houses, or any other vnlawfull game prohibited by the lawes and statutes of this realme, shal be from the said feast utterly voyde and of none effect. An. 2 & 3. P. and M. cap. 9.—*Rastall. Statutes*, fol. 344.

The breastpiece (of the cuirass) was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a *plaquet*.
Grose. Military Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 232.

PLACE, *n.* } Fr. *Place*; It. *Piazza*; Sp.
PLACE, *v.* } *Plaza*; Dut. *Plaets*; Ger. *Platz*;
PLA'CER. } Sw. *Plats*; A. S. *Plac*, *placa*,
PLA'CEFUL. } supposed to be cognate with the Lat. *Platea*; Gr. Πλατυς, broad, wide. Our word *place* is used by metaphysical writers as equivalent to the Gr. Τοπος. (See the quotation from Plutarch, and those from Locke and Boyle.) In common usage,—

A point, a part or portion of space, (implying, generally, an occupier.)

A *place*, (sc.) of existence,—a station or situation, rank or order.

A *place* of abode or dwelling,—a dwelling, residence, seat, mansion.

A *place* in motion or progression,—precedence or priority; height or elevation.

To *place*,—to put or move into a *place*; to put, to set, to lay, to station.

To give *place*,—to give, to concede, to yield, (sc. *place* or station.)

To take *place*,—to take precedence or superiority of *place* or station; to precede; to be preferred.

To take *place*, (sc. in being or existence,)—to be, or happen to be.

For I go to make redi to you a *place*, and if I go & make redy to you a *place*, eftsonne I come, and I schal take you to my silf, that where I am ye be.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 15.

If it wer not so, I would haue told you. I geo to prepare a *place* for you. And if I go to prepare a *place* for you, I will come againe, and receaue you euen vnto myself, that where I am, there may ye be also.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

With grene trees yshadewed was his *place*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 612.

Thou shalt no suche graces fele
For to that foule *place* of synne,
For euer in whiche thou shalt be inne,
Cometh none out of this prison hider.
Ne none of you may come thider.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Hither came Cæsar lareeying night and daye wyth as muche speed as might be, and taking the towne *placed* garyson in it.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 30.

And those in court we for our purpose *place'd*,
Gave us just cause their dealings to suspect.
Drayton. Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

The Stoics, and Epicurus do hold, that there is a difference betweene vaidnesse, *place*, and room: (κενον, τοπον χωρον:) for voidnesse (say they) is the solitude or vacuity of a body: *place*, (τον δε τοπον) that which is fully occupied and taken up with a body: but roome or space, that which is occupied but in part; as we may see in a rundlet or barrell of wine.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 668.

——— Hail horrors, hail
Infernal world, and thou profoundest hell
Receive thy new possessor: one who brings
A mind not to be chang'd by *place* or time.
The mind is its own *place*, and in itself
Can make a heav'n of hell, a hell of heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

——— Their summons call'd
From every band and spurred regiment
By *place* or choice the worthiest.
Id. Ib.

——— Thou com'st indeed,
As a poor miserable captive thrall
Comes to the *place* where he before had sat
Among the prime in splendint.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

——— He should make it the height
Of his ambition, if it lie in
His stretch'd out nerves to effect it, though she fly in
An eminent *place*, to add strength to her wings,
And mount her higher, though he fall himself
Into the bottomless abyss.
Massinger. The Bashful Lover, Act v. sc. 3.

Ah, my soveraigne! lord of creatures all,
Thou *place* of plants both humble and tall,
Was not I planted of thine hande
To be the primrose of all thy lande.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Februarie.

——— And in their precinct
(Proper and *placefull*) stood the troughs and pailes,
In which he milk'd.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ix.

As in simple space we consider the relation of distance between any two bodies, or points; so in our idea of *place*, we consider the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points, which are considered as keeping the same distance one with another, and so considered as at rest.—*Locke. Of Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 13. s. 7.

Though it be true, that the word *place* has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space, which any body takes up, and so the universe is in a *place*.
Id. Ib. c. 13. s. 10.

Place likewise is taken sometimes for that portion of infinite space, which is possessed by and comprehended within the material world; and is thereby distinguished from the rest of expansion; though this may more properly be called extensim, than *place*.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 13. s. 6.

The generality of philosophers, after Aristotle, conceive *place* to be the immoveable and immediately continuous concave surface of the ambient body, so that it is a kind of vessel, that every way contains the body lodged in it, but with this difference, that a vessel is a kind of moveable *place*, as when a bottle of wine is carried from the cellar to the table; but *place* is an immoveable vessel, or a vessel considered as immoveable.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iv. p. 469.

But blest with ease in plenty shall he live,
Whom heav'n's kind hand, indulgent to his wish,
Hath *place'd* upon a loamy soil.—*Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 2.

PLA'CID. } Fr. *Placide*; It. *Placido*; Sp.
PLACI'DITY. } *Placido*; Lat. *Placidus*, quia,
PLA'CIDLY. } quod hujusmodi est, *placet* omnibus; because any thing of this kind is *pleasing* to all, (Vossius:) it seems rather to express a state of *tranquil pleasure*, of one—

Undisturbed, unmoved by any painful or *unpleasing* feeling; tranquil, quiet, gentle, mild; smoothly, and evenly tempered or disposed.

——— Though to that gentle brow
Willingly I could flie, and hope thy raign,
From that *placid* aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would staud between me and my father's ire.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

If he had stated in innocence he should have gone from hence *placidly* and fairly, &c.
Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying, c. 3. s. 1.

From the beginning to the conclusion of this great event, he behaves with the utmost *placidity*, moderation, and calmness.—*Chandler. Life of David*, vol. i. c. 3.

Nor wealth allures him, nor ambition charms,
But faith refines, and heavenly ardour arms;
While zeal alone his *placid* breast fires,
And with the warrior all the saint conspires
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. i.

PLA'CIT. Lat. *Placitum*, past part. of *placere*, to please.

That which has pleased; a dogma.

Stobæus has misplaced this *placit*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 4

PLA'CKET. Perhaps (Skinner) from the Fr. *Placque*, a plate, (see PLACARD, and the quotation from Hall,) or the Dut. *Plaggke*, a small piece of cloth. Serenius adopts the latter. Florio, in v. *Torace*, seems to consider it "a stomacher." Others say—"the open part of a woman's petticoat." Mr. Nares,—"a petticoat, generally an under-petticoat." Mr. Moor places it among his Suffolk Words, and had heard it was used in Norfolk for—a smock.

Cin. Is there no manners left among maids? Will they wear their *plackets*, where they should hear their faces?
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Leo. Not half an troublesome as you are to yourself, Sir; Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 3.

And while his hand is in her *placket*,
The filial virtue picks his pocket.
Mallet. Tyburn. To the Marine Society.

PLA'GES. Lat. *Plaga*, extent of land; region, country.

All Cristen folk hen fled fro that contree
Thurgh payens that conquereden all aboute,
The *plages* of the North by loud and see.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4962.

Now hast thou here the fower quarters of thin astrolabie, denided after the fower principoll *plages* or quarters of the firmament.—*Id. The Astrolabie.*

PLA'GIARY, *n.* } Fr. *Plagiaire*; It. and Sp.
PLA'GIARY, *adj.* } *Plagiario*; Lat. *Plagiarius*;
PLA'GIARISM. } from *Plagium*, the crime of stealing away and retaining the children of freemen and slaves; from the Gr. Πλαγιον, quod proprié notat *obliquum* et oppositur ορθῳ, (met.) dolosum; and then applied to one who pretended himself the author of another man's books. And here—

One who steals from the books of others; who steals and appropriates to himself the writings, sayings, ideas of others. In Brown, the theft itself.

I would have him that commeneeth such a charge against me, to consult divers authors who have handled the same subject; and if he find not the same arguments and reasons infinitely repeated every where, let him call me *plagiary*, and spare not.—*Glanvill. Lux Orientalis*, Pref.

Plagiarie had not its nativity with printing; but began in times when thefts were difficult, and the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.

Whose mention were alike to thee as live
As a catch-poll's fist unto a bankrupt's sleeve;
Or an *ass-ego* from old Petrarch's spright,
Unto a *plagiary* sonnet wright.—*Bp. Hall*, b. iv. Sat. 2.

He [Drusius] spared not to cast some drops of ink upon him [Fuller] for being his *plagiary* and taking his best notes from him without any acknowledgement.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon.

A certain creduious historian is pleased to set down in his Church History a copy of verses, like a two-edged sword that cuts on both sides, reflecting on Camden for *plagiarism* from the said Collectanea.—*Id. Ib.*

A common plane, and many friends,
Can serve the *plagiary's* ends,
Whose easy vamping talent lies,
First wit to pilfer, then disguise. *Green. The Spleen.*

Sir J Reynolds has been accused of *plagiarism* for having borrowed attitudes from ancient masters; not only candour but criticism must deny the force of the charge.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv Adv. Note.

PLAGUE, *n.* } Dut. *Plaghe*; Ger. *Plage*;
PLAGUE, *v.* } Sw. *Plaoga*; Fr. *Plaie*; It.
PLA'GUER. } *Piaga*; Sp. *Plaga*, from the
PLA'GUY. } Lat. *Plega*; Gr. Πληγη, a
PLA'GUILY. } blow, from obsolete πλαγ-ειν,
PLA'GUEFUL. } to strike; q.d. (says Skinner) *ictus divinus*; for it is the belief of all pious persons that this, the most deadly of all diseases, is sent as an *infliction* from Heaven. It is used in English as equivalent to—

Pest, pestilence, (pv.) And the verb—

To afflict with pestilence or disease, calamity or distress; to distress, to harass, to pain, to punish.

And men blasfemyden God for the *plage* of hail, for it was maad ful gret.—*Wielif. Apocalips*, c. 16.

And the men blasphemed God: by cause of the *plage* of ye hayle, for it was greate, and the *plage* of it sore.
Bible, 1551. *Apocalips*, c. 16.

And thinke wel this, that every gret swerer, not compelled lawfully to swere, the *plage* shal not depart fro his hous while he useth unleful swering.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Thou hast so *piaguily* a corrupted mind as thou canst not keep thy sickness to thyself, but must most wickedly infect others.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Yield to the marble thy hard heart again;
So shalt thou cease to *plague*, and I to pain.
Daniel. Sonnet. To Delia.

His curses then, from bitterness of soule,
Denounc'd against thee, are all faine vpon thee:
And God, not we, hath *plaguy'd* thy bloody deed.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 3.

Let's leave off our labour, and now let's go play,
For this is our time to be jolly;
Our *plagues* and our *plaguers* are both fled away,
To nourish our griefs is but folly. *Brome. A Catch.*

Heau'n did behold the earth with heauie there,
And *plaguefull* meteors did in both appear.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 687.

How chance you cut so *plaguily*, behind—Smut?
The Merry Devil of Edmonton.

Yea, whilst in plaints they spend their *plaguy* breath,
Of all things that are fear'd, the least is death.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Second Howre.

That in the *plague-time*, no dead bodies or corpses be brought into the church, except it be brought straight to the grave, and immediately buried, whereby the people may the rather avoid infection.
Barnet. Records, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 26.

Which kind of reasoning is just as if a man should go into a *pest-house* to learn a remedy against the *plague*.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 5.

PLAICE. "*Platuse*, a *plaice*, (fish,—Langued,)" (Cotgrave.) Dut. *Platte*, *platdiis*; Ger. *Plateis*; Low Lat. *Platesia*; said to receive its name from its broadness, (Skinner, Wachter.) See PLATE.

His mouth shrinks sideward, like a scornful *playse*,
To take his tired ears' ingrateful place.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

Why—did you think you had married some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *playse mouth*, and look upon you.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act iii. sc. 4.

PLAIN, *adj.* } Fr. *Plein*; It. and Sp. *Piano*;
PLAIN, *n.* } Lat. *Planus*; from the Gr.
PLANE. } Πλαξ, any thing smooth or even.
PLAIN, *v.* } Perhaps, *be-*, or *pe-lay-en*, *pe-*
PLAI'NER. } *lain*, *plain*;—to lay, to lay flat,
PLAI'NLY. } or even: and thus,—
PLAI'NNESS. } To even, to smoothen, to
PLAI'NSONG. } level, to bring to an even or smooth surface, without asperity or roughness; (met.) to *explain*.

Plain, n.—an extent or expanse, even, level, flat.

Plain, adj.—even, smooth, level; without any thing to interrupt the progress or intercept the view; free from obstacle or difficulty; clear, manifest, evident; free from disguise, simple, sincere, open, direct.

By *plain song*,—the uniform modulation or simplicity of the *chant* was anciently distinguished, in opposition to *prick song*, or variegated music sung by note, (Warton.)

It ran down on the mountayns, & drankled the *playnes*.
R. Brunne, p. 310.

No wonder is, for in hire gret estat,
Hire gost was euer in *pleine* humilitee.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 802.

I lerned neuer rhetorike certain,
Thing that I speke it mote be bare and *plain*.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,031.

Though saw he knightes justen in a *plain*.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,510.

Whereas they con nat *plain liche* understond.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

We ben wonte sometyme by a swifte poynten, to fixen letters emprinted in the smoothnesse, or in the *plainesse* of the table of waxe or in the parchemine, that hath no figure ne note in it.—*Id. Boecius*, b. v.

Such as fauoured the martyr, were fewe in nombre, if the trouthe or *playness* myght haue hen shewyd.
Fabyan. Edw. V. an. 1483.

The streets of their cities and townes instead of paving are planked with fir trees, *playned & lowd euen* close the one to the other.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 480.

And twentie trees he stoop't, in little space,
Plain'd, vade his plumb; did all with artifull grace.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

When the first way is *plained* all will go smoothly.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 582.

The moniments wherof there byding beene,
As *plaine* as at the first, when they were fresh and green,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

In them is *plainest* taught, and earliest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruines kingdoms, and laies cities flat.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

A great axe, first she gave that two ways cut;
In which a faire wel polish helme was put.
That from an oliue bough receiu'd his frame;
A *plainer* then *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. v.

This ponder, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his seed be blessed; by that seed
Is meant thy great deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier shall be reveal'd.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

Audi. Lingua, thou strikest too much upon one string,
Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender ears.
Lin. Tis *plain*, indeed, for truth no discant needs.
Brewer. Lingua, Act i. sc. 1.

He shades the woods, the vallies he restrains
With rocky mountains, and extends the *plains*.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

So that being filled with the Holy Ghost, as we read in Acts ii., and the 4th verse, they forthwith spoke with other tongues, and so clearly, *plainly*, and intelligibly, as both to coovince and astonish all who heard them.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

False friends his deadliest foes could find no way,
But shows of honest bluntness to betray;
That unsuspected *plainness* he believ'd;
He look'd into himself, and was deceiv'd.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Their [beaver] tail the trowel, as adorning train,
Their teeth the saw, the chisel and the *plane*.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. vi.

The excess of *plainness* in our cathedral disappoints the spectator after so rich an approach.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 3.

PLAIN, *v.* } Fr. *Plaindre*; It. *Piangere*;
PLAI'NING, *n.* } Sp. *Planir*; Lat. *Plangere*,
PLAINT, *n.* } to heat. (See To COMPLAIN.)
PLAI'NFUL. } To beat or strike the head
PLAI'NTFUL. } or breast through, or on
PLAI'NTIFF, *n.* } account of, grief; and hence
PLAI'NTIFF, *adj.* } to express grief loudly or
PLAI'NTIVE. } clamorously, to declare or manifest grief.

To utter grief, sorrow, or discontent: to deplore, to bewail, to lament; to bemoan, to mourn, to express a sense of pain, wrong or injury.

To eni of this bretheren zuf there *pleinede* eni wiat,
Hii sede, "zuf we doth us wrong, wo scal on do riat
As wo seith, "we beth kinges, ur wille we rauve do."
R. Gloucester, p. 559.

——— So that atten ende
Plaininge of hoi chiche the king sulde wende.
Id. p. 472.

To God be made hys *pleynte*.—*Id.* p. 328.

Erles & barons at ther first samnynge,
For many maner resons *pleyned* of the kyng.
R. Brunne, p. 312.

That wrong I wille so mende, if that it be *atteynt*,
That non thar com no seude to courte to make vit *pleynt*.
Id. p. 313.

These hen gruceheris ful of *pleynyis*, wandringe after her desires.—*Wielif. Judas*, c. 2.

I *plained* first, so was our werre yatint,
They were ful glad to excuse hem ful blive
Of thing, the whiche they never agilt hir live
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5969.

But eertes other must I die or *plane*.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,629.

In thilke time a man mai se
Hawe goodly that Penelope,
Which was to hym his trew wife,
Of his lachesse was *pleinyfe*;
Wheraf to Troie she him sende
Her wille by letter. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

For it is lawfull where iudgement is kepte according to the law, both for the *pleynytes* to lay to the charge of the trauyrsesour, and also for the defendaunte to be his own man of law, or proctoure.—*Udal. Acts*, c. 24.

But alas, to what a sea of miseries my *plainful* tongue doth lead me.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

And he that happie seemes and least in payne,
Yet is as nigh his end as he that most doth *playne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

——— And press'd her matron lip
With kisses pure: aside the Devil turn'd
For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne
Ey'd them askance, and to himself thus *plain'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Yet on the soften'd quarry would I score
My *plaining* verse as lively as before,
Id. Ode. The Passion.

And in your clefts her *plainings* doe not smother,
But let that echo teach it to another!
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

Let then this *plaint* unto his eares be born,
That blame it is, to him that armes profest,
To let her die whom he might have redressed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

Then should my *plaintes* causde of discurtesee,
As messengers of this my *plaintfull* plight,
Fly to my love wherever that she be.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. June.

Instead of night's black bird, and *plaintful* owl,
Infernal furies here do yel and howl.
Drummond. The Shadow of the Judgment.

And, being low before her presence fell,
With meek obeysance and humblilee,
Thus gan her *plaintif* plea with words to amplifye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

These *plaintive* verse, the poets of my desire,
Which haste for succour to her slow regard,
Bear not report of any slender fire;
Forging a grief, to win a fame's reward.
Daniel. Sonnet. To Celia.

She raves against the Gods in wild despair;
She calls herself the auth'ress of the war:
A thousand *plaints* she vented o'er and o'er,
And in her rage her purple garment tore.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. xii.

Set by old Ocean's side the Goddess heard;
Then from the sacred deep her head upreard;
Rose like a morning mist; and thus begun
To sooth the sorrows of her *plaintive* son.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First-fruit of Death, his *plaintive* of a wound
Given by a brother's hand.
Prior. Solomon, b. iii.

In every court there must be at least three constituent parts, the actor, reus, and judex: the actor or *plaintiff*, who *complains* of an injury done, &c.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 3.

We were here entertained with an echo the most articulate, the most resonant, and the most musical I ever heard: repeating even a whole verse of a song, in a softer and more *plaintive* tone indeed, but with surprising precision and distinctness.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 9.

PLAIT, *v.* } Fr. *Plier*; It. *Piegare*; Sp.
PLAIT, *n.* } *Plegar*; Lat. *Plicare*; Gr. Πλεκειν, to fold. See PLICIT.

To fold, to wrap over; to enwrap, to entwine, to involve, to entangle.

Now, good nece, be it neuer so lite
Yeve me the labour, it to sow and *plite*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. v. 1024.

Soccus was a kynde of shoes, and it is fourmed of *soccus, soccl*, a barge, and had it name therof, because that when it was fastened upon the foote, it bagged and lay ful of *playtes*.—*Udol. Flowers*, fol. 117.

And there having purposed this ravishment you have heard of, he (Romulus) had given the sign before: that the same should begin, when he should rise up and fold a *pleight* in his gown, and unfold the same again.
North. Plutarch, p. 21.

——— That attire,
E'en as it sits on thee, not a *plait* alter'd.
Middleton. A Mad World, my Masters, Act iv.

Though barks or *plaited* willows make your hive,
A narrow inlet to their cells contrive.
Addison. Virgil, Georg. 4.

PLAN, *v.* } Fr. *Plan*. The ground *plan* of
PLAN, *n.* } a building, (Cotgrave.) It. *Piano, pianta*; Sp. *Plano*. A *plan*.—

A *plain* or level, a *plained* or levelled surface or plot of ground, (sc.) prepared, for a foundation on which to erect a building; divided into portions or apartments; marked out, laid out, designed; and, consequentially, a design, contrivance, scheme. To *plan*.—

To lay out, mark out, design,—such plot; to describe, to delineate it; and then generally to design, to contrive, to project.

Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope and nod on the parterre,
Deep harvests bury all his pride has *planned*,
And laughing Ceres reassume the land.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 4.

He is indeed a freeman. Free by birth
Of no mean city: *plan'd* or ere the hills
Were built, the fountains open'd, or the sea
With all his roaring multitude of waves.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

The vigour of a boundless imagination told him how a *plan* might be disposed, that would match Nature and restore Art to its proper office, the just improvement or imitation of it.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. c. 7.

PLANCH, *v.* } "Fr. *Plancher*, to *plank* or
PLA'NCHER, *n.* } floor with *planks*," (Cotgrave.)
PLA'NCHER, *n.* } See PLANK.
PLA'NCHING, *n.* } To *plank* or cover with *planks* or boards; to cover with broad pieces, to piece.

Towers were *plawscherd*, & battlements and port colyses of timber set vp.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 133.

The great table of marble that alwayes standeth styll in the halle was made longer with a great *plauncche* borde of oke of four inches thycke, whiche borde was richelye conered.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 157.

There was nothyng but a poore hall, black with smoke, and above a small *plancher*, and a ladder of 7 steppes to mount vpon: and on the *plancher*, there was a poore couche, wher as the poore womas chyldren lay.
Id. Ib. vol. i. c. 400.

But the next remedye in such a case and hap
Is to *plauncche* on a piece as broad as thy cap.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act I. sc. 3.

Iob. He hath a garden circummon'd with bricke,
Whose westerne side is with a vineyard backt;
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate
That makes his opening with this bigger key.
Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas. Act iv. sc. 1.

——— And fowls from *planchers* spring.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

Some [are best] for *planchers*, as deale.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 658.

The prince an hundred pounds hath sent
To mend the leads and *planchers* rent
Within this living tomb.
Browne. A Poem attributed to him.

PLANE, *n.* Fr. *Plane, platane*; It. and Sp. *Platano*; Lat. *Platanus*; Gr. Πλατανος, from πατυς, *broad*; so called from the *broad* expanse of its branches.

But who would not marvell rather at this, that our people here should go into farre countries, and fetch a tree from thence, even out of another world only for the shade that it giveth? For surely, of fruitful trees Italie hath store ynough. And what tree should that be, but the very *plane?* brought first over the Ionian unto the island Diomeda, for to beautifie the toom of Diomedes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xii. c. 1.

PLA'NET. } Fr. *Planette*; It. *Pianeta*;
PLA'NETED. } Lat. *Planeta*; Sp. *Planeta*; Gr.
PLA'NETARY. } Πλανητης, απο του πλανασθαι, *errare, vagari*, to stray, to wander. See the quotation from Pliny.

Her of ge schul vnderstonde, that in the firmament beth *Planetes*, y liche cler starres, seuene, as ge seth.
R. Gloucester, p. 112.

Amonge the which in inspeciall
Planetes seuen principalle
There ben, that man's sight demeth
By thorisont as to vs seemeth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Having prosperous success and fortune bothe in battell on the sea, and in battell on the lande, sodainly by the influence of a pestelent *planet*, [he] lost all his memoe of warre.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 92.

Betweene the earth and heaven, there hung in the same spirit or element of aire above named, seven starres, severed one from another, and distant asunder certain spaces, which of their variable motion we call wandering *planets* whereas indeed none stray or wander lesse than they.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 6.

Their wand'ring course now high, now low, then hid
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still,
In six thou seest, and what if sev'nth to these
The *planet* Earth, so stedfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions move?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

There was a wise and learn'd astronomer,
Who skill'd in the *planetary* hours
The working knew of the celestial powers.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

That those in the nall of the thumb have significations of honour, those in the fore-finger of riches, and so respectively in other fingers (according to the *planetical* relations, from whence they receive their names.)
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.

If *planetary* orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

Tell me, ye stars! ye *planets*, tell me all
Ye starr'd and *planetic* inhabitants!
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

PLANK, *v.* } Fr. *Planche, plancher*; It.
PLANK, *n.* } *Pianca*; Sp. *Plancha*; Dut.
PLA'NKY. } *Planche*; Ger. *Planke*; Lat. *Planca*; from Gr. Πλαξ, and so called because *plain*, or *even* to the foot. See PLAIN, and PLANCH, LANK.

A *plain*, level, even, flat board of wood or other material.

His folk went vp to lond, him selueu was the last
To bank o'er the sond, *plankes* thei ouer kast.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

The streets of their cities and townes instead of pauing are *planked* with fir trees, *plained* & *layed euen* close the one to the other.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 222.

Some of his frendes that came first, he let them come in by meanes of a *planke*, and whanne he herde the great breeve in the towne, then he dreeve in the *planke*, and after that he wouldo no more put it forthe, but wente about to se what defence he shulde make if the castell were assayled.
Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 120.

I believe ther's not a foot of that timber remaining which it had vpon the first dock, having been, as they tell me, so often *plank'd* and rub'd, caulk'd, and pie'd.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 31.

Neither will they [*asses*] goe over any bridges where the *planks* are not so close drawn together and joined, but that they may see the water through, under their feet, or the rails of each side so open, that the river is seen.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 43.

He came before the *plankie* gates, that all for strength were wrought.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xii.

Over his grave was soon after erected, at the charge of Dr. Isaac Vossius, canon of that chappel, (sole executor to our author Browne,) a monument of freestone, with a *plank* of marble thereon.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

This is indeed the only *plank* we have to trust to, that can save us from shipwreck, and therefore we ought to lay hold upon it.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

PLANO-CO'NICAL. *Plain* or flat on one side, and *conical* on the other.

Some few are *plano-conical*, whose superfices is in part level between both ends.—*Grew. Museum.*

PLANO-CO'NVEX. *Plain* or flat, (on one side,) and *convex* or bowing outwards on other.

In wooded scenes, the *plano-convex* mirrour which was Mr. Gray's companion in all his tours, has a pleasing effect: distances, indeed reduced to so small a surface are lost: it is chiefly calculated for objects at hand, which it shews to more advantage.—*Stewart. Philosophical Ess.* pt. ii. Ess. 1.

PLANT, *n.* } Fr. *Plante*; It. *Pianta*; Sp.
PLANT, *v.* } *Planta*; Lat. *Planta*, from the
PLA'NTAGE. } Gr. Βλαστη or βλαστη, (by the
PLA'NTAL, } insertion of ν,) and this from
PLANTA'TION. } βλαστανειν, *germinare*, to ger-
PLA'NTER. } minate, to bud. A *plant* is,—
PLA'NTING, *n.* } That which buds or germinates, puts forth, sprouts or shoots forth,—buds, leaves, branches, &c.

To *plant*,—to set a *plant*; generally, to set or place; to settle or fix; to place firmly or rooteily; to root.

Love is the *plante* of pees, and most peiaus of vertues.
Piers Plowman, p. 20.

And he answeride and seide, every *planntyng* that my fadir of hevene hath not *planntid* schal be drawen up til the roote.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 15.

Al *plantes* which my heaneulye father hath not *planted*, shall be plucked vp by the rotes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

O leve brother, quod this Arina,
Yeve me a *plant* of thilke blessed tree,
And in my garden *planted* shal it be.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6346.

But thei that worchen by supplant,
Yet wolden such a man supplant.
And take a part of thilke *plant*,
Which he hath for him self set.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

No flowre in field that daintie odour throwes,
And deckes his branch with blossoms over all,
But there was *planted*, or grew naturall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

It is a shameful and unblessed thing, to take the summe of people and wicked condemned men to be the people with whom you *plant*, and not only so, but it spoileth the *plantation*.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Plantations.*

So are we to judge also that vertue, like a strong and fruitful *plant*, can take root, and bring forth in euery place, where it is graffed in a good nature and gentle person, that can patiently away with paine.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 699.

When all is done, that doom (may) befal us which our master doth lay upon Mytelene: a town, in truth, (saith he,) finely built, but foolishly *planted*.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 9.

As true as steele, as *plantage* to the moone:
As sunne to day: as turtle to her mate.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 2.

In bowre and field he sought where any tuft
Of grove or garden plot more pleasant lay,
Their tendance or *plantation* for delight.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Planting of countries is like *planting* of woods; for you must make account to leese almost twenty yeares profit, and expect your recompence in the end.
Bacon. Ess. Of Plantations.

I haste to their maine unrighteousnesse, which was not so much the *planting* of these stocks, which God never set, as the grafting of all holinesse and God's service upon them.
Bp. Hall. Pharisaisme & Christianity.

The same inequality of temper made him surmise that the most degenerate souls did at last sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up merely into *plantal* life.
More. Immoriality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 1.

Which is the common and onely λογος σπερματικος of all *plantal* appearances, or of whatever other phænomena there be greater or smaller, that exceed the pure mechanical powers of matter.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 13.

Solomon himself knew no other course to ensure a growing, flourishing, practice of virtue in man's nature, or declining age, but by *planting* it in his youth.
South, vol. v. Ser. 1.

Wide o'er the bank the *plantal* reptile bends,
Adown its stem the rooty fringe depends.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

Plantations or colonies, in distant countries, are either such where the lands are claimed by right of occupancy only, by finding them desart and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother-country; or where, when already cultivated, they have been either gained by conquest, or ceded to us by treaties.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. 4. Introd.

There are many edicts of the French King prohibiting the *planting* of new vineyards, or ordering all those which are lately *planted* to be grubbed up: so sensible are they, in that country, of the superior value of corn above every other product.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 5.

I shall add, that, from the experience of our *planters*, slavery is as little advantageous to the master as to the slave, wherever hired servants can be procured.
Id. pt. ii. Ess. 11.

PLANT. Lat. *Planta*, the sole of the foot.

Knottie legs, and *plants* of clay
Seeke for ease, or love delay.
B. Jonson. Masque of Oberon.

PLA'NTAIN. Fr. *Plantain*; It. *Plantaggine*; Lat. *Plantago*; quiæ *plantæ* pedum similis sit, (Vossius.) Because it is like the *sole* of the foot. And the fruit, from the likeness of its leaves to the herb, (Skinner.)

They would also bring great store of oranges and *plantans*, which is a fruit that groweth upon a tree, and is very like unto a cucumber, but very pleasant in eating.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 129.

Themison, a famous physician, set forth a whole booke of the hearbe wilbread or *plantain*, wherein he highly praiseth it: and challengeth to himselfe the honour of first finding it out, notwithstanding it be a triviall and common hearbe, trodden under every man's foot.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xxv. c. 8.

Their graceful screen let kindred *plantanes* join,
And with their broad vans shiver in the breeze.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

PLASH, or PLEACH, *v.* PLASH, *n.* } Fr. *Plesser*, from *plexum*; past part. of *plectere, plicare*, to *plait*, (qv.) (See IMPLEACH.) "Fr. *Plesser*, to *plash*, to bow, fold, or plait young branches, one within another; also to thicken a hedge or cover a walk by *plashing*," (Cotgrave.)

Culling yong trees half a sunder and bowing downe theyr toppes to the ground, and *plashing* the boughes that growe thicke out of the sydes and bushes and thornes betwene the, they brought to passe that theis hedges were as good a defence to them as a wal.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 55.

And bild her steale into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripened by the sunne,
Forbid the sunne to enter.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iii. sc. 1.

Ant. Eros,
Wouldst thou be widow'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with *pleach'd* armes, bendinge downe
His corigible necke, his face subdu'de
To penetratiue shame.
Id. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 12.

Laying it [quickes] too low and too thick makes the sap run all into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without nourishment; which the thickness of the hedge kills.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary. In v. Hedge.

When an hedge is of about eight or nine years' growth it will be proper to *plash* it: the best time for this work is either in February or October.—*Id. Ib.*

PLASH, *v.* PLASH, *n.* PLA'SHY. } Dut. *Platschen*; Ger. *Platzen*; Sw. *Plaska*. Formed from the sound, (say the etymologists.) To *splash* or *dash*, or make a noise by *splashing* or *dashing* into water.

A *plash*,—a puddle or pool.

Towardes the North the sea groweth into a flat shore, & putteth forth his waters farre vppon the lande, whiche tyseth high, make manye meares & *plashes*.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 145.

——— His horse is booted
Up to the flank in mire; himself all spotted
And stain'd with *plashing*.
Heywood. A Woman killed with Kindness.

Roares, rages, foames, against a mountaine dashes,
And in recoile, makes meadowes standing *pleoshes*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

Neere it, a marish, thick with sallows stood
Made *plashie* by the interchanging flood.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. xi.

Obscene with filth the miscreant lies bestrayed,
Fall'n in the *plash* his wickedness had laid.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iii.

PLASM. PLASMA'TICAL. PLASMA'TION. PLA'STIC. PLA'STICAL. } Fr. *Plasmation*, is applied to the *making* of images, &c., of clay or earth, (Cotgrave;) Lat. *Plasma*; Gr. Πλασμα, from πλασσ-ειν, or πλαττ-ειν, to form or frame, to make.

A form or frame; a mould in which any thing is formed, or framed, or made.

Such is the entrance of Psyche into the body of the universe, kindling and exciting the dead mist, and utmost projection of her own life into an etherial vivacity; and working in this, by her *plasmatical* spirits, all the whole world into order and shape.
More. Song of the Soul, p. 342. (1647) Notes.

According to the mind of S. Augustine the beginning of Adam was no generation but a formation: neuertheless the *plasmation* or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations.—*Grafton*, pt. i. p. 6. *Enoch.*

The *plastick* faculty is a fine word: but what it is, how it works, and whose it is, we cannot learn.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 5.

Plastique is not only under sculpture, but indeed very sculpture itself: but with this difference; that the *plaisterer* doth make his figures by addition, and the carver by substraction.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 63.

Whose [Nature] imperceptiveness is no more obstacle to her natural and *plastical* operations, then the soul's having no actual idea of a thing aforehand is an hinderance of her occasional perceptions.
More. Philosophical Writings, p. xvi. Pref. Gen.

According to the preparation of the matter, the *plastical* power of the souls that descend from the world of life did faithfully and effectually work those wise contrivancies of male and female, they being once rightly united with the matter, so that by this means the fish filled the waters in the seas, and the fowls multiplied upon the earth.
Id. The Philosophick Cabbala, c. 1.

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand.
Woodward.

So watchful Brutus forms, with *plastic* care,
Each growing lump, and brings it to a bear.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. i.

——— Hence the sculptur'd bust,
As o'er the rock the *plastic* chisel moves,
Breathes by degrees.—*Cooper. The Power of Harmony.*

PLA'STER, *v.* PLA'STER, *n.* PLA'STERING, *n.* PLA'STERER. } Fr. *Plastrer*. (See EMPLASTER, and PLASM, and the quotation from Wotton.)

To form or mould, to fashion, fit, lor adapt, (an intermixture or compound substance;) to spread over or cover with such substance.

But Canace hom bereth hire in hire lap,
And softely in *plastrea* gan hire wrap
Ther as she with hire bok had hurt hireselve.
Chaucer. The Franklenies Tale, v. 10,950.

But see here the conveyance of these spiritual gentlemen in *playsterynge* vp their unsauery sorceries.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

Yet for feare of the king's commaundment, he was cast out in a twige basket or hamper, *plastered* ouer with lime, into the riuer of Nilus.—*Udal. Acts*, c. 7.

They eate it made in *plasters* with the lime made of oister shells.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 223.

Of all his houses he had abroad in the countrey, he had not one wall *plastered*, nor rough cast.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 290.

From him [Christ] alone there must come an healing virtue for the stanching of this bloody issue of sin, or in spight of all our *plasterings* and dressings of it 'twill prove incurable.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 2.

But hadst thou seen her *plaister'd* up before,
'Twas so unlike a face it seem'd a sore.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6

The houses [at Rome] are of stone, but *plastered* as at Vienna, Berlin, and other transalpine cities; the *plaster*, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 1.

In the arcade there is nothing remarkable, the pilasters are as errant and homely stripes as any *plaisterer* would make.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii. c. 3.

PLAT, *v.* PLAT, *n.* PLA'TTING, *n.* } To *plat*, i.e. to *plait*, (qv.) to fold, to entwine, to interweave.

These suaages were farre more eiuill than those of Dominica: for besides their courtesie, they couered their priuities with a *platted* mat of greene straw, about three handfuls deepe, which some round about their waste, with the bush hanging down behind.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 569.

At length I on a fountain light
Whose brim with pinks was *platted*.
Drayton. The Quest of Cynthia.

Upon her head a *platted* hive of straw,
Which fortify'd her visage from the sun,
Whereon the thought might think sometime it saw,
The carcass of a beauty spent and done.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

Bermuda hats are made of a sort of mat, or (as they call it) *plotting*, made of the palmetto leaf.
Ep. Berkeley. A Proposal, &c.

Meanwhile with cutlasses we clear each bush
Of *platted* blackthorn and of stubborn brush.
Brooke. The Fox Chase.

PLAT, *adj.* PLAT, *ad.* PLAT, *n.* PLA'TTERM. PLA'TLY. } Fr. *Plat*; It. *Piatto*; Dut. *Plat*; Ger. *Plat*, from Gr. Πλατυς; broad, expanded. (See FLAT.) Fr. *Plateforme*; It. *Piatta forma*; Sp. *Plattaforma*, designatio operis in *plano*, (Skinner.)

Plat,—

Flat, level, plain. A *plat*,—

A flat, level plain; surface of ground, grass, &c.

Plat-form,—form or description, or delineation of the form on a *plain* surface; generally, a form or plan.

And what man that is wounded with the stroke
Shal never be hole, til you list of grace
To stroken him with the *platte* in thilke place
Ther he is hurt.—*Chaucer. The Squieres Tale*, v. 10,476.

When I was hurte thus in stound,
I fel down *plat* unto the ground,
Nine herte failed and fainted aye,
And long time in a swoune I lay.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Ye sayd nothing sooth of that,
But sir, ye lye, I tel you *plat*. *Id. Ib.*

Now stonte it thus, that sith I fro you went,
This Troilus, right *platly* for to seine,
Is through a gutter by a privy vent,
Into my chambre eone in al this reine.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

He lyeth downe his one eare all *plat*
Unto the grounde, and halt it faste.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For which cause I wish you to enter into consideration of the matter, and to note all the Islands, and to set them downe in *plat*.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 437.

To be workmanly wrought, made, and sett up, after the best handlyng and forme of good workmanship, according to a *plat* thereof made and signed with the hands of the lords executors.—*Walpole. Anec. of Paint.* vol. i. App. *Hen. VIII.*

A stone cest into a plaine even still water, will make the water move a great space, yet, if there be any whirlinge *plat* in the water, the moving ceaseth when it cometh at the whirling *plat*.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

Also that you doe seeke to obserue with the Instrument which I deliver you herewith according as I taught you at Rose Island, the true *platformes*, and distances, in as many places as conueniently you may.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. i. p. 384.

But single out, and say once *plat* and phyne,
That coy Matrona is a courtezan.—*Bp. Hall*, b. iv. Sat. 1.

[They] were every one occupied about drawing the *platform* of Sicilia, telling the nature of the Sicilian Sea, and reckoning up the havens and places looking towards Africk.
North. Plutarch, p. 456.

That the world might be awakened to a more hearty belief and sense of his providence, God took care to single out the nation of the Jews; and in them to give us a true pattern or *platform* of his dealings with all the nations of the world.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

The whole extent of the *platform* on which the temple stood, with all its surrounding porticos, is scarcely equal to the space covered by the church of St. Peter itself, and inferior to the circular part alone of the portico before it.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 5.

PLATE, *n.* Plate, *v.* Plat'ter. Plat'ty. } Fr. *Plat*; It. *Piatto*. See Plat. A *plate* or *platter*, (to eat from,) so called from its *flat* surface.

A *plate* of metal,—a *flat* piece of metal; of the precious metals, silver or gold; and hence applied to those metals, and to vessels, &c. made of them.

To *plate*,—to cover the *flat* surface; to cover with *plates*, (sc. of metal;) to cover of protect the surface.

Thou blynde pharisee clense the cuppe and the *platter* wythynne forth, that that is without forth be mand clene.
Wicliff. Matthew, c. 23.

Wo be to you scribes and pharisees ypocrites, whiche make clene the vtter side of the cuppe, and of the *platter*: but within they are ful of brybery & excesse.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Some wol ben armed in an harbergeon,
And in a brest *plate*, and in a gipon:
And some wol have a pair of *plates* large.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2123.

Some be lyke vnto *plates* hauynge bredth and length without thicknes and may be named *platy* resydence, in Latyne *laminæ*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth*, b. iv.

A shield for Pallas eke in troublous fields ful grim that frownes
All horrible, with serpent skales beset and fine with gold
Where dragons drawen in wrethes and polisht pure in *plated* fold. *Phaer. Virgil. Æneidos*, b. viii.

And furthermore I will that my said executrice don purney ayenst monethy mynde xxiiij. peces of berde and motou, xxiiij. treen *platers*, and xxiiij. treen sponeys.
Fabyan, Pref. p. v. *The Will.*

And a *platter-faced* preste, with a payre of chekes as bygge as a boies buttocks, well vytayled also.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 120.

And over all with brasen scales was armd,
Like *plated* cote of steele, so couched neare
That nought mote perce.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Ne *plate*, ne male could ward so mighty throwes
But yielded passage to his cruell knife.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 5.

Ere long she found where as he wearie sata
To rest himselfe, forehy a fountayne sydye,
Disarmed all of yron-coted *plate*. *Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 7.

——— Realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

——— That to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mang'd with gastly wounds through *plate* and maile.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

But in the relation and report of this argument, notorious shows all the rest in our memorie is that *platter* of Clodius Æsopus, the plaier of tragedies which was esteemed worth six hundred sesterth.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. x. c. 51.

And this lanx, in English a charger, or large *platter*, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruits, which were offered to the Gods at their festivals, as the primeces, or first gatherings.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

For this in *plated* steel thy limbs were dress'd,
A weighty shield thy tender arm oppress'd.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. vi.

PLATO'NICK. Plato'nical. Plato'nically. Pla'tonism. Pla'tonist. Pla'tonize, *v.* } *Platonic*, or *Platonical*, is used to denote— Purely philosophical, pure, free from sensual desire, or passions.

Most of the peculiar words and phrases that either I, or any body else that will speak properly and intelligibly in this matter, make use of, are borrowed from the judicious and elegant contriver of them, the profound restorer and refiner of almost extinct *Platonism*.
Glanvill. Lux Orientalis, Pref.

And upon this very account may a soul be conceived to quit her alery vehicle within a certain period of ages, as the *Platonists* hold she does, without any violent precipitation of herself out of it.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 16.

It was before (as we conceive) rightly guessed, that Cicero also was to be understood of the same eternal Gods, as *platonizing*, when he affirmed; *a Dite omnia a principio fuere*, That all things were at first made by the Gods.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 573.

Away with those dotages of *platonicall*, or anabaptisticall communities, Let proprieties be, as they ought, constantly fixed where the lawes and civill right have placed them, but let the use of these outward blessings be managed and commended by the necessities of our *brethren*.
Bp. Hall. Christ Mystical, s. 23.

Our late sovereign taking him into his regard, taught him more and more to please himself, and moulded him (as it were *platonically*) to his own idea.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 163.

Thus, after length of ages she returns,
Restor'd in you, and the same place adorns;
Or you perform her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new *platonic* year.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The *Platonists* denied the great doctrine of the *peripatetics* that all the objects of human understanding enter at first by the senses; and maintained, that there exist eternal and immutable ideas, which were prior to the objects of sense, and about which all science was employed.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, c. 1. s. 1.

PLAU'DIT. Plau'sible. Plau'sibly. Plausibi'lity. Plau'sibleness. Plau'sive. } Lat. *Plaud-ere*, (of uncertain etymology, perhaps *be*- or *pe-laud*, —plaudere,) to beat; *plaudite*, (impr.) beat or clap your hands, (sc.) in token of being pleased or satisfied; a word addressed by Roman actors to the spectators; and hence *plausible*, Lat. *Plausibilis*.

That can or may be, or deserve to be clapped or applauded; deserving approbation or favour; and, consequently, not deserving reprobation; having a fair appearance, specious.

That when the epilogue is done
We may with franke intent,
After the *plaudite* stryke vp
our *plausible* assente.—*Drante. Horace. Arte of Poetry.*

They much compelled then,
That honor such so *plausible*,
did not cheuer their acts.
As they did thinke they had deserued
by merits and their factes.—*Id. Ep.* b. ii. *To Augustus.*

Notwithstanding, the deuise once being broched was so *plausible*, and tooke such effect that message was sent ouer the sea to Henrye, earle of Richmond.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 669. an. 1484.

He was conducted through the cities of London (with great admiration and *plausibilitie* of the people running plentifully on all sides, and replenishing all streets in such sort as no man without difficultie might passe) into his lodging situate in Fant church street.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 287.

True wisdom must our actions so direct
Not only the last *plaudit* to expect.
Denham. Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Vin. O angels, clap your wings upon the skies,
And give this virgin crystal *plaudities!*
Tourneur. The Revenger's Tragedy, Act ii. sc. 1.

This objection seems very *plausible* and cordiall to covetous earthe worms.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iv. p. 14.

It is no trusting, either in outward fauour, or to *plausibleness* of disposition: but the true fear of God is that, the comfort whereof will stick by us always.
Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Proverbs, xxxi. 30.

I shall easily further demonstrate that the very nature of melancholy is such, that it may fairly and *plausibly* tempt a man into such conceits of inspiration and supernatural light from God.—*More. Enthusiasm*, s. 14.

Rob. Let us rejoice,
And to your *plausive* fortunes give our voice.
Heywood. The Foure Prentices of London, Act i.

Our poet, could he find forgiv'ness here,
Would wish it rather, than a *plaudit* there.
Dryden, Prol. 22.

Yet well dissembling his untimely joys,
And veiling truth in *plausible* disguises,
Thus, with an air sincere, in fiction bold,
His ready tale th' inventive hero told.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

If they be well considered they will convince any reasonable man, that how *plausibly* soever this objection looks at the first sight, yet there is nothing in the world in it, but it is all mere cavill.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Covetousness is apt to insinuate also by the *plausibility* of its pleas.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

[If these things be so] then may it with some degree of *plausibleness* be suggested, that the prophecies are nothing more than enthusiastic imaginations.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 14.

As Clarke, in common with his antagonist, regarded the principles of the ideal theory as incontrovertible, it was perfectly impossible for him, with all his acuteness, to detect the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its *plausibility*.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 1. s. 3.

PLAY, *v.* Play, *n.* Pla'yer. Pla'yerly. Pla'yful. Pla'ysome. } A.S. *Pleg-an*, to jest, to sport; and also to dance, (Somner.) The A.S. *Pleg-an* is, literally to *play* or *play*, i. e. to work, or, To keep working or at work; to keep in action, exercise, or practice; to exercise, to practise, to perform.

To *play* or *ply*, (an engine,)—to work or labour, keep it at work.

To *play*, (an instrument of music,)—to work it, to perform upon it, and, consequently, bring forth its powers, either by the touch or breath; to produce its music.

To *play*, (a game at cards, cricket, dice, &c.)—to work, labour, employ, or keep employed, busy or busied; and hence, to *play*, is to game or to gamble.

And as to *play* a musical instrument, or to *play* games, is in lieu or in relief of more serious occupation, to *play* is,—

To amuse, to sport, to frolic, to trifle; to do any thing sportively, frolicksomely, triflingly, gally, merrily, jestingly; to keep in sportive, light, or sprightly action or motion.

Play is much used in composition.

Playful-ness and *playful-ness* are regular, and not uncommon.

So longe he dude ys sacrifise, and *pleide* such game,
That he hodde a dogbter, Aurene was her name.
R. Gloucester, p. 26

After mete cho hii nolde nanmour of ys *play*.—*Id.* p. 272.

Alle was wele tille euen after the soupere
He gede about, and *plaied* with tho that were him nere.
R. Brunne, p. 44.

And as wel could he *play* on a giterne.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3334

"Grisilde," quod he, as it were in his *play*,
"How liketh thee my wif and hire beautee?"
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8906

The *play* was *pleyed* right in his sight
And who moste worthe was of dede,
Receive he should a certain mede,
And in the cloe beare a price.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

O why shoulde that be called a *play*, whiche is compacte of malyce and robbery.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 26.

But the Lorde chose vnto him thys kynde of doctryne na playnest, and fare from all maner of *player lyke* ostentation.
Udal. Marke, c. 4.

It wer more comfortable to thelm bothe that he were with his brother, because the kyng lacketh a *plaie felow*, yea he you sure, I praye God send hym better *plaie felowes* then hym that maketh so high a matter vpon such a trifleyng pretexte.—*Hall. The Pitifull Life of Edw. V.* p. 11.

Insomuche that for imprisonments of one of his wanton mates and vnthrifte *playfeiers* he strake the chiefe justice with his fyste on the face.—*Id. Hen. V.* an. 1.

[No man] seems a child for *playing* with flies, and preferring the present appetite before all the possibilities of to-morrow's event.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

So might the heyr, whose father hath in *play*
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient reut,
By painful earning of one great a day,
Hope to restore the patrimony spent.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, Introd.

And after her came lolly June, arryd
All in greene leaves, as he a *player* were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

All which, together with the satyricall invectives of Juuenal and others against this infamous *playerlie* emperor, are a sufficient euidence.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. ii. Act ii. sc. 1.

Where she was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-fere* and her pretty bun.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

Upon festivals and *play-times*, they should exercise themselves in the fields, by riding, leaping, fencing, mustering, and training.—*Cowley. Ess. The School.*

But soon their pleasures pass'd; at noon of day,
The sun with sultry beams began to *play*.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Meane time the minstrels *play'd* on either side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery tried.
Dryden The Flower and the Leaf.

The soul's *play-day* is always the devil's working day, and the idler the man, still the busier the tempter.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

To say that, even in this science, the ideas of extension, of figure, and of quantity, are originally acquired by our external senses, is a childish *play* upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue.—*Stewart. Philosoph. Essays*, Ess. 3.

You will scarcely be persuaded that they are any thing but sick men's dreams: or perhaps will regard them as the *playsome* whimsies of monkeys in an human shape.
Hume. Nat. Hist. of Religion, s. 15.

PLEACH. See PLASH.

PLEAD, *v.* Plea. Plea'der. Plea'dable. Plea'ding, *n.*

Fr. *Plaider*: It. *Piatire*; Sp. *Pleytear*; Lat. *Placitare*, ab eâ *placiti* significatione, qua poneretur pro foro, sive loco, ubi jus diceretur, vel etiam pro causæ actione, (Vossius, *de Vitiis*, lib. iv. c. 16.) The Lat. *Placita*, (Gr. Αρεσκα,) from *placere*, to *please*; the sentences, judgments, decrees, which were given as the *pleasure* or will of a court; and hence applied to the sentences, judgments, decrees themselves; and further, to the court or place where judgments were pronounced; and also to the prosecution of a suit at law, to obtain judgment or *pleasure* of the court. *Plea* is now applied to—

That which is advanced either in prosecution of a suit at law, or in defence; any thing claimed in such suit; generally, an allegation or averment; a denial, a defence.

To *plead*,—to put in, offer, urge, a *plea*; to urge in favour of a *plea*; to argue; generally, to urge, to allege; to defend or deny, to excuse.

In *playdinge* & in asise be, & in jugement also.
R. Gloucester, p. 470.

The king wolde, that in is court the *ple* solde be driue.—*Id.*

Of al my life sith that day I was borne,
Of gentle *ple* in love or other thing,
Ne herde never no man me beforne.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowles, v. 495.

Be ye not ware how false Peliphete
Is now about eftsoones for to *plete*
And bring on you advocates new?
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

And as saith Senit Bernard, "ther ne shal no *pleting* availe, ne no sleight: we shal yeve rekening of everich idle word."—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

It is Christes only offyce to receyue all complaynetes, and to *pleate* them, and to judge them.—*Bois. Image*, pt. i.

They think it most meet that every man should *plead* his own matter, and tell the same tale to the judge, that he would tell to his man of law.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 9.

Their *plee* had endured the space of three yeres, and though Syr Peter of Craon were absent fro the parlyament, yet his advocates defended his cause.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 209.

So a good woman shall not bring with her to the court arguments of *pleeders* in the law, but the author of record.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 6.

And with him to make part against her, came
Many grave persons that against her *pled*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

——— They towards the throne supream
Accountable made haste to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmost vigilance,
And easily approv'd.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

——— If weakness may excuse,
What murtherer, what traitor or parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may *plead* it?
Id. Samson Agonistes.

There was another great *pleader*, one Aristogiton, that in all assemblies of the city, did nothing but buzz wars continually in their ears.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 626.

Nor bargaine or sale that he (an excommunicate) maketh is analeasable in law, neither anie of his acts whatsoever *pleadable*, wherebe he liueth as an outlaw
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 15.

Then shall the market and the *pleading* place
Be cloak'd with brambles and o'ergrown with grass.
Cowley. Life.

The assembled peers with general praise approv'd
His *pleaded* reason and the suit he mov'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

Nor can any one *plead* his modesty in prejudice of his duty: yet surely there is something at least *pleadable* upon this account; for the bare not-reproof of a sin, that can with no face be urged with its defence.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 9.

Some things admit of mediocrity,
A counsellor or *pleader* at the bar
May want Messala's powerful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Cascellius.
Roscommon. Horace. Art of Poetry.

I ought to be allowed a reasonable freedom, because I stand upon my deliverance; and no culprit ought to *plead* in irons.—*Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

They provided, "That no pardon under the great seal of England should be *pleadable* to an impeachment by the commons in parliament."—*Id. On the French Revolution.*

PLEASE, *v.* Plea'sant. Plea'sance. Plea'santly. Plea'santness. Plea'santry. Plea'sedly. Plea'sedness. Plea'ser, *n.* Plea'sing, *n.* Plea'singly. Plea'singness. Plea'sure, *n.* Plea'sure, *v.* Plea'surable. Plea'surably. Plea'surableness. Plea'sureful. Plea'surist.

Fr. *Plaire, plaisant, plaisir*; It. *Piacere, piacente*; Sp. *Placer*; Lat. *Placere*. Of uncertain etymology. It is only possible to describe the usage:—

To cause or create agreeable sensations; or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

Thou art my dere worthe sone, in thee it hath *plesid* to me.—*Wiclif. Luk.* c. 3.

As ghe han resseyued of us hou it behoueth ghou to go and to *plese* God.—*Id. 1 Thess.* c. 3.

As ye haue receaued of vs, howe ye ought to walke and to *please* God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thou wolldist not sacrifices and offringis and brent sacrifices for synne, ye tho thingis ben *pleasant* to thee whiche ben offrid bi the lawe.—*Wiclif. Ebrwis*, c. 10.

For if so were I hadde swiche mischance
That I in hire ne conde have no *pleasance*
Than shuld I leie my lif in avoutrie
And so straight to the devil when I die.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9308.

For though that wives ben ful holy thinges,
They moaten take in patience a wight
Swiche manner necessaries, as ben *pleasinges*
To folk that han ywedded hem with ringes.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5131.

Yet the simplesse of my pouere
Desyreth for to do *pleasance*
To hem, vnder whose gouernance
I hope siker to abide.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

It is confirmed by the kinges authorite described of the precious decent orned yuoire of the amenite & *pleasancy* of the place, of the solempe dedication, of the cruelty of the kynges proclamacion & of the multitude of the vdolaters.
Joye. Exposition of Daniel, c. 3.

Also serrants againe on their part must be warned to remember the saying of S. Paul, that they do their duty diligently, meekely & buxomly, yea and merilie too & *pleasanitly*.—*Vives. Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, b.ii. c.10.

If that I speake not *pleasingly*,
but vprightie in my minde,
Then sure I am in places all,
ynough of foes to fynde.—*Drant. Horace*, b. ii. Sat. 6.

No man in war so mete an enterprise to take;
No man in peace that *pleasurde* more of enemies friends to make.
Vuccrlaine Auctora. Of the Death of Master Devoraz.

——— Heav'nly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties which our Nourisher, from whom
All perfect good, unmeasured out, descends
To us for food and for delight hath caus'd
The earth to yeeld. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

So saying he drew nigh, and to me held,
Even to my mouth of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd; the *pleasant* savoury smell
So quick'n'd appetite, that I, methought,
Could not but taste. *Id. Ib.*

So, having solaced themselves a space
With *pleasance* of the ensuing fields yfed,
They backe returned to the princely place.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

And he [King Lewys] thought nothing might more *pleasantly* happen, or chaunce towarde him, then to haue a cause or occasion to hym ministered, wherebe he might doe the Erle [of Warwick] some profit or *pleasure*.
Grafton. Edw. IV. an. 9.

Thus the Romans found many of the barbarous people making merry, and taking their *pleasure* about these baths, for the great delight they took to consider the *pleasantness* of the place.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 357.

Surely he that would be *pleasedly* innocent, must refrain from the test of offence.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res 40.

No man was more a *pleaser* of all men to whom he [St. Paul] became all honest things, that he might gain some.—*Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 190.

And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearfull adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a ladies chamber,
To the lascivious *pleasing* of a lute.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 1.

For the texts of the New Testament that seem to look *pleasingly* upon prevailing, it shall as briefly hint them as I did the former.—*Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 11.

But Aristides, taking another course by himself, would not stand upon his friends in government: first because he would do no man wrong with *pleasuring* his friends; nor yet would anger them, by denying their requests.
North. Plutarch, p. 273.

I return you the courtesy by the same hand that brought it; it might have *pleasur'd* me at first, but the expectation of it hath prejudic'd me.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 5. Let. 18.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me, with what sweet
Compulsion thus transported, to forget
What hither brought us, hate not love, nor hope
Of paradise for hell, hope here to taste
Of *pleasure*, but all *pleasures* to destroy.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Origen instructeth us, that Christians must not lift up their eyes to stage-plays, the *pleasurable* delights of polluted eyes.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 3.

Woe to those, that live securely and *pleasurably* in Zion, and that trust to the impregnable situation of the City of Samaria.—*Bp. Hall. Hard Texts. Amos*, vi. 1.

Could he but discern or espy the whole sweetness and *pleasurableness* of it secretly let out.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 533.

Some carry-tale; some *please-man*, some slight zanie,
Some humble-newes, some trencher knight, some Dick
That smiles his cheeke in years, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

This country for the fruitfulness of the land and the convenience of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country.—*Abbot. Description of the World.*

Let intellectual contents exceed the delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise.
Brown. Christian Morality, vol. iii. p. 23.

For *pleasure* in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty; and so must be conversant, both about the faculties of the body and the soul respectively, as being the result of the fruitions belonging to both.
South, vol. i. Ser. 1.

There is a great *pleasure* in being innocent, because that prevents guilt and trouble. It is *pleasant* to be virtuous and good, because that is to excel many others; it is *pleasant* to grow better, because that is to excel ourselves. Nay it is *pleasant* even to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory: it is *pleasant* to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reason and religion, because this is a kind of empire, this is to govern.—*Tillotson*, vol. i. Ser. 12.

People are not aware of the very great force which *pleasantry* in company has upon all those with whom a man of that talent converses.—*Spectator*, No. 462.

It is to have real enjoyment of him, and as sensibly to perceive him; to be as *pleasingly* and delightfully affected with him, as we do perceive, or are affected with any good in this world.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 15.

His [Pym] speech was esteemed full of weight, reason, and *pleasingness*, and so affectionate it was, that it obtained pity and remorse in the generality.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

Far from these *pleasurable* shades remove,
And leave the fond inglorious toil for love.
Fenton. Love Triumphant over Reason.

It is Sir Thomas More in the rigour of his sense, not in the sweetness of his *pleasantry*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3.

It is supposed that the very determination, which is the ground and spring of the will's act, is an act of choice and *pleasure*, wherein one act is more agreeable, and the mind better *pleased* in it than another; and this preference and superior *pleasedness* is the ground of all it does in the case.
Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, pt. ii. s. 6.

——— While all his soul,
With trembling tenderness of hope and fear,
Pleasingly pain'd, was all employed for her.
Mallet. Amyntor & Theodora.

There are, however, no cases in which the transferences of words are more remarkable, than when the mind is strongly influenced, either by *pleasurable* or painful sensations.—*Stewart. Philos. Essays*, Ess. 1. c. 1

On his Tuscan villa he is more diffuse, the garden makes a considerable part of the description, and what was the principal beauty of that *pleasure-ground?* *Walpole. On Gardening.*

PLEBE'IAN, *adj.* } Lat. *Plebeius*, from
PLEBE'IANS, *n.* } *plebes*; and this from the
PLEBE'IANCE. } Gr. Πλῆθος, (*plebos*, by change of θ into *b*,) a multitude:—

Of or pertaining to the multitude; the common people, the vulgar; the lower or poorer classes.

Perhaps there may be a better head for policy upon *plebeian* shoulders than the governours: shall that man leave his rank, and thrust into the chair of government? *Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts*, s. 53.

Nor let my homely death enshroider'd be
With 'scutcheon or with elegy.
An old *plebeian* let me die,
Alas! all thee are such as well as I. *Cowley*, Ess. 3. *Of Obscurity.*

Having extinguished all the distinctions betwixt nobility and *plebeiance*. *Learned Summary on Du Bartas*, (1621,) Pref.

Yet of those base *plebeians* we have known
Some, who, by charming eloquence, have grown
Great senators, and honours to that gown. *Stepney. Imitation of Juvenal*, Sat. 8.

The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The *plebeians* a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. *Burke. Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.*

PLEDGE, *v.* } Hickes (*Gram. Franco-*
PLEDGE, *n.* } *Theot.* p. 97.) derives from
PLE'DGER. } A.S. *Plihtan*, to plight; in Dut.
Plechten, plichten; Ger. *Pflegen*; Sw. *Pligta*;
Low Lat. *Plegiare*; Fr. *Pleger*.

To be, or become, surety or security; to undertake to answer for; to stake as a gage; to put in pawn; to warrant, to offer in warranty, or proof of good faith, of good fellowship.

Than Melibee toke hem up fro the ground full benignely, and received hir obligations and hir bondes by hir ethes upon hir *pledges* and borwes.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

The Hedueans complayninge that the Haruides whyche were lately brought ouer into Gallia, did forray theyr countrye, and that they coulde not purchase peace at Arieuistus hand, no not vpo sufficient *pledges*. *Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 28.

If the *pledger* be inwardlye sicke, or have some infirmitie, whereby too much drinke doo empayre his health. *Gascoigne. Dri. Diet for Drunkards.*

Priv. Ed. Yes I accept her for she well deserves it,
And heere to *pledge* my vow, I gyue my hand. *Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iii. sc. 3.

Soon as the port from far he has espide,
His cheerful whistle merrily doth sound,
And Nereus crownes with cups: his mates
Him *pledge* around.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 3.

But threw his gauntlet as a sacred *pledge*,
His cause in combat the next day to try.—*Id. Ib.* b.i. c.4.

——Nor on the vertue thought
Of that life giving plant, but only usd
For prospect, what well us'd had ben the *pledge*
Of immortality. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He *pledg'd* it to the knight, the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. *Pope. Moral Essays*, Ep. 3.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a *pledge*, or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon the express contract or condition to restore them if the *pledger* performs his part by redeeming them in due time.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 30.

PLENE. } Fr. *Pleine*; It. *Pieno*; Sp.
PLE'NAL. } *Pleno*; Lat. *Plenus*, full; Gr.
PLE'NARY, *adj.* } Πλεως. As the Fr. "full, whole,
PLE'NARILY. } complete, large, ample, solid,"
PLE'NARTY. } (Cotgrave.) See PLENTY.
PLE'NITUDE. }
PLE'NIST. }

& als vnto the pape, for to wite the certeyn,
What the clergie wild schape, whan the courte were *pleyn*. *R. Brunne*, p. 253.

Thei saun kynges banere raumpand thre lebardes,
Ther hors folk alle *plenere*, thei fled as fals cowardes. *Id.* p. 305.

Whan he had alle *plenerly* seisyn the lond
The barons & the clergy ageyns him he fond.—*Id.* p. 85.

No wonder is, ,or in hire gret estat
Hir gost was over in *pleine* humilitee. *Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8802.

And godly of his speech, and familiere,
And coud of love all the craft and art *plenere*
Withonten booke.—*The Legend of Hipsiphile & Medea.*

Thus thinke I for to tourne ageyne,
And telle *plenerly* therfore
Of the erth. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Wherefore the lettynge of blonde is not only expedient for them whiche are full of blood, or haue abundance of strength, but also for them, in whom, without *plenitude*, cally fulness, inflammations begyn to be in their bodies. *Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth*, b. iii. c. 7.

This was the time when heav'n's whole host to fair
And *plenai* viey of him advanced were. *Beaumont. Psyche*, p. 154. (1851.)

To her wordes credence he gave *plenere*.
Brown. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

Should hane free licence to chuse for their confessor or ghostle father, whom they weild, either secular priest, or religious person to assoile them *plenarilie* from al their sins, except onlie in cases reserued to the pope. *Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1075. *Life of Lord Cromwell.*

Wherefore the passions of the body are not to be quite extinguished, but regulated, that there may be the greater *plenitude* of life in the whole man. *More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, b. i. c. 1.

To clear this act of Abraham, therefore, from sin, we must affirm him to have done it with sufficient authority; which could he derived only from God, who alone has a *plenary* right to dispose of the lives of innocent men. *South*, vol. v. Ser. 8.

But that the generality of the *plenists* (especially till of late years some of them grew more wary) did not take a vacuum in so strict a sense, may appear by the experiments formerly, and even to this day employed by the denyers of a vacuum, to prove it impossible, that there can be any made.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 75.

Say which imports more *plenitude* of power,
Or nature's laws to fix or to repeal?
To make a sun or stop his mid career. *Young. The Complaint.*

As, therefore, when the clerk was once instituted, (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted,) the church became absolutely full: so the usurper by such *plenarty*, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seized of the advowson.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. iii. c. 16.

The painting preserves the same character, not only when he is supposed descending to take vengeance upon the wicked, but even when he exerts the like *plenitude* of power in acts of beneficence to mankind. *Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. ii. s. 5.

PLENIPOTENT. } Lat. *Plenus*, full,
PLENI'POTENCE. } and *potens*, powerful.
PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, *adj.* } Fully, completely,
PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, *n.* } powerful; having full
or complete power—or authority.

My substitutes I send ye, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

A whole parliament, assembled by election, and endewed with the *plenipotence* of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws.—*Id. Eiconoclast*, s. 6.

I hear the peace twixt Spain and Holland is absolutely concluded by the *plenipotentiary* ministers at Munster, who have beat their heads so many years about it. *Howell*, b. ii. Let. 43.

The British *plenipotentiaries* were directed to give the same assurances to the Dutch ministers at Utrecht, and withall to let them know, "That the queen was determined by their late conduct, to make peace either with or without: but would much rather chuse the former." *Swift. The Four Last Years of the Queen.*

Let the *plenipotentiary* sophisters of England settle with the diplomatick sophisters of France in what manner right is to be corrected by an infusion of wrong, and how truth may be rendered more true by a due intermixture of falsehood.—*Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

PLE'NTY. } Fr. *Pleine*; from the Lat.
PLE'NTEOUS. } *Plenus*, full. See PLENE.
PLE'NTEOUSLY. } Fulness, abundance, ex-
PLE'NTEOUSNESS. } uberance, copiousness, great
PLE'NTIFUL. } store or sufficiency, fruit-
PLE'NTIFULLY. } fulness.
PLE'NTIFULNESS. }

In the centre of Canterbury meet *plente* of fysch ye,
And meet chase aboute Salesburi of wylde bestes y wys. *R. Gloucester*, p. 6.

He com and fond al vp Temese a place fayr y now,
In god contre & *plenteus*. *Id.* p. 23.

For gold and silver strong he gaf so grete *plente*,
Bifor the kyng it song, *Placebo domine*. *R. Brunne*, p. 247

Sithen wan thei Inglond, that is so *plentynous*.—*Id.* p. 115

Whiche shippes aspied the *plenteousnesse* of the londe,
and the vertues of the men therinne dwellyng. *Id.* p. 13. *Prose Additions to R. of Gloucester*

At middai sodeynli for henene a great *plentee* of light schoon aboute me.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 22.

For in him it pleside al *plentee* to inhabite.—*Id. Col.* c. 1.

And make ghoure charite to be *plenteous* of ech to other. *Id.* 1 *Tessal.* c. 3.

And brethren, we desolat fro ghou for a tyme bi mouth and in biholdyng but not in herte, han highed more *plenteuoustie* to se ghoure face with great desier.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

Whosoeuer, therfore, hath a will conformable vnto Goddes wyll lette him take freely without pryce or payment, without satisfaccion or meryte, the pleasaunte water of the lyfe for euer, refreshynge hys soule in the *plentyeousnesse* therof. *Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

Some place is *plentifull* of wood and vynes, and aboũdaunte of pleasaunt fruite, the ground fatt, and well watered and full of springes.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 183.

And then it was concluded, that kyng Richard should continuew in a large prisone, and shoulde be *plentifully* serued of all thinges necessarye bothe for viande and apparell. *Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 1.

I giue my liuing Lord thankes for placing me in such honour and *plentifulnesse* of all things. *Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 701.

O loyous memorie of happy time,
That heavenly grace so *plentiouslye* display'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

For she hath praises in all *plentiousness*
Pour'd upon her, like showers of Castaly. *Id. Daphnaide.*

And wel beseemeth that in princes hall,
That vertue should be *plentifully* found,
Which of all goodly manners is the ground,
And root of civill conversation.—*Id. Faerie Queene*, b.v.c.1.

It is he at whose hand we receive both our lives, and all other things necessary for the preservation of the same. What man hath any thing, I pray you, but he hath received it of his *plentifulnes*? *Latimer. Ser. before the Convocation*, fol. 5.

But the discipline of the whip and spur will bring him to hand much sooner and surer than the *plenties* of the rack and manger.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

With many a curse and bitter groan
He shook his sides, and wish'd them gone.
Whilst *plenteously* they fed.—*Volden. The Fox & Flies.*

The very word *saturn* signifies a dish *plentifully* stored with all variety of fruit and grains.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

Were all the gold in England annihilated at once, and one and twenty shillings substituted in the place of every guinea, would money be more *plentiful*, or interest lower? No! surely.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 4.

PLE'ONASM. } Fr. *Pléonasme*; It. *Pleo-*
PLEONA'STICAL. } *násmo*; Lat. *Pleonasmus*;
PLEONA'STICALLY. } Gr. Πλεονασμος, from πλεως, full.

A fulness (of expression), a fulness, to excess; abundance, superabundance (of words).

It is a *pleonasm*, a figure usual in scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions, to signify some one notable thing. *South*, vol. viii. Ser. 13.

The particle *de* is *pleonastical* in Acts xi. 17.—It is *pleonastical* in the most authentick and noble writers. *Blackwall. Sacred Classics*, vol. i. p. 144.

The noblest classicks use this particle *pleonastically*. *Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 142.

PLERO'PHORY. Gr. Πληροφορια, (πληρης, full, and φορ-ειν, from φερειν, to bear,) a full burden, a full weight. Mch.—

A full assurance, a full or complete confidence or conviction.

How have we known presumptuous spirits that have thought themselves carried with a *plerophory* of faith; when their souls have been swelled only with the wind of their self-love.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. 2 Peter*, p. 1. 10.

His words in their original run contrary: "Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind, requiring a *plerophory* of assurance, and not allowing an unsettled hesitation in what we do."—*Id. Christian Moderation*, b. ii. s. 2.

The witness of the spirit doth not ordinarily produce in the faithful that highest degree of persuasion which amounts to a *plerophory* or absolute and full assurance of his salvation excluding all doubt thereof.—*Bull*, vol. ii. Disc. 3.

PLE'THORY. } Fr. *Pléthore;* Gr. Πληθωρα, PLETHO'RIC. } from πληθειν, to fill.

A fulness, an abundance, superabundance, or superfluity (sc. of humours.)

When it [appetite] is ready to burst with putrefaction and an unwholesome *plethory*, then he resolves to be a good man, and could almost vow to be a hermit.

Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

He saw that in this common *plethoric* it was fit for us to bleed.—*Bp. Hall. A Sermon of Thanksgiving, Jan.* 1625.

A *plethoric* constitution is subject to a stoppage of the circulation and consequently to suffocation, ruptures of the vessels, and sudden death; therefore it ought to be speedily broke by proper artificial evacuations, and restoring the usual natural ones.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet, c.* 2.

And late the nation found with fruitless skill
Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill.

Goldsmith. The Traveller.

PLEU'RISY. } Fr. *Pleurisie;* It. *Pleurisia;*
PLEU'RITICK. } Lat. *Pleuritis;* Gr. Πλευριτις,
PLEURI'TICAL. } from πλευρα, the side, the rib.

The pope not yet quiet in his mind directeth his ornie toward Naples, although sore vexed in his side like a man sicke of a *pleurisie.*—*Fox. Martyrs*, fol. 206. an. 1255.

They that have *pleurisies* of these about them,
Yet do but live, and so do I without them.

Brome. To his Friend Mr. J. B.

One is sicke—of the *pleuriticale* stitches of envie; one of the contracting cramp of covetousnesse; another of the atrophy of unpodicicity.—*Bp. Hall. Conf. Poole of Belbedin.*

Nor *pleurisy*, nor asthma cough,
Nor cripple-gout shall cut him off.

Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 9.

For while the effluence of the skin maintains
Its native measure, the *pleuritic* spring
Glides harmless by.

Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. iii.

PLE'XURE. From *plexum*, past part. of *plectere.* See PLASU.

Their social branch the wedded *plexures* rear.

Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

PLI'ABLE. See PLY.

PLI'CATILE. } Fr. *Plicature;* Lat. *Plica-*
PLI'CATURE. } *tura*, from *plicare*, to fold. (See COMPLICATE.) As the Fr.—

A folding, plaiting, bowing, bending.

For whether these images or impresses consist in a certain posture or motion of the *plicatile* fibres or subtile threads of which the brain consists, it is evident that they cannot but be cancelled and obliterated by occasion of thousands of objects that invade our senses daily.

More. Antidote against Atheism, c. 10. App.

——— For no man can unfold
The many *plicatures* so closely prest
At lowest verge. *Id. Song of the Soul*, b. i. s. 18.

PLIGHT, *v.* } See To PLEDGE.
PLIGHT, *n.* }

Vor gyf mayde treuth *plyghte*, to do a fole dede,
Al one priuylyche wyth out hyre frendes rede,
Thulke vorwarde ys vor nogt. *R. Gloucester*, p. 357.

Thought he not of the trouth, that he to William *plight*,
For, to mak him his heyre, if he the hal myght.

R. Brunne, p. 61.

"I have," quod he, "on you so grete a routh,
That I you swere, and *plyghte* my trouthe,
That when your husbande is to Flanders fare,
I wol deliver you out of this care."

Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,166.

And for to put hir out of fere,
He swore, and hath his trouth *plight*
To be for ever hir owne knight. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Duryange whiche warre Fraunceys, Duke of Brytayne, dyed, whose doughter named Anne, and inheritour of that duchye Maxamylian had before trouth *plyghd* for his lawfull wyfe.—*Fabyan*, an. 1575.

Dearer is love then life, and fame then gold;
But dearer then them both your faith once *plighted* hold.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

——— Happily when I shall wed,
That Lord, whose hand must take my *plight*, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duties.

Shakespeare. Lear, Act i. sc. 1.

Ant. To let a fellow that will take rewards,
And say, God quit you, be familiar with
My play-fellow, your hand; this kingly seale
And *plighter* of high hearts.

Id. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 11.

Have we not *plighted* each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

PLIGHT, *n.* A. S. *Plihtan*, spondere; periculo exponere. As that which is *pledged* or *plighted*, or staked as a security, is put (*laid*) in a state of risk or hazard, danger or peril: *Plight* is, thus—

A state of risk or hazard; and, generally, lot, fortune, situation, state, condition.

"Pees," quod my lord, "the next time I wol fonde
To bring our craft all in another *plite*,
And but I do, sires, let me have the wite."

Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,420.

Wherfore I rede, do right so with thy chen! es theu woldest that thy lord did with thee, if thou were in his *plight*.

Id. The Persones Tale.

The hors on which she rode was blacke,
All lene, and galled vpon the backe,
And halted, as he that were encloied,
Wherof the woman was amoied.
Thus was the hors in sorie *plight*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

But if we shal be at variance (quod he) whē he doth pursue vs, our matters shal stand in very evil *plight*.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, p. 127.

Sir knight areed who hath ye thus sray'd,
And eke from whom make ye this hasty flight?
For neuer knight I saw in such misseeming *plight*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

She ended weeping, and her lowly *plight*
Immovable, till peace obtained from fault
Acknowledg'd and depior'd in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Do you not think that that young man that brought David that feigned traiterous message, did not set forth in good hearty *plight* in the morning? and yet before sunset the vengeance of God overtook and slew him in his sin.

South, vol. ix. Ser. 6.

PLIGHT, *v.* } i.e. to *plait;* to turn, to bend
PLIGHT, *n.* } over, to fold, (immediately, perhaps, from the verb to *ply*, qv.)

A *plight*, in Chapman,—a folded or folding garment. Mr. Nares thinks—*condition.* The original speaks only of the Ειματα,—χλαιναν τε, χιτωνα τε, (*Od.* xiv. 320.) "A *plite* of lawne, &c. seemeth (says Minshew) to be a certain measure or quantitie thereof." It may have been so much as was usually *plighted* or folded into one piece or package.

Now, good nece, be it neuer so lite,
Yeue me the labour it to sow and *plite*.

Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise
With gaudy girlonds or fresh flowrets dight
About her necke, or rings of rushes *plight*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

She [Bodecia] wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours, with a golden chain; button'd over all a thick robe.

Milton. History of England, b. ii.

And [she] was yclad, for heat of scorching ire,
All in a silken camus lilly whight,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*,
Which all above besprinkled was throughout,
With golden aygulets.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 3.

——— Because my wrack
Chanc'on his father's shore, he let not lack
My *plight;* or coste, or cleaske, or any thing
Might cherish heate in me.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

PLIGHT. Past tense and past part. of the verb to *pluck*, (Tyrwhitt.)

By verray force at Gasa on a night,
Musgre the Philistins of that citee,
The gates of the toun he hath up *plight*.

Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 13,035.

PLIM, *v.* See PLUMP.

PLOD. } A. S. *Plowg, plowgh*, or *plow,*
PLO'DDER. } *plowed, plow'd*, *plod*; from the
PLO'DDING, *n.* } A. S. *Plog-an*; Dut. *Ploeg-hen;*
to ply, (qv. and also To PLOUGH); i. e. to work, or—

To keep working or at work; to labour; to keep labouring; to toil; to move on laboriously or wearisomely, or as if wearied; sluggishly, heavily.

For *plodding* school-men they are far too low
Which by probations, rules, and axioms go.

Dryden. Edward IV. To Mrs. Shore.

——— Of all men's wits alive,
I most admire Valerius, that hath stolen,
By his mere industry, and that by spurts,
Such qualities as no wit else can match
With *plodding* at perfection every hour.

Chapman. All Fools, Act iii. sc 1.

Precisians and plain *plodders* (such
Is this, and so is that)
In loue do swallow cammels, whilest
They nicely straine a gnat.

Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 31.

Why, vniuersall *plodding* poysons vp
The nimble spirits in the arteries,
As motion and long during action tyres
The sinewy vigour of the traueller.

Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 3.

He [Noy] was a man passing humorous, of cynical rusticity, a most indefatigable *plodder* and searcher of ancient records, whereby he came an eminent instrument of good and ill to the King's prerogative.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

A solemn *plodding* ass that graz'd the plain
Was for an umpire chose.
The nightingale advance'd his strain,
And charm'd with every close.

Tuldor. The Nightingale & Cuckoo.

PLOT, *v.* } *Plot*, i.e. *plot;* a surface or su-
PLOT, *n.* } perficial extent of ground.

To *plot*,—to plan or lay out such extent of ground.

In a foul *plodde* in the street suththe me him slong.

R. Gloucester, p. 536.

Peran by this meane beyng made of a strauunger the kynges sonne in law obteyned of his father a *plotte*, to buyld a cytie vppon.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 178.

They [the cytles] be all set and situate alike, and in all points fashioned alike, as far forth as the place or *plot* suffereth.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 1.

By that same river lurking under greene,
Eft comes he gins to fashion forth a place;
And squaring it in compasse well beseene,
There *plotteth* out a tombe by measured space.

Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

It was a chosen *plott* of fertile land,
Emongst wide waves sett, like a little nest,
As if it had by Nature's cunning hand
Bene cheuerely picked out from all the rest,
And laid forth for example of the best.

Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Arm. The *plot* in which the vine takes root
Begins to dry from head to foot;
The stock, soon withering, want of sap
Doth cause to quail the budding grape:
But, from the neighbouring elm, a dew
Shall drop, and feed the *plot* new.

Ford. The Broken Heart, Act iv. sc. 3.

PLOT, *v.* } A. S. *Plihtan*, to pledge or *pleght*,
PLOT, *n.* } (qv.) (See COMPLOT.) *Plot*, i.e.
PLO'TTER. } *plighted;* (by dropping the termination *ed*, omitting the gutturals *gh*, and by the change of the characteristic *i* into *o*. A *plighted* agreement; any agreement to the performance of which the parties have *plighted* or pledged their faith to each other. See *Tooke.*

To *plot* or plight, or pledge each to other, (sc.) for any common purpose, for the execution of some design; in any conspiracy or confederacy; and thus, to conspire, to confederate, to combine; and hence, generally, to contrive, to scheme, to devise.

So forth they both yfere make their progresse,
And march, not past the mountenance of a shott
Till they arriv'd whereas their purpose they did *plott*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

Which had they done, that day had been their last,
For she had *plotted* to destroy them there.

Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

So forth she rose and through the purest sky
To inves high palace straight cast to assend
To prosecute her *plot*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 6. *Of Mutabilitie.*

Plea. Why, aunt, would you have thought Mr. Sad a *plotter?*—*Killigrew. The Parson's Wedding*, Act v. sc. 2.

The tempter may cease urging and yet continue *plotting.*

Hall, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

The earl's gratitude would not have been very shining, had he *plotted* to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison and offered him a throne.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 6.

While in this timorous, jealous disposition, the cry of a *plot* all on a sudden struck on their ears. They were wakened from their slumber, and, like men affrighted and in the dark, took every figure for a spectre.

Hume. History of England, c. 67. an. 1678.

PLOTCH, i.e. *bloteh*, (qv.)

He acknowleged his vnclennesse, and iudged himself a man unworthie to hold up his face, and loke on ye lord, seing it was to be abhorred & lothed of all men for the foule *plotches* of the lepric.—*Udal, Luke*, c. 5.

PLO'VER. Fr. *Pluvier*; Dut. *Pluvier*, so called, it is supposed, because it delights,—aere *pluvio*, (Junius): quia *pluviâ* gaudet, (Skinner.)

And see the quotation from Pennant.

And as the *plover* doth of the *eire* I live.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

A *plover* is slowe of digestion, nourysheth lytell, and inventeth melancholye.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. ii.

Scarce the bittern knows his time:
——— Or from the shore
The *plovers* when to scatter o'er the heath,
And sing their wild notes to the listening wave.
Thomson. Spring.

The Romans seem to have been unacquainted with the *plover*, for the name never once occurs in any of their writings. We derive it from the French *plustier, pourr ce qu'on le prend mieux* en temps pluvieux *qu'en nulle autre saison.* Belon, *Oyseaux*, 200.—*Pennant. Zoology*, vol. ii.

PLOUGH, *v.* Dut. *Ploeghen*; Ger. *Pflugen*; Sw. *Ploga.* Junius and Skinner derive us to the Sw. *Plæga*, exercere; A.S. *Plegan*, (i. e. *be-* or *pe-leg-an, pleg-an,*) incumbere, incumbere aratro,—

To *leaa* over or upon; and Tooke believes the noun *plough* to be the part. of that verb.

That which is leaned upon, pressed upon, (sc.) in tilling or turning the ground; in ering it. And to *plough*, consequentially,—

To till or turn up, to ere; to cut or cleave, to shear, to divide, to furrow.

For ge hem men beter yaxst to schmele and to spade,
To cart-staf and to *plowstaf* and a fishyng to wade,
To hamer and to nedle, and to merchandise also,
Than with sword or haubeck eay batail to do.
R. Gloucester, p. 99.

And Jhesus seyde to hem no man that putteth his hond to the *plow* and bi holdyng backward is able to the rewme of God.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 9.

Jesus said unto him: No man yt putteth his hande to the *plowe*, and loketh backe is apte to the kingdom of God.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And softe pas he went him over the strete
Until a smith, men callen Dan Gerveis,
That in his forge emithed *plow-harneis.*
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3760.

With him ther was a *plowman*, was his brother,
That hadde ylad of dong ful many a fother.
Id. Prol. v. 532.

Telemachus anon was fette
To fare the *plough* and euen sette,
Where that his fadir shulde drine,
But whan he sawe his childe as lilne,
He drof the *plough* out of the weye.—*Gower. Con.A.* b.iv.

By the which reason, a knyghtes fee should weldc clx. acres, and that is deemed for a *plowghe* tylle in a yere.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 222. Note.

And now I shall tel you who be the *plowers;* for God's word is a seede to be sowen in God's field, that is, the faithfull congregation and the preacher, and the preacher is the sowte.—*Latimer. Ser. Of the Plough.*

A heart thrice wall'd with oake and brass that man
Had, first durst *plough* the ocean.
Corbet. The Country Life.

Buzyges the Athenian, or as others would have it, Triptolemus, yoked oxen first for tillage of the ground, and advised the *plough.*—*Holland. Plinie*, b.vii. c. 56.

Yet in his time he wrought as well as play'd
That by his *plough-groom* mote right well appaide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7. *Of Mutabilitie.*

This done the founder of the city taketh a *plough*, to which he fasteth a culter or *plough-share* of brass, and so yoked in the *plough* an ox and a cow, he himself holding the *plough* did make round about the compass of the city a deep furrow.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 20.

——— It now remains
We launch a hark to *plough* the wat'ry plains.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Joyons, th' impatient husbandman perceives
Relenting Nature, and his lusty steers
Drives from their stalls, to where the well-ns'd *plough*
Lies in the furrow, loosen'd from the frost.
Thomson. Spring.

For *plowing* is an imitative toil,
Resembling nature in an easy soil.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

Does not the honest *plowman*, whose strength is his whole estate, and his day's work his revenue, carry about him as light an heart and as clear a breast as he who commands armies, or can call thirty-five millions his own.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

I recollect the period when serpentine ridges of *ploughed* land were pretty generally considered in Scotland as beautiful.—*Stewart. Philosophical Essays*, Ess. I. c. 4.

Plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

PLUCK, *v.* } A.S. *Pluce-ian*; Dut. *Plocken*,
PLUCK, *n.* } *plucken*; Ger. *Pflocken*; Sw.
PLU'CKER. } *Plocka. Alucan* and *upalucean* are used in A. S. for *avellere, eradicare*, to tear away, to eradicate, or root up. Of *Luc-an*, with the prefix *be* or *pe*, was formed *pluc-an, pluc-ian.* The A.S. verb *Lucc-ean* and *luc-an* are the same word. See To Clutch, and To Luc.

To *pull*, (sc. so as to sever or separate,)—to pull with a quick and short action or motion; to tear away.

The *pluck* of an animal is probably so much as is *plucked* or pulled all together from the inside; separate from the bowels or entrails; (sc.) the heart, liver, and lights; and, hence, *pluck*, (met.) heart, courage, spirit. "Show your *pluck*," show your courage or spirit; "*Pluck* up," rouse your courage or spirit.

Loke gow *plocke* thi no plaunte. for peryl of thy soule.
Piers Ploughman, p. 122.

Hise disciplis *pluckiden* eeris of corn, and thei fretynge with her hondis eeten.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 6.

His disciples *plucked* the eares of corne, and ate, and rubbed them in their hades.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

By my *plucking* was she to forgeuenesse enclined.
Chaucer. The Testament of Love, b. ii.

Now upon a sign given them which he had made them privy to, the strong man took the lean horse by the tail with all his might, as if he would have *plucht* it off by the stump: and the other wearish man fell to *plucking* off hair by hair from the great horse tail.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 492.

And ere my knee rise from the earth's cold face,
I throw my hands, mine eyes, my heart to thee,
Thou setter up, and *plucker* down of kings.
Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii. sc. 3.

Though the ends of the boughs are very smooth, yet were they dry, they could not with that readiness and ease, nay, not without great difficulty, yield to and obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

Industrious Moll, with many a *pluck*,
Unwings the plumage of each duck.
Smart. An Invitation to Mrs. Tyler.

PLUG. Dut. *Plugghe*; Ger. *Pflock*; Sw. *Plugg.* Perhaps from A.S. *Be-lycan*, *be-lucan*, to block up, to close or stop up; *be-luc, bluc*, (by the change of *b* into *p.*) *pluc, plug.*

That which blocks, closes, or stops up; a stopper; and to *plug*,—

To block or stop up.

Shutting the valve with the *plug*, and turning the other way, he is to draw down the sucker to the bottom of the cylinder.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 9.

PLUM. } Dut. *Pruyme*; Ger. *Pflaum*; Sw.
PLU'MKET. } *Plomm*, from the Lat. *Pruna.* See Prune.

Cæsius, and *glaucus*, is blew or greye, as the skye is when it hath little speckes of grey clondes in a fayre daye, as it were a *plumket* colour.
Udal. Flowres for Latine Speaking, fol. 122.

To come now to *plums*, there is a world of them: some of sundrie colours, others blacke, and some againe white.
Holland. Plinie, b. xv. c. 13.

And therefore all your dainty *plummes* are a little drie, and come from the stone, as the muscle-*plumme*, the damasin-*plumme*, the peach, the apricot, &c.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, s. 509.

PLUM. The sum of 100,000*l.* is so called; and though this usage is comparatively modern, no instance has occurred that will explain the origin of it.

This person was formerly a merchant in this city, who by exact oeconomy, great frugality, and very fortunate adventures, was about twenty years since, and the fortieth year of his age, arrived to the estate which we usually call a *plumb.*
Guardian, No. 9.

——— Ask you
Why she and Sappho raise that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum.*
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 3.

The first young lord which in the mall you meet
Shall match the veriest hunks in Lombard-street,
From rescued candles' ends who rais'd a sum,
And starves, to join a penny to a *plum.*
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 4.

PLUMB, *n.* } Fr. *Plomb*; It. *Piombo*; Sp.
PLUMB, *v.* } *Plombo*; Lat. *Plumbum*; Gr.
PLUMB, *ad.* } Μολιβος; whence Vossius con-
PLU'MMER. } tives to form the Lat.: (thus,
PLU'MBERY. } μολιβος, by dropping the *ι* and
PLU'MMET. } transposing μο, is λομβος, and by prefixing (*more Æolâm*) the *β*, it becomes βλομβος, Lat. *Plumbum.*) To *plumb*,—

To do any thing with a *plumb* or *plummet*, or line with *lead* affixed to it; to find the depth of water by a *plumb*-line.

To fall or drop *plumb*; i.e. as *lead* falls, rapidly, quickly; directly, perpendicularly.

And thei caste doun a *plomet* & foundun twenti paasis of depnesse.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 27.

Then mayst have a *plomet* hangine on a lyne hygher than thy head on a perche, and that lyne mote hange euen perpendiculer bytwixe the pol and thine eye
Chaucer. The Astrolabie, p. 461.

Let thy pinne or thy wire, by a *plomme* rule's ende vpright euen.—*Id. Ib.*

[I saw that very many] things were by the perfect lyne and *plumet* of God's word, called againe, layde a new, and restored vnto the auncient foldacions of God's worke.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 5.

Theis being let down into the riuer with pulleyes, he made to be beaten fast in wyth cummaunders not *plome* vpryght like a post, but shoryng lyke the side of a roof of a house, so as they might leane with the running of the stream.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 94.

Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his lovery
While the rest are damned to the *plumbery.*
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. I.

Remarking how one part moves another, and how those motions are varied by several positions of each part, from the first springs and *plumments*, to the very hand that points out the visible and last effects.
Davies. On the Immortality of the Soul, Pref.

Man's science is the culture of his heart,
And not to lose his *plumbet* in the depths
Of nature, or the more profound of God.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

Plumb, in the reigning vice, your statesmen jump.
Brooke. Epil. to the Play, Of what we must all come to.

——— Down *plum* she falls
Bonnding from earth, and with her trickling gore
Defiles her gaudy *plumage. Somerville. Field Sports.*

PLUME, *n.* } Fr. *Plume, plumer*; It. *Piùma*;
PLUME, *v.* } Sp. *Pluma*; Lat. *Pluma*, a feather.
PLU'MAGE. } A feather; a collection of
PLU'MELESS. } feathers; sometimes used as an
PLU'MING, *n.* } ornament to a helmet, &c.;
PLU'MY. } hence, (met.) a token of pride, ambition, victory; and further, pride or ambition.

To *plume*,—to feather; to dress or cleanse the feather, to adorn or deck with; and also as *deplume*, (qv.) to strip off the feathers; and generally, to strip.

The goarie bludde, and fethers *plumed* flit the ayer about.
Phoer. Virgill. Æneides, b. xii.

One part had their *plumes* al whyt, another hadde them al redde, and the thyrde badde them of smerall colours.
Hall. Hen. IV. an. I.

But Cuycn's angry blade so fiers did play
On th' other's helmett, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his *plumed* crest in tway,
And bared all his head unto the bone.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

As this he vtter'd; on his right hand flew
A saker; sacred to the god of view,
That, in his tallons trust, and *plum'd* a dove.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

To conclude, this bird was hatched in the Conncel of Lateren, (anno 1215) fully *plumed* in the Conncell of Trent; and now lately hath her feathers impt by the moderne casuists.
Bp. Hall. The Old Religion, c. 13. s. 1.

As eagle, fresh out of the ocean wave
Where he hath left his *plumes* all hory gray,
And deckt himself with feathers youthly gay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Pruning his *plumage*, cleansing every quill,
And going back, he beareth in his bill
An olive leaf.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

This gentlewoman being a very rich merchant's daughter upon a time was invited to a bridal or wedding, which was solemnized in that towne, against that day she made great preparation for the *pluming* of herself in gorgeous array.
Cook. Green's Tu quoque, Note 3.

——— As thicke as when a drift wind shakes
Blacke clonds in pieces, and plucks down in great and *plumie* flakes.
From their soft bosomes, till the ground be wholly cloth'd in white.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xii.

Ast. One whom instead of banishing a day,
You should have *plum'd* of all his borrow'd honours:
And let him see what abject things they are,
Whom princes often love without desert.
Dryden. The Maiden Queen, Act ii.

Infinite wings! till all the *plume*-dark air
And rude resounding shore are one wild cry.
Thomson. Autumn.

Close to the root each wondring upwards springs,
Borne on unknown, transparent, *plumeless* wings.
Ensden. Ovid. Metam. b. iv.

Let the strong sovereign of the *plumy* race
Tower on the right of yon ethereal space.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

Auxiliar to his son, Ulysses bears
The *plumy-crested* helme and pointed spears,
With shields indented deep in glorious wars.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. xix.

The sleeping shell-ducks at the sound arise
And utter loud their unharmonious cries;
Fluttering they move their weedy beds among,
Or instant diving, hide their *plumeless* young.
Crabbe. Borough, Let. 9.

PLUMP, *n.* PLUMP, *adj.* PLUMP, *v.* PLU'MPER. PLU'MPNESS. PLU'MPY. } The A.S. *Lim-an*, connectere, conglutinare, (see LIME,) appears to have given us the noun *lump*, a connected body or mass; with the usual prefix *ge-lim-an*, the noun *clump*, a close collection or cluster of trees; with the usual prefix *beliman*, by the common change of *b* into *p*, the verb *plim*, and thence the noun *plump*.

A close collection, a cluster, (of birds, men, &c.) a great number or quantity, a mass, an aggregate; and hence, probably, the adjective *plump*.

Enlarged, increased; ample, full, expanded; and also, swollen or tumid, filled out, enlarged by feeding, well fed, or fat.

To *plim* (see the quotation from Locke) is still a provincialism; to *swell*, to increase in bulk; as, This bacon will *plim* in the pot. Also to make any thing swell by beating. (Grose.) Cotgrave uses *plumme*, *plum*, in vv. *Pote*, *Potele*.

A *plumper*, (at an election,)—a *full* vote to one candidate, not shared with another.

Geue me to breake this *plumpe* & through the skies now guide my dart.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. ix.

The empresse, thã cõstrayned of nede as before is sayd, apparayled hyr and hir cõpany in whyte clothynge, which a farre of apered lyke the snowe, & so vpon a *plumpe* goynge togyther as nere as they myght, escaped the daunger of their fon.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 233.

By means whereof such as were chief officers in his campe resulted by *plumpes* vnto Sclenous.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 83.

Thus they ran a *plumpe* through Saint Nicholas' shambles.
Grafton. Hen. VIII. an. 9.

By whose side, Pallas stood, his crooke age streitning;
His flesh more *plumping* and his looks enlightning.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

The God of wine did his plumpe clusters bringe,
And crush the Falern grape into our spring.
Caren. To my Friend G. N.

Come thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpie Bacchus with pinke eyen.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 7.

He first discovered himself to be out of his wits by getting together and boiling a great number of groats, with a design, as he sa'd, to make them *plim*, i. e. grow thicker.
Locke. On Lowering Interest.

As soon as the last epitaph was put up, the contents thereof flew about the nation by the endeavours of the godly faction, then *plump'd* up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designs upon account of the popish plot. [H. Gleinham. —*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

——— Th' imperial bird of Jove;
A *plump* of fowl he spies that swim the lakes
And o'er their heads his sounding pinions shakes.
Dryden. Virgil Æneis, b. xii.

This *plumpness* of the bladder proceeded from the surmounting of the debilitated spring of the ambient air remaining in the vessel by the stronger spring of the air remaining in the bladder.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 18.

——— *Plump'd* with blosting dropay,
Beyond the bounds and stretch of conscience
They burst at once.—*Armstrong. Imit. of Shakespeare.*

The richness of the colouring, the *plumpness* of the flesh, the gaudy ornaments in the former; and the strong touches and expression in the latter, were universally admired.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

PLU'NDER, *v.* PLU'NDER, *n.* PLU'NDERER. PLU'NDERING, *n.* } Dut. *Plunderen*; Ger. *Plundern*; Sw. *Plundra.* The word is supposed to have been introduced at the commencement of the Great Rebellion; and the first quotation from Prynne seems to countenance the supposition.

To pillage, to despoil, to rob.

For the *plundering* of malignants and sequestering their estates; I answer, that I think the Parliament never yet approved the *plundering* (or in plain *English*, *robbing*) of any man, by any of their forces, they having *plundered* no places taken by assault for ought I hear, though the King's forces, on the contrary, have miserably *plundered* all the Kingdom almost.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv. pp. 28, 29.

For my part, I abhor all violence, *plunder*, rapine, and disorders in souldiers.—*Id. Ib.* p. 29.

Whether to imprison men's persons, and to *plunder* their houses because they will not rebel against his Majesty nor assist those that do?—*Parl. Hist. Charles I.* an. 1642.

The Biscains were almost quite disheartned by reason of the frequent inrodes and *plunders* of the Saracens.
North. Plutarch, p. ii. p. 35. (Ed. 1676.)

So that their killing is no murder, their *plundering* their neighbour no robbery, their violating his bed no adultery; their resisting and fighting against the King, no rebellion.
South, vol. v. Ser. 8.

There being none of those reforming harpies, who, by *plunders* and sequestrations, had scraped together three or four thousand a year, but presently (according to the sanctified dialect of the times) they dubbed themselves God's peculiar people and inheritance.—*Id.* Ser. 6.

This Simon was such a *plunderer* of the public money, that Aristophanes, in his strong manner, says, "The very wolves ran off upon the sight of Simon."—*Observer*, No. 140.

PLUNGE, *v.* PLUNGE, *n.* PLU'NGY. (Kilian.) } Fr. *Plonger*, *plombiare*, *plombjare*, *plonger*, (Menage;) Dut. *Plonssen* into water, *demergere*,

To throw or cast, to thrust, to drive, to rush into, (generally into something that is supposed to close around or involve, as water, (met.) trouble, danger, &c.;) any business or occupation; to throw, as a horse *throws* his legs.

The sterres shinen more agreably when the wynde Nothus letteth his *plungi* blastes.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

And the firmamente stant dereked by weate *plungie* clondes.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

For now I find, that pittie prickes his mind,
To see me *plonged* still in endlesse paine.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

For he that bloudy runs, may light among the breers,
And so he put into his *plunge*, where danger least appears.
Vnceritaine Auctors. The Loner dreading to mouche his sule, &c.

Sometimes the one would lift the other quight
Above the waters, and then downe again
Her *plong*, as over-mastered by night.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Idle. What *plunges* he puts me to?
The Purilan, Act i. sc. 6.

But Jove forbids, who *plunges* those he hates
In fierce contention and in vain debates.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Now on the mountain-wave on high they ride,
Then downward *plunge* beneath th' involving tide.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 3.

As he [Collins] had no great stock of argument, and but small forecast, any thing at a *plunge*, would be received which came to his relief.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. § 6.

PLU'RAL. PLU'RALLY. PLU'RALIST. PLURA'LITY. } Fr. *Plural*; It. *Pluriale*; Sp. *Plural*; Lat. *Pluralis*, from *plus*, contracted from *pleius*, and this from πλεον, by changing *n* into *s*, (Vossius.) Others contract *plus* from πολυτ, of or pertaining to many; to more than one, many; implying or comprising a number, exceeding unity.

Shakespeare, and other writers of his age, as the commentators have shown, use *plurisy* as if derived from *pluris*; and mean by the word,—a greater quantity, an excess.

And purchase gow provenders. wile goure pans lasteth,
And bigge gow benefices. *pluralitie* to have.
Piers Plowman, p. 89.

But maximis, the *plural* nowmbre signifieth yet come stronger thinges then they all.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 12.

When *persona evocata*, is a noune collective, that is to say when it signifyeth *pluralitie*, or a multitude in the syngular numbre.—*Udall. Floures*, fol. 149.

He was the first made the number of the Saxon kings *plural*, by planting and here reigning over the South Saxons.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11. *Selden. Illustrations.*

The prelate himself, being a *pluralist*, may under one surplice, which is also linnen, hide four benefices, besides the metropolitan toe, and sends a fouler stench to heaven than that which this young queasiness retches at.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

Who ingross many *pluralities* under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of souls.—*Id. Ib.*

Since hath one monarch ruled, vs
Hath rendered secure:
Where as *pluralitie* of kings
Did euer losse procure.
Warner. Albion's England, b. xii.

And nothing is at a like goodness still;
For goodness growing to a *plurisy*,
Dies in his own too-much.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 7.

As gods are sometimes spoken of *plurally*, so also is God often singularly used for that supreme Deity which containeth the whole.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 371.

It is manifest, that Plato really acknowledged one only God: however, in compliance with the language of the Greeks, he often spoke of gods *plurally*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 402.

PLUSH. Fr. *Peluche*; from the Lat. *Pilus*, hair; or perhaps immediately from the It. *Peluzzo*, short or small hair.

A hairy or shaggy stuff.

——— Then did Achilles bid
His men and women see his bed laid downe, and covered
With purple blankets, and on them an arras couerlid,
Waistcoats of silk *plush* laying by.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

——— Windows doe display
The stuffs, the velvets, *plushes*, fringes, lace,
And all the originall riots of the place.
B. Jonson. An Elegy.

Mount. O my black swan, slecker than signet's *plush*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 2.

PLU'VIOUS. PLU'VIAL. } Fr. *Pluvieux*, *pluvial*; from *pluvi*, the old preterperfect of *pluere*, to rain (*be-* or *pe-luere*).

Of or pertaining to rain; rainy, watery.

The stars are as it were the pots in which the Arbeus, or heavenly Vulcan prepares *plurious* matter, which exhaled from thence first appeared in the form of clouds, after condensed to rain.—*More. Disc. of Enthusiasm*, s. 45.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles: oneiy signifieth a moist and a *plurious* ayr about them, hindering the avolation of the light and fuvilions particles.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.

For being to a roride cloud and ready to drop, it declareth a *plurious* disposure in the ayr, but because when it (the raiobow) appears, the sun must also shine, there can be no universal showers, and, consequently, no deluge.
Id. Ib. b. vii. c. 4.

PLY, *v.* PLU'RABLE. PLU'RALLY. PLU'RALENESS. PLU'RANT. PLU'RANTNESS. PLU'RANCY. } Dut. *Plien*, *pleghen*; Ger. *Pflegen*; A. S. *Pleg-an*; Fr. *Plier*, *pliable*; It. *Piegare*, *piegbevole*.

The A. S. *Pleg-an* is incumbere; Ac *plegge* on his boccum; sed libris incumbat. Let him *plie* his books. Let him lay, or lean, bend, or incline (his mind) to them. And hence—to *plie* (as the Fr. and It.) is—

To bend, bow, or turn. *Pliable*,—that may be bent, bowed, or turned; *Pliant*, (met.)—bending, yielding. (See COMPLY.) To *ply*, also, is (as the Dut. and Ger.)—

To work, or keep working, or at work; to keep in action or motion, exercise or practice; to exercise, to practise. See To PLAY.

The gold of hem hath now so bad slayes
With bras, that though the coine be faire at eye,
It wolde rather brust atwo than *plie*.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9645.

But certainly a yong thing men may gie.
Right as men may warm wax with handes *plie*.
Id. Ib. v. 9304.

And God was eke well payd therefore,
That he [Solomon] so wolde his herte *plie*,
The lawes for to iustifie. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

When we wore a seaboord the barre wind scanted vpon vs, and was at east south-east, insomuch that we stopped the ebbes and *plyed* all the floods to the windewardes, and made our way east north-east.—*Hacklluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 279.

At the last having found the cities *plyable* to their desyer, they bounde the one to another by othe, and wrought sure wyth hostages and money.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 146.

For lyke as the hamer makith all metals *plyable* to his heatis.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 147.

& sayde: put foorth thyne hande: and at the worde he put foorth his hande as *plianyt* and nimble in al behalfes as the other.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 12.

During which time her gentle wit she *plyes*,
To teach them truth.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 6.

For it is true, the late learners cannot so well take the *plie*: except it be in mouse minides, that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepered, to receive contioual amendment; which is exceeding rare.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Custome.*

I say that there is a competition, a canvass or *plying* before we come to chuse any thing; this is a truth most constantly observable, in all which we are most concerned in, in that transcendent interest, the business of our souls. *Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 510.

So is the heart of some men; when smitten by God, it seems soft and *pliable*, but taken off from the fire of affliction it presently becomes horrid, then stiff, and then hard as a rock of adamant, or as the gates of death and hell.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

The chosen vessel hath by his example taught me this charitable and holy *pliablenesse*; though I be free from all men, yet I have made myself a servant unto all.
Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts quenched, Dec. 3, Tempt. 5.

They *ply* their feet and still the restless ball,
Toss to and fro, is urged by them all.
Waller. Of the Danger his Majesty escaped.

The younger they are when they begin with that art [music] the more *pliable* and nimble their fingers are touching the instrument.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 5.

Those lukewarm irreligious temporizers had learn'd *pliably* to tack about, as still to be ready to receive whatever revolution and turn of affairs should happen. [Geo. Morley.]
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

Who foremost now delight to cleave
With *pliant* arms thy glassy wave?
Gray. Prospect of Eton College.

A well organized and very *pliant* hand may determine to occupations requiring manual dexterity.
Beddoes. Mathematical Evidence, Note.

To be overlooked for want of political *pliancy*, is a circumstance I need not blush to own, and let the consequence be what it may, I shall never lament it.
Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, vol. i. p. 305.

PNEUMA'TIC. PNEUMA'TICAL. PNEUMA'TICS. PNEUMATO'LOGY. } Gr. Πνευμα, πνευματικος, from πνε-ειν, to blow, to breathe. That can or may blow or breathe; pertaining to breath, spirit, wind. And see the quotation from Reid.

And it is well to be noted, that the *pneumatical* substance is in some bodies the native spirit of the body; and in some other, plain air that is gotten in, as in bodies desiccate, by heat, or age.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 842.

——— Then at hand
The lemon, uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added (heavenly drink!)
They with *pneumatic* engine ceaseless draw,
Intent on laughter; a continual tide
Flows from the exhilarating font.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

This body then accompanying the soul, he calls *pneumatical*, that is, (not spiritual in the Scripture sense, but) spirituous, vaporous, or airy.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 785.

These atomical physiologers that were before Democritus and Leucippus, were all of them incorporealists; joyning theology and *pneumatology*, the doctrine of incorporeal substance and a Deity, together with their atomical physiology.
Id. Ib. p. 26.

The connection which appears from the *pneumatical* discoveries of modern chemistry, to exist between the processes of nature in the animal and in the vegetable kingdoms.
Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 272.

Does it detract from the value of the theory of *pneumatics* to remark, that the same effects of vacuum, and of the elasticity and pressure of the air, which afford an explanation of its most curious phenomena, are recognized in an instinctive process coeval with the first breath which we draw, and exemplified in the mouth of every babe and suckling.—*Id. Philosophical Essays*, Prelim. Disc.

The branch [of philosophy] which treats of the nature and operations of minds, has by some been called *pneumatology*.
Reid. On the Intell. Powers of the Mind, Pref.

I have accordingly entitled my book Elements, not of logic or of *pneumatology*, but of the philosophy of the human mind.—*Stewart. The Human Mind*, vol. ii. Conc.

POACH, *v.* Poa'cher. Poa'ching, *n.* Poa'chy. Poa'cheress. } See To Poke. Also written *Poche* and *Potch*. To *poke* or thrust into; to *poach* ground, to thrust into, as cattle, their feet; and, consequentially, to be soft or yielding (to the tread, to pressure).

To *poach*, to *poke* or peck at, (sc.) without thoroughly making way through, without penetrating; (met.) without persisting or persevering.

Fr. "*Pocher*, to thrust or dig; to *poch* into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade," (Cotgrave.) To thrust into, (sc.) another man's ground, another man's property; and, consequentially, to purloin, to steal, to plunder.

To *poach* or *potch* an egg, (pollice, cliere; or from pungere, see *Menage*,) is to *peck* or *poke*, or break by *pecking* or *striking* the shell, (sc.) that we may throw out the yolk.

Egges well *poached* are better than roasted. They [egges] be moste holesome when they be *poached*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 13.

The yolkes of egges are of themselves so well prepared by nature for nourishment; as (so they be *potched*, or reare boyled) they need no preparation or mixture.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 53.

His greatest fault is, he hunts too much in the purlues, would he would leave off *poaching*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— For where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword: I'll *potche* at him some way;
Or wrath, or craft may get him.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 10.

They use to *poche* them [fish] with an instrument somewhat like a salmon speare.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, p. 31.

So shameless, so abandon'd are their ways;
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay snares for praise.
Garth. Claremont.

For his [Charlemaigne's] horse *pocking* one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoking water to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperor's building that city. [Aix.]—*Sir W. Temple. On the United Provinces*, c. i.

Ren, au old *poacher* after game,
Saw grapes look temptingly fine;
But, now grown impotent and lame,
Could not command the vine. *Yalden*, Fable 4.

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February, but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*.
Mortimer. On Husbandry.

The vallies, because of the *poachiness*, they keep for grass.
Id. Ib.

I was surprised the other day to find our learned poet Ben Jonson had been *poaching* in an obscure collection of loveletters, written by the sophist Philostratus in a very rhapsodical style.—*Observer*, No. 74.

POCK. Po'cky. Pock-hole. } Dut. *Poche*; Ger. *Pock*; A. S. *Pocca*; perhaps (says Skinner) from the Lat. *Pustula*, a blister. Wachter, among other conjectures, thinks that, velut *expulsiones* naturæ, the Ger. *Pock*, may be from the verb *Pocken*, pulsare, to beat; (to *poke*;) and Tooke is of opinion—that *pock* is so applied as we use it; because, where the pustules have been, the face is usually marked, as if it had been *picked* or *pecked*. This accounts for one disease, the small *pocks* or *pox*; and the other may have received its name from the similarity of the pustules. The Fr. *Picote*, or small *pox*, is derived by Menage from the verb *Piquer*.

See the quotation from Beaumont and Fletcher, in v. *Pit*, for an example of the plural, *pocks*.

Than was God able to helpe no disease, but ymages were sought vp very where, sayncte Job for the *poxe*, sayncte Roke for the pestilence.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

But he was then vysyted with the sykenesse of *pocky*, that he was forcyd to leave that iourney.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 462.

He saith, that his first wife Truth, whom he married in baptisme, was craftelie driuen away into farre landes, by the tirannie of the bysshop and Churche of Rome, (that errande *pockie* prouide whore of Babilon.)
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 61.

O Esculape! how rife is physic made,
When each brasse-bason can profess the trade
Of ridding *pocky* wretches from their paine.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

Are these but warts and *pock-holes* in the face
Of th' earth. *Donne. Anatomy of the World.*

PO'CKET, *n.* Po'cket, *v.* } Fr. *Poche, pochette*. A diminutive of *poke*; that into which any thing is *poked*, pushed, or thrust; a small bag.

To *pocket*,—to put into the *pocket*; (met.) to put away, to put up.

Pocketing sleeves,—i. e. swelling and hanging, like a bag or *poke*.

Of the long *pocketing* sleeves in the time of King Henry the 4th, Hocclive, a master of that age, sung.
Camden. Remaines. Apparell.

He bear alwaies about him, in his bosome or *pocket* a little booke containing the Psalmes of Dauid, and certaine orisons of his owne collecting.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 113. an. 901.

And fiercely running to that lady trew,
A murdrous knife out of his *pocket* drew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Every wicked man is a traitor to his king: yea, every of his erying sins is a false-hearted rebel, that hides powder and *pocket-dogs* for the precious life of his sovereign.
Bp. Hall. A Holy Panegyrick.

As soon as e'er the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket* up the game, *Prior. Alma*, c. 2.

In one of his [Vertue's] *pocket-books*, I found a note of his first intention of compiling such a work:—it was in 1713;—he continued it assiduously to his death in 1757.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. Pref.

PO'CULENT. From the Lat. *Poculum*, quasi *potaculum*, from *potus*, drink. Lat. *Potulentus*,—That may be drunk.

And even some of those herbs which are not eaculent, are, notwithstanding, *poculent*.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 630.

POD. Skinner derives from the Dut. *Bode*, domuncula, a small house or *abode*. *Ped* (Moor, *Suffolk Words*) is a basket, a panier; it occurs in Ray, and is used by V. K. the Glossarist to Spenser's *Shepheard's Calender*, (Nares.) *Pod*, Moor likewise says—is the belly or paunch. Both *ped* and *pod* are found in Tusser. (*Husbandry Furniture*, s. 5, 6.) and, though applied by him to different articles, each seems to signify a something which is to hold or contain other things; and in this they agree with the *pod* of peas, beans, &c. and all have, probably, a common origin.

That which holds or contains, (the seed,) the case or capsule.

When the weather is very hot, you should cover the glasses with mats in the heat of the day, to screen them from the violence of the sun, which is then too great for them, causing their leaves to flag, and their blossoms to fall off without producing *pods*.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary. Plum.

The *pods*, [of the cocoa,] which seldom contain less than thirty nuts, of the size of a flatted olive, grow upon the stem and principal branches.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. i. Note

PODA'GRICAL. Gr. Ποδαγρα, *quasi* αγρα των ποδων, *captura pedum*; (sc.) by the gout.

Gouty in the feet.

I shall return to kiss your hands and your feet also, could I ease you of *podagrical* pain which affects you.
Howell, b. iv. Let. 42.

POEM. Po'esy. Po'et. Po'etaster. Po'etess. Poe'tical. Poe'tically. Poe'ticks. Poe'ticks. Po'etize, *v.* Po'etress. Po'etry. } Fr. *Poëme, poësie, poëte*; It. and Sp. *Poema, poesia, poeta*; Lat. *Poema, poeta*; Gr. Ποιητης, from ποιεω, to make, (sc.) verses; or, to make, to create, to invent stories, fables. Utrum autem a versibus, an fabulis faciendis id nomen (*Poeta*) sit indeptus, disputamus in commentatione nostrâ de Arte *Poeticâ*, (Vossius.)

Modern writers (see especially the quotations from Elyot, Bacon, B. Jonson,

and Temple) consider making, creating, inventing, i. e. invention, not verse-making, as the characteristic of *poetry*.

For in him we lyuen and moven and ben, as also sum of ghour *poetis* seiden.—*Wictif. Dedis*, c. 17.

For in him we liue, meue, and haue oure heynge, as certayne of your owne *poetes* sayd.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete
As my disciple and my *poete*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

A *poesie* is picture lyke,
The which if thou stande mere,
Delyte the muche: some picture more
If further of thou were.
Dront. Horace. The Arte of Poetry.

Semblably they that make verses, expressyngne therby none other lermyngs, but the crafte of versifiedge, he not of auncient writers named *poetes*, but only called versifyers.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 13.

And *poetry* was the first philosophy that euer was knowen, wherby meu from theyr chyldhode were brought to the reason, how to liue wel, lernyngs therby not onely maners and naturall affections, but also the wonderful workes of nature, mystyng serious mater with thynges that were pleasaunt.—*Id. Ib.*

Antiquitie is to be pardoned in this behalfe, namely, in joyning together matters historicall and *poeticall*, to make the beginnings of cities to seeme more honourable.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 221.

Or if I would delight my private hours
With music or with *poem*, where so soon
As in our native language can I find
That solace. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

Poesy is his [the *Poet's*] skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. And these three voices differ, as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; to the *poem*, the *poesy*, and the *poet*.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Because the acts or events of true history have not that magnitude, which satisfieth the mind of man, *poesy* feigneth acts and events greater and more historical; because true history propoundeth the successes and issues of actions not so agreeable to the merits of virtue and vice, therefore *poesy* feigns them more just in retribution, and more according to revealed providence; because true history representeth actions and events more ordinary, and less interchanged; therefore *poesy* endueth them with more rareness, and more unexpected and alternative variations; so it appeareth that *poesy* serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to delectation.—*Bacon. Of Learning*, b. ii.

Simonides said that picture was a dumb *poesie*, and *poesie* a speaking picture.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 805.

A *poet* is that which by the Greeks is called κατ' ἐξοχὴν, ὁ ποιητὴς, a maker, or a feigner; his art, an art of imitation or of feigning, expressing the life of man in fit measure, numbers, and harmony according to Aristotle: from the word ποιεῖν, which signifies to make, or feign.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

While pedant *poetasters* of this age,
(Who stile their saucy rimes, *poesique* rage)
Loose humours vent, and ballad-lines extrude,
Which gleane the wise, captine the multitude.
Beaumont. To the Memory of Sir John Beaumont.

The famous *poetess* Corinna five times had the advantage of Pindarus the *poet*, who in the city of Thebes had publikely challenged her to contend in the *poetical* art.
North. Plutarch, pt. ii. p. 25.

I verify the truth, not *poetize*.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. i.

They very curiously could paint,
And neatly *poetize*.—*Drayton. Muses' Elysium*, Nymph. 2.

——— Most peerless *poetress*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*

But about the originall of *poemes* and *poëtrie*, there is a great question among authors. And it is probably gathered by histories, that there were *poets* before the time of the Trojane warre.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

Poems, like pictures, are of different sorts,
Some better at a distance, others near,
Some love the dark, some choose the clearest light,
And boldly challenge the most piercing eye;
Some please for once, some will for ever please.
Roscommon. Horace. Art of Poetry.

But no authority of gods nor men
Allow of any mean in *poesy*. *Id. Ib.*

The names given to *poets*, both in Greek and Latin, express the same opinion of them in those nations; the Greek signifying makers or creators, such as raise admirable frames and fabrics out of nothing, which strike with wonder and with pleasure the eyes and imaginations of those who behold them. The Latin makes the same word common to *vates* and to prophets.—*Sir W. Temple. Of Poetry.*

A *poetaster*, in his raging fit,
(Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,)
Is dreaded and proscrib'd by men of sense.
Roscommon. Horace. The Arte of Poetry.

The critics have concluded that it is not necessary the manners of the hero should be virtuous. They are *poetically* good if they are of a piece.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

What mourner ever felt *poetic* fires!
Slow comes the verse that real woe inspires:
Grief unaffected suits but ill with art,
Or flowing numbers with a bleeding heart.
Tickell. On the Death of Mr. Addison.

After all this, it is surely superfluous to answer the question that has once been asked, Whether Pope was a *poet*? otherwise than by asking in return, If Pope be not a *poet*, where is *poetry* to be found?—*Johnson. Life of Pope.*

Poetical expression includes sound as well as meaning. "Music," says Dryden, "is inarticulate *poetry*;" among the excellencies of Pope, therefore, must be mentioned, the melody of his metre.—*Id. Ib.*

POI'GNANT. Poi'gnancy. Poi'gnantly. } Fr. *Poignant*; It. *Pungènte*, from *pungens*, present part. of *pungere*, to prick. See POINT, and PUNGENT.

Pricking, piercing; keen, stinging.

It [sorwe] shal ben hevy and grevous,
And ful sharp and *poinant* in herte.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

And while for anger thus I woke,
The God of Love an arrow toke,
Full sharpe it was and *pugnaunt*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

His *poinant* speare, that many made to bleed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

Many sad miseries shall inflict, and burn, and purifie him in this world with a sharpness so *poinant* as to divide the marrow from the bones.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

There are, to whom too *poignant* I appear;
Beyond the laws of Satire too severe.—*Francis*, b. ii. Sat. 1.

The delicate *poignancy* of the wit with which this allegorical piece is enlivened, will be obvious to the reader, who is acquainted with the writings of the celebrated author of the *Divine Legation*.
Byrom. The Centaur fabulous, Note by the Editor.

POINT, *v.* } i. e. *appoint*, (qv.) To fix, Poi'ntment. } settle, or agree upon, a precise *point* of time or place, or both.

So hazard thou to come
unto the *pointed* place,
To thwart thy friend, and meete with him
that longs to see thy face.
Turberville. The Venirous Lover, &c.

To this *poynment* every man was agreed, and on the Monday in the morrowe Sir John Boothyer and his company came to the house called de la Vale, and with him a threscore.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 19.

He made *poynment* to come to my house this daye.
Udal. Flowers, fol. 45.

Was never so great loyance since that day
That all the Gods whylome assembled were
On Heauen hill in their divine array,
To celebrate the solemne bridall cheare
Twixt Peleus and dame Thetis *pointed* there.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7. *Of Mutabilitie.*

Go! bid the banes and *point* the bridal day.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

POINT, *v.* Poi'nted. Poi'ntedly. Poi'ntedness. Poi'ntel. Poi'nter. Poi'ntless. } Fr. *Poincter*, or *pointer*; It. *Puntére*; Sp. *Puntar*, from *punctum*, past part. of *pungere*, aciem in aliquo figere; the Lat. *Pungo*, formerly *pugo*, from the Gr. Πηγ-εν, *figere*. *Point*, the noun,—

The sharp or acute end or extremity, an end or extremity lessening or diminishing from a broader substance or surface; applied (from the sharpness or acuteness) to that which cuts, pierces, penetrates, stings; to sharpness, keenness, acuteness; (from smallness) to a minute, measureless, indivisible portion of time or space; to a single, entire or integral, a particular portion of time or space; to a minute part, portion, or particular; to a minute object aimed at, sought; to a minute object of thought.

A *pointer*,—dog, that *points*, (sc.) his nose towards the game he scents.

Wyth a long *yponyted* knyf yegged in eyther syde.
R. Gloweester, p. 310.

So that the Brytones were vp the *poynt* to fie.—*Id.* p. 63.

The charrte was red on his in Westmynsterre and schewde,
Ha *poynt* bi è bij, to kerid and to lewed.—*R. Brunne*, p. 501.

By Seynt Paul quath Peers tho thou *poynteet* nelh the treuthe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 143.

And he axinge a *poynte* wroot seyinge, Jon is his name. *Wiclif. Luk*, c 1.

But afterward they pril and *pointen*
The folke, right to the bare bone
Behinde hir backe when they ben gone.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Her nose was wrought at *point* deuise,
For it was gentill and tretise,
With eyen glad, and browes bent. *Id. Ib.*

In the meane while I still recorded these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelie complaintes, with office of *pointell*.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

After the procession followed therle of Northumberlande with a *poinctless* sword naked.—*Hall. Rich. III.* an. 2.

Then being in his shirt, he tooke a *point* from his hose himselfe, and trussed in his shirt betweene his legs.
Foxe. Martyrs, p. 1372. an. 1555.

You know that in Helia's time, both in Israell and elsewhere, God's Church was not *poinctable*: and therefore cried hee out that hee was left alone.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1473. an. 1555.

The vitious language is vast, and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rocke, mountaine, and *poinctedness*.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

This one, as he sets a boy sixty paces off, just *pointblank* over-against the mouth of the piece.
Brewer. Lingua, Act iv. sc. 1.

Thus for the nuptial hour, all fitted *point-device*,
Whilst some still busied are in decking of the bride.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

And such a prince he was,
As he stood by, whilst I, his forlorne duchesse
Was made a wonder and a *pointing* stock.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii. sc. 4.

Page. O monstrous lye, let me be a *point-trusser* while I live, if he understands any tongue but English.
The Returne from Parnassus, Act iii. sc. 3.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men, without arraigning their vices, and in this excell him, that you add that *poinctedness* of thought which is vishly wanting in our great Romane.—*Drayden. Juvenal*, Ded.

For the *poising* of the body and keeping it upright and steady in flight, it is an admirable artifice and provision for this purpose; in some by four wings; and in such as have but two, by *pointils* and *poises* placed under the wings, on each side of the body.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. viii. c. 4.

Neglected Tray and *pointer* lie,
And covies unmolested fly. *Prior. Alma*, c. 1.

O'er the protracted feast the suitors sit,
And aim to wound the prince with *pointless* wit.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

St. Augustine, St. Cyrsostome, and many others, do *pointblank* affirm, that this confession is not necessary; but that forgiveness may be had without it.—*Sharp*, vol. vii. Ser. 7.

In all the politics of Greece the anxiety with regard to the balance of power is apparent, and is expressly *pointed* out to us, even by the ancient historians.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 7.

And this is the reign, this is the exit of a king! Let kings ponder it, for it is a lesson, humiliating perhaps to the pride of station, but *pointedly* addressed to their instruction.
Observer, No. 54.

Draw'rs, boxes, closets, chests and cases,
Were all unlock'd at once to get
Her *point*, her gauze, her Prussia net.
Lloyd. The New River-head.

On the heights above Baccano the postilions stopped, and *pointing* to a pinnacle that appeared between two hills, exclaimed,—"Roma!" That pinnacle was the cross of St. Peter's. The "Eternal City" rose before us.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 9.

We then find a series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in, and apply to each other, conducting the motion from the fusee to the balance, and from the balance to the *pointer*.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 1.

POISE, or Poize, *v.* Poise, *n.* } Also written *Peise* and *pause*. Fr. *Peser*; It. *Pesàre*; Sp. *Pesar*; from Lat. *Pendere*, to hang; to hang in balance, and consequently to weigh.

To weigh; to impose a weight; to balance, to ponder.

For an example of *poise*, n. from Derham, see POINT.

——— And of the Jewes
To wei pans wi a *peis* and pared the heyveste.
Piers Ploughman, p. 99.

And dôôden all hir might, sens they were one
For to recoveren blisse, and ben at ease
And *peised* woe with ioyes counterpeise.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

This maister is to the coffer come,
He *poyseth* there was sonwhat in
And bad hem heare it to his inne.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.viii.

And euery tale by and by,
Whiche as I spake to my lady,
I thinke and *poise* in my balance,
And drawe it to my remembrance. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

If he saye that he wyll take counsayle in the mater, than desyre to haue a shorte day; and *poyse* so the mater bifore hande to putte the kynge and suche marmosettes as be about hym to some feare.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 92.

Some others were in such sort bound vnto pillers with their faces turned to the wall, hauing no staie vnder their feet, and were violentlie weighed down with the *poise* of their bodies.—*Fox. Martyrs. The Ten first Persecutions.*

Laborynge with *poyses* made of leade or other metall, called in Latin *alteres.—Sir T. Elyot. Governovr,* b. i. c. 16.

When the elephant waxeth faint he falleth downe on the serpent, being now full of blood and with the *poise* of his body breaketh him.—*Hocklyd. Voyages,* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 19.

And *poyse* the cause in justice equall scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause preuails.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii. sc. 1.

The world who of itselfe is *peysed* well,
Made to run euen, vpon euen ground.
Id. K. John, Act ii. sc. 2.

Great Ptolomee it for his leman's sake
Ybuilded all of glasse, by magicke powre,
And also it impregnable did make;
Yet, when his love was false, he with a *peuse* it brake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

——A stone of such a *paise*,
That one of this time's strongest men, with both hands, could not raise.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad,* b. xii.

As yet this world was not, and chaos wilde
Reign'd where these heav'ns now rowl, where earth
Upon her center *pois'd*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. v.

Others lying cross over them, as if their own *poise* did, no less than their supporters, give them that proper place.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

It is indeed hard for the weak and unsteady hearts of men to carry themselves in such a *poise* between both, as not to make the shunning of one inconvenience the falling into another.—*South,* vol. xi. Ser. 7.

Yet keep thro' all the piece a perfect *poise*
Mason. The Art of Painting.

POI'SON, *n.*
Poi'son, *v.*
Poi'soner.
Poi'soneress.
Poi'sonfull.
Poi'soning, *n.*
Poi'sonous.
Poi'sonously.

Fr. *Poison, poisoneux*; Sp. *Ponzona*, from the Lat. *Potio*, a drink. Applied to—
A *medicated* drink or draught; a drink in which some venomous, mortal, or deadly ingredient is mixed; and further applied to other venomous, mortal, or deadly substances. See To Empoison.

That the water, that therof com *poyson* was wel strong
The kyng was sene *apoysond*, the he therof drono.
R. Gloucester, p. 166.

Scho purueyed a *poyson* to the kyng sonne of Kent.
R. Brunne, p. 10.

A learninge of denyls, and a doctrine contrarye to the doctrine of God! *poysoning* all, destroyenge all, and leadinge vnto hel.—*Bale. Image,* pt. i.

The *poiso* prepared long before was deliuered by Antipater vnto Cassander his son, whiche wyth his brethren Phillip & Jolla were wont to serue the king at meat.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 298.

Though thou perish not thyselfe, yet thou shalt cause other to perish, and make thyselfe as a *poysoner*, & a sword to them that see thee.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 9.

Put hereto treasons and *poisonings*, with the practice of arte magike or sorcerie.—*Udal. Mark,* c. 5.

What hellish fury *poisoned* your high blood.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. i.

Certainly the politive and artificiall nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the *poyson* of discontentments.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Seditions.*

The king [Artaxerxes] understanding it, laid wait for her [Gisis] and intercepted her by the way; and when she was taken, he condemned her to suffer the paines pf death ordained by *poysoners.—North. Plutarch,* p. 794.

But Nero impatient of lingring and long working wickedness, threatned the tribune, commanded the *poisonerese* [Agrippina] to be put to death.
Grenway. Tacitus. Annales, p. 183.

The spider, a *poisonfull* vermine, yet climes to the roof of the king's palace.—*White. Sermons,* p. 53. (1665.)

As souls, they say, by our first touch take in
The *poisonous* tincture of original sin;
So to the punishment which God doth fling,
Our apprehension contributes the sting.
Donne. Letters to Sir Edward Herbert.

Nor swords at hand, nor hissing darts afar
Are doom'd to avenge the tedious bloody war,
But *poison*, drawn through a ring's hollow plate,
Must finish him;—a suckling infant's fate.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

The serpent's breod shall die: the sacred ground
Shall weeds and *poisonous* plants refuse to bear,
Each common bush shall Syrian roses wear.
Id. Virgil, Past. 4.

So much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite with his tongue, than with his teeth.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

Yet at this very time [the last Punic war] the horrid practice of *poisoning* was so common, that during part of the season, a prætor punished capitally for that crime above three thousand persons in a part of Italy; and found informations of this nature still multiplying upon him:
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 3.

POKE, *v.*
Poke, *n.*
Pouch, *v.*
Pouch, *n.*
Po'ker.

Fr. *Pocher*, to thrust; *poché*, thrust; *poche*, n. a *pocket, pouch*, or *poke*; also a meal-sack or corn-sack, (Cotgrave.) In the North a bag or sack is yet called a *poke*; and Ray says, it was a general word for all measures. The A. S. *Pocca*, a *poke* or *pock*, was probably that wherein any thing was *poked* or thrust, pushed or pressed. (See Pick, Poach, Pock, and Pocket.) To *poke*—
To thrust, (sub. into a bag, sack, &c.) to thrust, to push against, (with any thing *peaked*;) to push out, (sc.) as feelers or finders, to grope. A *poke* or *pouch*, consequentially,—
A bag or sack.

A *poke* full of pardon there.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 165.

And in the flore, with nose and mouth to brek
They walwe, as doo two pigges in a *poke*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4276.

A joly popper bare he in his *pouch*. *Id. Ib.* v. 3929.

Alein the clerk that herd this melodie
He *poketh* John, and sayde sleepest thou?
Herdest thou ever slike a song er now?—*Id. Ib.* v. 4166.

Then came there in a new fashion'd Christianty yet once against from Rome with manye more heythinish *pokes* than afore.—*Bale. English Votaries,* pt. i.

Fal at defyance with him, and the *poking* sticke he weares.
The Returne from Pernassus, Act iii. sc. 4.

If you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your falling band requires no *poking-sticks* to recover its form.
Merston. The Malcontent.

If also these black extremities, or perfumed eyes be clipped off they will notwithstanding make use of those protrusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 20.

In this lecky tyme also no lesse occasion of victorie was offered to the English men beyng in another part, if when the pigge had bene prefered, they had opened the *poke*.
Grafton. Hen. VI. an. 10.

And then he drew a dial from his *poake*,
And looking on it, with lacke-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, it is ten a clocke.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 7.

In January, husband that *poucheth* the grosteis,
Will break up his ley, or be sowing of oats.
Tusser. Husbandry. January.

We shall find that no such were euer wraught at all, but fained and forged of idle monkes and religious bellies, for the exaltation of their churches & profite of their *pouches*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 204. an. 1171.

Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to seek
A man must have *pok'd* into Latin and Greek.
Prior. Down Hall.

Learned he was in med'cinal lere,
And by his side a *pouch* he wore,
Replete with strange hermetic powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would solder.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

From whence, through pores or transmigrating veins
Sublim'd the liquid correspondence drains.
Their pithy mansions quit, the neighbouring choose,
And subtile through the adjacent *pouches* ooze.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iii.

I am never so angry as when I hear my acquaintance wishing they had been bred to some *poking* profession or employment in some office of drudgery, as if it were pleasanter to be at the command of other people than at one's own.—*Gray. Works,* vol. ii. Let. 36.

Curse on the author of these wrongs,
On her own bed she found the tongs,
(Hang Thomas for an idle joker,)
In her own bed she found the *poker*.
Smart. Where's the Poker?

POLE.
Po'lar.
Po'lary.
Po'larily.
Pole'sbitty.

Fr. *Pol*; It. and Sp. *Polo*; Lat. *Polus*; Gr. Πολος, απο του πολ-ειν, quod est *vertere*, to turn, (see Poli;) applied to the extremities of the axis,—extrema axis, circa quæ cœlum *vertitur*, round which the heavens are turned.

She cried, "O turne again for routhe and sinne,
Thy barge hath nat al his meine in,"
Her kerchiefe on a *pole* sticked she.
Chaucer. The Legend of Ariadne of Athens.

I know the tides as well as others can,
From *pole* to *pole* I can the courses plight.
Gascoigne. Voyage unto Holland, an. 1572.

Where hauing taken the height of the *pole-star*, they found themselues to be in 37 degrees and ⅔ of Northerly latitude.—*Hacklyd. Voyages,* vol. iii. p. 393.

In this tract are supposed to be the two points or *poles* about which the world turneth about, and the verie ende of the heavens' revolution.—*Holland. Plinie,* b. iv. c. 12.

——Else had the Spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth with vernant flours,
Equal in days and nights, except to those
Beyond the *polar* circles.—*Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. x

All which acquire a magnetical *polary* condition, and being suspended, convert their lower extream unto the North; with the same attracting the Southern point of the needle.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours,* b. ii. c. 2.

If an iron be touched before, it varieth not in this manner; for then it admits not this magnetical impression, as being already informed by the loadstone, and *polarily* determined by its preaction.—*Id. Ib.*

This *polarity* from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a loadstone, might serve to invigorate and touch a needle any where.—*Id. Ib.*

The two beneath the distant *poles* complain
Of endless winter, and perpetual rain.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Whether where equinoctial fervours glow,
Or winter wraps the *polar* world in snow,
Still let thy [Poetry] voice, prevailing over time,
Redress the rigours of th' inclement clime.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

On the other hand it must be acknowledged, that the poetical effect must, to a certain degree, have been weakened by the discovery of the *polarity* of the needle.
Stewart. Philosophical Essays, Ess. 3. c. 3.

POLE, *n.*
Pole, *v.*

Fr. *Pal*; It. and Sp. *Palo*; Lat. *Palus*. See Pale.
A long staff; a staff to measure with: a measure. To *pole*,—
To set *poles*, to support with *poles* or staves.

No man therefore up' peine of less of lif,
No maner shot, ne *polax*, ne shott knif
Into the listes send, or thider bring.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2547.

In the euenyng they entred with a thousand Spaniards & ether, & sleye one citizi & set his hed on a *pole*, & caused it to be horne afore thē.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 19.

He came to the chaire where Syr Pyers stode, whiche with a stroke of his *pollax* felled hym to the ground.
Id. Hen. IV. an. 1.

And fine yards, halfe a perch, or *poll*, & xl. in length & ture in breddth an acre of land.
Grafton. Hen. VIII. an. 32.

To arbour begun, and quicksetted about
No *poleing* or wadling, till set he far out.
Tusser. Husbandry. January.

If, after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip,
Straight gathering all his active strength;
He rises higher half his length. *Prior. Alma,* c. 2.

Some whet the blunted *pole-axe* for the field,
Brighten the spear and long neglected shield.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vii.

About the middle of April the hops are to be *poled*, when the shoots begin to sprout up; the *poles* must be set to the hills deep into the ground, with a square iron pitcher or crow.—*Miller. Gardener's Directory. in v. Lupulus.*

POLE-CAT, i. e. the *Polish* cat.

The *pole-cat* is larger than the weasel, the ermine, or the ferret, being one foot five inches long; whereas the weasel is six inches, the ermine nine, the ferret eleven inches.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. iv. c. 3

POLE'MICK, *adj.* POLE'MICK, *n.* POLE'MICAL. POLE'MICKS, *n.* } Gr. Πολεμικος, from πολεμος, war, warfare. Warlike, militant or military. *Polemicks* is usually applied to the disputes, controversies, or contentions upon points of doctrine in the church.

The former [error in doctrine] I must leave to the controversies of those *polemicall* discourses which have been so learnedly written of the several points at difference.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. s. 1.

They that walk in this way shall find more peace in their consciences, more skill in the scriptures, more satisfaction in their thoughts, than can be obtained by all the *polemical* and impertinent disputations of the world.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

For then the *polemicks* of the field had quite silenced those of the schools.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

Each staunch *polemic*, stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician, still expelling back
Came whip and spur, and dash'd through thin and thick
On German Cronzaz, and Dutch Burgersdyck.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

As these words, necessary, impossible, unable, &c. are used by *polemic* writers in a sense diverse from their common signification, the like has happened to the term—continent.—*Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will*, pt. 1. s. 3.

POLI'CE. POLI'CED. POLI'CY. POLI'CIED. POLI'CYING, *n.* POLI'TY. POLI'TICK, *adj.* POLI'TICK, *n.* POLI'TICKLY. POLI'TICKS. POLI'TICAL. POLI'TICALLY. POLI'TICASTER. POLITI'CIAN, *adj.* POLITI'CIAN, *n.* POLI'TIZE, *v.* } Fr. *Police, policer*; It. *Politica, politico*; Sp. *Policia, politico, politico*; Lat. *Politia, politicus*; Gr. Πολιτεια, πολιτικος, from πολις, a city. *Police* is applied to, The laws, rules, or regulations for the government of a city; of a state or country. *Politick*,—that can or may, is able to, form laws, rules or regulations for the government of a city, state, or country: generally, wise in enacting laws, in ruling or governing; wise in adapting the means to the end; prudent or provident, skilful, cunning.

He moued warre against the Thessalians, not for any desyre of their goods or spoyle of their coittrey, but for a *policy* to adde to his strength the force of their horsemen, whiche at those days were counted the fiercest in yé world.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 2.

For he hoth ordered his battailes *politikely*, and faught manfully.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 101.

This days ended the renowo of the empire and the ancient liberty of al Greece. The joy of this victory was *politikely* cloked and dissembled.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 46.

If the course of publike affaires cannot in any good sort goe forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let *policie* acknowledge itselfe indebted to religion, godlinesse being the chiefest top and welspring of all true vertues, euen as God is of all good things.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 1.

Abraham, in less then four hundred years after the Flood, journeyed from Mesopotamia unto Canaan and *Egypt*, both which he found well peopled and *policied* into kingdomes.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 6.

Where there is an heap of people, though we term it a kingdom or state, that is altogether unable or indign to govern, there it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policied*, to subdue them.
Bacon. Of an Holy War.

But Adrian spent his whole reign, which was peaceable, in a perambulation or survey of the Roman empire: giving order, and making assignation where he went, for re-edifyiu' of cities, towns, and forts decayed, and for cutting of rivers and streams, and for making bridges and passages, and for *policying* of cities and commonalties with new ordinancies and constitutions, and granting new franchises and incorporations.—*Id. Of Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

Euen so the necessitie of *politie*, and regimen in all churches may bee held, without holding any one certayne forme to bee necessary in them all. Yet is it possible that any form of *politie*, much less *politie* ecclesiastical should be good, volesse God himselfe bee authour of it.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iii. § 2.

A law is the deed of the whole bodie *politike*, whereof if yee judge your selues to be any part, then is the law euen your deed also.—*Id. Ib.* Pref.

You whose judgement is a lantern of direction for all the rest, you that frame thus the people's hearts, not altogether (as I willingly perswade my selfe) of a *politique* intent or purpose, but your selues being first ouerborne with the weight of greater men's ingenuetes; on your shoulders is laid the burthen.—*Id. Ib.*

When that comes, think not thou to find me slack,
On my part aught endeavouring, or to need
Thy *politic* maxims.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

Learne, therefore, [Eneas,] after so long pleasure in loue, at the last profitably and *politickly* to loue, and whatsoeuer thy playe be in Affric, let beuerfoorth the maine be Italie.
Warner. Albion's England, Add. to b. ii.

We may infallibly assure ourselves that it will as well agree with monarchy, though all the tribe of aphorismers and *politicasters*, would persuade us there be secret and mysterious reasons against it.—*Milton. Reform. in Eng.* b. ii.

It hath bin inevitably prov'd that the natural and fundamental causes of *political* happiness in all governments are the same.—*Id. Ib.*

But your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Id. Samson Agonistes.

But let us not, for fear of a scare-crow, or else through hatred to be reform'd, stand hankering and *politizing*, when God with spread hands testifies to us, and points us out the way to our peace.—*Id. Ib.*

Thus cruel ages pass'd; and rare appear'd
White-mantled peace, exulting o'er the vale,
As when with Alfred, from the wilds she came
To *polic'd* cities and protected plains.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iv.

The whole body *politic* owes its preservation to the virtuous care and honest endeavours of upright men.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 5.

I have been frequently assured by great ministers, that *politicks* were nothing but common sense, which as it was the only true thing they spoke, so it was the only thing they could have wished I should not believe.
Swift. Some Free Thoughts.

With what address her various arts she plies!
Skilful to dalliance, and *politicly* slow
To search her treasures for her hero's bow.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. ii.

Few *polititians*, with all their schemes, are half so useful members of a commonwealth, as an honest farmer; who, by skilfully draining, fencing, manuring, and planting, hath increased the intrinsic value of a piece of land; and thereby done a perpetual service to his country.
Swift. An Humble Address.

By the public *police* and economy, I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the Kingdom, whereby the individuals of the state, like members of a well-governed family, are bound to conform their general behaviour to the rules of propriety, good neighbourhood, and good manners; and to be decent, industrious, and inoffensive to their respective stations.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 13.

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify or insure him against a particular event.
Id. Ib. b. xi. c. 30.

The state of *policy*, so much resembling antient Greece, has undergone a great change, it is true, during the two or three last centuries.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iv. Dis. § 8.

Political reason is a computing principle; adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, morally and not metaphysically or mathematically, true moral denominations.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

He did not find, on a review of all Europe, that *politically*, we stood in the smallest degree of danger from any one state or kingdom it contained.—*Id. On the Army Estimates.*

POLI'SH, *v.* POLI'SH, *n.* POLI'SHABLE. POLI'SHER. POLI'SHINESS. POLI'SHING, *n.* POLI'SHMENT. POLI'TE, *adj.* POLI'TE, *v.* POLI'TELY. POLI'TENESS. } Fr. *Polir, polisseur, politesse*; It. *Pulire, pulitore, pulitezze*; Sp. *Polir*; Lat. *Polire, politum*, which some think from the Gr. Πολις, with the same application as *urbanus*, from *urbs*. Vossius prefers, with C. Scaliger, the Gr. Πολ-ειν, to turn; or otherwise the Gr. Φαλος, splendid, bright. To smoothen, to brighten, to burnish; to rub or take off the roughness, the rudeness; to give an elegance or refinement; to refine, to civilize.

As whoso toke a mirrour *polished* bright,
And set it in a comune market place,
Then should he see many a figure pace
By his mirrour.—*Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale*, v. 1456.

——— And with great slight
Of workmanship it was begrane
Of suche worke, as it shulde haue
And *polished* was eke so clene,
That no signe of the eculle was seene.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

At the leaste waye that they speake none Englishe, but that whiche is chene *polite*, perfectly articulately pronouned, omyttinge no letter or syllable.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 5.

Her spatious *polish'd* forehead was the fair
And lovely plain, where gentle majesty
Walk'd in delicious state.
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 6.

And ever and anone with rosy red
And bashful blood her snowy cheekes did dye,
That her became, as *polisht* ivory
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlayd
With fayre vermillion or pure castory.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

As carbuncles, did their pure bodies shine;
And all their *polish'dness* was saphirine.
Donne. The Lamentation of Jeremy, c. 4.

For I must confess I do not look upon that subject as any thing *polishable* by my hand.
More. Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

It was little worth, till greater *polishings* were bestowed upon it, and his wisdome had confrived it to fitting uses.
Id. Ib. The Philosophick Cabbala, c. 1.

I cannot pass unremembred again, their [the Italians] manner of disguising the shafts of chimnies into various fashions, whereof the coblest is the pyramidal: being in truth a piece of *polite* and civil discretion, to convert even the conduits of soot and smoke into ornaments.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 63.

It is strange to see what a *polishment* so base a stuff doth take, like the ennobling of a clown.—*Id.* p. 465.

Fair *politure* walk'd all her body over,
And symmetry rejoyc'd in every part.
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 6.

And there are some other fossils hard as stone and *polishable* as marble, from which I have, by distillation, obtained two kinds of oil.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 548.

I consider an human soul without education like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties till the skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours, and makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, and vein, that runs through the body of it.
Spectator, No. 215.

If this were true, then would every thing that suffered and reacted motion, especially *polite* bodies, as looking glasses, have some thing both of sense and of understanding in them.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 731.

Where money has not yet taken place, where the use of it hath not yet been introduced, arts and sciences are not cultivated, and those exercises ply'd, which make *polite* men's spirits, and which abate the uneasiness of life.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

I take the highest period of *politeness* in England (and it is of the same date in France) to have been the peaceable part of King Charles the First's reign.
Swift. Hints towards an Essay on Conversation.

Pardon me, sir; we know the Paris mode,
And gather *politesse* from courts abroad.
Gay. To William Fulteney, Esq. 1717.

Menas, with awkward wonder, scarce believes
The courteous invitation he receives:
At last *politely* begs to be excus'd.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Ep. 7.

But when *polite* learning was no more, then it was, those literary lawyers made the most formidable appearance:
Corruptissimâ republicâ, plurimæ leges.
Goldsmith. Of Polite Learning, c. 8.

We were, as Englishmen, allowed to enter, conducted to the governor, then at church, received very *politely*, and permitted to visit every part of the fortress without further ceremony.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. ii. c. 9.

What but custom could make those salutations *polite* in Muscovy, which are ridiculous in France or England? We call ourselves indeed the *politer* nations, but it is we who judge thus of ourselves, and fancied *politeness* is sometimes more owing to custom than reason.
Watts. Logic, pt. ii. c. 3.

POLL, *n.* POLL, *v.* PO'LLAGE. PO'LLARD, *n.* PO'LLARD, *v.* PO'LLER. PO'LLING, *n.* } Dut. *Pol*; Ger. *Bol*; Dut. and Ger. *Bollen*, vertere, rotare; to roll or turn round; *bol, rotundus*, round; (see BALL, BOWL.) Applied to, Number, catalogue, register of persons.

To *poll*,—to cut, to lop, to shear or clip the *poll*, head, or top; to cut or crop.

A *poll-tax*,—a tax upon or by the *head* or person; and hence to *poll*,—

To tax; to impose or exact a tax; to exact, to extort, to plunder, to rob.

To *poll*,—to count or number; to be, to put or place to act as one, among or in the number of *polls*, heads, or persons; to vote.

He [Kynge Richard] subverted the lawes, *polled* the people, and ministred justice to no man but to suche as pleased hym.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* Introd.

For who was he of you all that could reconcile hymselfe lorde of his owne good emong so muche pyllyng and *pollynge*. *Id. Edw. V.*

And therefore for all that he pilled & *polled* cuerie daie, yet was he euer neadyy.—*Goldingp. Justine*, fol. 43.

Of all yt which the gross summe, was of Heluetians reckned by the *poll* twoo hundred and threescore and three thousand.—*Id. Cæsar*, fol. 21.

It is unknowne to any man what minde Paul, the Bishop of Rome, beareth to us for deliuering of our realme from his greuious bondage and *pollepe*.

Fox. Martyrs, p. 990. an. 1536.

He then returned into England, and so vnto London, where, by the adnyce of some of his counsayle, he sodeynly dampned mortayne coynes of money, called *pollardes*, crocardes, and rosaries, and caused them to be broughte vnto newe coynage to his great aduantage.

Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1350.

Thei saled, that the Cardinell by visitations, makyng of abbottes, probates of testamentes, graunte of faculties, licêses, and other *polynges* in his countes legantines, had made his thresaore egall with the kynges.

Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 17.

For thys his goodness & pitie shewed by hys people, beynge sore vexed with inquysitors, *pollers* and promoters, general processiõ was had daily in euery citie and parishe to praye to Almighty God for the restoryng of hys healthe.

Id. Hen. VII. an. 24.

They which before were *pollers* and catchers away of mennes goodes, shall now freely without sparing geue away of theyr own.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

Thereto he hath a groome of euill guise,
Whose scalp is bare, that boudage doth bewray,
Which *pols* and pils the poore in piteous wize;
But he himselfe upon the rich doth tyrannize.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

For his death did so grieve them, that they *polled* themselves, they clipped off their horse and mules' hairs, and filled besides all the field thereabouts with pitifull cries and shrieks.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 280.

Sicin. Hane you a catalogue
Of all the voices we hane procu'd, set downe by th' *pole?*

Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 3.

As is often observable in furre pillitory, ragweed, the sproutes of oakes, and thorns upon *pollards*, and very remarkably in the regular dispesure of the rugged excrescences in the yearly shoots of the pine.

Brown. Cyrus' Garden, c. 3.

Or with Salust he may raille down-right at spoilers of countries, and yet in office to be a most grievous *poler* himself.—*Burton. Anat. of Melan. Democritus to Reader*, p. 40.

Shall he, whose ancient patriarchal race
To mighty Nimrod in one line we trace,
In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote.

Tickell. A Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon.

A deed made by one party only is not indented, but *polled* or shaved quite even; and, therefore, called a deed *poll*, or a single deed.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 20.

Challenges to the *polls*, in capita, are exceptions to particular jurors; and seem to answer the *recusatio judicis* in the civil and canon laws; by the constitutions of which a judge might be refused upon any suspicion of partiality.

Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 23.

As soon, therefore, as the time and place, either in counties or boroughs, are fixed, all sceriffers countrerol in the place are to remove, at least one day before the election, to the distance of two miles or more, and not to return till one day after the *poll* is ended.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 2.

Historians inform us that one of the chief causes of the destruction of the Roman State, was the alteration which Constantine introduced into the finances, by substituting an universal *poll-tax* in lieu of almost all the tithes, customs, and excises, which formerly compused the revenue of the empire.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 8.

A gentleman, on grubbing up an old *pollard* ash, which had been the habitation of owls for many generations, found at the bottom many bushels of this rejected stuff. [Bones, fur, or feathers.]

Pennant. British Zoology, (*White Owl*,) vol. i.

PO'LLENGER. Perhaps *polled* trees, or suckers from trees.

Now lop for thy fuel, old *pollenger* grown,
That hinder the corn or the grass to be mown.

Tusser. Husbandry. January.

POLLICITA'TION. Lat. *Pollicitatio*, from *pollicitari*, to promise.

Ye with these last letters, sent the pope's *pollicitation*, for the non-inhibition or avoking of the cause, the ratifying and confirming of the sentence by us his legates herein to be given, and other things mentioned in the same.

Burnet. Rec. vol. i. No. 23. *The Cardinal concern. Divorce.*

For *pollicitatiõ* whereof the king's said ambassadors be furnished at this time with ample commission, as by the same they shall perceiue.

Fox. Martyrs, p. 904. *Hen. VIII.*

POLLI'NCTOR. Lat. *Pollinctor*, from *pollinctum*, past part. of *pollingere*, to bathe or anoint a dead body. See *Vossius*, who writes very largely without satisfying himself.

2. While we laugh at the story of Pygmalion, and receive as a fable that he fell in love with a statue; we cannot but fear it may be true, what is delivered by Herodotus concerning the Egyptian *pollinctors*, or such as anointed the dead.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 19.

POLLU'TE, *v.* POLLU'TED, POLLU'TION. } Fr. *Polluer*; Lat. *Polluere*, which, (Vossius says,) may seem to be formed from *perluere*, to wash or wet through; but he prefers the Gr. Φολυνειν, which Hesychius interprets—μολυνειν, *inquinare*. There seems no difficulty in accounting for the usage of *polluere* from *perluere*; to wet is not necessarily to cleanse; *lutum*, is—*humida terra*, wetted earth or mud, mire, dirt; and, consequentially,—

Polluere,—to pollute;

To dirt, to soil, to file or defile, to stain or distain; to vitiate, to corrupt.

But spyghthfully and malycyonsly he called them abortyues, or children of distruccion, disdainously rehukynge the gentill kyng as a deflyer of religion and *polluter* of theyr holye ceremonyes.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

They exercised their cruelties against their owne selmes, and with their proper blood, imbrued and *polluted* their owne houses and mansions.—*Grafton. Rev. IV.* an. 10.

And can any then behold, or act these grosse abominations with delight (the very relation of which is sufficient to *pollute* the ears that heare them, the common air that receives them, yea the breath that utters them,) and yet be innocent, be untainted by them?

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 3.

Only with speeches fair
She woos the gentle air
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow;
And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw.

Milton. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

Which when the Lord God heard, without delay
To judgement he proceeded on th' accus'd
Serpent though brute, unable to transferre
The guilt on him who made him instrument
Of mischief, and *polluted* from the end
Of his creation. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Thousands of them will venture to drink wine, and they will make a modesteet prayer to their souls to depart from their bodies in the interim, for fear they shu partake of the same *pollution*.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 54.

But first among the priests dissension springs,
Men who attend the altar, and should most
Endeavour peace: their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

Ev'n he the king of men,
Fell at his threshold, and the spoils of Troy
The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

POLT-FOOT, *adj.* POLT-FOOT, *n.* POLT-FOO'TED. } Splay, or rather club-footed, say the editors; it is probably a *polled*, *poll'd*, *polt* foot; a *foot* shear'd or shortened, a short, constricted foot; squeezed into a lump, as a club-foot appears to be.

The women are modest; shewing nothing but their *polt-feet*, which from their infancy are straitened; so as to make them *à la mode*, many of them voluntarily become lame and crippled.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 276.

1 *Ped.* Then th' art a fool; for my eldest son had a *polt-foot*, crooked legs, &c.—*Dekker. The Honest Whore*, sc. 12.

You [Vulcan] come a little too tardie; but wee remit that to your *polt-foot*; we know you are lame.

B. Jonson. Love's Welcome.

What's become of my little dunke Venus, and the *poultfoot* stinkard, her husband, ah?—*Id. Poetaster*, Act iv. sc. 7.

I will stand close up, any where to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos, and his smeaky family.—*Id. Marque. Mercurie Vindicated.*

POLTRO'N, *adj.* POLTRO'N, *n.* POLTRO'NERY. } Fr. *Poltron*; It. *Poltrone*. Etymologists differ as to the origin of this word. (See in *Menage* and *Wachter*.) *Pollice truncus* (adopted by Tooke) seems to be the true one. (See PALTRY.) Literally,—

One maimed in the thumb, or who has maimed his thumb, (sc.) to avoid military service; (an offence so common as to occasion severe laws against it:) hence, a coward, a dastard, a mean-spirited fellow.

Suche a prouide *poltroune*.

Skelton. Duke of Albany and the Scotles.

Henry. Be patient, gentle Earle of Westmerland.
Clifford. Patience is for *poltroones* such as he.

Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 1.

He was us'd to say, that he had three men to deal withal, a *poltron*, a jesuit, and a soldier.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 6.

The cause of God and the faith of Christ, of which we are seriously such champions, is dishonoured and renounced by our faithless, apostate, atheistical actions, by our hollow oaths and imprecations (that *poltroon* sin, that second part of Ægyptian plague of frogs and lice, and locusts.)

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 521.

——— There's no cowardize,
No *poultrounerie*, like urging why? wherefore?
But carry a challenge, die, and do the thing.

Jonson. The Magnetick Lady. Act iii. sc. 5.

The part of a man of fashion is to siu bravely: to regard the natural bashfulness attending the breach of God's commandments, as the ill-bred shame of the rustic, and repentance as a kind of *poltroonery* in which his honour and reputation suffer.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. x. Ser. 22.

POLYA'NTHUS. Gr. Πολυς, many, and ἀνθος, a flower. So called from its many flowers. And *polyanthus* of unnumbered dyes.—*Thomson. Spring.*

POLYARCHY. POLYARCHIST. } Gr. Πολυς, many, and αρχη, rule or government. The rule or government of many.

Yet he [Aristotle] absolutely denied Πολυκοιρανιην, and πολυκοιρανον, a *polyarchy* or mundane aristocracy, that is, a multiplicity of first principles and independent deities.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 411.

However, though Plato acknowledged and worshipped many Gods, yet it is undeniably evident, that he was no *polyarchist*, but a monarchist, an asserter of one supreme God.—*Id. Ib.* p. 403.

POLYCHŒ'RANY. Gr. Πολυκοιρανιη; πολυς, many, and κοιρανος, a chief. A government of many chiefs or princes.

And what do you think of this lawless *polycoiranie?* That every parish minister and his eldership should be a bishop and his consistory.

Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, s. 6.

Otherwise there would not be εις Κοιρανος; one prince or monarch over the whole; but the world would be a *polycheranny* or aristocracy of Gods, condemned to be an ill government.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 411.

POLYE'DRON. POLYE'DRICAL. POLYE'DROUS. } Gr. Πολυεδρον: πολυς, *multus*, and εδρα, *sedes*; and, therefore, having *multos* angulos, et latera. A figure having many angles and sides.

It is true, indeed, that the protuberant particles may be of very great variety of figures, spherical, elliptical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 676.

The same object behold through a *polyedrous* glass, by reason of those many superficies, being represented in several places at once, is thereby rendered manifold to the spectator.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 531.

And holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a *polyedron*, composed of twelve pentagons.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 7.

POLY'GAMY. POLY'GAMIST. } Fr. *Poligamie*; It. and Sp. *Poligamia*; Gr. Πολυγαμια, from πολυς, many, and γαμος, γαμ-ειν, to unite in marriage. See the quotation from Potter.

I will leave it to such as are to claim after the issue of Henry the VIIth., to lay in bar the *poligamy* of Charles Brandon, the Duke of Suffolk.

Harriet. Records, vol. i. pt. ii. No. 30.

And the example of David, a man after God's own heart, so great a prophet, and type of Christ, and yet so great a *polygamist*.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 592.

Polygamy was not commonly tolerated in Greece, for marriage was thought to be a conjunction of one man with one woman; whence some will have γαμος derived, παρα το δυο αμα ειναι, from two becoming one.

Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iv. c. 14.

Had God intended *polygamy* for the species, it is probable he would have begun with it; especially as, by giving to Adam more wives than one, the multiplication of the human race would have proceeded with a quicker progress.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. c. 6.

POLYGLOT. Gr. Πολυγλοττος, from πολυς, many, and γλωσσα or γλωττα, a tongue, a language. Applied to—

One who knows many tongues or languages; to a book containing or consisting of many tongues or languages; in which versions in many languages are comprised.

A *polyglot*, or good linguist, may be also term'd a usefull learned man, especially if versed in school languages.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 9.

POLY'GONY. Fr. *Polygonie*; It. *Poligono*; Lat. *Poligonos*; Gr. Πολυγωνον, from πολυς, many, and γονυ, the knee; so called from its many knees or bends. In Eng. *Knotgrass*.

There, whether yt divine tobacco were,
Or panachea, or *polygony*,
She found, and brought it to her patient deare,
Who at this while lay bleeding out his hart-blood neare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

POLY'GRAPHY. Fr. *Polygraphie*; Gr. Πολυγραφος, from πολυς, many, and γραφειν, to write. Writing many (characters, books, &c.)

Such occult notes steganography, *polygraphy*, *nuntius animatus*, or magnetical telling of their minds, Lubeus the Jesuit, by the way, counts fabulous and false.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 494.

No less admirable his [Dr. Willet] industry, appearing in his Synopses, Comments and Commentaries, insomuch that one considering his *polygraphy*, said merrily, "that he must write while he slept."—*Fuller. Worthies. Cambridgeshire.*

POLY'MATHY. } Gr. Πολυμαθεια, πολυς,
POLY'MATHIST. } and μαθειν, to learn.
Learning in many things; much or various learning.

Which yet ought not to be thought any derogation from this eminent philologer, [Vossius,] whose *polymathy* and multifarious learning is readily acknowledged by us.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 498.

These may be termed learnéd men, and the more behoveful for the subsistence of a common than those *polymathists* that stand poring all day in a corner upon a moth-eaten author, and converse only with dead men.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 8.

POLYO'NOMY. } Gr. Πολυωνυμια, *multitudo*
POLYO'NOMOUS. } *nominum*, from πολυς, and ονομα, a name.
A multitude, a variety of names.

In which there is no account at all given of the many Pagan, poetical, and political Gods, what they were; which is so great a part of our performance to prove them really to have been but the *polyonymy* of one God.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, To the Reader.

Their polytheism or multiplicity of Gods [was] nothing but the *polyonymy* of one God, or his being called by many personal proper names.—*Id. Ib.* p. 503.

The supreme God amongst the Pagans was *polyonymous*, and worshipped under several personal names, according to several notions and considerations of him, from his several attributes and powers, manifestations and effects in the world.—*Id. Ib.* p. 477.

POL'YPE. } Fr. *Polype*, *polypus*; It. *Pol-*
POL'YPOSE, or } *po*; Sp. *Pulpo*; Lat. *Polypus*;
POL'YPOUS. } Gr. Πολυπους, many-footed.
See POLYPODE.

I cannot overpasse but record the reports of Trebius Niger, one of the train and retinue of L. Lucullus, Proconsull in Boetica, which he, upon his knowledge delivered, as touching these many feet fishes called *polypi*: namely, that they are more dextrous and greedie of cockles and muscles, and such like shell-fishes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 30.

Even if the vessels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypose* concretions in the ventricles of the heart.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 6.

It is reported of a creature called a *polypus*, that it still assumes the exact colour of that thing to which it cleaves.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 7.

POLYPHONISM. Gr. πολυς, many, and φωνη, a voice, a sound.
A multiplicity, a repetition of sound.

I have chosen to single out the passages, which relate to the *polyphonisms*, or repercussions of the rocks and caverns and other phonocamptic (φωνοκαμπτικα, to turn) objects below in the mount.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. 1. c. 3.

POLYPODE. } Fr. *Polypode*; It. *Poli-*
POLYPODY. } *pòdeo*; Sp. *Polipodio*; Lat. *Polypodium*; Gr. Πολυποδιον, having many feet. In English, the oak fern.

Here finds he on an oak rheum-purging *polypode*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

The sun finds *polypody* in stone.
Brown. Cyrus' Garden, c. 3.

POLYSYLLABLE. Fr. *Polisyllable*; Lat. *Polysyllable*; Gr. πολυσυλλαβος, having *many syllables*. See SYLLABLE, DISSYLLABLE, &c.

Mr. H. seems to be mistaken, in supposing that monosyllables and dissyllables precede *polysyllables*.
Bedoes. On Mathematical Evidence, p. 11. Note.

POLY'THEISM. } Gr. Πολυθεια, *multitudo*
POLYTHEIST. } *deorum*: πολυς, many, and
POLYTHEI'STICAL. } θεος, a God.
A multitude of gods.

For since it is impossible that any man in his wits should believe a multiplicity of Gods according to that idea of God before declared, that is, a multiplicity of supreme, omnipotent, or infinitely powerful beings: it is certain that the pagan *polytheism*, and multiplicity of Gods, must be understood according to some other notion of the word Gods, or some equivocation in the use of it.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 209.

[He] so manages this mighty and universal hatred of *polytheism*, to the rejection of a trinity of divine coequal persons, as is noways consistent with the unity of the divine essence.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

All the nations of the world heretofore, (except a small inconsiderable handful of the Jews,) together with their wisest men and greatest philosophers, were generally looked upon as *polytheists*, that is, such as acknowledged and worshipped a *multiplicity of gods*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 208.

Now that Orpheus, the Orphick doctrine, and poems were *polytheistical*, is a thing acknowledged by all.—*Id. Ib.* p. 295.

To any one who considers justly of the matter, it will appear, that the Gods of all *polytheists*, are no better than the elves or fairies of our ancestors, and merit as little any pious worship or veneration.
Hume. The Natural History of Religion.

PO'MANDER. From the Fr. *Pomme d'ambre*; an *apple of amber*. Applied to—
A ball of perfumes.

Our Lord hath made bald the heads of the daughters of Syon, and instead of ornamêt they shall haue shame, and for their shoes and slippers, and chains, pretious stones, *pomanders*, glasses, and sweet sauors, they shall haue stinke.—*Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman*, b. i. c. 9.

¶ They have, in physick, use of *pomanders*, and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heat, provoking of sleep, &c.—*Bacon. Naturall Hist.* Cent. 9. c. 929.

POMA'TUM. Fr. *Pommade*; It. *Pomata*; Sp. *Pomada*, a perfumed ointment; so called, perhaps, from the form in which it was usually made. See POMANDER.

Together with a collection of receipts to make pastes for the hands, *pomatums*, lip-salves, white pots, &c.
Tatler, No. 246.

I dare say they have more elaborate means of staining carrotty eye-brows than with simple soot, and cannot think of compiling a little harmless opal with their poisonous farrago of pastes, *pomatums*, and pearl powders.
Observer, No. 142.

POME, *v.* } From the Lat. *Pomum*; which
POMA'CEOUS. } Vossius (after C. Scaliger) de-
POMA'CE. } rives from the Gr. Πομα, *ποιο*;
POMI'FEROUS. } because the generality of fruits so called quench the thirst, and serve at the same time for meat and drink.

Pomiferous,—bearing apples.

Cialy-flowers over-spreding to *pome* and head (before they have quite perfected their heads) should be quite eradicated.—*Evelyn. Kalendarium. Aug.*

In some places of England, there is a kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or *pomape*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

——— Autumn paints
Ausonian hills with grapes: whilst English plains
Blush with *pomaceous* harvests, breathing sweets.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

There are other fruits which contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt, which sometimes makes them offensive to the stomach. Such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers, pompions.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 3.

POMEGRA'NATE. Fr. *Pomme de granade*; It. *Pomo-granato*; Sp. *Granada*; Lat. *Granatum*; so named from the *grains*, or as Elyot calls them, kernels. See the quotation from Elyot.

Kynge Xerxes, cuttynge an odly great *pomegranate*, and beholdynge it fayre and full of kernels, sayde in the presence of all his counsayle, he had leuer haue suche one friende, as Zopirus was, thanne as many Babylons as there were kernels in the *pomegranet*.—*Sir T. Elyot. Governber*, b. iii. c. 6.

Pomegranates be of good iuyce and profytable to the stomake specially they which are sweete.
Id. The Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9.

But the territorie of Carthage challenqeth to itselfe the punicke apple; some call it the *pomegranat*, [*granatum*,] and they have made severall kindes thereof.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 19.

POMERI'DIAN, i.e. post-meridian, afternoon.

I can pray to God every day of the week in a several language, and upon Sunday in seven, which in orisons of my own I punctually performe in my private *pomeridian* devotions.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 33.

PO'MEWATER. The name of an *apple*, and seems here used for *apple*: the *apple* of his eye.

The captain loving you so dereby, ay, like the *pome-water* of his eye, and you to be so uncomfortable; fie! fie!
The Puritan.

POMMEL, or } Fr. *Pommeau*, *pommèle*
PU'MMEL, *n.* } *d'espée*; It. *Pomo della*
PO'MMEL, *v.* } *spada*, the *pommel* of the
sword; *della sella*, of the saddle; Sp. *Pomo*, from the Lat. *Pomum*, and so called from a similarity in the form or shape. The *pomel* of the head, in Chaucer, the round of the head. To *pommel* is derived by Serenius from the Is. *Bomps*, a blow. It is, probably,—

To strike or beat with the *pommel*; with any thick or blunt weapon.

And er that Arcite may take any kepe,
He pight him on the *pomel* of his hed,
That in the place he lay as he wer ded,
His brest to brosten, with his sadel bow
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2691.

Ye duke by pure strength tooke hym about the necke, and *pomeled* so aboute the hed that the blood yssued out of his nose.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 6.

They turne him cleane out of his owne doores, & *pumble* him about the pate in stede of paying hym his duetie for that that they haue taken.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

John Fox tooke him to an olde rustie sword blade, without either hilt or *pomel*.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 133.

But Phalantus angry of this defacing shield, came on the black knight, and with the *pommel* of his sword set fire to his eyes.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

Gent. But for your lie, Shaloon,
If I had you here, it should be no good hearing,
For your pate I would *pummel*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Four Plays in One.

One bare a gauntlet and gilt spurs,
Tied to the *pummel* of a long sword
He held reverst the point turn'd downward.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2.

I was *pummeled* 40 a mummy by the boys, showed up by the ushers, &c.—*Observer*, No. 95.

POMP. } Fr. *Pompe*; Lat. It. and
PO'MPOUS. } Sp. *Pompa*; Gr. Πομπη, (from
PO'MPOUSLY. } πεμπειν, *mittere*,) applied to
PO'MPOUSNESS. } "the long train or company
POMPO'SITY. } going with any great man or in
POMPA'TICK. } a show, ('going with, i.e. sent as attendant upon;') a glorious ostentation in manner of a procession," (Junius.)

A showy, ostentatious procession; a splendid show, or exhibition, or ceremony; show, ostentation, splendour.

No wonder is, for at last
He shall well write, it made not last
The *pompe* whiche he secheth here.—*Gower. Con.A.* b.iii.

Thys marriage of prince Arthur was kept at London with great *pompe* and solempnitie.—*Hall. Henry VII.* an. 17

Sende them agayne to Rome from whence they came first of al, to theyr *popoer* pattyrarke.
Bale. English Votaries, Epis. Ded.

And daye sette for enery man to be redy by the xi. day of
——, at whiche day the seneshall as challenger
entred the felde *pompously*.—*Fabyan*, an. 1510.

Whose bodie was conueyed into England with all funerall *pompe*, and buried at Bissam by his progenitors.
Grafton. Henry VI. an. 6.

This is that train of state, that *pompously* attends upon thy revérent dignity.—*Daniel. To Sir Thomas Egerton.*

And every thing finds a grave and a tomb; and the very tomb itself dies by the bigness of its *pompousness* and luxury. *Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Shock not your reader, nor begin too fierce,
Nor swell and bluster in a *pomp* of verse.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. iii.

These *pompatick*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words; these names of singularity, elation, vanity, blasphemy, are therefore to be rejected.
Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy.

These furies he shall be sure to be plagued with: no *pompousness* of condition, no costly entertainments, no noisy company, will be able to drive them away.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 2.

——— And show
The mighty potentate, to whom belong
These rich regalia, *pompously* display'd,
To kindle that high hope.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 9.

POMPION, } Fr. *Pompon*; It. *Pepone*; POMPION. } Sp. *Pepon*; Lat. *Pepo*; Gr. *Πέπων*, from *πεπτειν*, *coquere*, percoctum, (sc.) scilibus, et maturum, (Vossius)

The greatest relicfs that we size which were with the captaine, could finde for the space of nine and twentie dayes, was the stalkes of purselain, boyled in water, and nowe and then a *pompion*.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 109.

Now when they exceed in greatnes, they be called *pepones*, i. melons or *pompions*.—*Holland. Pliinie*, b. xix. c. 5.

POND. Because the water is there *pend* up, (Minshew.) From the A. S. *Pynd-an*, includere, to shut up, (sc.) fish, (Skinner.) See POUND. Applied to—

A piece of water (in which aquatic animals are) confined or inclosed; surrounded by its own banks, or otherwise secured.

For the ponkes *pondfalde* no mayn pryse may ous fetche.
Piers Ploukmon, p. 319.

Which of the form it bears, men dropping-well do call,
Because out of a rock, it still in drops doth fall,
Near to the foot whereof it makes a little *pon*,
Which in a little space converteth wood to stone.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

Whoever would assert an equality of genius and elegance between Ogilby and Milton, or Bunyan and Addison, would be thought to defend no less an extravagance, than if he had maintained a mole-hill to be as high as Teneriffe, or a *pond* as extensive as the ocean.—*Hume. Ess.* pt. i. Ess. 23.

PONDER, *v.* Fr. *Pondéreux, pondérosité*; It. *Ponderare, ponderazione*; Sp. *Ponderar, ponderable, ponderal*; Lat. *Ponderere*, from *pondus*, and this from *pend-ere*, to weigh.
PONDERABLE.
PONDERAL.
PONDERATION.
PONDERER.
PONDERINGLY.
PONDEROUS.
PONDEROUSNESS.
PONDERO'SITY.
PONDERMENT.
To weigh, to hold in balance, to examine, to consider, to contemplate.
Ponderous, — weighty, heavy, massive; (met.) of great weight or moment; momentous, important.

Whole glemes of burning fire, and sparkes of flame
In balance of vnequal weight he *pondereth* by aime.
Surrey. Description of the Fickle Affections, &c.

The preventing of these things, and they be thought apparent, and any thing prejudicial to your highness, I doubt not but your highness's wisdom *ponderoth* accordingly.
Wyatt. Works, Let. 37.

The erthe, which is of substance gross and *ponderous*, is set of all elementes, moste lowest.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 1.

Whiche furmed the *ponderous* earth beneath, and the visible creatures that are therin continuinge.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

These things she *ponder'd* as despair still brought
Their sundry forms into her troubled thought.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

The bite of an asp will kill within an houre, yet the impression scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 27.

For exactly weighing and strangling a chicken in the scales; upon an immoderation, we could discover no sensible difference in weight.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 7.

Observable in sallow, which makes more ashes than oake, and discovers the common frand of selling ashes by measure, and not by *ponderation*.—*Id. Urne Burial*, c. 3.

Now, because his heart told him, how light those proofs were, he lays in the scales with them certaine grave *ponderations*, which, all put together, will prove almost as weighty as the feather he wrote withall.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Marieed Clergie, b. iii. n. 13.

All solid materials, free from impediment, do descend perpendicularly downwards, because, *ponderosity* is a natural inclination to the center of the world.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 30.

The spirits of nature may silently send forth whole gardens and orchards of most delectable fruits and flowers, of an equilibrious *ponderosity* to the parts of the air they grow in.—*More. The Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 9.

——— As to stir he strives,
He thinks himself in mauacles and gives;
Their *ponderousness* him to the earth doth press.
Drayton. David & Goliah.

The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech, then briefly thus replies.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and *ponderous* roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immovable,
Looking tranquillity.
Congreve. The Mourning Bride, Act ii.

I have hydrostatically found, that divers salts and some other mineral substances are of less specific gravity; and, consequently, if they were concoagulated with the petrescent juice that hardens into crystal, need not increase the *ponderousness* of it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 545.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have remained the same.—*Arbuthnot. On Coins.*

Vastness with his *ponderous* and unmeaning masses overwhelmed architecture in mere masonry.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 2.

Lord Burlington and Kent have successors worthy of the tonse they gave, if as refinement generally verges to extreme contrarieties, Kent's *ponderosity* does not degenerate into filligrane.—*Id. Ib.* Advert. p. 6.

——— In deep and serious *ponderment*
I watch'd the motions of his next intent.
Byron. Robbery of the Cambridge Coach.

PONENT. Fr. *Ponent*; It. *Ponente*; the West, Western; Lat. *Ponens*, from *ponere*, to put, to set.

——— Thwart of these as fierce
Forth rush the Levant and the *ponent* winds
Eurus and Zephir with their lateral noise.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

PONIARD, *n.* } Fr. *Poignard, poignarder*,
PONIARD, *v.* } to *poniard*, (Cotgrave,) from the Fr. *Poindre, pungere*, to prick or pierce, to stab.

That which (a weapon which) pierces or stabs, or with which we pierce or stab.

Augustine de Villanoua sitting at dinner with him, should then presently have killed (our General) with a *poynado*, which he had priuily in his sleeue, which was espyed and prevented by one John Chamberlayne, who tooke the *poynado* out of his sleue.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 490.

Those bloody brothers, Hastings and the rest,
Sheath'd their sharp *poniards* in his manly breast.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

Ingratitude, indeed, put the *poyyard* into Brutus's hand; but it was want of compassion which thrust it into Cæsar's heart.—*South*, vol. i. p. 482.

PONK, i.e. *Pouke*, the fairy, Robin Goodfellow, known by the name of Puck, (Todd on Spenser.) See PUCK.

Ne let the *ponke*, nor other evil spirights
Fray us with things that be not.—*Spenser. Epithalamion.*

PONTAGE. } Fr. *Pontage*, bridge work,
PONTIFICE. } bridge making, also bridge toll,
PONTIFICAL. } (Cotgrave.)
PONTON, *n.* } *Pontifice*, — from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make.

Ponton,—"Fr. a wherry or ferry-boat," (Cotgrave.) A bridge of boats.

First, that all merchants of the sayd kingdomes and countreys may come into one kingdome of England, and any where else into our dominions with their merchandises whatsoever safely and securely vnder our defence and protection without paying wharfage, *pontage*, or pannage.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 135.

——— With joy
And tidings fraught, to hell he now returned,
And at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new wonder, *pontifice*, unhoopt,
Met, who to meet him came, his offspring dear.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art,
Pontifical, a ridge of pendant rock
Over the vext abyss, following the track
Of Satan. *Id. Ib.*

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of *pontons*.—*Spectator.*

PONTIFF. Fr. *Pontiff*; It. *Pontefice*;
PONTIFICK. Sp. *Pontifice*; Lat. *Pontifex*; of which Varro says,—
PONTIFICAL, *adj.* "*Pontifices*, ego a *ponte* arbitror, nam ab iis sublicus
PONTIFICATE. est factus primum, et restitutus sæpe, cum ideo sacra
PONTIFICIAN. et uls et eis Tiberim non mediocri ritu fiant," (*De Ling. Lat.* llb. iv.) Vossius has no doubt that this is the true etymology. Applied in English to—

A chief or high priest; the Pope.

Than she came to the Pope's palays in Aulignon, and there alighted and went to see the Pope, who sat in consystory in a chayre *pontifical*.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 155.

And them that refuse or deny so to do, by their *pontifical* power and authority they compel thereto.
Sharp. Utopia, b. ii. c. 9.

There was a canopie redy vnder whiche they two stoode and were receiued by the Archbishop of Canterbury and xxi prelates in *pontificalles*.—*Hall. Henry VIII.* an. 14.

Whereof the one contained the body of Numa; it being some four hundred years after his death; and the other, his books of sacred rites and ceremonies, and the discipline of the *pontifix*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 771.

The Romans, also, for many ages train'd up only to a military roughness, resembling most the Lacedæmonian guise, knew of learning little but what their Twelve Tables and the *pontific* college with their Augurs and Flamins taught in religious and law.—*Milton. Of Reformed Priuding.*

Now the first and chiefest of these bishops, which they call the great *pontifex*, hath the place, authority, and dignity of the high-priest and master of their *pontificall* law.
North. Plutarch, p. 55.

I have observed that no age ever since Gregory the Great hath passed, wherein some or other hath not repin'd and murmur'd at the *pontifical* pomp of that court.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 5.

When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars.—*Usher. Judge. on the See of Rome*, p. 20.

Charles the fifth, emperor, who was accounted one of the Pope's best sons, yet proceeded in matters temporal towards Pope Clement with strange rigour; never regarding the *pontificality*, but kept him prisoner thirteen months in a pestilent prison.—*Bacon. Charge against Fullione Fadet.*

In some of our hands they [the keys of heaven] are suffered to rust for want of use, in others, (as the *Pontificians*,) the wards are altered, so as they can neither open nor shut; sure I am, that (if they be not lost on their behalfe,) whether in dis-use or abuse, the power of them is lost in the hearts of many.—*Bp. Hall. The Righteous Mammon. A Ser.* (1618.)

Thomas Aquinas, in his works against the Greeks, pretendeth to shew, that it is of necessity to salvation to be subject to the Roman *pontife*.
Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.

All looks [were] riveted on the venerable person of a Christian *pontiff*, who, with eyes and hands uplifted to heaven, implored for the prostrate crond peace and happiness.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 2.

See Quercio's throne by hands *pontifice* rise,
And a foot's pandæmonium strike our eyes.
Hart. Essay on Satire.

Besides these *pontifical* collections which, during the times of popery, were received as authentic in this island, as well as in other parts of Christendom, there is also another kind of national canon law, composed of legatine and provincial constitutions, and adapted only to the exigencies of this church and kingdom.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. Introd. s. 3.

The subsequent papal decrees, to the *pontificale* of Gregory IX. were published in much the same manner, under the auspices of that pope, about the year 1230: entitled, Decretalia Gregorii Noni.—*Id. Ib.*

PON'NY. A word of modern introduction; perhaps a *puny* or small horse.

To cross his ambling *pony* day by day,
Seems at the best but dreaming life away.
Cowper. Retirement.

POOL. A. S. *Pul*; Dut. *Poel*; Ger. *Pfuhl*; manifestly, (says Skinner,) from the Lat. *Palus*. Tooke thinks it a contraction of *podell* or *puddle*, (qv.) And see PEDDLE.

A piece of water, usually of muddy water.

Lord kyng, quoth Merlyn, gef thou wolt the sothe wyte,
Lat deluc vnder the fundement, and thou schalt hinethe fynde
A water *pol*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 131.

And it was doon whanne the puple cam faste to Jhesus to here the word of God, he stood bisiide the *pool* of Genesareth.—*Wielif. Luke*, c. 5.

Therefore Jesus to gene place to the enny of the scribes departed thence, and returned vnto the mere and *poole*, where he taught the multitude flockyng aboute on euery side.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 9.

On th' other side they see that perilous *pool*
That called was the *whirlepoole* of decay,
In which full many had with hapless doole
Beene suncke, of whom no memorie did stay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

——— The swallow sweeps
The slimy *pool* to build his hanging house
Intent. *Thomson. Spring.*

Or the Lucrine lake a small part only remains, now a muddy *pool* half covered with reeds and bull-rushes.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 12.

POOP. Fr. *Pouppe*; It. *Pòppa*; Sp. *Popa*; Lat. *Puppis*; which Vossius, after Martinius, derives from πυποι; ω πυποι, that is, O Gods, or, O Deûm fidem: quia tutela, quæ Deus Deave, in *puppe* poneretur.

The hinder part of the ship.

While Æneas full minded to depart,
All things prepared, slept in the *poupe* on high.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The waues did ryse so high and thicke, breaking sometime vpon the *puppes* of the shippes, and sometimes vp on the side, that the shyppmen began to vale the sailes.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 263.

For the *poops* of their galliots were all gilt, the coverings of the same all of purple silk, delighting onely to make a glorious shew of their pillage.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 534.

When from the admiral's high *poop* appears
A light, by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent course to Ilium's well-known shore.
Denham. Essay on Virgil's Æneis.

POOR, *adj.* Fr. *Pauvre, povre*; It. *Povero*; Sp. *Pobre*; Lat. *Pauper*; which Varro derives—a *paullulâ re*; J. Scaliger,—from πωπος; and Vossius,—from *parum*; though *parum* may be from πωπος. Our old authors wrote *poverr*. And see POVERTY.

Poo'rly.
Poo'rness.
Pou'rail.

Having little, having a small quantity or number; indigent, needy, necessitous; (little substance or flesh,) lean, thin; (little worth,) lowly, humble, meao, base; abject, contemptible; (little produce,) barren, sterile.

And hou the heye men of the lond the *pouere* to grounde breyte,
The wreche, that God wolde do, nas nogt ver nogt hii thogte. *R. Gloucester*, p. 352.

And to *pouerenen* aboute, that meeyse were.—*Id.* p. 575.

Ther made the lond full *povere*, the folk ded thei slo.
R. Brunne, p. 7.

Blessid be *pore* men in spirit, for the kyngdom of hevenes is berun.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

Blessed are ye *pore* in spirite, for theirs is the kyngdome of heauen.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The *poure* man whan he goth by the way,
Beforne the theves he may sing and play.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6775.

And now I am so caitif and so thral,
That he that is my mortal enemy,
I serve him as his squier *pourely*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1546.

The duke of Juliers his cosyn of his owne free wyll, was come to se hym and to put himselfe *poorely* without any reseruacyon vnto his obeysaunce and commaundement, and to knowledge hym for his soueraygne and leige lorde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 93.

For his mynde was to liue in a cottonr out of the wayes for a time: and indeed keeping himself in the *poore* citte of Nazareth it was an easie thing for him to beguile the cruelthe that dreded yé arising of a new king.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 2.

Al be it the *poraylf* and needy people drewe vnto hym, & were parteners of yl ille.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. an. 1550.

Five hundred *poore* I bouse to yeerely pay,
Who twice a day their withered hands hold vp
Toward heauen, to pardon blood.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 1.

Perceiving well, he found me where I stood,
And he alone thus *poorly* in the wood:
To him I stept, desiring him to show
The cause of his calamity and woe.—*Drayton. The Owl.*

No lesse I hate him then the gates of hell,
That *poorness* can force, an vntruth to tell.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

There is over and above a peculiar *poorness* and vileness in this action.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

The *poor* of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted entirely upon private benevolence, and the charity of well-disposed christians.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. i. c. 9.

Such [an incident] is the spider's-web extended over the *poor's* box in a parish church.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

POP, *n.* Lat. and Gr. *Poppysmus* and *poppysma*, all, without doubt, from the sound. Skinner—Oris pressi sonus et labiorum in se collisorum strepitus, says the Scholiast upon Juvenal.

Pop, *v.*

A smart, sudden, short noise. To *pop*,—

To make, to emit, such noise; to move suddenly; to put or place, suddenly; by a smart, sudden motion.

He hath *popt* in betwene th' election and my hope.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 2.

That is my brother's plea and none of mine,
The which if he can proue, a *pop* me out
At last, from faire fiue hundred pound a yeere.
Id. K. John, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Then into that bush
Pop goes his pate, and all his face comb'd over,
And I sit laughing.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 2.

And if by chance their curiosity leads them to ask, what they should not know, it is a great deal better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to *pop* them off with a falsehood, or a frivolous answer.
Locke. Of Education, s. 121.

There were three or four hidders, I cannot tell whether, But they never could come two upon me together;
For as soon as one spoke, then immediately *pop*
I advanc'd something more, fear the hammer should drop.
Byrom. To Henry Wright, Esq.

POPE.
Po'pedom.
Po'peling.
Po'pery.
Po'pish.
Po'pishness.
Po'pishly.
Po'pishness.

Fr. *Pape*; Lat. It. and Sp. *Papa*; Gr. Παππας. See PAPACY, and see below the quotation from Fox.

All these terms be giuen him in *popish* bookes. Albeit the name *Pope*, being a Greeke name deriued of παππας, which sounded as much as *father* in the Syracusane speech, may peradventure seeme more tolerable, as which hath beene vsed in the old time among bishops.
Fox. Martyre, p. 8.

After these losses came other troubles vpon him, with other as great or more great enemies (that is with the *Pope*) and his *popelings*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 226. *King John*, an. 1203.

And all the spirites that be in henné are in as good ease as they can be, and haue all the delectation that they can haue, and, therefore, to wish them in better ease, or to studie to do them more pleasure than they haue, is fleshly mynded *popishnes*.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 280.

There will no man deny but that the baptisme was as full & as good as ours, & yet was there neither fonte nor holy water, candle, creame, oyle, salt, godfather, or godmothers, or any other *popistrie*.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 50.

How outrageous are their priestes and chirches orned and gorgiously garnished in their *popetry* passetymes and apes playe.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 7.

The offence thereof wherein I charge this Talbot, prisoner at the bar, is this in brief and in effect: That he hath maintained and maintaineth under his hand, a power in the *Pope* for the deposing and murdering of Kings.
Bacon. Charge against William Talbot.

——— I know thou art religious,
And hast a thing within thee, called conscience,
With twenty *popish* trickes and ceremonies,
Which I haue seene thee carefull to obserue.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act v. sc. 1

Those who were most violently invective and maliciously spiteful against puritans and precisians, both in their words and actions, are such who are unsound or *popishly* affected in their religion, or prophane and dissolute in their lives.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, b. i. Act viii. sc. 6.

This paper has undone me: 'tis th' accompt
Of all that world of wealth I haue drawn together
For mine owne ends, (indeed to gain the *popedome*,)
And fee my friends in Rome.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act iii. sc. 2.

Whatsoever, therefore, Christ Jesus, whatsoever the counsels, fathers of the primitive church have commended to us to be believed, shall avail us little, neither can ever make us friends, unless we will bee content to beaiue our faith into their *popeling*.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome.

First of all; does the Church of England own that prime and leading article of all *popery*, the *Pope's* Supremacy, an article so essential to the grandeur of the papacy, that without it the *Pope* himself would not care a rush for all the rest.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 1.

For which verses, and others of a like nature, Owen's uncle, who was a papist, or at least *popishly* affected, (from whom he expected legacies,) dash'd his name out from his last will and testament.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

At last upon suspicion of his [Jeffery] being privy to the *popish* plot, he was taken up in 1682, and confined in the gate-house Westminster, where he ended his life.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 1.

PO'PINJAY. Fr. *Popegay*; Sp. *Papagayo*; It. *Papagallo*.

A general name for all parrots, and applied (met.) to one, all noise and finery; a prating coxcomb.

And home he goth merry as a *popingay*.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,229.

I sawe on a Sondaye this Lent, vi. c straûgiere shotyng at ye *poppingaye* with crosbowes.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 8.

Likewise there bee *popinayes* very great and gentle, and some of them haue their foreheads yellow, and this sort do quickly learne to speak and speak much.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 700.

I then, all smarting with my wounds being cold
To be so pestered with a *popingay*,
Out of my greefe, and my impatience,
Answer'd (neglectingly) I know not what.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act. i. sc. 3.

POPLAR. Fr. *Peuplier*; It. *Pioppo*; Lat.
Po'plared.
Po'pulus.
Po'pulous.
Po'pulousness.

Fr. *Populus*, from Gr. Πολυς, many; from the number of its leaves, branches, or seious. See *Vossius*.

Of *poplars* there be found three sundrie kinds, to wit, the white, the black, and that vse to be named Lybica, or the *poplar* of Guynee, this hath least leaves, and those of all other blackest.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 23.

The lofty *poplars* with delight he weds
To vines that grow apace.—*Beaumont. Horace*, Epod. 2.

He sought the *poplar'd* banks of winding Po,
But shunn'd the meads where Ladon's waters flow.
Jones. Arcadia.

POPPET. See PUPPET.

POPPY. Fr. *Pavot*; It. *Papavero*; Lat. *Papaver*, which Vossius thinks is from the verb *papo*. (See PAP.) Quod inderetur *pupæ* ad conciliandum somnum; because it was put into the food (*pap*) of children to procure sleep for them.

Wild *poppy* seed is a singular medicine, beeing boyled up to a syrrup in honey, for to cure the maladies incident to the chawes and throat. As for the garden *poppy*, it hath an excellent and effectuall vertue to procure sleep.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 23.

As full-blown *poppies*, overcharg'd with rain,
Decline the head, and drooping kiss the plain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

Po'pulace.
Po'pulacy.
Po'pular.
Po'pularity.
Po'pularly.
Po'pulate, *adj.*
Po'pulate, *v.*
Popula'tion.
Po'pulous.
Po'pulousness.

Fr. *Populace, populeux*; It. *Popolaccio, popolazzo, popoloso*; Sp. (plebe) *Populoso*, from Lat. *Populus*, from Gr. Πολυς, many, by doubling the first syllable *polus, populus*; or by inserting *p*, *polus, poplus*.

The many; the multitude; the common or vulgar multitude.

Popular,—of or pertaining to the *people*; belonging to, acting among, pleasing to the vulgar, common *people*.

Populous,—full of, abounding in *people* or inhabitants.

And if they could so work, t' accommodate
And calm the peers, and please the *populace*;
They wish'd the crown might where it stood remain
Succeeding inconvenience to restrain.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

How many imperial heads did the *popularcy* of the Romans tread upon! let no man slight the scorns and hate of the *people*.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Resolve 62.

The Egyptians were the first of all men that were governed by the monarchie; and the Athenians by a *popular* state.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 55.

Nevertheless he [Theseus] wan them, promising that it should be a commonwealth, and not subject to the power of any sole prince, but rather a *popular* state.
North. Plutarch, p. 9.

And though their plots were carried in a cloud
From the discerning of the *popular* crowd,
The wiser yet, whose judgments farther caught,
Easily perceive how things above were brought.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

The two earles [Arundell and Warwicke] hereupon were beheaded, and the duke [Gloucester] (by reason of his *popularity*) sent over to Calice, and there by Hull and others smothered, onely for their former actions.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 20.

But if erectness be *popularly* taken, and as it is largely opposed unto proneness or the posture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 1.

[We have] a famous king [James I.] and strengthened with a prince of singular expectations and in the prime of his years, owner of the entire isle of Britain, enjoying Ireland *populate*; and quiet.—*Bacon. Notes of a Speech on Spain.*

When there be great shoals of people which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustenation, it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations.—*Id. Essays.*

And so there will be great *population*, and a little strength. This, which I speake of, hath beene no where better seene, than by comparing of England and France; whereof England, though farre lesse in territory and *population*, hath beene (nevertheless) an overmatch; in regard the middle people of England make good soldiers, which the peasants of France doe not.—*Id. Ib. Of Kingdomes & Estates.*

Having thus declared how much the length of men's lives conduced unto the *populosity* of their kind, our second foundation must be the large extent of time, from the creation unto the deluge, that is (according unto received computes about 1655 years) a longer time then hath passed since the nativity of our Saviour.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 6.

This city, [Amsterdam,] notwithstanding her huge trade, is far inferior to London for *populousness*.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 7.

Why then should I, encouraging the bad,
Turn rebel, and run *popularly* mad?
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Kings are ambitious; the nobility haughty; and the *populace* tumultuous and ungovernable.
Burke. A Vindication of Natural Society.

O *popularity*, thou giddy thing!
What graze or profit thou bring?
Thou art not honesty, thou art not fame,
I cannot call thee by a worthy name.—*Observer*, No. 85.

To prove, therefore, or account for that superior *populousness* of antiquity which is commonly supposed, by the immaginary youth or vigour of the world, will scarcely be admitted by any just reasoner.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 11.

PORCELAIN, or China dishes, so called perhaps because they are believed to be buried for many years in *cells* (q. d. *procellanea*) or subterraneous places. Much is said about this word in *Menage*, (qv.)

Some precisely by shattered *porcelain* fall,
And some by aromatic splinters die.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

True fame, like *porc'lain* earth, for years must lay
Bury'd, and mix'd with elemental clay.
Hart. The Confessor.

PORCH, *n.* Fr. *Porche, portique*; It. and Sp. *Portico*; Lat. *Porticus*, from *porta*, a gate or door.

A place before a gate, gateway, or door, roofed or covered over; a place similarly roofed or covered, for walking.

The *porch*, in Hackluyt, now the *porte*.

And the knightis ladden him wythyn forth into the *porche* of the mootehall.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 15.

The most honourable Queene of Christendom (to whose merchants we wish happy successe) sent her letters by her worthy servant William Harebone unto our stately and most magnificent *Porch* replenished with iustice.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 143.

Of heiwen stone the *porch* was fayrly wrought,
Stone more of valew, and more smooth and fine,
Then lett or marble far from Ireland brought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Thus, wand'ring in my way without a guide,
The graceless Helen in the *porch* I spy'd
Of Vesta's temple.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Of his architecture nothing now remains standing but the beautifull *porch* at the Earl of Pembroke's at Wilton.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

PORCUPINE. Fr. *Porc espi*; It. *Porcospinoso*; Sp. *Puerco espin*; q. d. *porcus spinatus*, from the prickles or thorns (*spinis*) with which it is armed by nature; and its likeness to a pig, (*porcus.*)

Claudiane the poete sayth, that nature geve example of shootynge first, by the *porpentine*, which shoote his prickes, and will hitte anye thinge that fighttes with it.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

The *porkpens* [hystrices] come out of India and Affricke: a kind of vrchin or hedgehog they be: armed with prickes they be both; but the *porkpen* hath the longer sharp pointed quilles, and those, when he streacheth his skin, he sendeth and shooteth from him: when the hounds preaseth hard upon him, he flyeth from their mouthes, and then taketh vantage to leauce at them somewhat farther off.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 35.

PORE. Fr. *Pore*; It. and Sp. *Poro*; Lat. *Porus*; Gr. Πορος, a passage, from πειρ-ειν, to pass.
Po'rous.
Po'rousness.
Poro'sity.
Cotgrave well explains—
"The *pores*,—the small, invisible holes in the skin, through which the sweat and vapours *pass* out of the body;" the passage.

Whereby it hapneth, that, thynges harde be mollified, moyste thynges are extenuate, and the *poores* of the body are more opened.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 31.

The sweate came gushing out of euery *pore*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

According to what is here presented, what is most dense, and least *porous*, will be most coherent, and least discerpible.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 5.

The nerves with their invisible *porosities* are but so many smaller productions or slenderer prolongations of the brain.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 8.

Tough bodies have more spirits and fewer *pores* and moister fanglike parts. Therefore we see that parchment, or leather, will stretch, and paper will not; wollen cloth will tenter, linnen scarcely.—*Bacon. Nat. Historie*, § 841.

Its feculence, which in more *porous* stocks
Of cider-plants finds passage free.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

This shining is not so much from any essential light or brightness existing in the glass itself (supposing that there be any such in it) as it is from the *porousness* of its body, rendering it diaphanous.—*Smith*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Now to the court arriv'd th' admiring son
Beholds the vaulted ronfs of *pory* stone.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Yet in some it [bone] is frequently found *pory* and carious, while it retains that colour.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. ii. c. 8.

I took off the dressings, and set the trepan above the fractured bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below.
Id. Ib.

They are all built of a *porous* stone, of a light or rather yellow grey, and in many places perforated and worn away.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 3.

PORE, *v.* Perhaps to *peer* or *pere* (qv.); in its consequential usage.—

To peep; to peep closely, minutely; to look closely, earnestly.

Thou sayst also, that it displeaseth me,
But if thou wolt preisen my beauten,
And bot thou *pore* alway upon my face,
And cleye me faire dame in enery place.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 5877.

But I may say in sorry hour
Stode I to loken or to *poure*.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

Alas, what have these lovers thee agilt?
Dispitous day, thine be the paine of hell;
For many a lover hast thou slain, and will,
Thy *poring* in woll no where let hem dwell
What profrest thou thy light here for to sell.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

For if one hath been *poring* long upon a book, or is teiled with the pen, and stuply'd with study, it (tobacco) quickneth him, and dispels those clouds that usually o'ersect the brain.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 7.

They have very false apprehensions of religion, that think it obliges us to be always upon our knees, or always *poring* upon some good book.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

His listless length at noontide would he stretch,
And *pore* upon the brook that babbles by.
Gray. Elegy in a Country Churchyard.

PO'REBLIND, or **Pu'rblind.** In R. Gloucester, a man with both his eyes put out is called *purblind*. In Udal, *purblind* is a little appaired or impaired (in sight): and this latter has continued, and is now the common usage. Skinner derives from the verb to *pore*; to look with eyes near to the object, as people with imperfect sight usually do.

Me scolde pulte oute bothe hys eye, and make hym *purblynd*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 376.

Thy dignitie or auctoritie, wherein thou only differeth from other is (as it were) but a weyghty or heavy cloke, freshely glitteryng in the eyen of them that be *poreblind*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. ii. c. 3.

Thys manne was not *purblynde*, or a little appayred, and decayed in syght, but as hysome as was possible to be.
Udal. Mark, c. 8.

And another time he had such a blow with a stone full in his neck, that it made him *perblind* a great while after.
North. Plutarch, p. 973.

The sun-shine that offends the *purblind* sight,
Had some their wishes, it would soon be night.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

PO'RISM. Gr. Πορισμος, from ποριζειν, to make a way, (πορος,) to find or discover a way. See the quotation from Chaucer.

Geometricians, when they have shewell their proposicions been wente to bringen in thinges, that they cleapen *porrismes*, or declarations of foreseide thinges.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

PORK. Fr. *Pore*; It. *Porco*; Sp. *Puerco*; Lat. *Porcus*; of unsettled etymology; perhaps *borics*. See Boar.
Po'rker.
Po'rket.
Po'rkling, *n.* A pig; the flesh or meat of a pig killed.

Abouc all kyndes of fleshe in nourysyhnge the body, Galene most commendeth *porke* not being of an olde swyne, and that it be well digested of hym that eateth it.
Sir T. Elyot: The Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 8.

For the vineyarde of ye earth is the carnal sinagogue of hypocrites, & the grapes therof are the glorious glottons, and franke fedde *porkelynges* of that gredye gulte, euen the enemies of Christes crosse, whose god is theyr bealy.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

Yet that I may to thee some pray'rs allow,
When to the sacred temples thou dost vow
Divinest entrailes in white *porkets* found,
Pray for a sound mind in a body sound.
Beaumont. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

If rattling or swelling get once to the throat,
Thou lossest thy *porkling*, a crown to a groat.
Tusser. Husbandry. October.

Then sheep and goats and hristly *porkers* bled.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

A *porket* and a lamb, that never suffer'd shears.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

PO'RPHYRY. Fr. *Porphire*; It. *Porfido*; Sp. *Porphyro*; Lat. *Porphyrites*; Gr. Πορφυριτης, having the likeness of *purple*, πορφυρα.
Po'rphyrit.

Our grounden litarge eke on the *porphurie*.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,243.

Within the which [Labyrinth] a number of columns and statues there be, all of *porphyrit* or red marble.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 13.

And pedestals with antique imagery
Emboss'd, and pillars huge of *porphyry*.
West. On the Abuse of Travelling.

This monument of Henry III., erected by his son, is beautified in the same taste with *porphiry* and mosaic.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 1.

PO'RPOISE. Fr. *Porc poisson*; It. *Porco pesce*; Lat. *Porcus* and *piscis*.
The hog fish.

The one and twentieth day of the said moneth we fell in with Cape Menonrade, to the South-East, about two leagues off. This cape may be easily knowen by reason yt the rising of it is like a *porpoise-hend*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 16.

And Proteus eke with him does drive his heard
Of stinking seales and *porepisces* together.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home again.

The *porpoisses*, which the Latines call tursiones, are made like dolphins: how be it they differ, in that they have a more sad and heavie countenance; for they are nothing so gamesome, playfull, and wanton, as he the dolphins: but especially they are snouted like dogges when they snarle, grin, and are readie to doe a shrewd turne.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 2.

This rooting of the hog in the earth, calls to mind another instance of like nature, that is the *Porpoise*, which as his English name *Porpoise*, i e. *Porepesse*, imports, resembles the hog both in the strength of his snout, and also in the manner of getting his food by rooting.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

A hairy man above the waste he shows,
A *porpoise* tail beneath his belly grows:
And ends a fish.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

With such accoutrements, with such a form,
Much like a *porpoise* just before a storm.
Churchill. Independence.

PORRACEOUS. Fr. *Porrace*; It. *Porraceo*; Lat. *Porraceus*.
Green as a leek, (*porrum.*)

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *poracious* vomitings.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vi. c. 7.

PO'RRIDGE. } The Fr. *Porrée* is—pottage
PO'RRINGER. } made of beet or other herbs, (Cotgrave;) but *porrée*, Skinner believes to be from the Lat. *Porrum*, a leek, a principal ingredient in Greek and Roman pottages.

In primis, some rice *porredge*, sweet and hot.
Cartwright. A Bill of Fare.

Take a small wax candle, and put it in a socket of brass or iron; then set it upright in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, heated; then set both the candle and the spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle open itself, and become four or five times bigger than otherwise it would have been, and appear in figure globular, and not in pyramis.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 31.

A very extraordinary miscellaneous sermon, in which there are some good moral and religious sentiments, and not ill mixed up with a sort of *porridge* of various political opinions and reflections.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

From Spain what bringeth our traveller? a skull-crowned hat of the fashion of an old deep *porringer*.—*Observer*, No. 39.

PORT, *n.* Fr. *Porte, porter*; It. *Pòrta, portàre*; Sp. *Puerta, portar*; Lat. *Porta, portare, portio*, the gate, (sc. of a town,) is said to be so called from the Lat. *Portare*, to bear or carry; because in marking out the circumference of a town with the plough, when they reached a spot where the gate was intended, the plough was *carried over* it, and the furrow recommenced.
PO'RTAGE.
PO'RTAL, *adj.*
PO'RTAL, *n.*
PO'RTANCE.
PO'RTABLE.
PO'RTATIF.
PO'RTER.
PO'RTERESS.
PO'RTLY.
PO'RTLINESS.

Port,—a gate; *porter*, one who attends the gate: and also (qui *portat*) one who carries or bears (sc. loads, &c.) also a beer, *porter's* beer.

Portcullis,—Fr. *Coulisse*, from *couler*, to let down, to drop (*porta* descensoria.) A falling gate.

To *port*, (Milton,)—to bear or carry.

Port, (met.)—carriage; mode or manner of bearing or carrying; mien, demeanour.

Portly,—of good bearing or carriage, mean or demeanour; stately, of good size or stature.

Porte, (Sublime,)—so called "from the distribution of justice, and the despatch of public business, that is carried on in the *gates* of the city," (Shaw, quoted by Lowth on *Isaiah*, xxix. 21.) Hackluyt calls it the *Porch*. See PORCH.

Sir Roger of Clifford the *porters* vaste nom,
That *porters* were atte gate, the Giffard in com.
R. Brunne, p. 183.

And fyftì armed sueynes *porters* at the gate.
R. Brunne, p. 183.

To this the *porter* openyth; and the scheep heeren his voia.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 10.

To hym the *porter* openeth, and the shepe heare his voyce.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

A *portcullise* defensable,
To keepe off enemies, and to greue,
That there hir force would proue.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And though that he was worthy he was wiee,
And of his *port* as meke as is a mayde.—*Id. Prol.* v. 69.

As farforthe and also narove as may be shewed in so small an instrumente *portatife*, aboute.—*Id. The Astrolabie.*

The William had her eterne post broken, that the rudder did hang cleau besides the sterne, so that she could in no wise *port* her helm.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 448.

Dayly were issues made out of the citie at diuers *portes* sometyme theoglishemen gatt, at another tyme the Frenchmes saued, sometyme neyther of both either got or saued.
Hall. Hen. V. an. 6.

Yet that condition in thende of his last daies decased not, in the whiche many princes by a longe continued soueraingtee, decline to a proud *porte* and behaviour from their conditions, accustomed at their begyunynge.
Id. Edw. V.

If you find great plentie of tymber on the shore side, or vpon any *portable* riuer, you were best to cut downe of the same the first winter to be seasoned for ships, barkes, bostes, and houses.—*Hackluyt, Voyage*, vol. iii. p. 46.

With their shippe, ships, barke, pinnesses, and all other of whatsoeuer *portage*, bulk, quantitie or qualitie they may be.—*Hackluyt. Voyage*, vol. i. p. 271.

I haue seen his hall full of armure, and not of fardels; and *portal* and gates full of knights, and not of marchauntes.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 7.

The *portail* postes and threshold vp are thrown and doores of halies.
Phaer. Virgil. Æneides, b. ii.

Though they neuer haue bedes, lattyn prymers, *portyfolymes*, nor other sygnes of hypocresye, yet are they promised to haue attonemet with God.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

[The Lorde Jesus] viewing & beholding the same cites [Hierusalem] *portely*, and gorgious of buildinges flourishing in men, in rychenesse, and in opinion of holynesse and deuotion towards God.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 19.

Unto this heauenly matter there was specially deputed a tẽdre young virgin, not set forth to the world with aboundance of riches or possessions, not by famousness of name, not with pomp of lyfe, we with other things whiche this worlde vseth to haue in high regarde; but endewed with excellent vertues of the minde, whiche doe make a man acceptable in the sight of God.—*Id. Luke*, c. 1.

We tooke the seven-fold *ported* Thebes when yet we had not there
So great helps as our fathers had.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

The Frenchmen ditched, trenched, and paled their lodgings, for fear of after clappes; but the Englishmen had their parte onely barred and *ported*.—*Grafton. Hen. V.* an. 7.

While thus he spake, th' angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fierie red, sharpeing in mooned horues,
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

What one may call river or fresh-water-coale, digged out in this county, at such a distance from Severne, they are easily *ported* by boat into other shires.
Fuller. Worthies. Shropshire.

At the *port* [Lord] He geue her to thy hand,
And by the way possesse thee what she is.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iv. sc. 4.

Lor. So let the *ports* be guarded; keep your duties
As I haue set them downe.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act i. sc. 7.

The verity hereof might easily be tryed in Wales, where there are *portable* boats, and made of leather, which would conuert vpon the impulsion of any verticity.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.

The Muses heavly begge or bibbe,
Or both, and must, for why?
They finde as bad bestoe as is
Their *portage* beggerly.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 27.

Nine nights they guarded me by turns; their fires did ceaselesse shine,
One in the porch of his strong hall, and in the *portall* one.
Before my chamber.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. ix.

And over it a fayre *portcullis* hong
Which to the gate directly did incline
With comely compasse and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

So when they had haled him to the shore, they declared they were pyrats, and offered to make *port-sale* of the men and goods.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 117.

For wheo Sylla had taken the city of Rome he made *port-sale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death, to those that gave the most.—*Id. Ib.* p. 466.

But for in court *gay portannce* he perceiv'd,
And gallant shew to be in greatest gree,
Estsoones to court he cast t' aduaunce his first degree.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

And wollowing porpice sport and lord it in the flood,
Where once the *port like* oak, and large limb'd poplar stood.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

And all those towns great Longshankes left his son,
Now lost, which once he fortunately won
Within their strong *port-cullis'd ports* shall lie,
And from their walls his sieges shall defy.
Id. Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

Val. Feare not, thou art as safe within my house as safe
As if *porcullis'd* in a wall of brass.
The Costly Whore, 1633.

T' whom thus the *portress* of hell gate replied.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Rudely thou wrongest my deare hart's desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride.—*Spenser*, Son. 5.

Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour.—*Id. Ib.*

The savour of this flesh brought a wolf to him that carried away the flesh and the *portmantle* it was wrapt in, and in the which also were his letter of advertisement, which he carried unto Dionysius.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 806.

Full in the *portal* rag'd with loud alarms
Brave Pyrrhus gliit'ring in his brazen arms.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. ii.

The distance judg'd for shot of every sizeee.
The lizatous touch, the ponderous ball expires:
The vigorous seamen every *port-hole* plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the sight.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

Shortly after their entrance into Verona, they [the French] erected a wooden theatre near one of the grand *portals*.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 2.

The *portcullis* was the cognizance of the illegitimate branch of Beaufort, and was never, that I can find, borne by the house of Lancaster.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 1.

As he was feasting his curiosity from the window of our lodgings, the Lord Mayor passed by in his state coach towards the mansion house. God bless his majesty! cried Ned, he is a *portly* man.—*Observer*, No. 42.

Such [*incidents*] are the hens roosting on the upright waves in the scene of the strollers, and the devils drinking *porter* on the altar.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 4.

In the *porter* brewery of London, a quarter of malt is commonly brewed into more than two barrels and a half, sometimes into three barrels of *porter*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

PORT. Fr. *Port*; It. *Pòrto*; Sp. *Puerto*; Lat. *Portus*, a *portando*, quia res per eum *importantur* et *exportantur*, carried in or carried out through it; or rather from πορος, or πορθμος, *m* omitted: from πειρ-ειν, to pass.

Port is applied to—

A haven or harbour for ships, (sc.) to ride or float in safety; (met.) a place of safety or security.

The fyf towne of the fyf *portes* he lette wall aboute,
And ao gode knygtes dude ther, that he nadde ther no doute.
R. Gloucester, p. 51.

Suththe the *porteeues* house, hii sette a fure anon.
Id. p. 641.

Henry was warned, als, and did kepe the coste.
To the fiue *portes* he sent, and bet them in couenant,
That alieu suld non hunt hauon of Normant.
R. Brunne, p. 96.

And for the more sinre defence yt they shuld not erre Iande in Kent, prouyseon was made to defende the hauens and *portes* vpon the sees syde.—*Fabyan*, an. 1460.

Then ye shall vnderstande, that at the comynge of Wyllyam Conqueror into this londe, as euydentlye appereth by the charter of hym to the citezens of London graunted, that before those dayes, and then, the rulers of the sayd citezens [were] named *portgreue*, whiche worde is deriuat or made of ii Saxon wordis, as *port* and *greue*; *port* is to meau a towne, and *greue* is meant for a gardeyn or ruler, as who wolde mean gardeyn, ruler, or keper of the town.
Id. Prologue, vol. ii.

In this wide inland sea that hight by name
The idle Lake, my wand'ring ship I row,
That knowes her *port* and thether sayles by ayme,
Ne care ne feare I how the wind do blow,
Or whether swift I wend or whether slow,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Not otherwise your ships, and every friend
Already hold the *port*, or with swift sails descend.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

It is partly upon the same, and partly upon a fiscal foundation to secure his marine revenue, that the King has the prerogative of appointing *ports* and havens, or such places only for persons and merchandize to pass into and out of the realm, as he in his wisdom sees proper.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

These legal *ports* were undoubtedly at first assigned by the Crown; since to each of them a Court of *portmote* is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority.—*Id. Ib.*

PORTASS. Low Lat. *Portiforium*, i. e. breviarium: quod foras facilè *portari* possit; because *portable* or easily carried abroad: and thus nearly equivalent to—

A manual; a breviary or small book of prayers.

For on my *portos* here I make an oath,
That never in my lif, for lefe ne loth,
Ne shal I of no counseil you bewray.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,061.

None ende is there of their babbling prayers, they *por laces*, beades, temples, &c.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

Were ye neuer acquainted wyth byars and sellers in the Temple, ydolmongers, bedemẽgers, *portasmongers*, & masmongers.—*Id. Apologie*, fol. 108.

Almost nothing remaineth in them simple and vncorrupt, as in the vsuall *portas* wonnt to be read for daiile seruice is manifest and euident to be seene.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 85.

And in his hand his *portesse* still he bare
That much was worne, but therein little redd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

PORTE'ND, *v.* It. and Sp. *Portento;* Lat. *Portentum*, from *portendere*, i. e. *porro tendere*, (Gr. Τεινεν,) to stretch, reach, or hold out, or forth, to show. To show or exhibit, to manifest or declare; to foreshew, foretell, or presage.
Pope uses the word literally.
Porte'nt.
Porte'ntous.
Porte'ntously.
Porte'nsion.
Porte'ntive.

Hitherto pertelneth also a strange *portent* and prodigious token from heaven, in the yeare of our Lord 1505.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 762.

And on their heads with long locks comely kem'd,
They wore rich mitres shaped like the moone,
To shew that lois doth the moone *portend*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

——— And there appear'd a huge *portent*,
A dragon with a bloody skale, horrid to sight, and sent
To light by great Olympius; which crawling from beneath
The altar, to the platane climb'd.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Why although the red comets do carry the *portentous* of Mars, the brightly-white should not be of the influence of Jupiter or Venus, is not absurd to doubt.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 14.

Whilst o'er our heads *portentous* meteors shone
Prodigious births olt intermixt among.
Dryden. The Barons' Wars, b. i.

But (which increased my wonder) I could see
No meteor *portend* this prodigy.
Comets all wink'd at this, nor could I spy
One blazing star, but my *portentise* eye.
Brome. To his Mistress.

Thy fate was next, O Phœstus! deem'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *portended* steel.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

It was the opinion of the Gentiles, that if one victim proved faulty, or *portended* evil, another victim might have a more propitious aspect, and be accepted.—*Jortin*, Dis. 5.

Let us see, whether we can discover in any part of their schemes the *portentous* ability, which may justify these bold undertakers in the superiority which they assume over mankind.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

Together with these [animals] were fishes, reptiles, serpents, and other creatures, which by a reciprocal translation of the parts to one another, became all *portentously* deformed.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. § 4.

PORTICO. Fr. *Portique;* It. and Sp. *Portico;* Lat. *Porticus*, a *porch*. See Porch.
'An open *porch*, portal, or walking place, covered over head with a roof borne up with pillars," (Cotgrave.)

On sumptuous baths the rich their wealth bestow,
Or some expensive airy *portico;*
Where safe from shower's, they may be horn in state,
And free from tempests, for fair weather wait.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 8.

The harm roof over the *portico* of the church strikes my eyes with as little idea of dignity or beauty, as it could do if it covered nothing but a barn.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 3.

I found myself in a stately *portico* which, being on an eminence, gave me the prospect of a city, inclosing a prodigious circuit, with groves, gardens, and fields, seemingly set apart for martial exercises and sports.—*Observer*, No. 100.

PORTION, *n.* } Fr. *Portion, portionner;* It.
Po'rtion, *v.* } *Porzione;* Sp. *Porcion, porcionar;* Lat. *Portio*, (quasi *partio*, from *pars*, a part or share.) See Part.
Po'rtionist.
A part, parcel, or share. To *portion*,—
To *part;* to share, to deal or divide into *portions;* to allot the *part* or share.
Portionist,—see the quotation from Wood.

And the younger of hem seide to the fadir, fadir geue me the *portion* of ettel that fallith to me, and he departide to him the catel.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 15.

And suche haukettes are called collacions, *a collatum*, that is of laiyng together euery one his *porcion*.
Uslel. Of Hawkes, Flowres, fol. 75.

Full little weenest thou what sorrows are
Left thee for *porcion* of thy livelyhed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

The swains and young Telemachus they found,
The victim *portion'd* and the goblet crown'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

In the primitive ages, women were married without *portions* from their relations, being purchased by their husbands, whose presents to the women's relations were called her dowry.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. iv. c. 11.

John Jewel, sometimes *portionist*, or postmaster, of Merton Coll. afterward scholer and fellow of that of Corp. Christi, was nominated Bishop of Salisbury by Queen Elizabeth.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

William Cole, soon after was made one of the *portionists* commonly called postmasters of Merton Coll.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii.

PORTRA'Y, or } Udal writes it *pourtre*,
Pourtra'y, *v.* } Hyde,—*purture*. Fr. *Pourtraire, pourtraict;* from the
Po'rtraver. } Lat. *Protrahere, protractum*,
Po'rtrait, *n.* } to draw forth. To *portray*
Po'rtrait, *v.* } is,—
Po'rtraiture. } To draw, to draw out, to delineate, to describe, to depicture.

At Westmynstere he ligge in a toumbe *purtreit*.
R. Brunne, p. 50.

He coude songes make, and wel endite,
Juste and eke dance and wel *pourtraie* and write.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 96.

For in the lond ther n'as no crafte man,
That geometrie, or arsmetricke can,
No *portreiour*, ne karver of images
That Theseus ne yan him mete and wages
The theatre for to maken and devise.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1932.

Zeuxis fonde first the *portraiture:*
And Promæthus the sculpture,
After what forme that him thought,
The reeemblance anon thel wrought.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Now a veral great point of foly it wer for one to enbrace in his arms, the counterfait *portraiture* of a man, whan he mai embrace the veral man's self who was so *portured* out.
Udal. Luke, c. 16.

But nothing less representeth her, & I had leuer she should be *purtured* in a simple array, and such as she used indeed, that we might haue afore our eyes the humilitie of her minde more plainely.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 10.

Behold my picture here well *portrayed* for the nones,
With hart consum'd and falling flesh, behold the very bones.—*Fuerstaine Auctors. The Picture of a Lover.*

——— And nearer view
Bristl'd with upright beasms innumerable
Of rigid spears, and helmets throng'd, and shields
Various, with boastful argument *portrai'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

——— He that thought
For Chiau falke to *pourtreist* beauties queene,
By view of all the fairest to him brought,
So many faire did see, as here he might have sought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

Which [image of yourself] to *pourtract* before you I thought no servile office, but ingenuous and real.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 333.

Which when the warriour heard, dismounting straict
From his tall steed, he rush'd into the thick,
And seeme arrived where that sad *pourtraict*
Of death and dolour lay, half dead, half quick.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Thus in *portraite*, the painter will not take that side of the face which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in profile, as Apelles did Antigonus who had lost one of his eyes, or else shadow the more imperfect side.
Dryden. Parallel of Poetry & Painting.

Let us dialee on the particular of this most excellent Cheiro Antrelsia, whose *pourtraiture* I do herewith present you, in the said manner as it is'express in an antick meddal which I do keep in my cabinet, not much differing from a marble which I did see in the city of Rhodes.
North. Plutarch. Lives annexed.

The *portrait* claims from imitative art
Resemblance close in each minuter part,
And this to give, the ready hand and eye
With playful skill the kindred features ply.
Mason. Freeney. Art of Painting.

As *portraiture* is the one thing necessary to a painter in this country he [Amiconi] was obliged to betake himself to that employment, much against his inclination.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 3.

POSE, *n.* A. S. *Ge-pose*, gravedo. The *pose*, murre, or stuffing of the head, (Sonmer.) It occurs frequently in Holland's *Plinie*.

He yoketh, and he speketh thurgh the nose,
As he were on the quakke or the *pose*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 14,849.

POSE, *v.* i.e. *suppose*, (qv.)

——— I *pose* a woman graunt me
Her love, and saieth that other woll she none,
And I am sworne to holden it secree,
And after I tell it two or thre
I wys I am auauntour at the least,
And lyer eke, for I breke my behest.
Chaucer. Troyl. & Cres. b. iii.

POSE, *v.* } Fr. *Pose;* It. *Pòsa;* Sp. *Posa,*
Po'sen. } *pausa;* Dut. *Poosen*, quiescere,
Po'sing, *n.* } *pausam* facere; *poose, pausa;* a *pause*, or stop, or stay. But see Appose.
To give *pause* to, to cause or make to *pause* or hesitate, to stop, to stay, (sc.) the judgment, decision, or determination; to puzzle, to perplex.

I should easily have forgotten that I was in prison, were it not that this great cheare was often poudered with vnsauoury sauces of examinations, exortations, *posinges*, and disputations.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1652. *Q. Mary*, an. 1556.

With termes they charm the weak, and *pose* the wise.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 5.

The university appointed Dr. Cranmer—afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury—to be the *poser*-general of all candidates in Divinity.—*Fuller. Worthies. Norfolk.*

She (Duchesse of Burgundie) pretended at the first (and that was ever in the presence of others) to pose him and sift him, thereby to trie whether her were indeed the very Duke of Yorke, or no.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 119.

For he shall give them occasion to please themselves in speaking, and himselfe shall continually ganer knowledge. But let his questions not be troublesome for that is fit for a *poser*.—*Id. Ess. Of Discourse.*

This text is produced by our Saviour out of Moses his law in answer to a question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to *pose* and puzzle him.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 23.

The child was brought—What then remain'd to do?
Was't dead or living? This was fairly prov'd,
'Twas pinch'd, it rear'd, and every doubt remov'd;
Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call,
Was long a question, and it *pos'd* them all.
Crabbe. Parish Register.

POSH, or Poss. See Push.

POSITION. } Fr. *Position, positif;* It.
Post'ional. } *Posizione, postura, positivo;*
Po'sited. } Sp. *Posicion, postura, positivo;*
Po'sitive, *adj.* } Lat. *Positio, positivus*, from
Po'sitive, *n.* } *positum*, past part. of *ponere*,
Po'sitively. } to put or place.
Po'sitiveness. } Place or placing, station or
Positivity. } situation; (sc.) putting or
Po'sture, *v.* } laying down—a sentence; sentence laid down, asserted, or
Po'sture, *n.* } affirmed.
Positive,—that can or may place of lay down; assert, affirm; apt, prompt—to assert, affirm, or determine; determined, decided; settled, established.
Positive is also opposed to *negative;* and (Fuller) *position* to *negation*.

For by grace of *position*, [*positionis gratia*,] or that thou maie the better understand this that followeth.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. v.

How new that holy churche is went,
Of that their lawe *positife*,
Hath set to make werre and strife
For worldli goodes, whiche maie not last.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

Those few men of youre [the Pope] do affirm the prohibition of our marriage to be inducted only by the law *positive*.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. ii. No. 42.

That the principle that sets on work these organs and worketh by them is nothing but an imt the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *positive* or disposed, is most apparently false
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 40

Now, Sir, this granted, (as is a most pregnant and vnforc'd *position*,) who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune, as Cassio do's.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act ii. sc. 1.

In my judgement these flowers carry it clearly, which acquit themselves to a double sense, sight and smell: for though in some things it may be true, *optima quæ maxime olent*, yet in flowers (besides the *negation* of an ill) the *position* of a good scent is justly required.
Fuller. Worthies. Norfolk.

In my watch, the law and rule of its motion is the constitution and *position* of its parts by the hand and mind of the skilful artist; but the author or efficient of my watch is the artist himselfe, and not that motion that is as it were the law or rule of the engine.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 288.

That the leaves of catapulta or spurge, being plucked upward or downward respectively, perform their operations by purge or vomit, as some have written, and old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations, and after the manner of the loadstone.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.

Here all the kings of the Israelites, when their kingdoms should be erected, are strictly bound by God himself to negative and *positive* conditions.
Prynne. Treachery & Dialogalty, App. p. 130.

D. Ant. Pray, brother, what unhappy man is he
Whom you *positively* doom to death?
Tuke. The Adventures of Five Hours, Act v.

In another table was Atalanta, the *posture* of whose limbs was so lively expressed, that if the eyes were only judges, as they be the only seers, one would have sworn the very picture had run.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

As painted diamonds being set,
Cast greater lustre out of jet,
Those pieces are esteem'd most rare
Which in night-shadows *posture'd* are.
Howell, b. i. s. 5. Let. 22.

14. Never to keep the body in the same *posture* half an hour at a time.—*Bacon. Medical Remains.*

This is as lawful as to smell of a rose or to lie in feathers, or change the *posture* of our body in bed for ease.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 16

— For in view
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row
In *posture* to displode their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

That our idea of place is nothing else but a relative *position* of any thing, as I have before mention'd, I think is plain, and will be easily admitted, when we consider that we can have no idea of the place of the universe, though we can of all the parts of it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 13. s. 10.

Many of those three sorts are the most *positive* blockheads in the world.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

But by rating *positives* by their privatives, and other arts of reason, by which disnurse supplies the want of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission was both in the habitude of the will and sin the executed act too: whereas the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only.—*Norris.*

Conrage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion:—sc. when a fool should be answered according to his folly.—*Watts. On the Mind*, pt. i. c. 9.

Think (if there be a thought can move you more,)
A pledge more dear than those I nam'd before,
Think you behold (were such a *posture* meet)
Even me, your Pompey, prostrate at your feet.
Rowe. Lucan, b. vii.

If there were very many globes, of the nature of the earth, it would be very unlikely that any two should have exactly the same number of particles of dust, water, and stone in their *surfaces*, and all *posited* exactly alike, one with respect to another, without any difference, in any part discernible either by the naked eye or microscope.
Edwards. Of the Will, pt. iv. s. 8.

It may seem an odd *position* that the poverty of the common people in France, Italy, and Spain is in some measure owing to the superior riches of the soil and happiness of the climate, yet there want not reasons to justify this paradox.
Hume, Ess. I. pt. ii.

Positively to foretell, is to profess to foreknow or to declare *positive* foreknowledge.—*Edwards. On the Will*, pt. ii. s. 11.

POSSE'SS, *v.* Fr. *Posséder*; It. *Possedére*; Sp. *Poseer*; Lat. *Possidere*; perhaps contracted from *potes sedere*; that can or may stay or remain, keep its seat, place, or *position*.
POSSE'SSION.
POSSE'SSIONER.
POSSE'SSIVE.
POSSE'SSOR.
POSSE'SSORY.

To have or hold; to keep, to take or seize hold; to occupy; to hold or occupy, (as owner or master or proprietor;) to be or cause to be, to make, owner or master, or proprietor.

The loodes that thei haue now in *possessioun*.
B. Brunne, p. 209.

Thei seelden *possessioun*es and catel and departiden the thingis to alle men as it was nede to ech.—*Wiclif. Deuts.* c. 2.

And solde their *possessions* and goodes and departed them to al mea as euery man had nede.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For hou manye euer weren *possessioneris* of feeldis either of housis thei seelden and broughten prisis of the thingis that thei seelden and leiden bifore the feet of apostlis.
Wiclif. Deds, c. 4.

For as many as were *possessers* of lands or houses, solde them and brought the pryce of the thynges that were solde, and layed it doune at the Apostles' fete.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

These are the ordynaunces and lawes which ye shal observe to do in the lande which the Lorde God of thy fathers geueth thee to *possesse* it, as long as ye lyue vpon the earth.
Id. Deuteronomium, c. 12.

Blessed be Abram vnto ye-most hyghest God, *possessor* of heauen and erth.—*Id. Genesis*, c. 4.

Also this yere the Duke of Gloucester lord protector, which lately before had maryed the dutchesse of Hollande, a woman of great *possession*, for cause of rule w herof, to have domynyon of the same, he with the sayd dutchesse sayled toward that countre.—*Fabyan*, an. 1425.

Experience teacheth, that prosperitie oft-tymes is a great trouble, a greate mischief, an vnquiet profite to the *possessioners* of riches, and such as have the fruicion of the same.
Hall. Edw. IV an. 19.

And sure this king, that now the crown *possess'd*,
Henry the sixth was one whose life was free
From that command of vice, whereto the rest
Of most these mighty sovreigns subjects be.
Donich. Civil Wars, b. v.

Mar. He's comming, madame.
But in very strange manner. He's sure *possess*, madame.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act iii. sc. 4.

At the port [lord] He gtue her to thy hand,
And by the way *possesse* thee what she is.
Id. Troyl. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 4.

Ministring light prepared, they set and rise
Least total darkness should by night regaine
Her old *possession* and extinguish life
In nature and all things.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Whereby great riches gathered many a day
She in short space did often bring to nought
And their *possessours* often did dismay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof.—*Howell.*

The same measures governed the *possession* of land too; whatsoever he tilled and reaped, laid up and made use of, before it spoiled, that was his *peculiar* right; whatsoever he inclosed, and could feed and make use of, the cattle and product was also his.—*Locke. Of Civil Government*, c. 5. s. 38.

And yet he lived as chearfully and contentedly by the faith he had in God's goodness, as if he had been *possessor* of the whole world.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Ser. 4.

The land cannot be divided into separate property, without leaving it to the law of the country to regulate that division; it is consistent, therefore, with the same will, that the law should regulate the division; and, consequently, consistent with the will of "God," or "right," that I should *possess* that share which these regulations assign me.
Paley. Philosophy, b. iii. pt. i. c. 4.

If the son! is not, in the very time of the act, in the *possession* of liberty, it cannot at that time be in the use of it.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. ii. s. 7.

The relation of *possession*, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or a different ending of a substantive. This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the *possessive* case.
Lowth. Introd. to English Grammar.

PO'SSET, *n.* Minshew derives from Fr. Poisson; Lat. *Potio*. Skinner,—from Fr. *Poser*, to settle; because, when the milk curds the heavier particles settle at the bottom.
PO'SSEET, *v.*

And with a sodaine vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like aygre droppings into milke
The thin and wholesome blood.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5.

This is his breakfast; and his meale at night
Posset no less provoking appetite,
Whose deare ingredients valew'd all at more
Than all his ancestors were worth before.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

PO'SSIBLE. Fr. *Possible*; Sp. *Posible*; It. *Possibile*; Lat. *Possibilis*, from *posse*, (i. e. *potis esse*,) that can or may be.
PO'SSIBLY.
POSSIBI'LITY.

That can or may be, or be done, or performed, or practised; practicable, that can or may happen to be.

And he sede to him, tho thingis that ben *impossible* anentis men, ben *possible* anentis God.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 18.

And he sayd: Thingis that are *enpossible* with men are *possible* with God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But now thou seest the *impossibilitie* of the case, and the *possibilitie* of thilk that thou wendest had been *impossible*, wherefore the repugnaunce is satisfied.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Wherenpon fearyng to be cuelosed within the streightes, he passed mountaine Taurus with all speed *possible*, in the whiche haste he tan eccee. furlongs.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 54.

Nowe seeing they could not bee persuaded by any meanes *possible*, the captain was constrained to give his consent to returne, leaving all hope of so great *possibilities*.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 107.

In playne simple euident termes & wordes, suche as can not by cauillatio be mistaken & construed, so nere as *possibly* mãs infirmitie permitteth & sufiereth.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. Of the Presence, fol. 35.

——— Not wonder: if by fire
Of sooty coal the empiric alchymist
Can turn, or holds it *possible* to turn
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold
As from the mine. *Milton. Paradise Lost* b. v.

Let me here,
As I deserve, pay on my punishment;
And expiate, if *possible*, my crime,
Shamefull garrulity. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

Pro. When *possibly* I can, I will returne.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 2.

No, lord ambassador, He rather keepe
That which I haue, then couseting for more
Be cast from *possibility* of all.
Id. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act v. sc. 4

'Tis *possible* to infinite power to endue a creature with the power of beginning motion.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 10.

From hence it follows again that the material world cannot *possibly* be the original self-existent being.
Id. Ib. Prop. 8.

No man can rationally account himself secure, unless he could command all the chances of the world; but how should he command them, when he cannot so much as number them? *Possibilities* are as infinite as God's power; and whatsoever may come to pass, no man can certainly conclude shall not come to pass.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

Any degree of probability whatever, I had almost said any degree of *possibility* whatever, of religion being true, ought to determine a rational creature so to act, as to secure himself from punishment in a future state, and the loss of that happiness which may be attained.—*Paley*, Ser. 1.

POST, *n.* Fr. *Poste*; It. *Pòsta*; Sp. *Poste*, *puesto*; Fr. *Postillon*; It. *Postiglióne*; Sp. *Postillon*; Lat. *Positum*, past part. of *ponere*, to put, place, set, or fix.
POST, *v.*
POSTA'BLE.
POSTAGE.
POSTI'LION.

A *post* is,—something, some substance or material, set or fixed (in the ground).

Post,—a fixed or settled place; a military *post*,—a fixed or settled place or station for soldiery or military purposes.

Post horses, (*equi positi*,)—horses placed, stationed, or kept at fixed or settled places.

Post, for conveyance of letters, &c. — fixed, settled mode of conveyance.

Post haste,—the haste used by *post* riders of *post* horses.

To *post*,—to put, place, set, or fix; to station; to set upon or affix to a *post*; to ride or travel with *post* horses; with the speed or despatch of *post* horses.

Until his order he was a noble *post*.—*Chaucer. Prol.* v. 214.

No coaste of all the worlde I weane lyke Baiæ towne of pleasure;
Yet sayle the *posting* carles from thence, in hope to heap up treasure. *Drant. Horace. Epis. To Mæcenas.*

But master Chancelor (seeing himselfe held in this suspense with long and vaine expectation, and thinking that of intention to delude him, they *posted* the matter off so often) was very instant with them to performe their promise.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 247.

At length, about 4 of the clocke, commeth his servant *posting* in all possible speede from Oxford.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1622. an. 1555.

The greate *postes* of streight timber set on a row equally distant a two fote space one from another, are let into the grounde and fastened againe on the loside and rammed surely with a great deal of earth.—*Golding. Cæsar*, fol. 190.

Before whiche time, Richard duke of Yorke, being in Ireland, by swyft currers and thei of *postes* was aduertised of the great victorie gained by his parte.
Holl. Henry VI. an. 35.

A *post* is hand he bare of mighty pyne, and therewi hall
He felt his way, and led his sheepe, there was his comfort all.
Phaer. Virgil. Æneides, b. iii.

Now loue him self hath sent his feareful mandate through the skies,
The *post* of gods is come. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

If their wordes and writings were erronious and false thã for all their graue adulsed deliberation; why may not their saiuges & practices be as false nowe, vsinge *poste-haste*, and al through ambiction.—*Bp. Gardner. True Obedieace, Pref.*

And we went forth with *poste-horse*.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 262.

A herald *posted* presently away
The King of England to the field to dare.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

I hane not stopt mine eares to their demands,
Nor *posted* off their suites with slow delayes.
Shakespeare. 3 *Pt. Henry VI.* Act iv. sc. 8.

So entertained those odorous sweets the fiend
Who came their bane, though with them better pleas'd
Then Amoodeus with the fabile fume,
That drove him, though enamoured, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent
From Media *post* to Ægypt, there fast bound.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

When the Duke of Summerset heard these newes, he without delay refuad King Edward, and rode in *poste* to his kinsman King Henry the sixt—*Grafton. Edw. IV.* an. 2.

Then by main force pull'd up, and on his shoulders bore
The gates of Azza, post, and massie bar,
Up to the hill of Hebron, seat of giants old.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

By this preparation, devotion doth by degrees teach us to make our peace *postable* upon all the tides of fortune, understanding them to be truly the current of Divine Providence.
Montague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 6. s. 2.

Otherwise our packets breathe in Florence from Wednesday noon to Sunday morning; so disconvenient is the *postage* in towns di Passagio, as they term them.
Religuae Wottonianæ, p. 704.

At this, Goltho alights as swiftly *post*
As *postere* mount.—*Davenant. Gondibert*, b. iii. c. 6.

Albeit you be upon an island, and I now upon the continent, (tho the lowest part of Europe) yet those swift *positions*, my thoughts, find you out daily and bring you unto me.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 8.

For better assurance of lodging where I pass, in regard of the plague, I have a *post-warrant* as far as Saint David's, which is far enough, you'll say, for the King hath no ground further on this island.—*Id.* b. i. s. 4. Let. 23.

And being to travel, he sticks not to lay
His *post-carcches* still upon his way.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

——— And fearful blood
From heart and face with these *post-tydings* runne,
That eyther now he's made, or now undone.
Spenser. Brittain's Ida, c. 5.

The attempts of which sort of man I can liken to nothing so properly as to those pretenses to infallible cures which we daily see *posted* in every corner of the streets; and I think it a great pity but that both these sort of pretences were *posted* up together.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

To guard this *post* (he cried) that art employ,
And here detain the scatter'd youth of Troy.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

They would not bear to see the crimes of new democracy *posted* as in a ledger against the crimes of old despotism and the book-keepers of politicks finding democracy still in debt, but by no means unable or unwilling to pay the balance.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

Upon the accession of Charles, he [Inigo] was continued in his *posts* under both king and queen.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 3.

On the heights above Baccano the *postilions* stopped, and pointing to a pinnacle that appeared between two hills exclaimed, "Roma."—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 9.

The *post office* is properly a mercantile project. The government advances the expence of establishing the different offices, and of buying or hiring the necessary horses or carriages, and is repaid with a large profit by the duties upon what is carried.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

He sent forth scouts to reconnoitre the enemy, and to know the nature of the ground, and *posted* himself to the best advantage.—*Jortin*, Diss. 2.

POSTDA'TE. Lat. *Post*, after, and *datum*, *dateí* or given. See DATE.

To *date* after; (sc.) after the time of writing; at some later time.

For as for those, whose *post-dated* loyalty now consists only in decrying that action, which had been taken out of their hands by others more cunning, though no less wicked, thus themselves; who having laid the premisea, afterwards ridiculously protest against the conclusion; they do but cover their prevarication with a fig-leaf.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

POSTE'RIOR, *adj.* } Fr. *Postérieur*; It. *Posteriore*; Sp. *Posterior*; Lat. *Posterior*, from *posterus*, after or behind.
POSTE'RITY. POSTE'RITY. POS'TERN, *adj.* POS'TERN, *n.* PO'STICK. Being or existing, moving after or behind; following, hinder.

Posterity,—applied, as a collective term, to those who will be or exist hereafter; to generations, or people to come; children, descendants.

Postern door, or *postern*,—Fr. *Poterne*; It. *Posterla*,—a back door; a door at the back or behind; backwards, or towards the back.

That this Corineus bi nygt wende out with gret route
At a *posterne* stillelicho. *R. Gloucester*, p. 19.

The eternall presence, as I said, hath inclose togider in one, all tymes, in which close and one, all thingis, that ben in diuers times, and in diuers tempori, without *posteriorite* or priorite, ben closed therin perpetuall nowe, and make to dwell in present sight.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

And yf we had no such example geuen vs heretofore, yet I wouldie thynke it the greatest honor that could be, to haue it founded by vs, and left to *posterity*, in the behalf of our liberty.—*Goldings. Cæsar*, fol. 229.

And incontynent Sir Robert opened a *posterne* gate.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 23.

Towardes the euenynge the Englishemen came out of the towne one part by the *postern* of the castle, and another part by the gate of the toune cryinge Saincte George, Salisbury.—*Holl. Hen. VI.* an. 4.

So it is manifest, that where the anteriour body giveth way, as fast as the *posterior* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great, or swift.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 115.

For expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may show his bald occiput, and shake his *posteriors* at them in derision.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 17.

Hope ye, my verses, that *posteritie*
Of age ensuing shall you ever read?
Hope ye, that ever immortalitie
So meane harpes wrake may chalenge for her meed.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

——— Ere that dawning light
Discovered had the world to heaven wyde,
He by a privy *postern* took his flight
That of no envious eyes he might be spyde.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

I confess by reason of the *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupedes, they can hardly admit the substitution of a protrusion, effectual unto masculine generation.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 17.

For some couple laterally, or side-wise, as worms; some mixly, that is, the male ascending the female, or by application of the ventral parts of the one unto the *postick* parts of the other, as most quadrupeds.—*Id. Ib.*

The Platonic Christian would, in favour of these Platonists, urge also, that according to the principles of Christianity itselfe, there must of necessity be some dependence and subordination of the persons of the Trinity, in their relation to one another, a priority and *posteriority* of dignity as well as order among them.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 596.

Notwithstanding which, this being comprehends the differences of past, present, and future, or the successive priority and *posteriority* of all temporary things.
Id. Ib. p. 647.

Long, long, shall Greece the woes we caus'd bewail,
And sad *posterity* repeat the tale.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

When setting ope the *postern* gate,
Which they thought best to sally at,
The foe appear'd drawn up and drill'd,
Ready to charge them in the field.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

Now let us turn to an admired writer, *posterior* to Milton, to see how cold, how insipid, how tasteless is his account of what he pronounced a perfect garden.
Walpole. On Gardening.

POSTEXI'ST, *v.* } Lat. *Post*, after; and *existere*, to stand out, (*ex*, and *sistere*, to stand.)
POSTEXI'STENCE. POSTEXI'STENCE. See EXIST.

To *exist*; to be, to live, after.

And therefore Anaxagoras could not but acknowledge, that all souls and lives did *pre* and *post-exist* by themselves as well as those corporeal forms and qualities, in his similar atoms.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 37.

As for the conceit of Anaxagoras, of *pre* and *post-existent* atoms endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies ingenerably and incorruptibly; it was nothing but an adulteration of the genuine atomical philosophy, and a mere dream of his, in which very few followed him.—*Id. Ib.* p. 35.

It is a thing very well known, that according to the sense of philosophers, those two things were always included together, in that one opinion of the soul's immortality, namely, its *pre-existence*. *Id. Ib.* p. 38.

PO'STHUME. } Fr. *Posthume*; It. *Postumo*; Sp. *Postumo*; Lat. *Posthumus*; *post*, and *humum*, the ground. See HUMBLE.

After the interment or burial, (sc.) of the parent, author, &c.; born, produced after the death of the parent or author.

Pliny observeth that *posthume* children, born after the death of their father, prove very happy in success.
Fuller. Worthies. Cumberland.

Oh! if my soul could see their *posthume* spight
Should it not joy and triumph in the sight.
Bp. Hall b. iii. Sat. 7.

——— Where he
Gain'd after death a *posthume* victory.
Carew. In answer to a Letter.

A stranger to my method would hardly rally my scattered and *posthumed* notes.—*Fuller. Gen. Worthies*, c. 25.

The first [antiquity] is true: all under the first is obnoxious to error; the puisne *posthumous* antiquity hath been a refuge for falshood, the primigenious antiquity (which proceeded from the ancient of dayes) is certain.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, c. 25.

But the sufficiency of Christian immortality frustrates all earthly glory, and the quality of either state after death makes a folly of *posthumous* memory.
Brown. Urne Buriol, c. 5.

Shall we disdain their silent, soft address;
Their *posthumous* advice and pious prayer.
Young. Complaint, Night 3.

PO'STIL, *n.* } Fr. *Postille*; It. *Postilla*, *postillare*, q.d. *post illa*; but Skinner prefers the Fr. *Appostile*; reponsum seu scriptum *appostile*, i.e. alteri scripto *appositum*, an answer or writing affixed or appended to some other writing.
PO'STILLE. PO'STILLER.

To add or append, (sc. a note in writing,) to annotate.

The said Langton also made *postils* upon the whole bible.
Pos. Martyrs, p. 248. an. 1228.

He [Dodford] wrote *postels* on the Proverbs.
Fuller. Worthies. Northamptonshire.

I doe remember to haue seene long since a booke of accompt of Empson's, that had the King's hand to euery leafe, by way of signing, and was in some places *postilled* in the margent with the King's hand likewise.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 211.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators.—*Brown.*

PO'STLE, i.e. Apostle, (qv.)

Now so it ys Jonas was called of God to an hye offyce, had auctoritye to speake for an hole comen welth, yt may be called the state or degree of a *postle*, wych in honour is abouе al ye degres of this world.
Fisher. The Psalme De Profundis.

POSTLIMI'NIAR. } Lat. *Postliminium*, *post*
POSTLIMI'NIOUS. *limen*; adeó *postliminium* dictum, quia eodem *limine* revertebatur, quo amissus fuerat. See ELIMINATE.

After, or posterior, or subsequent to the repossession, or reinstatement in our own threshold or home; generally, posterior or subsequent.

It may be said, that it is possible the soul may be rap't from this terrestrial body, and carried to remote and distan places, from whence she may make a *postliminiar* return.
Hallywell. Melampr. (1681) p. 70

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing is because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious*, after-applications of them to their purposes, or by framing their purposes to them.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

POSTMERI'DIAN. Lat. *Post*, and *meridiem*, after mid-day; afternoon. See POMERIDIAN.

PO'STNATE. Lat. *Post*, and *natum*, past part. of *nasci*, to be born.

Born after.

It will be no sin to suspect this to be no original of, but a *post-nate* allusion to his armes.
Fuller. Worthies. Berkshire.

And consequently, knowledge and wisdom, to be but a second or *post-nate* thing, though eternal.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 585.

POSTPO'NE, *v.* } Fr. *Post-poser*; It. *Posporre*; Lat. *Postponere*; to put or place, after.
POSTPO'NEMENT. POSTPOSI'TION. To put, place, or set, after, back, or behind; to POSTPO'SITIVE. after or some future time; to delay; to put or set aside, (sc. as of less value or importance,) and thus opposed to—to prefer.

For an instance of *postpositive*, see PREPOSITION.

But it seems the Prince *postpon'd* the love he bore to this woman and children, to that which he bore to his brother Henry.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 4. Let. 15.

Nor is the *postposition* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue.
Mede. On Daniel's Weeks, p. 36.

Nor can that rationally be said to be despised by any, or *postponed* to any other thing, which never was proposed to them as their option, and which it never was in their power to choose or to embrace.

Whitby. Five Points, Dis. 1. c. 3. s. 4.

Wyck died in England in 1682. He ought to have been introduced under the reign of Charles II. but was *postponed* to place him here with his son.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 4.

These *postponers* never enter upon religion at all, in earnest or effectually.—*Putey*, Ser. 30.

POSTSCRIPT. Lat. *Post*, and *scriptum*, past part. of *scribere*, to write.

Any thing written after, (sc.) the principal writing or letter.

In the letter which he had received from my lord admiral there was a *postscript*, whiche he shewed mee written in these wordes.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 353.

I have newly received your last of the 25th of April, and acquainted my lord with the *postscript* thereof, touching your father's sickness.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 411.

POSTULATE, *n.* Fr. *Postuler*; It. *Postulato*; Lat. *Postulare, postulatum*, which (Vossius thinks) is from the obsolete supine, *poscitum*, contracted into *postum*, of the verb *poscere*, to seek or demand.
POSTULATE, *v.*
POSTULATION.
POSTULATORY.

Any thing sought, or demanded, or required, (sc.) to be granted or given; that which is assumed to be given or granted.

That every spiritual person of this realm, hereafter to be named, presented or *postulated* to any archbishoprick or bishoprick of this realm shall and may, &c.

Burnet. Records, vol. i. pt. ii. No. 41.

Though honest minds do glorifie God hereby; yet do they most powerfully magnifie him, and are to be looked on with another eye, who demonstratively set forth its magnitude; who not from *postulated* or precarious inferences, intreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects, enforce the wonder of its Maker.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4.

Which we shall labour to induce, not from *postulates* and intreated maxims, but undeniable principles declared in holy scripture!—*Id. Ib.* b. vii. c. 6.

I must have a second *postulation*, that must have an ingredient to elicit my assent, namely, the veracity of him that reports and relates it.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 129.

Whosoever shall peruse the signatures of Corellius, or rather the phytognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are commonly forced into animal representations, may easily perceive in very many, the semblance is but *postulatory*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 6.

And if she [Nature] ever gave that boon
To man, I'll prove that I have one;
I mean by *postulate* illation.

Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1.

The proof depends only on this *postulatum*: that the comedies of Andronicus, which were imitations of the Greek, were also imitations of their raillerie, and reflections on particular persons.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

"According to some, the difference between axioms and *postulates* is analogous to that between theorems and problems: the former expressing truths which are self-evident, and from which other propositions may be deduced; the latter, operations which may be easily performed, and by the help of which more difficult constructions may be effected."—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii. c. 2. s. 3. *From Wallis*

POSTURE See POSITION.

POSY, or Poesy. } Corrupted from *poesy*; i. c. a *poetical* sentence or expression; a motto; an inscription; a sententious maxim or sayiog.

And the tente was replenyshed and decked with this *posie*, After busy labor commeth victorious rest.

Hall. Hen. V. an. 7.

For glory (sayeth the philosophical *poyese*) is of the nature of a crocodile, whiche, beeyng a beast in ye floude of Nilus in Egipte, hath thys propertye, that if one pursue him to suppresse hym, he fleeth and will not abyde; and if ye flee, then will the crocodile folowe and overtake you.

Udal. On Luke, Pref.

There was also a superscription or *poiese* written on the toppe of the crosse, directly ouer his heade, in Greke, in Latin, and Hebrue letters, that it might the better be read of al nations, "This is the King of the Jewes."

Id. Luke, c. 23.

Knowe ye therefore the image of him stricken and coined in your hearts, acknowledge ye his title & *poiese*.

Id. Ib. c. 20.

And if some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated *posie* at his nose, and his zedoary or angelica in his mouth.

Bp. Hall. A Sermon of Thanksgiving, an. 1625.

POT, *n.* Pot, *v.* Po'TAGE. Po'TTAGER. Po'TTER. Po'TTERN. Po'TTERY. Po'TTLE.

Fr. *Pot*; Dut. *Pot*; Fr. *Potage*; Dut. *Potagie*, (Skinner;) perhaps from *potus*, drink. Tooke,—that the noun is the past tense and past part. of the verb to *pit*; i. e. to excavate, to sink into a hollow. See PIT.

Any thing, any place, hollowed out; a hollow vessel, (of any substance or material used for various purposes.) To *pot*,—

To put or place in a *pot*.

To go to *pot*,—q. d. to go to the *pot* or *pit*, (sc.) of destruction; and thus to go to destruction or ruin.

Wo that myete weoden abbe, & the roten gnawe.
Other sethe & makye *potage*, was therof wel wawe [very glad].

R. Gloucester, p. 406.

Ich was a prioresse *potager*, and other poure ladies.

Piers Ploukman, p. 94.

Therfor the womman left hir water *pot*, and wente unto the cytee.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 4.

The woman then left her water *pot*, and went her way into the citte.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Wher a *pottere* of clay hath not the power to make of the same gobet on vessel into onour, and a nothir into dyspyt?

Wielif. Romaynes, c. 9.

Hath not the *potter* power ouer the cleye, euě of the same lompe to make one vessel into honoure, & another vnto dishonour.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For he caused of all kinder of serpentes to be put into earthen *pots*, the whiche in the midles of the battell were cast into the enemyes shippes.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 131.

A gentylman, er he take a cooke in his seruice, wyle firste examine him diligently how manye sortes of meatis, *potages*, and sauces he can perfectly make.

Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 13.

The at last 47 yeris before Christis birthe begane the 4 monarchy called the Romane empire, we yet standeth, but (as Daniel did forese it) yp6 feble feet made of brittle *potholt* erthe.—*Joy. Expos. of Daniel. A briefe Supputacion.*

He was in length about nine foote, and had nothing in his belly, but a certaine quantitie of small stones, to the value of a *pottle*.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 770.

The clowne, no doubt, that *potted* Pan,
Lackt art to gloze and flatter,
And yet nor Pan nor Mercurie
Went roundlier to the matter.

Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 31.

If one cast a few almonds into a *potful* of it, it will become as clear as rock water.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 34.

He is cried out upon and censured for a puritan by all the *pot companions* and drunkards with whom he shall converse.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act viii. sc. 7.

On a time he commanded all the allies to sit down together one with another by themselves and the Lacedemonians also by themselves. Then he made an herauld proclaim that all *pot makers* should stand upon their feet.

North. Plutarch, p. 520.

They hewd their helms, and plates asunder brake
As they had *potshares* bene.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

My strength is dried up like a *potsherede*, and my tongue cleaueth to my iawes, and thou hast brought mee into the dust of death.—*Bible*, 1583. *Psalme*, xxii. 15.

But now into the *pottage* each deep hie spoon claps,
As in truth one might safely for burning one's chaps,
When straight with the look and the tone of a scold
Mistress may'ress complain'd that the *pottage* was cold.

Cotton. A Voyage to Ireland.

And a mind
That's confin'd
To the mode of the schoole
Ne'er arrives at the height of a *pottle*.

Id. The Companion.

Have you seen monkeys chain'd about the loynes
Or *pottle-pots* with rings? just soe she joyne
Her selfe together.

Corbet. Her Boreale.

Cœrebus, the Athenian, devised the *potter's* craft, shewing how to cast earthen vessels in moulds, and bake them in furnaces.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

Who that had lookt upon Agathocles first handling the clay, and making *pots* under his father, and afterwards turning robber, could have thought that from such a condition he should come to be King of Sicily.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

I likewise took notice of an ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the *potters* to glaze their earthen vessele the miners call *pottern-ore*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 323.

The monument. The architect's intention was to erect the statue of Charles II. on the summit, instead of that silly *pot* of flames.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. c. 2.

Oh! when shall I enrich my veins,
Spite of Pythagoras with beans!
Or live luxurious in my cottage,
On bacon, ham, and savoury *pottage*?

Francis. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 6.

POTABLE, *adj.* Po'TABLE, *n.* POTA'TION. PO'TION.

Fr. *Potable*; It. *Potabile*; Sp. *Potable*; Lat. *Potabilis*, from *potare*, to drink; Gr. Ποω, the obsolete theme of πινω.

That can or may be drunk; drinkable.

Potion,—Fr. *Potion*,—a drink, a draught. See POISON.

That one of them whych had beene a ryng leader in theyr nyghte *potacyons* and lecherous watchynges sodenlye fel mad aud dyed.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

Digge a pit on the sea-shore somewhat above high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark; and as the tide cometh in it will fill wth water, fresh and *potable*.

Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 1.

What wonder then if fields and regions here
Breathe forth elixir pure and rivers run
Potable gold.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

After three or four hours of friendly *potation*
We took leave each of other in courteous fashion.

Cotton. Epigram. De Monsieur Cotin.

And to that purpose she a *potion* made
In operation of that *potening* power,
That it the spirits could presently invade,
And quite dissense the senses in an hour.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Then gane I her (so tutor'd by my art)
A sleeping *potion*, which so tooke effect
As I intended, for it wrought on her
The forme of death.—*Shakes. Rom. & Juliet*, Act v. sc. 3.

——— When solar beams
Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads,
Unfore'd, display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*.

Philips. Cider, b. i.

POTATO. Fr. *Potade*; It. *Patàta*; Sp. *Papatata*. Skinner says, the American name is *battatus*.

It is said, that if *potado* roots be set in a *pot* filled with earth, and with the *pot* with earth be set likewise then in the ground, some two or three inches, the roots will grow greater than ordinary.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 473.

With candy'd plantains and the juicy pine,
Or choicest melons, and sweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton swine.

Waller. The Battle of the Summer Islands, c. 1.

The food produced by a field of *potatoes* is not inferior in quantity to that produced by a field of wheat.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

POTCH. See POACH.

POTENT, *adj.* Po'TENT, *n.* Po'TENCY. Po'TENTATE. Po'TENTACY. POTE'NTIAL. POTE'NTIALLY. POTENTIA'LITY. PO'TENTLY. PO'TENTATE.

Fr. (*Puissant*) *Potential*; It. and Sp. *Potente*; Lat. *Potens*, able. See IMPOTENT. and POSSIBLE.

Able, strong, powerful, mighty, forceful or forcible, efficient or efficacious.

Potent, n.—Fr. *Potence*,—a crutch or staff, so called (Skinner) because by it the lame are *enabled* to walk.

And whanne thei leeden you unto synagogis and to magistratis and *potestatis*; nyle ye be bisy how or what we schulen answere, or what ye schulen seye.

Wielif. Luke, c. 12.

Whilom ther was an irous *potestat*,
As saith Seneck, that during his estat
Upon a day out riden knightes two.

Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7599.

So old she was that she ne went
A foot but it were by *potent*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Here art *potenciall* be shewde,
But for the rime is light and lewde
Yet make it somewhat agreeable.

Id. The House of Fame, b. iii.

Their [princes] discord, variance, and disagreement cannot but bring forth immeasurable and monstrous inconveniences, sometime to the great danger of ruin to them, who think themselves most *potent* and strong, and thereby seek quarrel, being the end & victory not in the multitude and *potency*, but in the hand of God.

Hyatt. Works, App. 23. *The King's Instruc. Nov.* 1539.

Sumtimes he spoke of *potentate*,
And on his honour then
Was all his talke.

Drant. Horace, b. i. Sat 3.

Rochester. Indeed the wordes of holy scripture doe worke their effectes *potentialie* and thorowly by the mightie operation of the spirit of God.—*Foxe. Martyrs*, p.1256. an.1549.

Heavenly [Father], that camouiuisth us of his *potency* and ability, that is ruler over al things.
Latimer. First Ser. On the Lord's Prayer.

Thus, like Medes, sate she in her cell,
Which she had circled with her *potent* charms
From thence all hindrance clearly to expell.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

——— All obey'd
The wonted signal, and superior voice
Of this great *Potentate*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

'Tis always Spring time here; such is the grace
And *potency* of her who has the bliss
To make it still Elysium where she is.
Cook. Greex's Tu Quoque.

For the question is ἀδυνατον, and hath a *potential* signification.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. pt. ii. Ser. 18.

Aristotle saith, that divided they [bodies] be in infinitum *potentially*, but actually not.—*Holland. Plutarch* p. 667.

Anaximander's infinite, was nothing else but an infinite chaos of matter in which were either actually or *potentially* contained all manner of qualities.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 128.

This imagination of space is not the imagination of any real thing, but onely of the large and immense capacity of the *potentiality* of the matter, which we cannot free our minides from.—*More. Antidote*, App. c. 7.

By earth you are to understand the *potentiality* or capability of the existence of the outward creation.
Id. The Philosophick Cabbala, c. 1.

The third branch of God's authoritative or *potestative* power consisteth in the use of all things in his possession, by virtue of his absolute dominion.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 1.

Upon Christ's doing the most strange and signal of his miracles, you will find that they did not convince men so *potently*, but that while some believed, as many or more went away with the same unbelief of him that they brought.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 8.

Socrates observed that long before his time the Roman Epicurapy had advanced it self beyond the priesthood into a *potency*.—*Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy*, Sup. 5.

His founder's merit was the merit of a gentleman raised by the arts of a court and the protection of a Wolsey to the eminence of a great and *potent* lord.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

By the dread *potency* of every star
That studs the mystick zodiac's burning girth,
We do adjure them.
Mason. Caractacus.

Doctor Barrow himself has thought it necessary, in order to reconcile the language of Archimedes with that of Euclid, to have recourse to a scholastic distinction between actual and *potential* coincidence.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 11. s. 3.

For the distinction betwixt containing *potentially* and actually Lord Monboddo acknowledges himself indebted to a Greek author then living, Eugenius Diaconus.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. c. 3. s. 1. Note.

POT-GUN. *Pot-gun* and *pop-gun* have been confounded. It is evident, from Hacklyt's *Artillerie of the Turkes*, that the former was a gun of a very different description from the latter. It may have been so called from the shape or the size of the hollow. Hacklyt further says—that these *pot-guns* were charged with "bullets of brasse or copper, full of wild-fire, and that when they were in the aire they flamed foorth, and on falling on the ground they brake, and the fire came out, and did some harm."

The handguns shot was innumerable and incredible; also there were twelue *polygunnes* of brasse that shoot upward, whereof eight were set behind the church of S. Cosme and Damian, and two at Saint John de la Fontaine toward the port of Italy, and the other two afore the gate of Auuergne, the which were shot night and day: and there were three sarts of them, whereof the greatest were of sixe or seven spannes about.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 79.

When their *pot-guns* ayme to hit,
With their pellets of small wit.
B. Jonson. Petition of Poor Ben to King Charles.

Del. I saw a Dutchman brake his pate once
For calling him *pot-gun*, he made his head
Have a hoare in't like a musket.
Webster. The Duchesse of Malfy, Act iii. sc. 3.

POTHECARY. Fr. *Boutique*; It. *Bottèga*; Sp. *Botica*, a shop; formed from the Gr. Αποθηκη, *apothecа*, which signifies a magazine or storehouse, (Casenuve.) The Sp. *Boticario*, an *apothecary*, is said by Delpino to be from *bote*, a gali-pot.

Apothecarii were generally those who kept *apothecas* seu *bothegas*; and subsequently restricted to those who kept shops or depositories for drugs, &c. See *Du Cange*.

There can be no doubt that *apothecary* and *pothecary* are the same word; whether the omission of the initial *a* was originally made in the latter here or abroad.

And forth he goth, no longer would he tary,
Into the toun into a *potecary*
And praied him that he him wolde sell
Som poison, that he might his rattoune quell.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,766.

And, therfore, happy is he, whiche in syckuns fyndeth a discrete and well lerned phisition and so true a *potecary*, that hath alway drowes vucorrupted.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 6.

How say you, were it not a wonder to heare that cloth makers should become *potecaries*.
Latimer. The Third Sermon before King Edward.

A detection and querimony of the daily enormities and abuses committed in physic concerning the three parts thereof, that is, of the physicians' part, the part of surgeons, and the part of *potecaries*, [by *J. Securis*.]
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

POTHER, or Po'ther. } To *pother* or *pudder* is to make a *pudder*, q.d. a *pouder*; to raise a dust, as a horse running with speed, (Skinner.) And see Bother. Consequentially—

To be or cause to be as one involved in dust, in a cloud; as one who cannot see his way; to perplex, to puzzle, to confound.

And suddenly unites the poke
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke
So grievous was the *pother*.—*Drayton. Nymphidia.*

Lear. Let the great gods,
That keeps this dreadfull *pudder* o're our heads,
Finde out their enemies now.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 2.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him if he compares them.—*Locke. Conduct of Underst.* s. 13.

Capt. And what becomes of all this *pudder*.
Killegrew. The Parson's Wedding, Act i. sc. 7.

Some hold the one, and some the other:
But, howsoe'er they make a *pother*,
The difference was so small, his brain
Outweigh'd his rage hut half a grain.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c.1.

POUCH. See Poke.

PO'VERTY. Fr. *Pauvreté, povreté*; It. *Povertà, povertàde*; Sp. *Pobreza*; Lat. *Paupertas*. See Poor; anciently written *povere*.

That word brak neg ys herte, and longe he yt vnderstod
That ys child at wiste ys *poverte*, that hadde al his god.
R. Gloucester, p. 33.

And the highest *poverte* of hem was pienteuous unto the richessis of the simplenesse of hem.
Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c. 8.

And alderlast of eueriehoone
Was painted *Pouert* all alone,
That not a peny had in hold,
Although she her clothes sold.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

And ther as ye of *poverte* me reprove,
The highe God, on whom that we beleve,
In wilful *poverte* chese to lede his lif.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6761.

But men endu'd with these [Virtue, Valour, Wisdom]
have oft attain'd
In lowest *poverty* to highest deeds.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

If *poverty* be consistent with the highest degree of God's love and favour, we may hear it contentedly; and if there be reason for contentment even in *poverty*, to be discontented in any condition that is above it, is shamefull and intolerable.—*Tillotson*, vol. iii. Ser. 136.

In the prospect of *poverty*, there is nothing but gloom and melancholy: the mind and the body suffer together; its miseries bring no alleviations; it is a state in which every virtue is obscured, and in which no conduct can avoid reproach; a state in which cheerfulness is inseasibility; and dejection sullenness; of which the hardships are without honour, and the labours without reward.—*Rambler*, No. 53.

POULT, or Pu'llett. Pou'lter. Pou'lterer. Pou'ltry. } Fr. *Poulette, poulaille*; It. *Pollàstro, pollàme*; Sp. *Polla*; Lat. *Pullus*; Gr. Πωλος, or contracted from *puellus*. (See *Vossius* and *Lennep*.) *Poult*, or *pullet*, is applied in English to—

The young of birds usually called domestic fowls.

Ich have no peny quath Peers *poletes* for to higge.
Piers Ploukman, p. 144.

And in this maner, ye that be auncient teachynge vs, and wee obedient, as old fathers and young *pulletes*, beesyng in the neat of the senate.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 8.

Wele sayd maistre persone, and reasoned full lyke a polityque *gullar*.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 54.

It is right lykely that within a shorte space of yeares, our familiar *pulltrie* shal be as scarce, as be now partriche and fesaunt.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 18.

It is reported besides of a certain *poulter*, who had a secret by himself, whereby he could tell surely and never noise which egge would be a cock chicken, which a hen: also of many hens that hee kept which was every hen's egge if he did but see it.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 55

Bots. We have *poulterers'* ware for your sweet bloods, as dove, chicken, duck, teal, woodcock, and so forth.
Dekker. The Honest Whore, pt. ii.

One would have all things little, hence has tried
Turkey-*poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fried.
King. The Art of Cookery.

Not louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Were sent to Heaven by woful Trojan dames:
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

POU'LTICE, *n.* } Fr. *Pulte*; Lat. *Pultis*;
Pou'ltice, *v.* } Gr. Πολτος, a kind of thick gruel or pottage. *Poultice* is—
A moistened, softened plaster; a cataplasm.

That Rhetoric, learne not to ouerreache:
That Poetrie, presume not for to preach,
And bite men's faults with sciture corosives,
Yet pamper up her owne with *pulteses*.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

Pultices made of green herbs.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 380.

Take a roasted turnip, (for if you boil it, it will open the pores and draw too much,) apply that in a *poultice* to the part affected [with Arthritical pains].
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 455.

Rest and warmth, either in cloths or bathings, I doubted would have in a degree the effects of *poultices*.
Sir W. Temple. Of the Cure of the Gout.

For *poultices*, I knew they allayed pain; but withal, that they drew down the humours, and supplied the parts, thereby making the passage wider, and apter to receive them in greater quantity.—*Id. Ib.*

POUNCE, *v.* } It. *Punzellàre*; Sp. *Punzur*,
Pounce, *n.* } from *pungere*, to prick, to
Pou'nsoned. } pierce, to penetrate, to punch.

The *pounce* of a hawk,—that which pierces or penetrates, strikes through; his claws or talons.

To *pounce*,—to pierce, to penetrate, to make holes; to work in holes; to strike at, to seize upon—as a bird with his *pounces* or talons.

A *pounced* box,—a box with holes pierced in it.

And further over, if so be that they wolden yeve swiche *pounsoned* and dagged clothing to the poure peple, it is not convenient to were for hir estate, ne suffisant to bote hir necessitee, to kepe hem fro the distemperance of the firmament.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

And what enormitie shoulde hit nowe be thougt and a thing to laughe at, to se a lage or sergeãt at the lawe in a short coote garded and *pounced* after the galyarde fation.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 3.

The trapper was of fine golde in bullion curiously wrought, *pounced*, and sette with anticke workis of Romayne figures.
Holl. Henry VIII. an. 22.

They are now so fantastique in their apparell, so womanish in their frizzled periwigs, love-lockes, and long effeminate pouldred *pounced* haire.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 5.

As hagard hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle abouse his hable might,
His wearie *pounces* all in vain doth spend
To trusse the prey too heavie for his flight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

And twist his fingers and his thumbe he heldo
A *pounced-box*: which ever and anon
He gaue his nose, and took't away again.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Henry IV. Act i. sc. 3.

On utmost Kilda's shore, whose lonely race
Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*, and ardent with perpetual fire.
Thomson. Spring.

So when a falcon skims the airy way
Stoops from the clouds and *pounces* on his prey;
Dash'd on the earth the feather'd victim lies,
Expands its feeble wings, and flutt'ring dies.
Whitehead. The Gymnasiad, b. iii.

POUNCE, or PUMICE. See PUMICE.

POUND, *n.* } A. S. *Pund, pond;* Dut. *Pond;*
POU'NDAGE. } Ger. *Pfund*, from the Lat. *Pondo,*
POU'NDER. } *pondus*, weight. The A. S. *Pond* was, generally, a weight; then applied to a specific weight, consisting of a certain number of equal parts; to a certain number of pieces of money amounting to such weight; to a coin equalling such number of pieces in value.

The emperour & the kyng in this forme a cordede were,
That the kyng of this lond to the emperour bere
Thre thousant *pound* of seluer from yer to yere.
As to truage to Rome. *R. Gloucester*, p. 59.

To mochel folk we don blisse,
And borwe gold, he it a *pound* or two,
Or ten, or twelve, or many sommes mo,
That of a *pound* we connen maken twey.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,140.

They shall or may shippe for those parts [merchandise] according to the true rates of the customes, *poundage*, or subsidies, heretofore payde for the goods so lost or any part or parcell thereof.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 298.

Liberally to distribute to the poor with the other, [hand,] give a remnant to pious uses, &c. Penny wise and *pound* foolish.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, Pref. p. 38.

Alcinoüs' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

He may then be enabled to purchase, with the old hoards of the synagogue, and a very small *poundage* on the long compound interest of the thirty pieces of silver, the lands which are lately discovered to have been usurped by the Gallican church.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

POUND, *v.* A. S. *Pun-ian*, conterere, contundere, ferire (see To PUN);—

To bray, to beat, to break, to pound or stamp in a mortar, (Sommer.) The Glossarist to Wiclif cites (from some manuscript not printed) *pounne.*

An hundred knights had him enclosed round,
To rescue Satyrane out of his pray;
All which at once huge strokes on him did *pound*,
In hope to take him poisoner, where he stood on ground.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

Thou art a sweet drug and the more thou art *pounded* the more precious.—*Middleton. The Roaring Girl.*

This poor people being deprived of sustenance and hope, and being afraid they should yet endure greater evils, began to *pound* a venimous herb like unto smallage, and poysoned themselves.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 969.

And bitter pansia *pounded* for the juice.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

POUND, *v.* } A. S. *Pynd-an*, includere, to
POUND, *n.* } enclose. See IMPOUND, PEN, &c. To enclose, shut up, or confine.

And in this bloudie fight, when halfe the day was spent,
It pleased God to helpe his flock which thus in *pond* was pent.—*Gascoigne. A Mask for Viscount Mountacute.*

——— These water-walls about,
That basely *pound* us in from breaking out.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

Now, Sir, go and survey my fields;
If you find any cattle in the corn,
To *pound* with them. *The Pindar of Wakefield.*

The citizens, like *pounded* pikes,
The lessers fede the greate:
The rich for meate seeke stomackes, and
The poore for stomackes meate.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 27.

This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said if I were not *pounded* within an epistle. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 246.

A *pound* (*parcus*, which signifies any inclosure) is either *pound* overt, that is open overhead; or *pound* covert, that is close.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 1.

POUPE, *v.* To make a noise, (of a blast of wind in a confined tube.) See POP.

And when he hadde *pouped* in his horne
To the manciple he toke the gound again.
Chaucer. The Manciples Prol. v. 17,039.

POUR, *v.* } Minshew derives from Dut.
POU'RING, *n.* } *Bor-en*, to tilt, (a vessel.) Skinner,—either from the sound of falling water, or from the Lat. *Purus.* In some parts of England the influx of the tide, the rush of it, is called the *bore*; (see BORE;) and in Scotland, "an opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called the blue *bore*," (Jamieson.) The word *bore*, in each of these usages, may be traced to the A. S. *Bor-ian*, to bore, to pierce; and, consequentially, to make an opening. To *pour* (by the change of *p* into *b*) may be the same word, and applied thus,—

To throw or cast forth water from an opening, a hole, in large quantities, not as rain in drops, but in a stream, as if from a waterspout; to throw, cast, send forth, in a stream, in large quantities, in great numbers; to emit, to utter in a continued course or current, or constant succession.

And she was wroth, that he so fede
And asketh hym, if he be deade,
And all the water on his heade
She *poured* out, and bad hym awake.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

And Daniel likewyse, cap. 9. *powereth* forth his herte before God, teachinge vs lykewyse to repent and to be conuerted to God.—*Tyne. Exposition of Daniel*, c. 4.

——— For this day will *pour* down,
If I conjecture ought, no drizzling shower,
But rattling storm of arrows barbed with fire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

A multitude like which the populous North
Pour'd never from her frozen loyns, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the South, and spread
Beneath Gibralter to the Lybian sands. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

——— Whom my thoughts pursue
With wonder, and could love, so lively shines
In them divine resemblance, and such grace
That hand that formed them on their shape hath *pour'd*. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

To all such I appeal, whether the delights and satisfaction, and consolation that they receive from conversing with God, and a hearty *pouring out* of their souls unto him, be not inexpressible.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 20.

The Babylonian, Assyrian, Medean, Persian monarchies must have *poured* out seas of blood in their formation and in their destruction.—*Burke. Vindication of Nat. Society.*

POU'SHES, i.e. *pouches*; bladders.

Some tyme blacke *poushes* or boyles with inflamation and much peyne.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. iii. c. 7.

POUT, *v.* } Skinner suggests the Fr. *Bouter*,
POUT, *n.* } to thrust, *put*, force, or push forward; (to *bud*, Dut. *Botter.*)

To put or push out or forth; to thrust out, to project, to overhang.

His pouting cheeks puft up above his brow,
Like a swoln toad touch'd by the spider's blow.
Ep. Hall, b. v. Sat. 1.

To reckon up a thousand of her pranks,
Her pride, her wasteful spending, her unkindness,
Her false dissembling, seeming sanctity,
Her scolding, *pouting*, prating, meddling.
Grim the Collier of Croydon.

Now with a sudden *pouting* gloom
She seems to darken all the room.
Swift. A New Simile for the Ladies.

Though swain look'd glum and miss look'd fiery
'Tis nothing but amantium iræ,
And all the progress purely this—
A frown, a *pout*, a tear, a kiss.
Lloyd. A familiar Epistle to J. B. Esq.

POWDER, *v.* } Also written by old authors
POWDER, *n.* } *poulder* and *pouther*; Fr. *Poudre*, *poudre*; It. *Pólvere*; Sp.
POWDRY, *adj.* } *Polvo*; Lat. *Pulvis*, dust. (See PULVERIZE.) As the Fr.—

"To dust or bedust; to make, beat, or turn into; to season, sprinkle, or dredge with powder or dust," (Cotgrave.) And, generally, to sprinkle, to scatter.

The Baiiol was agast, for he stode tille no dede,
For sothe at the first, in *poudre* as dos the chaf
Fleand fast thei thrist, & fled bothe rif & raf.
R. Brunne, p. 277.

We wipen of agens you the *poudir* that cleuyde to us of your eytee.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 10.

And besie me to tellen you the names,
As orpiment, brent bones, yren squames,
That into *poudre* grounden ben ful smal.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,228.

God toke hymself the battaile
Against his pride, and fro the skie
A firic thonder sodeinly,
He sende, and hym to *pouder* smote.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.i.

Item, for a grete stremour for the ship of xl. yerdis length and viii. yerdis in brede, with a grete bere and gryfon holding a ragidd staffe, *powdrid*, full of ragid staves [Hen. VII].
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 2.

Flesh and fyshe *powdred* is than better than in sõmer.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 24.

Which he hath gayn'd by hazarde of his life
In bloudie broyles, where *poulder'd* shot was rife.
Gascoigne. J. B. in Commendation of Gascoigne.

I, Job Hortop, *pouder-maker*, was borne at Bourne, a towne in Lincolnshire, from my age of twelve yeeres brought vp in Redriffe neere London, with Mr. Francis Lee, who was the Queenes Maiesties *powder-maker*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 487.

The geaunt stroake so mayuly mercilesse
That could have overthrowne a stony toure;
And, were not heavely grace that did him blesse,
He had beene *poldred* all, as thin as floure.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Some sent away to kill; some thither brought to fatten
With villages amongst oft *pouthered* here and there.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

Who seems in that her pearl so greatly to delight,
That every plain therewith she *powd'reth* to behold.
Id. Ib. s. 25.

When they had won that great battle at the city of Mantinea, which Thucydides describeth, the Ephori coely sent the messenger that brought the news, for reward, a piece of *powdered* meat, and no other thing.
North. Plutarch, p. 523.

A brond and ample rode, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxie, that milkie way
Which nightly as a circling zone thou seest
Powder'd with stars. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

——— As when a spark
Lights on a heap of nitrous *powder*, laid
Fit for the tun, som magazin to store,
Against a rumor'd warr, the smutti graine,
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air,
So started up in his own shape the fiend.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Upon meretricious paintings, frizlings, *poulderings*, styrings and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning houres, more fit for study and devotion then such unchristian practices.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 1.

Dr. Willis hath examined the *powders* come from Bristol, and saith, that the *powder* which is to make the spa water is either vitriolum martis at the best, or rather only a common English copperas dried and *powdred*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 263.

A brown *powdry* spar which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

PO'WDIKE. *Pow*, in Scotch, is used to denote a marshy or watery place: a very slow running water is called a *dead pow*. (See *Jamieson.*) In the statistical account of Perthshire, quoted by Jamieson, the *pows* are said to be collected mostly from the trenches opened for draining the ground. A *powdike* may, then, be—

A *pow* or *pool* collected in the dikes dug for draining the ground.

By statute 22 Hen. VIII. c. 2. perversely and maliciously to cut down or destroy the *powdike*, in the fens of Norfolk and Ely, is felony.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 17.

POWER. } Fr. *Pouvoir*; It. *Potère*;
PO'WERABLE. } Sp. *Poder*; Lat. *Posse*,
PO'WERFUL. } (*potis esse*,) to be able or
PO'WERFULLY. } strong.
PO'WERFULNESS. } Ableness or ability,
PO'WERLESS. } strength, might, force.

Power to rule or govern; rule, government, command, authority, dominion.

Power of the mind,—a faculty of the mind.

Powers, pl.—those who have or are supposed to have *power*.

Inly the emperour of Rome by his day com,
And mneche del of the world hi Est to his *power* nom.
R. Gloucester, p. 44.

The erle Jon of Surray com with grete *powere*.
R. Brunne, p. 301.

For y am a man ordeyned undir *power*, and have knyghtis undir me.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 8.

For I likewise am a mã under *power*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But all to gether he is benome
The *power* both of honde and fote.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

I doe propose onely this bare assertion: that England and Guiana conioyned, are stronger, and more easily defended, then if England alone should repose her selfe on her owne force, and *powerfulnesse*.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii.

That you may see how *poweable* time is in alteringe tongs as all thinge else.—*Camden. Remaines. Languages.*

But Hatred would my entrance have restrayned,
And with his club me threat'ned to have brayned,
Had not the ladie with her *powerfull* speach
Him from his wicked will uneath refrayned.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Strong and substantial it hath stood against all the storms of factions, both of belief and ambition, which so *powerfully* beat upon it.—*Daniel. Defence of Rhyme.*

That in amazement ev'ry mortal stood,
As though her wards such *pow'rfulness* did bear,
That each thing seem'd her menaces to fear.
Drayton. Legend of Robert Duke of Normandy.

His *powerelese* arme benumb'd with sweate,
From his revengefull purpose shronke abacke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

Through his right shoulder flew the dart, whose blow stroake all the blowes
In his *power*, from his *powerelese* arme, and downe he groning fell.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvi.

Of all the vices incident to human nature, none so *powerfully* and peculiarly carries the soul downwards as covetousness does.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

O my Telemachus! the Queen rejoin'd,
Distracting fears confound my labouring mind;
Powerless in speak, I scarce uplift my eyes,
Nor dare to question; doubts on doubts arise.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

Power gradually extirpates from the mind every humane and gentle virtue.—*Burke. Vindication of Natural Society.*

POX. See Pock.

POZE. See Pose.

PRA'CTISE, *v.*
Pra'ctice, *n.*
Pra'cticable.
Pra'cticably.
Pra'cticableness.
Practicabi'lity.
Pra'ctical.
Pra'ctically.
Pra'ctick, *adj.*
Pra'ctick, *n.*
Pra'ctiser.
Pra'ctisant.
Pra'ctising, *n.*
Practi'tioner.
Pra'ctively.

Fr. *Practique, practiquer*; It. *Pratica, praticare*; Sp. *Practica, practicar*; Low Lat. *Practicare*, from the Gr. Πρακτικος, from πρατειν, to do, to continue to do.

To do or continue to do; to do continually or habitually; to perform, to use, to exercise; to try or make trial; to act or transact.

Practice (i.e. any thing *practised*, exercised, tried, attempted) is, in our old writers—an experiment, a trick, an artifice, a stratagem.

Tell forth your tale, and spareth for no man,
And techeth me yonge men of your *practike*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5768.

He knew the cause of every maladie,
Were it of cold, or hote, or moist, or drie,
And wher engendred, and of what humoure,
He was a verry parfite *practiesur*.—*Id. Prol.* v. 486.

Practike hath yet the thirde aprise,
Whiche techeth howe and in what wise,
Through his purueid ordinaune
A kinge shall set in gouernance
His realme. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The sayd dragon had seven heades, signifyyng all the crafye wyles, and subtile suggestions, that he hath *practised* and vsed against Christ & his word.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

A champion roughe and *practyser*
Of vertue straite and sounde.
Drant. Horace. Epistles to Mæcenas.

Lucterius, in times past whyle he was in his prosperitye, was able to wey greatlye wyth hys countrye men, and had gotten great estimation among the rude people, as one that was euer a *practiser* of new devices.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 260.

Beastlye are they euermore, vayne, earnall, and corrupte in their studyes, abhominable in the *practisynges* of their wicked hertes.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

Consider how long he hath bin a *practicioner*: you must consider what Sathan is, what experience he hath, so that we are not able to match with him.
Lever. Seventh Ser. on the Lord's Prayer.

Mongst which Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
Which in her cott she daily *practized*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

And in this first yere also this realme was troubled with cimile sedition, and the craftie *practises* of the Frenchmen.
Grafton. Hen. IV. an. 1.

And now I briefly come to the last particular, which will make all the rest *practicable*.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

The rest of Aristotle's books must be referr'd to his philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and *practical*, which is the most beneficial and reasonablest division that can possibly be made.—*North. Plut.* pt. ii. p. 18.

The weakness of human understanding, all will confess: yet the confidence of most in their own reasonings, *practically* discows it.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 7.

For he was wylie witted, and growne old
In cunning sleightes and *practick* knavery.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

One (either of Venice or Pados) hath written unto a certain Florentine, of great *practick* with strangers, to enquire after me amongst the Dutch nation.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 663.

Bust. Here entred Pucell, and her *practicants*.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iii. sc. 2.

Having been no long *practiser* among them, did grow straight into great estimation, and wan him many friends, by reason of the causes he took in hand to defend.
North. Plutarch, p. 289.

To whom he shows his uncle's discontent,
And of his secret dangerous *practising*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Then true religion might be sayd
With vs in primitiue,
The preachers and the people both
Then *practively* did thriue.
Warner. Albion's England, b. viii. c. 39.

This is a glorious speech, I confess, and to the angels, to the cherubims and seraphims perhaps *practicable*.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 5.

The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practically* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed.—*Rogers.*

You conclude thus, which is all that needs be said upon this head to shew the consistency and *practicableness* of this method.—*Locke. Third Let. on Toleration*, c. 3.

As this advice ye *practise*, or reject,
So hope success, or dread the dire effect.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

If we pass to the professors and *practicers* of an higher philosophy, the Apostles and primitive Christians, who ever so overflowed with spiritual joy as they did?
South, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

Therefore, avaunt all attitude, and stare,
And start theatrie, *practic'd* at the glass!
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

Yet some there are who indiscreetly stray,
Where purblind *practice* only points the way,
Who ev'ry theoretic truth disdain,
And blunder on, mechanically vain.
Mason. Freeway. Art of Painting.

The failure of the attempts hitherto made on this subject, are not decisive against the *practicability* of such a project.
Stewart. Moral Philosophy, p. 71.

By synthetical reasonings from the theory of gravitation, we have been enabled to ascertain various astronomical elements of the highest *practical* utility with a precision which mere observation was incompetent to attain.
Id. Philosophical Essays, c. 2. Prel. Dis.

There was in this reign another person too illustrious a lover, and even *practiser* of the art to be omitted, though I find no mention of him in Vertue's MSS. This was Edward Courtenay, the last Earl of Devonshire.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 6. p. 218.

An old and experienced physician is less affected by the sight of bodily pain, than a younger *practitioner*.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. i. c. 7. s. 5.

PRÆ-CORDIALL. See the quotation.

Now that I am come to speake of the *præcordiall* region of the bodie, know this, that by this one word, *præcordia*, I mean the inwards or entralies in man or woman, called in Latine, *exta*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxx. c. 5.

PRÆ-OPERA'TION. A previous operation. See the quotation from Warburton in *v.* Preordain.

PRAGMA'TICK.
Pragma'tical.
Pragma'tically.
Pragma'ticalness.
Pra'gmatist.

Fr. *Pragmatique*; Gr. Πραγματικος, from πραγμα, and this from πραττειν, to do.

Able to do or act; skilful, apt, expert in action; willing or desirous to do or act; acting officiously, busily; officious, busy, intermeddling.

I know aduantages; and I lone to hir
These *pragmatick* young men, at their own weapons.
B. Jonson. The Dieelle is an Asse, Act i. sc. 6.

The absurd *pragmatical* impudencie of the present Pope, in that grosse prohibition of a favourable and naturall oath, for his Majesties security, in a sort countenancing rebellion against his person.—*Bp. Hall. The Impresa of God*, pt. ii.

As they say of a swine, that he looks every way but upwards; so we may say of *pragmatists*, that their eyes look all ways but inward.—*Reynolds. On the Passions*, c. 16.

They who are busy-bodies in other men's matters, create trouble and mischief to themselves in the best of times, and therefore much more may they expect to reap the ill consequences of their *pragmatical* humour when the times are ticklish and boisterous.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Dis. 5.

As for the greatest God, and the whole world, men should not busily and curiously search after the knowledge thereof, nor *pragmatically* enquire into the causes of things, it being not pious for them so to do.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 517.

But *pragmaticalness* disturbeth the world, confounding things, removing the distinction between superior, inferior, and equal, rendering each man's business uncertain; while some undertake that which belongeth not to them: one busy-body often (as we find by experience) is able to disturb and pester a whole society.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

There is a disposition which the writers of the New Testament often reprimand and condemn, and that is a *pragmatical* impertinence in meddling with the concerns and characters of other people.—*Jortin*, Diss. 3.

PRAISE, *v.*
Praise, *n.*
Pra'seful.
Pra'seless.
Pra'ser.
Prai'sing, *n.*

Dut. *Priisen*; Ger. *Preisen*, laudare; Fr. *Priser*; to prize or esteem. (See Disprais, Prais, *infra*, and Prize.) And to *praise* is—

To name or express, the *price*, the estimation, in which any person or thing is held; to express the high *price*, estimation, or value; to speak well or highly of; to extol, to laud, to commend.

Cotgrave uses the word *praiseress*, in *v. Louerresse.*

"The prynces," he seide, "other kyng nys to *preyse* nogt,
That in tyme of werre as a lombyn bothe meke and mylde,
And in tyme of pes as a lyon bothe cruel and wylde."
R. Gloucester, p. 57.

The kyng wepte with his ine, that sight mykelle he *praised*.
R. Brunne, p. 79.

So curteis of non men rede, ne prince of more *preysing*
Was non in Cristendam. *Id.* p. 311.

Thanne *preisyng* schal he to ech of God,
Wiclif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 4.

And then shall every man haue *praise* of God.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Bissili kepe to ghyue thi silf a preued *preisable* werkman to God withouten schame rightli tretynge the word of treuthe.—*Wiclif.* 2 *Tym.* c. 2.

Forsoth o maner gentrie is for to *preise*, that apparelleth mannes corage with vertues and moralitees, and maketh him Crises child.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

And worthily they *preisen* hire prudence.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8898.

Thon shalt rather drede and flee fro the swete words of flatering *preisers* than fro the egre wordes of thy frend that saith thee sothes.—*Id. The Tale of Meliheus.*

And what thinge may beu thought fouler then seche *praysynge*: for thilke folke that ben *praised* falslye, thynketen nedes haue shame of hir *praisinge*—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

He blameth, that is nought to blame,
And *priseth*, that is nought to *praise*.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

With laughter great of men, his *prayeselese* ship Sergestus brought.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. v.

But whether they so kept it or not, if this gift of chastitie which they professed, were given them of God, small *praiseworthie* was it in them to keepe it.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 121. an. 754.

Our tong is able in that kinde to doe as *prayseworthely* as the rest.—*Surrey. Editor to the Reader.*

Of whose high *praise*, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven paper is:
The ink immortal fame doth lend.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

The Englishemen returned to the king, which was comming forward, who gaue them thanks with great *prayses* for their valiauntnesse.—*Grafton. Hen. VIII.* an. 5.

It hath bene through all ages ever seene,
That with the *praise* of armes and chevalrie
The prize of beautie still hath loyned beene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

Her name was Envie, known well thereby;
Whose nature is to grieve and grudge at all
That ever she sees doon *prays-worthily*.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 12.

Hence the very word, by which we express the *praising* o. one, is to extol him; that is, to lift him up.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 1.

If their words have any meaning at all, by *preise*, they must mean the exercise or testimony of some sorts of esteem, respect, or honourable regard.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. iii. s. 1.

In this case, so far is the love of *praise-worthiness* from being derived altogether from that of *praise*, that the love of *praise* seems, at least in a great measure, to be derived from that of *praise-worthiness*.—*Smith. Moral Sentim.* pt. iii. c. 2.

PRAISE, *v.*
Prai'sement.
Prai'ser.

Fr. *Priser*; Dut. *Priisen*; Ger. *Preisen*. The same word as the above, though so differently applied. And see Apprais.

To set or fix a *price*; to rate or estimate the value.

And thei han taken thritty pens the *pryse* of a man *preisiid*, whom thei *preisiden* of the children of Israel.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 27.

She *praiseth* not his playing worth a bene.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9728.

Also I will that my chalice, wt my ij. crewetts and paxe of siluer, before the *prayement* or division made of my foresaid moueables, wt my best aulter clothis, and best vestement, &c. remayn styll to her, in augmentyng of hir porcion.
Fabyan, vol. i. Pref. p. viii.

Wherefore, to bring this to pass, he would not stand to the common use of the sale of the cryer, but suspected them all, both cryers, *praisers*, and his own friends, and therefore talked himself with the *praisers*, and made them set high *prises* upon every thing that was to be sold.
North. Plutarch, p. 649.

PRANCE, *v.* } Dut. *Pronken*; Ger. *Prangen*; superbire, to move proudly.
PRA'NCING, *n.* }
See PRANK.

To move proudly, ostentatiously, gaily, gallantly; to bound or spring as a mettlesome horse.
G. Douglas writes, "Turnus *pransand* on semely steds," (fol. 313.)

Surke as wil not be skittisie ne *prauncing* against the sitter on them.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 19.

But in the vale his *prausning* steede Asculus swift bestrides,
And sometime thee, and sometime those, with swift course overrides.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. iv.

That, when the knight he spyde, he gan advaunce
With huge force and insupportable mayne,
And towardes him with dreadfull fury *prauunce*,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Thrace feels thro' all her realms their furious course,
Shook by the *prancings* of the thund'ring horse.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. xii.

As the proud horse, with costly trappings gay,
Exulting *prances* to the bloody fray.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

PRANK, *v.* } Dut. *Pronken*; Ger. *Prangen*; superbire, ornatum arroganter ostendere; to act proudly, to display ostentatiously.
PRANK, *n.* }
PRANK, *adj.* }
PRA'NKER. }
PRA'NKING, *n.* } Wachter thinks the word originally Dutch. It may have the same origin as *branch*, qv. (*b* into *p*,) and have been originally applied to a *curved* motion or action, a *curvet*. See PRANCE.

To display or array ostentatiously or gaudily; to set out, to deck.

A *prank*,—a gaiety or gay action; a sportive, playful action; a frolic, a trick.

They whych are wyth God, and gather with him, Lu. xi. as this good woman ded in this acte, goeth not *prankyng* afore God, but mekelye cometh after, els were they scatterers from hym.—*Bale. Apologie*, pt. i.

And for his pride no more but marke his plumes,
The which to *pranke*, he dayes and nights consumes.
Gascoigne. Farewel with a Mischiefe.

Therby note, that the furste craftie subtel *pranke* of the vborlaihe church of Rome is to banish truth (God's Testament) out of the coffrie.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 61.

For what lewder pageaunt or *pranke* couldre there be played, then to clyme vp vpō another mannes house, to cast downe the tyles, &c.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 2.

Some *pranke* their ruffes; and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 4.

"Ah! woe is me, and well away," quoth hee,
Bursting forth teares like springs out of a banke,
"That ever I this dismall day did see!
Full farre was I from thinking such a *pranke*."
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 2.

When she hath plaid this *pranke*, to excuse all this geare,
She layeth the fault on such a one, as I know was not there.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act v. sc. 2.

Phan. If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged.—*Brewer. Lingua*, Act iv. sc. 7.

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker*, or a dancer, then take heed of her.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 567.

Her *prankings* and adornings, in the splendour of their altars, and churches, and copes.
More. On the Seven Churches, c. 6.

Whilea he, his wife, and her daughter fared daintily, and went *prankingly* in apparell even in this place of banishment.—*Bp. Hall. An Apologia against Brownists.*

All those revels we had together; all those *pranks* and debauches we were joint actors in, do now, as to him, end in insupportable anguish and pains, in the gnawing of a worm that never dies, and in a life of everlasting burnings.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 6.

——— And now, with many a frisk
Wide-scamp'ring, snatches up the drifted snow
With ivr'ry teeth, or ploughs it with his snout;
Then shakes his powder'd coat, and barks for joy.
Heedless of all his *pranks*, the sturdy churl
Moves right toward the mark. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

PRATE, *v.* } Dut. *Praeten*; Sw. *Prata*; perhaps from A. S. *Ræd-an, be-ræðan*, corrupted into *brædan*; and by a common change of *b* into *p*, and *d* into *t*, *pratan*, to talk. To *prate*,—
PRA'TER. }
PRA'TING, *n.* } To talk, to continue to talk.
PRA'TTLE, *v.* }
PRA'TTLER. }
PRA'TTLING, *n.* } To *prattle*,—to talk easily, lightly, triflingly, thoughtlessly; to chatter.

In deede it is not out of memorie, sence dronken burned tayle Weston, was at the cost in hys sermons and lessons vpō hope of preferment to the diuinitie lecture in Oxeforde, to *prate*, *prattlyache*, and affirme, *sola fides iustificat.*
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, To the Reader.

Though Hierome wer a great *prater* and boaster of virginitie, yet was he no virgine.—*Bale. Apologie*, Pref. fol. xiii.

And for her *prattlings* younge both feedinge feedke on grasts, or flies. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. xii.

What is it that this *prattling* felow sayeth; for by this reprochfull worde spermologus the Grekes meaned a iangler, and a foolishe talker of vayne wordes, and *prattler*.
Udal. Actes, c. 17.

Processions and *prattlinges*, that a mā wolde thinke they were protcours of paradise.—*Bale. Image*, b. iv. Pref.

——— Delay in close awaite
Caught hold on me, and thought my steps to stay,
Feigning full many a fond excuse to *prate*,
And time to steale, the treasure of man's day.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Yee knowe I departed yesterday from the heretickes *praters* vnchariftible charitie, and so reyoide haue wished that you and all other that be catholick, shculde haue done.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1268. an 1550.

After that these two, Flammocke and the blacksmith, had by loyal and seuerall *prattings* found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselues to lead them.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 164.

With that I sent the *prattling* wench away,
Lest when my lispingr tongue should halt,
My lips might prove the index to my fault.
Drayton. Rosamond to King Henry.

Now those basie *prattlers* that sought the people's good will by such flattering words, spread abroad false tales and rumours against the nobility.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 189.

This is the reason why we are so much charmed with the pretty *prattle* of children, and even the expressions of pleasure or uneasiness in some part of the brute creation.
Sidney. Arcadia. Criticisms on Pastoral Writing, p. 30.

And then, to magnify the sport,
He drags my *prattler* into court;
And thus, amidst the noise and rabble,
Apollo sav'd me in the squabble.
Francis. Horace. Satires, b. i.

A *prattling* gossip, on whose tongue
Proof of perpetual motion hung.—*Churchill. Ghost*, b. iii.

These *praters* affect to carry back the clergy to that primitive evangelick poverty, which, in the spirit, ought always to exist in them, (and in us too, however, we may like it,) but in the thing must be varied.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

——— Will spring return,
And birds and lambs again be gay,
And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray?
Yes, *prattlers*, yes. The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower.
Again, &c. *Scott. Marmion*, c. 1. Introd.

The *prattling* about the rights of men will not be accepted in payment of a biscuit or a pound of gunpowder.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PRA'VITY. Lat. *Pravitas*. See DEPRAVE. Baseness, wickedness, corruption.

For, supposing our parents to be our creators; they make us but as usiual agents, and so can only transmit their natural qualities, but not their moral *pravities*.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 3.

For whatever vitiates another thing (especially men's minds and manners) must needs be corrupt it selfe, the *depravation* of the one, arising meerely from the *pravity* of the other.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act i. sc. 5.

To shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of christianity; I shall premise these two considerations.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

Before they attempt to show this progression of their favourite work, from absolute *pravity* to finished perfection, they will find themselves engaged in a civil war with those whose cause they maintain.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

PRA'XIS. Gr. Πρᾶξις, the practice, (qv.)

Supplicated that whereas he had spent twenty years in the *praxis* and theory of musvic, and had published three Masses of five parts, and five Masses of four, as also certain symphona's, antiphona's, and divers songs for the use of the church, he [Dr. Gwyneth] might be admitted to proceed in the faculty of music; that is, he made doctor of that faculty.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

PRAY, *v.* } Fr. *Prier*; It. *Preg-are*; Lat. *Prec-ari*, to beseech.
PRA'YER. }
PRA'YING, *n.* } To seek, or beseech, or ask, PRA'YINGLY. } to entreat, to petition, to beg, to supplicate, to implore.

"Sir bishop I *pray* the, an I thou alle holebyche,
That ge *pray* for me thorghout your bisshopriche."
R. Brunne, p. 285.

And I schal *prete* the Fadir and he schal geue to you another comfortour, the Spirit of Treuthe to dwelle with you withouten cende.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 14.

And I wyl *pray* the Father, and he shal geue you another cōforter, that he may byde with you euer.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And be was al nyght dwelliege in the *prier* of God.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 6.

And continued all nighte in *prayer* to God.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Of orisons ye shal understond, that orisons or *prayers*, is to say, a pitous wil of herte, that setteth it in God, and expressed it by word outward, to reuerence, and to have thinges spiritual and perdurable, and sometime temporel thinges.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

That purgatory, saintes worshippinge, masses, and *prayinges* for the dead, with such like, were moosie deuilyshe inuencions.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

——— For I will cleer their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soft'n stonie hearts
To *pray*, repent, and bring obedience due:
To *prayer*, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but endeavor'd with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——— For since I saught
By *prayer* th' offended Deitie to appease,
Kneel'd and before him humbl'd all my heart,
Methought I saw him placable and mild,
Bending his care. *Id. Ib.* b. xi.

Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to *pray* well; yet it is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or doctrinally, and only by changing the mood, to speak *prayingly*.
Id. Apology for Smectymnuus, s. 11.

If I should never *pray* to him, or worship him at all, such a total omission would be equivalent to this assertion, There is no God, who governs the world, to be adored.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 1.

It hath been well said of *prayer*, that *prayer* will either make a man leave off sinning, or sin will make him leave off *prayer*.—*Paley*, Ser. 1.

PREACH, *v.* } Fr. *Prêcher*; It. *Predicare*; Sp. *Predicar*; Lat. *Predicare*, quia (sc.) verbum Dei *prædicat*; because (the *preacher*) *proclaims* the word of God.
PREACH, *n.* }
PREA'CHER. }
PREA'CHERSHIP. }
PREA'CHING, *n.* }
PREA'CHMAN. }
PREA'CHMENT. } To preach, to teach publicly; usually applied to the public teaching of religion. See the quotation from Hooker.

Sente Peter ther hi fore so muche so it were
Pope was at Rome first, Christendom to lere,
And sende Seut Mark the euangelist into Egypt for to *preche*
The gospel that he hadde y mad, and Christendom to teche. *R. Gloucester*, p. 67.

Of sn holi *prechoure's* word heo nolde not so ofte thenche.
Id. Ib. p. 119.

That folc thoru ys *prechynge* so god wylle nom there.
Id. p. 173.

The pape his bulle sent hider vnto the legate,
& comanded him to *preche* thogh alle the land.
R. Brunne, p. 226.

A legate Ottobon the pape hider sent,
To make the barons on thogh hi *prechement*.—*Id.* p. 222.

Hou schulen thei heere without a *prechour*? and hou schulen thei *preche* but thei be sent? as it is written, how fayre be the feet of hem that *prechen* pes, of hem that *prechen* good thingis?—*Wiclif. Romanys*, c. 10.

How shall they heare without a *preacher*? and howe shall they *preache*, excepte they be sent? as it is wrytten how beautyful are the fete of them which bryngе glad tidinges of peace, and bryngе glade tydynges of good thinges.
Bible, 1551. *Ib*

He by the *prechynge* of Paulinus forsoke his maumantry.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 150.

In this season were dyners *preachynge*: in the realme, one contrayre to another concernyng the kynges marynge.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 23.

For the instruction therefor of all sorts of men to eternall life, it is necessarie, that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them. Which open publication of heauenly mysteries, is by an excellencie termed *preaching*.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 18.

Yet true it is, that long before that day
Hither came Joseph of Arimathy,
Who brought with him the Holy Grayle, (they say,)
And *preacht* the truth.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

According to this forme of theirs, it must stand for a rule: No sermon, no sermion. Which onersight, occasioned the French spitefully to terme religion in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. s. 28.

And then the *preachers* adusunced and set forth this voyage to be acceptable before God.
Grafton. Rich. II. an. 5.

I arose and betook me to the way, the ground that appeared of that purpose, was to speak with my patron, Sir Robert Drury, by occasion of the public *preachership* of St. Edmund's Bury, then offered me upon good conditions.
Bp. Hall. Specialties in his Life.

It [Vertigo] reigns in the pulpit more than any where else, for some of our *preachmen* are grown dog-med, there's a worm got into their tongues, as well as their heads.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 33.

They will not reade, nor can they *preach*,
Yest vp the pulpet teeve,
Thear making tedious *preachments*, of
No edifying powre.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 53.

So that with them the best *preachers* were such as could not read, and the ablest divines such as could not write. In all their *preachments*, they so highly pretended to the spirit, that they could hardly so much as spell the letter.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 12.

Christ's meaning then could be no other than this, that he would not only by his Spirit assist the apostles in the *preaching* of the gospel during their lives, but he would also continue that assistance to those that should succeed them in the work of the ministry, even as long as the world should endure.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Dis. 7.

PRE-ACTION. *Pre*, from the Lat. preposition *præ*, before, and *action*.
The fore or former *action*.

If an iron be touched before, it varieth not in this manner; for then it admits not this magnetical impression, as being already informed by the load-stone, and pointly determined by its *preaction*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 2.

PRE-ADMO'NISH, *v. Pre*, before, *ad*, and *monere*, to advise, to warn. See Monish.
To advise, to bring to mind, to apprise, before or beforehand; to forewarn.

These things thus *pre-admonish'd*, let us enquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviour's words, and enquire according to the rule which is observ'd by all learned and good men in their expositions.
Milton. Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.

PRE-ADVERTISE, *v. Pre*, and *advertise*, from *advertere*, to turn to.
To turn (sc. the mind) to, before or previously; to inform or give information before.

Adam being *pre-advertised* by the vision, was presently able to pronounce, This is now none of my bone, and flesh of my flesh.—*More. The Literal Cabbala*, c. 2.

PREA'MBLE. } Fr. *Préambule*; It. *Preambolo*; Sp. *Preambulo*, from the Lat. *Præambulare*, to walk before; to go or come before, (sc. in speech or writing.)
PREA'MBLING, *adj.*
PREA'MBULATE, *v.*
PREA'MBULAR.
PREA'MBULARY.
PREA'MBULOUS.
PREAMBULA'TION.
PREA'MBULATORY.
That which comes before, (sc.) as an introduction; a preface, a proem.

Preambulate,—to walk, to move, go, or come, before.

"Now dame," quod he, "se have I joye and blis,
This is a long *preamble* of a tale."
"What spekest thou of *preambulacion?*"
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 6412.

But yet of those aduersities which I haue recited, as of certaine *preambles* and tokens before, ye mayge gesse that the time is not farre of.—*Udal. Mathew*, c. 24.

Ans. Ere a foot further we must be content to hear a *preambling* boast of your valour, what a St. Dunstan you are to encounter legions, either infernal or human.
Milton. Animadversions on the Remonstrants' Defence, &c.

Appius Cledius pleading a matter, said in his *preamble*, that his friend had earnestly requested him to employ all his knowledge, diligence, and faith upon this matter.
North. Plutarch, p. 721.

When fierce destruction fellows to hell-gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate*.
Jhan. Poems, §§ 3. B.

But I must begin with the fulfilling of your desire in a *preambular* way, for the subject admits it.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 8.

These three evangelical resuscitations are so many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 2.

Now hereby he not only undermineth the base of religion, and destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief; but puts upon us the remotest error for truth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties; he was covetous and ambitious, long before he offered to buy the Holy Ghost.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 17.

Never did a people suffer so much for the empty words of a *preamble*—This famous revenue stands at this hour as a description of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehensive (but too comprehensive) vocabulary of finance—a *preambulatory* tax.—*Burke. On America Taxation.*

PRE-APPO'INT, *v. Pre*, before, and *appoint*; to bring to a *point*, (*ad punctum.*)
To fix, settle, or agree upon a *point* (of time, &c.)—before.

When the time *pre-appointed* by the divine wisdom for this execution, is come; the internal, eternal fire shall have got such strength and irresistible vigour that it shall easily melt and dissolve that fence that hath all this while inclosed it.—*Glanvill. Pro-existence of Souls*, c. 14.

PRE-APPREHE'NSION. *Pre*, before, *apprehension*, (qv.) from *apprehendere*, to take hold of.
A taking, conception, understanding before or previously, a previous conception.

Many mola's and false conceptions there are of mandrakes; the first, from great antiquity, conceiveth the root thereof resembleth the shape of man; which is a conceit not to be made out by ordinary inspection, or any other eyes, then such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *pre-apprehensions*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.

PRE-AUDIENCE. *Pre*, before, and *audientia*, from *audire*, to hear.
A fore or first *audience* or hearing.

Pre-audience in the courts is reckoned of so much consequence, that it may not be amiss to subjoin a short table of the precedences which usually obtains among the practisers.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 3.

PRE'BEND. } Fr. *Prébende*; It. and Sp. *Prebenda*; Lat. *Prebenda*, (sc. pars aut portio.)
PREBE'NDAL.
PRE'BENDARY.
PRE'BENDARYSHIP.
PRE'BENDSHIP.
PREBE'NDATED.
The *portion* which every member or canon of a cathedral church receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, (Minshew.)

The high deanes of cathedrall churches, maisters of colleges, *prebeder*, persons, and vycears wolde met at so beastly a cõmaundement, leaue their wyues and children se desolate wythoute all natural order.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

And that done, he cõmanded inquyry to be made of his accesaryes, the *prebisons* of *prebisars*, of ye which he punyyshed by dyuerse mauer of turmẽtys and dethes, to the great contentacion of the countrey.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 235.

The intent of the archbishop in planting of that new church, was to found there diuers *prebends*, and to make both the king and euerie bishop being his suffragans, *prebendaries* thereof, so that euerie one of them should confer one *prebendship* to the same foundation.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 216. an. 1100.

Hew manie honest men see ye arise
Daylie thereby, and grow to goodly prize;
To deanes, to archdeacons, to cõmaries,
To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries?*
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

My Lords Grace of Canterbury had this week sent hither to Mr. Hales, very nobly, a *prebendarship* of Windsor unexpected, undesired, like one of the favors (as they write) of Henry the seventh's time.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 369.

He faileth into commendation of Stephen Langton his cardinall, declaryng howe learned he was in the liberall artes, and in diuinitie, insoruuch as he was *prebendated* at Paris.—*Grafton. K. John*, an. 11.

And returning to his native country when K. Ed. 6. reigned, [W. Turner] had the *prebendship* of Botevant, in the church of York, bestowed on him by the Archb. of that place.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i. p. 155.

Which rectory after he [E. Bunney] had enjoyed 25 years, he resigned, maintaining himself with the profits of his *prebendship*.—*Id. ib.* vol. i. p. 429.

No sleck *prebendal* priest could be
More thoroughly devout than he. *Cowper. Ver-Vert.*

PRECA'RIOUS. } Lat. *Precarius*, obtained by *prayer*, (*precæ.*) Fr. *Précaire, précairement*; Sp. *Precario*, (Cotgrave.)
PRECA'RIOUSLY.
PRECA'RIOUSNESS.
Obtained by *prayer* of or from another; and, consequentially, depending on the will of another; and hence, generally,—uncertain, unfixed, unsettled, unsteady, doubtful.

That the fabrick of the body is out of the concurse of atomes, is a mere *precarious* opinion, without any ground or reason.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 10.

Whereof having once begot in our minds an assured dependence, he makes us rely on powers which he but *precariously* obeyes.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 10.

So that after all, the law of the sabbath is but a *precarious* thing, and depends altogether upon the will of our governors.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

For the work of the ministry comprizeth all the duty charged on them whether in way of order or governance; as they now do *precariously* and groundlesly in reference to this case distinguish.—*Barrow. The Pope's Supremacy.*

Most consumptive people die of the sharpness that spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little advisable.
Sharp. Surgery.

It is indeed highly probable, that if the present *precarious* state of things lasts for any time, the ancient city will be almost deserted, and all the population of Verona pass to the Austrian territory.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 2.

Our beasted liberty sometimes trodden down, sometimes gloddily set up, and ever *precariously* fluctuating and unsettled.—*Burke. A Vindication of Natural Society.*

That consideration which carries the mind the most forcibly to religion, which convinces us that it is indeed our proper concern, namely, the *precariousness* of our present condition, would be done away.—*Paley*, Ser. 23.

PRECA'TION. } Lat. *Precatio*, from *precari*, to *pray*, (qv.)
PRE'CATIVE.
PRE'CATORY.
A *praying* or entreating, beseeching or supplication.

And can you not from your *precation*,
And your as daily club-petition,
To think of an old friend and some vacation?
Cotton. Epistle to John Bradshaw, Esq.

As this particle, Amen, used in the beginning of a speech is assertory of the undoubted truth of it, so when it is subjoin'd and ns'd at the end of it, it is *precatory*, and signifies our earnest desire to have our prayers heard, and our petitions granted.—*Hopkins. On the Lord's Prayer.*

The peripatetics (and it seems too with reason) considered all these additional sentences as included within those which they themselves acknowledged, and which they made to be five in number, the vocative, the imperative, the interrogative, the *precative*, and the assertive.—*Hermes*, b. i. c. 8.

PRE-CAUTION, *n.* } Fr. *Précaution*; It. *Precauzione*; Sp. *Precaucion*; Lat. *Præcautio*; *præ*, before, and *cautio*, from *cautum*, past part. of *cavere*, to beware. See Caution.
PRECA'UTION'AL.
To forewarn or give previous warning; to premadmonish.

Wherefore this first filiall fear, is but virtuous and *precautionall*.—*Moutaigue. Devoute Essayes*, pt. i. Treat. 6. s. 3.

The age is not like to want instances of this kind, which should be made land-marks to him; that by the disgraces, diseases, beggary, and shame of hopeful young men thus brought to ruin, he may be *precaution'd*.
Locke. On Education, s. 94.

Bend. "Twas a bare saving game I made with Dorax,
But better so than lost: he cannot hurt me,
That I *precaution'd*: I must rulze him.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act ii. sc. 1.

Suppose we now—we may suppose—
In verse what would be sin in prose—
The sky with darkness overspread,
And ev'ry star refuf'd to bed:
Precaution trudging all about
To see the candles fairly out.—*Churchill. The Ghost*, b. iv.

PRE-CEDE, *v.* PRECE'DENT, *adj.* PRE'CEDENT, *n.* PRECE'DENCE. PRECE'DENCY. PRE'CEDENTED. PRECEDE'NTIAL. PRECE'SSION. PRECEKA'NEOUS.

Fr. *Précéder*; It. *Precedere*; Sp. *Preceder*; Lat. *Praecedere*; *præ*, before, and *ced-ere*, to go.

To move, go, or come before; in time or space, in rank or degree.

Precedent, n.—any thing going before or that has gone before, (sc. as an example to follow or shun.) Sometimes written *president*. See the quotation from Spenser.

And Dûs saith, that there is a mollifieng, that *precedeth* grace, whiche hee calleth attrition.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 274.

Duns beeyng wrapped betweene carnall reason, and the inuincible Scriptures of S. Paule, can not tell, whether hee may graunt, that the will of God is alwaie by cause of election, or els any meriteo of man *precedyng* ydee.

Id. Ib. p. 278.

Then followed great reasonings, and showing of *precedents*, but no nearer they would come.

Burnet. Records, b. iii. *King Edward's Journal.*

By the mouth of ye sayd Engwerram the kynge desyred a subsydie of the said cytezins to maintayne his warre agayne the Flemyngs, the whiche, by Stephan Barbet, in the name of the hole cytie, was graunt; by *precedence* whereof all the great cyties and good townes of Fraunce were charged in lyke maner.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. ao. 1314. [28. *Pb.* 4.]

My [Lethington] sovereign's title [Mary of Scotland] in this case shall be little advanced, by taking exceptions to others' pretended and erased titles, considering her *precedency*.—*Burnet. Records*, b. iii. No. 30.

Then heav'n and earth renew'd shall be made pure
To sanctifie that shall receive no staine:
Till then the curse pronounce't on both *precedes*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Whereof no braver *president* this day
Remaines on earth, preserv'd from yron rust
Of rude adversion and long time's decay,
Then this [judgment] of Artegall, which here we have to say.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 4.

These *precedents* presented to my view,
Wherein the presage of my fall was shown,
Might have forewarn'd me well what would ensue,
And others' harms have made me shun mine own.
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

Thousands of them will venture to drink wine, and they will make a *precedent* prayer to their souls to depart from their bodies in the interim, for fear she partake of the same pollution.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 54.

——— For none sure will claim in hell
Precedence, none, whose portion is so small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

The old Gauls (whose enstoms and the British were near the same) had their orbicular tables to avoid controversy of *precedency*.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 4. *Selden. Illust.*

You look here, reader, to see to which of the two I should give the *precedency*; but since the world hath been to little to the one and the other, I should go too far if I plainly spake what I thought.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 622.

I have read that, by act of parliament, it [the church] was settled on the city to maintain and repair, and hope their practice hath proved *precedential* to other places in the same nature.—*Fuller. Worthies. Gloucestershire.*

If the faith which justifies me be a firm belief and persuasion, that my sins are remitted; it must follow, that my sins are remitted antecedently to that act of belief; forasmuch as the object must needs *precede* the act.

South, vol. v. Ser. 3.

But these things are onely passed over, as *precedaneous* to the constitution or ordination.

Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy.

But the arguments which bear hardest upon Socinus, are such as are taken from those Scriptures, which beyond all possibility of rational contradiction, declare the pre-existence and *precedent* being of Christ to his conception.

South, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

From all which I conclude, that it is absurd and irrational to suppose, that we can believe the being of a God, upon the bare affirming this of himself, unless we have some *precedent*, or concomitant knowledge, that the person so affirming it, is God.—*Id.* vol. v. Ser. 3.

Such a reason of *precedence* St. Cyprian giveth in another case, because (saith he) Rome for its magnitude ought to *precede* Carthage.—*Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy.*

If we here measure the greatness of the virtue, by the difficulty of its exercise, passive obedience will certainly gain the *precedency*.—*South*, vol viii. Ser. 7.

For much he knows, and just conclusions draws,
From various *precedents*, and various laws.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

If it be nicely enquired into, it will be found, that there was always an indisposition of body, *precedent* to these disorders of the mind.—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

And because the retrograde motion of the equinoctial points thus advances the time of every equinox a little sooner then it would otherwise have happened, this phenomenon is called the *precession* of the equinoxes.

Maclaurin. Newton. Philos. Dis. b. iv. c. 6.

In the case of some operations which are very familiar to us, we find ourselves unable to attend to, or to recollect, the acts of the will by which they were *preceded*.

Stewart. Of the Mind, vol. i. c. 2.

The younger sons and daughters of the king, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession, were therefore little further regarded by the antient law, than to give them to a certain degree *precedence* before all peers and public officers, as well ecclesiastical as temporal.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. i. c. 4.

When one offers to the public the labours of another person, it is allowable and *precedented* to expatiate in praise of the work.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol i. Pref.

I cannot move with this *precession* of the equinoxes, which is preparing for us the return of some very old, I am afraid an golden aera, or the commencement of some new aera that must be denominated from some new metal.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

PRECE'L, *v.* PRECE'LENT. PRECE'LLENCY. PRECE'LLING, *n.*

Fr. *Préceller*; Lat. *Præcellere*; *præ*, before, and *cellere*; Gr. Κελλ-ειν, *movere*, *currere*, to move, to run. See EXCEL.

To move before, (sc.) in degree or quality; to surmount, to surpass.

Flouring youth, which hast assumptage
In strength of body, in lust and beaute,
Also a *precelling* hast abone age
In many a singular commedite.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue.

He pondred and diligently consydered his adversaries, whose puissance he both in nombre and force, farre didd surmount and *precell*.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 2.

For it is conuenient, that he whiche *precelleth* in honor, should also *precelle* in vertues.—*Udal. Timothye*, c. 3.

Even as the rectitude of reason in the *precellent* knowledge of the truth is one *puisance*.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 653.

Nor thought I it fit to rhetoricate in proposing the great variety of things, and *precellency* of one above another.

More. Antidote against Atheism, Pref.

PRE'CEPT, *n.* PRECE'PTIAL. PRECE'PTION. PRECE'PTIVE. PRECE'PTIVELY. PRECE'PTORY, *adj.* PRECE'PTORY, *n.* PRECE'PTRESS.

Fr. *Précepte*; It. *Precetto*; Sp. *Precepto*; Lat. *Preceptum*; from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to anticipate, to foretell, (*præ*, before, and *capere*, to take,) and hence to teach or instruct, to command.

A command, order, or direction, (what to do,) a mandate, an authority.

Preceptor,—a teacher, an instructor, a tutor.

And whanne he hadde takun such a *precept* he putte hem in to the inner prisoun and streynyde the feet of hem in a troc.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 16.

Frome the geuinge forth of this *precepte*, Thou shalt not engraue nor make ye any ymage or similitude of any thinge ypon erthe or in henen, &c. vnto the tyme that ymages of sayntis in heuen were made and set up in our chirches, there were more than 2000 yeres.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 3.

The other place seemeth to sundry to stande for a law *preceptorie* as well to us now, as to the Levites then.

Anderson. Exp. on Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 74.

——— The sun
Had first his *precept* so to move, to shine,
As might effect the earth with cold and heat.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Thence what the lofty grave tragœdians taught
In chorus or iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight receiv'd
In brief sententious *precepts* while they treat
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

——— Men
Can counsaile, and speake comfort to that griefe,
Which they themselves not feele, but tasting it,
Their counsaille turnes to passion, which before,
Would giue *preceptinall* medicine to rage,
Fetter strong madnesse in a silken thred,
Charme ache with ayre, and anony with words.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act v. sc. 1.

Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did not.

Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, s. 17.

Know, that, for the first, it is not so much *preceptive* as permissive.—*Bp. Hall. A Letter on Christ's Nativity.*

And the names that their parents or *preceptours* give them, they will not be asham'd or backward to bestow on others, having so good authority for the use of them.

Locke. Concerning Education, s. 77.

Sixthly the twelve copies in p. 62, 63, 64, concerning the lands belonging to the Knight Templers of Sandford, near to, and in the County of Oxon, which I transcribd from a leiger-book containing all the evidences belonging to the *preceptory* of Sandford.

Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. ii. (Dugdale.)

The next *precept* is very remarkable, as implying the use of all colours, long before that method is supposed to have been discovered.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. c. 1.

Precepts are short, necessarily must be so; take up but little room; and, for that reason, do not always strike with the force, or leave the impression, which they ought to do.

Paley, Ser. 10.

Experience, slow *preceptress*, teaching oft
The way to glory by miscarriage first,
Must prompt him. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

PRE'CINCT. It. *Precinto*; from the Lat. *Præcinctus*, past part. of *præcingere*; *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to gird, to surround.

A place within, inclosed within certain bounds or limits; a boundary or limit.

Whan this Danys kynge Athelstanne had yē possession of thyse sayd countrees, ye shall understande that all suche Angles as dwelled there, and within ye *precynct* of them, were [under] his obedyence.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 172.

Sainte Fabiaere a Scottyshe heremyte had so greate malyee vntu women, that he plaged so many of thē with the foul euill, as came within the *precinct* of his monastery.

Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

I think never man could boast it, without the *precincts* of paradise; but he that came to gain us a better Eden then we lost.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 12.

The common vice of these castle-builders is to draw every thing within its *precincts*, which they fancy may contribute to its defence or embellishment.

Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 2.

PRE'CIOUS. PRE'CIOUSLY. PRE'CIOUSNESS. PRECIO'SITY.

Fr. *Précieux*; It. *Prezioso*; Sp. *Precioso*; Lat. *Pretiosus*, from *pretium*, a *price*; the value, the worth. On the origin of the Lat. *Pretium*, the etymologists have written nothing satisfactorily; and unless it can be referred to the past part. of *prendere*, *prensum*, *pressum*, *precium*, or *pretium*, that which is taken, (as the Fr. *Pris*, whence *prize* and *price*, from *prendre*,) the similarity between the Latin and English words must remain unaccounted for. *Precious* is—

Valuable, or of great *price*, value, or worth, costly; highly *prized*, esteemed or valued. In Chaucer, valuing (myself) too highly, too nicely, too scrupulously; and thus,—

Overnice, overscrupulous.

For which thing the Scripture seith, Lo I schal sette in Syon the higeste corner stoon chosun and *precious*.

Wiclif. 1 Petir, c. 2.

Wherefore it is contayned in the Scriptures: behold, I put in Syon an head corner stone, electe and *precious*.

Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

In swiche estat, as God hath cleped us,
I wol persever, I n'am not *precious*,
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue.

But lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth,
How that he wrought, I dare not to you tell.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9837.

The riches, the fairnesse, the worthinesse of thilke goodes, if there be any soche *preciousnesse* in them, ar not thin, thou madeste hem so neuet.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

Among ye which—ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accōpyd of great *preciousnyte*.

Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1327.

The whiche for the *preciousyte* thereof, that it was of such an excellency and fynesse of stuffe, the Frenashe kyng ther fere ware it about his necke, as often as the kyng and he mette together.—*Id.* vol. ii. an. 1336.

And gane him a present of foure and twenty chaines of Esaurgy, for that is the greatest and *precious*t riches they haue in this world.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 229.

——— With one vertuous touch
Th' arch chimic sun so farr from us remote
Produces with terrestrial humour mixt
Here in the dark so many *precious* things
Of colour glorious and effect so rare?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Two other *precious* drops that ready stood,
Each in thir chrystal sluice, he ere they fell
Kiss'd as the gracious signs of sweet remorse
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Their failed *preliousness* [she's] enflam'd to try.
Sterling. Doomes-day. The first Houre.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *pretiosities.—Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 4.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some *preciously* by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic splinters die.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

We shall have long harangues of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, of rolling upon the promises of the Spirit of assurance, and the *preciousness* of gospel dispensations.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

In the *precious* metals, where a small difference in the quantity makes a great difference in the value, even the business of weighing, with proper exactness, requires at least very accurate weights and scales.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 4.

PRECIPITATE, *v.* Fr. *Précipiter, précipité, précipiteux*; It. *Precipitáre, precipizio, precipitóso*; Sp. *Precipitar, precipicio, precipitoso*; Lat. *Præcipitare, præcipitium*; *præceps*, qui *prius capit* locum, consilium, aliudve, pro naturâ rei, de quâ sermo. Or rather, (*præ*, before, and *capit*, the head,) qui in *capit* ruit; (Vossius,) headforemost, headlong, headstrong. To *precipitate*,—
PRECI'PITATE, *adj.*
PRECI'PITATE, *n.*
PRECI'PITATELY.
PRECIPITA'TION.
PRECIPITA'TOR.
PRECI'PITANT.
PRECI'PITANTLY.
PRECI'PITANCE.
PRECI'PITANCY.
PRE'CIPICE.
PRECIPI'TIOUS.
PRECIPI'TIOUSLY.
PRECI'PITOUS.
PRECI'PITOUSLY.
PRECIPITOUSNESS.

To throw or fall headlong, suddenly, rapidly, violently; without stop or stay; to hasten, or hurry, or force along without thought, inconsiderately, rashly; to throw or fall from top to bottom.

Precipice,—a place whence the descent is headlong or with head foremost, without stop or stay, or gradual slope; a steep, a perpendicular; (met.) a situation from which the fall or descent is sudden and dangerous.

That they like vertuous fathers have regard thereunto, and not to suffer the pope's holiness, if he would thus wilfully, without reason or discretion, to *precipitate* himself and the said ser.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. ii. No. 22.

The personating of the wickednesses of heathen idols, is but a mere stratagem of Satan, to encourage, to *precipitate* and allure men to the self same sinnes.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 3.

Provided the same requisition be seasonably made, not upon rash and *precipitate* advice.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 533.

And therefore let's avoid *precipitation*.
Digby. Elvira, Act i. sc. 1.

Zelots took upon them to be saviours and preservers of the city, but as it prov'd, the hast'ners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 590.

But these fits being not so ordinary as our naturall sleep, these dreams the *precipitant* and unskilfull are forward to conceit to be representations extraordinary and supernatural.
More. Of Enthusiasm, s. 27.

How much less will he hear when we cry hereafter, who once deliver'd by him from a king, and not without wonderous acts of his providence, insensible and unworthy of those high mercies, are returning *precipitantly*, if he whistled us not, back to the captivity from whence he freed us.
Milton. Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.

So high as heav'n the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters; thither they
Hasted with glad *precipitance*, uproild
As drops on dust conglobing from the dew.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

Those who are beholden to Prometheus for a finer mould, are not furnisht with so much truth as otherwise they might be owners of, did not this *precipitancy* of concluding prevent them.—*Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 12.

It [anger] hath in it the trouble of sorrow, and the heats of lust, and the disease of revenge, and the boilings of a fever, and the rashness of *precipitancy*, and the disturbance of persecution.—*Sp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 5

The sulphurous hail
Shot after us in storm, orehown hath laid
The fiery surge, that from the *precipice*
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

I perswaded him fairly, in your Majesties name, being a personage of such authority in the present actions, to keep them from any such *precipitans* and impertinent rupture as might *preclude* all mediation of accord.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 288.

Headlong riot, *precipicionsly* will on, wherever strong desire shall drive, or flattering hast allure.
Decay of Christian Piety, p. 174.

The small and slender time of the hear's gestation, or going with her young; lasting but few dayes, (a month some say,) the exclusion becomes *precipitous*, and the young ones consequently informous.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.

The most common ground which begat or promoted this opinion, is the long continuation hereof without any visible food; which some observing, *precipitously* conclude they [semeleons] eat not any at all.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 21.

She [Nature] useth to act by due and orderly gradations, and takes no *precipitous* leaps from one extream to another.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 13.

As simplicity ordinarily signifies sencelessness, *precipitousness*, as Trismegistus defines it, μανία κόσμου, a species of madness in one place, and νοῦς μόνος, a kind of drunkenness in another, a wild irrational acting.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. Ser. 3.

Or, when the heavens are charg'd with gloomy clouds,
And half the skies *precipitate* in floods,
Chase the dark horrour of the storm away,
Restrain the deluge, and restore the day?
Broome. Paraphrase of Job, c. 38, 39.

Ill-counsell'd force, by its own native weight *precipitately* falls.
Francis. Horace, b. iii. Ode 4.

——— Take care
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser, topy lees.
Philips. Cider, b. ii

But if we make a rash beginning, and resolve *precipitantly*, without observing the above-named rules and directions, in all probability our hasty purposes will end in a leisurely repentance.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. I. c. 4.

But surely it cannot be safe for any man still to walk upon a *precipice*, to stand upon an indivisible point, and to be always upon the very border of destruction.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 11.

He trembles to think that a single touch might bury him under a crag *precipitated* from above.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 1.

Precipitation, thus incited by the pride of intellectual superiority, is very fatal to great designs.—*Rambler*, No. 43.

PRECISE. Fr. *Précis*; It. and Sp. *Preciso*; Lat. *Præcisus*, from *præcidere*, to cut before, to cut the fore part; and, consequentially, to shorten; to cut off needless parts; to cut into form. (See PRESCIND.) *Precise*,—
PREC'SELY.
PREC'SENESS.
PREC'SION.
PREC'SIVE.
PREC'SIAN.
PREC'SIANISM.

Cut, pared, trimmed, in size or form; and, consequentially, exactly, accurately fitted or suited; exact, accurate, formal; confined or constrained within narrow bounds or limits; rigorously confined or restricted.

Sum follow so *precyse*
A learned man, that oftentymes
They imitate his vyce.—*Drant. Horace. To Mæcenas.*

But so soone as fryer Garny was returned vnto ye sayd mount, anon he demed ye cõtrary, and sayd, *precysely* yt other they must gyve batayll to their enemys, or elys they must flee wt shame.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 245.

There be also other more impudent, whiche do plainly and *precisely* deny it to be sinne.
Calvin. Foure Godly Sermons, Ser. I.

Thus stood I ballance'd equally *precise*,
Till my frail flesh did weigh me down to sin;
Till world and pleasure made me partialize,
And glittering gomp my vanity did win.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

After these six dayes was sent a commission out of Scotlande, with power to conclude a meeting *precisely* at such a place, as they knew well we would not, we could not in winter observe and kepe.—*Grafton. Hen. VIII.* an. 34.

Iren. But they think this *precisenes* in reformation of apparell not to be so materiall, or greatly pertinent.
Spenser. On Ireland.

A text, 1 Tim. 2. 9. which our English ladies have long since forgotten, if not relected, as savoring of puritanisme and over-strict *precisenesse*.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act v. sc 7.

These men (for all the world) like our *precisians* he,
Who for some cross or saint they in the window see,
Will pluck down all the church.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

But there was noe such doctrine now at stake,
Noe starv'd *precision* from the pulpit spake.
Corbet. To the Lord Mordant.

"Tis not esteem'd *precisianisme* in wit
And a disease in nature, to be kind
Toward desert, to love, or seeke good names.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 4.

It needs must be ridiculous to any judgment uninthrall'd, that they who in other matters express so little fear either of God or man, should in this one particular outstrip all *precisianism* with their scruples and cases.
Milton. Eikonoclastes, Pref.

End all dispute; and fix the year *precise*,
When British bards begin t'immortalize?
Pope. Horace. Ep. to Augustus.

Many cases happen, in which a man cannot *precisely* determine where it is that his lawful liberty ends, and where it is that it begins to be extravagant and excessive.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 7.

As the mind frames to itself abstract ideas of qualities or modes, so does it, by the same *precision*, or mental separation, attain abstract ideas of more compounded beings, which include several coexistent qualities.
Berkeley. Principles, Introd. § 9.

Precisive abstraction is, when we consider those things apart which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider a mode, without considering its substance and subject, or one essential mode without another.
Watts. Logick, pt. i. c. 6.

I do not suppose, that will and desire are words of *precisely* the same signification; will seems to be a word of a more general signification, extending to things present and absent. Desire respects something absent.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. i. s. 1.

He [Ferg] knew how to omit exactness, when the result of the whole demands a less *precision* in parts.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 1.

PRECLUDE. Lat. *Præcludere*, to *close* or shut before; and, consequentially, to stop, to hinder. See EXCLUDE, &c.

To stop, to hinder, to prevent with some stoppage or hinderance. See PRECIPITIOUS, for an example from Wotton.

The design of subscription being to preserve 'one uniform tenor" of faith, to *preclude* "diversity of opinions," to have her own explications, and none other, (as to points deter mined,) taught and inculcated; and to tie men up from spreading or receiving doctrines contrary to the public determinations.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 355.

In them I do not find one word to *preclude* his majesty from consenting to any arrangement which parliament may make with regard to the civil privileges of any part of his subjects.—*Burke. A Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.*

The higher classes of Florence meet every evening at the Cassino, a mode of intercourse which nearly *precludes* the necessity of domestic visits.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iii. c. 12.

PRECO'CE. Lat. *Præ-coz. præcorpuus*, (*præ*, and *coquere*, to ripen,) PRECO'CIOUS. ripe before, or early, too PRECO'CITY. soon.

Ripe, mature, too soon, before the season, unseasonably; too forward, premature.

In sum (*herreico referens*) I had read of divers forward and *precoce* youths, and some I have known, but I never did either heare or read of any thing like to this sweete child.—*Evelyn. Memoirs*, vol. ii.

Certainly many *precocious* trees, and such as spring in the winter, may be found in most parts of Europe, and divers also in England.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

However it hath been of late so much decried, not only by Atheistical writers, but other *precocious* and undecided wits also, as nonsence and impossibility.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. I. c. 4.

To prevent a saucy *precociousness* in learning, they invite others to drudge in their methods.
Mannyngham. Discourses, p. 10. (1681.)

Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him; and that, therefore, some infectious southern air did blast him.—*Hewett. Vocal Forest.*

PRE-COETANEAN. *Præ*, before, and *coetaneus*. (qv.)

Indeed I read of Petrarch (the *pre-coetaneaan* of our Chaucer) that he was crowned with a laurel in the Capitol, by the senate of Rome, an. 1341.
Fuller. General Worthies, c. 9.

PRE-COGNITION. Fr. *Précognition*; the Lat. *Præcognitio* is used by Boethius, and rendered by Chaucer *prescience*, from *præcognitus*; *præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know. See COGNITION.

Foreknowledge, prescience; previous learning or inquiry for knowledge, or for the sake of knowing.

Therefore when it is said our righteousness must exceed that of the Scribes and Pharisees, let us first take notice by way of *precognition*, that it must at least be so much.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

PRE-COMPO'SE, *v.* Lat. *Præ*, before, and *compositum*, *composed* or put together.

To *compose* or put together, (sc.) in writing, to write, before (delivery.)

Such was his flow of thoughts, and such his promptitude of language, that in the latter part of his life he did not *precompose* his cursory sermons, but, having adjusted the heads, and sketched out some particulars, trusted for success to his extemporary powers.—*Johnson. Life of Waits.*

PRE-CONCEI'VE, *v.* } Lat. *Præ*, and *concipere*, (*con*, and *capere*, to take,) to take or hold within. See CONCEIT.
PRECONCE'IT.
PRECONCE'PTION.

To take or hold within, (the mind,) before or precedently; to comprehend—precedently or previously; to forethink; to anticipate in thought.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so.—*Bacon.*

Faire blossomes, which of fairer fruites did boast,
Were blasted in the flowers,
With eye-exacted showers,
Whose sweet supposed sowers
Of *preconceited* pleasures grieu'd me most.
Stirling. Aurora, s. 9.

And others that do admit of these things, *preconceptions* from education, that the soul when she departs this life is suddenly either twitched up into the cælum empyreum, or hurried down headlong towards the centre of the earth, makes the apparitions of the ghosts of men altogether incredible to them.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 10.

Upon these two so different *preconceived* opinions, it will, and must certainly follow, that those of the latter judgment cannot but feel that horror and remorse of mind upon the doing of these actions, which those of the contrary persuasion, to wit, that they are no sins, undoubtedly, upon the very same actions, do not feel.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 5.

When the obvious and natural meaning of a text happens to stand in the way of an hypothesis, or *preconceived* opicion, pains must be taken to darken the evidence, and to perplex the proofs which make against it.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 2.

PRE-CONCE'RT, *v.* *Pre*, before, and *concert*; Fr. *Concerter*; It. *Concertare*; Sp. *Concertar*; to join or unite for the same purpose; to plot, plan, or contrive together.

To plan, plot, design, or contrive together, before or precedently.

The performers, as I have hinted, were often the king, and the chief of the nobility of both sexes, who, under proper disguises, executed some *preconcerted* stratagem, which ended in mirth and good humour.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iii. p. 155.

In proportion as vice diffuses misery, as it is the result of mean and selfish principles, indicated by *pre-concerted* plans and propensities, to sacrifice the felicity of others to our own narrow personal gratifications, it becomes detestable and abhorrent.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt. ii. c. 3. s. 3.

PRE-CONDE'MN, *v.* *Pre*, before, and *condenn*; Fr. *Condemner*; It. *Condennare*; Sp. *Condenar*; Lat. *Con*, and *damnare*, to *deem* or judge. See CONDEMN.

To *condemn*,—i. e. to *deem* or adjudge any one criminal, any thing wrong, before or precedently; to censure or blame previously.

Such being the froward disposition of prejudicated persons, that let the truth be never so evident, the arguments, the authorities against them never so convincing, yet they will quite reject and *precondemne* them, ere they have once examined them.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, Ep. Ded. p. 8.

PRE-CO'NIZATE, *v.* } Low Lat. *Preconizare*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace: had you then spoken it might have been construed as zeal; now, not to hold your peace, will be interpreted no better than malice.
PRECONIZA'TION. } *vocare*, to call upon, *voce præconis*, by the voice of the public crier; and, generally,—

To call, to cite, to summon.

The queen would no longer make her abode to hear what the said judges would fully discern, but incontinently departed out of the court; wherefore she was thrice *preconizate*, and called oft-soons to return and appear.
Burnet. Records, b. ii. No. 28. *The King's Letter, June*, 1529.

The time was when the minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace: had you then spoken it might have been construed as zeal; now, not to hold your peace, will be interpreted no better than malice.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Addl. c. 3.

PRE-CO'NQUER, *v.* To conquer before (sc. the battle.)

He [the Duke of Medina] resolved it [Mount Edgecombe] for his own possession in the partage of this kingdome, which they had *pre-conquered* in their hopes and expectations.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

PRE-CONTRA'CT, *v.* } *Pre*, before, and *contract*; Fr. *Contracter*; It. *Contrattare*; Sp. *Contratar*, from *contractum*, past part. of *contrahere*, to draw together, (sc.) for some common purpose; hence, to consent or agree.
PRECO'NTRACT, *n.*

To consent or agree, (sc.) upon terms of a compact or bargain; as of sale or marriage, before or precedently; to bargain, affiance, or betroth—before or precedently.

But the Duches of Yorke his mother letted it as much as in her lay alledging a *precontract* made by hym with the lady Eneye.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 4.

This Lepida had been *pre-contracted* unto Metellus Scipio; but afterwards the *pre-contract* being broken, he forsook her, so that she was free when Cato was contracted to her.
North. Plutarch, p. 639.

Too soone had Richard notice that
Earle Henry would arrive,
By *precontract* his eldest neece
Elizabeth to wive.—*Warner. Albion's Eng.* b. vii. c. 34

PRECU'RSE. } Lat. *Præcursum*, past part. of *præcurrere*, to run before, (*præ*, and *currere*, to run.)
PRECU'RSOR.
PRECU'RSORY, *adj.*
PRECU'RSORY, *n.*
Precursor,—
A forerunner, one who forerans or precedes; a predecessor.

But thou shrieking harbinger,
Foul *pre-currer* of the fiend,
Augur of the fever's end,
To this troop come thou not near.
Shakespeare. Passionate Pilgrim, 20.

And even the like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have hereon and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climatures and countrymen.
Id. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

— Jove's lightning, the *precurser*
O' th' dreadfull thunder-claps more momentarie
And slight out-running were not.
Id. Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

Is nothing amiss? Can any man defend the use of excommunication as a base process to larke up and down for duties and fees; it being a *precursory* judgment of the latter day.—*Bacon. Church Controversies.*

Virtue is the way to truth: purity of affections a necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 568.

I allow this prophet to break forth into hymns of joy and thanksgiving on an event which appears like the *precursor* of the Millenium, and the projected fifth monarchy, in the destruction of all church establishments.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PREDA'CEOUS. } Lat. *Predator*, *prædatorius*, from *præda*, *prey*, plunder. Of uncertain etymology.
PRE'DATORY.
PRE'DAT.
PREDA'TION.

Prede, v. & n. *Predour*, found only in Holinshed; and *Prædal*, in Boyse.

Robbing, plundering, pillaging; living upon plunder, or rapine, or *prey*.

For thei were charged with greate sommes of money to the kyng, and now this sodain visitacion or *predacion*, cleane shaued them.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 17.

When the subjects were *preided*, you would be content to winke at their miserie, so that your mouth were stopt with briberie.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Ireland*, c. 6.

One of the Geraldins, who was ancestor to those that now are lords of Lockall, *preded* an enimie of his.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

The gentleman being nettled, that his kinsman would seeme to rescue the *prede* of his deadlie foe,—brake out in these cholerike words.—*Id. Ib.*

The Geraldine was not farre from thense, when the Earle with his hadd made hot-foot after, and dogging still the trace of the *predators*, he came to the place where the dart was hurled.—*Id. Ib.*

For as your excellent uncle [Lord Bacon] says, and says well, in not the least of his works, (though born after him,) of his experiments; air is *predatory*.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 455.

For as those are endewed with poyson, because they are *predacous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without strife and contest.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. ix. c. 2.

If it [judgment of God] seiues the body, which is but of a mortal and frail make, and so (as it were) crumbles away under the pressure, why then the judgment itself expires through the failure of a sufficient subject or recipient, and ceases to be *predatory*, as having nothing to *prey* upon.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

So England next the lustful Dane survey'd,
Allur'd, the *predat* raven took his flight,
Her coasts at first attempting to invade,
And violate her sweets with rude delight.
Boyse. The Olive, pt. i.

Cicero alludes to the danger of being robbed in broad day on the road to Albano, a circumstance which implies solitude, and gives the plain extending at the foot of the Alban Mount, a reputation similar to that attached not long ago to the *predatory* districts of Blackheath or Hounslow.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 8.

PRE-DECA'Y. *Pre*, before, and *decay*, (qv.) Fr. *Déchoir*; It. *Decadère*; Sp. *Decaer*; Lat. *Decadere*, (*de*, and *cadere*, to fall;) to fall from.

A falling away from, before, (sc.) the season; premature *decay*.

For (what we must confess unto relations of antiquity) some *pre-decay* [of oracles] is observable from that of Cicero, urged by Barcinius.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 12.

PRE-DECEA'SE, *v.* } *Pre*, before, and *decease*, from *decessum*, past part. of *decedere*, to go away from, (*de*, and *cedere*, to go.)
PREDECE'SSOR.

To go away from, to depart from, (sc.) life; and thus, to die before, previously to.

Predecessor,—Fr. *Prédécesseur*; It. *Predecessòre*; Sp. *Predecessor*,—one who has *deceased* or departed before; generally, one who has gone before or preceded.

And for ye diuidyng of his power he shewed that he could not do it, obseruing the customes of his *predecessours*, whiche were not wont to haurade the battaile, but with whole power.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 34.

If children *predecease* progenitors,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

You are a counterfeit cowardly knaue, will you mocke at an ancient tradition begun vpon an honourable respect, and worne as a moueable trophee of *predecessed* valor, and dare not anouch in your deeds any of your words.
Id. Henry V. Act v. sc. 1.

When the cause of God, and the common interest of our christian brethren, do require it, we should then as freely part with all we have, as our *predecessors* in christianity did.
Sharp, vol. ix. Ser. 4.

PRE-DEFI'NE. } *Pre*, before, and *define*; Fr. *Définir*; It. *Diffinire*; Lat. *Definere*, quasi *finem dare*, to set a bound or limit.
PREDEFINI'TION.

To bound or limit, or set bounds or limits, before or previously; to describe the bounds or limits, before or previously; to preordain, to predetermine.

Vntyl such tyme as the complete nõber of theyr constaunt fellowes and faithful bretherne, yea and of all those poore creatures that shulde be kylled by these vnseciable blood soupers for his truthes sake, like as they were afore, shoulde be fulfylled and wholye accomplyshed accordynge to the eternall *predyffynycion* of God.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

Daniel understood that the number of years which God had, in his word to Jeremiah the prophet, *predefined*, for the continuance of the captivity of the Jews and the desolation of Jerusalem, *viz.* seventy years, were now near to their expiration.—*Bp. Hall. Hard Texts, Daniel*, ix. 2.

PRE-DE'STINE, *v.* } Fr. *Prédestiner*; It. *Predestinàre*; Sp. *Predestinar*; Lat. *Pre*, before, and *destinare*, (*de*, and *stare*, to stand.)
PREDE'STINATE, *v.*
PREDE'STINATE, *adj.*
PREDE'STINATE, *n.*
PREDESTINA'TION.
PREDE'STINATOR.
PREDESTINA'RIAN, *adj.*
PREDESTINA'RIAN, *n.*
PREDE'STINY.
See DESTINE.

To stand or cause to stand; to set or place any fixed or certain end, purpose, or event—before or previously; to preordain, to preappoint, to foredoom, to forejudge to predetermine.

Sens God seethe every thing out of dontance
And hem disposeth through his ordinance,
In his merites soothly for to be,
As they shull comen by *predestine*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

[1] Al thinges to God been nowe together and in presence duringe. Trewly presence and *predestination* in nothing disacorden.—*Id. Test. of Loue*, b. iii.

Where Out was sent the lawe and gospell and all without any humane power or counsell, but *predestined* and promised without tlie seed of man to be borne of Marie the virgen.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 3.

They were *predestynate* to suffre yet more plagues and detrymentes of thenglishe people then before they had tasted.
Hall. Henry IV. an. 4.

I wyll in no wyse put his name owt of the boke of lyfe, nor seperate him fro the *predestynate* nombre of them whych shall be saued, but associate hym wyth the rygteous.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

Who destroieth God's infallible prouidence and *predestination* but he that decreeth, that a man may preuēt the *predestined* and appointed howr of his death, infallibly foresene of God.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 12.

But if to countervail this our great good prosperity and victory, some bitter adversity and overthrow be *predestined* unto us: I [Camillus] beseech you then (most merciful Gods) in sparing our city of Rome, and this her army, you will (with as little hurt as may be) let it all fall and light upon my person alone.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 116.

If we consider of God's working and proceeding with us, it is one thing: there he first forekniows us, and *predestinates* us; then, he calls us, and justifies us; then, he glorifies us; Rom. viii. 29, 30.—*Bp. Hall. Ser.* 2 *Peter* i. 10.

The next order of mercies is such which is of so pure and unmingled constitution, that it hath at first no regard to the capacities and dispositions of the receivers, and afterwards, when it hath, it relates only to such conditions, which itself creates and produces in the susciplent; I mean the mercies of divine *predestination*. For was it not an infinite mercy that God should *predestinate* all mankind to salvation by Jesus Christ, even when he had no other reason to move him to do it, but because man was miserable, and needed his pity?—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

That the promises are not the rewards of obedience, but graces pertaining only to a few *predestinates*, and yet men are saints for all that.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eteroal bonds in vain:
This fire I'm born to—but 'tis she must tell,
Whether 't be beams of heaven or flames of hell.
Cowley. My Fate.

At length he spoke, and, as the scheme was laid,
Doom'd to the slaughter my *predestin'd* head.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. ii.

In the year 1628, the King prefixed his famous declaration to a new edition of the Articles; which declaration was designed chiefly to bridle the Calvinists, but indeed to silence the *predestinarian* controversy on both sides.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 385.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial Archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentic transcript within himself.—*Decay of Christian Piety*.
Id. Ib.

PRE-DETE'RMINE, *v.* { *Pre*, and *determine*, (qv.); Fr. *Déterminer*; It. *Determinare*; Sp. *Determinar*; Lat. *Determinare, terminum dare*, the dignity of a bishop or a dean, should presume to preach upon the profound mysteries of *predestination*.
Id. Ib.

PREDETE'RMINATE.
PREDETERMINA'TION.

To end, or limit, or set or fix the end, bound, or limit, before or previously; to preordain, to predefine.

So great was the love of God to mankind, that he prepared joys infinite and never ceasing for man before he had created him; but he did not *predetermine* him to any evil.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 9.

The holy Scripture hath suffered so many interpretations, and various sounds and seemings, and we are so prepossess'd and *predetermin'd* to misconstruction by false apostles without, and prevailing passions within, that though it be in itself sufficient, yet it is not so for us.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 11.

We cannot break through the bounds of God's providence, and *predeterminate* purpose, in the guidance of events.
Richardson. On the Old Testament, p. 313.

Some of those who manage the defence of God's prerogative in being the first cause of all things, and sovereign author of our salvation, assert that the creature never advances into action, but by an irresistible *predetermination* of the faculty to that action.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 5.

PRE'DIAL. Fr. *Prédial*, consisting of, growing in, belonging unto meadows, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Prædium*, a farm.
Of, or pertaining, or belonging to a farm. And see the quotation from Blackstone.

Tithes are defined to be the tenth part of the increase, yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, the stock upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants: the first species being usually called *predial*, as of corn, grass, hops, and wood.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. ii. c. 3.

A plebeian oligarchy is a monster: and no people, not absolutely domestick or *predial* slaves, will long endure it.
Burke. Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.

PRE'DICATE, *v.*
PRE'DICATE, *n.*
PRE'DICABLE, *adj.*
PRE'DICABLE, *n.*
PREDICABI'LITY.
PREDI'CABLY.
PREDICAME'NTAL.
PREDICA'TION.
PRE'DICATORY.

Fr. *Prédicable, prédicament, prédicat*; It. *Predicabile, predicamento, predicato*; Sp. *Predicable, predicamento*; Low Lat. *Predicabile. Predicamentum*, from *predicare*, to proclaim or pronounce. See PREACH.

To proclaim, to pronounce, to declare, to affirm; and in this latter application it is commonly used in logic or reasoning.

Predicament, — state, situation, or condition, (sc.) in which certain affirmations may be made, or certain inferences or consequences drawn.

For *predicate* in logic, see the quotation from Monboddo.

Predication, (Chaucer,)—a preaching or preachment.

And in Latin I spoke a wordes fewe,
To saffron with my *predication*,
And for to stere men to devotion.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale.

Abideth for Goddes digne passion,
For we shul hau a *predication*;
This loller here wol *prechen* us somwhat.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 12,915.

I begin with the *predicables*, because they shewe how much euery word doth cōprehend in it selfe, and how large, or narrow it is. They be called *predicables*, because some one thing is spoken of another.
Wilson. The Arte of Logike, fol. 4.

But substantia is not *predicated* denominatively: ergo, it is an essentiall *predication*, and so it is his true bodie, and not the figure of his bodie.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1362. an. 1554.

Wee should apparauntly perceiue, that we beyng called reasonable creatures, and in that *predicament*, compared and joyned wyth angelles, bee more worthy to be numerated and deemed persones vnresonable.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 23.

A *predicament* is nothing els in English but a shewing or rehearsing what wordes may be truely ioyned together, or else a setting forth of the nature of euery thing, and also shewing what may be truely spoken, and what not.
Wilson. The Arte of Logike, fol. 8.

Pope Urban hymselfe preched in his chapel at Auignon, beyng present both kynges, & the hole College of Cardinalles: after that holy *predication*, the whiche was right humble and moche deuoute, the frēche kynge, by great deuocion, toke on hym the Croysey, and sweetly required of the pope to accord and to confyrme his voyage.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 117.

Which may as truely be *predicated* of the English playhaunters now, as of the Romans then.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 2.

But what if it be thus in visions, or emblematical representations? must it needs be so in plain narrations, where it is limitted to just *predicates?*
Bp. Hall. A Defence of Humble Remonstrants, s. 13.

If he only talke of essences and existencies, hypostases and personalities, distinctions without difference, and priority in coequalities, and unity in pluralities, and of superior *predicates* of no larger extent than the inferior subjects, he may amuse himself, and find his understanding will be like St. Peter's upon the Mount of Tabor at the transfiguration.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

I hope you will put me somewhere amongst yours, [friends] though I but fetch up the rear, being contented to be the infima species, the lowest in the *predicament* of your friends —*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 13.

More can be pleaded for such a metaphysical innovation, then can for a speciical diversity among our *predicamental* opposites.—*Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatising*, c. 24.

How notably art thou justified in the spirit, by the sudden stopping of the mouths of false bellying prophets, by the powerful *predications* of thine holy apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and doctors.
Bp. Hall. Great Mystery of Godliness, s. 8.

Callings must be duly observed, whether in the schools, in a meer grammatical way, or in the church, in a *predicatory*.—*Id. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3. Case 10.

For even yourselves know that similitude is not *predicated* of essences or substances, but of figures and qualities only.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 909.

All that you attempt to show is, that ὁ Θεὸς is no where, in the New Testament, *predicated* of the word in an absolute construction.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 49.

The property, just now mentioned, is no way *predicable* concerning the existence of matter.
Baxter. On the Soul, vol. ii. p. 265.

We have comprised the greatest part of what is necessary in the famous ten ranks of being, called the ten *predicaments*, or Categories of Aristotle, on which there are endless volumes of discourses formed by several of his followers.
Watts. Logic, pt. i. c. 2. s. 5.

When the subject and *predicate* of the proposition, which affirms the existence of any thing, either substance, quality, act, or circumstance, have a full and certain connection, then the existence or being of that thing is said to be necessary in a metaphysical sense.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. i. s. 3.

Genus, species, difference, property and accident;—might with more propriety, perhaps, have been called the five classes of *predicates*, but use has determined them to be called the five *predicables*.
Reid. Analysis of Aristotle's Logic.

Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject.—*Id.*

These most comprehensive signs of things [the Categories] are called, in Latin, the *Praedicamenta*, because they can be said or *predicated*, in the same sense of all other terms, as well as of all the objects denoted by them, whereas no other term can be correctly said of them, because no other is employed to express the full extent of their meaning.
Gillies. Analysis of Aristotle, c. 2.

What is affirmed or denied is called the *predicate*; and that of which it is affirmed or denied is called the subject. The *predicate* being a more general idea than the subject of which it is *predicated*, must contain or include it, if it be an affirmative proposition; or if it be a negative proposition, it must exclude it.
Monboddo. Ancient Metaphysics, vol. v. p. 152.

PREDI'CT, *v.*
PREDI'CTION.
PREDI'CTIVE.
PREDI'CTOR.

Fr. *Prédire*; It. *Predicere, predire*; Sp. Use *Prophetizar*, (see PROPHET;) Lat. *Prædicere*, (*pre*, before, and *dicere*, to say,) to foresay or foretell.

To foretell, to speak prophetically or to prophesy, to presage.

——— Thy kingdom, though foretold
By prophet or by angel, unless thou
Endeavour, as thy father David did,
Thou never shalt obtain; *prediction* still
In all things, and all men, supposes means;
Without means us'd, what it *predicts* revokes.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

Christ was not therefore believed to be a God by us Christians, merely because of his miracles, but because we saw all those things done by, and accomplish'd in him, which were long before *predicted* to us by the prophets.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 267.

Nor were the actions prescribed under the law less *predictive* than the words of the prophets.
Paulum. On the Creed, Art. 2.

I thank my better stars I am alive to confront this false and audacious *predictor*, and to make him rue the hour he ever affronted a man of science and resentment.
Swift. Bickerstaff detected.

I behold Nicholas [Conqueror of his people] as his fortuna me tiveu, as *predictory* of those victories he afterwards got by his disputings and writings, over his own country —*Fuller. Worthies. London.*

The final obstinacy of those Jews who were left in the land of Israel, in their idolatry and rejection of the true God, was foretold by God, and the *prediction* confirmed with an oath. *Jer.* xlvi. 26, 27. And God tells the people, *Isaiah* xlviii. 3, 4—8, that he had *predicted* those things which should be consequent on their treachery and obstinacy, because he knew they would be obstinate; and that he had declared these things beforehand, for their conviction of his being the only true God, &c.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. ii. s. 11.

Yes, I have now the tigress in my eye—
When I had ceased and waited her reply.
A pause ensued, and then she slowly rose,
With bitter smile *prediction* of my woes.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. x.

PRE-DIGE'STION. *Pre*, before, and *digestion*, (qv.) The example explains the word.

Affected dispatch is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. It is like that which the physicians call *predigestion*, or hasty digestion; which is sure to fill the body full of crudities and secret seeds of diseases.
Bacon. Essays On Dispatch.

PREDILE'CTED.
PREDILE'CTION.

Pre, before, and *dilection*, (qv.) Lat. *Dilectum*, past part. of *diligere*, to choose.

Chosen before or precedently; chosen from previous affection, from prepossession.

Heav'n to its *predilected* children grants
The middle space 'twixt opulence and want.
Harte. The Charitable Mason.

PRE

It is almost impossible not to feel a *predilection* for that which suits our particular turn and disposition.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 23.

The same *predilection* of Aristotle for logical or rather verbal subtilities, encouraged, for many ages, that passion for fanciful and frivolous distinctions which is so adverse to the useful exercise of the intellectual powers.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 4. s. 1.

PREDO'MINATE, *v.* PREDOMINA'TION. PREDO'MINANT. PREDO'MINANCE. PREDO'MINACY. PREDO'MINANTLY. } Fr. *Prédominer*; It. *Predominàre*; Sp. *Predominar*; *præ*, before, and *dominare*, (from *dominus*, (perhaps,) master of the house, *domus*,) to rule or have dominion or mastery.

To rule, or have rule or sovereignty; to be sovereign or supreme; to reign.

Order, how much *predominant* art thou
That if but only thou pretended art,
How soon deceiv'd mortality doth lov
To follow thine, as still the better part?
Daniel. Civil Ware, b. iii.

Is't night's *predominance*, or the day's shame,
That darkneose does the face of earth intombe,
When liuing light should kisse it?
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 4.

Twn for one seat, that over-grown were grown,
Prepost'rously that moved in one sphere,
And to the like *predominancy* prone,
That the young king dowu Mortimer must cast,
If he himself would e'er hope to sit fast.
Drayton. The Barons' Ware, b. vi.

Lest th' humour which doth thus *predominate* convert unto itself all that it takes.—*Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton, Kt.*

Oneth th' other, "Have thy starres malignc bene such,
That their *predominations* sway so much
Over the rest, that with a milde aspect
The lives and loves of shepherds doe affect?"
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

While pride and pomp allure, and plenteous ease,
That is, till man's *predominant* passions cease,
Admire no longer at my slow increases.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

It is really no small argument of the *predominance* of conscience over interest that there are yet parents who can be willing to breed up any of their sons (if hopefully endowed) to so discouraged and discouraging a profession.
South, vol. v. Ser. 11.

And then our wills being already *predominantly* inclined to follow God, and to take example by him, and having no contrary inclination to contend with, we shall presently attend to and imitate his perfections with the greatest vigour, freedom, and alacrity of soul.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

Almost every one has a *predominant* inclination, to which his other desires and affections submit, and which governs him, though perhaps with some intervals, through the whole course of his life.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 18.

An essential decisive *predominancy* of the justice of laws like the British can alone secure the prosperity of the most powerful commercial system, or restore its existence advantageous or even safe to the seat of empire.
Mickle. History of the Portuguese Empire in Asia.

The style that had *predominated* both in painting and architecture in the two preceding reigns still existed during the first years of the late king. [Geo. I.]
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. c. 3.

PRE-ELE'CT, *v.* PREELE'CTION. } Fr. *Pre-élèggere*; Fr. *Eslire*; It. *Elèggere*; Sp. *Elegeer*; Lat. *Eligere, electum*, to pick, choose, or gather out.

To choose or take out, before or precedently.

Albeit she was not yet in essence, yet she was holy in her conception, and before her conception in the diuine presence of God, which had chosen and *preelected* her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lorde.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 733. an. 1509.

The king himself, and no longer than three or four days before the date of your letters, (so nimble are the times,) did write for another; but we shall satisfie his majesty with a *pre-election*, and yours shall have my first nomination.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 355.

To whatsoever degree of sobriety or austerity thy suffering condition did enforce thee, if it may be turned into virtue, when God restores thee, (because then it was necessary thou shouldest entertain it by an after choice,) do it now also by a *pre-election*.—*Dr. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

PRE-E'MINENT. PREE'MINENCE. PREE'MINENTLY. } Fr. *Pré-éminence*; It. *Preminènte, preminènza*; Sp. *Pre-eminente, pre-eminencia*; Lat. *Præeminens*, pres. part. of *præeminere*, to stand out before, (*præ*, before, and *eminere*, to stand out.)

PRE

Standing out before; rising, exalted, above or superior to, conspicuous, illustrious, before, or above others.

Government hath nede of mani thinges, especiallye teaching, and *preeminence* according to the sondrye distribucion of giftes.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, fol. 25.

Many there be that being without office can rebuke magistrates, and find fault with them that be in office and *preeminence*.—*Latimer. Fifth Ser. before K. Edw.* fol. 62.

So fitly pair'd that (without all ostent)
Even of the wise it hardly could be said
Which of the two was most *preeminent*,
Or he more honour'd, or she more obey'd.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. i.

This had been
Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spred
All generations, and had hither come
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee their great progenitor.
But this *præeminence* thou hast lost.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

But they who conceived the world to have had a temporary beginning or creation, held the eternity of all souls with it, and would by no means be induced to think that every atom of senseless matter and particle of dust had such a privilege and *pre-eminency* over the souls of men and animals, as to be sentenced to them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 39.

The sense of sight, accordingly, maintains the same *pre-eminence* over our other senses, in furnishing materials to the power of conception, that, in its actual exercise belongs to it, as the great channel of our acquired information, and the habitual medium of our intercourse with things external.
Stewart. Philosophical Essays, pt. ii. Ess. 1.

My story mark, and from another's fate,
Pre-eminently wretched, learn thy own,
Sad as it seems, to balance and to bear.
Mallet. Amyntor & Theodora.

PRE-EMPTION. *Pre*, before, and *emption*. Lat. *Emptio*, from *emptum*, past part. of *emere*, to buy or purchase.

A first or prior purchase, a claim to buy or purchase before others.

The Scot, because he hath always been an useful confederate to France against England, hath (among other privileges) right of *pre-emption*, or first choice of wines in Bourdeaux.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 41.

Hereafter to be due and payable unto us, [Charles I.] our heirs and successors, for or in respect of the *preemption* of tynne within the counties of Cornwall and Devon.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2.

The profitable prerogative of purveyance and *pre-emption*, was a right enjoyed by the crown of buying up provisions and other necessaries, by the intervention of the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation, in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 8.

PREEN. See PRUNE.

PRE-ENGA'GE, *v.* PREENGA'GEMENT. } *Pre*, before, and *engage*; Fr. *Engager*; It. *Ingaggiàre*; to bind or pledge to certain fulfilments. See ENGAGE, and GAGE.

To bind or pledge before or precedently; to lay or place under precedent obligation; to preoccupy.

Where neither the conscience of the horridness of a crime done, nor prevention of a crime intended, nor duty of obedience to a lawful authority, nor the bond of an inviolable *pre-engagement*, call you to the bar; it is not a more uncharitable then thankless office, to be an accuser.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 2. Case 7.

The Lacedemonians, says Xenophon, always during war, put up their petitions very early in the morning, in order to be beforehand with their enemies, and, by being the first solicitors, *pre-engage* the Gods in their favour.
Hume. Nat. History of Religion, § 4.

PRE-ERE'CT, *v. Pre*, before, and *erect*; Fr. *Eriger*; It. *Erigere, èrgere*; Lat. *Erectum*, past part. of *erigere*, to set upright, to raise or elevate.

To set up, to raise up or elevate, before or precedently.

As I doubt not but our parliaments, kingdomes, and all other nations, were they at this day to institute their *precerected* principalities and kings, would answer.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 91.

PRE-ESTA'BLISH, *v. Pre*, before, and *establish*, (qv.); Fr. *Establir*; It. *Stabilire*; Sp. *Establecer*; Lat. *Stabilire*, to make stedfast, from *stabilis*, and this from *stare*, to stand.

To make stedfast or able to stand, before or precedently; to fix, to settle previously.

PRE

Whereupon they elected him for their king with unanimous consent, and calling him unto them, showed him the lawes they had *pre-established*.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, p. 77. App.

Here, then, is a kind of *pre-established* harmony between the course of nature and the succession of our ideas.
Hume. Human Understanding, § 5.

PRE-ETE'RNITY. Time without beginning. See ETERNITY.

Where he seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's *pre-eternity*.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 393.

PRE-EXAMINA'TION. *Pre*, before, and *examine*; Fr. *Examiner*; It. *Esaminàre*; Sp. *Examinar*; Lat. *Examinare*; consequentially, to weigh or try the weight.

Precedent or previous search or inquiry.

One of the inquisitors, either by nature more advised than the rest, or intoxerated with that which was already done, would by no means proceed any further, without a *pre-examination* of the foresaid Giovan Battista.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 309.

PRE-EXI'ST, *v.* PREEXI'STENT. PREEXI'STENCE. PREEXI'STENCY. } *Pre*, before, and *exist*, (qv.); Lat. *Existere*, or *ex-sistere*, (*ex*, and *sistere*,) to stand out.

To stand out, (sc.) from the surface; to be, to live, before or precedently; to have a precedent or previous being or life.

General testimonies there are to prove that God is the father and creatour of souls, which is equally true, whether we suppose it made just as it is united to these bodies, or did *pre-exist*, and was before them.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 1.

If one soul produce another, 'tis either out of nothing or something *præexistent*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 3.

Therefore, it may be pretended, that the doctrine of *pre-existence* comports not with that innocence and integrity in which the scripture determines Adam to have been made.
Id. Ib. c. 4.

This consequence of our soul's *præexistence* is more agreeable to reason than any other hypothesis whatever; has been received by the most learned philosophers of all ages, there being scarce any of them that held the soul of man immortal upon the mere light of nature and reason, but asserted also her *præexistence*.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 12.

What I conceive of separate souls and spirits, I cannot better express then I have already in my poem of the *præexistency* of the soul.
Id. An Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 14.

All generation, the rude peasant knows,
A *pre-existent* matter must suppose.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iii.

He [Arius] was not so ridiculous as to imagine that God first made a substance, and then out of that *preexisting* created substance made the Son.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 188.

PRE'FACE, *n.* PRE'FACE, *v.* PRE'FACER. PREFATO'RIAL, *adj.* PRE'FATORY. } Fr. *Préface*; It. *Prefàzio*; Sp. *Prefacio*; Lat. *Prefatio*, from *prefatus*, past part. of *prefari*, to speak before.

A saying or writing before, (sc.) something to follow; any thing said or written introductory to something else; a prologue, an introduction.

Our blessed Saviour having *prefac'd* concerning prudence, adds to the integrity of the precept, and for the conduct of our religion, that we be simple as well as prudent, innocent as well as wary.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

Suf. Tush, my good lord, this superficiall tale
Is but a *preface* of her worthy praise.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act v. sc. 5.

As when of old some orator renound
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause addrest,
Stood in himself collected, while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience ere the tongue,
Sometimes in highth began, as no delay
Of *preface* brooking through his zeal of right.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

The learned doctor is forced even to wrest and torture several of those passages he had found, by *prefacing*, commenting, and translating, to accommodate them at length hardly, and after great reluctance, to his purpose.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 314.

The *prefacer* to these satyrs complains that this of Mr. Cowley was not set forth by the publisher of his first collection of pieces of poetry.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

He had reason to usher this in with a *prefatory* caution against philosophy and vain deceit.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 158

In his *preface* he expanded with great skill and elegance the character which had been given of Shakespeare by Dryden; and he drew the public attention upon his works, which, though often mentioned, had been little read.
Johnson. Life of Pope.

Much *prefatorial* matter also may arise, before we begin the discourse.—*Gilpin. Preface to Sermons.*

PRE'FECT. } Fr. *Préfect*; It. *Prefetto*; Sp.
PRE'FECTSHIP. } *Prefecto*; Lat. *Præfectus*, made, i. e. set or placed before, (*præ*, and *factus.*)

One set or placed before, or in prior place or rank; a principal, a president; a ruler or governor.

Anon these martyrs, that I you devise,
On Maximus, that was an officere
Of the *prefect*, and his consulere,
Hem hent.—*Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale*, v. 15,836.

The *prafectura* were certain towns in Italy, whose inhabitants had the name of the Roman citizens; but were neither allowed to enjoy their own laws, nor magistrates, being governed by annual *prefects* sent from Rome.
Kennett. Roman Antiquities, pt. ii. h. iv.

About that time our author [E. Heywood] receiving instructions concerning matters of faith from an English man called Hall, he went into the Low Countries, and at Antwerp performed the office of preacher, and *prefectship* of the spirit.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch, who, in the language of that age, was styled the praepositus, or *prefect* of the sacred bed chamber.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 17.

PREFE'R, *v.* } Fr. *Préférer*; It. *Preferire*; Sp. *Prefirir*; Lat. *Preferre*, to bear or carry before, (*præ*, and *ferre*,) and, hence,—
PRE'FERENCE. } To bring forward, to hold or place before; to advance, to propose, to promote; to choose or take before, (sc.) any other thing; and, consequentially,—
PRE'FERABLE. }
PRE'FERABLENESS. }
PRE'FERABLY. }
PREFE'RRER. }
PREFE'RMENT. }

To value or esteem more.

In deede it is not out of memorie, sence dronken burned tayle Weston, was at the cost in hys sermons and lessons vpo hope of *preferment* to the diuinitie lecture in Oxeforde, to prate, publyshe, and affirme, *sola fides iustificat.*
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, To the Reader.

I can not nor ought not, except I would bee noted ingrate to youre royall person beyng my patrone and *preferrer.*
Hall. Hen. V. an. 2.

Doctor Stephens, secretary, and D. Foxe, almosiner, were the chiefe furtherers *preferrers*, and defenders on the king's behalfe of the said cause.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1688. an. 1556.

——— But vse we our powres,
And round about vs cast these cares of ours,
All to discouer how we may *prefer*
His wisht retreate.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. i.

Which hypothesis, if it appear but probable to an impartial inquiry, will even on that account be *preferrible* to both the former, which we have seen to be desperate.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 3.

Wherefore my purpose is not to measure or weigh the *preferableness* of severall vocations, but onely to set that of courtiers rectified and straight in the understanding of the world.—*Montaigne. Devoute Essayes*, pt. i. Treat. 10. s. 7.

You, to get more *preferment* by your wit,
Others to gain the spoils of misery,
Labour with all your pow'r to follow it;
Showing us fears, to draw on cruelty.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

Preferring, which seems, perhaps, best to express the act of volition, does it not precisely. For though a man would *prefer* flying to walking, yet who can say he ever wills it?
Locke. Of Hum. Understd. b. ii. c. 21.

Would'st thou to honours and *preferments* climb?
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. I.

God has so made and established the human nature, the soul being united to a body in proper state, that the soul *preferring* or chusing such an immediate exertion or alteration of the body, such an alteration instantaneously follows.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. i. s. 1.

It is now in the possession of Lord Royston, and was reckoned *preferable* to that of the king.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2.

It is in effect confessed, that in those things where there is say real *preferableness*, it is no dishonour, nothing in any respect unworthy of God, for him to act from necessity.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. iv. s. 3.

Do not think I make a merit of writing to you *preferably* to a good supper; for these three days we have been here, have actually given me an aversion to eating in general.
Gray, Let. 2. *To Mr. West.*

I trust it will be allowed by all, that in every act of will there is an act of choice; that in every volition there is a *preference*, or a prevailing inclination of the soul, whereby the soul, at that instance, is out of a state of perfect indifference, with respect to the direct object of the volition.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. i. s. 2.

[Sir Antonio More] was made receiver of the revenues of West-Flanders; a *preferment* with which, they say, he was so elated, that he burned his easel, and gave away his painting tools.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. c. 6.

PRE-FIGURE, *v.* } *Pre*, before, and *figure*; Fr. *Figurer*; It. and Sp. *Figurar*; Lat. *Figurare*, from *fingere*, to frame or form.
PREFI'GURATE.
PREFIGURA'TION.
PREFI'GURATIVE.

To frame or form, to fashion, to shape, to portray or depicture, the form or image before, precedently or previously; to depicture or present a prior or previous form or image.

The temple of my God, is the church or faithfull congregacion of my heauenly father, *prefygured* by the temple of Salomon at Hierusalem.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

Whatsoeuer thing hath hitherto been done, the same had been foreshewed and *prefigurate* afore in the bokes of Moses, in the Prophetes, and in the Psalmes.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 24.

This Mathusalah or Mathusalem, as the holy Scripture sayth, was of longest life, and being borne in the viii. generation from Adam, did *prefigurate* the viii. age of the world.
Grafton, pt. i. *First Age.*

Some [ceremonies] were of a typical *prefiguration* of things to come, and especially of the Messiah, and matters pertaining to his kingdome.
Bp. Hall. A Ser. at Exeester, Aug. 1637.

Most of the famous passages of providence (especially the signal afflictions of eminent persons representing our Saviour) do seem to have been *prefigurations* of or preludes to his passion.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

However, all the sacrifices of old, instituted by God, we may with fuller confidence affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and *prefigurative* of this most true and perfect sacrifice.—*Id. Ib.*

These mercies were promises to the human race, in their great representative and surety, before the world began; 2 Tim. i. 9; Tit. i. 2. they were *prefigured* by ancient dispensations; and, in part fulfilled at the incarnation of Christ.—*Horne. On the Psalms*, Ps. 89.

PRE-FINE, *v.* } Fr. *Préfinir*, Lat. *Prefinire.*
PREFINI'TION. } To terminate or determine the ends, bounds, or limits, before or precedently; to set or place previous bounds or limits.

Nor before the which tyme *prefined* by God's infallible and immutable providence they shal not fal nor die.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

God made out of one blode all man kynde to dwell ouer the vniuersall earth, and hath *prefined* their constituted tymes and hath *prefixed* the lymites of their habitacion that thei shuld seke God.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold rectcaint; to wit, a limitation of their powers; a circumscription of their bounds; and a *prefinition* of their periods.—*Fotherby. Atheom.* (1622.) p. 270.

PRE-FIX, *v.* } Fr. *Préfixe*; It. *Prefigere*;
PRE'FIX, *n.* } Sp. *Prefixo*; Lat. *Prafixum*, (*præ*, and *fixum*, past part. of *figere*,) to *fix* or fasten.

To fasten; to put, place, set fast or firm, before or precedently; to place, to set before; to settle or establish previously.

They wyth all the deuilles in helle came not with hole it fro them, whom God hath *prefixed* too make vp hys numbre.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

Then Joue with freendly words his sonne recomforts thus againe.
Ech man's day stands *prefixt.*
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. x.

When my abodes *prefixed* time is spent,
My cruell fayre streight bids me wend my way.
Spenser, Son. 46.

The Greek word Θεος is a *prefix* augmentation to many words in that language.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 24.

You remark, that the article is *prefixed* before Θεος, in an absolute construction, when spoken of the Father; but omitted when predicated of the Λογος.
Waterland. Works, vol i. pt. ii. p. 48.

Then by a *prefix* of the letter N, of which the primary sense is not known, it signifies to have, to possess.
Beddoes. On Mathematical Evidence, p. 7. Note.

The disquisition [by Dr. Campbell] to which it is *prefixed*, contains many acute and profound remarks on the nature and power of signs, both as a medium of communication and as an instrument of thought.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. i. c. 4. s. 4.

PRE-FOOL, *v. Pre*, before, and *fool*, (qv.) To play the *fool* before.

Rol. I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *prefooled* you.—*Shirley. The Bird in a Cage*, Act iii. sc. 1

PRE-FORM, *v. Pre*, before, and *form. Fr. Former*; It. *Formare*; Sp. *Formar*; Lat. *Formare*; (A. S. *Frem-an*,) to frame or fashion.

To frame or fashion, mould or shape, before or precedently.

But if you would consider the true cause
Why all these things change from their ordinance,
Their nature, their *preformed* faculties,
To monstrous qualitie; why you shall finde,
That Heauen hath infus'd them with these spirits,
To make them instruments of feare, and warning,
Unto some monstrous state.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 3

PRE-FULGENCY. *Pre*, before, and *fulgency*, from Lat. *Fulgens*, burning or flaming.

The superior *fulgency*, or brilliancy, or splendour.

If by designation of Christ, by the concession of the apostolical college, he assumed the *prefulgency* of his excellent worth and merit, or upon any other ground, Saint Peter had the πρωτεια or first place.—*Barrow. The Pope's Supremacy.*

PRE'GNABLE. See IMPREGNABLE. Fr. *Prenable*, from *prendre*, to take.

That can or may be taken or conquered.

The ye marshal caused ye towne to be auewed, to se if it were *pregnable* or not.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 51.

PRE'GNANT. } Fr. *Pregnans*; It. *Prègno*;
PRE'GNANCY. } Sp. *Preñado*; Lat. *Pregnans*, q. d. *præ gnans*, generating, getting, fitting or becoming full with young; generally,—
PRE'GNANTLY. }

Teeming, full, abundant, fruitful, liberal, copious.

She colde was, and without sentement,
For ought he wote, for brethe felt he none,
And this was him a *preignant* argument,
That she was forth out of this world agone.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

Chose out the yong men moste apte, lentle, godly, and of *pregnant* wittes into the ministracion and gouernance of the comō well and of the chirche.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, b. vii. c. 1.

They perceiued in him great copy [*copia*] of learning, *pregnancy* of wytte.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

But admit this idle surmise as true as it is fabulous, it then administers a *pregnant* argument against all common stage-players.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, Act viii. sc. 3.

Only in the passage following, I cannot but admire the ripeness and the *pregnance* of his native treachery, endeavouring to be more a fox than his wit will suffer him.
Milton. Colasterion.

Lion. You'd little think of what consequence and *pregnancy* this imp is.—*Marmion. The Antiquary*, Act i. sc. 1.

That Geffray Monmouth, first, our Brutus did devise,
Not heard of till his time our adversary says:
When *pregnantly* we prove, ere that historian's days,
A thousand ling'ring years, our prophets clearly song
The Britain-founding Brute.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s.10.

On the proud vine her humble gems appear;
The smiling fields rejoice, and hail the *pregnant* year.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. iii.

Besides the seeming *pregnancy* of the queen, there is another circumstance, conclusive for this picture being painted after the death of Henry (the Sixth).
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 2.

PRE-GRA'VATE, *v.* Lat. *Pregravare*, to weigh down greatly; *præ*, before, and *gravare*, to weigh down.

To weigh down greatly; to press heavily upon.

The clog that the body brings with it, cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul in all her performances.
Bp. Hall. The Invisible World, b. ii. s. 1

PRE-HEND, *v.* Fr. *Prendre*; Lat. *Prehendere*, to take, seize, or catch. See PRIZE.

Sim. Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year,
Prehended yet?
Middleton. Mayor of Quinborough, Act v. sc. 1.

PRE-INSTRUCT, *v. Pre*, before, and *instruct*, from *instructum*, past part. of *instruere*; consequentially,—

To teach, to guide, to direct; before or precedently.

There are all the three members of that divine image, knowledge, righteousness, and holinesse, which are mentioned in that foregoing description of Plato's, as if Plato had been *pre-instructed* by men of the same spirit with the apostle.—*More. Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, pt. iv. c. 1.

PRE-JUDGE, *v.* PREJU'DGEMENT. PRE'JUDICE, *n.* PRE'JUDICIAL, *v.* PREJU'DICATE, *v.* PREJU'DICATE, *adj.* PREJU'DICATIVE. PREJUDI'CIAL. } Fr. *Préjuger, préjudicier*; It. *Pregiudicare*; Sp. *Prejudicar*; Lat. *Præjudicare, præjudicium*, (*præ*, and *judicare*, to deem,) quod *jus dicatur*. To deem or doom before or precedently; to have, hold, or give a precedent or previous sentence or opinion; to sentence, to decide, to determine before or precedently.

Prejudice,—a precedent or previous judgment; i.e. precedent or previous to inquiry, trial, or examination; without trial or examination; and, consequentially, a judgment, whether favourable or unfavourable, without reason. From the common application to an unfavourable *prejudgement*; —*prejudice* is farther applied to—

Wrong or injury, hurt, harm, or mischief.

He sent hys wagoners by all wayes and pathes out of the woodes upon our men of armes and encountred with them to their great *prejudice*.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 120.

Yet at there other lawes made to gouern the peple & their howses which if thei be not *preiudice* to faith & charite, albeit mon make them, yet muste we kepe them as God's lawes for the auctoritie of the magistrates' sake whom God hathe instituted.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 8.

And therefore to *prejudicate* his determination is but a doubt of goodness to him, who is nothing but goodness.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

Yet I will not anticipate and *prejudge* mine own mishaps, as I should account the loss of him, what I have trained from a child.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 576.

Such being the froward disposition of *prejudicated* persons, that let the truth be never so evident, the arguments, the authorities against them never so convincing, yet they will quite reject and *precondemne* them, ere they have once examined them.—*Prynne. Hietrio-Mastix*, Epist. Ded.

Who not conceiting it as it was told,
But judging it proceeded out of hatte,
Distaining deeply to be so controlld?
That others should his rule *prejudicate*,
Charg'd Her'lord therewithal.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. i.

If not with minds *preiudicate*,
But holding in suspence
Awhile the pappacie, that takes
And gives so much offence.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 1.

I would repent me were it not too late,
Were not the angry world *prejudicate*.
Bp. Hall, b. vi. Sat. 1.

A thing as ill beseeming philosophers as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges.
More. Infinity of Worlds, Pref. (1647.)

Besides, the realm, though mad, will never 'gree
To have a right ancession overthrown;
To raise confusion upon them and theirs,
By *prejudicing* true and lawful heirs.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Forthy the first did in the forepart sit,
That nought mote hinder his quicke *preiudize*,
He had a sharpe foresight and working wit,
That never idle was, no once would rest a whit.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Thomas Becket then beyng Archebishop of Cauntarbury, vnderstandyng the king to go about to set lawes, *preiudiciall* to the priuelege of the clergie, would not agree therevnto.
Grafton. Henry II. an. 13.

It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*.
Knox. Two Sermons, p. 39.

If after all his profession he cannot bear any opposition to his opinion, if he cannot so much as give a patient hearing, much less examine and weigh the arguments on the other side, does he not plainly confess it is *prejudice* governs him?—*Locke. Conduct of Understanding*, s. 10.

Observe here, that this rule of casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions and sentiments is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once, considered as men of business or religion, as friends or neighbours, as fathers or sons, as magistrates, subjects, or christians; but merely as philosophers and searchers after truth.—*Watts. Logic*, pt. ii. c. 4.

Art thou beyond the ruffian gripe of pow'r,
When Wilkes, *prejudg'd*, is sentenc'd to the tow'r?
Churchill. An Epistle to William Hogarth.

Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit: and not a series of unconnected acts. Through just *prejudice* his duty becomes a part of his nature.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

That which in the first instance is *prejudicial* may be excellent in its remoter operation; and its excellence may arise even from the ill effects it produces in the beginning.
Id. Ib.

PRE'LATE. PRE'LACY. PRE'LATESHIP. PRE'LATESS. PRELA'TICK. PRELA'TICAL. PRELA'TICALLY. PRELA'TION. PRE'LATIZE, *v.* PRE'LATING. PRE'LATY. } Fr. *Prélat, prélation*; It. *Prelato, prelazione*; Sp. *Prelado, prelacion*; Lat. *Prælatio*; Low Lat. *Prælatus*, formed upon *prælatus*, the past part. of *preferre*, to prefer. See PREFER.

One who is brought forward or *preferred*, advanced, promoted, set over, or exalted; generally applied to those who-are preferred to the highest orders of ecclesiastics; to the bishops.

He bynette hem vaste yneu, so that atte laste there
The bysopes and other *prelats*, that of londe were,
Some with grete processyon in gret anguysse and fere
Weynde byuore the kyng, & her relykes myd hem bere.
R. Gloucester, p. 177.

But euery *prelate* hold his see:
With all suche as he maie geate
Of lusty drinke, of lusty meate,
Whereof the body fat and full,
Is vnto gostely labour dulle,
And slough to handle thilke plough.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

They have cofferted Christes sufferings, in crossinge one hande ouer an other, and in spredinge theyr armes abrode, Judas in kyllinge, Cayphas in *prelatyng*, and Pilate in washinge their handes.—*Bale. Apologye*, fol. 8. Pref.

Likewise the men in theyr *prelacies*, prieshodes, and innumerable kiodes of monkery, for want of women hath brent in theyr lustes, and dane abominations without nobre, so vnreuerently in the seiues the iust reward of theyr error.—*Id. English Votaries*, pt. i.

Thus against the dale assigned, came the seid archbishops, bishops, abbats and other of the *prelates*, both far and neere throughout all England.—*Pat. Mortyrs*, p. 241. an. 1220.

For the love and request of the pope, he was content that Thurstinus should reenter his realme, and quietlie inioy his *prelatship*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 280. an. 1118.

There be of those that esteem *prelaty* a figment, who yet can pipe if they can dance, nor will be unturnish'd to chew that what the *prelates* admire and have not, others have and admire not.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

The adversary, as ye know, barking at the door, or searching for me at the Bordello's, where it may be he has lost himself, and reps up without pity the sage and rheumatic old *prelates*, with all her young Corinthian laity, to inquire for such a one.—*Id. Ib.*

Such of the *prelatick* party as in love will present pomp and power, will be averse unto me, because I pare so deep.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 101.

We shall be able by this time to discern whether *prelatical* jurisdiction be contrary to the Gospel or no.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. ii. s. 3.

And hath made them admire a sort of formal outside men *prelatically adorned*.—*Id. The Conclusion.*

The unction from above hath descended upon your heads and upon your hearts; you are κατ' ἐξοχὴν, by way of eminency and *prælation*, spiritual men.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 10.

A superadded *prelation* of the sensible nature above the vegetable is the faculty and exercise of animal and local motion.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 47.

And as for Cyprian's time, the cause was far unlike, he indeed succeeded into an episcopacy that began then to *prelatize*.—*Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence.*

Being they are churchmen, we may rather suspect them for some *prelatizing* spirits that admire our bishoprieks, not episcepacy.—*Id. Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

I persuade me that whatever faultiness was but superficial to *prelaty* at the beginning, is now by the just judgment of God, long since branded and inworn into the very essence therof.—*Id. The Reason of Church Government*, b. ii. c. 1.

It was a confounding argument against presbytery, that those *prelates*, who are most suspected to lean that way, treated their inferior brethren with haughtiness, rigour, and contempt,—*Swift. A Preface to the Bp. of Sarum.*

When by length of time the custom of making elections by the clergy only was fully established, the popes began to except to the usual method of granting these investitures, which was *per annulum et baculum*, by the prince delivering to the *prelate* a ring, and pastoral staff or crosier: pretending, that this was an encroachment on the church's authority, and an attempt by these symbols to confer a spiritual jurisdiction.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 2.

PRELE'CT, *v.* PRELE'CTION. PRELE'CTOR. } Lat. *Prælectio, præ*, before, and *lectio*, a lesson, a reading.

The *lection*, lesson, or reading of the master *prior* to that of the student, or other person, and preparatory to it; generally, a lesson or discourse.

This doctrine asserts also, that God cannot certainly foreknow future contingents; as Scotus positively concludes in the eleventh chapter of his *prelections*.
South, vol. v. Ser. 3.

I should seem not to have taken warning by the contempt which fell on that conceited Greek who had the vanity to *prelect* upon the military art before the conquerors of Asia.
Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

It is for its honour that such a set of persecuting patriarchs is no where to be found, but in a poetical *prelection*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. App.

The *Prælector* of Poetry at Oxford is obliged by the statute to read his inaugural lecture the first Tuesday in the term subsequent to his election.
Gregory. Lowth's Lectures, Lect. 1. Note 1.

PRELIBATION. Lat. *Prælibatio*, from *prælibare*, to taste before; *præ*, and *libare*, (λειβ-ειν,) to pour; and, consequentially, to taste.

A prior or previous taste.

In the first chapter of Genesis, is also a *prelibation* of those illustrious truths which are more fully and circumstantially delivered in the second and third.
More. Defence of the Modern Cabbala, pt. iv. App.

There is a paradise that fears
No forfeiture, and of its fruits he sends
Large *prelibation* oft to saints below.—*Cowper. Task*, b.v.

PRELIMINARY, *adj.* PRELI'MINARY, *n.* } Fr. *Préliminaire*; It. *Preliminare*; Sp. *Preliminar*; *præ*, before, and *limen*, the threshold or entrance.

Before the entrance; (sc.) upon the main subject or business; prior, previous, or precedent.

I shall premise some *preliminary* considerations to prepare the way of holiness, to explicate the differing senses of the apostles, to understand the question and the duty.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

I had thought here to have shut my preface, being sensible of the tædium of long *preliminaries*.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

The Arians, who came after, (and who set out upon the same *preliminary* principles,) finding that the Sabellian confusion of persons had been utterly routed, baffled, and exploded by all good Catholics, had really no option left, but either to make the Son and Holy Spirit creatures, or to give up their *preliminaries*.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 252.

I have thought it proper, in this *preliminary* chapter, first, to explain the nature of the truths which I propose to investigate; and, secondly, to point out some of the more important applications of which they are susceptible.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. pt. i. Introd.

PRE'LOKE, *v.* *Pre*, and *look*, (qv.) To *look* forward; to direct the eye or sight forward.

It was the Lord that brake the bloody compacks of those That *preloked* on with yre, to slaughter me and myne.
Surrey. Psalm 55.

PRE'LUDE, *v.* PRE'LUDE, *n.* PRE'LUDER. PRELU'DIOUS. PRELU'DIUM. PRELU'SIVE. PRELU'SORY. } Fr. *Prélude*; It. and Sp. *Preludio*; Lat. *Præludium, præludere*; *præ*, and *ludere*, to play or sport.

To play or ply before, or precedently; generally, as preparatory or introductory, to something that is to follow; to be introductory to; to preface, to premise.

A strange accident befell him, perchance not so worthy of memory for itself, as for that it seemeth to have been a kind of *prelude* to his final period.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p.225.

S. Paul sales that Adam was the figure of him that was to come, that is to say, of Christ, as that the office of Adam was *preludious* to and typicall of the office of Christ.
H. More. Phil. Writings, General Pref. p. xxv.

She (soul) acts as it were by her self, and performs some *preludious* exercises, conformable to those in her sixty vehicle.—*Id. The Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 17.

Awakes his lute, and 'gainst the fight to come
Informs it, in a sweet *preludium*
Of closer strains. *Crashaw. The Delights of the Muses.*

But the truth is, these are but the προοιμια, or εισαγωγαι, the *prelusory* lighter brandishings of those swords.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 470.

Sabbath of months! henceforth in him be blest
And *prelude* to the realm's perpetual rest!
Dryden. Britannia Rediviva.

——— The moving storm
Thickens amain, and loud triumphant shouts,
And horns shrill-warbling in each glade, *prelude*
To his approaching fate. *Somervile. The Chase.*

So that, upon the whole matter, he stept forth, not only the work of God's hands, but also the copy of his perfections; a kind of image, or representation of the Deity in small; infinity contracted into flesh and blood; and (as I may so speak) the *preludium*, and first essay towards the incarnation of the divine nature.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

——— At last,
The clouds consign their treasures to the fields;
And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Preludise drops, let all their moisture flow,
In large effusion, o'er the freshen'd world.
Thomson. Spring.

——— The prefum'd air
Gave to another sense its *prelude* rich
On what the eye should toast. *Mason. English Garden*, b. iv.

The cordial nectar of the bowl
Swelled his old veins, and cheered his soul;
A lighter, livelier *prelude* ran,
Ere thus his tale again began.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 2.

Invention, science, and execution, Rousseau requires in a good *preludet*.—*Mason. On Church Music*, p. 60.

PRE-MATU'RE. PREMATU'RELY. PREMATU'RITY. } Fr. *Prémature*; It. *Prematuro*; Lat. *Prematurus*, (*præ*, and *maturus*,) neither too quick or early, nor too slow or late, (Vossius.) See MATURE.

Ripe, perfect, complete, before, (sc.) the time or season; unseasonably ripe; unseasonably early; too early.

And this hard to imagine what possible consideration, what messenger from the dead should be able to perswade him to repent, till he hath deposited that *premature* perswasion of his being in Christ.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 481.

In all our philosophical inquiries (to whatever subject they may relate) the progress of the mind is liable to be affected by the same tendency to a *premature* generalization.
Stewart. Philos. Essays. Prel. Dissert. c. 1.

Sometimes, in consequence of a peculiar disposition of mind, or of an infirm bodily constitution, a child is led to seek amusement from books, and to lose a relish for those recreations which are suited to his age. In such instances, the ordinary progress of the intellectual powers is *prematurely* quickened.—*Id. Of the Human Mind*, c. 6. s. 7.

By these means we instil our own vanity into their infant minds, and push their genius into *prematurity*.
Observer, No. 34.

PRE-ME'DITATE, *v.* PREME'DITATE, *adj.* PREME'DITATELY. PREMEDITA'TION. } Fr. *Préméditer*; It. *Premeditare*; Sp. *Premeditar*; Lat. *Præmeditari*; *præ*, and *meditari*, quasi *meditari*, from the Gr. Μελεταω; μελετ, *curæ est*; it is (matter) of care; and, consequentially, of thought, of reflection.

To think carefully, studiously—before or precedently; to keep the thoughts previously fixed upon with care or anxiety; to contemplate, to consider beforehand.

That they should before hande *premeditate* with them selfes, maturely and deliberately, these thinges by her moued.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 10.

Se ye heue nowe hard, what *premeditation* be expedient before than man take on him the gouernace of a publyke weale.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. ii. c. 1.

All things are to be doone with good aduisement and *premeditation*: and that properlie belongeth to a king.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 150. an. 1056.

And to this point *premeditating* well,
A speech (which chaun'd the very pin to cleave)
Aim'd, whatsoever the success befell,
That it no room should for a second leave.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

He that *premeditately* cozens one, does not cozen all, but only because he cannot.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 62.

And to prove this true, the orations which he made upon the sudden without *premeditation* before, do shew more boldness and courage then those which he had written and studied long before.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 702.

He said to me, he never improved his interest at court to do a *premeditate* mischief to other persons.
Burnet. Life of Rochester, p. 25.

Premeditation of thought, and brevity of expression, are the great ingredients of that reverence, that is required to a pious, acceptable, and devout prayer.
South, vol. ii. p. 83. Ser. 3.

Accordingly, in all the number of laws passed with regard to the plantations, the words which distinguish revenue laws, specifically as such, were, I think, *premeditately* avoided.—*Burke. Speech on American Taxation.*

PREMISE, *adj.* PRE'MISE, *n.* The *prime*, first, or chief. } Fr. *Premier*; Lat. *Primus*; first.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions.—*Camden. Remaines.*

Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created *premier* Earl of England.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 2.

PREMISE, *v.* PRE'MISE, or PRE'MISS. } Fr. *Prémisse*; It. *Premessa*; Sp. *Premissa*; Fr. *Prémices*; It. *Primizie*: *premices*, or first gatherings. See the quotation from Dryden.

The *premises* are *propositiones premissæ*: the propositions which precede or come before, (sc.) the conclusion; and to *premise*,—

To place, or set, or stand before; to state, to propose previously; to lay down previous propositions; to preface.

Premises, (in law,)—circumstances *premised* or set forth *previously*, to the covenants, &c. Also the houses, lands, &c. set forth, *proposed*, to be conveyed, &c.

Certes (quod I) I ne maie not dene, ne withstande the reasons purposed, and I see well that it foloweth by strength of the *premises*.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

The said clergy do desire the king's majesty's license authorising them to attempt, entreat, and commune of such matters, and therein freely to give their consents, which otherwise they may not do upon pain and peril *premised*.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. i. No. 17.

The *premisses* considered.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. p. 94.

——— O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day,
Knit earth and heaven together.
Shakespeare. Hen. VI. Act v. sc. 2.

The law I beare no malice for my death,
Than does upon the *premises*, but justice.
Id. Hen. VIII. Act ii. sc. 1.

[The Pythagoreans] when they sacrificed unto the Gods would especially taste of the *primices* or parcels of flesh which they had killed.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 635.

This being *premised*, let us now see what he says to the text above mentioned, Phil. ii. 6. "He saith of the Son, (I use your own words, p. 35.) that though he was in the form of God, yet he never compared himself (a God) his Father."
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 10.

For the farther illustration of which, we must *premise* this, as a certain and fundamental truth, that so far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings, men or angels, bear the necessary and essential relation of servants to God, and consequently to Christ, who is God blessed for ever.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

This lanx, in English a charger, or large platter, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruit, which were offered to the Gods at their festivals, as the *premices*, or first gatherings.
Dryden. On the Origin and Progress of Satire.

They who have not so far look'd into those forms, are not sure by virtue of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the *premises*; they only take it to be so by an implicit faith in their teachers, and a confidence in those forms of argumentation; but this is still but believing, not being certain.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 17. s. 4.

All animals were in Noah's ark; therefore no animals perished in the flood: whereas in the *premise* all animals signifies every kind of animals, which does not exclude or deny the drowning of a thousand individuals.
Watts. Logic, pt. iii. c. 3. s. 1.

Besides, mankind love to have so much compliment paid to their understandings, as to suppose that they know the major or minor, which is suppressed and implied, when you pronounce the other *premise* and the conclusion.
Id. Ib. pt. iii. c. 2. s. 6.

An enthymeme has only one *premise*.
Art of Thinking, pt. iii. c. 9.

Of the latter kind, are the relations of cause and effect of means and end, of *premises* and conclusion.
Stewart. The Human Mind, pt. i. c. 5. s. 2.

PRE-MO'NISH, *v.* PREMO'NISHMENT. PREMON'ITION. PREMO'NITON. } See PREADMONISH. Lat. *Præmonere*; (*præ*, and *monere*, to advise, to warn.)

To advise, to bring to mind, to apprize before or beforehand; to forewarn.

Wherefore he *premonishesh* vs to be constant, and to hold fast in mynde the last ingement, that is, the glorye of the godly to come and the paynes eternall of the vngodly.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 7.

In the seconde and thirde chapters are the sayd viii. congregations seuerally echo one by itself discribed and warned, the vniuersall *premonishment* of the whole christen church in the vii. partes or clymates of the world.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

Therfore it is necessarye to note this *premonicion* teaching vs how we shulde know the chirche of God, where we shuld seke it.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel.* Argument.

Let me here *premonish* once for all, that I intend no innovation in religion, or disturbance of our established and received doctrines.—*Gianeill. Pre-existence of Souls*, Pref.

Now, after those *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, pt. i. p. 40.

It is enough, that all the Grecians here,
And all the Gods besides, just witnesse beare,
What friendly *premonitions* haue beene spent
On your forbearance; and their vaine event.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

First, those frequent predictions or *premonitions* of our Saviour to all the professors of his name.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act viii. sc. 7.

Some such like uncouth *premonitions*; the great and holy God sends purposely to awaken our security, and to prepare us either for expectation, or prevention of judgements.
Sp. Hall, Soliloquy 79.

PREMONSTRATE, *v.* PREMONSTRA'TION. } Fr. *Prémonstrer*; Lat. *Præmonstrare*; to show beforehand; from *monere*, to advise or call to mind. See MONSTER.

To show or exhibit before or precedently; to present previously to the senses, to the mind; to portend, to foreshow.

Neither in the delivery of these things, though evidently true, do we presuppose any thing, as if we would gain men's affections by stealth or flattery, but we *premonstrate* rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually, from the first principles of metaphysicks until we come to the last and least differences of things.
Hartlib. Reform of Schools, p. 51.

If such demonstration was made for the beginning, then the like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling.
Shelford. Learned Discourses, p. 323.

PRE-NO'MINATE, *v.* PRENO'MINATE, *adj.* PRENOMINA'TION. } From the Lat. *Prænominare*, to give a *prænomen* or first name.

To name or *nominate* before or precedently.

To mention or make mention of, first. See NOMINATE.

Think'st thou to catch my life so pleasantly
As to *prenominate* in nice conjecture
Where thou wilt hit me dead?
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 5.

Hauing euer seene, in the *prenominate* crimes
The youth you breathe of guilty.
Id. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 1.

They deceived in the name of horse-raddish, horse-mint, bull-rush, and many more: conceiving therein some *prenominal* consideration; whereas, indeed, that expression is but a Grecism; by the prefix of *hippo* and *bous*, that is, horse and bull, intending no more then great.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.

Moreouer if we concede, that the animals of one element might bear the names of those in the other, yet in strict reason the watery productions should have the *prenomination*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 24.

PRE-NOTE, *v.* PRENO'TION. PRENO'STICK. } *Prenote*, from Lat. *Prænotare*, (*præ*, before, and *notare*,) to mark, from *notum*, past part. of *noscere*, to know, to think.

To mark, signify, or designate, before or precedently.

Prenotion, Lat. *Prænotio*, (*præ*, and *notio*. See NOTION.)

A *notion* or opinion previously formed; a forethought.

Prenosticke, (in Gower,)—prognostick or presage.

He seith for suche a *prenostike*
Most of an hounde was to him like.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And this blind ignorance of that age thus shoue *prenoted*, was the cause while these kings builded so manie monasteries vpon zealous superstition.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 120. an. 764.

This art of memory is but built upon two intentions; the one *prenotion*, the other emblem. *Prenotion* dischargeth the indefinite seeking of that we would remember, and directeth us to seek in a narrow compass; that is, somewhat that hath congruity with our place of memory.
Bacon. Of Learning, b. ii.

Hence, by the way, a strong argument in favour of the practice recommended by Bacon, of connecting emblems with *prenotions*, as the most powerful of all admiuicles to the facility of memory.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 2. s. 2. Note.

PRENSA'TION. Lat. *Prensatio*, from *prensare*, (*prehensare*,) to catch hold of, to seize.
Seizing, catching hold of.

That commonly by ambitious *prenasitions*, by simoniacal corruptions, by political bandyings, by popular factions, by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the place, doth appear by those many dismal schisms, which gave the church many pretended heads, but not one certain one.
Barrow. The Pope's Supremacy.

PRE'NTICE. } Now more usually written
PRE'NTICESHIP. } *Apprentice*, Fr. *Apprenti*, a learner, a taker of knowledge, learning, &c. from *apprendre*, to take, to take hold of.

This joly *prentis* with his maister abode,
Til he was weigh out of his *prentishode*,
A! were he snibbed bothe erly and late,
And sometime lad with revel to Newgate.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Prologue, v. 4384.

What an yldiote fole is he, that wyl bynde hymselfe *prentyce*, hauing maistyne for it, at his fourth comming, and myght for hys fre seruyce possesse hys father's inheritannce.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 102.

Seamen are not hred vp to perfection of skill in much lesse time (as it is said) then in the time of two *prentiships*.
Hacklayt, Voyages, vol. i. p. 3.

His rusty teeth (forsaken of his lips)
As they had served with want two *prentiships*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. iii. s. 1.

PRE-O'CCUPY, *v.* } Fr. *Préoccuper*; It. *Preoccupare*; Sp. *Preoccupar*; Lat. *Præoccupare*, (*præ*, *occupare*; *ob*, *capere*,) to take before.
PREO'CCUPATE, *v.*
PREOCCUPA'TION.
To take, seize, or catch hold of, before or precedently; to anticipate, to prepossess, to take previous possession.

Your minds *pre-occupy'd* with what you rather must do,
Then what you should, made you against the graine
To voyce him consull.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 3.

I have propounded my opinions naked and unarmed, not seeking to *pre-occupate* the liberty of men's judgments by confutations.—*Bacon. On the Advancement of Learning*, b.ii.

Next, that the said model be as plain as may be, without colours, or other beautifying, least the pleasure of the eye *preoccupate* the judgment.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 40.

You may impart and communicate the same to your son Cleander, to *preoccupate* and prevent his nature, which being . . . every way quick, lively and pregnant, is more apt and easy to be lead by such allurements.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 15.

He that would acquit himself in this case as a lover of truth, not giving way to any *pre-occupation*, or bysss that may mislead him, must do two things that are not very common, nor very easy.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, s. 10.

One of the greatest of these advantages is, that it [this world] *pre-occupies* the mind: it gets the first hold and the first possession.—*Paley*, Ser. 1.

PRE-O'MINATE, *v.* See OMINOUS.
To give a previous *omen*, to presage, to predict.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entred Babylon, they were thought to *pre-ominate* his death.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21

PRE-OPI'NION. See OPINION.
A previous *opinion*; a presentiment.

Some in an indistinct voracity eating almost any, others out of a timorous *pre-opinion*, refraining very many.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 25.

PRE-ORDA'IN, *v.* } Fr. *Préordonner*, *præ*, and *ordonner*; It. *Ordinare*; Sp. *Ordinar*; Lat. *Ordinare*. See ORDAIN.
PREO'RDINATE.
PREORDINA'TION.
PREO'RDINANCE.

To dispose o appoint the *order*, before; to determine-or define, to settle or establish, before or prior; to predetermine, to preestablish.

If it were nat in manoes own libertie of fre wil to do good or had hut to the one tcied by bonde of Godes *preordinaunce*: than do he neuer so wel it were by nedeful compulcion of thilke bonde and nat by fre choise.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

No aduersitie or perturbation hapneth at anie time to ip [his church] which his prouident wisdome doeth not foresee before and *prevenne*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 91. an. 319.

After the which yeere according to the *preordinat* counsell of God, when his seuerithe had beene sufficientlie declared vpon his owne house, it pleased him to shew mercie agaiue.—*Id. Ib.*

Am I of that vertue, that I maye resyste agaynst celestiall influence, *preordynate* by prouydence dyuine.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 12.

Thys plage is here also fer none other cause likeued vnto talents, but for that it is in wraight and measure to be ministered vnto the by the *preordinatio* of God.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

Unwedding he fulfill'd
The purpos'd counsel *pre-ordain'd* and fixt
Of the most high. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

These couchings, and these lowly courtesies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men,
And turne *pre-ordinance*, and first decree
Into the lawe of children.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act iii. sc. 1.

It may be said, for instance, that if voluntary actions be subjected to the same laws of necessity with the operations of matter, there is a continued chain of necessary causes, *pre-ordained*, and pre-determined, reaching from the original cause of all, to every single volition of every human creature.—*Hume. Hum. Underst.* s. 8.

It would be trifling to speak of a *pre-ordination* which was not to be understood of a *pre-operation*; since those to whom the apostle wrote well understood, from the attributes of the Godhead, that all things that were, had been *pre-ordained*, in the simple sense of the word; the other sense, of a *pre-operation*, St. John more forcibly expresses, by the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. ix. c. 2.

PREPA'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Préparer*; It. *Preparare*; Sp. *Preparar*; Lat. *Præparare*, (*præ*, before, and *parare*.) Of unknown etymology. To *prepare*,—
PREPA'RE, *n.*
PRE'PARATE.
PREPARA'TION.
PREPA'RATIVE, *adj.*
PREPA'RATIVE, *n.*
PREPA'RATIVELY.
PREPA'RATORY.
PREPA'RATURE.
PREPA'REDLY.
PREPA'REDNESS.
PREPA'RER.
To be or cause to be fit or suitable, (sc.) for some end or purpose; to make ready, apt, or fit; to form, frame, or fashion; (sc. in a fit state, order, or condition;) to provide for; to take measures previous or introductory to.

Sal tartre, slenly, and salt *preparat*.
Chaucer. The Chanonies Yemannes Tale, v. 16,278.

The voyce of a criar in wildernes: *prepare* the way of ye Lord, make his pathes stright.—*Bible*, 1551. *Luke*, c. 3.

Nowe wyl I treat of the *preparation* of suche personages, whan they fyrst receiue any greate dignite charge or gouernance of the weale publyke.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 1.

In the meane tyme the sayd mercuelous childe Jesus dooeth with this foundacion and entreing make a *preparative* to the executing of the heauenly businesse of restoring mankind to salueció.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 2.

Thon hast heard, good Theophilus, with what beginnynges both John the forerunner, and also the Lorde Jesus made a waie, and a *preparatife* vnto the office of preaching the gospel.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

They partly detested and abhorred the extreme cruelty of the commissioners toward the rotten carcasses, and partly laughed at their folly in making such *preparature*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1781. an. 1557.

I am no more but a *prepairer* of you to a baptisme of more efficacie and virtue, which ye shal receiue at ye hands of hym, whose comiog I preach vnto you.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

Cap. Nay, gentlemen, *prepare* not to be gone,
We haue a trifling foolish banquet towards.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act. i. sc. 5.

Seeing how lothly opposite I stood
To his vnnatural purpose, in fell motion
With his *prepared* sword, he charges home
My vnprouided body. *Id. Lear*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Pembroke and Stafford, you in one behalfe
Gee leeue mien, and make *prepare* for warre.
Id. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 1.

I will not deny but she [the soul of the world] may gisne some rude *preparative* strokes towards efformation.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 10.

——— A smattering in the Latin tongue,
A little rhetoric, with wrangling sophistry,
Were his *preparatives* vnto his art.
Machin. The Dumb Knight, Act iii. sc. 1.

It is *preparoticely* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man good physician.—*Hale.*

All this amazing majesty and formidable *preparatories* are for the passing of an eternal sentence upon an according to what we have done in the body.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

That she *preparedly* may frame her selfe
To th' way shee's forc'd to.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 1.

It is hardly possible for him [man] to do any thing so ill, but that it proves a *preparative* and introduction to the doing of something worse.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 3.

Tho' abstinence from sin cannot of itself take away the power of it, yet it will put the heart in a good *preparedness* for grace to take it away.—*Id.* vol. vi. Ser. 12.

Several persons being found guilty of and consenting to it, were afterwards executed, *viz.* Sir Jervice Elwaies, lieutenant of the Tower, consenting, Rich. Weston and James Franklin, who attended Overbury in his chamber, and gave him the meats and bolusses wherein the poyson was mingled, and Anne Turner, widow, the *preparer* of them.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

Rome, in thus civilizing and polishing mankind, had *prepared* them for the reception of that divine religion, which alone can give to human nature its full and adequate perfection.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. c. 10.

A creature which is to pass a small portion of its existence in one state to be *preparatory* to another, ought, no doubt, to have its attention constantly fixed upon its ulterior and permanent destination.—*Paley*, Ser. 1.

PRE-PENSE, *v.* } *Pre*, before, and *penser*, (to weigh, from *pensum*, past
PREPE'NSE. } part. of *pendere*, to weigh.
To weigh before or precedently; to place previously in the balance; to examine, to consider, to meditate beforehand; to premeditate.

All these thynges *prepensed* and gathered together seriousely, and after a due examination, euery of them iustly pondred in the balance of reason.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 25.

His frendes dyd publyshe abroade, dronkennes to be the cause of hys disease: but in verye deed it was *prepensed* treason, the infamy whereof, the power of his successours did oppresse.—*Grenade. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 299.

And ever, in your noble hart, *prepense*,
That all the sorrow in the world is lesse
Then vertues might and values confidence.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

A consequent will, answering to the knowledge of approbation, whereby, all circumstances *prepensed*, God does simply will this or that particular event, as simply good to be, and which is thereupon impossible not to be.
Bp. Hall. Via Media; The Way of Peace.

This is the grand criterion which now distinguishes murder from other killing: and this malice *prepense*, *malitia præcogitata*, is not so properly spite or malevolence to the deceased in particular, as any evil design in general: the dictate of a wicked, depraved and malignant heart.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14.

You see by the paper I take that I am likely to be long, with malice *prepense*.—*Burke. Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

PRE-PO'NDER, *v.* } Lat. *Præponderare*, *præ*, before, and *ponderare*, to weigh. See
PREPO'NDERATE, *v.*
PREPO'NDERANT.
PREPO'NDERANCE.
PREPONDERA'TION.
PONDER.
To precede or exceed in weight; to outweigh, to be heavier, to overbalance; to have greater weight, moment, or importance.

Though pillars, by channelling, be seemingly logrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves; and therefore ought perchance in sound reason not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless apparences *preponder* truths.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 27.

In statick experiment, an inconsiderable weight, by vertue of its distance from the centre of the ballance, will *preponderate* much greater magnitudes.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 15.

I will assert nothing but what shall be reasonable, though not demonstrable, and for *preponderating* to whatever shall be alledged to the contrary.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 1.

Whereas men affirm they perceive an addition of *ponderosity* in dead bodies comparing them usually unto blocks and stones, whensoever they lift or carry them; this accessional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance then reality.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 7

This only may be said in general, that as the arguments and proofs pro and con, upon due examination, nicely weighing every particular circumstance, shall to any one appear, upon the whole matter, in a greater or less degree, to *preponderate* on either side; so they are fitted to produce in the mind such different entertainment, as we call belief, conjecture, guess, doubt, wavering, distrust, disbelief, &c.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 16. s. 9.

It is equally against those notions of liberty of will, whether there be, previous to the act of choice, a *preponderancy* of the inclination, or a *preponderancy* of those circumstances which have a tendency to move the inclination.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. iii. s. 7.

Choice and preference can no more be in a state of indifference, than motion can be in a state of rest, or than the *preponderation* of the scale of a balance can be in a state of equilibrium.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. s. 7.

It is sufficient, if the whole plan or scheme be necessary to the support of civil society, and if the balance of good in the main do thereby *preponderate* much above that of evil.
Hume. On Morals, App. 4.

The *preponderant* scale must determine.—*Reid.*

[He did not find] that any other foreign powers than our own allies were likely to obtain a considerable *preponderance* in the scale.—*Burke. On the Army Estimates*, 1790.

PRE-POSE, *v.* Prepo'sition. Prepo'sitive. Prepo'sitor. Prepo'sture. } Fr. *Préposer*; It. *Preponere*; Sp. *Preponer*; Lat. *Praeponere*, (*præ*, before, and *ponere*, to put or place.)—To put or place before; in a precedent or antecedent station or condition.

For *preposition*, in Grammar, see the quotations from Wilkins and Tooke.

In our old writers, *preposition* seems to be used as equivalent to *proposition* or *exposition*.

Prepositor,—a common name in schools and colleges.

The byshoppe of Langers, bycause he was a prelate, began to speke and to make his *preposiçyon* well and sagely.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 91.

He made a longe *preposiçion* and oration cõcernynge ye allegiance which he exerçyd his lordes to ovre & here to bym for ye terme of his lyfe.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 133.

And prizes were *preposde* for such,
Whose champions bore them best
At tilts and turnies.—*Warner. Albion's Eng.* b. xi. c. 62.

I refer the reader to his life [Henry Smith's] writ by me at large, and *preposed* to his printed sermons.
Fuller. Worthies. Leicestershire.

The said Sir John Bushe in all his *prepositions* to the king, did not onely attribute to him worldly honours but divine names.—*Grafton. Rich. II.* an. 21.

Tulsco, hath been made of Ascheu, either by the Dutch *prepositive* article *tie* or *lie*, as our *the*, *&c.*
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4. *Selden. Illustrations.*

The king gave him the *prepositive* of Wells, with the prebend annexed.—*Leath. Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

Those are stiled connexive particles, whose proper use is to express, either 1. The construction of word with word called *preposition*; or 2. The contexture of sentence with sentence, called adverb and conjunction.

Prepositions are such particles, whose proper office it is to joyn integral with integral on the same side of the copula; signifying some respect of cause, place, time, or other circumstance, either positively or privatively.
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 3.

Prepositions also are the names of real objects.
Tooke. Div. of Pur. vol. i. c. 9.

These *prepositive* conjunctions, once separated from the others, soon gave birth to another subdivision; and grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of *postpositive prepositives*.—*Id. Ib.*

PRE-POSSE'SS, *v.* Prepossa'ssion. Prepossession. } *Præ*, before, and *possess*. See Possess. To have or hold before or precedently; to take or seize a previous hold; to hold as a previous opinion, or opinion previous to knowledge or inquiry; as a prejudice or prejudgment; to preoccupy.

The Spirit of God, though he be ordinarily conveyed by ecclesiastical ministeries, yet he also comes irregularly, and in ways of his own, and prevents the external rites, and *prepossesses* the hearts of his servants.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

The sight of one onely stage-play, though with a *prepossesed* opinion against it, will draw men on to frequent, applaud, and admire others.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vii. sc. 16.

But even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to disabuse them, are yet frequently captivated to these deceiving *prepossessions*.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 3.

They that were the hearers and spectators of what our Saviour said and did, had mighty and inveterate *prepossessions* to struggle with.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor.—*Brady. Glossary.*

Let us suppose for a moment that this happy æra were arrived, and that all the *prepossessions* of childhood and youth were directed to support the pure and sublime truths of an enlightened morality.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, pt. ii. s. 1. p. 39.

PREPO'STEROUS. Prepo'sterously. Prepo'sterousness. } Fr. *Pérposterer*, *prepostère*; Lat. *Praeposterus*, (*præ*, before, and *posterus*, after or behind.)

Having or placing the first last and last first; reverse or reverted; perverse or perverted; absurd, monstrous.

If ye spell Roma backward ye shal find it *lone* in this prodigyous kinde, for it is *preposterous* amor, a *lone* cute of order or a loue agaynst kind.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii. Pref.

But after we were freed from that mist, it hath bene (God be thanked) farre otherwise with us: although we cannot altogether excuse the dulnesse, sloth, and *preposterous* care of ceterine of our pastours: which, whether it agreeth to any of their countreymen or no, let other nations iudge.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 385.

The abbot was *preposterously* put to death, with two innocent vertuous monks with him.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. ii. No. 30.

The acting of playes is but a *preposterous* spurious course, to traine up youthes to an oratorical grave comely action or elocution.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. ii. Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Antiochus let flie
His sword with all, and (rushing in) a blow so deadly laid
Vpon his temples, that he grou'd; tumbl'd to earth, and stay'd
A mightie while *preposterously* (because the dust was deepe)
Vpon his necke and shoulders there.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

Preposterousness she counted it, to wear
Her jewes upon her back; yet with no less
Abhorrence look'd she on that sordid care
Which blush'd not to appear in open dress.
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 18.

We shall therefore choose rather to break those laws of method, (neglecting the scrupulosity thereof,) and subjoyn them immediately in this place, craving the reader's pardon for this *preposterousness*.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 170.

——— What's more *preposterous* than to see
A merry beggar? Mirth in misery?
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 1.

——— The shapeless pair,
As they design'd to mock me, at my side
Take step for step; and, as I near approach
The cottage, walk along the plaster'd wall,
Prepost'rous sight.
Cowper. Task, b. v

PRE-POTENT. Prepo'tency. } Lat. *Praepotens*, (*præ*, and *potens*, able, powerful.) See Potent.

Able, strong, powerful, before others; preceding or exceeding in strength or power.

Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disoheyed.
Plaifere. Appendix to the Gospel, c. 14.

For first, if there were a determined *prepotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dextrality.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.

PRE'PUCE. Prepu'tial. } Fr. *Prépuce*; It. *Prepuzio*; Sp. *Prepucio*; Lat. *Praeputium*; Gr. Προποθιον. The foreskin.

For in Iesus Crist neithir circuncisioun is ony thing worth, ne *prepucie*, but a new creature.—*Wiclif. Galathies*, c. 6.

Have stuff thy massy and voluminous head
With mountains, abbies, churches, synagogues,
Preputial offals, and Dutch dialogues.
Corbet. To Thomas Coryate.

PRE-RE'GNANT. *Pre*, before, and *regnant*, reigning. Reigning predecessor.

Edward, king Harold's *preregnant*,
Of the same change foretold.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 22.

PRE-REPT. Lat. *Praereptum*, past part. of *praeripere*, (*præ*, and *rapere*, to seize, to snatch.) To snatch or seize before.

In vayne wept Esau aftir Jacob had *prerept* him his blyssinge.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 5.

PRE-REQUI'RE, *v.* Prere'quisite, *n.* } *Pre*, before, and *requirere*, (*re*, and *quærere*, to seek,) to ask, to demand.

To seek, ask, demand, before or precedently; to make a previous demand; to exact as a necessary previous condition.

Some things are *pre-required* of us, to make us capable of the comfortable performance of so holy and heavenly a duty.
Bp. Hall. Devout Soul, s. 9.

The primitive church would admit no man to the superior orders of the clergy, unless among other *pre-requir'd* dispositions, they could say all David's psalter by heart.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

For the conformation of parts is necessarily required, not onely unto the *prerequisites* and previous conditions of birth, as motion and animation: but also unto the partuition or very birth itself.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 6.

How much more justly may I challenge that privilege to do it with the same *prerequisites*, from the best and most judicious of Latin writers.—*Dryden. Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

PRE-RESO'LVE. *Pre*, before, and *resolve*; Lat. *Resolvere*. See To Resolve. To predetermine.

I will debarre mine eares, mine eyes from all the rest, because I detest their lewdnesse: no man goes thus *pre-resolved* to a play.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. ii. p. 950. Act iv. sc. 2.

PRERO'GATIVE. Prero'gatived. } Fr. *Prérogative*; It. *Prerogativa*, from *prerogare*, to ask before or first, (*præ*, and *rogare*.) The *tribus aut centuria prærogativa* was that tribe or century which was *asked first*, or before the others, for its vote. See the quotations from Holland's *Livy*, which sufficiently account for the application of the word to—

A prior right, a prior or peculiar privilege, a right or privilege exercised before and prior to others; and thus implying a subsequent exercise of their right by others; but now used without such implication.

It is manifest that an order ought to be kepte in obedience, and that our duties is to obei euery one chiefly, after such sort, as he excelleth other in order and *prerogative* by the testimony of God's lawe.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 18.

The *prerogatives*, which God gaue vnto Peter, crouning his owne gifftes in him, helpe the bishoppe of Rome's cause nothinge at all: whiche *prerogatives* were not geuen vnto flesh and bloud, but to be a testimonye of that excellent profession of his faith.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 53.

For that a waift, the which by fortune came
Upon your seas, he claim'd as propertie:
And yet nor his, nor his in equitie,
But yours the waift by high *prerogative*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

Although it he confess'd, the affirmative hath the *prerogative* illation.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 7.

This foredome and choise of the *prerogative* centurie all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirme.
Holland. Livie, p. 601.

Vpon which day, when it happed that the centurie of the younger sort was drawn out first by lot, and had the *prerogatiue*, and by their voices nominated T. Octacilius and M. Æmilius Regillus for consuls.—*Id. Ib.* p. 513.

The centurie Galeria of the yonger sort, which by lot had the *prerogatiue* of giving their first voices, elected for consuls Q. Fulvius and Q. Fabius.—*Id. Ib.* p. 830.

——— Yet 'tis the plague to great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they lesse then the base,
'Tis destiny vnshunnable, like death.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 3.

The kings of these realms enjoy several powers, wherein the laws have not interposed; so they can make war and peace without the consent of parliament, and this is a great *prerogative*: but, if the parliament doth not approve of the war, the king must bear the charge of it out of his own purse; and this is a great check on the crown. So the king hath a *prerogative* to coin money without consent of parliament; but he cannot compel the subject to take that money, except it be sterling gold or silver, because herein he is limited by law.—*Swift. To the People of Ireland*, Let. 4.

The ransack'd city, taken by our toils,
We left and hither brought the golden spoils,
Equal we shar'd them; but before the rest
The proud *prerogative* had seiz'd the best.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

By the word *prerogative* we usually understand that special pre-eminence, which the king hath over and above all other persons, and out of the ordinary course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity. It signifies, in its etymology, (from *præ* and *rogo*,) something that is required or demanded before, or in preference to, all others.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. b. i. c. 7. p. 239.

PRE-SAGE, *n.* PRESA'GE, *v.* PRESA'GEFUL. PRESA'GEMENT. PRESA'GER. } Fr. *Présage, présagier*; It. *Presagio, presagire*; Sp. *Presagio*; Lat. *Præsagium, præsagire*, to see before, or foresee, (*præ*, and *sagire*, acute sentire, to see sharply.)

To foresee, to foreknow, to forebode, to foretell, to have a presentiment.

Then seek this path that I to thee *presage*,
Which after all to heaven shall thee send.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Natural conscience, it is plain, is a fear and confusion of mind, arising from the *presage* of some mischief that may befall a man beside the ordinary course of nature, or the usual occurrences of affairs, because he has done thus or thus.
More. An Antidote against Atheism, b. i. pt. ii. c. 10.

I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 224.

In this expectation he perswaded the credulity of elder times to take up their lodging before his temple, in skins of their own sacrifices; till his reservedness had contrived answers, whose accomplishments were in his power, or not beyond his *presagement*.—*Brown. Vulgar Err.* b. i. c. 10.

O let my books be then the eloquence
And dumb *presagers* of my speaking breast.
Shakespeare, Son. 23.

He said, and pass'd, with sad *presaging* heart,
To seek his spouse, his soul's far dearer part.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

Could any take up surer and better grounded *presages* of victory, from a survey of his own stupendous power, than Xerxes might, when he came to fetter the Hellespont, and to swallow up the (computatively) despicable strength of the Athenians?—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 6.

No racking pain yet gave disease a date;
No sad *presageful* thought precluded fate.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 5.

Along the woods, along the moorish fens,
Sighs the sad Genius of the coming storm;
And up among the loose disjointed cliffs,
And frcaturd mountains wild, the howling brook,
And cave, *presageful*, send a hollow moan,
Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear.
Thomson. Winter.

Plotinus observes, in his third Ennead, that the art of *presaging* is, in some sort, the reeling of natural letters denoting order; and that so far forth as analogy obtains in the universe, there may be vaticination.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. s. 1.

That enthusiastic love of nature, simplicity, and truth, in every department both of art and of science, is the best and surest *presage* of genius.
Id. Philosophical Essays, Ess. 3. c. 2.

PRE'SBYTER. PRE'SBYTERESS. PRESBYTE'RIAL. PRESBYTE'RIAN, *adj.* PRESBYTE'RIAN, *n.* PRESBYTE'RIANLY. PRESBYTE'RIANISM. PRE'SBYTERY. } Fr. *Prestbtre, prestre*; It. *Prête, presbiteriàno*; Sp. *Presbytero*; Lat. *Presbyter*; Gr. Πρεσβυτερος, elder, from πρεσβυναι, to be far entered into, or advanced in, (sc.) life or years.

See PRIEST, and the quotation from Hooker.

Some of these were *presbyteresses*, as they pleased the spiritual fathers.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

But Marinaus sayth, she was *presbyteresse* or a priestes leman, to save the honour of that order, because he was a monke his selfe.—*Id. Ib.*

What are they that imbrace the gospell but sonnes of God? what are churches but his families? Seeing, therefore, wee receiue the adoption and state of sonnes by their ministerie whom God hath chosen out for that purpose, seeing also that when we are the sonnes of God, our continuance is still under their care which were our progenitors, what better title could there bee giuen them then the reuerend name of *presbyters*, or fatherly guides?
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. s. 78.

In the other Epistle to Smyrna, it written that they should follow their bishop as Christ did his Father, and the *presbytery* as the apostles.—*Milton. Prelatical Episcopacy.*

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophesie, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*.—*Bible.* 1 *Timothie*, iv. 14.

Little is it that I fear lest any crookedness, any wrinkle or spot should be found in *presbyterial* government.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. ii.

To allay that heat, after the general vote was carried for the union, before they entered on the consideration of the particular articles, an act was prepared for securing the *presbyterian* government.
Burnet. Own Time. Q. Anne, (1705.)

The *presbyterians* and the body of the city were much against it, [the king's treaty,] and were every where fasting and praying for the king's preservation.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. b. i.

The Tories tell us, that the Whig scheme would end in *Presbyterianism* and a commonwealth.
Addison. Freeholder, No. 54.

This person tho' *presbyterian*ly affected, yet he had the king's ear as much as any other person, and was indefatigable in his undertakings. [Thos. Vaughan.]
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

PRE-SCIENT. PRE'SCIENCE. PRE'SCIOUS. } Fr. *Présciente*; It. *Presciènte, presciènza*; Sp. *Presciencia*; Lat. *Praescions*, pres. part. of *præ-scire*, to know before, (*præ*, and *scire*.)

Knowing before; foreknowing, foreseeing, presaging.

Thou arguiste thus, that if that it ne sense not to men, that some thynges haue certaine betidynges, thei ne mule not be wiste, before certaintie be betiden, and thus is there no *prescience* of thilke thynges, and if we trowe, that *prescience*, bee in these thynges, than is there nothyng, that betideth by necessitie.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

On the other side, yf he by his foreknowledge perceaue no to be dampned, no prayers in the world are able to profit me, forasmuch as his *prescience* can not be disappointed or changed.—*Fisher. A Godly Treatise on Prayer.*

The providence of king Henry the Seventh was in all men's judgments, who being one of the deepest and most prudent princes of the world, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldest daughter in Scotland, had by some speech uttered by him, showed himself sensible and almost *prescient* of this event.
Bacon. The History of Great Britain.

The *prescience* of God is so vast and exceeding the comprehension of our thoughts, that all that can be safely said of it is this, that his knowledge is most perfect and exquisite, accurately representing the natures, powers, and properties of the things it does foreknow.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 4.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whose holy soul the stroke of fortune fled:
Presciious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life by fate assign'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

This sanguine little king's-fisher, [was] not *presciient* of the storm, as by his instinct he might be.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

Statesmen of a more judicious *prescience*, look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.
Id. Let. to a Member of the National Assembly.

PRE-SCIND, *v.* PRESCI'NDENT. } It. *Prescindere*; Sp. *Prescindar*; Lat. *Præscindere*, (*præ*, and *scindere*; Gr. Σχιζειν, inscrib n. to cut off.)

To cut or lop from, to shear, to sever away from.

The soul cannot be hindred by the undue temper of the spirits in these cases, if they be of that nature that they belong to the bare essence of the soul quite *prescinded* from all union with matter.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 1.

According to the nice metaphysics of those ancient philosophers, *to be*, being considered as what was first and simplest in the Deity, was *prescinded* even from entity to which it was thought prior and superior; and is therefore by the Platonics styled superessential.—*Berkeley. Siris*, s. 331.

If force be considered as *prescinded* from gravity and matter, and as existing only in points or centers, what can this amount to but an abstract spiritual incorporeal force?
Id. Ib. s. 225.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody who knows the *presciendent* faculties of the soul can deny.—*Cheyne. Philosophical Principles.*

PRE-SCRIBE, *v.* PRESCRIPTER. PRE'SCRIPT, *adj.* PRE'SCRIPT, *n.* PRESCRIPTIBLE. PRESCRIPTION. PRESCRIPTIVE. } Fr. *Prescrire, prescript*; It. *Prescrivere, prescritto*; Sp. *Prescrivir, prescrito*; Lat. *Præscribere, præscriptum*, (*præ*, and *scribere*, to write, to grave.)

To write before; to put or place in writing before; to rule or direct by a previous writing or written order; generally, to rule or direct; to have the power or authority of previous, preceding, or preestablished rule, direction, or law; of customary law, of custom; to settle by previous direction or appointment, to preappoint, to preordain.

Whose noblemen and counsellers if they made them assurance by oathes, such conditions, as Cæsar should *prescribe*, they were contented to stand to it.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 90.

The phisicians of the bodyes, haue practioners, and pouticaries that doue minister theyr arte vnder them: and themselues are the *prescribers* and appointers what it is that muste bee geuen to the sycke.—*Udal. Luke*, Pref.

God graunt it once a shape after hys *prescripte* lawes and ordnaunces.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

To the intent the *prescript* number of the citizens should neither decrease, nor above measure increase.
More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 5.

For al that is done besyde the *prescripter* of hys woorde, is plaine abhomination and filthinesse.—*Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

No workes myght than be vsed of God's *prescription*, but such as were fantasyed by them for aduauntage, as masse foundige.—*Id. Ib.* pt. i.

For her no other termes should ever tie
Then what *prescribed* were by lawes of chevalrie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

All the souldiours that were in any place whatsoever, hee tied to a certaine *prescript* forme and proportion of wages and reward.—*Holland. Suetonius*, p. 32.

Ne staid, till that he came with steep descent
Unto the place, where his *prescript* did showe.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

The whole *prescription* of the Scottes, if the matter were *prescriptible*, is thus deduced euidently to xiii. yeres, which xiii. yere without exense we haue ceased and forborne to demaunde our dutie, like as the Scottes haue likewise ceassed to offer and tender the same.
Crafton. Hen. VIII. an. 34.

The draught *preserib'd* fair Hecamede prepares,
Arsinoüs' daughter, grac'd with golden hairs.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Nothing certainly being so tyrannical as ignorance, where time and long possession enables it to *prescribe*; nor so haughty and assuming, where pride and self-conceit hids it set up for infallible.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

Those honours, and that worship, he has held in the Christian church by a *prescription* of fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen hundred years.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 202.

But ah! the nymphs that heal the pensive mind,
By *prescripts* more refin'd,
Neglect their votary's anxious moan.
Shenstone. An Ode after Sickness, 1749.

A third method of acquiring real property by purchase is that by *prescription*; as when a man can show no other title to what he claims, than that he, and those under whom he claims, have immemorially used to enjoy it.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 17.

It [common in gross] may be claimed by *prescription* right, as by a person of a church, or the like corporation sole.
Id. Ib. c. 3

PRE-SENSA'TION. PRESE'NSION. PRESE'NTIMENT. } Fr. *Présentiment*; It. and Sp. *Presentimento*; from the Lat. *Præsentire*, to think, to feel, before, (*præ*, and *sentire*, to think, to feel.)

A precedent or previous thought or feeling.

Abraham saw my day, and rejoiced at it. And without all question, that plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets.—*More. Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, c. 2.

There is, saith Cicero, an ancient opinion, drawn even from the heroical times, (that is, from the utmost bounds of time spoken of,) that there is among men a certain divination, which the Greeks call prophecy (or inspiration) that is, a *presension* and knowledge of future things.
Borrow, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

When by the constant practice of the warfaring duties of religion, we have conquered those bad inclinations of our natures, which render the heavenly virtues so difficult to us, and do so clog and incumber us in the exercise of them, we shall find ourselves in a heaven upon earth, and each act of virtue will be a *presension* and foretaste of the joys of the celestial life.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4

These *presentiments* of disaster were unfortunately justified by the event, and the fall of the Temple of Peace was followed by centuries of war, rebellion, and convulsion.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 5

PRE'SENT, *adj.* Fr. *Présent, présenter;* It. *Presènte, presentare;* Sp. *Presente, presentar;* Lat. *Præsens,* being before, *præsentare,* to place before, (*præ,* before, and *ens,* being.)

Being before, in the front of, in the sight or view of; instant, being now, being here; opposed to or contradistinguished from *absent,* distant, past, future.

Present,—consequentially, prompt, ready; prompt to see or perceive, quick, sagacious; prompt to aid or serve; favourable, propitious.

To *present,*—to put or place before or in view of, to show, to exhibit, to offer; to place (as an offering or gift) before; to make a gift or donation, to give.

PRE'SENT, *n.*
PRE'SENT, *v.*
PRE'SENCE.
PRESE'NTABLE.
PRESENTA'NEOUS.
PRESE'NTARY, *adj.*
PRESENTA'TION.
PRESE'NTATIVE.
PRESENTE'E.
PRESE'NTER.
PRESE'NTER.
PRESE'NTIAL.
PRESENTIA'LITY.
PRESE'NTIALLY.
PRESE'NTIATE, *v.*
PRESENTI'FICK.
PRESENTI'FICKLY.
PRESE'NTMENT.
PRE'SENTNESS.

& riche *present* garked with gret prute,
& sende this noble kinge, ac hor thone was hte.

Vor among alle the noble, that to sniche feste drowe,
Of erles & of barons, & of othere heye men inowe,
And of noble *presenes,* that ther come also,
The wreche luther Gives wende wel to do. *Id.*

Thei toke ther Sir Griffyn, and of his hede thei smote,
& sent it Kyng Edward, and *presented* him with that. *R. Brunne,* p. 63.

Athelstan, my lord the gretes, Charles that has no pere,
He sendes this *present.* *Id.* p. 30.

Eithir the world, eithir lyf, eithir deeth, eithir thinghis *present,* eithir thingis to comynge, for alle thingis ben choure. *Wiclif. 1 Corynth.* c. 3.

Whether it be ye world, ether lyfe, ether death, whether they bee *presente* thiges or thiges to come: al are yours. *Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

Hire father, with ful sorweful herte and will,
Hire hed of smote, and by the top it hent,
And to the juge he gan it to *present,*
As he sat yet in dome in consistorie.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12,190.

Than sithe enery indgement knoweth and comprehendeth by his owne nature, thinges that ben subiect vnto hym, there is to God always an eterne and a *presentarie* estate. *Id. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.*

The *presentes* enery daie bene newed,
He was with yeftees all besnewed *Gower. Con. A.* b.vi.

The high almighty pureulance,
In whose eterne remembrance
From first was enery thing *present;*
He hath his prophesie sent
(In suche a wise as thou shalt here)
To Daniel. *Id. Ib. The Prologue.*

Unto him that is able to kepe you, that ye fall not, and to *present* you faultles before the *presence* of his glory wt ioye. *Bible,* 1551. *Judas.*

The embassadours of the Cirenians came to hym thither and brought hym *presentes,* whom he gently entertained, assuring them of his frendeship. *Brende. Quintus Curtius,* fol. 71.

The whyche suffysed to obteie libertie for the *present* time, but littel or nothing annilled, to kepe peace and quietnes in time to come.—*Goldinge. Cæsar,* fol. 220.

In the sacramẽt to saye Christes bodye is *present* only by signification, releaseth in some mennes indgementes the absurdities in reason, which ought not to be relieued. *Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of the Presence,* fol. 23.

Christ made bread his body, and wyne his blood, and under the figure of those visible creatures, gaue inuisibly his precious body and blood *presently* there.—*Id. Ib.*

And made no *presentement* of hym (their maire) vpon the morowe folowynge, neather to the kynge nor yet to the barons of the kynges exchecker, as they of right ought to haue don.—*Fabyan,* vol. ii. an. 1263.

Then the clark of the peace called on the juries by their names, and when their appearance was taken, Boner had them put in their *presentments.* *Fox. Martyrs,* p. 1096. an. 1541.

Which hope if it be not answered, they fall in hate? cursing and refusing, crecting, and overthrowing, according as the *presentiness* of any fancy carries them. *Sidney. Arcadia,* b. v.

She went in perill, of each noyse affeard,
And of each shade that did itself *present.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

She came in *presence* with right comely grace,
And fairely them saluted, as became,
And shewd herselfe in all a gentle courteous dame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

By the dissolution of religious houses, all appropriations had been *presentable* like other churches, if the statute of dissolution had not given them to the king. *Selden. On Tythes,* c. 29. s. 2.

Concerning the nomination and *presentation* into benefices, if any controuersie arise betweene the layetie and clergie: or betweene one spirituall man with another, the matter to be brought into the king's temporall court, and there to be decided.—*Grafton. Hen. II.* an. 13.

Mrs. Ellen Goulston, relict of Theodore Goulston, Doctor of Physick, a very learned man, being possessed of the impropriate parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did first procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative.*—*Spelman. On Tythes,* Pref. p. lxiii.

His head having been cut off by a souldier, and sold for five dollars to another, who meant to have the merit of *presenting* it to the prince, the *presenter* was rewarded with a stroke of a sabre, for polluting the dead carkass of a gentleman of honor.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 297.

He adds [Bramhall] that we must subject them according to that *presentiality,* which they have in eternity. *Hobbs. Of Liberty & Necessity.*

All spirits that arround their rales extoll
Possesse each point of their circumference
Presentially. *More. On the Soul,* pt. iii. c. 2. s. 28.

The phaney may be so cleer and strong, as to *presentiate* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in time past. The power of phaney, in *presentiating* any one thing that is past, being no less wonderful than having that power, it should also acquire the perfection to *presentiate* them all. *Grew. Cosmo. Sacra,* b. iii. c. 4.

But yet though Adam stood thus naked before him, notwithstanding he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that *presentifick* sense of him, nor indeed felt himself as naked in that notion of nakednesse. *More. Defence of the Philosophick Cabbala,* c. 2.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant, really *present* and existent before him.—*Id. Ib.*

Be sure that nought may save thee from to dye
But if that thou dame do *presently*
Restore unto her health and former state;
This doe, and live; els dye undoubtedly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

The Irishmen and Scots remained not the race of the kings that *presentie* reigned.—*Holinshed. K. John,* an.1212.

For. Mark but the least *presentment* of occasion,
As these times yield enough, and then mark me.
Middleton. The Mayor of Quinborough, Act iv. sc. 2.

Goring had a much better understanding and a sharper wit, a much keener courage, and *presentiness* of mind in danger.—*Clarendon. Civil War,* vol. ii. p. 355

They who had been nearest the observation found a great difference, between the *presentness* of his [Goring's] mind and vivacity in a suddain attempt, though never so full of danger, and an enterprise that required more deliberation, and must be attended with patience, and a steady circumspection; as if his mind could not be long bent. *Id. Ib.* p. 702.

She [Mrs. Johnson] used to define a *present,* that it was a gift to a friend of something he wanted or was fond of, and which could not be easily gotten for money. *Swift. On Mrs. Johnson's Death.*

Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leases of the profits thereof.—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enecate in two hours.—*Harvey.*

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him, or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee.*—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *presential,* because I consider God as omnipresent.—*Norris.*

I answer, that a good is not barely to be measured by its immediate *presentiality;* but by its adequate co-existence to the soul, whose duration being immortal, reaches more to the future, than it possesses of the *present.* *South,* vol. viii. Ser. 6.

Which eternal, indivisible act of his existence, makes all futures actually *present* to him; and it is the *presentiality* of the object which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 8.

After the angels were fallen from heaven, the door was *presently,* without either delay or pity, shut upon them. *Id.* vol. viii. Ser. 2.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of *presentation* to the bishop or ordinary, and, moreover, to demand of him to institute his clerk, if he finds him canonically qualified; and this is the most usual advowson.—*Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. ii. c. 3.

To this grand vision, which the chosen three,
Were called before they tasted death to see,
Was added proof to the astonish'd eye,
That made *presential* Deity appear. *Byrom. Remarks on Middleton.*

A *presentment,* generally taken, is a very comprehensive term; including not only *presentments* properly so called, but also inquisitions of office, and indictments by a grand jury.—*Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. iv. c. 23.

PRESE'RVE, *v.* Fr. *Préserver;* It. *Preservare;* Sp. *Preservar;* Lat. *Præserveare,* (*præ,* and *servare,* from the Gr. Εφυ-ειν,) to draw or withdraw, (sc.) from harm or danger, and, thus, to protect, to save. See CONSERVE.
PRE'SERVE, *n.*
PRESERVA'TION.
PRESE'RVATIVE.
PRESE'RVATORY, *adj.*
PRESE'RVATORY, *n.*
PRESE'RVER.
PRE'SERVERESS.
PRESE'RVING, *n.*

To draw or withdraw, to shelter or place under shelter, from harm, or danger, or injury; to protect, to shield, to keep safe, to secure, to guard, to defend.

Of whiche the propre vertne is
To man's heale fot to serue,
As for to kepe and to *preserue*
The body fro sickenes all
Till death of kynde vpon hym fall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Where shuld they he eis than? but about them yt feare the Lord? to se to them and *preserue* them in all theyr wayes, lyke as he hath geuen them in commandement. *Bale. Image,* pt. i.

Ther was emongst the excellet phisicions yt came wt Alexander out of Macedon, one Philip of Acarnon, which was preferred to him for *preservacion* of his health, and had faythfully serued him from his childehode, and therfore loued him with entire affection. *Brende. Quintus Curtius,* fol. 29.

Lyke as the phisitions call those diseases most prylous, against whom is folden no *preservatiue.* *Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr,* b. iii. c. 4.

For from that time I from enchanters theft
Her freed, in which to her all hopeless left,
I her *preserv'd* from peril and from feare,
And evermore from villenie her kept. *Spenser. Faerie Queene,* b. iv. c. 7.

——— Wee'l yet inlarge that man,
Though Cambridge, Scroope, and Gray, in their deere care
And tender *preservation* of our person,
Would haue him punish'd.—*Shakes. Hen. V.* Act ii. sc. 2.

I will only insist upon the natural and inviolate law of *preservation.*—*Bacon. Speech in Parliament.*

And they accounted it [the mistletoe] both *preservative* against all poisons, and a remedy against barrenness. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion,* s. 9. *Selden. Illustrations.*

In Germany they reckon [it] for a *preservative* against hobgoblins.—*Id. Ib.*

But all this while, the intentions and indeavours must be no other than *preservatory;* however it pleaseth God to order the events.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Cons.* Dec. 2. Case 3.

——— Men thee call,
The world's great parent, the most kind *preserver*
Of living wights, the soveraine lord of all. *Spenser,* Hymn I.

And memory, *preserv'ress* of things done,
Come thou, unfold the wounds, the wrack, the waste.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

It is reported, that the *preserving* of the stalk helpeth to *preserve* the grape; especially if the stalk be put into the pith of elder, the elder not touching the fruit. *Bacon. Naturall Historie,* § 628.

See where the patriot shines, whose prudent care
Preserves his country by protracted war. *Pitt. Virgil. Æneid,* b. vi.

In this case, would this man, think we, act rationally, should he, upon the slender possibility of escaping otherwise, neglect the sure, infallible *preservation* of his life, by casting away his rich goods?—*South,* vol. ii. Ser. 1.

It [religion] is the surest bond and *preservative* of society in the world.—*Sharp,* vol. i. Ser. 2.

When Cicero, the *preserver* of his country, was banished by a prevailing faction, then the rabble and rascality of Rome cried out, that the gods reserved his cruelty to Catiline and his companions.—*South,* vol. viii. Ser. 11.

The statutes for *preserving* the game are many and various, and not a little obscure and intricate. *Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. iv. c. 13.

Do you ask me (said Socrates) if I know any thing good for a fever, or for an inflammation in the eyes, or as a *preservative* against a famine? *Stewart. Philosoph. Essays,* Ess. I. c. I.

PRESIDE, *v.* Fr. *Présider*; It. *Presedére*; Sp. *Preside*; Lat. *Presidere*, (*pre*, and *sedere*,) to *sit before*; to *sit* in the first or chief place.
PRE'SIDENT.
PRE'SIDENCE.
PRE'SIDENCY.
PRESIDE'NTIAL.
PRE'SIDENTSHIP.

To *sit* in the chief place; to sit, or be set or placed as chief or head; to superintend.

Precedent is sometimes written *president*. See PRECEDENT.

And make ghe redi an hors for Poul toride on to lede him saaf to Felix the *president*.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 23.

Communde as Romaines, and we shall obei as Hebruse: leue vs a *president*, that is mereifull, and all our realme shal be obedient.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 11.

They are otherwise occupied, some in king's matters, some are embassadours, some of the privie counsell, some to furnish the court, some are lords of the parliament, some are *presidents*, comptrollers of mints.

Latimer. Sermon of the Plough.

His father remoued him from being *president* of his counsaile, and placed therein his brother Thomas, Duke of Clarence, to his great griefe.—*Grafton. Hen. V.* an. 5.

Spoken, (Jer. 51. 9.) as some of the learned ancients suppose, by the *presidential* angels.—*Glanvill. Discourses*, Ser. 5.

To have that put out, which God had set up as the sovereign light of the soul, to sit and *preside* there as the great pilot to steer us in all our choices.—*Boyle, Usefulness*, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

That which distinguished Israel from all other nations was this, that God himself in his own person immediately *presided* over them; and that if this distinction were taken away, by God's withdrawing from them, and subjecting them to the *presidence* of an angel, they would be left in the same condition with other Gentile nations, who must therefore be supposed to be under the immediate conduct of *president* angels.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

Why should it not be thought possible for men, as well by some secret law, or rather by the *presidence* & guidance of an unseen governing power to be brought into their places.

Wallustus. Religion of Nature, § 5.

For what account can be given of the determination of the growth and magnitude of plants from mechanical principles, of matter mov'd without the *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent?—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

His majesty gave him [Land] the grant of the bishoprick of S. David, and withal leave to hold his *presidentship* of S. John's Coll. in commendam with it.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

At the powerfull call of his country, he (Washington) in a short time again emerged in order to assume the high station which he now occupies as *president* and guardian of that new and noble constitution, which, by one of the happiest and most extraordinary efforts of human virtue, wisdom, and ability, has been substituted in America to her former feeble, inefficient, and defective form of government.

Belsham. King George III. an. 1782.

PRESIDIAL. It. and Sp. *Presidio*; Lat. *Præsidium*; so named, quia extra castra *præsidebant* in loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, (*Varro*, lib. iv.) because *set* or *stationed before* the camps, for the sake of protection; a guard, a garrison.
PRE'SIDIARY.
PRE'SIDIE.

Of or pertaining to a garrison; protected by a garrison.

The French King hath ordained that seignieur Renzie shall lie in a *presidie*, between the army of Naples and the citie of Rome.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 905. an. 1527.

There are three *presidiaf* castles in this city.

Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 39.

The protestants being so numerous, and having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled towns in their hands for caution, they have power to disturb France when they please.

Id. b. i. s. 2. Let. 25.

PRE-SIGNIFY, *v.* Fr. *Présignifie*; Lat. **PRESIGNIFICA'TION.** *Præsignificare*; *præ*, and *significare*, *signum facere*, to make a mark or *sign*.

To *signify* or make a mark or *sign* before, to mark or denote before or precedently.

That owls and ravens are ominous appearers, and *presignifying* unlucky events, as Christians yet conceit, was also an augurial conception.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

There, indeed, having scarce happened any considerable revolution in state or action in war, whereof we do not find mentioned in history some *presignification* or prediction.

Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

PRESS, *v.* In our old authors sometimes written *Prease*. Fr. *Presser*; It. *Pressáre*; Sp. *Premir*; (used compounded;) Lat. *Press-um*, past part. of *premere*, which (Vossius thinks) may be from Gr. *Βαρυμα*, *pondus*, because *premere* is properly to lean against, to lie upon any thing, *cum pondere*.
PRESS, *n.*
PRE'SSER.
PRE'SSINGLY.
PRE'SSION.
PRE'SSITANT.
PRE'SSLY.
PRE'SSURE.

To lie or lay, heavily or weightily, upon; to weigh heavily upon; to be or cause to be close or in close contact; to shove, thrust, or squeeze close together, so as to cause a closer contact; to strain or constrain closely; to crowd into a small space.

Met.—to urge, to enforce; to act or move urgently or with urgency; forcibly or with force.

To *press* men into the sea-service,—to force them to serve; or to have them *ready* (*prest*) to serve. See IMPRESS.

In alle this grete pres praied the kyng of France,
The Scottis suld taf pes thorgh Edward sufferance.

R. Brunne, p. 311.

And he tredith the *pressour* of wijn [*lacum vini*] of strong wenianance of the wraththe of almygtti God.

Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 19.

Ther was an houshondeman that plauntide a vineyerd and heggide it about and dalfe a *pressure* therynne.

Id. Matthew, c. 21.

Whan set was Theseus ful rich and hie,
Ipolita the queene, and Emilie,
And other ladies in degrees aboute,
Unto the setes *preseth* all the route.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2582.

His *presse* yeovered with a falding red.

Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3214.

Gret *press* at market maketh dere ware,
And to gret chepe is holden at litel prise.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6104.

I was *prest* to go on the 3. voyage to the West Indies, with the right worshipful Sir John Hawkins.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 487.

And so passed downe into a pasture, wherein stood a cupbord with a faire *presse*, into the which the maid did locke her.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1761. an. 1556.

It was out of all reason, that so young a man should in such manner *presse* to have the office of the highest dignity, against the use and custom of Rome.

North. Plutarch, p. 316.

There was a great *presse* about the king, for every man eryed that he had taken the king, so that the king could not go forwarde wyth hys young sonne Phillip wyth him for the *presse*.—*Grafton. Edw. III.* an. 30.

Into the thickest of that knightly *preasse*
He thrust, and smote downe all that was betweene,
Cared with fervent zeale.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

And there Pyrrus caught a blow on his head with a sword, and was in great danger: insomuch as he was forced to retire out of the *preasse* and fight.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 342.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly* and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents.—*Howell.*

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *pressitant* in their proper places.—*More.*

No man ever spake more neatly, more *presly*, more weightily, or suffer'd lesse emptinesse, lesse idlenesse, in what he [Bacon] utter'd.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Yea, from the table of my memory,
Ile wipe away all trivial fond records,
All sawes of bookes, all formes, all *pressures* past,
That youth and observation coppied there.

Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5.

And truly what is the hope of man? It is indeed the resurrection of the soul in this world from sorrow and her saddest *pressures*.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

As we have all received our *presse-money* in baptisme, so we must every one according to our engagement maintaine this fight against the world.

Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat, pt. ii.

I never yet did take *press-money to*
Serve under any one.—*Cartwright. Ordinary*, Act iii. sc. 1.

It may provoke God also, by our *pressing* too much into the secrets of heaven, and the concealed glories of his nature, to desert and give us over to strange delusions.

South, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

The black decree of reprobation was opened and let fly at them, both from pulpit and from *press*.—*Id.* vol. v. Ser. 6.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which refract and reflect it: if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion; and if it consisted in *pressure* or motion, propagated in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow.—*Newton. Opticks.*

The legality of *pressing* is so fully established, that it will not now admit of a doubt in any court of justice.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 13. Note.

As long, therefore, as the republican part of our government can maintain itself against the monarchical, it will notorially be secret and *pressly* open, as of importance to its own preservation.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 2.

The liberty of the *press* is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 2.

In every state of society which has yet existed, the multitude has, in general, acted from the immediate impulse of passion, or from the *pressure* of their wants and necessities.

Stewart. Of the Mind, c. 4. s. 8.

PREST, *v.* Fr. *Prester*; It. *Prestáre*; Sp. *Prestar*, to lend. Fr. *Prest*; It. *Presto*, ready, prompt. Low Lat. *Prestare*, mutuo dare, to grant a loan; *presto* habere, to have or keep in readiness; from the Lat. *Prestare*, to stand before; to be or stand present or in presence; and, hence, to be near, instant, or in readiness; also to set or cause to stand before; to set or place in presence; to present or offer; and, consequentially, in the usage of the Low Lat. &c.—
PREST, *n.*
PREST, *adj.*
PRE'STLY.

To offer as a loan, to lend. And—

Prest, adj.—ready, prompt, ready, provided, prepared.

The kyng Arture harde thys, na gladdere man nas,
He sende word, that al *prest* to such batayle he was.

R. Gloucester, p. 184.

Ther to thel were alle *prest*, in than was no defaute.

R. Brunne, p. 274.

Also wicked tongues been ay so *prest*
To speake vs harme.—*Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

And he sent thyder III. somers laden wt nobles of Castel and floryns, to gyue in *prest* to knyghtes and squyers, for he knew well otherwyse he sholde nat haue them come out of theyr houses.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 64.

He desyred full restituciou of all suche summes of money, as for the sayd mariage before time had ben disbursed, or *prested* out in lone.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 22.

Whence he knew to have *prested*, and lent money to Kyng Edward, to maynteyne and settynge forth of a new armye against hym.—*Id. 16.* an. 10.

The grace of God will be as *prest* and redde in one province as in an other, to instruct his ministers both prudentlie to understand iudgment, and constantlie to maintaine the same.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 9.

He knew Petre to be of a more quicke and *prest* spirite then the others, and to bee one that put verale muche confidence in himselfe.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 22.

These things verally declared that his speciall great strength, wherewith he throughly subdued the deuill, and the worlde was *prestly* and readily shewed foorth at the houre of his death.—*Id. Ib.* c. 24.

Also that he should declare all his bargains to any should be appointed to oversee him, and leave off when I would: for which I should give him £15000. in *prest*, and leave to carry £30.0 over sea to share the exchange.

Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. ii. *K. Edward's Journal.*

Hee tooke a fit occasion to send the lord treasurer and master Bray to the Lord Mayor of London, requiring of the citie a *prest* of six thousand marks.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 18.

The whyles his salvage page, that wont be *prest*,
Was wanded in the wood another way,
To doe some thing, that seemed to him best.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

How e'er we stand prepared, *prest* for our journey.

Beaum. & Fletch. Wild Goose Chase, Act v. sc. 2.

PRE'STIGES. Fr. *Prestiges*, *prestigiateur*; It. *Prestigio*, *prestigiatore*; Lat. *Præstigiæ*, ex eo dictæ, quod celeritate manuum *præstringantur* oculi, ita ut miracula videantur fieri, (Vossius.) Because the eyes are so dazzled by the sleight of hand, that wonders appear to be done.
PRESTI'GIOUS.
PRESTIGIA'TION.
PRE'STIGIATOR.
PRESTI'GIATORY.

Tricks by slight of hand or legerdemain; delusive, juggling, or cozening tricks; delusions, deceits, impostures.

Ashamed are not these *prestigious* Papists, to vtter it in their storyes, and read it in theyr saintes legends.

Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

And what els hath set foreward thys *prestigiouse* prestehode, but a prodigiouse kynd of vowing.

Id. Apologie, Pref. fol. viii.

PRE

Which he contends doth not come from the stomach, but by a *presligious* sleight of the Devil is onely ingested into the mouth.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i. b.iii. c. 5.

The reason of which lucid appearances being so intelligible out of the principles of Cartesius his philosophy, we need not conceit that they are nothing but the *presligious* delusions of Fancy, and no real objects.
Id. Immortality of the Soul, pt. iii. b. iii. c. 8.

What a multitude of examples are there in good authentic authors of divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *presligations*.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 23.

This cunning *presligiator* [the devil] took the advantage of so high a place, to set off his representations the more lively.—*More. Mystery of Godliness*, (1600,) p. 105.

We hane an art tis call'd *prestigiatory*,
That deals with spirits, and intelligences
Of meanner office and condition,
Whose service craves small charges.
Tomkis. Albumazar, Act i. Sc. 7.

That faith, we are told, was founded on a rock, impregnable to the assaults of men and demons; to the sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture! And so, indeed, it is.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

PRESTRICTION. See PRESTRIGES. Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Prestrictio*, from *præstrictum*, past part. of *præstringere*, to draw close together, or cause to draw close together, (sc.) the eyes; and, consequentially, to obstruct the sight.

An obstruction, (of the sight,) a dimness, a dizziness.

Boast not of your eyes, 'tis fear'd you have Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's *prestriction*.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence.

PRESULTOR. Qui in sacris choream ducit, et ante alios *salit*. *Precentor*,—qui *canentibus* præest.

And as the supreme God is here called by Omatus the Corypheus of the Gods, so is he, in like manner, by the writer *De Mundo*, stiled the Corypheus of the world, or the *præcentor* and *presultor* of it.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 397.

PRESUME, *v.* **PRESU'MER.** **PRESUMPTION.** **PRESU'MPTIVE.** **PRESU'MPTIVELY.** **PRESU'MPTUOUS.** **PRESU'MPTUOUSLY.**
Fr. *Présumer*; It. *Presúmere*; Sp. *Presumir*; Lat. *Presumere*, to take before, to anticipate, (*præ*, and *sumere*, contraction of *sur-emere*; from *sub*, and *emere*, i.e. *tollere*, to lift up, to take up.)

To take before, (sc.) proof or trial; to take up or adopt without examination; to trust or confide without trial; to be confident, (sc.) in ourselves, in our opinions; to be conceited, to be arrogant; to take before-granted or allowed, to arrogate, as granted, conceded, or permitted.

For pruyde and *presumption* of thy parfit lyvynge.
Piers Ploughman, p. 227.

For Goddes heste disobeyed she,
Whan she *presumed* to taste of the tree
That God forbad that she ate therof should,
And ne had the deuill he, no more she would.
Chaucer. The Letter of Cupid.

Presumption is whan a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do, and this is called surquidrie.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Let us not *presume* to tarry in wickednesse still, to the last point of our life.—*Latimer. Fifth Sermon*, 1552.

The vow beynge *presumpted*, dyssembled, and fayned.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 10.

Baceabassus being content with his present estate, he wrayed the whole matter to Artaxerxes: how his father was slain, how his brother, vpon false *presumption* of murder, was put to death, and finallye, howe there was treason a working against his own personne.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 21.

There stode a great number about him both of Phrigians and Macedons, ye one parte of them musinge to what conclusion this matter would come to, and the other fearing the rashe *presumpcion* of their king, for as much as they could perceiue by no reason how the knotte should be vndone.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 21.

Their glorying so *presumptuously* in their former victorie, and their vauntinge of escaping so longe vnpunished for their wrongefull dealynges, hadde brought them to the point they were at.—*Golainge. Cæsar*, fol. 11.

——— Up led by thee
Into the heart of heav'n I have *presum'd*,
An earthlie guest, and drawn empyreal aire,
Thy tempring.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

I nam'd them, as they pass'd, and understood
Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
My sudden apprehension: but in these
I found not what me thought I wanted still;
And to the heav'nly vision thus *presum'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

Pieces maintaining rather typography then verity: authors *presumably* writing by common places.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 8.

"So heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation: or otherwise, great deservers do perhance grow intolerable *presumers*.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 104.

And through *presumption* of his matchlesse might,
All other powres and knighthood he did scorne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

By this, as if by ostracism, t' abate
That great *presumptive* wealth whereon they stand.
For first, hereby impov'rishing their state,
He kills the means they might have to withstand.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Now is he taxed that he rather sought
His private profit than the public good;
And many things *presumptuously* had wrought,
Other than with our laws and customs stood.
Id. Ib. b. v.

To *presume*, or to commit a *presumptuous* sin, is for a man in the doing of any unlawful or suspicious action, to expect and promise himself impunity upon those grounds that indeed afford no reason for any such expectation.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 10.

Such *presumers* must learn, that he who now warns us from sin in a still voice, when he comes to reprove and judge for sin will do it in thunder.—*Id.* Ser. 11.

But it is a strong *presumpticie* proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one: a proof so considerable, that I know not whether any thing less than clear and evident demonstration ought to overrule it.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 321.

When the fact itself cannot be demonstratively evinced, that which comes nearest to the proof of the fact is the proof of such circumstances which either necessarily, or usually, attended such facts; and these are called *presumptions*, which are only to be relied upon till the contrary be actually proved.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 23.

Heirs *presumptive* are such who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present circumstances of things, be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 14.

When they were thought no mean clerks who could read and write, when he who could read and write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders, Hell could not be general or dangerous.—*Burke. Powers of Juries*, &c.

PRE-SUPPO'SE, *v.* **PRESUPPO'SAL.** **PRESUPPOSI'TION.**
Fr. *Présupposer*; It. *Presuppòre*; Sp. *Presuponer*; Lat. *Præ*, and *supponere*, (*sub*, *ponere*,) to *put* or lay under, (sc.) as a groundwork or foundation, a something to be previously or conditionally granted.

To *put*, place, or lay under, before, or precedently; to *put* or place, to lay down as previously granted or allowed; as a previous fact or truth; to conjecture, or imagine, or surmise previously.

But yet to me it semyth no conuenyent cause to sease the lyberties of the cytie, for the offence of one man: wherfore it is to *presuppose* yt it was for a more greuous cause.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1285.

For a remembrance *presupposeth* the thyng to be absent, and therefore if this be a remembrance of hym, then can he not here be present.—*Frythe. Works*, p. 121.

To my iudgement, these princes are not chosen, that they should eate more meate, than all other, nor to be apparayled richelyer than all other; but with *presupposicion*, that they ought to know more than all other.—*Golden Boke*, c. 30.

But Hercules did smell
The *presupposed* stratagem,
And raung'd his armie well.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii. c. 7.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, hath known with *presupposed* knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie.

There were many great conjectures and *presuppositions*, and many long circumstances to bring it to conclusion.
North. Plutarch, p. 383.

In all rational agents, before every action there is *presupposed* a knowledge of the thing that is to be produced by that action.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 11.

All the different kinds of philosophical inquiry, and all that practical knowledge which guides our conduct in life, *presuppose* such an established order in the succession of events, as enables us to form conjectures concerning the future from the observation of the past.
Stewart. Outlines of Philosophy, Introd.

PRE-SURMISE. *Præ*, and *surmise*; previous *surmise*, supposition, or suspicion.

——— It was your *presurmise*,
That in the dole of blowes your son might drop.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act i. sc. 1.

PRE-TEND, *v.* **PRETE'NDEDLY.** **PRETE'NDENT**, *n.* **PRETE'NDENCE.** **PRETE'NDER.** **PRETE'NDINGLY.** **PRETE'NSE**, *v.* **PRETE'NCE**, *n.* **PRETE'NSEDLY.** **PRETE'NCELESS.** **PRETE'NSION.**
Fr. *Prétendre*; It. *Pretendere*; Sp. *Pretender*; Lat. *Prætendere*, *prætensum*, (*præ*, before, and *tendere*, Gr. Τεινειν,) to stretch, reach, or hold out before.

To stretch out before or forward; to hold out before—as a reason or excuse, as a design or purpose; to hold forth—as false reason deceptively, delusively, feignedly; for purposes of deceit or delusion; to hold forth, or advance a claim to.

For to what fine he would anon *pretend*,
That know I well.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

He shall do all his fraudelent featis vnder a meruelouse *pretence* of holynes, innocencye, and mekenes.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 7.

Wherypon Cesar, forasmuche as he made no great accompt of the Heduans, determyned by some meanes or other to hrydle Dumnorix and to fear him from his *pretensed* purpose.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 112.

In case thon walke *pretenedly*,
and thereby hope to gaine,
Thou shalte beeiun for to confounde
thinges holiy, and prophaine.
Drant. Horace. Ep. To Quintius.

For though she were right glad so rid to bee
From that vile lozell which her late offended;
Yet now no lesse encombrance she did see
And perill, by this salvage man *pretended*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 4.

Ye are the sanctuary whereto now every man flees, whether really or *pretendedly* distressed.
Bp. Hall. An Humble Remonstrance.

The second [treaty was] for the provisional possession of the two *pretendents*; wherein (contrary to the complaint of the gospel) the labourers were more than the harvest.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 280.

Be it enough, that God and men do scorn
Their projects, censures, vain *pretendences*.
Daniel. A Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

It is the shallow unimprov'd intellects that are the confident *pretenders* to certainty; as if contrary to the adage, Science had no friend but Ignorance.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 2.

Amongst the rest, with boastfull vaine *pretense*,
Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall
Her claym'd, by him in battell wonne long sens.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

What rebellions and those the basest and most *pretenceless* have they not bin chief in.—*Milton. Of Reformation*, b. ii.

It was afterwards alledged, that the Duke of Parma did artificially delay his coming; but this was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards.
Bacon. Of a War with Spain.

Some indeed have *pretended* by art and physical applications to recover the dead, but the success has sufficiently upbraided the attempt. Physick may repair and piece up Nature, but not create it.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser.

But as for our *pretenders* to the Spirit, what is there extraordinary or miraculous in them, but impudence, falseness, and hypocrisy?—*Id.* vol. v. Ser. 7.

I have a particular reason for looking a little *pretendingly* at present.—*Collier. On Pride.*

I believe, upon a due survey of history, it will be found, that the most considerable villanies, which were ever acted upon the stage of Christendom, have been authorized with the glistering *pretence* of conscience, and the introduction of a greater purity in religion.—*South*, vol. 5. Ser. 5.

In my vindication, &c. I was chiefly upon the offensive, against the adversaries of our common faith, demanding of them some clear and good proof of their *pretensions* in this momentous controversy.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. Pref.

Whom call we gay? That honour had been long
The boast of mere *pretenders* to the name.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

You see, that an opinion of merit is discouraged, even in those who had the best *pretenses* to entertain it; if any *pretensions* were good.—*Paley*, Ser. 10.

PRE-TE'NTATIVE. *Præ*, and *tentative*, from *tentare*, to try.

That can or may try, before or precedently.

This is but an exploratory, and *pretentative* purpose between us.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 507.

PRETE'RIENT. } Fr. *Prétérit*; It. *Preterire, preterito*; Sp. *Pretérito*; Lat. *Præteriens, præteritus*; from *præterire*, to go by, (*præter*, and *ire*,) to pass by or beyond.
PRE'TERIT.
PRE'TERITENESS.
PRETERI'TION.
Preterit,—

Past or gone by, or beyond.

For all thing that liueth in tyme, it is present and procedeth fro *preterition*, into futures, that is to saie, from time passed into time comming.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

She weeped the time that she hath wasted,
Complaining of the *preterite*,
And the present that aat a bitte.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

The third [remedy is] dietetical and prophylactical receipts of wholesome caution; which I meane (with a determinate *præterition* of the rest) to spend my houre upon, "save yourselves from this untoward generation."
Bp. Hall. Sermon before the Lords, Feb. 18.

For surely we cannot conceive a *preteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards in infinitum, that never was present: as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present.
Bentley, Sect. 6.

They on whom God hath passed this act of reprobation, or of *preterition*, may believe and repent, and therefore may be saved, as well, though not as certainly, as they who are elected to obtain salvation.
Whitby. On the Five Points, Dis. 1. Introd.

He told them his soul had passed through several antecedent forms, and that it had originally received from Mercury, when it inhabited the body of Athalides, (son of that God) the privilege of migrating after the death of one body into that of another, with the faculty of remembering all the actions of its *preterical* states.—*Observer*, No. 9.

PRETER-LA'PSED. *Preter*, beside, or by the side, and *lapsed*, (*lapsus*,) fallen, past away.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages: and with a superstitious severity on the more deserving products of our own.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 15.

PRETERMPT, *v.* } Fr. *Prétermettre*; It. *Preterminare*; Lat. *Prætermittere*, (*præter*, and *mittere*,) to send or cause to go.
PRETERMI'SSION.

To go by, to pass by or beyond; to neglect, to disregard.

Yet his grace will not, when occasion shall serve, *pretermit* the office of a perfect friend in shewing his advice.
Sir T. Wyatt. Works. App. The King to Wyatt, No. 17.

Where of not so muche as one iote or one title could be *pretermitted*.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, fol. 15.

We be in deedes so inlarged, contemned, and dispyased, as we ought not with sufferance to pretermit and passe over.
Grafton. Hen. VIII. an. 34.

[The poet] be himselfe partelye contented to be controwled by the stonck Damasio, as a sluggarde, and *pretermiter* of dutetifull occasions.—*Drant. Horace*, b. ii. Sat. 3. Prol.

Other of them poll the King's treasures and revenues, laying up all they can scrape together on every side, to the offence of God, *pretermitting* no mniust, no infamous or dishonest gaine.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 2.

Twenty kings in a continu'd row, that either did nothing, or liv'd in ages that wrote nothing,—at least a foul *pretermission* in the author of this, whether story or fable, himself weary, as seems, of his own tedious tale.
Milton. The History of England, b. i.

PRETER-NATURAL. } *Preter*, and *natural*. Fr. *Preter-Naturel*, It. *Naturale*; Sp. *Natural*; Lat. *Naturalis*. See NATURE.
PRETERNA'TURALLY.

Beyond or beside (what is) *natural*; out of the bounds of *nature*; not possessed of the characteristics of *nature*.

If there fall out any *preternatural* immutations in the elements, any strange concussations of the earth, any direful prodigies in the skie, whither should they be imputed but to these mighty angels, whom it pleaseth the most high God to imploy in these extraordinary services!
Bp. Hall. Of God and his Angels, s. 4.

For he that refuseth the commandment, first does violence to the commandment, and puts on a *preternatural* appetite.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 10.

We know that simple air, being *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make it self room, and break, and blow up that which resisteth it.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 30.

Therefore is the soul, though lapsed into a *preter-natural* state, yet not neglected by Providence, but hath a convenient care taken of it, in order to its recovery.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 786.

The Unterberg, however, is not the only mountain in Germany supposed to be the haunt of *preternatural* hunters.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 1.

PRETE'X, *v.* } Fr. *Prétexte*; It. *Pretesto*; Sp. *Pretexto*; Lat. *Prætegere, prætextum*; to cover before, to hide or conceal.
PRETE'XT.
Pretext,—

A cover or cloak, (sc.) to the thoughts; and to *pretex*,—

To cover, to hide, to conceal; to throw a cloak or covering over; (sc. to conceal the thoughts;) to give a false appearance to.

Leste their rasshnes (as thei *pretex* it) shuld confirme the enimies of the gospell.—*Joye. Exposition of Daniel*, c. 12.

The duke not entendynge so long too tarry, but mindyng vnder the *pretexte* of discension growen and arisen within the realme, and of conenauntes made in the parliamente, not kepte, but broken, to prenent the tyme, and to take vpon hym the gouernaunce in kynge Henries life, was by too much hardinesse slain at the battaill of Wakefelde.
Hall. Edw. V. an. 1.

He said there were some among them, that under colour and *pretext* of honesty, did commit many lewd parts.
North. Plutarch, p. 870.

Never, O never let ambition's pride,
(Too oft *pretexed* with our Country's good)
And timself'd pump, despis'd when understood,
Or thirst of wealth thee from her banks divide.
Edwards, Son. 1.

PRE'TOR. } Fr. *Préteur*; It. *Pretore*; Sp. *Pretor*; Lat. *Prætor*, q. from *præ-ire*, or from *præesse*. See *Vossius*.
PRETO'RIAL.
PRETO'RIAN, *adj.*
PRETO'RIAN, *n.*
PRE'TORSHIP.

Prætorian, or *prætorial*, is sometimes used generally—as equivalent to *judicial*. See example from Bacon in v. *Cautelous*.

When he [Trajan] ordeined anie *pretor*, giuing to him the sworod, he would bid him vse the sword against his enemies in inst cannes; and if he him selfe did otherwise than iustice, to vse them his power against him also.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 35. an. 100.

[Vatinius] came very arrogantly one day unto Cicero, being in his *prætorium* seat, and asked him a thing which Cicero would not grant him there, but would think of it at better leisure.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 714.

He ordained a standing camp at Rome, wherein the *prætorian* cohorts wandering up and downe before that time, and dispersed in diverse inmes and hostelries, might be received.—*Holland. Suetonius*, p. 105.

He was no sooner returned from the wars, but he would needs prove the people's good wills unto him, and procured his name to be billed among them that sued for the *prætorship* of the city, (that is to say) the office of the ordinary judge that ministreth justice unto the citizens.
North. Plutarch, p. 383.

The authority of his command over the guards, which was but moderate before his time, he extended, by gathering into one camp all the *prætorian* cohorts then dispersed over the city.—*Gordon. Tacitus*, vol. i. b. iv.

These assertions, however defective in reason, became unanswerable, when the fierce *prætorians* increased their weight, by throwing, like the barbarian conqueror of Rome, their swords into the scale.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, vol. i. c. 5.

PRE'TTY. } Dut. *Prat, practigh*; Ger. *Prachtich*; A. S. *Prete*. The etymologists appear to suspect
PRE'TTILY.
PRE'TTINESS.

an affinity between *pretty* and *proud*; but the common source, the A. S. *Prut-ian*, superbire, seems to have escaped them. *Prut*, superbus, differently written, is "*prete*, ornatus, excultus, adorned, decked, tricked; hence, perhaps, (adds Somner,) our *pretty*, id est bellus, scitus, concinnus." The application may be traced thus:—

Decked, adorned, or ornamented, to a pleasing degree, or in a pleasing manner; and, thus, having a pleasing degree or kind of beauty.

The word is often used in contempt; and as distinguished from a defined certainty or full sufficiency; expressing merely, a degree that may satisfy.

And though thou seest a fant right at thine eye,
Excuse it bline, and glose it *prettily*.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

And now the practique noy did so approve him,
And with such grace and cunning arte did moove him,
That all the *pritty* Loves and all the Graces love him.
Spenser. Brittain's Ida, c. 4.

The same argument that a fly hath to enter into a candle, the same argument a fool hath that enters into sin; it looks *prettily*, but rewards the eye, as burning lessons do, with intolerable circles of reflected fire.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

Or elegancy and *prettiness*, as in your lesser dogs, and most sorts of birds.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 9.

If tall, the name of proper slays;
If fair, she's pleasant as the light;
If low, her *prettiness* does please.—*Cowley. Dissembler.*

Pretty, in ambor to observe the forms
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms!
The things we know are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil they got there.
Pope. Epilogue to the Satires.

And trust me, dear! good-humour can prevail,
When airs, and flights, and screams, and scolding fail.
Beauties in vain their *pretty* eyes may roll;
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.
Id. The Rape of the Lock.

The little pair were each three feet inches ten high. Waller has celebrated their nuptials in one of his *prettiest* poems.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 1.

Whatever is calculated to affect the imagination with these commanding ideas, by force of any original natural impression, must have the same power *pretty* equally over all men.—*Burke. On the Sublime*, Introd. On Taste.

PREVA'IL, *v.* } Fr. *Prévaloir*; It. *Prevalere*; Sp. *Prevaler*; Lat. *Prævalere*, to exceed in strength; (*præ*, and *valere*, to be able or strong; Gr. ΟΥΑ-ειν, from Ionic ΟΙΟΛΟΣ, for ΕΛΟΣ, *integer, sanus.*)
PREVA'LENCY.
PREVA'LENTLY.
PREVA'LING, *n.*

To exceed in strength, power, or ability; to have greater force or effect, power or influence; to predominate, to effect a purpose; to influence, induce, or persuade; (where difficulty or opposition is implied or supposed.)

Prevailing, n.—see the quotation from Bacon in v. *Proceed.*

And in the ende of these kingdoms when synne and iniquite shall *prevaile*, there shall stand vp a king, shameless and subtyle.—*Joye. Expoicion of Danuel*, c. 8.

So did not Machabeus: he indeed
Retir'd into the desert, but with arms;
And o'er a mighty King so oft *prevail'd*,
That by strong hand his family obtain'd,
Though priests, the crown.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

——— At length that grounded maxim,
So rife and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men; that to the public good
Private respects must yield; with grave authority
Took full possession of me and *prevail'd.*
Id. Samson Agonistes.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud limitarie cherube, but ere then
Far heavier load thy self expect to feel
From my *prevailing* arme. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

——— Bracelets of thy haire, rings, gawdes, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nose-gaies, sweet meats, (messengers
Of strong *prevaulment* in vnhardened youth)
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act i. sc. 1

Players and stageplaies, with which I am now to combate in a publike theatre in the view of sundrie partiall spectators, are growne of late so powerfull, so *prevalent* in the affections, the opinions of many both in citie, court, and country.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, To the Reader.

So we ought to habit and order ourselves, that we may not give advantage to the evil spirits, either to our temptation or their *prevalence*.—*Bp. Hall. Ser.* 1 *Corinth.* xi. 10.

This *prevalency* is either uncertainly placed in the laterality, or custom determines its indifferency.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.

Our courts of justice have not judg'd it necessary to add the like caveat upon the taking of every oath, because the age is not, at present, thought wicked enough to want it: what it may be in a while, if such loose principles as I am here confuting *prevail*, I do not say.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 372.

How *prevalent* the prayers of good men are with God appears from this, that when God is absolutely resolved not to have mercy upon a people, he expresseth his unalterable purpose to this effect, that though his chiefest favourites, such as Noah, and Daniel, and Job, should intercede with him on behalf of that people, yet their prayers should do them no good, as you have first times repeated in the xxiveh chap. of Ezekiel.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

Mr. Chubb himself, p. 317, speaks of motives as the ground and reason of action. By influence, and by *prevailing* influence.—*Edwards. On the Will*, pt. ii. c. 10.

Not those who gave me breath should bid me spare,
Nor all the sacred *prevalence* of prayer.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

He interceded more *prevalently* by this significant action, than if he had used all the eloquence of men and angels.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

In all governments there is a perpetual intestine struggle, open or secret, between authority and liberty: and neither of them can ever absolutely *prevail* in the contest.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 5.

Condillac has certainly contributed more than any other individual to the *prevalence* of the logical errors now under consideration.—*Stewart. The Human Mind*, vol. ii. c. 4. s. 3.

PREVARICATE, *v.* PREVARICATION. PREVARICATOR. } Fr. *Prévariquer*; It. *Prevaricare*; Sp. *Prevaricar*; Lat. *Prævaricari*, præter modum *varicare*, prætergredi. (See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.) The former tells us that *varicare* is interpreted by Nonus—*distortis cruribus*; and by Festus—*incurva crura habentes*, with distorted legs, or having bandy legs. See the quotations from Pliny and Kennett.

To move crookedly, out of a straight line; to move or go diversely or perversely; to evade or escape the direct course; "to swerve or digress from truth and honesty," (Cotgrave.) To act or speak evasively or indirectly.

When any of us hath *prevaricated* our part of the covenant, we must return to that state, and redeem the intermedial time spent in sin by our doubled industry in the ways of grace.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

The ploughman, unlesse he bend and stoupe forward with his bodie must needs make slight worke, and leave much undone as it might to be; a fault which in Latine we call *prevarication*: and this tearme appropriate unto husbandrie, is borrowed from thence by lawyers, and translated by them into their courts and halls of pleas: if it be then a reprehfull crime for lawyers to abuse their clients by way of collusion, we ought to take heed how we deceive and mocke the ground where this fault was first found and discovered.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 19.

But on holl-days men every where runne to the alehouse, to playes, to enterludes, and dances, to the very derision of God's name, and the *prevarication* of the day.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 12.

Beasters, and petjur'd, with the infinite more
Prevaricators swarme. *B. Jonson. Ep. to a Friend.*

But even they themselves shall fall into the penalty of the law, which is promulged against *prevaricators*.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, p. 160. App.

A person transcendently wise, just, and merciful, who cannot be deceived in the measures he takes of things and persons, nor *prevaricate* with those measures by speaking beside the proportion of what he judges.
South, vol. v. Ser. 9.

They must not think that all about them are so without eyes or common sense, as not to spy out the *prevarication*, and to take an estimate of their real value of things and persons, rather by what they do than by what they talk.
Id. vol. iv. Ser. 4.

There lay an action of *prevarication*, when the accuser instead of urging the crime home, seemed rather to hide or extenuate the guilt. Hence the Civilians define a *prevaricator* to be one that betrays his cause to the adversary and turns on the criminal's side, whom he ought to prosecute.
Kennett. Rom. Antiquities, p. ii. b. iii. c. 18.

Object. Should any one arise, and declare those men to be *prevaricators*, who differ from the doctrine he lays down as the meaning of the article; I ask, whether this be not to put his own sense or comment to be the meaning of the article?—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 362.

PREVE'NE, *v.* PREVE'NIENT. PREVE'NT, *n.* PREVE'NTABLE. PREVE'NTER. PREVE'NTION. PREVE'NTIVE, *adj.* PREVE'NTIVE, *n.* PREVE'NTIVELY. } Fr. *Prévenir*; It. *Prevenire*; Sp. *Prevenir*; Lat. *Prevenire*, to come before, (*præ*, and *venire*.)

To come or go before; and, consequentially, to prepare the way, to lead, to guide.

To come or go before; to anticipate, to preoccupy; to move or place before; and, consequentially, to obstruct, to hinder.

And so by the spring of the daye they were come to the streyghtes, wherin their purpose was to *prevent* Darius.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 35.

With that he put his spurres unto his steed,
With speare in rest, and toward him did fare,
Like shaft out of a bow *preventing* speed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

But in this same anticipated and *prevented* knowledge, no man knoweth how he came to the knowledge which he hath obtained.—*Bacon. Of the Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

The archduke was the assailant and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.
Id. Of a War with Spain.

For the *prevention* of such inconveniences in meditation, we choose recess and solitude.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 12.

Where our *prevention* ends, danger begins.
Carew. To A. D.

Which, though it be a natural *preventive* to some evils, yet surely, without either stop or moderation, must needs exhaust his spirits.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 368.

For physick is either curative or *preventive*: *preventive* we call that which by purging noxious humors, and the causes of diseases, *prevenieth* sickness in the healthy, or the recourse thereof in the valetudinary.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.

Philoxenus, whereof Plutarch speaketh, was so unclivilly greedy, that to engrosse the messe, he would *preventively* deliver his nostrils in the dish.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii. c. 14.

——— If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevent'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd. *Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable*, considering the helps we have to know it, than of the means.
Reynolds. Works, p. 771.

Dear as he is to us, and dear to thee,
Yet must I tax his sloth, that claims no share
With his great brother in his martial care:
Him it behoved to every Chief to use,
Preventing every part perform'd by you.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies that God can vouchsafe a man in this world.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 10.

Atoms in their first coalitions together, when the world was a making, were not then directed by any previous counsel or *preventive* understanding.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 73.

We shall shew how the ancient atomick atheists did *preventively* overthrow the foundation of hylozoism.
Id. Ib. p. 146.

——— Love celestial, whose *prevenient* aid
Forbids approaching ill.—*Mallet. Amyntor & Theodora.*

——— Why did *preventive* care
My destin'd life for future sorrows spare.—*Boyse. Job*, o.3.

It [the vicinage] is, *preventively*, the assertor of its own rights, or, remedially, their avenger.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

PRE'VIOUS. PRE'VIOUSLY. } Lat. *Prævius*, the way (*via*) before.

Going on the way before; preceding, antecedent.

I never miss, but in case of sickness, to repair to God's holy house that day, where I come before prayers begin, to make myself fitter for the work by some *previous* meditations, and to take the whole service along with me.
Howell, b. i. s. 6. Let. 52.

How much individuals would be assisted in the proper and liberal culture of the mind, if they were *previously* led to take a comprehensive survey of human nature in all its parts.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, pt. ii. s. 1. Introd.

PRE-VI'SION, *i.e.* foreseeing or foresight.

Nor is this clearer in Gabriel's exposition of the promise, than in Daniel's *prevision* of the pedigrame.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 2.

PRE-WARN, *v.* i. e. forewarn, (qv.)

Comets *prewarn*, whose havock in vast field
Unearthed skulls proclaim.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 1.

PREY, *n.* PREY, *v.* PRE'YER. PRE'YFUL. } Fr. *Proye*; It. *Préda, predáre*; Sp. *Preda*; Lat. *Præda*, pillage, plunder, (of uncertain etymology.) See DEPREDATE and PREDATORY.

To plunder, to pillage, to despoil, to ravage, to devour.

The Deneys hem wyth drowe, tho hem ne spedde nogt there,
And wende estward in to Kent, and robbede there waste,
And her *preye* at Medeweye in to seyppes caste.
R. Gloucester, p. 303.

Opon the thrid day, at a tonn hamelet,
Thomas was his *pray*, as he to mete was set.
R. Brunne, p. 269.

The fend sayth, I wel chase and pursue man by wicked suggestion, and I wol bent him by moving and stiring of sinne, and I wol depart my *pirl*, or my *prey*, by deliberation, and my lust shal be accomplised in delit.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Men shall not finde vpon his liche
A best for to take his *preye*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

Dut. *Pricken, prickelen*; Sw. *Prick*; A. S. *Priccan*, pungere, to pierce with a sharp point.

To pierce, to penetrate, with a sharp point; to pierce, to point, to goad, to spur, to stimulate; to pain sharply or acutely.

A *pricket*, (cervus trinus,)—a deer two years old, so called from the state of its horns; (*stimulî instar.*)

Lucye, to hardy ys men *prykede* her and ther.
R. Gloucester, p. 218.

Ich may ne lenger lett, quath he, and lyarde he *prykede*.
And went away as the wynde.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 238.

A prout *pkyre* of Fraunce. *Id.* p. 173.

Lo he cometh with clewdis, and ech ige schal se him, and thei that *prickide* him, and all the kynredis of the erthe schulden biwelle himsilf on hym, ghe amen.
Wicliff. Apocalips, c. 1.

And he seide, I am Thesu of Nazareth whom thou pursuest, it is hard to thee to kike aghens the *pricke*.
Id. Dedis, c. 9.

And the Lorde sayd, I am Jesus whō thou persecutest, it shal be harde for thee to kycke agaynste the *pryck*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Than is, (quod he) nothing may me displese,
Saue o thing *pricketh* in my conscience,
The which I wol reherse in your presence.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9509

His hat heng at his backe doun by a lace,
For he had ridden more than trot or pas.
He had ay *prikcd* like as he were wode.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Prol. v. 16,043.

He feleth thurgh the herte-spoone the *pricke*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2669.

Therfore he was a *prickesoure* a right;
Grelhounder he hadde as swift as foul of flight;
Of *pricking* and of hunting for the hare
Was all his lust, for no cost wolde he spare.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 189.

And thus mya honde ayene the *pricke*
I hurte, and haue done many a dale.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And Proijne than began the worde
And seide, O wrette of all wikke,
Of conscience whom no *prikke*
Maie stere, lo what thou hast do,
Lo here ben nowe we sisters two.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Ibid. Small news, trulye, but that as I came on walkinge, I fortuned to come with three or four that went to shoote at the *pricke*s.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

With long yron usyles through the handes and fete nayled, with many strokes of hāmers, with many *prickynges*.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 11.

They grow on a plant whose leaues are very thicke, and full of *prickles* as sharpe as needles.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 275.

These *pryeke* eared prynces myghte truste those vowere, as hawkes made to theyr handes, yet wolde I counsell the christen pryneces in no wyse to trust them.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 142.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine,
Yclad in mighte armes and silver shielde,
Wherein old dints of deep woundes did remaine,
The cruel markes of many a bloody fielde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

——— Our last king,
Whose image eaun but now appear'd to vs,
Was (as you know) by Fortlebras of Norway
(Thereto *prick'd* on by a most emulate pride)
Dar'd to the combate.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 1.

Now Phaeton hath tumbled from his carre,
And made an euenig at the noone-tide *prick*.
Id. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 4.

And I say beside that, 'twas a *prickst* that the princesse kill'd.—*Id. Love's Labour Lost*, Act iv. sc. 2.

There is that speaketh [wordes] like the *prickings* of a sworde; but the tongue of wise men [is] health.
Bible, 1553. *Proverbs*, xii. 18.

Let us endure their bad qualities for their good: allow the *prickle* for the rose.—*Chapman. All Fools*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Within a short time, as the swiftest swaine
Can to our May-pole run and come againe,
The little red-brest to the *prickled* thorne
Return'd, and sung there as he had before.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Moll. Why, to shoot at buts, when you should use *prickshafts*.—*Rowley. A Match at Midnight*, Act ii. sc. 1.

The finest music of the grove we owe
To mourning Philomel's harmonious woe;
And while her grief's in charming notes express'd,
A thorny bramble *pricke* her tender breast.
Pomfret. To a Friend under Affliction.

The man who laugh'd but once, to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law. *Dryden. The Medal.*

No more extended in the grot below,
Shall see you browsing on the mountain's brow
The *prickly* shrubs. *Id. Virgil*, Past. 3.

PRIDE, *n.* Dut. *Prachten*, superbire; Ger. *Breit*, superbus; A. S. *Prut-ian*, superbire; excellere se super alios; to extol or lift himself up above others.
PRI'DEFUL.
PRI'DELESS.
PRI'NINGLY.
PROUD.
PROU'DLY.
To extol, to exalt, to lift, to raise, to hold up above others.
PROU'DNESS. And *pride*, the noun, self-exaltation or elevation; high or exalted esteem or opinion of self,—haughtiness; consequentially, haughty disparagement of others. See the quotation from Cogan.

Elevation or loftiness of manner or behaviour; loftiness, grandeur, magnificence, glory.

Proud-flesh,—is flesh that *swells* like a fungus. The females of animals are said to be *proud*, when the parts *swell*.

Other mid fuyr or mid sword bryng he wolde al out,
Hyn to nogt and al ys thing, ner he ner [ver he ne'er] so *prout*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 54.

Ac for he hath now the maistry, such *pruyd* hym hath ynome,
That now me. thorn wam be hath of the maistrie,
Dryue he wolde out of ys lond myd gret vilenye.—*Id.*

Friue *pride* in pes es nettille in herbere,
The rose is myghtes, ther nettille spredis ouer fer.
R. Brunne, p. 280.

The *proude* kyng Pharaon, that chaced Israel,
Dronkeld euerikon, and Gode's folk went well.
Id. p. 289.

For fro withinne of the herte of men comen forth yvele thoughtis, *pride*, foly, &c.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 7.

For from within, euen out of the herte of men, procede enyll thoughtes, *pryd*, folyshnes, &c.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He scateride *proude* men with the thoughte of his herte.
Wielif. Luk, c. 1.

He seatereth them that sre *proude* in the ymaginacion of their hertes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Of which foresayd goodes, eertes it is a great folie, a man to *priden* him in ony of hem all.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

And though so he, that no man knoweth utterly the nombre of the twigges, and of the harmes that comen of *pride*, yet wol I shew a partie of hem, as ye shul understond.—*Id. Ib.*

But ful of patient benignitee,
Discrete, and *prideles*, ay honourable,
And to hire husbond euer meke and etable.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8806.

The sadels were of suche a *pride*,
With perles and golde so well begone,
So riche sigh she neuer none. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The pillare eke *proudly* beset with gold,
And with the spoiles of other nations,
Fell to the ground. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*.
Lotimer. Second Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

Neither can I behold him [a rich man hugging his bags] with other eyes, than those wherewith a discreet European sees a savage Indian, *priding* himself in those trifles which our children have learned to contemne.
Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, c. 17.

——— But he his wonted *pride*
Soon recollecting, with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispel'd thir fears.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Thence raise
At least distemper'd, discontented thoughts,
Vain hopes, vain aimes, inordinate desires
Blown up with high conceits ingend'ring *pride*.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

From you have I been absent in the Spring,
When *proud* pied April, dress'd in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in every thing.
Shakespeare, Son. 98.

——— He streight
Cals for his armes, and arming him withall
Eftsoones forth pricked *proudly* in his might,
And gan with courage fierce addresse him to the fight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

Thus pluming and *priding* himself in all his services, as if in every action of piety he did God a courtesy, and passed an obligation upon his Maker.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 14.

A thorough practice of this duty of subjecting ourselves to the wants and infirmities of each other would utterly extinguish in us the vice of *pride*.
Swift. Ser. on Mutual Subjection.

He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others.
Barrow. The Pope's Supremacy.

At his approach, they toss their heads on high;
And, *proudly* neighing, promise victory.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

Pride is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments, which exceeds the boundaries of justice, and induces us to look down upon supposed inferiors, with some degree of unmerited contempt.—*Cogan. Passions*, pt. i. c. 3.

Then thus indignant he accosts the fox,
(While high disdain sat *proudful* on his brow.)
Whitehead. The Gymnasiad, b. iii.

PRIEST. Pre'stess. Pre'sthood. Pre'stish. Pre'stlike. Pre'stly. See Presbyter. "Our word *priest* is corrupted of *presbyter*. Our ancestors, the Saxons, first used *preostre*, whence by further contraction came *preste* and *priest*. The high and low Dutch have *Priester*; the French *Prestre*; the Italian *Prête*; but the Spaniard onely speaks full *presbytero*," (Mede, *Discourse* 5.)

Hii wepe, & made deol y nou, vor hii seye the sothnesse,
In wuche lecherye & other synne the *prestes* songe her masse. *R. Gloucester*, p. 352.

And hote yf yt be payed *prestliche* the payer is to blame.
Piers Ploukman, p. 53.

And the others weren maad manye *prestes* therfore, for thei were forbedun be deeth to dwelle stille. But this for be dwellith withouten ende hath an euerlastinge *preesthood*.
Wielif. Ebrewis, c. 7.

But among them many were made *prestes*, because they were not suffred to endure by the reason of death. But this manne, because he endureth euer, hath an euerlasting *preesthod*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And ouer, that was saide them eke,
That whan men wolde vertue seke,
Men shulde it in the *prestes* fynde,
Their order is of so highe a kynde,
That thei be diuiues of the weie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

This act of *prestish* maydenhede was dyselessed fyrst in Irelande by a parlement of deuyls, within the garden of an olde father hermyte, not far from S. Partrykes purgatorye.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

His indgemêt was that thou wouldest prouue a valeaunt and a faithful guide, for so the spirite of Christ by his inspiracion shewed vnto vs, at suche tyme as we committed autoritie of *priesthoode* vnto the by layeng on of handes.
Udal. 1 Tim. c. 1.

See, Father, what first fruits on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man, these sighs
And prayers, which in this golden censer, mixt
With incense, I by *priest* before thee bring.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi

After that Christ had done all this by the direct actions of his *priestly* office of sacrificing himself for us, he hath also done very many things for us which are also the fruits of his first love and persecutions of our redemption.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 2

The whole order of the clergy are appointed by God to pray for others, to be ministers of his *priesthood*, to be followers of his advocation, to stand between God and the people, and to present to God all their needs, and all their desires.—*Id.* Ser. 6.

At Athens all the *priests* and *priestesses*, with the sacred families, and all others, who were entrusted with the care of religion, were obliged to give account before certain officers, how they had discharged their several functions.
Potter. On Greece, b. ii. c. 3.

Tho' at other times it was not unlawful for other men to offer sacrifices, yet when any publick calamity was to be averted, or any great and uncommon blessing to be obtain'd, they had recourse to some of those, who were consecrated to the office of *priesthood*.—*Id. Ib.*

Liberty of thinking, and of expressing our thoughts, is always fatal to *priestly* power, and to those pious frauds on which it is commonly founded.—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 9.

PRIG, *v.* Prig, *n.* Prog, *v.* Prog, *n.* *Prigg, progge*, and *prog* seem to be the same word. Skinner contracts *prog* from *procurare*; but they are probably genuine English, and may be formed from the A. S. *Price-an*, to *prick*; to *prick* out, to pick out, to filch, to steal.

To *prog*, (*prok*,) to *prick* out, to *prick* about, (sc.) for what can be got:—to beg, to filch, to steal. And—

Prog, the n.—any thing procured by begging or filching; victuals, provisions so procured, and, generally, provisions.

A *prig* or *pridgeman*,—a filcher, a thief.

A *prig* or *priggish*, fellow,—one who has *pricked* himself out to be looked at. But *Priiken*, dare se spectandum.

O, neyghbours, neyghbours, first get coyne,
firste hardlye *prygge* the purse.
And then seeke virtue after gould,
so saye our mammonites lo.
Drant. Horace. Epistle to Mæcenas.

Once through a narrow rifle did creepe
an emptie cub with paine,
Into a basket full of wheate:
and beinge faste, againe
With *progged* paunche assayde to goe
out of the same in vaine. *Id. Ib.*

Whilste snorting like a very hogge
the foreloyde did groyne,
A *pridgeman* from him pryullie
his money did purloyne. *Id. Ib. To Julius Florus.*

Clo. Out vpon him, *Prig*, for my life, *Prig*; he haunts wakes, faires, and beare-haitings.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 2.

Ace. My lord is mov'd, I see it in his looks,
And that man, in the gown, in my opinion
Looks like a *progging* knave.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act iii. sc. 3.

While spouse, tuckt up, does in her pattens trudge it,
With bandkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget.
Congreve. Prol. to a very good Wife.

The other edition was put out by Rich. Blome, then a kind of an arme painter, (but originally a ruler of books and paper,) who hath since practised for divers years *progging* tricks in employing necessitous persons to write in several arts, and to get contributions of noblemen to promote the work. [John Gullim.]—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

Afterwards he [James Chaloner] married a light huswife, who stealing that money from him which for many years before he had been scraping together by his *progging* and necessitous tricks and shifts.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii.

Though sweln with vanity and pride,
You're but one drivler multiplied.
A *prig*, that proves himself by starts,
As many dolts—as there are arts. *Smart. Fables.*

PRIM. Pri'mness. Contracted from *primitive*. See Prime.

This hates the filthy creature; that, the *prim*.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 3.

The garden in its turn was to be set free from its *prim* regularity, that it might assort with the wilder country without.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. c. 7.

Primness and affectation of style, like the good breeding of Queen Anne's Court, has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity.—*Grey. Works*, vol. ii. Let. 31.

PRIMATE. PRI'MACY. PRIMA'TICAL. } Fr. *Primat*; It. *Primâte*; Sp. *Primado*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Primas*; a first or chief person, from *primus*, first. (See PRIME.) "Fr. *Primacy*,—

"*Primacy*,—excellence, chief rule, highest estate, greatest authority; and, particularly, an ecclesiastical dignity or command over all the archbishops and bishops of a kingdom or province," (Cotgrave.)

Primatis bisshopes tuo tho with croice & ryng,
& an abbot mo of Scone, that dubbid the kyng.
R. Brunne, p. 331.

Although he were a ruler of the sinagoge, that is, a *primate* among stately felowes, yet fel he downe at ye feete of Jesus, and besought him.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 5.

After this I went to visit the church of Santa Sophia, which was the chiefe church when it was the Christian, and now is the chiefe see and church of *primacie* of this Turke present.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 169.

I am therefore not onely very desirous to obey the commandement of our *primate*, but also right greatly coveting to serve and satisfie all your expectation.
Latimer. Ser. before the Clergy, fol. 5.

Others better advis'd, are content to receive their beginning from Aaron and his sons, among whom Bishop Andrews of late years, and in these times the *primate* of Armagh, for their learning, are reputed the best able to say what may be said in this opinion.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 3.

Both Horace and Quintilian gave a kind of *primacy* of honour to Lucilius, among the Latin satirists.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

There are several kinds of *primacy*, which may belong to a person in respect of others: for there are, 1. a *primacy* of worth or personal excellence. 2. A *primacy* of reputation and esteem. 3. A *primacy* of order, or bare dignity and precedence. 4. A *primacy* of power or jurisdiction.
Barrow. The Pope's Supremacy.

Before I proceed any farther I shall briefly draw some corollaries from this historical account which I have given of the original and growth of metropolitical, *primatical*, and patriarchal jurisdiction.—*Id. Ib.*

PRIME, *adj.* Prime, *n.* Prime, *v.* Pri'mal. Pri'mary. Pri'marily. Pri'mariness. Pri'mely. Pri'mer. Pri'mer, *adj.* Pri'mer, *n.* Pri'mitive, *adj.* Pri'mitive, *n.* Pri'mitively. } Fr. *Prime*; It. and Sp. *Primo*; Lat. *Primus*. Cotgrave uses *primeness* in v. *Primeur*. First; first in time or space; first in quality; chief, principal, original, early. The *prime*,—

The first part or beginning of the day or year; the morning, the spring; the season of growth, of bloom or blossom, of youth; the first, chief, or principal, the best part, state, or condition.

Primitive,—early, original; of or pertaining to old or early times; old fashioned.

A *primer*,—a first or elementary book.

To *prime*,—to do the *first* or preparatory act.

To *prime* a gun,—to put in the *first* or previous powder.

To *prime* canvass, &c. for painting,—to lay on the *first* or preparatory substance.

The seuent day of Juny, Whitson euen that tyme,
Died that lady, bituex vndron and *prime*.
R. Brunne, p. 243.

The lomes that ich laboure with. and lyflode deserve
Ys pater noster and my *prymer*.—*Piers Ploulman*, p. 77.

A pleasaunt galle and easie prisoun,
And full of freste summer seasoun,
Prime temps full of frostes white,
And Maie decoid of all delite.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

All easily now, for the love of Marie,
(Quod Pandarus) for every thing hath time
So long abide, till that the night departe,
For al so siker as thou liest here by me,
And God to forte, I will be there at *prime*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

As he sate in the scole at his *primere*,
He *Alma Redemptoris* hevde sing,
As children lerede hir antiphonere.
Id. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,447

He slept, and ros whan it was tyme,
And wham it fel towardes *prime*,
He tokes hym suche as he triste
In secre.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

We supposed that they made account that we had espyed them, which indeede we had not, neither had any one piece of ordinance *primed*, or any other thing in a readinesse.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 61.

Also I will that my chalice, wt my ii. crewetts and pax of silluer, before the prayesement or division made of my foresaid moveables, wt my best auiter clyhis, and best vestment, chyssebyll, awbe, and all other to the saide vestment belongyng, wt my great masse booke, and also the greater *prymer*.—*Polyon. His Will.*

Certainely yf you had been taken as the floure for the herbe, if you had ben eut greene fro the tree, yf you had ben graffed in *primetime*.—*Golden Boke*, c. 40.

For besides all that is afore expressed, it cõtayneth the universall troubles, persecuciõs, and crosses that the churche suffred in the *primatiue* spryng, what it suffreth now, and what it shall suffre in the latter tymes.
Bale. Image, Pref.

The balls they carried loose in a pouch: and they had also a *priming* horn by their side.
Middleton. The Roaring Girl, Act i. sc. 1. Note.

That winke and shoots: sir, *prime*, *prime* your piece anew,
The powder wet.—*Tomkis. Albumazar*, Act i. sc. 3.

And [God] hath *primarily* put man into the hands of his own counsel, that he might have chosen good as well as evil.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 10.

If one goes to the kitchen, there will be scarce appearance of any thing but a few cover'd pots upon a turf fire, which is their *prime* fuel.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 7.

After you had seasoned your *primer* yeares at Oxford in knowledge and learning, a good ground and a sure foundation to build thereupon all your good actions you trauelled into France.—*John Hooker. To Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Till on a day (that day is everie *prime*)
When witches wont do penance for their crime,
I chaunst to see her in her proper hew,
Bathing herselfe in origane and thyme.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Oh my offence is rankc, it smels to heauen,
It hath the *primall* eldest curse vpon't,
A brother's murther.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 3.

The nightingale records against
What thou dost *primely* sing.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 3.

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature:
Forward, not permanent; sweet, not lasting.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 3.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8.

Saint Lucius (call'd Ofns) the *primer* christen'd king.
Id. Ib. s. 24.

The zeal of the present age is stark cold, if compared to the fervors of the apostles, and other holy *primitives*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 13.

The holy *primitive* in their laws and actions ever kept that saying of the Apostle in their eye, and in their heart: Let all things be done for edification.
Id. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

Most kingdomes were *primitively* erected, either among pagan nations and states, who knew not God nor his word, or among christian states since speciall commands and revelations from heaven ceased.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, &c. pt. iii. p. 117.

The keeping a good correspondence with all those in whose power it is to hinder or promote our affairs. This every body knows to be a *prime* point in policy.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 2.

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which I think we may observe to produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure, motion, or rest, and number.
Locke. Hum. Undert. b. ii. c. 8. s. 8. 9.

Surely from all these places it is very evident that it was *primarily* the counsel and the will of God, that even they who would not turn, would not repent and accept of salvation, should have repented and have made partakers of it.—*Whitby. On the Five Points*, Dis. 1. c. 4. s. 1.

That which is peculiar must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of this perception.—*Norris.*

Sampson, being chief magistrate of the children of Israel, might destroy the Philistines, who were their enemies; and this was the thing *primely*, nay solely intended by him, and not the taking away his own life.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 8.

This is that that will restore to the world the golden age of *primitive* Christianity, when the love and unity of the disciples of Jesus was so conspicuous and remarkable, that it became a proverb, See how the Christians love one another.
Sherlock, vol. i. Ser. 1.

The far greater part had been cut off in their *primes*, by unexpected disease or by fatal accident.
Evelyn. Italy, vol. i. c. 11.

But farewell now to unsuspicious nights,
And slumbers unalarm'd! Now, ere you sleep,
See that your polish'd armes be *prim'd* with care,
And drop the nightbolt.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

I *primed* my lips with such a ready charge of flattery, that when I had once engaged them in the pleasing contemplation of their own merits, they were seldom disposed to scrutinize into mine.—*Observer*, No. 94.

He [Kneller] sometimes, in the haste of finishing, left part of the *primed* cloth uncoloured.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 4.

The nations above mentioned, whatever their more distant and *primeval* source might have been, flowed immediately and directly from Greece, and carried with them the common language as spoken in the province whence they issued.
Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 12.

He pass'd bleak Pindus, Acheruia's lake,
And left the *primal* city of the land,
And onwards did his further journey take
To greet Albania's chief.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 2

The line which I would draw between *primary* and secondary qualities is this; that the former necessarily involve the notion of extension, and consequently of externality or outness; whereas the latter are only conceived as the unknown causes of known sensations; and when first apprehended by the mind, do not imply the existence of any thing locally distinct from the subjects of its own consciousness.
Stewart. Phil. Essays, Ess. 2. c. 2.

PRIME'VAL. Lat. *Primævus*, *primum ævum*; Gr. Ἀιών, quasi ἀει ὼν, *semper existens*, ever being, (Vossius.)

Of the first time, or earliest ages; original.

Whence, methinks, it is very plain that the *primæval* ages of the Church had no ill conceit of the opinion of the soul's præexistence.—*More. The Preface General*, p. 24.

Thou with almighty energy didst move
On the wild waters, incumbent didst display
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day.
Blackmore. Creation, b. i.

An enthusiast to the bards can find *primeval* charms in the rude tales that was hawked by the mob three or four hundred years ago.—*Walpole. Anec. of Painting*, vol. i. c. 2.

PRIMOGE'NIAL. Primoge'nious. Primoge'nitor. Primoge'niture. Primoge'nituresHIP. } Fr. *Primogéniture*; It. and Sp. *Primogenitura*; Lat. *Primigenius*, *primogenitus*, *primo*, (see Prime,) and *genitus*, from *gignere*, Gr. Γιγνεσθαι, to be or become; to be born.

Born first or earliest; implanted at the birth or earliest existence; connate, original, elemental.

The *primogenial* light which at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos, was afterwards by divine appointment gathered into the sun, and stars and other lucid bodies, which shine with an underiived lustre.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 1.

And though possibly some of them may sometimes have had their slips, and have waded further into the pleasures of the body then they ought to have done, yet partly by their own timely care and consideration, and partly by the divine assistance, they recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence.—*Id. Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 14.

The pulsne posthumous antiquity hath been a refuge for falshood, the *primogenious* antiquity (which proceeded from the Ancient of Dayes) is certaine.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Maried Clergie, § 25.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied.
Gayton on Don Quixotte.

He dispatches and enterchanges Intelligence with most of the baronage, claiming his *primogeniture*-right, and therby the kingdom.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17. *Selden. Illustrations.*

He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

Noon stands eternal here: here may they sight
Drink in the rays of *primogenial* light.—*Watts. Paradise.*

As to our law of *primogeniture*, which, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, is the standing law of all our landed inheritance, and which without question has a tendency, and I think a most strong tendency, to preserve a character of consequence, weight, and prevalent influence over others in the whole body of the landed interest, they call loudly for its destruction.—*Burke. App. from the New to the Old Whigs.*

By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship* in a family of six children, five are exposed. Aristocracy has never but one child.—*Id. Vindication of the Rights of Man.*

PRIMORDI'AL, *adj.* Primo'rdial, *n.* Primo'rdiate. } Fr. *Primordial*; Lat. *Primordialis*, *primum*, and *ordiri*, to begin.

Beginning first; or being or existing at the first beginning, at the origin; original.

Hovbeit they be *prymordyall*
Of hys wretched original
And his base progeny.—*Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?*

That *primordial* motion of the matter is plainly first and the cause of all the rest.
More. Antidote against Atheism, App. pt. i. c. 13.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital.—*Id. Div. Dialogues.*

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body.
Boyle.

On a part of our constitution, which is obviously one of the last or *primordial* elements at which it is possible to arrive in analyzing our intellectual operations, it is plainly unphilosophical to suppose that any new light can be thrown by metaphysical discussion.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 1. s. 2.

PRI'MROSE, or PRI'MEROSE. } Chaucer writes Primerole. The *prime rose* or flower. (See the quotation from Drayton.) It is used by Ascham met. and by Shakespeare adjectively, as equivalent to —strewed with early flowers, flowery.

Hire shoon were laced on hire legges hie;
She was a *primerole*, a piggesnie,
For any lord to liggen in his bedde,
Or vet for any good yeman to wedde.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3269.

Two noble *primeroses* of nobilitie, the yong Duke of Suffolke and Lord Hen. Matravers, were seen two examples to the court for learnyng, as our ryme may rather wishe than look for agayne.—*Ascham. The Schole-master*, b. i.

The *primrose* placing first, because that in the spring It is the first appeare, then only flourishing.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

Peter. I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that goe the *primrose* way to th' everlasting bonfire.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 3.

PRINCE, *n.* PRINCE, *v.* PRI'NCEDOM. PRI'NCEHOOD. PRI'NCELIKE. PRI'NCELY. PRI'NCESS. } Fr. *Prince, princesse*; It. *Principe, prince, principessa*; Sp. *Principe, princesa*; Lat. *Princeps. Princeps* prius fuit *primicapis*; quod si a *capui* venit, *princeps* dicetur, quasi *primum caput*: sin a *capiendo, princeps* vocabitur, quia *prius capit*, (Vossius, who, after Festus, approves the latter etymology.)

One who holds the first place, of power or rank; a first or chief ruler; a chief personage:—the son of a king or sovereign is also so called.

Shakespeare uses it as a verb; to act the part of a *prince*.

Brut this noble *prince* sonne hadde thre
By hys wyf Inoogen, noble men and fre.
R. Gloucester, p. 23.

Thi sistere I salle gyue a rich *prince* of myght.
R. Brunne, p. 69.

Jhesu Crist that is a feithful witnesse, the firste bigetun of deede men, and *prynce* of kyngis of the erthe.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 1.

Whanne he schal bitake the kyngdom to God and to the faiir whanne he schal avoid all *princeheed*, and power, and verm.—*Id. 1 Corynth.* c. 15.

I cuer set my fotestepps fre,
princelike where none had gone,
But others grounides I have not vsde
to presse my fote vpon.—*Drant. Hor. Ep. to Mæcenas.*

Euery one coueting to haue a parte of euery thinge, tare and brake a sunder the *princelye* robes, and the precious plate of curious workmanship, with the images of golde and siluer.—*Brende. Quintue Curtius*, fol. 121.

Promysyng and behightyng by the faith of hys body, and worde of his *princehode*.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 4.

——— And Nature prompts them
In simple and lowe things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the tricke of others.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 3.

For a *prince* above all things must keep his estate; which is no lesse preserved by doing nothing vncomely, then by doing all things honourably.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 31.

Next Archigald, who for his sacred dialogue
Deposed was from *princedome* soverayne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

We say to you, repent your selues, and take our mercye without delay, or else we will forthwith extende our *princely* power, and execute our sharpe sworde against you.
Grafton. Edward VI. an. 3.

I think a *prince* cannot too much consider whom to chuse for such employments; but, when he has chosen, cannot trust them too far, or thereby give them too much authority; no more than end it too soon, whenever he finds it abused.
Sir W. Temple. On Gardening.

——— The queen already sat,
Amidst the Trojan lords, in shining state,
High on a golden bed: her *princely* guest
Was next her side.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

The *Prince* of Wales, or heir apparent to the crown, and also his royal consort, and the *princess* royal, or eldest daughter of the king, are likewise peculiarly regarded by the laws.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 4.

PRI'NCIPAL, *adj.* PRI'NCIPAL, *n.* PRI'NCIPALLY. PRINCIPA'LITY. PRI'NCIPATE. } Fr. *Principal*; It. *Principale*; Sp. *Principal*; Lat. *Principalis*, from *princeps*. See PRINCE.

First or chief; being or being placed first or at the head; and used by Spenser as in Latin, of or pertaining to a *prince, principly*.

Principal, n.—the chief, head, or leader; also applied to a first, chief, or capital sum of money, as distinguished from the interest or gains produced from it.

And the was he *principal*, the seryng vorto do,
And, vor ensample of hem, othere enseotede therto.
R. Gloucester, p. 446.

Which he wroughte in Crist reisynge hym fro deeth, and settynge him on his right half in heuenli thingis aboue ech *principal* and potestat, and vertu, and domynacion.
Wiclif. Effesies, c. 1.

Thanketh the maister of grace which of that good and al other is authour and *principal* doer.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Man halte the *principalte* of al thing vnder his beinge.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

These were Craterus' words, and the residue of ye counsail were of opinion, that Philotas would neuer haue conceiled this conspiracy, except hee had beene cyther *principall* or priuye thereunto.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 159.

Netheles let enery diligent reder knowe hymselfe michee to haue profited, if he but the cheif *principalis* vnderstand, although it be but meanly.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, Argument.

But he did betake ye keping of the treasure vnto Calliteratis, whom he knewe to haue the gouernement and *principalitie* of the country of Susa.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 109.

For there be three sortes of fruites *principaltye* growing vnto man by prayer.—*Fisher. A Godlye Treatise on Prayer.*

And albeit this man helde longe the *principate* of Brytayne.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 14.

Which are called of Saint Paule, *principates* and powers, lordes of the world.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1609, an. 1555.

Charge him to go with her thro' all the courts of Greece, and with the challenge made to give her beauty the *principality* over all other.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

For if that vertue be of so great might
Which from lust verdict will for nothing start,
But to preserve inviolated right,
Oft spilles the *principall* to save the part.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

That which God *principally* takes notice of in him, and reward him for, was his constant praying, and his great bounty and charity.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

——— Ye undertakers, tell us,
'Midst all the gorgeous figures you exhibit,
Why is the *principal* emerald, for which
You make this mighty stir?
Blair. The Grave.

Art thou the God, the thunder of whose hand
Roll'd over all our desolated land,
Shook *principalities* and kingdoms down,
And made the mountains tremble at his frown?
Cowper. Charity.

PRINCIPLE, *n.* PRI'NCIPLE, *v.* PRINCIPIATE. PRINCIPIA'TION. } Fr. *Principe*; It. and Sp. *Principio*; Lat. *Principium*, (from *princeps*, see PRINCE,) the beginning, (in which signification it is used by Spenser,) a first element.

A first, original, or elementary being, substance, agent, or active cause; axiom, maxim, rule, proposition; assumed, proved, or to be proved.

Principle, in reasoning, is applied not only to the first of a series of consecutive, or among a number of connected propositions, laid down, as premises to the establishment or affirmation of an immediate conclusion; but to any intermediate or collateral propositions from which intermediate or collateral consequences are inferred.

That wisest and best men, full oft beguil'd
With goodness, *principl'd* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days,
Entangl'd with a peysonous bosom snake.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

So finally fieth this our new poet as a bride whose *principals* be scarce growne out, but yet as one that in time shall be able to keepe wing with the best.
Spenser. Epistle to Maister Harvey.

He gan to burne in rage, and fiersu in feare,
Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

Separation is of three sorts. The first is the separating of the pure metal from the ore or dross, which we call refining. The second is the drawing one metal or mineral out of another, which we call extracting. The third is the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we call *principiation*.—*Bacon. Physiological Remarks.*

Our young men presently, being *principl'd* by these new philosophers, will reply; that these are nothing but earth and stones (senseless and inanimate bodies) which, therefore, cannot mind nor take notice of any human affairs.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 881.

Our eyes, that see other things, see not themselves: and those *principle* foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 4.

He who fixes upon false *principles* treads upon infirm ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right *principles* stumbles upon firm ground, and so fails.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

A parliament, so *principled*, will sink
All antient schools of empire in disgrace,
And Britain's glory, rising from the dead,
Will fill the world, loud Fame's superior song.
Young. On Public Affairs.

PRINCK, v. i. e. to *prank* or to deck. See PRANK.

Ron. Just Æsop's crow, *prink'd* up in borrow'd feathers.
Tomkis. Albumazar, Act ii. sc. 5.

Howbeit otherwise he [Philotas] had such pride and glory to shew his riches, to apparel himself so sumptuously, and to be more fine and *princked* than became a private man, that this made him to be hated.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 379.

When he [Demetrius] was to make any preparation for war, he had not then ivy at his dart's end, nor had his helmet perfumed, nor came out of the ladies' closets picked and *princt* to go to battle.—*Id. Ib.* p. 785.

Ev'n in the spring and playtime of the year,
That calls th'unwonted villager abroad
With all her lifelike sports, a sportive train,
To gather kingcups in the yellow meadows,
And *prink* their hair with daisies, or to pick
A cheap but wholesome sallad from the brook,
These chaces are all my own.—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

PRINCOCK, or PRI'NSKEW calls him—"a ripe-headed young boy," and derives the word from *precox*; Skinner—pothus dictum quasi jam *primum gallus*: Mr. Brockett gives it as still a northern name for a pert, forward fellow. It appears to be merely a *prime cock*; a *cock* (met. any one) of *prime* courage or gallantry; subsequently, of a pert, conceited, or forward spirit.

Next him Eurylaus his mate, whose faiier was there non Through al Aeneas campe, nor Troyes armeur did put on,
Fyne *princock* fresh of face furst stirring youth by buds vnshorne.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneides, b. ix.

Your proud university *princes* thinkes he is a man of such merit, the world cannot sufficiently endow him with preferment.—*Returne from Pernassus*, Act iii. sc. 2.

The souldier taking his knauish knacke in dudgeon, hurled his dagger at him, and hauing narrowlie mist the *princocks*, he stricked it into a post not farre off.
Stanihurst. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1528.

PRINT, *v.* PRINT, *n.* PRI'NTER. PRI'NTING, *n.* PRI'NTLESS. } From the Lat. *Prem-ere*, to press. (See IMPRINT.) Fr. *Imprimer*; It. *Imprimere*; Sp. *Imprimir*. To press, mark, stamp, or infix—letters, characters, forms or figures.

How soone a loke will *print* a thought that never may remove.—*Surrey. Frailtie & Hurtfulness of Beauties.*

One Hippius or Ciplous of Hamborough, greatly esteemed among the Lutherians, hath written a booke to the kinges maiesty that now is published shrode in *prynt*.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. of the True Catholic Feyth, fol. 6.

As doth the Emprour this daye in the nether parties of Germanie straightly commandinge no *printer* to *printe*, nor boke seller to sell any godly boke to the edifying of Crystis chirche nether in Dewche, Latyne, Frenche, English, Spanish, nor in the Italion speche.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 12.

In following the course and order of yeares, we find this foresaid yeare of our Lorde 1450, to be famous and memorable for the diuine and miraculous invention of *printing*.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 650. an. 1450.

Eneu in this his countrey hee is the first that hath established a *printing* house.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 578.

Vpon his brest-plate he beholds a dint,
Which in that field young Edward's sword did *print*.
Beaumont. Bosworth Field.

Men whose life, learning, faith, and pure intent
Would have been held in high esteem with Paul,
Must now be nam'd and *printed* heroines
By shallow Edwards and Scotch what d'ye call.
Milton. On the New Forcers of Conscience.

I would not then be left by thee, deare sonne, begot in love,
No not if God would promise me to raise the *prints* of time
Caru'd in my bosome, and my browes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad b. xx.

Pro. Ye elues of hille, brooks, stilding lakes and groues,
And ye that on the sands with *printless* foote
Doe chase the ebbing Neptune, and doe flie him
When he comes backe.—*Shakes. Tempest*, Act v. sc. 1.

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my *printless* feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton. Comus.*

Would not *printing*, in all probability, have preserved unto us that universal history of vegetables, from the cedar of Lebanus unto the moss that groweth upon the wall, written by that wise and learned king, and the loss of which we now in vain lament.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 3.

The *print* of a foot in the sand can only prove, when considered alone, that there was some figure adapted to it, by which it was produced. But the *print* of a human foot proves likewise, from our other experience, that there was probably another foot which also left its impression, though effaced by time or other accidents.
Hume. On the Understanding, s. 11.

William Faithorne was born in London, in what year is uncertain, and bred under Peake, painter and *printseller*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. v. *Engravers.*

PRI'OR, *adj.* } Fr. *Prieur*, n. *priorité*; It. *Priore, priorità*; Sp. *Prior*, n. *prioridad*; Lat. *Prior*, former; from the ancient *pri, pris*; Gr. *πριν*. Fore or former, in time or space; anterior, senior or elder, precedent or antecedent.
PRI'ORS, n.
PRI'ORATE.
PRI'ORESS.
PRI'ORY.
PRIO'RITY.
PRI'ORLY.
PRI'ORSHIP.

A *prior*,—the foreman; one who has the fore or anterior place in rank or authority.

Vnnethe was ther eny hous in all Normandye
Or relygyon, as abbey other *priorye*,
That kyng Wyllam ne fefede here in Engelond
Myd londes, other myd rentes, that hi abheth gut an honde. *R. Gloucester*, p. 370.

Blashops, abbotes, and *priours*, thei had mishorn tham hic. *R. Brunne*, p. 333.

Ther was also a nonne, a *prioresse*,
That of hire smiling was ful simple and coy;
Hire gretest othe n'as but by scint Eloy.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 118.

The eternall preience, as I saied, hath inclose tonder in one, all tymes, in whiche chose and one all thinges, that been in diuers times, and in diuers places temporel, without posteriorite or *priorite*, been closed therein perpetuall nowe, and make to dwell in present sight.—*Id. Test. of Love*, b. iii.

But after his decease, [Austin] there should be equalitie of bishoppes in London and Yorke, without all distinction of *priorities*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 156. an. 1070.

The archbishop prouoked the more by that, deposed him from the *priorship*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 214. an. 1190.

Vpon the payment of the sayd ransome, we left the said towne [Cartagena,] and dreve some part of our soniiiers into the *priory* or abbey.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 545.

The *prioresse* of the same place caused him [Robert Hood] to be hurlet by the high way side, where he had used to rob and spoyle those that passed that way.
Grafton. Rich. I. an. 2.

K. John. Let them approach:
Our abbies and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge.—*Shakes. K. John*, Act i. sc. 1.

An eulogy on Walkelin bishop of Winchester, and a Norman, who built great part of his stately cathedral, as it now stande, and was bishop there during Godfrey's *priorate*.
Warton. History of English Poetry, Dis. 2.

In payment of debts he must observe the rules of *priority*; otherwise, on deficiency of assets, if he pays those of a lower degree first, he must answer those of a higher out of his own estate.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 32.

Whether *priorly* to that æra it had ever been inhabited, or lain till then in its chaotic state, is a question which it would be rash to decide.
Geddes. Translation of the Bible, vol. i. Pref.

PRISM. } Fr. *Prisme*; It. *Prisma*; Gr. *πριαμα*, from *πριω, secare*, to cut.
PRISMA'TICK.
PRISMA'TICALLY.

Nor are there really such qualities in the diaphanous *prisme*, when refracting the light it exhibits to us the same colours of the rainbow.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 9.

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery *prism*,
And to the sage-instructed eye unfold
The various twine of light, by time disclos'd
From the white mingling maze. *Thomson. Spring.*

False eloquence, like the *prismatic* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

From the bare giving to a piece of ordinary glass a *prismatical* shape, that diaphanous and colourless body may be made to exhibit in a moment all those delightful and vivid colours for which we admire the rainbow.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 487.

I might demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the body of the glass by being *prismatically* figured? and yet it is known, that without that shape it would not afford these colours as it does.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 556.

Certain French philosophers, when they quarrelled with Newton's theory of light and colours, contrived to break the *prism* by which it was demonstrated.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. App.

PRI'SON, n. } Fr. *Prison*; It. *Prigione, prigionière*; Sp. *Prision*, from the Fr. *Pris*, taken, participle of *prendre*, to take. See HAND, and PRIZE.
PRI'SONER.
PRI'SONMENT.

A place for those taken; for captives. And the verb, to *prison*, (or *imprison*, qv.)

To put into or keep in *prison* or captivity; to confine any one taken; generally, to confine or shut up.

There the quene here aunte in hatalle heo nome,
And dude in strong *prison*, and the kyndom
Deldeo hi twene hem, and eyther ys part nom.
R. Gloucester, p. 37.

& Sir William Crispyn with the duke was led,
Togider *prisoned*. *R. Brunne*, p. 101.

The Duke of Normandie, William is his name,
Walnath, Haralde's brother, he had in *prison* at Kum.
Id. p. 68.

We founden the *prisoun* schitt with al diligence and the keper stondynge at the ghatis, but we openydeo and founden no man therynne.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 5.

The *prison* fonde we shut as sure as ossyble, and the kepers standynge wbout before the dores.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And Palamon, this woful *prisoner*,
As was his wone, by leve of his gayler
Was risen. *Chaucer. The Knightes Tale*, v. 1065.

The picture of xxii. godly and faithfull christians, apprehended about Colchester, *prisoned* togither in one band, and so with three leaders at the most, brought vp to London.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1789. an. 1557.

Charlis, before spokyn of, sone of Peyyn, escapyd the daunger of *prisonement*.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 145.

It is to be asked what shal become of our wyues whome chaunce and necessitie hath gotten vnto us here for the only comfort of our *prisonment*?
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 119.

Or shall our children or our brethren acknowledge vs being *prison-slaues*.—*Id. Ib.*

During which time of *imprisonment* there, I found amongst those my *prison-fellowes* some that had knoweo me before in Mexico.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 485.

——— Then did the king enlarge
The spleene he *prisoned*, uttering this: Antilochus? till now,
We grant thee wise, but in this act what wisedome utter'st thou? *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiii.

With that great chaine, wherewith not long ygoe
He bound that pittiouis lady *prisoner*, now reiest,
Himselfe she bound.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 12.

Yet though he never list to me relent,
But let me waste in woe my wretched yeares,
Yet will I never of my loye repent,
But loy that for his sake I suffer *prisonment*.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 12.

And whilst the nymphs that near this place
disposed were to play
At barley-break and *prison-base*,
do pass the time away.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal I.

And so [he] put them both into the *prison-house*, and made the doors be shut after them.—*North. Plut.* p. 668.

So thine shall be the beauteous prize, while I
Must languish in despair, in *prison* die.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

The justice, before whom the *prisoner* is brought, is bound immediately to examine the circumstances of the crime alleged: and to this end by Stat. 2. and 3 Phil. and M. c. 10. he is to take in writing the examination of such *prisoner*, and the information of those who bring him.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 22.

PRI'STINE. } Fr. *Pristine*; It. *Pristino*; Lat. *Pristinus*, from *pri, pris*. (See PRIOR.) Used as the Fr.—
PRI'STINATE.

Former, old, ancient, wonted, accustomed.

Right reverend fathers, we perceive the godly forwardness in your good lordships, in the restitution of this noble church of England to the *pristine* state and unity of Christ's church.—*Burnet. Low. House of Convo. to Upper Hou. H.VIII.*

But as it [health] hath recovered the *pristinate* strength, which thing only in all the fight it coveted, shall it incontinent be astonished?—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 7.

But bycause there appered to be in hym the *pristinate* auctoritie and maiestie of a kynge, they wolde no longer suffre hym to continue in that dignitie, than by the space of vi. monethes.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 2.

Parliaments never recover their *pristine* dignity, honour, power, priviledges, if this should miscarry.
Fryane. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. ii. p. 29.

They but attend the waving of your caduce, and immediately they reinvest their *pristine* shapes.
Carew. Cœlum Britannicum.

He [Becket] procured two legates to be sent from the pope to the king to curse him and all the whole realme, if the king would not restore him againe to his *pristinate* state and dignitie.—*Grafton. Hen. II.* an. 13.

PRI'TTLE-PRATTLE, i. e. *prattle-prattle*; the reduplication—for the sake of emphasis.

There arose a new stir in Rome immediately, and every man's mouth was full of *prittle-prattle* and seditions words.
North. Plutarch, p. 346.

PRIVE, *v.* } Fr. *Priver, privé, privation*; It. *Privare, privato, privazione*; Sp. *Privar, privacion*; Lat. *Privare*, from *privus*, which Vossius derives from Gr. *πριν, ενευε*, "censeo, dici *privum*, quod quis sibi emit, atque ita *privum* et *proprium* fecit."
PRI'VVS, *n.*
PRI'VATE, *n.*
PRI'VATE, *v.*
PRI'VACY.
PRI'VATELY.
PRI'VATENESS.
PRIVA'TION.
PRI'VATIVE, *adj.*
PRI'VATIVE, *n.*
PRI'VATIVELY.
PRIVATE'ER.

See DEPRIVE.

To *prive* or *deprive*, then, is,—

To make our own peculiar property; to appropriate to ourselves; and, thus,—to take away, withdraw, or withhold from another; to take away, *bereave*, or despoil. *Private* or *privy*,—

Appropriated, withdrawn, secreted to ourselves, or our own use; secret, sequestered, retreated, retired, solitary; clandestine, hidden, concealed; inmost or intimate, familiar or acquainted with, admitted to, the inmost thoughts, feelings, actions, or concerns.

He made hire vnder ecthe a wenyng coyntelliche,
And hold hire ther to his wylle longe *priuliche*,
And drow to hire wan he wolde, that no man yt nuste,
Bute it were eny *priue* mon, that hys *priuite* al wyste.
R. Gloucester, p. 25.

Nouther of som no alle, ne wist what thei ches,
Bot tho that were *priue*. *R. Brunne*, p. 255.

& abbot & priioure, men of religion,
& other men of honour, archdeoune & person,
Wer *priuee* of thar office. *Id.* p. 73.

Thel senten us men of Rome into prisoun that weren betun openli and undampned, and new *priueili* thel brynggen us out.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 16.

They haue beaten vs opely vncondẽpned, for al yt we are Romayns, and haue cast vs into prysone: and nowe would they sende vs away *priuely*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And aftir that hise britheren weren gon up, thanne he gede up to the feeste day, not openly, but as in *priuyte*.
Wiclif. Jon. c. 7.

But as soone as hys brethren were gone vp, thẽ went he also vp to ye feast; not openly, but as it were *priuely*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And whan she of this hill hath taken hode,
She rent it all to clouies at the last,
And in the *priuee* softely it cast.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9829.

And eke men brought him out of his contre
Fro yere to yere ful *priuely* his rent.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1445.

Ful oft he sayd "Alas, and wala wa,"
And to his wif he told his *priueiee*,
And she was ware, and knew it bet than he,
What all this quelmie cast was for to sey.
Id. The Millieres Tale, v. 3608.

This false chorle to his ladie
Whan he cam home all *priuely*,
He saith: Madame slayne I haue
This mayde Thaise, and is begrane
In *priuy* place, as ye me bede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Thā he *pryued* Geffrey, yt was chosen to ye see of Yorke, of his moualles.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1194.

And sayde to hym, Go thou the meost *preyuest* wayes thou canste (thou knowest all the *preuy* wayes of the countrey) and gette the to the garyson of Chaluset.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 133.

The eytezens glad of hys commynyge, made not the French capitaines, which had the gouernaunce of the towne, either parties or *priuies* of their entent.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 13.

That they wouldc not onely lese their worldely substaunce, but also be *priuated* of their liues and worldely felicitee, rather then to suffre kynge Richarde that tyrynnt longer to rule and reigne ouer them.—*Id. Rich. III.* an. 3.

He had *priuatelye* had testimonie geuen him of aungels, of Elizabeth, of Simeon, of Anna, of the Magians.

Udal. Luke, c. 3.

No doubt but kyng Richard had bene in greate icopardie either of *priuacion* of his realme or losse of his life, or both.

Hall. Rich. III. an. 3.

Which fair and happy blessing thou might'st well
Have far more rais'd, had not thine enemy
(Retired *privacy*) made thee to sell
Thy greatness for thy quiet.

Daniel. On the Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

The same princes of the cities that had ben with him before, returned vnto Cesar, and desired they might haue leaue to commou with him *priuely* and in secret, of matters concerning the welfare and well doyng both of him and of them at.—*Goldinge. Cesar*, fol. 23.

[Candaules] prayed her to cuery body and bewrayed the *priuities* of wedlock, as though that silece had bene an hinderance to her beautie.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 5.

Wherefore Sylla immediately, without making any of the magistrates *priuy*, caused foresene men's names to be set up upon posts, whom he would put to death.

North. Plutarch, p. 403.

Faustulus, chief neat-herd to Amulius, took up the two children, and nobody knew it, as some say; or as others report (the likest to be true) with the *priesly* and knowledge of Numitor, Amulius' brother.—*Id. Ib.* p. 17.

Sal. The Count Melvene, a noble lord of Fraunce,
Whose *private* with me of the dolphins loue,
Is much more general, then these lines import.

Shakespeare. King John, Act iv. sc. 3.

Ner must I be unmindful of my *priuate*;
For which I have call'd my brother, and the tribunes,
My kins-folke, and my clients to be neere me.

B. Jonson. Catiline, Act iii.

And we have seen more princes ruined
By their immoderate fav'ring *priuately*,
Than by severity in general:
For best he's liked, that is alike to all!

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Always certain it is, that he drew him first into the fatal circle from a kind of resolved *priuateness* at his house at Lampsie, in South Wales.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 162.

Or at least that it [learning] doth divert men's travels from action and business, and bringeth them to a love of leisure and *priuatenesse*.

Bacon. The Advancement of Learning, b. i.

If you had been a *priuado*, and of the cabinet council with your angel guardian, from him you might have known how many dangers you have escaped, how often you have been near a ruin, so near, that if you had seen your danger with a sober spirit, the fear of it would have half killed you.

Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

Distance is nothing else but the *priuation* of tactual union, and the greater distance the greater *priuation*, and the greater *priuation* the more to doe to regain the former positive condition.—*More. Antidote to Atheism*, App. pt. i. c. 8.

No one of them had voices enough to exclude the other three from making a duke: for to this *priuative* power are required seventeen balls at least.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 261.

This indifferency of matter to motion or rest may be understood two wayes; either *privatively*, that is to say, that it has not any real or active propension to rest more then to motion, or *vice verrâ*.

More. The Immortality of the Soul, pt. iii. c. 11.

Tis true, indeed, the immediate product of this sort of virtue, is only, at least chiefly, *priuative* happiness, or, the happiness of rest and indolence, which consists in not being miserable, or, in a perfect cessation from all such acts and motions as are hurtful and injurious to a rational spirit.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

The devils are not determined to one in individuo but in kind only, as being determined to do evil in the general, and that only *privatively* for want of motive or inducement to do otherwise.—*Whitby. On the Five Points*, Dis. iv. c. 1. s. 5.

It is seen among *privateers* that nothing sooner emboldens them sooner to mutiny than wants.

Dampier. Voyage, an. 1684.

But a *priveation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which ought to be present with it; as when a man or a horse is deaf, or blind, or dead, or if a physician or a divine be unlearned, these are called *priuations*.—*Watts. Logick*, pt. i. c. 2.

Private wrongs are an infringement or *priuation* of the *private* or civic rights beloonging to individuals, considered as individuals, and are thereupon frequently termed civil injuries.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 1.

PRIVILEGE, *n.* } Fr. *Privilége*; It. *Privilegio*; Sp. *Privilegio*, *privilegiar*; Lat. *Privilegium*, i.e. *priva lex*, *privata lex*; a *privy* or *private* law.

A law for *private* or separate persons; separated from, or exclusive of, others; an appropriate or peculiar law or rule or right; a peculiar immunity, liberty, or franchise.

To *privilege*,—to have or give a *privilege* or peculiar immunity, liberty, or franchise; an immunity or exemption from general law or rule.

Certes it [the paternoster] is *priuileged* of three things in his dignitee, for whiche it is more digne than any other prayer.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

The *priuilege* of regalie
Was safe. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Though they be by the laws exempt and *priuileged* from labour, yet they exempt not themselves.

More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 4.

Albe it that seynt Gregory hadde graûted vnto London the *pryuelege* of ye archebisshoppes see.

Fabyan, vol. i. c. 59.

Look how the day-hater, Minerva's bird,
Whilst *priuiledg'd* with darkness and the night,
Doth live secure t'himself, of others fear'd.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

King Athelstane is taken here for the chiefe *priuileger* of the towne.—*Harrison. Description of Britaine*, c. 12.

To turn him [a child] loose to an unrestrained liberty, before he has reason to guide him, is not the allowing him the *priuilege* of his nature to be free; but to thrust him out amongst brutes, and abandon him to a state as wretched, and as much beneath that of a man as theirs.

Locke. On Government, b. ii. c. 6. s. 63.

As this liberty is not indulged in any other government, either republican or monarchical; in Holland and Venice, more than in France or Spain; it may very naturally give occasion to the question, how it happens that Great Britain alone enjoys this peculiar *privilege*?—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 2.

Privilege, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.

Mackintosh. Study of the Law of Nature, p. 50. Note.

PRIZE, *n.* } Fr. *Pris*, taken; past part. of the verb *prendre*, to take; and upon which past part. the verb *prizer* is formed. (See HAND.)

PRIZE, v.
PRIZER.
PRICE, *n.*
PRICE, *v.*
PRICELESS. } *Price*,—

That which is *taken*, (sc.) in purchase or payment, as an equivalent; and, consequentially, the sum at which a thing is rated or valued; value, esteem. *Prize*,—

That which is *taken*, undertaken; an undertaking or enterprize; that which is taken, captured, gained, acquired, won; and, consequentially, reward or remuneration; booty. And to *prize*, consequentially,—

To set a *price* (a high *price*) upon any thing; to reckon or account at a (great) *price*; to value, to estimate, to esteem.

Hys fader adde of him eke gret joye & *pryz*,
That so gode eygne adde so gong, to be stalwarde & wys.

R. Gloucester, p. 346.

A hardy knyght was he, euer all bare the *pris*,
At Jerusalem cite, opon Gode's enmys.—*R. Brunne*, p. 103.

Was neuer at Sayint Denys feste holden more by,
Ne was of more *pris*, ne serued so redy.—*Id.* p. 235.

Whi hath Sathanas temptid thin herte that thou lie to the
Hooli Goost and to defraude of the *pryz* of the feeld?

Wiclif. Dedis, c. 5.

Ananias, how is it yt Sathan hath fylled thyne heart, that thou shouldest lye vnto the Holy Goost, and kepe away parte of the *pryce* of the lyuelod.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The fend sayth, I wel chace and pursue man by wicked suggestion, and I wol hint him by meving and stirring of sinne, and I wol depart my *pris*, or my *prey*, by deliberation, and my lust shal be accomplised in deli.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Great loos hath largesse, and great *prise*,
For both wise folke and unwise
Were wholly to her bandon brought,
So well with yefts hath she wrought.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

It is a singular benefite and suche a special prerogatyue as cannot for ye great dignitie therof sufficiently be *pryced* to remaine and lyue in the churche, that he may be partaker of all those thigs wherby God doth vouchsafe to allure and to ioyngne his children vnto hym.

Calvin. Foure Godlye Sermons, Ser. 3.

——— Wherefore he now begunne
To challenge her anew, as his owne *prize*,
Whom formerly he had in battell wonne,
And prosfer made by force her to *reprize*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

——— Then damned wight,
The author of this fact we here behold,
What iustice can but iudge against thier right,
With thine owne blood to *price* his blood, here shed in sight!

Id. Ib. b. i. c. 9

Though vertue then were held in highest *price*,
In those old times of which I doe intreat,
Yet then likewise the wicked seede of vice
Began to spring. *Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 1.

And (greeting Hector) askt him this: Wilt thou be once advis'de?
I am thy brother, and thy life with mine is evenly *priude*.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

——— Atrides! give not strewne
To all thy power, nor force his *prize*; but yeeld her still his owne,
As all men else do.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

——— I'll instruct you further
As I walt on your worship: If I play not my *prize*
To your full content, and your uncle's much vexation
Hang up Jack Marrall.

Massinger. New Way to pay Old Debts, Act iv. sc. 2.

Thus Patroclus, thy conceit,
Gave thee th' eversion of our Troy; and to thy fleete a freight
Of Trojan ladies, their free lives, put all in hands by thee;
But (too much *prizer* of thy selfe) all these are pl'opt by me.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xviii.

Tutour of Athens! he, in every street,
Dealt *priceless* treasure! goodness his delight,
Wisdom his wealth, and glory his reward.

Thomson. Liberty, pt. iii.

No: dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation *prizd* above all *price*,
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.

Cowper. Task, b. ii.

Who claim'd the foremost praise a thousand eyes
Might now be witness, and adjudge the *prize*.

Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xi.

PROACH, i. e. *approached*.

Therle of Derby, thought none yuell, but thought those wordes hadde ben spoken, to the entent to haue *proched* nerer to the poynt.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 206.

PRO'BABLE. } Fr. *Probable*; It. *Probabile*; Sp. *Probable*; Lat. *Probabilis*; that may be *proved*, from *probo*, to *prove*, (qv.); A. S. *Profian*. *Probable* and *probable* are the same word, and mean—

That can or may be *proved*; demonstrable; but *probable*, by usage, is now distinguished from *demonstrable*. See the quotation from Locke.

PRO'BABLY.
PROBABI'LITY.
PRO'BACY.
PRO'BATE.
PROBA'TION.
PROBA'TIONAL.
PROBA'TIONARY.
PROBA'TIONER.
PROBA'TIONERSHIP.
PRO'BATIVE.
PROBA'TOR.
PRO'BATORY.

That may be reasonably expected to be or happen to be; having a likelihood, or resemblance, or similarity to truth or reality: a verisimilitude.

The lawes of the cete stont in *probacy*;
They usen non enquestis the wrongis for to try.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

Yet there was onely *probabilitie*, not a certaine and determinate place of habitation selected, neither any demonstration of commoditie there in esse, to induce his followers.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 160.

That said, that the cardinall by visitacions, makyng of abbottes, *probates* of testaments, graantyng of faculties, licêses, and other pollynges in his courtes legatinies, had made his threasure egall with the kynges.

Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 17.

If ye thynke them now changed, bryng fourth your honest *probacyons*, and ye shall be heard.

Bonner. Apologie, fol. 92.

For the more euident *probation* wherof (although the thing of itselfe is so euident, that it needeth no *proofe*) what can be more plaine, than the wordes themselues of Pelagius and Gregorie.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 14.

No man in religion is properly a heretic at this day, but he who maintains traditious or opinions not *probable* by scripture.—*Milton. Of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.*

He who holds in religion that belief, or those opinions which to his conscience and utmost understanding appear with most evidence or *probability* in the scripture, though to others he seems erroneous, can no more be justly censur'd for a heretic than his censurers; who do but the same thing themselves while they censure him for so doing.—*Id. Ib.*

I here mean by conscience or religion, that full persuasion whereby we are assur'd that our belief and practice, as far as we are able to apprehend, and *probably* make appear, is according to the will of God and his holy scripture within us.—*Milton. Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.*

Poor plodding school-men they are far too low,
Which by *probations*, rules, and axioms go.
Dryden. Eda. IV. to Mrs. Shore.

That were miserable indeed to be a courtier of Maronilla, and withal of such a hapless invention, as that no way should be left me to present my meaning, but to make myself a canting *probationer* of orisons.
Milton. An Apology of Smectymnuus, s. 8.

As demonstration is the shewing the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of one or more proofs, which have a constant, immutable, and visible connection one with another; so *probability* is nothing but the appearance of such an agreement or disagreement, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so but is, or appears for the most part to be so, and is enough to induce the mind to judge the proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 15. s. 1.

If you like not my poem, the fault may possibly be in my writing; though it is hard for an author to judge against himself. But more *probably* it is in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, Pref.

This was his condition, and thus he was bred and train'd up, as the son of Pharaoh's daughter, a candidate for hell, and a *probationer* for damnation.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 4.

John Reinolds, the most noted epigrammatist next to Joh. Owen and Sir Jo. Harrington of his time, received his first being in this world at Tuddington in Bedfordshire, was elected *probationer* of New Coll. from Wykeham's school near to Winchester, in 1600.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

He has afforded us the twilight of *probability* suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*.—*Locke.*

Some are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

Some nominated and appointed for *probators*.
Maydman. Naval Speculations, p. 182.

The period of the duration of this present *probatory* state of the system of Saturn, seems confin'd and limited in revelation to the number of the elect's being accomplished.
Cheyne. On Regimen, Dis. 5.

The planets and other celestial orbs revolving about him [the Sun] at their respective distances, and performing their revolutions in different periods of time, will represent the several orders of lapsed intelligences, the different degrees of their lapse, and the duration and continuance of their *probatory* state.—*Id. Ib.*

In our anticipations of astronomical phenomena, as well as in those which we form concerning the result of any familiar experiment in physics, philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable*; although our confidence in its happening is not less complete, than if it rested on the basis of mathematical demonstration.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 4. s. 4.

The existence of the city of Pekin, and the reality of Cæsar's assassination, which the philosopher classes with *probabilities*, because they rest solely upon the evidence of testimony, are universally classed with certainties by the rest of mankind.—*Id. Ib.*

Probably the heretical opinions, which had subjected both Abelard and Roscellinus to the censure of the church, might create a prejudice also against their philosophical principles.
Id. Ib. vol. i. c. 4. s. 3.

When the will is so *proved*, the original must be deposited in the registry of the ordinary; and a copy thereof in parchment is made out under the seal of the ordinary, and delivered to the executor or administrator, together with a certificate of its having been *proved* before him: all which together is usually styled the *probate*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 32.

Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of *probation*; meaning, by a state of *probation*, a state calculated for trying us, and calculated for improving us.—*Paley*, Ser. 33.

It is our duty to consider this life throughout as a *probationary* state.—*Id.* Ser. 30.

PROBE, *v.* } To prove or search for *proof*;
PROOBE, *n.* } (sc.) of the depth of a wound or sore; to search,

Within the ureter four fingers' breadth a round white stone was lodged, which was so fastned in the part, that the physician with his *probe* could not stir it, and was him at last to cut it out.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. *The Life by Fell*, p. xxxii.

Yet durst she not too deeply *probe* the wound,
As hoping still the noble parts were sound:
But strove with anodynes t' assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. iii.

As some bold surgeon, with inserted steel,
Probes deep the putrid sore, intent to heal.
Falconer. The Demogogue.

PRO'BITY. Fr. *Probité*; It. *Probità*; Sp. *Probidad*; Lat. *Probitas, probus*; Gr. Πρεπον, *decorum, convenienS.*

That which ought to be or be done; rectitude, honour, or honesty, integrity.

If we could once get ourselves possessed of this *probity*, this purity of mind and heart, it would better instruct us in the use of our liberty, and teach us to distinguish between good and evil.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

This is enough among men of sense and *probity*.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 367.

PROBLEM. } Fr. *Problème*; It. and
PROBLEMA'TICAL. } Sp. *Problema*; Gr. Προ-
PROBLEMA'TICALLY. } βλημα, from προβαλ-λειν,
PROBLE'MATIZE, *v.* } *projicere, proponere*, to throw out, to put or place before.

Any thing *proposed*; a *proposition*; a question *proposed*; a question *proposed*, (sc.) for decision or determination; still undecided or undetermined.

B. Jonson, in the *New Inn*, forms the verb *problematize*. See in v. ELENCH.

How had this cheri imagination
To shewen swiche a *probleme* to the free.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 780.

Many truths are but embrios or *problems*; nay, some of them seem to be mere paradoxes at first.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 9.

Yet if they had only doubtfully and *problematically* commended their purgatory to the church, we might easily have favoured them with a connivence.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome, s. 11.

Besides this, you have some expressions of Origen, chiefly from those pieces which are either not certainly genuine, or not free from interpolation, or wrote in a *problematical* way, or not containing Origen's mature and riper thoughts.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 277.

And, therefore, I conceive [præexistence] is left as a matter of school speculation, which without danger may be *problematically* argued on either hand.
Glanvill. Pre-existance of Souls, Pref.

The Marquis Baccaria, (c. 16.) in an exquisite piece of railery, has proposed this *problem*, with a gravity and precision that are truly mathematical; the force of the muscles, and the sensibility of the nerves of an innocent person being given, it is required to find the degrees of pain necessary to make him confess himself guilty of a given crime.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 25. Note.

PROBO'SCIS. Lat. *Proboscis*; Gr. Προβοσκις, *προ*, and *βοσκ-ειν*, to feed. Holland does not attempt to naturalize the word.

Their long snout or trunke, which the Latins call *proboscis*, may be easily cut off; as it appeared by experience in the wars against king Pyrrhus.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 7.

—— Like an unbent bow carelessly
His sinewy *proboscis* did remissly lie.
Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

Th' unwieldy elephant
To make them mirth us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His little *proboscis*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

PROCA'CIOUS. } Lat. *Procax*, a poscendo;
PROCA'CITY. } impudens in poscendo vel petendo,—

Impudent in demanding or asking; bold, daring, forward in asking: and thus it appears to be used in the passage quoted by Barrow from Tertullian.

In vaine are all your flatteries,
In vaine are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceipts, *procacities*,
Sighs, kisses, and conspiracies,
And what e're is done by Art,
To bewitch a lover's heart.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 541.

Let, saith he, [Tertullian,] any person, manifestly possessed with the devil, or one who is deemed to be rapt with a divine fury, be set before your tribunals; that spirit being commanded by a Christian to speak, shall as truly there confess himself to be a devil, as otherwhiles a God. If he do not so confess, not daring to lie, even there spill the blood of that *procacious* christian.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

PROCATA'RCTICK. Gr. Προ-καταρκτικος, from *προ-κατα-αρχεσθαι*, to begin, to precede.

That can or may precede, forego, or forerun.

'Tis true that his (Harington's) close restraint, which did not agree with his high spirit, and hot and rambling head, was the *procatarctic* cause of his deliration or madness.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

God often useth even the guilt of that very sinne to terrifie thee; to cast a man into distresse and to keep him in it, it is both the *procatarctical* cause and the executioner of it.
Goodwin. Childe of Light, p. 168.

PROCEE'D, *v.* } Fr. *Procéder, procès, procession*; It. *Procedere, processo, processione*; Sp. *Proceder, procession*; Lat. *Procedere, processum*, (pro, and *cedere*,) to go forwards.
PROCEE'DS.
PROCE'SSION.
PROCE'SSIONAL.
PROCE'SSIONARY.
PROCE'SSIONED.

To go or move forwards or onwards; to come or issue out of; (q. d. towards the front;) to advance; to make progress or advancement; to go forward, (sc. in pursuit or prosecution;) to prosecute, to pursue.

Some with grete *processyon* in gret angnysse and fere
Weepynde byonre the kyng, & her reykes myed hem here.
R. Gloucester, p. 177.

The kyng did mak at gork [York] a faire *procession*.
R. Brunne, p. 21.

By *processe* and by lengthe of certain yere
All stenten is the mourning and the teres
Of Grekes, by on general assent.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2969.

Wherof deuided anon right
Was the language in suche entent
There wiste none what other ment,
So that thei nistyl noyt *proceede*.—*Gower. Con. A. Prel.*

How mankind was begoon and beaste, whethens the fier and shoures
Proceedes. *Pheer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. i.

As the Macedons were busye to bring their woorke forwardes, so the Tirians were as diligent to invent al such things as might gene impediment to their *proceding*.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 88.

But immediatlye hereupon Alexander receiued news yt much appaired the continual feilchit he was wont to bane in al his *proceedings*.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 196.

For the maner wherof, syn it soundyd to honoure of the prynce, myne auctor therefore lyste not in his boke to make any longe *processe* of the master.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1205.

And when they feastfull dayes come, they are yet in the papisticke churches of England, with no small solemnitye, mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, *processioned*, censed, &c.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

The churchwardens of every parish within their diocesse, to bring in and deliuer vp all autiphoners, missales, grailes, *processionals*, manuals, &c. after the vse of Sarum.
Pox. Marpre, p. 1211. an. 1549.

Then be forth on his lourney did *proceede*,
To seeke adventures whiche mote him befall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b iii. c. 4.

The only *procede* (that I may use the mercantil term) you can expect is thanks, and this way shall not be wanting to make you rich returns.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 29.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great, nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failings; and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often *prevailings*.
Bacon. Ess. Of Nature in Men.

He overcame the difficulty in defiance of all such pretences as were made even from religion itself to obstruct the better *procedure* of real and material religion.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

She therefore assembled her forces, and marched towards them to prevent their further *proceedings*, defeated them two several times, and gained their island.
North. Plutarch, p. 49.

Isab. In brieſe, to set the needlesse *processe* by;
How I perswaded, how I prayd, and kneel'd,
How he refeld me, and how I replide.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act v. sc. 1.

—— If in the course
And *processe* of this time, you can report,
And prove it too, against mine honor, aught;
My bond to wedlocke, or my lone and duite
Against your sacred person; in God's name
Turne me away. *Id. Hen. VIII.* Act ii. sc. 4.

And all the priests and fryers in my realme,
Shall in *procession* sing her endlesse prayse.
Id. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 8.

In the yeere five hundred and six it was by the councill of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yeerely at the feast of Pentecost three dayes in that kind of *processionarie* seruice.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. v. § 41.

If the external *procedures* of God's providence be he rule to measure his love or hatred by, then it cannot be avoided, but that the rich and powerful have the fairest plea for heaven, and the martyrs the shrewdest marks of reprobation.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 11.

Rank'd in *procession* walk the pious train,
Offering first-fruits and spikes of yellow grain.
Dr. den. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

It is very manifest that Novatian supposes the son to have existed before that *procession*, coming forth, or natively, which he speaks of in that chapter.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 97.

The act of the will, in each step of the forementioned *procedure*, does not come to pass without a particular cause, every act is owing to a prevailing inducement.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. ii. s. 6.

The next step for carrying on the suit, after solog out the original, is called the *process*; being the means of compelling the defendant to appear in court.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 19.

Is it unreasonable to suppose that, if the meaning of this word *from*, and of its correspondent prepositions in other languages, had been clearly understood, the Greek and Latin churches would never have differed concerning the eternal *procession* of the Holy Ghost *from* the Father, or *from* the Father and the Son? And that, if they had been determined to separate, they would at least have chosen some safer cause of schism?
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. i. c. 9. Note.

PROCE'RE. } Fr. *Procérité*; Sp. *Proceridad*,
PROCE'RITY. } from Lat. *Procerus*; eminent, elevated, high. As the—

Fr. *Procérité*,—height or length of body; tallness of stature. See in v. LONG-ÆVOUS, the quotation from Grew.

Such lignous and woody plants as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature.—*Evelyn*, Introd. s. 3.

Experiments in consort touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificiall dwarfing of trees.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 532. Note.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient *procerity*.—*Addison.*

PRO'CIDENCE. As the Lat. *Procidentia*; (*pro*, and *cadere*, to fall;) Fr. *Procidence*,—a falling down of a thing out of its right place, (Cotgrave;) as the *procidence* of the matrix. Used by Ferrand on *Melancholy*, (1640,) p. 15.

PROCI'NCT. Lat. *Procinctus*, *pro*, and *cingere*, to gird.

Girt, (sc.) for battle; prepared, ready.

Warr he perceav'd, warr in *procinct*, and found
Already known what he for news had thought
To have reported. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

PROCLAI'M, *v.* } Fr. *Proclamer*; It. *Proclamare*; Sp. *Proclamer*;
PROCLAMA'TION. } Lat. *Proclamare*,—
PROCLAI'MING, *n.* } To call or cry out, before or in presence of, openly, publicly; to tell, declare, or pronounce, openly or publicly.

The hygh God hath hym *proclamed*
Full of kyghthode and all grace.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The kingdome of heauen and a newe priesthood sprang vp, wherof John the son of Zacharie was chosen and specially appointed to be an open preacher and *proclaymer*.
Udal. Luke, c. 3.

Moreouer sending herankles about, they made *proclamation* that if there were auye Gall, or auy Romane, that would turne to them betweene that and three of the clock, he should be taken to mercy.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 139.

Now had the great *proclaimer* with a voice
More awfull than the sound of trumpet, cri'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptis'd. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

For there is a certain majesty in plainness; as the *proclamation* of a prince never frisks it in tropes, or fine conceits, in numerous and well-turned periods, but commands in sober, natural expression.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 11.

Is not the piety and obedience of our lives a *proclaiming* of God to be our king, and a recogoizing of him for our great master.—*Id.* vol. vi. Ser. 11.

These *proclamations* have then a binding force, when (as Sir Edward Coke observes) they are grounded upon and enforce the laws of the realm.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

PROCLI'VE. } Fr. *Proclif*; It. *Proclive*;
PROCLI'VITY. } Lat. *Proclivus*, (*pro*, and *clivus*; Gr. κλίνω, to bend.) See DECLIVE.

Bending forward to, bending towards; *inclined* or disposed, prone or apt to.

Wiiche nacions surely, be euer *proclive* and ready, to commocion and rebellion.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 13.

And it is a great thing for a man to rule one wife rightly and ordinately: for a woman is fraile and *proclive* unto all evils.—*Latimer. First Sermon before King Edward*, fol. 29.

And still retain'd a natural *proclivity* to ruin.
Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 1.

That is stiled an abstract active, which implies a *proclivity* to action, as regnativity, amativeness, or amorousness.
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 1.

And thus the very supposition of difficulty in the way of a man's duty, or *proclivity* to sin, through a being given up to hardness of heart, or indeed by any other means whatsoever, is an inconsistence, according to Dr. Whitby's notions of liberty, virtue, and vice, blame and praise.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. i. s. 3.

PRO-CO'NSUL. } Lat. *Pro-consul*, *pro consule*.
PROCO'NSULAR. } One who acts for or in the place of *consul*.

He was retreynyng to Sergius Paulus, which was *proconsul*, that is to sale lieftenaunt, or the lorde deputie of that islande, and was a wyse man and of good experience.
Udal. The Actes of the Apostles, c. 13.

She was buske about her fish pooles of Baiæ, when by my [Agrippina] counsels, Neroes adoption: *proconsularie* authority; election to be consuli; and other steps to mount to the empire were procured.
Greenway. Tacitus. Annales, b. xiii. c. 5.

She was now occupied in trimming the canals of her villa at Baiæ, when by my councils and management he was adopted into the Claudian name, invested with the *proconsular* authority, designed to the consulship, and all other measures taken proper for acquiring him the empire.
Gordon. Id. Ib.

PROCRA'STINE, *v.* } Fr. *Procrastiner*;
PROCRA'STINATE, *v.* } It. *Procrastinare*; Lat.
PROCRASTINA'TION. } *Procrastinare*, (*pro*,
PROCRA'STINATOR. } and *crastinare*, *crastinus*, *cras*,) to put forward till to-morrow; to put off from day to day.

To postpone; to delay, to retard, to protract, to prolong; to be slow, tardy, dilatory.

Thinkyng that if that pardã were any lenger space *procrastened* or prolonged that in the meane ceason, &c.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 1.

How can the pope's holiness of conscience, honour, or virtue, living or dying, thus *procrastinate* or put over the immediate finishing thereof, according to the king's desire.
Burnet. Records, b. ii. No. 23.

But all's become lost labour, and my cause
Is still *procrastinated*. *Brewer. Lingua*, Act i. sc. 1.

Procrastination in temporals is always dangerous, but in spirituals it is often damnable.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 10.

The enemy of mankind hath furnished thee with an evasion; for that he may make smooth the way to perdition, he will tell the *procrastinator*, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour.
Junius. Sin stigmatized, (1639,) p. 543.

Procrastination is the thief of time,
Year after year it steals, till all are fled,
And to the mercies of a moment leaves
The vast concerns of an eternal scene.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

Our resolutions of vigour and exertion are often broken or *procrastinated* in the execution.
Burke. To Sir H. Langrishe.

PRO'CREATE, *v.* } Fr. *Procréer*; It. *Procreáre*; Sp. *Procrear*;
PRO'CREANT, *adj.* } Lat. *Procreare*, (*pro*, and
PRO'CREANT, *n.* } *creare*, to *create*, q.v.)
PROCREA'TION. } To bring forth into being, life, or existence;
PRO'CREATIVE. } to produce, generate, or
PRO'CREATIVENESS. } ingender; to breed or beget.
PRO'CREATOR. }

If he no may not liven chast his lif,
Take him a wif with gret devotion,
Because of leful *procreation*
Of children. *Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9322.

He was linealy descended, and naturally *procreated*, of the noble stocke and familie of Lancaster.
Hall. Edw. IV. an. 9.

God hath ingraffed this mutuall honeste loue in ether of the sexes to enioye a perpetuall societie in lawfull *procreacion* wherby he wolde haue an euerlasting chirche.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 12.

He is vnkynd and vnnaturall that wil not cherishe hys natural parentes and *procreatore*.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 8.

Unprocreate Father, *ever-procreate* Son,
Ghost breath'd from both, you were, are still, shall be,
(Most blessed) three in one, and one in three.
Drummond. Hymn on the Fairest Fair.

Poor and low-pitched desires, if they do but mix with those other heavenly intentions that draw a man to this study, it is justly expected that they should bring forth a base-born issue of divinity, like that of those imperfect and putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the Sun and mud.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence.

To whom thus half abasht Adam repli'd,
Neither her outside formed so fair, nor aught
In *procreation* common to all kinds.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

That *procreative* light of heaven [the Holy Ghost,] darting its beams, and those attended with some conceptions of holiness in a raiv'd breast, O how uneasie we are, how incumbred!—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 515.

These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances.
Decay of Christian Piety.

But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 16.

PRO'CTOR. } In old writers,—*Procurator*.
PRO'CTORAGE. } (See PROCURER.) Fr. *Procureur*; It. *Procuratore*; Sp.
PROCTO'RICAL. } *Procurador*; Lat. *Procurator*,
PRO'CTORSHIP. } from *procurare*, (*pro*, and *cura*,) to *procure*.

One who *takes care* of any thing *for* another; a manager, conductor, (for another.) See PROXY.

Where the sayde marriage was by writinges and instrumentes counseaded, cõdiscended, and agreed, and affiances made and taken by *proctors* and deputies on bothe parties.
Hall. Rich. III. an. 3.

As for the fogging *proctorage* of money, with such an eye as stroke Gehazi with leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse: so does she look.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

Every tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have *proctorical* authority over his pupils.
Prideaux. Life, p. 231.

This Mr. Savile died in his *proctorship* of this University much lamented, (to which he was admitted 5 Apr. 1592.)
Wood. Athenæ Oxon.

PROCU'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Procurer*; It. *Procurare*; Sp. *Procurar*; Lat.
PROCU'RABLE. } *Procurare*, to take *care* for,
PRO'CURACY. } (*pro*, and *curare*.) *Pro-*
PROCURA'TION. } *curacy* has been contracted
PRO'CURATOR. } into *proxy*, and *procurator*
PROCURATO'RIAL. } into *proctor*.
PROCURA'TORY. } To take *care* for; to
PROCURA'TORSHIP. } take *care* or heed, (sc.)
PROCU'REMENT. } that any thing be done;
PROCU'RER. } to urge or endeavour, to
PROCU'RESS. } manage or contrive that it be done; to acquire, to obtain.

Now is Antoyn gon to *procure* the partya.
R. Brunne, p. 257.

The lord of the vyneyerd seith to his *procuratour*, clepe the werkmen, and yelde to hem her hyre.
Wycif. Matthew, c. 20.

May I not axe a libel, sire sompnour,
And answere ther by my *procuratour*
To swiche thing as men wold appoon me?
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7178.

My sonne thou shalt vnderstonde,
Howe couetise hath yet on honde
In speciall two counseilours,
That ben also his *procuroure*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

He sayde he would sende thither a sufficient *procuracie* and conuenient *proctore* and desired to see the orator's commission.—*Hall. Henry VIII.* an. 35.

The said Richard being commended to the pope by the letters *procuratorie* of the king and of the bishops, had the consent of the pope and of the cardinals.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 248. an. 1228.

The blood royal, and olde gentylmen of the Sabynes, by the *procurement* of the wives of the Romains, beig their doughters, inhabited the citie of Rome.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 4.

For if Cesar should chaunce to deale any thinge roughely with him, (bee standing so highely in his fauour as he doth,) euery man wouldte thinke it were done by his consent & *procurement*.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 16.

He was the chief *procurer* & trameleur (at that time) about the king's said divorce and seconde mariage.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, Pref.

Then she began a treaty to *procure*,
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests,
That as a law for ever should endure.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

The legat assembled a synod of the clergie at London, upon the last of Iuin, in the which he demanded *procuracies*.
Holinshed. Henry III. an. 1239.

Protesting these objections to make good
With sword in hand; and to confirm and seal
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

St. Edward [was] murdered in Corfe Castle, through *procurement* of the bloody hate of his step-mother Alfrith.
Dryden. Pref. to Albion, s. 2. *Selden. Illustrations.*

That, as in courts of justice, none can carry
On business well without a *procurator*;
So none in princes' courts their suits make surer,
Than those that work them by the best *procurer*.
Digby. Elvira, Act iii.

The office which Pilate here was the *procuratorship* of Judæ.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 4.

It (syrup of violets) is a far more common and *procurable* liquor.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 744.

After all parties were satisfied, it was reputed unlawful for the masters to nominate any to the *procuratorial* office, but the aforesaid candidates Williamson and Lloyd.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. an. 1628.

He also looks upon it as a refined subtile piece of policy, to chuse such a repentance as has a bare consistency with sinful pleasure, and yet no less efficacy as to the *procurement* of salvation, than such an one as is present and immediate.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 8.

It were well to be wished, that persons of eminence would cease to make themselves representatives of the people of England, without a letter of attorney, or any other net of *procuration*.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

The first point to be taken for granted is, that the miracle of the three hours' darkness upon the passion of Christ must necessarily have been reported to Rome: this report was either to come in the state dispatches of the *procurator* Pilate to the court of Tiberius, or from private communications.—*Observer*, No. 11.

He married two wives, Mary Van Gamaren, daughter of a *procurer* of Utrecht, and Elizabeth Van Heymenbergh.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 1.

I think it will also bear a doubt, whether a voluptuary could find in his heart to vent such irony as the following, against the great supporters of his system, harlots and *procureuses*.—*Observer*, No. 142

PRO'DIGAL, *adj.* Pro'digal, *n.* Pro'digally. Pro'digality. Pro'digence.
Fr. *Prodigal*; It. and Sp. *Prodigo*; Lat. *Prodigus*, from *prodigere*, (*pro*, or *porro*, and *agere*,) to drive forth; (praeter modum erogare, to give or bestow to excess,—Vossius.)

One who drives from him, expels, casts, or throws away; and hence—

Excessive in expenditure, wasteful, lavish, profuse.

But the scoulders thinking it had been but a deuise, to trie out the *prodigal* frû the rest, delayed yt time, and brought not in theire declaracions.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 293.

Some by auarice leese their good fame, and some *prodigalitie* spend and waste all their goeddes.—*Golden Boke*, c. 45.

And the asse of thys ointment grieued them so much, yt they made a great murmuring agayst the godly *prodigalitie* of the womã.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 14.

When *prodigal* of thanks, in passing by,
He re-salutes them all with cheerful eye.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

How like a younger or a *prodigal*
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet winde!
How like a *prodigal* doth she returne
With outer-wthes of ribs and tattered sailes,
Leane, rent, and begger'd by the strumpet winde.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 6.

Ruing my blood so *prodigally* shed.
Dryden. The Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

Halfe a kingdome for a dance? Herod, this pastime is overpayd for; there is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bountie, it is *prodigence*.
Bp. Hall. Cons. John Baptist beheaded.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony bear
What I perform'd, and what I suffer'd there:
No sword avelding in the fatal strife,
Expos'd to death, and *prodigal* of life.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Prodigally is the devil's steward and purse-bearer, ministring to all sorts of vice; and it is hard, if not impossible, for a *prodigal* person to be guilty of no other vice but *prodigalitie*.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

The next in place, and punishment, are they
Whe *prodigally* throw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, submu'd their fate.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

So may we see worthless *prodigals*, having consumed their fortune in wild debauches, thrusting themselves into every table, and every party of pleasure, hated even by the vicious, and despised even by fools.—*Hume. Ess. On Morals*, s. 6.

If a man by notorious *prodigality* was in danger of wasting his estate, he was looked upon as non compos, and committed to the care of curators or tutors by the praetor. And by the laws of Solon such *prodigals* were branded with perpetual infamy.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 8.

But not to one in this benighted age
Is that diuiner inspiration giv'n,
That burns in Shakespeare's or in Milton's page,
The pomp and *prodigality* of heav'n.
Gray. Stanza to Mr. Bentley.

PRO'DIGY. Pro'digious. Pro'digiously. Pro'digiousness.
Fr. *Prodige*; It. and Sp. *Prodigio*; Lat. *Prodigium*, quia *porro agatur*, hoc est, averruncetur; because it should be driven out, expelled, eradicated, rooted out, (Vossius.) Others, quia *predicunt* futura, because they foretell what is to come. Applied to—

Any thing extraordinary, astonishing, wonderful, or marvellous; any thing unnatural or preternatural.

For though his time wer sumwhat corrupted wt superstycion, yet he neuer take vpon him to be a prophet, but *prodigiously* take of hypocrytes in our age.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 43.

And yesterday, the bird of night did sit,
Even at noone-day, upon the market place,
Howting, and shreeking. When these *prodigies*
Do so conformably meet, let men say,
These are their reason, they are natural!
For I believe, they are portentous things
Unto the climate that they point upon.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 3.

It will be no wonder if men's hearts shall fall them for feur, and their wits be lost with guilt, and their fond hopes destroyed by *prodigy* and amazement.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 1.

What time the dayes with scorching heat abound,
Is creasted all with lines of fire light,
That it *prodigious* seemes in common people's sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

Amphitryon gave the interpretation of strange and *prodigious* sights, as also of dreames.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 56.

Twice every month, th' eclipses of our light
Poor mortals should *prodigiously* affright.
Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

A further *prodigiousness* and horrour.
Hales. Remains, p. 289.

Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre,
Nor marke *prodigious*, such as are
Despised in nativitie,
Shall vpon their children be.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act v. sc. 2.

En'n yet an ancient Tyannæn shows
A spreading oak, that near a linden grows,
The neighbourhood confirm the *prodigy*,
Grave men, not vain of tongue, nor like to lie.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

Such was the rise of this *prodigious* fire,
Which in mean buildings first obscurely bred
From thence did soon to open streets aspire,
And straight to palaces and temples spread.
Id. Annus Mirabilis.

We may justly (I say) stand amazed that men should be so *prodigiously* supine and negligent in an affair of this nature and importance, as we see they generally are.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 2.

The arithmetical *prodigy*, alluded to in the text, is an American boy, (still, I believe, in London,) of whose astonishing powers in performing, by a mental process, hitherto unexplained, the most difficult numerical operations, some accounts have lately appeared in various literary journals.
Stewart. Of the Mind, vol. ii. Note E.

We suddenly found ourselves in an immense hall, lighted up with a *prodigious* number of candles.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 1.

PRODPTION. Pro'ditor. Pro'ditory. Prodito'rious.
Fr. *Prodition*; Lat. *Proditio*, from *prodere*; *pro*, or *porro dare*; to give, bring, or put forth; to disclose or discover; and, consequentially, to betray.

A discovering or disclosing, a betraying, treason or treachery.

Certes, it had bene better for thee not to haue accused the King of this *prodition*.—*Grafton. Henry II.* an. 18.

But the Christian blood shed by his instigation and command (saith he) cries yet louder to God; yea, the blood of the church, which the sword of his tongue in a miserable *prodition* hath shed, cries out against him.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, b. iii. s. 8.

Winch. I doe, thou most usurping *proditor*,
And not protector of the king or realme.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Henry VI. Act i. sc. 3.

That touch of conscience he [Charles] bore with greater regret than for any other sin committed in his life, whether it were that *proditory* aid sent to Rochel, and religion abroad, or that *prodigality* of shedding blood at home.
Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

I will hasten to these more solid and conclusive characters, which, as I have said, are emergent from the mind; and which oftentimes do start out of children when themselves least think of it; for let me tell you, nature is *proditorious*.—*Walton. Remains*, p. 82.

PRODU'CE, *v.* Produce'ment. Produ'cent. Produ'cible. Producibi'lity. Produ'cibleness. Produ'cing, *n.* Produ'cer, *n.* Produ'cts. Produ'ctive.
Fr. *Produire, produict*; It. *Produirre, produtto*; (*producimento*, whence, probably, Milton's *producement*;) Sp. *Producir*; Lat. *Producere*, to lead forth, (*pro* and *ducere*.)

To lead or bring forward or forth; to draw forward or forth; to protract, to prolong; to bear or bring forth, to yield, to breed, to generate, to procreate.

They have deposed of mallice, mere then the articles whereupon they were *produced* doe conteine.
Hall. Chron. Mariges, p. 1408. an. 1555.

At length being *produced* to his last examination before the said bish. ye xv day of January, there to heare sentence definitive against him, first he [Browne] was required, &c.
Id. Ib. p. 1685. an. 1555.

In these lies also is great plenties of fine amber to be had (as Hector saith) which is *produced* by the working of the sea upon those coasts.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine*, c. 10.

——— He, sir, was lapt
In a most curious mantle, wrought by th' hand
Of his queene mother, which for more probation
I can with ease *produce*.—*Shakes. Cymbeline*, Act v. sc. 5.

Which repulse only given to the prelates (that we may imagine how happy their removal would be) was the *producement* of glorious effects and consequences in the church.
Milton. An Apology Smectymnuus.

It was a corrupt mass, all mankind had corrupted themselues; but yet were capable of divine influences, and of a nobler form, *producible* in the new birth.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

But whether these qualities are formally, or only eminently in their *producent*; is beyond the knowledge of the sensitive.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 10.

The scope, which his lordship intendeth, is to write such a natural history, as may be fundamental to the erecting and building of a true philosophy, for the illumination of the understanding, the extracting of axioms, and the *producing* of many noble works and effects.
Bacon. Works, vol. i. *Rawley*, To the Reader.

He [man] is the flower and chief of all the *products* of nature upon this globe of the earth.
More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. i. b. ii. c. 3.

Thus the rich orange trees *produce*
At once both ornament and use:
Here opening blossoms we behold,
There fragrant orbs of ripen'd gold.
Broome. To a Lady of thirty.

The divine will is absolute; it is its own reason: it is both the *producer* and the ground of all its acts.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 10.

According to the genuine hypothesis of the atomick atheism, all imaginable forms of inanimate bodies, plants, and animals, as centaurs, scyllas, and chimæras, are *producible* by the fortuitous motions of matter.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 673.

There being nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*, or with novity of existence, no more than there is in the notion of figure, or of motion, which things no man hardly denies to receive a new existence.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

That alone will suffice to destroy the universality and intireness of their hypothesis, and besides give cause to suspect, that by further industry, the *producibleness* of other principles also may be discovered.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 661.

Trade, then, is necessary to the *producing* of riches, and money necessary to the carrying on of trade
Locke. Considerations on Interest.

The value of land consists in this, that, by its constant *production* of saleable commodities, it brings in a certain yearly income.—*Id. Ib.*

Yet here all *products* and all plants abound,
Sprung from the fruitful genius of the ground.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

The Orphick theology calls the first principle, hermaphroditick, or male and female together; thereby denoting that essence, that is generative or *productive* of all things.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 302.

And the third is sometimes said to be παντα ψυχικαν, all things animaly; that is, self-movably and *productively*.
Id. Ib. p. 582.

It is evident, he means not only external acts, but the acts of choice themselves, when he speaks of all free actions as the *produce* of free choice.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. ii. s. 10.

But there are many things which have no such positive *productive* influence; which yet are causes in that respect, that they have truly the nature of a ground or reason why some things are, rather than others; or why they are as they are, rather than otherwise.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. s. 3.

It is a great mortification to the vanity of man, that his utmost art and industry can never equal the meanest of nature's *productions*, either for beauty or value.
Hume, pt. i. Ess. 15.

There is one sort of labour which adds to the value of the subject upon which it is bestowed; there is another which has no such effect. The former, as it *produces* a value, may be called *productive*, the latter, *unproductive* labour.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 3.

PRO'EM, *n.* Pro'em, *v.* Proe'mial. } Fr. *Proëme*; It. *Proëmio*; Sp. *Proemio*; Lat. *Proemium*; Gr. Προοιμιον, προ, before, and οιμη, *cantus, cantilena*; a musical prelude. Generally,—A prelude, a preface, a prologue.

I say that first he with his stile enditeth
(Or he the body of his tale writeth)
A *proheme*, in the which descriveth he
Piemont, and of Saluces the contree.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7919.

The *proheme* of Thomas Elyot, knyghte, vnto the most noble and victorious prynce kyng Henry the eight, kyng of Englande and Fraunce, defender of the true faythe, and lorde of Ireland.—*Sir T. Elyot. Governour*, Proheme.

So glos'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd;
Into the heart of Eve his words made way,
Though at the voice much marveling; at length
Not unamaz'd she thus in answer spake.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or baptist to repentance.
Hammond. Works. vol. iv. p. 492.

From the consideration of this, Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 13.

The *proeme*, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. Introd. s. 2.

PRO'FACE. Mr. Nares has added to the number of instances of this word collected by the commentators on Shakespeare. Steevens conjectured that the origin of it was to be found in Cotgrave, who says,—"*Prou* for *prouffit*; whence, Bon *prou* leur *face*, Much good may it do them;" and this Mr. Nares confirms from Rochefort: "*Prou*face. prounface: souhait qui veut dire, *bien vous fasse: profectat.*" Hence Nares infers that we had the word from the Norman romance language.

Dr. Sweet sir, sit: He be with you anon: most sweete, sir, sit. Master Page, good Master Page, sit; *proface.*
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 3.

The cardinall came in booted and spurred, all sodainly amongst them, and bade them *proface.*
Stow. Chronicle, p. 528.

PROFA'NE, *adj.* Profa'ne, *v.* Profa'nely. Profa'neness. Profa'ner. Profa'nate, *v.* Profana'tion. } Fr. *Prophaner, profane*; It. *Profanare, profano*; Sp. *Profaner, profano*; Lat. *Profanare, profanus*; *pro*, and *fanum*, a temple, from the Gr. Ναος, by transposition αναος, and by prefixing the digamma Fαναος: those (says Vossius) were called *profane*, who were not initiated in the sacred rites, but to whom it was allowed only to stand before the temple (*pro fano*)—not to enter it, and take part in the solemnities. Varro gives a different account, (lib. v. p. 65. *Ed. Bipont.*) The Fr. usage is—

Lay, temporal, worldly, wicked, unholy, ungodly; unhallowed, violated; turned from a holy to a common, from a divine to a humane use," (Cotgrave.) And the English verb, to *profane*—

To use holy things, with unhallowed hands, to unholy purposes; to pollute, to violate.

But he commandeth to breke them al to poulder, and to *prophane* their places and tabernacles eiuen in make them lothely and abominable.—*Joye. Expos. of Daniel*, c. 3. p. 35.

Here admytteth she nothynge in faith yt is *prophane* and carnal, but eleaueth to hys only worde.—*Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

And there in a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a *prophane* cottage: hath in contempt of the keyes, presumed of his owne rashnesse to celebrate, nay rather to *prophanate*.—*Fox. Martyrs*. p. 430. ann. 1391.

I do pass over that ye singing it selfe in an vnknown tonge is manifest *profanace* of God's praises, and of holy scripture, as S. Paule doth admonish in the xiv. to the Corinthes.—*Calvin. Foure Godly Sermons*, Ser. 1.

And whoso is religious and wise may observe, that the contempt of the clergy is the high way to atheisme and all *prophaneness*.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. b. i. pt. ii. No. 18.

One of the Tribunes also accused Clodius, and burdened him that he had *prophaned* the holy ceremonies of the sacrifices.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 721.

But remember, that *prophaneness* is commonly something that is external; and he is a *prophane* person who neglects the exterior part of religion: and this is so vile a crime, that hypocrisie while it is undiscovered is not so much mischievous as open *prophaneness*, or a neglect and contempt of external religion.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

Yearly my vows, O heavens, have I not paid,
Of the best fruits and firstlings of my flock?
And oftentimes have bitterly loveigh'd
'Gainst them that you *profanely* dar'd to mock?
Dryden. Fastorals, Ecl. 9.

They alienate men's hearts and thoughts from God, and heauenly things; they tip their tongues with vanitie and *prophaneness*, which should flow with grace and holinesse.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 3.

A just, though terrible judgment of God upon these playhaunters and *prophancers* of his holy day.
Id. Ib. pt. ii. Act vi. sc. 19.

All judge Laocoon justly doom'd to bleed,
Whose guilty spear *profan'd* the sacred steed.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. ii.

Water instead of wine is brought in urns,
And pour'd *profanely* as the victim burns.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

Nothing can equal the *prophaneness* of them, but the absurdities.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

Somewhat allied to this, [blasphemy,] though in an inferior degree, is the offence of *profane* and common swearing and cursing. By the last statute against which, 19 Geo. II. c. 21, which repeals all former ones, every labourer, sailor, or soldier *profanely* cursing or swearing shall forfeit, 1s. &c.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 4.

PROFE'CTION. Profectitious. Profect'ious. } Lat. *Profectio, profectitius*; from *profectus*, past part. of *proficisci*, to go forward or forth, to depart.

A going forward; a procedure.

Profectitious,—proceeding from, (sc. a parent.)

The time of the youre hasting the *profection* and departure of the ambassador, the merchants prepared foure goodly and well-trimmed shipps laden with all kinds of merchandises apt for Russia.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 288.

Which, together with other planets, and *profection* of the horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year; opposeth living natures, and causeth observable mutations, in the state of sublunary things.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

An imperfect right of property was at length communicated to sons; and the three-fold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained by the jurisprudence of the code and pandects.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, vol. viii. c. 44.

PROFE'SS, *v.* Profe'ssedly. Profe'ssion. Profe'ssional. Profe'ssor. Professo'rial. Profe'ssorship. Profe'ssory. } Fr. *Professer*; It. *Professare*; Sp. *Professor*; from *professus*, past part. of *profateri*; *pro* and *fateri*, from Gr. Φατος, i. e. *fatus*, and that from φα-ειν, animi cogitata in lucem *proferre*, (Lennep.) To bring forth the thoughts to light; and, thus,—

To declare the thoughts; to declare openly; to manifest, to display, to avow; to declare openly or publicly, (sc.) any art or science, or the practice or teaching of any art or science.

Ac me nolde hyre *professe* make in none wyse.
R. Gloucester, p. 434.

To God thou mad a vow in thi *professioun*.
His traitour ert thou now, thou did him a tresoun.
R. Brunne, p. 172.

This swere I you on my *professioun*.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,084.

And suche fortune there he nam,
That he a maiden hath oppressed,
Whiche in hir ordre was *professed*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Luther, that *professed* openly to abhore al that might be noted Papish, decided stoutly the presence of Christes bodie in the sacrament, and to be present really and substantially, euen with the same wordes and termes.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. fol. 6.

Whereupon it is not credible, that he which wrote *professedly* against the superstitions of ye people was ouertaken with that filth of necromancie himselfe
Fox. Martyrs, p. 646. an. 1439.

And here is described the scrowful, lamêtable, cruel scatteringe of the pore preechers and *professours* of Christes verite.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, Argument.

The wretched man [Lear] gan thus avise too late,
That love is not where most it is *profest*:
Too truely tryde in his extremest state!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

During all the sacred time of his nativity, when they should be most holy, [they] are more especially, and that *professedly* too, a most impure people.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act viii. sc. 3.

Amongst so many great foundations of colleges in Europe, I find strange that they are all dedicated to *professions*, and none left free to Arts and Sciences at large.
Bacon. On the Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

Neither is it to be forgotten, that this dedicating of foundations and donations to *professory* learning hath not only had a malign aspect and influence upon the growth of Sciences, but hath also been prejudicial to States and Governments.—*Id. Ib.*

Thus our eighth Henry's marriage they defame;
They say the schism of beds began the game,
Divorcing from the church to wed the dame:
Though largely prov'd, and by himself *profess'd*,
That conscience, conscience would not let him rest.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther

In the strength of this almighty principle also they would openly and *professedly* call their existing upon the goods, lands, and estates of the royalists a robbing of the Egyptians.
South, vol. v. Ser. 7.

The truth is, those persons, for their *professorial* interest, and to keep the Pagan system in some countenance against the objections of Christians, had quite altered the old schemes of philosophy.—*Bentley. Of Free Thinking*, s. 43.

Another serjeant-painter in this reign was John Brown, who, if he threw no great lustre on his *profession*, was at least a benefactor to his *professors*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

In that military kingdom no part of the *profession* had been much regarded, except the highest of all, who often united to their *professional offices* great family splendour, and were invested with great power and authority.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

The great and enlightened minds, whose judgments have been transmitted to posterity as oracles of legal wisdom, were formed (it may be safely presumed) not by the habits of their *professional* warfare, but by contending with these habits, and shaking off their dominion.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 3. s. 2.

From the University of Glasgow, Dr. Reid's Inquiry received a still more substantial testimony of approbation; the author having been invited by that learned body to the *Professorship* of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Smith.—*Id. Life of Reid*, § 1.

PROFFER, *v.* Proffer, *n.* Proffe'rer. } Fr. *Proférer*; It. *Proferire*; Sp. *Proferir*; Lat. *Proferre*, to bring or bear forward or forth, (*pro*, and *ferre*.) See Offer.

To bring forward, to put, place, or lay before; to propose; to bring forward or propose, (sc.) for trial or experiment; to try or attempt.

An engyn had thel ther in, and *profred* for to kast,
The gerde brast in tuyn, to help mot it not last.
R. Brunne, p. 326

But ther as ye han *profred* me to day
To chesen me a wif, I you relese
That chois, and pray you of that *profer* cese.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8029.

And euer my seruice I *profere*,
And namely whan she woll gone offre.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And yet such time as anye noblemā in open counsell *profering* himselfe to be a captein, whicht thē to shew themselves that are willinge to folowe hym by & by rise up suche as like the man & the quarell & promis him theyr help.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 162.

To them that covet such eye-glutting paine
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter servants entertaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Cease, Saturnus sonne, to seeke by *proffers* vaine
Of idle hopes t' allure mee to thy side.—*Id. Ib.* c. 6.

The conies in making *profers* and holes to breed in have scraped them out of the ground in verie great abundance.
Holinshed. Desc. of England, b. ii. c. 24.

Since maides, in modesty, say no, to that,
Which they would haue the *proffer*er construe, I.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. 2.

Methinks such terms of *proffer*'d peace you bring,
As once Æneas to th' Italian king:
By long possession all the land is mine;
You strangers come with your intruding line,
To share my sceptre, which you call to join.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

But these, not all the *profers* you can make,
Are worth the helper which I set to stake.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, Past. 3.

PROFFICIENT. PROFICIENCE. PROFICIENCY. PROFICUOUS. } Lat. *Proficiens*, pres. part. of *proficere*, (*pro*, before, and *facere*,) to make forward, to make progress; to get on. See PROFIT.

One who is making progress or advancement; who has made improvement, gained or acquired skill.

Proficuous,—Lat. of the Low. Ages, *Proficuus*,—profitable, beneficial.

If there were any virtue to hee learnt from stage-players, or those Pagan virtues that are acted in them, our players, our play-hunters would have been good *proficients*, not retrogrades, in the schoole of virtue, long ere this.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 3.

Expert *proficients*, that have far outdone
Your tutor's presidents, and have outrun
The practice of all times, whose acts will be
Thought legendary by posterity.
Brome. On the King's Imprisonment.

Rather deride than applaud such who think it perfection enough to have a good outside, and happinesse to be seen amongst those who have better; pleasing themselves more in opinion of some *proficiency*, in terms of hunting or horsemanship.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 91.

It is likewise to the influences of the same Spirit that he owes his *proficiency* and growth in grace and virtue.
Sharp, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

——— Be for ever blest
With like examples, and to future times
Proficuous, such a race of men produce,
As, in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate.
Philips. Cider, b. ii.

A little after him, one Peckitt, at York, began the same business, and has made good *proficience*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 1.

The clergy in particular, as they then engrossed almost every other branch of learning, so (like their predecessors the British Druids) they were peculiarly remarkable for their *proficiency* in the study of the law.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. s. 1. Introd.

PROFILE. } Fr. *Profile*, wrought or done PROFILE, *v.* } in thread; It. *Profilo*; Sp. *Perfil*; the outline of a picture or draught, so called from *filum*, a thread, a thread-like line; *filorum*, (i.e.) *linearum deductio et designatio*, (Skinner.) (See PURFLE.) It is now applied to—

The delineation of the side face; the side face: the Fr. was formerly applied to the very middle or middle line of the face, (Cotgrave, in v. *Pourfil.*)

[The daughter of Dibutades] being in love with a certaine young man, whensoever hee was to take a long journey far from home, used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candle light, and to *pourfill* the same afterward deeper, that so shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 12.

Thus, in portraits, the painter will not take that side of the face, which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in *profile*, (as Apelles did Antigonus, who had lost one of his eyes,) or else shadow the more imperfect side.
Dryden. A Parallel of Poetry & Painting.

Till about the end of the third century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art.—*Addison. On Medals*, Dial. 3.

I have a head of the same woman drawn with black lead on the leaf of a vellum pocket-book; on the reverse is his own portrait in *profile*; both masterly.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 1.

John Clarke was an engraver at Edinburgh, where he did two *profile* heads in medal of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, yet dated 1690.
Id. Ib. Engravers, vol. v.

PROFIT, *v.* PROFIT, *n.* PROFITABLE. PROFITABLY. PROFITABLENESS. PROFITLESS. } Fr. *Profiter*; It. *Profitare*; Lat. *Proficere*; to make forward. See PROFICIENT.

To make or gain progress, or advancement, or advantage, to advance, to gain or win; to benefit, to be useful or serviceable.

And the worde that was herd *profitide* not to hem, not meynd [ming-led] to feith of the thingis that thei herden.
Wicliff. Ebrewis, c. 4.

But it *profited* not thē that they heard the word, bicause they whych heard it, coupled it not with faith.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Or what *profyt* of circumcisiou? mych hi al wise.
Wielif. Romayns, c. 3.

For al scripture yuspired of God is *profitable* to teche, to repreue, to chastise, to lerne in rightwiuesse.
Id. 2 Tymothy, c. 3.

For al scripture geuē by inspiration of God, is *profitable* to teache, to improue, to amende, and to instructe, in rightcousnes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And thus full offe chalke for chese
He chaugeth with full litell coste,
Whereof another hath the loste,
And he the *profite* shall receine.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

This Nessus with his wordes slie
Yafe suche counseile tofore her eie,
Which semed outward *profitable*,
And was within deceiuable. *Id. Ib.*

But specially it is very commodious and *profitable* for the defence of cities, bycause that the stone work withstandeth the fier, and the timber worke the hatell ram.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 191.

He would shew and declare unto us, the *profitablenesse* of his flesh, how it was a flesh by the which all we should be saved.—*Latimer. Ser. 24th Jan.* 1552.

——— Oft times nothing *profits* more
Then self esteem, grounded on just and right
Well manag'd. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

Remove their swelling epithets thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek, the rest,
Thin sown with aught of *profit* or delight,
Will far be found unworthy to compare
With Sion's songs. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

——— This, sir, we do find
Perform'd by this rare issue of your mind,
Your pious and your *profitable* lines.
Brome. To Dr. S. on his Pious Book.

Learne, therefore, (Æneas,) after so long pleasure in loue, at the last *profitably* and politickly to loue, and whatsoever thy playe be in Affrick, bet heneceforth the maine bee Italie.
Warner. Albion's England, Add. to b. ii.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of plants for physick and food, and then pass on to the consideration of animals.
More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. i. b. ii. c. 7.

Leon. I pray thee cease thy counsaile,
Which falls into mine ears as *profitlesse*,
As water in a sieue: giue not me counsaile.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act v. sc. 1.

Hermes, of *profitable* arts the sire.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

I think it, therefore, worth the while to spend the time now allotted me, in discovering something at least of that universal *profitableness* of godliness, to the purposes of human life, that St. Paul in my text assures us of.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 2.

He who *profits* of a superior understanding, raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding he unites with.
Burke. Speech on the Army Estimates, 1790.

The revenue derived from labour is called wages, that derived from stock, by persons who manages or employs it, is called *profit*.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 7.

PROFLIGATE, *v.* PROFLIGATE, *adj.* PROFLIGACY. PROFLIGATELY. PROFLIGATENESS. PROFLIGATION. } Lat. *Profligare, profligatum*; (*pro*, and *fligere*,) to dash against. To throw or dash against, and, consequentially, to destroy, to ruin, to throw or dash against, into or among; and, consequentially, to disperse, to discomfit.

Profligate, adj.—ruinous, destructive; of ruinous or destructive morals; careless, heedless of consequences; insensible to shame; depraved, abandoned, shameless.

Subuerted many towues, and *profligate* and discomfited many of them in open battayle, and marcial conflict.
Hall. Hen. VI. an. 31.

Is it for thee like a grim herald to give the summons to war? Is it for thee to excite Christian princes (already too much gorged with blood) to the *profligation* and fearefull slaughter of their owne subjects!
Bp. Hall. To Pope Urban the Eighth.

I doubt not, but all religious talk, if it be warm, and withal prudent, is as much catching, and doth as much execution towards the making men good, as the corrupt and *profligate* conversation of the world doth towards the making them bad.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 13.

It [religion] attracts love, and commands respect from all that are acquainted with it, unless they be such *profligately* wicked persons as I just now spoke of.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 2.

And others, who are not chargeable with all this *profligateness*, yet are in avowed opposition to religion, as if discovered to be groundless.
Butler. Analogy of Religion, pt. ii. Conclusion.

Hitherto it has been thought the highest pitch of *profligacy* to own, instead of concealing crimes; and to take pride in them, instead of being ashamed of them.
Bolingbroke. Idea of a Patriot King.

You are so witty, *profligate*, and thin,
At once we think thee Milton's Death and Sin.
Epigram on Voltaire.

One part of that public he [Pope] had much offended by a vigorous war upon the general *profligacy* of manners.
Warburton. To the Editor of Letters on Patriotism.

He was of opinion, that "the main support of piety and morals consisted in the parochial labours of the clergy; and that if this country could be preserved from utter *profligateness* and ruin, it must be by their means."
Porteus. Life of Secker.

PROFLUENT. PROFLUENCE. } Lat. *Profluens*; pres. part. of *profluere*, to *flow* forward or forth, (*pro*, and *fluere*.)

Flowing forward; pursuing a forward course or current.

——— Them who shall believe
Baptising in the *profluent* stream, the signe
Of washing them from guilt of sin to life
Pure, and in minds prepar'd, if so beall,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, I observe likewise not only much difference between them; but in the earl, not a little from himself.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 164.

PROFOUND, *adj.* PROFOUND, *n.* PROFOUNDS, *v.* PROFOUNDLY. PROFOUNDNESS. PROFUNDITY. } Fr. *Profond, profonder*; It. *Profondo, profondare*; Sp. *Profundo*; Lat. *Profundus*; having a deep *foundation* or base, from *fund-are*, which (Vossius) may be from the Gr. Βυθος, interpreted by Hesychius—βαθος, depth.

Having a deep *foundation* or base; having a bottom at great depth or distance from the surface; deep, low, lowly; bottomless.

He was in all the honest artes and faculties *profoundely* seen.—*Udal*, vol. i. *Pref. unto the Kinges Maiesties.*

Understandynge is necessarye to he hadde whyche must serche *profoundly* for the greuousnes of euery synne.
Fisher. The Seven Psalms, Ps. 143.

For they that wyll seke out the *profoundenesse* of the matter, maye well knowe fro whence ye came, and fro whence he came.—*Barnes. Frioisart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 228.

But in hym was all wysedome and prouydence, he is the *profoundite* of thy inerrable wysedom, so yt he knew what was profytable for vs, and what was acceptable to thee.
Fisher. The Seven Psalms, Ps. 32.

Now to *profound* to the bottom of these diversities, to assign each cause its distinct effects, and to limit them by their just and true proportions; are necessary requisites of science.—*Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 20.

——— Hail, horrours, hail!
Infernal world. And thou, *profoundest* hell,
Receive thy new possessour; one who brings
A mind not to be changed by place or time.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

And thou thyself seemst otherwise inclin'd
Than to a worldly crown: addicted more
To contemplation and *profound* dignute.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

These past, if any pass, the void *profound*
Of unsensnal night receives him next
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that abortive gulf.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

As this is what the author of the Revelation calleth the depth, or *profoundness*, of Satan; so, by argument of contraries, the just and lawful sovereignty over men's understanding, by force of truth rightly interpreted, is that which approacheth nearest to the similitude of the divine rule.
Bacon. Of the Advancement of Learning, b. i.

[In his comparisons] the fidelity and sincerity of his judgements equalleth their *profoundness* and their weight.
North. Plutarch, p. 993.

I all good labours plentifully bless,
Yea, all abstruse *profundities* impart,
Leading men through the tedious ways of art.
Dryden. Legend of Robert Duke of Normandy.

With his huge trident Neptune strikes the floods;
Foams, storms, and tempesting the deeps around,
Bares the broad bosom of the dark *profound*.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. iii.

For if your author be *profoundly* good,
'Twill cost you dear before he's understood.
Roscommon. On Translated Verse.

It is many times nothing else, but either this shameless impudence or sottish insensibility in the rebels, that is admired by the ignorant, for *profoundness* of wit and learning.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 193.

Thus the trial by jury has been imputed to *profound* political wisdom, as if a review had been taken of all actual and all possible modes of administering justice; and this had been preferred upon comparison.
Beddoes. On Mathematical Evidence, Note 1.

Inflated and astruit with self-conceit,
He gulps the windy diet; and ere long,
Adopting their mistake, *profoundly* thinks
The world was made in vain, if not for him.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

In one [Ben Jonson] we may respect the *profundity* of learning, in the other [Shakespeare] we must admire the sublimity of genius.—*Observer*, No. 75.

PROFU'LGENT. Shining forth, (*pro*, and *fulgens*.) See EFFULGENT.

Profulgent in preeminence, O Sinope queen,
Of all feminine bearing the scepter and regaly.
Chaucer. The Nine Ladies Worthy.

PROFU'SE. PROFU'SEDLY. PROFU'SENESS. PROFU'SION. } Fr. *Profuseur*, a pourer forth; It. *Profuso*, *profusione*, Sp. *Profusion*; Lat. *Profusus*, past part. of *pro-fundere*, to pour forward or forth. See CONFUSE.

Poured forth, (*sc.*) abundantly, excessively; and, consequentially, too abundant, excessive in liberality, lavish, wasteful, prodigal.

And because of his prodigalite and *profusions* of gifts, he might not spare other mens goods, he take away here and there the ryches of other men, and the treasure of the temple, and made sale of all things.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 11.

Nor would one say, that one so young could vse,
(Vnlesse his sonne) a rhetorique so *profuse*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

——— And the eye
Of Jupiter was then his guard; who pittied him, and made
These words to Hermes: Mercurie, thy helpe hath beene *profuse*,
Euen with most grace, in consorts of trauellers distrest;
Now consort *Priam* to the fleet.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

At this speech Democritus *profusely* laughed, his friends and the people standing by, weeping in the mean time, and lamenting his madness.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, To the Reader.

Are not drunkenness, loviality, epicurisme, luxury, and *profuseness*, most rhetorically applauded, most elegantly adorned in our stage-plays, with the sublimest encomiums.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 7.

Besides *profusion* of our faculties
In gross dull gluttony, vap'rous gormandise.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

——— There let me draw
Ethereal soul, there drink reviving gales,
Profusely breathing from the spicy groves,
And values of fragrance.
Thomson. Summer.

But we must not think all our own that accrues to us, so that it is at our liberty, whether we will hoard it up, or spend it *profusely*.—*Sharp. Works*, vol. i. p. 100. Ser. 4.

Be the sums never so vast we pay away, their being due, in spight of their being great, makes the disbursement too much an act of justice, to be one of *profuseness*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 255.

He who, with a promiscuous undistinguishing *profuseness*, does not so much dispense, as throw away what he has, proclaims himself a fool to all the intelligent world about him.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

Henry the VII. seems never to have laid out any money so willingly, as on what he could never enjoy, his tomb—on that he was *profuse*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3.

Profusion, unrestrain'd, with all that's base
In character, has litter'd all the land,
And bred, within the men'ry of no few,
A priesthood, such as Baal's was of old,
A people, such as never was till now.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

PROG. See PAIG.

PRO'GENY. } Fr. *Progénie*, *progéniér*; It. PROGE'NITOR. } *Progénie*; Sp. *Progenie*; Lat. *Progenies*; qui ab eodem *progenii* sunt: those who have been born, bred, or begotten.

Children, descendants, offspring, brood, race, or family.

Progenitor,—a forefather, an ancestor.

That he and his heires, & alle ther *progenie*
Of Scotland, suld hold of Heury certeynlie,
& of alle his heires.
R. Brunne, p. 139.

But thei to geder of *progenie*
No children had but a maide,
And she the God so well apayde,
That al the wide worldes fame
Spake worship of hir good name.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But by change of the diete of our *progenytours*, there is caused to be in our bodyes, suche alteration from the nature, whiche was in men at the begynnynge
Sir T. Elyot. The Cuelet of Helth, b. ii. c. 14.

A happy man in his first dayes he was,
And happy father of faire *progeny*:
For all so many weekes, as the yeare has,
So many children he did multiply.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

What the greatest and most holyest of all his predecessors before him, hane done to the least of my *progenitors* and predecessors before me, let him do the same to me, and I am content.—*Grafton. Hen. II.* an. 13.

——— Ah! whither shall we go?
Down to the grave, down to those happy shades below,
Where all our brave *progenitors* are blest
With endless triumph and eternal rest.
Pomfret. A Prospect of Death.

What idle *progeny* succeed
To chase the rolling circle's speed.
Or urge the flying ball.
Gray. On a Prospect of Eton College.

PROGNO'STICK, *adj.* PROGNO'STICS, *n.* PROGNO'STICK, *v.* PROGNO'STICABLE. PROGNO'STICATE, *v.* PROGNOSTICA'TION. PROGNO'STICATOR. } Fr. *Prognostique*, *prognostiquer*; It. *Pronostico*, *pronostichére*; Sp. *Pronostico*, *pronosticar*; Lat. *Prognosticum*; Gr. Προγνωστικον, from προγνωσκειν, to foreknow, (προ, and γινωσκειν.)

That can or may foreknow or foresee, foretell, or prophesy; foreknowing, foreseeing, foretelling, forewarning.

Before whose death appeared a great comete or blasyng starre, the whiche the Frenshe men, with also the foresayde sclypse, they admitted for *prognostiqueyes* and tokens of the kynges deth.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 246.

I never dreamed that ministers should be compelled to impugn ministers; the adversaries have good sport betwixt themselves to *prognostick* the likelyhood.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. iii. No. 8. *Parker's Answer.*

Are not drunkenness, loviality, epicurisme, luxury, and *profuseness*, most rhetorically applauded, most elegantly adorned in our stage-plays, with the sublimest encomiums.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 7.

Besides *profusion* of our faculties
In gross dull glutt'ny, vap'rous gormandise.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

——— There let me draw
Ethereal soul, there drink reviving gales,
Profusely breathing from the spicy groves,
And values of fragrance.
Thomson. Summer.

But we must not think all our own that accrues to us, so that it is at our liberty, whether we will hoard it up, or spend it *profusely*.—*Sharp. Works*, vol. i. p. 100. Ser. 4.

Be the sums never so vast we pay away, their being due, in spight of their being great, makes the disbursement too much an act of justice, to be one of *profuseness*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 255.

Henry the VII. seems never to have laid out any money so willingly, as on what he could never enjoy, his tomb—on that he was *profuse*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3.

Profusion, unrestrain'd, with all that's base
In character, has litter'd all the land,
And bred, within the men'ry of no few,
A priesthood, such as Baal's was of old,
A people, such as never was till now.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

PROG. See PAIG.

PRO'GENY. } Fr. *Progénie*, *progéniér*; It. PROGE'NITOR. } *Progénie*; Sp. *Progenie*; Lat. *Progenies*; qui ab eodem *progenii* sunt: those who have been born, bred, or begotten.

Children, descendants, offspring, brood, race, or family.

Progenitor,—a forefather, an ancestor.

That he and his heires, & alle ther *progenie*
Of Scotland, suld hold of Heury certeynlie,
& of alle his heires.
R. Brunne, p. 139.

But thei to geder of *progenie*
No children had but a maide,
And she the God so well apayde,
That al the wide worldes fame
Spake worship of hir good name.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But by change of the diete of our *progenytours*, there is caused to be in our bodyes, suche alteration from the nature, whiche was in men at the begynnynge
Sir T. Elyot. The Cuelet of Helth, b. ii. c. 14.

A happy man in his first dayes he was,
And happy father of faire *progeny*:
For all so many weekes, as the yeare has,
So many children he did multiply.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

What the greatest and most holyest of all his predecessors before him, hane done to the least of my *progenitors* and predecessors before me, let him do the same to me, and I am content.—*Grafton. Hen. II.* an. 13.

——— Ah! whither shall we go?
Down to the grave, down to those happy shades below,
Where all our brave *progenitors* are blest
With endless triumph and eternal rest.
Pomfret. A Prospect of Death.

What idle *progeny* succeed
To chase the rolling circle's speed.
Or urge the flying ball.
Gray. On a Prospect of Eton College.

PROGNO'STICK, *adj.* PROGNO'STICS, *n.* PROGNO'STICK, *v.* PROGNO'STICABLE. PROGNO'STICATE, *v.* PROGNOSTICA'TION. PROGNO'STICATOR. } Fr. *Prognostique*, *prognostiquer*; It. *Pronostico*, *pronostichére*; Sp. *Pronostico*, *pronosticar*; Lat. *Prognosticum*; Gr. Προγνωστικον, from προγνωσκειν, to foreknow, (προ, and γινωσκειν.)

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Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. iii. No. 8. *Parker's Answer.*

This vaporous aire has a confused reflexion of light in it, every way in some proportion like that in mist, or when the sun shines waterishly and *prognostickes* rain.
More. Immortality of the Soul, pt. iii. b. iii. c. 8.

This is all that I dare present of that nature to any of judgement, not nowillingly omitting certain *prognostick* anagrams, and such strains of fancy.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 137.

Mysterious prodigies yet sure they be,
Prognosticks of a rare prosperity:
For, can thy life promise lease good to men,
Whose birth was th' envy and the care of Heav'ne?
Corbet. Iter Borealc.

The causes of this inundation cannot indeed be regular, and, therefore, their effects not *prognostickable* like eclipses.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 8.

The Romans then not alone, but the whole inhabitants of Italy were wonderfully afraid, and judged that it was some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderfull thing to come.
North. Plutarch, p. 114.

The *prognosticators* also think, that such things which are not ordinary, and but seldom seen, be not natural, but miraculously sent by the Gods to *prognosticate* something.
Id. Ib. p. 20.

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow
Like canting rascals, how the wars will go:
I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

This town, under the appellation of Fæsuræ, was one of the twelve Etrurian cities, and seems to have been distinguished above the others by its skill in the interpretation of omens and *prognostics*.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iii. c. 10.

Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy, and quite impossible to resolve a great one.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 3.

On this last *prognostick*, instead of entering into the grounds of this apprehension, in order by a proper foresight, to prevent the *prognosticated* evil, Mr. Necker receives a sort of friendly reprimand from the president of the assembly.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

The consequences are before us; not in remote history: not in future *prognostication*: they are about us; they are upon us.—*Id. Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Mr. Brothers may meditate upon this at his leisure. He was a melancholy *prognosticator*, and has had the fate of melancholy men.—*Id. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

PRO'GRESS, *n.* PRO'GRESS, *v.* PROGRE'SSIONAL. PROGRE'SSIVE. PROGRE'SSIVELY. } Fr. *Progréder*, *progrès*; It. *Progredire*, *progrèsso*; Sp. *Progreso*; Lat. *Progressus*, past part. of *progrediri*, to step forward. See GRADE.

A step or motion forward; advancement, course onward; course, passage, process, or procedure.

Shakespeare and Milton use the verb; and it is lately revived.

Nay, quod Delite, loue is a vertue clere,
And from the soule his *progresse* holdeth he.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

The species of things and *progressions*,
Shaken endures by successions
And not eterne.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 3015.

If we purpose to enjoy Asia, and not to make a *progresse* through it, we must make them partakers of pure clemencye: and then their fidelitie shall make pure empire stable and perpetual.—*Drende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 208.

They were with their long and tedyous iourney weried and tyred, and their furye were somewhat assuaged and fell to repentance of their mad commocion and frantike *progressis*.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 12.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silently doth *progresse* on thy cheekes.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act v. sc. 2.

In supereminence of beatific vision, *progressing* the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity, they shall clasp inseparable hands with joy and bliss in ever-measure for ever.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii

So forth they both yfere make their *progresse*,
And march, not past the mountenance of a shott,
Till they arriv'd whereas their purpose they did plott.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

This being supposed, as being most evident, we can easily proceed by wonderful degrees and steps of *progression* in the œconomy of this divine philosophy.
Dp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

It is the heaviest stone that melancholy can throw at a man, to tell him he is at the end of his nature; or that there is no further state to come, unto which this seemes *progressional*, and otherwise made in vain.
Brown. Urne Buriall, c. 4.

Growth is *progress*; and all *progress* designs and tends to the acquisition of something which the growing person is not yet possessed of.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

Nothing that adequately fills a place can move in that place, unless it moves circularly, but *progressively* or in a direct line it is impossible.—*Id. Ib.* vol. vii. Ser. 1.

While we are curious in tracing the *progress* of barbarism, we wonder more that any arts existed, than that they attained no degree of perfection.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 2.

Men grew wiser by the follies of those who went before them; and a different method of studying nature was invented and pursued; in which Fancy was excluded, and Fact only allowed for a solid ground of physical *progression*.
Warburton. Works, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

At first *progressive* as a stream, they [the sheep] seek
The middle field; but, scatter'd by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

Lost and confus'd *progressively* they fade,
Not fall precipitate from light to shade.
Mason. Frenoy. Art of Painting.

PROHI'BIT, *v.* Fr. *Prohiber*; It. *Proibire*; Sp. *Prohibir*; Lat. *Prohibere*, to hold forth or forward, to hold off, (*pro*, and *habere*,) and, consequently—
PROHIBI'TION.
PROHI'BITIVE.
PROHI'BITORY.

To obstruct, to impede, to hinder, to prevent, to forbid.

And [the Britons] folowyng after wyth al the rest of theyr power, *prohibited* our men to take land.
Goldings, Cæsar, fol. 99.

The Athenians thought it a miserable sight, and therefore they opened their gates for the refuge of such as escaped by flying, contrary to the kinges *prohibition*.
Id. Justine, fol. 52.

Do not thou then incessantly complain,
Best doth the mean best fit the wise in mourning;
And to recall that, labour not in vain,
Which is by fate *prohibited* returning.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 7.

Of God it cannot be; where hath he given warrant to any such practise? where any promise to concurre with it? Nay, how oft hath he testified his *prohibitions* and detestation of these courses.—*Bp. Hall. Of the Evil Angels*, c. 8.

A *prohibition* will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed.—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

Mortification and austerity of life were (in shew at least) equally advanced, and Satan began to play the white devil, by *prohibiting*, upon pretence of higher sacerdotal purity, the marriage of the clergy, (though at the same time reckoned by themselves a sacrament,) forbidding also certain sorts of meat, and enjoining others.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

But God's "thoughts are not our thoughts;" he has been pleased to enter an express *vetoed* and *prohibition* in the case; and has, no doubt, good reason for it.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 166.

The precept (thou shalt have no other Gods before me,) as most of the rest, is in form negative, and *prohibitive*, but supposed and implieth somewhat affirmative and positive; as the rest also may be conceived to do.
Barrow. An Exposition of the Decalogue.

To this day, in France, the exportation of corn is almost always *prohibited*, in order, as they say, to prevent famines; though it is evident that nothing contributes more to the frequent famines which so much distress that fertile country.
Hume, pt. ii. *Ess.* 5.

It is of the nature and essence of law, to have penal sanctions. Without them, all laws are vain; especially *prohibitory* laws.
Warburton. Julian's Attempt to rebuild the Temple, b. ii. c. 4.

We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict *prohibitory* laws.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

PROJECT, *n.* Fr. *Project*, *projecter*; Lat. *Projectum*, past part. of *projicere*, to throw or cast forwards, (*pro*, and *jacere*.)
PROJE'CT, *v.*
PROJE'CTILE.
PROJE'CTION.
PROJE'CTION, *n.*
PROJE'CTMENT.
PROJE'CTOR.

To throw or cast forward, to shoot or stretch forward, beyond; to forecast, to look, or cast the looks, the views, the thoughts—forward; to scheme, to contrive.

All overcome with infinite affect
For his exceeding courtesie, that pearst
Her stubborne hart with toward deepe effect,
Before his feet herselfe she did *project*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

Cleo. Sole Sir o'th' world,
I cannot *project* mine owne cause so well
To make it cleare.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

What sit we then *projecting* peace and warr?
Warr hath determin'd us, and foil'd with loss
Irreparable.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

——— And in my ear
Vented much policy, and *projects* deep
Of enemies, of aids, battels, and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth naught.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

It is commonly seen, that worldly-minded men are more subtle in the contriving of their affairs to their own advantage, than God's children are in the *projecting* and managing of better businesses.—*Bp. Holl. Hard Texts. Luke*, xvi. 8.

——— Since affection
In judgment may, as shadow and *projection*
In landskaps, make that which is low seem high,
That's shallow deep, small great, and far that's nigh.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. i.

Whiche of a weake and niggardly *projection*
Doth like a miser spoyle his cost, with scanting
A little cloth.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act ii. sc. 4.

Thwack. You shall, if my *projections* thrive, in less,
Sir, than a year, stable your horses in
The New Exchange, and graze them in the Old.
Davenant. The Wits, Act iv. sc. 1.

The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the *projectile* force.
Cheyne. On Regimen, Dis. 5.

She never doubted but that men, that were never so dishonest in their *projectments* of each other's confusion, might agree in their allegiance to her.—*Clarendon.*

Surely, the infinite power and goodness of God may much more rationally be depended upon, than a man's own pitiful *projects* and endeavours.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

Astrologers, that future fates foreshew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers, not a few.
Pope. The Temple of Fame.

Mr. Hume's posthumous work, entitled *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*, was *projected*, and, in part at least, executed, twenty-five years before his death.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. Notes.

This grand *project*, [of turning the course of the Tiber from Ostia, and carrying it through the Pontine territory and marshes to the sea at Terracina,] which existed only in the mind of the dictator, perished with him.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 9.

We soon afterwards find him [Briot] in the service of the crown of England, where *projectors* were more favorably received.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii. c. 2.

Your all-sufficient legislators, in their hurry to do every thing at once, have forgot one thing that seems essential, and which, I believe, never has been before, in the theory or the practice, omitted by any *projector* of a republick.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PROLA'TE, *v.* Fr. *Prolation*; It. *Prolàto, prolazione*; Sp. *Prolacion*; Lat. *Prolatum*, past part. of *proferre*, to bear or bring forth. See PROFFER.
PROLA'TION.
PROLA'TIVE, *adj.*

To bear or bring forth or out; to utter, to speak out, to pronounce.

Prolate, adj.—see OBLATE.

Who kepeth true his tuenes may not passe his sonds
His alterations and *prolations* must be pricked truely.
Skelton. A Treatise betwene Trouth and Information.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen.—*Howell.*

[S] is a most easie and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation*.
B. Jonson. English Grammar.

But, 2. Our modern astronomers assign a much greater variation from a globous form, namely, that of a *prolate* spheroid, making the polar about 34 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. ii. c. 1.

Parrots having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards when they are hungry pronounce the same.—*Bay. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

In one particular place he censures those who pretended to ascribe any beginning to the nativity of the word; which is in effect asserting an eternal *prolation* or generation; for he makes these words equivalent.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 97.

PROLE'PSIS. Gr. *Prolepsis*; Gr. Προλαμβανειν, from προλαμβανειν, to anticipate.
PROLE'PTICAL.
PROLE'PTICALLY.
PROLE'PTICK.

An anticipation; or, (as Cotgrave well says,) "A natural foreknowledge conceived in the mind; and, hence, a figure whereby we prevent and avoid that which another intends to allege against us." And see the first quotation from Scott.

Proleptick is common in medical books.

We have evinced, that the generality of mankind have constantly had a certain *prolepsis* or anticipation in their minds, concerning the actual existence of a God, according to the true idea of him.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 11. To the Reader.

But this, it is evident, he spake by way of *prolepsis* or anticipation, a very usual scheme of speech in Scripture, which is to express things of certain futurity, as if they were actually existing.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

So that our knowledge here is not after singular bodies, or secondarily or derivatively from them; but in order of nature, before them, and *prolepical* to them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 732.

When he had told his disciples in that *proleptical* speech after his resurrection, that all power was given him in heaven and earth, it immediately follows, Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, &c.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

Knowledge and understanding apprehend things *proleptically* to their existence.—*Cudworth. Intel. System*, p. 733.

PROLI'FICK. Fr. *Prolifique*; It. and Sp. *Prolifico*, formed from the Lat. *Proles* and *facere*, to make, to produce—offspring.
PROLIFICA'TION.
PROL'IFIC.

Productive, fertile, fruitful; bearing or breeding fruitfully or plentifully.

Proletary, (Lat. *Proletarius*,)—those who contributed to the strength of the republick by their offspring (*prole*) only; and thus, poor, plebeian, vulgar.

For than vpon Astronomie
Of due consellacion
Thou makest *prolification*,
And dost that children ben begete.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Indeed it is usual in Scripture, that covetousness being so universal, so original a crime, such a *prolifick* sin, be called by all the names of those sins by which it is either punished, or to which it tempts, or whereby it is nourished.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 23.

To make man there are many acts must precede, first a meeting and copulation of the sexes, then conception, which requires a well disposed womb to retain the *prolifical* seed, by the constriction and occlusion of the orifice of the matrix.
Howell. Letters, b. i. s. 3.

Their fruits [plants] proceeding from simpler roots, are not so unlike, or distinguishable from each other, as are the off-springs of sensible creatures and *prolifications* descending from double originals.—*Brown. Vulgar Err.* b. ii. c. 12.

Of 15000 *proletaries* slain in a battel, scarce fifteen are recorded in history, and after awhile their names are likewise blotted out, the whole battel it self is forgotten.
Burton. Anat. of Mel. Democritus to the Reader, p. 33.

The soil untill'd a ready harvest yields,
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields.
Spontaneous wines from weighty clusters pour,
And Jove descends in each *prolific* shower.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

We like speculators should foresee,
From Pharos of authority,
Portended mischiefs farther than
Low *proletarian* tything-men. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 1.

This benevolence, the ricketty offspring of weakness, was to be supported by another resource, the twin brother of the same *prolifick* imbecility.—*Burke. French Revolution.*

PROLIX, *adj.* Fr. *Prolix*; It. *Prolisso*; Sp. *Prolixo*; Lat. *Prolixus*, (*pro*, and *laxus*, quasi in longitudinem *laxus*, admodum *laxus*, longus.)
PROLI'XITY.
PROLI'XLY.
PROLI'XIOUS.

Long, prolonged or lengthened out, continued long; tedious, tiresome, wearisome.

But flie we now *prolixitie* best is.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Then he begame to mone vnto the French kyng and hys nobles, with a longe and *prolixe* exhacion to make and conclude a perpetuall peace.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 5.

We shall not be more *prolix*, but refer the substantial, perfect, and assured handling hereof to your circumspections, fidelities, and diligences.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. ii.

Who for the way the army was to pass,
That by th' Egyptians only was intended,
Most part by water, more *prolixious* was
Than present peril any whit commended.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. i.

Lay by all nicetie, and *prolixious* blushes
That banish what they sue for.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act ii. sc. 4.

And (idly running on with vain *prolixity*)
A larger subject took than it was fit they should.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

'Thus I have done with France, and shall recompence any *prolixity* in it, with greater brevity in other kingdoms, when I have overpassed Spain.

Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, p. 51. App.

On these, *prolixly* thankful, she enlarg'd;
Then with acknowledgement herself she charg'd.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. iii.

I have been purposely *prolix* in this demonstration, to shew how it begins in experiment, goes on by experiment, and ends in an experimental conclusion.

Beddoes. On Mathematical Evidence, p. 24.

Pursu'd *prolixly*, even the gentlest toil
Is waste of health.

Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. iii.

PROLOCUTOR. Lat. *Prolocutor*, (*pro*, and *loqui*.)

The speaker.

The renerend bishop Cedda was appointed *prolocutor* for both parties in that parlement.

Fox. Martyrs, p. 111. an. 643.

In the next place, Buchanan was once *prolocutor* of the Scotch assembly, tout is to say, something greater than their king.—*Southey*, vol. v. Ser. 5.

PRO'LOGUE, *n.* } Fr. *Prologue*, (or fore-
Pro'logue, *v.* } speech, — Cotgrave;) It.
Pro'logize, *v.* } and Sp. *Prologo*; Lat. *Pro-*
Pro'logue'ser, *n.* } *logus*; Gr. Προλογος, (προ, before, and λεγ-ειν, to speak.)

Any thing spoken before; a preface, a preamble.

Jerom in hise twei *prologis* on Matheu seith this.

Wiclif. A Prol. on Matheu.

When the *prologue* is so dispended
The boke shall afterwarde be ended.

Gower. Con. A. Prol.

King. Thus he his special nothing ever *prologues*.

Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act ii. sc. 1.

Prologues are bad huishers before the wise;
Why may not then an huisher *prologize*.

Beaum. & Fletch. Four Plays in One.

'Till, decent sables on his back,
(Your *prologuisers* all wear black)
The *prologue* comes; and, if it's mine,
It's very good, and very fine.

Lloyd. To George Colman, Esq.

PROLO'NG, *v.* } Fr. *Prolonger*; It. *Pro-*
Prolo'nger. } *lungare*; Sp. *Prolongar*; Lat.
Prolo'nging, *n.* } *Prolongare*, (*pro*, and *lon-*
Prolonga'tion. } *gus*,) to draw forward in *length*.

To *lengthen* out, or extend, or stretch forward in *length*; to produce, to protract; to continue; to linger, to delay, to retard, to procrastinate.

My father, whom I hoped to conuey
To the next hils, and did him thearto treat,
Refused either to *prolong* his life,
Or hide exile after the fall of Troy.

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

But at lengthe the same feare that made him holde hys peace pryeked him forwardes to speake, least the *prolonguyng* of the kynges expectatiõ might prouoke him to further wrath.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 196.

——— For what art thou,
That mak'st thyselfe his dayes-man to *prolong*
The vengeanunce prest?—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 8.

And so shadowed with this counsayle, wythout long argument or *prolongyng* of time, he toke a determinate pence, and a final conclusion vpon these conditions.

Grafton. Hen. VI. an. 13.

The story says, the same candle was burning six months after: an example of the most miraculous *prolongar* that ever I met withal!—*More. Antidote against Idolatry*, c. 8.

By this, the sun, declining from his height,
The day had shorten'd to *prolong* the night:
The lengthen'd night gave length of misery
Both to the captive lover and the free.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

To what purpose should I take pains for a livelihood, or so much as be at the trouble of putting meat to my mouth for the *prolongation* of my life?—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 6.

Now this joint is strengthened, *i. e.* is defended from dislocation, by two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg, which processes form the protuberances that we call the inner and outer ankle.

Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

PROLU'SION. Lat. *Prolusio*, from *prludere*. See PRELUDE.

A prelude; a trial before the principal performance; and hence, generally, a trial, an essay.

Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of sorrows, αρχε ωδινων, beginnings of their throes of travail, and *prolusions* of this so bloody day, (Jerusalem encompast with armies, &c.) concludes in the words of this text, Matt. iii. 2.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 499.

Very different was its condition when described by Strada, who lays the scene of two of his *prolusions* in its gardens.

Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 7.

PROMANA'TION. See EMANATION. From the Lat. *Pro*, and *manare*, to flow or issue.

An efflux, effluence, or issuing forth.

Besides, considering the *promanation* and intertexture of the rayes of light, that which is said thereof is more eminently and perfectly true in the nature of every particular spirit (as I have elsewhere shown at large) then in light itself.—*More. Def. of the Philosophical Cabbala*, c. 8. App.

PROMENA'DE. Fr. *Pourmener, promener*, (*pour*, and *mener*, to move,) to walk.

A walk.

This little intermixture of a garden plot or patern, set both with the flowers of nature and the fruits of grace, may be no unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner.

Montague. Devote Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 19. s. 6.

They told him to think no more of the matter, and to try his fortune in another *promenade*.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

PROME'RIT, *v.* Lat. *Promeritus*, past part. of *promereri*, (*pro*, and *mereri*, to earn a share or part, Gr. Μερος.)

To earn, to deserve, to gain by service; also (as in Hall) to bestow or confer a favour before or in preference to others.

He loves not God; no, not while he *promerits* him with his favours.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. James*, iv. 8.

Were we a people, that God had no whit *promerited* by his favours, that he had done nothing for us more than for the savage nations of the world, surely the God of heaven had not taken it so deeply to heart.—*Id. Ser. 37. Eph.* iv. 30.

There is nothing in ourselves, which can effect or deserve it [salvation] for us, nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us.

Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 2.

PRO'MINENT. } Fr. *Prominent*; It. *Pro-*
Pro'minence. } *minente*; Lat. *Prominens*,
Pro'minency. } pres. part. of *prominere*, to stand forwards, (*pro*, and *manere*; Gr. Μεν-ειν, to stay or stand.) See EMINENT.

Standing forwards; projecting, jutting, or shooting forwards; stretching forth; (met.) conspicuous.

Wherefore that *prominent* great horne of the gote in his most strength broken of, signifyeth the mighty power of great Alexander smyten downe in his chief flowers.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 8.

——— It shew'd, as when you view
An angler, from some *prominent* rocke, draw with his line and hooke
A mighthe fish out of the sea.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

[The winds asleepe] he freely pours, till highest *prominents*,
Hill tops, low meddows, and the fields, that crowne with most contents
The toiles of men: sea-ports, and shores are hid.

Id. Ib. b. xii.

It contained no less then sixty foot in length, the hend somewhat peculiar, with a large *prominency* over the mouth.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 26.

So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So *prominent* his eagle's beak is plac'd.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

——— There, closely hrac'd
And neatly fitted, it compresses hard
The *prominent* and most unsightly bones.
And binds the shoulders flat.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

The rock itself is broken into numberless pinnacles, insulated *prominencies*, and fantastic forms.

Eustace. Italy, vol. iii. c. 11.

PROMI'SCUOUS. } Fr. *Promiscue*; Lat.
Promi'scuously. } *Promiscuus*, (*pro*, and *miscere*,) mixed together.

Mixed or mingled; confused, disorderly; indiscriminate.

Say, Muse, thir names then known, who first, who last,
Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery couch,
At thir great emperor's call, as next in worth,
Came singly where he stood on the bare strand,
While the *promiscuous* crowd stood yet aloof!

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

When gracious and gracelesse persons shall sit *promiscuously* together in a play-house, beholding some prophane lascivious enterlude with delight; not onely God himselfe, but even saints and angels frowne upon them, as a fraternitie of evill doers.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iv. sc. 2.

Whether, as Pliny and divers since affirm, that elephants are terrified, and make away upon the grunting of swine, Garcias ab Horto may decide, who affirmeth upon experience, they enter their stalls, and live *promiscuously* in the woods of Malavar.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 1.

He who, with a *promiscuous* undistinguishing profuseness does not so much dispense as throw away what he has, proclaims himself a fool to all the intelligent world about him.

South, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

Though many a common term and word we find
Dispers'd *promiscuously* through every kind,
Those that will never suit th' heroic rage,
Might grace the buskin, and become the stage.

Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. iii.

PRO'MISE, *v.* } Fr. *Promettre*; It. *Pro-*
Pro'misr. } *mettere*; Sp. *Prometer*; Lat.
Pro'mister. } *Promittere*, (*pro* and *mittere*,)
Promise'r. } to send, to throw forward.
Pro'missory. } Tanquam *ante* aut in longum
Pro'misorily. } *mittens* aliquid in verbis, (Martinius.) Qui pollicentur, verbis aliquem in *longum mittant*, ut qui non tam faciant, quam aliquando, se facturos recipiant; they undertake or pledge themselves that they will do something at a future time, (Vossius.)

To undertake or pledge, or engage that something shall be done; to assure or give assurance.

The common word in Wiclif is *behight*.

The land of *promise*,—land of *bihest*.

And in this wise thel be lad,
Till thel toke in possession
The londes of *promission*.

Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And this is the *promise* that he hath *promised* vs euen eternal life.—*Bible*, 1551. *John*, c. 2.

He was a subtyle deceiuer, a fayer false *promiser*.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 11.

But (as the common proverbe saieth) he, whiche is a *promise* breaker, escapeth not always free.

Hall. Hen. VI. an. 14.

Christian simplicity relates to *promises* and acts of grace and favour; and its caution is, that all *promises* be simple, ingenuous, agreeable to the intention of the *promiser*, truly and effectually expressed, and never going less in the performance than to the *promises* and words of the expression.

Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 23. pt. ii.

Your young Prince Mamillius: it is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*, that ever came into my note.

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 1.

——— I endur'd one last night
Then cunst not cure this morning; a strange *promiser*.

B. Jonson. The Widow, Act iv. sc. 2.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end.

Decay of Christian Piety.

Nor was he obliged by oath unto a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful: or could he be qualified by vow to commit a fact which naturally was abominable.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 14.

Bills of exchange and *promissory* notes, by the laws of most countries, prescribe sooner than bonds, and mortgages, and contracts of a more formal nature.

Hume. Principles of Morals, s. 3.

Christ, when he put an end to the covenant of the law, brought both Jews and Gentiles into one and the same new covenant: and gave to both the same *promises*, and the same means, and the same hopes of salvation.

Sharp, vol. 5. Dis. 3.

Temures *promised* the garrison of Sebastia, that, if they would surrender, no blood should be shed. The garrison surrendered; and Temures buried them all alive.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. c. 5.

Where the terms of *promise* admit of more senses than one, the *promise* is to be performed "in that sense in which the *promiser* apprehended at the time that the *promisee* received it."—*Id. Ib.*

PRO'MONT. } Fr. *Promontoire*; It. and Sp.
Pro'montory. } *Promontorio*; Lat. *Promontorium*, (*pro monte*,) a rock or other thing standing out like a *mountain*. Applied to high or elevated land, projecting or reaching out, (sc.) into the sea.

And so firste by mocion of the holy gheste, Barnabas and Saule went to Selencia, which is a great *promontorie*, or peake, on the west parte of Antioche, and thence thei sailled vnto Cypres.—*Udal. Acies of the Apostles*, c. 13.

The shore let her transcend, the *promont* to descry,
And view about the point th' unnumber'd fowl that fly.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

Thus from the lofty *promontory's* brow
A swain surveys the gathering storm below.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

As we passed the bay of Misenus we observed the fine appearance of that *promontory* it is separated by the harbour, and by Maremorto, with the flat shore beyond, from the neck of land which it terminates, and thus it forms an insulated eminence remarkable for its shape, its boldness, and its aerial elevation.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iii. c. 1.

PROMO'VE, *v.* PROMO'VER. PROMO'TE, *v.* PROMO'TER. PROMO'TION. } Fr. *Promouvoir, promotion;* It. *Promôvere, promozione;* Sp. *Promover;* Lat. *Promovere, promotum;* to *move* forward, (*pro*, and *movere.*)

To *move* or put forward, to forward, to prefer, to advance.

Promoter, (in old writers,) — *mover*, inciter, inciter to mischief, to strife or contention, informer.

Loke ye therfore of Daniel's cõstanye, his faith and temperãcie, and believe it, if ye will with Daniel be godly *promoued.*—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 1.

This place cõteyneth two sermons, the one of the godly quene, & the tother of the ungodly kynge vnto Daniel, by whom Daniel in the mutacion of the kyngdom is *promoued.* *Id. Ib.* c. 5.

For bokis & heresies as they call goddis worde, be prohibited, pressed downe, & burned with all the *promoters* therof.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

The duke of Yorke, both for birth and courage, was worthy of this honour and preferment, yet he was disdayned of Edmonde Duke of Somerset beyng cosyn to the king, that he was *promoted* to so high an office. *Grafton. Hen. VI.* an. 14.

Many thought it better, that ye erle shulde rather preferre the amyte of the kynge of Englonde, thã of the kyng of Fraãce: of whiche oppynyon was a great furtherer or *promoter*, a kyght of Flaunders called Countyrsse. *Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1237.

Thou askeddest of me a spiritual *promotion*, and furthwith I gave it the, before many other, whose parentes hadde serued me in warres.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. ii. c. 7.

The king endeuoured by al the meanes he couldc, to pacify Pausanias (being kindled with most iust cause of griefe) as well by geeuing hym great giftes & *promocions*, as placeyng hym honourably emongest those gẽtlemen that were for the guarde of his parsone. *Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 9.

There never yet was honest man
That ever drove the trade of love;
It is impossible, nor can
Integrity our ends *promove.* *Suckling. Loving & Beloved.*

——— All my mind was set
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be publick good; myself I thought
Born to that end, born to *promote* all truth,
All righteous things. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

Know't then not that my rising is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Besides a desire of superiority there is also a desire of greatness, (for I know no other name to give it,) which is equally pre-dominant in men, and equally served and *promoted* by fame and honour.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 1.

That great and learned *promoter* of experimental philosophy, Dr. Wilkins, [did] me the honour to come himself, and bring some of his inquisitive friends to my lodging. *Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 44.

The government is elective; *promotion* depends in a great degree upon talents and virtues, and consequently there is a stimulus to exertion, and a scope for honourable ambition.—*Eustace. Italy*, vol. iii. c. 6.

PROMPT, *v.* PROMPT, *adj.* PRO'MPTER. PRO'MPTLY. PRO'MPTNESS. PRO'MPTITUDE. PRO'MPTUARY. PRO'MPTURE. } Fr. *Prompt*; It. and Sp. *Pronto*; Lat. *Promptus*, from *promere*, to bring forward or forth, (*pro*, and *mere*,) i. e. *sumere.*) *Prompt*, adj.— Brought forth, set forth, prepared, ready; ready for use, ready for action, quick; sharp.

To *prompt*,—to prepare or make ready; to quicken, to urge on; to give readiness or facility to; to quicken or help on, (sc.) the memory or recollection; to call or bring to mind, to remind, to remember.

Promptuary,—Lat. *Promptuarium*,—from which any thing is brought forward or forth; a storeroom, cellar, &c.; used met. by Howe and Warburton.

She that was *prompte* & redy to all euyll, cast in her mynde that this chylde was slayne by poyson, or by some other purposyd malice.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 116.

Write you to your *prompter* or suborner, (wheresoener he lurketh heere in England,) to send you auer vnto Louaine the booke of John Harding, a chronicler. *Fox. Martyrs*, p. 645. an. 1438.

That custome was confirmed, as I trow, by the decree of the diuel, that women should be praised for talking eloquently and *promptly* with men. *Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman*, b. i. c. 12.

By and through whome, God maketh a free offer of the blisse of heauen, vnto al suche persones as through godlye *promptnes* and readinesse to believe, and through correccion and emendmente of theyr former lyues, shall receiue hym whan he cometh.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

——— If I had a spirit
Daring to act what I am *prompted* to,
I might thrust out into the world again,
Full-blossom'd, with a sweet and golden spring.
Cook. Green's Tu Quoque.

To thee sage Hermegild myself I leave
My fame and pow'r: thee action cannot waste;
Caution retard, nor *prompitude* deceive;
Slowness belate, nor hope drive on too faste.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 2.

This started him from sleep; though deepe and deare,
And passing *promptly*, he enjoy'd his eare.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Venus.

But 'tis ourselves that give this frailty away,
By our own *promptness* to obey
Our lust, pride, envy, avarice.
Cotton. Contentment. A Pindaric Ode.

——— He to my brother,
Though he hath failed by *prompture* of the blood,
Yet hath he in him such a mindе of honour,
That had he twentie heads to tender downe
On twentie bloodie blockes, he'ld yeeld them vp,
Before his sister should her bodie stoope
To such abhor'd pollution.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act ii. sc. 4.

Distracting thoughts by turns his bosom rul'd,
Now fird by wrath, and now by reason cool'd:
That *prompts* his hand to draw the deadly sword,
Force through the Greeks, and pierce their haughty lord.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

And why should the common word be, that the devil stands at the lyar's elbow, if he were not to be his *prompter.* *South*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

His [Dr. Bates'] judicious memory, being a copious *promptuary*, of what was profitable, fructious, and disdaining to be the receptacle of useless truth.—*Howe. Funeral Sermon.*

Sometimes too, while absorpt in meditation, the swell of the distant organ and the voices of the choir far below may steal upon his ear, and *prompt* the song of praise. *Eustace. Italy*, vol. iii. c. 10.

When we reason from analogies, the man who has the greater experience or the greater *promptitude* of suggesting analogies, will be the better reasoner. *Hume. On the Understanding*, s. 9. Note H.

I rather think, this curious fragment of antiquity was only the remains of a *promptuary* for the use of the comic poet, from whence he might be supplied with his materials, the simple passions; in order to blend, and shade, and work them into his pictures of real life and manners. *Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iii. s. 6.

PROMU'LGE, *v.* PROMU'LGATE, *v.* PROMULGA'TION. PROMU'LGATOR. PROMU'LGING, *n.* } Lat. *Promulgare*, (perhaps *provulgare*, see *Vossius*,) to divulge; *divulgare*, spargere voces in *vulgum*, to scatter words among the *vulgar;* and thus,—

To publish; to make publicly or commonly known; to discover or disclose, to declare.

The saide Canturburie, by the counsell and assent of his whole conent then and there present, did *promulgate* and giue sentence by the mouth of Robert Hall. *Fox. Martyrs*, p. 475. an. 1400.

By which he thought to have ended all this controversie, but because they were *promulged* onely by the king's own mouth, by the whole Parliament as binding lawes, they still proceeded in the Union. *Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii. p. 147.

Which albeit I know he nothing so much hateth, as to *promulgate*, yet thus much have I adventured upon his friendship, himselfe being for long time farre estraunged. *Spenser. Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

And that this was so, will appear from a consideration of the state and condition the world was in, as to religion, when Christ *promulged* his doctrine.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

Nay, in the *promulgation* of the Mosaic law, if so much as a brute beast touch'd the mountain, the bow of vengeance was ready.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

The ten commandments themselves, as they were delivered by Moses, tho' we confess they do oblige us, yet they do not oblige us at all by virtue of that *promulgation*, but upon other accounts.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the Christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; as also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators.*—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

He believes the Christian religion true, because the great author and *promulger* of it died, and rose again from the dead, according to the Scriptures.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 8.

A thunder much more dreadful than all those that sounded in their ears at the *promulging* of the law from Mount Sinai: for if the terror of the Almighty was so great in giving the law, no wonder if it was much greater in pronouncing the curse.—*Id. Ib.* Ser. 2.

The Roman consuls, for some time, decided all causes, without being confined by any positive statutes, till the people, bearing this place with impatience, created the decemvirs, who *promulgated* the twelve tables. *Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 14.

An absurd theory on one side of a question, forms no justification for alleging a false fact, or *promulgating* mischievous maxims on the other. *Burke. On the French Revolution.*

PRONE. PRO'NENESS. PRONA'TION. PRO'NITY. } Fr. *Prone*; It. *Prôno*; Lat. *Pronus*, quasi *pronus*, hoc est *in anteriorem* partem *nuens* sive *nutans:* nodding or bending forwards, (Vossius.)

Bending or bowing, stooping or leaning forwards, (sc. from an erect position, and, consequentially,) downwards, with the front or face downwards; moving, falling downwards; inclined, having an inclination, tendency, propensity, or disposition—towards; tending, propense, disposed to.

As for example: one man is of nature more *prone* to penetise, an other to gluttonie, an other to wrathe, &c. *Udal. Luke*, c. 4.

An other is too *prone*, and prestе,
to play the slave for gaine. *Drant. Horace. Epist. to Lollius.*

[Synne in the Scripture is] vnbelefe, *pronenes* and redines vnto the dede in the ground of the herte, with all the powers, affeccions and appetytes, wherwith we can but synne. *Udal. A Prologue to the Romaynes.*

Saint Paule in hys Pistle to ye Rom. speketh of the *pronity* and mocion in the flesshe remaining, as the reliques of original sinne.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 550.

The muscles can perform flexion, extension, *pronation*, supination, the tonick motion.—*Smith. On Old Age*, p. 62.

A fear that grew from doating superstition,
To which your weak credulity is *prone.*
Drayton. The Legend of Matilda the Fair.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the strict deputie: bid herselfe assay him,
I have great hope in that: for in her youth
There is a *prone* and speechlesse dialect,
Such as mone men.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 3.

And then the soul, being first from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;
And this declining *pronenesse* unto nought,
Is e'en that sin that we are born withal.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 7.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not see any good tendency.—*More. Divine Dialogues.*

Christians should macerate themselves on that day with fasting, in sorrowful remembrance of their *pronity* to the vices aforenamed.—*Fuller. General Worthies*, c. 8.

——— To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of slanderous tongues;
Lest malice, *prone* the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

An honest, hearty simplicity, and *pronenesse* to do all that a man knows of God's will, is the ready, certain, and infallible way to know more of it.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

PRONG. Skinner and Minshew,—from Dut. *Prongken*, urgere, premere; comprimere, to press or push together; perhaps from the same source as *Branch*, (qv.) (See also PRANK.) Applied to—

The (branching) pikes of a fork (with which things may be pricked or pierced or pushed together.)

Be mindful, when thou hast entomb'd the shoot,
With *stope* of earth around to feed the root;
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The crusted earth, and loosen it above.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

Soon to the sport of death the crew repair,
Dart the long lance, or spread the balted snare.
One in redoubling mazes wheels along,
And glides unhappy near the triple *prong*.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

PRO NOUN. } Fr. *Pronom*; It. *Pronòme*;
PRONO'MINAL. } Sp. *Pronombre*; Lat. *Pronomen*.
See Scaliger, (*De Causis*, c. 127.) and the quotation from Wilkins.

As nouns are notes or signs of things, so *pronouns* are of nouns: and are therefore called *pronomina*, quasi *vice nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of nouns.
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 2.

A few irregular nouns varying from the general precepts, are commonly termed *pronouns*.
B. Jonson. English Grammar, c. 15.

As men are obliged to mention frequently the same things in discourse, and it would have been troublesome to repeat always the same nouns; they have invented certain words to supply the places of those nouns, and which are therefore called *pronouns*.—*Port Royal General Grammar*, pt. ii. c. 8.

For, allowing that a *pronoun* may sometimes refer to a remote antecedent, yet is it not so usual, nor so natural; neither should it be presumed to do so, without a manifest necessity.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 124.

Thy, my, her, our, your, their, are *pronominal* adjectives.
Lowth. Introduction to English Grammar. Pronoun.

PRONOU'NCE, *v.* } Fr. *Prononcer*; It. *Pronunziàre*; Sp. *Pronunciar*; Lat. *Pronunciare*; (*pro*, and *nuncius*, from Gr. Νεω, new, because he bears or brings something *neo*, some *news*.)
PRONOU'NCE, *n.*
PRONOU'NCER.
PRONUNCIA'TION.
PRONU'NCIATIVE.

To tell, to speak forth; to speak openly, to utter, to declare, to proclaim.

Thou rhetorien or *pronouncer* of kinges praisinges, desereudest glory of witte and of eloquence.
Chaucer. Boeine, b. ii.

They which inhabit beyond Danubius, neere vnto Constantinople, and not farre from Pascatir, are called Ilac, which (sauing the *pronuciation*) is all one with Ilac, for the Tartars cannot pronounce the letter B.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 111.

Wherby diners noble menne, and gentylmens chyldren (as I do at this daye knowe) haue atteyned corrupte and foule *pronunciation*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 5.

The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the selnsmless estate of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for by the joint consultation of all reformed Christendom: that all controversy may end in the final *pronounce* or cannon of one archprimate or protestant pope.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 6.

Because as God is the author, and pattern, and maintainer of right, so also in his viceguents the magistrates, he is the *pronouncer* and executer of right.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. ii. c. 4. s. 4.

The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.
Bacon. Prometheus.

The royal judge, on his tribunal plac'd,
Who had beheld the fight from first to last,
Bade cease the war; *pronouncing* from on high,
Arcite of Thebes has won the beauteous Emily.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

[Will. Copinger] did show himself to be a very pious divine, and a *pronouncer* of the men of this world to be vain, in whom the knowledge of God reigneth not.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

And this is one kind of difference in the *pronunciation* of several nations; the Spaniards and Italians *pronouncing* more slowly and majestically, the French more volubly and hastily, the English in a middle way betwixt both.
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 14.

These letters are stiled consonants, in the *pronouncing* of which the breath is interrepted, by some collision or closure, amongst the instruments of speech.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

In order to be fully and easily understood, the four chief requisites are, a due degree of loudness of voice; distinctness; slowness; and propriety of *pronunciation*.
Blair. Lectures, vol. ii. s. 33.

PROOF. See PROVE.

PROP, *v.* } Dut. *Proppen*; Ger. *Pfropfen*;
PROP, *n.* } Sw. *Propp*, fulcire.

To underset, or set a support under or against; to support, to sustain; to hold, stay, or bear up; to uphold,

The botemen rise with noise, and loude with cries thé selues they let,
And *proppes*, and pykyd peales, with hurly hurly great they get.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. v.

The bishops of Rome go about to kepe in state still, and hold vp the deceaed parties of their power (whose building was naught, and therfore hath wryed on the one side longe ago,) with *proppes* and staies, denised by man's brain.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 53.

——— What shalt thou expect
To be depender on a thing that leanes?
Who cannot be new built, nay has no friends
So much as but to *prop* him?
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 6.

Then she upstaies
Gently with myrtle band, mindless the while,
Herself, though fairest unsupported flour,
From her best *prop* so farr, and storm so nigh.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

But wit's like a luxuriant vine;
Unless to virtue's *prop* it join,
Firm and erect towards heaven bound.
Though it with beauteous leaves and pleasant fruits be crown'd,
It lies, deform'd and rotting, on the ground.
Cowley. On the Death of Mrs. C. Philips.

And, joining wrath with force, bestow'd
On th' wooden member such a load,
That down it fell, and with it bore
Crowdero, whom it *propp'd* before.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

Youth, of itself to numerous ills betray'd,
Requires a *prop*, and wants a foreign aid.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. i.

PRO'PAGATE, *v.* } Fr. *Propager*; It. *Propagàre*; Lat. *Propagare*, (*pro*, and *pangere*; *pango*, formerly *pago*, from the Gr. Παγω, Doric, pro πηγω, whence πηγνυω, seu πηγνυμι, to fix.)
PROPAGA'TION.
PRO'PAGATOR.
PRO'PAGABLE.

In the ways or methods of *propogating* trees described by Pliny, one is, when the twigs or branches are *fixed* in the earth, or earth *fixed* round the branches; these branches, when rooted, are severed from the parent stock, and thus the tree multiplied or increased. Thus, to *propagate* is—

To increase, to multiply, (sc.) the kind, the breed; to breed, to generate; generally, to increase, to spread.

I first upon the mountains high
built altars to thy name,
And grav'd it on the rocks thereby
To *propagate* thy fame.—*Drayton. The Quest of Cynthia.*

This practise, therefore, of acting vices, doth onely *propagate* them, not restraine them.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 3.

Poet. Sir, I have vpon a high and pleasant hill
Feign'd Fortune to be thron'd. The base o' the mount
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kinde of natures
That labour on the bosome of this sphere,
To *propagate* their states.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 1.

Recount the number of the wooers then;
And let me know what name they hold with men:
That my vnade may cast their estates
A curious measure; and conferre the rates
Of our two powrs, and theirs; to try, if we
Alone may *propagate* to victory
Our bold encounters of them all, or prone
The kind assistance of some other's lone.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

——— No need that thou
Shouldst *propagat*, already infinite;
And through all numbers absolute, though one.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

——— This we came not to,
Onely for *propagation* of a dowre
Remaining in the coffer of her friends,
From whom we thought it meet to hide our loue
Till time had made them for vs.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 3.

The worke of nature, in sending out these sprigs, taught us the feat to couch and lay sets in the ground, by way of *propagation*. Now, their be two waies to encrease trees by way of *propagation*.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b xvii. c. 13.

It was the singular and miraculous blessing of the gospel in the bands of the first *propagators* of it, that there was no speech nor language where their voice was not heard.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. i. s. 13.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures.—*Boyle.*

Afric and India shall his power obey;
He shall extend his *propagated* sway
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

He [Pythagoras] was the chief *propagator* of that doctrine amongst the Greeks, concerning three hypostases in the Deity.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 22.

We shall now examine the political customs and institutions of both ages, and weigh their influence in retarding or forwarding the *propagation* of mankind.
Hume, pt. ii. Ess. 11.

PROPE'L, *v.* } Fr. *Propulsion*; It. *Propulsàre*; Lat. *Propellere*, *propulsum*, to move or drive forward, (*pro*, and *pellere*, Gr. Πελλ-ειν, to move or cause to move.)
PROPULSE, *v.*
PROPULSA'TION.
PROPU'LSION.

To drive forward, to drive forth or out; and, thus, equivalent to—to *expel*; to drive off or away.

By all the whych thynges he might easily deme, with how great peryll, and with how great valiantnes thynges had bene attempted and *propulsed*.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 141.

And the sayde infideles, perceauyng that all succours were clerely estopped and *propulsed* from them.
Hall. Henry VII. an. 5.

To see the streames kept and scoured with hys nauie, that the Erle neyther shoulde nor might returne agayne into Fraunce, if he should be againe *propulsed* out of the realme.
Grafton. Edward IV. an. 9

Force is to be repelled and *propulsed* with force.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. ii. p. 50.

For anger sets the honse on fire, and all the spirits are busie upon trouble, and intend *propulsion*, defence, displeasure, or revenge.
Sp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 3. Case 8.

As the canal is lengthened or wire-drawn, it grows still smaller and slenderer, as as that the evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ, and the extremities of these small canals will, by *propulsion*, be carried off with the fluid continually, and likewise continually repaired, and new ones made in their room.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 2.

This [peristaltick] motion in some human creatures may be weak in respect to the viscidity of what is taken, so as not to be able to *propel* it.—*Id. Ib.* c. 1.

PROPE'ND, *v.* } Fr. *Propension*; It. *Propensiòne*; Sp. *Propension*; Lat. *Propensio*, *propensum*, past part. of *propendere*, to hang or lean forwards, (*pro*, and *pendere*.)
PROPE'NDENCY.
PROPE'NSE.
PROPE'NSENESS.
PROPE'NSION.
PROPE'NSITY.

To incline to; to have an inclination, tendency, or disposition to; to tend, be prone or disposed to.

We desire your honour to extend your accustomed vertue, as it hath been always heretofore *propense* to the honour of Almighty God, to the honourable service of the king and queen's majesty.—*Burnet. Records*, vol.ii. pt.ii. b.ii. No.30.

So of good will and meere *propensity* of heart, caused partly by nature and kin, by conjunction and vicinity of dominions adioyning so near togethere, hee is no lesse ready to forewarne your grace before.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 977. an. 1535.

My spritely brethren, I *propend* to you
In resolution to keepe Helen still;
For 'tis a cause that hath no meane dependance,
Vpon our ioynt and seuerall dignities.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 2.

An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention and *propendency* of actions.
Hale.

Which being likewise *propense* to all such as were for their studious and civil life worthy of esteem, I could not wrong their judgments and upright intentions so much as to think I had that regard for them from other cause than that I might be still encouraged to proceed in the honest and laudable courses, of which they apprehended I had given good proof.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body, out of which, without any other disorder, diseases will grow.
Donne. Devotions, p. 573.

But I attest the gods, your full consent
Gave wings to my *propension*, and cut off
All feares attending on so dire a project.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 2.

——— Happie then is he
Whom the innate *propensions* of thy minde
Stand bent to honour.
Chapman. Homer. To Earth the Mother of All.

For as this strong natural *propensity* to vice and impiety cannot possibly consist with the hypothesis of the soul's coming just out of God's hands pure and immaculate; so doth it most aptly suit with the doctrine of its praeexistence.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 10.

[Cicero] plainly declares himself to be more *propense* and inclinable to the doctrine of Balbus than either that of Velleius or Cotta.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 625.

Considering the *proponsion* of our depraved nature, the progress of virtue and goodness is up the hill, in which we not only move hardly and heavily, but are easily roll'd back. *Tillotson*, vol. 1. Ser. 29.

Whether it was owing to the confusions of his reign, or to his being born with little *propensity* to the Arts, we find but small traces of their having flourished under Edward the IV.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1. c. 3.

PRO'PER. Fr. *Propre, propriété*; It. *Pròpio, pròpria, proprietà*; Sp. *Propio, propria, propiedad, propriedad*; Lat. *Proprius, propriotas*, from *prope*, near. (Vossius.)
PRO'PERLY. See APPROPRIATE.
PRO'PERNESS. Belonging to, peculiarly
PRO'PERTY, *n.* or particularly belonging
PRO'PERTY, *v.* to; peculiar, particular; becoming, convenient,
PROPRIE'TY. meet, suitable, apt, or adapted, fit; well adapted,
PROPRIE'TARY, *adj.* (sc. to any purposes;) seemly, comely; having all
PROPRIE'TARY, *n.* suitable or becoming properties, qualities, or qualifications.
PROPRIE'TOR.

To him and alle hise to haf in heritage,
& non other wise, als terme, tyme & stage,
But als a *propire* thing, that were conquest tille him.
R. Brunne, p. 325.

Who so wille his dedes alle the soth se,
The romance that men redes ther is the *propirte*.
Id. p. 205.

But eche man hath his *propre* ghifte of God, oon thus, and a nothir thus.—*Wiclif. 1 Corynth.* c. 7.

But every man hath hys *proper* gyft of God, one after thys manner, another after that.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Who coude rime in English *properly*
His martirdom? forsooth it am not I.
Chaucer. The Knighies Tale, v. 1462.

The wise Plato sayth, as ye mow rede,
The worde must nede accorden with the dede,
If men shwl tellen *propriety* a thing,
The word must cosin be to the werking.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,158.

For supplant with his slye east
Full ofte hapneth for to mose
Thyng, which another man hath sowe,
And maketh common of *proprete*
With sleight, and with subtilitee.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

As it chuneed, Pharao his daughter toke him vp, and being much delited with the *proprenes* of the childe, neurished him vp at home for her owne sonne.
Udal. Actes of the Apostles, c. 7.

Perswadyng themselves that he being once slayne, they shoulde bee the onelye lordes and *proprietaries* of the vineyard.—*Id. Mark*, c. 12.

Certaine it is, that God hath ordeined *proprieties* of thing, so that that which is mine is not thine; and what thon hast I cannot take from thee.
Latimer. 5th Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

But first he casts to change his *proper* shape
Which else might work him danger or delay.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Wonder not then, what God for you saw good
If I refuse not, but convert, as you,
To *proper* substance. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

——— What dies but what had life
And sin? the body *properly* hath neither.—*Id. Ib.* b. x.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, till she quite loose
The divine *property* of her first being.—*Id. Comus.*

——— I will not leeke:
I am too high born to be *propertied*
To be a secondary at controll,
Or vsefull serving-man, and instrument
To oay soueraigne state throughout the world.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act v. sc. 2.

——— His voyce was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres, and that to friends;
But when he meant to quaile, and shake the orbe,
He was as rattling thunder.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

But whether if the king be not the *proprietorie* of the realme, may he not at least be called the usufructuary, or receiver of the profits of the crown lands.
Prynne. Prezebcry & Dialogally, App. p. 168.

Whereof he being the simple usager
But for the state, (not in *propriety*)
Did alien at his pleasure, and transfer
The same t' his minions, and to whom he list.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

I will not give the reasons why I writ not always in the *proper* terms of navigation, land service, or in the cant of any profession. I will only say, that Virgil has avoided those *proprietics*, because he writ not to mariners, soldiers, astronomers, gardeners, peasants, &c.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

It is evident, that though the things of nature are given in common, yet man by being master of himself, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of *property*.
Locke. Of Civil Government, b. ii. c. 5. s. 46.

Men of consideration from their age, their profession, or their character; men of *proprietary* landed estates, &c.
Burke. Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.

The exterior of this mansion [Colonna] is indifferent; but its extent, its vast court, its gardens, and its furniture, are worthy the rank and dignity of its *proprietor*.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. c. 1.

PRO'PHECY. Fr. *Prophétie, prophétizer*;
PRO'PHESY, *v.* It. *Profezia, profetare*; Sp.
PRO'PHESIER. *Profecia, profetizar*; Lat. of
PRO'PHET. the Lower Ages, *Prophetare*;
PRO'PHETESS. Gr. Προφητευ-ειν, *prædicere*,
PROPHE'TICK. to predict, to foretell, (προ,
PROPHE'TICAL. and φημι.)
PROPHE'TICALLY. To predict, to foretell, to
PRO'PHETIZE, *v.* presage, to foresee; also to predict, to preach, to expound or explain.

The twey holy *prophetes* were Osee and Ysaie,
Thilke time in Israel, and dude here *prophecie*.
R. Gloucester, p. 38.

A *prophecie* sals he sall die, & he is onere,
After that day Scotland may haf gode recouere.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

Therfore, britheren, loue ghe to *profecie*, and nyle ghe forbede to speke in tungis, but be alle thingis doon honestli and bi due orden in ghou.—*Wiclif. 1 Corynth.* c. 14.

Wherefore, brethren, coiet to *prophecy*, and forbid not to speake with tongues.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ypocritis, Ysaie the *prophet profeziede* wel of you, and seide this peple honourith me with lippis; but her herte is fer fro me.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 15.

Ypocrites, well *prophesyed* of you Esayas saying: This people draweth nye vnto me with their mouthes, & honoureth me with their lyppes, how be it their hearies are fare from me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But *profecies* ben not to men out of the feith, but to feithful men.—*Wiclif*, 1 *Cor.* c. 14.

Contrary wyse, *prophesying* serueth not for thē that beleue not; but for them which beleue.—*Id. Ib.*

Thou suffrith the womman Tesabel which seith that sche is a *profetesse* to teche and disseyue my seruauntis.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 2.

Saynt Danyd of Wales, the great archebishop of Meneinia, had many *prophaires* and manye angels sent afore to geue warning of his comming xxx. yeares ere he was borne.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

Therfore I doe not disallowe, that the Jewes beyng vehmentlye geuen to the *prophetes prophecieyng*, sekc there for the commynge of Messias.—*Udal. Peter*, c. 1.

She was to be marueiled at, as a false *prophetisse*, and seducer of the people.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 9.

Prophet of ill? For never good came from thee towards me;
Not to a word's worth: evermore, thou tookst delight to be
Offensive in thy auguries; which thou continuest still;
Now casting thy *prophetique* gull, and vouching all our ill
(Shot from Apollo) is imposed.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

[The exercise] called *prophesying* was this: that the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week-day in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of scripture.
Bacon. Pacification of the Church.

By him know'st all the powers *prophetical*
(O thou farr-worker!) and the fates of all.
Chapman. A Hymne to Hermes.

Th' offronted whore *prophetically* showne
By holy John in his mysterious scrouls.
Stirling. Doomsday. The Second Houre.

Or whether nature else hath conference
With profound sleep, and so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams, what hurt is near,
And gives the heavy careful heart to fear.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Prophecy comprehends these three things: prediction; singing, by the dictate of the Spirit; and understanding and explaining the mysterious, hidden sense of scripture, by an immediate illumination and motion of the Spirit.
Locke. Paraphrase of 1 *Cor.* c. 12. Note.

For ancient Decker *prophesyed* long since,
That in this pile should reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and flail of sense.
Dryden. Mac-Flecknoe.

But, oh! commit not thy *prophetic* mind
To flitting leaves, the sport of every wind,
Lest they dispense in air our empty fate:
Write not, but, what the powers ordain, relate.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

How oft I gaz'd, *prophetically* sad!
How oft I saw her dead, while yet in smiles!
Young. Complaint, Night 6.

PROPHYLA'CTIC, *adj.* Fr. *Prophilactice*;
PROPHYLA'CTIC, *n.* Gr. προφυλακτικος,
PROPHYLA'CTICAL. that can or may
guard against; (προ, and φυλασσ-ειν.)
PROPHYLA'CTICALLY. Precautionary, preventing.

The third, [remedy,] dietetical and *prophylactical*, receipts of wholesome caution: which I mean (with a determinate praeterition of the rest) to spend my houre upon. Save yourselves from this untoward generation.
Bp. Hall. Sermon preached to the Lords.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health.—*Watts. Logic*, pt. i. c. 6. § 10.

What remains here is to point out, if possible, some simple, easy, and rational method of putting the human body, where the disease in question prevails, into such a state, as shall probably guard it against catching the deadly poison. That such a *prophylactic* may be found in the muriatic solid, or the concentrated spirit of sea-salt, I am inclined to believe.—*Sir W. Fordyce. On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 6.

PROPINE, *v.* } Fr. *Propiner*; It. and Lat.
PROPINA'TION. } *Propinare*; Gr. προπιν-ειν, *præ, bibere*, to drink before.

To drink before, (and give the cup to another;) and, thus, to give or offer in token of friendship or affection; to offer, to propose, to present.

O rody rosier,
Some drop of thy graceful dew to us *propine*.
A Ballade in Commendation of our Lady. (Chaucer.)

There are no seasons, autumn, summer, spring,
All are stern winter, and no birth forth bring:
Red turns the sky's blue curtain o'er this globe,
As to *propine* the judge with purple robe.
Drummond. Shadow of the Judgment.

This *propination* was carried about towards the right-hand, where the superiour quality of some of the guests did not oblige them to alter that method.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iv. c. 20.

The lovely sorceress mix'd, and to the prince
Health, peace, and joy *propin'd*.—*Smart. The Hop Garden.*

PROPINQUITY. It. *Propiàquo, propinquità*; Sp. *Propinquo*; Lat. *Propinquus*, (from *prope*, near.)

Nearness, in time or space; nearness of kin, near or close relationship.

His uncle York, and all the peers betook
Themselves to him, as to their sov'reign; when
King Richard's wrongs, and his *propinquity*,
Did seem to make no distance in their eye.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

Which *propinquitie* of blood notwithstanding, the sayd Marques for poynts of treason layde agaynst him suffred at the Tower hill the xxx. yere of the reigne of king Henry the eyght.—*Grefton. Q. Mary*, an. 3.

The ligaments in the inside of the scleritick tunicles of the eye, draw the retina nearer to the crystalline humor, and by their relaxation suffer it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance or *propinquity*.—*Ray. Of the Creation*, pt. ii.

PROPI'TIATE, *v.* Fr. *Propitier, propice*;
PROPI'TIABLE. It. *Propizio*; Lat. *Pro-*
PROPITIA'TION. *pitius*; a *prope*, quia, qui
PROPI'TIATORY, *adj.* *propinqui* sunt auxilium
PROPI'TIATORY, *n.* ferre possunt et præsentes
PROPI'TIOUS. pro *propitiis*, dicimus,
PROPI'TIOUSLY. (Vossius.) *Propitious*,—
PROPI'TIOUSNESS. Present in aid, ready
PRO'PICE, *adj.* or willing to aid, assist,
or favour; favourable, gracious.

To *propitiate*,—to cause to be *propitious*, favourable, or gracious; to gain the favour, to ingratiate; to conciliate, to reconcile, to atone.

Propice is used in our old writers as the Fr. *Propice*,—apt, fit, meet, proper, convenient for, (Cotgrave.)

On which things weren cherubyns of glorie ouerschadewynge the *propiciatorie*.—*Wiclif. Hebreus*, c. 9.

Undoubtedly, very eloquence is in every tonge where any matter or acte done or to be done is expressed in wordes clene, *propise*, ornate, and comely.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 13.

But of that matter, and also of rigour and equalitie of punishement. I wyll traite more amply in a place more *propice* for that purpose —*Sir T. Elyot. Governaor*, b. ii. c. 7.

Whiche, when wind and wether were to them *propice* and conuenient, were shortly transported into England.
Hall. Hen. VI. an. 31.

First I phantasied that if I list to take vpon me the crowne and imperiall sceptre of the realme, now was the time *propice* and conenient.—*Grafton. Rich. III.* an. 2.

But saintete Paul to the Hebrues exerting men to charitable deades saith, with suche sacrifices God is maide fauorable, or God is *propitiate*, if we shall make new Englishe.—*Bp. Gardner. Explication*, fol. 150.

In the Masse there is the liuely sacrifice of the church, which is *propitiable*, as well for the sinnes of the quicke as of the dead.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1322. an. 1554.

This is my body whiche is betrayed for you. Then hane we Christ's body recommended vnto us (as oure sacrifice) and a sacrifice *propiciatory* for al the synnes of the worlde.
Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of the Sacrament, fol. 33.

But now hath God declared Christe to be unto all people the very *propitiatory*, mercie table, and sacrifice.
Udal. Romaines, c. 3.

What hope, Aurora, to *propitiate* thee,
Unless the Muse sing my apology?
Crashaw. The Delights of the Muses.

It could never enter into my minde that he was either irritable or *propitiable* by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant service, such as are neither perfective of humane nature, nor the genuine result of that perfection.—*More*, General Pref. p. x.

Unskilful with what words to pray, let mee
Interpret for him, mee his advocate!
And *propitiation*, all his works on mee
Good or not good ingraft, my merit those
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

And now t'asswage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I meane to sing the praises of thy name,
And thy victorious conquests to areed.—*Spenser*, Hymn 1.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The God *propitiate*, and the pest assuage.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

The notion of a *propitiatory* sacrifice is, that it procures the pardon of all sins to the offender.—*Sharp*, vol. viii. Ser. 11.

Yet oh! that Fate, *propitious* ineliu'd,
Had rais'd my birth, or had debas'd my mind;
To my large soul not all her treasure lent,
And then betray'd it to a mean descent!
Dryden. Absolom & Achitophel.

All these, and perhaps many others, joined with the *propitiousness* of climate to that sort of men, and the length of age it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak, a fig, or a plane-tree, that shall deserve to be renowned in story.
Sir W. Temple. Of Ancient and Modern Learning.

PROPO'NE, *v.* Fr. *Proposer*; It. *Propôrre*; Sp. *Proponer*; Lat. *Proponere, propositum*, to put or place before (*pro*, and *ponere*.) See PUROPSE.
To put or place before, to lay before; to bring forward, to offer; to offer or present to the mind or thoughts; to offer reciprocally, to confer.
Proposal is formed upon the past part. *proponed, propounned, propound.*

Propose, the noun, is in the first folio of Shakespeare, *purpose*; the alteration is sanctioned by the Fr. *Propos*, and the usage of the verb by Shakespeare himself, a few lines preceding.

How he entride into the hons of God and took leoves of *proposicions* and cet and gal to hem that weren with him.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 6.

Your highnes, for &c. had by your oratours *proponed* certain offres and condicions to his majesty.
State Papers. Wolsey to Henry VIII. 1527.

Ye shall *propone* the said ordenance unto the Emperor, according to our said promise made on that behalf.
Wyatt. Works. The King to Sir T. Wyatt, May 4, 1538.

It is no ymiteció of Christ, for he neuer mede vowe, neither *proponed* he any doctryne of vowes makynge.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 133.

The Frenchmen prudently made aunawer, so that on bothe parties the matter was politiquely and artificially *proponed* and oppugned.—*Holt. Hen. VII.* an. 5.

So that in this part of his fyrste question, maister Masker hath geuen himself a fale in the sutcell *proponing* of his question.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p 1107.

Neuer was the holy gospell yet sincerely taught, the glorie of God *proponed*, and the inordinate lyuynges of men reprehended, but such vproure of hypocrites, and suche tumulte of tyrauntes hath folowed.—*Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

This in dede is the sum of the questiõ, in words (as it is *proponded*) blasphemous and wicked, but yet it painteth out the matter, that I haue in hande.
Bp. Gardner. On True Obedience, fol. 41.

Being a maõ of the latter he entred into the temple of God, nor was any thing afeard to eat the consecrate leaues, which thei called *panes propositionis*, that is to saie the loaues of *propositio*, or of shewing furth.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 6.

Sir Artegall, who all this while was bound
Upon a hard adventure yet in quest,
Fit time for him thence to depart it found,
To follow that which he did long *propound*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

Hero. Good Margaret, runne thee to the parlour,
There shalt thou finde my cosin Beatrice,
Proposing with the Prince and Claudio.
Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing, Act iii. sc. 1.

There will she hide her,
To listen to our *purpose*. [The quarto has *propose*.]
Id. Ib.

But I should ill become this throne, O peers,
And this imperial sovrainty, adorn'd
With splendor, arm'd with power, if aught *propos'd*
And prudg'd of public moment, in the shape
Of difficulty or danger, could deter
Me from attempting.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Sam. Spare that *proposal*, father, spare the trouble
Of that sollicitation. *Id. Samson Agonistes.*

Some deny the infallibility of the present church; and only make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*.
Chillingworth. The Answer to the Preface, p. 17.

And such impediment I will make out by lawful proofs to be transmitted by the foresaid messenger to the cardinal *proponent* of the Holy Roman Church in the congregation of the Sacred Council.—*Barrow. Pope's Supremacy*, Introd.

It is disputed, I know, in natural philosophy, whether the sense being duly qualify'd, and the object as duly *propoun'd*, and the medium fitted to both, the sense can be deceived in the apprehension of its object; and it is generally held in the negative.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 4.

Now there could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistick hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it, to their best advantage.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 175.

Q. May a man, wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, be saved?
A. What the *proposer* means by wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, I know not.—*Sharp*, vol. vii. App.

Legislators use to clap a *proposition*,
As justices do criminals, in prison,
And, in as learn'd antheatic nonsense, writ
The names of all their moods and figures fit.
Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

If a *proposition* ascribing the nature of things has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be esteemed universal, in its *propositional* sense. If it has a singular subject, in its *propositional* sense it is always ranked with universals.
Watts. Logick, pt. iii. c. 2. § 1.

He (Nicholas Briot) was the inventor, or at least one of the first *proposers* of coining money by a press, instead of the former manner of hammering.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 1.

PROPO'RTION, *n.* Fr. *Proportion, proportionner*; It. *Proporzione, proporzionàre*; Sp. *Proporcion, proporcionar*; Lat. *Proportio, pro*, and *portio*, quasi *partio*, from *pars*, a part, share, or deal.
A comparison, adjustment, arrangement, or assortment; an adaptation, a correspondence of *parts* or shares, (in number or measure, degree, quality, form, &c.;) a fit, suitable, appropriate, due part or share. To *proportion*—
To fit, suit, or adapt, the parts or shares; to form or fashion, arrange or assort in fit or appropriate *parts* or shares.

Thou hyndest the elementes by nombres *proporcionables*, that the colde thynges mowen accorden with the hotte thinges, and the drie things with the moiste.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

The quantitie of meate moste be *proporcioned* after the substance and qualite therof, and accordinge to the complexion of hym that eateth.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. ii. p. 16.

Her armes long in just *proporcion* cast,
Her hands depaint with veines all blue and white.
Vncertaine Auctors. Description and Praise of his Loue.

There be nothing found out of order or lacking, according to the book of orders, which every shipe *proportionable* to her burthen ought to haue.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 863.

They are of the colour of yellow wax, and their stalke groweth great *proportionably*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 424.

And the rest of the roofe *proportionally* answering to this lower building.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 577.

Surely, I believe verily for my part, that he [our Saviour Christ] suffered the paines of hell *proportionally*, as it corresponddeth and answereth to the viiute of the world.
Latimer. Ser. before K. Edward.

And so to werke it after his *proporcynary*,
That it may appere to all that shall it se,
A thynge ryght parfyte and wall in eche degre.
Fabyan, vol. i. Prol. p. 3.

These twelve aeglogues, which, for that they be *proportioned* to the state of the twelve moneths, he tearmeth it the *Shepherd's Calendar*.—*Spenser. Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

Most writers agree, that Porus was four cubits and a shaft's length high, and that being upon an elephant's back, he wanted nothing in height and bigness to be *proportionable* for his mountare, albeit it were a very great elephant.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 584.

The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness* to the temper and constitution of any thing.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 479.

Whence it should come expressively direct,
Holding just distance to the lineament,
And should the beams *proportionably* project.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iv.

Nor yet on him found deadly, yet he lives,
Lives, as thou saidst, and gaines to live as man
Higher degree of life, inducement strong
To us, as likely tasting to attaine
Proportional ascent, which cannot be
But to be gods, or angels, demi gods.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

All sense, so far as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impression which is made.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. ii. c. 2. s. 5.

And if they found him fair, and well *proportionated* of all his limbs and strong, they gaue order he should be brought up, and appointed him one of the nine thousand parts of inheritance for his education.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 41.

It is wished that the poetical monks in celebration of him, [Arthur,] and other such worthies, had contained themselves within bounds of likelihood; or else that some judges, *proportionate* to those of the Grecian games, (who always by public authority pulled down the statues erected if they exceeded the true symmetry of the victors) had given such exorbitants their desert.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3. *Selden. Illustrations.*

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 12.

By this adaptation and congruity of those faculties to their several proper objects, and by the fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions, qualities, or motions, upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their sensitive, the sensitive nature hath no much of perception and recognition of things as is necessary for its sensible being.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 2.

Then all the train, who gather'd round the grave,
Each for his rank *proportion'd* treasures gave.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. v.

Proportionable to the affection we bear to any thing, is the earnestness of our desires, and the diligence of our pursuit after it.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 10.

In the things of this world, no man is allowed or believed to will any thing heartily, which he does not endeavour after *proportionably*.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 10.

The empire of man over the brute force of the lower animals is *proportioned*, not to his physical strength, but to the knowledge he possesses of their respective constitutions.
Stewart. Philos. Essays, Prel. Diss. 7. c. 2.

Proportion is the measure of relative equality.
Burke. Of the Sublime and Beautiful, pt. iii. s. 2.

An extensive commerce, by producing large stocks, diminishes both interest and profits; and is always assisted, in its diminution of the one, by the *proportional* sinking of the other.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 4.

The vulgar of every country possess it in certain degrees, *proportioned* to their opportunities of conversation with the more enlightened.—*Hickie. Introduction to the Lusiad.*

PROPRIETY. See PROPER.

PROPU'GN, *v.* Fr. *Propugnacure*; It. *Propugnácolo*; Lat. *Propugnaculum, propugnare*, to fight for, (*pro*, and *pugnare*.)
To fight, strive, or contend for; to defend.
Propugnacle,—a defence, a strong hold; a fortress.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith.—*Hammond.*

They had posts and places of fastness to retire to, as Biscay and Wales, where nature hath cast up those mountains as *propugnacles* of defence.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 19.

For what (alas) can these my single armes?
What *propugnation* is in one man's valour
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrell would excite?
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 2.

Now we understand, that he [Plutarch] was an earnest *propugnor* of another third principle (as himself calls it) besides them both, viz. a θεῖον καὶ κακοποιὸν, a mad, irrational, and maleficent soul or dæmon.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 216.

PROPU'LSE. See PROPEL.

PRORE. See PROW.

PRORO'GUE, *v.* } Fr. *Proroguer*, It. *Prorogare*, Sp. *prorogar*; Sp. *Prorogar*; Lat. *Prorogare, pro* or *porro rogare*; *prorogare* propriè est populi, per *legem* alicui magistratum, imperium, provinciam *continuantes*. Semperque dicitur, ubi *continuatio* sit saltem *decreto* alliquo, ut senatûs, (Ernestus.) To continue to a future period by law; (*rogatione.*) See ABROGATE, DEROGATE, &c.
PRORO'GATION.

To lengthen or prolong the continuance, to continue, to prolong, to protract.

To put off or postpone the period or termination; to put off. (sc. to a future time,) to postpone.

And so vpon this poynct after a fewe aetes for the publicke weldhe of the realme condiscended and agreed, the parliamēt was *prorogd* to Westminster.—*Hall. Henry V.* an 2.

He saw there was no *prorogation* of the time, but that after one night passed, ye victory should be determined.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 35.

Pompey and Crassus having been with Cæsar to talk with him *i'the* for that purpose came out of Gaul beyond the Alpes) made an agreement there herwixt them, to demand the second consulship together, and when they had it, then to *prorogue* Cæsar's government for five years more.
North. Plutarch, p. 650.

I heare thou must, and nothing may *prorogue* it,
On Thursday next be married to this countie.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 1.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs are they [the two houses of peers and commons] assembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dissolved: but each house may adjourn itself.—*Bacon. Advice to Sir G. Villers*, a. 28.

When they preferred another law for the *prorogation* of the provinces and armies which Cæsar demanded, Cato would speak no more to the people to hinder it.
North. Plutarch, p. 651.

There is nothing more absolutely destructive of the very designs of religion, than to stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart, that he may *prorogue* that return with safety, and without any prejudice to his eternal concernments.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 6.

But it now seems to be allowed, that a *prorogation* must be expressly made, in order to determine the session.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 2.

PRORU'PTION. Lat. *Proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, to burst forward or forth.

A breaking or bursting forth.

Excluding but one day, the latter broad impetient, by a forcible *proruption* anticipate their period of exclusion.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 16.

PROSCRI'BE, *v.* } Fr. *Proscrire, proscript*; It. *Proscrivere, proscritto*; Sp. *Proscribir, proscrito*; Lat. *Proscribere, proscriptum*, (*pro*, and *scribere*;)
PROSCRI'PTION.
PROSCRI'PTIVE.

to place or set before in writing, to publish in writing, (sc.) goods to be sold, names of persons to be punished, either by death, banishment, or otherwise.

To pronounce or proclaim the punishment, &c.; the sentence of punishment; to doom or adjudge; to outlaw, to banish, to interdict.

For whatsoever he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicat, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this *proscript*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 271. an. 1250.

I leave the slaughters that thou didst for me,
Of Senators; for which, I hid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, (being so bliv'd)
And writ him in the list of my *proscriv'd*
After thy fact, to save thy little shame.
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act i.

Bru. Therein our letters do not well agree:
Mine speake of seuenty senators, that dy'ds
By their *proscriptions*, Cicero being one.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act iv. sc. 3.

If hee did not [auoid the countrie] within fifteene dayes the rebell was to stand *proscribed*, and put out of protection.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 162.

A poetaster, in his raging fit,
(Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys)
Is dreaded and *proscrib'd* by men of sense.
Roscommon. Horace. Art of Poetry.

The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form than they now appear, if the Emperour had not taken care to make friends of him and Horace.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

In Sylla's bloody *proscription*, matters came to that pass in Rome, that if a man had but a fair garden, a rich jewel, or but a ring of value, it was enough to get his name posted up in the cut-throat roll, and to cost him his life, for having any thing worth the taking from him.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 11.

But they [plays] have been zealously *proscribed* by the godly in later ages; and the play-house, according to a learned divine, is the perch of hell.
Hume. Essays, vol. ii. p. 490. Notes.

He told the people from the rostrum, "he had now *proscribed* all that he remembered; and such as he had forgot, must come into some future '*proscription*'."
Langhorne. Plutarch, vol. iii. *Sylla.*

Our constitution is not made for great, general, and *proscriptive* exclusions; sooner or later it will destroy them, or they will destroy the constitution.
Burke. Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.

PROSE, *n.* } Fr. *Prose*; It. Sp. and Lat. *Prosa*; i.e. *prorsa* (seu *proversa*) oratio quasi *recta*, cui opponitur carmen, quod *rectum* non est, quia cantu *inflectur*, (Vossius.)
PROSA'IC.
PROSA'ICAL.
PRO'SAL.
PRO'SEN.
Applied to—

The direct, straightforward continuity of words or language, (sc.) free from metrical portions or divisions.

To *prose*,—to write *prose*; to continue writing or speaking *prose*, dully, tediously.

I wol you tell a litel thing in *prose*,
That oughte liken you.
Chaucer. Prologue to Melibeus, v. 13,866.

Thereeycles of Syros, in the dates of king Cyrus, invented first the writing in *prose*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

It was found, (I must say therefore,) that whether aught was impos'd me by them that had the overlooking, or betaken to of mine own choice in English, or other tongue, *prosing* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the stile by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. ii.

And surely Nashe, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bare.
Drayton. Of Poets & Poesy.

At first without the least restraint compose,
And mould the future poem into *prose*.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. i.

But we shall mention no more of these, because they occur so frequently in all manner of Greek writers, both metrical and *prosaical*.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 261.

The priest not always composed his *prosai* raptures into verse.—*Sir T. Brown. Miscellany*, p. 177.

'Tis not enough to close the flowing line,
And in ten syllables your sense confine,
Or write in mere *prosaic* rhymes like me,
That can deserve the name of poetry.
Francis. Horace. Satires, b. i.

The first polite *prose* we have was writ by a man who is still alive. [Swift.]—*Hume*, pt. i. Ess. 12.

PRO'SECUTE, *v.* } Fr. *Poursuivre*; It. *Prosegurire*; Sp. *Proseguir*; Lat. *Prosequi*, to follow forth; (*pro*, and *sequi.*)
PROSECU'TION.
PRO'SECUTOR.

To pursue or follow, to continue to follow; to proceed in or go on with; to proceed in or carry on, a suit.

So forth she rose, and through the purest sky
To Jove's high palace straight cast to ascend,
To *prosecute* her plot. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, c. 6.

She was no whit thereby discouraged
From *prosecuting* of her first intent,
But forward with bold steps into the nexte roome went.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 11.

——— I, however,
Must not omit a father's timely care
To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or how else. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

——— But zeal mov'd thee;
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods unable
To acquit themselves and *prosecute* their foes
But by ungodly deeds, the contradiction
Of their own deity, gods cannot be.
Milton. Samson Agonistes

——— Thou art sworne Eros,
That when the exigent should come, which now
Is come indeed: when I should see behinde me
Th' inexitable *prosecution* of disgrace and horror,
That on my command, thou then wouldst kill me.
Do it, the time is come.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 12.

The conclusion of the story I purposely forbore to *prosecute*, because I could not obtain from myself to show Absalom unfortunate.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, To the Reader.

He [the king] is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

In criminal proceedings, or *prosecutions* for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity, if the king personally sate in judgment; because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of *prosecutor*.—*Id. Ib.*

PRO'SELYTE, *n.* } Fr. *Prosélyte*; It. *Prosélita*; Sp. *Proselito*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Proselytus*; Gr. Προσήλυτος,
PRO'SELYTE, *v.*
PRO'SELYTISM.
PRO'SELYTIZE, *v.*

(πρὸς, and ἔλευθον, to come,) one who has come; a foreigner or stranger.

One who has come over to; a convert.

And Iewis and *proselitis*, men of Crete and of Arabie, we han herd hem spekynge in oure langagis the greete thingis of God.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 2.

This warninge last thinge of me, for that thou hatest the vnsemelye dedes of the Nicolyatanes, so called of one Nicolas a *proselyte* of Antioche, and one of ye vii. deacons ordayned by the apostles.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

Men on all hands almost keep their own *proselytes* by affrighting them with the fearful sermons of damnation: but in the mean time here is no security to them that are not able to judge for themselves, and no peace for them that are.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

Spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be wash'd, as the Christian is baptized, and both to take upon them new names, new kindreds and relations, as if they had entred into the mother's womb again, and come out in new families, new countries, born neither of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 509.

The same Josephus afterwards, in his twelfth book, brings in Aristæus (who seems to have been a secret *proselyted* Greek) pleading with Ptolemæus Philadelphus in behalf of the Jews and their liberty.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 467.

Our Saviour found, when he came into the world, that his countrymen the Jews had used that ceremony of baptism many ages, for the admission of *proselytes* into the true religion.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Dis. 7.

The Gentoo religion has a principle peculiar to itself; it admits of no *proselytes*.
Mickle. Inquiry into the Bramin Philosophy.

If his grace be one of these whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect whose doctrines he is invited to embrace.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

PROSEMINA'TION. Lat. *Proseminare*, to sow.

We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable *sponte natum*, because we see not its *prosemination*.
Hale. The Origin. of Mankind, p. 268.

PRO'SODY. } Fr. *Prosode*; It. Sp. and Lat. *Prosodia*; Gr. Προσῳδία, πρὸς, and ᾠδὴ, song or tune.
PROSO'DIAN, *n.*
PROSO'DICAL.
PRO'SODIST.

Prosody and orthography are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.
B. Jonson. English Grammar, c. 1.

That the forbidden fruit of paradise was an apple, is commonly believed, confirmed by tradition, perpetuated by writings, verses, pictures; and some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive the Latine word *malum*, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 1.

This [*Phantastic Macaronic*] is a burlesque Latin poem, in heroic metre, cheqoured with Italian and Tuscan words, and those of the plebeian character, yet not destitute of *prosodical* harmony.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 356.

Here are the swiftness of the rapid race, and the march of slow-paced majesty, exhibited by the same poet in the same sequence of syllables, except that the exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness.—*Johnson. Life of Pope.*

PRO'SOPO-GRAPHY. See the quotation, and PROSOPOPEIA.

Thus furre of the actes and deeds of Stephan; now a little of other breefe remembrances, and first touching the *prosopographie* or description of his person.
Holinshed. Stephan, an. 1154.

PRO'SOPOLEPSIE. Gr. Προσωπολψια, *personæ acceptio, respectus*; προς, ωψ, and ληψις, from λαμβ-ανω, to take.

Regard or favour to personal appearance; personal partiality.

There can be no reason given, why there might not be as well other ranks and orders of souls superiour to those of men, without the injustice of *prosopolepsie*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 567.

PROSOPOPE'IA. Fr. *Prosopopée*; It. *Prosopopèa*; Sp. *Prosopopeia*; Lat. *Prosopopœia*; Gr. Προσωποποιια, προς, ωψ, ποιε-ειν, προσωπον ποιειν, to make, frame, or feign, a person.

Of the *prosopopœia*, or personification there are two kinds, one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects; the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character.
Louth. Lectures. Gregory, vol. i.

PRO'SPECT, *n.* PROSPE'CTION. PROSPE'CTIVE, *adj.* PROSPE'CTIVE, *n.* } Fr. *Prospect*; It. *Prospètto*; Sp. *Prospecto*; Lat. *Prospectus*, from *prospectum*, past part. of *prospicere*, to look forwards, (*pro* and *specere.*)

Prospective. — the view before us, in space or time; the sight, the scene before us, (as we turn; and hence,) the scene around us.

They spoke of Alhazen and Vitellon,
And Aristotle, that writes in hir lives
Of queinie mirroure, and of *prop-ectives*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,517.

And the streets were hanged on both sides with blew cloth, which, together with the foresayd banners, yeelded a very stately and gallant *prospect*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 605.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd
From whose high top to ken the *prospect* round,
If cottage were in view, sheep-cote or herd;
But cottage, herd, or sheep-cote none he saw.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humour, seem to see the self same things to appear otherwise to them, than either they do to other, or are indeed in themselves.—*Daniel. Defence of Rhyme.*

Howsoever, the whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France, there now lay the *prospective*.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 219.

For once it was my dismal hap to hear
A sybil old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage,
And in time's long and dark *prospective* glass
Foresaw what future days should bring to pass.
Milton. Vacation Exercise.

Heavens! what a goodly *prospect* spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays!
Thomson. Summer.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator!
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 15.

PRO'SPER, *v.* PROSPE'RITY. PROSPE'ROUS. PROSPE'ROUSLY. } Fr. *Prospérer*; It. *Prosperare*; Sp. *Prosperar*; Lat. *Prosperare*, from *prosperus*; Gr. Προσφορος, from προσφερειν, (προς, and φερειν,) to bear or bring to.

To bear or bring (benefit or advantage) to; to favour, to have or cause to have good success, good fortune, to succeed or be successful or fortunate, to thrive.

Certes sinful mannes soule is betraied of the divel, by covetise of temporel *properite*.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Beloved, I wish in al thinges that thou *prosperedst* and faredest well, eue as thy soule *prospereth*.
Bible, 1551. 3 *John.*

The Lorde (before who I walke) wil sende his angel with the, and *prosper* thy iourney.—*Id. Genesis*, c. 24.

Oh holy God, whatso thour art, we shall
Follow thee, and all blithe obey thy will;
Be at our hand, and frendly vs assist;
Adresse the sterres with *prosperous* influence.
Surrey. Virgile, Æneis, b. iv.

Consider, that he live at his hartes ease *prosperously* in this worlde to his lines end.
Bp. Gardner. On True Obedience, To the Reader.

Though every State by long experience findes,
That greatest blessings *prosp'ring* Peace imparts,
As which all subjects to good order binds.
Stirling. A Paræneis to Prince Henry.

——— With this advantage then
To union, and firm faith, and firm accord,
More than can be in heav'n, we now return
To claim our just inheritance of old
Surer to *prosper* then *prosperity*
Could have assur'd us. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

As thou art wont, my prompted song else mute,
And bear through highth or depth of nature's bounds
With *prosperous* wing full summ'd to tell of deeds
Above heroic. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

Prosperity is but a nurse to virtue: a nurse which is like to starve it in its infancy, and to spoil it in its growth.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

There the vain youth who made the world his prize,
That *prosperous* robber, Alexander, lies.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. x.

Amongst men, those who are *prosperously* unjust, are entitled to panegyric; but afflicted virtue is insolently stabbed with all manner of reproaches.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

Why, we are willing to trust God for our livelihood, so long as we have something to live on: we are willing to trust God with any other, so long as that concern goes on *prosperously*.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Ser. 4.

By vain *prosperity* receiv'd,
To her they vow their truth, and are again believ'd.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

PROSTERNA'TION. Fr. *Prosterner*; It. *Prostèrnere*; Sp. *Prosternarse*; to prostrate, to lay flat or along, (Cotgrave.)

Prostration. See PROSTRATE.

While we think we are borne aloft, and apprehend no hazzard, the falling floor siuks under us, and with it we descend to ruine. There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlookt for.—*Pelham*, Res. 60.

PROSTI'BULOUS. Lat. *Prostibulum*, a prostitute, (qv.)

Meretricious.

The great governours and learned lawers of the world, hath she made in manner of beastly drunkerdes, wytlesse, fayethlesse, and graceless, by their *prostibulous* doctrine.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

For in hyr dwelleth the adulonterous cardenals, the *prostibulous* prelates and priestes.—*Id. Ib.* pt. iii.

PRO'STITUTE, *v.* PRO'STITUTE, *adj.* PROSTITU'TION. PRO'STITUTOR. } Fr. *Prostituer*; It. *Prostituire*; Sp. *Prostituir*; Lat. *Prostituere*; quasi ante vel publicé *statuere*; to place or set before, openly, publicly, (sc.) for hire or gain.

To place or set out to hire, (sc. to base purposes;) to put out, to expose to pollution.

Whereas here whole shires of fruitfull rich grounds, lying now waste for want of people, do *prostitute* themselves unto vs, like a faire and beautifull woman, in the pride and floure of desired yeeres.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 685.

All now was turn'd to jollitie and game,
To luxurie and riot, feast and dance,
Marrying or *prostituting* as befell,
Rape or adulterie, where passing faire
Allurd them. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

Honour, dejected from that sovereign state,
From whence at first it challenged a being,
Now *prostitute* to infamy and hate.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

Sam. Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair
After my great transgression, so requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin
By *prostituting* holy things to idols.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

I pity, from my soul, unhappy men,
Compell'd by want to *prostitute* their pen;
Who must, like lawyers, either starve or plead,
And follow, right or wrong, where guineas lead.
Roscommon. An Essay on Translated Verse.

Let him lascivious songs and dances have,
Which or to see, or hear, the lewdest slave,
The vilest *prostitute* in all the stews,
With bashful indignation would refuse.
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. 11.

Fornication supposes *prostitution*; and *prostitution* brings and leaves the victims of it to almost certain misery.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. pt. iii. c. 2.

This sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the Methodists, as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper.—*Hurd. To Warburton*, Let. 150.

PRO'STRATE, *v.* PRO'STRATE, *adj.* PROSTRA'TION. } Fr. *Prostration*; It. *Prostràre*; Sp. *Prostrar*; Lat. *Prostratum*, past part. of *prosternere*; to throw or lay flat before; (*pro*, and *sternere*, Gr. Στορ-ειν.) See CONSTERNATION.

To throw, lay, fall flat before; to fell or strike down; to deject or cast down; to depress, to humiliate.

And in signe and token that thei thought in their harter that which they purposed by mouth, they *prostrated* and humbled themselues before the sayde great master.
Holl. Hen. VII. an. 5.

A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be cuasered, and gentle yf the man fal downe naked before him; and except it be in great honger he hurteth not siche humble *prostrated* proyes.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 7.

To them, which haue feble digestion, it is good to slepe *prostrate* on their healies. or to haue their bare hand on their stomakes.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 30.

And miche more execrable is it to serue or worship thé with any reuerent behaiuour ether by adoracion, *prostracion*, knelyng, or kissing.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c 3.

Unto that doughtie conqueror they came,
And, him before themselves *prostrating* low,
Their lord and patron loud did him proclaime,
And at his feet their laurell bounds did throw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Nor is only a resolved *prostration* unto antiquity a powerfull enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority, or resignation of our judgements upon the testimony of age or any author whatsoever.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 7.

The comely *prostrations* of the body, with genuflection, and other acts of humility in time of divine service, are very exemplary.—*Hewett* b. iv. *Let.* 36.

This thought, which ever bribes the beauteous kind,
Such pity wrought in every lady's mind,
They left their steeds, and *prostrate* on the place,
From the fierce king implor'd the offenders grace.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Thus lying at the feet of their blessed Lord, with the humblest attention of scholars, and the lowest *prostration* of subjects.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

I am stripped of all my honours; I am torn up by the roots, and lie *prostrate* on the earth! There, and *prostrate* there, I most unfeignedly recognise the divine justice, and to some degree submit to it.—*Burke. Let. to a Noble Lord.*

The idea of power, accordingly, comes naturally to be associated with the quarter from which it can alone be exerted in the most advantageous and effectual manner; and that of weakness with *prostration*, inferiority, and submission.
Stewart. Philosophical Essays, Ess. 2. c. 3.

PRO'STYLE. Gr. Προστυλος, προ, before, and στυλος, a pillar or column.

The *prostyle*, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns.—*Evelyn. Architects & Architecture.*

PROSY'LLOGISM. Fr. *Prosyllogisme*. A second *syllogism*, proving the first, (Cotgrave.) It seems to be properly applied to the two last propositions, which are made to serve for a complete *syllogism*, without the repetition of one of the preceding three.

A *prosyllogism* contains in five propositions the force of two syllogisms, because the third, which is the conclusion of the first syllogism, is one of the premisses of the second.
Cronzaz. Art of Thinking, § 3.

It commonly happens, that after one *prosyllogism* the disputants betake themselves to a freer mode of conference.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 3. s. 3.

PROTA'GONIST. Gr. Πρωτος, first, and αγωνιστης. See AGONIST, and the quotation for the application.

'Tis charged upon me that I make debauch'd persons (such as they say my Astrologer and Gamester are) my *protagonists*, or the chief persons of the drama; and that I make them happy in the conclusion of my play, against the law of comedy, which is to reward virtue and punish vice.
Dryden. Pref. to the Mock Astrologer.

PROTEAN. PROTEANLY. } Fr. *Proteus*, whose powers of transformation are so celebrated in the Greek and Roman Poets.

But that in all the *Protean* transformations of nature, which happen continually, there should be real entities thus perpetually produced out of nothing, and reduced to nothing, seemed to be so great a paradox to the ancients, that they could by no means admit of it.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 32.

Which matter of the universe is alwaies substantially the same, and neither more nor less, but only *Proteanly* transformed into different shapes.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 36.

PROTE'CT, *v.* Pro'tect'on. Pro'tect'ive. Pro'tect'or. Pro'tect'orate. Pro'tect'orship. Pro'tect'ress. } Fr. *Protéger*, protection; It. *Protèggere, protezione*; Sp. *Proteger, proteccion*; Lat. *Protegere, protectum*, to throw forth a covering. To throw a covering, shield, or shelter over; to shield, to shelter, to secure, to guard, to defend, to save or keep harmless.

And that innocence sikerly withouten teneful aney amonge shrewes safely might inhabyte by *protexcion* of safe conduete.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Of all women *protectour* and defence
Thou were. *Id. The Complaint of Creseide.*

Of all christen *protectrice* and tutele.
Id. A Ballade in Commendation of our Lady.

She [Margaret] made such meanys, and wanne by hyr polyey such frendshyp of dyuerse of the lordis, both spyrytuell and tةporal, that she causyd the duke of Yorke to be ychaged of his *protectorship*.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1457.

We command your brotherhood, straightlie enioyning you, that you command the subiects of your citie and diocesse, and of all other suffragans, to worship our lady Mary the mother of God, and our patronesse and *protectresse*, euermore in all aduersity.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 510. an. 1410.

For, gainst the height of Ilion you neuer shall preuaile:
Jove with his hand *protecteth* it, and makes the souldiers bold. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. ix.

——How sweet is your subjection,
Under the safe and absolute *protection*
Of so exact and excellent a king,
So sole and perfect in his governing.—*Drayton. The Owl.*

The frays, the trains, the incitements, the opportunity, the occasions of offence, the lures and temptings from abroad, and the businesse and accidents of life, deny us any safety, but what we have from the favour of *protective* providence.—*Eachum*, pt. ii. Res. 58.

As for me, tell them I will henceforth be their God, *protector*, and patron, and they shall call me Quirinus.
North. Plutarch, p. 29.

Let the poor shipwreck'd sailor show
To what visible *protecting* power
He did his life and safety owe,
When the lond storm his well-built vessel tore,
And a half-shattered plank convey'd him to the shore.
Pomfret. Upon the Divine Attributes.

O happy islands, if you know your bliss!
Strong by the sea's *protection*, safe by his.
Roscommon. A Prologue.

——The stately sailing swan
Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale;
And, arching proud his neck with oary feet
Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle,
Protective of his young. *Thomson. Spring.*

However, he [Richard Cromwell] being designed to be his father's successor in the *protectorate*, was, about the time that this honour was done to him, sworn a privy counsellor, &c.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.*

And Cynthia, dear *protectress*, guard me:
As guilty I, or free, may stand,
Do thou or punish or reward me. *Prior. The Dove.*

What farther relates to Charles I. as *protector* of the arts, will be found in the subsequent pages, under the articles of the different professors whom he countenanced.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2.

PROTE'ND, *v.* Pro'te'nse. } Lat. and It. *Protendere*, to stretch forward, (*pro*, and *tendere*.) See Pote'nd.

To stretch or reach forward; to hold or push forward.

Begin, O Clio, and recount from hence
My glorious soveraine's goodly auncestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *proiecne*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

He spoke no more, but hasted, void of fear,
And streaten'd with his long *pretended* spear.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

The intelligible forms by which things are understood or known, are not stamps or impressions passively printed upon the soul from without, but ideas vitally *pretended* or actively exerted from within itself.
Cudworth. Morality, b. iv. c. 1.

Resolv'd and firm the Spartan warriors stand
Around their king, a formidable band.
Their spears, *pretended* thick, the foe restrain'd.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. ii.

PROTE'ST, *v.* Pro'test', *n.* Pro'testant, *adj.* Pro'testant, *n.* Pro'testantism. Pro'testantly. Protesta'ntical. Pro'testancy. Protesta'tion. Prote'ster. } Fr. *Protester*; It. *Protestare*; Sp. *Protestar*; Lat. *Protestari*, to testify, avouch, or bear witness openly, publicly, (*pro*, i. e. *palam*, and *testari*.) See Attest, Detest, &c.

To *testify*, bear or call to witness, openly, publicly; to show by *testimony*; to give public proof of, to declare, to avouch or vow, to aver.

For the application of the term *protestant* to those who separated from the church of Rome, see the quotation from Milton.

And in *protest* oppnly, here among yew alle,
Half my good, whils that I lyve, whatevir me be
I graunt it here to Geffrey. *Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.*

Now herkeneth, quod the miller, all and some:
But first I make a *protestiounn*
That I am dronke, I know it by my soun. *Id. The Millieres Tale*, v. 3139.

My lliell loe heold: wherein I dos *protest*,
The processe of my plaint is true, in which my grieke doth rest. *Gascoigne. The Diuorce of a Louer.*

I nowe can dubbe a *Protestant*,
And eke disdubbe sayne:
And make a papiste graduate,
If he wyll quite my payne. *Drant. Horace*, b. i. Sat. 5.

He made no lengar *protestacion* to his souldiers, but that they should haue in remêbrance theyr auncient prowesse.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 57.

The iv. beastes, or the present *protestours* of the veryte, here lyuinge in the worlde, mekelye submytted them selues before the lambe.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

The eldest, Gonerill, gan to *protest*,
That she much more than her owne life him lov'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

——With such nicety
As a young preacher at his first time goes
To preach, he enters, and a lady which owes
Him not so much as good will, he arrests,
And unto her *protests, protests, protests*,
So much as at Rome would serve to have throwne,
Ten cardinals into the Inquisition. *Donne*, Sat. 4.

——Nothing there
Is done for gaine: if t' be, 't is not sincere.
Nor should I at this time *protested* be,
But that some greater names have broke with me,
And their words too, where I but breake my hand.
B. Jonson. Ep. to a Friend.

——Their rimes,
Full of *protest*, of oath and big compare:
Wants smiles.—*Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres.* Act iii. sc. 2.

I know they are stuft with *protestations*,
And full of new-found oathes, which he will breake
As easily as I doe teare his paper.
Id. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 4.

Were I a common laugher, or did vse
To stake with ordinary oathes my loue
To every new *protestor*.—*Id. Iulius Cæsar*, Act i. sc. 2.

Yet in the midst of all her true *protestings*,
Her faith, her oaths, her tears, and all were jestings.
Id. Passionate Pilgrim.

With good cause therefore, it is the general consent of all sound *protestant* writers, that neither traditions, councils, nor canons of any visible church, much less edicts of any magistrate or civil session, but the Scripture only, can be the final judge or rule in matters of religion, and that only in the conscience of every Christian to himself. Which *protestation* made by the first public reformers of our religion against the imperial edicts of Charles the fifth imposing church-traditions without Scripture, gave first beginning to the name of *Protestant*; and with that name hath ever been receiv'd this doctrine, which prefers the Scripture before the Church, and acknowledges none but the Scripture sole interpreter of itself to the conscience.
Milton. Of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.

To *Protestants* therefore, whose common rule and touchstone is the Scripture, nothing can with more conscience, more equity, nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted, than a free and lawful debate at all times by writing, conference, or disputation of what opinion soever, disputable by Scripture.—*Id. Ib.*

This contention is yet grown to be more intricate, by reason of a third kind of gospellers called Brownists: who, being directed by the great fervour of the unholy chest, do expressly affirm, that the *protestantical* church of England is not gathered in the name of Christ, but of Antichrist.
Bacon. Observations on a Libel.

Let but the ladies smile, and they are blest:
Prodigious! how the things *protest, protest!*
Pope. Donne, Sat. 4.

The *Protestants* do inquire into Christ's religion, as it is taught by the word of God, and by that they find out the true church.—*Sharp*, vol. vii. Ser. 2.

Protestancy is called to the bar, and though not sentenced by you to death without mercy, yet arraigned of so much natural malignity (if not corrected by ignorance or contition) as to be in itself destructive of salvation.
Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, pt. i. c. 1.

Each peer has also a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons for such dissent; which is usually styled his *protest*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 2.

It was still a line, a line of hereditary descent; still an hereditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary descent qualified with *protestantism*.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

PROTHALA'MION. Gr. Προ, and θαλαμος, a couch or bed; the nuptial bed.

Any thing written, upon occasion or in celebration of a marriage.

Poets write *prothalamions* in their praise,
Until men's ears were cloy'd with the report.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

At Oxford all the Muses meet her
And with a *prothalamion* greet her.—*Id. Poly-Olbion.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. Pro'thonotari'ship. } Fr. *Pronotaire*; It. *Protonotario*; Gr. Πρωτος, first, and Low Lat. *Notarius*, a notary, (ιν.)

The first or chief *notary*.

What other els is Pope, Cardinal Patriarke, Legate, Metropolytane, Primate Archebyshop, Diocesane, *Prothonotary*.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

That the *prothonotary* Gambora and I should beseech your highness not to attempt any thing in your state against the queen, till such time as the pope were frankly at his liberty.—*Burnet. Records*, b. ii. No. 4. *W. Knighte to the King, Jan.* 1, 1528.

Her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] who also gave him [George Carew] a *prothonotarygship* in the Chancery.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

PROTOCOL. Fr. *Protocole, protocole, prothocole*; It. *Protocollo*; Sp. *Protocolo*; Low Lat. *Protocollum*; Gr. Πρωτον, *primum*, and κολλον, *membrum*.

The first draught of a deed, contract, instrument, or evidence of a short register kept thereof, (Minshew.)

The first sheet of a book; (and so called, as others think, because *first glued* in the book, from Gr. Κολλη, *gluten*.) See *Menage*. The word is in common diplomatic use.

PROTOMA'RTYR. Fr. *Proto-martyre*; It. *Proto-màrtire*; Gr. Πρωτομαρτυρ, πρωτος, first, and μαρτυρ, a witness. See Martyr.

The first witness, (sc.) who by his suffering or death affirmed his testimony.

The church or monastery before buylded in Verolamy, aowe eallyd seynt Albanes, was by the sayde myscreantes oeten downe, which there was buyldyd of ye Brytons in the honoure of that holy *prothomartyr* seynt Albon.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 118.

This man into the truth, that blessed Alban led,
(Our *proto-martyr* call'd) who, strongly discipled
In Christian patience, learnt his tortures to appease.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, b. 24.

With Hampden firm assertor of her laws,
And *proto-martyr* in the glorious cause.
Boyse. The Triumphs of Nature.

PROTOPLAST. Pro'topla'stick. } Gr. Πρωτος, and πλαστος, formed or framed, from πλαττ-ειν, or πλασσ-ειν, to form or frame, to make.

Any one first formed or framed, made or created: usually applied to our first parents.

Adam was set up as our great *protoplast* and representative, who had he continued in innocence and integrity, we had then been sharers in that happiness which he at first was instated in.—*Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls*, Pref.

Upon such considerations, to me it appears to be most reasonable, that the circumference of our *protoplast's* senses should be the same with that of nature's activity: unless we will derogate from his perfections, and so reflect a disparagement on him that made us.
Id. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 1.

——Our *protoplastick* sire
Lost paradise by heaven's provoked ire.
Howell. Lex. Tetraglott (1660.)

PRO'TOTYPE. Fr. *Prototype;* It. *Prototipo;* Sp. *Prototypo;* Lat. *Prototypus;* Gr. Πρωτοτυπος, πρωτος, first, and τυπος, form or image, struck (τυπτ-ειν, to strike.)

The first or original form or shape, model, or pattern.

There, great exemplar! *prototype* of kings!
We find the good shall dwell within thy court.
Daniel. A Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

To the same purpose is it also, when he compareth the Father and the Son to the water and the vapour arising from it; to the light and the splendour; to the *prototype* and the image.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 616.

He and his favourite, Charles Brandon, were the *prototypes* of those illustrious heroes with which Mademoiselle Scuderi has enriched the world of chivalry.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 4.

PROTRA'CT, *v.* Pro'tract, n. Protra'ction. Protra'ction, *n.* Protra'ctive. } It. *Protrárre, protràtto;* Lat. *Protrahere, protractum,* to draw forward or forth; (*pro,* and *trahere,* i. e. *trawehere, trans, vehere,* to carry over.)

To draw or drag forward or forth; and, consequentially, to lengthen or prolong; to lengthen the duration or continuance, and, thus, to postpone or put off the end or termination; to delay, to retard.

[The Erle of Marche] determined to set on the kynges army without longer *protractyng* of tyme.
Hall. Hen. VI. an. 38.

Whereupon ye shall eftsoons require him, as he will shew himself zealous of our antient fraternal amity, that he will without further *protract* and dilation of time observe and fulfil his whole promise.
Wyatt. Works. The King (H. VIII.) to Wyatt, an. 1529.

The Galles were now weary with long *protracting* of the war.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 32.

[The duke of Bedford] not content with their whispervnges and *protractynge* of tyme, saied vnto them with an audible voyce.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 3.

And how unfit it were you should *protract*
Long time, in this so dangerous disgrace?
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

——— I fell
From height of goodness in forsaking thee,
And must be punish'd. Why is it delay'd?
Inflict it strait; *protraction* makes it greater.
Nabbes. Microcosmus, Act v.

——— Why then (you princes)
Do you with cheekes abash'd, behold our workes,
And thinke them shame, which are (indeed) nought else
But the *protractive* trials of great Jove,
To finde persistiue constancie in men.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

The long defence the Trojan people made,
Was *protracted*, and the siege delay'd,
Were due to Hector's and this hero's hand.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

The master smil'd, to see them work in vain,
To wear him out, and make an idle reign:
He saw, but suffer'd their *protractive* arts,
And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

"Enlarge my life with multitude of days!"
In health, in sickness, thus the suppliant prays:
Hide from himself its state, and shun to know,
That life *protracted* is *protracted* woe.
Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.

The other manager very complaisantly received it again, and had recourse to the old mystery of *protraction*, which he exercised with such success, that the season was almost consumed before he could afford it a reading.
Smollett. The Regicide, Pref.

PROTRU'DE, *v.* Protru'sion. } Lat. *Protrudere, protrusum;* to thrust forward, (*pro,* and *trud-ere.*)

To thrust forward or forth, to push forth.

If beholding a candle, we *protrude* either upward or downward the pupil of one eye, the object will appear double; but if we shut the other eye, and behold it with one, it will then appear but single; and if we abduce the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 20.

No, my beloved: this leading of God's spirit must neither be a forced angariation, as if God would feoff grace and salvation upon us against our wills; nor some sudden *protrusion* to good; nor a mere, actual, momentary, transient conduction.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Romons*, viii. 14.

Which to conceive in bodies infexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a rose from Hercules his pillars.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 1.

He, when young Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems,
Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale
Into his freshen'd soul. *Thomson. Autumn.*

PROTU'BERATE, *v.* Protu'berant. Protu'berance. Protu'berancy. Protubera'tion. Protu'berous. } Lat. *Protuberare,* to swell forward or forth, *pro,* and *tuber,* a swelling, from *tumere,* to swell.)

To swell forward or forth; to project or protrude, as a swelling.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding.—*Sharp. Surgery.*

Because of the *protuberation* or bunching out of the parastatæ.—*Cooke. Desc. of the Body of Man*, p. 206. (1613.)

Thus, one man's eyes are more *protuberant*, and swelling out; another's more sunk and depressed.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 22.

It is very hardly conceivable how the conarion, if it were capable of sense and perception, should, being thus but a mere pulpous *protuberant* knob, by its nods or jogge drive the animal spirits so curiously.
More. Antidote against Atheism, App. pt. i. c. 10.

Even those rudely scattered mountains, that seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth, if you consider but of what consequence they are, thus reconciled, you may deem them ornaments as well as useful.—*Id. Ib.* pt. i. b. ii. c. 3.

By dissection you discover this worker of miracles to be nothing but a poor silly contemptible knob or *protuberancy*, consisting of a thin membranous containing a little pulpous matter, much of the same nature with the rest of the brain.
Id. Ib. pt. i. b. i. c. 11.

The grasshoppers and capers are in their form and fashion, their substance and consistence, clean contrary one to another: the one being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard; the other round, smooth, spongy, and soft.
Smith. On Old Age, p. 183.

PROUD. See Pride.

PRO'VAND, or **Pro'vender,** *adj.* & *n.* Pro'vender. } Dut. *Provande;* Fr. *Provende,* perhaps (Skinner) from the Fr. *Pourvoir;* It. *Provvedère;* Lat. *Providere,* whence the It. *Provedidòre,* a provider or purveyor. From the Lat. *Præbenda,* (see *Menage;*) and in confirmation of this latter etymology it may be observed, that *prebend,* in the church, is in our old writers *provend;* in Low Lat. *Præbenda* and *provenda;* that *provend* of a horse is *præbenda* equi. See the quotations from R. Bruone and Chaucer. (See Prebend.) And hence, *provend* or *provender*—

That which (food of any kind which) is afforded or supplied, allowed or bestowed; food, provisions.

Thei rene [deny] tham *prouendes*, thorgh power that thei haue,
And no man tham defendes, no wille tham help no saue.
R. Brunne, p. 210.

Help lady, said Waltere, of the than is this house
That are wea *prouender*, now is religiouse. *Id.* p. 81.

And if we seene him wanne honour,
Richesse or preise, through his valour,
Prouende, rent, or dignite,
Full fast iche compassion me
By what ladder he is clomben so.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

Now is steward for his Achates, nowe is courtiour for his debates, now is eschetoure for his wronges, nowe is losell for his souges, prisoner and *prouender* alone, with whiche many thrifteye shulde encrease.—*Id. Test. of Love*, b. ii.

And at his coming, instantly bestows
His needful *prouant* to the charge of those
That tend the carriage. *Drayton. David & Goliah.*

Serres, in the life of Francis I., reports, that at the siege of Luxembourg, in the years 1542, the weather was so cold that the *provant* wine ordained for the army being frozen, was divided with hatchets, and by the soldiers carried away in baskets.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 7. s. 1.

Dolph. Shall we goe send them dinners and fresh suites,
And giue their fasting horses *prouender*,
And after fight with them?
Shakespeare. Henry V. Act iv. sc. 2.

Allan. They want their porredge and their fat hull beues;
Either they must be dyeted like mules,
And haue their *prouender* ty'd on their mouthes,
Or pitteous they will looke, like drowned mine.
Id. 1 *Pt. Henry VI.* Act i. sc. 2.

Poc. Patience, Lazarillo; let contemplation be thy food awhile: I say unto thee, one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Martial Maid, Act ii. sc. 1.

PROVE, *v.* Prove, *n.* Pro'vable. Pro'ver. Pro'vin, *n.* Proof, *n.* Proof, *adj.* Proo'fless. } Also written *preeve,* or *prieve, prefe, priefe;* A.S. *Pruf-ian;* Fr. *Prouver;* It. *Provàre;* Sp. *Probar;* Lat. *Probare,* (from *probus,* Vossius,) *probum* seu rectum habere: agnoscere, explorare ut agnoscam seu cognoscam: and then, generally, explorare, tentare; and, consequentially, confirmare,—

To try or make trial of, to explore or subject to trial, experiment, or essay; to essay, to experience; to confirm or establish, by trial or essay, experiment or experience; to confirm, to establish, to assure, to verify, to justify.

& if thou wilt it *preue*, that thon ert so worthi,
A stede tille our behoue here is on alle redi.
R. Brunne, p. 196.

For whi therfore I wroot this, that I knowe ghoure *preef*, whether in alle thingis ghe ben obedient.
Wiclif. 2 *Corynth.* c. 2.

I wryte, that I myght know the *prefe* of you whether ye should be obedyent in all thinges.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ghoure fadris temptiden the mouns and *preuyden* and sighten myne werkis fourti gheeris.—*Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 3.

Your fathers tępted me, *proued* me, and saw my works.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Witinge that the *preuyng* of youre feithe warchith patience, and patience hath a parfyt werk, that ye be parfyt and hoole and faile in nothing.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 1.

My wif, quod he, thay mee may no wight say nay,
The experience so *proveth* it every day.
The treson which that woman doth to man.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,112.

As fer to trusten some wight is a *preue*
Of trouth. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. i.

And if they thinke it is doutable,
It is through argument *provable*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Somnie it *prouen* by this ess,
That yonge counceile, which is to warne,
Er men beware doth ofte harme.—*Gower. Com. A.* b. viii.

If thou knowe any man of that manere and upright lyuinge, that no faulte can *prouably* be laid to him.
Udal. Titus, c. 1.

Besides, her countenaunce and her likely hew,
Matched with equall years, do surely *prieve*
That yond same is your daughter sure, which yet doth live. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 12.

Nath'les the royall beast forbore beleeving,
But bid him stay at ease till further *preeving*.
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

We are but novices, new come abroad,
We have not yet the tract of anie troad,
Nor on us taken anie state of life,
But readie are of anie to make *preife*. *Id. Ib.*

Ah. God! what horrour and tormenting griefe,
My hart, my handes, mine eies, and all assayd!
Me liefer were ten thousand deatnes *priefe*
Then wounds of gealous worme, and shame of such repriefe. *Id. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 4.

He proceedeth in hys sayde letter and *proueth* that England and Scotland is but one monarchy, and so disceendeth in hys *proues* from prince to prince vntill he come to King Edward named the Elder.—*Grafton. Edw. I.* an. 34.

——— He knows
His end with mine involv'd; and knows that I
Should *prove* a bitter morsel, and his bane,
Whenever that shall be.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

——— The careful plowman doubting stands
Lest on the threshing floore his hopeful sheaves
Prove chaff. *Id., Ib.* b. iv.

Or nature faild in mee, and left some part
Not *proof* enough such object to sustain,
Or from my side subducting, took perhaps
More than enough. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

——— On, on, you noble English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of warre-*proofe*:
Fathers, that, like so many Alexanders,
Haue in these parts from morne till curen fought,
And sheath'd their swords, for lack of ignaryt.
Dishonour not your mothers.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 1.

Patr. Why am I a fool?
Ther. Make that demand of the *prover*. It suffices me thou art.—*Id. Troil. & Cress.* Act ii. sc. 3.

But life can never be sincerely blest:
Heaven punishes the bad and *proves* the best.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

If on the book itself we cast our view,
Concurrent heathens *prove* the story true:
The doctrine, miracles; which must convince,
For heaven in them appeals to human sense:
And though they *prove* not, they confirm the cause,
When what is taught agrees with nature's laws.
Id. Religio Laici.

Then, active still and unrestrain'd, his mind
Explor'd the vast extent of days past,
And with his prison-hours enrich'd the world;
Yet found no times, in all the long research,
So glorious, or so base, as those he prov'd,
In which he conquer'd, and in which he bled.
Thomson. Summer.

And still the nearer to the spring we go
More limpid, more unsoil'd, the waters flow,
Thus first traditions were a *proof* alone;
Could we be certain such there were, so known.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

Those intervening ideas which serve to show the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*; and where the agreement or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceiv'd, it is called demonstration, it being shown to the understanding, and the mind made see that it is so.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 2. s. 3.

I shall not ground my opinion of the pregnant instructiveness of the scripture upon such questionable, not to say altogether *proof-less* conceits.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 290.

Proofs are either written or parol, that is by word of mouth. Written *proofs* or evidence, are, 1. Records, and 2. Antient deeds of thirty years standing which *prove* themselves; but, 3. Modern deeds; and 4. Other writings must be attested and verified by parol evidence of witnesses.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 22.

But to conform our language more to common use, we ought to divide arguments into demonstrations, *proofs*, and probabilities. By *proofs*, meaning such arguments from experience as leave us room for doubt or opposition.
Hume. On the Understanding, s. 6. Note.

PROVECT. Fr. *Provecte*; Lat. *Proveher*; to carry forward or forth.

Carried forward, advanced; "well grown in age, or of good years," (Cotgrave.)

And we hane in daily experience, that lyttell infantes assaye to folowe, not onely the wordes, but also the faictes, and gesture of them that be *provecte* in years.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i.

PROVE'DITOR. Fr. *Provéditeur*; It. *Proveditôre.*

A provider or purveyor.

When they have any great expedition to make, they have alway a stranger for their general, but he is supervis'd by two *proveditors*, without whom he cannot attempt any thing.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 35.

And let him consider also whether he has not abused that bounty that he is now imploring, and made the liberality of heaven the instrument of his vanity and the very *proveditor* for his lust.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 7.

PROVE'RB, *n.* Pro'verb, *v.* Prove'rbial. Proverbi'ality. } Fr. *Proverbe*; It. *Proverbio, proverbiare*; Sp. *Proverbio, proverbiar*; Lat. *Proverbium*, commune omnium dictum, h. e. sententia; the public or common word, saying or sentiment of all men, (*pro*, i. e. *ante, palam*, and *verbum.*)

A common saying; a saying, sentiment, or sentence, in which all men agree; an adage, a sententious, concise saying. And see the descriptive quotation from the preface to Ray.

Hise disciples seiden to him, lo now thou spekist openli and thou seist no *proverbe.*—*Wicliff. Jon*, c. 16.

Hiy disciples said vnto him: lo now speakest thou playnly, and thou vsest no *proverbe.*—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For which these wise clerkes that ben dede
Have ever this *proverbed* to us young,
That the first vertue is to kepe the tunng.
Chaucer. Troilus & Cres. b. iii.

Lo, an olde *proverbe* alleged by many wise: whan bale is greatest, than is bote a nie hore.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

Jesus did vouchsafe to answere him by a riddle and a *proverbial* saying; teaching that it was an other manier of kyngdome whereof the prophetes had spoken.
Udal. John, c. 18.

Bona verba quæso, Speake fayre I praye you, or *proverbially*, you will not doe as you say.—*Id. Flowres*, fol. 4.

——Tell me, friends,
Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In every street.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

It [God heareth not sinners] was a *proverbial* saying, and every where recorded in their scriptures.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 6.

So are slow-worms accounted blind, and the like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle; although their eyes be evident, and they will flye against lights, like many other insecte.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 18.

The *proverb* holds, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

A *proverb* is usually defined, an instructive sentence, or common and pithy saying, in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance, and therefore adapted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished from counterfeits which want such authority.—*Ray. Proverbs*, Pref.

The wisdom of such ages will necessarily be expressed in the form of fables or parables, or in the still simpler form of *proverbial* instances; and not in the scientific form of general maxims.—*Stewart. The Human Mind*, pt. 1. c. 4. s. 6.

PROVI'DE, *v.* Pro'vident. Pro'vidence. Provide'nTial. Provide'ntially. Pro'vidently. Pro'videntness. Provi'der. Provi'sion. Provi'sional. Provi'sionally. Provi'sionary. Provi'so. Provi'sor. } Fr. *Prouvoir, pourvoir, providence, provision*; It. *Provvedère, providenza, provvisione*; Sp. *Proveer, providencia, provision*; Lat. *Providere, provisum*, to see or look forward, to foresee, (*pro*, and *videre*, to see, Gr. Ειδ-ειν.) See To Purvey.

To forêsee, to see or look forward to, to forecast, and, consequentially, to prepare for, to guard against; to take heed, to bewhre, to be cautious; to get ready beforehand, to lay up, to store; (sc. for the supply of future need,) to supply, to furnish with.

Symonie an Cyvyle. seiden and sworen.
That prestes and *provisours*. sholde plates [prelates] serven.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 33.

If thou wolte than thynken and adulse the prescience, by which it knowth all thinges, then ye shalt nat demen it as prescience of thinges to comen, but thou shalt demen more rightfully that is science of presence, or of instance that neuer ne falleth, for whiche it nis not ycleped *providence*, but it shuld rather ben eleped purueiance, which is established full ferre fro right low thinges, and beholdeth from a ferre al thinges, right as if were fro the hye hyght of thynges.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

He is lyke to a *providente* and circumspecte builder, that buildeth his house, nor for a vayn braggue or shewe onely, nor to serue hym for a shorte whyle and no longer.
Udal. Luke, c. 6.

Providence is, wherby a man not onely foreseeth commodytie and incommydytie, prosperitie and aduersitie, but also consulteth, and there with endeuoeth as well to repell anoyance, as to attayne and get profite and amauntage.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 23.

Which the resolute Zelmane did earnestly obserue with a *providently* all despising courage.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

And also *providently* defeated their dangerous and almost inevitable fire-works.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, p. 708.

Companions of shootinge, be *providentness*, good heede geving, true meetinge, honest comparison, which thinges agree with vertue verye well.
Ascham. The Schole of Shootinge, b. i.

This chaplayne of the deuyll was a generall *prouyder* for the eyled fathers there.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii. Pref.

He by his wisedom soone perceyued (as I doute nat but that ye do) that it was the very *prouisio* of God, that she shuld be my wyfe, and nat his.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 12.

Thus this noble and firste Cristen prynce, eötynued his lyfe in noble and marciall dedys, in augmentynge his kyngdome by kyghtly betaylles, and other worldly *prouyçyons.*
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 99.

And [they] sent vnto them a copye of the sayd actes, with a *prouyso* that if any that there were desyred vnto the hurte of ye realme or comon weale of the same, that they than, by discrete persones of the lande, shuld be altered and amended.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. an. 1202.

We have not heene covetous, honourable fathers, to change; neither is it now any new lust that alters our affection, or old loathing; but those needfull jealousies of state, that warne wiser princes, hourely, to *provide* for their safety.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v.

——Heere's money for my meate,
I would fame left it on the board, so soone
As I had made my meale; and parted
With pray'rs for the *provider.*
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 6.

Yet by experience taught we know how good,
And of our good, and of our dignitie
How *provident* he is.
Milton. Paradise Lost, c. v.

Illumin, what is low raise and support;
That to the highth of this great argument
I may assert eternal *providence*,
And justifie the ways of God to men.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

To us, in such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch't,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*, and more hands
Help to disburden Nature of her bearth. *Id. Ib.* b. ix.

——With that
Both table and *provision* vanish'd quite.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

All was (of purpose) *providently* right.
Stirling. Domesday. Second Houre.

The *providence* of God is so great a *provider* for holy living, and does so certainly minister to religion, that nature and chance, the order of the world and the influence of heaven, are taught to serve the ends of the Spirit of God and the spirit of a man.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

You are to know, that this your imployment is, for the present, merely exploratory and *provisional.*
Bishopsie Walsingham, p. 495.

The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally*, reserving liberty to alter it according to occurrences.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. i. s. 5.

He shall find that true in hypothesis, and in his own ruine which the apostle (Heb. xii. 28, 29.) declares in theni, and by way of caution, and *provisionary* terror, our God is a consuming fire.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

They received all into the number of citizens of Rome, that would present themselves to be enrolled in their common register: with a *proviso*, that they were born free by father and mother.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 325.

For. A worthy fellow h' is: pray let me entreat for
The *provisorship* of your horse.
Webster. The Dutchesse of Malfy, Act i. sc. 2.

Some men, instructed by the labouring ant,
Provide against th' extremities of want.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Heauen guard a prince so gracious and so good,
So just, and yet so *provident* of blood!
Id. Palamon & Arcite.

Oh! be his guard thy *providential* care,
Confirm his heart, and string his arm to war.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height.
Addison. Of the Christian Religion, s. 4.

But when to sin our biass'd nature leans,
The careful Devil is still at hand with means,
And *providently* pimps for ill desires.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

But then he [Dr. Clarke] subjoined a *provisionary* salve for the worship of God the Son, in these words: The meaning is not, that prayers may not at all be offered to the Son, but that they must always ultimately be directed to God only, as our Father through Christ.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 378.

The pleasures of a healthy infant are so manifestly *provided* for by another, and the benevolence of the *provision* is so unquestionable, that every child I see at his sport affords to my mind a kind of sensible evidence of the finger of God, and of the disposition which directs it.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. ii. c. 5.

PROVI'NCE. Provi'ncial, *adj.* Provi'cial, *n.* Provi'cialism. Provi'nciality. Provi'cialship. Provi'ciate, *v.* } Fr. *Province*; It. Sp. and Lat. *Provincia*; (*pro* non tum *ante*, significat quam *procul*, sive *foris*; et vincere;) a country, at some distance, conquered. A country conquered; and, consequently, under the rule or government of the conquerors; generally,—a country, territory, region, district; and, consequentially,—rule or government, direction or control; official superintendence or management, especial office.

Provincialism, in speech, is a common term.

And whanne he hadde red and axide of what *province* he was, and knewe that he was of Cilice, I schal heere thee, he seide, whanne thin accusesis comen.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 23.

——Ye gnue orders
In your *provincial* borders.
Shelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

It remaineth now to certifie your honour of the seuen cities, and of the kingdomes and *prouinces* whereof the father *prouincial* made report vnto your lordship.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 377

Thus well they may upbraid our wretchlessness,
Whilst we (as if at league with infamy)
Riot away for nought whole *provinces*;
Give up as nothing worth all Normandy.
Daniel, Civil Wars, b. vi.

However it were in times of high antiquity, probably it is that in after ages they conformed unto the fashions of the Assyrians and Eastern nations, and lastly of the Romans, being reduced by Pompey unto a *provincial* subjection.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 6.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druina, though offered a canon, would not accept of it —*Howell. Voc. For.*

Our humbler *province* is to tend the fair,
Not a less pleasing, though less glorious care.
Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 2.

Wherever the Roman colonies had long remained, and their language had been generally spoken, the common people used that still, but vitiated with the base allay of their *provincial* speech.—*Sir W. Temple. On Poetry.*

He [Richard Bynckley] is put down there under the year 1557, as being then admitted D. of D. In the said generalship or *provinciatship* he succeeded Dr. Henry Standish.
Wood. Fasti. Oxon. vol. i.

It is true, they had laws to prevent oppression in their *provincial* magistrates; but Cicero informs us, that the Romans could not better consult the interest of the *provinces* than by repealing these very laws.
Hume, pt. i. *Ess.* 3.

Provincial or local words are of three kinds; the first, either Saxon or Danish, in general grown obsolete, from disuse, and the introduction of more fashionable terms.
Grose. Proverbs, Pref. p. iii.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and consequently to the unintelligibility of the poem.
Warton. Rowley. Enquiry, p. 46.

PROVO'KE, *v.* PROVO'KEMENT. PROVO'KER. PROVOCA'TION. PROVO'CATIVE, *adj.* PROVO'CATIVE, *n.* PROVO'CABLE. } Fr. *Provoquer*; It. *Provocàre*; Sp. *Provocar*; Lat. *Provocare*; to call forward or forth, (*pro*, and *vocare*,) met. — the passions.

To call forth, (sc.) to battle or combat; and, hence,—to challenge; to call forth, (the passions,) to raise, rouse, or excite them; to move or urge forwards; to promote; also, as in the Latin,—

To call forth, (sc.) a cause or trial, from one to another judge; and, hence,—to appeal.

Son, what furie hath thus *provoked* thee
To such untamed wrath?—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

They gladly hear also the young men: yea, and purposely *provoke* them to talk, to the intent that they may have a proof of every man's wit, and towardness, or disposition to virtue.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 5.

The excellécy of her beauty was no *provokement* to him of lust but of glory.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 81.

In the mene whyle mine enemies still increase;
And my *provokers* hereby doo augmente,
That without cause to hurt me do not cease.
Wyatt. Psalme 38.

Charitas non est procax: love doth not frowardly, she is not a *provoker*, as there be some men which will *provoke* their neighbour so far that it is very hard for them to be in charity with them.—*Latimer. Ser.* 28 *Oct.* 1552.

By meanes of *provocacion* on cyther party vaed, the Romaynes issued oute of the cytie and gaine batayl to the Brytons.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 64.

This knight too late his manhood and his might
I did assay, that me right dearely cost;
Ne list I for revenge *provoke* new fight,
Ne for light ladies' love, that soone is lost.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore,
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base,
And gan their shields addresse themselves afore.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 4.

As cõmon perturbers of the quyet people, and capytaines and *provokers* of trayterous rullinges.
Grafton. Hen. VIII. an. 17.

No bargaining lire there; no *provocative* verse;
Nothing but what Lucretia might rehearse.
Cartwright. To the Memory of B. Jonson.

If she be wanton, Phlegm can administer *provocatives*.
Nabbes. Microcosmus, Act iii.

Swoln with applause, and aiming still at more,
He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore;
With envy Triton heard the martial sound,
And the bold champion, for his challenge, drown'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

The meditation of his bounty and goodness will *provoke* love and gratitude, and is therefore fit to prepare us for thanksgiving.—*Wilkins. The Gift of Prayer*, c. 6.

Ev'n Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

The inferior gods, demons, and heroes, being all of them able to do us either good or hurt, and being also irascible, and therefore *provokable* by our neglect of them, it is as well our interest as our duty, to pacifie and appease them by worship.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 188.

The reflection calculated above all others to allay the haughtiness of temper, which is ever finding out *provocations*, and which renders anger so impetuous, is that which the gospel proposes; namely, that we ourselves are or shortly shall be supplicants for mercy and pardon at the judgment seat of God.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. pt. iii. c. 7.

PRO'VOST, *n.* PRO'VOSTER. PRO'VOSTRY. PRO'VOSTSHIP. } Fr. *Prévost*; It. *Prevòsto*, *prepòsto*; Sp. *Prevosto*; Low Lat. *Præpositus*; from *præpositus*, past part. of *præponere*, to place before; to set over.

Any one placed before, (sc.) in power or authority; a principal, chief ruler, or manager; a president; governor (of a gaol); a gaoler.

To the *prouest* he spak, bed him his homage,
His oath that he ne brak. *R. Brunne*, p. 268.

Certes the dignite of the *provostry* [*prefecture*] of Rome was whilon a great power: nowe is it nothinge but an ydle name, and the rente of the senatorie a great charge.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

The kyng cõmanded hym and seyd: *Prouost*, get you mon trayytyd well horsed, and purswe that traytour syr Peter of Craon, who thus traytorously hath hurte nygh to the dethe our constable.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 185.

For of fence, almost in every towne, there is not only masters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, scholers.
Ascham. The Schole of Shootinge, b. i.

We have one, [good benefice,] if it were vacant, that is worth more than my *provostship*.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 327.

PROW. PROAE. } Fr. *Proue*; It. *Pròra*; Sp. *Proa*; Lat. *Prora*, which Vossius has no doubt is contracted from πρωρα, and that he thinks is from πρωραν, to look forward. Brende writes *prore*; and so does Pope, for the sake of rhyme.

The Lat. *Proreta*, was the man who looked out, kept a look out, (sc.) from the *prow*, and the *prow* may have been the place of keeping a look out; and, hence,—

The fore-part of the ship.

With that they bid vs amaine English dogs, and came vpon our quarter star-board, and giuing vs fiue cast pieces out of her *prowe*, they sought to lay vs aboord.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 566.

And hauing rampired the *prores* for defence of the soulders that were belyinde, they stode in their galleis and dyd shoote and caste darts against their enemies without anye peril or daunger to themselves.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 56.

The *prores* dyd strike against the *puppes*: such as went before troubled them that came after.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 281.

——— And secure with the beaked *prow*
Rode tilting o're the waves.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights,
In brave vermillion *prow*-deckt ships.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

These in twelve galleys with vermillion *prores*,
Beneath his conduct sought the Phrygian shores.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

PROW, *adj.* PROW, *n.* PRO'WESS. PRO'WESSED. } Fr. *Preux*, *prouesse*; It. *Pròde*, *prodezza*; Sp. *Proesa*. Skinner says,—all, perhaps, from the Lat. *Probus*, that is, vir multis præliis *probatus*. One *proved* in many battles. Menage also derives from *probus*.

Hardy, courageous, virtuous, brave, valiant. *Prow*, in Brunne and Chaucer, is used as the It. *Pròde* also is, for any good or advantage or benefit.

Brut, he seyde, thou art now the beste body that ys.
For the noble kyn, of wom thou art, and for thi *prowes*
ywis,
Ych obligi me to the, and my kyndom al so.
R. Gloucester, p. 12.

His barons did also for the comon *prow*.
R. Brunne, p. 278.

A sonne had Steuen the kyng, Eustace was his name,
In armes gode gynnyng, of *prueese* had he fame.
Id. p. 118

Of bothe yefles, that I speke of now,
Men han ful often more for harm than *prow*.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,234.

For, God it wote, I wend withouten doute,
That he had yeve it me, because of you,
To don therwith min honour and my *prow*.
Id. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,338.

Nowe than so as bountie and *prowesse* hen made to good folke, [*probis, probitate* sit pæmium,] also is shrewdnesse it selfe tourmente to shrewes.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

It hath and shall ben ever more,
That of knighthode the *prowesse*,
Is grounded vpon hardinesse
Of hym that dare well vndertake.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

This is a faintnes of heart and not *prowesse*, not to bee able to suffer penury for a whyle.—*Goldyng. Cæsar*, fol. 229.

Great ayd thereto his mighty puissaunce
And dreaded name shall give in that sad day;
Where also proofe of thy *prow* valiance
Thou thee shalt make, vincresse thy lover's pray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3

Ne is thy fate, ne is thy fortune ill,
To love the *prowest* knight that ever was:
Therefore submit thy wayes unto his will,
And doe, by all dew meanes, thy destiny fulfill.—*Id. Ib.*

(For they be two the *prowest* knights on growna,
And oft approv'd in many a hard assay.)—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 3.

His daughter, sought by many *prowest* knights,
Both Paynim, and the peers of Charlemane.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

Hear next how my associate warriors fell,
O'erwhelm'd with huge afflictions, and oppress'd,
In their own realms, by feminine deceit,
To them more fatal than the *prowest* of foe.
Fenton. Homer Imitated.

PROWL, *v.* PRO'WLER. } Skinner forms from the Fr. *Proie*, prey, the verb *proier*, and thence the diminutive *proieler*, from which he imagines we have formed the verb to *prowl*, to search for *prey*.

To go about in search of; to ramble or wander about in search of *prey*; to *prey* or plunder; to pillage.

Though ye *prolle* ay, ye shul it never finde.
Chaucer. The Chanonnes Yemannes Tale, v. 16,880.

And went banketynge and *prowlynge* from byshope to byshope, and from abbot to abbot.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Such run about *prowlers*, by night and by day,
See punished justly, for *prowling* away.
Tusser. Husbandry. September.

He answer'd: There is argude in your sight,
A worth that works not men for benefit,
Like *prollers* or impostors.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom?—*Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

——— Shall he, fair form!
Who wears sweet smiles, and looks erect on heaven,
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore? *Thomson. Spring.*

On church-yards drear (inhuman to relate!)
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave. *Id. Winter.*

Wild and savage insurrection quitted the woods, and *prowled* about our streets in the name of reform.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

PRO'XENET. See PROXY. Fr. *Proxénète*, a broker, a huckster, a mean dealer between party and party.

The most notable of those offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that suitably to his name, is the translocation of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them, he being the common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, pt. iii. b. iii. c. 13.

PROXIMATE. PROXIMATELY. PROXIMITY. } Fr. *Proximité*; It. *Prossimo*, *prossimità*; Sp. *Proximo*, *proximidad*; Lat. *Proximus*, nearest, (*prope*, *propior*, *propissimus*, *prossimus*, *proximus*,—Vossius.) See APPROXIMATE.

Nearest to; nigh or near to, without aught between, immediate, close to.

We would muche rather haue remitted these iniuries in respect of *proximitie* of bloud to our nephieu, than we did heretofore ye iouasion of his father.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 34.

For the *proximity* of blood, he is the more stirred to have special eye and regard to our surety and good education, in this our said minority.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. b. i. No. 6.

We hastily conclude that impossible, which we see not in the *proximate* capacity of its efficient.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 12.

Not that God is thus present to all the world, by way of identity with it, but he is present with it, by way of nearness and inward *proximity* to it.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 13.

The three terms [of the propositions] are called the remote matter of a syllogism: and the three propositions the *proximo* or immediate matter of it.—*Walts. Logick*, pt. iii. c. 1.

They know it immediately or *proximately* from their proper guides, or other instructors; who in the last resort learn it from the ancients.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 287.

A dark conceit and a dull one have a great *proximity* in modern wit.—*Warburton. The Doctrine of Grace*, Pref.

PRO'XY. } In Low Lat. *Proxinetum*. The
PRO'XISHIP. } Fr. have *Proxénète*; and H. More adopts *proxenet*. *Proxy* is manifestly contracted (Skinner) from the Dut. *Procuratie, procuracy*, the office of *procurator* or *proctor*, (v.); i. e. of—

One who takes care for, manages or acts for another; the agent, manager, or deputy; the agency, the deputation of another.

They determined there to proceed in the principall cause, vnles the K. would send a *proxie*, intending by this iniurie and wrong, to enforce his highnesse to the exhibition of a *proxie* there.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 978. an. 1536.

In the upper house they give their assent and dissent each man severally and by himselfe, first, for himselfe, and then for so many as he hath *proxie*.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c. 3.

And think their generals but their deputies,
Who must for them by *proxy* wed the crown.
Duvenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 1.

Those two cases are so like, that one might think them to have bin transcribed the one from the other: the same manner of wedding apparitions: the same correspondency and *proxiship* between these spirits and their images.
Brevint. Saint & Samuel, c. 16. p. 394.

——— Strict duty bids my care extend
And reach to all, who on that care depend,
Bids me with servants keep a steady hand,
And watch o'er all my *proxies* in the land.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

Another privilege is, that every peer, by licence obtained from the king, may make another lord of parliament his *proxy*, to vote for him in his absence. A privilege, which a member of the other house can by no means have, as he is himself but a *proxy* for a multitude of other people.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. b. i. c. 2.

PRUCE, i. e. *prussa, Prussian* leather.

——— Some leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and other shields of *pruce*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

PRU'DENT. } Fr. *Prudent*; It. and Sp.
PRU'DENCE. } *Prudente*; Lat. *Prudens*,
PRU'DENCY. } contracted from *providens*.
PRUDE'NTIAL. } See PROVIDE.
PRUDE'NTIALS. } Foreseeing, forecasting;
PRUDENTIA'LITY. } careful, wary, cautious, con-
PRUDE'NTIALLY. } siderate, circumspect, dis-
PRU'DENTLY. } creet, judicious.
PRUDE. } *Prude* (a word of very
PRU'DERY. } modern date) is supposed
PRU'DISH. } by some to be from *provida*,
PRU'DISHLY. } by others from *proba*. *Prudery* seems to be applied to—

An excess, or affectation of *prudence* or discretion; a precision or nicety of discretion; an excess of seriousness or gravity in demeanour.

For it is written, I schal distroie the wisdom of wise men, and I schal reprove the *prudence* of *prudent* men.
Wiclif. 1 Corynth. c. 1.

I wyll destroye the wisdome of the wyse, and wyll caste awaye the vnderstandynge of the *prudent*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

As ghe moun rede and understonde my *prudence* in the mynysterie of Crist.—*Wiclif. Epistles*, c. 3.

And the Lord *preside* the baylif of wickidnesse: for he hadde don *prudently*, for the sones of this world ben more *prudent* in her generacioun: than the sones of light.
Id. Luke, c. 16.

Prudence is goodly wisedome in knowinge of things.
Chaucer. Testament of Loue, b. iii.

O marueilous politicall and princely *prudencie*, in time of peace to foresee, and preuent, (and that most puissantly and inuincibly) all possible malice, fraude, force, and mischiefe for rain.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 7.

Which being contrarious to the lawes and ordinances of his realme, hee trusteth your *prudency* will not require, but take that is past, for a thing done, and iustly done.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 980. an. 1536.

And the which your most loving and obedient subjects, your highness *prudently* and quietly, without any manner of disturbance, by a long time most graciously hath preserved, sustained and defended.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. No. 16.

Our blessed Saviour having prefac'd concerning *prudence*, adds to the integrity of the precepts, and for the conduct of our religion, that we be simple as well as *prudent*, innocent as well as wary.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

——— Being prepossess'd with such a passion,
I should (upon *prudential* motives only)
Be engaged (ar now you find me) to marry
A lady whom I never saw.
Tuke. Adventures of Five Hours, Act ii.

And therefore also they judge of humane actions by the event; for being uncapable of operable circumstances, or rightly to judge the *prudentially* of affairs, they only gape upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 3.

I know not how any honest man can charge his conscience in *prudentially* conniving at such falsities.
More. On Enthusiasm, pt. ii. s. 47.

It is no disparagement to a wise man to learn, and by suspecting the fallibility of things, and his own aptness to mistake, to walk *prudently* and safely, with an eye to God, and an ear open to his superior.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

Another customer happened to be a famous *prude*; her elbows were rivetted to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body, that she was afraid they should touch her.—*Tatler*, No. 5. (by *Swift*.)

In this case he is to consider what *prudential* inducements he has to do the action, or forbear it.
Sharp, vol. ii. *Case of a doubting Conscience.*

Some people, tho' they spoil every thing by an undue management of it, lose opportunities, and overlook occasions; yet they must be thought to be still carrying on designs of policy, to err and mistake *prudentially*.
South, vol. viii. Ser. 8.

Nor wert thou, Isis! wanting to the day,
(Though Christ-church long kept *prudishly* away.)
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion.—*Watts.*

Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time,
Not to be pass'd: and she, that had renoun'd
Her sex's honour, was renoun'd herself
By all that prize'd it; not for *prude*ry's sake,
But dignity's, resentful of the wrong.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

I know you all expect from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.
Garrick. Prologue.

PRUNE, *v.* } Also written *proine, preen.*
PRU'NER. } Tyrwhitt derives from the Fr. *Provigner*, "which," he says, "seems originally to have signified—to take cuttings from vines in order to plant them: from hence it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees, which we call *pruning*; and from that operation which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of picking out their superfluous or damaged feathers. In allusion to this last sense, Damian is said to *proine* and pike himself." See PROPAGATE.

To cut away, (*sc.* for the purpose of improving the growth;) to clear away; to trim.

Up riseth Damian the next morwe,
Al passed was his sikknesse and his sorwe.
He kembeth him, he *proineth* him and piketh,
He doth all that his lady lust and liketh.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9885.

Loue *pruneth* him to semen amiable.
Id. The Court of Loue, p. 371.

Up stood, and *pruned* him the bird,
Which dead had he in all our sight,
And both together forth their flight
Tooke singing fro vs. *Id. Dreame.*

But as the bird upon the bryer
Doth pricke and *prynne* her without care,
Not knowing alas (poor foole) how nere
She is unto the fowler's snare.
Facar, Anct. Comp. of the Loose of Liberty by Loue.

And so those imps which might in time have sprong
Alofte (good Lord) and servde to shielde the state,
Are either nipt, with such untimely frosts,
Or else growe crookt, bycause they be not *prounde*.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

No gare she *proine* hir plumes again,
But feares a second flight.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

She gins her feathers fowle disfigured
Prowdly to *prune*, and sett on every side.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

The wisdom of a law-maker consisteth not only in a platform of justice, but in the application thereof; taking into consideration how they [laws] are to be *pruned* and reformed from time to time.
Bacon. Of the Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

——— His father was
An honest *proiner* of our country vines.
Machin. The Dumb Knight, Act iii. sc. 1.

To which purpose, [to fence off the injuries of weather] as also for the more easy and nimble gliding of the body through the air, the provision nature hath made, and the instinct of these animals to *preen* and dress their feathers, is admirable.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. vii. c. 1.

When they are ruffled or discomposed, the bird with her bill can easily *preen* them, (plumbs or contiguous filaments,) and reduce them to their due position again.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune.
Waller. On the Earl of Roscommon.

The great husbandman of souls takes this course with his spiritual vines, to add the *pruning-hook* of his judgments to the more gentle manurings of his mercy; and when waterings will not do, to dig about them.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 9.

Youth is fair virtue's season, virtue then
Requires the *pruner's* hand.
Shenstone. Moral Pieces. Economy, pt. i.

PRUNE. Fr. *Prune*; It. *Prugna*; Sp. *Pruna*; Lat. *Prunus*.

A plum,—generally applied to a plum dried. See the quotation from Locke.

The damask *prune* rather bindeth than loweth, and is more commodious vnto the stomake.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii. p. 27.

The *prunes* we have from France are a great black plumb that grows about Montauban and those parts; they dry them as much as they can in the sun, and what wants to dry them perfectly they make out by the heat of the oven.
Locke. Observations upon Trade.

PRU'RIENT, } Fr. *Prurir*; It. *Prurito, pru-*
PRU'RIENCY. } *riginôso*; Lat. *Prurire*, quasi
PRURI'GINOUS. } *per-urere*, to burn through.
See *Vossius*.

Hot or heating, irritating, provoking.

Their blood becoming *pruriginous*, and exalted, by the salt and corrupt diet, as it often does, produces mange, scabs, and leprosies.
Greenhill. Art of Embalming, p. 164. (1705).

He inflames those passions which he professes to suppress, gratifies the depravations of a *prurient* curiosity, and seduces innocent minds to an acquaintance with ideas which they might never have known.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iv. s. 47.

He cannot avoid rubbing himself against this subject, merely for the pleasure of stirring controversies, and gratifying a certain *pruriency* of taxation that seems to infect his blood.—*Burke. Observation of a late State of the Nation.*

PRY, *v.* } Skinner suggests the Fr. *Preu-*
PRY, *n.* } *ver*, to make trial or examination.
PRY'ING, *n.* } It is, perhaps, a corruption of the verb to *peer*; to peep or look into.

To peep or look into, to inspect or examine, to seek or search into.

So longe mote ye liven, and all prouf,
Till crowes feet growen under your eie,
And send you than a mirrour in to *prie*,
In which that ye may see your face a morow.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

His eie no where woll abide,
But loke and *prie* on euery side
On hir and hir, as hym best liketh.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Those observants were spying, tooting and looking, watching and *prying*, what they might hence or see against the sea of Rome.—*Latimer. Ser. at Stamford*, Oct. 1550.

For as he was alway *prying* to beguile the enemy, so these where he could not overcome in war by plain force, he went about to intrap by slight and policy.
North. Plutarch, p. 833.

——— My modest muse
Will not dilate (nor on her forehead beare
Immodestie's abhorred character)
His shamelesse *prying*, his undecent doings.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

Many have been *prying* and inquisitive into this matter, hoping to know something more particularly of it, till they have come to doubt even of the thing itself, and so have fallen into heresy.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 227.

This is the method that God hath appointed for the coming to a true knowledge of our own state, and the raising comfort to ourselves; and not the curious *prying* into the books of God's eternal decrees, which are altogether secret to us.—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

So, close in poplar shades, her children gone,
The mother nightingale laments alone.
Whose nest some *prying* church had found, and thence,
By stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd innocence.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

From the sun and from the show't,
Haste we to you bower how't,
Secluded from the teasing *pry*
Of Argus' curiosity.
Smart. A Noon-piece.

PSALM.
PSA'LMIST.
PSA'LMODY.
PSALMO'DICK.
PSALMO'DICAL.
PSA'LMODIZE, *v.*
PSA'LMOGRAPH.
PSALMOGRA'PHER.
PSA'LTER.
PSA'LTERY.

Fr. *Psalm, psalmodie, psalmodier, psaultier*; It. *Salmo, salmodia, salmegiare, salterio*; Sp. *Psalmo, psalmodia, psalmodiar, psalterio*; Low Lat. *Psalmus*; Gr. Ψαλμος, from ψαλλ-ειν, to touch; to touch, (sc.) the strings. And *psalm*,—A song or hymn sung to stringed instruments; a sacred or holy song.

And if any of you is sorewefull, preie ye with pacient soule, and scie ye a *salm*.—*Wielif. James*, c. 5.

If anye of you be euyll vexed, let him praye. If anye of you be merry, let him sing *psalmes*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A *psalter* held she fast in hond,
And busily she gan to fond
To make many a faint prayere,
To God, and to his saintes dere.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

As touching that is laide to our charge in *psalmodies* and songs, wherewith our slaunderers do them the simple, I haue thus to say.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1021. an. 1588.

Following the saieng of King Danid the *psalmograph*: he shall not dwell in my house which worketh pride, &c.
Id. Ib. p. 149. an. 1056.

For what els is the *psalter* boke then the glasse of the most holy trinite into this erde wryten for the chirche of the lyuing God, to serue so to repente and afsir our delyuerance in geue thankis to God as here do the kynge.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

Or such as that celestial *psalmist* was,
That, when the wicked fiend his lord tormented,
With heavenly notes, that did all other pas,
The outrage of his furious fit relented.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

It is much to be wished, that they that allot any constant part of their time to private *psalmody*, and to that end have, as the ancients prescribed and practised, gotten the *psaltery* perfect by heart (*quilibet visitor* ——— every tradesman at his manual work having by this means the whole time of his labour a vacancy for his devotion,) would be careful to keep their hearts in strict attendance on their tongues.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 7.

Herein also those angels which shall then be our *praecentors* are here pleased to follow, and attend our motions, and invisibly to assist in those *quires* where they can find meet company, the hearts, pure and whole hearts, the spirits and inflamed affections, and voices of *psalmodists*.
Id. Ib. p. 1.

He was driven for revenge and his own defence, to answer with great and stout words, saying, that indeed he had no skill to tune a harp, nor a viol, nor to play on a *psalterion*.
North. Plutarch, p. 96.

She tun'd to pious notes the *psalmist's* lyre,
And fill'd Isaiah's breast with more than Pindar's fire.
Hughes. On Divine Poetry.

Deep roh'd in white, he made the Levites stand
With cymbals, harps, and *psalteries* in their hand.
Parnell. The Gift of Poetry.

The design was to accommodate every part of the service to the *psalmodic* tone, and to clothe our whole liturgy in the garb of Geneva.—*Warton. Hist. of Eng. P.* vol. iii. p. 168.

If Queen Elizabeth patronized cathedral musick exclusively, she did not interdict *psalmodical*.
Mason. On Church Musick, p. 170.

In short, the bird performed his part
In all the *psalmodising* art. *Cooper. Ver-vert*, c. 2.

PSEUDO-APO'STLE.
PSEUDO-EPI'SCOPY.
PSEUDO-E'PIGRAPHOUS.
A false, a pretended *apostle*, or *episcopy*.

Pseudo, Gr. Ψευδος, false, from ψευδειν, to deceive.

Pseud-epigraphous, Gr. Ψευδεπιγραφος, inscribed with a false name; false ascribed to.

For these Phillipian *pseudo-psalter*, two ways were they enemies to the crosse of Christ; in their doctrines, in their practice.—*Bp. Hall. Scr. Phil.* iii. 18, 19.

Out of a more tenacious cling to worldly respects, [he] stands up for all the rest to justify a long usurpation and convicted *pseudo-episcopacy* of prelates.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrant's Defence, Pref.

In this *pseudo-prophet* or false foreteller of afterclaps, these necessarie concurrents were wanting.
Holinshed. K. John, an. 1213.

Herodotus, supposing Homer and Hesiod to have been the ancientest of all the Greek poets, seemed, therefore, to conclude the Orphick poems to have been *pseudo-epigraphons*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 296.

Much less can the same be evinced from that pretended Aristotelick book, *De Secretiori parte Divinae Sapientiae secundùm Ægyptios*, greedily swallowed down also by Kircherus, but unquestionably *pseudo-epigraphous*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 320.

PTI'SAN.
Fr. *Ptisane, tisanne*; Lat. *Ptisana*; Gr. Πτισανη, from πτισσ-ειν, to beat or bruise.

See the quotation from Elyot. There are, however, other receipts for *ptisan*.

For what auncient phisition is there, that in his workes commendeth not *ptysane*, whiche is none other than pure barley, *braied* in a mortere, and sodden in water.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 21.

Your bloodless veins, your appetite will fail,
Unless you raise them by a powerful meal.
Take this for medicine.—"What will it cost?" Nay hold."
"A very trifle." *Francis. Horace. Sat.* b. ii.

PTOLEMA'ICK. From *Ptolemæus*, the astronomer.

The *Ptolemaic* system, by destroying all that simplicity of motion to be expected in these works of God, hath, along with its civil and practical use, occasioned a speculative mischief, and inclined men to atheism; as appears in the case of Alphonsus, who impiously boasted, that, had he been consulted about the Solar system, he could have advised how it might have been better constructed.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ix. Introd.

PUBBLE. Perhaps *bubble*; i. e. blown, puffy, pursy.

Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed,
As *pubble* as may be,
And when thou wilt a merrie mate,
To laughe, and chat with the.
Drant. Horace. Epistle to Tybullus.

PUBERTY.
PUBE'SCENT.
PUBE'SCENCE.
PUBE'SCENCY.

Fr. *Puberté*; It. *Pubertà, pubescènte*; Sp. *Pubertad*; Lat. *Pubertas, pubes*. Of unsettled etymology. The vigour of youth, first appearance of manhood.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* is more obscure.—*Baron. Naturali Historie*, § 180.

That women are menstruant, and men *pubescent*, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

In the first [septenary] is dedentition or falling of teeth; in the second *pubescence*; in the third, &c.—*Id. Ib.*

Some way answered in the progressionall perfection of animall semination, in its spermaticall matuuation, from crude *pubescency* unto perfection.—*Ia. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

When nature is allowed free scope, the curiosity, during early youth, is alive to every external object, and to every external occurrence, while the powers of imagination and reflexion do not display themselves till a much later period; the former till about the age of *puberty*, and the latter till we approach to manhood.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind, vol. i. c. 7. s. 7.

PUBLICK, *adj.*
PUBLICK, *n.*
PU'BLICAN.
PUBLICA'TION.
PU'BLICIST.
PUBLI'CITY.
PU'BLICKLY.
PU'BLICKNESS.
PU'BLISH, *v.*
PU'BLISHER.
PU'BLISHING, *n.*
PU'BLISHMENT.

Fr. *Public, publier*; It. *Pubblico, pubblicare*; Sp. *Publico, publicar*; Lat. *Publicus*, i. e. *populicus, populicus*, from *populus*, the people. See PEOPLE.

Of or pertaining or belonging to the *people*, the many, the multitude; common, general, manifest, open, evident, notorious or generally known.

To *publish*,—to make known among the *people*, to the world; to divulge; to tell openly; to lay or place before the *people*; to present to the world.

Publicity is a word now in common use.

The folk that escaped on Malechine side,
To Scotland tham raped, and *puplised* it fulle wide.
R. Brunne, p. 90.

And Joseph hir hosbonde, for he was righful and wold not *pupplishe* hir, he wolde prively have left hir.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 1

And *pupplicane* camen to be baptisid: and thei seyden to him, Maister, what schulen we do? And he seide to hem, Do ye nothing more than that that is ordeyned to you.
Id. Luke, c. 3.

Then came there *publicans* to be baptised, and sayde vnto him: Master, what shal we do? And he sayd vnto thé: Requyre no more then that which is appoynted vnto you.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Swiche was the confession of the *publican*, that wold not heve up his eyen to Heven, for he had offended God of Heven.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale*, vol. ii. p. 168.

Byeause they will not haue their discipline *published* among the commé people.—*Goldyng. Cæsar*, fol. 157.

Use all the best means and ways ye can, in the diligent examining and searching out, from man to man, the authors and *publishers* of these vain prophesies, and untrue bruits.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. ii. No. 14.

Ye cardynall made sharpe processe agayn prestys, yt noresched cristen moyles, and rebuked them by open *publyeshement* and otherwyse, so yt he wanne hym here but small and lytle fauoure.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 229.

As I haue sayde, *publyhe* toke hegynnynge of *people*, whiche in Latin is *populus*: in which worde is conteyned, all the inhabytantes of a realme or citie, of what astate or condition so euer they be.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 1.

Of this ordynaunce and bondes, there were made instrumentes, *publikes*, and letters patentes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 173.

As I desire that you wil not condemne me without proofe, so am I contented that if hereafter you finde me guiltie, your definitive sentence shall then passe *publikelie* vnder the seale of securitie.—*Gascoigne. To the Reuerende Diuines.*

[Meanwhile the Son of God,] musing and much revolving
In his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his God-like office now mature.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

For the instruction therefore of all sorts of men to eternal life, it is necessarie, that the sacred and sauing truth of God bee openly *published* unto them. Which open *publication* of heauenly mysteries, is by an excellencie termed preaching.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. s. 18.

——— But now
Full grown to man, acknowledg'd, as I hear,
By John the Baptist, and in *publick* shown,
Son own'd from Heaven by his Father's voice;
I look'd for some great change.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

When Socrates reproved Plato at a feast, Plato told him, it had been better he had told him his fault in private; for to speak it *publickly* is indecency. Socrates replied, and so it is for you, *publickly* to condemn that indecency.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 25.

We leave the narrow lanes behind, and dare
Th' unequal combat in the *public* square.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

I shall now only add this property of our expected bliss, that the vast multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 292.

Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the *public*: to forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press; but if he *publishes* what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 2.

The communication of a libel to any one person is a *publication* in the eye of the law; and therefore, the sending an abusive private letter to a man is as much a libel as if it were openly printed, for it equally tends to a breach of the peace.—*Id. Ib.*

In such prosecutions, the only points to be enquired into are, first, the making or *publishing* of the book or writing; and, secondly, whether the matter be criminal: and, if both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the *public* is complete.—*Id. Ib.*

The methodized reasonings of the great *publicists* and jurists form the digest and jurisprudence of the Christian world.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 2.

PUCK. Piers Ploughman writes *pouk*. (See *ante.*) *Puke*, in the Islandic, is *spiritus malus*, (Hickes;) in Suio-Goth. *Diabolus*; and *poker*, dæmon vel potius dæmones in plurium numero, (Ihre.) Skinner interprets *Nc non hell pouke*, in Piers Ploughman, *No pug of hell*; and would derive *pug* from the A.S. *Piga*; Dan. *Pige*, puellula. Dr. Th. H. thinks *pug*, and *bug*, q.d. *bug-bear*, the same word. (See BUG.) But the A.S. *Pucc*, the past part. of the verb *pucc-an*, to deceive by false appearances,

imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representatioo; to counterfeit, to delude, to illude, to dissemble, to impose upon, by the feigned image of the vowel, is *puc*, or *pack*; and by the further change of *c* into *g*, *pug*; and by mere changes of a similar kind the Islandic and Suio-Goth. may have been formed. See *Tooke*, Taylor's Ed. vol. ii. p. 367, n.

Puck's tricks account for his name from this verb.

Puck-fist, or *foist*, is not unfrequent in our elder dramatists. See *Nares*.

Thanne palle ich a downe the *pouke*.
Piers Poukman, p. 307.

Fro the *poukes* pondfalde no maynpryse mayous fetch.
Id. p. 319.

And so likewise those which Mizaldus calls *Ambulones*, that walke about midnight on great beaths and desart places, which (saith Lavater) drew men out of the way, and lead them all night a by-way, or quite barre them of their way: these have several names in severall places; we commonly call them *Pucks*.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 30.

O, they are pinching *puckfists!—B. Jonson. New Inn.*

This *puck* seems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a bush doth bolt,
Of purpose to deceive us;
And leading us, makes us to stray
Long winter's nights out of the way,
And when we stick in mire and clay,
He doth with laughter leave us.—*Drayton. Nymphidia.*

PU'CKER, *v.* } Lye thinks it (q.) *pocker*, in
PU'CKER, *n.* } pustulas suffiari. Serenius,—from *poke*, a bag; with which probably it has the same origin; viz. the verb *to poke*; to poke or push, (sc.) into rumples, furrows, wrinkles.

To rumple, to wrinkle; to gather into a rough surface; to ruffle.

He fell down; and not being able to rise again, had his belly *puckered* together *like a sackel*, before the chamberlain could come to help him.
Junius. Sin Stigmatized, (1639.) p. 19.

Ruff,—Any thing collected into *puckers* or corrugations.
Johnson. Eng. Dict. in v. Ruff.

PU'DDER. See POTHER.

PU'DDING. Fr. *Boudin*; Low Lat. *Bodinus*, from the Lat. *Botulus*, I being changed into *n*; and this from the Gr. Βοθλακον, itself from βωειν, or βοϊζειν, *farcire*, *opplere*, to stuff, to fill up; and thus applied, in cookery, to some substance (paste, e.g.) stuffed or filled with animal or vegetable food; to various articles of food, bearing some resemblance either in the manner of making or cooking, or both.

A *pudding*-sleeve,—a sleeve large and loose, like an empty *pudding*-bag.

I am ashamed to remêbre, that he wold send to his frendes two morsels of meate, a pece of *podynge*, or the carkaisse of a capon.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. iii. p. 214.

If you will come, you shall be welcome, but I tell you aforehead, you shall have but slender fare, one dish—that is all; what is that, saide hee? A *pudding* and nothing else.
Latimer. 3d Ser. before K. Edward.

To abstain from a strangled hen, or a bloudy *pudding*, could not of themselves be necessary; but the commandment came, authority did interpose, and then they were made so.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid *pudding* against empty praise.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. i.

He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding*-sleeve.
Swift. Baucis & Philemon.

But Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *pudding*-time came to his aid.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

PU'DDLE, *n.* } See PIDDLE, and POOL. A
PU'DDLE, *v.* } small piece of standing water, of water and dirt; a muddy plash.

To *puddle*,—to defile with mud; to bemire, to muddy; to stir up or among the mud or dirt.

He did Harald body do drawe vp alse tite,
& thorgh the *podels* it droah, that foule were & deppest,
& sithen in to Temse his body did he kest.
R. Brunne, p. 54.

That astrologie, looke not ouer high,
And light (meane while) in euery *pudled* pit,
Gascoigne. The Steele Glass.

All thys haue I wrytten afore, leaste we shulde take euyll for good, and couple sower myth swete, making of the a mingle mangle for pigges of the pope's old *puddel*.
Bale. Apologie fol. 26.

——— Something sure of state,
Either from Venice, or some vnhatch'd practise
Made demonstrable here in Cyprus to him,
Hath *puddled* his cleare spirit.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 4.

With *puddle* water him they lewdly drest,
Then with his woful miseries made merrit.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. v.

Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them.—*Carew.*

Where'er the standing *puddle* loathsome lies,
Thither in crowds the thirsty soldier flies.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

I am no slave; the noblest blood of Africk
Runs in my veins; a purer stream than thine;
For, tho' deriv'd from the same sources, thy current
Is *pudd'd* and defil'd with tyranny.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act i. sc. 1.

When the monster [Nero] was obliged to fly with his wife Sporus, and to drink *puddle*, were men affected in the same manner, as when the venerable Galba, with all his faults and errours, was murdered by a revolted mercenary soldiery.—*Burke. From the Old to the New Whigs.*

PU'DENCY. } Fr. *Pudique*, *pudicité*; It.
PUDI'CITY. } *Pudico*, *pudicizia*; Sp. *Pudico*, *pudicidad*; Lat. *Pudens*, *pudicitia*, from *pudere*, to be ashamed. Vossius is inclined to deduce from *putere*, quia cum *pudet* mens rem aversatur, ut in *putidis*. See IMPUDENT.

Bashfulness or shamefacedness; modesty, purity.

And to be brief, neither can husbands endure the *pudicity* and honesty of their wives: nor wives the love of their husbands; ne yet friends the mutuall conversation one with another, if there do an angry and cholerick humour go withall.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 107.

Some females shut up themselves to keep the sacred fire of *pudicity* and continence.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 7.

Me of my lawfull pleasure she restrain'd,
And pray'd me oft forbearance; did it with
A *pudencie* so rosie, the sweet view on't
Might well haue warm'd olde Saturne; that I thought her
As chaste as vn-sunn'd snow.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 5.

PU'ERILE. } Fr. *Puéril*; It. *Puerile*; Sp.
PUERI'LITY. } *Pueril*; Lat. *Puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy, (qv.) Varro says they are so called to the fifteenth year, quasi *purus*, quod sint impubes, (*Apud Censorin*, c. 14.)

Boyish, childish; weak, trifling, or trivial, as boys or children.

[Franciscus Junius] was born at Heidelberg, a famous city and university in Germany, an. 1589, educated in *puerile* learning at Leyden in Holland.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.*

'Tis sure a practice that favours much of pedantry; a reserve of *puerility* we have not shaken off from school.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 7.

I found points of wit, and quirks of epigram, even in the *Davideis*, an heroic poem, which is of an opposite nature to those *puerilities*.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

Our public hives of *puerile* resort,
That are of chief and most approv'd report,
To such base hopes, in many a sordid soul,
Owe their repute in part but not the whole.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

One thing is certain, that when we translate any of Aristotle's demonstrations from the general and enigmatical language in which he states it, into more familiar and intelligible terms, by applying it to a particular example, the mystery at once disappears, and resolves into some self-evident or identical *puerility*.
Stewart. The Human Mind, vol. ii. c. 3. s. 1.

PU'ET See PEWET.

PUFF, *v.* } Fr. *Bouffer*; It. *Sbuffare*;
PUFF, *n.* } Sp. *Bufar*; Dut. *Poffen*; Ger.
PU'FFER. } *Puffen*; verbum ab ipso spiritu,
PU'FFING, *n.* } dum efflatur, productum, (Wachter.) Menage derives from *bucca*, the cheek. Skinner's opinion coincides with Wachter's.

To blow; to swell out with blowing; to fill with wind; to expire and inspire with quickness or difficulty; to swell as if inflated.

Piries and plomtrees were *puffed* to the erthe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 81.

There is ayer also, which insinuating it selfe by passages, and holes, into the very bowels of the earth, doeth *puffe* up the nourishment of so huge a fire, together with saltpetet, by which *puffing* (as it goes with certeine bellowes) a most ardent flame is kindled.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 556.

Pronde Ramnes through he strake, that on his carpet clothes at borde
Lay stretched breathing big, outsnorting sleepe with *puffe* from brest.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. ix.

For either they be *puffed* up with pride,
Or fraught with envie that their galls do swell.
Spenser. Colin Clout come home again.

For not one *puffe* of winde there did appeare;
That all the three thereat woxe much afrayd,
Unweeting what such horrour strange did reare.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Nor could the tickling sense of applause and vain-glory (make me stoop so low as) to affect the *puffy* name and title of an orator.—*Mure. Immortality of the Soul*, Ep. Ded.

Unblam'd of life, ambition set aside,
Not stain'd with cruelty, nor *puff* with pride.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Collects her breath, as ebbing life retires,
For one *puff* more, and in that *puff* expires.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. i.

Yet let me tell you, sir, there is a man,
Curse on the hearts that hate him, that would better,
Better than you, or all your *puffy* race,
That better would become the great battalion.
Dryden. Duke of Guise, Act ii. sc. 2.

The *puffy* poison spreads, and heaves around,
Till all the man is in the monster drown'd.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

Lest he should be too much *puffed* up with these praises, he reminds him at the same time of his mortality, and tells him, that his clothing of flesh is perishable, and that he must ere long be clothed with earth, the end of all things.
West. Pindar, Nemean Ode 11. Arg.

Now, like the doctors of to-day,
Retains his *puffers* too in pay.—*Colton. A Fable.*

Our advertising quacks or empirics are an ancient and numerous class of *puffers*.—*Observer*, No. 20.

[They] attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and *puffing*, and mutual quotation of each other.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

PUG. See PUCK. Applied endearingly as in Drant; and to a monkey, from its tricks of mimickry or wantonness; to a flat nose, or flat-nosed dog, from its resemblance to that of the monkey.

And call it *pugge* and pretye peate,
and make as though he would
In woorthy wedlocke it bestowe.
Drant. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 8.

Agrippa kept a Stygian *pug*,
I' th' garb and habit of a dog,
That was his tutor.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

He star'd upon him, and cry'd out,
"What art? My squire, or that bold sprite
That took his place and shape to-night?
Some busy independent *pug*,
Retainer to his synagogue?"—*Id.* pt. iii. c. 3.

Poor *pug* was caught; to town conveyed:
There sold. How envy'd was his doom,
Made captive in a lady's room.—*Gay*, pt. i. Fable 14.

Rose. I know no way so proper for you, as to turn poet to *Pugnello*.—*Dryden. Sir Martin Mar-all*, Act v.

PU'GGER, i.e. puckered, (qv.)

Nor are we to cavil at the red *pugger'd* attire of the turkey, and the long excressecency that hangs down over his bill, when he swells with pride and anger.
More. An Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 11. pt. i.

PU'GIL. } Lat. *Pugillus*, parvus pugnus;
PU'GILISM. } a little fist; a handful. It. *Pugillo*
PU'GILIST. } *Pugilist* (Lat. *Pugil*, a boxer)
PUGNA'CIOUS. } and *Pugilism* are in common
PUGNA'CITY. } use for a boxer or fighter with the fists; and for boxing.

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugill* of them in a quart of vinegar.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 17.

I like better that entry of truth, which cometh peaceably with chalk to mark up those minds which are capable to lodge and harbour it, than that which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention.—*Id. Of the Advantage of Learning*, b. ii.

Were a furious, *pugnacious* pope (as Julius II.) apt to moderate an assembly drawn together for settlement of peace?
Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.

PU'ISNE, *adj.* } Fr. *Puisne*, from *puis nû*,
Pu'isne, *n.* } i. e. *post natus*. (Menage,
Pu'isny, *adj.* } Caseneuve, &c.) Born afterwards, and, consequentially,—

Younger, junior; inferior, small, little. See PUNY.

The first [antiquity] is true: all under the first is obnoxious to error; the *puisne* posthumous antiquity hath been a refuge for falshood, the primigenious antiquity (which proceeded from the ancient of dayes) is certaine.

By. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, s. 25.

If still this priviledge were ordinary left in the church, it were not a work for *puisnes*, and novices, but for the greatest master and most learned, and eminently holy doctors, which the times can possibly yeeld.

Id. Of the Evil Angels, s. 9.

A dispute was carried on between a little prattling volatile fellow and an old gentleman of a sullen, morose aspect, who in a dictatorial tone of voice was declaiming against the times, and treating them and their *puisne* advocate with more contempt than either one or the other seemed to deserve.—*Observer*, No. 82.

PUI'SSANT. } Fr. *Puissant*; (It. *Possente*;
Pui'ssance. } Sp. *Pujante*;) part. of the
Pui'ssantly. } verb *puis, possum*, I am able.
Pui'ssantness. } (It. *Potere*; Sp. *Poder*.)

Able, strong, powerful, mighty.

The gouernor of them was one Viridouix, & he had ye chief charge of all those cyties that had rebelled, out of the which he had gathered a *puissant* army.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 76.

He wold make hym vnderstande what force and *puissance* was in the vyctorious Germanes, men altogether nouseled in feaute of armes.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 28.

Thē he was demanded yf ye Taeon of Tartarie were *puyssaunt;* ye truly, sayd he, for by his *puyssance*, with the *puyssaunce* of the sowdan, he hath subdued the empeyroure of Constantyne le noble.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 40.

And that caused ye Frenschemen to auance themselfe to hane come hyder so *puyssauntly* as they wolde haue done, to hane dystroyed vs.—*Id. Ib.* c. 94.

The Lorde Phylippe of Arthoys, ordeyned hym so *puyssauntly*, that nothynge was spared, and wolde go in that voyage as constable of Fraunce.—*Id. Ib.* c. 200.

The emperour, a prince of great wisedome and great power, hath bene driuen to extreme shiftes, and that by the pollicie of mean men who were thought to be hys frendes, and not by the *puissances* of others who were knowne to be his open enemys.—*Ascham. Of the Affairs of Germany*, p. 3.

To prove his *puissance* in battell brave
Upon his foe, and his new force to learne.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

It is enough our *puissant* power to show
To the weak English, now upon their flight.

Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

PUKE. } Pliny, (b. xiv. c. 13.) speaking of
Puce. } grapes, says that the *uva picina* is the blackest of all; q. d. black as *pitch*, (*picinus*, from *pix*, *picis*.) And see Commentators on Shakespeare, 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.*

There stoode in armour fine, the worthy son of Arceus
duke,
Gay needle wrought in cloke, embroyded brown in Spaniard *puke*.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneid* ix. b. ix.

I saw my selfe, olde Canadie
About twelve of the clocke,
Bare foote, hyr lockes about her heade,
Vnackde in *pukishe* pocke.—*Drant. Horace*, Sat. 8.

PUKE, *v.* } Skinner suggests the Dut.
Puke, *n.* } *Puycken*, to *poke*, to thrust, to
Pu'ker. } drive, to expel. It may be so, though it seems as well entitled to be considered *a sono fictum*, as many whose claims are undisputed.

To expel or throw out, (sc.) from the stomach; to vomit.

As one of Woodward's patients, sick, and sore,
I *puke*, I nauseate, yet he thrusts in more.

Pope. Satires of Donne, Sat. 4.

The griper senna, and the *puker* rue.
The sweetener sassafras, are added too.

Garth. The Dispensary, c. 3.

Nay if you once begin to *puke* and cough,
Go to the nurse.

Smart. Epilogue.

A gentleman, that lives not far from Change,
This week, in short, as all the Alley knows,
Taking a *puke*, has thrown up three black crows.

Byrom. The Three Black Crows.

PU'LCHRITUDE. Sp. *Pulcritud*; Lat. *Pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*; and, *pulcher*, the Gr. Πολυχειρ, (πολυς, and χειρ, the hand;) Romani qui omnia ponerent in fortitudine, eum demum *bonum*, et *formosum* putarent, qui esset fortis. (Scaliger, *De Caus.* c. 22.) And hence *pulcher*,—

Brave, excelling in bravery, in every virtue, in every good quality; and, thus, fair, beauteous, or beautiful.

Honnur to thee celestiall and elere
Goddesse of loue, and to thy celsitude,
That yeuest vs light so fer doun from thy spere,
Piereing our herles with thy *pulcritude*.

Chaucer. The Court of Lone.

Your noble persone, so formed & figured in shape and stature with force and *pulchritude*, signifieth the present pleasure of our Lorde God wrought in your noble grace.

Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 12.

Themistius, who was praelor of Byzantium, maintain'd an opinion, that the *pulchritude* and preservation of the world consisted in varieties and dissimilitudes, as also in eccentric and contrary motions.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 26.

This rather makes for what we aime at, that *pulchritude* is conceiv'd indeed by the outward senses unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it.

More. An Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 3.

PULE, *v.* } Fr. *Piuler, piauder*; to pule or
Pu'ling, *n.* } cheep like a little chicken, (Cot-
Pu'lingly. } grave:) formed from the sound. See *Menage* and *Skinner*.

To cheep or cry like a chicken; to make a fretful, complaining, weak or childish whine.

The women will be taken with light suspicionnes, and oft complaine & vexe their husbandes, and anger them with peeuish *puleing*.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 5.

I say, "You love;" you *peule* me out a No.

Drayton, Idea 5.

Neither let mild and tender dispositions be foolishly soften'd from their duty and perseverance with the unmasculine rhetoric of any *puling* priest or chaplain.

Milton. The Tenure of Kings.

What's the news from London, sirrah? My young mistress keeps such a *puling* for a lover.

A Yorkshire Tragedy, Act i. sc. 1.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful and not chirpings or *pulings*.—*Bacon. Ess. of Masques & Triumphs.*

——— I do not long to have
My sleep time from me, and to go *pulingly*
Like a poor wench had lost her market money.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain. Act iii. sc. 1.

When Justice bids me on, shall I delay
Because insipid Candour bars my way?
When she, of all alike the *puling* friend,
Would disappoint my satire's noblest end.

Churchill. An Epistle to William Hogarth.

This *puling* jargon is not as innocent as it is foolish.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

PULL, *v.* } A. S. *Pull-ian*; Dut. *Pellen*,
Pull, *n.* } vellere,—
Pu'lling, *n.* } To draw or drag; to hale or
Pu'ller, *n.* } haul; to tow or tug.

He yave not of the text a *pulled* hen,
That saith, that hunters ben not holy men.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 177.

For many a man that may not stand a *pull*,
Yet liketh it him at the wrestling for to be,
And demeth yet, whether he doe bet, or be.

Id. The Assembly of Fowls.

And to Lucrece anone he lepte,
The blondy swerde and *pulled* out,
And swore the gods all aboute,
That he therof shall do vengeance.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

He *pulleth* downe, he setteth up on hy:
He gives to this, fro that he takes away.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

Now as the husbandman, whose costs and paine,
Whose hopes and helps lie buried in his graine,
Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full
His long'd-for harvest, to the reapers *pull*;
Stand we expecting.

Beaum. & Fletch. Four Plays in One, Epil.

Mar. Peace! impudent and shamelesse Warwicke,
Proud setter vp, and *puller* downe of kings.

Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iii. sc. 3.

To give it [Ostracismon] an honest cloak, they said it was onely a *pulling* down and tying short of too much greatness and authority, exceeding far the matter and countenance of a popular state.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 276.

Such was her fate, but not her fault,
That stoode for Marie's throne:
Nor cite I this a nouelties,
Like *pull*-backs many an one.

Warner. Albion's England, b. x. c. 60.

He calls upon them to mortify their fleshly lusts, as being things which would *pull* down the wrath of God upon them.

Dr. Whitby. On the Five Points, Dissert. i. c. 3. s. 3.

He would make the rigours of the Sabbath give way to the *pulling* of an ox or a sheep out of the ditch.

South, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

I appeal to the mind of every particular person that hears me whether he has not often found a *struggle* within himself, and a kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has been about to engage in.—*Id.* vol. vii. Ser. 11.

A fit of common sickness *pulls* thee down
With greater ease than e'er thou didst the stripling
That rashly dar'd thee to th' unequal fight.

Blair. The Grave.

PU'LLAIL. } Fr. *Poulaie*, a hen; (see POULT;)
Pu'llen. } poultry.

With calewels, or with *pulloile*.

Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And there was sent out of the towne to the lordes lill somers, laded with good wynne, and as moche brede, *pulayne* grete plenty.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 51.

Chat. Who it was? A false theefe,
That came like a false fox, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act v. sc. 2.

When Lolle fesseteth in his reveiling fit,
Some starved *pullen* scoures the rustie spit.

Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

PU'LLET. See POULT.

PU'LLEY. } Fr. *Poulie*, from the verb to
Pu'lleyen. } *pull*, (Skinner.) And see *Menage*, and *Menshew*.

A *pulley*,—wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing, because it *pulleth* up continually.

Ther may no man out of the place it drive
For non engine, of windas, or *polire*.

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,498.

Theis being let down into the riuer wyth *pulleyes*, he made to be heaten fast in wyth commaunders not piome vpright like a post, but sherying lyke the side of a roof of a house, so as they might leane with the running of the stream.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 95.

For the horses he had, them he made to be girt before, one after another, and then did softly trise them up with long *pulleys* fastened to the beams, their hindmost part standing on the ground, and their foremost being aloft.

North. Plutarch, p. 504.

Being *pulley'd* up, with the open air it receives a crusty kind of hardness, and so becomes perfect free-stone; and before it is sent up from the pit, they can reduce it to any form.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 16.

Our crowded pantomimes are proofs of that.
What eager transport stares from every eye,
When *pullies* rattle, and our genii fly!

Whitehead. Prologue to the School for Lovers.

Their heavy sides th' inflated bellows heave,
Tugged by the *pulley'd* line, and, with their blast
Continuous, the sleeping embers rouse,
And kindle into life.

Jago. Edge-Hill, b. iii.

PULLULATE, *v.* } Fr. *Pulluler*; It. and
Pullula'tion. } Lat. *Pullulare*; *pullos*, seu stolones emittere; to send forth young shoots. See POULT.

To bud or bourgeon; to germinate; to shoot, or spring, or sprout.

These were the generations or *pullulations* of the heavenly and earthly nature, of the divine and animal life in man, when God created them.

More. The Moral Cabbala, pt. iv. c. 2.

All these, and many more that I am not at leisure to reckon up, be but the genuine *pullulations* of the animal life, and in themselves they have neither good nor hurt in them.—*Id. Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, c. 2.

Instead of repairing the mistake, and restoring religious liberty, which would have stifled this *pullulating* evil in the seed, by affording it no further nourishment, they took the other course.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. ii. s. 6.

Money is hot as drugs and lenitive ointments, to mitigate the swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again, after the same or some other manner; but wisdom is a spirit incorporated into radical humour, giving health, strength, and life to the body, to extirpate the roots of all diseases.

Grainger. On Ecclesiaster, (1621.) p. 175.

PUL'MONARY. Pulmo'nick, *adj.* Pulmo'nick, *n.* } Fr. *Poulmon;* It. *Polmône;* Sp. *Pulmon;* Lat. *Pulmo,* — the lungs; by transposition of the letter *l* from πλευμων, Att. for πνευμων, from πνε-ειν, to breathe.

Of or pertaining to the lungs.

In such a season, weak and tender people, and those that are subject to nervous or *pulmonick* distempers, ought either to go into the country, or to be at home soon after sunset. *Cheyne. On Health,* c. 1. s. 5.

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas.—*Arbuthnot.*

Compressive round the incumbent either lies,
And strict its elemental fold applies,
Whence either *pulmonary lobe* expires,
And all the interior subtle breath retires.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iv.

PULP. Pu'lpous. Pu'lpy. } Fr. *Pulpe;* It. *Pôlpa;* Sp. and Lat. *Pulpa.* Vossius prefers,—a palpitatione; quia caro sine ossibus (id enim est *pulpa*) mollis sit, ac tremula; because the flesh without the bones (for that is the *pulp*) is soft and tremulous. (See To Palpitate.) In Fr. it is—

"The brawn, or solid and *muscuy* flesh of the body; also the pith of plants, &c." (Cotgrave.) Also the soft portion of fruit, &c.

For this loose *pulp* that is thus wrapt up within our cranium is but a spongy and porous body, and pervious not only to the animal spirit, but also to more grosse juice and liquor.—*More. Ant against Atheism,* pt. i. b. i. c. 11.

By dissection you discover this worker of miracles to be nothing but a poor silly contemptible knob or protuberancy, consisting of a thin membrane containing a little *pulpous* matter, much of the same nature with the rest of the brain. *Id. Ib.*

In beans the leaf and root sprout from the germen, the main sides split, and lie by; and in same pull'd up near the time of blooming, we have found the *pulpous* sides entire or little wasted.—*Browne. Urn Burial,* c. 3.

In lupins these *pulpy* sides do sometimes arise with the stalk in a resemblance of two fat leaves.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Then the pulse
Oft unobserv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceaseless. *Philips. Cider,* b. i.

Let every tree in every garden own
The red streak as supreme, whose *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines
Tempting. *Id. Ib.*

PUL'PIT. Pu'lpite'er. } Fr. *Poulpitre;* It. and Sp. *Pulpito;* Lat. *Pulpitum,* — a raised place, (sc. for speaking, reading, &c.;) which Martinius derives from πολφος, or βολβος, quia tumeat instar *bulbi;* because it swells or rises like a *bulb.* See *Martinius,* and *Vossius* in v. *Pulvinar.*

A stage, or raised or elevated place or platform; a high or raised desk (for reading, preaching, &c.)

Other scrupulous fathers and scolding scole doctours, cryed wt wyde throtes both in chaires & in *pulpetes* Chastite, chastite.—*Bale. Apologie,* fol. 11. Pref.

Whereupon Metellus, one of the Tribunes, going up into the *pulpit,* made an oration unto the people. *North. Plutarch,* p. 154.

I have many thanks to give you, that you so quaintly acquaint me how variously the pulse of the *pulpiteers* beat in your town.—*Howell,* b. iv. Let. 26.

For the consciences of men have been filled with wind and noise, empty notions and *pulpit-tattle.*
South, vol. v. Ser. 1.

To give those doctrine and use-men, those *pulpit-engineers,* their due, they understood how to plant their batteries, and to make their attacks perfectly well.—*Id. Ib.*

What alls this pragmatical *pulpiteer,* thus to talk of government and obedience?—*Id.* vol. vi. Ser. 2.

I say the *pulpit* (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar pow'rs)
Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

PULSE, *n.* Pulse, *v.* Pulsa'tion. Pu'lsatory. Pulsi'fick. Pu'lsion. } Fr. *Poule, poulser;* It. *Pôlso, pulsâre;* Sp. *Pulso, pulsar;* Lat. *Pulsus,* from *pulsum,* past part. of *pellere,* to drive; Gr. Πελ-ειν; Lat. *Pulsatio,* from *pulsare,* to drive.

The *pulse,*—that which, the motion or action which, *drives* out, (sc.) the blood from the heart; that which beats or strikes, as the blood at every *expulsion.* And to *pulse,*—

To drive; to beat.

Therwith his *poulce,* and paums of his houdes
They gan to frote, and wete his temples tawin.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

And I [my sunne] thy noble same with foule reproch haue stain'd,
Pulst forth thee such spyte fro princely throne, and place where father rain'd.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos,* b. x.

Faint panting *puls* his ioynts, and tier'd with pains his entrails beat. *Id. Ib.*

When Falconbridge (with gentle feeling) tries
How strong the *pulse* of their affection beats.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

The physicians hold, that in every well-disposed body there be about 4000 *pulsations* every hour, and some *pulses* have been known to beat above 30,000 times an hour in acute fevers.—*Howell,* b. i. s. 1. Let. 37.

But these external evils do not so much trouble us as an inward pungent and *pulsatory* ache within the skull, somewhat lower than the place of his hurt. *Religuiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 418.

To make [the muscular constriction of the heart] nothing but a *pulsifick* corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself, is very unphilosophical and absurd. *Cudworth. Intellectual System,* p. 181.

The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by tension or *pulsion,* by knockings or thrustings, as if it were without that which it wrought upon.—*Id. Ib.* p. 156.

I have found by trials purposely made, that the examples of suction are not the only noted ones of attraction that may be reduced to *pulsion.*—*Boyle. Works,* vol. iv. p. 129.

When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air, which makes the ear-drum and the other membranous parts vibrate according to the nature and species of the stroke. *Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful,* pt. iv. § 11.

With smiles, and adulation bland,
They join'd her side, and seiz'd her hand:
Their touch envenom'd sweets instill'd,
Her frame with new *pulsations* thrill'd.
Brooke. Fable. The Female Seducers.

And therefore upon a similar principle the Cornelian law *De Injuriis* prohibited *pulsation* as well as verberation; distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation,* which was attended with none. *Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. iii. c. 8.

PULSE. Skinner thinks from the verb to *pull;* because they are *pulled* or plucked, and not mown or cut: and so—legumen, quia legatur, because gathered. But the Lat. *Puls* was a pottage made of the produce of legumiocus plants; and (though not adopted in the Italian or French,) may have given in English a name to the plants themselves.

Plants whose produce is *pulled* or gathered; opposed to those which are cut, though similar in growth or culture.

——— If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on *pulse,*
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All-giver would be unthank'd, would be unpraise'd:
Not half his riches known, and yet despis'd.
Milton. Comus.

PU'LTICE. See Poultice.

PU'LVERIZE, *v.* Pu'lverable. Pu'lvil, *n.* Pu'lvil, *v.* } Fr. *Pulverizer;* It. *Pôlvere, polverizzâre;* Sp. *Pulverizar;* Lat. *Pulvis,* dust. Of unsettled etymology.

To reduce to dust or to a dry powder.

Pulvil is applied to a sweet-scented or perfumed powder.

Sometimes the bodies mingled by the fire are differing enough as to fixidity and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire that itself does scarce afterwards separate, but only *pulverize* them. *Boyle. Works,* vol. i. p. 489.

An inquisitive man, who is a scholiar as well as a traveller, assured me, that whilst he was in some part of the Indies, he furnished himself with some liquid substances afforded by wounded plants, that as soon as he came near Europe, and not before, turned into consistent and *pulverable* bodies.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 686.

L. Wish. Have you *pulvil'd* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable when Sir Rowland comes by?—*Congreve. The Way of the World,* Act iv.

The patch, the powder-box, *pulville,* perfumes,
Fins, paint, a flattering glass, and black-lead combs.
Gay. The Fan, b. i.

——— This the swain,
By ceaseless tillage, or the use of dung,
Must or ferment, or *pulverize,* to fit
For due reception of the fibrous roots.
Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 2.

PU'MICE. Fr. *Pierre pumice;* It. *Pêmice;* Sp. *Piedra pumice;* Lat. *Pumex;* nihil aliud est, quam *spuma* et *fex* quædam lapidum liquefactorum, ut scoria metallorum; from Gr. Πυ-ειν, *spuere,* (Vossius.)

Like as a swarm of bees that in an hollow *pumice* pend.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. xii.

The *pumice* stones I hastily heat,
And threw; but nought avayled.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. March.

And in a'word, to oppress, beggar, and squeeze them as dry as a *pumice,* and then trample upon them because they can get no more out of them.—*South,* vol. iii. Ser. 8.

This mountain, and indeed the whole island, is evidently of volcanic origin, and formed of lava, tufo, and *pumice* stone.—*Eustace. Italy,* vol. iii. c. 1.

PU'MMEL. See Pommel.

PUMP, *v.* Pumper. Pu'mping, *n.* } Fr. *Pompe, pomper;* Dut. *Pompen, pompe;* Ger. *Pompe;* Sw. *Pumpa.* Menage derives from the Gr. Πεμπ-ειν, to send forth. And Wachter prefers this to Skinner's *a sono assurgentis aquæ fictum,* which Ihre proposes with the alternative, *cui unde nescio.* Tooke calls it "an engine by which water or any other fluid is *obtained* or *procured;* and past part. of the verb to *pump,* to procure or obtain." To *pump,*—

To use or work with such engine; to throw out, emit, or eject; to draw out, to extract; to obtain or procure from.

For notwithstanding their *pumping* with 3 *pumps,* heaving out water with buckets, and all the best shifts they could make, the shippe was halfe full of water ere the leake could be found and stopt.—*Hacklugt. Voyages,* vol. i. p. 421.

When I that yet in God could not dispaire,
Still plide the *pumpe,* and patiently did bet
An such take boots as thither made repair.
Gascoigne. Voyage, (1572.)

Here—'tis too little, but 'tis all my store:
I'll in to *pump* my dad, and fetch thee more.
Randolph. The Muse's Looking-Glass, Act ii. sc. 4.

Nor shall these words, of venom base,
Which thou hast from their native place,
Thy stomach, *pump'd* to fling on me,
Go unrevenged. *Hudibras,* pt. i. c. 2.

The flame lasted about two minutes from the time the *pumper* began to *draw out* the air. *Boyle. Works,* vol. i. p. 26.

And oh! (he cry'd) what street, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, *pumpings,* blaskettings, and blows!
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii.

Mariners, the most superstitious of mortals, in the distresses of a storm, while they pour out their vows to their saviour Gods, at the same time fall lustily to their tackle, and *pump* without intermission.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iii. c. 6.

PUMP.[1] A shoe of one sole, (says Skinner,) and so called, perhaps, because used in tripndiis *pompaticis,* which we call masks and balls; or (Doct. Th. H.) from the sound they make in dancing; or, it may be added, from the spring of the sole resembling the elasticity of the sucker of the *pump.*

2 *Mod.* Gaffer sheemaker, you pulled on my wife's *pumps,* and then crept into her pantofles.
Dekkar. The Honest Whore, sc. 12

And the right foote *pumpe,* which he had drawn off, he carried in his bosome continually betweene his gowne and inward clothes; yea, and many times would kisse the same.
Holland. Suetonius, p. 231.

PUMPION. See Pompion.

PUN, *v.* A.S. *Pun-ian,* to pound or bruise. See To Pound.

The roots must be first sliced and dried in the sunne, or by the fire, and then being *punned* into floure, will make good bread.—*Hacklugt. Voyages,* vol. iii. p. 272.

Ther. He would *pun* thee into shiuers with his fist, as a sailor breakes a bisket,—*Shakes. Troyl. & Cres.* Act ii. sc. 1.

There is another composition also for this purpose; to wit, calves' sewet and deer's marrow mixed together, with the leaves of the white Saint Mary thistle, *punned* all together and reduced into a liniment.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxviii. c. 12.

The gall of these lizards or stellions *punned* and dissolved in water, is said to have an attractive facultie to draw all the wessels about the place to resort thither in companies.

Id. Ib. b. xxix. c. 4.

PUN, *v.* } This word is not to be found
PUN, *n.* } in our older lexicographers.
PU'NNING, *n.* } Serenius goes to the Islandic
PU'NSTER. } *Funalagh*, frivolous, in a sense transferred from *fune*, ashes. Mr. Todd is very much inclined to make *fun* of it.

Fr. *Pointe, diseur de pointes*, a punster. And Addison might have described a *pun* to be,—

A conceit or witticism, the point of which arises from the use, &c. See the first quotation from the *Spectator*.

Insipid jesters, and unpleasant fools,
A corporation of dull *punning* drolls.

Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

Having pursued the history of a *pun*, from its original to its downfall, I shall here define it to be a *conceit arising* from the use of two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense.—*Spectator*, No. 61.

All humour had something of the quibble. The very language of the court was *punning*.

Shaftesbury. Freedom of Wit & Humour, pt. i. c. 2.

Several worthy gentlemen and criticks have applied to me to give my censure of an enormity which has reviv'd, (after being long oppress'd,) and is call'd *punning*.—*Tatler*, No.32.

If you ask him to help you to some bread, a *punster* should think himself very "ill-bred" if he did out; and if he is not as "well-bred" as yourself, he hopes for some "grains" of allowance.—*Spectator*, No. 504.

A better *pun* on this word was made on the *Beggar's Opera*, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. v. *Engravers*.

A man who has an ambition to become a *punster*, seldom or never fails in the attainment of his object; that is, he seldom or never fails in acquiring a power which other men have not, of summoning up, on a particular occasion, a number of words different from each other in meaning, and resembling each other, more or less, in sound.

Stewart. The Human Mind, pt. i. c. 5. s. 3.

PUNCH, *v.* } Fr. *Poinçonner*; It. *Punzonare*;
PUNCH, *n.* } Sp. *Punzar*; Lat. *Pungere*, to
PU'NCHER. } pierce; A. S. *Pyngan*.
PU'NCHEON. } *Punch*, n. any thing *pointed*, a *pointed* tool or instrument. To *punch*, v.—

To strike with any thing *pointed*; to pierce or penetrate, bore or perforate—with a *punch* or *puncheon*.

Puncheon, the vessel, Fr. *Poinçon*, perhaps so called from the *pointed* form of the staves; the vessel bellying out in the middle, and tapering towards each end: and hence *punch* (i.e. the large belly) became applied, as Pepys records, to any thing thick and short.

This was the same sword that entreth through, even to the dividing of the soule and the spirite, whose edge hath *punched* and striken the Jewes heartes.

Udal. Actes of the Apostles, c. 2.

Their parlous pykes in hand, and *puncheons* close to stauve they bere,
And pykes lyke broaches long, and fight with foyne of pointed speare. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. vii.

That other signet of gold, wt my *puncheon* of ivory and silver, I gene and bequeath unto Robert my secunde sonne.

Fabyan, vol. i. Pref. p. vii.

——— With a goade he *punchi* each furious dame,
And made them every one cast downe their greene and leavie speares. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. vi.

He did teach his soulders to carry long javelins or *punchion-staves*, wherewith they might wound their enemies lifting up their swords to strike them.

North. Plutarch, p. 130.

Here I did make the workmen drink, and saw my coach cleaned; and styled; and staying among poor people there in the alley, did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is *thick and short*.

Pepys. Diary, 30th April, 1669.

Docquett. 11° Junii, 1628. A warrant unto Abraham Vanderdort for his lyfe of the office of keeper of his majesties cabynett roome, with a pension of £40 per annum, and of provider of patterres for the *punches* and stampes for his majesties coyne in the mynt, &c.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. c. 2.

He was a rival of the former, who used *puncheons* for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver.—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, c. 3.

PUNCH. } It. *Pulchino*.
PUNCHINE'LLO. }

Mr. Powell has so well disciplin'd his pig, that in the first scene he and *Punch* dance a minuet together.

Spectator, No. 14.

When truly all their feats have been
As well perform'd by motion-men,
And the worst drolls of *Punchinellos*
Were much th' ingenlouser fellows.

Butler. Satire on our Imitation of the French.

I desire you would lay this before all the world, that I may not be made such a tool for the future, and that *Punchinello* may chuse hours less canonical.—*Spectator*, No. 14.

This Sir Samuel built a large room in his garden at Vaux-hall, which was much admired at that time; on the top was a *Punchinello* holding a dial.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 2.

PU'NESE. Fr. *Punaise*; the noisome and stinking worm or vermin, called a *puny*, or the bed-*puny*, (Cotgrave.)

As wee may see, for example, in these *punies* or wall lice, the most ill-favored and filthie vermine of all other, and which we loth and abhorre at the verie naming of them.

Holland. Plinie, b. 29. c. 4.

His flea, his morpion, and *punese*,
He 'ad gotten for his proper ease.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

PUNGENT. } Fr. *Poignant, punction, punctual, pointure*; It. *Pungènte, pungitivo, punzione, puntuale, puntùra, punteggiatùra*; Sp. *Punto, puntilio, puntuacion, puntual*; Lat. *Pungens*, pres. part. of *pungere*; *punctum, punctio, punctura*; A. S. *Pyng-an*, to
PU'NCTUAL. } punge or prick. The old
PU'NCTUALIST. } verb, to *punge*, is preserved
PUNCTUA'LITY. } in the MS. version of the
PU'NCTUALLY. } New Testament possessed
PU'NCTUALNESS. } by Tooke.
PU'NCTUATE, *v.* } *Pungent*,—pricking, piercing, penetrating, sharp, acute, biting, stinging.
PU'NCTUATION. }
PU'NCTUATE. }
PU'NCTURE, *n.* } *Puncto*, — that which
PU'NCTURE, *v.* } pricks; the *point*, the exact
PUNCTU'CULAR. } point.

Punctual, — that can or may be *pointed* or marked by a *point* or *points*; pertaining or relating to, consisting of, observing, or regarding a *point*; an exact *point*; exact, accurate; scrupulous.

Punctuate,—a verb in common use,—to mark or divide by *points*; (sc.) the different portions of a sentence. See the quotation from Lowth.

Puncture,—see the quotation from Wiseman.

Right *pungitive* with wordes odious.

Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

But I thynke this was no dreame, but a *puncion* and pricke of hys synfull conscyence.—*Hall. Rich. III.* an. 3.

But secondly, to return what is still more *pungent*.

More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. i. pt. iii. c. 11.

When he begs of thee for mercy, his passion is greater, his necessities more *pungent*, his apprehensions more brisk and sensitive.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

It is the worst of evils, when men are so in love with sin, that they are not only delighted with them, but pleased also; not only feel the relish with too quick a sense, but also feel none of the objections, nothing of the *pungency*, the sting, or the lessening circumstances.—*Id.* Ser. 19.

Which action in it selfe so worthie, King Ferdinando had expressed and displayed in his letters at large, with all the particularities and religious *punctees* and ceremonies, that were observed in the reception of that citie and kingdome.

Bacon. K. Hen VII. p. 105.

That the stile and subject matter of most comicall and theatrical entertaudes is amorous and obscene, is as evident as the morning sunne: first, by the expresse and *punctuall* testimonie of sundry fathers.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, Act iii. sc. 1.

Many other moderne writers; all grine *punctuall*, vnanimous, and vncontroulcable testimonie.—*Id. Ib.* Act ii.

I know Bilson hath decypher'd us all the galantries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctuallist* of Casteel, Naples or Fountain-Bleau could have done.—*Milton. Of Church Government*, b. ii. c. 1.

As for the choice and *punctuality* of the time, whereto this public mourning must be limited, where should it rest, but in the hand of sovereignty; whose wisdom is to be presupposed such, as to pitch upon the meetest seasons for this practice?—*Hall. Ser. Eccl.* iii. 4.

But to come *punctually* to our purpose.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act v. sc. 6.

That which is unrightcous is as hateful to him as coloquynths to the taste, or the sharpest *punctures* to the pupil of the eye.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Wherein [water in glasses] a watchfull eye may also discover the *punctiular* originals of periwinkles and grasts.

Brown. Urne Burial, c. 5.

Or scatters o'er the blooms the *pungent* dust
Of pepper, fatal to the frosty tribe. *Thomson. Spring.*

For therefore am I from desiring you to be nice and scrupulous about the *punctilios* of the Lord's day service.

Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 9.

It [the law] may be taken as a covenant conveying life, upon absolute, entire, indefective obedience, and awarding death to those who fail in the least iota or *punctilio*.

South, vol. vii. Ser. 5.

But be it (the *punctilious* laws of epic poesy so requiring) that a hero of more than mortal birth must needs be had; even for this we have a remedy.

Pope. The Dunciad. Aristarchus of the Hero.

So much on *punctual* niceties they stand,
That, when their kings dispatch some high command,
All, word for word, th' embassadors rehearse
In the same tenour of unvaried verse.

Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry. b iii.

He manifests himself to be a God of truth and faithfulness, one who will *punctually* perform his promises to, and execute his threats upon us.

Dr. Whitby. On the Five Points, Dis. 1. c. 4. s. 4.

Though I can obey the orders that have the impresses of wisdom, as well as the stamp of authority, with more hope and alacrity, yet I can obey those, wherein I think power is unguided by prudence, with no less *punctualness* and fidelity.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 413.

With that he drew a lancet in his rage,
To *puncture* the still supplicating sage.

Garth. The Dispensary, c. 6.

When prick'd by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is call'd a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded.

Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 2.

The studds have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studds infinitely lesser.

Woodward. On Fossils.

Among simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*, there are some which are intrinsically grateful.

Stewart. Philos. Essays, Ess. 1. c. 5.

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far
Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar.

Crabbe. Borough, Let. i.

They follow precedents and examples with the *punctilious* exactnessy of a pleader.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

The *Bind* of Salvini every reader may discover to be *punctilionsly* exact; but it seems to be the work of a linguist skilfully pedantic; and his countrymen, the proper judges of its power to please, reject it with disgust.

Johnson. Life of Pope.

——— Should God again,
As once in Gibeon, interrupt the race
Of the undeviating and *punctual* sun,
How would the world admire!—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

Punctuation is the art of marking in writing the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and the parts of sentences, according to their proper quantity or proportion, as they are expressed in a just and accurate pronunciation.

Lowth. English Grammar.

PU'NIC. Lat. *Punica*; Phœnician; Carthaginian.

In Pontus or the *Punic* coast, or where
Alcinous reign'd. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Yet if for fame or glory aught be done;
Aught suffered; if young African for fame
His wasted country freed from *Punic* rage,
The deed becomes unpraiz'd, the man at least,
And loses, though but verbal, his reward.

Id. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known!

Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. ii.

PU'NISH, *v.* } Fr. *Punir*; It. *Punire*; Sp.
PU'NISHABLE. } *Punir*; Lat. *Punire*; A. S.
PU'NISHER. } *Pin-an*; to cause, or to give
PU'NISHMENT. } *pain* to.
PUN'TION. } To *pain* or cause *pain* to, to
PU'NITIVE. } afflict with *pain*; to impose, inflict, or afflict with *pains* or penalties, (sc. for acts done, offences committed.)

And thei manassiden and lefte hem, and founden not hou thei schulden *punyche* hem for the peple.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 4.

So threatned they them and let them go, & folde nothynge bow to *punishe* them, because of the people.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Wherefore among the Jewes onlye periurie is *punyshable*.
Udal. Matthew, c. 5.

As who wold say, he [Phillip] was the *punisher* of sacrilledge, he was the reuenger of religion, & he only was worthy to compell offenders to make satisfaction.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 42.

Hitherto peraiueth the precept of clemencye and mercy for kinges, which is to do well to the good men, decerning the good and lerned from the euil & vnlearned, & to moderate the *punishements* of the tractable and curable, and to suppress the obstinate vncurable.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 1.

But for all yt ordinance, ye whiche was well knowen and spreede abrode, and vpon payne of great *punisyon*, yet the men of warre oftetymes sore trauelled ye coutrels as they passed through.—*Berners. Froissort. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 39.

The charter sayd, that whosoever breketh by any maner of eddicion any poynte or artycle conteyned in that treatie, shulde be taken and reputed as traytouns, and to rynne in a mortal *punysyon*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 158.

Yet repentance is a duty full of fears, and sorrow, and labour; a vexation to the spirit; an afflictive, penal, or *punitive* duty.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

God had purpos'd to *punish* our instrumental *punishers*, though now Christians, by other heathen, according to his divine ordination; invasion for invasion, spoil for spoil, destruction for destruction.—*Milton. Hist. of Britain*, b. v.

Their general rule was, that because the lesser sins came in by a daily incursion, therefore they were to be cut off by a daily repentance: which because it was daily, could not be so intense and signally *punitive* as the sharper repentances for the seldome returning sins.
Bp. Taylor. On Repentance, c. 3. § 6.

But since to *punish* is properly an act of a superior to an inferior, and we kingdoms or nations seem to be equal, and neither to have any superiority or jurisdiction over the other, it may be doubted, how the one's making war upon the other, can be properly an act of *punitive* justice.
South, vol. x. Ser. 6.

The having conferred many to righteousness, shall as the Scripture foretels, confer a star-like and immortal brightness; since (which is chiefly considerable) the knowledge of particular actions, and, consequently, persons, seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the day of judgment, the manifestation of his *punitive* and remunerative justice.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 268.

I am very apt to think, that great severity of *punishment* does but very little good; nay, great harm in education: and I believe it will be found that, *caeteris paribus*, those children, who have been most chastised, seldom make the best men.—*Locke. Of Education*, s. 43.

It is clear, that the right of *punishing* crimes against the law of nature, as murder and the like, is in a state of mere nature vested in every individual.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 1.

I proceed, in the next place, to consider the general nature of *punishments*: which are evils or inconveniences consequent upon crimes and misdemesnors; being devised, denounced, and inflicted by human laws, in consequence of disobedience or misbehaviour in those, to regulate whose conduct such laws were respectively made.—*Id. Ib.*

God often causes one provision to answer several purposes, and so may make moral evil, as well as natural, at the same time both prudential and *punitory*: but it is not apparent from experience that he always does so.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 29.

PUNK, *n.* } The regular past part. of
Pu'nkling, *n.* } *pyngen, pungere*; and means (subaud. a female) *pung* or *punc*; i. e. *puncta*.

—— Or why there rests
Such worship due to kicking of a *punck!*
B. Jonson. To Sir Ed. Sackville.

Now lean attorney, that his cheese
Ne'er par'd, nor verses took for fees;
And aged proctor, that coutroules
The feats of *punck* in court of Paul's.
Donvenant. The Long Vacation in London.

And then earn'd your royal a day by squiring *puncks* and *punchlings* up and down the city!
Beaum. & Fletch. The Martial Maid, Act ii. sc. 1.

And made them fight, like mad or drunk
For dame Religion, as for *punk*.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 1.

PUNT, *v.* Perhaps from *punto*, a point. The player was called the *punter*.

Wretch that I was! how often have I swore,
When Winnall tally'd, I would *punt* no more.
Pope. The Basset Table.

Pu'ny, *adj.* } See Puisne.
Pu'ny, *n.* } Younger, and, consequentially, less; inferior, weak, small, petty.

Or [if any shall usurp] a motherhood to the rest, otherwise than in a priority and aid of conversation, and make them but daughters and *punies* to her: she shall be guilty of a high arrogance and presumption against Christ and his dear spouse, the church.—*Bp. Hall. Resolutions for Religion.*

Nor is the *puny* poet void of care,
For authors, such as our forefathers are,
Have not much learning nor much wit to spare.
Dryden, Prol. 41.

What is that which the man, whom thou so adorest, can do for thee? Why, he may, perhaps, gratify thee with some *puny* gain or preferment.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 9.

His clumps were *puny*, he [Kent] aimed at immediate effect, and planted not for futurity.—*Walpole. On Gardening.*

—— Nations would do well,
To extort their truncheons from the *puny* hands
Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds
Are gratified with mischief.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

PU'PIL. } Fr. *Pupil*; It. *Pupillo*; Sp. *Pu-*
Pu'pilage. } *pilo*; Lat. *Pupilus*; a pupus, hoc est, puer, (Vossius.) See Boy. Applied to—

A young person under ward or tutorship; also, to the organ of vision. See the quotation from Boyle.

She had neither wit nor stomacke, which would permit and suffre her husband, beying of perfect age and mas estate, like a yong scholer or innocent *pupille*, to be gouerned by the disposicion of another man.
Hall. Hen. VI. an. 25.

Long lacks, alas,
Hath bene thy faithfull aide in hard assay!
Whiles deadly fitt thy *pupill* doth dismay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

For you may see, by looking in a glasse, that, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other eye that is open, dilateth.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 868.

Most noble lord, the pillor of my life,
And patrone of my muse's *pupillage*;
Through whose large bounties, poured on me rife
In the first season of my feeble age,
I now doe live bound yours by vassalage.
Spenser. To the Lord Grey of Willon.

For this duke [as protector] many years
Had rul'd the land, during the king's young age;
And now the self-same charge and like beats,
As if he still were in his *pupillage*.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b.v.

I consider then what is called the *pupil* or apple of the eye, is not (as it is known) a substantial part of the organ, but only a round hole or window made in the uvea, at which the modified beams of light enter to fall upon the chrystalline humour, and thence be refracted to the bottom of the eye, or seat of vision, to make there an impression, that is usually a kind of picture (for it is not always a neat one) of the object.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 232.

For such is all the mental food purvey'd
By public hacknies in the advising trade;
Who feed a *pupil's* intellect with store
Of syntax, truly, but with little more.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

Although I cannot altogether forget what I learned in my years of *pupillage*, I have been long accustomed to think for myself on every subject that has come before me.
Geddes. Trans. of Bible, Pref.

PU'PPET, or } Fr. *Poupée*; a baby, a *pup-*
Po'ppet. } *pet* or bable; from Lat. *Pupus*.
Pu'ppetry. } See Pupil.
Po'ppetish. } Any thing like a child or *baby*; childish or babyish; made in the image of, dressed up like, a child; fondled like a child; a doll; a child-like image.

This were a *popet* in an arme to embrace
For any woman, small and faire of face.
Chaucer. Prologue to Sire Thopas, v. 13,631.

Folowynge his waies therefor, they haue alwayes for lucre's sake gloryouslye garnished their holye mother, the madame of myschiefe, and proude synagoge of sathan, wyth golde, &c. babiynges, brawlynges, processyons, *popetrye*, and suche other madde mastryes.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i. Pref.

Ne lesse also doth he that setteth menne to open penaunce at Paules Crosse, for halye water makyng, for procession and ensinge wyth other *popetisse* gaudes, constrayninge the to promise the aduancement of the old faith of holy church by such fantasticall popperyes.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii.

How outrageously are their preistes and chirches orned and gorgeously garnished in their *popetry* passe tymes and apes playe.—*Joye. Exposition of Daniel*, c. 7.

Ouer the master's head there is alwayes an image like a *puppet*, made of feltre, which they call the master's brother.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 96.

Though all men him unceased gan deride,
Like as a *puppit* placed in a play,
Whose part once past all men bid take away.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

But as one of the three chapmen was imploied in his traffike abroad, so the prettie *poplet* his wife began to be a fresh occupiens giglot at home.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 3.

Adorning female painted *puppetry*.
Moryson. Scourge of Vill (1599.)

The helpht of his ambition is, we know,
But to be master of a *puppet*-show.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

The curious eye their awkward movement tires;
They seem like *puppets* led about by wires.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

St. Paul's would afford a new theatre for statuaries to exert their genius; and the Abbey would still preserve its general customers, by new recruits of waxen *puppets*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. c. 2.

PU'PPY, *v.* } A whelp not yet weaned from
Pu'ppy, *n.* } its mother's milk. It. *Puppare*,
Pup. } (*poppare*,) lactare. *Puppa* (*poppa*) mamma, (Junius.) Dut. *Puppe*; Ger. *Puppe*; Fr. *Poupée*, from Lat. *Pupus*, an infant, (Skinner.) See Pupil.

The young of certain quadrupeds; applied to men in contempt, who manifest the qualities of *puppies*.

[Take away from her] the skin which commeth away after she hath *puppied*.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. xxx. c. 14.

Lau. One that I brought up from a *puppy*; one that I saw'd from drowning, when three or foure of his blinde brothers and sisters went to it.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 4.

And though 'tis late if justice could be found,
Thy plays, like blind-born *puppies*, should be drown'd.
Darnel. To Mr. Edw. Howard.

The unbred *puppy*, who had never seen
A creature look so gay, or talk so fine,
Believes, then falls in love, and then in debt.
Rochester. From Artemisa to Chloe.

PU'RBLIND. See Poreblind.

PU'RCHASE, *v.* } Fr. *Pour-chosser*; It.
Pu'rchase, *n.* } *Pro-cacciare*, to *chase*, to
Pu'rchasable. } pursue, to hunt; and, con-
Pu'rchaser. } sequentially, to catch, to
Pu'rchasing, *n.* } take, to obtain. In our old writers, to take, (as thieves or robbers,) to steal, to rob; now, usually—

To obtain, to procure, to acquire; to get by payment of an equivalent, to buy.

See the quotation from Blackstone.

Cadwal muste tho other bede, bote myd al ys mayne
Wende to *purchacy* hym help to the lasse Britayne.
R. Gloucester, p. 243.

Of hys *purchas* so large he was to men that he fonde,
That he hadde a yet ost in a lutel stonde.
The yles he robbede in see, and the hauenes setthe
a boute.
So that men of *purchas* come to hyn so gret route,
That ther nas prince vn nethe that hym mygte at route.
Id. p. 78.

Roberd, thorgh our assent, the heritage to the lies,
And thou, William, salle hent the *purchace* at our avis.
R. Brunne, p. 87.

But ye ben a chosin kyn, a kynghi prestbood, holy folk, a peple of *purchosynge* [*populus acquisitionis*] that ye telle the vertues of him that clepide you fro darknessis into his woundirful ligt.—*Wiclif. I Peter*, c. 2.

All was fee simple to him in effect,
His *pourchasing* might not ben in suspect.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 321.

His *pourchas* was wel better than his rent.—*Id. Ib.* v. 258.

And thus Scarsnes in every place
By reson maie no thonke *purchace*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

If thys hathe bene the pollcye of conquerors, thappetite of *purchasers*, and the study of gouernors, why deethe your grace desyre Fraunce before Scotlande, or couet a country farre from your sighte before a realme vnder your nose!
Hall. Hen. V. an. 1.

They will steale any thing, and call it *purchase*.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 7.

Perdy, Sir Knight, saide then th' enchanter blive,
That shall I shortly *purchase* to your hond.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

Who now but Arcite mourns his bitter fate,
Finds his dear *purchase*, and repents too late?
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

For on his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stealth and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 3.

What we lay out in this way will prove valuable treasure. will reward all the pains and all the expence we are at for the *purchasing* of it.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

For money being the counter-balance to all things *purchasable* by it, it looks like a natural consequence, that as much as you take off from the value of money, so much you add to the price of other things, which are exchang'd for it.
Locke. Of the Lowering of Interest.

A politician, to do great things, looke for a power, what our workmen call a *purchase;* and if he finds that power in politicks as in mechanicks, he cannot be at a loss to apply it.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or *purchase*, as the lawyers call it; by which they mean any method of *acquiring* an estate otherwise than by descent.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 3.

The first *purchaser*, perquisitor, is he who first *acquired* the estate to his family, whether the same was transferred to him by sale or by gift, or by any other method, except only that of descent.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 14.

PURE, *adj.* Fr. *Pur, purifier;* It *Pùro, purificáre;* Sp. *Puro, purificar;* Lat. *Purus, purificare;* i. e. *purum facere; purus*, from *πυρ*, fire, cleansed or cleared *by fire.* (See IMPURE.) Consequentially—Cleansed or clean, cleared or clear; freed or free from dross, filth, or other intermixture; and, thus, whole, entire, and, (as in Chaucer,) meer, very; the *pure* fetters, the *very* fetters. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note.

PURE, *v.*
PURE, *n.*
PURELY.
PURENESS.
PURIST.
PURIFY, *v.*
PURIFICATION.
PURIFIER.
PURIFYING, *n.*
PURITAN.
PURITANICAL.
PURITANICALLY.
PURITANISM.
PURITANIZE.
PURITY.

Met.—clean, clear; free from evil, from vice; incorrupt, unpolluted, unspotted, unstained; innocent, guileless, or guiltless.

Puritan, applied to one who affects or arrogates *pureness* to excess.

So clene lond ys Engoland, and so *pur* with onten ore,
That the fairest men of the world ther londe heth ybore.
R. Gloucester, p. 8.

The kyng louede hys wyf a non so *purliche* and so faste,
That al ys herte outliche on hire one he caste.—*Id.* p. 66.

Whan the kyng herd say, sho had so wele fare,
Thider he went way, to se hir and hir barn,
And with hir he coloned, till sho was *purified.*
R. Brunne, p. 310.

Ne mannes preir make pees, among christine peuple
Til prude be *pureliche* for do.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 254.

Thanne poul took the men, and in the dal suynge he was *purified* with hem and entride into the Temple, and schewide the fillyng of dules of *purifiyng* till tiu offring was offrid for ech of hem.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 21.

Thē the next day Paul tole the men, and *purifyed* himself wt them, and entred into the Temple, declaryngge that he observed the dyes of the *purificacion*, vntyl that an offering should be offred for enerye one of them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfor a questionn was mand of Jones disciplis with the Jewis, of the *purificacion*.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 3.

And there arose a question betwene John's disciples and the Jewes about *purifyinge.*—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Let hem with bred of *pured* whete be fed,
And let us wives eten barly bred.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5725.

The *pure* fetters on his shinnes grete
Were of his bitter salte teres wete.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1281.

——— All his lepre it hath *purified.*
Gower. A Ballade to King Henry IV.

And ehertly to telle,
She is *pure* humble and weile.
And mynroure, and ensample of good,
Who so hir vertues vnderstood.
Id. Con. A, b. v.

The emperour commanded to examine theim, and to be reformed of the *pureness* of their lyten.—*Golden Boke*, c. 6.

Nowe will I talke altogether with the maid herselfe, which hath within her a treasure without comparison, that is the *pureness* both of body and mind.
Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 6.

It is no purpose to change some one old and accustomed enil wt other hipocrises and feinings, but vtterly to abolish al superstitions, yt the true religion mai be set in her own *purite* and holines.—*Calvin. Foure Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 1.

At the well-head the *pureel* streames arise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

In a body too no critique eye could find
The smallest blemish, to belye his mind;
He was all *pureness*, and his outward part
But represents the picture of his heart.
Cowley. On the Death of John Littleton.

Your like we in a burning glass may see,
When the sun's rays therein contracted be
Bent on some object, which is *purely* white,
We find that colour doth dispiere the light,
And stands untainted.—*Drayton. Elegy to the Lady J. S.*

Would not be a *purition*, though he
Can preach two hours, and yet has sermon be
But half a quarter long.
Cowley. A Vote.

Alas, these precise *puritanicall* angels, saints, and shepheards (as some I feare account them) knew no such pompons pagan Christmas courtiships or solemnities.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act viii. cc. 6.

Licentious Christians, who make their will and lusts their law, may deeme it *puritanisme*, or brand it for ouerstrict precisenesse, in this dissolute and vnruly age.
Id. Ib Act i. sc. 2.

M. Perkins, in his probleme, though he faine would *puritanize* it, and so goeth on, hauging hoofe against hoofe, yet confesseth, that the fathers used to arme themselves against the deuelle with the signe of the crosse.
Mountagu. An Appeale to Cæsar, c. 24.

——— And in the consecrated stream
Pretended to wash off sin, and fit them so
Purified to receive him *pure*, or rather
To do him honour as their king.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

But the feast of Lupercalia, considering the time of celebrating thereof, it seemeth it is ordained for a *purification*. For it is celebrated on the unfortunate days of the mooeth of February, which are called the *purging* days.
North. Plutarch, p. 26.

Faith is a great purger and *purifier* of the soul: *purifying* your hearts by faith, saith the apostle.
Sp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

The whites my bandes I [Pilate] wash in *purity.*
The whites my soule was soyld with fowle iniquity.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

He said, Asphalion swift the laver brings;
Attended all partake the grateful springs:
Then from the rites of *purity* repair,
And with keen gust the savory viands share.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Molineux, of Maryborough in Ireland, travelled afterwards into several foreign countries; was at Rome, where (the' *puritanically* educated under the tuition of Sam. Radcliff, of Brasen. Coll.) he changed his religion, returned a well-bred man, was knighted, and in the grand rebellion suffered for the royal cause.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

Those prudent and honest men, when thus appealed unto, gave it as their deliberate judgment, "That the *Puritans* ought to conform, rather than make a schism: and that the churchmen ought to indulge the others' scruples, rather than hazard one."
Warburton. Alliance between Church and State, b. iii.

It was a received opinion in the ancient world, that human nature had contracted a stain or pollution; and that not only particular *purifyings*, but also some general sanctification was necessary to put man in a capacity of being restored to the favour of the Deity.—*Id. Works*, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

In English you are no *purist.*—*Chesterfield. Letters.*

PURFLE, *v.* Fr. *Pourfiler d'or*, to tinsel or
PURFLE, *n.* overcast with gold *thread*,
(filum;) It. *Profilâre.* See PROFILE.

To surround with a thread-like edge or border; to embroider.

He preide Pumele. here *porfil* to leve
And kepe it in here cofre. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 82.

The ladies all in surcotes, that richely
Purfled were with many a rich stone,
And enery knight of green ware mantles on.
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

After a sort, the coller and the vent
Like as armine is made in *purfyling*,
With great pearls full fine and orient,
They were couched all after one worching,
With diamonds in steed of powdering,
The sleeves and *purfell* of assise,
They were made like in every wise.
Id. The Assembly of Ladies.

After them the judges, and after them the knightes of the bath in violet gownes with hoddes *purfeled* with mininer, lyke doctors.—*Hall. Henry VIII.* an. 25.

Hee had a faire companion of his way,
A goodly lady clad in scarlot red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

I rather see it, glorious to behold,
With rubies edg'd, and *purfled* o'er with gold.
Harte. The Vision of Death.

PURGE, *v.* Fr. *Purger*; It. *Purgâre*;
PURGE, *n.* Sp. *Purgar*; Lat. *Purgare*,
PURGER. to purify, to cleanse. See
PURGATION. PURE, and the quotations
PURGATIVE, *adj.* there from North and J.
PURGATIVE, *n.* Taylor.
PURGATORY, *adj.* To cleanse, to clear, to
PURGATORY, *n.* scour; to wipe off, to clear
PURGATORIAL away, to expel or expel
PURGATORIAN. foulness or filthiness, physi-
PURGING, *n.* cal or moral; to clear from accusation, to excuse.

Purgatory,—so called because in it the souls of the dead were believed to be *purged* or *purified* from the pollution of venial sins. See the quotation from Sharp.

Which also whanne he is the brightnesse of glorie, and figure of his substaûce, and berith alle thingis bi word of his vertue, he makith *purgacioun* of synnes.—*Wiclif. Eb.* c. 1.

Whiche sonne beyng the brychtnes of hys glory, and very ymage of his substaûce, bearyng vp all thinges wyth ye word of hys power, hath in his owne person *purged* our synnes.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Therefore they fell to weepinge and *purginge* of them-selves.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 128.

After that the *purgacio* hath wrought, thirstines and sounde slepe be signes that the body is sufficiently *purged.*
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 6.

Cesar, accepting their *purgation*, learned the waye perfectly by Distinctions.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 33.

Penaunce is the very *purger* of synne
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 38. pt. ii.

The sea doth caste vpon the sheare both pearles and precious stones; whereof proceded ye cause of their great riches, after their marchandise was once knowen to other nacions, the *purginge* of the sea beinge then esteemed, as man's fansy wouldde make the price.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 233.

Purging medicines, for the most part, have their *purgative* vertue in a fine spirit; as appeareth by that they endure not boiling, without much loss of vertue. And therefore it is of good use in physic, if you can retain the *purging* vertue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger.*
Bacon. Natural Historie, § 20.

Triall would be also made in herbs poysonous and *purgative*, whose ill qualitie (perhaps) may be discharged, or attempted, by setting stronger poysons, or *purgatives*, by them.—*Id. Ib.* § 691.

Surfets many times turn to *purges*, both upwards and downwards.—*Id. Ib.* § 36.

The Duke of Glocester sent his *purgation* upon oath by the bishop of London to the king.
Pygnye. Treachery & Disloyalty. pt. i. p. 24.

The Platonists and the Papists have been a little more rational in ordering their fancies, placing their imaginary *purgatory* in their way to heaven, not at the journey's end.
Hammond. Works. vol. iv. p. 483.

The delusions of *purgatory*, with all the apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts.
Mede. Apostacy of latter Times, (1641,) p 45.

Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for *purgings* grow.
Cowley. Counsel.

Their doctrine is, That all souls that have not made satisfaction for their sins while they lived, the' all those sins were remitted, so that they never shall go to hell, but at last shall go to heaven; yet they shall, in the other state, undergo a grievous punishment in a certain kind of place which they call *purgatory*, for so long time till they be perfectly *purged* of their sins.—*Sharp*, vol. viii. Ser. 8.

Purgatorial fire—how far held by some ancient fathers.
Wheatley. On the Common Prayer, Introd.

This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative, who may be as good a canvasser as he was a bad governor.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

Purgatory, (in Virgil,) the first division, is inhabited by suicides, extravagant lovers, and ambitious warriors, and, in a word, by all those who had indulged the violence of their passions: which made them rather wretched than wicked.—*Warburton. The Divine Legation*, b. ii. s. 4.

PURTIAN. See PURE.

PURL, *v.* See PURFLE, from which *purl*
PURL, *n.* is contracted.
PURLING, *n.* To surround with an edge or border, or fringe; to fringe, to embroider.

To *purl*, applied to the sound of water, Skinner says may be from the Lat. *Profluere*, or *bullire*, or formed from the sound. It may be so used from the fringes or edges formed upon the little waves or undulations or eddies of the water, as it ruffles or ripples along, or causes the sound, to which the word is now applied.

To flow with gentle murmur; to murmur; to ripple; to wave, to undulate, to rise as waves do; to run into eddies.

The *purl* apostrophized by Lloyd is described to be "a medicated malt liquor in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused." It is probably so named because it *purls* or mantles in the glass.

For all the copes and vestementes wer but of one pece, so wouen for the purpose, cloth of tissue and poudered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 12

In speech, it seem'd, his beard, all silver white,
Wag'd up and down, and from his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

A pipe a little moistned on the inside, but yet so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound, than if the pipe were dry: but yet with a sweet degree of sibilation or *purling*.—*The purling* I take to be bred between the smoothness of the inward surface of the pipe, which is wet; and the rest of the wood of the pipe, unto which the wet cometh not, but it remaineth dry.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 230.

If he live (as bless the babe, in passion I remember him) to your years, shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, *purling*, and performing as you do?
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act 1. sc. 2.

Where little *purling* winds like wantons seem to daliy,
And skip from bank to bank, from valley trip to valley,
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 14.

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow;
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.
Id. Mortimeriados, v. 1596.

Whatsoever had a beginning can also have an ending, and it shall die, unless it be daily watered with the *purles* flowing from the fountain of life, and refreshed with the dew of heaven, and the wells of God.—*Dp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

So have I seen the little *purls* of a spring sweet through the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 16.

Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxi.

And chiefly thou of boasted fame,
Of Roman and Imperial name;
O *purl!* all hail! thy vot'ry steals,
His stockings dangling at his heels,
To where some pendent head invites
The bard to set his own to rights.
Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle.

PUR'LIEU. } So (says Skinner) were all
PU'RLIEU-MAN. } lands called, which, having once pertained to the royal forests, were separated by law of the forest-court. Some derive from *pourallée, perambulatio*; Cowell,—from *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place, q. d. a place free or exempt from the severity of the forest-laws. The Roman law calls that place *purum locum*, qui sepulchrorum religioni non obstrictis est. It is now applied to—

Any place bordering or neighbouring upon; border, neighbourhood, suburb.

Her *purlieus*, and her parks, her circuit full as large
As some (perhaps) whose state requires a greater charge.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 16.

In the *pourlieues* of heav'n, and therein plac't
A race of upstart creatures, to supply
Perhaps our vacant room.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

If deer come out of the forest into the *purlieu*, the *purlieuman* may hunt and kill him, provided he does it fairly and without forestalling.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 27.

PURLO'IN, *v.* } Junius suspects that *elongare, perlongare*, and *prolongare*, were used in the Lower Ages as equivalent to *longè aut procul ungerre*; and that from *perlongare* the verb to *purloin* might be formed. Skinner imagines the Fr. verb *Pourloigner* is *esloigner*, to put far away, a long way off.
PURLO'INE.
PURLO'INING, *n.*

To remove, to take away, secretly or clandestinely; to steal, to pilfer.

So that it was easye to perceiue that the bodye was not taken awaye by themes, which would haue rather *purloined* ye whole corpse as it lay, wrapped and wounde vp with the swete smelling spices, with the linen clothes, and the fine kercher.—*Udall. Jon*, c. 20.

Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity.
Paul. Titus, ii. 10.

In former times, such as had store of ein,
In wars at home, or when for conquests bound,
For fear that some their treasure should *purloin*,
Gave it to keep to spirits within the ground.
Drayton. The Owl.

But first I must require you to use diligence in presenting specially those *purloinings* and imbezzlements, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house.
Bacon. Charge upon the Commission of the Verge.

For that, by secret malice stirr'd,
Or by an emulous pride invited,
You have *purloin'd* the favourite bird
In which my mother most delighted.—*Prior. The Dove.*

I believe the only reason why these *purloiners* of the public cause such a clutter to be made about their reputations, is to prevent inquisitions that might tend towards making them refund.—*Swift. The Examiner*, No. 28.

If digid honesty permit
That I for once *purloin* the wit
Of him, who, were we all to steal,
Is much too rich the theft to feel.—*Churchill. Ghost*, b. iv.

PURPARTY. Fr. *Pourpartie*, portion d'héritage. Roquefort,—*pour* and *partir*, to part or share.

Share, division; partnership.

Through which the grounde by *purparties*
Departed is in thre parties,
That is Asie, Affrike, Europe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Men clepen them, [Gorgones,] and but one eie
Amonge them thre in *purpartie*
Thei had, of which thei might se.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

PURPLE, *n.* } *Purpur*, both as noun and verb, was formerly in use.
PU'RPLE, *adj.* } Fr. *Pourpre*; It. *Porpora*;
PU'RPLE, *v.* } Sp. and Lat. *Purpura*; Gr.
PU'RPLISH. } Πορφυρα, which Martinius
PURPU'REAL. } thinks is a Tyrian word. (See IMPURPLE.) To *purple* is—

To die, stain, or imbue, tinge or steep in the colour of *purple*.

And so lesus went out beringe a crowne of thornys and a cloth of *purpur*.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 19.

The eam Jesus forth, wearing a crowne of thorne and a robe of *purple*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

In this citie was also Lydia the *purpleseller*, who first beyng couerted receased Paule into her house.
—*Udal. The Argument to the Philippians.*

And every bush lay deeply *purpured*
With violets.—*Fletcher. Christ's Triumph after Death.*

——— Yet not alone, while thou
Visit'st my slumbers nightly, or when morn
Purples the east. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

——— The rosy-fingered morning faire,
Weary of aged Tithone's saffron bed,
Had spread her *purple* robe through deawy aire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

Arterial valves oppose the refluent blood,
And swift injectious push the lingering flood;
Sped by the last, the foremost currents bound,
And thus perennial run the *purpling* round.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iv.

The yellow filaments are tipped with *purplish* apices.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv.

——— Whether you cheose
The vernal blades that rise with seeded stem
Of hue *purpureal*.—*Mason. The English Garden*, b. ii.

PURPORT, *v.* } Old Fr. *Purport*, (Roque-
PU'RPORT, *n.* } fort and Lacombe.) Argumentum, quod scriptum *proportat*, vel *porro portat*; i. e. in progressu exhibet, (Skinner.) And see Ingvar, to which *purport* may be considered as nearly equivalent.

To convey or carry a meaning, intention, or design; to intend, to design.

In this Treatie there was an expresse article against the reception of the rebels of either prinse by either; *purporting*, that if any such rebell should bee required by the prinse whose rebell hee was of the prinse confederate, that forthwith the prinse confederate should by proclamation command him to auoid the countrie.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 162.

For shee her sexe under that straunge *purport*
Did use to hide, and plaine apparaunce shonne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Thus there he stood, whilest high over his head
There written was the *purport* of his sin,
In cyphers strange, that few could rightly read.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 9.

PURPOSE, *v.* } i. e. to *propose*, (qv.) with
PU'RPOSE, *n.* } some difference in the appli-
PU'RPOSELESS. } cation.
PU'RPOSELY. } To put or place before, to
PU'RPOSEDLY. } offer, to present to our own mind or thoughts; to have or hold a meaning, design, intent, or determination; to mean, intend, or design; to have in view, as an end, object, or consequence; to treat of, discuss, or discourse.

He nolde bileue here *porpos* for the kyng, ne for ys wyue.
R. Gloucester, p. 121.

And alle the disciplis *purposiden*; after that ech hadde for to sende in to mynysterie to britheren that dwelliden in Iudee.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 11.

Then *ye* disciples, euery man according to his ability, *purposed* to sende succoure vnto the brethren which dwelt in Iewry.—*Bible*, 1551. *Acts*, c. 11.

And whanne the south blew, thel gesseiden hem to holde *purpoos*, [*existimantes propositum se tenere.*]
Wielif. Dedis, c. 27.

When the south winde blewe, they supposinge to obtayne their *purpose* iowsed vnto Asson.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Such thing also is that Poule the apostel saith of hem that tofore werne *purposed* to be saiuntes.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

His *purpos* was for to bestowe hire hie
Into some worthy blood of ancestrie.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3980.

They gladly hear also the young men; yea, and *purposely* provoke them to talk, to the intent that they may have a proof of every man's wit, and towardness, or disposition to virtue.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 5.

For now when I am *purposed* to sleepe,
A thousand thoughts assaile me in my bed,
That oft I do despaire to see the light.—*Sterling. Aurora.*

Whom overtaking, she in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversely.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

And all the way the wanton damsell found
New merth her passenger to entertaine;
For she in pleasaunt *purpose* did abound.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 6.

Hereupon it is, that prayer is ever joined with fasting in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our maws were but a vain and *purposeless* ceremony.
Dp. Hall. Ser. Eccl. iii. 4.

Having a vial fill'd with baneful wrath,
(Brought from Cocytus by that cursed sprite)
Which in her pale hand *purposely* she hath,
And drops the poison upon every wight.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

But when he saw Brutus with his sword drawn in his hand, then he pulled his gown over his head, and made no more resistance, and was driven either casually or *purposedly*, by the counsell of the conspirators, against the base, whereupon Pompey's image stood, which ran all of a gore blood till he was slain.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 615.

The ship a naked helpless hull is left,
Fore'd round and round, she quits her *purpo'd* way,
And bounds uncertain o'er the swelling sea.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

If our Lord had *purposely* designed, in the most express and emphatical manner, to declare his real subordination and dependence on the Father, he could not have done it more fully and clearly than he hath in this whole chapter.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 200.

I have been *purposely* prolix in this demonstration, to shew how it begins in experiment, goes on by experiment, and ends in an experimental conclusion.
Beddoes. On Mathematical Evidence, p. 24.

PU'RPRISE. Fr. *Pourpris*, from *pour-prendre*, to take wholly, (to comprise, qv.) to contain, to inclose.

An inclosure, a close.

Go we to dauncer hastely,
And let vs shewe him openly,
That he hath not aright wrought,
Whan that he set not his thought
To keepe better the *purprise*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

But their wives and children [were] to assemble all together unto a certain place in Phocis, and environ the whole *pourprise* and precinct thereof with a huge quantity of wood, and there to set certaine guards to watch and ward.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 399.

PURR, *v.* A word formed from the sound, (Lye.) The name given to the noise made by a cat.

Thus, Dorset, *purring* like a thoughtful cat,
Marry'd, but wiser puss ne'er thought of that.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

An envious cat from place to place,
Unseen, attends his silent pace:
She saw that, if his trade went on,
The *purring* race must be undone.—*Gay*, pt. i. Fab. 21.

Her coat, that with the tortoise vies,
Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes,
She saw; and *purr'd* applause.
Gray. On the Death of a Favourite Cat.

Sudden he starts, and hears, or thinks he hears,
The sound of something *purring* at his heels.
Blair. The Grave.

PURSE, *n.* } Fr. *Bourse*; Lat. *Bursa*; Gr.
PURSE, *v.* } Βυρσα, a hide or skin, the ma-
PU'RSER. } terial of which that now called
PU'RSEPRIDE. } a *purse* or *purse* was made. Generally, a bag, a small bag. See BURSE, and PURSY.

To *purse*,—to put into the *purse* or bag; also to draw together or contract, as the mouth of a *purse* when tied.

Purser,—bearer, manager of the *purse* or money-bag, of the expenditure.

But he seide of this thing, not for it perteynede to him of neds men; but for he was a theef, and he had the *pursis*, and bar the things that weren sent.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 12.

To you, my *purse*, and to none other wight
Complaine I, for ye be my lady dere:
I am sory now that ye be light,
For certes ye now make me heuele chere.
Chaucer. To his Empty Purse.

It cranoth the approbation and *purses* of many adventurers, who cannot be so prodigall both of their possessions and lines, as voluntarily to run themselues out of breath, in pursuing they know not what.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 667.

And this order to be seene and kept enery voyage orderly, by the *pursers* of the companie's owne ship, in any wise.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 273.

With that he *purs'd* the gold.
Trog. of Soliman & Pers. (1599.)

I *purs'd* it up, but little reck'ning made,
Till now that this extremity compell'd:
But now I find it true.
Milton. Comus.

And when I told thee, he was of my counsaile,
Of my whole course of woing: thou cried'st, indeede?
And didd'st contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then hadd'st shut vp in thy braine
Some horrible conceite.—*Shakes. Othello*, Act iii. sc. 3.

I had a start out, and by chance set vpon a fat steward, thinking his *purse* had been as *pursy* as his body.
The Puritan, Act i. sc. 4.

Daup. Tut, flatter 'hem both, (as Trouewit sayes) and you may take their understandings in a *purse-net*.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act iii. sc. 3.

Those two conies will we ferret into the *pursenet*.
Dekker. The Honest Whore.

Even *purse-pride* is quarrellous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles.
Bp. Hall. Supernumerarios.

What is so hateful to a poor man as the *purse-proud* arrogance of a rich one?—*Observer*, No 12.

PURSELANE. Fr. *Pourcelaine*; It. *Porcellùna*; Lat. *Portulaca*, quia foliis *portulas* (little ports) imitatur, (Vossius.)

Pourslane dothe mitigate the great heat in al the inward partes of the body, semblably of the head and eyes.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 15.

The greatest relicfe that we sixe which were with the captaine could finde for the space of nine and twentie dayes was the stakes of *purselnine* boyled in water, and nowe and then a pompion.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 109.

PURSU'E, *v.* PURSU'E, *n.* PURSU'ER. PURSU'IT. PU'RSUIVANT. PURSU'ANT. PURSU'ANCE. } Fr. *Poursuivre*; It. *Perseguire*; Sp. *Perseguir*; Lat. *Persequi*, to persecute, (qv.) To follow, to continue following; to go after, to strive or endeavour to overtake, reach, or attain; to follow, as an enemy, or foe; as we now use—to persecute.

A *pursuivant*,—a follower or attendant.

Peter parceyvede al this and *porsuede* after
Bothe James and Johan. Jhesu to seke.
Piers Ploughman, p. 374.

If thei han *pursued* me, thei schulen *pursue* yhou also.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 15.

If thei haue *persecuted* me, so wyll they *persecute* you.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

That first was a blasfeme and a *pursuere* and ful of wrongis.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tym.* c. 1.

When before I was a blasphemar, and a *persecuter*, and a tyrannt.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the Indians, contented to haue repulsed their enemies, *pursued* not after them.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 241.

For if they had neuer dronken of the court wyne and empte of Boyvlo, but had cdiuers all at their studies in scoles with their wot thym fare, as thei had neuer bene popisah bisshops, so had thei neuer denied the gospell now fallen from the treithe vnto papistry to be so cruel *persecuyr* of Cryst in his members.—*Jugge. Expoision of Daniel*, c. 1.

Chase the pronoste tooke that waye and lefte the waye to Charters, and therby he loste the iuste *pursuite* of Sir Peter of Craon.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 186.

But Arathocles when he sawe that the towne was more manfullye defended then assaulted, he sent a *pursiuant* to Hamilcar, desiringe hym to doo so much for him, as to take vp the mater betwene him and the Syracusanes.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 99.

Cesar vpon the receit of the letters, whych was about xi. of the clocke in the morning, dyspatched out of hand a *pursiuant* to hys threasoror Marcus Crasus.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 137.

——[She] the same along did trace
By tract of blood, which she had freshly seene
To have besprinckled all the grassy greene;
By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd,
Well hoped slee the beast engor'd had beene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Unless he be a fool, he cannot but use means to obtain them, [joys of the gospel,] effectiue, hearty *pursuances*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. I.

This Scicron was never any robber, nor wicked person, but rather a *pursuer* and punisher of the wicked, and a friend and kinsman of the most vertuous and justest men of Grece.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 4.

In brave *poursuits* of honorable deed,
There is I know not what great difference
Betweene the vulgar and the noble seed,
Which unto things of valorous prutence
Seemes to be borne by native influence.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's hind'rance in *pursuit* of love?
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down, is, that the learned doctor, in condemning Arius, has implicitly condemned himself.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 152.

Impell'd with steps unceasing to *pursue*
Some fleeting good, that mocks me with the view;
That, like the circle bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, yet, as I follow, flies.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

PU'RSY. Fr. *Poussiff*; *cheval poussif*, from *pulsivus*, q.d. ilia *pulsans*, or ilia ducens; Sereuius,—from *porre*, *tussis*, a cough. The Fr. *Bourser*, to *purse*, is also to gather, make bulch, (bulge,) or bear out, as a full *purse*, (Cotgrave.) And from the verb to *purse*, in this application, the adjective *pursy* is probably formed.

Bulging, swelling, or puffing out; hence, puffy, short-winded, short-breathed.

I had a start out, and by chance set upon a fat steward, thinking his *purse* had been as *pursy* as his body.
The Puritan, Act i. sc. 4.

——Forgine me this my vertue,
For in the fatnesse of this *pursie* times
Vertue itselfe of vice must pardon begge,
Yea coun and woe, for leaue to do him good.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 4.

Grown fat and *pursy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

PURTENANCE. (See To PERTAIN.) We now use *appurtenance*.

Any thiog *pertaining* or belonging to.

I, Jon Balliol, the Scottis kyng,
I hicom thi man for Scotland thing,
With alle the *purtenuance* thertille.—*R. Brunne*, p. 251.

That the duke of Lancastre shulde haue for euer to hym and to his heyres, all the countrey of Acquitayne, with the *purtenances*.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 198.

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall him in the *purtenance*.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

PURVE'Y, *v.* PURVE'YANCE. PURVE'YOR. PU'RVIEW. } Fr. *Pourvoir*, from the Lat. *Providere*, to provide, to foresee. (See To PROVIDE.) Chaucer attempts a distinction between *providence* and *purveyance*, rendering *præviden'ia* by the former, and *providentia* by the latter: but it is evidently because he did not venture to adopt *prævidence* as an English word.

Purview,—the *view* forward; the forecast, the contemplation.

The kyng Gurguont hym *porueyede* of power y now,
And tier wyth in gode schippes to Denemark he drow.
R. Gloucester, p. 39.

Fol hardy he ys yneu, ac al wythoute rede,
Hastyf wythoute *porueance* other wysdom in dede.
Id. p. 457.

The Norreis [Northern people] *purueied*, to do him a despite. *R. Brunne*, p. 74.

Northward in his weie he held his parlement,
To speke & to *purueie* to he of on assent,
To Scotland for to go. *Id.* p. 304.

Philip for that may [maid] mad *purueiance* redy,
With folk of gode aray to Dourc com in by [haste].
Id. p. 307.

We *purueien* goode thingis not onli bifore God, but also bifore alle men.—*Wiclif.* 2 *Corynth.* c. 8.

Than fell into my remembrauence,
How love had me to *puruey*
A fellow, to whome I might sey
My counsaile and my priuitie,
For that should much auaile me.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

If thou wolte than thynken and aduise the *prescience*, by whiche it knoweth al thinges, thou he shalt not demen it as *prescience* of thinges to comen, but than shalt demen more rightfully that is science of presence or of instance that neuer ne faileth, for whiche it nis not ycleped *providence*, but it shuld rather ben cleped *purueiance*, which is established full ferre fro right low thinges, and wholdeth from a ferre al thinges, right as it were fro the hye hyght of thynges.—*Id. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.*

But wban thou hast for hire, and thee, and me,
Yeteen us these kealing tubbes thre,
Than shalt thou beng hem in the roofe ful hie,
That no man of our *purveyance* espie.
Id. The Millerss Tale, v. 3563.

I haue, quod she, this office of purchase,
Chiefe *purueiour* that longeth to this place.
Id. The Assembly of Ladies.

The high almighty *purueiance*,
In whose eterne remembrance
From first was euery thiog present;
He hath his prophecie sent
(In such a wise as thou shalt here)
To Daniel. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

——For he is ouer all
A *purueiour*, and an espie. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Glue no ode to your foes, but doe *purveyy*
Yourselfe of sword before that bloody day.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3

For first of all, with his ships he cut off all the victuals by sea, and robbed the merchants that carried corn and other victuals to Rome: so that in short space he was master *purveyer* for all necessary *provision* and victuals.
North. Plutarch, p. 368.

If any fair or market have been kept in any church-yard, these are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes; and those you are to present.
Bacon. Charge upon, &c. for the Verge.

He will not be their *purveyor* only, but their instructor also, and see them taught, as well as fed by his liberality.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

The profitable prerogative of *purveyance* and pre-emption was a right enjoyed by the crown of buying up provisions and other necessaries, by the intervention of the king's *purveyors*, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation, in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. b. i. c. 8. p. 287.

PU'RULENT. PU'RULENCY. PU'STULE. } Fr. *Purulent*; Lat. *Purulentus*, from *pus*; Gr. Πυον, from πυειν, *concrescere*, (a notione *premendi*; see *Lennep*,) to grow together, to thicken. *Pus* is—

A thick, mattery fluid; and *purulent*, mattery, corrupt, foul. Holland places it in his Catalogue of Words of Art, and explains it, "yeelding filth and attyr."

Pustula, quia *pus*, continet, (Vossius.)

Nothing can well be imagined more painful, than to probe and scatch a *purulent* old sore to the bottom.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the other viscera.—*Arbuthnot. Rules of Diet*, c. 4.

Parts about the lips are the critical seats of *pustules* discharged in agues.—*Brown. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

PUSH, *v.* PUSH, *n.* } Written (Chaucer) *Possed* and *poshed*; Fr. *Pousser*, *pousser*; It. *Bussare*; Lat. *Pulsare*. See PULSE.

To thrust or press against; to beat or drive against, with continued pressure; to urge, enforce, impel.

A *push*, consequentially,—the time, moment, emergence at which a *push*, effort, or exertion should be made; (in Bacon,) a pustule or pimple, pushing forth or projecting.

——Thus *possed* to and fro,
All sterelesse within a bote am I
Amidde the sea a twixen wiudes two
That in contrary stonden ever ay.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

The right wale she took to me,
Which stood in gret perplexite
That was *poshed* in euery side
That I nist where I might abide.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Through the prowesse of our owne souldiours practysed in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one *pushe* of us, but by and by tourned their backs.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 78.

Yet, so great was the puissance of his *push*,
That from his sadle quite he did him beare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

We may as well *push* against Powles as stiere 'em.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act v. sc. 3.

Our enemies haue beat us to the pit;
It is more worthy to leap in our selues,
Than tarry till they *push* us.
Id. Iulius Cæsar, Act v. sc. 5.

Let them set on at once: for I perceive
But cold demeanor in Octavius' wit:
And sodaine *push* gives them the overthrow.
Id. Ib. Act v. sc. 2.

It was a proverb, amongst the Grecians; that he that was pursued to his hurt should have a *push* rise upon his nose: as we say; that a blister will rise upon one's tongue that tells a lye.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Praise.*

Now *push* we on, disdain we now to fear,
A thousand wounds let every bosom bear,
Till the keen sword be blunt, he broke the pointed spear.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vi.

There wants but little *pushing* for the rest.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love.

Now that, after long discussion, it [Locke's account of the origin of our ideas] begins, among our best reasoners, to chrink into its proper dimensions, it is *pushed*, in that country, to an extreme, which hardly any British philosopher of the smallest note ever dreamed of.
Stewart. Philos. Essays, Ess. 3.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. PUSILLA'NIMOUSLY. PUSILLANI'MITY. } Fr. *Pusillanime*; It. *Pusillànimo*; Sp. *Pusillanime*; Lat. *Pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, little, dim. of *pusus* for *puppus*, (see PUPIL,) and *animus*, the mind.

In Fox it is written in manner of the French, *Pusillanime*.

Having a little mind; little-minded, mean-spirited, faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly. See the quotation from Gower.

Touchende of sleuth in his degree
There is yet *pusillanimitee*,
Whiche is to saie in this langage,
He that hath littell of courage,
And dare so man's werk begyone.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Wherefore it were farre from reason, to thinke that hee which hitherto for his estate hath liued in such abundance, should bee so *pusillanime*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 905.

The second man should be too weak to commune with the adversaries, who would be the stouter upon his *pusillanimity*.—*Burnet. Rec.* vol. ii. b. iii. *Letter from Dr. Parker.*

Who can deny, that there are teares of manliesse and magnanimity, as well as womanish and *pusillanimous*?
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i. Com.

This king after some encounters made a peace with the English upon unequall termes, wherin he parted with some of his ancient territories, out of his *pusilanimity*, against his nobles' content.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, Appen. p. 108.

The rebels, *pusillanimously* opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze awhile.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 86.

As for the bravery of contemning the world and all the pomps of it, alas, it is rather an effect of *pusillanimity* and love of our ease, and a desire to be free from cares and burthens, than of any true nobleness of mind.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 3.

——— Pow'r usurp'd
Is weakness when oppos'd; conscious of wrong,
'Tis *pusillanimous* and prone to flight.
Cowper. The Task, b. v.

PUSS. A name given to a *little* fondling; to a cat, also to a hare; from *pusa*, (Skinner.) See PUPIL.

Worshipful son, I cannot contain myself; I must tell thee, I hope to see thee one o' the monuments of our city, and reckoned among her worthies, to be remembered the same day with the Lady Ramsay, and grave Gresham, when the famous fable of Whittington and his *puss* shall be forgotten, and thou and thy acts become posies for hospitals.
Eastward Hoe, Act v. sc. 1.

Thus, Dorset, purring like a thoughtful cat,
Marry'd, but wiser *puss* ne'er thought of that.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

PUT, *v.* PUT, *n.* PUT'TER. PUT'TING, *n.* } Skinner derives from the Fr. *Bouter*, prorsum impellere, to *but*, (as a ram, qv.) to *push* or drive forwards, which G. Douglas writes to *put*, (p. 300, l. 14.) And to show that *put* was anciently used as equivalent to *push*, Dr. Jamieson quotes the passage given below, from Brune's *Account of the Raising of Stonehenge*. R. Gloucester writes it *pult*, which may with as good reason identify *put* with *pull*.

Put, — a very common word in our oldest writers, is of very extensive application to every kind and degree of motion. It has no cognate in the other northern languages. Unless it has, and it may have, its origin in the A.S. *Bid-an*, Ger. *Beit-en*, by the change of *b* and *d* into their cognates *p* and *t*; and thus mean, to *bide* or stay, or cause to *bide* or stay; and thus further,—

To move into or out of place, to place, to move, or cause to be in any position, state, station, or situation, in any mode, manner, or condition.

It is used as our derivatives from the Lat. *Ponere* and its compounds, with or without accompanying prepositions.

To appose,—to *put* or place to or near to.
To compose,—to *put* together.
To depose or deposit,—to *put* down.
To expose,—to *put* out, to *put* out before.
To impose,—to *put* upon.
To interpose,—to *put* between.
To oppose,—to *put* against.
To postpone,—to *put* back, behind, to defer.
To propose or purpose,—to *put* before; to offer; (met.) to offer, to present to the mind, to mean.
To repose or reposit,—to *put* away, to *put* by, (in a place of rest or security.)
To suppose,—to *put* under, (met.)
To transpose,—to *put* across, to transfer.
Met.—to move, impel, induce; and, used with various other prepositions, has (met. and consequentially) a designation, which must be inferred from the context: as—to *put* on, to assume.

Glanvill writes *put-pin*; usually called *push-pin*.

To hys seauheet he *put* ys hond, al preste a sueed he voad
Ther lune, thoru God y sood, no betere io lond.
R. Gloucester, p. 273.

Put the not so loub, to deme thi power fre,
Geld vs that thou oub, & we sail luf the.
R. Brunne, p. 314.

Merlyn sald, "Now makes assay
To *putte* this stones doun if ye may."
And ilk man tokc that he mote hent
Repes to drawe, trees to *put*,
Thei schoued, thei thrist, &c.
When alle the had *put* and thrist,
And ilk man don that him list
& left her *putting* many on
Git stired the not thee lest ston.
Id. App. Raising of Stonehenge, p. 194.

No man hath more loue than this that a man *putte* his lyf for his frendis.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 15.

For God *puttide* not us into wraththe, but into the purchasyng of heelthe bi oure Lord Iesu Crist that was deed for us, that whether we waken, whether we slepen, we lyue togiire with him.—*Id. Tessal.* c. 5.

It is not ghoure to knowe the tymes either momentis whiche the fadir hath *putt* in his power, but ghe schulen take the uertue of the hooli goost comynge fro aboue into ghou.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 1.

It is not for you to knowe the tymes, or the seasons whiche the father hath *put* in his owne power; but ye shall receaue power of the holy goost, which shall come on you.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And so baptym of lyk fourme makith us saaf, not the *putting* awei of the filthis of fleiche, but the asyng of a good conseiceee in God bi the agen rysing of our Lord Iesus Crist.—*Wiclif. 1 Peitr*, c. 3.

Baptime that nowe saueth vs, not the *puttynge* away of the filth of the flesshe, but that a good conscyence consentetth to God, by the resurrecciion of Jesus Chryst.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Neuerthelesse bretheren I haue somewhat boldlie written vnto you, as one that *putteth* you in remembrance, thorowe ye grace yi is gene me of God.—*Id. Romayns*, c. 15.

He who *puts* on a woman's rayment but to act a part, though it be but once, is doubtlesse a *putter* on of women's apparell, within the very litterall meaning of this scripture.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act v. sc. 6.

And by such like shifts and *puts*-off he so long detained the Prince of Wales in a needless suspence, as that his forces by a long and tedious expectation, being weakened and disbanded, he found himself in a sad exigency.
North. Plutarch, pt. iii. p. 33.

Fame saying, that Troy traines vp approued sonnea
In deeds of armes: braue *putters* off of shaftes:
For wioging lances, maisters of their crafts.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

O for that warning voice, which he saw
Th' Apocalyps, heard cry in heaven aloud,
Then when the dragon, *put* to second rout,
Came furious down to be revenq'd on men.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

How would one look for [from] his majestick brow
Seated as on the top of Vertue's hill,
Discount'nance her despis'd, and *put* to rout
All her array.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

Thou Gabriel hadst in heav'n th' esteem of wise,
And such I held thee; but this question asks
Puts me in doubt.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Duk. Of government the properties to vnfold,
Would seeme in me t' affect speech and discoursc,
Since I am *put* to know, that your owne science
Exceeds (in that) the lists of all advice
My strength can give you.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 1.

He that hath been cradled in majesty, and used to crowns and scepters; will not leave the throne to play with beggars at *put*-*pin*, or be fond of tops and cherry-stones.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 24.

——— But you grave pair,
Like Time and Wisdom marching hand in hand,
Must *put* a stop to these incroaching ills.
Dryden. Troil. & Cres. Act i. sc. 1.

Mal. Now all in tears, now smiling, and at parting.
Guiac. Dissemble'd, for she told me this before,
'Twas all *put* on that I might hear and rave.
Id. The Duke of Guise, Act i. sc. 1.

The Romans having sent to Athens and the Greek cities of Italy, for the copies of the best laws, chose ten legislators to *put* them into form.
Swift. Contests & Dissentions in Athens & Rome.

Many speeches also were *put* into the mouths of wrong persons, where the author now seems chargeable with making them speak out of character: sometimes, perhaps, for no better reason than that a governing player, to have the mouthing of some favourite speech himself, would snatch it from the unworthy lips of an underling.
Pope. Preface to the Works of Shakespeare.

Since spes can roast the choice Castanian nut;
Since sweets of genius are expert at *put*.
Young. To the Right Hon. Sir Spencer Compton.

PU'TATIVE. Fr. "*Putatif*, putative, reputed, imaginary, supposed, esteemed," (Cotgrave.) See REPUTE.

Which offered allyaunce and new amitie, if he had either refused or mysted, surely of all his other *putative* (I dare not say feyned) frendes, for all their leagie, in hys extreme necessitie, he had bree clerely abandonyd.
Hall. Edw. IV. an. 4.

Upon this account it is that prescription does transfer a right, and confirms the *putative* and presumed, in defiance of the legal and proper.
Sp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 5.

Thus things indifferent being esteem'd useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative*, and usurp'd authority.
Id. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i. § 3.

And if such *putative* father, or lewd mother, run away from the parish, the overseers, by direction of two justices, may seize their rents, &c.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. i. c. 16.

PU'TERIE. PUT'COUR. } Fr. *Puterie, putier*; Sp. *Puteria, puta*; It. *Putteneria, putaniére*, from It. *Putta*; and this from the Lat. *Puta*.

Harlotry, whoredom.

Have pyte on me *putour*. of his pure grace and mercy.
Piers Ploughman, p. 86.

What say we also of *putours*, that line by the horrible sinne of *puterie*, and constreine women to yelde them a certain rent of hir bodily *puterie*, ye sometime his owen wif or his childe.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

PU'TID. Fr. *Putoir*; It. *Putido, putire*; Lat. *Putidus*, from *putere*, to stink; Gr. Πυθ-ειν. See PUTRID.

Foul, dirty, vile, mean.

Such is thy *putid* muse, Lucretius,
That fain would teach that souls all mortall be.
More. Song of the Soul. Psychathanasia, b. i. c. 1. s. 6.

PU'TREFY, *v.* PUTREFA'CTION. PUTRIFICA'TION. PUTREFA'CTIVE. PUTRE'SCENT. PUTRE'SCENCE. PUTRE'SCIBLE. PU'TRID. PU'TRY. PUTRE'DINOUS. } Fr. *Putrifier, putrid, putrédineux*; It. *Putrefáre, putrido, putredinóso*; Sp. *Putrificar*; Lat. *Putrefieri*, from *putrere*; Gr. Πυθειν, from πυειν. See PURULENT.

To be or become rotten, to rot or cause to rot, to corrupt.

He was contented for to bee buried, although he nothyng mistrusted but that his father would call him vp to life again the thyrd daye, and wouldc not suffre hym, who had put his vbolle trunte in God, beyng in no poynete gilte, to *putrefie* in his grauc.—*Udal. The Acres of the Apostles*, c. 2

And much of this tallowe is verie euill, blacke, soft, and *putrified.—Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 306.

The *putrifaction* and rottennesse of all the bodie might bee inbysome, and doe dammage to the head.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1599. an. 1555.

It shal be necessary for them, whiche are of that complexiõ, (sanguine,) to be circumspecte in eatynge meate that shortely wylle receyue *putrifaction*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 15.

Try it also with dead flies, or dead worms, having a little water cast upon them, to see whether will *putrife* sooner.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 891.

And by this means were Archilocus' words proved true, that the stable land doth wax fat with such rottenesse or *putrifaction*.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 358.

Putrifaction must nedes be in a bodye.
Confutation of N. Shaxton, (1546.)

Making *putrifactive* generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving in equivocal effects an univocal conformity unto the efficient.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.

We must confess in the common *putrescence* it may promote elevation, which the breaking of the bladder of gall, so small a part in man, cannot considerably adduce.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 6.

And though her rich attire so curious be and rare,
From her there yet proceeds an wholesome *putrid* air.
Drayton. Polyolbion, s. 18.

Howl not, thou *putry* mould! groan not, ye graves!
Marston. Antonio's Revenge.

The complaint of Dr. Burgess is against *putredinous* vermine of bold Schismaticks.
Conformists' Second Plea, (1662,) p. 69.

Though this action of *putrefaction* comes the nearest to animal digestion, it so far differs from it that the salts and oils are only detained in the animal body so long as they remain benign and friendly to it; but, as soon as they *putrify* entirely, are either thrown off or must produce mortal distempers.—*Arbuthnot. Of Aliments*, c. 1.

The frequent repetition of aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal body, but likewise to keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state which they would acquire by constant motion and attrition, without being diluted by a fresh emulsion of new chyle.
Id. Ib.

The hoary fen,
In *pol-id* streams, emits the living cloud
Of pestilence.
Thomson. Summer.

——— God bids a plague
Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin,
And *putrefy* the breath of blooming health.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

'Tis such a light as *putrefaction* breeds
In fly-blown flesh, whereon the maggot feeds,
Shines in the dark, but, usher'd into day,
The stench remains, the lustre dies away.—*Id. Convers.*

It does not appear to be *putrescible*.
Philosophical Transactions, (1798,) pt. i. § 2.

PUTTOCK. Skinner derives from the Lat. *Buteo*, a kind of hawk.

A *puttocke* set on pearch, fast by a falcon's side,
Will quickly shew it selfe a knight, as time hath often tride.
Gascoigne. To Dongiane Dina.

Some, like to *puttocke*s, all in plumes array'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

How have I seen that poor fowl, after the patience of a painfull hatching, clocking her little brood together; and when she hath protected the *puttock* hovering over her head in a varied note calling them hastily under the wing of her protection.—*Bp. Hall*, Sol. 68.

——— I chose an eagle,
And did avoyd a *puttocke*.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 2.

PUTTY. Fr. *Potée*, *potin*. Cotgrave calls *potée*, "brass, copper, tin, *pewter*, &c., burnt or calcinated." *Putty*, or *pottain*, or *pot-brass*, (see the quotations from Holland and Boyle,) seem all to mean the same thing.

A metallic mixture or composition used to give a polish, colour, or coating to *pots*; then applied to a similar composition used in the manufacture of glass; and, subsequently, (as now most usually,) to a composition used in fixing glass in window frames.

This care would bee had, that for to give unto this temperature the kind seasoning, as it were, which peculiarly it requireth, there would be prepared such *pottain* or old metall which is overwrome, [*œris collectanei, hoc est, ex usu, conspiti*] and by ordinarie occupying and using to the hand, bright-shining, and as one would say tamed, made gentle and pliable.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 9.

The last temperature is that which in Latine they call *ollaria*, as one would say *pot-brasse*, for it taketh the name of that vessell [*ollaria, vasa nostris hoc dunte*] whereto it is most employed; and this is by tempering with every hundred pound weight of brasse three or four pound weight of argenteine lead or tin.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxiv. c. 9.

The common *putty* that is sold and used so much in shops, instead of being, as it is pretended and ought to be, only the calx of tin, is by the artificers that make it, to save the charge of tin, made but of half tin and half lead, if not far more lead than tin.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 721.

PUZZLE, *v.* } Skinner almost acquiesces in
PU'ZZLE, *n.* } the opinion that *puzzle* is q.d. *pose*, from the verb to *pose*, to confuse by a difficult question. See To Pose.

To confuse, to perplex, to bewilder, to embarrass, to entangle.

I very much fear there be some languages
That would gon near to *puzzle* me.
Randolph. The Muse's Looking-glass, Act iii. sc. 4.

To the last *puzzle* propounded, whether these archei (or seminal forms) be so many spirits of the common soul of the world, or particular subsistences of themselves; there is no great inconvenience in acknowledging that it may be either way.—*More. An Appendix to Atheism*, c. 11.

Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads,
Which the gray dance with pricks and comments reads,
And dubs himself a scholar by it, grew
As natural t' him as if he'd been a Jew.
Brome. An Elegy on his Schoolmaster.

Upon the next emergency of aliment he is as much *puzzled* and nonplus'd as before.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Serm. 9.

They dissentangle from the *puzzled* skeins,
In which obscurity has wrapp'd them up,
The threds of politic and shrewd design,
That run through all his purposes, and charge
His mind with meanings that he never had,
Or, having, kept conceal'd.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

PYGMY. See Pigmy.

PYRAMID. }
PYRA'MIDAL. }
PYRA'MIDALLY. }
PYRAMI'DIC. } Fr. *Pyramide*; It. *Piramide*; Sp. *Pyramide*; Lat. *Pyramis*.
PYRAMI'DICAL. } See the quotation from
PYRAMI'DICALLY. } Ammianus.

The seven *pyramides* likewise, that are become wonders of the world; which, in how long a time, and with what difficultie they were brought up so high, Herodotus the writer sheweth: Towers they be, erected to such an height, as exceedeth the handyworke of men; of a huge breadth in the bottome, and rising to a most sharpe pointed top: which figure in Geometrie is learned *pyramis*, for that to the forme of fire (πυρ, πυρος,) as we say, it commeth to be small in the head, in fashion of a cone or pine apple: the greatness whereof, because in climbing up to an exceeding height, it groweth small by little and little, consumeth also the shaddowes by mechanicke reason.—*Holland. Amm.* p. 214.

——— Rather make
My countries high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chaines.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

——— For that great all
That his work's glory made *pyramidal*,
Then crown'd with triple wreath, and cloth'd in scarlet pall.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 4.

He [Plato] would compound the earth of cubical and fire of *pyramidal* atoms, and the like.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 53.

If according unto his own ethicks, [Aristotle,] sense is not essential unto felicity, but a man may be happy without the apprehension thereof; surely in that sense he is *pyramidally* happy.—*Brown. Volgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 13.

Had they made as good provision for their names, as they have done for their reliques, they had not so grosly erred in the art of perpetuation. But to subsist in bones, and be but *pyramidally* extant, is a fallacy in duration.
Id Urne Burial, c. 3.

But the contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five inflexures, distinguishable by *pyramidical* figures, and also different colours.—*Id. Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

While those deputed to inter the slain
Heap with a rising *pyramid* the plain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii

Strabo takes notice of the judgment of Homer, in placing the mountains in this order; they all stand in Macedonia; Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that for the next is Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the least is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically*.—*Pope. Hom Od.* b. xi. Note.

But when their gold depress'd the yielding scale,
Their gold in *pyramide* plenty pil'd,
He saw the unutterable grief prevail;
He saw their tears, and in his fury smil'd.
Shenstone, Elegy 19.

These meadows are planted with mulberry trees, and adorned by the *pyramidal* tomb of Caius Cestius.
Eustace. Italy, vol. i. c. 11.

PYRE. }
PY'RAL. } It. *Pira*; Sp. *Pyra*; Lat. *Pyra*; Gr. Πυρ, fire.
PYROMANCY. } *Pyromancy*, —a pile to be burned, (sc.) at a funeral; a funeral pile.

See quotation from Holland's *Plinie*.

A small fire sufficeth for life, great flames seemed too little after death, while men vainly affected precious *pyres*, and burn like Sardanapalus.—*Brown. Urne Burial*, c. 5.

Whether unto eight or ten bodies of men to adde one of a woman, as being more inflammable, and unctuously constituted for the better *pyroll* combustion, were any rational practise.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

Amphiaraus was the first that had knowledge of *Pyromancie*, and gathered signs by speculations of fire.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

For nine long nights through all the dusky air
The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Q.

JUNIUS is inclined to think that the Goth. Ϙ, supposed by some to be equivalent to the Lat. Q, or A.S. *Cw* or *kw*, was merely the A.S. *Hw*, or Eng. *Wh*. The English Saxons (says B. Jonson) knew not this halting *q* with her waiting woman *u* after her, but express *quail* by *kwail*, &c. &c. After the Latin words *quality*, *quantity*, (for instance,) were introduced into our language, the letter *q* was allowed to usurp the best of *k*'s possessions in words of native growth. Wilkins observes that, being considered a compound of *c* and *u*, it is in many ancient books written without the *u*, as *qis*, *qa*, *qid*. The Latin *q* has evidently the force of the Gr. K, and the diphthong κου, thus κουαν, or *cõam*, is *quam*. And see Quality.

QUAB. An unfledged bird, a nestling; (met.) any thing in an imperfect, unfinished state, (Gifford.) And see Squab.

——— If you can,
Imagine you were now in the university,
You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*.
Ford. The Lover's Melancholy, Act iii. sc. 3.

QUACK. Dut. *Quachen*, *queken*; Ger. *Quaken*; to make the noise of frogs, ducks, &c.; formed from the sound, as the Gr. Κοαξ, Lat. *Coaxare*. In the second quotation from Chaucer, *quakke* (Tyrwhitt) seems to be put for an inarticulate noise, occasioned by any obstruction in the throat.

Ye *quekke* yet, quod the duck, full well and fair,
There be me seeres in the skie than a pair.
Chaucer. Of Queen Annelida & false Arcite.

As he were on the *quakke*, or on the pose,
To bed he goth, and with him goth his wif.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4149.

QUACK, *v.* }
QUACK, *n.* }
QUA'CKERY. }
QUA'CKISH. }
QUA'CKSALVER. }
QUA'CKSALVER, *v.* } Dut. *Quack-salver*; Ger. *Quack-sal-ber*; Sw. *Quacksalva*. Properly, says Wachter, unguentarius incondité et molestè vociferans, from *queken*, to *quock*, (see *ante*,) and Ger *Salbe*; Dut. *Salve*; Sw. *Salva*, *salve*.

Quack, v.—to make a noisy crying or talking; to make noisy claims or pretensions.

Quacksalver,—one who cries *salves* or unguents, one who sells them

Quackery is a common name for a common thing.

Conr. Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose.—*Middleton. A Mad World, my Masters!* Act ii.

Many poor country-vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empirieks.—*Burton Anat. of Melan. Dem. to Reader*, p. 16.

Seek out for plants with signatures,
To *quack* off universal cures. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

The darker his author is, the better he (the right verbal critick) is pleased; like the famous *quack* doctor, who put up in his bills he delighted in matters of difficulty.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iii. Note.

Now *quack* and critic differ but in name,
Empirics frontless both they mean the same.
Lloyd. An Epistle to C. Churchill.

It is said in the last *quackish* address of the national assembly to the people of France, that they have not formed their arrangements upon vulgar practice: but on a theory which cannot fail; or something to that effect.
Burke. To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, Note.

QUA'DRAGENE. Low Lat. *Quadragena, quarentena.* Forty. See QUARANTINE.

The quotation explains the peculiar application.

But, 2. You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes*, or lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days
Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. c. 2. s. 4.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL. Fr. *Quadragésimal*; It. *Quadragesimale*, Sp. *Quadragesimal*, from *quadragesima*, the fortieth, (sc.) day before Easter; and, consequentially, first of Lent; and hence,—

Lenten, of or pertaining to Lent; in the quotation from *The Ordinary*, applied to those who write the customary verses during the Lent season; the *carmina quadragesimalia*.

But *quadragesimal* wits, and fanciles lean
As amber weeks, (which therefore I call lean,
Because they're fat) these I do down into
A knowing ignorance
Cartwright. The Ordinary, Act iii. sc. 5.

QUA'DRANGLE. } Fr. *Quadrangle*; It.
QUADRA'NGULAR. } *Quadrangolo*; Sp. *Quadrangulo.*

A square plot or figure, having four angles (*quatuor angulos*) and four sides.

In the midst of a great *quadrangle* railed about, hanged with coarse linen, and agreeably unto the foure portes of the world made with foure gates to go in and out at, is digged a hole.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 86.

That the second *quadrangle*, just behind the first, be so contrived as to contain these parts: 1. a chapel: 2. &c.
Cowley. Ex. The College.

That the college consist of three fair *quadrangular* courts and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them.—*Id. Ib.*

QUA'DRANT. } Fr. *Quadrer, quadrature*;
QUADRA'NTAL. } It. *Quadrare, quadratura,*
QUA'DRATE, *adj.* } *quadrante*; Sp. *Quadrar,*
QUA'DRATE, *n.* } *quadratura, quadrante*; Lat.
QUA'DRATE, *v.* } *Quadrare, quadratura, qua-*
QUADRA'TICK. } *drans*; from *quatuor*, & tran-
QUA'DRATURE. } sit in cognatam suam *q.*

quatuor, κατερα, pro *και ἑτερα*, sine aspiratione apud Eolos; nam quum dixissent unum alterum, tria; pro quarto dixere, *et alterum.* (Scal. *De Causis*, c. 18.) Others derive from the Gr. Τετραρα, for τεσσαρα. To *quadrate*—

To square, or have or cause to have four equal sides and equal angles; (met.) to equal or be equivalent, commensurate or proportioned to, to assimilate or correspond, to fit, suit, or adapt.

Quadrant,—the fourth part; an instrument measuring the fourth part of a circle.

Quadrate, adj. is used met. Well proportioned or regulated, firm, even.

Also all the sayd *quadrantes*, bayes, and edifices were reiaily entrayled, as farre as vnto the same court appertayned.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an 12.

The bishop with Gilbert Bourne his chaplaine, Robert Warnington his commissarie, and Robert Johnson his register, were tarying in a *quadrant* void place before the doore of the same chamber.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1266. an. 1550.

They did receiue the eathlicke faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect *quadrant*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 857.

And searching his bookes, [he] found a booke of astronomie, called the worke of Joannes de Sacro Bosco de Sphæra, with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1558.

And the marueilous *quadrature* of the same, I take to signifie the vniversall agreement in the same.
Id. Ib. p. 1070. an. 1555.

He could tell why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whether the circle *quadrate* may become.
Vncertaine Auctore. The Death of Zoroas.

Those curious *quadrants*, chimes and dials, those kind of waggons which are ua'd up and down Christendom, were first ua'd by them.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 2. Let. 15.

The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes
A daye's full *quadrant* from th'ensuing yeere,
Repayet it in four yeeres, and equall makes
The number of his dayes within his spheare.
Beaumont. End of his Majesty's first Yeare.

Upon the island's craggy rising hill
A *quadrated* rance, wherein, by artlesse skill,
At every corner nature did erect
A columne rude, yet vcyde of all defect.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

The moralist tells us that a *quadrate* solid wise man should involve and tackle himself within his own vertue, and slight all accidents that are incident to man, and be still the same, *Etiamsi fractus illabatur orbis.*
Howell, b. i. s. 6. Let. 53.

And twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

At which command the powers militant,
That stood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* joyn'd
Of union irresistible, mov'd on
In silence their bright legions.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. vi.

Heu. The quadrature of a circle, the philosopher's stone, and the next way to the Indies.—*Brewer. Lingua*, Act ii. sc. 2.

The compass plac'd to catch the rising ray,
The *quadrant's* shadows studions they survey.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. i.

There is a better explanation at hand, which exactly *quadrates* with the sense here given, that it completes and perfects the narrative.—*Warburton. Dio. Leyation*, b. iv. s. 6.

QUADRYLLE. Fr. *Quadrille*; containing or consisting of four or a square. See CARROUSEL.

Oh filthy check on all industrious skill,
To spoil the nation's last great trade, *quadrille!*
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 3.

They taught him with address and skill
To shine at ombre and *quadrille.*
Cawthorn. The Birth & Education of Genius.

QUA'DRINE, or } Lat. *Quadrans*, the fourth
QUA'TRINE. } part of any thing, of an *as.*

And the other Cledia, whom Metellus Celer had married, and whom they commonly called *Quadrarria*: because one of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.
North. Plutarch, p. 722.

Therefore towards his funeral charges, every citizen gave a piece of money called a *quetrine.*—*Id. Ib.* p. 91.

QUADRIPA'RTITE. Lat. *Quadripartitus*; It. *Quadripartire*, to divide into four *parts* or *partitions*, (*partiri.*)

Since that he [St. George] hath been a patron among others, as in that of Fr[illegible] the third's institution of the *quadripartite* society; George's shield, and more of that nature, you find
Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

QUADRIVIA[illegible] } Lat. *Quadrivium*; Fr.
QUADRIVIAL, *n.* } *Quadrivie.* A place where four sundry ways do meet. Applied met. by Holinshed.

A forum, with *quadrivial* streets, (B. Jonson.)

The *quadrivials*—I meane arythmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie, & with them all skill in the perspectines are now smaller regarded in either of them [the universities].
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 3.

QUADRUPED, *adj.* } Fr. *Quadrupe*; It. and
QUA'DRUPED, *n.* } Sp. *Quadrupede*; Lat. *Quadrupes*; having four feet, (*quatuor pedes.*)

Multiparous *quadrupeds*, as dogs, as swine, are furnished with a multitude of paps: whereas those beasts which bring forth few, have but a few.—*Ray. Of the Creation*, pt. i.

Quadrupeds, although they are thus strongly marked, and in general divided from the various kinds around them, yet some of them are often of so equivocal a nature, that it is hard to tell whether they ought to be ranked in the *quadruped* class, or degraded to those below them.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 15.

QUA'DRUPLE, *n.* } Fr. *Quadruple*; It. and
QUA'DRUPLE, *v.* } Sp. *Quadruplo*; Lat.
QUA'DRUPLY. } *Quadruplico, quadruplex, quadruplicare*; to make fourfold, (*plicare*, to fold,)—
Fourfold; four times as much.

Signior Filippo Calandini came hither with instructions from the States, much resembling a *quadruple* entreatment; wherein being beaten from the first, he was to retire to the second, and so forth.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 543.

—— Yet we all, all losse thou sufferst thus,
Will treble; *quadruple* in gaine, when Jupiter bestowes
The sacke of well-wall'd Troy on us.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Oh, how I joy to see thee wander,
In many a winding loose meander,
In circling mazes, smooth and supple,
And ending in a clink *quadruple.*
Swift. To George-Nim-Dan-Dean, Esq.

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to an ignominious death; and out of his lands and the income present is *quadruply* recompensed for the loss of time, for the danger he underwent, &c.—*Id. Voyage to Lilliput*, c. 6.

The trade of Scotland has more than *quadrupled* since the first erection of the two publick banks at Scotland.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

QUAFF, *v.* } Skinner derives from *go off*,
QUA'FFING, *n.* } or rather from the A. S. *Cef*, quick, q. d. to drink quickly; but to *quaff* is to drink copiously, abundantly. And the A. S. *Wafian*, to wave, with the common prefix *ge*, would form *ge-wafinn*; and by contraction—*gwaff-ian*, or *cwaf-ian*, to wave or flow in waves, to swallow in waves or gulps, in abundance. Scotch *queff* is a vessel to drink out of.

To swallow or drink in abundant drafts; to drink abundantly or copiously.

My friend, where as thou seest thy selfe
to be a man in deede,
Eate, *quaffe*, and play, with present ioyes
thy greedie fancies feede.
Tarbersile. The Epicure's Counsell.

The kyng him self great cheare to them in parlours wide
doth make,
And wyne in plentie great they *quaff.*
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. iii.

Before this time then shalt behold
Me *quaffing* out our bride ale-bowl.
Burge. Merry Tricks, Act iv. sc. 1.

They pow'rful full cups upon the ground; and were to offerings driven,
In stead of *quaffings*: and to drinke, none durst attempt, before
In solemne sacrifice they did almightie Jove adore.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

QUA'FFER, *v.* Derham probably meant, to *quaver*, to shake.

Ducks, geese, and divers others, have such long broad hills to *quaffer* and hunt in waters and mud.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 11. p. 192. Note.

QUAG. } *Quag* is *quake. Quagmire* is
QUA'GGY. } *quake-mire.* Gardner writes *qual-*
QUA'GMIRE. } *mire*, q. d. *qualmire*; and see
QUA'LMIRE. } QUAVEMIRE. So called from their *quaking* or shaking; *quaiing* or sinking; *quavering* or shaking.

Whosoever seketh it in ani other place, and goeth about to set it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*, and not out of the most pure and cleare fountaine itselfe.
Sp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 9.

Clin. Was there a *quagmire*, that he sunk so soon?
Grim, the Collier of Croydon, Act v. sc. 1.

Their king's a monster, in a *quagmire* born,
Of all the native brutes the grief and scorn.
Dryden. Suum Cuique.

The slaves of custom and establish'd mode,
With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through *quags* or thorny dells,
True to the jingling of our leader's bells.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

How they, whose sight such dreary dreams engross,
With their own visions oft astonish'd droop;
When, o'er the watery strath, or *quagqy* moss,
They see the gliding ghosts unbodied troop.
Collins. On the Superstitions of the Highlands.

QUAID, i.e. *quoided*; or, perhaps, *cowed*, (qv.)

Therewith his sturdie corage soon was *quayd*,
And all his sences were with suddein dread dismayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

QUAIL, *v.* } See To Quell.
Quai'ling, *n.* } To *quell* or *kill;* to overpower, to subdue, to depress, to deject; to die, to decease or decay; to sink, to droop, to fall or fail.

The protectour loued hym well, and lothe was to haue loste hym sauyng for feare leste his lyfe should haue *quayled* their purpose.—*Hall. Edw. V.*

But then the truthe of that place hindreth and *qualeth* in maner all the booke.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. Of the Presence, fol. 60.

When somer toke in hand the winter to assail,
With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to *quail.*
Surrey. The Complaint of a Lover that defied Loue.

Paule was afrayed of their *quaglng*, whome he had instructed by his own teachinge.
Udal. Preface to the First of Timothie.

But, when all this he nothing saw prevaile,
With harder meanes he cast her to subdew,
And with sharpe threates her often did assayle;
So thinking for to make her stubborne corage *quayle.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

For, as he writes, there is no *quailing* now,
Because the king is certainely possest
Of all our purposes.—*Shakes. 1 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 1.

Am not I here to take thy part?
Then what has *quail'd* thy stubborn heart?
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

QUAIL. } Fr. *Caille;* It. *Quàglia;* Sp.
Quai'lpie. } *Coalla;* Dut. *Quackel.*
A bird so called from the noise it makes.

In jalousie I rede eke thou him binde,
And thou shalt make him couche as doth a *quaille.*
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 9083.

And high sloee knopped with dagges,
That frouneen like a *quale* pipe.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Quaples, although they be of some men commended, yet experience proueth them to increase melancolye, and are of a small nourishinge.—*Sir T. Elyot. Costel of Helth*, b. ii. c.8.

Alcibiades went to them, and gave them money out of his own purse. The people were so glad at that, as they fell to shouting and clapping of their hands in token of thankfulness; and himself was so glad for company, that he forgat a *quail* he had under his gown, which was so afraid of the noise that she took her flight away.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 168.

Hen-birds, for example, have a peculiar sort of voice when they would call the male; which is so eminent in *quails*, that it is taken notice of by men, who, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail-pipe*, easily draw the cocks into their snares.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

To clear my *quail-pipe*, and refresh my soul,
Full oft I drain'd the spicy nut-brown bowl.
Pope. The Wife of Bath.

QUAINT. } Fr. *Coint, cointise*, from the
Quai'ntly. } Lat. *Comptus*, (Menage,) past
Quai'ntness. } part. of *comere*, to dress or deck.
Quai'ntise. } Cotgrave, in his explanations, uses the words *compt, comptly, comptness.* R. of Gloucester writes it with *k* and *c* as well as *qu.*

Dressed, decked, trimmed—neatly or nicely; carefully or curiously, artfully, dressed, or decked or trimmed; neat, nice, curious; cunning or artful, subtle; curious or surprising, odd, strange.

An *quoynte* tour hi lete make euerylid of tre,
Up. four weoles also strong as hi mygte be.
R. Gloucester, p. 408.

Aftur kyng Arurirag, of wam we habbeth y told,
Marius, ys sone, was kyng, *quoynte* mon and bold.
Id. p. 72.

So that Brut and Corineus are *quoynteyse* hem by thogte,
That his Corineus hi nygt wende out with gret route
At a posterne stilleliche. *Id.* p. 19.

Kyng he was thritti ger. he ladde this kyndom
Ryght noblicke and swithe wel with *quoynteyse* and wysdom.
Id. p. 24.

He lette close fuyr in metal *quoynteliche* with all.
Id. p. 28.

The erle was fulle *quaynte*, did mak a rich galeie
With fourscore armed knyghtes, in suilk apparaille dight,
That ne yche armes was neuer sene with sicht.
R. Brunne, p. 54.

But the fals Edrik did his *quaintise*,
That Edmund with Knoute mette in kom wyse.—*Id.* p. 47.

& Steuen out of that hold *quaintly* skaped oute.—*Id.* p.121.

And of Achilles for his *queinte* spere,
For he coude with it bothe hele and dere.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,553.

And she was wyse, and knew it het than he
What all this *queinte* cast was for to sey.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3605.

And he that loueth truely,
Should him conteine leftly,
Without pride in sundrie wise
And him disguisen in *queintise.—Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And for as moche as the devil fighteth ayenst man more by *queintise* and sleight than by strength, therfore shall a man withstond him by wit, by reson, and by discretion.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Wrought was his robe in straunge gise,
And all to slittered for *queintise*
In many a place, low and hie. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

The good that of his loue had I,
I went about it all *queintly.* *Id. Ib.*

For what a man shall axe or seine
Touchand of shrifte, it mote be pleine,
It nedeth nought to make it *queint*,
For trouth his wordes wol not peinte.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.i.

This cardinal his time hath waited,
And with his wordes sile and *queint*,
The whiche he couth wisely peint.
He shope this clerke of whiche I tell,
Towarde the pope for to dwell. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

I trowe that there is no beste,
If he with loue shulde acqueint,
That he ne wolde make it *queint*
As for the while, that it last. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

For thei ben sligh in suche a wise,
That thei by slyght, and by *queintise*
Of fals wittes bringen hine,
That dark hem ofte for to wynne
That thei be not worthy thetto. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

The new guise of Bette was there,
With sondry thynges well deuised
I see, whereof thei be *queintised.* *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

O, if my temples were distain'd with wine,
And girt in girlonds of wilde yvie tvine,
How I could reare the muse on stately stage,
And teach her tread aloft in buskin fine,
With *queint* Bellona in her equipage.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. October.

For Amoret right fearefull was and faint
Least she with blame her honor should attaint,
That everie word did tremble as she spake,
And everie locke was coy and wondrous *quaint*,
And everie limbe that touched her did quake.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

Nor hart could wish fur any *queint* device,
But there it present was, and did finde sense entice.
Id. Ib. c. 10.

I have a habit that will fit it *quaintly.*
Tourneur. The Revenger's Tragedy, Act I. sc. 1.

Sil. Yes, yes: the lines are very *quaintly* writ.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 1.

The easy turns and *quaintness* of the song,
And slight occasion whereupon 'twas rais'd,
Not one this jolly company among,
(As most could well judge,) highly that not prais'd.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 9.

Greene boughes of trees with fat'ning acornes lade,
Hung full with flowres and garlands *quaintly* made.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Entring into holy orders, he [R. Corbet] became a most *quaint* preacher and therefore much followed by ingenious men.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

Those points, indeed, you *quaintly* prove,
But logic is no friend to love.
Prior. The Turtle & Sparrow.

Where'er the power of ridicule displays
Her *quaint-ey'd* visage, some incongruous form.
Some stubborn dissonance of things combin'd,
Strikes on the quick observer.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. iii.

Nor was this ancient dame a foe to mirth.
Her ballad, jest, and riddle's *quaint* device
Oft cheer'd the sheperds round their social hearth.
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

QUAKE, *v.* } A. S. *Cwac-ain*, tremere, to
Quake, *n.* } tremble, to shake.
Qua'kerism. } To tremble, to shake, to tot-
Qua'kerly. } ter.
Qua'kery. } In Holinshed,—*quacke* ap-
Qua'king, *n.* } pears to be the *ague.*
Qua'kingly.

——Ac gyf heo *quaketh* out,
Other steyth byayde, other hyre vel in eny wemme be yhrogt.
Holdeth hem guity of the ded. *R. Gloucester*, p. 336.

The kyng his wordes toke wrathefully till herle,
For ire nere he *quoke*, and answerd him fulle smerte.
R. Brunne, p. 292.

——For drede gan ich *quaken*
And eriede earfully to kynde of kare me brynge.
Piers Ploughman, p. 402.

But what she saw the grisly rockes blake
For verray fere so wold hire herte *quake*,
That on hire feet she might hire not suslene.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,172.

For ire he *quake*, no lenger wolde he hide.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1717.

And on a wall this kyng his eyen east,
And saw an hand armles, that wrote ful fast,
For fere of which he *quake*, and siked sore.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,210.

This sharpe swerde to hir he toke,
Wherof that all hir bodie *quoke.—Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

So that the people *quaked* for feare, and stode a farre of, saying to Moyses, Speake thou to vs and we wil heare.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 118.

He and the quene, and the ladyes, fled out of their palace without any serauantes, and sought sincour where they myght get it, and sodeinly the *quakyng* seassed.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 23.

What vayles it the so *quakinglye*
To grubbe and grippe the moulde
And there in hucker mucker hyde
thy idolle god thy goulde.—*Drant. Horace*, b. i. Sat. 1.

For as the smoke in those dales was supposed to be a sufficient hardning for the timber of the house; so it was reputed a far better medicine to keepe the goodman and his familie from the *quacke* or pose, where with as then verie few were oft acquainted.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 22.

But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

Anon she gan perceive the house to *quake*,
And all the doores to rattle round about.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Where great Patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' th' end admire: where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quak'd*, heare more.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 9.

And for *quaking*, which deluded soula take to be an infallible sign they are inactuated by the spirit of God, that it may be onely an effect of their melancholy is apparent.
More. Enthusiasm, s. 25.

In which case the fervour of his spirits and heat of imagination may be wrought up to that pitch that it may amount to a perfect epilepsie; as it often happens in that sect they call *Quakers*, who, undoubtedly, are the most melancholy sect that ever was yet in the world.—*Id. Ib.* s.26.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting.
Goodman. Winter Evening Confabulations, p. 1.

Quakery, though it pretend high, is mere sadduciism at the bottom.—*Hallywell. Account of Familism*, c. 4.

Or have you mark'd a partridge *quake*,
Viewing the towering falcon high?
She cuddles here behind the brake:
Nor would she stay; nor dares she fly.—*Prior. The Dove.*

This man's faction, that man's *quakerism*, and another's popery.—*South*, vol. v. p. 513.

He [Penn] argues for this common policy from the benefits resulting from it to civil life; and thus, instead of a church, he hath helped to make *quakerism*, considered in its discipline, a civil community or corporation.
Warburton. Alliance between Church & State.

QUA'LITY. } Fr. *Qualité, qualificr*; It.
Qua'lified. } *Qualità, qualificàre*; Sp. *Ca-*
Qua'lify. } *lidad, colificar*; Lat. *Quali-*
Qua'lifiable. } *tas*, from *qualis*, which Vos-
Qua'lificative. } sius leaves unsettled. Tooke
Qualifica'tion. } says, "*Talis* and *qualis* are
Qua'lifier. } compound words; the first
Qua'lifying. } part Gr. Τε, and κα, both signifying *and*; τε-illius,—κα-illius; i. e. and of this,—and of that," (Svo. ed. by Taylor, vol. ii. p. 351.) *Qualis*, of that kind, degree, &c.; and hence, *quality* is applied to—

Any thing pertaining or belonging to, constituting or forming a constituent part or portion of, appropriated to; to the kind or sort, degree or rank, manner, state, condition, property; and also, emphatically, to high degree or rank, as people of *quality.*

Qualify,—to bestow or endow with *qualities*, (sc.) fit or suitable for the purpose; to fit, suit, or render fit or suitable; to empower; also to alter or change, to abate or reduce, the force of some *qualities* by the intermixture of others; and, thus, to modify or moderate, to abate, to mitigate.

Ye knowen all thilke conered *qualitie*,
Of thinges, which that folke wondren at so,
Whan they can nat construe how it may go.
Chaucer. Troil & Cres. b. iii.

I not my self not wisely, what it is,
But now I feel a new *qualitie*,
Ye all another than I did er this. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

The Highest shal ouershadowe thee, in such wise tempering and *qualifying* his infinite power and vertue to the measure and capacitie of mannes nature.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 1.

Many forwarde and wylfull persones wouldie neither consent to the byll as the lords had agreed and set to their handes, nor yet agree to no reasonable *qualifycacion* of the same, whiche they sore repented.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 33.

For a frende beholdeth all *qualities* and circumstances, his hyrth, bringyng vp, and what feates hee hath done all hys lyfe long.—*Eryth*, To the Reader, p. 4.

And as he passed hy, he vsed to cuery nacion sódry exhortacions as hee thoght meete for theire disposicions and *qualitye*.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 38.

Yet kind hath lent him such a *qualitie*,
That at the last he quite forgat his bookes,
And fastned fansie with the fairest lookes.
Gascoyne. Dan Bartholmew of Bathe.

He doth with holie abstinence subdue
That in himselfe which he spurres on his powre
To *qualifie* in others.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iv. sc. 4.

At common law your majesty hath in the courts of strict justice able judges, which pronounce severely; and also also a most learned chancellour for right and equity, (not inferiour to the ancient pretors,) who, for the people's relief, *qualifieth* that severity.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 151.

You orphan heires of fixed destiny,
Attend your office and your *quality*.
Shakespeare. The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act v. sc. 5.

Fenth. O, sir, disparage not your worth too much;
You are full of *quality* and fair desert.
Heywood. A Woman Killed with Kindness.

But having cleared all that suspicion, and being discharged, he presently made suit to be tribune; wherein he had all the men of *quality* his sworn enemies.
North. Plutarch, p. 690.

Episcopus protested he was not so ill *qualified*, as that in so great a matter, and that before God, and so grave a congregation he would deal doubly and dishonestly.
Hales. Let. from Synod of Dort, Dec. 1618.

This form or archeus is a thing more simple and plain, and requires a more simple and plain *qualification* of the subject it works upon; to wit, that it be onely homogeneal and ductile, or yielding to the tender assaults of that substantial power of life that resides in it.
More. Antidote to Atheism, pt. i. c. 11.

Such who will forgive the use of our *qualifyeacines* (as that limpingg and lameness) will perchance not pardon the many blanks which occur in this book.
Fuller. General Worthies, c. 21.

It will concern you to use your utmost care and diligence to *qualify* yourselves for the receiving the fruits and benefits of these mercies and favours of Christ Jesus, and by this means to render them just and sure; that is to say, effectual to the good of your souls.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 16.

In the next place, as to that extermination and excision of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity, we may find it *qualifiable* if we consider, that for the nature of the trespasses which procured it, they were insufferably heinous and abominable.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 37.

Can he be thought a religious man, or a true Christian, that wants the two main *qualifications* that go to the making up a disciple of Christ; that is to say, faith and repentance.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 4.

But after you have thus far followed your own inventions in your several restrictions and *qualifying* of an absolute command, there is still this invincible reason against them all.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 355.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call idea; and the power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is.
Locke. Of Hum. Underst. vol. i. b. ii. c. 8. s. 8.

The true reason of requiring any *qualification* with regard to property in voters, is to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 2.

QUALM. } A. S. *Cwealm*, subita ægritudo,
QUA'LMISH. } from *cwellan*, to *quell* or *quail*.
See To QUAIL.

A sinking, drooping, failing, or faintness.

Vol of sykesse, and of *qualm*, and sorwe, thys lond was
tho,
Of honger, and of vuele geres, how mygte he more wo?
R. Gloucester, p. 232.

——— Yet saw I
The carraine in the bush, with throte yeorven,
A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* ystorven.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2015.

Wel worth of dreames aie these old wives,
And truly eke, augurie of these foules,
For feare of which, men wenen lese hir lives,
As ravens *qualm*, or schriehing of these oules.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

I feare mee the weake manne of God, incombred with the frailtie and infirmitie of the flesh, will have now and then such thoughtes and *qualmes* (as they call them) to runne ouer his hart.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1619. an. 1555.

They sayed, Our soule is *qualmyshe* ouer thys meate beyng totu lyght, and is readye to caste it vp agayne.
Udal. Luke, Pref.

Being at Bever Castle (his brother-in-law's house) a *qualm* took him on a sudden, which made him retire to his bedchamber.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 5. Let. 32.

A *qualm* of conscience brings me back again,
To make amends to you bespatter'd men.
Dryden. Epilogue to the Princess of Cleves.

Tho' many a sound and sight of wo anuoy,
And many a *qualm* of care his rising hopes destroy.
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

QUANDA'RY. } From the Fr. *Qu'n diray-je*;
QUANDA'RIED. } i. e. quid agam, quid dicam, quo me vertam, nescio, (Skinner.) What I shall do or say, or where turn me, I know not.

A puzzle or perplexity; a fear of uncertainty.

Much I fear, forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*,
I shall bid all adieu.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act i. sc. 1.

Methinks I am *quandaried*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains.—*Howay. Soldier's Fortune*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Apollo, now driv'n to a cursed *quandary*,
Was wishing for Swift, or the fam'd Lady Mary.
Buckinghamshire. Election of a Poet Laureat.

QUA'NTITY. } Fr. *Quantité*; It. *Quantità*: Sp. *Cantidad*; Lat.
QUA'NTITA'TIVELY. } *Quantitas, quantus*; i. e.
QUA'NTITIVE. } *quamtitas, quamtus*: quam, the accusative of *quis*, i. e. *κα ὁς*; and *tantus*, *τε, ὁς*. (See QUALITY.) *Quantity* is applied to—

Measurement of magnitude, of weight; that which, the part or portion which, is measured or weighed; weight or bigness, bulk; emphatically, to a large part or portion.

And all his lieges shuld yeristened be,
And he shal han Custance in mariage,
And certain gold, I wot what *quantites*,
And hereto duden suffisant sureties.
Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4762.

Whe masse was ended, the kyng and quene repayred to the palace royall of Alhambra, the whiche was wonderfull, bothe in *quantite* and sumptuous buyldynge.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 6.

And onely by sapience so gouerned his realme, that though it were but a lyttell realme in *quantite*, yet it excelled incomparably all other in honour and ryches.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. iii. c. 22.

As Greek and Latin verse consists of the number and *quantity* of syllables, so doth the English verse of measure and accent.—*Bacon. Advancement. Defence of Hyme.*

Now, in our present intended survey of a body, the first thing which occurs to our sense in the perusal of it is its *quantity*, bulk, or magnitude.—*Digby. Of Bodies*, c. 1.

That the soul and angels are devoid of *quantitative* dimensions, hath the suffrage of the most.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 11.

All that is of her, and all that belongs to her, is nothing but one pure simple substance, peradventure metaphysically *of* formally divisible but not *quantitatively* as bodies are divisible.—*Digby. Of Man's Soul*, c. 10.

Such as are not used to raise their thoughts above physical and natural speculations, are apt to conceive there is no other composition or resolution, but as our senses shew us in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts.—*Id. Ib.* c. 3.

QUA'PPE, v. To *quaver*, shake, quail.

And lov'd so that his herte gan to *quappe*,
Hearing her come, and short for to sike.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

And like the wawes, *quappe* gan her herte.
Id. Legend of Good Women.

And as the see, with tempest all to shake,
That after whan the storme is all ago,
Yet wol the water *quappe* a day or two.
Id. Ib.

QUA'RANTINE. Fr. *Quarantaine*. See QUADRIGENE.

Forty (sc. days). See the quotations.

The widow's *quarentine* seems to have had beginning either of a deliberative time granted to her, to think of her convenience in taking letters of administration, as in another country the reason of the like is given; or else from the *forty days* in the assoign of child-birth allowed by the Norman customs.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 17. *Selden. Illust.*

These forty days are called the widow's *quarentine*; a term made use of in law to signify the number of *forty days*, whether applied to this occasion or any other. It signifies in particular, the *forty days* which persons coming from infected countries are obliged to wait before they are permitted to land in England.—*Blackstone. Comment.* c. 8. Note.

QUA'RREL, v. } Fr. *Querelle*; It. *Querelà*; Low Lat. *Querelari, querelas* effundere;
QUA'RREL'ER. } to pour forth complaints;
QUA'RRELING, n. } more especially com-
QUA'RRELINGLY. } plaints, accusations in
QUA'RRELLOUS. } courts of justice, (Vos-
QUA'RRELSOME. } sius, *De Vitiis*, p. 731.)
QUA'RRELSOMENESS. }

And hence—

To lay a complaint against; to litigate, to contend, to wrangle, to disagree, to dispute.

But the It. *Querèla*, Fr. *Querelle*, are more probably (as the Sp. *Guerilla*, a little war, from *guerra*) diminutives of *guerre, guerra*, war. And hence to *quarrel*—

To contend, to contest, to dispute, to disagree, to squabble, to wrangle.

What might thou more have done than thou diddest, but if thou wouldest in a false *quarell* have been a stinking martire?—*Chaucer. Testament of Love*, b. i.

These women gone home glad enough,
Eclipse for their sake other laugh,
And praide for this lorde's hele,
Whiche hath released the *quarele*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

——— For seuerall vertues
Haue I lik'd seuerall women, never any
With so full soule, but some defect in her
Did *quarrell* with the noblest grace she ow'd,
And put it in the foile.—*Shakes. Tempest*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Gon. Not only, sir, this, your all lyeene'd foole,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourely carpe and *quorrell*.—*Id. Lear*, Act i. sc. 4.

Then incontinent he sware vpō the holy euangelistes that his *quarell* was true and iust, and vpon that poynete he desired to entre into the listes.—*Hale. Eng. H. IV.* Introd.

And see that thou desire neither their life or goodes, saue to adulge thy prince's *quarell*, and to inyng them vnder thy prince's power.—*Tyndall. Works*, p. 212.

But gentle, no *quarellor*, abherring contenuines,
Barnes. Worker. An Epitome, p. 371.

But for as much (he sayde) as they wold not leane the disquieting of him, but stil vexe him with old *quarellinges*, they might well seme to haue the victory, yet should they not haue theyr mindes.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

But such learned preachers as hee found in the diocesse at his entrie hee so vexeth and disquieteth, that they cānot attend to apply their preaching, for the defence of their liuings, against his *quarrelous* inuentions and vnlust certifieates.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1405. an. 1555.

With the whole brood of all such whisperers, railers, *quarrel-pickers*, corner-creepers, fault-finders, and spider-catchers, or by what name else so euer they are to be titled.
Id. Ib. u. 1114.

First take his head, then tell the reason why;
Stand not to find him guilty by your laws;
You easier shall with him your *quarrel* try,
Dead than alive, who hath the better cause.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Yet was he no *quarreler*, nor shewed his great courage but in wars against the enemy; otherwise he was very gentle and fair conditioned.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 255.

He [Anselm] caused the bishop [of Lincoln] to be sued *quarrellingly*, charging him that he had wrongfullie vsurped certaine possessions.—*Holinshed. William Rufus*, an. 1093.

Of all things under heaven there's no fitter parallels than a drunkard and a lover: for a drunkard loses his senses, so does your lover; your drunkard is *quarrelsome*, so is your lover.—*Barry. Merry Tricks*, Act iv. sc. 1.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others; the extortious cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others; the giddiness of some, others' *quarrelsomeness*.—*Bp. Hall. Remains*, p. 77.

Do not many of us excuse our violent ungouernable passions, our furious, wrathful, *quarrelsome*, uneasy conversation to all about us, by such soft censures as these, That, alas! we are of something too hasty a disposition, and are too apt to be put out of humour.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Dis. 6.

If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14.

QUA'RREL, or } Fr. *Quarreau*; generally, a
QUA'RRY. } little *square* thing; a *quarrel* or bolt, for a cross-bow, or an arrow with a four-*square* head, (Cotgrave.) It. *Quadrèllo*; Low Lat. *Quadrellus, quarellus*. Also called *quarry*. (See QUARRY.) In Cartwright, *quarrel* is applied to a *square* of glass.

With a *quarel* on withlone an squire ther oute slow.
R. Gloucester, p. 537.

R. com ouer nere, the castelle to aaple,
That auah an alblastere, *a quarelle* lete he flie,
& smote him in the schank. *R. Brunne*, p. 206.

And eertes yet for all my pein,
Though that I sigh yet arrowes rein,
And ground *quarelee* sharpe of stele.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

The lorde of Clary, who was mayster of the ordynaunce with the lorde of Coucy, was striken with a *quarell* out of the towne, of whiche stroke he dyed.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 6.

A shape for temple windows fit,
Y' have in half a *quarrell* writ,
As temples are themselves in spots,
And fairer cities throng'd in blots.
Cartwright. To Mrs. Duppa.

Therein a shaft headed with mortall steele,
So fit to shoot she singled forth among
Her foes, who first her *quarrier* strength should feele.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, c. 11. s. 28.

——— Now had the earle
Alighted from his tigre, and his hands
Discharged of his bow and deadly *quarle*,
To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

QUAR. } Fr. *Quarrière*; in the Lat. of the
QUA'RRY. } Lower Ages, *Quadratarius* was a stone-cutter, qui marmora *quadrat*; and hence *quarriere*, the place where he *quadrates* or cuts the stone in *squares*. And see QUARREL.

The place where the stone is cut in *squares*; generally, a stone-pit.

Phaer seems to use *quar* for a mass or body, (a squadron.)

——— Ne *querrour*,
He hired hem to make a tour.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

What murthring *quare* of mē, what heapes down thrown,
What toyles of death
King Turnus then did give, and who? what man sent down to hell. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneids*, b. ix.

I. Crassus, that great orator, who was the first that enriched his house (within the same palatium) with pillers of outlandish marble, although they were but of the *quarrie* in Hymettus hill, and neither more in number than six, nor carrying in length above twelve foot apiece, was reproved and reproached for this pride and vanitie by M. Brutus.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 3.

[I desire to know] whether there were any necessity that could invisibly produce *quarries* of stone in the earth, which are the chief materials of all the magnificent structures of building in the world.
More. An Antidote against Atheism, pt. i. c. 3.

Dionysius angrily said it was of envy that he censured his works so, and sent him forthwith to dig in the *quarry-pit*.
North. Plutarch, p. 955.

These therefore [Minos, Rhadamanthus & Œacus] after they be dead, shall sit in judgement within a meddow, at a *quarrefour* or crosse way, whereof the one leadeth to the fortunate isles, the other to hell.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 438.

A chrisolite, a gemme: the very agat
Of state and politie: cut from the *quar*
Of Macchiavel.—*B. Jonson. Magnetick Lady*, Act i. sc. 7.

Thus Bergamo is sorm forgot, whilst all
Alow'd, "Verona!" cry, "Verona must
(That reach'd the clouds) low as her *quarrier* fall!"
The court they'll bury in the cittie's dust.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 3.

I consider an human soul without education like marble in the *quarr*, which shews none of its inherent beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, and vein that runs through the body of it.
Spectator, No. 215.

He borne where golden Indus streams,
Of pearl and *quarry'd* diamond dreams;
Like Midas turns the price to ore,
And stands all rapt amidst his store.—*Brooke. Fables.*

QUA'RRY. "I know not whether from the Fr. *Quérir*, Lat. *Quærere*, to seek or search after," (Skinner.) Lye adds the conjecture of Kennet, from *carry*, the prey *carried* off. It seems more probably to be—

The prey sought, pursued, chased, hunted, aimed at.

As when Joue's harnesse-bearing bird from hye
Stoupes at a flying heron with proud disdayne,
The stone dead *quarrey* falls so forcibly,
That it rebounds against the lowly playne,
A accoud fall redoubling backe against.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Sir Cha. Aye, but 'twas at the *querre*,
Not at the mount, like mine.
Heywood. A Woman killed with Kindness.

——— I'd make a *quarrie*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could picke my lance.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 1.

QUART. } Fr. *Quart, quartaire, quartier*; It. *Quàrta, quartière, squartière*; Sp. *Quarta, quarto, quartet, quarteir*. See QUADRANT, for etymology.
QUA'RTAN.
QUA'RTER, *v.*
QUA'RTER, *n.*
QUA'RTERAGE.
QUA'RTERING, *n.*
QUA'RTERLY, *adj.*
QUA'RTERLY, *ad.*
QUA'RTILE.
QUA'RTO.
QUARTA'TION.

A *quart* or *quarter*,—a fourth part of any thing; a part or division (of the heavens) or district of a country or town, of a field or encampment; perhaps because formerly divided into *quarters*; hence *quarters*, applied to the station or lodgement of soldiers; and—

To live in the same *quarters*, to live as fellow-soldiers, sociably, amicably; whence *quarter* is further applied to good fellowship or companionship, friendliness, kindness, sympathy, or compassion; and to give *quarter*, is to give or grant mercy, to spare from slaughter.

This latter usage is, however, historically accounted for by De Brieux. (See in *Menage.*) He says that *quarter* was the *portion* of pay, promised as ransom by soldiers or officers to their conquerors in battle; but he does not state of *pay* for what time, whether week, month, or a whole campaign.

To Counstre he was isend, to drawe he was there,
& a four half Engelond is *quarters* isand were.
R. Gloucester, p. 528.

The *quartere* wer sent to henge at four citez,
So is he worth be schent, who so traytour bez.
R. Brunne, p. 244.

This carpenter goth down, and cometh again,
And brought of mighty sile a large *quart*.
Chaucer. The Millieres Tale, v. 3493.

No herte may thinke, no tongue saine,
A *quarter* of my woe and paine.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

But how it was, or this taxe were leuyed, he fell i a feuer *quartayne* and a great flyxe.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1326.

Confessing that he was him seife a Mountacute,
And bars the self same armes that dyd *quarter* in my acute. *Gascoigne. Dunsse of a Moche.*

Your wines shal be sold by hogs-heads, pipes, or buttes, but not by *quarters* nor pintes.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 506.

Thomas Flamock and Mygheil Joseph he commanded after the fassyo of traytours to be drawen, higed, and *quartred*, and their *quarters* to be pytched on stakes, and set up in diuerse places of Cornewale.—*Holl. Hen. VII.* an. 12.

Neuertheless if we Englishmen wil hyre the emperour to come and fight agaynste Fraunce for the right of the churche in these *quarters* that be next vnto us, his fatherhode is content to admitte his seruice.—*Tyndall. Works*, p. 365.

For I Sir John Froissart, chanon and treasourer of Chiny, knewe it well, for i was in his court more than a *quarter* of a yere together.—*Berners. Froiss. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 249.

And albeit the said parishes do not amoūt now to the same rate of 52,000, yet, neuerthelesse tha number (no doubt) is great, and, therefore, the *quartrage* of the friers cannot be little, but riseth to a great penny through the realme.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 925. an. 1532.

The cruel dede dispatelt,
Betwene the sisters twaine
They tore in peces *quarterly*
The corps which they had slaine.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

Thanne Roger Lean, another Englyasshe squyer, auaunced forthe: he bare ryllner and sables *quarterly*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 168.

I was put in the gunner's rooms, William Cawse with the hostswaine, John Beare with the *quarter*-masters.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 493.

But they doe it because they will be *quarter*-master with their husbands. *Quarter*-master!—nay, halfe masters: yea, some of them will be whole masters, and rule the roast as they list themselues.
Latimer. Ser. before King Edward, an 1550.

And Camber did possesse the westerne *quart*,
Which Severne now from Logris doth depart.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Arui. It is not likely,
That when they heare their Hector human horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires, haue both their eyes
And eares so cloyd importantly as now,
That they will waste their time vpon our note,
To know from whence we are.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 4.

Son. My son, too,
Hath had his errors: I could tell the time
When all the wine which I put off by wholesale
He took again in *quarts*.
Mayne. The City Match, Act i. sc. 1.

And in the army were they *quartered*.
Drayton. David & Goliah.

That ev'ry one should kill the man he caught;
To keep no *quarter*. *Id. Miseries of Q. Margaret.*

Iago. I do not know: friends all, but now, euen now,
In *quarter*, and in termes like bride and groome
Deuesting them for bed.—*Shakes. Othello*, Act ii. sc. 3.

——— A little more, she'll jear me
Into a fellow that turns upon his toe
In a steeple, and strikes *quarters!*
Mayne. The City Match, Act ii. sc. 2.

The warre thus being begun and followed, the Scots kept their *quarterrage*.—*Holinshed. Scotland*, an. 1557.

For heaven, so spacious, extended, so capacious, as we both conceive and see, is not, nor hath beene so narrowed or streightened in roomth that there cannot be divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there.
Mountagu. Appeale to Cæsar, c. 18.

If your honour have a fancy to it, I will euase it to be written out, which I desire to hear in the next, because the hook is in *quarto* of a reasonable quantity.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 611.

At one time it is recorded, four hundred senators entered the lists, and thought it an honour to be cudgelled and *quarter-stafed*.—*Tatler*, No. 31.

This hard command unwilling they obey,
And 'er the barren shore pursue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp the fierce Thessalians lay.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Around these wonders as I cast a look,
The trumpet sounded, and the temple shook,
And all the nations, summon'd at the call,
From different *quarters* fill the crowded hall.
Pope. The Temple of Fame.

His *quarter*-staff, which he could ne'er forsake,
Hung half before and half behind his back.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartile*, move
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love.
Id. Palamon & Arcite.

In that operation (that refiners call *quartation*, which they employ to purify gold, three parts of silver are so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a *fourth part of gold*, (whence the operation is denominated,) that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities by virtue of the composition.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 504.

I cannot dissemble that six ample *quartos* must have tried and may have exhausted the indulgence of the publick.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, vol. vii. *Pref.*

QUASH, *v.* See To CASH or CASHIER. From the Lat. *Cassus*, which signifies vain, useless, good for nothing, has been formed (says Caseneuve) the Bar. Lat. verb, *Cassa, cassare, cassum reddere*; and thence the Fr. *Casser*, to destroy, to annul. And see Vossius, (*De Vitiis*, lib. iv. c. 8.)

To annul, to annihilate, to put an end to. See QUASH, *infra*.

The pape wild not consent, he *quased* ther elite [elect.]
R. Brunne, p. 269.

Bot whan the Kyng of France had knowen certeynly,
That the purueiance disherite Kyng Henry,
He *quased* it lik dele thorgh jugement.—*Id.* p. 217.

Pleas in abatement (when the suit is by original!) conclude to the writ or declaration; by praying "judgment of the writ," or "declaration, and that the same may be *quashed*," cassetur, made void, or abated.
Blockstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 20.

QUASH, *v.* Dut. *Quetsen*; Ger. *Quetschen*; Sw. *Quesa*; A. S. *Cwysan*, to crush, to bruise, to squize, (i. e. *squeeze*, qv.) to burst asunder, (Somner.) Fr. *Casser* is derived by Caseneuve from *quessare*, frequentative of *quatere*, to shake. The Lat. *Quatere* and *quassare* are (Teeke) from *quacian*, to quake. *Quash*, in Piers Ploughman and Ray, is equivalent to *quassare*, i. e. to quake or shake. *Quasse*, in Gascoigne, seems to be to *quaffe*.

To beat down, to crush, to dash, to squeeze or press down.

The erthe quook and *quashete*, as hit quyke wer.
Piers Ploughman, p. 242.

QUA

And as soone as the young thyng was brought to Jesue, the eluil spirite that was in hym tooke him, *quashing* the childe on the grounde.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 2.

A grame was kneelyd out of the cytie from a place vnknewen, which brake ye tymber or stone of the wyndowe with suche violence that the peeys therof all to *quassked* yt fare of the noble cric, in such wyse that he dyed whin thre dayes folowyng.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1527.

Of whome no one doth shewe his seruice more,
Than ling'ring hope which still doth beare his cuppe,
And flatteringly lendes every man a suppe,
Which haunts his cauite or in his progresse passe,
Hope brings the boll wherecon they all must *quasse*.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

This speculation raisoth my spirits to a great height of comfort and patience, that notwithstanding they have been a long time weigh'd down and *quash'd*, yet I shall at last ov'ercome all these pressures, survive my debts, and surmount my enemies.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 6. p. 294. Let. 55.

Lest we should too happy he,
Even in our infancy.
Our joys are *quash'd*, our hopes are blasted.
Cotton. Death.

And, lastly, a thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

——— When the whales,
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels, *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller. Battle of the Summer Islands, c. 2.

Thus Britain's hardy sons, of rustic mould,
Patient of arms, still *quash* th' aspiring Gaul,
Blest by my boon.
Philip. Cerealia, 1706.

QUATE'RNARY. } Fr. *Quaternaire*; Lat.
QUATE'RNITY. } *Quaternarius*.
Four; containing, consisting of four.

Lake was, by the consent of al the congregacions voyces, receiued to make vp that same holye and misticall *quaternitie*, which Moyses in olde tyme limited out, when he expounded vnto vs the fower fiudles or riuers welling vp out of one spryng in Paradise.—*Udal. Luke*, Pref.

So that their whole scele, of all that is above body, was indeed not a trinity, but a *quarternity*, or four ranks and degrees of beings one below another.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 537.

We cnme now to the *quaternary*, of which, besides what we noted already, there are four more titles not altogether inept or insignificant.
More. Philosophick Cabbala, c. 4. s. 1. App.

I perceive I need not mind you that the objections I made against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 586.

QUATE'RNION, *n.* } Lat. *Quarternio*; the
QUATE'RNION, *v.* } number four.
A company, of four in number.

Aiire, and ye elements the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run,
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nourish all things.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Yea, the angels themselves, in whom no disorder is fear'd, as the apostle that saw them in his rapture describes, are distinguish'd and *quaternion'd* into their celestial princedoms and satrapies, according as God himself hath writ his imperial decrees through the great provinces of heaven.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 1.

We know, then, according to our stock Anaxagoras, what goodness and justice are, as certainly as what wisdom and power are, since this *quaternion* of attributes are all known by the same means, and by no other.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. ii. App.

QUATRAINE. Fr. *Quatrain*. A stanza of *four* verses, (Cotgrave.)

I have chosen to write my poem [*Annus Mirabilis*] in *quatrains* or *stanzas of four in alternate rhyme*, because I have ever judged them more noble and of greater dignity both for the sound and number than any other verse in use amongst us.—*Dryden. A Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

QUAVE, *v.* } Formed, perhaps, as the
QUA'VING, *n.* } verb to *quaff*, (qv.) to wave,
QUA'VER, *v.* } to waver, to move to and fro.
QUA'VER, *n.* } To move to and fro, back-
QUA'VERING, *n.* } wards and forwards; to have a tremulous motion, to shake.

An earth-*quave*,—i. e. an earth-quake.
Quave-mire,—see QUAGMIRE.

Soone after the begyunynge of the cytie there hapned to be a great erthe-*quave*, and after there remayned a great dell or pytte without botume.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. ii. c. 9.

Where colde with moysture prenayleth, that body is called **flemmatike**, wherein water hath pre-eminence, and is percequed by these signes: fatnesse, *quaving*, &c.
Id. Castel of Helth, b. i. c. 2.

Miso, sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus discoursed unto them.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

That art the mistress to command
The touch of the most curious hand,
When every *quaver* doth embrace
His like, in a true disgrace.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4.

Both of them [audibles and visibles] do receive and carry exquisite and accurate differences: as of colours, figures, motions, distances, in visibles: and of articulate voices, tones, songs, and *quaverings* in audibles.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 258.

He left his horse and marched on foot up hill and down hill in rough and stony ways, full of springs and *quaverings*, being heavily armed at all places as a man at armes.
North. Plutarch, p. 307.

Howbeit Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and *quaverings*, but sounded the retreat.—*Id. Ib.* p. 670.

You'd swear that Randal, in his rustic strains,
Again was *quavering* to the country swains.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, c. 2.

Hard chance had plac'd me near a noisy throat,
That in rough *quavers* bellow'd every note.—*Gay*, Ep. 3.

His tune so various and uncouth he made,
That not a dancer could in cadence move,
And not a nymph the *quaver'd* notes approve.
Jones. Arcadia.

When, lo! the latent springs of motion play,
And rising lids disclose the rich iolay;
And tissu'd wing its folded membrane frees,
And with blithe *quavers* fans the gath'ring breeze.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. v.

QUAY. Fr. *Quay*, from A. S. *Cwegg-ian*, to shut, fasten, or confine, (Tooke.) See CAGE.

That by which the water is confined and shut out; consequentially—

A place secured (from sea or river,) for goods lading or unlading.

Oh, what a concourse swarms on yonder *quay*,
The sky re-echoes with new shouts of joy.—*Gay*, Ep. 6.

Soon as the ships arrived from Kent,
Forth to the *quay* the merchant went.
Smart. The Critic & Hop Merchant.

The statutes of 1 Eliz. c. 2. and 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 2. sec. 14. enable the Crown, by commission, to ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port, for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandize.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 7.

QUEACH. } Skinner explains *queach* to be
QUE'ACHY. } dumetum, vepretum, locus arbusculis densis stipatus, a place crowded with young or little trees. Chapman renders the Gr. Ἴκαρια πυκνα, thorniest *queaches*. *Queach* seems to mean—

A *washy* place (like an oziery) set with trees; and *queachy*, washy,—

From the A. S. *Ge-wase-an*; by contraction *gwase-* or *cwase-ian*, (the c softened,) lavare, to wash. See QUEASY.

The owle that hates the day,
and loues to flee by night,
Hath *queeche* bushes to defende
him from Apollo's sight.
Turberville. That all things haue release, &c.

All sluiun copses, and the fortresses
Of thornient *queaches*, here and there doth rouse.
Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Pan.

——— When Bry. with all her throng,
(With very madness swels that she had stay'd so long.)
Comes from the boggy mears and *queachy* fens below.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

From where the wallowing seas those *queachy* washes drown,
That Ely do foisle, to martyr'd Edmond's ditch.
Id. Ib. s. 16.

When as the anvil's weight, and hammer's dreadful sound,
Even rent the hollow woods, and shook the *queachy* ground.
Id. Ib.

Betwixt the mouth of Thames, and where Ouse roughly dashes
Her rude unwieldy waves against the *queachy* washes.
Id. Ib. s. 23.

QUEAN, *n.* } In A.S. *Cwen*, *quena*; Dut.
QUEEN *n.* } *Quene*; Ger. *Quen*; Sw. *Kuna*,
QUEEN, *v.* } *kona*, *quinna*; a wife, a woman;
QUE'ENLY. } formerly (says Sonmer) a name of honour, now usually applied to women of loose character (mercricins). It may be formed from the A.S. *Ge-wen-ian*, *ge-wun-ian*; Dut. *Ghe-wonen*; Ger. *Ge-wohnen*, *ge-wehnen*, manere, habitare, to wone, wont, or be wont. In Scotch, to won is, still, to dwell, to live. The A.S. *Ge-wen-ian*, by contraction *cwæn-ian* or *cwen-ian*, would give *cwen*, one who dwells with, lives with, is fellow or mate to, matched with, (sc.) a man; and thus applied in honour or dishonour, according to the terms upon which the woman dwelt with the man, in a married or unmarried state; to the fellow or companion of a king, &c. &c.; to the *hor-cwena*, the hired *queane*, the harlot. In Sw. *Quena-as*, in Isl. *Quenjast* is uxorem ducere, to take a wife, (sc.) to our home, to dwell or live with us. Wachter derives *queen* from *ceanen*, parere; Junius,—from the Gr. Γυνη.

The dweller with, mate, fellow, bedfellow (of a man, his concubine); a wench, a strumpet, written *queen*. Also—

The married mate, the wife, of a king or sovereign; the female sovereign, written *queen*.

The *quene* Mold lys wyf deyde, that wel longe er syk lay.
R. Gloucester, p. 372.

Offa, kyng of Lyndsay, a faire doubter had,
Brittrik hir wedded, and *quene* home hir lad.
R. Brunne, p. 10.

At churche in the chenel, cheorles are uvel to knowe,
Oth' a knyght fro a knave. oth' a *quenne* fro a *queene*.
Piers Plouhman, p. 130.

For in hir herte sche seith, I sitte as a *queene*, and I am not a widewe, and I schal not se weiling.
Wielif. Apocalips, c. 18.

For sche said in hir selfe, I sit beyng a *quene*, and am no wyddow, and shal se no sorow.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I pray to God in honour hire sustene,
And wold she were of all Europe the *quene*.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4003.

Or prelate living iollily,
Or priestes that hait his *quein* him by.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

Io trothe, our talke it multiplyes,
but not of baude or *queane*,
Or who dothe friske it best in daunce:
no; it is chast and cleane.—*Brunt. Horace*, Sat. 8.

Whether they shall be either of royall, *queene*, or imperiall dignitie, or of what dignitie else soever, either ecclesiasticall or mundane.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 410. an. 1583.

Whereunto I answered and said, By my faith, sir, ye say truth; adding thereunto, that I thought she [Ann of Cleve] had a *queenly* manere.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. *Cromwel to the King.*

Yet they endured all with patience milde,
And unto rest themselves all onely held,
Regardless of that *queene* so base and vilde,
To be uniustly blam'd and bitterly reviide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

I told you what would come of this; beseech you
Of your own state take care: this dream of mine
Being now awake, Ile *queene* it no inch farther,
But milke my ewes, and weepe.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Old L. 'Tis strange; a threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it.—*Id. Hen. VIII.* Act ii. sc. 3.

Claneddock cometh in, and Istrad likewise hies
Unto the *queen*-like Cloyd, as she in Denbigh draws.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That stool, the dread of every scolding *queen*.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week, Past. 4.

The *queen* of England is either *queen* regent, *queen* consort, or *queen* dowager. The *queen* regent, *regnant* or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. The *queen* consort is the wife of the king. The *queen* dowager is the widow of the king.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. i. c. 4.

QUE'ASINESS. } i. e. *queachy*, (qv.) or
QUE'ASY. } washy, as if floating, (sc.) on the stomach; rising on the stomach, and hence—

Feeling a tendency to sickness; sickly, nauseating, weak, delicate.

They were faine to eate grasse, and such weedes as they couldie finde then above grounde, but fresh water they had plenlie, but the meate of some of them could scant frame by reason of their queasie stomaches.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 276.

Thus, duryngge this *queysy* season, the mayer, feryngge the retourne of kynge Edwarde, fayned him syke, and so kept his house a great season.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1471.

Fetch me a night-cap; for I'll gird it close,
As if my health were *queasy*.
Dekker. The Honest Whore, Act i. sc. 7.

The prelate himself, being a pluralist, may under one surplice, which is also linen, hide four benefices, besides the metropolitan too, and sendes a fouler stench to heaven than that which this young *queasiness* retches at.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

My father hath set guard to take my brother,
And I have one thing of a *queasie* question
Which I must act, briefnesse and fortune worke.
Shakespeare. King Lear, Act ii. sc. 1.

His stomacke was *queasie*, (for comming there coseht,)
The jogging had caus'd some erudities rise.
B. Jonson, s. 29.

And yet conscience is so infirm and weak
'Twill not endure the gentlest cheek,
But at the slightest nicety grows *queasy*.
Butler. Upon an Hypocritical Nonconformist.

QUEER. QUEE'RLY. QUEE'RNESS. } G. Douglas writes, "Calland the colzeare ane knaif, and cul-roun full *quere* :" i. e. "Calling the collier a knave and the cullion *full quere* :" which (*quere*) Lye suggests may pertain to our present adjective *queer*. Neither Ruddiman nor Dr. Jamieson says any thing about it. Our old authors write, *churn*, *querne*, in A. S. *Cweorne*, which is the past part. of *cyrran*, *gé-cyrran*, to turn, *vertere*, *revertere*, *pervertere*, and *cyrr*, i. e. perhaps, *queer* is *perversus*.

Perverse, or not pursuing any direct course; or doing as others do, or would expect to be done; cross-grained, odd.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of Mahound, or some *queer* pa-god.
Pope. Donne, Sat. 4.

QUEINT. A. S. *Quenced*, (*quencet*, *quent*,) past part. of *quenc-an*, extinguere, to *quench*, (qv.)—To extinguish; to destroy, to allay, to cool.

But sodenly she saw a sighte *queinte*.
For right anon on of the fires *queinte*,
And quiked again, and after that anon
That other fire was *queinte*, and all agon:
And as it *queinte*, it made a whisteling,
As does these brondes wet in hir brenning.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2335.

In water maie it not be dreinte,
Where as it cometh the fire is *queint*.—*Gower. C. A.* b. v.

From vnder the auter sodenly
An hidous serpent openly
Cam out, and hath deuoured all
The sacrifice, and eke withall
The fyres *quenyt*. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

He thought forthwith his thirst to *quent*
by pleasant trauaile gote,
But there he found or ere he went
a greater drought Ged wote.
Turberville. A Mynrour of the Fall of Pride.

And also set about my hersse
Two lamps to burn, and not to *queint*,
Which shal betoken and rehersse,
That my good will was neuer spent.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Testament of the Hawthorn.

——— With fresh onsett he assayld,
And, kindling new his enrage seeming *queint*,
Strooke him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoup perforce unto his knee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

QUELL, *v.* QUELL, *n.* QUE'LLER. } A. S. *Cwellan*; Dut. *Quelen*; to *kill*, to die or cause to die, perish, or decay. See To QUAIL. To destroy, to subdue, to subject or reduce to subjection; to deject, to depress, to fail.

& alle that would him seame do, a day other a nigt,
Robbi other *quelle*, that no mon ne dude hom rigt.
R. Gloucester, p. 499.

The erl of Armarle cometh ek, & the kyngus knyztes therto,
That robbars beth & *men quellares*.—*Id.* p. 455.

But sente a man*queller* and commaundide that Jones heed were brought in a disch.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 6.

The dockes crieden as men wold hem *quelle*.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,495.

All that I can anon I wol you telle,
Sin he is gon, the foule fend him *quelle*.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,173.

They fight, and bringen horse and man to ground,
And with hir axes out the braines *quell*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

For she hym taught ia sondrie wise,
Tille he was knowe of thilke emprise,
Howe he this best shuld *quelle*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And our posterite shalbe reproued as children of homecides, ye of regicides, and prince *quellers*.
Hall. Hen. IV. an 1.

Tho. Sicker, Willye, thou warnest well;
For Winter's wrath hegiones to *quell*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. April.

We tread the path of our destruction,—
By our dissentions grow the Christians strong
Whom our united hearts may easily *quell*.
Heywood. The Foure Prentices of London.

What cannot you and I performe vpon
Th' vngarded Duncan? What not put vpon
His spunge officers? Who shall beare the guilt
Of our great *quell*?—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 7.

If tumber English courages could *quell*.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

He hath *quelled* the wildness of the fanatic in the command to be wise as serpents.
Warburton. Works, vol. ix. Ser. 6.

QUE'LQUE-CHOSE. Any thing. See KICKSHAWS.

Only let me iove none, no not the sport,
From country grass to confitures of court,
Or city's *quelque-choses*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne. Love's Usury.*

QUEME. Ger. *Quemen*; A. S. *Cwem-an*; to please, to delight, to contentent, to fit.

The Ger. *Quemen* Wachter derives from *kommen*, to come, to *become*, to be convenient or agreeable, and hence to please.

Tille tho was he so hard out his pes did tham deme,
Bot sone afterwarde som gan him *queme*.
R. Brunne, p. 286.

——— So faithfulle thei hiserued
Bathe erles & barons, his wordes alle thei *quemed*.
Id. p. 307.

And if they be nat as they seme,
They serven thus the world to *queme*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

My father nill for nothing doe me grace
To gone ayen, for nught I can him *queme*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

But it by reason semed auery wight to *queme*.
Id. The Letter of Cupid.

That maketh his eyres them that him *queme*
All weare he miter, crowne, or diademe.—*Id. A Ballad.*

For vnto me welle more it *quemeth*
The werre certes than the pees. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

If thou wolt take in to thy mode
Reason: thou might by reason deme,
That so thy prince for me to *queme*,
Is not to reason accordant. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Such merimake holy saintes doth *queme*,
But wee here sitten as drownde in dreme.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

QUENCH, *v.* QUE'NCHEA. QUE'NCHING, *n.* QUE'NCHLESS. } A. S. *Cwenc-an*; to extinguish, slake, or put out, (Somner.) To extinguish; to destroy (the light, life, heat, or power of,) to destroy, to overpower, to subdue, to allay or assuage, to cool.

Thus is unkyndenesse—and *quenyncheth* as hit were
The grace of the holy gost. *Piers Ploulman*, p. 334.

But the chaff he schal breone with fire that may not be *quenchid*.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 3.

Thei *quenchiden* the feersnesse of fier.—*Id. Ebrewis*, c.11.

This love so hangeth in balaunce
That if it lese his hope perchaunce,
Of lucre, that he is set vpon,
It woll faile, and *quench* anon.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

If prudente policie had not forsene the sequele, it had kendeled a greatter flame then within short space myght haue well beene *quenched* or extincte.—*Hall. Hen.IV.* an. 6.

They draw and bring vp now and then, I wotte not what, foule and myrie geare, vnefectual and to no purpose, for the *quenchynge* of men's thirstie desires.
Ep. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 8.

These hellish houndes with paines of *quenchless* fire
Can not so sore the silly soules torment,
As her vntruth my hart hath all to rent.
Vncertaine Auctors. Hell tormenteth, &c.

Last is the fire; which, though it live for ever,
Ne can he *quenched* quite; yet, every day,
We see his parts, so soone as they do sever,
To lose their heat and shortly to decay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7.

O, if I be the motive of this heat,
Let these unguilty hands the *quenchers* be.
Daniel. Octavia to Marcus Antonius.

Aur. Then, Sir, in time
You may be remembred at the *quenching* of
Fired houses.—*Mayne. The City Match*, Act ii. sc. 3.

And by the wayling shores to waste my dayes,
Where Phlegeton with *quenchless* flames doth burne
By which iust Minos righteous soules doth sever
From wicked ones, to live in blisse for ever.
Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

But if proud Mortimer do weare this crown,
Heaven turn it to a blaze of *quenchless* fire!
Marlow. Edward II.

Priam, Antenor, and the wiser few,
I mov'd; but Paris and his lawless crew
Scarce held their hands, and lifted swords: but stood
In act to *quench* their impious thirst of blood.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

——— *Quenchless* his thirst:
He takes the river at redoubled draughts,
And with wide nostrils, snorting, skims the wave.
Thomson. Summer.

Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber lie
The terrour of his beak, and lightning of his eye.
Gray. Progress of Poesy.

QUE'RIMONY. See QUERULOUS.

QUERNE. Any thing turned or *churned*: from the A. S. *Cyrr-an*, to turn. See QUEER. Any thing, a mill, a mill-stone—*turned*, (by the hand.)

Two wymmen schulen be grynd*ynge* in oo *querne*; oon schal be taken and the tother left.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 24.

But or his here was clipped or yshave,
Ther was no bond, with which men might him bind;
But now is he in prison in a cave,
Whereas they made him at the *querne* grinde.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 1480.

And yet she that grint at *querne*,
Is all too good to ease hir herte.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. iii.

Half a quarter of mustard seed, and a *querne*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 414.

——— Some apple-colour'd corne
Ground in faire *quernes*; and some did spindles turne.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

Full large and round, wherein a miller's knave
Might for his horse and *querne* have roome at will.
Brown. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

QUE'RPO. Sp. *En cuerpo*; Lat. *Corpus*; a man without a cloak, or a woman without a vail or scarf. It seems applied to,—

Any dress that fits tight to and exposes the shape of the body; any slight covering.

——— But his linen was not
So handsome altogether as the Turks;
In *quirpo* with a crab-tree cudgel too,
Walking and canting broken Dutch for farthings.
The Gamester, Act iii.

He, [John Owen] instead of being a grave example to the University, scorned all formality, undervalued his office by going in *quirpo* like a young scholar, with powdred hair, snakebone bandstrings, &c.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

They mostly had short hair, which at this time was commonly called the Committee cut, and went in *quirpo* in a shabbed condition, and looked rather like prentices, or antiquated schoolboys, than academians or ministers.
Id. Fasti Oxon. vol. ii.

But he soon strips Moses of his mission, and leaves him to cool, in *querpo*, under his civil character as teacher.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. App.

QUE'RULOUS. QUE'RULOUSLY. QUE'RULOUSNESS. QUE'RIMONY. QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. } It. *Quèrulo*; Sp. *Querelloso*; Lat. *Querulus*, from *queri*, to complain; A. S. *Cweth* or *cwith-an*. Complaining, lamenting, bewailing, uttering or expressing complaint, dissatisfaction, or discontent.

The kyng muche greued and troubled with hys brother's dayly *querimonye*, and contynuall exclamacion, caused hym to be apprehended and cast into the Towre.
Hall. Edw. IV. an. 17.

Hither sad lutes they nightly bring,
And gently touch each *querulous* string,
Till that with soft harmonious numbers
They think th' have woo'd her into slumbers.
Cartwright. Corinna's Tomb.

To complain in print of the multitude of books, seems to me a self-accusing vanity, whilst the *querulous* reprehenders add to the cause of complaint, and transgress themselves in that, which they seem to wish amended.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

To thee, dear Tom, myself addressing
Most *querimoniously* confessing,
That I of late have been compressing.
Denham. A Dialogue.

We may, indeed, by our peevish and *querulous* humour, disquiet ourselves, and put others into a ferment.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 13.

The pride and stomach of the inferior sort discovers itself in stubbornness, captiousness, *querulousness*, rudeness towards their superiors, and disobedience to their just commands.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. p. 186.

The flowers drooping their despair attest,
Th' aggrieved rivers *querulously* flow.
Lloyd. Progress of Envy.

QUE'RY, *n.* Que'ry, *v.* Que'rist. Que'rent. } Lat. *Quære*, inquire, seek, ask; To inquire, to seek, to ask; to make or put a question, express a doubt.

Better no bad of mine (nor neede
I feare that fault in thee)
Thy bad doth passe by pretate, but
A *quere* is for mee.—*Warner. Albion's Eng.* b. vi. c. 30.

S. Paul, answering that *querie* of the philosophick infidel, How are the dead raised, or with what body do they come? replieth in this manner.—*Cudworth. Intellect. Syst.* p. 796.

Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii.

The *query* that I would propose to you to put to yourselves is this: What sort of life doth so clear, so full, so excellent a discovery of God's will for the salvation of mankind, as we have by Jesus Christ, in comparison of what the world had before; what sort of life, I say, doth it require of all those who have the knowledge of it?—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 9.

When a patient or *querent* came to him [Dr. Napier] he presently went to his closet to pray.
Aubrey. Miscellanies, p. 133.

Whence he rightly infers, or plainly means to do, that the Father is not the Son, but that they are really distinct. What is there in this at all repugnant to what the *querist* maintains?—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 13.

QUEST, *n.* Quest, *v.* Que'stant. Que'ster. Que'stion, *n.* Que'stion, *v.* Que'stionable. Que'stionary. Que'stioner. Que'stionist. Que'stionless. Que'stmonger. Que'strist. } Fr. *Queste, quester; question, questioner;* It. *Questione, questionare;* Sp. *Question, questionar;* Lat. *Quæstio*, from *quærere*, to seek, to ask. *Quærere* ab eo quod *quæ res* ut recuperatur, datur opera, (*Varro*, lib. v.) *Quest*, n.—seeking, asking, searching; search or examination: those who search or examine. And to—*Quest*,—to seek, ask, or search.

Question,—asking, seeking by interrogation; interrogation, examination, investigation; matter or subject of examination or investigation; opposed to positive affirmation or negation; and, thus—doubt, uncertainty, debate, dispute, discussion.

Of clippers, of roungers, of sullk takes he *questis*.
R. Brunne, p. 238.

Some chorgh *quest* thei demed he bonden in prisons.
Id. p. 328.

Therfor a *questioun* was maad of Jones disciplis with the Jewis, of the purificacioun.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 3.

And there arose a *question* betwene John's disciples and the Jews about purifiynge.—*Bible*, an. 1551.

But nathelesse yet pray we,
That we may have as good a fame,
And great renome and knowen name,
As they that baue do noble jestes,
And achieved all hir *questes*.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

Ware ye *questmongers* and notaries; certes, for false witnessing was Susanna in ful great sorwe and peine, and many another mo.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

You lovers axe I now this *question*,
Who hath the worse, Arcite or Palamon?
That on may se his lady day by day,
But in prison moste he dwellen alway.
That other wher him list may ride or go,
But sen his lady shal he never mo.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1351.

And of the floode his hydromance,
And of the fire the *pyromance*,
With *questions* eche one of the
He tempteth ofte.
Gower. Con. A. h. iv.

There maie no treve quarel arise
In thilke *queste* of thilke assise,
Where as thei two the people enforme.
Id. Ib. b. v.

If I were foreman of the *quest*
my verdict to expresse,
Forgive me [Phœbus] of thy place
shee should the dispossesse.
Turberville. Praise of his Love.

xii. they must be to wear on every one or as some call it a *quest*. And enquest or *quest* is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii men.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 18.

[The kynges] cõmãded *questes* to be charged of knyghtes and esquyres that dwelled in the countre aboute, and to endyte all suche persones as were occayoners and excytours of that dede.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1272.

It is not incredible that such a thyng shuld also chaũce after this life, and whether it be so or not it may be *questioned, &c.—Frythe. Works*, p. 33.

Yea, I know that besides were cast together, and counsell devised, that Duns, with all the rable of barbarous *questionistes*, should have dispossessed of their place and rowme Aristotle, Plato, Tullie, and Demosthenes.
Ascham. Schole-master, b. ii.

And this auctor, now become a *questionist*, maketh two *questions* of Christes bodye and his spirite.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. Of the true Catholique Fayth, fol. 80.

And *questionlesse* there is great hope and likyhoode, that by this kinde of meanes we should bring to passe all effects to our desired purposes.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 169.

There was a man slaine of another man in an anger, it was done openly, the man-killer was taken and put in prison. Sure was made to the *questmongers*, for it was a rich man that had done the act.
Latimer. Fourth Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

The *questmonger* doing uprightly his duty in discharging of his conscience, if he shall have displeasure, happy is he, and he shall have reward of God.
Id. Sermon on Matt. v. an. 1552.

Laden with diverse goods and marchandises of John Hughson of Yermouth, namely with the hides of oxen and of sheepe, with butter, masts, sparres, boordes, *questingstones* and wilde werke.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 168.

To. Marry—your selfe puppie for ought I know, you *quested* last.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Metamorphosis.*

Her well beseemes that *quest*, quoth Satyrane:
But read, thou squyre of Dames, what vuw is this,
Which thou upon thyselfe hast lately ta'ne?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

The senate hath sent about three severall *quests*
To search you out.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act i. sc. 2.

For these commissioners had such a garde of false perjured persons appertayning to them, which were by their commaundements empanyeled on every *quest*, that the king was sure to wynne whosoever lost.
Grafton. Hen. VII. an. 23.

——See that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when
The bravest *questant* shrinkes.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act ii. sc. 1.

Mongst which the theeves them *questioned* againe,
What misternen, and eke from whence they were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

Ant. I pray you thinke you *question* with the Jew.
Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 1.

Bring with thee ayres from heaven, or blasts from hell,
Be thy events [intents] wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee.—*Id. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 4.

Making it a thing not *questionable* by our prelates and clergie, that they may in such a case lawfully excommunicate the king himself.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iii. p. 127.

There the attorney and solliciter first undertook Mr. Whitlock, and the recorder (as the king's sergeant) Sir Robert Mansfield; charging the one as a councellor, the other as a *questioner* in matters of the king's prerogative and sovereignty, upon occasion of a commission intended for a research into the administration of the Admiralty.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 421.

Hen. Three things have troubled my brain this many a-day.
Phan. Some great matters *questionless*; what were they?
Hen. The quadrature of a circle, the philosopher's stone, and the next way to the Indies.
Brewer. Lingua, Act ii. sc. 2.

Stew. My Lord of Gloucester hath conuey'd him hence
Some fue or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate,
Who, with some other of the Lords' dependants,
Are gone with him toward Douer.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 7.

He [St. John] scrupled not to go wandering upon the mountains in *quest* of a wicked Balaam, a phantom of a gain, in order to recover him to Christ; and he did recover him.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 108.

The *quester* only to the wood they loose,
Who sleenly the talented track pursues,
Mute signs alone the conscious haunt betray
Still fixed he points and trembles to the prey.
Rowe. Lucan, b. iv.

Who *questions* but there was a possibility in the thing, that they (Acts iv. 20,) might have held their peace? but it was a thing which upon great deliberation they had resolved not to do.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Now what Aristotle's agent understanding is, and whether it be any thing in us, by any faculty of our humane soul or no, seems to be a thing very *questionable*, and has therefore caused much dispute amongst his interpreters.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 55.

And I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only Yes or No, to *questionary* or petitionary epistles of half a yard long.—*Pope. To Swift, Aug.* 17, 1736.

Averse to barren, void the horrid gleam
They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme,
On gloomy depths of nothingness to pore,
'Till all be none, and being be no more.
Byrom. Enthusiasm.

Th' eternal *quest'ner* shun: a certain rule,
There is no blab like to the *quest'ning* fool;
Ev'n scarce believe you turn yourself about,
Whate'er he hears his leaky tongue runs out.
Hamilton. Horace, b. i. Ep. 18.

QUE'STOR. Que'storship. } Lat. *Quæstor*, a *quærendo*.

This Selenee is here called a vyle *questor*, that is a vyle extortioner, a bryber.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 11.

He did also first erect the office of *quæstores*, for keeping all fines, taxes, and other collections of money.
North. Plutarch, p. 93.

He whom an honest *questorship* had endear'd to the Sicilians, was not more by them improved against Verres, than the favourable opinion which I had among many who honour ye, and are known and respected by ye, loaded me with entreaties and persuasions that I would despair to lay together that which just reason should bring into my mind, toward the removal of an undeserved thraldom upon learning.—*Milton. Of Unlicen'd Printing.*

QUE'STUARY, *adj.* Lat. *Quæstuarius*, ad *quæstum* pertinens; of or pertaining to gain.

Seeking, pursuing, gain or profit.

For although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals and natural speculators are of another belief: conceiving the stones which bear this name [bead stone] to be a mineral concretion; not to be found in animals, but in fields.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 13.

Although Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are ashamed of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the Pope's *questuries* did procure them, yet it must not be so disowned.—*Bp. Taylor. A Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i. s. 3.

QUEUE. Fr. *Cue*, or *queue*, a tail; from the Lat. *Cauda*. See Cue.

——I beg his pardon, I declare,
His grizzle's gone for greasy hair,
Which now the way with ease can screw
With dirty ribband in a *queue*.
Lloyd. The Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.

QUICH. Que'ching, *n.* Variously written.—Said by the editors of Spenser to be from the A.S. *Cwicc-ian*; Dut. *Quicken*, to *quicken*. It is more probably to *quake*.

To quake, to shiver or shudder, to wince, to flinch, to stir out of the way, to stir, to move.

Bacon applies *queching* to the cry or groan extorted by severe pain; and the Dut. *Quetschen* is *gemere*.

Whylest underneath her feete, there as she sate,
An huge great lyon lay, (that mete aspall
An hardie courage,) like captived thrall
With a strong eyron chaine and coller bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time, were wont not to be scourged upon the alter of Diana without so much as *queching*; *ejulatu, aut gemitu ullo emisso*. (The 4to. edition of the Works reads *wincing*.)
Bacon. Ess. Of Custome & Education.

Now had this lad hidden it [a fox] close under his cloathes, and the unhappy beast being angred, gnawed and hit him in the flank, as far as to his very bowels, which he endured resolutely, and never *quiched* at it, for fear he should be discover'd.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 383.

When he had said these words, he laid him down upon the wood-stack, covered his face, nor never stirred hand nor foot, nor *quiched* when the fire took him.
North. Plutarch, p. 587.

QUICK, *v.* Quick, *adj.* Quick, *n.* Qui'cken, *v.* Qui'ckening, *n.* Qui'ckener. Qui'ckly. Qui'ckness. Qui'cksand. Qui'ckset, *n.* Qui'ckset, *v.* Qui'cksilver. } A.S. *Cwicc-an*, (*ce-wicc-ian*,) vivificare, to *quicken* or make alive. *Cwicc*,—all kinds of herbs and grasse; particularly that called dogg's-grasse, couch-grass, or *quitch*-grass. *Cwic-sealfer*, argentum vivum, *cwic-treow*, —the hawthorne tree, (Somner.) Dut. *Quicken*; Ger. *Quicken, erquicken*; Sw. *Quicka*. To *quicken*,—

To be or become, to cause to be or become, alive, a living or breathing creature, an animal; animated, vivacious; to give life, spirit, or activity; to inspirit or animate, to excite, to sharpen; to increase the activity, speed, or swiftness, to hasten, to accelerate.

Thys est wende thuderward myd wel *quye* pas.
R. Gloucester, p. 387.

He sendes, as *quycklyche* as he mygte. *Id.* p. 388.

Bot comen is William *quik*, and sekes tham fulle streit.
R. Brunne, p. 79.

I schal ghyne freli of the welle of *quyk* water to him that thirstith.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 21.

It is the spirit that *quikeneth*, the fleisch profiteth no thing.—*Id. Jon*, c. 6.

It is the spirite that *quikeneth*, the flesh profiteth nothynge.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Which God *quykeneth* deede men, and clepeth the thingis that ben not as the thoi hen.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 4.

God, whome thou hast beleued, *quickeneth* the deaede, and calleth those thinges which be not as though they were.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But sodenly she saw a sighte queinte.
For right anon on of thire queinte,
And *quikea* again.—*Chaucer. The Knightes Tale*, v. 2337.

Ye knowe wel, lord, that right as hire desire
Is to be *quikea* and lighted of your fire,
For which she followeth you full besily,
Right so the see desireth naturelly
To folwen hire. *Id. The Frankeleines Tale*, v. 11,362.

Not fully *quik*, ne fully dede they were.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1017.

And loue in no wise would consent
That ye haue power to repent,
For though that *quicke* ye would him slo,
Ful loue his herte may not go.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

This squier, which that hights Aurelius,
On Dorigene, that was so amorous,
Of aventure happed hire to meete
Amid the toun, right in the *quikest* strete,
As she was boun to go the way forthright
Toward the gardin, ther as she had hight.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,806.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe;
Mars iron, Mercurie *quicksilver* we clepe.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,295.

Thou asist, thy princes han thee yeven might
Bot for to slee and for to *quiken* a wight.
Id. Ib. v. 15,949.

But natheles, the good werkes *quicken* again and comen again, and helpe and availe to have the lif perdurable in heven, whan we have contrition.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

And thus accorded full and pleine,
The *quicke* body with the dede
With leue take, forthe thei lede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

It is not inough for them to raigne ouer all that are *quicke*, but haue created them a purgatory, to raigne also ouer the dead, and to haue one kyngdome more then God himselfe hath.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 135.

And pearcinge to the *quick*, the vpmost skinne with smale wound rast.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. xii.

A certayne man made a great supper, and sayd vnto his seruantes. Go forth *quickly* into the wayes and compell them to enter in.—*Fryth. Works*, p. 57.

Surely their *quickaes* and swiftenes did more preiudice to theyr enemyes then their great barbed horses did hurt or damage the nimble Irishmé.—*Holl. Hen. V.* an. 6.

And thre the Eastern wynde also (that pitie it is to thinke) Out of the deepe into the shoddes and *quickeanses* made to sinke.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. i.

In making or mending, as needeth thy dicth,
Get set to *quickset* it, learn cunningly which.
Tusser. Husbandry. January.

And as I was creeping thorow the bushes I sawe an Indian basket hidden, which was the refiners' basket; for I found in it his *quick-siluer*, salt-peter, and diners things for the triall of metals, and also the dust of such ore as he had refined.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 646.

That so at the least, dulnes being auoided, thei might bee made more pregnante and *quicke* witted to those thynges whiche he should sale vnto them.
Udal. John, c. 14.

But Calidore, that was more *quicke* of sight
And nimbler handed then his enemie,
Prevented him before his stroke could light.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

Nature gnan'd out her last, when he did fall
Whose influence gave *quicking* to us all.
Brome. On the Death of King Charles.

Musicke and poesie vse, to *quicken* you.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act i. sc. 1.

King. Hamlet, this deede of thine, for thine especial safety
Which we do tender, as we deerely greeue
For that which thou hast done, must send thee hence
With fierie *quicknesse*. *Id. Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 3.

I think it manifest that sympathy and antipathy, love and enmity, aversation, fear, and the like, are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 12. a. 12.

But he, the more outrageous and bold,
Sternely did bid him *quickely* thence auaunt,
Or deare aby. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 7.

Others think this heat to proceed from *quicklime*, which by common experience we find to heat any waters cast upon't, and also to kindle any combustible substance put upon it.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 6. Let. 35.

Scarse had he aside, when hard at hand they spy
That *quickeand* nigh with water covered;
But by the checked wave they did descery
It plaine, and by the sea discoloured:
It called was the *quickeaand* of mirthfully hed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Without the hall, and close vpon the gate,
A goodly orchard ground was situate,
Of neare ten acres; about which was led
A lofstie *quickset*. *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vii.

He [Mr. Hobbs] seeing so little into the nature of spirits, that defect is compensated with an extraordinary *quicksightedness* in distinguishing of the best and most warrantable ways of solving all phænomena from the ordinary allowed properties of matter.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 1.

The tabor striking up, if thou hast in thee any country *quicksilver*, thou hadst rather be at the sport than hear thereof.—*Drayton. Pastorals*, To the Reader.

Scarce had he seen, but seizd with sudden smart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

When the scripture saith, that we are all dead in trespasses and sins, and that God by Christ hath *quickened* us, and created us again to good works; these words are not to be strictly understood, but only metaphorically; here is neither a proper death, nor a proper *quickening*, nor, last of all, a proper creation.—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

Bear me, some God! oh *quickly* bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense.
Pope. Donne, Sat. 4.

If they bring in their verdict *quick* with child, (for barely, with child, unless it be alive in the womb, is not sufficient,) execution shall be staid generally till the next session.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 31.

Some lightly o'er the current skim,
Some show their gaily-gilded trim,
Quick-glancing to the sun. *Gray. Ode. Spring.*

It was proper to represent a perfect lawgiver as *quickly* touched with all the affections of humanity.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 4.

Like *quicksilver*, the thet'ric they display
Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, slips away.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

QUID, i. e. *Cud*, (qv.)

QU'DDIT. } Fr. *Quidditatif, quidditative,*
QU'DDITY. } *quidditiues*, (Cotgrave.) From the Low or School Lat. *Quidditas.*

And that thou canst not possyblye doe onles (as I warned the before) thou relecte the chatting vayne bybleable of those mē that goe about to bryng themselues in a false estimacion of knowledge, by reason of humayne questions and sophisticall *quidditiues*.—*Udal. 1 Tim.* c. 6.

Hys warbling tones are such vnsauoryes sophismes, problemes, cleenches, corolaries, *quiddityes*, subtyltyes, seconde intentions, intrynycall moodes, with other prodigiuose sorceries.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii. Prtf.

Sir Oliv. How's this? will the widow and you keep time?
What trick? what *quiddit*? what fegare is this?
Barry. Merry Tricks, Act v. sc. 1.

And where th' offender's maintenance was great,
Their working heads they busily did beat,
By some strange *quiddit* or some wrested clause
To find him guilty of the breach of laws.
Drayton. The Owl.

Which infatuation hath chiefly preceded from scholasticks who have been so intemperate in the use of these words that they could not make a rational discourse of any thing, though never so small, but they must stuff it with their *quiddities*, entities, essences, hæcceities, and the like.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 67.

QUIE'SCENT. } Fr. *Quiet. quiétude, quiétism*; It. *Quièscere, quiète, quietar*; Sp. *Quieta, quieta*; Lat. *Quiescere, quies.* From Gr. Κιω (hoc est κινμαι, quod notat *cubo*) we may form *quieo*, and, thence, *quiesco*, to lie down, (Vossius.) From Gr. Παυ-ειν, to cause to cease, stop, or stay, comes the noun παυσις, (*pausa*, a pause or stop;) whence the Lat. *Quies*, (Lennep.) *Quiescent*,—
QUIE'SCENCE.
QUI'ET, *adj.*
QUI'ET, *n.*
QUI'ET, *v.*
QUI'ETING, *n.*
QUI'ETLY.
QUI'ETNESS.
QUI'ETOUS.
QUI'ETOUSLY.
QUI'ETSOME.
QUI'ETUDE.
QUI'ETISM.
QUI'ETIST.
QUIE'TUS.
Resting, reposing; ceasing, stopping, or staying from motion or action; lying at rest, in stillness, tranquillity, calmness, peace. And *quiet*,—
Still, tranquil, calm, peaceful.

That we leden a *quyet* and a pesible lyf in al pitee and chastite.—*Wiclif. 1 Tim.* c. 2.

That we may lyue a *quiet* and a peasable lyfe, in all godlynes and honestye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The lusty lif, the vertuous *quiete*,
That is in mariage hony sweete.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9268.

[The captaine] declaring unto them by the interpreter, that their comming was not to hurt any man; whereupon they were all *quieted*.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 391.

After that Gallia was thus *quieted*, Cæsar (as he was determined before) went into Italy to hold a parliament.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 175.

For then is it all together distempered and out of *quiet*, and fareth as though it would yelde vp the goste.
Udal. Marke, Pref.

Requiryng the kyng likewyse, as he did all other princes Christen for the vniversal weith of all Christendome, and for yr *quietyng* of opinions newly growen, to appeare there personally.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 25.

For in his kingdom thou mayest *quietly*, and with licence, and vnder a protection, do what soeuer abhominatiō thine hart luseth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 7.

As though that were the trauail of the gods,
Or such a care their *quietnes* might moue.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Thau shall your peace, that is the peace of the gospel which you bring with you, geue them *quietness* of consciēce, and lese them from all syone.—*Barnes. Works*, p. 299.

Or least it should blowe on the sea, which is the wauerynge conscience, hryngynge men to a *quietnose* holde and sure step in the Lorde.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

And so much the rather to content themselues with theyr peceable and *quietouse* estate for theyr bretherne's sake.
Id. Ib.

But thys is hys meanynge, that men beynge merryed, shulde not be euer vexed with the cares, troubles, and sorrowes of marryage, but so *quietously* content themselves therwith as though they were clerely without them.
Id. Apologie, fol. 66.

——— Thus leave
Thee, native soile, these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunt of Gods? where I had hope to spend,
Quiet though sad, the respit of that day
That must be mortal to us both.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. xi.

When thus the field was yielded all away,
And all things *quieted*, the cilin knight,
Weary of toile and travell of that day,
Caused his pavilion to be richly pight
Before the city-gate in open sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 4.

And yf ye wynne this maystery,
I wyll obeye you *quietly*;
And sure I thynke that *quietnesse*
In any man is great richesse.—*Heywood. The Four P. s.*

But let the night be calme and *quietome*.
Spenser. Epithalamion.

From which equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, which is the proper allay of fervent blood, I am wont to hope (where I see it) will flow a future *quietist* and serenitude in the affections, and a discreet sweetness and moderation in the manners.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 79.

I hope to put her off with half the sum;
That's truth, some younger brother would ha' thank'd me,
And given my *quietus*.—*The Gamester*, Act v.

When he himselfe might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin?—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Though it move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 6.

And 'tis not unlikely that he [Adam] had as clear a perception of the earth's motion as we think we have of its *quiescence.—Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 1.

There is no difficulty at all in conceiving that the insensible particles of a body, which were before *quiescent*, may be put into motion.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 46.

Secure the sacred *quiet* of thy mind,
And keep the sanctions nature has design'd.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

The tide of business, like the running stream,
Is sometimes high, and sometimes low
A *quiet* ebb, or a tempestuous flow,
And always in extreme.—*Id. Horace*, b.iii. Ode 29.

We do not find that, in the controversies which arose in the ancient church about matters of faith, the guides of the church ever made use of this argument of the church's infallibility for the *quieting* and ending of them.
Sharp, vol. vii. Ser. 3.

But now in Italy and Rome itself (the state of the beast) there be risen up a sect of *Quietists*, (who are not likely to deserve that name long.)—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 319.

So some of old imagined, who pretended that out of meer kindness to the Deity they grave him his *quietus est*, and took from him, as much as in them lay, the care and government of the world.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

If the temper and constitution were cold and phlegmatic, their religion has sunk into *quietism*; if bilious or sanguine, it has flamed out into all the frenzy of enthusiasm.
Warburton. Alliance between Church & State, b. ii.

QUILL. } From the Lat. *Caulis*, a stalk, or
QUILT, *v.* } from *calamus*, a reed. See *Skinner*
QUILT, *n.* } and *Junius*.

It is, perhaps, from the Fr. *Aiguille*; It. *Agugliа*, *ghiglia*, *acicula*, *acus*; a point.

A *quill* is applied to the full-grown, *hard-pointed* feather of a bird; to the pricks of the porcupine; and to other things similarly formed.

And to *quilt*,—to prick or stitch with a *pointed* instrument or needle; and—

A *quilt*,—any thing—a coverlet—so stitched.

Yee that frequent the bilbo
and highest holest of all,
Assist mee with your skilfule *quilles*
and listen when I call.
Turberville. Ppon the Death of Elizabeth Arbundle.

Then he would have him bound to bring at such times as tributes should be payd, a *quill* full of lice, saying, hee would base none free but himselfe.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 469.

In their winter, which is our May, the men weare *quilted* gownes of cotton like to our mattraces, and *quilted* caps like to our great grocers' morters, with a slit to look out at. and so tied downe beneath their eares —*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 256.

Col. Of mases, Hobbinall, I cenne no skill,
For they ocie daughters of the highest Jove.
And holden scorne of homely shepheards *quill*.
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calender. June.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, and these only touchine the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 226.

The fashion of play-making I can properly compare to nothing so naturally as the alteration in apparel: for in time of the great crop-doublet, your huge bombasted plays, *quilted* with mighty words to lean purpose, was only then in fashion.—*Middleton. The Roaring Girl. To Play Readers.*

He, laid, and coverd well with curled wool,
Wouen in silke *quilte*: all night empoisd his minde
About the taske that Pallas had design'd.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

Out of the bed the other fair hand was
On a green sattin *quill*, whose perfect white
Look'd like a dazle in a field of grass,
And shew'd like unmelt snow unto the sight.
Sackville. A Supplement of Verses of W. Shakespeare.

Launch out with freedom, flatter him enough;
Fear not—all men are dedication proof,
Be bolder yet, you must go farther still,
Dip deep in gall thy mercenary *quill*. *Gay*, Ep. 4.

What they called his cravat was a little piece of white linen, *quilted* with great exactness, and hanging below his chin about two inches.—*Tatler*, No. 257.

There must thou wake perforce thy Dorie *quill*.
Collins. On the Superstitions of the Highlands.

— Alas!
He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems
With an old tavern *quill*, is hungry yet!
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

QUI'LLET. Fr. *Quolibet*, i. e. *quidlibet*; what you please. See QUIP, and QUODLIBET.

That of which you may make what you please; a fallacious subtilty; a nice distinction, a nicety.

In God's name let it weave out again; let not human *quillets* keep back divine authority.
Milton. Of Reformation in England.

Why might not that bee the scull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddits* now? his *quillets*? his cases? his tenures, and his tricks?—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 1.

Ply her with love-letters and billets,
And bait them well, for quirks and *quillets*,
With trains t' inveigle and surprise
Her heedless answers and replies.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

QUI'NARY. Lat. *Quinarius*, *quinque* continens; containing or consisting of *five*.

They did in all probability, for this very reason, quite innovate, change, and pervert the whole Cabala, and no longer acknowledge a trinity, but either a quaternity or a *quinary*, or more of divine hypostases.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 625.

But yet upon this Aristotelean conceit, that there are four, they will have the Æther a fifth, and from thence call the *quinary Nemesis*, as distributing the world into these five orders, Earth, Water, Aire, Fire, Æther.
More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala. App. c. 4. s. 5.

QUINCE. Fr. *Coing*; It. *Cotógna*; Lat. *Cotoneum*, *cytonium*, *cydonium* malum; a fruit so called, from *Cydon*, an isle near Lesbos, or the town of Crete, so called.

O mossie *quince* hanging by your stalke,
The whiche no man dare plucke away nor take.
Chaucer. A Ballad on Women's Chastity.

Aboute thyse welles were also sette dyuerse tryes with floryssyhynge leys and fruytes, as oranges, almandes, *quynces*, &c. fruytes longe to reherse.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1532.

Quynces be cold and dry; eaten afore meale they bynde and restraine the stomake.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 14.

QUINCH, *v.* Said to be the same word as *quich*; but more probably it is *winch*, *wince*, *winst*; A. S. *Ge-wine-lan*, *quine*, or *cwine-lan*, to *wink*; applied to the motion of the eyelid generally.

To move to and fro, (sc.) out of the reach of harm; to flinch or shrink from.

But Cato did abid it a long time, and never *quinched* for it, nor shewed countenance of fear.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 638.

Thereupon (I purpose) to bestow all my soulders in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realme shall be able to dare to *quinch*.—*Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.*

QUINCUNX. } Lat. *Quincunx*. If (says
QUINCU'NCIAL. } Vossius) you cut X into two
QUINCU'NCIALLY. } parts, the upper part will be the letter V, which was used as the note or sign *quincuncis* sive *quinque* assium; and trees so disposed or arranged as to represent this figure were called a *quincunx*. Others say because *quinque unciæ* were denoted thus, -

But not to look so high as heaven or the single *quincunx* of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus, the triangle, and remarkable Cruiero about the foot of the Centaur; rudiments there are hereof in subterraneous concretions, and bodies in the earth.—*Brown. Urne Burial*, c. 3.

Now for the order of setting trees either in groves, hopyards, or vineyards, we ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row, called *quincuntiall*, which is not so common, but it is also as necessarie.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. vii. c. 11.

It is no wonder that this *quincuncial* order was first and still affected as gratefull unto the eye: for all things are seen *quincuncially*.—*Brown. Urne Burial*, c. 4.

Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep, something narrower at the bottom than the top.—*Bladen. Cæsar. Commentaries*, b. vii. c. 31.

QUINDENE. } From the Lat. *Quindecim*,
QU'NDECIM. } fifteen, *quindecimus*, the
QU'NDISME. } fifteenth.

The fifteenth (day, part, &c.)

And that done he tokc his leue of seynt Denys about ye *quyndene* of Pasche.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1347.

Ouer and beside hath also beene declared, what vnreasonable collections of monie from time to time, as *quindecima*, subsidies, tenths, &c.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 298. an. 1257.

In the parliament of 6 R. 2. pars 2 num. 11. the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords, that if the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity and clergy, &c.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv. p. 7.

QUINQUARTICULAR. Containing, consisting of five articles (*quinque articulos.*)

Tis this deception maleads the contending world; and is the author of most of that darkness and confusion, that is upon the face of the *quinquarticular* debates.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 11.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. It. *Quinquénnio*; Lat. *Quinquennis*, *quinque annos*, five years.

Happening or taking place at the end of five years, continuing five years.

Δηλια, a *quinquennial* festival in the Isle of Delos, instituted by Theseus at his return from Crete, in honour of Venus.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. ii. c. 20.

Then his triumphal tresses bound
With the dark verdure of the Olympic grove,
With joyous banquets had he crown'd
The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove.
West. Pindar. Nemean Odes, Ode 11.

QUINQUEREME. A vessel having five rows or ranks of rowers, (*quinque remorem ordines.*)

The first galley of the Macedons yt came neere them was a *quinquereme*, the swiftest of al ye rest.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 62.

QUI'NSY. *Squinancy*, *quinancy*, *quincy*. (See SQUINANCY.) Gr. Συναγχη; strangulation; suffocation; Lat. *Angina*.

Pynne and webe in the eyes, dulnesse of heringe, *quynces*, fretting of the bowelles with fluxes.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 1.

The throtling *quinsey* 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatisms ascend to rack the joints.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

QUINT. } Fr. *Quintal*; Sp. *Quintal*;
QUI'NTAL. } centupondium; so called be-
QUI'NTALINE. } cause divided into *five equal parts* of twenty each; or, perhaps, q.d. *centale*, from *centum*, (Skinner.)

Item twelue pence vpon euerie *quintall* of copper.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i p. 137.

They were so well stored of biscuit, that for the space of halfe a yeere, they might allow eehe person in the whole fleete halfe a *quintall* euery month; whereof the whole summe amounteth vnto an hundreth thousand *quintals*.
Id. Ib. p 595.

350 bundles of hoopes, and 6 *quintalines*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 414.

Who, for his faithful service then,
Is chosen for a fifth again:
(For since the state has made a *quint*
Of generals, he's listed in't.) *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c 2.

QUI'NTAIN. Fr. *Quintaine*, a *quintane* (or *whintane*) for country youths to run at; It. *Quintána* or *chiintana*; Low Lat. *Quintana*. Much has been written about the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be from one *Quintus*; others, with great appearance of probability, from the Lat. *Cantus*, a pole. See the French and Italian etymologies of Menage, and also Du Cange and Spelman in v. *Quintána*.

Whilst dance about the may-pole is begun,
When, if need were, they could at *quintain* run.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

— My better parts
Are all throwne downe, and that which here stands vp
Is but a *quintine*, a meere liuelesse blocke.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act I. sc. 2.

Arcit. At *quintain* he,
In honour of this bridalcee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee.
B. Jonson. Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Pawne thou no glove for challenge of the deed,
Nor make thy *quintaine* others armed head
T'enrich the waiting herald with thy shame,
And make thy losse the scornful scaffold's game.
Ep. Hall, b iv. Sat. 4.

QUINTESSENCE. } Fr. *Quintessence*; It.
QUI'NTESSENCE. } *Quintessenza*; Lat.
QUINTESSE'NTIAL. } *Quinta essentia*, a fifth essence. (See the quotation from Holland.) Also applied as the French,—

The virtue, force, or spirit of a thing extracted.

Aristoteles of Stagira, the son of Nichomachus, hath put down for principles these three; to wit, a certaine forme called entelechia, matter, privation; for elements, fourc, and for a fifth, *quintessence*, the heavenly body which is immutable.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 662.

Therefore in the art of man stood the *quintessence* and ruling skill of all prosperous government, either peaceable, or military.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

The bodies then (all frailty burn'd away)
Well *quintessenc'd*, new qualities receive.
Stirling. Domes-day. The fourth Houre.

In the end of the world, the elements shall be dissolved by fire; and if the pure *quintessentiall* matter of the skie, and the element of fire itselfe shall be dissolved by fire, then that last fire shall be of another nature, than that, which it consumeth.—*Rp. Hall. Cont. Christ among the Gergesenes.*

Here first are born the spirits animal,
Whose matter almost immaterial,
Resembles heaven's matter *quintessential.*
Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 5.

QUINTUPLE. Fivefold. See QUADRUPLE.

Owing this name not only unto the *quintuple* number of trees, but the figure declaring that number.
Brown. Cyrus' Garden, c. 1.

QUIP, *v.* QUIPPE, *n.* QUI'BBLE, *v.* QUI'BBLE. QUI'BBLING, *n.* QUI'BBLERE. } Junius thinks,—from *whip*, (A.S. *Hweop-an*, to *whip*, to lash.) *Quip* will then be—to lash, to cut, with some sharp or smart saying, with some sarcasm; to scoff, to taunt. (See the quotation from Lyly.) And *quibble*, a diminutive, q.d. *quippie*; a sharp or smart play upon words, a quick, sharp, or acute elusion or evasion by verbal subtilty.

But *quibble* is more probably a corruption of *quidlibet*; (also corrupted into *quillet*, qv.;) and *quip*, as a further corruption of *quibble*, is much more satisfactorily accounted for. (See also QUODLIBET.) All these words we seem to owe to the subtle trifling of the schools.

This was a good *quip* that he gave unto the Jewes, which were ready to speake of other men's faults, but of their owne faults they made no mention.
Latimer. Ser. Rom. xiii. an. 1552.

——— And still, when she complaines.
The more he laughes, and does her closely *quip*
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

If you will learne to rebell against princes, closely to carry treachery, to consume treasures, to practise idlenesse, to sing and talke of filthy love and venery; to deride, *quippe*, scorne, &c., you need not goe to any other schooles: for all these good examples may you see paluted before your eyes in enterludes and playes.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act viii. sc. 6.

Manes. We cynicks are mad fellows; didst thou not find I did *quip* thee?
Peg. No verily: why, what's a *quip*?
Manes. We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Lyly. Alexander & Campaspe, Act iii. sc. 2.

The pretty girds and *quips* they gave to others, were of no less force then the sharpest words and admonitions that otherwise could be given them.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 40.

Fac. Shee lies. This is some trick.
Come, leave your *quibbins*, Dorothee.
B. Jonson. The Alchymist, Act iv. sc. 7.

O. Small-shanks. We old men have our crotchets, our conundrums,
Our figures, quirks and *quibbles*,
As well as youth.—*Barry. Ram Alley*, Act iii. sc. 1.

The atheists here can only smile, or make faces; and show their little wit, in *quibbling* upon nunne-stans, or a standing now of eternity.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 645.

Yet *quibblers* in the court had leave to prate:
Insipid jesters, and unpleasant fools,
A corporation of dull punning drolls.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

As a real difficulty requires sense and criticism to resolve it, an imaginary one may be well enough managed by a *quibble.—Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. vi. Notes.

——— Direct me to a *quip*
Or merry turn in all he ever wrote,
And I consent you take it for your text,
Your only one, till sides and benches fall.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

QUIRE, or *Quaire, queare;* Fr. *Quayer* or *cayer;* Dut. *Quadern* or *quatern*, from the Lat. *Quaternio.* The Fr. *Quarreau* or *carreau*, a square.

A square or bundle of squares (of paper).

Go, little *quaire* vnto my lives queene
And my very hertes soueraine.
And be right glad for she shall the seene.
Chaucer. The Praise of Women.

To breke my sleepe another *queare* I tooke,
In which I found the fatal desteny
Of faire Creseide, which ended wretchedly.
Id. The Testament of Creseide.

Lo! what it is that makes white rags so deare,
That men must giue a teston for a *quaere.*
Sp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 1.

QUIRE, *n.* QUIRE, *v.* QUI'RISTER. } Also written *Choir*, (qv.) Fr. *Chœur*; It. *Côro*; Sp. *Choro*; Lat. *Chorus*; Gr. Χορος, a multitude of singers and dancers; and, therefore, of rejoicers, (Martinius.) Applied not only to—

The singers; but also to the part of the church, &c. wherein they sing.

She learneth of the shepheardes what newes the angels tolde them, and what song the *quier* of the heauenly souldiers did syng.—*Udall. Luke*, c. 2.

Like when Apollo leaneth Lycia
His wintring place, and Xanthus floods likewise,
To viset Delos his mother's mansion;
Repairing oft and furnishing her *quire.*
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And at Poulys, by the sayd chauncellor, standyng vpon the steppes at the *quyer* dore, were the sayd tydynges denoñced vnto the people.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1516.

How studiouse was kyng Salomon in buildinge the house of the Lorde, III. Reg. VI. and in dispoysyng the priestes, leuytes, *quaresters*, and dore kepers, accordinge to the ordre that kyg father Dauid had set.
Bale. Apologie, Ep. Ded. fol. 3.

I haue gotten (sayth he) the great chauncter, and a good *quyre man* to answere him in the same note, and here I delyuer thē to you.—*Id. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdst
But in his motion like an angell sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubins.
Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

——— My throat of warre be turn'd
Which *quier'd* with my drumme into a pipe,
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin voyce
That babies lull asleepe.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act iii. sc. 2.

He cease; and then gan all the *quire* of birdes
Their divers notes t'attune unto his lay,
As in approvaunce of his plesing wordes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

There is one *quire* made all of burnish'd brass, pictures and statues like giants, and a world of glorious things, that purely ravish'd me.—*Howell. Letters*, b. i. s. 3.

The alter had his offering of a large set of double-gilt communion plate, and his praises were return'd to God on a handsome new organ, given by him to the *quire.*
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

Thus (farre from feare of any further ill)
Sweet *quiristers* enstall'd in state above,
With troupes of angels keeping concord still,
At then their life, so shinde their love.
Stirling. Domes-day. The tenth Houre.

The queen above the rest, by nature good,
(The pattern form'd of perfect womanhood)
For tender pity wept: when she began,
Through the bright *quire* th' infectious virtue ran.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

——— Every copse,
Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush
Bending with dewy moisture, o'er the heads
Of the coy *quiristers* that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony.
Thomson. Spring.

QUIRITATION. Lat. *Quiritatio*, from *quiritare*, *Quirites ciere*, to call upon the *Quirites* or Romans (for help).

A calling or imploring of help.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so wofull a *quiritation*: (My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?)
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Crucifixion.

QUIRK. } Skinner suggests the Ger. QUI'RKISH. } *Zwerch*; thwarted or swerved, wrested, twisted. *Zwerch* is the A.S. *Thweorh*, past part. of *thweor-ian*, to wrest; (also written *ge-thweor-ian.*) And a *quirk* is,—

That which wrests or twists any thing from its straight course, its right meaning; a twist or turn, an artful or subtle evasion; a subtle conceit, a subtlity.

And for my part I haue studied the law to, and I promise you, these be but *quiddities* and *quirkes* inuented to delay matters.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 196. an. 1549.

D'ye hear, gentlemen, if you will command me any service to the ladies, I do purpose to visit them with a *quirk*—hey.
Shirley. The Bird in a Cage, Act ii. sc. 1.

Fly her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well, for *quirks* and quillets,
With trains t'inveigle and surprise
Her heedless answers and replies.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cuningly diverting or cleverly retorting an objection.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 14.

QUISH, or *cuish*, (qv.) Armour for the thigh. Fr. *Cuisse.*

One sort had the *quishes*, the greaves, the ourlettes, ye sockettes on the ryght side and on the left side sylver.
Holl. Hen. IV. an. 1.

Alighted Zoroas, with sword unsheathed,
The careless king there smote above the greave,
At th' opening of his *quishes* wounded him,
So that the blood down rayled on the ground.
Fuertaine Auctors. The Death of Zoroas.

QUI'SHEN, or *cushion*, (qv.) Skinner thinks —because placed under the thighs, (Fr. *Cuisse.*) See CUISHES, and QUISHES.

She shette it, and to Pandare into gone
There as he sat, and looked into strete
And doune she set her by him on a stone
Of iasper, vpon a *quishen* of golde shete.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

And said, Nece se how this lord gan knele;
How for your trouth, se this gentil man:
And with that worde, he for a *quishen* ran,
And saied, Kneleth now while that thou lest.
There God your hertes bring some at rest.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Therefore, this stranger (countrie mouse)
on purple *quishion* set,
The townish dame (as nurturde well,)
her noble cates doth fette.
Drant. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 6

Thyder came in and out mo than xx. M. persons, men, & women, to see hym [R. 2.] where as he laye, his hedde on a blacke *quishen* and his visage open.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 249.

QUI'STRON. Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks—a scullion, "*un guerçon de cuisine;*" perhaps, as Urry supposed, a beggar, from the Fr. *Quistrer*, to ask, to beg. *Quistrent.* See *Roquefort.*

This God of love of his fashion
Was like no knave, ne *quistron.—Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

QUIT, *v.* QUITE. QUI'TELY. QUI'TTAL. QUI'TTANCE, *n.* QUI'TANCE, *v.* } See ACQUIT, and REQUITE. Fr. *Quiter* or *Quitter*, *quité* or *quitté*; It. *Quitare*; Sp. *Quitar*; Dut. *Quyt*; Ger. *Quitt*; Low Lat. *Quietare*, *quietance*, (from *quietus*,) *quietem reddere*, to render (sc. the debtor or *obligor*) *quiet*; and thus, to forgive a debt, to confess it satisfied; and, hence,—

To clear, free, or deliver, (to *acquit*,) to release, to discharge, to absolve; to clear or free ourselves, (from debt or obligation,) to repay, (to *requite*,) to recompense; to fulfil, to perform.

To *quit*,—to leave, or go away from; Law Lat. *Quittare*, (Du Cange, Spelman,) i. e. to *leave quietly*, give up *peaceable* possession; to relinquish, to resign, to forsake. See TO LEAVE.

Quite,—clearly, absolutely; wholly.

Tho was Wyllam our kyng al *quyt* of thulke fon.
R. Gloucester, p. 392.

Tho was the king him thogte *quit* of al his fon.—*Id.* p.522.

William passid the se, ther of he mad the skrite,
Of France to hold that fe of other tenement alle *quite.*
R. Brunne, p. 83.

Knoute com with his kythe, that kant was & kene,
& chased him out of Norweie *quyte* & clene.—*Id.* p. 50.

Gour ancestres conquered all France *quitely.—Id.* p. 115.

Richard gald him his right, his tresore and his tonn,
Thorgh witnes and sight, of clerkes, erle and baronn,
His sister forto marie, where God wild loke,
So mak certeyn partie, R. a *quitance* toke.—*Id.* p. 156.

It is just tofore God to *quyte* tribulacion to hem that troubien gion.—*Wielif. 2 Tessal.* c. 1.

Ye gon to Canterbury; God you spede,
The blisful martyr *quite* you your mede.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 772.

For Bialacoil, that was so faire,
So gracious and debonaire,
Quitte him to me full courteously.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Who serueth a felon is euill *quitte.* *Id. Ib.*

Lo here this Arcite, and this Palamon,
That *quitely* weren out of my prison,
And might have lived in Thebes rerally.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1793.

A mery child he was, so God me save;
Wel could he leten blod, and clippe, and shave,
And make a chartre of lond, and a *quitance.*
Id. The Millers Tale, v. 3327.

My liege lorde God mote you *quite*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For if that I die in suche a plite,
Me thinketh she might not be *quite*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

He was the man of armes that was moste doughted of the Englisshmen in those parties, and he that dyd them most domage; if he had been in prisone he shnide hane ben *quyted* out, and if it had been for twenty thousande frankes. *Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 148.

So with much adoe, and with the gifte of 100 pieces of golde we were *quit* of them, and had our man again. *Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 154.

Neuertheleese returning again to their former practise they sought all meanes to entrap me, hoping to cry *quittance* for the imprisonment of their king, if they might haue gotten the victorie of me.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 345.

Howbeit when our enemies were *quight* gone, there remained a feare among our mé.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 173.

She hering all the charges and *yuyterents* whatsoever they be goyng owte of the chamye.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. Pref. p. xi.

Natheless he shortly shall againe be tryde,
And fairely *quit* him of th' imputed blame;
Els, he ye sure, he dearely shall abyde,
Or make you good amendment for the same.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Of all which wbenas the could nought deny,
But clear'd the stirpling of th' imputed blame;
Sayd then Sir Caldore, Neither will I
Him charge with guilt, but rather doe *quite* chame.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 2.

But I was resolv'd not to *quit* her till I was sure of a wife for fear of what has follow'd.
Killegrew. The Parson's Wedding, Act v. sc. 4.

Jove's Lycian issue answer'd him, Tlepolemus, 'tis true,
Thy father, boly Ilion, in that sort overthrew;
Th' injustice of the king was cause, that where thy father had
Ve'de good deserviogs to his state, he *quitled* him with bad.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

The fayrest flowre our girlond all emong
Is fadeld *quite*, and into dust ygone.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. December.

Let him unbind thee that is bound to death,
To make a *quital* for thy discontent.
Spanish Tragedy, Act iii.

——— Now with thy dagger
Nail down his tongue, and mine shall keep possession
About his heart; if he but gasp, he dies.
We dredd not death to *quittance* injuries.
Tourneur. The Revenger's Tragedy, Act iii. sc. 1.

But even at that very instant, as by divine revenge to cry *quittance*, there fell a great mishap upon him.
North. Plutarch, p. 518.

——— Still drinke thou wine, and eate
Till faire-hair'd Hecatnnd hath given a little water heat,
To cleanse thy *quittance* from thy wound.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

But these mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint *quittance* (wearied and out-breath'd)
To Henrie Monmouth.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act i. sc. 1.

Tal. Embrace we then this opportunitie
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceits.
Id. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii, sc. 1.

Resolve, (a short alternative,)
Quit mine, or in exchange another give;
Else I, assure thy soul, by sovereign right
Will seize thy captive in thy own despight.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

As a future state of rewards and punishments did not *quite* remove the objections to its inequalities here, the mysteries added to it the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or the belief of a prior state.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 4.

From Eurus, foe to kitchen ground,
Fend'd by a shope with bushes crown'd,
Fit dwelling for the feather'd throng,
Who pay their *quit*-rents with a song.—*Green. The Spleen.*

Both sorts are indifferently denominated *quit*-rents, *quieti reditus*, because thereby the tenant goes *quit* and free of all other services.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 3.

QUI'VER, *v.* } See To Quaver. Also to
QUI'VER, *adj.* } Shiver.
QUI'VERING, *n.* } To move to and fro, backwards and forwards, to move tremulously, to tremble, to shake, (to *waver.*)

Quiver, the adj. may be from *quick*,—nimble, active, lively, animated.

Ascanius first them tooke, and Nisus *quiueryng* bad to speake.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. ix.

In glamnces bright she glittered from the ground,
Holding in hand her targe and *quiuering* spere.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

There were depainted plaine
thy quick and *quiver* wings,
And what so else doth touch thy powre
there Ovid sweetely sings.
Turberville. The Loner to Cupid for Mercie.

Simeon, a man by reason of old age colde in hys body, but in spirite fervent hote; of body feble and impotente, but of soule *quiver* and lustie.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 2.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was taken with such a *quiveering* that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

With that, at him a *quiv'ring* dart he threw
With so fell force, and villeinous despite,
That through his habeieon the forkehead flew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

That jewel's mine that *quivers* in his ear,
Mocking his master's chilness and vain fear.
Tourneur. The Revenger's Tragedy.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and hee would manage you his piece thus.—*Shakes. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 2.

Forward he flew, and, pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

QUIVER. } In Fr. *Carquois*; It. *Carcàsso*;
QUI'VERED. } Sp. *Carcax*. In Ger. *Kocher*; Dut. *Koker*; Sw. *Coger*; but our English word seems to come immediately from the Fr. *Couvrir*, to cover, co-operire; est enim pharetra *operculamentum* quoddam, (Martinius, in v. *Pharetra.*)

A *cover*, case, or sheath (for arrows).

Two long howes, or one good one at the least, three *quivers* full of arrowes, and one axe, and ropes to draw engines withal.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 62.

——— And, turning him aside,
The goodly maid full of divinities
And gifts of heavenly grace he by him spido,
Her bow and gilden *quiver* lying him beside.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Lol. Go to, sirrah, you must have your fool's bolt in every body's *quiver*.
Machin. The Dumb Knight, Act ii. sc. 1.

First she suppes'd he Venus' son might be,
Yet, when his *quiver'd* shafts she did not see,
She knew he was not Love.
Sherburne. The Rape of Helen.

——— Thin-set with palm,
And olive rarely interspers'd, whose shade
Screens hospitably from the Tropic crab
The *quiver'd* Arabs' vagrant clan, that waits
Insidious some rich caravan. *J. Philips. Cerealia.*

Her, as she halted on a green hill-top,
A *quiver'd* hunter spy'd.—*Logan. The Episode of Levina.*

QUO'DLIBET. } i.e. a *quillet* or *quidlibet*,
QUOODLIBE'TICAL. } (qv.) what you please;
QUODLIBE'TICALLY. } Low Lat. *Quodlibetum*, quia, *quod libet*, defenditur, (Vossius, *De Vitiis*, lib. iii. c. 40.) See Quip, Quibble.

That of which you may make what you please; proposed at pleasure; proposed extempore for discourse or disputation; discoursed or disputed, affirmed or denied as each pleases.

Abhominable lyes and errours dyd he prone the high learninge of the bishnpes and lawers, as he doth yet their decries and lawes, theiir schole divinitie and sentéces, their ordynary questions and *quodlybetes*.—*Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

It is pity that the president of the *quodlibetical* disputations of Lovane had no more discretion than to propound, instead of exercises of learning, a question pertaining to the state.—*Fulke. Answer to P. Fraring*, (1588,) p. 1.

Many positions seem' *quodlibetically* constituted, and like a Delphian blade, will cut on both sides.
Brown. Christian Morals, c. 2.

And he who, reading on the heart,
(When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulse and heat,)
Swore he never felt it beat. *Prior. Alma*, c 3.

QUOIF, *n.* } See Coif. Fr. *Coëffe, coif*;
QUOIF, *v.* } the more simple etymology seems
QUOI'FFURE. } to be the Fr. *Couvrir*, to cover.

A *cover* for the head, for the shaven part of the head.

Wench. Buy some *quoifs*, handkerchiefs, or very good benelace, mistress?—*Cook. Green. Tu Quoque.*

Justice, since none would take her word,
Has for a waistcoat pawn'd her sword;
And it is credibly related,
Her fillet's to a *quoif* translated. *Cotton. Winter.*

She [Africa] is always *quoif'd* with the head of an elephant, to show that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addison. Of Ancient Medals.*

But pray what is the name of the lady in the next medal? Methinks she is very particular in her *quoifture*.
Addison. Of Ancient Medals.

QUOIL. See Coil.
A stir, noise, tumult.

Would you had never come to have kept this *quoil* within our doors.—*Heywood. A Woman Killed with Kindnesse.*

QUOIN. See Coign. Lat. *Cuneus.*
A corner, an angle.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,
Then, whirling round, the *quoins* together strook.—*Sandys.*

QUOIT, *n.* } See Coit, and the etymology
QUOIT, *v.* } of Quoin, proposed by Dr. Jamieson; a more simple one is to *kit* or *cut*; the object of the *thrower* being to *kit* or *cut* into the ground as close to the pin as he can; the consequential usage will then be—

To toss, to throw, to cast.

He willed vs also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent, where he eate with diuers of his counsaile and nobilitie, sending vs from his table such meate as was before him.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 355.

If thou dost not use these grape-spillers as you do their pottle-pots, *quoit* them down stairs three or four times at a supper, they'll grow as sauey with you as serjeants, and make bills more uncomfortable than tailors.
Wilkins. Inforced Marriage, Act iii.

'Tis more impossible for me to leave thee,
Than for this carcase to *quoit* away its gravestone,
When it lies desirlely of a soul to inform it.
Shirley. The Merchant's Wife, Act i. sc. 5.

Card. With whom?
Fer. Happily, with some strong-thigh'd bargeman?
Or one o' th' wood-yard, that can *quoit* the sledge,
Or tosse the barre.
Webster. Duchesse of Malfy, Act ii. sc. 5.

——— Nestor's sonne with much more scourge impel'd
His horse for this, as if not heard; and got as farre before
As any youth can cast a *quoyte*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

Then, to preserve the fame of such a deed,
For Python slain, be Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for mastership should strive,
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden. Ovid. Met. b. i.

QUO'NDAM. } Lat. *Quondam*; at some
QUO'NDAMSHIP. } time, at some former time.
Former; at one or some time.
Quondamship,—some former state or condition.

Diocleslan the *quondam* being at Salona, hearing of the proceedings of Constantius, and this edict, either for sorow died, or, as some saie, did poison himselfe.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 78. an. 318.

As for my *quondamship*, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means as I did, I thank him for mine own *quondamship*; and as for them, I would not have them made *quondams* if they discharge their office; I would have them doe their duty, I would have no more *quondams*, as God helpe me, I owe them no more malice than this, and that is none at all.
Latimer. Fourth Sermon before King Edward.

QUOTE, *v.* } Fr. *Quoter, coter*; It. *Co-*
QUOTA'TION. } *tàre*; Sp. *Quotar*; Low Lat.
QUOTA'TIONIST. } *Quotare*, from *quotus*, to note
QUO'TER. } or mark *how much*, what part or portion.

To note or mark; to copy, extract, repeat, a part or portion; to set down, affix, or name the quantity, the price, (*how much.*)

Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and being sent to me a second time, it was thus *quoted* in the margent as ye see.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1110. an. 1543.

Such *quotations* of places to be marginally set down, as shall serve for the fit reference of one scripture to another.
Burnet. Records. vol. ii. *Rules in Translation of Bible.*

If he chance steal upon you, let him find
Some book lie open 'gainst an unchaste mind,
And *quoted* scriptures, though for your own pleasure
You read some stirring pamphlet, and convey it
Under your skirt, the fitest place to lay it.
Middleton. A Mad World! my Masters, Act i.

This honest man the prophecy that noted,
And things therein more curiously had *quoted*.
Drayton. The Moon Calf.

But, a peculiar humour of my wife's,
Laid for this height of Venice, to observe,
To *quote*, to learn the language, and so forth.
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act ii. sc. 1.

Let the statutes of God be turn'd over, be scann'd anew, and considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places, but (as was the ancient right of councils) by men of what liberal profession soever, of eminent spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things.
Milton. On Divorce. To the Parlament.

I propose this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it.—*Atterbury.*

He ranged his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*,
Divines and moralists; and run ye on
Quite through from Seneca to Bunyan.
Prior. Paulo Purgante and his Wife.

'Twas counted learning once, and wit,
To void but what some author writ,
And what men understood by rote,
By as implicit sense to *quote.—Butler. Upon Plagiaries.*

QUOTH. } i. e. said I; A. S. *Cwoth*, past
QUOD. } tense of *queth-an*, to say.
Quod, i. e. *Quothed, quothd, quod.*

Suche hybestes, *quathtle* kyng, me theneheth beth gode.
B. Gloucester, p. 231.

Holychurche ich am *quath* hune. thow oghtest me knawe.
Piers Plauhman, p. 16.

Sire knight, (*quod* he,) my maister and my lord,
Now drawth cutte, for that is mine accord.
Cometh here, (*quod* he,) my lady prioresse,
And ye, sire clerk, let be your shamefastnesse,
Ne studiesh nought, lay hand to every man.
Chaucer. The Knighten Tale, v. 839.

Mar. Yes, sir, I am your mistress, as it falls.
Rob. As it falls, *quoth* ye, marry a foul fall is it.
Grim, the Collier of Croydon.

How now, Sir John? (*quoth* I,) what, man?
Be a good cheare.—*Shakespeare. Hen. V.* Act ii. sc. 3.

QUOTIDIAN. Fr. *Quotidien*; It. *Quotidiano*; Sp. *Quotidiano*; Lat. *Quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, (*quota dies*,) daily, each or every day.

Daily,—coming, happening every day,—incessant.

The mystagogue taught them, that Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole *rabble* of licentious deities, were only dead mortals; subject, in life, to the same passions and infirmities with themselves; but having been, on other accounts, benefactors to mankind, grateful posterity had deified them, and, with their virtues, had indiscreetly canonized their vices.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 4.

RA'BID. } Lat. *Rabidus, rabies*, from *ra-*
RA'BIDNESS. } *bire*; and this either from the
RA'BIATE. } Gr *Ῥαιόω ἢ ια, corrumpi violentia*; or from *βαζ-ειν, latrare*, to bark, as the word is peculiarly used of dogs, (Vossius). Chaucer uses the adjective *rabiate*,—

Virulent, violent, furious; *ravening.*

Ah ye Jewes, worse than dogges *rabiate*,
What moued you thus cruelly him to array.
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

When my wayward breath is flying,
He calls home my soul from dying,
Strokes and tames my *rabid* grief,
And does woo me into life. *Crashaw. Psalm* 23.

——— All the *rabide* flight
Of winds that ruine ships are bred in night.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

Protected against the malice, the envy, the fury, and the *rabidness* of self ended man.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 2.

But suffer inmate souls secure to dwell,
Lest from their seats your parents you expel;
With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind,
Or from a beast dislodge a brother's mind.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

RACE. Fr. *Race, racine*; It. *Rèzza*; Sp. *Raça*, from the Lat. *Radix*, a root; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *Ῥαδ-ξ*, a branch. See RADICATE.

The *root*; the origin whence any thing *rises* or issues; the lineage, family, kindred, breed, or generation; the course or progress, process or procedure. See RACE, *n.* and *v.*, and RACE, RACY.

Race of ginger,—Sp. *Rayz de gengibre*; Lat. *Radix zinziberis.*

For of each stone it is the roote,
Unlefull lust, though it be soote
And of all euill the *racine.—Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

And thou, faire ymp, sprong out from English *race.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

And underneath him his courageous steed,
The fierce Spumador, trode them downe like dockes;
The fierce Spumador borne of heavenly seed;
Such as Lasmedon of Phœbus' *race* did bide.
Id. Ib. b. iii c. 11.

2. *Cor.* I haue a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger, to be delivered as farre as Charing Cross.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1.

Birds are of swifter motion then beasts: for the flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 681

R.

R. This letter (says Wilkins) is called, from the snarling of dogs, *litera canina*; 'tis made by a quick trepidation of the tip of the tongue being vibrated against the palate; for which they who are disabled, by reason of the natural infirmity of their tongues, which is called *τραυλισμος, balbuties*, do commonly pronounce, instead of it, the letter *l*, which is of a more soft and easie sound. And see the quotation from B. Jonson in *v.* HER.

Rh or *hr*, the correspondent mute to this, is made by a forcible emission of the breath through the instruments of speech in the same position as for the letter *r*, but without any vocal sound.

RABA'TO. See REBATO.

RA'BBET, *v.* } Fr. *Raboter*, to plane, level,
RA'BBET, *n.* } make or lay even; also to smooth, (Cotgrave.) From Lat. *Rad-ere.* See *Menage.*

A *rabbet-stock* is reckoned by Tusser among husbandry furniture.

If they [sections] be unequall, they will make the said cone or pyramis uneven; and admitting many deep *rabbetted* incisions, and rough asperities in manner of steps and gress.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 902.

The engine [Hallifax—for beheading] wherewith the execution is done is a square blocke of woode of the length of foure foot and an half which doth ride vp and downe in a slut, *rabet*, or regall between two peeces of timber, that are framed & set vpright of fiue yardes in height.
Holinshed. Desc. of England, b. ii. c. 11.

RA'BBI. } The Heb. *Rabbi*, from *rab*,
RABBI'NICK. } great, excellent, chief, chief
RABBI'NICAL. } master, was equivalent to
RABBI'NICALLY. } the Gr. *Διδασκαλος*, master,
RA'BBINIST. } teacher.

See the quotation from Wiclif.

And thei seiden to him, *Raby*, that is to sey Maister, where dwellest thou?—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 1.

They cayde vnto him: *Rabbi* (whiche is to saye by interpretacion, Maister) where dwellest thou?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And som of those *rabines* (in Goddis name) in comparison of the sayd noble doctours, be as who saythe petites, and vneth lettred.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. iii. c. 23.

Unless there be some creatures of such middle nature, as the *rabbinic* conceit upon the creation supposes.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Those *rabbinick* writers commonly interpret certain places of the scripture to this sence, that the Pagan idolaters did, notwithstanding, acknowledge one Supreme Deity, as that Jeremy x. 7. Who is there that will not fear thee, thou King of nations? &c.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 469.

Ans. We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes, we have one that calls us to buy of him pure gold tryd in the fire.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the *rabbins* and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists.*
Stackhouse. History of the Bible, vol. ii. b. viii. c. 4.

The spirit caught him up the Lord knows where;
And gave him his *rabbinical* degree,
Unknown to foreign university.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, pt. i.

If he [the apostle] understood it as Locke did, he reasoned very *rabbinically.—Bolingbroke. Fragments*, Ess. 61.

RA'BBIT, *n.* Dut. *Robbe, robbeken.* Skinner,—from the Lat. *Repidus*, swift; Junius believes it to have been formerly written *robbet*; and, perhaps, corrupted from *rough-fet*; (Dut. *Rouwevoet.*) See HARE, for the etymology of that word proposed by Junius.

The *rabbetes* runne under the rockes.
Fuscer. Anct. Verses on the Picture of Sir J. Wilford.

There are learned medallists that tell us, the *rabbit* which you see before her feet [Spain] may signify either the great multitude of these animals that are found in Spain, or perhaps the several mines that are wrought within the bowels of that country, the Latin word *cuniculus* signifying either a *rabbet* or a mine.—*Addison. On Ancient Medals.*

RA'BBLE, *n.* } Dut. *Robbelen*, præcipitare,
RA'BBLE, *v.* } sive confundere verba; from
RA'BBLEMENT. } the Lat. *Rabula*, a bawler or brawler, a *rabie* dictus. See RABID.

A *rabble*,—a noisy, confused brawling, a noisy, clamorous profusion of words; also a noisy, tumultuous medley (of people).

Thus father Tranes you maie see my rashnes to *rable* out the scriptures without purpose, rime, or reason.
Fox. Martyrs, an. 1555.

I sawe, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *roble* of mean and light persones.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. i.

With an hole *rabblement* of significations and signes of an abominable desolation.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 9.

——— Perhaps the state
Hath felt this rancour, where men great and good
Have by the *rabble* been misunderstood.
Carew. To Master D'Avenant.

And after all the raskall many ran,
Heaped together in rude *rabblement*,
To see the face of that victorious man.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Which four rattling, *rabble*-charming words (I say) arbitrary power, evil counsellors, publick spirits, liberty and property, and right of the subject, with several others of the like noise and nature, [were] used and applied by some state impostors, (as scripture was once quoted by the Devil:)
South, vol. vi. Ser. 4.

Soon as the short-liv'd tempest was ypent,
Steam'd from the jaws of vext Avernus' hole,
And hush'd the hubbub of the *rabblement*,
Sir Industry the first calm moment stole.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and race of the war carried the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitable patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant: shall he sit down and not put himself in defence.
Bacon. On a War with Spain.

The *race* of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin itself, which was the duke's undoubted right.—*Id. Ib.*

There may be other forms wholly irregular that may, for aught I know, have more beauty than any of the others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great *race* of fancy or judgement in the contrivance, which may reduce many disagreeing parts into some figure which shall yet upon the whole be very agreeable.—*Sir W. Temple. On Gardening.*

There dwells below a *race* of demi-gods,
Of nymphs in waters, and of fawns in woods:
Who, though not worthy yet in heaven to live,
Let them at least enjoy that earth we give.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

RACE, *n.* } Skinner says, — perhaps from
RACE, *v.* } the Dut. *Rannen*, q. d. *rance*; others
RA'CER. } from the Islandic *Rass*, of a similar meaning; it is not improbably the same word as the preceding, applied, from the consequential usage, course, progress, procedure, to—

A course or progress, in contest or rivalry; motion of swiftness or speed; a foot-*race*, horse-*race*, boat-*race*.

For chast Diane that hunted still the chace,
And all her minds that sue her in the *race*,
With fair bowes bent, and arrowes by their side,
Can say that thou in this hast falsly lide.
Vincent. Auctors. Against him that slandered a Gentlewoman.

The heavenly bodies, (as groweth now lesse strong,)
Doe seeme more slide, (as weary of their *race*,)
So that time rests reform'd, (as quite runne wrong,)
All clymats still new temperatures embrace.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Second Howre.

Behold the prizes, valiant Greeks, decreed
To the brave rulers of the *racing* steed.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finned *racers* of the flood.
Doriet. To Mr. E. Howard.

While with sure skill, though with inferior steeds,
The knowing *racer* to his end proceeds;
He'd on the goal his eye foreruns the course,
His hand unerring steers the steady horse,
And now contracts or now extends the rein,
Observing still the foremost on the plain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

He that would win the *race* must guide his horse
Obedient to the customs of the course;
Else, though unequalled to the goal he flies,
A meaner than himself shall gain the prize.
Cowper. Truth.

Less swiftly to the goal a *racer* flies;
Less swift a bird on pinions cleaves the skies.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. vi.

RACE. } Also a consequential usage of
RA'CY. } *race*, *radix*; and applied to—
RA'CINESS. } A taste or flavour, savouring of the right vintage, of the right kind or sort; showing its *root* or origin; peculiar to its kind.

Such comfort to us here your letter gives,
Fraught with brisk *racy* verses.
Cowley. An Answer to a Copy of Verses.

There came, not six days since, from Hull, a pipe
Of rich Canary, which shall spend itself
For my lady's honour.
Greene. is it of the right *race?*
Massinger. New Way to Pay Old Debts, Act i. sc. 3.

Where the warm sun the *racy* juice refines,
And mellows into age the infant wines.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. x.

——— Mellow grown
With seven revolving suns, the *racy* juice,
Strong with delicious flavour, strikes the sense.
J. Philips. Cerealia.

Race and *raciness*, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness.
Blackstone. Note on Shakespeare.

RACEMA'TION. Lat. *Racemus*; a bunch or cluster.

Formation of, or into, bunches or clusters.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 28.

RACK, *n.* A *rack* of hay, (in which is put) a quantity of hay, collected, drawn, *raked* together. See RAKE.

Provided alwaies that hop-seeds, flowers and all, be sowed upon it, such as be found in hey-lofts and *racks*, or els, that shed out from the *racke* into the crib or maunger.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 28.

RACK, i. e. *rock*, the part of the spinning machine *covered* by the wool that is to be spun. See Rock.

Thus while she sings the sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack* and fill the *reel*.
Dryden. Virgil, Georgic 4.

RACK, *v.* } That which is *reeked*. (See
RACK, *n.* } REEK.) A. S. *Rec*, smoke, steam, *reak* or *reek*; *rec-an*, to smoke, *reeke*, or cast forth vapours: and—

To *rack*, to *reek*,—to move like vapour or smoke.

Rack, *n.*—vapour, steam, exhalation, fume.

The character in *Tyrannick Love* is a spirit of the clouds.

The commentators have written very largely and very erroneously upon the passages quoted below from Shakespeare. See their Notes, and *Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 389, *et seq.*, and Dr. Jamieson, in v. *Rak*. The commentators have fallen into the common mistake of including a meaning expressed by the context in their explanation of the word; and were thus entirely diverted from its etymology, and consequently from its intrinsic signification.

Ant. That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The *racke* distimes, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 12.

——— These our actors
(As I foretold you) were all spirits, and
Are melted into ayre, into thin ayre;
And, like the baseless fabricke of this vision,
The cloud-capt towres, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemne temples, the great globe itselfe,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantiall pageant faded,
Leave not a *racke* behind.—*Id. The Tempest*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Anon permit the basest clouds to ride
With ugly *rack* on his celestial face. *Id.* Sonn. 33.

The winds in the upper regions which move the clouds above, (which we call the *rack*,) and are not perceived below, pass without noise.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie* § 115.

A thousand leagues I haue out through empty air,
Far swifter than the sayling *rack* that gallops
Upon the wings of anery winds, to seek thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women pleased, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Shall I stray
In the middle air, and stay
The sayling *rack*.—*Id. Faithful Shepherdess*, Act v. sc. 1.

Dam. In the bright moon-shine, while winde whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All *racking* along in a downy white cloud.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act iv. sc. 1.

As when loud Boreas, with his blustering train,
Stoops from above, incumbent on the main;
Where'er he flies he drives the *rack* before,
And rolls the billows on the Egean shore.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

——— The hooded Eene
Climbs on strong winds the storm, and screaming high,
Rides the dim *rack* that sweeps the darken'd sky.
Leyden. Scenes of Infancy.

RACK, *v.* } Dut. *Racken*; Ger. *Rachen*;
RACK, *n.* } Goth. *Wrikan*; A. S. *Wræcan*,
RA'CKER. } *wrican*, to wreak, (qv.) exercere,
RA'CKING, *n.* } agitare, affligere, infligere, punire; to exercise, constrain, or correct; to afflict or inflict, to punish, to distress or distract.

To afflict or distress; to pain, to torture, to torment; to distract, to stretch, to strain; and, hence, to draw off, (sc.) liquors, or the pure portion from the foul or lees. See the quotation from Bacon.

He was *racked* and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either change his opinion, or confesse other of his profession.—*Fox. A Table of French Martyrs*, an. 1551.

Though Mynos hath assignde
Prometheus to the *rack*.
With hande and foote yatretcht awide
till all his limmes doe crack.
Turberville. Of the Torments of Hell and the Paines of Love.

What doubt is there but that the sight of this place doth call our thoughts to appear at the court of affection, held by that *racking* steward—remembrance.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

Then is good to see small white wine, as *racked* tenisho wine, &c.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 25.

His torments and *rackings* were sore through the setting on of Maillard and other Sorbonistes.
Fox. A Table of French Martyrs, an. 1551.

——— Wake! leane this withdrawne room:
That new your eyes may see, at length, though late,
The man return'd, which all the heavy date
Your woes hane *rack'd* out, you haue long'd to see—
Ulysses is come home!—*Chapman. Homer. Odys.* b. xxiii.

It is in common practice to draw wine or beer from the lees, (which we call *racking*,) whereby it will clarifie much the sooner.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 305.

Rack the one vessell from the lees, and poure the lees of the *racked* vessell into the *unracked* vessell, and see the effect.—*Id. Ib.* § 306.

——— For it so fals out,
That what we hane we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *racke* the value, then we finde
The vertue that possession would not shew us
Whiles it was ours.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iv. sc. 1.

Then him to ground he cast, and rudely hayld,
And both his hands fast bound behind his backe,
And both his feet in fetters to an iron *racke*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Lessius enjoynes, so much at supper, &c. rinbe of a *racke* of mutton.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 75.

I abhor such phanatical phantasms, such inseciable and poyot deuise companions, such *rackers* of orthographie, as to speake *doui* fine, when he should say *doubt*.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 1.

From the concurring language of scripture and antiquity you find it necessary to say as we say, and are afterwards to *rack* and strain invention to find out some subtile and surprising meaning for it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. pt. ii.

As fortune would, (his fortune came though late,)
He took possession of his just estate;
Nor *rack'd* his tenants for increase of rent,
Nor liv'd too sparing, nor too largely spent.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Little do each men know the toil, the paine,
The drisy, nightly *racking* of the brains,
To range the thoughts, the matter to digest,
To cull fit phrases, and reject the rest.
Churchill. Gotham, b. ii.

Once when the dukes of Exeter and Suffolk, and other ministers of Henry IV., had laid a design to introduce the civil law into this kingdom as the rule of government, for the beginning thereof they erected a *rack* for torture, which was called in derision the duke of Exeter's daughter, and still remains in the tower of London.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 25.

Rack-rent is only a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 3.

RA'CKET, *n.* } Fr. *Raquette*; It. *Racchetta*;
RA'CKET, *v.* } Sp. *Raqueta*. Menage,—from the Lat. *Rete*; thus *rete*, *reticum*, *retica*, *reticetta*, *retinquetta*, *rekettu*, *rahetta*, *raquetta*: it is more probably a dim. from *wric-an*, to *rack*, afflicre, to dash against, to strike or beat against; and applied to—

A game in which balls are struck or beaten; to the instrument with which they are struck; and further, to the noise, clamour, bustle of the game. And the verb,—

To dash, strike, or beat; to drive about with noise, bustle, confusion.

And though I might, yet I would nat do so,
But canst thou plaien *raket* to and fro,
Nettle in, dock out, now this, now that, Pandare?
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

Ye wete well ladie eke (quod I) that I haue not plaid *raket* nettle in, docke out.—*Id. Test. of Loue*, b. i.

There's thy fellow-prentice, as good a gentleman born as thou art; nay, and better mean'd. But does he pump it or *racket* it?—*Eastward Hoe*, Act i. sc. 1.

The world a tennis-court, the *rackets* fates,
Great kings are balls when God will toose their states.
Stirling. Domes-day. The First Howre.

[The king] answered that before he had ended with him and his father he purposed, by God's ayde, to tosse as many bailes of yron with him, which ye best *racket* he had should not be hable to resist or returne.—*Grafton. Hen. V.* an. 2.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another, till, at last, he hazard eternal ruin.
Dr. Hewyt. Nine Sermons, (1658 or 1659.) p. 66.

Ambition hath removed her lodging and lives the next door to Faction, where they keep such a *racket* that the whole parish is disturbed, and every night in an uproar.
Swift.

Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and what they call doing something, that is *ratelling* about from morning to night, are occupations I find that wear out my spirits, especially in a situation where one might sit still and be alone with pleasure.
Gray, Let. 38. *To Dr. Clarke.*

RA'DDLE. So pronounced for *wrathel*, the dim. of *wrath*, i.e. wrethed.
A *raddle* hedge is a hedge of pleached or plabded, or turned or *wreathed* twigs or boughs. See *Tooke.*

In old times the houses of the Britons were slighthie set vp with a few posts and many *radels.*
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 12.

RA'DIATE, *v.* RA'DIANT. RA'DIANTLY. RA'DIANCE. RADIA'TION. RA'DIOUS. Lat. *Radiare*; Fr. *Radieux*, *radiation*; It. *Radiare*, from *radius*; Gr. Ῥαβδος, *virga*, a rod, first applied to a measuring rod, to any thing similar, the spokes of a wheel, the bone of the arm, the lines which the sun emits. The Gr. Ῥαβδος, from *βαιο-ειν*, to cut off; for it is a long, slender branch *cut from* a tree, (Martinius.) See IRRADIATE.
To throw forth, eject, or emit, to surround or encircle with,—rays (of light); to shine, enlighten, or illuminate, to brighten, give brightness, splendour, brilliancy.

The Lord, of his merciful goodnesse, hath of late sente out the elere *radiaunt* sunneshemes of his holy woorde and veritie to shine ouer all Christen regions.
Udal. Preface to Queen Katerine.

After this Jonas descended and went downe a lyttell from the citie, and made him a shadowing place for his defence against the *radiaunte* heate of the sonne in the syde of an hyll.—*Fisher. The Seven Psalmes*, Ps. 143. pt. iii.

A certeine vessell finelie and subtillie made of the pretious stone onychinus, so *radiantlie* wrought, that in it appeared the liuelie corae growing, and men's images walking &c.
Fox. Martyrs, an. 927.

That (with the repercussion of the air)
Shook the great eagle sitting in his chair;
Which from the mountain (with a *radiant* eye)
Brav'd the bright cresait of the glorious sky.
Drayton. The Owl.

——— She shin'd in an attire
That cast a *radiance* past the ray of fire.
Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Venus.

Vices in kings are like those spots the moon
Bears in her body, which so plain appear
To all the world: so virtues shine more clear
In them, and *radiate* like the sun at noon.
Howell. Verses. Pref. to Lord Herbert's Hen. VIII.

So it [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the sight, and *radiation* of things invisible.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 125.

We have also perspective houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights, and *radiations*, and of all colours.
Id. New Atlantis, p. 28.

His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear.
Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

Light may be considered either, first, as it *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes; and thus we see luminous bodies themselves, as the sun, or a flame, &c.; or, secondly, as it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture by the rays of light reflected from them to our eyes.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 11.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a passage in Ausonius, which I was formerly surprised to meet with in the description of a bird.
Addison. Ancient Medals.

——— Not so the boy;
He wondering views the bright enchantment bend,
Delightful, o'er the *radiant* fields, and runs
To catch the falling glory.
Thomson. Spring.

Among the crooked lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem, and through the dark
A moving *radiance* twinkles.
Id. Summer.

See how the moon through all th' unclouded sky
Spreads her mild *radiance*, and descending dews
Revive the languid flowers.—*Johnson. Irene*, Act v. sc. 1.

Our hearts frequently warmed in this manner by the contact of those whom we wish to resemble, will undoubtedly catch something of their way of thinking, and we shall receive in our own bosoms some *radiation* at least of their fire and splendour.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 6.

RA'DICAL, *adj.* RA'DICAL, *n.* RA'DICALLY. RADICA'LITY. RA'DICATE, *v.* RA'DICATE, *adj.* RADICA'TION. RA'DICLE. Fr. *Radical*; It. *Radicale*; Sp. *Radical*; Lat. *Radicari*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root; from the Gr. Ῥαδις, a branch, (Vossius;) as the upper part of the tree spreads itself in branches, so the lower disperses in fibres through the earth. See ERADICATE, and RACE.
To root or curoot, to fix, to infix, as the root in the earth, firmly, deeply; to plant, to implant.

The which [vicor] betwene no creatures can be more vehement then betwene bretheren, especially when it is fermely *radicale.*—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 17.

Yet often remẽbrance to them of theyr astate maye happen to *radicate* in theyr hartes intollerable pryde, the moste dangerous poyson to noblemes.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 4.

The naturall heate and humour called *radicals* is the base or foũdation whervpon the lyfe of mã standeth, and that fayling, lyfe falleth in ruine, and the body is dissolued.
Id. The Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 12.

The more you take away of her ranke and superfluous wood, the better will she employ the *radicall* sap and moisture to fructifie and yeeld good store of grapes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 22.

In all which, as Severinus conceiveth, there may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, which contain the *radicality* and power of different forms.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

We have an ordinary salute in English, God bless you; and tho' the word be *radically* derived from the Dutch word, yet it would bear good sense, and be very pertinent to the purpose, if we would fetch it from the French word *bleser*, which is to hurt.
Howell. Letters, b. i. s. 6. *To Sir B. S. Kt.* Let. 55.

They that were to plant a church were to deal with men of several and distant affections, and tempers and interests, an heterogeneous body made up of a multitude of various inclinations, and of different habits of sin, and degrees of *radication* of those habits, and to each of these some proper application was to be made by those that came on Christ's errand to cure their souls.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 64.

Some of them [words which are commonly called *adverbs*] may be periphrastically expressed by *radicalls.*
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 4.

But are habits to be introduced at three hours' warning? Are *radical* diseases so suddenly removed? A mountebank may promise such a cure, but a skilful physician will not undertake it.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

He knew a physicine who constantly cured within two or three fits all agues, whether recent or *radicated*, in persons of all ages, sexes, and complexions indiscriminately, with one single outward application to the patient's wrists.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 245.

No; you may be assured they [our had inclinations] will struggle for their lives before they give up the ghost; and if they are deeply *radicated* will not be torn from their roots without a great deal of time and labour.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

Time should not weaken or diminish, but rather confirm and *radicate* in us the remembrance of God's goodness, to render it, as it doth gold and wine, more precious, and more strong.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

Every pious action leaves a certain tincture or disposition upon the soul, which, being seconded by actions of the same nature, whether by the superaddition of new degrees or a more *radicate* fixation of the same, grows at length into a habit or quality of the force and energy of a second nature.
South. Sermons.

Such a remedy might have wrought a *radical* cure of the evil that threatens our constitution; whereas it is much to be apprehended, even from experience, that all others are merely palliative.—*Bolingbroke. Dis. upon Parties*, Let. 18.

Radicle denotes that part of the seed of a plant, which upon its vegetation, becomes a *little root.*
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary, in v.

It is not, therefore, from a sense of dignity, but from the danger of *radicating* that false sentiment in the breasts of the enemy, that I think, under the auspices of this declamation, we cannot with the least hope of a good event, or indeed with any regard to the common safety, proceed in the train of this negotiation.—*Burke. Regicide Peace*, Let. 1.

RA'DISH. Fr. *Radis*, from the Lat. *Radix*, a root. In Gr. Ῥαδις was the name of this esculent root.
Radishe rootes haue the vertu to extenuate or make thyn, and also to warme.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c.16.

Praxagoras is of judgement, that *radishes* should be given for to eat vnto them that are troubled with the illacke passion, to wit, the paine and wringing of the small guts.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 4.

RAFF. Skinner, in v. *Riff-raff*, (qv.) from the Dut. *Raffen*, to *rive* or *reave*, and Tooke immediately from the A. S. *Reafian*, *reof-ian*, *rapere*, to *rive*, *reave*, or *bereave*, to tear away. *Raff* is,—
Any thing *reaved* or torn away, (*roughly*, raggedly, coarsely,) the *rough* or ragged or coarse parts, the rags; the refuse; a *rough*, unsorted heap or mass or medley.
To *raff up*, in Carew, is to put up or collect *roughly*, coarsely, in a disorderly manner.

A fansie fedde me ones, to wryte in verse and rime,
To wray my griefe, to crane reward, to court still my crime:
To frame a long discourse, on sturring of a straw,
To rumble rime in *raffe* and ruffe, yet all not worth an haw.
Gascoigne. The Green Knight's Farewell to Fancie.

Now that Church-ales ought to be sorted in the better ranks of these twaine [things] may be gathered from their causes and effects, which I thus *raffe* up together.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

The Synod of Trent [was called] to settle a *raff* of errours and superstitions.—*Barrow. On the Unity of the Church.*

RA'FFLE, *v.* RA'FFLE, *n.* To *raffle* is to *rifle*, which Skinner derives from A. S. *Reafian*, *rapere*, to reave. (See RAFF.) Fr. *Raffle*, a game at three dice, wherein he that throws all three alike wins whatsoever is set; also a *rifling.*—"*Faire vn raffle*, to *rifle*; to sweep all away before them. *Raffler*, to *rifle*; to sweep all away:" (Win all. See the quotation from Dryden.)

Now cometh hasardrie with his apertenauntes, as tables and *raffes*, of which cometh deceit, false othes, chidings, and all raing, blaspheming, and renevying of God; hate of his neyghbours, wast of goodes, mispending of time, and sommtime manslaughter.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Wild. What is the ladies' game, Sir?
Lop. Most common'y they use *raffle.* That is, to throw in with three dice, till duplets and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplets wins, except you throw *in and in*, which is called *raffle*; and that wins all.
Dryden. The Mock Astrologer, Act iii.

——— And swear, and curse,
And cruelly his Saviour worse
Than those Jew troopers, that threw out,
When they were *raffling* for his coat.
Butler. Satire upon Gaming.

Instead of piddling for the little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry *raffle* of colony faction, they might thee hope, from the presumption which men naturally have in their own ability and good fortune, to draw some of the great state lottery of British politics.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

RAFT. *Raft*, Skinner thinks, is the Dut. RA'FTER. *Ralis*. *Rafter*, A. S. *Raft-er*; Dut. *Raft-er*, lignum, rude. It is the past part. *raf-ed*, *raft*, or *reft*, of the A. S. *Reaf-ian*, to *rive* or *reave*, to tear away.
That which is *raft*, *reft*, torn, or *roughly* hewn or cut. A *raft* is formed or framed of pieces of wood or timber so *reft*. A *rafter*,—such or similar piece used in building.

And by assault he wan the cítee after,
And rent adoun bothe wall, and sparre, and *rafter*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 992.

But with our boat and a *raft* which we had made & towed at our boat's sterne, we were saued some 26 of vs.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 573.

Upon theis were lastned jeests of streight timber, which were couered over with *rafters* and hurdles.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 95.

If thou art she, tell me where is that sonne,
That floated with thee on that fatal *rafte*.
Shakespeare. Comedy of Errours, Act v. sc. 1.

The *rafters* that lie over and reach from prop to prop, ought to be tied and fastened thereto with as streight and sure a knot as is possible.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 22.

Good old Philemon seized it with a prong,
And from the sooty *rafter* drew it down.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

A mighty wave rush'd o'er him as he spoke;
The *raft* it covered, and the mast it broke.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

RAG, *n.* RA'GGED. RA'GGEDNESS. RA'GGY. Junius,—from the Gr Ῥωκος, a torn garment. The A. S. *Hracod*, Lye says, is *rak-ed*, *ragged*, laceratus; and it may be *racked*,

bracked, or broken, distracted, rent, or torn asunder. See RACK, *v.*; and, in *v.* BRACK, the quotation from Chapman.

That which is rent or torn; severed, tattered; a tatter.

Ragabash or *raggabrash* (see *Grose* and *Brocket*) is, perhaps, a corruption of *ragged* (or perhaps *rakell*) *rubbish*: but of *ragamuffin* (written in Shakespeare *rag of muffin*, and in Piers Ploughman *ragamoffin*,) the examples found have afforded no clue to trace the origin.

Rag, in the two passages from Shakespeare, is a very different word; the commentators call it an opprobrious term; it is merely *rogue*, (qv.) cheat, impostor; (one having a concealed, covered character. See ROGUE, and RAY.)

Recheleesnes stod forth in *raggede* clothes.
Piers Plowhman, p. 163.

It is a slowe may nat forheare,
Regge rihnned with gold to weare,
For also well wold lone be sette
Under *ragges* as rich rotchette.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

And not to wander liche a dulled asse,
Ragged and torne, disguised in array.
Id. The Court of Loue.

Hir *ragges* thel anone of drawe,
And as it was that tyme lawe,
She had bathe, she had reste,
And was arraied to the beste. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

That was this daie a *ragged* tree,
To merowe vpon his maiestie
Stant in the temple well beseyne. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

But the rest of the multitude of women and children (for thei came from home and passed the Rhine tag and *rag*) begaune to flie here and there enerye way.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 92.

And what manner of men were the Romaios? In good faith no better but a sort of *ragged* shepherdes, yt wrongfully held a piece of ground taken from the right owners by robery.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 117.

The rimes which pleased thee were all in print
And mine were *ragged*, hard for to be read.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomeo of Bathe.

His decking, both for himself and horse, being cut out into the fashion of very *rags*; yet all so faintily joined together with precious stones, as it was a brave *raggednesse*, and a rich poverty.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

To Alexander Cherilus
was written at thine tymes:
Whe gaine him crownes (a princelie gift)
for *raggie* rugged rymes.
Drant. Horace. Ep. to Augustus.

If thou wilt curse; thy father (that poor *rage*)
Must be thy subiect.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

Ford. I'le prat her: Out of my doore, you witch! You *rogue*, you baggage, &c. out! out!
Id. The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iv. sc. 2.

Amy. My voice is *ragged*; I know I cannot please you.
Id. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 5.

I have led my *rag of muffins* where they were pepper'd.
Id. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act v. sc. 3.

The grosse pickle sauce called alex, if it be made through hot, cureth the *raggednesse* of nails.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxii. c. 10.

The dog and *rag*-market is hard by, where every Sunday morning there is a kind of public mart for those commodities.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. *Let. 7.*

Mean as I am, yet I may have the grace
To make you father of a generous race,
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloathed, to cast the *rags* of sin.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

Last, Winter creeps along with tardy pace,
Sour is his front, and furrowed is his face.
His sealp if not dishoneur'd quite of hair,
The *ragged* fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

Shall we, quoth he, thus basely brook
The vile affront that paltry ass
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, with vapouring and huffing,
Have put upon us. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

RAGE, *n.* Fr. *Rage*; It. *Rabbia*; Sp.
RAGE, *v.* *Rabia*, *rabiar*, from the Lat.
RA'GEFUL. *Rabies*. See RABID.
RA'GING, *n.* To be or feel, or cause to be
RA'GINGLY. or feel, to do or act, *ravingly*,
RA'GIOUS. *rabidly*, madly, wildly, wan-
RA'GIOUSNESS. tonly; to be furious, violent; to storm, to act furiously, violently, or vehemently.

For *rage*, (anger in excess,) see the quotation from Cogan.

Ragerie,—wantonness, (Tyrwhitt); though it may admit of doubt, whether to *rage* in Chaucer, may not mean to play the *rogue*. See RAG.

Tho thys bataylle was ydo, to the kyng com message,
That the Scottes & Pygars dude hym gret ont *rage*.
R. Gloucester, p. 175.

Whan Rauf herd him so sele, he dight him to that *rage*.
R. Brunne, p. 114.

Now sire, and eft sire, so hefall the cas,
That on a day this hendy Nicholas
Fel with the yonge wif to *rage* and pleye,
While that her hashond was at Oseney.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3275.

Hfenneed foule was her [hate] visage
And grinning for displitious *rage*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And I was yonge and ful of *rogerie*,
Stibborne and strong, and joly as a pie.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6037.

So wo begone was never knight,
As he was than of mariage.
And also bygan to plaie and *rage*,
As who saith, I am well enough.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And ener vpon the hille thei blewe,
Till that thei sigh tyme and knewe,
That thei be fled vpon the *rage*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Diane in prine place vnto a welle,
With Nymphes al a companie
Was come, and in a *rogerie*
She saide, that she bathe wolde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Then fume we and *rage* and set vp the bristels and bend ourselues to take vengeaunce.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 120.

But this courtesy was worse than a hastinado to Zelmane: so that again with *rageful* eyes she had him defend himself, for no less than his life should answer it.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

But when indeed she found his ghost was gone, then sorrow lost the wit of utterance, and grew *rageful*.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

But oft the winter storms of *raging* seas,
And oft the boisterous winds did them to stay.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Thou rulest the *raging* of the sea: when the waues thereof arise, thou stillest them.—*Bible*, 1533. *Psalm* lxxxix. 9.

But our battayl is with wicked spirites, the enemyes and foes of Christe, whose changes and instrumentes those are that *ragingly* assault vs.—*Udal. Ephesians*, c. 6.

Our Sauyour whiche redeemed vs with so great a price may not thincke that it longeth to hym to se vs peryshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his churche to bee so shaken with many great and *rayginne* floodes.
Fisher. Seven Penitentes, Ps. 143. pt. ii.

What a *ragionzens* is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 7.

And streight they saw the *raging* surges rear'd
Up to the skyes, that them of drowning made afeard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

——— Words, well dispost,
Have secret powre t' appease inflamed *rage*
If not, leave unto me thy knight's last patronage.
Id. Ib. c. 8.

As ye in company
Walke often, fro' your finger might it fall,
Or plucked off been in a *rogery*.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

The wretch had hardly made his dungeon fast;
The fierce avenger came with brandling haste:
Survey'd the mouth of the forbidden hold;
And here and there his *raging* eyes he rolld.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

For sparkling fire, from hinds' unweary hands,
Is often scatter'd o'er their unctuous rinds,
And after spread abroad by *raging* winds.
Id. Georgics, b. ii.

Again convoked before the Indian throne,
The monarch meets him with a *rogeful* frown.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. viii.

Anger, in the excess of its violence, when it is excited to a degree of phrenzy, so that the mind has totally lost self-command, when it prompts to threats and actions extravagant and atrocious, is termed *rage*.
Cogan. On the Passions, c. 2. § 3.

RAIL, *n.* The A.S. *Ræg-el* is the dim.
RAIL, *v.* of *ræg* or *ray*, the past tense
RAI'LING, *n.* of *wrigan*, to *rig* or cover; whence (see *Tooke*) *rails*, by which any area, court-yard, or other place is thinly (i.e. not closely, but with small intervals) *covered*. And also a woman's *rail*, or night-*rail*; a covering, (sc.) a vest, to cover or throw over her.

This yerde was large, and *railed* at the alies,
And shadowed wel with blosomy howes grene.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii

And sodenlie his lothly forme
In to an egle he gan transforme,
And flewe, and set him on a *rayle*,
Whereof the kynge had great merualle.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

This gardeyn was towred at enery corner, and *rayled* wt *rayles* gilt, at yē hākes were set with floures artificial of silke & golde, yē ienes cut of grene sattyn, so yt they semed very floures.—*Hall. Henry VIII.* an. 8.

The other kind of frame with *railes* and spars over-thwart, beareth a vine more free for gettie of wine than the rest, and called this is *compluviata vitis*, because it resembleth the hollow course of gutter tiles, that in houses receive all raine water and cast it off.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 21.

As nightingales
And tuinge in cambrick *rails*.
Benum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act v. sc. 1.

My lord of Leicester, favourite to queen Elizabeth, was making a large chace about Cornhury park, meaning to inclose it with post and *rails*: and one day, casting up his charge what it would come to, Mr. Goldingham, a free spoken man, stood by, and said to my lord, "Methinks your lordship goeth not the cheapest way to work." "Why, Goldingham?" said my lord. "Marry, my lord," said Goldingham, "cumt you but upon the posts, for the country will find you *railing*."—*Bacon*, Apophthegm 28.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or a night-*rail*, a petticoat or a manteau; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the *vitta* and *peplus*, the *stola* and *instita*.—*Addison. Ancient Medals.*

——— To defend
Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes,
Extend a *rail* of elm, securely arm'd
With spiculated pailing.—*Mason. English Garden*, b. ii.

RAIL, *v.* *Rally* and *railery*: Fr. *Railler*,
RA'LLER. *raillerie*: Dut. *Rallen*, *rellen*,
RA'LLING, *n.* from *ridiculari* or *ridere*. (See
RA'LLY, *v.* in *Menage* and *Skinner*.) Tooke
RA'LLERY. thinks from *rag-el*, the dim. of *ræg*, or *ray*, the past tense of *wrig-an*, to cover; (see RAIL, *supra*;) and this etymology coincides with the usage, viz. Fr. *Raillerie*, *railery*, (a word, says Skinner, lately introduced.)

Slightly covered, or cloaked, or concealed, (sc.) jesting, or bantering, or satire. And the verb, Fr. *Railler*,—

To *rally*, to joke or jest at or with, to banter, to satirize gently or slightly. And—

To *rail*, (by usage,)—to satirize roughly or coarsely; to abuse, or employ abusive, angry, contumelious, or opprobrious language, of or towards —any one.

And in that Peter sayd that they shall *rayle* and blaspheme the truth, it foloweth that there shalbe a little stock reserued by the hād of God to testifie the truth vnto them, or els how could they *rayle* on it? And it foloweth that these *raylers* shalbe the mightier part in the world, or cis they durst not do.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 289.

Who have applied themselues to ridde their countrey from dishonour, to anouch the trueth, and to shake off the yoke of *railers* and reuilers.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 553.

Where the matter of difference is mere conscience in a quiet minde inwardlie, and not contentious malice with spitefull *railing* openlie, I can be content to follow this rewle, "in misliking some one thing," not "to hate for anie thing else."—*Ascham. The Schole-master*, b. ii.

But Michael tharchangel, when he had disputacīō with the deuil concerning the body of Moses, was yet afrayd to geue vnto him a reuyle *raylingly* to the deuill though he were the moste filthye feende.—*Udal. Jude.*

——— Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter *rayling* and feale revilement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

You may believe me, for I speak it without *railery*, his extravagancy came at last into such a madness, that he would not put on a pair of shoes, each of which was not big enough for both his feet.—*Cowley. Ess. Of Greatness.*

——— You think now I jest;
But, without *railery*, she is so lovely,
That, were not Violante very assur'd
Of her own beauty, and the strong ideas
That still upholds within you, one might question
Her wit, to hane set her in her gallant's way.
Digby. Elvira, Act i.

At mighty villains, who the state oppress,
They durst not *rail*, perhaps; they lash'd, at least,
And turned them out of office with a jest.
Dryden. Ep. To Henry Higden, Esq.

Partake, my guest, he cried, without control,
The social feast, and drain the cheering bowl:
Dread not the *railer's* laugh, nor ruffian's rage;
No vulgar roof protects thy honour'd age.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

Raillery is the finest part of our conversation; but as it is our usual custom to counterfeit and adulterate whatever is too dear to us, so we have done with this, and turned it all into what is generally called repartee or being smart.
Swift. Hints towards an Essay on Conversation.

This is the true art of *raillery*, when a man turns another into ridicule, and shows at the same time he is in good humour, and not urged by malice against the person he *rallies*.—*Tatler*, No. 59.

L. Wish. O he's a *roiller*, nephew—My cousin's a wit, and your great wits always *rally* their best friends to chuse. When you have been abroad, nephew, you will understand *raillery* better.—*Congreve. Way of the World*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Let it not be said that they are men of depraved understanding and depraved morals. This is to *rail*, not to argue.—*Bolingbroke. Fragment of Essays*, § 61.

The worst that has befallen me in the defence of religion is only the *railings* of the vile and impotent.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 4.

RAILE, *v.* To run; I know not (says Skinner) whether from the Fr. *Rauler*, to roll. Lye,—to *rill*, which he derives from the Dut. *Rivole, rivulus*,—

To spring, gush forth, flow.

The purple blood eke fro the hertes vain,
Doubn *railed* right fast in most rufull wise.
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

Upon the plein hir blood he made to *raile*.
Id. Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

Large floods of blood adowne their sides did *raile*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Light was the wound, but through her amber haire
The purple drops downe *railed* bloudy red.
Fairefax. Tasso, b. iii. s. 30.

A tempest *railed* downe her cheeks amaine,
With teares of woe, and sighes of angers winde.
Id. Ib. b. iv. s. 74.

RAIN, *n.* } Dut. *Reghen, reghenen*; Ger.
RAIN, *v.* } *Regen, regenen*; Sw. *Regn, regna*,
RA'FNY. } pluvia, pluere; Goth. *Rijn, rijnan*;
A.S. *Rin-an*, to *rain*. Perhaps the Goth. and A.S. *Rinnan*, to *run*, currere, decurrere, defluere, to *run* or flow down. *Rain*,—

That which, (water) which *runs*, flows, falls, or drops, (sc.) from the clouds. To *rain*, (met.)—

To pour or shower down. Tooke quotes from *Piers Plowhman*, fol. 72,—

In Helles time heaven was closed
That no *raine* ne *ronne*.

An vewe drops of *reine* thet velle grete inou.
R. Gloucester, p. 560.

Elye was a deedli man lyk us, and in preir he preiede that it schulde not *reyne* on the erthe, and it *reynede* not three yeeris and sixe monethis.—*Wielif. James*, c. 5.

Helias was a mã mortal, *euã* as we are, and he prayed in hys prayer, that it myght not *reyne*: and it *rayned* not on the earth by the space of thre yeres and sixe monethes.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For the *erthe* that drynkith *reyne* offte comynge on it and bryngith forth conenable erbe to hem of whiche it is tilid takith blessyng of God.—*Wielif. Ebrewis*, c. 6.

For that erth whiche drinketh in the *rayne* that commeth offe vpon it, and bryngeth forth herbes meete for them yᵗ dresse it, receaueth blessynge of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And I saigh another strong aunqel comynge down, fro heuene clothid with a clowde, and the *reynebowne* on his heed.—*Wielif. Apocalips*, c. 10.

And I saw another mygthy angell come doune from heuen clothed with a cloude, and the *reynebowe* vpon hys heade
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

When lightlesse is the world a night or twaine,
And that the welken shope him for to *raine*,
He streight a morrow unto his nece went.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Wel wiste he by the drought, and by the *rain*,
The yelding of his seed, and of his grain.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 597.

The moyst droppes of the *reyne*
Descenden in to the middle erth,
And tempreth it to sede and erth,
And doth to springe gras and floure.—*Gower. Con.A.* b.vii.

From heuen out of the water gates
The *reynie* sturme felle downe algates.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

The season beganne to waxe colde marcuylously, and *rayned* nere hide every day, fil the aves full of tempestes and wyndes.—*Berners. Froissart. Crongcle*, vol. ii. c. 215.

All that day was *rainie*, but not windie.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 281.

From that first tree forth flow'd, as from a well,
A trickling streame of balme, most soveraine
And dainty deare, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plaine,
As it had deawed bene with timely *raine*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

At Athens, the great and famous fountaine named Enneacrunos, in a *rainie* and stormie summer, is colder than the pit-water or well in Jupiter's garden, within that citie; and yet the said well-water, if it be a drie season, will stand with an yce at midsummer.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 3.

Or find some figures hafe obliterate,
In *rain-beat* marble nere to the church gate,
Upon a cross-legged tombe. *Bp. Hall*, b. iv. Sat. 3.

Yet even for these tears his wretched critics dare condemn him. They make Æneas little better than a kind of St. Swithin-hero, always *raining*.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

——— And sometimes too a burst of *rain*
Swept from the black horizon, broad, descends
In one continuous flood. *Thomson. Autumn.*

RAINE, i.e. *reign*, or region.

Like as a fearefull dove, which through the *raine*
Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

I, whose unrype years are yet unfit
For thing of weight or worke of greater care,
Doe spend my dayes and bend my carelesse wit
To salvage chace, where I thereon may hit
In all this forrest and wyld woodie *raine*.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 2.

RAINMENT, i.e. *arraignment*, (qv.)

I will cease to make any further story of them; having somewhat notwithstanding to declare touching the *rainment* and death of the duke of Suffolke.—*Fox. Martyrs*, an.1554.

RAISE, *v.* } Dut. *Reisen*; the Goth. *Reis-*
RAISE, *n.* } *an, raisan*, exists in the comp.
RAI'SER. } *urreis-an, urraisyan*, surgere, sus-
RAI'SEDLY. } citare. Junius thinks it the same word as *rear*, (qv.) by a common change of *r* into *s*.

To put, place, or set up; to hear, bring, take up; to *rear*, to lift, to heave, to erect, to heighten, to exalt, to levy, to elevate, to extol, to excite; to give rise or origin, to train. Bale and Hackluyt use *raise*, D. We now use *rise*, (qv.)

What unbileeful thing is demed at ghou if God *reisith* deede men?—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 26.

Why should it be thoughte a thinge ineredible vnto you, that God shoulde *rayse* agayne the deade?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

To slea the bore was all the country *raised*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

A huge herse made, hye *raised* like a hill,
By the diuine science of Minerua.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

When Vereingetorix vnderstode of Cesar's approche, he *rayseed* hys geise and went to mete him.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 183.

The fall of kingdoms, and *raise* of the papacy.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

In the winter the great force and fall of waters make so terrible *raises*, that in those places it never freezeth.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 367.

They had by that battell receyued a great good turne, for that Corbey, the author of the warre and *raiser* of the multitude, was slaine.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 254.

Great ladie of the greatest isle, whose light
Like Phœbus' lampe throughout the world doth shine,
Shed thy faire beames into my feeble eyne,
And *raise* my thoughtes, too humble and too vile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

Throw [these] about you, as the Sunne, his *raies*,
In quick'ning with their powre, the dying race
Of friendless vertue, since they thus can *raise*
Their honor'd *roisers* to eternitie.
Chapman. To the Duke of Lennox.

They may be said to have been the chief *raisers* of those Pheasoms to be pirates, who now come to that height of strength, that they daily endamage and affront all Christendom.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 2. Let. 11.

There are certain advantages also that enthusiasts have, which are to be taken notice of, whereby they have imposed upon many; as, that they have spoken very *raisedly* and divinely, which most certainly has happened to sundry persons a little before they have grown stark mad.
More. Of Enthusiasm, s. 55.

[Horses] Would *raise* a blush, where secret vice he found,
And tickle, while he gently probed the wound.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 1.

[The farmer cannot venture] to *raise* the most valuable, which are generally too the most expensive crops: when the church, which lays out no part of the expence, is to share so very largely in the profit.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

RAKE, *n.* } Dut. *Raecke, raecken, reken*;
RAKE, *v.* } Ger. *Rechen*; A.S. *Race*, past part.
RA'KER. } A.S. *Racian*; Goth. *Rieyan*, congerere, colligere, to collect, to draw together. A *rake*,—the tool with which hay, grass, &c. is drawn together. To *rake*,—

To draw together, to gather, or collect, (into a heap;) and, consequentially, to draw apart, to examine, to search.

To draw or drag along, to rend or tear along or away; to scour.

A rybibour and a ratoner, a *raker* and hus knave,
A repé and a redyng kynge.—*Piers Plowman*, p. 106.

But that tale is not worth a *rake*-stele.
Chaucer. The Wyf of Bathes Tale, v. 6531.

And in my nightes I feele the secrete fire,
Which close in embers coucheth lyke a cole,
And in the daye hath bene but *raked* vp,
With cowering ashes of my company.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

And the waues of the sea continually came *raking* ouer our deckes.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 421.

Such an ungratious couple, [Domitian and Commodus,] I can sure, as a man shall not inde anyone, if he *raked all hell* for them.—*Ascham. Schole for Shootings*, b. i.

If I shoulde geue him as much money as he would spend, that would surely bryng me to the *rake* and the spade.
Udal. Flowres, fol. 182.

The chanel *raker* liveth by his fee.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

And foure times in the yeare are they to be lightly *raked* and cleansed from weeds.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 20.

As pale and wan as ashes was his looke:
His body leane and meagre as a *rake*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

He said, and rose: as holy zeal inspires,
He *rakes* hot embers, and renews the fires.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

——— The land with daily care
Is exercised, and with an iron war
Of *rakes* and harrows the proud foes expelled,
And birds with clamours frightened from the field.
Id. Georgics, b. i.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer (our English Ennius) for antiquated words which are never to be revived but when sound or significancy is wanting in the language.
Id. Æneis, Post.

RA'KEL, *adj.* } *Rakehell*, from *rakel*, which
RA'KEHELL. } seems to be a corruption from
RA'KEBELLY. } *rekeles*, that is, *reckless*. See
RAKE. } RECK, and see in v. *Rake*,
RA'KESHAME. } above, the quotation from Ascham.

A *reckless*, heedless, rash, proffigate person; and a *rake*,—a still further corruption.

Alas! a thousand folk hath *rakel* fire
Fully forlorn, and brought him in the mire.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,236.

[Quod Troilus] I hope, end God to forne,
My dere frende, that I shall so me bete,
That in my gift there shall nothing been lorne,
Ne I nill not *rakle*, as for to greven here.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

O, every man beware of *rakelnesse*,
Ne trowe nothing withouten strong witnesse.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,281.

——— And to my minde resorte
The jolly woes, the hateless short debate,
The *rakehell* life that longs to loues disporte.
Surrey. How eche Thing saue, &c.

And farre away, amid their *rakehell* bands,
They rude a lady left all succourlesse,
Crying, and holding up her wretched hands.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

For out of the fry of these *rakehell* horse-boyes, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kyne continually supplyed and maintained.—*Id. On Ireland.*

——— Nor will we here admit
That of that *rakehell* Cades, and his rebellious crew.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

In regarde whereof, I scorne and spew out the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rymers, (for so themselves use to hunt the letter,) which without learning boast, &c.
Spenser. E. K. Epistle to Maister Harvey.

2. *Gent.* It had been good to have apprehended the *rakehelme*,
There is some mystery in his rage. But let him go.
Broine. The Merry Beggars, Act iii.

Trust not to *rakes*—alas! 'tis all pretence,
They take up *raking only* as a fence
'Gainst common fame. *Churchill. The Times.*

They were spots in his [Alexander's] character, before they prevailed by the force of habit: as soon as they began to do so, the king and hero appeared less, the *rake* and bully more.—*Bolingbroke. The Idea of a Patriot King.*

Whose corresponding misses fill the ream
With sentimental drippery and dream,
Caught in a delicate soft silken net,
By some lewd earl, or *rake-hell*-baronet.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

RA'LLY, Skinner, (copied by Lye,) q. d. *Re-alligare*; or, as Spenser writes it,—*re-ally.*

"Fr. *Rallier*,—to *rally*, reassemble, reunite; gather dispersed, close disjointed things together;" to re-collect.

Of knyght & of burgeis an oste he did *relie.*
R. Brunne, p. 317.

Ethsones she thus resolv'd,
Before they could new counsels *re-allie*,
To rest upon them in that extasie,
And take what fortune, time, and place would lend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 6.

Yet soon he *ralleye* and revives the warre;
Hubert pursues the rear of Hurgonil;
And Borgio's rear with chaos so lose ned are,
That them the count does with close order kill.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 3.

And that which was erawhile the duke's firm van,
Before old Vasco's front vouchsafe to fly,
Till with their subtle *rallys* they began
In small divisions hidden strength to try. *Id. Ib.*

If God should carry this perverse man out of the limits of this world, and show him a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say, that innumerable parts of matter chaos'd just then to *rally* together, and to form themselves into this new world, and that God did not make it.—*Tillotson*, Ser 1.

The Gascons, *rally'd*, soon the fight renew,
And straight their gallant leader's steps pursue.
Hoole. Tasso, b. xx.

RAM, *v.* } Wachter and Lye write learnedly, but to little purpose:—Dut.
RAM, *n.* } *Ram*; Ger. *Ram*; A. S. *Ram*; aries.
RA'MESIA. } There seems little reason to doubt
RA'MESIUS. } that the A. S. *Hremman*, which Lye, Somner, and Benson interpret *impedire*,—to impede, to stop,—is the true origin of the verb to *ram*, and that the animal is so called from its action with the head. See the second quotation from Cæsar. To *ram is*,—

To stop, to stop or block up; to *cram*, to press close, to drive, push, beat, or otherwise force down; to beat or batter.

Rammish,—having the qualities or disposition of a *ram*, its salaciousness, strong smell, &c.

There was a *ram*, that men might see,
That had a fleese of gold, that shone so bright,
That no where was there such another sight.
Chaucer. The Legend of Hipsiphile.

For all the world they stinken as a gote;
Hir savour is so *rammish* and so hote,
That though a man a mile from hem be,
The savour wol *enfect* him, trusteth me.
Id. The Chaunones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,409.

Great postes of streight timber set on a row equally dystant a two fote space from one another, are let into the grounde and fastened agayne on the inside, and *rammed* surely with a great deale of earth.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 191.

Or elles is the head thereof clad wyth steele, and it is called a *ram*, eyther because it hath a very hard front, whych pusheth up the walls, or els bicause, after the manner of *rammes*, it goeth backe to thentent to stryke wyth greater violence.—*Id. Ib. Engines of Warre*, fol. 280.

Whereof all the romish *rammish* priestis and bishops so stinke that all honest men stoppe their noses, cars and eyes at them.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 12.

As when that divelish yron engin, wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by Furies' skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And *ram'd* with bollet rownd, ordain'd to kill,
Conceiveth fyre.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 7.

The old paved floorgs, which now also are much used, especially under roule and couvert, howsoever they came from barbarous countries, were in Italie first patted and beaten downe with heavie *rammers*: as we may collect by the very name itselfe, *pavement*, which commeth of *pavire*, i. to *ram* down hard.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 25.

The earth is to bee wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rommer*, that it may be fast about the roots
Id. Ib. b. xvii. c. 11.

Their flocks flock round about; the horned *rammes*
And ewes go silent by, while wanton lambes,
Dancing along the plains, forget their milky dammes.
Fletcher. Pivcatory Eclogues, Ecl. 7.

The handle of the syringe's *rammer* being tied with a string to the turning-key that belonged to the brass cover of the receiver, this vessel was cemented on to the engine, and by it exhausted after the usual manner.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p 224.

RA'MAGE, *n.* } Fr. *Ramage*, from *ramus*,—
RA'MAGE, *adj.* } a branch or bough. (See
RAMA'GIOUS. } RAMIFY.) Le *ramage* d'oiseau, the *wood* or wild song of a bird, (see *Menage;*) and hence, generally, *ramage*, adj.—

Wild, untamed; from *ramage*, n., boughs or branches. And see FALCONRY.

Or else he is not wise ne sage
No more than is a gote *ramage.—Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

As soone as she hath knit him that knet,
Now is he tame that was so *ramagious.*
Id. The Remedy of Love.

The faucon wiche fleeth *ramage*,
And suffeeth no thynge in the waie,
Wherof that he maie take his praie:
Is not more set vpon rauyne
Than thilke sire. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

My lute, be as thou wert when thou didst grow
With thy green mother in some shady grove,
When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds their *ramage* did on thee bestow.
Drummond, pt. ii. son. 10.

RA'MBLE, *v.* } Skinner, among other suggestions, has Lat. *Re-ambulare*: it is the dim. of *roam*,
RA'MBLE, *n.* }
RA'MBLER. }
RA'MBLING, *n.* } (qv.)

To go over small spaces, to wander over short distances; to move or go about irregularly.

Nor is this lower world but a huge inn,
And men the *rambling* passengers, wherein
Some do warm lodgings find.—*Howell. Letters. Poems.*

For who did ever play his gambols,
With such insufferable *rambles*,
To make the bringing in the king,
And keeping of him out one thing.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

We must not *ramble* in this field without discernment or choice, nor even with these must we *ramble* too long.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 5.

Their airy *ramblings* are with ease confined;—
Clip their king's wings, and if they stay behind
No bold usurper dares invade their right,
Nor sound a march, nor give the sign for flight.
Addison. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Men of sound parts, who, deeply read,
O'erload the storehouse of the head,
With fortunate they ne'er can use,
Cannot forgive our *rambling* muse
This wild excursion. *Churchill. The Ghost*, b. iv.

Kircher, bewildered as he was, had yet some ground for his *rambles.—Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iv. s. 4.

[When loose Digression] wanders far astray
From the known path, and loves to lose his way,
'Tis a foil feast to all the mongrel pack
To run the *ramble* down, and bring him back.
Churchill. Gotham, b. ii.

RA'MIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Ramifier*; It. *Ramificare*; Sp. *Ramificar*; *ramos*
RAMIFICA'TION. } facere, to form branches or
RA'MOUS. } boughs. Vossius suggests various etymologies: may it not be from the A. S. *Rym-an*, to spread, to extend, to reach out, to branch? See ROAM, RAMBLE.

To branch out, to extend, to expand separately; as the branches from the trunk.

Whether all coral were first of a woody substance and afterward convert; or rather some thereof were never such, but from the spronting spirit of salts were able in their stony natures to *ramifie* and send forth branches: is not without some question.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous.*
Newton. Opticks.

Asparagus affects the urine with a fœtid smell, (especially if cut when they are white,) and, therefore, have been suspected by some physicians as not friendly to the kidneys. When they are older and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 3.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these air bladders in an infinite number of *ramifications.*
Id. Ib. c. 2.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him, will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety.—*Johnson. Life of Milton.*

When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral?—*Id. English Dictionary*, Pref.

RAMP, *v.* } Fr. *Ramper*, *rampant*; It.
RAMP, *n.* } *Rampare*, *rampante*; Sp. *Ramparar*, *rampante*; to climb, to
RA'MPANT. } ascend, to mount. Menage
RA'MPANCY. } derives from Lat. *Rep-ere*, to
RAMPA'LLIAN. } creep. *Rempende* is given by Lye and Junius from Alfred's Translation of Gregory. *De Curâ Pastorali*; where the Lat. *Precipitata* is rendered by the A. S. *Rempende.*

To climb, to mount, to ascend; to rise or spring up, to leap or jump up or about, to rise, spring, or grow up, (rapidly, wantonly, superabundantly.) *Rampallian* may be a *ramping* or *romping* wanton person.

And if that any neighebour of mine
Wol not in chirche to my wif encline,
Or be so hardy to hire trespace,
When she cometh home she *rampeth* in my face,'
And cryeth; "False coward, wreke thy wif."
Chaucer. The Monkes Prologue, v. 18,915.

The fiers lion in his kynde,
Whiche goth *rampende* after his praie,
If he a man fynde in his wale,
He will hym sleyen. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Thou, that thou linest—no longer fayne to feare
The restless *ramp* that thou hadst wed.
——His armour tooles in hands he straines,
His heaule clubbe with knobs, and vp that hill he *ramps*
on hie. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. viii.

Ione was borne in Burgoyne, in a toune called Droymy, beside Vaucelour, whiche was a greate space a chambrelein in a common hostrey, and was a *rampe* of suche boldnesse, that she woulde course horsses and ride them to water.
Hall. Hen. VI. an. 6.

Unlesse she chaunst their stubbornes unstubs to twich;
Then, forming tarre, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely *ramp.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Though, indeed, all cruelty be subject to the revenge of the gods, yet is this an act of a vile and base mind, to honour a man while he lived, and to make him free of their city; and now that another had slain him, they to be in such an exceeding guilty wishful, and to exceed the bounds of modesty so far, as to *ramp* in manner with both their feet upon the dead, and to sing songs of victory, as if they themselves had been the men that had valiantly slain him.
North. Plutarch, p. 707.

Surely the prelates would have Saint Paul's words *ramp* one over another, as they use to climb note their livings and bishoprics.—*Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrant's Defence.*

The *rampant* lyon hunts he fast,
With dogges of noysome breath,
Whose baleful barking brings in heat
Fyne, plagues, and diverse death.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. July.

When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or *rampant*; which he never useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 16.

The pope had over mastered all, the temporall power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spiritual.—*More. On the Seven Churches*, Pref.

Page. Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilirian.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 1.

Orl. Out upon them *rampallions.* I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act ii. sc. 1.

RA'MPART, *n.* } Fr. *Rempart*, *remparer*.
RA'MPER, *or* } Menage derives from *riparo*,
RA'MPIRE, *v.* } defence, and *riparo* from
RA'MPIRE, *n.* } *ripa*. It is more probably of the same origin as *ramp*, signifying to *rise* or *raise*, *rampart* being—

Something *raised* or thrown up, (sc.) in defence, for protection; a bank, wall, fortress.

And so [he] retired into the abbeie from whence he came, shutting and *rampering* vp the gates, and caused the same to be strongle warded with soldiers.—*Fox. Mart.* an. 1264.

And having *rampired* the prores for defence of the soldiers that were behynde, they stode in their gallets and dyd shoot and caste darts against their enemies without anye perill or daunger to themselues.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 99.

Good Will, the maister of the shot,
Stode in the *rampire* brave and proude,
For spence of pouder he spared not,
Assault, assault, to crye aloude.
Fvaerlaine Auctora. The Assault of Cupid.

But trayynes of treasson (oh, the more the ruth)
Could vndermine the bulwarkes of this forte,
And raze his *ramparts* downe in sundrie sorte?
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

I haue seene my selfe in the campe, from the souldiours, sentiels in the nightwatch, the resemblance of lightening to strike fast upon the speares and pikes set before the *rompiar.—Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 37.

——— These seuen hold lords, an hundred souldiers led
In euery seuer'd company; and euery man his pike:
Some placed on the *rampiro* top, and some amidst the dike:
All fires made, and their suppers tooke.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

In vain to honour they pretend,
Who guard themselves with *ramparts* and with walls;
Them only Fame the truly valiant calls,
Who can ao open breach defend.—*Cowley. Maidenhead.*

There are no fences so strong, nor any *ramparts* so high, but daring and desultorius wits may either break through them or leap ouer them.—*Waterland. Works*, vol.viii. p.141.

These turned by Phœbus from their wonted ways,
Deluged the *rampire* nine continual days:
The weight of waters saps the yielding wall,
And to the sea the floating bulwarks fall.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

Round the rough castle shrilly sung
The whirling blast, and wildly flung
On each tall *rampart's* thundering side,
The surges of the tumbling tide
Warton. Ode. The Grave of King Arthur.

The shore with trembling hears the dreadful sound,
And *rampired* walls lie smoaking on the ground.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. vii.

RANCH, or } i. e. to *wrench*; from A. S.
RAUNCH, *v.* } *Wring-an*; torquere, distorquere, extorquere, to wrest, to pull or drag out or aside. To wrest, to distort, to strain, to distrain, to rend or tear.

Per. Hasting to *rauach* the arrow out.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. August.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And in the sharpened edge new vigour finds,
Then trusting to his arms, young Orthys found,
And *rauched* his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

RA'NCOUR. } Fr. *Rancœur*; It. *Rancêre*;
RA'NCOROUS. } Sp. *Rancor*; Lat. *Rancor*, from
RA'NCID. } *rancere*, perhaps from Gr. Ῥαν-
RA'NCIDNESS. } κεῖν, *corrumpere*, (Vossius.) It probably is of the same origin as the Eng. *Rank*, Dut. *Wranghe, wranch*, (qv.) *Rancour* is applied to—

A feeling that *wrings* or tortures (the heart), a feeling of bitter malice, or malignity, or hatred.

Rancid,—a *rancid* or *rank* smell or taste. See RANK.

I have here with my cosin Palamon
Had strif and *rancour* many a day agon
For love of you, and for my jalousie.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2787.

So shalt thou fele na *rancour*,
Wherof thyn herte shall debate
With homicide, ne with hate.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Notwithstandynge, *rancour* coarcted, and longe detayned in a narrowe roume, at the last brasteth out, with intollerable vyolence, and bryngeth all to confusion.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 2.

So flam'd his eyne with rage and *rancorous* yre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

The best of men have ever lov'd repose:
They hate to mingle in the filthy fray:
Where the soul sours, and gradual *rancour* grows
Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

Thence to the hostile camp his eye he turns,
Where for their peace and sleep secure he mourns
With *rancorous* despite and envious anguish.
Rowe. Pharsalia, b. vi.

The oils, with which fishes abound, often turn *rancid*, and lie heavy on the stomach, and affect the very sweat with a *rancid* smell, which is found to be true in some places, where the inhabitants live entirely upon fish.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 4.

Rancour is that degree of malice which preys upon the possessor. His heart is torn with vexation when he contemplates the happiness of another, or when he is foiled in his evil purposes towards him.
Cogan. On the Passions, vol. i. c. 2. § 3.

She bids him from a goat's deep entrails take
The *rancid* fat, and hence an ointment make.
Hooke. Orlando Furioso, b. xvii.

From this food [turnipa] their flesh has contracted a *rancidness*, which occasions them to be rejected by nicer judges of eating.—*White. Selborne*, p. 112.

RAND, *n.* The Dut. and Ger. *Rand* is the border or margin, perhaps the *round* or circumference; and *rand* may be a *round*, (sc.) lump or piece.

Nani. They will not eat ye.
Bel. Yes, and you too, and twenty fatter Monsieurs,
If their high stomachs hold: they came with chopping knives,
To eat me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild-goose Chase, Act v. sc. 2.

RA'NDOM, *n.* } Fr. *Randon*. The swiftness
RA'NDOM, *adj.* } or force of a strong or violent stream. *Randaner*, to run swiftly, violently, as fast as he can, (Cotgrave.) Some say from *donner le rennes*. Hickes (*Gram. A. S.* p. 232)—that it is the A. S. *Rennan*, and *dun*, fluere deorsum; whence—aller à grand *randon*, to run like a rapid torrent, in a headlong or precipitate course. Hickes gives from an Anglo-Norman MS.—"Ac furre fleeth into *randun*." It is applied to—

The motion of any thing running, flowing, or falling without a fixed, determined, or confined course or channel; motion or action, at hap or hazard; without guidance or direction, choice or selection.

You flee with winges of often change
at *random* where you please;
But that in time will breede in you
some fowle and fell disease.
Turberville. The Louer to a Gentlewoman, &c.

For coraginously the two kynges newely fought with great *random* and force.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 12.

The gentle lady, loose at *randon* lefte,
The greene-wood long did walke, and wander wide
At wilde adventure, like a forlorne wefte.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

My thoughts and my discourse, as mad men's are,
At *random* from the truth vainly express'd.
Shakespeare, Son. 147.

Nay, not so much as the event of casting a lot (which seems the most fortuitous contingent thing in the whole world) is left at *random*: for even in that case, the disposal of the lot (as Solomon tells us) is from the Lord.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 13.

So when the watchful shepherd from the blind,
Wounds with a *random* shaft the careless hind,
Distracted with her pain, she flies the woods,
Bounds o'er the lawn, and seeks the silent floods.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Churchill, himself unconscious of his powers,
In penury consum'd his idle hours;
And, like a scattered seed at *random* sown,
Was left to spring by vigour of his own.
Cowper. Table Talk.

RANGE, *v.* } Perhaps (says Skinner) from
RANGE, *n.* } Dut. *Rannen*, to run, or *ranghen*,
RA'NGER. } to agitate or shake, to move: it may be the A. S. *Renn-an, ran-ig-an*; Dut. *Rennen, rannen*, currere, discurrere, to run or move quickly; to move about.

To move over or about; to wander, or roam, or rove over; to traverse, to extend or reach over.

To *range meal*,—cernere seu cribrare; from Dut. *Ranghen*, to move, to shake, (Skinner.)

The hunter then soundes out his harne,
And *rangeth* straite through wood and corne.
Lydgate. Auctores. The Loner Amyrbeth his State.

In which coast *ranging*, we found no convenient watering place.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 515.

They made a deeree, and tooke order that no corne maisters that bought and sold grain should beat this mule away from their *raunging* sives.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 44.

The shepheards there abroad may safely lie,
On hills and downes, withouten dread or danoger;
No ravenous wolves the good man's hope destroy,
Nor outlawes fell affray the forest *ranger*.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come Home again.

A milk-white hind, immortal and unchang'd,
Fed on the lawns, and in the forest *ranged*,
Without unspotted, innocent within,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Nor to this evanescent speck of earth
Poetly confined, the radiant tracts on high
Are her [philosophy] exalted *range*; intent to gaze
Creation through. *Thomson. Autumn.*

——— Yet up the hill,
Mine eye descries a distant *range* of caves,
Delv'd in the ridges of the *craggy* steep;
And this way still another.—*Mason. Caractacus*, Act i. sc. 1.

Thus fare the shiv'ring natives of the North,
And thus the *rangers* of the Western world
Where it advances far into the deep,
Toward the Antarctic. *Cowper, Task*, b. i.

RANGE, *v.* } Fr. *Ranger, arranger*, (from
RANGE, *n.* } the A. S. *Ring, hring*, a *ring* or
RA'NGEMENT. } circle,) to order and dispose persons and things, as is usually done at public assemblies, where those who meet generally form themselves into a *ring* or circle. See RANK.

To put or place in order, to dispose in an orderly manner; to methodize, to order rightly; to put, to dispose.

Range in a kitchen,—so called, perhaps, from the *ranks* or rows of bars.

This Bretons *renged* about the feld.—*R. Brunne*, p. 194.

This was his message, his Danes wild he venge
Agayn him in bataile, to renne and to *renge*.—*Id.* p. 40.

With many high laurer and pine,
Was *renged* eleue all that gardine.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And in two *renges* fayre they hem dresse.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2596.

The children orderly, and mothers pale for fright,
Long *ranged* on a rowe stood round about.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

They were very agill people and quicke to deliuer, and seemed not to be ignorant in the feates of warres, as by their order of *ranging* a few men might appeare.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 733.

Chinnayes, *ranges*, and suche instruments that there was ordained.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 12.

The late Emperour Augustus, all the world *raungeth* in this *ranke* of men fortunate.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 45.

Ant. Let Rome in Tyber melt, and the wide arch
Of the *ranged* empire fall: Heere is my space.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act I. sc. 1.

Therein an hundred *raunges* weren pight,
And hundred fauroaces all burning bright;
By every fauroace many feends did byde,
Deformed creatures, horrible in sighte.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

It was a vault yhuilt for great dispence,
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Id. Ib.* c. 9.

We say the body of the moon for the moon, or the matter of the world for the world; which kind of language has its reasons and foundation in our way of forming and *ranging* our ideas for our more distinct perception.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 389.

They are, most probably, nothing else but general abstract ideas, common measures and rectitudes formed by the mind, for the better lodgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iv. p. 468.

RANK, *v.* } Order, method; disposition in
RANK, *n.* } order or method; place in order, station, or degree; place or station, (sc.) in line or row.

To be in, to put or place in, *rank*, order, or method; to *range*, (qv.)

Fine Enato, whose looke a lively there
Presents, in dancing kepes a comely grace,
With semely gesture doth Polymnie stere,
Whose wordes whole routes of *rankes* do rule in place.
Puttenham. Auctors. Of the Nine Muses.

But as he went about to charge it the third time, Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his *ranke*, or rather moued with rage, lept on the platforme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slew him.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 358.

Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred,
And uncouth formes, which none yet ever knew;
And every sort is in a sondry bed
Sett by itselfe, and *ranckt* in comely *rew*;
Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' indew;
Some made for beasts, some made for birds to weare
And all the fruitfull spawne of fishes bew
In endlesse *ranckes* along *enranged* were,
That seem'd the ocean could not containe them there.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

He chooses
With care t'avoid the cause that may produce
Some strange effect, which will not well keep *ranck*
With the rare temperance, which is admired
In his life hitherto.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iii. sc. 1.

Meanwhile the pomp of festivals increased,
By heralds *rank'd*, in marshall'd order move,
The city tribes, to pleas'd Apollo's grove.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

——— With inward view,
Thence on th' ideal kingdom swift she turns
Her eye; and instant, at her powerful glance,
Th' obedient phantoms vanish or appear:
Compound, divide, and into order shift,
Each to his *rank*, from plain perception
To the fair forms of fancy's fleeting train.
Thomson. Autumn.

RANK, *adj.* A. S. *Ranc, rancliic, rancnesse;* superbia, fœcunditas; in Dut. *Wranghe, wranc,* astringens, austerus, asper gustu, from *wringhen;* A. S. *Wring-an,* to wring, torquere, stringere, astringere; astringent, bitter or biting to the taste; and in English *rank* is also applied to the smell.

A *rank* smell or taste; a sour, harsh, coarse, strong, gross, foul, smell or taste. A *rank* growth, strong, coarse, gross; and, generally, *rank* is strong, gross, coarse; inordinately or riotously strong or robust; inordinate, violent.

Whose sacred fillets all besprinkled were
With filth of gory blod, and venim *rank.*
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Soch a *ranceke* and full writer must use, if he will do wiselie, the exercise of a verie good kinde of epitome.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

Be not they slowe belyes whiche had leauer by false doctryne lyue in yldenes and *rankly,* then for the defence of the gospell to suffer hunger and be many tymes shrowbly handled as I am.—*Udal. Titus,* c. 1.

Nor that is not onely good for their manners and *rankness* of the bodie, and wantonnes to keepe them vnder, but also shal keepe better their health.
Vives. The Instruction of Christian Women, b. i. c. 8.

Ah for pittie! will *rancke* winter's rage
These bitter blastes never gin t' assuage.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. February.

The sicely man, seeing him ryde so *rancke*
And wyne at him, foll fast to ground for feare,
And crying, "Mercy," loud, his pitiona handes gan reare.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

And fast beside a little brooke did pas
Of mudde ie water, that like puddle stanke,
By which few crooked sallowes grew in *ranke.*
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 5.

Say, who is he shewes so great worthinesse,
That rides so *ranke,* and bends his lance so fell?
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. iii. s. 18.

I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
Who else must he let blood, who else is *ranke:*
If I my selfe, there is no boure so fit
As Cæsar's death's houre.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act iii. sc. I.

And like a hated and retired flood,
Leaving our *rankenesse* and irregular course.
Id. K. John, Act v. sc. 4.

But he is worst, who (beggarly) doth chaw
Others' wit's fruits, and in his ravenous maw
Rankly digested, doth those things out spew,
As his own things.
Donne, Sat. 2.

Whence those ill humours ripen'd to a head,
Bred by the *rankness* of the plentious land.
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

The relator, and others, were fain, instead of butter made of cow's milk, (which could not be had where they took in their lading,) to make use of that made of goats, or ewe's milk, which is not (as the Indians make it) so good, and to wine *rankness* he ascribed that which he had observed in some of the meat buried in it.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. ii. p.109.

——— To Athens speed thy flight;
On 'curst Aglauros try thy utmost art,
And fix thy *rankest* venome in her heart.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. iii.

As [Swift] used to call upon Pope to admire Rabelais more than the hard of Twickenham was disposed to do, it may be urged with probability, that Swift rather led the way than received lessons in the coarseness so *rankly* practised by the witty Frenchman.—*Scott. Memoirs of Swift,* § 6.

——— In vice
There is a noisome *rankness* nopercelved
By gross corporeal sense, which so offends
Heav'n's pure divinities, as us the stench
Of vapour wafted from sulphureous pool,
Of poisonous weed obscene.
Mason. Caractacus, Act i. sc. 1.

RA'NKLE, *v.* A dim. of *rank;* foul.

To be or become foul or corrupt; virulent, sore; painfully diseased or distempered; to fester.

——— What plage doth wery thus mye minde,
Within my bones to *rankle* is ensinde,
What poyson pleasant swete?—*Hyall. To his Valentine Love.*

For that which sendeth salue,
and comfort to the reast,
Doth cause my *ranckling* sore to rage
and dubble in my breast.
Turberville. That Time conquereth all Things.

Most did she thinke, but most she thought amiss,
That that same former fatall wound of his
Whylears by Typhon was not throughly healed,
But closely *rankled* under th' orbis.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

RAN

Also (barley-meale mixt with vinegre is good) to 'keepe sores from festering and *rankling.*
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 25.

When thou shalt, enrag'd with inward pains,
The Hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins,
The gods in pity shall contract thy date,
And give thee over to the power of fate.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

Or jealousy, with *rankling* tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart.
Gray. On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

RA'NSACK, *v.* Fr. *Saccager;* It. *Saccheggiare;* Sp. *Saquear;* to *sack, ransack,* pillage, rifle, ruin, destroy, (Cotgrave.) The Suco-Gothic *Ran sacha,* rem furtivam in alienâ domo quærere, to *seek* plunder in the house of another, is (by common consent, says Ihre) from *ran, repina,* (in A. S. *Ran,* from *rend-an,* diripere,) and *socha,* quærere, (in A. S. *Sec-an,* to seek;) and to *ransack* is—

To *seek* or search for plunder, booty, pillage; to search carefully, earnestly, eagerly; to plunder, to pillage, to take by violence.

When Phebus with his fire torches rede,
Ransacked hath euery louer in his dede.
Chaucer. Complaint of Mars & Venus.

He can the pakkes well *ransache,*
So priuely beareth none aboute
His golde, that he ne fint it oute.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v

The trueth of which saying, lacketh no kinde of examples for confirmation, if we listed here to *ransacke* the Iliues of these glorious despisers of matrimonie.
Fox. Martyrs, an. 1074.

Such words be pause, but deepe with dynt the sword
enforced first
Had *ransacke* through his ribs and sweete white breat at
once had burst.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneides, b. ix.

Till that through weaknesse he was forst at last
To yield himselfe unto the mightie ill,
Which, as a victour proud, gan *ransack* fast
His inward parts.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene,* b. iii. c. 5.

Meantime his lordship lolls within st ease,
Pampering his paunch with foreigne rarities,
Both sea and land are *ransacked* for the feast.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 2.

Thus utmost lands are *ransacked* to afford
The far-fetched dainties and the costly board.
Rowe. Pharsalia, b. ix.

If by this be meant *ransacking* into all the public and private passages of his life, and wresting every one into a crime, far be it from me to approve in his case, what I abhor this libeller for doing in the case of another.
Bolingbroke. Final Answer to the Craftsman.

RA'NSOM, *n.* RA'NSOM, *v.* RA'NSOMER. RA'NSOMELESS. } Anciently written also *ranson;* Fr. *Rançonner;* Dut. *Ransoen;* Gr. *Ranzoen,* the price of *redemption.* Originally, the redemption of plunder or rapine; afterwards transferred to the price of liberty—pro captivo; compounded of *ran,* rapine, and *sühne,* redemption, (Wachter.) The Ger. *Sune;* Flem. *Soen;* Sw. *Sona;* Goth. *Saun;* are used for the act of reconciliation, or for that which is given to appease the anger of another, (Ihre.) Notwithstanding all this, the word *ransom* seems more probably to be corrupted from *redemptio;* Gr. *Λυτρον,* quod proprie *pretium* significat, quod *redimuntur* captivi, quod Galli vocant *ransonam,* (Erasmus.) See in Menage.

To redeem, (or agenbye, as Wiclif writes,) to repurchase, to regain by purchase.

Thys fole by sette Kanterbury, and vaste bylay,
And grei *raynsom* of hem wythinne este [asked] to be
out of wo.
R. Gloucester, p. 298.

So leyft hit nat Lucifer, that ich a zeyns the lawe
Fetehe here eny synful soule, soverenylich by maistrie
Ant thorgh ryght and reson, *raunson* here myn ligge.
Piers Ploukmen, p. 360.

I wold no lenger in the bed abide,
If that I felt his arme over my side,
Til he had made his *raunson* anto me.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 3993.

And if we thynken, how it stood
Of thilke *raunson,* whiche he paide,
As saynt Gregorie it wrote and saide,
All was beloueely to the man.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Darius being eskaped to Babilon, sent his letters to Alexander, desiring him of liberty to *ransome* the women that were his prisoners, and for their *raunsom* he proffered him a great sum of money.—*Goldyng. Justine,* fol. 57.

RAP

Sir Barnabo had in vsage, that all suche ladies as he had rule of, he *raunsomed* thé so greuously, and wolde taxe the men two or three tymes in a yere, to paye the halfe or thirde parte of their goodes.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 1.

And he and hys cépany offymes wolde ron to the gates of Carcassone, whiche was a sixe leages theme, and dyde great domage to the countre, as well by *raunsomynge* of the townes, as by pillage oner all the countrey.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii.

He was made also perfect man, and so being verie God and very man in one person, is the onlie saulor, redeemer, and *raunsomer* of them which were lost in Adam our forefather.—*Fox. Martyrs,* an. 1555.

Yeat *raunsomleese* I will not hence.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 24

For him they take, his *raunsom* must redeem,
Only Freedom crowne the Euphimbrum esteem.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

Since 'tis for me to lose my life more fit,
Than 'tis for her to save and *raunsom* it.—*Cowley. Silence.*

He to his city sent as prisoners of the war,
Hopeless of *raunsom,* and condemned to lie
In durance, doom'd a lingering death to die.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Talk not of life or *raunsom* (he replies)
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me dies,
Jn vain a single Trojan sues for grace.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. 21

Lisping our syllables we scramble next
Through grammar, rhetoric, and sacred text,
And learn with wonder how this world began,
Who made, who marr'd, and who has *raunsom'd* man.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

RANT, *v.* RANT, *n.* RA'NTER. RA'NTISM. RA'NTIPOLE, *n.* RA'NTIPOLE, *v.* } Dut. *Randen, randiien,* delirare. *Rant* is *rent,* past part. of *rendan,* lacerare, to *rend* or tear; (q.d. to tear a passion to tatters, to very rags.) To *rend* or tear; to rave, to speak or write tearingly, ravingly; with senseless noise or violence.

Rantipole,—a tearing, wild, noisy person.

To-day, you should see him *ranting* so wildly, that nobody durst come near him; to-morrow, hinging of cushions, and playing at snowballs, with his servants.
Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.

Hellish heresies, and atheous paradoxes: one allows of plurality or community of wives; another allows a man to divorce that wife he hath upon slight occasions, and to take another; one is a *ranter,* another is a seeker, a third is a shaker.—*Bp. Hall. Remains,* p. 161.

And these are the debauched, *ranting,* and hectoring atheists.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System,* p. 176.

This person [F. Cheynell] who had ran through most, if not all, religions, even to *rantism,* died soon after, and thereby saved the hangman his labour.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

All their discourse about a happy life here were vain, and contradicted by themselves, when after all their *rants* about their wise man being happy in the hell of Phalaris, &c. they yet allowed him to dispatch himself if he saw cause.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 5.

The eldest was a termigant, imperious, prodigal, lewd, profligate wench; as ever breathed, she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs.—*Swift. Hist. of John Bull,* c. 16.

L. Wish. Out upon't! out upon't! at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate.
Congreve. Way of the World, Act iv. sc. 1.

The buskin'd heroes of the mimic stage
No longer whine in love, and *rant* in rage,
The monarch quits his throne, and condescends
Humbly to court the favour of his friends.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

RAP, *v.* RAP, *n.* RA'PPER, *v.* RA'PPING, *n.* } A. S. *Hreppan,* which Lye interprets *tangere, attingere,* to touch; Somner adds,—to hit, to *rap;* Skinner thinks,—a *sono fictum.*

To hit, to knock, to strike.

His hote newe chosen lone, he chaunged into hate,
And sodainly with mighty mace can *rap* hir on the pate.
Gascoigne. In praise of Lady Sandes.

And therewith (as in great anger) he clapped his fyste on the borde a great *rappe.—Hall. Edw. V.*

And when he was with hasty *rapping* quickely let in, the saiied Mistlebroke shewed vnto Pottier that kyng Edward was that night deceased.—*Id. Ib.*

So earth was hid with stones and darts; darts from the Trojan fight,
Stones from the Greeks, that on the helmes and bossie Trojan shields
Kept such a *rapping,* it amaz'd great Aslus.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

Far slower rose th' vnweldie Saracine,
And caught a *rap* ere he was reard & pright.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. xix. § 19.

With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior. The Dove.*

RAP, or
RAPE, *v.*
RAPE, *n.*
RAPA'CIOUS.
RAPA'CIOUSNESS.
RAPA'CITY.
RA'PINE, *n.*
RA'PINOUS.
RA'PPER.
RAPT, *v.*
RAPT, *n.*
RA'PTURE.
RA'PTOR.
RA'PTURED.
RA'PTURIST.
RA'PTUROUS.

Fr. *Ravir, rapacité, rapine, rapt*; It. *Rapire, rapace, rapacità, rapina*; Sp. *Ropar, rapaz, rapacidad, rapina*; immediately from the Lat. *Rap-ere*, which is itself (Tooke) from the A.S. *Reafian*, to *rive, reave*, or *bereave*, to tear away. Vossius derives from the Gr. Αρπ-ειν, and that from the Heb. (See REAVE, RAVIN, RAVISH, &c.)

To *rap* or *rape* is—

To *reave* or tear away, to force, hurry, bear, or carry, or take away; to force, to violate; to *rob*, to plunder.

RAPT,—borne, carried away, transported; and, hence, (mel.) *rapt, rapture*; transport, trance, ecstasy, violent motion or emotion, of the mind, senses, passions.

Rape, of land,—perhaps, a portion *raped* or *reaved*, separated from. Somner thinks,—from A.S. *Rope*, a *rope*; as if *rapes* were portions of land measured and divided by *ropes*.

To *rap* out,—to utter *rapidly*, hastily, violently.

Edward mot he haue, if he wild him *rape*,
The toun he suld so saue, that he suld not escape.
R. Brunne, p. 294.

And ich comaunde quath the kynge. to consclence thenne.
Rappe the to ryde. and reson that thou fetthe.
Piers Plowman, p. 64.

——— With that ich seyh an other
Rappiloche tenne. the righte wey we weute.—*Id.* p. 320.

Then seih we a Samaritan. eam syttynge on a mule,
Rydynge ful *raply*. *Id.* p. 323.

So oft a day I mote thy werke renew,
It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape,
And all is thorow thy negligence and *rape*.
Chaucer. Unto his own Scriciener.

In hardo weyes men gone softe.
An er thei climbe auise them ofte.
And mea seen all daie, that *rape* ta weth.
Gower. Conf. A. b. iii.

Thinke ye that they will refraine their sacrilegious hands frō the spoile of laymen's goods? yea that they will not plucke from you whatsoever they can *rap* or reaue?
Fox. Martyrs, p. 781. an. 1521.

A swete consent, of musick's sacred sound,
Doth rayse our mindes (as *rapt*) al vp on high.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas, p. 553.

He could roundly *rap* out so many ugliie othes, and those of the newest fashion, as some good man of fourtscore yeae olde hath never hard named before.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. i.

I, beyng thus carefullye affliated and dryuen from all solace and bodely conforte, on a certen Sondaye or daye dedicate to the Lordes remembrauace, was in the spryte *rapte*, and cleryly takē vp frō all worldye affectes.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

And by conspiracy betwene her and him, caused her still to persist and abide, in the practisyng of her said false hipocrisy, and dissimulyng trauinces and *rapter*.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 25.

And euer that to cause theym to make amendes to the good Cristen people, whiche they had harmed by meanes of their *rappynes* and extorcions.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1273.

Paridell *rapeth* Hellenore;
Malbecco her poursueues.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

There are two sorts of avarice: the one is but of a bastard kind, and that is, the *rapacious* appetite of gain, not for its own sake, but for the pleasure of refunding immediately through all the channels of pride and luxury.
Cowley. Ess. T. Avarice.

Let that go heape a masse of wretched wealth,
Purchas'd by *rapine*, worse than stealth,
And breeding o're it sit.—*B. Jonson. To Sir R. Wroth.*

All the close shrouds too, for his *rapinous* deedes,
In all the caue, he knew.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Hermes.

Whose circled waters, *rapt* with whirling sway,
Like to a restlesse wheele, still rouning round,
Did cease, as they passed by that way,
To draw their bote within the utmost bound
Of his wide labyrinth.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 12.

So those that dwell in me, and live by frugal toil,
When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

——— But his so swift and deathlesse horse, that fetcht
Their gift to Peleus from the gods, soon *rapt* him from
his reach. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvii.

That with the sweetnesse of her rare delight
The prince half *rapt* began on her to dote.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

And therefore in this Encyclopedie and round of knowledge, like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles: that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural proper course, in the slow and sober wheel of the other.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, Pref.

A virgin while she liv'd, chaste Winifred: while chose
Before her maiden-gem she forcibly would lose,
To have her harmless life by the lewd *raptor* split.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

With such brave *raptures* from her words that rise,
She made a breach in his impressive breast,
And all his pow'rs so fully did surprise,
As seem'd to rock his senses to their rest.
Id. Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Neat Marlow bathed in the Thespian springs
Had in him those brave translunary things,
That the first Poets had, his *raptures* were
All air and fire. *Id. To Henry Reynolds, Esq.*

——— Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby rise,
While she chats him.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of these hives in some ages.
Spenser. On Vulgar Prophecies, (1665,) p. 43.

Plotinus aimed at a kind of *rapturous* and ecstatick union with the To ἑν, and Τ' ονφθον, the first of the three highest Gods, (called The One and The Good.)
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 594.

To bide their faults, they *rap* out oaths and tear,
Now, though we lie, we're too well bred to swear.
Dryden. Prologues & Epilogues, Prol. 31.

Bravely sworn!—though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*.
Parker. Rep. of Rehers. Transp. p. 200.

Their hushands robb'd, and made hard shifts,
T' administer unto their gifts,
All they could *rap*, and rend, and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2.

We may assure ourselves that they never were *rapped* into any heaven but that of their own imagination, nor rose to any divine union but that with the divine Plato.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 4. *Authority in Matters of Religion.*

What trench can intercept, what fort withstand,
The brutal soldier's rude *rapacious* hand,
When eager to his crime's reward he flies,
And bathed in blood demands the horrid prize.
Rowe. Pharsalia, b. vii.

What will the clamour be, and how will the same authority foment it, when you proceed to lash in other instances our want of elegance even in luxury, and our wild profusion, the source of insatiable *rapacity*, and almost universal venality?—*Bolingbroke. Letter to Pope*, Introd.

Raptur'd I stood; and, as this hour amaz'd,
With reverence at the lofty wonder gaz'd:
Raptur'd I stand; for earth ne'er knew to hear
A plant so stately, or a nymph so fair.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

——— The latent Damon drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptur'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomson. Summer.*

Ooe day they [the kings who succeeded William the Conqueror] plundered, and the next day they founded monasteries, as their *rapacicusness* or scruples chanced to predominate.—*Burke. Abridg. of English History*, b. iii. c. 6.

——— Yes, my friends,
For nine years against the sons of *rapine*
I led my veterans, oft to victory,
Never till then to shame.
Mason. Caractacus, Act i. sc. 1.

Hear from the grave, great Taliessin hear!
They breathe a soul to animate thy clay,
Bright *rapture* calls, and soaring as she sings,
Waves in the eye of heaven her many coloured wings.
Gray. The Bard.

——— With *rapt'd* eye
Elate he views his laurel'd progeny,
Serene he smiles to find, that not in vain
He form'd the rudiments of learning's reign.
Warton. The Triumph of Iris,

——— No turbid stream
Of *rapturous* exultation, swelling high;
Which, like land floods, impetuous pour a while
Then sink at once, and leave us in the mire.
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

RA'PID.
RA'PIDLY.
RAPI'DITY.

Fr. *Rapide*; It. *Rápido*; Sp. *Rapido*; Lat. *Rapidus*, from *rapere*, to tear, to force, to hurry away. And *rapid*,—

Hurried, hasty, speedy, swift.

Be fix'd, you *rapid* orbs, that hear
The changing seasons of the year
On your swift wings, and see the old
Decrepit spheres growe dark and cold.
Carew. Caelum Britannicum, s. 4.

We mortals could have little better ground for our faith and hope, in such an omnipotent arbitrary will as this, then we could have in the motions of senseless atoms, furiously agitated, or of a *rapid* whirlwind.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 873.

Turn we a moment fancy's *rapid* flight
To vigorous soils, and climes of fair extent;
Where, by the genial sun the elated bliye,
The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.
Thomson. Autumn.

——— As the earth and moon
Do both move contrary upon
Their axes, the *rapidity*
Of both their motions cannot be
But so prodigiously fast, &c.
Butler. The Elephant in the Moon.

Thales is said to have held, that mind, and therefore the efficient cause which had made all things out of water, was the swiftest of things, and pervaded *rapidly* the universe.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 2. *Human Reason.*

Amidst these errors in government, neither of these princes attended to that large accession of property and power which was silently, but *rapidly*, devolving on the people.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. x. Ser. 19.

RA'PIER. Fr. Dut. and Ger. *Rapier*. Wachter calls it *ensis præacutus*, and derives it from *schrappen*, to scrape. Lacombe and Roquefort call it a long sword. Skinner suggests,—a *rapiendo* vitam; perhaps from the *rapid* motions or actions to which it is suited.

The other sort is greater then the first aforesaid, with a long bone made sharpe on both sides not much unlike a *rapier*.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 38.

——— With that he flung
His darted *rapier* at his enemy,
Which hit his head, and in his brain-pan hung.
Cowley. Constantia & Philetus.

RAPPAREE'. Lye, in Junius,—*Raperies*, latrones Hibernici, Irish robbers; A.S. *Reperas*; and refers to the verb to *rove*. The A.S. *Repera*, or *Repere*, is *reafere*, a *reaver* or *robber*.

See To REAVE, and To RAPE, and the quotation from Burnet.

A robber, (Scotch, *Rever, reaver, reyffar.*)

In the mean while, the Irish formed themselves into many bodies, which, by a new name, were called *rapparees*; these knowing all the ways, and the bogs, and other places of retreat in Ireland, and being favoured by the Irish, that had submitted to the King, robbed and burnt houses & many places of the country.
Burnet. Own Time, b. v. an. 1690.

The law of the Jews exacted from them all the duties necessary to preserve peace and good order among themselves, and, if this be a mark of divinity, the laws which *rapparees* and banditti establish in their societies have the same.—*Bolingbroke. A Letter on Abp. Tillotson's Sermon.*

RAPPORT. Fr. *Rapport*; a resemblance, correspondence, accord, or agreement between several things, (Cotgrave.)

It is obvious enough what *rapport* there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country, and how great a difference this must make in the comparison and excellence of books; and how easy and just a preference it must decree to those of the Greek and Latin, before any of the modern languages.
Temple. Of Ancient and Modern Learning.

RARE, *adj.*
RA'REFY, *v.*
RA'REFIABLE.
RAREFA'CTION.
RA'RELY.
RA'RENESS.
RA'RITY.
RA'RESHOW.

Fr. *Rare, raréfier*; It. *Ràro, rarefáre*; Sp. *Raro, rarefacerse*; Lat. *Rarus*, from the Gr. Αραιος, by the omission of the initial α, and insertion of ρ. (Vossius.)

Thin, scanty, fine; few, scarce, seldom; opposed to thick, dense, in continuity or succession; infrequent, unusual, uncommon.

Now vaunt thee, loue, which fleest a maid defenst with virtues *rare*,
And wounded hast a wight unwise, unwaposned and unware.—*Vncer. Auctors. The Louer sheweth that, &c.*

The clowdes gon to clere, the mist was *rarified*.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

With a letter of gratification, which for the *rareness* of the stile, because you may be acquainted with it, I haue at the ende of this discourse hereunto annexed.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 366.

Whereas to gold and silver, nature hath given no use that we may not well lack; if that the folly of men had not set it in higher estimation for the *rareness* sake.
Sir T. More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 6.

And it was seated in an Island strong,
Abounding all with delicious meat *rare*,
And wall'd by nature 'gainst invaders wrong,
That none mote haue accesse, nor inward fare,
But by one way that passage did prepare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Patroclus died, that farre past thee; nay scest thou not beside,
Myselfe, even I, a faire yong man, and *rarely* magnifide.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxi.

There might a man beheld the naked pride
Of lovely Venus in the vale of Ide,
When Pallas and Jove's beauteous wife and she
Strove for the prise of beautie's *rarity*.
Beaumont. The Hermaphrodite.

Then did he *rarefy* the element,
And in the centre of the ring appear,
The beams that from his forehead spreading went,
Begot an horrour and religious fear
In all the souls that round about him were.
Davies. On Dancing.

For being airy, when it [spirituous body] is condensed, and fixed, it becometh visible; and again invisible, and vanishing out of sight, when it is expanded and *rarefied*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 736.

We must briefly premise, that a body is commonly said to be *rarefied* or dilated (for I take the word in a larger sense than I know many others do, for a reason that will quickly appear) when it acquires greater dimensions than the same body had before.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 144.

I have been informed as well by you as by other means, that the *rarefaction* of the air is at present the subject that busies the disputations of several eminent virtuosi, both domestick and foreign.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 500.

The paucity [of oil] seemed strange, and made it appear unlikely enough, that so inconsiderable a proportion of that liquor should be *rarefaite* into so much ardent spirit, as may be obtained from well-fermented honey.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 616.

I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
Less than an angel, would their worth debase;
But their attire, like liveries of a kind
All rich and *rare*, is fresh within my mind.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Then curds and cream, the flower of country fare,
And new laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarify'd* into subtilities, and their strength is impaired when they are spun into too fine a thread.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 4.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an oval orbit circling run;
But *rarely* is the object of our sight
In solar glory sunk, and more prevailing light.
Blackmore. The Creation, b. ii.

The care that God hath taken of this nation hath been wonderful: his providences towards us are to be admired for the *rareness* and graciousness of them.
Sharp, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

Sometimes we can discover neither efficient nor final cause; sometimes, but more *rarely*, both.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 1. *Human Knowledge.*

Uporne into the viewless air
It floats a vapour now,
Impelled through regions dense and *rare*,
By all the winds that blow.—*Cowper. Ode to Apollo.*

But this is but half the achievement. The best part is still behind. 'Tis a *rarity*; a blunder ingrafted on a sophism.
Warburton. Divine Legation b. v. s. 2.

No more their little fluttering hearts confess
A passion for applause, or rage for dress;
No more they pant for public *rare-shows*,
Or lose one thought on monkeys, or on beaux.
Churchill. Night.

RA'SCAL, *n.* RA'SCAL, *adj.* RA'SCALLY. RASCA'LITY. RASCA'LLION. } The Fr. *Racaille* is derived by Menage from *race*; but though it is difficult to account for the introduction of the letter *s*, the true origin seems to be the old word *rakel* or *reckel*, Fr. *Racaille*, meaning—

A *reckless*, rash, profligate, base, low, depraved person, or set or mob of persons.

A. S. *Rascal*, a lean or worthlesse deer. *Rascallie* deer, capreæ rejiculæ, (Junius.)

He smote his hors with spors, and fleih fro that *rascaille*,
& comandid his trompors to blow vnto bataile.
R. Brunne, p. 117.

Lo here the fine and guerdon for travaile,
Of Jove, Apollo, of Mars, and such *raskaile*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

For it was not straungers, nor a sort of *raskals* gathered here and there together, that folded that city, but they ware bred in the same soyle where they inhabite, and the place of their dwellinge is the place of their beginning.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 13.

First of all, Egipt with a part of Affricke and Arabia fell by lot vnto Ptolomy, whome Alexander for his manhode and valiauntnesse had promoted from a *raskal* souldierne.
Id. Ib. fol. 68.

He much was troubled, ne wist what to do:
For loth he was his noble hands t' embrew
In the base blood of such a *rascall* crew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

——— No, no, the noblest
Deere bath them [hornes] as huge as the *rascall*.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. *sc.* 4.

The bucks and lusty stags among the *rascals* strewd,
As sometime gallant spirits among the multitude.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

Quart. Now thou art
An honest hearted pimp; thou shalt for this
Be drunk in Vine-dee, *rascall*; I'll begin
A runlet to thee.—*Mayne. The City Match*, Act iii. sc. 4.

Faith, Madam, this is that *rascally* captain's plot.
Killigrew. Parson's Wedding, Act iii. sc. 5.

Why goodman Hobby-horse, if we out of our gentility offer'd you to begin, must you out of your *rascality* needs take it?—*Tailor. The Hog hath lost his Pearl. Actus Tertius.*

There is no name to this letter (full of *rascalilities* against king Ch. II. and his court) but the general report then was that it was written by M. Needham.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

Did I not see you, *rascal*, did I not?
When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 3.

Used him so like a base *rascalitan*,
That old Pyg- (what dy'e call him) malion,
That cut his mistress out of stone,
Had not so hard-a-hearted one. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

RASE, or RAZE, *v.* RA'ZING, *n.* RA'SOR, or RA'ZOR. RA'SURE, or RA'ZURE. RA'ZORABLE. } By some old authors *race*; it is now more commonly written with a *z*.
Fr. *Raser*; It. *Ràdere*, *ràso*, *rasoiar*; Sp. *Razer*; Lat. *Rasum*, past part. of *radere*, (fortasse a *radius*, facile,—Vossius.) See ERASE.

To rub plain or smooth, to plain or smoothen, to scrape or shave, to scratch; to lay even or level; to level, to lay low or prostrate, to ruin, to destroy.

Upon a day in a certaine place,
Out of his hedde, his lyen he gan *race*.
Chaucer. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

My berd, my here that bangeth long adoun,
That never yet felt non offensioun
Of *razour* ne of shere, I wol they geve,
And ben thy trewe servant while I live.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2419.

Liche to the hoke, in which is *rased*
The letter, and maie nothyng be radde.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And to the hedde he stalketh still,
Where that he wist was the wife,
And in his hand a *razour* knife
He hate, with which hir throte he cut. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

I saw Troye fall down in burning gledes:
Neptunus town eleme *razed* from the soil.
Surrey. Virgile, Æneis, b. ii.

Yet drowsie drawping age
Incroching on space,
With pensive plough will *raze* your hue
and beauties beames deface.
Turberville. The Louer exhorteth his Lady, &c.

With the tooth of a small beast like a rat, they *race* some their faces, some their bodies, after diuers formes, as it is were with the scratch of a pin. the print of which *rauare* can neuer be done away againe during life.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol iii. p. 674.

For by those thre [partes of penance] lyke as by so many instrumentes, we make a perfyt *rayuge* and cleusynge of the soule from synnes. When we be about to *rase* and do away any maner writyng, we fyrste scrape the paper, and by that *rauare* or scrapinge somewhat is taken awaye of the letters.—*Fisher. On the Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 32.

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——— If with our aids, and all,
Thou wilt but *raze* this well-built towne.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

——— Atrides, now I finde,
These men would render thee the shame of all men; nor would pay
Their owne vowes to thee, when they tooke their free and honor'd way
From Argos hither; that till Troy were by their brave hands *razed*,
They would not turn home. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

The man I' th' moone's too slow, till new-borne chinnes
Be rough, and *razor-able*.—*Shakes. Tempest*, Act ii. s. 1.

Such also, amongst the Pagans, was that *Miraculum Catis*, (as Apuleius calls it,) that miracle of the whetstone, done by Accius Nævius, when, at his command, it was divided into two with a *razor*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 707.

The spoils of cities *raz'd*, and warriours slain,
We share with justice, as with toil we gain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

That by degrees her tender breasts may feel
First the rough *razings* of the pointed steel.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act v. sc. 1.

Our quick returning folly cancels all,
As the tide rushing *rases* what is wit
In yielding sands, and smooths the letter'd shore.
Young. Complaint, Night 5.

In short, 'twas his fate, unemploy'd, or in place, Sir,
To eat mutton cold, and cut blocks with a *razor*.
Goldsmith. Retaliation.

RASH, *v.* } Dr. Nott (who produces the example from the *History of Arthur*) says that the printed copy of Surrey reads *rashed*, (*avulsus* in Virgil;) "an old word (he adds) evidently formed from the Fr. *Arracher*;" i.e. to root up, to draw, tear, or pull up. G. Douglas renders Impavidus *frangit* telum, "unabasitlie *raschand* the schaft in sounder." *Raschis* (fragores) the Glossary calls a word formed from the sound. It is more probably the A.S. *Hryssan*, *hrissen*, (see To CRUSH,) ruere, corruere, collidere, to rush together or against, to dash or beat together.

To dash, to beat, to bruise, to beat to pieces, to break.

To *rash up hastily* (in Fox) may be,—to dash, beat, knock up hastily; or, to hurry, to despatch hastily; more immediately from *rash*, the adj. *infra*.

Julus, eke, ravish'd [*rash'd*] out of his arme.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

When Arthur saw the earl at that mischief he spurred his horse thitherward; and the first that he encountered he drove down flat to the earth, and the second he took in his arms, and *rashed* him out of the saddle.
History of Arthur of Little Brytayne, p. 83. ed. 1814.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastely *rashed* up at that present, in such shortnesse of time, as in the said booke thou mayst see (gentle reader) declared and signified.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 645. an. 1439.

There Marinell great deeds of armes did shew;
And through the thickest like a lyon flew,
Rashing off helmes, and ryving plates asunder.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

Sir, I mist my purpose in his arme, *rash* his doublet sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his haire.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 6.

——— The king pursude
And furrowed through the thickned troops: as when two chased bores
Turne head 'gainst kennels of hold hounds, and *race* way through their gores.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

RASH, *adj.* RA'SHFUL. RA'SHLY. RA'SHNESS. } Dut. and Ger. *Rasch*, rapidus; Dut. *Roschen*, festinare, properare; from the A. S. *Hryssan*, ruere, proruere, to *rush* forward, to precipitate. And hence the adjective *rash*—

Precipitate, headlong, headstrong; hasty, sudden; being, doing, or acting without foresight or premeditation, caution, or consideration; unforeseeing, unexpecting, unwary, or unaware, uncautious, inconsiderate.

Rash, Fr. *Rasche*,—an eruption, a sudden *rushing* or breaking out.

Rasher, (on the coals,) Fr. *Carbonade*. Skinner says—*rasura laridi*; more probably so called from the *rashness* or haste with which the cookery is despatched.

This bridle bost with gold,
I beare in my left hande,
To holde men backe in *rashest* rage,
Vntil the cause be scand.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

It is well knowen, that *rash* felowes and suche as have no skyll, are made afrayd with false rumors, and stirred to mischief.—*Goldthpe. Caesar, fol.* 160.

Then you with hastie doome
and *rashful* sentence straight,
Will vaunt that women in that
age were all with vertue fraught.
Turberuile. Dispraise of Women that allure and loue not.

With teares for his redresse, I *rashly* to him ran.
Surrey. Complaint of a Dying Louer.

Then the carle began to repent him for his heady *rashnes* but it was too late.—*Hocktyst. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 35.

In her faire eyes two liuing lamps did flame,
Kindled above at th' heuenly Maker's light,
And darted fyrie beames out of the same,
So passing perasnt, and so wondrous bright,
That quite bereav'd the *rash* beholder's sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

The copious flood of speech to many brings
Vntimely death; another *rashly* dyes,
While he vpon his wond'rous strength relyes.
Beaumont. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

Or burnt larke's heeles, or *rashers* raw and greene.
Ben. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 4.

——Take an English man
And cry St. George, and give him but a *rasher*
And you shall have him upon even terms
Defy hogsthead.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain*, Act ii. sc. 2.

In such a time it was as this, that not all the wisdom and power of the Roman senate, nor the wit and eloquence of Cicero, nor the courage and virtue of Brutus, was able to defend their country, or themselves, against the unexperienced *rashness* of a beardless boy, and the loose rage of a voluptuous madman.
Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.

At length the lucky chief who oft had fomid
What vast success his *rasher* darings crown'd,
Who saw how much the fawning gods had done,
Nor would be wanting, when they urged him on,
Fierce and impatient of the tedious stay,
Resolves by night in prove the doubtful way.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

It is better to rest satisfied with an imperfect knowledge of him, by being content with general ideas, than to run the hazard of thinking unworthily of that great Being, by our *rashness* in proceeding to determinate ideas.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 347

His beginnings must be in *rashness*; a noble fault: but time and experience will correct that errour, and tame it into a deliberate and well-weighed courage.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, Ded.

Brown bread, and milk, (but first she skimm'd her bowls,)
And *rashers* of singed bacon on the coals.
Id. The Cock and the Fox.

One gammon of bacon hangs up for a show,
But, for eating a *rasher* of what they take pride in,
They'd as soon think of eating the pan it is fry'd in.
Goldsmith. The Haunch of Venison.

RASP. } It. *Ràspo*; so called (perhaps)
Ra'spas. } from the *rasping* roughness of
Ra'sperry. } the wood.

For it biteth a man's tongue like the wine of *raspes*, when it is drunk.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 97.

There are *raspasses*, and a little berrie which we call among vs blues, which are very good to eate.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 305

Also the like plentie of *raspis berries*, which doe grow in euery place.—*Id. Ib.* p. 151.

Herewith (at hand) taking her home of plentie,
Fill'd with the choyse of every orchard's daintie,
As peares, plums, apples, the sweet *raspis-berry*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

RASP, *v.* } Fr. *Raspe*; It. *Raspàre*; Sp.
Rasp, n. } *Raspar*; Sw. *Raspa*; Dut. and
Ra'spatory. } Ger. *Raspen*, formerly written *ropsen*, from *reib-en*, fricare, to rub; *reiben*, *reps-en*, *rapsen*, and by a common transposition of the letters *ps*, *raspen*. Skinner,—from *rad-ere*, to scrape.

To rub; to rub off, (sc. the rough parts of the surface;) to file.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an entity of sound which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c., so in candles that spit flame if they be wet, so in *rasping*, sneezing, &c.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 123.

This man of nice education hath a feeble stomacke, and (*rasping* since his last meale), doubts whether he should eat of his last meale or nothing.
Bp. Hall. Heaven upon Earth, § 26.

If by the emplaster you discover the fissure, or that the bone continues, you are to *rasp* the contused part the whole length; to which purpose, you ought to be furnished with various sorts of *raspatories*.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 9.

Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they make coarse files, and generally most *raspes* have formerly been made of iron and case-hardened.
Moxon. Mechanical Exercises.

RAT, *n.* } Fr. *Rat*; Sp. *Ratto*; Ger. *Ratte*,
Ra'tsbane. } *ratze*; Dut. *Ratte*; Sw. *Rette*;
Low Lat. *Ratus*, *rattus*. Wachter derives from Ger. *Reissen*; A.S. *Hreddan*, (to rid,) *repere*, q.d. animal *rapax*. A rapacious animal.

Ther was no *raton* of al the route, for al the reame of Fraunce
Tha therete (that durst) have bonde the helle a boute the eatten neche
Ne have it hongid a' boute h' hals.
Piers Plowman, p. 10.

A rybibour and a *ratoner*, a taken and bus knave.
Id. p. 106.

And forth he goth, no lenger wold he tary,
Into the toun unto a poteeary,
And prayed him that he him wolde sell
Some poison, that he might his *ratonus* quell.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,788.

E. Pol. I hate inclesure, I.
It is the humour of a distress'd *rat*.
Davenant. The Wits, Act iv. sc. 1.

Wherefore (writes he) you see by the example of the Romans, that playes are *rats-bane* to government of common-weales, and that players by the indgement of them are infamous persons.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act iv. sc. 1.

RATCH. Perhaps from the Ger. *Riech-en*, odorem spirare, et odorem percipere; and applied to—

A dog, that hunts by *scent*. See Brach; and *Rache* in Jamieson.

Whiche after golde maketh chase and sute
With his brocours, that renne aboute
Liche vnto *ratches* in a route
Suche luere is none aboute grounde,
Whiche is not of the *ratches* founde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The pope and bysshoppes hunt the wilde deare, the fox, and the hare, in their closed parkes, wythe great cryes, and hornes blowinge, with houndes and *ratche* running.
Fryth. Works, p. 100.

As they ryde talkynge,
A *ratch* ther come flyngynge
Overtwert the way,
Thanne seyde old and yonge,
From her first gynnynge,
They ne sawe honde never so gay.
Lybeaus. Disconus. Ritson, vol. ii.

RATE, *n.* } *Rate*, n. *aliquid ratum*; past
Rate, *v.* } part. of *re-or*, *ratus*; and upon the
Ra'table. } noun is formed the verb,—
Ra'tably. } To reckon, to compute, to
Ra'ter. } value, fix, or settle the value; to estimate, to place to the account; to impute, to lay to the charge; to fix, to settle, to apportion, the quantity or quality; the proportion, the degree.

And God was in Crist reconneciellinge to him the world, not *rettynge* [*reputans*] to hem her gilts, and puttide in us the word of reconneciling.—*Wiclif.* 2 *Corynth.* c. 5.

Ye have an annual stipend and an ordinarie fee from Cesasr; and it is *rated* out vnto you by a playn rule howe muche or litel ye ought to require of the people for any duetie.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

Because they came long before into the vyneyards, they thought that after yt *rate* of the time, they should receyue greater wages for yᵗ duies worke.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 20.

As many as shal haue doen their feithful transil, shalbe crouned with glorie and honour in the kingdome of heaue according to the quantitee or *rate* of yr fruict, which thei haue brought and encreased in the Lordes vineyard.
Id. Luke, c. 19.

And they shall not adventure hereafter any greater summe, then *ratably* according to their proportion of this their first adventure.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 138.

When she *rates* things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *reason* she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she *understanding* is.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 25.

He chaunst to come where those two ladies late,
Omylia and Amoret, abode,
Both in full sad and sorrowfull estate;
The one right feeble through the evill *rate*
Of food, which in her duresse she had found.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*;
And in the midst of them a goodly mayd
(Even in the lap of womanhood) there sate.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 11.

But I collect out of the abbay books of Burton, that 20 Ore were *ratable* to two markes of silver.
Camden. Remaines. Money.

They part their prisoners, passing them for debt,
And in their ransom *ratably* accord;
To a prince of ours, a page of theirs they set,
And a French lacquey to an English lord.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

The wise *rater* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over them.
Whitlock. Manners of the English, p. 11.

Nor will the purity which is inseparable from it, ever let us know what the vast and sinking expenses of lewdness and uncleanness are. In a word, it is vice only that is the chargeable thing, it is only shame and repentance that men buy at such costly *rates*.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

The wretch who slights the bounties of the skies,
And sinks, while favour'd with the means to rise,
Shall find them *rated* to their full amount,
The good he scorned all carried to account.
Cowper. Truth.

A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased in equal degree, is clearly the most equitable method.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 19.

RATE, *v.* } A. S. *Hreth-ian*, sævire, to scold.
Ra'ting, *n.* } See Wrath.
To speak *vratifully* to; to scold, to chide.

——But yet by Seint Thomas
Me reweth sore of hendy Nicholas
He shal be *rated* of his studying,
If that I may, by Jesus, heven, king.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3458.

Then when the time came of his appearance befor the chancellor, he threatned him gricuously, reuiling and *rating* him as though he had bin a dog.—*Fox. Martyrs*, an. 1536.

But chiefely Paridell his hart did grate
To beare him threaten so despightfully,
As if he did a dogge in kenell *rate*
That durst not bay back.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 9.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty *rating* the child for it, which makes him not sufficiently distinguish whether your dislike be not more directed to him than his fault.
Locke. Of Education, s. 77.

The good woman on her return, finding her cakes all burnt, *rated* the king (Alfred) very severely, and upbraided him, that he always seemed very well pleased to eat her warm cakes, though he was thus negligent in toasting them.
Hume. History of England, vol. i. c. 2.

RATH, or } A. S. *Rath*, *rathor*, *rathost*, celer,
Rathe. } velox; Dut. *Rade*; Ger. *Rad*;
Ra'thely. } Sw. *Rad*; in A.S. also *Red*, or
Ra'ther. } *hrade*, *hrathe*, ready; *rathe*, from
Ra'thest. } the verb *hrad-ian*, properare, accelerare, to hasten, to accelerate, to be or make ready. And, thus, *rathe*,—

Speedy, quick, soon, early; *rather*, adj. earlier, sooner, prior, anterior; adv. sooner, more promptly, more eagerly, more willingly.

The bode was sent to *rathe*, the messenger com onersome.
R. Brunne, p. 87.

He regned fiftene gere, and died alle to *rathe*.—*Id.* p. 9.

Steuen stoutly deles, in stedes thor he kennes,
That ageyn him holdes kasteles, an thum *rothely* rennes.
Id. p. 113.

To scrue that lady heely, bothe late and *rothe*.
Piers Plowhmun, p. 173.

Bote ge ryse the *rothere*. and *rathe* gow to worche
Shal no greyn that here greweth, gladen gow at neede.
Id. p. 134.

Nay by Crist quath conscience. conge me *rather*
Bete reson rede me thrie *rother* wich deye.—*Id.* p. 64.

This is he that I seyde of, aftir me is comun a man, which was made biforc me, for he was *rather* than I.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 1.

But Petir and Jeon answeriden and seidon to hem, if it be rightful in the sight of God to heere ghou *rather* than God, deme ghe.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 4

O dere cosin min Dan John, she saide,
What sileth you so *rathe* for to arise?
Chaucer. The Shipmennes Tale, v. 130,200.

For he was after traitour to the toun
Of Troy alas, they quitte him out to *rathe*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

For *rather* or he shulde faile
With nicromance he wolde assaile,
To make his incantacion. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

And commonliche in every nede
The worst speche is *rathest* herde.
And leued, till it be answerde.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Thus fortune's will was vnto me
All thing that I would haue:
But all to *rathe*, alas! the while,
She built on such a ground.—*Hyatt. The Lover waileth, &c.*

Tob *rathe* out off by practise criminall
Of secrete foes. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 3.

The *rather* lambes bene starved with cold,
All for their maister is hustlesse and old.
Id. The Shepheard's Calender. Februarie.

——— I'd *rather* have that man [Cato]
Approve my deeds, than worlds for my admiress.
Addison. Cato, Act ii. sc. 1.

These injunctions of the suspension of the labours of the lower ranks are universally and perpetually in force, in all parts of the world, and in all ages; the *rather*, as they are no less calculated for the benefit of the higher than the comfort of the lower orders.—*Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

RATH, from the context, appears to have been a round hill, made *ready* or prepared, "strongly trenched and throwne up, and ordained" for assembling.

There is a great use amongst the Irish, to make great assemblies together upon a *rath* or hill there to parlie (as they say) about matters and wrongs betwixte township and township, or one privat person and another.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

RA'TIFY, *v.* Fr. *Ratifier*; It. *Ratificare*; Sp. *Ratificar*; Low Lat. *Ratificare, ratum* facere, *ratihabere, ratum* habere; (see RATE;) to make or cause, to have or hold, (any thing to be) fixed or settled.
RATIFICA'TION.
RA'TIFIER.
RATHABI'TION.

To settle, to affirm or confirm, to establish, to assure or secure, to warrant.

We declare and ordein that eche of the saied kynges on his partie shall *ratifie*, confirme, and approve all and every the chapiters and articles above saied.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 11.

The kyng of Englād sent Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, master of his horses, & Doctor Sāpson, to Bononie, for the *ratifeacion* of the league concluded at Cambray.
Id. Ib. an. 21.

Pray to the blacke-cloud-gathering god, [Idæan Jove,] that views
All Troy, and all her miseries; that he will digne to use
His most lov'd bird, to *ratifie* thy hopes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

That all stage-players were consecrated unto Bacchus as well as these their stage-playes, is a plenary *ratification* of my minors truth, to whiche our owne experience must subscribe.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 7.

Antiquity forgot, custome not knowne,
The *ratifiers* and props of every word.
They cry, choose we; Laertes shall be king.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 5.

In matters criminal, *ratihabition* or approving of the act does always make the approver guilty.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. 1.

If I have willed it [a crime] directly and caus'd it to be done knowingly, or by some casuality which I at any time ma'd to that purpose, I am liable to all the evil that can be consequent to that sin: but if I be guilty only by *ratihabition*, that is, if really I did not command it, effect, or cause it to be affected, but only rejoice in it and use it when it is done, then my *ratihabition* is ordinarily (though very evil) yet much less than the other action.—*Id. Ib.*

You judge yourself, and I but keep record,
In place of law, while you pronounce the word.
Take your desert the death you have decreed,
I seal the doom, and *ratify* the deed.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

When our Saviour came to give a new law, though he did not abolish all the ceremonial laws of Moses, yet the law of the ten commandments he seems to have *ratified* and confirmed, and consequently that law which concerns the observation of a Sabbath.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

Doubt you my oath? yet more my faith to try,
A solemn compact let us *ratify*,
And witness ev'ry power that rules the sky.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

We never are satisfied with our opinions, whatever we may pretend, till they are *ratified* and confirmed by the suffrages of the rest of mankind.—*Reynolds, Dis.* 7.

RATIONAL, *adj.* Fr. *Rational*; It. *Razionale*; Sp. *Razonable*; Lat. *Rationalis*, from the Lat. *Ratio*. See REASON.
RA'TIONALIST.
RA'TIONALLY.
RATIONA'LITY.
RATIO'CINATE, *v.* *Reasonable*; endued with *reason*, having the use or power of *reason*; consistent with, agreeable to right *reason*, or sound sense, or understanding.
RATIOCINA'TION.
RATIO'CINATIVE.

That parte of phisycke called *rationall*, wherby is declared the faculties or powers of the body, the causes, accidentes, and tokens of syckenesses, can nat always be sure, without some experience.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. iii. c. 25.

But moral philosophy was his chiefest end; for the *rational*, the natural, and mathematicks, (the which he had greatly studied,) they were but simple pastimes in comparison of the other.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 984.

The empirical philosophers are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store. The *rationalists* are like the spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels. But give me a philosopher who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue.—*Bacon. Apophthegms.*

Yea, the highest and most improved parts of *rationality* are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious imagination; and submit to its obstinate and delusory dictamens.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 11.

Amongst [the Persians] the religious rites are performed *rationally* by those that are ingenious, whilest the superficial vulgar look no further in the observation of them, than the external symbol or ceremony.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 315.

Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinate* will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon.
Sir W. Petty. Advice to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 22.

Let degenerated nature then fee her best advocate at this barre, he can but plead shape, speech, *ratiocination* to make himselfe no beast.—*Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.*

The conjunction of images with affirmations and negations, which make up propositions, and the conjunction of propositions one to another, and illation of conclusions upon them, is *ratiocination* or discourse.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 50.

Some concentions are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premisses that the conclusion is attained *quasi per saltum*, and without any thing of *rationinative* process, and as the eye sees his objects immediately and without any previous discourse.—*Id. Ib.* p. 51.

Can those then be enthusiasts who profess to follow reason? Yes, undoubtedly, if by reason they mean only conceits. Therefore such persons are now commonly called rensonists and *rationalists*, to distinguish them from true reasoners or *rational* inquirers.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 67.

One attribute may perhaps *rationally* be considered as prior in conception to another, and existence as prior to all.
Id. Ib. vol. iv. p. 447.

For nature by her subtlety oftentimes transcends and illudes the greatest subtlety of human *ratiocinations*.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 424.

Now in this consists the *ratio* and essential ground of the gospel doctrine.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

With piety begins all good on earth;
'Tis the first-born of *rationality*.
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

The schoolmen make a third act of the mind which they call *ratiocination*, and we may stile it the generation of a judgement from others actually in our understanding.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 11. s. 13.

RA'TTLE, *v.* Dut. *Ratelen*, strepere, garrire; *ratelen*, garrulus; to make a noise, to chatter. It is the dim. of *rate*, to scold.

To scold, to chide; to speak noisily, loudly, or clamorously; to make a noise, din, or clamour. (Used generally of the noise from the collision of hard substances, as of stones.)

Balde Rupile he *rattles* up
To combat if he dares.—*Drant. Horace*, b. i. Sat. 7.

Where as commonlie by the *rattling* of his bones within the toome is portended the death of popes, as the common report goeth.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 151. an. 1066.

And off my mourning-robes: grief, to the grave,
For I have gold, and therefore will be brave:
In silks I'll *rattle* it of every colour.
Cook. Green. Tu quoque.

But hereafter when his force
Shall wield the *rattle* and the horse,
Twill ravish the delighted sense
To view the sports of innocence.
Cartwright. To Mr. W. B.

The dissolutenesse of our lascivious, impudent, *rattle*-paced gadding females now is such, as if they had purposely studied to appropriate to themselves king Solomon's memorable character.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act v.

——— She said, and vanished from her place,
The shoal of arrows shook, and *rattled* in their case.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Whose frenzies must be reconciled
With drums and *rattles* like a child.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2.

Its humble method nothing has of fierce,
But hates the *rattling* of a lofty verse.
Their native beauty pleases, and excites,
And never with harsh sounds the ear affrights.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, c. 2.

They revolted from him while the peals of thunder that proclaimed his descent on the mountain *rattled* in their ears, and while he dictated his laws to them.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 3. *On Monotheism.*

Whoo swift the harpies to their prey return,
As swift Astolpho to the *rattling* horn
His lips applies. *Hoole. Orlando Furioso*, b. xxxiii.

In the churches and chapels which adjoin the public streets, the sharp *rattle* of the whirling phaeton, and the graver *rumble* of the loaded waggon, mixed with the oaths and imprecations of the bawling drivers, disturb the congregation, and stun the voice of the preacher.
Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

RA'VAGE, *v.* Fr. *Ravager, ravir.* See RAP, or RAPE, to reave, to tear away. See also RAVEN, and RAVISH.
RA'VAGER.
RA'VISH.

To reave or rob; to plunder, to despoil, to lay waste.

We come not, mighty queen, an hostile band,
With sword and fire, and *ravaging* the land,
To bear your spoils triumphant to the shore.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. i.

Perhaps, when flames their dreadful *ravage* make,
Or groaning earth shall from the centre shake,
When blasting Ætna the rising harvest seize,
Or nations sicken with some dire disease.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. viii.

Be nam'd victorious *ravagers* no more!
Vanish, ye human comets! shrink your blaze!
Ye that your glory to your terrors owe.
Thomson. To the Memory of Lord Talbot.

Lewis the fourteenth *ravaged* defenceless countries with armies sufficient to conquer them, if they had been prepared to resist.—*Bolingbroke. State of Europe*, Let. 7.

Whilst oft in whirls the mad tornadoe flies,
Mingling the *ravaged* landscape with the skies.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

From hill to hill the beacon's rousing blaze
Spreads wide the hope of plunder and of praise;
The fierce Croatian, and the wild Hussar,
With all the sons of *ravage*, crowd the war.
Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.

RAVE, *v.* Fr. *Resver, ravasser, ravacher*; Dut. *Reven, revelen*, delirare, errare. Menage declares it difficult to discover the origin of this word, and writes to little purpose. It is to act as one *reaved* or *bereaved*, (sc.) of his reason or understanding; and, thus—
RA'VER.
RA'VING, *n.*

To move, act, or talk insanely, unreasonably, senselessly, madly, furiously, deliriously.

Ye ben so wild, it seemeth as if ye *rave*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Now cometh hasadrie with his spertenauntes, as tables and *raffes*, of which cometh deceit, false ethes, chidings, and all *raving*, blaspheming, and renoying of God, &c.
Id. The Persones Tale.

So they began for to *rave*,
That he hym selfe was fayne to save.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raved*, and not wist what he sayde.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 25.

Whence came that stoppyng of her throte, that *rauyng*, those grenous panges, &c.—*Id. Ib.* p. 285.

His bowre is in the bottom of the maine,
Under a mightie rocke, gainst which doe *rave*
The roring billowes in their prond disdaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

——— Pensive Winter, cheer'd by him,
Sits by the social fire, and happy hears
Th' excluded tempest idly *rave* along.
Thomson. Autumn.

Through wisdom, she refuses to submit
To wisdom's rules, and *raves* to prove her wit.
Young, Sat. 5.

Could I believe Lorenzo's system true,
In this black channel would my *ravings* run.
Id. Complaint, Night 7.

RA'VEL, *v. Ravelen,* (Hol.); *intricare,* (Kilian.) To *ravel* appears to be a dim. of *reave,* and to mean, to tear or pull asunder, (sc.) any thing complex or complicate, and, thus, to unfold, to disclose: It has also acquired an opposite usage, from the same meaning; (to tear or pull asunder; (sc.) any thing whole or entire; into shreds, into ragged particles; and, hence,) to pull or put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to perplex, to entangle:

See UNRAVEL.

Another part became the well of sense,
The tenter well-arm'd feeling brain, from whence
Those slimy strings, which do our bodies tie,
Are *ravell'd* out. *Donne. Progress of the Soul.*

Cun. Shelter, shelter:—If you be seen,
All's *ravell'd* out again.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, act v. sc. 1.

Rich. Must I doe soe? and must I *ravell* out
My weaued vp follies.—*Shakespeare. Rich. II.* Act iv. sc. 1.

Let him make you to *ravell* all this matter out,
That I essentially am not in madnesse,
But made in craft. *Id. Hamlet,* Act iii. sc. 4.

Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They *ravel* more still less resolved.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

If then such praise the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;
What glory's due to him who could divide
Such *ravell'd* interests? has the knot untyd?
Waller. To the King.

The fiction pleas'd! their loves I long chide:
The night still *ravell'd* what the day reeew'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

Now, to perplex the *ravell'd* noose,
As each a different way pursues,
While sullen or loquacious strife
Promis'd to hold them on for life,
That dire disease, &c.
Goldsmith. The Double Transformation.

RA'VELINE. Fr. *Ravelin;* It. *Rivellino;* Sp. *Rebellin.*

This book will live, it hath a genius; this
Above his reader or his praiser is.—
Hence, then, profane; here needs no words' expence
In bulwarks, *ravlins,* ramparts for defence.
B. Jonson. On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

——— One tombe for all, for ever let no peace,
Circling the pile without the field; et which we will erect
Wals, and a *raveling,* that may safe our fleet and us protect. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad,* b. vii.

RA'VEN, *v.* Fr. *Ravineux.* See RAVAGE, and the words there referred to.
RA'VENER.
RA'VENING, *n.* To *reave* or tear away; to seize by violence, to destroy or devour; to prey upon.
RA'VENINGLY.
RA'VENOUS.
RA'VENOUSLY. *Ravenous,*—eager for prey or plunder; voraciously hungry.
RA'VENOUSNESS.
RA'VIN.

Raven, (the bird,)—A. S. *Hrafn;* so called from its *ravenous* disposition.

Ravine,—Fr. *Ravine,* i.e. *riven,* or *reaven,* a rift, a hollow formed by *riving* or tearing, (sc.) a course, a passage.

He ye war of false prophetis, that comen to you in clothingis of sheep, but withynne forth thei ben as wolves of *raveynge.*—*Wiclif. Matthew,* c. 7.

Beware of false prophetes, whiche come to you in shepes clethynge, but inwardlye they are *raueynge* wolves.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And feele ghe this thing in ghou which also in Crist Iesus, that whanne he was in the fourme of God demyde not *raueyne* that hymself were euene to God.
Wiclif. Filipensis, c. 2.

And the farisee stood and preiede by himsilf these thingis: and seyde, God I do thankingis to thee, for y am not as ethir men, *raueynouris,* unjuste, aucutreris; as also this puplican.—*Id. Luke,* c. 17.

That is to say, the foules of *rauine*
Were highest set, and than the foules smale.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowls.

We scorne soche *raueners,* and henters of feuliest thynges.
Id. Boecius, b. i.

And *rauinish* yelow is her sounitresse.
Id. A Ballad Pleasant.

The fiueon whiche fleeth *rauage,*
And suffreth no thynge in the waie,
Wherof that he male take his prale:
Is not more set vpon *rauyne*
Than thilke man. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And so the tyranne *rauener,*
When that she was in his power,
And he therto saw tyme and place,
As he that lost hath all grace,
Forgate he was a wedded man,
And in a rage on hir he ran,
Right as a wolfe, that taketh his praye.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And clepen hym in to this dale
A *rauen,* by whom yet men male
Take eviidence, when he crieth,
That come mishap it signifieth. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

So yt his mouable goodys were spoyled and *rauenyd* amonge yt kynges offycers.—*Fabyan,* vol. i. c. 237.

Exhorte all the cytiezens to loyne in one against these straungers, *raueners,* and destroyers of your countrey.
Hall. Henry VIII. an. 8.

Now do ye Pharisees, make clean the outeide of the cup and of the platter: but your inwarde partes are full of *rauenyge* and wyckednes.—*Biblle, 1551. Luke,* c. 11.

Liguirie somtymes is *auidē* and *helluosē,* that is, griedily and *raueningly,* or gluttonously to devour very much.
Udal. Flowres, fol. 98.

And for he wolde haue the *rauenous* bestes destroyed through his lande, he caused Ludwallis, prynce or kynge of Walys, to yelde to hym yerely, by ways of trybute, cee. veluys.—*Fabyan,* vol. i. c. 192.

So greate a hatred toward the Romayns badde the greadie *rauenousness* of their prouoncialles, the pollyng and shauing of their tolle gatherers, the wrongfull deiyng in sutes, and controuersies of the lawe of their officers, rooted in the hartes of them all.—*Goldyng. Justine,* fol. 146.

What herce or steed, said he, should he have dight,
But he entombed in the *raven* or the kight!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

As when a gryfon, seized of his pray,
A dragon fiers encountreth in his flight,
Through wident syre, making his ydle way,
That would his rightfull *rauine* rend away.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 5.

——— Our natures doe pursue
Like rats that *rauyn* down their proper bane,
A thirsty euill.—*Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.* Act ii. sc.3.

——— Maw, and gulfe
Of the *rauin'd* salt-sea shark.—*Id. Macbeth,* Act iv. sc.1.

——— Better t'were
I met the *rauine* lyon when he roar'd
With sharpe constraint of hunger.
Id. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iii. sc. 2.

That he, his fellowes, nor their dogs should graze
The *rav'ner* from their flockes.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

And as keene dogs keepe sheep in cotes, or folds of hurdles bound:
And grin at every breach of ayre, enviouse of all that moves:
Still listning when the *ravenous* beast stalks through the hilly groves. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad,* b. x.

Whence timorous beasts, through hills and lawns pursued,
By artful shifts the *ravening* foe eludo.
Blackmore. The Creation, b. vii.

For with hot *rauine* fir'd, ensanguin'd man
Is now become the lion of the plain.
And worse. *Thomson. Spring.*

And the hoarse *raven* on the blasted bough,
By croaking from the left presag'd the coming blow.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 1.

The curiosity of the one, like the hunger of the other, devours *ravenously* and without distinction whatever falls in its way, but neither of them digests.
Bolingbroke. Of studying History, Let. 4.

His plumes were inky black, of vast extent:
His hooky claws on spoil and *rauine* bent.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxxiii.

RA'VISH, *v.* Fr. *Ravir,* to *reave* or tear away. See RAP or RAPE.
RA'VISHING, *n.* RAVEN, &c. and ENRAVISH.
RA'VISHINGLY. To *reave* or tear away; to hear or carry or hurry away, (to ravage;) to transport, to entrance; to affect or move, with ecstasy, with excess of delight or pleasure; to bear or carry off forcibly, violently; to force, to violate.
RA'VISHMENT.

And the nunne then *ravished* from hence were dryven.
B. Chaucer. Legender, p. 579.

Hure araye wit hure rychesse, *rauesheds* myn herte.
Piers Ploughman, p. 24.

And fro the daies of Ion baptist til now the kyngdom of hevence suffrith violence, and violent men *rauysche* it.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 11.

And I woot such a man whethir in bodi or out of bodi I woot, God woot, that he was *rauysched* into paradise, and herde priuy wordis which it is not leful to a man to spēke.
Id. 2 Cor. c. 12.

And it was don to me as I turnyde aghen into Ierusalem and preide in the temple that I was maad in *rauyschīg* of soule.—*Id. Dedis,* c. 22.

This January is *ravished* in a trance,
At every time he loketh in hire face.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9624.

Thou governour with drawe and restreine the *rauishing* flodes.—*Id. Boecius,* b. i.

The generall being *rauished* with the suddaine ioy of this report as a man that hath escaped a great danger of the enemie, doth breake out into an insolent kinde of bragging of his valour at sea.—*Hackluyt. Voyages,* vol. iii. p. 595.

Sore were all their mindes *rauished* with feare, that in maner half beside themselves, they said, &c.
Goldinge. Caesar, fol. 173.

Brutus, Colatinus, Lucretius, and other nobles of the cittie, at the last braste out, and takynge occasion of the *rauishement,* all thoughe the king were therto not partie, they vtterly expulsed him for ever out of the cittie.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 5.

At last, quite *rauisht* with delight to heare
The royall ofspring of his natiue land,
Cryde out: Deare countrey! o how dearely deare
Ought thy remembrance and perpetuall band
Be to thy foster childe.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene,* b. ii. c. 11.

Is justice fled from heaven? Can that permit
A foul deformed *rauisher* to sit
Upon her virgin cheek, and pull from thence
The rose-buds in their maidee excellence!
Carew. Upon the Sickness of E. S.

A man that hath not experienced the contentments of innocentive piety, the sweetnesses that dew the soul by the influencies of the spirit, and the *rauishings* that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inward man, will hardly believe there are such objectations that can be bid in godlinces.—*Feltham,* pt. ii. Res. 66.

And heard within, the goddesse eleuate
A voice diuine, as at her web she wrought.
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought;
As all the housiwiveries of Deities are.
To heare a voice, so *rauishingly* rare.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

But the faire lady, overcommon ought
Of huge affection, did in pleasure melt,
And in sweet *rauishment* pour'd out her sprightl.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Who now but Palamon exults with joy,
And *rauished* Arcite seems to touch the sky.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

——— He lov'd the knight,
But sovereign monarchs are the source of right,
Mov'd by the damsel's tears and common cry,
He doomed the brutal *ravisher* to die.
Id. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

RAW, *adj.* Dut. *Rouw;* Ger. *Roh;* Sw. *Rou;* immaturus, crudus; the same word as Dut. *Rouw;* Ger. *Rauh;* Sw. *Rou;* asper, rudis, imperfectus, infectus; A. S. *Hreow,* crudus; *hruh, hruhge,* asper, *rough.* See ROUGH.
RA'WISH.
RA'WLY.
RA'WNESS.

Rough or *rude,* imperfect, unfinished, undone; undressed; imperfect, immature, unripe, unseasoned; untried, inexperienced, unskilled; *rough* or *rude,* harsh, bleak.

The blonde ran downe *raw*
Upon the auter stone. *Skelton. Were the Hawke.*

Contrarywise in a colde stomake, the litell heate is suffocate with grosse meate, and the fine meate left *raw,* for lacke of conection.—*Sir T. Elyot. Costel of Helth,* b. ii. c. 29.

No newelie practised workhippinges aliweth he for hyn, but vtterlye abhorreth them all as thinges *raue* and unsauoryc.—*Bale. Image,* pt. ii.

Thus muche did the Lorde Iesus speake vnder a figure qualifying and tempering his woordes to the *rauenesse* of his disciples, whiche *rauenes* he suffred for these causes to remaine a long season in them.—*Udal. Luke,* c. 22.

Hom. Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you;—though, I know, to divide him inventorially, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory; and yet but *raw* neither, in respect of his quick sail.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet,* Act v. sc. 2.

Some [crying] vpon their children *rawly* left.
Id. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 1.

Why in that *rawnesse* left you wife and childe?
Those precious motiues, those strong knots of loue,
Without leaue-taking. *Id. Macbeth,* Act iv. sc. 3.

Who was to weel a wretched wearish elfe,
With hollow eyes and *rawbone* cheekes forspent,
As if he had in prison long bene pent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

Anon. Alas! how should I do otherwise, that lie all night with such a *raw-boned* skeleton as memory, and run all day on his errands?—*Brewer. Lingua,* Act iii. sc. 2.

And what does it signify for the observator to set his *raw* conceptions and fond reasonings upon the meaning of a word, against such valuable authorities.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 27.

I warn'd thee, but in vain, for well I knew
What perile youthful ardour would pursue:
That boiling blood would carry thee too far;
Young as thou wert to dangers, raw to war.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. 11.

RAY, *n.* } See RADIANT. Fr. *Ray, rayer;*
RAY, *v.* } It. *Rāggio, raggiāre;* Sp. *Rayo,*
RA'YLESS. } *rayar;* from the Lat. *Radius, ra-*
RA'YOU. } *diare.*

To throw forth or eject; to shoot forth; to emit lines or beams of light; to enlighten; to mark, to streak or stripe (with such lines); to *radiate*, (qv.)

Rays,—is applied by our old poets to the eyes of ladies; from the lustre that darts from them.

If he will make sleepe alite,
Of downe of pure doues white,
I woll yeue him a feather bed,
Raied with gold, and right well clad,
In fine blacke sattin d'outre mere.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

A bird all fedred blew and greene,
With bright *rayes* like gold betweene,
As small thred ouer every joynt. *Id. Ib.*

The *rayes* or beames issuyng from the eyen of her, whom ye have chosen, with the remẽbrance of her incomparable vertues, hath thrilled through out the middes of my hart.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. ii. c. 12.

And now, though on the sunne I drive,
Whose fervent flame all thinges decales,
His beames in brightnesse may not strive,
With light of your swete golden *raies*.
Surrey. The Constante Lover lamenteth.

And now (with care) I can record those dayes,
And call to mind the quiet lyfe I led,
Before I first beheld thy golden *rayes*
When thine vntruelth yet troubled not my bed.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholmew of Bathe.

For when she spied my ladies golden *rayes*
Into the clouds,
Her head she shroudes,
And shamed to shine where she her beames displaies.
Id. A Mooneshyne.

There did this luckless mayd seven months abide,
Ne ever evening saw, ne morning's *ray*,
Ne ever from the day the night descride,
But thought it all one night, that did no boure divide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view;
But shining christall, which from top to base
Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.
Id. Vision of Bellay.

Methinks I see his mountain spirit, freed
From tangling earth, regain the realms of day,
Its native country, whence, to bless mankind,
Eternal Goodness, on this darksome spot,
Had *ray'd* it down a while.
Thomson. To the Memory of Lord Talbot.

You object "that he describes this very doctrine in a way directly condemned by Justin Martyr, and even by Athanasius himself, for Gnostic or Sabellian; making the Holy Ghost an emanation like a *ray* shot forth from the sun, flowing from it and returning to it.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 73.

Bodies, in respect of light, may be divided into three sorts: first those that emit rays of light, as the sun and fixt stars; secondly, those that transmit the *rays* of light, as the air; thirdly, those that reflect the *rays* of light, as iron, earth, &c. The first are called luminous, the second pellucid, and the third opake.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 11.

Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne,
In *rayless* majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.
Young. Night Thoughts, Night 1.

RAY, *n.* } A. S. *Wrig-an;* to *wrie*, to cover,
RAY, *v.* } to cloak; *ray* or *array* is applied
RA'MENT. } both to the dressing of the body of an individual, and to the dressing of a body of armed men, (Tooke.)

To *wrie*, *ray*, or *array* is,—to cover, to cloak, to dress, to set in order.

To *ray* or *beray*,—to cover, (sc.) with dirt, with filth; and thus, consequentially,—

To dirty, to befoul; to bespatter with dirt.

Now ben the priestis pokes so wide
Men must enlarge the vestiment,
The holy gospell they doen hide
For the contrarien in *raiment*.
Chaucer. The Plowmannes Tale, pt. III.

I shal leane him [Tindall] for hys part a whyle in the myre in whiche hymselfe hath overthrown hys matter, and shall shew you shortly how angrely he ryseth vp and royally *rayed* in dirt.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 614.

Cesar placed his footemen in battell *ray* before his camp.
Goldings. Cesar, fol. 223.

Pitifull spectacle of deadly smart,
Beside a bubling fountain low she lay,
Which shee increased with her bleeding hart,
And the cleane waves with purple gore did *ray*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

From his soft eyes the tears he wypt away,
And from his face the filth that did it *ray*.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 5.

Gru. Pie, fie on all tired jades, on all mad masters, and all *foule weies*: was euer man so beaten? was euer man so *raide*? was euer man so weary?
Shakespeare. The Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 1.

The wyld wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin, doolfull, desolate,
With ruffled *rayments*, and ayre blubbred face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Isab. Too good for you: do you think to famish me,
Or keep me like an alms-woman in such *rayment*,
Such poor unhandsome weeds?
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleased, Act i. sc. 1.

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies,
And is of least advantage when she dies.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

RE, in composition, means *ere*, before; as to *re-act*, (sc.) any thing acted *before*; and consequentially, to act again.—It may be prefixed to verbs or nouns, as need may require.

RE-ACCE'SS. *Ad*, and *ced-ere*, cessum, to go. *Access*,—motion to or towards, again; return.

For to let passe the quailing and withering of all things by the *recesse*, and their reviving and resurrection (as it were) by the *recessus* of the sunne: I am of opinion that the sap in trees so precisely follows the motion of the sun, that it never rests, but is in continual agitation as the sun it selfe.—*Hakewell. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 1.

RE-ACCU'SE, *v. Ad, causa*, a cause, a charge.

To bring again a *cause*, or *case*, or charge against.

—— Who *re-accus'd*
Norfolk, for words of treason he had ut'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. 1.

REACH, *v.* } Dut. *Reychen, rechen;* Ger.
REACH, *n.* } *Reichen;* Sw. *Rac-a;* A. S.
REA'CHING, *n.* } *Rec-an;* Goth. *Rakyan*, tendere, extendere, porrigere; and,
REA'CHER. } consequentially, *attingere.*
REA'CHLESS. }

To extend, to stretch out, to hold forth, to produce, to prolong; to stretch out to, and, consequentially, to touch, to take; to attain, to arrive at. Also, to stretch or strain, as in sickness.

To *reach*, v. (met.) is sometimes used as equivalent to *overreach* or *outreach*; and *reach*, the noun, in a similar manner.

In armes is ther none that to thie renoun *reches*.
R. Brunne, p. 195.

A trestille Edward *raught*, that heuy was of pais. [poise.]
Id. p. 229.

By hym that *raughte* on rode, quath Reson to the kynge.
Piers Plowman, p. 73.

Her tresses yellow, and long straughten,
Unto her heeles downe they *raughten*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Wherein alas, from me was *raught*
Myne owne free choyce and quiet minde.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Loose of Liberty by Loue.

After thys when he cryed agayn, I am a thyrsty: there raune one vnto him, and *raughte* hym a spounge full of vinegar, fastened to a rede.—*Vdal. Mark*, c. 15.

If chaunce ill lucke me hyther brought,
Ill fortune me that day befoll,
When first my bowe from the pynne I *raughte*,
For Hector's sake, the Greekes to quell.
Ascham. Schole for Shootinge, b. i.

I would not have it thought hereby,
The dolphin swimme I meane to teache,
Nor yet to learne the fauleon fly:
I row not so farre past my *reache*.
Vncertaine Auctors. They of the meane Estate are happiest.

They pluckyng swift their dres, that night and day do tyre
their lims,
And *reaches* long they win.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. viii.

They do yeld a decoction singular good for such as *reach* and spit up blood.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 18.

His wonder far exceeded reason's *reach*,
That he began to doubt his dazeled sight,
And oft of error did himselfe appeach.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

For he [Agis] seemed to be a man of great *reach*, and is renowned in the histories for a most wise and sage prince.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 830.

The ashes of the said barke given in wine hote is greatly commended for the *reaching* and spitting of blood.
Id. Plinie, b. xxiv. c. 4.

Maybe she might in stately stanzas frame
Stories of ladies, and adventrous knights,
To raise her silent and ingenuous name
Unto a *reachless* pitch of praises hight.
Hall. A Defence to Envy.

Reaching above our nature does no good,
We must fall back to our old flesh and blood.
Dryden. Essay on Satire.

The silver Phea's glittering rills they lost,
And skimm'd along by Elis' sacred coast,
Then cautious through the rocky *reacher* wind,
And turning sudden, shun the death designed.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

Being at liberty to indulge himself in all the immunities of a political state, of the *reach* of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; out of the *reach* of shame, he has been confident.
Johnson. Falkland Islands.

RE-ACT, *v.* } Lat. *Agere, actum*, to do.
REA'CTION. } To *act* or do again, or back
REA'CTIVE. } upon; to operate upon again; to return or remit the *action* or operation.

For if this were true, then would every *reactive* that suffered and *re-acted* motion, especially *polite* bodies, as looking-glasses, have something both of sense and of understanding in them.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 731.

Whence it is plain that alwaies corporeal *re-action* or collision precedes perception, and that every perception is a kind of feeling, which lasts so long as this resistance or impress of motion lasts.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, Pref.

For sense being nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather *re-action* of a body pressed upon by another body, it will follow that all the matter in the world has in some manner or other the power of sensation.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 12.

But, if the son *re-acts* the father's crimes
And shares the lineal guilt of former times,
How curst am I, on whose unhappy race
The feast of Tantalus entailed disgrace.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. 1.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock and loud *reactive* hill.
Blackmore. Creation, b. vii.

Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells
Of homogeneal and discordant springs
And principles: of causes how they work
By necessary laws their sure effect;
Of action and *reaction*.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

READ, *v.* } Dut. and Ger. *Reden*; A. S.
READ, *n.* } *Ræden, ared-ian, ared-ian,*
REA'DER. } *rædian, ge-ræd-ian.* See *Wach-*
REA'DING, *n.* } *ter* and *Lye.*
REA'DABLE. }

A word of very various and extensive application, deduced from the radical meaning,—to put or place *before*.

To place, to lay before, to be, have, or make *ready*, (qv.) to prepare, to put or set in a state for use, to set in order, to dispose.

To place, have or hold before, (sc.) the mind; to suppose, to imagine, to conjecture; to foresee, to provide, to consider, to consult, to advise.

To put or place before, (sc.) others, or the minds of others; to declare, to tell, to speak. And hence, generally,—

To perceive or conceive the mind or meaning; to see, inspect, or peruse it; to apprehend, to comprehend, to understand, to discern; to detect or discover, to expose or expound, to explain. To learn, to teach, to advise, to give or take counsel or advice; to tell or declare the mind or meaning, (sc.) of any thing written; to speak it aloud; from the writing,—as there written.

Tho this lordes of Rome al here will hadde,
Heo nomen here conseil, & the folk of this lond *redde*,
That heo bi twene this lond & Scotland schulde a wal
rere,
Strong and heyg on each syde. *R. Gloucester*, p. 98.

Vor gyf we to gadere beth, and al clene of one *rede*,
France & ech other lond, & ech prince vs wole drede.
Id. p. 369.

Whenne he may rest fram worlde's busyneasse, prinelliche he occupieth him a boute lernyng in *redyng*, and among his clerkes axeth questiones.—*Id.* p. 482.

Haue not ye *rad*, for he that made men at the bigynnyng made hem male and female?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 19

Haue ye not *red*, howe that he whiche made man at the begynnyng, made thē man and woman?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he seiede to hem, *redden* ye nevere what Davith dide whanne he hadde nede?—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 2.

And he sayde to them: hane ye neuer *read* what Dauid dyd, when he had nede?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For into this dai same veil in *redyng* of the Olde Testament dwellith not schewid, for it is auoided in Crist.
Wiclif. 2 *Cor.* c. 3.

For vntyll thys day remayneth the same coveringe vntaken away in the Olde Testamente when they *reade* it, which in Christ is put away.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he seide to him what is wrytun in the lawe? how *redist* thou?—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 10.

He sayd unto him: what is wrytten in the lawe? how *redest* thou?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whan I saw he n'olde never fine
To *reden* on this cursed book all night,
A sodenly three leves have I plight
Out of his book, right as he *redde*.
Chaucer. The Wyf of Bathes Prologue, v. 6371.

So that no devotion
Ne had I in the sermon
Of dame Reason, ne of her *rede*
I tooke no sciour in mine hede.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Why yes, for God, quod hendy Nicholas;
If thou wolt werken after lore and *rede*;
Thou maist not werken after thin owen hede.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3523.

Now to Goddes lande and reuerence, profite of the *redere*, amendement of maners of the herers, &c. I am stered in this making, and for nothing els.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

——— And therefore I *rede*
My sonne that thon flee and drede
This vice: and what that other seyn
Let thy semblant be trewe and plein.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked *reade* his ear:
Nor led his life as sinners do,
nor sat in scorners' chair. *Sternhold*, Ps. 1.

——— The learned brayne,
Which joyneth *reading* with experience.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

We may lerne not onely by the *readinge* of the prophetis to aske consolacion, but also by the example of the prophetis to aske to be delyuered from the curse of the lawe.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 9.

Therefore he toke the drinke that the phisition had made him, and delivered him the letter, and as he drank, he beheld his face stedfastly to se what countenance he wold make at the *reding* of it.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 55.

It resteth now (gentle *reader*) that thou thinke it not euyll done, to publishe to the honor of the Englishe tong, and for the profit of the studiens of Englishe eloquence, those workes which the ungentle herders up of such treasure have heretofore enuied thee.—*Surrey. To the Reader.*

Wherfore this, beyrnge *redlease* [in other editions *remedylesse*.]—*Palsgrav*, vol. i. c. 128.

Where at his feet, with sorrowfull demayne
And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he *redd* great magnanimity.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

But since thy faithfull zele lets me no hyde
My crime, (if crime it be,) I will it *read*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 3.

——— Therefore above my years,
The law of God I *read*, and found it sweet,
Made it my whole delight.—*Milton. Par. Regained*, b. i.

To ask or search I blame thee not, for heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to *read* his wondrous works and learne
His seasons, hours, or days, or months, or years.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

——— For proof look up,
And *read* thy lot in yon celestial sign,
Where thou art weigh'd, and shown how light, how weak,
If thou resist. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Then, preacing to the pillour, I repeated
The *read* thereof for puerdon of my paine.
And, taking downe the shield, with me did it retaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

In vaine therefore it were with medicine
To goe about to salve such kind of sore,
That rather needes wise *read* and discipline
Then outward salves that may augment it more.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 6.

The suet that commeth from the kell of a mutton, staieth any flux of blood, if it be conveied into the place from whence it issueth. So is their *rede*,—especially if it be the rennet of a yong lambe tempered with water, either drawne up into the nosthrils or poured into them: this is thought to bee much a soveraigne remedie, that when all others have failed, it hath done the deede.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxx. c. 13.

A perfect judge will *read* each work of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight faults to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

"I *read* in Livy," says Montaigne, "what another man does not, and Plutarch *read* there what I do not." Just so the same man may *read* at fifty what he did not *read* in the same book at five and twenty; at least, I have found it so, by my own experience, on many occasions.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 5.

There are in this manuscript some *readings* different from the common copies.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 185.

To his incessant importunities for information on casual topics of conversation, which she watchfully stimulated, she constantly replied, *read*, and you will know; a maxim to the observance of which he always acknowledged himself indebted for his future attainments.
Lord Teignmouth. Life of Sir W. Jones.

Bred at St. Omer's to the shuffling trade,
The hopeful youth a Jesuit might have made,
With various *readings* stored his empty skull,
Learn'd without sense, and venerably dull.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

Mr. Hume's work, in the main, is agreeably written, and is indeed the most *readable* production of the English affairs that has yet been given to the public.—*Hurd*, Dial. 6.

RE-ADDRE'SS, *v.* Fr. *Addresser, dresser*; It. *Drizzare*; Lat. *Dirigere*; to direct.
To direct again to or towards, (sc.) the discourse, &c.

Didymus, now perceiving that the person he pleaded for was preparing herself to interrupt him, *re-addressed* himself to her, and told her.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 290.

RE-ADE'PT, *v.* } Lat. *Adipisci, adeptum*; to
READE'PTION. } gain or get.
To gain or get back or again; to regain.

Kyng Henry the VI. thus *re-adepted* (by the meanes onely of ye earle of Warwicke) hys crowne and dignitie royall, in the yere of our Lorde 1471.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 9.

In whose begynnyng of *raedepcion*, [*re-a*.] the erle of Worcester, whiche for erueltesse was called the bochier of Englande, was taken and put in streyght prysom.
Fabyan, vol. ii. p. 659. an. 1570.

RE-ADJO'URN, *v.* Fr. *Re-adjourner, adjourner, ad*, and *jour*; It. *Giorno*; Lat. *Dies, diurnum*, adj.
To continue again from day to day; to a future day; to postpone again.

You seem to have left the town somewhat prophetically, not to be near the noise of a very unhappy morning on Monday last; at which time the Parliament assembling again (which you know had been silenced till that day) was then *re-adjourned* by the king's special command till Tuesday next.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 443.

RE-ADMI'T, *v.* } Lat. *Admittere*, to let to
READMI'TTANCE, } or into.
READMI'SSION. } To give leave again to enter; to grant, allow, or suffer to be again brought in or forward; to assent again.

——— These evils I deserve and more,
Acknowledge them from God inflicted on me
Justly, yet despair not of his final pardon
Whose ear is ever open; and his eye
Gracious to *re-admit* the suppliant.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

To shun them, in their holy meetings especially, till meaty and great evidences, both of their sorrow for what they had done, and of their amendment for the time to come, had procured them *re-admittance*.
Brevint. Saul & Samuel, c. 10.

Fran. That, whilst your pride of heart
Prolongs his *re-admission*, his despair
Urge him not to some precipitate attempt.
Digby. Elvira, Act iii.

That leads to Nature's great metropolis,
And *readmits* us, through the guardian hand
Of elder brothers, to our Father's throne.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

RE-ADO'PT, *v.* Fr. *Re-adopter*; Lat. *Adoptare*; to choose.
To choose again, or take again by choice.

When shall my soul her incarnation quit
And, *re-adopted* to thy blest embrace,
Obtain her apotheosis in thee?
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

RE-ADO'RN, *v.* See ORN, and AOORN. Lat. *Ad, ornare*; to deck or decorate.
To deck or decorate, or embellish.

Behold, the streams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their flame renew;
With scarlet honours *rendorned*, the tide
Leaps on. *Blackmore. Creation*, b. vi.

RE-ADVA'NCE, *v.* Fr. *Avancer*; to put, to bring, into the *van*, or front.

To forward, to move, to put or bring forward *again*; to move, to bring again into the front or *van*.

Which if they missse, they yet should *re-advance*
To former height, and there in circle tarrie,
Till they be sure to make the foole their quarrie.
B. Jonson. Epig. To Sir H. Goodyere.

RE-ADVE'RTENCY. Lat. *Advertere*; to turn to.
A turning *again* to or towards, (sc.) with a design to look at, mark, or observe.

Memory—he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *re-adverteney* or reapplication of mind to ideas that are actually there, though not attended to.
Norris. Reflections on Locke, p. 9.

READY. } Dut. *Reed, reed-en*, parare,
REA'DILY. } præparare, promptum habere;
REA'DINESS. } Ger. *Reit, reiten*; Sw. *Reda*; A. S. *Hreade*, prepared, held in hand; (sc. for immediate use;) from *hrad-ian*, to prepare, to hasten. See RATHE, and READ.
Prepared or made fit for use *beforehand*; fit or adapted for use, for any purpose; prompt, quick, expedite, or expeditious; free from difficulty or hinderance; easy, near.

To *ready* is still used in some parts of England,—to prepare, put or set in order, to dress; and to unready,—to undress.

Ony, he sede, *redi* folk and wel-war this is,
& more coune of bataile, than hii couthe biuore.
R. Gloucester, p. 558.

If any man wille witen, & se of hir storie,
At Westmynster written er thei *redifie*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 105.

Cites, burghes and tonnes ageyn kyng Henry
A burgh in Schrobschire to werre mad him *redy*.—*Id.* p. 97.

For thy reson *redeiych*, thou shalt nat ryden hennes.
Piers Plowhman, p. 73.

To sitte at my right half or lift half, is not myn to gyve to you, but to which it is maad *redy* of my fadir.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 20.

This is he of whom it is wrytun, lo y sende myn aungel biforo thi face, which schal make *redy* thy weye biforo thee.
Id. Luk, c. 7.

For if we did it openly,
We might have blame *readily*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Unto Sylustre he than answerde
With all his holle herte, and seith:
That he is *redy* to the feith.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

And whan he sawe, and *redie* fonde
This coffre made, and well englued,
The dead bodie was beareed
In cloth of golde, and leide therin. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Wherof the worldes *redinesse*,
In body both, and in courage,
Stant ever vpon his auantage. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Then he counteth of medows, which our ancestors called parata, as a man would say, *readie* and provided.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 5.

Let's e'en compound, and for the present live,
'Tis all the *ready*-money fate can give.
Cowley. To Dr. Scarborough.

That Gene in the Septuagint is frequently the rendering of Jehovah, as you may *readily* see by turning to Trommius's Concordance.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 48.

What, therefore, has every one to do, but to prepare himself for them [difficult trials], to put his affairs in such a posture as that he may be in a *readiness* to encounter them.
Sharp, vol. vi. Ser. 4.

Yet feeling present evils, while the past
Faintly impress the mind, or not at all,
How *readily* we wish time spent revok'd,
That we might try the ground again.—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

RE-AGRE'E, *v.* Fr. *Agréer, gré.*
To accord, consent, or concur *again*.

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *re-agreed*.
Daniel. History of Civil Wars, b. viii.

REAK, *n.* See REIR.

REAL. } Fr. *Réal*; It. *Reale*; Sp. *Real*;
REA'LLY. } Bar. Lat. *Realis*, from *res*, pro
REA'LITY. } *resis*, ῥήσεις, (Scaliger,) ab ἐῤῥῆχαι,
RE'ALIZE, *v.* } ut ῥῆμα, ab ἐῤῥῆχαι, ιδ. ῥεω, unde
RE'ALIST. } ῥέζω, ειν, fac-ere, a facilitate
fluendi. (See *Vossius* and *Lennep.*) *Res*, i. e. *re-is*. *Re*, of the same origin as *re* in composition, and the article *is*?

Of or pertaining to *things*, as opposed to persons; to facts as opposed to fiction; in law, opposed to *personal*: see the quotation from Blackstone.

Realists,—a sect of philosophers, (opposed to *Nominalists*,) qui in *rebus*, non vocibus, *veram* positam esse *Philosophiam* asserebant, (Du Cange.)

It is fol fayre to ben ycleped madame,
And for to gon to vigiles all before,
And have a mantel *rentlish* ybore.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 380.

But telleth me what mistere men ye ben,
That ben so hardy for to fighten here
Withouten any lugge, other officere,
As though it were in listes *reaily*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1715.

Hee exhorted him to beleeue the *reality* of the sacrament after the consecration.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1189. an. 1543.

The bread therefore changeth not to his essence, but is bread *reallie*, and is the bodie of Christ sacramentallie.
Id. Ib. p. 456. *Waller Brule.*

It will be as hard to apprehend, as that an empty wish should remove mountains; a supposition which, it *realized*, would release Sisyphus.—*Glanvill. Van. of Dogmat.* c. 3.

We clearly see
(As well as that pendent subordinance)
The nearly couching of each *reallie*,
And the Creatour's close propinquitie
To every creature.—*Hope. Scoap of the Soul*, pt. i. b. ii. s.12.

Our simple ideas are all *real*, all agree to the *reality* of things.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 29.

Such for instance was the dispute between the Thomists and the Scotists about the immaculate conception of the Virgin, and that between the *Nominalists* and the *Realists* about the nature of universals.
Bolingbroke. Authority in Matters of Religion, Ess. 4.

There is no arguing from ideal to *real* existence, unless it could first be shown, that such ideas must have their objective *realities*, and cannot be accounted for, as they pass within, except it be by supposing such and such *real* existence, *ad extra*, to answer them.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 435.

Things *real* are such as are permanent, fixed, and immovable, which cannot be carried out of their place; as lands and tenements.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. xii. c. 2.

Our Lord himself called not this general principle in question, any more than the writers of the Old Testament call in question the *reality* of the miracles of the Egyptian magicians.—*Horsley*, vol. i. Serr. 11.

'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream
That heaven's intentions are not what they seem;
That only shadows are dispersed below,
And earth has no *reallity* but woe.
Cowper. Hope.

Death that absolves my birth, a curse without it:
Rich death, that *realizes* all my cares,
Toils, virtues, hopes, without it a chimera!
Young. Complaint, Night 3.

After the death of Abelard, through whose abilities and eloquence the sect of *Nominalists* had enjoyed for a few years a very splendid triumph, the system of the *Realists* began to revive, and it was soon so completely re-established in the schools as to prevail with little or no opposition till the fourteenth century.—*Stewart. Human Mind*, c. 4. s. 3.

REALM. Fr. *Royaume*; It. *Reame*; Sp. *Reahme*; Lat. *Regn-um*, from *rex*, **REALTY.** qui *regit*, (*regens*, *reys*, *rex*:) he who rules, a king.

Realm,—the land, territory, or country ruled or governed; a kingdom; the dominion or government of a king.

Real is (Chaucer) royal; *reality*,—royalty, (Milton.)

He is brother eldest, the *reame* forto were.
R. Brunne, p. 85.

For thi ich counsayle ne kyng, eny consayle aske
A conscience yf he coveteth, to conquery a *reame*.
Piers Ploukmon, p. 51.

Of his linage am I, and his ofspring
By veray line, as of the stok *real*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1554.

Ther may men fest and *realtee* beholde,
And deintees mo than I can you devise,
But all to dere they bought it or they rise.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4840.

So rich a yere was neuer none
Of birdes song, and braunches grene,
Therein were birdes mo I wene,
Than been in all the *realme* of Fraunce.
Id. Rom. of the Rose,

While that by fate his state in stay did stand,
And when his *realm* did florish by advise,
Of glorie then we bare some fame and bruite.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

The whiles his life ran forth in bloudie streame,
His soule descended downe into the Stygian *reame*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

O heav'n! that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *reallie*
Remain not.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

This Flecknoe found, who, like Augustus, young,
Was call'd to empire, and had govern'd long;
In prose and verse was own'd, without dispute,
Through all the *realms* of nonsense, absolute.
Dryden. Mac-Flecknoe.

His *realm* is declared to be an empire and his crown imperial, by many Acts of Parliament, particularly the statutes 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, and 25 Hen. VIII. c. 28, which at the same time declare the king to be supreme head of the *realm* in matters both civil and ecclesiastical.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7

REAM. Fr. *Rame*; It. *Resima*, *resma*; Sp. *Remo*; A. S. *Ream*; Dut. and Ger. *Riem*, ligamentum, vinculum. Hence, (says Lye,) *ream*, a bundle of paper; as much as can be conveniently contained by one bandage (ligatura).

Turn with me to my twentieth year, for then
The lover's frenzy ruled the poet's pen;
When virgin *reams* were sold with lays of love,
The flinty hearts of fancied nymphs to move.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. vii.

RE-ANIMATE, *v.* Lat. *Animus*; Gr. Ανεμος, breath, spirit.

To give breath, spirit, life—again; to relive or revive; to inspirit, to enliven again.

The sages of old live again in us; and in opinions there is a metempsychosis. We are our *re-animated* ancestours and antedate their resurrection.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 15.

Variety *re-animates* the attention, which is apt to languish under a continual sameness.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 8.

RE-ANNE'X, *v.* } Lat. *Annect-ere*, to bind
REANNE'XING, *n.* } or knit (*nect-ere*) to.
To bind, fasten, or unite again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to re-purchase and *re-annex* that duchie.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 40.

The French ambassadors were dismissed; the king avoiding to vnderstand any thing touching the *re-annexing* of Britaine, as the ambassadors had auoided to mention it.
Id. Ib. p. 45.

RE-ANO'INT, *v.* Fr. *Oindre*; Lat. *Inungere*.
To rub again with *ointment*, with oil or oily substance.

And Edward now to see his crown sat right,
Prond in his spoils, to London doth repair,
And *re-anointed* mounts th' imperial chair.
Drayton. The Miseries of Q. Margaret.

REAP, *v.* } Dut. *Roop-en*, *reupen*; Ger.
REA'PER. } *Ropfen*, *rupfen*; A. S. *Rippan*,
REA'PING, *n.* } (*reaf-ian*,) to *rip* or *reap*; Goth. *Raupyan*.

To *rip* or *reave*, to cut; applied, met. (from *reaping* and gathering the harvest,) to collect, to gather, to gain.

A rybibour and a ratoner, a raker and hus knave
A repé and, &c.
Piers Ploukman, p. 100.

Suffre ye hem bothe wexe into *repyng* tyme: and in tyme of rype corn I schal say to the *repers*, first gaderes ye togidere the taris and bynde hem togidere in knycches to be brent; but gedre ye whete into my berne.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

Let both grow together tyll harvest come, and in tyme of harvest, I wyll saye to the *reapers*, gather ye first the tares, and bind them in sheues to be brente; but gather the wheate into my barne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

These noble *repers*, as good workmen and worthy their hier, han al draw and bounde vpp in the sheues, and made many shockes.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Love*, b. i.

And springyng herbes *reapt* up with brasen sithes
Were sought after the right course of the moone.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

In all other quarters yet corn was *reaped* down, and none stading any where saue in thys one place.
Goldinge. Cæsar, p. 104.

There is more pain and labour about the tilling and sowing, the in the harvest and *reaping*.—*Udal. John*, c. 4.

——when perils all I weened past,
And I hop'd to *reape* the crop of all my care,
Into new woes unweeting I was cast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

The corn the greedy *reapers* cut not down
Before the fields with golden ears it crown;
Nor doth the verdant fruits the gardener pull;
But thou art cropt before thy ears were full.
Drummond. On the Death of Sir W. Alexander.

He, then his fancy with autumnal scenes
Amusing, chanc'd beside his *reaper* train
To walk.
Thomson. Autumn.

The difficulties they must encounter are nine times more and greater than ever; and the prospects of interest, after the *reapings* and gleanings of so many years, nine times less.—*Swift. The Examiner*, No. 18.

The morning workman always best succeeds,
The morn the *reaper* and the trav'ler speeds.
Cooke. Hesiod. Works & Days, b. ii.

RE-APPEA'R, *v.* To appear again.

To mute and to material things
New life revolving summer brings;
The genial call dead nature hears,
And in her glory *re-appears*.—*Scott. Marmion*, c.1. Introd.

RE-APPRO'ACH, *v.* To come very near to (ad proximum).

To come again towards; used by Bacon. See Recompose.

REAR, *v.* } A. S. *Rær-an*, *ræræan*; to *raise*.
REA'RER. } Junius thinks *rear* and *raise* are
REA'RING, *n.* } the same word; and he adduces instances of the interchange of the letters *r* and *s*. See To Raise.

In Chaucer, "*rerid* up al the town," is—*raised* or roused, &c. "To *rere* war" (in *Goldinge*)—*raise* or levy war; and in all the other examples *rear* is equivalent to *raise*, rouse. In the second from Spenser, *rear* or *raise* is (consequentially) *lift*, (qv.)—to take up or off; and, hence, to carry away.

And Tauris the gode knyght, that so muche fole er slowg,
Brut lette brynge on erthe with honoure y nowg,
And lette a fair tabernacle in honour of hym *rere*,
And fair hous al abouten hym, and he stan he there.
R. Gloucester, p. 20.

Y burcd he was at London, that he lette first *rere*.
Id. p. 23.

And he hath *rered* to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 1.

And ran into the town, and made an hideouse cry,
And chargit all the cetezins to armys for to hy
From o strete tyl anothir, and *rerid* up al the town,
And made the trompis blowe up and the bellis soun.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

Which masse he willed to be *reared* hye
Toward the akies, and ribbed all with oke.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

That erst we *rered* vpp we undermyne againe.
Id. Ecclesiastes, c. 2. p. 355.

They were not in any hope that the citye wold hastelye consent to *rere* war.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 201.

Cesar put them in remembrãce, that about the same time the last yere before, the Bellouacaues and thother cities of Gallia *rered* war.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 254.

For not one puffe of winde there did appeare;
That all the three thereat wexe much afrayd,
Unweeting what such horrour straunge did *reare*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

He, in an open turney lately held,
Pro me the honour of this garte did *reare*;
And having me, all wearie earst, downe feld,
The fayrest ladie reft, and ever since withheld.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 6.

Swift as the word the parting arrow sings,
And hears thy death, Antinous, on its wings;
Wretch that he was, of unprophetic soul,
High in his hands he *reared* the golden bowl;
Ev'n then to drain it lengthen'd out his breath,
Changed to the deep, the bitter, draught of death.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. 22.

He's a young plant, in his first year of bearing,
But his friend swears he will be worth the *rearing*.
Dryden, Prol. 38.

On Pholoë thus the *rearer* of the steed,
When the kind Spring renews his gen'rous breed,
With joy views these strain up the mountain steep,
Those with their dams contend, as dare the deep.
Lewis. Statius. The Thebaid, b. x.

REAR, *adj.* A. S. *Hreah*, *hrere*, *raw*; generally applied to things insufficiently cooked or dressed.

Undone; not done enough.

In Kent, *rathe, raid,* and *rear,* pronounced *rare,* are early, soon, (Grose;) and thus *rear* (in Gay) may be a corruption of *rather, rarer, rare.*

If they [eggs] be *rere,* they do clense the throte and brest.
Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 13.

Appius Aufeius being come out of the baine, after he had drunke a draught of lionied wine, as he was supping of a *rere* egge dieit.—*Holland. Plinie,* b. vii. c. 34.

No chirping lark the welkin sheen invoked,
No damsel yet the swelling udder strokes,
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear?*
Gay. The Shepheard's Week, Past. 1.

REAR. } See ARREAR. Fr. *Rière,*
REA'RWARD, or } *arrière;* It. *Retro-guardia;*
REA'RGUARD. } Sp. *Retaguardia.* Menage derives from *retro, (re-itero,*—Vossius,) backward.

The back, hinder, or latter part; opposed to front or van.

The rouht of thare rascalle he did it *rere* and *rime.*
Normanz and Flemmyng talle he kutted many tyme.
R. Brunne, p. 71.

Or els salle we die, that ere in this *reward.*—*Id.* p. 190.

I wyll go to Gaunt, to fetche ye *rerebande,* and so shall come agayne and fight with the lycche kyng.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 416.

We can nat se aboute vs, nor hauc knoledge of your *rere-garde* nor vowarde.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 113.

And than they issued out and wät into a lytele wode, there beayde, bycause they wolde not be sene: and they on the *rerewage* drue agayne to thé the barke.—*Id. Ib.* c. 413.

— His foste (of which he chusde
Many, the best and ablest men, and which he ever usde.
As rampire to his generall powre) he in the *rere* dispos'd.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

Meriones [his charioteere] the *rereguard* bringing on.
Id. Ib.

But ere we joined, and came to push of pike,
I brought a squadron of our readiest shot,
From out our *rearward,* to begin the fight.
Spanish Tragedy, Act i.

For while one party he opposed,
His *rear* was suddenly enclosed,
And no room left him for retreat,
Or fight against a foe so great.—*Hudibras,* pt. i. c. 3.

The rest pursue their course before the wind,
These of the *rear-most* only left behind.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iii.

RE-ASCE'ND, *v.* } Lat. *Ascendere,* (*ad,* and
REASCE'NT, *n.* } *scandere,*) to go up to.

To go, to come, to move upwards,—*again;* to climb, to mount again.

And, when as night hath us of light forlorne,
I wish that day would shortly *re-ascend.*—*Spenser,* son. 86.

Thus pour'd the goddesse sleepe into his eyes,
And *re-ascended* the Olympian skies.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

From where the bright Athenian turrets rise,
He mounts aloft and *re-ascends* the skies.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. iii.

Fatigued with traversing the many grove,
Here, ere she *re-ascends* the courts of Jove,
The chaste Diana, huntress of the wood,
Bathes her fair limbs, and gambols in the flood.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. ii.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *re-ascent;* between them weepa
A little Naiad her imporverished urn
All summer long, which winter fills again.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

REA'SON, *n.* } Fr. *Raison, raisonner;*
REA'SON, *v.* } It. *Ragione, ragionare;*
REA'SONABLE. } Sp. *Razon, razonar;* Lat.
REA'SONABLY. } *Ratio,* from *rat-us,* past
REA'SONABLENESS. } part. of *re-ri,* to think.
REA'SONER. } *Reason,* n.—
REA'SONING, *n.* } The power or faculty of
REA'SONIST. } thinking; the art of think-
REA'SONLESS. } ing; the cause for which,
REA'SONFULLY. } the principle upon which, any thing is, or is to be done; also, that which we think is or ought to be, or be done. And see the quotations from Locke and Stewart.

To *reason,*—to use the power or faculty of thinking,—applied to the use or employment of general terms; to infer or deduce one general proposition from another; also, to give and receive *reasons,* or to interchange thoughts, to discourse.

Reasonable,—see RATIONAL.

And thyng that ys myd strenghe ynom, hou mygte yt he myd rygt!
Vor he hath *reson* non, bote robberye and mygt.
R. Gloucester, p. 196.

Men mad tille him grete mone, it was without *reson.*
R. Brunne, p. 150.

Then ich a *resonede* reson. and right til hym ich seide.
Piers Ploughman, p. 224.

For richtfulliche *reson.* sholde rule gow all.—*Id.* p. 15.

Tho saide a raten of renön. mest *resonable* of tonge.
Id. p. 9.

Where poverty and pacience. plese more God Almighty,
Than do rysghful richesse, and *resonably* to spende.
Id. p. 257.

And I seye to you that of every ydel word that men speken: thei schul yelde *reson* thereof in the day of doom.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 12.

Britheren and fadris, here ghe what *resoun* I ghelde now to ghou.—*Id. Deuis,* c. 22.

And whanne he bigan for to putte *resoun* oon was offride to him that oughte to him ten thousynd talentis, and whanne he had wot wherof to yelde. his lorde comaundide him to be sold, and his wyf and children, and alle thingis that he hadde, and to be paid.—*Id. Matthew,* c. 18.

Me thinketh it accordant to *reson,*
To tellen you alle the condition
Of ech of hem, so as it semed me,
And whiche they weren, and of what degre.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 37.

On of us two moste bowen douteleee:
And, sith a man is more *resonable*
Than woman is, ye mosten ben suffrable.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6023.

And eke take they of hir bondmen amercements, which might more *resonably* be called extortions than amercements.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

— The fend answered, Nay:
Somtime we feine, and somtime we arise
With dede bodies, in ful sondry wise,
And speke as *renably,* and faire, and wel,
As to the phitonesse did Samuel.
Id. The Preres Tale, v. 7092.

So then *resonfulli* maye be sey, that mercy both right and lawe passeth.—*Id. The Testament of Love,* b. iii.

For this is one of the ancientest laws among them: that no man shall be blamed for *reasoning* in the maintenance of his own religion.—*Sir T. More. Utopia,* b. ii. c. 11.

Let youre goodnesse or *resonnablenesse* bee from refuge or succour vnto my foolishnesse.—*Udal. Floores,* fol. 163.

Therefore I wish of God, that all our *resoning* might be fastened upon such matters as are necessarie, both for the hearer to learne, and also good for the goodly *reasoner* to teach.—*Wilson. Logike,* fol. 89.

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,
Who told me, in the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessell of our countrey richly fraught.
Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 8.

When she *rates* things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *Reason* she obtains by this:
But when hy *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she Understanding is.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul.

Amint. I dare not stay thy language;
In midst of all my anger and my grief,
Thou dost awake something that troubles me
And saye I lov'd thee once; I dare not stay;
There is no end of women's *renoning.*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

The little fishes (dreading the deceit)
With fearful nibbling fly th' enticing gin,
By nature taught what danger lies therein.
Things *reasonless* thus warn'd by nature he,
Yet I devour'd the bait was laid for me.
Drayton. Rosamond to King Henry.

And to say truth, it were too rigid and *reasonless* to proclaim such an enmity between man and man, when it not the type of a greater enmity between law and sin.
Milton. Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce, b. ii. c. 3.

Since thou [Death] art absolute, and canst controule
All things beneath a *reasonable* soule.
Beaumont. On the Death of Lady Penelope Clifton.

Porphiry, Plutarch, Sextus Empiricus, Patricius, and some others, have been bold to make *reasonableness* not the specifical difference of the humane nature.
Hale. Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

Reason, which in base hends my folly hath enthrall'd
I straight in council call'd,
Like some old faithful friend whom long ago
I had cashier'd to please my flattering fair.
Gway. The Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

The word *reason,* in the English language, has different significations: sometimes it is taken for true and clear principles; and sometimes for the cause, and particularly the final cause: but the consideration I shall have of it here is in a signification different from all these, and that is, as it stands for a faculty in man, that faculty whereby man is supposed to be distinguished from beasts, and wherein it is evident he much surpasses them.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 17.

A poem with so bold a title, and a name prefixed from which the handling of so serious a subject would not be expected, may *reasonably* oblige the author to say somewhat in defence both of himself and of his undertaking.
Dryden. Religio Laici, Pref.

Being to defend the *reasonableness* of our constancy, by the greatness of the rewards we expect for it, it was very proper to represent those celestial recompenses, under the notion of such goods as those we argued with, acknowledged to be the most noble and desirable.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 302.

But lest we should not here due reverence pay
To learned Epicurus, see the way
By which this *reasoner,* of such high renown,
Moves through th' ecliptic road the rolling sun.
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

Can those then be enthusiasts who profess to follow *reason?* Yes, undoubtedly, if by *reason* they mean only conceits. Therefore such persons are now commonly called *reasonists* and *rationalists,* to distinguish them from true *reasoners* and *rational* inquirers.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 67.

The word *reason* itself is far from being precise in its meaning. In common and popular discourse it denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends.
Stewart. Of the Human Mind.

The adjective *reasonable,* as employed in our language, is not liable to the same ambiguity as the substantive from which it is derived. It denotes a character in which *reason* (taking it in its largest acceptation) possesses a decided ascendant over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity.
Id. Ib.

He rested not the evidence of his doctrine upon mere argument, nor did he think to persuade by mere eloquence; for argument alone, although it might indeed evince the consistency and *reasonableness* of the doctrine, could never amount to a proof of its heavenly origin.
Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 14.

RE-ASSE'MBLE, *v.* } Fr. *Assembler;* It.
REASSE'MBLAGE. } *Assemblare.*

To come again to the *same* (place);—to meet, to collect again together.

Rollo then hauynge great disdayne and displeasure of this ouerthrowe and scumfyture of his Dauys *re-assembled* them that were abrode scattered.—*Fabyan,* vol. i. c. 181.

Their assembly is grounded upon his majesty's royal warrant, given at the dissolution of the last assembly at Lodun, where he solemnly gave his word to permit them to *re-assemble* when they would six months after, if the breaches of their liberty and grievances which they then propounded were not redress'd.—*Howell,* b. i. s. 2. Let. 19.

New beings arise from the *re-assemblage* of the scattered parts.—*Harris. Three Treatises,* Note 7.

RE-ASSE'RT, *v.* Lat. *Asser-tum,* (*ad, serere,*) to knit or join together; to affirm.

To affirm again, maintain again.

With equal fury, and with equal fame,
Shall great Ulysses *re-assert* his claim.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

RE-ASSO'CIATE, *v.* Lat. *Associare;* (*ad, socium.*)

To join again, as a follower or companion, (*socius;*) to accompany, combine, or confederate again.

But some evyll disposyd, which in suspecious congregacion euer vse to exyte and styre the people vnto robbynge and other vnlefull acts, *re-associat* them.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1399.

RE-ASSU'ME, *v.* Lat. *Assumere,* (*ad,* and *sumere,*) to take to.

To take to again, to take again; to take up or put on again.

And when the sayd v. dayes were expyred, ye kynge *reassumed* the crowne of Pandulph, by vertue of a bande, or instrument, made vnto the pope, the which, at length, is sette out in ye cronycle of Englande, and other placis.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1212.

Which accusation was th' occasion that
His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did revocate
And *re-assume* his liberalities.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Not only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *re-assume*.
Denham. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Soon as her radiant light illumin'd heaven,
And to their wish were breezy zephyrs giv'n,
Quitting the land they climb with nimble feet
The lofty decks, and *re-assume* their seat.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iv.

Those who imagine that the intellectual faculties of man result from the organization of the brain and the nervous system, maintain that natural death is an utter extinction of the man's whole being, which somehow or other he is to *re-assume* at the last day.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

RE-ASSU'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Assurer*; It. *Assicurare*; Sp. *Asegurar*; Lat. *Securus*, (*sine curâ*,) free from care.
REASSU'RANCE.

To free again from care, or any cause of care; to make again firm, steady, confident; to confirm again.

Thereupon he hastily dispatcheth messengers to him with great summes of money, and a *re-assurance* of his tributary subjection.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii. p. 25.

But when they saw the ships that stemmed the flood,
And glittered through the covert of the wood,
They rose with fear, and left th' unfinish'd feast,
Till dauntless Pallas *re-assur'd* the rest
To pay the rights. *Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. viii.

Let me fore-warn'd each sign, each system learn,
That I my people's danger may discern,
Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to *re-assure*,
And if it can be found find out a cure.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

No *re-assurance* shall be lawful except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 30.

RE'ASTY. } Skinner says, q.d. *rusty* bacon.
RE'EZED. } See RUST.

And than came haltynge Jone
And brought a gambone
Of bakon that was *reasteye*.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

Or once a weeke, perhaps for novelty,
Reed'd bacon scords shall feast his family.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

RE-ATTA'IN, *v.* Lat. *Attinere*, (*ad*, and *tenere*,) to hold, to reach to.

To reach again to, to have or hold, get, gain, or procure again.

And got and lost; and *re-attaine* again,
That which again was lost for all his pain.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

RE-ATTE'MPT, *v.* Lat. *Tent-are*, to try.

To try again; to enterprise or undertake again.

Also laying downe his determination in the spring following, for disposing of his voyage then to be *re-attempted*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 158.

REAVE, *v.* } Dut. *Rooven*; Ger. *Raub-en*, *rauff-en*; Sw. *Röfwa*; A. S. *Reafian*, *Reof-ian*, to tear away. See
REA'VER.
REA'VING, *n.*
RAPT, RAP, &c. and BEREAVE, which is now most commonly used.

To tear away, to take away, to deprive of, to plunder, to despoil.

That kynges & fyue eeles wer comen of Danmarke,
That wild on him reune, & *rene* him the coroune.
R. Brunne, p. 21.

And ther is reson as a *reve*, rewarding treuthe.
Piers Plouhman, p. 54.

He slow and *reft* the skinne of the leon.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,105.

For the orizont had *reft* the sonne his light.
Id. The Prouokelciues Tale, v. 11,320.

No feare of lawes can cause them for to care,
But robbe and *reaue*, and steale without regarde,
The father's coate, the brother's steede from stall.
Gascoigne. Two running at a Ring.

For if a friendly heart
so stuft with staide loue,
In value doe not passe
the ring: you may reproue
The *reuing* of the same.
Turberville. To a Gentlewoman from whom he tooke a Ring.

Against them Troians down the towres and tops of houses roll,
And *rafters* vp they *reaue*.—*Phaer. Virgill. Æn.* b. ii.

By reason thereof, there is nother Englyshe nor Frenche, nor robbers, nor *reyners*, yt dothe them any hurte to the value of one peny.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 23.

Great cause of sorrow certes, sir, ye have;
But comfort take; for, by this heaven's light,
I vow you dead or living not to leave,
Till I her find, and wreake on him that did her *reave*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

——— These poor world wand'ring men
(Of all hope to return into their country *reft*)
Sought shores whereon to set that little them was left.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

Esq. ——— Next we *reave* thy sword,
And give thee armless to thy enemies,
For being foe to goodness and to Heaven.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of Malta, Act v.

RE-BA'NISH, *v.* Fr. *Re-bannir*, to banish away.

No bulwarke of lawes, no barres of justice (thoughe made of three trees) can keepe out *rebanished* fugitives from returning from intermedling.
Bp. Hall. A Censure of Travell, s. 15.

RE-BAPTI'ZE, *v.* } Fr. *Baptizer*, *rebaptizer*; Gr. Βαπτ-ιζω, Βαπτ-ιζ-ειν, *mergere*, to dip.
REBAPTIZA'TION.
REBAPTI'ZER.
REBAPTI'ZING, *n.*

To dip or merge; to sink, to plunge again; to repeat the ceremony of *baptism*.

Cyprian was no heretycke though he beleeued *rebaptising* of them which were *baptised* of heretickes.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1468. an. 1555.

The Donatistes holde it necessarye to be *rebaptised*.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

From seed of tears he will defend your soil,
Or make a *rebaptising* of one tear:
He cannot (that's, he will not) disenroll
Your name.
Donne. To the Countess of Bedford on New Year's Day.

Donatian, the first that publikely began to practise *rebaptization*, did it therefore vpon these two grounds, a true persuasion that baptisme is necessarie, and a false, that the *baptisme* which others administred was no *baptisme*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. s. 61.

There were Adamites in former times, and *rebaptizers*.
Howell, b. iv. Let. 29.

Reason *rebaptized* me when adult.
Weigh'd true and false in her impartial scale:
My heart became the convert of my head,
And made that choice, which once was but my fate.
Young. The Complaint, Night 4.

The waters broke my hollow trance,
And with a temporary strength
My stiffen'd limbs were *rebaptized*.—*Byron. Mazeppa*, s.14.

RE-BATE, *v.* } See BATE, and ABATE. Fr. REBA'TEMENT.
REBA'TEMENT. } Fr. *Rebattre*; It. *Ribattere*; Sp. *Rebatir*; to beat back.

To *beat* back, (sc.) the edge; and, consequentially, to blunt; to repel, to drive back, to repress or press down; to depress, to reduce, to lessen, to diminish.

A *rebato* for a woman's ruff,—Fr. *Rebat*; said to be so called, because *put back* towards the shoulders.

His hasting to those fates the very knightes
Be loth to see, and rage *rebated*, when
They his bare neckle beheld, and his beare heares.
Vnciertaine Auctors. Cicerone's Death.

Till againe in king Edwardes daies, he began a little to *rebate* from certain points of popery, and somwhat to amel of the gospell.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1621. an. 1555.

Lamorabaquy was well contente therwith, and ordeyned that these two knightes shulde haue of the sume that he shuld receyue twenty thousande ducates, to be *rebated* of the bole some.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 223.

, Play not the tyrant, but take some remorse,
Rebate thy spleen, if but for pity's sake.—*Drayton*, Idea 52.

Phn. Pray thee sit downe, Philautia; that *rebato* becomes thee singularly.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revells*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Marg. Troth I thinke your other *rebato* were better.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iii. sc. 4.

The hood, the *rebato*, the French fall, the loose-bodied gown, &c.—*Mucbin. The Dumb Knight*, Act I. sc. 1.

He made narrowed rests round about, (in the margin, narrowings, or *rebatement*.)—1 *Kings*, vi. 6.

The flesh of the viper *rebateth* the poison of the viper.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 371.

But the broad belt, with plates of silver bound,
The point *re-bated*, and repelled the wound.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Ye Peers, I cry'd, who press to gain a heart,
Where dread Ulysses claims no future part;
Rebate your loves, each rival suit suspend,
Till this fuoereal web my labours end.—*Id. Odyssey*, b. ix.

RE-BE'ATEN. *Beaten* back.

And with his club *bet* backe his brond-yron bright
So forcibly, that, with his owne hands' might
Rebeaten backe upon himselfe againe,
He driven was to ground in selfe disspight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

REBEC. Fr. *Rebec*; It. *Ribèca*; Sp. *Rebel*; supposed to be the same instrument (a species of fiddle) that Chaucer and others call the *vibibe*, in Arab. *Rebeb*, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Arabs. From some verses quoted by Du Cange in *v. Bandora*, it appears to have been played upon with a bow. (See Warton's Note on Milton's *L'Allegro*, l. 94.) Tyrwhitt cannot guess how this name was given to an old woman, unless from the shrillness of the instrument.

Brother, quod he, her woneth an old *rebekke*,
That had almost as lefe to lese hire nekke,
As for to yeve a peny of here good.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 7155.

That it [dauusynge] was none other but a counterfaytyng with the feete and handes of the armooye that was shewed before in the *rebecke*, shalme, and other instrument.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. i. c. 20.

And being shrouded in a homely coat,
And full of sorrow, (I him sitting by)
He turn'd his *rebec* to a mournful note.—*Drayton*, Ecl. 2.

RE'BEL, *n.* } Fr. *Rébeller*; It. *Ribellàrsi*; Sp. *Rebelar*; Low Lat. *Re-bellare*; to make war (*bellum*) again or against.
REBE'LLER.
REBE'LLION.
REBE'LLIOUS.
REBE'LLIOUSLY.
REBE'LLIOUSNESS.

To make war against; to levy war; rise up in arms against, or in resistance to. See the quotation from Locke.

For they been not *rebell*, but still as a stone,
Their will and mine be medled all in one.
Chaucer. La belle Dame sans Mercie.

For right as reson is *rebel* to God, right so is sensualitee *rebel* to reson, and the body also. And certes this disordinance, and this *rebellion*, our Lord Jesu Crist abought upon his precious body full dere.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

And fell in thilke tyme also,
The kynge of Puile, which was tho,
Thought ayene Rome to *rebelle*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And if they resist and *rebel*, then they make war against them.—*Sir T. More. Utopia*, vol. ii. b. ii. c. 5. p. 48.

And if my Lorde the duke wyll pardon them of Gaunt and vpholde their fraunchises, I shall nat be *rebell* agaynst hym, but be right diligent to hane peace.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 18.

I clerely disheryte me therof, and inheryte them without any *rebell* or condycion.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 167.

God hauing been none a long tyme prouoked through the obstinate malice of man, shal, by the instruments of other forrn nacions, scourge and plague this nacion, being nowe many a long daie a continuall *rebeller* agaynste God.
Udal. Luke, c. 21.

He required to haue Cuturnate, the chief worker of that mischief, and maiere of the *rebellion*, delivered vnto him to be punished.—*Goldings. Cæsar*, fol. 203.

Thus all the doynges and attemptes of the *rebellions* people had euell successe in their first entrepryse.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 13.

Moreouer his owne people, specialle his lords and barons, being *rebellioustie* incited against him.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 230. an. 1212.

Whereof the king had a special regard, perceiving the waiwardnesse of his own clergie, or rather *rebelliousenesse* in daring to decree and ordeine lawes against him.
Id. Ib. p. 299. an. 1261.

Till that her sister's children, woxen strong,
Through proud ambition against her *rebell'd*,
And overcommen kept in prison long.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

——— Thy beauty (which before
Did dazzle each bold gazer's eye,
And forc'd even *rebel hearts* t' adore,
Or from its conquering splendour fly)
Now shines with new increase of light.
Sherburne. Beauty increased by Pity.

Then shall yon find this name of liberty,
The watch-word of *rebellion* ever un'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Nor idly sit our men at arms the while,
Four thousand horse that ev'ry day go out,
And of the field are masters many a mile,
By putting the *rebellious* French to rout.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

For *rebellion* being an opposition, not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government; those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly *rebels*. For when men, by entering into society and civil government, have excluded force, and introduced laws for the preservation of property, peace, and unity amongst themselves; those who set up force again in opposition to the laws, do *rebellare*, that is, bring back again the state of war, and are properly *rebels*.
Locke. Civil Government, c. 1.

Well, on that day, the world repose had gain'd,
And bold *rebellion's* blood had all been drain'd
Had not the pious Chief the rage of war restrain'd.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vi.

Tho' grief and fondness in my breast *rebel*,
When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell,
Yet still my calmer thoughts his choice commend,
I praise the hermit, but regret the friend.
Johnson. London, (1738.)

RE-BE'LLOW, *v.* A.S. *Hlow-an*, to *low*. To *low*, to *bellow* again; to make again a *lowed*, *low'd*, *loud* noise.

The raging bulls *rebellow* through the wood,
And breaking forth dare tempt the deepest flood,
To come where thou deest draw them with desire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

And all the aire *rebellowed* against;
So dreadfully his hundred tongues did bray.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 12.

On every hand *rebellow'd* to their joy
The swelling sea, the rocks, and vocal hills.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iii.

RE-BELO'VED. *Beloved* again, or in return.

Erickman languisht all this while
Not *rebelowed* long,
For shee that fayl'd to doe him right,
Did feele on him the wrong.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vii. c. 36.

RE-BLOOM, *v.* To *bloom*, or blossom again.

I travell'd then 'till health again resumed
Its former seat—I must not say *re-bloom'd*.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. vii.

RE-BOIL, *v.* } Fr. *Bouiller*; It. *Bollire*;
REBULLI'TION. } Sp. *Bullir*; Lat. *Bullire*.
To throw or cast forth, to eject, to throw over; to heat or be heated, as water, till it throws itself or is thrown over, (sc.) the vessel.

She towardes her, bei heaui fainting eies wold faine haue cast,
But fired vnderneth her brest her wound *reboyleth* fast.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. iv.

Yet if any one commissioner, meued with zele to his countrey, accordynge to his duetie do execute duely and frequently the lawe or good ordinaunce, wherin is any sharpe punishmente, some of his companyons therat *reboyleth*, infamynge hym to be a manne without charytie.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 7.

So soone as it is put up into proper vessels for the purpose, it must be suffered to worke: and afterwards to *reboile* and worke against for fortie daies space the summer following.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 9.

We are sorry to hear that the Scotish gentlemen, who have been lately sent to that king, found (as they say) but a brusk welcome; which makes all fear, that there may be a *rebollition* in that business.—*Howell. Additional Letters*, p. 582.

RE-BOUND, *v.* } Fr. *Bondir, rebondir*.
REBOU'ND, *n.* } To leap, to spring back;
REBOU'NDING, *n.* } to beat or drive back at a spring; to repel, to reverberate.

As cruel waves full oft be found
Against the rockes to rore and cry;
So doth my hart full oft *rebound*
Against my brest full bitterly.
Surrey. The Lover describes, &c.

Which [stones] falling upon the nethermost rockes, and there breaking in peeces, *rebounded* among the Macedons, falling with such violence, that they distressed whole bandes at once.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 112.

Which fell with that fury, that the *rebound* of water made it seeme as if it had bene all couered ouer with a great shower of raine.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 652.

Till at the last he heard a dreadfull sound,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did *rebound*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Boice taking the proffer at *rebound*, stept to the Earl [of Kildare] and said: So it is, and if it like your good lordship, one of your horssemen promised me a choice horsse, if I sniip one haire from your beard.—*Stanihurst. Ireland*, an. 1514.

If this repercussion and *rebounding* (of the sunne beames) appeare moist, and namely, when the face of the earth looketh drie and thirstie, they make no doubt to find water there.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 3.

Ulysses' son, with his illustrious friend,
The horses join'd, the polish'd car ascend.
Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound*,
And the wide portal echoes to the sound.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

Where the long roofs *rebounded* to the din
Of spectre Chiefs, who feasted far within.
Warton. On his Majesty's Birthday.

RE-BRACE, *v.* To hold in the arms (*brachiis*). To hold, bind, tie, or tighten again together.

——— Oh! 'tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray. Agrippina.

RE-BREATHE, *v.* To inhale and exhale again, (sc.) the air, by the action of the lungs.

——— As you are a soldier,
And Englishman, have hope to be redeem'd
From this your scorned bondage you sustain;
Hope to *rebreathe* that air you tasted first.
Heywood. Challenge for Beauty.

RE-BUFF, *v.* } It. *Rabbuffo*; *buffet*, to give
REBU'FF, *n.* } a blow.
To beat back or repel; to repulse, to resist.

Marvelling that he, who had never heard such speeches from any knight, should be thus *rebuffed* by a woman, and that marvel made him hear out her speech.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud
Instinct with fire and nitre hurried him
As many miles aloft.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

In vain, the fated skin is proof to wounds,
And from their plumes the shining sword rebounds;
At length *rebuffed*, they leave their mangled prey,
And their stretch'd pinions to the skies display.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

A clear exposure of the *rebuffs* we received in the progress of that experiment.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

RE-BUILD, *v.* } A.S. *Byldan*; to confirm,
REBU'ILDING, *n.* } or to establish, to strengthen.
To *build* again; or raise, construct, erect, edify, again, firmly, stedfastly.

Great London still shall live (by him *rebuilded*) while
To cities she remains the sovereign of this isle.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8.

With no less time or labour can
Destiny build up such a man,
Who's with sufficient virtue fill'd
His ruin'd country to *rebuild*.
Cowley. On his Majesty's Restoration.

The greatest tree that to this day had ever hecne knowne or seene at Rome, was that which, being brought with other timber for the *rebuilding* of the foresaid bridge called Naumachiaria, Tiberius Cæsar commanded to be landed and laid abroad in view for a singular and miraculous monument to all posteritie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 40.

We might in reason have thought that their infidelity would have been buried in the ashes of their Temple; when they had such plain predictions that the Messias was to come during the second Temple, that the prediction of Christ concerning the destruction of this Temple was so exactly fulfilled, that all attempts for the *rebuilding* of it were vain and fruitless.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

The vanity of the attempt could only be equalled by its impiety, for it was designed to give the lie to God, who, by the mouth of his prophets, had foretold that it should never be *rebuilt*.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. ix. c. 3.

REBU'KE, *v.* } Fr. *Rebouscher*, to stop up
REBU'KE, *n.* again, (Cotgrave.) It is to
REBU'KABLE. stop the mouth, obtundere
REBU'KER. os, obturare, re, and *bouche*,
REBU'KING, *n.* the mouth, Lat. *Bucca*; ali-
REBU'KEFUL. quid in os dicere, vel justâ
REBU'KEFULLY. indignatione ad silentium
REBU'COUS. adigere, (Skinner.) To chide into *silence*. Generally,—
To chide, to reprove, to reprimand, to reprehend.

His letter gan *rebuk*, sette it at hight prise.
R. Brunne, p. 246

For thy *rebuke* me ryght nought resson leh gow praye,
For in my conscience ich knowe, what Crist wolde that ich wroughte.
Piers Plonhman, p. 79.

Pride of the table appereth eke ful oft; for certes riche men be eleped to festes, and poure folk be put away and *rebuked*.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

But none amendes had hee,
But was *rebuked* here and there
Of hem, that loues frendes were,
And saiden, that he was to blame.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

He imagined that by his taryynge one of these two thinges muste needes eluance; that is to say, either he should fight against hys will, or lye still like a coward, to his great *rebuke* and infamy.—*Hall. Henry VI.* an. 7.

In that he [Peter] taught the gentils by his example to plaie the Iewes, Paule the doctour of the gentils did declare him therein to be *rebukeable*.—*Foxe. Martyrs*, p. 201. an. 1171.

Nothynge more *rebukeable*, if ye respect fame, nothynge more perniciouse, if ye mark the example.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Remember the *rebukes* wherewith wee are scorned all the daie long of foolishe *rebukers*.
Foxe. Martyrs, p. 1166. an. 1558.

Sharpe *rebuking* of our adversarie or frûpes giuen before some persons, can not be suffered at all.
Wilson. Rhetorique, p. 10.

Therfore he toke vpon him the *rebukful* miserie of our mortalitee, to make us partakers of his godlye glorie.
Udal. John, c. 1.

If a man wold be so mad, as for feare of ye *rebuke* yt he should hane of such *rebukeful* beastes, he wouldc be ashamed to confesse the fayth of Chryst.
Sir T. More. Dyalogue of Comforte, b. iii.

Vnto euery man dyselose not thy hart, leste parauenture he wyl gyue to the a feyned thanke, and after reporte *rebukefully* of the.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 27.

At whose departynge she gaue vnto hym many *rebrcous* wordys, saynge playnlye, that if hyr husbonde euer retournyd, she wolde of that veloby be reuenged.
Fabyan, vol. ii an 1399.

On which when gazing him the palmer saw,
He much *rebuke* those wand'ring eyes of the
And, counsel'd well, him forward thence did draw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Certainely they deserve to be well chastised for their perverse judgement, and one *rebuke* is not sufficient.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 3.

These great *rebukers* of non-residence, among so many distant cures, were not ashamed to be seen so quickly pluralists and non-residents themselves, to a fearful condemnation doubtless by their own mouths.
Milton. History of Britain, b. iii.

Till angry Neptune, looking o'er the main,
Rebukes the tempest, calms the waves again,
Their vessels from the dangerous quicksand steer.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

His master lost
Falls first before his resolute *rebuke*.
And seems dethroned and vanquished.—*Cowper. Task*, b. v.

RE-BUOY, *v.* To buoy, to float, to raise, to sustain, to elevate—again.

——— Some, with hope replenish'd and *rebuoy'd*
Return to whence they came—with like intent,
And weave their web again.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 4.

RE-BU'RY, *v.* i. e. to *bury* again.

He caused her body to be *re-buried* in St. Maries Church in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity.
Ashmole. Berk. vol. i. p. 154.

RE'BUS. Fr. *Rebus*; which (says Cotgrave) be "representations of ordinary or odd *things*, accompanied with mottoes or words, which, as they stand, seem to make a sentence." And see the quotation from Camden.

For whereas a poesie is a speaking picture, and a picture a speechlesse poesie, they which lackt wit to expresse their conceit in speech, did yse to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called *rebus*, by a Latine name well fitting their deuice.—*Camden. Remaines. Rebus.*

RE-BUT, *v.* } It. *Ributtare*; Fr. *Rebuter*; to
REBU'TTER. } repulse, repel, foil, drive; put or thrust back, (Cotgrave.)

To the entent yt his aduersaries in no wise should haue any place apte or oportune easely to take lande without defence or *rebutinge* back.—*Hall. Rich. III.* an. 3.

Their steeds doe stagger, and amazed stand;
And eke themselves, too rudely rigorous,
Astonied with the stroke of their owne hand,
Doe backe *rebutte*, and each to other yeaded land.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

The plantiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder, upon which the defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff answer him by a sur-*rebutter*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 20.

RE-CA'DENCY. A going down again; a falling back.

For one pattern of relapse and retrogradation, substracteth so much from the efficacy of such examples, as that defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor, suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes. Address to the Court.

RE-CALL, *v.* } Dut. *Kallen*; Sw. *Kalla*.
REC'ALL, *n.* } To *call*, to summon back, to revoke, to retract.

Here Guy, his better spirits *recalling* to his aid,
Came fresh upon his foe. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

But when division them *recalls*,
They bend their course to sou'ral ends,
Into dry earth the body falls,
The ferment soule to heav'n ascends.
Beaumont. A Funerall Hymne out of Prudentius.

No more be troubl'd how to quit the yoke
Of God's Messiah; those indulgent laws
Will not be now voutsaft, other decrees
Against thee are gon forth without *recall*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

And though it be true, that in his retractations he *recalleth* and correcteth this; yet was this only a scrupulosity in that pious father, concerning the meer word, because he no where found in scripture Angels called by the name of souls.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 812.

There the blest day of his *recall*
Is annually a festival. *Cooper. Fervert*, c. 4.

RE-CANT, *v.* } Fr. *Chanter, rechanter*, to
RECANTA'TION. } sing or *chant* again; to re-
REC'ANTER. } hearse; *deschanter*, to recall, to revoke, to retract, what has been sung or said,—an opinion *before* avowed; to declare a change of opinion.

These trickes and manie such like are easy to be espied in this oration and preface, for a man to wonder and blesse him to see, how these incarnate diulls could so adulsiffie, so graueile and so confidentlie say *ye then*, and so impudentlie, so rashlye, so periurdlie, and so slaightlelie *recant* and sale *nacie now*.—*Bp. Gardiner. True Obedience. Pref. by M. Wood.*

Which duke of Northuberlande, at the time of his death did *recant* his former life, and exhorted the people not to be ashamed to returne to the catholike faith.
Fabyan, vol. ii. p. 712. an. 1553.

And the kinge with publyk rescript and open *recantacion* confessinge his synne setteth forth the glory of God.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

Now for that this marriage proved happy and blessed, they were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name—Thalassius.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 704.

Till he *recanted* had his wicked rimes,
And made amends to her with treble praise.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come Home again.

Luc. I come a penitent lover, with avow'd *recantation* to all former practises, and malicious endeavours, that I have wrought against you.—*Marmion. Antiquary.* Act iii. sc. 1.

—— The publike body, which doth sildome
Play the *re-canter*.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act v. sc. 2.

Is it not essential in Dr. Clarke's scheme, and yours too? What mean you then to deny that there are two gods? Can you deny it without *recanting* all that you had said before?—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 51.

Here lighting upon Aurelius, bishop of Carthage, and St. Austin, he [Leporius] was by them brought to a sense of his error, and induced to sign a full *recantation*, called *Libellus satisfactionis*.—*Id. Ib.*

RE-CAPA'CITATE, *v.* Lat. *Capax*, that can or may take.

To enable again to take or occupy; to qualify again.

There was another [amendment] which provided, that persons, *recapacitating* themselves by taking the oaths, should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full.—*Atterbury. Letter to Dr. Trelawny.*

RE-CA'PITATE. Perhaps reheaded, re-entitled; headed, titled, directed again.

Being yesterday from my friend advertis'd that your honour resided still in Padoa, and that my last were *recapitated* thither; I now proceed to effectuate your will.
Retiuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 700.

RE-CAPITULATE, *v.* } Fr. *Capituler, recapituler*; It. *Capitolare, recapitolare*;
RECAPITULA'TION. } Sp. *Capitular, recapitular*.
RECAPI'TULAR. }

To repeat the heads (*capita*) or chief points, or topics; to repeat, to rehearse, to reiterate.

Nowe to returne againe to our matters ecclesiastiell, followeth in order to *recapitulate* and notifie the troubles and contentions growing betweene the same king and the pope.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 357. an. 1555.

These considerations (right reuerend) did first moue me to consent that these poems shoulde passe in print. For *recapitulation* whereof, and to answere vnto the objections that mate be geuen: I saie to the first, that I neither take example of a waniton Ouid, doting Nigidius, nor foolish Samocratius.—*Gascoigne. To the Reuerend Diuines.*

At the porte of Organant thou shalt fynde the bones of Lolliodorus, *recapitular* of the antike lawes, that was banyshed by Nero the cruell.—*Golden Boke*, Lett. 12.

And she must *recapitulate* my shame,
And give a thousand by-words to my name.
Drayton. Elenor to D. Humphry.

D. Fer. Were e'er two friends engag'd in an adventure
So intricate as we, and so capricious?
D. Jul. Sure never in this world; methinks it merits
A special *recapitulation*. *Digby. Elvira*, Act iii.

This law is comprehensive and *recapitulatory* (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour, prescribing universal justice toward him (whence Saint Mark it seems meaneth to reduce it in one word, by μια εντολη, deprive not, or bereave not your neighbour of any thing.)
Barrow. An Exposition of the Decalogue.

What hath been done, or attempted to be done, both in the reign of King William and since, to prevent an undue influence on the elected, as well as on the electors, I need not *recapitulate*.—*Bolingbroke. Upon Parties*, Let. 18.

Hence we see the reason why creeds were no larger, nor more explicit, being but a kind of *recapitulation* of what the catechumens had been taught more at large, the main heads whereof were committed to memory, and publicly recited, and so became a creed.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 194.

RE-CA'PTION. Lat. *Re*, and *capere, captum*, to take.

The quotation explains the word.

Reception or reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. This happens when any one hath deprived another of his property in goods and chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one's wife, child, or servant; in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, parent, or master, may lawfully claim and *retake* them, wherever he happens to find them.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 1.

RE-CA'RNIFY, *v.* Lat. *Caro, carnis*, flesh.

To cause again to be or become flesh.

Then looking upon them [a herd of kine] quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the flesh thus daily dish'd upon our tables is but concocted grass, which is *recarnified* in our stomachs, and transmuted to another flesh.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 50.

RE-CA'RRY, *v.* Fr. *Charier*; Sp. *Acarraiar*. To *carry*, bear, or convey back or again.

Christ ordained the supper to be a taking matter, an eating matter, a distributing and a remembring matter; contrary our massemes make it a matter not of taking, but of gazing, peeping, pixing, boxing, *carying, recarying*, worshipping, stooping, kneeling, knocking, with stoupe downe before, hold up higher, I thanke God I see my Maker to-day, &c.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1271. an. 1553.

Which [ship or vessell] was supposed sufficient for the carlage and *recariage* of such necessities as should appertaine vnto his house.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 18.

RE-CAST, *v.* Sw. *Kasta*; Dan. *Kaste*.

To *cast* or throw back again; to reform or refashion; to mould or model again.

In the midst of their running race, they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse.
Florio. Tr. of Montaigne, p. 155.

Your men of close application, though taking their terms from the common language, find themselves under a necessity of *recasting* them in a mould of their own to fit them for purposes that were not wanted in the usual intercourse of life.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. c. 6.

RE-CEDE, *v.* } Lat. *Re-ced-ere*, to go back.
RECE'SS, *n.* } To go or move back; to
RECE'SSION. } return, to retreat, to retire, to withdraw.

After whiche their *recesse*, the lorde Maxwell, warden of the West Marches of Scotlad, made proclamacion for good rule.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 34.

As the sun *recedes*, the moon and stars discover themselves; and when it returns they draw in their baffled beams, and hide their heads in obscurity.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 13.

All the resistance that this laxe and disunited element could make, call it naturall or divine, (for words have no force) could no more keep down the above-said bullet from *receding* from the earth, then an army of the smallest flyes stop a cannon-bullet flying in the aire.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 2.

Here in this despla'd *recess*
Would I, maugre winter's cold,
And the summer's worst excess,
Try to live. *Cotton. The Retirement.*

But by this pressing the conscience with emissions, I do not mean *recessions* or distances from states of eminency or perfection.—*Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying*, c. 3. n. 3.

When as abating something from the height and strictness of our pretences, and a favourable *recession* in such cases will greatly engage men to have an honourable opinion, and a peaceable affection toward us.—*Barrow, Vol.* i. Ser. 29.

But, nymphs, *recede!* sage chastity denies
To raise the blush, or pain the modest eyes.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

It [sin] is the worst corruption and the greatest debasement of human nature that is possible, and farthest *recession* in the world from the divine perfections, from their approach to which all other perfections have their name and estimate.
Sharp, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

Oft let the turf *recede*, and off approach,
With varied breadth, now sink into the shade,
Now to the sun its verdant bosom bare.
Mason. The English Garden, b. ii.

David was become a favourite of the people, and, on that account, the object of Saul's jealousy; to avoid the ill effects of which he prudently retired. During this *recess* Saul was seised with his disorder.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. Notes.

RECEIVE, *v.* } Fr. *Receivable, receivable, recepte*; It. *Recipere, ricevere, ricètta*; Sp. *Recibir, recibo*; Lat. *Recipere, receptum*; to take back or again, (*re*, and *capere*, to take;) (generally —to take.
RECEIVABLE.
RECEIVABLENESS.
RECEIVEDNESS.
RECEIVER.
RECEIVING, *n.*
RECEIVT.
RECEPTACLE.
RECEPTARY, or
RECEPTORY.
RECEPTIBILITY.
RECEPTION.
RECEPTIVE.
RECEPTIVITY.
RECEIVENT. } To take, to hold; to contain, to comprehend; to attain, to apprehend; to acknowledge.

A *receipt* (*receet*) is,—a place to which any one *takes* or *betakes* himself; a *retreat*, (sc.) for safety, for confederacy, &c.

A *receipt*, generally,—any thing taken (or *received*). An acknowledgment of any thing *received*; a written particular of things *taken*, (sc.) as medicine; of things *taken* and used to make a composition. A prescription, prescribed form, a formulary.

—— And thanne, gyf eny wolde
Come as to defense, that ner wounded were,
Other wery, as in a castel *receiled* were there.
R. Gloucester, p. 214.

For Scotlond hath euer y be a luther *receet* y [whl] lome,
Wan ther any werrours toward this lond come.—*Id.* p. 98.

—— For thilke londes were
A luther *receet* euer a geyn Engelonde.—*Id.* p. 137.

After Sir Edred was his brether Edwy,
He *receyued* the croune of the seignory.—*R. Brunne*, p. 34.

I am eastelle for gow, toure, hous, and *receitte*.—*Id.* p. 291.

Ac he that *receyveth* oth *receiliteth* hure. ys *receitor* of gyle.
Piers Ploughman, p. 63.

He came into hise owne thingis, and hise *receyueden* him not. But hou manye euere *receyueden* him, he gaf to hem power to be maad the sones of God, to hem that bileueden in his name.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 1.

He came amonge his owne, and his owne *receaued* him not. But as manye as *receaued* hym, to them he gaue power to be the sonnes of God in that they beleued on his name.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

With empty wombe of fasting many a day,
Received be the lawe, that was writen
With Goddes finger.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7472.

For the love of God, that for us alle died,
And as I may deserve it unto you,
What shall this *receit* cost? telleth me now.
Id. The Manciples Prologue, v. 16,842.

And ouer that in suche a wise
She hath hem with hir wordes wise
Of Christes feith so full enformed,
That thei therto ben all conformed,
So that baptisme thei *receiuen*;
And all hir fals goddes weyuen.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But if I myght netheles
Of suche a drynke as I conceyte,
So as me lust haue o *receite*
I shulde assobre and fare wele.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

He loketh the conjunctions.
He loketh the *receptions*. *Id. Ib.*

For the feastes of the Jewes bee small, and *receivable* but of fewe persones.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 2.

Unto this question of the disciples, the Lorde Jesus made a doubtfull answere, for that they were not as yet *receyuable* of the whole mystery hereof.—*Id. Ib.* c. 9.

He was of suche liberalitie, yt oftentimes he gaue greater things then ye *receiuers* could haue wished for of God.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 303.

The *receiving* of the sacrament, as it noteth the act of him who *receiveth*, it may be that it neither availeth or profiteth him who *receiveth*, nor any other, but also hurts the *receiver*, if he presume to take it rashly or unworthily.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. No. 25.

That they shoulde in the wynter season cause as manye newe shippes to be buylded as they could, and the olde to be mended, declaring of what *receite* and fashyon he wold haue them made.—*Goldings. Cæsar*, fol. 108.

Beside this, least his neighbor's countrey might be an harborugh, or *receptacle* of his foes and adversaries, he concluded a newe league with James the iiii. kyng of Scottes.
Hall. Edw. III. an. 10.

In the same valley stands the famous towne of Bristow, with an hauen belonging thereunto, which is a commodious and safe *receptacle* for all ships directing their course for the same.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 127.

Nor is it so much princes' weaknesses,
As the corruption of their ministers,
Whereby the commonwealth *receives* distress.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

To one of your *receiving*
Enough is shewne.—*Shakes. Twelfth Night*, Act iii. sc. 1.

That the third ground be employed in convenient *receptacles* for all sorts of creatures which the professors shall judge necessary for their more exact search into the nature of animals, and the improvement of their uses to us.
Cowley. The College.

Nor can they which behold the present state of things, and controversie of points so long *received* in divinity, condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful apertinuacies of arts, and *receptacles* of philosophy.
Brown. Vulgar Errours. To the Reader.

Baptista Porta; in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptlary*, and such as will not endure the test.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 8.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power: and this conceited vacuum a meer *receptibility*.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, b. xvi.

And therefore we will acknowledge one speciall facnlty of a spirit, which after penetration it doth either naturally or arbitrarnously exert, which is this, to fill the *recepticlty* or capacity of a body or matter so far forth as it is capable or *receptive* of a soul or spirit.
More. Antidote against Atheism, App. c. 3.

Because whatever is *received* is *received* according to the capacity of the *recipient*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 725.

But by educing the affirmers only mean a producing in it, with a subjective dependence on its *recipient*: a very fine signification of eduction; which answers not the question whence 'tis derived, but into what it is *received*.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 16.

And give a doose for everie disease,
In prescripts long and tedious *receipes*,
All for so leane reward of art and me.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 4.

For when, after the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small apprehension for his own life, he was, contrary to his expectation, well *received* among the Prætorian guards, and afterwards declared their emperor.
Addison. On Ancient Medals.

His *reception* is here recorded on a medal, in which one of the ensigns presents him his hand, in the same sense as Anchises gives it in the following verses.—*Id. Ib.*

Justification always supposes two parties, one to give, and another to *receive*, whether without any act at all on the *receptive* side, as in the case of infants, or whether accompanied by *receptive* acts, as in the case of adults, who may be properly said to accept and assent to as well as to *receive* and enjoy.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. p. 423.

From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.
Dryden, Ep. 13.

Something should have been inserted to signify that when the *recipient* is fitly qualified, and duly disposed, there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 423.

They who endeavour not to correct themselves, according to so exact a model, are just like the patients, who have open before them a book of admirable *receipts* for their diseases, and please themselves with reading it, without comprehending the nature of the remedies, or how to apply them to the cure.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

The unfrequented temples, spoiled of their immense treasures, sunk in ruins; and the images, stript of their gorgeous robes and costly jewels, were thrown into the Tyber, or into the common *receptacles* of filth and ordure.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 17.

Force is only another name for an efficient cause; it is that which impresses motion, the passive *recipient* of a foreign impulse.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 10.

RE-CE'LEBRATE, *v.* Fr. *Célébrer*; It. *Celebrare*; Sp. *Celebrar*; Lat. *Celebrare*, to proclaim, make known or renowned.

To commemorate again, as worthy of renown, of honour, of praise.

Who did this knot compose,
Assine hath brought the lilly to the rose;
And, with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyfull match with France.
B. Jonson. To Edward Filmer.

RE-CENSE, *v.* } Fr. *Recenser*; Lat. *Re-*
RECE'NSION. } *censere*, (*re*, and *censere*.)

To review, to revise, to re-examine, to reconsider.

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate.
Bentley, Let. 1. p. 232.

It is also observable, that in the *recensions* of the Roman bishops, sometimes the apostles are reckoned in, sometimes excluded.—*Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

RE'CENT. } Fr. *Récent*; It. *Recente*; Sp.
RE'CENCY. } *Reciente*, *reciente*; Lat. *Recens*;
RE'CENTNESS. } of uncertain etymology. Vossius prefers *re*, and *cadere*; for new things are recommended *caudore*, which time destroys. Martinius,—*re*, and *cendo*, tanquam iterum *accensus*.

Newly or lately made or done; new, fresh, modern.

By this time we have made it unquestionably evident, that this opinion of incorporeal substance being vnextended, indistant, and devoid of magnitude, is no novel or *recent* thing.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 776.

But this inference of the *recentness* of mankind from the *recentness* of those apotheoses and origination of Gentile deities seems also too weak to bear so high a supposition of the novitas humani generis.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 167.

O'er *recent* meads th' exulting streamlets rile.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

Those tubes, which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened.—*Arbuthnot.*

So also a scirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed or inveterate one.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 18.

No more with thee in any mortal's cause
I combat, tho' thy favour'd Tydens draws
On Hyllus, or should menace with his spear
Amphitryon *recent* from the nether sphere.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. viii.

RE-CHARGE, *v.* Fr. *Recharger*, to give a new *charge*, a fresh *charge* unto; also (in English)—

To retort a *charge* or accusation, to *charge* or attack again.

Norfolk denies them peremptorily;
Her'ford *recharg'd*, and supplicates the king
To have the combat of his enemy.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

They *charge*, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

RE-CHASE, *v.* Fr. *Rechasser*, to *chase*, or drive back, (Cotgrave.)

Within a while the hart found is
Hallowed, and *rechased* fast. *Chaucer. Dreame.*

Then these assail; then those *rechase* again:
Till stay'd with new-made hills of bodies slain.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

RECHEA'T, or } Skinner derives from the
RECHA'TE, *v.* } Fr. *Rachet*, redemtio, *rechcter*, redimere, to redeem, to recover; and, consequentially—

To revoke, to recall.

When you blow the death of your fox in the field, or covert, then must you sound 3 notes, with 3 windes, and *rechea*t; mark you, sir, upon the same, with 3 windes.
Reliarne from Parmassus, Act ii. sc. 5.

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chears,
Whilst still the lusty stag his high-pain'd head bears.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

That I will have a *rechate* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an inuisible baldricke, all women shall pardon me.—*Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing*, Act i. sc. 1.

RE-CHOO'SE, *v.* A. S. *Ceoson*, to take, take out, or elect.

To elect or select again; to re-elect.

The patriots have triumphed with a quotation from an act of the 4th and 5th Anne, which permits those to be *rechosen*, whose seats are vacated by the acceptance of a place of profit.—*Johnson. The False Alarm.*

RECIDIVA'TION. Fr. *Récidiver*, to *recidivate*, to relapse, fall back or again, (Cotgrave.) It. *Recidivo*; Lat. *Recidivus*, (*re*, and *cadivus*, from *cadere*, to fall.)

A falling back or again, a relapse.

Wo is mee; the swept house is repossessed with seven devils; this *recidivation* is desperate: although indeed there would not be a revolt without an inward unsoundnesse.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Exmat.

RECI'PROCAL, *adj.* } In our old writers,
RECI'PROCAL, *n.* } *reciproque*. Fr. *Réciproque*, *réciproquer*;
RECI'PROCALLY. } It. *Reciproco*; Sp. *Re-*
RECI'PROCALNESS. } *ceproco*, *reciprocar*;
RECI'PROCATE, *v.* } Lat. *Reciprocus*, *reci-*
RECIPROCA'TION. } *procare*,—*re*, and *pro-*
RECI'PRO'CITY. } *care*; (Vossius—from
RECI'PROCOUS. } Festus;) *reciprocare* pro ultro citroque *poscere* usi sunt antiqui, quia *procare* est *poscere*.

To come and go alternately, (as the tide, to ebb and flow;) to act alternately or interchangeably; to return (in kind) one for another; to alternate, to interchange.

Reciproque is not uncommon in old documents.

The king is bound by the treaty; and if he will he helped by that treaty, he must do the *reciproque*.
Burnet, vol. ii. b. ii. *King Edward's Rem.*

It was answered thereto, that partly for the great zeal we have to the universal quiet of Christendom, which were very like to be established by that marriage; partly for the entire love and affection which we do bear to our good brother the French king, we could be content upon convenient *reciproque*.—*Wyatt. The King to Sir T. Wyatt, 17th May*, 1538.

And if the French king will not condescend to this *reciproque* of the two points before expressed, then we have resolved that the overture in no wise be set forth by any our orators, or that they should affirm in any presence that we be agreeable that it should be propoued.—*Id. Ib.*

For the removing of which impurity, the cardinal acquainted Taylor, "That he had devised to make the band *reciprocous* and equal."
Strype. Memorials. Hen. VIII. vol. i. b. i. c. 5.

But that this being sent into France, out of design to have particular resolution of their liking or disliking, no fruitful answer to the same was sent, but letters of instruction and commission, authorizing the French ambassador to conclude an obligation *reciprocous*, after such force as the instructions purported.—*Id. Ib.*

Had Thetis and Eurynome, in either's silver breast
Not receiv'd me, Eurynome, that to her father had
Reciprocall Oceanus.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xviii.

Apollo answered: Strangers! though before
Yee dwelt in wooddie Gnossus; yet no more
Yee must be made, your own *reciprocalls*
To your lou'd cittie, and faire generalls
Of wiues, and houses.—*Id. Ib. A Hymne to Apollo.*

Neither sunne nor shade, no yet the light of candle, causeth them (enerands) to change and loose their lustre; but contrariwise, as they ever send out their own rales by

little and little, so they entertaine *reciprocally* the visuall beames of our eyes; and for all the spissitude and thicknesse that they seeme to have, they admit gently our sight to pierce into their bottome.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvii. c.5.

That we may not think this *reciprocation* into motion and rest belongs onely to terrestrial particles; that the heavens themselves be of the same matter, is apparant from the ejections of comets into our vortice, and the perpetuall rising of those spots and scum upon the face of the sun.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 11.

For the libration or *reciprocation* of the spirits in the tenuity of the muscles would not be so perpetual, but cease in a small time, did not some more mystical principle then what is merely mechanical give assistance.—*Id. Ib.* b.ii. c.10.

The Aristotelians, who believe water and air to be *reciprocally* transmutable, do thereby fancy an affinity between them, that I am not yet convinced of.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 242.

Subdued in fire the stubborn metal lies,
One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* sair.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

The censuring of heretics may often provoke them to return the like censures, and thus a kind of *reciprocation* of censures may be carried on to the great disturbance of the public peace, and the destruction of Christian charity.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 141.

On entering into society, it was stipulated, between the magistrate and the people, that protection and obedience should be the *reciprocal* conditions of each other.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. i. s. 2.

A law is a compact *reciprocally* made by the legislative powers; and therefore not to be abrogated but by all the parties.—*Johnson. The False Alarm.*

How is the union of any mind to any body to be understood, without a constant sympathy between the two, by virtue of which they are *reciprocally* appropriated to each other, in such sort that this individual mind becomes the soul of that individual body, and that body the body of this mind?—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 43.

This atonement was the end of the incarnation; and the two articles *reciprocate*: for an incarnation is implied and presupposed in the Scripture doctrine of atonement, as the necessary means to the end.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 9.

Who seeks a friend should come disposed
T' exhibit in full bloom diseloe'd
The graces and the beauties
That form the character he seeks,
For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocate duties. *Cowper. Friendship.*

But any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the past from being nude: nay, even if the thing be founded on a prior moral obligation, (as a promise to pay a just debt, though barred by the statute of limitation,) it is no longer *nudum pactum*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 36.

RE-CITE, *v.* Re'cit'e, n. Re'cit'al. Recita'tion. Recitat'ive. Reci'ter. Fr. *Citer, réciter*; It. *Recitare*; Sp. *Recetar*; Lat. *Recitare*, (*re*, and *citare*, to call,) to call upon again.
To repeat, to rehearse; to tell or say again, (sc. what has been told, recorded, or written *before*.)
Recitative,—rehearsal in chant or tune.

With other thousands else
which Nasu there doth write.
But not my pen or barraine skull
is able to *recite*. *Turbervile. The Loner to Cupid for Mercy.*

Which books (*de Ratione Studii et de Liberis Educandis*) is oft *recited*, and much prayed, in the fragmentes of Nonius, even for authoritie sake.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

Till that, as comes by course, I doe *recite*
What fortune to the Briton prince did lite,
Pursuing that proud knight, the which whileare
Wrought to Sir Calepine so foule despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

Plinie maketh a great *recitoll* of these.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 565.

But Hester, the historian, in his thirteenth of his histories of Attica, maketh a *recitol* far contrary to other, saying, that some hold opinion, that Paris Alexander was slain in battle by Achilles and Patroclus in the country of Thessaly.
North. Plutarch, p. 14.

In Italy they have solemne declamations of certaine select young gentlemen in Florence, (like those *rectiera* in old Rome,) and publike theatres in most of their cities, for stage-players and others to exercise and recreate themselves.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 270.

If menaces of Scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it?
Hammond.

The way has been to *recite* it at the prime, or first hour, (one o'clock in the Latin account, with us seven in the morning,) every Lord's day; and in some places every day.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 231.

From this time forwards, I presume, the Athanasian Creed has been honoured with a public *recital*, among the other sacred hymns and church offices, all over the west.
Id. Ib.

This, added to all former *recites* or observations, either of long-lived races or persons in any age or country, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are usually blessings of the poor, not of the rich, and the fruits of temperance, rather than of luxury and excess.—*Sir W. Temple. Of Health.*

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us, in *recitals* of disease,
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper. Conversation.

And though the most violent passions, the highest distresses, even death itself, are expressed in singing or *recitative*, I would not admit as sound criticism the condemnation of such exhibitions on account of their being unnatural.
Reynolds, Dis. 8.

RECK, *v.* Re'ckless. Re'cklessly. Re'cklessness. Re'ckon, *v.* Re'ckoner. Re'ckoning, *n.* (Sommer.) See Rakel. Anciently written *reche, rechless*, &c.; A. S. *Recce-leas, recce-leaslice, recce-leas-nesse; reccan*, curare, estimare, reputare, to care for, to esteem, to make account or reckoning of, Dut. *Roecken, roecke-loos*; Eng. *Reckon*; Dut. *Rekenen*; Ger. *Reeknen*; Sw. *Rekna*. (See Wretchless.) To *reck*,—
To make account or *reckoning* of; to count, to estimate, to value, to care for, to heed or mind; to *reckon*, is to *reck*, to tell, to count or account, to number or enumerate, to calculate, to compute.

And yeh hopye we stolle the lasse *reeche* of the Romeyns tayle. *R. Gloucester*, p. 195.

The seuent day of heruest, in that ilk gere,
That I *rakend* last. *R. Brunne*, p. 150.

Ryd forth syre Reson, and *reeche* nat of here tales.
Piers Ploughman, p. 65.

He may renne in arriage, and rome fro home
As a *recheles* caitif. *Id.* p. 204.

For out of reson thei ryde, and *recheleslieche* taken on,
As in durne dedes. *Id.* p. 223.

And no man gut helpe hym, and that he weneth have
Ich wolle hit bym by reve, for hus *recheleesnesse*.
Id. p. 141.

Ac reson shall *rekene* with hym, and rebuke him atte laste.
Id. p. 204.

For the and for meny mo, that man shal geve *reckenynge*.
What he lerede gow to lyve with. *Id.* p. 105.

Which camen and seyen to him, maister we witen that thou art sothfast and *reckist* not of ony man, for neither thou biholdist into the face of man, but thou techist the wey of God in truthe.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 12.

But aftir longe tyme the lord of the servauntis came and *rekenede* with them.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 25.

After a longe season the lorde of those servauntes came and *rekenede* with them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he elepide him: and seyde to him, what here I this thing of thee? *yelde rekenyng* of thi bayliye, for thou might not now be baylyfe.—*Wielif. Luke*, c. 16.

Ne for no drede of deth shal I not spare
To se my lady, that I love and serve;
In hire presence I *recke* not to sterve.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1401.

This Absolom ne *raughte* not a bene
Of al bis play; no word again he yaf.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3771.

Eke looke how false and *reccheles*
Was to Briseida Achilles,
And Paris to Oenone.—*Id. The House of Fame*, b. ii.

Hast thou not said in blaspheme of the goddis,
Through pride, or through thy gret *rekelnesse*,
Such things as in the law of Ioue forbode is?
Id. A Ballade of the Village without Paint.

And if that ye the terme *reken* would,
As I or other time lovers doe should,
I plain not (God wot) bothe day and nyght.
Id. The Legend of Good Women.

How longe time will ye *reken* and cast
Your summes, and your bookes, and your tninges?
The devil have part of all swiche *rekeninges*.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,149.

He *recketh* not be so he wynne,
Of that another man shall lese. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Hym *recketh* nought what men recorden
Of hym, be it euill or good.
For all his truste is on his good. *Gower. Con. A.* b.v.

What daunger it wer for vs negligently and *rechelesse* to execute the office, whiche we take in hande.
Udal. The Actes of the Apostles, c. 1.

But also euen that same which he semed to haue thal bee taken awaie from him, because he so *rechelessely* kept the euangelicall treasoure.—*Id. Luke*, c. 8.

My Ratclif, when thy *reckless* youth offendes,
Receue thy scourge by others' chastisement.
Gorgeous. Rabsacho. Exhortation to learne.

Over-many good fortunes began to breede a proud *recklessness* in them.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

As also yit wold be a meanes to causse the marchaunts the sooner to come to a *reconyng* wih me, and to put me in good sewrtysse here, as theye have dowen here to fore.—*Lodge. Illus. Sir T. Gresham to the D. of Northumberland, April*, 1553.

Whilst through the forest *reckless* they did goe,
Lo! where they spide, how, in a gloomy glade,
The lyon sleeping, lay in secret shade.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I glue consent to go along with you,
Wreaking as little what betideth me,
As much, I wish all good beforetell you.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 3.

He after; more to be reuenged on Eglamoure,
Then for the love of *reckless* Silula.—*Id. Ib.* Act v. sc. 2.

——— Beholding all the way
The goodly workes, and stones of rich assay,
Cast into sundry shapes by wondrous skill,
That like on earth no where I *reckon* may.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

To discharge and acquit myselfe of the promise which I made of strauage and wonderfull herbes, I cannot chuse but in this place write a little of those which the magicians make such *reckoning* of.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiv. c. 17.

By this imposition of names, some of larger, some of stricter signification we turn the *Reckoning* of the consequences of things imagined in the mind, into a *Reckoning* of the consequences of Appellations.—*Hobbs. Of Man*, c. 4.

The Latins called Accounts of Money *rationes*, and accounting *Ratiocinatio*: and that which we in bills or books of account call *Items*, they called *Nomina*, that is names: and thence it seems to proceed, that they extended the word *Ratio*, to the faculty of *Reckoning* in all things.—*Id. Ib.*

Reckless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign and restless on the throne.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

But what? an author cannot live on fame
Or pay a *reckoning* with a lofty name.
Id. The Art of Poetry, c. 4.

But retrospects with bad *reckoners* are troublesome things.
Warburton. Works, vol.xii. *On Occasional Reflections.*

RE-CLAIM, *v.* Reclai'm, *n.* Reclai'mable. Reclai'mant. Reclama'tion. Reclai'ming, *n.* Reclai'mless. See Clamour. Fr. *Clamer, réclamer*; It. *Reclamare*; Sp. *Reclamar*; Lat. *Reclamare*, (*re*, and *clamare*, to call aloud,) to call back again; to call out against.
To call out against, (sc.) in answer to; to gainsay or contradict; to recall or call back, (met.) from evil courses, and (consequentially) to restore, to reform, to recover; to restore or reduce to order;—applied to wild animals, to *reclaim* is—to reduce or bring from their wild to a tame or manageable state.

With harte right devoute, and humble affection,
As one to repentaunce *reclayned* by grace.
R. Gloucester, p. 581.

Another day he wol paraventure
Reclaimen thee, and bring thee to the lure.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,021.

——— Adam and Eue also
Virgines comen bothe two
Into the worlde and hem ashamed,
Till that nature hath hem *reclaimed*
To lone. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Onely the deuyl *reclameth* and shutteth vp the bowels of mercyf, oure myndis he puffeth vp, and entyseth vnto vnrightwysnes to make vs his perpetuall captines.
Joye. Exposition of Daniel, c. 4.

Hereunto Polomar *reclaiming* against, began to aduance and magnifie the honour and dignitie of generall counceils.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 657. an. 1438.

And willed him for to *reclayme* with speed
His scattred people, ere they all were slaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

For by this means also the wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 22.

Thus whilest all things in troublous uproare were,
And all men bustle to suppresse the flame,
The loving couple neede no reskew feare,
But leasure had and liberty to frame
Their purpost slight, free from all men's *reclame*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

I shall willingly frame myself to all companies; not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *reclamation* from evill, or incouragement in good.
Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts quenched, Dec. 3. § 6.

Might you not better say plainly, that the Son is not eternal; not by nature, nor truly God, in a word, not God? No: but Scripture *reclaims*, and the whole Catholic church *reclaims;* and Christian ears would not bear it.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 89.

He said that he was young, and so *reclainable:* that this was his first fault.—*Dr. Cockburn. Rem. on Burnet*, p. 41.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proscribed and anathematized in the famous Council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants.*
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 89.

These, out of many such irregular practices, I write for his *reclamation*. But two or three things more before I conclude, to wit, that generally when his curate preaches on an afternoon, he sleeps sotting in the desk on a hassock.
Tatler, No. 71.

And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* rebel.
Lee. Duke of Guise.

A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ naturæ, per industrium hominis;* by a man's *reclaiming* and making them tame by art, industry, and education.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 25.

RE-CLASP, *v.* To clasp, clip, or embrace again.

Nor is this all: when two laminæ, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately *reclasp.—Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 12.

RECLINE, *v.* } Fr. *Réclinér;* It. *Reclinàre;*
RECLI'NE, *adj.* } Sp. *Reclinar;* Lat. *Reclinare*, to lean back, (Gr. Κλιν-ειν, to *lean.*) See INCLINE.

To lean back; to lean, bend, or bow, back or against; to repose, to rest upon.

With how much joy bee, beneath some shade
By aged trees' reverend embraces made,
His careless head on the fresh green *recline*,
His head uncharg'd with fear or with design.
Cowley. Horace, Ep. 2.

——— To thir supper fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughes
Yielded them, side-long as they sat *recline*
On the soft downie bank damaskt with flowrs.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

——— Behoves no more,
But sidelong to the gently waving wind,
To lay the well-tuned instrument *reclin'd.*
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

His snowy neck *reclines* upon his breast,
Like a fair flower by the keen share opprest.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

Whilst peaceful slumbers bless the homely bed,
Where Virtue, self-approved, *reclines* her head.
Churchill. Night.

RE-CLOSE, i. e. to close again. See RECLUSE.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclos'd;*
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves.
Pope. Homer, Odyssey, b. i.

RECLU'SE, *adj.* } See CLOSE, CONCLUDE,
RECLU'SE, *n.* } &c. Fr. *Reclorre, reclus;*
RECLU'SEO. } It. *Richiudere;* Sp. *Reclu-*
RECLU'SENESS. } *so;* Lat. *Reclusum;* past
RECLU'SIVE. } part. of *reclud-ere*, (*re*, and *claud-ere*, to shut or throw to,) to shut or throw back; in Lat. to throw back, (sc.) from that which *closes*, conjoins, or fastens; and, consequentially, to open: also, to that which *closes*, conjoins, or fastens; and, consequentially, to shut, to confine, to put to. In Eng. *Recluse,*—

Closed or shut up again, kept in or confined, retired, solitary, secreted, hidden, concealed.

Ad religious out rydirs. *reclused* in here cloistres.
Piers Ploukman, p. 70.

Till at laste thei assent
Upon an holy clerke *reclyse*,
Whiche full was of goosly vertuse.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Whereupon the pope's clerke, giving place to force and number, went toward the archbishop to complaine. This being knowne, certeine *reclouse* pursued him.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 297. an. 1255.

Beyng therefore as a *reclose* in the grone, consecrated to Mars, she was delyuered of two sonnes.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 177.

Divers of their greatest princes and ladies betake themselves to some convent or *reclus'd* house, to wean themselves from all worldly incumbrances, and converse only with heaven.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 24.

Therefore I humbly beseech that your majesty would vouchsafe to conceive of me accordingly, and of one who by this *reclose* passive condition hath his share of this hideous storm.—*Id.* b. ii. Let. 63.

So *reclus'd* hermits oftentimes do know
More of heav'n's glory than a worldling can.
Donne. Eclogue, Dec. 1613.

Till Oswy made to God a most religious vow,
Of his abundant grace would he be pleas'd to grant
That he this Paynim prince in battle might supplant,
A *reclose* he would give his daughter and delight,
Sweet Alfled then in youth, and as the morning bright.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the over-labour'd man.—*Feltham. Resolves*, pt. ii. p. 379.

And if it sort not well, you may conceale her,
As best befits her wounded reputation,
In some *reclusive* and religious life,
Out of all eyes, tongues, minds, and injuries.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe About Nothing, Act iv. sc. 1.

The beast of which followed of above two years, he employed in the severest study: and this *reclose* period he ever after used to consider as the most active and serviceable of his whole life.—*Goldsmith. Life of Lord Bolingbroke*,

So when a husband with too curious eye,
Into his wife's *recluse* secrets would pry,
He quits content, his folly to deplore,
And never shall his peace recover more.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xliii.

RE-COAGULA'TION. Fr. *Coaguler;* Lat. *Co-agulare*, from *co-agere;* to force or drive together, (sc.) into a lump or mass.

To rejoin into a mass; to join or unite again.

This salt we speak of, being prepared for the purpose, and dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* so dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, that if the experiment be well and carefully made, almost the whole mixture will shoot together into fine crystals.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 423.

RE-COCT, *v.* Lat. *Recoquere, recoctum.*
To *cook*, to boil over again; to dress up again.

Old women and men too—seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their coyns, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to spritely handsomeness.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 71.

RE-COGNISE, *v.* } See COGNITION. Fr.
RECO'GNISANCE. } *Recognoistre;* It. *Riconôs-*
RECOGNI'TION. } *cere;* Sp. *Reconocer;*
RECO'GNITORS. } Lat. *Recognoscere*, (*re*, *con*, and *noscere;* Gr. Γινωσκ-ειν, to know.)

To know again; to call again to knowledge; to call to mind or memory; to avow or confess a knowledge; to take notice of; to note, to remark, to review.

For he was bonde in a *recognisance*
To payen twenty thousand sheldes anon.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,261.

Thyrdly, how much my [Margaret Asham] sayd husband was many wayes bound unto you, and how gladly and comfortably he used in his life to *recognise* and report your goodnesse toward him.—*Asham. The Scholemaster*, Ded.

A scepter was given him, and a girdle put about him, having seuen kcies, with seuen seales hanging thereupon for a *recognisance* or token of his seuen fold power, according to the seuen fold grace of the holie ghost.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 378. an. 1105.

Also to cease all fraude, the sayde lords *recognised* that they were readie to affirme the sayd Duchie of Tuien to beloog to the kinge of Englande.—*Holl. Hen. IV.* an. 10.

And hereof came the names as well of all other gods, as of the stars and planets (which I have mentioned before) in *recognisance* of men's good deserts.
Holland. Pliuie, b. ii. c. 12.

Having fortified myself privately with a short mental prayer, and with the sign of the cross, two of any super stition to the sign, but as a *recognition* of my baptism in Christ,) I grew a little bolder.
Cowley. On the Government of O. Cromwell.

The project was, that these stores should be deliver'd to Castel Blanco, that he should enter into a *recognisance* to carry them to Spain, and from thence to the West Indies.
Bolingbroke. Letter to Sir W. Windham.

Because God has appropriated all such addresses, so and so circumstantiated, to the one Lord Jehovah: thereby making them (if they were not in their own nature before) a virtual *recognition* of divine perfections.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 33.

The klog, the plaintiff, C. D. &c. is called the *recognizee*, "*is cui cognoscitur*;" as he that enters into the *recognisance* is called the *cognizor*, "*is qui cognoscit.*"
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 26.

But the view in which the state regards the practice of mortality is evidently seen in its *recognition* of that famous maxim, by which penal laws in all communities are fashioned and directed, that the severity of the punishment must always rise in proportion to the propensity to the crime.
Warburton. The Alliance, Post. to 4th Ed.

If, upon the general issue, the *recognitors* find an actual seisin in the demandant, and his subsequent disseisin by the present tenant, he shall have judgement to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 10.

RECOIL, *v.* } Anciently written *Recule.* Fr.
RECOI'L, *n.* } *Reculer*, (*reculement*, adopted
RECOI'LING, *n.* } by Fel.); It. *Rinculàre*; Sp.
RECU'LEMENT. } *Recular*, (*re*, and Lat. *Culus*, Gr. Κολ-εος,?) to go back or backwards.

To go, to move back; to start, to shrink back; to put, to push, to pushe; to retire, to retreat, to return, to retreat, to repulse or repel.

With this from thence I was *reculed* back,
With Iphytus, and Pelias alone.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Sodainely he hieme the retraite and *reculed* almoste a mylo backewarde.—*Holl. Hen. V.* an. 6.

Our men of arms, who were freshe, came on agaynst thé, and ensued thé to *recule* backe, and to fell in ye dyke one vpon another.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 43.

But after ye reporte of Peter Dysroye, whiche made a *recule*, or lytle boke of the wynnynge & losynge of Ierusalem, they, wt moo Cristen prynses were dryuen by tépest of the see.—*Fabyan. Chron.* pt. vii. c. 241.

A peece which shot so well, so gently, and so streight,
It neyther bruzed with *recule*, nor wrong with ouer-weight.—*Gascoigne. Weedes*, p. 542.

——— I wote that of youre toyle
And labors long, through which ye hether came,
Ye both forwearied be: therefore a whyle
I read you rest, and to your bowres *receive.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

If a vine stand neare noto it, [the colewort,] a man shall sensibly perceive the same to shrinke away and *recule* backward from it.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiv. c. 1.

The lawyer to his chamber doth *recule*,
For he hath now no bus'ness at the bar.
Dryden. The Battle of Agincourt.

——— On a sudden op'n fire
With impetuous *recoile* and jarring sound
Th' infernal thunders, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Those who having throughly discern'd each other's disposition, which oft-times cannot be till after matrimony, shall then find a powerful reluctance and *recoil* of nature on either side blasting all the content of their mutual society, that such persons are not lawfully married.
Id. Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce, b. i. c. 10.

The sharp pains of the stone were allay'd by that heaviness of sense which the *recuilment* of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the nerves occasion'd.
Hammond. The Life, by Fell.

They appear to "strain at a gnat while they can swallow a camel;" and use arguments against the Catholics which *recoil* more strongly upon themselves.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 87.

And, as long as these inward *rejoils* and *recoilings* of the mind continue, (which they will certainly do for a considerable part of a man's life,) the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor and short.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewilder'd laid,
And back *recoil'd*, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made.
Collins. The Passions.

RE-COIN, *v.* } Fr. *Coigner*, from the Lat.
RECOI'NAGE. } *Cuneus;* sigillum ferreum, quo nummus *cuditur.*

To *coin* over again; to reform, or form or make anew, the *coin* or pieces of money; (met.) to forge or fashion, to invent again.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half groats, now twelvepences and sixpences.
Bacon.

All came in the end to a wise and happy resolution, of *recoining* all the specie of England, in milled money.
Burnet. Own Time, vol. iii. b. vi.

'Tis only our clip'd money that wants amendment; And when that is *recoin'd* and reduced all to mill'd and lawful money that then too will have no need of raising.
Locke Value of Money.

This may be depended on, that if our money be raised as it is proposed, it will inforce the *recoining* of all our money, both old and new.—*Locke. Value of Money.*

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their *coins*, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often *recoined* by a succeeding emperor.—*Addison.*

The value of the silver money which circulated in Scotland before the union in 1707, and which, immediately after it, was brought into the bank of Scotland, in order to be *recoined*, amounted to £411,117 10s. 9d. sterling.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

Before the late *recoinage* of the gold, the price of silver bullion was seldom higher than five shillings and sevenpence an ounce, which is but five-pence above the mint price.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 11.

RE-COLLE'CT, *v.* } It. *Raccogliere*; Sp. RECOLLE'CTION. } *Racolegir*; Lat. *Re-colligere*, (*legere*, Gr. Λεγ-ειν,) to gather again; to bring or put together again.

To collect or gather again; to bring or put again together; (met.) to gather, bring back, (sc. to the mind;) to recall, to resume; to restore.

Recollection,—see the quotations from Locke and Stewart.

As of this, all though many parts decay,
The pure, which elemented them, shall stay;
And though diffus'd, and spread in infinite
Shall *re-collect*, and in one all unite.
Donne. To the Lady Bedford.

O! when to part, God doth the soule permit,
Kais'd from her sieeli, a pearle for Sion chus'd,
She *recollects* (accomplish'd ere she flit)
Her faculties amidst fraile flesh diffus'd.
Stirling. Doomes-day. vi. *The First Houre.*

That old and anticke song we heard last night;
Methought it did releeue my passion much,
More then light ayres, and *recollected* termes
Of these most briske and giddy-paced times.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act ii. sc. 4.

I shall only desire you here to remember the thing in general, and to be pleased to look upon that author, when you would *recollect* all the particulars and circumstances of the iniquity.—*Cowley. On the Government of Cromwell.*

Consider, I beseech you, Joh. v. 23. mentioned above; *recollect* with yourself, that he is sometimes distinctly and personally invocated.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 181.

Thus the perception, or thought, which actually accompanies, and is annexed to any impression on the body, made by an external object it frames a distinct idea of, which we call sensation; which is, as it were the actual entrance of any idea into the understanding by the senses. The same idea when it again recurs without the operation of the like object on the external sensory, is *remembrance*. If it be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view, 'tis *recollection*.
Locke. On the Hum. Underst. b. xi. p. 19.

In other cases, the various particulars which compose our stock of knowledge are *recalled* in consequence of an effort of our will. This latter operation too is often called by the same name, (memory,) but is more properly distinguished by the word *recollection*.—*Stewart. Human Mind*, c. 6. s. 1.

RE-COMBI'NE, *v. Bina jungere*, to join or unite twos or pairs; generally, to unite.

To join or unite again; to rejoin.

Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious, holy touch, such charms
Will flow.—*Carew. On the Marriage of T. K. & C. C.*

RE-COMFORT, *v.* } Fr. *Conforter, réconforter*, to strengthen or make *strong* (*fortis*).
RECO'MFORTLESS. }

To strengthen, to invigorate, to refresh, to cheer, or console—again.

And gan her arme right over his shoulder lay,
And him with all her wit to *recomfort*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

——— He shall be relessed of his peine,
Through *recomfort* of some high marriage.
Lydgate. The History of Thebes, pt. ii.

Then Joue with freendly words his sonne *recomforts* thus againe:
Ech man's day stands prefixt.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. x.

With whose courage, the Lacedemones highly *recomforted*, delyuered vnto hym x. thousande souldiours, with the whiche hoste he went into Asia, and there vanquished the Persians.—*Sir T. Eloyt. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 14.

Thus, long this gentle bird to him did use
Withouten dread of peril to repaire
Unto his wonne, and with her mournefull muse
Him to *recomfort* in his greatest care.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, *recomfortlesse*, with heart deepe-grieved,
Not suffering the least twinckling sleepe to start
Into her eye.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. v. c. 7.

RE-COMME'NCE, *v.* Fr. *Recommencer*, to *recommence*, iterate, renew, begin afresh, (Cotgrave.) It. *Ricominciare*; Sp. *Recomenzar*.

I use not to rush rashly into prayer without a trembling precedent meditation; and if any odd thoughts intervene and grow upon me, I check myself and *recommence*: and this is incident to long prayers, which are more subject to man's weakness, and the devil's malice.
Howell. Letters, b. i. s. 6.

We told him that we purposed *recommencing* our voyage about the 5th of June.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 6.

RE-COMME'ND, *v.* } Fr. *Recommander*; (*re*, and *commander*;) It. *Raccomandare*; Sp. *Recomendar*; Lat. *Commendare*, to give into the hands (*manus*) of another; to the management or care, to the trust or confidence.
RECOMME'NDABLE.
RECOMME'NDABLENESS.
RECOMMENDA'TION.
RECOMME'NDATORY.
RECOMME'NDER.

To give or commit to the trust of another; and, consequentially, to declare trustworthy, worthy of approbation, esteem, favour.

Custance, your child hire *recommendeth* oft
Unto your grace; for I shal to Surrie,
Ne shal I never seen you more with eye.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4699.

Sir, ye shal go lyke yourselfe to Bristowe to the kyng, and there shewe hym what case the busynesse of his realme is in, and *recomande* vs to hym.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 100.

Whome I founde a lorde of hyghe *recomendacyon*, noble, lyberall, and curtesse.—*Id. Ib.* c. 27.

I leave hir vnder thy *recommendacion*.—*Golden Boke*, c.47.

Nonius Asprenas, one of his greatest friends, was accused by Cassius Severus to have poysoned six hundred and thirty hidden guests at a banquet. Augustus did not *recommend* him, but let the senatours alone, who baulked Cassius.
North. Plutarch, p. 974.

Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable*.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, Pref.

The last rule to try opinions by, is the *recommendableness* of our religion to strangers, or those that are without.
More. Mysteries of Godliness, b. x. c. 3.

However some may have despised the burying of the dead, yet it hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancient.—*North. Plutarch*, pt. ii.

Neither was there in that packet (of which I wrote your honour before) any such *recommendatory* letter.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 700.

Blan. This letter is in your behalf, fair maid,
There's no denying such a *recommender*.
Digby. Elvira, Act i. sc. 1.

The conducleveness of every man's uprightness to the public good, is not the only consideration upon which it is *recommendable* as a means for obtaining safety and security in evil times.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

The utmost excess that any course of life was capable of they presently apply to those who had no other design in all their actions than to *recommend* true piety and goodness to them.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

Sure I am St. Paul is of this mind, for as he was a most zealous intercessor himself for others, and a most zealous *recommender* of that place to all those that he wrote to, so he also sufficiently declares how much he himself stood in need of other people's prayers.
Sharp, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

The very interests of our desires sometimes require self-denial, which is *recommendable* only on that account.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 27.

RE-COMMI'T, *v.* It. *Recommittere*; Lat. *Committere*, simul mittere, aut conjungere.

To send back again; to consign again to.

When they [the Lords] had balled the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower for the treasons their predecessors, which they did the next day after the bill was passed for taking away their votes, the House of Commons in great indignation expostulated with them and caused them immediately again to be *recommitted* to the Tower.
Clarendon. Civil Wars, vol. i. p. 435.

RE-COMPA'CT, *v.* Lat. *Compactum*, past part. of *compingere*, to fix together.

To fix or fasten; join or unite again.

Till my return, repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body so,
As all the virtuous powers which are
Fix'd in the stars, are said to flow.
Donne. A Valediction of my Name.

RE-COMPENSE, *v.* } Fr. *Compenser, récompenser*; It. *Ricompensare*; Sp. *Recompensar*; Lat. *Re*, and *compensare*, to weigh together, to balance.
RE'COMPENSE, *n.*
RE'COMPENSEMENT.
RE'COMPENSER.
RECOMPENSA'TION.

To give or return an equivalent; to reward, to remunerate; to repay or pay for; to requite.

Thus sith I haue consumed and mispent
Not only my days, but my five-fold talent,
That my Lord committed me, I can't *recompence*,
I may not too derely abie my negligence.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue.

And eke the shrewes hem self, if it were lefull to hem, to seen at any eliffe, the vertue that thei haue forletten, and sawen that thei should putten adoune the filthes of hir wices, by the tourmentes of paines, thei ne oughten not, right of that *recompensacion*, [*compensationes*,] for to getten hem bountie and prowesse, &c.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

Hir hirt neuer yeue ageyne
A goodly worde in suche a wise
Wherof myn hope might arise,
My great loue to *recompense*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

But this great loss of Varro is a little *recompensed* by the happy coming of Dionysius Halicarnassaeus to Rome in Augustus' dayes.—*Ascham. The Schole-master*, b. ii.

And that donc he shuld geue vnto the duke in *recompensacion* of his costys, so many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade vijii. charettis.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1391.

Than after this batayll meanes of peace were ageyn treatyd, so yt fynally Edffyde had great summes of money in *recompencement* of his brother's deth.—*Id.* vol. i. c. 135.

In *recompensemant* wheref, the mayre and burgeyses of that towne presented the kynge with vii. stegys [stedis] trappyd in cloth of sylke and other presandes.
Id. vol. ii. an. 1273.

Yet will it scarselie be, or not at all, that thou shalt appeare a thankfull *recompenser* of the benefits received at his hand.—*Foxe. Martyrs*, p. 194. an. 1166.

His lovely words her seem'd due *recompense*
Of all her passed paines: one loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can dispence;
A dram of sweete is worth a pound of soure.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

And therein sat an old man, halfe blind,
And all decrepit in his feeble corse,
Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And *recompense* them with a better scorse;
Weake body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 9.

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,
And *recompense* as friends the good misled,
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy servant's head.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Marius an end of exile only sought,
Sylla to crush a hated faction fought;
A larger *recompense* these leaders claim,
And higher is their vast ambition's aim.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. i.

RE-COMPLEMENT. } Lat. *Compilare*; Gr. Πλοουν, to stow thick or close; to put close together.
RECOMPI'LING, *n.*

To put together again; to compose or arrange again.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside.
Bacon. Touching the Compiling & Amend. of the Laws.

After I had thought of many things, I could find, in my judgement, none more proper for your Majesty as a master, nor for me as a workman, than the reducing and *recompiling* of the laws of England.—*Id. Ib.*

RE-COMPO'SE, *v.* } Fr. *Composer, re-composer*; It. *Ricompórre*; Lat. *Componere*, to put, place, or set together.
RECOMPO'SER.

To put again together; to mix or mingle again; to coalesce, unite again; to quiet or calm again.

Finding by art his natural forces broke,
And Thames, bearing captive like, the arched yoke,
Does roar, and foam, and rage, at the disgrace,
But *re-composes* straight, and calms his face.
Cowley. On repairing Somerset House.

No animal figure can offer to move or wagge amisse, but it meets with a proper corrector and *re-composer* of its motions.—*More. The Moral Cabbala*, c. 1.

Frequently by casting those beams, that in one of the irises made the blue upon the red parts of the other iris, we were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure, by severing and *re-approaching* the edges of the two irises.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 738.

RE-CONCILE, *v.* Fr. *Concilier, réconcilier*; It. *Riconciliare*; Sp. *Reconciliar*; Lat. *Reconciliare*, (*re*, and *conciliare*, in *concilium*, unum *concilium* convocare,) to bring back again to unanimity or concord; to restore to agreement.

RECONCI'LEABLE.
RECONCI'LEABLENESS.
RECONCI'LEMENT.
RECONCI'LER.
RECONCILIA'TION.
RECONCI'LIATORY.

To call or bring back to, to reconcile, to restore, to regain, to renew—unanimity, concord, agreement, favour or good will; to pacify, to atone; to cause to agree, or coincide, or correspond, or be consistent; to gain or win a favourable opinion; and, consequentially, to overcome or subdue a dislike.

Leve there thi gifte bifore the auter, and go first to be *reconseiled* to thi brothir, and thanne thou schalt come and schalt offre thi gifte.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

Leane there thine offering before the aultare, and goe thy ways fyrste and be *reconcyled* to thy brother, and then come and offre thy gyfte.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And not oonli this but also we glorien in God hi oure Lord Iesu Crist, hi whom we han resseyued now *reconcelyiing*.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 5.

And Caton sayth, "Avise thee wel, and eschue wordes of swetenesse and of pleasance," and eke thou shalt eschue the conseilling of thin olde enemies that ben *reconciled*.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

And if I had sayde, that ye shulde han purchased the pees and the *reconciliation*, I ne hadde not muchel mistake me, ne sayde amiss.—*Id. Ib.*

The synne, whiche that Adam wrought,
Whan he sigh tyme ayene he bought,
And send his sonne fro the heuen,
Whiche man's sowle hath set in euen,
And hath his grace *reconciled*,
Fro whiche the man was first exiled.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Wherfore by fayre and easy meanes he called home his sone and *reconciled* hym, and forgaue all trespace.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 127.

Wherfore this woman, beynge reedlesse [remedylesse] eallyng to mynde ye great lone yt was atwene hir husbonde and Cadwan, she sent vnto hym, and specyally besought hym to *reconcyle* hy lady and husbonde that she might be restoryd to his companye.—*Id. Chronycles*, pt. v. c. 128.

He had more cause to rejoise, seeing he had brought the elfis in that order and in such peace, that there needed no *reconcilement* amongst them.—*Fox. Mart.* p. 108. an. 610.

Christ, our onlie and sufficient mediatour, *reconciler*, priest and sacrifice, hath pleased the father, and quieted and pacified his wrathe against our sinnes.
Id. Ib. p. 1355. an. 1555.

And his trew love, faire Psyche, with him playes;
Fayre Psyche, to him lately *reconciyld*,
After long troubles and unmeet upbrayes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

But howsoever these things might be *reconcilable*, I think clearly that Cadwallader in the British, and Cedwalla, king of West Saxons, in Bede, Malmesbury, Florence, Huntingdon, and other stories of the English, are not the same.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9. *Selden. Illustrations.*

Thirdly, that this [cylinder] cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the *reconcilableness* of fate with choice, or the reasonableness of charging on men's wills, what was inevitably produced by their fate, or of punishing them for those acts which they are necessarily driven to commit.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 491.

What hope have you that ever Bolinbroke
Will be a subject, that hath try'd his fate?
Or what good *reconcilement* can you look,
Where he must always fear, and you must hate?
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Yet, so much I think may be granted to those *reconcilers*, (Porphyry, Simplicius, and others) that the main essentials of their two philosophies are the same.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 53.

Nicias straight perceiving the Spartans had long desired peace, and that the Athenians were no more so hotly given to wars, but that both the one and the other had their hands full, and were willing to be quiet, devised what means he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to *reconciliation* again.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 454.

Those *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts; Mr. Montague professed that he had seen them, and would subscribe to them very willingly.—*Bp. Hall. Speciallies of the Life of Bp. Hall.*

Nothing can be less *reconcilable* to the notion of an all perfect Being, than the imagination that he undoes by his power in particular cases what his wisdom, to whom nothing is future, once thought sufficient to be established for all cases.—*Bolingbroke. Fragments of Essays.*

If we are certain that we have done any man an injury in his person, estate, or good name, or that we have given just cause of offence, it is our duty and business to make reparation, and to sue first for *reconcilement*.
Waterland. Works, vol. vii. p. 403.

I am unwilling to be tedious, and loeline to think that the very meanest readers may now fully apprehend what a grimace and hauter our Arian *reconcilers* make of their solemn subscription.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 361.

The *reconciler* bowl went round the board,
Which emptied, the rude skinker still restor'd.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Who [Grotius] although he saw these two things (a real Job and a dramatic representation of him) so *reconcilable*, that he supposeth both, yet will not allow the book of Job to be later than Ezekiel, because that mentions Job
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. s. 2.

From this natural and reasonable diffidence arose, in humble and timorous piety, a disposition to confound penance with repentance, to repose on human determinations, and to receive from some judicial sentence the stated and regular assignment of *reconciliatory* pain.
Rambler, No. 110.

RE-CONDE'NSE, *v.* Lat. *Con-densare*, (*con*, and *densus*,) thick.

To bring back to its former *density* or thickness.

In the heads of stills, and necks of colibics, such vapours quickly are, by a very little cold, *recondensed* into water.
Boyle.

RE-CO'NDITE. Fr. *Récondit*; It. *Recóndito*; Sp. *Recondito*; Lat. *Reconditum*, past part. of *recondere*, to hide from, (*re*, and *condere*, to hide. See ANSCOND.)

Hidden, concealed; consequentially, found with difficulty, difficult to be discovered, abstruse, profound.

But here (according to the more *recondit* and arcane doctrine of the pagans) these three Capitoline Gods, Jupiter, Minerva, and Juno, as well as some others, may be understood to have been nothing else but several names and notions of one supreme Deity, according to it several attributes and manifestations.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 450.

Which key is able to unlock that *recondite* mystery of some particular men's almost fatal averseness from all religion and virtue.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 12.

To qualify the Christian to make a judicious application of these rules no skill is requisite in verbal criticism—no proficiency in the subtleties of the logician's art—no acquisitions of *recondite* learning.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

RE-CONDU'CT, *v.* Fr. *Reconduire*; It. *Ricondúrre*; Lat. *Conducere*, to lead together; to guide.

To lead, to guide—back again; to accompany back as guide or leader.

Forbode not here calamities to come;
Your female train will *reconduct* you home.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. i.

RE-CONFI'RM, *v.* Lat. *Confirmare*, to make *firm* or stable.

To re-establish, to establish, strengthen, assure again.

And so being *reconfirmed*, upon the thirtieth of August in the year 1667, he sent secretary Morrice, &c.
Clarendon. Life, vol. iii. p. 835.

RE-CONJOI'N, *v.* Lat. *Conjungere*, to *join* or put, place or bring together.

To unite together again.

There are some liquors which, though colourless of themselves, when they come to be elevated and dispersed into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when they come to be *reconjoined* into a liquor.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 739.

RE-CO'NNING. See the quotation.

This we call *Remembrance* or calling to mind; the Latins call it *reminiscentia*, as it were a *Ie-coning* of our former actions.—*Hobbs. Of Man*, c. 3.

RE-CONNOI'TRE, *v.* Fr. *Reconnoistre*, to *recognise*, (qv.)

To take *notice* of; "to take a precise view of, to look specially or diligently at," (Cotgrave.)

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our vernacular idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles that Edward the Third *reconnoitered* the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them.—*Addison.*

Not the gross act alone employs her pen,
She *reconnoitres* Fancy's airy band.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

From some place of security he took a view of the dragon, or as a modern soldier would say, *reconnoitered* him, and observed that his belly was naked and vulnerable.
Johnson. Idler, No. 8

The price, indeed, was very small, and instead of thirty years' purchase, the ordinary price of land in the present times, it amounted to little more than the expense of the different equipments which made the first discovery, *reconnoitred* the mint, and took a fictitious possession of the country.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 7.

RE-CO'NQUER, *v.* } Fr. *Re-conquérir*, to
RECO'NQUEST. } resubdue, *re-conquer*, (Cotgrave.) Formerly *Conquire*: Lat. *Conquirere*, to get or gain.

To get or gain again; to overcome or vanquish again.

Advertisyng them, that there was in those partes no puissance or garrison of Frenche men, to withstande them, and therfore there was no doubte of the regayyng or *reconquest*.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 30.

Bell. Look on those grave plodding fellows, that pass by us, as though they were meditating the *re-conquest* of Flanders.—*Dryden. The Mock Astrologer*, Act i. sc. 1.

RE-CONSECRATE, *v.* Lat. *Consecrare*, (*con*, and *sacrare*, *sacrum facere*,) to make or cause to be holy or *sacred*.

To hallow again; to devote or dedicate again, (sc. to *sacred* purposes.)

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*.—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

RE-CONSI'DER, *v.* Fr. *Re-considérer*; Lat. *Considerare*, (a contemplatione *siderum*.)

To view again, to review, to look into again, to reflect again upon.

And I have therefore the more reason to expect a distinct answer from you, whenever you think proper to *reconsider* this subject.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 117.

But *reconsider*, since the wisest err,
Vengeance resolved, 'tis dangerous to defer.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

After it has gone through the committee, the chairman reports it to the house with such amendments as the committee have made, and then the house *reconsiders* the whole bill, and the question is repeatedly put upon every clause and amendment.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 2.

RE-CO'NSOLATE, *v.* Fr. *Consoler, reconsoler*; Lat. *Consolari*, to cheer the *solitary*.

To comfort, cheer, *solace* again.

It is that only God who can *reconsolate* us both: who when he hath called now one, and then another of his own creatures unto himself, will unclasp the final book of his decrees, and dissolve the whole.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 438.

RE-CONSTRU'CT, *v.* } Fr. *Reconstruire*.
RECONSTRU'CTION. } To build again or rebuild; to put or place, fix or fasten firmly, strongly together again.

The whole fabric was so disfigured with the additions of injudicious or ill-designing workmen, that it seemed no blameable attempt to *reconstruct* the whole afresh from the very ground.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 31.

A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in about three months little less than created, though a few of the largest were *reconstructions*, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain.
Belsham. Hist. of Great Britain. Geo. III. an. 1777.

RE-CONTINUE, *v.* } Lat. *Continuare*, (*con*-
RECONTI'NUANCE. } *tinuum* est, quod communi termino *continetur*,) to keep or hold together; (sc.) without stop or break.

To hold together, to remain again, as before; to last or endure again.

All at an instant shall together go,
To *recontinue*, not beginning so.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Fourth Houre.

Of which course some have wished a *recontinuance*, that either amendment of opinion, or change of purpose in publishing might prevent blazoned errours.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

RE-CONVE'NE *v.* } Fr. *Re-convener*; Lat.
RECONVE'NT. } *Con-venire*, to come together.

To come or cause to come together again; to re-assemble or assemble together again.

He *reconventing* armes therefore,
And takon prisoner so,
Died to his countrie's friends a friend,
And to her foes a foe.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 27.

A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses *reconvening*, which made a wonderful impression.
Clarendon.

RE-CONVE'RT, *v.* } Fr. *Re-converter*; Lat.
RECONVE'RSION. } *Convertere*, to turn together; from one thing to another; one way of thinking to another.

To turn or change again, to a former opinion or way of thinking or believing.

About this time the East Saxons, who, as above hath been said, had expell'd their Bishop Mellitus, and renounc'd the Faith, were by the means of Owi thus *reconverted*.
Milton. History of England, b. iv.

Pope Gregory the First, being zealously moved for the *reconversion* of the English nation, sent hither Austin the Monke with other his associates.—*Weever.*

RE-CONVE'Y. Fr. *Re-conveyer*; Lat. *Convehere*, to carry together.

To carry or bear back again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again.
Denham. Cooper's Hill.

RECO'RD, *v.* } Fr. *Recorder*; Sp. *Recordar*;
RE'CORD, *n.* } Lat. *Recordari*; rursus in *cor*
RECORDA'TION. } revocare, (Varro, lib. v.) Cum
RECO'RDER. } affectu *cordis* reminisci, (Vossius.) To recall to the heart; to remind or bring to mind with some affection of the heart; and so far, (Vossius adds,) more than to remind.

To remind, recall, bear, bring to, or lay before, the mind; to keep or retain in mind or memory; to keep, retain, or preserve the memory; to register, to commemorate; also, to rehearse, to repeat; to repeat or rehearse a tune or song, to tune or attune.

For the musical instrument called a *recorder*, see the quotation from Bacon, and Holland's *Pliny*.

Foyne were (thei) to folwen hem. and faste tyden after
To take red at reson. that *recorde* sielde
Byfore the kyng and conscience.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 65.

Your owen mouth, by your confession
Hath damned you, and I wol it *recorde*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1747.

A lord is lost, if he be vicious;
And drynkennesse is eke a foule *record*
Of any man, and namely of a lord.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7632.

Ne lasse flattering in her worde,
That purely her simple *recorde*,
Was found as trewe as any bond,
Or trouth of any man's hond.
Id. Dreame.

But so as every boke *recordeth*,
It is to kynde no pleasance,
That men abous his sustenance,
Unto the golde shal serue, and bowe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For suche as be in sorowe, care or peyne, can not sleape soundely, for the often *recordacion* of theyr euils.
Udal. Flowres, fol. 138.

Then was declared to the by Master Brooke ye *recorder* how that the kynges counsail had reported to the ye the comialitie that night would ryse.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 8.

And this note, madam, of your worthiness
Remains *recorded* in so many hearts,
As time not malice cannot wrong your right,
In th' inheritance of fame you must possess.
Daniel. To the Lady Margaret.

They long'd to see the day, to hearc the larke
Record her hymns and chant her carols blest.
Fairefax. Tasso, b. ii. s. 97.

Then, reverend priest, who God's *recorder* art,
Do from his dictates to these two impart
All blessings which are seen, or thought, by angel's eye or heart.
Donne. Eclogue, Dec. 1612.

Unlesse also these fair and sacred *recordations* we call and refer unto divine, true and celestiall beauty, according to the Platonicques, by the meanes of which *remembrations* as with wings, the soul is mounted and carried up.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 940.

The figure of *recorders*, and flutes, and pipes are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and a greater, above and below.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 221.

The flute and the single pipe or *recorder* were the inventions of Pan, the son of Mercurie.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

They (curious oft of mortals' actions) deign,
In forms like these, to round the earth and main,
Just and unjust *recording* in their mind,
And with sure eyes inspecting all mankind.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

——That black hour,
(May memory ever rase it from her *records*,)
When all my squadrons fled, and left their king
Old and defenceless. *Mason. Caractacus.*

The judgment itself, and all the proceedings previous thereto, are carefully registered and preserved, under the name of *records*, in public repositories set apart for that particular purpose.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, Introd.

The next stage in the notes of a bird is termed by the bird-catchers *recording*, which word is probably derived from a musical instrument, formerly used in England, called a *recorder*. This attempt in the nestling to sing may be compared to the imperfect endeavour in a child to babble.
Barrington. On the Singing of Birds.

RE-CORPORIFICA'TION, *v.* An embodying again; or a bringing again to a bodily state.

This factitious vitriol may not be barely a new production, but partly a *recorporification*, as they speak, of the vitriolate corpuscles contained in the menstruum.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 53.

RE-COUCH, *v.* Fr. *Coucher*, to lie down.

To lie down again; to repose again or retire again to their bed or *couch*.

Thou mak'st the night to over-vail the day;
Then savage beasts creep from the silent wood,
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,
Then toyling man till eve pursues his pain.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 386.

RE-CO'VER, *v.* } Fr. *Recouvrer, recouvrir*;
RECO'VERABLE. } It. *Ricuverare*; both (says
RECO'VERANCE. } Skinner) from Lat.
RECO'VERY, *n.* } *Recuperare*, to take back
RECO'VERING, *n.* } again. (*Re-cuperare, re-ciperare, recipere.*—Vossius.) Menage derives *recouver* from *recuperare*, and *recouvrir* from *re-co-operire*, to cover again. The Sp. has *recuperar* and *recobrar*, but a distinction does not seem to be preserved.

To get back again, to obtain possession of again; to repossess, to resume; to *cover*, heal, or make whole again; to restore or return to, to regain, health or soundness.

A prophecie sais he salle die, and whan he is ouere,
After that day Scotland may haf god *recouere*.
K. Gloucester, p. 282.

And some to ryde and *recouere*. that unryghtfulliche was wonne.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 378.

For there is neither huske nor hay
In Mey, that it sill shrouded bene,
And it with leues newe wrene:
These woodes eke *recouereen* grene,
That drie in winter ben to sene.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

And I shall truely, withall my full might
Your bitter tourneu all to sweetnesse,
If I be shat may doe you gladnesse,
For every wo ye shall *recouer* a blisse.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

And therefore now I praie to enforme me in this, or els I hold me without *recouerie*.—*Id. Test. of Loue*, b. ii.

But well is hym, that God woll helpe—
For he stant on the siker side,
Whiche eiles shulde go beside,
I see not thy wife well *recouer*,
And I mote dwell still pouer.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And thus my sonne I wolde sayne,
As I said er, that thou arise
Er that thou fall in suche a wise,
That thou ne might thy selfe *recouer*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

And when he woke, he said: a wife,
My loye, my lust, and my desyre,
My weith, and my *recouerie*,
Why shall I live, and thou shalt die?—*Id. Ib.*

I have lost my land and realme, and am not like to *recouer* them againe.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 67.

And God haue mercy of Sir Bertram of Clesquyes soule, for he was a true knyght, by whome in his tyme we had many *recouerauuces* and good iourneys.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol ii c. 83.

The duke Henry of Lancastre sayd, and other lordes of Englande, that yf he were out of pryson, by hym might be made many grete *recouerauuces* for the royalme of Frauuce, for kynge Phylyp, as then Frensshe kyng, was his vncle.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 71.

But Laurence, what became of the kynge of Castele after this discomfyture, made he ony *recouery*, or dyd he close hymselfe in ony of his townes?—*Id. Ib.* c. 45.

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe;
Ettsoones the others did the field *recouere*,
And on their foes did worke full cruell wracke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

Luci. I, but the dayes are wax shorter with him:
You must consider, that a prodigal course
Is like the sunnes, but not like his *recoverable*, I feare.
Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, Act iii. sc. 4.

The Lord hath sent me to preach deliverance to the captives and *recovering* of sight to the blinde.—*Luke*, viii. 18.

And thereupon doth Lancaster proceed
To make his claim unto the monarchy;
And shows the right he hath, both by descent
And by *recovery*, to the government.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

His [Beryllus] mistake had shown some weakness of judgment, but his *recovery* manifested great strength of mind, and a good command over himself and his passions.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 283.

Though wicked men be under the influence of their corrupt, prevailing inclinations in the ordinary course of their lives; yet at some certain seasons, and especially in the absence of temptations, their enchanted reason and understanding may *recover* its due force and spring.
Id. Ib. vol. ix. p. 69.

[This is] the only case in which damages were *recoverable* in any possessory action at the common law.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 10.

This is that fulness of the Gentiles of which St. Paul speaks, as coincident in time with the *recovery* of the Jews, and in a great degree the effect of their conversion.
Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

RE-COUNT, *v.* } Fr. *Recompter, racompter*,
RECOU'NTING, *n.* } *raconter*; It. *Ricontare*;
RECOU'NTMENT. } Sp. *Recontar*; Lat. *Computare*, (*con*, and *put-are*,) to compute, to calculate.

To compute or calculate again; to reckon, to number, again; to tell over again. (numerically or otherwise;) to relate, to repeat, to narrate.

Recount thy race new ronne, how few shalt thou there see,
Of whom to say, This same is he that never failed mee?
Vncertaine Auctors. Of Friendship.

And the happie people *recounted* the great elemencie and mercie, that was in the emperour, and his vertue and worthynesse in gouernyng.—*Golden Boke*, c. 33.

But my *recountyng* is
Of them, that do mais.—*Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.*

More ample spirit than hetherto was wonnt
Here needes me, whiles the famous auncestryes
Of my most dreaded soveraigne I *recount*,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

With ye which answere Greine returned, *recompteyng* the same to kynge Richarde at Warwyke yet on his iourney.
Hall. Rich. III. an. 1.

Oli. By and by.
When from the first to last, bo wixt vs two,
Teares our *recountments* had most kindely bath'd.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iv. sc. 3.

Thus far I have proceeded in *recounting*, explaining, and vindicating the several divine titles ascribed to God the Son in Holy Scripture.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 140.

For him fall off the heav'nly Muses lad,
To clear Euphrates, and Mæander mount,
To Araby and Eden, fragrant climes;
All which the sacred bard would oft *recount*.
Mason. Musæus.

RE-COURSE. See RECUR.

RE'CREANT, *adj.* } *Recreant*, It. *Ricredente*, denotes, both with
RE'CREANT, *n.* } us and the Italians, in
RE'CREANCE. } stories of battle, an infi-
RE'CREANDISE. } del or heathen, from *re*, negative, and *credo*. See MISCREANT, (Skinner.) The Low Lat. *Recredere* was of common use in legal proceedings. When slaves, upon trial of their claim to freedom, were found to have no just claim, they were said reddere et *recredere* se—to their masters; hence those

were said *recredere* so who acknowledged themselves defeated or conquered; and these were, consequently, degraded, disgraced; condemned to infamy. See *Recredere*, et seq. in *Du Cange*.

One who is defeated or conquered, who flies from battle; a coward, a dastard; a renegade.

So wis he was in dede, of body so vallant,
With dynt of sneré & drede he mad tham *recreant*.
R. Brunne, p. 9.

Sothly, he that despeireth him is like to the coward champion *recreant*, that fleeth withouten nede.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

So that I might to him my herte breake.
I shuld anone deuoid al my greuaunce,
For he is the blisse of very *recreance*.
Id. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

It sitteth thee nought curteis to bee,
To do men pleasaunce or seruise,
In thee it is *recreaundise*. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Yet, to shewe courage and desyre to gyo another season into Englande, and that it sholde not be sayd that the Frenashmen were *recreant* to have made that voyage.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 81.

Lo! *recreant*, sayd he, the fruitlesse end
Of thy vaine boast, and spoile of love misgotten,
Whereby the name of knighthood thou dost shend,
And all true lovers with dishonour blotten.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Now with main blows their armours are unbrac'd,
And as the French before the English fled,
With their brown bills their *recreant* backs they baste,
And from their shoulders their faint arms do shred.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

And then the knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall with his friends to victory advance,
And grace his arms so far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

But hear me, wretch! if *recreant* in the fray,
That huge bulk yield this ill-contested day;
Instant thou salt't, to Echetus resign'd,
A tyrant, dircest of the tyrant kind.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

If the appellant becomes *recreant*, and pronounces the horrible word craven, he shall lose his *liberam legem*, and become infamous.—*Blackstone Commentaries*. b. iv. c. 27.

RE-CREATE, *v.* Fr. *Recrer*; It. *Ricrearе*; Sp. *Recrear*; Lat. *Re-creare*: to *create* or give being or life again; to revive.
RECREA'TION.
RE'CREATIVE.

To revive or give fresh life or spirit to, to reanimate, to refresh; to restore spirit or vivacity, liveliness or cheerfulness; to enliven, to cheer.

My comfort and all my *recreation*,
Farewell my perpetuall saluation.
Chaucer. Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

In tyme of *recreation*,
Nature hath in creacion,
The stomake for a comuoe koke
Ordeined so, as saith the boke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The man did mourne, and was half dead, because the Lordes death was at hande: but the Lord did comfort and *recreate* him.—*Udal. John*, c. 11.

After supper, [Ridley] *recreating* himselle in playing at chesters the space of an houre, he would then returne againe at his study.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1559. an. 1555.

The moste noble and valiaunt princie of Greece often tymes, to *recrede* theyr spirites, and in augmentinge their courage, embraced instruments musicall.
Sir T. Elyot. Governor, b. i. c. 7.

So that of necessity they must either apply their accustomed labours, or else *recreate* themselves with honest and laudable pastimes.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 6.

And here when this auctor taketh his *recreation* in speake of the fainyng of the papistes, I shal inyne this lesne in this place that he understideth not what he sayth.
Bp. Gardiner. Explic. of the True Catholic Fayth, fol. 40.

Father of heav'n, and him by whom
It, and us for it, and all else for us,
Thou mad'st and govern'st ever, come,
And *re-create* me, now grown ruinous.—*Donne. Litany.*

If honest *recreation* only; what neede of any stage-playes for the city, because commonly it brings strangers, and a *recruit* of new people.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 38.

Upon the leaving of the House of Commons by divers members, purposely to adhere to his Majesty, he [Prynne] was elected a *recruiter* for Newport, in Cornwall, to serve in that most unhappy Parliament.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. p. 437.

Rural *recreations* abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise, and gives fortune no more hold on him than of necessity he must.
Dryden. Virgil. Ecl. Ded.

Such easy and *recreative* experiments require but little time, or charge, or trouble in the making, and when made are sensible and surprising enough.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 664.

Variety can never be the groundwork and principle of the performance; it must only be employed to *recreate* and relieve.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 8.

Every man's own conscience must direct him what portion of this leisure should be allotted to his private devotions and what may be spent in sober *recreation*.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

RE'CREMENT. } See Excrement. Lat.
RECREMENTI'TIOUS. } *Recrementum*; *re*, and *cern-ere*; Gr. *Κριν-ειν*, to separate.

That which separates, or is separated, (sc.) from other substances, purer substances; the dross; the lees.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light: it discovers all the foulness of the most earthly *recrements*, it mixeth with none of them.
Bp. Hall. Rem. p. 41.

There are in most mercuries either *recrementitious* particles, or at least some loose adherents, that are separable from the rest of the body.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 645.

As if that disposition to be calcined (as the chemists are pleased to speak) or turned into powder required the presence of the *recrementitious* or more separable part of quicksilver, that a chymist would perhaps call it sulphur.
Id. Ib. p. 649.

RE-CRIMINATE, *v.* } Fr. *Récriminer*; to
RECRIMINA'TION. } *recriminate*, retort a
RECRI'MINATORY. } *crime*, accuse an accuser; Sp. *Recriminar*; Lat. *Crimen*; an act contrary to law, human or divine.

To charge again, or recharge a *crime*; to re-accuse, to retort an accusation.

But now it will be objected that I patronize the vice by the authority of former poets, and extenuate my own faults by *recrimination*.—*Dryden. Pref. to the Mock Astrologer.*

Lorenzo, to *reciminate* is just.
Young. Complaint, Night 5.

When we laid aside the Billingsgate, and the long *recriminations* by which, if he could not defend Moses, he tried to revenge himself on Plato, we found little or nothing in it that deserves attention.
Bolingbroke. On one of Archbp. Tillotson's Sermons.

They seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence, that every thing concerning the sacrifice in this business of national honour, and of the most fundamental principles in the policy of negociation, seemed wholly to have escaped them.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

RE-CRU'DENCY. Fr. *Recrudir*; Lat. *Recrudescere*, (*crudus*, raw,) to become raw again.
A state of rawness or soreoess; or of becoming raw or sore.

For if the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a *recrudency* by new foreign succours, I think that no physician will go on much with letting of blood, in *declinatione morbi*; but will intend to purge and corroborate.
Bacon. To Sec. Cecil, an. 1601.

RECRU'IT, *v.* } Fr. *Re-croistre*, *recroître*,
RECRU'IT, *n.* } to re-increase; Lat. *Re-crescere*,—to grow again; (*re*, and *crescere*.) See Crescent.
RECRU'ITER.

To grow again; to add again to the number or quantity; to supply a loss or deficiency.

Recruits,—men enlisted to *increase* the number left to or towards the original number.

His [Amurath] forces, though daily *recruited* by the new supplies which came to him, yet mouldred away.
North. Lives, pt. ii. p. 60. (*Castriot.*)

Their legal power to raise an army for the kingdom's defence would be fruitlesse, if they might not levy moneyes to *recruite* and maintain their army when raised.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iv. p. 33.

The oftner the change is, the more advantageous it is for the city, because commonly it brings strangers, and a *recruit* of new people.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let. 38.

Upon the leaving of the House of Commons by divers members, purposely to adhere to his Majesty, he [Prynne] was elected a *recruiter* for Newport, in Cornwall, to serve in that most unhappy Parliament.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. p. 437.

We toil till we are weary, and have exhausted our strength and spirits, and then we think to refresh and *recruit* ourselves: but, alas! that refreshment is only to prepare and enable us for the bearing the next hour's burthen.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 15.

Yearly thy herds in vigour will impair;
Recruit and mend them with thy yearly care.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

So all those false alarms of strife,
Between the husband and the wife,
And little quarrels often prove,
To be but new *recruits* of love.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

If my memory does not deceive, the French were forced very early to send *recruits* to their armies, as they send slaves to their galleys.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 8.

RECTANGULAR. } Having *right angles*.
RECTANGULARLY. }

Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a *rectangular* triangle, presently understand that the square of the subtense is equal to the squares of both the sides.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 653.

For at the equator thereof the needle will stand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropick it will regard the stone obliquely, and when it attaineth the pole, directly.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 2.

RE'CTIFY, *v.* Fr. *Rectifier*; It. *Rettificare*; Sp. *Rectificar*; Lat. *Rectum facere*, to make or cause to be *right* or straight.
RE'CTIFIABLE.
RECTIFICA'TION.
RE'CTIFIER.
RE'CTITUDE.
RE'CTOR.
RE'CTORY.
RECTO'RIAL.
RE'CTORSHIP.
RE'CTORESS.
RE'CTORESS, or
RE'CTRIX.

To make or cause to be *right*, regular, or according or agreeable to rule or order; to reduce or restore to order; to reform, to amend: (in distilling, to cleanse, clear, or purify, by repeating the process.)

Rectitude or uprightness,—conformity to human and divine laws.

Rector, (generally,)—a ruler or governor. In *Ecclesiastical Law*, *rector* is synonymous with *parson*.

Thus ya Mede amereede, as two manere relations
Rect and ministrer. *Piers Ploughman.* p. 55.

Lest them, therfore, put away yearthly affecions and *rectifie* their mindes, applying the same to spirituall and heauenly thynges.—*Udal. John*, c. 20.

The auctoritie of his office geuen to him by his prince ought to be his accessary, and his good lyfe for principall; in such maner that, by the *rectitude* of his iustice, they should fele the execucion therof.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 11.

The *rector* of the vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors *regides* that were that tyme at Tholose.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 22.

And finally to feed Christ's people like good pastors and *rectors*, as the apostles calleth them, with their wholesome doctrine, and by their continual exhortations and monitions to reduce them from sin and iniquity, as much as in them lyeth.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. Addenda, No. 3.

So that the weight of all seems to rely
Wholly upon thine own discretion;
Thy judgment now must only *rectify*
This frame of pow'r thy glory stands upon.
Daniel. A Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

To this cure of melancholy, amongst other things, the *rectification* of aire is necessarily required.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 259.

Proclaims himself a *rectifier* of nature,
And is believed so, getting more by keeping
Mouths in their quarterly reparations,
Than knowing men for all their art and paine
In the cure of the whole body.
Shirley. The Bird in a Cage. Act ii. sc. 1.

It better becomes [holy men] to mourne than to laugh immoderately at scurrilities and foolish speeches, and at the obscene jests of stage-players and other vanities, which are wont to soften a Christian soule from the rigour of its *rectitude* and uprightnesse.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vii. sc. 3.

——— Resigning Jone his right
(As *rector* of the parish) to give the glory of the slight,
Where he affecteth.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. v.

——— Why, had your bodyes
No heart among you? Or had you tongues, to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgment?
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 3.

Dissembling grief, as one that knew not ill,
So can she rule the greatness of her mind,
As a most perfect *rectoress* of her will.
Above the usual weakness of her kind.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. ii.

A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tythe, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation, for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governour or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.
Spelman. Of the Rights of the Church.

Son thou, Latona; and thou king of dames,
With Phœbe, *rectrene* of chaste thoughts in dames,
Let me salute ye.—*Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Apollo.*

The same experiment I tried more than once with high *rectified* spirit of wine, which did immediately destroy all the light of the wood that was immersed in it.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 171.

Yet Nature's road must ever be preferr'd;
Reason is here no guide, but still a guard,
This bers to *rectify*, not overthrow,
And treats this passion more as friend than foe.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 2.

The *rectitude* of his will is natural, necessary, and unalterable; and the reason why he never wills amiss is because he cannot.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 80.

If his lordship, by the present state of things, includes the *rectification* of them in a future state, I answer that the justice of God would not be more manifest, but equally and fully manifest in either case.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. App.

I must beg leave to assume certain modern *rectifiers* of prejudices, that the fathers are not commonly led away by a vain superstition as they affect to represent them.
Id. Ib. b. iv. s. 1.

Nor is the lowest herd incapable of that sincerest of pleasures, the consciousness of acting right, for *rectitude* does not consist in extensiveness of knowledge, but in doing the best according to the lights afforded.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 16.

Grant her indebted to what zealots call,
Grace undeserved, yet surely not for all;
Some beams of *rectitude* she yet displays,
Some love of virtue, and some power to praise.
Cowper. Truth.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes *rectorial*, and in some vicarial tithes.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 11.

RECTILI'NEAR. } Having, containing, or
RECTILI'NEOUS. } consisting of, *right* or straight *lines*.

If the motion of gross bodies were according to mere mechanical laws, a bullet, suppose of lead or gold, cast up into the air, would never descend again, but would persist in a *rectilinear* motion.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 13.

Now there are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose.—*Ray. Of the Creation*, pt. i.

RE-CULE, *v.* See RECOIL.

RE-CULTIVATE, *v.* Fr. *Recultiver*; Lat. *Col-ere, cultum*; to till, to improve by tillage.

To till, to manure again; to improve by repeated tillage.

A bow that lies a while unbent, and a field that remains fallow for a time, grow never the worse, but afterwards the one sends forth an arrow more strongly, the other yields a better crop, being *recultivated*.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 2. s. 5.

RE-CUMB, *v.* } Lat. *Re-cumbens*, pres. part. of *re-cumbere*, to lie back or
RECU'MBENT. } backwards, (*re*, and *cumbens*,
RECU'MBENCE. } lying.)
RECUMBENCY. } Lying, leaning back upon;
RECUBA'TION. } reposing, relying, upon.

The French and Italian translations expressing neither position of session or *recubation*, doe onely say that he placed himselfe at the table.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 6.

But above all, they call not to mind that memorable shew of Germanicus, wherein twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick; and after laid them down in the triclinions or places of festival *recumbency*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 1.

Now in what order of *recumbency* Christ and the disciples were disposed is not so easily determined.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 6.

Instead of this πληροφορία, some of our divines bring in a *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation.—*North. Light to Paradise*, p. 54.

What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries of a faith which consists in lolling, rolling, and *recumbing* on Christ.—*Allen. No Acceptance with God by Faith only*, p. 23.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you upon condition, that any one of you will *recumbe*, rest, lean upon or roll himself upon the person of his son.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

It is this; that faith is not an assent to propositions of any kind, but a *recumbency*, leaning, resting, rolling upon, adherency to (for they express themselves in these several terms, and others like them) the person of Christ.—*Id. Ib.*

Have we not heard of a sort of Christianity, the very perfection of which seems to consist in the disparaging this duty of doing good, as much as is possible; crying it down as a heathen virtue, a poor blind piece of morality, a thing that will no way further our salvation; nay, so far from that, that it often proves a hindrance to it, by taking us off from that full reliance and *recumbency* that we ought to have on the righteousness of Jesus Christ only, in order our salvation.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

The sheep *recumbent*, and the sheep that graz'd,
All heedling into phalanx, stood, and gaz'd.
Cowper. The Needless Alarm.

The relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretch'd limbs,
Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.
Id. Task, b. i.

RE-CU'PERABLE. } It. *Ricuperàre*; Sp.
RECUPERA'TION. } *Recuperable*; from Lat.
Recuperare, i. e. *reciperare*, from *recipere*, to take back, to get back. See RECOVER.

That may be got back or obtained again.

And hard it is to ravish a treasour,
Which of nature is not *recuperable*.
Chaucer. On Woman's Chastity.

Therefore, if thou yet by counsayle arte *recuperable*,
Fle thou from idelnesse, and salway be stable.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 13.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before.—*More. Mysteries of Godliness*, p. 225.

RECU'R, *v.* } Fr. *Recourir, recours*; It.
RECU'RRENT. } *Ricòrrere, ricòrso*; Sp. *Recurrir, recurso*; Lat. *Recurrere,*
RECU'RRENCE. } *recursum*, to run back, *re*,
RECOU'RSE. } and *currere*.
RECU'RSION. } To run back, to return
RECOU'RSEFUL. } quickly, to run back to, (sc.) for aid or help; to take refuge. In Fox it is used as a verb.

Recourse,—a running or flowing back; quick return; regress, retreat; access, (sc.) for aid or help—refuge.

I wel not tarien you, for it is prime,
And for it is no fruit, but loose of time,
Unto my purpose I wel have *recoura*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,390.

Then their nummed members began to be moved with the heat, and their spirites, which were oppressed by force of ye colde, begane to haue their free *recourse*.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 220.

Vpon their countrye bordered the Nerutans, of whose nature and condicions Cesar founde thus much by enquirye, that there was no *recourse* of merchants vnto them.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 53.

And so for a little pause he stood without flame, the flame departing and *recouring* thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 924. *Martyrdom of M. Bilney.*

For if his grace were minded, or would intend to do a thing unjoe or unjust, there were no need to *recur* unto the pope's holiness for doing thereof.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. ii. No. 22.

But he, to shiffte their curious request,
Gan causen why she could not come in place;
Her erased helth, her late *recourse* to rest,
And humid evening ill for sicke folkes race.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Till Rother, whence the name of Rotherham first begun,
At that her christ'ned town doth lose her in my Don,
Which, proud of her *recourse*, tow'rds Doncaster doth drive,
Her great'st and chiefest town.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

Troy. Who should withhold me?
Not Priamus, and Hecuba on knees;
Their eyes ore-gulled with *recourse* of teares.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act v. sc. 3.

Turn, Towridge, let us back to the Sabrinian sea,
Where Thetis' handmaids still, in that *recourseful* deep,
With those rough gods of sea continual revels keep.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some stirings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of error it is not improbable it may revive in the next generation also.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 1.

Therefore you do well to have *recourse* to your last evasion, that it was contrived by your enemies.
Dryden. Epistle to the Whigs.

Cæsar, thus injured, and unable to resist the faction of the nobles, which was now uppermost, (for he was a Marian,) had *recourse* to arms.—*Id. Juvenal*, Ded.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto consumption.
Harvey.

But once one of us reckoned near two and twenty *recursions* of the included pendulum, whilst the other reckoned but twenty of the pendulum that vibrated without.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 61.

We observed also, that when the receiver was full of air, the included pendulum continued its *recursions* about fifteen minutes (or a quarter of an hour) before it left off swinging.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 61.

Let us once more *recur* to the words of our Lord's prediction, instructive words upon which we never can too deeply meditate: He must go—he must suffer—he must be killed.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

RE-CURE, *v.* } Fr. *Récurer*, contracted
RECU'RE, *n.* } from *recouvrir* and *recouvrer*,
RECU'RELESS. } to recover, (qv.)

To get back again; to heal again.

Freedome of kinde so lost hath he
That neuer may *recure* he.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

For mercy, ruth, grace, and eke pite
Exiled be, that I may not attaine,
Recure to find of mine adversite.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

Acta res est, the matter is past *recure* or past remedie.
Udal. Flowres, fol. 156.

And, backe retourning, took her wonted way
To ronne her timely race, whilst Phœbus pure
In westerne waves his weary wagon did *recure*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Which to *recure*, we heartily do solicite
Your gracious selfe to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 7.

This said, he gave his wound in charge to Pæon, who applied
such soverayne medicines, that as soone, the paine was qualified
And he *recur'd*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

No steele could shield them from his cutting brand,
But whom he hits without *recure* he dies.
Fairefax. Tasso, b. viii. s. 22.

——— But no such speedless flight
Patroclus let his speare performe, that on the breast did light
Of his brave foe, where life's strings close about the solid heart,
impressing a *recurelesse* wound, his knees then left their part,
and let him fall.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

Whether ill tendment, or *recurelesse* paine,
Procure his death; the neighbours all complaine,
Th' unskilful leech murdered his patient,
By poyson of some foule ingredient.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 4.

RE-CURVATE, *v.* } Words used principally in descriptions of
RECURVA'TION. } Natural History. (See
RECU'RVOUS. } CURVE, INCURVE.) Lat. *Recurvare*, (*re*, and *curvus*,) to bow backwards.

To bow, bend, arch—back or backwards; to reflect.

When it [the wind-pipe] ariseth from the lungs, it ascendeth out directly unto the throat, but descending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone, by a serpeotine and trumpet *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

In others I have observed long *recurvous* tails, longer than their whole bodies.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 6.

The upper mandible of the *Saury* is slightly *recurvated*.
Pennant.

RECU'SE, *v.* } Fr. *Récuser*; It. *Ricusàre*;
RE'CUSANT. } Sp. *Recusar*; Lat. *Re-cusare*,
RE'CUSANCY. } (*re*, and *causa*,) *causam* afferre,
RECUSA'TION. } cur aliquid nolis; and, thus,
RECUSA'TIVE. } generally—

To refuse, to reject, to deny.

And also doe by these presentes refuse, *recuse*, and decline you my saide lord, and your saide colleagues, and your jurisdiction vpon causes aforesaide.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1207. an. 1550. *Bonner's Second Recusation.*

Yet she [the queen] nevertheless persisting in her former wilfulness, layd in her appeal, which also by the said judges was likewise *recused*.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. ii. No. 28.

The principall catholique *recusants* (least they should stirre vp any tumult in the time of the Spanish inuasion) were sent to remaine at certaine conuenient places.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 595.

And he hath (to his knowledge) instly certified Hugh Raulins, parson of Tinby, for his wilfull *recusancy* of two other personages.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1408. an. 1555. *Bp. Farrar's Answere.*

He [Boner] to deface his authoritie (as he thought) did also then exhibite in writing a *recusation* of the secretaries iudgement against him.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1205. an. 1549.

We all know that popish *recusants* obstinately refuse to take the oath of supremacy or allegiance, some of them that rule it having beene excommunicated by their priests as a reward.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i. p. 2.

There is another reason why a man can be good or bad only by the act of his will, and not of any other faculty, because the act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective, or *recreative* and destructive, otherwise than in it is in any other faculties.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. 1. Rule 1.

There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (*refusing* to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II. st. 2. when tendered by the proper magistrate) which, if the party resides within ten miles of London, makes him an absolute *recusant convict*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 4.

RED, *adj.* Lat. *Ruber*; Fr. *Rouge*; It. *Rosso*; Sp. *Roxo*; Dut. *Rood*; Ger. *Rot*; Sw. *Rödd*, *ruber*; A.S. *Read*, *red*, *readian*; *reod*, *reodian*; *rubere*, *rubescere*, *rubefacere*, *rubefieri*.—
RED, *n.* To be or become, or cause to be or become, *red*; or of the colour of blood.

Twel grete dragones out of this stones come,
That on was *red*, the other wyte.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 131.

On alle hure fyve fyngres. rycheliche yrynged
And ther on *rede* rubies. and odi riche stones.
Piers Ploukman, p. 24.

Tho gan the veine of Troilus to blosse,
For he was hit, and woxe all *redde* for shame,
Aba, (quod Pandare,) here beginneth game.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

Ever whan that I speke of his faishede
For shame of him my chekes waxen *rede*;
Algates they beginnen for to glowe,
For *redness* have I non, right wel I knowe,
In my visage.—*Id. Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16,566.

——— The nettle, whiche vp renneth,
The fresshe *red*-rose brenneth,
And maketh him fade, and pale of hewe.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

While rather doth he not expostulate in this behalfe with ye great saint maker of Rome, who hath *redded* them much more than euer did I? For he did *redde* and died them with their own blond, whereas I did but onlie colour them with *red* letters. And thus for matter of my calendar enough.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 537. *Defence of Lord Cobham.*

At th' vpper end there sate, yclad in red
Downe to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Which our countreymen are wont to call the *red* sea, and the Greeke Erythraeum, of a king named Erythras; or (as some thinke) because the sea, by reason of the reflection and beating of the sunne beames, seemeth of a *reddish* colour. There be that suppose that this *redness* is occasioned of the sand and ground which is *red*; and others again, that the very water is of the owne nature so coloured.
Holland. Pliny, b. vi. c. 23.

He was somewhat given to be *red-faced*, and had a pair of staring eyes in his head.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 288.

——— His ship, Joue stroke
With *red-hote* flashes, pece-meale in the seas,
And all his friends and souldiers, succourless,
Perish'd but he. *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. v.

But soon as morning, from her orient bed,
Had tinged the mountains with her earliest *red*,
They joined the steeds, and on the chariots spung.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

——— The parted lip,
Like the *red* rose-bud moist with morning dew,
Breathing delight. *Thomson. Summer.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was formed push'd on the *redd'ning* stream. *Blackmore. Creation*, b. vi.

But when I inquired, whether or no this white mixture being skilfully kept awhile upon the cupel would not let go its arsenic, which made whiteness its predominant colour, and return to the *reddish* mass of copper, I was assured of the affirmative.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 721.

He grasps the ponderous shield and flaming blade,
The sword that Vulcan for his father made,
Of matchless temper, which the fiery God
Had plunged *red-hissing* in the Stygian flood.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

The *red-breast* warbles still, but is content
With slender notes, and more than half suppress,
Pleased with his solitude, and flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes
From many a twig the pendant drops of ice,
That tinkle in the wither'd leaves below.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

REDA'CT, *v.* Lat. *Redactum*, past part. of *redigere*, (*re*, and *agere*,) to drive back.
To drive or force back; to drive or force; to bring or reduce.

Then was the teste or potsherd [the brasse, golde, and sylver] *redacte* into dusse.—*Joye. Expos. of Daniel*, c. 2.

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them to any form or instruments of work, were yet [till the Cain] to come.
Bp. Hall. The Character of Man.

REDA'RGUE, *v.* Fr. *Redarguer*, *redargution*; It. *Redarguire*; Sp. *Redargüir*; Lat. *Redarguere*, (*re*, and *arguere*, from Gr. Αργος, clear, manifest.)
REDARGU'TION.
REDARGU'TIVE.

To *argue* against; to answer a prior argument; to disprove, to refute, to reprove.

And these [experiments of humane affairs] being the immediate consequents of such doctrines are with more certainty of observation *redargued* than the speculative.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 12.

But as yet people were converted by miracles, and preaching, and disputing, and heretikes by the same meanes were *redargued*, and all men instructed, none tortured for their opinion.—*Id. Ib.* § 14.

The last of which three things wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coine, graved with the image and inscription of Augustus Cæsar in the American mines, mentioned by Marianus Siculus in his historie of Spaine.
Inkerwitt. Apologie. Adv.

Besides thou doest verily contemne these things, in which there is likewise terror of conscience, *redarguition* of thy deeds, fear of punishments and tormentes, and inevitable tormente.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 4.

Therefore we must use such words as are most significant of our meaning, most expressive of our grief and sorrow for him, and which we think most apt to expose the vice that we reprove, and make it most odious and hateful, keeping still within the bounds of a sober and friendly *redarguition*.
Hopkins. Ser. Lev. xix. 17.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, *redarguitory* immunity over all the privy lodgings.—*Carew. Cælum Britannicum.*

Yet as long as they recreened it, it was not irrational in him to urge them with it, and employ it to the *redarguition* of their insolence.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p 274.

REDDE'TION. Fr. *Reddition*; Lat. *Redditio*, from *reddere*, to give back, (*re*, *dare*.)
A redelivery, restoration; a rendering.

Two cases only are excepted, panage or agenage, (aliments to be exhibited to his children or brethren,) yet as to the clientelary right he always retained; again, if warlike necessitie require it, yet with a part of *reddition*.
Prynne. The Soveraigne Power, pt. iv. p. 167.

The Colledge of Rhemes reades ἀντιφορα, word for word after their vulgar Latin, *agite pœnitentiam, do penance*, which is so abuse a *reddition*, that their interest and design is more apparent than their skill in grammar, or their ingenuity.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 2. § 1.

RE'DDOUR. Fr. *Roideur*, from *roidir*, to stiffen, to harden; which Duchat derives from *rigidus*, and Skinner from *rudis*.
Firmness, strength, force, vigour, power.

And sith an hert is so streined,
The *reddour* ought to be restreined,
To hym that maie bet aweye,
Whan he mote to nature obeye.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

There maie no lawe hym iustifie
By *reddour*, ne by compane,
That he wel after his wille,
Whome that hym liketh sane or spille.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

REDEE'M, *v.* Fr. *Redimer*; It. *Redimere*; Sp. *Redimir*; Lat. *Redimere*, (*re*, and *emere*, quasi ἑαυτον ποιεω,) to buy or purchase.
REDE'MABLE.
REDE'MER.
REDE'MPTION.
REDE'MPTIONARY.
REDE'MPTURE.
REDE'MPTORY.

To buy or purchase again; (to agenbuye,—Wielif;) to buy again, (sc.) out of captivity, out of a state of penalty or punishment; to ransom, to regain, to rescue, to restore; to pay or give an equivalent or compensation; to compensate or recompense.

Bibolde ye and reise ye yorne beedis, for youre *redempcion* neigheth.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 21.

When theese thynges begynne to come to passe: then loke vp, and lyfte vp youre heades for your *redempcion* draweth nye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye have now caught, and fettred in prison
Troyans inow, and if your willes be,
My child with one may have *redemption*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

Thys worde *redeme*, that in his mouthe dyd sounde,
Dyd putte Dauid, it seemeth unto me,
As in a trauuce, to star upon the grounde,
And with hys thoughte the hyghte of heaven to see.
Wyatt, Ps. 130. *The Author.*

Hee will *redeme* our deadly drowping state,
Gascoigne. De profundis. The Auctor.

None other then such as haue aduentured in the first voyage, or shall become adueturers, in this supply, at any time hereafter are to be admitted in the seid society, but as *redemptionaries*, which will be very reasonable.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 176.

And thou moest wyde mother and vyrgyn moort pure,
That barest swete Jhesu, the worldys *redemptore*,
That shynyst and florysshest as flowre moost aure.
Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1336.

For no way else they said, but this, could be
Their wrong detained honour to *redeem*;
Which true-bred blood should more than life esteem.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

And know, lest Nature! this resemblance was
Thy franke *Redeemer*, in ascension shown;
When hell he conquer'd in the desperate case,
Hell which, before, man's common grave was grown.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 7.

——— Till to her loved sire
The black-ey'd damsel he resign'd; no *redemptore* bire,
Tooke for her freedome; not a gift; but all the ransome quit. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

That *redeeming* in the sacred Scripture language signifies not precisely paying an equivalent, is so clear, that nothing can be more.—*Locke. Paraphrase of Ep. to Romans*, c. 3.

'Tis obvious to any one who reads the New Testament, that the doctrine of *redemption*, and consequently of the gospel, is founded upon the supposition of Adam's fall.
Id. Reasonableness of Christianity.

Unless you have a full idea of the whole work of *redemption*, and can tell as well what belongs to a *redeemer*, and a Judge of the whole universe, as you can what belongs to a rector of a parish, you can pass no certain judgement.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 84.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledger performs his part by *redeeming* them in due time.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. ii. c. 30.

Money is frequently sunk in France upon what are called *rentes foncières*, or the constitution of a rent, that is, perpetual annuities *redeemable* at any time by the debtor upon payment of the sum originally advanced, but of which this *redemption* is not so eligible by the creditor, except in particular cases.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 1.

RE-DELIVER, *v.* Fr. *Re*, *de*, and *liberare*, *libérer*; It. *liberare*, to free or make free; to give liberty; to give up, to resign.
RE-DELIVERY.
To give up (sc.) the possession of a thing from one to another; to put or place in the hands or possession of another; to return, to restore.

But at the coming of Cesar when thinges were altered, the Hedunes had their hostages *redelivered*, they old alyes and confederacies restored, new sought in by Cesar.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 134.

Et eam sub restituam ac reddam. That I maye restore and surrendre or *redeliuer*, hir vnto hir parentes or kinsfolkes.—*Udal. Flowers*, fol. 41.

Whether to suffer the sayde mencioned marriage to take effecte, and proceede to a conclusion, or els to receyve a repayment and *redelivery* of the summes of money apprompted and layde out for the same purpose.
Hall. Edw. IV. an. 22.

Wherefore Porsena did easily grant them peace, upon condition that they should *redeliver* back again to him the lands they had gifted before with the countrey of Thuscane, with their prisoners also which they had taken in this war.
North. Plutarch, p. 89.

RE-DEMAND, *v.* It. *Ridomandare*; Lat. *Demandare*, (*de*, and *mandare*, q. d. in *manus dare*, to give into the hands,) to ask back from the hands of another; generally,—to ask, or require.
To ask or require, back or again.

They would say, God hath appointed as captains of these our bodily forts, which, without treason to that majesty, were never to be delivered over till they were *redemanded*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

Nor is it her fickleness, that, in pursuance of this impartial love, she seems to desert her former favourites when she confers her favours on new persons, since she knows not the first possessors of them with intention, but only by consequent, as being not able to lend her benefits to new necessities, without *redemanding* them of her former debtors.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 31

The chiefs with mutual hatred she inspires,
But both against their aged parent fires,
Sequester'd in a distant cell her lies,
Implores the fiends, and *redemands* his eyes.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. vii.

RE-DESCE'ND, *v.* Fr. *Redescendre*; Lat. *Descendere*, (*de*, and *scandere*, to climb.)
To climb, to come or go down again.

O! let them *re-descend*, and still
My soul with holy raptures fill.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 52.

RED'INTEGRATE, or RE'NTEGRATE, *v.* & *adj.* } See INTEGRE. Fr. *Réintégrer*; It. *Reintegrare*; Sp. *Reintegrar*; Lat. *Redintegrare*, in *integrum* restitucre, to restore to its wholeness, integrity, or entireness.
To restore again to its wholeness or soundness; to restore anew; to renew or renovate.

For that heauenly city shall be restored and *reintegrate* with good Christian people.—*Fisher. On the Seuen Psalmes.*

The falling from a discord to a concord, which maketh great sweetness in musick, hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better, after some dislikes.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 113.

Charles the eight the French king, by the vertue and good fortune of his two immediate predecessors, Charles the seventh his grand-father, and Lewes the eleventh his father, received the kingdom of France in more flourishing and spred estate, then it had beene of many yeares before; being *redintegrate* in those principall members, which anciently had been portions of the crowne of France, and were after desseuered.—*Id. Hen. VII.* p. 40.

So also it is necessary that the habit be retracted by a habit, that every wound may have its balsam, and every broken bone be bound up and *redintegrate*.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 5. § 4.

The demoniack body, being divided, is quickly *redintegrated* by coalescence, as air or water.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 814.

And the same we doe onely to the conservation and *redintegration* of the rights of our crowne, as we be bound, and not that we should in any wise agravate or oppresse our subjects whom we desire to rule by lenity and gentlenesse.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. ii. p. 39.

Desiring the king nevertheless, as being now freed from her wife had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present time, and to *reintegrate* himself with the pope.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. pt. i. p. 117.

Whence it seemed reasonable to expect that, upon the re union of the same saline particles into such a body as they had constituted before, the *redintegrated* sal armoniac, having near upon the same texture, would, upon its being redissolved, produce the same, or a not much inferiour degree of coldness.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 185.

Four or five years ago I published a little physico-chymical tract about the different parts and *redintegration* of nitre.
Id. Ib. To the Reader, p. 3.

When Moses, with indignation for their idolatry, broke the tables of the law, God re-established them, but when for a greater guilt God himself broke them, there is no possible *redintegration*.
Bate. Divinity of the Christian Religion, c. 4

RE-DISBOU'RSE, *v.* Lat. *Bursa*; Gr. Βυρσα, the hide or skin of which the bag called *burse* or *purse* was made.
To pay back again; to repay.

But when the floude is spent, then backe againe
His borrowed waters forst to *re-disburse*,
He sends the sea his owne with double gaine,
And tribute eke withall, as to his soveraine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

RE-DISPO'SE, *v.* Lat. *Dispositum*, set apart, arranged.
To set in order or arrange again.

It hath been shewn that spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no reparation, or *redisposing* its parts, as the body doth.—*Baxter. On the Soul*, vol. i. p. 339.

RE-DISSE'ISIN, } Fr. *Dessaizir*, (to de-
RE-DISSE'ISOR. } prive of *saisir*, i. e. *seizure*, hold, tenure, or possession,)—
To deprive again of *seizure*, hold, tenure, or possession.

If a person disseised recover seisin of the land by assise of novel disseisin, and be again disseised of the same tenements by the same disseisor, he shall have a writ of *redisseisin*, and if he recover therein, the *redisseisor* shall be imprisoned.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 10.

RE-DISSO'LVE, *v.* Lat. *Dissolvere*, to loosen, to melt.
To melt again; to reduce again to a fluid or liquid state.

An eminently learned and judicious person that he (the mineralist) named to me had, by *disolving* gold in a certain kind of aqua regis, and after, by reduction of it into a body, *redissolving* it again, and repeating this operation very often, reduced a very great if not much the greater part of an ounce of gold into such a white powder.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 95.

REDI'TION. Lat. *Reditio*, from *red-ire*, to go back. A going back; a return.

Addresse suite to my mother; that her meane
May make the day of your *redition* seene.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

RE-DIVI'VED, i. e. *Revived*.

I had rather spend my time and breath in exhorting all good christians to keep close to their old tenets, and to beware of all either new-devised, or *re-divived* errours of opinion: whereof the last age of ours is deplorably fruitful.
Bp. Hall. Revelation Unrevealed, s. 31.

RE'DOLENT, RE'DOLENCE, RE'DOLENCY. } Fr. *Rédolent*; Lat. *Redolens*, *redolere*, (*re*, and *olere*, to smell or cause to smell,) to cast back a smell or scent. A favourite word with old writers.
Throwing forth, emitting, a scent, a perfume, a sweet smell; emitting an odour or fragrance, odoriferous, fragrant; breathing forth sweetly.

My chamber is strowed with mirre and insence,
With sote sauoring aloes, and with sinamome,
Breathing an aromatic *redolence*.
Chaucer. The Remedie of Loue.

This gardeyn is evir grene, and full of May flowris,
Of rede, white, and blue, and athir fresh colours,
The which ben so *redolent*, and sentyn so shoot,
That he must be right lewde therin shuld route.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

——— Oliue of olles, faire and thick,
And *redolent* cedre.—*Id. In Commendation of our Lady.*

And like as brides when they be decked in gorgeous and gaie garments, and therewithall sauored as of the *redolent* smell of Christ, so that it might be supposed them to be anointed with some sweet balme.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 43. an. 107.

And besides the pretious and costlie gems, namelie of smaragds of most *redolent* greene.—*Id. Ib.* p. 134. an. 255.

In this graue full derke nowe is her bowre,
That by her lyfe was sweete and *redolent*.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 238.

In Cappadocia, the mineral salt which they dig is of a yellow saffron colour, transparent, and of a most *redolent* smell.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxii. c. 7.

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency*.
Mortimer.

While kine to pails distended udders bring,
And bees their honey *redolent* of spring.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

I feel the gales that from ye blow
A momentary bliss bestow,
As waving fresh their gladsome wing,
My weary soul they seem to sooth,
And, *redolent* of joy and youth,
To breathe a second spring.
Gray. On a View of Eton College.

RE-DOUBLE, *v.* Fr. *Redoubler*; It. *Raddoppiare*; Lat. *Reduplicatus*; *re*, *du*, Gr. Δυο, *plicare*, πλεκ-ειν, to fold.
To double or fold over again; to repeat, to add to, to augment, to increase, again and again.

When she had said, *redouble* gan her nurse
Her steppes, forth on an aged woman's trot.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

——— This latter grace,
Sister, I crave; have thou *remorse* of me:
Whiche if thou shalt vouchsafe, with lespes I shall
Leave by my death *redoubled* vnto thee. *Id. Ib.*

But he, not like a weary travellere,
Their sharp assault right boldly did *réiut*,
And stirred not their blowes to byte him here,
But with *redoubled* buffes them backe did put.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

While from both benches with *redoubled* sounds
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

When the purpose we aim at does not ensue upon our first endeavours, the mind *redoubles* her efforts under an apprehension that a stronger exertion may succeed where a weaker did not.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 21.

REDOU'BT, *n.* Fr. *Réduit*, *réduire*, to withdraw, to retreat, (Cotgrave.) It. *Ridotto*, *ridurre*; Sp. *Reduto*, a military fortification within which the soldiers may withdraw or retreat, (Skinner.)

Yet who dares offer a *redoubt* to rear?
To cut a dike? or stick a stake up here
Before this work? where envy hath not cast
A trench against it, nor a batt'ry plac'd.
B. Jonson. On the Poems of Sir J. Beaumont.

Thus while he gazes round at length he spies
Where, fenced with strong *redoubts*, their navy lies;
Close underneath the walls.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. ix.

They build each other up with dreadful skill,
As bastions set point blank against God's will,
Enlarge and fortify the dread *redoubt*,
Deeply resolved to shut a Saviour out.
Cowper. Conversation.

Being greatly incommoded in their approaches by two *redoubts* at the distance of two hundred yards from the British lines, it was determined to attack them at the same time by different detachments of French and Americans.
Belsham. History of Great Britain, an. 1781.

REDOU'BT, *v.* } Fr. *Redouter*, to fear, to
REDOU'BTABLE. } revere.
To fear, to dread, to revere; to stand in awe of.

With subtil pensil painted was this storie,
In *redoubting* of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale.

The ryght hyghe, excellent, and right vertuous prynces my ryghte *redoubted* lady my lady Margarete, by the grace of God suster unto the kynge of England, and of France.
R. Gloucester, p. 700.

Certes in the time of Marcus Tullius, as himselfe wrytte in hys boke, that the renom of the common of Rome ne had not yet passed ne clomben ouer the mountaine that hight Caucasus, and yet was Rome well waxen and *redoubted* of the Parthes, and eke of other folke enhabyting about.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

The ambassadours cōceyued well the erles wordes, and sayde, Sir, than was then, and nowe is nowe; the kyng, whom God pardon, *redoubted* greatly yr fortune of the worlde, but thankyng our mayster that nowe is, hath another mynde and ymaginacion.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 31.

[These] thymes they sayd ought greatly to be *redoubted* and consydered.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 275.

Redoubted knights, and honourable dames,
To whom I leveil all my labour's end,
Right sore I feare least wh unworthy blames
This odious argument my rymes should shend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. III. c. 9.

The queen growing more *redoutable* and famous by the overthrow of the fleet of eighty-eight, the Easterlings fell to despair of doing any good.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 3. s. 6.

Plutarch was willing to honour the Muses, joyning into one body so many members and parts of histories offered unto the posterity, that in the mean time he hath accompanied, and as it were environed them with darts, and targets of Mars *redoutable*.—*North. Plutarch.*

RE-DOUND, *v.* } See ABOUND. Fr. *Redonder*; It. *Ridondare*; Sp. *Redundar*; Lat. *Redundare*, to flow back, as the waves, (*re*, and *unda*,) to reflow, or overflow.
RE'DOUNDING, *n.*
RE'DUNDANT.
RE'DUNDANCE.
RE'DUNDANCY.
RE'DUNDANTLY.
To flow or run back upon, (sc.) copiously or fully; to return or remit; to result, fully or plentifully; to be replete with.
Redundant,—overflowing or superfluous; full, copious, plentiful, replete.

He bargained wyth them to delaye the wares whiche they tooke in hande, as though the domage therof should not equally *redounde* to the displeasure of the whole Empire.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 34.

That there should not be left room for him to enter if he list, but that he should be chief contrabent in it; with full provision that nothing in it *redound* to his prejudice. Upon these points you tarried.
Wyatt. Memoriat to the King, Nov. 1637.

Redounding teares did choke th' end of her plaint,
Which softly echoed from the neighbour wood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Such as were next to the abby, herde clearly the *redoundynge* of the Nauceroyse, for as they went, their harneys clatteredde and made some noyse.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 185.

Howbeit, this is yet my comfort, and no small contentment I take herein, that my labors and travels (excessive and infinit though they be) cannot be despised, but the contempt will *redound* likewise to dame Nature her selfe.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 7.

Lest thy *redundant* and superfluous juice
Should fading leaves instead of fruits produce,
The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench
Thy heat and thy exuberant parts restrench.
Denham. Of Old Age, pt. iv.

——— To visitants a gaze,
Or pitied object, these *redundant* locks
Robustious to no purpose clustering down,
Vain monument of strength.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

So wars among mankind are a kind of necessary consequence of *redundance* of mankind, and will by a kind of natural necessity make itself room, and give itself ease by the destruction of others, if it can get power and opportunity to do it.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 215.

Ware seem to be in a manner a natural consequence of the over-plenitude and *redundancy* of the number of men in the world.—*Id. Ib.*

But that Orphick and Pythagorick love was nothing else but *rapture* and *excess*, infinite riches and plenty, a love of *redundancy* and overflowing fulness, delighting to communicate itself.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 375.

Arguing from the pituitous excrements found there, that they were made onely for a receptacle of such useless *redundancy* is ineptly inferred.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 9.

We find St. Paul mentioning the redemption of the Jews from the law as a matter that did nearly concern and much *redound* to the benefit of the Gentiles.
Sharp, vol. v. Dis. 3.

The big *redundant* flood of trade,
To which ten thousand thousand labours join
Their several currents, till the boundless tide,
Rolls in a radiant deluge o'er the land.
Thomson. Britannia.

The Italians are forced upon it, once or twice in every line, because they have a *redundancy* of vowels in their language.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

When the event was found to answer to the promise, Moses gave command that the *redundant* portion should be prepared and laid by for the meal of the succeeding day.
Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 22.

Yet more than these to meditation's eyes,
Great Nature's self *redundantly* supplies.
Her presence, best of models! is the source
Whence genius draws augmented power and force.
Mason. Fresnoy. Art of Painting.

RE-DRESS, *v.* Fr. *Redresser*; It. *Ridirizzáre*, to direct, (*dirigere*,) to set straight, right, or in order again.
REDRE'SER.
REDRE'SSING, *n.*
REDRE'SSIVE. To straighten, set or make straight or right again; to reform, repair, amend, or make amends for; to remedy, or afford, or supply a remedy; to succour.

But right as floures through the eold of night
I closed, stoupen in hir stalkes lowe,
Redressen hem ayen the sunne bright,
And spreaden in hir kinde course by rowe.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Redresse me moder, and eke me chastise,
For certainly my fader's chastising
Ne dare I not abiden in no wise,
So hideous is his full reckening.—*Id. A. B. C.*

So were it good to taken hede,
That frest a kynge his owne dede,
Between the virtue and the vice,
Redresse. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

To the intent to solicite the said king to do, by his meditation, for the remedying and *redressing* of these foresaid injuries and wrongfull dealings of the pope in this behalfe.
Foz. Martyrs, p. 979. an. 1535. *Hen. VIII. to the Pope.*

Let them be well adulsed of theire owne saluation and cease to hate and persecute the gospel of the sonne of God, for feare lest they feele him once a *redresser*, and reuenger of his owne cause.—*Jewel. Defence of the Apologie*, p. 742.

When Cesar vnderstoode thys, he comforted the hearts of the Galles with fayre wordes, promysyng them that he wold see a *redresse* in the matter.—*Golding. Cæsar*, fol. 26.

That same most best *redresser* or reformer is God.
Acolastus, a Comedy, (1540.)

Where was a cave yvrought by wondrous art,
Deepe, darke, uneasy, dolefull, comfortlesse,
In which sad Aesculapius far apart
Emprisoned was in chaines remediless:
For that Hippolytus rent corse he did *redresse.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

All straight to better safety flock space,
None rest to help the ruin while they may;
The peril great, and doubtfull the *redress*,
Men are content to leave right in distress.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries.—*Skelton. Don Quixote*, c. 4.

And here can I forget the generous band,
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrours of the gloomy jail?—*Thomson. Winter.*

And now had Greece eternal fame acquir'd,
And frighten'd Troy within her walls retir'd,
Had not sage Helenus her state *redrest*,
Taught by the Gods that moved his sacred breast.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

And as the Cretan labyrinth of old,
With wandering ways, and many a winding fold,
Invel'd the weary feet, without *redress*,
In a round error, which denied access.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

Thus heav'nward all things tend. For all were once
Perfect, and all must be at length restor'd.
So God has greatly purpos'd; who would else
In his dishonour'd works himself endure
Dishonour, and be wronged without *redress.*
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

REDU'B, *v.* Fr. *Radouber*, to piece, mend,
REDU'BBING, *n.* } renew, patch, or botch up,
(Cotgrave.) The etymology of this word is uncertain. See *Adouber. Radouber*, in Menage, and *Daube* in Wachter. Menage explains *radouber*, refiere—

To refit, to repair or make reparation; to repay or make repayment.

What shuld I longer make: into my chamber all they thrust,
With fals Vlisses help. O Gods, *redubbe* them vengeance iust. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. vi.

Much his majesty doth marvel that you, Master Wyatt, are not more speedy in your advertisements, considering the time and importance of affaire now in treaty among Christian princes. It shall be good that you *redubbe* that negligence.
Wyatt. Cromwell to Sir T. Wyatt, May 4, 1538.

Some notable provision and expedition, by common consent of all princes, might be had and made for the *redubbing* of the said calamities, repressing of heresies, and withstanding the malice of the racke.
State Papers, 1527. *Wolsey to Hen. VIII.*

But the losse of Calice, Hammes, and Guysenes with all the countrie on that side the sea, (which followed sone after,) was suche a buffet to Englande as happened not in more than an hundred yere before, and blishnoer, wherewith this realme shall be blotted vntyll God shall gene power to *redubbe* it with some like requitall to the French.
Grafton. Q. Mary, an. 5.

After my wil my sorow to *redonb*,
Troy and the remaioder of our folke
Restore I shold. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

By whose example and negligence perysshetb also an infinite numbre of persones, whiche domage to a realme neyther with treasure ne with power can be *redubbed.*
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 14.

REDU'CE, *v.* See DUCT, ADDUCE, &c.
REDU'CEMENT. Fr. *Réduire*; It. *Ridirre*;
REDU'CER. Sp. *Reducir*; Lat. *Reducere*,
REDU'CIBLE. (*re*, and *ducere*,) to lead or
REDU'CIBLENESS. draw back.
REDU'CT, *v.* To lead or draw back; to
REDU'CTION. draw or bring back, (sc.)
REDU'CTIVE, *adj.* to its former state, to its
REDU'CTIVE, *n.* component parts, to small
REDU'CTIVELY. or minute parts; and, thus, to diminish, from a scattered or disorderly state into order; under rule or power; and, thus, to subject, to subjugate, to subdue; and, simply, to bring.

Of which forsayd things I made *reducen* this shortly in a somme.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

When Cesar had in this sort wasted the countryes, wyth the losse of two cohorts he *reduced* the rest to Durocort.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 174.

At what time the wholesome doctrine of the gospell allured and *reduced* the hearts of all sorts of people vnto the true religion of God.
Foz. Mart. p. 46. an. 175. *Persecutions of the Prim. Church.*

In vaine I wisht *reducement* of
My shape. *Warner. Albion's England*, b. vii.

All the kyngea hest there beying assembled and *reduce* into one company, newes were brought to him that hys enemies were come to Bathe.—*Hall. Edw. IV.* an. 10.

And likewise for *reduction* of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church, which, whether it were past or no, I [Sir Edwnd Carne] doubted.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. ii. No. 34. *May* 15, 1557.

He the six islands, comprovincial
In ancient times unto great Britainee,
Shall to the same *reduce*, and to him call
Their sondry kings to do their homage severall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

Ye have heard how the Prince of Wales could get no monie of the King of Spaine, for the wages of his men of warre, which he had retained to serne him in the *reducing* the said king home into his contrie.
Holinshed. Edw. III. an. 1369.

A good man will go a little out of his road to *reduce* the wandring traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandring.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3. Rule 19.

This once select nation of God, and the inhabitants of the land flowing with milk and honey, is become now a scorned, squandred people all the earth over, being ever since incapable of any coalition or *reducement* into one body politick.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 2.

Consequently they resolve, that all manner of life whatsoever is generable and corruptible, or edicible out of nothing, and *reducible* to nothing again, and these are the Anaximandrian and Democritick atheisms.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 137.

I vow'd Vlysses should, before the grace
Of his returne, encounter woes enow
To make that purchase deare: yet, did not vow
Simply against it, since thy hope had bent
To his *reduction*; in the fore-consent
Thou hadst vouchsaf't it.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability, than the wars that have happened in the world.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 215.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *Duly*, or *Hyperduly*, or indirect, or *reductive*, or reflected, or analogical worship, which is bestowed on such images.
Bremint. Saul & Samuel, p. 353.

They can ill teach others, that do not know that religion does not consist in these things; but obedience may, and, *reductively*, that is religion.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Sct. 6.

He [Bellarmine] answers with this proposition:—The worship which by itself and properly is due to images is a certain imperfect worship, which analogically and *reductively* pertains to a kind of that worship, which is due to the Exemplar.—*Id. Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii. b. ii. § 6.

That he, [William Allyn,] with R. Persons the jesuit and others, did lay in continual wait for the destruction of prince and people of England, and who by exciting both foreigners abroad, and natural subjects at home, plotted the *reducement* of the Romish religion to its ancient vigour.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon, vol. i.

The line of its motion was neither straight, nor yet *reducible* to any curve or mixed line, that I had met with among mathematicians.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 683.

Reducing often to my memory that conceit of the Roman Sinoia, who in comparison of his new fore-contemplations, did think divers great and splendent fortunes of his time little more than commodious captivities.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 66.

The thing itself is made plausible by the *reducibleness* of ice back again into water.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 50.

It is not unlikely but that spirit of wine, which by its pungent taste, and by some other qualities, that argue it better (especially its *reducibleness*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water.)—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 553.

Let him therefore first make the proper *reduction* in the account, and then see what it amounts to.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 186.

It is proper the young students should be informed that some research is to be made, and that they should be habituated to consider every excellence as *reducedle* to principles.—*Reynolds*, vol. i. Dis. 8.

Here you see the Messiah's business described in various branches; which are *reducible*, however, to these: the final judgment, when the wicked shall be destroyed; a previous trial or experiment of the different tempers and dispositions of men, in order to that judgment; and something to be done for their amendment and improvement.
Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 32.

REDU'NDANT. See REDOUND.

RE-DU'PLICATE. See REDOUBLE. Lat.
REDUPLICA'TION. } *Reduplicatus.*
REDU'PLICATIVE. *Reduplication* is a common term in grammar.

Embrace that *reduplicate* advice of our Saviour, I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 12.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put: as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication* as white: which excludes all other considerations.—*Digby.*

To both these may be applied the termes of *reduplication* and saturation: the former, when essence or substance is but once *redoubled* into itself or into another; the latter, when so oft, that it will not easily admit any thing more.
H. More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 2. Axiom 9.

Some logicians refer *reduplicative* propositions to this place, as men, considered as men, are rational creatures, that is, because they are men.—*Watts. Logic*, pt. ii. c. 2.

RE-E'CHO, *v.* } Gr. Ηχω, from Ηχ-ευ, to
REE'CHO, *n.* } sound or resound.
To sound or resound back again; to repeat or reverberate a sound again and again.

They after follow'd all with shrill out-cry,
Shouting as they the heavens would have brast
That all the woods and dales, where he did flie,
Did ring again, and loud *re-echo* to the skie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7.

The hills and vallies here and there resound
With the *re-echoes* of the deepe-mouth'd hound.
Brown. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

And goats he brought, the pride of all their race,
Imported in a shallop not his own;
The dome *re-echoed* to their mingled moan.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

So ring the forests with the feather'd brood,
A thousand notes *re-echoing* through the wood.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. xii.

REE'CH'Y. } i. e. *reeky*. See To REEK.
REE'CHELY. } Vapoury, steamy, sweaty.

Ham. And let him for a paire of *reechy* kisses,
Make you to rauell this matter out,
That I essentially am not in madnesse,
But made in craft.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 4.

——The kitchin malkin pinnes
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechie* neckie,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him.
Id. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 1.

——Bade him go
And wash his face, he look'd so *reechily*,
Like bacon hanging on the chimney's roof.
Hans Beer Pots. Invisible Comedy, 1610. *Stevens.*

REED. }
REE'DED. }
REE'DEN. }
REE'DY. }
REE'DLESS. } Goth. *Raus*; A. S. *Hreod, reod, red*; Dut. *Riet*; Ger. *Ried*; Fr. *Roseau*. Skinner suggests the Lat. *Radii*. In A. S. *Hris* is said by Somner to be "long and small boughes to make hedges, *rise-wood*." Ger. *Reis*; Dut. *Reis*, virgulta-surculi, from *risen*, in altum exsurgere, crescere; as *surculus* from *surgere*, quoniam ex arbore vel radice arboris *surgat*. Junius,—Goth. *Glo*. See also *Wachter* and *Kilian*. From A. Gellius it appears that trees (arbores) *rising* from the beds of rivers were called *retæ* by an old Latin etymologist, and this Wachter derives from the Gothic. And see REITP.

Ave rabbi. quath that ribaud, a [and] *reedes* shotte at hus eyen. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 341.

Jhesus bigan to say of Jon to the people, what thing wenten ye out in to desert to se! a *reed* wawld with the wynd?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 11.

Jesus began to speake vnto the people of John. To se what, wêt ye out into the wyldernes? Went ye out to se a *reede* shaken wyth the wynde?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Hee was contented rather to be cast into the tower of London, and there to looke daily for death, than to be found a wavering *reede*, or to deceive his prince.
Latimer. Sermons, Ep. Ded.

Among which [plants] the *reeds* and canes may bee ranged in the first place: for necessarie they bee in time both of warre and peace; they have their use besides, and are accepted among the delightsome pleasures of this world.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 36.

——Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare of the moss, and go heat in the *reed*.
Tusser. Husbandry.

Youths tombed before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose.—*May.*

Pan taught to join, with wax, unequal *reeds*,
Pan loves the shepherds, and their flocks he feeds.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 2.

Through *reeden* pipes convey the golden flood,
Thavite the people to their wonted food.
Id. Ib. Georgics, b. iv.

——Such her deport,
When Arethusa from her *reedy* bed
Told her how Dis young Proserpine had rap'd.
J. Philip. Cerealia.

Here in a covert near the *reedy* flood,
A fell wild boar lay deep immers'd in mud.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. ii.

RE-E'DIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Re-édifier*; It. *Riedifi-*
RE-E'DIFYING, *n.* } *care*; Sp. *Reedificar*; Lat. *Reædificare*, (*re*, and *ædificare*, *ædes facere*, to make, to construct a building, a house.)

To build again, to rebuild; to establish again, or re-establish; (met.) in knowledge, in the faith; to instruct; improve, enlighten—again.

But in short process of fortune's adversity
This church was decayed, and utterly fordone,
In the time of Aldred, then bishop of this sea,
Which is *reedifyed* fro the foundation,
Retayning therefore much land and possession.
R. Gloucester, App. p. 580.

——This old Neemie,
Gat him licence to *reedifie*
The walles new of Hierusalem.
Lydgate. Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

The noble emperours Antonine and Alexander Seuerus gaue of the reuenues of the empire innumerable substace, to the *reedifying* of cities and cõmune houses decaied for age, or by erth quaues subverted.
Sir T. Elyot. Governovr, b. ii. c. 10.

We, therefore, by the advice of the body and state of our privy-council, not only considering the said book to be our act, and the act of the whole state of our realm assembled together in Parliament, but also the same to be grounded upon the Holy Scripture, agreeable to the order of the primitive Church, and much to the *re-edifying* of our subjects.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. No. 47.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedifye*
Of Troy novant, 'gainst force of enimy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

REEF, *v.* } Kilian,—to take in (nemen, capere,
REEF, *n.* } rapere) the *rif* or *rift* is, carbasa substringere, vela contrahere, &c., perhaps from *reaf-ian*, rapere, to seize, to pull, to drag.

To drag or draw in.

Trinc. Up aloft, lads. Come, *reef* both top-sails.
Dryden. The Enchanted Island, Act i. sc. 1.

A lowering squall obscures the southern sky,
Before whose sweeping breath the waters fly;
Its weight the top-sails can no more sustain,
Reef top-sails, *reef!* the master calls again.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

Reefs are certain divisions or spaces by which the principal sails are reduced when the wind increases, and again enlarged proportionably when its force abates.—*Id. Ib.* Note.

REEF, or } A. S. *Ref-an*, *reaf-ian*, to *rive*,
RIFF. } *reave*, or tear asunder. A *reef* or *riff* of rocks seems to be—

A range of rocks seeming to be *reft* or *rift* from the main land.

In their way to Querisao the whole fleet was lost on a *riff* or ridge of rocks, that runs off from the Isle of Aves.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. an. 1681.

The *riff*, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east end to the northward about three miles, then trends away to the westward, makiog, as it were, a half-moon.—*Id. Ib.* Note.

That a less dangerous access may be discovered, I think there is little reason to doubt, and to find it little more seems to be necessary than to determine how far the principal, or outer *reef*, which bounds the shoals to the eastward, extends towards the north.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 5.

REEK, *v.* } Dut. *Roochen*; Ger. *Rauchen*;
REEK, *n.* } A. S. *Recan*, fumare, vaporare, evaporare, to smoke, *reeke*, or cast forth vapours, (Somner.) *Rook, rouk*,—a mist or fog. *Rookly*,—misty damp, (Brocket.)

To throw forth—a smoke, a vapour, a steam, an exhalation; to smoke, to steam, to exhale.

He is readie at a pinch, his bodie sweates for honestie; if you come to him in a hot summer's day, you shall see his honestie in such sort to *reeke*, that it would pitie any Christian soule liuing.—*Wilson. Rhetorique*, p. 149.

Their foule black *reekinge* blood, with channell large, doth fall to ground. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. xii.

In yonder place where stones from stones, and buildings huge to swey
Thon sweat, and mixt with dust and smoke thick steames of *reeking* rise. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

What ling'ring lookes bewray'd thyne inward thought,
What pangs were publisht by perplexeitie,
Such *reakes* the rage of lose in thee had wrought.
Gascoigne. The Leaker of a Lower farsaken.

All for they casten too much of worldes care,
To deck her dame, and enrich her heire;
For such enchessoun, if you gee nie,
Fewe chimnies *reeking* you shall espie.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

When the gauntlet was clap'd upon his arm to stanch the flux at that time of *reaking* blood, he gave a shriek only.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 18.

They must needs conceit that death reduces us to a pitiful thin pittance of being, that our substance is in a manner lost, and nothing but a tenuious *reek* remains.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 2.

——Hide me nightly in a charnell house,
Orecouered quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reekie* shankes and yellow chappels [chapless] sculls.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 1.

A good man would be loath to be taken out of the world *reeking* hot from a sharp contention with a perverse adversary, and not a little out of countenance to find himself in this temper translated into the calm and peaceful regions of the blessed, where nothing but perfect charity and good-will reign for ever.—*Tillotson. Ser.*

Now from th' ensanguin'd Ister's *reeking* flood,
Tardy with many a corse of Boian knight,
And Gallic, deep ingulft, with barbed steeds
Promiscuous, Fame to high Olympus flew.
J. Philips. Cerealia.

And, indeed, melancholy naturally infests the Holy Spirit, and disturbs him in all his operations; it overwhelms the fancy with black *reeks* and vapours, and thereby clouds and darkens the understanding and intercepts the Holy Spirit's illuminations.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

REEK. See RICK.

REEL, *v.* } Dut. and Ger. *Rollen*, volvere;
REEL, *n.* } Ger. *Rolle*, a spinning *reel*.
REE'LING, *n.* } To roll or turn; to move in curved lines; to move unsteadily out of a direct line, and inclinedly from an upright position.

But when they saw the Almayne *rele* and stagger, then they let fall the rayle betwene them.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 6.

Nathelesse so sore a buff to him it lent,
That made him *reele*, and to his brest his bever bent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

We often see with a clap of thunder doves or other fowles driven headlong from their seates, not in direct flight, but as they would breake their neckes with a kinde of *reeling*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xv. Comment.

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His *reeling* trunk. *Waller. Virgil. Æneis*, b. iv.

Thus while she [Clymene] sings, the sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly rack, and fill the *reel*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

She [France] went on indeed, but she staggered and *reeled* under the burden of the war.
Bolingbroke. State of Europe, Let. 8.

Thou that art known where Pleasure is ador'd,
That *reeling* goddess with the zoneless waist,
And wandering eyes, still leaning on the arm
Of Novelty, her fickle, frail support.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

——Such continual zig-zags in a book,
Such drunken *reelings* have an awkward look,
And I had rather creep to what is true,
Than rove and stagger with no mark in view.
Id. Conversation.

The weavers of linen and hempen cloth, the principal manufacturers of the country, as well as all other artificers subservient to them, wheel-makers, *reel-makers*, &c., may exercise their trades in any town corporate without paying any fine.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 10.

RE-ELE'CT, *v.* } Lat. *Eligere*, (*e*, and *legere*;
REELE'CTION. } Gr. Λεγ-ειν, to gather, to take, to choose.)

To take or choose out again; to rechoose.

I take the question to be strictly this: whether or no it be the known, established law of Parliament, that the expulsion of a member of the House of Commons of itself creates in him such an incapacity to be *re-elected*, that at a subsequent *election* any votes given to him are null and void, and that any other candidate who, except the person expelled, has the greatest number of votes, ought to be the sitting member.—*Junius*, Let. 16.

This they wisely consider as an expulsion, and from the permission, in this case, of a *re-election*, infer that every other expulsion leaves the delinquent entitled to the same indulgence.—*Johnson. False Alarm.*

RE-EMBA'RK, *v.* Fr. *Rembarquer*; Sp. *Rembarcar*.

To go or cause to go, to put (again) into a *bark* or *barge*, or boat; on shipboard; (met.) to go upon, enter, or engage again in any risk or enterprise.

Having performed this ceremony [firing three vollies] upon the island, which we called Possession Island, we *re-embarked* in our boat, but a rapid ebb tide setting N E. made our return to the vessel very difficult and tedious.
Cook. First Voyage, vol. ii. c. 5.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being *re-embarked*, was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island, an extensive and fertile tract.
Belsham. History of Great Britain. George III.

RE-EMBA'TTLE, *v.* A.S. *Beat-an*, to *beat*, to strike, to fight.
To fight again; arm or prepare again—for fight.

They, hard'n'd more by what might most reclame,
Grieving to see his glorie, at the sight
Took en vie, and aspiring to his highth,
Stood *re-imbattel'd* fierce.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

RE-EMBRA'CE, *v.* To take or hold within the *arms*, (*brachia.*)
To take, to infold, again, (within the arms;) to inclose or include.

——— The glittering spires
Float in the wave, and break against the shore;
So break those glittering human joys.
The faithless morning smil'd, he takes his leave,
To *re-embrace* in extacies, at eve.
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

RE-ENA'CT, *v.* Lat. *Agere, actum*, to do.
To put again in *act* or motion; to put again in force, (sc.) as a law; to decree again to be law.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *re-enacted* by the Julian law of concessions.—*Arbuthnot. On Coins.*

RE-ENCO'UNTER. See RENCOUNTER.

RE-ENCO'URAGEMENT. To *encourage* is to give *heart (cor)* or *courage.*
Inspiration or animation again with *courage*, with strength or vigour of *heart.*

But, O (my Wernock) how am I to thee
Obliged, for thy keene *re-encouragements*
To skill so mickle low'd and sought of me
As this of making with art's elements!
Browne. Wilke & Old Wernock.

RE-ENFIE'RCE, *v.* To be or cause to be *fierce*, (*ferus.*)
To render *fierce*, cruel, savage—again; to add to the *fierceness* or savageness.

Whereat *renfierst* with wrath and sharp regret,
He stroke so hugely with his borrow'd blade,
That it empierst the Pagan's burganet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

RE-ENFO'RCE, or RE-INFO'RCE, *v.* RE-ENFO'RCEMENT. } *Force.* Lat. *Fortis*, strong; Fr. *Renforcer*; It. *Rinforzàre*; Sp. *Reforzar.*
To give *force* or strength to again; to add to, or to give additional, strength or power; to strengthen again, or to a greater degree.

I am yet wyllynge to treate of this matter more at lengthe, to *renforce* this hystorye, and to bryngе it to the poynte that I wolde come vnto.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 114.

So the siege being levied, the Earl of Shrewsbury entred it, and victualled and *reinforced* it.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. ii. *King Edward's Journal.*

The incitation of this youthful knight,
Besides amends for their retreat to make,
Doth *re-enforce* their courage, with their might
A second charge with speed to undertake.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

——— Alone he entred
The mortall gate of th' cities, which he painted
With shunlesse destinie; aydelesse came off,
And with a sudden *re-inforcement* struckе
Coriolc like a planet.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— The dreadfull sagittary
Appauls our numbers, haste we Diomed
To *re-enforcement*, or we perish all.
Id. Troil. & Cres. Act v. sc. 5.

It pleased God, in the most solemn and pompous manner, to proclaim the high dignity of God the Son, to *reinforce* his rightful claim of homage, and to command heaven and earth, angels and men, to pay him all honour, reverence, and adoration.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 105.

So then ordinary Christians may thus remotely have the use of antiquity (not to mention other nearer ways) with respect to the sense of Scripture, as well as with regard to its authenticity: and their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional *reinforcement.*
Id. Ib. vol. v. p. 287.

RE-ENGA'GE, *v.* To bind or pledge (by certain bonds or *gages.*)
To bind or pledge again; to undertake, to enter upon—again, (sc. battle.)

It put him in so fierce a rage,
He once resolved to *re-engage.*—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

RE-ENJO'Y, *v.* Lat. *Gaud-ere*, to be glad, or to gladden.
To have, to use—again with gladness, or pleasure; to take delight, feel pleasure—in again.

Those whom it hid, with horrour
Their ashy lodgings leave,
To *re-enjoy* the light.
Stirling. Alexandrian Tragedy, Chor. 1.

I hope this Hilary Term to be merry in London, and among other to *re-enjoy* your conversation principally.
Howell, b. i. Let. 10.

RE-ENKI'NDLE, or RE-INKI'NDLE, *v.* } To light or set fire to, (accendere.)
To light or set fire again to; to heat, to inflame—again.

For so a taper, when its crown of flame is newly blowne off, retains a nature so symbolical to light, that it will with greediness *re-inkindle* and snatch a ray from the neighbour fire.—*Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying*, c. 2. s. 2.

If any of them should have any dispositions to virtue and divine love *re-inkindled* in them; mere philosophy would conclude, that in time they might then be deliver'd from their sad durance.—*Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 14.

RE-E'NTER, *v.* RE-E'NTRY. RE-ENTRANCE. } Fr. *Rentrer*; It. *Rientràre*; Lat. *Intrare*, to move, go, or come into.
To go or come, to move or cause to move, into again; to put or place in or within again; in possession again.

For the loue and request of the pope, he was content that Thurstinus should *reenter* his realme, and quietlie inioy his prelatship.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 189. an. 1118.

About the latter end of his reigne, the Danes, which before had invaded the realme, in the time of King Egbert, as is shone declared, now made their *reentrie* againe.
Id. Ib. p. 126. an. 867.

As in case of disseisin, the law hath been that the disseisor could not *re-enter* without action, unless he had as it were made a present and continual claim.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

Yet hath the slave made a *re-entry.*
Barry. Ram Alley, Act iv. sc. 1.

That the pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *re-entrance.*
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 4.

That glory he had before the world was, and into which he *re-entered* after his passion and ascension, which is called "entering into his glory."—Luke xxiv. 26.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 66.

It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders, as were onted from their fat possessions, would endeavour a *re-entrance* against those whom they account heretics.—*Dryden. Religio Laici*, Pref.

RE-ENTHRO'NE, or RE-INTHRO'NE, *v.* RE-INTHRO'NIZE, *v.* } Lat. *Thronus*; Gr. Θρονος, a seat.
To place again upon a *throne* or seat; to reseat; to seat, to sit again, (in power or authority.)

Their Archigallo's wrongs so lively did report,
Relating (in his right) his lamentable case,
With so effectual speech imploring their high grace,
That him they *re-inthron'd.*—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 8.

Restlesse I rest within this vale of woe,
Until the modest morne on earth's vast zone
The ever gladsome day shall *re-inthrone.*
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

This Mustapha they did *re-inthronize*, and place in the Ottoman empire.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 22.

Then Ilia's valiant issue, with the sword,
Her parent *re-inthron'd*, the rightful lord.
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

RE-ERE'CT, *v.* Lat. *Erig-ere, erectum*, to set upright.
To set, to rise or raise upright again; to raise or elevate again.

My lines for thee a Florence shall *erect*,
Which great Apollo ever shall protect,
And with the numbers from my pen that falle,
Bring marble mines to *re-erect* those walls.
Drayton. Sonnet to Lady Geraldine.

O shall I never see that happie houre,
When I (whose hopes once vtterly were lost)
May find a meanes to *re-erect* my state.—*Stirling. Aurora.*

RE-ESTA'BLISH, *v.* RE-ESTA'BLISHER. RE-ESTA'BLISHMENT. } Fr. *Restablir*; It. *Ristabilire*; Lat. *Stabilire*, to make *stable* or stedfast, or able to stand, (*stabilis*, from *stare.*)
To make able or strong, or stedfast—again; to cause again to stand firmly; to confirm, fix, settle—again.

In the foresaid parliament also was the booke of service and ministration of sacraments used, in king Edward the sixtes time, *re-established*, and al other fournes and rites forbidden.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1558.

All these ill advisers (to cover their close designe of *re-establishing* popery, principally intended) can allegdge for arming papists against law is.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 5.

He did pay them in the like coyn, as usually such unworthy personages do recompence those who have contributed to their *re-establishment.*
North. Plutarch, pt. ii. p. 33.

Restorers of virtue, and *re-establishers* of a happy world.
Sir E. Sandys. State of Religion.

Father Tournemine endeavours to show that the proof of the predicted birth of Christ from this prophecy arises not from the departure of the sceptre, but from its *re-establishment* under the Messiah.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 3.

RE-ESTA'TE, *v.* i. e. to re-instate, (qv.)
Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *re-estate* us in it.—*Wallis. Two Sermons*, p. 28.

RE-EXPO'RT, *v.* RE-EXPORTA'TION. } Lat. *Export-are*, to bear or carry out.
To bear or carry out again, (sc.) things already *exported* or carried out of one place or country, and *imported* or carried into another.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheads of tobacco, annually *re-exported* from Great Britain, are not all consumed in Great Britain.
Smith Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the *re-exportation* of the greater part of European and East Indian goods to the colonies, as upon their *re-exportation* to any independent country, the interest of the mother country was sacrificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest.
Id. Ib.

REFE'CT, *v.* REFE'CTION. REFECTORY. } Fr. *Réfection*; It. *Refezione*; Sp. *Refeccion*; Lat. *Reficere*, (*re*, and *facere*,) to make or do again, anew; to *refit*, (qv.)
To repair, to renew or renovate, (sc.) the body with food; to refresh.

Take than this draught, and when thon art wel refreshed and *refect*, thou shalt be more stedfaste to stie into higher questions or thinges.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

And in the memorie of this double *refection*, present in this world and in the worlde to come, hath Christ given vnto vs (for eternall blessednesse) the sacrament of his bodie and bloud, in the substance of bread and wine.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 455. *Rich. II. W. Brute touching the Lord's Supper.*

A man, hauing due concortion end digestion, as is expediente, shall in the mornyng fastyng, or with a lytell *refection*, haue his inuencion quyeket, his ingement perfecter, his tonge redyar.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governnor*, b. iii. c. 21.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected.*
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 7.

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night
Demaud *refection*, and to rest invite.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

He order'd all things with a busy care,
And cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large provisions laid of winter fate.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charg'd perhaps with venom, that intrudes,
A visiter unwelcome into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber or *refectory*, may die.
A necessary act incurs no blame.—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

RE'FEL, *v.* Lat. *Re-fellere, re*, and *fallere*, to undeceive.
To prove a *fallacy* or any thing to be *false*; to disprove, to refute, to confute; to reply.

Not one of them would take hede howe to resist and *refell* the presēt ieopardye whiche was comming out of Englande.
Hall. Hen. V. an. 4.

Neither have I [Luther] any more to say, unless mine adversaries with true and sufficient probations, grounded upon the Scripture, can reduce and resolve my minde, and *refell* mine errours, which they lay to my charge.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 777. an. 1621.

But the writings of the Fathers against Nouatians, Pelagians, and other heretikes of the like note, *refell* positions, whereby the foundation of Christian faith was overthrown by consequent only.—*Hooker. On Justification*, s. 25.

Iuab. In briefe, to set the needlease processe by:
How I perswaded, how I pressd, and kneel'd,
How he *refeld* me, and how I replide.
Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas. Act v. sc. 1.

Here many of the greatest of the land
Accus'd were of the act: strong proofs brought out;
Which strongly were *refell'd*. The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely stout.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

REFE'R, *v.* Fr. *Référer*; It. *Riferire*; Sp. *Referir*; Lat. *Referre*, (*re*, and *ferre*,) to bring or bear back. See RELATE.
REFER'ENCE.
REFER'ENDARY.
REFER'ENDUM.
REFER'MENT.
To bear or bring back; to send back; to recur, remit, reduce, resort; to have respect or regard; to respect, to regard.

Mercurius to Cupide gave answere
And said, Sir King, my counsaile is that ye
Referred to the blest planet here,
And take to him the lowest of degree.
Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

Indeede bookes of common places be verie necessary to induce a man into an orderlie general knowledge, how to *referre* orderlie, all that he readeth, *ad certa rerum capita*, and not wander in studie.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

Who was legate at the dooinge, who was *referendarie*, who was president, who was presentee.—*Fewel*, p. 552.

There was a *referment* made from his majesty to my lord's grace of Canterbury, my lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford, &c.—*Lord. Diary*, p. 13.

At last, Fond men, said she, you are deceiv'd;
It is not he, 'tis I must be interred:
Not he, but I of life and soul bereav'd;
He lives in heav'n, among the saints *referred*.
Fletcher. Eliza.

As for those names of Ἀφροδιτη, Ζευς, &c. they are all *referable* to Ταυρος, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala.
More. The Cabbala, pt. iv. c. 4.

Acknowledging the primary substance to be the more adequate object of divine creation, but the secondary to be *referrible* also to the primary or central substance by way of causall relation.—*Id. Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. c. 4.

Madam, we will ourself take time to heer
Your cause at large. Wherein we will you have
No other *reference* but repair to us;
Who will accommodate this business.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

——— But descend
To some particular: this offence doth rise
Or fall in the degree or *reference*
To persons sinn'd against.
The Gamester, Act v.

But let him chuse well his *referendaries*, for else he may be led by the nose.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Suitours.*

But to do good is not only our greatest duty, but our greatest interest and advantage, which is that that Solomon chiefly *refers* to in the text.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

I have dwelt so long on this subject, that I must contract what I have to say in *reference* to my translation.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

I shall only take notice of those *effects* of lightning which seem *referrible*, partly to the celerity and manner of appulse, and partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuscles that compose the destructive matter.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 682.

The tendency of this discourse is to clear the artist's mind from a perplexed variety of rules and their exceptions, by directing his attention to an intimate acquaintance with the passions and affections of the mind, from which all rules arise, and to which they are all *referrable*.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 8.

Practically, the rites of their ancient worship are to be forgotten, that is, laid aside: for they never were of any other importance than in *reference* to the Gospel, as the shadow is of no value but as it resembles the substance.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. p. 8.

REFERME'NT, *v.* Lat. *Fermentum*, q. d. *fervimentum*, a *fervendo*, to throw into a heat.
To heat again; to have or cause to have an internal heat or commotion again.

The admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *ferments* the blood.
Blackmore. Creation, b. vi.

REFIGURE, *v.* Fr. *Réfigurer*.
To frame or form again; to fashion or shape again; to make again into a form, fashion, or shape.

The letters eke, that she of elde time
Had him sent, he would alone rede
An hundred sith, atwixt noone and prime,
Refiguring her shape, and her womanhede,
Within his herte.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Ten times thyself were happier than thou art,
If ten of thine ten times *refigur'd* thee:
Then, what could death do if thou shoudst depart,
Leaving thee living in posterity.—*Shakespeare*, Son. 6.

REFIL, *v.* To *fill* again; or to have, hold, or possess, or take possession of—the whole space again.

See! round the verge a vine-branch twines,
See! how the mimic clusters roll,
As ready to *refil* the bowl.—*Broome. Anacreon. Ode.*

REFIND, *v.* A. S. *Find-an*, to seek or search, and, consequentially, come or attain to.
To come to or meet with again; to see or perceive again; to invent, to discover—again.

Seven autumns past, he, in the eighth the same
Re-finding, said, If such your power so strange,
That they who strike you must their nature change,
Once more I'le trie.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. iii.

REFINE, *v.* Fr. *Raffiner*; It. *Raffinare*; Sp. *Refinar*.
REFI'NEDLY.
REFI'NEDNESS.
REFI'NEMENT.
REFI'NER.
REFI'NERY.
REFI'NING, *n.*
To *finish* highly again; to polish again, repeatedly, highly; to brighten, to purify; to make or cause to be polite or polished, clear, pure, bright, brilliant; to add to, increase, or improve the *fineness*, the purity; to clear away the coarseness.

And the grosse matter of this earthly myne
Which closeth it thereafter doth *refyne*,
Being away the dresse which dims the light
Of that faire beame which therein is empight.
Spenser, Hymne 2.

Such is the powre of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid basenesse doth expoll,
And the *refined* mynd doth newly fashion
Unto a fairer forme.
Id. Hymne 1.

In a middling *refinedness* [*clarity*, in some editions] and quickness it [wine] is best.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 69.

The soul of man is capable of very high *refinements*, even to a condition purely angelical.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 1.

War it self is a greater *refiner* of spirits in little time.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 463.

Most of the peculiar words and phrases that either I, or any body else that will speak properly and intelligibly in this matter, make use of, are borrowed from the judicious and elegant contriver of them, the profound restorer and *refiner* of almost extinct Platonism.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, Pref.

The parts more pure, in rising are *refin'd*,
The gross and perishable lag behind.
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

——— Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones
To turn a wheel?
Dryden.

Sincerity to keep us from making professions and ostentations, (void of substance, of truth, of knowledge, of good purpose,) great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*, like those Pharisees, so often therefore taxed in the Scripture.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

Now seeking the truth is almost become as much a phrase among these gentlemen as seeking the Lord was among another set of *refiners*.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 97.

In my apprehension they had altogether as good take up with the dull way of lying, or with the common artifice of equivocation and mental reservation, as make use of such *refinings* as these.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

This *refined* taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this *refinement*, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society; and so far it may be said to be natural to us, and no further.
Reynolds, Dis. 13.

While Grenada was in the hands of the French, there was a *refinery* of sugar, by claying, at least upon almost every plantation.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 7.

REFIT, *v.* } Fr. *Fait, factum*, ad hoc ap-
REFI'TTING, *n.* } tum.
To suit or adopt again; to provide or furnish again with things *fit* or suitable or needful; to put into a *fit*, suitable state; to repair.

We want not cities, nor Sicilian coasts,
Where king Acestes Trojan lineage boasts;
Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

Close by a hollow rock again we sit,
New dress the dinner, and the beats *refit*,
Secure from sight, beneath a pleasing shade,
Where tufted trees a native arbour made.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

He will not allow that there are any signs of art in the make of our present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge.
Woodward.

Admiral Keppel therefore returned to Portsmouth to *refit*.
Belsham. History of Great Britain, an. 1778.

REFLE'CT, *v.* See FLEXIBLE. Fr. *Réfléchir, réflexif*; It. *Riflettere, riflessivo, reflexion*; Lat. *Reflectere*, to bend back, (*re*, and *flectere*.)
REFLE'CTION.
REFLE'XION.
REFLE'CTIVE.
REFLE'CTOR.
REFLE'X, *adj.*
REFLE'X, *n.*
REFLE'X, *v.*
REFLEXIBLE.
REFLEXIBI'LITY.
REFLEXIVE.
REFLE'XIVELY.
To bend or turn back; to turn back; to cast or throw back; to turn back, (sc.) the mind or thoughts; to respect, to regard, to consider, contemplate, or meditate again, repeatedly, continuedly; to cast or throw back, a thought, judgment, censure.

See the quotation from Locke.

Another answered, and sayd, It might wel be
Naturally by reuolutions
Of angles, and of slie *reflections*;
And said that in Rome was swiche on.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,545.

But the sunne is thought to give no otherwise heat, but by way of angle in *reflexion*, and not by his nearenesse to the earth.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 51.

Crooked Eridanus wyth hys manye turnynges and *reflexions* is consumed by the inhabytours with waterynge their ground.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 232.

——— The day that beauteous was,
Twinkled as when you see the sun-beams in a glass,
That nimbly being stirr'd flings up the trembling flame
At once, and on the earth *reflects* the very same.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

As withered weed through cruell winter's time,
That feeles the warmth of sunny beames' *reflection*,
Lifties up his head that did before decline.
And 'gins to spread his leafe before the faire sunshine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

Although the conscience be uncertain in the direct act, yet it may be certain, right and determin'd in the *reflex* and second act of judgment; and if it be it is innocent and safe.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 2. R. 3.

In many figures by *reflex* were sent,
Through this black vault (instructive to the minde)
That early, and this tardy penitent;
For with Obsidian stone 'twas chiefly lin'd.
Davenant. Goodbert, b. ii. c. 6.

Yet, since your light hath once enlumin'd me,
With my *reflex* yours shall encreased be.—*Spenser*, son. 66.

Pac. May neuer glorious sunne *reflex* his beames,
Vpon the country where you make abode.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act v. sc. 4.

Reflexion makes the images mere dim then direct sight.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 10.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as is devoid of that free and *reflexive* reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultation.—*Id. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 13.

The idea of a being absolutely miserable is the idea of a being that sustains the fullest and completest torments that are conceivable; and this must be in a knowing, passive, and *reflexive* subject.
Id. Antidote against Atheism, App. b. v. c. 5.

Whiteness in bodies is but a disposition to *reflect* all colours of light nearly in the proportion they are mixt in the original rays; as, on the contrary, blackness is only a disposition to absorb or stifle, without *reflection*, most of the rays of every sort that fall on bodies.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 11.

——— The briny deep,
Seen from some pointed promontory's top,
Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge,
Restless, *reflects* a floating gleam.—*Thomson. Summer.*

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences where it passes, as serve it for a *reflecting* body, and yet such a *reflected* body, as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident.—*Digby. On Bodies*, c. 13.

In vain the sight, dejected to the ground,
Stoops for relief; thence not ascending steams
And keen *reflection* pain. *Thomson. Summer.*

By *reflection* then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 1.

The days were all in this lost labour spent;
And when the weary king gave place to night;
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And so shone still in his *reflective* light.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Force'd by *reflective* reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess.
Prior. Solomon, b. i.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation.—*Boyle. On Colours.*

Mind and understanding is as it were a diaphanous and crystalline globe, or a kind of notional world, which hath some *reflex* image, and correspondent ray, or representation in it, to whatsoever is in the true and real world of being.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 638.

Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that those rays are differently *reflexible* that are differently refrangible.—*Cheyne.*

As all these rays differ in refrangibility, so do they in *reflexibility*; that is, in the property of being more easily *reflected* from certain bodies than from others.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 11.

Ay, but he spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady. That is, perhaps he treated her without a compliment, and spoke that of her which she had rather a great deal practice than hear or be told of.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

But all pleasure arises from these two sources, the passive sensation and the *reflex* act.
Warburton. Works, vol. ix. Ser. 16.

——— Or what avail'd
Ev'n thine, thou chief of bards, whose mighty mind,
With inward light irradiate, mirror like,
Receiv'd, and to mankind with ray *reflex*
The sov'reign planter's primal work displayed?
Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

RE-FLOAT, *v.* See Reflow. Fr. *Réfloter*; *reflot*, an ebb or ebbing of waters, (Cotgrave.)

Of which kind we conceive the main float and *reflout* of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 907.

RE-FLOU'RISH, *v.* } Lat. *Florere*; *flos*, a
Reflore'scence. } flower.
To have again, to resume, to retake the vigorous or beautiful growth of *flowers*; to be again in vigour or prosperity; to be again coospicuous, showy.

And lay e're while a holocaust,
From out her ashie womb now teem'd,
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most
When most unactive deem'd,
And though her body die, her fame survives
A secular bird ages of lives.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

Notwithstanding the violence of the persecution, there were some that had courage to resist and stand firm: whom God preserved, that there might be still remaining some seed and root for Israel to *reflourish*, and take new life by the influxes of the Holy Spirit.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 421.

——— All to *reflourish*, fades;
As in a wheel all sinks to reascend,
Emblems of man who passes not expires.
Young. Complaint, Night 6.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the flowering rod of Aaron, deposited in the most holy place for a perpetual memorial of the investiture of the priesthood in him and his family, without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.—*Horne. Works*, vol. iv. Disc. 16.

RE-FLOW, *v.* } A.S. *Flow-an*, to move, as
Reflo'wing, *n.* } water from its spring or
Re'fluent. } source.
Re'fluency. } To move back again, as
Reflu'x. } water to or towards its spring or source; to move, or glide, or run back; to return (as in *flood*) in abundance.

Poore nymph, her sorrowes will not let her stay;
Or fyes to tell the world her countrie's woe:
Or cares not to come backe, perhaps, as showing
Our teares should make the flood, not her *reflowing*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

They who ponder frequently, how all things sublunary move continually in an interchangeable *flowing*, and *reflexive*, may easily learn not to imbarque their minds in any earthly delights, never so fairly secured, without expecting adverse revolutions and repeales of those joyes.
Mountague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 6. s. 2.

Not that I intend to poze them with those common arcignas of magnetism, fluxes, *reflexes*, and the like.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 2.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the *flux* and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet?
More. An Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 12.

When any one blessed spirit rejoyces, his joy goes round the whole society; and then all their rejoycings in his joy *reflow* upon, and swell and multiply it.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

By thus working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the *flowings* and *reflowings* of our spirits to and fro from our hearts.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. c. 7.

Then terror seiz'd them, when, with sudden shock,
The *refluent* billows forc'd them on the rock.
Pawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iii.

There will be disputes among neighbours, and some of these will prevail at one time, and some at another, in the perpetual *flux* and *reflux* of human affairs.
Bolingbroke. The Occasional Writer.

RE-FLU'ENT. See Reflow.

RE-FO'CILLATE, *v.* } Fr. *Refocillation*, re-
Refocilla'tion. } *fociller*, to refresh, revive, recomfort, recreate, or hearten anew. Lat. *Refocillare*, (re, and *focillare*, *foculo* calorem restituere,) to give or restore warmth by the fire. Literally,—
To warm again.

P. Broth. Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a cremposure comfortable and restorative.
Middleton. A Mad World, my Masters, Act iii.

RE-FORGE, *v.* } Fr. *Reforger*, *forger*, to
Refo'rger. } fabricate.
To form, frame, or fabricate; invent or contrive again or anew; to make over again.

This worde I aale vnto you to truste vnto: The kyngdome of God reciteth home, but such as be *reforged* and chaunged according to this paterne.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 18.

But Christe beyng a newe *reforger* of the olde lawe, in stede of burnte offreyng, did substitute charitee.
Id. Ib. c. 24.

REFORM, *v.* } Fr. *Réformer*; It. *Riformare*; Sp. *Reformar*; Lat. *Reformare*, (re, and *forma-are*; A.S. *Frem-an*, to *frame*,) to frame again, to frame anew.
To *form*, frame, or make again or anew; to make or fashion, to shape, mould, or model anew; to recompose, to reconstruct; and, consequentially, to refit, to renew, to repair, to amend, correct, or improve.
Refo'rm, *n.*
Refo'rmable.
Reforma'tion.
Refo'rmer.
Refo'rmist.
Reforma'to.

And nyle ghe be *conformyd* to this world, but he ghe *reformed* in newenesse of ghoure witt that ghe preve which is the wille of God good and wel pleysyng and perfit.
Wicclif. Romaynes, c. 12.

But oure lynyng is in heuenes, fro whennys also we abiden the Sauyour oure Lord Iesus Crist which schal *reformme* the bodi of oure mekenesse like to maal lyk to the bodi of his clereuesse bi the worching bi which he mai also make alle thingis suget to him.—*Id. Filipensis*, c. 3.

Lordship may not, of king nor emperour,
Reforme a thing which is not *reformable*.
Chaucer. Jack Upland.

And right so in the same forme,
In flesche and blood he shall *reforme*,
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

Wherfore I praye you mounte vp the steyres and beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf ony thynge be amysse, yt shall be *reformed* after your denyse.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 83.

And so as it were to thentent to *reforme* the state of the commonwealth, he commanded the people to assemble before him in the theatre, gathering the senatours into the counsell-house, as thoughe he mineded to make some ordinance or decree before.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 100.

Winchester How sayest thou, wilt then (Bp. Ferrar) be *reformable?*—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1411. an. 1555.

Deane. Woman, [Eliz. Young] I hane sued for thee indeede, and I promise thee if thou wilt be *reformable*, my lord will be good vnto thee.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1577. an. 1588.

Thenupon they al promised to transale in *reformacion* of the matter, offering themselues in all thynges (were they neuer so difficult) to doe as he would hane them.
Erasm. Quintus Curtius, fol. 142.

Let them learn to know, that God hathe appointed them in pain of eternal damnatiõ, to be sulectes and not superiours, to be ruled, and not to be rulers, to be priuate persons, and not *reformers* of commun causes.
Bp. Gardner. True Obedience. Mic. Wood to the Reader.

All which when Tulas thoroughly had perfourmed,
Sir Artegall undid the evil fashion,
And wicked customes of that bridge *reformed*:
Which done, unto his former iourney he returned.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

I think the longest time of our worst princes scarce saw many more executions than the short one of our blest *reformer*.—*Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.*

This comely subordination of degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other *reformists* gave the upper hand.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 36.

Humph, says my lord, I'm half afraid
My captain's turn'd a *reformade*,
That scurvy face I sure should know.
Cotton. Epistle to the Earl of ———.

Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself so perfectly, observing every trick of their action, as varying the accent, swearing with an emphasis.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. sc. 2.

For never head-strong *reformation* will
Rest, till it be extreme opposite it run,
And overrun the mean distrusted still;
As bing too near of kin to that men slun.
Daniel. Musophilus.

If then, by able heads, are understood
Your brother prophets, who *reform'd* abroad;
Those able heads expound a wiser way,
That their own sheep their shepherd should obey
But if you mean yourselves are only sound,
That doctrine turns the *reformation* round,
And all the rest are false *reformers* found;
Because in sundry points you stand alone,
Not in communion join'd with any one;
And therefore must be all the church, or none.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as black friars are to white,
In rule and order yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

This shall certainly be our portion, as well as his, unless we do prevent it by a speedy *reformation* of our lives.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 6.

But where are its sublimer trophies found?
What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaim'd
By rigour, or whom laughed into *reform?*
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

Hence clamours sprang up without doors, and hence, as was perfectly natural, in the moment of anxiety, to procure an adequate and a fit remedy to a practical grievance, a spirit of speculation went forth, and a variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced.
Fitt. Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

This was a proper time to enter upon the business of a *reformation*, which every man, who gave himself a moment's time to think, must be satisfied was absolutely necessary.
Id. Ib.

The practical definition of what the popular branch of our legislature was at this day, he took to be precisely this: an assembly freely elected, between whom and the mass of the people there was the closest union and most perfect sympathy. Such a House of Commons it was the purpose of the constitution originally to erect, and such a House of Commons it was the wish of every *reformer* now to establish.
Id. Ib. April 18, 1785.

RE-FORTIFY, *v.* Fr. *Fortifier*, to strengthen or make strong; (*fortis*;) It. *Rifortificare*,—
To strengthen again; to defend or raise means of defence again.

With special capitulation, that neither the Scots nor the French shall *re-fortify*, nor cause to be *re-fortified*, in neither of those two places; with the like covenant for our part, if the French deputies do require.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. p. 281.

REFO'SSION. Lat. *Fod-ere*, *fossum*, to dig. Digging up again.

Hence are *refossion* of graues, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.—*Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.*

RE-FOUND, *v.* Fr. *Refondre*, *fondre*; Lat. *Fund-ere*, to melt.
To melt or reduce to a liquid state again; (to cast anew,—Cotgrave;) to recast.

Perhaps they are all antient bells *refounded*.
Warton. History of Kiddington, p. 8.

REFRA'CT, *v.* REFRA'CTION, REFRA'CTIVE. REFRA'CTORY, *adj.* REFRA'CTORY, *n.* REFRA'CTORINESS. REFRA'GNIBLE. REFRANGIBI'LITY. REFRA'GATE.

See FRACTION. Fr. *Fraction, réfraction*; It. *Rifrágnere, rifrazione*; Lat. *Refrangere*, (*re*, and *frangere*,) to break back.

To break, (sc.) the continuity of a line, of a ray; to turn, throw back, or revert it; to turn out of the course.

Refractory, or *refractary*,—Lat. *Refractarius*; breaking, refusing obedience to, resisting, opposing, law or rule, order or authority; having, acting with, a spirit of resistance or disobedience.

Nor can any conversant in letters be ignorant what errour is oft times fallen into, by trusting authorities at second hand, and rash collection, (as it were,) from visual beams *refracted* through another's eye.
Selden. Pref. to the Poly-Olbion.

The positure as well as the colours themselves of the rainbow be necessary results of the mere matter, and are nothing but the reflexion and *refraction* of the light of the sun in the round drops of a rorid cloud, as Cartesius has admirably demonstrated.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, App. c.11.

Who even in heaven so proudly durst contend,
Whilst flying armies shining fields did fill
And though he fail'd in compassing his end,
Yet here below was *refractory* still.
Stirling. Doomes-day. The tenth Howre.

How sharp hath your censure been of those *refractaries* amongst us that would forego their stations, rather than yield to these harmless impositions.
Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 306.

And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban, that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if, upon further inquiry, any were found to *refragate*, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 19.

In a rainbow there is really nothing without our sight but a rorid cloud diversely *refracting* and reflecting the sunbeams in such an angle.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 9.

Nor e'er before did dewy Iris show
Such faded colours, or so maim'd a bow;
Unvary'd by the light's *refracting* beam
She stoop'd to drink from ocean's briny stream.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

Ev'n now the setting sun and shifting clouds,
Seem, Greenwich, from thy lovely heights, declare
How just, how beauteous, the *refraction* law.
Thomson. To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

That religion thus nursed up by politicians might be every way compliant with, and obsequious to their designs, and no way *refractory* to the same.—*Cudworth. Intell. Sys.* p. 635.

Our Saviour, when he sees how *refractory* and perverse they were, in interpreting every thing to the worse, and censuring the ways which Infinite Wisdom thought fittest to reclaim them by, tells them that it was nothing but malice and obstinacy which was the cause of it.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 3.

In which last is set down many actions of Culmer's life, his demeanour while he was in the university of Cambridge, and in the country; his *refractoriness*, impudence, covetousness, unnaturalness, &c.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

Whereas the *refractoriness* of the succeeding Jews hath taught them to devise so many sophistical evasions to elude the texts we speak of, that they now dispute, not only the application of them, but the explication too.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 274.

Always supposing (as I said) there be no contempt or *refractoriness* expressed towards the governours.
Sharp, vol. ii. *Dis. upon Conscience.*

Every ray of light, as it comes from the sun, seems a bundle of all these several sorts of rays; and as some of them are more *refrangible* than others, that is are more turned out of their course in passing from one medium to another, it follows that after such *refraction* they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 11.

As all these rays differ in *refrangibility*, so do they in reflexibility; that is, in the property of being more easily reflected from certain bodies than from others.—*Id. Ib.*

Should you see the rays of the sun reflected from a system of polished planes, and transmitted through a variety of *refractive* surfaces, collect at last in a burning point, and there by their united action melt down the stubborn metal which resists the chemist's furnace, would you refer the wonderful effect to chance, rather than to an exquisite polish—to an accurate conformation and a just arrangement of the mirrors and the glasses?—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

Rigour and severity were adapted to the rude manners of the first ages of mankind, and were particularly suited to the *refractory* temper of the Jewish people.
Id. vol. ii. Ser. 23.

REFRA'IN, *v.* REFRA'IN, REFRA'INER. } Fr. *Refreindre*; It. *Rifrenare*; Sp. *Refrenar*; *re*, and *frenum*, a bridle.

To bridle or hold back with a bridle, with the rein; to rein back; generally, to withhold or hold back; to abstain, to retain, to restrain, to forbear.

The *refrain* or *refret* of a song. Fr. *Refraine d'une ballade.* The *refret*,—burden or down of a ballade, (Cotgrave.)

And if any man gessith himsilf to be religious, and *refreynyth* not his tunge, but disseyneth his herte, the religious of him is veyn.—*Wielif. James*, c. 1.

If any man among you seme devout, and *refrayne* not hys tonge: but deceane his ovn hert, this man's deuocion is in vayne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Nie reson appereeiveth it wel, that it is sinne ayenst the lawe of God, and yet his reson *refraineth* not his foule delite or talent.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Great honour did hem Deiphebus certaine,
And fedde hem well, with all that might like,
But evermo, alas, was his *refraine*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

But finally he *refrayned* his displeasure, by the good meanes of the queene.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 100.

So these ii. persons were euer cohibetors and *refreinors* of the kinges wilfull sloye and vnbridled libertie.
Hall. Hen. VII. an. 18.

Forthy she gave him warning every day
The love of women not to enterline;
A lesson too, too hard for living clay,
From love in course of nature to *refraine*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas expose his wife;
Nor could he wrought his voyage to *refrain*,
But sought by arguments to sooth her pain.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Why did your wary oracles *refrain*
To tell what kings, what heroes must be slain,
And how much blood the blushing earth should stain?
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

Thus, turning tow'rds the two, exclaim'd aloud:
Say, whither would ye go? your course *refrain*,
Unless you breathless mean to press the plain.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xii.

RE-FRAME, *v.* See FRAME and REFORM. To form, *frame*, make, or fashion—again; to reform.

It [silver spheare] was carried, as they write, by twelve men, vrframed—and *reframed* in the grand signiour's presence by the maker, who likewise delivered him a booke containing the mystery of vsing it.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iii. s. 1.

I shall be content with it as being the very thing I would have, yet without regarding whether he had made it up of the same materials with the former *reframed* or of fresh stuff.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 2.

RE-FRESH, *v.* REFRE'SH, *n.* REFRE'SHER. REFRE'SHFUL. REFRE'SHING, *n.* REFRE'SHMENT. } A.S. *Frys-an*, to freeze, to cool; Fr. *Refraischer*; It. *Rinfresedre*; Sp. *Refrescar*. The Spanish verb, Delpino says, always means merely to cool; and the French (Cotgrave) is,—to cool, refrigerate, recreate, renew.

To cool, to restore from, or remove, the effects of heat; generally, to renew or repair the strength or spirits; to recreate, to reanimate or revive.

And whanne a fier was kyndeld thei *refreischiden* us alle for the reyn that eam and cooldi.—*Wielif. Deds*, c. 28.

For thei han *refreischid* bothe my spyryt and gheure.
Id. 1 Cor. c. 16.

Whanne the times of *refreisching* sehnlen come fro the sight of the Lord, and he shal sende thilke Iheso Crist that is now prechid to ghou.—*Id. Ib.* c. 3.

And with mine bed vnto the welle I raught,
And of the water dranke I a good draught,
Wherof me thought I was *refreshed* wele
Of the brennyng that sate so nigh my herte.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

——— *Refresher* of our blood,
Sicour syen al langour.
Id. Ballade in Commendation of our Lady.

Ne water shal yeve hem no moisture, ne the aire no *refreshing*, ne the fire no light.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

They might neuer been shewed *refreshement* of helpe and of comforte.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

And when a dewe cometh vpō ye heate, it shal be *refreshed* agayne.—*Bible*, 1551. *The Boke of Jesus Syrach*, c. 43.

As far as I [Sir E. Carne] can learn, they return again to fetch more, always to *refresh* their camp with fresh souldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. iii. No. 34. *May* 15, 1557.

And next vnto these commeth the chiefe physicion, who is as olde man of authoritie, hauing with him many medicines, oyntments, salues, and other like *refreshings* for the sicke.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 205.

Vnto them wyll the grace and fauorable mercye of God gyue the lining wel and fountayne of all goodnes, and the eternal spiryngyne floode of *refreshment* vnto salueacion.
Udal. Revelacion, c. 21.

By reason whereof and of the great hete yt that day apperyd, after longe fyght the sayd appellaūt lyght from his horse for his *refreshement*.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. an. 1384.

My field of flowers, quite bereaven,
Wants *refresh* of better hap.
Daniel. An Ode.

Beauty, swecte love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time, but till the sun doth shew;
And straight 'tis gone, as it had never been.
Id. Son. 47.

Through midst thereof a little river rol'd,
By which there sate a knight with helme unlaste,
Himselfe *refreshing* with the liquid cold,
After his travell long and labours manifold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Moreover, in lassitudes and extreme colds, olle is a present *refreshing* and remedie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 4.

Too long I followed have my fond desire,
And too long panted on the ocean streams,
Too long my *refreshment* sought amidst the fire,
Pursu'd those joys which to my soul are blames.
Drummond. Urania.

Wide flies the tedded grain; all in a row
Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field,
They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell.
Thomson. Summer.

In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and *refresheu* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away.
Reynolds. Notes on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.

It is to be remembered that, although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution, yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object. "Thou shalt rest on the seventh day." said the law, "that the son of thy handmaid, and the stranger, may be *refreshed*."
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

REFRI'GERATE, *v.* REFRI'GERATE, *adj.* REFRI'GERANT, *adj.* REFRI'GERANT, *n.* REFRIGERA'TION. REFRI'GERATIVE. REFRI'GERATORY, *adj.* REFRI'GERATORY, *n.* } Fr. *Réfrigérer*; It. *Rifrigerdre*; Sp. *Refrigerar*; Lat. *Refrigerare*, from *refrigere*, (*re*, and *frig-ere*, to freeze or cool,) to cool again. See REFRESH. To cool.

But when their cause should be discided with blowes & handstrokes, their fury was aswaged & *refrigerate*, their hartes were in their heeles, & their stomackes as coulde as any stone.—*Hall. Chronycle. Hen. VII.* an. 4.

Much used this mineral is in those unctuous linaments or salves called lipare, devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 18.

We use these towers according to their several heights and situations, for insolation, *refrigeration*, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors.—*Bacon. New Atlantis.*

I think sudden and unseasonable *refrigerations* of the air may proceed from the action of subterranean bodies upon one another.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 51.

And to say a truth, all lectuces are by nature *refrigerative*, and doe coole the bodie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 8.

The purple violets are *refrigerative* and doe coole.
Id. Ib. b. xxi. c. 19.

Because the vapours being raised up into the middle region, and there *refrigerated* and condensed, must needs descend down again in the form of water.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 671.

In great contusions without a wound, if the tumour be large, feel pappy and increase, notwithstanding your application of *refrigerants*, you may suspect, &c.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 9.

This grateful acid spirit that first comes over is, as a learned chymist and physician informs us, highly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, sudorific, balsamic, or preservative from putrefaction, &c.—*Berkeley. Siris*, s. 120.

[It is] a delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*.
Mortimer.

RE'FUGE, *v.* RE'FUGE, *n.* REFUGEE'. } Fr. *Réfuir, réfuge*; It. *Rifugire*; Sp. *Refugiar*; Lat. *Refugere*, (*re*, and *fugere*,) to fly back; to fly back, (sc.) from danger, for safety.

A place of safety or security; a shelter, protection; a retreat, recourse, (sc. in danger or necessity.

Thou glory of womanhed, thou faire May,
Thou haven of *refuse*, bright sterre of day,
Rew on my child.—*Chaucer. Men of Lawes Tale*, v. 5272.

Thel had no certaine *refuge* nor place to resort to.
Holl. Hen. VI. an. 14.

In fine, sir, after many motions and perawasions, and long discourses used on my behalf, to induce them to take 13 into defence, his *refuge* was only, that they would fain learn how they might honestly answer the French.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. No. 39.

——— Like silly beggars,
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame
That many lame, and others must sit there.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act v. sc. 5.

Ettsoones her steps she thereunto apply'd,
And came at last in weary, wretched plight
Unto the place, to which her hope did *speyde*
To finde some *refuge* there, and rest her wearie syde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

The Duke de Soubise *refuged* hither from France, upon miscarriage of some undertaking of his there.
Sir J. Fenell. Observations on Ambassadors, p. 111.

The boasted pretence of no medium between Sabellianism and Tritheism, which has been in a manner the sole support, the last *refuge* both of Socinians and Arians, is entirely routed and baffled.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 54.

——— To Rome they swarm in shoals:
So sweet and easy is the gain from fools,
Poor *refugees* at first, they purchase here:
And soon as denizen'd they domineer.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

The country [Cape of Good Hope] is pretty well settled with farms, Dutch families, and French *refugees*, for twenty or thirty leagues up the country.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. an. 1691.

The hapless unbeliever, while disordered nature is sounding in his ears, hath no where to fly for *refuge* from his terrors.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. x. Ser. 18.

REFU'LGENT. } See EFFULGENT. Fr. *Refulger*; It. *Rifulgere, rifulgente*; Sp. *Refulgente*; Lat. *Refulgere*, (*re*, and *fulgere*; Gr. φλεγ-ειν, to burn, to blaze,) to blaze or shine, repeatedly, continually.
REFU'LGENCE.
REFU'LGENCY.

Emitting or sending forth incessant, and, consequentially, excessive brightness, brilliancy, or splendour; bright, brilliant, splendid.

His bright *refulgent* arms so murky ways
Reflect the beams, as that he seems to all
Like that in painting wa a glory call.
Dryden. Devid & Goliah.

——— And from his seate tooke pleasure to display
The eltie so adorn'd with towres, the sea with vessels fil'd;
The splendor of *refulgent* armes, the killer and the kil'd.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

And after; giue me the *refulgencie*
Of most renown'd and rich posteritie.
Id. A Hymne to Venus.

Suddenly as she [my soul] would fix her eyes upon the object, her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the *refulgency* and coruscations thereof.—*Howell*, b.ii. Let. 50.

Like bright Aurora, whose *refulgent* ray
Foretells the fervour of the ensuing day;
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threatened heat.
Waller. Of the Danger of his Majesty.

In him the beauty of the divine image was *refulgent*, in its original perfection: in all the sons of Adam obscured and marred, in a degree to be scarce discernible.
Hornley, vol. i. Ser. 6.

RE-FUND, *v.* } Fr. *Refonder les despences*, to restore, pay, return, or give back —the costs and damages, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Refundere*, (*re*, and *fundere*,) to pour back, to restore.
REFU'ND.

To pour back, to restore, to repay.

There are two sorts of avarice: the one is but of a bastard kind, and that is, the rapacious appetite of gain; not for its own sake, but for the pleasure of *refunding* it immediately through all the channels of pride and luxury.
Cowley. Of Avarice.

As I said before, and the peripatetickes observe well, were the humors of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented to the soul, as in itself it is.
Bay. On the Creation, pt. ii.

——— Oh, spare
Thy suppliant people, and receive their prayer!
Brass, gold, and treasures shall the spoil defray,
Two hundred oxen every prince shall pay;
The waste of years *refunded* in a day.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

It hath been objected to me that this doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, in the intermediate space, between death and the resolution of the soul into the ro ειν.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. ii. Note cc.

RE-FU'RNISH, *v.* Fr. *Fournir*, to supply, provide, fit—again.

Henry the 7th reuined the lawes, auanced justyce, *refurnyshed* his dominyons, and repayred his manours.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governaur, b. i. c. 24.

REFU'SE, *v.* } Fr. *Refuser*; It. *Rifusare, rifiutare*, recusare, q. d. *refutare*, and hence the *refuse*, reliquiæ, rejectamenta; things which are *refused* and rejected, (Skinner.) Menage also derives *refuser* from *refutare*. (See To REFUTE.) We have still in use, "*recusant*" and "*recusancy*," from the old verb to *recuse*, (qv.;) and in the quotation there from Fox both *refuse* and *recuse* are employed; yet it seems as probable that *refuse* may be a corruption of *recuse*, as of *refute*.
REFU'SE, *n.*
REFU'SABLE.
REFU'SAL.
REFU'SER.

To deny, to reject; to give a negative to any request or petition.

Refuse, n.—any thing *refused*, rejected, abject, not worth taking.

Though consciie of som ef hise, *refused* he that present.
R. Brunne, p. 103.

Away he gan him drawe, his conseil to *refuse*.—*Id.* p. 330.

& now er thise bot man's bond, rascalle of *refouz*,
Id. p. 113.

An oth snore thel chare, to stand to the ordinance,
Ouer the se to fare hifor Philip of France,
At his dome suld it be, withoute *refusyng*. *Id.* p. 216.

That is nothr reisonable ne rect, to *refusy* my syres sor name.
Piers Plushmon, p. 56.

What cas, (quod Troilus,) or what aventure
Hath guided thee to seen me languishing,
That am *refuse* of everie creature?
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

That other toke to studie and muse,
As he whilche wolde not *refuse*
The labour of his wittes all. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

For upon theyr *refusall* and forsakinge of the gospell, the same was to you by so muche ye rather offered.
Udal. Romaines, c. 11.

But a certain gentlewoman then prisoner amongst them backe presented causes of exceptions or *refusals* against them.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 843. *Table of the French Martyrs.*

At last when as the Sarazin perceiv'd
How that stranuge sword *refus'd* to serve his neede,
But, when he stroke most strong, the dint deceiv'd;
He flong it from him; and, devoyd of dreed,
Upon him lightly leaping without heed
Twixt his two mighty armes engrasped fast,
Thinking to overthrowe and downe him tred.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Thus spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*
Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn.
Fairefax. Tasso, b. xii. s. 13.

But every thing that was vile, and *refuse*, that they [Saul and the people] destroyed utterly.—1 *Samuel*, xv. 9.

Considering also that they fought not against them, but with the *refuse* and scattered people of the overthrown army his father had lost before.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 207.

But I his graft, of ev'ry weed o'ergrown,
And from our kind, as *refuse* forth am thrown.
Drayton. Isobel to Rich. II.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemners of this catholick practice.—*Bp. Taylor.*

The sacred word *refusing* as a guide,
Slaves they become to luxury and pride.
Waller. On the Fear of God, c. 2.

Ere long her brother may the wanton wed,
And reap the *refuse* of the Roman's bed.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. x.

A flat *refusal* on his [their prince's] part reduces them to the melancholy alternative of continuing to submit to one grievance, and to stand exposed to the other danger, or of freeing themselves from both without his consent.
Bolingbroke. Dissertation on Parties, Let. 7.

A *refusable*, or little thing in one's eye.—*Young*, Ser. 2.

These things in themselves, without respect to their use in promoting the salvation of men by the propagation of the gospel, were, as we are taught by our Syrophœnician sister, but the fragments and the *refuse* of the bridegroom's supper.
Bp. Hornley, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

REFU'TE, *v.* } See CONFUTE. Fr. *Réfuter*; It. *Refutare*; Sp. *Refutar*; Lat. *Refutare*, (*re*, and the obsolete *futare*, i. e. fundere,) to pour; and thus, perhaps, literally, *refundere*, to pour back upon; to reject, to repel, to rebate; and, hence, (met.)—
REFUTA'TION.
REFU'TER.

To rebate, (sc.) the force of argument or reasoning; to repel it; to disprove; to refel; to demonstrate or show to be false.

Then I began to *refute* that foule error, howbeit my speech did nothing at all prevaile with him; for he could not be persuaded that any soule might remaine without a body.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 60.

Considering which part techeth him the trewe inuocation and worship of God and which cõformeth his faith, which reiecteth and *refuteth* the lewes and vs castinge away God and his gospel as thei did.—*Joye. Expos. of Daniel*, Arg.

It was answered by another boke called the *refutacion* or ouercommyng of the apollogie of the connencion of Madrill.
Holl. Hen. VIII. an. 18.

As for the first interpretation, because it is altogether wasted, it needeth no *refutation*.
Caluine. Declaration on the Eighty-Seventh Psalm.

And then the law of nations 'gainst her rose,
And reasons brought, that no man could *refute*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

It was the question of the rich and precious jewell of England, to which his hardie adversary had never the face to reply. My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit.—*Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie*, b. i. s. 3.

The objections to them, which atheists commonly make, even that of physical and moral evil, and the supposed unjust distribution of good and evil, which has been made in all ages, and which is now more prevalent than ever, by the joint endeavours of atheist and Christian divines, are easy to be *refuted*.—*Bolingbroke. To M. de Pouilly*, Let. 1.

With insolence and impotence of thought,
Instead of racking fancy to *refute*,
Reform thy manners, and the truth enjoy.
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

REGAI'N, *v.* } Fr. *Reagner*; It. *Riguadagnare*, to *gain* or win; (A. S. *Gé-winnan, ge-wan, gwân, gân*, or *gain*, acquirere, to seek or search for, and, consequentially, to attain or obtain.)
REGAI'NING, *n.*

To attain or obtain again; to get or procure again.

I thought here to omit and overpasse the *regainyng* and conquest of the strong toune of Harflew.
Holl. Hen. VI. an. 15.

But by degrees, first thie, then that *regain'd*,
The turning tide bears back with flowing chance
Unto the Dauphin, all we had attain'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

So that he ceased, for a time, to be God, and wanted to be made a God again after his resurrection; which godhead, then obtained, or *regained*, is to last no longer than his mediatorial kingdom.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 353.

When the sea smil'd, and the winds rag'd no more,
He leaves his father's hospitable lands,
And furrows with his rattling scales the sand
Along the coast; at length the ship *regains*,
And sails to Tibur and Lavinium's plains.
Welsted. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

My soul attends thy voice, and banish'd virtue
Strives to *regain* her empire of the mind.
Johnson. Irene, Act v. sc. 4.

RE'GAL, *adj.* } See ROYAL. Fr. *Régale, régent*; It. *Regale, reggente*; Sp. *Real, regente*; Lat. *Regalis, regens*, from *re-gere*, to rule, to order. *Regal* or *Royal*,—
RE'GALTY, *n.*
RE'GALLY, *ad.*
REGA'LITY.
RE'GALTY.
RE'GENT, *adj.*
RE'GENT, *n.*
RE'GENCY.
RE'GENTSHIP.

Of or pertaining or belonging to a ruler, a king; kingly.
Regent,—
Ruling, ordering, governing; one who rules, orders, or governs a state, a college, &c. (now, usually, in the stead or place, during the minority or incapacity, or in the absence of, as substitute or deputy for, the principal.)

Regals,—ensigns of royalty. *Regal*, n.,—the musical instrument, Fr. *Régale*, It. *Regali*, is also called *Rigal*.

Eghirht of alle the lond had the *regante*,
Fro Douere vnto Tuede, alle was his fee.
R. Brunne, p. 15.

Mathithade his brother resceyned the *regante*.—*Id.* p. 50.

Al holiest they clepe ther hed,
That of ther rule is full *regali*;
Alas that evir thei ete bred!
For all such falshed wot soule fall.
Chaucer. The Plowmannes Tale, pt. i.

And as the ruby hath the soveraignty
Of rich stones, and the *regaly*.
Chaucer. The Plowre of Courtesie.

For all Thebes with the *regality*,
Put his body in such jeopardy.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

And if that I feigne any delaie
To put hir out of companie,
The worshippe of my *regaie*
Is lora. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But how commeth S. Peter by these *regalies*, that you are wrunge to bestowe, seing that he was neuer no kyng, but a fisher? All the worlde knoweth that *regalia* belongeth to kinges, and to like power of kynges.—*Barnes. Workes*, p.201.

He gat gratite of his sayd lordes that they shoulde ayde and strengthe hym to their powers, to bryng his brother Archigallo to his former honour and *regality*.
Fabyan, vol. i. c. 40.

Then ye kynge sped kym vnto Edynborowe, and in presence of yrme wance ye kynge, with the castell, in the whiche were founde ye *regalies* of Scotlande.
Id. vol. iii. an. 1279.

The nobles and commons were wel pleased that kyng Richard should frankely and frely of his owne mere mecion resigne his crowne and departe from his *regalie*.
Hall. Hen. IV. introd.

Also with their doctrine taught now of magistrats, of the fulnesse of power, and *regalitie* of the see of Rome, with manis other like to these. &c.
Foxe. Martyrs, p. 15. *The Church of Rome that now is*, &c.

For what purpose was it ordeyned, that Christen kynges, (al thoughe they by inheritaunce succeded theyr progenitours kinges,) shulde in an open and stately place, before al theyr subiectes, receiue their crown and other *regalities*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 2.

The vnmanerlie multitude would giue no room vnto the doctors, bachelers, maisters, and other graduates and *regent* maisters.—*Foxe. Martyrs*, p. 1103. an. 1541.

In this parliament also John duke of Bedford was mad gouernor or *regent* of the realm and head of the publique welth.—*Hall Hen. V.* an. 5.

This hap had Henry; who, when he was born,
Of Christian kings the protest then alm,
Now he the crown full forty years had worn,
Doth all his *regal* sov'reignty survive.
Drayton. The Miseries of Q. Margaret.

And in *regale* (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe which containeth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 172.

When raging passion with fierce tyranny
Robs reason of her dew *regalitie*,
And makes it servant to her basest part.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

For now the duke of Bedford being dead,
He it ordain'd the *regent* to succeed
In France, for five years: where he travailed
With ready hand, and with as careful heed.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

York then, which had the *regency* in France,
They force the king ignobly to displace,
Thereto the duke of Somerset t' advance,
Their friend, and one of the Lancastrian race.
Drayton. The Miseries of Q. Margaret.

One of this sexe, they say, was begotten sometime by Hercules, in which regard shee was the better accepted, and had the prerogative of the *regencie* over the greatest kingdome.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vi. c. 20.

Yorke. If Yorke haue ill demean'd himselfe in France,
Then let him be denay'd the *regentship*.
Shakespeare. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 3.

Our adversaries sometimes tell us of a throne, a power of judging, a *regal* authority belonging to the son; and that therefore he is God; and they observe (as they think shrewdly, but in truth very weakly) that the Holy Ghost has therefore none of that title, as having no *regal* dominion, &c.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 14.

He therefore gave them a king; but such an one as was only his viceroy or deputy, and who on that account was not left to the people's election, as he left his own *regality*, but was chosen by himself.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. v. s. 2.

Though one, I grant it, in the gen'rous breast,
Will stand advanc'd a step above the rest:
Flow'rs by that name promiscuously we call,
But one, the rose, the *regent* of them all.
Cowper. Retirement.

Justyn Martyr tells us, that in the beginning God had committed the government of the world to angels, who, abusing their trust, were degraded from their *regency*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 2.

REGA'LE, *v.* } Fr. *Régaler*; It. *Regalare*;
REGA'LEMENT. } Sp. *Regalar*. Roquefort and Lacombe have the verb *galer*, se réjouir. Menage,—*gale*, réjouissance; which Dr. Jault (the editor) refers to the A.S. *Gal*, Ger. *Geil*, lascivious, perhaps from A.S. *Gæ-al-an*, to heat, to warm. (See GALLANT.) But Skinner, deriving from the It. *Regalare*, explains—magnificis donis seu convivis excipere; q. d. *regaliter*, i. e. more *regio* excipere. And Cotgrave's explanation refers to the same source.

Se regaler, to make as much account and take as great care of himself, as if he were a *king*; to fare nobly at a feast. To *regale* seems to imply—

To take pleasure in the refreshment of food; to gratify with good cheer; to feast gratefully; to fare well.

The gate they pass, and to the dome retire,
Where Venus oft *regales* the God of Fire.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautica, b. iii.

——— The Muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail,
Imploring Phœbus, with unmoistend lips.
Philips. Cider, b. ii.

See the rich churi, amidst the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling*; hark, he joins
In the free jest delighted. *Shenstone. Economy.*

REGA'RD, *v.* } See GUARD, and REWARD. Fr. *Re-garder*; It. *Riguardare*, (*re*, and *gardar*, *guardare*,) to look back, to respect; A. S. *Ward-ian*.
REGA'RDA. }
REGA'RDABLE. }
REGA'RDER. }
REGA'RDFUL. }
REGA'RDFULLY. }
REGA'RDLESS. }
REGA'RDLESSLY. }
REGA'RDLESSNESS. }
REGA'RDSOME. } To look back upon, to look after; to respect; to have respect, reference, or relation; to remark, to notice, to observe, to attend to; to care or have care; to look after, (sc.) as valued, esteemed, beloved; and hence, to esteem, to believe.

For certes, all the sorwe that a man might make from the beginning of the world, n'is but a litel thing, at *regard* of the sorwe of helle.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

For it sit every man to haue
Regarde to love and to his might.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

What mindeth he to frame, or on what hope
In enemies' land doth he make hys abode?
Ne his ofspring in Italie *regardes*?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And as she shall me proue,
So bid her me *regarde*,
And render love for loue,
Which is a just reward.—*Wyatt. The Lover sendeth*, &c.

And yet we cannat discomfyte them, and they are but a handefull of men, as to the *regarde* of vs.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 171.

They sawe that the duke of Brabant hadde so hygh a signory as to be lorde and souerayne *regarder* by the emperour, and was chiefe correctour of all mysdoers and robbers.
Id. Ib. c. 113.

This Lewis (XI.) also was of so dyuerse & wauton condycion yt he wold goo more lyker a yoman or a seruynge man, than lyke a prynce; ye which was for no *regardship* nor sparyage of good for he was a prince of moest lyberalite.
Fabyan, an. 1483.

——— And show
That worthiness, which merits to remain
Among th' examples of integrity;
Whereby themselves no doubt shall also gain
A like *regard* unto their memory.
Daniel. A Funeral Poem.

Perdy, said Britomart, the choise is hard!
But what reward had he that overcame?
He should advanced bee to high *regard*,
Said they, and have our ladies' love for his reward.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

And we cannot, without a great deal of phantastick nonsense, suppose otherwise of the mind of man, a principle no less substantial, but much more excellent and *regardable*, upon the transition hereof from its present estate.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.

The sex of womankind of all other is most bound to have *regardful* eye to men's judgments.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

And evermore when, with *regardfull* sight,
She, looking backe, espies that grisly wight
Approaching nigh, she gins to mend her pace,
And makes her feare a spur to hast her flight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Timon. Is this th' Athenian minion whom the world
voie'd so *regardfully*?
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

That Edgar after him so much disdain'd the Dane
Unworthy of a war that should disturb his reign,
As generally he seem'd *regardless* of their hate.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

If any preciseer idiots quarrel at my distaste towards them I pass by them *regardlessly*.—*Sandys. Essay*, p. 189.

He valued his religion beyond his own safety, and *regarded* not all the calumnies and reproaches of his enemies, as long as he made this his constant exercise, to keep a conscience void of offence, both towards God and towards men.—*Sillingfleet*, vol. ii. Ser. ii.

O impudent, *regardful* of thy own,
Whose thoughts are center'd on thyself alone,
Advanc'd to sovereign sway for better ends
Than thus like abject slaves to treat thy friends.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Nothing in the earth doth more tend to make men heedless and *regardless* of their most solemn oaths than to leave themselves to the practice of oaths in their common discourse.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 17.

How then shall we be able to lift up our heads, when God shall demand of us, what are become of those precious jewels which he committed to your trust? If, through our barbarous neglect, they should happen to be lost and forfeited to eternal misery; if, through a wretched *regardlessness* of their eternal interest, we have not instructed and admonished them; if, &c.
Scott. The Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 1.

The name which the Hebrew writers gave to this mansion of departed souls (without *regard* to any such division of the souls of the righteous and the reprobate) expresses only that it is a place unknown, about which all are curious and inquisitive.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

Alas, *regardless* of their doom,
The little victims play!
No sense have they of ills to come,
Nor care beyond to-day.
Gray. On a distant Prospect of Eton College.

RE-GA'THER, *v.* A.S. *Gad-erian*, to draw or bring into one place.

To collect or assemble again; to recollect, to reassemble.

He determined to try his fortune another yere, when he had renewed his prouisions and *regathered* more force.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 640.

RE-GE'NERATE, *v.* } Fr. *Régénérer*; It.
REGE'NERATE, *adj.* } *Regenerare*; Sp. *Regenerar*; Lat. *Regenerare*,
REGENERA'TION. } (*re*, and *generare*; Gr.
REGE'NERACY. }
Per-ger, to beget.)

To beget again; to breed, bear, or bring forth again; to reproduce, to revive, to recreate; to give a new birth or life.

Theeus seide to hem, trouly I seye to you, that ye that han forsaken all thingis and han sued me in *regeneracion*, whanne manne's sun schal sitte in the seete of his majeste, ye schulen sitte on twelve seetis demynge the twelve kynredis of Israel.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 19.

They will not receyue ye fre gospell of the lybertye of the Spirit to be *regenerated* by faith.
Joye. Exposition of Daniel, c. 5.

Christ sayth, If we eate not the fleshe of the sonne of man, we have not life in vs, because Christ hath ordered the sacrament of his most precious bodie and bloud to norishe suche as be by his Holy Spirite *regenerate*.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. of the True Cath. Faith, fol. 9.

First, it iustifieth the person in making him accepted, and the child of God by *regeneration*, before he begin to doo anie good worke.
Foxe. Martyrs, p. 21. *The Church of Rome that now is*, &c.

That which restores flesh that was lost consolidates dissolved continuities, incorporates the newly received nourishment, and joyns it continuously with the precexistent parts of flesh and bone; which *regenerates* and repairs veins consumed or cut off.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p.167.

Whence we observe the rarity of such conversions, that though Saul were, yet every blasphemous sinner could not expect to be, called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 686.

Regeneration complete stands in two things, which are, as it were, its true integral parts, the grant made over to the person, and the reception of that grant. The grant once made continues always the same; but the reception may vary because it depends upon the condition of the recipient.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 349.

He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent, at all, in his new birth; for that would be a solecism in speech, and a contradiction in notion; he is, however, his own renewer, though in part only, and in subordination to the principal agent.
Id. Ib. p. 352.

I am not unwilling to admit, that this short, but very remarkable conversation is fairly interpreted of the gift of the Spirit, and that, when this Spirit is given, there is a new birth, a *regeneration*; but I say that it is no where determined at what time of life, or under what circumstances, this gift is imparted; nay, the contrary is intimated by comparing it to the blowing of the wind, which in its mode of action is out of the reach of our rules and calculations.
Paley, Ser. 7.

RE-GERMINATION. Fr. *Regermer*, "to bud or sprout out again," (Cotgrave.)

See the quotation.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.
Gregory. Notes on Scripture, p. 125.

RE-GET, *v.* To *get* or acquire, to win—again.

And then desire in Gascoign to *reget*
The glory lost, which home-broils hinder might,
Advantaged the duke, and sav'd his head,
Which questionless had else been hazarded.
Daniel. Civil War, b. vi.

RE'GICIDE, *n.* Fr. *Régicide*; It. *Regicida*;
RE'GICIDE, *adj.* Sp. *Regicidium*.
REGICI'DAL. One who *kills*, (cædit,) slays, murders a *king* (regem); the killer, the murderer of a king; the killing, the murder of a king.

And our posterite shalbe reproued as children of homecides, ye of *regicides* and prince quellers.
Halt. Hen. IV. an. 1.

Not therewith satisfied and contented, [he] compassed and accomplished the deathe and destruccion of hys naturall prince, and most worthy soureiqne lorde, not as a common homicide and hocherly murder, but as a *regicide* and destroyer of his kyng.—*Id. Hen. VI.* an. 38.

The *regicide* villain was apprehended, and command given that no violence should be offer'd him, that he might he reserv'd for the law, and some exquisite torture.
Howell, b. i. Let. 18.

When to his lust Ægysthus gave the rein,
Did fate, or we, th' adulterous act restrain?
Did fate, or we, when great Atrides died,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*?
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

For it is to be remembered, that when, in the revolutions of the state, the *regicides* came to take their turn at the scaffold and the gallows, their friends took care to collect and publish their last spiritual meditations.
Warburton. Works, vol. x. p. 136.

One might suspect this *regicidal* collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist.—*Id. Ib.*

I call a commonwealth *regicide*, which lays it down as a fixed law of nature, and a fundamental right of man, that all government, not being a democracy, is an usurpation. That all kings, as such, are usurpers, and, for being kings, may and ought to be put to death, with their wives, families, and adherents. The commonwealth which acts uniformly upon these principles, and which, after abolishing every festival of religion, chooses the most flagrant act of a murderous *regicide* treason for a feast of eternal commemoration, and which forces all her people to observe it—this I call *regicide* by establishment.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 2.

RE'GIMENT. Fr. *Régime*; It. *Reggimento*; Sp. *Regimen*, *regimento*; Lat. *Regimen*, from *regere*, to rule or govern.
REGIMENTAL, *adj.*
REGIMENTALS, *n.*

Rule, government; also, a body or number of soldiers under the *regiment* or command of one superior officer, the Colonel.

Lo thus this worthie yonge kyngge
Was fully taught of enery thynge,
Whiche might yeue entendement
Of good rule, and good *regiment*
To such a worthy prynce as he.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Christ here entēdeth not to disanull the temporall *regiment*, and to forbid rulers to punishe enill doers.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 209.

Lord. L. And a rare stateswoman! I admire her hearing
In her new *regiment*.
B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act ii. sc. 2.

There chanced to the prince's hand to rize
An ancient booke, hight Briton Moniments,
That of this land's first conquest did devize,
And old division into *regiments*,
Till it reduced was to one man's governments.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

And giues his potent *regiment* to a trull
That noyses it against vs.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 6.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body is the *regiment* of the more active part over the more passive, though both making one composition; but the *regiment* of Almighty God over the world is not as a part of it, or as a form or soul informing it, but as a *rector* or governour, distinct, separate, and essentially differing from it.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 41.

So far 'tis well: but, with a general cry,
The *regiment* will rise in mutiny,
The freedom of their fellow-rogue demand,
And, if refus'd, will threaten to disband.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat 16.

It is true that, in human governments, the punishment of a few is sometimes accepted as a satisfaction for the offence of many; as in military punishments, when a *regiment* is decimated.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

He sate, with a patient degree of attention, to observe the proceedings of a *regimental* court-martial.
Langton. Of Johnson in Boswell's Life.

O'Daub. Well, to be sure, this same gamp is a pretty place, with their drums, and their fifes, and their gigs, and their marches, and their ladies in *regimentals*.
Sheridan. The Camp, Act ii. sc. 2.

In some countries, the citizens destined for defending the state seem to have exercised only, without being, if I may say so, *regimented*: that is without being divided into separate and distinct bodies of troops, each of which performed its exercises under its own proper and permanent officers.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, vol. iii. b. v. c. 1.

RE'GION. Fr. *Région*; It. *Regione*; Sp. *Region*; Lat. *Regio*, (from *reg-ere*, to rule.)

A tract or district of land or territory *ruled* over; a kingdom; a country; a tract, a portion, or part; a quarter, a division.

Come er to kyng Richard hothe erle & baroun,
That had the lond in ward thorgh out the *regioun*.
R. Brunne, p. 143.

Hire eyen caste the ful low adoun,
Ther Piato hath his derke *regioun*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2084.

Whereof this kynge great heauinesse
Hath take: and thought in his courage
To gone vpon a pilgrimage
In a strange *region*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And with how free an eye doth he look down
Upon these lower *regions* of turmoil?
Where all the storms of passion mainly beat
On flesh and blood.
Daniel. To the Countess of Cumberland.

Tall they are of bodily stature, as well in one part as the other: in the hot *regions*, by occasion of the natural motion of fire; in the other, for the nourishment by moisture.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 78.

Amongst those hilly *regions*, where embrae'd
In peaceful vales the happy Grisons dwell,
Oft rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll.
Thomson. Winter.

What are ye, monarchs, laurel'd heroes, say,
But Æneas of the suffering world ye sway?
Sweet Nature, stript of her embroider'd robe,
Deplores the wasted *regions* of her globe;
And stands a witness at Truth's awful bar,
To prove you there destroyers as ye are.
Cowper. Heroism.

RE'GISTER, or
RE'GISTER, *v.*
RE'GISTER, *n.*
RE'GISTRAR.
RE'GISTRARY.
RE'GISTRATE, *v.*
REGISTRA'TION.
RE'GISTERSHIP.
RE'GISTRY.
Fr. *Registre*; It. *Registro*, *registrâre*; Sp. *Registro*, *registrar*; Low Lat. *Regestrum*, and also *regestum*, (whence Milton's *regest.*) And Vossius thinks,—ut a digerendo *digesta*; ita (ἀναλογως) *regesta*, a *regerendo*, therefore *registrum* is written *pro regestum*. *Regerere*, to bear or carry back, to restore; to relate; also, to treasure up. Skinner prefers *regestum*, (see also *Du Cange*.) The two words seem distinct; and *registrum* to be merely a contraction of *re-rum gestarum*, of things done; (sc.) a *record*, an account of them. To *register*,—

To record, to keep an account, (sc. of things done;) to record, to enrol; to keep a memorial.

For ich make Piers Ploubman, my procurator and my reve
And *registrer* to reeeyuen.—*Piers Ploubman*, p. 379.

For thi ich wolde whiterly, that ge were in *registre*
And goure numbre under notarie signe.—*Id.* p. 405.

Regester this in time remembrance.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

O excellent herber of lovely counteanance,
Ye *regester* my love in your remembrance.
Id. The Craft of Lovers.

Though it be not in the *registre*
Of Venus.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

And we commanded the villain to deliner vs in writyng, all that he had saide, that it might he *regestred* in the booke of good saiyngies.—*Golden Boke*, c. 32.

In so much that the Greekes, the chiefe *registerers* of worthy actes, called all thinhabiters from the riuer of Danow northward by the name of Celtes or Galles.
Goldinge. Cæsar. To the Reader, *7.

Lo hither cometh a goodly maistre's
Occupacion, fame's *regestory*.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

But first, here falleth fittest to unfold
Her antique race and lineage ancient,
As I have found it *regestred* of old
In faery land 'mongst records permanent
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 6.

Hitherto hath been collected what there is of certainty with circumstance of time and place to be found *register'd*, and no more than barely *register'd* in annals of best note.
Milton. History of England, b. iii.

Joy may you have, and euerlasting fame,
Of late most hard atchiev'ment by you donne,
For which enrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *regesters* above the sunne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Others of later time have sought to assert him [Arthur] by old legends and cathedral *regesters*.
Milton. History of England, b. iii.

So there appeared numbred in the *register*-book Æmylius made then of them, three hundred seven and thirty thousand, four hundred and two and fifty men.
North. Plutarch, p. 221.

I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called Pente Craig, where my *Registrary* had his country house.
Alop. Laud. Diary, p. 24.

The *registership* of the Vice-Chancellor's court petitioned for by John George.—*Id. Rem.* vol. ii. p. 185.

Why, worldlings, do ye trust frail honour's dreams,
And lean to gilded glories which decay?
Why do ye toil to *registrate* your names
On icy pillars, which soon melt away!
Drummond. Flowers of Sion.

There is another way also, whereby they may be relieved, as well as a great many other inconveniences remedied; and that is by a *registry*. For if mortgages were *registred*, land taxes might reach them, and order the lender to pay his proportion.—*Locke. On Raising the Value of Money.*

The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworne before the *registrar*.
Warton. Life of Bathurst, p. 136.

Attend not to his oaths—they're made on earth,
Not *register'd* in heaven—the mocks at grace,
And in his creed God never found a place.
Churchill. The Times.

They seem to have *registered* his sayings with wonderful fidelity, but not always in the order in which they come from him.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

Stamp duties, and duties of *registration*, have frequently been imposed likewise upon the deeds transferring property of all kinds, from the dead to the living, and upon those transferring immoveable property from the living to the living.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

RE-GIVE, *v.* i.e. to *give* back again.

—— Bid day stand still,
Bid him drive back his car, and reimport
The period past, *regive* the given hour.
Young. Complaint, Night 1.

RE'GNANT, *adj.* Fr. *Régnant*; It. *Regnante*; Lat. *Regnans*, from *regnare*, to reign, (qv.)
REGNA'TIVE.

Reigning or ruling with *kingly* authority; ruling, governing, dominant or predominant.

Right so litel or nought is worthe erthely power, but if *regnatife* prudence in heedes gouerne the smale, to whiche heedes the smal oven to obey, and enfice in their gouernaunce.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

And to speak with due reverence, there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way [to their successors] more than in kings.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 168.

The queen regent, *regnant*, or soverign, is she who holds the crown in her own right; as the first and perhaps the second queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, and queen Anne; and such a one has the same powers, prerogative, rights, dignities, and duties, as if she had been a king.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 4.

RE-GORGE, *v.* Fr. *Gorger, engorger*; It. *Ingorgiâre, ingurgitâre*.

As the Fr. *Regorger*, to overglut or overcharge the stomach, to overrun or overthrow the banks; also to vomit, cast an overfull *gorge*, (Cotgrave.)

Semichor. While thir hearts were jocund and sublime,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats,
Chaunting thir idol.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

When you have *regorg'd* what you have taken in, you are the leanest things in nature.
Dryden. Marriage à la Mode, Act i. sc. 1.

RE-GRAFT, *v.* *Graf-ed, graft.*

To cut again into; to fix or insert a cutting or scion, again, repeatedly.

It may be, that oft *regrafting* of the same cions may likewise make fruit greater.—*Bacon. Nat. Historie*, § 154.

RE-GRANT, *v.* To give again; to bestow, to concede, to yield, to allow—again.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity church in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them.—*Aylife. Paragon.*

This I note to obviate a common mistake, as if, because a covenant has been once granted and fixed on God's part, it may not be properly said to be *regranted*, or renewed, with a fleeting body of men, as new generations come up.
Waterland Works, vol. vii. p. 314.

REGRA'TE. Derham probably so writes *regret* or *regrete*; meaning—
To be *ungrateful* or displeasing to.

Even in the clothing of the most sordid animal, those that are the least beautified with colours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate* the eye, we discern such strokes of inimitable skill, such incomparable curiosity, that we may say with Solomon, Eccles. iii. 11. [God] hath made every thing beautiful in his time.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 12.

REGRA'TE, *v.* } Low Lat. *Regratarii, regratatores.* To *regrate*, in
REGRA'TER.
REGRA'TING, *n.* } our common law, did anciently signify to buy by the *great* and sell by retail, (Minshew.) Subsequently, as explained in the quotation from Blackstone, to buy by the *grate* was also called *to engross*, (qv.) Du Cange derives from *corradere.*

To *regrate*,—Fr. *Regrater*,—was also to *grate* or rub again; to scour; to dress up again. See GRATE, *v.*

For thees men doth most harme, to the mene puple
Richen thorw *regratrye.* *Piers Plonhman*, p. 42.

Rose the *regratour* was hure right name.—*Id.* p. 98.

I heare say that in England we have landlords (may stepfords I might say) that are become grasiers, and burgesses are become *regraters*, and some farmers will *regrate* and buy up all the corne that commeth to the markets, and lay it up in store, and sell it againe at an higher price when they see their time.—*Latimer. Ser. before K. Edward*, an. 1550.

A proclamation made against *regratters*, and forestallers, and the words of the statute recited, with the punishment of the offenders.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. ii. *King Edward's Journal.*

But because the *regratort* were greedy to seize upon them, he made them cease the sale.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 972.

Regrating was described by the same statute [5 & 6. Ed. 6.] to be the buying of corn, or other dead victual, in any market, and selling it again in the same market, or within four miles of the place.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 15.

REGRATIATORY. See GRACE, GRATE. Fr. *Regratier*, to thank or return thanks.

That welnere nethynge there doth remayne
Wherewith to gyue you my *regraciatory.*
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

RE-GREET, *v.* } See REGRET; A. S. *Gret-*
REGREE'T, *n.* } *an*; salutem dicere, (probably from *Græd-an*, to cry or call,) to salute, or announce a salutation.

To salute again; to return a salutation.

The little robin, featherless and free,
Regreets the owl with many a cap and knee.
Drayton. The Owl.

She thether goes in hope of helpe:
Where presently she meetes
With Theseus and Pirithous, whose
Salutings she *regreetes.*
Warner. Albion's England, b. i. c. 6.

And shal these hands so lately purged of bloud,
So newly joyn'd in loue, so strong in both,
Vnyoke this seyson, and this kind *regreete?*
Shakespeare. King John, Act iii. sc. 1.

REGRE'SS, *n.* } It. *Regrèsso*; Sp. *Regresso*,
REGRE'SS, *v.* } Lat. *Regredi, regress-um*, (*re*,
REGRE'SSION.
REGRA'DE, *v.* } and *grad-iri*, to step,) to step back, to go back.

A going or coming, moving back; a return; a reiteration.

They may have full and free libertie of egresse and *regresse.—Hacklut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 854.

That is called *regression*, when we repeate a worde ofsone that hath bin spoken and rehersed before, whether the same be in the beginning, in the middest, or in the later end of a sentence.—*Wilson. Rhetorique*, p. 208.

Thou, closely yielding egresse and *regresse* to her, mad'st him heir.—*Marston. The Malcontent*, Act iii. sc. 5.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored; which they attributed to the miraculous passage of the moon across the sun's disk.—*Hales. New Anal. of Chronology*, vol. ii. p. 897.

All being forced unto fluent consistences naturally *regresse* into their former solidities.—*Brown. Vulg. Err.* b. ii. c. 1.

For to desire there were no God, were plainly to unwish their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the substraction of that essence which substantially supported them, and restrains them from *regression* into nothing.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 9.

REGRE'T, *v.* } Fr. *Regret, regretter.* Various etymologies are offered.
REGRE'T, *n.*
REGRE'TFULLY. } (See *Menage.*) Skinner prefers the Lat. *Regratum*, q. d. *ingratum, ungratefuil*, displeasing. Dr. Knox refers to the Scotch *Greit*, in A.S. *Grad-an*; Goth. *Greit-an*, to cry. See GREED, GREET, and REGREET.

To weep or cry for or after; "to bewail, bemoan, lament, grieve, sorrow, repeat, for," (Cotgrave.)

Yet they presumed for her his *regrete*,
And still mourning.—*Chaucer. Testament of Cresside.*

Me semeth by langage ye be some potestate
Or els some curious *desser* discretiuale.
What is your name mekely I make *regrete?*
Id. The Croft of Lovers.

Alas (quod he) what earth nowe, or what ayrs
May me receyue? Catif, what restes me nowe?
For whom in Greece doth no abode remayne:
The Trojans ske offended yeke to wreke
Their balneus wrath wyth shedyng of my bloud.
With this *regrete* our hartes from rancer moved.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow
By all mankind *regretted* so.
Cotton. On the Death of the Earl of Gosory.

She fell to ground for sorrow full *regret*,
And lively breath her sad breast did fatal *regret*;
Yet might her piteous hart be seen to pant and quake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Thou art return'd, but nought returns with thee,
Save my lost joys' *regretful* memory.
Fanshaw. Pastor Fido, p. 76.

He departs out of this world *regretfully.*
Greenhill. Art of Embalming, p. 104.

Fight, or fight not, a like reward we claim,
The wretch and here find their prize the same;
Alike *regretted* in the dust he lies,
Who yields ignobly or who bravely dies.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

It is a greater and more manly pleasure, which some men take in searching into the nature of these things in the world, than others can take in the most voluptuous enjoyments of them: the one can only satisfie a brutish appetite, while, it may be, something within is very unquiet and troublesome; but the other brings a solid pleasure to the mind without any *regret* or disturbance from the body.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 12.

Tho' grief and fondness in my breast rebel,
When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell,
Yet still my calmer thoughts his choice commend,
I praise the hermit, but *regret* the friend.
Johnson. London.

RE-GUE'RDON, *n.* } Fr. *Reguerdonner*, to
REGUE'RDON, *v.* } *regard* or *reward.*

To *reward*, to recompense, or remunerate; to benefit, in return for some action done, some service performed.

And of what mede shall he be *reguerdoned*, certes of right fayre mede and right great, abouen all medes.
Chaucer. Boccius, b. iv.

Tho toke this knight a yerd on honde,
And goth there as the cofers stonde,
And with thassent of enerichone,
He leid his yarde vpon one,
And setteth the kynge, howe thilke same
Thei chese in *reguerdon* by name,
And preith him that thei might it haue.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

King. Stoope then, and set your knee against my foot,
And in *reguerdon* of that dutie done,
I gyrt thee with the valiant sword of Yorke.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Henry VI. Act iii. sc. 4.

RE'GULAR, *adj.* } Fr. *Regulier*; It. *Regolare*, adj., *regolare*, v.; Sp.
RE'GULAR, *n.*
REGULA'RITY.
RE'GULARLY.
RE'GULATE, *v.*
REGULA'TION.
REGULA'TOR.
} *Regular, oregler*; Lat. *Regula, regularis*, from *regere*, to rule or order.

Of or pertaining, agreeable or according, to *rule*, or right, or direction, order, guidance, or method; ordered or prescribed course; orderly, methodical.

Saint Austen saith, a man may be
In houses that hau property,
As templers and hospitelers,
And as these chanons *regulers.—Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Yee have heard how first they [Menkes] began of laymen onely, leading a straiter life from the societie of other persons, who, then following the rule of S. Bennet, were called *regulars* and votaries.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1077. *Hen. VIII.*

After his death she is free from the law, to marie to whom she will, so it be in the Lord, that is, *regularier, regularlie.*
Id. Ib. p. 52. an. 224. *The ten first Persecutions.*

That ev'n the sceptre, which might all command
Seeing her s' unpartial, equal, *regular*;
Was please'd to put itself into her hand,
Whereby they both grew more admired far.
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton, Knight.

They would have us believe, that amongst these infinite worlds (all of them fortuitously made) there is not one of a thousand or perhaps of ten thousand, that hath such *regularity*, concinnity, and harmony in it, as this world that we chanced to emerge in.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 674.

It never was the work of philosophy to assemble multitudes, but to *regulate* only, and govern them, when they were assembled.—*Cowley. Ess. On Avarice.*

He [Anaxagoras himself] did not only assert God to be the cause of motion, but also the governour, *regulator*, and methodizer of the same, for the production of this harmonious system of the world, and therefore τον εν και καλων αιτιον, the cause of well and fit.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 383.

So bold, yet so judiciously you dare,
That your least praise is to be *regular.*
Dryden. Ep. To Mr. Congreve.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their *regularity*: strength and elevation are our standard.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

There I the manly race, the parent-hive
Of the mix'd kingdoms, formed into a state
More *regularly* free. *Thomson. Liberty*, pt. iv.

This factitious salt, when I have rightly prepared it, did sundry times shoot into long crystals with points like diamonds, that did emulate native crystal as well in the *regularness* of shape as in the transparency of the substance.
Boyle. Works, vo. iii. p. 530.

——— Critics would *regulate*
Our theatres, and whigs reform our state.
Both pretend love, and both (plague rot 'em!) hate.
Dryden. Prologue to the Loyal Brother.

There is another thing that lies at the bottom, that is to say, worldly interest, and dominion, and power, which they hope to compass by such a *regulation* of matters as they desire.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

——— Some say that under force
Of that controlling ordinance they move,
And need not his immediate hand, who first
Prescrib'd their course, to *regulate* it now.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

Nor was the engine he employed to defeat man's restoration different from that with which he procured his fall. It was still knowledge without its *regulator*, temperance.
Warburton. Works, vol. ix. Ser. 8.

RE-GUGRITATE, *v.* } Fr. *Regurgiter*, to
REUGRITA'TION. } *regorge*, (qv.); to throw back through the *gorge* or throat; (Lat. *Gurges.*)

To throw or cast back; to reflow or flow back.

D and *F* two valvulæ to let pass the spirits from the brain into the muscles, but stop them if they would *regurgitate.*
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 5.

These two both together are a most artificial contrivance of nature, and of great advantage for animals, to hinder the *regurgitation* of the faeces upward towards the ventricle.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 875.

Whenever, either smaller tubes are inserted into larger tubes, or tubes into vessels and cavities, such receiving tubes, vessels or cavities, being subject to muscular constriction, we always find a contrivance to prevent *regurgitation.—Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

RE-HABILITATE, *v.* } Fr. *Rabiliter, réha-*
REHABILITA'TION. } *biliter*; Sp. *Rehabilitar*; Low Lat. *Rehabilitare*, (*re*, and *habere*,) to have or hold, or cause to have or hold—again; to restore.

To restore, to re-establish; to enable, empower, authorize, or invest with power and authority—again.

Writs, called *Revinde valere, rehabilitations*, abolitions, canonizations, &c.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 960. an. 1532. *Peter Penee stopped*,

As to foreign powers, as long as they were conjoined with Great Britain in this contest, so long they were treated as the most abandoned tyrants, and indeed the basest of the human race. The moment any of them quits the cause of this government, he is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all attainders are purged.—*Burke. Regicide Peace*, Let. 4.

The legislature confiscates as in the former case, the whole personal estate, and the profits of the real; in all other respects, restoring and *rehabilitating* the party.
Id. Tracts on the Popery Laws.

RE-HEAR, *v.* } A.S. *Hyr-an*; Fr. *Ouïr.*
REHEA'RING. } To use the *ear*, hearken, listen—again; to attend again to what is said.

The design of this work is to censure the writings of others, and to give all persons a *rehearing* who have suffered under any unjust sentence of the Examiner.
Addison. The Whig Examiner.

He will one day *re-hear* all causes at his own tribunal, and reverse every iniquitous sentence before the great congregation of men and angels.
Horne, A Commentary on *the Psalms*, Ps. 82.

If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*; whether it was heard before his lordship or any of the judges sitting for him, or before the master of the rolls.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 27.

REHEA'RSE, *v.* } To cause to *hear* or *re-hear.*
REHEA'RSAL. }
REHEA'RSER. } To tell, say, speak to the *ear*; to recite, to repeat, to relate, to record.

With maoy moe good deedes, not *rehearsed* here.
R. Gloucester, p. 582.

Ich esn nat rekene hem ryght now. ne *rehorse* here names.
Piers Ploukmon, p. 286.

And eke of many another maner crime,
Which nedeth not *rehersen* at this time.
Chaucer. The Freres Prologue.

I can not report ne make no *rehersaile*
Of my demeaning with the etteumstaunce.
Id. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

For I so lowde it shall *reherse*,
That my voice shall the heuen perce,
That it shall sowne in Goddes eare.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Besydis this, it is ye very breif cõpendious tome and *rehersell* of the storye of the hole worlde, euen from the firste moonarchye to the laste.—*Joye. Expos. of Daniel*, Ep. Ded.

He red, and measur'd many a sad verse,
That horrour gan the virgin's hart to perse,
And her faire locks up stared stiffe on end,
Hearing him those same bloody lynes *reherse.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

It remaineth now to knit up this discourse with a *rehearsall* of all the operations and effects of the plants before named.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 8.

Let Dryden with new rules our stage refine,
And his great models form by this design:
But where's a second Virgil to *rehearse*
Our heroe's glories in his epic verse.
Rochester. The Art of Poetry, c. 4.

Now take your turns, ye Muses, to *rehearse*
His friend's complaints; and mighty magic verse.
Id. Virgil, Past. 8.

This practice [the recital of genealogies] has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such *rehearsers*, who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees, either to please their masters, or to hide the deficiency of their own memories.
Johnson. Journey to the Western Islands.

RE-HEAT, *v.* Fr. *Rehaiter*, to revive, rejoice, cheer up exceedingly.

But a rich sicke usurere
Would I visite and draw nere
Him would I comfort and *rehete*
For I hope of his gold to gete.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

RE-HELM. *v. Helm* is perhaps that which *covers* (A. S. *Hel-an*, to cover) the head.

To put on again the *helm* or *helmet.*

They couched their speares, but at the metyng their horses crossed, but with the crossynge of their speares the erle was *enhelmed*; than he retouroted to his men, and incontynent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare.
Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 168.

REJE'CT, *v.* } Fr. *Rejecter*; It. *Rigettare*;
REJECTA'NEOUS. } Lat. *Reject-um*, past part. of
REJE'CTER. } *rejicere*, (*re*, and *jacere*, to
REJE'CTION. } cast or throw.) to cast or throw back.

To cast or throw back, or away, or aside; to send back or away; to refuse, to repel; to renounce, to retort.

I crave of Cupid, lorde of loue,
A pardon for the same,
For that I now *reiect* his lawes
And quight renounce his game.
Turberville. The Lover excuseth himself, &c.

And furthermore to exhort in like maner these Agamistes and wilfull *reiecters* of matrimony, to take themselues to lawfull wines, and not to resist God's holy ordinance.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1768. an. 1556.

Reiection is then used, when we shun faultes from vs, as our enemies would *reiect* vnto vs vtterly.
Wilson. Rhetorique, p. 189.

And th' Romish rites, that with a cloarer sight
The wisest thought they justly did *reject*,
They after saw that the received light
Not altogether free was from defect.
Dryden. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

He left a son called D. Alphonso the Chaste; but the hatred that the noblemen did bear unto his father was the cause of his *rejection*, being then also very young.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. ii. p. 60.

For always the weakest part of mankind are the most suspicious; the less they understand things, the more designs they imagine are laid for them, and the best counsels are soonest *rejected* by them.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

Others are impure and profane, *rejectaneous* and reprobate people, to whom God beareth no good will or regard.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 29.

Yet did they to the last stand out in their opposition of him and his gospel, even to the final *rejection* of their nation.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 10.

The *rejectors* of it, [Revelation,] therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand; and what account they will be able to give to the great Judge of all the earth at his second coming, for having contributed to the horrid defection which he hath foretold will be then found amongst men.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. ix. Ser. 13.

REFGLE. } Fr. *Reigle, reiglement*; Lat.
REI'GLEMENT. } *Regulare*, to regulate, (qv.)
A rule, canon, order; also, a line, square, form, pattern, (Cotgrave.)

In one of the corners next the sea, standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *reigles* in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

For it were a disparagement to the wise providence of God, and a lessening the rare œconomy of the divine government, that he should permit almost all the world, and all *reiglements*, the varieties of event, and all the changes of kingdoms, and all counsels and deliberations, to be conducted by mere demonstration, and to be under the power of probabilities, and yet that these should be deceitful and false.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 4.

REIGN, *v.* } See REGAL, and REGNANT. Fr.
REIGN, *n.* } *Régner*; It. *Regnâre*; Sp. *Reynar*;
Lat. *Regn-are*, to rule. *To reign* is—

To rule or direct, to govern, to have, to exercise supreme or sovereign power or authority; (usually the power of a *King.*) *Reign*, the noun—

Rule; power or authority; supreme or sovereign power or authority; the territory or space (ruled over or governed); the region; the time or duration of the rule or government.

He *regned* fiftene gere, and died alle *to rathe.*
R. Brunne, p. 9.

His folk beside Tuede es slayn & kast ther inne,
He is now in poynt his *regne* forto tyne.—*Id.* p. 15.

That resou shal *regne*, and remedes governe.
Piers Ploukmon, p. 60.

And he herde that Archelaws *regnyde* in Judee for Eroude his fadir, and dreade to go thidur.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 2.

But whē he heerde yt Archelaus dyd *reigne* in Jewrye, in the rowme of his father Herode, he was afrayed to go thyther.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

That as synne *regnyde* into deeth, so grace *regne* bi rightwysnesse into euerlastynge lyf bi Iesu Crist oure Lord.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 5.

That as synne had *regned* vnto deathe, euen so mygthe grace *regne* thorow righteousnes, vnto eternal lyfe, by the helpe of Iesu Christ.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Right as the hunter in the *regne* of Trace,
That stondeth at a gappe with a spere,
Whan hunted is the lion or the bere.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1640.

But *reignse* [*regna*] and familiarities of kynges, maie thei maken a man to ben mighty? how els, whan his blisfulnesse duretho perpetuallie.—*Id. Boetius*, b. iii.

Ne felle hym thus,
That his fortune hir whele so lad,
That he no childe his own bad
To *reignen* after his decesse.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For so he made his *reigne* achieue
With thing which shall hem litell greue.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Neuer shall this poor breath of mine consent,
That he, that two and twenty years had *reign'd*
As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and unarraign'd;
By subjects too, (judges incompetent
To judge their king, unlawfully detain'd.)
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

At last, when long she struggled had in vaine,
She 'gan to stoupe, and her proud mind conuert
To meeke obeysance of love's mightie *raine*,
And him entreat for grace that had procur'd her paine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Like as the tide, that comes fro th' ocean mayne,
Flowes up the Shenan with contrarie forse,
And, ouer-ruling him in his owne *rayne*,
Drives backe the current of his kindly course.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 3.

But Ben made nobly his what he did mould;
What was another's lead becomes his gold:
Like an unrighteous conqueror he *reigns*,
Yet rules that well which he unjustly gains.
Dryden. Prologue to Albumazar.

The remainder of this chapter will consist principally of those instances wherein the parliament has asserted or exercised this right of altering and limiting the succession; a right which we have seen was before exercised and asserted in the *reigns* of Henry IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 3.

REIKE, *n.* appears to be a kind of *rush*; A.S. *Ærisc, risc.* See RUSH, *n.*

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
that feedes on *reakes* and reedes,
Somtymes, frome goodly pleasant vine,
a sower tenfeell spoedes.—*Drant. Horace*, b. ii. Sat. 4.

Sea-weedy or *reike*, rushes and reeds growing upon the washes and meeres, serve them to twist for cords to make their fishing nets with.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 1.

RE-IMBO'DY, *v.* To invest or clothe with, or assume, *body*, or *bodily*, or corporeal, matter or substance.

Quicksilver broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody*—*Boyle.*

RE-IMBU'RSE, *v.* Fr. *Rembourser.*

To put into the *purse* again; to pay again or repay.

And [the minister] made no scruple of insinuating, what neither he nor his master intended to perform, a promise of *reimbursing*, after the expedition proposed, what the people should give to the King.
Bolingbroke. A Dissertation on Parties, Let. 15.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursement*, whenever they should be in a condition to pay.
Id. The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

Which excuse is much the same as if one, who had been robbed upon the highway, should allege that he had a right to *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met: the justice of which reasoning the traveller possibly may not comprehend.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. iii. c. 7.

RE-IMPLA'NT, *v.* To fix or set again; to infix or insert again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the relipses, combings or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair!—*Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 45.

RE-IMPO'RT, *v.* Lat. *Importare*, to bear or carry in or into; Fr. *Remporter*, to carry back into.

To *import*, or bear, or carry back into; to convey back or reconvey; to bear or carry in again, (sc.) things *imported* or carried into one place or country, and *exported* or carried out of another.

——— Bid day stand still,
Bid him drive back his car, and *reimport*
The period past, *re-gire* the given hour.
Young. The Complaint, Night 2.

Drawbacks, however, it must always be understood, are useful only in those cases in which the goods for the exportation of which they are paid, are really exported to some foreign country, and not clandestinely *reimported* into our own.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 4.

RE-IMPO'SE, *v.* } Lat. *Imponere, impositum*,
REIMPOSI'TION. } to put upon.

To put, place, set, or fix upon again, (sc. a tax, a rate.)

If they complain, and make good their complaints, the whole parish is *reimposed* next year, in order to reimburse them.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

The parish is afterwards *reimposed* to reimburse those five or six. Such *reimpositions* are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on.—*Id. Ib.*

RE-IMPRE'GNATE, *v.* Lat. *In*, and *præ-gnans*; q. d. *præ-genans*; generating, filling with young.

To generate or cause to generate again; to fill, to saturate.

The vigor of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnets then the earth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.

RE-IMPRE'SS, *v.* } Lat. *Impress-um*, past
REIMPRE'SSION. } part. of *impremere*, to *press* into, and, consequentially, to infix.

To *press* or urge again; to infix again; (to print again.)

I have caused a *reimpression* of this tract.—*Spelman.*

Religion, of which the rewards are distant, and which is animated only by faith and hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.—*Johnson. Life of Milton.*

RE-IMPRI'NT, *v.* Lat. *Imprimere*, to press into.

To *print* or press into again; to mark, stamp, or infix again—letters or characters; to infix again (in the mind).

Dr. John Raiseda, his overthrow of stage-playes, printed 1599, and *reimprinted* Oxford 1629.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vii. sc. 5.

REIN, *v.* } Fr. *Resne*; It. *Rèdina*, *rèdine*;
REIN, *n.* } Sp. *Rienda*, which Menage de-
REINLESS. } rives from the Lat. *Retinaculum*, (from *retinere*, to hold back,) that which, any thing which, *retains* or holds back *To rein*,—

To hold back; guide or govern, manage or control.

To give the rein, is to give up, yield, free from, restraint; and, consequentially, to set free, give freedom or liberty.

She sayd, Alas! youre hors goth to the fenne
With wide mares, as fast as he may go
Unthank come on his hond that bond him so,
And he that better should have knit the *rein*.
Chaucer. The Rewe Tale, v. 4081.

The first was, that he his hors to sore
Ne pryke: and oner that he tolde,
That he the *regnes* fast hold. *Gower. Con. Æ.* b. iv.

His horses fled, and he along in chare was oneraest.
Yet held he still the *reines* in hand.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. i.

Leuinus, he whose ancestours
kyng Tarquine droue away:
Through lyfe corrupt, and *rainlesse* youth
dyd worke his fame's decay.
Drant. Horace, b. i. Sat. 6.

——— Vlysses smil'd to heare
So base a swaine have any hope, so high a prise t' aspire,
And said, his labors did affect a great and precious hire;
And that the horse Pelides *rein'd*, no mortal hand could use
But he himselfe.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. x.

But whom she doth foreshew shall raigne by force,
She teames a wolfe, a dragon, or a beare;
A wilfull prince, a *rainelesse* raging horse.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 386.

So four fierce horses starting to the race,
Scour through the plains, and lengthen every pace,
Nor *reins* [*reinaculo*,] nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

Experienc'd Nestor gives his son the *reins*,
Directs his judgement and his heat restrains.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

Say whence the wild ass wantons o'er the plain,
Sports uncontrol'd, unconscious of the *rein*
Warton. Paraphrase on Job, c. 39.

RE-INCE'NSE, *v.* Lat. *Incendere*, *incensum*, to kindle.

To kindle again, or rekindle; to heat again, to reinflame.

——— She, whose brams do *re-incense*
This sacred fire, seems as reserv'd in store
To raise this work. *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. viii.

RE-INCI'TE, *v.* Lat. *Incitare*, to move or urge to, (*in*, and *citare*; Gr. Κι-ειν, to move.)

To move or urge again to; to rouse, to animate again; to reanimate, to re-encourage.

The tyrant in the van, though far apart,
He soon espies, while using ev'ry art
To dare the attack, he *reincites* his band
And makes the last effort.
Lewis. Statius. The Thebaid, b. xii.

RE-INCRE'ASE, *v.* Lat. *Increscere*, to grow to.

To grow again to; to augment, to enlarge again.

——— Tho' when they did perceave
Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reinaureast*,
Of hat good hermite both they tooke their leave,
And went both on their way, ne ech would other leave.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

RE-INDU'CE, *v.* To lead, draw or bring in, again.

But now this great succeeder all repairs,
And *reinduc'd* that discontinu'd good:
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

RE-INFLA'ME, *v.* Lat. *Inflammare*, (*flamma*, Gr. Φλεγμα, from φλεγ-ειν, to burn.)

To warm, heat, burn—again; to rekindle.

Make fat with frankincense the sacred fires,
To *re-inflame* my Dophnis with desires.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 8.

RE-INFO'RM, *v.* Low Lat. *Informare*.

To present again to, to impress again upon, the mind, the *form*, the idea of a thing; to give or convey again ideas, knowledge: generally, to instruct, to furnish, to provide again with.

That is, to collect their dispersed dust which had been blown about upon the wings of the wind, in order to their being *reinformed* into humane bodies, and *reinformed* with their primitive souls.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

RE-INGRA'TIATE, *v.* To bring into favour, (*in gratiam.*)

To introduce or bring again into, to gain or obtain again, favour, good will, kindness.

Turkill, who upon the arrivall of these Danish powers kept faith no longer with the English, but joining now with Canute, as it were to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, whether real or complotted, counsel'd him (being yet young) not to land, but to leave to him the management of this first battel.—*Milton. History of England*, b. vi.

RE-INHA'BIT, *v.* Lat. *Inhabitare*, (*in*, and *habitare*, from *hab-ere*, to have or hold.)

To have, hold, or keep again; to dwell again in.

Towns and cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruin'd and waste, nor was it long ere domestic war breaking out, wasted them more.—*Milton. Hist. of England*, b. iii.

REINS. Fr. *Reins*; It. *Rèni*; Sp. *Renes*; Lat. *Renes*, from Gr. Ρε-ειν, to flow; quod serosus humor per *renes* decurrat.

——— And in suche pointe
She hath my wounded herte anointe,
My temples, and my *reynes* also.—*Gower. Con. Æ.* b. viii.

And now by force drag'd from the monkish cell,
Where teeth he only us'd, nor hands, nor brains,
But in smooth streams swam down through ease to hell;
His work to eat, drink, sleep, and purge his *reins*.
Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 9.

All living creatures are fattest about the *raines* of the backe.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 25.

RE-INSPI'RE, *v.* Lat. *Inspirare*, to breathe into, (*re*, and *inspiraro*; A. S. *Spir-ian*, to breathe.)

To breathe again into; to animate again, to reanimate, to revive; to give, grant, or bestow again, breath, life, the *spirit*.

——— Time will run
On smoother, till Favonius *reinspire*
The frozen earth, and clothe in fresh attire
The lilly and rose, that neither sow'd nor spun.
Milton. Sonnet to Lawrence.

The knight and hungry mastiffs stood around,
The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground;
When on a maiden, *reinspir'd* with breath,
Again she rose, again to suffer death.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

No furies were at hand to *reinspire*
Heroic thoughts, and wake their dormant fire.
Lewis. Statius. The Thebaid, b. v.

Both bodies found, they raise a gladsome cry,
(The sign agreed,) and to the weight apply
Their shoulders; pleas'd, as if preserv'd from death,
Each corse was *re-inspir'd* with vital breath.—*Id. Ib.* b.x.

RE-INSTA'L, *v.* Bar. Lat. *Installare*; Lat. *Stabulum*, locus ubi *status*, (Skinner.)

To replace or place again in a station or situation.

For though that seat of earthly bliss be fall'd,
A fairer paradise is founded now
For Adam and his chosen sons, whom thou
A Saviour art come down to *re-install*.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Wert thou some star whirl'd from the rain'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove in nature's true behoof
Took up, and in fit place did *reinstall?—Id.* Ode 7.

RE-INSTA'TE, *v.* } Lat. *Status*, (from *stare*,
RE-INSTA'TEMENT. } to stand,) the place, the condition, in which any one *stands*.

To put or place again in; to put again in, to invest again with, to restore.

For the just we have said already, that some of them were *reinstated* in their pristine happiness and felicitie.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 14.

To day is yesterday return'd; return'd
Full power'd to cancel, expiate, raise, adorn,
And *reinstate* us on the rock of peace.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

The second advent is the season when his glory and majesty will be openly manifested to the whole world, and the Jews visibly *reinstated* in his favour.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 6.

The same prophecies that threatened the expulsion maintain the continuance of the husband's property in the separated woman, and promise a reconciliation and final *reinstatement* of her in her husband's favour.—*Id. Ib.*

RE-INSTRU'CT, *v.* Lat. *Instruere*, *instructum*, to build upon, (*in*, and *struere*, to build.)

To rebuild; to form, to furnish, to provide again, (sc. with knowledge or learning;) to learn, to teach again.

The Galatians might be begotten again to St. Paul, because that meant no more than the being *reinstructed* in the faith and reclaimed in manners.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 364.

RE-INTEGRATE. See REDINTEGRATE.

RE-INTE'R, *v.* To put or place; to lay again in the earth, (in *terrâ*,) to bury again, to rebury.

There where they are most without mixture, is Tiberias in Palestine, which, Amurath gave Mendez the Jew, whither, and to Jerusalem, upon any conveniency, they convey the bones of their dead friends from all places to be *reinterr'd*.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 8.

RE-INTICE, *v.* To allure, to tempt, again.

And from the smith of heauen's wife
Allure the amorous haunt,
And *reintice* the club-god Dys
And all his diuelles to daunt.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 26.

RE-INVE'ST, *v.* Lat. *Investire*, *indere vestem*, to put on a *vest* or covering.

To cover, to clothe again; to put again into possession; to repossess, to reoccupy.

Passing through the condition of being *re-invested* with his fiery vehicle.—*More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala*, c. 3.

Think that they [thy friends] shroud thee up, and think from thence,
They *re-invest* thee in white innocence.
Donne. Funeral Elegies.

In the midst of a populous and mutinous city, this great king had some good subjects, persons that threw away their own garments and laid them at the feet of our Lord, that being divested of their own they might be *reinvested* with a robe of his righteousness.—*Bp. Taylor. Gt. Exemplar*, pt. iii.

RE-INVO'LVE, *v.* To roll in, to enfold, to enwrap, to close or surround, again.

O let them not bring about their damned designs, that stand now at the entrance of the bottomless pit, expecting the watch-word to open and let out those infernal locusts and scorpions, to *re-involve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England.*

RE-JOIN, *v.* } Fr. *Joindre*, *rejoindre*; Lat.
REJOI'NDER, *v.* } *Jung-ere*, to put, place, or
REJOI'NDER, *n.* } bring together.
REJOI'NT, *n.* } To unite, add (sc. one thing to another) again, to; to combine, to connect together again; to come together, to associate, again; to add, (sc. something in answer or reply;) to give a second or an additional answer,—an answer or reply.

In *law*,—an answer to a reply; the order is, plea, replication, *rejoinder*, rebutter.

But most of all we have herein to wonder at maister Harding, in his late *reiopder* written against the bishop of Salisbury.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 1766. an. 1556.

They hane declarations, barres, replications, and *reioynders*, only they lacke pleasaunt fourme of begynnynge, called in Latine exordium.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 14.

The young tendrons or springs of the wild olive, being boiled and laid too with honey, do *rejoyne* and reunite the skin of the head which was departed from the bones of the skull.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 4.

——— A short space reners ye
Compar'd unto that long eternitie,
That shall *re-joyne* ye.—*B. Jonson. Elegie on my Muse.*

When the axe that was carried about the wood, threatening all indifferently, shall be laid to the root of the tree; when Nathan shall *rejoynder* with a Thou art the man, 1 Cor. vi. 11, then their hearts come to the touchstone.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 604.

Yet, lady, still remember I maintain,
The word in needful points is only plain,—
Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
For still you have a loophole for a friend,
Rejoin'd the matron.—*Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.*

Rejoinder to the churl the king disdain'd;
But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejoynted* and reinspired with life.
Barrow. Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

And pain and pleasure e'er shall be,
As Plato says, in company.
Receive the one, and soon the other
Will follow to *rejoin* his brother.—*Cooper. Terpsichore.*

RE-JOLT, *n.* See in v. Recoil, the quotation from South.

A shake or shock again—back again.

RE-JOURN, *v.* } See Adjourn, and Journey.
Rejournment. } Fr. *Jour, adjourner*, to put back, to put off, to another *day*.

To postpone, to put off to a future *day*; to delay, to defer, to discontinue.

Concerning mine own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejournd* a month or two longer.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 702.

To whose divine treatises, and to the Scriptures themselves, I reserve all such attributes, all spirits, as Tully did Atticus, doubting of his point, to Plato's Phædon.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 27.

The Prætors being his judges, and favouring Verres, had made so many *rejournments* and delays, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 713.

RE-JOY, *v.* } Fr. *Réjouir, rejouir, resjouissant*; Sp. *Regocijar, regodear*; Lat. *Gaud-ere*, to be glad, or to gladden.
Rejoice. } To feel or have repeated, prolonged, continued *joy* or gladness; to have, possess, *joy* or gladness, pleasure or delight; to take pleasure or delight in; to have, to use with pleasure; to cause pleasure or delight; to please, to gladden, to delight.
Rejoicer.
Rejoicing, *n.*
Rejoicingly.

——— Ne book bote here conscience
Noth'r richesse bote the rode. to *rejoyesen* hem lone.
Piers Ploukman, p. 296.

Som tyrannt is, as ther ben many on,
That hath an herte as hard as any ston,
Which wold han lette him sterven in the place
Wel rather than han graunted him hire grace:
And hem *rejoyces* in hir cruel pride,
And rekken not to ben au homicide,
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9867.

Rise, let vs speake of lustie life in Troy
That we have lad, and forth the time drive,
And eke of time coming vs *rejoy*,
That bringen shall our blisse.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

What? herd, quod Phœbus, what singest thou now?
Ne were thou wont so merily to sing,
That to my herte it was a *rejoysing*
To here thy vois? alas! what song is this?
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,194.

And so there whyle I me *reioie*
Unto my herte a great desyre,
The whiche is hotter than the fire,
All sodenliche vpon me reoneth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

If these had neuer entred wo,
How mought they have *reioised* so?
Facetaine Awfers. The Lover thinkes no paine to great.

What hope is left us then, what comfort doth remayne,
Our quiet herte for to *rejoyce* with the fruite of our payne.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 2.

Ne may foresight of man such order geve in lyef,
For to foreknow, who shall *rejoyce* their gotten good with stryef.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 2.

Whē he had red it ouer, he rehersed it again in the open assembly of hys souldiers, to the great cifort and *reioycement* of them all.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 138.

Which he perceiving, greatly 'gan *rejoice*,
And goodly counsell, that for wounded hart
Is meetest med'cine, tempred with sweete voice.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

But chiefly then, when any nobler occasion invited the *rejoycer's* expressions.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 137.

Parsons *rejoicingly* relateth, out of Walsingham, the answer of king Henry the third of England to king Lewis of France, called the saint.—*Sheldon. Mir. of Antichr.* p. 263.

Since God is the king of all the world, and such a king likewise that the measures of his government are exact goodness, and wisdom, and righteousness; what have all mankind to do, especially good men, but to *rejoice* and be glad?—*Sharp*, vol. I. Ser. 13.

——— While to her voice
Ten thousand hierarchies of angels hard
Symphonious, and with dulcet harmonie
Usher the song *rejoicing*. *Mason. Musæus.*

We *rejoice* at the fortunate event which has made another happy; we are glad to hear of their success, are happy to be informed of their welfare.
Cogan. On the Passions, c. 2. s. 3.

REIT. See Reed. Pliny seems to mean the *reedy* substances.

This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea, and laieth her egs, or spawneth in her nest.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 26.

RE-ITERATE, *v.* } It. *Reiterare*; Lat.
Reiteration. } *Iterare, iter repetere*, to
Reiteratedly. } repeat a *journey*, to go over again.

To go over again and again; to do any thing again and again; to repeat often; to repeat again.

This is agreed, and by the Scriptures playnelie taught, that the obiation and sacrifice of our Saniour Christe was and is a perfite worke ones consummate in perfection without necessitie of *reiteration*, as it was neuer taught to be *reiterate*, but a mere blasphemie to presuppose it.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. of the true Cath. Faith, fol. 145.

You deceive your selves in the word *reiteration*: for we doe not *reiterate* it so as you think, as by example I will shew.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 842. *Table of the French Martyrs.*

As I have observed once for all in the booke immediately going before, because I would not willingly *reiterate* and inculcate one thing often.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 21.

This would be *reiterated* often, until such time as it be brought to looke like unto minium.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxiv. c. 10.

It is very likely that most readers will not be able, or perhaps willing, to *reiterate* such trials.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 470.

Even eucharistical remission, and eucharistical graces, by the same principle, can be only baptismal remission and baptismal graces continued or *reiterated*.
Waterland. Works, vol. ix. p. 434.

It is to be observed that the stream, not of blood alone, but of water with the blood, was something preternatural and miraculous; for St. John dwells upon it with earnest *reiterated* observation, as a thing so wonderful that the explicit testimony of an eye-witness was requisite to make it credible; and yet of great importance to be accredited as a main foundation of faith.—*Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

They had been *reiteratedly* told, that their sole hope of peace was the very contrary to what they naturally imagined.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 4.

RE-JUDGE, *v.* To *judge, jus dicere*,—to declare what is *just*.

To *judge*, deem, or doom again; to pass sentence or *judgment* upon a sentence or *judgment*.

Snatch'd from his hand the balance and the rod,
Rejudge his justice, be the god of God.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. i.

RE-JUVENE/SCENCE. } Lat. *Juvenilis*,—
Rejuvene/scency. } young, youthful.

A restoration to youth; reinstatement of youth.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*.—*Smith. On Old Age*, p. 264.

I may possibly send you a consideration, whether Paracelsus and others deservedly call such accidents, as the above-mentioned chance of nails, hair, and even of teeth, a real renovation or *rejuvenescence*.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 148.

I am very far from being what a healthy man would call well. That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*.
Chesterfield. Miscellaneous Works, vol. iv. Let. 33.

RE-KINDLE, *v.* To light or set fire again to; to heat, to inflame again; to re-incense, to re-inflame.

A shining piece of wood, deprived in our engine of light, would yet retain a disposition to be, as it were, *re-kindled* upon the fresh access of the air.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 165.

Does not this wise philosopher assert
The radiant sun's extinguish'd every night,
And every morn, *rekindled*, darts his light?
Blackmore. Creation, b. iv.

Straight her *rekindling* eyes resume their fire,
The Virtues smile, the Muses tune the lyre.
Thomson. To the Prince of Wales.

RE-KING, *v.* To make *king* again.

You hassard lesse, *rekinging* him,
Then I vn-king'd to bee,
And danger ouer-dares, if it
From iustice disagree.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii. c. 16.

RE-KNOWLEDGE, *v.* To *knowledge* or *acknowledge*; own, confess, or profess a *knowledge* of.

But in that you have *reknowledged* Jesus Criste the autor of saluacion.—*Udal. John*, c. 2.

RE-LAND, *v.* To *land* or bring, bear to, set or place upon, *land* again.

In order to obtain the bounty or drawback, the goods, it is well known, are sometimes shipped and sent to sea, but soon afterwards clandestinely *reloaded* in some other part of the country.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

RE-LAPSE, *v.* } Lat. *Labi, lapsus*, to
Rela/pse, *n.* } fall.
Rela/pser. } To fall back again; to slide, or glide, or pass back; to fall; to lose (ground, progress) any thing gained or made.

Yon promised by oth vpon the Euangelists, euer after to beleeue and hold as the Christian faith taught and preached, and neuer to offend againe in the same heresies, or any other, vpon pain of *relapse*.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 745. an. 1518.

This Panormitane as he was subtle, so did he subtelly dispute against the last conclusions, indeuouring himselfe to declare that Eugenius was not *relapsed*, and had great contention with ye bishop of Argens, John Segonius, and Frances de Fure, diuines.—*Id. Ib.* p. 615. an. 1431.

He [Henry III.] commanded them all in publike to renew the said sentence against all contradictors of the sayd charter, so that if he himselfe, through any conceiued rancor, had not peradventure observed it, he might more grieuously *relapse* into the said denounced sentence.
Prynne. Treachery & Distoyalty, pt. ii. p. 36.

——— I am now so well recover'd
From all m' inguietudes, that for the future
I dare defy the malice of my stars
To cause a new *relapse* into distemper.
Tate. The Adventures of five Hours, Act v.

Of indignation lastly, at those speculative *relapsers* that have, out of policy or guiltiness, abandoned a knowne and receiued truth.—*Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.*

It then remains, that church can only be
The guide which owns unfailing certainty,
Or else you slip your hold, and change your side,
Relapsing from a necessary guide.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

If they afterwards turn to God with true faith and repentance, then they enter into the justified state, and so continue all along unless they *relapse*.
Waterland. Works, vol. ix. p. 464

When evil habits have much and long prevailed, repentance, however sincere, will hardly be completed at once: but the ordinary method is to repent again and again, after every *relapse*, till by degrees a man gains the entire mastery over his appetites and passions.—*Id. Ib.* vol. vii. p. 257

Now the distemper, spite of draught or pill,
Victorious seem'd, and now the doctor's skill;
And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps!
They put on a damp nightcap, and *relapse*;
They thought they must have died, they were so bad:
Their peevish hearers almost wish they had.
Cowper. Conversation.

RELA/TE, *v.* } Fr. *Relater*; It. *Relazione, relativo*; Sp. *Relator*; Lat.
Rela/tee, or } *Re-ferre, re-latum*, to bring or
Rela/tor. } bear back. See Refer.
Rela/tionship.
Re/lative, *adj.*
Re/lative, *n.*
Re/latively.

To bear or bring back; to report, to repeat, to recite, to rehearse; to tell or narrate; to bear or bring back, (sc.)

the mind to; to have or bear respect or regard to, to respect, to regard.

To bear or carry, have, hold, or possess, be in a state of comparison, connexion, or conjunction; and, hence, *to be related* is to be connected, conjoined, or allied by affinity or consanguinity. And see the quotation from Locke.

Thus is Mede amercede, as two manere *relations*
Rect & indirect. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 55.

And man ys *relofif* rect. yf he he ryht trnwe.—*Id. Ib.* p.56.

But dead echone, as they haue deserued,
Sone one except, the which was rescued
By Tideus, of this entention
To the king to make *relation*.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

——— And *relacion*
Maketh to the queene how he had do.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.vi.

Than they retourned to the kynge of Portyngale, and to his counsayle, and thei made *relacyon* of that they had done.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 33.

Relatives are those which are comprehended with other, or the which are named one with an other, and, as a man would say, have a mutuall respect one to another.
Wilson. Logike, fol. 12.

Mote not mislike you also to abide
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of sun *relate*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Arm. These noble thoughts, sir, hare intie'd us forward, And minds unapt for ease to see these miracles
In which we find report a poor *relater*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act I. sc. 1.

Nor was any before him [Julius Cæsar] of his country that knew or meddled in *relation* of us.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

The corporeal world was to be explained by these two things, whereof one is absolute in the bodies without us, the various mechanism of them, the other *relative* only to us, the different phancies in us, caused by the respective differences of them in themselves.—*Cudworth. Intell. Syst.* p. 29.

As bodies are considered *relatively* to us, that so besides their different modifications and mechanical alterations, there are also different phancies, seemings, and apparitions begotten in us from them.—*Id. Ib.* p. 33.

Truth she *relates* in a sublimer strain
Than all the tales the boldest Greeks could feign.
Waller. Of Divine Poesy, c. 2.

Now if this innocent [Archemorus] had been of any *relation* to his Thebais, if he had either furthered or hindered the taking of the town, the poet might have found some sorry excuse at least for the detaining the reader from the promised siege.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
Dissolv'd in tears to see us die,
And plunge into the deep abyss of wide eternity.
Poufret. A Prospect of Death.

Those writers considered the light, not only as breaking forth, or streaming out from the Father absolutely, (as they considered it who illustrated eternal generation thereby,) but also *relatively*, in respect of the creatures; upon whom it began to break forth and shine when the Son exerted his power in the creation.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 284.

A mineralist of great veracity hath several times assured me that a known person in the *relator's* country, the Netherlands, got a great deal of money by the way of extracting a blue tincture out of copper, so as to leave the body white.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 96.

When the mind so considers one thing that it does, as it were, bring it to, and set it by another, and carry its view from one to t'other; this is, as the words import, *relation* and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, and serving as marks to lead the thoughts beyond the subject itself denominated, to something distinct from it, are what we call *relatives*; and the things so brought together *related*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 25.

The most universal public *relation*, by which men are collected together, is that of government, namely, as governors and governed, or, in other words, as magistrates and people.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 2.

Friends as ye are, and near *relations* too,
To us for succour, not in vain ye sue.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. ii.

They have been too long used to the natives to find any novelty in their concerns, and perhaps have been accustomed to regard them with that partiality of long acquaintance or of *relationship* which precludes malevolence.
Knox. Essays, No. 166.

Relative has, indeed, within my memory, by a ridiculous affectation of false and unfounded accuracy, crept into improper use, to the exclusion of *relation*.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. ii. c. 8.

Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various *relations* to each other.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 1.

The statute 9 Ann. c. 20, permits an information in nature of *quo warranto* to be brought with leave of the Court, at the *relation* of any person desiring to prosecute the same (who is then styled the *relator*) against any person usurping, intruding into, or unlawfully holding any franchise or office in any city.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 17.

RE-LAX, *v.* Relax'n, *n.* Relax'n, *adj.* Relax'able. Relaxa'tion. Relax'ative. Relax'ing, *n.* } Fr. *Relascher*; It. *Rilassàre*, *rilascière*; Sp. *Relaxar*; Lat. *Relaxare*, (*re*, and *laxare*, to loose, Goth. *Laus-yan*, A. S. *Les-an*,) to loosen to slacken; to remit the tightness; to release, (qv.)

To remit.—the tightness, the fastness, the constraint; to slacken, to loosen; to remit, or rebate, or abate, the rigour, the force, the strength; and, consequentially, to unstring, to weaken.

For of suche sorte ought the pastime and *relaxacion* of suche menne as are folowers of the apostles to be.
Udal. Luke, c. 9.

——— But now
Foule disapelion follow'd, and forc'd runt,
Nor serv'd it to *relax* thir scorfed files.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 381.

'Tis not denyed but labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 55.

But equity, that bears an even rein
Upon the present courses, holds in awe
By giving hand a little; and doth gain,
By a gentle *relaxation* of the law.
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton, Knt.

You must use *relaxatives*.—*B. Jonson. Magnetic Lady.*

As destroying one [evil penalties] is destroying the civil peace and safety, so the destroying or *relaxing* of the other [motives of future sanctions] is so far destroying or *relaxing* virtue and morality.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 168.

From that great hour the war's whole fortune turns,
Pallas assists, and lofty Ilion burns;
Not till that day shall Jove *relax* his rage,
Nor one of all the heavenly host engage
In aid of Greece. *Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. xv.

How, saith Ambrose, can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creatures? or who doth so render himself obnoxious that if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be *relaxable* to him by some pardon?
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 34.

I mention it now only to show what the author is aiming at, namely, abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ, to make them suit the better with corrupt nature.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 25.

We have all of us some idea of justice, yet are perpetually doubtful whether particular actions coincide therewith or not; and no man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 24.

But *relaxation* of the languid frame,
By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs,
Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

RE-LAY. Fr. *Relayer, relais*. Cotgrave well explains,—

"Chevaux de *relais*,—horses *layed* in certain places on the high way for the more haste making, or for the ease of those one hath already rid hard.

"Chiens de *relais*,—dogs *laid* for a buck set such as are held by the side of a long course, to be hounded after a deer already pursued by other dogs."

A *relay* of ground, is ground *laid up* in fallow; generally,—any thing *laid up*, stored up; a store, a reserve.

There ouertooke I a great rout
Of hunters and eke forresters,
And many *relaies* and limers.—*Chaucer. The Dreame.*

Cheer'd as the woods (where new wak'd quires they meet)
Are still, and now dispose their choice *relays*
Of horse and hounds, each like each other fleet.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 2.

——— Who call aloud
or every lawlie drivel *relay* by sense;
For rattles, and conceits of every cast,
For change of follies, and *relays* of joy,
To drag your patient through the tedious length
Of a short winter's day.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 2.

RE-LEASE, *v.* Release'se, *n.* Release'sable. Release'sement. Release'ser. } Fr. *Relaisser*, *re*, and *laisser*, to loose; (Goth. *Lausyan*, A. S. *Les-an*,) sc. from hold or possession, from restraint.

To remise or remit; to *loosen* or set *loose* or free; to free from restraint or confinement; to acquit, quit, or give an acquittance; generally,—to free, liberate, or discharge, (to relax, qv.)

Bot if thei wille with pes this lond geld va alle quite,
Thei salle than haf *relese*, of fayth gode respite.
R. Brunne, p. 185.

Hit ys synne as of sevenie. non soner *relesede*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 41.

But ther as ye han profred me to-day
To chesen me a wif, I you *relese*
That chois, and pray you of that profer cese.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tales, v. 8102.

——— Verely anone I gan to fele
An huge parte *released* of my smart.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

In hope I woll comforted be,
For love, when he betaught her me,
Saied, that hope where so I go,
Should aye he *relese* to my wo.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And in this wise as we the seie,
With tender herte we the preie,
That thou *release* thilke dette,
Which upon vs thy father sette.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And thus come out the treacherie
Which vnder false hypocrisie
Was hid, and thei that wened peace
The' mighten finde no *release*
Of thilke swerde, which all deuoureth.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

If you can procure our masters to send the king of Spaine his letters for our *releasement*, you should do vs great good.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 247.

He slips aside; the whiles that furious beast [unicorn] His precious horne, sought of his enimyes,
Strikes in the stocke, he thence can he *release*.
But to the mighty victor yields a bountyous feast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

And so fell after into discontent,
He would not at their suit consent
To work their cousin Mortimer's *release*
Out of the rebel Owen Glendour's hands.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

He [Ethelbald, king of Mercland] discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

So I may say, I am but a prisoner still, notwithstanding the *releasement* of so many.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 31.

Passamont i' the name of all the rest,
Bowing his body, as became him best,
"Honour'd *releser*," said, "Command what is
Feasible."
Cervantes. Don Quixote, p. 125.

For the punishment to which we are obliged by the law of grace, consists in the loss of heaven, as well as in the positive torments of hell, and therefore our pardon must include a *release* from both.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

When now three portions of the day were spent,
And weary hinds at evening homeward went,
The chief had till'd four acres of the soil;
He then *release'd* the monsters from their toil.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iii.

Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that hath some former estate in possession. The words generally used therein are "remised, *released*, and for ever quit-claimed."
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 20.

There must be a privity of estate between he *relesor* and the *relesee*.—*Id. Ib.*

RE'LEGATE, *v.* Relega'tion. } See Legate, Delegate. Fr. *Relguer*; It. *Rilegàre*; Lat. *Relegare*, (*re*, and *legare*, i. e. *lege mittere*, to send by *law*.)

To send back or away, by *law*; to send into exile or banishment; to exile, (qv.) to banish.

Till four hundred years after Christ no Catholick persons, or very few, did provoke the secular arm or implore its aid against the Hereticks, save onely that Arius behaved himself so seditiously and inhumanly, that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*.
Sp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

Whilst we provide first for the poor, and with a parental solicitude, we have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustick villages.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

RELE'NT, *v.* Rele'nt, *n.* Rele'nting, *n.* Rele'ntless. } See Lenient. Fr. *Ralentir*; It. *Rallentàre*; Lat. *Relentescere*, to become *lenient* again; (Lat. *Leniens*, pres. part. of *lenire*.)

To be or become *lenient* or soft, soothing, mild, or gentle again; to soften or mollify; to melt, to

dissolve; to relax or release, (sc.) the rigour or severity; to have or take mercy, pity, or compassion.

Fall oft I cry, and my hands wring,
Myne herte alss *relenteth* all in paine,
Which will brast both senew and vaine.
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

— For happe away hath rent
Of all my joy the very hark and rindde,
And I (alas!) by chance am thus assinde,
Dayly to moorne till death do it *relent*.
Wyatt. The Lover lamentes, &c.

And therwith Titus concluded his confession, with so profound and better a sighe, reeseyned with teares, that it semed that all his body shulde be dyssolued and *relented* into salte droppes.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. ii. c. 12.

And for by cause he thonghte him selfe dispatched of his dreame, in as much as the childe had played the kyng among the shepherdes, the cruell hart that he bare toward the childe was clerely thereby *relented*.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 3.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Then taking leave of them she forward went
To seeke her love, where he was to be sought;
Nor rested till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 7.

The workmen let glass cool by degrees and in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their healing heats, least it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of it.
Digby. On Bodies.

One, for his king, that any thing would act,
And for the purpose wanted not his art,
That had a strong hand and *relentless* heart.
Drayton. The Legend of Matilda the Fair.

But now the sterne storme of *relentlesse* age
Will quickly circle thee.—*Chapman. A Hymne to Venus.*

Nor hope to be myself less miserable
By what I seek, but others to make such
As I, though thereby worse to me redound:
For only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

As when impetuous from the snow-heap'd Alps,
To vernal suns *relenting*, pours the Rhine;
While undivided, oft with wasteful sweep,
He foams along.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iv.

Who saw the villain seiz'd, and flying hard,
Without complaint, though by an hundred mouths
Relentless torn.
Id. Autumn.

Where neither the parent reason, nor her stern progeny the laws, will commiserate discordancy of temper, or distress of circumstances; but with *relentless* vigour combine to fasten that fatal yoke; which these victims of their cruel policy must submit to wear till as mercilless a deliverer set them free.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. x. Ser. 22.

RE'LEVANT. } See IRRELEVANT. Fr. *Re-*
RE'LEVANCY. } *lever*, to *relieve*, (qv.) to assist. Assisting or aiding; and, consequentially, having or acting in alliance, combination, connexion, or confederacy with, or some relation to; relating or relative.

Relevancy, as in the quotation from Burnet, is of Scotch rather than of English usage.

Having shewed you that we differ about the meaning of Scripture, and are like to do so, certainly there ought to be a rule, or a judge, between us, to determine our differences, or, at least, to make our probations and arguments *relevant*.
King Charles. Letter to A. Henderson. Papers, &c. p. 58.

Then the matter of the charge which is here called the "*relevancy* of the Bible," was to be argued by lawyers, whether the matter, suppose it should be proved, did amount to high treason or not.—*Burnet. Own Time*, an. 1709.

RE'LICK, or } By old writers *Reliffe*, and
RE'LIQUE. } in Fr. *Relief*; It. *Rilievo*; Sp.
RE'LICKLY. } *Relieves*.
RE'LICT. } Fr. *Relique, reliques*; It. *Re-*
RE'LIQUARY. } *liquia*; Sp. *Reliquias*; Lat.
Reliquum, reliquiæ, from *relictum*, (past part. of *relinquere*, see To RELINQUISH,) any thing left.

That which is left, or which remains; the body left, (sc.) by one loved or revered, and, consequentially, preserved as a memorial or remembrance.

Relict—is usually applied to a widowed wife, *left* desolate by loss of her husband.

And alle eten and weren fulfild, and thei token the *reliffe* of broken gobetis twelve coffyns ful.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 14.

Notwithstanding the tranaile of the almoigner, that hath draw vp in the cloth al the remissailes, as treochours, and the *relief* to bere to the almesse.
Chaucer. The Testament of Love, b. i.

But aldermost in honour out of dont,
They had a *relike* hight Palladion,
That was hir trust aboven everychon.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

Images then and *reliques*, yea and as Christ sayth, the holy day to, are scruuuntes vnto man.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 270.

I found her golden girdle cast astray,
Distayn'd with durt and blood, as *relique* of the pray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And harcelling the droppings, and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Relicks kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Sat. 2.

As when the dove returning, bore the mark
Of earth restor'd to the long-labouring ark,
The *relics* of mankind, secure of rest,
Op'd every window to receive the guest.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, Ded.

We stopt at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France, and the vast treasures of the abbey, rubies, and emeralds as big as small eggs, crucifixes and vows, crowns, and *reliquaries* of incestimable value.
Gray. To Mr. West, April 1739.

The favours he [Johnson] had received from Mr. Thrale were to be repaid by the exercise of kind offices towards his *relict* and her children.—*Hawkins. Apophthegms.*

RELIEVE, or } See LEVY and ALLEVIATE:
RELIE'F, *n.* } Fr. *Relever*; It. *Rilevare*;
RELIE'VE, or } Sp. *Relevar*; Lat. *Relevare*,
RELIE'F, *n.* } to lift up again, (*re*, and *levare*,
RELIE'VABLE. } to lift; A. S. *Hlif-ian.*)
RELIE'VER. } To *lift* or raise or rise up
RELIE'VING, *n.* } again; to assist, to support, to sustain; to aid, to help, to succour; to lighten, lessen, or diminish; to mitigate or assuage; to raise or remove from a duty or task, as to *relieve* guard.

Relief, (in painting or statuary,)—the rising or standing out, projection or prominence; in law, see the quotation from Blackstone.

Now wille kyng R. alle his lond extende,
Merschalle & Stiward therfor abont dos sende,
& homage & feaute he askes & *relieve*,
The barons er fulle fre, to do as to ther chefe.
R. Brunne, p. 202.

Relieve religion, and renten hem bettere
And ich shall sende gow mysyn Seynt Michel myn aungel.
Piers Ploukman, p. 149.

For, John, ther is a law that saieth thus,
That if a man in o point be agreved
That in another he shal be *relieved*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4227.

That thou our friendes helpe alwaie,
And hindreth hem neither night ne daie,
But doe thy might hem to *relieve*,
And eke our enemies that thou grieve.—*Id. R. of the R.*

I cannot wele express the joy that they had,
But I suppose tofore that day they were nat so g'ad
That they wer so accaipid fortune and mysycheie,
And thankid God above that all thing doith *relefe*.
Id. The Marchnntes Second Tale.

Full ofte tyme I hane herde sale,
That he, which hath no loue ascheued,
Hym thinketh that he is not *relieved*,
Though that his ladie make hym cheere,
So as she maie in good maneere,
Hir honour and hir name saie
And he the surplus might haue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

There was done many a feat of armes: many a one taken, and rescued agayne, and he that was once downe, it was herde for hym to *relieve* agayne without great helpe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 225.

Wherfore he counsayled that every man shulde be newe sworne, and renewe their *reliefs*, and every manne newe to knowledge hym for their soueraygne lord.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. c. 101.

Then say I thus: alas, that manne is farre from blisse
That doth receiue for his *relief* none other gaine but this.
Survey. A Carelesse Man warning, &c.

The auctor vttereth a great many wordes from the viii to xviii chapter of the first booke, declaryng spiritnall hnogre and thurst, and the *releyng* of the same by spiritnall feadyng in Christ.
Bp. Gardner. Of the Presence in the Sacrament, fol. 14.

For yonder bank hath choice of sun or shade,
There I am wont to sit, when any chance
Relieves me from my task of servile toyl,
In common prison else enjoyed me.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.—*Hale.*

Tell them, O lady, tell what fatal griefe
Hath with so huge misfortune yon oppresst,
That I may cast to compas your *relieife*,
Or die with you in sorrow, and partake your griefe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Thence shee steales forth to *relief* in the fogge,
And rotten mists, upon the fens and bogs,
Downe to the drowned lands of Lincolneshire.
B. Jonson. The Sad Shepherd.

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That where it seizes all *relief* is vain.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern.
Addison. On Ancient Medals.

This effect [fulness of manner] is produced by melting and losing the shadows in a ground still darker than these shadows; whereas that *relief* is produced by opposing and separating the ground from the figure, either by light, or shadow, or colour.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 8.

The heir, when admitted to the fend which his ancestor possessed, used generally to pay a fine or acknowledgment to the lord, in horses, arms, money, and the like, for such renewal of the fend; which was called a *relief*, because it *raised* up and re-established the inheritance, or, in the words of the feodal writers, *incertam et caducam hereditatem relevabat.*—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 4.

The inferior ranks of people no longer looked upon that order as they had done before, as the comforters of their distress, and the *relievers* of their indigence.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

RELI'GION. } Fr. *Religion, religieux, re-*
RELI'GIONARY. } *ligieuse*; It. *Religione, reli-*
RELI'GIONIST. } *gioso, religiosa*; Sp. *Religion,*
RELI'GIOUS, *adj.* } *religioso*; Lat. *Religio*, for
RELI'GIOUS, *n.* } which various etymologies
RELI'GIOUSLY. } have been proposed. See
RELI'GIOUSNESS. } them in Varro and Martinius.

The most probable derivation is *religando*; the word *religio* seeming emphatically to express the reciprocal *bond* or obligation of man to man, and also the obligation or duty of man to the gods, in heathen times, and to God among Christians. *Religion*, as in common usage, may be said to express, generally—

An acknowledgment of our *bond* or obligation as created beings to God, our Creator; a consequent return of duty and obedience;—godliness, holiness, piety towards God; reverence towards him, and to things sacred or consecrated to him; a strict and conscientious discharge or observance of our duties or obligations to each other, as fellow-creatures, or creatures of the same God.

Hii ne sparede prest ne clerc that hii ne slowe to grounde,
Ne men of *reliygyon*, ware so hii eny founde.
R. Gloucester, p. 296.

To the *religiouses* that were in Gascoyne,
He gaf a thousand mark.
R. Brunne, p. 136.

Whan thei to Dnrham com, to the Bisshop Waltere,
Ther thei bigan a home of *religiouse* manere. *Id.* p. 80.

Gregorie the grete clere, gart write in bokes
The rulle of alle *religions*, rightful & obedient.
Piers Ploukman, p. 83.

A cleen *religioun* and an unwemmyd anentis God and the fadir is this, to visite fadirles and modirless children and widewis in her tribnlacion, and to kepe himsilf undefoulid fro this world.—*Wclif. James*, c. 1.

And if ony man gessith himsilf to be *religious*, and refreyneth not his tunge, but dissceyueth his herte, the *religion* of him is veyn.—*Id. Ib.*

A good man ther was of *religious*,
That was a poor persone of a town;
But rich he was of holy thought and werk.
Chaucer. Prologue.

Religious folk been al pitous,
Thou shalt nos seene one dispitous,
They loven no pride, no no strife,
But humbly they well lede hir life.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

He was a man wont walke about,
He n'as not aye in cloister pent,
Ne enathe *religiouslike* lont.
Id.

And therefore was he full ill shent.
Id. The Plowmannes Prologue.

That goddesse chast, I keepen in no wise,
To serve, a figge for all her chastity,
Her law is for *religiousity*.
Id. Court of Loue.

And thus when that thei were counseiled,
In black clothes thei them clothe,
The doctoiir and the lady both,
And yolde hem to *religion*.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

It is not lawfull (quoth they) to put this money into corbon: that is among the gyftes of the temple whiche they wouldc haue esteemed & regarded *religiously* and scrupulonsly.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 27.

Faith of workes hath ben that light of darckncs in which a great part of us Christen hane walked ever since Pelagius and Faustus well about xii. c. years, and euer nto and mo; & in which all our *religious* haue walked all and more to

this force or fine hundred years; & in which the priestes also have walked a long season, the Lord bryng them out again.—*Tyndall. Works*, p. 232.

For all that thei pretende *religiousness* of very feare, leet the iudge should forthwith haue punished them.
Udal. John, c. 18.

——— Let mortals learn
To make *religion* of offendinge heaven;
And not at all to censure powers divine.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 11.

His [Bp. Saunderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament, contain something like prophetical matter.—*Bp. Barlow. Rem.* p. 638.

It hath been of late confidently asserted by some that never any of the ancient philosophers dream'd of any such thing as incorporeal substance; and therefore they would bear men in hand, that it was nothing but an upstart and new-fangled invention of some bigotical *religionists*, the filthy whereof we shall here briefly make to appear.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 18.

Come, there was never any great thing, yet,
Aspired but by violence or fraud:
And he that sticks (for folly of a conscience)
To reach it—
Cat. Is a good *religious* fool.
Ben Jonson. Catiline, Act iii. sc. 3.

A solemn oath *religiously* they take,
By intermutual vows protesting there;
This never to reveal, nor to forsake,
So good a cause for danger, hope, or fear.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

If any one has a mind to relax the strictness of the gospel-rule, and to bring it down to his taste, he fails to declaiming against the excessive rigour of *religionists*, which frighten many sober persons, as it is said, from embracing *religion*.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 97.

Lonely the vale, and full of horrour stood,
Brown with the shade of a *religious* wood.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

The truth is, he [Whittyngham] could not abide any thing that appertained to a goodly *religiousness* or monastical life.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

The first requisite in *religion* is seriousness: no impression can be made without it. An orderly life, so far as others are able to observe us, is now and then produced by prudential motives, or by dint of habit; but without seriousness there can be no *religious* principle at the bottom, no course of conduct from *religious* motives; in a word there can be no *religion*.—*Paley*, Ser. 1.

Our English translators among the rest, in innumerable instances, for the original Jehovah, which ought upon all occasions to have been *religiously* retained, have put the more general title of the Lord.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 30.

RELI'NQUISH, *v.* } Fr. *Relinquer*; Lat.
RELI'NQUISHMENT. } *Relinquere*, (*re*, and *linquere*, to leave.) See DELINQUENT.

To leave, to quit, to depart from, to forsake, to resign.

The Disdaine met him, and brought to him from her maiesty letters of reuocation, with commandement to *relinquish* (for his own part) the intended attempt.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 194.

It is madnesse to hazard a crowne, or lose the love of a whole nation, rather than to *relinquish* or diuinish a particular dependence, for which the publique must not be hazarded, nor conuerted.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 18.

This is the thing they require in vs, the vtter *relinquishment* of all things popish.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. iv. § 3.

Chrysostom also hears his testimony to the same thing, and in words of like import, where he speaks of the converted Jews as *relinquishing* their corporeal services, upon their embracing Christianity.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 201.

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is tonk away by a customary repeated course of sinning.
South.

Sir C. Cornwallis, in a letter to the Lord Cranburne, asserts, that England never lost such an opportunity of winning honour and wealth unto it, as by *relinquishing* the war against an exhausted kingdom, and a prince held in little estimation, for suffering himself to be wholly governed by a man generally hated.
Bolingbroke. Remarks on the History of England.

RE'LISH, *n.* } Minshew (says Skinner) de-
RE'LISH, *v.* } rives from the Fr. *Relecher, re*, and *lecher, lambere*, to *lick*; because we *lick* again and again, jucundi saporis voluptate illecti.

To *lick* again, (sc.) that we may retain or retake a pleasing taste; to dwell with pleasure (upon a taste or savour); to have or cause to have, to feel, to enjoy, a pleasing taste or savour; to taste; to savour of.

But when I cum to seadyke syde
Then do I hope to driske
Lynely and myldlie *relresse* wynes,
Wine that will make one thinke
Of cherie things.—*Drant. Horace. Epistles. To Vatta.*

But for the duke his title must derive
Out of the blood, that bare that honour'd name
Therefore must cast and cunningly contrive,
To see how people *relished* the same.
Drayton. Miseries of Queen Margaret.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the tasting power,
In veins, which, through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish very *relish* sweet and sour.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 16.

Nevertheless we have some slides or *relishes* of the voice or strings, as it were continued without notes, from one tone to another, rising or falling, which are delightful.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 110.

So well and so throughly ripen'd they [figges] bee with the heat of the sun, notwithstanding the leaves be beteeuene, that they yeeld a most pleasant and sweet *relisc* in tast.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 5.

On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit, that served to *relish* wine.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

The fruits of liberty have the more agreeable *relish* after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 459.

We do not always find equal *relish* in the same enjoyment, nor does the prospect of it always appear in colours equally vivid.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. c. 6.

RE-LIVE, *v.* To *revive*, to recreate; to *live*, create, or cause to *live*—again.

Neyther couldee they yet conceyue in mind the mistery of ye crosse, nor gesse for what purpose he would be slaine, if he would soon after his death *reliue* agayne, sith that he who can *reliue* when hym lust, can also, if it please hym, not dye at all.—*Udal. Paraphrase on Mark*, c. 9.

As the angels of God in heauen, beaunse there is among thé no mortalitie, know not the use of matrimony; so shall they that shall be *reliued* in the general resurrecion, be made lyke vnto the angels.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

For I will *reliue* as I sayd on the third day, &, being *reliued*, will goe before you into Galile.—*Id. Ib.* c. 13.

And, with it ronning hastly to her sonne,
Thought with that sight him mouth to have *relie'd*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

His mother swowned thrise, and the third time
Could scarce recovered be out of her paine;
Had she not beene dewede of mortall slime
She should not then have bene *relye'd* againe.
Id. Ib. c. 4.

RE-LOAD, *v.* To load again.

It is impossible for them to *reload* as the animal is seldom at more than twelve or fifteen yards distance, when he is first at: so that if he does not fall, they immediately put themselves in a posture to receive him upon their spears.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 5.

RE-LO'NGED. See REJOURNED.

Prolonged; postponed.

Then the kyng sent to Parys, commaundynge that the iourney and bataylle between the squyer and ye knyght sholde be *relonged* tyl his comynge to Parys, and so his commaundment was obeyed.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 61.

For the more sureto, I thynke it were good, that the trewce were *relonged* unto the feste of Saint John Baptist next following.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 212.

RE-LU'CENT. See LUCID. Fr. *Rehire, reluisant*; It. *Rilucere, rilucente*; Lat. *Relucens*, present part. of *relucere*, (*re*, and *lucere*, to shine.)

Throwing back a light, a brilliancy; giving or yielding a brightness, or brilliancy, or splendour; brilliant, splendid, shining, resplendent.

There is no best sauage
Ne no tyerte so wood
But she wold change his mood,
Such *relucent* grace
Is form'd in her face.—*Skelton. Boke of Philip Sparow.*

——— By thee refin'd,
In brighter mazes the *relucent* stream
Plays o'er the mead.
Thomson. Summer.

Joy fill'd the breast of Idmon, to behold,
How from the thighs the flames *relucent* roll'd
In purple volumes and propitious smoke.
Pawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. i.

RELU'CT, *v.* } Fr. *Reluicter*; Lat. *Reluctari*;
RELU'CTANCE. } to struggle or strive against.
RELU'CTANT. } Struggling, striving against,
RELU'CTANCY. } resisting, opposing, contending against; unwilling, lingering, loitering; (generally)
RELU'CTANTLY. } acting with unwillingness, with regret; and hence
RELUCTA'TION. } the apparently harsh usage of the noun by Wood, as equivalent to *regret*.

He was by nature passionate, but more apt to *relict* at the excesses of it.—*Walton. Life of Donne.*

So spake the sovrun voice, and clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoak to rowl
In dusky wreathes, *reluctant* flames, the signe
Of wrauth awak'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

He who suffers want without *reluctancie*, may be poore not miserable.—*Habington. Castara*, pt. iii. *A Holy Man.*

Neither did Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*.—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

Iag. I have done as many villanies as another,
And with as little *reluctation*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Pilgrim, Act ii. sc. 2.

Ros. Use 'em with all the austerity that may be,
They are our slaves: we shall thus pitties,
Those tender *reluctations* that should become your sex
To stern anger.
Id. The Sea Voyage, Act iv. sc. 1.

But what! am I fallen again into a new *reluctation*? Have I before contested with thy justice, and shall I now dispute thy power?—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 266.

[It cannot be understood that senseless matter] hath αὐτοκαρδοδοξίαν, an earnest expectation of some future good to itself; that it is now made subject ματαιότητι, to vanity, frustration and disappointment of desire, and φθορᾷ, to corruption and death; and that ουχ εκουσα, not willingly, but *reluctantly*.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 866.

For the holy spirit moves and inclines only, and does not compel; he leads and conducts as many as will be led and conducted by him: but does not so forcibly attract them as to overrule all stubborn resistance or *reluctant* perverseness.
Waterland. Works, vol. ix. p. 350.

Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears
His strong *reluctance* down, his dark reveuge,
And gives the charter, by which life indeed
Becomes of price, a glory to be man.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iv.

Retiring to his relations then living in the city of Hereford, James Scudamore was drown'd in the river adjoining, (to the great *reluctance* of all those who were acquainted with his pregnant parts.)
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. an. 1666.

The most unnatural rebellion broke out to the great horrour and *reluctancy* of all good men.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1667.

Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn *reluctances*, as soon as ever we have light enough to see that we have been in an error, and that we ought to retract.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 383.

Well, says I, since it must be so, here is my arm; but I go half *reluctantly*, for I like this place so well I could be content to live here always.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

——— Trust me, tho' I bid thee strike,
Reluctantly I bid thee, for my soul
Holds dear an ancient oak, nothing more dear;
It is an ancient friend.—*Mason. English Garden*, b. i.

RE-LUME, *v.* See LUMINE. Fr. *Rellumer*. To light, kindle, inflame or set on fire again, (Cotgrave.)

——— But once put out thy light,
Thou cunning'st patterne of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promotheian heate
That can thy light *relume*.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act v. sc. 2.

[This noble theory—that the sun was in the centre of its system, and that all the other bodies moved round it, in perpetual revolutions] suffered a total eclipse throughout a long succession of learned and unlearned ages; till these times *relumed* its ancient splendour, and innuoveably fixed it on the most unerring principles of science.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 3.

RELY', *v.* } Skinner says—from *re*, and *lye*,
RELI'ANCE. } or the Fr. *Relier*, (*religare*,) to
RELI'ER. } bind up. To *rely* seems equivalent to *requiescere*, *reponere*, to rest or repose upon.

To rest or repose in or upon; to depend upon, (sc.) with trust or confidence; to trust or confide in.

In spite of fate they'll give their foe the worse,
On their own valour they so much *rely*.
Drayton. Miseries of Queen Margaret.

False hope, ah! whither now so speedy hiest?
In vain thy winged feet so fast thou pliest,
Hope thou art dead, and joy, in hope *relying*,
Bleeds in his hopeless wounds, and in his death lies dying.
Fletcher. Eliza, an Elegy.

——— I must serue my turne
Out of mine own, his dayes and times are past,
And my *reliance* is on his fracted dates
Haue smit my credit.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iii. sc. 1.

To thee, to thee, my heav'd-up hands appeal,
Not to seducing lust, thy rash *relier*.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

Petru. My means and my conditions are no shamers
Of him that owes 'em, all the world knows that,
And my friends no *reliers* on my fortunes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Tamer Tam'd, Act i. sc. 3.

And he, when want requires, is truly wise,
Who slights not foreign aid, nor overbuys;
But on our native strength in time of need *relies*.
Dryden. Ep. To John Dryden of Chesterton.

The Saviour, effecting every thing by his power, is represented under the image of a great champion in the field, who is prompted by his own courage, and a *reliance* on his own strength and skill, to attempt what might seem impracticable.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

REMAI'N, *v* Fr. *Remaindre*; It. *Rimanère*; Lat. *Remanere*, (*re*, and *manere*, Gr. Μεν-ειν, to stay, to abide;) to stay, to be left, behind.
REMAI'NDER, *n.*
REMAI'NDER, *adj.*
REMA'NENT, or
RE'MNANT.
RE'MANENCE.
RE'MANENCY. To stay, to abide, (sc. after a number or quantity taken away;) to abide, to dwell, to continue; to last, to wait or await.

& if thei Sir Frethebald haf now ener commen,
The to there *remenant* of the north son salle thei nomen.
R. Brunne, p. 16.

And now is time to you fer to telle,
How that we baren us that like night
When we were in that hostelrie alight.
And after wol I tell of our viage,
And all the *remenant* of our pilgrimage.—*Chaucer. Prol.*

My herte was peersed with every compassion,
That in me *remayned* no life of nature.
Id. The Lament of Mary Magdalen.

——— To whom wilt thou me leaue,
Ready to dye, my swete guest? sithe this name
Is all as now that of a sponse *remainer*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

After my wil my sorow to redoun,
Troy, and the *remainder* of our fulke,
Restore I shold. *Id. Ib.*

O Queene that in our woes (alone) such merey dost extende
To vs the poore *remain* of Troy.
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. i.

Our sins and our sinfulness too must be taken away: that is, our old guilt, and the *remenent* affections must be taken off, before we are friends of God.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 2. § 2.

I am confirmed in this interpretation by the second section of the Article; viz. of the *remanency* of concupiscence or original sin in the regenerate.
Id. On Original Sin. To the Bp. of Rochester.

What cunning means soever these new physicians could devise to overthrow the ancient manner of working by simples, yet it maintained still the *remnants* of the former credit, built surely upon the undoubted grounds of long experience.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxvi. c. 3.

——— And in his braine,
Which is as dry as the *remainder* biskel
After a voyage, he hath strange places cram'd
With observation.—*Shakes. As You Like It*, Act ii. sc. 7.

Entellus thus: My soul is still the same;
Unmov'd with fear, and moved with martial fame;
But my chill blood is curdled in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man *remains*.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

Now in such cases all that can be expected, or need be desired, is, that the *remaining* part of the mixture, or some portion of it, affords crystals or grains of compounded solid figures.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 57.

But worn with years when dire diseases come,
Then hide his not ignoble age at home;
In peace t' enjoy his former palms and pains;
And gratefully be kind to his *remains*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Scarce seven, the thin *remainder* of my fleet,
From storms preserved within your harbour meet.
Id. Ib. Æneis, b. i.

This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 81.

But vows, for her, in every chance to give
The *remnant* years Heaven doom'd him yet to live.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxii.

RE-MAKE, *v.* To *make* again or anew.

That which she owns above her must perfectly *remake* us after the image of our Maker.—*Glanvill. Apology.*

RE-MAND, *v.* Fr. *Remander*,—to send back again into the hands (*man-us*); to command back, to order back, (into *the hands* of a gaoler, keeper, &c.)

And when he sawe that he couldie nat atcheie his busynesse, he sygnyfied his estate to the duke of Orlyance, wherevpon he was *remanded*, and so be returned to Parys.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c 206.

They shall, notwithstanding, be *remanded* and remain prisoners.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv. p. 27.

REMA'RK, *v.* A.S. *Mearc-an*, signare, notare; Fr. *Remarquer*, (*re*, and *marquer*,) to *mark*, note, heed, regard attentively; also, to set a new *mark* or stamp upon.
REMA'RKABLE.
REMA'RKABLENESS.
REMA'RKABLY.
REMA'RKER.

To note again and again, to note attentively, carefully, to note or denote; to heed, to regard, to observe.

Lowell. Now, sir, you speak of two
The most *remark'd* i' the kingdom.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act v. sc. 1.

Of. Ebrews, the pris'ner Samson here I seek.
Cho. His manacles *remark* him, there he sits.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Above all things this was *remarkable* and admirable in him, the arts he had to acquire the good opinion and kindnesses of all sorts of men.—*Cowley. Ess. Liberty.*

——— But I rest
Well satisfied in myself, being assured that
Extraordinary virtues, when they scar,
Too high a pitch for common sights to judge of,
Losing their proper splendour, are condemn'd
For most *remarkable* vices.
Massinger. The Unnatural Combat, Act ii. sc. 1.

Know, reader, that our English kings had always a monck, generally of St. Alban's (as near London, the staple of news and books) to write the *remarkables* of their reigns.
Fuller. Worthies. Buckinghamshire.

This I have *remarkably* taken notice of in the opinion of the extension of a spirit.
Glanvill. Preexistence of Soule, c. 8.

They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ.
Hammond.

I shall only *remark* that when this text is away, there will be but one left in the whole Scripture where that particular form of expression is used, of God's making the world by the Son.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 32.

Thus banish'd, David spent abroad his time,
When he to God's anointed was his crime,
And when restor'd made his proud neighbours rue,
Those choice *remarks* he from his travels drew.
Dryden. Astræa Redux.

Of all the gentle tenants of the place,
There was a man of special grave *remark*;
A certain tender gloom o'erspread his face,
Pensive, not sad, in thought involv'd, not dark.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

That famous astronomer, Cassini, took the pains to calculate backward a *remarkable* eclipse or two that are mentioned in the Chinese annals.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 3. *On Monotheism.*

My Lord Clarendon, whom the *remarker* hath so strangely yoked with the regicide, was unjustly, ungratefully, and cruelly persecuted.—*Id. A Final Answer to the Remarks.*

Or tell me, if you can, what pow'r maintains
A Briton's scorn of arbitrary chains;
That were a theme might animate the dead,
And move the lips of speech first in lead.
The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and *remark*, however shrewd.
Cowper. Table Talk.

The saying of the prophet, "that the ways of God are not like those of men," was never more *remarkably* verified than in that great event which we this day commemorate, the death and passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

RE-MA'RRY, *v.* Fr. *Remarier*, to *marry* again. To wed again; to give or take in wedlock; to join in matrimony again.

If my doughter hane heyre or heyres by my lorde therle, and than she fortune to dye, thoughe the erle than *remary* against a seconde tyme, and have issue by the seconde wyfe, yet for all that my doughter's heyre or heyres shall not be disherited.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 111.

——— Ne'er trust them, they'll *remary*
Ere the worm pierce your winding sheet, ere the spider
Make a thin curtain for your epitaphs.
Webster. The White Devil, Act v. sc. 1.

RE-MEA'SURE, *v.* To *measure* again.

——— They follow'd him
Through gloomy shades of sad and sable night,
Through vaults obscure again, and entries dim,
The way they came; their steps *remeasur'd* right.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xv. s. 2.

RE'MEDY, *n.* See MEDICINE. Lat. *Medicina*, from *mederi*; Gr. Μεδεσθαι, to heal, to cure; Fr. *Rémédie*, *rémédier*; It. *Rimèdio*, *rimediàre*; Sp. *Remedio*, *remediar*; Lat. *Remedium*.
RE'MEDILESS.
RE'MEDILESSLY.
RE'MEDILESSNESS.
RE'MEDYING, *n.* Any thing healing, curing, giving or bestowing health or safety; aid, help, or assistance; reparation, relief, (from disease, pain, hurt, injury, force, &c.)

Phebus, that first found art of medicine,
(Quod she) and could in euerie wighte's care
Remedie, and rede, by herbes he knew fine.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

And take him to her hands and grace,
And said she would her mind apply,
To helpe him in his wofull case,
If she might be his *remedy*.
Vncertaine Auctore. A Comparison of his Loue, &c.

Whether the causes alledged to be so weighty and so urgent, that necessarily they require a general council, nor can otherwise be *remedied*.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. No. 5.

To the intent to solicite the said kyng to do by his mediation, for the *remedying* and redressing of those foresaid injuries and wrongful dealings of the pope in this behalfe.
Foz. Martyrs, p. 979. *Hen. VIII.*

And [tell him] that his hale were better ouer bloune,
Than thus to pine *remedylesse* in grief.
Gascoigne. Don Bartholomew of Bathe.

So fast as the Spaniards did come to enter they gaue them such entertainment that some of them were glad to tumble alive into the sea, being *remediless* for once to get up alive.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 169.

I hane bought a piece of land in the field here, & I must *remediless* go thither to see what I hane bought.
Udal. Luke, c. 14.

He going away *remediless* chafing at his rebke.
Sydney. Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, b. i.

Then shall Cadwallin die; and then the mine
Of Britons eke with him att once shall dye,
Ne shall the good Cadwallader, with paine,
Or power, be hable it to *remedy*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

His watry eies drizling like dearay rayne,
He up gan lifte toward the azure skies
From whence descende all hopelesse *remedies*.
Id. Ib. c. 5.

If there be a right, and a birth-right planted in the heir, and not *remediable* by courts of equity, and that right be submitted to your majesty, whereby it is both in your power and grace what to do, then I do wish that this rude mass and chaos of a good deed, were directed rather to a solid merit and durable charity, than to a blaze of glory that will but crackle a little in talk, and quickly extinguish.
Bacon. Advice to the King.

Cord. All blest secrets,
All you vnpublished vertues of the earth,
Spring with my tears, be ayded and *remediate*,
In the good man's desires.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iv. sc. 4.

But now (alas) too late I [Cressus] know it that the riches I possessed then were but words and opinion, all which are turn'd now to my bitter sorrow, and *remediless* calamity.
North. Plutarch, p. 79.

The *remedy* is wholly in your own hands, and therefore I have digressed a little in order to refresh and continue that spirit so seasonably raised among you, and to let you see, that by the laws of God, of nature, of nations, and of your country, you are, and ought to be, as free a people as your brethren in England.—*Swift. Drapier*, Let. 4.

To lament for sin here is a far less uneasy thing than to do it in a place where there is nothing but *remediless* wailing and gnashing of teeth.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 372.

The *remediblenesss* of this disease may be justly questioned.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. pt. ii. Ess. 3.

The instruments whereby this *remedy* is obtained (which are sometimes considered in the light of the *remedy* itself) are a diversity of suits and actions, which is defined by the mirror to be "the lawful demand of one's right."
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 8.

Now since all wrong may be considered as merely a privation of right, the plain natural *remedy* for every species of wrong is the being put in possession of that right, whereof the party injured is deprived.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 8.

A third *remedial*, whereby a method is pointed out to recover a man's private rights, or redress his private wrongs.
Id. Ib. Introd. s. 2.

REME'MBER, *v.* See MEMORY. Fr. *Remembrer*; It. *Rimembràre*; Sp. *Remembrar*; also, Fr. *Rememorer*; It. *Rimemorare*; Sp. *Rememorar*; to bring back again to mind or *memory*; to retain in mind or *memory*.
REME'MBERER.
REME'MBRANCE.
REME'MBRANCER.

To bring back or recall to mind or *memory;* to keep, hold, retain, preserve, in mind; to remind, to put in or into the mind.

See Recollect, and the quotations from Locke and Stewart.

And for to don his observance to May,
Remembring on the point of his desire,
He on his courser, sterting as the fire,
Is ridden to the felden him to pley
Out of the court, were it a mile or twey.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale.

But ye lovers that bathen in gladnesse,
If any droppe of pite in you be,
Remembreth you of passed heavinesse
That ye have felt, and on the adversite
Of other folke. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. i.

And saied, Friend, in Aprill the last,
As well thou wost, if I remember thee,
How migh the death for wo thou founde me. *Id. Ib.*

The fourth point, that oughte make a man have contrition, is the sorweful *remembrance* of the good dedes that he hath left to don here in erthe, and also the good that he hath lorne.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

For thy my counseil is that thou
Remembre well howe thou arte olde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

He shall draw into *remembrance*
The fortune of the worldis chance. *Id. Ib.* Prol.

Reason wake, and allowith and approvith nedis that men visite and haunte, for the seid cende of solempne *remembrauncing*, the placis and the ymagis whiche it is sure God to chese into the seid cende and by the seid evydencis of myraculis doing.
Waterland. Works, vol. x. p. 255. *(from Pocock.)*

Cro. Doe: but *remember* her to come after ye,
That she may behold her daunther's charity.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Since these fairest stars,
Cover'd with clouds of your determinate will,
Denied their influence to my optic senses,
The splendour of the sun appear'd to me
But as some little glimpse of his bright beams
Convey'd into a dungeon to *remember*
The dark inhabitants there, how much they wanted.
Massinger. The Bondman, Act iv. sc. 3.

But, Muse, these dear *remembrances* must be
In thine own mind, pieces registered,
When thou shalt bring stern discord to agree,
And bloody war into a quiet bed.
Daniel. A Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

——— A slye and constant knave
Not to be shak'd. The agent for his master,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The handfast to her lord.—*Shakes. Cymbeline,* Act i. sc. 6.

All which [feoffments, exchanges, &c.] are digested into apt books, and are then sent to the *remembrancer* of the lord treasurer in the exchequer, to the end that he may make and send out processes upon them.
Bacon. The Office of Alienations.

And so likewise, though not so frequently, religion is expressed by the *remembrance* of God; now *remembrance* is the actual thought of what we do habitually know. To *remember* God is to have him actually in our minds, and upon all proper occasions to revive the thoughts of him.
Tillotson, vol. i. Ser. 54.

And though all learning be not the *remembrance* of what the soul once actually understood in a pre-existent state, as Plato somewhere would have it, yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or obstetricious.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 693.

The bellowing winds with rage impetuous roar,
And dash the foaming billows on the shore;
Ev'n then the youth, with pleasing visions fed,
Glows with *remembrance* of the bridal bed.
Fawkes. Hero & Leander.

Faithful *remembrancer* of one so dear,
O welcome guest, though unexpected here!
Who hidst me honour with an artless song,
Affectionate, a mother lost so long.
Cowper. On his Mother's Picture.

REME'MORATE. } See To Remember.
REMEMORA'TION. } Fr. *Remémorer,* — to
REME'MORATIVE. } record, remember, or call unto mind, (Cotgrave.)

For whi, without *rememoratif* signes of a thing, orof thingis, the *rememoracioun,* or the remembrance of thilk thing or thingis musti needis be the feble.
Waterland. Works, vol. x. p. 254. *(from Pocock.)*

We shall find the like difficulties whether we *rememorate* or learne anew.—*Bryskett. Desc. of Civil Life,* p. 1606.

How apt we are to forget those duties, wherewith we are only encharged in common, without the design of a particular *rememoration.*—*Bp. Hall. Rem.* p. 293.

The setting of them [images] up, suffering them to stand, using them as ornaments, for helps of memory, of affection, of *rememoration,* cannot be abstracted, to my understanding, from reverence and honour simply in due kinde.
Mountagu. An Appeale to Cæsar, c. 21.

RE-ME'RCY, *v.* Fr *Remercier,* to thank, i.e. to repay (thanks) for grace or favour shown.

She him *remercied* as the patrone of her life.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

RE-MI'GRATE, *v.* Lat. *Emigrare,* to depart, to go away.

To go away back; to return again, (sc. into its former place or state.)

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retained or deprived it of the sulphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the liquor, will *remigrate* into phlegm.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 499.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations,* became diffused in Scotland.—*Hale.*

RE-MIND, *v.* } To *mind* again; to call again
REMI'NDER. } *to mind* or memory, to the remembrance; to remember.

That the high priest, continually reflecting upon his attire, which represented the universe, might be *reminded* not to doe or speak any thing contrary to the laws thereof, or repugnantly to the rules of eternal reason, which is that everlasting high priest.
More. General Phil. Writings, Pref. p. v.

There is an active and actuall knowledge in a man, of which these outward objects are rather the *reminders* then the first begetters or implanters.
Id. Antidote against Atheism, b. i. c. 5.

What account will you give of many other places of Scripture, where God *reminds* his people that he is Jehovah, and where there is no reference at all to promises, or the like.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 43.

REMINI'SCENCE. } Fr. *Réminiscence;* It.
REMINI'SCENCY. } *Reminiscenza;* Lat. *Re-*
REMINISCE'NTIAL, } *miniscens,* — *reminisci,*
(*Varro,* lib. v.) cum ea, quæ tenuit *mens* et memoria, cogitantur, et cogitando repetuntur. Vossius refers to an ancient *meniscì,* which he derives from *men-ere,* the obsolete theme of *memini.* The word is not used very discriminately. See the quotation from Smith in v. *Record;* from Hobbs;—and—

A research for, a recalling to the *mind,* (sc. former ideas or thoughts;) recollection, remembrance.

There is yet another kind of discursion beginning with the appetite to recover something lost, proceeding from the present backward, from thought of the place where we miss at, to the thought of the place from whence we came last; and from the thought of that, to the thought of a place before, till we have in our mind some place, wherein we had the thing we miss: and this is called *reminiscence.*
Hobbs. Human Nature, c. 4.

But if you'l say that memory is in the brain, but *reminiscency* in the cerebrum, I answer, that these impresses, or signatures, made by outward objects in the brain must also of necessity be obliterated by superadvenient impressions.
More. Antidote against Atheism, App. c. 10.

These perceptions that have the soul for their cause, are either the perceptions of her own acts of will, or else of her speculation of things purely intelligible, or else of imaginations made at pleasure, or, finally, of *reminiscency,* when she searches out something that she has let slip out of her memory.—*Id. Immortality of the Soul,* b. ii. c. 5.

Would truth dispouse, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the colouring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours,* Pref. p. 4.

Plato imagined, after more ancient philosophers, that every man is born with a certain *reminiscence,* and that when we seem to be taught we are only put in mind of what we knew in a former state.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 2. *Presumption of Philosophers.*

REMIT, *v.* } See Mission. Fr. *Remettre,*
REMI'SE, *v.* } *remis;* It. *Rimettere, rimesso;*
REMI'TTANCE. } Sp. *Remitir, remiso;* Lat. *Re-*
REMI'TTER. } *mittere, remissum,* (*re,* and *mit-*
REMI'TMENT. } *tere,* to send,) to send back.
REMI'SS. } To send, to cause to go
REMI'SSAL. } back; to put or place back;
REMI'SSIBLE. } to let or give leave to go back;
REMI'SSION. } to release, to relax, to resign,
REMI'SSIVE. } to relinquish; to refer, to re-
REMI'SSLY. } duce, to return, to restore;
REMI'SSNESS. } release, to rebate or abate;
REMI'SSORY. } release, (sc.) from punishment or penalty, hence, to forgive, to pardon; to relax, (sc.) exertion, bodily, mental, and hence, to neglect, to disregard.

To *remise,* (in Law,)—to put away from, to part from, to release.

This is my blood of the newe testament, which schal be sched out for manye into *remission* of synnes.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 26.

For certes, if he be baptised without penitence of his old gilt, he receiveth the marke of baptisme, but not the grace, ne the *remission* of his sinnes til he have verey repentance.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Notwithstandinge the trauaile of the almoigner, hath draw up in the cloth al the *remissailes,* as trenchours, and the relict to bere to the almesse.
Id. The Testament of Loue, Prol.

These be well nighe the wordes of Luciane; whether the counsayle be good, I *remytte* it to the wyse reders.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 26.

Little regarding their inconstancy and *remissenesse* in God's cause or quarrell, [he] said, not him right notably.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1693. an. 1556.

Propitiatory, expiatory, *remissory,* or satisfactory, signifie all one thing in effect, and is nothing els but a thing whereby to obtaine *remission* of sins, and so have salvation.
Latimer. Ser. Of the Plough.

Cran. Methinks, sir, you might have that interest
In your wife's brother, to be more *remiss,*
In his hard dealing against poor Christ Jesus.
Heywood. A Woman killed with Kindness, Act i. sc. 1.

They [Papists] allow them [certain sins] to be sincere deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: *remissible* of course, or expiable by an easy penitence
Feltham. Resolve, pt. ii. Res. 9.

They also doe by his divine permission,
Upon the thrones of mortal princes tend,
And often treat for pardon and *remission*
To supplicants, through frayltie which offend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

Like an unbent bow carelessly
His sinewy proboscis did *remissly* lie.
Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

This said, dumbe silence seiz'd them all, they shamed to deny,
And fear'd to undertake; at last, did Menelaus speake,
Check'd their *remissenesse,* and so sigh'd, as if his heart would breake,
Aye me, but onely threatning Greeks not worthy Grecian names.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad,* b. vii.

He [Plutarch] spake of a πολυτροπον αρμονια κοσμου, a versatil harmony of the world, whereby things reciprocate forwards and backwards, as when a bow is successively intended and *remitted.*—*Cudworth. Intellectual System,* p. 222.

Continual claims I've made, injunctions got
To stay my rival's suit, that he should not
Proceed; spare me, in Hillary term I went:
You said, if I returned next Sizes in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace.—*Donne,* Sat. 2.

Yet all law, and God's law especially grants every where to error easy *remitments,* even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

You [Whitby] object further, that Christ would not suffer himself to be called good, but *remitted* that title to the Father only.—*Waterland. Works,* vol. ii. p. 257.

For whether Earth's an animal, and air
Imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair,
And what she sucks *remits,* she still requires
Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

A compact among private persons furnished out the several *remittances.*—*Addison, On Ital.*

My generous brother is of gentle kind,
He seems *remiss,* but bears a valiant mind.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

To dry parts of the greatest size, and in the greatest *remisness* of density, add humid parts both very great and very rare.—*Digby. On Bodies,* c. 14.

This mild *remissness,* if it do not prune a vice, at least it does but lop, and that prohibits not its future growth.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 25.

A wise or good man will not break with his friend for every offence, for a hasty word, for a slight affront or disrespect, for some indiscretion of conduct or frowardness of temper, for some *remissness* or tardiness in good offices, or some neglects and failures in services.
Waterland. Works, vol. x. p. 140.

A train of heroes followed through the field,
Who bore by turns great Ajax' seven-fold shield;
Whene'er he breath'd *remissive* of his might,
Fir'd with incessant slaughters of the fight.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

How often have I blessed the coming day,
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play,
And all the village train, from labour free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that hath some former estate in possession. The words generally used therein are, *remised,* released, and for ever quit-claimed.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 20.

Their rents are *remitted* to them in sugar and rum, the produce of their estate.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 3.

The condition of a *remitted* forfeiture being as absolutely in the breast of the *remitter* as the condition on which the blessing was originally conferred, he was pleased it should be done by one man, willingly offering himself to death for an atonement for all.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. ix. p. 116.

The same act of parliament which suppressed ten and five shilling bank notes, suppressed likewise this optional clause, and thereby restored the exchange between England and Scotland to its natural rate, or to what the course of trade and *remittances* might happen to make it.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

Perhaps we should grow *remiss* and thoughtless in these scenes of continual ease and delight, if we had not those dismal spectacles to rouse and alarm us.
Search. Light of Nature, pt. ii. c. 23.

When the laws were *remissly* or corruptly administered, good and ill would sometimes happen unequally to men.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 4.

RE-MO'LTEN, i. e. *remelted*; *melted* or *molten* again. See MELT.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude materials of glasse, mingled with glasse already made, and *remoulten*, due not facilitate the making of glass with less heat.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 779.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remoulten* do leesse any weight.—*Id. Ib.* § 799.

REMO'NSTRATE, *v.* Fr. *Remonstrer*; It. *Rimostrare*; Sp. *Remonstrar*; Lat. *Re*, and *monstrare*, to call to mind again.
REMO'NSTRANT, *adj.*
REMO'NSTRANT, *n.*
REMO'NSTRANCE.
REMO'NSTRATOR.

To re-present (to the mind, to the attention); to bring again under consideration or review; to show or exhibit for reflection; to urge reasons against any previous act or judgment; to warn, to expostulate.

And, lastly, your majesty did exhort them, by the opportunity which the present time itself did yield unto it; which I did particularly *remonstrate* unto them.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 494.

Is it not now rather to be wondered at such a weakness could fall from the pen of such a wise *remonstrant* man?
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

You are not armed, *remonstrant*, nor any of your band; you are not dieted, nor your loins girt for spiritual valour and Christian warfare, the luggage is too great that follows your camp.—*Id. Ib.*

So that the king (with all main speed) was glad,
Both by his *remonstrances* well composed,
And with his sword (his best defence) provide
To right himself, and to correct their pride.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

It is a proper business of a divine to state cases of conscience, and to *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice and especially in principle.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 341.

The ablest and soundest divines, as well Lutheran as *Reformed*, have reclaimed strongly against it, detesting the neutrality of the *remonstrant* brethren, as tending to undermine the Gospel of Christ.—*Id. Ib.* vol. v. p. 5.

Shortly after the beginning of the Parliament, there had been a committee appointed to prepare and draw up a general *remonstrance* of the state of the kingdom, and the particular grievances it had sustained."
Clarendon. Civil Wars, vol. i. p. 302.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*.—*Burnet. Own Time*, an. 1660.

How eloquently shines the glowing pole!
With what authority it gives its charge,
Remonstrating great truths in style sublime.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

RE'MORA. Fr. *Remore*; Lat. *Remora*, (*re*, and *mora*.) that which delays, hinders, or retards; applied to a fish. See the quotation from Spenser.

All sodainly there clove onto her keele
A little fish, that men call *remore*,
Which stopt her course, and held her by the heele,
That winde nor tide could move her thence away.
Spenser. The World's Vanitie.

Life is a voyage, and in our life's ways,
Countries, courts, towns, are rocks or *remores*.
Donne. To Sir Henry Wotton.

Her store the tardy *remora* supplies,
With stones from eagle's warm, and dragon's eyes.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vi.

But these fantastical *remoras* do not obstruct us in the familiar transactions of life, nor do they ever enter into the head of a common man.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 26.

REMO'RD, *v.* Fr. *Remordre*; It. *Rimôrdere*; Sp. *Remorder*; Lat. *Remordere*, (*re*, and *mordere*, to bite,) to bite again.
REMO'RDENCY.
REMO'RSE.
REMO'RSED.
REMO'RSEFUL.
REMO'RSELESS.
REMO'RSELESSNESS.
REMO'RSELESSLY.

To bite, to gnaw again; to prey upon continually or repeatedly. *Remorse* is applied to—

The gnawing pains of the mind or conscience for any act; to compunction or regret; to the relentings of compassion or sympathy.

And God yveth and departeth to other folke, prosperitees and Adversities, medled to heape, after the qualitie of hir courages, and *remordeth* some folke by adversities, for thei ne should not waxen proude by long welfulnesse.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

But for she had a manner *remore*
In her selfe, greuing her conscience.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes.

And venemously stingyng
Rebukynge and *remordyng*
And nothynge accetdynge.—*Skelton. Against the Scottes.*

One which knewe of the conspiracie against him, and by all lykelihode did plaintiffe therin, beyng moued either with loue or pitie, or other wyse his conscience *remording* against the destruction of so noble a prince, &c.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 5.

The Phœenses at the sighte of the countsaunces of the God, striken with inwarde *remorse* of conscience for their offences, cast downe their wepons and take them to flight.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 42.

When troubled conscience reads accusing scroules,
Which witness'd are even by the breast's own blood;
O what a terrour wounds *remording* soules,
Who poyson finde, what seem'd a pleasant food.
Stirling. Domes-day. The first Houre.

But they, him spying, both with greedy forse
Attonce upon him ran, and him beset
With strokes of mortall steele without *remorse*,
And on his shield like iron sledges bet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

The soul of the *remorsed* sloner draweth near to the grave, and his life to the destroyers.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 3. Case 9.

Sil. Oh, Eglamore, thou art a gentleman;
Thieke not I flatter, (for I sweare I due not.)
Vallant, wise, *remorse*-full, well accomplish'd.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 3.

—— He well might know he could not fashion him
In ruth's soft mould, he had no spirit to brooke that interim
In his hot furie: he was none of these *remorseful* men,
Gentle and affable; but fierce at all times, and mad then.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

Eurylochus, straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowes most *remorceful* fate.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. x.

The Scythians, even the marble-hearted Fates,
Could not have acted more *remorseless* deeds,
In their relentless natures, than these of thius.
A Yorkshire Tragedy Act i. sc. 8

For with such fell *remorselessness* she'er
Had heartened up her tallons into her teeth,
To wage her monstrous hunger's war, as here.
Beaumont. Love's Mystery, c. 9. s. 139.

That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves.—*Killingbeck. Ser.* p. 175.

Thus having said, of kind *remorse* bereft,
He seiz'd his helm, and drag'd him with his left;
Then with his right hand, whilst his neck he wreath'd,
Up to the hilts his shining falchion sheath'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

He said, and with the rage of rapine stung,
The multitude tumultuous rush along.
On swords and spears, on sires and sons they tread,
And all *remorseless* spurn the gory dead.
Rowe. Lucan, b. vii.

No; this excused not the rigour of a merciless proceeding from him, who had but newly tasted of mercy, and being pardoned, a thousand talents, *remorselessly* and unworthily took his fellow by the throat for an hundred pence.
South, vol. x. Ser. 6.

When *remorse* is blended with the fear of punishment, and arises to despair, it constitutes the supreme wretchedness of the mind.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, vol. i. c. 2. s. 3.

This *remorseful* consciousness, too, he might feel, when looking back upon his conduct;—though until then he had blindly consulted his own gratification in seeking the pleasure of Vanessa's society, without being aware of the difficulties in which they were both beginning gradually entangled.—*Scott. Memoirs of Swift*, s. 5.

REMO'VE, *v.* Fr. *Remouvoir*, *remuer*; It. *Rimôvere*; Sp. *Remover*; Lat. *Removere*, (*re*, and *movere*,) to *move* back again, to *move* again.
REMO'VABLE.
REMO'VAL.
REMO'VEDNESS.
REMO'VER.
REMO'TE.
REMO'TELY.
REMO'TENESS.
REMO'TION.

By Gower, Chaucer, &c. written *remue*, from the Fr. *Remuer*.

To *move* again, to *move* away, out of the way, afar, to a distance; to put from or out of its place, to a distant place.

Remote, — *moved* to, placed at, a distance; situate afar off; distant; disjoined, disconneeted.

But sikerly, withouten any fable,
The hors of brass, that may not be *remoed*;
It stant, as it were to the ground yglued.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,485.

As for to trustes some wight is a preue
Of trouth, and fortune would I faine *remoue*
Thy wrong conceit. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. i.

And this may length of yeres nat fordoe,
Ne *remoublest* fortune deface. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

But laye oppressed and diseassed,
As if a goushauke had seysed
A hyrde, whiche durst not for feire
Remue. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For he none other hede toke,
But that he might by somme eroke,
All though it were agayne hir wille,
The lustes of his flesh fulfille,
Whiche loue was not reasonable.
For where honour is *remuable*,
It ought well to ben adviised. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

When the sayd bisshoppes entred the sayd synode, Austen sate still in the chayre & *remoued* not, wherfore they were wrothe, & disdayned hym, & wolde not obey to his requestes.
Fabyan. Chronicle, vol. iii. c. 119.

Mar. Looke with what courtesens action
It waftz you to a more *remoued* ground;
But dare not goe with it.—*Shakes. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 4.

Which driuing through the sands, he did reuerse
(His birth's-craft strait remembering) all their houes;
And them transpos'd, in opposite *remoues*;
The fore, behinde set; the behinde, before.
Chapman. Homer. An Hymne to Hermes.

And tho' these frequent *removes* and tumblings under climes of differing temper were not without some danger, yet the delight which accompany'd them was far greater.
Howell, b. i. Let. 40.

In this estate of consuls (two
Remoueable each yeare)
Rome flourished in victorie
Five hundred yeares well neare.
Warner. Albion's England, b. xii. c. 74.

Within the space of not many minutes after the fall of the body, and *removal* thereof into the first room, there was not a living creature in either of the chambers, no more than if it had lien in the sands of Æthiopia.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 234.

Pol. I have considered so much (Camillo) and with some care, so farre, that I haue eyes vnder my seruice, which looke vpon his *remouednesse*; from whom I haue this intelligence, that he is seldome from the house of a most homely shepheard.—*Shakespeare. Winter's Tale*, Act iv. sc. 1.

The mislayer of a meere stone is to blame. But it is the unjust Judge that is the capitall *remover* of land-markes, when he defineth amisse of lands and property.
Bacon. Ess. Of Judiciature.

So forth she rode, without repose or rest,
Searching all lands and each *remotest* part,
Following the guydance of her blinded guest,
Till that to the sea-coast at length she her addrest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

He lost in this attempt his last dear blood;
And I (whom no *remoteness* can deterr,)
If what seems difficult be great and good,
Thought his example could not make me err.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 8.

If therefore we would do God right in our thoughts and conceptions of him, we must, in the first place, *remove* from him all deficet in the thing, *i. e.* all matter and material perfections; because they are defective in their very kind and nature, as excluding such substance and perfections as are incomparably more excellent than themselves; and this is to conceive of him in the way of *remotion*, which consists in *removing* all kind of matter and material affections from our thoughts and apprehensions of God.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. s. 2.

They [medals] may pass into the hands of a posterity that lie many *removes* from us, and are like to act their part in the world, when its governments, manners, and religions may be quite altered.—*Addison. On Ancient Medals.*

Cinst thou, *remote*, the mingling hosts deery,
With hands unactive, and a careless eye?
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

[He] *remotely* administers to all immorality and dissoluteness of manners, by taking off the influence of the best instructions of their more knowing and more edif ing guides.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 104.

His obscurities are indeed sometimes affected, but they generally arise from the *remoteness* of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to.—*Addison. On Ancient Medals.*

All theologers, as well Pagan as Christian, give this direction, for the conceiving of God, that it should principally be done, *per viam remotionis*, by way of *remotion* or abstraction. *Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 696.

Dionysius the areopagite, and from him all the schoolmen, assign three ways by which we are to frame our apprehensions of the nature of God, *viz. viam causalitatis, viam eminentiæ et remotionis*; *i. e.* the way of causality, the way of eminency, and the way of *remotion*.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. s. 2.

Upon this supposition, every honest man will find reason enough, both to bear contentedly whatever uneasy circumstances he lies under, and to trust in God's mercy for the *removal* of them.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

We have searched every corner of the human breast, and found that all our motives derive either immediately or *remotely* from our own satisfaction and contentment of mind.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. iii. c. 36.

The term, therefore, allowed for the indemnification of the landlord, ought not to be a great deal longer than what was necessary for that purpose: lest the *remoteness* of the interest should discourage too much this attention.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, vol. iii. b. v. c. 2.

We do not find the conception of a continual perishing and *removal* of time by an uninterrupted succession of moments debases our idea of God.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 13.

RE-MOUNT, *v.* Fr. *Remonter*; It. *Rimontare*; Sp. *Remontar*, to mount again. See MOUNT.
To *mount* or ascend again; to re-ascend; to climb up again; to raise or rise again.

O thou that art soneath comfort of courage angulshous, so thou hast *remounted* and nourisshed me with the weight of thy sentences, an with delite of singyng, so that I trowe not that I be vnpercoill to the strokes of fortune.
Chaucer. Boccius, b. iii.

And when he was *remounted*, he made a countenance to assaile his aduersary.—*Holl. Edw. IV.* an. 6.

He, backe returning by the yourie dore,
Remounted up as light as chearefull farke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

——— That very morn
The Sun was enter'd into Cancleon;
Which, by their bad astronumer's account,
That week the Virgin Balance should *remount*.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The shortest and the surest method of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to *remount* to first principles, and take nobody's word about them.—*Bolingbroke. Idea of a Patriot King.*

Without *remounting* to the remote antiquities of either the French or English monarchies, we may find in much later times many proofs that such effects must always flow from such causes.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iii. c. 4.

RE-MUGIENT. Lowing or bellowing again; rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes, and ghastly murmurs from below.
More. Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

REMU'NERATE, *v.* REMUNERA'TION. REMU'NERATIVE. REMU'NERATORY. REMUNERABI'LITY. } Fr. *Rémunérer*; It. *Rimunerare*; Sp. *Remunerar*; Lat. *Remunerari*, (*re*, and *munus*, see MUNIFICENT,) to return, or repay, an office or service done.

To give or pay in return for, in recompense or requital of; to recompense, to requite, to reward.

He [Edward IV.] promised great rewardes and this addition, that if any souldiour, which voluntarily would abide, and in or before the conflict flye, or turne his backe, that then he that could kil him, should have a great *remuneration* and double wages.—*Holl. Henry VI.* an. 39.

And therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate:
How he employ'd the doers of the fact,
Whom afterwards he did *remunerate*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Such execrable infamous apostates as these can expect no other reall *remuneration* of this their treachery and perfidiousnesse.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv. p. 216.

But liberty of will [is that] whereby men deserve commendation and blame, rewards and punishments, and so become fit objects for *remunerative* justice to display itself upon.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 690.

The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 2.

From the time of his first engagement till about the year 1770, he [Marchi] continued with Reynolds, who had for several years *remunerated* his services.
Reynolds. Memoirs by Malone.

Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather vindicatory than *remuneratory*, or to consist rather in punishments, than in actual particular rewards.—*Blackstone. Com.* vol. i. Introd.

RE-MU'RMUR, *v.* Lat. *Murmurare*; Gr. Μορμυρειν, properly spoken of flowing waters a little roughened.

To *murmur* again; to repeat or re-echo, a *murmur*; (sc.) a sound similar to that of roughly flowing waters.

A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of swans *remurmuring* to the floods,
Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

Where'er he pass'd, a purple stream pursued
His thirsty falchion, fat with hostile blood;
Bath'd at his footsteps, dy'd the fields with gore,
And a low groan *remurmur'd* through the shore.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

RENA'TE. RENASCENCY. RENA'SCENCY. } Lat. *Renascens, renatus*, pres. and past part. of *renasci*, to born again. See NATIVE.
Born again; raised or risen again.

Beyng not onely strange and marueylous, but also prodigious and unnaturall, to fryme a dead man to be *renated* and newely borne agayne.—*Holl. Hen VIII.* an. 7.

And to confirm yourself in me *renate*,
I hope you'll find my wits legitimate.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at Several Weapons, Act i. sc. 1.

Leave the steels as close to the ground as may be, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.
Evelyn, b. iii. c. 3. p. 21.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.
Brown. Christian Morals, vol. iii. p. 23.

RENA'Y, or RENE'Y, *v.* RENA'VINO, *n.* RENE'GE, *v.* RENEGA'TE, *adj.* RENEGA'DE. RENEGA'DO. RE'NIANT. } Fr. *Renier*; It. *Rinnegère*; Sp. *Renegar*; Lat. *Re*, and *negare*, (*ne-go*, quasi *ne-ago*, —Vossius. See NEGATION.) To deny or refuse; to say or affirm that a thing shall not be, is not, or has not been.
Renegate, or *renegade*,—one who denies, renounces, or rejects—his faith, his allegiance. See the quotation from Hackluyt.

Reneyed occurs in Piers Ploughman, which Dr. Whitaker interprets *renegado*.

The lordes steward (God yeve him meschance,)
A theef, that had *reneyed* our creance,
Came into the ship alone, and said, he wolde
Hire lemman be, whether she wolde or n'olde.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5421.

How may this weke woman han the strength
Hire to defend again this *renegate*?—*Id. Ib.* v. 5353.

What bondes and chaines me holden, ladie ye se wel your self: a *reniant* forindged hath not halfe the care.
Id. Testament of Loue, b. i.

——— And he a sweuinde had,
One Theious, whiche all was bad,
A fals knight, and a *renegate*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But also they affirmed themselues rather to dye then to *renye* theyr very God.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 3.

Those that vaunted themselues by the glorious name of Israel, those hath he *renegaded* and put awaye from the inheritaunce of the promises made vnto Israel.
Udal. Luke, c. 1.

In the meane season while Petre *reneagueth*, while he sweareth nai, while he enseeth hymself, while he geueth himself body and soile to the deiuil: the cocke crewe the second tyme, whiche was the token that the Lorde had geuen him.—*Id. Ib.* c. 22.

And it was a plaine *renaying* of Christes faith to doe any obseruance thereto [idolles and mammettes.]
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 179.

Manye other contumelies and disphighies, the Turkes and the false *renegate* Christiens manye tymes done.
Id. Ib. p. 1212.

For he was a *renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becometh a Turke.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 186.

——— His captaines heard,
Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his brest, *reneneger* all temper,
And is become the bellowes and the fan
To coole a gypsies lust.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 1.

Meanwhile, they knock'd against the door,
As fierce as at the gate before;
Which made the *renegado* knight
Relapse again t'his former fright:—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1

For *renegadoes*, who ne'er turn by halves,
Are bound in conscience to be double knaves.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

RENCOU'NTER, *v.* RENCOU'NTER, *n.* } Fr. *Rencontrer*; It. *Rincontrare*: Sp. *Rencontrar*; *re*, and *en-counter*, to go, to run against.
To go or run against; to assault, to attack, to oppose; to engage or fight with; to come against, to meet with, to occur with.

As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and none to *recoutre* them.
Berners. Froissert. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 88.

They innade the vttermost boûdes of the Chivrones, where they *recoutred* many es they fled scattered here and there, and gate a great bootie of cattell.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 169.

I fell in company with Sir Johan Joell and Sir Jaques Planchyn, and, without any busynesse or *rencounter*, we came to the captall.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 29.

For I thinke verely that your aduersarie king Phillip will meete with you to fight, and ye shall find many straight passages and *rencountries*.—*Grafton. Edw. III.* an. 20.

Who, seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,
His warlike armes about him gan embracke,
And in the rest his ready speare did sticke;
Tho', when as still he saw him towards pace
He gan *rencounter* him in equall race.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Which when this palmer saw, he gan to feare
His toward perill, and toward blame,
Which by that new *rencounter* he should reare;
For death sate on the point of that enchaunted speare.
Id. Ib.

Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several justlings and *rencounters*, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things?—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 4.

REND, *v.* RENT, *v.* RENT, *n.* RE'NTING, *n.* } A. S. *Hrend-an*, *rend-an*, to tear. Upon *rent*, the past part. *rended*, *rendd*, *rent*, has been formed the verb to *rent*,—To tear asunder, to tear or pull away.

Awey! lute wel thogte he, tho me ys wombe *rende*.
R. Gloucester, p. 289.

Ten schippes wer dryuen thorgh lile aulsement,
Thorgh a tempest ryuen, the schippen held than schent!
On ther was on deye broken & alle to *rent*.
R. Brunne, p. 148.

Whan Melibeus retorned was into his house, and sey al this meschief, he, like a mad man, *rending* his clothes, gan to wepe and crie.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

By God he smote me ones with his fist,
For that I *rend* out of his book a lefe,
That of the stroke myn ere wex al defe.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6216.

The Troyans on the tother part *rend* down
The turrets hye, and eke the palace rowe.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iii.

For fyrst and formost he *renteth* a new vesture to patche vp an old.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 5.

This both apparalled with the grievous *renting* of their long combination, they took divers ways.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

She at the first encounter on him ran
With furious rage, as if she had intended
Out of his breast the very heart have *rended*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Where sighes, and groanes, and shrieks that *rend* the ayre
Are made, not mark'd.—*Shakes. Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 3.

A fearful vision doth his soul molest;
Seeming to see in rev'rent form appear
A fair and goodly woman all distrest;
Which, with full-weeping eyes and *rented* hair,
Wringing her hands as one that grieu'd and pray'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Oh thou! whose thunder *rends* the clouded air,
Who in the heaven of heavens has fix'd thy throne,
Supreme of Gods! unnumbered and alone!
Hear! and before the burning sun descends,
Before the night her gloomy veil extends,
Low in the dust be laid you hostile spires.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

On Mount Vesuvie next he fixt his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops confus'dly rise;
(A hideous ruin!) that, with earthquakes *rent*,
A second Ætna to the view present.
Addison. Silius Italicus, b. xii.

RE'NDER, *v.*, RE'NDER, *n.*, RE'NDERER, RE'NDERING, *n.*, RE'NDIBLE, REND'ITION. } Fr. *Rendre*; It. *Rèndere*; Sp. *Rendir*; Lat. *Reddere*, (*re*, and *do*, quasi *retro do*,) to give back.

To give back, to restore, to return; to give, yield, or deliver up; to deliver, to place or set before, to present or represent, to return or turn, from one state to another; to transfer, to translate; to give or bestow, to cause to have, or to be.

Til thei couthe speke and spele. and in spm sanctum
Recorden hit and *rendren* hit. wyth remissionem peccatõr.
Piers Ploukman, p. 303.

Mine herte foryeteth thereof right nought,
It is so writen in my thought,
And deepe graven it is so tender
That all by herte I can it *render*.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

Al onely at his owne coste,
She shall be *rendred* forth with hir.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The husbandmen that would not *render* to the lorde of the fruit in due tyme, and therfore [the vineyard] was takē from them, and hyred out to other.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 35.

And yet (O Goddesse) wouldst thou please to sweare
The God's great oath to me, before thou heare
Thy blessed sonne here; that thou wilt erect
A phane to him, to *render* the effect
Of men's demands to them, before they fall;
Then will thy sonnes renowne be general.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Apollo.

——— Newnesse
Of Cloten's death (we being not knowne, not muster'd
Among the hands) may driue vs to a *render*
Where we haue liu'd.—*Shakes. Cymbeline*, Activ. sc. 4

It wou'd be pretty now, if I shou'd insist upon the *rendering* up of Tournay by Woolsey's treason.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 21.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us;" so we read the words of the apostle: but St. Chrysostom's *rendition* of them is better.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

For these two lords being pupils, and under the king's tuition, were carried with him to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place.
Hutchinson. Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 133.

Encourag'd hence, maintain the glorious strife,
Till every soldier grasp a Phrygian wife,
Till Helen's woes at full reveng'd appear,
And Troy's proud matrons *render* tear for tear.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 679.

St. John himself follows that *rendering*, as you may observe by comparing John vi. 45, with Is. liv. 13.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 48.

The Jews, who at all hands lie upon the catch, charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false *rendition* of the sense of the place.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 2.

The true *rendering* of the original I take to be, "So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that he is near at the doors."—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. I.

RENDEZVOU'S, *n.*, RENDEZVOU'S, *v.* } Fr. *Rendez-vous*. The noun is common in our old writers; the verb formed upon it is not so.

Assembly or meeting, or place of assembling or meeting: of resort.

The generall agreement was to meete at Zante, an island neere to the maine continent of the west part of Morea, well known of all the pilots, and thought to be the fittest place of their *rendezvous*.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 285.

If we shall not happen to meet at Cape Rase, then the place of *rendezvous* to be at Cape Briton, or the neerest harbour vato the westward of Cape Briton.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 148.

The captaines call'd forthwith from every tent,
Vato the *rende-vous* he them inuites,
Letter on letter, post on post he sent,
Entreatance faire with counsell he vnites.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. i. v. 19.

The vest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath.
Sir T. Herbert. Memoirs of King Charles I.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly.
Philips. Conf. of the Danish Mission, 1719. p. 310.

The day was nam'd, the next that should be fair:
All to the general *rendezvous* repair,
They try their fluttering wings, and trust themselves in air.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

There is the general *rendezvous* of all angels and all good souls: there they live in one family, and converse in the most familiar manner, and embrace one another with the most tender love.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 15.

RE-NERVE, *v.* *Re*, and *nerve*, (qv.) To *nerve*, string, or strengthen again.

The sight *re-nerved* my courser's feet.—*Byron. Mazeppa.*

RE-NEW, *v.*, RENE'WABLE, RENE'WAL, RENE'WER, RENE'WEDNESS, RENE'WING, *n.* } Fr. *Renouer*. See RENOVATE.

To make or cause to be *new* again; to begin or commence again; to restore, to repair, to revive, to refresh; to keep or preserve *new* or fresh; to renovate.

Though oure uttir man be coruptid, netheles the ynnere man is *renewid* fro dal to dal.—*Wiclif.* 2 Cor. c. 4.

To wring and waile, to turne, and sigh and grone,
Whan that thy lady absent is from thee,
And eke *renew* the wonde all that she
Between you twain hath said.—*Chaucer. Court of Lone.*

He made solempne processe agaynst all prestres, deacons, and subdeacons that had marryed wyues, *renuinge* all his former statutes and actes made against them.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

The restfull place, *renuer* of my smart.
Wyatt. Complaint vpon Loue.

Then gan he all this storie to *renew*,
And tell the course of his captivitie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

Mirth-marring monster, [jealousy] born a subtile liar
Hateful auto thyself, flying thine own desire;
Feeding upon suspect, that doth *renew* thee;
Happy were lovers if they never knew thee.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

The Apostle here [Gal. vi.] shewethe unprofitableness of all these [ceremonies], and sets up an inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 663.

But well I wote that to an heavy hart
Thou art the roote and nourse of bitter cares,
Breeder of new, *renewer* of old smarts;
Instead of rest thou lendest rayling teares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

The words of the original may be rendered, "by the laver of regeneration, and by the *renewing*," and so some have translated or interpreted them.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 342.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure.—*Swift. Miscellanies.*

The revolution was, in many instances, and it ought to have been so in all, one of those *renewals* of our Constitution that we have often mentioned.
Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 18.

He is not his own regenerator, or parent, at all in his new birth: for that would be a solecism in speech, and a contradiction in notion: he is, however, his own *renewer*, though in part only, and in subordination to the principal agent.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 352.

When it was first intimated to Abraham that the Messiah was to arise among his descendants, it was at the same time declared that the blessing was to reach to all the families of the earth: and this declaration was constantly repeated upon every *renewal* of the glorious promise to Isaac and to Jacob.—*Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

RENITENT, RENI'TENCE, RENI'TENCY. } Fr. *Renitent*, *renitence*; It. *Renitente*; Lat. *Renitens*, pres. part. of *reniti*, (*re*, and *niti*,) to strive against.

Striving against; resisting, repressing; reluctant.

To me it seems most probable that it is done by an inflation of the muscles, whereby they become both soft and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows, distending the force of the pressure, and so preventing or taking away the sense of pain.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

The learned chancellor of Paris determines, that however those meetings which have no other intuition but meer pleasure, cannot be free from some veniall offence: yet that he who comes to the marriage-bed, not without a certain *renitency* and regret of minde that he cannot live without the use of matrimony, offends not.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. i. s. 8.

It may have been sometimes invidiously suggested that the insisting so strongly upon the necessity of believing, or, however, of not opposing this doctrine, is carrying matters to an immoderate height, and tends to provoke others to run into a contrary extreme out of a kind of indignation and excessive *renitence*.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. c. 5. p. 97.

RE'NNET, RE'NNETING, } Some derive from *reine*, the queen of apples; others from *rana*, because it is spotted like a *frog*. Skinner suggests the city *Rennes*. And see the quotations, which point to another source.

The pear-main, which to France long ere to us was known
Which careful fruit'rers now have denizen'd our own.
The *rennet*, which though first it from the pippin came,
Grown through his pareness nice, assumes that curious name.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

And I am informed that pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *rennates*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.—*Fuller. Worthies. Lincolnshire.*

RE'NNET. Holland so renders the Lat. *Coagulum*, and also by the word *rendle*, (the *rendle* of the male hare, b. xxviii. c. 19.) Perhaps so called from *co-ennum*, *rinnum*, concretus, coagulatus, *run* together; Ger. *Rennen*, in se fluere, h. e. coagulari. See *Skinner* and *Wachter*.

Let a nource annoint her breast with the *rennet* of an hare.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxviii. c. 19.

As for the mischeevous mouse called the hardishrew, the *rennet* found in a lambes maw taken in wine healeth the hurt that commeth by her biting.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxix. c. 4.

RE'NOVATE, *v.*, RENOVA'TION, RENO'VEL, RENO'VELANCE. } Fr. *Renouer*, *renouveler*; It. *Rinnovàre*; Sp. *Renovar*; Lat. *Renovare*. (See Novel.) Chaucer uses *renovel* and *renovelance*.

To renew, (qv.) Chaucer uses *renovel* and *renovelance*.

And yet shal he not only besie him in keping his good name, but he shal also enforme him alway to do som thing, by which he may *renovelle* his good name.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.

And certes ones a yere, at the lest way it is lawful to be houseled, for sothely ones a yere all thinges in the erthe *renovelen*.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

And also mo *renovelances*
Of old forleten aqueintances.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. ii.

For whosoever hath done wickedly an act against God, and afterward is sorry for it, cryeth God merey, and so commeth to forgiveness of the same sinne, but by and by willingly and wittingly doth the selfe same sin again; he *renovateth* by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him.—*Latimer*, Ser. 7. *On the Lord's Prayer.*

This ambassade was sent for three causes, one to visite and comfort the king, beyng sorowfull and sadde for the death of so good a queene and spouse. The second for the *renovation* of the old league and amitie.
Grafton. Hen. VII. an. 19.

O man! tyrannic lord! how long, how long,
Shall prostrate nature groan beneath your rage,
Awaiting *renovation*?
Thomson. Winter.

Whereas *renovation*, the other article in the text, seems to mean a more particular kind of *renovat*, namely, of the inward frame or disposition of the man.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 349.

Secondary qualities, resulting from the order wherein the substances forming a compound lie, intitage, are continually destroyed and *renovated* according to the changes made in that order by motions of the component parts.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 7.

RENOU'NCE, *v.*, RENOU'NCE, *n.*, RENOU'NCEMENT, RENOU'NCER, RENOU'NCING, *n.*, RENUNCIA'TION. } Fr. *Renoncer*; It. *Rinunziàre*; Sp. *Renunciar*; Lat. *Renuncuare*; to bring or carry back; to report, to relate, what is said or told; also, to speak against.

To reject, to disclaim, to abjure, to disown, to deny.

This innocent, whiche was deceiued,
His papacie anone hath weiued,
Renounced and reigned eke.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

The archebysshop of Yorke, accordynge vnto the kynges desyre, shewed vnto them seryously the voluntary *renuncynge* of the kyng, with also the honoure the whiche he ought vnto his cosyn the duke of Lancaster for to haue hym his successour, and ouer ye shewyd vnto theym the reduke or byll of *renouncement* sygnyd with kynge Rychardis hand.
Fabyan. Rich. II. an. 1399.

Conditionaly that our subiects may euen so in all respects be permitted to depart with the safety of their goods and liues out of your dominions; their present *renunciation*, reuocation, and retractation of the order and composition aforesayd notwithstanding.—*Hacklnyt. Voy.* vol. i. p. 153.

And sayd, Paynim, this is thy dismall day;
Yet if thou wilt *renounce* thy miscreance,
And my trew liegeman yeld thyselfe for aye,
Life will I graunt thee for thy valiance.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted,
By your *renouncement*, an immortall spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity,
As with a saint.—*Shakes. Measure for Measure*, Act i. sc. 5.

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Such a kind of affection, though it were sufficient to make the other a martyr, yet could not preserve him from being an apostate, and *renouncer* of hisspherner of religion.
Wilkins. Natural Religion, b. i. c. 14.

But since they're at *renouncing*, 'tis our parts
To trump their diamonds, as they trump our hearts.
Dryden. Prologue to the Princess of Cleves.

The first may be taken from the known custom of the primitive church, in requiring the *competentes*, or candidates for baptism, first to make a solemn *renunciation* of idolatry and false worship, under the general title of the devil and all his pomps, &c.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 190.

All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even,
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven,
O how canst thou *renounce*, and hope to be forgiven?
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

Now, in the case of the Jews under Samuel, there was a *renunciation*, it is true, on the part of the people, or, in plainer English, a rebellion.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 2.

RENO'WN, *v.* } Fr. *Renommer*; It. *Rinomare*; Sp. *Renombre*. *Re*, and Lat. *Nomen*, a *name*; in Eng. also anciently written *Renomme*; having a *name*, a great *name*.
RENO'WN, *n.*
RENO'WNER.

To name or give, repeat, resound, a name, great or famous *name*; to celebrate or make known; to proclaim the fame or reputation.

He said hot tille a knyght, that Thomas him misbede;
& if he had hal men, as he wend, of *renown*,
Thel suld baf venged him of sullk a clergioun.
R. Brunne, p. 131.

This wide worlde, as in conclusion,
He was by strength, or for his high *renown*
They weren glad for pees unto him sende.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,553.

——— And he a lustie mayde
To doughter had, and as mon salde,
Hir name was Rosiphele,
Whiche tho' was of great *renome*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

If ye may haue by prayer your cosyn therle of Derby in your company, your voyage shall be moche the fayrer, and your enterprise the more *renomed*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 207.

And it was a cõmon *renome* through Englãde that her shulde be a newe taxe rayseed through the reaime, that euery fyre shulde paye a noble, and the riche to beare out the poore.—*Id. Ib.* c. 92.

Goe to then, O thou far *renowmed* sonne
Of great Apollo, show thy famous might
In medicine, that ele hath to thee wonne
Great paiõs, and greater praise, both never to be donne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

So wrought divine Vlysses through his woes:
So crown'd the light with him, his mother's throes;
As through his great *renowmer* I have wrought,
And my safe saile, to sacred anchor brought.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

A foreign son-in-law shall come from far,
(Such is our doom,) a Chief *renown'd* in war;
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name,
And thro' the conquer'd world diffuse our fame.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

For while, expecting there the queen, he rais'd
His wandering eyes, and round the temple gaz'd;
Admir'd the fortune of the rising town,
The striving artists, and their arts *renown*.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

RENT. See REND.

RENT, *n.* } Fr. *Rente*; It. *Rendita*; Sp. *Renta*; Lat. *Reditus*, a return. See the quotation from Blackstone.
RENT, *v.*
RE'NTAGE.
RE'NTER.

A something paid in *return*.

Hengist, that here maistre was, he gaf in Lydeseye
Londes faire, and *rentes* and townes grete and heye.
R. Gloucester, p. 114.

The king, thorgh treson, Rauf ther be nam,
& held him tille he gald of Lyncolne the castelle
& plenerly baf he wald the *rentis* that therto felle.
R. Brunne, p. 125.

Releve religion, and *renten* hem bettere
And ich shal seede gow myselve seynt Michel myn aunqel.
Piers Ploughman, p. 149.

But they can doubliin ther *rentall*.
Chaucer. The Plowmannes Tale, pt. ii.

Yet pardie, some of hem tooken money for thy chamber,
and putte tho pens in his pourse, vnwetyng of the *renter*.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

And he by name Bacchus hight,
Whiche afterwarde, whan that he might,
A wastor was, and all his *rent*
In wyne and bordell he dispeut.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And Resolutes shall make a true *rentall* or book thereof, and shall certify the same particularly.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. No. 27.

By the gouernor's order and *renters* of Castel de Mina and other places, where golde is, upon the coast of Guinea, they have a place limited how farre they must go to trade within the riuer of Gambia.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 192.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.
Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 7.

Whether he [Thomas Tasser] bought or sold, he lost; and when a *renter* impoverisied himself; and never inriched his landlord.—*Fuller. Worthies. Essex.*

Of all mankind beside, Fate had some care,
But for poor Wit no portion did prepare,
'Tis left a *rent-charge* to the brave and fair.
Dryden. Prol. After the Fire.

Our kings, since the establishment of the Civil list, have not only a private and separate estate, but receive a kind of *rent-charge* out of the publick estate, to maintain their honour and dignity, nothing else.
Bolingbroke. A Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 17.

His lordship's *rent-roll* is exceeding great.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 6.

The word *rent* or *render*, *reditus*, signifies a compensation or return, it being in the nature of an acknowledgment given for the possession of some corporeal inheritance. It is defined to be a certain profit issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

RENVE'RSE, *v.* } Fr. *Renverser*, to overturn, evert, overthrow, turn upside down, (Cotgrave.)
RENVE'RSEMENT.
To reverse, (qv.)

Whose shield he beares *renversé*, the more to heap disdayn.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent;
Then from him reft his shield, and it *renversé*,
And blotted out his armes with falschood blent;
And himselfe buffold, and his armes vnherst;
And broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour sperst.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 4.

What fortune strange, what strange misfortune erst
Did tosse me with a thousand things in vaine,
Whiles sad despaires confounded did remaine?
Whiles all my hopes were to the winds disperst?
Erected whiles, and whiles againe *renuersé?*
Stirling. Aurora, s. 77.

'Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature before 'tis begun, and every consideration opposes it.
Shakely. Palæologia Sacra, p. 60.

RE-OBTAIN, *v.* To get or gain the hold or possession again.

I came to *re-obtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seate my sire againe.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 752.

RE-OPPO'SE, *v.* To *oppose* again, or in return; to put, place, or set against, or in resistance to—again.

And we shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or *re-oppose* any pen that shall fallaciously or captiously refute us; that shall only lay hold of our lapses, single out digressions, corollaries, or ornamental conceptions, to evidence his own in as indifferent truths.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, Pref. p. 6.

RE-ORDAIN, *v.* } To *ordain* again or anew.
REORDAI'NING, *n.*
REORDINA'TION.

The *re-ordaining* of priests is a matter already resolutely maintained.—*Bacon. Of Church Controversies.*

In this point of *reordaining* such as were *ordained* in heresy or schism, the Church of Rome has not gone by any steady rule.—*Burnet. History of the Reformation*, an. 1554.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination*.—*Atterbury.*

RE-O'RDERING, *n.* *Ordering* or arranging again; restoration to *order* or arrangement.

Yet thinking they would never be so bold,
To lend their lord in any shameful wise;
But rather would conduct him as their king,
As seeking but the state's *re-ordering*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

For the *re-ordering* of my exchanges, which have been much incommoded by the falling of Seignor Burlamachie's credit here.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 485.

RE-O'RGANIZE, *v.* To *organize* again; to compose or arrange again.

Allowing our resurrection to be but possible, it must be every whit as easy to that infinite power by which Christ was raised, to reduce all our scattered atoms into one mass again, and to *re-organize* them into a humane body, and reunite it to its ancient soul, as it was to quicken the yet uncorrupted body of our Saviour.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7. s. 11.

By whose omnipotent agency all those holy relicks of the bodies of his saints, which are now scattered about the world, shall be gathered up, reunited, and *re-organized* into glorious bodies.—*Id. Ib.*

RE-PA'CIFY, *v.* To *pacify* or restore to *peace* again.

Which on th' intelligence was notify'd
Of Richard's death, were wrought to mutiny;
And hardly came to be *repacify'd*,
And kept to hold in their fidelity.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

RE-PACK, *v.* To *pack* again.

In order to render them what are called merchantable herrings, it is necessary to *repack* them with an additional quantity of salt; and in this case, it is reckoned that three barrels of sea sticks (*i. e.* herrings caught and cured at sea) are usually *repacked* into two barrels of merchantable herrings.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 5.

RE-PAINT, *v.* To *paint* again.

The sky has been ill *repainted*, and does not harmonize with the rest of the work.—*Reynolds. Journey to Flanders*

The ground of this picture has been *repainted*, or the white horse, which was certainly intended to make the mass of light broader, has lost its brightness.—*Id. Ib.*

REPAIR, *v.* } Fr. *Réparer*; It. *Riparare*; Sp. *Reparar*; Lat. *Reparare*, (*re*, and *parare*,) to get again, restore, or recover. See PREPARE.
REPA'RE, *v.*
REPA'RATION.
REPA'RATIVE, *adj.*
REPA'RATIVE, *n.*
REPAI'RER.
To restore, to recover, to amend; to make amends or restitution.

Mo discords, and mo iealousies,
Mo mutinyes, and mo nouelties,
And also mo dissimulations,
And eke fained *reparations*.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. ii.

The buck in brake his winter coate he flings:
The fishes flete with new *repaired* scale:
The adder all her slough away she flings;
The swift swalow pursueth the flies smale;
The busy bee her hony now she mings.
Surrey. Description of Spring.

When the Lordes of Brytayne sawe and consyderyd the great multytude of Saxons, and theyr dayly *repayre* into this lande, they assbbled them together, and shewed to the kynge the inconuenyence and leopardy that myght ensue.
Fabyan, c. 84.

Thane firste, quod he, I wyll and gyue to the chapell of Saynt George here in this castell, for the *reparacions* therof, a thousande and fyue hundred frankes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 52.

Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire
To cell backe life to her forsaken shop:
So well he did her deadly wounds *repaire*,
That at the last she gan to breath out living aire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Pand. Before the curiog of a strong disease,
Even in the instant of *repaire* and health,
The fit is strongest.
Shakespeare. King John, Act iii. sc. 4.

For the parts in man's body easily *reparable* (as spirits, blood, and flesh) die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, (as bones, nerves, and membranes.)
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 38.

Reparative inventions, by which art and ingenuity study to help and repair defects or deformities.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 60.

He [Buckingham] saw plainly that he must abroad again to rectifie, by his best endeavour under the publiek service, his own reputation. Whereupon new preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at sea.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 230.

And lastly all that castle quite he raced,
Even from the sole of his foundation,
And all the hewen stones thereof defaced,
That there mote be no hope of *reparation*,
Nor memory thereof to any nation.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

These roads, that yet the Roman hand assert,
Beyond the weak *repaire* of modern toil.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. ii.

So may he add that other title as the rest of those you have deserved for your countrey good, to make you *repairers* of the breaches of the city as well as of the nation, and restorers of paths to dwell in.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

The expense of maintaining the fixed capital in a great country may very properly be compared to that of *repairs* in a private estate.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iii. c. 2.

REPAIR, *v.* } Fr. *Repairer*, to go to, to frequent, to haunt. The Lat. *Reparare* was used in the Lower Ages as equivalent to *redire*, to return. The Fr. *Repair*, the haunt of a wild beast; the den to which it *returns*; to which it goes. And, hence, to *repair*,—
REPA'IR, *n.*

To go to again, to go to; to make way to, to take or betake the way to; to have recourse, to resort.

This senatour *repaireth* with victorie
To Rome ward.—*Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 5387.

Thus every thing by his reason
Hath his own proper mansion,
To which he seeketh to *repaire*,
There as it should nat appaire.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. ii.

And Mars vnto his hous *repaireth*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Assuryng hym on his honour that yf he would abyde and tary his comyng and *repaire*, whiche should be within sixe daies at the most, he would geue hym battayll.
Hall. Hen. IV. an. 1.

And in that case I am a suitor that my writ of Parliament as a peer of this realm may be sent unto me, and that my present *repair* to London may not displease his majestie.
Cobham. The Earl of Bristol to the Lord Conway, p. 19.

She hath ordained this law, which we approve,
That every knight which doth this way *repayre*,
In case he have no lady nor no love,
Shall doe unto her service, never to remove.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

And thou, the shepherd's tutelary God,
Leave for a while, O Pan! thy lov'd abode:
And, if Arcadian fleeces be thy care,
From fields and mountains to my song *repair*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

A vacant throne high plac'd in Smithfield view,
To sacred Dullness and her first-born due
Thither with haste in happy hour *repair*,
Thy birthright claim, nor fear a rival there.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

REPA'NDOUS. Lat. *Repandus*, (*re*, and *pandere*, to open. See EXPAND.)
Opening, stretching backwards; bent or curved back.

And as indeed is deducible from pictures themselves; for though they be drawn *repandous*, or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the Dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 2.

REPA'RREL. See RE-APPAREL.

Let them but lend him a suit of *reparrel* and necessaries,
And by god,
If any of them all blow wind in the tail on him,
I'll be hang'd.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Prol.

REPARTEE', *n.* } Fr. "*Repartir*, to re-
REPARTI', *v.*

divide; also, quickly to return a thrust or blow; to answer a thrust with a thrust, a blow with a blow, in fencing, &c.; and, hence, to reply in speech," (Cotgrave.)

To return a quick answer or reply; to answer or reply quickly, smartly, wittily.

He [Henry the Great] would be never transported beyond himself with choler, but he would pass by any thing with some *repartee*, some witty strain, wherein he was excellent.
Howell, b. i. Let. 18. c. 1.

If wise thou wilt appear and knowing,
Repartie, repartie,
To what I'm doing.
Denham. Martial. Epigram.

As for *reparty* in particular, as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy, where it is proper to the characters.
Dryden. Preface to the Mock Astrologer.

They fancy that a *reparlee* is not sobriek, or a story not so well told, or a man's sense absent any thing so eclemely delivered, unless he be larded, at every turn, with the name of God, or a curse upon themselves.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 18.

A man renown'd for *repartee*
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's nicest feeling.—*Cowper. Friendship.*

RE-PASS, *v.* } Fr. *Repasser*. To pass or
REPA'SSAGE.

go, lead or bring—back again; to go over, to travel over—again.

When he had *repassed* his army, he cut off the bridge the length of ce. foote toward that side of the riuer that was next the Ubians.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 146.

Twentie vnder the conduct of Cæsenone, getting betweene the foes and them which now were issued fourth, cut off their *repassage*.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 359.

On the barons of England's side a very great number of choice elected lords; who the same year *repassed* back into England after the parliament.
Bryan. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iv. p. 48.

That 'twas not giv'n our armies to destroy
The Phrygian empire, and the town's of Troy,
Till they should bring from Greece those favouring Gods,
Who smil'd indulgent when they plough'd the floods:
With more auspicious signs *repass* the main,
And with new omens take the field again.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. ii.

REPA'ST, *n.* } Fr. *Repas*, *repaistre*; Lat.
REPA'ST, *v.*
REPA'STURE.

Repascere, (*re*, and *pascere*, to feed,) to feed again.

Food or victuals, or the taking of food or victuals.

When he rysen rometh out, and ryght wel aspieth
War he may rathest have a *repast*, oth'r a rounde of bacon.
Piers Ploughman, p. 154.

And if I did, it were a waste,
But all without suche *repaste*
Of lust, as ye me tolde aboue,
Of wife, or yet of other loue,
I faste, and maie no fode geste.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

When they at meate were set
Their dainte foode to taste,
In stead of viands, heartie sighes
I had for my *repaste*.
Tarberville. To his Loue long absent.

La. To his good friends thus wide lie ope my armes:
And, like the kinde life-rend'ring politician,
Repast them with my blood.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 5.

Ne man nor beast may rest or take *repast*
For their sharpe wounds and noyous iniuries.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

But if thou striue (poore soule) what art thou then?
Foode for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 1.

And now they reach'd the naval walls, and found
The guards *repeating*, while the bowls go round.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

'Tis true-coarse diet, and a short *repast*,
She said, were weak inducements to the taste
Of one so nicely bred, and so unus'd to fast.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

REPATRIA'TION. Low Lat. *Repatriare*; Fr. *Repatrier*, to *repatriate*, or to restore to his own home, (Cotgrave.) See EXPATRIATE.
Return to our own country.

And so with humble recommendation of my self unto your favour, I wish your honour (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy *repatriation*.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 670.

RE-PAY, *v.* } Fr. *Payer*. To *pay* back or
REPA'YMENT.

return *payment*; to requite, to recompense.

I was content thy servant to remaine;
And not to be *repayed* on this fashion.
Wyatt. The Lover forsaketh his unkinde Loue.

Item he borowed great somes of money, and bound him vnder his letters pattentes for the *repayment* of the same, and yet not one peny paid.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 1.

Faire sir, of friendship let me now you pray,
That as I late adventured for your sake,
The hurts whereof me now from battell stay,
Ye will me now with like good turne *repay*,
And justifie my cause on yonder knight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

If any of the parliament's forces have misbehaved themselves in plundering any malignants or disaffected persons, more them by seising of their arms, distraining their goods for imposed assessments, or requesting their plate, moneyes, estates, for the publike service upon promise of *repayment* and restitution, &c.
Prynne. Power of Soveraigne, pt. iv. p. 29.

He threatened to *repay* Diotrephes in his kind, to excommunicate or depose him, for his so rashly censuring other persons.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. c. 5. p. 145.

Preserve this man; and in some coming day
The Cimbrian slaughter well he shall *repay*.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. i.

Where a person has laid out and expended his own money for the use of another, at his request, the law implies a promise of *repayment*, and an action will lie on this assumpsit.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 9.

REPE'AK, *v.* Skinner coins the Fr. *Repiequer*, from *re*, and *piequer*, to prick or pierce. In Sp. *Repiequa*.

If I go to *piequet*, though it be but with a novice in't, he will *repiequa*, and capot me twenty times together.
Dryden. Feigned Innocence, Act i. sc. 1.

"Your game has been short," said Harley, "I *repiqued* him," said the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance.—*Mackenzie. Man of Feeling*, c. 25.

REPEAL', *v.* } Also written *repel*. Fr. *Rappeler*, to recall.
REPEA'L, *n.*
REPEA'LER.

See APPEAL.

To recall, to revoke; to recall, (sc. a judgment, a sentence, a law,) to abrogate, to annul.

This was concluded, written and sealed,
That it might not be *repealed*
In no wise, but aie be firme.
Chaucer. Dreame.

That Henry duke of Herford for diuerse consideracions and because he hath displeased the kyng, shal within xv. daies departe out of the realme for terme of ten yeres, without returnyng, excepte by the kyng he be *repealed* ayled, and that vpon pain of death.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* Introd.

But where as ye nowe wolde *repell* agayne that ye enes wyllyngly agreed vnto and graunted, therfore here openly he *repelyth* agayne all suche graces and grauntes as he hath made to you before this tyme.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 222.

The kynge [Rich. II.] rested and sayde, bowe he wolde go no farther, tyll he knewe what these people ayled, sayenge, if they were in any trouble, howe he wold *repeale* them agayne.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 384.

Though the hardenes of the law that by parliamẽt was established, of that and other articles hath been *repelled*, yet that doctrine was neuer hitherto by any publique consaile or any thynge set forth by auctorite empayred.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. of the true Catholique Fayth, fol. 83.

Which my liege lady seeing, thought it best
With that his wife in friendly wise to deale,
For stint of strife and stablishment of rest
Both to herselfe and to her common-weale,
And all forepast displeasures to *repeale*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

That she *repeales* him, for her bodies lust.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 3.

Your last letters were acceptable; and our son before had intention to finish the marriage in his person; but lately receiving intelligence that one Philenzo, of noble birth, now in exile, though without your consent, had long since interest in your daughter's affection, we thought meet rather to advise for his *repeal*, than proceed to our dishonour.
Shirley. The Bird in a Cage, Act v. sc. 1.

I leave him, and the noble lord who sits by him, to settle the matter, as well as they can, together; for if the *repeal* of American taxes destroys all our government in America—he is the man!—and he is the worst of all the *repenlers*, because he is the last.—*Burke. On American Taxation.*

REPEAT, *v.* } Fr. *Répéter*; It. *Repetere*;
REPEA'TER.
REPEA'TING, *n.*
REPEA'TEDLY.
REPETI'TION.
REPETITIONAL.
REPETITIONARY.
REPETI'TIONER.

Sp. *Repetir*, Lat. *Re-petere*, (*re*, and *petere*,) to ask, to seek for, again. See PETITION.

To ask again, to say or speak again; to rehearse, to relate; to do the same thing again, frequently; to reiterate.

I may not forget here my *Scala Cœli*, that I spake of in my last sermon. I will *repeate* it now again, desiring your grace in God's behalfe, that ye will remeymber it.
Latimer. The second Sermon before King Edward.

Herein also thou mayest learne right meditation or contemplation, which is nothyng els saue ye calling to minde, and a *repeatyng* in the harte of the glorious and wonderfull deedes of God.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 21.

The often *repetition* of any thyng of graue or sadde importaunce, wyll be tedyous to the readers of this warke.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 1.

But Guyon all this while his booke did read,
Nor yet has ended: for it was a great
And ample volume, that doth far exceed
My leasure so long leaves here to *repeat*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Yet I can *repeat* whole books that I have read, and poems of some selected friends, which I have liked to charge my memory with.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

For let a man be a diligent hearer and *repeater* of sermons and lectures; a constant reader and discourser of God's word; a strict observer of the Lord's day, &c.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, Act viii. sc. 7.

And now she beats her heart, whereat it groans,
That all the neighbour-caves, as seeming troubled,
Make verbal *repetition* of her moans;
Passion on passion deeply is redoubled.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a recapitulation and compendium of the first.—*Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 15.

Where Moses delivered the second or *repetitionary* law.
Id. Ib. i. 27.

What feels the body when the soul expires,
By time corrupted, or consum'd by fires?
Nor dies the spirit, but new life *repeats*
In other forms, and only changes seats.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

In 1665 he [Jemmat] was the *repeater* or *repetitioner* in St. Mary's church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter sermons, which being admirably well performed, all to a word memoriter, without any hesitation, he obtained a great esteem among the academians.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* pt. ii.

Your lordship will pardon me for the frequent *repetition* of these cant words, which I could not avoid in this abhroviation.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

And still, as each *repeated* pleasure tir'd,
Succeeding sports the mirthful band inspir'd.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

Whatever action, either good or bad, hath been done once, is done a second time with more ease and with a better grace; and by frequent *repetition* heightens the ease and pleasure of the performance without limit.
Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 28.

RE-PEDA'TION. Lat. *Re-pedare*, (re, and *pes*, foot,) to set the foot, to step—back.
A stepping back, a return.

To take notice of the directions, stations, and *repedations* of those erratick lights, and thereby thence most convincingly to inform himself of that pleasant and true paradox of the annual motion of the earth, &c.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 12.

REPE'L, *v.* Lat. *Repellere*, (re, and
REPE'LLENT, *adj.* *pellere*, Gr. Πελ-ειν, to drive,)
REPE'LLENT, *n.* to drive or beat back. Fr.
REPU'LSE, *n.* *Repousser*; It. *Repulsáre*,
REPU'LSE, *v.* from Lat. *Repulsum*, past
REPU'LSION. part. of *repellere*. See
REPU'LSIVE. COMPEL, PULSE.

To beat or drive back; to force to return;—to push or thrust back; to reject, to refuse.

And yet S. Paule doth exclude them, and *repelleth* them dearely from justification, with all their good zeale, and with all their good workes.—*Barnes. Works*, p. 230.

But hesre will subtyll blyndnes say, that God sawe before, that Jacob should doe good, and therefore dyd hee chuse hym. Hee sawe also, that Esau should doe no good, and therefore hee *repelled* hym.—*Id. Ib.* p. 275.

The Greeke chieftains all inked with the war,
Wherin they wasted had so many yeres,
And oft *repulst* by fatal destinie,
A huge heroic made, hye raised like a hill,
By the diuine science of Minerua.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

He *repulsed* the Polonian king Stepan Batore, with his whole armie of 100,000 men.—*Hacklugt. Voy.* vol. i. p. 485.

If we trusie upon commendation or vaine glorye at mes handes, we lose our reworde, and shal appeare one daye before the presence of the almighti most hie God, with emptie vessels lyke the foliah virgins, and shal suffer a most grievous *repulse* of the absolute at his comminge.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 12.

Whereas they readie found them to *repell*,
Great hostes of men in order martiall,
Which them forfaid to land, and footinge did forstall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

Yet twice they were *repulsed* backe againe,
And twice renforst backe to their ships to fly:
The whites with blood they all the shore did staine,
And the gray ocean into purple dy.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 10.

Then, taught both impudence and wit,
I singled out my foe, ns'd all the arts
That love could think upon, and in the end
Found a most absolute *repulse*.
Shirley. The Merchant's Wife, Act i. sc. 5.

Then there is a *repulsion* of the fume, by some higher hill or fabrick that shall overtop the chimney.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 38.

For the *repulsive* hand of Diomed doth not spend
His raging darts there.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvi.

The winds, like crafty courtezans, withheld
His flames from burning, but to blow them more:
And every fresh attempt he is *repell'd*
With faint deuials weaker than before.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Why should the particles of common salt *repel* each other, so as not to subside in water? Why should the most *repellent* particles be the most attractive upon contact? Or why should the *repellent* begin where the attractive faculty leaves off.—*Berkeley. Siris*, c. 237.

First that you do not use *repellents*; for cold and tough humours, of which these swellings are created, are not capable of returning back as hot tumours, but do encrease the more thereby.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 19.

'Tis true, the fervour of his generous heart
Brooks no *repulse*, nor could'st thou soon depart.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

The foe thrice tuge'd, and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.
Id. Ib. Iliad, b. xxi.

Evil which proceeds not from the will is called a mischief, and may be simply *repelled*: and this *repulsion* is called restraint.—*Warburton. Ali. between Ch. & State*, b. iii. c. 3.

Sir Isaac Newton, who best understood them, declares that they [gravitation and cohesion] are not inherent properties of matter but effects of some external force, which he supposes to be the *repulsion* of either, acting by different rules in the production of either.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 22.

REPE'NT, *adj.* See REPTILE.

REPE'NT, *v.* Fr. *Repentir*; Sp. *Repentar*. See PENITENT, and the quotation from Locke.
REPE'NTANCE. To have or feel *pain*,
REPE'NTER. grief, or sorrow, for any
REPE'NTING, *n.* act, for a fault, for sin or the consequences of sin; to feel remorse or contrition.

Of yr trepas bynore yre doth *repentant* was ynou,
And rerde tho nonneryes. *R. Gloucester*, p. 291.

The kyng bileid him a stound, & sauh no *repentance*,
He bad drawe away that hound, God has taken vengeance.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

Repent the quath *repentance*, as reson the taulte
And shryf the sharpliche, and sbak of alle pruyde.
Piers Plowhman, p. 87.

Thanne Judas that bitrieie him sayd that he was dampned be *repentide* and brought agen the thritty pens to the princes of prestis and to the eldre men of the puple, and seide, I haue synned bitrayinge rightful blood.
Wielif. Mailhew, c. 27.

And to him yave I all the lond and foe,
That ever was me yeven therbefore;
But afterward *repented* me full sore.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6212.

But be a leon both in word and dede,
To hem that ben in *repentance* and drede,
As wel as to a proud dispitous man.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1707.

For if he gave, he dorste make avant,
He wiste that a man was *repentant*.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 127.

It hath and shall be enermo,
To murther who that well assente,
He maie not faile to *repent*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

This God, whiche herde of this greuance,
Toke routhe vpon his *repentance*,
And had hym go forth redily
Unto a flood was fast by,
Whiche Paceole than hight. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

And thus whan loue is euill wonne,
Full offe it rometh to *repentaile*. *Id. Ib.*

Thē they were appaiiyd in theyr myndis, & were very *repentant* of ys dede yt they had done.—*Fabyan*, an. 1377.

They couldie neither agree nor disagree to any thing lōg time together. One whyle *repentyng* them of that they had determined, and streyghtwaies forthought them of that *repentance*.—*Ercade. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 307.

The worde gone out she backe againe would call,
As her *repenting* so to have missayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Thus the hard laws of death were satisfi'd,
And he left us like orphan friends and dy'd.
Now from the pulpit to the people's ears
Whose speech shall send *repentant* sighs and tears.
Endymion Porter. Epitaph upon Dr. Donne.

For earthly sight can nought but sorrow breed,
And late *repentance*, which shall long abide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7

But SAXO Grammaticus sayth, that the sayd Swanne or Swene, beyng conuerted into the Christen fayth, dyed at the length very *repentantly*, and lyke a good Christian man.
Grafton, vol. i. pt. vii. *Egelfred.*

Those sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.—*Donne. Devotions*, p. 221.

Mine heart is turned within me; my *repetings* are rolled together.—*Bible*, 1583.

What this *repentance* was which the new covenant required, as one of the conditions to be performed by all those who should receive the benefits of that covenant, is plain in the Scripture, to be not only a sorrow for sins past, but (that is a natural consequence of such sorrow, if it be real) a turning from them into a new and contrary life.
Locke. Reasonableness of Christianity.

Amid the roses fierce *repentance* rears
Her snaky crest; a quick returning pang
Shoots through the conscious heart, where honour still,
And great dealgn, against the oppressive load
Of luxury, by fits, impatient heave.—*Thomson. Spring.*

RE-PEO'PLE, *v.* To *people* again; to fill
REPEO'PLING, *n.* or stock again, with *people*,
with inhabitants.

In us poor few the world consists alone,
And besides us there not remaineth one,
But from our seed the emptied earth agen
Must be *repeopled* with the race of men.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

It hath a most excellent congruity with the subsequents of the holy history touching the descendents from the first man, the flood, and the *repeopling* of the world from Noah.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 179.

Thus love of honey can an insect fire,
And in a fly such generous thoughts inspire.
Yet by *repeopling* their decaying state,
Tho' seven short springs conclude their vital date,
Their ancient stocks eternally remain,
And in an endless race their children's children reign.
Addison. Virgil, Georg. 4.

I should find it very difficult to believe (unless I were to read it somewhere in the Bible) that of the millions that perished in the general deluge, all died hardened in impenitence and unbelief, inasmuch that not one of that race could be an object of future mercy, beside the eight persons who were miraculously saved in the ark, for the purpose of *repeopling* the depopulated earth.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

REPERCU'SS, *v.* Fr. *Répercuter*, *répercutif*, (a *répercutive*,
REPERCU'SSIVE, *adj.* Cotgrave,) *repercussif*;
REPERCU'SSIVE, *n.* It. *Ripercussione*, *ripercussivo*; Sp. *Repercutir*; Lat. *Repercutere*, (re, *per*, *quatere*,) to drive back, (sc.) by a repetition of blows or strokes.

To reverberate, to rebound, to reflect; to beat, drive, or strike back.

It doth *repercusse* and emite backe the said disease, so that it shall not arise and grow.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 7.

Euen as the sunne (as th' astrologian dreames)
In th' airie region where it selfe doth moue,
Is neuer hote, yet, darting from aboue,
Doth parch all things that *repercusse* his beames.
Stirling. Aurora, s. 37.

That (with the *repercussion* of the air)
Shook the great eagle sitting in his chair.
Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

There hang down certaine buttons (as it were) like berries round in a circle, which with the *repercussion* and reverberation of the sun beames, doe shine against like resplendent gold.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxi. c. 25.

An hearbe this is [eightshade] which hath a vertue *repercussive* and refrigerative.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxvii. c. 13.

Blood is stanched divers waye: first by astringents, and *repercussive* medicines.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 66.

Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place.—*Id. Ib.*

As long as we have strength to make any such resistance, I [Incle] should prefer that method in agues before any violent *repercussions*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 372.

What vigorous arm, what *repercussive* blow,
Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro,
Yet with such conduct, such unerriog art,
He never did the trackless road desert?
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii

REPERTORY. Fr. *Répertoire*; It. *Repertòrio*; Sp. *Repertorio*; Lat. *Repertorium*, from *repertum*, past part. of *reperire*, to find, (*re*, and *parere*.)

An inventory, an index, a register, a repository, (sc.) by or in which any thing may be *found*.

Hermippus, who wrote of that art most exquisitely, and commented upon the poëme of Zoroastes, containing a hundred thousand verses twentie times told, of his making; and made besides a *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poëme.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxx. c. 1.

His writings [Homer's] became the sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.

Bolingbroke, Ess. 2. Errour & Superstition.

REPI'NE, *v.* REPI'NER. REP. NING, *n.* REPI'NINGLY. } A word of English construction, composed of *re*, and *pine*; A. S. *Pinan*. See PINE. To *pine* at, to be sorry, to fret, to regret. See the quotation from Cogan.

For where a louer thinketh him promote,
Enuy will gruteh, *repining* at his wele.

Chauver. Court of Loue.

In king Josias time, (who, being young, did alter, change, and correct wonderfully the religion,) it was never found in Jury that the people *repined* or saide The king is a childe; this geare will not last long.

Latimer. Third Sermon before King Edward.

Then the knyght retourned again to thē, and shewed the kynges wordes, the whiche gretly encouraged them, and *repayned* in that they had sende to the kynge as they dyd.

Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 130.

Certaine, which be *repiners* against the truth, do racke and wrest a few places out of doctors, and two or three councels for their pretensed purpose.

Fox. Martyrs. Antiquity of Priests' Marriage, p. 1053.

She then began then humbly to intreat
To draw them longer out, and better wiue,
That so their liues might be prolonged later:
But Lachesis threrat gan to *repiue*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3

The English clergy had bickerings with their Dunstans; and stooped late and *repining*ly to this yoke under Anselme.

Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, b. iii. s. 9.

Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd,
In thee who dare not trust;
Whose abject souls, like demons dark,
Are murmuring in the dust.—*Young. Resignation*, pt.iii. —

Repining is sorrow united with a degree of resentment against some superior agent, where the mind dares not to break forth into strong expressions of anger.

Cogan. On the Passions, vol. i. c. 2. s. 3.

RE-PLACE, *v.* REPLA'CEMENT. } To *place* back again, to put back or restore to its *place*; to reinstate, to reinvest.

A third t' a point more near the matter draws;
Swears if they would, he would attempt the thing,
To chase th' usurper, and *replace* their king.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

The deities of Troy, and his own *penates*, are made the companions of his flight; they appear to him in his voyage, and advise him; and at last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

What if we still rever'd the banish'd race,
And strove the royal vagrants to *replace*,
With fierce rebellions shook th' unsettled State,
And greatly dar'd, though cross'd by partial fate.

Churchill. The Prophecy of Famine.

The proportion between these two classes of consumers is determined by the proportion existing between that part of the annual produce destined to the *replacement* of that capital, and that destined for the purpose of revenue.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 3.

RE-PLAIT, *v.* See PLAIT. To *plait*,—to infold, back again, over again.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings often *replaited*, [in some editions *replexed*,] which look like so many whip cords.—*Dryden. On the Art of Painting*, s. 200.

RE-PLANT. REPLANTA'TION. REPLA'NTING, *n.* } Fr. *Replanter*; It. *Ripiantàre*, to *plant* again. See PLANT, IMPLANT. To set or fix into (sc. the earth) again; to infix, place firmly, rootedly, again.

The chiefe enterpriser, with the fauour of her majesty, hath since continued the action by sending into the countrey against and *replanting* this last yeere a new colony.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 266.

And these weake impes *replanted* by thy might.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

As for the plants, when they be a cubite long, [they] are *planted* in a trench a foot deepe.

Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 24.

Hee had thought that it was materiall to the *replanting* of them, that they should stand just in the same position and accustomed coast of the heaven as they did before.

Id. Ib. b. xvii. c. 40.

Refining and purifying the minds and spirits of the lapsed creation, and every where attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image [which] sin and wee had obliterated and defaced.—*Hollywell. Saviour of Soule*, p. 108.

RE-PLE'ADER. See PLEA. A *plea* or *pleading* again, when.

In these cases the court will after verdict award a *repleader*, *quod partes replacitent*; unless it appears from the whole record that nothing material can possibly be *pleaded* in any shape whatsoever, and then a *repleader* would be fruitless.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 24.

RE-PLE'NISH, *v.* REPLE'NISHER. REPLE'TE. REPLE'TION. } Fr. *Réplétion*, *réplétif*; (*repletive*, Cotgrave;) It. *Replezione*; Sp. *Repleto*, *replecion*; Lat. *Replere*, *repletus*, (*re*, and *plere*, to fill,) to fill to the brim. See PLENTY. To restore plenty, or fulness, or abundance; to fill to excess; to fulfil, to accomplish.

Ther as is neither hunger ne thurste, ne colde, but every soule *repleniished* with the sight of the parfit knowing of God.—*Chauver. The Persones Tale.*

Ware that the soune in his ascention
Ne find you not *replete* of humours hote

Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,031.

Swevenes engendren of *repletions*.—*Id. Ib.* v. 14,998.

I am fully assertayned by anciente writinges, that this lande was with people *repleniished* long afore Noes dayes.

Bale. English Votaries, pt. i.

One God eueriasting, and without and before the beginning the Father, &c., maker and preserver of all things, and *replenisher* of all things euery where.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 378.

He [the Pope] therefore, moued and *repleate* with furious ire and pestilent malice, goeth about to stirre all christen nations that will give eares to his diuelish enchantments.

Fox. Martyrs, p. 970.

More meate than accordeth with nature's measure is named *repletion*.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b iii. c. 1.

Daily they grow, and daily forth are sent
Into the world, it to *replenish* more.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Then tooke the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore, *replete* with magic ares.

Id. Ib. b. i. c. 8.

——— We smothered
The most *replenished* sweet worke of Nature,
That, from the prime creation, ere the framed.

Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 3.

A spiritual body, consisting, as is presumed, of elements changed in their inward qualities, and *replenished* either with the Holy Spirit himself, or with the graces, or virtues, or energies of the Spirit.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 227.

Ox, or virgin-heifer, wont to browse
The meads of Longovicum, (fattening soil
Replete with clover-grass, and foodful shrub.)

Philips. Cerealia.

When afterwards they cast their thoughts upon the place, it would appear *replete* with the images each in its proper order and situation wherein it had been disposed.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 9.

As Pringle, to procure a sane secretion,
Purges the *prime vie* of *repletion*.

Mason. Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.

RE-PLE'VIN, *v.* REPLE'VY, *n.* REPLE'VISABLE. } Low Lat. *Replegiare*; *re*, and *plevine*; Fr. *Plevir*, to pledge. See the quotation from Blackstone. To reclaim upon security or *pledges* given.

Therefore I humbly crave your majestie
It to *replevie*, and my sonne reprive.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

Such offenders were not *replevisable*.

Hale. History of Pleas of the Crown.

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass,
In no strange news, nor ever was,
At least to me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you.

Butler. The Lady's Answer.

——— *Replevy* cannot be
From the strong iron grasp of vengeful destiny.

Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

By *replevin*; when the tenant *replevies* the distress at such time when his rent is really due.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 10.

REPLY, *v.* REPLY', *n.* REPLY'ER. REPLICA'TION. } Fr. *Répliquer*; It. *Replicàre*; Sp. *Replicar*, respondere; Lat. *Replicare*, (Skinner.) To return answer to answer, or to answer an answer; to speak or write in answer, or in return to something spoken or written.

Ye mote herken if ye can *replie*
Ayenst all this that ye have to him meyed.

Chauver. Prol. to the Legend of Good Women.

My will is this for plat conclusion
Withouten any *replication*,
If that you liketh, take it for the beste.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1847.

What man that in the worlde crieth,
Withouten faile eccho *replieth*,
And what worde that hym lust to sayn,
The same worde she saith agayn.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Their wordes were noted and their offers accepted, and the couenants made and sweorne tytwene Kateryn of Lancastre and the kynge of Castylles sonne, and writynges and publike instrumentes and oblygatory hondes made and concluded, without *reple* or repentance.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 150.

Good or bad gan his brother firs *reply*,
What do I recke, sith that he dide entire?
Or what doth this bad death now satisfy
The greedy hunger of revenging yre.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

King. Why 'tis a louing, and a faire *reply*.

Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 2.

The *replier*, who was a dissolute man, did tax him that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state.

Bacon. Apophthegms.

As if both the second and third hypostases were but certain *replications* (or echoes) of the first original Deity with abatement.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 881.

The plaintiff may plead again, and *reply* to the defendant's plea. The plaintiff in his *replication* may totally traverse the plea.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 20.

RE-PO'LISH, *v.* REPO'RT, *n.* (qv.) Fr. *Repolir*; *re*, and *polish*, Lat. *Polire*. To *polish* again; to brighten, give brightness to again; to refine.

But must we say she's dead? may't not be said,
That as a sundred clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand,
Repolish'd, without errour then to stand.

Donne. A Funeral Elegy.

A hundred times consider what you've said:
Polish, *repolish*, every colour lay,
And sometimes add, but oftener take away.

Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

REPO'RT, *v.* REPO'RT, *n.* REPO'RTER. REPO'RTINGLY. } Fr. *Rapporter*; It. *Riportàre*; *Reportare*, to bear or carry back, (*re* and *portare*.) See PORTER. To bear or carry back; to relate; to relate any thing said or done; to record or rehearse, any thing said or done; to bear or carry by sound; to resound, to re-echo.

And so befell, that the excellent renoun
Of the emperoures doughter dame Custance
Reported was, with every circumstance,
Unto these Surrien marchants.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4506.

I have and shall, for true or false *report*,
In wrong and right iloved thee all my liye.

Id. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

Within vi. dayes after yē duke of Gloceter was arrestid, he was folde deed in his bedde, beynge the xxiiii. daye of February; of whose murdre dyuerse *reporter* ar made, which I passe ouer.—*Fabyan. Hen. VI.* an. 1447.

So as the *report* made here of the doctrine of the catholique churche vnder the name of papistes, is a very true *reporte*, and for want of grace reproued by thauctor as no true doctrine.—*Bp. Gardner. Explic. Of the Presence*, fol. 25.

So yt hauing made all things sure for tharmy to passe, he returned again both the authour of the acte, and *reporter* of yē thing doon.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 32.

It ill beseemes a knight of gentle sort,
Such as ye have him boasted, to beguile
A simple maide, and worke so hainous tort,
In shame of knighthood, as I largely can *report*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

——Fayre sir, how may I weene it trew,
That ye doe tell in such uncertainte?
Or speake ye of *report*, or did ye see
Just cause of dread, that makes ye doubt so sore?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 9.

If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times *report* you the whole three words.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 249.

The like eccho upon eccho, but only with two *reports*, hath been observed to be, if you stand between a house and a hill and bare towards the hill.—*Id. Ib.* § 250.

——I will leave my house,
And the discovery of my shame, to fate,
And any censure rather undergo,
Than be the *reporter* of my own disgrace.
Tuke. The Adventures of Five Hours, Act iii.

If thou dost lone, my kindeuesse shall incite thee
To blinde our lones vp in a holy band.
For others say thou dost deserue, and I
Beleeue it better then *reportingly*.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iii. sc. 1.

If we do admit them to be true *reporters* of matters of fact, we must also of necessity admit them to be true *reporters*, nay, I say more, infallible *reporters* of our Saviour's doctrine; so as that their declarations of it must for ever conclude all christians.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

These *reports* are histories of the several cases, with a short summary of the proceedings, which are preserved at large in the record; the arguments on both sides and the reasons the court gave for its judgment; taken down in short notes by persons present at the determination.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd.

Besides these *reporters*, there are also other authors, to whom great veneration and respect is paid by the students of the common law.—*Id. Ib.*

REPO'SE, *v.* REPO'SE, *n.* REPO'SAL. REPO'SANCE. REPO'SEDNESS. REPO'SIT. REPOSE'TION. REPO'SITORY. } Fr. *Reposer*; It. *Riposàre*; Sp. *Reposar*; Lat. *Reponere, repositum*, (*re*, and *ponere*,) to put or place again, back again, to replace.
To put, place, or lay up; (sc.) in a state of rest, or quiet, or security; to rest; to lodge, to reside, to abide or settle.

An eye, whose judgment none effect could blinde,
Friends to allure, and foes to reconcile;
Whose persing looke did represent a minde
With vertue fraught, *reposed*, void of gile.
Surrey. Epitaph on Sir T. W

The second was an holy nunne to chose,
Which would not let me be her chappellane,
Because she knew, she said, I would disclose
Her counsell, if she should her trust in me *repose*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

So forth she rode, without *repose* or rest,
Searching all lands and each remotest part,
Following the guydance of her blinded guest,
Till that to the sea-coast at length she her addrest.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 4.

——He replied,
Thou vnpossessing bastard, dost thou thinke,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposall*
Of any trust, vertue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd?—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act ii. sc. 1.

The devil's cushion, as Gualter calls it, his pillow and chiefe *reposall*.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 85.

——See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget.—*Bp. Hall. Poems*, p. 92.

He (Dr. Barneston) sole Judge in the Consistory, when a church-warden, out of whose house a chalice was stolen, was sued by the parish to make it good to them, because not taken out of the church-chest (where it ought to have been *reposited*) but out of his private house.
Fuller. Worthies. Ches-shire.

With wondrous *reposedness* of mind, and gentle words, Reputation answered.—*Ty. of Boccalini*, p. 104.

For riches, not of the purse, (which is not here thought of,) but of the minde, what can be expected from that age, which is not capable of observation, carelesse of *reposition*?
Bp. Hall. A Censure of Travell, s. 6.

Letters can treasure up, and transmit matters of state to posterity, with as much faith, and be as authentick registers, and safe *repositories* of truth as any story whatsoever.
Howell. Letters, Ep. Ded.

Then wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend:
As swelling seas to gentle rivers glide,
To seek *repose*, and empty out the tide.
Dryden. Eleonora.

If others *reposite* their young in holes and dens, and secure themselves also therein, it is because such guard, such security is wanting, their lives being sought either by the hostility of man, or to satisfy the appetite of rapacious creatures.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 13.

The *reposition* of the luxated shoulder is performed either by the hand, bandage, or force of instruments.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. vii. c. 5.

He will call us to account for our memories, how we have employed them, whether we have been careful to treasure up in them such things as might be useful to our lives, or have only made them the *repositories* of things idle, and impertinent and unprofitable.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

I cannot avoid mentioning here an instance of *repose*, in that faithful and accurate painter of nature, Shakspeare; the short dialogue between Duncan and Banquo, whilst they are approaching the gates of Macbeth's castle.
Reynolds, Dis. 8.

He chose a single family, which, when spread out into a nation or people, was to become the public *repository* of his holy name.—*Warburton. The Divine Legation*, b. ix. c. 5.

RE-POSSE'SS, *v.* REPOSSE'SSION. } To *possess* again; to have or hold, take or enter into *possession* again; into the tenure or occupation again.

After whiche peace concludyd, and the sayde Danys auoydyd, the kynge *repossessyd* ye saide cytye.
Fabyan, c. 164.

What meanes is left to helpe me in this plight?
And from that peevish, shooting, hood-winckt elfe,
To *repossesse* my loves, my heart, myselfe?
Brown. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i.

The news of the death of the K. of Sweden made such impressions upon him, that he died a few days after, having overcome all difficulties, concluding with the Swedes and the governor of Frankendall, and being ready to enter into a *re-possession* of his country.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 6. Let. 8.

He sees encamp'd a numerous army spread
Beneath th' imperial standard, proudly led
By Constantine, to *repossess* the town,
Which from his rule Bulgaria's powers had won.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xliv.

Recall'd to *repossess* his lawful throne
More at his people's seeking than his own,
Another Charles succeeded.—*Churchill. Gotham*, b. iii.

REPREHE'ND, *v.* REPREHE'NDER. REPREHE'NSION. REPREHE'NSIBLE. REPREHE'NSIVE. REPREHENSIVELY. } Fr. *Reprendre*; It. *Riprèndere*; Sp. *Reprehendir*; Lat. *Reprehendere, (re, pre, hendere,* A. S. *Hent-an*, to take hold of, see COMPREHEND,) to hold or take back; to resume, to retain.
To take again, to hold or stop from going or proceeding, to repress, to check; and, consequentially, (met.) to reprimand, to reprove, to rebuke, to blame.

Thou wert ale woned each lover *reprehend*
Of thing fro which thou canst not thee defend.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

For doubteth nothing, mine entention
Nas not to you of *reprehension*
To speake.
Id. Ib.

We say thirdly, that we do it not of an obstinate mynde. For he that defendeth a cause obstinately (whether it be true or false) is euer to be *reprehended*.
Fryth. Workes, p. 108.

There is no kinde of vertue, but hee hath created from living thing, that vseth it for to *reprehende* and prouoke those that despise that vertue.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 1.

Hee which was then both *reprehender* of his swearing and witnes of his death, is yet alive.
Fox. Martyrs, an. 1558. p. 1907.

To complain in print of the multitude of books seems to me a self-accusing vanity, whilest the querulous *reprehenders* add to the cause of complaint, and transgress themselves in that, which they seem to wish amended.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

And, as one carelesse of suspition,
Ne fawnest for the favour of the great;
Ne fearest foolish *reprehension*
Of faulty men, which daunger to thee threat.
Spenser, son. 1.

In which satire, human vices, ignorance, and errours, and all things besides, which are produced from them, in every man, are severely *reprehended*.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

Reprehensions may suppress passions when they are weak, but do not incense them whilst they are raging.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 24.

They shew both the divine knowledge and excellent strain of charity that shined in Christ's reply; in which, by a *reprehensive* shortness, he both clears the man's innocence, and vindicates God's proceedings.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 11.

Xenophanes the Colophonian *reprehensively* admonished the Egyptians after this manner, that if they thought those to be Gods, they should not so lament them, but if they would lament them, they should no longer think them Gods.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 226.

That the religion of the Bramins is highly *reprehensible* every moralist must allow, when he considers that the most unworthy ideas of the Divinity, ideas destructive of morality, naturally arise from idol-worship.
Mickle. Inquiry into the Bramin Philosophy.

The name of profaneness, you will observe, in strict propriety of speech, belongs not only to the flagitiously avowed impiety of the atheist and libertine, but to the conduct of him who, without any thing notoriously *reprehensible* in his morals—who, I say, to make him shunned and disliked by his neighbours and acquaintances, lives, however, without any habitual fear of God and sense of religion upon his mind.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 21.

RE-PRESE'NT, *v.* REPRESE'NTANT. REPRESE'NTANCE. REPRESENTA'TION. REPRESE'NTATIVE, *adj.* REPRESE'NTATIVE, *n.* REPRESE'NTATIVELY. REPRESE'NTER. REPRESE'NTMENT. } Fr. *Représenter*; It. *Rappresentàre*; Sp. *Representar*; Lat. *Repraesentare*, (*re* and *praesentare*, — *re*, *præ*, *ens*,) to place again; to exhibit as again *present* or being before.
To state or station, to place before or propose, to show, hold forth, or exhibit,—the form or colour, the likeness, the image; to be *present* for, to act or appear in the character of, as agent for, performing the functions of—another.

Of her estate she her repented,
As her visage *represented*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Also in good by participacion, and that is cleaped good, for fair fette, and *representative* of goodlie goodnesse.
Id. Testament of Love, b. ii.

When Darius had spoken these wordes, ye *representacion* of ye present peril so massed thé al, yt they were not able to shew their advice, or to speke a word to ye matter.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 126.

For I answere to thys, that though the generall counsell doe *represent* the whole vniuersall church, yet neuertheless, in very deede, there is not the vniuersall church, but *representative*.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 255.

And in that place he hath set prises, wha as *representours* of his image unto man, he would have to be reputed in the suprem and most high name.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 16.

Thus, touching images, that they be *representers* of vertue and good example.—*Fox*, p. 998. *Henry VIII.*

With thee yet shall he leave, for memory
Of his late puissance his ymage dead,
That living him in all activity
To thee shall *represent*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the *representation* of the gods, it is altogether agreeable unto the doctrine of Pythagoras: who thought that God was neither sensible nor mortall, but invisible, incorruptible, and onely intelligible.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 54.

As the supreme character of the Most High is verity; so what can more become or more magnificently deck his *representants* on earth, than veracity it self?
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 153.

They affirm foolishly, that the images and likenesses they frame of stone, or of wood, are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living.
Donne. History of the Sept, p. 93.

Art being but the imitator or secondary *representer*, it must not vary from the verity of the example; or describe things otherwise than they truly are or have been.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 19.

If kings become open professed idolaters, though private persons may not murther them, and their families, as Jehu; yet the *representative* body, or greater part of their kingdoms, (as many pious divines affirm) may lawfully convent, depose, if not judge them capitally for it.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 101.

God-like Telemachus, amongst them sat,
Grien'd much in mind; and in his heart began
All *representment* of his absent sire;
How (come from Ter-ed parts) his spirits would fire
With those proud wooers' sight.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. i. p. 5.

I cannot discern by any help from reading, or learned men, (who have been to me the best and briefest indexes of books) that any nation hath in *representment* of great actions (either by heroicks or dramaticks) digested story into so pleasant and instructive a method as the English by their drama.—*Davenant. Gondibert*, Pref.

Formerly he was received and adored under the one common character of God, Lord, and Jehovah; not merely as *representative* of God the father, or as invested with his authority, but as strictly and truly God, consubstantial with God the father.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 32.

He acts also contrary to his trust, when he either employs the force, treasure, and offices of the society, to corrupt the *representatives*, and gain them to his purposes; or openly pre-ingages the electors, and prescribes to their choice, such whom he has by solicitations, threats, promises, or other-wise won to his designs; and employs them to bring in such who have promised beforehand what to vote and what to enact.—*Locke. Of Civil Government.*

As Christ did merit the remission of our sins, and the acceptance of our persons by his passions; so God did consigns them to us in his resurrection; it being that formal act of grace, whereby, having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, he was solemnly re-instated in favour, and we *representatively*, or virtually in him.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 30.

In your baptismal immersion you were *representatively* buried with him, that so as Christ was raised from the dead, so you, in conformity thereto, might live a new regenerate life.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

In so large a state as ours it is therefore very wisely contrived, that the people should do that by their *representatives* which it is impracticable to perform in person; *representatives* chosen by a number of minute and separate districts, wherein all the voters are, or easily may be, distinguished.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 2.

RE-PRESS, *v.* Fr. *Réprimer*; It. *Reprimere*; Sp. *Reprimir*; Lat. *Reprimere, re-press-um*, (re, and *prem-ere.*) See COMPRESS, DEPRESS, &c.
REPRE'SSION.
REPRE'SSIVE.

To *press* back; to push or force back, to restrain; to hold or keep down, to subdue.

And reed Mars, was that time of the yere
So feble, that his malice is him reft,
Repressed hath Venus his cruell craft.
Chaucer. The Legend of Hypermestre.

And some so full of fury is, and despite,
That it surmounteth his *repression*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

For he wheiche sitte abone the moone,
And all thynge maie spille and spede,
In every ost, and every bede,
His good kynge so well addressedh,
That all his fo men he *represedh*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The madnes of the Welshemen and Scottes (whose often incursions and robberies he well had in his father's daies experimented and assaied) he studied to assuage and *represse*.
Hall. Hen. V. an. 1.

Do such things for the advancement of justice, and for the *repression* and punishment of malefactors, as by the advice of such of the said council as shall be present with him he shall think meet.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. No. 56.

But if thou may with reason yet *represse*
The growing evill, ere it strength have gott,
And thee abandon'd wholy do possesse;
Against it strongly strive.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

And no doubt, overgrow they would and cover the whole face of the earth, were they not *repressed* and withstood by good husbandrie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 13.

Believe a friend, with thrice your years increas'd,
And let these youthful passions be *repress'd*.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Ye blind officious ministers of folly,
Could not her charms *repress* your zeal for murder!
Johnson. Irene, Act iv. sc. 10.

Mental distress equally *repressive* of the levity of the mind and the wanderings of the imagination to pleasurable objects, is not attended with that disturbance and distraction of the thoughts which are apt to be produced by the pain and debility of sickness.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 37.

REPRIE'VE, *v.* Fr. *Repris*, from the verb *reprendre*, to take back.
REPRIE'VAL. See REPREHEND, and the quotation below from Blackstone.

Therefore I humbly crave your majestie
It to reprieve, and my sonne *reprise*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

But alas! now he is old,
Bit with hunger, nipt with cold,
What is left him?
Or to succour, or relieve him,
Or from wants eft to *reprieve* him.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 3.

Lies there no way, my lord, them to relieve,
And for their ransoms two such to retain?
Quoth Suffolk, Come, we'll hazard their *reprieve*,
And share our fortunes.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

His (the sailor's) sleeps are but *reprieals* of his dangers; and when he wakes, 'tis the next stage to dying.
Osborne. Charact. G. 7.

Even a short repentance, when sincere, gains time, by a *reprieve* from punishment.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

The Eleusinian mysteries got a *reprieve* till the reign of Theodosius the elder, when they were finally abolished.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 4.

A *reprieve*, from *reprendre*, to take back, is the withdrawing of a sentence for an interval of time, whereby the execution is suspended.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. iv. c. 31.

RE'PRIMAND, *n.* Fr. *Réprimende*, from
RE'PRIMAND, *v.* *Réprimer*; Lat. *Re-premere*,
to repress, (qv.)

A repression or restraint, a reprehension, rebuke, reproof.

Lord Burghley *reprimanded* the warm proceedings of the heads against him, and told them that "as good and as ancient were of another judgment," and that "they might punish him, but it would be for well-doing."
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 280.

And every now and then he [Sir Roger] inquires how much an one's wife or mother, or son, or father do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person that is absent.—*Spectator*, No. 112.

The being not only tied, but knit to her people was her sins; and she (Queen Elizabeth) pursued this great point of view on all occasions; the least, as well as the greatest; and even on those where she thought it necessary to refuse or to *reprimand*.
Bolingbroke. Remarks on the History of England.

RE-PRINT, *v.* *Print*, (qv.), Lat. *Premere*,
REPRI'NT, *n.* to press.

To *print* again, (sc.) letters or characters; to mark or infix again; to re-impress.

Reprint, *n.* is in common use.

Doctor Reinolds, in his preface to his six Theses, and in his overthrow of stage-playes thorowout, *Printed* 1599, and now *reprinted* 1629.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. p. 358.

My design in *reprinting* it is, to let the reader see what the comment is which I so frequently refer to.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 314.

The whole business of our redemption is, in short, only to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to *re print* God's image upon the soul, and (as it were) to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

RE-PRISE, *v.* Fr. *Repris*, from *reprendre*,
REPRI'SE. to take back, (see REPRIEVE,
REPRI'SAL. PRISE, COMPRISE, &c.)

To take back again or in return; to seize in return; to retake, to resume, to restore, to receive, to repay.

—— And eke also
Pride is the cause of all wo,
That all the worlde ne maie suffise
To stanche of pride the *reprise*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

But humblesse is all other wise,
Whiche most is worth, and no *reprise*
It taketh again, but softe and faire
If ony thing stant in contraire,
With humble speche it is redressed.—*Id. Ib.*

For loue is euer of some *reprise*
To hym that woll his loue holde. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

But they were *reprysed* and sent vnto the Tower of London, where they remayned long after, but at the last were deliuered.—*Grafton. Edw. I.* an. 13.

—— Wherefore he now begunne
To challenge her anew, as his owne prize,
Whom formerly he had in battell wonne,
And proffer made by force her to *reprise*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

As now ye might *reprise* the armes Sarpedon forfeited,
By forfeit of your rights to him; would you but lend your hands,
And force Patroclus to your Troy?
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods and inundations near;
If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

This gentleman being very desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentation made by me in my quotations.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. c. 4. p. 83.

—— She that asks
Her dear five hundred friends, contemns them all,
And hates their coming. They (what can they less?)
Make just *reprisals*; and with cringe and shrug,
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

In this case letters of marque and *reprisal* (words used as synonimous; and signifying, the latter *a taking in return*, the former the passing the frontiers in order to such taking) may be obtained, in order to seize the bodies or goods of the subjects of the off-ending state, until satisfaction be made, wherever they happen to be found.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

RE-PRIVATE, seems used antithetically to *republic*.

Mic. The world is full of vanity; and fond fools
Promise themselves a name from building churches,
Or any thing that tends to the republic;
'Tis the *reprivate* that I study for.
Randolph. The Muse's Looking Glass, Act iii. sc. 1.

REPROA'CH, *v.* Fr. *Reprocher*; It. *Rimprocciare*; Sp. *Reprochar*.
REPROA'CH, *n.* Skinner thinks—from *re*,
REPROA'CHABLE. and *proche*, *prope*, near;
REPROA'CHFUL. in *proximo*, (i. e.) cominus
REPROA'CHFULLY. increpare, or, as we say,
REPROA'CHFULNESS. to put it home. Caseneuve,—from *reciprocare*. May it not be from A. S. *Price-an*, pungere, stimulare?

To charge with any thing disgraceful, discreditable, shameful, or dishonourable; to revile, to upbraid.

Ne my declared foe wrought me all this *reproche*.
Surrey, Ps. 55.

And I among the rest, which wrote this weary song,
Must nedes alledge in my defence, that thou hast done me wrong.
For if in simple verse I chaune'd to touch thy name,
And touchd the same without *reproch*, was I therefore to blame?
Gascoigne. The Ernise of Ferrs.

And more over (whiche is moch to be mernayled at) he also prohibyted that any thinge should be red or spoken, *reprocheable* or blasphemous to God.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. iii. c. 2.

Others vse those venemous Germaine rimes to the vprbrading of our nation, and from hence borne their scoffes, and *reproachfull* taunts to the debasing of vs Iaelanders.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 585.

What hathe the people so mutche offended you, that you should either so scornefully and so *reprochfully* reporte of them?—*Jewell. Defence of the Apologie*, pt. i. p. 32.

And this maunes humanitee and curteous behaueour where with ye ought to haue been moulded vnto better waies, ye turne into an occasion of slaunderous *reprochefulnesse*.
Udol. Luke, c. 7.

Consenting to the safe-guard of your honour,
I thought your marriage fit; else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life,
And chaske your good to come.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act v. sc. 1.

And, ever as she went, her toung did walke
In fowle *reproche* and termes of vile despight,
Provoking him, by her outrageous talke,
To heape more vengeance on that wretched wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

Full of disdainefull wrath, he fierce uprose
For to revenge that fowle *reprochefull* shame,
And snarching his bright sword began to close
With her on foot, and stoutly forward came.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

But most of them were tongues of mortall men,
Which spake *reprochfully*, not caring where nor when.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 12.

The noxious plant, and savage animal,
Which you the earth's *reproch* and blemish call.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iii.

Forbear, ye Chiefs! *reprocchful* to contend;
Much would you blame, should others thus offend:
And lo! th' approaching steeds your contest end.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

By the Son of Man, we are to understand our Lord Jesus Christ; and to speak a word against him, will be to talk slightly and *reprochfully* of him.—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 11.

The monarch, sensible of the importance of this fortress, [Mezieres,] and of the danger to which it was exposed, committed the defence of it to the Chevalier Bayard, distinguished among his contemporaries by the appellation of the Knight without fear, and without *reproach*.
Robertson. Charles V. b. ii.

RE'PROBATE, *v.* See To REPROVE. Lat.
RE'PROBATE, *adj.* *Reprobare*,—
RE'PROBATE, *n.* To *prove* against, to
REPROBA'TION. give, or bear testimony,
REPROBA'TIONER. or witness, pass sentence,
RE'PROBATER. against; to disown, to reject, to abandon; to reprehend, to condemn.

Declare them firste of al to the worlde, to be the *reprobate* vesselles of dyshonoure, which of wykednesse contemneth my eternall veryte.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

The carnal multitude, the wise nae of this world, the very *reprobates* frô God, all drye without the true faith, drunke up this filthy water.—*Id. Ib.*

I wyll not seke to eall the back, no more than the Holy Ghost doth in that place, for ye labonre were all in vayne, thû benlge a vesseil of *reprobacion*.—*Id. Apol.* fol. 14. Pref.

Not like our sons of zeal, who, to reform
Their hearers, fiercely at the pulpit storm,
And heat the cushion into worse estate,
Than if they did conclude it *reprobate*?
Elegy upon the Author.

How unlikely is it that Justin should own such *reprobates* as those Ebionites were for fellow Christians!
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 204.

To say nothing of Harsnet's sermon at St. Paul's Cross, in 1584, and of Hooker's at the Temple, in the year 1585, both contemning absolute *reprobation*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 377.

I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 11.

John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobater* of French modes.—*Noble. Continuation of Grainger*, vol. iii. p. 490.

And doth he *reprobate*, and will he damn
The use of his own bounty?
Cowper. Task, b. v.

They divide this central mansion of the dead into two distinct regions, for the separate lodging of the souls of the righteous and the *reprobate*.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

RE-PRODU'CE, *v.* Fr. *Reproduire*; It. *Riprodùrre*; Lat. *Re*, and *producere*, to lead, draw, or bring forth.
REPRODU'CER.
REPRODU'CTION.

To *produce*, or bring, or bear forth again; to yield again.

Food that his inborn courage might control,
Exilingt all the father in his soul,
And for his Estian race, and Saxon strain,
Might *reproduce* some second Richard's reign.
Dryden. Britannia Redivivu.

These mighty concussions of Nature, especially that of the universal conflagration, put an end to all the race of mankind and all living bodies, though in the redintegration of the world after these destructions there is also a *reproduction* of mankind, but not by the ordinary method of propagation as now.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 217.

The experiment recorded by our author about the *reproduction* of salt-petre, is the best and successfulest I have ever been able to make upon bodies, that require a strong heat to dissipate them.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 61.

How a person once annihilated could be *reproduced*, so as to be the same person which had formerly existed, when no principle of sameness, nothing necessarily permanent, was supposed to enter the original composition, was but ill explained.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 24.

You understand, to be sure, that I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the *re-producer* of this fatal scheme.
Burke. On American Taxation.

Death was represented as an utter extinction of the whole man; and the evangelical doctrine of a resurrection of the body in an improved state, to receive again its immortal inhabitant, was heightened into the mystery of a *reproduction* of the annihilated person.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 24.

And though it increases the consumption of the society, it provides a permanent fund for supporting that consumption; the people who consume *re-producing*, with a profit, the whole value of their annual consumption.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 5.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owner's profits, but of a much greater value.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 2.

Amid all the admirable contrivances of nature, for the *reproduction* of the species of all the myriads of organized nature, where shall we behold any for that of the same individual.—*Fellowes. Christian Philosophy*, p. 216.

REPROMI'SSION. (From *re*, and *promittere*, to *promise*, qv.) By this word Wiclif renders the Lat. *Repromissiones*, (Gr. Επαγγελιας,) the Mod. Vers.—the *promises*.

But he whos generacioun is not noumbrid in hem took tithis of Abraham, and he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromyssionis*.—*Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 7.

RE-PROVE, *v.* Anciently also written *reprove*, *reproef*. Fr. *Reprouver*; It. *Riprovàre*; Sp. *Reprovar*; Lat. *Re-probare*, (*re*, and *probare*, A. S. *Profian*, see To Prove.) to *reprobate*, (qv.) The Gr. Αποδοκιμαζειν is, by the Vulgate, rendered *reprobare*; and this in Wiclif, *reprove*; in Mod. Vers. —*reject*. To *reprove* seems to mean, to *reject*, as not standing *proof* or trial; and then, generally,—
REPRO'VE, *n.*
REPRO'VABLE.
REPRO'VER.
REPRO'VAL.

To reject or disallow; to condemn, to blame, to reprehend, to reprimand; (to *improve*, qv.:) and it is also used as equivalent to—to *disprove*.

Al reson *reproveth*, such imparfit puple
And hatt them unstedefast.—*Piers Ploulhman*, p. 57.

But he bibledde hem; and seide, what thanne is this that is wyrtun, the stoon which men bildinge *reproueden* this is maad into the heed of the corner?—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 20.

Thei knowlechen that thei knowen God, but bi dedis thei denyen thanne thei ben abomynable and unbleesful and *reprouable* to al good work.—*Id. Titeman*, c. 1.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye *reproef* to citees in whiche ful many vertues of hiri weren don: for thei diden not penaunce.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 11.

For so the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he bihold to take awey my *reproof* among men.—*Id. Luk*, c. 1.

——Alas my name
Shall aye be more heneeforth in shame,
And I dishonoured and *reproved*,
And neuer more shall be beleeued.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

Why speke ye thus? but men ben ever untrewe,
And woman han *reproefe* of you aye newe.
Ye con non other dallance, I leve,
But speke to us as of untrust and *reprove*.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 1078.

Suffer nothing that may be *reprouable*
To thine estate, done in thy region.—*Id. Certain Ballades.*

For Juno with hir wordes hote,
This maiden, whiche Eccho was hote,
Reproueth, and saith in this wise.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Anone forore his owne fere
Thei hane him vtterly refused,
And with full great *reproue* accused.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Unto this manifest and false *reproufe*, (because it toucheth hym, and not his disciples,) Jesus answered verry lentilly; so that he neyther *reproued* the ordinaunce of John, neither playnly condeined the fastinges of other mê.
Udal. Matthew, c. 9.

And for suche causes and wordes *reprouable* of the Spanyardes, ye Portyngales toke this mayster Denyce, bastarde broder to kynge Ferant, and made hym kynge.
Bernes. Fruissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 42.

Gynecia, to whom the fearful agonies she still lived in made soy small *reproval* sweet, did quickly find her words falling to a better way of comfort.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

I may, sometimes, *reprouers* deedes *reprove*,
And sing a verse, to make them see themselves.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

Not suffering the least winckling sleep to start
Into her eye, which th' heart more have relieved;
But if the least appeared, her eyes she straight *reprieved*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

What sure I weene the hardest hart of stone
Would hardly finde to engravate her griefe:
For misery craves rather mercy then *reproofe*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 8.

Bob. Sir, believe me, upon my relation, for what I tell you the world shall not *reprove*.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. sc. 2.

My lord of Suffolke, Buckingham, and Yorke,
Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iii. sc. 1.

These are such things which if men will stand to defend, possibly a modest *reprover* may be more ashamed than an impudent offender.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

Reprove of words the too-affected sound.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

If indeed men had no passions, or had so mortified their passions, that they were rarely earnest or zealous about any thing; their unconcernedness for religion, and the things of God, might be the less *reproveable*.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

Who gives his tongue a loose so bold and vain,
Censures my conduct, and *reproves* my reign:
Lifts up his thought against me from the dust,
And tells the world's Creator what is just.
Young. A Paraphrase on Job.

In the numerous tribe of polite vices, there are still some higher in the fashion than others, and therefore capable of a livelier defence, and deserving of a stronger ridicule on the *reprover*.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. x. Ser. 22.

RE-PRUNE, *v.* To *prune* again, (lit. and met.)

In mild-way flight imagination tires!
Yet soon *re-prunes* her wing to soar anew.
Young. The Complaint, Night ix.

Water young planted trees, and layers, &c. and *reprune* now apricots and peaches.—*Evelyn. Calendar. July.*

RE'PTILE, *adj.* Fr. *Reptile*; It. *Rèttile*; Sp. *Reptilias*; Lat. *Reptilis*, that can or may creep; and *repent*, Lat. *Repens*, pres. part. of *repere*, to creep.
RE'PTILE, *n.*
REPENT, *adj.*

Creeping, moving slowly or sluggishly.

Reptile is also used (met.) for one having, or being distinguished by, the qualities of a creeping, crawling animal; and that should be treated as such.

He (Burnett, T.) has a great genius, and bravely enlarges the empire of our narrow speculations, and *repent* spirits, whose contemplations extend no farther than their sense.
Pepys. Memoirs. From Evelyn, June 8, 1684.

Wak'd by his warmer ray, the *reptile* young
Come wheel'd abroad; by the light air upborne,
Lighter, and full of soul.
Thomson. Summer.

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God, with whom essentially dwells all power and perfection for ever.
Warburton. Works, vol. ix. Ser. 7.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail,
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside and let the *reptile* live.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

RE-PUBLICK, *n.* Fr. *République*; It. *Repubblica*; Sp. *Republica*; Lat. *Res-publica*, the *public* state or condition; the *public* weal; the common-wealth.
REPU'BLICAN, *adj.*
REPU'BLICAN, *n.*
REPU'BLICANISM.

The common or *public* wealth, or good; also applied to a form of government, to which the commonalty exercise the legislative and executive power, either immediately or by officers by them chosen and appointed; to the people or state who live under such a form of government.

Thus having both such courage and such might,
As to so great a bus'ness did belong,
Neither yet think by their unnatural light
What the *republic* suffer'd them among.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. i.

The town and *republick* of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and craggy mountain.—*Addison. Italy.*

Such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to *republicans*, for we find the subjects of the most absolute prince in Europe are as proud of their monarch as the Lucquese of being subject to none.—*Id. Ib.*

A *republican* government is that in which the body, or only a part of the people, is possessed of the supreme power.
Montesquieu. Spirit of Laws, b. ii. c. 1.

His political notions were those of an acrimonious and surly *republican*, for which it is not known that he gave any better reason than that a popular government was the most frugal; for the trappings of a monarchy would set up an ordinary commonwealth.—*Johnson. Life of Milton.*

Milton's *republicanism* was, I am afraid, founded in an envious hatred of greatness, and a sullen desire of independence; in petulance impatient of control, and pride disdainful of superiority.—*Id. Ib.*

RE-PUBLISH, *v.* To *publish* again; to present again to lay again before, the *public*, the people.
REPU'BLISHER.
REPUBLICA'TION.

The books is extant (published by warrant, and *re-published* by command this present yeare) of the proceedings at that conference, which will averre all that I say for truth against you here.—*Mountagu. Appeale to Cæsar*, c. 4.

What now has our rational *republisher* to oppose to this modest apology for Ismselism?
Warburton. Doctrine of Grace, b. iii. c. 3.

This shews the extreme folly of what hath been asserted by certain of our unwary friends, and echoed back to us by the enemies of our holy faith, that the gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature.
Id. Divine Legation, b. ix. c. 3.

The *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 32.

REPU'DIATE, *v.* } Fr. *Répudier*; It. *Ripudiare*; Sp. *Repudiar*; Lat. *Repudiare*: *repudium*, a *pudore*, quia fit ob rem *pudendam*, or—quia renunciatio non fit sine *pudore*. See *Vossius*.
REPUDIA'TION.

To put away, to separate from; to forsake, to reject, (especially one to whom we are married or wedded.) See the quotation from *Montesquieu*.

Edmond was elder brother to kynge Edwarde the firste; and for his deformitie *repudiat* and put by from the crowne royall.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 1.

By whiche treatie he had the lady deliuered in hys possession and after her deliueraunce, he refusyng and *repudiatynge* the marage of ye lady Margaret, daughter to the forsayd kyng of Romanes.—*Id. Hen. VII.* an. 3.

For this Antiochus *repudiated* his own wyfe called Laodice, mother to Seleuco Callinico and to Antioche Hierax and maried Berniceen. Which marrage and *repudiacion* or discord from his firste wyfe was the occasion of greate mischief and murther.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 11.

With this my sword I will maintain, that they are most wicked traitors to their countrey, who out of a simulation of a fond religion, or shew of preposterous caution, shall give contrary advise, neither shall resolve that servitude is to be *repudiated* with greater care by us, then domination is effected by them.—*Prynne. Sovereigne Power*, pt. iv. p. 62.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time.
Bolingbroke. Reflections upon Exile.

The crime indeed which justifies divorce is too frequent; but the husband is not at liberty, as in ancient times, to *repudiate* the wife of his youth for any lighter cause than an offence on her part against the fundamental principle of the nuptial contract.—*Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 40.

There is this difference between a divorce and a *repudiation*, that a divorce is made by a mutual consent, occasioned by a mutual antipathy; while a *repudiation* is made by the will, and for the advantage of one of the two parties, independently of the will and advantage of the other.
Montesquieu. Spirit of Laws, b. xv. c. 15.

REPU'GN, *v.* } Fr. *Répugner*; It. *Ripugnare*; Sp. *Repugnar*; Lat. *Repugnare*, (*re*, and *pugnare*, to fight.)
REPU'GNABLE.
REPU'GNANT.
REPU'GNANCE.
REPU'GNANCY.
REPU'GNANTLY.
REPU'GNER.

To fight against, to repel or drive back, to resist, to withstand, to place or set against, to oppose; to be contrary to, to contradict, to be contradictory to, uncomplying with.

For if this counseil either werk is of men it schal be undon, but if it is of God ghe moun not undo hem lest peraventure ghe be foundun to *repugne* God.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 5.

It seemeth (quod I) to *repugnen* and to contrarie greatlie, that God knoweth beforne all thinges, and that there is any fredome or libertie, for if so bee that God knoweth all thinges beforne, ne God ne maie not been deceived in no manner.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. v.

All lawes or custom, or els constitution by vsage, or wryting, contrarien law of kinde, vtterly ben *repugnant* and aduersary to our Goddes will of heuen.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

And so with these things well considered, it is open at the fulle, that without all manet *repugnance*, God beforne wote al manner things been doen by frewill.—*Id. Ib.*

Of this ensample let al cristen kings hauig siche victoryes eske out the counsels of the godly lerned true prechers of the worde and aftir their doctrine and counsells order their comon polieyes and chirches so that their constitucions and actis *repugne* not the gospell of Cryste.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

Wherfore it semeth, that it, wherein the one deliteth, is *repugnat* to the other's nature: and where is any *repugnance*, may be none amitie, sens frendeship is an entier consent of wylles and desires.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 11.

or the great power and omnipotencie of God excludeth that *repugnance*, whiche manners reason would deame of Christes departyng from this worlde, and placeyng his humanitie in the glorie of his father.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. of the True Fayth, fol. 4.

Item, such goods as were left to be distributed in godlie vses, after the arbitrement of executors, by the wils of the dead, or were not in their wils deputed to anie certeine places or persons named, nor yet were bestowed by the said executors to the foresaid vses, they should collect to the vse and subsidie aforesaid and gine certificat to the see apostolike of the quantitie thereof, excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same.—*Fox. Martyrs*, p. 201.

She answ'red him, well fits this high desire
Thy noble heart, yet cannot I consent
For heau'n's decree, firme, stable and intire,
Thy wish *repugnes*, and 'gainst thy will is bent.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boologne, b. xv. s. 39.

When stubbornly he did *repugne* the truth,
About a certaine question in the law,
Argu'd betwixt the Duke of Yorke and him:
With other vile and ignominious termes.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Henry VI.* Act iv. sc. 1.

And the demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*.
North. Plutarch, p. 262.

1 *Player.* —— His anticke sword
Rebellious to his arme, lyes where it falls,
Repugnant to command.—*Shakes. Hamlet*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in such pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of workes and words, as have given both parliament and people a more then colourable if not just occasion to distrust his maiesties gracious words and promises for the present.
Prynne. Soveraigne Power, pt. II. p. 40.

To dispute and reason of every seuerall kind, were an endles peece of worke, and so tedious, as I wot not how a man should rid himselfe out of it, if he were once entred; so *repugnant* and contrarie are the physicians one to another in that argument.—*Holland. Pliny*, vol. ii. b. xxiii.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto.
Brown. Vulgar Errours.

If things in themselves evil, *repugnant* to the principles of humane nature, and those of civil societies, as well as to the precepts of Christianity, are made lawfull only for the carrying on their design, we need not go farther to examine them; for by these fruits we may know them.
Stillingfleet, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

Plutarch complains heavily of the *repugnances* of the Stoics: and in his tract so intitled, accuses Chrypsippus, now, for laughing at the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments, as a Mormo, fit only to frighten women and children; and now again, for affirming seriously that, let men laugh as they pleased, the thing was a sober truth.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iii. s. 2.

For it is *repugnancy* of objects to what we have ordinarily seen or known that renders them inconceivable, and therefore familiarity may make them easy to our apprehension.
Search. Light of Nature, b. i. pt. i. c. 14.

RE-PU'LLULATE, *v.* "Fr. *Répullular*, to reburgeon or bud out again," (Cotgrave.) See PULLULATE.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field.—*Howell. Voc. For.*

REPU'LSE. See REPEL.

RE-PU'RCHASE, *v.* To *purchase* or acquire, gain or win again.

King. Once more we sit in England's royall throne,
Re-purchas'd with the blood of enemies:
What valiant foe-men, like to autumne's corne,
Haue we mow'd downe in top of all their pride?
Shakespeare. 3 *Pt. Henry VI.* Act v. sc. 7.

RE-PURIFY, *v.* To *purify*, (Lat. *Purus*; Gr. Πυρ, fire,) or cleanse, or clear, (q.d. by fire,) again.

Come; when the day takes any winke from night,
Let's to the riuer, and *repurifie*
Thy wedding garments.—*Chapman. Homer. Odys.* b. vi.

And which is worse, my soul is now denied
Her transport to the sweet Elysian rest,
The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*,
The ever-springing gardens of the blest'd.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

REPU'TE, *v.* } Fr. *Réputer*; It. *Riputare*; Sp. *Reputar*; Lat. *Reputare*, (*re*, and *put-are*, of unsettled origin, see PUTUT,) to think again, to reconsider, (sc.) as worthy of thought or consideration.
REPU'TE, *n.*
REPU'TABLE.
REPU'TABLY.
REPUTA'TION.
REPU'TATIVELY.
REPU'TELESS.

To hold or keep in consideration; to esteem or estimate, to account, to regard, to respect.

For which he held his glory and his renoun
At no value or *reputation*.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,489.

Yet in our myndes we consider what they be made, and do *repute* and esteme them, and haue them in reuerence accordyn to the same thynges, that they be taken for.
Bp. Gardner. Expos. of the True Fayth, fol. 45.

Many of our kings comming to the crowne without just hereditary title, by the kingdome's, peere's, and people's free election, onely confirmed by subsequent acts of parliament, which was then *reputed* a sufficient right and title.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 56.

It is not a little worth the memorie, to the commendation of the gentlemen and souldiers herein, who leaving all *reputation* apart, with so great willingnesse and with couragious stomackes, haue themselues almost ouercome in so short a time the difficultie of this so great a labour.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 72.

A miserable estate of ours, a time most worthy bewayleyng, into the which most vnfortunately our deare and holy mother, the churche, the spouse of Christ, is fallen, whiche doth nowe so little esteeme the moste precious blood of her most loueyng spouse, Jesus Christ: yea, and lyke an inchaunted woman, nothyng regardeth nor *reputeth* of any moment, that most excellent pryce, wherewith she was so exceedyng louyngly ye deardy redeemed.
Fisher. A Godlye Treatise. The Third Reason.

For now the rebel, thus forborn, grows strong,
Both in his *reputation* and success.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake fur their gravities the headstrong censure of all things.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, Ep. Ded.

Had I so laudh of my presence beene,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and cheape to vulgar company;
Opinion, that did helpe me to the crowne,
Had still kept loyall to possession,
And left me in *reputelesse* banishment,
A fellow of no marke, nor likelihood.
Shakespeare. Henry IV. Act iii. sc. 2.

Thou thought'st it base to build on poore remaines
Of noble blood, which ranne in others' veines;
As many fools, who beare no flowres, nor fruits,
But shew dead stocks, which haue beene of *repute*.
Beaumont. To Lady Marqu. of Winchester.

If you ask Tertullian how Father and Son can be *reputed* one God, he tells you in the chapter before, and in that very passage which the Doctor quotes, that it is by unity of substance, and original.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 58.

O father, first for prudence in *repute*,
Tell, with that eloquence so much thy own,
What thou hast heard.—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. xi.

They cannot part from them, [their sins,] but they must part from that which is extremely either pleasant or profitable or *reputable*, or some way or other conducing to their ease and conveniency.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 18.

To many such worthy magistrates as these, who have thus *reputatively* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse.
Alterbury, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Reputation is the greatest engine, by which those who are possessed of power must make that power serviceable to the ends and uses of government.—*Id. Ib.*

RE-QUEST, *v.* } Fr. *Requeste, requérir*; Sp. *Requestar*; Lat. *Requisitum*, past part. of *re-quirere*, (*re*, and *quærere*, to ask or seek for,) to seek again for (sc.) carefully, as a thing needed or valued.
REQUE'ST, *n.*
REQUE'STER.

To ask or seek for, to beseech, to entreat, to petition, to sue for, to solicit. See REQUIRE.

To be in *request*,—to be sought after or desired.

Request differs in *degree* from *require* and *requisite*, (qqv.)

Out of the ground a fury infernal sterte,
From Pluto sent, at *requeste* of Saturne,
For which his hors for fere gan to turne,
And lepte aside, and foundred as he lepe.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2687.

This lorde hath graunted his *requeste*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

Faith is the trust in Christes blood, and is the gift of God, Ephes. ii. whereunto a man is drawen of the goodnesse of God, and driuen thorow true knowledge of the lawe, and of beholding his deedes in the lust and desire of the membera vnto the *request* of the lawe, and with seing his owne dampnation in the glasse of the lawe.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 225.

And vntill setting of saile aboord the ship, *requesting* him to accepte the same in good part as a testimonie and witnes of their good hearts, meale and tendernesse towarde him and his countrey.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 288.

And, if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the yate fast, for fear of fraude;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the dore at his *request*.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

The earnestness of the *requester* teacheth the petitioned to be suspicious; and suspicion teaches him how to hold, and fortify.—*Junius. Sin stigmatized*, p. 748.

My ship equipp'd within the neighbouring port
The prince, departing from the Pylian court,
Requested for his speed.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, b. iv.

RE-QUI'CKEN, *v.* To *quicken* again; to revive, to re-animate.

When by and by the dinne of warre gan pierce
His readie sence: then straight his doubled spirit
Requickned what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battaile came he.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 2.

RE'QUIEM. } Lat. *Requies*, rest; Lat. of
REQUI'ETORY. } Lower Ages, *Requietorium*, a place of rest.

Requiem,—a mass for the dead, the beginning of which is *Requiem æternam*, (Du Cange.)

Yet in the conclusion (they say) he delivered kinge Edwine's soule, after he was dead, from hel (I pray God he killed hym not afore) and vanquished all the deuels there by vertue of a *requiem* masse, so bringing him into theyr purgatory.—*Bale. Votaries*, pt. ii.

The doleful Muses thinking now to write
Sad elegies, their tears confound their sight:
But him t' Elysium's lasting joys they bring,
Where winged angels his sad *requiems* sing.
Cowley. The Elegy on Mr. R. Clarke.

The bodies are not only despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged up out of their *requietories*.
Weever. Fun. Mon. p. 419.

REQUI'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Requérir*, *requis*; It.
REQUI'SABLE. } *Richiedere*, *richiesto*, *requisito*; Sp. *Requerir*: Lat.
REQUI'RER. } *Requirere*, (*re*, and *quærere*,
REQUI'REMENT. } to seek or ask for,) to seek
REQUISITE, *adj.* } again, ask for. See REQUEST.
REQUI'SITE, *n.* } To seek again for, to ask
REQUI'SITELY. } for, to demand, to claim,
REQUISITENESS. } (sc. as necessary or needful,
REQUISI'TION. } right or due, pertaining or
REQUI'SITIVE. } belonging to.)
REQUI'SITORY. }

Not only this Griseldis thurgh hire wit
Coude all the fete of wifly homlinesse,
But eke whan that the cas *required* it,
The comune profit coude she redresse.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8241.

For if his friend through any gate,
Well compliane of his pouerte,
He should not bide so long, till he
Of his helping him *require*. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

But whiche is thilke your dereworth power, that is so clere, and so *requirable*?—*Id. Boetius*, b. ii.

Sayeng, howe it was better for them that they shulde go and *requyre* batayle of their enemyes, rather than they shulde come on them: for they said, they had sene and herde dyuers ensamples of *requyrers* and nat *requyrers*, and euer of fyue four hath obtayned.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 32.

Wherefore he wyllyd the duke to alowe that dede, and if any parels were *requysyte* for yē dede, or any other to be had, that he shulde lyberallye graunte it.—*Fabyan*, an.1382.

Estsoones forth looked from the highest spire
The watch, and lowd unto the knights did call,
To weete what they so rudely did *require*:
Who gently answered, they entraunce did desire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform.—*Hale.*

For this justice is but the distributing to every thing according to the *requirements* of its nature.
Glanvill. The Pre-existence of Souls, c. 13.

And yet such wrongs are held meet to be done,
And often for the State thought *requisite*;
As when the public good depende thereon,
When great injustice is esteem'd great right.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Besides the knaue is handsome, young: and hath all those *requisites* in him, that folly and greene mindes looke after.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 1.

Provided the same *requisition* be seasonably made, not upon rash and precipitate advice.—*Religuiæ Wotton.* p. 533.

That if the Gentiles, whom no law inspir'd,
By nature did what was by law *required*;
They, who the written rule had never known,
Were to themselves both rule and law alone.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

Now and then somewhat of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is *requisite* to refresh your character.—*Id. Juvenal*, Ded.

Res non parta labore, sed relicta, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life.—*Id. Georgics*, Ded.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences.—*Boyle.*

Subjects all the world over being apt to think imitation a part of the duty of obedience; and being generally but too sensible of the *requisiteness* of their being like their prince to the being like to him.—*Id. Works*, vol. ii. p. 11.

They who talk of liberty in Britain on any other principles than those of the British constitution, talk impertinently at best, and much charity is *requisite* to believe no worse of them.—*Bolingbroke. A Dissertation upon Parties*, Let. 12.

The art of colouring and the skilful management of light and shadow are essential *requisites* in his confined labours.
Reynolds, Ds. 4.

Hence then new modes of speaking; if we interrogate, it is the interrogative mode; if we require, it is the *requisitive*.
Hermes, b. i. c. 8.

RE-QUITE, *v.* } *Re*, and *quit*. See QUIT,
REQUI'TAL. } and ACQUIT.
REQUI'TEMENT. } To return, (sc. a *quittance*;)
REQUI'TER. } to return, (sc.) good or ill, a
REQUITING, *n.* } service or injury, a courtesy,
like for like; to repay, to reward, to recompense.

Requiter,—see the first quotation from Barrow, in v. *Resent*.

So he it, Troy: and saued by me from seathe,
Kepe faith with me, and stand to thy behest.
If I speake truth, and opening thinges of weight
For graunt of life *requite* thee large amendes.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Wherefore he thanked the king withall his harte for his honorable present, promising to *requite* his courteous liberalitye, by some good tourne that lay in his owne pryuate power to doo.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 128.

The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frenches, entendyng a *requitement* if I'l were possible of the same, by the consente of the gouernour of Scotlande, did gather a huge armye.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* an. 1.

Thankfulnesse is a *requiting* of loue for loue, and will for will, shewing to courtesies the like goodnesse that we finde in them.—*Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 34.

He would not once have moved for the knight;
They him saluted, standing far afore;
Who, well them greeting, humbly did *requight*,
And asked, to what end they clomb that tedious hight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Sayd then Sir Sendamour, Sir salvage knight,
Let me this crave, sith first I was defyde,
That first I may that wrong to him *requite*:
And, if I hap to fayle, you shall recure my *right*.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 6.

Guard them, and him within protect from harm.
He can *requite* them, he he knows the charme
That call fame on such gentle deeds as these,
And he can spread thy name o'er lands and seas,
Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.
Milton, son. 8.

A small *requital* for so great ado,
Is this poor present breath, a smoke soon gone;
Or these dumb stones, erected for our sake:
Which formeless heaps few stormy changes make.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

They find they had condemned themselves, when they so readily passed so severe a sentence upon those huckasmakers, who had so ill *requited* the lord of the vineyard for all the care he had taken about it, that, instead of sending him the fruits of it, they abuse his messengers, and at last murther his son.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

Every receiver is debtor to his benefactor; he owes him all the good he receives from him; and is always obliged to a thankful acknowledgment, and whenever he hath opportunity to an equivalent *requital*.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 4.

RERE-DORSE. Hall, (*Hen. VIII.* an. 12,) enumerates, — "harths, *rere-dorses*, chimnayes, ranges."

Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs and posses. Then had we none but *rere-dosses*, and our heads did never ake.
Holinshed. Descr. of England, b. ii. c. 19.

RE-REFINE, *v.* To *refine* (qv.) again; to finish or polish again.

——For by my theorems,
Which your polite and terser gallants practise
I re-*refine* the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures.
Massinger. The Emperor of the East, Act i. sc. 2.

RE-REIGN, *v.* To *reign*, (qv.) rule, or govern again.

Those changes notwithstanding, they
A people shall remaine
Vnchased thence, and of that streene
Shall flue at length *re-reigne*.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 32.

RE'REMOUSE. A. S. *Hrere-mus*, the flitter or flutter mouse; A. S. *Hrer-an*, agitare, to shake.

The *reremouse* or bat, alone of all creatures that flie, bringeth forth young alive: and none but she of that kind hath wings made of pannicles or thin skins.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 61.

Surely the heart of a *reremouse*, otherwise called a bat, hath an operation which is adverse not only to them, but to all ants besides.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxix. c. 4.

RE-RESO'LVE, *v.* To *resolve* (qv.) again; to determine or decide again.

At thirty man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan;
At fifty chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to *resolve*;
In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves; and *re-resolves*; then dies the same.
Young. Complaint Night I

RE-SAIL, *v.* To *sail* (qv.) again, back again; A. S. *Seglian*.

The Dane inraged *sayled* thence,
And rigged out a fleete,
And did with Brenn, *reesailing* home,
At great advantage meete.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii. c. 16.

And Vortiger his sonne-in-lawe
(Relinged) did *resaile*
With Saxon forces: though with fraud
Not force he did preuaile. *Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 19.

Discharge this duty, and *resail* to Greece,
Safe and triumphant with the golden fleece.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iv.

RE-SALE. A *sale* again, another *sale*. To *resell* is not an uncommon word.

Monopolies, and exemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great meanes to enrich; especially if the parties that haue intelligence what things are like to come in request, and so store himselfe before hand.
Bacon. Essayes. On Riches.

RE-SALU'TE, *v.* Fr. *Résaluer*; It. *Risalutare*; Sp. *Resaludar*; Lat. *Resaluare*, *re*, *salutare*, to wish health (*salus*) to; to *salute*, (qv.) again, or in return.

To wish health to again; to greet again, or return a greeting or welcome.

And thereafter he saw his unclouded eyes weakly strive to shine again; thus first *re-saluting* the light, O where am I!—*Sidney. Pembroke's Arcadia*, b. iii.

Then up she rose fraught with melancholy,
And forth into the lower parts did pass,
Whereas the priests she found full busily
About their holy things for morrow mass;
Whom she *saluting* first, fair *resaluted* was.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

Ere once the sweet fac'd boy (now all forlorne)
Came with his pipe to *resalute* the morne.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 3.

RE'SCAT, *v.* } Sp. *Rescatar*, *rescat*, to ran-
RE'SCAT, *n.* } som, to *rescue*, (qv.)

We had great trouble in our iourney, for that euery day wee were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdome; and euery morning at our departure we must pay *rescat* foure or fiue pagies a man.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 222.

Give me leave to congratulate your happy return from the Levant, and the great honor you have acquir'd by your gallant comportment in Algier, in *re-escaping* so many English slaves.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 5. Let. 30.

RESCUND, *n.* } Fr. *Rescinder*; Lat. *Rescin-*
RESCI'SSION. } *dere*, to cut off, (*re*, and *scindere*, Gr. Σχίζ-ω, to cut off.)
RESCI'SSORY. }

To cut or lop off; and, consequentially, to destroy, (sc.) the validity, the force or obligation; to annul, to repeal.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expences are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, p. 163. App.

If any man infer upon the words of the prophet following, which doubtless he rejected, and, to use the words of the text, *rescission* of their estate to have been for their idolatry, that by this reason the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, which is manifestly untrue, in my judgment it followeth not.—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

If Cains sell to Mævius sheep which he affirms to be sound, but they are indeed rotten, the law permits not *rescission* of the bargain, but forces Cains to restore so much of the price as the sheep were overvalued.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b iv. c. 1. Rule 6.

St. Lewis and the rest were constrained to yield to the *rescissory* petitions of their subjects who complained that the restraint of open combats occasioned multitudes of hidden murders.—*Selden. Dedis*, c. 4.

Whence it seems to follow that the same authority that appointed that, might, if they please, *rescind* or alter it.
Sharp, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

So Primrose proposed, but half in jest as he assured me, that the better and shorter way would be to pass a general act *rescissory*, (as it was called,) annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1653, during the whole time of the war, as faulty and defective in their constitution.—*Burnet. Own Time. Charles II.* an. 1661.

We read of no subsequent decree of the episcolical college *rescinding* the restriction which, by the act of their first assembly, they thought proper to impose.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 21.

RESCRIBE, v. } Fr. *Rescrire, rescript*; It. **Re'script.** } *Rescrivere, rescritto*; Sp. *Rescribir*; Lat. *Rescribere*, to write back, (*re*, and *scrib-ere.*)

To write back, to write in answer or return.

And the kinge with publyk *receripe* and open recitacion confessinge his synne setteth forth the glory of God.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 6.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribee* or writes back *toleramus*, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful.—*Aylife. Parergon.*

This is the ground of that notable *rescript* of the emperour Theodosius to the Roman senate; which proves the Roman emperours to have no right nor power to declare or make lawes, but by the senate's concurring assent and approbation.
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. i. p. 4.

When any doubt arose upon the construction of the Roman laws, the usage was to state the case to the emperour in writing, and take his opinion upon it. The answers of the emperour were called his *rescripts.*
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd.

RE'SCUE, v. } Fr. *Rescoure, recourir*; It. **Re'scue, n.** } *Riscuotere.* The Low Lat. **Re'scuer.** } *Rescussa, rescussio, rescussus,* **Re'scueless.** } *recuperatio*; Fr. *Rescousse,* quod qui rem *recuperat*, post eum *recurrat*, qui hanc aufert. (Du Cange.)

To catch, capture, or take again; to retake, to reseize, to deliver from captivity, from danger; to redeliver, to restore to liberty or safety.

—— Friend forsooth I thanke thee,
That thou hast liked me to *rescow.*
Chaucer. Of the Cuckoo and the Nightingale.

And in the *rescous* of this Palamon
The stronge king Lieurge is borne adoun.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2576.

Firste for thy fader Achilles
Whilome full many a dede er this,
Whan I shulde hane fare amis,
Rescouse dyd in my guarde,
And kept all myn estate in hele.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And great richesse with hir nam,
Whan she for lone of Hector cam
To Troie, in *rescous* of the towne. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

The were the sayde foure galeys soone beclepyd wt ye Englyssche nauye, and so cruelly assayyd yt they were bonded or they myght be *rescowyd.*—*Fabyan*, an. 1341.

So doing as kneling and kissing (as saith ye *reskewer* and kouerer of the Romish foxe) there cli be no idolatry.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 3.

For a skirmishe the *rescuers* (which within the citie were readie for all sudden aduentures) were sent to the wals.
Fox. Martyre, p. 688.

Put to your hands, therefore, to *rescue* now
Th' endanger'd State (dear lords) from this disgrace,
And let us in our honour labour how
To bring this scorned land in better case.
Daniel. Civil Ware, b. vi.

Pull litle wanted, but he had him slaine,
And of the battell halefull end had made,
Had not his gentle squire beheld his paine,
And commen to his *reskew* ere his hitter bane.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Outstripping so the man-feade horse,
He topled ore his side
The monstrous king, that *rescutesse*
To flying people cride.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii. c. 12.

What encouragement doth God hereby give to others to repent, when Nineveh was *rescued* from the very brink of destruction by it?—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

His fruitless words are lost unheard in air,
Ulysses seeks the ships, and shelters there.
But bold Tydides to the *rescue* goes,
A single warrior 'midst a host of foes.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

I have been careful that Theodora should not be made to do any thing that, the great obligations she had to her *rescuer* considered, do interrch either upon her piety or her virtue, or so much as upon her reservedness.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 257.

In their way thither they may be *rescued* by the owner, in case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law; as if no rent be due; if they were taken upon the highway, or the like; in these cases the tenant may lawfully make *rescue.*—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 1.

RE-SEARCH, v. } To *search* or seek again **Rese'arch, n.** } and again, carefully, diligently, studiously; to inspect carefully, to examine, to investigate.

I have been the more desirous to *research*, with some diligence, the several passages of the said journey, and the particular accidents of any moment in their way.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 212.

There must go before a main *research*, whether the child that I am to manage be of a good nature or no.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 85.

Nature, the handmaid of God Almighty, doth nothing but with good advice, if we make *researches* into the true reason of things.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 6.

Let me take warning, lesson'd to distill,
And, imitating Heav'n, draw good from ill.
Nor let these great *researches* in my breast
A monument of useless labour rest.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

RE-SEAT, v. To *seat* again, (A. S. *Settan* or *Sittan*,) to replace in the *seat.*

When he's produc'd, as soon he will among you:
Speak, what will you adventure to *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne?
Dryden. The Spanish Friar, Act v.

RE-SECT, v. To cut again, to cut off. Lat. *Sec-are*, to cut.

—— I ought reject
No soul from wicked immortalitie,
But give them durance when they are *reoect*
From organized corporeitie.
More. Song of the Soul, pt. ii. b. i. c. 2. s. 46.

RE-SEIZE, v. } Fr. *Re-saisir*, to *seize* again; **Rese'zure.** } to hold or take hold of again; to repossess.

In wreched prison long he did remaine,
Till they out-raigned had their utmost date,
And then therein *reseized* was againe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Nauar hath meanes to haue Nauar,
And when shall God so please,
The rightfull heire of Portugale
His empyre shall *re-seaze.*
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 48.

I moved to have a *reseizure* of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traytor.
Bacon. Letter to Cecil.

Then the king first found he was circumvented with false reports of the baron's disloyalty, who so willingly restored his castles to him when those stormes were blowne over; though he made but ill use of it, and took occasion thereon openly to recede from his oath; whereupon they *reseized* those castles for their safety.
Prynne. Sovereigne Power, pt. ii. p. 19.

RESE'MBLE, v. } Fr. *Ressembler*; It. *Rassomigliare*; Lat. *Simulare*, **Rese'mblable.** } from *similis*, like; to re-**Rese'mblant.** } present a similarity or **Rese'mblance.** } likeness. **Rese'mbler.** } To present or possess a **Rese'mblingly.** } likeness, like appearances or qualities; to liken, to be like.

"Many *resemblances* to her he made," (Spenser;) i.e. he did many things representing the *semblance* or likeness of one who loved.

These arrowes that I speake of here,
Were all five on one manniere,
And all were they *resemblable.*—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

But well I wote the speare with every naile
Thilled my soule by inward *resemblance*,
Which never shall out of my remembrance.
Id. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalene.

Men tellen that the maladie,
Whiche cleped is hydropsie,
Resembled is vnto this vice.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For man of soule reasonable,
Is to an angell *resemblable.*—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

For as the philosopher tolde
Of golde and siluer thei ben holde
Two principall extremitees,
To whiche all other by degrees
Of the metalles ben accordant,
And so through kinde *resemblant.*—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

—— Of foules there is one,
Whiche hath a face of blonde and bone,
Like to a man in *resemblance.* *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

The rusticity in clowns that he [Aristophanes] *resembleth* is not natural but affected and foolish.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 774.

And th' other, al yelad in garments light,
Discoloured like to womanish disguise,
He did *resemble* to his lady bright;
And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Then beautie, which was made to represent
The great Creatour's own *resemblance* bright,
Unto abuse of lawlesse lust was lent,
And made the baite of bestiall delight.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 8.

His captive thought durst not so high aspire:
But with soft sighes and lovely *resemblances*
He ween'd that his affection entire
She should aread; many *resemblances*
To her he made, and many kinde remembrances.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

And surely it was no delight and pleasure that he sought herein to content the tooth, but only that he would have the name to cat the *resemblere* of man's voice.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 51.

Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourish'd with *resembling* food.
Dryden. Astræa Redux.

To do good is to become most like to God. It is that which of all other qualities gives us the *resemblance* of his nature and perfection.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

Tartar is a body by itself, that has few *resemblers* in the world.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 516.

Our creed proclaims him the Creator of heaven and earth; the angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly.*—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 402.

RE-SE'MINATE, v. To produce again by seed. Lat. *Seminare.*

Concerning its [Phenix] generation, that without all conjunction it begets and *reseminates* it self, hereby we introduce a vegitable production in animals, and unto sensible natures transfer the propriety of plants.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 12.

RE-SEND, v. To *send* back again.

—— I *sent* to her
By this same coxcombe that we have i' th' winde
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*,
And this is all I have done.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iii. sc. 6.

RESE'NT, v. } Fr. *Ressentir*; It. *Risentirsi*; **Rese'ntre.** } Sp. *Resentir*; Lat. *Re*, and **Rese'ntful.** } *sentire*, to feel or think again; **Rese'ntingly.** } and again to reflect the mind **Rese'ntive.** } upon. **Rese'ntment.** } To feel sensibly, to have a **Rese'ntment.** } strong *sense* or feeling of: as now usually applied, to feel an angry remembrance or recollection.

See the quotation from Cogan for the restricted modern usage; and those from More, Barrow, Cudworth and Bull for former usages.

There are many here shrink in their shoulders, and are very sensible of his departure, and the lady infanta *resents* it more than any; she hath cause; must to be sung every day ever since for his good voyage: the Spaniards themselves confess that there was never princess so bravely wed'd.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 25.

In the sensitive part of their natures, the earl [of Essex,] was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 175.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise, (enthusiasm,) in that I have not added another of superstition.—*More. Philosophical Writings*, Gen. Pref.

For though this king might have *resentiment*
And will t'avenge him of this injury,
Yet at that time his state being turbulent, &c.
Daniel. Civil Ware, b. iv.

Which promptitude is acquired by either the often representations of the same phantasme to her; or else by a more vivid impress of it from its novelty, excellency, mischievousness, or some such like condition that at once will pierce the soul with an extraordinary *resentment.*
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 11.

The good prince king James was afraid where no fear was, and bore dishonourably what he might have *resented* safely; nay, what he ought to have *resented* in any circumstances, and at any hazard.
Bolingbroke. Remarks on the History of England.

Honour is that vertue which renders a man upright in all his dealings, and correspondent to all his obligations; a loyal subject to his prince, and a true lover of his country, a candid judge of persons and things, an exactest favourer of whatever is good and commendable, a faithful *resenter* and *requiter* of courtesies.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

Not but his soul, *resentful* as humane,
Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

When instant from the keen *resentire* north,
By long oppression by religion rous'd,
The guardian army came.—*Thomson. Liberty*, pt. iv.

So it [prayer] includeth that praise which we should yield to God, implying our due esteem of his most excellent perfections, most glorious works, most just and wise dispensations of providence and grace; that thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him for the numberless great benefits we receive from him.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

I need take no more pains to purge Empedocles from those two imputations of corporealism and atheism, since he hath so fully confuted them himself, in those fragments of his still extant. First, by expressing such a hearty *resentment* of the excellency of piety, and the wretchedness and sottishness of atheism in these verses.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 25.

Throughout this excellent song the sacred virgin expresseth a deep sense of her own unworthiness, and upon that account a profound *resentment* of the singular favour of the Almighty bestowed on her.—*Bull*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

Resentment is a lesser degree of wrath excited by smaller offences committed against less irritable minds. It is a deep reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender.

Cogan. On the Passions, vol. i. c. 2. s. 3.

RE'SERATING. Lat. *Reserare*, to open.

There appears no reason, or at least there has been none given, that I know of, why the *reserating* operation (if I may so speak) of sublimate should be confined to antimony.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 79.

RE-SERVE, *v.* } Fr. *Réserver*; It. *Reservare*; Sp. *Reservar*; Lat. *Reservare*, (*re*, and *servare*,) to keep back.
RESE'RVER, *n.*
RESE'RVANCE.
RESERVA'TION.
RESE'RVATORY.
RESE'RVEDLY.
RESE'RVEDNESS.
RESE'RVER.

To keep or hold back, (sc. from present and for future use,) to lay up in store; to keep under restraint; to keep or take out or except.

Reserve, (met.)—opposed to boldness, openness, or frankness;—modesty, caution; a disposition not confiding or communicative.

These ben wellis withouten watir, and mystis dryuun with whyrlynge wyndis, to whiche the thirie myst of derknessis is *reseruede*.—*Wielif. Petir*, c. 2.

And he *reseruyde* undir derknesse aungelis that kepten not her pryuyshood.—*Id. Judas*, c. 1.

Howbeit, with very few words he lightly touched it, accidentally by the way passing it over; as unwaning of likelihood to keep and *reserve* that to any other place.

Robinson. More. Utopia. Gites to Bustide.

We [Edw. R.] are pleased, that the *reservance* of our rights and titles, mentioned in our former articles sent to our said commissioners, be in general words.

Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. No. 50.

Insomuch that when the duke of Bedford came with the king's letters patent to have the pope's procurations and *reservations* admitted; yet the court of parliament would not agree to the same.—*Fox. Actes*, &c. p. 4.

Why had not we, say they, dy'd with the strong
In foreign fields, in honourable wise,
In just exploits, and noble without wrong;
And by the valiant hand of enemies?
And not thus now *reserved* in our age,
To home-confusion and disordered rage.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

And though they be outstrip'd by every pen
Reserved rests for my love, not for their rhyme,
Exceeded by the height of happier men.—*Shakes.* son. 31.

The French is more generous in his proceedings, and not so full of scruples, *reservations*, and jealous as the Spaniard, but deals more frankly, and with a greater confidence and gallantry.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 21.

Her looks not let abroad, (but carefully
Kept in, restrain'd) held their *reservedness*:
Observing none but her own dignity,
And his, to whom she did herself address.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

The world is nimble in the anticipating of voices, and for my particular, according to my improvidence in all things else, I am in this likewise *reserver* of my good will till the last.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 370.

I think I could give a tolerable account of the doctor's great *reserve* and caution, in not telling the world, plainly, that he had changed his mind.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 283.

You two draw up, with all the speed you may,
Our last *reserves*, and yet redeem the day.

Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

And yet, ev'n then, she cries, the marriage-vow
A mortal *reservation* must allow;
And there's a silent bargain still implyd,
The parties should be pleas'd on either side.

Id. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Prosp. Since you will venture,
I charge you bear yourself *reserv'dly* to him,
Let him not dare to touch your naked hand,
But keep at distance from him.—*Id. The Tempest*, Act iii.

Where is that ancient seriousness, and *reservedness*, and modesty, that heretofore has been thought not only essential to the spirit of a Christian, but natural to the temper of an Englishman.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

In this same decree, which so remarkably *reserves* the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not at all *reserved* as a thing either of necessity or expedience.

Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 22.

Then to her children thus, the silence broke,
Without *reserve* she, deeply sighing, spoke.

Cowper. Hesiod. The Theogony.

When a landed estate, therefore, is sold with a *reservation* of a perpetual rent, if it is intended that this rent should always be of the same value, it is of importance to the family in whose favour it is reserved, that it should not consist in a particular sum of money.—*Smith. Wealth of Nat.* b. i. c. 5.

The view of these sacks made us to think, that they might well be the *reservatories*, where Pliny says, that cumels do a long time keep the water which they drink in great abundance when they meet with it, to supply the wants which they may have thereof in the dry deserts, wherein they are used to travel.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii. § 5.

RE'SERVOIR. Fr. *Réservoir*. See RESERVE. A place where any thing is *reserved*, or kept in store.

Drains from its thirsty hounds the springs of wealth,
His own insatiate *reservoir* to fill.—*Thomson. Liberty*, pt. v.

——— Has not God
Still wrought by means since first he made the world?
And did He not of old employ His means
To drown it? What is His creation less
Than a capacious *reservoir* of means,
Form'd for His use, and ready at His will?

Cowper. Task, b. ii.

The vast *reservoir*, in seasons of drought (for to the vicissitudes of immoderate rains and drought the climate was liable) supplied the city and the adjacent country with water.

Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 29.

RE-SE'TTLE, *v.* } *Settle*, (qv.) dim. of
RESE'TTLEMENT. } *set*.

To *set*, to put or place, (sc. at rest,) again; to compose, to confirm again; to fix or establish again; to sink to rest, (as particles in motion, floating,) to the bottom; to subside—again.

The Winchester book: being a more particular inquisition than had been before of every hide of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden: whence forth we may account a full *re-settlement* of lordship and propriety through the realm.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 103.

Nor would the return of popery be a proper means, were there any thing wanting of this Lord to restore or to *resettle* men in their just rights, but rather to *unsettle* every thing, and to throw us back again into the wildest confusions.

Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 461.

We may venture, however, to apply this conducting of the queen to the palace of her lord, to some remarkable assistance which the Israelites will receive from the Christian nations of the Gentile race, in their *resettlement* in the holy land.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

RE'SIANT. } Fr. *Resseant* or *reseant*; i.e.
RE'SIANCE. } *resident*, (qv.)

As for in Myddlesex, I remember none or in the cytye selfe, cyther of *resiauntes* therin, or of resorters thereto, Englyshe men or straungers.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 900.

That the said prelates and other persons, having the said dignities and promotions spiritual, continually should be abiding and *reseants* upon their said promotions within this realm.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. ii. No. 48.

That the emperor's authorized people shall not hereafter repute any Englishman *reseant* in that country, to be any factor, scrivant, or dealer in the said companies affaires, but such as the agent shall inregister by name, within the offices where eastere is entered in all such places of the land where the sayd companie haue residences to traffike.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 473.

With such an one [a turret] was Thamis beautifide;
That was to weet the famous Troynovant,
In which her kingdome's throne is chiefly *resiant*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11:

For God, whasoever he be (if haply there be any other but the very world) and in what part soever *resiant*, all sense he is, all sight, all hearing; he is all life, all soule, all of himselfe.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 7.

Len. Now, friends, 'tis left with us, I have already
Dealt, by Umbranus, with the Allobroges,
Here *resiant* in Rome.—*B. Jonson. Catiline*, Act iv.

Wherefore the king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdome: commanding his subjects likewise which had a *resiance* in Antwerpe to returne.

Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 130.

RESIDE, *v.* } Fr. *Résider*; It. *Risedere*; Sp. *Residir*; Lat.
RE'SIDENT, *adj.* } *Residere*, *residere*, to *sit* or
RE'SIDENT, *n.* } *set* down; to settle.
RE'SIDENCE.
RE'SIDENCY.
RESIDE'NTIAL.
RESIDE'NTIARY, *adj.*
RESIDE'NTIARY, *n.*
RESIDE'NTIARISHIP.
RE'SIDENTSHIP.
RESI'DER.
RE'SIDUE.
RESI'DUARY.

To *set* down, to settle, to stay, to abide, to continue, to dwell; to settle, sink, or fall to the bottom. *Residue*, Lat. *Residuum*, quod *residet*,—that which remains, stops, or stays; that which is left; the rest or remainder.

With the *reynde* and remenaunt, by the rode of Lukes
Ich wolle worshupe ther with treuthe all my lyf.

Piers Plowhman, p. 133.

In the suburbes of a toun, quod he,
Lurking in hernes and in lanes blinde,
Whereas thise robboures and thise theves by kinde
Holden hir priyee feeeful *residence*.

Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prol. v. 16,193.

His grace [Henry VIII.] therefore willing and minding to revoke you all by little and little, except you Sir Gregory, being his ambassadour there continually *residing*, willeth, that, &c.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. ii. No. 28.

And also the loners met at times, for whē he resorted thidre, at na place would he be hosted and lodged, but wher as she held *residence*.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

I reeken always that marryage vnperfyght, which hath not chastyte and cleanesse *resident*.—*Id. Apologie*, fol. 64.

The duke, for all that the mater of their cōmyng was pleasaiit to him, yet he discouered not to hastely his entente, but sayd, Sire, it wyll be very harde to make peace in that place, where as great hatered and warre is *reysdent*.

Bernere. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 129.

The duke of Yorke passed it ouer lyghtly enough, for he wasse our lyghtly *residente* abouet the kynge and with the duke of Lancastre.—*Id. Ib.* c. 210

Last of al came the queere of Paula, with their *residenciaries*, the bishop of London and the abbots following after in their pontificalibus.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 976. *Henry VIII.*

They [the Neruians] were sauage people and of great valeantness: often rebuking and finding much fault with the *residew* of the Belgica, for yeelding themyselues to the people of Rome, and casting away theyr auncient prowesse.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 53.

I mean she should be courteous, facile, sweet,
Hating that solemne vice of greatnesse, pride;
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosome to *reside*.—*B. Jonson*, Epig. 75.

One from the forrest now approach'd their sight,
Whe them did swiftly on the spurr pursue;
One there still *resident*, as day and night,
And knowes as th' eldest oke which in it grew.

Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 2.

Separation: it is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors.

Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 302.

This translavsion ought so long to be continued out of one vessell into another, nutill such time as it have done easting any *residence* downward; for the sediment that resteth in the bottome is the best.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 18.

Who now remains as blessed in her seat,
As you are with her *residency* bless'd.

Daniel. To the Lady Lucy.

When they believe it to be no idolatry, then their so believing it is sufficient security from that crime which hath so great a tincture and *residency* in the will, that from thence onely it hath its being criminal.

Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 20.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan and their *residentiary* guardian.—*More.*

They having in this sort made some small resistance, in the end turned their backs and fled, and left a great number slain in the field, the *residue* after the last overthrow forsook their captains, and fled stragling here and there.

North. Plutarch, p. 525.

Far from your Capital my ship *resides*
At Reithuna, and secure at anchor rides;
Where waving groves on airy Neion grow,
Supremely tall, and shade the deeps below.
Thence to revisit your imperial dome,
An old hereditary guest I come.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *resident* or consul in his kingdoms.—*Addison.*

Suppose, though I disown it, said the Hiod,
The certain mansion were not yet assign'd:
The doubtful *residence* no proof can bring
Against the plain existence of the thing.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Afterwards, in baptism, the same Spirit fixes, as it were, his dwelling, or *residential* abode, resembling the heart in greater measure.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 346.

About that time he [John Williams] had several benefices conferr'd upon him, of which the rectory of Waldgrave in Northamptonshire was one. Dinam and Grafton two more, a *residentiarysship* in the church of Lincoln, one or more prebendships therein, and the office of chaunter.

Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

The prince elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Hauk] to be his secretary, but he, loving solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *residentship* at London for the city of Hamburgh.—*Id. Ath. Oxon.* vol. i.

We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and *residers* therein.—*Swift. Advertisement against Wood.*

The ideas of tutelary god and king implied a local *residence*.—*Warburton. Julian*, b. i. c. 1.

Assuming, therefore, that every departed soul has its place of *residence* it would be reasonable to suppose, if revelation were silent on the subject, that a common mansion is provided for them all, their nature being similar.

Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the *residuary* legatee, if they be appointed by the will.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 32.

RESIGN, *v.* Resi'gn, *n.* Resigna'tion, Resi'gnment. Fr. *Résigner*; It. *Rassegnare*; Sp. *Resignar*; Lat. *Resignare*, (*re*, and *signare*,) to undo the *sign*, or *signet*, or seal; to break the seal; and, consequentially, to annul or cancel, (sc. the validity of a sealed instrument,) to surrender or yield up, (sc. any thing given or granted under *sign* or seal;) and hence, generally,—

To surrender or yield up; to renounce or abandon, (to yield or submit.) See the quotation from Cogan.

For mine estate, royall here I *resigne*
Into her Grace. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. i.

They dreden shame, and vices they *resigne*.—*Id.* b. iii.

The cardinall, to bring ye worlde into a foole's paradise, was compelled euē with his owne good will to *resigne* his chauncellorship, and that to who he listed him selfe.

Tyndall. Workes, p. 374.

All though he [Rich. II.] had and myght sufficiently haue declared his renouncement by the redynge of an other meane persone, yet he, for the more surette of the mater, and for the sayde *resignaryon* should hane his full force and strenghe, he therfore redde the scrowle of *resygnacyon* by meselfe, in maner and fourme as foloweth.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1399.

When all the company prayed him to take charge of the whole army, and that Scipio himself and Varus both did first give him place, and willingly *resigned* unto him the honour to command the whole camp: he answered them, he would not offend the law.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 656.

Cha. I grant it.
For the honor of our sex, nor have you, madam,
By any weakness, forfeited command;
He that succeeds, in justice, was before you,
And you have gain'd more, in a royal brother,
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Espire.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act iv. sc. 1.

Then to the Tow'r (where he remained) went
The duke, with all the peers in company,
To take his offer with his free consent,
And this his *resignation* testify.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. viii.

And after, to your issue that survives,
A good *resignation* of the goods ye leaue;
With all the honor that your selues receiue
Amongst your people.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vii.

But so much has your danger, and that spell,
The powerful name of friend, prevail'd above him
To whom I ever owe obedience,
That here I am, by his command to cure ye,
Nay more for ever, by his full *resignaunt*,
And willingly I ratifie it

Beaum & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iii. sc. 1.

The field of combat fits the young and bold,
The solemn council best becomes the old:
To you the glorious conflict I *resign*,
Let sage advice, the palm of age, be mine.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

Deaneries and prebends may become void, like a bishoprick, by death, by deprivation, or by *resignation* to either the king or the bishop.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 2.

Resignation superadds to patience a submissive disposition, respecting the intelligent cause of our uneasiness. It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to inflict.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, c. 2. s. 3.

RESILE, *v.* Resi'lence, Resi'liency. Fr. *Résilier*; Lat. *Re-silire*, (*re*, and *salire*, to leap,) to leap back. See Assail.

To leap or start back; to spring back; to retreat quickly.

And if you strike a ball side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way: whether there be any such *resilience* in echos (that is, whether a man shall hear better, if he stand aside the body repercussing, than if he stand where he speaketh, or any where in a right line between) may be tried.

Bacon. Natural Historie, § 245.

Those who have not seen the strange effects of modes, will never imagine the reception I met with at Paris from men and women of all ranks and stations. The more I *resiled* from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them.—*Hume. Life, by himself.*

And these rules, corrupted by fraud, or debased by credulity, have, by the common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another, incited others to an open contempt of all subsidiary ordinances, all prudential caution, and the whole discipline of regulated piety.—*Rambler*, No. 110.

RE'SIN, Re'sinous. Fr. *Résin, résineux*. See Rosin.

At the bottom of the retort we had good store of a ponderous and brittle substance, that did not look at all like a metal, but rather like something of a gummous or *resinous* nature, being also fusible and inflammable almost like sealing-wax.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 69.

RESIPISCENCE. Fr. *Résipiscence*; Lat. *Resipiscentia*, from *resipiscere*, (*resipere*, *re*, and *sapere*,) to grow or become sensitive again; to regain or recover the senses. Cotgrave calls it "a second thinking wiser than the first;" it is, consequentially,—penitence or repentance.

So powerful is the impression of a divinity in human nature, that the most erring beleifs are forc'd to discern the utility, and the most perverted lives the necessitie of such a soverain: who abounds with such benignitie ev'n towards these imperfections, that he provides motives respectively proper for the rectifying each of these errors; offering the ingenuous reason and the sensual fear towards their disease and *resipiscence*.—*Mountague. Dev. Est.* pt. ii. Treat. 3. s. 2.

RESIST, *v.* Resi'stant, *n.* Resi'stance. Resi'stee. Resi'stible. Resistibi'lity. Resi'stingly. Resi'stive. Resi'stless. Fr. *Résister*; It. *Resistère*; Sp. *Resistir*; Lat. *Resistere*, (*re*, and *sistere*,) Gr. ἱστάναι, to stand against. See Consist, Desist, &c.

To stand or stay against; to withstand; to set, put, or place against, to oppose; to strive or struggle against, to contend against.

Resistence, from resistens,—is usually written, improperly, resistance.

Thise metales hen of so gret violence,
Our wittes may not make hem *resistence*.

Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,376.

For whom fortune wull assayle,
There mai be no suche *resistence*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

What can he doo but yeld, that must *resist* aloone?

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

After that worde was brought vnto the emperours, that Maximus hadde with hardye batayles subdued Gallia and Germania, Gracianus with a great hoost came downe to *resyste* hym.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 72.

Neuertheless there is none so perfect in this life that findeth not let and *resistance* by the reason of originall sinne, or birth poyson that remyneth in him.

Tyndall. Workes, p. 165.

After which towne so yeldyn syr Edmunde of Woodstoke, the kynges brother, then beynge at Burdeaux as ye kynges deputye, made such *resystyn* agyn the sayde Charlys de Valoys, that a trewce was takyn for that yere.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1325.

Such as rebelled against them they tooke as rebels and *resisters* against God his ordinance and christian pietie.

Fox. Actes, p. 158.

But they then, though no more furious, yet more courageous when they saw no *resister*, went about with pickaxe.

Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Doth not he, that lyueth after such sorte, *resistingly* denie Christ, his mouth sayeth not agaynst him, but hys life doth.

Udal. 1 *John*, c. 2.

So long he muzed, and so long he lay,
That at the last his wearie sprite oppresst
With fleshly weakness, which no creature may
Long time *resist*, gave place to kindly rest.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

With noyse whereof the theefe awaking light
Unto the entrance ran: where the bold knight
Encountring him with small *resistence* slew.

Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 12.

Yea, the Statute of 13 Ed. I. cap. 28. recites; that such *resistance* of processe out of any of the king's courts (much more then out of the highest court of parliament) redounds much to the dishonour of the king and his crowne; and that such *resisters* shall be imprisoned and fined, because they are disturbers of the king's peace and of his realme.

Fryne. Sovereign Power, pt. iii. p. 12.

Either therefore our opposites must grant all bishops, priests, ministers, yea, all other magistrates whatsoever, as *irresistible*, uncensurable, undeprivable, uncondemnable, for any crimes whatsoever, as they say kings are, which they dare not do; or else make kings as *resistible*, censurable, deprivable, and lyable to all kinds of puoishments, (by their whole kingdom's consent in parliament) as far forth as they, notwithstanding all the former objections, which quite subverts their cause.—*Id. Ib.* p. 21.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed that of Adam seduced, or whether the *resistibility* of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction, we shall refer it unto the schoolman.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 1.

——— Against when
I'll have an excellent new fucus made.
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind,
Which you shall lay on with a breath, or oil,
As you best like. *B. Jonson. Sejanus*, Act i. sc. 1.

When to the cave they came, they found it fast;
But Gilbert, with huge *resistence* might,
The dores assayled, and the locks upprast.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

All the bodies in the world, pressing a drop of water on all sides, will never be able to overcome the *resistance* it will make, as soft as it is, to their approaching one another, till it be removed out of their way: whereby our idea of solidity is distinguished both from pure space, which is capable neither of *resistance* nor motion, and the ordinary idea of hardness.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 4. s. 3.

According to the decrees of power in the agent and *resistant*, is an action performed or hindred.

Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 6.

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject, these two ideas, are not exactly one and the same.—*Locke.*

Abdelm. Fly, fly, before the allurements of her face,
E'er she return with some *resistless* grace,
And with new magick covers all the place.

Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

'Tis *resistlessly* plain that the divine writers do not always confine themselves to plain and common grammar, but often express their vigorous sentiments in the language of the figurative construction.

Blackwall. Sacred Classics, vol. i. p. 61.

Because *resistance* is justifiable to the person of the prince when the being of the state is endangered, and the public voice proclaims such *resistance* necessary, they have therefore allowed to every individual the right of determining this expediency, and of employing private force to *resist* even private oppression.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. i. c. 7.

But then he is almost inconceivably awful; absolute in authority, *resistless* in power: we and all nature are entirely in his hands, and depend on the breath of his mouth.

Secker. Works, vol. ii. Ser. I.

RESOLVE, *v.* Reso'lve, *n.* Reso'lvable. Reso'luble. Reso'lubleness. Reso'lvedly. Reso'lveness. Reso'lvent. Reso'ver. Re'solute, *adj.* Re'solute, *n.* Re'solutely. Re'soluteness. Resolu'tion. Resolu'tioner. Resolu'tive. Fr. *Résoudre*; It. *Risolvere*; Sp. *Resolver*; Lat. *Resolvere*, (*re*, and *solvere*,) to disjoin, to free or deliver. See Dissolve, Solve, &c.

To disjoin, to separate, (sc. the solid, the continuous parts;) to disperse; to bring back or reduce to simplicity, to the simple parts or elements; to reduce, to restore; to reduce to a fluid or liquid state; to melt, to loosen; to relax.

To disjoin, to loose, to free from (met.) doubt, difficulty, uncertainty, danger; to remove doubt or difficulty, indeterminateness or indecision; to give or present clear, determinate, distinct views, perceptions, opinions; to clear, to determine, to decide, to ascertain, to fix.

Resolute, n. (Burnet)—redelivery, repayment; and, as in Shakespeare, *resolute*, determined persons.

Ne no man ne wondreth, whan the weight of the snowe, harded by the cold, is *resolved* by the brennynge heate of Phebus the Sounne, for here seene menne readily the causes.

Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

Tigris and Eufrates, *resolven* and springen of o welle in the cragges of the roche of the countrey of Achemenee.

Id. Ib. b. v.

I [Luther] have giuen *resolute* answere to the first, in the which I persist and shall persener for euermore.

Fox. Actes, &c. *Hen. VIII.* p. 776.

And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same.

Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. No. 27.

And so at last (after longe and great deliberation had in the matter) because ther is no better counsaillour, thor leasure and tyme, he wold *resolutelie* with his barons and consumate indgement eofirme it.

Bp. Gardner. True Obedience, Pref. fol. iv.

It liketh me, quod she, to have heard your question,
But longer time doth aske a *resolution*.

Wyatt. Complaintte upon Loue.

Of the whiche wordes the duke made light; and for *resolution* of answere at that tyme the duke sayde, Cosyn, we knowe welle this that ye have sayde is trewe.

Berners. Froissart, Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 123.

Ham. Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* it selfe into a dew.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act I. sc. 2.

And how his limbs, *resolv'd* through idle leisour,
Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend,
In some coole shadow from the scorching heat,
The whiles his flock their chawed cuds do eate.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

Kit. No, Thomas, I dare take thy word.
But, if thou wilt swear, do as thou think'st good;
I am *resolv'd* without it.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. sc. 2.

Something yet of doubt remains
Which only thy *solution* can resolve.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

For Henry, sonne vnto a conqueror,
Is likely to beget more conquerore,
If with a lady of so high *resolve*,
(As is faire Margaret) he be link'd in love.
Shakespeare.) *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act v. sc. 5.

I doubt not but the opinionative *resolver* thinks all these easie knowables, and the theories here accounted mysteries are to him revelations.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmat. Pref.*

Little doe these peremptory *resolvers* know, either the insinuative power of evill, or the treachery of their own heart in receiving it, or the importunitie of deceivers in obtruding it.—*Bp. Hall. Cons Vadit* b. 14.

Agis meeting with Aratus by the city of Corinth, even as he was consulting whether he should fight his enemie or not, shewed himself in his counsell then no rash but a *resolute* and valiant man.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 666.

——Now, sir, young Fortinbras,
Of vnimproued mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there,
Shark'd up a list of landlesse *resolutes*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

This most couragious queen,
The puissant Danish powers victoriously pursu'd,
And *resolutely* there through their thick squadrons hew'd
Her way into the north.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion.* s. 12.

Bian. Sister, I should too much hewray my weakness,
To give a *resolution* on a passion
I never felt nor fear'd.—*Ford. Love's Sacrifice*, Act i. sc. 1.

The ashes of the vold shels only alone without the snails mixed with wax are of a *resolutive* and discutient facultie.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxx. c. 8.

The continuation of these two motions of the earth, the annual and diurnal, upon axes different or not parallel, is *resolvable* into nothing but a final and mental cause, or the τὸ βελτιστον, because it was best it should be so.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 634.

Positive precepts, though we are used to consider them merely as prescribed, and to resolve them commonly into the mere will and pleasure of the legislator, yet are always founded upon reasons, known, perhaps, in part to us, but perfectly known to God; and so they are ultimately *resolvable* into infinite wisdom and goodness.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 441.

Wherefore I will now proceed to my third general consideration; which is, that it does not appear that three is precisely and universally the number of the distinct substances or elements, whereunto mixt bodies are *resolvable* by the fire.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 511.

Many of them may be wrought on, as we have tried, both by simple water and even by moist air, which argues the *resolubleness* of their constitution.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 338.

Let us make no more vain excuses: let us no longer pretend I know not what difficulties; but let us chearfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation.
Sharp, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

But let not our vnadauntedness appear the effect of sullennesse, or fierceness, or of meer *resolvedness*; but let it be so calm and charitable that we may not be suspected to be the martyrs, rather of our glory, or our courage, than of our religion.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 303.

As to the habit of the body, young people, such as live effeminately, require to be treated with milder *resolvents* than those who live a labouring life.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 19.

Opium, (with which unskilful men seldom tamper without danger,) if duly extracted and prepared, proves sometimes a great *resolver*, and commonly a great sudorifick.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 188.

You all the way *resolately* dispute with me the point of the Son's necessary existence, as much as the other point of the Father's supremacy: you are *resolute* in denying the Son to be one God with the Father.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 19.

There is (replies the Roman) so great a difference betwixt the ease of a *resolved* soldier, that thinks himself in point of reputation engaged not to retreat, and that of a young lady from whom no *resoluteness*, much less obstinacy, can be expected.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 300.

Then teach my soul, to doubt and errour prone,
Teach me a *resolution* like thy own.
Let partial favour, hopes, or interest guide,
By various motives, all the world beside,
To Pompey's, or ambitious Cæsar's side;
Thou, Cato, art my leader.—*Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. i.

The next scene I must open relates to the church, and the heats raised in it by the public *resolutions*, and the protestation made against them.—*Burnet. Own Time*, b. i.

The *resolutioners* sent up one Sharp, who had been long in England, and was an active and eager man.—*Id. Ib.*

RE'SONANT. See RESOUND.

RESO'RB, *v.*) Lat. *Resorbere*, to suck
RESO'RBENT, *adj.*) back again. See ABSORB.
To suck or sup up again; to swallow or imbibe again.

And when past
Their various trials in their various spheres,
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorbs them all into himself again.
Young. The Complaint, Night 4.

For less than this is shocking in a race
Most wretched, but from streams of mutual love;
And unrezated, but for love divine,
And, but for love divine, this moment lost,
By fate *resorb'd*, and sunk in endless night.
Id. Ib. Night 3.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave
Receives the waters, which it gave
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
Wodkull.

RESO'RT, *v.*) Fr. *Ressorter*; from *re*, and
RESO'RT, *n.*) the Lat. *Sortiri*, to allot, to
RESO'RTER,) hold by *lot*; *sors*, lot, the
RESO'RTING, *n.*) allotment, sc. of land, by partition among the victors; consequentially, settlement, abode: and, *resort*, to return to our *allotted* land, to return home; and, generally,—

To return frequently; to recur, or have, or make recurrence or recourse frequently to, to frequent; to repair to, to revisit; to relapse; to result, to spring or issue.

Al I refuse but that I might *resorte*
Unto my loue the well of goodlihed.
Chaucer. Lamentation of Mary Magdalene

In trouth alway to do you my service,
As to my lady right, and cheefe *resort*,
With all my witte and all my diligence.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

But sygnification was soone made hereof by fyres, (as Cæsar had commanded before,) and spedye *resort* was made thither frome the bulwarkes.—*Beldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 64.

Afterward by the endeuance of the neighbours of the places there abouten, which for coueteusnesse of gain brought many things to sell to the straungers, and builded them houses to dwel among them; at lengthe there was such a *resort* of men thither, that it was cuen as good as a city.
Id. Justine, fol. 89.

Juuenal the poet, in his booke called Satyrs, sayth, yt no wiues, that list to content and please sad and honest men, withe found or seen at cómon plaies, dansings, or other great *resort* of people.
Vives. The Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 12.

As for in Myddlesex, I remember none, or in the eyte sele, gyther of resisuntes therin, or of *resorters* thereto, Englyshe men or strangers.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 900.

Who when he hath with spoiles and cruelty
Ransacke the world, and in the wofull hartes
Of many wretches set his triumphes lye,
Thether *resortes*, and laying his sad dartes
Asyde, with faire Adonis playes his wanton partes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Downe in a dale, hard by a forest's side,
Far from *resort* of people, that did pas
In travelll to and froe.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 2.

At which their markets were dispos'd, counsels and martiall courts,
And where to th' altars of the gods they made divine *resorts*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

But certainly some there are that know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sinke into the maine of it: like a house that hath convenient staires and entries but never a faire roome.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Cunning.*

Lys. You may so; 'tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs.
Shakespeare. Prince of Tyre, Act iv. sc. 6.

We'll in our faces our colours display,
And hallow our yearly *resorting*.
Brome. The Painter's Entertainment.

When next the sun his rising light displays,
And gilds the world below with purple rays;
The Queen, Æneas, and the Tyrian Court
Shall to the shady woods, for sylvan game, *resort*.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after pathless destiny;
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be.
Id. Annus Mirabilis.

For the design that was laid for that and all other circumstances of the story, we must have *resort* to the account that is given of it, *Numb.* xvi.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

Holland lies at a great distance from the seas to which herrings are known principally to *resort*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 5.

RE-SOUND, *v.*) Fr. *Resonner*; It. *Risonare*; Sp. *Resonar*; Lat.
RESOU'ND, *n.*) *Resonare*, (*re*, and *sonare*,)
RESOUNDING, *n.*) to *sound* or echo, back or
RE'SONANT.) again, to re-echo, pres. part.
RE'SONANCE.) *Resonans.*

Fr. *Resonnant*; It. *Risonante*; Sp. *Resonante.*

To return, to repeat a *sound* or echo; to report or reverberate a *sound*; to *sound* frequently or loudly.

Resonant,—"*Resounding*, loud recording, *sound*—reporting, echo-making," (Cotgrave.)

He plained him of the heuen goddes, whiche that were cruell to him, he weente him to the houses of the hell; and he tempered his blandishinge songes by *resounyng* of stynges.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

The secrete groues which oft we made *resounde*,
Of pleasaunt playnt, and of our ladies praise,
Recording oft what grace each one had founde,
What hope of spede, what drede of long dayes.
Surrey. Prisoner in Windsor.

Who when those pittifull outeries he heard
Through all the seas so ruefully *resounding*,
His charett swifte in hast he thether steard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

Moreover, the *sound* made by reverberation of the aire, which men call echo, is fearfull unto them; for they feare mightily that *resounding* noise, comming with a double stroke.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 19.

His huge trunke *sounded*, and his armes did echo the *resound*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

The only noise which rolled through the sky
Were holy echoes that to her did bear
The sweet *resounds* of those rich anthems.
Beaumont. Psyche, p. 300.

The *resounding* of the sea upon the shore, and the murmur of winds in the woods without apparent wind, show wind to follow.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 871.

——His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions low and high
Fled and pursu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

Now near the shelves of Circe's shore, they run,
(Circe the rich, the daughter of the Sun,)
A dangerous coast: the goddess wastes her days
In joyous songs, the rocks *resound* her lays.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

An antient musician, that was present at what was said, informed me that there were some famous lutes, one or two of which he named to me, that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 450.

Through the throng of these astonished spectators the procession passed by the public streets of Jerusalem to the Temple, where immediately the sacred porticoes *resound* with the continued hosannas of the multitudes.
Ep. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 32.

RE-SOURCE.) Fr. *Resource*, a new *source*
RESOU'RCELESS.) or spring; *resourdre*, (*re*, and *sourdre*,) to spring or rise up again; to abound; and, thus, *resource*,—

The spring, well, or fountain-head, of abundance in need, of aid or succour in distress.

For whatsoever from our hand she [the earth] takes,
Greater or less, a vast return she makes,
Nor am I only pleas'd with that *resource*,
But with her ways, her method, and her force.
Denham. Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Yet those how feeble, and, indeed, how vain,
You see too well: nor need my words explain.
Vanquish'd without *resource*; laid flat by fate,
Factions within, a foe without the gate.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

Fear wing'd my flight; and having once transgress'd,
To flee I judg'd my last *resource* and best.
Pawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. vi.

A poor, unfruitful, and *resourceless* subjection.—*Burke.*

RE-SOW, *v.* To *sow* again.

And [many times] they are forced to *resow* summer-corne, where they sowed winter-corne.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 169.

RE-SPEAK, *v.* To *speak* again, in return or answer; to answer.

No second health that Denmarke drinkes to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rouse, the heauens shall bruite again,
Respeaking earthly thunder.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 2.

RESPE'CT, *v.* Fr. *Respect*; It. *Rispettare, rispetto*; Sp. *Respetar, respeto*; Lat. *Respicere*, (*re*, and *specere*,) to look back, to look again.
RESPE'CT, *n.*
RESPE'CTABLE.
RESPE'CTABLY.
RESPECTABI'LITY.
RESPE'CTER.
RESPE'CTFUL.
RESPE'CTFULLY.
RESPE'CTION.
RESPE'CTIVE.
RESPE'CTIVELY.
RESPE'CTIVIST.
RESPE'CTLESS.
RESPE'CTUOUS.

To look back again, to regard, to keep in view, to hold in view, or in consideration, (sc. as estimable or honourable; deserving consideration or reflection;) to feel, have, offer, or pay regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

Respective,—having *respect*, regard, reference, or relation, especially, individually; having especial or particular regard or reference; regardful, considerate; reflective.

Respectably, respectability, are words common in speech.

No *respect* having what was best to done,
Till richt anone beholding here and there,
I spied a friend of mine.—*Chaucer. The Court of Loue.*

To whose diligence imminent dangers and difficult attempts seemed nothing, in *respect* of his willing mind, for the commoditie of his prince and countrey.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 33.

Thē sayd Christ, Goe thou and do likewise, that is, without difference or *respectio* of persona.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 78.

In dooing of all which thinges the king hath not beene thus *respective*, as the pope now sheweth himselfe towardes him, but like a perfect friend hath beene alwaies contented frankliie, liberally, and openly to expone all his study, labour, trauaile, treasure, puissaunce.
Fox. Actes, &c. Hen. VIII. p. 980.

But what haue these our *respectiuiste* to doe with the Apostle Paule, seeing they are the whole vniuersall church, by whose authoritie Paule either standeth or falleth, beeing but a member onelie and a part of the church.
Fox. Martyrs, p. 1173.

For they feared least they should note him for a heretike, whom they were not able perhaps to conuince either to be erroneous or offensiue, and therefore they haue found out this aduerbe *respective*, and after numbring of the articles, then come they and say that some be *respectively* heretical, some erroneous, and some offensiue.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1170.

But by that sight Kalander soon judged that his guest was of no mean calling; and therefore the more *respectfully* entertained him.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

Which meaner wights, of trust and credit hare,
Not so *respected*, could not look t' effect.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

All my delight on deedes of armes is sett,
To hunt our perilles and adventures hard,
By sea, by land, whereas they may be mett,
Onely for honour and for high regard,
Without *respect* of richesse or reward.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Yet the huge stroke, which he before intended,
Kept on his course, as he did it direct,
And with such monstrous poise adowne descended,
That seemed nought could him from death protect:
But he it well did ward with wise *respect*.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 12.

Then Peter opened his mouth and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no *respecter* of persons.—*Acts*, x. 34.

What should it be that he *respects* in her,
But I can make *respective* in my selfe?
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 4.

——— Dost thou sleepe? Æacides, am I
Forgotten of thee? Being alive, I stand thy memorie
Ev'er *respectfull*: but now dead, thy dying love abates.
Interre me quickly, enter me in Plutoes iron gates.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men, who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality.
Cowley. Of Avarice.

For standing now alone, he sees his might
Out of the compass of *respective* sight;
And now begins to violate all right,
While no restraining fear at hand he saw.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Rom. He gon in triumph, and Mercutio slaine?
Away to heauen *respective* lenitie,
And fire and fury be my conduct now.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iii. sc. 2.

2 *Cup.* If it were the basest filth or mud that runs in the channel, I am bound to pledge it *respectively, sir.*
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 4.

Bob. Shall I? you hear fellow Stephano, learn to know me more *respectively*; how dost thou think I shall become the steward's chair, ha?
Beaum. & Fletch. Lover's Cure, Act i. sc. 2.

Tydides and my selfe (as halfe appall'd
With your remorsefull plaints) would, passing faine
Haue broke our silence; rather then against
Endure, *respectlesse*, their so mouing cries.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Sir. Why then I see there is no hope of him;
Some husbands are *respectless* of their wives,
During the time that they are iauneless;
But none with infants blest can nourish hate,
But love the mother for the children's sake.
Wilkins. Miseries of Inforced Marriage, Act iii.

The sixth place declares this prohibition to be as *respectless* of human nature, as it is of religion, and therefore is not of God.—*Milton. Duct. & Dive. of Divorce*, b. i. c. 10.

This said, he cease'd: the king of men replies:
They years are awful, and thy words are wise.
But that imperious, that unconquer'd soul,
No laws can limit, no *respect* controul.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

——— Check'd, at last,
By love's *respectful* modesty, he doem'd
The theft profane, if aught profane to love
Can e'er be deem'd.
Thomson. Summer.

I charge you all no more foment
This feud, but keep the peace between
Your brethren and your countrymen,
And to those pieces straight repair,
Where your *respective* dwellings are.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

There are three schemes which I may call Catholic, Sabellian, and Arian, one of the three must, in the main, be true. The way to know which is to weigh and consider the difficulties attending each *respectively*, and to balance them one against another.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 162.

I thought it pardonable to say nothing by a *respectfuous* silence than by idle words.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 44.

She saw the deities approach her dome,
And from her hand dismiss'd the golden comb;
Then rose *respectful*, with beauty grace'd,
And on rich thrones the great immortals plac'd.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iii.

Goodness alone is not sufficient to create respect. For should it be seated in a mind, which indicates extreme imbecility, it cannot be deemed *respectable*.
Gogan. On the Passions, c. 2. § 8.

We know not their number, their situation, nor the member to which they *respectively* belong.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 4.

RESPE'RSE, *v.* Lat. *Respersus*, past part. of *respergere*, (*re*, and *spargere*,) to sprinkle.
To sprinkle, to scatter, to strew.

Hence I hope that they may the rather be invited to love and consider the rare documents of Christianity, which certainly is the great treasure-house of those excellent moral and perfective discourses, which with much pains and greater pleasure we finde *respersed* and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets, historians, and philosophers.
Bp. Taylor. Great Exemplar, Pref. s. 42.

Take David's Psalter, or the other hymns of holy scripture, or any of the prayers which are *respersed* over the Bible.—*Id. Discourse on Extempore Prayer*, s. 31.

And they speak thus particularly in the matter of the Holy Sacrament as appears in the instances above reckoned and in others *respersed* over this treatise.
Id. Of the Real Presence, § 10.

RESPI'RE, *v.* Fr. *Respirer*; It. *Respirare*; Sp. *Respirar*; Lat. *Respirare*, (*re*, and *spirare*, to breathe, A. S. *Spir-ian.*)
RESPIRA'TION.
RESPI'RABLE.
RESPI'RATORY.

To breathe, to take breath again; to cease from laborious exertion, (causing excessive breathing;) to pause, to rest.

Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to recouere,
And on their Paynim foes auenge their wrankled ire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

——— Then when against her *respirations* found
Free passe, (her mind and spirit met) these thoughts her words did sound.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxii.

Yet still he heaves, and, struggling with despair,
Shakes all aside, and gains a gulp of air:
A short relief, which but prolongs his pain;
He faints by fits; and then *respires* again.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

The idea of *respiration*, like that of spontaneous motion, is one of those that compose our complex idea of every animal.—*Bolingbroke*, Ess. 2. *Human Reason.*

Alone the wind from Libya's sands *respires*,
And burns each warrior's breast with secret fires.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. xiii.

In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same.—*Hunter.*

The toiling steeds expand the nostril wide,
While ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong
Fore'd downward, is consolidated soon
Upon their panting chests.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

RE'SPITE, *n.* } Fr. *Respiter, respit*; It. *Ri-*
RESPI'TE, *v.* } *spetto*. Nicot,—from *respirare*; Menage and Skinner,—from *respectus*; q. d. tempus *respiciendi*, a pause, a cessation; delay.

To pause, cease, delay; to prolong or to prorogue; to stay, to withhold.

——— & said, the Scottes wilde
Thre dayes haf *respite*, & than the castelle gelde.
R. Brunne, p. 275.

But wold ye vouchen sauf upon seurtes
Two yere or three to *respiten* me,
Than were I wel.—*Chaucer. Frankeleines Tale*, v. 11,951.

And by this cause he was *respited*
So that the death him was acquited.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And when it is so ferforth come,
That Saul hath hym discomfite,
The god bad make no *respite*,
That he on shulde hym sles anone.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

In doyng herof he spent ten dayes, not *respityng* hys souldiers fro their labour so muche as the nyght tyme.
Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, fol. 115.

By and by after, so that there was scarce so much *respit* as to order and dispose the things they had determined, the ennemyes, at a watch worde geuen, came running down on al sides.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 67.

Those (hastes) same against the bulwarke of the sight
Did lay strong siege and battailous assault,
Ne once did yield it *respitt* day or night.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

They died every man of them a wicked death, saving this Theodorus, whom fortune *respited* a little while longer, and yet in that time he lived a poor and miserable life, never tarrying long in any one place.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 829.

If we may venture to declare more particularly in what sense God might be said to have hardened their hearts, it was, very probably, by forbearing to strike terror into them; by giving them *respite*, and not pursuing them constantly, and without remission.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 121.

The entry therefore on the roll or record is, "that the jury is *respited*, through defect of the jurors, till the first day of the next term, then to appear at Westminster."
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 23.

RESPLE'NDENT. } Fr. *Resplendir, re-*
RESPLE'NDENCE. } *splendissant*; It. *Risplen-*
RESPLE'NDENCY. } *dere*; Sp. *Resplandecer*;
RESPLE'NISHING. } Lat. *Resplendere*, (*re*,
RESPLE'NDISHANT. } and *splendere*,) to shine, to return or permit, a *splendour* or brightness.

Brightly shioing, brilliant, refulgent.

O confin figure *resplendent* with glory.
Chaucer. The Craft of Louere.

The heuyn visible is most pleasauntly garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendishynge* in the moote pure firmament of asure colour.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. iii. p. 162.

And throwe ye vertue of thy full myght,
Causest ye world to be *resplendishynd*.
Fabyan. Chronicle, c. 49.

There all within full rich arayd he found,
With royall arras and *resplendent* gold,
And did with store of every thing abound,
That greatest princes' presence might behold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

There hang downe certaine buttons (as it were) like berries round in a circle, which, with the repercussion and reverberation of the sun beames, doe shine against like *resplendent* gold.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xxi. c. 25.

Son, thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might,
Neerly it now concernes us to be sure
Of our Omnipotence, and with what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of Deitie or empire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Their beauty and *resplendency* might be conspicuous to the beholders of them, whether by day or by night.
More. The Philosophical Cabbala, c. 1.

Automedon and Alcimus prepare
Th' immortal coursers and the radiant car,
(The silver traces sweeping at their side:)
Their fiery mouths *resplendent* bridles ty'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

It being nothing but the *resplendency* of his own almighty goodness, or its own outstretched rays shining back upon himself.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 1.

RESPOND, *v.*
RESPO'ND, *n.*
RESPO'NDENT.
RESPO'NDENCE.
RESPO'NSAL, *adj.*
RESPO'NSAL, *n.*
RESPO'NSE.
RESPO'NSIBLE.
RESPONSIBILITY.
RESPO'NSION.
RESPO'NSIVE.
RESPO'NSORY.

Fr. *Respondre;* It. *Rispondente;* Sp. *Responder;* Lat. *Respondere*, (*re*, and *spondere.*) See SPONSION, and CORRESPOND.

To answer for, to be answerable for; to make a fit or suitable return; to suit.

Responsible,—answerable or able to answer; liable, accountable; or that may be bound or obliged.

What was his *response* written, I as saub no herd.
R. Brunne, p. 98.

Ye gave me once a divine *responsaile*,
That I should be the flowre of love in Troy,
Now am I made an unworthy outwaile,
And al in care translated is my joy.
Chaucer. The Testament of Cresside.

They so proceeded into the stalles, there sitting all the masse time, the company standing in their copes, and singing a solemne *respond* in honour of the visitors.
Fox. Acten, &c. fol. 1778. *Queene Mary.*

In the entring out of the gate of the citie, as men go vnto Gothlehem, he did sing this hymne, *Fœlix namque.* And that *respond* being ended, &c.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 585. *Hen. V.*

Ego nego, domine doctor, said the *respôdent.* For though the virgine hane not groued, yet she lingueth, &c.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 170.

One was answered at Cambridge when he pressed the *responsall*, what saye ye to myne argumente—whiche was not in dede of his owne makinge.
Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of Transubstantiacion, fol. 132.

Responsions unto the questions. To the first question I say.—*Burnet. Records*, b. iii. No. 21.

Shew unto the same how ye have received letters from the king's highness [Henry VIII.] and me, [Wolsey] *responsives* to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehersed.
Id. Ib. b. ii. No. 23.

The *responsorie* which is called the *Graduall* (being woont to be sung at the *steps* going vp) with alleluya, Honorius saith that Ambrose made them, but pope Gregorie ordained them to be receiued.—*Fox. Acten, &c.* fol. 1275. *Q. Mary.*

And though to you our good Circassian friend
In termes too bold and fernent oft doth preach,
Yet hold I that for good in warlike feat,
For hit great deeds *respond* his speeches great.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. x.

We have known many of them taught to begin to sing, only, when a man would have them: and keepe there *responds* in course after others, in good concent and harmonie.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 29.

He was to be *responsal* both to God and the king.
Heylin. Life of Laud, p. 213.

The joyous birdes, shrouded in chearefull shade,
Their notes unto the voice attempred sweet;
Th' angellicall soft trembling voyces made
To th' instruments diuine *respondence* meet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Peter alone [before] spred to the winde
The glorious signe of our salustion great,
With easie pace the quire come all behinde,
And hymnes and psalmes in order true repeat,
With sweet *respondence* in harmonious kinde
Their humble song the wedding side doth beat.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xi.

His rent in fair *respondence* must arise
To double trebles of his one yeare's price.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. I.

By whose words it is cleare that the ancient kings of France were inferiour in Iurisdiction to their whole kingdomes and parliaments, yea conuertible by them to deposition or death: yet that their kings of late are growne absolute monarchs ouer their kingdomes, nobles, parliaments, and so not *responsible* to nor punishable by them for the grossest misdemeanours.
Fryane. Treachery & Disloyalty. App.

This is much more modestly expressd than that *responsory* in the Roman breviary, speaking of the Apostles: They have deserved eternal rewards by despising the commands of princes.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conse.* b. iii. c. 3. Rule 6.

These are the pretty *responsories*, these are the dear antiphonies, that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaolains with the goodly echo they made.
Milton. Areopagitica.

Let me remind you once again that you forgot the part you was to bear. Your business was not to oppose, but to *respond*; not to raise objections against our scheme, but to answer those which were brought against your own.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 5.

Instead of answering the difficulty proposed, which was the part of a *respondent*, you choose to slip it over, and endeavour to put me upon the defensive; which is by no means fair.—*Id. Ib.* p. 2.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great and blasphemous favor.
Brevint. Saul & Samuel, c. 16.

Tertullian takes notice that the *responses* in baptism were then somewhat larger than the model laid down by Christ, meaning, than the form of baptism: and he refers the enlargement of the *responses* to immemorial custom or tradition.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 161.

He has been pleased to ask, "Is the doctor willing to be *responsible*, at last, for the nature, quality, and tendency of all his notions?"—*Id. Ib.* p. 115.

Full swell the woods; their very music wakes.
Mix'd in wild concert with the warbling brooks.
Increas'd, the distant bleatings of the hills
And hollow lows *responsive* from the vales.
Thomson. Spring.

The church was conducted in every step, at first by oracular *responses*, and afterwards by a long series and continued succession of prophets.
Warburton. The Doctrine of Grace, b. I. c. 5.

The one is the judicious partition of the legislative authority between the king and the two houses of parliament; the other, the *responsibility* attending upon the advisers and official servants of the crown.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 44.

Still would her touch the strain prolong,
And from the rocks, the woods, the vale,
She call'd on Echo still through all the song;
And where her sweetest theme she chose,
A soft *responsive* voice was heard at every close,
And Hope enchanted smil'd, and wav'd her golden hair.
Collins. Odes. The Passions.

REST, *v.*
REST, *n.*
RE'STIE.
RE'STIVE.
RE'STIFNESS.
RE'STIVENESS.

Fr. *Rester*; It. *Restâre*; Sp. *Restar*; Lat. *Restare*,—
To stop or stay, to remain.
Also as the Fr.—
"To remain, superabound, be behind, superfluous, overplus, more than enough."

The *rest*,—that upon which any thing *resteth*; also, the remainder, the overplus; that which is not contained, or comprised, or included;—other of the same kind or class. See REST, *infra.*

To set up my *rest*; i. e. *resting*, abiding place; my stay, staid or fixed position.

Restive,—staying, stopping; resisting, refusing to go, to move; obstinate, stubborn.

But if thou art named a Jew, and *restest* in the lawe and hast glorie in God, and hast knowe his wille.
Wiclif. Romanes, c. 2.

Nenerthelesse God hath written his will, to haue his benedicte, kept in remembrance to his glorie and our benefite, and namely this benefite of all benefites, wherin only the pith of our salvation *resteth.*—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 441.

But me bespreint with teres, my tender son,
And eke my swete Creusa, with the *rest*
Of the houshold, my father gan bescche.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iii.

And would to God we were not like kicking and *resty* horses, more ready to go backwarde then forward.
Calvin. Postre Godlye Sermons, Ser. 4.

Now *resteth* nought that needful is to tell.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulonge, b. iv.

Coris. Let him kiss his drum!
I'll save my lips, I *rest* on it.
Massinger. The Bondman, Act I. sc. 3.

Malbecco stopt in great astonishment,
And, with pale eyes fast fixed on the *rest*,
Their counsell crav'd in daunger imminent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Gio. Despair, or tortures of a thousand hells,
All's one to me; I have set up my *rest.*
Ford. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, Act v. sc. 3.

For their light hands they [the musqueteers] shall have *rests* of ashwood, or other tough wood, with iron pikes in the nether end, (to fix in the ground,) and half hoops of iron above, to *rest* the musquet on.—*Soldier's Accidence*, p.4.

——— Under whom, they will be much more shye,
And (fearing my voice, wishing thine) grow *restie*, nor go on,
To bear us off!
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

Overt and apparent vertues bring forth praise; but there be secret and hidden vertues that bring forth fortune. Certaine deliveries of a man's selfe, which have no name. The Scottish name *decombottere* partly expresseth them: when there be not stonds, nor *restiveness* in a man's nature, but that the wheeles of his minde keep way with the wheeles of his fortune.—*Bacon. Ess. Fortune.*

By this the vessel half her course had run,
And as much *rested* till the rising sun.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Behind she stood, and by the golden hair
Achilles seiz'd: to him alone confest:
A sable cloud conceal'd her from the *rest.*
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Such an idle, *restive* presence as this is utterly inconsistent with such active perfections.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 4.

He served his country when it was in need of his courage and conduct until he thought it was time to serve himself: but dismounted from the saddle when he found the beast which bore him began to grow *restiff* and ungouernable.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, Ded.

And now on Caucasus, with snow o'erspread,
The rising morn her silver radiance shed,
When proud Æeta, earlier than the *rest*,
The fencing corslet buckled to his breast.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iv.

REST, *v.*
REST, *n.*
RE'STFUL.
RE'STFULLY.
RE'STFULNESS.
RE'STING, *n.*
RE'STLESS.
RE'STLESSLY.
RE'STLESSNESS.

Dut. *Rusten*; Ger. *Rasten*; A. S. *Restan*; manere, requiescere, to stay or remain, and, thus,—to be or become quiet; See REST, *ante.*

To stay, to put or place in quiet; in peace or tranquillity; in stillness or repose; to be or become, or cause to be or become, quiet, peaceful, tranquil; still; contented; to stop or stay, to repose, to recline; to rely.

Tho he sadde a wule *yrest*, ys armes he gan to caste.
R. Gloucester, p. 308.

Tho this batail was y do, thes Britonnes atelaste
Nome the town of Cornboru, and ther inne hadde *reste*
Thre dayes and thre nygt. *Id.* p. 141.

Myght he neuer noure [no where] fynd a *restyng* place.
Right vnto Donkastre the Danes gan him chace.
R. Brunne, p. 16.

Henry is at *reste*, his soule at Christe's wille.—*Id.* p. 109.

——— Quath reson *rest* thow a while.
Piers Plowhman, p. 64.

Petir turnyde and sigh thilk disciple sayynge, whom Iesu loyede, which also *reside* in the souper on his breste, and he seide to him, Lord, who is it that schal bitrate thee?
Wiclif. Jon. c. 21.

But maunes sone hath not where he schal *reste* his hed.
Id. Matthew, c. 8.

And ye schal fynde *reste* to youre soulis.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

Thus walke I like a *resteles* caitiff.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,662.

Thêne Charlys the vi. of that name, newly crowned kynge of Frauhee, in the ryght of the woman, sent the archebysshon of Reynes and the marshal of Fraunce into Bytayngne, for to sette an vnyte and *restful* pees atweene ye sayd sir Juhn and the laste wyfe of sir Charlys.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1364.

So(saith he) they liuig *restfully* and in health into extreme age, shall leaue the same manner of lynynge vnto their successours.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 21.

This also is vnnynded of wryters author for *restfulnesse* of tyme, or ellys for rudenesse of his dedes, that clerkes lyst nat to spende any tyme in wrytyng of such dedes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 22.

So that more and more that estate grewe to more *restfulnesse* and peace.—*Id. Ib.* an 1296.

Lan. Well, well: but for my owne parte, as I have set vp my *rest* to run awaie, so I will not *rest* till I have run some ground; my master's a verie Jew; giue him a present! giue him a halter.
Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 2.

So forth she rode, without repose or *rest*,
Searching all lands and each remotest part,
Following the guydance of her blinded guest,
Till that to the sea-coast at length she her addrest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b iii. c. 4.

Avrora, out of *restfull* bed, did from bright Tython rise,
To bring each deathlesse essence light, and use, to mortall eyes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

——— With faire attendants then,
The sheets and bedding of the mass of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,
Spread, and made soft; that sleepe might sweatly seele
His *restfull* eyes. *Id. Ib. Odyssey*, b. xiii.

Let not his love, let not his *restlesse* spright,
Be unrevenge'd, that calles to you above
From wand'ring Stygian shores, where it doth endlesse move.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

Meantime, retir'd to Tyber's flowry bounds,
In the cool stream to bathe his glowing wounds,
The wretched father (father now no more)
In sullen sorrow *rested* on the shore.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. x.

Guard the more strongly against a common failing, viz. the *resting* in a string of unmeaning words, which really carry in them no certain or no consistent ideas.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 279.

Nothing makes great men more suspicious of vertue than when we see philosophers become flatterers, and carrying on the *restless* designs of ambition under the pretence of teaching the art of contentment to others.
Stillingfleet, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember; thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together.—*South.*

The impotent triumphs of the Jews gave an éclat to every movement which the *restless* though determined spirit of Julian was hourly pushing forward.
Warburton. Julian, b. i. c. 5.

Employment seldom so totally engages us as to fill up all the spaces of our time, but *restlessness*, whimsy, or habit come in to supply the vacancies.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 5.

These qualities, (our love of novelty, variety, and contrast,) on examination, will be found to refer to a certain activity and *restlessness* which has a pleasure and delight in being exercised and put in motion.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 8.

RE-STA'GNATE, *v.* } Lat. *Restagn-ans*,
RESTA'ONANT. } pres. part. of *restagnare*, (see STAGNANT.)
RESTAGNA'TION. }
to overflow, as pools or lakes, or as waters stopped or dammed up in a pool. In English,—

To be or become *stagnant*; to cease from flowing; to stay or stop the course or motion.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 21.

The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury.—*Boyle Works*, vol. i. p. 151.

It proceedeth from the *restagnation* of gross blood.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 14.

So that the blood being detained in them is not so easily carried up or hindered from *restagnation*.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 1.

RESTAURATION. See RESTORE.

RE-STEM, *v.* To *stem* or steer the *stem* back again, (sc.) against tide or current.

——— And now they do *restem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Their purposes toward Cyprus.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 3.

RESTINGUISH, *v.* Lat. *Restinguere*, to *extinguish*. (qv)

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.
Field. Of Controv. (*Life, published in* 1716,) p. 41.

RE-STIPULA'TION. Fr. *Réstipuler*, *réstipulation*, a putting in of a pledge or gage.

A pledge or engagement.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but evil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Hezekiah & Sennacherib.

RE'STITUTE, *v.* } Fr. *Restituer*; It. *Restituire*; Sp. *Restituir*; Lat.
RESTITU'TION. } *Restituere*, (*re*, and *statuere*, from *statum*, past part. of *stare*, to stand,) to stand, or cause to stand again; to place or put in its place again.

To replace, to restore; "to render, yield, or give back."

And yf thow wite nevere to wham, ne were thaw sholde *restitue*,
Here hit to the bishop. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 105.

That was a rueful *restitution*. *Id.* p. 99.

Rather have we no rente til we *restitue*
Our lyf to oure Lord God. *Id.* p. 168.

But lawe of kind is comen to every nation, as coniunction of man and woman in loue, succession of children in heritance, *restitution* of thinge by strength taken or lent.
Chaucer. Testament of Loue, b. iii.

And that he shulde, in exchewynge his displeasure, make *restitution* of all thinges that he before had takyn from the churche.—*Fabyan. Chronicle*, c. 160.

From an angelical voice, almost seven hundred years after Christ given to Cadwallader, that *restitution* of the crown to the Britons is promised.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 2.

——— *Restituted* trade
To every virtue lent his helping stores,
And cheer'd the vales around.—*Dyer. The Fleece*, b. ii.

On a conviction of larceny in particular, the prosecutor shall have *restitution* of his goods, by virtue of the statute 21 Hen. VIII. c. 11.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 27.

RESTO'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Restaurer*; It. *Restaurare*, *ristorare*; Sp.
RESTO'RER, *n.* } *Restaurar*; Lat. *Restaurare*, (*re*, and obsolete
RESTO'RABLE. } *staurare* from Gr. Σταυρόω, a stake,) to stake, or to
RESTO'RAL. } strengthen or secure with
RESTORA'TION. } stakes;) to place in a
RESTORA'TIVE *adj.* } state of security again; to
RESTO'RATIVE *n.* } reinstate in strength or
RESTO'RER. }
RESTO'RES. }
RESTO'RING, *n.* }
security. Generally,—

To re-instate, to replace, to repair, to return; to put or place, to bear or bring, back to a former state or condition; to recover; to review.

Commune rigt, quath Pandulf, we eseeth [ask] and namore,
That thou suerie vpe the bok, clanliche to *restore*
Holl church that thou hast him binome mid wrouge.
R. Gloucester, p. 500.

Robert tille Ingland kam, & bleouht the kyng
Tho fees he fro him nam, *restore* agayn that thing.
R. Brunne, p. 99.

Afturwarde eftsoones he sette hise hondis on him and he bigan to se and he was *restorid* so that he saygh clerely alle thingis.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 8.

Whanne Elie comith he schal firste *restore* alle thingis.
Id. Ib. c. 9.

And then had God of him compassion,
And him *restored* his regne and his figure
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,163.

For than through the first synne,
Whiche Adam whylem brought vs inne,
There shulden all men be lost;
But Christ *restoreth* thilke lost
And bought it with his derthe and blood.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And yet phillke of his conseruе
Maketh many a *restauracion*
Unto his recreacion. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

For all the meates and the spices,
That any Lumbarde couth make,
Ne ben so lustie for to take,
Ne so faforth *restauraulfe*,
I sey as for myn owne lyfe,
As ben the wordes of hir mouth. *Id. Ib.*

If I have taken any mis good from hym then am I bound to pacifie him either by *restoring* it agayne, or elles by other meanes as we two can agree.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 23.

Which water and white rine before spoken of are both of a very coole fresh tast, and as plesing as any thing may be. I haue heard some hold opinion, that it is very *restorative*.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 537.

They were fayne to forsake their houses, herytages, and goodes, and to bere away nothyng, and they had no *restorement* of the Frenche kyng, for whose sake they lost all.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 147.

Through the knowledge wherof they had perswaded themselues, yt there should be brought a certayne wonderfull *restorer* of the world.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 2.

Infourme her therfore that these thynges sayeth he, which is the first and the last, the maker and redemer, the founder and *restorer* of all creatures.—*Bale. Image*, pt. i.

A syn, he nat so sore abashed of the erle my lorde, whom we haue lost (he was hut a man) or here my lytele chylde, who shal be, by the grace of God, his *restorer*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 72.

The Lord (saith Cyprian) doth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to foreshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard.
Fox. Actes, p. 62.

But that fierce foster, which late fled away,
Stoutly footh stepping on the further shore,
Him boldly bad his passage there to stay,
Till he had made amends, and full *restore*,
For all the damage which he had him doen afore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

A great *restorative* it is with meat, and quickly setteth them on foot. who have lien long and been brought low by sicknesse.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 23.

——— These viands pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil,
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

Poyson I see hath him his timelesse end:
O churle, drinke all *t* and left no friendly drop,
To helpe me after, I will kisse thy lips,
Happile some poyson yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act v. sc. 3.

When they are foretelling either the sorrows and afflictions, or temporal *restorement* and deliverance of that people of the Jews, what sudden outleaps they will make to speak of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the days of the gospel.—*Leighton. Com. on the First Epist. of Peter*, c. 1.

By which relation they might indeed illustrate the destruction of man by the old Serpent, and his *restorement* by the blood of Christ.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 1.

There slept th' impartial judge, and strict *restorer*
Of wrong or right, with pain or with reward.
Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph.

Less pleasure take brave minds in battle won.
Than in *restoring* such as are undone.
Waller. Panegyrick on Cromwell.

I may add, that absurd practice of getting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate.—*Swift. Works*, vol. x. Let. 7

A peculiar respect unto that part of Christian truth which concerns the merciful intentions of God toward mankind, and the gratious performances of our Saviour in order to the accomplishing them; the promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour upon the terms propounded in the Gospel, of sincere faith and repentance.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

Now, in the pomp of this atchievement, will I present myself before Madam Laura, with a Behold, Madam, the happy *restauration* of Benito.
Dryden. Love in a Nunnery, Act iii sc. 1.

The opinion said to have been started by Origen was, that wicked men, and even devils, after a certain revolution, should have their release and *restoration*.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 299.

Unless we take care frequently to revive our religion with this spiritual repast and *restorative* and still to add new fewel to it as the flame decays, it will quickly pine away and expire.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4. s. 3.

Abraham was the grand *restorer* of true religion before sunk in Chaldea, (and perhaps in several other places.)
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 22.

——— Rest,
Man's rich *restoratiee*.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 9.

RESTRAI'N, *v.* } Fr. *Restreindre*; Sp.
RESTRAI'NEDLY. } *Restrinir*; Lat. *Restringere*,
RESTRAI'NER. } to press or hold back; past
RESTRAI'NT. } part. *restrictum*, past part.
RESTRI'CT, *v.* } *restringens*. To restrain,
RESTRI'CTION. } is,—
RESTRI'CTIVE. } To repress, to withhold,
RESTRI'CTIVELY. } to suppress; to hold in, to
RESTRI'NGENT. } compress, to confine, to limit.
RESTRI'NGENCY. }

Yet sette I cas, ye have bothe might and licence for to venge you; I say that ther ben ful many thinges that shuln *restreine* you of vengeance taking, and make you for to suffre.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus*, p. 115.

There let your pity spred without *restraint*,
For lacke of pity, let not your sensuint faint.
Id. Commandements of Loue.

Of hir estate to knowe plaine,
She wolde hym nothynge els saine.
But of hir name, whiche she feigned,
And other thynges she *restrained*.
That o worde more she ne tolde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Thus I alone, where all my fredome grewe,
In prison pine with bondage and *restraint*.
Surrey. Prisoner at Windsor.

Neither should we haue any more wherewith to vexe them with confessions, cases reserued, *restricted*, or amplified for our gaine.—*Fox. Actes*, &c. p. 1173. *Hen. VIII.*

For they have not devised one of all those rules of *restrictions*, amplifications, very wittily invented in the small logicals which here our children in every place do learn.
Sir T. More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 7.

For sweetnesse doth allure the weaker sence
So strongly, that vneathes it can *refraine*
From that which feeble nature covets faine
But priefe and wrath, that be her enemies
And foes of life, she better can *restraine*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Wherein indeed we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable* than the pen of the poet.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 19.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the Scripture, is elsewhere manifested by the phrases of the greatest latitude, used in this matter, i. the *world*, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth not can in any reason be interpreted to signifie a far smaller disproportionable part of the world.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 482.

So these two persons were ever *restrainers* and refrayners of the kinges wilfull scope and vnbridled liberte.
Grafton. Hen. VII. an. 19.

By that which lately hapned, Una saw
That this her knight was feeble, and too faint:
And all his sinewes waxen weake and raw,
Through long emprisonement, and hard constraint,
Which he endured in his late *restraint*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

About that time there was a general *restraint* throughout all Greece, *restraining* all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom, wherein there were above five persons, except only Jason, who was chosen captain of that great ship Argus, and had commission to sail every where, to chase and drive away rovers and pirats, and to scour the seas throughout.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 7.

Men have no power at all to detract from God's owne divine institutions, or to annex any conditions or *restrictions* to them.—*Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii. p. 117.

This subject may be considered two ways: 1. absolutely and in its full extent; 2. relatively or *restrictively*.
Hole. Cont. vol. ii. *Doing as we would be done to.*

Wherein indeed we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable* than the pen of the poet.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 19.

'Tis true, Juturna mingled in the strife
By my commands, to save your brother's life,
At least to try: but, by the Stygian lake,
(The most religious oath the gods can take)
With this *restriction*, not to bend the bow,
Or toss the spear, or trembling dart to throw.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

I dressed that wound with the same digestive, mixed with pulv. Galeni, upon dossils with thick pledgets, and some of the same *restrictive* over that, with such bandage as that part was capable of.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vi. c. 6.

Would you not think that physician mad who, having prescribed a purge, should immediately order you to take *restringents* upon it.—*Dryden. An Essay of Dramatic Poesie.*

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*, and in the dying of materials of the slacker contextures.
Sir W. Petty. In Sprat's History of Royal Society, p. 298.

The common law of England, indeed, is said to abhor perpetuities, and they are accordingly more *restricted* there than in any other European monarchy, though even England is not altogether without them.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, vol. ii. b. iii. c. 2.

If such a one can think that he may, with his conscience unhurt, conform for the sake of lucrative employments, he should never be permitted, on pretence of conscience, to plead the *restrictive* law, in order to evade those which are onerous.—*Warburton. Alliance*, b. iii.

RE-STRE'NGTHEN, *v.* To *strengthen* or fortify again.

Wherevpon he [Lennox] doeth *restrengthen* the towne and steeple of Glasgow.—*Holinshed. Scotland*, an. 1543.

RE-STRIVE, *v.* To *strive* or struggle again.

But when amity was dead, confidence could not live, and who should quit first was the question; which, on neither part, either would perform, and *restriving* again offresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captivated weapon.—*Guardian*, No. 133.

RE-SUBJE'CTION. Return to *subjection* or subservience.

Neither is it long since our kind apostate M. Carier gave us here in England (from bigger men then himselfe) an overture of the likelihood of this liberall dispensation from his holy father of Rome, upon the conditions of our *re-subjection*.—*Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie*, b. i. s. 3.

RE-SUBLIME, *v.* } *Sublime*, to raise or
RESUBLIMA'TION. } heighten.

To *sublime* or raise again; to heighten again and again, (sc.) by fire.

Though it be most commonly requisite to *resublime* the sublimate that comes the first time up, that the salt and colcothar may be more exquisitely mixed, yet as far as we can guess by some trials it will not be expedient to *resublime* it above once or (at most) twice.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 217.

Which is though a known, yet a notable experiment among chymists, mercury sublimate may be deprived of its deadly corrosiveness, and prepared into a medicine inoffensive even to children, by bare *re-sublimations* with fresh mercury.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. p. 123.

RESULT, *v.* } Fr. *Résulter*; It. *Risultare*;
RESU'LT, *n.* } Sp. *Resultar*; Lat. *Resultare*, (*re*, and *saltum*, past
RESU'LTANT, *adj.* } part. of *salire*, to leap,) to
RESU'LTANCE. } leap or jump back; to spring back.

To spring or issue forth, (in return or in consequence,) to arise from, to issue.

Out of that intermixture of Hebrew and Chaldee *resulted* a third language, call'd to this day the Syriac.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 60.

There is an exact geometrical justice that runs through the universe, and is interwoven in the contexture of things. This is a *result* of that wise and almighty goodness that presides over all things.
Glanvill. Pre-existence of Souls, c. 18.

The truth is, that if in these external marks or signatures there be any certainty, it must be taken from that which I call the total *resultance*.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 82.

Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she, and thence infer,
That souls were but *resultances* from her
And did from her into our bodies go.
Donne. Anatomy of the World. The First Anniversary.

Such suppose a Deity that, acting wisely, but necessarily, did contrive the general frame of things in the world; from whence by a series of causes doth unavoidably *result* whatsoever is now done in it.—*Cudworth. Intellect. Syst.* p. 4.

For why are such voluminous authors read,
The learned labours of the famous dead,
But to prepare the mind for its defence,
By sage *results* and well-digested sense.
Pomfret. To a Friend.

By reason of the figure of the *resultant* corpuscles, and their fitness to converse, when dissolved in water, into curiously shaped bodies.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 530.

Not for it's own sake merely, but for his
Much more who fashion'd it, he gives it praise;
Praise that from earth *resulting*, as it ought,
To earth's acknowledg'd sov'reign finds at once
It's only just proprietor in him.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

And when I weigh this seeming wisdom well,
And prove it in th' infallible *result*
So hollow and so false—I feel my heart
Dissolve in pity, and accuse the worm'd,
If this be learning, most of all deceiv'd.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

RESU'ME, *v.* } Fr. *Résumer*; It. *Resumere*;
RESU'MABLE. } Sp. *Resumir*; Lat. *Re-sumere*,
RESU'MPTION. } (*re*, and *sum-ere*,) to take up again.

To take back; to take again, (sc.) the same state or position, the same course; to re-enter upon, to recommence.

Except he that resigned it, and by the consente of the people citsoues dyd *resume* it.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 2.

Not so, quoth he, for yet, when time doth serve,
My former shield I may *resume* againe:
To temporize is not from truth to swerve,
Ne for advantage terme to entertaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary.—*Hale.*

Hence the constitutions, or as they call it, the statutes of Philip the sixt, John the second, Charles the fift, sixt, eight, of *resuming* those things which were alienated by their ancestors, (of which *resumptions* there are many instances cited by Hugo Grotius.)
Prynne. Treachery & Disloyalty, p. 167. App.

The same was in the beginning with God. This is *resuming* what had been said before, after a kind of break, to connect it the more closely with the account of the creation.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 181.

Sees not my love, how time *resumes*
The glory which he lent these flowers?
Waller. To a Lady in Retirement.

"A *resumption* of rewards, granted to members of the cortes," was once at least debated, if not enacted.
Bolingbroke. A Dissertation upon Parties.

Calmly he heard till Amurath's *resumption*
Rose to his thought, and set his soul on fire.
Johnson. Irene, Act ii. sc. 4.

RE-SU'PINE. } It. *Risupino*; Lat. *Resupinus*,
RESUPINA'TION. } (*re*, and *supinus*, from *sup-are* or *sip-are*, (facere,) found in the comp. *dis-sipare*, *insipare*, *obsipare*,)—

Thrown back, or on the back; lying on the back.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 62.

Onile, when I have eaten all his friends,
Shall he my last regale;—be that thy boon.
He spake, and downward sway'd, fell *resupine*,
With his huge neck aslant.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ix.

RE-SURPRI'SE, *v.* To *surprise*; to take or catch suddenly, unexpectedly, again.

The castle of Cadmus was taken and the city of Thebes itself invested by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, insidiously, and in violation of league: the process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans, a recovery of the town, and a current of the war even unto the walls of Sparta.—*Bacon. Of a War with Spain.*

RESURRE'CTION. Fr. *Résurgir, résurrection*; It. *Risùrgere, risurrezione*; Sp. *Resurrecion*; Lat. *Resurrectio*, from *resurgere*, to rise again; (*surgere*, i. e. *sursum regere*, or *erigere*, to raise up.)

Rising or raising again. Called by Wiclif also the *agen-rising*.

Alle thei saine this same, that gare thei were & boun
To die in Jhesu name with gode deuocioun,
That for vs suffred schame, & died thorgh passioun.
We trowe it is our fraune, his *resurrectioun*.
R. Brunne, p. 162

And after hus *resurrection* Redemptor was hus name
Piers Ploukman, p. 207.

Thanne in the *resurrectioun* whanne thei schulen rise agen whos wyf of these schal she be?—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 12.

That made me rise ere it were day,
And this was now the first morow of Maie,
With dreadful herte, and glad deuocion
For to heen at the *resurrection*
Of this floure, whan that it should vnclose
Again the sunne.—*Chaucer. The Legend of Good Women.*

And we say, that this Christian *resurrection* of life is the vesting and setting of the souls of good men in their glorious, spiritual, heavenly, and immortal bodies.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p 798.

Though he understand the things of religion ever so well, or believe ever so rightly: though he cry, Lord, Lord: he be ever so constant and devout in his prayers, or talk ever so much, or so well, or so earnestly for religion, unless he do good, unless his actions, and dealings, and behaviour come up to his knowledge, and his discourse correspond with his outward profession and belief, it will avail him nothing: he is not the man to whom Jesus Christ hath promised in the text [*John* v. 28, 29.] that he shall come to the *resurrection* of life.—*Paley*, Ser. 35.

RE-SURVE'Y, *v.* To *survey*; look over, *view* again.

If then survive my well-contended day,
When that chief Death my bones with dust shall cover,
And shall by fortune once more *resurvey*
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.
Shakespeare, Son. 32.

RESUSCITATE, *v.* } Fr. *Ressusciter*; It.
RESUSCITA'TION. } *Risuscitare*; Sp. *Resuscitar*; Lat. *Resuscitare*,
RESU'SCITABLE. } (*re*, and *suscitare*, *sursum citare*, *ciere*, to move up,) to move, to set, up again.

To set up again, to raise or rouse again, to renew, to revive.

I beseech thee, O Sonne of God, crucified for vs, and *resuscitated* Emanuel, preserue, conserue, and defend thy church.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 789. *Hen. VIII.*

In hope that for the spirite of Christ dwellyng in vs, our mortall bodyes shal be *resuscitate*, and as we haue in baptisme be buried with Christ, so we be assured to be parte takers of his *resurrection*.
Bp. Gardner. Exposicion. On the Presence, p. 65.

Here we haue a cleare testimonye of the *resuscitation* of the dead to come where the vngodly shal be punyshed with payns perpetuall and the godly endewed with loye eternall
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, p. 8.

If then these playes, and poems haue hatched, hane propagated idolatrie, and paganisme heretofore; they may likewise *resuscitate* and foment it now, vnlesse God's grace withhold vs from it.—*Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. p. 86.

Then did th' allotted hour of dawning right
First strike our ravish'd sight;
Which malice or which art no more could stay,
Than witches' charms can a retardment bring
To the *resuscitation* of the day,
Or resurrection of the Spring.
Cowley. Ode on his Majesty's Restoration.

The apothecary told the virtuoso that he had really prepared *resuscitable* plants a different way from that which others pretended to.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 605.

To wonder at a thousand insect tribes,
These hatch'd and those *resuscitated* worms,
New life ordain'd and brighter scenes to share,
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.
Cowper. Retirement.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise, when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 18.

The word "quickened" is often applied to signify, not the *resuscitation* of life extinguished, but the preservation and continuance of life subsisting.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

RETAIL, *v.* } Skinner says from the Fr.
RETAI'L, *n.* } *Retailler*, It. *Ritagliare*, to cut
RETAI'LER. } into pieces; and, thus, to sell by *retail* is to sell large quantities of goods in small parts or pieces. Tooke says, "To sell by *tale* is to sell by *numeration*, not by weight or measure, but by the number told; and that *retail* means—*told over* again." (See the quotation from Froissart.) To *retail* as now used, is—

To sell in small numbers, portions, or quantities; i. e. either by numeration, weight, or measure; to deal out or dispose of in small portions. See DETAIL.

Ye be at a free marte than they of Fraunce or Lombardy or other realmes whither as youre marchaundyse repayreth, for they be *layded* and *relayded* agayne two or thre tymes in a yere, and ye paise by a reasonable ordynaunce sette and assessed vpon your marchaundyse.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 222.

Wheresoever they shal happen to sel or barter away any of their commodities to our subiects, they are to barter or sell by *whole sale* and not by *retaile*, as by the yard or by the ounce in their houses or elsewhere, but by the packe, &c.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 506.

By the which statutke [one-forty-eighth of a yard] the *retailers* sell their wares out of their shops, as goldsmiths, grocers, silkesellers, and such other, like as we doe vse to *retaile* by the ounce.—*Id. Ib.* p. 256.

To whom I will *retaile* my conquest wonne,
And she shall be sole victoresse, Cæsar's Cæsar.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 4.

And so I hope, since first my hopes are gone,
To find in many what I lost in one;
And, like to merchants after some great loss,
Trade by *retail*, that cannot now in gross.
Carew. The Spark.

The *retailer* pays the States almost the one moiety as much as he paid for the commodity at first.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 7.

Mons. Barbeyrac understands the nature of evidence too well to apprehend that the *retailing* a misreport can amount to a proof.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 297.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

These, and most other things which are sold by *retail*, the way in which the labouring poor buy all things, are generally fully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 8.

The profits of the farmer, of the manufacturer, of the merchant, and *retailer* are all drawn from the price of the goods which the two first produce, and the two last buy and sell.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 5.

RETAI'N, *v.* RETAI'NER. RETAI'NMENT. RETE'NTION. RETE'NTIVE, *adj.* RETE'NTIVE, *n.* RETE'NTIVENESS. RE'TINUE.	Fr. *Retenir*; It. *Ritenère*; Sp. *Retener*; Lat. *Retinere*, to hold back, (re, and *tenere.*) To hold or keep back, to withhold; to hold back upon; to keep or stay with; to hold, keep, or pertain to. *Retainer*,—one who, that which, *retains*; the *retaining*: also, one who is *retained* or kept, (sc.) to attendance, in service; or, perhaps, one who keeps or stays, (sc.) in attendance or service; an adherent; one who appertains to; and hence,— *Retinue*, — the attendants or followers; the meny, or many.

The kyng his *retenans* alle tille him he drouh
Of Inglis & Normans, & gadred folk for to here.
R. Brunne, p. 100.

And al the riche *retynaunce*. that roteth hem on fals lyvynge
Were hyd to that brudale. *Piers Ploubman*, p. 27.

For the humours ben to ranke and habundant in the body of man; sometime of infirmitee, for feblenesse of the vertue of *retentif*, as phisike maketh mention.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

He had eke wenches at his *retenue*,
That whether that sire Robert or sire Hue,
Or Jakke, or Raufe, or who so that it were
That lay by hem, they told it in his ere.
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 6875.

For mekenesse in countenanunce, with a manly herte in dedes and in loog continuaunce, is the conisance of my liuery, to al my *retinue* deliuered.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

That of hem thre, and her issue
There was so large a *retinue*
Of nacions seuentie and two. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

My loue to scorn, my seruice to *retaine*,
Therein me thought you vsed cruelties.
Wyatt. The Lover abused renounceth Love.

And as it is impossible to ha *retayned* vnto two diuers lords which are enemies one to the other, so it is impossible to serue God and Mammon.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 233.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. No. 16.

For ye shal vnderstande that temporall lordes, in those dayes, kept other maner of housholdes and other maner of *retenynour* of housholds scrusites and other bombre, ferre excedyng yt the lordes at these dayes done.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1452.

And cause leane to be giuen that they may passe, stay, and returne, and when they please depart, in such sort that, for our loue and contentation, the said worshipfull John Keele, with the ship and mariners, haue no let, hinderance, or *retention*.—*Hacktuyt. Voyages*, vol. v. p. 156.

Then, preacing to the pillour, I repeated
The read thereof for guerdon of my guise.
And, taking downe the shield, with me did it *retaine*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Though he had those enforcements of expense,
Both for offence, *retainments*, and defence.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

We will adde to all this, the *retainment* of the same name which the deceased had here, unless there be some special reason to change it; so that their persons will be as punctually distinguisht and circumscribed as any of ours in this life.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 11

I haue within this life bene held for winde
A wondrous time; and can by no meanes find
An end to my *retention*.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. iv.

What words (said she) fiye your *retentine* pow'rs?
You know, you locke your counsaile in your tow'rs
In my firme bosom; and that I am farre
From those loose faulties.—*Id. Ib.* b. xix.

Those secret cheeks which are raised within itself [the heart] readily conspire with all outward *retentices*.
Bp. Halt. Cont. Nabal & Abigail.

They cannot want outward *retentives* from sin that live either among friends or enemies.—*Id. Ib. Nehemiah.*

The great lord Mortimer erected again the round table at Kenilworth, after the ancient order of King Arthur's table, with the *retinue* of an hundred knights and an hundred ladies in his house, for the entertaining of such adventurers as came thither from all parts of Christendom.
Drayton. Mortimer to Isabel, Annot.

Still Hebron's honour'd, happy soil *retains*
Our royal hero's beauteous, dear remains.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, the layers then
Of mingled moulds of more *retentive* earths,
The gutter'd rocks and mazy-running clefts.
Thomson. Autumn.

This whole train of suppositions or assertions, brought in as part of the *retinue* to wait upon the argument *a priori*, is little else but a train of errors and false reasoning.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 467.

By denying that indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience to the members of the national church which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 4.

He is at all times, therefore, surrounded with a multitude of *retainers* and dependants, who, having no equivalent to give in return for their maintenance, but being fed entirely by his bounty, must obey him, for the same reason that soldiers must obey the prince who pays them.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iii. c. 4.

Yet we must needs acknowledge, that upon what passes there depend our constitution, our strength, the acuteness of our senses, the quickness of our parts, the *retentiveness* of our memory, much of our passions, desires, and tempers.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 19.

Those "kings' daughters" were already distinguished ladies of the monarch's own court; these virgins are introduced to it by the queen; they follow her as part of her *retinue*, and are introduced as her companions.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

RE-TAKE, *v.* To *take* again; to seize again.

They in the end prevailed, that a day should be appointed when the house should be resolved into a committee of the whole house, and the remnantsrace he then *retaken* into consideration.—*Clarendon. Hist. of the Rebellion*, vol. i. p. 311.

And it is now usual for the court, upon the conviction of a felon, to order (without any writ) immediate restitution of such goods as are brought into court to be made to the several prosecutors. Or else, secondly, without such writ of restitution, the party may peaceably *retake* his goods.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 27.

RETA'LIATE, *v.* RETALIA'TION.	Lat. *Talio*, from *talis*, such as. Fr. *Retaliaune*,

requited, quitted, satisfied, or payed back with the like, (Cotgrave;) i. e. with such (*talis*) as had been received.

To return like for like, to quit or requite, to repay (in kind).

Not that I shall be mine own officer,
And hate with hate again *retaliate*;
But thou wilt lose the style of conqueror
If I, thy conquest, perish by thy hate.
Donne. The Prohibition.

He was so far from countenancing or abetting the wicked conspiracy against Jesus, that he gave a manifest evidence of his justice by *retaliating* upon the principal agent and contriver of it what he thought to have done to Jesus.
Sharp, vol. v. Disc. 3.

To tame our malicious and revengeful passions, it is not enough that we abstain from all unjust *retaliations* of injuries; but we must moreover restrain ourselves even from that lawful displeasure and just resentment which may safely be allowed to a meek and charitable disposition.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 2.

Nature makes us concerned originally with our own pleasures or pains; we feel not, and consequently regard not what happens to other people, until having received hurt from them, and found that our *retaliating* the like prevails upon them to desist from offending us, we thence learn the expedience of exerting ourselves upon such occasions.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 21.

Hence it will be evident that what some have so highly extolled for its equity, the *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 1.

Revenge in this case naturally dictates *retaliation*, and that we should impose the like duties and prohibitions upon the importation of some or all of their manufactures into ours. Nations accordingly seldom fail to *retaliate* in this manner.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 2.

RETA'RD, *v.* RETARDA'TION. RETA'RDMENT.	Fr. *Retarder*; It. *Ritardare*; Sp. *Retardar*; Lat. *Retardare*, (re, and *tardus*,) to make or cause to be slow; to forslow.

To forslow, to delay, to hinder, to impede, to detain, to postpone, to prolong.

Then, as behoven, yer elde sick accrewes,
Time to forlay, with spels *retarding* it.
Browne. Yungs Wiuite & Old Wernock.

Some years it [the Nile] hath also *retarded*, and came far later then usually it was expected.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 8.

Experiments in consort touching the putting back or *retardation* of germination.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 413.

That the second enclosed ground be a garden, destined only to the trial of all manner of experiments concerning plants, as their melioration, acceleration, *retardation*.
Cowley. The College.

Then did th' allotted hour of dawning right
First strike on ravish'd sight;
Which malice or skill art no more could stay,
Than witches' charme can a *retardment* bring
To the resuscitation of the day,
Or resurrection of the Spring.
Id. On his Majesty's Restoration.

His phrenzy soon the proud blasphemer felt;
Felt that, without my fertilizing power,
Suns lost their force, and Niles o'erflow'd in vain.
Nought could *retard* me. *Thomson. Liberty*, pt. ii.

Metaphysicks not only succeeded physicks and mythology in the manner here observed, and became as great a fund of superstition, but they were carried still farther, and corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it.—*Bolingbroke. Human Reason*, Ess. 2.

RETCH, *v.* RE'TCHLESS. RE'TCHLESSLY.	Also written reck, (qv.) i. e. to heed, to care. See WRETCHLESS.

I rede thee love away to drive,
That maketh the *reck* not of thy live,
The folly more fro day to day
Shall growe, but thou it put away.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

The roote springeth through hot brenning
Into disordinate desiring,
For to kissen and embrace,
And at hit last them to solace,
Of other thing love *reckeith* nought.—*Id. Ib.*

Danneeth he merry that is mirthlesse,
Who should *recke* of that is *retchlesse*.
Id. The Assembly of Fowls.

And *retchlesse* of hys life, he gan both eyghe and grone.
Surrey. Complaint of a dying Lover.

We *retchlesly* discharge our memory of those
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

RETE'CTION. Lat. *Retectus*, past part. of *retegere*, to uncover, to discover, to disclose.

Discovery, disclosure.

A liquor may alter the colour of a body, by freeing it from those things that hindered it from appearing in its genuine colour; and though this may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour than a change, yet still there intervenes in it a change of the colour which the body appeared to be of before this operation.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 685.

RE'TIARY. } From the Lat. *Rete*, a net.
RE'TICLE. } Chaucer describes "the *reete* of the *Astrolabie* to be the
RETI'CULATE. } zodiake shapen in manner of a
RE'TIFORM. } net."

Reticle, (in common use,)—a small net; *retiform*, Fr. *Rétiforme*, formed or fashioned like a net.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders and their position in the web.—*Brown. Vulg. Err.* b. v. c. 19.

The intervals of the cervies, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

The *retiform* tunicle is whitish, for the better and more true reception of the species of things.

Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

The fruit is about the size and shape of a child's head, and the surface is *reticulated*, not much unlike a truffle.

Cook. Voyage, b. i. c. 8.

RE'TICENCE. Fr. *Réticence*, Lat. *Reticentia*, from *reticere*, (*re*, and *tacere*,) to keep silence. As the Fr.—

Silence, concealment, counsel keeping, (Cotgrave.)

Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 841.

RETI'RE, *v.* } Fr. *Retirer*; It. *Ritirare*; Sp.
RETI'RE, *n.* } *Retirar*, (*re*, and *tirer*, from the
RETI'REDNESS. } Lat. *Trahere*, to draw,) to
RETI'REMENT. } draw back; to withdraw. See
RETI'REER. } To RETREAT.
RETI'RING, *n.* } To draw back or withdraw; to move or cause to move backwards; to recede; to withdraw, (sc.) to a place of secrecy, or privacy, or solitude; to secrete, to seclude.

It was greatly for their sauegnard, that they *retyred* by lytle and lytle without appearance of any feare.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, b. viii.

Richarde Nenell, gentleman, then steward of the house-hold, perceiuing his *retire*, came by and by vnto him, and after gentle entertainment demanded of him whether he would speake with my lord or no.

Fox. Actes, p. 1693. *Queene Maria.*

The horsemē theyr *retire* slew as many as they couldc come by.—*Goldings. Cæsar. Commentaries*, fol. 146.

Against whose forces Henry furnishes
A pow'rful army, and in person went;
But wars with a *retiring* enemy,
With much more travail than with victory.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Then wherefore dost thou hope he is not shipt?
Gre. That he, our hope, might haue *retyr'd* his power,
And driuen into disparte an enemie's hope,
Who strongly hath set footing in this land.

Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 2.

A toad-like *retiredness* and closeness of mind.

Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

The willing drumme a lustie marche to sounde,
Whiles ranke *retyrers* gaue their enimies ground.

Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

He thus replyde: Now surely, syre, I find,
That all this world's gay showes, which we admire,
Be but vaine shadows to this safe *retyre*
Of life, which here in lowlinesse ye lead.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

They, missing the other day's turnings and places of *retire*, were now compelled to fight all on a front in the plain field.

North. Plutarch, p. 341.

She knew the tumult of a large family unfit for the quiet meditations of a prophet; *retiredness* is most meet for the thoughts of a seer.

Bp. Hall. Cont. Elisha with the Shunamite.

And then with gestures full of grave respect
The duke he to his own apartment led;
To each distinct *retirements* did direct,
And all the wounded he ordain'd to bed.

Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 6.

For there groweth firme lande not onely by that which rivers bring in (as the Islands Echinades, which were heaped and raised up by the river Achelous; and so by Nilus the greater part of Ægypt, into which, if we believe Homer, from the Island Pharus there was a cut by sea of a day and night's sailing:) but also by the *retiring* and going backe of the sea.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. ii. c. 85.

To them the king: No longer I detain
Your friendly care: *retire*, ye virgin train!
Retire, while from my weary'd limbs I have
The foul pollution of the briny wave.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

Whereupon *retiring* to the house of a near relation of his, dwelling within the parish of St. Sepulchre in the suburb of London, spent the remainder of his days in great *retiredness* and devotion.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

He was banished into Patmos, a little island in the Archipelago; and during his *retirement* there, was favoured in a particular manner with revelations from heaven, which he committed to writing, and left behind him for the benefit of the church.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 1.

RE-TOLD, i.e. *told* or narrated again.

Vpon whose dead corpes there was such misuse,
Such beastly, shamelesse transformation,
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
(Without much shame) *retold* or spoken of.

Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Henry IV. Act i. sc. 1.

Blunt. The circumstance considered, good my lord,
What euer Harry Percie then had said,
To such a person, and in such a place,
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably dye. *Id. Ib.* Act i. sc. 3.

RETO'RT, *v.* } Fr. *Rétorquer*; It. *Ritórcere*;
RETO'RT, *n.* } Sp. *Retorcer*; Lat. *Retorquere*,
RETO'RTING, *n.* } (*re*, and *torquere*), to twist
RETO'RTION. } back.

To twist, to writhe, back; to bend or curve back; to turn back or return; to throw or cast back, (met.) any thing said.

And then beth the devil and man, foreign and intestine, shall have their malices *retorted* upon themselves again.

Barrat. Records, pt. ii. b. iii. No. 8.

To this sweet voyce a dainty musique fitted
Its well-tun'd strings, and to her notes consorted,
And while with skilfull voyce the song she dittied,
The blabbing echo had her words *retorted*.

Spenser. Britain's Ida, c. 2.

I did dislike the cut of a certaine courtier's beard; he sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, hee was in the mind it was: this is call'd the *retort* courteous.

Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act v. sc. 4.

Episcopius was here caught in his own snare, as bishop Bull justly observes, *retorting* his own concessions upon him with irresistible force.

Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 204.

Wide wanders, Laodam, thy erring tongue,
The sports of glory to the brave belong,
(*Retorts* Eurylus:) he boasts no claim
Among the great, unlike the sons of fame.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

As for those little *retortings* of my own expressions, nf being dull by design, witty in October, shining, excelling, and so forth; they are the common cavils of every willing who has no other method of shewing his parts but by little variations and repetitions of the man's words whom he attacks.—*Tatler*, No. 239.

The free thinking politician, who shews from history that this connexion was constant and invariable, is intrapped by the *retortion* of nature and reason, to prove against himself the divinity of that institute he labours to discredit.

Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. v. s. 2.

Nor is this principle or objection of Solomon's fool less subject to *retortion* than the other.

Id. Works, vol. x. Ser. 21.

RE-TOSS, *v.* To *toss*, cast, or throw back.

Toste and *retoste*, (lyke wherlwynd duste.)

Drant. Horace, b. i. Sat. 4.

——— Mean time with sails declin'd
The wandering vessel drove before the wind:
Toss'd and *retoss'd*, aloft, and then below.

Dryden. Ovmon & Iphigenia.

All was tempestuous din on ev'ry side,
And all around the roar of war was up,
From rock to rock *retoss*, from wood to wood.

Warton, Ecl. 5.

RE-TOUCH, *v.* Fr. *Retoucher*; It. *Ritoccáre*; Sp. *Retocar*; to *touch* again.

To *touch* again, over again; to add new *touches*, (sc.) for the sake of improving; finishing more highly.

He [Mr. Walter Moyle] had also furnished me, according to my request, with all the particular passages in Aristotle and Horace, which are used by them to explain the art of poetry by that of painting; which, if ever I have time to *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted in their places.

Dryden. A Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

When they conceived a subject, they first made a variety of sketches, then a finished drawing of the whole; after that a more correct drawing of every separate part,—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all *retouched* it from the life.

Reynolds, Dis. 1.

They are what I apprehend he [Rubens] put into the hands of his scholars, from which they advanced and carried on the great picture which he afterwards *retouched* and finished.—*Reynolds. A Journey to Flanders, &c.*

RE-TRACE, *v.* *Trace*; from *tractus*, past part. of *trahere*, to draw.

To *trace* or draw over again; to *trace* back, to re-survey, (sc.) the lineaments; generally, to review.

Beneath a neighbouring tree the chief divine
Gaz'd o'er his sire, *retracing* every line,
The ruins of himself! now worn away
With age, yet still majestic in decay!

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

What transport, to *retrace* our boyish plays,
Our easy bliss, when thoughtless joy supply'd;
The woods, the mountains, and the warbling mase
Of the wild brooks!—*Thomson. Castle of Indolence*, c. 1.

RE-TRACT, *v.* } Fr. *Retraire*; It. *Ritirar-*
RETRA'CTABLE. } *si*; Sp. *Retraher*; Lat. *Re-*
RETRA'CTATE, *v.* } *trahere*, past part. of *retrac-*
RETRACTA'TION. } *tum*, to withdraw or draw
RETRA'CTION. } back. See RETREAT.
RETRA'CTIVE, *n.* } To withdraw or draw back; to move or step back; to withdraw, (sc.) any thing said or done; to recall, to recant; to revoke.

Wherfore I beseke you mekely for the mercie of God that ye preye for me, that Crist have mercie of me and forveve me my gilties (and namely of myn translations and enditingre of worldly vanitees, the which I revoke in my *retractions*.)—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale*, Conclusion.

And euery one wished yt this tumult were *retracted* and quēched.—*Hall. Henry VII.* an. 4.

Thus having obtained of him the platforme, the height, the fortification and passages vnto it, and hauing prepared eight good lathers, and raised all the country against the Spanyard, that he neither might haue newes, nor succours, nor *retract* on any side, he determined to march forward.

Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 358.

Here be emprour and kinges taught to *retract* and call in agen their vniust lawes.—*Pope. Enguin. of Daniel*, c. 5.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him; and doth even glory that he seeth his infirmities.

Translators of the Bible, To the Reader.

For that only cause made I a boke of *retractacions*, that my readers mighte wele knowe that myne owne wryytynges did not in all poynttes please me.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 43.

For it is not to bee doubted but they looked for a glorious victorie and a perpetuall triumph by this man's *retractation*.

Fox. Actes, p. 1712. *Queene Marie.*

The imperiall proclamations in encric citie were set vp, containing the *retraction* or countermand of those things which against the Christians were before decreed.

Id. Ib. p. 74.

The seas into themselves *retract* their flows,
The changing wind from every quarter blows.

Drayton. Of his Ladie's not coming.

We could make this use of it, to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins.

Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 139.

Still as the ground recedes, *retracts* her view
With sharpen'd sight, till she [Alcyone] no longer knew
The much-lov'd face.—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. viii.

The vice-chancellor (or deputy vice-chancellor) and heads proceeded against him, and forced him at length to sign a feigned *retractation*, which they had drawn up for him.

Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 376.

Here storms in hoarse, in frightful murmurs play,
The seat of night, where mists exclude the day.
Before the gates the son of Japhet stands,
Nor from the skies *retracts* his head or hands.

Cooke. Hesiod. The Theogony.

His arms [a cuttle-fish] instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons, which resembled those of a cat; and like them were *retractable* into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasure.

Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 7.

RETRE'AT, *v.* } Also written *Retray*, *retrait*,
RETRE'AT, *n.* } or *Retraict*, *retract*. See RE-
TRACT.

To draw back or withdraw; to move or go back, (sc.) out of the way, out of danger; into security or privacy; to retire.

Er thou make any suche assaies
To lone, and faile vpon thy fete,
Better is to make beaw *retreate*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

They were fully determined, and bent to copell hym to *retract* wyth dent of sworuid.—*Hall. Edw. III.* an. 10.

And all other hangings and habylments in the hall and chambre, whereunto the kynge *retrayed* after dynner, and spyces and wyne taken.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 227.

The nations of these women are on the south side of the river in the prouinces of Topago, and their chiefest strengths and *retracts* are in the islands situate on the south side of the entrance.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 638.

The Englishmen geuen to countesones of spoyle, and desire of raulne. neither chased nor followed their enemies, but beynge content with their prey and gaine began to *retraite* towarde the syege again.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 10.

The death of these twoe so hardye young man, and of the rest, moued Alexander greatly: yet perceiuing no remedye in ye matter, caused the *retreit* to be sounded.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 241.

Upon her eyelids many graces sate,
Under the shadow of her even browes,
Working belgardes and amorous *retrafe*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

She is the mighty quesne of Faery,
Whose faire *retreitt* I in my shield doe beare.

Id. Ib. c. 9.

So furiously she strooke in her first heat,
Whiles with long fight on foot he breathlesse was,
That she him forced backward to *retreat*.
And yeeld unto her weapon way to pass.

Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 6.

The earle of Lincolne, deceiued of his hopes of the contines concourse vnto him, (in which case he would haue temporized,) and seeing the hastinoe past *retraict*, resolued to make on where the king was, and to giue him battaile.

Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 33.

——— Others more milde
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
With notes angelical to many a harp
Their own heroic deeds and hapless fall
By doom of battel.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

——— O glorious he, beyond
His darling peers! when the *retreating* horo
Calls them to ghostly halls of grey renown,
With woodland honours grae'd.

Thomson. Autumn.

Both thought it was the wisest course
To wave the fight, and mount to horse.
And to secure, by swift *retre-ating*,
Themselves from danger of worse beating.

Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2.

Of all his works, creative bounty burns
With warmest beam; and on your open front
And liberal eye, sits, from his dark *retreat*
Inviting modest want.

Thomson. Spring.

RETRE'NCH, *v.* RETRE'NCHING, *n.* RETRE'NCHMENT. } Fr. *Retrencher*, *re*, and *trencher*, or *trancher*, to cut or carve, from *trunc-are*, to cut off.

To cut or lop off, (sc. all superfluity or superabundance:) to curtail, to prune or pare away. Also equivalent to—to *Entrench*, (qv.)

(As if he had meant to suffer like a martyr for the truth) he told us flatly, that he was born in the Low Countreys at Delft. This *retrenched* all farther examination of him: for thereby he was ineligible.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 571.

What is natural is reasonable, but what is extravagant and beyond bounds ought to be *retrenched*; and it is a fault not to do it.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

The ceremonies of the law of Moses in the worship of God were *retrenched*, and a more inward devotion, a more reasonable service were established.—*Bolingbroke. Fragments*, § 75.

I rather wish than expect that you should give yourself the trouble, by transpositions of some and *retrenchments* in others, to link them into a coherent discourse.

Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 716.

——— Resign'd
To sad necessity, the cock forgoes
His wonted strut; and, wading at their head
With well-consider'd steps, seems to resent
His alter'd gait and stateliness *retrench'd*.

Cowper. Task, b. v.

All ancient books, having been preserved by transcription, were liable, through ignorance, negligence, or fraud, to be corrupted in three different ways, that is to say, by *retrenchings*, additions, and alterations.

Harris. Philological Inquiries.

It (Gulliver's Travels) appeared in the November following. (1726,) with several *retrenchments* and alterations, owing to the timidity of the printer, of which Swift complains heavily in his correspondence.

Scott. Memoirs of Swift, § 6.

RETRIBUTE, *v.* RETRIBU'TION. RETRI'BUTORY. RETRI'BUTIVE. } Fr. *Rétribuer*: It. *Retribuire*: Sp. *Retribuir*: Lat. *Retribuere*, (*re*, and *tribuere*, to give to three, (*tribus*,) to part, to apportion.) See DISTRIBUTE.

To return the part, portion, or allotment; generally, to return, to restore, to requite, to repay, to remunerate.

We maie note and learne. First to consider and learne the righteous *retribution* and wrath of God from heauen vpon all iniquitie and vanyhteous dealing of men.

Fox. Acles, p. 155.

I came to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Queen of Corinth, Act iii. sc. 2.

Indeed, she is not dead! but laid to sleepe
In earth, till the last trumpe awake the sheepe
And goates together, whither they must come
To heare their judge and his eternall doome;
To have that finall *retribution*,
Expected with the fleshe's restitution.

B. Jonson. Elegie on Lady Digby.

Such a theism as acknowledges not only a God or omnipotent understanding being, but also natural justice and morality founded in him and derived from him; nevertheless an liberty from necessity anywhere and therefore no distributive or *retributive* justice in the world.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, Pref. p. ii.

Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to defer the *retributory* comforts of his mourners till another world: even here he is ready to supply them with abundant consolations.—*Sp. Holl. Remaines*, p. 183.

But yet in the state of nature one man comes by no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal, when he has got him in his hands, according to the passionate heats of boundless extravagancy of his own will, but only to *retribute* to him, as far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.

Locke. Of Civil Government, c. 2. s. 8.

The taxes then given were given by way of *retribution*; which was generally the method in her time.

Bolingbroke. Remarks on the History of England.

If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
When we were visited, what hope for you?

Cowper. Expostulation.

RETRIE'VE, *v.* RETRIE'VER, *n.* RETRIE'VABLE. RETRIE'VING, *n.* } To *retrieve* (Skinner says) is to find again. Fr. *Retrouver*; It. *Ritrovàre*, (*re*, and *trouver*, to find; Ger. *Treffen*.) See CONTRIVE.

To find again; to discover, to recover, restore, regain, repair.

For their boundless running on often so confounds the reader that, having once lost himself, [he] must either give off unsatisfied, or uncertainly cast back to *retrieve* the escaped sense, and to find way again into his matter.

Daniel. Defence of Rhyme.

We'll have a flight at mortgage statute, band,
And hard but we'll bring wax to the *retrieve*.

B. Jonson. Staple of News, Act iii. sc. 1.

But Fame said, Take heed how you lose me, for if you do, you will run a great hazard never to meet me again, there's no *retrieving* of me.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 14.

He [Beza] avers solemnly that the reformed had been so far from discarding the eucharistical sacrifice, that they only had most strictly preserved it, or rather *retrieved* it, fixing it upon its true and ancient basis.

Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 271.

With this they all were satisfy'd,
As men are wont o' th' biass'd side,
Applauded the profound dispute,
And grew more gay and resolute,
By having overcome all doubt,
Than if it never had fall'n out;
And, to complete their narrative,
Agreed t' insert this strange *retrieve*.

Butler. The Elephant in the Moon.

If you hear who it is to be given to, pray let me know; for I interest myself a little in the history of it, and rather wish somebody may accept it that will *retrieve* the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit.

Gray, Let. 28. *To Mr. Mason.*

RETROA'CTIVE. Fr. *Rétro-actif.*

That which can or may *act* backwards, upon things done in time back or past.

It will be said, perhaps, which has been hinted already, that as the death of Christ had a *retroactive* effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed, so it may be beneficial to those who never heard of it since.

Bolingbroke. Fragments, § 38.

His [lord Molesworth's] motion was not literally adopted; but a bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a *retroactive* statute, to punish the offences which did not exist at the time they were committed.

Gibbon. Memoirs of his own Life.

RETROCE'SSION. See to CEDE. Fr. *Rétrocéder*; Sp. *Retroceder.*

Motion backwards.

This argument is drawn from the stars' *retrocession*.

More. On the Soul, pt. ii. b. iii. c. 3. s. 56.

RETROCOPULA'TION. *Copulation* or coition backwards.

Now from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

RE-TROD. *Trodden* backwards.

The pleasing paths of Venus I *retrod*,
No more a mortal.

Cooper. Theugenes to Sylvia.

RE'TROGRADE, *v.* RE'TROGRADE, *adj.* RETROGRADA'TION. RETROGRE'SSION. } Fr. *Rétrograder*; It. *Ritrogradàre*; Sp. *Retrograder*; Lat. *Retrogradiri*, to step backwards.

To step or go back, to recede, to retire, to return, to revert; to move reversely.

And if he be in the west side in that condicion, than is he *retrograde*.—*Chaucer. Astrolabie*, Conclusion.

Then and not before the numbers begin to be withdrawn, and the planets to go backward and be *retrograde*.

Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 16.

Bring new-defended faith against faith known;
Weary the soul with contrarieties;
Till all religion becomes *retrograde*,
And that fair 'tire the mask of sin be made.

Donne. Civil Wars, b. vii.

The starres themselves are thought to returne more speedily in their *retrogradation* than in their direct course forward.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 17.

And so forth to Adam, as you shall find it by *retrogradation* from the 32d verse vnto the first of the fifth chapter of Genesis.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, b. vi. c. 10.

For *retrogradation*, the shadow went back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz.—*Sp. Hall. Ser on Psalm* cxii. 24.

And thus we see the account established upon the arise or descent of the stars can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations at all, and by reason of their *retrogressi-n*, but temporary unto any one.—*Brown. Vul. Errours*, b. vi. c. 3.

When a parliament, acting against the declared sense of the nation, would have appeared as surprising a phenomenon in the moral world, as a *retrograde* motion of the sun or any other signal deviation of things from their ordinary course in the natural world!—*Bolingbroke. On Parties*, Let. 4.

And indeed what satisfactory account can be given of the varying lengths and vicissitudes of days and nights and the eclipses of the sun and moon, the stations and *retrogradations* observed in planets, and other familiar celestial phænomena.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 429.

Two geomantic figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when *retrograde*.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

RETROMI'NGENT. RETROMI'NGENCY. } Lat. *Retro*, and *mingens*, pres. part. of *mungere*. See the quotations.

Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 17.

The last foundation was *retromingency* or pissing backward.—*Id. Ib.*

RETRU'DE, *v.* RETRU'SE. Lat. *Re-trudere*, to thrust back. See INTRUDE.

To thrust, shove, or push back.

The term of latitude is breadthlesse line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite processe; site doth confine
This point; take site away, it's straight a spark divine.

More. Of the Soul, pt. ii. b. iii. c. 2.

I have a sense of something in me while I thus speak, which I must confess is of so *retrude* a nature that I want a name for it, unless I should adventure to term it Divine sagacity.—*H. More*, General Pref.

RETU'ND, *v.* *Sp. Retundir*; Lat. *Re-tundere*; *re*, and *tundere*, to beat or bruise.

To beat or bruise back; to repel; to beat back, (sc.) the edge, and, consequentially, to blunt.

This ignorant and conceited confidence of hoth may be *retunded* and confuted from hence.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 627.

This [the skull] is covered with skin and hair which serve to keep it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon.

Ray. On the Creation.

RETU'RN, *v.* Fr. *Retourner*; It. *Ritornàre*;
RETU'RN, *n.* Sp. *Retornar*, to turn back.
RETU'RNABLE. To *turn* or cause to *turn*
RETU'RNER. back, to *turn* again; to move,
RETU'RNLESS. to go or come back or again; to revert; to give back, (in return;) to restore; to remit, to repay; to give back an answer, to reply, to report; to render.

The day approcheth of hir *returning*,
That everich should an hundred knightes bring,
The batallie to darreine, as I you told.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2027.

Sina that disceit is ay *returnable*,
Of very force it is agreable,
That therwithall be done the recompence.
Wyatt. The Abused Lover.

Moche desyred the duches of Lancastre the *retourne* of ye duke her husbande, and to here tydynges what conclusyone were také.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 51.

Five dales there be since he (they say) was slaine,
And foure since Florimell the court forsaine,
And vowed never to *returne* againe
Till him alive or dead she did invent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

——— My mother-queene (fam'd for her silver feet)
Told me two fates about my death, in my direction meet:
The one, that if I here remaine, t' assist our victorie,
My safe *returne* shall never line, my fame shall never die:
If my *returne* obtaine successe, much of my fame decayes,
But death shall linger his approach, and I live many dayes.
Chapman. Homer, Iliad, b. ix.

But I would neuer credit in you both
Least cause of sorrow; but well knew the troth
Of this thine owne *returne*: though all thy friends
I knew, as well should make *returnless* ends.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. xiii.

Was it the strength of this tongue, valiant lord,
In that black hour that sav'd you from the sword?
Or was my breast expos'd alone to brave
A thousand swords, a thousand ships to save?
The hopes of your *return*!—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. xiii.

The chapmen that give highest for this can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money.—*Locke.*

But if the wand'rer his mistake discern,
Judge his own ways, and sigh for a *return*,
Bewilder'd once, must he bewail his loss
For ever and for ever? No—the cross!
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

REVE. A.S. *Refa, ge-refa*, from *rief-an*, to *reave*. Spelman says,—*Exactores*, quod moltas regias, et deliquentium facultates, in fiscum *raperent*, exigerent, deportarent.

See the quotation from Fuller.

And ther is reson as a *reve*. rewarding treuthe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 54.

The *reve* was a slendre colerike man,
His berd was shave as neighe as ever he can.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 579.

The *Reeve* (which hath much affinity with the Dutch, *Grave*) signifieth an officer to oversee, and order, being chief in the shire: in Latin *Vice-comes* or *Vice-count*.
Fuller. General Worthies, c. 15.

REVEA'L, *v.* Fr. *Révéler*; It. *Rivelàre*;
REVEA'LER. Sp. *Revelar*; Lat. *Revelare*,
REVEA'LMENT. (*re*, and *velare*,) to discover, to
RE'VELATE, *v.* uncover.
REVELA'TION. To discover, to disclose, to open; to show openly or manifestly; to make known.

Honour and glorie be to him that is myghty to conferme ghou bi my gospel and prechyng of Iesus Crist bi the *revelacioun* of mysterie holdun stille in tymes euerlastyng.
Wielif. Romaynes, c. 16.

For priestes of the temple tellen this,
That dreames been the *revelacions*
Of Goddes, and als well they tel iwis,
That they been infernalles illusions.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Metodre saith to this matere
As he by *revelacion*
It had vpon a vision. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

But in conclusion tyme *reveled* truthe and old hyd hatred openly sprange out.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 25.

The God of Daniel and of his company to be the God of and above all godds and the lorde of all kingis and *reveler* of all secretes.—*Joye. Expos. of Daniel*, c. 3.

He sawe it in fayth and had the day of Christ, that is to say, all those thinges that shoulde chaunce hym, plainely *revelated* vnto him, albeit he were dead many hundred yeares before it were actually fulfilled and *revelated* vnto ye world.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 169.

That you may be knowé not alonely open lyers and blasphemers of God and his blessed eternal word, but also of his holy saintes and fathers, vnto whom hee hath *revelated* by the Scripture his veritie.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 349.

Earely the morrow next, before that day
His loyous face did to the world *revele*,
They both uprose and tooke their ready way
Unto the church, their praiers to upele.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

——— Nought could here be done,
But straight was known as soon as once design'd.
Court, council-chamber, closet, all were won,
To be *revealers* of the prince's mind.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

Though kings still ling suspicion in their bosoms,
They hate the causers; love to hear secrets too,
Yet the *revealers* still fare the worse,
Being either thought guilty of ends or weakness.
Shirley. The Merchant's Wife, Act i. sc. 3.

If all or most of the truths declared in the Epistles were to be received and believed as fundamental articles, what then became of those Christians who were fallen asleep? as St. Paul witnesses in his first to the Corinthians many were, before these things in the Epistles were *revealed* to them.
Locke. The Reasonableness of Christianity.

In this state of darkness and error, in reference to the true God, our Saviour found the world. But the clear *revelation* he brought with him dissipated this darkness: made the one invisible true God known to the world: and that with such evidence and energy, that polytheism and idolatry hath no where been able to withstand it.—*Id. Ib.*

And this is one reason why he permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 13.

Divine providence, in compassion to the frailty, the imperfection, and the blindness of human reason, hath been pleased, at sundry times and in divers manners, to discover and enforce its laws by an immediate and direct *revelation*. The doctrines thus delivered we call the *revealed* or divine law, and they are to be found only in the Holy Scriptures.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd. s. 2.

RE'VEL, *v.* Fr. *Resveiller*, (*re*, and *veiller*,
RE'VEL, *n.* to wake, to watch; Lat. *Vigilare*.)
RE'VELLER. To wake or keep awake,
RE'VELLING, *n.* (sc.) in feasting, dancing, &c.;
RE'VELRY. to spend the time joyously,
REVE'LLE. mirthfully, wantonly. See the quotation from Locke.

Reveille,—an awakening, raising, or rousing from sleep, (sc.) by beat of drum or otherwise.

——— The kynge's moder Richard
Ariued at that *rivale*, brouht him busses thritti
Charged with vitaile, with gode men and douhti.
R. Brunne, p. 153.

Ther for ich rede gow riche. *revelers* when ye maken
For to solace goure soules. suche mynstrales to have.
Piers Ploukman, p. 115.

For which this noble duk, as he well can,
Comforteth and honoureth every man,
And made *revel* all the longe night,
Unto the strange lordes, as was right.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2719.

This *revell*, full of song, and full of daunce,
Last a fortenight, or little lasse.
Id. The Legend of Philomene.

Daneen he coulde so wel and jolily,
That he was clepid Perkin *Revelour*.
Id. The Cokes Tale, v. 4368.

The swectnesse of hir melodie
Made all mine heart in *reuelrie*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

A wif he had of excellent beautee,
And compaignable and *revelous* was she.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 12,933.

The sayd men and women beyng in *reuell* toke no regarde vnto the sacrament, nor dyd vnto it any honour and reuerence.—*Fabyan. Chronicle*, an. 1287.

When we couple the rich deuill to poore Christ, and to sober vertue *reuell* and drunkennes; to chast sadnes, dissolute and wanton pleasures.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 1.

Turn, Towrlidge, let us back to the Sabrinian sea,
Where Theris' handmaids still, in that reconcrefull deep,
With those rough gods of sea continual *revels* keep.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

——— And in the end agreed
That at a masque and common *revelling*
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

For that brave sun, the father of the day,
Doth love this earth, the mother of the night,
And like a *reveller* in rich array
Doth dance his galliard in his leman's sight.
Davies. On Dancing.

Lastly, where keep the winds their *revelry*,
Their violent turnings, and wild whirling hays,
But in the air's translucent gallery?
Id. Ib.

And now the drums, the camp's low thunder make
War's thick united noise from ev'ry guard;
Tho' they *revelites* scorn, whom grief does wake,
Who think, sleep, Nature's curse, not toyl's reward.
Dunvant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 8.

To shew the morn her passage to the east,
Now Birtha's dawn, the lover's day, appears!
So soon love heats *revelites* in her breast;
And like the dewy morn she rose in tears.
Id. Ib. b iii. c. 5.

Above the rest our Britain held they dear,
More solemnly they kept their sabbaths here,
And made more spacious rings, and *revel'd* half the year.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath.

Through all the world around
Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound.
The warrior god is come.—*Id. Alexander's Feast.*

Κωμοι, *revellings*, were among the Greeks, disorderly spending of the night in feasting with a licentious indulgence to wine, good cheer, musick, daneing, &c.
Locke. Paraphrase on Galatians, c. 5. Note 10.

At fall of eve the fairy people throng,
In various game and *revelry*, to pass
The summer night, as village-stories tell.
Thomson. Summer.

——— Yonder stars: for other ends they shine,
Than to light *revellers* from shame to shame,
And, thus, be made accomplices in guilt.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

REVE'NGE, *v.* Fr. *Revenàre*, *vendicàre*; Sp. *Vengar*; Lat. *Vindicare, vindicere*, to denounce violence. See AVENGE, and VENGE.
REVE'NGEFUL.
REVE'NGEFULLY.
REVE'NGEFULNESS.
REVE'NGELESS.
REVE'NGEMENT.
REVE'NGER.
REVE'NGINGLY.

To inflict pain, to punish —in retaliation of an injury; to retaliate an injury or wrong; to gratify the desire of punishment for wrong received; to punish with malignity or malice.

See the quotations from Hobbs and Cogan.

As soone as we knewe of your commynge, we lente an our horses and departed to eome to serue you. and to ayde to *reuenge* the dethe of our fathers, whome Richarde of Burdeauix hathe caused to be slayne.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 240

He prayed, therfore, ye he might alwais be victoryr, and that the empire of the whole worlde myghte come into his handes, requiriinge that hee woulde not neglecte to take *reuengeaunce* of so foule an act.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 136.

Likewise as of men, he who so is most like stomacked vnto a woman, ner hasty courraged, wil remember iniurie longest, and seeke for vengeance most violently, nor can be content with a meane *reuengeaunce*
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 5.

At length with few words, for her words were choaked up with the rising of her *reuengeful* heart, she ran down, and with her own hands saddled a mare of hers.
Sidney Arcadia, b. iii.

For they were brought to the king of the country, a tyrant also, not through suspicion, greediness, or *reuengefulness*, as he of Phrygia, but, as I may term it, of a wanton cruelty.
Id. Ib. vol. i. b. ii.

But God, which is a just *reuenger* of all falsehoede and wrongs, woulde not suffer that wretch long to liue upon earth.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 1112. *Hen. VIII.*

They nor none of theyr naciõ, as fare as they may lette it, shall not hurt nor harme any man of ye coũtrey of Flanders at any tyme hereafter in *reuẽgyn.i* of this warre.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1373.

Wherefore after punyshmẽt done vpon some of his enemyes he ferynge yᵉ sequell and *reuengement* of the same left that countree and returned vnto Rome.
Id. Ib. vol. i. c. 63.

Ne ought the praise of prowesse more doth marre
Then fowle *revenging* rage, and base contentious jarre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

So long they fight, and full *revenge* pursue,
That, fainting, each themselves to breathe betre;
And, oftc refreshed, battell ofte renue.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 7.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice; whiche the more man's nature runnes to the more ought law to weed it out. For as for the first wrong, it doth but offend the law; but the *reuenge* of that wrong putteth the law out of office.
Bacon. Ess. Of Revenge.

The buzzard, for he doted more
And dared lesse than reason,
Through blind bace loue indurting wrong
Reuengeable in season.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vii.

A thousand ships stuft with *revengeful* fire
To Tenedos the proud Ægean lades,
Whence sprang those high immortal Iliads.
Drayton. The Owl.

Revengefulness is that passion which ariseth from an expectation or imagination of making him that hath hurt us find his own action hurtfull to himself, and to acknowledge the same; and this is the height of *revenge.*
Hobbs. Human Nature, c. 9.

Men. A guard! a guard! we, full of hearty tears,
For our good father's loss,
(For so we well may call him,
Who did beseech your loves for our succession,)
Cannot so lightly over-jump his death,
As leaves his woes *revengeless.*
Marston. The Malcontent, Act iv. sc. 3.

——— Under those bright rayes,
In which heaven's fervour harles about the dayes;
Must I no more shine his *revenger* now;
Such as of old, the Hion overthrow
Without my anger.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey,* b. xi.

With that he drives at them with dreadfull might,
Both in remembrance of his friends late harme,
And in *revengement* of his owne despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

I have beheld a lady,
The princesse of this country; and the syre on't
Reuenginply enfeebles me, or could this carle,
A very drudge of nature's, have subdu'de me
In my profession!—*Shakespeare. Cymbeline,* Act v. sc. 2.

Repenting England this *revengeful* day
To Philip's manes did an offering bring;
England, which first, by leading them astray,
Hatch'd up rebellion to destroy her king.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Ev'n he, the king of men, the foremost name
Of all the Greeks, and most revenge'd by fame,
The great *revenger* of another's wife,
Yet by his own adulteress lost his life.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

To despair is not only to reject the mercy which God offers, but to question his truth and sincerity, to slight his patience, to disparage his goodness, and to look upon him as a most *revengeful* and implacable being.
Stillingfleet, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

Revenge impatient rose:
He threw his blood-stain'd sword in thunder down,
And, with a withering look,
The war-denouncing trumpet took,
And blew a blast so loud and dread,
Was ne'er prophetic sound so full of woe.
Collins. The Passions.

Revenge is an insatiable desire to sacrifice every consideration of pity and humanity to the principle of vindictive justice.—*Cogan. On the Passions,* c. 1. § 3.

He smiled *revengefully,* and leap'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye balls fury red, and glowing vengeance.
Dryden & Lee. Œdipus.

REVE'NUE, *n.* Fr. *Revenue,* from *revenir,* to come back, to return.

The rent; the return of gain or profit; the income.

Whereupon it commeth to passe, that vnto this day the whole island is the king's owne fee simple, and that all the *reuenues* thereof pertaine vnto him.
Hacklugt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. p. 10.

And it is sayde that when King Rufus heard of this adventurous deed, he sent for the sayde knight, and gave him certeyne of his landes and *reuenewes* in Northumberland, and commanded him ever afterwards to be called Perseye, because he had *perced* or bored out the king's eye.
Grafton. William Rufus, an. 6.

Those hold that, by the lessening our money one-fifth, all people who are to receive money upon contracts already made will be defrauded of twenty per cent. of their due: and thus all men will lose one-fifth of their settled *revenues,* and all men that have lent money one-fifth of their principal and use.—*Locke. On Raising the Interest.*

The king's ordinary *revenue* is such as has either subsisted time out of mind in the crown, or else it has been granted by parliament, by way of purchase or exchange for such of the king's inherent hereditory *revenues* as were found inconvenient to the subject.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 8.

The *revenue* derived from labour is called wages: that derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called profit.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations,* b. i. c. 6.

REVE'RBERATE, *v.* { Fr. *Réverbérer*; It. *Riverberer*; Sp. *Reverberar*; Lat. *Reverberare,* (*re,* and *verberare,* to beat,) to beat back.

Reverberate, *adj.*

Reverbera'tion.

Reve'rberatory.

Reve'rb, *v.*

To beat or strike back; to reject, to repel, (sc.) the sound or noise; to resound, to re-echo.

——— And every sound
N'is but of aire *reverberation.*
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7815.

For the perpendicular beames reflect and *reverberate* in themselues, that the heat is doubled, every beame striking twice, and by vniting are multiplied.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 49.

We suppose these great indrafts due grove and are made by the *reverberation* and reflection of that same current which, at our comming by Ireland, met and crossed vs.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 81.

Thy yongest daughter do's not loue these least,
Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sounds
Reverbe no hollownesse.
Shakespeare. King Lear, Act i. sc. 1.

The lofty hills, this while attentively that stood,
As to survey the course of every several flood,
Set forth such echoing shouts which (every way so shrill)
With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

Both audibles and visibles will be *reverberate;* as in mirrours, and in echos.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie,* § 261.

To the reflexion of visibles small glasses suffice, but to the *reverberation* of audibles are required greater spaces, as hath likewise been said before.—*Id. Ib.* s. 270.

Moreover, the sound made by *reverberation* of the aire, which men call echo, is hurtfull unto them; for they feare mightily that resounding noise, comming with a double stroke.—*Holland. Plinie,* b. xi. c. 19.

The heat is never so vehement on the hill top as in the vallie, because the *reverberation* of the sunne beames either reached not so farre as the highest, or else becommeth not so strong as when it is reflected upon the lower solie.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 17.

Which shadows (in Plato's cave) they concluded to be the only substances and realities, and when they heard the sounds made by those bodies that were betwixt the light and them, or their *reverberated* echoes, they imputed them to those shadows which they saw.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 19.

Such an aggregate of corpuscles as should, without breaking such fine bodies as glasses, be able to its passage through them, that is, in the twinkling of an eye, to melt them; which to do is wont, even in our *reverberatory* furnaces, to cost the active flames a pretty deal of time.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 653.

REVE'RDURE, *v.* It. *Riverdire;* Fr. *Reverdir,* to flourish or wax green again, (Cotgrave.)

The swete tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes were speased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reuerdured.*
Serners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 159.

REVE'RE, *v.* { Fr. *Révérer, révérencer*; It. *Riverire*; Sp. *Reverenciar*; Lat. *Revereri,* (*re,* and *vereri*; *re,* i. e. *valde,* and *reri,*) to think much and again of; to regard or respect much and again.

Reverence, *n.*

Reverencer.

Reverend.

Reverent.

Reverential.

Reverentially.

Reverently.

Reverently.

Reve'rer.

To think much or highly of; to regard, to respect, (sc. as highly estimable or honourable; as deserving submission or obedience, worship or adoration,) to worship, to adore, to venerate.

And ich a roos right up with that, and *reverenceede* hym fayre.
Piers Ploughman, p. 228.

Reson *reverentliche.* by for al the reame
Prechede and provede. that thuse pestilences
Was for pure synne. to punyshe the puple.—*Id.* p. 81.

Which in the daies of his fielsche offride with greet cry & teerris, preieris, and hiseehingis to hym in his mynde makie him saaf fro deeth, and was herde for his *reuerence.*
Wicclif. Ebrewis, c. 5.

And follen such falke than that wenen, that thilke thing that is right good, that it is eke right worthy of honor and of *reuerence.*—*Chaucer. Boecius,* b. iii.

And they with humble herte fal buxnmly
Knelinge upon hir knees ful *reverently*
Him thonken all.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7999.

Upon a tome and as he drough
Towarde the woodde, he sigh beside
The great gastly serpent glide,
Till that she came in his presence,
And in hir kinde *reuerence*
She hath hym do.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Euery vtwarde *reuerent* behauiour is a token of an inwarde worship and *reuerence* of the same thing where vnto thou knelest.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel,* c. 3.

And albe it that he [Charlis the 8.] refusyd hyr *reuerence,* and sayde that she [Pucelle] erryd in hyr choyse.
Fabyan. Chronicle, an. 1422.

The pope will be called most holy, hys cardinalles most *reuerend,* hys bysshoppes *reuerend,* hys abbottes and priors most, and other glorious titles haue they that passe master farre.—*Fryth. Workes,* p. 105.

The ancient manner of the Romans from our forefathers hath beene, that in such case, first they purge themselues with water, then for a little they abstaine *reuerendlie,* and so resort to the church.—*Fox. Actes,* p. 106.

Wherfore when thou geuest any vtwarde *reuerence* to an image, thou shewest thyself with inwarde worship to *reuerence* ye same.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel,* c. 3.

Desiring instantly first, second, and third, according to the lawes, letters *reuerentiall* or dimissories, to ben giuen and deliuered vnto mee in this behalfe.
Fox. Actes, p. 1209. *Edw. VI.*

He entertained the two queues with those vyrgins that were of excellent beautie so *reverentlye,* as yf they had been his sisters.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius,* fol. 45.

There fayrely them receives a gentle squyre,
Of myld demeanure and rare courtesyee,
Right cleanly clad in comely sad attyre;
In word and deede that shew'd great modestee,
And meete his good to all of each degree,
Hight *Reverence.*—*Spenser. Faerie Queene,* b. i. s. 10.

By then I was half way advanc'd in the room,
His worship most *rev'rendly* rose.
Colton. A Voyage to Ireland, d. 2

A fearful vision doth his soul molest;
Seeming to shake a *rev'rend* form appear
A fair and goodly woman all distrest;
Which, with full-weeping eyes and rented hair,
Wringing her hands, *as one that pray'd and pray'd.*
Daniel. History of Civil Ware, b. i.

Bid yonder man come home to me and dine,
(Quoth I) bespeak him *reverently* you see;
Scorn not his habit; little canst thou tell,
How rich a mind in those mean rags doth dwell.
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

And they are M. Antonius his precepts, *αιδεω θεους, revere* the gods, and *εν ανεμοις θεους ενειναι,* in every thing implore the aid and assistance of the gods.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 426.

The Greeks in shouts their joint assent declare,
The priest to *reverence,* and release the fair.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

About this time, says he, [Polybius,] the Athenians were governed by two men, quite sunk in their affairs; had little or no commerce with the rest of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads.
Swift. Dissentions in Athens & Rome, c. 2.

But when the Fates, in fullness of their rage,
Spurn the hoar head of unresisting age,
In dust the *reverend* temples of them, and
And pour to dees the life-blood scarcely warm;
This, this is misery!
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

A *reverential* silence may well become us in so awful a subject, in which imagination has nothing to do, and of which our most refined and elevated thoughts are infinitely unworthy.—*Waterland. Works,* vol. i. pt. ii. p. 250.

Tho' this action of his driving the buyers and sellers out of the temple [as I said] will not warrant us to do the same, because we have not the same authority that he had, yet it will teach us that we ought every one of us to behave ourselves *reverently* in the house of God.—*Sharp,* vol. v. Dis. 9.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the business of the Masorites to number not only the sections and lines but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.—*Government of the Tongue.*

They [Jews] made him an object of terrour more than of awe and *reverence;* and their religion was a system of the rankest superstition; for nothing can be more true than what St. Austin quotes somewhere from Varro, that they who are religious *revere,* and the superstitious fear, God.
Bolingbroke. Fragments, § 75.

He [Plato] made the system of an intellectual world, and, in the respect I am going to mention, as absurdly as many others, but more *reverentially* toward the Supreme Being.
Id. Ess. 1. *On Human Knowledge.*

When we presume to talk of the Supreme Being, it becomes us to proceed humbly and *reverentially,* with a consciousness that our conceptions are all drawn from experience of what has passed among ourselves; and the same experience may evince that every thing passing with us is by no means applicable to him.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 24.

REVE'RIE. Fr. *Resver,* to *rave. Reverie,* a *raving,* idle talking, dotage, trifling, folly, vain fancy, fond imagination, (Cotgrave.)

See the quotation from Locke.

But this is an excursion so wilde or so wide, that I am awakened, as it were with a fright, out of this *reverie* or dream.—*More. Conjecture Cabbalistica,* c. 11. App.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *reverie;* our language has scarce a name for it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 19.

Revery and chicane! What, because the queen has a tenderness for men of true religion, therefore she must have the like for men of no religion!
Waterland. Works, vol. vii. p. 292.

A traveller, (says Mr. H.) who describes the religious tenets of any nation, but does not dive into the mysteries of their theology, dishonestly imposes his own *reveries* on the world, and does the greatest injury and violence to letters and the cause of humanity.
Mickle. Inquiry into the Bramin Philosophy.

REVE'RSE, *v.* Fr. *Revertir*; It. *Rivertere*; Sp. *Reverter*; Lat. *Revertere*, (*re*, and *vertere*,) to turn back.
REVE'RSAL, *n.*
REVE'RSAL, *adj.*
REVE'RSEDLY.
REVE'RSELESS.
REVE'RSIBLE.
REVE'RSELY.
REVE'RSION.
REVE'RSIONARY.
REVE'RSIONER.
REVE'RT, *v.*
REVE'RT, *n.*
REVE'RTING, *n.*
REVE'RTIVE, *adj.*
To turn back or return; to turn over, to overturn; to turn in a contrary or opposite direction or position; to come or bring back again, to change or alter to the contrary; to repeal.
To *reverse* and to *revert* differ only in the application. *Reversion*, in *Udal*, —the *residue*.
See the quotations from Blackstone.

That pity was to heare the noun,
And the warldes of their throtes,
And the complaint of their notes,
Which from joy cleane was *reverted*.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

Bot frward fortune and perverse,
When high estates she doth *reverse*,
And maketh hem in tumble doune
Of her whele with sodaine tourne.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

—— Men moun in olde bookes rede,
Of many a man, more of authoritee
Than ever Caton was, so moote I the,
That all the *revers* saye of his sentence.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale.

The strength of John they vnderstond,
The grace in which they say they stond,
That doeth the sinfull folke conuert,
And him to Jesu Christ *reuert*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

By the path of penaunce yet woll I *revert*
To the well of grace, mercy there to fetch.
Id. The Remedie of Loue.

What shall befalle here afterwarde
God wote, for nowe vpon this tide
Men see the warlde on euery side
In sondrie wise so dispersed
That it well nigh stant all *reuersed*.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Fram Troie as he gloth home ageine
By ship, he founde the sea diuerse,
With many a windie storme *reuerse*.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

This bocher came on his syde, and gave the knight suche a stroke bytwene the neeke and the shulders, that he *reuersed* forwarde heedlyng to the neeke of his horse, and yet he recovered agayne.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 280.

He [Prince of Wales] caused the walles to be vndermined, and quite *reuersed* into the ditch.
Holinshed. Edw. III. an. 1370.

Wherby he fyndyne the pore woman to susteyn wronges, *reuersed* his iuagement, and, according to truth and iustyce, gave to her that she demanded.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. ii. c. 5.

But [he] was deprived of all his dignitie, for some default (I cannot tell what) in his answer; and furthermore, after his *reuersion* home, was spoiled also of all that he brought with him.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 152.

And so there the *reuersion* of the countie of Bloyes after his discease was sobie for the somme of two hundred thousande frankes.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 182.

None of them all lacked, inasmuch that, after the feast was done, the Apostles by the Lord's commandement gathered together the *reuersions*, and thereweth fylled twelue baskettes.—*Udal. Erasmus. St. Marke*, c. 6.

If thei wouldie sende an armye into Gascoyne, the Gascoynes woulde *reuerte* and turne againe to the Englishe part.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 13.

Where he the battelles, where the shield and speare,
And all the conquests which them high did reare,
That matter made for famous Poets verse,
And hautsull men so oft abasht to hear?
Reene they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse?
Or deen they only sleepe, and shall again *reverse*?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

For the faire damzell from the holy herse
Her love sicke hart to other thoughts did steale;
And that old dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughter's hart fond fancies to *reverse*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 3.

The king likewise in the *reversall* of the attainders of his partakers, and, discharging them of all offences incident to his service and succour, had his will; and Acts did passe accordingly.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 12.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneus, it was of common law *reversible* by writ of error.—*Hale. History of Pleas of the Crown*, c. 26.

Ant. You have not heene in law (friend Dello)
Nor in prison, nor a suitor at the court,
Nor beg'd the *reversion* of some great man's place.
Webster. The Duchesse of Malfy, Act iii. sc. 1.

By which means, and quitting the king of his promised *reversionary* offices and a piece of honest policy, (which I have not time to relate,) he got a grant of it from his majesty.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 26.

For which his faith with her he fast engaged,
And thousand vowes from bottome of his hart,
That, all to onone as he by wit or art
Could that atchieve whereto he did aspire,
He unto her would speedily *revert*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

This castle (whose prophecies among the Britons, with the later of Merlin, have been of no less respect than those of Bacis were to the Greeks, or the Sybillines to the Romans) foretold of a *reverting* of the crown, after the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, to the first again.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion. Selden. Illustrations, s. 2.

—— The beadling head, deprest
Beneath his helmet, nods upon his breast;
His shield *reversd* o'er the fallen warrior lies;
And everlasting slumber seals his eyes.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

A *reverse* often clears up the passage of an old poet as the poet often serves to unriddle a *reverse*.
Addison. On Ancient Medals.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers.—*Burnet. Own Time. Charles II.*

This is properly credible which is not apparent of itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect, and yet though by none of these ways hath the attestation of a truth.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 2.

So many candidates them stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get;
In vain they crowd each other at the door;
For ev'n *reversions* are all begg'd before.—*Dryden*, Ep. 4.

All things *reverted* to their primitive order and regularity, calm, quiet, and composed.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 458.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? What is a *revert* but her antistrophe.—*Peacham. On Musick.*

—— Till again
The tide *reverting*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson. To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

The expressions therefore of seeking the Lord and delighting in his messenger are ironical, expressing the very *reverse* of that which they seem to affirm.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 31.

Each court of appeal, in their respective stages, may, upon hearing the matter of law in which the error is assigned, *reverse*, or affirm the judgment of the inferior courts, but none of them are final, save only the house of peers, to whose judicial decisions all other tribunals must therefore submit and confirm their own. And thus much for the *reversal* or affirmance of judgments at law.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 25.

He took out of his pocket this letter, for want of a better supply of paper at hand; and on the cover of it, over the direction, which now stands among the notes, intermixed *reversedly* with them, noted from Dr. London's mouth the account which we had to communicate.
Leach. Life of Wykeham, s. 9.

Even now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence fate
Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom.
Seward. Sonnet.

Sir Edward Coke describes a *reversion* to be the returning of land to the grantor or his heirs after the grant is over.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 2.

A man leaseth lands to another for years, and, after the lessor or *reversioner* entereth, and maketh a feoffment in fee, or for life, of the same lands to a stranger.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. b. iii. c. 11.

Fleet through the winding shades in rapid flight
The nymphs, as wing'd with terrour, fly their sight.
Fleet though they fled, the mild *reverted* eye
And dimpling smile their seeming fear deny.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. ix.

RE-VEST, *v.* Fr. *Revestir*; It. *Rivestire*; Sp. *Revestir*; Lat. *Revestire*, to clothe again; to resume a *vest* or clothing.
REVE'STURE.
REVE'STRY.
To put on a clothing or garment again, an additional garment; to dress nr attire again.
Revestry (now called *Vestry*),—the dressing or attiring room.

The gode man yet diede to churche wende anon,
& *reuested* him by the auter.
R. Gloucester, p. 537.

Ich sawe the feld ful of folk. fram eode to the other
And reson *reested*. rygt as a pope.
Piers Ploughman, p. 81.

Whome Philibert seeing to be *reuested*, came and plucke his garments from his backe with zeale and vehemecie.
Fox. Actes, p. 836. *Hen. VIII.*

And before the church of our lady the byshoppe of Parys was *reuested* with the armes of our Lord Jesu Christ, with all the colledge, and great noble of other of the clergy.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 221.

And where the stole is worne newte into the albe, whan the preest is *reuested* to masse, &c.
Fabyan. Chronicle, vol. i. c. 221.

A gentleman called maister Thomas Hussey of Lincolnshire, which was once an officer in ye duke of Northfolk's house, did come into the *reuestrie* to loquire for one Stoning.
Fox. Actes, p. 1051. *Queene Mary.*

Then they went to the *reuestry*, and opened the chalices, corporas cases, and christmatory, and viewed all those things.
Id. Ib. p. 1778.

The aultars of this chapell were hanged with riche *reuesture* of clothe of gold of tissue embroudered with pearles.
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 12.

—— Her nathelesse
Th' enchaunter finding fit for his intents
Did thus *reuest*, and deckt with dew ramblements.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Howbeit by the tables hanging in the *reuestrie* of Saint Paules at London, and also a table sometime hanging in Saint Peters Church in Cornehill, it should seeme that the said Church of Saint Peter in Cornehill was the same that Lucius builded.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, p. iv. c. 19.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was ingraved in the *reuestiary* of the temple.
Camden. Remaines.

REVI'CTION, i. e. a *revival*.

We is me, (that no error may be wanting to this prodigious age,) do we live to see a *reviction* of the old sadducism so long since dead and forgotten.
Bp. Hall. The Great Mysterie of Godliness, c. 9.

If we suppose our present calculation, the phœnix new in nature will be the six from the creation, but in the middle of its years; and if the rabbines' prophesy succeed, shall conclude its dates, not in its own, but the last and general flames, without all hope of *reviction*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 12.

RE-VI'CTUAL, *v.* Fr. *Victuailles*; It. *Vettovaglie*; Sp. *Vivualla*; Lat. *Victus*, food.
REVI'CTUALING, *n.*
To supply or furnish again with food.

He suffered the erle of Oxenfoude to *reuitoille* the Mounte.
Leland. Extractes out of a Cronique, vol. ii. p. 580.

We wyll go knowe what they be, and what they seke here at this tyme of night: peradventure ther be some that are comynge to *reuitaigle* ye castell.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, b. i. c. 241.

And the days that I gane it vp, it was fournyshed with *vytayles* to hane been kepte seuen yere without any *reuytaylynge*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 170.

All the premisses considered with diners other things, I determined to furnish the Moonelight with *reuictualling* and sufficient men, and to proceede in this action as God should direct me.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 106.

REVIE, *v.* Fr. *Renvier*, to *rey* at play, (Cotgrave.) "To *vie* was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand at cards; to *revie* was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake," (Gifford.) This explains the usage, but does not account for it. See VIE.

To *vie* and *revie* are (generally) to challenge and retort, to criminate and recriminate.

Wel. 'Slight, here's a trick vied and *revied*.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iv. sc. 1.

L. C. J. Nay, Mr. Sidney, we must not have vying and *revying*, I asked you before what you had to say.
State Trials, 35 *Charles II.* 1683. *Algernon Sidney.*

REVIEW, *v.* Fr. *Revoir*; It. *Rivedère*; Sp. *Reveer*; Lat. *Revidere*, to *view* or look back upon.
REVIE'WER.
To look back, to look at or see again; to inspect or investigate again; to reconsider; to examine carefully, critically.

The plants which, when he went, were growing greene,
Retaine their former liu'nies to be seene,
When he *reuiewes* them; his expected eye
Preseru'd their beauty, ready uft to die.
Beaumont. Of the Prince's Returne.

Count Gondomar's coming was a great advantage unto me, who hath done me many favours, besides a confirmation of the two sentences of *view* and *review*, and of the execution against the viceroy.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 3. Let. 14.

And back the drooping war-ship comes again,
Dispirited, and thin; her sons astonish'd
Thus idly to *review* their native shore;
With not one glory sparkling in their eye,
One triumph on their tongue.—*Thomson. Britannia.*

Who, form'd to dullness from their very youth,
Lies of the day prefer to gospel truth,
Pick up their little knowledge from *reviews*,
And lay out all their stock of faith in pews.
Churchill. The Author.

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?
Their word's sufficient; and to ask a reason,
In such a state as theirs, is downright treason.
Id. The Apology.

RE-VILE, *v.* Fr. *Vilener*; quas *vilem* reputare, (Minshew.) Alicui ut homunculo *vili* et nullius pretii insultare, (Skinner.) To treat, act towards, speak of, as *vile*, mean, or base; to apply degrading, debasing, contumelious, or opprobrious language.
Rev'vile, *n.*
Rev'lement.
Rev'ler.
Rev'ling, *n.*
Rev'lingly.

The teetes doun he hew, Isaac to *reuile*,
& for non him knew, ashaped he that while.
R. Brunne, p. 161.

And tolde hem in what degree
His father, and his bretheree bothe,
Whiche as he sayd weren wrothe,
Hym had beaten and *reuiled*,
And out of Rome for euer exiled.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Therefore see that thou not once desire vengeaunce, but remit all vengeaunce vnto God, as Christ did, which (sayth Peter, 1 Pet. ii.) whē he was *reuiled*, *reuiled* not again, neyther threatned when he suffered.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 93.

Who base applied themselves to ridde their countrey from dishonor, to auouch the trueth, and to shake off the yoke of railers and *reuilers*.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 553.

Yet they endured all with patience milde,
And unto rest themselves all onely lent,
Regardless of that queane so base and vile
To be uniustly blam'd and bitterly *reuiled*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

——— Yet n' auld she stent
Her bitter railing and foule *reuilement*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 4.

Past these *reuiles*; his manlesse rudenesse spurn'd
Diuine Vlysses.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xvii.

The gracious Judge without *reuile* repliid:
My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
But still rejoy'ct, how is it now become
So dreadful to thee? *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *reuilingly* broad.—*Moine.*

Then thus the prince: To these shall we afford
A fate so pure as by the martial sword?
To these, the nightly prostitutes to shame,
And base *reuilers* of our house and name?
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

Scoffs and *reuilings* are of the growth of all nations; and consequently neither the Greek poets borrowed from other people their art of railing, neither needed the Romans to take it from them.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

From long complaints arose this haughty sty
Nor thee alone he glories to *reuile*;
But e'en the gods, and I, who ne'er offend,
Oft prove the rancour which he cannot mend.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. xi.

REVINCE, *v.* Lat. *Revincere*, to convince. Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures *reuinced*, Luther should finde no fauour at his hands.
Fox. Actes, p. 775. *Henry VIII.*

REVIRESCENCE. Lat. *Reviresceere*, to grow or become *verdant* or green again, strong again. Renewal or revival of strength, of youth.

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *reviresceence*.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 4.

REVISE, *v.* Lat. *Revis-um*, past part. of *revidere*, to *review*, (qv.) To look or inspect again, (sc, with a *view* to correct or amend,) to re-examine. By the *revise*
Rev'se, *n.*
Rev'sal.
Rev'ser.
Rev'sion.

of Palinurus, Warner may have meant his *reoppearance*.

Or how Æneas building there the citie Acesta peopled the same with his women and impotent Troians; or of the drowning and *reuise* of Palinurus, and many occurrents hapning here.—*Warner. Addition to Albion's England*, b. ii.

When there is defaulti'd the many whole editions he had nothing for, the charge he was at the sending of his copies before he printed them unto his friends for their animadversions and advices, his sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revises*, and the great number he gave away to his acquaistance, it will appear that the remainder of his income was but a slight matter.
Pett. Life of Hammond, p. 20.

Fir'd that the house reject him, 'sdeath! I'll print it
And shame the fools—your interest, sir, with Lintot.
Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
Not, sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch.
Pope. Prologue to the Satires.

The author is to be excused who never, in regard to his eyes, nor other impediments, gives himself the trouble of correcting or *revise*.—*Boyle.*

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down in them the undisguised state of the mind.—*Pope.*

The *revisers* of this version, seemingly aware of this impropriety, have put into the margin, Then began, &c.
Pilkington. Remarks on Scripture, p. 188.

Sir Joshua Reynolds requested sight of it, and made an obliging offer of illustrating it by a series of his own notes. This prompted me to *revise* it with all possible accuracy.
Mason. Translation of Du Fresnoy, Pref.

But, with much general reverence for the opinions of these learned commentators, I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

RE-VISIT, *v.* Fr. *Révisiter*; It. *Rivisitare*; Lat. *Revisitare*, (*re*, and *visitare*, a frequentative from *videre*, to see.) In *Froissart* it is equivalent to *revise*: to look back upon; to look over again, to overlook. Generally,—
To *visit* or come to see again.

Also they saye that ye haue not diligently *reuisyted* nor ouersene the letters patentes, gyuen, accorded, sworne and sealed by Kyng Johan.—*Berners. Froiss. Cron.* vol. iii. c.222.

——— Swelteringly then
To grots, and caves, and the cool umbrage seek
Of woven arbortes, and oft the vales
Still streaming fresh *revisit*, to allay
Thirst inextinguishable.—*Philips. Cider*, b. i.

Tell what were the mutual feelings when first you *revisited* your families and friends!—of the child returning to the food parent's care—of the father receiving back from the grave the joy, the solace of his age—of the husband restored to the wife of his bosom—of the wife, not yet the widow, again embracing her yet living lord!
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

REVIVE, *v.* Fr. *Revivre, revifier*; It. *Rivivere*; Sp. *Revivir*; Lat. *Reviviscere*, to come or cause to come to life again; (*re*, and *vivere*, to live.) To live or cause to live again; to animate, to inspire again or re-animate, re-inspire; to rouse or raise again; to renovate or renew.
Rev'ive.
Rev'ival.
Rev'iving, *n.*
Rev'ivy, *v.*
Revivifica'tion.
Reviviscence.
Reviviscency.

And when wee felt the shippe afloote, we rose vp as men *reuiued*, because the sea was calme and smooth water.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 240.

Therfore onely cōtrition in the which is made a *reuiuing*, taketh away sinne. Hee hath therfore his *reuiuour* present with him, and dwellyng within hym.
Barnes. Epitome of Workes, p. 369.

And in her cheekes the vermeill red did shew
Like roses in a bed of lillies shed,
The which ambrosiall odours from them throw,
And cazers' sence with pleasure rauished,
Hable to heale the sicke and to *revive* the ded.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

The king has now his curious sight suffis'd
With all lost arts, in their *revival* view'd;
Which when restor'd our pride thinks new devis'd;
Fashions of mindes, call'd new when but renew'd.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 4.

The inventor of this argument, or rather the *reviver* of that which had been before used by some scholasticks, affirmeth it to be as good a demonstration for the existence of a God, from his idea, as that in geometry for a triangle's having three angles equal to two right is from the idea of a triangle.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 721.

And now for a little space grace hath bene shewed from the Lord our God, in causing a remnant to escape, and in giuing vs a nayle in his holy place, that our God may light our eyes, and give vs a little *reuiuing* in our seruitude.
Ezra, ix. 8.

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive, and raise themselves with moderate showers.
Waller. Instructions to a Painter.

Nor will the *reuiral* of Arianism be ever looked upon as one of those exigencies of the times that shall make it expedient to part with our creeds.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 304.

That the gross matter which they saw laid in the grave and turn to corruption, or burnt into ashes and blown away by the air, should ever be raised or collected again and *reuiufied*; of this the most speculative among them had no conception.
Stackhouse. Appar. to his History of the Bible, p. 12.

This noise we found to be a more constant circumstance of this experiment, than the *reuiufication* of part of the mercury contained in the sublimate.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 79.

To which, [salts or sulphurs,] by this means, when the quicksilver is driven from them in the *reuiufication*, it is probable that very many of them stick.
Id. Ib. vol. i. pt. iv. p. 645.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reuiviscence* of the whole man.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 2.

The same articles of religion, with some alterations, in the *reuiscency* of the reformation, in the day of Queen Elizabeth, were again ratified by the authority of the queen and of the clergy.
Id. No Necessity of reforming the Church of England, p. 20.

It is clear that if, upon judgment to be banged by the neck till he is dead, the criminal be not thoroughly killed, but *revives*, the sheriff must hang him again.
Blackstone. Commentories, b. iv. c. 32.

There may be also a bill of *revivor*, when the suit is abated by the death of any of the parties; in order to set the proceedings again in motion, without which they remain at a stand.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 27.

These meditations will put us on our guard against those great corruptions of the Christian doctrine which the caprice and vanity of this licentious age have *revived* rather than produced.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 30.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced without a designing cause, why may not the same cause produce a *reuiviscency?*—*Cogan. Disquisition the Third.*

REUK. A.S. *Ric-a*; Ger. *Reich*, (Lat. *Rex*,) a ruler. The *Glossary* says—a man.

Wat a wake *reuk* quath repentance. rape the to shryfte.
Id. p. 167.

Bestes ruwelen hem al by reson. and *reukes* ful fewe.
Id. p. 225.

Right so quath that *reuke*. reson hit sheweth
That he that knoweth clereglie. ean sonner a ryse
Out of synne and be saf.
Id. p. 235.

RE-UNITE, *v.* Fr. *Réunir*; It. *Riunire*; Sp. *Reunir*, to *unite* or join into one again.
Reun'ion.

To conjoin again; to rejoin; to be or cause to be at one again; to restore again to concord or agreement. ALTONE.

The young tendrons or springs of the wilde olive, being boiled and laid too with honey, do rejoyne and *reunite* the skin of the head which was departed from the bones of the skull.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 4.

After which the duke, by the queen-mother's mediation, is reconciled to the king; who, for feare of his power, by an edict of *re-union*, admits no religion but the popish, promiseth never to make peace, &c.
Prynne. Sovereigne power, App. p. 59.

We conclude, therefore, that the Christian mystery of the resurrection of life consisteth not in the soul's being *re-united* to these vile rags of mortality, these gross bodies of ours, (such as now they are,) but in having them changed into the likeness of Christ's glorious body, and in this mortal's putting on immortality.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 799.

I believe the immortality of the soul; I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul.
Knatchbull. On the New Testament Translation, p. 93.

For even in such experiments it appears that when the form of a natural body is abolished, and its parts violently scattered by the have *re-union* of some parts after the former manner, the very same matter the destroyed was before made of may, without addition of other bodies, be brought again to constitute a body of the like nature with the former, though not of equal bulk.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 61.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and *reuniting* his subjects to himself and to one another.
Bolingbroke. Of a Patriot King.

Proclamation is made by a voice issuing from the throne,—
The marriage of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready,* e. hath prepared herself, by penitence and reformation, to be *reunited* to him.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 6.

RE-VO'ICE, *v.* To call, speak, back again; to recall.
And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all.
Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

REVO'KE, *v.* / REVO'KE, *n.* / REVO'KEMENT. / REVO'CABLE. / REVO'CAT, *v.* / REVOCA'TION. / REVOCA'TORY, *adj.* — Fr. *Révoquer;* It. *Rivocáre;* Sp. *Revocar;* Lat. *Revocare,* (*re,* and *vocare,*) to call back; to recall; to repeal.
To recall, to repeal; to countermand; to restrain.
Revoke, n.—common in playing cards, when a party does not follow suit, when in his power to do so.

If your holiness did grant us [Henry VIII.] all those things justly, ye did unjustly *revoke* them; and if by good and truth the same was granted, they were not made frustrate nor annihilate without fraud; so as if there were no deceit nor fraud in the *revocation*, then how wrongfully and subtilly have been done those things that have been done!—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. ii. No. 42.

Some remedy should be found for these emills, either by the consent and agreement of rich men's wisen, which with their example shomide *revoke* other againe vnto better minds.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 8.

To the which question, of one assent, they sayde, that if the same indgement were now to be geuen, the same justices and sergeaunt aforesayde would not gine the same, because it seemed to them that the sergeaunt is *reuocable* and is enjoyeuse in euery part.—*Grafton. Rich. II.* an. 10.

Which it coulde not hoe attained at the pope's handes, vnlesse the king would recompence and requite the same by *reuocating* of such statutes as were made and enacted here in the high court of parliament, for the surety of suecession and stablishment of the realme.
Fox. Actes. Hen. VIII. p. 980.

Meaning by this exile to appease the furious rage of the outragious people, and that pacified, to *reuoke* him to his olde estate, as the queene's chefe frend and counsaller.
Grafton. Hen. VI. an. 26.

In the meane time, the king by the aduice of his counsell, directed his letters *reuocatorie* into euerie countie, there to be proclaimed in euerie citie, borrow, towne & place.
Holinshed. Rich. II. an. 1382.

So well he did his basie paines apply,
That the faint spright he did *revoke* againe
To her frailie mansion of mortality.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

Don Jullan apprehending the meaning, got letters of *revocation* and came back to Spain, where he so comply'd with the king that he became his favorite.
Howell, b. i. s. 3. Let. 32.

——— Let it be nois'd
That, through our intercession, this *revokement*
And pardon comes.—*Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.* Act i. sc.2.

Though the grant be *revocable*, in this case, upon the person's returning to his old sins, yet it is a real and a present grant; like as the lord, in the gospel, really forgave his servant all his debt, but *revoked* the grant upon that servant's new mischeuiour.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 423.

We should very nicely and curiously examine our consciences, those faithful records and registers of our actions, and wherever we find the least item of an unencelled guilt, immediately cross it out by a hearty sorrow for and moral *revocation* of it.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

But hold—the fates *revoke* their first decree,
And Œdipus revives alone in thee.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. iii.

A devise by writing may be also *revoked* by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the devisor, or in his presence and with his consent.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. xxxii. c. 23.

REVO'LT, *v.* / REVO'LT, *n.* / REVO'LTER. / REVO'LTING, *n.* — Fr. *Révolter;* It. *Rivoltáre;* from *revolutum*, past part. of *revolvere*, to roll, to turn back.
To turn or cause to turn back; to repel or drive back; to reject or cast back, to turn back or away from, (sc.) obedience, allegiance; —to rebel; to desert, to forsake.
Revolts, (Shakespeare,) — those who have *revolted; revolters.*

He made al such feare him, as before were *reuolted*, and regarded him little.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 11.

For they had not lost the battaile at such tyme as the messengers were dispatched shad brought the newes of their *reuolt.—Id. Ib.* p. 184.

Eumenes, therfore, gettinge the vpper hande in two pitched fieldes together, vpheld and maintained his side for a while, whiche was not a little empaired by the *reuoltinge* of his adherentes.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 72.

The king, in this mean time, (I know not how,)
Was drawn into some actions forth the land,
T' appease the Irish, that *revolted* now.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

——— The Romaines
Must, or for Britaines fay vs or receiue vs
For barbarous and vnnaturall *reuolts*
During their vse, and slay vs after.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 4.

——— As a thunderbolt
Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The soring clouds into sad shoures ymolt;
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

'Tis in their wills, their mercies, or revenges,
And these *revolts* in you shew mere rebellions.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act v. sc. 1.

Of indignation at those practical *revolters* that, having begun in the spirit, will needs end in the flesh; that having made a shew of godliness, deny the power of it in their lives.—*Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.*

What mercy soever may abide well meaning ignorance, let the wilful *revolter* make account of damnation.
Id. Sermon on Galatians, vol. i.

Those blessings may all be forfeited, or finally lost, if a person *revolts* from God, either for a time or for ever; and then such person is no longer in a regenerate state, or a state of sonship, with respect to any saving effects; but still God's original grant of adoption or sonship in baptism stands in full force, to take place as often as any such *revolters* shall return, and not otherwise.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 348.

In the simplicity of my heart [I] would needs try if I could make the deists believe too. I found it was this that most *reuolted* him.—*Warburton. On several Occas. Reflections*, pt. i.

But sin mar'd all; and the *revolt* of man,
That source of evils not exhausted yet,
Was punish'd with *revolt* of his from him.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

REVO'LVE, *v.* / REVO'LVENCY. / REVO'LVING, *n.* / REVO'LVELE. / REVOLU'TION. / REVOLU'TIONARY. / REVOLU'TIONIST. / REVOLU'TIONIZE, *v.* — Fr. *Révolver;* It. *Rivolvere;* Sp. *Revolver;* Lat. *Revolvere*, (*re,* and *volvere,* to roll. A. S. *Wealpian*, circumferri, to be borne or carried round; (see EVOLVE, INVOLVE,) to roll back.
To roll or turn back; to roll, turn, carry, or bear round, or in a circle; (met.) to turn over in the mind, to consider, to contemplate.
Revolution, (met.) — a turning back or away, (sc.) from a present, to a former state, or (generally) from the present course or progression; and hence, an entire change, (sc.) in the form of government, or in some especial department.

Myne owne yearthly ladie, (quod I tho) and yet remember to your worthinesse how long sithen by many *revolutyng* of yeres, &c.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. i.

Not the days naturell, that is sayne, 24 houres, is the *revolution* of the equinoctiall, with as moche partye of the zodiake, as the sonne of his proper mouinge passethe in the meane while.—*Ia. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.*

The cause of your dreame in your slepe was this, you being kinge *revolued* in mynde as ye laye in bedde what was to come attir.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 2.

And after in *revoluyng* diuers bokes, serchyng in diuers libraries, and also speakyng with diuers sages of diuers realmes, finally founde this treatise in Florence.
The Golden Boke. The Prologue, p. 11.

I remember, on a day, I *revolued* the registers in the capitol, I red a right merualious thyng.—*Id.* Let. 12.

They vnderstanding verie well the *revolutions* of the time, and theire appointed courses.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 79.

Ere he to gentle sleepe his eyes will lay,
His thoughts *resolue* the actions of the day,
What houres from me with dull neglect haue runne.
Beaumont. Amoretes, Idyll. 16.

——— Vs then, to whom the thrice three yeere
Hath fild his *revoluble* orbe, since our arrivall here,
I blame not, to wish home much more.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Nay, but the terme, sayd he, is limited,
That in this thraldome Britons shall abide;
And the iust *revolution* measured
That they as strangers shall be notifide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

A little before he had said the word was divine substance; and he here speaks of the godhead being communicated or imparted to the Son, and *revolving* again to the Father as the head or fountain.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 458.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky *revolution* of their fate.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish white crest, *revolved* backward as a ram's horn.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 7.

——— She dreads
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.
Its own *revolutions* upholds the world.—*Cowper. Task*, b.i.

That this *revolution* was performed in the same space of time in the beginning of the world as now, I would not over confidently affirm.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

In truth, it were easy to find causes of his extraordinary success in the political principles of the times in which he first arose, independent of any uncommon talents of his own, principally in the *revolutionary* phrensy, the spirit of treason and revolt, which prevailed in the countries that were the first prey of his unprincipled ambition.
Id. vol. ii. Ser. 29.

It will, perhaps, be said, and with some reason, that in this instance, at least, the writer has followed those slarmists who, on any men of learning belonging to that country being mentioned, immediately ally them to the *revolutionists*, without regard to difference of opinion, or distance of time.
Smith. Life, p. 24.

Not that his neighbour had indeed a place,
But would accept one—that was his disgrace;
Who, in his turn, was sure any father plann'd
To *revolutionise* his native land.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. x.

RE-VO'MIT, *v.* Fr. *Révomir;* Lat. *Revomere,* to *vomit* or throw forth, back again. See EVOMIT, VOMIT.
To throw forth, cast forth, eject back again.
Wherfore, like as death was of might to swallow hem, so was it not able to holde him, being once denoured, but cast hem up again, as it was therto enustrinded, ye third daie euen as the whale did *reuomit* the prophete Jonas.
Udal. Actes, c. 2.

Plato compareth lawes to pillis, medeeynes or potions, which if ye syke bodye *reuomite*, there is no helth to be loked fore.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, p. 87.

They poure the wine downe the throate without more ado, that they might cast it vp again and so take more in the place, vomiting and *vomiting* twice or thrice together that which they haue drunke.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. s. 3.

REVU'LSE, *v.* / REVU'LSION. / REVU'LSIVE, *n.* — Fr. *Révulsion;* Lat. *Revulsio,* from *revulsus,* past part. of *revellere,* (*re,* and *vellere,* to tear.)
To tear back; to tear, pluck, or pull away.
Revulsion is also "the drawing or forcing of humours from one part of the body into an other," (Cotgrave.)

There is a fifth way, stanching of blood, also in use, to let blood in an adverse part, for a *revulsion.*
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 66.

In his sicknesses, if they were not so violent to make the recollection of thoughts impossible, he never intermitted study, but rather re-inforc'd it then as the most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain.
Fell. Life of Hammond, p. 16.

The plethora evacuated, you may endeavour *revulsion* to the contrary parts by friction, cupping, fontanels, &c.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 19.

——— There she fix'd,
Then suddenly *revuls'd* the brazen point,
Rending him as she pull'd.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. v.

The new produce and the new capital which has been created, if one may say so, by the colony trade, maintain in Great Britain a greater quantity of productive labour than what can have been thrown out of employment by the *revulsion* of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 7.

RE-WAKE, v. i. e. to *waken*, or *awaken* again.
She oft him kist, and shortly for to sain,
Him to *rewakes* she did all her pain.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

REWA'RD, *n.* / REWA'RD, *v.* / REWA'RDABLE. / REWA'RDABLENESS. / REWA'RDER. / REWA'RDFUL. — See REGUERDON. Fr. *Réguerdonner.* Fr. *Régarder,* (*re,* and *garder,* to keep,) to keep in view; A. S. *Ward-ian*, to look at or to direct the view. See *Tooke*, vol. i. p. 409.
To look again at, to remember, to reconsider; to look at, as deserving favour or punishment; and, thus, to remunerate, to recompense, to repay, to requite, accordingly.
For riche *rewardous* to Roberd gan loute.
R. Brunne, p. 96.

Than com the emperour bifore kyng Richard.
T.at I did dishonour, sir, haf it to no *reward.—Id.* p. 163.

Rewardynge him the for his rechelesnesse. ryght to the day of domes.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 205.

Thanne Reson rod forth, and tok *reward* of no man
And dude as consoleence kenned. *Id.* p. 66.

Demynge the reprecf of Crist more richeesis than the tresoryis of Egiptians, for he biheelde in to the *rewardynge*.
Wiclif, Ebreuis, c. 11.

For it bihooeth that a man comynge to God bileve that he is, and that he is *rewardere* to men that seken hym.
Id. Ib.

Take *rewarde* of [i. e. pay *regard* to, or look *upon* at] thyn owne valewe, that thou ne be to foule to thy selfe.
Chaucer, The Persones Tale.

And yet of danger cometh no blame
In *reward* [i. e. in *regard*] of my doughter shame.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

This shuld a rigtwise lord have in his thoug,
And nat be like tiraunies of Lombardy,
That han no *reward* [i. e. regard] but at tyranny.
Id. Legende of good Women.

Wherfore God himselfe toke *reward* to the thynges, and theron suche paoyshment lel fal.
Id. Testament of Loue, b. ii.

Thou semest a full noble lord,
That maketh thee thrall for thy *reward*,
Which aye reneweth thy tourment,
With folly so he hath thee blent.—*Id. Rom of the Rose.*

For right as lawe punisheth brekers of precepies, and the contrary doers of the writen ordinaunces; right so ayenward, law *rewardeth* and yeueth mede to hem that law strenghten.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

But while he hath o dale to liue,
He wol enthynge *reward* ayeyne,
He gruteeth for to gyue a gregne.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Neuertheles euery man shall receune according to his labour: if he preach much, the more shall he hae *reward*; if he preach litle therafter shall he be *rewarded*.
Fryth. Workes, p. 43.

We also tell them that the best worke that any man wooreketh with God's helpe and grace, is not yet *rewardable* with heauen of the nature or goodnesse of the worke it selfe.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 363.

Albe it he sayth the firste doers or pyners lese nat theyr *reward*, for theyr wyll and entent is full euenly payed in a balance before hym, that is the *rewarder* of all good.
Fabyan. Chronicle, vol. i. c. 170.

Yet not escaped from the dew *reward*
Of his bad deedes.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 5.

——— Ah! noble knyght, what worthy meede
Can wretched lady, quitt from wofull state,
Yield you in lieu of this your gracious deed?
Your vertue selfe her owne *reward* shall breed,
Even immortall prayse and glory wyde.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 12.

And it is certain, the action that is but indifferent, and without *reward*, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of duty and of religion, and *rewardable* by the grace and favour of God, if done in obedience to the command of our superiors.—*Bp. Taylor. Holy Living*, s. 2.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?
Goodman. Winter Evening Conf. p. 2.

But this religious fear is not a fear of God as a meer arbitrary omnipotent Being, much less as hurtful and mischieous (which could not be disjoyned from hatred;) but an awefuil *regard* of him as of one who is essentially just, and as well a punisher of vice and wickedness, as a *rewarder* of vertue.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 600.

Which good and evil, pleasure or pain, attending our observance, or breach of the law, by the decree of the lawmaker, is what we call *reward* and punishment.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 27.

That the victory of our reason might thro' the difficulty of it be rendered more glorious and *rewardable*, God hath furnished its antagonist, our sense, with the weapons of worldly temptation to assault and oppose it.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 4.

Where listless spirites, withouten care or pain,
In idle pleasunce spend their jocund days,
Nor heed *rewardful* toil, nor seeken praise.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

Death, the deliverer, who rescues man!
Death, the *rewarder*, who the rescued crowns!
Young. Complaint, Night 4.

RE-WORD, *v.* To *word* again, or repeat in the same *words*.

——— It is not madnesse
That I haue vttered; bring me to the test
And I the matter will *re-word*; which madnesse
Would gambol from.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 5.

RE-WRITE, *v.* To *write* again, over again.
Write, and *re-write*, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen.
Young, Ep. 2. *To Mr. Pope.*

RHABDOMANCY. Gr. Ῥαβδομαντεια; βαβδος, a rod, and μαντεια, prophecy. See the quotation.

As for the divination or *decision from the staff*, it is an augurial religion, and the practise thereof is accused by God himself: My people ask counsel of their stocks, and their *staff* declareth unto them. Of this kind of *rhabdomancy* was that practised by Nabuchadonosor in that Caldean miscellany, delivered by Ezekiel.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.

RHAPSODY. RHAPSO'DICAL. RHA'PSODIST. } Fr. *Rapsodie*; It. *Rapsodia*; Lat. *Rapsodia*; Gr. Ῥαψῳδια, *contextura carminum*, (from ῥαπτ-ειν, *suere*, to sow, and ᾠδη, a song;) said to have been originally applied to the songs of Homer, *connected* and collected into an entire poem, (or from βαβδος, a rod.)

Rapsodie, a joyning of diverse verses together. (Bullokar.) An improper collection, or confused heaping up of many sentences, (Minshew.) See the quotation from Beloe.

'Tis hard to speake things common, properly:
And thou maist better bring a *rhapsody*
Of Homer's forth in ends, then all things owne,
First publish things unspoken and unknowne.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

They [Prynne's Works] are all in the English tongue, and by the generality of scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodies* and confusedly then any way polite or concise; yet for antiquaries, critics, and sometimes for divines, they are useful.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

In these lines the writings of the Provençal poets are principally alluded to, in which simplicity is generally sacrificed to the *rhapsodies* of romantic love.
Langhorne on Collins. Ode to Simplicity.

Select ballads in the old Scottish dialect, most of them of the first-rate merit, are also interspersed among those of our ancient English minstrels; and the artless productions of these old *rhapsodists* are occasionally confronted with specimens of the composition of contemporary poets of a higher class; of those who had all the advantage of learning in the times in which they lived, and who wrote for fame and for posterity.—*Percy. Reliques*, Pref. p. xiv.

According to the first derivation [a *rhapsodist*] signifies a poet, and various songs or poems which are connected together, making one poem of which the different parts may be detached and separately recited. According to the second, it signifies a singer, who having his branch of laurel, recited either his own compositions or those of some celebrated poet.
Beloe. Herodotus, b. v. Note 85.

RHE'TOR. RHETO'RICAL. RHETO'RICALLY. RHETO'RICATE, *v.* RHETORI'CIAN. RHETORI'CIAN, *adj.* RHETORI'CIAN, *n.* RHE'TORICK. RHE'TORIZE, *v.* } Fr. *Rhéteur, rhétoriquer, rhétoriser*; It. *Retóre*; Lat. *Rhetor*, a speaker; Gr. Ῥητωρ, from ῥειν, *dicere*, to speak.

A *rhetorician*, literally, is a speaker; hence, one who studies, practises, teaches speaking, as an art. See the quotations from Wilson and Blair.

Rhetorick was subsequently extended to include written composition; it should be founded upon Logic.

Thyng that al the worlde wot, wherefore sholdest thow spare
To rehearen hit by *retorik*.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 203.

It muste ben a *rethor* excellent,
That conde his colours longing for that art,
If he shuld hire descriven ony part.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,292.

And with *rhetorike* come forthe musyke, a damosell of oure house, that singeth nowe lighter modes or prolesions and now heauier.—*Id. Boecius*, b. ii.

With boke in hand, than come Mercuirus,
Right eloquent and ful of *rethorie*,
With polite termes and delicious,
With penne and inke to report al redie.
Id. The Testament of Creseide.

For thilke schole of eloquence
Belongeth not to my science,
Upon the forme of *rhetorike*
My wordes for to peisie and pike.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Rhetorique is an arte to set forth by vtterauace of worde, matter al large, or, (as Cicero doth say,) it is learned, or rather an artificiall declaration of the mynd, in the handling of any cause called in contention, that may through reason largely be discussed.—*Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 1.

RHEUM. RHEUMATICK. RHEUMATISM. RHEUMY. } Fr. *Reume, rheume*; It. *Reùma*; Sp. *Reuma*; Lat. of Low Ages, *Rheuma*; Gr. Ῥευμα, from ῥειν, to flow.

Reumes and moystures do increase, than meates and drinkes naturally very hot, wold be moderately vsed.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 24.

Also it is singular against the sherpe and eager flux of deem which the Greekes call *rheumes*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 25.

Some prescribe for to eat the root thereof into thin roundles, and to keepe them enfilled up, or hanging by a string, and then to seeth them; for to be eaten against *the flux of humoure*, which the Greeks name *rheumatisma*.
Id. Ib. b. xxii. c. 18.

Moreover, it is thought to bee singular good for the aquosities gathered within the bodie, and the diseases caused thereby, as dropsies, &c., for the headach, for *rheumaticke* vlcere also.—*Id. Ib.* b. xx. c. 20.

Here finds he on an oak *rheum*-parying polypode.
Drayton. Poly Olbion, s. 13.

If I were feeble, *rheumatic*, or cold,
These were true signs that I were waxed old.
Id. Henry to Rosamond.

——— What, is Brutus sicke?
And will he steale out of his wholesome bed
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and vnpurged ayre
To adde vnto his sicknesse?
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

The throtling quinsey 'tis my star appoints,
And *rheumatisms* ascend to rack the joints.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The South he loos'd, who night and horroure brioge;
And fogge are shaken from his flaggy wings.
From his divided beard two streams he poure;
His head and *rheumy* eyes distill in showers.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. I.

RHINO'CEROS. Fr. *Rhinocéros*; It. *Rinocèronte*; Sp. *Rinoceronte*; Lat. *Rhinoceros*; Gr. *Ῥινόκερως*, from *ῥὶν*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn.
See the quotation from Pliny.

For there is no beast but hath his enemy; as the cony the polcat, a sheepe the woolfe, the elephant, the *rinoceros*; and so of other beasts the like.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 519.

In the same solemnities of Pompey, as many times else, was shewed a *rhinoceros*, with one horne and no more, and the same is in his snoot or mazzle.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 20.

On high-rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go;
Such pest the elephant bears, and so dev'd
By the *rhinoceros* her unequal foe.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

RHOMB. } Fr. *Rhombe*; It. *Rómbo*; Sp. *Rhombo*; Lat. *Rhombus*; Gr. *Ῥόμβος*, *ἀπὸ τοῦ βεμβεσθαι, ἐν γύρῳ εἰρεσιωμῇ*, to be driven round in a circle,) a reel or whirl. Also—
Rho'mboid. }
Rhomboi'dal. }

A quadrilateral figure, having equal sides and unequal angles.

The equal inclinations of the sides (which make the right angle) are stronger than the *rhombe* or lozenge, or any other irregular square.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 15.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

With as much ease I'll evince clear and clean
That the crosse lines of a *rhomboide*,
That from their meeting to all angles presse,
Be of one length, though one from earth to heaven
Would reach, and that the other were much lesse
Than a small digit of the lowest of seven.
So as she 'pears to us, yet I could prove them even.
More. On the Soul, pt. ii. b. I.

The amianthus [is regularly figured] of parallel threads, as the pile of velvet; the selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards; and they are of a *rhomboide* figure; Talk, of such as are *rhomboid*, with many other diversities.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 3.

RHU'BARB. } Fr. *Rhubarb*; It. *Rabarbaro*; Sp. *Rhybarbo*; Lat. *Rhabarbarum*, i. e. *Rha barbaricum*. (See *Rha*, in *Vossius*.) Ammianus is supposed to allude to it, (l. 22).—"Necre unde this is the river *Rha*, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root, so named, good for many uses in physick," (Holland.)
Rhaba'barate. }

And for my parts, beinge of a cholerike humour mixte with flemme, many yeres continually in crudities, I neuer found any thinge better than fyne *rewbarbe*, chewed with raysons of corens.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. iv. c. 1.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarale*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters.—*Floyer. On the Humours.*

RHYME, *v.* } Fr. *Rimer*, to *rhyme*; to write
Rhyme, *n.* } or speak in meter; It. *Rimàre*;
Rhy'meless. } Sp. *Rimar*; all, says Skinner,
Rhy'mer. } from the Lat. *Rhythmus*; Gr. *Ῥυθμὸς*, *κοσμικὸς*, *ἁρμός*. In A.S. *Rim-cræft*, *ge-rim-craft*, is the craft or art of numbering; *ge-riman*, *riman*, *hriman*, numerare; Ger. *Reimen*; Dut. *Riimen*; Sw. *Rima*. Wachter and Ihre consider *rhyme* or *rime* to be of northern origin, and to have been applied to the termination of verses or parts of verses, with words or syllables of similar sounds, by northern poets, long before the practice of *rhyming* was known by the more southern poets. The word appears in the northern languages to have been applied generally to *numerous* or *metrical writing*, as the Gr. *Ῥυθμὸς* was; and thence the French and Italian. *Rhyme* is found equivalent to *rhythm*, (qv.), but is more commonly used to denote—
Rhythmical. }

Verses terminating with similar sounds; also, verse or poetry in general.

Tooke has adopted the A.S. *Hrim-an*.

That reathe is to rede, others in *ryme* shewe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 151.

He hath betreled folkes many a time:
Of his falsenesse it dulcth me to *rime*.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,490.

Wel can the wise poet of Florence,
That highte Dant, speken of this sentence!
Lo, in swiche maner *rime* is Dantes tale.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6637.

But all the holle progenie
Of goddes in that like tyme
To longe it were for to *ryme*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Sorelle to follow rather the Gothes in *ryming* than the Greekes to trew versifying, were even to eate acornes with swyne, when we may freely eate wheate bread amonges men.—*Ascham. The Schoimaster*, b. ii.

These writers have not left behind them such filthy and reprochful stuffe as that base *rymer*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 552.

——— Railing *rhymes* were saw'd
Among the vulgar, to prepare his fall
With more applause, and good consent of all.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

With that a joyous fellowship lissewd
Of musicke making goodly varriment,
With wanton bardes, and *rymers* impudent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Too popular is tragic poesie,
Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee,
And doth tredde on *rhymeless* numbers tread,
Unbid iambics flow from eateless head.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 4.

Methought I fear'd, lest the horse-hoofed well
His native banks did proudly over-swell
In some late discontent, thence to ease
Such wondrous rabblements of *rhymesters* new.—*Id.* b. i.

My lord Roscommon was more impartial; no man ever *rhymed* more and sweater than he; yet he is so just as to confess, that it is but a trifle, and to wish the tyrant detbroned, and blank verse set up in its room.
Walter. Preface to his Poems.

Had the chronicler spoken of been mentioned as a poet or *rhymer*, I should have readily concluded that this is the man, and this the chronicle.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. x. p. 238.

For what can be more absurd, said Minim, than that part of a play should be *rhymed*, and part written in blank verse.
Idler, No. 60.

There is, even, a Latin song in *rime* extant in print, which was made upon great victory obtain'd by king Clothair the second over the Saxons, in the year 622, and serves to support the above opinion, that the vulgar poets of that period had already adopted the art of *rimeing* from the hymns of the church.—*Ritson. Metrical Romances*, vol. i. p. 18.

Virtue indeed meets many a *rhyming* friend,
And many a compliment politely pen'd.
Cowper. Table Talk.

RHYTHM. } Lat. *Rhythmus*; Gr. *Ῥυθμὸς*.
Numerical proportion or harmony.
Rhy'thmical. }

Some part fell in *rithm*, and that God wots, full rude also.
Burnet. Rec. vol. ii. No. 21.

The term figurate, which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was used to denote that which was simply *rhythmical* or accentual.
Mason. On Church Music, p. 28.

Rhythm differs from metre, inasmuch as *rhythm* is proportion, applied to any motion whatever: *metre* is proportion, applied to the motion of words spoken.—No English word expresses *rhythmus* better than the word *time*.
Harris. Philological Inquiries, pp. 67, 69.

RI'ANT. Fr. *Riant*, from *rire*; Lat. *Ridere*.
Laughing, geering, fleering, (Cotgrave.)

This melancholy kind of greatness, though it be certainly the highest, ought not to be studied in all sorts of edifices, where yet grandeur must be drawn from the other sources; with a strict caution, however, against any thing light and *riant*.—*Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful*, s. 16. p. 2.

RIB, *v.* } A.S. *Rib*, *ribbe*; Ger. *Ribbe*, *ripp*; Rib, *n.* } Dut. *Ribbe*; Sw. *Ref*, *ref ben*. Wachter derives from *reif*, incurvus, pars corporis inflexa. It may be from the A.S. *Rypp-an*, to *rip*, to reave, which, in Swedish, is *ref-wa*, or *rif-wa*, whence their *ref*, *ref-ben*. The Gr. *Λοῦρα*, *trabs*, from *δορυ*, *ramus decorptus*, is rendered by Chapman *rib*. And a *rib* seems to be, any thing *ripped* or torn asunder; and, hence, are so called—

The bones which extend separately or asunder from the back-bone; the split boards with which the sides of a ship are covered or strengthened; certain parts of a leaf or stalk; a strip; a thread.

——— So that *ribbes* thre
The geant trck of Corineus, as me mygte ther yse.
Gloucester, p. 22.

Which masse he willed to be reared hye
Toward the skies, and *ribbed* all with oke.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And my good L. though the skreaful doc mocke me for a time, yet in the end I hope to geue them all a *rib* of reste for their paines.—*Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.*

In whiche wrestlynge ye geuit brake a *ribbe* in ys syde of Corneus.—*Fabyan. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 4.

Thirdly, in setting on your feather, whether it is pared or drawn with a thicke *ribbe*, or a thinne *ribbe*, (the *ribbe* is the hard guill which divideth the feather.)
Ascham. The Schole of Shootinge, b. i.

For otherwise *ribbed* they [the leaves] be and full of veines.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 10.

Is't like that lead containes her? 'twere damnation
To thinke so base a thought, it were too gross
To *rib* her scarcelath in the obscure grave.
Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 7.

Then did Ulysses mount on *rib*, perforce,
Like to a rider of a running horse,
To stay himselfe a time, while he might shift
His drenched weeds, that were Calypso's gift.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

Long and capacious as a shipwright forms
Some bark's broad bottom to out-ride the storms,
So large he built the raft: then *ribb'd* it strong
From space to space, and nail'd the planks along.
Pope. Id. Ib.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *rib-roasting*.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 1.

But rude at first, and not with easy slope
Receding wide, they press'd against the *ribs*,
And brais'd the side.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

RI'BALD, *adj.* } Fr. *Ribaud*; It. *Ribaldo*;
Ri'baldi, *n.* } Dut. *Rabaud*; Low Lat. *Ribaldus*. Skinner thinks from
Ri'baldish. } *re*, and Fr. *Baud*; It. *Baldo*,
Ri'baldous. } bold; (q.d.) *valde audax*, i. e.
Ri'baldously. } *impudens*. Ihre,—the Suio-
Ri'baldry. } Goth. *Ribalder*, from the Isl.
Ri'baldrous. }

Hrid, pugna, and *balldr*, audax. Junius,—from the Gr. *Ῥαβδαλλεν*, *tumultuari*. A *ribaud* seems to have been a *robber*, (A. S. *Reperc*,) *reaper* or *reaver*; (see To Reave;) and thence any profligate character was so called. And *ribaldry*,—all sorts of profligacy and indecency. Chaucer's *ribaud*, (*Rom. of the Rose*,) whom Mr. Tyrwhitt calls "a poor labourer," "though to *robben* he disdaineth," yet "in the taverne all dispendeth," (sc.) his earnings and his time; this disdain of *robbery* appears to be a peculiarity to the *many*, of whom the poet is especially speaking; and, consequentially, it may be inferred, the common practice or occupation of the class was *rapine*. Cotgrave describes a *ribaud* to be—"a rogue, ruffian, rascal, scoundrel, varlet, filthy fellow." And it is to filthiness, obscenity, low and vulgar scurrility, that the word *ribaldry* is now usually applied.

Have reuthe of alle thuse *rybaudes*. that repenten hem sore.
Piers Ploukman, p. 118.

On fastyng dales by fore nene. ich fedde me whi ale
Ought of reson a mong *rybaudes*. here *rybaudrye* to huyre.
Id. p. 109.

A wise man saied, as we may seen,
Is no man wretched but he it ween,
Be he king, knight, or *ribaude*,
And many a *ribaud* is merrie and *baude*,
That swinketh, and beareth both day and night,
Many a burthen of great might.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And not to vander liche a dulled asse,
Ragged and torne, disguised in array,
Ribaud in speeche, or out of measure passe,
Thy bound exceeding, thinke on this alway.
Id. The Court of Love.

Nay, let him tell us of no *ribaudrie*,
Tell us som moral thing, that we mow lere
Som wit, and thanne wol we gladly here.
Id. The Pardoneres Prologue, v. 12,183.

And great drinker of wine, and in his furious drooukenesse most like a mad man, a *ribaud*, an adulterer.
Fox. Actes, p. 74.

Thou shalt promise mee to reuse all lewd and wilde company, all swearing and *ribaldry* talke, and if ever I knowne thee to plaie one 12 pence, at either dice or cardes, then I will shewe this thy bill vnto my master.
Id. Ib. p. 1850. *Queene Marie.*

Thys chapyter he spendeth al vppon *ribaudouse* taylyng, so shamefull and abhomynable, that I weene for verye shame and affinityng of honest mennes eares, it were better bourne it then reherse it.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 704.

Everye wel ordered regiõ hath by plaine lawes prohibited and forboden suche *ribauldous* behauour.—*Id. Ib.* p. 621.

To laugh them to scorne, to mock, to test, to chide, to hrawle, and *ribauldously* to raile, calling the apish, puish. *Id. Ib.* p. 366.

In stead thereof scoffing scurrilitie,
And carefull folly with contempt is crept,
Rolling in rhymes of shamelesse *ribaudrie*
Without regard, or due decorum kept.
Spenser. The Teares of the Muses.

Others may talke of mirth, as a thing they have heard of, or vainly fancied; onely the Christian feeles it; and in comparison thereof scorneth the idle, *ribaldish*, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane.—*Bp. Hall. Works*, vol. i. s. 23. p. 84.

Heere was that braud, which Seneca stamped vpon all scurrilous persons, which I would such Christians whose tongues are tipt and hearts delighted with *ribaldrous* songs and jests, would seriously apply unto their consciences. *Prynne. Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. Act iii. sc. 1.

Our stage-playes are fraught with many *ribaldrous* passages, many witty obscenities.—*Id. Ib.* Act vi. sc. 8.

This first step made, withlo a trice,
The truly docile animal
(Young minds too soon are skill'd in vice!)
In *ribaldry* was clerical. *Cooper. Ver-Vert*, c. 3.

RI BAND, *n.* } Fr. *Ruban, rubenner.* Me-
RIBAND, *v.* } nage derives from *rubeus, red,*
RIBBON. } because the more beautiful *ribbons* are of that colour. Skinner thinks the French borrowed their word from us, and that *riband* is *re* and *biad*, or *bende*, vinculum replicatum, fascia replicata, vel quod replicari potest,—a folded or redoubled bandage. Lye suggests *rib* and *band*,—a *band* with which the *ribs* were girded; perhaps a *ript, stript band*, as if *ript* or torn from a broader substance.

A *band* or fillet of silk, satin, &c.

It is a slowe may nat forbeare,
Ragges *riband* with gold to weare,
For also well wol loue be sette
Under ragges as rich retchette.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

One that, by teaching great Madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchast a *riband* wastcote, and four cleau pair of socks.

Beoum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iii. sc. 1.

Before that castle was an open plaine,
And in the midst thereof a pillar pleced;
On which this shield, of many sought in vaine,
The shield of Love, whose guerdon me hath graced,
Was hang'd on high with golden *ribbonds* laced.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Their *riband*-wreathed wines brought fruit and cakes.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

See, Britain, see thy Walpole shine from far,
His azure *ribbon*, and his radiant star.
Young. The Instalment.

RI'BIBE, or } A musical instrument. Why
RE'BECK. } put for an old woman, unless, perhaps, from its shrillness, Mr. Tyrwhitt cannot guess. See REBECK.

A *ribibour* and a ratoner, a raker and hus knave.
Piers Ploughmon, p. 106.

And so befell, that ones on a day
This sompnour, waiting ever on his pray,
Rode forth to sompne a widewe, an olde *ribibe*,
Feining a cause, for he wold ban a bribe.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6805.

And playen songes on a smal *ribible*.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3332.

RICE. Fr. *Riz*; It. *Riso*; Sp. *Arroz*; Lat. *Oryza*; Gr. Ὄρυζα. The word is said (Martinius) to be Arabic, and to have its name from its constringent or binding qualities, which are indeed ascribed to it from very early times.

As for us Italians (to say a truth) we set most store by *rice*, wherein (being husked and cleansed) we make grotes, like for all the world to those which other men besides due make of barley husked. The leaves verily that this graine *rice* doth bear, be pulpous and fleshie, resembling porret or leekes, but that they be broader: the stem groweth a cubit high, the flower is of purple colour, and the root round like a jem or pearle.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xviii. c. 7.

I judge the same hath (of certain) an excellent spirit of nourishment of *rice*, made into a creame; for *rice* is in Turkey, and other countries of the East, most fed upon; but it must be thoroughly boyled in respect of the hardness of it: and also because otherwise it bloodeth the body too much.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 49.

A *rice* field produces a much greater quantity of food than the most fertile corn field. Two crops in the year, from thirty to sixty bushels each, are said to be the ordinary produce of an acre.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, vol. i. b. i. c. 11.

RICH, *adj.* } Fr. *Riche*; It. *Ricco*; Sp. *Rico*;
RICH, *v.* } Ger. *Reich*; Dut. *Ryk*; Sw. *Rik*;
RI'CHES. } A. S. *Ric, richen*, from the Goth.
RI'CHES. } *Ric-jan*, congerere, colligere,—
RI'CHLY. } to collect, to draw together.
RI'CHNESS. } See ENRICH.—*Riches*,—

A collection, accumulation, or heap, a great quantity, a number, (sc.) of money or coin, lands, cattle; (met. any moral or mental qualities or possessions;) plenty, abundance, wealth; opulence, fruitfulness, fertility; costliness, preciousness.

And ther nas of olde house in the lond non,
That he ne amendede myd som land, other myd bydynge,
Other myd boc, other *ryche* cloth, other other *ryche* thynge.
R. Gloucester, p. 271.

For ich am myd my fon on ech half by set,
And gef ich bem may ouer come thoru gou the bet,
Ich gou myd me at holde, and in grete *richesse* gou do
Of gyftes, and of chatews, and of londes al so.—*Id.* p. 113.

So that sorwes in Engelond were wel monyfolde.
The kyng & other *rychemen* wel lute therof tolde.
Id. p. 378.

Mykelle was the *richesse*, thei purueied hir passage,
& led her ioto Frauuce, epoused for to be.
R. Brunne, p. 30.

The abbey of Rumeye he fefled *richely*,
With rentes fulle gede & kirkes of prik.—*Id.* p. 35.

For my sister Aleyse, that is now forsaken,
For on of mor *richenesse* of Nauer thou has taken.
Id. p. 155.

——— Mede ys y maried more for hure mechel *richesse*
Than for holynesse oth headeoue, oth' for hye kyade.
Piers Ploukman, p. 28.

On alle hure fyve fyngres, *rycheliche* yeyuged
And ther on rede rubies, and other *riche* stones.—*Id.* p. 24.

That he ghyue to ghou aftir the *richesse* of his glorie
vertu to be strengthid bi his spyrit.—*Wicif. Efeeies*, c. 3.

The stone was hard of adamaunt,
Whereof they made the foundemaunt,
The toure was round made in compas,
In all this world no *richer* was.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

——— A newe markisesse
He with him brought, in swiche pompe and *richesse*,
That never was ther seen with maunes eye
So swiche array in al West Lumbardie.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8818.

Thise presents ben ful *richelich* yfette,
This is to sain, the sword and the mirrour.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,480.

Till that when the bodye deye:
And than he shall be *riched* so,
That it maie faile neuermo.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And he, whiche *riche* was enough
This daie, to morrowe had nought.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Lear. Of all these hounds ouen from this line to this
With shadowie forrests, and with chympains *rich'd*
With plenteous riuers, and wide-skirted meades,
We make thee lady.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act i. sc. 1.

I cannot call *riches* better than the baggage of vertue; the Roman word is better, *impedimenta*. For as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to vertue.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Riches.*

In her the *richenesse* of all heavenly grace
In chiefe degree are heaped up on hye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

——— Then her men tooke land;
And first, brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all
That *richly* furnisht it: he still in thrall
Of all-subduing sleepe.—*Chapman. Homer. Odys.* b. xiii.

Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,
But Cotmus with that vale for *richness* shall compare.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, b. xxiv.

The first thing that is given in charge to all those that are *rich* in this world is, that they be not high minded, μὴ ὑψηλοφρονεῖν, that they do not think too well of themselves for being *rich*, and take occasion from thence to despise others that are in meaner circumstances than they.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 4.

That for which either God approves us, or wise men esteem us, or we can speak peace and content to ourselves, is not any thing without us, any thing that fortune hath given to us; but something that we may more truly call our own; something that we were neither born with, nor could anybody hinder us of, nor can be taken from us; that is to say, the *riches* of our minds, our virtuous and commendable qualities.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

With the greater part of *rich* people the chief enjoyment of *riches* consists in the parade of *riches*, which, in their eye, is never so complete as when they appear to possess those decisive marks of opulence which nobody can possess but themselves.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, vol. i. b. i. c. 11.

Columbus turned his view towards their minerals; and in the *richness* of the productions of this third kingdom, he flattered himself he had found a full compensation for the insignificancy of those of the other two (animals or vegetables.)—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. b. iv. c. 7.

RICK, or } Dut. *Rok*; Sw. *Roek*; "A. S.
REEK. } *Hreac*, a *reeke* or *rick*, a stack, a heap," (Somner;) from *ric-jan*, to *ruke*, collect, heap together. See RICH.

A heap (of hay, corn, &c.) *raked* or collected together.

And with their sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made thereof great *rekes* and noble, ful of al plenties to fed me and many another.—*Chaucer. Test. of Loue*, b. i.

A crop so plenteous as the land to load,
O'ercome the crowded barns, and lodge on *ricks* abroad.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

RICKETS. } A disease, says Skinner, among
RICKETISH. } infants; the existence of which
RICKETY. } he declares to be new in his time, and then wholly unknown to the rest of the world; he would derive it from Ger. *Recken*, to reach, to stretch, to extend, because in this disease the apophyses (natural prominences) of the bones stretch forth and swell out.

Insomuch that I have sometimes observed with wonder, that an excellent person (whom I need not name to you cures the *rickets* generally in children of several ages and complexions, without having hitherto failed (as she professes) to any one, by prescribing no other remedy than the single use of the above described celoctharine flowers, which I presented her with.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 245.

Whence multitudes of reverend men and critics
Have got a kind of intellectual *rickets*,
And, by th' immoderate excess of study,
Have found the sickly head t' outgrow the body.
Butler. Upon Human Learning.

Surely there is some other cure for a *rickettish* body than to kill it.—*Fuller. General Worthies*, c. 11.

But even in a young animal, when the solids are too lax, (the case of *rickety* children,) the diet ought to be astringent.
Arbuthnot. On the Nature of Aliments, Prop. 7.

So crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, when permitted to be drawn out and examined, may by the reform of their obliquities, and the correction of their truleney, at length acquire health and proportion.
Warburton. Works vol. i. p. 145.

RID, *v.* } A. S. *Hridd-an.* "*Ahreddan*,
RI'DDANCE. } to set free, to bring or *rid* out of, to draw or pull out. *Ariddan, repellere*, to put or *rid* away," (Somner.)

To free or set free, to deliver; to clear, to set or get quit of; to disencumber, to disembarrass; to drive away or remove.

But after thou be once in lone, then art thou not in thine owne power, but vnder it, neither thou canst not *rid* thee therof when thou wouldest.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, p. 160.

Being caryed from the banket halfe deade, he was tormented with so intollerable paine, that he desired to haue a sworde to *ridde* hym selfe out of it wythall.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 65.

Right glad was Calepine to be so *rid*
Of his young charge whereof he skilled nought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

Yet having cause to do as now he doth,
To mitigate the envy of his blood,
Thought best to lose a friend to *rid* a foe,
And such a one as now he doubted so.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

You haue no children, butchers! if you had,
The thought of them would haue stirr'd vp remorse!
But if you ever chance to haue a childe,
Looke in his youth to haue him so cut off,
As, deathsman! you haue *rid* this sweet young prince!
Shakespeare. 3d Pt. Hen. VI. Act v. sc. 6

Else surely death should be no punishment
As the great tudge at first did it ordaine,
But rather *riddance* from long languishment.
Spenser. Daphnaida.

Hur. A fair *riddance;*
We have enough o' the tribe; I am sorry I cannot
Furnish her expedition with a pair
Of my own garters. *The Gamester*, Act v.

Such persons as would feed, and desire to be corpulent, or to keepe their bodies solubie, and have the *riddance* of their belite at command, shall doe well to drinke often at their repast.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 1.

He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay,
Reduces his wages, or get *rid* of her,
Toin quits you with, "Your most obedient, sir."
Cowper. Truth.

——— Aware, that what is base
No polish can make sterling; and that vice,
Though well perfum'd and elegantly dress'd,
Like an unhuried carcase trick'd with flow'rs,
Is but a garnished nuisance, fitter far
For cleanly *riddance*, than for fair attire.
Id. The Task, b. vi.

RI'DDLE, *v.* } See RADDLE.
RI'ODLE, *n.* } A *riddle* or *raddle*,—any thing
RI'DDLER. } made of twisted or writhed
RI'DDLINGLY. } sticks or twigs, wire, &c.

To *riddle*,—to twist, to wreathe, to involve. Also to use a *riddle* or *raddle*; to shake or otherwise pass through a *riddle*; to sift.

In Spenser,—*riddling* skill, (met.) skill in things *riddled*; consequentially, in solving or interpreting them. A *riddle*, (met.) — any thing twisted, writhed, involved, or perplexed; any thing perplexing or puzzling.

And the Lord seide to Symound, Symound, lo Satanas nath axid you that he schude *ridle* as whete.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 22.

And now (as it wer by a mysticall *ryddel* or a darke figure) they professed that ineffable Trinitie of the Father, and the Sonne, and the Holy Gest.
Udal. St. Mathew, c. 2. fol. 8.

Jesus speakyng these thynges dyd not as than at large expounde and declare the darke *rydder* and similitude.
Id. Ib. c. 13.

The tale our gossip Redcap told before,
You so well *riddled*, that there can no more
Be said of it. *Drayton. The Moon-Calf.*

And, as she lookt about, she did behold
How ever that same dore was likewise writ,
Be bolde, be bolde, and every where, be bold;
That much she mus'd, yet could not construe it
By any *ridling* skill or conjunge wit.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth and the house clean, *riddles* for the country maides, and does all their other drudgery, while they are at hot-cockles.
B. Jonson. Love Restored.

The same are shred and minced so small, as they may passe through a sieve or a *riddle*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 11.

Oft purposes, oft *riddles*, he devys'd,
And thousands like which flowed in his braine,
With which he fed her fancy, and entys'd
To take to his new love and leave her old despys'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Riddle me, *riddle* me, what is it? The magistracys in Venice (except such as are rather of ornament than of power) are all annual, or at most biennial. No man, &c.
Harrington. Oceana, b. i. c. 12.

Hear. I would go drunk
A thousand times to bed, rather than dream
Of any of their *riddlemy riddlemies*.
Brome. A Jovial Crew, Act i.

Though like the pestilence and old fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state
Is poor, disarm'd like papists, not worth hate.
Donne, Sat. 2.

——— Why all this frantic pain
To construe what his clearest words contain,
And make a *riddle* what he made so plain?
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Perhaps, the *ridding* visions of the night
With contrarieties delude our sight;
And when fair scenes of pleasure they disclose,
Pain they foretel, and sure causing woes.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vii.

Lady R. Oh, fate! I fear thee still. Thou *riddler*, speak
Direct and clear; else I will reach thy soul.
Home. Douglas, Act iii. sc. 2.

RIDE, *v.* } A. S. *Rid-an*; Dut. *Ryden*; Ger.
RIDE, *n.* } *Reiten*; Sw. *Rida*. Junius would
RI'DER, *n.* } derive from Gr. Ερειδ-ειν, *ingrurere*;
RI'DING, *n.* } it is, perhaps, from *hrad-ian*, to hasten, to move hastily, quickly, speedily. (See RATHE.) It is, by usage,—

To convey or carry, on a horse or other animal, or in any sort of carriage; to sit upon such animal or in such carriage, whether the motion be slow or fast; to convey or carry; be conveyed, carried, supported, or sustained.

An vewe men myd lym he nom, & thuder ward gan *ryde*.
Hys men pleyde by the wey, & spradde aboute wyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 288.

The ferth day of Septembre, in the heruest tide,
At Donkastre met men se manyon te batale *ride*.
R. Brunne, p. 17.

Fayne were to folwen hem, and faste *ryden* after.
Piers Ploughman.

Short was his gowne, with sleves long and wide,
Wel coude he sitte on hors, and fayre *ride*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 93.

With fresshe thynges, and with glade
The noble towne was all behonged,
And euery wight was sore alonged
To see this lustie ladie *ride*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Lyke as the bridle within the *rider's* hand
Doth straine the horse, nye made with grief of paine.
Wyatt. A Comparison of the Lover's Paines.

Beyond the garden *ridings* were cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

——— She tooke her horrid stand
Vpon Vlysses huge blacke barke, that did at anchor *ride*
Amidst the fleet. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

And drawne it was (that wonder is to tell)
Of two grym lyons, taken from the wood
In which their pawre all others did excell,
Now made forget their former cruell mood,
T' obey their *rider's* best, as seemed good.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

So Zanele to th' Italian earth was ty'd,
And men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride*.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

The *riders rode* abreast, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held;
The third his bow, and glorious to behold,
The costly quiver, all of burnish'd gold.
Id. Palamon & Arcite.

The *rider* quits his seat, in hopes to gain
On foot his safety, but he hopes in vain.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xvi.

RIDGE, *n.* } A. S. *Hric*, *hricg*, *hrygge*; Dut.
RIDGE, *v.* } *Rugge*; Ger. *Ruck*; Sw. *Rygg*;
RI'DGY. } from A. S. *Hreac-an*; Dut. and Ger. *Ruck-en*; Sw. *Rycka*; to *reach*, to extend; or, as Wachter suggests, to expand, ob longitudinem et latitudinem ejus; perhaps merely on account of the length; *reaching* from the neck to the break or breech of the legs. *Ridge* is usually applied to—

An extended line, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; as the *ridge* of a mountain, a *ridge* of land, the *ridge* of a roof, the *ridge* of the nose.

The same *ridge* of the hyll, which went from the further side of the marris almost to the camp of hys enemyes, was parted from theyr sayd camp with a mean valley.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 249.

As the ploughman first setteth forth his plough, and then tilleth his land, and breaketh it in furrowes, and sometimes *ridgeth* it up.—*Latimer*, Ser. 4. *Of the Plough.*

So loud the echoes cry'd, that they were heard to shriek
To Furnesse *ridged* front —*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 27.

——— Sometimes
(In quite oppos'de Capricios) he climes
The hardest rocks, and highest: every way
Running their *ridges*.—*Chapman. Homer. To Pan.*

It draweth downe by urine the corrupt blood in the reins and loins, lying clattered about the *ridge*-bone.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 21.

The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence still'd the watery world;
When lifted on a *ridgy* wave he spies
The land at distance, and with sharpen'd eyes.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator *ridgy* rise,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays.
Thomson. Summer.

The line that forms a *ridge* of the nose is beautiful when it is straight.—*Reynolds. Idler*, No. 82.

RI'DGEL. } "A *rig*, *rigel*, *rigil*, or *rygsie*, is
RI'DGELINO. } a male (horse or other animal) who has escaped with a partial castration, because some portion of his testicle was *covered*, and so hidden from the operator's view," (*Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 225.) See RIG, and ROIL.

Pen. A pox of yonder old *rigel*,
The captain, the old captain.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleas'd, Act ii. sc. 6.

O Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed;
To morning pastures, evening waters led;
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgel's* butting head
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 9.

O Tityrus, tend them well, and see them fed
In pastures fresh, and to their watering led;
And 'ware the *ridgling* with his budding head.
Id. Theocritus, Idyl. 3.

RIDICULE, *n.* } Fr. adj. *Ridicule*; It.
RI'DICULE, *v.* } *Ridicolo*; Sp. *Ridiculo*;
RI'DICULER. } Lat. *Ridiculus*, (from *rid-ere*,
RIDI'CULIZE, *v.* } to laugh, see DERIDE,) causing or deserving *laughter*.
RIDI'CULOUS. } That which causes or ex-
RIDI'CULOUSLY. } cites to laughter; which
RIDI'CULOUSNESS. } deserves laughter; which excites or exposes to mockery, jeering, or raillery.

So was the comming and assaulting of their enimies to the people and common souldiers but a trifle, to the king but a *ridicle*.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 132.

This ceremoniall order and exposition of theirs, as it is of their owne fond inuention, without any ground, or example of the scriptures of God, so minde I to leane it still vnto themselues, with other their apish toies and *ridicles*, as things worthy to be laughtat.—*Id. Ib.* p. 747. *Hen. VIII.*

A subtile enemye was it (sayth Giraldus) that prouided hym so *ridiculouse* and obprobrious a falle.
Bale. English Votories, pt. ii.

Specialliie if he had seene those great Rabbines the doctors laden with so manie badges or cognisances of wisedome, so foolishlie and *ridiculouslie* seeking holes and corners to hide themselves in.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 1102. *Hen. VIII.*

My heart still trembling, lest the false alarmes
That words oft strike vp, should *ridiculize* me.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls
Not understood, till hoarse, and all in rage,
As mockt they storm; great laughter was in heav'n
And looking down, to see the hubbub strange
And hear the din; thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work Confusion nam'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

According to that hypothesis it would follow, that every the smallest and most contemptible animal, that could see the sun, had a higher degree of entity and perfection in it than the sun itself; a thing *ridiculously* absurd.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. 5. p. 856.

If every religionist would look upon extraneous religions with the same venerable candour and awfull sobriety that he does upon his own, he might rather finde them worthy to be pitied for their falseness then laughed at for their *ridiculousness*.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, c. 9. p. 168.

Truth, 'tis suppos'd, may bear all lights; and one of those principal lights or natural mediums by which things are to be view'd, in order to thorow recognition, is *ridicule* itself, or that manner of proof by which we discern whatever is liable to just raillery in any subject.
Shaftesbury. On Wit & Humour, s. i.

They indeavour to *ridicule* and bauter all humane as well as divine accomplishments; all virtue and government of a man's self, all learning and knowledge, all wisdom and honour, and every thing for which a man can justly be commended or be esteemed more excellent than a beast.
Clarke. Of Natural and Revealed Religion, Introd.

They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent.
Id. Ib.

But the conclusion of that parable doth sufficiently shew the vanity and *ridiculousness* of this boasting in our riches; for a message comes to him from God, Thou fool, this night, &c.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

I've known the young, who *ridicul'd* his rage,
Love's humblest vassals when oppress'd with age.
Grainger. Tibullus, b. i. El. 5.

Ridicule having, from the hands of a skilful disputant, the same effect in barbarous minds with the new invented darts of Marius, which, though so weak as to break in the throw, and pierce no farther than the surface, yet sticking there, they more intangle and incommode the combatant than those arms which fly stronger and strike deeper.
Warburton. Works, vol. i. p. 148.

Jane borrow'd maxims from a doubting school,
And took for truth the test of *ridicule;*
Lucy saw no such virtue in a jest,
Truth was with her of *ridicule* the test.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. viii.

Kitchen, bewildered as he was, had yet some ground for his rambles. He fairly followed antiquity; unluckily indeed for him, it was proved the *ignis fatuus* of antiquity, so he was *ridiculously* misled.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 4.

RIDING, i. e. *trithing*, (qv.) See the quotation.

Where a county is divided into *three* of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*. These *trithings* still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*; the north, the east, and the west *riding*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. Introd. s. 4.

RIDO'TTO, *n.* } It. *Ridotto*; past part., reduced, *reductum*,) withdrawn, retired; and hence, the noun; a place of retirement, a retreat. Florio calls it—
RIDO'TTO, *n.*

"A home, a lodging, a withdrawing place; or other place where good companie do meet;" it is also the company or assembly.

There the sweet graces kept their court,
The nymphs, the fauns, and dryads play'd,
Thither the muses would resort,
Apollo lov'd the sylvan shade,
The gods and heroes own'd a passion
For wives and daughters of the swains,
And here laws, whilst twas the fashion,
Ridotto'd on the rural plains
Cooper. The Retreat of Aristippus.

How then must four long months be worn away? Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*; in which visits must be regulated by the weather, and assemblies will depend upon the moon!
Rambler, No. 124.

RIFE, *adj.* } Dut. *Rijf*; Sw. *Rij*; A. S. *Rif*; largus, copiosus, abundans, frequens; large, copious, abundant, frequent; it may be from the A. S. *Rip-an*, to *reap*; the harvest, crop, or produce *reaped*, and hence, consequentially,—
RI'FENESS.

Copious, abundant, plentiful; frequent, prevalent, predominant.

The Saxones in heore power tho heo were so *rife*,
Sene kynges heo maden in Engelonde, and setten bute fyue.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 4.

To Richere that was erle, men told it fulle *rif*.
R. Brunne, p. 68.

Philyp of Macedony the kynge
Two sonnes had by his wife,
Whose fame yet in Greece is *rife*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

These astronomers thinke, where Mars doth raigne,
That all debate and discorde must be *rife*.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

That even the hate of synnes; that groo
Within thy wicked walls so *rufe*,
For to breake forthe, did conuert soo
That terror colde it not represse.
Surrey. Against London.

Hanny! who esn abstaine, when rancor *rife*
Kindles revenge, and threats his rusty knife.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

Witness the world, wherein is nothing *rifer*,
Than miseries unken'd before they come.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

But sh! unwise and witlesse Colin Cloute,
That kydst the hidden kindes of many a weede,
Yet kydst not ene to cure thy sore heart-roote,
Whose rankling wound as yet does *rifeliy* bleede.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

The *rifeness* of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to seek for a spotlessness above; and if their furious censures had left but one man in their church, yet that one man would have need to excommunicate the greater half of himselfe, the old man in his owne homme.
Bp. Holl. Works, vol. ii. p. 368.

It is heedlessness that makes this sin [swearing and cursing] so very *rife*.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 18.

I have not time nor words to lament the visible decay of religion and piety owing to those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us: the whole nation feels it, and every good man mourns in secret for it.
Waterland. Works, vol. ix. p. 19.

RIFF-RAFF. From A. S. *Ref-an, reaf-ian*, to *rive* or tear away.

A torn, tattered, ragged set (of persons or things).

Ne costom no seruise of thing that he forgat
That noither he no hise suld chalange *rif no raf*.
R. Brunne, p. 111.

Kyng Richard it wan & tille his sister it gaf
The Sarazins ilk man he slouh alle *rif & raf*.—*Id.* p. 151.

In necessity they eat a thousand *riffraffes*, even to the swallowing down of scales, and putting sand into the pottage that they make with this meal.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 306.

Long it were to make rehersall of all this *riffraffe*, and almost infinite.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 536. *Henry V.*

There's legions now of beggars on the earth
Their original did spring from kings;
And many monarchs now, whose fathers were
The *rif-raff* of their age.—*Lord Cromwell*, Act i. sc. 1.

RI'FLE, *v.* } Fr. *Rifler*; Dut. *Rüffelen*, to *reave*, or *bereave*. See To RAFFLE.
RI'FLER.
RI'FLING, *n.* } To *reave*, to ransack, to spoil, to pillage, to rob, to plunder; to seize or take away.

Ich aros and *rifed* here males.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 99.

And thus the sooth for to telle,
He *rifeleth* both boke and belle.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The whiche company when they were landyd i Fraūce, and forde that ye Frēshe lordis were I treatye of a peae, and no man to them gaue wagys as they tofore were promysed, fell vpō a towne called (Bellin,) and it *rifled*
Fabyan. Chronicle. Charles II. an. 31.

Murders commonly they did none, except it were by the prouocation of such as resisted them in their *rifelynges* and spoyles.—*Grafton. Richard I.* an. 2.

Will any man (not desperate) run into an infected house, to *rife* for a rich suit?—*Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis?* § 14.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifer*.—*Milton. Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce.*

From purple violets and the teile they bring
Their gather'd sweets, and *rife* all the spring.
Addison. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

On the grave of Augusta these garlands be plac'd,
We'll *rifle* the spring of its earliest bloom,
And there shall the cowslip and primrose be cast,
And the new-blossom'd thorn shall whiten her tomb.
Goldsmith. Threnodia Augustalis.

On the 17th of January (1781) the Americans were discovered posted at a place called Cowpens, near an open wood, and drawn up in two lines; the first of which consisted of militia only, the second of continental infantry and Virginia *riflemen*.—*Belsham. History of Great Britain.*

RIFT, *n.* } *Rived, riv'd, rift*, past part. of
RIFT, *v.* } verb to *rive*; A. S. *Ref-an, reafian*, to *reave* or *rive*; tear away or asunder.

A tear, rent, or breach; a breach, a disruption, a fissure, or cleft.

Then shalt thou goe the dore before,
If thou mayest finde any shore,
Or hole, or *reft*, whatever it were.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Thy water to keep the wiseman doth teach,
That thou in no wise let it haue issue
At a narow *rifte*. *Id. The Remedie of Loue.*

Hem medeth not a *rifte* to stake,
Till thei Pentapolim haue take.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

——— When luckly gale of winde
All thy poft sailes shall fill, looke well about,
Take in a *rift*.
Surrey. Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.

With grounded axe cutte him in twaine,
And *rifted* him throughoute.
Drant. Horace, b. i. Sat. 1.

And, thinking of those branches greene to frame
A garland for her dainty forehead fit,
He plucke a bough; out of whose *rifte* there came
Smal drops of gory blood, that trickled down the same.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

——— Then lif shrieke, that cuen your eares
Should *rift* to heare me.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale; Act v. sc. 1.

——— She did confine thee,
By help of her more potent ministers,
(In her unmitigable rage) into a cleuen pine,
Within whose *rift* imprison'd, thou dost painfully
Remain a dozen years.—*Dryden. The Tempest*, Act i.

Scarce a sickly straggling flower
Decks the rough castle's *rifted* tower.—*Warton*, Ode 10.

Yet frequent now, at midnight's solemn hour,
The *rifted* mounds their yawning cells unfold,
And forth the monarchs stalk with sovereign power,
In pageant robes, and wreath'd with sheeny gold,
And on their twilight tombs aerial council hold.
Collins. On the Superstitions of Scotland.

RIG, i. e. *Ridge*, (qv.); "A. S. *Rig*, dorsum, a back of a man or beast; also a *ridge*."
Rig-ban,—the back-bone, (Somner.)

There the poure presseth by fore. whit a pak at hus *rygge*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 263.

The shrieve tho unfetterid
Him righte sone anon,
And sentin affir a gode leche
To hele his *rigge* hon.—*Chaucer. Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.*

For when he was arrayde then gan he firste be wrothe,
For his womb lokid out and his *rigge* both.
Id. The Manciples Second Tale.

A litil shove the girdil
The *riggin* bone to brast.—*Id. Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.*

RIG. *v.* } A. S. *Wrig-an*, to cover. See
RI'GGING, *n.* } RIGGEL.

To cover, to clothe, to dress.

——— Where the Troyans fast
Fell to their works, from the shore vantock
High *rigged* ships. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

So at last they concluded to go to Rochell as they dyd, and there to take the se; there they *rygged* an xviii. vesselles.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 46.

And after they had restyd theym ii. dayes, and preparyd for the *rygyngge* of their ordenauce, they assaulted the cytie xiiii. dayes continually.—*Fabyan. Chronicle. Phil. IV.* an. 4.

The body of your strength, your noble heart
Prem ever yielding to dishonest ends,
Rig'd round about with vertue, that no breaches,
No sinful minds may meet ye.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— I should offer wrong
To her mind's fortitude, should I but ask
How she can brook the rough high going sea,
Over whose foamy back our ship, well *rig'd*
With hope and strong assurance, must transport us.
Massinger. The Renegado, Act v. sc. 3.

With stays and cordage last he *rig'd* the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, launch'd her in the deep.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

That done, bears up to th' prize, and views each limb,
To know her by her *rigging* and her trimm.
Dryden. Prologue to the Conquest of Granada, pt. ii.

RIG. } Perhaps as *rogue* is one who has
RI'GGISH. } covered, cloaked, or concealed purposes, of thievery or deceit, so *rig* is one who has cloaked or disguised purposes of wantonness; hence, *rig*,—

A wanton; and *riggish*, wanton, lewd.

A *rig*, (Cowper,)—a gamesome, a knave's trick, a freak.

Reak, in Beaum. & Fletch. seems to be the same word.

Gem. Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *rigg*, with al that take thy part.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, Act iii. sc. 3.

——— For wildest things
Become themselves in her, that the holy priests
Blesse her, when she is *riggish*.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

Hip. Then they rore and whistle for eans of wine,
And down they flingt me; and in that rage
(For they are violent fellows) they play such *reaks*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iv. sc. 1.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish*, and unmaidenly.
Bp. Hall. Cont. John Baptist Beheaded.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought;
Away went hat and wig:
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of running such a *rig*.
Cowper. John Gilpin.

RIGHT, *adj.* Lat. *Rect-us*; It. *Ritto*; Dut. and Ger. *Recht*; Sw. *Rætt*; A. S. *Riht*; Goth. *Raiht*, *garaiht*; in Sp. *Derecho*; Fr. *Droit*.

Right, adj. —*ruled*, ordered, commanded, just; agreeable or conformable, suitable or adapted, becoming or convenient, fit, proper, or consistent, (sc.) to or according to the will, purpose, or design of the *rector* or *ruler*; of the *rule* or order; with the good or well-being intended or designed. See quotation from Hooker.

Right, n.—that which is *ruled*, ordered, commanded, just; justice.

Righteous, (*eous* corrupted from *wise*, *wis*, *wus*)—A. S. *Right-wis*; *rightly*, wise; just, pious, (Lye.)

Right implies a *rector* or *ruler*; over man as a created being; God or the laws of God, his creator;—over man as a member of a particular state or society; the law of the land or of the society, according or consistent with those of God.

Right, also, always implies a correlative *duty*; if there be no such *duty*, the *right* or *rule* is a mere unauthorized *order* or *command*. See Just, and Law.

Com Edward, Elfred sonne, out of Normundie,
& Hardeknoute's brother on his moder side,
Right heyre of the lond, thorgh grace that may bridde.
R. Brunne, p. 56.

Thise were maynteonurs, to sustene the cotoun
& *rightfulle* pourveours the folk in feld & toun.—*Id.* p. 146.

Rygt so quath the raton.—*Piers Plowman*, p. 9.

So hit fareth quath the frere. by *rygthful* mannes fallynge.
Id. p. 168.

For *riektfulliche* reson. sholde rucle gow alle.—*Id.* p. 15.

Ther *rygthfullnesse* reverde the *ryght* as men deserveth.
Id. p. 76.

Ich may do mercy of my *rygthwisnesse*.—*Id.* p. 362.

The Lord seide to my Lord, sitte thou on my *right* half til that I put thiu enemyes a stool of thi feet.
Wielif. Lub, c. 20.

The Lorde sayde vnto my Lorde, syt thou on my *right* hande, tyll I make thyne enemyes thy fote stole.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And this is antichrist of whom he herden, that he cometh, and *right* now he is in the world.—*Wielif. I Jon*, c. 4.

& he gladfastnd in the wil of Crist, and whiche heen hool and soeth and chast and *rightwys*.—*Id. Laodicensis.*

And I seye to you that but for your *rigtwisnesse* be more plentueus thanne of scribis and fariseeis, ye schul not entre in to the kyngdom of heveues.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 5.

For I seye vnto you, excepte your *rightcousnes* exceede the *rightcousnes* of the scribes and pharyses, ye can not entre into the kingdó of heaue.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But go ye and lerneth what it is: I wole mersy and not sacrifice, for I cam not to clepe *rigtfull* men, but synful men.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 9.

Goo and learne what yt meaneth: I haue pleasure in mercye, and not in offringe. For I am not come to call the *rightcous*, but the synners to repentaunce.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But Petir and Ioon answeriden and seiden to hem, if it be *rightful* in the sight of God to heere gliou rather than God, deme ghe.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 4.

But Peter and John answered vnto them and sayde: whether it be *right* in the syghte of God, to obeye you moare than God, iudge ye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But thesus answerid and seide to him suffer now, for thus it fulith to us to fulfile all *rightfulnesse*: thanne Ion suffride him.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 3.

Jesus answered and sayde to him: Let it be so nowe. For thus it becõmeth vs to fulfil all *righteousnes*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And a moughte schal devoure hem so as wolle, but myn helthe schal be without ende, and *rightfulnesse* into generacions of generacions.—*Wielif. Advent*, p. 155.

And anoon hise eeriie weren opened and the bond of his tunge was unbounden and he spak *rightly*.—*Id. Mark*, c. 7.

For slain is man *right* as mother beest,
And dwelleth eke in prison, and arrest,
And hath sikenesse, and gret adversite,
And oftentimes gilteles, parde.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1311.

But let the Justice beware that he do it [*i. e.* dampneth him that is culpable to the deth] *rightfully*, and that he do it not for delit to spill blood, but for keping *rightwisenesse*.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

I hold and beleve, that God, which that is ful of justice and of *rightwisenesse*, hath suffered this betide, by just cause resonable.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Nor In no wise ne foule not the trace
Of her that here is named *rightwisely*,
Which by reason me seemeth in this case,
May be called, La belle Dame sans Mercy.
Id. La belle Dame sans Mercie.

But nathelesse I trow that she
Was faire sometime, and fresh to se,
When she was in her *rightful* age.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

And if there were of my degree
In all this place such a knight,
That woll seyne, it was no *right*,
I woll it with my body prove;
And therfore he cast his gloue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Yeue and departe thyn almesse,
Do mercy forth with *rightwisenes*. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

In a cronike I rede thus
Of the *rightfull* Lycurgus,
Whiche of Athenes prince was. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

The pope contrarie vnto all conscience and agaynst all the doctrine of Christ, which sayth my kyngdome is not of this world, (John xviii.) hath vsurped the *right* of the emperour.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 114.

Such verile, if any be, cannot *rightwiselie* claim to be Peter's successors, no more then the night may claime to be successour of the day.—*Foxe. Actes*, p. 1023. *Hen. VIII.*

Considering Alexander *rightfully* wee must impute all his vertues to his owne nature, and hys vyces eyther to hys youth, or to the greatnes of hys fortune.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 302.

Euen for that he willeth the godly to aknowlege their synnes and so to take from them the cõdẽce in their own *rightwiesnes*.—*Joye. Exposition of Daniel*, c. 1.

A virtuous man without any respect, whether the grief be less or more, is never to do that which he cannot assure himself is allowable before the everliving *rightfulness*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

They that are vnder Moses' lawe bee *rightfully* called bond-seruantes, because thei depend vpon diuerse rules prescribed vnto them, and rather feare them for loue doee the thing that is appointed them.—*Udal. John*, c. 15.

Amint. You that can know to wrong, should know how
Men must *right* themselves.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

——— Get you to your rest,
You shall be *righted*. *Id. Philaster*, Act ii. sc. 1.

And God, not we, hath plagu'd thy bloody deed.
Qu. So just is God, to *right* the innocent.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 3.

——— Th' other againe
Is my kinsman, whom the king hath wrong'd,
Whom conscience and my kindred bids to *right*.
Id. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 2.

Goodnesse in actions is like vnto *straitnesse*; wherefore that which is done well we terme *right*, for as the straight way is most acceptable to him that transileth, because by it he arriueth soonest to his journeys end: so in action, that which doth lye the euenest between us and the end wee desire, must needes bee the fittest for our use.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. s. 8.

Although there be, according to the opinion of some verie great and iudicious men, a kinde of naturall *right* in the noble, wise, and vertuous, to gouerne them which are of seruile disposition; nevertheless for manifestation of this their *right*, and men's more peaceable contentment on both sides, the assent of them who are to bee gouerned seemeth necessary.—*Id. Ib.* s. 10.

So as they had deuis'd, sir Artegall
Him cled in th' armour of a Paean knight,
And taking with him, as his vanquisht thrall,
That damzell, lest he to the Soudan's *right*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

Learn to do well, seek judgement, relieve (or *righten*) the oppressed, judge the fatherlesse, plead for the widow.
Isaiah, ii. 17.

He that was pious and just was reckoned a *righteous* man. Godlinesse and integrity was call'd and counted *rightcousnesse*. And in their old Saxon English, *righteous* was *rightwise*, and *rightcousnesse* was originally *right-wisenesse*. 'Tis the fear of God that is the beginning of wisdom; and all that seek it have a good understanding.—*Pelham*, Res. 18.

Or hast thou, Lord, of good men's cause no need?
Or doth thy justice sleepe and silent lye?
What boteeth then the good and *rightcous* deed,
If goodnesse find no grace, nor *rightcousnes* no meed?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

The difference of the which operations from the roote whereof they spring, maketh it needful to put two kinds likewise of sanctifying *rightcousnesse*, habitual and actuall. Habitual, that holinesse wherewith our soules are inwardly indued, the same instant, when first wee beginne to be the temples of the Holy Ghost. Actuall, that holinesse which afterwards beautifieth all the parts and actions of our life; the holinesse for the which Enoch, Job, Zacharie, Elizabeth, and other saints, are in the scriptures so highly commended.
Hooker. Of Justification, §c. c. 2.

Nor was without example in those days;
Wherein (as in all ages) states do take
The side of public peace, to counterpaise
The weight of wrong, which time may *rightful* make.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

Vouchsafe ye then, whom onely it concerne,
To me those secret causes to display;
For none but you, or who of you it learnes,
Can *rightfully* areed so dolefull lay.
Spenser. The Teares of the Muses.

And blaze her fair bright beauty unto man,
As if she were enamour'd of his way;
And knew not weakness, nor could *rightly* scan
To what defects his humrous breath obeys?
Daniel. Musophilus.

Sounds do not require to be conveyed to the sense, in a right line, as visibles do, but may be arched; though it be true, they move strongest in a *right* line; which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance.—*Bacon. Natural History*, § 204.

We either make a *right* judgement of our duty, or we make a wrong one. In the former case, we call our judgement a *right* conscience, in the latter we call it an erroneous conscience.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. *A Discourse of Conscience.*

This is the *rightcousness* that I aspire after, that I may know Christ, not only by a notional belief of his doctrines, or profession of his religion, but by a spiritual experimental knowledge of him, such a knowledge that transforms me into his spirit and temper: and that I may know the power of his resurrection, *i. e.* that I may experience in myself all the good effects that his resurrection has a power to work in me: that I may feel the virtue and efficacy of it, in my daily dying to sin, and rising again to a new, holy, and heavenly life.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. Ser. 12.

The apostle's reasoning, so far, will run thus:—"Who being essentially God, as Son of God, knew that he was *rightfully* and naturally equal with God, and could not be said to usurp or arrogate respect to what was his own."
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 97.

Copernicus, who *rightly* did condemn
This eldest system, form'd a wiser scheme;
In which he leaves the sun at rest, and roll'd
The orb terrestrial on its proper poles.
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

So that it necessarily comes to pass, that what promotes the publick happiness, or happiness upon the whole, is agreeable to the fitness of things, to nature, to reason, and to truth; and such (as will appear by and by) is the divine character, that what promotes the general happiness is required by the will of God; and what has all the above properties must needs be *right*; for *right* means no more than conformity to the rule we are speaking of.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. ii. c. 1.

When a man asks his *right*, he asks only that which it is *ordered* he shall have. A *right* conduct is, that which is *ordered*. A *right* reckoning is, that which is *ordered*. A *right* line is, that which is *ordered* or *directed*, (not a random extension) but the shortest between two points. The *right* road is, that *ordered* or *directed* to be pursued (for the object you have in view.) To do *right* is, to do that which is *ordered* to be done. To be in the *right* is, to be in such situation or circumstances as are *ordered*. To have *right* or *law* on one's side is, to have in one's favour that which is *ordered* or *laid down*. A *right* and just action is, such a one as is *ordered* and *commanded*.—*Tooke*, vol. ii. c. 1.

——— Mansions once
Knew their own masters; and inheritors
Who had surviv'd the father, serv'd the son.
Now the legitimate and *rightful* lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
And soon to be supplanted. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

RIGID. Fr. *Rigide*, *rigueur*; It. *Rigido*, *rigore*; Sp. *Rigido*, *rigor*; Lat. *Rigidus*, *rigor*, from Lat. *Rigere*; Gr. Ρίγ-ος, to stiffen or be stiff (with cold).

RIGIDLY.

RIGIDITY.

RIGIDNESS.

RIGOUR.

RIGOROUS.

RIGOROUSLY.

RIGOROUSNESS. Stiff, unbending, or inflexible; and, consequentially, severe, harsh, austere.

The stormes are past, these clouds are overblowne,
And humble there great *rigour* hath repiest.
Surrey. Bonum est, Sc.

Who would think that an assembly which a little before had spoken vnto theire prince with such fierceness and *rigour*, could haue beene so soe emly appaled for feare.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 295

For whan I come there, I shall fynde and se daylye before me sir Olyuer of Clyssone, whom I can nat loue nor neuer dyde, nor he me (who shall attempte me with *rigorous* wordes).—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 130.

I am deried, suspected, accused, and condemned, yea, more than that, I am *rigorouslie* relected when I proffer amendes for my harme.—*Gascoyne. The Steele Glas.*

But the *rigorousnes* of the tempest was such, and the force of the yce so great, that they burst and spoyled the foresaid prouision.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 41.

In which prison there were some which would not eate fleshe, nor drinke wine. Now the same Attalus was taught of God, that he should admonish those prisoners of their *rigorousnesse*, which Attalus did.

Latimer. Ser. Third Sunday in Advent, an. 1552.

Though you sometimes proclaime me too severe,
Rigid, and harsh, which is a drug austere,
In friendship, I confesse; but, deare friend, heare.

B. Jonson. Epistle to a Friend.

——— To have seen you only
And to have touch'd that fortune-making hand,
Will with delight weigh down all tortures that
A flinty hangman's rage could execute,
Or *rigid* tyranny command with pleasure.

Massinger. The Renegado, Act ii. sc. 4.

Which severe observation of nature by the one in her commonnest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 56.

Many excellent men left their means and their friends, and betbook themselves to deserts and solitary places, wholy giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life.

Hale. Remains. Sermon on Peter's Fall.

——— Therewith upon his crest
With *rigor* so outrageous he smitt,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glauncing downe his shield from blame him fairly blest.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Their steeds doe stagger, and amazed stand;
And else themselves too rudely *rigorous*,
Astonied with the stroke of their owne hand,
Doe backe rebutte, and each to other yealdeth land.

Id. Ib.

And rather for your owne causes beyng our christened subiectes, we would ye were perswaded then vanquished, taught then ouerthrowen, quietly pacifyed then *rigorously* persecuted.—*Grafton. Edw. VI.* an. 3.

Wide-stretching from the Hall, in whose kind haunt
The hospitable genius lingers still,
To where the broken landscape, by degrees,
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills.—*Thomson. Spring.*

In case of lighter injuries, the law of mercy requires us wholly to remit and forgive them; and not *rigidly* to exact the hurt of the offender for such trifling offeuces, as do no great hurt either to our selves or others.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 2.

Be not too *rigidly* censorious,
A string may jar in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim.

Roscommon. Horace. Art of Poetry.

Plotinus *rigidly* and superstitiously adheres to Plato's text here.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, b. i. c. 4.

If the gangrene be from cold, the part is first benumm'd, then accompanied with a pricking pain, also a redness, which by degrees turneth black, and horrour and *rigour* seizeth upon the patient.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vi. c. 2.

If I am in the right, and my brother in the wrong, to be sure it is my happiness, and, perhaps, 'tis only his misery; and what an unmeritful part it is for me to damn or censure, or *rigorously* treat him, merely because it is his lot to be miserable and mine to be happy!

Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 1.

The crown of manhood is a winter-joy;
An evergreen, that stands the northern blast,
And blossoms in the *rigour* of our fate.

Young. Complaint, Night 9.

Capitatiuu taxes are levied at little expense; and, where they are *rigorously* exacted, afford a very sure revenue to the state.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

RIGMAROLE. Whether *rigmarole* and *ragmanrole* be the same word or not, seems still a matter of doubt. The origin of both remains unaccounted for. See *Jamieson*, in v. *Rogman Role.*

I have troubled Tindall once or twyse here afore, and himselfe while he laboured to winde out, hathe so messhed and entangled himselfe therein, that he hath in the hädling of that one matter alone, vtterlye destroyed the foundacion of all the heresies that they hane in all theyr whole *ragemans rolle.*—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 653.

For by Jupiter and his high majestye,
I dyd what I couldc to scarpe out the scrolles,
Apollo to rase out of her *rogman rolles.*

Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

Also the king (then being within age) granted to release the Scottes of all their homage and fealtie which vnto the realme of England by their charter ensealed they were bound; as also their indenture which was called the *ragman role*, wherein was specified the foresaid homage and fealtie to the king and crowne of England, by the said king of Scots, nobles, and prelates, to be made, hauing all their seales annexed to the same.—*Fox. Acles*, p. 345. *Edw. III.*

RIGOL. A circle, say the commentators; and Mr. Malone produces a passage from Nash's *Lenten Stuff*, in which the word is written "*ringol*," with the addition, or "*ringed* circle."

This sleepe is sounde indeede; this is a sleepe,
That from this golden *rigoll* hath diuorc'd
So many English kings.

Shakespeare. Hen. IV. Act iv. sc. 4.

About the mourning and congeal'd face
Of that black blood, a watery *rigol* goes.

Id. Rape of Lucrece.

RILL, *n.* } Skinner,—from the Lat. *Rivulus.*
RILL, *v.* } Lye,—from the Dut. *Rivole, rivulus.*
RILLET. } See RAIL.

A small spring or brook, a small gentle stream.

Whence climbing to the cliffs herself she firmly sets
The beams, the brooks, the becks, the *rills*, the rivulets,
Exactly to derive.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

But whilst th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.

Id. Ib.

The water which in one pooie hath abiding
Is not so sweet as *rillet* ever gliding.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Apollo, mighty king! let Envy,
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour
Administers to my ambitious thirst
The wholesome draught from Aganiippe's spring
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt.

Prior. Callimachus, Hymn 2.

Axius, that swells with all his neighbouring *rills*,
And wide around the floating region fills.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

From me the true believer shall receive the living water; nen in many draughts fetched with toil from penurious *rill*, but in a well perpetually springing up within him.

Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 32.

RIM. A. S. *Rima*, ora, margo, labrum. *Serima*, ora maritima, the sea-coast or shore, (Somner.) Skinner says, the inner *rim* of the belly is the *peritonæum*, q. d. Margo seu ora ventris (i. e.) intestinorum quæ, instar fasciæ vel institæ, obvolvit. Tooke calls it the utmost *extent* in breadth of any thing, from the A. S. *Rym-an*, to extend. See Room.

The extreme part or edge, the border, that which surrounds or envelopes.

Which ascendynge vp into the head, and tuuchynge the *rymc*, wherein the brayne is wrapped, causeth head ache, trembling of the members, dukeyshnes of the sight, and many other syeknesses.

Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 1.

——— The lance his target tooke,
Which could not interrupt the blow, that through it cleerely stroake.
And in his bellies *rimme* was sheath'd, beneath his girdle-stead.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

Pist. Moy shall not serve, I will have forty moyes;
For I will fetch thy *rymme* out at thy throat,
In droppes of crimson blood.

Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 4.

It is a singular countrepoyson, resisting the venome of serpents, even as the *rim* of the paunch, which is called in Latine *centipelio.*—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 9.

Struck through the belly's *rim*, the warrior lies
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

RIME. Lat. *Rima*, a hole or chink.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they so contract the *rim* or chinck of their larinx as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested; either wherof getting in occasionetb a cough, until it be dayed.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 8.

RIME. } A. S. *Hrim*; Dut. *Rüm, rüpe*; Ger.
RIMY. } *Reif*; Sw. *Rim.*
See the notation from Grew.

In a hear frost, that which we call a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prismes exactly figured, but piled without any order, one over another.

Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 3. s. 33.

Breathing upon a glass or smooth body giveth a dew; and in frosty mornings (such as we call *rime* frests) you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windowes.

Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 81.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous.—*Harvey.*

RIMPLE, *v.* } The words *rimple* and *ripple*
RIMPLING, *n.* } appear to be the same, with the
RIPPLE, *v.* } mere omission of *m* in the lat-
RIPPLING, *n.* } ter. A. S. *Hrympelle*; Dut. *Rompelen*; *rugare*, to wrinkle or form into wrinkles or small uneven lines. See RUMPLE, CRIMPLE.

To roughen or *ruffle* slightly; to move, to run (applied to water) with an uneven surface.

And yet moreouer worst of all,
There is set to keepe, foule her befall,
A *rimpled* vecke ferre ronne in rage,
Frouning and yellow in her visage,
Which in await lieth day and night,
That none of him may haue a sight.

Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered.

Wiseman. Surgery.

Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of Eeman, which runs rapidly on near the way, *rippling* over the stones.

Gray. To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 16, 1769.

Reached shore through a most turbulent *rippling*, occasioned by the fierce current of the tides between the islands and the coast.—*Pennant. Tour in Scotland.*

This, together with the indraught of the lagoon, and of the shoals before it, causeth strong *rippling*s and whirlpools.

Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 9.

Throughout the lanes she glides at evening's close,
And softly lulls her infant to repose;
Then sits and gazes, but with viewless look,
As glids the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.

Crabbe. Parish Register, pt. i.

RIND, *n.* A. S. *Rind, rinde, hrind*; Ger. *Rinde.* Wachter suggests the Ger. *Reinen*; A. S. *Hrin-an*, tangere, ut sit quasi margo arboris, or from *reinen*; adhærere, quasi aliquid arbori adhærescens. Junius,—the Gr. Ῥινὸς. It is more probably from A. S. *Wreon, wryon*, to cover, to protect.

The bark, peel, husk, or skin; the outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, &c.

The prince after the fest sone his leue toke,
With jolif men of prest toward the ship he schoke,
To chace kyng Robyn, where he myght him fynde,
That sloah the gode Comyn, destroie him rote & *rynde.*

R. Brunne, p. 333.

So bitter teares wept not as I find
The wofull Mirra, through the barke and *rind.*

Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

The *ryndes* of orenges taken in a lyttel quantitie do comfort the stomake, where it disgesteth, specially condite with sugar, and taken fastynge in a smalle quantitie.

Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. ii. p. 28.

Next within this hard shell [of the cochos nut] is a white *rine* resembling in shewe very much euen as any thing may do to the white of an eggs when it is hard boyled.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 537.

Him haply slumbering on the Norway foam
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind*
Moors by his side under the lee.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. i.

The savorie pulp they chew, and in the *rinde*
Still as they thirsted scoop the brimming stream.

Id. Ib. b. iv.

But that God, with whom we have to do, sees through all dawbings and fucuses of hypocrisy; and can easily discern a rotten core through the most beautiful *rind* that can be distended over it.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 4. p. 685.

As when the stock and grafted twig combin'd
Shoot up the same, and wear a common *rind.*

Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. iv.

RING, *v.* } A. S. *Ring-an, hringan*; Dut.
RING, *n.* } *Ringhen*; Sw. *Ringa*; pulsare,
RINGER. } to beat. Lye suggests from *ring*,
RINGING, *n.* } annulus, as applied to a metallic instrument of music of that circular form, and which, when beaten, returned argutum ac strepe-rum sonum.

To beat or strike, (a metallic substance,) to produce sound; to sound or cause to sound, as metal when beaten or struck; generally,—to sound, to resound; to keep up a constant or repeated sound.

Sholde no *ryngynge* do me ryse, tyl ich were rype to dyne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 110.

I beard in the next bush beside
A nightingale so lustely sing,
That with her clere voice she made *ring*
Through all the greene woode wide.
Chaucer. Of the Cuckow and the Nightingale.

—— But I ley something
Is me more to pley then who so shoke a *ryng*
Ther no man is wythyn the *ryngyng* to answere.
Ib. The Marchantes Second Tale.

Item. That no minister do counterfeit the popish mass, in kissing the Lord's board, &c., *ringing* of the sacrying bell, or setting any light upon the Lord's board.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. i.

Whether it being height infinite, and therefore the sound of so huge a *ringe*, whiles it is whirled about, and never resteth in that revolution, cannot be heard with our eares, I cannot so easily resolve and pronounce; no more I assure you, than I may vouch the *ringing* of the starres that are driven about therewith, and roll with all their owne spheres.
Holland. Plinie, b. i. c. 3.

And attentimes great grones, and grievous stownds,
When too huge toile and labour them constraines;
And oftentimes loud strokes and *ringing* sowndes
From under that deepe rock most horribly rebowndes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

Like a *ring* without a finger,
Or a bell without a *ringer*. *Beaumont. A Sonnet.*

The touch, I have heard, gives almost as good evidence as the sight, and the *ringing* of a medal is, I know, a very common experiment.—*Addison. On Medals*, Dial. 3.

The whole seems to amount to a little more than the *ringing of* changes upon the word necessity, as shall be seen presently.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 420.

RING, *v.* } A. S. *Hringe*; Dut. *Ringh, rinch*;
RING, *n.* } Ger. *Ring*; Sw. *Ring*. Skinner
RI'NGLET. } knows not whether from the Ger. *Lenchen*, contorquere; it is more probably from the A. S. *Wring-an*, to *wring*, to wreathe. Wachter says, a *ring*, proprie est omne id, quod per *declinationem lineæ rectæ* in se redit.

A round or circular line or course; any thing forming a round, circle, or orbit.

A body of persons, formed into a *ring* or circle, the better to hear their leader or other person presiding or addressing them; and hence, *ringleader*, leader of a number of persons assembled or associated for a common purpose.

Edward did smyte round peny, halfpeny, ferthyng,
The croice passed the bounde of alle thorghout the *ryng*.
R. Brunne, p. 238.

Op alle have fyve fyngres, rycheliche *ryngynge*
And ther on rede rubies, and othr riche stones.
Piers Ploukman, p. 24.

The vertue of this *ring*, if ye wol here,
Is this, that if hire list it for to were
Right thoo thombe, or in hire purse it bere,
Ther is no foule that fleeth under heven,
That she ne shal wel understond his sleven,
And know his meyning openly and plaine.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,461.

Judge infernall, Minos, of Crete king,
Now commeth thy lot, thou commest on the *ring*.
Id. Legend of Ariadne.

The vi day whe his speche was gon, he tooke a *ringe* of his finger, and delivered it to Perdieas.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 66.

He caused it to be proclaymed that they shoulde forsake theyr baggage, and cast themselues in a *ring*.
Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, fol. 129.

In the number of whome may rightly be accompted, and no lesse recommended to the studious Christen reader, these three learned fathers of blessed memory, whom the printer of this booke hath diligently collected, and in one volume together, inclosed the wholes I meane of William Tyndall, John Frith, and Robert Barnes, chief *ringleaders* in these latter tymes of thys church of England.
Tyndall. Workes. Pref. by Foxe, p. 1.

But when he sawe that the chiefe *ringleader* and mauer of mischiefe was one of the flue, he then was vehement to execute his purpose.—*Hacklyut. Voy.* vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 106.

Right so from you all goodly vertues wel
Into the vest which round about you *ring*,
Faire lords and ladies which about you dwell,
And doe adorne your court where courtesies excell.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. Introd.

Som. How now, Sir William, whether were you sent?
Lu. Whether my lord, from bought and sold Lord Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversitie,
Cries out for noble Yorke and Somerset,
To beate assayling death from his weake regiens.
Shakespeare. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 4.

And I will kisse thy detestable bones,
And put my eyeballs in thy vaultie browes,
And *ring* these fingers with thy houshold wormes.
Shakespeare. John, Act iii. sc. 4.

—— Where Pharamond
As truly valiant, as I feel him cold,
Ringing the praises of his friends,
Such as would blush to talk such serious follies,
Or hack such bellied commendations,
And from his present, spight of all these bugs,
You should hear further from me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i. sc. 1.

And when the moon doth once appear,
We'll trace the lower grounds,
When fairies in their *ringlets* there
Do dance their nightly rounds.
Drayton. The Quest of Cynthia.

And he removed that day the he-goats that were *ringstroked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled and spotted.—*Genesis*, xxx. 35.

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry, and have every boy
Beat thee from that too with his bread and butter.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act v. sc. 1.

Take the green branches of an olive and burne them, there will distill and drop from the wood a certaine juice or liquor, which healeth *ringworms*, tettars, and shingles.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 3.

Others were for abolishing
That tool of matrimony, a *ring*,
With which th' unsanctify'd bridegroom
Is marry'd only to a thumb;
(As wise as *ringing* of a pig.
That us'd to break up ground, and dig.)
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2.

Such wavy *ringlets* o'er his shoulders flow!
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

If I the prize, if me you seek to wife,
Hear the conditions, and commence the strife;
Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend,
And through twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send,
Him will I follow, and forsake my home,
For him forsake this lov'd, this wealthy dome.
Id. Ib. b. xxi.

Anaximander had the honeur (if it may be so called) to be named, as being the most ancient of all those atheistical physiologers, and the *ringleader* of them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 126.

Their tawny beards uncomb'd, and sweeping long,
Adown their knees in shaggy *ringlets* hung.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. iv.

Say, mild that grave, in lovelorn state,
While you poor *ringdove* mourns her mate,
Is all that meets the shepherd's ear,
Inspir'd by anguish and despair.—*Mason*, Ode 7.

The workmen, accordingly, very seldom derive any advantage from the violence of those tumultuous combinations which, partly from the interposition of the civil magistrate, partly from the superior steadiness of the masters, partly from the necessity which the greater part of the workmen are under of submitting for the sake of present subsistence, generally end in nothing but the punishment or ruin of the *ringleaders*.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 8.

RINSE, *v.* } Fr. *Reinser*; Skinner derives
RI'NSING, *n.* } from the (Goth. *Hrains*,) A. S. Dut. and Ger. *Rein*; Sw. *Reen*, purus, mundus a sordibus purgatus; and this word is probably the A. S. *Rein*, *ren*, *ragn*, *rain*, from *renian*, *rinnan*, pluere, defluere.

To cleanse any thing by passing water or other liquid through it, or by passing any thing through water or other liquid; to soak in and press out, water, &c.

Rinsing, n. is in common usage.

And let the priest *rence* his hands, least any parcels of the bodie or blood be left behind in his fingers or in the chalice.
Fox. Actes, p. 1273. *Queene Mary.*

For so may chaunce (and scene it is not seelde)
His owne companions cas contrive a meane,
To cutte his throate and *rinse* his budgets cleane.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Hee tooke a most vnvalued bowle, in which none dranke but he,
Nor let, but to the deities, nor any delitie,
But Jove himselfe was serv'd with that; and that he first did cleane
With sulphure, then with fluences of sweetest water *rense*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

By which meanes they became better scoured, and looked fairer and brighter a hundred times, than if they had been *rinsed* and washed in water; and yet no part of their substance, but the filth only, was burnt away.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 1.

RI'OT, *v.* } Fr. *Riote, riotter*; It. *Riòtta*,
RI'OT, *n.* } *riottare*, which is by some derived from the Lat. *Rixa*. It
RI'OTER. } is undoubtedly the same word
RI'OTISE, *v.* } as *rout*, differently written, and
RI'OTOUS. } with some difference also in
RI'OTOUSLY. } the application. Generally,—
RI'OTOUSNESS. } A disorderly, tumultuous excess, of mirth, licentiousness, luxury; any indulgence of the passions. (See ROUT.) Law-writers distinguish thus:—a *route* should be a specifall kinde of unlawfull assembly; a *riot*, the disorderly fact committed generally by an unlawful assembly. See the quotation from Blackstone.

Git gos kyng Robyn forth in his *riotorie*.
R. Brunne, p. 338.

Mercury loveth wisdom and science,
And Venus loveth *riot* and dispence.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6281.

Thise *riotowre* three, of which I tell,
Long erst or prime rong of any bell,
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,525.

And of swiche woman Soloman sayth, that a man were better dwell in a desert than with a woman that is *riotous*.
Id. Tale of Melibeus.

In the meane season he and his companions spent their time in robbing and *rioting*.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 11.

And for ye kynge myght not so hastely furnyyshe hym of his soudyyours, he therefore sent vnto the erle of Neuers, by whose meanys, as to the kyng, was shewed how this *ryet* begã, cõmaundynge him yt he shulde se this *ryet* appeased
Fabyan. Chronicle, vol. i. c. 234

This mã, before ye deth of his fader, applyed hym vnto all vyce and iosolency, and drewe vnto hym all *ryottours* and wylde desyposed persones.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 236.

By the aduyces of theym many good ordenãcies and statutys were made to oppresse the *ryottouse* and other mysclieuys that at those dayes were vsed.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1314.

And he sayth also, if we would consider what excellence and dignity is in the nature of man, we should understand how great shame it is to wast it away *riotously*, and to leade the life delicately and deliciously.
Fives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 8.

Those that haue theyr blynde darkenes yet styll, haue marnaile at this so great a changeling of nyndes and lyte in yon, and thyake scorne that their *riotouse* is condemned by your temperate fare.—*Udal.* 1 *Pet.* c. 4.

To the intent they might spend their first yeares not in *riotouenesse*, but in labor and trauel.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 22.

Or that begun in Lent
By Wyat and his friends the marriage to prevent,
That Mary did intend with Philip King of Spain;
Since these but *riots* were.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

No pleasures vaine did chine,
Of rimes, or *ryots*, at your feasts,
Orgies of drinke, or fain'd protests.
B. Jonson. To the Memory of Sir Lucius Cary.

Which stately manner when as they did see,
The image of superfluous *riotise*,
Exceeding much the state of meane degree,
They greatly wondred whence so sumptuous guise
Might be maintayn'd, and each gan diversely devise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

In such things therefore did Lucullus lavishly and *riotously* spend his goods, like spoils gotten of slaves and barbarous people.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 446.

Had these men lived in those good pagan days wherein they might have *rioted* with devotion, sacrificed to the gods in drunken bowls, and worshipp'd in the arms of a strumpet, no men would have been more religious than they.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 3.

If you take to this kind of reasoning (which is really not reasoning, but running *riot* with fancy and imagination) about matters infinitely surpassing human comprehension, you will make lamentable work of it.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 210.

A *riot* is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance in a violent and tumultuous manner.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 2.

The same day (6 June, 1780) attempts were made by the *rioters* on the Bank and Pay-Office; but these, being strongly guarded, happily escaped that destruction which must have involved the whole nation in irreparable distress and ruin.—*Beisham. History of Great Britain*, vol. vii.

Then to the greedy *riotous* embrace
Resign each hidden charm with dearest grace.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. ix.

RIP, *v.* **RIP**, *n.* **RI'PPINO**, *n.* } A. S. *Hryp-an, rip-pan*, secare, discindere, dissuere, (to *reap*,) to cut, rend, or slit asunder.

To cut or slit; to cut or tear up or open; and, consequentially, to lay bare.

Yet, for as mutche as these men thinke in good policie to huddle vp their maters in the darke, it wil not be amisse to *rippe* them abroade, and to bring them foorthe into the light.—*Jewell. Works*, p. 240.

When each partie had *ripped* vp their sundry fortunes and perils past, they highly praysed God.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. pt. iii. p. 84.

Such helpless harmes yts better hidden keep,
Then *rip* vp griefe, where it may not availe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

His [Alexander's] continency unto woman, and for that he did moderately use the exercises of his body, doth so much more condemn Cæsar's excess and frailty of his youth, doing and suffering filthy things, not to be *ripped* up any further.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 617.

Eudox. This *ripping* of auncestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeede savouorth of good conceipt, and some reading withal.—*Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.*

It is said indeed, that he once gave him a *rip* in his flesh-colour doublet, but this was only to make work for himself, in his private character of a tailor.
Spectator, No. 13.

Jove's treming head the monstrous birth sentains,
And the barb'd iron *rip'd* thee from his brains.
Fawkes. The Rape of Helen.

Me howling blasts drive devious, tempest-toss'd,
Sails *rip'd*, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost.
Cowper. My Mother's Picture.

RIP. } They (says Skinner) are called **RI'PIER.** } *ripiers* who convey fish from the seashore to the inner parts of the kingdom, q. d. Lat. *Riparii*, from the bank or shore (*ripa*) of the sea. Spelman decides for *ripp*, the basket in which the fish were carried; and *ripp* may be so called because made of *ripped* or slit willows or osiers.

And also than was enactyd, that all *repiers* and other fishers, comynge with fysshe from Rye and Wynchylsee, and others ports of the sees syde, shulde sell it themselfe in Cornhyll and Chepe, and other streys of London, to all men that wolde of them by it, excepte fysshemongers and other that wolde bye the sayde fysshe to make sale of it agayn.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1400.

Hig. But what's the action we are for now? Ha! Robbing a *ripper* of his fish.
Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act v. sc. 1.

RIPE, *v.* **RIPE**, *adj.* **RI'PELY.** **RI'PENESS.** **RI'PEN**, *v.* **RI'PING**, *n.* } A. S. *Ripian*; Dut. *Rijpen*, maturescere, which Skinner thinks is from *rippan*, metere; because fruits are not *reaped* till mature; and, thus, to *ripe* or *ripen* will mean,—

To be in a state fit for *reaping*, cutting, gathering, plucking; to reach or attain their full growth; to mature, to perfect; to complete.

Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse, tyl ich were *ripe* to dyne.
Piers Ploughman, p. 110.

A non he het elde. an hih for to clymbe
And shaken hit sharpliche. the *ripen* sholden falle.
Id. p. 310.

Thanne he seide to hise disciplis, sothely there is mayche *ripe* corn, but fewe work men. Therfore preye ye Lord of the *ripe* corn that he sende werk men into his *ripe* corn.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 9.

——— I have here in my gourd
A draught of vin, ye of a *ripe* grape,
And right anon ye shul seen a good jape.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,031.

This mightie Soldan by his wife
A doughter hath, that in this life
Men saide there was none so feire,
She shulde ben hir father's heire,
And was of yeres *ripe* enough.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

RIPE, *n.* Fr. *Rive*; It. *Ripa*; Lat. *Ripa*. The bank, or side (of a river).

There are at this present time three hundred salters, and three salt springs in the towne of Wich, whereof the principall is within a but-shoot of the right *ripe* (or banke) of the river that there commeth downe.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 13.

The saintes must be patient and abyde God's harvest, until the wickednesse of ungodly sinners be full *ripe*, yt God may *ripe* it in dew season.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 260.

What should that serve for, but to *ripe* them, and prepare ready for such as be more lewd.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 12.

His age besides scarcely *ripe*, and yet sufficient for so great thinges, did marueuosiye set forthe all his doinges.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol 31.

After he [William Tindall] had likewise made his abode a certain space, being now further *ripened* in the knowledge of God's word, leauing that vniuersitie also, he resorted to one maister Welch, a knight of Gloucestershire.
Fox. Actes, p. 981. *Hen. VIII.*

And had in singular admiration those profound matters, which in his sermons he *ripely* and exactly explaned.
Id. Ib. p. 770.

For there was some of the seed that light vpon a good groild, and therof sprang grasse, the which grewe, and waxed vntil it came to it full *ripenes*.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 4.

They ought to folowe thrifftie husbandmen, whiche thinke it not sufficient to plant or to sowe, except they doce also their diligence, that the same that beginneth to growe, may come to bys full *ripeing*.—*Id. Actes*, c. 14.

Hee is retyr'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland.—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 1.

For ev'n with goodness men grow discontent,
Where states are *ripe* to fall, and vertue spent.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Some deepe empurpled as the hyacinthe,
Some as the rubine laughing sweetely end,
Some like faire emeraudes, not yet well *ripened*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

——— And eft, when years
More *ripe* us reason lent to chase our peares,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knit.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 4.

Thus she him trayned, and thus she him taught,
In all the skill of deeming wrong and right,
Untille the *ripenesse* of man's years he raught.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 1.

In the maritime ports and sea-coasts of Spaine ye shall meet with palmes that beare dates, but they are but tart and unpleasant, and indeed never come to their maturitie and *ripenesse*.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. iii. c. 4.

Shubber not businesse for my sake, Bassanio,
But stay the very *ripeing* of the time.
And for the Jewe's bond which he hath of me,
Let it not enter in your minde of loue.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 8.

Apples and grapes gathered before they be *ripe*, and laid on heaps together, will *ripen* well enough afterwards, and the example were more eminent in medlars, if what some call their *ripenes*, others did not call their rottenness.
Bacon. Works, vol. iii. p. 126.

All that the grapes owe to his *ripening* fires,
Is paid in numbers which their juice inspires.
Waller. For Drinking of Healths.

Should they submit ere our designs are *ripe*,
We both must perish in the common wreck,
Lost in a general undistinguish'd ruin.
Addison. Cato, Act ii. sc. 1.

The Jewish multitude, if I conjecture aright, was *ripe* to rise, had he declared himself the temporal Messiah which they expected.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 24.

But had the Portuguese, Dutch, and English waited for such theoretical *ripeness* for trade, they had never yet set one foot in India.
Mickle. History of the Portuguese Empire in Asia.

RI'PPLE. See **RIMPLE.**

RISE, *v.* **RISE**, *n.* **RI'SER.** **RI'SING**, *n.* } A. S. *Arisan, risan*; Ger. *Reisen*; Dut. *Rijsen*; Sw. *Resa*; surgere, assurgere, erigere; To move (come or go) up or upwards, to grow, to spring upwards; and, thus, to come into existence, into view or notice; to become elevated, eminent, or conspicuous; to become of greater value or estimation, more valued, prized, or esteemed.

Ei Hugh of Burgoyn he sent a letter vnto me,
That I suld, or thou wert, be betraied thorgh the,
& If were or wn had *risen* vs thiuen.
The and thine to slo with me he suld haue bien.
R. Brunne, p. 154.

Thanne alle the virgins *risen* up and arayeden her lampis.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 25.

For in the *risynge* agen to lyf, neither thei schulen wedde neither schulen be weddid, but thei ben as the aungelis of God in hevene.—*Id. Ib.* c. 22.

And if a man in honour *rise*,
Or by his wit, or by his prowesse,
Of that bath she [Emule] great beauinesse.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Whan that the firste cocke hath crowe, anon
Up *rise* this joly lover Absolon,
And him arayeth gay, at point devise.
Id. The Millieres Tale, v. 3513.

He spake thereof so foldlie,
That he awaked Jelousie,
Which all afraied in his *rising*,
When that he heard iangling.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

With that he hasted him to *rise*
Anone and sent after the wise.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Would not the barbarous deeds have been believed
Of Marius and Sylla, by our children,
Without this fact had *risen* forth greater for them?
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Men have *rise*
From a more cheap nobility to empires,
From dark originals, and sordid blood,
Nay some that had no fathers, sons of the earth,
And flying people, have aspir'd to kingdoms,
Made nations tremble, and have practic'd frowns
To awe the world.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act iv. sc. 1.

Ovr ship now past the streights of th' ocean flood;
She plow'd the broad sea's billowes, and made good
The ile Ææ, where the pallace stande
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosie hands,
Aetine Aurora.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xii.

Were he not constant to his daily race,
He would not, by alternate shade and light,
Produce the needful change of day and night:
Nor would the various seasons of the year,
By turns revolving, *rise* and disappear.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iv. p. 303.

My chief design was not so much to perform the office of a meer historian, as to take *rises*, from the several circumstances I should relate, to convey unperceivedly into the minds of those young persons of quality, for whom I wrote, sentiments of true piety and vertue.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 260.

——— But if doom'd,
In powerless humble fortune, to depress
These ardent *risings* of the kindling soul;
Then, ev'n superior to ambition, we
Would learn the private vertues how to glide
Through shades and plains, along the smoothest stream
Of rural life.
Thomson. Winter.

It is not their nominal price only, but their real price, which *rises* in the progress of improvement. The *rise* of their nominal price is the effect, not of any degradation of the value of silver, but of the *rise* in their real price.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

RI'SIBLE. } Fr. *Risible*; It. *Risibile*; Sp. **RISIBI'LITY.** } *Risible*; Lat. *Ridere*, to laugh. See **RIDICULE.**

That may be laughed at; laughable; and also that can or may laugh.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if because it seem made the definition of man, that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth in nothing else.
Government of the Tongue.

How comes lowness of style and the familiarity of words to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without them a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert.
Johnson. Preface to his Dictionary.

RISK, or **RISQUE**, *v.* **RISK**, *n.* **RI'SKER.** } Fr. *Risque*; It. *Rischio*; Sp. *Riesgo*. Menage exhibits some curious attempts at etymology from various writers. The true origin seems to be the A. S. *Hrise-ian*, vibrare, vacillare, to brandish, to quiver, to shake; and, thus,—

To set upon a chance; to set at hazard, to hazard, to emperil, to endanger.

Possibly it may be allowed, as a reasonable proposal, that it [interest] should be within such bounds as should not, on the one side, quite eat up the merchant's and tradesman's profit, and discourage their industry; nor, on the other hand, so low as should hinder men from *risquing* their money in other men's hands.
Locke. On Lowering the Interest.

Besides the dead intervals of ceasing profit, which happen to money more than land, there is another reason why the profit and income of money let out should be a little higher than that of land; and that is, because money out at interest runs a greater *risque* than land does.—*Id. Ib.*

He, therefore, wisely cast about
All ways he could t' observe and smoke
What courses other *riskers* took,
And to the utmost do his best
To save himself, and hang the rest.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

How often whether wrong or right,
Must he in jest or earnest fight.
Risking for those both life and limb,
Who would not *risk* one great for him.
Churchill. The Duellist, b. iii.

His art [Sculpture] was so much set on overcoming this difficulty that he [Bernini] was forever attempting it, though by that attempt he *risked* every thing that was valuable in the art.—*Reynolds. Works*, vol. ii. p. 27.

RISSE. Dut. *Rils*, virga, surculus, à *rysen*, surgere, to *arise*. (Kilian.)

A shoot or sprout, twig, bough; *rising* or springing forth.

And thereupon he had a gay surplise,
As white as is the blosme upon the *rise*.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3244.

Her flesh was tender as dewe of floure,
Her cheere was simple as bird in boure,
As white as lilly or rose in *rise*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

RITE, *n.* Ri'tual, *n.* Ri'tual, *adj.* Ri'tualist. Ri'tually. } Fr. *Rite*; It. *Rito*; Sp. *Rito*; Lat. *Ritus. Ritus* for *consuetudo* is manifestly, (says Vossius,) from the Gr. Τραθος, by metathesis and the rejection of the letter β: and τραθος, from τριβ-ειν, *terere*, signifies a trodden way or path; and (met.) a long-followed custom. It is more probably the A. S. *Riht*, an ordinance, custom, ceremony.

A custom or customary observance; a customary ceremony.

But when Moses did institute the *rite* and auctoritie of priesthood, he made no mencion of thys priesthoode whiche shoulde bee of the same kynred with the tribe of Iuda.
Udal. Hebrues, c. 7.

Conteining no maner of doctrine, nor consolation necessarie for that time, but onelle certeine *ritualt* decrees to no purpose.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 51.

Thus, when that prince's wrath was pacifide,
He gan renew the late forbidden bains,
And to the knight his daughter dear he tyde.
With sacred *rites* and vowes for ever to abyde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Soft as the wool that nuptiall posts did crown,
Or the hallow'd quince's down.
That *ritualt* quinces which brides did eat
When with their bridegrooms they would treat.
Cartwright. On the Marriage of the Lady Mary, &c.

Whereto in some parts of this kingdom is joined also the solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9. *Selden. Illustrations.*

In whose *ritualists*, as Ben Casem, Sid Beo Hali, Abdalla, &c., if you find any such thing, it will be more than could be expected.—*Gregory. Notes on Scripture*, p. 99.

It is very plain that baptism, which is by all acknowledged to be the *rite* of initiating us into Christianity, is in scripture declared to be the *rite* whereby we are entred and admitted into the church.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

The *ritual* laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens or unclean persons; notwithstanding which, our blessed Lord sat down to eat with publicans, in order to convert them, showing mercy to their soul.— *Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 453.

He had mentioned this covenant before, in less explicit terms; but in such which, perspicuously though figuratively, express the universal comprehension of it, and the abrogation of the *ritual* law.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 31.

As the apostles assembled to consider whether the Gentile converts were to be holden to any part of the Jewish *ritual*, and if to any, to what part, it was beside their purpose to mention any thing that was not considered by those who consulted them as a branch of Judaism.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 22.

The rest of the sons of Adam, because *ritually* unholy and profane, were deemed to be naturally unrelated to them.—*Warburton*, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

RI'VAL, *n.* Ri'val, *adj.* Ri'val, *v.* Riva'lity. Ri'valry. Ri'valship. } See Co-rival. Fr. *Rival*; It. *Rivale*; Sp. *Rival*; Lat. *Rivalis*, from *rivus*, a *river*. *Rivals* are so called, q. d. contenders, *strivers*, for the use of the same *river*, of the water of the same *rivers*; quia ut agricolæ, *rivum* habentes communem, de usu aquæ, sæpius contendunt, ita hi certent de eâdem amasiâ, (Vossius.) Generally—

A contender, striver, competitor for the same object with another; one who emulates. It is used by Shakespeare for one who has the same duty to perform; a comrade.

Hath in any, but in her, love-fellowship maintained friendship between *rivals*, and beauty taught the beholders chastity?—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

'Tis true he was *rivall'd* by a strong and subtile faction, which cared and consulted for his ruin, as a foundation they must build upon.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 188.

In Cupid's school I never read those books,
Whose lectures off we practise in our looks,
Nor ever did suspicious *rival* eye
Yet lie in wait my favours to espy.
Drayton. The Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

——— If you do meet Horatio and
Marcellus, the *rivals* of my watch, bid them make hast.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

Eros. Cæsar having made vse of him in the warres 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivalship*, would not let him partake in the glory of the dangers.
Id. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 5.

For not the craft of *rivalship* (though more
Than states, wise *rivals* study interest)
Can make him leave his friend, till he restore
Some cold discretion to his burning breast.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 6.

Amid the long withdrawing vale,
Awakes the *rivall'd* nightingale.
Thomson. Hymn on Solitude.

We may certainly infer from them, that they absolutely exclude all *rival* or anti-gods, set up in opposition to God the Father; consequently all idols, and all the gods of the heathen nations.—*Waterland*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

Johannes Duns, surnamed Scotus, and dignified with the title of Doctor Subtilis, was considerable enough to support a kind of *rivalship* against Thomas Aquinas, and to be founder of a new sect or division among the schoolmen.
Id. Works, vol. iv. p. 406.

The artificers and manufacturers of such mercantile states, therefore, would immediately be *rivalled* in the market of those landed nations, and soon after undersold and justled out of it altogether.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 10.

Rivalship and emulation render excellency, even in mean professions, an object of ambitioo, and frequently occasion the very greatest exertions.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 1.

RIVE, *v.* Ri'vage. } See Arrive. Fr. *Rivage*, (usually derived from *ripa*,) the sea-shore or coast, a water-bank, water-side, sea-side, (Cotgrave.)

To *rive* or *arrive* is—to flow, to sail to; and *rivage*, the coast or shore reached or landed at; generally,—the coast, the shore.

Thider heo gonne *ryue*, and Brut sende vp there
Tre hondred men y armed wel, to loke wat lond yt were.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

At the pask after he *ryued* in the south,
At a hauen of Sandwich, in the portis mouth.
R. Brunne, p. 21.

Commaunding euery lines wight,
There being present in his sight,
To be the *rive* of the *rivage*,
Where he begin would his viage.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

And happeneth thilke tyme so,
The lordes both, and the commune
The high festes of Neptune
Upon the stronde at *rivage*,
As it was custome and vsage
Solempneliche thei be sigh. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

For lhon Vicount Harbon, vice admyrall of Frauuce, had brought the whole nauy to the *rivage* and shore adioynyng to the toune.—*Hall. Hen. V.* an. 4.

You suddenlie came to the Rhine, and not with anie armie of horsemen or footmen but with the terrour of your presence did preserue and defend all that frontier: for Maximias once being there vpon the *rivage* countervailed anie the greatest armies that were to be found.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 24.

Yet goldsmithes cunning could not understand
To frame such subtile wire, so shinie cleare;
For it did glister like the golden sand,
The which Pactolus with his waters shere
Throwes forth vpon the *rivage* round about him nere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

——— O doe but thinke
You stand vpon the *rivage*, and behold
A citie on th' inconstant billowes dancing.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. Ch.

RIVE, *v.* See Reave, and Rift.
To tear, to rend asunder; to split asunder.

Loke, wham that he is set, thou right anon
Arise, as though thou woldest with him play;
And I shal *rive* him thurgh the sides tway,
While that thou stroglest with him as in game,
And with thy dagger loke thou do the same.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,760.

Ryuen and shaue
Ryuen and shaue
Ryuen and shaue
Ryuen and shaue
Chaucer. The Legend of Dido.

The strokes wherof so shaked, crushed and *rived* ye walles, that within fewe daies, the cytie was dispoyled of all her toures and outwarde defences.—*Hall. Hen. VI.* an. 3.

They both encounter in the middle plaine,
And their sharp speares doe both together smite
Amid their shields with so huge might and maine,
That seem'd their soules they would have *ryven* quight
Out of their breasts with furious despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

Like as the lightning brond from *riven* skie,
Throwne out by angry Jove in his vengeance,
With dreadfull force falles on some steeple hie.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 6.

Æneas, his contracted body hends
And o'er him high the *riven* targe extends,
Sees, through its parting plates, the upper air,
And at his back perceives the quivering spear.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

——— Where waving wide,
Thick pines with darkening umbrage hide
The rugged vaults, and *riven* tow'rs
Of that proud castle's painted bow'rs.—*Warton*, Ode 11.

RI'VEL, *v.* Ri'vel, *n.* Ri'velling, *n.* } To *ruffle*, into wrinkles; to wrinkle; to wither into wrinkles; to *shrivel*, (qv.)

He salle the ken, our lond to bren, and werre bigynne,
Thou getes no thing, but thu *riselyng*, to hange ther inne.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

Men lone ghe ghoure wyues as Crist louyde the chirche,
and ghaf hynself for it to make it hooli, and clenside it with the waissehyng of watir in the word of lyf to ghyue the chyrche glorious to hymsilf that it hadde no wem ne *ryueling* or ony such thing, but that it be hooly and undefoulid.
Wielif. Ephesies, c. 5.

Beggers with these hoodes wide,
And high shoes knopped with dagges,
That frouncen like a quale pipe,
Or bootes *riseling* as a *gipe*. [Frock or cassock.]
Chaucer. Rom. of Rose.

My chekes thinne, and all my face
With elde I might see deface.
So *riveled*, and so wo beseie,
That there was no thinge full ne pleyn.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

The widow may for all thy paine disburse:
A *rivel'd* skinne, a stinking breath, what than?
A tothelesse mouth shall doe thy lippes no harme;
The gold is good. *Wyatt. How to vse the Court.*

The leaves be somewhat longer and thicker, with long cuts or lines wrinkled and *riveled* thoughout.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 21.

——— She calls her barren jade,
Base quean, and *rivel'd* witch, and wish'd she could be made
But worthy of her hate.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.

It wanteth the due parching and ripening against the sunne: and by that means commeth short of the *rivel* and blacknesse that the outiandish pepper hath.
Holland. Plinie, b. xii. c. 7.

The white head and gray beard, the crow-foot about the eies, the furroweis in the forehead, the *rivels* and wrinkles in the face besides appearing, beare witness of long experience.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 322.

Then droop'd the fading flowers (their beauty fled),
And clos'd their sickly eyes, and hung the head,
And, *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Praise from the *rivel'd* lips of toothless, bald
Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean
And craving poverty, and in the bow
Respectful of the smutch'd artificer,
Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb
The bias of the purpose. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

RI'VER, *n.* Ri'verless. Ri'verlet. } Fr. *Rivière*; It. *Riviera*; Sp. *Rio*; Lat. *Rivus*, from the Gr. Ῥεειν, to flow.

A flood or flowing course, a current, a stream, of water; a *river* implies a spring or well, whence its water issue.

Gret plente heo fonde of fissch, as heo wente, by the weye,
Of wodes and *rivers* as is in the contrey.
R. Gloucester, p. 21.

The brode *river* somtime wexeth drey.
The grete tounes see we wane and wende.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 3028.

Tyll she came there the launde was,
Through whiche there ran a great *rivere*,
It thought her fayre. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

These *rivcrets* or furrows thus devised and conveighed, the Latins expresse by the name of *Corrugi*: a word, as I take it, derived à *Corrivando*, i. of drawing many springs and *rils* together into one head and channell.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 4.

From thence we went by Polwitherall creeke, then to the Polpenrith, whervnto a *riverel* falleth that riseth not far from thence.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 12.

But from our hermit here the muse we must enforce,
And zeolously proceed in our intended course;
How Arden of her rills and *riverets* doth dispose.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

The shades, like ample shields, defend me from the sun,
Through which me to refresh the gentle *rivulets* run.
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

The water every whit as clear and wholesome as if it darted from the breasts of a marble nymph, or the urn of a *river-god*.—*Cowley. Of Greatness.*

The same river Nilus bringeth foorth another beast called hippopotamus, i. a *river-horse*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 25.

See, how some noble *river's* swelling tide,
Augmented by the mountains' melting snows,
Breaks from its banks, and o'er the region flows!
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii. p. 351.

Every good, every desirable thing is to be found in full perfection, and all the excellencies we admire in this world, all the charming things that here attract our hearts, are all of them but so many *rivulets* derived from the inexhausted ocean of his perfections, but thin and scanty and imperfect emanations from his infinite fulness.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

Where silver *rivulets* play through flowery meads,
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their shades.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 5.

Three *ar* four of the creatures here described are Egyptian: the two last are notoriously so; they are the *river-horse* and the crocodile, those celebrated inhabitants of the Nile.—*Id. Notes on the Paraphrase of Job.*

RIVET, *v.* } Fr. *River*; It. *Ribadire*; Sp.
RIVET, *n.* } *Rivetear*. Cotgrave explains the Fr. *Rivet*,—to rivet or clench, to fasten, or clench back the point of a nail, &c.; also to thrust the clothes of a bed in at the sides. Minshew says that *rivets* (in armory) are the joints by which arms are fitted and fastened to the body. Menage derives from *gyrare*. Duchat,—from the Ger. *Reiben*, to rub. To *rivet* seems to mean,—

To fasten or secure by a return, perhaps by *beating back*; (Fr. *Rebattre*, It. *Ribattere*;) to clench, to fasten firmly; to give a last or finishing stroke.

Ouer his *riuet* he had a garment of white cloth of gold with a redde crosse.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* p. 25.

My niece Hester is absolutely reclaimed from those foolish impressions which she had taken, God's name be ever blessed for it, and it is none of the least ends of my going to *rivet* that business.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 568.

Some sharp their swords, some right their morions set,
Their greaves and pouldrons others *rivet* fast.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

And then (forsooth) the faint defects of age
Must be the scene of myrth, to cough, and spit,
And with a palsie fumbling on his gorget,
Shake in and out the *rivet*; and at this sport
Sir Valour dies; cries, O, enough, Patroclus.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

That there can be no such thing as true happiness, separate from the love of God and the love of our neighbour, is a firm unalterable maxim, *riveted* in the very frame and constitution of things.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. Ser. 3.

In golden armour glorious to behold;
The *rivets* of their arms were nail'd with gold.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

I could be ever happy in thy sight,
Toil with thee all the day, and through the night
Toil on from watch to watch, bidding my eye,
Fast *riveted* on science, sleep defy.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

Every useful habit, which the earlier parts of his education might have had some tendency to form in him, instead of being *riveted* and confirmed, is almost necessarily either weakened or effaced.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 1.

ROAD. } Fr. *Rode*,—a road, an open har-
ROA'DER. } bour for shipping. Road (*via equestris*,—Skinner) was—

Also anciently written *rode*, the past part. of to *ride*, (qv.); any place *ridden* over. *Rode* is used by old authors as we now use *inroad*, incursion, invasion.

Where as these men of armes be,
Sometyme ouer the great sea,
So that by londe, and eke by ship,
He mote trauaile for worshyp,
And make many hastie *rodes*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv

By meanes hereof it came to passe that they cowlde not raunge verye farre abrode, nor with their ease make *rodes* agaynste their neyghboures.
Goldinge. Cæsar. Commentaries, fol. 3.

Often times also they wold make *rodes* in the night, and assault the castles of our camp.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 261.

By the way as we rowed we saw hostes passing betwixt the *rooders* and the shore, and men in their shirtes swimming and wading to shoare.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 161.

Mar. 'Tis a toil, sir;
Like *riding* in one *rode* perpetually,
It offers no variety.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Pilgrimage, Act ii. sc. 3.

In the meane time, whilest this siege continued, a number of Scotishmen made a *road* into the countrie of Glendale within the Englishe marches.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1524.

And with express condition that the Athenians should make no *rodes* into Pharsabazus' dominions, to hurt or spoil any of his.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 179.

There having cast out his anchor, and *riding* at *rode*, he put a messenger on the shoar, and sent him unto the city to his wife.—*Id. Ib.* p. 554.

But how coursly the stoicks philosophize, when they are once turned out of their *rode-way* of moral sentences, any one but moderately skilled in nature and metaphysicks may easily discern.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 13. p. 228.

In fair Ariabe's wall (his native place)
He held his seat: a friend to human race.
Fast by the *road*, his ever-open door
Oblig'd the wealthy, and reliev'd the poor.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

It is not more than fifty years ago that some of the counties in the neighbourhood of London petitioned the parliament against the extension of the turnpike *roads* into the remoter counties.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

We often meet with the word *roadstead* in Voyages, and I suppose it is still a common term with all seafaring men.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. i. c. 9.

ROAM, *v.* } Skinner says,—perhaps from
ROAM, *n.* } *Room*; it, as *room* also, is from
ROA'MER. } the A.S. *Ryman*; Dut. *Ruymen*;
ROA'MING, *n.* } viam aperire, ampliare, dilatare, to extend, to expand, to amplify.

To move over, wander over an extent of space, to range or rove about or abroad.

Hii aligte with drawe sueord, with matis mani on.
& with many an hard stroe *rumede* hor wey anon.
R. Gloucester, p. 306.

Sithen in Angleseie did set his pouilloun
Romand in his weie, eried pes in ilk a toun.
R. Brunne, p. 264.

By the rode quath repentance. thow *romest* toward hevene
By so that hit be in thyn herte, as ich hure thy tonge.
Piers Ploukman, p. 184.

And now is Religion a rider, a *roamer* by the street.
Id. Ib.

The come hire other frendes many on,
And in the alleyes *romed* up and doun.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,324.

This sorweful prisoner, this Palamon,
Goth in his chambre *roming* to and fro,
And to himselfe complaining of his wo.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1072.

This passed forth, till now this other daie
It fell that I come *roming* all alone
Into his chambre, and fouude how that he laie
Upon his bedde.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

He *romed* round about the desart, to find out some unknown way that might bring him to the next sea-port.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

These *roaming* up and down to seek some settling *room*,
First like a deluge fell upon Illyricum.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8.

[These are] the ravings and *roamings* of a busy fancy.
More. Mystery of Godliness, p. 282.

There, through the prison of unbounded wilds,
Barr'd by the hand of nature from escape,
Wide *roams* the Russian exile.—*Thomson. Winter.*

Where'er I *roam*, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee:
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a length'ning chain.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

The houndless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister thought
Of boundless time.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

ROAN. Fr. *Rouen, rouan, roan*; It. (obs.) *Roanno, ruano*; Sp. *Ruano, ravus* color equorum; and, according to Scaliger, from the Lat. *Ravus*, yellowish, or of a colour between yellow and grey, (Menage and Skinner.) The word is not confined by usage to this colour.

O how it yern'd my heart, when I beheld
In London streets that coronation day,
When Bullingbrooke rode on *roane* Barbary,
That horse that thou on often hast bestrid,
That horse that I so carefully have dress't.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act v. sc. 5.

How shall I answer hue and cry,
For a *roan* gelding, twelve hands high,
All spurr'd and switch'd, a lock on's hoof,
A sorrel mane?
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2.

ROAR, *v.* }
ROAR, *n.* }
ROA'REB. }
ROA'RING, *n.* } A.S. *Rar-an*; Dut. *Reeren*; Fr. *Reer*, applied to—
The loud noise made by the lion or other beast; to any similar noise or sound. Generally,—to any loud noise or cry of animals, the wind, the sea, &c.

And he criede with a greet voice as a lioun whanne he *rorith*.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 10.

Be ye sobre and wake ye, for youre aduersarie the deuel as a *roryng* lioun goith aboute sechinge whom he schal deuoure.—*Id. Petir*, c. 5.

Emong all this, to romblen gan the heven,
The thunder *rored* with a grisly steven;
Doun come the rain.
Chaucer. The Legend of Good Women.

And up he yaf a *roring* and a cry,
As doth the mother whan the child shal die;
"Out! helpe! alas! harow!" he gan to cry.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,203.

Why nill I bring all Troie vpon a *roore*?
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

This Polyphemo a geant was,
And whan he sawe the sooth ens,
How Galathe him hath forsake,
And Acis to hir lone take,
His herte maie it not forbeare,
That he ne *roreth* as a beare.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

He perceiuing his enemies dayly to increase vpon him, and all the countries about to be in a *rore*, making fires and singing songs, &c.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 656. *King Edw. IV.*

Whose [the ryuer of Martia] head springing out of the top of an high mountayn, and fallyng downe vppon a rocke beneth, made muche noyse and *roryng*.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 18.

Thereat he *rored* for exceeding paine,
That, to have heard, great horror would have bred.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

Be not affrighted when ye hear the *roar*
Of the wide waters when they charge the shore.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

Fearful and high it blazes; help, good people,
Gro. Pen of their paper houses, how they smother!
They light like candles, how the *rore* still rises!
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act i. sc. 1.

Goz. My master's ware!—We are undone!—O strange! a lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!
Massinger. The Renegado, Act i. sc. 3.

Cit. You are not mad upon the sudden now.
Pro. No, Gill. I have been mad these five hours:
I'll sell my mill, and buy a *roring*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iii. sc. 1.

The same ocean, entring (as we wil shew) into many armes and creekes, keepeth a *roaring* against the other gulfes and seas within the earth, and so neer commeth unto them, that the Arabian gulfe is not from the Ægyptian sea above 115 miles.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 68.

So roll the billows to th' Icarian shore,
From east and south when winds begin to *roar*,
Burst their dark mansions in the clouds, and sweep
The whitening surface of the ruffled deep.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Who can number the groans and the plaints, the *roarings* and the howlings, the curses and imprecations, which, out of the anguish of their souls, they do continually belch out against God, against themselves, and against all the world!
Sharp, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

The *roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and a *strong* voice.—*Rambler*, No. 194.

ROAST, *v.* } Fr. *Rost, roster;* It. *Arrostire.*
Roast, *n.* } Lye and Somner have *Gerost-od.* The Ger. *Rost* (Wachter) is *crates*, a grate, and *rosten*, (torrere,) to heat or dress by fire upon a grate; he observes that the Gr. Τερσ-ειν, is to dry, to burn, and *ταρσ-ος*, a grate; and that hence, by metathesis, *rost* and *rosten* may have been formed. To *roast* (in culinary usage) is—

To dress or cook meat, vegetables, fruits, by placing them to a fire; meat commonly being suspended and turned; then, generally, to *roast* is to heat, to burn, to parch; (met.) to heat or place in a hot situation; to jeer, to banter.

To roast *the roast*, (sc.) as king of the feast, orderer, purveyor, president; or may it not be to rule the *roast*, an expression of which every poultry-yard would supply an explanation? See the quotation from Jewell, in v. *Roost.*

The comon of the oste bouht ham hors flesch,
Or mules or assis *roste*, or bad bien mete lesse.
R. Brunne, p. 175.

He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broile, and frie.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 319.

And so sitteth downe by his fire, and vpon the hard ground *rosteth* as it were his wearie sides thus daintily stuffed.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 250.

——— Who home straite led
A fine-yeares-old male oxe; field, slewe, and flead:
Gathgr'd about him; cut him vp with art;
Spitted and *roasted*; and his enery part
Dissided orderly.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xix.

Suffolk, the new-made duke that rules the *rost*,
Hath giuen the dutchy of Anion and Mayne
Vnto the poore king Reignier.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 1.

——— The rest
Was broil'd and *roasted* for the future feast.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

On holy days an egg, or two at most;
But her ambition never reach'd to *roast*.
Id. The Cock and the Fox.

ROB, *v.* } Fr. *Rober;* It. *Rubare;* Sp.
Ro'BBER. } *Robar;* Dut. *Roaven;* Ger. *Rauben;* A.S. *Reaf-an, ryppan;* Goth.
Ro'BBERY. } *Raub-jan*, to *reave*, to *rip*, to *rob*; to tear away, to take away, with force or violence. (See the quotation from Blackstone.) Generally, to take away.

To take away, to deprive of, to plunder, to despoil.

The kyng made hym wroth ynow and no wonder yt was
That strange men in hys owne londe dude hym such trespas
That a sailede vs lond and to *robbery* drowe
And *robbede* yes bestes and his gain, and hys men slowe.
R. Gloucester, p. 16.

And so the schrewe *robbonres* hadde here wil'e at stonde.
Id. p. 94.

Justyn & Godemunde, of Danmark dukes riche,
Aryued in Southfolk & brent ypseuiche,
Men & woman slouh, & *robbed* thorgh the lond.
R. Brunne, p. 38.

——— It sais of tham this sawe,
That thel dred no thing God, nu gemed euenhed of lawe,
Bot felawes vnto thefes, to *robbours* of ilk cuntre.—*Id.* p 65.

Poverte wyght passe whith oute peril of *robbynge*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 270.

And Ihesus biheeld, and seide, a man cam doun fro Ierusalem into Ierico: and fel among theuys, and thei *robbiden* hym, and wounniden hym, and weuten awey: and leftе the man half ‡iuynge.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 10.

The strong, the feeble overgothe,
But I that weare my simple clothe,
Robbe both *robbed*, and *robbours*,
And guile guiling, and guilours.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

And hir in hothe his armis hent,
And put his honde towarde the cofre,
Where to *robbe* he made a profre.—*Gower. con. A.* b. v.

My father your exemplar is
In loue's cause of *robberie*,
I haue it right well vnderstonde.—*Id. Ib.*

These two were twinnes, and twixt them two did share
The heritage of all celestiall grace;
That all the rest it wherof they *robbed* bare
Of bounty, and of beautie, and all vertues rare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Each place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fill'd with treasure rackt with *robberies*.
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Bold Amycus from the *robb'd* vestry brings
The chalices of heaven, and holy things
Of precious weight.—*Dryden. Ovid, Metam.* b. xii.

Larceny from the person is either by privately stealing, or by open and violent assault, which is usually called *robbery*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 17.

ROB. It. *Robbo*; Fr. *Rob*; the juice of black whortleberries preserved, (Cotgrave.) The word is said to be from the Arabic verb *Ruba* or *rubaba*, conclimare, colligere. See *Menage.*

The infusion and decoction, prepared as before, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, according to the several degrees of thickness, passeth into a jelly, defitatum, sapa *rob* extract, which contains all the virtues of the infusion or decoction, freed only from some of the watery parts.
Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments, c. 3.

ROBE, *v.* } Fr. *Robbe;* It. *Roba;* Sp. *Ropa;*
Robe, *n.* } Low Lat. *Roba, rauba.* In A.S. *Hrif* is *venter*, the belly, and *reaf* is *vestimentum*, a clothing or covering. In Ger. *Raub* is *vestimentum*, and *reif, venter*; the application of *hrif, reif*, to the trunk of the body may be because it is *rieed* or severed by the lower limbs, and of *reaf*, and *raub*, to the clothing, because used to cover the trunk of the body. (See Breeches.) A *robe* is now—

A vestment or clothing thrown over other garments; and usually applied to those worn on ceremonious occasions.

Hure *robe* was rycchet. than ich rede couthe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 24.

Thus *robed* in russett. ich *romede* a boute
Al a somer season. *Id. Ib.* p. 166.

Largesse had on a *robe* fresh
Of riche purpure.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose*, p. 180.

And you shall knowe the cause wherefore these *robes* are worne,
And why I goe outlandishe lyke, yet being Englishe borne.
Gascoigne. Flowers.

What Christian soldier is there that will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus, or of St. Francis, or of St. Augustine, do such service, for enlarging the Christian borders; and an order of St. Jago, or St. Michael, or St. George, only to *rob*, and feast, and perform rites and observances?—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

Lear. I'll see their trial first: bring in the evidence.
Thou *robed* man of justice, take thy place;
And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity.
Bench by his side.—*Shakespeare K. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 6.

So, as she had, that which they disarayd,
And rob'd of roiall *robes*, and purple pall,
And ornaments that richly were displaid;
Ne spared they to strip her naked all.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

In ancient time, all the images and statues erected to the honour of any men were in their gownes and *robes*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 5.

When rosy morning call'd them from their rest,
Ulysses *rob'd* him in the cloak and vest.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

With heavy heart deplores that luckless hour,
When idly first, ambitious of the town,
She left her wheel and *robes* of country brown.
Goldsmith. Deserted Village.

RO'BIN. } The *redbreast*; Low Lat. *Rube-*
Ro'BINET. } *cula*; a *rubeoline* pectoris, from the redness of his breast. A bird familiarly called Robin; as other animals are called Tom, Jack, &c.

And *robyn* red breste
He shal be the preest
The requiem masse to syng.
Skelton. The Boke of Philip Sparow.

——— The nightingale, of birds most choice,
To do her best shall strain her voice;
And to this bird, to make a set,
The mavis, merl, and *robinet*.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 8.

ROBU'ST. } Fr. *Robuste*; It. and Sp.
Robu'stious. } *Robusto*; Lat. *Robustus*;
Robu'stiously. } strong, firm, (from *robur*,
Robu'stiousness. } strength. See Corrobo-
Robu'stiveness. } rate.

Strong, hale, hearty; of confirmed strength or vigour; of rude strength; vigorous, rudely vigorous.

The duke of Yorke had fastened his chaine between these two strong and *robustious* pillers.—*Holl. Hen. VI.* an. 33.

After they had rush'd in, he being newly awak'd, and staring upon them, and thinking to defend himself, a *robust* boisterous rogue knockt him down, and so the rest fell upon him, and strangled him with much ado.
Howell b. i. s. 3. Let. 22.

Why fell I not from that my all-arm'd horse,
On which I rode before the gates of Gaunt,
Before the Belgic and Burgonian force,
There challenging their countrie's combatant;
Cast from my seat in some *robustious* course,
That they of me the victory might vaunt?
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

Indeed the common people have most *robustious* bodies.
Fuller. Worthies. Cambridge-shire.

Indeed the multitude commend writers as they do fencers or wrestlers, who, if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.
Sir R. Sandys. State of Religion, sig. S. 2.

Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust* distended chest?
Young. Paraphrase of Job.

This proceeded rather from the *robustiousness* of the bladder, that was able to resist the weight of a taller pillar of water, than from the non-gravitatinu of water in the upper part of the tube on that in the lower.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 620.

——— No works indeed,
That ask *robust*, tough sinews, bred to toil,
Servile employ! but such as may amuse,
Not tire, demanding rather skill than force.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

ROCK. } Fr. *Roc, roche, rocher*; It.
Ro'ckless. } *Rocca*; Sp. *Roca*, from *ῥοῖξ*, a
Ro'cky. } cleft, or *ῥηγνυμι*, to break, (Skin-
Ro'ckiness. } ner.) But Tooke considers *rock* to be the past part. *rag, rock*, from *wrig-an*, to cover, and so called, because covered or nidden, (sc.) by water; though afterwards, from similarity of appearance, when left uncovered by the secession of the waters, masses of a like substance upon the coast, or upon land, received the same name; and *rock*, (met.)—

A sure hold, a solid foundation, a security, defence, protection. See Rock, *infra.*

Rockiness is not uncommon in geological works.

So that he was al to raced pecemel in a stonde,
Eche lym from other, among the *roches*, er he com to grende.
R. Gloucester, p. 22.

And what sowne is it like, quod he?
Peter, lyke the beating of the sea,
Quod I, against the *rockes* balow,
Whan tempests done her shippes swalow.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

Er thei to londe might approche,
The ship to cleaue vpon a *roche*,
And all goth downe in to the depe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

The firste of these legates or messengers was Simon, whose name he changed, and called hym Cephas; the which word implieth as much as this Latine name Petrus, yt is to sale, a *roche* or a stone.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 4.

Till in his flight he gan descrie the top
And the steepe flankes of *rocky* Atlas hill,
That with his crowne sustains the welkin vp.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Because the same was a *rockesure* waie to make al obediente people hote the ghospell, and to prouoke the rulers and magistrates to suppresse it.
Udal. Erasmus. Dedication to Quene Katerine.

As when a ship, that flyes fayre under sayle,
An hidden *roche* escaped hath unwares,
That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile;
The mariner yet halfe amazed stares
At perill past, and yet in doubt ne dares
To ioy at his foolhaptie oversight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. I. c. 6.

But all of diamond perfect pure and clene
It framed was, one massy entire mould,
Hew'n out of adamant *roche* with engines keene,
That point of speare it never pereen could.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 7.

May not a thousand dangers sleep
In the smooth bosome of this deep?
No, 'tis so *rocklesse*, and so cleare,
That the rich bottom does appeare
Pav'd all with precious things, nor torne
From shipwract vessels, but there borne.
Beaumont. Of Loving at First Sight.

The sov'reign castle of the *rocky* isle,
Wherein Penelope the princess lay,
Shone with a thousand lamps, which did exile
The shadows dark, and turn'd the night to day.
Davies. On Dancing.

——— Backe against I bore,
And swom till I was falne vpon a flood,
Whose shores, me thought, on good aduantage stood,
For my receit, *rock-free*, and fenc't from wind.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

I'm clear by nature, as a *rockless* stream,
But they dig through the gravel of my heart,
And raise the mud of passions up to cloud me.
Dryden. Duke of Guise, Act iii. sc. 1.

My heart's so plain,
That men on every passing through may look,
Like fishes gliding in a christal brook;
When troubled most, it does the bottom show,
'Tis weedless all above, and *rockless* all below.
Id. Conquest of Granada, Act iv. sc. 1.

What could I do, alas! encompass'd round
With steepy mountains and a *rocky* ground?
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. ii.

This genial intercourse, and mutual aid,
Cheers what were else a universal shade,
Calls nature from her ivy-mantled den,
And softens human *rock-work* into men.
Cowper. Charity.

ROCK, *n.* } See ROCK, *ante.*
ROCK, *v.* } A *rock (rog, rok)* is, the part—
RO'CKET. } covered by the wool—of the machine which spinsters use. *Rocket*, the dim. of *rock*, part of the dress of a bishop, or, as formerly, of women; or that with which a person is *covered*. (See *Tooke.*) *Roket* (in Froissart) appears to have been a spear, with its point or head *covered*, to prevent injury, as the point of a fencing foil now is; a firework, with the powder closely *covered*.

To *rock, rook, rouk*, or *ruck*,—to cover, to lie covered, to lie close; to take shelter.

Rooky, (in Shakespeare,) seems to be merely *rooking*, i. e. *covering*, protecting, sheltering.

To *rook* appears also to signify,—to play the *rogue*, (see ROGUE,) to practise *roguery*; and, consequentially, to cheat, to rob, to plunder.

For there nis no cloth sitteth bette
On damosell than doth *rokette;*
A woman well more fetise is
In *rokette* than in cote, ywis.
The white *rokette*, riddeled faire,
Betokeneth that full debonaire
And swete was she that it bere.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

His casule, chimer, and *rochet*, were all to be rent and torne from his back.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 207. *Hen. II.*

For if the Gospell were taught without checke, in a whyle shoulde nothinge remayne of that generation, neyther myter nor *rochette*, shauen crowne nor snoyotynge.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

——— These homicides all
That in a wayte lye to murder men.
O false murderer, *rucking* in thy den!
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preites Tale, v. 15,162.

What is mankynde more unto you yholde
Than is the shepe that *rouketh* in the folde?
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1310.

Now ryse, my dere brother Troylus,
For certes it non honour is to the
To wepe, and in thy bed to *rouken* thus.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

But now thel *rucken* in her nest,
And resten, as hem liketh best
In all the swetnes of delices.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And on the Mõday next after, the sayd lx. knightes to be in the same place redy to iuste, and to abyde all cõmers curtesly to ron with *rokettes*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 173.

We shall be at sayntl Ingylbertes, in the marches of Calays, the twenty day of the moneth of May nexte commyng, and there contynewe thyrty dayes complete, the Fridayes onely excepte, and to deliuer all maner of knyghtes and squyers, gentlemen, straungers of any maner of naeyon, whatsoever they be, that wyll come thyder, for the breakynge of fyue speares, outher sharp or *rokettes* at their pleasure.
Id. Ib. c. 162.

Haue laziе wings, be euer leane,
In sullen corners *rucke*,
When thou art seene be thought a signe
To folke of euill lucke.—*Warner. Albion's Eng.* b. vii.

The owle shrieck'd at thy birth, an euill signe;
The night-crow cry'de, aboding luckless time;
Dogs howl'd, an hideous tempest shook down trees;
The rauen *rook'd* her on the chimnies top,
And chatt'ring pies in dismall discords sung.
Shakespeare. Hen. VI. Act v. sc. 6.

——— All noises else,
At bonefires, *rockets*, fireworkes, with the shouted
That cry that gladnesse, which their hearts would pray,
And they but grace of thinking, at these routes,
On th' often comming of this holy-day.
B. Jonson. Vnderwoods. To the King.

Each prest adorn'd was in a surplesse white,
The bishops dond their albes and copes of state,
Aboue their *rockets* button'd faire before,
And miters on their heads, like crownes they wore.
Foirefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xi. s. 4.

Alcides ne'er more fit for war's stern shock,
Than when with woman spinning at the *rock*.
Drayton. Queen Catherine to Henry Tudor.

——— Light thickets,
And the crow makes wing to the *rockie* wood.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 2.

Then on the *rock* a scanty measure place
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

Wild. In the gaming-house, where I found most of the town wits; the prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits *rooking*.—*Id. The Mock Astrologer*, Act iii. sc. 2.

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of noisyly boys, and there learning to wrangle at trap, or *rook* at spanfarthing, fits him for civil conversation or business, I do not see.
Locke. On Education, s. 70.

ROCK, *v.* } Fr. *Rocquer* un enfant, to *rock*
RO'CKER. } a child. Skinner and Junius
RO'CKING, *n.* } think,—from the Ger. *Ruchen*; Sw. *Rucka, rugga*, cedere, movere, motitare, to set in motion. (A. S. *Rocan*, to reach.)

To move, to set in motion; and further, to move to and fro, backwards and forwards; and, consequentially, to lull to rest.

Al so hemselve. suffren muche hunger
And wo in wint tyme. with wakyng a nyghtes
To ryse to the ruel. [reel] to *rocke* the cradel, &c.
Piers Ploukman, p. 151.

The cradel at hire bedes feet was sette,
To *rocken*, and to yeve the child to sonke.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4154.

And finally to *rocke* vs a sleepe with all, he sayth, that he shall neuer speede well that will seeke in the Scripture whether our prelates teach vs a true fayth, though ten preseh ech contrary to other in one day.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 287.

He took her in his arms, and *rocking* her to and fro, In faith, mistress, said he, it is high time for you to bid us good night for ever, since others can possess your place in your own time.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Midwives, *rockers*, nurses, with the cradle and all, were prepared and in readines.
Fox. Actes, p. 1450. *Queene Mary.*

Then faire-helm'd Hector turn'd to Troy, and (as he trode the field)
The black bul's hide, that at his backe he wore about his shield,
(In the extreme circumference) was with his gate so *rockt*,
That (being large) it (both at once) his necke and ankles knockt.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

In like manner to procure sleepe, by lying in some prette bed that may be *rocked* to and fro, is oftentimes good for a man's health.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 4.

——— At every gate
The thronging populace with hasty strides
Press furious, and, too eager of escape,
Obstruct the easy way; the *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps.
Philips. Cider, b. i.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept!
Supine he snor'd.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

The trembling altar his appearance spoke;
The marble floor and glittering ceiling shook;
The doors were *rock'd*, the statue seem'd to nod,
And all the fabric own'd the present god.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

Every part of a tree will not do for this purpose, (rook's nest,) as some branches may not be sufficiently strong; and still others may be too much exposed to the *rockings* of the wind.—*Goldsmith. History of the Earth*, b. iv. c. 2.

ROD. Dut. *Roede*; Ger. *Rutt, reis*; Sw. *Ris.* Wachter derives from *rys-en*, surgere, quia surgit ex arbore, et crescendo erigitur. See RISSE, RUSH, and REED.

A shoot rising or springing, (from a tree.) A long, thin shoot or twig; a long stick, used as an emblem of authority; long, slender twigs, collected into a bundle; a long stick to measure with.

For ye shall see ladies stond,
Ech with a great *rod* in hond,
Clad in black with visage white
Ready each other for to smite.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

For that shall I alwaie beseche
Unto the mighty Cupide,
That he so mechel wolde do
(So as he is of loue a god)
To smite hem with the same *rod*,
With whiche I am of loue smiten.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

I have authorytie geuen vnto me by Christ to punishe rebellions and such as are vnrewlye with the *rodde* of correction.—*Udal. 1 Cor.* c. 4.

And by his very strength my line so far doth stretch,
As draws my floating cork down to the very ground,
And wresting of my *rod* doth make my boat turn round.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphel 6.

When he [Octavius] saw that the king Antiochus made no hast to give him his dispatch presently, but said he would make him an answere another day, [he] made no more adoe, but, with a wand or *rod* that he had in his hand, drew a circle about the king, and compelled him perforce to give him his answere before he stirred his foot without that compasse.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 6.

Princes do find so great conveniency, ease, and security in their government by law, that the sence of that will keep them far better within the compass of laws than the people's holding a *rod* over them, which the best princes are like to suffer the most by, and bad will but grow desperate by it.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 7.

Peeling, but as monarch ought to feel,
Not for myself, but them, I'll kiss the *rod*,
And, having won'd the justice of my God,
Myself with firmness to the ruin give,
And die with those for whom I wish'd to live.
Churchill. Gotham, b. ii.

RO'DOMONT. } Fr. *Rhodomontade*; from
RODOMONTA'DE. } *Rodomont*, one of Boyardo's
RODOMONTA'DO. } and Ariosto's fighting men.
A blusterer, a boaster.

He had thought to have ben the leader
Had the match gone on,
And triumpht ouer whole nation
In his *rodomont* fashion.—*B. Jonson. Masque of Owles.*

I was a little
Mov'd in my nature, to hear his *rodomontados*, and
Make a monster of his mistress.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act iii. sc. 1.

The duke of Epernon, in a kind of a *rodomontado* way, desir'd leave of the king to block up Rochel, and in six weeks he would undertake to deliver her to his hands; but I believe he reckons without his host.
Howell, b. i. s. 2. Let. 24.

If we have no reason for it, all these glorious words, generous, brave, &c. are nothing but empty flash and mere *rhodomontado*.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 3.

St. Jude argues with the *rodomonts* of his time, out of the story of the archangelis and the devil's contest about the body of Moses.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 274.

ROE, (of a fish.) The *roan* or *roes* of fishes, ova piscium, Ger. *Rogen*; Dut. *Rogker*; Skinner derives from Lat. *Renes*, the reins. Wachter, —from the Gr. 'Ρογ-αν, *tumare*, to swell.

Ben. Here comes Romeo, here comes Romeo.
Mer. Without his *roe*, like a dryed herring. O flesh, flesh, how art thou fished!
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet. Act ii. sc. 4.

ROE. } A. S. *Rao*; Dut. *Ree*; Ger. *Rek*;
ROE'BUCK. } Sw. *Roe.* Ihre thinks it is so called from its colour, (sc. *roan*, (qv.) between a yellow and grey,) and adds that the turtle-dove is in the Goth. called *Hrava-dubo*, and, as he conjectures, on the same account.

Alas! quod John, Alein, for Christes pein
Lay doun the sword, and I shal min aiswa,
I is ful wight, God wate, as is a *ra*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4083.

The *roe's* much swiftness doth no more avail,
Nor help him now, than if he were a snail.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

A harmless *roebuck* gave the rustling sounds;
Lo, from the thicket swift as thee he bounds.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. ix.

ROGATION. Fr. *Rogation*; It. *Rogazione*; Sp. *Rogacione*; Lat. *Rogatio*, from *rogare*, to ask, to beg. See the quotation from Hooker.

I wishe, M. Bilney, that you would but once search and set out the first origine of these *rogation* dales.
Fox. Actes, p. 918. *Henry VIII.*

As things innented to one purpose are by vse easily conuerted to more, it grew that supplications with this solemnitie for the appeasing of God's wrath, and the auerting of publique euils, were of the Greeke church termed Litanies.—*Rogations* of the Latine.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie b. v. s. 41.

ROGUE, *n.* } Skinner and Junius mention,
ROGUE, *v.* } among other etymologies that
RO'GUERY. } have been suggested, the A. S.
RO'GUESHIP. } *Wreg-an*, to accuse. Tooke
RO'GUISH. } considers it to be (according to
RO'GUISHLY. } the usual change of the cha-
RO'GUISHNESS. } racteristic) the past tense, and
RO'GUY. } therefore, past part. of the

A. S. verb *Wreg-an*, to *wrine*, to *wire*, to cover, to cloak; and the meaning, covered, cloaked, to be the most aptly applied to the character designated by the term.

One who has—*covered*, cloaked, concealed, secret designs or purposes; insidious, treacherous designs; a dishonest person; very early applied to vagrants or vagabonds, beggars or mendicants, from their common dishonesty; also applied to a playful knave, an arch fellow; to one who practises insinuating or ingratiating artifices.

For if hee be but once so taken idely *roguing*, hee may punish him more lightly, as with stockes, or such like.
Spenser. State of Ireland.

And to these may be added another sort of like loose fellowes, which doe passe up and downe amongst gentlemen by the name of jesters, but are (indeed) notable *rogues*, and partakers not onely of many steaithes, by setting forth other men's goods to be stolue, but also privy to many traitrous practices and common carryers of newes, with desire whereof you would wonder how much the Irish are fed.—*Id. Ib.*

Wherefore, to compass his intent, he [Marius] fell in friendship with Glaucia and one Saturninus, two of the most bold, most desperate, and most harebrained young men that were in all Rome, who had all the rabblement of *rogues* and beggers, and such tumultuous people, at their commandment.
North. Plularch, p. 361.

To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*.—*Donne*, Elegy 3.

Tho. This was thy *roguing*,
For thou wert ever whispering; fye upon thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iii. sc. 1.

But and the outsides offend your *roguesships*, look o' the lining, 'tis silk.—*Dekkar. The Honest Whore*, Act i. sc. 1.

Jn. Never was a man so miserably undone,
I would lose a limb to see their *roguesships* totter.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night Walker, Act iii.

Though the persons by whom it is used be of better note then the former *roguish* sort, which you reckoned, yet the fault (me thinkes) is no lesse worthy of a marshall.
Spenser. State of Ireland.

——— O my dull pate here!
If I had open'd this when it was given me,
This *roguy* box.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 1.

Mem. I say, who art thou?
Eumen. Why, 'tis the princess, sir.
Mem. The devil, sir,
'Tis some *roguey* thing.—*Id. The Mad Lover*, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— I tell thee there is nothing
(It may be thy case, Tramio, therefore bear me
Under the sun (reckon the mass of follies
Crept into th' world with man) so desperate,
So mad, so senseless, poor and base, so wretched,
Roguy, and scurvy.—*Id. The Woman's Prize*, Act iii. sc. 1.

His heir *roguishly* wasteth all.
Grainger. On Eccles. p. 303.

Besides all these, there were a sort of wights,
I think my author calls them Teckelites,
Such hearty *rogues* against the king and laws,
That favour'd ev'n a foreign rebel's cause.
Dryden. Epilogue to Constantine the Great.

A flam more senseless than the *roguery*
Of old aurispicy and augury,
That out of garbages of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3.

Cur'd of her splenetic and sullen fits,
To such a pert my willing soul submits,
And to such virtue is more proud to yield,
Than 'gainst ten titled *rogues* to keep the field.
Churchill. The Candidate.

From aromatic shrubs the *roguish* gale
Steals young perfumes, and wafts them through the vale.
Id. The Prophecy of Famine.

ROIL. Chaucer writes the verb, to *roll*, *reile*, and, according to Junius, *roile*; and the application of the noun by Udal and Gascoigne seems to be, to—lazy, unwieldy, *rolling* corpulence,—or it may be a corruption of *rojol*.

Holinshed mentions the Flemish *roile*, as an outlandish horse, daily brought over.

Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 1.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a *roile*,
And lothes the griefe of his forgalded sides,
Is better much than is the hairbrainde colte
Which headlong runnes and for no bridle bydes,
But hunteth for sinne in euery hit and holte.
Gascoigne. The Complaint of Phylomene.

Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, There is not one crumme or droppe of good farien in all that great *royle's* bodye.—*Udal. Flowres for Latine Speaking*, fol. 69.

ROIST, *v.* } Fr. *Rustre*; a ruffin, *royster*,
Roi'ster, *n.* } hackster, swaggerer; saucy,
Roi'ster, *v.* } paultry, scurvy fellow, (Cot-
Roi'sting, *n.* } grave.) The Fr. *Rustaud*,

which may be the same word, is explained by Cotgrave to be a clown, a boor, a rude, unmannerly clown; and is derived by Vergy (see Menage) from the Lat. *Rusticus*. *Roist* seems more probably to descend from *hreos-an*, *reean*, to rush, *ruere*, *irruere*, impetum facere; and to be applied, generally, to unruly violence.

To act with unruly violence, riotously, blusteringly; turbulently, licentiously.

There was not to be seene in his house any courtlie *roysting* or idlenesse; no pompe at all, no dishonest word, no swearing could there be heard.—*Fox. Acts*, p. 1368.

These *roysters* tooke from him all that they could finde, leauing nothing behinde them, insomuch as they tooke awale the very hose from his legs, for all that he could doe.
Id. Ib. p. 805. *Hen. VIII.*

I haue a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and drowsie noddies of the Greekes
Will strike amazement to their drowsie spirits.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 2.

Then *royster* doyster in his style tearmes,
Cutts, thrusts, and folnes at whomsoever he meets.
Returne from Parnassus, Act i. sc. 2.

But all his [Edmond Campian] searching in London availing not, he did at length, upon some intimation received, go into Berks, where with his attendants making great enquiries, did with much ado find him out (disguised like a *royster*, as 'tis said) in the house of Edw. Yates, Esq. at Lyford.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

His [Churchyards] heels being equally restless with his head, he went to the royal court, laid aside his books, and for a time, so long as his money lasted, became a *royster*.
Id. Ib.

ROLL, *v.* } Fr. *Roule, rouler*; It. *Rotolare*;
Roll, *n.* } Sp. *Arollar*; Dut. *Rollen*; Ger.
Ro'ller. } *Rollen*; Sw. *Rulla*; Low Lat.
Ro'lling, *n.* } *Rotula, rotulare*, from Lat. *Rota*, a wheel.

To wheel or turn round or about; to turn over, to move or turn upon its own axis; to revolve, to involve, or enfold, to enwrap; to move in *rolling* masses; to make circuitous movements.

And than wold he upon his Bible seke
That like proverbe of Ecclesiaste,
Where he commaudeth, and forbedeth faste,
Man shal not suffer his wif go *roule* aboute.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 2326.

This yongest, which that wente to the toun,
Full oft in herte he *rolleth* up and down
The beautee of thise floreins new and bright.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,771.

And the fletyng streme that *reileth* downe diuersly from high mountaynes is arrested and resisted ofte tyme by the encountrynge of a stone that is departed and fallen from some rocke.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

The childe laie bathende in hir bloode
Out *rolled* from the mother barme.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Comming out of the water, she *rowleth* herselfe into a yellow cloth of fourteene braces long.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 220.

Also the shippes doe *roule* very much in the harbour, by reason in foule weather the sea will be so mightily growen.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 552.

If I should be ru ed by the *rolle* which reciteth the poets that send barons to the Parliament, I must then adde to these, Hastings and Hyde.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 17.

In the which *rolle* was conteyned diuerse articyles aagayne ye mayre and rulers of the cytyie of Lôndon, and that by theym the comynaltie of the cytie was greuousiye taskyd and wrongyd.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1257.

This punishement was geuen vnto him, that he [Sisyphus] should beare vp a great stone vnto the top of an hill, and as often as it *rolled* downe, to fetter it vp again, but he could neuer cause it to lie, but that it *rolled* downe to the hilles foote againe immediately.—*Udal. Flowres*, fol. 109.

Whom when on ground she groveling saw to *rowle*,
She ran in hast his life to have bereft;
But, ere she could him reach, the sinfull sowle
Having his carrion corse quite senceleese left
Was fled to hell.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 7.

These signes haue markt me extraordinarie,
And all the courses of my life doe show
I am not in the *roll* of common men.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1.

Cæsar. Cleopatra,
Not what you haue reserv'd, nor what acknowledg'd,
Put we i' th' *roll* of conquest.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

Well, when the said seed is gotten, and the plot of ground laid even and smooth, with cylinders or *rollers*, It must be sowne of a good thickoeese in the moneth of Aprill.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xvii. c. 10.

How abject, how inglorious, 'tis to lie
Grovelling in dust and darkness, when on high
Empires immense, and *rolling* worlds of light,
To range their heavenly scenes, the muse invite
Blackmore. Creation, b. i.

Then thus Ulysses! Happy king, whose name
The brightest shines in all the *rolls* of fame!
In subjects happy! with surprise I gaze!
Thy praise was just; their shrill transcends thy praise.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii

Still they write on, and like great authors shew;
But 'tis as *rowlers* in wet gardens grow
Heavy with dirt, and gathering as they go.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Prol.

Pope is always smooth, uniform, and gentle. Dryden's page is a natural field, rising into inequalities, and diversified by the varied exuberance of abundant vegetation; Pope's is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*.—*Johnson. Life of Pope.*

Mark well the *rollings* of her flaming eye;
And tread on tiptoe, if you dare draw nigh.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 6.

ROMANCE, *n.* } For the origin of the
Roma'ncer. } term see the quotation from
Roma'ntick. } Percy; and for its applica-
Roma'ntical. } tion, that from Ritson. As

the old *romances* were remarkable for the extravagance of their fictions, *romance* became applied to—

Any wild, extravagant story, or invention of the imagination.

Sir Henry, Dauid sonne, the *romance* sais so there,
His deds were more to mono, than sex the best ther were.
R. Brunne, p. 118.

Whan Philip tille Acres ea'n, litelle was his dede,
The *romance* sais grete sham, who so that pas will rede.
The *romancer* it sais, R. did mak a tele.—*Id.* p. 157.

Men speken of *romances* of pris
Of Hornchild, and of Ipotis,
Of Bevis, and sire Guy,
Of sire Libeux, and Pleindamour,
But sire Thopas, he breche the flour
Of real chevalric.—*Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas.*

The god of love than charged me
Anon, as ye shall here and see,
Word by word, by right emprise,
So as the *romaunt* shal devise.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And eke in otherwise alo,
Full oft tyme it falleth so,
Hyn ere with a good pitance,
Is fed, of redrage of *romance*,
Of Idoyne, and of Amadas,
That whilome were in ny cas. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi

Such forces met not, nor so wide a camp
When Agrican with all his Northern powers
Besieg'd Albracca, as *romances* tell.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantick* inventions, or such as accompany the more severe meditations and disquisitions in philosophy, or any other intellectual entertainments.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 11.

But whosoever had the least sagacity in him could not perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, b. i. c. 2.

I cannot but look on an indifferency of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantick* fancy of such who would he thought to be much wiser than they ever were, or could be.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

The Latin tongue, as is observed by an ingenious writer, ceased to be spoken in France about the ninth century, and was succeeded by what was called the *romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and bad Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular composition in that language, they were emphatically called *romances* or *romants*, though this name was at first given to any piece of poetry.—*Percy. Reliques*, vol. iii. p. xxi.

If what is called a metrical *romance*, in its most extensive acceptation, be properly defined a fabulous narrative or fictitious recital in verse, more or less marvellous or probable, it may be fairly concluded that this species of composition was known at a very early period to the Greeks, and, in process of time, adopted from them by the *Romans*.
Ritson. Romances, vol. i.

The fictions of the Arabs were adopted by the Troubadours and first Gothic *romancers.—Mickle. The Lusiad*, b. ix.

Yet thus it is; nor otherwise can be;
So far from aught *romantic*, what I sing.
Bliss has no being, virtue has no strength,
But from the prospect of immortal life.
Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

RO'MANIZE, *v.* RO'MANISM. RO'MANIST. RO'MISH. RO'MIST. } *Romanist*,—a professor of the *Roman* Catholic religion. To *romanize*,—to adopt, to follow *Roman* or Latin words or idioms of speech; *Roman* (Catholic) ceremonies or principles of belief.

Yet, if your English *romanized* hearts,
'Gainst nature's custome swell with foule defame,
Brandish your stings, and cast your vimost darts
Against the greatnesse of her glorious name,
Yet shall it line to your eternall shame.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 787.

Besides these, manie other greenances the said *Romanists* doo inflict and infer.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 241.

Thus Papists have the common faith (and I wish to God they had no more) and their own proper *Romanism*, to the same end like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets, and the Talmud of their rabbies.
Brevint. Of the New Waies to Salvation, p. 5.

The *Romanists* pretend that there was, and is, and shall be always, an infallibility lodged in the Christian church.
Sharp, vol. vii. Ser. 1.

Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* Church.—*Ayliffe.*

For as the *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins, so the Pharisees, with the same result, distinguish'd of the divine precepts and commandments, that some were great, that is, necessary to be observed, and some small, that is, such as did not bind the conscience with so strict an obligation, but that the violation of them might, with a very fair comportment with the divine justice, be dispensed with.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 5.

RO'MESCOT, or RO'MESHOT. } See the quotations for a sufficient explanation.

This Jue was the firste kynge that graunted a peny of euery tyte house thorowe this realme to be payed to ye court of Rome, which at this day is callyd *Rome scot*, or Petyr pens, and yet is payed in many places of England.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 141.

And this was the course the Romanes observed in the conquest of England, for they planted some of their legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the country to maintaine, putting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescot*.
Spenser. State of Ireland.

ROMP, *n.* ROMP, *v.* RO'MPISHNESS. } See To RAMP. A *romp* is a name given to—A girl—noisy and boisterous in her play.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl, and whenever I talked to her with any turn of fondness, she would immediately snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a kimbow, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*, till the time I had appointed to pass away with her was over.—*Spectator*, No. 187.

—— While *romp*-loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust.—*Thomson. Autumn.*

First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps*, led on by Gen'ral Clive.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

RONDEAU', or RO'NDEL. } Cotgrave calls the *rondeau de rime* —a *rhime* or sonnet that ends as it begins.

And at the love of Palamon and Arcite
Of Thebes, though the story is knowen lite,
And many an himpne, for your holy daies,
That highten balades, *rondels*, virelaies.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Legend of Good Women.

Whiche boke was called the Melyader, counteyninge all the songes, balades, *rundeaux*, and vyrelayes, whiche the gentyll duke had made in his tyme.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol ii. c. 26.

This mayer fyrste of all mayers brake that auncient and olde contynued custome, and was rowed thyther by water; for ye which ye watermen made of hym a *roundell* or songe to his great prayse.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1354.

This sort of writing call'd the *rondeau* is what I never knew practis'd in our nation, and, I verily believe, it was not in use with the Greeks or Romans, neither Macrobius nor Hyginus taking the least notice of it.
Pope, Let. 14. *To Cromwell.*

About the year 1350, in the place of the provencial, a new species of poetry succeeded in France, consisting of chants, rogaux, balades, *rondeaux*, and pastorales. Froissart cultivated it [this new species of poetry] with so much success that he has been called its author.
Warner. History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 465.

RO'NDURE. Fr. *Rondeur*,—a *round*, a circle, a globe.

So it is not with me as with that muse,
Stirr'd by a painted beauty to his verse;
Who heaven itself for ornament doth use,
And every fair with his fair doth rehearse;
Making a complement of proud compare,
With sun and moon, with earth and sea's rich gems,
With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems.
Shakespeare, son. 21.

RONT. See RUNT.

RO'NYON. See ROYNE.

ROOD. ROO'DBEAM. ROO'DTREE. } A. S. *Rode*, crux, a cross, gibbet, or gallowes, a rood, (Somner.) Ger. *Rode*; Scotch *Rude*. *Rode* is the common A. S. for *crux* in the A. S. version of the New Testament; in Goth. *Galga*, whence our *gallows*. Junius derives from Old Isl. *Roda*, an image; and which Dr. Jamieson seems to favour. But the origin may lie more nearly at hand; *rode* is not only a cross, but a certain measurement of land made by a *rod*, and the cross may have been rudely formed in the imagination of the early A.S. converts of transverse *rods*. The ornaments of pictures of our Saviour, the Virgin, and Saints, may have been additions of after times.

—— Thorn here hether mode,
Heo brogte enre Lord Jhesu Christ to dye on the *rode*.
R. Gloucester, p. 61.

And gut quath Reson by the *rode*. Ich shall no reuthe have.
Piers Ploughman, p. 71.

He died when I came fro Jerusalem,
And lith ygrave under the *rode-beem*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue.

This lorde hir asketh euermo
Howe she beleueth, and she seith,
I leue and trust in Christes feith,
Whiche died vpon the *roode tre*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

By tempeste of thuder and lyghtenyoge, a parte of the steple of the church was throwen downe, and ye crusifix with the image of our lady, also stondynge vpon the *roode lofte*, was lykewyse ouerthrowen and brokyn, and shatered.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 223.

And nigh thereto a little chappel stoode,
Which being all with yvy overgrepe
Deckt all the roofe, and, shadowing the *roode*,
Seem'd like a grove faire branched over bed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 5.

ROOF, *n.* ROOF. ROO'FLESS. ROO'FY. } A.S. *Hrof*; Dut. *Roef*; the past part. of *Href-nan*, sustinere. Minshew, Junius, and Skinner, derive it from the Gr. Ορόφος, *tectum*, (*Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 350.) The uses of a roof would lead us to suppose that the word meant a covering, a protection; but according to Tooke's etymology it is—

That which is sustained or supported, (sc.) by the sides of the building; and thence applied to the covering, that which covers, overspreads, is super-imposed; and further, to the whole house or habitation.

For whi tho thingis that ye han seide in derknessis, schulen be seid in light, and that that ye han spokun in eere in couchis, schal be prechid in *rooufs*.
Wielif. Luk, c. 12.

He goth and geteth him a kneding trough,
And after a tubbe, and a kemelin,
And prively he sent hem to his in,
And heug hem in the *roof* in priveteee.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3666.

—— Like the sparke fired
Up in thy *roofe*, which for a throwe
Lieth hid, til whan the windes blowe
It blaseth out on enery side.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

With wailing great, and women's shrill yelling
The *roofes* gan roare.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

Mach. Here had we now our countrie's honor *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 4.

Thither he bend his way, determin'd there
To rest at noon, and entr'd soon the shade
High *roofd* and walks beneath, and alleys brown
That open'd in the midst a woody scene.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

Heaven's arch is oft their *roof*, the pleasant shed
Of oak and plain oft serves them for a bed.
Drummond. The Speech of Caledonia.

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous *roof*,
By its own weight made stedfast and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity!—*Hildegrave. Marying Bride*, Act ii.

Their walls, o'ergrown with moss, display;
And columns, awful in decay,
Rear up their *roofless* heads to form the various scene.
Hughes. The Ecstasy.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

ROOK, *reek* or *rick*, i.e. heap.

A litel fyre is mingled with a greste *roke* of fowell, so that by lytel and litell it setteth al the whole *roke* on fyre.
Udal. S. James, c. 3.

ROOK. ROO'KERY. } A.S. *Hroc*; Dut. *Roeck*; cognate with fugivora: from the disposition of this bird to theft, Skinner would derive our verb *to rook*, i. e. to cheat, to steal. The reverse is more probably the fact. The name of the bird is usually, however, derived from its hoarse voice (*raue-us.*)

The crowes and *rookes* have a cast by themselves; for when they meet with a hard nut which they are not able to crack nor breake their diales with their bills, they will flie aloft and fling it against some rock or tyle-house.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 12.

If such divine ministeries as these, wherein the angel of the church represents the person of Christ Jesus, must lie prostitute to sordid fees, and not pass to and fro between our Saviour that of *free grace* redeem'd us, and the submissive penitent, without the truecage of perishing coin, and the butcherly execution of tormentors, *rooks*, and rakeshames sold to lucre, then have the Babylonish merchants of souls just excuse.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

Where in venerable rows
Widely waving oaks enclose
The moat of yonder antique hall,
Swarm the *rooks* with clamorous call;
And, to the toils of nature true,
Wreath their capacious nests anew.—*Worton*, Ode 10.

At the commencement of spring, the *rookery* (in the Temple) which, during the continuance of winter, seemed to have been deserted, or only guarded by about five or six, like old soldiers in a garrison, now begins to be once more frequented; and in a short time all the bustle and hurry of business is fairly commenced.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature. Of the Pie Kind.

ROOK, *v.* See ROCK.

ROOM. ROO'MAGE. ROOM'TH. ROO'MY. ROO'MINESS. ROO'MLESS. ROO'MSOME. } Goth. *Runis*; A. S. *Rum*; Dut. *Ruym*; Ger. *Raum*; Sw. *Rum*. From the Gr. Ῥυμη, *platea*, or ῥυμος, *latus*. (See *Skinner* and *Junius*.) It is the past part. of the A. S. *Ryman*; Dut. *Ruymen*; Ger. *Raumen*; Sw. *Ryma*, to roam, *dilatare*, *amplificare*, *extendere*, (see ROMMAGE,) and means—extended, place, space, extent. See *Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 260.

Dr. Waterland, in a note on the passage quoted from his Works, says, "*Arombe* signifies the same with a *far off*, or at *a distance*, from *removeo*, or the Sax. *Ryman*;" and adds, "that Pecock has this expression—more or lesse, *nyyher* or *romber*." *Room* then is,—

Extent, space, place; applied to the different spaces enclosed as apartments in a house. *Roomed* way, (in Udal,) extended, spacious.

Roomful house, (in Donne,)—a house full of room, abounding in room; in common speech, a *roomful* is a room,—full of, or filled with, people, furniture, &c.

But never was that dcut of thunder,
That so swithe gas downward discend
As this foule whan it heheld
That I a *roume* was in the field.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. ii.

His doughter had a bed all by hireselve,
Right in the same chambre by and by;
It mighte be no bet, and cause why.
Ther was no *roumer* herberwe in the place.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4142.

Ye wote well that the beast is in a place
That is not derke, and hath roume and eke space
To welde an axe, or swerde, staffe, or knife.
Chaucer. The Legend of Good Women.

He [Cayphas] was the bishop of that yere. For that dignitie, as though within a while it should faile for altogether, had ceased to be a continuall roume: but being a benefice set to sale it was fined for every yere to the princes.
Udal. John, c. 11.

The 23 day the Swalow, to his no small reioicing, came to him against in the night 10 leagues to the northward of Cape Finister, having put roome and not being able to double the Cape, in that there rose a contrary wind at south-west.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 56.

For M. Hawkins and his companie went more to the west, vpon which course having sayled a while hee espied another iland, which hee thought to bee Teneriffe, and being not able, by meanes of the fogge vpon the hils, to discerne the same, nor yet to fetch it by night, went roomer vntill the morning.—*Ib. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 501.

And sithen what a man mai not have and do at the next and immediatli, he ne well paied and weel plesid for to have it mediatli, that is to seie, for to have it *aromhe*, and bi a meene.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. x. p. 262.

Thei that are of such sortes, doee choose the brode and the wide *roume* wale, and at the firste vsien delectable and flattering, but leading the streight path to death.
Udal. Luke, c. 13.

The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and *roumie* to vnclenne and synfull persons, and contrarily moooste wyde and large, vnto suche as are in cleane lyfe and purged of theyr synnes.—*Id. Marke*, c. 3.

By the helpe of his owne and their friends, he removed the Cardinall [Beton] and his adherents from the usurped *roome* and authoritie. . . . The Earle of Arrane made a title to haue and inioie that office and *roome*, [governor and protector] as next in bloud to the yong queene.
Holinshed. Scotland, an. 1543.

But pride of ritch and *rome-some* thrones,
That wingeth now your darts,
It will (I would not as I feare)
Worke sorrow to your hearts.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii.

By this the drouping day-light gan to fade,
And yeld his *rowme* to sad succeeding night,
Who with her sable mantle gan to shade
The face of earth and wayes of living wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

King Candaulus bought of Butarchus a painted table, wherein was drawne the defeature and destruction of the Magnetes, which tooke up no greate *roume*, and weighed out the poise thereof in good gold.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 38.

We find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Being for the lodging of the intellective faculties; it must needs be a silent character of hope, when, in the œconomical providence of nature, (as I may term it,) there is good store of *roomesse* and receipt where those powers are stowed.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 81.

Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float,
And, like a prince, she sends her faculties
To all her limbs, distant as provinces.
Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

But Rydoll, young'st and least, and for the others' pride
Not finding fitting *room'th* upon the rising side,
Alone unto the west directly takes her way.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

He [William Rufus] laid the foundation of Westminster Hall which though it be a verie large and *roomthie* place, yet after it was finished at his returne out of Normandie [when] he came to view it: . . . he repented that he had made it so larger.—*Holinshed. William Rufus*, an. 1099.

I see, I see thee, in the fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel power;
Led hence a slave to some insulting sword,
Forlorn, and trembling at a foreign lord;
A spectacle in Argos, at the loom,
Gracing with Trojan lights a Grecian *room*.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose lowsid mouths each mounting billow laves.
Id. Annus Mirabilis.

And what a jail! so little *roomy*,
So dank, so sultry and so gloomy,
Howard, who ev'ry prison knows,
Ne'er ventur'd there to thrust his nose.
Mason. The Dean and the Squire.

ROOST, *n.* ROOST, *v.* ROO'STING, *n.* } A. S. *Hrost*, past part. of the verb *Hrest-an*, *rest-an*, to rest. Dut. *Roesten*, in pertica gallinaria quiescere, sedere, sidere; it is used (Kilian adds) of birds, q.d. *rustcn*, — to rest, to repose, to lie down. The *roost* is,—'

The place of *rest*, of repose, slumber or sleep.

The hens run in the mashfat
For they go to *roost*
Straight ouer the ale loust.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

No sooner styrres Aurora's starre,
the lightest lampe of all,
But they that *rousted* were in rest
nor fraught with fearfull dreames,
Do pack apace to labours left
and to their taske doe fall.
Turbervile. The Louer to his Bed.

Geate you nowe vp into your pulpites like braggingge cocks on the *roost*, flappe your whinges, and crow out aloude.—*Jewell. Defence of the Apologie*, p. 35.

——— When the crowned cock,
That to the village lately was the cock,
Comes to *roost* by him, with his hen, foreshewing
The shower would quickly fall that then was brewing.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

The husbandman, surveying of his ground,
Mongst all the trees this oak had quiekly found;
And, by all signs and likelihood of trade,
The birds therein their nightly *roosting* made.
Id. The Owl.

More certain was the crowing of the cock
To number hours, than is an abbey clock,
And sooner than the matin bell was rung,
He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*, and sung.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

ROOT, *n.* ROOT, *v.* ROO'TEDLY. ROO'TER. ROO'TLESS. ROO'TY. } Sw. *Roet.* The A. S. *Writhian*, succrescere, to grow, seems to suggest the true etymology. The *root* of a tree is that from which it grows, which supplies the nourishment of its growth.

To *root*,—to infix, as the *root* in the ground; to establish, to confirm. Also,—

To eradicate or tear up from the *roots*, from the foundation; to erase, to exterminate.

The prince after the fest sone his leue toke,
With jolif men of gest toward the North he schoke,
To chase kyng Robyn, where he myght him fynde.
That slouh the gode Comyn, destroie him *rote* & tynde.
R. Brunne, p. 333.

My plouh shal be my pyk stal, and pouche a two the *rotes*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 131.

And al the riche retynaunce. that *roteth* hem on fals lyvynge
Were byd to that brudale. *Id.* p. 27.

Therfore as ghe han taken Iesus Crist oure Lord, walke ghe in him and be ghe *rooted* and hildid about in him and confeynyd in the feiheis as ghe han lerned, aboundynge in him in doynge of thankingis.—*Wiclif. Colossensis*, c. 2.

And as they passiden forth eerly thei sayen the fyge tree maad dryc fro the *rotis*.—*Id. Mark*, c. 11.

And whan I was not ferre therefro,
The sauer of the roses swote
Me smote right to the heart *rote*.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

But netheles or he forthe went
A fyry darte me thought he sent
And threwe it through mine herte *roote*.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

Whom I prey the euerlinge God, if it be his holy will, shortly to *root* out from thence.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 120.

The tyme was when it was nedefull to beare with the sinistre *rooted* persuasion of the Jewes.
Udal. Galathians, c. 5.

Hannibal, being as yet skarse manne growen, was made captaine of Carthage, not because there was skarsity of men of more yeres and experience, but for the natural hatred that was knowen to be *rooted* in him against the Romanes euen from his verye childhode.—*Goldyng. Justine*, fol. 119.

And Cassander the father of them, the *roter* vp of the king's house, spared neither women nor children, nor neuer ceased vntill he had vtterly destroyed all the offspring of the king's posterlye.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 80.

Rochester will have lone to goe before and fayth to spring out of loue. Thus antichrist turneth the *roles* of the tree vpward.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 130.

But by a long continuance, a stronge depe *rooted* habitte, not lyke a *rootelee* tree, scante vp an end in a lose heape of light sand, that wil with a blast or two be blowe down.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 130.

Much hurt was doone in diuerse parts of the realme and at sundrie times, as by throwing downe of steeples, churches, and other buildings, with the *rootwetting* of trees, as well in woods as orchards.—*Holinshed. Henry III.* an. 1222.

Feare, feare, lest seas of sinnes our soules do drowne,
Shall he spare us who spar'd not Abram's race?
As they for lack of faith, so may we fall;
What springs in some, is *rooted* in us all.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Second Houre.

——— In that fayre face
The false resemblaunce of deceipt, I wist,
Did closely lurke; yet so true-seeming grace
It carried, that I scarse in darksome place
Could it discerne; though I the mother bee
Of falshood, and *roote* of Duessaes' race.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Hee's but a sot, as I am, nor hath not
One spirit to command; they all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I.—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Yet as a sylvane hill
Thrusts back a torrent that hath kept a narrow channell still,
Till at his oken brest it beats; but there a check it takes,
That sends it ouer all the vale, with all the stirre it makes;
Nor can with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster,
And you a statue, as Daphne was
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.
Milton. Comus.

Lampetia would have help'd her, but she found
Herself witheld, and *rooted* to the ground.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

Heap weights instead of wounds; he chanc'd to see
Where mountains had *rooted* up a tree;
This, rais'd from earth, against the foe he threw.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

Men may go a great way towards the *rooting* out the very seeds of religion in their minds, when they have given themselves up to all manner of wickedness, but the foundation of it standeth sure and firm.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

But the late times made the matter yet ten times worse with us, when the *rooters* and through-reformers made clean work with the church, and took away all.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

But the detestation of the Portuguese name was deep in India; and that *rooted* odium, to which their villanies and cruelties had given birth and had long nourished, was now felt to militate against them more than millions in arms.
Mickle. History of the Portuguese Empire in Asia.

ROPE, *n.* ROPE, *v.* ROP'PERY. } Goth. *Raip*; A. S. *Rape*; Dut. *Reep, roep*; Sw. *Rep, ref*.—The Dut. *Roopen*; Sw. *Repa*, trahere, to draw, seems to present the immediate origin of the respective Dut. and Sw. nouns; but the A. S. *Ræp-an*, vincire, to bind, is probably the original source. A *rope* is—vinculum ligamentum.

That which binds, ties, fastens; a string, a cord, (of some thickness, greater than string usually so called, or than cord.)

To *rope*,—to draw out, (sc.) with adhesive, glutinous, slimy continuity of parts; and *ropy*,—
Adhering, tenacious, slimy, glutinous.

Me rong beilen in al the toun, & waste the *ropes* drou.
R. Gloucester, p. 509.

And he cam to hem, and for he was of the same craft he dwelide with hem and wroughte, and thei weren of the same craft of *roopmakeris* crafte.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 18.

Tyl Robyn the *ropere*. aryse thei bysouhte.
Piers Ploukman, p. 107.

We cleft the walles and closures of the towne;
Whereto all helpe; and vnderset the feet
With sidling rolies, and bound his neck with *ropes*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Her lewde lyppes twayne
They slauer men sayne
Lyke a *ropye* rayne.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming*, p. 267.

Viscous bodies, (likewise) as pitch, wax, birdlime, cheese toasted, will draw forth and *ropye*.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, s. 845.

And like those upon *ropes* that walk
On gossimer, from stalk to stalk,
The tripping fairy tricks shall play
The evening of the wedding day.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 8.

With proper instruments they take the road,
Axes to cut, and *ropes* to sling the load.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

It is a usual practice in these times for our funambulones, or dancers on the *rope*, to attempt somewhat like to flying, when they will, with their heads forwards, slide down a long cord extended.—*Wilkins. Dædalus*, c. 7.

It [Petaminaria] is probably derived from the Greek word πεταυδαι, which signifies to fly, and may refer to such kind of *rope-dancers*.—*Id. Ib.*

Both sick and healthful, old and young, conspire
In this one silly mischievous desire.
Mistaken blessing which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, darksome hospital,
A *ropy* chain of rheums.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Sat. 10.

Oft drops the *ropy* gore upon her tongue,
With cordy sinews oft her jaws are strung,
And thus suspended oft the filthy hag has hung.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vi.

——— The sickly taper,
But glimm'ring thro' thy low-brow'd misty vaults,
Furr'd round with mouldy damps and *ropy* slime.
Blair. Grave.

Here the *rope-fasten'd* stone they heave on shore,
Which serv'd as anchor to the ship before.
Pawkes. Appollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. i.

The new *ropery*, and the forges where they put fresh touch-holes into old cannon, are established upon an extensive plan, but there is little activity in either.
Swinburne. Travels through Spain, Let. 17.

ROPERY. } *Rope-tricks* we may suppose
ROPE-TRICKS. } to mean tricks of which the contriver would deserve the *rope*, (Stevens.) It may be added, that the word *gallows* is, in vulgar tongue, not unfrequently applied as an epithet to a fellow, rogue, &c., supposed to be worthy of the *gallows*.

Nur. I pray you, sir, what sawcie merchant was this that was so full of this *roperie?*
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii, sc. 4.

Shee may, perhaps, call him halfe a score knaues, or so. Why that's nothing; and he begin once, hee'l rille in his *rope-trickes.—Id. Taming of the Shrew*, Act i. sc. 2.

RO'RAL. } Fr. *Rosée*; . Lat. *Ros*, *roscidus*,
RO'RID. } dew.
RO'RY. } Dewy, damp, moist.
RO'SCID. }

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shooke his wings with *rorarie* May-dewes wet.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. i. s. 14.

The positure as well as the colours themselves of the rainbow be necessary results of the mere matter, and are nothing but the reflection and refraction of the light of the sun in the round drops of *rorid* cloud, as Cartesius has admirably demonstrated.
More. Antidote against Atheism, c. 11. App.

The spirits of the wine do prey upon the *roscide* juice of the body, and intercommon with the spirits of the body, and so deceive and rob them of their nourishment.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 55.

In a rainbow there is really nothing without our sight but a *rorid* cloud diversely refracting and reflecting the sunbeams in such an angle.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. 1.

The appearance of the rainbow is made by the refracted and reflected sunbeams from the falling drops of small *roscid* rain.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 42.

Hygeia's sons with hounds and horn,
And jovial cry, awake the morn.
These see her from the dusky plight,
Smear'd by th' embraces of the night,
With *roral* wash redeem her face,
And prove herself of Titan's race.—*Green. The Spleen.*

RO'SARY. Fr. *Rosaire;* It. and Sp. *Rosario;* Low Lat. *Rosarium*, *corona* rosacea, a garland or chaplet of roses.
See the quotations.

Among the which friers there was one named Alanus de Rupe, a blacke friar, which made the *rosarie* of our Ladie's Psalter (so they terme it).—*Fox. Acts*, p. 657. *Edw. IV.*

Whom erst thy bowed hamme did lowly greete,
When at the corner-cresse thou didst him meete,
Tumbling his *rosarier* banging at his belt.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat.

The *rosary*, otherwise called Virgin's Psalter, is a new manner of praying, which, saies Navarrus, never was nor can ever be valued at what it is worth; for it is made up of 150 Ave Maries and 15 Paters tacked together with little buttons upon a string.—*Brevint. Saul & Samuel*, c. 8. p.169.

Christ has now knit them into *rosaries* and coronets, he hath put them into promises and rewards, he hath made them part of the portion of his elect.
Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying, c. 3. s. 1.

ROSE. } Fr. *Rose*; It. *Rôsa*; Sp. *Rosa*;
RO'SEAL. } Lat. *Rosa*; Gr. Ῥόδων.
RO'SEATE. } *Rosy, roseal, roseate,*—bearing a
RO'SED. } resemblance in the colour, the
RO'SEN. } *ruddy* colour of the *rose;* to the
RO'SER. } scent or smell; the fragrant scent
RO'SET. } of the *rose*. *Roser* or *rosary*, a
RO'SY. } plantation of *roses*. The *rose-bush*
RO'SINESS. } is called by Chaucer the *roser*.

Prius pride in pes es nettille in herbare,
The *rose* is mykililes, ther nettille spredis ouer fer.
R. Brunne, p. 260.

For brode *roses*, and open also,
Ben passed in a day or two,
But knoppes will fresh bee
Two dayes at least, or els three.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

His leefe a *rosen* chapelet
Had made, and on his head it set. *Id. Ib.*

And after that Lucifer the day sterre hath chased away the darke nyght, the day the fairer ledeth the *rosen* horse of the sonne, [*Rosros equos.*]—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

Certes they ben like to an hound, when he cometh by the *roser*, or by other bushes.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

In thilke mirrour saw I tho,
Among a thousand things mo,
A *roser* charged full of rose,
That with an hedge about enclosis.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

Your *rosing* redde to retting shall retoure.
Id. The Complaint of Creseide.

Therewith all *rosy* hewed the woxe she. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

The woman sitting upon the *roseouleurred* and tenbroned beaste full of names of blasphemye, she sytyng arayed in purple and *roseoulourc.*
Udal. Pref. to the Kinges Majestie Edw. VI.

The *roxial* colour whiche was wonte to be in his visage tourned into salowe, the resydue pale, his ruddy lyppes wan, and his eyen ledy and bolowe.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii.

The golden morning bright with *roxel* wheeles did mounting ryse. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. vii.

Hum. Such an act
That blurres the grace and blush of modestie,
Cals vertue hypocrite, takes off the *rose*
From the faire forehead of an innocent loue,
And makes a blister there.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— His hatband too;
'Tis of grand price, the stones are *roxial*, and
Of the white rock.—*Dancaunt. The Wits*, Act ii. sc. 1.

With most choice flowers each nymph doth braid her hair,
And not the mean'st but bauldrick wise doth wear
Some goodly garland, and the most renown'd
With curious *roxoate* anadems are crown'd.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 3.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet *rox'd* outer with the virgin crimson of modestie, if shee deny the appearance of a naked blinde boy?—*Shakespeare. Hen. V.* Act v. sc. 2.

——— Her yellow golden heare
Was trimly woven and in tresses wrought,
Nc other tire she on her head did weare,
But crowned with a garland of sweete *rosure.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

——— The *rosy*-fing'red morning faire,
Weary of aged Tithone's saffron bed,
Had spread her purple robe through deaue skye.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 2.

And Orna now (important) to possess
Her long-wished joys) breaks thro' her blushes so,
As the fair morn breaks through her *rosynees*,
And from a like guilt did their blushes grow.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 1.

Is justice fled from heaven? can that permit
A foul deformed ravisher to sit
Upon her virgin-cheek, and pull from thence
The *rose-buds* in their maiden excellence?
Carew. Upon the Sickness of E. S.

Under an elder on his sandy marge
Was Tavy set to view his nimble charge,
And there his love he long time had expected;
While many a *rose-cheekt* nymph no wyle neglected
To woo him.—*Browne. Britannia's Pastorals*, b. ii. s. 3.

As pines the mountains, or as fields the corn,
Or as Thessalian steeds the race adorn;
So *rosy-colour'd* Helen is the pride
Of Lacedaemon, and of Greece beside.
Dryden. Theocritus. Helen & Menelaus.

——— Hence burly corpulence
Is his [Death] familiar wear, and sleek disguise.
Behind the *rosy* bloom he loves to lurk,
Or ambush in a smile.—*Young. The Complaint*, Night 5.

Lo! where the *rosy-bosom'd* hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year!—*Gray. Ode on the Spring.*

What time the jocund, *rosy-bosom'd* hours
Led forth the train of Phœbus and the Spring.
Cooper. The Tomb of Shakespeare.

——— When, not unmov'd, I view'd
Her sparkling eyes, her features *rosy-hued.*
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxv.

RO'SIN. } Fr. *Résine*; It. *Resina*; Sp. *Re-*
RO'SINED. } *sina*; Lat. *Resina*; Gr. Ῥετίνη, ἡ
RO'SINY. } ῥε-ειν, to flow, because it flows from
trees, chiefly the fir or pine.
See the quotation from Pliny.

For *rosine* and raw silke there is great store.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 502.

Rosin, if it be found in the firre, is thought a fault in the wood, whereas the only commoditie of the pitch tree is her *rosin.—Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 10.

Remember the oracle and common proverbe, That wine vessels are not to be *rorined*, calked, and trimmed in cold.
Id. Id. b. xviii. c. 31.

But, Cargo! my fiddlestick cannot play without *rosin.*
Wilkins. Inforced Marriage, Act iv.

Of all sorts of soil, the best is that upon a sandy gravel or a *rosiny* sand.—*Temple. Gardening.*

RO'SMARINE. } Fr. *Rosmarine*; It. *Rosma-*
RO'SEMARY. } *rino*; Sp. *Rosmero*; Lat.
Rores marini, (Virg. *culex*, v. 402.) Vossius suggests various reasons for the name: *ros*, because it is of a dewy nature, because it appears as if sprinkled with dew; or because it is used in *aspergillis*; and *marinus*, either because it thrives best in places near the sea, or because it has a taste like that of sea water.

His herbe proprie is *rosemarine.—Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And greedy *rosmarines* with visages deforme.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

And throw into the well sweet *rosemarynes*,
And fragrant violets, and paunces trine.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

He thaws like Chaucer's frosty Jamere,
And sets a month's mind upon smiling May,
And dyes his beard that did his age hewray,
Bitiog on annys-seede and *rosermarine.*
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 4.

Of roses, violets, and lillies mix'd,
And sprigs of flowing *rosemary* betwixt,
She form'd the chaplet that adorn'd her front.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

RO'STRAL. } It. *Rostrôto*; Lat. *Rostratus*,
RO'STRATED. } from *rostrum*, a *rodendo*; particularly applied to the beaks of birds, and transferred, by metaphor, to ships; the sharp or pointed part of the prow.

A *rostral* or *rostrate* coronet,—a coronet given for a naval exploit or victory.

Now for as much as we are light upon the mention of naval or *rostrate* coronets, this would be noted, That in old time the said brasen beake-heads of ships woon from the enemies, and set upon the front of the tribunall or publicke pulpit in Rome, served for an ornament to beautifie the forum or common place of the citie.
Holland. Plinie, b. vi. c. 4.

The first, Plenty, leaned her right arm upon a plough, and under her left held a huge horn, out of which she poured a whole autumn of fruits. The other, Commerce, wore a *rostral* crown upon her head, and kept her eyes fixed upon a compass.—*Tatler*, No. 161.

He [Lucullus] brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates.
Arbuthnot. On Coins.

ROT, *v.* } A. S. *Rotan*, *rotian*; Dut.
ROT, *n.* } *Rotten*; Ger. *Rotten*; Sw.
RO'TTEN. } *Rota*, putrescere, to putrefy, to
RO'TTENNESS. } corrupt.
To putrefy, to corrupt, to decay.

And that th' rathest rypeth. *roteth* most sannest.
Piers Ploughman, p. 213.

Youre richessis ben *rotun*, and youre clothis ben eten of moutis.—*Wielif. James*, c. 5.

Your rosing redde to *rotting* shall retoure.
Chaucer. Complaint of Creseide.

That like fruit [medlar] is even longer the wers,
Til it be *roten* in mullak, or in stre.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3870.

Yea although his body was laid in grave void of al life, yet there it did not *rotte* or putrifie.—*Udal. Acts*, c. 2.

He alone of all men was not corrupt with any *rottenesse* of vice, or of inordinate desires.—*Id. Luke*, c. 23.

The putrifaction and *rottenesse* of all the bodie might see noysome, and doe dammage to the head.
Fox. Acles, p. 1559. *Queen Marie.*

The flattering fruite is fallen to ground before,
And *rotted* here they were halfe mellow ripe.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. December.

And I, that whilome wont to frame my pyye
Unto the shifting of the shepheard's foote,
Sike follies now have gathered as too ripe,
And cast them out as *rotten* and unsoote.—*Id. Ib.*

His cattle must of *rot*-and murren die,
Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

There mighty spears for lack of use are eaten
With *rotter* worms. *North. Plutarch*, p. 61.

It preserveth the flesh for a time from *rottenhead* and putrifaction.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 572.

Wallowing she lay, like to a hoist'rous hulk,
Dropsy'd with riots, and her big-swoln belly
Stuff'd with infection, *rottenness*, and stench.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

The hero, level'd in his humble grave
With other men, was now nor great nor brave;
While here his trophies, like their master, lay,
To darkness, worms, and *rottenness* a prey.
Olway. Windsor Castle.

Yes; give the pulse full empire: live the brute,
Since, as the brute, we die. The sum of man,
Of godlike man! to revel, and to *rot*.
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

He found conceal'd beneath a fair outside
The filth of *rottenness*, and worm of pride.
Cowper. Expostulation.

ROTA'TION. } Lat. *Rota*, a wheel; *rotatio*, the motion of a wheel.
RO'TATORY. } *Rotator*, — Fr. *Rotateur*; two muscles, a greater and less, which turn about the eye, (Cotgrave.)

A wheeling, revolving motion; motion or progression round; successive change in such progression.

Touching the wheelright you write of, who from a cart came to be a captain, it made me think of the perpetual *rotations* of fortune, which you know antiquity seated upon a wheel in a restless though not violent volubility.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 11.

Equal *rotation* is equal vicissitude in government, or succession to magistracy confer'd for such convenient terms, enjoying equal vacations, as take in the whole body by parts, succeeding others, thro the free election or suffrage of the people.—*Harrington. Oceana*, p. 54.

As *rota-men* of politicks
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a fetch,
And make him glad (at least to quit
His victory, and fly the pit.)—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

This articulation [of the hip] is confirmed and strengthened by great strong muscles; viz. on the outside by three gluteus, on the inside by the triceps, together with the levidus, and the four little *rotators*.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. vii. c. 8.

ROTE. In old Fr. *Rote*, (Lacombe and Roquefort.) Ritson (*Dissertation on Romance*, p. clxv.) explains, in a note, "the *rote* to be from *rota*, a wheel, in modern French *vielle*, and in vulgar English *hurdy-gurdy*, which is seen so frequently, both in Paris and London, in the hands of Savoyards."

Wel coude he singe and plaien on a *rote*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 237.

He taught hir, till she was certayne
Of harpe, citole, and of *rote*,
With mane a tewne, and many a note
Upon musicke, upon measure.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

There did he find in her delitious boure
The faire Pæana playing on a *rote*,
Complaining of her cruell paramoure,
And singing all her sorrow to the note,
As she had learned readily by *rote*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

ROTE. } Fr. *Routine*; to say by *rote*; to
ROUTI'NE. } say by memory or recollection, with little attention to the meaning: the metaphor is perhaps borrowed from the motion of a wheel, (*rota*; see ROTE, *ante*,) which, when once begun, continues with little impulse. *Roated*, in *Shakespeare*, is, perhaps,—rooted, fixed, infixed, impressed,—no deeper than your tongue.

Therto he coude endite, and make a thing,
Ther coude no wight pinche at his writing,
And every statute coude he plaine by *rote*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 308.

I know and can by *route* the tale that I would tel.
Surrey. Description of the Fickle Affections.

I thinke it meete that euery christen man not onely know n by *route*, and without the boke, but also exercise himself therin euermore continually, as with the daily bread of the soule.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 39.

Now it lyes you on to speake to th' people;
Not by your owne instruction, nor by th' matter
Which your heart prompts you, but with such words
That are but *roated* in your tongue;
Though but bastards, and syllables
Of no allowance, to your bosomes truth.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 2.

For the utmost they can pretend to is a few terms of the atheistical philosophy, which they have learned by *rote*, and do cant and smatter with as much skill and understanding as parrots do the lessons that are taught them.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 3.

He has certain set forms and *routines* of speech.
Butler. Remains, vol. ii. p. 272.

ROTHER. See RUDDER, and ROUT, *v.*

ROTU'ND. } Fr. *Rotundité*; It. *Rotondo*,
ROTU'NDITY. } *rotondità, rotondàre*; Sp. *Rotundo, rotundidad*; Lat. *Rotundus*, from *rota*, a wheel, which Vossius derives from the Gr. Ῥοδεῶν, cum impetu ferri, ruere; he adds, the Gr. Τροχος, *rota*, is from τρεχ-ειν, to run. See ROUND.

Circular, globular, orbicular, spherical; having the form of a circle, globe, or sphere.

——And thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thicke *rotundity* o' th' world,
Cracke Nature's moulds, all germaines spill at once
That makes ingratefull man.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 2.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids, quâ fluids, seemeth to be globular; there being no other figure so well fitted either to the making of fluidity, or of that visible *rotundity* to which the drops of water and other liquors do constantly conform.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. i. c. 2. s. 18.

After having survey'd this dome, I went to see the *rotunda*, (at Rome,) which is generally said to have been the model of it.—*Addison. Remarks on Italy.*

I have often consider'd with myself whether the ordinary figure of the heathen, or that of the Christian temples, be the most beautiful, and the most capable of magnificence, and can't forbear thinking the cross figure more proper for such spacious buildings than the *rotund*.—*Id. Ib.*

In the next place, the figure of the shield being round, it is an emblem of perfection, for Aristotle has said the round figure is the most perfect. It may likewise signify the immortal reputation that the emperor has acquired by his great actions, *rotundity* being an emblem of eternity that has neither beginning nor end.—*Id. Ancient Medals.*

ROVE, *v.* } A *rover* is a *reaver*, a *robber*, a
ROVE, *n.* } pirate; and from his rambling,
RO'VER. } wandering mode of life,—a rambler, a ranger, a wanderer.
RO'VING, *n.* } To *rove*,—to ramble, to range, to
RO'VINGLY. } wander, (sc.) from one thing to another, changeably, unsteadily; to move about without end or object;—to shoot at *rovers*, to shoot without aim, at random; to take a random shot.

And so to the number of foreseere of them departed with a barke and a pinnesse, spoiling their store of victuall, and taking away a great part thereof with them, and so went to the Islands of Hispaniola and Jamaica a *roving*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 517.

And ouer yt the best men of ye cytie by thyse ryotous persones were spoyled and robbid; and by the *rovers* also of ye sea.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 359. an. 1265.

Whereupon Anselmus indeyned the king a scimatiche, a rebel, and a tyrāt, obstinately withstode him to the very face like a ruffelinge *rover*.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

Per. She *roved* at mée with glauncing eye.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Colender. August.

With daily shew of courteous, kind behaviour,
Even at the marke white of his hart she *roved*,
And with wide-glancing words one day she thus him proved.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Cep. O yes, here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and buttshafts.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels*, Act v. sc. 3.

Yet Pompey the Great deserveth honor more justly for scouring the seas, and taking from the *rovers* 846 saile of ships.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 25.

Whene'er I wive, young Strephon cry'd,
Ye powers, that o'er the noose preside!
Wit, beauty, wealth, and humour give,
Or let me still a *rover* live. *Stepney. The Spell.*

The wild *rovings* of men's fancies into odd similitudes, startling metaphors, humorous expressions, and sportive representations of things, are grown more acceptable in almost all conversations than the most solid reason and discourse.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 2.

Unless a wise man hath the keeping it, [wit,] that knows when, and where, and how to apply it, it is like wildfire that flies at *rovers*, runs hissing about, and blows up every thing that comes in its way, without any respect or discrimination.
Id. Ib.

God has actually been pleased to discover by supernatural revelation (what, by reason, without it, he can either not at all, or but *roningly* guess at.)—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 322.

A *roving* soldier scix'd in Sophia's temple
A virgin shining with distinguish'd charms,
And brought his beauteous plunder to the sultan.
Johnson. Irene, Act i. sc. 2.

In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt
'Twixt stage and stage of riot and cabal;
And lift thine eye (if bold an eye to lift,
If bold to meet the face of injur'd heaven)
To yonder stars. *Young. The Complaint*, Night 9.

ROUGH, *adj.* } A. S. *Hruh, ruh*; Dut.
ROU'GHEN, *v.* } *Rouw*; Ger. *Rauqh*; Sw.
ROU'GHISH, } *Ruggig*. Skinner prefers the
ROU'GHLY, } Lat. *Rudis*; Junius, the Gr.
ROU'GHNESS. } Τριχώδης, *pilosus*, hairy. Tooke considers it to be the past part. of the A. S. verb *Reaf-ian*, to reave, to tear; and applied to the edge or surface of things *reft* or torn asunder.

Having a torn, ragged, uneven surface; (lit. and met.) coarse, unpolished, harsh, severe, rude, uncivil, unmannerly, boisterous.

He lokede so *rowe*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 25.

He loked wel *rowe*.—*Id.* p. 507.

For as I trow, I have you told ynow
To reise a fend, al loke he never so *row*.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,350.

What if the land thou seekest were not strauqe?
If not unknown? or auncient Troye yet stoode?
In *rough* seas, yet should Troye to rowe be sought?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

To take a cause out of your hands into mine, I do but mine office; you meddle further than your office will bear you, thus *roughly* to handle me for using of mine.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. No. 8.

They that bee not moued with austeritie and *roughnesse*, be wonte to bee wonne with fayre speakyng and lentilness.
Udal. Matthew, c. 11.

Wherreof the winter, for the *roughnesse* of it, is cleane taken away from shoothige: except it be one daye amonges twenty, or one yeare amonges forty.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

As a tall ship tossed in troublous seas,
Whom raging winds, threatening to make the pray
Of the *rough* rocks, doe diversely disease,
Meetes two contrarie billowes by the way.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Now, for the knitting of sentences, which they call the joynts and members thereof, and for all the compasse of the speech, it is round without *roughnesse*, and learned without hardnesse.—*Id. E. K. Epistle to Master Harvey.*

The *roughnesse* of paper is polished and smoothed either with some tooth, or els with a porcellane shell: but the letters in such slicke paper will soon fade and decay.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 12.

You sit not, rots or burning starres deploring:
In calme, you fish: in *roughs*, nee songs and dances.
Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues, Ecl. 7.

This man, with lyme and *rough*-cast, doth present
Wall, that vile wall, which did these lovers sunder.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act v. sc. 1.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.—*Id. Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 2.

A *rough*-hewn seamen, being brought before a wise justass for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison, and being somewhat refractory after he heard his doom, insomuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood, saying, "it were better to stand where he was than go to a worse place."—*Bacon. Apophthegms.*

Thy head is like a *rough*-hewn statue of jet,
Where marks for eyes, nose, mouth, are yet scarse set.
Donne, Elegy 8.

For wherever that [the cæsura] is used, it gives a *roughness* to the verse, of which we can have little need in a language which is over-stocked with consonants.
Dryden. Æneis, Ded.

Some, friends to vice, industriously defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame,
Alleging that, when young, we did the same.
Stepney. Imitation of Juvenal.

Imperfect shapes, in marble such are seen,
When the rude chisel does the man begin;
While yet the *roughness* of the stone remains,
Without the rising muscles and the veins.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

However, in occasione of merriment they were first practised; and this *rough*-cast, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of one hundred and twenty years together.—*Id, Juvenal*, Ded.

This proves that wit does but *rough*-hew,
Leaves art to polish and review.
Butler. Satire upon Plagiaries.

Lord, what a monster of a man is there! With such a workiday, *rough*-hewn face too!
Dryden. The Assignation, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— I could endure
Chains no where patiently; and chains at home,
Where I am free by birthright, not at all.
Then what were left of *roughness* in the grain
Of British natures, wanting its excuse
That it belongs to freemen, would disgust
And shock me. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

The nut of [the hiccory] whose shell is thick, hard, and *roughish*, contains an agreeable and wholesome kernel.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, b. iv. v. 227. Note.

ROU'NCEVAL. A pea so called from the place whence it was imported,—Rouncesval.

The colewort, colliflower, and cabbage in their season,
The *rouncefall*, great beans, and early ripening peason.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

Hear. And another, stumbling at the threshold, tumbled in his dish of *rouncevals* before him.
Brome. A Jovial Crew, Act iv. sc. 2.

ROUND, or ROUNE. } A.S. *Runian*; Dut. *Roenen*; Ger. *Rauwen*, mussitare, susurrare, to mutter, to whisper. In the *Glossary* to *A View of the Lancashire Dialect* is found *reawn!*, did whisper.

To mutter, to whisper, to talk or speak whisperingly, lowly, privately, secretly. This word is sometimes misused, as if from the verb to *round*; q.d. to speak roundly; without stop, hesitation, or reserve.

And rod forth to reson, and *round* in her ere,
And seide hym as the kyng seide.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 64.

Of what so commeth from any tong,
He *rowned*, red, or song,
Or spoken in suertie or drede,
Certaine it mote thider nede.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. ii.

What dost thou at my neighebours hous?
Is she so faire? art thou so amorous?
What *rownest* thou with our maide?
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5751.

And ofte he *rounneth* in hir eare,
And ofte his arme now here now there
He laide, as he hir wolde embrace.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And *rounneth* tales in hir ere.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Afterwarde when they wer stepped fro the bar, they happed to be heard *rounne* and reioyce to gether, that thei had giuen good euidence for acquitayle of their felow, with whō them self had ben at the same robbery.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 998.

It is good that enerie ruler of cominalties, that they be not lad by follies, ne by none other care *rounner*, that he ne haue an eygh of loue to the commontie that he hath to rule.
Fox. Actes, p. 565. *Hen. IV.*

But Trompart, that his maistres humor knew
In lofty looks to hide an humble minde,
Was inly tickled with that golden view,
And in his eare him *rounded close* behinde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

The very last yeere, a knight of Rome, as he was talking with another that had been consuli, and *rounding* him in the eare, fell downe starke dead.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 53.

They're here with me already; whisp'ring, *rounding;*
Sicilia is a so-forth.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

ROUND, *adj.* ROUND, *v.* ROUND. ROU'NDLY. ROU'NDNESS. ROU'NDISH. ROU'NDLET. ROU'NDER. } Fr. *Ronde, rotondité*. Round is corrupted from the Lat. *Rotundus*, (see ROTUND,) and has the same meaning, viz. Circular, globular, orbicular, spherical, having the form or shape of a circle, globe, or sphere. It is also used less rigidly. Having the even, unbroken motion of a circle or wheel; having no odd or uneven parts,—as a *round* sum, a *round* number; having no stops or breaks; no secret, unseen lets or hinderances; (met.) no concealed motives or purposes, as *round* dealing, i.e. fair, open, candid, sincere, hearty.

Rounde shont ere thei set,
Out of Aufrik wer thei fet.—*R. Brunne, Pref.*

When he ryseth rometh out, and ryght wel aspieth
War he may ratheest have a repast oth *rounde* of bacon.
Piers Ploukman, p. 154.

Full faire was Mirthe, full long and high,
A fairer man I never sigh:
As *round* as apple wer his face,
Full roddie and white in every place.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And if that he ne constrained hem not efte anōes, into *roundenesse* enclined, the shrapnes that hem nowe continued by stable ordinaunce, thei should departen from hir weale, [well] that is to saine, from hir beginuyng and failee, that is to saine, tenrnen into nought.—*Id. Boecius*, b. v.

And she began a *round* lustely.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

And therupon he telleth this,
That as the shelle whole and sounde
Encloseth all aboute *rounde*
What thyng within a nete belongeth;
Right so this Orbis vnderfongeth
These elementes enerichone.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

They vse great curiositie in kemminge of their heades, whiche they *round* very seldome.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 233.

I lost the challenge at shooting at *rounds*, and won at *rovers*.—*Burnet. Records*, b. ii. *K. Edw. Journal.*

The Spaniardes, vniting themselves, gathered their whole fleete close together into a *roundell*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 598.

Maister Bland answered flatly and *roundly*, as before yee heard.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 1321.

These landes lye ouer against Tartarie, and I doubt not but that they stretch toward Asia, according to the *roundnesse* of the world.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 239.

Hob. Colin, to heare thy rymes and *roundelayes*,
Which thou wert wont on wastehill hilles to sing,
I more delight then larke in summer dayes,
Whose eccho made the neighbour groves to ring.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. June.

The troubled tears then standing in his eyes,
Through which he did upon the letters look,
Made them to seem like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

Her golden lockes she *roundly* did uptye
In broaded tramels, that no lesser heares
Did out of order shray her abaute her dalatie cares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Through armes and vassals Rome the world subdu'd,
That one would weene that one sole ladie's strength
Both land and sea in *roundnes* had ametry'd,
To be the measure of her breadth and length.
Id. The Ruines of Rome.

Thus flocked all the folke him *round* about.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Her chearefull words much chear'd the feeble spright
Of the sicke virgin, that her downe she layd
In her warme bed to sleepe, if that she might;
And the old woman carefully display'd
The clothes about her *round* with busy aydd.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

A troupe of faunes and satyres far away
Within the wood were daneing in a *round*,
Whiles old Sylvanus slept in shady arber sound.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 6.

And therin, Anacharsis the Scythian, or after some, Hyperbies the Corinthian, invented the cast of turning the *roundell* or globe.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

As swifte as swallowes on the waves they wont,
That their brode flaggy fannes no fome did reare,
Ne nobling *roundell* they behinde them sent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Cud. Sicker, sike a *rounde* never I heard I none.
Id. The Shepheard's Calender. August.

Attonce he-wards and strikes; he takes and paies;
Now forst to yield, now forcing to invade;
Before, behind, and *round* about him laies:
So double was his paines, so double be his praise.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

I make no doubt but the doctor, and other court-chaplains, inform his Majesty and the cavaliers, that they must cry to God against the Parliamenteers and *Roundheads* now in arms to resist them.
Fryenne. Sovereigne Power of Parliaments, pt. iii. p. 98.

Marry who thou woot, to make a shew to shrond thee from the storms, *round-headed* opinion, that sways all the world, may let fall on thee.
Rowley. A Match at Midnight, Act iii. sc. 1.

But if you fondly passe our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *rounder* of your old-fac'd walles
Can hide you from our messengers of warre,
Though all these English and their discipline
Were harbour'd in their rude circumference.
Shakespeare. King John, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Now prepare
Materials for the mill: a sturdy post,
Cylindric, to support the grinder's weight
Excessive; and a flexile sallow, entrench'd,
Rounding, capacious of the juicy hord.
Philips. Cider, b. ii.

Indeed, from such people nothing (as they think) comes gracefully unless it be imbellished with the ornament of some silly word they have taken up, either a *round* oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one, or something that is near akin to it.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 18.

Each poem his perfection has apart;
The British *round* in plainness shows his art.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, c. 2.

It were better to deny *roundly* that the same attributes belong to both, and then we should clearly apprehend each other.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i p. 65.

They will not allow you to say that the body of Christ is *round*, or sweet, or white, or the like. So that here is *roundness* without any thing being *round*, whiteness without any thing being white, sweetness without any thing being sweet.—*Sharp*, vol. vii. Ser. 12.

Is this the custom of king Arthur's court?
Are all *round-table* knights of such a sort?
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone,
And less than all suspected Palamon,
Who, listening, heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his *roundelay* of love.
Id. Palamon & Arcite.

Make it thy vernal case, when April calls
New shoots to birth, to trim the hedge salaunt,
And mould it to the the *roundness* of the mound,
Itself a shelving hill.—*Mason. The English Garden*, b. ii.

Home is in this manner the centre, if I may say so, *round* which the capitals of the inhabitants of every country are continually circulating, and towards which they are always tending.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 2.

The effects, therefore, of a capital employed in such a *roundabout* foreign trade of consumption are in every respect the same as those of one employed in the most direct trade of the same kind, except that the final returns are likely to be still more distant, as they must depend upon the returns of two or three distinct foreign trades.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 5.

ROUSE. See CAROUSE. From the Ger. *Rausch*, semichrietas as Skinner, or *crapula*, as Wachter interprets, — a dizziness of the head. The Ger. verb *Rauschen*, Dut. *Ruysschen*, is stridere, crepare, strepitum edere; in A. S. *Hris-cian*, to make a *rustling* noise. The word is perhaps formed upon the verb to *rouse*, to *arouse*, to raise, to excite, to animate. See the quotation from Beaumont.

This is the wine,
Which, in former time,
Each wise one of the magi
Was wont to *arouse*
In a frolick humor.
Recubans sub tegmine fagi.
Beaumont. In the Praise of Sack.

Oth. And we will have a *rouse* in each of them, anon, for hold Britons, i' faith.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act iii. sc. 2.

Cos. 'Fore heauen, they haueginen me a *rouse* already.
Mon. Good-faith a little one: not past a pin, as I am a soudier. *Shakespeare. Othello*, Act iii. sc. 3.

Nor. I have tock since supper
A *rouse* or two too mauch, and by ——
It warms my blood.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iii. sc. 4.

Grac. Fie! no: I know them,
You need not swear them; your lord, by his patent,
Stands bound to take his *rouse*.
Massinger. The Duke of Milan, Act i. sc. 1.

ROUSE, *v.* } ROU'SER. } See AROUSE. To raise, to excite, to stir up, to awake, to make or cause to be alert, to put upon the watch.

A rousing lye, says Skinner,—one that would awake the sleeping.

Rouser,—one who, that which—*arouses*, awakens, is used by Swift, (*Strephon & Chloe.*)

And when the dale began to *rouse*,
The mighten thei the sooth kneve,
That where thei wende frendes fynde,
Thei fonde frendship all behynde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

——— And so at the last
This hart *rouzed* and stale away
Fro all the hounds a preuie way.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

If they welde wse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe or *rouse* the game.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 18.

Some have heads like harts, some like to snakes,
Some like wild bores late *rous'd* out of the brakes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Æneas, *rousing* as the foe came on,
(With force collected) heaves a mighty stone.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

He put on the outward garb of a devotee, while his heart was still as hard as ever, and his mind not changed. His present fears, rather than any thing of true penitence, *rowed* him up, and made him have recourse to God.
Waterland, vol. ix. Ser. 33.

Nature, through all her works, in great degree
Borrows a blessing from variety;
Music itself her needful aid requires
To *rouze* the soul, and wake our dying fires.
Churchill. The Apology.

ROUST. Rowest.

While yet he *rousteth* at some uncouth signe,
Nor ever red his tenure's second line.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

ROUT, *v.* A. S. *Hrut-an*; Dut. *Rotelen*, to snort, snore, or *rout* in sleeping. To *rowt* or *rawt* is to low like an ox or cow. (Ray, who refers to the A. S. *Hrut-an.*) Hence also the A. S. *Hruther*, bos, a *rother*-beast.

Riche men *routen* tho, and in here rente were
Tho hit shon to the shephurdes. a she were of blisse.
Piers Ploukman, p. 234.

For travaille of his goet he groneth sore,
And cife he *routeth*, for his bed mislay.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3642.

His wif bere him a burdon a ful strong;
Men might hir *routing* heren a furlong.
The wenche *routeth* eke par compagnie.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4163.

He wote not howe the nygt is gone,
Ne howe the dais is come abroute,
But ouey for to slepe and *route*,
Till high middaie, that he arise.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Again, while the false disemblying pharisey laye at his ease *routing* in his soft bed, Christ contynued without dores, painfully at night at prayer.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1353.

ROUT, *v.* Fr. *Route*; It. *Rôtta*; Sp. *Rota*; Ger. *Rotte*; Dut. *Ret*; Sw. *Rotte*. The etymologists are divided between the Lat. *Rupta* and *rota*. (See Vossius, *De Vitiis*, lib. ii. c. 16; *Menage, Wachter, Spelman*, and *Junius*; and see RIOT.) If from *rupta*, the meaning will be—

ROUTER, or RUTTER. ROW.

An irruption, a bursting or rushing in; then applied to—

Those who make an irruption, an inroad, an invasion; to the concourse or assembly; to the road, way, path, course, the invaders take; to the consequences of such inroad or invasion; the tumult, devastation, defeat, discomfiture, overthrow, (of the invaded.) If from *rota*,—

A globe or compact body of men; persons assembled, collected, united together; an assembly or concourse; their acts and deeds; the course they take or pursue. See RIOT.

A *row* (see the quotations from Gower and Byron) seems merely a corrupt pronunciation of *rout*.

He emote in all the *route*, and sesid him the chare.
B. Brunne, p. 217.

Thanne ran ther a *route*. of ratones as it were
And smale mys wi hem. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 9.

But nightingales a full great *rout*
That flien over his head about.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

A twenty thousand peres on a *route*.
Id. The Sompnoures Prologue.

And bad vnto his treasourers,
That thei his treasour all about
Departe amonge the poore *route*
Of women, and of children both.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But of some dele I am beknowe
That I maie stonde in thilke *rowe*
Amonge here. *Id. Ib.*

For naked thei ben hore bothe,
The lorde no more hath for to clothe,
As of hym that like throwe,
Then hath the poorest of the *rowe*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Those *routes* of companyons that were on the moltayne saw right well the ordeynyge of the Frenchemen.
Berners. Froissart, Cronycle, vol. i. c. 215.

He made the more speed, and so the 23. of September entred Messana with such a noyse of trumpets and shalmes, with such a *rout* and show, that it was to the great wonderment and terror both of the Frenchmen, and of all other that did heare and behold the sight.
Hocklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 21.

Notwithstanding ye cruelty of this punishment, the souldiers were not sturred to anye sedycion, but repaired by *rowtes* vnto their captaines, and vnto suche as were nere aboute the kyng.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 267.

A *rutther* or course to be kept for him that will sayle from Cabo Verde to the coast of Brasil, and all along the coast of Brasil vnto the riuer of Plate.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 719.

Awhile they fled, but soone retourn'd againe
With greater fury then before was found;
And euermore their cruell captaine
Sought with his raskall *routs* t'enclose them round.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

The lustie shepheard swaynes sate in a *rout*,
The which did pype and sing her prayses dew,
And oft reioyce, and oft for wonder shout.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 9.

But the shot miss'd us all, or else we'd been *routed*.
Colton. A Voyage to Ireland.

Whereupon the meaner sort *routed* together, and suddenly assayling the Earle of Northumberland in his house, slew him and diuers of his seruants.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 68.

Here, at our gates, your brave efforts unite,
Turn back the *routed*, and forbid the flight.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

The *route* of a camel-driver is a scene that scarce could exist in the imagination of an European, and of its attendant distresses he could have no idea.
Langhorn. Collins. Oriental Eclogues, Ecl. 2.

A *rout* is where three or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly breaking down fences upon a right claimed of common or of way; and make some advances towards it.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 2.

I said nothing to you about it, [Don Juan,] understanding that it is a sore subject with the moral reader, and has been the cause of a great *row*.
Byron. To Mr. Hoppner, Oct. 28, 1819.

Tell him [Campbell] all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and *rowed* him.—*Id. To Mr. Murray, May* 20, 1820.

ROW. A. S. *Rœwa*; Ger. *Reihe, reige*; Dut. *Rede*; Sw. *Rad*; linea, ordo, series, a line, order, or series. See REW.

A line; things standing, set, put, or placed in a line, in lineal order or succession.

But right as flowres through the cold of night
Iclosed, stoupen in hir stalkes lowe,
Redressen hem ayen the sunne bright,
And spreaden in hir kinde course by *rowe*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

But plaisily for to make it knowe
How that the signes sit a *rowe*,
Eche after other by degree,
In substance and in propertie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Greate postes of streight timber set on a *row* equally dystant a two-fote space one from another, are let into the grounde and fastened agayne on the inside, and rammed surely with a great deale of earth.
Goldinge Cæsar, b. vii. fol. 191.

— As in season due the husband mowes
The waving lockes of those faire yeallow heares,
Which bound in sheaves, and layd in comely *rowes*,
Upon the naked fields in stalkes he reares.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

Meantime the king, his son, and Helen, went
Where the rich wardrobe hrestit a costly scent.
The king selected from the glittering *rowe*
A bowl; the prince a silver beaker chose.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

And now the train, with solemn state and slow,
Approach the royal gate, through many a *row*
Of fragrant wood walks, and of balmy bowers,
Radiant with fruitage, ever gay with flowers.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. vii. v. 447.

ROW, *v.* A. S. *Row-an, rewan*; Ger. *Rudern*; Dut. *Roeden*, or *roeyen*; Sw. *Ro*. Skinner derives all from the Ger. *Reg-en*, to move. The Dut. *Roer, roeder*, is derived by Kilian from Dut. *Roeren*, to move, the ship being guided or steered by the *motion* of the *rudder*. See RUDDER.

ROW. ROWER. ROWING, *n.* ROWABLE.

The Dut. *Roeren* is the Goth. *Reiran*; A. S. *Hreran*; Ger. *Rueren*, to move, to rear, to raise. To "*rowen* out of synne," in *Piers Ploukman*, seems to be,—to raise or rouse, move or stir, out of sin. To *row* is—

To move or steer, that is, stir, (sc.) a boat, ship, &c., to move or pass along, as if driven or impelled (as usually implied) by oars.

Rowing, (Wiclif),—that which is *rowes* or is *rowed*; the boat.

As free wil & free wit. folweth a man evere
To repenten and ryse. and *rowen* out of synne
To contrition to confession. til he come to hus ende.
Piers Ploukman, p 168.

And thei *rowiden* to the cuntre of Gerazenes; that is agens Galilee.—*Wiclif. Luk.* c. 8.

He seide to hem putte ghe the nett into the right half of the *rowynge* and ghe schulen fynde —*Id. Jou.* c. 21.

Algathes the *rowers* and the mariners hadden by this ydrawen iu to hyr mouthes, and drooken the wicked drinkes.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv

Unto Menetes ladesman than thereof full loud he cried,
Why *rowst* away so wyde? take here, I say, loue me the shore,
Fetch me this left-hand land, and on these rocks let beate thine ore. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. v

Gonzales hath spent 300,000 ducats in the same, and yet neuer could enter an far into the land as my selfe with that poore troupe or rather a handfull of men, being in all about 160 gentlemen, souldiers, *rowers*, boat keepers, boyes, and of all sorts.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 637.

In this wide inland sea, that hight by name
The Idle Lake, my wand'ring ship I *row*,
That knowes her port, and thether sayles by ayme.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

——— Or that long barren fen
Once *rowable*, but now doth nourish men
In neighbour-townes, and feeles the weightie plough.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie

——— New put to sacred seas
Our black sailie; in it *rowers* put, in it fit sacrifice;
And to these I will make ascend, my so much envied prise,
Bright-cheeked Chryseis.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to *row*;
Then hoist their yards atrip, and all their sails
Let fall to court the wind and catch the gales.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x

He drew the dragging body down with haste,
Then cross a *rower's* seat the neck he plac'd;
There, awk-ward, haughty, he divides the bone,
(The headsman's art was then but rudely known.)
Rowe Lucan. Pharsalia, b. viii.

A galley in which were 100 men in Turkish habit, armed with bucklers and sabres, *rowed* up to the flag-ship.
Mickle. Discovery of India.

ROW. Cloths *rowed* and *unrowed*; barbed, *rowed*, and shorn; unbarbed, *unrowed*, unshorn. (See *Rastell*, under the title *Drapery*; or Stat. 27 Henry VIII. c. 13.) Skinner doubts whether from the Fr. *Rouer*, to turn, to wheel, (*rota*,) because cloths are smoothened, *rota* circumducta, by a wheel (or cylinder) drawn over them.

And to certifie us, whether our set clothes be vendible there or not; and whether they be *rowed* and shorne; because ofttimes they goe vndrest.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i p. 298.

ROWEL, *n.* Fr. *Rouelle*, from *rowe*, a wheel, (*rota.*) Cotgrave says,—

ROWEL, *v.*

Any small hoop, circle, ring, or round thing, that's movable the place which it holds; (sc.) in the bit of a bridle, in spurs, in armour, in farriery.

Than ye kinge was aparelled lyke a prelate of the churche, with a cope of reed sylke, and a payre of spurres, with a poynte without a *rowell*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 245.

A goodly person; and could menage faire
His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chaufft, that any on his backe should sitt;
The iron *rowells* into frothy fome he bitt
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Take a sliving or slip of the root and draw it through the eare of sheepe or horse in manner of *rowelling*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 5.

This is truth, and so far I dare speak yet; he has yet past eure of physick, spaw, or any diet, a primitive pox in his bones; and o' my knowledge he has been ten times *rowell'd*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scorful Lady, Act iii. sc

I would have seen you buried quick first,
Your spurs of knighthood to have wanted *rowels*,
And to be kickt from your heels.
Id. Wit at Several Weapons, Act v. sc. I.

Enrag'd the more, by what might have reform'd
His horrible intent, again he sought
Destruction, with a zeal to be destroy'd,
With sounding whip, and *rowels* dyed in blood.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

ROWEN, i. e. *Roughings*, latter grass, after math. (See Ray, and Moore, *Suffolk Words*.) *Rowen* or *roughings* is applied to the second growth both of corn and grass.

The *rowen* grasse afterwards commeth up so thicke and high for pasture and forrace that it yeeldeth as great a benefit as the crops of hay before.
Holland. Pliny, b. xviii. c. 28.

ROYAL.
RO'YALLY.
RO'YALM.
RO'YALTY.
RO'YALIST.
RO'YALIZE, v.
Ancently written *Rial*, *rialtee*, or *realtee*; and *realm* as we now write, anciently also written *royalme*. Fr. *Royal*, *royauté*, *royaume*; It. *Reale*; Sp. *Real*, from Fr. *Roy*; It. *Re*; Sp. *Rey*; Lat. *Rex*, a king.

Regal or kingly; of or pertaining to a king; convenient or becoming, suitable to or befitting a king; e.g. noble, magnanimous, splendid, illustrious.

——— Wysedome, that feer wey is betterre
Than richesse other *rewale*.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 268.

A curaile be the tyme that I out of Rome went!
That was my fadir's right heir of lyvelode and of rent,
And al the *real* lordship that he hath in the town.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

There saints have their community and resort,
To serve the king so *rialto* beseme
In purple clad, and eke the quene in sort,
And on their heads saw I crownes twelve,
With stones fret so that it was no paine,
Withouten meat and drink to stand and see
The kinges honour and the *rialtee*.
id. The Court of Lowe.

Ther may men feel and *realtee* beholde,
And deintees mo than I can you devise,
But all to dere they bought it or they rise.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4775.

And though that he be come of blood *rialt*,
Hin list of pride at no wight for to chace,
Benigne he was to ech in generall,
For which he gate him thank in every place.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

It is ful fayre to hen yelened madame,
And for to con to vigiles all before,
And have a manter *roallich* yhore.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 378.

There might be no werre thynge
About a kynges *regalte*.
Than is the vice of flatrie.
And nethelee it hath been used,
That it was neiner yet refused,
As for to speke in courte *rialt*,
For there it is most speciall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

For thynge, whiche is of kynges sette,
With knyges ought it not be lette.
Wont kynge of lawe taketh no kepe,
By lawe he male, no *royalme* kepe.
Do lawe awaie what is a kynge?—*Id. Ib.*

And this done, the kynge ordeynd a *royall* feest, and helde open houshoulde for all honest comers.
Fabyan. Chronicle, an. 1398.

In farre countres it maye be well meruayled of the noble *royalme* of Ermuce, therin is so many cytes, townes, castelles, whiche be without nombre, and that as well in farre partyes therof, as in the harte of the *royalme*.
Bernes. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 39.

That it was thought that king Rychardie shulde be put fro all his *royalte* and ley that he hath lyved in.—*Id. Ib.* c. 241.

[The king being] I mayre saye, only set in studying for the establishement and ordinacion of peace and tranquilite in this *royalme* for euer.—*Udal*, Pref. p. vi. *To Edw. VI.*

And by descent from *royall* lynage came
Of ancient kinges and queenes, that had of yore
Their Scepters stretch'd from east to westerne shore,
And all the world in their subjection held.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

But what greater dehasement can there be to *royal* dignity, whose towring and steepest height rests upon the unmoveable foundat ons of justice, and heroick vertue, than to claim it in a dependance of subsisting, or raining, to the painted battlements and gaudy pattenness of prelatry.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

His majesty and all *royalties* must necessarily yeeld, that the ports, forts, navy, ammunition, armes, and revenues thus seized on by the parliament, though his majestie's in point of possession, yet are not his, but the kingdome's in point of right and interest.
Bryane. Sovereign Power of Parliament, pt. ii. p. 12.

A weeder out of his proud adversaries,
A liberall rewarder of his friends;
To *royalize* his blood, I spent mine owne.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 3.

Pallas had put by
With her faire red, Ulysses' *royalty*;
And render'd him an aged man againe,
With all his vile integuments.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvi.

These stranger knights, through passing, forth were led
Into an inner rowme, whose *royaller*
And rich purveyance might uneath be red.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Our feares in Banquo stick deepe,
And in his *royaltie* of nature reignes that
Which would be fear'd.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 3.

Rude Indians, torturing all the *royal* race,
Join with the throne out dear-bought sceptre grace
That suffers best.
Waller. To the King.

Characters too were drawn as nearly approaching to private ones, as tragic dignity would permit; and affections raised rather from the impulse of common humanity, than the distresses of *royalty* and the fate of kingdoms.
Mason. Elfrida, Let. 1.

ROYNE, or
ROIGNE.
RO'YNISH.
RO'YNOUS.
RO'NION.
See ARONT. Fr. *Rongner*, which Menage derives from the Lat. *Roderc*, to gnaw. To gnaw, to eat, to corrode. "A *roynous*, i.e. *roynous*, scall (says Tooke) is a separation or discontinuity of the skin or flesh, by a gnawing, eating, forward malady."

The *roynish* clown; (lit.) the clown who has such malady; *ronion*, any one who has it; the scabby, scurvy clown, or other person.

——— *Roynouse* scabbes
Bules and botches.
Piers Ploughman, p. 396.

Her necke was of good fashion
In length and greatnesse by reason,
Without bleine, scabbe, or *roine*.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

To hem was well fitting and able,
The female crooked bowe hidous,
That knottie was, and all *roinous*.—*Id. Ib*

The whiche vnto my ladie drawe,
For euer on them I *rounge* and gnawe.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne*, when salvage choler gan redound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

2 *Lord*. My lord, the *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 2.

Aroynt thee, witch, the rumpe-fed *ronyon* cryes.
Id. Macbeth, Act I. sc. 3.

ROYTISH. Ray says, *rowty* is over-rank and strong; spoken of corn or grass land.

Mr. Moore (*Suffolk Words*,) "*Roist* is—coarse grass, which looks brown and seed sere in the spring."

No weed presum'd to shew its *roytish* face
In this inclosure; nettles, thistles, brakes,
Thorns, briars, cockle, hemlock, rampant grasse
With all those herbs the meager wizard takes
Into his deadly boxes, either yet
Were not at all, or far from Eden set.
Beaumont. Psyche, p. 85.

RUB, *v.*
RUB, *n.*
RE'BBED.
RU'BBING, *n.*
Ger. *Reib-en*; Dut. *Wrüven*, terere, contercre, fricare:—To move one thing in close contact or with pressure against another; to press hard upon or against, (while in motion;) consequentially, to cause a stoppage, hinderance, or obstruction; a difficulty, a struggle; to hinder or obstruct; also, to cleanse, to polish.

Rubber is also, consequentially, applied to a struggle or contest, (sc.) at some game or play.

It shall be expedient, after that the bodye is cleansed, to *rubbe* the bodye with a course lynen cloth, first softly and easily, and after to increase more and more to a harde and swift *rubbing*.—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 32.

Some, with holding in the nocke of their shafte harde, *rubbe* the skinne of their fingers.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

Ah! sir, said Paridel, do not dismay
Yourselfe for this; myselfe will for you fight.
As ye have done for me; the left hand *rubs* the right.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

——— Give me a true friend,
That, where occasion is to do a benefit,
Aims at the end, and not the *rubs* before it.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleased, Act II. sc. 1.

Sir John after this could have stood down the sun,
Dividing the pulpit and text with one fist,
The glass was compell'd still *rubbers* to run,
And he counted the fift evangelist.
Cartwright. The Chamberwaid's Posset.

So here's t' you, [Charles.] a *rubber's* to 't;
Here's a cast more; if that won't do 't
Here's half a dozen more.—*Brome. Epistle to C. S.*

Jol. When, at a Tuesday meeting, the country comes in to a match at two shillings *rubbers*, where they conclude at dinner what shall be done this parliament.
Killigrew. The Parson's Wedding, Act i sc. 3.

Much *rubbing* taketh down the bodie and causeth leanesse.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xxviii. c. 4.

This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore.
Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly paid'd;
But thus her passive character maintain'd.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The servants wash the platter, scour the plate,
Then blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets to dry.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

And those are wonderfully busy and active to throw *rubs* and stumbling-blocks in our way.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 14.

He [Elmer] used for recreation to bowl in a garden, and Martin Marprelate thence took this taunting scoff, that the bishop would try *Rub*, *rub*, *rub*, to his bowl, and, when 'twas gone too far, say, the devil go with it, and then, quoth he, the bishop would follow.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

Behold him taken up, *rubb'd* down,
In elbow-chair and morning-gown;
Behoin him in his latter bloom,
Strip'd, wash'd, and sprinkled with perfume.
Churchill. Ghost, b. iv

RU'BBAGE.
RE'BBINGS.
RU'BBISH.
RU'BBLE.
From the verb to *rub*, q. v. that which comes off by *rubbing*.

Pieces, fragments, ruins; unused or useless particles. Baret interprets the Lat. *Ruderatio*, a lieing of *rubbish*, a paving with *rubble* and like matter tempered with lime.

Causing them to burie the dead carcesses, and to gather up the *rubbish* broken downe from the castle walles, and to scoure the ditches.—*Fox. Actes*, p. 652. *Hen. VII.*

For such conceits as these seem somewhat too fine among this *rubbage*, though I do not produce them in sport.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 12.

Buried in *rubbidge* and dust.—*Bp Hall. Rem.* p. 53.

Thou sifted'st long-hid dust to find lost ore,
And searchedst *rubbish* to encrease our store.
Cartwright. To the Memory of Sir Henry Spelman.

Others might be named, who from finding fault with the Council of Nice for corrupting Christianity, (as they fondly supposed,) have profitably, and in a course of years, come to reject Christianity itself as needless and useless, and all revealed religion as mere *rubbish*
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 102.

Embruted every faculty divine;
Heart-bury'd in the *rubbish* of the world.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

They consisted only of Kentish *rubble-stone*, artfully worked, and consolidated with exceedingly hard mortar, in the Roman manner, much excelling the superstructure.
Pennant. London. St. Paul's Cathedral.

RU'BRICK, *adj.*
RU'BRICK, *n.*
RU'BRICAL.
RU'BRICATE, *v.*
Fr. *Rubrique*; It. *Rubrica*; Sp. *Rubrica*; Low Lat. *Rubrica*, from *ruber*, red. See MINIATE.

Red, the noun, is applied to certain portions of books (the prayer book, law book,) written or printed with *red* ink.

After thy text, we after thy *rubriche*
I wol not work as mochel as a grat.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 3928.

For the confirmation of the premisses, marke heere, [reader] I beseech thee, the *rubricke* here following, written before the Masse of the flue woondes in the Masse booke.
Fox. Actes, p. 1271. *Queene Marie.*

For the one he doth *rubricate* only with his red letters, the other he doth *rubricate* with their owne blood.
Id. Ib. p. 536. *Hen. V.*

You persecute ingenuous men over all your book, with this one over-tried *rubrical* conceit still of blushing.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence, &c.

Other festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan's, and the rest that stand *rubricate* in old Kalendars.
Spelman. On the Original. of Terms, c. 2.

The light and rays which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or red-making.—*Newton.*

It is prescribed in the *rubrick* of this day's service, that if there be a sermon at all, and not a homily, it shall be upon this argument, The Duty of Subjection.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

When, with his silver beard and magic wand,
Let Comus the archbishop of the land:
Let him your *rubric* and your feasts prescribe,
Grand metropolitan of all the tribe.
Cowper. Progress of Error.

RUBY. Ru'bied. Ru'bify, v. Rubifick. Rubifica'tion. Ru'biform. Ru'bious. } Fr. *Rubis*; Sp. *Rubi*; It. *Robino*; Low Lat. *Rubinus*, from the Lat. *Ruber*, red. Du Cange calls it the carbuncle; and see the quotation from Pliny. A stone, so called from its *red* colour.

To *rubify*,—to redden or give a red colour to.

On alle hure fyve fyngres, rycheliche yrynged
And ther on rede *rubies*, and other riche stones.
Piers Ploukman, p. 24.

And be ye wise, as ye be faire to se,
Well in the ring, than is the *rubie* set.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

What nedeth it for to reherse hem alle?
Wateres *rubifying*, and holes galle,
Arsenik, sal armoniak, and brimston?
And herbes coude I tell eke manyon.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,200.

Her inkle, silk, twin with the *rubied* cherry.
Shakespeare. Pericles, Act v. sc. 6.

Tables are set, and on a sudden pil'd
With angel's food, and *rubied* nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and massie gold.
Fruit of delicious vines, the growth of heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Thus I sprinkle on thy breast
Drops, that from my fountain pure
I have kept of precious cure,
Thrice upon the finger's tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip.—*Id. Comus*, v. 911.

The coronarium or laton, after that to everie ounce of it there be put six scrupals of gold, and be redoued into a verie thin foile, resembleth the colour of fire, like a *rubie* or carbuncle stone.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 8.

——— And when she spake,
Sweete words, like dropping honny, she did shed
And twixt the perles and *rubins* softly brake
A silver sound, that heavenly musicke seem'd to make.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

There be againe, who having prepared and *rubified* the skin with salnitre, do anoint the place where the haire is gone or growth thin.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxix. c. 6.

I have been here time enough in conscience to pass all the degrees and effects of fire, as distillation, sublimation, mortification, calcination, solution, descension, dealbation, *rubification*, and fixation.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 42.

Du. Deere lad, beleeue it;
For they shall yet belye thy happy yeares,
That say thou art a man; Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act 1. sc. 4.

I say then, That while the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, cerulifick, and others, are by refraction separated one from another; they retain those motions, which are proper to each of them.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. ii. c. 2.

Oh race to death devote! with Stygian shade
Each destin'd peer impending fates invade.
With tears your wan distorted cheeks are drown'd,
With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

His ample forehead bore a coronet
With sparkling diamonds and with *rubies* set.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

Of those rays which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted, and so come to the eye in the directest lines.—*Newton. Optics.*

RUCK. See Rock.

RUCTA'TION. See Eructate. Gr. *Ερευγειν*, to throw out.

A throwing out or ejection, (sc. of wind.)

Abstayne from meate, that ingender bothes, inflammations, fumous *ructuations* or vapours.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 12.

RUD. *adj.* Rud, *n.* Rud, *a.* Ru'dby. Ru'dbiness. Ru'ddle. } *Rud* is *red*. *Ruddy* is usually applied to a slighter or less degree of colour than *red* is. *Ruddle*, or red earth,—see the quotation from Pliny.

Ich sat stille as Pacience wolde, and thus sone this doctour
As *rody* as a rose, *roddede* hus chekes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 248.

His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain,
And I you tell in good certain
He had a semely nose.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Topas, v. 13,594.

But thus much I dare sain, that she
Was white, *rodo*, fresh, and lifely hewed,
And every day her beaute newed. *Id. Dreame.*

Some one, for she is white of skynne,
Some one, for she is noble of kynne,
Some one, for she hath a *rodie* cheke.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

While the wondering of the people caste a comly *rud* in her chekes (of whiche she before had most misse) that her great shame was her much praise.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 56.

Then they taught to paynt the blacke of eies, and *ruddiner* of chekes, and after the naturel colour of the hairs and visage.—*Vives. Instruc. of a Christian Woman*, b. i. c. 9.

Shee threw downe the mantle,
That bright sun of bes;
And fast, with a redd *rudd*,
To her chamber cua shee flee.
Percy. Reliquees. The Boy and the Mantle.

Sweet blushes stayn'd her *rud-red* cheeke,
Her eyen were blacke as sloe;
The ripening cherrye swellde her lippe,
And all her grace was snowe.
Id. Ib. The Marriage of Sir Gawaine, v. 101.

His *ruddy* lips did smyle, and rosy red
Did paint his chearefull cheekes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rudded*,
Id. Ib.

Paul. Good my lord, forbeare:
The *ruddiness* vnon her lippe is wet:
You'le marre it, if you kisse it; stayne your owne
With oyly paintinge.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act v. sc. 3.

Of all other sorts of *red earth*, the *ruddle* of Ægypt and Affricke is fittest for carpenters: for if they strike their line upon timber with it, that shall bee sure that it will take colour and be marked verie well.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 6.

The colour of sandaracha ought to be fierie like a flame; a pound thereof is bought for five asses, i. halfe a deuier. Cuiaine this and *ruddle* together, and of both, being conuerporat in equall quantitie, you shall have the colour called sandyx.—*Id. Ib.*

His nose was aquilaine, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Not so the diamond shifts its trembling beam;
Not so the ruby flames with *ruddy* gleam.
Dryden. Orlando Furioso, b. x.

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;
'Twas broader than the watch fire light,
And redder than the bright moonbeam.
It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It *ruddied* all the copse-wood glen.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 6.

RU'DDER, or Ro'ther. } A. S. *Rother*; Ger. *Roeder*; Sw. *Roder*; Dan. *Roer*, *roeder*; Sw. *Roder*; Somner calls *rother*—an oare, the blade or broader part of an oare. It seems to have been applied generally to—

That which rows, moves, steers, guides, or directs the course of (sc. a ship, a boat, any thing.)

Edward do turne the *rother*, & fare ouer the se.
R. Brunne, p. 289.

The queene her selfe accustomed aye
In the same barce to play,
It needeth neither mast ne *rother*.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

The ship of loue hath lost his *rother*,
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

At the first shotte he split our *rudder's* head in pieces, and the second shotte he strake vs under the water, and the third shotte he shotte vs through our foremast with a colueting shot, and thus he hauing rent both our *rudder* and maste, and shot vs vnder water, we were inforced to goe in againe.—*Hocklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 186.

Yet are they turned about with a very Hellt stearne whither seener the shipne maister's mynde, that gouerneth the *rother*, will set it.—*Udal. James*, c. 4.

And so thel tooke up the ankers, and committed themselfes to the sea, and leused withall the ioyntes of the sterne and the *rudder*.—*Id. Acies*, c. 17.

O thou faire sonne of gentle faery,
Thou art in mighthe armes most magnifyde
Above all knights that ever battelli tryde,
O turne thy *rudder* hetherward awhile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Swept from the deck, and from the *rudder* torn,
Far on the swelling surge the chief was borne
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

It is observable that the name of an anchor does no where occur in Homer. The ships of which he speaks had only a *rudder* and ballast.
Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. i. Note.

RUDDOCK. A. S. *Ruddoh*, the rud or *redbreast*.

The tame *ruddocke* and the coward kite.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowles.

The greedie earle came within a space
That own'd the good, and saw the pot behinde
Where *ruddocks* lay, and in the *ruddock's* place
A knottie corde, but *ruddocks* could not finde
Taylor. Of two desperate Men.

The ouzell shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.
Spenser. Epithalamium, v. 82.

RUDE. Ru'delY. Ru'deness. } Fr. *Rude*; It. *Rude*. *rozzo*; Sp. *Rudo*. Menage derives the It. *Rozzo* from *rudis*. Skinner asserts that *rude* is not, as it might at first seem to be, from the Lat. *Rudis*, but from the A. S. *Rethe*, saevus, ferox, impolitus, *wrath*, fierie, barbarous, or unpolished. *Rud* is and *rude* had probably the same origin; *ruth-ed*, *ruth-l*, *rud*; *rud-is*, *rude*. *Rude*, then, or *wrath*, (qv.) is *writhed*, tortured, (sc.) with anger; and *rude* seems to be equivalent to—

Rugged or rough, ill or unformed, ill or unfashioned; coarse, uncivilized, untaught, unpolished.

He knew not Caton, for his wit was *rude*,
That bade a man shulde wedde his similitude.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v 3163.

O leud book with thy foule *rudeness*.
Sith thou haste neither beauty ne eloquence,
Who hath thee caused or yeue the hardiness
For to appeare in my ladies presence.
Id. Of the Cuckow and the Nightingale.

And she was of too litell might,
Defence gayne so *rude* a knight
To make.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

The matrones and the virgins followe after syngyng a *rude* song after their countrey manner, wherby they beleue to obteyne of Iupiter to shewe his oracle manifest and true.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 72.

They were all apparelled alike, and that very *rudely* and homely.—*Sir T. More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 6.

And go then into Frese and conquere our heritage, that these Fresones by pride and *rudeness* do withholde fro vs.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 206.

Her sentiered brood, soone as their parent deare
They saw so *rudely* falling to the ground,
Groaning full deadly all with troubious feare,
Gathred themselves about her body round.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

And now this wish'd-for, but yet dreadful prey,
To Achis' court they leu in haste away.
With all unmanly *rudeness* which, does wait
Upon th' immodestate vulgar's joy and hate.
Cowley. Davideis, b. iii.

——— I must foreseth he feret
To give my hand oppos'd against my heart
Vnto a man braine *rudeshy*, full of spleene,
Who wood in haste, and messes to wed at leysure.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountaines and the barbarous caues,
Where manners here were preach'd: out of my sight.
Be not offended, deere Cesario:
Rudeshy, be gone.—*Id. Twelfth Night*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Imperfect shapes, in marble such are seen,
When the *rude* chisel does the man begin.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

It is much to be suspected that many pretend a zeal for scripture who mean nothing by it but to have its fences taken down, that they may deal the more freely or *rudely* with it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. c. 7.

My censures of some reputed virtuosi, that live in it, are written with as harmless and friendly designs as was the seeming *rudeness* of the angel to St. Peter, when he struck him on the side and hastily roused him
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 509.

How oft in raptures, which man scarce could hear,
Have I, when gone, still thought the Muses there;
Still heard their music, and, as mute as death,
Sat all attention, drew in ev'ry breath,
Lest, breathing all too *rudely*, I should wound
And mar that magic excellence of sound.
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

He chooses company, but not the squire's,
Whose wit is *rudeness*, whose good breeding tires.
Cowper. Retirement

RU'DIMENT. } Fr. *Rudiment;* It. *Rudimènte;*
RUDIME'NTAL. } Sp. *Rudimentos;* Lat. *Rudimentum.*

The *rude* state, the first or embryotic origin or beginning; the first lessons for *rude* ignorance; elementary instruction; elements or earliest principles.

And partly because they shoulde by suche maner (as a man would say) of shadowes and *rudimentes*, bee by litle and lytle enstructed to those thinges that belonge vnto true godlynes, which is the soule of man.—*Udal. Marke, c.* 7.

Teache them that muste bee christened the *rudimentes* and first beginninge of the ghospel: which *rudimentes* or principles, except a man wil believe, his baptisme is in vayne.—*Id. Acte, c.* 2.

——— But first I mean
To exercise him in the Wilderness,
There he shall first lay down the *rudiments*
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth
To conquer Sin and Death, the two grand foes,
By humiliation and strong sufferance.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Is this thy promise then, my child, with eare
And cool reserve, to mingle in the war?
Too well, alas! I knew how honour's charms
Would fire thy youth to seek the rough alarms!
In these thy first essays, and *rudiments* of arms!
Oh! dire essays! too fond was thy delight
To learn the dreadful lessons of the fight!
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. xi.

Your first *rudimental* essays on spectatorship were made in my shop where you often practised for boura.—*Speciator.*

O come not ye near innocence and truth,
Ye worms that eat into the bud of youth!
Infectious as impure, your blighting pow'r
Taints in its *rudiments* the promis'd flow'r.
Cowper. Conversation.

RUE, *v.* } Anciently also written *Rew.*
RUE'FUL. } A. S. *Hreowan, hreowsian, reow-sian;* Ger. *Reuwen;* Dut.
RUE'FULNESS. } *Rouwen;* ingemiscere, lugere,
RUE'ING, *n.* } pœnitere, to groan, moan, or
RU'THFUL. } lament, to repent.
RU'THFULLY. } To moan, to mourn, or be
RU'THLESS. } sorry, to lament, to grieve, to
RU'THLESSNESS. } regret, to repent, to grieve with or for, to compassionate, or have or feel compassion; and, hence—

Ruth.—compassion or sympathy, mercy, pity; as also sorrow, mournfulness.

And slow vaste in eyther half, that *reuthe* yt was ynou.
R. Gloucester, p. 175.

An telle out euere the tethe man, & the nyne thoru out he nome,
And let smyte of her alre heuedys, & made a *reufol* dom.'
Id. p. 227.

Tho kyng thei bonde faste y now, that *reuliche* he gan crie.
Id. p. 126.

Allas! for Sir Harald, for him was mikelle *reuth.*
R. Brunne, p. 71.

Thorgh pite mykelle he les, & *reufulhed* of herte.
Id. p. 263.

The Walsh wer alle day shyn, now *reues* tham ther res,
& Leulyn is fulle fayn to pay Edward for pes.—*Id.* p. 237.

So wol the fader for gyven folke. of mylde hertes
That *rufulliche* repenten. and restitution maken.
Piers Ploughman, p. 331.

For though I made ghou soorl in a pistle it *rewith* me not though it *reuide.*—*Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c.* 7.

Whanne his disciplis weren clepide togidere he seyde to hem, y have *ruthe* on the puple for lo now the thridde day thei abiden me and han not what to ete.—*Id. Mark, c.* 8.

The Lord swoor and it schal not *rewe* hym, thou art a preest withouten ende bi the ordre of Melchisedech.
Id. Ebrewis, c. 7.

The listes shal I maken in this place,
And God so wisly on my soule *rewe,*
As I shal even juge ben, and trewe.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1364.

But sens I see there is no better way,
And that too late is now for me to *rue,*
To Diomede I woll algate be true.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

Tho came this woful Theban Palamon
With flotery herd, and ruggy asshy heres,
In clothes blake y-dropped all with teres,
And (passing over of weping Emelie)
The *reufullest* of all the compaynie.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2814.

They cause me to erie so *rufully.*
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

And ye that ben of beautie croppe and rote,
If therewithal in you ne be no *reuth,*
Than is it barme ye liven by my truth.
Id. Troilus & Creseide, b. ii.

And said: O sister, if ye knewe
Of myn estate, ye wolde *reue,*
I trowe, and my deliverance
Ye wold shape, and do vengeance
On hym that is so fals a man.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

In harde weyes men gone soote,
And er thei climbe auise them ofte,
And men seen all dale, that rape *reweth.*—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

There came a fisher in the weye,
And sigh a man there naked stonde.
And when that he hath vnderstonde
The cause, he hath of hym great *routh.*—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Loe in my dreame before mine eies, me thought
With *rufull* cheere I sawe where Hector stood;
Out of whose eies there gushed streames of teares.
Surrey Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And ofte the owle with *rufull* song complain'd
From the house-top, drawing long doleful tunes.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

If *ruthful* gods haue any power, I trust,
Amid the rocks, thy direction thou shalt finde,
When thou shalt elepe full oft on Dido's name.—*Id. Ib.*

——— She from hence is fled
Who was the guide and giuer of my breath,
By whome I was with wished pleasure
And haue escapt the *ruthlesse* hand o[illegible]eath.
Turberville, [illegible] sorrowes, &c.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More busying his quieke eies her face to view,
Then his dull eares to heare what shee did tell;
And said, Faire lady, hart of flint would *rew*
The undeserved woes and sorrowes which ye shew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Who when those pittifull outeries he heard
Through all the seas so *ruefully* resound,
His chaeret swifte in hast he thether stear'd,
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 8.

For he was false, and fraught with ficklenesse;
And learned had to love with secret lookes;
And well could daunce; and sing with *rueful*ness;
And fortunes tell; and read in loving bookes.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 4.

Help me, yee hanefull byrds! whose shrieking sound
Is signe of dreery death, my deadly eries
Most *ruthfully* to tune.
Id. The Shepheard's Calender. August.

I pray God this sudden riches make not again a long repentance; this sudden joy a long *ruing;* this speedy enriching a longer taking.
Sir T. Smith. Speech Fourth. On the Queen's Marrying.

Why should I more molest the world with eries,
The air with sighs, the earth below with tears?
Sith I live hateful to those *ruthless* eyes,
Vexing with untuo'd moan her dainty ears.
Daniel, Son. 21. *To Delia.*

Rebellion, worse than witchcraft, they pursued:
The pulpit preach'd the crime, the people *rued.*
Dryden, Ep. 12.

Alarm'd, the' inferior demons of the place
Rais'd *rueful* shrieks and hideous yells around.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

With boil'd, bak'd, roast, all justling in the street;
Dejecting all, and *rueful*ly dismay'd.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Divine Achilles! wilt thou then retire,
And leave our hosts in blood, our deets on fire?
If wrath so dreadful fill thy *ruthless* mind,
How shall thy friend, thy Phœnix, stay behind?
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

But the vex'd droll, by force, was fated
To be conducted where he hated.
The careful carrier held her prize
In spite of all his *rueful* eries.—*Cooper. Ver-Vert,* c. 3.

When, exercise and air my only aim,
And heedless whither, to that field I came,
Ere yet with *ruthless* joy the happy hound
Told hill and dale that reynard's track was found.
Cowper. The Needless Alarm.

Str. Now fair belal thy softness; yet upbraid not
My ruder and unpitying *ruthlessness.*
Potter. Æschylus. Prometheus chained.

RUE. Fr. *Rue;* It. *Ruta;* Sp. *Ruda;* Lat. *Ruta;* Gr. Ῥυτὴ, from the verb ῥυ-ειν, *servare,* to serve, quia ut Dioscorides docet, valetudinem *conservat,* (Vossius.)

But woo to you farisees that tithen mynte and *rune* and ech eerbe.—*Wiclif. Luk, c.* 11.

First, They (the Exorcists) are to try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, *rue,* which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called herb of grace.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. c. 2. § 10.

RUFF, *n.* } The A. S. *Hrof, rof, rofe,* is
RUF, *v.* } the top, the *raised,* the sus-
RU'FFLE, *v.* } tained, the elevated part of any
RU'FFLE, *n.* } thing. See Roof.
RU'FFLER. } In Fox and Goldinge, *ruff*
RU'FFLING, *n.* } seems to be—elevation, exaltation; in Udal, *ruffle,* the elation, haughtiness; in Hall,—a rising, an insurrection, a tumult; and, hence, a *ruff* or *ruffle* is—

Tumult, confusion, disorder, disturbance. And *ruffled.*

A disorderly person, a disturber of peace or good order.

To *ruff* or *ruffle,*—to raise, to throw up; to raise a contest or disturbance, to contest.

Ruff or *ruffle,*—articles of dress, so called because raised or puffed out or up, or some parts raised or laid over others, (sc.) in plaits, folds, wrinkles.

Ruff and *ruffle* are, however, evidently used by some writers as if akin to *rough.*

In the fourth booke sufficiently hath beene described the excessiue pride and pompe of Antichrist, flourishing in his *ruffe* and securitie, from the time of William Conquerour hitherto.—*Fox. Actes,* p. 364. *Edw. III.*

But Thomyris deuised with her selfe howe she might be reuenged, and with like policie and deceypte beguiled her enemies nowe being in their chiefe *ruffe* for theyr new gotten victorie.—*Goldinge. Justine,* fol. 6.

And some be weeded from the finer stuffe,
Some stande by proppes to maynteyne all their *ruffe.*
Gascoigne. Gardnings.

The lorde mayer had iiii. footemen all in white sylke, cutte, *ruffed,* and pounced.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 21.

And thereto they have so *ruffled* and tangled the temporall and spirituall regiment together, and made thereof such confusion that no man can know the one from the other.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 185.

This capitayne moche steyed the eitie, notwithstandyng that xx. or more persones were sleyne in the *ruffle.*
Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 19.

Where as he, scant bearing the habit of a clerke, and going in his changes and soft apparell, is more conuersant among the delicat *ruffers* in the court.—*Fox. Actes,* p. 203.

Ye see the entrynges of our philosophie, whereby it was thought good vnto God to saue all mankynde. Ye see the pompe and *ruffing* of the euangelycall schole.
Udal. Matthew, c. 4.

Whereupon Anselmus indgynge the king a scismatike, a rebel, and a tyrãt obstinately withstode him to the very face like a *ruffelinge* rouer.—*Bale. English Votaries,* fol. 65.

Whiles the proud bird, *ruffing* his fethers wyde
And brushing his faire brest, did her inuade.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of love, gan lowly to avale;
And her growd portaunce and her princely gest,
With which she earst tryumphed, now did quaile.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

His *ruffin* raiment all was stain'd with blood
Which he had spilt, and all to rags yrent.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 4.

Some prancke their *ruffes;* and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre.
Id. Ib.

His gravity is much lessen'd since the late proclamation came our against *ruffs,* and the king himself shew'd the first example; they were come to that height of excess herein that twenty shillings were us'd to be paid for starching of a *ruff.*—*Howell,* b. i. s. 3. Let. 32.

So they being in this *ruff* and jollity, news came suddenly that Aratus was come.—*North. Plutarch,* p. 849.

The wyld woodgods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin, doolful, desolate,
With *ruffled* raiments and fayre blubbred face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

A reverend man, that graz'd his cattle nigh,
(Sometime a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court, of citie, and had let go by
The swiftest hours) observed as they flew.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

Your harpes sweet touch, curl'd lockes, fine shape, and gifts so exquisite,
Given thee by Venus, would have done your fine dames little good.
When bloud and dust had *ruffled* them, and had as little stood
Thy selfe to stead.—*Chapman Homer. Iliad,* b. iii.

Aro. Lady, I cannot *ruffle* it in red and yellow.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act iii. sc. 3.

——— The tailor stales thy leasure,
To decke thy bodie with his *ruffling* treasure.
Shakespeare. The Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc 3.

Farewel my eagle; when thou flew'st, whole armies
Have stoopt below thee: at Passage I have seen thee
Ruffe the Tartars, as they fled thy furie.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act i. sc. 3.

And both the parliament and people complain'd, and demanded justice for those assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew of *ruffians*.
Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

While it is thus, it cannot be diseased in that spiritual state wherein it will be wholly separated from all bodily sense and passion; because it has no affection in it that can any way disturb or *ruffle* its calm and gentle thoughts.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

So roll the billows to th' Icarian shore,
From east and south when winds begin to roar,
Burst their dark mansions in the clouds, and sweep
The whitening surface of the *ruffled* deep.
Pope. Homer. Iliad b. ii.

Her pinions *ruffle*, and, low dropping, scarce
Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade;
Where, all abandon'd to despair, she sings
Her sorrows through the night. *Thomson. Spring.*

He shows, on holidays, a sacred pin
That touch'd the *ruff* that touch'd Queen Bess's chin.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 4.

Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand
For more than half the tresses it sustains;
Her elbows *ruffled*, and her tottring form
Ill propp'd upon French heels. *Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

The person who works the lace of a pair of fine *ruffles*, for example, will sometimes raise the value of perhaps, a penny worth of flax to £30 sterling.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 9.

RU'FFIAN, *adj.* } The Fr. *Ruffien*, It. *Ruffiano*, though differently applied, are no doubt the same word, having the same origin as the English, namely, to *ruff*, to raise or excite, (sc.)
RU'FFIAN, *n.*
RU'FFIAN, *v.*
RU'FFIANING, *n.*
RU'FFIANLY.
RU'FFIANOUS.

Disorderly, tumultuous, licentious, boisterous, brutally violent.

Out of the whych chase it was certainly knowé that there escaped Drapes the Serpon, who assone as Gallia fyrste began to rebell, [had] gathered to him the *ruffians* out of al places, calling the bondmen to libertye.
Goldthorp. Cæsar, fol. 259.

But are without fayle the congregacyon of Sathan, and the tyrannouse rabie of rauenous *ruffyanes*.
Bale. Image, pt. i.

In the meane time a commune and notable *rufyan* or theife, whiche hadde robbed and slayne a manne, was entred into the barne where Gysyppus laye.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 12.

Eschewe disobedience and sedicious assembling, repent of light *ruffianyng* and blasphemous carnal gospelling.
Udal. Peter. (John Olde to the Duchesse of Somerset.)

One example more of the like affinitie commeth heere in minde, which ought not to be omitted, concerning a certaine serning man of the like *ruffianly* order.
Fox. Acts, p. 1081. *Hen. VIII.*

If it hath *ruffian'd* so vpon the sea,
What ribbes of oake, when mountaines melt on them,
Can hold the mortiss.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act ii. sc. 1.

The windes
Who take the *ruffian* billowes by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them
With deaff'ning clamors on the slipp'ry clouds.
Id. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1.

Let our *ruffianly* love-locke weavers marke it.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, pt. ii. Act ii. sc. 2.

——— Yet might it serue beside
To shelter the said monument from all the *ruffinous* pride
Of stormes and tempests, vsde to hurt things of that noble kinde.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. vi.

Where Casium high o'erlooks the shouly strand,
A bark with armed *ruffians* straight is mann'd,
And the task trusted to Achilias' hand.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. viii.

His blood a traitor's sacrifice was made,
And smok'd indignant on a *ruffian's* blade.
Young. Last Day, b. ii.

Each village inn has heard the *ruffian* boast,
That he believ'd in neither God nor ghost;
That when the sot upon the sinner press'd,
He, like the saint, had everlasting rest.
Crabbe. Parish Register.

RUG. } A.S. *Rooc*; Ger. Dut. and Sw.
RU'GINE. } *Rock*, indumentum; believed, (says Wachter,) to be from the Gr. Ῥακος, *lacera vestis*. Skinner thinks it may be from *rough*, q.d. a *rough* garment. Tooke considers it to be the same word as *rock*, (qv.), the past part. of *wrig-an*, to cover, by the usual change of the characteristic *i* into *oo* or *u*.

A cover or clothing: it is usually applied to a coarse, thick covering or coverlet for beds, horses, &c. *Rugine*, the dim. of *rug*.

Rug,—a kind of dog, may be, as Skinner thinks, a *rough*.

The townes built of stone, the people rude in conditions, apparelled in diuers coloured *rugs*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 87.

I wish'd 'em then get him to bed; they did so,
And almost smother'd him with *rugs* and pillows.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little Thief, Act v. sc. 1.

Horror assumes her seat, from whose abiding flies
Thick vapours, that like *rugs* still hang the troubled air.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

Moeb. I, in the catalogue ye goe for men,
As hounds, and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curres,
Showghes, *water-rugs*, and demy-wolues alcept
All by the name of dogges.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 1.

Look, this is the knight, in the *rug-gown*.
Eastward Hoe, Act v. sc. 1.

The friendly *rug* preserv'd the ground,
And heedless knight, from bruise or wound.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

The lips [of the ulcer] grew turgid with the anguish, and so painful that she could not endure the wiping the thin ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. ii. c. 4.

RU'GGY. } *Rough, roughed*; having a
RU'GGEO. } torn, *rugged*, wrinkled, uneven
RU'GGEDLY. } surface; (lit. and met.) coarse,
RU'GGEDNESS. } unpolished, harsh, severe, rude, un vil, boisterous.

The came this woful Theban Palamon
With flotery berd, and *ruggy* asshy heres,
In clothes blake, vydropped all with teres,
And (passing over of weping Emelie)
The reufullest of all the compagnie.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2816.

For experience teacheth, that of a *rugged* colt commeth a good horse.—*Hall. Hen. IV.* Introd. p. 9.

Maud, *ruggy*, thither skipped
She was vglye hipped
And vglye lupped. *Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

The *rugged* forehead, that with grave foresight
Weldes kingdomes, causes, and affaires of state,
My looser rimes, I wote, doth sharply wite
For praysing love as I have done of late.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

Arri. Come, ye must resolve, say yea or no.
Orian. Then no; nay, look not *ruggedly* vpon me,
I am made up too strong to fear such looks.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act v. sc. 3.

And as for the *ruggedness* of any blade, it [the blond of a bucke goat] will take it away more effectually, and pollish it better than the very file.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 9.

But, as an elf (the devil's valet)
Is not so slight a thing to get;
For those that do his business best,
In hell are ns'd the *ruggedest*.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

For I am apt to suspect that if we were sharp-sighted enough, or had such perfect microscopes, as I fear are more to be wished than hoped for, our promoted sense might discern in the physical surfaces of bodies both a great many latent *ruggednesses*, and the particular sizes, shapes, and situations of the extremely little bodies that cause them.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 680.

This respect, therefore, we owe to humane nature, which is common to all men, to file off that unmanly sharpness and *ruggedness* of humour which renders us perverse and untractable in our conversation.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 2.

Then to my ear transmit some gentle song,
Of those whose lives are yet sincere and plain,
Their bounded walks the *rugged* cliffs along,
And all their prospect but the wintery main.
Collins. On the Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland.

RUGINE, *v.* } Fr. *Rugine, ruginer un os*, to
RU'GINE, *n.* } scale or scrape a bone, (Cotgrave;) from the Lat. *Runcina*, a plane, (Menage;) *runcina*, from *runcare*, to hew, to hoe, to cut up.

You ought to apply it on the suspected part; and the next day, where you shall find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 9.

I open'd the fissure with my *rugines*, scraping away its edges that no sanies or matter might be detain'd.—*Id. Ib.*

RUGO'SE. } Fr. *Rugueux, rugosité*; lit. *Ru-*
RUGO'SITY. } *gôso*; Sp. *Rugoso*; Lat. *Ruga*; Gr. Ῥυτις, from ῥυειν, *trahere*; *ruga*, a wrinkle, being (Vossius) aliud nihil quam *cutis* in plicas et quasi sulcos *contracta*.

Wrinkled, drawn or contracted into folds, furrows, or wrinkles.

Weaknesses, whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, *rugosity*; or inward, as aches, pains, numbness, palsies, cramps, tremblings.—*Smith. On Old Age*, p 63.

The signs are evident to the sight: the inside is turned outward, and the tumour is of a fleshy colour and *rugous*, by reason of the folds and wrinkles of the coat.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. iii. c. 2.

RU'IN, *v.* } Fr. *Ruiner, ruine*; It. *Ruin-*
RU'IN, *n.* } *âre, ruina*; Sp. *Arruinar, ruina*;
RU'INATE, *v.* } Lat. *Ruina*, from *ruere*; and that
RUINA'TION. } from Gr. Ῥυειν, *trahere*, to draw
RU'INER. } or drag.
RU'INOUS. } *Ruere* is—to draw, drag, or
RU'INOUSLY. } pull, so as to cause a downfal, a destruction. To *ruin* is, hence,—

To destroy, or cause or bring to destruction; to overthrow, to fall or cause to fall, to overturn, to demolish, to subvert, to lay waste; to pull, tear, break, to pieces; to bring to waste or want.

For in this world there is no creature,
As to my dome, that ever saw *ruine*
Stranger than this, through case or aventure.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

At Rome first if we begin,
The wall and all the cite within
Stante in *ruine* and in decaies
The fedele is where was the palais.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The buildings within it are also of earth, but *ruined* and out of good order.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 329.

True it is that this part vnderneath remaineth at this day inhabitable, because of the corrupt aire, as also for that by time, which consumeth all things, it is greatly *ruinated*.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 199.

Aurely, whiche, as before ye haue harde, helde and occupyed the myddell part of Brytayne, with Cambria or Walis, dyd his dilygence to repayre *ruynous* places, as well tempies and other.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 95.

The power of this empyre is *ruinously* diminished.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

Therefore, Sir Terpin, from you lightly throw
This squalid weede, the patterne of disspaire,
And wend with me, that ye may see and know
How fortune will your *ruin'd* name repaire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b v. c. 4.

Ye heavenly spirites, whose sakie cinders lie
Under deep *ruines*, with huge walls oppress,
Bot not your praise, the wheich shall never die
Through your faire verses, ne in ashes rink.
Id. The Ruines of Rome.

——— But Priam's amorous birth,
Against Tydides bent his bow, hid with a hill of earth,
Part of the *ruinated* tombe for honor's ties built.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b xi.

Of these Roman coynes great plenty haue beene found, and daily are found, which were hid, as the Saxon Chronicle saith, when Maximus carried so many Britaines into France with him, and at diuers other times ouercouered in the ground in the sodaine *ruinating* [in some Editions *ruination*] of tounes by the Saxons and others.
Camden. Remaines. Money.

——— She gript his hand, and said,
Mars, Mars, thou *ruiner* of men, that in the dust hast laid
So many cities, and with blood thy godhead dost distaine.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

And all the hinder partes, that few could spie,
Were *ruinous* and old, but painted cunningly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

So Helen wept, when her too faithful glass
Reflected to her eyes the ruins of her face.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv

The diadem, with mighty projects lin'd
To catch renown by *ruining* mankind,
Is worth, with all its gold and glittering store,
Just what the toy will sell for, and no more.
Cowper. Table Talk.

But I will rally and combat the *ruiner*;
Not a look, not a smile, shall my passion discover.
Goldsmith. Song.

Though a particular merchant, with abundance of goods in his warehouse, may sometimes be *ruined* by not being able to sell them in time, a nation or country is not liable to the same accident.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c.1.

Of all these expensive and uncertain projects, however, which bring bankruptcy upon the greater part of the people who engage in them, there is none perhaps more perfectly *ruinous* than the search after new silver and gold mines.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 7.

RULE, *v.* } Fr. *Reigler, reigle*; It. *Rego-*
RULE, *n.* } *lâre, régolo*; Sp. *Regler, regla*,
R'ULABLE. } from the Lat. *Regula*, itself from
RU'ELESS. } *reg-ere*; of which the Latin ety-
RU'LER. } mologists give no satisfactory
RU'LY. } account. In A.S. we have *Regol*,

regula, norma, canon, and the verb *rie-sian*, Goth. *Raiynon*, *reikinon*, *regere*, *regnare*, *imperare*, *gubernare*, to rule or reign, command or govern. (See RIGHT.) As the Fr. *Reigler*, to rule, is,—

"To order, govern; temper, moderate; guide, square, direct; to do things by line and level; also, to decree, establish, determine, ordain; also, to give a rule (or order) in a cause," (Cotgrave.)

For richtfulliche reson, sholde *rueleigow* alle.
Piers Ploughman, p. 15.

And for thy rygtful *rueleyng*, be rewardid in heyene.
Id. p. 8.

Take ghe tent to ghou and to al the flok in which the hooly goost hath sett thou bisschopis to *reule* the chirche of God which he purchaside with his blood.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 20.

I crie out on the ministres, quod he,
That shulen kepe and *reulen* this cite;
Hatow I alas! here lith my celaw skain.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,049.

Baiioun. Knowest him no more?
Lamount. Nay, certes, I,
Saue that he yate me *rules* there,
And weist his way I mist where.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Their hoest of Southworke that with them went as ye have herde to fore,
That was *reuler* of them al, of lae and eke of more,
Ordeyned their dyner wisely.—*The Pardoneres & Tapsters.*

But whyle the lawe is *ruled* so,
That clerkes to the were intende,
I not howe that thei shall amende
The wofull worlde. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

A kinge after the *reule* is holde
To modifie, and to adresse
His yeftes vpon suche larpesse,
That he measure neughtexcede.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Let them learn to know that God hathe appointed them, in pain of eternal damnatiß, to be subiectes and not superiours, to be *ruled* and not to be *rulers*, to be priuate persons and not refourmers of common causes.
Bp. Gardner. True Obedience, fol. 19. To the Reader.

The olde queene, sir Roger Mortimer, and the bishop of Elie, in such sorte *ruled* the rest, that all the rest of the nobles and barons, cast with themselues howe best they might redresse and remedie the great incomuenience that vnto the realme, by meanes of them, grew and happened.
Fox. Actes, p. 345. *Edward II.*

I meane the somnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldome seene to runne a *ruly* race.
Gascoigne. The Compleynt of Phylomene.

Ne shall the Saxons selves all peaceably
Enioy the crowne, which they from Britons wonne
First ill, and after *ruled* wickedly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

Ne thine be kingdomes, ne the scepters thine;
But realmes and *rulers* thou doest beth confound,
And loyall truth to treason doest incline.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 7.

For the removing the impression of your nature to be opinastre and not *rulable*; first, and above all things I wish, that all matters past, which cannot be revoked, your lordship would turn altogether vpon insatisfaction, and not vpon your nature or proper disposition.
Bacon. To Lord Essex, Oct. 1596.

Lo! there lives also the immortall praise
O womankinde, most faithfull to her mate,
Penelope; and from her fair aways
A *rule* or route of yougmen, which her wood,
All alaine with darts, lie wallowed in their blood.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

This author looked upon it as a *ruled* point, a thing universally agreed to, that there neither was nor could be any demonstration *a priori* of the existence of God.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 407.

And some, with whom compar'd your insect-tribes
Are but the brings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, *rul'd* the storm
Of mighty war. *Thomson. Spring.*

Bold was thy aim, and glorious was the prize!
(Ulysses, with a scornful smile, replies:)
For other *rulers* those proud steeds demand,
And scorn the guidance of a vulgar hand.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

Thy *rulers* load thy credit, year by year,
With sums Peruvian mines could never clear;
As if, like arches built with skilful hand,
The more 'twere press'd the firmer it would stand.
Cowper. Expostulation.

RUM. Mr. Thomson says, is "the American name for spirit distilled from sugar. It was called *kill devil* by sailors, and thence, in cant, signified a *parson*. It is said, by the annotator on Swift, to be in Ireland 'a cant word for a poor country clergyman.'" By usage.—

A queer, odd, indescribable person or thing.

Besides what *rum* we sold by the gallon or firkin, we sold it made into punch, where with they grew frolicksome.
Dampier. Voyage to Campeachy, an. 1675.

——— Thus began his meek wife;
It must and it shall be a barrack, my life,
I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty dull *rums*.
Swift. The Grand Question debated.

I pity them greatly, but I must be mum,
For how could we do without sugar and *rum*?
Cowper. Pity for Poor Africans.

RU'MBLE, *v.* } Fr. *Rommeler*; Ger. *Rumpeln*; Dut. *Rommelen*, strepere, from the A. S. *Hreaman*, to cry out, to make a noise. See GRUMBLE.
RU'MBLE, *n.*
RU'MBLING, *n.*

To make a confused, continued noise, as of any substance heavily rolling.

To *reeme* (noted by Somner) is still used in Lancashire. See *Gloss. of Lancashire Words*, by John Collier.

He silly toke it out, this cursed heine,
(Unweting this preest of his false craft)
And in the pannes bottome he it laft,
And in the water *rombled* to and fro,
And wonder prively toke up also
The coper tetine.
Chaucer. The Chanoner Yemannes Tale, v. 16,717.

The peple cried and *rombled* up and down,
That with his eres herd he how they sayde,
Where is this false tyrant, this Nerron?
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,389.

Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sauetuary.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 43.

In the mean while the skies gan *rumble* sore.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

For none otherwise doeeth the doctrine of the Ghospell trouble the people, but as a medicine of phiskie doeth grutche or stere the body For excepte there bee fyrste a stieryng and a *roumbleing* in the bodie, it must nedes wholly perishe altogether.—*Udal. Luk*, c. 23.

His batt'red baliances in peeces lay,
His timbered beres all broken *rudely rumbled*;
So was the high-aspiring with huge ruine humbled.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

The secret heard, she plighted him her troth
(And sacred sure is every woman's oath)
The royal mialdy should rest unknown,
Both for her husband's honour and her own;
But ne'ethless she pin'd with discontent;
The counsel *rumbled* till it found a vent.
Dryden. The Wif of Bathes Tale.

Therefore you wisely scorn your style to humble,
Or for the sense's sake to wave the *rumble*.
Butler. A Palinode.

RU'MINATE, *v.* } Fr. *Ruminer*; It. *Ruminare*; Sp. *Rumiar*; Lat. *Ruminare*, from *rumen* or *ruma*, the pallet, the passage to the stomach, from ῥυμα, the course or passage. Hence,—
RUMINA'TION.
RU'MINATOR.

To *ruminate* is to pass and repass the food to and from the stomach, to repass it for chewing again; and hence, further, to chew the chew'd or cud; and (met.) to revolve, to reflect, to reexamine; to weigh, to ponder, to deliberate, to muse or meditate upon.

Let hym, before that occasion of ire doth happen, accustome hym selfe to beholde, and marke well them that be angry, with the successe of that anger, and *ruminate* it in his mynde a good space after.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. i. c. 2.

For my own particular, the more I *ruminate* upon it, the more it astonisheth my imagination and shaketh all the cells of my brain; so that sometimes I struggle with my faith, and have much ado to believe it yet.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 24.

Now there was near unto this place a wild fig tree which they called *ruminalis*, of the name of Romulus, as the most part thought, or else because the beasts feeding there were wont to come under the same in the extream heat of the day, and there did *ruminate*, that is, chew their cud in the shadow.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 17.

It is a melancholy of mine owne, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and indeed the mundrie contemplation of my traueils, in which by [my] often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadnesse.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iv. sc. 1.

She [Nature] hath employed all these methods, as fermentation in the stomachs of most terrestrial and all aquatick animals; expression and squeezing in the omasus of *ruminant* quadrupeds, and in the intestines of all creatures.
Ray. On the Creation, pk. ii.

The description these [writers] give of the muscular part of the gullet, Dr. Drake saith, is very exactly *rumination*, but not in men.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 11. No. 40.

A various grouge the herds and flocks compose,
Rural confusion! on the grassy bank
Some *ruminating* lie; while others stand
Half in the flood, and, often bending, sip
The circling surface. *Thomson. Summer.*

Perhaps some doctor, of tremendous paunch,
Awful and deep, a black abyss of drink,
Outlives them all; and from his hurry'd flock
Retiring, full of *rumination* sad,
Laments the weakness of these latter times.
Id. Autumn.

As when a traveller, a long day past
In painful search of what he cannot find,
At night's approach, content with the next cot,
There *ruminates* a while his labour lost.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

RU'MMAGE, or } Skinner says,—signifies to *remove* the goods in the hold of a ship. The quotations from Hackluyt leave no doubt as to the meaning.
ROO'MAGE, *v.*
RU'MMAGE, *n.*
RU'MMAGER.
RU'MMAGING, *n.*

To fill a *room* or space; to find *room* or space for; to pack or stow away; and, hence, to look into, search, examine, the *roomage* or *space* into which things are packed or stowed; to search, to toss or tumble about in searching. See ROOM.

And that the masters of the ships do looke wel to the *rumming*, for they might bring away a great deale more then they doe, if they would take paine in the *romaging*.
Hocklyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 308.

The master must prouide a perfect mariner called a *rummager*, to raunge and bestow all merchandize in such place as is conuenient.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 362.

Now whilest the mariners were *romaging* the shippes, and mending that which was amisse, the miners followed their labour for getting together of sufficient quantitie of ore, and the carpenters indeuoured to doe their best for the making vp of the boate or pinnesse.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 38.

The first thing he [the said familiar] doth, he seizeth the party's breeches, searcheth his pockets, and taketh his keys, and so *rummageth* all his closets and trunks.
Howell, b. i. s. 5. Let. 42.

——— And this (I take it)
Is the maine motiue of our preparations,
The source of this our watch, and the cheefe head
Of this post-hast and *rummage* in the land.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

Last winter, being urged to publish my History of Cold, (which soon after came forth,) I *rummaged* amiongst my loose papers.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 4.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest,
And, as the priests who with their gods make bold,
Take what they like, and sacrifice the rest.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

RU'MMER. From the Dut. *Ruymer*, ampliare, to enlarge.

A large (*roomy* or spacious) vessel; a large glass.

Then Rhenish *rummers* walk the round;
In bumpers every king is crown'd.—*Dryden, Epp.* 7

Harm Sen. He refus'd to pledge the last *rummer*; so I am out of charity with him.—*Id. Amboyna*, Act iv. sc 1.

——— With that
A German oft has swill'd his throat, and swora,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine beston'd
The generous *rummer*, whilst the owner, plea'd,
Laugha inly at his guests, thus entertain'd
With foreign vintage from his cider cask.
Philips. Cider, b. ii.

RU'MOUR, *n.* } Fr. *Rumeur*; It. *Romore*; Sp. *Rumor*; Lat. *Rumor*, from ῥυμα, *dictum*, or rather from ῥευμα, *fluxus*; *rumor* being, nihil aliud, quam *sermo* in populum *emanans*. It may have sprung from the A. S. *Hreaman*; (see To RUMBLE;) a word which seems not unhappily to describe the confused, continued, or repeated sound, in or by which *rumours* are conveyed; *rumour* being applied to—
RE'MOUR, *v.*
RU'MOUR, *v.*
RU'MOURED.
RU'MOUROUS.

A spreading, circulating conveyance of news, indistinct circulation or report; generally, report, fame.

But ye semen certes ye can do nothing a right but if it be for the audience of the people, and for ye *rumours*.
Chaucer. Boeetius, b. ii.

And 'none partely a certayne *rumour* and fame of the cumming of Christe, beeyng secretly spred abrode by many. *Udal. Matthew*, c. 3.

This monster blithe with many a tale gan sow
This *rumor* then into the common ears.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The *rumourous* fall of antichryst and his kyngdome.
Bale. On the Revel, pt. iii.

Rumour doth double, the voice and eecho,
The numbers of the feared.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1.

This bearer will tell you what we hear of certain *rumorous* surmises at N. and the neighbouring towns: God (who is himself the true center of rest) make us all quiet and have you in his love.—*Religious Weightmans*, p. 377.

Bew Go see this *rumorer* whipt, it cannot be,
The Voices dare breake with vs.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iv. s. 6.

But ah, I dream! th' appointed hour is fled!
And hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the *rumour* of fallacious fame,
Gives to the toll of death his glorious name.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

What then befel him, little I relate,
For various tales are *rumour'd* of his fate.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxix.

RUMP. } Ger. *Rumpf*; Dut. *Romp*, trun-
Rʊ'MPER. } cus; Sw. *Rumpa*, cauda. Wachter
Rʊ'MPISH } derives from the Lat. *Rump-ere*, quia truncus est pars a toto avulsa It may be from the A. S. *Rum*, amplus, latus, large, broad. For *rump*, in English history, see the quotation from Hume.

What may I deeme of thee (faire fawlcon) now,
That neither to my lure nor traune will bow,
But this, that when my backe is turnde and gon,
Another gives thee *rumps* to tyre upon.
Turberville. To a Fickle and Unconstant Dame.

They diet shall be such,
thy tyring *rumpes* so bare,
As thou shalt know thy keeper well
and for none other care *Id. To his Friend.*

It certainly was the most ugly of jades,
His hips and his *rump* made a right ease of spades.
Cotton. Voyage to Ireland, c. 3.

Whaeum had neither cross nor pile,
His plunder was not worth the while;
All which the enqueror did discompt,
To pay for curling of his *rump.—Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*, warden of All Souls' College, being then very ill and weak, had a *rump* thrown up from the street at his windows. He had been one of the *rump*-parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver.
Life of A. Wood, p. 140.

He, Thomas Widdowes, hath written ——— the ——— just devil of Woodstock; or, a true narrative of the several apparitions, the frights and punishments inflicted upon the *rumpish* commissioners sent thither to survey manors and houses belonging to his majesty, Lond. 1649.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

A Turkey carpet was his lawn,
Whereon he lov'd to bound,
To skip and gamble like a fawn
And swing his *rump* around.
Cowper. Epitaph on a Hare.

It was agreed that, burying former enmities in oblivion, all efforts should be made for the overthrow of the *rump*; so they called the parliament, in allusion to that part of the animal body.—*Hume. History of England*, an. 1659.

RUMPLE, *v.* } A.S. *Hrympelle*, a *rimple*, a
Rʊ'MPLE, *n.* } wrinkle. See RIMPLE.

Ans. The peremptory analysis that you call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory, to *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her hobits, tho' she wince and fling never so peevishly.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence, &c.

And yet Lucretia's fate would har that vow;
And fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila; and change her faultless make
For the foule *rumple* of her camel back.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

Each vital speck, in which remains
The entire but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd, and clues of twining veins.
Blackmore. Creation, b. vi.

RUN, *v.* } Goth. and A. S. *Rinnan*; Ger.
Run, *n.* } *Rennen*; Dut. *Runnen*; Sw.
Rʊ'NNEL. } *Renna*. In A. S. it was also
Rʊ'NNER. } written *Ynnan*, *ærnan*: in old
Rʊ'NNING, *n.* } English *Renne*, currere, fluere;
Rʊ'NAGATE. } always applied to swift motion,
Rʊ'NAWAY. } whether of animate or inanimate things, as the horse *runs*, the stream *runs*, (met.) time *runs*, i. e. moves or passes along, swiftly, speedily.

To move or pass, come or go, swiftly, speedily; to keep, pursue, or follow, to keep or hold, to proceed in a way or path, course or current, train or tract; to flow, to stream, to glide along, to move as a current of water, as any liquid or fluid, to melt.

To *run after*,—to pursue, to follow.

To *run away*,—to flee.

To *run over*,—to overflow;—to move, to go over hastily, cursorily.

To *run through*,—to pierce, to stab;—to go through, look through, hastily, cursorily.

Ac ladde hym in to London, & ys men echon,
To a *rennynge* water, that yet ys thier y wone.
R. Gloucester, p. 80.

Thorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thise *ran*,
Had thei no styntyng, bot thorgh alle thei *ran*,
Unto Wynchestre, alle the lond thei wan.
R. Brunne, p. 1.

Empours and erles, and alle manē lordes
Thorough gifies haven goomen. to *rennen* and to ryde.
Piers Plushman, p. 51.

And alle Rome *renneres*. for robbers in Fraunce
Bere no salver over sce. that kynges sygne sheweth.
Id. p. 70.

And anoon alle the puple seynge Thesus was astonyed and thei dredden, and thei *rennynge* gretten him.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 9.

And thei twenne *runnen* togidre, and thilk othir disciple *run* bifore Petir and cam first to the grouē.
Id. Jon, c. 20.

Ron cow and calf, and eke the very hogges
So fered were for berking of the dogges,
And shouting of the men and women eke,
They *rennen* so, hem thought hir hertes breke.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,391.

The time that may not sojourne
But goth, and may neuer retourne,
As water that doun *runneth* aye
But never droppe returne may.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

For teliieth hir, how his hunt hath blow,
And howe his houndes haue well *ronne*,
And howe there slowe a mery sonne.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

This signe is veraily resembled
Liche to a man whiche hane assembled
In either honde a water spout,
Wherof the stremes *rennen* out. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Those same workes that bee done afore fayth, though they seeme vnto men laudable, yet are they but vayne, and I doe iudge them as great strength, and as swift *running* out of the way.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 233.

We saw many of them wel fauoured, hauing blacke and great eyes, with a cheerefull and steady looke, not strong of body, yet sharp witted, nymble, and exceeding great *runners*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 296.

Whome they coulde not overcome by battell, they ouercame with fear of beating and made them *run away*, not like enemies ouercome by battell, but like *runnagate* slaues.
Goldyng. Justine, fol. 12.

Wondering at it, he demaunded the cause of hys *runnagates*, of whom a great number resorted to him day by day.
Id. Cæsar, fol. 206.

Cæsar hauing vnderstanding hereof by hys pyrsoners and *runaways*, sent in his horsmen before, and commaūded his footemen to follow immediately after them.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 119.

That cruell word her tender hart so thrill,
That suddein cold did *runne* through every vaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

And then with such as with the time did *run*,
In most upright opinion he doth stand;
As one that never cross'd what they began,
But seem'd to like that which they took in hand.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Thus spake she, and Vlysses knew 'twas Pallas by her voyce:
Ran to the *runners*; cast from him his mantle, which his man
And herald, grave Eurybates, the Ithacensian,
That follow'd him, took up.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Variety (as both Music and Rhetoric teacheth us) erects and rouzes an auditory, like the masterful *running* over many cords and divisions.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence.

My son was born a freeman, this a slave
To beastly passions, a fugitive,
And *ran away* from virtue.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Queen of Corinth, Act v. sc. 2.

His discourse *runs* upon this subject; whether God will pardon the sins of men upon any other terms than those which are declared in the Christian religion, the former he calls works, and the latter faith.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

By this the vessel half her course had *run*,
And as much rested till the rising sun.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

By land and sea, where'er my arms he spies,
An ignominious *runnagate* he flies.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

Pale Melancholy sat retir'd;
And from her wild, sequester'd seat,
In notes by distance made more sweet,
Pour'd through the mellow horn her pensive soul;
And, dashing soft from rocks around,
Bubbling *runnels* join'd the sound.
Collins. Ode on the Passions.

It obliges all of them to be more circumspect in their conduct, and, by not extending their currency beyond its due proportion to their cash, to guard themselves against those malicious *runs* which the rivalship of so many competitors is always ready to bring upon them.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

RUNDLE. } i.e. a *roundlet*, from its shape,
Rʊ'NDLET. } (Skinner.) In Chapman, "his *rundled* target" is—his *rounded* target.

But Aiax a farre greater stone lift up, and (wreathing round
With all his body layd to it) he sent it forth to wound,
And gave unmeasur'd force to it; the round stone broke within
His *rundled* target.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvii.

I have sent you a *runlet* of it [wine] in the ship Lion, and if it come safe and unpricked, I pray bestow some bottles upon the lady (you know) with my humble service.
Howell, b. i. s. 1. Let. 36.

In that solemne feast of his which hee made at his triumph, did not he [Julius Cæsar] distribute among his guests Falern wines by the whole barrels, and Greeke wine of Chios by the *runlets?—Holland. Pinie*, b. xiv. c. 15.

Long before that, they stood in steed of *rundlets* or small barrels to keepe wine in.—*Id. Ib.* b. xix. c. 5.

——— You may
Have there a *runlet* of brisk claret, and
As much of Alicant.
Cartwright. The Ordinary, Act ii. sc. 1.

RUNNET. An apple; also written, and more properly, *rennet*, (qv.)

A child will chose a sweeting, because it is presentlie faire, and pleasant, and refuse a *runnet*, because it is then greene, hard, and soure.—*Ascham. The Schole-master*, b. i.

RUNNET. Also written *rennet*. (qv.) In Gloucestershire it is called *running*, (Grose.)

——— As nourishing milke, when *runnet* is put in, *Runnes* all in heapes of tough thicke curd, though in his nature thinne.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. v.

RUNT, or } A Scotch or Welch *runt*. Oxen,
Rʊ'NT. } says Lye, of a much smaller size than ours. Also applied to trees of a stinted growth; to a withered old woman. In Dutch, *rind*, *rund*, is *bos*; in German, *rind* is also *bos*. Wachter derives from *rennen*, co-ire; the word being properly applied to cattle reserved for breeding; but this does not account for the application of the word to stinted trees, &c. unless we suppose it to have been first restricted to dwarfish kine, and thence extended to trees, &c. But see *Jamieson*, and Moore's *Suffolk Words*.

If he thorgh traytorie salle be at gour deays,
I salle do him hang hie, or drawe with *runcys*.
R. Brunne, p. 177.

My ragged *rontes* all shiver and shake,
As doen high towers in an earthquake.
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calender. Februarie.

And therefore a man of years, who is a politician, must be very far off from this humour of envy, and not like unto old *runt*-trees or dodils, which repining as it were at others, do manifestly hinder and take away the spring and growth of young poles and plants, which come up under them or grow near about them.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 328.

RUPTION. } Fr *Ruption*, *rupture*; It. *Rot-*
Rʊ'PTURE, *n.* } *tura*; Sp. *Rotura*; Lat. *Rup-*
Rʊ'PTURE, *v.* } *tura*, from *rupturn*, past part. of *rump-ere*, to break.

A break or breach, a burst or bursting.

Rupture, n. & v. are common terms in surgical books.

It shalbe necessary lytell and lytell, by chafinge the body, first to moolly it & parties consolidate, and to extenuate or make thinne the humours, and to loose and open the poores, and then shall come to hym that exercisseth no peryll of obstruction or *rupture*.
Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 32.

In levell grounds. all *rupture*s most appeare.
Stirling Doomes-day. The Ninth Houre.

Mean while the tepid caves and fens and shoares
Thir brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclos'd
Thir callow young. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

For we that have business to negotiate here are like to suffer much by this *rupture*.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 27.

The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *rupture* or apertion.—*Wiseman. Treatises.*

When he (Gibbon) returned to England in 1787 I was greatly alarmed by a prodigious increase, which I always conceived to proceed from a *rupture*.
Lord Sheffield. Memoirs of Gibbon.

RU'RAL. } Fr. *Rural*; It. *Rurale*; Lat.
RU'RALLY. } *Ruralis*, from *rus*; Gr. Ἀρουρα,
RU'RALIST. } preciso α, (Vossius.) The Gr. Ἀροευν (says Lennep) denotes—aptum et utilem facere, unde *arauti* notio. Ilis editor is inclined to derive *rus* from an obsolete theme, ῥω-ειν, *rumpere, rus* being—quod *rumpitur*, lacerator aratro, that which is broken, torn asunder by the plough, thus making *rus* mean earth, from the A. S. *Eriân*, which is considered by Tooke to have given the Lat. *Ar-are*. May not *rus* have had the same origin?

Rurals, n.—countrymen, clowns.

Rural, adj.—of or pertaining to the country; having the qualities or properties of country, as opposed to town; suited or adapted to the country.

Where vertue is in a geutyl man, it is commonly myxte with more sufferance, more affabilitie and mydlenes thi for the more parte it is in a person *rurall* or of a very base lynage.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governoer*, b. i. p. 15

And for the vyllages and men of the countre there about, had ayde the duke agayne the towne and castell, therfore ye said sir Thomas punysshed the xxyd vyllages and *ruralis* by greuous fynes, and helde them i great survytude and daunger.—*Fabyan. Cronycle. Philip de Valoys*, an. 19.

——— Who knowes not Arlo-hill?
That is the highest head in all men's sights,
Of my old father Mole, whom shepheard's quill
Renowmed hath with hymnes fit for a *rurall* skill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 6. *Of Mutabilitie.*

The wanton wood-nymphs mixt with her light-footed fauns,
To lead the *rural* routs about the goodly lawns.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image which must have pleaded strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists* for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.
Coventry. Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

In hunting beasts of prey her youth employs;
And Phœbe rivals in her *rural* joys.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,
And skirted thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

The college itself [Jesus] is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town on the Newmarket road.
Wakefield. Memoirs, p. 76.

RUSH, *v.* } A. S. *Hreos-an, ruere*, corruere,
RUSH, *n.* } cadere, decidere; to fall, to fall
RU'SHER. } together; to move with the force
RU'SHING, *n.* } and quickness of any thing falling. Ger. *Rauschen*; Dut. *Ruyschen*,—

To move with force and haste; to push or press on rapidly, violently.

And reyn foldown, and flodis eamen, and wyndis blewen, and *rushdon* into that hous, and it feldc not doun, for it was foundid on a stoon.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 7.

And hereth him come *rushing* in the greves,
And breking lothe the boughes and the leves,
And thinketh, here cometh my mortal enemy,
Withouten faille, he must be ded or I.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1642.

So the Englishmē brake vp ye harryers and came to ye gate. and het and *rushed* so therat, yt they made the gate to trymble and shake.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 1.

The whiles faire Amoret, of naught affeard,
Walkt through the wood for pleasure or for need,
When suddenly behind her backe she heard
One *rushing* forth out of the thickest weed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

A gentleman of his train that rode a pretty distance behind him, conceiving by the premises it might be a beginning of some mischievous intent, spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* severed him from the duke, who with the rest went on quickly through the town.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 230.

Remit such *rushers* not into the church only but pulpit, to the philosophy school to be shamed.
Whitlock. Manners of the English (1654.)

Wn to the multitude of many people, which make a noise like the noise of the seas, and to the *rushing* of nations, that make a *rushing* like the *rushing* of mighty waters.
Isaiah, xvii. 12.

So Belgian mounds bear on their shatter'd sides
The sea's whole weight increas'd with swelling tides;
But if the *rushing* wave a passage finds,
Enrag'd by watery moons, and warring winds,
The trembling peasant sees his country round
Cover'd with tempests, and in oceans drown'd.
Addison. The Campaign.

Upon the *rushing* in of the air into the other glass (then also made accessible to the atmosphere) the body that at first chose so strongly, and that continued to shine so long, shewed no glimmering of light.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 169.

RUSH, *n.* } A. S. *Risc* or *rico*. (See RISE, *n.*,
RU'SHY. } which Mr. Tyrwhitt calls—small
RU'SHED. } twigs.) Dut. *Rus*, virgulta, from
RU'SHER. } *rysen*, to rise or arise. *Rush*, so called from its fall, upright *rise*, or growth upwards; (met.)—

Any thing of as little value.

Rush-bucklers,—perhaps bucklers as slight as if made of *rushes*. *Rusher*, (B. Jonson),—one who spread the *rushes*.

To be corsed in constarye. hue counteth nuah a *rusche*.

That kind hath set through his knowing
About the red roses springing,
The stalke was as *rishe* right,
And thereon stood the knoppe upright.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Take into this number also their servants; I mean all that flock of stout bragging *rushbucklers*.
Sir T. More. Utopia, by Robinson, b. ii. c. 4.

The Portugals have named them all according to some propriety which they haue; some they call *rushtailes*, because their tailes be not proportionable to their bodies, but long and small like a *rush*.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 100.

To come now to the brittle *rushes* that grow in marish grounds, which serve to thatch houses and to make mats.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 38.

All the ladies and gallants lie languishing upon the *rushes* like so many pounded cattle in the midst of harvest.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act ii. sc. 1.

Fidlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters, jugiers, and gipsies.—*Id.*

A *rushie* ground must be broken up and turned over and over with the hood spade; but if it be stenie, it would be digged with a mattocke or two tined forkes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 6.

——— The near'st to her of kin
Is Foothy, tripping down from Vermin's *rushy* lin.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

Who thought it not true honor's glorious prize,
By nimblie cap'ring in a daintie dance,
To win th' effects of womens wanton eies,
Ne yet dil seeke their glorie to aduance
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 788.

Met O fortunate old man! whose farm remains
For you sufficient and requites your pains,
Though *rushes* overspread the neighbouring plains.
Dryden. Virgil, Ecl. 1.

As slow he winds in museful mood,
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.—*Warton*, Ode 11.

Oft too the coward hare, then only bold
When mischief prompts, or wint'ry famine pines,
Will quit her *rush-grown* form, and steal, with ear
Up-prick'd, to gnaw the toils
Mason. English Garden, b. ii.

A narrow brook, by *rushy* banks conceal'd,
Runs in a bottom, and divides the field.
Cowper. Needless Alarm.

RU'SSET, *adj.* } Fr. *Rousset*; It. *Rossètto*;
RU'SSET, *n.* } Lat. *Russus*, somewhat *rosy*
RU'SSET, *v.* } or red; *reddish*, tinged with
RU'SSETING, *n.* } red; "brown, *ruddy*, inclined to dark red," (Cotgrave.)

An apple, so called from its colour.

Russet, adj. is used (Shakespeare) met. as equivalent to—homespun; plain, unadorned.

Thus robed in *russett*. ich romede a boute
Al a somer season. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 166.

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And al so glad of a gowne. of a gray *russet*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 280.

Yea than, (quod I.) what done these priests here,
Nonnes and hermites, freres, and all tho,
That sit in white, in *russet*, and in grene.
Chaucer. Court of Lone.

Which skinnes are painted, some yellow and red, some blacke and *russet*, and euery man according to his owne fancy.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 517.

Also aboute thys tyme the Gray Fryers were compelled to take theyr old habit *russet*, as the sheep doth dye it.
Fabyan. Chronycle, p. 687.

But his firste wyfe, olde plaine *russet* cote Jone of the coûtrie, good wife truth, commeth creeping home to my lordes cõscience, offering her selfe gently vnto hym, and requiringe hys continuall companie according to lile promise.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 62.

That which is either purple or ash-coloured and *russet* to see to, as also that which will soone be dissolved, is of exceeding efficacie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiv. c. 12.

Himself a palmer poor, in homely *russet* clad,
(And only in his hand his hermit's staff he had.)
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

A goodly hotch-potch! when vile *russetings*
Are match'd with monarchs, and with mighty kings.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 3.

Henceforth my woing minde shall be express'd
In *russet* yeans, and honest kersie-ans.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

——— Whole provinces
Appear to our sight then, even leek
A *russet-mole* upon a lady's cheek.
Middleton. The Witch, Act i. sc. 2.

Even his Dorie dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russet*, talking in a Yorkshire tone.—*Dryden. Theocritus*, Pref.

Thus solitary, and in pensive guise,
Oft time we wander o'er the *russet* mead,
And through the sadden'd grove, where scarce is heard
One dying strain to cheer the woodman's toil.
Thomson. Autumn

For me, when I forget the darling theme,
Whether the blossom blows, the summer-ray
Russets the plain, inspiring autumn gleams,
Or winter rises in the blackening east;
Be my tong·e mute, my fancy paint no more,
And dead to joy, forget my heart to beat.—*Id. A Hymn.*

Far as the eye could reach no tree was seen,
Earth, clad in *russet*, scorn'd the lively green.
Churchill. Prophecy of Famine.

RUST, *n.* } A. S. *Rust, rustian*; Ger. *Rost*;
RUST, *n.* } Dut. *Roest*; Sw. *Rost*, perhaps
RU'STY. } (see *Wachter*,) from the Lat.
RU'STINESS. } *Russus*, and so applied from the (*russet*) colour it gives to the surface of metals: but as *dross* is from *dreos-an*, so *rosse* or *rust*, may be from *reos-an* or *hreos-an*, to *rush*, to fall. (See Dross.) *Rust*, v. is used (met.)—

To spoil for want of use, of action or exertion; to feel or move as if clogged by *rust*.

But gadir ye to yon tresouris in hevene, where neither *rust* ne noughtdistreth and where thefis deluen not out and stelen.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c 6.

Rust of defame is inseparable.
A Ballad impaled to Chaucer.

And on his haunch a *rusty* fel fauchonn,
And in his hand he had a *rusty* sword.
Chaucer. Testament of Cresside.

She was adrad, and he ont haqde
A *rusty* swerde, and to hir saide,
Thou shalt be dead. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Their armour they should make look so *rustily* and ill-favouredly, as well might become such wearers.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Some armed with leather, and some with *rustye* mayle, and some there were ryghtwell armed.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 210.

In like wyse as wee see by *rusty* and cankred pottes when they shall be made cleane, fyrst they rubbe away the *rusty*, and after that washe it with water. So did this holy prophete, fyrst by his weyynge scoured and made full cleane his saule from the *rustinesse* and cankerynge of his foule sye, and after washed it with weyynge teares.
Fyther. Spenser Psalmes, Ps. 6.

But at her feet her sword was likewise layde,
Whose long rest *rusted* the bright steely brand;
Yet whenso foes enforst, or friends sought ayde,
She could it sternely draw, that all the world dismayde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

And on his arme a bounch of keyes he bore,
The which unused *rust* did overgrow.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 8.

And therefore you shall see Achilles commonly painted scraping off the *rust* of his speare head with his sword into the wound of the said Telephus.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 5.

The heads of saffron are raised in Julie, either with plough, raising, or timed hooke, and being scoured from their *rooze* or filth, and secured from such heads as are engendred of them since the last setting, they are interred against in Julie or August by ranks or rowes.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 8.

And on his head a steele-cap he did weare
Of colour *rustie*-browne, but sure and strong.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

The powder being inorporat in honey and gall-nuts, doth smooth and cleare the *rustiness* of the windpipes, occasioned by a rheume.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 17.

Our rational faculties, which being unemploy'd will naturally contract *rust*, and grow every day more weak and restive.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 3.

The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting, was grown *rusty*.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1.

Strange doctrine this! that without sempie tears
The laurel, that the very lightning spares;
Brings down the warrior's trophy to the dust,
And eate into his bloody sword like *rust*.
Cowper. Table Talk.

RU'STICK, *adj.* Fr. *Rustique*; It. *Rústico*; Sp. *Rustico*; Lat. *Rusticus*, from *rus*.
RU'STICK, *n.* Sp. *Rústico*; Lat. *Rusticus*, from *rus*.
RU'STICKLY. Sp. *Rústicamente*; Lat. *Rusticè*.
RU'STICAL. Of or pertaining to the country; having the manners of the country; plain, unadorned, simple; also rude, uncivilized, unpolished.
RU'STICALNESS.
RU'STICATE, *v.* Lat. *Rusticatus*, pt. pa. of *rusticor*.
RUSTICA'TION.
RUSTI'CITY.

Rustication,—Fr. *Rustication*,—husbandry, country business, rural work; also, a dwelling in the country, (Cotgrave;) and in the latter usage it is explained by Cockeram.

The Laecdemones somtime purposely caused their *rusticall* servantes to be made very drunk.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 21.

They were called Paramisadans, heinge a *rusticall* kinde of men, and most *rude* amonges al the barbarous nacions.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 179.

By these examples it doth appere how good men dyd alwaye flee from rewardes all though they mought haue ben lefully taken, whiche in them was neyther folysbenes nor yet *rusticitie*, but of a prudent consideracion.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 16.

This poet, more circumspect then Theocritus, as the matter it self declareth, seemeth to doubt least that eclogue which is intituled Pollio, will not appeare *rusticitie* enough.
Phaer. Virgill, Eclogues, p. 14.

But let that same delitious poet lead
A little leave unto a *rustieke* Muse
To sing his mistresse prayse; and let him mend,
If ought amis her liking may abuse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. Introd.

Which he perceiving kindly doth entreat,
Reproves the *rustics* for that offer'd wrong,
Averring it an injury too great,
To such, of right, all kindness did belong.
Drayton. Moses his Birth & Miracles, b. i.

To you it seemes so, (*rusticity*,) Aiax Oileus said;
Your words are suited to your eyes. Those mares leade
still that led.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiii.

Whether he useth them by such casualtie and enstome, or of set purposes and choise, as thinking them fittest for such *rustical* rudenesse of shepheards, either for that their rough sound would make his rimes more ragged and *rusticall*, or else because such old and obsolete wordes are most used of country folke.—*Spenser. Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

Now as these men have no regard at all to the speculation of Nature, and to the course of the stars; so the other before-named are given to much thereto, and rapt they are so high amongst the stars and planets, that their owne eies be dazeled therewith; and besides, their subtilties and quiddities doe blind others, considering that the practise of these matters must passe through the hands of *rusticall* peasants, who are so far off from conceiving astronomie and the constellations above, that they know not one letter of the book, nor never learned their A B C.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 24.

My brother Jaques he keepes at schoole, and report speakes goldenly of his profit; for my part, he keepes me *rustically* at home, or (to speak more properly) staies me heere at home unkept.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act i. sc. 1.

RUT

Some will wonder how this shire, lying so near to London, the staple of English civilitie, should be guilty of so much *rusticalness*.—*Fuller. Worthies. Hartford-shire.*

Seemeth that such wilde woodes should far expell
All civile usage and gentility,
And gentle sprite deforme with rude *rusticity*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Lay bashfulness, that *rustic* virtue, by;
To manly confidence thy thoughts apply.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love, b. i.

Hence to your fields, you *rustics*! hence away,
Nor stain with grief the pleasures of the day.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxi.

The truth of it is, the sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect.—*Addison. Essay on Virgil's Georgics.*

The time is now come when the town is again beginning to be full, and the *rusticated* beauty sees an end of her banishment.—*Idler*, No. 80.

RU'STLE, *v.* A. S. *Hrislan*; Ger. *Rasseln*; Dut. *Ruysselen*; from Goth. *Hrisyan*, to shake.
RU'STLE, *n.*
RU'STLING, *n.*

To make the noise of things shaken; of armour, (in Pliny,) silk, straw, leaves, &c.; now generally confined to that of things similar in substance to the latter.

Being charged to make a signe to declare if he were a dumbe spirite, he *russeled* and made a noise against, and that was the sign and token.
Fox. Acles, p. 1176. *Hen. VIII.*

As he let his sword fall upon it, another knight all in black came *rustling* in, who struck the shield almost as soon as he, and so strongly that he brake the shield in two.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Ab. Go in to him, and fetch him out.
Cla. He is comming, sir, he is comming; I heare his Straw *rustle*.—*Shakes. Meas. for Meas.* Act iv. sc. 3.

In the time of the Cimbrian warres, we have been told that armour was heard to *rustle*, and the trumpet to sound out of heaven.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 57.

Her bow and quiver at her back behind,
That easly moving with the wanton wind,
Made a soft *rustling*, such as you do hear
Amongst the reeds some gliding river near.
Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

——— Not the sea, when up, the North-spirit blows
Her raging billows, bellows so against the beatten shore;
Not such a *rustling* keeps a fire, driven with violent blore,
Through woods that grow against a hill.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him *rustling* in the wood, and sees
His course at distance by the bending trees.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

A house there is (and that's enough)
From whence one fatal morning issues
A brace of warriors not in buff,
But *rustling* in their silks and tissues.
Gray. A Long Story.

When the noise of a torrent, the *rustle* of a wood, the song of birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention, and suspend all perception of the course of time.
The Idler, No. 44.

He spoke; a *rustling* urges through the trees;
Instant new vigour strings his active knees.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. ix.

RUT, *v.* Fr. *Ruit, reat*, from the Lat.
RUT, *n.* *Rugitus*, and *rere*, to bellow as a
RU'TTISH. stag, from *rugire*, (See *Menage.*)

Rut,—from the noise the deer make at the season when they seek to copulate.

After cours of conception, non tok kepe of other
As when thei hadde *rutyed*. anon thei resten after.
Piers Plowhman, p. 222.

They [deere] begin to goe to *rut* after the rising of the starre Arcturus, which is much about the fift of September.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 32.

And there arose such *rut* th' unruly rout among,
That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rung.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

Soph. Pray be not mistaken; by this band
Your wife's as chaste and honest as a virgin,
For any thing I know; 'tis true she gave me
A ring.
Petru. For *rutting*.
Soph. You are much deceiv'd.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Tamer Tamed, Act iv. sc. 3.

That is an advertisement to a proper maide in Florence, one Diana, to take heede of the allurement of one Count Rossillion, a foolish idle boy, but for all that very *rutish*.
Shakespeare. All's Well that's Ends Well, Act iv. sc. 3.

What piety forbids the lusty ram
Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

RUT. } See Rout.
RU'TTY. } The *rout*, course, or tract, (sc. of a wheel.)

——— And as from his raine waters headlong fall
That all wayes eate huge *ruts*, which met in one bed, fill a vall
With such a confluence of streames, that on the moun taine grounds
Farre off, in frighted shepheards' eares, the bustling noise rebounds.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

To behold thee not painted inclines somewhat neere
A miracle; these thy fair face here, were deep *rutts*.
Webster. The Duchesse of Malfy, Act ii. sc. 1

That heav'nly voice I more delight to heare,
Than gentle airs to breathe, or swelling waves
Against the sounding rocks their bosoms tear,
Or whistling reeds, that *rutty* Jordan laves.
Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

I was almost killed between Sheffield Place and East Grinsted, by hard, frozen, long and cross *ruts*, that would disgrace the approach of an Indian wigwam.
Gibbon to Lord Sheffield, Jan. 1794.

RUTH. See Rue.

RUTILANT. Lat. *Rutilare, rutilus*, from Gr. Ερυθρος, red; Fr. *Rutiller*, "to glisten, glitter, shine, glare," (Cotgrave.)

Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.
Evelyn, b. ii. c. 4. s. 1.

RUTTER. Fr. *Reistre*, a German horseman, (Cotgrave.) Ger. *Reiter, reuter*, equllans, eques, from *reiten*, to ride.

A rider; a horseman, a cavalier.

In the same season there was a cõpany of *rutters* gadered togyder in the wrode of Respayle
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 1.

And with them there was a great *routter* of Byerne, the lorde of Launce playne.—*Id. Ib.* c. 119

Neither shal they be accõpanied wyth a garde of ruffelynge *ruttera*.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

But now we have in maner generallie given over that kind of artilleria, and eertes, the Frenchmen and *rutters*, deriding our new archerie in respect of their corslets, will not let in open skirmish, if anie leisure serve, to turn up their tails, and crie, "Shoote Englishe!" and all because our strong shooting is decaied and laid in bed.
Sir T. More. Utopia, by Robinson, b. ii. c. 10.

If brauerie or honour can
make the an happie man,
Lettes by a cut throte *rutterkin*
which in beste manner can
Reeyte thy tyties, and thy names,
who also moche reioyses
To erane, and iog those on the syde
that haue th' electings voyces.
Drant. Horace. Ep. to Numitius.

Soph. It should be but by'r lady
She holds him out at pike's end, and defies him,
And now is forth'd, such a regiment of *rutters*
Never defied men heaver.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Tamer Tamed, Act i. sc. 4.

RUTTER. See Rout

RYE. A. S. *Ryge, rige*; Ger. *Roggen*; Dut. *Rogge*; Sw. *Rogh*. Skinner thinks from *hriye*; the *ridge*, q. d. *ridged* with prickles or spikes. Wachter thinks otherwise. See Rocken.

A quarter of whete was solde at London for xvis. and derer should haue been, had nat ben the prouyeyon of marchaunttes that brought *rye* and *rye flour* out of Spruce.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1402.

That which is called secale and farrago in Latine, [i. e. *rie*,] needeth no more adoe but to be harrowed and the clods well broken.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 16.

S.

S (says B. Jonson) is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in prolation. It is called the serpent's letter. It varieth the powers much in our pronunciation. It sometimes inclineth to *z*, as in *muse, wise*. So after the liquids, as *bells, gems, wens, burs*. Where the vowel sets hard, it is commonly doubled. Bp. Wilkins observes, that it is framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth. The disability of pronouncing this letter is called *lisping*, when it is corruptly sounded *th*. It is of the same affinity with *z*, as *p* with *b*, *t* with *d*, *c* with *g*.

SA'BBATH. SA'BBATHLESS. SABBA'TIC. SABBA'TICAL. SABBATA'RIAN, *adj.* SABBATA'RIAN, *n.* SABBATA'RIANISM. } Fr. *Sabath*; It. *Sábbato*; Sp. *Sabado*. Fr. *Sabatizer*, to rest, or keep holy the *sabbath* day. *Sabbath* is applied, consequentially, to—

A time of rest; a cessation from toil, trouble, or any affliction.

And it was don eftsoones whanne the Lord walkide in the *sabatis* bi the cornes, and hise disciplis biguneen to passe forth & plucke eeris of the corn.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 2.

For all that moveth doth in change delight;
But thenceforth all shall rest eternally
With him that is God of *Sabaoth* hight;
O! that great *Sabaoth* God, grant me that *sabbath's* sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 8. *Undergnde.*

And although men should refrain themselves from injury and evil arts, yet this incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God of our time, who, we see, demandeth a tenth of our substance, and a seventh, which is more strict, of our time.
Bacon. Of Learning, b. ii.

Only there is mention of a *sabbath* in the second verse of this chapter, of which there were no words before. And this is that *sabbatisme* or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience.—*More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, c. 2.

The Jews doo reckon their daies by their distance from their *sabaoth*, so that the first daie of their weeke is the first daie of the *sabaoth* and so foorth unto the sixt.
Holinshed. Description of England, c. 14.

Lawe against profanation; I do not mean tending to judaism or *sabbatarianism*.—*Bp. Ward. Ser.* 30, Jan. (1673.)

Sabbatarian paradoxes, and Apocalypticall frenzies under the name and covert of the true professores of Protestant doctrine.—*Mountagu. An Appeale to Cæsar*, Ded.

Now if this can be made out, I think there is as sure and effectual a foundation laid for the perpetual obligation to observe the *sabbath* as the strictest of the *sabbatarians* can desire.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 12.

The famous *sabbatical* river for six dayes bears all before it with a mighty torrent, and carries stones of such incredible bigness that there is no passing over it: the admirable nature of that river is, that it keeps the *sabbath* and rests all that day.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

Even many of their laws (for instance, the law of jealousy, those for the attendance of the Jews at their three great festivals, and for their resting in the *sabbatic* year) were so contrived, as to be demonstrative proofs of the immediate interposition of God in the affairs of that people.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 4.

But with his chimsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.
To swear, to game, to drink; to show at home
By lewdness, idleness, and *sabbath* breach,
The great proficiency he made abroad.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

Profanation of the Lord's day, vulgarly (but improperly) called *sabbath-breaking*, is a ninth offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 4.

SA'BLE, *n.* SA'BLE, *adj.* SA'BLED. } Fr. *Sable*; It. *Zibellino*; Sp. *Cebellinas*; Ger. *Zabel*; Sw. *Sabel*. A skin, (says Wachter,) imported from Siberia, and hence the name of *Sibelinæ* for Siberinæ. For other conjectures see *Menage* in vv. *Ermine* and *Marte Sabline*.

The armes the which that Cupide bare,
Were pearced hartes with teares besprent,
In siliser and *sable* to declare
The steadfast lone he always ment.
Uncertaine Auctore. Thassouit of Cupide.

Next him went Griefe and Fury mateht yfere;
Griefe all in *sable* sorowfully clad,
Downe hanging his dull head with heavy chere,
Yet inly heing more then seeming sad.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Ophe. Nay, 'tis twice two moneths, my Lord.
Hom. So long? Nay then let the diuel weare blacke,
for I'le haue a suite of *sables*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. *sc.* 2.

Nought but profoundest hell can be his shroud;
In vain with timbrel'd anthems dark
The *sable*-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, s. 24.

And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.
Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

Last came the felon, on his *sable* steed,
Arm'd with his naked sword, and urg'd his dogs to speed.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

At the same time I had a present from his daughter of a handsome *sable* muff.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 9.

SA'BRE, *n.* SA'BRE, *v.* SA'BRED. } Ger. *Sabel*; Dut. and Sw. *Sabel*; Fr. *Sabre*. From the Arabic *Seif*, gladius. See *Wachter* and *Ihre*.

A radiant *sabre* grac'd his purple zone,
And on his foot the golden sandal shone.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

You send troops to *sabre* and bayonet us into submission.
Burke.

SA'CCHARINE. SACCHARINE, *v.* SA'CCHARIZE, *v.* } Fr. *Saccharin*; It. *Zaccherino*; Lat. *Saccharum*; which, (Vossius says,) is in the Arab. *Saccar*. Pliny calls it a kind of honey, gathered and caodied in certain canes. (See SUGAR, and the quotation from Pliny.) Vossius adds, that the name *Saccharum* was given (to sugar), because it resembled this kind of honey so gathered from canes.

Sugary,—having the properties of, or resembling those of *sugar*.

Manna, which is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 3.

It is hoped the reader will pardon the introduction of the verb *saccharize*, as no other so emphatically expresses the author's meaning; for some chymists define sugar to be a native salt, and others a soap.
Grainger. The Sugar-cane, b. i. Note.

SACERDOTAL. SACERDO'TE. } Fr. *Sacerdot, sacerdotal*; Sp. *Sacerdote, sacerdotal*; Lat. *Sacerdos*; one who administers, presides over *sacred* things, sacred rites or ceremonies; a priest.

Priestly; of or pertaining to a priest or a minister of religion.

Eld. Lov. I'le rather love a fever and continual thirst, rather contract my youth to drink and *sacerdote* upon quarrels, or take a drawn whore from an hospital, that time, diseases, and mercury had eaten, than to be drawn to love you.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady*, Act iv.

The ancient Fathers are still more particular in expounding the *sacerdotal* consecration, and the divine sanctification consequent thereupon.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vii. p. 93.

Clemens,—who adds to epistolary writing, *sacerdotal*, a way of writing, though like the epistolary, by an alphabet, yet being confined to the use of the priests, not so well known, he with equal judgment explains their nature.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 4.

SA'CHEL. Lat. *Sacculus*; Ger. *Seekel*; dim. of *sack*.

A small sack or bag.

Sille ye tho thingis that ye han in posseseioun: & gyue ye almes, and make ye to yoo *sachels* that wexen not eold, tresour that faylith not in heuenes.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 12.

Our leader draweth together, his richesses into his toure, and thei been ententife, about earpleris or *sachelies*, vnprofitable for to taken.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

Dutch. And that fine little eye to it, like an elephant's,
Lord. Yes if her feet were round and her ears *sachels*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleas'd, Act v. sc. 2

Mor. O my importunate belly, I have nothing
To satisfie thee; I have sought,
As far as my weak legs would carry me,
Yet can find nothing: neither meat nor water;
Nor any thing that's nourishing.
My bellies grown together like an empty *sachel*.
Id. The Sea-Voyage, Act iii. sc. 1.

Then he shewed the avarice and ambition of the clergy on former days; and how the Bishop of Rome abused Peter's keys to fill Judas's *sachel*.
Strype. Memorials. Edw. VI. b. ii. c. 15.

The shell-fish is collected by the women, whose business it seems to be to attend at low water, with a basket in one hand, a stick, pointed and barbed, in the other, and a *sachel* at their backs.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

SACK, *n.* SACK, *v.* SA'CKCLOTHED. SA'CKFUL, *n.* } A.S. *Sacc*; Fr. *Sac*; It. *Sácco*; Sp. *Saca*; Lat. *Saccus*; Gr. Σακκος, a word, (says Skinner,) common to all languages,—a relic, as it is believed, of the antediluvian tongue; and hence the verb, to *sack*, *saccos* expilare. (See SACK, *infra*.) Vossius derives the Greek from the Hebrew. Commonly—

A large bag (for corn, flour, coals, &c.); a large loose robe.

"Lord Jhesus," he said, "als so verreyly
"As my inf is on the laid, & on thi moder Mary,
"Help me to venge thi dede of this Saraziny kynd,
"That gat consciie & rede, the bete & lynd,
"& namly on that blode, that com of fals Pilate,
"That wist *sakles* thou stode, whan he on thi dome sate.
R. Brunne, p. 182.

That somme sewe the *sak* for shedynge of the wete.
Piers Ploughman, p. 128.

And thel schulen profecie a thousynde daies two hundride and sixti, and schulen be clothid with *sackis*.
Wielif. Apocalips, c. 11.

And the sunne mas maad blak as a *sak* of heire, and al the moone was maad as blood.—*Id. Ib.* c. 6.

A sturdy harlot went hem ay behind,
That was his hostes man, and bare a *sakke*,
And what men yave hem, laid it on his bakke.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7736

She ne had on but a straite old *sacke*,
And many a cloute on it there stacke,
The was her cote, and her mantele,
Nor more was there neuer a dele
To cloath her with. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And whan the mele is *sacked* and ybound.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3998.

So heen Augustins, and Cordileers,
And Carmes and eke *sacked* freers.
And all freers shode and bare.—*Id. Ib.* p. 226.

Such ministreles if they weaven.
So been Augustins, and Cordileers,
And Carmes, and eke *sacked* freers,
And all freers strode and bare.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

She hath no lith without a lacke
But like vnto the woll *sacke*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The whiche man, after examyned by the erle of Arundell, confessyd that he was sente thyther by the sayd byzshop, to the ende to murder kynge Henry the iiij; after whiche confessyon, the sayd erle let *sakke* that man, and soo caste hym in the Thamys.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1427.

I was in *sackcloath*, I nowe am I cladde in golde,
And weare such roabes, as I my selfe take pleasure to beholde. *Gascoigne. Devise of a Maske.*

The Parricide was afterwards sow'd up in a *sack* or bag; and in after-times there was sow'd in with him, an ape, a cock, a serpent (or, as some more particularly, a viper) and a dog.—*Holiday. Juvenalis*, Sat. 8. Note.

"This little *sackful* of bones, I thought to bequeath to Westminster Abbey, to be interred in the cloyster within the south-side of the garden, close to the wall.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 20.

And, to augment her painefull penaunce more,
Thrise every weeke in ashes shee did sitt,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore,
And thrise—three times did fast from any bitt.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

The antient penitents are described in Scripture as girding themselves with *sackcloth*, and repenting in dust and ashes; in allusion to the antient manner of great and solemn mournings, which was to put on *sackcloth*, cover the head with ashes, and sit in the dust.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

The floating *sack* is thrown aside,
The vestments, proper for a ride,
Such as we oft in Hyde-park view
Of Justian white lapell'd with blue,
By Betty's care were on the spot.—*Whitehead. The Dog.*

SACK, *v.* SACK, *n.* SA'CCAGE. } See SACK, *ante. Saccos expilare*, to plunder, bag and baggage. Lye thinks it is from *Secce*, bellum: also written *sacce*, from *sac-an*, certare, contendere;—

To pillage, to plunder, to rifle.

The plenteous houses *sackt*, the owners end with shame
Their sparkling goods.—*Surrey. Ecclesiastes*, c. 5.

Haue Medea still in minde,
Let Circe be in thought;
And Helen that to vttor *sack*
both Greece and Troie brought.
Turberville. Dispraise of Women.

——— Proceed by processe,
Least parties (as he is bolon'd) breake out,
And *sacke* great Rome with Romanes.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

Speake to me, Muse, the man who after Troy was *sack'd*
Saw many townes and men, and could their manners trace.'—*B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.*

Howbeit Cato survived not the rasing and *sacage* of Carthage, for he died the yeare immediately following this resolution.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xv. c. 18.

Now will I sing the *sackfull* troopes, Pelasgian dragos held,
That in deepe Alus, Alope, and soft Trechina dweld.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Your common gift shall two large goblets be,
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery:
And high embost, which, when old Priam reign'd,
My conquering sire at *sack'd* Arisba gain'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xix.

View but an army at the *sacking* of a town, and see what observation, or sense of moral principles, or what touch of conscience for all the outrages they do.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 3.

SACK. Lat. *Saccare*—is to strain through a *sack* or bag; and in Low Lat. *Saccare*, per *saccum* colare et exprimere; and *saccadum*, liquor aquæ feci vini admixtus, *sacco* expressus, (Du Cange.) For the kind of wine so called, see the commentators on *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.* pt. i. *Drake, Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. ii. p. 130.

What can the cause be, when the king hath given
His port *sack*, the house-hold will not pay?
Are they so seanted in their store? or driven
For want of knowing the poet, to say him nay?
B. Jonson. An Epigram, p. 485.

Let me rejoice in sprightly *sack*, that can
Create a braine even in an empty pan.
Canary! Its thou that dost inspire
And actuate the soule with heavenly fire.
F. Beaumont. The Vertue of Sack.

SACK-BUT. Old Fr. *Sacquebutte*, a sort of trumpet, (*Roquefort;*) from Sp. *Sacabuche*, tuba ductilis, and this from the Sp. *Sacar del buche*, because they who use this instrument draw up their breath with great force, and blow with all their might, (Skinner.) And Dulpino says,—Sp. *Sacabuche*, a musical instrument, called a *sack-but*, from *saca* and *buche*, drawn out of the may.

A dead march within of drum and *sagbutte*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover. Act iii. sc. 1.

——— Look in, and you would swear
That Babylonian tyrant with a nod,
Had summon'd them to serve his golden God.
So well that thoughts th' employment seems to suit,
Psalt'ry and *sackbut*, dulcimer and flute.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

SACRAMENT. SACRAME'NTAL, *adj.* SACRAME'NTAL, *n.* SACRAME'NTALLY. SACRAME'NTARY, *adj.* SACRAME'NTARY, *n.* SACRAMENTA'RIAN. } Fr. *Sacrement*; It. *Sacramento*; Sp. *Sacramento*; Lat. *Sacramentum. Sacramentum* militare, (from *sacrare*, to devote to,) a military oath. An oath; a sacred devotion to any thing; a bond or obligation by ceremony of devotion.

For this thing a man schal forsake his fadir and modir, and he schal draue to his wyf, and thei schulen be tweyne in oo fleisch. this *ceremonial* is greet.—*Wiclif. Effesies*, c. 6.

But finally yeomen is the day,
That to the chirche bothe ben they went,
For to receive the holy *sacrament*.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9574.

This worde *sacrament* is as much to say as an holy signe, and representeth alway some promise of God.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 143.

And priests may receive and take (ministring the *sacrament* and *sacramentals* in the church to the congregation) a living for the same.—*Burnet. Records*, pt. ii. b. i. No. 25.

The inward eyes as soone as they see the bread, they passe ouer the creatures, and thinke not of that bread which his baker of the baker, but of hym that called him selfe the bread of life which is signified by the mistieall or *sacramentall* bread.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 136.

The *sacrament* of the altar was not instituted to be received of one man for another *sacramentally*, no more than one man to receive it in faith and cleanliness of life for himself.—*Burnet. Records*, pt. ii. b. i. No. 25.

If M. Hardinge had wel considered that whole homile, happily he woulde haue charged Chrysostome him selfe with his *sacramentarie* quarel.
Jewell. Replie to Hardinge, p. 334.

That no person be admitted or received to any ecclesiastical function, benefit, or office, being a *sacramentary*, infected or defamed with any notable kind of heresy, or other great crime.—*Burnet. Records*, pt. ii. b. ii. No. 10.

But if they be *sacramentaries*, that shamefully abuse, and corrupte the holy *sacramentes*, then may M. Hardinge, and his frendes rightly be called *sacramentaries*.
Jewell. Replie to Hardinge, p. 334.

——— There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act i. sc. 1.

When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.—*Dip. Land*, p. 86.

——— And trains, by evty rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war
The *sacramental* host of God's elect!—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

SACRE, *v.* SA'CREO. SA'CREDLY. SA'CREDNESS. SA'CRING, *n.* SA'CRIST. SA'CRISTY. SA'CROSANCT. } Fr. *Sacrer, sacre, sacristain*; It. *Sacro, sacristano*; Sp. *Sacro, sacristan*; Lat. *Sacer*, from the Gr. Αγιος, *purus. Sacre*, the verb, was used by our old writers as we now use *consecrate*. Waterhouse uses *sacrate* as a verb.

To hallow, to dedicate, to devote unto, to set apart for the service, honour, or worship of. *Sacred*,—hallowed, dedicated, devoted to, holy, venerable; of inviolable purity:—inviolable; of religious obligation; religious.

Dedicated to ill or mischief, accursed.

Ac hym self hym crowande, & made hym kyng so.
The *sacryng* was lute worth, and natheles yt was ydo.
R. Gloucester, p. 106.

I *sacred* he was tho to kyng of erchebyssshops tuo
Of Canterbury & Euerwyk, & other byssshopes also.
Id. p. 330.

Which tent was church percchiall,
Ordaint was in especiall,
For the feast and for the *sacre*.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

And seing that the oyle is not of necessitie, let M. More tell me what more vertue is in the oyle of confirmatie, in as much as the bishop *sacreth* the one as well as the other.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 253.

He [Charlys] was, by the sayd pope Leo, or Leon, *sacryd* or enouynted emperoure of Rome.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 155.

On trinyte Sonday, the yere of oure lorde a M.CCC.LXIIII. *sacred* kynge in the great churche of our lady in Reyns.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, c. 223.

Wherwith Panthus scapte from the Grekish dartes,
Otreus sonne, Phellus prest, brought in hand
The *sacred* reliques, and the vanquist gods.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Vubrieius, who was counted the most skilfull Aruspex of our age, saith, That usually they lay three egges; whereof they take one of them to *sacre* and blesse (as it were) the other egges and the rest: and then soone after they cast it away.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 6.

——— As farr then, be
Thy chaste Fame shot (O Queene of Archerie)
Sacring my song, to euery deitie.
Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Diana.

Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which from a *sacred* fountaine welled forth away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

Said then the palmer; "Lo! where does appeare
The *sacred* soile where all our perilis grow!
Therefore, sir Knight, your ready arms about you throw."
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 12.

Come, come, our empress, with her *sacred* wit,
To villainy and vengeance consecrate,
Will we acquaint with all that we intend.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act ii. sc. 1.

Tim. Most *sacred* sir—
Theo. Sacred, as 'tis accurs'd,
Is proper to me.
Massinger. The Emperor of the East, Act iv. sc. 5.

The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.'
Waterhouse. Apology for Learning, (1653,) p. 51.

And to make resistance and withstand perforce the Tribune, armed with his *sacrosanct* and inviolable authoritie, they had no warrant by law.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 44.

The few by Nature form'd with learning fraught,
Born to instruct, as others to be taught,
Must study well the *sacred* page; and see
Which doctrine, this, or that, does best agree
With the whole tenour of the works divine.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

Next mighty Pan, was her illustrious lord,
Her high vicegerent, *sacredly* ador'd.
Pomfret. On the Death of Queen Mary.

For how can we think of him without dread and reverence, when we consider how he is secluded by the infinite *sacredness* of his own Majesty from all immediate converse and intercourse with us.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

The *sacring* of the kings of France (as Leysel says) is the sign of their sovereign priesthood, as well as kingship: and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices of the church.
Sir W. Temple. On the Original Nature of Government.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom.—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

One instance more of sobriety of mind, which ought to be *sacredly* regarded by the young, is persevering and expressing a due esteem and reverence of such as are farther advanced in years.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Serr. 4.

Erm. Oh! my liege, remember
What honour's voice inspires, when helpless woman
Implores and pleads the *sacredness* of promise.
Mickle. The Siege of Marseilles, Act iii. sc. 4

The cellarer, *sacrist*, and others of the brethren, who had hoped to have been entertained with their diverting arts, &c. when they found them to be only two indigent ecclesiastics, who could only administer spiritual consolation, and were consequently disappointed of their mirth, beat them and turned them out of the monastery.
Percy. Reliques. Notes on Ancient Minstrels of England.

In the *sacristy* [at Bruges] is a picture, painted by John Van Eyck, of the Virgin and Child, with St. George and other Saints.—*Reynolds. Journey to Flanders*

SA'CRIFICE, *v.* SA'CRIFICE, *n.* SACRI'FICABLE. SACRI'FICANT. SACRI'FICATOR. SA'CRIFICER. SACRIFI'CIAL. } Fr. *Sacrifier, sacrificateur*; It. *Sacrificare, sacrificatore*; Sp. *Sacrificar, sacrificador*; Lat. *Sacrifico; sacrum* facere: to make or render sacred, (sc.) by slaughter, or other act of devotion.

To slay or immolate—in devotion or dedication to; to offer up, to give or yield up; as a victim, to slaughter; generally, to destruction, to loss or ruin.

And that he hadde, to honoure hem, a priue stude there,
To sacrifise to his Godes, that moni war nere.
R. Gloucester, p. 25.

And notheles such *sacrifise* y ne kepte not at myn house.
Id. Ib.

Saul for he *sacrifiede*, sorwe hym by tydde
And hus sones for hus synnes.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 232.

Therfore britheren I biseche ghou bi the merci of God, that ghe ghyue ghoure bodies a lyuyng *sacrifise* hooli plesynge to god and ghoure seruyse resonable.
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 12.

But of these things that ben *sacrifed* to Idols we witen for alle we han kunnyng.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Corynth.* c. 8.

Pulfille thi seruyce, be thou sobre. for I am *sacrifsed* wow, and the tyme of my departyng is nygh.—*Id. Tyle*, c. 4.

Whan the orison was don of Palamon
His *sacrifice* he did, and that anon,
Pull pitously, with alle circumstances.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2283.

For Troie in great deuocion
Came also with possession
Ayenst this noble *sacrifice*
With great honour, and in this wise
Unto the gates thei it brought.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Both did their best, for neither now, ranne for a *sacrifice;*
Or for the *sacrifiers* hide (our runners usual prise.)
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

Metellus the high priest and chief *sacrificer* at Rome, had a stutting and stammering tongue.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 25.

The Lacedæmonians had a peculiar custom of *sacrificing* to the Muses, which was either designed to soften and mollify their passionate transports, it being their custom to enter the battle calm and sedate, or to assuage them to perform noble and heroical exploits, deserving to be transmitted by those goddesses to posterity.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 9.

The soothsayers inspected all the *sacrifices*, to presage the success of the battle; and, till the omens proved favourable, they rather chose tamely to resign their lives to the enemy than to defend themselves.—*Id. Ib.*

Although his [Jephthah] vow run generally for the words, Whatsoever shall come forth, &c. yet might it be restrained In the sence, for whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawfull immolation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 14.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of *sacrifices;* and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it.
Halliwell. Metam. p. 102.

It being therefore a *sacrifice* so abominable unto God, although he had pursued it, it is not probable the priests and wisdome of Israel would have permitted it; and that not onely in regard to the subject or *sacrifice* it self, but also the *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jepthah.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 14.

This observation will be of use, when we come to consider the Eucharist in its *sacrificial* view under a distinct chapter below.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vii. p. 41.

——— Pliant and powerless now,
Like new-born infant wound up in his swathes,
Or victim tumbled flat upon its back,
That throbs beneath the *sacrificer's* knife.—*Blair. Grave.*

The law may be explained as an institution requiring perfect obedience, and threatening judgment on every transgression; at the same time, accepting, in mercy, certain *sacrificial* atonements.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Hint 38.

SA'CRILEGE. SACRILE'GIOUS. SACRILE'GIOUSLY. SA'CRILEGER. SA'CRILEGIST. } Fr. *Sacrilège*; It. *Sacrilegio;* Sp. *Sacrilegio;* Lat. *Sacrilegium: sacrum*, legere, i.e. furari, to steal: et qui nocturnus divum *sacra* legerit, (*Horace, Satire*, l. 3, 117,) legere, to gather or take up; consequentially, to take away, to steal.

To commit *sacrilege* is—to take away, to steal any thing *sacred*, or consecrated, or dedicated to holy or religious uses.

Thou that wlatist mawmetis, dolst *sacrilegie.*
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 2.

For ghe han brought these men neither *sacrilegeris*, neither blasfemynge ghoure goddesse.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 19.

The thirde, whiche was after shamed,
Was Nabugodonosor named:
And he Hierusalem put vnder,
Of *sacrilege* and many a wonder
There in the holy temple he wrought.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Sacrilege is the diversion of holy and ecclesiastick things to prophane and secular use:—as Simeon and Levi, theft and *sacrilege* be evil brethren: theft robs thy neighbour, *sacrilege* thy God.—*Spelman. English Words*, Pref.

O Time, had'st thou preserv'd, what labouring man hath done,
Thou long before this day, might'st to thyself have won
A deity with the gods, and in thy temple plac'd:
But *sacrilegious* thou, hast all great works defac'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

O Holy Ghost, whose temple I
Am, but of mud walls and condensed dust,
And being *sacrilegiously*
Half wasted with youth's fires, of pride, and lust,
Must with new storms be weather-beat;
Double in my heart thy flame.—*Donne. The Litany.*

In the yeere 1535, the pope sent a messenger into Scotland, requiring king James to assist him against the king of England, whome he had deemed an heretike, scismatike, a wedlocke breaker, a public murtherer, and a *sacrileger.*
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1535.

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist*.—*Spelman. Hist. of Sacrilege*, § 6.

Nor was it unfrequent to punish notorious offenders, by dragging their remains out of their retirement, and depriving them of the graves to which they had no just pretension, as may appear from several instances. *Sacrilegious* persons were commonly thus treated.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iv. c. 1.

Plato makes it the necessary introduction to his laws, to establish the being and providence of the Gods by a law against *sacrilege* And he explains what he means by *sacrilege*, in the following words:—"Either the denial of the being of the Gods; or, if that be owned, the denial of their providence over men; or, thirdly, the teaching, that they are flexible, and may be cajoled by prayer and sacrifice."—*Warburton. The Divine Legation*, b. iii. § 3.

However, Psyche falls into the snare her sisters had laid for her, and against the express injunction of the God, *sacrilegiously* attempts this forbidden sight.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. § 4.

SAD. SA'DDEN, *v.* SA'DLY. SA'DNESS. } The etymology of this word has scarcely been attempted. Minshew derives from the Ger. *Schatt, shade*, because *sad* people affect solitude (or the *shade*). It seems clearly to be the past part. *sæt, sæd, sadd*, of the A.S. verb, *Settan* or *sætan*, sedere, sedare, to *set*, and to mean, *set, settled, sedate.*

A *sad* stone (so Wiclif renders *Petra*, a *rock*) is a *set, fixed*, firm stone,—firmly set.

Sadness, (firmitas, firmamentum,—*Wiclif,*) is settledness, firmness, fixedness, stability. *Saddere* men (fermeore) in Com. Vers. *strong*. R. Brunne uses *setness* (see SET) for *settlement, settled* agreement. *Sad* then, is—

Fixed, firm, compact, cohesive, heavy, dense, gloomy.

Sedate, grave, serious, gloomy, melancholy, grievous, mourofuf.

A *sad* man is—a sedate, grave man.

A *sad* fellow is—one who does *serious* things,—things of serious consequence; and thus,—a mischievous fellow.

Ich shal set be my sone, seide the frere thenne
How seven sithes the *sadde* man syngeth on the day.
Piers Plowman, p. 167.

And whanne gret flood was maad the flood was buld to that hous: and it myghte not move it, for it was foundid on a *sad* stoon.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 6.

But the *sod* foundament of god stondith bayynge this mark, the lord knowth whiche beo hise.—*Id. 2 Tym.* c. 2.

But we *soddere* [firmiores] men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of slee men, & not plese to ussilf.
Id. Romaynes, c. 15.

For we ben maad parceneris of Crist, if netheles we holden the begynyng of his substauance *sod* in the ende.
Id. Ebrewes, c. 3.

Though I be absent in bodi, bi spyryt I am with ghou, loynge and seynge ghoure ordre and the *sodnesse* [Com. Vers. *stedfastness*] of ghoure bileue that is in crist.
Id. Coloceusis, c. 2.

Therfore ye britheren hifore witinge kepe you silff, lest ye be dissetiued bi errour of unwise men, and falle awei fro youre owne *sodnesse*. [Com. Vers. *stedfastness*.]—*Id. 1 Petir*, c. 3.

Thus saiden *sude* folk in that citee,
Whan that the pople essed up and doun.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8879.

Who so it bee that cleare of vertue, *sadde*, and well ordinate of liuyng, that hath putte vnder foote the proude wierdes, and looketh vpright vppon either fortune, he maie holden his chere vndiscomfited.—*Id. Boetius*, b. ii.

Ther is no more to say, but est and west
In gon the speres *sadly* in the rest.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2532.

For if that on have beautee in hire face,
Another stout so in the peples grace
For hire *sadnesse* and hire benignitee,
That of the peple the greatest vois hath shee.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9463.

Whiche treaty was wysely handled by *sadde* and discrete counsayle of bothe parties.
Berners. Froissart. Croncyle, vol. i. c. 278.

Whereby as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well dooine: so if you respect the *sadness* thereof, it doeth prouoke in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water.—*Holinshed. Descrip. of England*, b. ii. c. 22.

Forth came that auncient lord, and aged queene,
Arayd in antique robes downe to the growud,
And *sad* habiliments right well beseene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Ant. Tell me, Panthino, what *sad* talk was that, wherewith my brother held you in the cloister.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. 3.

——— And settl'd in his face I see
Sad resolution and secure.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv

Folp. Go,
Straight give out about the streets, you two,
That I am dead: do it with constancy,
Sadly, do you hear!—*B. Jonson. The Fox*, Act i., sc. 1.

But, O my virgin Lady, where is she?
How chance she is not in your company?
E. B. To teil thee *sadly*, Shepherd, without blame,
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came.—*Milton. Comus.*

Chloe. But, sweet lady, say; am I well enough attired for the court, in *sadness?*—*B. Jonson. Poetaster*, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— 'Tis my destiny
That you must either love, or I must die.
Ann. Comes this in *sadness* from you?
Ford. 'Tis pity she's a Whore, Act i. sc. 2.

Prom off a hill whose concave womb re-worded
A plaintiful story from a sistering vale,
My spirits to attend this double voice accorded,
And down I lay to list the *sad-tun'd* tale.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

The limping smith observ'd the *sodden'd* feast,
And hopping here and there, (himself a jest,)
Put in his word, that neither might offend;
To Jove obsequious, yet his mother's friend.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Thus joyful Troy maintain'd the watch of night;
While fear, pale comrade of inglorious flight,
And heaven-bred horrour, on the Grecian part,
Sat on each face, and *sadden'd* every heart.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Man's feeble race what ills await,
Labour, and Penury, the racks of Pain,
Disease, and Sorrow's weeping train,
And Death, *sad* refuge from the storms of Fate.
Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

When I assert, that the gloomy grandeur of some among his moral writings communicates a sympathetic *sadness* to the reader's mind, I by no means detract from his literary honours.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 22.

Warm Charity, the general friend,
With Justice, to herself severe,
And Pity, dropping soft the *sad-pleasing* tear.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity, p. 147.

SA'DDLE, *v.* SA'DDLE. SA'DDLER. } A. S. *Sadl;* Ger. *Sattel;* Dut. *Sadel.* Skinner is not content with the A. S. *Sett*, a *seat*, from *settan*, to *set* or *sed*, but resorts to the Lat. *Sedile.*

A *saddle*,—a *seat* on horseback; a *saddling*, a hollow, similar to that between the back and front of a *saddle*; a *saddle-hill*, shaped concavely like a *saddle.*

Sir Hugh of Cressyngham in armes nouht ne delh,
For ridyng lauht he skam, out of his *sadelle* he fleih.
R. Brunne, p. 298.

And er that Arcite may take any kepe,
He pight him on the pomel his hed,
That in the place he lay as he were ded,
His brest to-broten with his *sadel* how.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2690.

A stede there was *sadilid.*
Smarth was it and eke fiete;
Gamelyn diddin a peire of
Sporis fast on his fete.—*Id. The Coke's Tale.*

Then, hurling up his harmefull blade on hy,
Smote him so hugely on his haughtie crest,
That from his *saddle* forced him to fly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Of the *saddles* in use amongst us we find no mention in any ancient writers.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. iii. c. 3.

Here the land is low, making a *saddling* between 2 small hills.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of 2 *saddles*, or risings and fallings on the top.
Id. Ib. an. 1685.

Mr. John Dennis was the son of a *sadler*, in London, born in 1657.—*Pope. The Dunciad*, b. i.

There is, however, about three or four leagues to the south west of it, and very near the shore, a remarkable *saddle-hill*, which is a good direction to it on that quarter.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 7.

On each side of this break the land is quite low; beyond the opening rises a remarkable *saddle-like* hill.
Id. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 3.

SAG

For *saddle-tree* scarce reach'd had he
His journey to begin,
When turning round his head, he saw
Three customers come in. *Cowper. John Gilpin.*

SA'DDUCEE. SA'DDUCISM. SA'DDUCIZE, *v.* } Their tenets are expressed in the quotation from Wiclif.

For *sadducee* selen, that no rising aghen of deede men is, neithir angel, neither spirit.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 23.

For the *Sadducee* saye, that there is no resurrection, neyther angell, nor spirite.—*Id. Bible*, 1551.

That earthly and cold disease of *sadduciem* and atheism.
More. Song of the Soul, (1649.) Pref.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, (which is little else but revived Epicureism, *Sadducism*, and Zeudichism.)
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 80.

Sadducizing Christians, I suppose, they were, who said, there was no resurrection, neither angel or spirit.
Atterbury. Ser. vol. ii. Pref.

SA'FFRON, *n.* } Fr. *Saffran, safranée*; It. SA'FFRON, *v.* } *Zafferano*; Sp. *Azafran*; Ger. *Saffran*; Dut. *Saffraen*. Vox Arabica, a flavo colore desumpta, (Wachter.) See also *Menage*, and the quotation from Fuller, *infra*.

To tinge or stain with yellow, or *saffron* colour.

And in Latin I speke a wordes fawe,
To *safron* with my predication,
And for to stere men to devotion.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12 218.

His here, his berde, was like *safronn*.
Id. The Rime of Sire Topas, v. 13,660.

And so a solemn interview was appointed; but, as the poets say, Hymen had not there his *saffron-coloured* coat.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Give us bacon, rindes of walnuts,
Shells of cockels, and of smalnuts;
Ribands, bells, and *safrond* lynnen,
All the world is ours to winne in.—*B. Jonson*. Song 28.

The principall *saffron* groweth in Cilicia, and especially upon the mountaine Corycus, there; next to it, is that of Lycia and namely upon the hill Olympus: and then in a third degree of goodnesse, is reckoned the *saffron* centuripianum in Sicilie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxi. c. 6.

Plenty hereof in this county, growing about Walden, a fair market town; which *saffron* may seem to have coloured with the name thereof. It is called (as Serapione affirmeth) *sahofran* by the Arabians, whence certainly our English word is derived.—*Fuller. Worthies. Essex.*

SAG, *v.* Supposed to be a corruption of *Sway*. It is the Goth. *Sig-wan*; A. S. *Sig-an, sig-an*, cadere, delabi, subsidere; Ger. *Sieg-en*; Scotch, *To Segg*. See *Jamieson*; also *Nares*, and Mr. Moore's *Suffolk Words*.

To fall, to sink, to subside, to settle; to move along, as if sinking or dragged down.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 3.

Syrinx the faire! from whom the instrument
That fils your feasts with joy, (which when I blow,
Drawes to the *sagging* dug milke white as snow)
Had his beginning.—*Brome. Brit. Pastorals*, b. ii. e. 4.

This said, the aged street [Watling] *sagg'd* sadly on alone.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 16.

Sure I am, no hospital is tyed with better or stricter laws, that it may not *sagg* from the intention of the founder.
Fuller. Worthies. London.

SA'GATHY. Perhaps the Fr. *Sayette, saitte*, very coarse silk. And see the quotation.

I have given myself some time to find out, how distinguishing the frays in a lot of muslins, or drawing up a regiment of thread-laces, or making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch-plod, should entitle a man to a laced hat or sword, a wig tied up with ribands, or an embroidered coat.—*Tatler*, No. 270.

SAGE, *adj.* } Fr. *Sage, sagacité*; It. SAGE, *n.* } *Saggio, sagàce*; Sp. *Sagaze*; SA'GELY. } Lat. *Sagax*, from *sag-ire*, SA'GENESS. } acute sentire; to feel acutely, SAGA'CIOUS. } to see or perceive clearly. SAGA'CIOUSLY. } The origin of *sag-ire* is (says SAGA'CIOUSNESS. } Vossius) obscure; perhaps SAGA'CITY. } the Goth. *Saikw-an*, A. S. *Seog-an*, to see.

Sage,—seeing or foreseeing, provident or prudent, wise.

Sagacious,—seeing clearly; quick or sharp righted; quick scented.

As Tullius can determine,
Which in his time was full *sage*.
In a booke he made of age.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

In whose tyme sikerlich, the seven *sages* were
In Rome ydwelling decently.
Id. The Marchantes Second Tale.

This *sage* then in the starres had spyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay.
Id. The Death of Zoroas.

And, if by lookes one may the mind aread,
He seemd to be a *sage* and sober syre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

To *sage* philosophy next lend thine ear,
From heaven descended to the low-roft house
Of Socrates, see there his tenement,
Whom well inspir'd the oracle pronounc'd
Wisest of men.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b iv.

——— Within the walls then view
The schools of ancient *sages*; his who bred
Great Alexander to subdue the world,
Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. *Id. Ib.*

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus repli'd.
Think not so; that I know these things, or think
I know them not; nor therefore am I short
Of knowing what I ought: he who receives
Light from above, from the fountain of light,
No other doctrine needs, though granted true.—*Id. Ib.*

Yourselfe knowe four or five, which as in all good learninge, vertue, and *sagenesse*, they geve other men example what thinge they should do, even so by their shootinge they plainlye shewe what honest pastime other men geven to learninge may honestlye use.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

So sented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the murkie air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

That instinct suggests to them every where what is most for their safety, and makes them many times *sagacious* above our apprehension.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 13.

Wherefore they *sagaciously* apprehended, that there must needs be some other mystery or intrigue of nature, in this business, than was commonly dream'd of, or suspected.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 33.

It cannot be imagined, that either he should foresee events so clearly, or spy opportunities so *sagaciously*, or weigh things so impartially, or deliberate so calmly, or transact so cautiously, as the man that is free from those manifold prepossessions which his mind is fraught with.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 2.

Where this love is not only called σοφωτατος, of much counsel or *sagaciousness*, which implies it to have been a substantial and intellectual thing, but also προεβλεπετο, the oldest of all, and therefore senior to chaos, as likewise αυταρκης, self-perfect or self-originated.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 259.

I have a sense of something in me while I thus speak, which I must confess is of so retrusive a nature that I want a name for it, unless I should adventure to term it divine *sagacity*, which is the first rise of successful reason, especially in matters of great comprehension and moment.
More. Philosophical Writings, Pref. p. vii.

Nor thee, his ancient master, laughing *sage*,
Chaucer, whose native manners-painting verse,
Well-moral'd, shines through the gothic cloud
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown.
Thomson. Summer.

Another sensible evidence of a divine providence is, the *sagacious* providence of things that have no foresight in themselves.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 4.

A quickness in the mind to find out these intermediate ideas (that shall discover the agreement or disagreement of any other) and to apply them right, is, I suppose, that which is called *sagacity*.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 2.

Oh they are in their generations wise,
Each path of interest they have *sagely* trod,—
To live—to thrive—to rise—and still to rise.
Smart, Ode 7.

The world grown old her deep discernment shews,
Claps spectacles on her *sagacious* nose,
Peruses closely the true Christian's face,
And finds it a mere mask of sly grimace.
Cowper. Conversation.

Natural *sagacity*, improved by generous education, and exercised in a civilised community, was enabled to make just conclusions concerning the powers, the passions, the duties, the views of man as an individual, and as connected with others in his domestic, social, and civil relations.
Knox. Ess. No. 22.

SAGE. Fr. *Sauge, saulge*; It. *Salvia*; Sp. *Salvia*; Lat. *Salvia*, from *salvere*, hoc est, *salvum* esse,—

A herb so called on account of its salutary efficacy,

Our moderne Herbarists in these dales, doe call that in Latine *Salvia*, i. *Sauge*, which the Greeker name Elelisphacos. An hearbe it is much resembling mints, of a grey and hoarie colour, and withall odoriferous.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 25.

SAGITTAL. } Vossius details various cty- SA'GITTARY. } mological conjectures; from *Sagaci*, i. e. veloci ictu; from Gr. Σαγαι, *theca chpei*, from αιτιδος, (*Præmisso*, S.) oblique case of αιτις, *ferrea crepis*, or from σαγη, *omnia armorum genera*. Tooke affirms,—the Lat. *Saggitta*, (pronounced *sag-hitta*,) is the past part. *Skit* of the A. S. verb *Scytan*, to shoot, to throw, to cast forth.

Belonging, pertaining to, or resembling an arrow.

The ix. signe in Nouembre also,
Whiche foloweth the Scorpio,
Is cleped *Sagittarius*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

——— The dreadfull *saggitary*
Appaids our numbers, haste we Diomed
To re-enforcement, or we perish all.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act v. sc. 5.

The way of finding them is, by passing one string from ear to ear, and another from the nose to the crown of the head. The former of these will shew you the coronal suture, the second the *sagittal*, which usually begins where these lines intersect.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 9.

SAIL, *n.* } A. S. *Segl, seglian*; Ger. *Segel*, SAIL, *v.* } *segelen*; Dut. *Seyl, seghel, seylen*; SAI'LER, or } Sw. *Segel, seglo*; Fr. *Singler*; Sp. SAI'LOR. } *Cinglar*; Low Lat. *Sigla*. All of SAI'LY. } which may have come from the Goth. and A. S. *Sig-an*, labi, to glide along.

To glide, to float along, to swim; to move or pass along, with a gliding, floating, motion or course, by the action or impulse of the wind;—upon wings: to *strike sail*,—to lower it, to take it down; (met.) to slacken speed, move more slowly, with more humility.

He wende with al ys power, and *sailede* hem a non.
R. Gloucester, p. 17.

Heore *seylles* hem spredeth in the se, thyder cometh y wis.
Id. p. 133.

Fro Cipres he was *sailand*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 171.

And we wenten up into the schip of Adrymetis and biguinnen to *saile*, and weren borun aboute the places of Asie.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 27.

And we entred into a ship of Adramicii, and lowsed frò lande, apoynted to *sayle* by ye costes of Asia.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And with a litil *seil* lift up bi blowing of the wynd thei wenten to the bank.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 27.

And hoysed up the mayne *sayle* to the wynde & drue to lände.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne *seylyng* was not sikir for that fasting was passid.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 27.

When *sailing* was now leopardeous, because also y^t we had overlonge fasted.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"Wel said by corpus Domini," quod our hoste,
"Now longe mote thou *sailen* by the coste,
Thou gentil maister, gentil marinere."
Chaucer. The Prioresses Prologue, v. 13,365.

Ther nis no more, but "Farewel fair Custance."
She peineth hire to make good countenance,
And forth I let hire *sayle* in this manere,
And turne I wol againe to my matere.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4761.

He was with worthie companie
Araied, and with good naule
To ship he goeth, the winde him drieth,
And *saileth*, till that he arieth
Saufe in the port of Antioche.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Tyll at last into that place,
Whiche as thei sought, thei arrive,
And striken *sayle*, and forth as bliue
Thei sente vnto the kinge. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

There I found my sword among some of the shrowds, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand, and withal waving it about my head, that *saiers* by, might have the better glimpse of me.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Two dayes now in that sea he *sayled* has,
Ne ever land beheld, ne living wight,
Ne ought save perill, still as he did pas.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

'All those, and all that els does horror breed,
About them flew, and fild their *sayles* with feare:
Yet stayd they not, but forward did proceed,
Whiles th' one did row, and th' other stiffy steare.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 12.

Like to an eagle, in his kingly pride
Soring through his wide empire of the aire,
To weather his brode *sailes*, by chouance hath spide
A goshauke, which hath seized for her share,
Upon some fowle.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. v. c. 4.

Sayers by their voyages, find out and come to the knowledge of these starres most of any other.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 70.

Awhile thus taking breath, our way yet fair in view,
The hare her former course doth seriously pursue,
From Peneus's craggy height to try her *saily* wings.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

Such dalliance as alone the north-wind hath with her,
Oritha not *enjoy'd* from Thrace when he her took
And in his *saily* plumes the trembling virgin shook.
Id. Ib.

——— At last his *sail-broad* vannes
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoak
Uplifted spuros the ground.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b.ii.

They have extraordinary good eyes, and will descry a *soil* at sea farther, and see any thing better than we.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

Sails were commonly of linen, sometimes of any other materials fit for receiving and repelling the winds. In Dio, we have mention of leathern *sails*; it was likewise usual, for want of other *sails*, to hang up their garments; whence came the fable of Hercules, who is feigned to have *sailed* with the back of a lion, because he used no other *sail* but his garment, which was a lion's skin.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 16.

It is of great use to the *sailor*, to know the length of his line, though he cannot with it fathom all the depths of the ocean.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. i. c. 1. Introd.

On the 13th, at six o'clock in the morning, I *sailed* from Plymouth Sound, with the Adventure in company; and on the evening of the 20th anchored in Funchiale road, in the island pf Madeira.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 1.

Her fancy follow'd him through foaming waves
To distant shores; and she would sit and weep
At what a *sailor* suffers. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

Every individual had been sick except the *sail-maker*, an old man between seventy and eighty years of age.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

SAINT, *n.* Fr. *Sàinct*; It. *Sànto, sànta*; Sp. *Sancto* or *Santo*; Lat. *Sanctus*, from *sancire*, and this from *sacer* (Vossius); hallowed, devoted, dedicated, to holy or pious purposes. (See SACRED.) And a *saint* is—
A holy, or pious person; in the Christian church, one so nominated, and canonized, for his holiness or piety.

SAINT, *v.* Sa'intness. Sa'inting, *n.* Sa'intlike. Sa'intly. Sa'intism. Sa'intship.

Now heeth thees *seintes* as men seyen, and soreeynes in hevene.—*Piers Ploukmon*, p 197.

Dar ony of thou that hath a cause aghens a nothir be demed at wickid men, and not at hooli men? wher ghe witen not that *seyntis* schulen deme of this world?
Wiclif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 6.

How dare one of you hauyng busines with another go to law under the wicked and not rather under the *sayncles*? Do ye not know the *sayncles* shal iudge the world?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

——— And she was holden there
A *saint*, and ever of her day yhallowed dere,
As in hir law; and thus endeth Lucresse.
Chaucer. The Legend of Lucrece.

While there is oyle for to fire
The lampe is lightly set a fire,
And is full herde er it be queinte,
But onely if he be some *seinte*,
Whiche God preserueth of his grace.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

The most blessed company of *sayntes* and *sayntesses*.
Bp. Fisher. Serm.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard atchiev'ment by you done,
For which enrolled is your glorious name
In heaveely registers above the sunne,
Where you a *saint* with *saints* your seat have wonne!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

And in the unconceiving vulgar sort,
Such an impression of his goodness gave,
As *sainted* him, and rais'd a strange report
Of miracles effected on his grave.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b.i.

Lady. Shall we be the better by it then?
Bid. L. No, he that makes a woman better by his words,
He have him *sainted*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iv. sc. 1.

Think women still to thrive with men,
To sin, and never for to *saint*.
Shakespeare. Passionate Pilgrim.

Protestants daily grow more paying into the Pope's proceedings, and the suspected perfections of such persons, who are to be *sainted*.—*Fuller. Worthies. England*, c. 3.

Then Woolsey will we bring, of Westminster so nam'd,
And by that title known, in power and goodness great;
And meriting as well his *sainting* as his seat.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

There thou must walke in sober gravitee,
And seeme as *saintlike* as *anut* Radegund.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Oliver Cromwel when Protector, gave him, (John Pointer) a Canonry Ch. Ch. in Oxon, as a reward for the pains he took in converting him to godliness, i. e. to canting Puritanism and *Saintism*.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

At length being reformed, and pretending to *saintship*, he [Cromwell] married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Essex.—*Id. Ib.*

All this they do to mask their depraved tempers, that they may appear what they are not, in the view of the world, and juggle themselves into a *saint-like* reputation.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

She, half an angel in her own account,
Doubts not hereafter with the *saints* to mount,
Though not a grace appears on strictest search,
But that she fasts, and item, goes to church.
Cowper. Truth.

Then, rising light, your host you bless,
And o'er his *saintly* temperd bland distil
Scraphic day-dreams of Heav'n's happiness.
Mason. Elfrida.

If suff'rings, Scripture no where recommends,
Devis'd by self to answer selfish ends,
Give *saintship*, then all Europe must agree
Ten starv'ling hermits suffer less than he.
Cowper. Truth.

SA'KER. Fr. *Sacre*; It. *Sàgra, sàgro*; Sp. *Sacre.* A hawk, and a species of artillery. Minshew suggests,—*sacra* avis: it is more probably from the verb to *sack.*

Four pieces of ordnance, called *sacres*, were lost.
Sirype. Memorials, vol. v. c. 36.

As this he utter'd; on his right hand flew
A *saker*; sacred to the god of view:
That, in his tallons trust, and plum'd a done.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

Of guns the long *saker* is most esteemed.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

SALA'CIOUS. } Fr. *Salace, acité*; It. *Salàce*;
SALA'CITY. } Lat. *Salax*, not from *sal*, salt, but from *sal-ire*, to leap, (Gr. ΑΛΛΕΙΝ,—Vossius) as animals in the rutting season. As the Fr.—
Lecherous, lascivious, lustful.

After she had buried him [Josh. Allein], and being not able to continue long without a consort, she freely courted a lusty chaundler of Taunton, alienated his affections by false reports, from a young damsel he was enamoured with, and by three days courting, they were the fourth day married, as I have been credibly informed by several persons of Taunton, and so obtained him meerly to supply her *salacious* humour.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

The other ground that brings its long life into question, is the immoderate *salacity*, and almost unparalleled excess of venery, which every September may be observed in this animal.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 9.

What piety forbids the lusty ram,
Or more *salacious* goat, to rut their dam?
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

O, nobly done! lascivious old man!
Meet match for satyrs, or *salacious* Pan.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl. 4.

SA'LAD. Fr. *Salade*; It. *Insalàta*; Sp. *Ensalade*, quasi *salada*, salted; because eaten with *salt*; the Lat. *Acetarium*, because eaten with vinegar, (*acetum.*)

And after that they yede about gadering
Pleasaunt *salades* which they made hem eat,
For to refresh their great vnkindly heat.
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

And thus having so good a reason as this, to induce and draw us on, we may not sticke to have precious balmes upon our heads, so it be under our *sallats* and mourrons.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 3.

Cæsar supping one night in Millain with his friend Valerius Leo, there was served gyrage to his board, and oyle of perfume put into it instead of *sallet-oyl.*
North. Plutarch, p. 590.

The Dutch have instructed the natives in the art of gardening: by which means they have abundance of herbage for *sallading*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

SALAMANDER. } Fr. *Salamandre*; It.
SALAMA'NDRINE. } *Salamandra*; Sp. *Salamandria*; Lat. *Salamandra*; Gr. Σαλαμανδρινα, so called, Martinius thinks, quod amet propre σαλον (*humidum*) habere μανδραν. (*stabulum.*) See the quotation from Plinie.

The *salamander* to the ark retires;
To fly the flood, it doth forsake the fires.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

The *salamander* made in fashion of a lizard, marked with spots like to starres, never comes abroad and sheweth itselfe but in *great showers*; for in faire weather he is not seene. He is of so cold a complexion, that if hee doe but touch the fire, hee will quench it as presently, as if yee were put into it.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 67.

There is an ancient received tradition of the *salamander*, that it liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish the fire.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 859.

We laid it [the coquette's heart] into a pan of burning coals, when we observed in it a certaio *salamandrine* quality that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame, without being consumed or so much as singed.
Spectator, No. 281

SA'LARY. Fr. *Salarie*, (*solarier*;) It. *Salària*; Sp. *Salario*; Lat. *Salarium*, from *sal*, salt. (See the quotation from Pennant.) Generally—
Pay made for services done in stated times, or periods of time.

And som tyme my sváuns here *selerye* his by bynde.
Piers Ploukman, p. 112.

The pope causeth his to be knowen, by their shauen crownes, by gathering vp of titlies, masse pence, and offeringes, by the gylden trentalles, and *solaryes* to sing.
Frith. Workes, p. 101.

Moreover, this tearme in Latine of *sal*, is taken up and used in wages, yea, and divers honours and dignities bestowed upon brave men for some worthie service, goe under this name, and bee called *salaries*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c.7.

As to my *sellary*, he told me, I should have 24 dollars per month, which was as much as he gave to the old gunner.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1690.

The latter [the Romans] also made salt part of the pay of their soldiers, which was called *salarium*; and from which is derived our word *salary*.—*Pennant. Tour from Chester.*

SALE. See SELL.

SA'LEBROUS. } Lat. *Salebrosus*, from *sa-*
SALEBRO'SITY. } *lebræ*, ut sæpius *saliendum*: a rough or rugged way, difficult to pass, requiring the exertion of *leaping.*
Rough, rugged, rutty.

——— We now again proceed
Thorough a vale that's *salebrose* indeed;
——— bruising our flesh and bones:
To thrust betwixt massy and pointed stones.
Cotton. Wonders of the Peake, (1681.)

I believe not him that said, if crownes were rightly viewed, there would be more kingdoms than kings: for nature rises to soveraignty, and there is a blase of honour gilding the hryers and inticing the mind: yet is not this without its thornes and *salebrosity*.
Feltham. Upon Eccles. ii. 2.

SALE'W, *v.* } Fr. *Saluer*, to *salute.*
SALE'WING, *n.* }

The besy larke, the messager of day,
Saleweth in hire song the morwe gray.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1494.

A privee spice of pride, that waiteth first to be *saleweed*, or he wol *salew*, all be he lesse worthy than other is.
Id. The Persones Tale.

——— And let vs fast go
Right to theffect, withouten tales mo,
Why all this folke assembled in this place,
And let vs of all hir *salvinges* pace.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. ii.

With that Constance anone preyend
Spake to hir lorde, that he alide,
So that I mate toforeride,
To ben vpon his bien venu
The firste, whiche shall him *salu*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But Glauce, seeing all that chaunced there,
Well weeting how their errour to assoyle,
Full glad of so good end, to them drew nere,
And her *salewd* with seemely be-accoyle.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

By this, that stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salewd* them; who nought againe
Him answered, as courtesie became.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 8.

SA'LIENT. Lat. *Saliens*, from *sal-ire*, to leap; Gr. ΑΛΛΕΙΝ.
Leaping, jumping, shooting.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 6.

The goddess then: "Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky?
His be yon Juno of majestic size."—*Pope. Dunciad* b. ii.

Cold horrours thrill each sick'ning vein;
Deep broken sighs my bosom strain;
The *salient* pulse of health gives o'er,
And life and pleasure are no more.—*Blacklock. An Ode.*

SALI'NE. Fr. *Saline*; Sp. *Saline*, a salt-pit or salt-house; It. *Salso*; Lat. *Salinarius*, from *sal*, salt.
SALINA'TION.
SALI'NOUS.
SALSU'GINOUS.

Having the qualities of salt; having or causing to have the nature of salt.

We read in Plutarch, that Philippus Libertus washed the body of Pompey with salt water, which perhaps might be either because it was more abstersive, or that it helped to prevent putrefaction; and it is not improbable the Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*;—in order to preserving and embalming it.
Greenhill. Art of Embalming, p. 59.

When wood and many other bodies do petrifie, either by the sea, other waters, or earths abounding in such spirits; we do not usually ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *salinous* spirits, concretive juices, and causes circumjacent, which do assimilate all bodies not indisposed for their impressions.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

The knowledge of the distinction of salts which we have proposed, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous* (if I may, for distinction sake, so call the *fugitive salts* of animal substances) and fixed or alcalinate.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 765.

There is one material refreshment which this esterne side of Patagonia seems to be very defective in, and that is fresh waters; for the land being generally of a nitrous and *saline* nature, the pools and streams are frequently brackish.
Anson. Voyages, c. 5.

He [Aristotle] supposed (and mankind were for ages content with the solution) that the sun continually raised dry *saline* exhalations from the earth, and deposited them upon the sea; and hence, say his followers, the waters of the sea are more salt at top than at bottom.
Goldsmith. Hist. of the Earth, c. 15.

SALI'VAL. Fr. *Salival*; It. *Salivale*; Sp. *Salivoro*; Lat. *Saliva*; Gr. σιαλος, from σειειν, *movere*, (Lennep.) *Saliva*, commonly called *spittle*, is the water or fluid that rises in the mouth, or is secreted by certain glands, called *salival*.
SALI'VATE, *v.*
SALIVA'TION.
SALI'VARY.
SALI'VOUS.

In the room of the said glands, they [woodpecker and other birds] have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as it were a natural bird-lime or liquid glew. Which, by small canals, like the *salival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein: and so, with the help of this natural bird-lime, attaque the prey.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 5.

The methods of *salivating* are divers, but all by mercury: besides which faculty of raising a *salivation*, it heals, attenuates, resolves.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. viii. c. 10.

The humour of *salivation* is not properly spittle, but putrified blood.—*Id. Ib.*

Such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 1.

There also happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. iv. c. 7.

Whether a gentle *salivation*,
Consistently with reputation,
Might not of precious use be found.
Churchill. The Ghost, b. i.

SA'LLAD, or SA'LLET. Fr. *Salade*, a helmet or headpiece. It. *Celàta*; Sp. *Celada*. The Sp. *Celada*, is an ambush, a place of ambush, and also a helmet, a *celado*, from covering, or hiding, (Delpino;) and Du Cange, (in v. *Celata*, i.e. insidiæ,) says,—*Celada*, the helmet, is so called, because the soldier who wears it, *celetur* et occultetur ut a nemine agnoscatur.

And to the barge me thought echone
They went, without was left not one,
Horse, male, trusse, ne barage,
Salad, spears, gard brace, ne page,
But was indged and nounce ynough.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

The whiche came shortly to London, a lytell before his coronacion, and musteryd in the Moore Feldes weke ypon 1111. M. men, in theyr beste iakkis and rusty *saletes*, with a fewe in whyte harnys, nor burnysshed to the sale.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1477.

Some bare his *salette* in his hande, some on his backe, some drewe their swerdes after them naked, and some in the shetbes.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 187.

And I think, this word *sallet* was born to do me good: for many a time, but for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown bill; and, many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in; and now the word *sallet* must serve me to feed on.—*Shakespeare. Hen. VI.* Act iv. sc. 10.

SA'LLOW. Fr. *Saule, saulx*; It. *Salcio*, *salce*; Lat. *Salix*, quod *solit* et sûrgit cito, (see *Vossius*,) from the long shoots it makes in a season's growth.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of bulrushes, was my wont:
Who to entrap the fish in winding *salle*
Was better esteme, or hurtfull beasts to hont?
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

The leaves of pomegranats and almond trees stand much upon the red colour. But very strange it is and wonderfull which happeth to the elme, the linden, the olive tree, aspe, and *sallow* or willow: for their leaves after midsummer, turne about upside downe.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 23.

For lo! their spears the Syracusians wield,
And bend the pliant *sallow* to a shield.
Pawkes. Theocr. Idyl. 16.

SA'LLY, *v.* Fr. *Saillir, saillie*; Sp. *Salir*; Lat. *Salire*, to leap, to spring forth.
SA'LLY, *n.*
SA'LLIANCE.

To issue forth, to rush, to burst forth; to make an eruption, an excursion; to run out extravagantly.

The him she brought aboard, and her swift bete
Forthwith directed to that further strand;
The which on the dull waves did lightly flote,
And soon arrived on the shallow sand,
Where gladsome Guyon *sallied* forth to land.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

And now, all girt in armes; the ports, set wide,
They *sallied* forth, Ulysses being their guide.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

How well were we within the narrow bounds
Of our sufficient-yielding Macedon,
Before our kingt enlarg'd them with our wounds,
And made these *sallies* of ambition!
Daniel. Chorusses in Philotas.

Then said the Redcrosse knight, "Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *sallyance*,
And fell intent ye did at earst me meet;
For, sith I know your goodly governance,
Great cause, I weene, you gridded, or some uncouth chance."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

It might be on account of some of these uncautious *sallies* of Origen, that he was forced to purge himself to Pope Fabian, in a letter to him.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 261.

We find people very brisk and active in seasons of joy, breaking out continually into wanton and extravagant *sallies* unless restrained by decency and reflection.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 21.

SALMAGU'NDI. Fr. *Salmigondi*, sorte de ragoût. *Salgami-conditus, salmi-conditus, salmigondi*, (Menage.) Lat. *Salgama*, pickles, preserves, and *conditus*, seasoned.

A seasoned hotchpotch.

The first delighting in hodge-podge, gallimaufries, forced meats, jusseis, and *salmagundies*.
King. Art of Cookery, Let. 9.

SA'LMON. Fr. *Saumon*; It. *Salmone*; Sp. *Salmon*; Lat. *Salmo*, so called—a *saliendo*, from the *leops* they make. Pennant says,—"They spring with amazing agility over cataracts of several feet in height."

The third, the goodly Barow which doth bord
Great heaps of *salmons* in his deepe bosome.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

Then they leave it to their Creator's protection, who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood, and beget life in the spawn, and to become *samiete* early in the spring next following.
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 7.

In the country of Aquitaine or Guienne in France, the river *salmon* passeth all other sea *salmons* whatsoever.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 18.

For its strange leaping (or flying rather), so that some will have them termed *salmons* à *saliendo*.
Fuller. Worthies. Herefordshire.

SALOO'N. Fr. *Salle, salon*; It. *Sàla, salone*; Sp. *Sala, salon*; Ger. *Saal*; Dut. *Sale*; A. S. *Sele*. A palace, a hall, a prince's court or house; Gr. Αυλη. See *Wachter* and *Menage*.

He [Mons. Bordier] took Du Fresnoy to that house now Livry, which is but two leagues from Paris, to paint the *saloon*.—*Mason. Du Fresnoy. Art of Painting.*

SALOO'P. Turk. *Saleb*. The root of the male orchis dried.

When boiled, it is somewhat like *salep*; the taste is not disagreeable.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 11.

SALT, *n.*
SALT, *v.*
SALT, *adj.*
SA'LTER.
SA'LTERN.
SA'LTISH.
SA'LTLESS.
SA'LTNESS.

Fr. *Sel*; It. *Sàle*; Sp. *Sal*; Lat. *Sal*. Ab αλας, est *salis*, et per apharesin, *sal*, (Vossius.) The Gr. ΑΛΣ, *sal*, is derived by Lennep from αλ-εν, *coacervare*; so named a naturæad coagulandum proelive, (see the quotation from Pliny); further, that the sea is so called, ob *salsedinem* aquæ, from the *salt* taste of the water. His editor, Scheidius, deduces the word—a notione *exsiliendi*, subsultandi; it being the nature of *salt* to leap and explode when thrown upon fire: (of course it must have been thrown upon fire before it received this name.) *Salt* is used, consequentially,—

Seasoning, savour, taste, relish; adjectively—
Having a taste, relish, inclination for—salacious. Met.—

Wit, humour; high seasoning or savour.

Of *salt* fysch and eche fresch, and fayre ryueres ther to.

Ye ben *salt* of the erthe, that if the *salt* vanithe awey wheryane schal it be *saltid*.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 5.

"I am your doughter, your Custance," quod she,
"That whilom ye han sent into Surrie;
It am I, fader, that in the *salte* see
Was put alone, and dampned for to die."
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5463.

But passe thei the *salte* fome,
To whom Christe had thei shulen preche
To all the worlde, and his feith teache.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

True preachyng is a *salting* that stirreth vp by persecution, and an office that no man is mete for, saue he that is seasoned hymselfe.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 196.

Every man sees (as I sayd before) new wax is best for printing; new chise fittest for working; new wines well aptest for sone and surest dying; new fresh flesh for good and durable *salting*.—*Ascham. Schole-master*, b. ii.

But of the causes of all these things, and of the ebbing and flowing, and *saltness* of the sea; and finally, of the original beginning, and nature of heaven and of the world, they held partly the same opinions that our old philosophers hold.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 7.

Salt is either artificial or natural: and both the one and the other is to be considered in many and divers sort, which may be reduced into two causes: for *salt* commeth either of an humor congealed, or els dried.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxi. c. 7.

Much like, as when the beaten marinere,
That long hath wanded in the ocean wide,
Ofte sount in swelling Tethys *saltish* teare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

He that hath beheld what quantity of lead the test of *saltless* ashes will imbibe, upon the refining of silver, hath encouragement to think it will do very much more in water.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

A *salt-cat* made at the *saltern*.—*Mortimer.*

The earth that is brackish, and standeth much upon *saltpetre*, is thought to be more sound for many plants than others.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 4.

Now when the solemn rites of prayer were past,
Their *salted* cakes on crackling flames they cast.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

'Where is the *salt?* where are the hospitable tables? For in despight of these he has been the author of these troubles.'—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. iii. c. 21.

I asked of a *salter* how manie fornaces they had at all the three springs, and he numbred them to eightecne gore.
Holinshed. Descr. of England, b. iii. c. 13.

I return to the embalming of the Egyptians;—and shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, *salter*, and other dependant servants.
Greenhill. On Embalming, p. 283.

Salt-petre, in Latine *sal-petræ*, rather so called because, exudat ὁ *petris*, it usually sweats out of rocks, than because it is wrought up at the hand to a cooke or stony consistence.
Fuller. Worthies. Northamptonshire.

This prickly shrub delights most in barren sandy grounds; and they [prickle-pear, or shrub] thrive best in places that have *salted* as much pork as would have served both ships near twelve months.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 7.

SAL

The art of making *salt* was known in very early times, to the Gauls and Germans: it is not, therefore, likely that the Britons, who had in several places, plenty of *salt-springs*, should be ignorant of it.—*Pennant. Journey from Chester.*

Whence the sea has derived that peculiar bitterish *saltness* which we find in it, appears, by Aristotle, to have exercised the curiosity of naturalists in all ages.
Goldsmith. History of the Earth, c. 15.

SALT, *n.* Sa'LTANT. SALTA'TION. SA'LTATORY. } Fr. *Sault, saulter*; It. *Saltare*; Sp. *Salar*; Lat. *Saltus*, from *salire*, to leap or jump; (Gr. Αλευ.) A leap, jump, spring, or bound.

——— He could make
More wanton *salts* than this brave promontory
Down to this valley, than the nimble roe.
B. Jonson. The Diveile is an Asse.

——— And frisking lambs
Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.
Id. Vision of Delight.

When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies *saltant* or rampant; which he never useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 16.

Host. A second, a lavoltetere, a *saltatory*, a dancer with a kit at his bum.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— Nature to him
Has giv'n a stouter stalk, patient of cold,
Of Phœbus ev'n in youth, his verdant blood
In brisk *saltation* circulates and flows
Indesinently vigorous.—*Smart. The Hop-Garden*, p. 37.

SA'LTIER. Fr. *Saultoir*. St. Andrew's cross, termed so in Heraldry.

Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore
A silver *saltire* upon martial red.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

In elder times, ere heralds yet unroll'd
The bleeding ruby in a field of gold,
Or infant language pain'd the tender ear
With fess, bent, argent, chev'ron, and *saltier*.
Cawthorn. Nobility.

SA'LVAGE. See SAVAGE.

SALVA'TION. Sa'LVATORY. Sa'LVABLE. SALVABI'LITY. Sa'LVAGE. Sa'LVER. } Fr. *Salut*; It. *Salenzione*; Sp. *Salvacion*, from Lat. *Salvare*, to save. Generally applied to,—
Safety, (sc.) from the effects of evil or sin; security, preservation or conservation.

Salvo,—a saving, a reservation, an exception.

Gregore wist this wel, and wilnede to my soule
Salvacion for the sothness, that he seih in myn werkes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 265.

Whan he withstandeth our temptation,
It is a cause of his *salvation*,
Al be it that it was not our entente
He should be *saulf*, but that we wold him lente.
Chaucer. The Frere Tale v. 7079.

For thy to thy *salvacion*
Thou shalt have information
Such as Siluester shall the teche,
The nedeth of none other leche.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

This name Jesus signifieth a saviour, and therefore there is nothinge asked in the name of Jesus, but that is wholesome, & helpyng to the *salvacion* of the asker.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 18.

——— Him the most High
Rapt in a balmie cloud with winged steeds
Did, as thou sawst, receave to walk with God,
High in *salvation* and the climes of bliss
Exempt from death.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, of phantasie, of memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 156.

We have not only manifested, that there is a natural prolepsis, and anticipation of a God, in the minds of men, as the object of their fear, preventing reason; but also that the belief thereof, is sustained and upheld, by the strongest reason; the phenomena of nature being no way *solvable*, nor the causes of things assigneable, without a Deity.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 691.

The main principle of his religion, as a papist, is more destructive of the comfort of a conjugal society, than are the principles of most heretics, yea than those of pagans or atheists: for holding that there is no *salvability*, but in the church;—and that none is in the church, but such as acknowledge subjection to the see of Rome.
Sanderson. Cases of Conscience, p. 3.

SAL

Seeing one man does not violate the right of another, by his erroneous opinions, and undue manner of worship, nor it his perdition any prejudice to another man's affairs; therefore the care of each man's *salvation* belongs only to himself.—*Locke. A Letter concerning Toleration.*

Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring
From soup to sweet wine, and God bless the king.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ess. 4.

I shall inquire what *salvos*, or qualifying considerations, we may reasonably understand the general doctrine of God the Father's being the only true God, or Lord.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 72.

By the statute 27 Edw. III. c. 13. if any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, (which cannot, says the statute, be called wreck,) they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, paying only a reasonable reward to those that *saved* and preserved them, which is entitled *salvage*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 8.

SALU'BRIOUS. SALU'BRIOUSLY. SALU'BRITY. SA'LUTARY. SALUTI'FEROUS. SALUTI'FEROUSLY. } Fr. *Salubre, salutaire*; It. *Salubre, salutifero*; Lat. *Salubris, salutaris, salutifer*, from *salus*, quod inserta liquida a Gr. Σαος, venit, quod est *salvus*, safe. See SAVE.

Causing or producing, bringing or bearing, safety, health; healthy, wholesome.

Who though his heart were sunk and gone, doth in
The precious portion it again receive,
Whilst from the cheerly *salutiferous* cup
A draught of liquid life he drinketh up.
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 7. s. 31.

Give the *salubrious* draughts with your own hand;
Persuasion has the force of a command.
King. Art of Love.

——— In senates, he, to freedom firm,
Enlighten'd freedom, plann'd *salutarious* laws.
Thomson. To the Memory of Lord Talbot.

Though God be but one, yet hath he about himself innumerable auxiliatory powers, all of them *salutiferous* and procuring good of that which is made, &c.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 501.

But that highest and most ancient Being, the Parent of all things, the chief Prince of this great city, and the Emperour of this invincible army, who governeth all things *salutiferously*, Him have they covered, concealed and obscured, by bestowing counterfeit personal names of Gods upon each of these things.—*Id. Ib.* p. 509.

When St. Paul delivered over to Satan, the design of it was kind and *salutary*, that "the spirit might be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus."—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. n. 58.

The drought is nauseous, though *salubrious*; hence the writer endeavours to borrow something from art, to render it an elegant medicine.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 3.

Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter, who toil in order to partake the sweet of the peasant, flow as pleasantly and as *salubriously*, in the construction and repair of the majestick edifices of religion, as in the painted hooths and sordid sties of vice and luxury.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

This great philosopher, Priestley, has lately discovered a method of fabricating a new species of air, of infinitely superior *salubrity* and duration to that vulgar atmospherical air, which, for want of better, we have been obliged to breathe for upwards of five thousand years.
Mason. Ode to Pinchbeck, Note 2.

But its aperient quality was so very slight, that what effect it produced was rather *salutary* than hurtful.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

Or plough Tunbridgia's *salutiferous* hills
Industrious, and with draughts chalybiate heal'd,
Confess divine Hygeia's blissful seat.
Smart. The Hop-Garden.

SALU'TE, *v.* SALU'TE, *n.* SALUTA'TION. SALU'TATORY. SALEW.) *Salus*,— } Also written *salue, saluing*, nearer the Fr. *Saluer*; It. *Salutare*; Sp. *Saludar*; Lat. *Saluiare*, to wish health. (See

To hail, to welcome, to greet; to congratulate; to receive with marks of welcome, of respect, of affection, as by firing guns, shaking hands, embracing, joining lips, &c.

For so as the vois of thi *salutacioun* was maad in myn eeris: the joyg child gladide in joye in my wombe.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 1.

Swiche *salutations* and contenances
Passeo, as doth a shaiwe upon a wall.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,938.

When that nolde tep doth nod I believe she *salutes* me.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

SAM

He faire the knight *saluted*, louting low,
Who faire him quited, as that courteous was.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

As thy *salutes* my sorrows do adjourn,
So back to thee their int'rest I return.
Drayton. Mortimer to Queen Isabel

Farewell yong Princes: to graue Nestor's care
This *salutation* from my gratitude beare.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

The good emperor never ceas'd by prayers and tears, till he was absolv'd; for with coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory*, some out-porch of the church, he was charged by him of tyrannical madness against God, for coming in to holy ground.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

The morning-lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

The most common *salutation* was by the conjunction of their right hands, the right hand being accounted a pledge of fidelity and friendship; whence Pythagoras advised that the right hand should not be given to every man, meaning that all persons were not fit to be made our friends.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iv. c. 19.

I sent a lieutenant ashore to acquaint the governor of our arrival, and to make an excuse for our not *saluting*: for as I could *salute* only with three guns, except the swivels, which I was of opinion would not be heard, I thought it was better to let it alone.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 10.

But at the very time while he is bowing at the threshold of the rich man, the philosopher shall pass by, and because he possesses only a contemptible fortune, with superfluity, and without influence, he shall not be honoured with the common civility of a *salutation*.—*Knox*, Ess. 88.

SALVE, *v.* SALVE, *n.* SA'LVING, *n.* } Goth. *Salbon*, ungere, to anoint; A. S. *Sealfian*; Ger. *Salben*; Dut. *Salfen, salven*; Sw. *Salva*, ungueatum. All of which (Junius thinks) have a wonderful affinity with the Gr. Αλειφειν, to anoint, to rub, or smear with ointment. To *salve*, is,—

To mollify, assuage or mitigate, to relieve, to aid or help, to remedy, to apply a remedy, to heal, to rescue;—to save or keep safe. There seems a confusion in the usage of the verb to *salve*;—sometimes as if from the A. S. *Sealf-ian*; and, sometimes, as if from *salve*. See SALVATION.

For treuthe telleth that love, ys treyacle for synne
And most soureyne *salve*, for saule and for body.
Piers Ploukman, p. 20.

To other woundes, and to broken armes,
Som hadden *salves*, and som hadden charmes.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2713.

As whé we say of a wanton child, this sheepe hath magottes in his tayle, he must be annoynted with byrchin *salue*, which speach I borow of the shepheardes.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 165.

Which Cambell seeing, though he could not *salve*,
Ne done undoe, yet, for to *asuie* his name
And purchase honour to his friends behalve,
This goodly counterfeisance he did frame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

All wrongs have mendes, but no amendes of shame,
Now therefore, lady, rise out of your paine,
And see the *salving* of your blotted name.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

"But mine is not," quoth she, "like other wound;
For which no reason can finde remedy."
"Was never such, but mote the like be found,"
Said she; "and though no reason may apply
Salve to your sore, yet Love can higher stye
Than Reason's reach, and nft hath wonders done."
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

Epicurus, (who was also an atomick atheist,) having, in all probability, therefore a mind to innovate something, that he might not seem to have borrowed all from Democritus, did by violence introduce liberty of will, into his hypothesis; for the *salving* whereof, he ridiculously devized that his Third Motion of Atoma, called by Lucretius, Exiguum Clinamen Principiorum.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, Pref. p. vi.

SA'MBUKE. A musical instrument; perhaps so called, because made of the *sambuke* or elder tree.

And whatsoever ye iudge, this I am sure, that lutes, harpes, all manner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes every one, whiche standeth by fine and quicke fingerings, be condemned of Aristotle, as not to be brought in and used among them, which studye for learnynge and vertue.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

SAME, *adj.* } Goth. *Samo*; A. S. *Same*; Same, n. } Ger. *Same*; Dut. *Saemen*; Sw. Sa'MENESS. } *Samme*; at one place, at *one* place, in *one* place.

One in nature or kind, in qualities; having or possessing unity or oneness; having no sensible difference. And see the quotation from Locke.

To Paris turned the kyng, for that ilk sawe,
& ther a *samenyng* his barons thider gan drawe.
R. Brunne, p. 143.

When my fader and she *sulk samenyng* can make.
Id. p. 156.

And oon and the *same* spirit worketh alle these thingis departynge to eth bi hemsilf as he wole.
Wielif. 1 Corynth. c. 12.

Sum thought they spake wisely that estemed all thinge to altre as swiftelye as the water runneth in the streame, and thought therfore no man couldie uttre a worde beyng the *same* man in thende of a worde, that he was when he beganne to speake.—*Bp. Gardner. Explic. of Transubstantiat.* fol.98.

What soever is done to the lest of vs (whether it be good or bad) it is done to Christ, and what soever is done to my brother (if I be a Christen mã) that *same* is done to me.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 383.

Much more than that which was in Paphos built,
Or that in Cyprus, both long sinee this *same*,
Though all the pillars of the one were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory spilt.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

For what concord han light and darke *sam?*
Id. The Shepheard's Calender. June.

There are some who would persuade us, that body and extension are the *same* thing who change the signification of words, which I would not suspect them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 13.

Whatever substance begins to exist, it must, during its existence, necessarily be the *same*; whatever compositions of substances begin to exist, during the union of the substances, the concrete must be the *same*; whatsoever mode begins to exist, during its existence, it is the *same*.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 27.

We worship the Father of Truth, and the Son the Truth itself, being two things as to hypostasis; but one in agreement, consent, and *sameness* of will.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 559.

A *sameness* of the terms, if it really existed, would be an argument for assigning one and the *same* meaning to the promises.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

SA'MITE. Fr. *Samy*,—which Cotgrave calls "a silken or half silk-stuff, which hath a gloss like *satin*, and is narrower but lasteth better than it." Dut. and Ger. *Sammet*; Low Lat. *Samitum*, *examitum*; Gr. Ἑξάμιτος, because consisting of *six threads*, woven with six threads. See *Du Cange*, in v. *Examite*; *Menage* and *Wachter*.

And in an over gilt *samite*
Clad she was. *Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Mayde Elene al so tyte,
In a robe of *sample*
Anoon sehe gan her tyre.
Ritson. Lybeaus Discouus, v. 832.

SA'MPHIRE, or } Skinner quotes from Min-
Sa'MPIRE. } shew; the Fr. *Saint Pierre*, q.d. herbæ *Sancti Petri*; and Sherwood,—herbe de *S. Pierre*.

——— Halfe way downe
Hangs one that gathers *sampire;* dreadfull trade!
Me thinkes he seemes no bigger then his head.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iv. sc. 6.

But far within, upon a mossy throne,
With washy ooze and *samphire* overgrown,
The sea-green king his forky sceptre rears.
Hughes. The Court of Neptune.

SA'MPLE, *n.* } i. e. the example; the pat-
Sa'MPLE, *v.* } tern or precedent; pattern of
Sa'MPLER. } the kind or sort.

Sampler,—a specimen (sc.) of skill, and industry.

And thaub men maden bokes. God was here maister
And seynt spirit the *sauniplarie*. and seide what men shoide wryte. *Piers Plowman*, p. 231.

For lesu entride not in to hoell thingis maad by hondis that ben *saumpleris* of verrel thingis, but in to heuene it silf that he appere now to the chere of God for us.
Wielif. Ebrewis c. 9.

Alas then, O love, why dost thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to take out, which is as much impossible?—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Walls by chance was in a meadow by,
Learning to *sample* earth's embroidery.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Whole troops of heroes Greece has yet to boast,
And sends thee one, a *sample* of her host.
Such as I am, I come to prove thy might.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

A naturalist, before he chose one as a *sample*, would examine many, since, if he took the first that occurred, it might have, by accident or otherwise, such a form as that it would scarcely be known to belong to that species.—*Idler*, No. 82.

To both these kinds of eloth they work borders of different colours, in stitches somewhat like carpeting, or rather like those used in the *samplare* which girls work at school.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 9.

Our traders deal out knowledge in bulky volumes, and our girls forsake their *samplers* to teach kingdoms wisdom.
Idler, No. 2.

SA'NCTIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Sanctifier*; It. *Sanctificare*; Sp. *Santificar*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Sanctificare, sanctum facere*, to hallow or make holy. See SACRED, SAINT.
Sa'NCTIFICATION. }
Sa'NCTIMONY. }
SANCTIMO'NIOUS. }
SANCTIMO'NIOUSLY. }
Sa'NCTION. }
Sa'NCTITUDE. }
Sa'NCTITY. }
Sa'NCTUARY. }
Sa'NCTUARIZE, *v.* } To hallow or make holy; to purify, (sc.) from sin or the consequences of sin; to keep or preserve pure, and inviolate. See the quotation from Tyndall.

Spirituel marchandise s proprely simonie, that is ententif desire to buy thing spirituel, that is, thing which apperteineth to the *seinturie* of God, and to the eure of the soule.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Sanctifie, to cleanse and purify, to appoynt a thing to holy vses, and to seperate from vncleane and vnholy vses.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 11.

Sanctuary, a place hallowed and dedicate vnto God.
Id. Ib.

& yt done they went to Westmynster, & tokc wt them all manor of *scyntiuary* men.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1380.

Wha the yonge man beynymer of all this busynesse sawe this inconuenyence ensue of his wantonesse were it by coueeyll or otherwise, feryng ye sequell of ye mater, yode streyght vnto Westmynster, and there tarryed as a *sanytuary* man, tyll all the mater were eodd.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1436.

It appeareth also that in the Old Testament, in the ordering of priests, there were both visible and invisible *sanctification*.—*Burnet. Records*, b. iii. No. 21.

And therefore of the out warde formes we take but litle, according to the Nicene Decree, acknowledginge, that spiritual foode to serue to *sanctimonie*, not to societie.
Jewell. Defence of the Apologie, p. 285.

Aimulphus of royal British blood was an holy hermit, who, waving the vanities of this wicked world, betook himself in this county to a solitary life, renowned for the *sanctity* (or rather *sanctimony*) thereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. Bedfords.*

When in that way they went, next Sebert them succeeds,
Scarce seconded again for *sanctimonious* deeds.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

Alb. Let these tears tell how I honor ye;
Yt know dear lady, since ye are mine,
How truly I have lov'd ye, how *sanctimoniously*
Observ'd your honor.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act i. sc. 1.

Two of far nobler shape erect and tall,
Godlike erect, with native honour clad
In naked majestie seemd lords of all,
And worthie seemd, for in their looks divine
The image of their glorious maker shon,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude* severe and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
Beatitude past utterance. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

But ease of feare sure had she none at all
Of him, who goodly learned had of yore
The course of loose affection to forstall,
And lawlesse lust to rule with reasons lore;
That all the while he by his side he bore,
She was as safe as in a *sanctuary*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

Lear. To cut his throat i' th' church.
Kin. No place indeed should murder *sanctuarize*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 7.

Those men have little or no sense of religion, that make no conscience of *sanctifying* that day, or that put no difference between it and other days.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating?*—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 34.

Another of these ordinary operations of the Spirit, is *sanctification*; which consists in the purifying our wills and affections from those wicked inclinations and inordinate lusts, which countermand God's will in us, and set us at enmity against him.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

Law is to things, which to free choice relate;
Love is not in our choice, but in our fate;
Laws are put positive; love's power we see,
Is nature's *sanction*, and her first decree.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

Ev'n then her awful *sanctity* appear'd;
The swains the local majesty reverʼd.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. viii.

To form his party, histories report,
A *sanctuary* was open'd in his court,
Where glad offenders safely might resort.
Dryden. Turquin & Tullia.

All which operations tending wholly to improve us in piety and virtue, which together make up true *sanctity* or holiness, he is accordingly stiled the *Sanctifier*.
Sacker, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

In the blessed sacrament, (says Bishop Taylor,) we receive him who is life and light, the fountain of grace, the *sanctifier* of our secular comfort, and the author of holiness and glory.
Kenz. On the Lord's Supper, § 32.

All that by sage and *sanctimonious* tites
Might of the gods be ask'd, we have essay'd;
And yet, nor to our wish, nor to their want,
Gave they benign assent. *Mason. Caractacus.*

For fil the wizard's pedant arts retain
That *sanctitude* which Macan's laws ordain,
Whose tenets, all replete with love divine,
Prohibit idols from his hallow'd shrine.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. iii.

For solitude, however some may rave,
Seeming a *sanctuary*, proves a grave,
A sepulchre, in which the living lie,
Where all good qualities grow sick and die.
Cowper. Retirement.

SAND, *n.* } A. S. *Sand*; Ger. Dut. and Sw.
Sand, *v.* } *Sand*; Ἄμμος, from ψαίειν, *commi-*
Sa'NDED. } *nuere*; to break or bruise into
Sa'NDISH. } small particles:—all the etymologists (though with some doubt).
Sa'NDY. }
The A. S. *Sand-iron, synd-iron*, to *sunder*, presents an obvious origin: *sundred*, separated into the smallest particles.

Sanded.—means of a *sandy* colour, which is one of the true denotements of a blood-hound. (Stevens.)

Sand-blind,—having the sight blinded; the appearances of floating particles, small as *sand*.

His folk went vpto lond, him seluen was the last,
To bank ouer the *sond*, plankes thei ouer kast.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

Thei gede õn the *sand*, to that Ilde wele inouh.—*Id. Ib.* p.77.

And whanne this was tekun vp thei iseiden helpis, girdinge togidre the schip and dredden lest thei schulen falle into *sondi* places.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 27.

Faire in the *sond*, to bath hire merily,
Lith Pertelote, and all hire sisters by.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,203.

And after hard condicions of peace,
His realme, nor life desired may he brooke;
But fall before his time vngraued amid the *sander*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Let W. on the *sandie* Cheasell issue
This doleful rime in stead of better Hierse.
Turberville. An Epitaph on Maister Wm.

The greatest wonder belonging thereto was this, How those huge chapters of pillars, together with their floors and architraves, being brought up and raised so high, should be fitted to the sockets of their shafts! but as it is said, he compassed this enterprise, and brought it to effect, by the means of certaine bags or sacks filled with *sand*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 14.

Thes. My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde,
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
With eares that sweepe away the morning dew.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iv. sc. 1.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 148.

But th' heedful boteman strongly forth did stretch
His brawnie armes, and all his bodie straine,
That th' utmost *sandy* breach they shortly fetch,
Whiles the dread daunger does behind remaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Plant the tenuifolia's and rannunculus's in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf.—*Evelyn. Kalendar.*

Why Signiors, and my honest neighbors, will you impute that as a neglect of my friends, which is an imperfection in me? I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Martlod Maid Act i. sc. 2.

SAN

Philip's great son, whose consecrated name
Memphis adores, the first in regal fame,
Envious of this, detach'd a chosen band
To range th' extreme of Æthiopia's *sand!*
Hughes Lucan. Pharsalia, b. x.

On some there are a few low bushes of Burton wood, but they are mostly barren and *sandy*, bearing nothing but only a little chicken-weed.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1675.

And the *sands* being composed of parts, almost as small as those of water, they assume a similar appearance, rolling onward in waves like those of a troubled sea, and overwhelming all they meet with inevitable destruction.
Goldsmith. History of the Earth, c. 2.

They established their precepts on the firm basis of revealed religion, and not on the *sandy* foundation of human systems.—*Kaye*, Ess. 22.

SA'NDAL. Fr. *Sandale*; It. *Sandal*; Sp. *Sandalia*; Lat. *Sandalium*; Gr. Σανδάλιον, pro σανδάλιον. Lemees thinks—from σαίνειν, *onerare*, to load. S Heidelberg,—from σανίς, σανίδος, *tabula lignea*, because originally made of wooden boards, bound to the soles of the feet.

And eom saundide hem that thei schulden not take ony thing in the weye but a yerde onely, not a scrippe, ne breed, neither money in ther girdile: but schoud with *sandalis*, and that thei schuldien not be clothid with fere coote.
Wycliff. Mark, c. 6.

A silke man, in simple weeds forworne.
And sotlie with dust of the long dirtie way:
His *sandlers* were with toilsome travell torne,
And face all fond with scorching sunny ray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Neither have they the use of stockings and shoes, but a sort of *sandals* are worn by the better sort.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

Whoever may be sovereign of Egypt, it [Anthilia] is assigned her as a part of the revenues of the queens, and appropriate to the particular purpose of providing them with *sandals*,—*ibi*, *Herodotus. Euterpe*, c. 98.

SANE. } Fr. *Sauer, sauable*; It. *Sano*,
SA'NABLE. } *sanare, sanabile*; Sp. *Sanar, sa-*
SANA'TION. } *nable*; Lat. *Sanabilis*, that may
SA'NATIVE. } be made sound: *sanare, sanus*, Gr. Σαος sound, whole.

Sanable.—that may be made whole, that may be healed or cured; healable, curable.

Sane, (met.)—sound, healthy in mind or mental faculties.

O medicine *sanative* to sores langorous.
Chancer. The Craft of Lovers.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote.
More. Antidote against Idolatry, Pref.

Ne ther was it onely the peculiar judgement of the priest, that was here intended; but the thankfulness of the patient: that by the sacrifice which he should bring with him, he might give God the glory of his *sanation*.
By. Hall. Const. The Ten Lepers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that wounds which are made with brass, heal more easily, than wounds made with iron. The cause is, for that brass hath, in it selfe, a *sanative* vertue.—*Bacon. Natural Historie*, § 787.

England affordeth most *sanative* waters for English bodies, if men were as judicious in taking, as nature is bountiful in tendering them.—*Fuller. Worthies. England*, c. 2.

Pol. How pregnant (sometimes) his replies are!
A happiness, that often madness hits on,
Which reason and *sanitie* could not
So prosperously be delivered of.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

As Priogle, to procure a *sane* secretion,
Purges the prime vize of repletion.
Mason. Ep. to Dr. Shebbeare.

But let the man whose bones are thinly clad,
With cheerful ease and succulent repast
Improve his habit if he can; for each
Extreme departs from perfect *sanitie*.
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health.

For sure no blessing in the power of fate
Can be compar'd, in *sanity* of mind,
To friends of such companionable kind.
Francis. Horace, b. I. Sat. 5.

SA'NGUIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Sanguifier, sanguin*;
SANGUIFICA'TION. } It. *Sanguificare, sanguigno,*
SANGUI'DER. } *sanguineo*; Sp. *Sanguineo*;
SA'NGUINARY. } Lat. *Sanguineus, sanguis*,
SA'NGUINE, *adj.* } blood; of uncertain origin.
SA'NGUINE, *n.* } To *sanguify*, is—
SA'NGUINED. } To make, cause or pro-
SA'NGUINELY. } duce, blood. *Sanguine*,
SA'NGUINENESS. } (cort.)—
SANGUI'NEOUS. } Having the life, the ani-
SANGUI'FEROUS. } mation, of blood; lively,
SANGUI'NOLENT. } animated, hopeful, ardent.

Possessing blood, (sc.) in abundance; full of, abounding with, blood; red, crimson, like blood in colour.

A Frankelein was in this compagnie;
White was his beard, as is the dayesie.
Of his complexion he was *sanguin*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 333.

"This face had been more comlie, if that hie redde in the cheeke were somwhat more pure *sanguin* than it is."
Ascham. Schoole-master, b. ii.

I doubt his will like a hard spleen draws faster than his understanding can *sanguify*.
Milton. The Doct. and Discipline of Divorce, c. 15.

At the same time I think, I deliberate. I purpose, I command, or inferior faculties. I walk, I see. I hear, I direct, I *sanguifie*, I carnalize.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 31.

In whose white alabaster brest did stick
A cruell knife that made a greisly wound,
From which fforth gushin a stream of cleerehood thick,
That all her goodly garments staind around,
And into a deepe *sanguine* dide the grassy ground.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Sharpe axes, turbils, two-hand swords, and speares with two heads borne,
Were then the weapons; faire short swords, with *sanguine* hilts still worne,
Had use in like sort.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xv.

Now as touching the apparell of these knights, it remaineth such as King Edward, the first deviser of this order left it, that is to say, *sanguine* per pale, one of the colours, that is to say, scarlet, *sanguine* in grain, blue and white.
Holinshed. Desc. of England, b. ii. c. 5.

Lod. I would send
His face to the cutlers then, and have it *sanguin'd*,
Twill look a great deal sweeter.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act ii. sc. 2.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguiferous* and reparable portions, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours.*

It [golden rod] is extolled above all other herbs, for the stopping of blood in *sanguiferous* ulcers, and bleeding wounds: and hath in time past been had in greater estimation and regard than in these days.
Fuller. Worthies. England, c. 2.

The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification*.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 2.

Bitters like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best feinfuges.—*Floyer. On the Humours.*

Her flag aloft spread ruffling to the wind,
And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

The bars betwixt are easy to remove;
For *sanguin'ary* laws were never made above.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

I shall not mention what with warm applications we have done, to revive the sluggish motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seemed to have been killed.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 124.

There belongs to it the optick nerve, and according to modern discoveries, lymphaducts, besides *sanguiferous* vessels.—*Id. Ib.* vol. vi. p. 736.

This task has been undertaken accordingly by every divine, *sanguineously* and dogmatically by most, weakly by all of them.—*Bolingbroke. Frag. of Essays*, Ess. 26.

Well—one at least is safe. One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

SA'NIOUS. Fr. *Sanieux*; It. *Saniôso*; Lat. *Saniosus*, from *sanies*, corrupt blood or matter. *Sanies* is said to be of a thinner substance than blood (*sonquis*), varie crassa, glutinosa, et colorata. (See *Vossius*.) Fr. *Sanieux*.—

"Mattery, corrupt, yielding, or full of filthy moisture," (Cotgrave.)

It daily growing more painful, and not to be endured, I was sent for, and observing the ulcer *sanious*, proposed digestion, as the only way to remove the pain.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. ii. c. 4.

SANS. Fr. *Sans*; It. *Sènza*, from the Lat. *Sine*, without.

In lof & pes *sans* faile went Edward our kyng,
& spak with the kyng of France at Paris as he went.
R. Brunne, p. 243.

The owner thereof is lade of estate
Wanos name to tell is danse *sanore* pere.
Skelton. The Bouge of Courte.

I am blest in a wife (Heaven make me thankfull)
Inferiour to none (*sans* pride to speak it)
Yet if I were a free-man, and could purchase
At any rate the certainty to enjoy
Lisanders conversation while I liv'd,
Forgive me my Calista, and the sex,
I never would seek change.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Lover's Progress, Act I. sc. 1.

Dor. Who's that?
Atei. 'Tis one in armour. A blondy sword in his hand.
Dor. Sans question the murtherer.—*Id. Ib.* p. 505.

SA'NTON. A holy man. (*Santon*, un *Saint*, *Sanctus*,—Lacombe.)

There was formerly a *santon* whose name was Barsisa, which for the space of an hundred years very frequently apply'd himself to prayer; and scarce ever went out of the grotto in which he made his residence, for fear of exposing himself to the danger of offending God.—*Guardian*, No. 148.

SAP. } A. S. *Sæp, sæpig, sæpleas*;
SA'PLESS. } Ger. *Saft*, Dut. *Sap*; Sw. *Saft*.
SA'PLING, *n.* } In Fr. *Sève*. *Sapa*, plantarum
SA'PPY. } succus Palladio vocatur, quia
SA'PPINESS. } *sapit*, hoc est *sapida* est. All, perhaps, from the A. S. *Sip-an, syp-an*, macerare, humectare, irrigare, to steep, to sop, to moisten, to water. And applied to—

The moisture or juice of plants. See SAP, *infra*.

(O how it pleased my fancie ones) to kneele vpon my knees,
To griffe a pippine stocke, when *suppe* begins to swell:
But since the paynes scarce quite the cost. Fausie (quoth he) farewell.—*Gascoigne. Upon the Fruite of Felters.*

As if but one soule in them all did dwell,
Which did her power into three parts divyde;
Like three faire branches budding farre and wide,
That from one roote deriv'd their vitall *sap*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. iv. c. 2.

——— Look well upon me,
I am the root that give thee nourishment,
And made thee spring fair, do not let me perish
Now I am old and *sapless*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act 4. sc. 3.

And thronch the cumb'rous thicks, as fearfully he makes,
He with his branched head the tender *saplings* shakes,
That sprinkling their moist pearl do seem for him to weep.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

The tallow morcomer of their wombs [kine and oxen] is so moist and *suppie* that it neuer waxeth hard, but relenteth of the owne accord, and becommeth like vnto oile.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 3.

In her left hand a cup of gold she held,
And with her right the riper fruit did reach,
Whose *suppy* liquor, that with fulnesse sweld,
Into her cup she scruzd with diamte breach
Of her fine fingers.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 12.

Some fell the trees, others saw and cut them into convenient logs, and one chips off the *sap*, and he is commonly a principal man.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1676.

These heartless, *sapless* services, which had no godliness, no sincerity, no true love of God in them, were not the services which God required, or took delight in.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 218.

The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
Were turn'd to moisture, for the body's use,
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. I.

Much of their brush or small wood I observed to be very *sappy*, so that when we brake a twig of it, there would come a substance out of some of it like unto milk; and the *suppiness* of that underwood may, as I apprehend it, be ascribed in part to the fatness of that soil.
Terry. Voyage to the E. Indies, (1655.) p. 165.

But the *sap* that made them shoot, and makes them flourish, rises from the root through the trunk, and their productions are varied according to the variety of strainers through which it flows.—*Bolingbroke. Let. to Pope.*

We receive our minds and delight our ears with melodious sounds, attemperate the inconstant undulations of the air to musical tones, add a pleasant voice to a *sapless* log and draw a sweet eloquence from a rigid metal.
Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools.

We all know that the mountain-oak, which is one day to make the strength of our fleets, is of slower growth than the *saplings* which adorn our gardens.
Hurd. Life of Warburton.

SAP, *v.* } Fr. *Sapper*; It. *Zappàre*; Sp.
SA'PPER. } *Zapar*. Somner says—the A. S.
SA'PLATH. } *Sip-an*, is, inacerare, to soften by steeping in liquor, to soke or wash in water or other liquor, to *sappe*. Idione to *sappe* may mean—

To soak or wash, (sc.) the roots, the foundation; consequentially, to undermine.

To undermine (by any means), to work a way under the foundations (by digging or otherwise), to subvert; to work under ground, out of sight.

In plastering likewise of our farmer houses over our heads, we use to lale first a laine or two of white morter tempered with haire upon laths, which are nailed one by another (or sometimes upon reed or wickers more dangerous for fire,) and made fast here and there with *sup-laths* for falling down.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 12.

There are some beauties so strong, that they are lenguer-proof, they are so barricado'd, that no battery, no petard, or any kind of engine, *sapping* or mining, can do good upon them.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 4.

These are instruments and tools belonging to pioners, *sappers*, diggers, and labouring men.—

Transl. of Boccalini, (1626.) p. 92.

It [Gibbon] furnishes arguments for the superficial and vicious in defence of scepticism and profligacy, and thus indirectly tends to *sap* the foundation of human happiness.

Knox, Ess. 23.

At ev'ry draught more large and large they grow,
A blunted mass of rank unwieldy woe:
Till *sapp'd* their strength, and ev'ry part unsound,
Down, down they sink, and spread a ruin round.

Goldsmith. Deserted Village.

SA'PID. } It. *Sapòre*; Lat. *Sapidus*, *sapor*. Some think *supere* was first applied to things of good or ill taste, and thence to the mind; others reverse the order. See *Supere*, in Vossius; and Ussers, and Salmon.

Tasteful; having a high relish or flavour.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in ayr.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 21.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet.—*Id. Ib.*

As for their taste, if their nutriment be ayr, either can it be an instrument thereof, for the body of that element is ingustible, void of all *sapidity*, and without any action of the tongue, is by the rough artery or weazon conducted into the lungs.—*Id. Ib.*

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return.

Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

We see, that *sapidness* and volatility are wont to denominate the chymists mercury or spirit; and yet how many bodies, think you, may agree in those qualities, which may be of very different natures, and disagree in qualities either more numerous, or more considerable, or both?

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 532.

Now *sapour* being an accident or an affection of matter, that reaching to our tongue, palate, and other organs of taste, it may very possibly be, that the small parts of a body may be of such a size and shape, as either by their extreme littleness, or by their slenderness, or by their figure, to be unable to pierce into and make perceptible impression upon the nerves or membranous parts of the organs of taste.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 573.

"I think," says he, "I shall now chiefly apply myself to the reading of such books as are rather persuasive than instructive; such as are *sapid*, pathetic, and divinely relishing.—*Knox. Christian Philosophy*, § 32.

SA'PIENT. } Fr. *Sapience*; It. *Sapiènte*, *sapiènza*; Sp. *Sapiencia*; Lat. *Sapiens*, *sapientia*, from *sapere*, to feel strongly, have a clear sense of. *Sapient* and *sapience* are used as equivalent to the English—
SA'PIENCE.
SAPIE'NTIAL.

Wise, wisdom; sage, sagoness.

In what Salamon saith quath hue, in *sapience*.

Piers Plouhman, p. 62.

Saint James eke sayth; 'If any of you have nede of *sapience*, axe it of God.'—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

Spot more delicious then those gardens feign'd
Or of revivi'd Adonis, or renowned
Alcinous, host of old Laertes son,
Or that, not mystic, where the *sapient* king
Had dalliance with his faire Egyptian spouse.
Much,hee the place admir'd, the person more.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And elegant, of *sapience* no small part,
Since to each meaning savour we apply,
And palate call judicious.

Ib. Ib.

Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetical books.—*Bp. Hall. Rem.* p. 66.

At this deep Sidrophel look'd wise,
And, staring round with owl-like eyes,
He put his face into a posture
Of *sapience*, and began to bluster.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

The herds, as *sapient* of the coming storm,
(For beasts partake some portion of the sky)
In troops associate.—*Grainger. The Sugar-Cane*, b. ii.

How grave his aspect! No Solon ever looked so *sapient* as he does when he is on the point of making a net, or insidiously plotting a bargain or an intrigue.—*Knox*, Ess. 157.

SAPONACEOUS. } A.S. *Sope*; Ger. *Seife*; Dut. *Zeep*; Sw. *Sæpa*; Lat. *Sapo*; Eng. *Soop*, (qv.)
SA'PONARY.

Of or pertaining to, having the qualities, the likeness of—*soap*.

It is a *saponaceous* substance, being composed of an alkaline salt, oil, and water, all of which can be extracted from it.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 1.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a salt *saponary* substance.

Boyle.

What the white was we could not discover; it was close grained, *saponaceous* to the touch, and almost as heavy as white lead.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b ii. c. 6.

SA'PPHICK. A kind of metre, so called from *Sappho*, who wrote in it.

She came to him, and took out of his hand the lute, and laying fast hold of Philotis's face with her eyes, she sung these *sapphicks*, speaking as it were to her own hope.

Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

SA'PPHIRE. } Fr. *Saphir*; It. *Zaffiro*; Sp. *Safiris*, or *zephio*; Lat. *Sapphirus*; Gr. Σαπφειρος. See the quotation from Pliny.
SA'PPHIRINE.

Of rubies, *sapphires*, and of perles white
Were all his clothes brouded up and doun,
For he in gemmes gretly gan delite

Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,385.

——— and there yon
The *sophir* is his propre stone.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

There fall those *sophire-coloured* brooks,
Which conduct like with curious crooks
Sweet lilands make in that sweet land,

Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

The *sapphire* also glitteth with markes and prickes of gold. *Sarbikes* are likewise sometime blew: mixed also with purple, although that be very seldom.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 9.

She was too *saphirine* and dear for thee:
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be.

Donne, Elegy 11.

Jewellers reckon among *sapphires* not only that sort of azure green, which usually pass for such, but also another sort of stones, because of their *sapphirine* degree of hardness

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 525.

Sometimes they appeared quite pellucid, at other times assuming various tints of blue, from a pale *sapphirine* to a deep violet colour; which were frequently mixed with a ruby or opaline redness.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 13.

The living throne, the *sapphire*-blaze,
Where angels tremble, while they gaze,
He saw.

Gray. Progress of Poesy.

SA'RABAND. Fr. *Sarabande*; It. *Sarabanda*; Sp. *Zarabanda*; supposed to be of Moorish origin. See *Menage*.

No more for Moorish *sarabands* they call,
Their castanets hang idle on the wall.

Hurte. The Vision of Death.

SA'RCASM. } Fr. *Sarcasme*; It. *Sarcàsmo*; Lat. *Sarcasmus*; Gr. Σαρκασμος, (from σαρκάζειν, carnes detrahere, to tear off the *flesh*; Gr. Σαρξ;) met. a biting, bitter mockery or derision.
SARCA'STICK.
SARCA'STICAL.
SARCA'STICALLY.

A keen, or cutting reproach, (as if tearing or lacerating the flesh;) cutting and bitterly wounding the feelings.

O let this shrill *sarcasm* of wisdoms, the (how long, ye simple ones) be for ever a sounding in our ears.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 581.

He sets it down after this *sarcastical* manner, below the gravity of an historian; and all, the better to conceal his own ignorance, and to tax the government.

Strype. Memorials, vol. iii. b. ii. c. 15. *Edw. VI.*

And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked, &c. *i. e.* disputed *sarcastically* and contemptuously against it, that certainly there was no such matter.

Hammond, vol. iv. p. 670. Ser. 16.

Like th' Hebrew calf, and down before it
The saints fell prostrate to adore it;
So say the wicked—and will you
Make that *sarcasmus* scandal true,
By running after dogs and bears,
Beasts more unclean than calves or steers?

Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

I shall cite one only for a sample, because he has urged it as incontrovertibly and *sarcastically* as a man could well do, in a dedication to the pope.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 128.

Wit, undistinguishing is apt to strike
The guilty and not guilty both alike;
I grant the *sarcasm* is too severe,
And we can readily refute it here.—*Cowper. Table Talk.*

I am aware, how much by this advise I have laid myself open to the *sarcasms* of those critiks who imagine our art to be a matter of inspiration.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 12.

If he [S. Johnson] were alive, he would crush the swarms of insects that have attacked his character, and with one *sarcastic* blow, flap them into non existence

Winter Evenings, Even. 12.

SA'RCENET. Fr. *Sarcenet*; Low Lat. *Sarracenicum*. Pannus *sarracenici* operis, (Du Cange,) a very thin and finely woven silk. *Serricum sarracenicum*, (Skinner.) There are no words in Pliny corresponding with those enumerated by his translator.

And surely she fa woman in Cos named Pamphila] is not to be defrauded of her due honour and praise, for the invention of that fine silke, Tiffetie, *sarcenet*, and cypres, which instead of apparell to cover and hide, shew women naked through them.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 22.

Thou tender heir apparent to a church-ale,
Thou sleight prince of single *sarcenet*,

Benum & Fletch. Philaster, Act v. sc. 1.

SA'RCLING. Fr. *Sarcler*, It. *Sarchiellàre*; Lat. *Sarculum*, a weeding tool, (from *sarrire*,) to clear, (sc.) of weeds. Gr. Σαιρ εν. *purgare*, *verrere*; to cleanse or clear away. Minshew has—

To *sarculate*,—or weed with a hook;

Sarcling time,—the time when the countrey-man weedeth his corne.

As for the *sarcling* or second harrowing, it doth sound good to come; for by loosening the ground about it, which by the winter cold was hardened, clunged and (as it were) hide-bound, it is somewhat enlarged and at liberte against the spring tide, and full gladly admitteth and receiveth the benefite of the fresh and new come sun-shine dales

Holland. Plinie, b xviii. c. 21.

SARCOPHAGY. Fr. *Sarcophayne*, a stone called cat-flesh, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Sarcophagus*; Gr. Σαρκοφαγος, (from σαρξ, flesh, and φαγειν, to eat.) See the quotation from Pliny.

Near unto Assos, a city in Troas, there is found in the quarries a certaine stone called *sarcophagus*, which runneth in a direct veine, and is apt to be cloven and so cut out of the rocke by flokes. The reason of that name is this, because that within the space of forte dayes it is known for certaine to *consume the bodies of the dead* which are bestowed therein, skin, flesh, and bone, all save the teeth.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 17.

There was no *sarcophagie* before the flood; and without the eating of flesh, our fathers from vegitable aliments, preserved themselves unto longer lives, then their posterity by any other.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 25.

SARCO'TICK. Fr. *Sarcotique*; It. *Rimedi sarcotici*; Sp. *Sarcotico*.

Breeding new flesh, (σαρξ,)—Cotgrave.

But if too mild detergents or *sarcoticks* caused the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driets are required, yea, catheretick or caustick medicaments, as you see cause.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. ii. c. 6.

SA'RDINE. } Fr. *Sardoine*; It. *Sardonico*; Sp. *Sardonica*; Lat. *Sardonyx*; Gr. Σαρδονυξ. See the quotation from Pliny.
SARDO'NYX.

Also the name of a fish, probably so called from the island of Sardinia.

Anoon I was in spirit, and lo a seete was sette in heuene, and upon the seete oon sittynge, and he that saat was lyk the sigt of a stoon iaspis and to *sardyn*.

Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 3.

Now that I have treated of the onyx, I must not defer to say somwhat also of the nature of *sarda*, which maketh the other halfe of the stone *sard-onyx*, and so by that means (as it were by the way) to discourse of those gems that are of an ardent and fierie colour.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 6.

This *sarda* giveth part of the name to the *sard-onyx*; the gem it selfe is verie common, found first about *Sardis*.

Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 7.

SARDO'NIAN. } Fr. *Sardonien*; It. *Sardònico*; Lat. *Sardonius*, *Sardonian* laugh, (γελως Σαρδονιος,) a bitter laugh. See the quotation from Taylor's *Pausanias*.

Fly, fly to the courts;
Fly to fond worldlings sports,
Where strain'd *sardonick* smiles are closing still,
And grief is forc'd to laugh against her will.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 391.

——— Who [Ulysses] his head
Shrunke quietly aside; and let it shed
His malice on the wall. The suffering man
A laughter raising, most *Sardinian*
With scorne, and wrath mixt.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

Shunning the blow, but gratified his just
Resentment with a broad *Sardonick* smile
Of dread significance. *Cowper. Id. Ib.*

This same island [Sardinia] is free from all kinds of poisonous and deadly herbs, excepting one herb, which resembles parsley, and which they say, causes those who eat it to die laughing. From this circumstance Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, *Sardonican*.
Taylor. Pausanias. Descrip. of Greece, vol. iii. p. 149.

SARK, *n.* A. S. *Syric, syrc*; Sw. *Scerk*, from Gr. Σηρικος, *sericum*, silk, of which *sarks* were first made. (See *Ihre* and *Jamieson*.) *Sark* is a common Scotch word. The A. S. *Syric*, also written (Ihre) *scyric*, is probably *scired, scert*, (i. e. *shirt*,) from the v. *sciran*, to cut, to shear.

A shirt; or, as the female covering is called, a *shift*.

Bare in *serke* & breke Isaac away fled.—*R. Brunne*, p.161.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats.—*Arbuthnot. John Bull.*

SA'RPLIER, *n.* Fr. *Sarpillière*. A piece of canvas, cloth, or other stuff to wrap or pack up wares in, (Cotgrave.)

So that there was a subsidie paied for al *sarpliers* of wooll that went out of the relme, and in semblable wise for felles and hides.—*Holinshed. Chronicles. Edw. I.* an. 1294.

SASH. } Fr. *Chassis*, a case (*casse*), sc. for
SA'SHED. } a pane or more panes of glass.

You are to know, sir, that a Jezebel (so called by the neighbourhood from displaying her charms at her window) appears constantly dress'd at her *sash*, and has a thousand little tricks and fooleries to attract the eyes of all the idle young fellows in the neighbourhood.—*Spectator*, No.175.

Yet who the footman's arrogance can quell,
Whose flambeau gilds the *sashes* of Pall-mall.
Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

Then dedicate each glass to some fair name,
And on the *sash* the diamond scrawls my flame.
Id. Epist. 2.

The windows are all *sashed* with the finest chrystalline glass brought from England.—*Lady Mountague*, Let. 43.

SASH. } Skinner writes it *shash*, and calls
SA'SHED. } it,—a tiara, a Turkish cap. It is also so written (as a known English word) by Sir Thomas Herbert; and is supposed, by Mr. Thomson, to have been adopted during the crusades: but when was this name given to the *girdle* worn by the Christian, in imitation, probably, of the Jewish priest? Skinner, upon the authority of Doct. Th. H. gives an Italian word, *sessa*, a kind of shaggy cloth, with the folds of which the Turks adorn their caps.

A belt, girdle, band, ribband.

Shops breathe perfumes, through *sashes* ribbons glow,
The mutual arms of ladies and the beau.
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

Whether the Druid slipt or broke
The mistletoe upon the oak?
If Hector's spear was made of ash?
Or Agamemnon wore a *sash*?
Cawthorn. The Antiquarians.

They are so *sashed* and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes, even than they were in their rags.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace.*

SA'TAN. } The word is Hebrew, mean-
SATA'NICK. } ing, as Milton interprets it,
SATA'NICAL. } the enemy, the arch-enemy.
SATA'NICALLY. } The enemy; the devil.—
SA'TANISM. } *Satanich*,—devilish; diabo-
SA'TANIST. } lical.

And thilke dragoun was cast doun, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the deuel, and *sathanas* that disseyueth al the world.—*Wclif. Apocalips*, c. 12.

And the great dragon, that olde serpent called the deuill and *Sathanas* was caste oute. Which deceiueth all the worlde.—*Bible*, 1551 *Ib.*

——— To whom th' arch enemy,
And thence in heav'n call'd *Satan*, with bold words
Breaking the horrid silence thus began.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

His weakness shall o'recome *Satanic* strength
And all the world, and mass of sinfull flesh.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

For *satanical* it is, [the inquisition,] by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty.—*Trapp. Popery Stated*, pt. ii. § 12.

This spiritual assassinacy, this deepest die of blood being most *satanically* designed on souls, and (because they cannot get those into their power) practising it in effigie, slaughtering them here in this t'other Calvary, the place for the crucifying of reputations, turning men (upon any, upon no occasion) out of the communion of their charity, when they cannot out of bliss, and no doubt rejecting many, whom the angels entertain most hospitably.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 470.

So mild was Moses' count'nance, when he pray'd
For them, whose *satanism* his power gainsay'd.
Elegy on Dr. Donne.

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *antonists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies.—*Granger. On Eccl.* (1621,) p. 343.

SATE. } Fr. *Satiété*; It. *Sàzio, sa-*
SA'TELESS. } *ziàre, saziétà*; Lat. *Satiare*, to
SA'TIATE, *adj.* } suffice, to content, to give
SA'TIATE, *v.* } enough, from *satis*; perhaps
SATI'ETY. } the Gr. Σαττειν, to stuff or
SATIA'TION. } stow closely.

To have or give enough; to suffice, to content; to give or take till the desire of receiving is over; to glut.

But vertue, as it never will be moved,
Though lewdness court it in a shape of beauen:
So lust, though to a radiant angell link'd,
Will *sate* it selfe in a celestiall bed, and prey on garbage.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5.

Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits and flocks,
Thronging the seas with spawn innumerable,
But all to please, and *sate* the curious taste?
Milton. Comus.

When she had given her mouse so many teares,
That now *Venus satiate*, her yet weeping fewes
Askt thus much further.—*Chapman. Hom. Odys.* b. xix.

Since sonnets thus in bundles are impress'd,
And ev'ry drudge doth dull our *satiate* ear.
Drayton, Idea 31.

Thus fairely shee attempered her feast,
And pleas'd them all with meete *satiety*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Nor can be *satiate*
(As good men are could) with this vile warre. *Satietie* of state,
Satietie of sleepe and love, *satietie* of ease,
Of musicke, dancing, can finde place; yet harsh warre
still must please
Past all these pleasures, even past these.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

[This is] as if *satiation* were the usher of diseases and mortality.—*Whitlock. Blood of the Grapes*, p. 7.

Such be thy life, O since the glorious rage
That fir'd thy youth, flames unsubdued by age!
Though wealth, nor fame, now touch thy *sated* mind,
Still tinge the canvas, bounteous to mankind.
Tickell. To Sir G. Kneller.

He saw those troops that long had faithful stood,
Friends to his cause, and enemies to good.
Grown weary of their chief, and *satiate* with blood.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

" Oh, had thy gentle spirit past in peace,
The son expiring in the sire's embrace,
While both thy parents wept thy fatal hour,
And bending o'er thee, mix'd the tender shower!
Some comfort that had been, some sad relief,
To melt in full *satiety* of grief!"
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

His very crimes attest his dignity;
His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame,
Declares him born for blessings infinite.
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

The variety of objects dissipates care for a short time; but weariness soon ensues, and *satiety* converts the promised pleasure to indifference, at least, if not to pain.
Knox. Christian Philosophy, s. 57.

SATELLITE. } Fr. *Satellite*; It. *Satellite*;
SATELLI'TIOUS. } Lat. *Satelles*. Vossius thinks from a Syriac word meaning *latus*, and applied to one who attended the *side*, upon the person of another.

See the quotation from Locke for the astronomical usage.

The secondary planets move round about other planets. Besides the moon, which moves about the earth; four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, which are called their *satellites*.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 3.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same.
Cheyne. Philosophical Principles

SA'TIRE. } Fr. *Satyre, satura*; It.
SATI'RIC. } *Sàtira, satirico*; Sp. *Satyra,*
SATI'RICAL. } *satyrico*; Lat. *Satira, satyra,*
SATI RICALLY. } *satura*. The origin of this
SATI'RICALNESS. } word has been the subject
SA'TIRIST. } of much dispute. Dryden's
SA'TIRIZE, *v.* } Preface to the Translation of *Juvenal* gives a full view of it. See the quotation from him below, and under the word SATYR.

Dryden calls it—

An invective poem: i. e. a poem in which the vices and follies of men are inveighed against, exposed, and held out to ridicule, or contempt.

His [Heinsius] chief ground is in effect this, that according to the ancient use and law of *satyre*, it should be nearer to comedy, than to the tragedy, not declaiming against vice, but jeering at it.—*Holiday. Juvenal*, Pref.

For a *satyr* as it was born out of a tragedy, so ought to resemble his parentage, to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons, and not to creep into every blind taphouse that keare a constable more than a *satyr*.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus, s. 6.

And surely Nashe, though he a proser were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear,
Sharply *satyric* was he.—*Drayton. To H. Reynolds, Esq.*

Or they be morall, which for the most part be mixed with some *satyrical* bitternesse.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender, Argument, p. 20.

Thus does he imple the epidemical impietie of those times, wherein hell was counted rather a fable, than a place of justice, and only such *satyrically* supposed to believe it, as could not understand it.
Holiday. Juvenal, Sat. 2. *Illustrations.*

He [Robert Person] had an ill-natured wit, blassed to *satyrical* issues.—*Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.*

I first adventure, with fool-hardy might,
To tread the steps of perilous despite.
I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist*.—*Bp. Hall*, b. i. Sat. 1.

Amongst the Romans it [the word *satire*] was not only used for those discourses which decry'd vice, or expos'd folly, but for others also, where virtue was recommended. But in our modern languages we apply it only to invective poems, where the very name of *satire* is formidable to those persons, who won'd appear to the world, what they are not in themselves. For in English, to say *satire*, is to mean reflection, as we use that word in the worst sense.
Dryden. Ded.

The *satyrique*, says he, is a dramatick poem, ennex'd to a tragedy; having a chorus, which consists of *satyrs*; the persons represented in it, are illustrious men: the action of it is great: the stile is partly serious, and partly jocular; and the event of the action most commonly is happy.
Id. Ib.

Your lordship has perceiv'd, by this time, that this *satyrique* tragedy, and the Roman *satire* have little resemblance in any of their features. The very kinds are different: for what has a pastoral tragedy to do with a paper of verses *satirically* written?—*Id. Ib.*

What ever sinte that golden age was done,
What humane kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satyrical* collection fill.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 1. v. 129.

So that the Greek poem, made according to the manner of a *satyr*, and expressing his qualities, must properly be called *satyrical*, and not *satire*.—*Id. Ib.* Ded.

Horace has written many of them [the odes and epodes] *satirically*, against his private enemies.—*Id. Ib.*

Both Horace and Quintilian, give a kind of primacy of honour to Lucilius, amongst the Latin *satirists*.—*Id. Ib.*

Libel and *satire* are promiscuously joined together in the notions of the vulgar, though the *satirist* and libeller differ as much as the libeller and murderer. In the consideration of human life, the *satirist* never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable.—*Tatler*, No. 92.

Covetousness was undoubtedly none of his [Nero] faults; but it is here described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness.—*Dryden. Persius*, Sat. 4. Argument.

Horace, the politest writer whom the world ever produced, adopted *satirical* writing, and succeeded in it, though there is every reason to believe that his natural disposition was not severe.—*Knox. Essays*, No. 137.

Selfishness, avarice, and voluptuousness, are *satirically* attributed to them as their distinguished characteristics.
Id. Ib. No. 10.

To maintain the contrary is to *satirize* his majesty's government; it is to insinuate, that his views and interests are so disjoined from those of his people, that they cannot be effectuated by the uninfluenced concurrence of honest men.—*Id. The Spirit of Despotism*, s. 37.

SA'TISFY, *v.* Fr. *Satisfaire*; It. *Satisfare, soddisfare*; Sp. *Satisfacer*; Lat. *Satisfacere*; to do enough. See SATE.
SATISFA'CTION.
SATISFA'CTORY.
SATISFA'CTORILY
SATISFA'CTORINESS.
SA'TISFIER. To do enough; as much as may be sought or wished, to content, to fulfil, to please fully; to give or pay enough, as much as may be due or required; to content, to appease; to remove all wish for more, all need of more.

But believe ye the lord Crist in youre hertis, and euermore be ye redi to *satisfaccioun* to eeh man asinge you resoun of that feith and hope that is in you, but with myldnesse and drede.—*Wiclif. 1 Pet.* c. 3.

Graunte me grace of verray penance, confession and *satisfaction* to don in this present lif, thorgh the benigne grace of him, that is king of kinges and prestes of all prestes, that bought us with the precious blode of his herte.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

That masses *satisfactory* should continue to be sung for souls departed, by priests hired thereunto, I think it not convenient.—*Burnet. Records*, pt. ii. b. i. No. 25.

Not all so *satisfide*, with greedy eye
He sought, all round about, his thirsty blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enimy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

——— Hereafter, lest (past fates)
Hell be thy headlong home, retire; make bold stand never more,
Where he advanceth; but his fate, once *satisfied*, then beare
A free and full sayle: no Greeke else shall end thee.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

His whole felicity is endlesse strife,
No peace, no *satisfaction*, crownes his life.
Beaumont. Of the Miserable State of Man.

By a final and *satisfactive* discurment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things.—*Brown.*

Now there could be no *satisfactory* confutation of this atheistick hypothesis, without a fair proposal first made of the several grounds of it to their best advantage.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 175.

Were you able *satisfactorily* to answer the following queries, this one, while it stands unanswered, would be enough for all.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. pt. ii.

The substance of a speech made in the House of Commons on Monday 4 Decemb. 1648, touching the *satisfactoriness* of the king's answer to the propositions of both Houses for settlement of a firm lasting peace, &c. Ibid. 1648.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

A man's own experience may discover unto him, the excellency, *satisfactoriness*, and the advantageousness of those graces, and virtues that are recommended by Christianity.
Bogle. Works, vol. vi. p. 778.

For the transgressions of man, man ought to make *satisfaction*: but he could not. God could; but he ought not. And therefore, that he might *satisfy*—both that ought and could, it was fit that the *satisfier* should be God and man.
Sheridan, Ser. 3. p. 97.

It is very true, that motives, not at all akin to pride, frequently induce those of high rank to neglect or even refuse *satisfying* their creditors.—*Seeker*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

The word *satisfaction* is frequently employed to express the full accomplishment of some particular desire; which always communicates a temporary pleasure, whatever may be the nature of that desire.—*Gogan. Passions*, c. 2. § 3.

It was high time to think of settling Omai; and the presence of these chiefs, I guessed, would enable me to do it in the most *satisfactory* manner.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

SA'TIVE. Lat. *Sativus*, from *satus*, past part. of *serere*, to sow.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth.
Evelyn, § 4.

SATRAP. } Fr. *Satrape*; It. *Sàtrapo*; Sp.
SA'TRAPY. } *Satrapa*; Lat. *Satrapa*; Gr. Σατραπης, a Persian word. See the quotation from Beloe's *Herodotus*.

Yea, the angels themselves, in whom no disorder is fear'd, as the apostle that saw them in his rapture describes, are distinguish'd and quaterniol'nd into their celestial princedoms, and *satrapies*, according as God himself has writ his imperial decrees through the great provinces of heaven.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 1.

——— Th' innumerable host
Roll back by nations, and admit their lord
With all his *satraps*.
Glover. Leonidas, b. iv.

The government also of this country, which the Persians call a *satrapy*, is deemed by much the noblest in the empire.
Beloe. History of Herodotus, b. i. c. 192.

SA'TURATE, *v.* Fr. *Saturité*; It. *Sàturo, saturità*; Lat. *Satur*, from *Satis*. See SATE.
SATURA'TION.
SATU'RITY. To give enough; as much as is wanted, as much as can be received or taken; to fill to excess.

For be the figures of the salts never so various; yet if the atoms of water were fluid and alterable, they wou'd always so conform to those figures, as to fill up all vacuities: and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 2.

To both these may be applied the termes of reduplication and *saturation*: the former, when essence or substance is but once redoubled into it self or into another; the latter, when so oft, that it will not easily admit any thing more.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 2.

Who seeing their *saturitie*,
And practising to winne
His purples thence, 'Excesse,' he sayd,
'Doth worke accesse to sinne.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 24.

——— Still night succeeds,
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning-beam.
Thomson. Spring.

The innocent are gay—the lark is gay,
That dries his feathers, *saturate* with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of day-spring over-shoot his humble nest.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SATURDAY. A.S. *Sæternes dæg*; *Saturni dies*. See the quotation from Verstegan.

After oth of hem in the wike y clepud ys a day:
First (of the) Sonne, & so of othere and the senethe *Saturday*.
And for weder, & other thing on erthe, aftur hem muche is.
R. Gloucester, p. 113.

And the day unto which we yet give the name of *Saturday*, did first receive by being unto him [the Idol Sater] celebrated, the same appellation.
Verstegan. Decayed Intelligence, c. 3.

SATURNAL, *n.* Fr. *Saturnales, saturnien*; It. *Saturnali, saturnino*; Sp. *Saturnales, saturnino*; Lat. *Saturnalia, saturninus*.
SATURNA'LIAN.
SATU'RNIAN.
SATU'RNINE.
SA'TURNIST.
Saturnalian,—of or pertaining to the *Saturnalia*, feasts of *Saturn*; and, consequentially, insubordinate, licentious.

Saturnine,—sad, grave, sedate, gloomy; so applied, because those born under the planet *Saturn* were said by astrologers to be distinguished by disposition, sad, grave, &c.

Seating himselfe within a darkesome cave,
(Such places heavy *Saturnist* doe crave)
Where yet the gladsome day was never seene,
Nor Phœbus' piercing beams had ever beene.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

Whether we celebrate the Christian festivals, or the bloody *Saturnalia*, or barbarous bacchanalia, is no greate matter to him, provided our minds be but canker'd with wrath and malice, and cruelty and revenge.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 1.

Here pleas'd behold her mighty wings out-spread
To hatch a new *saturnian* age of lead.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. i.

I may cast my readers into two general divisions, the Mercurial and the *Saturnine*. The first are the gay parts of my disciples, who require speculations of wit and humour; the others are those of a more solemn and sober turn, who find no pleasure but in papers of morality and sound sense; the former call every thing that is serious stupid. The latter look upon every thing as impertinent that is ludicrous.
Spectator, No. 179.

Hence so many various systems of morality to suit every man's bent of mind and frame of constitution. The indolent, the active, the *sanguine*, the flegmatic, and the *saturnine*, have all their correspondent theories.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ix. Introd.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace.

SA'TYR. Fr. *Satyre*; It. *Satàro*; Sp. *Satiro*; Lat. *Satyrus*. See the quotation from Pliny.

Among the western mountaines of India the *satyres* haunt, (the countrey whereto they are, is called the region of the Cartadali) creatures of all others most swift in footmanship: which one whiles run with all foure; otherwiles upon two feet onely like men: but so light-footed they are, that unlesse they be very old or sicke, they can never be taken.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 2.

Scaliger the father will have it descend from Greece to Rome; and derives the word *satyre*, from *satyrus*, that mixt kind of animal, or, as the ancients thought him, rural god, made up betwixt a man and a goat; with a humane head, hook'd nose, powting lips, a hunch, or struma under the chin, prick'd ears, and upright horns; the body shag'd with hair, especially from the waste, and ending in a goat, with the legs and feet of that creature.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded. p. xvii.

SA'VAGE, *adj.* Fr. *Sauvage*; It. *Salvàgio, salvatico*; Sp. *Salvage*; Low Lat. *Salvaticus* pro *silvaticus*, in the woods, (*silvæ*,) wild, untamed.
SA'VAGE, *n.*
SA'VAGE, *v.*
SA'VAGELY.
SA'VAGENESS.
SA'VAGERY. Wild, untamed;—as birds or beasts; brutal, ferocious, cruel.

Greekes weening that were yong of age,
That this tigre had be *savage*,
And cruelly besetting all the place.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

As *savage* bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary warde them to awayt,
But with his dreadfull horres them drives afore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

Our scions, put in wild and *savage* stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 5.

My heart agrieud that such a wretch should raigne,
Whose bloodie breast so *savag'd* out of kind,
That Phalaris had nere so foule a mind.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 442.

If this sort once possess the arteries
Of forlorn man, madness and stupor seize
His *salvag'd* heart, and death dwells in his eyes.
More. Pre-existence of Souls, (1647) s. 38.

Rosse. Your seatie is surprid': your wife, and babes
savagely slaughter'd.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 3.

——— Breathe his faults so quaintly,
That they may seem the taints of liberty:
The flash and out-break of a fiery mind;
A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood,
Of general assault.
Id. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vildest stroke
That ever wall-ey'd wrath, or staring rage
Presented to the teares of soft remorse.
Id. John, Act iv. sc. 3.

——— Her fallow leas,
The darnell, hemlock, and rankie fernetary,
Doth root vpon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*.
Id. Hen. V. Act v. sc. 2.

And though the blindness of some fevrities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead, and been so injurious unto worme, as to disentet the bodies of the deceased; yet had they thereby no design upon the soul.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 19.

As man in his perfect state is the best of all animals; so seperated from law and right, he is the worst: For out of society we see his nature presently degenerates, and instead of being inclined to assist, grows always most *savage* and barbarous to his own kind.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 3.

The lion thus, with dreadful anguish stung,
Roars throughth the desert, and demands his young:
When the grim *savage*, to his rifled den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

Without thee what were unenlighten'd man?
A *savage* roaming through the woods and wilds,
In quest of prey; and with the unfashion'd fur
Rough-clad; devoid of every finer art,
And elegance of life.
Thomson. Summer.

——— The sullen door,
Yet unlufected, on its cautious hinge
Fearing to turn, abhors society:
Dependants, friends, relations, love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie.
The sweet engagement of the feeling heart.—*Id. Ib.*

There can be no true liberty where such licentiousness is suffered with impunity. This is part of the *savageness* of corrupt nature.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 294.

If we contemplate a *savage* nation in any part of the globe, a supine indolence and a carelessness of futurity will be found to constitute their general character.
Gibbon. Roman Empire, c. 9.

Try if 'twill tame these insolent invaders;
Who thus, in *savageness* of conquest, claim
Whom chance of war has spar'd.—*Mason. Caractacus.*

SAVA'NNAH. In the West Indies, (says Delpino,) *Savana* signifies a plain. And see the quotation from Dampier. But *Savanna* in Spanish, (Delpino also says,) is a large sheet for a bed; and sometimes used for a large linen cloth.

Savannahs are clear pieces of land without woods; not because more barren than the wood-land, for they are frequently spots of as good land as any, and often are intermixt with wood-land.—*Dampier. Voyage*, an. 1683.

The soil however is frequently sandy, and many of the lawns, or *savannahs*, are rocky and barren.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

SAUCE, *n.* Fr. *Sauce, sauce*; It. *Sâlsa*; Sp. *Salsa*, from *salsus*, savoury; *Sale* as persus. (See INSULSE.)
SAU'CE'T. Applied generally to—
SAU'CILY. Seasoning; to any savoury,
SAU'CINESS. relishing addition to food. *Sauce*, met. (as *salt* also)—

Seasoning; wit or humour carried to excess, in contempt of superiors; and hence,—impudent language; impudence.

To *sauce*,—to season; to add, or intermix seasoning, or any addition to the main thing.

Saucer,—a vessel to contain *sauce*; or to be used for any similar purpose.

Ac here *sauce* was over sture, and unsavouriche grounde
In a morter post morteim. of mieny bitere peynes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 244.

Wo was his coke but if his *sauce* were
Poinant and sharpe, and ready all his gere.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 234.

Such *sawcer*, as they haue serued,
To me without desart,
Euen as they haue deserued
Therof God send them part.—*Wyatt. The Louer suspected.*

They sent vs succor *sauce* with soure despite,
They saued our liues and spoyde vs of the fruyte,
They stale our goods by day and eke by night,
They shewed the worst and closely kept the best.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande, (an. 1572.)

Miso, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *sauce* of envy in her self, took quickly mark of his behaviour.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

And ever among she would *sauce* her speeches with such bastinadoes, that poor Dametas began now to think, that either a general middling was fallen, or else that all this was but a vision.—*Id. Ib.* b iv.

Miso had no sooner espied Basilius, but that as spitefully, as her rotten voice could utter, she set forth the *sauciness* of Amphialus.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

——— If it be so, as fast
As she an-weres thee with frowning lookes, lle *sauce*
Her with bitter words: why looke you so vpon me?
Shakespeare. As Ton Like It, Act iii. sc. 5.

Nay we enterminglc all climats and coasts of heaven and earth to satisfie our appetite: for no one kind of meat wee must have drugs and spices fetcht as far as from India: to another, out of Ægypt, Candie, and Cyrene: and in one word, for every dish wee have a seveial land to find us *sauce*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xv. c. 26

——— I remember
My father would prefer the boys he kept
To greater men than he, but did it not,
Till they were grown too *saucy* for himself.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act ii. sc. 1.

Yet into closets *saucily* dar'st peer,
Telling for truth what thou canst but suppose,
Dis'ulging that which thou should'st not disclose.
Drayton. Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

And here I cannot pretermit
To that epitome of wit,
Knowledge and art, to him whom we
Saucily call, and I more *saucily*
Presume to write the little d.
Cotton. Ep. to John Brodsham, Esq.

3. How now, goodman squitter-breech, why do you lean on me? *Phi* Because I will.
3. Will you sir *sauce-box*?
1. *Cit.* Look if one hath struck Philip.
Beaum & Fletch. A King and no King, Act I.

——— When sparkling bowls go round,
And tunnies' tales, in savoury *sauce* are drown'd,
Thou mutter'st prayers obscene.—*Dryden. Persius*, Sat. 5.

Cum. (crying out) Ah, madam, 'tis he himself: but he's as big again as he us'd to be, with eyes like *saucers*.
Dryden. An Evening's Love, Act iv.

And because none should remember his practises, nor suspect the rest to come, he shaveth his crown as broad as a *saucer*.—*Strype. Mem. Marg*, vol. iv. c. 35.

A very little will joined with a great deal of *sauciness*, will enable a man to make sport with the most serious arguments.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 3.

——— And the brown loaf
Lodg'd on the shelf, half eaten without *sauce*
Of savory cheese, or butter, costlier still.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

But if I put it [a snow-ball] into a *saucepan* over the fire it will lose its specific essence, being turned into water, and may exchange its quality of freezing for that of scalding.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 1.

Wantonness and *sauciness* are laughed at and encouraged as marks of spirit.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, c. 33.

SAVE, *v.* Fr. *Sauver, sauf*; It. *Salvare, salvo*; Sp. *Salvar, salvo*; Lat. *Salvare*, i.e. *salvum* esse, from the Gr. Ζαος, (inserta liquida.) To *save*—
SA'VEABLE. To take out, to keep out
SA'VEABLENESS. of harm, ill, danger; to
SA'VER. preserve from, to preserve from, harm, ill, or
SA'VING, *n.* danger; to secure, to keep
SA'VINGLY. from waste, from expendi-
SA'VINGNESS. ture; to reserve; to spare.
SA'VEGARD. *Saviour*, emphatically,—
SAFE, *adj.*
SAFE, *v.*
SA'FELY.
SA'FENESS.
SA'FETY.
the *saver* or preserver of men.

And be yuelled in holy water, & myd Cristendom monge
ge mowe *saufgode* thet holy thyng, as he dude, asonge.
R. Gloucester, p. 239.

& if a clerke men founde in his lond that yeld,
Thorgh slauhter or wounde, or thorgh other theft,
Men sold scheue his guilte in the conte of lay,
& ther be *saued* or spilte, bot Thomas said him nay.
R. Brunne, p. 129.

R. fer alle the pres *sauely* did tham vp tyne.—*Id.* p. 191.

The mayden Edward toke, alse he was fulle curteys,
In *saufte* did hir toke, & thanked the surgeis.—*Id.* p. 136.

Fer weste neere men this way that he ne was here riflede
Saue my selve sothliche. and suche as ich loveede
Piers Ploughmen, p. 326.

Ich shal by seche fer alle synfulle our *Sauiour* of grace.
To a meanden ous of oure mysdedes. do mercy to ous alle
Id p. 116.

For God sent not his sone into the world, that he iuge the world, but that the world be *saued* by him
Wielif. Jon. c. 3.

For God sente not hys sonne into the worlde, to condempne the worlde: but that the worlde thorowe him, myght be *saued*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But he sigh the wynd strone, and was aferd, and whanne he biganne to drenche he criede and seide, lord make me *saof*.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 14.

But when he sawe a myghtye wynde, he was afrayed. And as he beganne to syncke, he cryed sayinge: master *saue me*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And if thou werken well by good conseil,
I undertake, without mas or seyl,
Yet shal I saven hire, and thee and me.
Hast thou not herd how *saved* was Noe.
Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3557.

And though that nothing, *save* the death only,
Might thee fro me depart trewly,
Thou shalt no more departe now fro me
Than fro the death, for I wol go with thee.
Id. The Legend of Tisbe of Babilon.

Women may now go *safely* up and donn.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6460.

As for hir soules *safete*,
At lord and lady, and hir mene,
I aske, whan they hem to me shrive,
The propertie of all hir live.—*Id. The Rom. of the Rose.*

And God so wisse me my *saueour*,
But thou yeve me my *saueour*.
At Easter, whan it liketh mee,
Without pressing more on thee. *Id. Ib.*

And furthermore with good courage
He saith, he so he maie hir hane,
That Christ, that came this worlde to *saue*,
He will beleue. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

I my selfe dyd read the *safeconduite* that come vnto hym, which had but onely this one condition annexed vnto it, that if he came before the feast of Christmasse then next ensueing, he should haue free libertie to departe at his pleasure.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 156.

And therefore (quod the Archebishoppe of Yorke) Godde forbydde that anye manne shoulde for anye thynge earthlye enterprysye to breake the immunitee, and libertye of that sacred sainctuary, that hath bene the *safeparde* of so many a good mannes life.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 46.

This name Jesus signifieth a *sauiour*, and therefore there is nothinge asked in the name of Jesus, but that is wholesome and helpyng to the saluacion of the asker.—*Id. Ib* p.18.

Flee then my son, and eeue this trauail end;
Ne shall I there forsake in *saufgard* till
I haue thee brought vnto thy fathers gate.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iii.

Sagittarius, one of ye foresayde iiii of that company, the whiche myse sucter reportith to be a byyshop, fled to haue *saueguard* hym selfe, but in his flyghte he was slayne.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 123.

Say heav'nly powers, where shall we find such love,
Which of ye will be mortal to redeem
Man's mortal crime, and just th' unjust to *save*,
Dwells in all heaven charitie so deare?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Seest then yon dreary plain, forlorn and wilde,
The seat of desolation, voyd of light,
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? *Id. Ib.* b. i.

The meaning of which observation is, that we may understand, that as in the person prayed for there ought to be the great disposition of being in a *saveable* condition; so there ought also all the intermedial aptnesses.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 6.

And a man cannot ordinarily know that he is in a *saveable* condition.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 1.

This not doing the deed, to make him a *saver* he was fain to crave another help of the same hand under the new name of a subsidie.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

Hail Son of God, *Saviour* of men, thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song
Henceforth, and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy father's praise dispone.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

And who so worketh, or ministreth iustice in due order, he not onlie *safeguardeth* himself, but also holdeth the people in a suertie of tesifulnes, of the which insueth peace and plentie.—*Holinshed. Chronicles. Rich. II.* an. 23.

——— My more particular,
And that which most with you should *safe* my going,
Is Eulysia's death.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 3.

"Danger without discretion to attempt,
Enfortunes, beast-like is: therefore, sir knight,
Aread what course of you is *safest* dempt,
And how we with our fee may come to fight."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

Here now behoveth us well to avyse,
And of our *safety* good heede to take;
For here before a perlous passage lyes.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c.12.

Ne thereforth his approved skill, to ward,
Or strike, or hurle round in warlike gyre,
Remembred he, ne car'd for his *saviour*,
But fiugly rag'd, and like a cruell tyger far'd.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 5.

——— And after her are gone
All the brave knighites, that doen in armes excell,
To *saveguard* her ywanded all alone.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 8.

He kept the verge of Troy, nor dar'd to wait
Achilles' fury at the Scæan gate;
He try'd it once, and scarce was *save* by fate.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

For as much as concerns the main question now in agitation (about the *saveableness* of Protestants) if the first part of your book be answered, there needs no reply to the second.
Cudlingworth. Religion of Protestants, p. 317.

Of. How sits the conquest on great Arthur's brow?
Ath. As when the lover, with the king is mixt,
He puts the grain of Britain in a scale,
Which weighing with the loss of Emmeline
He thinks he's scarce a *saver*.
Dryden. Play. K. Arthur, Act ii.

Now ask the fruit of all his favour—
"He was not hitherto a *saver*."
Swift. The Pheasant & the Lark.

The nature of certain subjects proper for moving the passions may require a little more latitude, and then, without offence to the critics, sure there may be room for a *saving* in equity from the severity of the common law of Parnassus, as well as of the King's Bench.
Lansdowne. The British Enchanters, Pref.

They are capable of being *saringly* born of water and the spirit, and of being adopted into sonship with what depends thereupon; because, though they bring no virtues with them, no positive righteousness, yet they bring no obstacle or impediment.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 257.

As to the *safety* and *savingness* which it promiseth (the great imposture of the times) I do sincerely represent here, both what it is, and what it can do.
Brevint. Saul & Samuel, Pref. p. v.

From the loud camp retir'd, and noisy court,
In honour'd ease and rural sport,
The remnant of his days he *safely* past;
Nor found they lagg'd too slow, nor flew too fast.
Peter. Henry Emma.

If a man should forbear his food or his business; till he and certainty of the *savouriness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing.—*South.*

As the well-laying the foundations of a house secures the superstructures against the violences of all future storms and foul weather, so the first settling of your resolutions upon a firm and steadfast basis, will be a mighty *safeguard* to it against all ensuing storms of temptation
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

Proud of his well-spread walls, he views his trees,
That meet, no barren interval between,
With pleasure more than ev'ns their fruits afford;
Which, save himself who trains them, none can feed.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

Nay if thy poet rightly weens,
(Though little skill'd in ways and means)
I *save-all* is but shallow.—*Mason. Ode to Pinchbeck.*

These poultry as they are fed with what would otherwise be lost, are a mere *save-all*, and as they cost the farmer scarce any thing, so he can afford to sell them for very little.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

SA'VINE. Fr. *Savinier*; Lat. *Sabina.* See the quotation from Pliny.

There is an herbe, which men calleth
Sauoyne, and that behoueth nede
To hym, that will his purpose spede,
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

As for the *savine*, an herbe or plant it is that will take if it be in this sort couched in the ground: also, a sprig if it be slipped off clean from the stocke, will come againe and root.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 13.

SAU'NDRES. Fr. *Sandal.* "*Sanders*,—a sweet smelling wood, brought out of the Indies," (Cotgrave.)

But of some dele I am beknowe,
That I maie stonde in thilke rowe
Amongs hem, that *saunders* vse,
I woll not me therof excuse.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

SAU'NTER, *v.* } Skinner derives from the
SAU'NTER, *n.* } Fr. *Sauter*, to leap, to skip;
SAU'NTERER. } i.e. consequentially, to move *desultorily*, without fixed aim or object. Lye says, some learned men suppose it formed of the It. *Alla santa terra*, and refer its origin to the time of the expeditions to the Holy Land; but he thinks the word too modern for such an origin: others again, from *sans terre*, applied to wanderers without a home. (See *Grose.*) Mr. Thomson invents a Barb. Lat. *Seqniture*, from *seqnis*, idle, sluggish.

To Vther or linger about; to wander, stroll, or move about idly, sluggishly.

——Unhappy wretch!
What hast thou gotten by this fetch,
Of all thy tricks, in this new trade,
Thy holy brotherhood o' th' blade?
By *sauntering* still on some adventure,
And growing to thy horse a centaur?
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1.

Upon the first suspicion a father has, that his son is of a *sauntering* temper, he must carefully observe him, whether he be listless and indifferent in all his actions, or whether in some things alone he be slow and sluggish, but in others vigorous and eager.—*Locke. Of Education.*

Whether on the other hand, a handsome seat amidst well-improved lands, fair crops, and a thriving neighbourhood, ma. not invite a man to dwell on his own estate, and quit the life of an insignificant *saunterer* about town, for that of an useful country gentleman?—*Berkeley. The Querist*, § 413.

For in my bed, or in the enlonnade
Sauntering, I call reflection to my aid.
This was well done. Here happiness attends.
This conduct makes me pleasing to my friends.
Francis. Horace Satires, b. i. Sat. 4.

She walks all the morning *sauntering* about the shop with her arms through her pocket holes, or stands caping at the out-will, and looking at every person that passes by
Idler, No. 15.

What numb'rs, here, would into fame advance,
Conscious of merit, in the coxcomb's dance;
The tavern! quick! a-sample! quick! and play!
Those dear destroyers of the tedious day!
That wheel of fops, that *saunter* of the town!
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 1.

SA'VOUR, *n.* } Fr. *Saveur, savourer*; It.
SA'VOUR, *v.* } *Sapore, saporare*; Sp. *Savor,*
SA'VOURY. } *savorear*; Lat. *Sapere.* (See
SA'VOURLY. } SAPID.) *Savour* is applied
SA'VOURINESS. } either to the—
SA'VOURLESS. } Taste or smell; to the
SA'VOURLY. } relish, or flavour, scent, odour:
SA'VOUROUS. } (met.) quick, keen sensation or perception.

As eet nat ich hute, or hunger ye take
And send of hus sauce, to *saverie* into thy lippes.
Piers Ploukhman, p. 142.

——Fayn ich wolde
A saye what *sauour* hit hadde. *Id.* p. 309.
——Somme aren type
Swetour and *sauerour*. *Id.* p. 307.

And he turnyde and seide to Petir, Sathanas go aftir me, thou art a scaiundre to me, for thou *sauorest* not tho thingis that ben of God, but tho thingis that ben of men.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 16.

The turned he about, and said vnto Peter: come after me Satan, thou offendest me, because thou *sauourest* not godlye thynges, but worldly thynges.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For I sele by the grace that is gyuoun to me to alle that ben among yhou, that ghe *sauere* not more than it behoueth to *sauere*, but for to *sauere* to sobreuesse, and to ech man as God hath departid the measure of feith.
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 12.

And the houa was fulfilld of the *sauour* of the oynement.
Id. Jon, c. 12.

And ye house was filled of the *sauer* of the oinment.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And every man schal be salrid with fier and every slayn sacrifice schal be maad *sauery* with salt. Salt is good—if salt be *sauurery* in what thing schulen ye make it *sauery?* have ye salt among you, and have ye pees among you.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 9.

"I Abide," quod she, "my rale is not heyonne;
Nay thou shalt drinken of another tonne
Er that I go, shal *sauour* worse than all."
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5751.

——I wonder this time of the yere
Whennes that swete *sauour* cometh so
Of roses and lilies, that I smelle here.
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,651.

And further over ther they shul have defaute of all maner delites, for certes delites ben after the appetites of the five wittes; as sight, hering, smelling, *sauouring*, and touching.
Id. The Persones Tale.

If ii: [love] be wicke, a wonder thinketh me,
Wlian every torment and adversite
That cometh of him, may to me *savory* think
For ale thurst I the more that ich it drinke.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

For to ben gay and amorous,
The time is then so *sauourous*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

That what man couth awaie take
The rust, of whiche thei woxen blake,
And the *sauour* of the hardnes,
Thei shulden take the sikenes
Of golde or siluer perfectly. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

What if the salte haue lost his proprie strength and *sauerinesse*, and as Christe saithe, be good for no vse, scaunte woorthe the castinge on the dounghill.
Jewell. Defence of the Apology, p. 604.

Goe whither Fate and inclination strong
Leads thee, I shall not lag behinde, nor erre
The way, thou leading, such a sent I draw
Of carnage, prey innumerable, and taste
The *sauour* of death from all things there that live.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Not such as earth out of her fruitfull womb
Throwes forth to men, sweet and well *sauored*,
But direfull deadly black, both leafe and bloom,
Fitt to adorne the dead and deck the drery toombe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

The vallies there, being watered with sundrie pleasant streames, doo yeeld a sweet and verie *sauorie* grasse, wherewith all sorts of cattell are verie much delighted.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 5.

For the base Trochyle thinketh it no pain,
To scoue vile carrion for a *sauoury* gain.
Drayton. The Owl.

The learned, think them too perspicuous; being named with Juvenal, Persius, and the other antient satires: the unlearned, *sauourless*; because too obscure, and obscure because not under their reach.
Bp. Hall. Postscript to Satires.

Other sometimes hearing the image of Christ in her arms, weeping *sauourly*, she would make her hair to increase to that length and largeness that it would come to her heels, and cover her all over and the image of Christ in her armes.
More. An Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c 4.

He (Rubens) gusto of design *sauours* somewhat more of the Flemish than of the beauty of the antique, because he stay'd not long at Rome.
Dryden. Du Fresnoy's Judgment. Principal Painters.

There will be something peculiar and distinguishing in his manner, something *savouring* of the pious frame and disposition of his heart.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii p.418.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *sauourily* go down.—*Dryden.*

Then when he hath done his best toward the dispatch of his work, his food doth taste *sauourily*, then his divertisements and recreations have a lively gustfulness, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant; according to that of the preacher, the sleep of a labouring man is sweet.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

While as they rode, he better mark'd her face,
Her beauteous features, and her pleasing grace,
That *sauour'd* of a court. *Hoole. Ariosto*, b. iv.

Omai himself now began to think that they were of no manner of use to him; that a baked hog was more *savory* food than a boiled one.—*Cooke. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 6.

SAUTE, i.e. *Salt*, (qv.) A bitch is said to be *salt*, when in heat, (Moor, *Suffolk Words.*)

In as much as the weddyngs of our virgins (shame it is to speake it) are more lyke vnto the *saute* of a litche, then the marlyng of a reasonable creature.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p.107.

SAUTE, i.e. *Assault.*

Sheding of blood, ne manfull hardinesse,
Ne oft wounding at *saute* by distresse,
Nor in parting of life nor death aiso,
All is for nought, lone taketh no heed thereto.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

SAUTER. } *Sauter* is the *Psalter* or Book
SAUTRY. } of *Psalms*. *Sautry* is also *psalterium*, a musical instrument, a harp or lyre. See *Du Cange.*

David in the *sauter*, of shuche maketh mynde.
Piers Ploukman, p. 259.

For him was lever han at his beddes hed
A twenty bokes, clothed in black or red,
Of Aristotle, and his philosophie,
Than robes riche, or fidel, or *sautrie*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 276.

As harpes, pipes, lutes, and *sautry*.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

Their instruments were various in their kind.
Some hit the bow, and some for breathing wind:
The *sautry*, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

SAW, *n.* A. S. *Saga*, a *saying* See SAY.
Any thing *said*; a *saying*; a sententious *saying*; a maxim.

This that I haf said it is Pers *sawe*,
Als he in romance laid, ther after gan I drawe.
R. Brunne, p. 205.

To Paris turned the kyng, for that ilk *sawe*,
& ther a samenynge his barons thider gan drawe.
Id. p. 193.

And that my *sawe* be soth, the *sauter* berrith witnesse.
Piers Ploukman, p. 177.

Ful litel wote Arcite of his felaw,
That was so neigh to herken of his *saw*,
For in the bukshe sittedh noo ladsiill.
Chaucer. The Knyghtes Tale, v. 1457.

For Caton sayth, that he that gilty is,
Demeth all thing be spoken of him y-wis.
That was the cause, he gan so nigh him drawe
To his Yemen, to herken all his *saw*.
Id. The Chanonnes Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,151.

The painym herde, an understonde,
And thought it was a wonder lawe.
And thus spon their soudric *sawe*
Takende both faith thei went.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Nowe tolden thei, nowe talde he,
Thei speaken pleyne after the lawe,
But he the wordes of his *sawe*
Colouneth in an other wei.
Spekende. *Id. Ib.*

First and foremost therefore, I will for the most part deale by oracles, that is to say, sententious *saws* for to determine this question in hand: concerning which, there are as many to be found in number, and those as true in effect, as in any other part and possession of this our life whatsoever.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 4.

Severe to censure; earnest to advise,
And with old *saws* the present age chastise.
Francis Horace. Art of Poetry.

SAW, *n.* } A. S. *Saw-an, saga*; Ger. *Sceg-*
SAW, *v.* } *en, scege*; Dut. *Sneg-en, saege*;
SAWIER. } Sw. *Sceqn, saq*; Fr. *Scier*, or *sier*,
SAWING, *n.* } *scie*; It. *Sag-are, segia*; Sp. *Aserrar, sierra.* Menage derives the Fr. from the Lat. *Sec-are*, to cut. The Spanish is plainly the Lat. *Serra*, (from *sec-are*, q. d. *secerra*, unless

formed from the sound,—Vossius.) Skinner, Wachter, and Ihre, refer the northern words to the Lat. *Sec-are*, to cut. To *saw* is (by usage)—

To cut, by moving the tool backwards and forwards with pressure of the *edge* upon the material to be cut.

Sawyer was formerly written *sawer*, as *lawyer*, *lawer*.

And because it [elme] twineth and easteth not, it is passing good for hinges and hookes, for *sawne* bords, for ledges in dores and gates.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 40.

Carpenters' art was the invention of Dedalus, as also the tooles thereto belonging, to wit, the *saw*, the chip, axe, and hatchet, the plumbe line, the augoer, and wimble, the strong glew, as also fish-glew, and stone-saudre. *Id. Ib.* b. xii. c. 56.

By which meanes the slit is hindred, and the worke goeth not forward: which is the cause also that the *sawyers* draw up and let downe the *saw* twice, before the teeth send from them any dust into the pit.—*Id. Ib.* b. xvi. c. 43.

The oke and the box wood, which although they be greene, doe stiffely withstand the *saw-gate*, choking and filling up their teeth even.—*Id. Ib.*

Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made.
(For wedges first did yielding wood invade;)
And various arts in order did mature.
Dryden. Ovid. Georgics, b. i.

The persons I am now arguing against, love their palate too well, to admire those who can discere no difference of tasts; and would be well enough contented to be thought deaf if they could put no distinction between the pleasant sound of vocal or instrumental musick, and the harsh jarring of two *saws* drawn cross each other.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 10.

Make chips of elms produce the largest trees,
Or sowing *saw-dust* furnish nurseries.
Butler. The Elephant in the Moon.

It is that [landscape by Rubens] where two men are *sawing* the trunk of a tree.
Reynolds. Journey to Flanders & Holland.

SA'XON. } See the quotation from Ver-
SA'XONISM. } stegan.
SA'XONIST. }

This name then of *Saxons* they undoubtedly have (though some hold it unlikely) of their use and wearing of a certaine kind of sword or weapon invented and made bowing crooked, much after the fashion of a sithe, in imitation thereof it should seeme to have first bin made. And when of late I conferred with the excellent learned man, M. Justus Lipsius about the *Saxons* true appellation (who I also found to concurre with me in opinion) he could presently put me in mind that a sithe is yet at this present in the Nether-lands called a *snisen*.—*Verstegan. Restitution of Decay. Intell.* c.1.

Eistob, the learned *Saxonist*.
Note in Bp. Nicolson's Ep. Corr. i. 65.

The language is not much more easy or intelligible than that of many of the Norman *Saxon* poems quoted in the preceeding section; it is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.—*Warton. History of English Poetry*, vol. i. p. 49.

SAY, *v.* } That the word did exist in Goth.
SA'YING, *n.* } is clear from the compounds *insagaht*, (*Serm. Luc*, i. 29, *insaht* narratio, Luc i. I.) In A. S. *Sag-an*, *sæg-an*, *secgan*, dicere, *narrare*; Ger. *Sag-en*; Dut. *Segghen*; Sw. *Sæg-a*. Wachter thinks all are of Latin origin: in which language *seco*, *sequo*, and *sequor*, were anciently used for *dicere*, (see *Sequor* in Vossius.) *Re-sequi*, is *respondere*. Verba (Wachter adds) *secari* dicuntur, *sicut* dicuntur rumpi, (see *Wachter* and *Ihre*.) The Ger. *Sæg-en*, scindere (probably the same word as *sag-en*) is also referred by Wachter to the same Latin origin. See To Saw. To *say* is—

To project or produce;—to utter, or to give utterance, (sc.) vocally, or in separate words, or vocal sounds, by speech, or the organs of speech; subsequently—in writing. To speak, to tell, to pronounce, to relate, to repeat, to rehearse, (sc. in words, orally or in writing.) *Saying* is distinguished from *singing*, as in the directions to *sing* or *say*, (see the *Book of Common Prayer.*)

"My Goddes of heuene and of erthe, wat *segge* now ge!"
R. Gloucester, p. 57.

"The prynce," he *seide*, "other kyng nys to preyse nogt,
"That in tyme of werre as a lomb ys bothe meke & mylde,
"And in tyme of pes as a lyon bothe cruel & wylde."
Id. Ib.

Whan the kyng herd *say*, sho had so wele fare,
Thider he went away, to se hir & hir hare.
R. Brunne, p. 310.

Men *sois* in the courte of France, among the deze pers,
With right he leses his chance, thorgh faut that not apers.
Id. p. 255.

Ich *segge* hit by suche quath studie. that shewen by here werkus. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 183.

The sauter *seith* it is no synne. for suche men as ben trewe
For to *seggen* as thei seen. *Id.* p. 202.

Certes ich *seyde*. and so me God helpe
Ich am to walk to worche. wt syked oth' wt sythe.
Id. p. 76.

And the tempter came nigh & *seide* to him, yf thou art godis sone, *seye* that these stones be maad loovis.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 4.

Thea came to hi the tẽpter, & *sayd:* yf thou be ye sonne of god, *commaund* yt these stones be made bread.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And Pilat axide him art thou kyng of Jewis? and Jhesus answeride and *seide* to him thou *seist*.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 15.

And Pylate aked him: arte thou the kynge of the Jewes? And he answered and *saide* vnto him: thou *sayest* it.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And Jhesus answeride & *seide* to hem teoly I *sey* to you, if ye han feith and douten not, not oonly ye schulen do as of the fygre tre: but also if ye *seyen* to this hill, take & caste thee into the see it schal be don so.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 21.

Jesus answered & *sayde* vnto thẽ; Verely I *say* vnto you, yf ye shall haue faith and shall not doute, ye shall not onely do that which I haue done to ye fygge tree; but also yf ye shall *say* vnto this mountayne, take thy selfe a wayre, and cast thy selfe into the sea it shal be done.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

That other answered, "I'not how that may be;
He wote well that the gold is with us tweye,
What shulu we don? what shulu we to him *seye?*"
Chaucer. The Pardoueres Tale, v. 12,750.

Bot *sayth* and conseilleth me as you liketh, for I am redy to do right as ye wol desire.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

But soth is *said*, goo aithen are many yeres,
That feld hath eyen, and the wood hath eres.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1453.

Certainly his noble *seiynge*, can I not amend.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Thus grante I yow myn holl voyce,
Chese for vs both. I yow praie:
And what as euer that ye *seie*,
Right as ye woll, so woll I.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

And she hegan the wood rage,
And asketh hym, what diuel he thought
And hare on hond, that hym ne reught
What labour that she toke on honde,
And *saith*, that suche an husbonde
Was to a wif not worth a stre. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Demetrius men *seiden* tho
The better knight was of the two,
To whom the lande was attendant,
As he which helre was apparent
To regne after his fathers daie. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

But it was a common *saying* with him, that suche altercatiooes were for a logician, and not merely for a philosopher.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 5.

——— Unjust thou *saist*
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free,
And equal over equals to let reigne,
One over all with unsuccessful power.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

My heart hath beene a store-house long of things
And *sayings* laid up, portending strange events.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

'Tis hard to *say*, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

I. *Say* first, of God above, or man below,
What can we reason, but from what we know?
Of man, what see we but his station here,
From which to reason, or to which refer?
Through worlds unnumber'd though the God be known,
'Tis ours to trace him only in our own.
Id. Essay on Man, Ep. 1.

I *say* the pulpit (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar pow'rs)
Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support, and ornament, of virtue's cause.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

SAY, *v.* } i. e. to *assay*. To try or attempt,
SAY, *n.* } to examine, to prove.

Which when he spyde upon the earth t' encroch,
Through the dead carcasse he made his way,
Mongst which he found a sword of better *say*,
With which he forth went into th' open light.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 11.

——— Once I'll *say*
To strike the *ear* of time in those fresh strains,
As shall, beside the cunning of their ground,
Give cause to some of wonder, some despite,
And more despair, to imitate their sound.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster, To the Reader.

——— This fellow, captain.
Will come, in time, to be a great distiller,
And give a *say*—I will not say directly,
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone.
Id. The Alchymist, Act i. sc. 1.

The tailor brings a suit home; he it *says*,
Looks o'er the bill, likes it.
B. Jonson. Epigrams, Epig. 12.

Edm. To wisdom, I should ask thy name;
But, since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes,
What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and spurn.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act v. sc. 3.

Weston, their treasure, as their treasurer,
That mine of wisdome, and of counsells deep,
Great *say-master* of state, who cannot erre,
But doth his carract, and just standard keepe
In all the prov'd assayes.—*B. Jonson. Underwoods.*

SAY, *n.* Fr. *Saye*; It. *Sáio*. Menage and Skinner derive from the Lat. *Sagum*, a military cloak; because (says Skinner) the kind of stuff called *Say* was very suitable for making such cloaks. The Fr. *Saye*, It. *Sáio*, Sp. *Sayo*—is a *sagum*, or cassock.

This is making of that fine *say*, whereof silke cloth is made; which men also are not abashed to put on and use, because in summer time they would goe light and thin.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 23.

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*,
But paynted plumes in goodly order dight,
Like as the sunburnt Indians do aray
Their tawney bodies in their proudest plight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

And benge on hym a scheld,
Ryehe and over geld,
Wyth a gryffoun *of say*.
Ritson, vol. ii. *Lydgeous Discours.*

Whether the woollen manufacture of England is not divided into several parts or branches, appropriated to particular places, where they are only principally manufactured; fine cloths in Somersetshire, *sayes* at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich, and so forth?—*Bp. Berkeley. Querist*, § 520.

SCAB. } *Scabbia*; Dut. *Schabbe*; Sw.
SCA'BBA. } *Skabbe*; Lat. *Scabies*; from *scabere*,
SCA'BBY. } Σκαπτ-ειν, *fod-ere*, to dig. Perhaps from the Dut. and Ger. *Schab-en*, A.S. *Scæf-an*, to shave, radere, tondere; to rub or scrape off; to peel off. In Latin as well as English applied (met.) to—

A *shobby* fellow; a mean, dirty, fellow.

A *scab*,—a dry, hard portion of skin, peeling or separating from the continuous surface of the skin, usually covering a sore, and formed from the matter of it.

Thou *scabbed* Scotte, thi nek the deue. e it breke.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

——— Rynouse *scobbes*
Bules and botches. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 396.

——— And fathermore
Of poekes, and of *scab*, and every sore
Shal every shepe be hole. that of this well
Drioketh a draught: take kepe of that I tell.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,231.

For thys little *scabbe* of his folye hee laboureth somewhat to hide and couere, so that a manne must put of the cloute ere he can spie the botche.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1078.

There might seeme some deformitie in their owne cankered carkasse, by the comparyng of these whole members to their *scabed* body.—*Fryth. Workes*, fol. 116.

The keepyng of people from heresies and putting the *scabbed* heretikes out of the eleme flocke. is one of the special things that the apostle gaue the bishop warning of.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 939.

That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from *scabs*, produc'd by freezing air.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Th' infectious *scab*, arising from extremes
Of want, or surfeit, is by water cur'd
Of lime, or sodden slave-acre, or oil
Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renown'd
By virtuous Berkeley, whose benevolence
Explor'd its powers, and easy medicine thence
Sought for the poor. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. i.

A kind of periodic bird, [the cuckoo]
Of nasty hue, and body *scabby*,
No would-be-play-wright half so shabby.
Lloyd. To David Garrick, Esq. (1760.) p. 84.

SCA'BBARD. Dut. *Schabbe. Schobbe* vetus. Operculum, (Kilian.) In Dutch and German, *Scheide*, or *Scheyde*, a *sheath*, (qv.) from A. S. *Sceod-an*, separate, segregare, dividere; to separate, to disperse. *Scabbard*, (*Scawbard*, in R. Gloucester) seems to form more readily from A. S. *Scæf-an*. See SCAB.

The sheath or case in which a sword or other instrument is enclosed, and from which it is drawn.

Old K. You will say so then,
Alas sweet neece, all this is but the *scabbard*,
Now I draw forth the weapon.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act i. sc. 1.

Sometimes it [lightning] hath been known to scorch up the cloaths without penetrating the body; and sometimes again, to break all the hooes without discoloring the flesh or cloaths; nay, even to melt the sword without injuring the *scabbard*.—*Warburton. Julian*, b. ii. c. 3.

Some of our people said they could distinguish several of the natives parading about in the clothes of our unfortunate comrades; and among them a chief brandishing Captain Cook's hanger, and a woman holding the *scabbard*.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 4.

SCA'BROUS. } Fr. *Scabreux*; It. *Scabroso*;
SCABRE'DITY. } Sp. *Escabroso*; Lat. *Scabrosus, scaber*, from *scabies*. See SCAB.
Rough, rugged, harsh, uneven, jutting.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these; he seeks them: as some do Chancerisms with us, which were better expunged and banished.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

He will find neves, inequalities, roughnesse, *scabredity*, palenesse.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 558.

Then, his verse is *scabrous*, and hobbling, and his words not every where well chosen.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

SCA'FFOLD. } Fr. *Eschafaut, eschafauder*,
SCA'FFOLDAGE. } *eschafaudage*; Dut. *Schavot*.
SCA'FFOLDING, *n.* } Some, (says Skinner,) derive from Ger. *Schawhausz*, and this from the verb, *schawen*, spectare, and *hausz*, a house: or from the same *schawwen*, and *vat*, a vessel, or any thing that can hold or contain, (sc.) spectators; q.d. a place to look or see from. Skinner himself prefers Ger. *Schaffen*, efficere, formare, to make, to frame, to *shape*; fabrica tumultuaria, a fabrick hastily raised. Lye refers to the A. S. *Scylf*, a *shelf*. The word is applied to—

A fabrick raised, a stage for a temporary purpose; from which something is to be seen, or on which some spectacle is to be exhibited: or any other structure to be formed, or work to be performed, by builders, painters, or other artists.

Somtime to shew his lightnesse and maistrie
He plaieth Herode on a *skafold* hie.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3484.

They dradde none assaut,
Of giune, gonne, nor *skaffout*.—*Io. Rom. of the Rose.*

Worchster (who had escap'd unhappily
His death in battle) on a *scaffold* dies.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

And like a strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his ham-string, and doth thinke it rich
To heare the wooden dialogue and sound
'Twixt his stretcht footing, and the *scaffolage*.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

They [faith and consideration, hearing of God's word, &c.] are all but *scaffolds* to that heavenly building of toward purity and goodness; and when this is once finished for beauty, then must those *scaffolds* all go down as things of no farther use or necessity.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 2.

Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms, and *scaffolding* of words.
Prior. Solomon, b. i. *Knowledge.*

As soon as the priests had ended their prayers, the carcass of the dog, with what belonged to it, were laid on a wbatta, or *scaffold*, about six feet high, that stood close by.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

He begins now to look for those excellences which address themselves to the admiration, and considers deception as a *scaffolding* to be now thrown aside, as of no importance to this finished fabrick.—*Reynolds. Art of Painting*, Note 52.

SCALA'DO. } From the Sp. *Escalada, escalada*; Fr. *Escalade*; It. *Scalàta*,
SCA'LARY. } the assault of a city *per scalas*, (Skinner,) by ladders. See ESCALADE, and SCALE, *infra*.

And therefore friends, while we hold parley here,
Raise your *scalado* the other side,
But enter'd wreak your suffrings.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act v. sc. 1.

Finally as touching the honour which greese deserved and wonn by discovering the *skalade* that the Frenchmen made into the capitoll hill of Rome, I have written heretofore.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 3.

He [Caius Gracchus] made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might with better ease ascend or mount their horses.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 13.

SCALE, *v.* } Skinner says,—To *scale*, from
SCALE, *n.* } the Sp. *Escalar*; Fr. *Escaller*,
SCALES. } *escheller*; It. *Scalàre*, per *scalas*,
SCALL. } ascendere, to mount or ascend
SCA'LED. } by ladders. *Scales* (of fish),
SCALD, *v.* } from the Fr. *Escailles*; It. *Scàglia*. *Scales* (of balance), from
SCALD, *n.* } the A. S. *Sceale*, lanx, tratina.
SCA'LING, *n.* } To *scald*, from the Fr. *Es-*
SCA'LELESS. } *chauder*, from the It. *Scaldàre*,
SCA'LY. } *calida urere*, q. d. *ex-calidare*, to burn with hot (water). *Scald* head (he thinks), may be —*caput ustulatum*, or *scaled* head: in this latter he agrees with Tooke; who derives all these words and many others (see SHELL, SHOAL, &c.) from the A. S. *Scyl-an*, to divide, to separate, to make a difference, to discern, to *skill*; and he is elaborate and decisive in his explanation of some of the passages quoted below; and which explanations are not only applicable to, but confirmed by various other passages from our elder writers, and also quoted below. We have (he observes) *scale*, a ladder; and thence, *scale* of a besieged place; a pair of *scales*; a *scale* of degrees; *scale* of a fish or of our diseased skin; *scale* of a bone, or (he might have added) of any other substance; *scall*, and *scaled* or *scald* head; in all of which one common meaning presents itself, viz. *divided, separated.*

Scale, Lat. *Scala*,—a ladder, so called from the *separations* between step and step, or of the *separate* stepping-pieces of which it consists. See ESCALADE.

Scale of a besieged place, consequentially, because effected by mounting or ascending by a *scale* or ladder; and to *scale*, to mount, to ascend, to climb.

Scall or *scald*, because the skin, or a portion (of the skin) is *separated* from the flesh by the heat; and hence, *scalding* hot, is hot enough to *take off* the skin; burning hot—excessively hot. See the quotation from Sir T. More.

In *Meas. for Meas.*—"The corrupt deputy was *scaled*, by *separating* from him, or stripping off his covering of hypocrisy." The tale of Menenius (in *Coriolanus*) was "*scaled* a little more," by being *divided* more into particulars and degrees; more circumstantially or at length.—"*Scaling* his present bearing with the past," (also in *Coriolanus*,) looking *separately* at each, and, thence, comparing them.

"An old *scale* is *aye shailing*," (Ray's *Scottish Proverbs*) i.e. parting, dividing, separating, breaking, (Tooke.) The shedding or spilling of the grain is the consequence.

"*Scale*,—to *spread*, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials, (North.) *Skale* or *skail*,—to scatter and throw abroad, as mole hills are when levelled, (North.)" *Grose*, (see also *Brocket*, and *Jamieson, Nares*, and the Commentators on Shakespeare.) Jamieson supplies some peculiar Scottish usages, all tending to establish the etymology of Tooke.

Next the foresailed cercle of the A B C vnder the crosse line is marked the *scale*, in maner of twoo squaires, or els in maner of ladders, that serueth by his xxii. poincets, and his diuisions of full many a subtell conclusion of this forsaid *scale*.—*Chauser. Astrolabie*, Conclusion.

Under thy long locks thou maist haue the *scall*.
Id. Words unto his own Scriuener.

Upon the poore folke they geten
Full much of that they spend or kepe,
Vs none of them that they nill strepe,
And wrine hem selfe well at full,
Without *scalding* they hem pull.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

As hote he was, and likerous as a sparwe,
With *scalled* browes blake, and pilled berd.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 628.

And euer amonge the holy tales,
Like as thei weren fishes *scales*
They fellen from hym nowe and efte.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

The Grekes toward the palace rushed fast
And couered with engines the gates beset,
And rered vp ladders against the walles,
Under the windowes *scaling* by their steppes.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Than shall al these *scalde* and scabbed peces *scale* clene of, and the hole body of Christes holy church remaine pure.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 183.

He had promised himself not only the conquest of him, but the *scaling* of the walls, and delivery of Pamela.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

How often have I *scaled* the craggie oke,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest?
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

He [Manlius Capitolinus] was the first Roman knight or man of armes, that was honored with a murall crown of gold for *skaling* over the wall in an assault.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 28.

Others have besides them, sharpe prickes, as the vrchins. Some be *skaled*, as fishes: others are rough-coated, as tha seles, and with their skins folke use to polish and smooth wood an yvorie.—*Id. Ib.* b. ix. c. 12.

And here, by this, is your brother saved, your honour untainted, the poor Mariana advantaged, and the corrupt deputy *scaled*.—*Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.* Act iii. sc. 1.

——— I shall tell you
A pretty tale; it may be, you have heard it;
But, since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To *scale* 't a little more.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Your gravity once laid
My head and heels together in the dungeon,
For cracking a *scald* officer's crown, for which
A time is come for vengeance, and expect it;
For know, you have not full three hours to live.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brothers, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Saucy lictors
Will catch at us, like strumpets; and *scald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

——— But you have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy, and revoke
Your sudden approbation.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 3.

Satan from hence now on the lower stair
That *scal'd* by steps of God to heav'n gate
Looke down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world at once.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

"Now take the right likewise," sayd Artegale,
"And counterpeise the same with so much wrong."
So first the right he put into one *scale*;
And then the syard stroke with puissaunce strong
To fill the other *scale* with so much wrong
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

Eva. This is well; he has made us his vlouting-stog. I desire you, that we may be friends; and let us king-cox prains together, to be reveuge on this same *scall*, scurvy, cogging companion, the host of the garter.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— But to all weathers,
The chilling frost and *scalding* sun, expose
Their equal face. *Carew. Cœlum Britannicum.*

And the right side of his [Hugh de Lacie] face from the chin vpwards by a mischance was shrewdlie *skalled*.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, c. 24.

——— Her head—altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scurfe and filthy *scald*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

Baveuse, f. A certain *scaless* fish, that covers her selfe, when she lists with her own foam.—*Colgrave, in* v. *Baveuse.*

Who when those pittifull outcries he heard
Through all the seas so ruefully resound,
His chaeett swifte in hast he thether steard,
Which with a teeme of *scaly* phocas bound
Was drawne vpon the waves, that fomed him around.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

——— Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable shape;
The one seem'd woman to the waste, and fair,
But ended foul in many a *scaly* fould
Voluminous and vast, a serpent arm'd
With mortal sting. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

She came not, like a good old wife, to know
The wholesome nature of all plants that grow;
Nor did so far from her own country roam,
To cure *scald-heads* and broken shins at home.
Cowley. Wisdom.

Trembling he sat, and shrunk in abject fears,
From his wild visage wip'd the *scalding* tears.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

A very ravenous wolf, with craving maw,
With hungry teeth and wide-devouring jaw,
He chard'd with fury, as the folke report,
Scal'd the high wall, and sack't a royal fort
Replete with various wealth. *Francis. Horace. Epistle*, b. ii.

The head, back, and tail is fenced with pretty hard *scales*, joyned together with a very thick tough skin: over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as a man's fist.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676

On the 12th of January, 1760, at noon, we unmounted, and *scaled* the guns, which, on board my ship, now amounted to ten.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 10.

For the mind uses a nicer balance than the master of the mint; a cobweb will draw down the *scale* when nothing offers to counterpoise.—*Search. Light of Nature*, pt. i. c. 6.

In the same grove what music void of strife!
Heirs of one stream what tribes of *scaly* life!
Longhorne. Enlargement of the Mind, Epis. 1.

SCA'LLOP, or } See ESCALOP. Skinner
SCO'LLOP. } believes, from the A. S. *Scadl, sceald, shells*; and that it signifies a *shell* generally, and also a kind of shell fish, ostreum, piscis testaceus, κατ' ἐξοχην.

To *scallop* is—to form or shape in likeness to the edge of the shell of the *scallop*; i.e. with segments of circles.

The great *scallops* in the sea, are counted of the same race [as sea-snales] which lie hidden also in the time of great heat as well as cold. They have certaine nailes as it were, shining like fire in the night season.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 33.

Behold, the ensignes of a Christian knight,
Whose field is, like his minde, of siluer bright
His blonsy crosse supports fine golden shels,
A precious pearle in euery *scallop* dwels.
J. Beaumont. Upon Lord Buckingham's Armes.

It may be known, that Monteth was a gentleman with a *scallopped* coat.—*King. Art of Cookery.*

The wooden heel may raise the dancer's bound,
And with the *scallop'd* top his step be crown'd;
Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snows, and rains, and wasting sleet.
Gay. Trivia, b. i.

And luscious *scallops* to allure the tastes
Of rigid zealots to delicious fasts. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

In the middle is the fire-place, surrounded with heaps of muscle, pearl, *scallop*, and gray-fish shells.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 7.

SCALP, *n.* } Skinner derives the *scalp* of
SCALP, *v.* } the head (in It. *Scalpo della testa*,) from the Dut. *Shelpe*, a *shell*; and a *scalping* iron, that which takes off the skin of the head, *scalpel*. *Chirurgorum scalprum*, a *scalpendo*.

The *scalp*,—is that which is *shaled*, or *scaled*, or stripped (the skin, hair, &c.) from the *scull*.

Whose ingenuit semeth me unto what like, as though me should grese the beasty of one longe before departed, by her *scalpe* taken out of the charnel house.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 57.

Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made;
The deadly dint his dulled senses all dismay'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

The Anthropophagi, about the North pole, use to drinke out of the sculs of men's heads, and to weare the *scalpes*, haire and all, in steed of mandellions or stomachers before their breasts, according as Isogonus the Nicean witnesseth.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 2.

In the first place the hairy *scalp* presents itself to our eyes; and therein is to be considered its thickness, sense, and vessels, with the muscles that lie under it.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 9.

The art of *scalping* the head was probably introduced to avoid the trouble and fatigue of carrying these sanguinary trophies to any considerable distance.
Belsc. Herodotus, b. iv. Note 70.

Her rank oppressions gave them cause to rise,
Her want of prudence means, and arms supplies,
Whilst her brave rage, not satisfied with life,
Rising to blood, adopts the *scalping-knife*.
Churchill. Gotham, b. i.

SCA'MBLE, *v.* } Skinner says, if he had
SCA'MBLER. } Greek enough he would
SCA'MBLING, *n.* } boldly derive from the Gr. Σκαιωσις, *oblique, incurvate*, writhing. Dr. Percy thinks *scamble* to be so written for *scramble*, (qv.) Gifford, in his note upon Ford, says, "*Scambling* appears to be used for obtaining by impudent importunity, by false pretences, &c., *in a word*, much in the sense of *sponging* as we have it in Johnson, Dekker, and others. See *Todd*, who gives it among the words considered by Tooke as false English.

Whereas I hathe not now in blisse pardie,
But boyle in Bale and *shamble* thus in skathe,
Byeause I thinke on thine vnconstancie.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

It may be in like sort that your honour will take offense at my rash and retchless behaiour used in the composition of this volume, and much more that being *scambled* up after this manner, I dare presume to make tendour of the protection thereof unto your lordships hands.
Holinshed. Chronicle. Epist. Ded.

"Yea, but it is a harder, and not so easie for an old man, since the cushion was taken away from it;" meaning, since Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof.
Fuller. Worthies. London.

Cant. My lord, I'll tell you,—that self bill is urg'd,
Which in the eleventh year o' the last king's reign
Was like, and had indeed against us passed,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question.
Shakespeare. Henry V. Act i. sc. 1.

A world of desperate undertakings, possibly,
Procures some hungry meals, some tavern surfeits,
Some frippery to hide nakedness; perhaps
The *scambling* half a ducat now and then
To rear and noise it with the tattling hostess,
For a week's lodging.—*Ford. Chastity Noble*, Act i. sc. 3.

——— But now the pillars that have
Up this blessed town in that regular debate, and
Scambling, are dead, the more's the pity.
Beaum & Fletch. Love's Pilgrimage, Act iv. sc. 2

——— What man? I know them, yea,
And what they weigh, even to the utmost scruple:
Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander.
Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing, Act v. sc. 1.

The Scots' proverb [is] "It is well kenn'd your father's son was never a *scambler*" A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a *cosiner*.
Stevens. Note on Shakespeare's Much Adoe, ut sup.

SCA'MPER, *v.* The It. *Scampare*. Fr. *Escamper*, Sp. *Escampar*, to escape, are derived by Menage from *campus*, thus,—*exscampus, exscampo, scampo*; to run from the field, *ex campo exire*. See To ESCAPE, and SCAPE.

To run with the speed and disorder of those who are pursued by an enemy.

——— His wandering slaves the hill command,
And made them *scamper* right, and in rude ranges run.
Pomfret. Dies Novissima.

We were forc'd to cut our cables in all haste, and *scamper* away as well as we could.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

What causes move us, knowing as we must,
That these menageries all fail their trust,
To send our sons to scout and *scamper* there,
While colts and puppies cost us so much care?
Cowper. Tirocinium.

SCAN, *v.* } Fr. *Scandre un vers*; It. *Scandere*
SCA'NSION. } *un verso*; Lat. *Scandere versus*:—sic enim (says Skinner) ab uno digito ad alterum quasi per gradus *ascendimus*,—

To measure, and number the feet of a verse; to examine it; and thus, generally,—to examine, to balance, to ponder, to weigh.

All were to little for the merchaunts hande,
And yet my brauerye bigger than his booke:
But when this hotte accompte was coldly *scande*,
I thought highe time about me for to looke.
Gascoigne. Memories.

Whose silver gates (by which there sate an hory
Old aged sire, with hower glasse in hand,
Hight Tyme) she entred, were he liefe or sory;
Ne staide till she the highest stage had *scand*,
Where Cynthia did sit, that ever still did stand.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

Moreover, it was commonly *scanned* abroad of every body, that it seemed the goddess was not content, nor glad of Alcibiades return: and that she did hide herself, because she would not see him, nor have him come near her.
North. Plutarch, p. 181.

Bold is the wretch, and blasphemous the man,
Who, finite, will attempt to *scan*
The works of him that's infinitely wise.
Pomfret. On the Divine Attributes.

Poly. My reverend city-Friends, you are well met!
On what great work were your grave wisdoms set?
Which of my actions were you *scanning* here?
Dryden. Marriage à-la-Mode, Act iv. sc. 4.

A pen I handled for a fan,
And learnt not how to dance but *scan*.
Wharton. Sappho Advice.

Wonderful is the advantage of *scansion*, aided by the occasional admission of *pes proceleusmaticus*, in detecting the errors of copyists and printers.
Gifford. B. Jonson. Works, vol. iii. p. 173. Note.

SCA'NDAL, *n.* } Fr. *Scandale*; It. *Scandalo*; Sp. *Escandalo*; Low
SCA'NDALIZE, *v.* } Lat. *Scandalum*. The Gr.
SCA'NDALOUS. } Σκανδαλον, σκανδαλίζω,—
SCA'NDALOUSLY. } are only to be found
SCA'NDALOUSNESS. } *apud ecclesiæ scriptores*.

Vossius *de Vitiis*:—he derives σκανδαλον with Scapula, from σκαζ-ειν, to halt, to trip, to stumble; and explains it to be any thing laid in the way, that may cause the passenger, who strikes his foot against it, to stumble or fall. And hence, in the New Test. σκανδαλιζ-ειν is (met.) to cause one to fall into, to ensnare into, sin and ruin. (See *Parkhurst*, and the quotation from Sharp.) *Scandal* is,—

A cause or occasion of sin; also, a charge or imputation of sin or evil, of guilt or criminality; (*falsely*, is usually implied or understood.)

Scandal, is also applied—to things *scandalous*, opprobrious, or infamous.

The loss in war, sustained through his blame,
A lasting *scandal* to the English name.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

——— Who will live
So innocently pious, as to give
The world no *scandal*?
Habington. On the Death of the Earl of S.

——— By their petulant life
The goods demuring, *scandalizing* the wife
Of no meaning person: what (they at) I would say)
Could neuer more see his returning day.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

——— Must I be *scandal'd* by you,
That hedg'd in all the helps I had to save ye?
Beaum & Fletch Honourous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 2.

Cos. Hear me, the villain
Scandals her, honour'd lords.
Id. The Lovers of Candy, Act ii. sc 1.

For now thou art enforc'd t' apologize
With foreign states, for too enormous things,
Wherein thou dost appear to *scandalize*
The public right, and common cause of kings.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

This, by the calumniators of Erasmus's philosophy, was objected as one of the most *scandalous* of all their sayings; which, according to my charitable understanding, may admit a very virtuous sense.—*Cowley. Of Liberty*

Cupid must go no more so *scandalously* naked but is enjoyed to make him breeches, though of his mother's petticoats.—*Corrav. Cœlum Britannicum.*

Nor would it much mend the matter, if instead of offences, we would say *scandals*, and instead of offending we should say *scandalize*, and instead of being offended, we should say being *scandalized*; for tho' these be English words now, and of the very same sound with the Greek, and are indeed taken from them, yet as we commonly apply them, they have a quite different sense in our language from what those terms have in scripture.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

A troop of silly pilgrims, as 'tis said,
Foolishly zealous, *scandalously* play'd,
Instead of heroes, and of love's complaints,
The angels, God, the virgin, and the saints.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

When *Scandal* has new minted an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis call'd a satire, and the world appears
Gath'ring around it with erected ears.—*Cowper. Charity.*

Words tending to *scandalize* a magistrate; or person in a public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man.—*Blackstone. Com.* b. iii. c. 8.

Then Nature injur'd, *scandalize'd*, defil'd,
Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd on, and smil'd.
Cowper. Expostulation.

But if that proves otherwise; and either the *scandalousness* of their lives, or imminent danger of being at length perverted by them, requires a more speedy and abrupt step to be taken, we shall do well, on some flagrant occasion, to renounce all commerce with them at once.
Secker, vol. i. Ser. 28.

SCANT, *adj.* } Junius has some suspicion
SCANT, *n.* } that *Scant*, may be from the
SCANT, *v.* } A. S. verb *Scæn-an*, frangere,
SCA'NTY. } comminuere; to break, to re-
SCA'NTILY. } duce to small pieces. Skinner
SCA'NTINESS. } says, — *Scant*, to which any
SCA'NTLY. } thing is wanting; any thing
SCA'NTNESS. } cut or *shorn* close; from which
SCA'NTLE, *v.* } the *canlies* or corners are cut
SCA'NTLET. } or *shorn* away. See CANTLE,
SCA'NTLING, *n.* } CANTON.

Curt, short; deficient, scarce, sparing, parsimonious, penurious.

Scantlet,—a short or small piece or portion; a portion or proportion.

To *scantle*,—to shear or divide; to reduce to small pieces or portions; to diminish, to lessen, to be deficient, to fail or fall.

And Saint Gregory sayth, that precious clothing is culpable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse, and for his strangenesse and disgusting, and for the superfluitee, or for the inordinate *scantnesse* of it.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with squier and *scantilone*.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

It appeareth, M. Harding is mutche *scanted* of good authorities, when he is thus driven by tales, and fables, to countreuaile the traditION of ye apostles.
Bp. Jewell. Replie to Hardinge, p. 552.

The tyme doth flete, and I see how the howers do bend,
So fast, that I haue *scant* the space to marke my comming end. *Wyatt. The Absence of his Loue.*

Aluredie ladie an vncertayne lyfe, and vneasy, with fewe folks absoute hym in the wode countree of Somersetshyre, and hal ryght *scante* to lyne with, but anche as he & his people myght purchase by huntynge and fysshynge.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 172.

Than to bryngge this storye to effecte, whereof, if I should declare ye specialityes thereof, wolde aske a longe tyme; for ye shall vnderstande that theyse 3j storyes of the great Charlys, and of this Lewys, occupy in Fiêshe, of leuys of great *scalelean*, ouer LXIIII.—*Id. Ib.* c. 62

And after Whitsontyde the kyng beyng *scantly* hole of ye wolfd, assembled his houst and made toward ye kynges of Westaxon.—*Id. Ib.* c. 130.

When I [Sir T. More] sent word by my servant into the Prior of the Charterhouse, that she [the Nun of Kent] was so linubtedly proved a false deceiving hypocrite; the good man had had so good opinion of her so long, that he could at the first *scantly* believe me therein.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. ii. No. 21.

Doubtlie lest they some needful things might want,
As in the army victuals might grow *scant*.
Drayton. Duvid & Goliah.

Remain still firm: he provideth,
And think before the summer's spent
Of following winter: like the ant
In plenty hoard for time of *scant*.
Carew. Persuasions to Love.

Per. Was she a maid do you think?
Morg. I dare not swear for her,
For she had but a *scant* fame
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife, &c. Act iii. sc. 1.

What can the cause be, when the king hath given
His poet sack, the house-hold will not pay?
Are they *so scanted* in their store? or driven
For want of knowing the poet, to say him nay?
B. Jonson. An Epigram, 1630.

Such is the *scantlie* of them here in England, in comparison of the plente that is to be seene in other countries.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 4.

But if I may crave your patience till time you see me shoot my bolt, I hope you will not doubt, that he meres the prickes as you are, and as verie an hagler as I am, yet the *scantling* shall be mine.—*Id. Description of Ireland*, c. 1.

Yet still the more the Hebrews are oppress'd
Like to firm seed they fructify the more,
That by th' eternal providence fore-blest,
Goshen gives roomth, but *scantly* to their store.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. i.

But I dare assure any man, that if he do but search into the bottom of this enormous disease of the soul, as Trismegist truly calls it, he will find nothing to be the cause thereof but either vanity of mind, or brutish sensuality and an untamed desire of satisfying a man's own will in every thing, an obnoxious conscience, and a base fear of divine vengeance, ignorance of the *scantness* and insufficiency of second causes, a jumbled feeciency and incomposedness of the spirits by reason of perpetual intemperance and luxury.
H. More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 6.

She could sell winds to any one that would
Buy them for money, forcing them to hold
What time she listed, tie them in a thread,
Which ever as the seafarer would,
They rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive,
To the same port whereas he would arrive.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

The soaring kite there *scanted* his large wings,
And to the ark the hovering castrii brings.
Id. Noah's Flood.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind.

Why am I *scanted* by a niggard birth?
My soul disclaims the kindred of her earth.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

As provisions are the staple commodity of that place and of its neighbourhood, the knowledge of this circumstance may be of great use to such cruisers, as find their provisions grow *scant*.—*Anson. Voyage*, b. iii. c. 8.

It is wisdom that applies remedy to these mischiefs. Things must be compared to, and arbitrated by, her standard, or else they will contain something of monstrous enormity; either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or shrinking in defective *scantness*.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

But still she found, or rather thought she found,
Her own worth wanting, others to abound;
Ascribed above their due to every one,
Unjust and *scanty* to herself alone.—*Dryden. Eleonora.*

For such is the *scantness* of sensual goods, that we not being able to content our selves with any one of them, are fain to walk the rounds in a constant succession and circle of varieties.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 3.

For in this narrow *scantling* of capacity, which we are accustomed to, and sensible of here, wherein we enjoy but one pleasure at once, which, when all uneasiness is away, is, whilst it lasts, sufficient to make us think ourselves happy, it is not all remote, and even apparent good, that affects us.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b ii. c. 21.

The wind was *scant*, so that we had to plyt up.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 8.

The lowest class of labourers, therefore, not withstanding their *scanty* subsistence, must some way or another make shift to continue their race so far as to keep up their usual numbers.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 8.

One of the arts of supplying the defect of a *scantness* of dress by means of the back ground, may be observed in a whole length portrait by Vandyck, which is in the cabinet of the Duke of Montague.
Reynolds. On the Art of Painting, Note 213.

To suppose the contemplation forced upon him [God] involuntarily would be still building with our slender *scantlings*, and judging rashly of his Intelligence by our own.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 24.

His kirtle made of forest green,
Reached *scantly* to his knee;
And, at his belt, of arrows keen
A furbished sheaf bore he.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 3.

SCAPE, *v.* } i. e. '*Scape* or *escape*, (qv.)
SCAPE, *n.* } To go away, get away, (sc.) out of the reach of danger, out of difficulty, out of sight, out of notice; to avoid or evade.

And slow hem to gronde al for negt, so that at the laste,
Heo, that nygte of *scape*, bi gone to the faste.
R. Gloucester, p. 20.

Git he *shoped* out, the monke of prisoun.
R. Brunne, p. 171.

For whanne thei schulen seie pees is and sikyrnesse, thanne sodeyn deeth schal come on hem as sorowe to a womman that is with childe, and thei schulen not *scape*
Wicif. 1 Tessal. c 5.

When they shall sayye peace and no daunger, then commeth on them soden destruccion, as ye traualynge of a woman with chylde, and they shall not *scape*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He knew full well there shall not *scapen* one
That Troiho is. *Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

For as a bittur in the eagles claws,
That may not hope by flight to *scape* alive,
Still wayles for death with dread and trembling aye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

I *Cred.* I Sir, it may be so: but we must be paid, and we will be paid before you *scape*; we have wife and children, and a charge.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act ii. sc. 1.

Declaring unto them, that though we do presume the gods are easie to be pacified, and that they readily pardon all faults and *scapes* committed by negligence, yet it it were no more but for respect of commonwealths sake, they should not slightly or carelesly dissemble or pass over faults committed in those matters.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 206.

——— Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd,
Apollo, Neptune, Jupiter or Pan,
Satyr, or fawn, or silvan?
Milton Paradise Regained, b. ii.

For shortlie vpō his deliverance, he gathered a power of wicked *scapethrifts*, and with the same comming into Inernes, burnt the towne.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1427.

Wretch! thou hast *scap'd* again, once more thy flight
Has sav'd thee, and the partial god of light.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

SCA'PULAR. } Lat. *Scapulæ*, the shoulder-
SCA'PULARY. } blades; from σκαπτεῖαι, to be hollow: externally they project, internally they are hollow, (Vossius.) Of or pertaining to—
The shoulder blades.

A *scapulary*, (Fr. *Scapulaire*; It. *Scapulâre*; Sp. *Escapulario*,) so called because thrown over the *shoulders*. See the quotation from Brevint.

What betokeneth your great hood, your *scapleric*, your knotted girdle, and your wide cope?
Jack Upland. Imputed to Chaucer.

Not one side too heavy for the other, but all in nice equipoise: the shoulders, arms, and sides equilibrated on one part; on the other part the viscera of the belly counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part, and that useful cushion of flesh behind.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. v. c. 2.

The head of the shoulder-bone being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the *scapular*, that were there no other guards for it, it would fall out, or be thrust out, almost upon every occasion.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vii. c. 5.

The badge it gives which is call'd the holy *scapulary*, is made of two small pieces of woolen stuff, about the extent of a hand, hanging by two little laces down from the neck upon both the back and the breast of the devout person who wears it.—*Brevint. Saul & Samuel*, c. 13.

SCAR, *n.* } Fr. *Escher*; Ger. *Scher*, vul-
SCAR, *v.* } nus, vel incisio, (says Wachter,)
SCA'RLESS. } from the Ger. *Scheer-en*, secare,
SCA'RRY. } to *sheer*, to cut, (see SHEER;)
and Serenius derives from the Sw. *Skæra*, to cut;—and in Sw. *Skeier* (Hire says) is a rock divided from the land; and Tooke considers it (*scar*) to be the past part. of the A. S. *Scer-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide, to separate. Camden says,—*scarr* is a craggy, stony hill; and Ray,—a *scarre*, the cliff of a rock, and a naked rock on the dry land, from the Sax. *Corre, cauves*. Pot-scars (he adds), pot *sheeds*, or broken pieces of pots. A *scar* is any—
Cliff, cleft, or division or separation—in the skin, in a bank, hill, or any thing else; the mark left by a cut, or wound.
Scar, in *Scarborough*, is the same word, (Ray.)

And eke fall ofte a little *shore*
Upon a banke, or mete be ware,
Let in the stream, wl.ehe with gret peine,
Hy mun it shall restreine.
Where lawe failleth, erour groweth.
Gower Con. A. Prol.

And leaves a *skorre* although the wound be head,
Which glues disgrace and cannot be concealed.
Gascoigne. Fruites of Worre.

Ne may I (friend) forget
(vnlesse I would but faine)
The salue that doth recure my sore
and heales the *scarre* sesine
Turberville. Answere to his Ladie.

They (radish roots) will bring to the native and lively colour, the parts that are cicatrized or newly *skorred*.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xx. c. 4.

"I know a cave, wherein the bright day's eye,
Look'st never but absence, through a small creeke,
Or little cranny of the fretted *scarre*:
There have I sometimes liv'd."
The Tragedy of Hoffman, (1631.)

His fury when his waves on Furnesse seem to war,
Whose crooked back is arm'd with many a rugged *scarr*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

So after all the spoil, disgrace and wreck,
That time, the world, and death, could bring combin'd,
Amidst that mass of ruins they did make,
Safe and all *scarless* yet remains my mind.
Drummond. Flowers of Sion.

When it is come to Masham, it receiueth the Burne by south west (as it did the Wile, from verie deepe *scarrie* rocks, before at Askaran) and diuerse other wild rilles not worthie to be remembred.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 14.

But if the soil be barren, only *scar*
The surface, and but lightly graut the share
When cold Arcturus rises with the sun.
Dryden. Virgil Georgics, b. i.

We found in it both the hands of Captain Cook entire, which were well known from a remarkable *scar* on one of them, that divided the thumb from the fore-finger, the whole length of the metacarpal bone.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 4.

SCA'RAB. } Lat. *Scarabæus*; It. *Scarabêe*;
SCA'RABIE. } Gr. Καραβος.

Mart. Note but yonder *scarabe*,
That hv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures,
How from the fear that she may yet prove honest
Hang down their wicked heads
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iii. sc. 1.

Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
I scorn all earthly dung-bred *scarabées*.
Drayton. Ideas s. 31.

Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabees* that batten in her dung, and have no palats to taste her curious viands.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act iv. sc. 1.

How the *scarab* lays its eggs in the leaf, whether by terrebrating the leaf, or whether the maggot when hatched, doth it, I could never see.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iii. c. 14.

To signify, the sun, they sometimes painted a hawk, and this was tropical; sometimes a *scarabeus* with a round ball in its claws, and this, as we see in Clement, was of the enigmatic kind.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iv. s. 4.

SCA'RAMOUCH. It. *Scaramùccia*; Fr. *Escarmoucheur*;—a skirmisher.

A buffoon, so called, from the *skirmishing* anticks he performs.

They [Saturnian and Fescennine verses] were made extempore, and were, as the French call them, impromptus; for which the Tarsians of old were much renowned; and we see the daily examples of them in the Italian farces of Harlequin and *Scaramucha*.—*Dryden. Dedication to Juvenal.*

Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place,
And quite debanch'd the stage with lewd grimace;
Instead of wit, and humours, your delight
Was there to see two hobby-horses fight,
Stout *scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in,
And ran a tilt at centaure Arlequin.
Dryden. Epilogue spoken by Mr. Hart.

Scaramouch is to have the honour of the day, and now marches to the engagement on the shoulders of the philosopher.—*Warburton. On Prodigies*, p. 31.

SCARCE, *adj.* } Fr. *Escars*; It. *Scàrso*;
SCARCE, *ad.* } Sp. *Escasso*; Dut. *Schaers.*
SCA'RCELY. } Menage forms the It. *Scàrso*
SCA'RCENESS. } from *exparcus*; Wachter,—
SCA'RCITY. } from the Ger. *Karg*; Dut.
SCA'RCEHEAD. } *Karig.* Tooke thinks it may have a northern origin, but proposes nothing. In Dut. *Schoers*, is a *share*, from *sheer-en*, A. S. *Scyr-an*, to shear. May not *scarcers*, parcus, be from the same source, *sheared* or *short*, (see SHORT;) and than mean *short*; consequentially,—Deficient, wanting, sparing; parsimonious, penurious; and also rare, unfrequent.

Hys moder he dude in warde, & *scare* lyf lede he fonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 334.

For I seie this thing, he that soweth *scarsli* schal also repe *scarsli*, and he that sowith in blessyngis schal also repe of blessyngis.—*Wiclif. 2 Cor.* c. 9.

Looke that no man for *scarce* thee hold
For that may greeue thee manifold.
Chaucer. Rem. of the Rose.

The thridde manier is venial sinne; trewely, *scarcely* may any of thise be without venial sinne, for the corruption and for the delit therof.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Of which ther was a doseln in that hous,
Worthy to hen stewardes of rent and lond
Of any lord that is in Engleland,
To maken him live by his propre good,
In honour detteless, but if he were wood,
Or live as *scarsly*, as him list desire.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 579.

But in his court let him first deuise
To exile *scarcehead* and conetise.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

This is to say, the more that cloth is wasted, the more must it cost to the poure peple for the *scarcenesse*.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

I say ret that honestee in clothing of man or woman is uncovenable, but certes the superfluitee or disordinat *scarcitee* of clothing is reprevable.—*Id. Ib.*

For thy my sonne, as thou arte holde
Toucheinde of this telle me the shrifte,
Hast thou be *scarse* or large of gifte
Unto thy lowe, whom thou seruest.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

What man that *scarse* vs of his good,
And wol not gyue, he shal nought take.—*Id. Ib.* p. 159.

Panthus, quod I, in what estate stand we?
Or for refuge what fortresse shall we take?
Scarse spake I thus, when wailing thus he sayd.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And where the riche wanteth, what can the pore finde, who in a common *scarsitie*, lyneth most *scarsely*, and feeleth quicklest the sharpenesse of starving, when surrye man for lack is hungerbitten.
Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition, p. 49.

The grounde was vntylled and vnsowen, wherof ensued great *scarsytie* and hunger, and after hunger ensued deth.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 75.

With loftie eyes, halfe loth to looke so lowe,
She thanked them in her disdainefull wise;
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to showe
Of princesse worthy; *scarse* them had arise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

——— Some great intent
Conceals him; when twelve years he *scarse* had seen,
I lost him, but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself; but went about
His Father's business.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. ii.

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A miscellaneous rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd, *scarce* worth the praise,
They praise and they admire they know not what;
And know not whom, but as one leads the other.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

And eke so faint in every loynt and vayne,
Through that fraile fonntain, which him feeble made,
That *scarcely* could he weeld his bootlesse single blade.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

High o'er his head the circling lash he wields;
His bounding horses *scarcely* touch the fields.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

For the rarity of transparent gems, their lustre, and the great value, which their *scarceness*, and men's folly sets upon them, imboldens some to say, and inclines others to believe, that such rare and noble productions of nature must be endowed with proportionable, and consequently, with extraordinary qualities.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 544.

All hands are at work, first to build the house they are to dwell in, and to divide it into its several apartments, and then to store them all with provision against the ensuing time of *scarcity*.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 4.

Another defect of this great painter [Rubens] is his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, especially that of his women; it is *scarcely* ever cast with any choice or skill.
Reynolds. A Tour to Flanders & Holland.

Value is more frequently raised by *scarcity* than by use.
Idler, No. 103.

SCARE, *v.* Skinner gives a preference to the It. *Scoràre*, to dis-courage:—animos seu *cor* adimere.

To *scare* seems to be, to cause to separate, or disperse, (A. S. *Scyran*, see SCAR.) We have the expression—To *sheer* off,—applied when it appears dangerous or disagreeable to stay any longer. And see To FEAR.

To disperse, or put to flight; and hence, applied to the feeling which causes or attends the flight:—

To terrify, to affright or frighten.

The very same Metellus became blind in his old age: for he lost both his eyes in a *skare-fire*, at what time as he would have saved and got away the Palladium, i. the image of Minerva, out of the temple of Vesta.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 43.

——— Let me twine
Mine armes about that body, where against
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moone with splinters.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iv. sc. 5.

Th' Insnared fish, here on the toppe doth scud,
There underneath the banckes, then in the mud;
And with his frantickc fits so *scarce* the shole,
That each one takes his hyde or starting hole.
Brome. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

Thereat the *scarecrow* wexed wondrous prowd,
Through fortune of his first adventure fayre,
And with big thundering voice revyled him lowd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

Bob. Oh eraven-chicken of a cock o' th' game; well, what remedy? did thy father see this, O' my conscience, we would cut off thy masculine gender, crop thine ears, beat out thine eyes, and set thee in one of the pear-trees for a *scarecrow*.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure*, Act ii. sc. 2.

It much conduces, all the cares to know
Of gardening, how to *scare* nocturnal thieves,
And how the little race of birds that hop
From spray to spray, scooping the costliest fruit
Insatiate, undisturb'd.
Philips. Cider, b. i.

Captain Swan seeing the blaze by us, cut his cables as we did, his bark did the like; so we kept under sail all the night, being more *scar'd* than hurt.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1685.

And as a child, when *scaring* sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the lond torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his native mountains more.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

SCARF, *n.* } Also written *Scarp*. Fr. *Es-*
SCARF, *v.* } *charp*; Ger. *Scherpe*. Skinner derives from the Ger. *Scherf*, segmen, or rather from the A. S. *Scearp*, clothing, apparel. In A. S. *Scearf*, is a fragment, probably from the verb *Scyr-an*, to shear, to separate; and a *scarf*, fascia, qua læsum brachium suspenditur, semper ex latiori serico vel linteo *descenditur*, (Skinner.)

Scarf is applied to—

A loose piece, (sc.) of silk, gauze, &c. used as an article of dress, or for the purpose mentioned by Skinner, viz. to support a disabled limb.

Scarf or *Scarp*, (Fr. *Escarpe*,) Cotgrave calls "a little wall without the main rampier of a fort," i.e. *separated* from it.

To *scarf* (see the quotation from Anson),—to piece or put parts or pieces together.

Hom. Vp from my cabin
My sea-gowne *scarft* about me in the darke,
Grop'd I to finde out them.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 2.

The sturdy plough-man doth the soldier see
All *scarfed* with py'd colours to the knee,
Whom Indian pillage hath made fortunate,
And now he glaes to leathe his former state.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 6

For this was Dony, Florimells owne dwarfe,
Whom having lost (as ye have heard whyleare)
And finding in his way the scattered *scarfe*,
The fortune of her life long time did feare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

Iris there with humid bow
Waters the orient clouds, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purfled *scarf* can shew.—*Milton. Comus.*

With eager haste away she moves,
Never regarding *scarf* or gloves;
Into the grotto soon she creeps,
And into every thicket peeps.—*King. Art of Love.*

The leak was found to be below the fifteen foot mark, and was principally occasioned by one of the bolts being wore away and loose in the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*.—*Anson. Voyage*, b. ii. c. 7.

SCA'RIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Scarifier*; It. *Scarifi-*
SCARIFICA'TION. } *càre*; Lat. *Scarificare*. But Vossius thinks *Scarifo* the true Latin word, Gr. Σκαριφ-αάομαι, scalpere, radere, superficiem leviter scindere. The A. S. *Scyr-an*, to cut (see SCAR), still presents itself as the root. Cotgrave says,—Slightly to open or make incision into.

And for the foresaid corns of the feet especially, if they be *scarrified* and scraped before, it is of great efficacie.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 23.

Now concerning the juice or soveraigne liquour beforesaid, the manner was to draw it after two sorts; to wit, by *scarification*, either out of the root; or forth of the stem and maister stalke.—*Id. Ib.* b. xix. c. 3.

We are content to fast, when we perceive it's necessary to obviate an approaching fever; to be cupp'd and *scarify'd* with all the artifice of pain to prevent or remove a dangerous disease.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

They will think you defunct in earnest, and finding your vital motions continue, but no signs of sensation, they will send doctors and surgeons to wrap you in blisters and *scarify* you all over.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

SCA'RLET, *adj.* } Fr. *Escarlate*; Sp. *Escar-*
SCA'RLET, *n.* } *lata*; It. *Scarlàtto*; Ger. *Scharlack*; Low Lat. *Scarletum*. Of unknown origin. See *Scharlach* in Wachter, *Ecarlate* in Menage, *Scarlatum* in Du Cange.

Hire hosen weren of fine *scarlet* rede,
Ful streite yteyed, and shoon ful moist and newe.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 458.

Hee had a faire companion of his way,
A goodly lady clad in *scarlet* red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

All sodainely she saw transfigured
Her linnen stole to robe of *scarlet* red,
And moone-like mitre to a crowne of gold.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 7.

To say nothing of the graine brought out of Galatia, Affricke, and Portugall, whereof is made the royall *skarlet*, reserved for princes only and great captaines to weare in their rich mantles of estate and coats of armes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 2.

When they [the cochineel] fly up they are red, when they fall down they are black; and when first they are quite dry they are white as the sheet whereein they lie, though the colour change a little after. These yield the much esteemed *scarlet*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

The meanness which would pass unnoticed, or might even be palliated in his natural station becomes, when he is invested with the gold chain and the *scarlet* robe, a solemn mockery of magistracy.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 56.

There was one piece of *scarlet* broad-cloth, four or five yards in length, conspicuous among the other ornaments; which, no doubt, had been a present from the Spaniards.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

SCA'RMOGE. See SKIRMISH.

SCATHE, *v.* Scathe, *n.* SCA'THEFUL. SCA'THELESS. SCA'THFUL. Goth. *Skath-jan, ga-skathjan*; A. S. *Scath-an, scath-ian*; Ger. *Schaden*; Dut. *Schueden*; Sw. *Skada*. The A. S. *Scadtan, scead-an*, dividere, separare, to divide, to sever (see SHADE), appears to give the origin. *Sceath-ian* is, *to take* away, to steal. And hence—"to harm, hurt, or do *scath*, or mischief." To *scathe* may thus be—

To separate, to sever, (sc.) parts constituting one whole; what appertains or belongs to another; and, thus, to harm or injure; also, to sever, to split, to rend asunder, to destroy.

Grete *scathe* afterward in a litille threwe
Come tille kyng R. for that envies sawe.
R. Brunne, p. 180.

Wente gult God wot. gat ich thys *scathe*.
Piers Ploshman, p. 68.

But he was slaine alas, the more harme is,
Unhappily at Thebes all to rathe,
Palamite, and many a man to *scathe*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

A good wif was ther of beside Bathe,
But she was som del defe, and that was *scathe*.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 447.

Creseide, which that never did hem *scathe*,
Shall now no lenger in her blisse bathe,
But Antenor, he shall come home to toun
And she shall out. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. iv.

O *scathful* harm, condition of poverte,
With chirst, with cold, with hunger so confounded.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4519.

But at the laste thus thought I,
That *scatheless*, full sikerly,
I might vnto the welle go,
Whereof shull I shashen so.—*In. Rom. of the Rose.*

Thou sleer, devourer, and confusion
Of gentlewomen, gentle creatures,
Thou madest thy reckaining and thy lures
To ladies of thy *scathliche* apparaunce,
And of thy words farsed with pleasaunce.
Id. The Legend of Hipsiphile.

Whereas I bathe not now in blisse pardie,
But boyle in bale and skamble thus in *skathe*,
Byeause I thinke on thine vneonstancie.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

But he was after demed an enemy to the empyre for harme and *scathes* by hym done in Frannce.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 75.

So he it, Troy: and saued by me from *scathe*,
Kepe faith with me, and stand to thy behest,
If I speake truth, and opening thinges of weight
For graunt of life requite thee large amendes.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Astonnied some the *scathefull* gift beheld,
Behight by vow vnto the chast Minerve.—*Id. Ib.*

Thereat sir Guyon smylde; "And is that all,"
Said he, "that thee so sore displeased hath?
Great mercy sure, for to enlarge a thrall,
Whose freedom shall thee turne to greatest *scath!*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

I *Cap.* You are a saucy boy;—I'st so, indeed?
This trick may chance to *scath* you.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 5.

——— As when heaven's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forrest oaks, or mountain pines,
With singed top their stately growth though bare
Stands on the blasted heath.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. i.

Then said the prophesier—that is the *scathfull* wind and dreadfull tempest, which shall blow such calamitie and trouble to the whole state of the whole realme of Scotland.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1279.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk, unprizable;
With singed top thir stately growth though bare
With the mest noble bottom of our fleet,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cry'd fame and honour on him.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act v. sc. 1.

SCA'TTER, *v.* Sca'tterdly. Sca'tterer. Sca'ttering, *n.* Sca'tteringly. Sca'tterling, *n.* Dut. *Schetteren*; A. S. *Sced-ian*; Dut. *Sheeden, sheyden*; Ger. *Sheuden*; to divide, to separate, to disperse. See SCATHE, and SHED.

To disperse, to dissipate; to throw about, to drop, to fall, to shed in small scanty parts, or portions.

He that is not with me: is agens me, and he that gedrith not with me: *scateth* abrod.—*Wiclif. Mathew*, c. 12.

He that is not with me, is agaist me. And he yt gatherith not wt me, *scatteth* abrode.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For feare of which persecution they fled into all costes and preached vnto the Jewes that were *scattered*, proving that Jesus was Christ the Saiiour of the world, both by the scripture and also by miracles.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 275.

They kepte theym hole together without *scatteryngs* or sprynynge abrode.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 217.

The godly matrone by the hand him beares
Forth from her presence, by a narrow way,
Scattred with bushy thornes and ragged breares,
Which still before him she remov'd away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

But the rest (despairing by reasnn of the shamefull flight of the gonernor) did *scatteringlie* depart, wandring whither they thought good, without anie order.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1544.

Yet oft annoyd with sondry bordragings
Of neighbour Scots, and forrein *scatterlings*
With which the world did in those dayes abound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

And gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlawes out of all the woods and mountaines, in which they long had lurked, hee marched foorth into the English pale.
Id. View of the State of Ireland.

A thousand temptations doth he really prevent, which would otherwise come upon us, *scattering* the snares of our malicious adversary, and counter-working his stratagems.
Sharp, vol. vi. Ser. 14.

The idea of God, is not a nompilement or aggregation of things, which exist *scatteredly* and apart in the world; for then would it be a meer arbitrarious thing; and it might be what every one pleased; one adding more things together, and another fewer.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 655.

So God sends us from heaven in one volume, a, at least virtual, collection of those divine truths and holy precepts, others *scatteringly* and sparingly glean out of human books.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 286.

As soon as we got round this cape, we hauled our wind to the westward, in order to get within the islands, which lie *scattered* in the bay in great numbers, and extend out to sea as far as the eye could reach even from the mast-head.
Cook. First Voyage. b. ii. c. 2.

As we found the bulla of these *scattered* round the places where the Indians had made their fires, we took for granted that they were fit to eat; those however who made the experiment paid dear for their knowledge of the contrary, for they operated both as an emetic and cathartic with great violence.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 6.

SCA'VENGER. A. S. *Scoef-an*; Dut. *Schaben*; Ger. *Schaben*, to shave, to scrape. Applied to—

Those who *scrape* and clear away the filth from publick streets, or other places.

To see the pope's blacke knight, a cloaked frere,
Sweating in the channel like a *scavengere*.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. iv. Sat. 7.

Do not I know thee for the Alguazier,
Whose dunghill all the parish *scavengers*
Could never rid?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Martini Maid, Act iii. sc. 1.

The hero or patron in a libel is but a *scavenger* to carry off the dirt, and by that very employment is the filthiest creature in the street.—*Tatler*, No. 92.

For thee the *scavenger* bids kennels glide
Within their bounds, and heaps of dirt subside.
Gay. Trivia, b. i.

SCE'LESTICK. Lat. *Scelestus*, wicked, from *scelus*, wickedness; Fr. *Scélere, scélérat.*

For my own part, I think the world hath not better men, then some, that suffer under that name; nor withall, more *scelestique* villaines.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 5.

SCENE. Sce'ner. Sce'nick. Sce'nical. Sceno'graphy. Fr. *Scène*; It. *Scena*; Sp. *Escena*; Lat. *Scena*; Gr. Σκηνη, commonly derived from σκια, i. e. umbra,—quia *scena* propriè sit umbraculum seu taberuaculum; the word being first applied to the *shaded part* of a theatre. See the quotation from Potter.

The shaded part of the theatre assigned to the actors; the dramatick action, part or parts of the dramatick action represented there; the painting before which the actors perform their parts; any view or spectacle; a combination of objects viewed, or presenting themselves to the view or sight.

Scena-graphy,—Gr. Σκηνη, and γραφ-ειν, to describe.

But now prepare thee for another *scene*.
He lookst and saw wide territorie spred
Before him, towns and rural works between,
Cities of men with lofty gates and towers,
Concours in arms, fierce faces threatning warr,
Giants of mighty bone, and bould emprise.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

They dance over a distracted *scene* of love, expressing their confused affections, in the *scenical* persons and habits of the four prime European nations.
B. Jonson. Love's Triumph.

Scena was a partition assigned for the actors, reaching quite cross the theatre, which at the first, agreeably to the ancient simplicity, was dressed with boughs and leaves, but in more expensive ages was adorned with rich and costly hangings, to hide the management of machines, and other actions of the players, from the spectators.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. i. c. 8.

I, to the temple will conduct the crew;
The sacrifice and sacrificers view:
From thence return, attended with my train,
Where the proud theatres disclose the *scene*
Dryden Virgil. Georgics, b. v.

The hills shine out, the rocks in prospect rise,
And streams, and vales, and forests, strike the eyes;
The smiling *scene* wide opens to the sight,
And all th' immeasurd ether flames with light.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play; and the notion is the same for both; to guide the undertaking, and to preserve the remembrance of such things, whose natures are difficult to obtain
Dryden. On Poetry & Painting.

We shall here also represent to you the ichnography, and *scenography*, of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptians, near the pyramids, out of which the mummies are brought; with a prospect of Memphis, Babylon, Cairo.
Greenhill. Art of Embalming, p. 203.

The entrance of a new personage upon the stage, forms what is called, a new *scene*. These *scenes*, or successive conversations, should be closely linked and connected with each other; and much of the art of dramatic composition is shown in maintaining this connection.
Blair. Lectures, Lect. 45.

Sophocles increased the number of actors to three; and added the decoration of painted *scenery*.
Twining. Aristotle on Poetry, pt. i.

I shall not urge, as of much weight, what hath been observed who take this side of the question, the *scenical* image of Job and his friends sitting together on the ground seven days and seven nights without a word speaking.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. s. 2.

If he [Gildas] had prepared any thing *scenical* to be acted on the theater, certainly it would have been a tragedy.
Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.

'Tis yours, this night, to bid the reign commence,
Of rescued nature and reviving sense;
To chase the charms of sound, the pomp of show,
For useful mirth and salutary woe,
Bid *scenic* virtue form the rising age,
And truth diffuse her radiance from the stage.
Johnson. Prol. Opening Drury Lane, 1747.

SCENT, *n.* Sce'nty. Sce'ntful. Sce'ntless. Sce'ntingly. Formerly also written *sent*. Fr. *Sentir*; It. *Sentire*; Lat. *Sentire*, to feel: usually restricted in English to the feeling or sense of smell.

To feel (by the sense of smell), to smell; to cause to smell, or emit a smell. And the noun—Smell, that which smells or causes the sensation of smelling; an odour, a perfume.

One that had marked him would have judged, that his eyes would have run into him, and his soul out of him; so unkindly did either take a *scent* of danger.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

There is a fish called a rasoir: looke whatsoever toucheth it, *senteth* presently of yron.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxii. c. 2.

Thunderbolts and lightnings in like manner doe *sent* strongly of brimstone.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxv. c. 15.

Fer. Is Virolet in the conspiracie?
Ron. The head of all, he only *scented* me:
And from his fear, that I plaid false is fled.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act i. sc. 1.

That kind of Sideritis growing upon mud walls, if it be bruised or stamped, yeeldeth a stinking *sent*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 5.

—— A maiden gath'ring on the plaines
A sentfull nosegay (to set weere her pan,
Or as a favour, for her shepheards cap)
Is seen *farre* off to stray, if she have spide
A flower that might increase her posie's pride.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 2.

The *sentfull* osprey by the reeke had fish'd,
And many a prittie shrimp in scallops dish'd,
Some way convay'd her. *Id. Ib.* b. ii. s. 3.

Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly* mentioned by Mr. Fox) burnt at Salisbury.
Fuller. Worthies. Wiltshire.

And lo! this second Paris come again,
With his unmanly, soft, luxurious train,
In *scented* tresses and a mitre gay,
To bear my bride, his ravish'd prize, away.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. iv.

Meantime the king, his son, and Hence, went
Where the rich wardrobe breath'd a costly *scent*.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

Ye blossoms, that one varied landscape rise,
And send your *scentful* tribute to the skies;
Diffusive like you royal branches smile,
Grace the young year, and glad the grateful isle!
Savage. The Volunteer Laurcat, No. 2.

The thing which first strikes him and fixes his attention, is the majesty and splendour of the king's *scen* dress: which indeed is described by the single circumstance of the profusion of rich perfumes with which it was *scented*.
Hawkesworth, vol. i. Ser. 8.

The *scentless* and the *scented* rose: this red,
And of an humbler growth, the other tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom
Of neigh'bring cypress, or more sable yew,
Her silver elobes, light as the foamy surf,
That the wind severs from the broken wave.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

SCE'PTRE. } Fr. *Sceptre*; It. *Scettro*; Sp.
SCE'PTRED. } *Cetro*; Lat. *Sceptrum*; Gr. Σκῆπτρον, baculus, quo quis *innititur*, from σκήπτειν, *inniti*, a staff, on which any one *leans*. (See the quotation from Potter.) It is applied, generally, to—

The ensign of authority; to royal or imperial authority or power.

And she that bare the *sceptre* ful of flowres,
Shal bere a distaf hire cost for to quite.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,373.

And forsothe this foresaid woman, bare smale hookes in her right hande, and in her left hand, she bare a *sceptre*.
Id. Boethius, b. i.

But in a body which doth freely yeeld
His partes to reason, it is excellent,
And letteth her that ought the *sceptre* weeld,
All happy peace and goodly government
Is settled there in sure establishment.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Thy temples wound with a thorny crown, thy face spat upon, thy cheeks buffeted thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed, thy self derided with wry mouths, bended knees, scoffing salutations!
By Hall. Cont. Christ before Pilate.

—— our faire Phœbus' shine,
Shall light those places,
With lustrous graces,
Where darkenesse, with her glomie *sceptred* hand,
Doth now command.
B Jonson. To James Earl of Desmond.

Sometime let gorgeous tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by,
Presenting Thebes or Pelops line,
Or the tale of Troy divine. *Milton. Il Penseroso.*

It may not be improper to mention in this place, that Σκῆπτρον this *sceptre*, or staff, was always the ensign of judicial and sovereign power: whence in Homer it is accounted sacred, and the most solemn oaths were sworn by it.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. i. c. 20.

High on his car Sesostris struck my view
Whom *sceptre'd* slaves in golden harness drew.
Pope. Temple of Fame.

SCERN, i.e. *Discern.*

But, as he nigher drew, he easily
Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

SCHE'DULE. Also anciently written *Cedule*, (qv.) Fr. *Schede, schedule, cédule*; It. *Cédola*; Sp. *Cedula*; Lat. *Schedula, scheda*; Gr. Σχεδὴ or σχίδη, a sheet (of paper), from σχιζ-ειν, to divide, to cleave; Cotgrave calls it—

"A scrowl, hand-writing, or private instrument in writing; an addition or scrowl, annexed unto a testament or other deed." Also a list, a catalogue.

Than sir Loys of Sauxere, marshall of France, signified the state of thenglyssshmen to Parys to yye kyng, and to the knightes that were ther, and made writyngs and *seadules* to be set up on the pales, and in other places sayeng thus, &c —*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 273.

Then were certain devices for laws delivered to my learned council to pen, as by a *schedule* appeareth.
Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. ii. *King Edward's Journal.*

Of folded *schedules* had she many a one,
Which she perus'd, sigh'd, tore, and gave the flood.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

SCHEME, *n.* Gr. Σχῆμα, *habitus*, from
SCHEME, *v.* σχέειν, *habere*, the habit, form.
SCHE'MATISM. Our application of this word
SCHE'MATIST. seems to be modern, and peculiar to our own language.
SCHE'MIST. The form, or frame, fabrick,
SCHE'MER. construction, contrivance; the plan or plot, the design or purpose.

Schemer is common in speech.

I might tary long time, in declaring the nature of diuers *schemes*, which are wordes or sentences altered, either by speaking, or writing, contrarie to the vulgare custome of our speech, without changeing their nature at al.
Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique, p. 179.

All *schemes* are slighted which attempt to shine
At once with sentence and probable design.
Parnell. On the different Styles of Poetry.

They are not either of them ingenerable and incorruptible elements, much less the sole matter of all tangible bodies, but only two of the primordial and of the most obvious *schematisms* of that, which is indeed the universal matter.
Bopte. Works, vol. iii. p. 106.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are duly paying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best.—*Swift. Letter to Dr. King.*

Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent *schemists*, in the words here following.
Wotton. Reflections. Works, vol. v. p. 500.

For useless lay the now-neglected chain:
Threats fall'd, and punishments were *schem'd* in vain.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. iii.

The idea of the possibility of multiplying paper money to almost any extent, was the real foundation of what is called the Mississipi *scheme*, the most extravagant project, both of banking and stock-jobbing, that nothing the world ever saw.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

SCHIRROUS. Fr. *Scirre, squirre*; It.
SCHIRRHOUS, or *Scirro*; Lat. *Schirrus*; Gr.
SCIRRHOUS. Σκιρρο-ς, *tumor durus*; Ahrd
SCIRRHOSITY. swelling, from σκιρρο-ειν, *indurare*, to harden. Cotgrave calls it—

A hard and almost insensible swelling; a kernel, bred between the flesh and skin, by cold; or of thick and clammy flegm.

Such a thing breeds in men upon the hardnesse of liver or soleene, which the physicians call *scirrhus*, i. an hard wedge, and cake under the short ribs.
Holland. Plinie, b. vi. c. 15.

All hard and *schirrous* tumors, occasioned by the gathering of humors, are healed with vervaine or cinquefoile sodden in vinegre.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxvi. c. 12.

As for cisterne waters, the physicians also themselves confesse, that they breed obstructions and *schirrhosities* in the belle, yea, and otherwise bee hurtfull to the throat.
Id. Ib. b. xxxi. c. 3.

The difficulty of swallowing and breathing, occasioned by *schirrosities* of the glands, is not to be cured any otherwise than by extirpation.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 3.

The touch fie grates; yet useful is its touch,
As sharp corrosives to the *schirrous* flesh,
Or, to the stubborn temper, keen rebuke.
Jago. Edge-Hill, b. iii.

A fine portrait of Vesalius the anatomist, when young, by Titiroet. He has a *schirous* bone in his left hand, the other holds a compass.
Reynolds. Journey to Flanders & Holland.

SCHISM. Fr. *Scisme*; It. *Scisma*; Sp. *Cisma*; Low
SCHI'SMATICK. Lat. *Scisma*; Gr. Σχισμ-α,
SCHI'SMATICAL. *scindere*, σχιζ-ειν, to
SCHISMATICALLY. divide or sever. Cot-
SCHISMATICALNESS, *n.* grave renders Fr.
SCHI'SMESS. *Scismatizer*, to *schismatize* it, to play the *schismatich*. See the quotation from Locke.

A division, a separation.

Neither had the world any rest this many hundred yeares for reformyng of friers and monkes and creasyng of *schisms* that were among our clergy.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 176.

Even to be called a rayler, seditious, a maker of discords, and a troubler of the comō peace, yea a *schismatike* and an heretickes also.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 302.

Surely by hys holy sainctes & martirs he meaneth theyr holy *scysmatikes* and heretiques.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 302.

Therefore we are well assured that your *schismaticall* superintendentship can not stande, though al the power of the world were bente to holde it vp.
Jewell. Defence of the Apology. p. 697.

Item. Whether any such as were ordered *schismatically*, and contrary to the ordre and custome of the catholick church, or being unlawfully and *schismatically* married
Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. ii. No. 15.

Schism is a rent or division in the church, when it comes to the separating of congregations; and may also happen to a true church, as well as to a false.
Milton. Of True Religion, &c.

None gives religion a mere dangerous wound,
(Of which firme union is a certaine sound)
Then *schismatics*, whose dreames would truth confound,
And to divide what faith should fast combine
Sterling. Dooms-day. Seventh Hours.

As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her dissension and *schismaticalness* even to mutual persecution; as also the unnatural and unchristian wars of one part of reformed Christendom against the other.
More. On the Seven Churches, p. 113.

The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the *schismatics* estate of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for the joint consolation of all reformed Christendom: that all controversy may end in the final pronounce or canon of one arch-primate or protestant pope.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 6.

Schism then, for the same reasons that have already been alledged, is nothing else but a separation made in the communion of the church, upon account of something in divine worship or ecclesiastical discipline, that is not any necessary part of it.—*Locke. Let. concern. Toleration.*

He that denies not any thing that the Holy Scriptures teach in express words, nor makes a separation upon occasion of any thing that is not manifestly contained in the sacred text; however he may be nick-named by any sect of Christians, and declared by some, or all of them, to be utterly void of true Christianity: yet in deed and in truth this man cannot be either a heretick or *schismatick*.—*Ib. Ib.*

But being *schismatically* inclined, he [John Greee] refused to conform to certain ceremonies in the Church of England.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. b. ii.

The vulgar thus through imitation err;
As oft times falsehood by being singular
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong:
So *schismatics* the plain believers quit,
And are but damn'd for having too much wit.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

The design of all which is to bind us over to the study and practise of unity and concord, and restrain us by the strictest obligations from all *schismatical*, factious, and turbulent behaviour in those sacred or civil societies wherof we are members.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 3.

The sin of *schism*, as such, is by no means the object of temporal coercion and punishment.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 4.

SCHO'LY, *n.* Fr. *Scholiaste*; It. *Scoliaste*; Sp. *Escoliador*; Lat.
SCHO'LIAST. *Scholiastes*; Gr. Σχολιαστης,
SCHO'LIAZE, *v.* *scriptor scholiorum*, (quasi a
SCHO'LIAST. σχολιαζειν,) quod per otium
SCHOLIA'STICK. (*sv* σχολὴ) componunt, (see *Vossius* and *Martinius*.) A *scholy*, or *scholium* seems to have been,—

A note, remark, or observation, to explain of illustrate, written without much labour. See SCHOOL.

He therefore which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end that speaking unto the Father in the Scones owne prescript forme without *scholy* or glosse of ours, wee may bee sure that we vtter nothing which God will eyther disallow or deny.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 35.

This being required even of learners in the schoole of Christ, the duite of their teachers in bringing them vnto such ripenesse, must needes bee somewhat more, then only to reade the sentences of scripture, and then paraphrastically to *scholy* them, to vary them with sundry formes of speech, without arguing or disputing about any thing which they contain.—*Id. Ib. Ib.* iii. § 8.

Whereunto Maximus Planudes (except my memorie fail me) addeth this *scholie* after his maner, saying that from morning vnto noone (whiche is six of the clocke after the vnequall accompt) each one doeth trauell about his necessarie affaires, that being done, &c.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii.

He thinks to *scholiate* upon the Gospel.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

It is a common *scholiast* error to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events:—meanwhile thieves of ordinary course and common life gain no room in our paper-books —*Hutcr. Rem.* p 275.

The bending shelves with ponderous *scholiasts* groan,
And deep divines, to modern shops unknown
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

And therefore the true illuminated (that is to say, the darkest of all) have met with such numberless commentators, whose *scholastic* [*sch-dastic*] midwifery hath delivered them of meanings, that the authors themselves perhaps never conceived, and yet may very justly be allowed the lawful parents of them.—*Swift. Tale of a Tub*, § 10.

From morn to e'ening dustin'st to explore
Th' verbal critic and the *scholiast's* lore:
Alas! what hemp of h ar'ly ardour shines
In musty lexicons and school divines?
Blackwock. To Dr Beattie.

SCHOOL, *n.* Schoolman, Schoolship, Scholastic, Scholastic, *adj.* Scholastic, n. Scholastical, Scholastically, Scholasticism. Fr. *Escholle, escole*; It. *Scuola*; Sp. *Escuela*; Lat. *Schola*; Gr. Σχολη, *otium*; inhibitio operis, from σχεειν, *otium, inhibere*; as applied—to retirement from active labours; and, consequentially, leisure for study, for literary or philosophical speculations; to the place, where literary or philosophical men assembled. See the quotation from Pliny. (See also SCHOLY.) The common modern application is to—

The place, the house in which persons are taught, instructed, educated, disciplined, trained; then, to the system or peculiar doctrines of different sects; teachers or instructors; limitedly,—to certain teachers or writers, and their doctrines; the realists, nominalists, &c.

Ion the Bishol, no witte was in thi pol, whan thon folie thoughts.
To leue the right *scole*. *R. Brunne*, p. 279.

——— Frères go to *scole*
And lerne logyk and lawe and eke contemplacion.
Piers Ploughmans, p. 406.

He ghede awei fro hem and departide the disciplis, and disputed in the *scole* of a myghti man ech dai.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 19.

He departed from them, and seperated the disciples, and he disputed dailiye in the *scole* of one called *Tyrannus*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But all that he might of his frendes hente,
On hokes and on lerning he it spente,
And bestig gan for the soules praie
Of hem that yiven him wherwith to *scolaie*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 282.

Than were ther yonge *scolieres* two,
That dwelten in the halle of which I say.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3950.

Twies a day it passed thurgh his throte,
To *scoleward* and homeward whan he wente.
Id. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,478.

There male a man the *schole* lere
Of thetorie the eloquence. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Your owne *scholemen* say, the popes power is so great, that no man can, nor may discusse it.
Barnes. Workes, p. 213.

The nominales against the reales: the *scholastiealles* against the canonistes; the contention is greater, & the doubtes darker, then ever they were before.
Bp. Jewell. Replie to Hardinges, p. 259.

As for virtue he counted it but a *school-name*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

Mome. Consider this: He ha's bin bred i' th' warres
Since a could draw a sword, and is ill-*school'd*
In boulted language; meale and bran together
He throwes without distinction.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

If thy nature still wants *schooling*,
As thou dost grow old, grow wise.
Brome. The New Gentry.

For hee pictured the noble ladie Hesione, K. Alexander the Great, and Philip the king his father, with the goddesse Minerva; which tables hung in the philosophers *schoole* or walking-place within the stately galleries of Octavia, where the learned clerks and gentlemen favourers of learning, wese wont to meet and converse.
Holland. Plinie. b. xxxv c. 10.

In the same place, and namelie in the *schoole* or gallerie of learned men, there be many mote images highly commended, and yet no man knoweth who wrought them.
Id. Ib. b. xxxvi. c. 5.

The world thou hast not seen, much less her glory,
Empires, and monarchs, and thir radiant courts,
Heav *schoo* of mat experience, quickest in sight
In all things that to greatest actions lead
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

——— From whose [Socrates'] mouth issu'd forth
Mellifluous streams that water'd all the *schools*
Of academies old and new. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

To which hem needs a guileful hollow heart
Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,
A bled tongue furnish'd with termes of art,
Not art of *school*, but courtiers *schoolery*.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come Home again.

——— But Demetrius come,
And come Egeus, you shall go with me,
I have some private *schoolery* for you both.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act I. sc. 1.

——— From his cradle
He was a *scholler*, and a ripe, and good one:
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading.
Id. Hen. VIII Act iv. sc. 2.

Ana. Content, I'll pay your *scholarship*. Who offers?
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 2.

This place should be at once both *school* and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*, except it be some peculiar college of law or physic, where they mean to be practitioners.—*Milton. Of Education.*

His second argument is drawn from that *scholasticke* riddle, which I must confess seems to verge too near to profound non-sense. That the soul of man is *tota in toto in quaibet parte corporis*.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 10.

I believe their honest and ingenuous natures coming to the universities to store them-elves with good and solid learning, and there unfortunately fed with nothing else but the scrapped and thirsty lectures of meskish and miserable sophistry, were sent home again, with such a *scholastical* bur in their throats, as hath stopp'd and hinder'd all true and generous philosophy from entring.
Milt-n. Reason of Church Government, b ii.

Sile. What labour and what travel have I run through
And through what cities to ab-olve this riddle:
Divines, dreamers, *scholiums*, deep magicians,
All have I try'd, and all give several meaning.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleas'd, Act iv. sc. 1.

The sleek-fac'd *schoolboy* satchel takes,
And with slow pace small riddance makes;
For why, the haste we make, you know,
To knowledge and to virtue's slow.
Cotton. The Morning Quatrains.

Leonides his tutor and *schoolmaister*, by way of a light reprofe, said unto him [Alexander] thus, Sir you should in that manner burne incense when you have once conquered those nations where there groweth incense
Holland. Plinie, b. xii. c. 14.

Sith that in salvage forests she did dwell,
So farre from court and royall citadell,
The great *schoolmaistresse* of all courtesy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

To this abuse, and the mischiefs of confounding the signification of words, logick and the liberal sciences, as they have been handled in the *schools*, have given reputation.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10.

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on set purpose (whether he means Anaximander or Endoxus I dispute not); but he was certainly forgotten, to shew his country swain was no great *scholar*.
Dryden. Virgil, Ded.

In the most strict and *scholastical* sense of that word.
Barrow. On the Creed.

As for the obligation, I know no moralists, or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice, but treat of gratitude under that general head, as a part or species of it.
South, vol. i. Ser. 11.

It ought to be determined whether those we call monsters be really a distinct species, according to the *scholastic* notion of the word species.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 6.

Scholastieks have been so intemperate in the use of these words, that they could not make a rational discourse of any thing, though never so small, but they must stuff it with their quiddities, entities, essences, haecceities, and the like.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 67.

Great *schools* rejected them, as those that swell
Beyond a size that can be manag'd well.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

Men of rank and fortune bring up their children with care, and bestow upon them every improvement which their capacity will receive, and there is often found, in the genteelest and most elevated circles of society, the union of the fine gentleman with the polite and well accomplished *scholar*.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 26.

Ye once were justly fam'd for hinering forth,
Undoubted *scholarship* and genuine worth.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

The charitable foundations of *scholarships*, exhibitions, bursaries, &c. necessarily attach a certain number of students to certain colleges, independent altogether of the merit of those particular colleges
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of *scholasticism*.—*Warton. Essay on Pope.*

He [the father] may also delegate part of his parental authority, during his life, to the tutor or *schoolmaster* of his child; who is then in *loco parentis* and has such a portion of the power of the parent committed to his charge, viz that of restraint and correction, as may be necessary to answer the purposes for which he is employed.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 16.

SCIAGRAPHY, Sciatheric, Sciatheric, Sciatheically. Gr. Σκιαγραφια, from σκια, a shadow, and γραφειν, *scribere, describere*: to describe, to delineate.

A description or delineation of shade or shadow; the art of shadowing, of delineation.

Sciatherical (Gr. Σκιατερικος),—that can or may shade or shadow, or form shades or shadows.

This cunning of *shadowes* and skill named Gnomonice, Anaximenes the Milesian, the disciple of Anaximander abovesaid, invented, and he was the first also that shewed in Lacedæmon the horologue or dial, which they call *sciatheicon*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 76.

Let those, who are delighted with *sciagraphy*, paint out, if they please, these *shadow*-partizeeds.
Fuller. Holy War, p 111.

The former of these [two atheistick hypotheses] was the more ancient, and the first *sciagraphy*, or rude delineation of atheism.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 836.

There were also from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day.—*Brown Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c 18.

Let the plane be *sciatherically* prepared, and it shall be necessary for the shadow of the sun to go back.
Gregory. Posthum. p. 37.

SCIATIC. Fr. *Sciatique, scintique*; It. & Sp. *Sciatica*, Lat. *Sciaticus, ischiadicus*; Gr. Ισχιαδικος, from ισχυς, *lumbus*.

A gouty pain in the hip, (Cotgrave.)

Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone.—*Pope.*

SCIENCE, *n.* Sciential, Scientifick, Scientifical, Scientifically, Sciences. Fr. *Science*; It. *Scienza*; Sp. *Sciencier*; Lat. *Scientia*, from *sciens*, pres. part. of *scire*, to know; Vossius derives from Gr. ισκω;—σκιεω, ειεω, from ειδ-ειν, to see: Lennep,—from σχι-ειν, obsolete theme of σχιζ-ειν, *findere*, to cleave, to separate; and thus giving it an origin of much similarity to that of *skill*, from *scyl-an*, to separate; to discern, (to *ken*.) For the philosophical distribution of *science*, see the quotation from Locke.

Science is generally used as equivalent to—

Knowledge, emphatically, not imperfect or pretended.

Science may be thus briefly distinguished from *art*: *Science* is knowledge: *art*,—power or skill in the use of it; and thus, logick is a *science*, and also an *art*: the *art* is the practical use of the *science*; of the principles of the *science*. And see Whately, *Logic*, c. 2. Note.

Painting, music, &c. are arts; and the best artist is he who uses the science, the principles of the science, with the greatest practical skill and dexterity.

Ge syre ich seyde by so that no man were a greveide
Alle the *science* under sonne and alle sotile crafites
Ich woide ich knewe and couthe. Kyndeliche in myn harte.
Piers Ploughman, p. 274.

Thou schalt go hifore the face of the Lord to make redy hire weyes. To geve *science* of helth to his puple into remission of her synnes.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 1.

Thei ben taught in charite into alle the richessis of the plenter of undirstandyng into the knowyng of mysterie of God the father of Iesus Crist in whom alle the tresuris of wisdom and of *science* ben hid.—*Id. Colossensis*, c. 2.

Yonge clerkes, that ben likerous
To rieden arites that ben curious,
Seken in every walke and every herne
Particular *sciences* for to lerne.
Chaucer. The Franklaines Tale, v. 1172.

To thus dame Aristoteles
These thre *sciences* hath deuided,
And in nature also decided,
Whereof that eche of hem shall serue.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

And as our vineyards, fallows, meads, and hedges,
Defective in their natures, grow to wildness;
Even so our houses, and ourselves, and children,
Have lost, or do not learn, for want of time,
The *sciences* that should become our country.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act v. sc. 2

There is not in the world any art or *science*, which proposing unto itself an end, (as every one doth some end or other,) hath been therefore thought defective, if it have not delivered simply what-soever is needful to the same end; but all kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds and limits; each of them presupposeth many necessary things learned in other *sciences* and known beforehand.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. i.

O sacred, wise, and wisdom-giving plant,
Mother of *science*, now I feel thy power
Within me cleere, not only to discerne
Things in thir causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deemd however wise.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

His light *sciential* is, and, past mere nature,
Can salve the rude defects of every creature.
B. Jonson. Masques at Court.

So saying, from the tree her step she turnd,
But first low reverence don, as to the power
That dwelt within, whose presence had infus'd
Into the plant *sciential* sap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. ix.

And in these modern times, the most speculative and *scientificallest* men, both in Germany and Italy, seem to adhere to it.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 9.

I think, *science*, may be divided properly into these three sorts.

First. The knowledge of things, as they are in their own proper beings, their constitutions, properties, and operations.

Secondly. The skill of right applying our own powers and actions, for the attainment of things good and useful.

Thirdly. The third branch may be call'd, σημειωτικη, or the doctrine of signs, the most usual whereof being words, it is aptly enough term'd also logick.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 21.

The necessity of this intuitive knowledge, in each step of *scientifical* or demonstrative reasoning, gave occasion, I imagine, to that mistaken axiom, that all reasoning was "ex præcognitis & præconcessis."—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 2.

Sometimes it (the understanding) rests upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed.—*Id. Ib.*

The works of speculation or *science* may be reduced to the four classes of philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and physic.—*Gibbon. Roman Empire*, c. 52.

A fugitive from heaven and prayer;
I mock'd at all religious fear,
Deep *science'd* in the mazy love
Of mad philosophy; but now
Hoist sail, and back my voyage plough
To that blest harbour, which I left before.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Ode 34.

The volumes of *scientifical* and literary societies or academies are infinite.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 2.

Voyages and travels, when not obscured by *scientific* observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity.
Id. Essay 14.

SCIMITAR. Fr. *Cimeterre*; It. *Scimitàrra*; Sp. *Cimatarra*; Low Lat. *Scimitarra*: Turcis dicitur quod Latinis—Gladius *falcatus*, (Vossius *de Vitiis.* lib. i. c. 7.) See CIMETER.

A falchion. See the quotation from Potter.

He dies upon my *scimitars* sharpe point,
That touches this my first borne sonne and heire.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act iv. sc. 2.

They had sometimes another sword call'd Κοπις, which was the same with the Roman *Ensis falcatus*, and our falchion, or *scimiter*, and was chiefly us'd by the inhabitants of Argos.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. iii. c. 4.

Wit in his [Dr. South] hand was sharp and irresistible, and made its way like the *scymitar* or the battle-axe.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 62.

SCINTILLANT. } Fr. *Scintiller, scintillation*; It. *Scintillàre, scintillazione*; Lat. *Scin-tilla*,
SCINTILLATION.
SCINTILLOUS.

which some Latin etymologists derive from *scindere*, q.d. *scindilla*; quia flamma videtur quasi *scindi*, dum *scintilla* excutitur; because the flame seems to be split when the spark is thrown out. Vossius thinks this far-fetched; and thinks *scintilla* is *spintella*, from the Gr. Σπινθηρ, of the same signification.

A spark, or sparkling; an atom emitted.

Wyth theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers of stomackes chaufed *syntillauisy*.—*Skelton. The Boke of Three Fooles.*

For these *scintillations* are not the accension of the ayr, upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.

The light being tremulous and twinkling, as well as brisk, they seemed to emulate so many little stars in a cloudless but dark night, and continued this *scintillation* longer than one would have expected.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iv. p. 474.

But who can view the painted rays,
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?
Love on the throne of glory sems
Encompass'd with satellite beams.—*Green. The Spleen.*

Few among the experienced in didactics have read Milton's letter to Hartlib with approbation: curious as it is, and displaying as it does *scintillations* of great genius, yet what parent or preceptor is persuaded by it to adopt the plan in his own case or practice?—*Knox. Rem. on Grammar Schools.*

SCIO'GRAPHY. See SCIAGRAPHY.

SCIO'LIST. } Lat. *Sciolus*, qui putet se
SCI'OLOUS. } multa *scire*.

One, who is knowing, wise;—in his own conceit: a pretender to knowledge.

Indeed some *sciolists* will boast to distinguish bones of beasts from men by their porosity, which the learned deride as an undifferencing difference.—*Fuller. Worthies. Essex.*

Some have the hap to be term'd learned men, tho' they have gathered up but the scraps of knowledge here and there, tho' they be but smatterers and mere *sciolists*.
Howell. Letters, b. iii. Let. 8.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgement joined with their zeal.—*Id. Ib.*

I have inclosed a small part of it within brackets, looking upon it as a marginal gloss, made by some ignorant *sciolist*, and afterwards foisted into the text.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 166.

The writers against religion have been for the most part men of great pride and audacity; but in learning, little better than *sciolists*; and in judgment, rash and unsound.
Knox, Ser. 8.

SCIO'MACHY. Gr. Σκια, a shadow, and μαχη, a fight or combat. See the quotation.

But pray, countryman, to avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant.
Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.

SCI'ON. Fr. *Scion*. Minshew derives from *scind-ere*, quia, sc. (says Skinner) *scinditur* ab arbore: potius, he adds, from *situm*, for *insitum*, implanted. Others,—from *scissum*; thus, *scissum*, *scissio*, *scissione*, *scion*. See *Menage*.

A slip or cutting, (sc.) to be engrafted or inserted.

Our *sions*, put in wilde and sauage stock,
Spirt vp so suddenly into the clouds
And ouer-looke their grafters.
Shakspeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 5.

It (the elder tree) will grow of *sions* and impes even as the poplar.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vi. c. 20.

SCI'SSARS. Fr. *Ciseaux*; It. *Cesòie*. In Sp. *Tijeras*, or *tixeros*. (See CIZAR.) Manifestly, (says Junius,) from *Cisius*, the past part. of *ceid-or*, *cid-ere*, to cut. Caseneuve resorts to *Sicilire*, used by the Latin writers on affairs of husbandry, for *secare*, to cut. Minshew derives the French from the Lat. *Scissus*, and the Sp. from *Scissuras*.

Scissuras, are instruments to cut or sheer with; small shears.

And mo berdes in two hours
Without rasour or *sisoure*
Ymade, than graines be of sands.
Chaucer. The House of Fame.

Aid me, Narcissa! aid me to keep pace
With Destiny: and ere her *scissure* cut
My thread of life, to break this tougher thread
Of moral death, that ties me to the world.
Young. Complaint, Night 5.

As to the Parcæ, supposed in heathen mythology to spin the thread of life, and by their *scissors* to determine the period of it. I should undoubtedly thread this thread only to express the series of events befalling every man, not the series of causes operating to bring them forth.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 26.

SCI'SSIBLE. } Lat. *Scissilis*, contraction of
Sci'SSILE. } *Scissibilis*: *Scissio*, from
Sci'SSION. } *scissus*, past part. of *scindere*,
Sci'SSURE. } to cleave, to cut.

Scissible,—that can or may be cut or severed.
Scissure,—a cleft, a rent.

The differences of impressible, and not impressible; figurable, and not figurable; mouldable, and not mouldable; *eristible*, and not *scissible*; and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions, applied unto the instruments and uses which men ordinarily practice.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 846.

To this sect may be imputed all the *scissures* that have happen'd in Christianity.—*Howell. Letters*, b. iii. Let. 3.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance; it is *scissile* like a solid, resolvable by heat not greater than what is incident to human bodies, circumscribed and contained in proper vessels like a fluid.
Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments, c. 6.

Nerves may be many ways wounded, viz. by *scission* or puncture.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 3.

SCISSITA'TION. Lat. *Scissitari*; which (Vossius) is spoken of those who desire to know, and ask of those who, they suppose, do know.

An asking; an inquiry.

There is not a more noble proofe of our faith, then to captivate all the powers of our understanding and will to our Creator; and, without all *scissitations*, to goe blindefold whither hee will leade us.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Annunciation.*

SCLEROTICK. Gr. Σκληρος, hard, rigid, stiff, from σκλε-ειν, *exsiccare*, *indurare*, to harden.

Therefore the ciliary processes, or rather the ligaments in the inside of the *sclerotick* tunicles of the eye, by a late ingenious anatomist, do serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction to alter the figure of the eye, and make it broader.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

SCOFF, *v.* } Manifestly, (says Junius,) from
SCOFF, *n.* } the Σκωπ-τειν, a word of the
SCO'FFER. } same meaning: but he does
SCO'FFERY. } not attempt to trace its pro-
SCO'FFINGLY. } gress into our language. The
Dut. *Schobben*, *schoffen* (he adds) is covvitiare, calumniare,—to reproach, to calumniate; but this must be a consequential usage. The A.S. *Sceof-an*; Ger. *Schef-fen*; Dut. *Shuyven*, to shove, seems to present the true origin. Sommer explains, the A.S. *A-sceof-an*,—to shut out or exclude, to explode, to drive, or *hiss out*. To scoff, then, may mean,—

To shove or push, (sc.) contemptuously, as to insult, is to leap on or against, (sc.) contemptuously: and then, generally,—

To act or behave towards with insult, contempt, derision, contumely; to speak of or to, contemptuously, contumeliously, slightingly, scornfully.

"Berene me goddesse," (quod he) "of thy might,
My skornes all and *skoffes*, that I haue
No power for to moken any wight,
That in thy seruice dwell.—*Chaucer. The Court of Loue.*

And so in this jolly *scoffing* bravery he went over us all, saying, he left one, because she was over-wayward: another, because she was too soon won.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

For all her wordes she drowned with laughter vaine,
And wanted grace in utt'ring of the same.
That turned all her pleasaunce to a *scoffing* game.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

"You alwayes loue your friends with *scoffs* to try."
"If I can tell, the gods my life confound."
"But where will Cæsar glue his souldiers ground,
"In Italie, or the Trinacrian ile?
"I sweare I know not."—*Beaumont. Horat.* lib. ii. Sat. 6.

Cry the man mercy, loue him, take his offer,
Foule is most foule, being foule to be a *scoffer*.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 5.

King Henrie the fift in his beginning thought it a meere *scofferie* to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds or greihounds.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 4.

He [Alphonso] did *scoffingly* and audaciously profess, that if he had stood by whilst God made the world, he could have directed the frame of it better.
H. More. Antidote against Atheism, App. c. 5.

If the more coursely complexioned, that they may still seem to have something further to object, shall *scoffingly* cavil, as if we had used over-much subtility in the management of our arguments. I can onely advertise them of this, That subtility is so consistent with truth as the most grosse theories.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

A Socrates himself, in that loose age,
Was made the pastime of a *scoffing* stage.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

Only we have learnt this much already, that *scofs* and revilings are of the growth of all nations; and consequently that neither the Greek poets borrowed from other people their art of railing, neither needed the Romans to take it from them.—*Id. Dedication to Juvenal.*

How weak is mortal pride! To heaven alone
Th' event of actions and our fates are known:
Scofer, behold what gratitude we bear:
The victim's heel is answer'd with this spear.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

In answer to which divers did exercise their pens, some *scoffingly* and some in earnest.
Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii.

Alas, not so! the poorest of the flock
Are proud, and set their faces as a rock;
Denied that earthly opulence they choose,
God's better gift they *scof* at and refuse.
Cowper. Expostulation.

If indeed they have, since they came to a full use of reason, deliberately professed Christianity, and then forsaken it, and become railers and *scoffers* at it; this case is worse than if they had never believed.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

SCOLD, *v.* SCOLD, *n.* SCO'LDER. SCO'LDING, *n.* SCO'LDINGLY. } A. S. *Be-scyldigan*; Dut. *Be-schuldigen*; A. S. *Scyld-an*, criminari, (Benson;) Ger. *Schelten*; Dut. *Schelden*; crimen objicere, verbis injuriosis infamare, lacessere; to attack with injurions, reproachful, angry language. The Sw. *Skælla*, (lhre says,) means, to bark, and thence *convitiari*, to scold; and this he refers to the Ger. *Gellen*, to yell, (which is also written *schallen*.) In Dut. *Ghillen*, stridere, (*schal*, sonitus;) A. S. *Giellan*, *gyllan*. To *scold* is—

To attack, to assail with, to use towards, reproachful angry language; rude, noisy, quarrelsome language.

To storme and to *scolde*. sclaunders to make.
Piers Plowhman, p. 28.

A sclaunderous tunge, a tunge of a *skolde*,
Worketh more mischiefe than can be tolde.
Skelton. Against Sclaunder.

& fal from meke learnyng into idle despitions, brawlyng and *scoldyng* about wordes.—*Tyndall. Works*, p. 372.

In the second chapter he raungeth the field, and searcheth out with all diligence, what wordes I have spoken that might be takē in the worst sence, and calleth them rayling, gesting, and *scolding* woordes.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 66.

Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, chiders, *scolders*, and sowers of discord between one person and another.
Abp. Cranmer. Art. of Visitation.

Finding himself without the compass of blows, he fell to a fresh *scolding*, in such mannerly manner, as might well shew he had passed thro' the discipline of a tavern.
Sir W. Arcadia, b. i.

Tra. Saw you no more? Mark'd you not how his sister
Began to *scold*, and raise vp such a storme,
That mortal eares might hardly indure the din.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act i. sc. I.

Gre. Hortensio, have you told him all her faults?
Petr. I know she is an irkesome brawling *scold*:
If that be all masters, I heare no harme.
Id. Ib. Act i. sc. 2.

He [De Burgo] shewed himself so forward for it [the divorce of K. Hen. VIII. from Q. Katharine] that the women of Oxon. did not only *scold* at him publicly, but threw stones after him as he passed along the street.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. I.

But human frailty nicely to unfold,
Distinguishes a satyr from a *scold*.
Buckinghamshire. Ess. on Poetry.

"Good ancient gentlewoman," said this rough old soldier, "spare your breath, and set your hearts at rest, for our master is not a man to be scratched and *scolded* out of his kingdom."—*Warburton. On Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, Let. I.

A common *scold*, communis rixatrix, (for our law-latin confines it to the feminine gender,) is a public nuisance to her neighbourhood."—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 13.

SCO'MFIT, i.e. *discomfited*.

Thenne it foloweth in the storye of Brenne, when he was thus *scomfited* of the Romaynes, he tourned his people towarde the Macedoyes or Greks, and deyyded his people in ii. hosts.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, vol. I. c. 31.

SCOMM. SCOMMA'TICK. } Lat. *Scomma*; Gr. Σκωμμα, from σκωπτειν, *irridere*, *cavillare*; a scoff, a taunt. A *scomm* is—

A scoff, a mock; also, a scoffer, a mocker, a buffoon. See SCOPTICAL.

The *scomma*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation.—*L'Estrange.*

His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] *scomme* of the orator.—*Fotherby. Atheom.* (1622,) p. 159.

The heroique poem dramatique, is tragedy. The *scommatique* narrative is satyre; dramatique is comedy.
Hobbs. Answer to Prof. to Gondibert.

SCONCE, *v.* SCONCE, *n.* } See ENSCONCE. Ger. *Schantz*; Dut. *Schantse*; Sw. *Skans*, munimentum. Wachter writes learnedly and elaborately, but not satisfactorily. Ihre thinks the opinion of Junius more probable, that *schantze* in Dut. formerly signified the branches of cut trees tied together in bundles, that these bundles of branches were used in forming ramparts, and that hence the name *schantze* was extended to the rampart or fortification itself. And he derives from the A. S. *Scean-an*, frangere, comminuere, to break, to separate into small parts. Skinner thinks *sconce* originally signified—

A bulwark or defence; then the head.

To *sconce*, to put, to impose upon the head, (sc.) a charge, a fine; and, hence, to fine. In Lancashire—a lantern is called a *Sconce*, and the name in other parts is not uncommon for a utensil to hold a candle. In the North, Grose says,—a fixed seat by the side of a fire-place is so called; perhaps from its snugness and security.

My meaning was further at the head of the river in the place of my descent where I would haue left my boates, to haue raised a *sconce* with a small trench, and a pallisade vpon the top of it.—*Hacklluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 236.

Amphialus at the same time issued out, and winning with an abundance of courage one of the *sconces* which Basilius had builded, made way for his friend Anaxius.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

Ant. S. Now, as I am a christian, answer me,
In what safe place you have bestow'd my money;
Or shall I brake that merry *sconce* of yours,
That stands on tricks when I am indisposed.
Shakespeare. Comedy of Errours, Act I. sc. 2.

King. What will they do with this poor Prince, the gods know, and I fear.

Di. Why, I'ee: they'l dea him, and make church buckets on's skin to squench rebellion, then clap a rivet in's *sconce*, and hang him up for a sign.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act iv. sc. 1.

Young Lo. What art thou now then?

Son. If you consider me in little, I am with your worship's reverence sir, a rascal: one that upon the next anger of your brother, must raise a *sconce* by the high way, and sell switches.—*Id. The Scornful Lady*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Besides Agricola had this excellence in him, so providently to chuse his places where to fortify, as not another General then alive. No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have been fore'd, or yielded up, or quitted.—*Milton. History of England*, b. ii.

Yet they found the rebels horse (superior in number by much to theirs) drawn up in five bodies on the south-side of the town, near their *sconce*; as if, upon the advantage of that ground, they meant to fight.
Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 544.

At length upon the hearing of one of Sir Hen. Savile's mathemaic lectures by accident, or rather to save the *sconce* of a priest, if he had been absent, he [Gellibrand] was so extreamly taken with it, that he immediately fell to the study of that noble science.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. I.

If golden *sconces* hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the balls;
If the proud palace shines not with the state
Of burnish'd bowls, and of reflected plate;
If well-tun'd harps, nor the more pleasing sound
Of voices, from the vaulted roofs rebound;
Yet on the grass, beneath a poplar shade,
By the cool stream, our careless limbs are lay'd.
Dryden. Lucretius, b. i.

You may likewise stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the *sconce*, and break it into shatters.
Swift. Direction to the Butler.

Mem. Pease-pudding not boiled enough. Cook reprimanded, and *sconced* in my presence.—*Idier*, No. 33.

SCOOP, *n.* SCOOP, *v.* SCO'PPET, *v.* } Dut. *Schoepe*, *schuppe*, a shovel. *Shoep-en*, Ger. *Schoepfen*, to draw out. The origin may be A. S. *Scypp-an*, to frame, form or fashion, to shape.

A *scoop*,—any thing, something formed (in contradistinction to a flat instrument or tool) to dig out with, to hollow, to excavate with.

To *scoop*,—to hollow; to excavate; to draw or take out in a *scoop*, to lade.

Liv. Never hope it.
'Tis as easie with a sive to *scoop* the ocean,
As to tame Petruchio.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act I. sc. 2.

The savorie pulp they chew, and in the rinde
Still as they thirsted *scoop* the brimming stream.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

What do we with all our endeavours, but as that fond man, who wearies himself lading out the channel with a shallow dish, while the spring runs full and unchecked? Vain man! can he possibly hope, to *scoppet* it out so fast as it fills?—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Pa.* lx. 2.

——These
With weight rains, and melted Alpine snows,
The mountain-cisterns fill, those ample stores
Of water, *scoop'd* among the hollow rocks.
Thomson. Autumn.

Onward, methinks, and diligently slow,
The firm connected bulwark seems to grow;
Spreads its long arms amidst the watry roar,
Scoops out an empire, and usurps the shore.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

Nor did I acquaint them with what I intended to do, but placed her towards the light, and passed a *scoop-like* instrument up.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. iii. c. 5.

SCOPE. It. *Scopo*; Lat. *Scopus*; Gr. Σκοπος, that which is looked at, viewed, aimed at; from σκοπεοθαι, to view, to observe.

That which is viewed or observed; the mark, aim, intention, design, purpose; the space or extent viewed; generally,—space, room, extent, enlargement.

If thou didst see upon what rack my tormented soul is set, little would you think I had any *scope* now to leap to any new change.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Which when the prince beheld, a lothfull sight,
And that perforce, for want of larger light,
He mote surceasse his suit, and lose the hope
Of his long labour; he gan fowly wyte
His wicked fortune that had turned aslope,
And cursed Night that reft from him so goodly *scope*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Luc. Why how now Claudio? whence comes this restraint.
Cla. From too much liberty, (my Lucio) liberty.
As surfet is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immediate vse
Turns to restraint.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc.

Ang. I did but smile till now,
Now, good my lord, give me the *scope* of iustice;
My patience here is touch'd.
Id. Ib. Act v. sc. 1.

I think I easily demonstrate that from Adam to Moses, from Moses to the prophets, from the prophets to Jesus Christ, the main *scope* and design of all divine revelation, hath been the gradual discovery of this great mystery of the mediation.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 2.

Dumb as a senator, and as a priest
A piece of mere church-furniture at best;
To live estrang'd from God his total *scope*,
And his end sure, without one glimpse of hope.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

SCO'PPET. See Scoop.

SCO'PTICAL. Gr. Σκωπτικος, from σκωπτ-ειν, *irridere*, *cavillare*, to scoff, to haunt. See SCOMM. Scoffing, taunting, deriding.

Another most ingenious and spritefull imitation of the life, and ridiculous humour of Aiax, I must needs note here, because it flies all his translators and interpreters; who take it merrely for serious, when it is apparantly *scopticall* and rediculous, with which our author would delight his understanding reader: and mixe mirth with matter.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii. Comment.

And Hellen (in contempt of her too much observing men) bids her renounce heauen, and come live with Paris till he make her his wife or servant: *scoptically* or scorneffully speaking it: which Villa, Embanus, and al other interpreters (but these *adverbum*) have vtterly mist.
Id. Ib. Pref.

And in the meane time shew you, that in this first and next verse, Homer [speaking *scoptically*] breakes open the fountaine of his ridiculous humor following: neuer by anie interpreter vnderstood, or touched at, being yet the most ingenious conceited person that any man can shew in auy heroicall poeme, or in any comick poet.
Id. Ib. b. ii. Comment.

SCO'RBUTE, *n.* SCORBU'TICK, *adj.* SCORBU'TICK, *n.* SCORBU'TICAL. SCORBU'TICALLY. } Fr. *Scorbut, scorbutique;* It. *Scorbuto, scorbutico;* Low Lat. *Scorbutus,* the scurvy. Dut. *Scheurbuick;* Ger. *Scharbock;* Sw. *Skörbjug.* Wachter thinks the Ger. Dut. and Sw. have sprung from the Lat. and that the Lat. may have been formed from the Dut. *Scherpte,* acrimonia; and he calls it a disease arising from acrimony of blood. But see SCURVY.

Another observation of this our author, is the scurule or *scorbute,* whereunto they are much subject in navigations neere the line: the causes whereof are, the weakness of the stomack in immoderate heate; salt meats, specially fish, calmes and the sea-water.
Purchas. Pilgrimage, b. ix. c. 13. § 2.

I confess, that the *scorbute* did justly punish me for defaults in the best philosophy. My inward discomforts begot the disease.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. vi. p. 250.

It being moreover the height of the dry season, and my men growing *scorbutick* for want of refreshments, so that I had little incouragement to search further; I resolved to leave this coast.—*Dampier. Voyages,* an. 1699.

A person about forty years of age, of a full and *scorbutical* bod; by some accident broke her shin, and endeavoured the curing of it; but it daily growing more painful, and not to be endured, I was sent for, and observing the ulcer, proposed digestion, as the only way to remove the pain.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. iii. c. 4.

Thus in *scorbutically*-habited ill bodies, abounding with cacochymia, we frequently see these simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and rendeer them painful sordid ulcers.—*Id. Ib.*

Spoon-wort was there, *scorbutics* to supply.
Harte. Eulogius.

Mention hath already been made of sweet wort being given to such as were *scorbutic.*
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 3.

SCORCH, *v.* } Skinner derives from the SCO'RCHING, *n.* } Fr. *Excorcher;* It. *Scortichare;* Lat. *Excoriare,* i.e. *corice exuere,* because the skin, which is as it were the bark of the body, falls off when *scorched.* Lye has found two instances of *scorched,* ustus, (parched.) Serenius has no doubt that the old Goth. *Skior,* ignis, is the origin. Skinner's opinion seems rational. Or it may be from the A.S. *Scyr-an,* to *scur,* (qv.); and see SCALD. To *scorch* is—

To burn the outward part, the skin, the surface; to burn superficially or slightly; to parch, to dry with heat.

And eke Nero gouerned all the peoples, that the violent wind nethus *skorcelth,* and baketh the brennyng sandes, by his drie heate, that is to sale, al the peoples in the southe.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

But such as once haue fealt the *shortching* fire,
Will seldome (efte) to play with flame desire.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

His tenants delivered their evidences to their landlord, who did scantlie well peruse them when he floong them all in the fire. The poore tenants espieing this sutsill prankie to he verie vnuitting for a bishop, could not bridle their toongs, but brake out on a sudden: Thou an archbishop! Naie, thou art a *scorchbrilleie.*
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 5.

Besides, it causeth it to seeme *scorched* and full of knots, yea and to grow like a dwarfe or wrecklinge.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 22.

The heate whereof, and harmefull pestilence,
So sore him noyd, that forc'd him to retire
A little backward for his best defence,
To save his body from the *scorching* fire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

The excessive *scorchings* of this and the two following months (and not seldom the winters also,) do frequently hulanger the untimely falling of blossom and fruit before their maturity.—*Evelyn. Kalendarium. June.*

——— For off these vallies shift
Their green-embroider'd robe to fiery brown,
And swift to green again, as *scorching* sunn,
Or streaming dews and torreat rains, prevail.
Thomson. Summer.

Some of the pieces which were then brought from its repositories, appeared to have been *scorched* with the fire which happened in the town-house soon after the bank was established.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations,* b. iv. c. 8.

SCORE. *v.* } Skinner resorts to the Lat. SCORE, *n.* } *Excorticare.* (See SCORCH.) Tooke finds it in the A. S. *Scyr-an,* to shear, to cut, to divide to separate.

Score,—for the number twenty,—our ancestors are supposed, that they might avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches, to have cut off the piece or tally (*togtie*) containing them, and afterwards to have counted the *scores* or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separate pieces or by *scores.* See *Tooke.*

Score, n.—an account or reckoning by divisions, marks or notches, cut in pieces of stick or wood.

Score, v.—to cut, to make an incision, to mark by a line cut; to set a mark upon, to charge or set it to the account.

In the vyf hondred ger of grace Seynt Austyn hyder com
And four score ger and tuo, to preehy Cristendom.
R. Gloucester, p. 230.

For I wol pay you wel and redily
Fro day to day, and if so be I faile,
I am your wif, *score* it upon my taile,
And I shal pay as sone as ever I mayn.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,344.

I wote not wel howe many *score,*
Suche as I spake of nowe toture
Louers, that comen to beholde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Soone after in the stede of those three *score* and tenne, he chose other three *score* and tenne disceples as I before shewed you, whome he sent aboute to preache as he had sent his twelve apostles before.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1075.

And on his breast a bloodie crosse he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead, as living ever, him ador'd:
Upon his shield the like was also *scor'd,*
For soveraine hope, which in his helpe he had.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

The mightie shield all *scored* full they view
Of pictures faire, ranged in every array.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xvii. s. 58.

1 *Guard.* Bear up, man,
This but a scratch.
Get. Scoring a man o't the coxcomb
Is but a scratch with you.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Propheless, Act iv. sc. 5.

Thou hast most traterously corrupted the youth of the realme, in erecting a grammar schoole; and whereas before, our fore-fathers had no other bookes but the *score* and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be vs'd, and contrary to the king, his crowne, and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill.—*Shakespeare. Hen. VI.* Act iv sc. 7.

The lilie that I have growes daily more
Without my care, but onely to attend it;
My lambes doe every yeare increase their *score,*
And my flockes father daily doth amend it.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

Prank to the mansion-house now come.
Rejoic'd to find himself at home;
Neighbours round, and cousins went
By *scores,* to pay their compliment.
Somerville. The Yeoman of Kent.

It very ill becomes this gentleman, when he has such large *scores* of his own, and while he bends under the weight of many insuperable objections, to grow so exceeding flippant, and above measure assuming, upon the strength only of two or three stale cavils, borrowed from ancient heresies.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 12.

The obligation to these ordinary performances is not grounded upon any peculiar respects, special qualifications, or singular actions of men, (which are contingent and variable,) but upon the indefeasible *score* of common humanity.—*Barrow,* vol. ii. Ser. 21.

They have likewise a method of *scoring* them with a heated instrument, so as to give them the appearance of being painted in a variety of neat and elegant designs.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 7.

SCORIOUS. Lat. *Scoria;* Gr. Σκωρια, from σκωρ, *skricus,* q. d. metalli stercus. See the quotation from Pliny.

The gross substance cast up from the pot or vessell and swimming aloft (whether it be the drosse comming of gold thus tried, by heat of the furnace, or any other metall) is named *scoria.*—*Holland. Plinie,* b. xxxiii. c. 4.

It may the fire they omit not only many drossie and *scorious* parts, but whatsoever they had received from the earth or loadstone.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours,* b. iii. c. 2.

SCORN, *v.* } Dut. *Schernen;* Fr. *Escorner;*
SCORN, *n.* } It. *Schernire;* Sp. *Escarnecier;*
SCO'RNER It. *Scorno, scornare,* Menage
SCO'RNING, *n.* derives from *schernir.* The
SCO'RNFUL. Fr. *Escorner,* It. *Scornare,*
SCO'RNFULLY. mean—to strip off the *horns,*

(*cornu*); and, consequentially, to deface, to disgrace; and hence—

To strip, deprive, or divest—of grace or favour, of respect or honour; to disrespect, to dishonour, to disdain; to contemn; to treat disdainfully or contemptuously.

"Treus thou askes a throwe, for tuo gere or thre,
"Tho men, that the knowe, say thou *skornes* me.
R. Brunne, p. 195.

The scpture *scorned* me.—*Piers Ploukman,* p. 192.

And sitir that they hadden *scorned* him thei unclothiden him of the mantel.—*Wesltf. Matthew,* c. 27.

The damsel is not deed but slepith, and thei *scorneden* him.—*Id. Mark,* c. 5.

The maiden is not deed, but slepeth. And they laughte him to *scorne.*—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

His felaw that lay by his bedes side,
Gan for to laugh, and *scorned* him full faite.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, 15,092.

So loveth she this hendy Nicholas,
That Absalon may blow the buckes horne:
He nse had for his labour but a *scorne.*
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3388.

Afterward speke we of *scorning,* which is a wicked sinne, and namely, when he *scornith* a man for his good werkes: for certes, wicke *scornes* furen like the foule tode, may not endure to smelll the swete savour of the vine, when it flourisheth.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

But such a *scornefull* chere wherewith she him rewarded Was never seene I trow the like to such as well deserued.
Surrey. Of a Ladie that refused to dance with him.

——— Our port ever writ
Language so good, mixt with such sprightly wit,
He made the theatre so sovereign
With his rare scænes, he *scorn'd* this crouching vein.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Prol.

If wrathfull wight;—then fowle rebuke and shame
Be theirs that have so cruell their forlorne!
But, if through inward griefe, or wilfull *scorne*
Of life, it be; then better doe advise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

To love myself I learned had in schoole.
Thus I triumphed long in lovers paine,
And, sitting carelesse on the *scorner's* stoole,
Did laugh at those that did lament and plaine!
But all is now repayd with interest againe.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 8.

He declareth that when the faithfull are so ful, that they can no more endure the oppressions, and *scornings* of the wicked, there is alway helpe above, if with hungry desires they call for it.—*Bible,* 1583. *Psalme* cxxiii. Note b.

——— The folly of man
Let in these wasteful furies, who impute
Folly to me, so doth the prince of hell
And his adherents, that with so much ease
I suffer them to enter and possess
A place so heav'nly, and conniving seem
To gratifie my *scorneful* enemies.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

The goodly horse of hot and fiery strain,
In his high courage hardly brook'd his food,
That ditch or mound not lately could contain,
On the firm ground so *scornfully* that stood
Crest-fall'n hangs down his hardly manag'd head.
Drayton. Moses his Birth & Miracles, b. ii.

It was this that raised his spirits, and made him (Job) stand his ground against the opposition of his friends, and the *scorn* of his enemies.—*Stillingfleet,* vol. ii. Ser. 9.

All but themselves they looked on with a very *scornful* piety, and thought that God hated them because they did.
Id. vol. i. Ser. 8.

Let us possess our souls in patience and peace; and go on in the plain paths of godliness and honesty, without turning to the right, or to the left, for whatever men *scornfully* witty can say of us, or to us.—*Atterbury,* vol. i. Ser. 5.

Or tell me, if you can, what pow'r maintains
A Briton's *scorn* of arbitrary chains;
That were a theme might animate the dead,
And move the lips of poets cast in lead.
Cowper. Table Talk.

Every instance, greater or less, of wilfully disregarding truth, instead of seeking and embracing it, argues a proportionable depravity of heart; whether the dislike be manifested in a studious opposition to it, or an indolent *scorn* of it.—*Secker. Works,* vol. i. Ser. 1.

The frontispiece to the Rules of Holy Dying cannot but excite mirth even in those, who do not habitually sit in the seat of the *scorner.*—*Knox. Winter Evenings,* Even. 44.

SCO'RPION. Fr. *Scorpione;* It. *Scorpione;* Sp. *Escorpion;* Lat. *Scorpio;* Gr. Σκορπιος. Of uncertain etymology. Some suggest the Gr. Σκορπιζ-ειν, to scatter, to east. Applied (met.) from the sting of the animal to—

A severe lash or scourge,

And lo y have gonne to yon power to trede on serpentis and *scorpionne*, and on al the vertu of the enemy: and no thing schal anoye yon.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 10.

Beholde I gene vnto you power to treade on serpentes, and *scorpions*, and onor all maner power of yᵉ enemye: and nothyng shal hurt you.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Or if he axe an egg: whether he schal areche him a *scorpionn?—Wiclif. Luk*, c. 11.

Or yf he aske an egge: wyll he offer him a *scorpion?* *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The land *scorpions* doe lay certaine little worms or grubs in manner of egs; and when they have so done, perish likewise for their iabour, as the spider.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 25.

I speak my thoughts freely, though I know the editors of newspapers have vengeance in their own hands, and are able to repel their assailants, with a lash of *scorpions*.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 20.

SCORSE, *v.* } Grose says,—*Scorce* or *scouce*,
SCOUSE, *n.* } in the Exmore dialect, is to exchange; in Scotch, *Cose* or *coss* has the same signification. Lye thinks *scorse* is a corrupt writing of *cose*, which he derives from *kiosa*, eligere, to *cheese* or choose. The A. S. *Ceos-an*, had before been given by the Gloss. to G. Douglas, and this reason added,—that an exchange is a mutual or alternate election or choosing, (or taking, for that is the literal meaning.) See CHOOSE.

To exchange, to barter, to deal.

A *horse-courser*, or *corser*, or, (as Lye thinks,) a *horse-coser*, is—a horse-dealer.

But Paridell sore brused with the blow
Could not arise, the counterchaunge to *scorse;*
Till that young squyre him reared from below;
Then drew he his bright sword, and gan about him throw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

But in this song of mine, he seriously that reads,
Shall find, ere I have done, the Briton (so extoll'd,
Whose height each mountaine strives so vainly to uphold)
Match'd with as valiant men, and of as clean a might,
As skilful to command, and as inur'd to fight.
Who, when their fortune will'd that after they should *scorse*
Blows with the big-bon'd Dane, exchanging force by force.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

Wasps. Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield, you may fit yourself with a fine easy going street-nag, for your saddle, again Michaelmas term, do.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, Act iii. sc. 1.

And therein sat an old old man, halfe blind,
And all decrepit in his feeble corse,
Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompense them with a better *scorse:*
Weake body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

SCO'RSED. That is, *coursed*, chased; from It. *Scórso*, past part. of *scorere*, (currere,) to run.

Him first from court he to the cities coursed,
And from the cities to the townes him prest,
And from the townes into the countrie forsed,
And from the country back to private farmes he *scorsed.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

SCOT. Fr. *Escot*, *écot*; It. *Scótto*; Sp. *Escote*. Tooke derives from the A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw, to cast.

Scot or *shot*,—is a *cast*, so much *cast* or thrown down, (sc.) as a share of the reckoning of the whole sum to be paid. See ECCOT, and SHOT.

But yet or we entre I shall counsell that we ryde to the frôter of our enemyes, for I thinke there be some among them that to anaunce themselfe, or to seke for some forage, well come abrode in the mornyng, we may fortune to mete with suche that shall pay for our *scotte*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 207.

Twas time to counterfeit, or that hotte termagant Scot, had paid me *scot* and lot too. Counterfeit!
Shakespeare. Henry IV. Act v. sc. 4.

He cannot scape yet *scotfree* vncontrold.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 159.

SCOTCH. In Macbeth, the first folio reads *scorch'd*; in the other examples, *scotched*, and *scotches*. In the Scottish, they have to *scutch*, which Jamieson says, means—to beat, to drub; in *scutching* lint, he adds, the flax is beat with a *swatch*, and he thinks *scutch* and *switch* may be radically the same. Our older lexicographers have not the word. To *losh*—is to throw or cast out, to strike with any thing thrown out, to cut with it.

To *scotch*—may have a similar meaning; from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot or throw out; consequentially, to strike.—

To cut, to give or make a cut, or incision.

Thou syeephant, unsheath thy shamefull blade,
Plucke out thy blondie fawchon (dastard thou)
Wherewith thon hast many a skirmish made
And *scotcht* the brayves of many a learned brow.
Turberville. To the Rayling Roule of Sycophants.

Mach. We have *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 2.

Scor. Wee'll beat 'em into bench-holes; I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more.
Id. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 8.

He was too hard for him directly, to say the troth on't before Corioles, he *scotcht* him, and notcht him like a Carbinado.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act iv. sc. 5.

Then give him [the eel] three or four *scotches* with a knife; and then put into his belly and those *scotches*—sweet herbs.—*Walton. Angler*, pt. i. c. 13.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd,
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd;
What signify *Scotch-collops* to a feast.
King. The Art of Cookery.

SCO'TOMY. It. *Scotomia*; Lat. *Scotoma*; Gr. Σκοτωμα, from σκοτοω, σκοτος, darkness, dimness; generally applied to—

The dimness accompanying a dizziness.

Mos. O, sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*: he now
Hath lost his feeling, and hath left to snort.
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act i. sc. 1.

I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsey: you all turn round—do not you dance, gallants?—*Massinger. The Old Law*, Act iii. sc. 2.

SCO'UNDREL. The Fr. *Marande*, a scoundrel; *Maraudaille*, scoundrelism, (Cotgrave.) Skinner says, either from the Ger. and Dut. *Schande*, ignominy, q.d. an ignominious or infamous man; or from the It. *Scondaruolo*, from *scondere* (abscondere), to hide; a hider, and thus, a rogue, (qv.) The instances of the usage of this word are so modern, that it seems difficult to connect it with an Anglo-Saxon origin; otherwise, the first etymology of Skinner seems plausible. Ger. and Dut. *Schande*; A. S. *Scande*; from *scunian*, *ascunian*, to shun; to avoid, to fly from, to detest, to eschew, (Somner.) *Scoundrel* would then mean—

One *shunned*; because, infamous; and hence—
An infamous fellow; a base villain, or rascal.

These are the goddesses enroll'd
In Curll's collection, new and old,
Whose *scoundrel* fathers would no know'em,
If they should meet them in a poem.—*Swift. To Stella.*

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 4.

And, as to the thief, he appeared to be a hardened *scoundrel*, I punished him more severely than I had ever done any one culprit before.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 6.

He [Concannon by name] married there an opulent widow, and died very rich, a few years ago here in England: but so *scoundrel* a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight.—*Warburton*, Let. 93.

SCOUR, *v.* } Goth. *Scauron*; Ger. *Scheu-*
SCO'URING, *n.* } *ren*; Dut. *Sheuren*; Sw. *Skura*; Fr. *Escurer*; It. *Scurare*, fricare, defricare, mundare, purgare fricando, to rub, to cleanse, to clear off foulness by rubbing. The A. S. *Scyr-an*, tondere, to shear; radere, to clear away by scraping or rubbing, seems to be the original word.

To clear off or away (by rubbing); to cleanse, to purify, to purge.

To clear away forcibly by rapid motion; to move rapidly; to run, to range swiftly.

In these latter applications the It. *Scórrere* (Lat. *Currere*), to run, to over-run, is considered by Thonson to be the root. See SCUR, SCURRY.

Her haire was as yellowe of hewe
As any bason *scoured* newe.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

This Edgar, amõge other of his polytyke dedes, vsed, in the somer tyme, to *scoure* the see with certeyne shyppes of warre, and agayne the wynter he prouyded to laye the sayd shyppes in sure haueyns.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 193.

Those doctours knew of none authoritie that one bysshop should hane alone another, neither thought or once dreamed that euer any such should be, or of any such whispering or of pardons, or *scouryng* of purgatory, as they hane layned.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 176.

[There] being but newe *scourers* of olde heresie.
Martin. Marr. of Priests, 1554.

For they themselves were evill groomes, they sayd,
Unwont with beards to watch, or pasture sheepe,
But to forray the land, or *scoure* the deepe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 11.

There is a kind of poppies much sought after for blanching and bleaching of linnen cloths; for being *sboured* therewith, it is wonderfull how white and pure they will looke.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

They dwelt in the furthest part of Italy, that bordereth upon the great Alpes, and the row of Alpes, whereof the foot joyneth to the Thuscan sea, and pointeth towards Affric, and are mingled with the Gauls and Spaniards, neighbours unto the sea coast; who *scouring* all the Mediterranian sea at that time, unto the straight of Hercules pillar, did with their little light pinnaces of pirates, let all the traffick and intercourse of merchandize.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 207.

It hath come to passe, that some apothecaries, upon stumping of colocintida, have been put into a great *scouring*, by the vapour only.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 921.

Thus outlaws open villany maintain,
They steal not, but in squadrons *scour* the plain.
Dryden. The Medal.

Part *scour* the rusty shields with sears, and part
New grind the blunted axe, and point the dart.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

Will. Parker was an honest poor man (as a schismatical writer tells you) and a *scourer* or calender of worsteds in Norwich.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

He knew the Arabs *scour'd* the country far,
Yet never deem'd their insolence would dare
To storm his trenches with offensive war.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. ix.

SCOURGE, *n.* } Fr. *Escourgée*, a scourge
SCOURGE, *v.* } or whip; It. *Scoreggiére*;
SCO'URGER. } from *Corium*, *corigia*, *correg-*
SCO'URGING, *n.* } *gia*, *scoreggia*, (Menage.)
Lat. *Scutica*; It. *Scorrozza*, quo quis *excoriatur*, aut *excoriegitur*, ut ita dicam, (Martinius.) The Fr. *Escourgée*, and the Lat. *Corrigia*, a thong, a latchet.

A thong, a lash, a whip (sc. of strips of leather, cords, &c.), a chastisement, a punishment, an affliction.

Hii nome hym & *scourged* hym, & suththe naked hym bounde
To a tre.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 263.

Therfore Pilat toke thanne Iesus and *scourgide*.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 19.

Then Pylate toke Jesus and *scourged* hym.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne he hadde maad as it were a *scourge* of smale cordis, he droof out alle of the temple, & oxen & schep.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 2.

And he made a *scourge* of small cordes, and drane thē al out of the temple, with the shepe and oxen.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And suffreth us, as for our exercise,
With sharpe *scourges* of adversitee
Ful often to be hete in sondry wise.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8969.

Plato had a cause his seruante to *scourge*, and yet eleped he his neighboure, to performe the doing, himself would not, lest wrath had made him a maistred, and so might he hane laid on to moche.—*Id. The Testament of Loue.*

My Ratclif, when thy retchlesse youth offendes,
Receue thy *scourge* by others chastisement.
Surrey. Exhortacion to learne, &c.

Other tasted of mockynges and *scourgynges*, more ouer of bonds and prysonment.—*Bible*, 1551. *Hebrues*, c. 11.

I *Bish.* Put on his spurs, and girt him with the sword,
The *scourge* of infidels, and tipes of speed.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iv. sc. 1.

Let tyrants govern with an iron rod,
Oppress, destroy, and be the *scourge* of God.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

The sect of the *scourgers* (i. e. flagellants) breached several capital errours.—*Tyndall. Rapin's Hist. of England.*

These are occasions, wherein we ought to kiss the rod, which *scourges* us, and reverence that authority, which we think has been unjustly exercised against us.
Bolingbroke. Final Answer to Remarks.

Nor can despotism itself do any great matter without aid of free will: for rewards, honours, and encouragements, those engines of free agency, contribute more to the valour of armies, than any *scourges* of punishment, or peremptory edicts concluding, For such is our Will.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 26

SCOUT, *n.* } Fr. *Escoute*, a spie, eaves drop-
Scout, *v.* } per, prying companion; also a *scout, scout*-watch, or sentinel: the discoverer, or forerunner of an army, (Cotgrave.) Skinner derives from *Escouter* (*auscultare,*) to listen. Junius gives the Dut. *Schouts*, speculators, from *Schouen*, speculari, and derives from the Greek of the Later Ages Σκουΰται, *auscultatores*, listeners. Tooke says,—a *scout* means (subaud. some one, any one) sent out, (used in old Eng. as equivalent to,—thrown, or cast: and is past part. of *Scyt-an*, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out.)

One sent out before an army, to collect intelligence by any means.

To *scout*,—to throw or cast away; to reject; to act as a *scout*, or as one sent out as a spy; to go out or about as a spy.

To *scout*, (met.)—to reject, to repel or repulse.

Such was his hap to warre both night and daye,
To watche and warde at every time and tyde,
Though foes were farre yet *skowted* he alwaye.
Gaxeoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

Thus cõtynually they were faine to make watche by their constables in ye fedde, and high wayes about ye countr, and to sende out *scout* watches a myle of, to se euer if any euche people were commyng to them warde, as they were enformed of, to the entent that if they *scoutwatche* hard any noyse, or mouyng of people drawyng to the cite warde, than incontynent they shulde gyue them knowledge.
Bereers. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 16.

——— The best sort of those,
That woo thy mother, watchfull *scouts* addresse
Both in the streights of th' Ithacensian seas,
And dusty Samos.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xv.

Mount. What were those past by?
Roc. Some *scout* of soldiers, I think.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iv. sc. 2.

Whereas his posting *scouts*, king Henry's power desery'd,
Tow'rds whom with speedy march, this valiant general by'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

Jun. Take more men,
And *scout* him round.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iv. sc. 2.

See tools of arbitrary sway,
And priests, like locusts, *scout* away
Before the western wind.—*Walsh. Imitation of Horace.*

About that time he [Michael Hudson] being esteemed an understanding and sober person and of great fidelity, was made *scoutmaster-general* to the army in the north parts of England.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

One Sir Wm. Neale, Knight, had been *scout-master* general to K. Chas. I. and a stout proper man and a good soldier.—*Id. Ib.*

What causes move us, knowing as we must,
That these menageries all fall their trust,
To send our sons to *scout* and scamper there,
While colts and puppies cost us so much care?
Cowper. Tirocinium.

When lo! so will'd her fate, a numerous band
Of Christian *scouts* were ambush'd near at hand,
Dispatch'd to impede the passage, o'er the plains,
Of sheep and oxen to the pagan train.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, b. iv.

SCOWL, *n.* } A. S. *Scool-eag*; Ger. *Shal*,
Scowl, *v.* } *shiel*. Wachter derives from the Gr. Ξυλ-*ειν*, *vertere, contorquere*, to turn, to twist. Tooke thinks *scowl* is the past part. of *Scyllan*, to separate: that *Scool-eag* are *separated eyes*, or eyes looking different ways: and he produces this very early usage—"Than scripture scorned me and *a shile* loked," (*Vision of Piers Ploughman*, p. 53.)

A *scowl*, (of the eyes)—is a look or cast of the eyes (with contracted brows) indifferently, sideways or straightforwards: a frowning look of anger or discontent. To *scowl*, formed upon the noun, is,—

To look frowningly, with anger or discontent, gloom or sullenness.

Miso having now her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a slavering good morrow to the two ladies.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

But with bent louring browes, as she would threst,
She *scould*, and frowndd with froward countenaunce;
Unworthy of faire ladies comely governaunce.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Euen so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did *scowls* on Richard.—*Shakes. Rich. II.* Act v. sc. 2.

As when from mountain tops the dusky clouds
Ascending, while the north wind sleeps, o'ersread
Heav'ns cheerful face, the lowring element
Scowls o'er the dark'ned lantskip snow, or shoure.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the newly-blossom'd light.
Crashaw. The Delights of the Muses.

——— In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
Cast a deploring eye, by man forsook,
Who to the crowded cottage hies him fast,
Or seeks the shelter of the downward cave.
Thomson. Summer.

Each letter'd, grave, pedantic dunce
Wakes from his lethargy at once,
Shrugs, shakes his head, and rubs his eyes,
And, being dull, looks wonderous wise,
With solemn phiz, and critic *scowl*.
Lloyd. To William Hogarth, Esq.

Lower'd the grim morn, in murky dies,
Damp mists involv'd the *scowling* skies,
And dimm'd the struggling day.—*Warton. The Suicide.*

SCRA'BBLE. Dut. *Schraepen, schrabben, schraeffen, schraeffeten,*

To *scrape*,—of which word, (*scrape,*) *scrabble* is the diminutive, with the mere change of *p* into *b*.

And he changed his behaviour before them, and fained him selfe mad in their hands, and *scrabled* on the doores of the gate, and let his spettel fall downe vpon his beard.
Bible. 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

SCRAG, *n.* } *Scrag* appears to be formed
Scra'gged. } from *crag*; and in G. Douglas,
Scra'ggy. } *crabs* are called *scrabbis*. Lye has *Hrac-od*, laceratus, ragged; the common prefix *ge-* forms *geh-rac-od*, whence *geh-rag, grag, crag*,—a ragged or broken mass.

Any thing *ragged*, cleft, *cracked* or broken: any thing bare, or meagre, spare or lean.

I believe their honest and ingenuous natures coming to the universities to store themselves with good and solid learning, and there unfortunately fed with nothing else but the *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry, was sent home again with such a scholastical bur in their throats, as hath stop'd and hinder'd all true and generous philosophy from entring.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, b. ii.

——— Nor untrembling canst thou see,
How from a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean.
Philip. Cider, b. i.

The Bashee Island hath one steep *scraggy* hill, but Goat Island is all flat and very even.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

Such a constitution is easily known by the outward appearances of the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, dry, without a disease, with hard and firm muscles.
Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments, c. 6.

SCRA'LLING. Perhaps *scrabbling* or *scrambling*.

Let him but attempt to touch the egs, they will shew like yoong *scralling* pullets without feather or downe.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 4.

SCRA'MBLE, v. } *Scramble*, certatim arri-
Scra'mble, *n.* } pere,—either from the
Scra'mbler. } Dut. *Krabbelen*, to tear with the nails, or from *screep-an*; Dut. *Schreffen*, radere, scalpere, q. d. *corradere*, to scrape together, (Skinner.) In the North it is called a *scraffle*. In the Lancashire dialect, a striving to catch things on the hands and knees on the floor is called a *scramble, scrabble*, or *scraffle*. Generally,—

To strive or struggle, disorderly, indiscriminately; to seize, or get possession of all or any portion of a common prize.

The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and, *scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Dor. I thank ye, dear friend,
I know she loves him.
Alice. Yes, and will not lose him,
Unless he leap into the moon, believe that,
And then she'l *scramble* too.
Beaum. & Fletch. Mons. Thomas, Act ii. sc. 1.

I love a souldier, and can lead him on,
And if he fight well, I dare make him drunk;
This is my vertue, and if this will do,
I'll *scramble* yet amongst 'em.—*Id. Captain*, Act ii. sc. 1.

With him, that power his pride had lov'd so well,
His monstrous universal empire, fell:
No heir, no just successor left behind,
Eternal wars he to his friends assign'd,
To tear the world, and *scramble* for mankind.
Rowe. Lucan's Pharsalia, b. x.

But because the desire of money is constantly, almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the *scramble*: there being nothing else that does easily supply the want of it.—*Locke. Of Lowering of Interest.*

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.
Addison.

To the undiscerning eye of giddy ambition it naturally presents itself, amidst the confused *cramble* of politics and war, as a very dazzling object to fight for.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

SCRA'NNEL. *Scrannil*, a meagre or lean person, (*Gloss. of Lanc. Words.*) The word seems connected with, if not the same as *cranny*, a small chink or fissure: and applied by Milton to pipes, as if not sound or air-tight. And hence,—

Harsh, shrill, shrieking; sharp, meagre, spare.

"And when they list, their lean and flashy songs
"Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw."
Milton. Lycidas.

Unlike to living sounds it came,
Unmix'd, unmeloditd with breath;
But, grinding through some *scrannel* frame,
Creak'd from the bony lungs of death.
Langhorne. Fables of Flora, Fab. 11.

SCRAP, or } A *scrap* (of food) quod a cibo
Scrape. } *abrasum*. Skinner, — the past part. of the A. S. *Screop-an*, any thing, something *scraped* off, (Tooke.)

A small, a minute portion.

A poore man shall as soone breake his necke as his fast with them, but of the *scraps* and wyth the dogges, when dinner is done.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 134

He drinkes water, and lives on wort leaves, pulse, like a hogge, or *scrapes* like a dogge.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 157.

But of a little remnant, got by fraud,
(For all ill turns he lov'd, all good detested, and belief'd no God)
Thrice in a week he chang'd a boarded groat,
With which of beggars' *scraps* he bought.
Otway. Complaint of his Muse.

There are no tame animals here [Botany Bay] except dogs, and of these we saw but two or three, which frequently came about the tents, to pick up the *scraps* and bones that happened to lie scattered near them.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 5.

SCRAPE, *v.* } A. S *Screop-an*; Dut. *Schrabben, schrapen*; Ger. *Schrappen*;
Scrape, *n.* } Sw. *Skrapa*, radere, corradere,
Scra'per, *n.* } scalpere; to rase, to *scrub*,
Scra'ping v. } (qv.)

To draw one thing (usually, something edged, an edged tool or instrument) over the surface in contact with the surface of another thing or substance, (to *rub*;) to draw or get together by *scraps*, by bits or small portions, by parsimonious earnings or savings. *Scrape*, n. (met.)

A state of difficulty; generally, the effect of heedlessness or mischievousness.

And *scrapid* the durr welphich, and wynyd wyth his mowith
After a doggis lyden, as ner as he couith.
The Pardoner & Tapstre.

And then shall he doce therein as did a lyke learned priest, that throwgh out al the ghospels *scraped* out *diabolus* and wrote *Jesus Christus*, because he thought the deuils name was not mete to stande in so good a place.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 421.

And bow soon *einig* may be turned into *ewig*, not with *scrape* of knife, but with the least dash of a pen, so that it shall neuer be perceiued, a man that will prune may easely see.—*Ascham. Discourse of Germany.*

The abbot of St. Albans sent the book so disfigured with *scrapings* and blottings out, with other such writings as there were found, unto the king.
State Trials. Hen. V. an. 1413.

Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good,
The which her sire had *scrap'd* by hooke and crooke,
And burning all to ashes pour'd it down the brooke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

The same experience hath taught, that for old olive trees (overgrowne with a kind of mossie skurfe) it is passing good, cut other yeare to *scrape* and claw them well.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 18.

Yet this inestimable pearle, wil all
Our dunghil chantieberes, but obnious call;
Each moderne *scraper*, this gem scratching by;
Hij cate preferring far.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv

Unblest with his ill-gotten store,
Th' insatiate youth still craves for more;
To counsel deaf, t' examples blind,
Scrapes up whatever he can find.
Somerville. The Bald Batchelor.

Having laid a pretty quantity of these *scrapings* together, I found, as I looked for, that the heap they composed was white.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 721.

That live *scrupingly* and unchartably, and uselesly to the world, all their lives long, and then when they come to die, think to attone for their sins and neglects of this kind by shewing some extraordinary bounty to the poor, or devoting some part of their estates to public or pious uses?
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 3.

To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical legerdemain, it is, indeed, necessary to do little else than *scrape* and pipe.—*Knox*, Ess. 70.

The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*.
Waburton. Divine Legation, b. ii.

SCRAT, i. e. *Scratch*, (qv.)

Ambitious mind, a world of wealth would have,
So *scrate*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 506.

It is an ordinary thing for women in such cases to *scrat* the faces, slit the noses of such as they suspect.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 610.

SCRAT, *n.* A. S. *Scritta*, hermaphroditus; because such being supposed to have a small *scrat* or *scratch*, or fissure.

At the same time word was brought out of Vmbria, that there was an hermaphrodite or *strat* found, almost twelve years old.—*Holland. Livy*, p. 1036.

SCRATCH, *v.* } Dut. *Krassen, kratsen*, or
SCRATCH, *n.* } *kretsen*; Ger. *Kreetzen*;
SCRA'TCHING, *n.* } Fr. *Grater*; It. *Grattare*.
SCRA'TCHINGLY. } Chaucer writes—"*cratching* of cheeks." See CRATCH.

To make narrow or lineal separations of the surface, by drawing a rough or hard substance over it; to tear the surface, (sc. with the nails, with any thing pointed:) to draw irregular lines; to write irregularly, badly.

The wild kind of pleasure, if any man take for his felicity, that man must needs grant that then he shall be in most felicity, if he live that life which is led in continual hunger, thirst, itching, eating, drinking, *scratching*, and rubbing.—*Sir T. More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 7.

Himself, which methinks is strange, shewing at one instant both steadiness and nimbleness; sometimes making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

"How can I tell, but that his talants may
Yet *scratch* my sonne, or rend his tender hand?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Tho. 'Tis most necessary.
Hang up your julips and your Portugal possets,
Your barley broths, and sorrel saps, they are mangy,
And breed the *scratches* only.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iii. sc. 1.

Can we not leave this worme? or will we not?
Is that the truer excuse? or have we got
In this, and like, an itch of vanitie,
That *scratching* now's our best felicitie?
B. Jonson. Epistle to a Friend.

Then'lt ha' vapons i' thy leg again presently; pray thee go in, it may turn to the *scratches* else.
Id. Bartholomew Fair.

Thou hast but done what boys or women can;
Such hands may wound, but not incense a man.
Nor boast the *scratch* thy feeble arrow gave,
A coward's weapon never hurts the brave.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Black soot, or yellow walnut, shall disgrace
This little red and white of Emma's face.
These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
Lest by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd.
Prior. Henry & Emma.

No skill in swordmanship, however just,
Can be secure against a madman's thrust;
And even virtue, so unfairly match'd,
Although immortal, may be prick'd or *scratch'd*.
Cowper. Charity.

If it were not so common among us we should be astonished to think how a man, by looking upon a few *scratches* upon paper, according to the shapes in which they are drawn shall come to the knowledge of what his senses and his experience could not have informed him.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 21.

SCRAW. The quotation explains the Irish usage of the word.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them) which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches.—*Swift. Drapier's Letters*, Let. 7.

SCRAWL, *v.* } Contracted (says Skinner)
SCRAWL, *n.* } from *scrabble*.
To scrape, or scratch, (sc.) ill formed letters.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And *scribble* in a Berlin.
Swift.

But as the name of every plant and flower
(So common that each peasant knows its power)
Physicians in mysterious cant express,
T' amuse the patient, and enhance their fees;
So from the letters of our native tongue,
Put in Greek *scrawls*, a mystery too is sprung.
Pickell. The Horn-Book.

In sable *scrawls* I Nero's name peru'd,
And Herod's, with a sanguine stain suffus'd.
Harte. The Vision of Death.

SCREAK, or } Also written *To shriek*, (qv.)
SCREECH, *v.* } A *screech* or *shriek*, is—the
SCREAK, *n.* } cry of terror, or passion; per-
SCHRECH. } haps it may be called, sharper and harsher than a scream; but, in human beings especially, scarcely to be distinguished from it. In Lancashire they use *reak*, and also *ream*.

But scorning all these kinds
I would become a cat,
To combat with the creeping mouse
and scratch the *screeking* rat.—*Turberville. The Louer.*

The little babe did loudly *scrike* and squall,
And all the woods with pitcous plaints did fill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 4.

Let *screeching* owls nest in your razed roofs.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 9.

It keepeth them from starting or *shriking* in their sleep for feare, and allaieth the paine which they feele in toothing.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xxviii. c. 19.

Under his cave the buzzing *screech-owl* sings,
Beating the windows with her fatal wings.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screeches* fled the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves ran howling to the wood.
Pope. Thebaie of Statius, b. i.

Others peep forth into the light, as it were only to see it; and having, by a *shreek* or two, given testimony to the misery of this life, presently die and vanish.
Bp. Bull, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

The owl at Freedom's window scream'd,
The *screech-owl*, prophet dire, whose breath
Brings sickness, and whose note is death.
Churchill. The Duellist, b. i.

As soon as learning began to dawn, toward the beginning of the sixteenth century, these birds of night were forced to fly from day, though they *screeched* and clapped their wings for a while.
Bolingbroke. Ess. Authority in Matters of Religion.

SCREAM, *v.* } In Lancashire—to *Reem*, (see
SCREAM, *n.* } RUMBLE,) from A. S. *Hreman*,
plorare, clamare, ejulare, to weep, to cry, to weep with crying and bewailing, (Somner.) In Sw. *Skreema*, is—terrefacere; in Dut. *Schroom*, horror; *schroomen*, horrere, horrescere, (Ihre and Kilian.)

Screem is especially applied—to the cry of terror uttered by females; of children in pain or passion;—though not confined to these.

Where we lay, our chimneys were blowne downe,
And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' ayre;
Strange *schreames* of death.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 3.

Mach. I hane done the deed:
Didst thon not heare a noyse?
Lady. I heard the owl *schreame*, and the crickets cry.
Did not you speake?
Id. Ib. Act ii. sc. 2.

——— For soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound,
As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

From trembling tombs the ghosts of greatness rise,
And o'er their bodies hang with wistful eyes;
Or discontented stalk and mix their howls
With howling wolves, their *screams* with *screaming* owls,
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 4.

The famish'd eagle *screams*, and passes by.
Gray. The Bard.

SCREEN, *v.* } Fr. *Escran, escrene, écrene*;
SCREEN, or } Low Lat. *Screona, screuma*. In
SKREEN, *n.* } some places,—the holes or caverns dug in the earth, and covered with heaps of dirt (of which Tacitus speaks as usual among the ancient Germans, *Ger.* c. 16,) are at this day called *Escrenes*. See *Du Cange, Voss.* (*de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 17,) and *Menage*. The editor of Menage derives from the Ger. *Schrein*, area; and this (Wachter says) is—the Low Lat. *Screono*, also from *scrinium*. (See SHRINE.) Skinner thinks—from Ger. *Schirmen*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect, to defend.

A *screen* is—any thing that covers, hides, conceals, protects.

He brought our Saviour to the western side
Of that high mountain, whence he might behold
Another plain, long but in breadth not wide,
Wash'd by the southern sea, and on the north
To equal length back'd with a ridge of hills
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold Septentrion blasts.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

There, as they entred at the *scriene*, they saw
Some one, whose tongue was for his trespasse syle
Nayld to a post, adiudged so by law.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

The whiles the prince hard pressed in betweene,
And entreatance wonne: streight th' other fled away,
And ran into the hall, where he did weene
Himselfe to save; but he there slew him at the *skreene*,
Id. Ib. c. 11.

The trees (as *screenlike* greatnesse) shades his raye,
As it should shine on none but such as they.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals b. ii. e. 5.

A little within the shoar where we anchored was a town of negroes, natives of this coast. It was *skreen'd* from our sight by a large grove of trees that grew between them and the shoar.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1683.

Beneath a table, trembling with dismay,
Couch'd close to earth, unhappy Medon lay,
Wrapp'd in a new-slain ox's ample hide:
Swift at the word he cast his *screen* aside.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

He therefore timely warn'd himself supplies
Her want of care, *screening* and keeping warm
The plenteous bloom, that no rough blast may sweep
His garlands from the boughs.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

Our fathers knew the value of a *screen*
From sultry suns; and in their shaded walks
And long protracted bow'rs, enjoy'd at noon
The gloom and coolness of declining day—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

SCREEN, *n.* } Perhaps, consequentially, from
SCREEN, *v.* } *screen*, supra; which, being sometimes made of twigs at some distance apart, would serve as a *sifter*. Some say—from the Bar. Lat. *Secerniculum*, from *se-cernere*. See SECERN.

A skuttle or *skreene*, to rid soil from the corn.
Tusser. Husbandry Furniture.

Mixing it with one part of rotten cow-dung, (some prefer horse-dung) or very mellow soil, *screen'd* and prepar'd some time before.—*Evelyn. Kalendarium. May.*

SCREW, *v.* } Fr. *Escrove*; Dut. *Schroef*;
SCREW, *n.* } Ger. *Schrawbe*. Skinner derives the Fr. from *ex*, and *rove*; because it is turned round like a wheel. Wachter,—from the Ger. which (he says) is the genuine word, and Germanic in its origin. See the quotation from Wilkins, for a scientific description of the *screw*. To *screw* (met.) is,—

To twist close, to distort.

To twist close, to pinch hard; to squeeze tight.

——— No more: to what end?
Why should I write this downe, that's riveted,
Screw'd to my memorie.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 2.

With stormes of whistlings then, his flocks he drave
Up to the mountaines; and occasion gave
For me to vie my wits; which to their height,
I striu'd to *skrew* up.—*Chapman. Homer. Odys.* b. ix.

The salt rillies also that crosse the same doo so separat the one of them from the other, that they resemble the slope courtie of the cutting part of a *scrue* or gimlet, in verie perfect maner, if a man doo imagine himself to looke downe from the top of the maist vpon them.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 10.

Why, suppose I had a delicate *screw'd* gun, if I left her clean, and found her foul, I should discover, to my cost, she had been shot in.—*Dryden. Marriage à la Mode*, Act v. sc.1.

That which is usually recited for the sixth and last mechanic faculty, is the *screw*, which is described to be a kind of wedge that is multiplied, or continued by a helical [spiral] revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it.
Wilkins. Archimedes, c. 9.

If while our backs are turned an unlucky boy *screws* a piece of deal upon one of the leaves, we do not reckon the chip or the deal a part of the table.
Search. Light of Nature, pt. i. c. 2.

How readily upon the gospel plan,
That question has its answer—What is man?
Sinful and weak, in every sense a wretch;
An instrument, whose chords upon the stretch,
And strain'd to the last *screw* that he can bear,
Yield only discord in his Maker's ear.—*Cowper. Truth.*

SCRIBE. Scrī'bBLE, *v.* Scrī'BBLE, *n.* Scrī'BBLER. Scrī'BBLING, *n.* Scrī'BABLE. Scrība'CIOUS.

Fr. *Scribe, escrivaine, escrivaillée*; It. *Scriba*; Sp. *Escriba*; Lat. *Scrib-ere*. Bacan (see *Vossius*) derives from the Dut. *Schrabben*, (to scrape,) because a line or stroke in writing is formed by *scraping* or drawing (sc. a style, a pen) over the surface (of paper, parchment, or other substance). *Scribble* would then be *scrabble*, with the mere difference of the vowel. Vossius thinks *scrib-ere* is manifestly from Gr. Γραφ-ω, γραφ-ειν changed into c. The origin of all is probably the same. See GRAVE.

Scribe,—a writer; and see the quotation from South.

To *scribble*,—to write careless, hasty, ill-formed letters; to write carelessly, hastily.

And I seye to you that but your rigtwisnesse be more plentuous thanne of *scribis* and fariseis, ye schul not entre in to the kyngdom of hevenes.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

For I saye vnto you, excepte your rygthteousnes exceade the rygthteousnes of the *scribes* and pharyzes, ye cae not entre into the kingdō of heauē.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

In sooth to say, though all the erth so wanne
Were parchment smooth, white, and *scribabell*,
And the great sea, that called is the oceane,
Were tourned into ink blacker than abelle,
Every stick a pen, each man a *scrivener* abell,
Not ennd they write womans trechery,
Beware therfore, the blind esterlin many a flie.
Ballad on Woman's Chastity. Impuled to Chaucer.

One of the foresayde jj parsonis so condempned, was *scribe* to the pope, and that other was donar.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 159.

Therent Jove wexeth wroth, and in his spright
Did inly grudge, yet did it well conceale;
And bade Dan Phœbus *scribe* her appellation seale.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

My hasty hand forthwith doth *scribble* on apace,
Least willing hart might thinke, it meant to come behind.
Gascoyne. The Lover declareth his Affections, &c.

For al ye time between his death & the pslamig could scant haue suffised vnto ye bare wrytiug alone, al had it bene but in paper & *scribled* forth in haste at aduēture.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 56.

My lowely and myek *myek scribling* unto your noble grace at this time is, grudging in my conscience, that the religion which we do observe and keep is no rule of S. Benet, nor yet no commandment of God.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. b. i. c. 35.

But soon forgetting what she went about,
Poor queen, she fell to *scribling* to her lover:
Here she put in, and there she blotted out,
Her passion did so violently move her.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, b. vi.

Lastly, that in my tedious *scribble*
I may not seem incorrigible,
I will conclude.—*Cotton. Epistle to J. Bradshaw, Esq.*

We have some letters of popes (though not many), for popes were then not very *scribacious*, or not so pragmatical.
Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.

This is the same, (some few alterations being made,) with a fanatical *scribble* publish'd open and bare-fac'd to the world.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

And Martin Mar-prelate, the Marvel of those times, was the first presbyterian *scribbler*, who sanctified libels and scurrility to the use of the good old cause.
Dryden. Religio Laici, Pref.

Scribe was a name, which among the Jews was applied to two sorts of officers. 1. To a civil; and so it signifies a notary, or in a large sense any one employed to draw up deeds and writings. 2. This name *scribe* signifies a church-officer, one skilful, and conversant in the law to interpret and expiain it.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to some fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

But this was one of the charitable expedients employed to set me right, and to prevent the disgrace of *scribbling* more impertinences.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. v. s. 4.

That pestilent herd of libertine *scribblers* I would hunt down, as good king Edgar did his wolves; from the mighty author of Christianity as old as the Creation, to the drunken blaspheming cobbler, who wrote against Jesus and the resurrection.—*Id. Rem. on Occasional Reflections.*

SCRIMMER. A.S. *Scrimbre*, (or *scirmbre*, a fencer,—Verstegan.) A sword player, a master of defence or fencing master, (Somner.) Dut. *Scheiner*; Fr. *Escumeur*, from *Shirmen*, to defend. See SCREEN and SKIRMISH.

——— The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 7.

SCRINE, i.e. *Shrine*, (qv.) Lat. *Scrinium*. Anciently, (says Verstegan,) a chest or cofer.

Help then, O holy virgin, chiefe of nyne,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scryne*
The antique rolles, which there lye hidden still,
Of faerie knights.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. Introd.

This man of infinite remembrance was,
And things forgotten through many ages held,
Which he recorded still as they did pass,
Ne suffred them to perish through long eld,
As all things else the which this world doth weld;
But laid them up in his immortal *scrine*,
Where they for ever incorrupted dweld.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 9.

SCRIP. Scrī'PPAGE. } Sw. *Skroppa, skreppa.* Minshew derives from *Scirpus*, a rush, whence *Scripea*, a basket made of rushes. Skinner prefers A.S. *Scræpe*, meet, convenient, fit, q.d. *Theca commoda*. May it not be—
A *scrap*-bag, a small bag or sack for *scraps?*

And he seide to hem, whanne I sente you without sachel and *scrippe* and schoon, whet ony thing failide to you? And thei seiden nothing.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 22.

And he said vnto them: when I sent you wythout wallet and *scryppe* & shoes: lacked ye any thyng? And they said, no.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whan folk in chiche had yeve him what hem lest,
He wenn his way, no longer wold he rest,
With *scrippe* and *tipped staf*, ytucked hie.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7316.

——— This house in all times
Was full of shipmen and pilgrimes,
With *scrippes* brette full of leasings,
Entermelled with tidings.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. iii.

He picks out five, away with him to bring,
Such as he knew would fit his trusty sling,
And in his *scrip* them closely doth bestow,
By which he vows Goliah's overthrow.
Drayton. David & Goliah.

Clo. Come Shepheard, let vs make an honorable retreit, though not with bagge and baggage, yet with *scrip* and *scrippage*.—*Shakespeare. As You Like It*, Act iii. sc. 2.

"Blest be Telemachus! in every deed
Inspire him, Jove! in every wish succeed!"
This said, the portion from his son convey'd
With smiles receiving on his *scrip* he lay'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

SCRIPT. Scrī'PTURE. Scrī'PTURAL. Scrī'PTORY. Scrīpti'BIENT. Scrī'PTURIST.

Lat. *Scriptum*, past part. of *scrib-ere*, to write. *Scripture*, —Fr. *Escripture*; It. *Scrittūra*; Sp. *Escritura*; Lat. *Scriptura*. (See SCRIBE.) *Script* or *Scrip*,—
Any thing written; usually applied to some legal or mercantile instrument in writing.

Scripture,—a writing; emphatically, a holy or sacred writing. The *Scriptures*,—contained in or comprising the Bible. See the quotation from Hooker.

And he hlgan at Moyses & at alle the profetis and declaride to hem in alle *scripturis* that weren of him.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 24.

And he began at Moses, and at all the prophets, and interpreted vnto the in all *scriptures* which were wrytten of hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Luk*, c. 24.

I trow it were to longe you to tary,
If I you told of every *script* and lond,
By which that she was feoffed in his lond;
Or for to rekken of hire rich array.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9500.

The statue of Mars upon a carte stood
Armed, and loked grim as he were wood,
And over his hed ther shinen two figures
Of sterres, that ben cleped in *scriptures*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2083.

Of whiche thynge all the ordinaunce and the sothe (for so moche as folke that been to comen after our dales, shal knowen it) I have put it in *scripture*, and in remembrance.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

Whiche Daniell in his *scripture*
Expowned, as to fore is tolde.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Thane the olde man sayde, sir, surely vnder this tombe, lyeth your father: than the lorde of Manny redde the *scripture* on the tombe, the whiche was in latyn, and ther he founde yt the olde man had sayd trouth, and gaue hym his reward.—*Berners. Froussart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 110.

But herein appeared his true hautinesse of mind indeed, and that unmatchable spirit of his, That when upon the battell of Pharsalia, as wel the cofers and caskets, with letters and other writings of Pompey as also those of Scipioes before Thapsus, came into his hands, he was most true unto them, and burnt al, without reading one *script* or scroll.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 25.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, that might be furnished in Judea.
Brown. Miscell. p. 82.

By *scripture* it hath in the wisedome of God seemed meet to deliuer vnto the world much but personally expedient to be practised of certaine men; many deepe and profound points of doctrine, as being the masine originall ground whereupon the precepts of dutie depend; many prophesies, the eleere performance whereof might confirme the world in beliefe of things vnseene; many histories to serue as looking glasses of the mercy, the truth, the righteousnesse of God towards all that faithfully serue, obey and honour him; yea, many entire meditations of pietie, to be as patternes and presidents in cases of like nature; many things needfull for explication, many for application vnto particular occasions, such as the prouidence of God from time to time hath taken to haue the seuerall bookes of his holy ordinance written.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. § 13

It is ridiculous to say, that bills of exchange shall pay our debts abroad: that cannot be, till *scripts* of paper can be made current. [*Scripts* of paper, Locke afterwards calls three or four lines *writ* on paper.]
Locke. Considerations on Interest, &c.

For if you will stand to what you have granted, That *scripture* is as perfect a rule of faith as a writing can be: you must then grant it both so compleat, that it needs no addition, and so evident, that it needs no interpretation: For both these properties are requisite to a perfect rule, and a writing is capable of both these properties.
Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, pt. i. c. 2.

This grand *scripturient* paper-miller,
This endless, needless manuscript filler,
Was strangely rent from post to pillar.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. iii. *Wm. Prynne.*

It must argue great conceitedness and self-sufficiency, for a man to expect to be heard, or attended to, as a *scripturist*, or a textuary, in opposition to the Christian world; unless he first fairly considers and confutes what the sblest writers have pleaded for the received construction, and next as fairly proves and enforces his own.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 9. Introd.

Whoever expects to find in the *Scriptures* a specific direction for every moral doubt that arises, looks for more than he will meet with.—*Paley. Philosophy*, c. 4.

Giving up as indefensible, what is truly *scriptural*, is so far casting off *scripture*; and unbelievers will refute our interpretations, and take advantage of our concessions; whereas, keeping close to the plan of God's word, we need not fear maintaining our ground.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 35.

SCRIVENER. See SCRIBE. Fr. *Escrivain*; Sp. *Escribano*.

A writer; one who writes or draws up in writing—legal, commercial, or mercantile securities; securities for money.

The wofull complaint, which that ye shall here,
But even like as doth a *skriuenere*,
That can no more what that he shall write,
But as his maister beside doth endite.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

Touching thy letter, thou art wise inough,
I wot thou nilte it deligneliche endite,
As make it with these argumentes tough,
No *scriveinishe* or craftely thou it write.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii

This also is to be noted as a testimonie remaining still of our language, deriued from the Saxons, that the generall name for the most part of euerie skilfull artificer in his trade endeth in *ere* with vs, albeit the *h* be left out, and *er* onlie inserted, as *Serimenhere*, writehere, shiphere, &c. for *serimener*, writer, and shipper, &c. beside manie other relikes of that speech, neuer to be abolished.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 6.

Send for your daughter by your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrimner* presentlie.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Sheew, Act v. sc. 4.

Laughing we leave an entertainment rare,
The paltry pomp of Fundi's foolish mayor,
The *scrivener* Luscus; now with pride elate,
With incense fumid, and big with robes of state.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 5.

SCRO'FULA. } It. *Scrôfa, scrôfola*; Fr.
SCRO'FULOUS. } *Scrofoles*; Lat. *Scrofula*, from *scrofa*, a sow. The disease and the animal have the same Gr. name, Χοιρας.

A cataplasme of the leaves and hogs grease incorporat together, is ministred to the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evill.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 14.

Excess, the *scrofulous* and itchy plague,
That seizes first the opulent, descends
To the next rank contagious, and in time
Taints downwards all the graduated scale
Of order, from the chariot to the plough.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

SCROLL, or } Fr. *Escroue*. (See ESCROW.)
SCROWL. } The book wherein a goaler sets down and registers the names and surnames of his prisoners: a *roll* containing the particulars of the court's expence: a survey of ground held by a copyholder. (See *Cotgrave*.) Minshew thinks *scroll* is corrupted from *roll*; and Skinner derives *escroue* (see SCREW) from *ex*, and *roue*, a wheel. We say indifferently,—

A scroll or roll of parchment; a paper or writing, rolled or folded up.

Knowynge that ye sayd Bayly ysed to bere *scrowys* and prupheyre abouite hy, shewyng to his cõpany that he was an enchaõter and of yle disposiciõ, and that they shuld well knowe by such bokes as he bare vpon hym.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Hen. VI. an. 1450.

All though he [Rich. II.] had and wyght suffyeiently haue declared his renouncement by the redynge of an other meane persone, yet he, for the more sureticie of the maier, and for the auyde resygnacyon shuld haue his full force and strenghe, he therfore redde the *scrowle* of resygnacyon hymselfe, in maner and fourme as foloweth.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1398.

To whose hands, custody, knowledge, or possession, any of the said accompts, books, *scrolls*, instruments, or other writings concerning the premises, or any part thereof, did, or is come.—*Burnet. Records*, pt. ii. b. ii. No. 23.

What wonder though my melancholious muse,
Whose generous course some lucklesse starre contracted
Her bold attempts to prosecute refuse,
And would faine burie my abortive *scrowles*.
Stirling. Of an Inundation of Douer.

But herein appeared his [Cæsar's] true hautiesse of mind indeed, and that unmeatchable spirit of his, that when upon the battell at Pharsalia, as well the cofers and caskets with letters and other writings of Pompey, as also those of Scipioes before Thapsus, came into his hands, he was most true unto them, and burnt al, without reading one script or *scroll*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 25.

When the strangers go away, their Peans [guides among the Moors,] desire them to give them their names in writing, with a certificate of their honest and diligent serving 'em; and these they show to the next comers, to get into business; some being able to produce a large *scrowl* of such certificates.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1689.

There is in the poor-house of this city, his own [De Vos,] portrait by himself, in black, leaning on the back of a chair, with a *scroll* of blue paper in his hand, so highly finished, in the broad manner of Correggio, that nothing can exceed it.
Reynolds. Journey to Flanders & Holland.

SCROYLE. "These *scroyles* of Angiers;"—Fr. *Escrouelles*, i. e. scabby, scrophulous fellows, (Whalley and Steevens.) Fr. *Les escrouelles*, the king's evil, (Cotgrave.)

Bast. By heaven, these *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings. *Shakespeare. John*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Hang them, *scroyles*! there's nothing in them i' the world.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act i. sc. 1.

I cry thee mercy, my gond *scroyle*, was't thou?
Id. The Poetaster, Act iv. sc. 1.

SCRUB, n. } To *scrub* is—to *scrape*, by the
SCRUB, n. } change of the vowel *a* into *u*, and the *p* into *b*. (See SCRAPE.) The difference of usage now depends upon *that* with which the act is performed: thus,—the butcher *scrapes* his block with a knife, and *scrubs* or rubs it with a brush.

A *scrub*,—one who *scrubs* or *scrapes* together; any one, any thing mean.

Now sooaping in side robes of royalty,
That erst did *skrub* in lowsy brokery.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. i. Sat. 2.

Must I, thought I, glue syane to such
A *scrub* mad such a saint,
That skowndrell, and this counterfeit
Confounded so I faint.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 31.

Gro. Now by this hand I guare it to a youth,
A kinde of boy, a little *scrubled* boy,
No higher then thy selfe, the judges clearke.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays,
Hiss lazy limbs and drey head to raise:
Then rubs his grummy eyes, and *scrubs* his pate.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 3.

We lay here all the day, and *scrub'd* our new bark, that if ever we should be chased we might the better escape.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

When that was done we heeled her, *scrubbed* her bottom, and tallowed it.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1687.

And neighbouring jades resolv'd to tarry,
Rather than with such *scrubs* they'd marry.
King. Art of Love, pt. ii.

As the hair was got off one part, another was applied to the fire till they had got off the whole, yet not so clean but that another operation was necessary; which was to carry it to the sea side, and there give it a good *scrubbing* with sandy stones, and sand.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 25.

Well; all this is very pleasing; but how goes on business in the shop—(I beg pardon)—in the warehouse? O, the *scrubs* mind that.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 9.

SCRUPLE, n. } Fr. *Scrupule*; It. *Scrâpolo*; Sp. *Escrupulo*; Lat. *Scrupulus*, from *scrupus*, saxum asperum, a sharp stone: hence, a hurt, a hinderance, an impediment. Met.—
SCRUPLE'FUL. }
SCRU'PLER. }
SCRU'PULER. }
SCRU'PULOUS. }
SCRU'PULOUSLY. }
SCRU'PULOUSNESS. }
SCRUPULO'SITY. }

A difficulty, a hesitation, a doubt, a fear, an apprehension; a nicety, a delicacy.

A weight equalling twenty grains, or the third part of a dram: any small portion.

And sith I looke in this matter but only vnto God, it maketh me little matter, though men cal it as it please thé, & say it is no consience but a foolish *scruple*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1435.

Thinke you that apostles would not haue bene to *scrupulous* to haue dronké his very blood? seing it was so playne agaynst Moses lawe if they had vnderstand hym so grossely as ye do.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 143.

He ware vpon his head a diademe of purple, interpaled with white, like as Darius was accustomed, and fashioned his apparaile after the manner of the Persians, wythout *scrupulositie* of anye euill token that it signifyed for the victorer to chanuge his habite into the fashion of him whome he had vanquished.
Brende, Quintus Curtius, fol. 151.

——— From the bough
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit
With liberal hand: he *scrupl'd* not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceav'd,
But fondly overcome with femal charm.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

If you please, fetch hither that of Greekelade, which I will not importune you to believe: but without *scruple* you cannot but credit that of a monk of St Dewi's.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

Away with those nice *scruplers*, who for some further ends have endeavoured to keep us in an undue sense.
Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 295.

The much urging this article not to be found in ancient creeds; not to have been taught or believed of the Easterne churches of that of Constantinople; and I know not what else, tending to make men first waver in their faith, then to doubt of their faith, and at length flatly to denie their faith; if in this, why not in other articles that ryther are or may be so *scrupulized*, all made ours, laid unto our charge by our adversary, and made the publick doctrine of our Church?—*Mountagu. Appeale to Cæsar*, c. 18.

The consideration whereof ought eternally to silence their *scrupulosity* who are so amused that the barms of the body should be the pains of the soul, the body in the mean time being not pained.
H. More. Immortality of the Soul, pt. ii. p. 104

We shall therefore choose rather to break those laws of method, (neglecting the *scrupulosity* thereof) and subjoyn them immediately in this place, craving the reader's pardon for this preposterousness.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. 3.

Captain Swan having received the two letters, did not doubt but that the English did design to settle a factory here: therefore he did not much *scruple* the honesty of these people, but immediately ordered us to get the ship into the river.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

And there is no occasion to be *scrupulously* nice and critical in distinguishing to which of the parts the name strictly belongs.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vii. p. 24.

The *scrupulousness* of the parents or friends of the deceased persons deprives us oftentimes of the opportunities of anatomizing the bodies of men, and much more those of women.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 68.

I have been so severe in rejecting not only relations, but even authors not otherwise obscure, that, how much soever I foresaw my *scrupulousness* might impoverish my history, yet there are some whole treatises about coal manufactures, whence I have thounsed to borrow any one authority.
Id. Ib. p. 478. Pref.

It may indeed, and doth sometimes happen, that this perplexity and *scrupulosity* about actions doth proceed from distemper and indisposition of body; and, where it doth so, it is a spice of that religious melancholy I am here to speak of.—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

In matters, I mean, where duty doth intervene, and where pure conscience ought to guide and govern us; from making professions and ostentations, (void of substance, of truth, of knowledge, of good purpose,) great sembiances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, *scrupulosity*, spirituality, refinedness, like those Pharisees so often therefore taxed in the Gospel.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

In what more the love of God consists, I know not: so that I *scruple* not to rest it on reason, rather than on passion.—*Gilpin. Hints for Sermons*, § 25.

Pleasure and interest are his chief good, his only objects of serious pursuit; and in the attainment of these he is not *scrupulously* delicate.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 102.

Motives, indeed, are not to be too *scrupulously* inquired into, while actions are found to be laudable.
Id. Ser. Religion the chief Concern of Life.

SCRUTA'TOR. } Fr. *Scrutateur, scrutine*;
SCRU'TINY, n. } It. *Scrutatore, scrutinio*;
SCRU'TINIZE, v. } Sp. *Escrutinader, escrutinio*;
SCRU'TINOUS. } Lat. *Scrutator, scrutinium*;
from *scrutari*, to search into; from Lat. *Scruta*, Gr. Χρυτη, χρυτη, *orts, lumber*; things thrown aside together, as litter or refuse: and thence *scrutari*, to look into such things, (&c.) for some article that may be applied to a use. See Vossius in v. *Scruta*. And, generally, *Scrutiny*, is,—

A search, an examination, an inquiry an investigation.

Of all gentylwomen he hath the *scrutony*
In Fames coute reportyog the same.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

For al three months a *scrutiny* was held,
And searchers then sent every where about,
That in that time if any were conceal'd,
They should make proof and straightly bring them out.
Drayton. Moses his Birth & Miracles, b. i.

But age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parsimonious.
Denham. Of Old Age, pt. iv.

The manner of election was by *scrutiny*. The deputies of every province in *Scripta* exhibiting one. The *scrutators* were two of the seculars.
Hales. Letter from the Synod of Dort, (Nov. 1618.)

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*.
Ayliffe. Parergon.

Nor did he [Eusebius] live to see how easily the Arian sophistry was defeated and baffled after it had passed the *scrutiny* of such masterly hands.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 155.

And he should be chiefly conversant in such authors as require close attention, and will abide the test of a rational, though candid, *scrutiny*.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Ev. 42.

Every thing about him is, on some account or other, declared to be good; and he thinks it presumption to *scrutinize* into its defects, or to endeavour to imagine how it might be better.—*Goldsmith. History of the Earth*, c. 3.

As all good history deals with the motives of men's actions, so the peculiar business (as it seems to me) of religious history is to *scrutinize* their religious motives: of these the principal is the consideration of a future state.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v.

I have likewise *scrutinized* minutely the motions of freewill, explained the difference between necessity and certainty, and shewn the consistence of liberty with prepointment.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 28.

SCRUZE, *v.* } For *squeeze*, to compress, or
SCRU'ZING, *n.* } press close together. It seems, (Lye adds,) to be formed from *screw*. Phillips, in his *New World of Words*, says—the obsolete verb "*scruse*," is to *crowd* or press hard: through heedless pronunciation corrupted by Londoners to *scrouge*, (Johnson and Pegge.) It is probably from—to *crush*.

The soveraine weede betwixt two marbles plaine
Shee pownded small, and did in peeces bruze;
And then atweene her lilly handes twaine
Into his wound the juice thereof did *scruze*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Thn up he caught him twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruz'd* out of his carrion corse
The lothfull life, now loud from sinfull bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him perforse
Above three furlongs. *Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 11.

And as for immoderation in drinking, the first news that we hear of wine is in Noah's drunkennesse; he was the true Janus, the inventer of the *scruzing* of the grape to his cost. *Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation*, § 2.

SCRY, i. e. *Ascry*, (qv.)

And so with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote and harelegged, fro house to house, fro garden to garden, in great dout and feare of taking by the frenchmen, who had sealed and won the fortresse.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 272.

On Christmas day, nor all the feestes after, there was nothing doone; howbeit, the englysshmen every nyght loked to be waked with *scryes*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 371.

SCRYDE, i. e. *Descried*, (qv.)

They both arose, and at him loudly cryde,
As it had bene two shepheards curres had *scryde*
A ravenous wolfe amongst the scattered flockes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

SCUD, *v.* } Ger. *Schiessen*, celeriter mo-
SCUD, *n.* } veri; *schieten*, fugere; Sw.
SCU'DDING, *n.* } *Skulta*, cursitare, to move quickly, to fly, to run; from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot, (qv.)

To shoot along, run, flee, or flit along; move speedily or rapidly. And see the last quotation from Falconer.

The Driades were wont about thy lawns to rove,
To trip from wood to wood, and *scud* from grove to grove.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

The baron of Ophalie not sleeping nor slacking his matter, *scudded* with all hast into England.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, an. 1290

When he [the lion] hath gained the thickets and woods, and gotten once into the forrests out of sight, then he *skuds* away, then her runneth amaine for life.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 16.

She rais'd her voice on high, and sung so clear,
The fawns came *scudding* from the groves to hear:
And all the bending forest lent an ear.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

All which time we *scudded*, or run before the wind very swift, th' only with our bare poles, that is, without any sail abroad.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

The jilt, not many hours before,
With the Plate-fleet had left the shore,
Laughs at the credulous fool behind,
And joyful *skuds* before the wind.
Somervile. The Fortune Hunter, c. 5.

The black'ning ocean curls, the winds arise,
And the dark *scud* in swift succession flies.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

Scudding is that movement in navigation by which a ship is carried precipitately before a tempest.—*Id. Ib.* Note.

SCU'FFLE, *n.* } Skinner thinks it to be
SCU'FFLER, *v.* } *shuffle*, (qv.) with the change of *h* into *c*, and to mean—

A confused and tumultuous contest or fight. See CUFF?

Neither had this *skuffing* an end untill night was begun: at what time the Latines, Rutiles, and Troians left the wild medley, howbeit not discontinuing their malice.
Warner. Albion's England, Add. to b. ii.

Get. Scoring a man o'r the coxcomb
Is but a scratch with you! o' your occupation,
Your scurvy *scuffling* trade; I was told before
My face was bad enough: but now I look
Like bloody bone, and raw head, to fright children.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act iv. sc. 5.

Di. All they were but scratches; but the loss of bloud, made him faint.
Cle. We daily gentlemen.
Thra. Away.
Di. We'l *scuffle* hard before he perish.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act v. sc. 1.

——— His captaines heart,
Which in the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his brest, reneages all temper,
And is become the bellowes and the fan
To coole a Gypsies lust.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 1.

A worthie sport it is to see the manner of their *skuffling*.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 3.

By an odd chance, though not uncommon in blind *scuffles*, the infidels and we have changed weapons.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 2.

The meek and bashful boy will soon be taught,
To be as bold and forward as he ought;
The rude will *scuffle* through with ease enough,
Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

The officer refusing to give it up, and being joined by the crew of the pinnace, which was waiting for Captain Cook, a *scuffle* ensued, in which Pareea was knocked down, by a violent blow on the head, with an oar.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 3.

SCULK, or } The Dut. *Schuylen*, Sw. *Shyla*,
SKULK, *v.* } and *Schelka*, are—latitare, occultare, to lie hidden, to hide, to conceal. In *R. Gloucester* and *Gower*, it is—

To move or go under covert, secretly, slily: and the origin seems to be the A. S. *Scyl-an*, to separate, to secrete. And see To SHEER.

To secrete; to go secretly, or concealedly; to go, or move into, be, or stay in secret places; to conceal, to lurk.

Bote hii thus myd *scolkynge* vp the Englysse wende.
R. Gloucester, p. 256.

When he seeth the lusty knightes
Reuden, where these women are,
Away he *sculketh* as an hare.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Pac. Are not you he that rather than you durst gone an industrious voyage being press'd to the islands, *skulk'd* till the fleet was gone?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Martial Maid, Act ii. sc. 1.

And as a lyon *sculking* all in night,
Farre off in pastures; and come home, all dight
In lawes and brest-lockes with an exes blood
New feasted on him, his lookes full of mood.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

But I suppose they chose Perico rather for the scene of their enterprize, partly because they might there best *skulk* among the islands.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being anonymous, and *skulking* under the wings of publishers, a set of men who neither scrupled to vend either calumny or blasphemy, as long as the town would call for it.
Pope. The Dunciad. Scriblerus on the Poem.

The thief discover'd straight his prey forsook,
And *skulk'd* amid the sedges of the brook.
Beattie. Virgil, Past. 3.

SCUL, or } Skinner says,—the *shell* of
SKULL, *n.* } the head, but why so used he does not explain. *Scull*, Tooke considers to be—the past part. of *scyl-an*, to divide, to separate, whether applied to the separated bone of the head, or to a division, or portion of fish divided or separated from the main body; i. e. to *shoals* of fish. See SCALE, SHOAL, and SHOULDER.

Corineus tok hys bowe of hym, & smot hym a wonde
A houen on the *scolle* with ys owne bowe anon,
That the *scolle* to breke in peses meny on.
R. Gloucester, p. 16.

And with the staf she draw ay nere and nere,
And wend han hit this Alein atte full,
And smote the miller on the pilled *skull*,
That doun he goth, and *cried*, "Harow! I die."
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4233.

And she to his byddyng obeide,
And toke the *sculle*, and what hir liste
She drinketh, as she, whiche nothyng wist
What cup it was: and than all out
The kynge in audience about
Hath tolde, it was hir fathers *sculle*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

——— Ryuers ren nat till the sprynge be full
Better a dummie mouthe than a brayneles *scull*.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

The anthropophagi about the north pole use to drinke out of the *sculls* of mens heads, and to weare the scalpes, haire and all, in stead of mandellions or stomachers before their breasts, according as Isogonus the Nicean witnesseth.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 2.

But all the ground with *sculs* was scattered
And dead mere bones, which round about were flong;
Whose lives, it seemed, whilome there were shed,
And their vile carasses now left unburied.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

The cormorant next comes, by his devouring kind,
Which flying o'er the fen immediately doth bind
The fleet best stor'd of fish, when from his wings at full,
As though he shot himself into the thicken'd *skull*,
He under water goes, and so the shoal pursues.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

——— Anon, he's there afoot,
And there they fly, or die, like *scaled sculls*
Before the belching whale.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cres. Act v. sc. 5.

Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay
With frie innumerable swarme, and *shoales*
Of fish that with their fins and shining *scales*
Glide under the green wave, in *sculles* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

The followers of Odin, sung the praise of death in their hymns, witness the ode of good king Lodbrog; and had no better a reason for it than the hope of drinking beer in the *sculls* of their enemies at the palace of Odin.
Bolingbroke. Fragments of Essays, § 50.

The *scull*, below the eye-brows, they cut off, and having cleansed it thoroughly, if they are poor they merely cover it with a piece of leather; if they are rich, in addition to this they decorate the inside with gold; it is afterwards used as a drinking cup.—*Beloe. Hist. of Herodotus*, b. iv. c. 65.

SCULL. } A kind of boat. Minshew derives
SCU'LLER. } from the *hollowness* of a boat like a *shell* or *scull*; or it may be, (Skinner adds,) from the Fr. *Escuelle*, Lat. *Scutula*, from some resemblance to a platter or charger. G. Douglas uses the word *skul* for a vessel to contain liquids:—"We kest on mony a *skul* of warme milk," (p. 29, v. 20.) "In flakonu (flagon) and in *skull*," (p. 210, v. 5.) The Glossarist declares for the etymology of Minshew. See *Hire* in v. *Skoal*; and *Jamieson*.

Ono. I erre, you have the marshaling of all the ghosts too, that passes the Stygian ferry, and I suspect you for a share with the old *sculler* there, if the truth were known; but let that scape.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels*, Act i. sc. 1.

Struck with dumb wonder at those songs,
He [the dog] wish'd more ears, and fewer tongues.
Charon amaz'd his oar foreslows,
While the boat the *sculler* rows.—*Fletcher. Boethius*, b. iii.

Like caitiff vile that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

What should he do, who twice had lost his love?
What noble invent, what new petitions move?
Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shivering in the leaky *sculler* sate.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

"This is his moral," say his under-gutters,
"The poor and innocent are safe in *scullers*."
Byrom. Remarks on Horace, p. 238.

SCU'LLION. } Old Fr. *Sculier*,—"Officier
SCU'LLIONLY. } qui a soin de la vaisselle, des
SCU'LLERY. } plat, et des assiettes," (Roquefort.) Fr. *Escuelle*, a platter; q.d. *Escullion*, a washer of plates and dishes, (Skinner.) Lat. *Scutula*.

The servant whose duty it is to clean the plates and dishes, or other kitchen utensils. And hence applied to—any thing low, and mean.

They bee not vsed to coulde, as you may see by their smooked *scullions* faces, handes, and feete, with all the place where they stande.—*Barnes. Workes*, p 341.

At Christmas a fire happened at the king's palace at Westminster; the effect, as it seems, of the great feasting there. For it fell chiefly in the kitchen and office adjoining, as the *scullery*.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* c. 24.

Which brought forth his *scullionly* paraphase on St. Paul, whom he brings in, discoursing such idle stuff to the maids and widows, as his own servile constantly forbears not to put in the apostle's mouth, of the soul's conversing.
Milton. Colasterion.

This botcher looks as if he were dough-bak'd,—a little butter now, and I would eat him like an oaten-cake: his fathers diet was new cheese and onions when he got him: what a *scullion-fay* he was! ha!
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 1.

Upon an address from parliament to remove his chancellor and treasurer, his answer was, "that he [Richard the Second] would not remove, at their request, the meanest *scullion* out of his kitchen."
Bolingbroke. Rem. on the Hist. of Eng. Let. 6.

I shall pay so much respect to my contemporaries as never to offend their delicacy willingly: therefore shall choose such illustrations as may appear fashionable and

courtly as well as clear and luminous wherever I have the option; but where I want skill to compass both, shall hope for indulgence if I prefer clearness and aptness before neatness and politeness, and fetch comparisons from the stable or the *scullery* when none occur suitable to my purpose in the perlour or the drawing room.

Search. Light of Nature, Introd. p. xxxv.

SCU'LPTOR. Sculpture, *n.* Sculpture, *v.* Sculptile. Sculpt. } See Insculp. Fr. *Sculpteur*; It. *Scultore*; Sp. *Escultor, esculpidor*; Lat. *Sculptor*, from *sculpere*, to cut, to grave, which (Vossius) differs from *scalpere* only in usage; and he derives from the Gr. Γλαφω, with the Æolic prefix, σγλαφω, σγλυφω.—

To grave or engrave, to cut or carve into, to inscribe.

Zeuxis fonde first the portrature;
And Promatheus the *sculpture*,
After what forme that hem thought.
The resemblace anon thel wrought.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

O, that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant!—*Sandys.*

The same description [Moses with horns] we find in a silver medal; that is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 9.

Anon out of the earth a fabrick huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voyces sweet,
Built like a temple, where pilasters round
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid
With golden architrave; nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bony *sculptures* grav'n.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

A pleasing vigour his fair face express'd;
His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,
Did next in gracefulness and beauty stand,
To breathing figures of the *sculptor's* hand.

Dryden. Ovid. Met. b. xii.

Still as a tomb-stone, never to be mov'd,
On some good man or woman murprov'd
Lays its eternal weight; or fix'd as stands
A marble courser by the *sculptor's* hands,
Place'd on the hero's grave.—*Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvii.

What are to him the *sculptures* of the shield,
Heaven's planets, earth, and ocean's watery field?

Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

— The massy *sculptur'd* vase,
Glittering with golden studs, four handles grace;
And curling vines around each handle roll'd
Support two turtle doves embossed in gold.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

If these observations have hitherto referred principally to painting, let it be remembered that this art is much more extensive and complicated than *sculpture*, and affords therefore a more ample field for criticism; and as the greater includes the less, the leading principles of *sculpture* are comprised in those of painting.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 10.

SCU'PPER. *Skupper* holes, (says Skinner,) are holes in the benches of a ship (in transtris) through which the water flows; from the Ger. *Schoppen*, haurire, because through them the water is drawn or drained off. They are said to be—

Holes in the deck, through which the water drains off.

No sooner we were at sea, but by the violence of the storm, and the working of the ship, we made a great quantity of water through our holes, ports, and *scuppers*.

Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 4.

SCUR, *v.* Scu'rer. Scu'rry. } i. e. to *Scour*; to move rapidly, to clear the ground swiftly.

And he seate for the *scurrers* to aduyse the dealynge of their enemyes, and to se where they were, and what nombre they were of.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 33.

I have seen these Britains, that you magnifie,
Run as they would outrun time, and roading
Basely for mercy, roaring; the light shadows,
That in a thought *scur* o'r the fields of corn,
Halted on crutches to 'em.

Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 1.

Then he [Hannibal] commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to *scurry* to the trenches of the Romans, to entice them to come to battell.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 852.

SCURF. Scu'rfy. Scu'rfiness. Scu'rvy, *n.* Scu'rvy, *adj.* Scu'rvily. } Dut. *Schorft, schorfiig, scurf, scurffig*; A. S. *Scoorf-a*, from *scoorf-ian*, rodere, mandere, to gnaw, to bite, (Skinner;) with whom Lye coincides,—quod in morbum istum *edacem* optime quadrat. *Scurvie* or *scorbie*, (says Junius,)—is the disease which is commonly called *Scorbute*. He and Skinner give to the words *Scorbie* or *scorbute* the same origin. (See Scorbute.) *Scurvy* seems no other than *scurfy*, (See Rovne;) and (met.) is—

Shabby, mean, vile, worthless; despicable, contemptible.

He said, "He never denyed pilgrimages, but that much *scurf* must be pared away, e're it could be well done; as superstition, idolatry."

Stepp. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. b. i. c. 22.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honorable eld,
Was overgrowne with *scurfe* and filthy scald.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

And ever to remayne
In wretched beggary,
And mauugy misery,
In lousy lothsomnesse,
And scabbed *scorffynesse*.—*Skelton. D. of Albany, &c.*

A sorte of foul drabbes
All *scurvy* with scabbes.—*Id. Elinour Rumming.*

Fl. Is she not very angry?
Ser. You'll find that quickly!
May be she'll call ye saucy *scurvey* fellow,
Or some such familiar name.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chace, Act ii. sc. 2.

Such boyst'rous trifles thy Muse would not brooke,
Save when she'd show how *scurvily* they looke.

Berkenhard. On the Collec. of Beaum. & Fletch. Works.

A cake of *scurf* lies baking on the ground,
And prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

But here come folks a-preaching to us
A saving doctrine to undo us,
Whose notions fearful and *scurvey*,
Turn old religion topsy-turvy.

Lloyd. The Cobbler of Tessington's Letter.

Upon examination, we found their teeth loose; and that many of them had every other symptom of an inveterate sea *scurvy*,—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

She makes forward advances to the unwary to bring them to her, but when she has gotten them fast in her fetters she uses them *scurvily*, allowing them no rest in her service, and feeding them only with delusive expectations and stale scraps of enjoyment that have utterly lost their savour.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 32.

SCU'RRILE. Scurrility. Scu'rrilous. Scu'rrilously. } Fr. *Scurrilité*; It. *Scurrilità*; Lat. *Scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a jester, a scoffer. Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *Scyr-an*. (See Scour.) The adjective is applied from the lowest uses of jesting or scoffing.

Jesting or scoffing, like a vulgar buffoon; with vulgar, low calumny or scandal; low, vulgar, indecent or unbecoming.

Now I need not to tell that *scurrilitie*, or ale-house jesting, which the thought odious, or grosse mirth would be deemed madnesse.—*Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 4.

And sacred silver mistress, lend thine ear
(Which ne'er heard *scurril* term, into whose port
Ne'er entred wanton sound,) to my petition
Season'd with holy fear.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 1.

The people's guilty too, of brow more bold,
That sits, and dares thrice-*scurrile* lords behold.

Habington. Castara, pt. iii.

Herein onelie are the inferiour sort somewhat to be blamed, that being thus assembled, their talke is now and then such as savoureth of *scurrilitie* and ribaldrie.

Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

If either you, or I, know the right way
To part *scurrilitie* from wit, or can
A lawfull verse, by th' eare, or finger scan.

B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

One would suspect him [John Standish] not the same man called by Bale a *scurrilous* fool, and admired by Pils for piety and learning, jealous lest another man should be more wise to salvation than himself.

Fuller. Worthies. Lancashire.

He is ever merry, but still modest: not dissolved into indecent laughter, or tickled with wit *scurrilous* or injurious.

Habington. Castara, pt. iii.

If we are of a sanguine and jovial disposition, our idle hours will be so many tempting opportunities to intemperance and wantonness, profaneness and *scurrility*, and all the other wickednesses of a lewd and dissolute conversation.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

But Ponet, late bishop of Winton, now in exile, excellently answered this *scurrilous* book, with great learning and clearness.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Mary*, c. 20.

In this book he is exceeding bitter against Morus and pretends to give a true history of his notorious impurities both at Geneva and Leyden, and an account of his own particular life, to vindicate himself from what, he thought, was *scurrilously* said of him by Morus.

Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

It may be so; but then remember, it was not till you yourselves had led the way to the abuse of words; and had called calumny plain dealing; and a *scurril* license, urbanity.

Warburton. Dedication to the Freethinkers.

We must acknowledge, and we ought to lament, that our public papers have abounded in *scurrility*.

Bolingbroke. Answer to the Defence.

Within a few years satire has reassumed her original rude form of *scurrilous* and petulant abuse

Knox. Essay on Satire.

SCUSE, i. e. *Excuse.*

Por. That *scuse* serues many men to sane their gifts,
And if your wife be not a mad woman,
And keep her well I haue dearly of this ring,
Shee would not hold out enemy for ever
For giuing it to me.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 1.

SCUT. Lye suggests the Goth. *Skaut*, fimbria, the edge or border: it is perhaps from the A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot; that which *shoots* up, (sc.) like the short, erect tale of a hare.

Mased as a marche hare, he ran lyke a *scut*.

Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

The husband [should] take a frogg and spit her [as it were] a length upon a reed, so as it goe in at the *skut* or matrixe behind and come foorth againe at the mouth.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxxii. c. 5.

Which in the hare holds not the common position, but is averly seated, and in its distention enclines unto the coccix or *scut*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 15.

SCUTE. Scu'tage. Scu'tcheon. } See Escuage, Escutcheon. Low Lat. *Scutagium*, from Lat. *Scutum*, a shield. *Scutcheon*, Fr. *Escusson*,—

A small target or shield. See the quotations from Blackstone and Hume.

I painted all with amorettes,
And with losenges and *scoctons*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

The crowns that they on their *scochons* bere,
Were set with pearle, ruby, and saphere.

Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

Confessing that he was himselfe a Mountaeute,
And bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my *scute*.

Gascoigne. Deuise of a Maske.

But yet they ouer shoote us
With crownes and with *scutes*
With *scutes* and crownes of golde
I drede we are bought and solde.

Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

And in iij. convenyent places of the said gravestone I will be sett iiij. plattes graven with iiij. *skochons* of armys folowing, that is to say, at the hede the armes of the cittie of London, and the drapers armes, and at the fett mym owne armes, and my merchaunt marke.—*Fabyan. Chronicles*, Pref.

For within the chappell of Bellona, he caused to hee set up the *scutcheon* and shields of his auncestours; taking great contentment to have the armes of his predecessours scene on high, and the same accompanied with the titles of their honourable dignities to be read.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 3.

And following these vain pleasures and delights, when he [Alcibiades] was in his galley, he caused the planeks of the poop thereof to be cut and broken up, that he might lie the softer; for his bed was not laid upon the overlop, but laid upon girthes strained over the hole, cut out and fastened to the sides, and he carried to the wars with him a guilded *scochion* wherein he had no cognizance nor ordinary device of the Athenians, but onely had the image of Cupid in it, holding lightning in his hand.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 171.

Though all the tilles, coronets, and stars,
That statesmen aim at, and that Malton bears,
Enrich your *scutcheon*, dignify your crest,
Beam on your coach, and blaze upon your breast.

Cawthorn. The Equal. of Human Conditions

This pecuniary satisfaction (in lieu of personal attendance, *scutifer*, bearing a shield) at last came to be levied, by assessment at so much for every knight's fee under the name of *scutage*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 8.

The king could require in war the personal attendance of his vassals, that is, almost all the landed proprietors; and if they declined the service, they were obliged to pay him a composition in money, which was called a *scutage*.

Hume. History of England, vol. ii. App. 2.

SCU'TTLE. Fr. *Escoutilles*; It. *Scodêlla*; Sp. *Escotilla*. Skimer thinks may be from the Dut. *Schuyte*, a boat, or from *schuttel, scuttella*, a kind of dish or platter: it is more probably from the A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot.

The *scuttles* in the deck of a ship,—the opening through which goods, &c. are *shot* into the hold.

A *coal-scuttle*:—to *shoot* coals into the cellar is a common expression; from the *scuttle* they are *shot* or thrown upon the fire.

To *scuttle* off or away, is—to *scud* or *scuddle* off.

To *scuttle* a ship,—to make openings or holes.

The commodore, having no occasion for these other vessels, had ordered the masts of all five of them to be cut away at his first arrival; and on his leaving the place they were towed out of the harbour, and *scuttled* and sunk.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 4.

We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them: as also a small hatch, or *scuttle* rather, belonging to some bark.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

Then we jogg'd on again to the northward, and saw many small dolphins and whales, and abundance of *scuttle-shells* swimming on the sea.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1690.

SCU'TTLE. Dut. *Schotel*; Fr. *Escuelle*; It. *Scodêlla*; Sp. *Escudilla*; Lat. *Scutella, scutula*, a dish, a platter, from *scutum*, (says Vossius,) because the *scutella* was formed like an oblong shield. *Scull* is—

A Scotch name for a basket of a semicircular form, (Jamieson.) It is perhaps the same word as the preceding.

A *skuttle* or skreene, to rid soil from the corn.
Tusser. Husbandry Furniture, p. 14.

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets.—*Hakewell. On Providence.*

SCYTH. See SITHE.

SDAIN, or SDEIGN. SDE'IGNFUL. } i. e. Disdain, disdainful.

Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound,
Ne to himselfe, for doubt of being *sdayned*,
Ne yet to any other wight on ground,
For feare her mistresse sheld have her knowledge gayned.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

——— Lifted up so high
I *sdein'd* subjection, and thought one step higher
Would set me highest, and in a moment quit
The debt immease of endless gratitude.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

She strikes, and twines away her *sdaigneyfull* eyes
From his sweet face, she fals dead in a swoune,
Fals as a floure halfe cut, that bending lies.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xx. s. 128.

SEA. Goth. *Saiw*; A. S. *Sæ*; Dut. *See*; Ger. *See*; Sp. *Sió*, from the Gr. ἕε-ειν, *fervere, bullire*, (ἕε ὑ' ὕδωρ, *bullicbat aqua*. Homer, *Iliad*, 21, v. 365,) say the etymologists; but the Gr. has no name for the sea derived from that verb.

Sea is opposed—geographically—to land, to rivers, lakes, &c.; it is applied to the great mass of salt waters, or different portions of it,—to any large quantity, liquid or fluid; to any thing stormy or distinguished by other qualities of the sea.

Sea is very much used, prefixed.

Other half ger we habbeth nowe y went with oute reste
In the grete *see* of occean, forto seche vr beste,
That oure lyf ys loth, & we muste war bi leue.
R. Gloucester, p. 40.

Now is Robert Cristen, he dightes his navie,
& ferde ouer the *see*, & conquerd Normundie.
R. Brunne, p. 25.

Thanne he roos and commaundide to the wyndis and the *see*; and a great peisibleuesse was mind.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 8.

Then he arose, and rebuked the wyndes and the *sea*, and there followed a great calme.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He mote be ded, the king as shall a page;
Som in his bed, som in the depe *see*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 3032.

And God called the dry land the erth, and the gatheryng togyther of waters called he the *sea*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Gen.* c. 1.

And the erle of Arundell, with xxvii. vesselles with hym, whether they wolde or nat, were fayne to caste anere in a lytell hauen called the Palyce a two small leages fro Rochell, and ye wynde was so streyghte on *seeborde*, that they coude nat departe thence.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 150.

Suddenly atiempting their purpose (the rocks being very dangerous for the boat, and the *sea-gate* exceeding great) by shooting their arrows hurt and wounded every one of our men.—*Drake. Voyages*, an. 1578.

This Moruidus walkynge or rydynge vpon the *see stronde* espyed a wonderfull monstre, the whiche of his corage and knyghthod, he thought to sle.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 37.

Ne did it then deserve a name to have,
Till that the venturous mariner that way
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southerne *sea-coast* lay
Threatning unheedy wreeke and rash decay,
For safety that same his *see-marke* made,
And nam'd it Albion.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c.10.

She could sell winds to any one that would
Buy them for money, forcing them to hold
What time she listed, tie them in a thread,
Which ever as the *seafarer* undid;
They rose or scantled, as his sails would drive,
To the same port whereas he would arrive.
Drayton. The Moon Calf.

How should I joy of thy arrive to hear?
But as a poor *sea-faring* passenger,
After long travel, tempest-toss and wrack'd,
By some sweet spirit'ring private that is sack'd.
Id. Charles Brandon to Mary the French Queen.

——— Such murmur fill'd
Th' assembly, as when hollow rocks retain
The sound of blustering winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the *sea*,—now with hoarse cadence lull
Sea-faring men orwatcht, whose bark hange
Or pinnace anchors in a craggy bay
After the tempest.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

The *sea* is a collection of waters in the deep vallies of the earth: if the earth were all plain, and had not those deep hollows, the earth would be all covered with water; because the water being lighter than the earth, would be above the earth, as the air is above the water.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 7.

If we should offer to make a rude estimate, we should find that all the rivers in the world, flowing into the bed of the *sea*, with a continuance of their present stores, would take up at least 800 years to fill it to its present height.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. i. c. 15.

SEAL. A.S. *Sele, seol*, a sea calf; Sw. *Sjal*; Dut. *Zeehond*.

These *seales* be hardly killed, unlesse a man dash out their braines. In their sleepe, they seeme to low or blea, and thereupon they be called *sea-calves*.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 13.

——— Proteus, thy song to heare,
Sens list'ning stand, and windes to whistle fear;
The lively dolphins dance, and bristly *seales* give care.
Fletcher. The Prize, Ecl. 7.

He told us that at first he was forced to eat *seal*, which is very ordinary meat, before he had made hooks: but afterward he never killed any *seals* but to make lines, cutting their skins into thongs.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1683.

The price of raw hides is a good deal lower at present than it was a few years ago; owing probably to the taking off the duty upon *seal skins*, and to the allowing, for a limited time, the importation of raw hides from Ireland and from the plantations, duty free, which was done in 1769.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

The *seal*, in general, resembles a quadruped in some respects: and a fish in others. The head is round, like that of a man; the nose broad like that of the otter; the teeth like those of a dog; the eyes large and sparkling; no external ears, but holes that served for that purpose.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. v. c. 5.

SEAL, *v.* } Fr. *Seel, seau*; It. *Sigillo*; Sp.
SEAL, *n.* } *Sigilo*; Lat. *Sigillum*; Dut. *Seghel*; Ger. *Siegel*; Sw. *Segill*; A. S. *Sigel, sigel-an*; Goth. *Sigilyan, ga-sigilyan*, signare, to sign, to set or make a sign or mark. And see SEEL.

To set a sign or mark, (sc.) in token of assent, affirmance, assurance; to affirm, or confirm, to assure, to secure; and also—(from the effect of sealing) to fasten, to fix; to fasten together, closely, to close, to shut.

Of him baf thei charite *seled* with his *seale*.
R. Brunne, p. 29.

For he had grantid ther to the chartre for to *sele*,
& after that *selyng* alle suld thei come
The barons & the kyng, & tak of them hard dome.
Id. p. 300.

And I saigh in the righthond of the sitter on the trone, a book writun withynne and without, and *seeled* with seueue *seeltis*.—*Wielif. Apocalips*, c. 5.

He that it wrought, (the steed) he coude many a gin;
He waited many a constellation,
Or he had don this operation,
And knew ful many a *seie* and many a bond.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,429.

——— And therypon
With setters, and with *seales* out
Thei send in euery londe aboute
The yonge children for to seche.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And yet the more, if he strake bandes, if he geue his hild writing, and *seole* it: so is the promise more, and more beleued.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 142.

Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who, the blinder she was, the higher she strove.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

——— If from this houre
Within these hallowd limits thou appeer,
Back to th' infernall pit I drag thee chaind,
And *seole* thee so, as henceforth not to scorne
The facil gates of hell too slightly barrd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

King. Clarence and Gloster, lose my lovely queene,
And kiss your princely nephew brothers both.
Clar. The duty that I owe vnto your maiesty,
I *seale* vpon the lips of this sweet babe.
Shakespeare. Hen. VI. Act v. sc. 7.

Yor. What *seale* is that that hangs without thy bosom?
Yea, look'st thou pale? Let me see the writing.
Id. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 4.

Now plensing sleep had *seal'd* each mortal eye.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Volkelius, more complaisant with respect to the name, turns all his resentment upon the thing, flatly denying that the Eucharist is a sacrament: his reason is, it neither exhibits nor *seals* any spiritual grace.
Waterland. Works, vol. vii. p. 35.

The passion which fires the competitors in any honourable contest is a laudable ambition to excel; and the prize is no otherwise valued than as the mark and *seal* of victory.
Sp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

The use of *seals*, as a mark of authenticity to letters and other instruments in writing, is extremely antient. We read of it among the Jews and Persians in the earliest and most sacred records of history.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 20.

SEAM, *v.* } A. S. *Seam, seamster*; Dut.
SEAM, *n.* } *Soom*; Ger. *Saum*; Sw. *Seom*,
SE'AMLESS. } sutura; *seomd*, consuere.
SE'AMSTRESS, or } Wachter derives from the Lat.
SE'MSTRESS. } *Su-ere*. Skinner, — from to
SE'AMY. } *sew* or to *sow*; or from Lat. *Sumen*.

The line formed by sewing or sewing, the continued suture;—a suture, a juncture; a mark resembling a lineal suture.

And the coote was without *seem* and wounn al aboute therfor thei seiden togidre, kitte we not it, but caste we lotte who it is.—*Wielif. Jou*, c. 19.

The coote was without *seme*, wroughte vpon thorowe oute, and they sayd one to another. Let vs not deuyd it, but cast lottes who shal haue it.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Let us than speke of chiding and reproving, which ben ful grete woundes in manns berte, for they unosw the *seames* of frendshih in manns berte.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

O sheare thal shreadst the *seeme-rent* sheete of shame.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

And every *seam* the nymphs shall sew
With th' smallest of the spinner's clue.
Drayton. The Muse' Elysium, Nymphal 8.

The remainders of thy sacred person are not yet free; the souldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy *seomelesse* cont.—*Bp. Hall. Cont.* vol. ii. p. 273. *The Crucifix.*

The righteousness evangelical must be like Christ's *seamless* coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

In these, heav'n's holy fire does vainly burn;
Nor warms, nor lights, but is in sparkles spent;
Where froward authors, with disputes, have torn
The garment *seamless* as the firmament.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 5.

His [Aristippus] delight was to paint shops of barbers, shomakers, coblers, taylers and *semsters*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 10.

Lo! what is if that makes goose wings so scaut,
That the distressed *sempster* did them want.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 1.

Iemen. Of fidlers: Thou a company?
No, no, keep thy company at home, and cause cuckolds.
The wars will hurt thy face, there's no *semstera*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge, Act i. sc. 1.

Deli. Why, sir?
Fast. That you can consort yorselves with such poor *seom-rent* fellows.
B. Jonson. Every man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 2.

I am sorry I can follow the allegory so far, being informed that now it is not only *seam-ript* but torn in the whole cloth.
Fuller. Worthies. Sussex.

The subject of his sermon was, to prove, "That Christ's poverty was the pattern of humane perfection; and that men professing eminent sanctity should conform to his precedent, going on foot, feeding on barley bread, wearing *seamless-woven* coats, having no houses of their own, &c.
Id. Ib. Yorkshire.

Æmil. Oh fie upon them: some such squire he was
That turn'd your wit, the *seame-side* without,
And made you to suspect me with the Moore.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iv. sc. 2.

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face?
Swift. Cassinus & Peter.

Who can forsake thy walls, and not admire
The proud cathedral, and the lofty spire?
What *sempstress* has not prov'd thy scissars good?
Gay, Ep. 2.

Though still his crimson *seamy* scars reveal
The sure-aim'd vengeance of the Lusian steel.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. iv.

SEAM, *n.* See ENSEAM. A.S. *Seime, seam*, or *sweet tallow*, (Somner.) Fr. *Sain*; Sp. *Sayn*; It. *Saime*; Lat. *Sagina*, fat. Cotgrave calls it—The tallow, fat or grease of a hog, or of a ravenous wild beast.

——— Shall the proud lord,
That hastes his arrogance with his own *seam*.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 3.

Seeth it with good old *seame* or grease, or in milke, it is singular for the cough.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 6.

SEAR, *v.* SEAR, *adj.* SEAR, *n.* SEA'REDNESS. } A. S. *Sear-an*; Dut. *Sooren, soren*, urere, arescere, siccare, to parch, to dry, to wither. To parch, to burn, to dry, to wither; to dry up, the sap or moisture; to harden.

He felt him hevy & ferly seke, his body wex alle *seere*,
His eldirlie he wild auance, till he o lyue were.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

Sered pokettes, sal peter, and vitriole.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,213.

And Male deuoid of all delite,
With *seer* braunches, blossoms vngrene.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

Breakinge and lill lucke in vowes I will passe over, with an hundred mo *sere* thinges, which chaunceth every day to them that shoote most.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

Therefore I have seene good shooters which would have for everye howe a *sere* case, made of wullen clothe, and then yoo maye putte three or four of them so cased, into a lether case if you will.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. p. 137.

Frier. Thy conscience, youth, is *sear'd*,
Else thou would'st stoop to warning.
Ford. 'Tis Pity she's a Whore, Act v. sc. 3.

Macb. Thou art too like the spirit of Banquo; down!
Thy crown does *sear* mine eye-balls.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. I.

"All so my lustfull leafe is drie and *sere*,
My timely buds wth wayling all are wasted."
Spenser. The Shepheard's Colender. Jan.

The scorging flame sore swinged all his face,
And through his armour all his body *seard*,
That he could not endure so cruell case,
But thought his armes to leave, and helmet to unlace.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. II.

He threw down before him a dry *sear* piece of leather, and then put his foot upon one of the ends of it.
North. Plutarch, p. 586.

Take to your better judgement my declining,
My age hung full of impotence, and ills,
My body building now no more: *sere* winter
Hath seal'd that sap up, at the best and happiest
I can but be your infant.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act ii. sc. 4.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *sere*,
Ill-fac'd, worse body'd, shapeless every where.
Shakespeare. Comedy of Errours, Act iv. sc. 2.

I have liv'd long enough: my way of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf:
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act v. sc. 3.

——— Which bids us seek
Some better shroud, from better warmth to cherish
Our limbs benumm'd, ere this diurnal starr
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter *sere* foment.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

And first he wonders at my extreame prodigality of credit, & *searedness* of conscience; in citing an epistle so convicted by Bellarmine, Baronius.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, § 5.

There sate we, till we saw him feeding come,
And on his neeke a burthen lugging home,
Most highly huge of *sere-wood*; which the pile
That fed his fire, supplide all supper while.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

To think well of ourselves, if we deserve it,—it is a lustre in us, and every good we have, strives to shew gracious,—what use is it else? Old age like *seer-trees*, is seldom seen affected,—stirs sometimes at rehearsal of such acts as his daring youth endeavoured.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act iii. sc. I.

If, indeed, we put epithets to conscience, and talk of a good conscience, or an evil conscience; a tender conscience, or a *seared* conscience, or the like; then it involves more, both in scripture, and in common language, than I have now mentioned.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. *A Discourse of Conscience.*

And here it will be requisite to shew what this *searedness* of conscience means: which I shall endeavour to explain from that place of scripture, in 1 Tim. iv. 2. Having their consciences *seared* with a hot iron.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 2.

This once resolv'd, the peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and dodder'd oaks to find.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

O cruel! will not pang of pity pierce
That heart, by lust of luere *sear'd* to stone?
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. i.

——— 'Twere wiser far
For me, enamour'd of sequester'd scenes,
And charm'd with rural beauty, to repose,
Where chance may throw me, beneath elm or vine,
My languid limbs, when summer *sears* the plains.
Cowper. Task.

SEAR, *v.* SE'ARCLOTH. } See CERE, CERECLOTH. To close or fasten up, as with *wax*, (*cera.*)

Wham this Charlys was dede, his frēdys entēdynge to haue caryed yē corps into Fraunce, causyd it to be *seryd* and enoynted with ryche and precyous oyntmentis, and aromatykes.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 175.

Thus this duke dyed in Calais; his body was enhaulmed and *seared* in lead and couered, and so sente by see into Englande.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 226.

Then perriwigs and *searcloth* gloves doth show,
To make their hands as white as swan or snow.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 7.

Pod. I marked the man, if he be a man.
Foot. H'has much adoe to be so.
Searcloths and sirrups glew him close together,
He would fall a pieces else.
Beaum. & Fletch. A Wife for a Month, Act v. sc. 1.

But in hell, God doth as it were wrap the whole man up in *searcloth*, and set it on fire round about them, so that they are tormented in every part, neither soul nor body escaping, nor any power or faculty of the one, nor any part or member of the other.—*Hopkins. Works*, Ser. 5.

SEARCE, *v.* SEARCE, *n.* SEA'RCER. } Fr. *Sasser*, to sift or *searce*; from *squassare* for *excussare*, to shake out, or from *setacium*, because made of hair (*seta.*) (See in *Menage*, *Cuseneuve.*) *Searce* and *search* have probably the same origin.
To sift, to boult.

That elebore was like unto a valiant and hardie captaine: for when (quoth he) it hath stirred all the humore within the bodie, it selfe leaueth forth first and maketh way before them. Moreover, there is a straunge and singular devise, To clip the root of ellebore with small sizzers or sheares into little peeces: then, to sift them through a *sercer*, that the bark or rind may remaine still.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 5.

I found, that either exquisitely calcined hartshorn, or clean tobacco-pipes, or (which is better than that) mutton-bones (taken between the knuckles, and) burnt to a perfect whiteness, being fully powdered and *searced*, and well rubbed upon paper, would make it fit to be written upon with the point of a table book pin.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 418.

A man would not thinke (who seeth the long yarne in her web wrought *serce-wise*, smoothed and polished so cuninglyy, and the verie manner of the woofe so glewish and clammie as it is, of it selfe) that all were to any purpose.
Id. Ib. vol. I. p. 323.

SEARCH, *v.* SEARCH, *n.* SE'ARCHER. SE'ARCHING, *n.* SE'ARCHLESS. } Fr. *Chercher*; It. *Cercare*; q.d. *Circare*, i.e. *circumcirca* dispicere, ubi lateat quod investigamus, to look around, cast our eyes around to discover, where that may lay, which we *seek* to find, (Junius;) and see also *Menage.*

To look after or about, *seek*, or inquire; to pry into, to investigate, to examine; to explore, to try.

He *serchis* alle the coste, where were best comyng,
To bring in frankis cote, forto take our kyng.
R. Brunne, p. 268.

So would to God, that authour is of kind,
That with his hond, love of his vertue list
To *sercchen* hertes all, and fast bind,
That from his hond no weight the way out wist.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

Thei fellen vnto his accorde.
That Phareous, of his recorde,
Whiche was an astronomien,
And eke a great magician,
Studie of his calculacion
Serche of constellacion,
How thei the citee mighten gette.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Now find I well this noble *serche* maye eke be called vayne.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 2.

For the divisions of Reuben, there were great *searchings* of heart.—*Judges*, v. 16.

Dyuers Troyans beynge vnder the rule of nobles of the same lyguage, as Helenus sone of Pryamus, Eneas, Anthenorus, and others *serchyd* the worlde, and landyd in dyuers countries.—*Fabyan. Cronycle*, c. 76.

When *searchers* see, al corners in a shippe,
(And spie no pens by any sight they see.)
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

She was well pleasd, and forth her damzells sent
Through all the woods, to *search* from place to place
If any tract of him or tidings they mote trace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Men. You are mistaken.
Prosperity does *search* a gentleman's temper,
More than his adverse fortune.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Custom of the Country, Act ii. sc. I.

Yet you must see him, lest impatient love
Should urge his temper to too nice a *search*,
And ill-tim'd absence should disclose your crime.
Smith. Phædra & Hippolitus, Act iii.

With *searching* wisdom, fatal to their ease,
They still find out why what may should not please.
Rochester. Artemisia to Chloe.

Th' inticing smile; the modest-seeming eye,
Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death.
Thomson. Spring.

O! teach me to reveal the grateful charm
That *searchless* nature o'er the sense of man
Diffuses, to behold, in lifeless things,
The inexpressive semblance of himself,
Of thought and passion.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. iii.

He told the people whom he met, as he was advancing along the shore, that he was in *search* of plants, which indeed was also true.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 13.

And scorn of wickedness, and esteem of our duty, shewn in practice, will recommend us, not only to fallible beings, but to the unerring *searcher* of our hearts, and final rewarder of our deeds.—*Seker*, vol. i. Ser. 13.

SE'ASON, *n.* SE'ASON, *v.* SE'ASONABLE. SE'ASONABLENESS. SE'ASONABLY. SE'ASONAGE. SE'ASONING, *n.* } Fr. *Saison*; It. *Stagione*; Sp. *Sazon*, which some derive from *satio*, the time for sowing, setting, planting; and hence extended to the different periods for the different labours of husbandry, the different times of the year: others from *statio*, q. d. says Skinner, temporis *statio*. (See *Menage*, *Skinner*, and *Junius.*) To *season*, Fr. *Assaisoner*, Skinner derives from Ger. *Saltzen*, salire, sale condire, to preserve with salt. Junius thinks the latter merely a metaphorical use of the former:—to preserve or prepare meats for keeping at proper times. *Season* is applied to—

The four divisions of the year; to a fit or proper, convenient or suitable time: a portion of time.

To *season*,—to do any thing at a fit or proper time; to prepare for fit or proper use; to prepare by time; to mature; to give a taste or savour; to savour, to qualify, to temper.

In a some *seyeon*, whan softe was the sonne
Y shep into shrobbis. *Piers Ploukman*, p 5.

In somer *seson* thider wold he go,
And May his wif, and no wight but they two.
Chaucer. The Merchantes Tale, v. 9924.

The *seson* priketh every gentil herte,
And maketh him out of his slepe to sterte,
And sayth, "Arise, and do thin observance."
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1046.

Some *season*, the englishsemen followed them so nere, that all day they skyrmyshed togyther; and in a skyrmysshe, this said lorde Wylliam Motague lost one of his yen.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 26.

That I might be found faith full to my father, and Lord In distinctynge vnto my northern and felawes of one faith, their due and necessary fode: so dressing it and *seasonyng* it, that the weake stomackes may receiue it also, and be the better for it.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 33.

A stele must be well *seasoned* for castinge, and it must be made as the graine lyeth, and as it groweth, or els it will never flye cleane.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

——— O she is faine
Into a pit of inke, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her cleane againe,
And salt too little, which may *season* glue
To her foule infected flesh.
Shakespeare Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iv. sc. 1.

Sicin. We charge you, that you haue contriv'd to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to winde
Your selfe into a power tyrannicall.
Id. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 3.

Then came faire May, the fayrest mayd on ground,
Deckt all with dainties of her *seasons* pryde,
And throwing floures out of her lap around.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

There be so many ill-favoured quick-sands, and rocks in the way (as I have it from a good hand) that one may easily take a prospect of your shipwrack if you go on: therefore desist, as you regard your own safety, and the *seasonable* advise of your J. H.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 15.

Seasonablenesse is the best in all these things which have their ripenesse and decay. We can never hope too much of the timely blossomes of grace, whose spring is perpetual, and whose harvest begins with our end.
Bp. Hall. Holy Observance.

Thus *seasonably* did this grave and learned [Bullinger] man instruct this young and tenderly pitiet. [Edw. VI.]
Strype. Eccles. Mem. b. i. c. 30.

In burthen'd vessels first, with speedy care,
His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send:
Thither the brawny carpenters resort,
And as the surgeons of maim'd ships attend.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Still sing the God of *seasons*, as they roll.
For me, when I forget the darling theme,
Whether the blossom blows, the summer-ray
Russets the plain, inspiring autumn gleams;
Or winter rises in the blackening east;
Be my tongue mute, my fancy paint no more,
And, dead to joy, forget my heart to beat.
Thomson. A Hymn.

And when they expire, the trade-wind (which constantly blows on that coast at W. S. W. an S. W.) returns with the customary *seasonablenesse* of weather.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 5.

I doubt not but they were very glad to have so great an authority as they thought him [Socinus] to be, to vouch for an interpretation which was so *seasonably* devis'd for the relief of their cause, in so much danger to be overthrown by a text that was so plain and full against them.
Tillotson, vol. i. Ser. 44.

Of all the creatures that have issued from the workmanship of omnipotence, there is none so pleasing, so refreshing, or rather so enlivening as the light; which is that, that gives a *seasonage* to all other fruitions, that lays open the bosom of the universe, and shews the treasures of nature; and in a word, gives opportunity to the enjoyment of all the other senses.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 14.

Charity is the grand *seasonnage* of every christian duty: it gives it a gloss in the sight of God, and a value in the sense of men.—*Id.* vol. ix. Ser. 5.

Sharp hunger was their *seasoning*, or they took
Such eait as issued from the native rock.
King. Art of Cookery.

This, besides giving us an opportunity to make the preceding observations, was very serviceable to us on many other accounts, and came at a very *seasonable* time.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 2.

SEAT, *n.* } A. S. *Setl, setol*; Dut. *Sate*;
SEAT, *v.* } Gor. *Sessel, sidel*; Sw. *Säte*. See SET, SIT:—

That on which we *set* or *sit*, put or place any thing; in which we reside or dwell;—place or position.

To *seat*,—to put or place on a *seat*; to put or place; to reside; to fix.

Thanne Jhesus spak to the puple, and to hise disciplis, and seide, on the chaier of Moyses han *sete* scribis and farisees.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 23.

Then spake Jesus to ye people, and to his disciples, sayinge: The scribes and the phariseis *syt* in Moses *seate*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

I woot where thou dwellist, where the *seate* of Satanas is.
Wiclif. Apocalipsi, c. 2.

I know thii workes & wher thou dwellest, euen wher Satans *seat* is.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Who climeth oft on hie, and trusts the rotten bowe:
If that how breake may catch a fall, such state stande I in now.
Me thought I was a loft, and yet my *seate* full sure.
Gascoigne. Flowers.

The drie coler, with hie hete,
By wete of kynde his propre *sete*
Hath in the galle, where he dwelleth.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

He followed fast, and chaced him so nie,
That to the folds, where sheepe at night doe *seat*,
And to the litle cots, where shepherds lie
In winters wrathfull time, he forced him to flie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

Before I see thee *seated* in that throne,
Which now the house of Lancaster vsurpes,
I vow by Heauen, these eyes shall neuer close.
Shakespeare. 3 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act i. sc. 1

——— Not Babylon,
Nor great Alexandria such magnificence
Equal'd in all thir glories, to inshrine
Belus or Serapis thir Gods, or *seat*
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Light as the lightning glimps they ran, they flew,
From thir foundations loosning to and fro
They pluckt the *seated* hills with all thir load,
Rocks, waters, woods.—*Id. Ib.* vi.

Peace shall goe sleepe with Turkes and Infidels,
And in this *seat* of peace, tumultuous warres
Shall kinne with kinne, and kinde with **kinde confound.**
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iv. sc. 1.

Or whether that the body publique, be
A horse or horse the governor doth ride,
Who newly in the *seate*, that it may know
He can command; lets it strait feell the spur.
Id. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 3.

Seest thou you dreary plain, forlorn and wilde,
The *seat* of desolation, voyd of light,
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful.—*Milton. Paradise Lost.* b. i.

——— Rais'd of grassie terf
Thir table was, and mossie *seats* had round.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

The gates of heaven unfold; Jove summons all
The gods to council in the common hall.
Sublimely *seated*, he surveys from far
The fields, the camp, the fortune of the war.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

And o'er the *seat*, with plenteous wadding stuff'd,
Indue'd a splendid cover, green and blue,
Yellow and red, of tap'stry richly wrought
And woven close, or needle-work sublime.
Cowper. Task.

SE'CANT. Lat. *Secans*, cutting.
A line so called because it *cuts* another line, called the tangent.

Upon the whole I observe that the same line cannot be both tangent and *secant*.—*Berkley. The Analyst*, § 25.

SECE'DE, *v.* } Lat. *Secedere*, (*se*, and *ce-*
SECE'SION. } *dere*, to go,) to go away from.
SECE'SS. } To go away, depart, or se-
SECE'SSION. } parate from.
Seceder is a common name.

Silent *secess*, waste solitude.
More. Song of the Soul, (1647,) b iv. Pref.

Under the times of the gospell, what need we any other witnesse then the cels and cloysters of retired votaries, whose very *secession* proclaimes their contempt of sinfull seculars; and doth as good as say,—This people, which knoweth not the law, is accursed!
Bp. Hall. Peace Moker, § 8.

The brave with tyrant ministers contests;
Instead of speeches now I'll write protests;
Call back the thunderstruck *seceding* crew,
Instead of going out, I'll turn out you.
Cambridge. Parody on Death and the Lady.

The *seceding* members had again resumed their seats in the House of Commons: and Mr. Pulteney thought proper to vindicate the extraordinary step, which they had taken.
Smollet. Hist. of England, an. 1739.

[Sir Rob. Walpole] affirmed the nation was generally sensible that the many useful and popular acts which passed towards the end of the last session, were greatly forwarded and facilitated by the *secession* of those *sentlemen*.—*Id. Ib.*

SEC'ERN. Lat. *Secernere*, (*se*, and *cernere*, to separate. to disjoin.) See SECRETE.
To separate; to strain out.

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerneth* more subtilly.
Bacon.

The pituite or mucus, *secerned* in the nose, mouth, palate, stomach, intestines, and wind-pipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 6.

SE'CLE. Lat. *Seculum*; Fr. *Siècle*; It. *Secolo*.
A century, a hundred years.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life time, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years in the genealogies.—*Hammond. Pract. Catech.*

SECLU'DE, *v.* } Sp. *Secluso*; Fr. *Seclus*,
SECLU'SION. } kept or shut up from, deprived of, (Cotgrave); Lat. *Secludere*, (*se*, and *claudere*,) to shut in, to confine.

To shut, keep, or confine, away from; to keep private or apart, in close retirement or solitude.

But you have bene of long continuaunce *secluded* from the scriptures, whiche is cause of such grosse errours as ye are now fallen in, so that ye could neither search them, nor yet once looke on them.—*Frysth. Workes*, p. 3. To the Reader.

For how can we think of him without dread and reverence, when we consider how he is *secluded* by the infinite sacredness of his own Majesty from all immediate converse and intercourse with us.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

If they have any vices, he will now be in much greater danger of moral infection, and will suffer worse consequences from it, than if he had not been *secluded* from boys at a boyish age.—*Knox. Works*, vol. iii. p. 397.

The invincible mansion of departed spirits, though certainly not a place of penal confinement to the good, is nevertheless to some respects a prison. It is a place of *seclusion* from the external world.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

SE'COND, *adj.* } Fr. *Seconde*, *seconder*; It.
SE'COND, *n.* } *Secondo*, *secondare*; Sp. *Segundo*, *segundar*; Lat. *Secundus*, from *sequi*, or *sec-are*;
SE'COND, *adj.* } from *seq-ui*, *secundus*, *sequitur primum*; from *sec-are*;
SE'CONDARY, *n.* } in *se-cundo*, *rectio* sive divisio incipit, cumunum sit
SE'CONDARILY. }
SE'CONDARINESS. }
SE'CONDER. }
indivisum. See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.

The next in place or order to the first; the next in degree. To *second*,—

To stand or be placed, to follow or succeed, next to; in assistance, support, aid, or maintenance; to assist, to support, to aid, to maintain.

Jhesus dide ofte this *secoundi* tokene, whanne he eam fro Judee into Galilee.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 4.

Thys is againe the *seconde* myracle, that Jesus dyd, after he was come oute of Jewrye into Galile.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Secondarily I say that no man is so great a sinner, if he repent and believe, but that he is righteous in Crist and in the promises; yet if thou looke on the flesh and vnto the law there is no man so perfect that is not founde a sinner.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 120.

First of al on my part I should abstain from al commerce-ment with that party, either by word, writing or deed: *secundarily*, procure by al honest wayes, if I would not by dishonest, to repair this malignity.
Strype. Eccles. Records. Hen. VIII. No. 34.

When in that way they went, next Sebert them succeeds,
Scarce *seconded* again for sanctimonious deeds.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

The great Scianus crackes, and of that face,
Which once the *second* in the world was nam'd,
Are basons, frying pans, and dishes fram'd.
Beaumont. Juvenal, Sat. x.

Soul. There is one desperate fellow, has broke into us,
And here he hangs ye two or three before him,
There five or six; ventures upon whole companies.
Ptol. And is not *seconded?*
Soul. Not a man follows.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Humourous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 6.

If Europe herself hath so many mother languages, quite discrepant one from the other, besides *secondary* tongues and dialects, which exceed the number of their mothers, what shall we think of the other three huge continents in point of different languages.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 60.

But here you exclaim, of the "strange abuse made of quotations and *second-hand* representations."
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 111

Nor was the fact foretold by him alone,
Nature herself stood forth, and *secended* the sun.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.
Norrie.

The occasion, on which we are now assembled, requires that we view him as the world's great luminary in another sense; a sense most highly interesting to man, though in comparison, but *secondary* and subordinate.
Kunz. Works, vol. vi. Ser. 28.

He [Barclay] sometimes has a stroke of humour; as in the following stanza, where he wishes to take on board the eight *secondaries*, or minor canons, of his college.
Warton. Hist. of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 242.

I do not tell the respectable mover and *seconder*, by a perversion of their sense and expressions, that their proposition hatin between the ridiculous and dangerous.
Burke. On the Duration of Parliaments.

SE'CRET, *adj.* Fr. *Secret*; It. *Segrêto*; Sp. *Secreto*; Lat. *Secretus*; (past part. of *secernere*,) to put away from, asunder, or apart; to keep away, in private.
SE'CRET, *n.*
SE'CRET, *v.*
SE'CRECY.
SE'CRETLY.
SE'CRETING, *n.*
SE'CRETARY.
SE'CRETARISHIP.
SECRE'TE, *v.*
SECRE'TION.
SE'CRETIST.
SECRETI'TIOUS.
SE'CRETORY, *adj.*
SE'CRETNESS.

Secret, adj. —separated or set apart, removed, withdrawn, (sc.) out of sight, or view; hidden, concealed, private.
The Lat. *Secretarium* is a *secret*, or private place; Fr. *Secrétaire*; It. *Secretário*, *segretario*; Sp. *Secretario*; Low Lat. *Secretarius*, one entrusted with the *secrets* of his office, of his employer.

This juge unto this cherl his tale hath told
In *secree* wise, and made him to ensure,
He shulde tell it to no creature,
And if he did, he shulde lese his bede.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12,076.

O messager, fulfilled of drunkenesse,
Strong is thy breth, thy limmes faltren ay,
And thou bewreiest alle *secrenese*.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5192.

"But this is counsaile, keepe it *secretly*,"
(Quod she) "I nold for all the world about,
The queene of loue it wist."
Id. Court of Loue.

For wythyn is yhyd the strength and the vigoure of men
In the *secretour* of hir hertes.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

'Uoid backe the presse' (quod she) 'vp to the wall,
Make large roome, but looke ye do not tary,
And take these billets to the *secretary*!
Id. The Assembly of Ladies.

He seith in open, pay, to sinne,
And in *secrete* there is no vice,
Of whiche that he nys a novice.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Was neuer yet so wise a clerke,
Whiche might knowe all goddes werke,
Ne the *secrete*, whiche god hath sette
Ayene a man, maie not be lette.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Whenne he [Constantyne] awoke he called this vieyon to mynde, and tolde vnto his *secretes*, by whose counsayll he commanded the ymage of the crosse to be peynted, and sette in his baners and penons, and of all his knyghtes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 68.

Our maister Crist saith in an other place, that I haue shewed you in *secretnes*, preach it on the tope of the house.
Barnes. Works, p. 291.

He had alwayes goyng with hym vp and downe in Gaunt LX or fourskore varlettes armed, and amonge them, there were thre or foure that knewe ye *secretnes* of his mynde; he had commanded his *secret* varlettes, that whanne soeuer he mette any persone, and made suche a sygne to theym, that incoyynent they shulde slee hym.
Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 29.

There came to the duke of Berrey a clerke, *secretorie*, to Sir Peter of Craon, and sayde to hym in *secrete* maner; Sir, I wyll shew you a thyng in *secretenese*, whiche is lykely to come to a poore coeluayon.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 186.

Mr. Wotton gave his *secretaryship*, and Mr. Cecil got it of him.—*Burnet. Records. K. Ed. Journal*, 1549.

A loathly, wrinckled hag, ill fauoured, old,
Whose *secret* filth good manners biddeth not be told.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

Malf. I haue play'd the fool, the gross fool, to believe
The bosom of a friend will hold a *secret*,
Mine own could not contain.
Massinger. The Unnatural Combat, Act v. sc. 2.

——— And he doth sometest rise
That best can handle his deceitfull wit
In subtil shifts, and finest sleights devise,
Either by slaundring his well deemed name,
Through leasings lewd, and falsed forgerie;
Or else by breeding him some blot of blame,
By creeping close into his *secrecie*.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come Home again.

They beene ybrought into a comely boure,
And servd of all things that mote needfull bee;
Yet *secretly* their hoste did on them lowre,
And welcomde more for feare then charitee.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

As there is great care to be used for the counsellors themselves to be chosen; so there is of the clerks of the council also, for the *secreting* of their consultations.
Bacon. Advice to Villiers.

None alive did better ken the *secretary-craft* to get counsels out of others, and keep them in himself.
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

For I could muster up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast Constancy, and *Secretuess*,
But these I neither look for nor profess.
Donne. The Damp.

The deist thinks he stands on firmer ground;
Cries Eupeka the mighty *secret's* found.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

There I saw how the *secret* felon wrought,
And treason labouring in the traitor's thought:
And midwife time the ripen'd plot to murder brought.
Id. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Again, generation and corruption may be sufficiently explained by concretion and *secretion*, or local motion, without substantial forms and qualities.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. i.

They suppose two other divine hypostases superiour thereunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one *secret* but in exchange for another.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 315.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality.—*Floyer. On the Humours.*

They [glands] give the blood time to stop and separate through the pores of the capillary vessels into the *secretory* ones, which afterwards all exonerate themselves into one common ductus.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

If they shall say unto you,—Behold he is in the desert,—go not forth; behold he is in the *secret* chambers,—believe it not.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

And one thing more—to free yourself from foes,
Never a *secret* to your friend disclose;
Secrets with girls, like loaded guns with boys,
Are never valued, till they make a noise.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. xi.

When king John of France, in order to pay his debts, adulterated his coin, all the officers of his mint were sworn to *secrecy*.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

The verse has a primary sense which reveals a future state, and a secondary sense which hides and *secretes* it.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. § 3.

As Pringle, to procure a sane *secretion*,
Purges the primæ vim of repletion.
Mason. Epis. to Dr. Shebbeare.

An Englishman will do you a piece of service *secretly*, and be distressed with the expressions of your gratitude.
Anon. Ess. No. 44.

SECT.
SE'CTARY.
SECTA'RIAN, *adj.*
SECTA'RIANISM.
SE'CTARISM.
SE'CTARIST.
SECTA'TOR.
SE'CTION.
SE'CTIONET.

Fr. *Secte*; It. *Sètta*; Sp. *Secta*; Lat. *Secta*,—a follower, (sc.) of a particular doctrine, from *sequi*, to follow; or a partisan, from the Lat. *Sec-are*, to sever or part. See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.
The doctrine followed; the party separated; or following a particular or especial doctrine or creed; holding or teaching particular tenets or principles.

——— And no gome elles
And he is ȝeuant al way he seith. and of hus *secte* bothe
And whethr he be oth' be nat. he breth the syne of poverte
And in that *secte* oure Savyour. savede al mankynde.
Piers Plowman, p. 267.

Bi the moost certeyn *secte* of oure religioun I lyuyde a farisee.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 26.

For after the moste straytest *secte* of oure religioun I lyuyde a Phariksye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

This noble king was eleped Cambusean,
Which in his time was of so gret renoun,
That ther n as no wher in no regioun,
So excellent a lord in alle thing:
Him lack'ed nought that longeth to a king,
As of the *secte* of which that he was borne.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,326.

Why steal ye men's children for to make hem your *sect*,
sith that thet is against God's hoste, and sith your *sect* is not perfect?—*Jack Upland.*

——— Causeth for to bringe
This newe *secte* of Lollardie.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

And about this xesæ, reygned, or began to reygne ye eursyd *secte* of yt detestable & false prophete Machomet.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 133.

But we haue reason to coole our raging motions, our carnall stings, or vnbitted lusts: wherefore I take this, that you call loue, to be a *sect*, or seyen, (scion.)
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 3.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That want to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep.—*Spenser.*

Wherevpon the queene regent did send Noualle the king of Francea orator in that realme, to request the queene of England, that she would call hir ships home againe, and that she would not send aiding souldiers to the lords of the religion (whom Lealeus neuer tearmeth by anie other name than *sectaries* and seditious persons) whereby the peace might be broken with the French, and so occasion of warre giuen.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland*, an. 1560.

Gard. My lord, my lord you are a *sectary*,
That's the plaine truth; your painted glosse discouers
To men that vnderstand you, words and weaknesse.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act v. sc. 2.

Nothing hath more of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way.—*King Charles.*

The best learned of the philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth for them, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*, with those of Plato, and the Academicks, to this effect, that the same power which they called *anima mundi*, the soul of the world, was no other than that incomprehensible wisdom, which we express by the name of God, governing every being as well in heaven as in earth.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. i. c. 1.

In one place, he adviseth his *sectatours* in disputations to be ambiguous: and in another, to bring forth any thing that occurs, rather than give way to their adversary; counsel very well becoming an enquirer after verity.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatising, c. 17.

These six branches will, as I conceive, embrace the whole business: through which I shall run in as many several chapters or *sections*.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 74.

In the *section* of bodies, we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom, for the lodging of the intellective faculties.—*Id.* p. 80.

Who I beseech you is it in this case that makes the *sect*? Is it not those who contract the church of Christ within limits of their own contrivance? who by articles and ceremonies of their own forming, separate from their communion all that have not persuasions which just jump with their model?—*Locke. Third Letter for Toleration.*

This done, he sent a journeyman *sectary*
He'ad brought up to retrieve, and fetch, and carry.
Butler. Upon Nye's Beard.

But that unfaithful test unsound will pass,
The dross of atheists, and *sectarian* brass.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Segment-leaves, are leaves of plants divided or *cut* into many shrede.—*Miller. Gard. Dict.*

As the paths of error are various and infinite, the gnostics were imperceptibly divided into more than fifty particular *sects*, of whom the most celebrated appear to have been the basilidians, the valentinians, the marcionites, and, in a still later period, the manichæans.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 15.

Milton was certainly of the profession, or general principle, in which all *sectaries* agree; a departure from establishment.—*Warton. Milton*, son. 14. Note.

The *segment* is any part of a circle bounded by an arc and its chord.—*Hutton. Mensuration. Definitions.*

SE'CULAR.
SECULA'RITY.
SE'CULARIZE, *v.*

Fr. *Séculier*; It. *Secolare*; Sp. *Secula, seglar*; Lat. *Secularis*, from *sectibum, sequicubum*, from *sequi*, to follow. *Seculum* nihil aliud est quam annorum multorum series et *sequela*; a series, sequence or succession of many years. *Secular* is used as distinguished from eternal, and equivalent to—

Temporal; pertaining to temporal things, things of this world, worldly: also opposed to—spiritual, to—holy.

Religious folke ben full couert,
Secular folke ben more apert.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

But now at erst I well begin,
To expoune you the pith within,
And the *seculers* comprehend,
That Christes lawe well defend.
Id. Ib.

And right so in semblable cas
This vice hath eke his officers
Amonge these other *seculers*
Of great men, for of the smale
As for to accompte he set no tale.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

But this is a mischevous abomination, that they will not suffer the *secular* power, to know the cause why they put men to death.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 104.

For it is to be considered, that men of a *secular* life and conversation are generally so engaged in the business and affairs of this world, that they very rarely acquire skill enough in religion to conduct themselves safely to heaven through all those difficulties and temptations that lie in their way.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4. p. 95.

The famous *secular* poem of Horace was composed for this last day, in the *secular* game held by Augustus.
Kennett. Antiq. of Rome, pt. ii. b. v. c. 7.

In *secular* duties, *secularity* is apt to creep in too much, and it is very easy always, in the performing them, to keep the mind and heart intent upon God, or to perform them upon a purely religious principle, which is the only thing that can make them valuable.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 481.

Let us all—but the younger clergy, more especially, beware how they become *secularized* in the general cast and fashion of their live.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. ser. 13.

SE'CUNDINE. Fr. *Secondes, secondines*; It. *Secòndu, secondiner*; Sp. *Secundina*; Lat. *Secundæ*, quasi *secundæ* membranæ. See the quotations.

The casting of the skin, is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or call; but not rightly: for that were to make every casting of the skin a new birth: and besides, the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts; but the skin is shaped according to the parts.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.* § 730.

Now for the use of the young during its enclosure in the womb there are several parts formed as the membranes inveloping it, called the *secundines*, the umbilical vessels.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii. p. 343.

SECU'RE, *adj.* SECU'RE, *v.* SECU'RELY. SECU'REMENT. SECU'RENESS. SECU'RITY. } Anciently written, as now in Scotch, *Siker*. Fr. *Seur*; It. *Sicùro*; Sp. *Seguro*; Lat. *Securus*, i.e. *sine cura*, without care, careless. Careless, or free from care, from fear; careless, heedless; confident; free or freed from fear, or cause of fear, from hazard, from danger; and, consequentially, safe. To *secure*,—
To free from fear, or cause of fear, from hazard, from danger; to place in safety, in certainty; to confirm, to guard, to protect in safety.

And, forto be the *sikerore*, he wende to Scotland,
And made hym there gret ost of folk of that land.
R. Gloucester, p. 75.

Whan thou of thise ert *sikere* to the thorgh alliance,
Than is tyme to bikere with the kyng of France.
R. Brunne, p. 256.

So wele were thei chastised, alle eom tille his grith,
That the pes of the lond the *sikered* him alle with.
Id. p. 34.

Unto the terme for told, of Sayut Andrewmesse,
The pope did him hold, with gode *sikernesse*.—*Id.* p. 316.

And certainly a man hath most honour
To clen in his excellence and flour,
When he is *siker* of his goode name.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 3050.

"And sothly suster mine," (quod she)
"Now be we duchesses both i wis ye,
And *sikerde* to the regals of Athenes,
And both hereafter likely to be queenes."
Id. The Legend of Ariadne.

For at an hole in shone the mone bright,
And by that light she saw hem bothe two,
But *sikerly* she niste who was who.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4226.

And I pray you let me speke with your adversaries in privee place, for they shuln not knowe that it be of youre will or youre assent; and than, whan I knowe hir will and hir entente, I may conseille you the more *securely*.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

And trewely it sit wel to be so,
Tout bachelers have often peine and wo:
Oo brotel ground they bilde, and brotelnesse
They finden, whan they wenen *sikernesse*:
They live but as a bird or as a beste.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9153.

He shuld beare a *siker* eie,
That he to lowe, ne to hie
His cart drive, at any throwe,
Wherof that he might overthrowe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

But well is hym, that god well helpe.
For he stant on the *siker side*,
Whiche elles shulde go beside.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Nay (saide Florent) that maie not bee,
Ride than forth thy wey, quod shee:
And if thou go forth without reade,
Thou shalt be *sikerly* deade.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

This lorde, whiche herde of this tempest,
That he unfore his gate blewe,
Tho wist he by the lawe, and knewe,
That he was *sekerly* deade.—*Id. Ib.*

For he doth all his thynge by gesse,
And voideth all *sikernesse*.—*Id. Ib.*

For your *security* from any treachery (having no hostage worthy to countervail you) take my word, which I esteem above all respects.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

He forced was to turne from him and fly:
Yet ere he fled, he with his tooth impure
Him heedless bit, the whiles he was thereof *secure*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. vi. c. 5.

But ah! who can deceive his destiny,
Or weene by warning to avoyd his fate?
That, when he sleepes in most *security*
And safest seemes, him soonest doth amate.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 4.

Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlore,
From her dull horse, in desperate distresse,
And to her feet betooke her doubtfull *sickernesse*.
Id. Ib. c. 7.

And unto Woro'ster he himself did move
A reconcilement to be made of all;
But Wore'ster, knowing't could not be *secur'd*,
His nephew's onset yet for all procur'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

But now he was exil'd, he thought him sure;
And, free from farther doubting liv'd *secure*.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

But you at home blest with *securest* ease,
Sitt'st and believe'st that there are seas,
And wattrye daogers.—*Corbet. The Country Life.*

And how his limbs, resolv'd through idle leisour,
Unto sweete sleepe he may *securely* lend.
Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

Aga. 'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deale disprising
The knight oppos'd.
Shakspeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 5.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it.
Brown. Vulgar Errours.

Sop. Alas, my son, nor fate, nor heaven it selfe,
Can or would wrest my whole care of your good
To any least *securenesse* in your ill.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act ii. sc. 4.

The sacred cradle to your charge receive,
Ye seraphs, and by turns the guard relieve;
Thy father's angel, and thy father join,
To keep possession, and *secure* the line.
Dryden. Britannia Rediviva.

"The winds, my friend, inspire a pleasing gale;
The ships, without thy care, *securely* sail.
Now steal an hour of sweet repose; and I
Will take the rudder, and thy room supply."
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

In this district, however, the people seemed to live in a state of conscious *security*, and to avail themselves of their advantage.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 10.

SEDA'N. Florio calls *Seggiètta*, "a kind of chaire used in Italy to carrie men and women up and down." And Skinner derives, *Sedan*, q. d. *Sedana, sediana*, from the Lat. *Sedere*, to set.
A seat; an enclosed seat used for the same purposes as the It. *Seggiètta*.

——— Nay, some have learn'd the trick
To beg for absent persons; feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans*, for fear of air:
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 2.

Possess ye therefore, ye who, borne about
In chariots and *sedans*, know no fatigue
But that of idleness, and taste no scenes
But such as art contrives, possess ye still
Your element; there only can ye shine.—*Cowper. Task.*

SEDA'TE. SEDA'TELY. SEDA'TENESS. SE'DATIVE. } It. *Sedato*; Lat. *Sedatus*; past part. of *Sed-are*, facere ut aliquid *resident*; to cause any thing to settle, or become still. See SAD.

Still, quiet, composed, calm, tranquil, serious. *Sedative* (not uncommon), Fr. *Sédatif*,—
Quieting, assuaging, mitigating, easing, appeasing, stinting, (Colgrave.)

His silence here, with blushes, Paris breaks:
"Tis just, my brother, what your anger speaks;
But who like thee can boast a soul *sedate*,
So firmly proof to all the shocks of fate?"
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

Go! fair example of untainted youth,
Of modest wisdom, and pacific truth;
Compos'd in sufferings, and in joy *sedate*,
Good without noise, without pretension great.
Id. Epit. on Robert Digby.

If we did heartily believe, and seriously consider what the present life is, and what will come after, if we did *sedately* weigh the infinite disproportion between a moment and eternity.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

They might have afforded us more light, if they had had less heat, and had been careful to preserve the coolness and *sedateness* proper to religious or learned inquiries.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 499.

I shall not trouble you with those common-place ideas which may be found in every good book of morality, but shall proceed to remind you of the substantial pleasures which belong to the *sedate*, the serious, the thoughtful.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

Thus while she spoke, her eye, *sedately* meek,
Look'd the pure fervour of maternal love.
Beattie. The Judgment of Paris, p. 555.

——— his [Saint Andrew] deep and piercing eye
Look'd wisdom, and mature *sedateness* weigh'd
To doubtful counsels.
Hamilton. Episode of the Thistle, b. i.

SE'DENTARY. SE'DENTARINESS. } Fr. *Sédentaire*; It. *Sedentário*; Lat. *Sedentarius*, from *sedere*, to set, or sit. Remaining or continuing sitting or at rest; motionless, inactive.

Lastly, the great expence it will require, bring not to remain *sedentary* in one place as other agents, but to be often in itinerary motion.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 25.

——— And on their orbs impose
Such restless revolution day by day
Repeated, while the *sedentarie* earth,
That better might with farr less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than her self, attaines
Her end without least motion.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

——— Length of years
And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure.—*Id. Samson Agonistes.*

Real scruples of conscience, as to this particular, remain but with a few, and those the most *sedentary* and least enterprising of any.—*Waterland*, vol. viii. p. 462.

Those that live in great towns, together with the wealthier sort in the country, are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad.—*L. Addison. West Barbary*, (1671) p. 113.

But of all the barbarians, this humour would be least seen in the Egyptians; whose sages were not *sedentary* scholastic sophists, like the Grecian; but men employed and busied in the public affairs of religion and government.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iii. § 4.

SEDGE. SE'DGED. SE'DGY. } A. S. *Secg*; Dut. *Seek*, carex, from *secando*, because easily cut; or rather from the sharp edges of the leaves which cut the hand. The *gladiolus* (Skinner adds) has its name for the same reason.

Jog. But why all this haste, sir?
Wen. I'll tell you quickly. As I late was angling
In the great lake that lies behind the palace,
From the far shore, thick set with reeds and *sedges*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Their horse at chariots fed,
Or greatest parsly, and on *sedge*, that in the fens is bred.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Iris. You nimphs call nayades of ye windring brooks,
With your *sedg'd* crownes, and euer-harmelesse lookes,
Leave your crisp channels, and on this greene-land
Answere your summons.—*Shakes. Tempest*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Hot. Reuolted Mortimer!
He neuer did fall off, my soueraigne liege,
But by the chance of Warre; to prouie that true,
Needs no more but one tongue. For all those wounds,
Those mouthed wounds, which valiantly he tooke,
When on the gentle Seuerne *sedgie* banke,
In single opposition hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an houre
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
Id. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act i. sc. 3.

Jog. Let's go discharge our selves, and he that serves her
Or speaks a good word of her from this hour,
A *sedgie* curse light on him: which is, Pedro,
The fiend ride through him booted and spurr'd with a sythe at's back.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman's Prize, Act v. sc. 2.

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head.
But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:
Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Nor bind thy brows with humble *sedges* round.
Philips. To James Craggs, Esq.

SE'DIMENT. Fr. *Sédiment*; It. *Sedimento*; Lat. *Sedimentum*; for *sedere*, to set, or settle.
That which sets, settles, or sinks; which *subsides*.

The spirits in the ventricles of the brain, playing about and hitting against the sides of the caverns they are in, will in process of time shake of their agitation, the grosser parts especially; and so necessarily come to a more coarse consistency, and settle into some such like moist *sediment* as is found at the bottome of the ventricles, which nature dischargeth through fit passages whereby the spirits are left more pure.—*H. More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 9.

There is also a sort of water, of which there is only one small pond upon the island, as far distant as the lake, and, to appearance, very good, with a yellow *sediment* at the bottom.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 8.

SEDITION. Fr. *Sédition*; It. *Sedizione*; Lat. *Seditio*, from *se*, i. e. *seorsim*, et *itum*, (Vossius.) (See AMBITION.) *Seorsim ire*, —to go separate or apart: and thus, separation, departure, discord, or dissension (among citizens).
SEDITIOUS.
SEDITIOUSLY.
SEDITIONARY.

Departure, dissension, (sc. from union or peace, from submission, from obedience;) dissension, resistance, contention (against established authority).

And non there was that was sedi Barabas that was bronden with men of discencion that hadden doon manslaughter and *sedicioun*.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 15

Alle it be layeth great defaut vnto kyng Richarde, saying I *seducious* & vyle wordis, yt kyng Richard falsly brake his appoyntmêtes, & kept no promesse yt by hym was made.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1192.

For wee see such miseries, hange over the whole state of common wealth, through the great misorder of your *sedition*, that it maketh vs much to reloyce, that we hane bene neither parteners of your doings, nor conspirers of your counsayles.—*Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

And now thorowe your *seditious* meanes, thinges that were afore quiet and in good order, lawes feared and obeyed, subiectes ruled and kept in dustie, be all now in a great disorder, and like if it be not holpen, to growe to vtilldecaye.
Id. Ib.

One said, of a sermon he preached before King Edward, when one asked him, how he liked Latimer's sermon before King Edward; "Even as I liked him always. A *seditious* fellow."—*Strype. Eccles. Memor. Hen. VIII.* b. i. c. 271.

If any speake vnreuerently or *seditiously* against the prince or the prime counsell, I haue seene them not onely interrupted, but it hath beene moued after to the hawes, and they haue sent them to the Tower.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c. 3.

What majesty of princes can
A tempest awe;
When the distracted Ocean
Swells to *sedition*, and obeys no law?
Habington. Castara, pt. iii.

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again.
Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 71.

In vain *seditious* scribes with libel strive
To inflame the crowd; while he with watchful eye
Observes, and shoots their treasons as they fly:
Their weekly frauds his keen replies detect;
He undeceives more fast than they infect.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

If any thing pass in a religious meeting *seditiously*, and contrary to the public peace, it is to be punished in the same manner, and no otherwise, than as if it had happened in a fair or market.—*Locke. On Toleration.*

I shall now move, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Bill be brought in to renew and amend the Bill passed in the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty, for securing and detaining persons accused of treason and *sedition*: and that a Bill be brought in to suppress *seditious* societies and *seditious* practices.
Pitt. Speech, April 19, 1799.

SEDUCE, *v.* Fr. *Séduire*; It. *Sedurre*; Sp. *Seducir*; Lat. *Seducere*: (*se*, and *ducere*,) to draw or lead apart or away from.
SEDUCER.
SEDUCING, *n.*
SEDUCIBLE.
SEDUCTION.
SEDUCTIVE.
To draw or lead apart or away, out of the way or path; to withdraw, to allure, to entice, to mislead.

And such for drede or gayne as shall thy name refuse,
Shall perishe with their golden godds that thief hearts *seduce*.
Surrey. Psalm 73.

Now will I endeauour my selfe to ouerthrow and vtterly put out the second errour whiche hath long raigned and *seduced* many.—*Frysth. Workes*, p. 95.

I will explaine, that which being before misticallie couered, and commonly misconstrued, might be perilious in *seducing* you.—*Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.*

For, as for these my [Bonner's] accusers, as they be still infamed, notorious, and criminous persons, so are they manifest and notable heretickes, and *seducers* of the people, especially touching the sacrament of the aultar.
Fox. Edw. VI. p. 1195.

But if the Scripture allow them, that you can not deny but it is so, then resist not ye doctrine of God, but knowledge your ignorance and *seduction*, and returne gladly into the right way.—*Frysth. Workes*, p. 3. To the Reader.

Who so hateth the intolerable outlrage of your abuses, and pitieth the miserable *seducing*, and mocking of the people.—*Jewell. Answer to M. Hardinge's Conclusion.*

And after her did Paridell produce
His false Dissena, that she might be seene;
Who with her forged beautie did *seduce*
The hearts of some that fairest her did weene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

——— What *seducing* charmes
Could on your clouded minds such darknesse bring,
To serue an out-law, and neglect the king?
Beaumont. Roxworth Field.

'Tis true, 'twas a weak part in Eve to yield to the *seducement* of Satan; but it was a weaker thing in Adam to suffer himself to be tempted by Eve, being the weaker vessel.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 24.

Parez. No indeed,
There was no wisdom in't, to bid an artist,
An old *seducer* to a femal banquet,
I can cut up any type without your instructions.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act ii. sc. 1.

The vicious examples of ages past, poyson the eurlosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto *seduceable* spirits, and soliciting those unto the imitation of them, whose heads were never so perversly principled as to invent them.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 19.

The true sense, which is only known by the tradition and consent of the catholick church: so that the one without the other is not a direction, but a *seduction*, to a simple man.—*Sterpe. Eccles. Memoir. Mary I.* c. 8.

They are not so much afraid of puzzling and perplexing the vulgar by doing it, as they are of betraying and exposing them to the attempts of *seducers*, should they not do it.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 313.

An ingenuous young man takes up the book, from the laudable motive of improving his mind with historical knowledge; but, as he reads, he finds himself *seduced*, and cheated into irreligion and libertinism.—*Knox, Ess.* 13.

Our thoughts too, as well as our passions, and appetites, are great *seducers*.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 21.

Go, splendid sycophant! no more
Display thy soft *seductive* arts!
The flattering clime of courts explore,
Nor spoil the convent's simple hearts.
Lauphorne. The Sun-Flower and the Ivy.

SEDULOUS. Fr. *Sédulité*; Lat. *Sedulitas, sedulus*, from *sedes*, as *assidius* from *assid-ere*, to sit to; sitting to, keeping close to, closely employed upon.
SEDULOUSLY.
SEDULOUSNESS.
SEDULITY.
Keeping closely, earnestly employed; studiously, actively, diligent, industrious; taking much pains or labour.

Be *sedulous* to discharge thy trust, to perform thy charge; be zealous for souls, and careless of money.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

But for the imputation of rashness, in making it my business to divulge those secrets or mistertes that Moses had so *sedulously* covered in his obscure text; I say, it is the privilege of Christianity, the times now more then ever requiring it, to pull off the veil from Moses his face.
More. Def. of Philosophick Cabbala, c. 12. App.

When the very hauing of the hookes of God was a matter of no small charge and difficultie in as much as they could not be had otherwise then only in written copies, it was the necessitie not of preaching things agreeable with the word, but of reading the word it selfe at large to the people, which caused chureiies throughout the world to hane publique care that the sacred oracles of God being procured by common charge, might with great *sedulitie* be kept both intire and sincere.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. v. § 22.

And therefore all things are in some measure obscure and intricate, that the *sedulity* of that divine spark, the soul of man, may have matter of conquest and triumph, when he has done bravely by a superadventient assistance of his God.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 6.

——— The Britons squeeze the works
Of *sedulous* bees, and mixing odorous herbs
Prepare balsamic cups, to wheezing lungs
Medicinal, and short-breath'd, ancient sires.
J. Philips Cider, b. ii.

——— Then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

That matchless lady Jane [Grey] was a conspicuous studier of the inspired books; wherein her prospered *sedulousness* gave her an understanding much above her age and sex, though not above her virtue.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 316.

Hence the precepts importing the general tenor of Christian practice are usually couched in terms implying great *sedulity* and contention of soul.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 14.

Practice is justly called purblind; for practice, that is tolerable in its way, is not totally blind; an imperceptible theory, which grows out of, accompanies, and directs it, is never wholly wanting to a *sedulous* practice.
Reynolds. Art of Painting, Note 8.

I next endeavour to prove, that even those of them (namely, the several sects of Grecian philosophers) who did not believe this future state, yet, for the sake of society *sedulously* taught and propagated it.
Warburton. Rem. on Occasional Reflections, § 5.

SEE, *n.* Fr. *Siège*; It. *Sède, sèdia*; Sp. *Sede*; Lat. *Sedes*, a seat. See SIEGE.
A seat, (sc.) of power; of episcopal power or jurisdiction.

His holiness shewed me, that he perceived by your grace's letters, that I had certain credence to shew unto him of great moment and importance, concerning him and the *see* apostolick.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. pt. ii. b. ii. No. 29.

Nor that, which that wise king of Iwrie framed
With endlesse cost to be th' Almighties *see*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

——— You, Lord Arch-bishop,
Whose *sea* is by a civill peace maintain'd.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iv. sc. 1.

SEE, *v.* Goth. *Sailwan*; A. S. *Seon*; Dut. *Sien*; Ger. *Sehen*; Sw. *Se*. Junius and Skinner derive from the Gr. Θεαομαι, by the change of θ into σ. Wachter,—from *aug, och*, the eye, by prefixing the sibilant *s* quia verba sensuum derivari solent ab organis. *Se* in A. S. was the article, equivalent to *the*, by which it has been supplanted. To *see* is—
SEEN.
To take; to receive sensations or feelings—by the eye; to keep or hold—before the eye; to look at, to behold, to observe: generally—to perceive, to conceive, to discern, to distinguish, to detect. See the quotations from Locke and Reid.
Seer,—one who sees; sees into the future, foresees. See SEER, SEEM.

But I seye to you that every man that *seeth* a woman to coveyte hir hath noo lecherie bi hir in his herte.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 5.

And Nathanaell sayde vnto hym: Can there any good thyng come out of Nazareth? Philip sayde to him: come and *see*.—*Bible*, 1551. *John*, c. 1.

And Nathanael sede to hym, of Nasareth, may som good thing be? Filip sede to him, come and *se*. Jhesus *sigh* Nathanael comynge to him, and sede to him, lo verili a man of Israel, in whom is no gile.—*Wiclif. Ib.*

This frere came, as he were in a rage,
Wher as this lord sat eting at his bord:
Unnethes might the frere speke a word,
Til atte last he saide, "God you *see*."
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7678.

(Quod Pandarus) "Madame, God you *see*,
With your bookes, and all the companie."
Id. Troil. & Cres.

She was wel more blisful on to *see*
Than is the newe perjenete tree;
And softer than the wolle is of a wether.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3248.

But netheles she herde his boone,
And saide, in truste of Christes lawe,
Whiche done was on the crosse and slawe,
Thou blynde man beholde and *see*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And as they were golg vp into the citie, they met with damoseles yt came out to draw water, and sayd vnto them: is there here a *seer*. And the maydes answered "ye; *yea*, behold he goeth there before you.—*Bible*, 1551. 1 *Sam.* c. 9.

Imo. I *see* before me [man] nor heere, nor heere;
Nor what ennuee but hane a fog in them
That I cannot looke through.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 2.

Soir. Cure, and utmost shifts
How to secure the lady from surprisal,
Brought to my mind a certaio shepherd lad,
Of small regard to *see* to, yet well skill'd
In every virtuous plant, and healing herb,
That spreads her verdant leaf to th' morning ray.
Milton. Comus.

Should kings and nations from thy mouth consult,
Thy counsel would be as the oracle
Urim and Thummim, those oraculous gems
Of Aaron's breast; or tongue of *seers* old
Infallible. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

In the beginning of 1553, he contracted with certaine spirits to act and converse with them, and appointing Edw. Kelley to be his *seer* or skryer, the first sight and discourse they had with them was at Lesden on the 28th of May the same year.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

The organ of *seeing* is the eye; consisting of variety of parts wonderfully contrived, for the admitting and refracting the rays of light; so that those that come from the same point of the object, and fall upon different parts of the pupil, are brought to meet again at the bottom of the *eye*, whereby the whole object is painted on the retina that is spread there.—*Locke. Elements of Nat. Phil.* c. 11.

It is not without reason, that the faculty of *seeing* is looked upon, not only as more noble than the other senses, but as having something in it of a nature superior to sensation. The evidence of reason is called *seeing*, not feeling, smelling or tasting. Yea, we are wont to express the manner of the divine knowledge by *seeing*, as that kind of knowledge which is most perfect in us.—*Reid. Inquiry*, c. 6. s. 1.

SEED, *n.* SEEDS, *v.* SEE'DLING. SEE'DNESS. SEE'DY. } A. S. *Sæd*; Dut. *Saed*; Ger. *Sat, saat*; and Sw. *Säd*, which Ihre derives from *soa*, serere. The A.S. *Sæd* is also the past part. of the A. S. verb *Saw-an*, (*saw-ed, saw-ed, sæd*), that which is *sowed* or *sown*. *Seed* is applied generally, to—

The origin, first principle, source, as—the cause; also, to the product, offspring, progeny, race, as—the effect.

To *seed*,—to bear or produce *seed*.

Sholde nevere wete wexe. bote wete fyrste deyde
And othr *sedes* al so. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 211.

And the servauntis of the husbonde man cumen and seiden to him, lord wher thou hast not sowen good *seed* in the feld? *Wiclif. Matt.* c. 13.

Then eame the seruauntes of the housholder, and sayde vnto hym: Syr, sowedst not thou good *seede* in thy closse? *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the thridde took hir also and alle sevene and leften not *seed* but ben deed.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 20.

The floure nill *seden* of my corne.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Wel wiste he by the drought, and by the rain,
The yelding of his *seed*, and of his grain.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 397.

Perseuer styll vnto the daye of Christes commynge, that you maye than appeare ryche, and aboundauntlye ful of good workes, wherof in this world you make as it wer a *seedenesse*, and shal reape yr frute therof at yt day wt moste plenteous encrease.—*Udal. Philippians*, c. i.

——— But all without,
The barren ground was full of wicked weedes,
Which she herselfe had *sowen* all about,
Now growen great, at first of little *seedes*,
The *seedes* of evill wordes and factious deedes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

——— Nor creeps
That hardy worm with pointed tail,
But if I be under sail,
Flying faster than the wind,
Leaving all the clouds behind,
But doth hide her tender head
In some hollow tree or bed
Of *seeded* nettles.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Forthwith they reacht the tent
A shaggie roofe of *seedy* reedes, mowne from the meades, a hail
Of state they made their king in, and strengthned it withall,
Thicke with firre rafters.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiv.

——— As blossoming time
That from the *seedness*, the bare fallow brings
The teeming foyson essen so, *&c.*
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 5.

Well, I say thrive, thrive brave artillerie yard,
Thou *seed-plot* of the warre.
B. Jonson. Execrations upon Vulcan.

The *seed* of a plant consists of an embryo, with its coat or cover.—*Miller. Dict. in v. Seed.*

Prepare also matrasses, boxes, cases, pots, *&c.* for shelter to your tender plants and *seedlings* newly sown, if the weather prove very bitter.—*Evelyn. Kalendarium. Nov.*

Till, vain of mortals empty praise, he strove
To match the *seed* of cloud-compelling Jove!
Too daring hard! whose unsuccessful pride
Th' Immortal Muses in their art defy'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Ask we what makes one keep and one bestow,
That Power who bids the ocean ebb and flow,
Bids *seed-time*, harvest, equal course maintain,
Through reconcil'd extremes of drought and rain,
Builds life on death, on change duration founds,
And gives th' eternal wheels to know their rounds.
Id. Moral Essay, Ep. 3.

He therefore, who would see his flou'rs dispos'd
Sightly and in just order, ere he gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their *seeds*,
Foreeasts the future whole. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

——— Whether you choose
The vernal blades that rise with *seeded* stem
Of lue purpureal. *Mason. English Gorden*, b. ii.

SEEK, *v.* SEE'KER. SOUGHT. } Goth. *Soc-yan*; (i.e. *se-tc-an*); Dut. *Seek-en*; Ger. *Suchen*; Sw. *Soeka*, from the verb to *see*, (Skinner,) because they who *seek* any thing, *see* or look for it.

To look for or after; to search, to inquire, to try or endeavour; to find or discover, to get or gain.

But wende forth into Engelond, and aspiede vp and doun
For to *seeke* an ese place, to make an heued toun.
R. Gloucester, p. 23.

For the luther Maximian westward hider *soghte*,
And Cristenemen, that he fond, to strong deth he brogte.
Id. p. 81.

The body son thei fonde, the hade was in doute.
Up & doune in the felde thei *souht* it aboute.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

And thei helden the word at himsilf *seekinge* what this schulde be, whanne he had risun agen fro deeth.
Wielif. Mark, c. 9.

And he seide this lykynesse: a man hadde a fige tree plauntid in his vyneyerd, and he cam *sekinge* fruyt in it and foound noon.—*Id. Luk*, c. 13.

Thei that *soughten* the lyfe of the child hen deed.
Id. Matt. c. 2.

For they are deade which *sought* yt childes life.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

"Brother," quod he, "wher is now your dwelling
Another day if that I shuld you *seeke?*"
Chaucer. The Preres Tale, v. 6992.

And wieked tongue is with these twoo,
That suffreth no man thider goe,
For er a thing be doe he shall,
Wher that he commeth over all,
In fortie places, if it be *sought*,
Saie thing that never was done ne wrought.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

And ouer that was saide them eke,
That whan men wolde vertue *seke*,
Men shulde it in the prestes fynde,
Their order is of so highe a kynde,
That thei be diuisers of the weie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The golde hath made his wittes lame,
So that *seekende* his owne shame,
He roueth in the lynges *eare*,
And said hym, that he wist where
A gentil and a lustie oue
Tho was, and thither wolde he gone,
But he mote yeue yeftes great.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Men seyn how that thei [clerkes] were tho,
Whiche of wisdome the vertue *soughten*,
Unto the god firste thei besoughten,
As to the substance of their schoole,
That thei ne shulde not befoole
Their witte vpon sone erthly werkes,
Whiche were ayenst the astate of clerkes.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

Monir. I required not
To be *sought* to this poor way; yet 'tis so far
A kind of satisfaction, that I will
Dispense a little with those serious oaths
You made me take.
Massinger. The Unnatural Combat, Act v. sc. 2.

——— It was your delight
To *seek* to me with more chaequiousness
Than I desired. *Id. The Picture*, Act i. sc. 2.

——— And Wisdom's self
Oft *seeks* to sweet retired solitude,
Where with her best nurse Contemplation
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
Milton. Comus.

Whereupon by the endeavours of those inclin'd that way, he [Erbury] was made a chaplain in the Earl of Essex his army; and therein he sometimes exercised himself in military concerns, but mostly in those relating to his function, whereby he corrupted the soldiers with strange opinions, Antinomian doctrines, and other dangerous errors; and by degrees fell to corner opinions, holding (as a presbyterian writer saith) universal redemption, &c. and afterwards became a *seeker*, and I know not what.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

SEEL, *v.* SEEL, *n.* } To *seel* a ship, a nautical term (says Skinner), when a ship leans, yields, gives—to one side; perhaps from *sullan*, to give. See To SELL.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous.—*Raleigh.*

At his command black tempests rise;
Then mount they to the troubled skies:
Thence sinking to the depths below,
The ship bulls as the billows flow:
And all aboard, at every *seele*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele.
Sandys. Ps. (ed. 1636,) p. 181.

SEEL. Seems to be the same word as *seal*, in *sæl-d.* (See SELDOM.) Ray says—

Seel or *seal*, time or season, it is a fair *seel* for you to come at; i. e. a fair time or season: spoken ironically to them that come late, (*Essex. ab.* A. S. *Sæl*, time.) See also Moore, *Suffolk Words.*

SEEL, *v.* Fr. *Siller les yeux*; to close the eyes of the dead, of a hawk: Fr. *Seeler*, to seal, (qv.) and consequentially, to fasten together, to close, to shut.

To close, to shut, to hoodwink; to sow up closely.

Iago. Why goo to then:
Shee that so young could giue out such a seeming
To *seele* her father's eyes vp, close as oake.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 3.

——— Come, *seeling* night,
Skarfe vp the tender eye of pittifull day,
And with thy bloodie and inuisible hand
Cancell and teare to pieces that great bond,
Which keepes me pale.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act iii. sc. 2.

Ambitiou, like a *seeled* dove, mounts upward,
Higher and higher still, to perch on cloudes,
But tumbles headlong down with heavier ruin.
Ford. The Broken Heart, Act ii. sc. 2.

When he, tame crow, was winking at his farm,
Or, had he been here, and present, would have kept
Both eyes and beak *seel'd* up, for six sesterces.
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act ii. sc. 1.

SEE'LY. See SILLY.

SEEM, *v.* SEE'MER. SEE'MING, *n.* SEE'MINGLY. SEE'MINGNESS. SEE'MLESS. SEE'MLY. SEE'MLINESS. SEE'EMED. } See BESEEM. Skinner says, from Ger. *Ziemen*, decere, and this from Ger. *Schen*; Dut. *Sien*; because pleasing to the eyes or sight. It *seemeth*—appears to be an elliptical expression; q. d. it seemeth as it should or ought; i.e. to see or look or appear fit, becoming, convenient, suitable, proper; it is good or well looking, it looks well; is good or pleasing or agreeable to *see* or look at: it is specious, specious or plausible in appearance, at first sight: it appears or looks as if it were really so.

To *seem*, is,—to look, to present to the sight, to appear or present the appearance.

And others seiden, he *semeth* to be a teller of newe feendis, for he teelde to hem iheau and the aghenrisyng.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 17.

Other sayde: he *semeth* to be a tydynges bringer of new dyuels, because he preached vnto them Jesus and the resurrectyō.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Beware, I pray you, for by heven king
Ful many a man weneth to see a thing,
And it is all another than it *semeth;*
He wiketh that trusteth ell misdemeth.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,287.

Well could she sing and lustely
None halfe so well and *seemely:*
And eotlie make in song such refraining,
It sate her wonder well to sing.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose*

The jay shall double without gesse
Whan thou thinkest on her *seemelinesse.*—*Id. Ib.*

Dame Richesse on her hond gan lede
A *yong* man full of *semelihede*,
That she best loued of any thing
His last was much in housholding.—*Chaucer. R. of the R*

These olde clerkes tellen this:
That it is like a goat skipende:
And for that it is suche *semende*,
It is hote Capra salicus. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

It wer farre more *seeming* that they should'e wt the by
good liuing begin to be men, then thou should'st with them
by the leuing of thy good *pa[illegible]se*, shamefully begin to bee
a beast.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 12.

And that gose he would haue fortified and made somewhat *semely* with an other worde of Christ.—*Id.* p. 164.

Therefore to drawe easely and uniformelye, that is for to say, not waggloge our hand, now upward, now downeward, but alwayes after one fashion, entitle you come to the rigge or shouldringe of the heade, is best both for profite and *seemslinesse*.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

Hem. I, madam it is common.
Queen. If it be;
Why *seemes* it so particular with thee?
Ham. Seemes Madam? Nay it is: I know not *seemes*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, act. 1. sc. 2.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wilde, beat with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail, which on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin *seems*
Of ancient pile. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

——— Lord Angelo is precise,
Stands at a guard with enuie: scarce confesses
That his blood flowes: or that his appetite
Is more to bread then stone: hence shall we see
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act 1. sc. 4.

Queen. My lord, my lord,
I am a simple woman, much too weake
T' oppose your cunning. Y'are meek, and humble-mouth'd,
You signe your place, and calling, in full *seeming*,
With meekenesse and humilitie. *Id. Hen. VIII.* Act ii. sc. 4.

——— In her eares the sound
Yet wrung of his persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason, to her *seeming*, and with truth.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

What is this vain and idle reputation
Which to the show you *seemingly* respect?
Drayton. Matilda the Fair.

——— Thence he her drewe
By the faire lockes, and fowly did array
Withouten pitty of her goodly hew,
That Artegal himselfe her *seemelesse* plight did rew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

——— You must learn to rhime too
And riddle neatly; studie the hardest language
And 'tis no matter whether it be sense, or no
So it go *seemlie* off.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act iii. sc. 6.

He [John Torer] erected a *seemly* water-work, built steeple wise, at the bridge gate, by his own ingenious industry and charge.—*Fuller. Worthies. Chester.*

Of fare faire and manlike, eies bright and shining, and in age bald, but so as it was rather a *seemelinesse* to those his ancient yeares than any disfiguring to his visage.
Holinshed. Historie of England, Edw. III. an. 1377.

Strip thou their meretricious *seemliness*,
And tinfoil gilt'ring, hare to ev'ry sight,
That we may loth their inward ugliness.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 8.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so selcouth case;
And by his persons secret *semlihed*
Well weend that he had beene some man of place,
Before misfortune did his hew defa e.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

It is not that I am ignorant how many several texts of scripture *seemingly* support that cause; but neither am I ignorant how all those texts may receive a kinder and more mollified interpretation.—*Dryden. Religio Laici*, Pref.

The authority of Aristotle and his learned followers, presses us on the one side; and the *seemingness* of those reasons we have already mention'd, persuades us on the other side.—*Digby. Of Bodies*, c. 7.

The Characteristics, and the Fable of the Bees, are two *seemingly* inconsistent systems: The extravagance of the first is in giving a scheme of virtue without religion: and of the latter a scheme of religion without virtue.
Warburton. Works, vol. ii p. 34.

I cannot understand that any man's bare perception of the natural *seemliness* of one action and unseemliness of another should bring him under an obligation upon all occasions to do the one and avoid the other, at the hazard of his life, to the detriment of his fortune, or even to the diminution of his own ease.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 21.

VOL. II.

SEE'SAW, *n.* } Perhaps *Saw-saw*, a re-
SES'SAW, *n.* } duplication of *saw*, and intended to express the motion to and fro, backwards and forwards, in the act of sawing.

His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile Antithesis.—*Pope. Prol to the Sat.*

When desperate heroines grieve with tedious moan
And whine their sorrows in a *see-saw* tone
The same soft sounds of unimpassion'd woes
Can only make the yawning hearers doze.
Lloyd. The Actor.

SEETHE, *v.* } A. S. *Seothan*; Dut. *Sied-en*;
SEE'THER. } Ger. *Sied-en*; Sw. *Siuda*, bul-
Soo. } lire, ebullire, fervere, aqua fervida coquere. P. Plouhman writes the past tense *Soth*.

To boil; to be boiling hot. *Seethed, seeth'd, see'd, sod, sodden.*

Peter fyshed for his foode, and hys fellowe Andrewe,
Some they sold, and some they *soth*, & so they liued both,
Piers Plouhman, fol. 81. p. 2.

He roude roste, and *sethe*, and broile, and frie.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 384.

Certes, right so thise shrewes he hold hem not apaied of rosted flesh and *sodden*, with which the pople fedeth hem in gret reverence.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Vapour, a dewie miste, as the smoke of a *seething* pot.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 7.

But the women of every family by course have the office and charge of cookery for *seething* and dressing the meat, and ordering all things thereto belonging.
More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 5.

The kynge of Englande and the great men of his cost had euer with thym in their carlages tentes, pauilions, mylles, ouyns, and forges, to *sycth* and to bake, and to forge shoes for horses.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, c. 210.

And many times (their drink is) meath made of honey, or liquorice *sodden* in water; for thereof they have great store.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

Jacob *sod* potage, and Esau came fro the felde & was fayntye, & sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of yi redde potage, for I am fayntye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 25.

Of all creatures, this [lobster] only hath a tender and short kind of flesh, which in the *seething* will not haue together, unlesse it be *sodden* alive in scalding water, and then it will be stiffe and calleus as brawne.
Holland. Pliny, b. ix. c. 30.

Nor must we be so grosse to imagine, that Homer made Achilles or Diomed blubber, or sob, &c. but in the very point and sting of their unrented anger, shed a few violent and *seething*-over teares.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i. Comment.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on,
(Like burnish'd gold the little pot shone.)
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

This operation they repeat till they think the contents are sufficiently stewed or *seethed*.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 3.

SE'GMENT. See Seet.

SE'GREGATE, *v.* } Fr. *Ségréger*; It. *Se-*
SE'GREGATE, *adj.* } *gregare*; Sp. *Segregar*;
SEGREGA'TION. } Lat. *Segregare*, a *grege* separare, to separate from a flock or herd, and thus opposed to *aggregate*, (qv.); generally,—
To separate, to sever, to select.

He translateth those wordes in those places into the englishe tong by other wordes then suche as in the englishe tong doe signifye those holye consecrate companyes, the tone *segregate* from paynims by the sacrament of baptysme, the tother *semegate* fro the laye people by the sacrament of order.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 423.

Those gallants of the time had some years before, besides their near alliance by marriage of Pompey to Julius Cæsar's daughter, (a lady of imperious alliance) been likewise united together in a triumvirial knot with Marcus Crassus, the wealthiest of the whole nobility, which consortship was in effect a kind of *segregate*, or cabinet-senate.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 210.

——— What shall we heare of this?
A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc 1.

To decline offences; to be careful and conscionable in our severall actions, is a purity, that every man ought to labour for, which we may well doe, without a sullen *segregation* from all society.—*Fatthum*, pt i. Res 3.

SEI'GNIOR. See Senior.

SEINE. } Fr. *Sacune, seine*; It. *Sagena*;
SE'INER. } Lat. *Sagena*; Gr. Σαγηνη,—which, Cotgrave calls,—
A very great and long fishing net.

The *sagne* is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes, fastned at his ends, together with such fish, as ingulcth within his precinct.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

Sayners complayne with open mouth, that these drouers worke much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reape thereof small gaine to themselues.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 32.

In fair weather you shall have 8 or 10 great boats, each with a *sein* or haling net.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

We caught fish here in tolerable quantities, especially when the smoothness of the water permitted us to hale the *seyne*.—*Anson. Voyages*, c. 12.

They make also a kind of *seine*, of a coarse broad grass, the blades of which are like flags; these they twist and tie together in a loose manner, till the net, which is about as wide as a large sack, is from sixty to eighty fathom long.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 18.

For two or three days, great quantities of mackerel had been caught by the natives, within the reef, in *seines*.
Id. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 3.

SE'JOIN, *v.* } Lat. *Sejungere*, (*se*, and *jungere*,)
SEJU'GATE, *v.* } to separate things joined.
SEJU'NGIBLE. } To separate, to sever.

I would be the first that would cast this stone at Rome; but now, that we share with them these stones, there is no reason we should be *sejoyned* in the censure.
Bp. Hall. The Hypocrite.

The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations in the earth.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 2.

The spawn and egg are *sejungible* from the fish and fowl, and yet still retain the prolifick power of generation.
Id. Ib. Art. I.

SEIZE, *v.* } See Dissezie. Fr. *Saisir*;
SE'IZUR. } Low Lat. *Saisire*, which signi-
SE'IZURE. } fies—vel occupare, manum injicere, invadere; vel alteri possidendum tradere, (Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 25.) from *Sessione*, or the Gr. Σαισιζειν, *saccum expilare*. (See *Menage, Skinner, Du Cange.*) It is perhaps merely the verb *To chease*. A. S. *Ceas-an, cis-an*, to take.

To take, to take hold or possession of; to take or keep hold, fast hold; to fasten, to fix.

Vor this slazt the king of France orn vye the king son,
& his londes bizonde se *seisede* anon
Aquitayne & Normandie.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 403.

Ac wende hym out of Normandye anon to Englelond,
Vorte nyme hastelyche *seyzyne* of hys londe.—*Id.* p. 352.

Knoute & Edrik thei *seized* thurgh tresone
Bokyngham & Bedford, the toun of Huntyngtone.
R. Brunne, p. 47.

He gaf londes bityme, of whilk ther successoure
Hold git the *seyzyne*, with fulle grete honoure.—*Id.* p. 72.

This knight, whiche honed and abode
Emimished vpon hurshake,
All sodenliche vpon hym brake,
And hath hym by the bridell *seised*.—*Gower, Con. A.* b. ii.

For that parte was the best,
And doubled so muche as other two.
And was that tyme bounded so,
Wher as the flood, which men Nile calleth,
Departed fro his oure, and falleth
In to the sea Alexandrine,
There taketh Asie hrst *seizine*
Towarne the weste. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

They could scarcely understand the last words; for death began to *seize* himself of his heart.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

And [the same dean and chapter] shall be adjudged and deemed in actual possession and *seizen* of, also in the same premises, to all intents and purposes, according to their old corporation.—*Burrell. Records*, vol. i. pt. ii. b. iii. No. 16.

Thus the king of England had the possession and *seizenge* of the duchie of Aquitayne, and of the countie of Pontheu, of Guynes, and of all the londes that he ought to haue on that syde of the see.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 214.

We will, consent, and grant, that he as super-our lord to perfecture the premises may haue the *seizine* of all the land and castels of the same, till they that pretend title to the crowne be satisfied in their aunt.
Holinshed. Historie of England, an. 1291.

And the other course, that of *seizure*, he judged to be reputed to his majesty's laws
Sandys. Excise. Memoir. Hen. VIII. vol. I. b. i. c. 33.

——— When that disdainful beast,
Encountering fierce, hies sudden doth surprize;
Ana. *seizing* cruell clawes on trembling brest,
Under his lordly foot him proudly hath supressed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

As when a beare hath *seiz'd* her cruell clawes
Upon the carkasse of some beast too weake,
Proudly stands over, and awhile doth pause
To heare the piteous beast pleading her plaintiffe cause.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 4.

——— Admiration *seiz'd*
All heav'n, what this might mean, or whither tend.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Adam. Heav'ns high behest no preface needs:
Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou dist transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure* many dayes
Giv'n thee of grace. *Id. Ib.* b. xi.

The Indians having perceived, by our *seizure* of the bark the night before, that we were enemies, they immediately fled into the woody parts of the island.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 2.

This livery of *seisin* is no other than the pure feodal investiture, or delivery of corporeal possession of the land or tenement; which was held absolutely necessary to complete the donation.—*Blackstone. Commentaries,* b. ii. c. 20.

In this sense the apostle speaks of Christ's laying hold on him, to conduct him into the path of life and to support him in it: at the same time, not without some equivoque allusion to the miraculous manner of his first conversion, under the image of a sudden and violent *seizure*.
Horsley. vol. ii. Ser. 27.

SELCOUTH } "That much people saved
SELCOUTHLY. } of *selcouth* sores," (Piers Ploughm. speaking of Christ's miraculous cures)
In A. S *Selcouth,* comp. of *sel,* seldom, rarely, and *cuth,* known.

Seldom or rarely known; rare, strange, unusual.

Wele tueline gere kept he this lond,
& how he died here *selcouthly* I fond.—*R. Brunne,* p. 93.

Yet nathelesse his meaning she ared,
But wondrous much at his *selcouth* ease;
And by his persons secret seemed hard
Well weend that he had heare some man of place,
Before misfortune did his hap deface.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

SELD. } *Sel* in A. S. is—*well,* very well,
SELDOM, *adj.* } enough, and *sel-d* is—rare,
SELDOM, *ad.* } unusual, (Somner.)
SELDOMNESS. } A. S. *Sebl, seblon;* Dut. *Selcen;* Ger. *Selten.* Wachter leads back to the A. S. *Syllic, sellic,* mirabilis. See SILLY, and SEEL.

Tooke produces the quotation from Chaucer's *Cherkes Tale,* where it is used adjectively, and remarks,—the Dutch have *also* the adj. *selden, sellen,* the Germans, *Sellen;* the Danes, *Seldsom;* the Swedes, *Sellsynt.*

Rare, unusual, uncommon: and the adv.—
Rarely, unusually, uncommonly, scarcely.

——— Sonne [apples] aren rype
Sweetour and savertour, and also more grettour
Than that *selde* haven the sonne.—*Piers Ploughman,* p. 307.

The book of decrees sayth: "*Selden* or with great peine ben causes yfrought to a good ende, when they beo badly begonne.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

And Jesus, filius Sirach, as I gesse,
He speketh of you but *selden* reverence.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 10,054.

I me rejoyced of my libertee,
That *selden* time is found in marriage.
Id The Clerkes Tale, v. 7358.

——— There is game none
That fro my bookes maketh me to gone
But it be *seldome* on the holy dale.
Save certainly, whan that the month of May
Is comen. *Id. Legend of Good Women.*

I saw how stedfastnes did flee with winges of often change
A flyeing bird, but *seldome* seene, her nature is so strange.
Of the Mutability of the World.

She like one of Vesta's nuns, entertained her self for a few days in all shew of straightness, yet once a day coming to her duty to the king and queen, in whom the *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

Upon the earth the spring was *seldom* seen,
'Twas winter there, when each place else was green;
When summer did her most abundance yield,
There lay still brown as any fallow field.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

So am I as the rich, whose blessed key
Can bring him to his sweet up-locked treasure,
The which he will not every hour survey,
For planting the fine point of *seldom* pleasure.
Shakespeare, Son. 42.

In poets as true genius is but rare,
True taste as *seldom* is the critic's share.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

It *seldom* happens, however, that great fortunes are made, even in great towns, by any one regular, established, and well-known branch of business, but in consequence of a long life of industry, frugality and attention.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

SELE'CT, *v.* } It. *Scegliere;* Lat. *Seligere, select-um,* (*se,* and *legere,* Gr. Λεγ-ειν,) to choose, to take out or apart from others.
SELE'CTION. }
SELE'CTOR. }
To choose out of; to take in preference, or because preferred, to others.

To whom th' agreieved son, (as if disgrac'd)
" Ah! father, have you then *selected* me
To be the man, whom you would have displac'd
Out of the roll of immortality?"—*Daniel. Civil Wars,* b. vi.

Him for to seeke, she left her heavenly hous,
The house of goodly formes and faire aspects,
Whence all the world derives the glorious
Pestures of beautie, and all shapes *select.*
With which high God his workmanship hath deckt.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

And Richard, duke of York, still struggling for the crown,
Whom Salisbury assists, the man with whose renown
The mouth of fame seem'd fill'd, there having with them then
Some few *select*-d Welsh, and southern gentlemen.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 25.

As guided by a god, secure he goes,
Arm'd with my fellowship, amid the foes:
And sure no little merit I may boast,
Whom such a man *selects* from such a host.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

There breathes not scarce a man on British ground
(An isle for love and arms of old renown'd)
But would have sold his life to purchase fame,
To Palamon or Arcite sent his name:
And had the land *selected* of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest.
Id. Palamon & Arcite

Men, in their ill-advised zeal to defend the scripture-doctrine of the Son's divinity, were not always sufficiently careful in *selecting* their arguments.
Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 2.

Let the boy's judgement then be exercised and strengthened by being early habituated to the work of *selection.*
Knox. Liberal Education, § 25

Like all inventors and *selectors* of their own systems, they have been hurried to excess, and have disgraced the rational parts of their philosophy by far-fetch'd refinements or by foolish tenets, which could originate only in the madness of enthusiasm.—*Id.* Ess. 104.

SELF. } Goth. *Silba,* or *silbo;* A. S.
SELVE. } *Sylf,* or *sylfa;* Dut. *Self;* Ger.
SE'LFISH. } *Selb.* B. Jonson calls *self* a
SE'LFISHLY. } pronoun signifying a *reciprocation.* Wallis declares it to be
SE'LFISHNESS. }
SELF-NESS. } a noun substantive, to which the Lat. has scarcely any substantive that corresponds; the word *persona* or *propria persona* approaches nearest: thus—*my self, thy self, our selves, your selves, (ego ipse,* &c.) are *mea persona, tua persona, nostræ personæ,* &c. *Himself, itself, themselves,* (he says,) are used for *his-self, its-self, their-selves;* and (by introducing *own*) *his own self, its own self, their own selves,* are *ipsius propria persona, illorum propriæ personæ.* Mr. Tyrwhitt has shown (from Hickes) that *sylf* in A. S. was declined like other adjectives, and joined in construction with pronouns personal and substantives just as *ipse* in Latin: and he thinks that a custom was gradually introduced of annexing *self* to pronouns in the sing. number only, and *selves* to those in the plural; and this he imagines was one cause of the mistake grammarians have committed in considering *self* to be a substantive: *self* is undoubtedly prefixed to nouns substantive positively, and annexed to pronouns, substantively. Could the original meaning of the word be discovered, the various usages, and their progress might be accounted for;—it may sometimes be supplied by *same,* as in Chaucer and North, *self* place, *same* place; by *own,* as by any *self* industry in Sidney, any industry *of its own.*

The force of the word seems always to be to confirm or strengthen the sameness, identity or individuality of some person or thing.

Self-ish,—pertaining to *self,* partial to, subservient to *self;* the interests or pleasures of *self.*

And in this manner was Engelond brought first in serwage,
And thurg treson of this *selue* lond forst gef treage.
R. Gloucester, p. 59.

Holy writ whitesseth, ther were suche eremytes
Solitarie by *hemself* and in here seles lyveden
Whith oute bowyage other begginge.
Piers Ploukmon, p. 285.

Therfore Jhesus crieth in the temple, techinge, and seide, ye knowen me, and ye knowen of whennes I am: and I cam not of my *self,* but he is trewe that sente me, whom he knowen not.—*Wiclif. Jon,* c 7.

Then cried Jesus in the temple as he taught, saying: ye know me, and whence I am ye know. And yet I am not come of my *self,* but he that sente me is true, whome ye know not.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

And in the *selve* moment Palamon
Is, under Venus, estward in the place,
With baner white, and hardy chere and face.
Chaucer. The Knyghtes Tale, v. 2152.

And at the last he toke conclusion,
That ther at first, Arcite and Palamon
Hadden for love the hatal he hom betwene,
That in that place *selve* grove, sote and swne,
Ther as he hadde his amorous desires,
His compliant, and for love his hote fires,
He wonte make a fire, in whi th the office
Of funeral he might all accomplise. *Id. Ib.*

——— She was slaine right in the *selve* place.
Id. The Franklelenes Tale, v. 11 16

I beare of love the gonfeinone,
Of curtesie to mayre,
For I am of the *selfe* manere,
Gentle, courteous, meeke and free.—*Id. Rom. of the R se.*

How it was written full of names,
Of folke that had alore great lames,
Of old time, and yet they were
As fresh as men had written hem there
The *self days,* or that houre
That I on hem gan to pare.—*Id. House of Fame,* b. iii

For good counseill is good to here,
All though a man be wise hym *selue,*
Yet is the wisdome more of twelue.—*Gower. Con. A* Prol.

——— He all other set at nought
And weneth of him *selueman.*
That suche as he is, there be no mo. *Id. Ib* b.

Let vs receaue all things of God whether it be good or bad: let vs humble our *selues* vnder his mighty hand, and submitte our *selues* vnto his nurture as chastising, and not withdraw our *selues* from his correction.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 1[illegible]

They both perceived a thing which floated, drawing nearer and nearer to the bank: but rather by the favourable working of the sea, than by any *self-industry.*
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Wholly her's, all *selfness* he forbears.
Id. Astrophel & Stella.

The whiles that mighty man did her demeane
With all the evil termes and cruell meane
That he could make; and eke that angry foole
Which follow'd her, with cursed hands uncleane
Whipping her horse, did with his smarting tools
Oft whip her dainty *selfe,* and much angmented her dole.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

Albeit this love was a thing even incorporated into them, that the most honest and vertuousest women loved the young maids thus also; yet was there no jealousie nor suspicion that grew hereof, but rather to the contrary, there grew a marvellous mutual love and kindness between them, which lived in one *self place.*—*North. Plutarch,* p. 43.

By reason whereof, having to deal with another captain alike venturous and valiant as himself, in all service and execution, he shewed the *self boldness* and courage that Hannibal did.—*Id. Ib.* p. 159.

He at the length was slaine and layd on ground,
Yet holding faste twixt both his armes extended
Fayre Pastorell, who with the *selfe same* wound
Launcht through the arme fell down with him in dreerie swound. *Spenser. Faerie Queene,* b. vi. c. 11.

The *selfe same* authors doe affirme.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 14.

O false and wicked colours of desire!
Eternal bondage unto him that seeks
To be possest of all things that he likes
Shall I, a son and subject, seem to faire,
For any *selfness,* to set realms on fire!
Lord Brooke. Mustapha.

Love did us both with one *self-arrow* strike,
Our wounds both one, our cure should be the like.
Drayton. Men. Howard to Lady Geraldine.

——— Do you feel
What follows a *self-blood*, whether you venture,
And to what punishment?
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iv. sc. i.

In the story I dare follow none of the modern erroneously transcribing relators or seeming correctors, but have, as I might, took it from the best *self-fountains*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8. Note.

Thou *self-aiden* of all joys to come,
Whose love is such, would make the rudest speak,
Whose love is such, would make the wisest dumb;
O when wilt thou thy too long silence break,
And overcome the strong to save the weak!
G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph, p. 65.

Moreover, I have observ'd that [illegible] no much given to his study and *self-conceiv*, especially [illegible] converse with dead men, I mean books.—*Howell. Letters*, b. ii. Let. 51.

But whatsoever to some men makes a man, and consequently the same individual man, wherein perhaps few are agreeing, personal identity can by us be placed in nothing but consciousness (which is that alone which makes what we call *self*) without involving us in great absurdities.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 27.

They judge of things according to their own private appetites, and *selfish* passions, and not with a free unexaptivated universality of mind, and an impartial regard to the good of the whole.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 670.

To save, where you have power to kill,
Argues your power above your will;
And that your will and power have less
Than both might have of *selfishness*.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

While nought save narrow *selfishness* succeeds,
And low design, the sneaking passions bid
Let loose, and reigning in the rankled breast.
Thomson. Britannia.

Whatever contradiction may vulgarly be supposed between the *self-h* and so-ial sentiments or dispositions, they are really no more opposite than *selfish* and ambitious, *selfish* and revengeful, *selfish* and vain.
Hume On the Understanding, s. 9.

But men are led into this mistake by having too much stress upon etymology, for *selfishness* being derived from *self*, they learnedly infer that whatever is done to please one's own inclination must fall under that appellation not considering that derivatives do not always retain the full latitude of their roots.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 54.

SEI'L, *n.* Fr. *Selle*; It. *Sella*, a seat, a saddle; Lat. *Sella*.
A seat; a seat on horseback; a saddle.

——— And, passing by
With his bright blade did smite at him so fell,
That the sharpe steele, arriving forcibly
On his broad shield, hit not, but glancing fell
On his horse necke b-fore the quilted *seill*,
And from the head the body sundred quight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

Yet was the force so furious and so fell,
That horse and man it made to reele asyde:
Nath'lesse the prince would not forsake his *seil*,
For well of yore he learned had to ride.—*Ib.* b. ii. c. 8.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *seil*,
And with his lookes made all his monsters tremble.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. iv. s. 7.

SEL'L, *v.* } A. S. *Syllan*; Dut. *Sellen*; Ger.
SE'LLER, *n.* } *Selen*; Sw. *Sælja*, dare, tradere,
SALE, *n.* } to give, to deliver; to give or deliver, for or in exchange for; hence—*vendere*.

Verstegan says: "*Syle*, or *seale*, to pay or to give; *siling*, paying or giving. We now use the word *selling* for ought that is given or delivered for the value thereof."

It is used where something is given or delivered in exchange for money or security for money; and thus (as *buy* also is) distinguished from bartering or exchanging goods for goods, wares for wares. As opposed to *buy*,—

To give or deliver, part with or dispose of, for something paid and received as equivalent.

Thise sent this men & said, "that ther conselle so chee,
"Thei wild tille ys be laid, in gode lufe & pes.
"That our merchants not go forto bie & *selle*."
R. Brunne, p. 287.

Jhesus seith to him, if thou wolt be parfit: go and *sille* alle thingis that thou hast, and gyve to pore men and thou schalt have tresour in heven, and come and sue me.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 19.

And Jesus sayde vnto hym yf thou wylt be perfecte, goo and *sel* that thou hast, and geue it to the poore, and ye shalt haue treasure in heauen, & come & follow me.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And Jhesus entride into the temple of god, and castide out of the temple alle thei boughten & *selden*.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 21.

And Jesus wēt into ye tēple of God, & cast out al thē y⁹ *solde* & boughte in ye tēple.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore he selde to hem, but now he that hath a sachel: take also and a scrippe, and he that hath noon *selle* his coote and bye a sword.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 22.

And he said to them: but now he that hath a wallet let him take it vp, & lykewyse hys scryppe. And he that hath no swearde, let hym *sell* hys cote & bye one.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For hou manye euer weren possessioneris of feeldis either of housis thei *seelden* and broughten the prisis of the thingis that thei *seelden* and leiden bifore the feet of apostlis.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 4.

But thel that use hem in misse manere,
Or set them up to any *sote*,
I trowe thei shall able hem dere.
The Plowman's Tale, pt. iii.

His highness, by the advice of his council, hath ordained and taxed, That the *sellers* thereof shall not take for any of the said bibles unbound, above the price of ten shillings.
Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. iii. No. 24.

As for your eloquence, and furniture of woordes, as it seyneth wel, to make the matter more *seleable* in the sight of the simple, so it addeth but smal weight vnto the truth.
Jewell. Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 645.

If in my flower of youth and strength, when all men Lov'd, honour'd, fear'd me, thou alone couldst hate me
Thy husband, slight me, *sell* me and forsem me.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

This is that then, which makes land, as well as other things dear: plenty of buyers, and but few *sellers*; and so by the rule of contraries, plenty of *sellers* and few buyers makes land cheap.—*Locke. Of the Lowering of Interest.*

By diminishing the number of *sellers*, therefore, we necessarily diminish that of buyers, and are thus likely not only to buy foreign goods dearer, but to *sell* our own cheaper, than if there was a more perfect freedom of trade.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 2.

Those crowds of hooks which are obtruded upon us under this form, by those whose only intention is to make a *saleable* commodity, might certainly, as far as the interests of literature are concerned, be spared.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 52.

SE'LVEDGE. In Dut. *Self-egghe, self-end, self-hont*; ora pannl vel telæ; extremitates panni aut hinci, Kilian;—who says, that in Sax. *Self, self*, is extremus and extrinsecus; but this does not account for *closing* the edge. Skinner thinks *selvage* to be—quasi *salvage*; quia, (sc.) vestem conservat, roborat, efficitque ut diutius duret. Mr. Thomson conjectures that the Dut. (where it is also written *zelf-weg*) is formed of *zeel*, a cord; and *wege*, a joining. (*Zeel*, in A. S. *Seel*, is from the A. S. verb *Seel-an*, Dut. *Seel-en*, lucare, vincire, to bind, to fasten. *Zeel* or *zel* will not give *zelf* or *self*; otherwise *selv-edge* might be—the fastened edge, the closed edge.) From the Dut. it is plain that *selv-edge* is a compound word, the latter portion of which is *edge*. May it not be the *self* or *selve-edge*; emphatically its own proper *edge*; the final *edge* of the piece; that which finishes or confines it.

Then shalt thou make loupes of jaeynete colaure alonge by the edge of ye one curtayne euen in the *selvage* of the coupling curtaine.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 26.

And they made fyftie loupes of jaeinete alonge by the edge of the vttermost curtayne, euen in the *selvage* of the coupling curtayne.—*Id. Ib.* c. 36.

SE'MBLANT, *adj.* } Fr. *Sembler, semblant*;
SE'MBLANT, *n.* } It. *Sembiare, sembiante,*
SE'MBLANCE. } *simiglière, simiglianto*;
SE'MBLABLE. } Sp. *Semblante*; Lat.
SE'MBLABLY. } *Simulare*, from *similis*,
SE'MBLATIVE. } like. See SIMILAR.

Like; having, bearing, pretending, showing, a like or similar appearance. The n.—

LIKENESS; like appearance; generally, appearance, form or figure, representation.

Ther come in tuelf olde men myd euene pas there,
Men of vel vayr *semblant*, and branchys hi bere
Of olyue, as in sygne that hii of pes were.
R. Gloucester, p. 139.

O God Almyghty that man, made and wrought
Semblable to hym self.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 315.

And whanne thei dredden and bowiden hor *semblaunt* into erthe, thei seiden to hem, what seeken ye him that lyeth with deede men?—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 24.

Right so this god of loves hypocrite
Doth so his ceremonies and obeisance,
And kepeth in *semblaunt* alle his observance,
That sometyme seyn gentilmesse of love.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,828.

Pull like to her was thilke image,
That maked was like her *semblaunce*.—*Id. R. of the R.*

Whan that oure Lord had created Adam oure forme father, he sayd—in this wise; "It is not good to be a man alone: make we to him an helpe *semblable* to himself."
Id. Tale of Melibeus.

In all this case, and in *semblables*,
If that there ben two reasonables,
He may begge, as I tell you here,
And eles not in no manere.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Of fals *semblant* I shall tell,
Abouc all other it is the well,
Out of the whiche deceite floweth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

He made an image of entaile,
Liche to a woman in *semblance*,
Of feature, and of countenance.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Than is it wonder of a man,
Whiche kinde hath, and reason can,
That he woll either more or lasse
His kinde and reason outcrpasse,
And slea that is to hym *semblable*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

To the ende that the Bryttons shold thinke that dede to be done pryane his myrde and wyll, [Vortiger] wept and made *semblaunt* of all sorowe and heuynes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 81.

But gentle sleepe envyde him any rest;
Instead thereof sad sorow and disdaine
Of his hard hap did vexe his noble brest,
And thousand fancies bett his ydle braynn
With their light wings, the slights of *semblants* vaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b iii. c. 4.

And ever, when the prince unto him spake,
He louted lowly, as did him beeuin,
And humble homage did unto him make;
Midst sorrow shewing joyous *semblance* for his sake.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 7.

And many other *semblable* things arising from natural causes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 1.

Semblably the geographers varie and disagree much about the measure and dimension of Ethiopia.
Id. Ib. b. vi c 29.

Semblably, the writings of Diocles the Carystian, were no lesse stored with the like medicines, [hearbs,] and yet a famous physician he was, and held in great and reputation next and second to Hippocrates.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxvi. c. 2.

Hot. Thou Douglas? No, I know this face full well:
A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt,
Semblably furnished like the king himselfe.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 4.

Du. Deere Lad, beleeue it;
For they shall yet belye thy happy yeeres,
That say thou art a man; Diana lip
Is not more smooth, and rubinus; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill, and sound,
And all is *semblative* a woman part.
Id. Twelfe Night, Act i. sc. 4.

Two youths approach, whose *semblant* features prove
Their blood devolving from the source of Jove.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

I last the visionary *semblance* view'd
Of Hecuba, a shadowy form; for he,
The real son of Jove, in Heaven's high court
Abides, associate with the gods, and shares
Celestial banquets.—*Fenwick. Homer Imitated.*

SE'MI. Lat. *Semis*, from the Gr. ἡμισυς; or ἡμισυς, hoc autem haud dubie pro μεσος cui vicinum μεσος medius, (Lennep,) middle; q.d. divided in the middle; a moiety, a half.

Semi is much written—prefixed.

Of double worsted was his semicope,
That round was a belle out of the presse.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 244

He cometh to the carpenters hous,
And still he stant under the shot window;
Unto his bref it raught, it was so low;
And soft he cougheth with a *semisoun*.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3694.

In summe, she [the nightingale] varieth and altereth hey voice to all keyes; one while, full of her largs, longs, briefes, *semibriefes*, and minims; another while in her crotchets, quavers, *semiquavers*, and double *semiquavers*.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 29.

Thou woulst make an absolute courtier, and the firme fixture of thy foote, would giue an excellent motion to thy gate, in a *semi-circled* farthingale.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iii. sc. 3.

Now by the degree of reason and philosophy, the rainbow hath its ground in nature, and caused by the rayes of the sun, falling upon a rorida and opposite cloud; wherefore some reflected others refracted, beget that *semi-circular* variety we generally call the rain-bow.
Brown, Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 4.

There is a good riding in all this *semicircular* bay between the islands and Sumatra.—*Dampier, Voyages*, an. 1688.

And on the top of each of them [pillars] there is a *semiglobe*, with the flat surface upward; the shafts of the pillars and *semiglobe* is solid, being composed of sand and stone cemented together, and plastered over.
Anson, Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

Occidunt is a pastor of renown,
When he has pray'd and preach'd the sabbath down,
With wire and catgut he concludes the day
Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* care away.
Churchill, Progress of Errour.

A series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and there are twelve *semitones* in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode.
Jones, On the Imitative Arts.

SE'MINAL, *adj.* Se'minal, *n.* Semina'lity. Se'minary, *adj.* Se'minary, *n.* Semina'tion. Se'mined. Semini'fical. Semini'ferous. } Fr. *Séminal, semer*; It. *Seminale, seminare*; Sp. *Seminario, sementar*; Lat. *Seminalis*, from *semen*, a seed. *Semen*, quasi *serimen*, from *serere*, to sow. (See SEED.) *Seminal*,—That can or may seed, or bear or produce seed; of or pertaining to seed.

Seminary,—where seeds are set: (met.) where the seeds or first principles are implanted; the seed or first principle, the origin.

A *seminal* form is a crested spirit organizing duly prepared matter into life and vegetation proper to this or the other kind of plant.—*More, Immort. of the Soul*, b. i. c. 8.

Which *seminal* principle is a mixture of the divers particles of matter and spirits, derived and elicited from the plant or animal.—*Hale, Origin. of Mankind*, p. 76.

The *seminals* of other iniquities.
Brown, Christian Morals, b. iii. c. 4.

For if in every part from whence the seed doth flow, there be contained the idea of the whole: there was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib, which by the interposition of a soul, was individuated into Eve.
Id. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 1.

The true seeds of cypresse are indistinguishable by old eyes. From such undiscernable *seminalities* arise spontaneous productions.—*Id. Cyra's Garden*, c. 8.

Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory.
Smith, On Old Age, (1666,) p. 117.

As concerning *seminaries* and nouree-gardens, Nature hath shewed us the reason and manner thereof, by certain trees that just forth at the root a thicke spring of young roots or sions; but lightly the mother that bear-th these imps, killeth them when she hath done, with her shade and dropping together.—*Holland Pliny*, b. xvii. c. 10.

As, a while agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealots pursuivant for a *seminary*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Act ii sc. 1.

Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars
Id. Masques of Court.

For the fourth and last way, of secret *semination*, wherein we had been hitherto wholly deficient and asleep: this I said was the particular scope of my present chapter.
Bishop Hall, Contemplations, p. 494.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *semini fend* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto the cautelous assertion of Aristotle.—*Brown, Vulg. Errs.* b. vi. c. 8.

A *seminary*, is a seed-plot, which is adapted or set apart for the growing of seeds.

Seminal leaves are two plain, soft, and undivided leaves, that first shoot forth from the greatest part of all sown seeds.
Seminiferous, bearing or producing seed
Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.

It [Mr. Locke's book] is said, very unjustly, to contain the *seminal* principles of Mr. Paine's matured and expanded tree.—*Knox, The Spirit of Despotism.*

Those pious benefactors to mankind did not mean to establish *seminaries* to prepare men for the world, but to teach them to despise it.—*Id.* Ess. 129.

SEMPITERNE. Sempiternal. Sempiternity. } Fr. *Sempiternel*; It. *Sempiternale, sempiterno*; Sp. *Sempiterno*; Lat. *Sempiternus, semper* and *aeternus*. See ETERNAL. Eternal, or without either beginning or end; everlasting.

That is the God, whose magestee
All other thynges shall governe
And his behoue is *sempiternee*.—*Gower, Con. A.* b. vii.

This silent night, when all things lie in lap of sweet repose,
Yet only wake, the pours of sleepe your eyes do never close,
To shew the *sempiternitie*, to which their names ye rase
On wings of your immortall verse, that truly merit praise.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 357.

To the end that they may carry the communication of the divine goodness and benignity so far as is possible (they) are not contented to suppose the world to be *sempiternal* or eternal *à parte post*, or to be as ancient as the sacred scriptures inform us, but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity, long before six thousand years.
Hale, Origin. of Mankind, p. 91

If it [the world] had been created a million of years sooner, yet the future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world being of all hands admitted, though the eternity à parte ante be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness and beneficence to his creatures.—*Id. Ib.* p. 94.

Upon a supposition of a future *sempiternity* this would produce the same difficulty, without such interposition of the Divine Wisdom and Providence.—*Id. Ib.* p. 227.

If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independant, ever die?
Blackmore, Creation, b. vi.

SE'NARY. Lat. *Senarius*, six. See the quotation.

The *senary* or the number six has a double reference, the one to this particular day's work, the other to the whole creation.—*H. More, Defence of Phil. Cabbala*, c. 1.

SE'NATE. Se'nator. Senato'rial. Senato'rian. Senato'rially. Se'natorship. } Fr. *Sénat*; It. *Senato*; Sp. *Senado*; Lat. *Senatus*: so called quia a *senioribus* constabat, because it consisted of the *senior* or older men; and thus constituted a council of the ancients. See the quotation from North.

From the *senatour* of Rome hil come, and thys seyde:
"Lucie, the *senatour* of Rome, to Arture the kyng"

For which this emperour hath sent anon
His *senatour*, with ful ordinance,
And other lordes, God wote, many on,
Ou Surriens to taken high obeisance.
Chaucer, The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5330.

And netheles in thie matiere
It happed that like tyme an,
This lorde, with whome sie shulde go,
Of Rome was the *senatour*. *Gower, Con. A.* b. ii.

After this, he made a hundred counsellors of the best and honestest men of the city, which he called patricians; and the whole company of them together he called *senatus*, as one would say, the Council of the Ancients.
North, Plutarch, p. 21.

You are my second, sweet, to every cup,
I add unto the *senate* a new honour,
And to the sons of Mars a donative.
Beaum. & Fletch. Tragedy of Valentinian, Act v. sc. 7.

And so he created a hundred *senatours*: either because that number seemed great ynough, or for that there were no more but one hundred that were of worth to bee elected counsellours of (wise) fathers.—*Holland, Livie*, p. 7.

From which step his courage and wisedome raysed him by degrees to the soveraignty of Lucca, the *senatorship* of Rome, the special favour of the emperor, and a neere hope, (only by death preuented) of subduing Florence.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 120.

The right of naming *senators* belonged at first to the kings, afterwards the consuls chose, and referred them to the people for their approbation; but, at last, the consuls engrossed the whole privilege of conferring this honour.
Kennett, Roman Antiquities Nolitia pt ii. b. iii. c. 2.

The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave.
Dramatic Mel. Prose, (Lel. Joiled 1744), p. 17

I remember, in a conversation I once had with my ever dear friend Garrick, who was the first of actors, because he was the most acute observer of nature I ever knew, I asked him how it happened, that, whenever a *senate* appeared on the stage the audience seemed always disposed to laughter? He said the reason was plain; the audience was well acquainted with the faces of most of the *senators*.
Burke, On a Regicide Peace, Let. 4.

If the most unbounded libertinism of sentiment and practice be a qualification for a *senator*, then let him be educated in an English university, as it is now constituted
Knox, Of Education, § 43.

Though his [Tillan] style is not so pure as that of many other of the Italian school, yet there is a sort of *senatorial* dignity about him, which, however awkward in his imitators seems to become him exceedingly.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 4.

This year, therefore, was particularly fortunate to him, as it brought an increase, not only of issue, but of dignity into his family, by raising it from the equestrian to the *senatorian* rank.—*Middleton, Life of Cicero*, vol i. § 1.

SEND, *v.* } Dat. *Seynden, senden*; Ger. *Senden*. } Sa. *Sendan*; A. S. *Sendan*, jacere, jaculari, emittere, mittere, *facere* ut eat, to cast or throw. In *Luke* xxi. 1, They *castiden* her gifts," is in A. S. *Sendan*. In *Mark* xii. 44, "Alla *hesten* of that thing," is in A. S. *Sendan*. And in the old English version quoted by Tooke, (*Mark* xii. 41,) the word is *cast*, (to *cast* money,) and in the three remaining verses it is *sent*. "Sbe *sente* twey minutis; this pore widewe *sente*; all *senten*:"—*send* and *cast* being thus used as equivalent terms. And so *send* continues in vulgar speech to be still used; and see the quotation from Spenser.

To throw or cast, to shoot; to cause to go or move; to convey by agency of another; to confer.

It is used with correspondent English prepositions as equivalent to the compounds of the Lat *Mittere*; to emit or send forth, to immit, to dismiss, to transmit, &c.

This er, is gren lordes to this kyng ofte *sende*,
That he schulde for Gode's lone ys wylle som del amende.
R. Gloucester, p. 54.

Oure lord, among other thinges, hym *sende* a fair sonde,
That he hadde an holy doger at Colchestre in this londe.
Id. p. 82

Kyng Macolon hurde telle her of in Scotlonde,
To hym to Gloucestre sone he *sende* hys *sonde*.—*Id.* p.391.

He *sent* for alle the kynges, tro Berwik vnto Kent,
& thei with fulle gode wille alle vnto him went.
R. Brunne, p. 19.

After than thow *seyndest* hem somer. that is bem soveryn joye
And blisse to alle beon. bothe wilde and tame.
Piers Ploukman, p. 258.

And he *sente* hem in to Bethleem: and seide go ye, and axe ye bisily of the child, and whanne ye han foundun tell ye it to me; that I also come and worschipe him.
Wiclif, Matthew, c. 2.

And *sei* them to Bethleem, saying: Goo & search diligeltly for the childe, and whē ye haue founde him, bryngc me wordes, that I maye come and worship him also.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For I eam doun fro heuene, not that I do my wille, but the wille of him that *sente* me.—*Wiclif, Jon.* c. 6.

For I came doune from heauen; not to do myne owne wyll; but his wyl whiche hath *sent* me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

——— The king of Arabie and of Inde,
My liege lord, on this solempne day
Saiseth you as he best can and may,
And *sendeth* you in honour of your feste
By me, that am al redy at your heste,
This sterkely stedes.—*Chaucer, The Squieres Tale*, v. 10,424.

Yet had I neuer suche mattere,
Wherof myn herte myght amende,
Not of so moche as she *sende*
By mouth, and saide, Grete him well.—*Gower Con. A.* b. i.

Wherefore in all haste he (Ryehardc 1st.) *sent* downe, guyynge straytye commaundement that they shuld cease of the tyel, but the people were in such ire & wodenes, that they refrayned not for all the kynges *sonde*, tyll they had executyd the fyre of their malyce.
Fabyan, Chronycle, an. 1191.

In his right hand he held a trembling dart,
Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart
Spenser, Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2

——— But first whom shall we *send*
In search of this new world, whom shall we find
Sufficient?
Milton, Paradise Lost, b. ii

——— Thy words
Attentive, and with more delightful eare,
Divine instructer, I have heard, then when
Cherubic songs by night from neighbouring hills
Aereal music *send*. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Cos. Hey-day!
Good words my masters; this is court-infection,
And none but cowards ply them; tell me, Decius,
Without more circumstance, who is the *sender*?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act iii sc. 1.

Exe. This was a merry message.
King. We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.
Shakespeare, Henry V. Act i. sc. 2.

——— If I must contend, said he,
Best with the best, the *sender* not the *send*,
Or all at once; more glorie will be wonne,
Or less be lost. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, b. iv

His wounded men he first *sends* off to shore,
Never till now unwilling to obey;
They, not their wounds, but want of strength, deplore,
And think them happy who with him can stay
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

SE'NDAL. Fr. *Sendal*; It. *Cendale*; Sp. *Cendal*; Low Lat. *Cendalum*, a very thin or fine silk.

And ge worthy women wil goure longe fyngree
That ge or selke and *sendel*. to sewen wenne tyme ys,
Piers Ploukman, p. 128.

In sanguin and in perse he clad was alle
Lined with taffata, and with *sendalle*
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 441.
The courtesins were of *sendoll* thyn.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

SE'NESCHAL } Fr. *Sénéschal, sénéschall;*
Se'neschaunce. } It. *Seniscálco, siniscálco;* Sp. *Senisnal;* Low Lat. *Senescallus.* (See Marshal, i. e. *Marischal.* Low Lat. *Mariscalcus.*) Menage, Wachter, Vossius, Lye, &c. have written largely upon this word; and the result seems to be that *sen* is (Goth. *Sineigs*) *senior,* (qv.) and *scalcus,* (Goth. *Skalks;*) A. S. *Scalc, scealc;* Ger. *Schalk;* It. *Scalco,* (as in *Marescbal,*) and that thus *senescalcus* is—senior servus, honoration,—
The elder servant, the superior officer.
Somme aren as *seneschals*, and serven oth' lordes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 5.
The *seneschall* was cal'd to deeme the right.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.
Which to provide, she hath this castle dight,
And therein hath a *seneschall* assynd,
Cald Malefort, a man of mickle might,
Who executes her wicked will with worse despight.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.
——— Then marshal'd feast
Serv'd up in hall with sewers, and *reneschals*.
Id. Ib. b. ix.
The governyng of Liguedocke was taken awaye fro the duke of Berrey, and deuyded into *seneschaunces* to the lynges profyte.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 169.

SE'NIOR, or Se'nionor, *adj. & n.* Se'nion. Se'nionry. Se'nio'rity. Se'niorize, *v.* Se'signeu'rial. Sens'escence. Se'nile. Se'nility.

Fr. *Seigneur;* It. *Signóre;* Sp. *Senor;* Lat. *Senior,* from *seni;* so called—a *sensus* diminutione, or quasi *semi-nex,* i. e. semi-mortuus; or by metathesis from the Heb. or the Arabic. (See *Vossius.*) In the Gothic version of the Gospels *sineig,* senex, *sinista,* maxime senex, are of ordinary occurrence; and Wachter thinks *sen* may mean *senior,* e.g. *Senones,* the most ancient of the Suevi, (Tac. *Ger.* c. 39.) *Sin,* in A. S. Lye interprets, semper, perpetuo. Further the etymologists do not carry us: a conjecture may be allowed that the verb *see* is the radical origin, and that *sen* or *sin* means *seen.* A *senior,* one who has *seen* many years, much time pass away.
Aged or elderly, more aged or elderly; having *seen,* passed, lived—many, more, years.
Senior or *signior,*—a title bestowed on elders, or superiors, or those having or exercising authority or power, rule or dominion, lordship, sovereignty.
——— And hym suif he wolde wende
Yor to wynne *seynorge* aboute in other conde.
R. Gloucester, p. 186.
Rollo was his name, a knyght fulle doulty,
That Alfride wend wele, haf lorn the *seignory*.
R. Brunne, p. 24.
And [God] yaf her [reason] sith such aduantage,
That she hath might and *seignory*
To keepe men from all folly.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*
And yf he meane to take the latin woorde *senione*, that word in the latin tongue neuer signifyed a priest, but onely an elder man.—*Sir T. More. Workes.* p. 221.
No man in heauen, nor in earth, neither vnder the earth, was able to open the booke, or to loose on ye booke, till the ymbe came, vnto whom the *seniours* spake, on this manner.
Barnes. Workes, p. 227.
His faire mother hebight him not to vs
Such one to be; he therefore twyse him saued
From Grekish armes; but such a one
As mete might seme great ttalle to rule,
Dreedful in arms, charged with *seignorie*,
Shewing in profe his worthy Tenicrian roee;
And vnder lawes, the whole world to subdue.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.
And than they came to the Isle of Chyfolignie, and there landed, and found a great number of ladyes and damosels, who had the *seyguorie* of that isle.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol ii. c. 224.
And, as in well growne woods, on trees, cold spinie grasshoppers
Sit chirping, and send voyces out, that scarce can pierce our eares
For softnesse, and their weake faint sounds: so (talking on the toute)
These *senions* of the people sate.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

A third *seignorie* or shire there is that goeth to Apamia, which in old times was called Celænæ.
Holland. Plinie, b. v. c. 29.
As faire he was, as Citherease make,
As proud as he, that *signortieth* hell,
In fashion way-ward, and in love vnkinde,
For Cupid deignes not wound a currish mynde.
Fairefax Godfrey of Boulogne, b. iv.
Rome thou art tam'd, and th' earth dew'd with thy bloode
Doth laugh to see how thou art *signiorized*.
Cornelia, 1594. E. 2.
Think'st thou to *signorize*, or be the king
Of such a number, nobler than thy selfe.
Id. E. 3.
The names of lord, *signior, seigneur, senner*, in the Italian, French, and Spanish languages, seem to have at first imported only *elder* men, who thereby were grown into authority among the several governments and nations, which seated themselves into those countries upon the fall of the Roman empire.—*Sir W. Temple. On Government.*
As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.—*Government of the Tongue.*
The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay, without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another.—*Woodward.*
My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour or fancy.—*Boyle. On Colours.*
This chief was styled *senior*, lord, and the like terms, which marked out a superiority in age and merit.
Burke. Abridg. of Eng. Hist. b. ii. c. 7.
In consequence of this idea, the pleasures of the table, and of horses and dogs, are commonly the chief objects of pursuit, even among those whose *seniority* ought to render them patterns of industry, frugality, and decency to the junior members.—*Knox. Works*, vol. iv. p. 177.
They [the clergy] were the statesmen, they were the lawyers; from them were often taken the bailiffs of the *seigneuriel* courts.—*Burke. Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* b. iii. c. 6.
Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*; and look'ng full in Johnson's face, said to him, You'll find in Dr. Young, "O my coevals! remnants of yourselves." Johnson did not relish this at all, but shook his head with impatience.
Boswell. Life of Johnson, an. 1778.

SENO'CULAR. Having six eyes, *senos oculos.*
So that as most animals are binocnal, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some (as Mr. Willughby thought) *senocular*; so flies, &c. are multocular, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneas.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 3. p. 372. Note.

SENSE, *n.* Se'nseless. Sensa'tion. Se'nsated. Se'nseful. Se'nseless. Se'nselessly. Se'nsellessness. Se'nsible, *adj.* Se'nsible, *n.* Se'nsibleness. Se'nsibly. Sensibi'lity. Se'nsitive. Se'nsitively. Se'nsive. Se'nsory, *adj.* Se'nsory, *n.* Sense'rial. Se'nsual. Se'nsualist. Se'nsually. Sensua'lity. Se'nsualize, *v.* Se'nsuous. Se'ntient, *adj.* Se'ntient, *n.*

Fr. *Sens, sensible, sensitif, sentir;* It. *Sénso, sensáto, sensibile, sensitivo, sensivo, sensuále, sentire;* Sp. *Senso, sentato, sensocion, sensible, sensitivo, sensival, sentir;* Lat. *Sensus, sentire,* to *ken,* to feel, to think; which (Vossius) may perhaps be (by transposition of letters) from the Gr. Αἰσθαν-εσθαι.
The bodily *senses* are,—seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, feeling. *Sense* is then applied to—
Perception, apprehension, conception by the mind; to the perceptions, apprehensions, conceptions of the mind; to the mind, thought; to what the mind thinks, or receives or comprehends by thought; the meaning or signification.
Tooke remarks our improper use of the adj. *sensible* (in common with many other adjectives in *bilis,*)—"We have *serseful, full* of *sense*; *sensitive*, that can feel; and *sensible*, that may be felt: and yet we talk of a *sensible* man, who is very *sensible* of the cold, and of any *sensible* change in the weather."
Sensation,—feeling, idea.
Sensual,—relating to, acting upon—the senses, or bodily feelings.

A *sensual* person, or *sensualist*,—one whose thoughts, feelings, are confined to his bodily feelings or sensations; who is addicted, devoted to their gratification.
Sensuous is used by Milton as equivalent to *sensefol*, full of *sense* or feeling (bodily or corporeal); and he converts *sensible* into a noun substantive.
Thou shalt vnderstand therefore that the Scripture hath but one *sence*, which is the literal *sence*. And that literal *sence* is the roote and grounde of all, and the ancre that neuer fayleth, whereunto if thou cleane thou canst neuer erre or go out of the way.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 166.
Popillius fleeth therwhile, and leaving there
The *senseless* stock, a grieesly sight doth beare,
Unto Antonius board, with mischief fed.
Fuerstaine Auchers. Cicero's Death.
Then he was lying down *senselesly* on his *senseless* friend, as in all estates striving to be still like him.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.
And from thys eternall dampnacion of *sensyble* paine in the fyre of hel, thei thought that neuer any of the kynde of man should be preserued, but by the merytes of the passion of Christe, and faythe in him comen or to come.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1281.
Palms do rejoyce to be joyned by the match of a male to a female,
And shall *sensive* things be so *senseless* as to resist *sense?*
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.
If thou wilt mighty be, flee from the rage
Of excell will, and see thou kepe the face
From the foul yoke of *sensual* bondage.
Wyatt. He waleth not, &c.
Originally all conceptions proceed from the action of the thing itself, whereof it is the conception: Now when the action is present, the conception it produceth is called, *Sense*: and the thing by whose action the same is produced, is called the object of the *sense*.—*Hobbs. Hum. Nature*, c. 2.
——— Can it be
That modesty may more betray our *sense*
Then womans lightnesse?
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act ii. sc. 2.
God to remove his wayes from human *sense*,
Plac'd heaven from earth so farr, that earthly sight,
If it presume, might erre in things too high,
And no advantage gaine.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.
——— *Sense* of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine,
But live content, which is the calmest life.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.
On a green shadie bank profuse of flours
Pensive I sate me down; there gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seis'd
My droused *sense*. *Id. Ib.*
Now let the scholist tell me, why things must needs be so, as his individual *senses* represent them? Is he sure, that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, then they are by him? and why must his *sense* be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes, and our angels to them are fiends.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 22.
Those that make motion and *sensation* thus really the same, they must of necessity acknowledge, that on longer motion, no longer *sensation*, (as Mr Hobbs has ingenuously confessed in his Elements of Philosophy) and that every motion or re-action must be a new *sensation*, as well as every ceasing of re-action a ceasing of *sensation*.
More. Immortality of the Soul, pt. ii. b. i. c. 12.
The ladie, hearkning to his *sensefull* speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor geason,
Having oft seene it tryed as he did teach.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 4.
Where when confusedly they came, they fawnd
Their lady lying on the *senseless* ground.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.
Then up he tooke the slumbred *senseless* corse;
And, ere he could out of his swoune awake,
Him to his castle brought with hastie force,
And in a dongeon deepe him threw without remorse.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 7.
And if a man have his wits about him, and be not drunk with *sensuality* and *sensuousnes*, he need not much to dispute before he pass the sentence.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 18.
F rst she them led up to the castle wall,
That was so high as foe might not it climee,
And all so faire and *sensible* withall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.
Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements, these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper chang'd
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii
Heraclides writeth of a woman, that for a seven-night lay for dead, and fetched not out her breath *sensibly*, who in the end was raised against to life.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 52.

Then I spied a great stone, and sitting awhile upon't, I fell to weigh in my thoughts that that stone was in a happier condition in some respects, than either those *sensitive* creatures or vegetables I saw before.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 50.

The *sensitive* faculty, through the nature of man's *sense*, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God; this is a piece of frailty.—*Hammond.*

I say in general, that *sensation* is made by the arrival of motion from the object to the organ; where it is received in all the circumstances we perceive it in, and conveyed by virtue of the soul's presence there, assisted by her immediate instrument the spirits, by virtue of whose continuity to those in the common *sensorium*, the image or impress of every object is faithfully transmitted thither.

More. Immortality of the Soul, pt. iv. b. ii. c. 11.

And this brave knight, that for this venture fightes,
Now comes to point of that same perilous sted,
Where pleasure dwelles in *sensuall* delightes,
Monget thousand dangers and ten thousand magick mightes. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 12.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul disfigurement,
But hoist themselves more roundly than before;
And all their friends and relations quite forget,
To roll with pleasure in a *sensual* sty.—*Milton. Comus.*

But negligent security and ease,
Cobridled *sensuality* beast,
That only sought his appetite to please,
As it in midst of much abundance sat.
Drayton. Thomas Cromwell, p. 160.

Fortune is from the vesture of body and complexion, which the *sensually-minded* do not so much as dream of.

More. Phil. Writings, Gen. Pref. p. viii.

And [the soul] finding the ease she had from her visible and *sensuall* colleague the body, in perf rmance of religious duties, her opinions now broke, and flinging, shifted off from her self the labour of high soaring any more, forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and drydog carcase to plod on in the old road, and drudge the trade of outward conformity.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

To which poetry would be made subsequent, or indeed rather precedent, as being less suttle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.—*Id. Of Education.*

Lucretius tells us, that Boethius, an eminent and famous stoical doctor, did plainly deny the soul to be an animal, that is to have any *sentient*, conscious or intellectual nature presiding over it.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, b. i. c. 3.

If the *sentient* be carryed passibus æquis with the body, whose motion it would observe; (supposing the former condition that it be regular and sedately) it seems a case especially the remove is insensible.—*Glanvill. Pan. of Dogmat.* c. 9.

Oft did I wish those dreadful pois'ned ises,
Which clos'd the ever waking dragon's eyes;
Or I had had those *sense-benumbing* drinks,
That grow in shady Proserpine's dark walks.
Drayton. G. Isabel to Mortimer.

The first thing to be considered in common to all the *sensitive* creatures, is their faculty of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling; and the organs ministring to these five *senses* together with the exact accommodation of those *senses* and their organs to the world and state of every tribe of animals.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 1.

Which when I say the *senses* convey into the mind, I mean they from external objects convey into the mind what produces there those perceptions. This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our *senses*, and derivd by them to the understanding, I call *sensation.*

Locke. Origin of Ideas, b. ii. c. 1.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye.—*Hooke, in Hist. R. S.* Vol. iii. p. 194.

But 'tis in vain; the wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep;
Fettered in vice; no sudden, sharp, or sure,
He sins, and sees not; *senseless* of his loss.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 3.

For of all Nature's works we most should scorn
The thing who thinks himself a poet born,
Unbred, untaught, he rhymes, yet hardly spells,
And *senselessly*, as squirrels jangle bells.
Oldmixon. On a Mrs. Crocock Trans. of Lucretius.

Thus, from their profane neglect of God's worship, men naturally slide into an habitual *senselessness* and incogitancy of him, and from thence to not believing; and from thence to disobeying him, in a easy and almost necessary transition.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 3.

Our *senses*, conversant about particular *sensible* objects, do convey into the mind several distinct perceptions of things, according to those divers ways wherein those objects do affect them; and those we name by these ideas we have, of yellow, white, heat, cold, soft, hard, bitter, sweet, and all those which we call *sensible* qualities.

Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 1.

For as in the collation it is not the gold or the silver, the food or the apparel, in which the benefit consists, but the will and benevolent intention of him that bestows them; so reciprocally it is the good acceptance, the *sensibleness* of, and acquiescence in the benefactor's goodness, that constitutes the gratitude.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

This works the natural effect of choler, and turns his rage against him by whom he was last affronted, and most *sensibly*.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

Sensitive knowledge reaching no farther than the existence of things actually present to our *senses*, is yet much narrower than either of the former.

Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 3.

And the reason is clear, because the seat of the one is in the intellectual reasonable nature; the seat of the other is in the *sensitive*.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

The same idea, when it again recurs without the operation of the like object on the external *sensory*, is remembrance.

Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 19.

For these heavenly graces are the palate by which the immortal mind tastes and relishes its heaven, the blessed organs and *sensories* by which it feels and perceives the joys of the world to come, and without which it can no more relish and enjoy them, than the *senseless* hive can the sweetness of the honey that is in it.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4. s. 4.

Now the *sensual* man is, of all men living, the most improper for enquiries after truth, and the least at leisure for it.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

If even we do conquer our bad inclinations, we must not only abstain from the sins we are inclined to, but also from the occasions of them. If it be *sensuality* we must starve it out by prudent fasting and abstinence.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 1.

A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her thither, for which she could find no suitable objects.

Norris. On the Beatitudes, p. 165.

Nor is he singular in referring them all to the *senses*; and in beginning an account of language in that manner.

Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. i. c. 2.

The very notion of death is, that all *sensation* and activity and power of motion is in that state of the man extinguished.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 25.

When he brings the same affair before the people, he talks of it as only the wild and *senseless* escape of a few desperate wretches.—*Warburton. The Divine Legation*, b. iii. s. 3.

The Hydrostats indeed by Cudworth's account of them held a mean between perceptivity and *senselessness*, between motion and rest.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt i. c. 5.

The discovery of the mines of America, it is to be observed, does not seem to have had any very *sensible* effect upon the prices of things in England till after 1520.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

Yet it is certain that these admonitions of nature, however forcible, however importunate, are too often vain; and that many times with sufficient deliberation, in the course of time, appear to have little *sensibility* of the decline of life.

Idler, No. 43.

The sudden loss of the employment, even of the ships which import the eighty-two thousand hogsheads of tobacco, which are over and above the consumption of Great Britain, might alone be felt very *sensibly*.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

This spiritual sword of God's awful word penetrates the inmost recesses of the human mind—pierces to the very line of separation, as it were, of the *sensitive* and the intelligent principle.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

But the apostle, having represented these extraordinary gifts to be as defective in themselves as they are contemptible in their abuse, thought fit to add, that this defect did not proceed from any *sensitive* influx of the Holy Spirit, but from the narrowness of the human recipient; the passages to the soul being so clogged up with corporeal obstructions, as to be unable to convey to the *sensory* any more than an oblique glimpse of the Sovereign Good.

Warburton. Doctrine of Grace, b. ii. c. 2.

Vibrations in the *sensory* nerves, excited by the impression of external objects and propagated to the brain, communicate vibrations to the corresponding motory nerves, and produce muscular motions.

Belsham. Philosophy of the Human Mind, c. 3. s. 5.

If I can light upon any little hint which may do real service to somebody or other I care not through what channels it is conveyed; whether by the ordinary methods of persuasion, illustration and argumentation so commonly apprehended, or by agitating the *sensorial* and motorial ether, or by beginning a succession of perceptions.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 3.

The wide-stretch'd realm of intellectual woe,
Surpassing *animal* far, is all our own.
Young. The Complaint, Night 7.

The beggar who, behind the hedge, divides his offals with his dog, has often more of the real *sensorial* than he who dines at an elegant table.—*Mickle. Lusiad*, Introd.

Now during the performance of these actions the virtuous man must be happy, or else he would have gaps in his happiness which it would wrongfully heresy to allow; but during such performance he receives no benefit from his virtue, her influence being suspended, for he does the same and feels the same as the *sensualist*.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 29.

Sobriety is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to *sensuality*.—*Gilpin. Hints for Sermons*, § 20.

From hence we may gather that the providence of God is over all his works, and that in the formation of *sentient* as well as *unsentient* natures, he had in view their series of changes and events they would produce, and ordered his whole multitude of second causes so as to execute that plan of providence he had in his intention.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 25.

SENTENCE, *n.* Fr. *Sentence*; It. *Sentenza*, Sp *Sentencia*; Lat. *Sententia*, (from *sentiens*, pres. part. of *sentire*, to think,) what the mind *kens*, thinks, judges. By us applied to—

SEN'TENCE, *v.*
SEN'TENTIAL.
SENTEN'TIOUS.
SENTEN'TIOUSLY.
SENTEN'TIOUSNESS.
SENTE'TIOSITY.

The expression of a judgment; a judgment or adjudication, determination or decision.

A saying, a maxim; an axiom, any thing expressed in brief sentences. For *sentence* in grammar, see the quotation from Lowth.

And which of you that hereth him best of alle,
That is to sayn, that telleth in this cas
Tales of best *sentence* and most solas,
Shal have a souper at your alle cost
Here in this place sitting by this post.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 798.

Herken what is the *sentence* of the wise,
Bet is to dien than have indigence.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4469.

That dale maie no counsaile availe,
The pledour and the plee shall faile,
The *sentence* of that yilke dale
Maie none appele sette in daiale.—*Gower. Con. A.* b ii.

If it be so, that they will so contynue, they do yuell and renne in the maledyction and *sentence* of the holy father the pope.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 304.

——— Poetes olde, whiche fall craftely
Under as comeye termes as couide be
Can touche a trouth, and clokie subtyllie
With fressshe vtterauns full *sentencyuslie*.
Skelton. The Bouge of Courte, Trul.

Who, though he tryed by his peeres
Of treason was acquitted
Yeat as a *sentence* is a sicke sore
He being then indoighted,
Was hardly found a felon, and
Too strictly *sentenciall* so
Warner. Albion's England, b. viii. c. 40.

——— He from wrauth more coole
Came the mild Judge and intercessor both
To *sentence* man: the voice of God they heard
Now walking in the garden.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b x.

My *sentence* is for open war; of whiles,
More unexpert, I boast not: them let those
Contrive who need, or when they need, not now,
Id. Ib. b. ii.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that fail them, shrink and fear
What yet they know must follow, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain,
The *sentence* of thir conqueror.—*Id. Ib.*

Learne a rule out of this oracle or *sententious* riddle, which goeth in this forme; mais bonis, (i. cheapest, best.)

Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 6.

Thence what the lofty grave tragedians taught
In Chorus or iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight receiv'd
In brief *sententious* precepts while they treat
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

They describe her [Fame] in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath, so many tongues, so many voices, she pricks up so many ears.—*Bacon. Fragment of an Essay on Fame.*

Nosce teipsum of Thales: *Nosce tempus* of Pittacus: *Nihil nimis* of Cleobulus: which notwithstanding to speak indifferently, are but vulgar precepts in morality, carrying with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententious* of common conversation with men.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.

Can any thing be said in excuse for such a wretch, as being convinced of crimes enormous and thereupon justly *sentenced* to suffer death, or thus? yet through the powerful intercession of the prince with his father, hath not only a pardon offered him, but preferment and honour, and the favour of his sovereign; doth yet, nevertheless, stand out against these overtures, and dentieth these undeserved bounties, and chuseth rather to die miserably, than to live happily?—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

The style is clear and strong, short and *sententious*, abounding with antitheses, elegant turns, and manly strokes of wit.—*Warton. Id. Works*, vol. iv. p. 263.

I am confident the Medea is none of his: tho' I esteem it for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy.

Dryden. Of Dramatic Poesie.

A *sentence* is an assemblage of words expressed in proper form and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense.—*Lowth. Introd. to English Grammar.*

When *sentence* of death, the most terrible and highest judgment in the laws of England, is pronounced, the immediate inseparable consequence from the common law is attainder.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 29.

Yet concise maxims of *sententious* wisdom have always been esteemed in all nations extremely useful, notwithstanding that somewhat remained to be supplied in them by the common sense of the hearers or readers.
Seeker, vol. iii. Ser. 21.

SE'NTIMENT. SENTIME'NTAL. SENTIMENTA'LITY. } Fr. *Sentement*; It. *Sentimento*, Sp. *Sentimiento*. Skinner calls it a word lately introduced by translators, from the French; and others familiar with that language, from *sentir*, to feel.

Feeling, thought; the sense or meaning; referring more immediately to the feeling, than opinion, maxim, &c.

Chaucer seems to use it emphatically:—"I this enditte of no *sentement*; not as my own thoughts, not my own invention, but from the Latin,—as I heard."

Ye lovers that can make of *sentement*,
In this case ought you be diligent,
To ferdirien me somewhat in my labour.
Chaucer. Legend of Good Women.

For why, to every lover I me excuse,
That of no *sentement* I this enditte,
But out of Latine in my tongue it write.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Right so fare I, that of no *sentement*,
Nay right naught in contemplation,
But as I herde when I was present,
This man complaine, with a piteous soun.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

Sensculus though a Christian, yet having been educated in this philosophy, could not be induced by the hopes of a Bishopreck, to stifle or dissemble this *sentiment* of his mind. I shall never be persuaded to think my soul to be equal to my body.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. 1.

——— O what passions then,
What melting *sentiments* of kindly care,
On the new parents seize!
Thomson. Spring.

These arguments on each side are so plausible, that I am apt to suspect they may, the one as well as the other, be solid and satisfactory, and that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions.
Hume. Principles of Morals, s. i.

Every thing indelicate will of course be excluded; but perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully, because more cautiously.—*Knox*, Ess. 171.

Nay ev'n each moral *sentimental* stroke,
Where not the character, but poet spoke,
He lepp'd, as foreign to his chaste design,
Nor spar'd an useless, though a golden line.
Whitehead. Prologue to the Roman Father.

She has even the false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 436.

SE'NTINEL. SE'NTRY. } Also written *Centinel, centry*. Fr. *Sentinelle*; It. *Sentinella*; Sp. *Sentinela*. From the Lat. *Sentire*, to *hear*, to perceive, to see, to look; and hence also *sentry*, (Skinner.)

One who looks; watches, keeps watch or guard. And—

To *sentinel*, (Ford,)—to watch, to guard.

And having plac'd their *sentinels* at last,
They fall to prayer.—*Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.*

——— Go to her and tell
That you will walke the guardian *sentinell*,
My soule's safe genii, that she need not feare
A mutinous thought, or one close rebell there.
F. Beaumont. Elegy.

Par. All the powers
That *sentinel* just thrones, double their guards
About your sacred excellence!
Ford. The Lover's Melancholy, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries* and stations thick
Of angels watching round?—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Wee see the *senses* of such eminent use for our well being, situate in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and conveight to the soul the impressions of external objects.—*Hay. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Here toils, and Death, and Death's half-brother, Sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *centry* keep.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis.

Nothing worthy of note happened till the night between the 12th and 13th, when John Harrison, a marine, who was *sentinel* at the observatory, deserted; carrying with him his musket and accoutrements.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 7.

Upon inquiry, it appeared that not only the *sentry* placed over the prisoner, but the whole watch upon the quarter-deck where he was confined, had laid themselves down to sleep.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 6.

SE'PARATE, *adj.* SE'PARATE, *v.* SE'PARATELY. SE'PARATENESS. SEPARA'TION. SE'PARATIVE. SE'PARATIST. SE'PARATORY. SE'PARABLE. SE'PARABLENESS. SE'PARABI'LITY. } Fr. *Séparer*; It. *Separáre*; Sp. *Separar*; Lat. *Separare*; and that from *se-par*, (i. e. *sine par*:) without match, or mate, or fellow; consequently, alone; unjoined with any thing else. See *Vossius* in v. *Sperno*.

To be or cause to be alone; to disunite, to disjoin, to dispart, to divide, to distinguish.

Thys man sent his commaúdement vnto Otto bysshop of Co sittingyle, commaunding to forbydde prieستes that had not yet marryed, for to marry. And those yt had maried, to hee *separated* from their wynes.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 231.

They have driuen peace out of all landes & withdrawen them selues from all obedience to princes, and have *separated* them selues from the lay men, countyng thé vile thé dogges.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 116.

And surelie the distance betwixt London and Lysbon, should not stoppe any kinde of frendlie dewtie, that I could eyther shew to him, or do to his, if the greatest matter of all did not in certeyne poinctes *separate* our nyndes
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

Else the ambition of one of them meeting of an undermining politick, did occasion this causeless *separation*,
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. i. No. 18.

I answere: though they (fayth, loue, and hope,) be inseperable, yet they haue *seperable* and sundry offices, as it is aboue sayd of the lawe & fayth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 188.

O cry for mercy, leave your wicked ways,
And God from time shall *separate* those days
Of vengeance coming, and he shall disperse
Those clouds now threatning the whole universe,
And save the world, which else he will destroy.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

But if any shall abuse our courtesie of endeavouring to help his imagination (or at least to gratifie it) in this symbolical representation we have made, by conceiving of this center of the soul but as some dull divisible point in matter, and of no great efficacy, and of the vital or arbitrarious extension of it, as grossely as if it would necessarily argue as real a divisibility and *separablility* of the parts as in a body.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i. c. 10.

But pardon too, if, zealous for the right,
A strict observer of each noble flight,
From the fine gold I *separate* the alloy,
And shew how hasty writers sometimes stray.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

Sacred things, which continue their state of *separateness* and sanctity.—*Mede. Rev. of God's House*, (1638.)

He who made the *separation*, is not exempt from sharing the misfortune which he brought upon his party.
Pope. View of the Epic Poem.

As *separating* into parties, upon little differences in religion, exposes the *separatist* themselves to great temptations to atheism, so it doth those also who are indifferent on both sides, and stand engaged on neither part of the *separation*.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 3.

Let them then first condemn Dr. Clarke for leading me into it: and, when they have done, I will defend the doctor, so far, by the concurring verdict of the whole christian world, by the maxims of common sense, and by the prevailing custom of speech, which never gives the name of substances to any thing, but where the substance is *separate*, or *separable*.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 53.

Which may appear, partly by the *separablenes* of such substances from some gems (as we exemplified in granates.)
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 542.

I shall not insist on this experiment, because of that much more full and eminent experiment of the *separative* virtue of extreme cold, that was made against their will, by the formentioned Dutchmen that wintered in Nova Zembla.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 491.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels or *separatory* ducts.—*Cheyne. Phil. Prin.*

Now, if such a one happens to be a *separatist*, he takes the advantage of the test-law, which, under great penalties, forbids his entrance on this office, till he has given certain marks of his conformity to the established worship; to give which, he makes matter of conscience; and from which, he is at liberty to dissent by the act of toleration.
Warburton. Works, vol. vii. p. 257.

A few private traders, whose subscriptions amounted only to seven thousand two hundred pounds, insisted upon the privilege of trading *separately* upon their own stocks, and at their own risks.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 1.

The Latin word [colonia] signifies simply a plantation. The Greek word [ἀποικια] on the contrary, signifies a *separation* of dwelling, a departure from home, a going out of the house.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 7.

SEPO'SE, *v.* SEPOSI'TION. } Lat. *Seponere, sepos-itum*; (*se*, and *posit-um*,) to set apart. To set apart, or aside.

Yet God *seponed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship.—*Donne. Letters to Sir H. G.*

To this we must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *seposition* of all our other affairs, though innocent and good in other kinds, by a present spirit.
Bp. Taylor. Great Exemplar, pt. ii. Dis. 12.

SEPT. Fr. *Cep*, the stock of a tree or plant, (Cotgrave.) It. *Ceppo*; Sp. *Sepa*; from *Cippus*, a sharp stake; or *Ceput*, the head, (mct.) the source, origin.

A stock, a race, a generation, nation, tribe or family.

And this judge being as hee is called the Lords Brehon, adjudgeth for the most part, a better share unto his Lord, that is the Lord of the sept, the head of that *sept*.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

For the Irish man standeth so much vpon his gentilitie, that he termeth ame one of the English *sept*, and planted in Ireland, Bodebagh Gaileagh that is, English churle.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 8.

Because the inferiour sort of the Irish were poor, and not amenable by law, he *provided*, that five of the best persons of every *sept* should bring in all the persons of their surname, to be justified by the law.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

But he seemed to suspect, that the true and antient Russians, a *sept* of whom he told me he had met with in one of the provinces of that empire, were rather some like the Danes than any thing near so brown as the present Moscovites, whom he guesses to be descended of the Tartars, and to have inherited their colour from them.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 715.

Their officers had little power over their soldiers; who, being all of the old Irish *septs* of Ulster, were entirely govern'd by the fryars.
Clarendon. Civil Wars, vol. iii. p. 430.

SEPTE'MBER. Fr. *Septembre*; It. *Settembre*; Sp. *Septembre*; Lat. *September*; the *seventh* month from March, with which month the Roman year commenced. Vossius and others say from *Imber*. See OCTOBER.

His (Libra's) propre month is sayd *Septembre*,
Whiche yeneth men cause to remembre,
If any sorte be lefte behynde
Of thynge, which greue maie to kynde.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

And the 26 of *Sept.* (1580) (which was Munday in the just and ordinary reckoning of those that had stayed at home in one place or country, but in our reputation was the Lords day or Sunday) we safely with joyful minds and thankful hearts to God arrived at Plimouth.
Sir F. Drake. The World Encompassed, p. 108.

SE'PTENARY, *adj.* SEPTE'NARY, *n.* SEPTE'NNIAL. } Fr. *Septennaire*; It. *Settenario*; Sp. *Septenario*; Lat. *Septenarius*, seven.

Septenary,—consisting of seven.

Septennial,—at every seventh year; or during seven years.

But among all the ancients I have met with, Macrobius, in his first booke of Scipio's dreame, extolling (as Philo doth) the rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number, most cleerely and learnedly expressedh the remarkeable pawses and changes of Nature every seaventh yeare in the course of man's age.—*Hakewell. Apologie*, lib. iii. c. 2.

A month of peregrination, is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the Zodiack, unto the same again; and this containeth but 27 days, and about 8 hours; which cometh short to compleat the *septenary* account.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

The time of the pentarchic indured likewise 49 yeares, or seaven *septenaries*.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine*, c. 9.

And the number declares the nature. The Hebdomad or *Septenary* is a fit symbole of God, as he is considered having finished these six days creation.
More. Defence of Phil. Cabala, pt. iii. c. 2.

But the subject which of all others employed the eloquence and abilities on both sides to the most vigorous exertion, was a motion made by Mr. Bromley, who proposed that a bill should be brought in for repealing the *septennial* act, and for the more frequent meeting and calling of parliaments.—*Smollett. Hist. of England, Geo. II.* b. ii. c. 5.

SEPTE'NTRION. } Fr. *Septentrion*; It.
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } *Settentrione*; Sp. *Septentrion*; Lat. *Septentrio* (*Septem Triones*. Festus; but Vossius is doubtful.)
SEPTE'NTRIONATE, *v.*
SEPTE'NTRIAL.

The seven stars forming the constellation Arctos, the Bear; and which, from its position in the North, gives name to the North, generally.

And eke this Nero governed all the peoples that be under the colde sterres, that highten the *septentrions*, that is to sain, he governed all the peoples, that be vnder the partie of the north.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

Although that Nero were as vicious,
As any fend, that lith ful low adoun,
Yet he, as telleth us Suetonius,
This wide world had in subjection,
Both est and west, south and *septentrioun*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,351.

Than sawe I well, that the bodie of Venus in her latitude of degrees *septentrionals*, ascendeth in the ende of degree, fro the hed of Capricorne.—*Id. Astrolabie.*

Thou art as opposite to every good,
As the Antipodes are vnto vs,
Or as the south to the *Septentrion*.
Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 4.

——— And on the north
To equal lengin back'd with a ridge of hills
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold *Septentrion* blasts.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

For in the Æthiopians the juice or blood is drawne upward again by the nature of heat: but among the nations *Septentrionall*, the same is driven to the inferior parts, by reasm of moisture apt to fall downeward.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 78.

For if they be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extream whereat they were *septentrionally* excited.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.

True it is, and confirmable by every experiment, that steel and good iron never excited by the loadstone, discover in themselves a verticity; that is, a directive or polary facultie, whereby, conveniently placed, they do *septentrionate* at one extream, and Australize.—*Id. Ib.*

When Waueny in her way, on this *septentrial* side,
That these two eastern shires doth equally divide,
From Laphamford leads on her stream into the east.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

——— But if the spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoky mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals!
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

SE'PTICK. } Fr. *Septique*; Lat. *Septicus*;
SE'PTICAL. } Gr. Σηπτικος, from σηπ-ειν, to rot, to putrefy.
Putrefactive.

Cedar,—after the nature of *septick* and escharotick medicines, corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, applied to a living body; but, on the contrary, is a sovereign preservative for the same body the very moment it is deprived of life.—*Greenhill. Art of Embalming*, p. 272.

There was no absurdity in Galen, when as a *septical* medicine he commended the ashes of a salamander.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 13.

SEPTILA'TERAL. Having seven sides (*septem latera*).

We begin with Saturn, and successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven equicrural triangles be described, whose bases are the seven sides of the *septilateral* figure.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 20.

SEPTUA'GENARY. } Fr. *Septuagénaire*;
SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. } It. *Settuagenário*, *settuagesima*; Sp. *Septuagenario*, *septuagesima*; Lat. *Septuagenarius*, seventy; *septuagesimus*, seventieth.

Nor can the three hundred years of John oattmes, or Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* tietermination.—*Brown Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 9.

Whereas in our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages, it is very rare, and deserves a distick to behold the fourth generation.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 6.

SE'PULCHRE, *n.* } Fr. *Sépulcre*, *sépulture*; It. *Sepólcro*, *sepolttura*; Sp. *Sepulcho*, *sepultura*; Lat. *Sepulchrum*, *sepultura*; from *sepultum*, past part. of *sepilire*, to bury, of this from *sepa*, *sepes*, a hedge, a fence, a defence. See BURY.
SE'PULCHRE, *v.*
SEPU'LCHRAL.
SEPU'LTURE.

Sepulchre,—that in which, the place where, a burial or entombment is made; a tomb, a grave.
Sepulture,—a burial, or burying, an interment or entombment.

Wel agite that he a wurthe stude, that such *sepulture* ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 166.

And Joseph brought lynnen cleth and took him doun and wlappide in the lynnen cloth & leyde him in a *sepulcre* that was hewen of a stoon and walewide a stoon to the dore of the *sepulchre*.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 15.

And he brought a lynnē clothe, and take him doune, and wrapped hym in the lynnen clothe, and layde him in a tombe yt was hewen out of ye rocke, and rolled a stone vnto ye dore of the *sepulcre*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He hath nede of charitable conseilling and visiting in prison and in maladie, and *sepulture* of his ded body.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

And than out of his *sepulture*
There spronge anone peraventure
Of flowes suche a wonder sight,
That men ensample take might
Upon the dedes, which he dede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Than at last came in there
His reasons, for thei shulde erane,
Where that he wolde be begraue,
And of what stone his *sepulture*
Thei shulden make, and what sculpture.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Sir John Conwele being president of Vlster, in viewing the *sepulture*, testified to have seene three principall wells.
Holinshed. First Inhabitation of Ireland.

Lear. Regan, I thinke you are: I know what reason
I have to thinke so, if thou should'st not be glad,
I would disorce me from thy mother tombe,
Sepulchring an adultresse.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act ii. sc. 4.

Then thou our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving;
And so *sepulchre'd* in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.
Milton. Epitaph on Shakespeare.

As in the land of darkness yet in light,
To live a life half dead, a living death,
And buried; but O yet more miserable!
My self, my *sepulcher*, a moving grave.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp
Oft seen in charnel vaults, and *sepulchres*,
Ling'ring and sitting by a new made grave,
As loath to leave the body that it lov'd.—*Id. Comus.*

Thus hauing slaine him; a *sepulchrall* feast
He made the Argiues, for his lustfull guest,
And for his mother, whom he did detest.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep surcharg'd, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely *sepulcher'd*.
Prior. Solomon, b. i.

Christopher Seintgerman, called by some Senyarmayn or Seynyerman, son of Sir Hen. Seintgerman, Knt. by Anne his wife, daughter of Tho. Tindale, Esq. was born, as I conceive, in Warwickshire, particularly at Shilton near to the city of Coventry, in the chapel or church of which place his father and mother received *sepulture*.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

The common rites of *sepulture* bestow,
To soothe a father's and a mother's woe;
Let their large gifts procure an urn at least,
And Hector's ashes in his country rest.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

I would separate it from those varnished qualities, which, like whited *sepulchres*, are but a disguise for internal deformity.—*Knox*, Ess. 96.

Mr. Moukhouse happening one day to pull a flower from a tree which grew in one of their *sepulchral* inclosures, an Indian whose jealousy had probably been upon the watch, came suddenly behind him, and struck him.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 14.

SEQUA'CIOUS. } Fr. *Séquelle*, *séquent*; It.
SEQUA'CIOUSNESS. } *Sequace*, *sequela*, *seguela*, *sequente*, *sequente*, Sp. *Sequela*. Lat. *Sequax*, *sequela*, *sequens*, from *sequi*, to follow, (*sequitur*, from
SEQUA'CITY.
SE'QUEL.
SE'QUENT, *adj.*
SE'QUENT, *n.*
SE'QUENCE.

Gr. Επ-ομαι, converta consonante priori, et spiritu aspero.—Vossius.) May it not be Goth. *Soc-yon*, A.-S. *Sec-an*, (*Se-ic-an*,) to seek?

Sequacious and *sequent* are used alike.—following, attending, accompanying, succeeding, continuing in the same course or order; coming after, (sc.) a force used to draw, ductile.

If vertue yet no voide unthankfull time,
Failed of some to blast her endles fame,
A goodly mesine hath to deterre from crime,
And to her steppes our *sequele* to enflame.
Surrey. Of the Death of Sir T. W.

For ofentimes it hath been seen, that to a new enterprise, there followeth a new maner, and strange *sequel*.
Strype. Eccles. Memor. Hen. VIII. b. i. c. 3.

The two dukes hereupon returned to court, bringing the next day the king's letters to the cardinal, who having read them, delivered immediately the great seal; in *sequence* thereof, also submitting himself to the king.
State Trinis. Hen. VIII. an. 20 *Cardinal Wolsey.*

This (Robert) was cũnynge in many seyences, & a man of good maner and vertue; he made dyuers impnes, *sequences*, and respondes, as O Jude.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 203.

Wherfore, after punyshmēt done vpon some of his enemyes, he feryngne ye *sequell* and reuengement of the same, left that countree and returned vnto Rome.—*Id. Ib.* c. 63.

Of such our patrone here, the viscont Mountacute,
Hath many comely *sequences*, well sorted all in suite.
Gascoigne. Denise for a Moake for Viscount Mountacute.

All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction, have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitie*.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 900.

In the greater bodies the forge was easie the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, obedient to the hand and spoke of the artificer, apt to be drawn, formed or moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsie fingers.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

Yet many of these have continued in a certain channel, and carried a constant stream, as will plainly appear in the *sequel* of our worthies.—*Fuller. Gen. Worthies of England.*

The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 181.

Although Almighty God be not bound or straitned in his operation to the *sequaciousness* of the matter, yet it is not improper for us to suppose that he may persue the laws of his own making, where it consists with his design and intention.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 304.

I have seene the fearfull *sequele* of that experiment, in a man, who upon the taking of that medecine, threw himselfe headlong from an high loft and brake his necke.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 23.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In *sequent* toil all forwards do contend.
Shakespeare, Son. 60.

——— A *sequent* king, who seeks
To stop thir overgrowth, as inmate guests
Too numerous.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

Per. Sir Holofernes, this Berowne is one of the votaries with the king, and here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queene; which accidentally, or by the way of progression, hath miscarried.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 2.

What should I instance in that, wherof no Scripture, not books, but the whole world is full; the inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment!—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Pr.* cvii. 34.

——— Tell my friends,
Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degrees,
From high to low throughout.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act v. sc. 2.

Orpheus could lead the savage race;
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher.
Dryden. For St. Cecilia's Day.

As to the violence which those gentlemen are forced to use with our church's forms, it will appear more fully in the *sequel*.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 305.

——— Now extract
From the *sequacious* earth the pole, and now
Dismatry from the closely clinging vine.
Smart. The Hop-Garden.

The *sequel* of the psalm, from the end of the seventh verse, exhibits the remarriage,—that is, the restoration of the converted Jews to the religious prerogative of their nation.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

SEQUE'STER, *v.* SEQUE'STRATE, *v.* SEQUESTRA'TION. SE'QUESTRATOR. SEQUE'STRABLE. } Fr. *Séquestrer*; It. *Sequestràre*; Sp. *Secestrar*; Lat. *Sequester*, an arbitrator, a mediator; so called, because each party follows (*sequitur*) his judgment; or rather from *sequo*, h. e. *dico*, *ero*, because he pronounces (*dicat*) judgment: from *sequester*, Vossius adds—is *sequestrare*, to act as *sequester*, or arbitrator; also *separare*, to separate. Cotgrave explains the Fr. *Séquestrer*,—"To lay aside, to put into an indifferent person's hands;" and *sequestration*,—"the separating of it from the possession of those who controul for it." (See the quotation from Blackstone.) To *sequester*, generally, is,—

To separate or part from, to withdraw, to recede, to retire, to seclude; to go, to put aside, to sever, to disjoin.

For hym hathe God the father sealed. This is to sai, that hiin hath God the father specially *sequestred* and separed and set aside out of the number of all creatures, and hath sent him in to the world, anointed, sygned, & marked with yᵉ very prynt of his own seale.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1046.

That it appeareth very strange unto us, and a great wonder unto all true subjects, that you will either assist or suffer his Majesty's most royal person to remain in the guard of the Duke of Somerset's men, *sequestred* from his own old sworn servants.

Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt ii. b. i. No. 44.

Which I charge and command you by the same authority to observe and keep upon pain of deprivation, *sequestration* of your fruits, or such other correction as to the King's Highness, or his vice-gerent for the time being, shall seem convenient.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. pt ii.

Next I desire them to reflect upon aged *sequestred* ministers, whom, with their charges, the (generally ill-paid) fifth part will not maintain.—*Fuller. General Worthies.*

And these must be *sequester'd* with all speed,
Or else they vow'd their swords should do the deed.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

But first a pardon begg'd, if that my cause
So much constrain'd me as to breake the lawes
Of her wisn'd *sequestration*.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

Yet by their *sequestrators* and sub-committees abroad, men for the most part of insatiable hands, and noted disloyalty, those orders were commonly disobeyed.

Milton. History of England, b. iii.

O, pitcous my fate, vouchsafe to shew
(For what's *sequester'd* from celestial view?)
What great locusins th' innavigable seas?
What guilt provokes him, and what vows appease?

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

A christian, in all acts of duty, ought to *sequester* his mind from all respect to an ensuing reward, and to commence his obedience wholly and entirely upon the love of duty itself, abstracted from all regard to any following advantages whatsoever.—*Scotti*, vol. iv. Ser. 5.

Hartwart, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt.—*Boyle.*

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind.—*Arbuthnot. On Air.*

The infallible effect of the long absence of a master, whose return is quite despaired of, viz. the insolence of his servants and neighbours, the danger of his son and wife, and the *sequestration* of his estate.

Pope. View of the Epic Poem, (from *Bossu.*)

Have the periodical criticisms, in which the nation at large is deeply interested, I mean the journals of literature, those important publications which must have great influence on the principles and learning of the times: have these been in the hands of men who enjoy leisure, and a competency in the *sequestered* shades of Oxford and Cambridge?

Knox. Liberal Education, App.

A *sequestration* issues to seize all his personal estate, and the profits of his real, and to detain them subject to the order of the court. *Sequestrations* were first introduced by sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the reign of queen Elizabeth; before which the court found some difficulty in enforcing it's process and decrees.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 27.

SERA'GLIO. Fr. *Serrail*; It. *Serràglio*; Sp. *Serallo.* Menage calls it—"a Turkish word, that signifies palace." Skinner thinks it from the It. *Serràra*, to serr, (qv.) to shut up.

We've here no gaudy feminines to show,
As you have had in that great *seraglio*.

Broome. To Mr. J. B.

SERA'PH. SERA'PHICK. SERA'PHICAL. } Fr. *Séraphin*, which Cotgrave calls—"a burning or flame coloured angel;" Lat. *Seraphim*; Sp. *Seraphin*, from the Hebr. *Seraphim*; from *seraph*, to burn.

Seraphic, — angelic, heavenly, purified from earthly dross. See the quotation from Boyle.

From whose flakred the *seraphim*, whereof every one had syxe wynges.—*Bible*, 1551. *Esay*, c. 6.

Yet farre more faire be those bright cherubins,
Which all with golden wings are overdight,
And those eternall burning *seraphins*,
Which from their faces dart out fiertie light.

Spenser. Hymne 4. *On Heavenly Beauty.*

——— Bright *seraph* tell
In which of all these shining orbes hath man
His fixed seat, or fixed seat hath none,
But all these shining orbes his choice to dwell;
That I may find him.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

The thrones, the cherubs, and *seraphick* bowers,
That, planted round, there sing before the Lamb,
A new song to his praise, and great I Am.

B. Jonson. An Elegie. To my Muse.

The first Being, it is certain, is infinitely more remote, in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the greatest man, nay purest *seraph*, is from the most contemptible part of matter.

Locke. On Humane Understanding, b. iii. c. 6.

This love I have taken the freedom to style *seraphic* love (not out of any affectation of tumid words or titles, but borrowing the name from (if the Romish divines be good marshals of the heavenly host) those nobler spirits of the celestial hierarchy, whose name in the language to which it belongs, expresses them to be of a *fiming* nature; and whose employment (mentioned in the evangelical prophet's mysterious vision) sufficiently points at the divine object, to which the *flames*, that warm them, aspire and tend.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 249.

The same *seraphim*, in Hebrew, springs from the root *seroph*, which signifies to burn or *flame*.

Id. Ib. p. 250. Note.

Thus some very *seraphical* men do talk. But it is a very hard doctrine, and yet withal very hard to be disputed against.—*Sharp. Works*, vol. iii. Ser. 12.

He [William Cartwright] became the most florid and *seraphical* preacher in the university.—*Wood. Athen.Oxon.* vol. iii.

SERENA'DE, *n.* SERENA'DE, *v.* } Fr *Sérénade*; It. *Serenàta*; Sp. *Serenada*; from Fr. *Serein*, It. *Sereno*; applied to—

The fresh and cool air of evening; to the evening, evening music;—"played (adds Cotgrave) at the door, or under the window, of a lovely or beloved object."

——— Nor in court amours
Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight bal,
Or *serenate*, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

These midnight alarms, under the name of *serenades*, do greatly annoy many well disposed persons, not only in the place above-mentioned, but also in most of the polite towns of this island.—*Tatler*, No. 222.

A man might as well *serenade* in Greenland as in our region.—*Ib. Ib.*

When I go a *serenading* again with 'em, I'll give 'em leave to make fiddle-strings of my small guts.

Dryden. An Evening's Love, Act ii. sc. 1.

"To dance, dress, sing, and *serenade* the fair,
"Conduct a linger, or reclaim a hair."

P. Whitehead. State Dunces.

SERE'NE, *v.* SERE'NE, *adj.* SERE'NE, *n.* SERE'NENESS. SERE'NITUDE. SERE'NITY. } Fr. *Serein, sereigner*; It. *Serèno, serenàre*; Sp. *Sereno, serenar*; Lat. *Serenus.* Vossius thinks *serenus* opposed to *pluvius*, rainy, and to be derived from the Gr. Ἐερος, dry: and thus applied to such weather as we should call—

Fair: generally,—calm, still, tranquil, quiet, clear. To *serene*,—

To clear, to still, to compose.

Serein, Fr.—the mildew, the harmful dew of some summer evenings. See SERENADE.

She, where she passes, makes the wind to lye
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the skye.

Funshaw. Lusiad, (1655.)

If the sky continue still, *serene* and clear, not one egg in an hundred will miscarry.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 28.

——— But thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that row'le in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop *serene* hath quencht thir orbes,
Or dim suffusion veil'd.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

Which shewes, where ever death doth please t'appeare,
Seas, *serenes*, swords, shot, sicknesse, all are there.

B. Jonson. On Sir John Roe.

Col. Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *Id. The Fox*, Act iii. sc. 5.

"The fogs and the *serene* offend us more,
"Or we may think so, than they did before.

Queen's Arcadia, Act i. sc. 1.

A man that submits to reverent order, that sometimes unbends himself in a moderate relaxation; and in all labours to approve himselfe, in the *serenenesse* of a healthful conscience: such a puritane I will love immutably.

Fellham, pt. i. Res. 5.

From which equal distribution of the philegmatick humour, which is the proper allay of fervent blood, I am wont to hope (where I see it) will flow a future quietude and *serenitude* in the affections, and a discreet sweetness and moderation in the manners.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 79.

The place is sickly to them, because they come out of a country which never hath any rains or fog, but enjoys a constant *serenity*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

——— Pure *serenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation still.

Thomson. Spring.

Take sin and wickedness out of hell, and all its blackness and darkness will vanish, and it will presently clear up into light and *serenity*, and shine out into a glorious heaven.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 6.

Though in no proud temples you were prais'd,
Nor foreign incense on your altar blaz'd;
Yet white-robed faith conducted every swain;
Yet meek-ey'd piety *serene*'d the plain.

Grainger. Tibullus, b. i. Elegy 11.

The sky, all beauteous to behold,
Was streak'd with azure, green, and gold;
But tho' *serenely* soft and fair,
Fever hung brooding in the air.—*Cotton. Death.*

Wherefore the preferableness of virtue does not arise so much from the transports she occasions as from the calm *serenity* and steady complacence of mind she ensures.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. p. 26.

SE'RES. Fr. *Serre*, a hawk's talon; *serrer*, to close, to *serr* or *serry*, (qv.)

The talons, the claws.

——— So though we thus farre prease
Upon the Grecians; and perhaps, may overturne their wall,
Their trussed spirits; yet are they, so serpent-like dispos'd
That they will fight, though in our *seres*.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

An eagle rose; and in her *seres* did truss
A goose, all white, and huge.—*Id. Ib. Odyssey*, b. xv.

SERF. Fr. *Serf*, (*servus*,) a servant, a serving man.

A slave, a bondman.

A great part of them were *surfs*, and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villainage.

Hume. History of England, vol. ii. App. 2.

SERGE. Fr. *Sarge*; It. *Sàrgia*; Sp. *Serja*, *sarja*. Skinner derives from Ger. *Serge*, teges, tegmen; in Dut. *Sargie*, a coverlet; but whence the Ger. *Serge?*

Take the same wool, for instance, one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another weaves it into kersey or *serge*, another weaves it into arras; and possibly these variously subdiversified according to the phantasy of the artificer.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 157.

Now, shepherds, clip your fleecy care;
Ye maids, your spinning-wheels prepare;
Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *serges* grow

Gay. Shepherd's Week, Past. 1.

Through Dart and sullen Exe, whose murmuring wave
Envies the Dune and Rother, who have won
The *serge* and kersie to their blanching stream.

Dyer. The Fleece, b. iii.

SER'GEANT, or SE'RJEANT. SE'RJEANTY. } Fr. *Sergeant, sergent*; It. *Sergènte*; Sp. *Sargento*; all (says Skinner) from the Lat. *Serviens*; in which Junius and Spelman concur.

A *serjeant* at law, (says the latter,) quia *serviens* ad legem: and grand *serjeanty*, grande *servitium*. See the quotations from Blackstone and Gibbon.

Cotgrave says,—*sergent* in old Fr. was a footman, or soudlier that *serves* on foot.

In his swhtend gere that William was regnand,
Extendunis he sette forto extend the land.
Eridam & baronie how mykelle felle to the scheide,
Knyght & *sergeancie* als how mykelle thei helde.
R. Brunne, p. 83.

A maner *sergeant* was this prive man
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8396.

A *sergeant* of the lawe ware and wise,
That often haddie yben at the parvis,
Ther was also, ful riche of excellence.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 292.

Cur. He is turn'd wilde upon the question; he looks as he had seen a *serjeant*.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iii. sc. 1.

To avoid the vague expressions of the followers, &c. I use, after Villehardouin, the word *serjeants*, for all horsemen who were not knights. There were *serjeants* at arms, and *serjeants* at law; and, if we visit the parade and Westminster-hall, we may observe the strange result of the distinction.—*Gibbon. Roman Empire*, c. 60. Note O.

Such was the tenure by grand *serjeanty* per magnum servitium, whereby the tenant was bound, instead of *serving* the king generally in his wars, to do some special honorary *service* to the king in person; as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like; or to be his butler, champion, or other officer, at his coronation.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. ii. c. 5.

The degrees were those of barristers (first styled apprentices from apprendere, to learn) who answered to our bachelors; as the state and degree of a *serjeant*, *servientis* ad legem, did to that of doctor.—*Id. Ib.* Introd. § 1.

SE'RIAL, i.e. *Cerrial*, (qv.)

I sis come first all in their clokes white,
A compine that were for their dolite,
Chaplets fresh of okes *serial*,
Newly sprung.—*Chaucer. The Flower & the Leaf.*

SE'RIES. Fr. *Série*; It. *Sèrie*; Sp. *Serie*; Lat. *Series*, from *serere*, to knit or join.

A conjoined or connected, succession, or course or order.

What may I conclude of this longe *serie*,
But after sowe I rede us to be merie,
And thanken Jupiter of all his grace.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 3069.

Such divine fatalists make fate to be an implexed *series* or concatenation of causes, all in themselves necessary, whereof God is the chief.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, v. 3.

Love and etheresl thrones I with heaven to fleye,
If the long *series* of my woes shall end,
Of human race now rising from repose
Let one a blissful omen here disclose.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. 20.

These subjects being thus dispatched, I shall now turn to the *series* of our own proceedings.—*Anson. Voyage*, b. i. c. 5.

SE'RIOUS. Fr. *Sérieux*; It. *Serióso, sèrio*; Sp. *Serio*; Lat. *Serius*; from *se*, Lat. *sine*, and *risus*; an origin to which Vossius does not refuse his assent, because he finds in Cicero and Horace, *serius* opposed to *jocosus*.

SE'RIOUSNESS.

Averse from merriment or levity; sedate, grave; weighty, momentous, important.

Saint Paule wouldie not have made so *serious* and earnest remembrance of the putting upon of the handes (whiche he reckeneth as earnestly as baptisme) if it were but such rustinealde manner that men maye doe and leave undone as lusteth list.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 430.

The archebyschop of Yorke, accordynge vnto the kynges desyre, sheweyd vnto them *seryously* the voluntary renouncynge of the kyng.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1499.

——— Shee that taught
The Graces grace, and made the Vertues thought
More vertuous than before, is pleased here
To slacke her *serious* flight, and feed your eare
With Love's delightsome toys.—*Spenser. Brittain's Ida.*

Row. She made a puppy of me.
Bon. Be that granted:
But must do so sometimes, and oftentimes;
Love were too *serious* else
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 4.

Strong Fastolph with this man compare we justly may,
Sir Salisbury who oft being *seriously* employ'd
In many a brave attempt, the general foe annoy'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

How conformable Socrates was to the pagan religion and worship may appear from those last dying words of his (wherein he should be most *serious*) after he had drank the poison, wherein he requir[illegible] his friends to offer a votive cock for him to Æsculapius.—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 109.

Do but *seriously* set yourselves to be good, do but set your hearts deeply affected with religion as well as your heads, and then there is no fear but you will all be the sons of peace.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

SE'RIOUSNESS.

Socrates seemed not to express *seriousness* enough at least, when he bid one of his friends, when he was dying, offer up a cock to Æsculapius for his deliverance.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser 6.

One might have expected that events so awful and tremendous, as death and judgment; that a question so deeply interesting, as whether we shall go to heaven or to hell, could in no possible case, and in no constitution of mind whatever, fail of exciting the most *serious* apprehensions.
Paley, Ser. 1.

There are grown men and women, nay, even middle-aged persons, who have not thought *seriously* about religion an hour, nor a quarter of an hour, in the whole course of their lives.—*Id. Ib.*

The first requisite in religion is *seriousness*: no impression can be made without it.—*Id. Ib.*

SE'RMON, *n.* SE'RMON, *v.* SERMONICA'TION. SERMO'CINATOR. SERMONE'ER. SE'RMONING, *n.* SE'RMONIZE, *v.* SE'RMONIZER. SERMO'NICAL.

Fr. *Sermon, sermonner*; It. *Sermóne, sermonare*; Sp. *Sermon, sermonear*; Lat. *Sermo, sermocinari*; Varro derives from *Series*, (see *ante*,) Scaliger from Gr. Ερ-ειν, or ερ-ειν, *nectere*, to knit or join together, to connect. Other etymologies have been suggested. See *Vossius*.

A discourse: generally applied to discourses delivered from, or adapted to, the pulpit; a discourse of religious admonition or instruction.

Another bisshop than bi, the first said his *sermonn*.
R. Brunne, p. 148.

——— Prechours of Godes wordes
Saven thorgh here *sermons* manyes soule fro helle.
Piers Ploughman, p. 114.

Right thus while faise semblant *sermoneth*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Then sayd he thus to Pelamon the knight;
"I trow ther nedeth litel *sermoning*
To makes you asserten to this thing."
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2002.

Withouten words mo, right than
False semblant his *sermon* began,
And saied hem thus in audience.—*Id. Rom of the Rose.*

I suppose hee [Jonas] did it not in one day: but went faire and easyly preachying here a *sermon*, and there another, and rebuked the sinne of the people, for which they must perish.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 29.

You *sermon* to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and miscreedents.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 4.

So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly wrong, if we did not esteeme preaching as the blessed ordinance of God, *sermons* as keyes to the kingdome of heauen, as wings to the soule, as spurres to the good affections of men, vnto the sound and healthy as foods, as physicke vnto diseased mindes.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 22.

Is it a small benefit, that I am placed there, where no oaths, no blasphemies heat my ears? where my eyes are in no peril of wounding objects? where I hear no invectives, no false doctrines, no *sermonicinations* of iron-mongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men, groons, or any other of those inspired ignorants.—*Bp. Holl. The Free Prisoner*, § 2.

These chitterporous *sermonicinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar.—*Howell.*

The wits will leave you, if they once perceive
You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave
For *sermonneers*.—*B. Jonson. Epigram on the Court Pucell.*

Their *sermons* are commonly made up of feigned stories and miracles of saints, and exhortations to the worship of them, (and especially of the blessed Virgin) and of their images and relicks. And for the truth of this I appeal to the innumerable volumes of their *sermons* and postils in print.—*Tillotson*, Ser. 30.

Under a pretence of *sermonizing*, they have cast off God's solemn worship on this day:—the primitive church never thought preaching the sole work of the Lord's day.
Bp. Nicholson. On the Catechism, (1662) p. 103.

"First then of the first (forgive my *sermonical* style), namely, of the fine man."—*Knox. Ess.* No. 160.

It really gives no improper idea of the method which the old *sermonizers* pursued to eke out their sermons to their ordinary and most grievous dimensions
Id. Winter Evenings, Even. 37.

SE'ROSE, or SE'RUOUS. SERO'SITY.

Fr. *Séreux, séroséité*; It. *Sierósa*; Sp. *Seroso*; Lat. *Serum*; Gr. Ὀρος (spiritu in *S.* abeunte—Vossius.)

Whey; watery.

[This] cannot keep it from squeezing on all sides, and pressing out the milky and *serose* humour in the butter, if there were any such pressure as is supposed.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 2.

The Annios is a general investment, containing the sudorous or thin *serosity* perspirable through the skin.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

This disease [dropsy] may happen wherever there are *serous* vessels.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 4.

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, sometimes proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, cedematous, or scirrhous, according to the several degrees of the viscosity of the humour.—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

SE'RPENT, *adj.* SE'RPENT, *n.* SE'RPENTINE, *adj.* SE'RPENTINE, *v.* SE'RPENTIZE, *v.*

Fr. *Serpente*; It. *Serpente*; Sp. *Serpiente*. Lat. *Serpens*, pres. part. of *serp-ere*, to creep or crawl, Gr. Ερπ-ειν.

Serpent, adj.—serpentine, winding, writhing, as the motion of a serpent.

Serpentine, also is—subtle, crafty as the serpent: in any way resembling a serpent.

Or if he askis fysshe, whether ye schal gyue him a *serpent* for the fysshe.—*Wycliff. Luke*, c. 11.

Or yf he aske fysshe, will he for a fysshe geue him a *serpent*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A *serpent*, whiche that Aspitis
Is cleped, of his kinde bath this,
That he the stone redeist of all,
The whiche that men carbunele call,
Bereth in his hed adone on high.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Nowe this glauncer that Tyndall in raylyng upon popes maketh by yt wage at al temporall princes and lywes is (yf they playnely dealt speake it out) the very principal point of all his whole purpose, & his maister Martin Luthers to, and al the *serpentine* seede that is discended of them.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 619.

Heere may you see howe exactly S Austine confuteth M. Moses poetrie, and openeth hys *serpentine* deceite.
Fryth. Workes, p. 81.

This finallie is to be added vnto their commendation, that they are simple, plaine, void of craft, and all manner of *serpentine* subtiltie, which endeth commonlie with mischeefe, and reigueth in the maine.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 12.

Their *serpent* windings, and deceiving crooks,
Circling about, and wat'ring all the plain,
Empty themselves into th' all drinking main.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 2.

But they, or under ground, or circuit wide
With *serpent* errour wandring, found their way,
And on the wastie Ooze deep channels wore.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

——— This moon, that sun,
Those lesser fires about this round wich run,
Be but the same which under Saturn's reign
Did the *serpenting* seasons interchain.—*Drummond*, s. 13.

——— So though we thus farre prease
Vpon the Grecians; and perhaps, may overturne their wall
Our high minds aiming at their fleet; and that we much to yvall
Their trussed spirits; yet are they, so *serpent-like* disposed
That they will light, though in our seres.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

When, dreadful to behold, from sea we spy'd
Two *serpents* rank'd abreast, the seas divide,
And smoothly sweep along the swelling rice,
Their floating crests above the waves they show,
Their bellies seem to burn the seas below:
Their speckled tails advance to steer their course.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

What now can simplicity and innocency, and meekness, and patience signifie against all this *serpentine* subtilty?
Stillingfleet, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,
Where Guadiquiver *serpent-like* runs with ease,
The richest tract the Andalusians know,
Fertile in herbage, grateful to the plow,
A lovely villa stood.
Hoole. The Vision of Death.

Old age or leanness produces strait lines; corpulency round lines; but in a state of health, accompanying youth, the outlines are waving, flowing, and *serpentine*
Reynolds. Art of Painting, No. 56.

Between them, [two sloping hills] in the most fertile of valles, the line *serpentizes* for many a mile, and comes forth ample and clear, thro' a well wooded and richly-pastured fore-ground.—*Mason. Note on Gray*, Let 4.

SERPI'GINOUS. Fr. *Serpigine*; It. *Serpigine*; Bar. Lat. *Serpigo*, from *serp-ere*, to creep.

A creeping, spreading tetter, or inflammation.

It began with a *serpigo*, making many round spots, such as are generally call'd ring-worms, with extreme itching, which by frequent scratching heated and matted and afterwards scabbed, and in progress corrosive, it plays [illegible] a dry whole scurf, under which the *serpiginous* ulcer lay covered.—*Sherman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 25.

SERR, *v.* } Fr. *Serrer*; It. *Serrâre*, to
SE'RING, *n.* } close, compact, which (Skinner thinks) is from the Lat. *Sera*, q. d. *obserare*, to bolt or bar. And see the writers in Menage. See SERE.

To close, to compress, to compact, to constrain, to force or press close together.

For the heat doth attenuate; and by attenuation doth send forth the spirit and moister part of a body; and upon that, the more gross of the tangible parts do contract and *serre [serr]* themselves together.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 83.

Grinding of the teeth is caused (likewise) by a gathering and *serring* of the spirits together to resist.—*Id. Ib.* § 714.

The frowning and knitting of the browes, is a gathering, or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure.
Id. Ib. § 716.

But now
Foule dissipation follow'd, and forc't rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Impatient thus the Theban chief survey'd
The close compacted ranks on ev'ry side;
To find where least the *serrer* orb could bear
The strong impression of a pointed war.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. ii.

Malignant art no engine hath devis'd,
To man destructive, like his own fell hand
In *serried* light. *Glover. The Athenaid*, b. ii.

SE'RRATE. } Fr. *Sier*; It. *Seg-âre*; from
SE'RRATED. } Lat. *Sec-are*, to cut; Sp. *Serrar*; Lat. *Serra*, quasi, *secerra*,
SE'RRATURE. } also from *sec-are*, (Vossius.)
SE'RRIDOUS. }
Resembling, formed or fashioned like, a saw or the edge of a saw.

The common heron hath its most remarkable parts adapted to this service; long legs for wading, and a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide extensive throat to pouch it; long toes, with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge, the better to hold their prey.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 15.

In the figure they are represented too stiff and too much *serrated*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, vol. iii. *Plants in New Holland.*

These are *serrated* on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest.—*Woodward.*

If while they [bees] hum we lay our finger on the back or other parts, for thereupon will be felt a *serrous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a combe through paper.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

The *serrated* border in the petal of a flower, and the fringe on the wing of a fly, display an accuracy of delineation which no pencil ever yet could rival.—*Knox, Ess.* 115.

SERVE, *v.*
SE'RVAGE.
SE'RVANT, *n.*
SE'RVANT, *v.*
SE'RVER.
SE'RVICE.
SE'RVICEABLE.
SE'RVICEABLENESS.
SE'RVICEAGE.
SE'RVIENT.
SE'RVILE.
SE'RVILELY.
SERVILITY.
SE'RVITOR.
SE'RVITORSHIP.
SE'RVITUDE.
SE'RVULATING.

Fr. *Servir, servage, serviteur*; It. *Servire, servigio, servitôre*; Sp. *Servir, servicio, servador*; Lat. *Servire*; from *servus*, so called—a *servando*, seu custodiendo; *serv-ire*, from the Gr. *Epwew*. See CONSERVE, PRESERVE.

A *servant*, or one who *serves*, is the correlative of master. To *serve*,—To do the bidding of a master; to obey; to perform, to execute his orders or commands; to work or labour; submit or be subordinate; to aid, to help, to assist, to benefit, to profit, to behove; to avail; to supply the wants; supply the purposes, stand in or supply the place of.

In to the lond of Crece he wende, & the wonede he there
Of the kynde of Priamus mony men, that thor were,
That wer ther of hys noxte blode, that were ther in *serage*.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

And beo schalle be such, that na prince dorre hem forsake,
Ac for heore prowesse gladliche in to here *servise* take,
Id. p. 112.

William was his heire, receyued the heritage,
That we kalle the bastard, that sette vs in *serage*.
R. Brunne, p. 52.

The barons & of hise said, "Thei suld not so.
" Sullk a new *servise* to reise ne to do."—*Id.* p. 290.

In S. Edward tyme the erle suld with him ete,
A *seruiour* thus was, that serued at the mete.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

Agens Dowel thel don uvele, and the devel *serren*
And after here deth daye, dwellen shalle in helle.
Piers Plowhman, p. 181.

Seruauntis obeie ghe to fleischli lordis with drede and trembiyng in symplenesse of yhoure herte as to Crist, not *seruynge* at the ighe as plesynge to men, but as *seruauntis* of Crist, doynge the wile of God bi discreciouu with good wille *seruynge* as to the lord and not as to men, wityynge that ech man whateuere good thing he schal do he schal reseyue this of the lord, whether *seruaunt* whether free man.—*Wicclif. Effesies*, c. 6.

Seruauntes be obedyent vnto youre earnall masters, with feare and trembiyng in singlenes of youre heartes, as vnto Chryst; not with *seruyce* to ye eye sight, as men pleasers; but as the *seruauntes* of Chryst, doyng the wyll of God from the heart with good wyl *seruynge* the Lord, and not men. And remember that what soeuer good thing ynye man doeth, that shal he receaue a rayne of the Lorde, whether he be bound or fre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For thilk creature schal be delyuerid fra *seruage* of corupcioun into liberte of the glorie of the sonnes of God.
Wicclif. Romaynes, c. 8.

But Martha blaiede aboute the offe *servyce*, and sche stood and seide, Lord takist thou no kepe; that my sister hath leite me aloone to *serue?*—*Id. Luk*, c. 10.

And Martha was cobred about much *seruynge*, and stode and sayde; mayster, doest thou not care, that my syster hath leite me to minister alone?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"Not only, lord, that I am glad" (quod she)
"To don your lust, but I desire also
"You for to serve and plese in my degree,
"Without feinting, and shal evermo."
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8843.

Here may men seen an humble wise accord:
Thus hath she take hire *servant* and hire lord,
Servant in love, and lord in mariage.
Than was he both in lordship and *servage?*
Id. The Franklenlens Tale, v. 11,103.

And after that eame wafui Emelie.
With fire in hond, as was that time the gise,
To don the office of funeral *service*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2912.

He is as wise, discreet, and as secree,
As man I wote of his degree,
And thereto manly and eke *serviable*,
And for to ben a thrifty man right able.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9785.

But now know I in very sothfastnesse,
That in gret lordship, if I me wel avise,
Ther is gret *servitude* in sonjetty wise.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8672.

And netheles yet or he dyde
He shope his reigne to deuide
To knightes, whiche him last *serued*
And after that thei have *deserued*
Yafe the conquestes. *Gower. Con. A. Prol.*

And for to strength hym in that cas
Of all his londe the sikerest
Of *servantes* and the worthiest
To kepen hym within warde,
He set his body for to warde.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

The kyngge vpon this wrongfull plite,
To kepe his reigne from *seruage*,
Counsailed was of his baronage,
That might with might shal be with stonde.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

In hiche estate it is a vice
To go to lowe, and in *service*
It geaneth, for to go to hie. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

For the elementes ben *serviable*
To man. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Cassibulan hauynge indygnacion, wrote vnto hym sharpe and short answeres shewynge that he and euery noble man was bounde specially to kepe his countre from *seruage*, and to kepe his subgetes that they myght enioy lybertie & franchyse.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 48.

Ther was an wage in England, and yet is in diuerse countreys, that the noble men hath great fraûches ouer the comons, and kepeth them in *seruage*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, c. 381.

Whiche cause and such like taken away, I can not but put trust in the place as Niermnancers do in their circles, and am an image *serner* & walke after myne own imagination & not after God's word.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 282.

He came vnto the kynges grace, and wayted vppon hym, and was no man so obscqyous and *seruiceable*.
Id. Ib. p. 368.

To tame his youth, his lofty crest downe go'th,
His threats he feareth, and obeyes the raine
Of thraldome base, and *seruuenage*, though loth.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. viii.

They hilde that it is not lawfull to loue and *serue* God therefor for auoiding of pain, nor for obteinig of reward, calling this manner of loue and *seruice*, *seruile* loude and mercennary.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1362.

It foloweth: true Christian religion (which the mercy of God would haue free, emely with the celebratiû of a few and manifest sacrameutes) they oppresse with *seruile* burdens.
Barnes. Workes, p. 374.

When Tyndall hath proued by thys vnpraisable case, that women may consecrate the body of Chryst: then he lauedeth the miserable *seruitude* of the synyple soules the poore sely women, because men will not suffer them to say masse.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 429.

——— But O! th' exceeding grace
Of highest God that loves his creatures so,
And all his workes with mercy doth embrace,
That blessed angels he sends to and fro,
To *serve* to wicked man, to *serve* his wicked foe!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Cor. Wife, mother, child, I know not. My affaires
Are *servanted* to others.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 3.

——— Witnesse th' irreverent son
Of him who built the ark, who for the shame
Done to his father, heard this heavie curse,
Servant of servants, on his vilious race.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

That gentle lady whom I love and *serve*,
After long suit and wearie *servitu*,
Did aske me how I loued her love *deserue*,
And how she might be sure that I would never swerve.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

But all the liquour, which was fowle and waste,
Not good nor *serviceable* elses for ought,
They in another great rownd vessell plaste,
Till by a conduit pipe it theuce were brought.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 9.

Bri. I embrace their love.
Eyr. Which we'll repay with *servuldoing*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act i. sc. 2.

Those long and subordinate concatenations of instrumental *serviceableness* of such things, say they, is but our fancy, no designe of any First Cause.
More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. i. c. 11.

My soul is from me fled away,
Nor has of late inform'd my body here,
But in another's breast doth lie,
That neither is, nor will be, I,
As a form *servient* and assisting there.
Cowley. The Soul.

What! have we hands; and shall we *servile* be?
Why were swords made; but to preserve men free?
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

How like a jade he stood, tied to a tree,
Servilely master'd with a leathern reign!
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

At first I thought that Liberrie and heav'n
To heav'nly soules had bin all one; but now
I see that most through sloth had rather *serve*,
Ministring spirits, traind up in feast and song;
Such hast thou arm'd, the minutrelsie of heav'n,
Servilitie with freedom to contend.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b vi.

For the rooms was of that capacitie, that it would receive not only so many to sit with ease at the table, but also the gentlemen and *servitors* that waited and ministred unto them.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xii. c. 1.

When such a man would speak, his words, like so many nimble and airy *servitors*, trip about him at command, and in well-ordered files, as he would wish, fall aptly into their own places.—*Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.*

What rage, what madness, England, do we see?
That this brave people, in such multitude
Run to confound themselves! and all to be
Thus mad for lords, and for mere *servitude!*
Daniel Civil Wars, b. viii.

She has nine spur-royals, and the *servants* say she hoards old gold; and she her self pronounces angrily, that the farmer's eldest son, or her mistress husbands clerk shall be, that marries her, shall make her a jointure of fourscore pounds a year; she tells tales of the *servingmen*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act i. sc. 1.

And were some ambush for the foes design'd
Ev'n there, thy courage would not lag behind.
In that sharp conflict, singling from the rest,
The fear of each, or valour, stands confest.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

In the South Seas the Spaniards do make oakum to chalk their ships, with the husk of the coco-nut, which is more *serviceable* than that made of hemp, and they said it will never rot.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

It will be needful to pitch upon some general heads, such as, if they do not comprehend all, may yet take in most of those things, to which the labours and endeavours of men are directed, and in the acquisition of which they have compassed their designs; and to shew the *serviceableness* of religion above all other means, for the attaining of them.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 2.

This celebrated father is full and express, in his famous creed, against any thing created, or *servient*, in the Trinity; asserting one undivided glory and dominion of all the three Persons.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 106.

"There is therefore nothing created or *servile* in this "Trinity, nothing adventitious, that once was not, and "came in after."—*Id. Ib.* vol. v. p. 166.

The menaces affectedly and insolently thrown out on one side, and the flattery, *servilely* offered on the other, are equally objects of our contempt.
Bolingbroke. Remarks on the History of England, Let. 12.

But it [the mechanical or corpuscular philosophy] principally owes its re-establishment and lustre, to Mr. Boyle, that honourable person of ever like-and memory, who hath not only shewn its usefulness in physiology above the vulgar doctrines of real qualities and substantial forms; but likewise its great *serviceableness* to religion itself.
Bentley, Ser. 4.

While we, O shame! a base degen'rate host,
Look tamely on, and see our country lost!
Stretch our vile hands to *servitude* adhorr'd,
And court the bondage of a foreign lord.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. xii.

By the 5th of Elizabeth, commonly called the Statute of Apprenticeship, it was enacted, that no person should for the future exercise any trade, craft, or mystery, at that time exercised in England, unless he had previously *served* to it an apprenticeship of seven years at least.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

A *servant* is not bound to obey the unlawful commands of his master; to minister, for instance, to his unlawful pleasures; or to assist him by unlawful practices in his profession; as in smuggling or adulterating the articles in which he deals.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, c. 11.

Service in this country is, as it ought to be, voluntary, and by contract; and the master's authority extends no farther than the terms or equitable construction of the contract will justify.—*Id. Ib.*

He will leave the meaner artist *servilely* to suppose that those are the best pictures, which are most likely to deceive the spectator.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 3.

——— *Servility* with supple knees,
Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please.
Cowper. Table Talk.

The order of *servitors* (an order which disgraced the common sense and humanity of those who instituted it) is nearly extinct.—*Knox. On Education.*

Dr Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay.
Boswell. Tour to the Hebrides.

Beauty of every kind is formed to allure; and there is this peculiar advantage in contemplating the beauties of vegetable nature, that we may permit our hearts to be captivated by them, without apprehension of any dangerous or dishonourable *servitude*.—*Knox*, Ess 135.

SESQUIALTER. } Fr. *Sesquialtère*, "one
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } and a half, or half as much again, as three in respect of two," (Cotgrave.) Sp. *Sesquialtera*. Lat. *Sesquialter, sesqui*, i. e. *semis, que*; Gr. Ημιον, half, (Vossius.)

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance.
Cheyne.

For as the six primary planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones move about them; as the moon about the earth, the satellites about Jupiter, and others about Saturn; the one as regularly as the other, in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of the times of their periodical revolutions to the semidiameters of their orbs.—*Bentley*, Ser. 8.

SESS, *v. i. e. Assess*, (qv.) See also CESS.

When the hostages were brought in by the day limited, he appointed dayesman between the cities to consider of the matter in variance, and to *sess* the penalty.
Goldwyn. Caesar, fol. 108.

But after that their seignioriry and rule was taken from them, the Grecians were contre tied a tax should be levied, and that every city should be reasonably *sessed* according to their wealth and ability: because every city might know what they should pay. And for this purpose, they prayed the Athenians they would appoint Aristides to take order for it unto whom they gave full power and authority to tax and *sess* every city indifferently, considering the greatness of the territory, and the revenues of the same, as every one was reasonably able to bear it.—*North. Plutarch*, p 285.

He [Sir Henry Sidney] established the composition of the pale, in lieu of purveyance and *cesse* of soldiers
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

SE'SSION. Fr. *Session*; It. *Sessione*; Sp. *Sessio*; Lat. *Sessio*, from *sessum*, past part. of *Sed-ere*, to sit. See ASSIZE.

A sitting; the time or duration of sitting or meeting to sit;—the meeting or assembly so sitting.

But the last day of that parlament or *session* the prince commeth in person in his parliament robes, and sitteth in his state: all the upper house sitteth about the prince in their states and order in their robes.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c 3.

The said Lord President and Council shall keep four general *sittings* or *sessions* in the year, every of them to continue by the space of one whole month.
Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. i. No. 56.

Then of this *session* ended they bid cry
With trumpets regal sound the great result.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Who call'd to council all the Achaian state,
But call'd untimely (but the sacred rite
Disturb'd, not hosted of the settling light,
Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim)
Sour with debauch a reeling tribe they came.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

SE'STERCE. Fr. *Sesterce*; It. *Sestèrzeo*; Sp. *Sestercio*; Lat. *Sestertius*; i. e. *semis tertius*,—a piece of money equalling—

Two asses, and half, (sc. of a third.)

So many *sesterces* were swallow'd down,
To stuff one scarlet-coated court buffoon,
Whom Rome of all her knights now chiefest greets,
From crying stinking fish about her streets.
Duke. Imitation of Juvenal.

In reckoning by *sesterces*, the Romans had an art, which may be understood by these three rules; the first is, if a numeral noun agree in case, gender, and number, with sestertius, then it denotes precisely so many sestertii, as decem sestertii, just so many; the second is this; if a numeral noun of another case be joined with the genitive plural of sestertius, it denotes so many thousand, as decem sestertium signifies ten thousand sestertii.
Kennet. Roman Antiquities, b. v. c. 13.

SET, *v.* Goth. *Sat-ian*; A. S. *Settan*;
SET, *n.* Dut. *Setten*; Ger. *Setzen*; Sw.
SET, *adj.* *Settia*, ponere, locare, statuere,
SE'TTER. *Cooper. Table Talk.* to put or place. See SETTLE.
SE'TTING, *n.* To put or place—in any state, condition, position.
SETTE'E.

To *set* firmly,—to fix, to establish.

To *set* in order or according to rule; to dispose, to arrange, to adjust, to adapt, to regulate.

To be hard *set*,—to be set, put, or placed in a hard or difficult state or condition.

To put, or place, or plant; to place, to station, to appoint to a place, station or office.

To *set*, at a rental,—to put or place (in the occupation of another).

Set (with prepositions)—is used as equivalent to some of the compounds of the Lat. *Ponere*.

To *set* against, to oppose;—to *set* together, to compose; to *set* upon, to impose; to *set* across, to transpose.

To *set*, (with prepositions—is) also frequently used in phrases or expressions elliptical; the ellipsis must be supplied from the context.

To *set*, as the sun,—to cease or desist from motion; and, consequentially, to go down: as the *setting* is opposed to the *rising* or apparent ascent of the sun.

A *set*,—A fixed, regular, usual number or quantity; a combination, disposition or arrangement; that which, any thing which, is *set*, planted, staked.

Brut ordeynede ys cat, and *sette* hem wyslyche,
And with god herte a goyn the folc wende baldeliche.
R Gloucester, p. 19.

Foro reise the treuage, that on the londe was *sette*.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

At Tetford in Norfolk his baner was displaied
The thre kynges were slayn, the tother were affraied,
That thei went to ther schippes, so hard he *sette* his chere
Edward had thei maistri, & thanked God his grace.
Id. p. 27.

& said Scotland suld be, thorgh right & olde *setnesse*,
Holden of his se, and of non els that es.—*Id.* p. 265.

In the parall of a pilerim, and in a poure likenesse
Holy seyntes hym seih, as neyere in *sette* of riche
Piers Ploukman, p. 268.

And all that hulpe hym erye, to *setten* othr to save.
Id p. 147.

And he *settide* on hir blse bondis & anoon sche stood upright and glorifiede God.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 13.

And thei ledden to Iheesus, and castiden her clothis on the colt: and *settiuen* Iheesus on hym.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 19.

And they cast theyr raymente on the colte, and *sette* Jesus theron.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A man that hath trespassed to a lord, and cometh for to axe merce and makes his accouse, and *setteth* him doun anon by the lord, men woide holde him outrageous, and not worthy so sone for to have temission be mercy.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

All in winning and in profite
Such love *setteth* his delite.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Yet *sette* I cas, ye have bothe might and licence for to venge you, I say that ther ben ful many things th t sluth redreine you for to enclaire to sillier.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

But if a foole were in a jalous rage,
I woide *setten* at his sorow a mite.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. iii.

Wherfore if thou desire this blisse in parfite joye, thou must *set* thy purpose ther vertue followeth, and not to loke after the bodily goodes.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

The tyme *sette* of kinde is come,
This lady hath hir chambre nome;
And of a soune borne full.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Not many yeares agoe, whole Saxony was chiefly under two princes, namely, the Duke John Frederick, borne Elector, who yet liueth, defender of Luther, a noble *setter* out, and as true a follower of Christ and hys gospell.
Ascham. Of the Affaires of Germany.

Therefore gaue hee them his eternall spirite, that there might hee nothing desired, to the declaration and *setting* out of his worde.—*Barnes. Works*, p. 293.

Than began he sûwhat plainly to confesse & declare, not only what he had done for the *settinge* forth of that sacte, but also partly what oppinion he and other his felowes had holden and were of,—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 262.

Anone after, the freneche kyng was lodged thus at the bridge of Bovines, a company of heynous, by the *setting* on of Sir Wyllyam Bayllule, and ye lorde Vanffart de la Croyse, who sayd howe they knewe all the country, and that they woide bring them into such a place on the freneche hoest, yt they shuide haue some wynynge.
Berners. Froissarts. Cronycle. vol. i. c. 58.

He pulleth downe, he *setteth* up on hy;
He gives to this, from that he takes away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

Of one and the same vine branneh, a man may in this sort make many kinds of sions or *set's*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c 21

Impo. Oh you are well tun'd now: but the lie *set* downe the pegges that make this musicke, as honest as I am.
Shakespeare. Ottello, Act ii. sc. 1.

When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing, all my mind was *set*
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be publick good.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

——— I met a foole,
Who laid him downe, and bask'd him in the sun,
And rail'd on Lady Fortune in good termes,
In good *set* termes, and yet a moiley foole.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 7.

When we haue matcht our rackets to these balles,
We will in France (by Gods grace) play a *set*.
Shall strike his fathers crowne into the hasard.
Id. Hen. V. Act I. sc. 2.

Nor aged Dolius, nor his sons, were there,
Nor servants, absent on another care;
To search the woods for *sets* of flowery thorn,
Their orchard bounds to arm, or fence and barn.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

St. Paul was therefore said by some of the vulgar Athenians, to have been a *setter* forth of strange gods, when he preached to them Jesus and the resurrection, because they supposed him not only to have made Jesus a god but also Anastasis or resurrection, a goddess too.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 519.

Sebastian Cabota, born in Bristol, of Genoese parents, who was the chief *setter*-forth of the first voyage into those parts, was constituted the first governor thereof, during his life.—*Hayne. Excise. Mem.* G *Mary*, vol. v. c. 49

Ingenious fancy, never before plea'd,
Than when employ'd t' accommodate the fair,
Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devis'd
The soft *setter*; one elbow at such end
And in the midst an elbow it received,
United yet divided, twain at once.—*Cowper. Task.*

To this head may also be referred the practice of what is called a *gwo-ff*; whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either in the whole or in part.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 29.

I reckon the times of Cæsar [Julius] free; because the commotions left every body a side to take; and the parties were pretty equal at the *set-out*.
Byron. Diary, Feb, 18, 1821.

SETA'CEOUS. Lat. *Seta*, a hair. Hairy, bushy.

The parent-insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf, when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith or heart thereof.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 6.

SETH, i. e. *Asseth.* See ASSETS.

Wherfore it may wele appere to all that rede this story, that what, lyuyng, this man was demed of, that he purged hym in suche wyse, by penaunce, that he made *a seth* and amendes to Goddes pleasure.
Fabyan. Frissaert. Cronycle, c. 194.

SE'TON. Fr. *Séton*; from Lat. *Seta*, a hair, of which the *seton* was made.

Then passed a *seton*-needle through the other sinus, and made way beneath for discharge of the matter.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 18.

SE'TTLE, *v.* **Se'ttle,** *n.* **Se'ttledness. Se'ttlement. Se'ttler. Se'ttling,** *n.* } The A. S. *Sæht-lian, saht-lian*, are found (see *Lye*) used met. componere, to compose, i. e. to *set* or put together, at one, in peace, in concord; they are from the verb *Sættan, sittan*, to set, to sit.

To place, fix or establish; to confirm; to cease from motion or commotion, to subside, to sink, to deposit; to fix, a residence, an abiding or dwelling place; (met.) to compose, to repose.

Till that your sieht *yanteled* be a while,
Ther may ful many a sielthe you beqile.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,279.

Where stedfastnesse as chiefe in thee doth raigne.
Patience thy *settled* mind doth guide and stere.
Vncertaine Auctors. Of one vnjustly defamed.

Than everye one of them *sitteth* his shiftes abroache, some with false dyse, some with *settling of dyse.*
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

Now giones that goodly frame of temperaunce
Fayrely to rise, and her adorned hed
To pricke of highest prayse forth to advaunce,
Formerly grounded and fast *settled*
On firme foundation of true hountyhed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

'Tis true, that a weighty *settled* sorrow is of that force, that besides the contraction of the spirits, it will work upon the radical moisture, and dry it up, so that the hair can have no moisture at the root.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 28.

Count. You are your self, my lord, I like your *settledness.*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act v. sc. 1.

Every third year (after the full *settlement* of the foundation) the college shall give an account in print, to proper and ancient Latin, of the fruits of their triennial industry.
Cowley. The College.

They come up many times of their own accord, in some low grounds where there is a *settling* or stay of rainw water falling from higher places.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xxxi. c. 3.

It chanc'd, a cloud of bees in gathering swarms
Sept through the skies, with murmuring hoarse alarms;
Pour'd in, and (*settling* on the topmost bough)
Stretch'd down, dependent deep in air below.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vii.

The man (their hearty welcome first express'd)
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest.
Dryden Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

Our design was, to search for canoes in some river where the Spaniards have neither *settlement* or trade with the native Indians.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

On her [Princess Sophia] therefore, and the heirs of her body, being protestants, the remainder of the crown, on the death of king William and queen Anne without issue, was *settled* by statute 12 and 13 W. iii.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 3.

These liberties were again asserted at the commencement of the present century, in the act of *settlement*, whereby the crown was limited to his present majesty's illustrious house; and some new provisions were added, at the same fortunate æra, for better securing our religion, laws, and liberties; which the statute declares to be "the birthright of the people of England," according to the antient doctrine of the common law.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 1.

This question, (Who were to be considered as the poor of each parish) after some variation, was at last determined by the 13th and 14th of Charles II. when it was enacted, that forty days' undisturbed residence should gain any person a *settlement* in any parish
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 8.

All those colonies had established themselves in countreys inhabited by savage and barbarous nations, who easily gave place to the new *settlers.*—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 7.

SEVEN. **Se'venth. Se'venthly. Se'vennight. Se'venty.** } Goth. *Sibun*; A. S. *Seof-an*; Dat. *Seven*; Ger. *Sieb-en*; Sw. *Sico.* In Lat. *Septem*; Gr. Ἑπτὰ. Why this number is so called is mere matter of conjecture. See *Wachter* in v. *Sieb-en*, and *Lennep* in v. Ἑπτὰ.

Sevennight,—a space or duration of seven nights (and days), a week.

Seventy,—ten times seven.

Fro the by gynnyng of the world, to the tyme that now is, *Sene* agns ther hubbeth y be, as sene thynge y wys.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

Seuentene gere was he kyng thorgh conquest & deseeit.
R. Brunne, p. 51.

Alle thise passid the se, so com the erle of Arioys
In prison did tham be a *seuenyght* in Culeys.—*Id* p. 238.

Ther ben *seuene* sustres, that serven treuthe evere.
Piers Plonhmun, p. 125.

Ich have ywedded a wyf quath he, wel wantowen of maners
Where ich *seuenyght* fro hure sytthe sengen he wolde
And loure on me and lyghtliche chide, and seye ich love a nothere.—*Id.* p. 126.

Lord hou ofte schal my brothir synne agens me, and I schal forgive him? whether til *seuene* tymes? Jhesus seith to him I seye not to thee til *seuene* sithis; but til *seuenty* sithis *seuene* sithis.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 18.

Master howe ofte shall I forgeue my brother, yf he synne agaynst me, *seuen* tymes? Jesus sayde vnto hym: I saye not vnto the *seuen* times: but *seuen* times *seuentime.*
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he aside of hem the our in which he was amendid; and thei seiden to him, fro yistrday in the *seuenthe* oure the feuere lefte him.—*Wiclif. Joh*, c. 4.

Then enquired he of the the houre when he beganne to amende. And they sayde vnto him: yesterdaye the *seuenth* houre, the feuer lefte hym.—*Bible*. 1551. *Ib.*

That of hem thre, and her issue
There was so large a retinue
Of nacions *seuentie* and two. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

With that he drew his flaming sword, and strooke
At him so fiercely, that the upper marge
Of his *seven-folded* shield away it broke,
And, glauncing on his helmet, made a large
And open gash therein.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 5.

And Edwin took the rule; a prince as just and mild
As th' other faithless were: nor could time ever bring
In all the *seven fold* rule an absolute king.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

"And where is that same great *seven-headed* beast,
That made all nations vassals of her pride,
To fall before her feete at her behest,
And in the necke of all the world did ride?"
Spenser. The Ruines of Time.

As when a swarthe traveiler, that strayes
By muddy-shore of broad *seven-mouthed* Nile,
Unwetted of the perilous wandring wayes,
Doth meete a cruell crafftie crocodile.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Give place all ye to dying Darius' wounds,
While this great Greek him in his throne enstalls,
Who fell before *seven-parted* Thetes' wals,
Or under Ilion's old sky threatening rounds.
Stirling. On his Tragedy of Darius.

SE'VER, *v.* **Se'veral,** *v.* **Se'veral,** *adj.* **Se'veral,** *n.* **Se'verally. Se'verality. Se'verally. Se'veralize,** *v.* **Se'verance.** } Old Fr. *Serrer*; It. *Separare, sceverare*, from the Lat. *Separare*, or Fr. *Séparer*; It. *Separáre*, to *separate*, i. e.—To be or cause to be alone; to disunite, to disjoin, to dispart, to divide, to distinguish.

Several is used as a verb in Holinshed.

Euen so the light of Christes Gospell may not be hid nor made a *seuerall* thyng, as though it pertayned to some certayn holy persons onely.—*Bible*, 1551. *Matt.* c. 5.

Besides all these inward griefes, which euery one *seuerlye* must needes feele with misery, there hapneth many outward miscaunces.—*Cheeke. Hurt of Sedition.*

And also though the witnesse were false and would lye, yet shou'd he wisely & *seuerally* examined, thei can seldome so well make their tale before, but that their vntreuth shall in some parte appere.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 209.

When ye Brytons were ware, that were disparkled and *seuered* in many cotiries, they drewe to theym in al hasty wyse.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 92.

Those two riuers enclose a neck of land, in regard of its fruitfulnesse, not unworthy of a *seuerance.*
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 152.

In midst of wrath, of wounds, of blood, and death,
There is no most, where as he may do best;
And there the closest ranks he *severeth*,
Drives back the stoutest pow'rs that forward press'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars. b. vi.

If modesty and women once do *sever*,
We may bid farewell to our fame for ever.
Drayton. Countess of Salisbury to the Black Prince.

There are some of the ruder sort so quaint in *severing* the name Irish and Ireland, as that they would be named Ireland men, but in no wise Irishmen.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 1.

In time past, the people of this ile vsed not to *severall* their grounds, but now they dig stonie hillocks, and with the stones thereof they make rude walles, much like to those of Demonites.—*Id. Description of Britaine*, c. 10.

So both tooke goodly leave, and parted *severall.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

The Tyrian lords and Trojan youth, each where
With Venus' Dardane nephew, now, in fear,
Seek out for *several* shelter through the plain,
Whilst floods come rolling from the hills amain.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster, Act v. sc. 1.

Apollo answerd: Strangers? though before
Ye dwelt in woodie Gnossus; yet no more
Yee must be made, your owne reciprocalls
To your lou'd cittie, and faire *severalls*
Of wlues, and houses.
Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Apollo.

All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4. c. 5.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places, however segregated and infinitely *severalized* in persons, however differing in rites and circumstances of worship, however squaring in by-opinion.
Id. The Peace maker, § 3.

Hear Phœbus clipping Hyacinthus dead,
Whose life's last drops his snowy breast imbrue,
The one's tears mixed with the other's blood,
That should't be blood or tears no sight could view,
So mix'd together in a little flood,
Yet here and there they *sev'rally* withdrew.
Drayton. The Baiouz' Wars, b. vi.

Thus having considered the precedent apertions, or overtures in *severality*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work, comprehended under the term of compartition.
Reliquiæ Wotonianæ, p. 39.

"Oh! sunk in avarice, and swoln with pride!
How shall the Fates, though large of soul they be,
Collect their *sever'd* spoils, a heap for thee
To search anew, and call the choicest share
Amid the mighty harvest of the war?"
Tickell. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Like kings, we lose the conquests gain'd before,
By vain ambition still to make them more;
Each might his *several* provinces well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

For the clearer apprehending those three different kinds of men, and their different views in joining together so far in the same cause, it will not be improper to say something *severally* and distinctly of each.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 2.

We are, lastly, to enquire how an estate in jointenancy may be *severed* and destroyed.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 12.

He that holds lands or tenements in *severalty*, or is sole tenant thereof, is he that holds them in his own right only, without any other person being joined or connected with him in point of interest, during his estate therein.—*Id. Ib.*

If there be two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance* of the jointure.—*Id. Ib.*

Still in thought as free as ever,
What are England's rights, I ask,
Me from my delights to *sever*,
Me to torture, me to task?
Cowper. The Negroe's Complaint.

SEVE'RE. **Seve'rely. Seve'rity.** } Fr. *Sévère*; It. *Severo*; Sp. *Severo*; Lat. *Severus*, from the Gr. Σεβαΐοι, i.e. *venerari*, and equivalent to σεμνὸς, *venerabilis*: such, adds Vossius, are they who regulate their lives, *severe*, (so as to deserve reverence.)

Rigid or rigorous; exact, austere, coerced, strict, straitened, constrained; distressing; confined to strict rules, to method, or order, within bounds; strict, methodical, concise.

O fearful frowning Nemisis,
Daughter of Justice most *severe*,
That art the world's great arbitress,
And queen of causes reigning here.
Daniel. Cleopatra, Chorus.

"No, no," quoth she, "sweet death, I did but jest:
Yet pardon me, I feit a kind of fear,
When as I met the bear, that bloody beast,
Which knows no pity, but in still *severe*."
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

SEW

These two examples do prove, that amonges the Romynes, the obedience of the soulditours was wonderfull greate, and the *sewerige* of the captaynes, to see the same kept, wonderfull strayte.—*Ascham. Toxophilus.* b. i.

——— Men may censure thine
The gentler, if *severely* thou exact not
More strength from me, than in thy self was found.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Strict age, and sour *severity*,
With their grave saws in slumber lie.—*Id. Comus.*

Yet Anaxagoras was *severely* taxed also, by Aristotle and Plato, as one not thorough-paced in Theism, and who did not so fully, as he ought, adhere to his own principles.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 382.

Pass we on now to the Council of Areminium, in the year 359, when the Arians had the secular power on their side, and made use of it with all imaginable *severity*
Waterland. Works, vol i p. 332.

I am very apt to think that great *severity* of punishment does but very little good; nay, great harm in education; and I believe it will be found, that, carried to parties, those children who have been most chastised, seldom make the best men.—*Locke. On Education*, § 44.

Nor must the masters of the different trades be suffered so *severely* to exact the children's labour as to defraud them of the hours that should be daily allotted to devotion, nor of some time in every week, which, besides the leisure of the Sundays, should be set apart for religious instruction.
Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 40.

The lives of children and servants are no longer at the disposal of the father of the family; nor is domestic authority maintained, as formerly, by *severities* which the mild spirit of modern laws rarely inflicts on the worst public malefactors.—*Id. Ib.*

SEW, or Se'wer. } Spelman describes the office of *Sewer* to be—to taste, and place in order, the dishes at a feast; and he adopts the opinion of Cowel, that the word is derived from the Fr. *Asseoir*, disponere, collocare, to put or place in order. Cowel asserts—that he had seen the word written *Assesour*: and in the Law Lat. of *Plot*n, this officer is called *assesser*; i.e. ordinator, collocator, dispositor. In Leland's *Collectanea*, we have accounts of the feasts given at the respective inthronizations of Abp. Neyle and Abp. Warham. Among the different officers employed, the *sewer* stands conspicuous: it appears that he at certain different times was to go to the dresser, and there take *say* or *assay* of everything: the manner of so doing is described, and it appears to have been a very important business; and clearly his (the *sewer's*) principal duty: namely, to *say* or *assay* the meats (not only as the dresser, but also, in presence, at the table), as it was that of the cup-bearer to taste or *assay* the drinks. At the feast given by Warham to Henry VIII. and Charles V. on their way through Canterbury from Dover, the Duke of Buckingham as *sewer*, (we are told) rode upon a white hobby before the banqueting dishes, and after some ceremonies he rode to the table, when he delivered his hobby, and *sewed*, kneeling at the table where the emperor was. All this seems at variance with the common etymology.

What can *sewed* here mean; probably, *saved*, *assayed* or tasted. The Fr. *Essayeur* is one that tastes, or takes an *assay*:—*essayer*, is to take a taste, make a trial of:—*essay*, is the taste or *assay* of a prince's meat, or drink, and also *the vessel* whereout or piece whereof, it is taken, (see *Cotgrave.*) *Sewer* then may be from *Essayeur*, *sawyer*. To *sew*,—from the verb *Essayer*, *sayer*: and the noun, from the French noun, applied as we now use *goût*, or *haut-goût*, to dishes or viands of high taste or flavour.

The French have also their *Escuyer* trenchant, a carver or *squire* of the mouth; also, a *taster*; (for he that carves to a prince, ever *tastes* of what he carves, before his master touch it,—Cotgrave.) And from this *escuyer*, our *sewer*, is by some thought to have sprung; but the carver or carving esquire has his share in the tasting.

Mr. Tyrwhitt says,—*Sewers* are dishes, from the same verb *Asseoir*. May it not be from the verb to *Seethe?*

I wol not tellen of hir strange *sewes*,
Ne of hir swannes, ne hir herones wes.
Chaucer. The Squires Tale v. 10.381.

SEX

And after with divers spieses
The desire, when it was so to bewe,
She taketh, and maketh therof a *sewe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.
I want cunning by order to describe
Of every course the diversities,
The strange *sewes*, and the apetites,
That were that day served in that place.
Lydgate. Siege of Troy.

At evie we wonten gambole, dance,
To carrole, and to sing,
To hau-gud spiced *sewe*, and roste
And plum-pies for a king.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 24.

SEW, or Sow, v. } Goth. *Suijan*; A. S. *Siwian*; Sw. *Sy*. In Lat. *Su-ere*; Gr. Se'wer. } Συειν, (καασυειν, κατα - συειν, shows that συειν—once existed.)

To join together, by the intervention of string, thread, silk, &c.; by needle and thread, silk, &c., or other material, prepared in like manner.

Somme *sewethe* sak. for shedynge of the wete.
Piers Ploukman, p. 123.

No man *sewith* a pacche of newe cloth to an olde cloth, else he takith awey the newe pacche fro the olde, and a more brekyng is mad.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 2.

Also no man *somith* a pece of newe clothe vnto an olde garmente, for then taketh he awey the newe pece from the olde, & so is the rent worse.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Than they *sowed* fygge leaves together and made them apurnes.—*Id. Gen.* c. 3.

And in my herte wouldren I began
What that he was, til that I understande,
How that his cloke was *sowed* to his honde.
Chaucer. The Chaunones Yemannes Prologue, v. 15,974.

And when they knewe that they were naked, they *sowed* of a fig-tree leves in maner of breches.
Id. The Persones Tale.

Boethius shewed the art of *sowing*, as well for tailors, as cordiners and shoemakers.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

At every tolsted thrid my rock let flie
Unto the *sewder*, who did sit me high.
B. Jonson. The Sad Shepherd, Act II. sc. 3.

What! means Æacides to spin and *sew?*
With spear and sword in field thy valour shew;
And, leaving this, tie nobler Palias know.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love, b. i.

SEW, *v.* } See Sue. Fr. *Suivre*, to follow:
Se'wer. } *issir*, to issue, to go or depart out, to flow forth, (Cotgrave.)

To *sew* a pond—is to flow or cause the waters to flow forth; and, consequentially, to drain the pond.

Sewers (called *shores*)—are courses, canals, through which water, &c. *issues*, runs off.

And [they] slewe and hurte many of the abbettes tenaunites, and spoyled and brake his closures and warynes, and *sewyd* their ponds and waters, and dyd vnto them many displeasures, to the viter ruyne of that monastery.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1376.

Sew ponds, amend dams, and sell webster thy wool.
Tusser. Husbandry. September.

Under whose floor the common *sewer* pass'd,
Up to the same a leathsome stench that cast.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

As one who long in populous city dwelt,
Where houses thick and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoyn'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

——— Thither flow,
As to a common and most noisome *sewer*,
The dregs and feculence of every land.—*Cowper. Task.*

SEX. } Fr. *Sexe*; It. *Sesso*; Sp. *Sexo*;
Se'xual. } Lat. *Sexus*, or *secus*, from the old
Se'xed. } supine *sexum*, for *sectum*, because (per *sexum*) *animal* is cut (*secatur*) or divided into male and female, (Vossius.)

The division or distribution into male and female kind; as distinguished into male or female.

Sexual, is a very common, though modern, word.

I speake against my *sex*,
So I haue done before,
But truth is truth, and muste be tolde
Though daunger keepe the dore.
Gascoigne. The Complaint of Phylomene.

The *sex* of womankind of all other is most bound to have regardful eye to men's judgments.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Her eyes at all points arm'd with those deceits,
That to her *sex* are natural every way.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

SEX

Dor. Stay Sophocles, with this tie up my sight,
Let not soft nature so transform'd be
(And lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie)
To make me see my Lord bleed.
Beaum. & Fletch. Four Plays in One.

Till Theseus in his arms convey'd with care,
Far from so sad a sight, the swoony fair.
'Twere loss of time her sorrow to relate;
Ill beets the *sex* a painful love's fate.
When just approaching to the nuptial state.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

A wife! ah, gentle deities, can he
That has a wife, ever feel adversity?
Would men but follow what the *sex* advise,
All things would prosper, all the world grow wise.
Pope. January & May.

The poet Euripides happened to be coupled to two noisy vixens, who so plagued him with their jealousies and quarrels, that he became ever after a professed woman-hater: and is the only theatrical writer, perhaps the only poet, that ever entertained an aversion to the *sex*.—*Hume*, Ess. 19.

The adoption of the *sexual* system by Professor Martyn at Cambridge, and by Dr. Hope at Edinburgh, is to be considered as the æra of the establishment of the Linnean system in Britain.—*Pulteney. Sketches of Botany.*

SEXA'GENARY. } Fr. *Sexagénaire*; It. *Sesa-*
Sexage'simal. } *santina*; Sp. *Sexagenario*, sixty, six tens, or three score.

Sexagesimal, (Lat. *Sexagesimus*,) the sixtieth.

These are the *sexagenary* fair ones, and upwards, who, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and gravity of dress suitable to their years.
Chesterfield. Common Sense, No. 6.

SEXA'NGULAR. } Having six angles (*sex*
Sexa'ngularly. } *angulos*).

Chrystal is in its natural growth, a *sexangular* prisme, *sexangularly* pointed.—*Grew. Cosmologia*, b. i. c. 3.

SEXE'NNIAL. Lat. *Sex*, *annus*, at every sixth year, or lasting six years.

This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself; as it must now be in your contrivance of *sexennial* elective parliaments.—*Burke.*

SE'XTANT. } Fr. *Sextant*, *sextile*; It. *Ses-*
Se'xtile. } *tiale*, *sestile*; Sp. *Sextil*; Lat. *Sextans*, *sextilis*, from *sex*, six. We have the words, but not their particular usage, from the Latin.

A *sextant* is an astronomical instrument measuring 60 deg. or the 6th part of 360, the circle.

Sextile, in astrology, at the same 6th distant; or two signs, 30 deg. each.

——— To the blanc-moine
Her office they prescribed, to th' other five
Thir planetarie motions and aspects
In *sextile*, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacie.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

That the reflexion of the solar rays, is terminated in the clouds; was the opinion of the Grecian sage: but lunar observations have convicted it of falshood: and that [that] planet receives the dusky light, we discern in its *sextile* aspect, from the earth's benignity.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 18.

In one half hour, I have learnt to cant
With an indifferent good grace: conjunction,
Opposition, trine, square, and *sextile*, me now no longer
Dog-bears to me, I thank my stars for't.
Dryden. An Evening's Love, Act iii.

The intercourse of trade and friendly offices was carried on between us and the natives, without being disturbed by any one accident, till the evening of the 23d, when a man found means to get into Mr. Bayly's observatory, and to carry off a *sextant* unobserved.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

SE'XTON. } Fr. *Sacristain*; It. *Sagrestáno*;
Se'xtonry. } Sp. *Sacristan*; a *sacro loco* quem custodit; from the sacred place of which he has the care. Spelman says he was called by our ancestors *segerstane*.

The same maister Johan Warêns for all his promeciens he resigned the all, and retayned to hymselfe but a small lyueng, and that was the *sexteny* of our lady churche in Renes, wortbe by yere, if he be resydent, a C frankes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 197.

——— Let the merry bells
(For unknown joys work unknown miracles)
Ring without help of *sexton*, and presage
A new-made holy-day for future age!
Cowley. On his Majesty's Return out of Scotland,

The *sexton* or keeper of this cell was apprehended, and the question demanded, What was become of the treasure abressaid of 2000 pound which Jonifer had in custodie, and which now was out of the way and he gone?
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 1.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam.—*Swift.*

——— Human earth
Elected, to make room for—human earth;
The monarch's terrour! and the *sexton's* trade!
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

Parish clerks and *sextons* are also regarded by the common law, as persons who have freeholds in their offices; and therefore though they may be punished, yet they cannot be deprived, by ecclesiastical censures.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 2.

SE'XTUPLE. Six times, six-fold.

Which well agreeth unto the proportion of man; whose length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another; that is, a direct line between the breast bone and the spine.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.

SHA'BBY. } Sha'bbily. } Sha'bbiness. } Lye is inclined to think *shabby*, (e. g. a fellow, homo pannis obsitus, a manne clothed in rags) is formed from *scabby*.

To *shab*, is in vulgar use, and seems to mean,—to shove, (*shuv*, *shub*, *shab?*) to *shab* or shove off, put off, evade—meanly, dirtily.

They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed.—*Clarendon. Diary*, Dec. 7. 1688.

I wish she would lend you her pretty white hand
In mending your cassoc, and smoothing your band.
(For the dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain supposed he was curate to Jinny.)
Swift. Hamilton's Bacon, an. 1729.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one.—*Spectator.*

——— With the drap'ry she had got
Within her little *shabby* cot,
She might for all the town provide,
And break both York street and Cheapside.
Lloyd. The New-River Head.

I sat down on one of the benches, at the other end of which was seated a man with very *shabby* clothes.
Goldsmith, Ess. 6.

These *shabby* evasions are themselves sufficient arguments against those who use them.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. ii. c. 7.

SHACK, *n.* Perhaps *Shake*. The grain *shaken* from the ripe ear; and which hogs were turned out to find and feed upon. Applied generally to—
Feed among stubble.

Covetous men now a dales plow up so nigh the common balkes, and walkes, which good men beforetime made to greater, and broader, partly for the commodious walke of his neyghbours, partly for the better *shacke* in harvest time, to the more comfort of his poore neighbours catteli.
Homilies Ser. for Rogation Weeke.

Yoke seldom thy swine, while the *shock* time doth last.
Tusser. Husbandry. September.

SHA'CKLE, *v.* } Sha'ckles. } Sha'ck-lock. } A. S. *Sceacul*; Dut. *Schaechel*, Junius thinks, may be from the A.S. *Scear-an*, to *shake*, a prisoner in *shackles* cannot move without *shaking* them. Skinner,—from the verb *Sheeckelen*, to involve, to infold; and this from *Sheeken*, rapere, because *robbers* deserve a chain of the kind called *shackles*. To *shackle* is—

To fetter, to manacle, to chain; to impede, embarrass or restrain, free action or motion.

——— And it is great
To do that thing that calls all other deedes,
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 1.

His artes he moves, and out of captives handes
Himselfe he frees by secret mortal unseene;
His *shackles* empties ofte, himselfe escaped cleene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

——— For as saylers with conuicts,
So papes vsde with a faulter;
Their sin-solve like the setting loose
From *shackles* to the haulter.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 24.

The swarthy smith spits on his buckeshorne fist,
And lets his mien hang out the five-fold twist
His *shackles*, *shackle-bones*, hampers, gives, and chaines.
His linked bolts.—*Sylvester. Britiannia's Pastorals*, b. i. s. 5.

——— No trivial price
Should set him free, nor shall should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*, and expos'd to scorn
Of gathering crowds, the Britons' boasted chief.
J. Philips. Blenheim.

He told me, that most of the men and women on the island were thus painted; and also that they had all ear rings made of gold, and gold *shackles* about their legs and arms.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1690.

He carried with him the *shackle* of the bilbo-bolt that was about his leg, which was taken from him, as soon as he got on shore by one of the chiefs, and given to Omai.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

SHAD. Gesner says, the fish called by Pliny (ix. 43) *glanis* is the Ger. *Schad*; so named from *Schade* (see SCATHE), a *damno* quod fniert.

——— With this staffe
Old Alvarez has led up men so close,
They could almost spit in the cannon's mouth,
Whilst I with that and this well mounted, scour'd
A horse-troop through, and through, like swift desire,
And seen poor rogues retire, all gore, and gash'd
Like bleeding *shads*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 2.

The last [Hasselquist] says that the *shad* is found in the Mediterranean near Smyrna, and on the coast of Egypt, near Rosetto; and that in the months December and January it ascends the Nile, as high as Cairo; that it is stuffed with pot herb, and when dressed in that manner will very nearly intoxicate the eater.
Pennant. The Shad-herring.

SHADE, *n.* } Shade, *v.* } Sha'depul. } Sha'dy. } Sha'dow, *n.* } Sha'dow, *v.* } Sha'dowed, *n.* } Sha'dowish. } Sha'dowy. } Dut. *Schaede*, *schaeduwe*, *schaeduwen*; Ger. *Schatten*. In Sw. *Skugga*, *skygga*; A. S. *Scode*, *sceadewan*; Goth. *Scadan*, which Junius thinks has a manifest affinity with the Gr. Σκια, *nadira*. Tooke says, they are the past tense and part. of A.S. *Sceod-an*, Goth. *Skaid-an*, (Dut. *Scheyd-en*, Ger. *Scheiden*), separare, segregare, dividere; and mean (something, any thing) secluded, separated, retired; or something by which we are separated from the weather, sun, &c. *Shade*, consequentially, is—

Obscureness, darkness; cloudiness, gloominess; coolness, shelter;—a retired or sheltered place; that which shelters, obscures.

Shade or *shadow*,—the representation of form or figure, separating or obstructing light.

To *shadow*,—to darken, obscure, protect, cover; also, to represent obscurely, darkly, imperfectly; to sketch, delineate or describe imperfectly, in an unfinished style.

And the kyng nas bute a *schade*, & let hym worthe al out.
R. Gloucester, p. 107.

Godes blesside body. hit bar for onre bote
And hit a fereth the feonde. for such is the myghte
May no gryslicke gost glyde ther hit *shadoweth*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 365.

And the multitude of men and of wymmen bileeuynge in the lord was more encreesid, so that thei brooghten out syke men into stretis, and leiden in litil bedds and couchis that whanne Petir cam maiiel the *schadowe* of him schulde *schadowe* ech of hem, and thei schulen be delyuered fro their siknessis.—*Wicliff. Dedis*, c. 5.

They brought the syeke into ye stretes, and laide them on beddes and paltenes, yt at the lest way ye *shadowe* of Peter whe he came by, might *shadow* some of the.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Certes a *shadowe* hath likenesse of the thing of which it is *shadowed*, but *shadowe* is not same thing of which it is *shadowed*.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Thou nowe knowest, that thilke very reuerence ne maye not conuen by these *shadowy* transitorye dignities.
Id. Boecius, b. iii.

For Narcissus shortly to tell,
By aduenture came to that well
To reche him in the *shadowing*
A day, when he came from hunting.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

"How is," (quod I) "that he is *shaded* thus
When cloude doth, I not of what colour?"
Id. The Court of Loue.

Where he beholdes the worde that shalde confounde
The worde of death, by humility to be
In mortall mayde, in mortall habite made,
Eternitye in mortal vale to *shade*.—*Hyall. The Auctor.*

And so vnder *shadowe* of that warre, a squyer of Brueels, called Water Ostraste, take the stronge castel of Rolebouye, in the ryuer of Seyne.—*Berners. Froiss. Cron.* vol. i. c. 205.

The wiles the prince, prickt with reprochful shame,
As one awaketh out of long slombring *shade*,
Reviving thought of glory and of fame,
United all his powres to purge himselfe from blame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

The eastern Aron vaunts, and doth upon her take
To be the only child of *shadefat* Savernake.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

Enforst to seeke some covert nigh at hand,
A *shadie* grove not far away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

They say, that in the towne Syene (which is above Alexandria 50 stadia) at noone-tide in the middes of summer there is no *shadow* at all; and for farther experiment thereof, let a pit be sunke in the ground, and it will be light all over in every corner: whereby it appeareth, that the sunne then is just and directly over the place, as the very zenith thereof.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 73.

Although his [Tibald] *shadowey* tomb (being no more than an honourary cenotaph) be shown at Christ-church in Canterbury: yet his substantial monument, wherein his bones are deposited, is to be seen in St. Gregorie's in Sudbory.
Fuller. Worthies. Suffolk.

The warlike elfe much wondred at this tree,
So fayre and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

The line of distance, which makes the third, with all its adumbrations and *shadowings*.—*Evelyn. Of Architecture.*

——— Darkness now rose,
As day-light sunk, and brought in lowring night
Her *shadowy* off-spring unsubstantial both,
Privatiuo acer of light and absent day.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

The Jews' religion was of far less perfection and dignity than ours, ours being that truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. viii.

Rise, son of Tydeus! to the brave and strong
Rest seems inglorious, and the night too long.
But sleep'st thou now? when from yon hill the foe
Hangs o'er the fleet, and *shades* our walls below.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

And, rivel'd up with heat, lay dying in their bed
The lanes grap'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire:
The faintly knights were scorch'd; and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no *shade* was near.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

My locks (the plenteous harvest of my head)
Hang o'er my manly face; and dangling down,
As with a *shady* grove, my shoulders crown.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

Nearchus assures us, that during his voyage along the coast of India (or no part of India extends beyond the Oritæ) the 2 *shadows* fall not the same way, as in other parts; for when they sail far into the ocean, towards the south, there, the *shadows*, nigh noon-day declin'd southward: and when the sun was upon the meridian, they had no *shadows* at all.
Rooke. Arrian. Hist. of Alexander's Expedition, b. v. c. 25.

But as Augustus is still *shadowed* of Æneas, I must prepare that subject, by showing how dextrously he managed both the prince and people, so as to displease neither, and to do good to both.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

By the visible place he means, about their monuments and sepulchres, where the *shadowy* phantasms of such souls have sometimes appeared.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 3.

I found here a very snug cove sheltered from all winds, which we called Luncheon Cove, because here we dined on crop fish, on the side of a pleasant brook, *shaded* by the trees from both wind and sun.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 5.

The means by which the painter works, and on which the effect of his picture depends, are light and *shade*, warm and cold colours.—*Reynolds. On the Art of Painting*, Note 39.

One of the first rules, for instance, that I believe every master would give to a young pupil, respecting his conduct and management of light and *shadow*, would be what Leonardo da Vinci has actually instructed; that you must oppose a light ground to the *shadowy* side of your figure, and a dark ground to the light side.—*Id. Ib.* Disc. 8.

As they worship false gods, their blessings are of the kind which corresponds with the nature of their deities. They are *shadowy* and unsubstantial; dreams, bubbles, and meteors, which dance before their eyes, and often lead them to perdition.—*Knox*, Ess. 155.

SHAFT. } Ger. *Schaft*, *sagitta*, et omne Sha'ftment. } telum missile; A. S. *Scraft*, *scæft*, from Ger. *Schaffen*, A. S. *Scræf-an*, *scæf-an*, *scuf-an*, to *shove*; in Dut. *Schuiren*. The A. S. *Scræf-an*, *ge-scuf-an*. Skinner interprets,—to thrust, cast, hurl, throw or *shove*. And Tooke conceives, that *shaft* means, that which is *shov'd*. Applied to—

SHA

Any missive weapon; an arrow, (sc. cast, thrown, shot from a bow;) to that by which a cart or other carriage is *shoved* or *forced* along.

Shaft of a mine,—the opening *shoved* or *shovelled* into it.

Shaft of a pillar,—perhaps from the shape resembling the round arr w or missile weapon.

Sommer, in v. "*Scwefles-byrg, Shafes-burg,*—so called happily (saith Mr. Camden) from the churches spire-steeple, such as the Saxons called *shafts*. Rather (I take it) from the fashion of the hill, being round and smooth, *shaft-like*, and giving name to the place before any church there erected."

His slepe, his mete, his drinke is him byraft,
That lene he wex, and drie as a *shaft*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1364.

So at the last the *shaft* of tree
I drough out, with the feathers three —*Id Rom. of the R.*

The sailing firre, the cipres death to plaine,
The shooter ewe, the aspe for *shaftes* plaine.
Id. The Assembly of Fowels.

I will speake of those *shaftes* which Englishmen, at this daye, moe-t commonly do appeare and allowe. A *shaft* hath three principall parts, the stele, the feithers, and the head; whereof every one must be severallye spoken of.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. ii.

Therefore let your how have good bigge bende, a *shaft-rest* and two fingers at the least, for these which I have spoken of.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Upon a day,
As she the woodes with bow and *shaftes* did raunge,
The hartlesse hynd and roebucke to dismay,
Dan Faunus chaunst to meet her by the way.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b ii. c. 2.

Called they are so, for that they are but a cubite or three *shaftments* (or spannes) high, that is to say, three times nine inches.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c 2.

The great Achilles march'd not to the field,
Till Vulcan that impetuetable shield
And arms had wrought; yet there no bullets flew;
But *shafts*, and darts, which the weak Phrygians threw.
Waller. Instructions to a Painter.

The racer stumbles in the *shaft*.
And shows he was not meant for draft.
Lloyd. The Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.

To the influence of unjust prepossession it must be attributed, that some kinds of literary pursuits, indisputably important at least, such as the study of antiquities, have been attacked with all the *shafts* of ridicule.
Knox, Ess. 73.

SHAG. *adj.*
SHAG, *n.*
SHAG, *v.*
SHA'GED.
SHA'GGEDNESS.
SHA'GGY.
SHA'GGINESS.

A. S. *Sceacga*, coma, a bush of hair; also the boughes, branches, and leaves of trees or hearbs: also flames like hairs. Hereof our *shagge* for clothe of an high nap: as also our *shock*, for a *shaggy*, or *shagged* dozg, (Somner.) *Shock* is *shake*, the past part. of *shake*, and written by Harrison *shocked, shock'd*. *Shag*, may be *shaked, shak'd, shag*, meaning any thing *shaked*, in the bushy, rough, confused state of hair, leaves, *shaked*.

Bushy, rough, rugged; uncombed, unsmoothed; unpolished.

Pope uses the verb almost literally; i.e. shaken, shattered, bruised.

Pand. I will serve: your offers must be full of bounty, velvets to furnish a gown, silks for petticoats, and forepaits, *shag* for lining.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act iv. sc. 2.

Full blacke and grielsy did his face appeare,
Besmeard with smoke that nigh his eye-sight blent;
With ragged beard, and hoarie *shagged* hare,
The which he never wont to combe, or comely sheare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

Of the same kind is the goat hart, and differing onely in the beard and long *shag* about the shoulders.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 33.

When as those fallow deer, and huge haunch'd stags that graz'd
Upon her *shaggy* heaths, the passengers amaz'd
To see their mighty herds, with high palm'd heads to threat
The woods of o'ergrown oaks.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

Round-roof'd, short-jointed, fet locks *shag* and long,
Broad-breast, full eyes, small head, and nostril wide.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

SHA

The inhabitants could not inform him of the colour, *shaggedness*, and other qualities of the dog.
More. Mystery of Godliness, (1660.)

——— And in front of him, Apollo, who had cast,
About his bright aspect, a cloud; and did before him bear
Joves huge and each-where *shaggie* shield.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

Father of Gods, will any man, of all earths grassie sphere,
Ask any of the gods consents, to any actions there,
If thou will see the *shag-haird* Greeks, with headstrong labours frame
So huge a worke, and not to us, due offerings first endame?
Id Ib. b. vii.

There was an old usurer not far from London, who had train'd up a dog of his to bring his meat after him in a hand-basket, so that in time the *shag-dog* was so well-bred, that his master used to send him by himself to Smithfield Shambles with a basket in his mouth, and a note in the bottom thereof to his butcher.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 33.

Their haire is betweene the wooll of a sheepe and the haire of a goat, resembling both, *shacked*, and yet absolutelie like vnto neither of both.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 10.

In this wood were sometime white bulls with *shacki* heares and curled manes like fierce lions.
Id. Description of Scotland, c. 7.

——— Then proves if he his scent can foil,
And makes amongst the herds, and flocks of *shag-wool'd* sheep,
Them frighting from the guard of those who had their keep.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

——— A bleak expanse,
Shagg'd o'er with wavy rocks, cheerless and void
Of every life, that from the dreary mouths
Flies conscious southward.
Thomson. A Hymn.

As when the polypus, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave;
His ragged claws are stuck with stones and sands:
So the rough rock had *shagg'd* Ulysses hands.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

Westward, a sumptuous frontispiece appear'd,
On Doric pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.
In *shaggy* spoils here Theseus was beheld,
And Perseus dreadful with Minerva's shield.
Pope. The Temple of Fame.

As if, like him of fabulous renown
They had indeed ability to smooth
The *shag* of savage nature, and were each
An Orpheus, and omnipotent in song —*Cowper. Task.*

Though, from the colour and *shagginess* of the hair, and its unlikeness to any land animal, we judged it might probably be that of the large male ursine seal, or sea-bear.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 5.

SHAGRE'EN. Fr. *Chagrin*; It. *Zigrino*. See the two last quotations from Goldsmith.

"I have laid it all out on a bargain, and here it is," pulling out a bundle from his breast: "here they are; a gross of green spectacles, with silver rims and *shagreen* cases."
Goldsmith. The Vicar of Wakefield, c. 12.

The men of Mataia also wear their hair very long; and, when they fight, cover their arms with a substance which is beset with shark's teeth, and their bodies with a sort of *shagreen*, being skin of fishes.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b iii. c. 9.

The natives take [the wild ass] for their skins, of which that kind of leather is made which is called *shagreen*.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature. The Ass.

Its skin [the shark's] is by great labour polished into that substance called *shagreen*.—*Id. Ib. The Shark Kind.*

SHAKE, *v.*
SHAKE, *n.*
SHA'KER.
SHA'KING, *n.*

Dut. *Shoechen*; Ger. *Schocken*; Sw. *Shaka*; Fr. *Chocquer*; A. S. *Sceac-an*, quatere, concutere, agitare.

To move or cause any thing to move, to and from, (quickly) backwards and forwards; to cause it to quake or tremble, or totter; to agitate or act upon with sudden and repeated motion; to move from, and consequentially, to weaken or disturb the steadiness or stedfastness, the firmness or fixedness.

Shakes, n. in Byron, is a vulgarism, which may be traced to the custom of *shaking* hands; the *shake* being estimated according to the value set upon the person giving it, and hence applied to the person.

He hi gan to *schake* ys axe, for to smyte anon,
Ac kyngis s criede, & gede hi twene hem monyon.
R. Gloucester, p. 25.

The kynge's side, alias! Symoun did doun *schake*.
R. Brunne, p. 217.

SHE

Tresore that thei mot fynde, with tham away thei *schoke*.
R. Brunne, p 323.

He sigh his wyves modir liggynge and *schakun* with feveres.—*Wicliff. Matthew*, c. 8.

Thei schulen gyve into youre hosum a good mesure and wel fillid, and *schakun* togider and overflowinge
Id. Luke, c. 6.

Gene, and it shall be geuen vnto you, good measure, pressed doune, *shaken* together and running ouer, shal men gene into youre bosomes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

With that the choric his clubbe gan *shake*,
Promising his eyen gan to make,
And bidden there, as man in rage,
For ire he brest in his visage.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

But full great pittie, that so faire a mould
Did on so weake foundation ever rolt;
For on a sandie hill, that still did flit
And fall away, it mounted was full hie:
That every breath of heaven *shaked* nit.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

——— When soon the troubled ground,
On her black bosom felt the thunder, which awoke
Her genius, with the *shock* that violently *shook*
Her entrails.
Dryden. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

Love was extremely moud with him, and said, What words are these,
Thou mightie *shaker* of the earth, thou lord of all the rauenl exhalations,
Chapman Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

Thou makest us a by-word among the heathen; a *shaking* of the head among the people.—*Psalm* 44.

But when aloft he *shakes* it in the skies,
Shouts in their ears, and lightens in their eyes,
Deep horrour seizes every Grecian breast,
Their force is humbled, and their fear confest.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

It seems highly probable, that the *shake* that is given to one part of the earth by the firing and explosion of subterranean exhalations, (if that be the true and only cause of earthquakes) is not capable of reaching near so far as divers earthquakes have done, but that the fire passes through some little subterranean clefts, or channels, or hidden conveyances, from one great cavity or mine to another
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 14.

I believe they would cordially agree with me, that a truly excellent comedy is that which causes them to *shake* their sides most frequently with the drollery of its scenes, and the wit and humour of its conversation.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 54.

Puff Why, by that *shake* of the head, he gave you to understand that even though they had more justice in their cause, and wisdom in their measures—yet, if there was not a greater spirit shown on the part of the people, the country would at last fall a sacrifice to the hostile ambition of the Spanish monarchy.—*Sheridan. Critic*, Act iii sc. 1.

For the hand of the heart is the index, declaring
If well or ill, how his master will stand:
I heed not the tongue, of its friendship that's swearing
I judge of a friend by the *shake* of his hand
Ritson. Miscellanies, s. 80.

I had my hands full and my head to, just then [when he wrote Marino Faliero] so it can be no great *shaken*.
Byron to Murray, Sep. 28, 1820.

SHA'LDER.

Ireland heard that an arme ran some time from the head of Darwent also to Scarborow, till such time as two hils betwixt which it ran, did *shalder* and so choke up his course.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 15.

SHALE, i. e. *Shell*, (qv.) and *Scale*.

There saw I Coll Tragetour
Upon a table of sicomour
Play an vneouth thing to tell,
I saw him carry a wind mell
Under a walnote *shale*.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. iii.

But if thou examine their doctrine, thou shalt finde that this fayth is away in all their frutes, and therefore are they worme eaten and *shales* with out kernelles.
Tyndall. Works, p. 244.

And master philosopher, if he drinke his part,
Will not trifle his time in the huske or the *shale*,
But go to the kernell by the depth of his art,
To be found in the bottome of a pot good ale.
F. Beaumont. The Ex-Ale-Tation of Ale.

Canst. To horse you gallant princes, straight to horse.
Doe but behold yond poore and starued band,
And your faire shew shall suck away their soules,
Leauing them but the *shales* and huskes of men.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 2.

SHE'ELING. *Sheal*,—a cottage or *shelter*: the word is usual in the wastes of Northumberland and Cumberland, (Camden.) And in Scotch, see *Jamieson*.

It had much of glamour might
Could make a lady seem a knight,
A nut shell seem a gilded barge
A *sheeling* seem a palace large.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 3.

SHALL. } A.S. *Scœal. Shall* (says Junius),
SHOULD. } *debere, to owe.* "By the faith I *shall* to God," per fidem quam *debeo* Deo, (Chaucer *infra.*) A.S. *Scyl-an*; Ger. *Soll-en. sollen*; Sw. *Skola*, debere; Dut. *Schuld*, debitum, *schuldigh*, debens. In A. S. it is also written, *sceal-an. Scœal.* (says Lye,) joined to an infinitive has the force of the future: as—Hwæt *scœal* ic singan, What *shall* I sing, or what *shall* or *owe* I to sing;—Thu *scœalt* hatan; Thou *shalt* call; or thou *shalt* or *owest* to call. Nu *scœal* he syll faran; Now he himself *shall* go; or now he himself *shall* or *owes* to go (*ought* to go). Wachter says that the Ger. *Sollen*, debere, embraces within itself not only those duties which we owe to ourselves and others, but also pecuniary debts, and even those penalties which we owe to the laws, and, in fine, all those future circumstances (futuros casus) which ought to be, or become, or be done (fieri). And he adds, that no one has discovered the origin of the word. Lye thinks the application to future time is to be deduced from the meaning *owe*, since that which any one *owes* to do, is still to be done; is still a duty, a debt to be performed. But this does not reach the difficulty felt by Wachter. Whence *scyl-an, sculen*, de-bere, to *owe?* It is at least worth a conjecture. The A.S. *Scyl-an*, in Dut. *Scheel-en*, Ger. *Schelen*, (see SKILL.) means, to divide, to distinguish: (met.) to discern, to see distinctly, the separate and distinct qualities of things:—to see, to view or survey, to perceive, what is;—to see, to ken, to know: and hence its application to right and duty. In *Chaucer*, the duty—"I *shall* to God," is, I *know* to be God's, I *acknowledge* to God. The distinction between *shall* and *will*, in their application to future time, is founded upon their meaning: *shall*, upon foresight; *will*, upon the wish or desire, the willingness to do what is to be done; though in usage now transferred to instances where no wish or willingness can be supposed.

Should, or *shulde*, is contracted from *shulled*; and *would*, or *wolde*, from *wolled*.

Ther thou *schalt* fynden a place God in to byleue.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

Dede him toke & he died, als it *salle* do vs.
R. Brunne, p. 5.

Alas that riche *shal* reve, and robbe mannes soule
For the love of oure Lorde.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 260.

A clerk thoru enchantement hym bi gan to telle,
That the *schulde* first fader and moder quelle:
And seithi he *schulde* mony lond ouer mere and wende
And mony batailc ouer come, & seithhe, at the ende,
To a noble lond he *schulde* come, & there al lord be,
And kynges come of hys blod, & that me *schulde* se.
R. Gloucester, p. 10.

He seid vnto tham alle, that purueied *suld* it be,
That in alle the lond *suld* be no kyng but he.
R. Brunne, p. 26.

Thyng that al the worlde wot. wherefore *shuldest* thow spare
To rehercen hit by retoryk.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 203.

For folk *schal* rise on folk and rewme on rewme and erthe movyngis and hungir *schulen* be by placis, these thingis *schulen* be bigynnynge of sorowis. But se ye you silf for thei *schulen* take you in counseis and ye *schulen* be beeten in synagogis and ye *schulen* stonde bifore kyngis and domesmen for me in witnessyng to hem.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 13.

For there *shall* nacion, aryse agaynste nacyon, and kyngdome agaynst kyngdome. And ther *shal* be earthquakes in al quartes, & famishment & troubles. These are the beginynynges of sorowes. But take hede to your selues. For they *shal* bynge you vp to ye counsels & into the sinagoges, & ye *shal* be beaten: yea, & *shal* be brought before rulers and kinges for my sake for a testimonyall vnto them.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Jhesus answerde and seide to hem, undo this temple, and in thre dayes I *schal* reise it. Therfor the Jewis seiden to him, in fourtye and sixe yeer this was bildid, and *schalt* thou in thre dayes reise it?—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 2.

And he was there to the deth of Erode that it *schulde* be fulfilid that was seid of the Lord bi the prophete seiynge fro Egipt I have clepid my sone.—*Id. Matt.* c. 2.

And thou Cafarnaum whether thow *scalt* be areid up to heuenes? thou *schalt* go doun into helle, for if the vertues that ben don in thee, hadden be don in Sodome: peraventure thei *scolden* have dwellid in to this dei.—*Id. Lk.* c.11.

For by the faith I *shall* to God, I wene
Was neuer straunger none in her degree
Thau was the queene in casting of her eye.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

Eche of you to shorten with youre way
In this viage *shal* telleu tales twey.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 745.

As I best might, I hid fro him my sorwe,
And toke him by the hond, Seint John to borwe,
And said him thus: "Lo, I am youres all
Beth swiche as I have ben to you and *shall*.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,839.

Tiburce answered, and saide: "Brother dere,
First tell me whither I *shal*, and to what man."
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,708.

And ye *shal* bothe anon unto me swere,
That never mo ye *shal* my contree dere,
Ne maken werre upon me night ne day,
But ben my frendes in al that ye may.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1753.

And therfore of his wise governaunce
He hath so wel beset his ordinance,
That spaces of thinges and progressions
Shallen enduren by successions,
And not eterne, withouten any lie.—*Id. Ib.* v. 3013.

And swore his oth, as he was trewe knight,
He wolde don so ferforthly his might
Upon the tyrant Creon him to wreke,
That all the peple of Grece *shalde* speke,
How Creon was of Thesens yserved,
As he that hath is deth ful wel deserved.—*Id. Ib.* v. 964.

Also I prate you to forgive it me,
All have I not sette folk in hir degree.
Here in this tale, as that they *shalden* stonde.
Id. Ib. v. 745.

Men *shalden* wedden after hir estate,
For youthe and elde is often at debate.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3230.

What *shall* befalle here afterwarde
God wote, for nowe vpon this tale
Men see the worlde on every side
In sondrie wise so diuersed
That it well nigh stant al renersed.—*Gower. Con. A. Prol.*

For all reason wolde this,
That vnto him, whiche the head is,
The membres buxom *shall* bowe.
Id. Ib. p. 8.

Thei sein, that God is mighty there,
And *shall* ordeine, what he wyll,
There make thei none other skyll.
Id. Ib. p. 10.

For here in erthe amonge vs
If no man write howe it stode,
The pris of them that were good
Shalde, (as who saiyth a great prelle)
Be loste.
Id. Ib. Prol.

For certes suche a maladie
As I now haue, and longe haue hadde
It might make a wise man madde,
If that it *shalde* longe endure.
Id. Ib. b. i.

Siefin. It is a minde that *shall* remain a poison
Where it is: not poyson any further.
Corio. Shall remaine?
Heare you this Triton of the Minnoues? Marke you
His absolute *shall*?—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act iii. sc.1.

Remember what I warne thee, shun to taste,
And shun the bitter consequence: for know
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, inevitably thou *shalt dye*;
From that day mortal, and this happie state
Shall loose, expell'd from hence into a world
Of woe and sorrow.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

SHA'LLOP. Fr. *Chaloupe*; which Duchat derives from the Ger. *Schale*. (See SCALLOP.) The Fr. *Chaquille*, a shell, is also, a boat or any small vessel fashioned like a bason or *scallop* shell, (Cotgrave.)

In the same shee lept, and with the ore
Did throst the *shallop* from the floting strand;
So safety found at sea, which she found not at land.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

And gosts he brought, the pride of all their race;
Imported in a *shallop* not his own;
The dame re-echoed to their mingled moan.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

Yet there might be little harbours or coves for *shallops*, or the like, to anchor in, which we did not see or search after.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

SHA'LLOW, adj. } *Shallow, shelve* or *shelf*,
SHA'LLOW, n. } and *shoal*, seem to be the
SHA'LLOW, v. } same word, differently
SHA'LLOWLY. } written. *Shools*, (brevi-
SHA'LLOWNESS. } hus vadis.) in the quotation from Dryden's *Virgil*, is, in G. Douglas, *Shellies* and *undeipis*. (i. e. *undeep.*) The glossarist says—that *shellies* are fine blue *slates*, (see SLATE, anciently written *Sclate*;) and he thinks the word may be from the A.S. *Scœala*, whence the English *Scole* and *shell*, and perhaps, he adds, the Eng. *Shelf, shelves*, and *shallow*. To *shelve*, (Scotch, see *Jamieson*,) is—to separate in lamina. *Shelvy* rocks,—those which appear in a variety of laminæ; also, those which form the bed of a *shallow* river. *Shallow* or *underp* seems consequential, and to be only applicable to the *shoals* or *shelves*, or separate and distinct ridges, banks, or masses, rising from the main bed near to the surface. (Met.)—

A *shallow* fellow, is—one whose depth or bottom is soon fathomed, reached, found; superficial; opposed to profound, or deep; shortsighted, simple.

Effsoones her *shallow* ship away did slide,
More swift then swallow shores the liquid skye,
Withouten oare or pilot it to guide,
Or winged canvas with the wind to fly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

But out, alas! no sea. I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind.
Within it rocks and *shallows* be,
Despair, and fond credulity.—*Suckling. Love's World.*

But for you [rebels] leoke to taste the due
Meet for rebellion, and such acts as yours.
Most *shallowly* did you these armes commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1.

A good reply or second speech, without a good setled speech, eheweth *shallownes* and weakenesse.
Bacon. Ess. Of Discourse.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall chonk and *shallow* the sea in and about it.—*Brown. Miscel.* p. 190.

Then haste, the safer *shallows* to regain,
Nor dare the stormy dangers of the main.
Fenton. The Dream.

It then evidently will appear, that upright simplicity is the deepest wisdom, and perverse craft the meerest *shallownesse*.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 13.

Nature, that found that *shallowness* [in the cavity of the scapula] necessary to the variety of motions which is intended for the joint, found other ways of securing it from running out.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vii. c. 5.

That thought alone thy state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound,
And straitens thy diffusive.
Young. The Complaint, Night 9.

We found the water *shallower* here, than at the same distance from any other part of the coast.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 7.

We have less than a mariner's line in sounding the depths of eternity; we can only reach the *shallows* that lie around us—the grandeur of eternity we must look at with the eye of faith.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser 21.

The surf, which breaks on the coast round the bay, extends to the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore, within which space the surges of the sea, accumulating from the *shallowness* of the water, are dashed against the beach with prodigious violence
Cook: Third Voyage, b v. c. 7.

SHALM, or } Fr. *Chalemie, chalemelle*. A
SHAWM. } little pipe made of a reed, or of a wheaten or oaten straw. Menage says—*Chalameau*, from *calamellus*, diminutive of *Calamus*, a straw, a reed, a pipe. Gower writes *Shalmele*. A musical pipe.

The saw I standen hem behind,
A farre from hem, all by themselue,
Many a thousand times twelue,
That made loud minstrasies
In cornmuse and *shalmies*,
And many another pipe.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. iii.

Of Pan, and all that was likynge,
As in pipynge of melodie
Was herde in thilke companie.
So loude that on every side
It thought that all the heuen cride
In suche accorde, and suche a sowne
Of humbarde, and of clarionne.
With cornemuse, and *shalmele*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

As *shawme* or pipe lettes out the smunde impreste,
By muskytes arte forged to-lote and fyled.
Hawit. Pa. 130. *The Auctor.*

Cit. What stately musick have you?
You have *shawms*.
Pro. Shawms? no
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

Wherefore Lysander, when the Athenians had submitted themselves altogether to his will, caused all the women-players of pipes or *shalmes* to come out of the city. *North. Plutarch*, p. 378.

The next morning by break of day, Agesilaus desirous to see if the Thebans had any courage to come down to fight again, commanded his souldiers to put garlands upon their heads, and his musitians to sound their *shalms* or pipes, whilest he did set up a token of triumph as victorious. *Id. Ib.* p. 516.

A reverend dome there stands, where twice each day
Assembling prophets their devotions pay,
In prayers and hymns to heaven's eternal King,
The cornet, flute, and *shawme*, assisting as they sing.
Gloany. Windsor Castle.

SHAM, *adj.* } Junius and Skinner do not
SHAM, *n.* } notice this word. Lye derives
SHAM, *v.* } it from the Welsh *Skomni*, and explains it—fallere, decipere, ludificare.

To play false, to deceive, to make sport of.

I am willing to hope the best, and that it is a meer dissatisfaction in them as to our revealed religion; and that this pretended zeal for natural religion is more than a meer *sham* and disguise to avoid a more odious imputation. *Stillingfleet*, vol. iv. Ser. 9

I had this account from the surgeon, Mr. Coppinger, who seemed a little concerned at it: because when he told me this, he could not tell whether they should proceed thither or no; but they did go thither, and found all this a *sham*. *Dampier. Voyages.* an. 1688.

Then all your wits that fear and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And silly put them off for mine.
Fond to be thought a country wit:
The rest—when fate and you think fit.
Prior. To F. Shephard, Esq.

The discipline of the college, at the same time, may enable him to force all his pupils to the most regular attendance upon his *sham* lecture, and to maintain the most decent and respectful behaviour during the whole time of the performance.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, vol. iii. b. v. c. 1.

SHAMBLES. A. S. *Scamol*, a bench, a form, a footstool. Hence our modern word of *shambles*, used as for the formes, stalles or benches wherein butchers expose their meat, (Somner.) In Scotch, *Shamyll.*

And streightwaies the king compassed the commons about as they had beene a flocke of sheepe that shuld haue beene closed within some fold, till it pleased the sheepheard to appoint forth, which shuld be thrust into pasture, and which taken to go to the *shambels*.
Holinshed. Historie of England, an 1381.

Doris I care not if my throat were next: for to live still, and live here, were but to grow fat for the *shambles*.
Beaum & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge, Act iv. sc. 1.

As for horse flesh, I know not whether they will any purposely for the *shambles*: or whether they only do it, when they are not likely to live.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

SHAMBLING, *adj.* } See SCAMBLE.
SHAMBLING, *n.* }

So when nurse Nokes, to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes.
Smith. To the Memory of Mr. John Philips.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich old banker Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona: as I live 'tis he.—*Dryden. The Spanish Fryar*, Act i.

SHAME, *n.* } See ASHAME. Goth.
SHAME, *v.* } *Skama* mic, pudet me,
SHAMER. } erubesco; A. S. *Scam-an*,
SHAMING, *n.* } *scamian*; Dut. *Schamen*;
SHAMEFACED. } Ger. *Schmehen*; Sw.
SHAMEFACEDNESS. } *Skamm, shamma.* What
SHAMEFUL. } we now write *shame-faced*,
SHAMEFULLY. } is in A. S. *Scam fæst, scam-
SHAMEFULNESS. } fæstnesse*, which Somner
SHAMELESS. } interprets — *Shamefast,*
SHAMELESSLY. } *shamefastness*; as—Shed-
SHAMELESSNESS. } fast, stedfastness. It is

also found so written in old authors; the source of the change is obviously from the effect of *shame* in many cases upon the *face*. Gower says, "She soundele *sehde* became for *shame*." In the Lat. Vulgate the passage quoted from Wiclif below, is, "Qui *enim erubuerit* me et meos sermones, hunc Filius Hominis *erubescet*." To *shame*, in *Wiclif*, is in the *Bible* 1551 and our present version, to be ashamed. To *shame*, (lit.) may mean—

To blush, to redden; to blush at; to feel disgraced by; to cause the feeling or sensation of shame. See the quotations from Bacon, Locke, and Cogan.

"The trouth is *shameless*," (Gower); i.e. free from shame; has no cause for shame. A *shameless* man we now call—one who has no shame or sense of shame.

Shameful,—full of shame or cause of shame; indecent or unbecoming; disgraceful, degrading, ignominious, infamous.

A duk ther was of this land, Fulgence was ys name,
He stod ageyn hym mid ys ost, & dude hym gret *schome*.
R. Gloucester, p. 75.

Grete pite it was, that the hede of Cristendam
Suld for any trespas take so foule a *schom*.
R. Brunne, p. 323.

Alle was thorgh Edrik, that mykelle was to blame.
He was the kynge's conseiloure, & did him mykelle *schame*.—*Id.* p. 42.

For whoso *schameth* me and my wordis: mannes sone schal *schame* him whanne he cometh in his majiste and of the fadris and of the holy aungels.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 9.

For whosoever is *ashamed* of me, and of my sayinges: of hym shal the sonne of man be *ashamed*, when he cometh in his owne glory, and in the glorye of his father, & of the holye angels.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And seide there was a juge in a citee: that dredde not God. neither *schomede* of men.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 18.

Schalt bigynne with *schame*: to holde the loweste place. *Id. Ib.* c. 14.

And thou thē begynne with *shame* to take the lowest roume.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thus wicked tong, God yeve him *shame*,
Can put hem euerichone in blame.
Without desert and causelesse —*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

She [Ensile] is full glad in hir courage,
If she are any great linage
Be brought to nought in *shamefull* wise.—*Id. Ib.*

Shamefast she was in maidens *shamefastnesse*,
Constant in herte, and ever in besinesse
To drive hire out of idel slogardie.
Id. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,989.

"Cometh nere," (quod he) "my lady prioresse,
And ye, sire clerk, let be your *shamefastnesse*,
Ne studieth nought, lay hand to, every man."
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 841.

And with that worde she wer all milde,
And somdele redde became for *shame*.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

For how so that the cause wende,
The trouth is *shameless* at ende,
But what thynge that is trouthless,
It make not well be *shamefull*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

For again, thē er was nothing yt he more hated and abhorred, cōsidering that thei serued of nought but to the *shaming* of such other folke as wer in very science much better lerned, and in those trifles ignorant.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 5.

When Nicholas Cliffordе sawe himselfe so sone apposed, he was *shamefast*, because of the that were there present and herde the matter.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. i. c. 374.

Go not *shamefully* a begging from house to house, as friers doe.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 59.

Then began decrees, ordinances, depoytions, dispusyeyons, reseruations, prouysions with like *shamefulness* for to spring, and there is no remedy, but they must contynue. *Barnes. Workes*, p. 204.

He [Bonner] alledged, or rather *shamelessly* and slanderously cuuilled, that those his denouners were vile, infamed and notorious criminous persons, and also open and manifest heretics.—*State Trials. 3 Edw. VI.*

And how much that love might move us, so much, and more that faultiness of her mind removed us: her beauty being ballanced by her *shamelessness*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

But conscience made her come to her self, and leave Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making *shamefacedness* pleasant, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet —*Id. Ib.*

Most ugly shapes and horrible aspects,
Such as dame nature selfe mote feare to see,
Or *shame*, that ever should so fowle defects
From her most cunning hand escaped bee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

For, whiles his lord pursewd that noble mayd,
After that foster fowle he fiercely ridd
To bring auenged of the *shame* he did
To that faire damzell. *Id. Ib.* b iii. c. 5.

Shame causeth blushing: and causing do in of the eyes. Blushing is the resort of blood to the face: which is the passion of *shame*, is the part that labourethmost.
Bacon. Natural Historie, § 719.

Petru. My means and my conditions are no *shamers*
Of him that owes 'em, all the world knowe that,
And my friends no reliers on my fortunes.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman's Prize, Act i. sc. 2.

Him he chaced long
Through the thicke woods wherein he would have hid
His *shamefull* head from his auengement strong,
And oft him threatned death for his outrageous wrong.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Griefe, and despight, and gealosy, and scorne,
Did all the way him follow hard behynd;
And he himselfe himselfe loath'd so forlorne,
So *shamefully* forlorne of womankynd:
That, as a soake, still lurked in his wounded mynd.
Id. Ib. c. 10.

——— Thou art a *shameless* villain,
A thing out of the overchange of nature:
Sent like a thick cloud to disperse a plague
Upon weak catching women.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

Theo. Pray stay there lady;
And when the night came, came he, kept he touch with ye?
Be not so *shame-fac'd*.—*Id. Love's Pilgrimage*, Act iii. sc. 2.

And next to her sate goodly *shamefastnesse*,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground uprease,
Ne ever once did looke up from her desse,
As if some blame of evill she did feare,
That in her cheekes made roses aft uprease.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

For *shame*, which is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us, has not always blushing accompanying it.
Locke. Of Humane Understanding, b. ii. c. 20.

Tis yours, O warriors, all our hopes to raise;
Oh, recollect your ancient worth and praise;
'Tis your's to save us, if you cease to fear;
Flight, more than *shameful*, is destructive here.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b xiii.

Shame is a painful sensation occasioned by the quick apprehension, that reputation and character are in danger; or by the perception that they are lost. It may arise from the immediate detection, or the fear of detection, of something ignominious. It may also arise from native diffidence in young ingenious minds, when surprised into situations where they attract the peculiar attention of their superiors
Cogan. On the Passions. c. 2 § 3.

From that period at which the mind begins to think, Sophron was remarkable for a quality which, in children, is called *shamefacedness*. He could never enter a room full of company without shewing his distress, by a violent suffusion of blushes.—KNOX, Ess. 159.

SHANK. A. S. *Scanca. sceanca*; Ger. *Schink*; Dut. *Schencle*; Sw. *Skank*, the *shank* or leg: *Earm scenca*, the arm-bone (Somner.) See SHIN. April 10.

The leg, from knee to ancle; the leg; the support, as the leg to the body; the leg or arm, the long limb or member.

Thei brak in tuo his *schankes*. to mak the toumbe mete,
The blode was bothe warme & fresh, that of the *schankes* lete
R. Brunne, p. 36.

He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne,
Thorgh the tother *schank* he ros, & sewed in his degre.
Id. p. 55.

And here and there were pleasant arbors pight,
And shadie seates, and sundry flowing bankes,
To sit and rest the walkers weariе *shankes*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

——— And as you have seene
A ship-wright bore a mastil beame; he oft
Thrusts at the argues floode; works still aloft;
And at the *shanke*, helpe others; with a cord
Wound round about, to make it sooner bord;
All plying the round still.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

Cra. His legs were ever villanous, since I knewe him
Eva. Faith his ancles *shanks* are somewhat the better
Beaum & Fletch. Queen of Corinth, Act iii. sc. 1.

"The deuce confound," he cries, "these drum-stick *shanks*,
They neither have my gratitude nor thanks;
They're perfectly disgraceful!"
Goldsmith. Epilogue in the Character of Harlequin.

SHA'NTY, i. e. jaunty.

'Tis thine for sleeves to teach the *shantiest* cuts,
Give empty cocombs more important strutts,
Prescribe new rules for hoods, hoops, manteaus, wigs.
Warton. Fashion. A Satire.

SHAPE, *v.* } Dut. *Schaep-en, schep-en*;
SHAPE, *n.* } Ger. *Schaffen*; Sw. *Skapa*; A. S.
SHA'PELESS. } *Sceappian. scippan, scyppan*;
SHA'PELY. } formare, fingere; to form, or frame.

To form or frame, to make, to bring, or reduce, to a form or figure, an image or representation; to fashion; to prepare, to adapt; to make suitable or becoming or proportioned to,

His praier did him bryng out of his hard cas,
Thanked God & him so wele for him had **schaped**,
That of his angwys grim so lightly was escaped.
R. Brunne, p. 201.

And bad **shappe** hym a **shop**. of shides and of bordes.
Piers Plowhman, p. 177.

And ich wene hit worth of meuye, as was in Noes tyme
Tho that he **shop** the **shup**. of **shides** and of bordes.
Id. p. 196.

Lyke a **shappesters** sheres.—*Id.* p. 91.

By leith noe dredde thorough answer takun of these thingis that gilt weren not seen, and **schapide** a **schip** into the bethe of his hous bi which he dampnyde the world and is ordeyned eir of righwisnesse which is bi feith.
Wiclif. Ebrewis, c. 11.

"Nay certaiely," quod he, "ther have we noo,
But whoo as liketh we can take us oon,
Or elles make you wene that we ben **shape**
Somtime like a man, or like an ape;
Or like an angel can I ride or go."
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 7043.

And if so he our destinee be **shape**
By eterne word to dien in prison,
Of our lignage have sum compassion,
That is so low ybrought by tyrannie.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1210.

——— "Alas the day that I was borne!
Now is my prison worse than before:
Now is me **shape** eternally to dwelle
Not only in purgatorie, but in helle."—*Id. Ib.* v. 1155.

His felaw was ywalked into toun
Forth with his knave, into that hostelrie,
Wher as he **shape** hum thilke night to lie.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 360.

"A," quod this sompnour, "benedicite, what say ye?
I wend ye were a yeman trewely.
Ye have a manner **shape** as wel as I.
Have ye than a figure determinat
In helle, ther ye ben in your estat?"
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 7038.

Wel semed ech of hem a fayre burgeis,
To sitten in a gild halle, on the deis.
Everich, for the wisdom that he can
Was **shapelich** for to ben an alderman.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 371.

Fortune, whiche maie euery threde
To breke and knitte of mans spede
Shape, as this knight rode in a pase
That he by strength taken was.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And she began him to bemene
And saide: Florent by thy name,
Thou haste on hande suche a game,
That if thou be not better aduised,
Thy deth **shapen** is, and deuised. *Id. Ib.*

Eouie if that I shall descriue,
He is not **shapely** for to wiue
In erth amonge the women here. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

A valiant corps, where force and beauty met,
Happy, alas! to happy, but for foes;
Lued, and ran the race, that nature set;
Of manhodes **shape**, where she the mold did lose.
Surrey. Of the Deith of Sir T. W.

And eke his garment, to be thereto meet,
He wilfully did cut and **shape** anew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Which speaches she applying to the scope
Of her intent, this further purpose to him **shape**.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 5.

——— So taken
She is with Paris the tragedian's **shape**,
That is to act a lover, I thought once
She would have courted him.
Massinger. The Roman Actor, Act iii. sc. 1.

I see thou know'st what is of use to know,
What best to say canst say, to do canst do;
Thy actions to thy words accord, thy words
To thy large heart give utterance due, thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect **shape**.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

And ere those vowes I make do vnperform'd escape,
This world shal once againe ransurest resume her **shapeless shape**.
Stirling. Aurora, Elegy 2.

I rather would entreat thy company,
To see the wonders of the world abroad;
Then (liuing dully sluggardiz'd at home)
Weare out thy youth with **shapelesse** idlenesse.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. 1.

How many even amongst us, will be found, upon enquiry, to fancy him in the **shape** of a man sitting in heaven, and to have many other absurd and unfit conceptions of him?
Locke. On Hum. Unders. b. i. c. 4.

Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The spiry fir and **shapely** box adorn. *Pope. Messiah.*

In prospects thus, some objects please our eyes,
Which out of Nature's common order rise,
The **shapeless** rock, or hanging precipice.
Id. Essay on Criticism.

Alas for Sicily! rude fragments now
Lie scatter'd, where the **shapely** column stood.
Cowper. The Task, b. ii.

Sunk are thy bow'rs in **shapeless** ruin all,
And the long grass o'ertops the mouldring wall.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

It has been the fashion of the last half century to depreciate his work [Grotius de Jure] as a **shapeless** compilation in which reason lies buried under a mass of authorities and quotations.—*Mackintosh. Study of the Law of Nature.*

SHARD. } *Shard, shar'd, shard.* See SHARE.
SHA'RDED. } Any thing separated or divided; a part or partition, a fragment, or division; a scale, or shell. See SCALE, and SHELL.

Sharded,—covered with, encased, enclosed in, protected by **shards**, or scales, or shells.

Shard-borne beetle is—the beetle borne along the air by its **shards** or **scaly wings**, (Steevens.)

For longe tyme it so hefelle,
That with his sword, and with his spere,
He might not the serpent dere;
He was so **shorde** all aboute,
It held all edge toole withoute.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And as she loketh to and fro,
She sigh, hir thought, a dragon tho,
Whose **schordes** shynen as the sonne.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

What is it, that art and the wit of man hath not devised? for there is meane found to make a strong kind of mortar or cement by the broken **shards** of potters vessels.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xxxv. c. 12.

Upon that shore he spyd Atin stand,
There by his maister left, when late he far'd
In Phædras flitt barck over that perlous **shard**.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

——— To apprehend thus,
Draws vs a profit from all things we see:
And often to our comfort, shall we finde
The **sharded**-beetle, in a safer hold
Then is the full-wing'd eagle.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 3.

Her obsequies haue hin as farre inlarg'd,
As we haue warranti, her death was doubtfull,
And but that great command, o're-swaies the order,
She should in ground vnanointed haue lodg'd,
Till the last trumpet. For charitable praier,
Shardes, flints, and peebles, should be throwne on her.
Id. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 1.

——— Ere the bat hath flowne
His cloyster'd flight, ere to black Hecats summons
The **shard**-borne beetle, with his drowsie hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peale,
There shall be done a deed of dreadfull note.
Id. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 2.

Not heathpout, or the rarer bird,
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields;
Than **shorde** or mallows for the pot,
That keep the loosen'd body sound.
Dryden. Horace, Epode 2.

SHARE, *v.* } *To share*, or *shear* (see SHEAR)
SHARE, *n.* } is from the A. S. *Scear-an, scyr-an, scyr-ian*, to cut.
SHA'RER, } To cut, to clip, to separate,
SHA'RING, *n.* } to divide; to part, to portion, to partake.

Share or *sheerer*,—that which cuts or divides, as the plough-**share**, or **sheerer** (contracted, Tooke thinks, to avoid the repetition of *er, er.*)

Share-bone,—where the body is separated or divided.

He schal be demed to the deth, bote yf he do it mythie
In to sykel oth' into sithe. to our other to culter.
Piers Plowhman, p. 61.

Of dreames a thousand such
eche night I haue a **share**.
To bannish sleepe from pining corse
and nurse my cauckred care
Gascoigne. To his Love's long Absence.

And therfore must all Israel go downe to ye Philistines, to mende euery man his **share**, his mattock, his axe, or his cycle.—*Bible*, 1551. 1 *Sam.*

And every day, for guerdon of her song,
He part of his small feast to her would **share**;
That, at the last, of all his woe and wrong
Companion she became, and so continued long.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

The wicked stroke upon her helmet chaunst
And with the force, which in itself it bore,
Her veritayle **shard** away, and thence forth glaunst
Adowne in vaine, ne harm'd her any more.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 6.

But who are your assistants? though I am
So cautious of your glory, that I could wish
You had no **sharer** in it.
Beaum. & Fletch. Double Marriage, Act i. sc. 1.

Dutch. You are **sharer** in this happiness,
Myself will wait upon this marriage.
And do the old woman all the honor possible.
Id. Women Pleas'd, Act v. sc. 1.

Sharings, due greatly enrich, if the hands be well chosen, that are trusted.—*Bacon. Ess. On Riches.*

They spread their gems the genial warmth to **share**,
And boldly trust the buds in open air.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

A field deep-furrow'd next, the god design'd,
The third time labour'd by the sweating hind;
The shining **shares** full many ploughmen guide,
And turn their crooked yokes on every side.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

They are the sons of God, and the brethren of Christ, and consequently they shall be **sharers** of his inheritance, and be glorified with him.—*Sharp. Works*, vol. v. Dis. 1.

When they trade upon a joint stock, each member **sharing** in the common profit or loss in proportion to his **share** in this stock, they are called joint-stock companies.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

It redresses the old Manichean impiety, so derogatory to I, (God's glory,) which makes an evil principle, a **sharer** with him in the direction of the universe.
Warburton, vol. x. Ser. 18.

SHARK, *n.* } Skinner says,—perhaps from
SHARK, *v.* } the A. S. *Scear-an*, to sheer, to
SHA'RKER. } cut: applied to the fish, from its voracity; and to the person, from his similar qualities—seizing and devouring eagerly, greedily.

Steevens says,—I believe, to **shark** up, means to pick up without distinction, as the **shark**-fish collects his prey. To **shark**, generally is—

To prey upon another, by fraud or rapine; to cheat, to trick, to rob, to plunder.

Fac. 'Slid, prove to day, why shall **sharke** best. *Sub.* Agreed. *B. Jonson. Alchymist*, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Now sir, young Fortinbras,
Of vnimproued mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd vp a list of landlesse resolutes,
For foode and diet, to some enterprize
That hath a stomacke in't.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

A hungry renegado, a dirty **sharker** about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine.
Sir H. Wotton. Let. to M. Velserus, (1612.)

Alguazeir, a **sharking** pandarly constable.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Dram. Pers.

Edmund Gayton, Bach. of Phys. actually created, by virtue of a dispensation from the delegates 1647, turn'd out of his beadleship in the year following by the parliamentarian visitors, lived afterward in London in a **sharking** condition, and wrote trite things meerly to get bread to sustain him and his wife.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

While we lay in the calme we caught several great **sharks**, sometimes 2 or 3 in a day, and eat them all, boyling and sponcring them dry, and then stewing them with vinegar, pepper, &c. for we had but little flesh aboard.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1683.

Wretches who live upon the **shark**, and other men's sins, the common poysoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes, and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls.—*Soath*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

And thus David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many **sharks** and runnagates; only for endeavouring to complement an ill nature out of itself; and seeking that by petition, which they might have commanded by their sword.
Id. vol. ii. Ser. 10.

SHARP, *adj.* } Dut. *Scherp, schaerp, scherpen*; Ger. *Scharf, schærfen*;
SHARP, *n.* } A. S. *Sharpa*; A. S. *Scearp-an, scyrpan*, seindere, secare,
SHARP, *v.* } acuere, acuminare; to cut, to
SHA'RPER. } bring to an edge or point that
SHA'RPLY. } will cut or pierce, (sc.) quickly,
SHA'RPNESS. } easily, keenly. Skinner refers to the A. S. *Scyr-an*, to sheer or share. *Sharp*, the adj.—

Cutting or piercing, (sc.) quickly, easily; having an edge or point, that will cut or pierce, quickly, easily. Met.—

Acute, quick—of apprehension or invention; piercing, penetrating, keen, eager; pungent or poignant, painful; causing or afflicting pain; biting, bitter, acrid; also, biting, sour, acid, tart,

SHA

A *sharper*, (met.)—one who practises *sharpness*, (sc.) in cheating, defrauding, gaining any advantages.

When the kyng herd say, that Dauid wered ón him,
To Wales he went his way fulle *scharply* & fulle brim.
R. Brunne, p. 244.

And thei dredden lest we schulden have fallun in to *scharpe* places.—*Wielif. Deüs*, c. 27.

And thei schulen falle by the *scharpnesse* of sweord.
Id. Luk, c. 21.

We was his coke, but if his sauce were
Poinant and *sharpe*, and reany all his gere.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 353.

And after that, with *sharpe* speres strong
Thei foineden eche at other wonder long.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1656.

He tooke an arrow full *sharply* whet,
And in his bowe when it was set,
He streight up to his eare drough
The strong bowe, that was so tough.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

For their passing study han fressched our wittes, and oure vnderstandynge han excited in consideracion of trouth by *sharpenes* of their reasons.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. i.

Fro wordes vnto strokes thus
Thei felle, and so Telepinus
Was sore hurte, and well nigh dede
But with his *sharpe* speares hede;
He maketh defence. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

But whan the *sharpnes* of the spore
Fie hors side smiteth to sore
It greueth ofte. *Id. Ib.* Prol.

But wherein he *sharpened* his wits to the piercingest point, was touching his men.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

But whether it were right or wrong, it was with so cruel and mortal war reuenged, the countries round about joining their help and power to the paissance and malice of both parties, that most flourishing and wealthy people, being some of them shrewdly shaken and some of them *sharply* beaten, the mischiefs were not finished or ended, until the Alnopellites at the last were yielded up as boodmen into the jurisdiction of the Nephelogetes.
More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 10.

And were the riche wanteth, what can the pore finde, who in a common scratche, lyueth most scarsely, and feleth quickliest the *sharpenesse* of staruing, when eurye man for lack is hungerbitten.
Sir John Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

O lord, sai! Mustiorus, how *sharp written* you are to hurt your self; No, answered he, (Pyroeles) but it is the hurt you speak of, which makes me so *sharp-witted*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Not that great champion of the antique world,
Whom far ous poets weree so much doth vaunt,
And hath for twelve huge labours high extold,
So many furies and *sharpe* fits did haunt,
When him the poysoned garment did enchaunt,
With Centaures blood and bloody verses charmd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Much more me needs (to draw the semblant trew
Of beautie queene, the worlds sole wonderment)
To *sharpe* my sense with sundry beauties vew,
And steale from each some part of ornament.
Id. To the Ladies of the Court.

Jul. It is, it is, hie hence be gone away:
It is the larke that sings so out of tune
Straining harsh discords, and vnpleasing *sharpes*.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iii. sc. 5.

Which they dig out fro' the delfe
For their hairns' bread, wives and selfe;
Whom the whetstone *sharpes* to eat,
And eye milstones are good meat.
B. Jonson. Love's Welcome.

The sling, the stiff bow, and the *sharpen'd* lance,
Floating confus'dly on the waters rude,
They which those weapons late liv'd did advance,
Perish in sight of them they had pursu'd.
Drayton. M ses, b. iii.

The rugged forhead, that with grave foresight
Wields kingdomes causes and affaires of state,
My lower rimes, I wote doth *sharpe* wite
For praysing love as I have done of late.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. Introd.

And yet (for nerves) there will be found, a strength of poure in mine,
To drive a lance home at the liry; my lance as well as thine
Hath point and *sharpeeester*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

On rother side there stood Destruction bare,
Unpaid hed Rapine, and a waste of war.
Contest, with *sharpen'd* knives, in cloisters drawn,
And all with blood besprend the holy lawn.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Spare then the person, and expose the vice.
P. How, sir! not damn the *sharper*, but the dice!
Pope. Ep. to Satires, Dial. 2.

To this the Panther *sharply* had reply'd;
But, having gain'd a verdict on her side,
She wisely gave the loser leave to chide.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The *sharp-set* squire resolves at last,
Whate'er befel him not to fast.
Somerville. The Officious Messenger.

We had but little wind during the night, some showers of snow, and a very *sharp* frost.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

Perhaps yo'll think I act the same,
As a sly *sharper* plays his game.—*Cotton. Life*, Vision 8.

The *sharpness* of the air, and gloominess of the weather, for two or three days past, seemed to indicate some sudden change.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 9.

SHA'TTER, v. } i. e. to scatter, (qv.) to
SHA'TTER. } divide, or cause to divide or
SHA'TTERY. } separate.

To separate, to disperse, to dissipate; to sever (by breaking) into parts or pieces.

Shatter-brained.—one whose brains, or thoughts are dispersed, not collected.

Windows are shiver'd to forgotten dust,
The slates fell *shatter'd* from the roof above.
Drayton. Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. ii.

Of Bodies some are fragile; and some are tough, and not fragile; and in the breaking, some fragile bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and flie in many pieces.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 581.

—— The winds
Blow moist and keen, *shattering* the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. x.

The weary Trojans ply their *shatter'd* oars
To nearest land, and make the Libyan shores.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

Meantime his busy mariners he hastes,
His *shatter'd* sails with rigging to restore:
And willing pines ascend his broken masts,
Whose lofty heads rise higher than before.
Id. Annus Mirabilis, p. 510.

You may likewise stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters*.
Swift. Directions to the Butler.

—— Rout and carnage sweep
That *shatter'd* wing before th' Oilean swords.
Glover. The Athenoid, b. xviii.

The quarries are of a coarse grit stone, often filled with shells, but of too *shattery* a nature to be used, except in ordinary buildings.—*Pennant. Journey from Chester*, p. 272.

SHAVE, v. } Dut. *Shave, shauen*; Ger.
SHA'VELING. } *Schaben*; Sw. *Skaf-wa*; A. S.
SHA'VER. } *Scafan, scofan*, tondere, ra-
SHA'VING, n. } dere, polire; to *shave*, to polish, to make smooth or fine, (Somner.)

To cut, (sc.) from the surface, superficially, in thin portions; to cut closely, smoothly; to plain, to move or keep in motion, close to the surface.

Shaveling.—a *shaven* priest or other person.

No herd hadde he, ne never non shald have,
As smethe it was as it were newe *shaver*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 623.

The clergy wyth their false and subtil wyles had beguiled and mocked the people, & brought them into the ignorauace of the word, making thé vnderstand by this word church, nothing but the *shauen* flocke, of them that *shore* the whole worlde.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 250.

Shavelynges of prodigious beastlinesse.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

—— Sore times
He scours the right hand coast, sore times the left,
Now *shores* with level wines the deep, then soares
Up to the fiery concave touring high.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

We call the *shavings* of fish (which are little worth) pubblings, and sure it is they are sensible that the word importeth shame and disgrace.—*Fuller. Worthies. Devonshire.*

I am a harber, and I'd have you know
A *shaver* too sometimes, no mad one tho'.
Suckling. A Barber.

Nor by electric bodies do I conceive such motions as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, in which number the ancients rowly placed jet and amber; but such as conveniently placed unto their objects attract all bodies palpable whatsoever.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 4.

And all the stock of learning, they pretend to, is a few *shavings* of wit, gathered out of plays and romances, and these they pin upon religion, as you have seen unhappy boys do rags at mens backs, to expose it to scorn and derision.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 3.

The Ægyptians from a very early age *shave* their heads, which being constantly exposed to the action of the sun, become firm and hard.—*Below. Herodotus*, b. iii. c. 1.

The juice, thus diluted, is strained through some fibrous stuff like fine *shavings*; after which it is fit for drinking.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 14.

SHAW. A. S. *Scua*, a *shadow*; Dut. *Schauw*. A *shade*, a *shady* place,—natural or artificial.

Welcome, quod he, and every good felaw;
Wilder ridest thou under this greene *shaw*?
Chaucer. The Frere Tale.

For love of him thou lovedst in the *shawe*
I mean Adon, that with the bore was slawe.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

—— And saide here
I well abide vnder the *shawe*
And bad hir women to withdrawe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

I rede that ye drawe
Into the wode *schawe*,
Your hedes for to hyde.
Ritson, vol. ii. *Lybeus Disconus.*

Tymely as the day can dawe,
He led her thorow a feyre *schawe*
In wodes waste and wylde.
Id. Ib. Le bone Florence of Rome.

SHE. Dut. *Su*; Ger. *Sie*; A. S. *Sheo, heo*; Goth. *Si*, illa, ipsa. Verstegan, (c. 7.) says, "*Heo, shee*;—in some places of England, they yet say, *heo* or *hoo*, instead of *she*." See HE, and IT. *Heo*, in *R. Gloucester*, is Cordelia.

"Sire," quod *heo*, "bi hye Godes, Lordes of alle thyng,
"Y loue more thi leue lyf than al that in the world ys."
R. Gloucester, p. 30.

Seho purueid that poyson thorgh hatered of old.
R. Brunne, p. 11.

A voice was herd, an high weepynge, & myche wellynge, Rachel by weepynge her sonnes and *sche* wolde not be comfortid for thei ben not.—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 2.

She gatherith floures, parte white and red
To make a sotel gerland for hire hed
And as an angel heveniche she song.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1054.

But *she*, whiche kepeth the blyed wheel,
Venus, when thei be moste aloue
In all the lectoest of her loue,
Hir whele *she* torneth, and thel fell
In the maner as I shall tell. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For contemplation he and valour formd,
For softness *she* and sweet attractive grace:
He for God only, *she* for God in him.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

SHEAF. } Dut. *Schoof, schoove*; A. S.
SHE'AFV. } *Sceof*, the past part., *scefan*, or
SHE'AVED. } *sceof-od*, from the verb *scufi-ian*, to *shove*; that which is *shov'd* together.

Any number or quantity *shov'd* together, pushed, put together: applied to stalks of corn, reeds, arrows—put together, collected.

—— Half a *shef* of arwes.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 62.

The which child of her nativite,
To all good thewes borne was she,
As liked to the goddes or she was borne,
That of the *shefe* she should be the corne.
Chaucer. The Legende of Hypermestre.

Certaine I am full like indeed
To him that cast in earth his seed,
And hath joy of the new springing,
When it greeneth in this werde church,
And is also faire and fresh of flour,
Lustie to seene, swete of odour,
But ere he it in his *shewes* shere,
May fall a weather that shall it dere,
And make it to fade and fall.
The stalke the graue, and flowres all.—*Id. Rom of the R.*

I wonder wyshe that the bean'e makers of Englande should make theyr *sheafe* arrow heades more harder pointed than they be.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii

As for our sickle, it is not so good for edge tooles as that of Cuiaine, and yet the one is often sold for the other, and like tale used in both, that is to saie, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 11.

They that reap most *sheafe* and binde
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 2.

Her hair, not loose, nor tv'ld in formal plat,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride:
For some, untuck'd descended her *sheev'd* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
Id. A Lover's Complaint.

They will locke at his verie how, and *sheire* of arrowes, as at strange and wonderous things.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 32.

In some places the fashion is to cut with a hooke or sycle the straw in the middest: and betweene every two *sheores* they sit downe, and then crop off the eares just at the straw.
Id. Ib. b. xviii. c. 30.

SHE

The bow-man (which no country hath the like)
With his *sheaf arrow* proveth by his might,
How many *score* of he his foe can strike,
Yet not to draw above his bosom's height.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Be not too narrow, husbandmen; but fling
From the full *sheaf*, with charitable stealth,
The liberal handful. *Thomson. Autumn.*

Ceres, kind mother of the bounteous year,
Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear.
Gay. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

How strongly also did the *sheaf* of the first-fruits, consecrated, and lifted up to God, represent Christ the first-fruits, raised from the dead?—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

SHEAR, or SHEER, *v.* SHEAR, *adj.* SHEAR, *n.* SHEA'RER. SHEA'RING, *n.* SHEA'RLY. SHEARD, or SHERD.

See SHARE and SHARD. Dut. *Scheeren*; Ger. *Scheren, scheren*; A. S. *Scear-an, scir-an*, to cut.

To cut, to divide, to separate or sever.

Shear, sheer, or (as Beaum. & Fletch. write it) *shaer*, means—separated or severed.

"*Sheer ignorance*,—ignorance separated from any the smallest mixture of information.

"*Shot sheer away*,—so separated as to leave not the smallest particle behind," (Tooke.)

Fourchine sheer, (in *Spenser*,) separate from all intermixture or pollution; unmingled, and, consequentially,—pure.

To *shear off*,—part or separate from; move off or away.

Sheath, n. in the singular, is not now usual.

His berd he lette *schere* first, and a brod crowne al so. *R. Gloucester*, p. 150.

Lyke a shappesters *shere*.—*Piers Ploughman*, p 91.

As a schepp he was led to sleyng, and as a lombe bifore a man that *scherith* him is doumbe without voice, so he openyde not his mouth.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 8.

He was ledde as a shepe to be slayne; and like a lambe domme before his *sherer*, so opened he not his mouthe. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

How high that ever his head he *shere*,
With rasour whetted neuer so kene.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

——— The wheele of kind cometh about,
And naturally hath his cours ironne,
Ty circulate as doeth the *shere* sonne.
Lydgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. i.

God yeve me sorwe, but, and I were pope,
Not only thou but every mighty man,
Though he were *shore* fal high upon his pan,
Shuld have a wif.
Chaucer. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13,535.

My berd, my here that hangeth long adoun,
That never yet felt non offrisiunn
Of rasour nie of *shere*, I wol thee yeve,
And ben thy trewe servant while I live.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2417.

But with an eraft of combes brode,
Thei micht hir here lockes shode,
And she ne wolde not be *shore*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

This abhorring of conetousnes is signified as I suppose by shauing and *sheering* of the heare, that the haue no superflu.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 135

While feaste beganne to the enenyng before, that is to wyte on *sheerthursday* whan the eatyng of the paschall lambe was.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1308.

He appointeth them after the maner of ye Jewes, and shaueth them and *sheereth* them after the maner of the heathen priestes, whiche serue the idoles.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 134.

Her teme at her commaundement quiet stands,
While she the corse into her wagon reare,
And strowes with flowres the lamentable beare:
Then all the rest into their coches clim,
And through the brackish waves their passage *sheare*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

But there no substance was so firme and hard,
But it would pierce or cleave whereso it came;
Ne any armour could his dint out-ward;
But whersoever it did light, it throughly *sheerd*.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 1.

Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these thy vallies pass,
Where now the sharp-edg'd scythe *shears* up the spiring grass.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 16.

When *sheering* time is come I to the river drive
My goodly well fleec'd flocks, (by pleasure thus I thrive)
Which being wash'd at will, upon the *sheering* day,
My wool I forth in locks, fit for the winter lay.
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 6.

SHE

Yet goldsmithes cunning could not understand
To frame such subtile wire, so slinie eleare;
For it did glister like the golden sand,
The which Pactolus with his waters *shere*
Throwes forth upon the rivage round about him nere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

I, fonder then Cephisus foolish chyld,
Who, having vewed in a fountaine *shere*
His face, was with the love thereof beguyld;
I, fonder, love a shade, the body far exyld'd.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

And ye breaking thereof is like the breaking of a pitters pot, which is broken without pitie, and in the breaking thereof is not found a *sheerde* to take fire out of the hearth, or to take water out of the pit.—*Bible*, 1583. *Isaiah*, xxx. 14.

Cit. Let him look narrowly to his service, I shall take him else; I was there my self a pike-man once, in the hottest of the day, wench, had my feather shot *sheer* away, the fringe of my pike burnt off with powder, my pate broken with a scouring-stick, and yet I thank God I am here.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act v. sc. 1.

——— It met
The sword of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut *sheere* nor staid,
But with swift wheele reverse, deep entring *shar'd*
All his right side. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

Of other care thy little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.—*Id. Lycidas.*

Turn all the stories over in the world yet,
And search through all the memories of mankind,
And find me such a friend; h'as out-done all,
Outstrip't em *sheerly*, all, all, thou hast Polydor,
To die for me. *Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover*, Act v. sc. 1.

The swain, whom acts of piety delight,
Observant of the gods, begins the rite;
First *sheers* the forehead of the bristly boar,
And suppliant stands, invoking every power
To speed Ulysses to his native *shere*.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

When their defeneeless limbs, the brambles tear;
Short of the wool, and naked from the *sheer*.
Dryden. Virgil, Georg. 3.

The sister-look now sits uncouth, alone,
And in its fellow's fate foresees its own;
Uncurl'd it hangs, the fatal *sheers* demands,
And tempts, once more, thy sacrilegious hands.
Pope. The Rape of the Lock, c. 4.

That silly thing men call *sheer-wit* avoid,
With which our age so nauseously is clog'd!
Humour is all; wit should be only brought
To turn agreeably some proper thought.
Buckinghamshire. Essay on Poetry.

At a sheep-*shearing*, a countryman standing by, the sheep kicked the *shears* out of the *shearer's* hand, and it struck the inside of his leg, and cut the great artery in his leg.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 473.

Could I recall those notes, which once the muse
Heard at a *shearing*, near the woody sides
Of blue topp'd Wreakin!—*Dyer. The Fleece*, b. i.

At *shearing-time*, along the lively vales,
Rural festivities are often heard,
Beneath each blooming arbour all his joy
And lusty merriment.—*Id. Ib.*

SHEATH, *v.* SHEATH, *n.* SHEA'THING, *n.* SHEA'THY. SHEA'THLESS.

Dut. *Scheyde, scheede*; Ger. *Scheide*; A. S. *Scæthe, scæthe*; from Dut. *Scheyden*; Ger. *Scheiden*; A. S. *Scead-ian*; to separate,—non quia a gladio facile *separatur*, sed quia gladium condit et *separem* facit, (Wachter.) And Tooke pronounces *Sheathe* to be the third person of *Scead-an*, to separate, to seclude.

Sheath,—that which shades, secludes; and, consequentially, covers, protects, incloses.

To *sheath*,—to inclose, to incase, to cover, to protect.

That ich in ys inneward my sweri ne make a *schethe*.
R. Gloucester, p. 135.

Therfore Jesus seide to Petir, putte thou thi sweord into thy *schethe*.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c 18.

Then sayde Jesus vnto Peter: put vp thy sweorde into the *sheath*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

It would have done a man good at his heart, to have seen how proudly they displayed their peacock feathers, how much they made of their painted *sheaths*, and how lofully they set forth and advanced themselves.
More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 6.

Within his side he *sheath'd* his weapon keene,
Downe fell the Worthie on the dustie plaine.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. iii. s. 45.

There has the purple vengeance a proud seat,
Whose ever-brandisht sword is *sheath'd* in blood.
Crashaw. Steps to the Temple.

SHE

It is generally conceived, an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst impenious insects by many; but he that shall narrowly observe them, or shall with a needle put aside the short and *sheathlie* cases on their back, may extend and draw forth two wings of a proportionable length for flight, and larger then in many flies.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorts.—*Id. Ib.*

He who hath drawn his sword against his prince, ought to throw away the scabbard, never to think of *sheathing* it again.—*Clarendon. Civil Wars*, vol. iii. p. 110.

After this, Captain Swan bought timber-trees of the general, and set some of our men to saw them into planks, to *sheath* the ship's bottom.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

But when his foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He *sheathe* his paws, uncurle his angry mane,
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks over and disdains th' inglorious prey.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Your shining swords within the *sheath* restrain,
And pitch your lances in the yielding plain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

The next day, (having by this time completed the new *sheathing* of the first ones,) they righted her again, to set up anew the careening gear, which had stretched much.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 8.

The fatal cause was now at last explor'd,
Her veil she knew, and saw the *sheathless* sword.
Ausden. Ovid. Metam. b. v.

The sword was not likely to be *sheathed*, till tyranny on the one hand, or anarchy on the other, had introduced a new species of slaughter in the place of the old; and judicial murders had succeeded to the military.
Warburton, vol. x. Ser. 19.

And to complete the scene of sadness, we saw by the light of the moon the *sheathing* boards from the bottom of the vessel floating away all round her.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 3.

They found the *sheathing* gone about the floor heads abreast of the main-mast, and part of a plank a little damaged.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

SHED, *v.* SHED, *n.* SHE'DDER. SHE'DDING, *n.*

A. S. *Sced-an, sced-an*, to separate or sever; to disperse, to dissipate. See To SCATTER, and SHADE.

To disperse, to throw; to cast dispersedly; generally,—to spill, to drop.

A *shed*,—a place for seclusion, retirement, retreat.

"No *shed*,—no difference between things; to *shed*, (Lancashire,)—to distinguish, from A. S. *Sced-an*, to distinguish, disjoin, divide or sever," (Ray.)

"Fro the maistry nys not a kynge's, ne be he neuer so god.
"Ac knyghtes, that vnder hym fygteth, & *scheedeth* here blod" *R. Gloucester*, p. 57.

Hys brother gadered hys poer, & azen hym vaste stode,
So that the worre was strong, & gret *sredyng* of blood.
Id. p. 388.

"Thern *sredynge* of thy brother blod, that thus ys brogt of dawe."
Id. p. 291.

"He salle *sched* ys o sonder, fro Acres salle we go."
R. Brunne, p 174.

That somme sewe the sak. for *shedynge* of the weete.
Piers Ploughman, p. 128.

He took also the cuppe after that he hadde suppid and seide, this cuppe is the new Testament in my blood that schal be *sched* for you.—*Wiclif. Luk.* c 22.

He toke the cup sayinge; This cup is the new testament in my blonde, whiche shall for you be *shedde*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Shedyng of blood, ne manfull hardinesse,
Ne oft wounding at sautes by distresse,
Nor in parting of life nor death also,
All is for nought. Loue taketh no heed thereto.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

But swiche a rain doun from the welken *shadde*
That slow the fire, and made to him escape.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,649.

For thei [Contecke and Homicide] accompten their wrath neordit,
But if there be *shedynge* of blood.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

My blood of this new Testamēt, that is to say my blood for whose *shedding* sake this new Testament and couenaūt is made to you, for the forgeuenes of sinnes.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 448.

But all the growndd with seuls was scattered
And dead men's bones, which round about were dong;
Whose lives, it seemed, whilome doere were *shed*,
And their vile carcases now left unburied.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Ed. I have such meanes t'employ it as your wish
Can think no better, easier, or securer;
And such as but th' honours I intend
To your part kings, I alone could end:
But your parts in all dues to erying blood
For vengeance in the *shedder*, are much greater.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act iv. sc. 3.

Entring his den; each thing beheld, did yield
Our admiration; shelves with cheeses kept;
Sheds stuft with lambs and goates, distinctly kept.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

As vapours blown by Auster's sultry breath,
Pregnant with plagues, and *shedding* seeds of death,
Beneath the rage of burning Sirius rise,
Choke the parch'd earth, and blacken all the skies.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow
With yellow leaves, and bitter blasts to blow.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

About 20 yards from the tower, are little *sheds*, built with stalls, to lay the provisions on, both of meat and fruits of all sorts, and that in great plenty.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

They met with many houses in the vallies that seemed to be wholly deserted, the people living on the ridges of the hills in a kind of *sheds* very slightly built.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

SHEEN, *adj.* } A.S. *Scen, scene*, clarus, fulgidus. lucidus.
SHEEN, *n.* } Clear, bright, brilliant, splendid. See SHINE.

After sharpest shoures quath Pees, most *sheene* is the sonne.
Piers Ploughman, p. 364.

Your blisful suster, Lucina the *sheene*,
That of the see is chief goddesse and quene,
Though Neptunus have deitee in the see,
Yet emperice aboven him is she
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,357.

Her garment was so bright and wondrous *sheene*,
That my feable wit cannot devise to what
It to compare, nor finde like stoffe to that.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

Then when he was all dight he tooke his way
Into the forest, that he might be seene
Of the wilde beasts, in his new glory *sheene*.
Id. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Yet he her followed still with corage keene
So long, that now the golden Hesperus
Was mounted high in top of heaven *sheene*.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

And now they neuer meete in grouie, or greene,
By fountine cheere, or spanjled starre *sheene*,
But they do square, that all their elues for feare
Creepe into acorne-cups and hide them there.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 1.

But far above in spangled *sheen*
Celestial Cupid her famd son advanc'd,
Holds his deer Psyche sweet intrance'd,
After her wand'ring labours long.—*Milton. Comus.*

Or did of late earth's sons beseige the wall
Of *sheene* Heav'n, and thou some goddess fled
Amongst us here below to hide thy nectar'd head?
Id. Ode 7.

Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd,
And hurled every where their waters *sheen*.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

——— To her succeeds
Th *sheeny* form of Epicaste.
Fenton. Homer Imitated, p. 404.

SHEEP. } A.S. *Sceep, scoep*; Dut. *Schaep*; Ger. *Schaff*. The etymologists resort to the Gr. Σκεπ-ειν. tegere, because it is itself covered with much wool, and also covers us with its wool; but the Greek has no name for this animal from this verb; and if our northern ancestors wished to call it from the qualities above ascribed, they had words of their own for the purpose. The Gr. Προβατον, *pecus*, is said to be so called, παρα τον προβαιν-ειν τη Βοσκη, because driven or forced to go before by the shepherd. The Eng. *Sheep*, Ger. *Schaff*, may have a similar origin. The Ger. *Schaff-en*, also written *shieben*, is—agere, pellere, (A. S. *Sceof-an, scef-an*, to *shove*,) to drive. *Schaff, sceap*, or *scoep, sheep*, may have been merely a *drove*, as *sheep driven* on the way (sc. to market) are still called: they were the earliest objects of care to mankind, and for pasture were *driven* from place to place in numbers, by their owners; and from this circumstance, perhaps, their names,
SHEE'PISH.
SHEE'PISHLY.
SHEE'PISHNESS.
SHEE'PBITE.
SHEE'PHEAD.
SHEE'PHERD.
SHEE'PHERDESS.
SHEE'PHERDISH.
SHEE'PHERDLING.

Sheepish, (met.) from the timid, simple disposition of the animal, is—timid to excess, excessively, needlessly, timorous or bashful; simple, silly, innocent.

At Herford *schep* & *orf*, & fruyt at Wircestre.
Sope a boute Couyntre, yrn at Gloucestre.
R. Gloucester, p. 6.

The *sepurdes* and the *sscp* al so sculle to pyne of helle.
Id. p. 351.

Dede aule fire salle fede the *schepurdes* & thare *schepe*.
R. Brunne, p. 66.

I am a good *schepurde*, and I know my *schep*, and my *schep* knowen me.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 10.

I am that good *shepherd*, and know myne, and am knowen of myne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The *shepen* brenning with the blake smoke.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2002.

Square was the wall, and high somdele
Enclosed, and tharred wele,
In stead of hedge, was that gardin,
Come neuer *shepherde* therein.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

For if the wolfe come in the wale
Their goatly staffe is then awaie,
Wherof thei should their flocke defende.
But if the poure *shepe* offende
In any thynge, though it be litel,
Thei ben all ready for to smite.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prel.

The hare in peace stode with the hounde
And euery man vpon this grounde
Whiche Arion that time herde
As well the lorde as the *shepherde*
He brought them all in goodde accorde.
Id. Ib.

Ye thought she were a *shepardesse*,
Yet woll the lorde of wantonnesse
Assaile, all though she be vnmete.
For other mens good is swete.
Id. Ib. b. v.

But while he sought for his knife, which under his armne
he could not well find out, and that Clinias lay with so
sheepish a quietness, as if he would have been glad to have
his throat cut for fear of more pain.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

When the rest, who as *sheep* had but followed their
fellows, so *sheepishly* had submitted themselves, these only
admitted their safety to the thickest part of those desert
woods.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

He would also have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed
her match for beauty, in her *shepardish* attire, but that rude
clown her swordman would not suffer it.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

The court could not be visited, prohibited to all men, but
to certain *shepherdish* people.—*Id. Ib.*

For with such puissaunce and impetuous maine
Those champions broke on them, that forest them fly,
Like scattered *sheepe*, whenas the *shepherds* swaine
A lion and a tigre doth espye
With greedy pace forth rusing from the forest nye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Show your *sheepe-biting* face, and be hang'd an houre.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act v. sc. 1.

To. Wouldst thou not be glad to haue the niggardly
rascally *sheepe-biter*, come by some notable shame?
Id. Twelfth Night, Actii. sc. 5.

Thai *sheepeot*, which in yonder vale you see,
(Beset with groves, and those sweet springs hard by)
I rather would my palace wish to be,
Than any roof of proudest majesty.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

But in the entry, on an oxes hide,
Neuer at tanners; his old limbes implide
In warme *sheepfels*; yet nuer all, we cast
A mantle, fitting, for a man more grac'st.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

When I frown, they hang their most dejected heads,
Like fearful *sheepheads*; shew 'em a crust of bread
They'li saint me presently, and skip like apes
For a sup of wine.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea-Voyage, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Or where can there be found
So fair and fertile fields, or *sheep-walks* near so sound?
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

Thou *sheepeheard*, thou heardman whatsoever, when thou
perceiuest in summer time by shadowe growing short,
that noonestead is at hand, drive thy *sheepe* and cattaile
out of the sunne, into some warme-stall and place of shade.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 33.

——— Let each young *shepheardling*
Walke by, or stop his ease, the whilst I sing.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

Who, me reconforting all that he might,
Told me that that same was the regiment
Of a crest *shepheardesse*, that Cynthia hight,
His liege, his ladie, and his lifes regent.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

First, with assiduous care, from winter keep
Well-fodder'd in the stalls, thy tender *sheep*:
Then spread with straw, the bedding of thy fold;
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

But when my point was gain'd, then thus I cry
"Billy, my dear, how *sheepishly* you look!
Approach, my spouse, and let me kiss thy cheek;
Thou shouldst be always thus, resign'd and meek!"
Pope. The Wife of Bath.

Sheepishness and ignorance of the world, the faults imputed to a private education, are neither the necessary consequences of being bred at home, nor if they were, are they incurable evils.—*Locke On Education*, § 69.

For during his exile and flight before Saul, in which he was frequently put to all the hardships which usually befall the weak, flying before the strong, there happening a great, and solemn festivity, such as the *sheep-shearings* used to be in those eastern countries, he condescends, by an honourable and kind message, to beg of a rich and great man, some small repast and supply for himself and his poor harassed companions, at that notable time of joy and hospitality.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 10.

The number of *sheep* allowed to be kept in one flock was restrained to two thousand. Sometimes, says the statute, one proprietor, or farmer, would keep a flock of twenty-four thousand.—*Hume. History of England. Hen. VIII.* c. 33.

Sheep do not show the *shepherd* how much they have eaten, by producing the grass itself; but after they have inwardly digested the pasture, they produce outwardly wool and milk.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, s. 10.

Whether to flowery pastures ye repair,
And the lov'd name of *shepherdesses* bear.
Pawkes. Apoll. Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iv.

SHEET, *n.* } See Snoor, which was anciently also written *Schete*.
SHEET'ING, *n.* } A.S. *Sceate, scete*; which Tooke
SHEE'TY. } considers to be the past part. of the verb *Scyt-an, scit-an*. projicere, dijicere, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out.

The *sheet* of a bed,—linen or other substance *thrown* over a bed; a *sheet* of paper,—as much as is *thrown* off at once; *sheet* of lightning,—lightning *thrown* out, spread out; *sheet* of water,—an expanse of water.

Sheet or *shote-anchor*,—the anchor *thrown* out, (sc.) for security or preservation, &c.

And he sigh the *scheete* leid, and the sudarie that was on
his heed not leid with the *scheete* but bi it slif wlappid into
a place.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 20.

And he sigh heuene opened and a vessel comynge doun
as a great *scheete* with foure cornesis to be lete doun fro
heuene into erthe.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 10.

But whyle they made redy, he fel into a traunce, and
sawe heuene opened, and a certayne vessell come doune vnto
him, as it had bene a great *sheete*, knit at the foure corners,
and was let doune vnto the earth.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And in his owen chambre hem mad a bedde,
With *sheetes* and with chalons faire yspredde.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4138.

——— Thy pallat thé did daine
The roughest berry, on the rudest hedge,
Yea, like the stoppe, when saw the pasture *sheete*,
The barkes of trees thou brow'st.
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 4.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless, and the *sheeted* de
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
Id. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

Ah, but in vain, their want we do deplore,
Long time since swaddled in their winding *sheet*:
And she, I think, is buried at their feet.
Dryden. Pastoral, Ecl. 8.

Hig. I pour on thy pate a pot of good ale,
And by the rogues o' th' a rogue thee instal:
To beg on the way, to rob all thou meets:
To steal from the hedge, both the shirt and the *sheets*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act iii. sc. 3.

A *sheet* of blank paper that must have this new imprimatur clapt upon it, before it is qualified to communicate any thing to the publick, will make its way in the world but very heavily.—*Spectator*, No. 445.

Whether it would not on many accounts be right if we observed the same course with respect to our linen-manufacture; and that drapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, *sheeting* in a third, fine wearing linen in a fourth, coarse in a fifth.—*Berkeley. The Querist*, § 522.

I'll seek some lonely church, or dreary hall,
Where fancy paints the glimm'ring taper blue,
Where damps have smoak'ring on the ivy'd wall,
And *sheeted* ghosts drink up the midnight dew.
Smollett. Love Elegy.

Were the Niagara thus broken, at least if some considerable parts of it were not left broad and *sheety*, it might be a grand scene of confusion; but it could not be that vast, that uniform, and simple object, which is most capable of expressing the idea of greatness.
Gilpin. Tour to the Lakes vol. i. s. 8.

SHELF. **SHELFY.** **SHELVE,** *v.* **SHE'LVING,** *n.* } See SHALLOW, and SHOAL. In Scotch *Schald*. *Shelves* in the quotation from Dryden's *Virgil* is in G. Douglas,—*scholdis* bankes of sand (brevia et syrtes). The glossarist, after noticing the etymologies of Skinner and Junius, says, perhaps from the Dut. *Schelle*, a shell, (qv.)

A *shelf* in the sea,—a separate or distinct ridge, bank or mass, rising from the main bed near towards the surface.

A *shelf*, for books, &c.,—a deal, or separated or divided piece of wood.

To shelve,—to furnish with, place upon, *shelves*; consequentially, to dip down, decline, incline, slope, as shelves or shallows in the sea.

Ah me! (poor wench) on this unhappy *shelf*,
I grounded me, and cast away myself.
Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

Entring his den; each thine beheld; quiet lovely
Our admiration: *shelves* with cheeses heapt;
Sheds stuft with lambs and coates distinct kept.
Chapman Homer Odyssey, b. ix.

God wisheth none should wreck on a strange *shelf*:
To him man's dearer, than thims-lf,
And howsoever we may think things sweet,
He always gives what he knows meet.
B Jonson. The Forest To Sir Robert Wroth.

Here he glanceth wittily at the delicacy of this scholar; from whence he descendeth to the too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books —*Comment on Chaucer*. (1665.)

I had been drown'd, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow: a death that I abhorre: for the wat-r swelles a man.—*Shakes. The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iii. sc. 5.

His grave-stone was turned of one side, *shelving* and there were several holes in the earth about the bigness of mouse-holes, that went down to his very coffin.
More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. i b iii. c. 9.

Three ships were hurre'd by the southern blast,
And on the secret *shelves* with fury cast!
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

For elemental war, and wintry Jove,
From Maleia's misty cape his navy drove
To bright Lucina's fane the *shelfy* coast,
Where loud Amnisus in the deep is lost.
Pope Homer. Odyssey, b xix.

Methought I sat upon a *shelfy* steep,
And watch'd the fish that gambol'd in the deep.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyll. 22.

He spoke, and speaking at his stern he saw
The bold Cloantibus near the *shelvings* draw.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

For Locke or Milton, 'tis in vain to look,
These *shelves* admit not any modern book.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 4.

I shall only add, that the anchoring bank is very *shelving*, and stretches along the S W. end of the island, and is entirely free from shoals.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 2.

In our return to the ship, we put ashore at a place where, in the corner of a house, we saw four wooden images, each two feet long, standing on a *shelf*, having a piece of cloth round their middle, and a kind of turban on their heads, in which were stuck long feathers of cocks.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 15.

SHELL, *n.* **SHELL,** *v.* **SHE'LLY.** } Also written *Shole*, (qv.) See also SCALE. Dut. *Schoele*, *schelle*, Ger. *Schale*, A. S. *Scealu*, which Skinner derives from the A. S. *Sceal-ian*, *ascealian*, (or *ascelian*,) to *shele* or pull off the *shales* or *shales*, (Somner;) but this is a particular application. And *shell* is the past part. of the A. S. v. *Scyllan*, to divide, to separate. "To *sheal*, to separate, most used of milk. So to *sheal* milk is to curdle it, to *separate* the parts of it," (Ray.)

Shell,—that which separates, divides, parts, (sc.) from the substance (animal or vegetable) within it; which it contains or covers: the walls of a house, *separate* from the interior, is called the *shell*.

Whiche water haboundeth most of reed purpure, that is to saine, of a maner *shel-fyshe*, with whiche men dyen purpure.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

And thernpon he telleth this,
That as the *shelle* whole and sounde
Encloseth all aboute rounde
What thynge within a nete belongeth:
Right so this Orius vnderfongeth
These elementes enerielcione.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Mum, mum, he that keepes not crust, not crum,
Weary of all, shall want some. That's a *shell'd* peacod.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act i. sc. 4.

Or in thir pearlie *shells* at ease, attend
Moist nutriment, or under rocks thir food
In jointed armour watch.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

Now with his hands, instead of broad-palm'd oares,
The swaine attempts to get the *shell-strewed* store.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

These [torches] being laid aside, *shells* of fishes succeeded, which they sounded in the manner of trumpets, which in those days were not invented.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 9.

Whatever gems the swarthy Indians boast,
Their *shelly* treasures, and their golden coast,
Alone thou merits!—*Grainger. Sulpicio*, Poem 1.

We shall find, almost wherever we make our subterraneous inquiry, an amazing number of *shells* that once belonged to aquatic animals.
Goldsmith. History of the Earth, vol. I. c. 3.

Before its death, it pressed out a certain membrane round the whole surface of its body. This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature, and was intended, by the animal, as a supply towards a new one.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iv. c. 5.

SHE'LTER, *v.* **SHE'LTER,** *n.* **SHE'LTERLESS.** } Skinner knows whether from *Shell*. *Shelter* is probably *shielder*, from A. S. *Scyl-an*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect. See SHIELD.

A cover, a protection, a defence, a security.

——— It was a still
And calmy bay, on th' one side *sheltered*
With the brode shadow of an hoorie hill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

The ruthlesse breere, regardlesse of his plight,
Lais hoide upon the fleece he shou'd acquite,
And takes advantage of the carelesse prey,
That thought she in securer *shelter* lay.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. iii. Sat. 3.

There is a small cove or sandy-bay *sheltered* from the winds, at the west end of the easternmost island, where ships may careen.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

While, conscious of the deed, he glares around,
And hears the gathering multitude resound,
Timely he flies the yet-untasted food,
And gains the friendly *shelter* of the wood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

——— Cheerfulness
Dane'd all the day before her; and at night
Soft slumber waited on her downy pillow—
Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp, and the chill rain
Drops from some pent-house on her wretched head.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act v.

By these islands the bay is *sheltered* from all winds, and it affords good anchorage.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c 2.

From one league to four leagues north of Cape Saunders, the shore forms two or three bays, in which there appeared to be good anchorage, and effectual *shelter* from the S. W. westerly, and N. westerly winds.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 7.

SHEND, *v.* **SHE'NDFUL.** **SHE'NDNESS.** **SHE'NDFULLY.** } A. S. *Scend-an*, to marre, to destroy, to undoe, to condemn, to rebuke, to blame, to disgrace, to dishonour, (Somner and Verstegan.)

Twei emperoures of Rome, Droclielan,
And an other, ys fe'aw, that het Maximian,
Were bothe at on tyme, the on in the est ende,
And the other in the west, Cristendom to *schende*.
R. Gloucester, p. 81.

Hyt bylenede smydde hys throte, astrangled he was rygt there,
And deyde atte borde al styf, wyth *ssendnesse* inou.
Id. p. 342.

God seide to Samuel. that Saul shoulde deye
And al hus for that synne. and *shendfulliche* ende.
Piers Ploukman, p. 60.

Blessid he ye whanne men schulen hate you, and departe you awey and put *schenschip* to you; and caste out youre name as yvel for mannes sone.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 6.

For if a man norisseche long hecr it is *schenschipe* to him.
Id. 1 *Corynth.* c. 11.

Nyle phe drede the *schenschip* of men, and drede ghe not the blasfemyes of hem.—*Id. Pistle in Advent. Isaiah*, c. 51.

Wel can Senek and many a philosphre
Bewailen time, more than gold in coffre.
'For loose of catel may recovered be,
But loose of time *shendeth* us,' quod he.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Prologue, v. 4442.

God shilde his corps from *shonde*.
Id. Rime of Sir Topas, v. 13,836.

And all this suffred our Lord Jesu Crist that never forfaited; and thus sayd he: To mochel am I peined, for thinges that I never deserved; and to moche defouled for *shendeship* that man is worthy to have.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

The kinge him hath rebuked eke,
And every man upon him cride,
That was he *shente* on every side,
Ayene and in to prisone ladde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

By whose powers and merey all knyghthed the enemyes of ye lande were *shendfully* chasyd and vtterly confounded.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 79.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood lowly *shend*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Ne wieht with him on that adventure went,
But that wyll man; whom thought he oft forbad,
Yet for no bidding, nor for being *shend*,
Would he restrained be from his attendement.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 6.

Though bending from the blast of eastern storms,
Though *shent* their nature, and shatter'd are their arms;
Yet Heaven their various plants for use designs;
For houses cedars, and for shipping pines.
Dryden Virgil. Georgics, b ii.

SHE'RBERT. From the It. *Sorbetto*, a word of Arabian origin, (says Skinner,) who seems to suspect it to have some connexion with *sgroyp*, (or *sirrop*,) qv.

The fragrant dairy from its cool recess
Its nectar acid or benign will pour
To drown your thirst; or let the mantling bowl
Of keen *sherbet* the fickle taste relieve
Armstrong. The Art of Preserving Health, b. i.

SHE'RIFF. **SHRIEVE.** **SHRIE'VAL.** **SHRIE'VALTY.** **SHE'RIFFWICK.** **SHE'RIFFDOME.** } A. S. *Scir-geref*; reeve of the shire. See the quotations from Sir T. Smith and Blackstone; and SHIRE.

——— Out of the moot halle
A *shereyeve* clerk ryde *Piers Ploukhman*, p. 72.

A *shereve* hadde he ben.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 361.

The *sheriffe* (which is as much to say as the *reeve* or body of the shire) is properlie word for word questor prouincie, it is he which gathereth vp, and accounteth for the profits of the shire, that come to the exchequer.
Smith. Common-wealth, b. ii. c. 17.

He had ben a pleader in the lawes of this hall certaine yeres, being one of the vnder *shrieffes* of London.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1421.

King Kenneth, some 850 of the incarnation, placed it at the abbey of Scone (in the *sheriffdom* of Perth) where the coronation of his successors was usual, as of our monarchs now at Westminster.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 17. Illust.

Otherwise it [shires] is governed by a *shirrife* (a word derived of *schire* and *greve*, and pronounced as *shire* and *rive*) whose office is to gather up and bring his accounts into the exchecker, of the profits of his countie received.
Holinshed. Description of England, b ii. c. 4.

There may be somewhat of truth in their spiteful observation, who maintain, that the *sirreeffs* in ancient times was honoe sine onere, in the middle times honos cum onere, and in our days little better than onus sine honore.
Fuller. Worthies of England.

One Gerard de Camville had bought of the king the keeping of the castell of Lincolne, vnto whome also the *sheriffewike* of the shire was committed for a time.
Holinshed. Historie of Englande. Rich. I. an. 1191.

But above all the lady fair
Was pink'd, and deck'd beyond compare;
Scarce a *shrieve's* wife at an assize
Was dress'd so fine, so roll'd her eyes.
Somerville. The Yeoman of Kent.

Chaste were his cellars, and his *shrieval* board
The growsners of a city feast abhorr'd:
His cooks with long disuse their trade forgot;
Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were hot.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

The word prenouncd aloud by *shrieval* voice
Lactamor, which in Folish, is rejoice.—*Id. The Medal.*

Not only writs or orders were sent to the nobility and clergy in the several *sheriffwicks* and bailiwicks, but to the commons, to assemble and take into consideration how to redress grievances, and support the publick expenses
Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties.

The *sheriff* is an officer of very great antiquity in this kingdom, his name being derived from two Saxon words, *scire geresa*, the reeve, bailiff, or officer of the *shire*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. I. c. 9.

SHI

This [government of the *shire*] he [the earl] usually exercised by his deputy, still called in Latin *vice-comes*, and in English, the *sheriff*, *shrieve*, or *shire-reve*, signifying the officer of the *shire*; upon whom by process of time, the civil administration of it is now totally devolved.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd. § 4.

SHE'RRY. A well known wine (says Skinner) from the city Xeres in Andalusia, whence it is imported into this country.

A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it: it ascends me into the braine.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 3.

The second propertie of your excellent *sherris*, is, the warming of the bleed.—*Id. Ib.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIBBOLETH. Used (met.) for—a characteristic, a criterion.

——— His prowess quell'd their pride
In that sore battel when so many dyd
Without reprieve adjudg'd to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

SHIDES. Ger. *Scheide*, a *shide*. *Segmentum*, from *secadian*, separare, dividere, (Skinner.) See SHIVE.

And leh wene hit worth of menye as was in Noes tyme,
The that he shop. the shup of *shides* and of bordes.
Piers Plowhmen, p. 196.

And had shappe hym a shup of *shides* and of bordes.
Id. p 177.

This kynge the wether gan behylde,
And wist well. thei meten holde
Ffer ouers endlonge the marche right,
And made vpon the derke night,
Of great *shydes* and of blockes.
Great fire acein the great rockes,
To shewe vpon the hilles high:
So that the flete of Greee it sigh.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. 63.

SHIELD, *n.* } Ger. *Schild*; Ger. *Schild*;
SHIELD, *v.* } Sw. *Skölf*; A. S. *Scyld*. from A. S. *Scyhl-an*; Ger. *Schilden*, tegere, protegere; to cover, to protect.

A cover, a protection, a defence; a *defensive* piece of armour; to guard or ward against offensive weapons.

Hii caste awey *seld* & suerd, & turnde al to leue.
R. Gloucester, p 209.

The Brytones tho of this lond, to *schilde* hem fro schame,
Cheson hem anew kyng, Aucleplod was ya name.
Id. p. 80.

Castels & citez that he of Isaac held,
Baronies & feez, he gald him ilk a *schield*.
R. Brunne, p. 167.

He had so light answere, that Arthure tokre his leue,
God *schilde* vs fro the werre, that non with other greue.
Id. p. 336.

This sely carpenter hath gret mervaile
Of Nicholas, or what thing might him aile,
And seide, "I am adrad by Seint Thomas
It standeth not aright with Nicholas:
God *shilde* that he died sodenly."
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3354.

Thus taketh the nightingale her leave of me,
I pray to God alway with her be,
And joy of loue he send her enermore,
And *shilde* us fro the cuckow and his lore,
For there is not so false a bird as he.
Id. The Cuckow and the Nightingale.

Ther seemen who can iuste, and who can ride
Ther shiveren shaftes upon *sheldes* thicke.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2106.

But Jupiter, whiche wolde *shilde*
The moder, and the sonne also,
Ordeineth for hem both two,
That thei for euer were saue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

But Perseus, that worthie knight,
Wiomp Pallas, of hir great vnight
Helpe, and toke him a *shelde* therto.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Ye, madame, sayde the knytes than,
Ye faryth as well as any man,
And elys god hyt *schelde*.
Ritson. Met. Rom. Launfal, v. 160.

Thus sayd the aged man: and therewithall
Forceless he cast his weake vnweldy dart:
Which rebuds from the brasse, where it gaue dint
Without sound, hong vainly in the *shields* bosse.
Surrey Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

——— And first he forg'd a strong and spatious *shield*
Adorn'd with twenty severall howes: about whose verge
he beate,
A ring, three fold and radiant; and on the backe he set
A silver handle; fine-fold were the equall lines he drew
About the whole circumference: in which, his hand did
shew,
(*Dis* tend with a knowing minde) a rare variette.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

Gold were the gods, their radiant garments gold,
And gold their armour: these the squadron led,
August, divine, superior by the head!
A place for ambush fit, they found, and stood
Cover'd with *shields*, beside a silver flood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

SHIFT, *n.* } A. S. *Scyft-an*, dividere, par-
SHIFT, *v.* } tire, to divide, to *shift*: *land*
SHI'FTER. } *scyft-an*, to divide or *shift land*,
SHI'FTING, *n.* } as amongst coheirs, (Somner:)
SHI'FTLESS. } and Mr. Tyrwhitt so explains it, (sc.) to divide.

To divide, to part, to put away or remove, (*se.*) part from part; to remove or change place; to change; to change means or measures; to resort or have recourse to other means, methods or expedients; to get out of, evade or escape (dangers, difficulties).

Shifty, is a common word in Nottinghamshire.

A *shifty* fellow, is—one quick, cunning at evasions, at expedients; at *shifting* his ground.

Shift—an article of clothing, often *shifted* or changed.

Witreese Tibarces and Ceeiles shrift.
To which God of his bountee wolde *shift*
Corones two, of flowres wel smelling,
And made his angel hem the corones bring.
Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,681.

God clepeth folk to him in sondry wise,
And everich hath of God a proure gift,
Som this, som that, as thar him liketh *shift*.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5687.

Unto this mā hee made his complaint how that hee must needes make *shifte* shortly for a greate somme of money, desyring hym hoth to helpe hym, and also of his counsell.
Barnes. Works, p. 329.

Hereby it is cleare, that the godly fathers, and bishoppes in olde times, misliked muche this *shiftinge* of maters to Rome.—*Jewell. Works*, p. 166.

And so to beate my simple *shiftesse* brayne,
For some deuice, that might redeme thy state,
Lo here the cause, for why I take this payne.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholmew of Bathe.

And whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and *shift*, being laid to sore,
Backward he hears for more advantage now,
Thinking the wall would safe-guard him the more.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Which whenas none she fond, with easy *shifte*,
For fear least her unwares she should shrayd,
Th' embroider'd quilt she lightly up did lifte,
And by her side herselfe she softly layd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Pip. They have so little
As well may free them from the name of *shifters*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act iv. sc. 2.

The ding-thrift heire his *shift-pot* summe mispent,
Comes dropping like a pennyless penitent.
Ep. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 5.

The mysteries which Christians must believe
Disdain such *shifting* pageants to receive.
Dryden. Art of Poetry.

The truth is, he was a *shiftless* man as to worldly affairs.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

Again nothing is more open to dangers (when it doth stray) than this *shiftless* creature, which hath many enemies, and no defence against them.
Comber. Companion to the Temple, pt. i. § 3.

Then came drum, trumpet, hautboy, fiddle, flute,
Next snuffer, sweeper, *shifter*, soldier, mute.
Churchill. The Roseiad.

Now left by all the world, as I believed,
I wonder'd much that I so little grieved;
Yet was I frighten'd at the painful view
Of *shiftless* want, and saw not what to do.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. xi.

SHILL. i. e. *Shell*, (qv.)

SHILLING. Dut. *Schelling*; Ger. *Schilling*; A. S. *Scill*, *scilling* or *scylling*; from the A. S. *Scyl-an*, Ger. *Schelen*, to divide, (pars solidi majoris in plures minores *divisi*.—Wachter.)

A part or portion (of a weight or coin); now the twentieth part of a pound or sovereign.

He esste, "wat hii costende? thee *syllinge*," the other seyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 390.

Yf eny frere were founde there, ich geve fyve *shillinges*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 234.

Fine of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scilingus*, which the Romanes used for the fourth part of an ounce.—*Camden. Rem. Money.*

The first currant *shilling* or siluer peeces of twelue pence stamped within memorie, were coined by K Henrie the eight in the twentith yeare of his reigne.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 25.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would hollow out a lauch, in a base note;
And praise a hundred Zenos just as much
As a clipt sixpence, or a *schilling* Dutch.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 6.

The *shilling* too seems originally to have been the denomination of a weight. When wheat is at twelve *shillings* the quarter, says an ancient statute of Henry iii. then wastel bread of a farthing shall weigh down eleven *shillings* and four pence.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b i c. 4.

SHILL-I, SHALL-I. *Shall I? Shall I?* an expression of indecision; of one who does not know his own mind.

Well—all on fire away he stalk'd,
Till come to—where the eagle walk'd.
Bob did not *shill-I-shall-I* go,
Nor said one word of friend or foe.
King. The Eagle and the Robin.

SHIMMERING. A. S. *Scymrian*, to cast forth rayes or beames, to cast a shadow. Dut *Schemeren*, whereof our *shimering* for an imperfect light, like unto that of twilight. Dut. *Schemeringhe*, (Somner.)

And by the wall she toke a staf anon:
And saw a litel *shimering* of a light.
For at an hole in shoe she mone bright,
And by that light she saw hem hette two,
But sikerly she n'ist who was who.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v 4224.

SHIN. Dut. *Sheene, shene, scheen-been*; Ger. *Shirne, schien-been*; Sw. *Skeen, skeen-been*; A. S. *Scina, scen-ban*; probably the skin or skinned *bone*; the bone covered or protected by *skin* only; (quia naturaea parte tibiam decurrunt,—Wachter, who derives from the Dut. *Schunen*, deglubere, or Scandic, *Skinn*, abradere.) *Shin* is used alone, *bone* being understood. See SHANK.

The pure fetters on his *shinnes* grete
Were of his bitter salte teres wete.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1280.

There came an olde rybbe
She hatte of a kybe
And had broken her *shyn*
At the threshold cummyng in.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

Di. You say true, are your swords sharn? Well my dear country man, what ye lack,—if you continue and fall not back upon the first broken *shin*, I'le have you chronicled.
Beaum & Fletch. Philaster, Act v. sc. 1.

3 *Office.* Stay, brother. I may live, for surely I find I'm but hurt in the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone*.
Id. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act ii. sc. 1.

SHINE, *v.* } Goth. *Skein-an*; A. S. *Scin-*
SHINE, *n.* } *an*; Dut. *Schinen*; Ger.
SHI'NINGNESS. } *Scheinen*; Sw. *Skina*. The
SHI'NY. } literal meaning seems to be—To stand or start forth; to show, to exhibit, to manifest; to show clearly, conspicuously.

To emit or throw forth light; a bright light; to be light, to lighten; to be bright or brilliant, splendent, lucid, luminous; to glitter, to sparkle; (met.) to be conspicuous, splendid, illustrious; also to give light, warmth (as the sun), animation, encouragement, favour; to favour, to be propitious.

——— Of gold *shone* his coroun.
R Brunne. p 148.

He was a lanterne brennynge & *schynynge* hit ye wolden glade at an our in his light.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 5.

He was a burninge, & a *shining* light, and ye wnulde for a season haue reioyced in his light.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And [he] was turned into an other likenesse bifore hem, and his face *shoon* as the sunne.—*Wiclif. Matt* c. 17.

And [he] was transfigured before them: and his face dyd *shyne* as the sunne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But all thing, which that *shineth* as the gold,
Ne is no gold, as I have herd it told.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,429.

For at an hole in *shone* the mone bright,
And by that light she saw hem hette two,
But sikerly she n'iste who was who.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4226.

Proud of such glory and advancement vayne,
While flashing beames do daze his feeble eyen,
He leaves the welkin way most beaten playne,
And, rapt with whirling wheeles, inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burne, but fayrely for to *shyne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. i. c. 4.

This saide, adowne he looked to the ground
To have returned but dazed were his eyne
Through passing brightnes, which did quite confound
His feeble sense, and too exceeding *shyne*.
So darke are earthly things compared to thinges divine!
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 10.

And mooned Ashtaroth,
Heav'n's queen and mother both,
Now sits not girt with tapers holy *shine*.
Milton, Ode 22.

It was upon a sommer's *shinie* day,
When Titan faire his beames did display.
In a fresh fountaine, fur from all mens view,
She bath'd her brest the heying heat t'allay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Yet goldesmithes cunning could not understand
To frame such subtile wire, so *shinie* cleare;
For it did glister like the golden sand,
The which Pactolus with his waters shere
Throwes forth upon the rivage round about him nere.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 6.

The epithets marmoreus, eburneus, and candidus, are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes as to the *shininguess* here spoken of.
Spence. Crito.

While, from afar, we heard the cannon play,
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day.
Dryden. To the Duchess of York.

SHI'NGLE. } Fr. *Escbandole*; Ger. *Schindel*;
SHI'NGLED. } and Holland writes it *shindle*, so rendering the Lat. *Scandulæ*. *Scandulæ* pro *scandulæ*, from *scindere*, to split.

A division, a deal.

Except onliche of eche kynde a peyre
That in thy *shynglede* shup, with the shal be saueye.
Piers Ploukman, p. 178.

In the verie fall also it ioineth with Orwell hauen, so neere that of manie they are reputed as one, and parted but by a *shingle* that doeth run along betweene them.
Holinshed. Description of England.

The boards or *shindles* of the wild oke called robur, be of all others simply the best: and next to them, those which are made of other most trees, and especially of the beech. The *shindles* are mostly rent or cleven out of all those trees which yeeld rosin, but setting aside the pine-wood onely, none of them are lasting. Cornelius Nepos writeth, that the houses in Rome were no otherwise covered over head but with *shindles*, untill the warre with K. Pyrrhus.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 10.

They *shingle* their houses with it.—*Evelyn*, b. ii. c. 4. § 1.

I reached St. Asaph, as bishop's see, where there is a very poor cathedral church, covered with *shingles* or tiles.
Rog. Rem. p. 123.

SHINGLES. Holland (in a marginal note on *Plinie*, b. xxx. c. 13.) calls the Gr. *Epnyn* (a disease so named—quia serpit.) the *shingles*; and Skinner says it is a kind of erysipelas, which, if it surrounds the whole body, causes death, and derives from the Lat. *Cingulum*, a girdle. This disease was also called *Zona*.

All these things are affected by emollient fomentations applied inwardly in clysters, and why not outwardly to the skin? Such are used successfully in other eruptions, as erysipelas, *shingles*.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 4.

SHIP, *n.* } Dut. *Schip*, *schep*; Ger.
SHIP, v. } *Schiff*; Sw. *Skepp*; A. S. *Scip*;
SHI'PFUL. } Goth. *Skipp*. Skinner and Junius,—from the Lat. *Scapha*;
SHI'PLESS. } Wachter,—from the Ger. *Schieben*, (A. S. *Scoof-an*,) to *shove*,
SHI'PPER. } to push; because pushed or
SHI'PPING, *n.* } forced on by oars. Tooke,—from A. S. *Scippan*;
SHI'PLET. } Dut. *Schep-en*; Ger. *Schaffen*; Sw. *Shaba*, to form or frame, (to *shape*); and that it means—

"Something formed, (aliquid formatum,) in contradistinction from a *raft*, (sc.) for the purpose of conveying merchandize, &c. by water, protected from the water and the weather," and it may be added, by usage, furnished with sails.

Ware by the *schippes* mowe come fro the se and wende,
And bryngе on lond god y now.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 2.

To drive & to gaderi thuder god of neizebores aboute,
The stalwardeste men, that me fond, to him vaste he drou,
& of porchas of neizbores *sipede* hom wel mou.
Id. p. 538.

Bute a *schipful* ther of a scapede.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 70.

——— he mette in the see
Thritti *schipful* of men, and of wymmen also,
Of children, and of other god that heo hadden with hem y do.
Id. p. 39.

At Teteford in Northfolk his baner was displaied,
The thre kynges were slayn, the rather were affraied,
That thei went to ther *schippes*, so hard he sette his chace,
Edward had the maistri, & thanked God his grace.
R. Brunne, p. 27.

At Bristow in tille Ireland *schipped* Harald & Lofwyn.
Id. p. 59.

And bad shappe hym a *shyp*. of shides and of bordes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 177.

And ich wene hit worth of menye, as was in Noes tyme
Tho that he *shop* the *ship* of shides and of bordes.
Id. p. 106.

And we wenten up into a *schip*, and *schippiden* into Asson to take poul fro thenna.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 20.

And we went afore to *shippe*, and lowsed vnto Assen there to receaue Paul.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Aftir three monethis we *schippiden* in a *schip* of Alisaundre.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 28.

After thre monethes we departed in a *ship* of Alexandry.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Thries I was at *schipbreche*, nyght and dai I was in the depnesse of the see.—*Wielif. 2 Corynth.* c. 11.

I suffred thrise *shipwrecke*. Nyght & day hane I bene in the depe of the sea.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But aftirward that in the fourtenthe dai the nyght cam on us seilynge in the stoony see, aboute myd̃nyght the *schipmen* supposiden sum cuntree to appere to hem.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 27.

But whē ye fourtenth night was come as we were caried in Adria aboute midnight, ye *shipme* demed yt there appeared some coũtre vnto the.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"Hast thou not herd," (quod Nicholas) "also
The sorwe of Noe with his felawship,
Or that he might get his wif to *ship?*
Him had he lever, I dare wel undertake,
At thilke time, than all his whethers blake,
That she had had *ship* hirself alone."
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3534.

Than ere I was ware, I neighed to a sea banke, and for ferde of the heastes, *shipcraft* I cride.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

A *shipman* was ther, woned fer by west:
For ought I wote, he was of Dertemouth.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 390.

And euer this of suche nature
Thei hen, that with so swerre a steuen
Like to the melodie of heuen
In womens voice thei singe,
With notes of so great likynge,
Of suche measure, of suche musike,
Wherof the *shippes* thei beswike,
That passen by the costes there.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The sonne arist, the weder clereth,
The *shipman*, which belinde stereth,
Whan that he saw the wyndes sought,
Towards Tharse his cours he straught.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

We craued not onely freedome from our foes,
But *shipping* eke with sayles and all full lent
To come againe from whence we first were went.
Goscoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

As to ye geauntes that Brute founde in this Ile at his arryuayll, they myght be brought in to this lande by some meane of *shippes* or otherwise, rather than to be borne of those women as there also is imagyned.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 1.

Though thou hast a thousand holy candels about thee, a C. ton of holy water, a *shipfull* of pardones, a chothe sacke full of friers coates, and all the ceremonies in the world, and al the good workes, deseruings and merites of all the men in the worldе, bee they or were they neuer so holy, Gods worde onely lasteth for euer, and that which he hath sworne, doth abide, whē all other thynges perish.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 62.

This also is to be noted as a testimonie remaining still of our language, derived from the Saxons, that the generall name for the most part of euerie skilfull artificer in his trade endeth in *here* with us, sileit the *h* be left out, and *er* onlie inserted, as seriuenherе, writehere, *shiphere*, &c for scrineer, writer, and *shipper*, &c. besides manie other relikes of that speech, neuer to be abolished.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 6.

They go to the sea betwixt two hils, wherof that on the one side lieth out like an arme or cape, and maketh the fashion of an haoenet or peere, whither *shiplets* sometime doo resort for succour.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

Our father and mother, we were sure, first with the *shipwreck*, and then with the other dangers we daily past, would have little rest in their thoughts till they saw us.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

In shootinge as in all other thinges, aptnesse is the first and chiefe thinge, which if it be awaye, neyther cunninge nor use doth any good at all, as the Scottes and Frenchmen, with knowledge and use of shootinge, shall become good archers, when a cuninge *ship-wright* shall make a strong *shippe* of a sallowe tree.—*Ascham. Toxophilus.*

To see those northern climes, with great desire possess'd,
Himself he thither *shipped*, and skilful in the globe
Took every several height with his true astrolobe.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 19.

And well I wot, that as *shipping* and navigation speeds well or ill, as the merchant buyeth cheape or deare, the price may rise and fall.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiii. c. 13.

Danans was the first that sailed with a *ship*, and so hee passed the seas from Ægypt to Greece: for before that time they used but troughs or flat planks, devised by king Erythra to crosse from one iland to another in the red sea.
Id. Ib. b. vii. c. 56.

The king required a loan of money, and sent to London and the port towns to furnish *ships* for guard of the seas. Noy his attorney, a great antiquary, had much to do in this business of *ship-money*.—*Whitelock. Memor. Charles I.* p. 7.

In wanton loyes and lustes intemperate,
Did afterwardes make a *shipwreck* violent
Both of their life and fame for ever foyly blent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. ii. c. 12.

If we this star once cease to see,
No doubt our state will *shipwreck'd* be,
And torn and sunk for ever.—*Davies. Hymns of Astrea*, §22.

The first *ships* were built without art or contrivance, and had neither strength nor durableness, beauty nor ornament; but consisted only of planks laid together, and just so compacted as to keep out the water.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 14.

By viewing Nature, Nature's handmaid, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow:
Thus fishes first to *shipping* did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Of all forms of death the most terrible was that by *shipwreck*, as wherein the body was swallowed up by the deep; whence Ovid, though willing to resign his miserable life, yet prays against this death.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iv. c. 1.

Fire wood is very convenient to be got at, and easy to be *shipped off*.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 2.

The coast is not like Hartlepool; there are no rocks, but only chalky cliffs of no great height till you come to Dover; there indeed they are noble and picturesque, and the opposite coasts of France begin to bound your view, which was left before to range unlimited by any thing, but the horizon; yet it is by no means a *shipless* sea, but every where peopled with white sails, and vessels of all sizes in motion.
Gray. To Dr. Wharton, Let. 53.

SHIRE. } A. S. *Scir*, *scire*, from the
SHIRE-MOTE. } verb *Scyran*, to divide, (Skin-
SHIRE-REEVE. } ner.) And see the quotation from Holinshed.

A portion, division, or partition of the kingdom.

The Saxones and the Englische tho heo hadden al an honde,
Fyue and thritti *schiren* heo maden in Engelonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 3.

The bisshop of Cunterbire therof payed was he,
For him and alle his *schire* this gift *gaf* fulle fre.
R. Brunne, p. 299.

Men said ther were inowe in mores & in medis.
"& if ge wille, we mowe of bestis do gode nedis."
Alle the *schiren* herd it seie, the folk of ilk a *schire*
Had ther bestis aweie therogh mede & thorgh mire.
Id. p. 310.

Of any lord that is in Engleiond,
To maken him live by his propre good,
In honour deteles, but if he were wood,
Or live as scarily, as his list desire;
And able for to helpen all a *shire*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales.

[Alfred] diuided the whole realme into certeine parts or sections, which (of the Saxon word *Scyran*, signifieng to cut) he termed *shires*, or as we yet speake, *shares*, or portions, of which some one hath fortie miles in length (as Essex) and almost so much broad.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 4.

A third seignorie or *shire* there is that goeth to Apamia, which in old-time was called Celænæ.
Holland. Plinie, b. v. c. 29.

Yes, Thirsis, I doe know thee and thy name,
Nor is my knowledge grounded all on fame;
Art not thou he, that but this other yeere,
Scard'st all the wolves and foxes in the *shere?*
Browne. Thirsis & Alexis.

The borough law had been likewise anciently established among the Saxons, whereby every *shire* was divided into so many hundreds or boroughs, consisting at first of one hundred families therein usually inhabiting; every hundred in so many tythings, consisting of ten families.
Sir W. Temple. Hist. of England, Introd.

If the matter was of great importance it was put in the full *shiremote*; and if the general voice acquitted, or condemned, decided for one party or the other, this was final in the cause.—*Burke. Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* b. ii. c. 7.

The Thanes, in their private jurisdictions, had delegated their power of judging to their *reeves* or stewards; and the earl, or alderman, who was in the *shire* what the Thane was in his manor, for the same reasons officiated by his deputy, the *shire-reeve.—Id. Ib.* p. 347.

An indefinite number of these hundreds make up a county or *shire. Shire* is a Saxon word signifying a division.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. s. 1. Introd.

SHIRK, SHERK, or SHERK. } See SHARK. Laud was accused of fraud in contracting for licenses to sell tobacco: see the first quotation.

To prey upon another, by fraud or rapine; to cheat, to trick; to shift from or evade—trouble, danger, &c.

Certainly he [Laud] might have spent his time much better, and more for his grace in the pulpit, than thus *sherking* and raking in the tobacco-shops.
Stale Trials, 1640. *Harbottle Grimstone.*

Tell me, you that never heard the call of any occasion, that are free of no other company than your idle companions, that *shirke* living from others, but time from yourselves: tell me, May it not be said of idleness, as of envy, that it is its own scourge?—*Bp. Rainbow*, (1635.) *Ser.* p. 40.

My last letters will have taught you to expect an explosion here: one of the cities *shirked* from the league.
Lord Byron to Murray. Ravenna, Sept. 7, 1820.

SHIRT, *n.* SHIRT, *v.* SHI'RTLESS. } From the A.S. *Scyrie, scyre,* indusium; Junius, from Dan. *Shiorte,* indusium; Tooke, from the A.S *Scur-an,* to *sheer,* of which he considers it to be the past part. *Scired, scirt,* (i. e. *shirt.*) See SARK, and SKIRT.

To cut off a *shirt.* i.e. a part or portion sufficient for the article of clothing.

And *shirt* is,—
A part or portion *sheared* or cut off.

For thei shoulde nat faste, ne forbere *sherte*
Bote faithfullich defende. & fygte for truthe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 17.

Glad poverte is an honest thing certain.
This wol Seneca and other clerkes sain.
Who so that hath him paid of his poverte,
I hold him rich, al hud he not a *sherte*
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6765.

By God I hadde lever than my *sherte*,
That ye had rad his legende as have I.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,126.

Save of a doughter that I left, alas,
Sleeping at home, when out of Troy I stert,
O sterne, O rumell father that I was,
How mieht I have in that so hard an herte?
Alas that I ne had brought her in my *shert.*
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv

When Nessus wist he shulde die,
He toke to Delanyre his *sherte*,
Whiche with the blood was of his hert
Through our disteined oure all.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

——— By whose orient light,
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her some hands nutting on, both silver and weede,
Robes fine, and curious.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. x.

Bend. Yet we may possibly hear farther news;
For while our Africans pursu'd the chace,
The captain of the rabble issued out
With a black *shirtless* train to spoil the dead,
And seize the living.—*Dryden. Don Sebastian*, Act. i. sc. 1.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air.
Id. King Arthur, Act ii.

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, Hessy-wolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iii.

In the present times, through the greater part of Europe, a creditable day-labourer would be ashamed to appear in public without a linen *shirt.* the want of which would be supposed to denote that disgraceful degree of poverty, which, it is presumed, nobody can well fall into without extreme bad conduct.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

SHI'TTLE, SHI'TTLE, *adj.* SHI'TTLENESS. SHI'TTLECORK. } Skinner derives *shittle* from A. S. *Sceot-an,* to *shoot;* and see *Tooke.*
A *shuttle* or *shittle-cork* (miscalled *cock*) is a *cork shot,* i.e. thrown or cast (backward and forward); knocked about from one to another; and hence, consequentially, *shittle,*—
Light, volatile, giddy.

But and it were well sought
I trow all will be nought
Not worth a *shittel* cocke.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

——— In which lay throwne
Stone cups, stone vessels, *shittles*, all of stone.
With which the nymphs their purple mantles wove.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

We passe not what the people say or thinke:
Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shrinke.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 456.

The vaine *shittleness* of an vneonstant head.
Barret. Alvearie in v.

SHIVE, or SHEEVE. SHI'VER, *n.* SHI'VER, *v.* SHI'VERING, *n.* } Dut. *Schelfer, schelver, shelffeer, sheveren, sheven;* Ger. *Sheefer, schiefferen,* segmentum secare, findere, assulatim frangere, in micas frangere; to cut, to split, to break into small parts. (See *Kilian.*) Skinner derives from Ger. *Scheden* (A. S. *Scend-an*), which is, to divide or separate by cutting, splitting, breaking or otherwise. (Wachter.) *Shive* or *sheeve* (also written as in *Chaucer,* —*shiver*) seems to come more obviously from *Sceaf-an, scaf-an,* to shave; *sceaf-wa,* a shaving.

Shive, or *shaving,*—a cut or cutting, a slice, a chip, a paring.

Shiver,—a part or portion; usually a very small, minute, part, portion or fragment; a mite, an atom.—Hammond, on Matt. vii. 3, explains *mote* to be a small thin *shiver* of wood.

To *shiver,*—to part, to separate, to dissever.

The noyse of foules for to be deliver'd,
So loude rang, "Have don and let us wend,"
That well weend I, the wood had al to *shiverd.*
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowls.

Ther see men who can juste, and who can ride
Ther *shiveren* shaftes upon sheldes thicke.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2607.

"Now dame," quod he, "jeo vous die sanz doute,
Have I not of a capon but the liver,
And of your white bred nat but a *shiver*,
And after that a rosted pigges hed
(But I se wolde for me no best were ded)
Then had I with you homly suffisance.
Id. The Sompnowres Tale, v. 7120.

A *sheeve* of bread as brown as nut.
Warner. Albion's England.

What man, more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of, and easie it is
Of a cut loafe to steale a *shive* we know.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act ii. sc. 1.

If there bee any spell or *shiver* of arrowes, if any peece of a dart or whatsoever else sticke within the flesh, which would bee gotten forth.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxx. c. 13.

Eng. Hadst thou beene ought
But gozemore, feathers, ayre,
(So many fathome downe precipitating)
Thoud'st *shiver'd* like an egge: but thou dost breath.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act iv. sc. 6.

The same mesle draweth forth spoils of broken and *shivered* bones.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 25.

But, glancing on the tempred metall, brast
In thousand *shivers*, and so forth beside her past.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

Or surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dasht, the assault renew,
Vain battry, and in froth or bubbles end.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state and empire, you may be sure to have warres.
Bacon. Ess. Of Vicissitude of Things.

And of this kind of parts itself there is also a variety, according to the difference of the tools employed to work on the wood: the *shevings* made by the plane being in some things differing from those *shives* or thin and flexible pieces of wood that are obtained by borers, and these from some others obtainable by other tools.
Boyle. Works, vol. I. p. 576.

The bullets, which grazed upon it, would have driven before them such *shivers* of brick and stone, as would have prevented the garrison from former behind it.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 14.

SHIVER, *v.* SHI'VER, *n.* SHI'VERING, *n.* SHI'VERY. } Wachter says the Ger. *Schaur,* is, a trembling; and *Schauren,* to tremble; but that he does not find the word in other dialects. He has, however, *Schauder,* horror,—but unfortunately thinking the *d* superfluous, he overlooked the Dut. *Shudderen, shudden,* to tremble, to shudder or shake. This Dut. *Shudden,* may be formed from *Shocken,* to shake, (in A. S. *Scese-an;* the root, perhaps, of the whole.) The Sicambric (as Kilian calls the dialect spoken in Gueldres) had the verb, *Schoeuren,* to shake. See CHIVER.

To shake, to tremble, to quake, to quiver.
To be in a *shiver,* is a common expression.

From hence forward if you see a poore man *shivering* for cold in the streete, you may by'd him walke a knaue and bare hym in hand that he feeleth no harme.
Fryth. Worker, p. 13.

Tisiphone sach where doth shake and *shiver*
Her flaming tier-brond, encountring me,
Whose jockes uncoubed cruell adders be.
Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

Streight bitter storms, and balefull countenance
That makes them all to *shiver* and to shake.
Id. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie.

——— The now sad king
(Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound)
Feels a strange weight of sorrows gathering
Upon his trembling heart, and see-me grand;
Feels sudden terrour bring cold *shivering.*
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

"A race of men there are, as Fame has told
Who *shivering* suffer Hyperborean cold,
Till, nine times bathing in Minerva's lake,
Soft feathers to defend their naked sides they take."
Dryden. Ovid Metam. b. xiii.

A hollow wind comes whistling through that door;
And a cold *shiv'ring* seizes me all o'er.
Id. The Conquest of Granada, Act iv. sc. 1.

A genial day in April is among us the subject of general congratulation. And while the lilac blossoms, and the laburnum drops its gold clusters, the *shivering* possessor of them is constrained to seek warmth at the side of his chimney.—*Knox*, Ess 91.

——— Sad ocean's face
A curling undulation *shivery* swept
From wave to wave.—*Mallet. Amyntor & Theodora*, c 1.

SHOAL, or SHOLE, *n.* SHOAL, *v.* SHOLE, *adj.* SHO'ALY. } A *shoal* or *scull* of fish, crows, shepherds, &c. is a division, a portion, (a part separated from a main body.) See SCULL.

To *shoal,* (Chapman,)—is to move, to come, in *shoals* or divisions.

Shoals in the sea, are shallows, shelves. See SHALLOW.

Shoaling, (Milton,)—growing or becoming *shallow.*

Shole, adj. (Spenser, Dampier, Cook,)—shallow or shoaly.

Shoaled our water,—got into shallow water.

Thus plucke he from the shore his lance, & left the waues to wash
The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and other fish
Did *shole,* to nibble of the fat what his sweet kindeys hid.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b xxi.

Whereupon the women especially by way of revenge for that restraint do flock to St Marys in such troops, and so early, that the masters of art have no room to sit; so as the vice-chancellor and heads of houses were in deliberation to repress their *shoaling* thither
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 472.

Pal. Sicker this morow, no longer agoe,
I saw a *shole* of shepherdes outgone
With singing, and shouting, and jolly chere.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

——— What they met
Solid or slimie, as in raging sea
Tost up and down, together crowded drove
From each side *shoaling* towards the mouth of hell.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

But this Molanna, were she not so *shole*,
Were no lesse faire and beautifull then shee:
Yet, as she is, a fairer flood may no man see.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

From thence there came a great *shole* of crows, making a marvellous noise, that came flying toward Cicero's ship, which rowed upon the shore.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 729.

——— When bright noone did flame
Forth from the sea, in *sholes* the sea-calues came,
And orderly, at last, lay downe and slept
Along the sands. *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. iv.

Beneath, a *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And playes about the gilted barges' sides.
Waller. On St. James's Park.

The sealy herd, a numerous throng,
Beneath her silver billows glide along,
Whose still-increasing *shoals* supply
The poor man's wants, the great one's luxury.
Somervile. The Two Springs.

Sergestus in the centaur soon he pass'd,
Weig'd in the rocky *shoals*, and sticking fast.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

Yet all goods imported by sea for Puira are landed at Puira for the Bay of Chiraper is full of dangerous *sholes*, and therefore not frequented by shipping.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1684.

There are good wide channels between these islands fit for ships to pass, and in some places *shole* water, where there grows plenty of turtle-grass.—*Id. Ib.*

The watchful hero felt the knocks; and found
The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

When the sunk sun no homeward sail befriends,
On the rocks brow the light-house kind ascends
And from the *shoaly*, o'er the gulfy way,
Points to the pilot's eye the warning ray.
Somervile. Public Spirit.

Each finding some protection in being but one of many that are equally liable to invasion, they [herrings] are seen to separate into *shoals*, one body of which moves to the west, and pours down along the coasts of America, as far south as Carolina, and but seldom farther.
Goldsmith. History of the Earth, pt. iv. b. iii. c. 2.

The *shoals*, he said, consisted of coral rocks, many of which were dry at low water, and upon one of which he had been ashore.—*Cook. First Voyage*, vol. ii. c. 4.

As we were steering close round with the western extremity, with an intention of fetching the west side of Mowee, we suddenly *shoaled* our water, and observed the sea breaking on some detached rocks almost right a-head.
Id. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 5.

The depth of water in the mid-way between them was twenty-nine and thirty fathoms, decreasing gradually as we approached either continent, with the difference of being somewhat *shoaler* on the American than on the Asiatic coast, at the same distance from land.—*Id. Ib* c. 4.

SHOCK, *n.* } *Shock*, the past part. (*shoken*,
SHOCK, *v.* } *shake*, *shock*,) of the verb to *shake*,
(qv.)

A concussion; a quaking, or trembling; a dashing or striking, with a violence or force, that *shakes*.—To *shock*, (met.)—

To cause a trembling or shuddering, (sc.) of anguish, horror, dislike.

A *shock* of corn,—so much as is *shoke* or shaken into a pile or heap. Dut. *Schocke*. concussus, jactatio, (Kilian;) and, consequentially, strues.

Shock (dog.) See SHAG.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* space, have an eye to thy corn.
Tusser. August's Husbandry.

Corn tithed, air parson, together go get,
And cause it on *shocks*, to be by and by set.—*Id. Ib.*

The day upon the host affrightedly doth lock,
To see the dreadful *shock*, their first encounter gave,
As though it with the roar, the thunder would out-brave.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

When Juno's wife, Whom soon the troubled ground,
On her black bosom felt the thunder, which awoke
Her profits, with the *shock* that violently *shook*
Her entrails. *Id. Ib.*

The sheaves being yet in *shocks* in the field, they thought they might not grind the wheat, nor make any commodity of the profit thereof.—*Barth. Plutarch*, p. 85.

While these by Juno's will the strife resign,
The warring gods in fierce contention join;
Rekindling rage each heavenly breast alarms;
With horrid clangour *shock*'d th' etherial arms.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxi.

So great was the love which the Jews had to their own country and religion, such an opinion was generally received among them of the peculiar favour of God towards them, that they who could not be *shocked* by persecution, were in danger of being overcome by flattery
Stillingfleet, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Because the conclusion is too *shocking* to appear in broad terms, and too weak to bear; therefore you keep it under cover; and lay colours upon it, the better to deceive and draw in an unwary reader.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 144.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species as a spaniel and an elephant.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 6.

Neglecting this, the master straight spurr'd on,
But th' active Moor his horse's *shock* did shun;
And 'ere his rider from his reach could go,
Finish'd the combat with one deadly blow.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act i. sc. 1.

To be sure he will rather have the primitive man to be produced by a long process in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may have time to subside, and a due equilibrium be maintain'd, not disturb'd by any such rude and violent *shocks*, that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryon, if it were a making before.
Bentley, Ser. 4.

At once they stoop and swell the lusty sheaves;
While through their cheerful band the rural talk,
The rural scandal, and the rural jest,
Fly harmless, to deceive the tedious time,
And steal unfelt the sultry hours away.
Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*;
And, conscious, glancing oft on every side
His stated eye, feels his heart heave with joy.
Thomson. Autumn.

In this dreadful manner was one, who had been till then of an excellent character, hurried on, from a single, and seemingly slight, indulgence, into the depth of the grossest and most *shocking* villanies.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 25.

The infidel principles which have been recently diffused with uncommon industry and art, have an immediate tendency to produce, in a reading age, this *shocking* corruption.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 29.

SHODE. A bush of hair, the head, (Skinner, who thinks it may be from A.S. *Scode lucus*, q.d. *nemus capillorum*.)

The naile yrived in the *shode* on hight,
The colde death, with mouth gaping upright,
Amiddes of the temple state mischance,
With discomfort and sory countenance.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2609.

Crulle was his here, and as the gold it shon,
And strouted as a faune large and brode;
Full streight and even lay his joly *shode*.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3216.

SHOE, *v.* } Goth. *Sko*; A. S. *Sco, scon, scho*;
SHOE, *n.* } Dut. *Schoe, schoen*; Ger. *Schu*,
SHOE'LESS. } *schuh*; Sw. *Sko*. Io A. S. *Ge-scy*, calceus. calceatus. *Scroo-ian*, calcearc. (See *Lye.*) Tooke derives from A.S. *Sky-an, ge-scyan*, supponere, to place under. *Scood*, suppositum; under placed, (sc.) the foot; the sole of the foot, (*Dic. of Parly*, Svo. ed. vol. ii. pp. 65 and 145.) In *Marb vi. shood* with sandals is ὑποδεδεμένους σανδάλια, *bound under* with sandals; and the *shoe* or sandal was itself called ὑποδημα, something bound under.

The *shoe*, then, was something placed under the foot—to save it from injury; the covering or upper leather was a subsequent improvement.

And commanded hem that they schulden not take ony thinge in the weye but a yerde oneli, not a scrippe, ne breed, nether money in ther gerdil; but *schood* with sandalis, and that thei schulden not be clothid with twele coatis.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 6.

And cõmanded, them that they shoulde take no thyng unto their iorney, saue a rodde onely, neyther scrippe, neyther bread, neyther monye in their pourses, but shoulde be *shood* with sandals.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

So been Augustins, and cordileers,
And carmes, and eke sacked freers,
And all freers *shode* and bare.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

His rode was red, his eyen grey as goos,
With Poules windowes corven on his *shoos*,
Id. The Millieres Tale, 3317.

For thongh a widewe hadde but a *shoe*,
(So pleasant was his in principio)
Yet wold he have a ferthing or he went.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 255.

He looketh with what hart thou workest, and not what thou workest, how thou acceptest the degree thou art, whether thou be an apostle, or a *shoemaker*.
Tyndall. Works, p. 85.

The popes and bishops will keepe their feete ful cleane with *shoes* of gold and silver.—*Frylh. Workes*, p. 98.

As the tale is told, it fell out upon a time, that a *shoemaker* when he went by seemed to controule his workemanship absolute the *shoe* or pantophle that he had made to a picture, and namely, that there was one latchet fewer than there should bee: Apelles acknowledging that the man said true indeed, mended that fault by the next morning, and set forth his table as his manner was.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 10.

A *shooter* soldier there a man might meet
Leading his monsieur by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled on the ground.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

When he [the smith] had observ'd them, he told the host of the house, "That one of those horses had travell'd far; and that he was sure that his four *shoes* had been made in four several counties; which, whether his skill was able to discover or no, was very true.
Clarendon. Civil Wars, vol. iii. p. 424.

He once desired to have a pair of *shoes* made after the English fashion, tho' he did very seldom wear any: so one of our men made him a pair, which the general liked very well.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

The dresses for the feet and legs amongst the Greeks and Romans were nearly the same: they had both *shoes* and sandals, the former covered the whole foot, the last consisted of one or of more seals, and were fastened with thongs above the foot.—*Beloe. Herodotus*, b. i. Note 249.

SHOG, *v.* } See To JOG. *Shog*, from
SHO'GGING, *n.* } *shoke*, *shock*, past part. of shake,
(qv.) See also SHAG and SHOCK.

To *shake* to cause to *shake* or tremble; to move at a *shaking* pace; as a *shog* trot; to move slowly away.

And the boat in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with waivis, for the wynd was contrarie to hem.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 14.

If he can by no meane be *shogged* outte of his deadde slepe, but will nedes take hys dreame for a verye trouth.
Sir T More. Workes, p. 1193.

Then ever and anone they plied it with stirring and *shogging*, untill it had lost the crudite and verdure thereof.
Holland. Pliny, b. xix. c. 3.

Tinck. Come, prethee let's *shog* off, and leave an hour or two, there's ale will make a cat speak, at the barrow.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcombe, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— These famed words agog
So set the goddesses, that they in anger ran to *shog*.
Arthur Hale. Iliad, b. iv.

Through the violence of such *shoggings* [they] are kept out of the coach.—*Harmer. Tr of Beza*, [1587,] p. 385.

Another's diving bow he did adore
Which with a *shog* casts all the hair before,
Till he with full decorum brings it back,
And rises with a water-spaniel *shake*
Dryden. Ep. to the Man of Mode.

SHOOT, *v.* } Get. *Schieten*; Ger. *Schiessen*; Sw. *Skuta*; A. S. *Scootian, scyt an*. jacere, ejicere,
SHOO'TING, *n.* } projicere, jaculi ri; to throw,
SHOO'TER. } cast, or send out or forth. See
SHOO'TRESS. } *Tooke*, ii. 130.
SHOT.

To throw or cast; to throw, cast or send out or forth. to emit, to eject, to project; to thrust or push forth, to expel; to move or pass, like any thing shot or thrown.

A *shot*,—(*shot*, past part. of *shoot*)—from a gun, or bow, or other machine; something cast or thrown forth, emitted, ejected, expe led.

A *shoot* of a tree,—cast forth, thrown, emitted from the tree.

"A *shotten* herring,—one that has *cast* or thrown forth its spawn,"

A *shot* window,—a projected window, thrown out beyond the rest of the front, very common in our old houses; Mr. Tyrwhitt supposes it a *shut* window.

Shote-anchor, or *sheet*-anchor. See SHEET.

Shot,—cast down as share or sum to be paid. See SCOT.

Shot-free,—free from *shot*; from expense, damage, &c.

As he wolde *schete* an hert, al a geyn hys wille
To dethe he *schet* ys owne fader, that he hay ther stille.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

Oft tille our Inglis men was schewed a mervaile grete,
A darte was *schot* to them, bot non wist who it *schete*.
R. Brunne, p. 178.

And *sheteth out shot* ynowh.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 355.

And *shotten* ageyns hym with *shot*.—*Id.* p. 403.

Pipen he coude, and fishe, and nettes bete,
And turnen cuppes, and wrastien wel, and *shete*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3926.

But who so *shooteth* right ywis,
May therewith doen great harme and wo.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

That Pandarus, for all his wise speach,
Felt eke his part of love's *shotes* keene,
That coud he never so well of loving preach,
It made his hew a day full ofte grene.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

The sailing firre, the cipres death to plaine,
The *shooter* ewe, the aspe for shaftes plaine.
Id. The Assembly of Fowles.

And forth he goth, Jolif and amorous,
Til he come to the carpenteres house,
A litel after the cocke had yrowe,
And dressed him up by a *shot-window*.
Id. The Millieres Tale, v. 3356.

He hath so well his *shotte* tymed,
That he hym through the body smette.
And thus the fals wight he lette.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The same is blind, and wotteth not what he doth, and erreth and *sholeth* at a wrong marke.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 81.

This wise reason is their *shoteance* and all their hold.
Id. Ib. p. 264.

But why I bringe in Textor was this; at last, when he hath rekened all *shooters* that he can, he sayth thus, Petrus Crinitus wryteth, that the Scottes, which dwell beyonde Englande, be very excellent *shooters*, and the best bowmen in warre.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

And I promise you *shootinge*, by my iudgement, is the most honeste pastime of all, and suche one, I am sure, of all other, that hindereth learninge litle or nothinge at all, whatsoever you and some other saye.—*Id. Ib.*

They stop their eares against the sound,
which is the surest shielde
Against the dreadful *shot* of wordes
that thousandes had beguilde.
Gascoigne. Of the Louers Estate.

——— Herein make abode
So many learned impes, that *shoote* abrode,
And with their braunches spred all Britany,
No lesse then to her elder sisters brode.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

——— Atrides had for share,
Faire-cheekt Chryseis; after which, his priest, that *shoots* so farre,
Chryses, the faire Chryseis sire, arriv'd at th' Achive fleete,
With infinite ransome, to redeeme, the deare imprison'd forte,
Of his faire daughter.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

——— His magnetic beam, that gently warms
The univers, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Therefore, when any favour'd of high Love,
Chances to pass through this adventrous glade,
Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star
I *shoot* from heav'n, to give him safe convoy,
As now I do. *Id. Comus.*

——— For all shafts that flie
Light not in vaine, some worke the *shooters* will,
And Joue's right hand with thunder cast from skie,
Takes open vengeance oft for secret ill.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. xvii. s. 41.

And from her how no steeled shaft there flew,
But that some bloud the cursed engine got.
Bloud of some valiant knight or man of fame.
For that proud *shootresse* scorned weaker game.
Id. Ib. b. xi. s. 41.

But come, the bow; now mercie goes to kill,
And *shooting* well, is them accounted ill:
Thus will I save my credit in the *shoote*,
Not wounding, pitie would not let me do't;
If wounding, then it was to show my skill,
That more for praise, then purpose meant to kill.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 1.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*; insomuch that it hath been known, that the arrow hath pierced a steel target, or a piece of brass of two inches thick; but that which is more strange, the arrow, if it be headed with wood, hath been known to pierce thorow a piece of wood, of eight inches thick.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, c. 8. § 704.

Iul. An honest weaver, and as good a workman, as e'er *shot shuttle*, and as close.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcombe, Act v. sc. 1.

If manhood, good manhood be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a *sholten* herring.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Henry IV. Act ii. sc. 4.

Fal Though I could scape *shot-free* at London, I fear he *shot* heere: here's no scoring, but vpon the pate.
Id. Ib. Act v. sc. 3.

As they grow in years they become more dexterous and courageous, and then they will stand a fair mark to any one that will *shoot* arrows at them; which they will put by with a very small stick, no bigger then the rod of a fowling-piece.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

Some cut the *shoot*, and plant in furrow'd ground;
Some cover rooted stalks in deeper mould.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

So spoke he, boastful; but the winged dart
Stopt short of life, and mock'd the *shooter's* art.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

——— The law of arms doth bar
The use of venom'd *shot* in war.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

For if he feel no chagrin or remorse,
His forehead's *shot-free*, and he's ne'er the worse.
Butler. Upon Drunkenness.

In a third sort, the seed of the world takes deeper hold, and makes very strong and promising *shoots*; but thorns and bad weeds, the earlier possessors of the field, rise up and choak it.—*Seeker*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

While we were *shooting* this gulph, our soundings were from thirty to seven fathom, very irregular, and the ground at bottom very foul.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 5.

Thus when Roger *shot* the hawk hovering over his master's dovehouse, he only pulled the trigger, the action of the spring drove down the flint, the action of the flint struck fire into the pan, the action of the fire set the powder in a blaze, that of the powder forced out the *shot*, that of the *shot* wounded the bird, and that of gravity brought her to the ground.—*Search. Light of Nature*, pt i. c. 2.

As we were crossing a little river that lay in our way we saw some ducks, and Mr. Banks as soon as he had got over fired at them, and happened to kill three at one *shot*.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 9.

SHOP, *n.* } Fr. *Eschoppé, échoppé.* Junius
SHO'PPING. } thinks *shop* may be from *shape*, formare, because in it artists give form or *shape* (forman) to their commodities. Tooke thinks *shop* (*shope*, past part. of *shape*) to be—aliquid formatum.

Something *shope* or *shopen* (in contradistinction from a *stall*) for the purpose of containing merchandize for sale, protected from the weather. And see SHIP.

To go *shopping*,—to go to different *shops*, cheapening, bargaining, buying. See the quotations from Cowper and Byron.

Shop-lifter:—to *lift* is to take up, to thieve: a *shop-lifter*, one who thieves from *shops* (usually presenting themselves as customers).

And as for yron & latē to be so drawen in length ye shall se it done in xx. *shoppis* almost in one street.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 127.

Which toules, I openlie confesse, be not of myne owne forging, but partlie left unto me by the cunningest master, and one of the worthiest jentlemen that ever Englande bred, Syr John Cheke; partlie borowed by me out of the *shoppe* of the dearest friende I have out of Englande, Joh. Sturmins.—*Ascham. Schole-master*, b. ii.

Galen would have the liver, which is the *shop* and source of the blood, and Aristotle the heart, to be the first fram'd, in regard 'tis primum vivens, & ultimum moriens.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 30.

In gospel-phrase their chapmen they betray;
Their *shops* are dens, the buyer is their prey.
Dryden. The Medal.

Like those women they call *shop-lifters*, who when they are challenged for their thefts, appear to be mighty angry and affronted.—*Swift. Examiner*, No. 28.

Garth, generous as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The *shopman* sells; and by destruction lives.
Dryden, Epist. 13.

Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon
To miss, the mercer's plague, from *shop* to *shop*
Wand'ring and littring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving note,
Or promising with smiles to call again.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

Books of account, or *shop-books*, are not allowed of themselves to be given in evidence for the owner.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 23.

I asked him to come and sit an hour with me: he excused himself, and what do you think was his excuse? He was engaged with his mother and some ladies to go *shopping!* And he knows, I set out to morrow to be absent for years, perhaps never to return.—*Byron. Life by Moore*, an. 1809.

SHORE, *n.* } A. S. *Score*; Dut. *Schore*,
SHOAR, *v.* } *schoore*, pars rupta aut scissa;
SHO'RELESS. } also *schore*, ripa, (Kilian: who
SHO'AV. } considers them to be different words.) *Shore* is the past part. of the verb to *shear*, (qv.) "*Shore*, (says Tooke,) as the sea-*shore*, *shore* of a river, is the place where the continuity of the land is interrupted, or *separated* by the sea or the river;"—the bound, the limit.

Shore (the verb formed upon the noun) is—to set, to place, to bring to, to go to the *shore* or to the land; to land.

In the second quotation from Chapman, *shored* is—landed, firmly set—as on land: in *Mirrour for Magistrates* it is merely the past part. of *shear*, and means—separated.

At last they in an island did espy
A seemely maiden, sitting by the *shore*,
That with great sorrow and sad agony
Seemed some great misfortune to deplore
And lowd to them for succour called evermore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

——— To his amorous passe
He brought her first, *shor'd* from his ship to her.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

But, being thy guest; lle be his supply,
For all weeds, such as mere necessity
Shall more than furnish: fit him with a sword,
And set him where his heart would haue bene *shor'd*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvi.

A ground lying low is some overflowen,
And *shored* houses cannot long continue:
Joints cannot knit where as is no sinew
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 353.

So that I believe there are men which would be puritans; but indeed not any that are. One will have him one that lives religiously, and will not revell it in a *shoreless* excesse.
Feltham, pt. vi. Res. 5.

Through all the navy doth like ardour reigne,
They quit the *shore*, and rush into the main:
Plac'd on their banks, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep.
Waller. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

There is commonly a dedivity from the *shore* to the middle part of the channel, and those *shore* parts are generally but some fathoms deep.—*Burnet. Theory.*

Vice is the act of man, by passion tost,
And in the *shoreless* sea of folly lost:
But thou wise disorders, canst compose,
And profit by the malice of thy foes.
West. The Hymn of Cleanthes.

——— Can she unappall'd,
When all the floodgates of the sky are ope,
The *shoreless* deluge stem?
Grainger. The Sugar-Cane. b. ii.

SHORE, *v.* } Dut. *Schore*, fulcimen, *schoren*,
SHO'AER. } *shooren*, suffulcire, to prop up, to support. P. Ploughman says,—"It had three *shorers* to shove it *upp* three *shides*, of one length," (i. e. three sections, deals, cut or divided timber, see SHIDE;) whence it may be inferred that *shore* is—

A piece of wood, *separated*, divided from the main bulk, or trunk, and used as a prop or support; and hence to *shore*, consequentially,—

To prop, to support.

——— Bote thenne took ich hede
Hit hadde *shoriere* to shove it up, thre shides of o lengthye
And of o kynne colour. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 305.

Then setteth he to it another *shorer*, that all thinge is in the New Testament fulfilled that was promysed before, and also that there is no promise behynde of ought to be shewed more, saue the resurrection. Nowe thys *shorer* is so surely sette, that it is shortlye blowen downe quite, if a man saye no more but what than.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 473.

As touching props and *shores* to support vines, the best (as we have said) are those of the oke or olive tree.
Holland. Plinie, b xvii. c. 22.

SHORT, *adj.* } Dut. *Schorte, schorten*; Ger.
SHORT, *adv.* } *Schorten*, deficere. A. S.
SHORT, *v.* } *Scoort*; in Ger. *Kurtz, curt*,
SHO'RTEN, *v.* } (qv.) Wachter thinks the
SHO'RTENING, *n.* } words are the same, and that
SHO'RTLY. } they might be formed from
SHO'RTNESS. } the Dut. *Schuren*, rumpere, to break; and this verb, he refers to the Ger. *Scheren*, to *shear*, to divide.

Shored, or *shorn*, is the past part. of *shear*, (A. S. *scyran*). *Shored*, *shor'd*, *short*, means—cut off, and is opposed to *long*, which means—extended. (See SHEAR.) To *short* (the verb) is formed upon the past part:—we now use *shorten*.

To cut off, to lop off, to curtail, (see. part) and, consequentially, to lessen, to diminish, to abridge or abbreviate, be or cause to be brief; to take from the dimensions or extent; to reduce, to contract, to confine;—to diminish or reduce the distance, the duration or continuance; to bring near; to approximate, to take from the efficiency; to fail or cause to fail; to be or become deficient, or imperfect, inadequate or unequal to.

Bote to segge *scortlyche*, thet nas ver ne ner,
Of prowesse ne of cortesye, in the world ys per.
R. Gloucester, p. 181.

Thorgh Edrike's conseile Knoute did him slo,
& tok queene Emme & wedded hir to wife,
Thorgh Edrikes conseile, scho *scorted* his life.
R. Brunne, p. 49.

Schortly forto say, to Snowdon has he tight.—*Id.* p. 263.

Therfore britheren, I seie this thing, the tyme is *schort*.
Wiclif. 1 Cor. c. 7.

This saye I brethren, thy tyme is *shorte*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Wherfore swiche sorwe *shorteth* the life of many a man, or that his time is come by way of kinde.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

But it was spoken in so *short* a wise,
In such awaite alway, and in such feare.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

And *shortly* turned was all up so doun
Both habit and eke disposition
Of him, this woful lover dan Arcite.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1380.

Upon that other side, to speke of the horrible disordinat scantoesse of clothing, as ben thise cutted sloppes or hanselines, that thurgh hir *shortnesse* cover not.
Id. The Persones Tale.

The cause why he came, he telleth
Unto the kepars of the gate,
And wolde haue comen in there ate.
But *shortely* thei hym sayde naie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

And so they came toward sir Robert Carroll, wher they thought to finde him; howbeit, their way was *shorted*, for at a place called the passe of the Pount Volant, the Frenchmen and they met toygder sodenly.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol i. c. 285.

Vouchsafe yet then to go vnto my grouе,
And there first write my byrth and then my name:
And how my life was *shortened* many yeares,
By womens wyles as to the world appeares.
Gascoigne. Hearbes.

A man, that was full ernest sett
To serve his prince at all assayes:
No syckness could hym from yt lett;
Which was the *shortynyge* of his dayes.
Wyatt. Epitaph on Sir T. Gravener.

There was a proclamation signed for *shortening* of the fall of the money to that day: in which it should be proclaimed and devised, that it should be in all places of the realm within one day proclaimed.
Burnet. Records, K. Edward's Journal, 1550.

——— After *short* silence then
And summons read, the great consult began.
Milton. Paradise Last, b. i.

——— Live while ye may
Yet happie pair, enjoy, till I return
Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

O glorious trial of exceeding love
Illustrious evidence, example high!
Incaging me to emulate, but *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I attaine. *Id. Ib.* b. ix.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or *short* permit to Heav'n:
And now prepare thee for another sight. *Id. Ib.* b. xi.

Think not but that I know these things, or think
I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I aught; he who receives
Light from above, from the fountain of light,
No other doctrine needs, though granted true
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this thy travel sore
Sweet rest seize thee evermore,
That to give the world increase,
Shortned hast thy own life's lease.
Id. Epitaph on the March. of Winchester.

But headlong joy is ever on the wing.
In wintry solstice like the *shorten'd* light
Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night.
Id. The Passion.

Shortly therein so perfect he became,
That, from the first unto the last degree,
His mortall life he learned had to frame
In holy righteousnesse, without rebuke or blame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Behold them weeping for their native shore!
What could their wives or helpless children more?
What heart but melts to leave the tender train,
And, one *short* month, endure the wintery main?
Pope. Homer. Iliad b. ii.

Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
By that all-seeing and all-making mind;
Shorten their hours they may: for will is free;
But never pass th' appointed destiny.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Wherein to check our ever confidence and presumption, we might by every day's experience be made sensible of our *short-sightedness* and liableness to error.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 14.

Short-hand, an art, as I have been told, known only in England, may perhaps be thought worth the learning, both for dispatch in what men write for their own memory, and concealment of what they would not have lie open to every eye.—*Id. On Education.*

Honour at best is but an expedient to supply the *shortness* of our views and lead us into those courses which we want discoroment to see the prudence of.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 19.

We made the high land of Otaheite on the 21st, and at noon were about thirteen leagues east of Point Venus, for which we steered, and got pretty well in with it by sun set, when we *shortened* sail.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. ii. c. 11.

Were we but nearly so modest as we ought to be, we should be very backward to question, whether a Being of unsearchable wisdom can do what there is any competent proof he hath done: and should carry a strong sense of our own *short-sightedness* and incapacity along with us, to check all pertulance of arguing on such points.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 34.

SHOVE, *v.* Dut. *Schuiven*; Ger. *Scheiben*, *schaffen*; Sw. *Shuf-wa*; A. S.
SHOVE, *n.* *Scoof-an*, *scof-an*, *scuf-an*; Dut.
SHO'VING, *n.* *Schoefle*, *schoole*; Ger. *Schaufel*;
SHO'VEL, *v.* Sw. *Shif-wel*; A. S. *Scufl*, to
SHO'VEL, *n.* *shove*, to push.—*Shovel*, (dim. of *Shove*: i. e. *shov-ifel*,) that which *shoves* or pushes.

To push, to thrust; to press again.

To *shove*,—to work with a *shovel*; to push, thrust, take up, throw up, (sc. with, or as with a *shovel*.)

——— Rote thennd took ich hede
Hit hadde shoriers to *shove* it up thre shides of o lengthye
And of o kynne colour.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 395.

"Now sires," quod this Osewold the Reve,
"I pray you alle, that ye not you greve,
Though I answere, and soudel set his howve.
For leful is with force force off to *showve*,
Chaucer. The Reves Prologue, v. 3907.

Ther was gret *shoving* hotlie to and fro
To lift him up, and mochel care and wo,
So unwelcy was this aely palled gost.
Id. The Manciples Prologue, v. 17,002.

Full long I *shofe*, and knocked eke,
And stode full long all herkening,
If that I heard any wight comming.
Id. The Rom. of the Rose.

The high god ordeineth so,
That he within a tyme also,
When he was streuguest in his yre,
Was *showen* oute of his empyre.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Thus geuant with his rude might
Part of the hank he *shofe* downe right,
The whiche euen upon Acis fille.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

And of this pore vassal
He made a kyng royal
And gane him a realme to rule
That occupyed a *showel*
A mattoke, and a spade
Before that he was made
A kyng. *Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?*

——— All the crow'd was *shov'd* about the shore;
In sway, like rude and raging waves, rows'd with the fervent hore
Of th' East and South winds.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

You haue vndone a man of fourscore three,
That thought to fill his graue in quiet; yea,
To dye vpon the bed my father dy'de,
To lye close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc.3.

Then must you goe deeper and cast up the earth with a broad spade or *shovell*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 21.

On a night when the lieutenant and he for their disport were plaiciug at sledgrotte or *shovelboard* suddenlie commeth from the cardinall [Woolsele] a mandatum to execute Kildare on the morrow.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1528.

Well Timantus, pray how have you sped here at whom at *shovelboard?—Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge*, Act iii. sc. 1.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I advanced so far that I could feel the ground; I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*, and so on.
Swift. Gulliver's Travels. Lilliput, c. 8.

I have seen not only ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters, but divers insects also devour them.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 11. Note.

He might have pass'd his time at nine-pins, or *shovel-board*, that had been fit sport for such as he.
Dryden. The Wild Gallant, Act iv.

We see bodies moved by other bodies, striking or *shoving* against them, but the mover gives no more motion than it had itself before and always loses so much as it has imparted to another.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 7.

The form of the feet fixes the character of the animal [mole.] They are so many *shovels*; they determine its action to that of rooting in the ground; and every thing about its body agrees with this destination
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 15.

SHOUGH, i. e. *Shock* or *shag*, (qv.)

Mach. I, in the catalogue ye goe for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curres,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demy-wolues are clept
All by the name of dogres.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc.1.

SHOUGH, i. e. *Shog*, (qv.)

I'll make it sure, I
By to morrow this time thy maiden-head
Shall not be worth a chicken, if it were
Knocke at an out-cry: go, I'll h'a ye before me:
Shough, shough, up to your coop, pea-hen
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act v. sc. 1.

SHO'ULDER, *n.* Dut. *Schulder*, *schouder*;
SHO'ULDER, *v.* Ger. *Schulter*, Sw. *Skul-*
SHO'ULDERING, *n.* *dra*; A. S. *Sculdor*, *scyldre*.

Wachter thinks these words may have the same origin as *shield*, (quia clypeo simile.) Tooke.—that *shoulde* (for so he asserts it should be written, and he produces the instance quoted below) is the past part. of *Sculan*, to divide, to separate.

The part where the arms separate from the body.—From the strength across from one to the other, *shoulder* is used (met.) for strength, a strong support; also a part, where the arm, the shank—terminates, or is fixed.

Hys sseld, that bet Prydwen, was thanne y honge wast
Aboute ys *sculdren*, and therop y peynt was and y wort
The yunage of our Lady, inwan was al ye thoyt
R. Gloucester, p. 174.

And whanne he hath foundun it: he joyeth and leith it on hise *schuldris*, and he cometh hoom.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 15.

And when he hath brounde hym, he putteth hym on his *shoulders* with joye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He was short *shuldered*, brode, a thikke gnarre,
Ther na's no dore, that he n'olde heve of barre,
Or breke it at a renning with his hede.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 551.

The noblest of the Grekes that ther were
Upon his *shuldres* carrieden the here,
With slacke pas, and eyen red and wete,
Thurghout the citee, by the maister strete.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2831.

And this geant also gladde is,
And toke this ladie vp aloffe,
And set hir on his *shulder* softe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The due fashion of byrth is this, fyrste the head cometh forwarde, then foloweth the necke and *shoulder*.
Byrthe of Mankynde. fol 13, (1540.)

They bytte so eayn bothe, that their sheldes fell in peces; and in passyng by, Bernarde *sholdered* Sir Langrantes horse in auch wyse, that the horde fell out of the sadell
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 342.

I call that the *shoulders* in a beade where a mans finger shall feele afore it come to the point.—*Ascham. Toxoph.* b. ii.

It is not drawen certainly so fare one time as at another, because it lacketh *shoulderinge*, wherewith, as with a sure token, a man might be warned when to loose.—*Id. Ib.*

Her golden locks, that late in traces bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste.
Now loose about her *shoulders* hong undight,
And where with sweet ambrosia all besprinckled high
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Polon. Yet heere Laertes? Aboord, aboord for shame,
The winde sits in the *shoulder* of your saile,
And you are staid for there.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 3.

His face defac'd with skarres of infamie,
His royall stock graft with ignoble plants,
And almost *shoulder'd* in the swallowing gulfe
Of dark forgetfullnesse, and deepe Oblivion.
Id. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 7.

The mid-stream's his: I, creeping by the side,
Am *shoulder'd* off by his imperious tide.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love. Act ii. sc. 1.

Himself, among the foremost, deals his blows,
And, with his ax, repeated strokes bestows
On the strong doors: then all their *shoulders* ply,
Till from the posts the brazen hinges fly
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

The sail is pointed at the top, square at the bottom, and curved at the side: somewhat resembling what we call a *shoulder* of mutton sail, and used for boats belonging to men of war.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 18.

SHOUT, *n.* Skinner says, either from
SHOUT, *v.* the sound, or from the Dut.
SHO'UTER. *Schirte*, *scheute* (our *Shoot*),
SHO'UTING, *n.* Jaculatio, q.d. vocis contentæ

ejaculatio: it is (Tooke) the past part. of the verb, to *shoot*; meaning,—

"Sound thrown forth from the mouth;" sound ejected or ejaculated; ejaculation, (sc.) of the voice exerted, raised, exalted. See SPEECH.

Up geoth the trumpe, and for to *shoute* and *shete*.
Chaucer. The Legend of Good Women.

And men cried in the strete, "Se Troilus
Hath right now put to flight the Grekes rout."
With that gonne all her meine for to *shout*:
"A, go we se, east up the gates wide,
For through this strete he mote to palefs ride."
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Ran cow and calf, and eke the very hogges
So ferred were for berking of the dogges,
And *shouting* of the men and women eke,
They rumen so, hem thought hir hertes breke.
Id The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 13,401.

With this there was a great *shout*, crying kyng Richarde kyng Rychard —*Sir T. More. Workes*, p 66.

Whom whewas all the people such did rew,
They *shouted* loud, and skines of gladnesse all did shew.
Spenser Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

The cries, th' encouragements, the *shouting* shrill,
That all about the beaten air rebounds
Confused, thund'ring murmurs, horrible.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b iv.

The rest of the Greekns advanced with eager haste and fury, and in the beginning of their onset gave a general *shout*, to encourage and animate themselves, and strike terror into their enemies
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 9.

No noise was heard; no voice, but of the cryer,
Proclaiming peace, and bids try to Sparta;
At which a peal of loud applause rang out,
And thin'd the air till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouter's* heads
Dryden The Spartan Hero, Act i. sc. 1.

When he was introduced into a new part of the ship, or seen by thing that he had not seen before caught his attention, he *shouted* with all his force for some minutes, without directing his voice to us or his companions.
Cook First Voyage, b. i. c. 3.

Another fall of snow now came on, and continued incessantly for two hours, so that all times of seeing them again, at least olive, were given up; but about twelve o'clo k, to the great joy of those at the fire, a *shouting* was heard at some distance —*Id. Ib.*

SHOW, or SHEW. *n* & *v.* SHE'WISH, SHE'WY.

Dut. *Schowen*; Ger. *Schauwen*; A. S *Scewcian*, ostendere, monstrare.—

To cause to see or perceive; to exhibit or hold forth; to offer, bear, or bring forth; to present, to the eye or view; to discover; to point out, direct, or guide to; to seem, to appear, or cause to appear; to cause to perceive, or apprehend, or understand; to teach; to convince.

A *show*, is emphatically an exhibition, a spectacle, intended to please or amuse, by its gaiety or splendour.

Showy.—ostentatious of appearance; conspicuous; splendid, gay, or gaudy.

This kyng, tho he sey then deth, ys knyghtes he let of sende,
And *schewede* hem al the wey wyder he schulde wende
R. Gloucester, p 122.

That the lond is thin, [William's] thi helm *schewes* it the,
Forsuorn is Haraldyn, he salle no dure
R. Brunne, p. 70.

Meny preebis ich myghte have, of meny holy seyntes
To testefie for treuthe, the tale that ich *shewe*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 210.

But after these thingis whanne tweyne of hem wanderin, he was *schewid* in another likenesse to hem goynge to a toun.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 16.

And the devel ladde him into an high hil, and *schewide* to him alle the rewmes of the world in a moment of tyme.
Id. Luk, c. 4.

And the deuyll toke hym into an hye mountayne, and *showed* hym all the kyngdome of the world eneu in the twynckylyage of an eye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye han yourselven *shewed* here to-day
So lich sentence, so holily, and well,
That I consent and confirme every del
Your wordes all, and your opinion.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9379.

And that by wordes but a fewe
I shall by reason prove and *shewe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Shall I say, O Zelmane! alas your words be against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Shewbread, because it was alway in the sighte and presence of the Lorde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, Note.

He tooke the charge of me, and of the crowne,
And with kinde *shewes* of loue so brought to passe,
That through Demascus great report was blowne
How good, how iust, how kinde mine vncle was.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bvrlogne, b. iv. s. 45.

And to the ground his eyes were lowly bent,
Simple in *shew*, and voide of malice bad;
And all the way he prayed, as he went,
And often knockt his breast, as one that did repent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

He said; and cloath'd himself in coarse array:
A labouring hind in *show*, then forth he went,
And to th' Athenian towers his journey bent.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

There is nothing which lies more within the province of a spectator than publick *shows* and diversions; and as among these there are none which can pretend to vie with those elegant entertainments that are exhibited in our theatres.—*Spectator*, No. 235.

When they had taken any spoils from the enemy, the men would make a present of every thing that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired.
Id. No. 434.

My motive for singling out this man [the Man of Ross] was two fold; first to distinguish real and solid worth from *showish* or plausible expense, and virtue from vanity.
Pope to Tonson. June 7, 1732.

It rendered the outside of this religion pompous and *showish*: and this was enough to raise and to maintain a respect and veneration for it in the minds of the vulgar.
Bolingbroke. On Human Reason, § 6.

In some disorders, it is no more possible for men to hinder wicked thoughts from taking possession of their minds, or blasphemous words from rushing out of their mouths, than to hinder any other distemper, (for plainly this is one) which may attack any other part of them, from *shewing* itself by its common effects.—*Secker*, v. 1. Ser. 9.

But the outward act being a matter of great form and punctuality, and sometimes expence too, they easily persuaded themselves of what they had a great mind to believe, that a scrupulous performance of such troublesome and *showish* duties would certainly be sufficient, whatever their inward dispositions and common behaviour might be.
Id. vol. i. Ser. 15.

Countries which contribute neither revenue nor military force towards the support of the empire, cannot be considered as provinces. They may, perhaps, be considered as appendages, as a sort of splendid and *showy* equipage of the empire.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 3.

The girl after some entreaty complied, and sat down on the other side of him; he bloshed her with heads, and every *showy* trifle that would please her.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 8.

He was conducted all over the ship, every part of which he viewed with great attention. On this occasion Otoo was the principal *show-man*.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 12.

SHO'WER, *n.* SHO'WERS, *v.* SHO'WERLESS. SHO'WERY.

A. S. *Scur*, *scyur*; Dut. *Schevre*; Ger. *Schur*; Sw. *Shur*. Junius, Skinner, and Wachter agree, that a *shower* consists of drops of water *broken* from the clouds; Tooke,—that it is the past. part. of *Scyr-an*; and means,—

"(Clouds) broken, divided, separated;" and consequentially, falling in drops; (met.) any thing falling, like rain, or hail, or snow from the clouds.

After sharpest *showres* quath Pees. most sheene is the sonne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 364.

Riche men routen tho, and in here teste were
The hit shoo to the shepherdes. a *showere* of blisse.
Id. p. 234.

And this was on the sixte morwe of May,
Which May had peinted with his solte *showres*
This gardin full of leves and of floures.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,216.

His month assigned eke also
Is Aprill, whiche of *showres*
Ministreth wey vnto the floures.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

As when a windy tempest bloweth hye,
That nothing may withstand his stormy *showre*,
The clowdes, as thinges affrayd, before him flye;
But, all so soone as his outrageous poure
Is layd, they fiercely then begin to *shoure*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Soone as the gates were open to them set,
They pressed forward, entrauance to have made:
But in the middle way they were ymet
With a sharpe *showre* of arrowes, which them stay'd
And better had advise.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 4.

He saw them in thir forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy *shower* against the face
Of thir pursuers, and overcame by flight.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

The *showre-dissoluer* answerd: What a speech
Hath past thy pallate, O thou great in reach
Of wrack full empire.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xiii.

It is reported, that if a hilly-field, where the stubble is standing, be set on fire, in the *showry* season, it will put forth great store of mushrooms.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 6.

And long-attending Hymen, from above,
Shower'd on the bed the whole Italian grove.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

With joy they saw the growing empire rise,
And *showers* of wealth descending from the skies.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime; except the baleful east
Withers the tender spring, and sourly checks
The fancy of the year.
Armstrong. Art of preserving Health, b. i.

The convex glass, which in that opening glows,
Mid circling rays a piebald Saviour shows!
Bright it collects the beams, which trembling all,
Back from the God, a *showery* radiance fall.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 2.

SHRAG. "The ends of sticks—of the birchen twigs in a broom, or of whins or furze." "Yar brum owt ta ha' fine *shraegs*." This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clipping of live fences. (Moor, *Suffolk Words.*) It is probably *scrag*: any thing rough, sharp, craggy, prickly.

SHREAD, *n.* SHREAD, *v.* SHRE'DDING, *n.*

A. S. *Screade*, *scread-an*. Skinner suggests from the verb *To Shear*. And Tooke forms it from the past part. of that verb,—*Shered*, *shred*,—

A cut, or piece cut, separated or severed, broken or torn; a section or segment, a fragment.

Hewe downe this tree, and let it fall.
The leues leite defoule in hast,
And do the frute destroie and wast,
And let of *shreden* euery brauche,
But at rote he let it stanche.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

"Then since," quoth she, "the terme of each man's life
For nought may lessened nor enlarged bee;
Graunt this: that when ye *shred* with fatall knife
His line, which is the eldest of the three,
Which is of them the shortest, as I see,
Eftsoones his life may passe into the next."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Mone. He is very brave.
Lis. The *shreds* of what he steals from us, believe it
Makes him a mighty man.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iii. sc. 1.

In lopping and *shredding* of trees, when the cut standeth open, there would be no hollow places made like cups, for feare that water should stand therein.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 23.

It [our Common Prayer] they say hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 27.

And yet [they] contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a pie-bald livery of coarse patches, and borrowed *shreds*, such as it has pleased chance, or their country-taylor, (I mean the common opinion of those they have conversed with) to clothe them in.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 20.

In some of the richest and best endowed universities, the tutors content themselves with teaching a few unconnected *shreds* and parcels of this corrupted course.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

SHREW, or SCHREW, *n.* SCHREW, *adj.* SCHREW, *v.* SHRE'WED, or SHREWD. SHRE'WDLY. SHRE'WDNESS. SHRE'WISH SHRE'WISHLY. SHRE'WISHNESS.

Wachter and Skinner agree that a *shreie* is—mulier clamosa, from Ger. *Schreien*, to cry out; Skinner adds—or rather from *Beschreyen*, to diffame, to calumniate. *Schreud*, the adj. he derives either from Ger. *Beshreyen*, to fascinate, q.d. *bewitched*, or from the Lat. *Crudus*, q.d. *Crudelis*. A *shrew* (see the instances quoted below from R. Gloucester, Gower, &c.) was *male* as well as *female*; and in Chaucer's translation *from Boethius*, Pessimi, improbi, are

interpreted *shrews*. Tooke (who evidently considers A.S. *Syr-wian, suri-gan, sorghian*, to be the same word differently written and applied)—thinks *Syrwed, syrewed*, the past part. of *Syrwan, syrewan*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to, is our modern *shrewed* or *shrewd*; and that *Syrwe, syrewe*, is our modern *shrewe* or *shrew*, and means—

"One who vexes or molests;" — a vexatious, mischievous, vicious, evil, person, and (according to modern usage)—a woman who vexes, or molests, annoys, aggrieves—with her tongue or temper.

Shrewed or *shrewd*,—vexed, troubled, provoked, and, consequentially, angry, ill-tempered; bitter, or biting, cutting; and hence, keen, cunning, penetrating, sagacious.

Mr. Tyrwhitt explains the verb in Chaucer, *To Curse*, i. e. to imprecate upon us — trouble, vexation, *sorrow*, (qv.)

A sone he hadde *schrewe* y now, Maxencius to name,
Hym nus made emperour, now mon to schame.
He wes, as wel as ys fader, gret *schrewe* y now.
R. Gloucester, p. 84.

The Saxones were the eurcemne, ac heo ne leuede get nogt
Here *schrewede* dede.—*Id.* p. 104.

In Wales is a *schrewed* to werre risen on,
For he wend Sir Edward ouer the se wer gon.
R. Brunne, p. 262.

——— And *shrewede* myn emeristne
Agens the consail of Crist. *Piers Plowman*, p. 91.

Ech valley schal be fulfill and every hil and litil hil schal be maal low; and *schrewed* [prava] thing s schulen be into dressid things [directa]; and scharpe thingis into pleyn weyes.—*Wycif. Luk.* c. 3.

Also with othire wordis ful manye he witnesside to hem and monestide hem and seide, be ye saued fro this *schrewid* generacioun, [prava]—*Id. Dedis.* c. 2.

"Nay then," quod she, "I *shrewe* us both two.
For though that I be olde, foule, and pore,
I n'old- for all the metal nor the ore,
That under erthe is grave, or lith shewe,
But if thy wif I were and eke thy lewe"
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6644.

O nice proude chevl, I *shrewe* his face.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7809.

And yet was he to me the moste *shrewe*,
That feie I no my rhes al: by rew.
And ever shal, unto min ending day.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6017.

I have a wif, though that she poure be;
But of hire tonge a labbing *shrewe* is she.
Id The Squires Prologue, v. 10,301.

And dignitees, that he yeuen to *shrewde* [improbis] folke, not onely he maketh hem not digne; but sheweth father all openly, that thei been vnworthy and incline
Id. Boecius, b. ii.

And therfore sayth Senek, that 'a man shal never venge *shrewednesse* by *shrewednesse*.'—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

And the prophete saith: 'Flee *shrewednesse* and do goodnesse; seke pees and folwe it, in as muchel as in thee is'
Id. Ib.

He might his tyrannie shewe
And toke to his counseile a *shrewe*,
Whom to his father furth he sent.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

He was a *shrewed* chamberleyne,
So as to beyle a worthy quene,
And that on hym was after sene. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

For it is certayne yt spirits of the heyre may vse their *shrewdness* in thesyn that be of mysbyleue & vse euyll dedys; for grace is withdrawen from such manner of men wherfore the spirits haue the more power to hurte and greue them.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 31.

If too wary, then she'll *shrew* the,
If too lavish, she'll undo thee.
Cotton. The Joys of Marriage, p. 707.

Loren. In such a night
Did stirly Jessica (like a little *shrew*)
Slander her loue, and he forgaue it her.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

The fine furr'd armin, martern and the cat
That voidath civet, there together sat
By the *shrewd* monkey, babion, and the ape.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

Her onely fault, and that is faults enough,
Is, that she is intolerable curst,
And *shrew'd*, and froward.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act i. sc. 3.

Her elder sister is so curst and *shrew'd*,
That till the father rid his hands of her,
Master, your loue must liue a maide at home.
Id. Ib. Act i. sc. 1.

Shat. Of all the plots the king hath laid for me
This was the *shrewdest*, 'tis my life they seek
And they shall have it: if I should refuse
To accept the challenge in the king's behalfe,
They have some cause to take away my life,
And if I do accept it, who can tell,
But I may fall by doubtful chance of war?
'Twas *shrew'd*, but I must take the least of evils.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act v. sc. 1.

But it is *shrewdly* probable, that fluid perceptive matter will not fail to find the colours tinctured from one aoother in some measure in the whole object here also.
More. Immortality of the Soul, pt. iii. b. ii. c. 2.

——— Her Garbolles [Cæsar],
Made out of her impatience,—which not wanted
Shrodeness of policie to,—I greuing grant,
Did you too much disquiet.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

E. Anti. Good signior Angelo you must excuse vs all,
My wife is *shrewish* when I keepe not hours.
Id. Comedie of Errours, Act iii. sc. 1.

He is verie well favour'd, and he speakes verie *shrewishly*; one would thinke his mothers milke were scarse out of him.
Id. Twelfth Night, Act i. sc. 5.

Hel. I pray you thmach you mocke me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was neuer curst;
I haue no gift at all in *shrewishness*.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act iii sc. 2.

Some of the observers on board the Centurion *shrewdly* suspected, from the appearance of his armour, that instead of steel, it was composed only of a particular kind of glittering paper.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 10.

The aforesaid author observes, very *shrewdly*, that having no certain ideas of the terms of the proposition, it is to him a mystery.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 219.

Professiur to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion, that we have deserved it.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

SHRIEK, *v.* SHRIEK, *n.* SHRIE'KER. SHRIE'KING, *n.* SHRICHT. SHRIE'KY. } Either (says Skinner) from the Dan. *Shriger*, clamo, or from the Dut *Schrechen*, to tremble, *Schrich*, tremour; or from the Ger. *Schreyen*, to cry, *schrecken*, to terrify, *schreck*, terror; all of them (he adds) formed from the sound: they (and the Sw. *Shrekn*) appear all the same word, applied to the *cry*, and the feeling of fear or terror it causes. See SCREECH, and SCREAK.

And yet against hard *shriked* every nonne,
The pange of loue so strained them to crie.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

But soveraialy dame Partelote *shright*,
Full louder than did Hasdrubales wif,
When that hire husband hadde yiost his lif.
Id The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,368.

But the palace within confounded was
With wayling, and with rufui *shrikes* and cryes.
Surrey Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

The pitteous maydon, carefull, comfortlesse,
Does throw out shrilling *shrikes*, and *shrieking* cryes
(The last vaine helps of wemens greate distresse)
And with loud plaints importuneth the skyes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Till that, by fortune passing all foresight,
A salvage man, which in those wonds did wonne,
Drawne with that ladies loud and piteous *shright*.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 4.

There dwells envy and confusion, disorder and sad remembrances, perpetual woes and continual *shrieknigs*, uneasiness, and all the evils of the soul.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 3.

She cries, she *shrieks*; the fierce insulting foe
Relentless mock her violence of woe:
To chains condemn'd, as wildly she deplores:
A widow, and a slave on foreign shores.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

When, lo! fierce Scylla stonp'd to seize her prey,
Stretch'd her dire jaws, and swept six men away;
Chiefs of renown! loud-echoing *shrieks* arise:
I turn and view them quivering in the skies.
Id. Ib. b. xii.

——— Mercy! what alarm!
Dare aught on earth that sovereign beauty harm?
Again—the *shrieking* charmers—how they rend
The gentle air—the *shrikers* lack a friend!
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. vii.

SHRIEVE. See SHERIFF.

SHRIFT. See SHRIVE.

SHRILL, *adj.* SHRILL, *v.* SHRI'LLY. SHRI'LNESS. } *Shrill*, is plainly from the same source as *Screah*, or *Shriek*; *Shrieked*, or *Shriple*, *shrill*; it was anciently also written *Shirle*. G. Douglas renders *vociferans* "with *shirllis* and with *shrekis*." It is applied to a sound that is—

Harsh, grating; piercing harshly upon the ear.

Than blewe the trumpes falle loud & fully *schille*.
R. Brunne, p. 30.

Certes he Jakke Straw, and his meinie
Ne maden never shoutes half so *shrille*.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 1540.

The armonye of them that pype in recorders, flutes, and drones, and the *shirl* above of trompettes waites and shames, shall no more be heard in the to the delyght of men.
Bale. Image, pt. iii.

As he fully *shrilly* shright.—*Turberville. To his Friend.*

These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or *shrilness*.—*Smith. On Old Age.*

At last they heard a horne that *shrilled* cleare
Throughout the wood that echoed againe,
And made the forrest ring, as it would rive in twaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

No tree, whose branches did not bravely spring;
No branch, whereon a fine bird did not sitt,
No bird, but did her *shrill* notes sweetely sing;
No song, but did containe a lovely ditt.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 6.

Being commonly and most propeelie taken in the worse part, and signifieth *shrillie*, or noise fullie, squeaking.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii. Comment.

The different tones melodiously combin'd,
Temper'd with art, in sweet confusion join'd;
The soft, the strong, the clear, the *shrill*, the deep,
Would sometimes soar aloft, and sometimes creep.
Pulteney. On the Death of Mr. Viner.

Hoat against hoat with shadowy squadrons drew,
The sounding darts in iron tempests flew.
Victors and vanquish'd join promiscuous cries,
And *shrilling* shouts and dying groans arise.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

Her golden trumpe the goddess sounded thrice,
Whose *shrilling* clang reach'd heaven's extremest sphere.
J. Philips. Cerealia.

Round the rough castle *shrille* sung
The whirling blast, and wildly flung
On each tall rampart's thundering side
The surges of the tumbling tide.
Warton. The Grave of King Arthur.

SHRIMP. } In A.S. *Scrimin-an*, is arescere, SHRIMPED. } to dry, to wither, and consequentially, to contract. Skinner doubts whether the first be so called from the Ger. *Schrump*, a wrinkle, from the wrinkles on the back. Junius thinks—from the Ger. *Krimpen*, to crimp or cramp, to draw together, because when boiled it draws into a gibbous shape, (sc.) its lower half under its upper. It is applied (inct.) to—

Any thing diminutive, contracted in its growth.

Scrimp, as adj. and v. are common words in Scottish writers. See *Jamieson.*

Religion hath taine up all the corn
Of tr ding, and we burel men ben *shrimpes*;
Of feble trees ther comen wretched impes.
Chaucer. The Marken Prologue, v. 13,962.

The periwincle, prawn, the cockle, and the *shrimp*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, v 25.

Beyond this Lagune there is another large one, wherein is an island and town, named Hauisgn; its inhabitants most fishermen, whose chief employment is to take *shrimps*.
Dampier. Voyages, an 1676.

Such things as these go for wit, so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally *shrimped* things would they appear, if turned into English.
Bekard. Grounds of the Cont of the Clergy, p. 44.

Very true, says I, and I wondred how such a *shrimp* as you could dragg about such a great carcass as mine.
Search. Light of Nature, pt. ii. c. 23.

SHRINE, *n.* } See ENSHRINE. Dut. *Schryn*; SHRINE, *v.* } Ger. *Scrain*; Sw. *Shryn*; Fr. *Escrine*; It. *Scrigno*; Sp. *Escrino*; Lat. *Scrinium*, a basket or chest, in which books, writings, or other secret things were deposited. We apply the word to—

That which contains or holds, in which is placed or deposited—any thing consecrated, sacred, holy, adored, loved.

In Normandye he dyde, & thulke ger al so,
Sein Egwine at Eucsham in *scrine* was yeset ido.
R. Gloucester, p. 478.

Now lies he in *schryne* in golde that is rede.
R. Brunne, p. 25.

"Forsooth," (quod she) a tender "creature
Is *shrined* there, and Pity is her name,
She saw an egle wreke him on a file,
And pluck his wing, and eke him in his game,
And tender herte of that hath made her die"
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

But made her subtill werkmen make a *shrine*
Of all the robies and the stones fine
In all Ecipt that she coulde espie,
And put fill the *shrine* of spicerie,
And let the corse embaume, and forth she fette
This dead corse, and in the *shrine* it shette.
Id. The Legende of Cleopatras.

And after toke with hym ye hndye of that blessyd man [seynt Hyllary] and causyd it to be had into the monastery of seynt Denys, and there *shrynyd* hym.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 32.

The spirituallie all that cesson preached the Pope mightely, built abbayes for recreation and quyetnes, *shrining* them alway for saintes.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 351.

It falls me here to write of chastity,
That fayrest vertue, far above the rest:
For which what needes me fetch from faery
Forrelne ensamples it to have exorest?
Sith it is *shrined* in my soveraines brest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. Introd.

Puore Dolon's spoiles Ulysses had, who *shrin'd* them on his sterne,
As trophies vow'd to her that sent the good-abiding Herne.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

Whoever by consulting at thy *shrine*
Return'd the wiser, or the more instruct
To die or follow what concern'd him most,
And run not sooner to his fatal snare?
For God hath justly giv'n the nations up
To thy delusions.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

He went not with the crowd to see a *shrine;*
But fed us, by the way, with food divine.
Dryden. The Character of a good Parson.

SHRINK, *v.* SHRINK, *n.* SHU'NKER. SHU'NKER, *n.* } Dut. *Schrinken;* Ger. *Schrencken;* A. S. *Scrinc-an,* arescere, to dry, to wither. To wither; to diminish, to lessen, to contract, to draw into a smaller compass, to withdraw, to retreat (from fear, dislike, &c.)

For *shronke* with heat, the ladies eke to brent,
That they ne wist where they hem might bestow,
The knights swett for lack of shafte nie shent.
Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.

The stature of her, was of doutous judgement, for sometyme she constrained and *shronke* her selnen, like to the commoo measure of menne: and sometyme it semed, that she touched the Heanen, with the hight of her hedde.
Id. Boecius, b. i.

He lookt askew with his mistrustfull eyes,
And nyeely trode, as thornes lay in his way,
Or that the flore to *shrinke* he did avyse;
And on a broken reed he still did stay
His feeble steps, which *shrunck* when hard thereon he lay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

But she, now weighing the decayed plight
And *shrunken* syneews of her chosen knight
Would not a while her forward course pursew.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 9.

Whereas the Englishmen should haue kept their ground and defended them, they began in *shrinke*.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 834.

Return, Alphens, the dread voice is past,
That *shrunk* thy streams. *Milton. Lycidas.*

Which pubile death (receiv'd with such a chear,
As not a sich, a look, a *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear)
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

We are no cowardly *shrinkers*,
But true Englishmen bred;
We'll play our parts, like valiant hearts,
And never fly for dread.
Old Sea Song. Neptune's Raging Fury.

It is given very well in case of contractions and *shrinking* of sinews.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 23.

We all have sinn'd, and thou hast laid us low,
As humble earth from whence at first we came:
Like flying shades before the clouds we show,
And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

It was the same all along, we having purposely forborn to take off the bladder, whose regular intumescencies and *shrinkings* sufficiently manifested, that the vessel, whereof it was a part, did not leak.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 381.

——— As to ancient Troy
Was that Palladian image sent from heav'n,
Be thou to Chaleis. At thy presence known
Pale Demonax will *shrink.—Glover. The Athenaid*, b. xvi.

SHRIVE, *v.* SHRI'VER. SHRI'VING, *n.* SHRO'VING, *n.* SHRIFT. } *Shrift*, is *shrived*, *shriv'd*, *shrift*. Sw. *Shrifta*, *shrift*; which (thre thinks) they received from the early English preachers of the gospel. The word is common in the A. S. ecclesiastical writing, *Scriftan*. to hear confessions (says Somner) and enjoyne penance. *Scrift-boc*, a confessional. Ihre adopts the derivation from the Lat. *Scrib-ere*, to write, because the penance required was given in writing: Skinner also from *scrib-ere*, because the names of those confessing were *written* down. Neither of these reasons have introduced the word into the Italian or French. Eve quotes three instances from A. S. version of Boethius, where the Lat. *Cures* is rendered *scrif-bora:* and to *shrive* trees, (Somner tells us,) is to prune them; putare, amputare, resecare. To *shrive* is by usage—

"To hear confessions and enjoyne penance."
A necessary portion of the duty of those who had the *cure* of souls.

Shrove-tide.—the tide or time when people are *shrived* or *shriven*.

Edward God bisonht, that it suld be forgyuen,
& amendid with penance, & therof eless to *scrynen*.
R. Brunne, p. 65.

And oris confessio. that cometh of *shrifte* of mouthe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 261.

A good Pryday teh fynde. a felon was ysavede
That unlawfulleche hadde ylyved, al hus lyf tyme
And for he by knew on the cross, and to Crist *shrove* hym.
Id. p. 197.

Now ayenst the shame that a man hath to *shrive* him, and namely thise ipocrites, that weil be holden so parfit, that they have no nede to *shrive* hem, ayenst that shame shuld a man thinke, that by way of reson, he that hath not ben ashamed to do foule thinges, certes him ought not be asbamed to do faire thinges, and that is confessions.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

"Nay," quod the sike man, "by Seint Simon
I have been *shriven* this day of my curat;
I have him told al holly min estat."
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7678.

For understnnd wel, that after the time that a man hath defouled his baptisme by sinne, if he wol come to salvation, ther is non other way but penance, and *shrifte*, and satisfaction.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Stomak ne conscience know I non;
I shrew thise *shrifte-faders* everich on.
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 7023.

——— And mer this
Of pride, if there ought elles is
Wherof that I me *shrive* shall,
What thyng it is inspeciall
My father asketh I you prale.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For what a man shall axe or seine
Touchend of *shrifte*, it mote be pleine
It neheth nought to make it quoint,
For trouth his wordes wel not peint. *Id. Ib.*

Shrift in the care is verely a worke of Sathan, and that the falsest that euer was wroneht, and that most hath deuoured the fayth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 147.

But afterwards she gan him soft to *shriere*,
And woce with fair entreatie, to disclose
Which of the nymphes his heart so sore did mieve.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

Friar. O fesnal! if thun wilt not, give me leave
To *shrive* her; lest she should die unaboslv'd.
Ford. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, Act ii. sc. 5.

Their dirigee, their trentals, and their *shrifts*,
Their memories, their sinenings, and their gifts.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Nur. See where she comes from *shrift*
With merrie looke.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 2.

——— For he fears
His uncle else, if he should know the drift,
Will hinder all, and call his cur to *shrift*.
Ford. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, Act iii. sc. 5.

Hew saist thou (friend) have I not well discourst
Upon this common place, though plaine, not wourst,
Better a short tale than a bad long *shriving*.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Rich. The ghostly father now hath done his *shrift*.
Clar. When lee was made a *shriver* 'twas for shift.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iii. sc. 2.

Wife. Servant, your counsell's excellent good,
And shall be follow'd, 'twill be rarely strange
To see him stated thus, as though he went
A *shroving* through the city, or intended
To set up some new wake.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act iii. sc. 1.

Eating, drinking, merry-making,—what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving!*
Hule. Sermon on Luke xvi. 25. (ed. 1683), p. 4.

Unlesse some base hedge-creeping collybist
Scatters his refuse scraps on whom he list
For Easter gloves, or for a *shrove-tide* hen,
Which bought to give, he takes to sell again.
Bp. Holl, b. iv. Sat. 5.

SHRIVEL, *v.* Skinner says, either from the Dut. *Schrompelen*, Ger. *Schrumpeln*. to draw into wrinkles; or from the Lat. *Scribillare*. It is perhaps a diminutive from *shrive*, which (Somner says) is to prune; and consequentially, to lessen, to diminish.

To draw up together, to contract, (into wrinkles.)

We need not beman the *shrivell'd* condition of the deceased, as if they were stript almost of all substance corporeal, and were too thinly clad to enjoy themselves as to any object of sense.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 3.

Still at her *shrivell'd* breasts they hung, whence'er mankind she eurst,
And with these foster-brethren was our monster nurs'd.
Otway. The Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend
Blows mildew from between his *shrivell'd* lips,
And taints the golden ear. *Cowper. The Task*, b iii.

SHROWD, *n.* SHROWD, *v.* SHRO'WDY. SHRO'WDLESS. } See ENSHROWD. A. S. *Scrud*, vestitus, clothed, from *Scrydan*, vestere, to clothe, (Skinner.) This past part. was formerly a general term for any kind of covering, (see the quotation from Peonant,) or clothing, (Tooke,) though now commonly applied only to—

That with which the dead are clothed, and (*shrowds*) with which the masts of a ship are dressed or clothed.

"I shope me into a *shroud* as I a schepeherd were;"—*Piers Ploughman* as quoted by Tooke; but see the quotation in v. SHROUD.

And the erth waxeth proud withall,
For swote dewes that on it fall,
And the poore estate forget,
In which that winter had it set:
And then become the ground so proude,
That it wol have a new *shroude*,
And maketh so queint his robe and faire,
That it had hewes an hundred paire.
Of grasse and floures. *Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

——— I had routhe, and eke pite,
And gan anone, so softly as I coude,
Among the bushes prively me to *shroude*.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

The princes were even compelled by the hail, that the pride of the wind blew into their faces, to seek some *shrouding* place.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

There I found my sword among some of the *shrowds*, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

And in the midst thereof a s'ver seat,
With a thick arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often used from open heat
Herselfe to *shroud*, and pleasures to entreat.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

The towne then shew me: glue my nakednes
Some *shroud* to shelter it, if to these seas,
Linnen or woollen, you haue brought to cleuse.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits.
Milton. MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge.

As some fair tulip, by a storm opprest,
Shrinks up, and folds its silken arms to rest;
And, bendoig to the blast, all pale and dead,
Hears from within, the wind sing round its head:
So, *shrouded* up, your beauty disappears.
Dryden. Conquest of Granada, Act v.

There is a small island called Santa Clara, which lies east and west; it is of an indifferent length, and it appears like a dead man stretched out in a *shroud*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1684.

Mr Hicks, who was commanding officer on board, took it into his head to punish him, by giving him twelve lashes with a cat-o'nine tails; and accordingly ordered him to be taken to the gang-way, and tied up to the *shrouds*.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 4.

The far greater part stood exposed [at Paul's Cross] in the open air: for which reason the preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the *shrouds*; a covered space on the side of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement seasons.—*Pennant. London*, p. 312.

To where a mangled corse
Expos'd without remorse
Lies *shrouded*, unentomb'd, he points the away—
Points to the prowling wolf exultant o'er his prey.
Dodsley. Melpomene.

SHRUB. } A. S. *Scrobbe, scrybe.*
SHRU'BBED. }
SHRU'BBY. } Bushy trees of low growth
SHRU'BBERY. } are called *shrubs*, and the word may have been originally applied to the bushes which sprung up in grounds where the trees have been *scrubbed* up.

In a some sepson. when softe was the sonne
Y shop into *shrobbis*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 1.

Neere at hand were growing diuers *shrubbed* trees, the boughes wheeof (for the greater reuerence and exornation of the present solemnitie) be cutting and sliuing downe, perceiued blood in great abundance issuing from the broken branches.—*Warner. Albion's England*, b. ii.

Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin euen now before the spring to bud, and hope again in time to florish as the green hay-tree.
Anderson. Expos. of Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 64.

Farre in the forrest, by a hollow glade
Covered with mossie *shrubs*, which spredding brode
Did underneath them make a gloomy shade,
Where foot of living creature never trode.
Ne searse wyld beasts durst come, there was this wight's abode. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 4.

They [rushes] cannot justly be reckoned in the ranke either of *shrubs*, or brier-bushes and brambles, ne yet of tall plants growing up with stems and stikes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 37.

First march the heavy mules, securely slow,
O'er hills, o'er dales, o'er crags, o'er meks they go:
Jumping, high o'er the *shrubs* of the rough ground,
Rattle the clattering ears, and the shockt axles bound.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees.—*Dampier. Voyages*, c. 6. p. 135.

They lop off the small branches of the large trees, dig under the roots, and there burn the brauches and small *shrubs* and plants which they root up.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

Enter a modern *shrubbery* formed of a selection of the most agreeable flowering *shrubs*, and consider, whether there is any thing in the garden of Alcinous, in the fields of Elysium, in Milton's Paradise, to be compared with the intermixture of the lilac, the syringa, the laburnum, the double-blossomed cherry, peach, and almond.
Knox, Ess. No. 115.

These are their bread, the only bread they know:
These, and their willing slave the deer that crops
The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills.
Armstrong. The Art of preserving Health.

SHRUB. By an easy corruption of *y* to *h*, *Syrop* becomes *Shrop, shrup, shrub*, (Tooke.)

SHRUG, *v.* } Wachter thinks—from the
SHRUG, *n.* } same source as *Shreek*, (qv.)
SHRU'GGING, *n.* } which is also anciently written *Shright*, very nearly approaching to Holland's *Shrigged*. It is applied to—

A motion or action of the shoulders, by drawing or raising them towards the ears; (in expression of different feelings.)

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of a *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Atticus is of opinion, That the shaddow of elmes is one of the thickest and most hurtfull: neither doe I make any doubt thereof, if they be let to spread into great armes and boughs at liberties: marie if the braunches thereof, or of any tree within forth be *shrigged*, (constricte:) I thinke that the shade will doe no harme at all.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 12.

Yet though he cannot skip forth now to greet
Every fine silken painted fool we meet,
He them to him with amorous smiles allures,
And grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,
As prentices or school-boys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go.—*Donne*, Sat. 2.

Upon his being told that they were in the Centurion four hundred firelocks, and between three and four hundred barrels of powder, he *shrugged* up his shoulders, and seemed to be terrified with the bare recital, saying, that no ships ever came into Canton river armed in that manner.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 9.

"Sir Smug," he cries, (for lowest at the board,
Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord,
His shoulders witnessing by many a *shrug*
How much his feelings suffer'd, sat Sir Smug.)
Cowper. Hope.

SHU'DDER, *v.* } Dut. *Schudden, schudderen;*
SHU'DDER, *n.* } Ger. *Schutten, schuttern*, quatere, tremere. Plainly enough (says Skinner), from the It. *Scuotere*, Lat. *Excutere*, to shake off. Wachter,—from *Quatere.*

To quake, to shake, to tremble, (with fear, horror.)

Alas they make me *shoder*.
Skelton. Colin Clout's come home again.

Sane howlings out and *shuddering* feare
Came nought to eare or sight,
With grieuous grones of dying ghosts.
Warner. Albion's England, b. i. c. 6.

——— I know you'l sweare, terribly sweare
Into strong *shudders*, and to heauenly agues
Th' immortall gods that heare you.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

The fright was general; but the female band
(A helpless train) in more confusion stand:
With horrour *shuddering*, on a heap they run,
Sick at the sight of hateful justice done.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

Who see dire spectres through the gloomy air
In threatening forms advance, and *shuddering* hear
The groan of wandering ghosts, and yellings of despair.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iii.

But see Jerne's moors and hideous hogs,
Immeasurable tract. The traveller
Slow tries his mazy step on th' yielding tuft,
Shuddering with fear. *Dyer. Fleece*, b. ii.

SHUFFLE, *v.* } The dim. of *shove*. A. S.
SHU'FFLE, *n.* } *Scuf-ian*, to shove, to push.
SHU'FFLER. } See SCUFFLE.
SHU'FFLING, *n.* } To shove, or push (sc. the
SHU'FFLINGLY. } feet,) to move at low short steps; to move at short distances; to move about, to and fro, disorderly, confusedly, irregularly; to move from, push out of the direct course, to evade; to move or push together, irregularly, hastily, (sc. to escape notice or detection; and hence)—fraudulently.

On a night when the lieutenant and he for their disport were playing at shiledrote or *shoefloboord*, suddenlie commeth from the cardinall a mandatum to executie Kildare on the morrow.—*Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland*, an. 1528.

Besides, as exiles ever from your homes,
You live perpetual in disturbance;
Contending, thrusting, *shuffling* for your rooms
Of earse or honour, with impatiency.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b viii.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his nonsieur by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled by the feet,
Who like a cripple *shuffled* on the ground.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

The use of this perverse hypothesis is only to *shuffle* off all arguments that are drawn from apparitions.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 13.

The voice of conscience can be no more heard in this continual tumult, then the vagient cries of the infant Jupiter, amidst the rude *shuffles* and dancings of the Cretick Corybantes, and the tinckling and clashing of their brazen targets.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 18.

We shall be condemned for the evils that we have done, and shall then remember: God by his power wiping away the dust from the tables of our memory, and taking off the consideration and the voluntary neglect and rude *shuffings* of our cases of conscience.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

A mere undistinguish'd chaos, where sense and reason, brute and man, are *shuffled* together without any order, like a confounded heap of ruins.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 2.

One may judge from hence, that Socinus's pretended reasons against the notion of remembrance were mere *shuffle* and pretence, carrying more of art and colouring in them, than of truth or sincerity.
Waterland. Works, vol. vii. p. 64.

We had fair weather, and a pretty smart gale of wind at east, for three or four days, and then it shifted to the S.W. being rainy, but it soon came about again to the east, and blew a gentle gale; yet it often *shuffled* about to the S.E.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1686.

Eusebius plainly denies the Son to be εκ του μη οντος in the same sense that he affirms it of creatures; and therefore must deny his passing out of non-existence to existence, unless he were the greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 150.

——— For soon he sees
A tall black man skulk through the trees;
He knew him by his *shuffling* pace,
His thread-bare coat and hatchet face.
Somerville. The happy Disappointment.

Perhaps I may go *shuffingly*, for I was never before walk'd in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace.
Dryden. Spanish Friar, Act i.

The paralytic, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand.
To deal and *shuffle*, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

A provision of endless apparatus, a hustle of infinite inquiry and research, or even the mere mechanical labour of copying, may be employed, to evade and *shuffle* off real labour,—the real labour of thinking.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 12.

SHUN, *v.* } A. S. *Scun-ian, oscunian, on-*
SHU'NLESS. } *scunian;* to fly, fly from or avoid.
See ESCHEW.

To fly from, move out of the way, avoid; to evade.

Ech mein *shoneth* hies companye.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 228.

Bot Henry Dauid sonne, that his heyr suld be,
Contek for to *schonne*, to Steuen mad feaute.
R. Brunne, p. 111.

I will beware, and make a glasse
of thee whilst I haue breath,
To *shunne* the sluttish sinfull sect,
thy tipling and thy toyes.
Turberville. Ams. to vile Counsell of Epicure.

But when they he debard the same
which so they *shunde* before.
They crie and call for Tysants [ptisan] then
as soueraigne for their sore.
Id. Of the Affections of his Loue.

Disleall knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent,
And *shund* the marke at which it should be ment;
Therby thine armes seem strong, but manhood frayl.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

——— Alone he entred
The mortall gate of th' citie, which he painted
With *shunless* destinie; aydeless came off,
And with a sudden re-inforcement strucke
Corioles like a planet.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 2.

It is not supposed, that we should have power always to resist, unless we before-hand do what is in our power to *shun* temptation.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

SHUT, *v.* } Very variously written by
SHUT, *n.* } our old authors. (See SHOOT.)
SHU'TTING, *n.* } Dut. *Schutten*; Ger. *Schutten*;
SHU'TTER. } A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw or cast.
SHU'TTLE. } To cast or throw to, (sc) the door; to throw it close, to close it; to close in, to inclose, to include; to exclude, to close against; to close, to conclude.

To get *shut* of any thing,—to get it thrown or cast off or away, clear away; to get clear of, rid, or free.

Shuttle,—see SHITTLE.

Jesus cam while the ghatis weren *schit*, and stood in the myddil and seide pees to ghou.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 20.

The same daye at night, which was the morow after the Sabboth day, when the dores were *shut*, where ye dyscyples were assembled together for feare of the Jewes, came Jesus and stode in the myddes, & said to thē; peace be with you.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And on a day befell, that in that house,
Wham that his mete wont was to be brought,
The gailer *shette* the dores of the toure;
He hered it wel, but he spake right nought.
Chaucer. The Nonne Preestes Tale, v. 14,733.

My windowes weren *shit* echone,
And through the glasse the sunne shone
Upon my bed with bright bemes.—*Id. Dreame.*

And if the dore be so *shette*,
That he be of his entre lette.
He wil in at the wyndowe crepe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Syr Thomas More a little before he was arrayned and condemned (in the yere of our lorde, 1535, and in the xxvii. yere of the raygn of kyng Henry the eight) being *shit* vp so close in prison in the tower that he had no penne nor inke, wrote with a cole a pistle in latine to maister Anthony Bonuyse.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1454.

And [he] suffered grief so to close his heart, that his breath failing him with a dreadful *shutting* of his eyes, he fell down at her bed side.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Ban. ——— The king's a bed.
He hath beene to vnusual pleasure,
And sent forth great largesse to your offices.
This diamond he greetes your wife withall,
By the name of most kind hostesse,
And *shut* up in measurelesse content.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 1.

The weaver asia, Pie wench, youreelfe you wrong,
Thus to let elip the *shuttle* of your tong.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

Just. An honest weaver, and as good a workman, as e'er *shot shuttle*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act v. sc. 1.

A thousand wayes he them could entertaine,
With all the thrifles games that may be found;
With mumming and with masking all around.
With dice, with cards, with ball-rids farre unlit,
With *shuttlecocks*, misseeming manlie wit.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale, p. 363.

——— I us'd your name
And urg'd th' importance home; but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iv. sc. 1.

And yet the wealthy will not brook delay,
But sweep above our heads, and make their way;
In lofty letters horne, and read and write,
Or sleep at ease: the *shutters* make it night.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 5.

Indeed their success was very near doing honour to their Ave Marias; for, altering their course in the night, and *shutting* up their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen, they had some chance of escaping; but a small crevice in one of the *shutters* rendered all their invencations ineffectual.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 5.

Now, shepherds, elip your fleecy care;
Ye maids, your spinning-wheels prepare;
Ye weavers all your *shuttles* throw,
And bid broad-cloths and serges grow.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week, Pastl. 1.

If after all some headstrong hardy lout
Would disobey, though sure to be *shut* out,
Could he with reason murmur at his case,
Himself sole author of his own disgrace?—*Cowper. Hope.*

SHY, *adj.* } Dut. *Schouwen*; Ger. *Scheuen*;
SHY, *v.* } Sw. *Sky*, to *shun*, to eschew, (qv.)
SHY'NESS. } To *shy*, is used in common speech, (of a horse,) as, He *shies* at a post,—starts away from.

Shy, adj. is applied, to one who *shuns*, avoids, evades, company or society; shuns or avoids to be seen: and thus, timid, diffident, bashful, retiring, reserved; one who *shuns* through fear of consequences, and thus, wary, cautious.

——— Tis not impossible
Not one, the wickedst caitiffe on the grounde
May seem as *shie*, as grasse, as just, as absolute—
As Angelo. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.* Act v. sc. 1.

It can be no offence to the knowing and ingenious, that men have a *shyness* and jealousy against such truths as they have not been acquainted with.
More. Philosophical Writings, Pref. p. iii.

They are very *shy*, therefore it is hard to shoot them.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1683.

It abounde with goats, who, not being accustomed to be disturbed, were no ways *shy* or apprehensive of danger, till they had been frequently fired at.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 4.

To the account already given, I must add, that there are in all parts of this country a good number of Vicuinnas or Peruvian sheep: but these, by reason of their *shyness* and swiftness, are killed with difficulty.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 6.

SIB, or } Goth. *Sib*, pax, *Gasibyon*, recon-
SYB. } ciliari, (Junius.) A. S. *Sib, syb, sybbe*, which Somner explains—peace, quietness, concord, agreement; kindred, alliance, affinity. *Sib-ian.*—to make peace or pacify. Dut. *Gheisibbe*; Sw. *Sif.* "No more *sib'd* than *sieve* and riddle, that grew both in a wood together," (Ray, *North Country Words*; and see *Jamieson*, in v. and *Gossip*. See also *Sibrit*, in Moor's *Suffolk Words*.)

Alle that were agt *seyd* Edmonde the Kynge.
Other in alyance of eny loue, to dethe he let hrynge.
R. Gloucester, p. 315.

And he is *sybbe* unto thuse sevene.
Piers Ploukman, p. 125.

——— And to poverte hym weddeth
The wyche is *sibbe* to Cryst self.
Id. p. 268.

And though so be that youre kinrede be more stedefast and siker than the kin of your adversaries, yet natheles youre kinrede is but a fer kinrede; they ben but litel *sibbe* to you, and the kin of youre enemies ben nigh *sibbe* to hem.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

But of hem two a man maie lere,
What is to be so *sibbe* of blouue,
None wist of other howe it stoode.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

But for to loke of tyme ago,
Howe inst of loue exceedeth lawes,
It ought for to be withdrawe.
For euery man it shulde dreede,
And nameliche in his *sibrede*,
Which tourneth oft to vengeance.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.viii.

He wonneth in the land of Fayërree,
Yet is no fary borne, ne *sib* at all
To elfes but sprong of seed terrestrial,
And whylome by false faries stolne away,
Whyles yet in infant cradle he did crall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

——— Let
The blood of mine that's *sibbe* to him, be sucht
From me with leeches, let them break and fall
Off me with that corruption.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

SI'BILANT. } Lat. *Sibilans*, pres. part. of
SIBILA'TION. } *Sibilare*, to hiss, from *Sibilus*, which Quiotilian has recorded to be one of the three words, (*mugitus, sibilus, murmur*,) formed from the sound, (ονοματοπεια, i. e. *fictio nominis*,) permitted to the Latin tongue.
Hissing.

All metalls quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound; (which hath an affinity with the letter Z,) notwithstanding the sound be created between the air or vapour, and the air.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 176.

It hath been tried, that a pipe a little moistened on the inside, but yet so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound, than if the pipe were dry: but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling.—*Id. Ib.* § 230.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letters.
Holder. Elements of Speech.

S has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued *sibilation*.—*Johnson. English Dictionary*, Let. S.

SI'BYL. } Lat. *Sybilla*, q.d. σιὸν βολλν;
SI'BYLLINE. } σιὸς, Æol. for θεὸς; and βολλν,
SI'BYLLIST. } for βουλν. See *Vossius*, who is not satisfied with this, but has nothing better.

The pictures of the *Sybils* are very common, and for their prophecies of Christ in high esteem with Christians; described commonly with youthful faces, and in a defined number.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 11.

The other extream may be, in concluding the whole business of the *sibylline* oracles (as any ways relating to Christianity) to have been a mere cheat and figment; and that there never was any thing in those *sibylline* books, which were under the custody of the quindecimviri, that did in the least predict our Saviour Christ or the times of Christianity.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 282.

They did not all acknowledge the *sibyl* to have been a prophetess neither, since upon Celsus mentioning a sect of Christians called *Sibylistis*, Origen tells us, that these were such as using the *sibylline* testimonies, were called so in way of disgrace, by other Christians, who would not allow the *sibyl* to have been a prophetess.—*Id. Ib.* p. 284.

The great agent in this affair is the *sibyl*; and, as a virgin, she sustains two principal and distinct parts; that of the inspired priestess, to pronounce the oracle; and that of Hierophant, to conduct the initiated through the whole celebration.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. ii. s. 4.

SI'CAMORE, or } Fr. *Sycomore*; It. *Sico-*
SY'CAMORE. } *mòro*; Sp. *Sicomoro*; Lat. *Sicomorus*; Gr. Συκομορεα, from συκη, a *fig*, and μορεα, *morus*. The large maple-tree, ridiculously so named, (says Skinner,) though there may be some resemblance in the leaves and trunk, to the Egyptian *Sycomorus*. See the quotation from Holland's *Pliny*.

There saw I Coll Tragetour
Upon a table of *sicomour*
Play an whistle, and eke to teil,
I saw him carry a wind mill
Under a walnote shale.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. iii.

The hegge also that yede in compas,
And closed in all the greene herbere,
With *sicamour* was set and eglatere.
Id. The Flower & the Leafe.

In Ægypt likewise there be found many trees which grow not elsewhere; and principally the *sycomore*, which thereupon is called the Ægyptian figtree. The tree for leafe, bignesse, and harke, is like unto the mulberie tree.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 7.

SI'CCITY. Fr. *Siccité*; It. *Siccità*; Lat. *Siccitas*, from *siccus*, dry. See DESICCATE. Dryness.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity*, or drienesse; and of things *desiccating*.—*Bacon. Life & Death.*

That which is concreted by *exsiccation* or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay; that which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity*, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

SICK, *adj.* } Goth. *Siuks*; A. S. *Seok*; Dut.
SICK, *v.* } *Sieck*; Ger. *Siech*; Sw. *Suik.*
SI'CKEN, *v.* } Either from the Dut. *Sieuch*,
SI'CKISH. } weak, languid, or *Swick-en*,
SI'CKLESS. } to shake, to agitate, (Skin-
SI'CKLY, *adj.* } ner.) It may be from the
SI'CKLY, *ad.* } A. S. *Sye-an*, to suck; and ap-
SI'CKLIED. } plied, consequentially, from the
SI'CKLINESS. } weakness, and ailing condition
SI'CKNESS. } of *sucking* children, of *sucklings*.

Weak, ailing, diseased, disordered; nauseating, (as if affected with a *sick* stomach,) disgusted.

That tyme at Westmynstir Harald sore *seke* lay.
R. Brunne, p. 56.

Now is Eilred our kyng fallen in *sekenesse*.—*Id.* p. 46.

Sykneese com eke among men, that aboute wyde,
Wat vor honger, wat ver wo, men deyde in eche syde.
R. Gloucester, p. 378.

Ich wot wel quath Hunger. what *sykneesse* gow sileth
Ye have manged overe muche. that maketh gow be *syke*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 142.

Among ghou manye ben *sike* and feble, and manye slepen.
Wiclif. 1 Cor. c. 11.

Many are weake and *sicke* amõg you, & many slepe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

He took oure infirmytees and har oure *sykneesis*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 8.

He toke on him oure infyrmities, and bare oure *sycknessis*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

He gaf to hem power of unclene spiritis to cast hem out of men, and to heele every languor & *sykenesse*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 10.

& gaue theym power euer vnclene spirites, to cast them out, & to heale al maner of *sicknesses*, & al maner diseases.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Thanne he seide to the *sykenen* in palesye: rise up take thi bed and go into thin hous.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 9.

Then sayd he vnto the *syeke* of the palsye: arise, take vp thy bed, and go home to thyne house.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

——— To Canterbury they wende,
The holy blisful martyr for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, when that they were *seke*.
Chaucer. Prol. to Canterbury Tales, v. 18.

Who is so trewe and eke so ententif
To kepe him, *sike* and hole, as is his make?
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9165.

——— "Seinte Marie, how may it be,
That Damian entendeth not to me?
Is he ay *sike*? or how may this betide?"
His squiers, which that stoden ther beside,
Excused him, because of his *siknesse*,
Which letteth him to don his besinesse:
Non other cause might make him tary.—*Id. Ib.* v. 9773.

And as these holy hokes seyn,
The houndes conion fro the halle,
Wher that this *sicke* man was falle,
And as he laie there for to deie
The woundes of his maladie
Thei licken, for to doone hym ease.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

Upon the foule vpon the wise
Sekenes and hele enter commune
Male none eschewe that fortune.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

I shewd to hym [my lord cardinall], at the same tyme, yr credence of sodein *sekenes* of yor srvãnts, wich daily cõtinewes.—*Lodge. Illust. Thomas Alen to the Earl of Shrewsbury*, an. 1516.

In singing how he doth complaine, in sleping how he wakes:
To languish without ache, *sicklesse* for to consume.
Surrey. Desc. of the Fickle Affections, &c

In happie helth when *sicklesse* limmes have lyfe.
Turberville. A Promise.

Beseeching his wife with more careful eye to accompany his *sickly* daughter Philoclea.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Clar. The riuer hath thrice flow'd, no ebbe between:
And the olde folke (Times doting Chronicles)
Say it did so, a little time before
That our great grand-sire Edward *sick'd*, and dy'de.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. IV*. Act iv. sc. 4.

Val. O flatter me: for Love delights in praises.
Pro. When I was *sick*, you gave me bitter pills,
And I must minister the like to you.
Shakespeare. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 4.

My Lord of Southampton and his eldest son *sickned* at the siege, and died at Berghen.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 15.

For if such holy song
Inwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold;
And speckled Vanity
Will *sicken* soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.
Milton, Ode 14.

Our heires waxe *sickthe* of our health,
Too long cure heres abod,
Meane while the neerer to our graves
The further wee from God.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v.

Whom Calepine saluting, as became,
Besought of courtesie, in that his neede,
For safe conducting of his *sickely* dame
Through that same perilious foord with better heede,
To take him up behinde upon his steed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

——— And lone of vs,
Who weare our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 1.

Yor. I do beseech your Maiestie impute his words
To wayward *sicklinesse*, and age in him.
Id. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

Thus conscience does make cowards of vs all,
And thus the native hew of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er, with the pale cast of thought.
Id. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 1.

P. Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd I aid,
Tie up the knocker, say I'm *sick*, I'm dead.
Pope. Prol. to Satires.

She, with one maid of all her menial train,
Had thence retir'd; and with her second joy,
The young Astyanax, the hope of Troy,
Pensive she stood on Ilion's towery height,
Beheld the war, and *sicken'd* at the sight.
Id. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

The medicine had scarce any other sensible operation upon her, and did not make her *sickish*, especially when she slept upon it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 145.

So much the more, as, from a little elf,
He had an high opinion of himself;
Though *sickly*, slender, and not large of limb,
Concluding all the world was made for him.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

Sickness is a sort of early old age: it teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with the thoughts of a future, better than a thousand volumes of philosophers and divines.—*Pope to Steele, July* 15, 1712.

My personal maladies and *sickliness* cannot rightly infer the inefficacy of the medicines I impart or recommended.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 216.

——— My ear is pain'd,
My soul is *sick*, with ev'ry day's report
Of wrong and outrage, with which earth is fill'd.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

The doctrine of Fate, hath been still growing from age to age, in absurdity and impiety: and therefore no wonder, that virtue, whose specific bane it is, should proportionably *sicken* and decline.—*Warburton. Defence of Pope.*

Years of dearth, it is to be observed, are generally among the common people years of *sickness* and mortality, which cannot fail to diminish the produce of their industry.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 8.

SI'CKER. See SECURE.

SI'CKLE, *n.* Dut. *Sichel, seechel*; Ger.
SI'CKLED. *Sichel, sechel*; Sw. *Sikel*; A. S.
SI'CKLER. *Sicol*. Skinner derives from the Lat. *Secula*, itself—a *secando*, to cut. Varro, (lib. iv.) *Falces* are so called—a *farre*, by the change of a letter, and these (falces) are in Compania called *seculæ*, a *secando*.

A tool or instrument with which corn, &c. is cut; a reaping hook.

And whanne of it self it hath brought forth fruyt: anoon he sendith a *sikli*, for reping tyme is come.
Wielif. Mark, c. 4.

And assone as the frute is broughte forth, anone he thrusteth in the *sickell*, because the harvest is come.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Upon his head a wreath, that was enrold
With ears of corne of every sort, he bore;
And in his hand a *sickle* he did holde
To reape the ripened fruits the which the earth had yold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

The fruitful Ceres to great Saturn born,
The first with *sickle* cropp'd the rip'ned corn.
Drayton. The Owl.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.—*Sandys.*

Another field rose high with waving grain,
With bended *sickles* stand the reaper-train:
Here, stretch'd in ranks, the lovell'd swarths are found,
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

When Autumn's yellow tinctre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field,
Seta'd by the general joy, his heart distends
With gentle throws; and through the tepid gleams
Deep musing, then he best exerts his song.
Thomson. Autumn.

——— Ye vanquishers of Greeks,
Beneath your spears yon servile herd will fall,
As corn before the *sickle*.—*Glover. The Athenaid*, b. xxx.

SIDE, *n.* Dut. *Süde*; Ger. *Seite*; Sw.
SIDE, *v.* *Sida*; A. S. *Sid, side*; latus,
SI'DER. longus, long, large, great. A. S.
SI'DING, *n.* *Side* and *wide*, longe lateque, large
SI'DELY, *r.* and wide, (Somner.) Junius (who derives the Lat. noun *Latus* from the Gr. Πλαγιος, spacious, extended,) thinks *sides* also are so called because *in latum extensæ*. Right side, left side, are in old authors called right half, left half. See HALF.

The extent from hips to shoulder, in land animals; the corresponding part in aquatic; the parts running collaterally, as the sides of an animal do; parts or parties opposed; extreme parts; the coast, the edge, the margin; the part opposed to centre, back, &c.

To place, or stand, to be, at the side of; and also (met.) in collateral position; as pair or match, to match; to balance, to equipoise; to take the side or party, to espouse, to engage, to enlist in—the cause or party.

For thar nas kenyt in monyland, ny stalewarde man,
That in the o *syde* ther was; & al for a wemmon.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

Toward the south *side* turned thel thar fleie,
Thar fader & thel o chance togider gan mete.
R. Brunne, p. 89.

And thei schulen go shonte thee and make thee strait on alle *sidis*, and caste thee down to the erthe, and thy sones that ben in thee.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 19.

For the dayes shal come yvon the, that thy enemyes shall caste a bancke about thee, and compasse the rounde, and kepe the in on euery *side*, and make the euen with the grounde, with thy chyldren which are in the.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But oon of the knyghtis openyde his *side* with a spere, and anoon blood and watir weente out.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 19.

But one of the soudiers with a speare, thruste him into the *syde*, and forthe with came there out bloude and water.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

The lady tho was crope a *side*,
As she that wolde her seluen hide.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

It is great wonder that men caste
Her herte vpon suche wrongé to winne,
Where no heyete male be inne,
And doth disease on euery *side*.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

Therefore dressing her arms, and looking a *sideward*, upon the ground, do what you will, said she, with us.
Sidny. Arcadia, b. iii.

But lyke as his seruantes were seruyd, euyn soo became of hym, soo that he myghte goo or ryde frowarde or *sydewarde*, but towarde the chapell myght he in no wyse attegyne.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 127.

They were compelled to fight as it were by companies and parts, by reason of bogs and marishes, with such *sideling* banks on the *sides* that they could keepe none araie.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Mogall.

At their first incounter he ouerthrew the same Loth: but immediatlie thereuyon two Pictish horsemen ran running at Colgerme *sidelingwise*, bare him quite through.
Id. Ib. Conranus.

For thee, thy minde is ill disposde, thy bodies powers are poore,
And therefore are thy troopes so weake: the souldier evermore
Follows the temper of his chiefe: and thou pull'st down a *side*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

——— Fly, was he a full prieste?
Fly. He belly'd for it, had his velvet sleeves,
And his branch'd cassock, a *side* sweeping gown,
All his formalities, a good cramm'd divine!
B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act v. sc. 1.

——— And ever closely side
Sir Satyrane, that glaunces might not slide:
But his blinde eie, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeasure from his sight did hide:
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Vit. 'Tis impossible:
Foe, nor oppressing odds dare prove Vitelli,
If Clara *side* him, and will call him friend.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 2.

He *sided* there a lusty lonely lasse,
And with some courtly termes the wench he bords,
He faine acquaintance, and as bold appeares
As hee had known that virgin twenty yeares.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xix. c. 77.

——— As I am confident
Thou dar'st not wrong thy birth and education
By yielding to a common servile rage
Of female wantoness, so I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all my thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
Ford. Perkin Warbeck, Act i. sc. 2.

Aur. In my country, friend,
Where I have *sided* my superiors.
Id. The Lady's Trial, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Unnumber'd as the sands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levied to *side* with warring winds, and poise
Their lighter wings.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

These thoughts may startle well, but not astound
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong-*siding* champion, conscience.—*Id. Comus.*

Kings had need beware, how they *side* themselves and make themselves as of a faction or party; for leagues within the state, are ever pernicious to monarchies.
Bacon. Ess. On Faction.

All rising to great place, is by a winding staire; and if there be faction, it is good, to *side* a man's self, whilest he is in the rising: and to ballance himselfe, when he is placed.
Id. Ess. On Great Place.

Set with, pearles, downe sleeues, *side* sleeues, and skirts, round vnderborn with a blewish tinsel.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iii. sc. 4.

Such converts are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries; as the papists and their *siders*.
Sheldon. Mer. of Antichrist, (1616,) Pref.

I defined heresy, not merely a mistake of judgment, (though in fundamentals) but espousing such erroneous judgment, either teaching and disseminating it, or openly supporting and assisting those that do, *siding* with them in it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 86.

He is much offended that you do sticke and keep on foot such questions, which may be better spoiled and silenced than maintained and drawn into *sidings* and partakings.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

Man's sickly soul, though turn'd and toss'd for ever,
From *side* to *side*, can rest on nought but thee:
Here, in full trust; hereafter, in full joy
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

Whereas the chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is but like opening a few wicketts, and leaving them at jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping, and *sideling*, and squeezing his body.
Swift. Against abolishing Christianity.

But lo! the storm itself assistance lends,
While one assaults, another wave defends:
This lays the *sideling* alder on the main,
And that restores the leaning bark again.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

Yet all this while I have been sailing with some *side-wind* or other toward the point I proposed in the beginning: the greatness and excellency of an heroic poem, with some of the difficulties that attend that work.
Dryden. Dedication to the Æneis.

This house is generally at the root of a tree, but not of that upon which their dwellings are constructed; it is formed like an irregular *sided* cone.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 6.

A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough,
With reasonable forecast and dispatch,
T' ensure a *side-box* station at half price.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

SI'DERAL, Fr. *Sydéral, sydération*; It.
SIDE'REAL. *Sidereo*; Sp. *Sidereo*; Lat.
SI'DERATED. *Sidereus*, from *sidus*, a star, or
SIDERA'TION. rather constellation, from Gr. Ειδος, forma, species; sunt enim sidera formæ sive figuræ cælestes e stellis, (Vossius.)

As for the misliking of trees (called *sideratio*) whereby they consume, wither away, and crumble to powder, it is a thing caused only of the weather and influence of some planet, (Holland, *Pliuie*, b. xvii. c. 24.)

Sideral,—starry, stellar, astral.

Sidcrate,—struck, blighted, blasted (by the stars or planets.)

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea and land, *sideral* blast,
Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *sidcrated* and mortified become black, the radical moisture, or vital sulphur suffering an extinction, and smothered in the part affected,
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.

Sideration, a blasting of trees or plants by an easterly wind, or excessive heat or drought.—*Miller. Dictionary.*

By the contagious vapour of the very eggs themselves producing a mortification or *syderation* in the parts of plants on which they are laid.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Ten thousand stars adorn the glittering train,
Fall when she falls, and rise with her again;
And o'er the deserts of the sky unfold
Their burning spangles of *sideral* gold.
Broome. Poraph. on Eccles. c. 43.

SIEGE, *n.* } See Besiege. Fr. *Siège, siéger*,
Siege, *v.* } *assiéger*; It. *Assèdio, assediàre*;
Sp. *Sitio, sitiar*, from the Lat. *Sedes, sedere*, as we say,—to *sit* down before a town.

To set or beset; to set, place or station, (sc.) a force, an armed force, before or around.

Siege,—a setting or besetting (with like intent); also a seat, a stool: literally and consequentially.

The ost withoute of France bi *segede* hem a nen,
And bi lai hem so faste, that neg to gronde hem brogte.
R. Gloucester, p. 19.

Sir Edward herd it telle, & dight him to Berwik,
No stounde wille he duelle, but *seged* it also quik.
R. Brunne, p. 271.

Whanne mannes sone schal come in his maieste, and alle hise aungelis with him thanne he schal sitte on the *sege* of his magestee, and alle folkis schulen be gaderid bifore him.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 25.

And alle we that ben in this aray,
And maken all this lamentation,
We losten alle our husbondes at that tonn,
While that the *sege* thereabiouten lay.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 866.

On morrow, when the bird began to sing,
Unto the *siege* he commeth full privey,
And by himselfe he walketh soberly.
Id. The Legend of Lucrece.

And for the straunge mens sake,
That comen fro the *siege* of Troie,
Thei maden well the more iole.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

At Troie when kynge Ulysses
Upon the *sege* amonge the pres
Of hem, that worthye kinghtes were
Abode longe tyme stille there.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

The whiche, as before is sayd, with his Brytons, gyrt the eytie of London with a stronge *synge*, and kepte the foresayd Liuius Gallus and his Romaynes in streyte holde.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 65.

——— The reason I laid downe,
Was but the sparing of my horse, since in a *sieged* towne,
I thought our horse-meate would be scant.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

Who with bold grace, and comely gravity,
Drawing to him the eies of all arownd,
From lofty *siege* began these words alond to sownd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

That wicked band of villeins fresh begon
That caste to assaile on every side,
And lay strong *siege* about it far and wyde.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 11.

As many as live thereof, are infested and troubled neither with the dysenterie or bloodie flix, nor yet with the troublesome offers and streins to the *seege* without doing any thing, nor any other diseases of the belly.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 21.

There are no footsteps of any *siege* among the primitive Greeians: their cities were not fortified with walls, but lay open to all invaders; and their inhabitants, once conquered in open field, became an easy prey to the conquerors.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 10.

The town of Calais had been defended with remarkable vigilance, constancy, and bravery by the townsmen during a *siege* of unusual length.
Hume. History of England, Edw. III. c. 15.

Full oft the Tynedale snatchers knock
At his lone gate, and prove the lock;
It was but last St. Barnabright
They *seiged* him a whole sniumer night
But fled at morning.—*Scott. Lay of the last Minstrel*, c. 4.

SIEVE, *n.* } Anciently, *sive*: whence *sieved*,
Sift, *v.* } *sie'd*, *sift*. A. S. *Sibi*, *sift-an*;
Sifting, *n.* } Dut. *Zeve*, *zeuen*, *sift-en*; Ger.
Si'fever. } *Sift*, *siftan*, (by modern usage,
sichten,—Wachter,) to scarce, to boult.

To *sift* is—

To separate, to shake apart, the smaller from the larger parts or particles, the coarser from the finer; to discern, to search, to examine minutely, thoroughly; to scrutinize.

The mullok on an hepe ysweped was,
And on the fiore yeast a caneves,
And all this mullok in a *sive* ythrowe,
And *sifted*, ay pyicked many a throwe.
Chaucer. The Chanoues Yemannes Tale, v. 16,406.

Liu. Never hope it.
'Tis as easie with a *sive* to scoop the ocean, as
To tame Petruchio.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act i. sc. 2.

You are best hut honourable earth;
And howe'er *sifted* from that coarser bran
Which doth compound, and knead the common man,
Nothing immortal, or from earth refin'd
About you, but your office and your mind.
Drummond. Elegy, p. 662.

And fresh mould *sifted* and strewed over with riddles, an inch thicke and no more.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 16.

Leave this occupation and *sifting* of letters, to those masters that shut up a thing so magnificent as philosophy is, in syllables: and do imbrace, yea bring to nothing, and utterly destroye the mind, in teaching things that are not worth the labour and study.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 1011.

For Time will aske much, to the *sifting* out
Of each mans disposition, by his deeds.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvi.

William Siveyer was born at Shinkley in this bishoprick, where his father was a *siveyer* or *sive*-maker; and I commend his humility in retaining his father's trade for his surname, to mind him of his mean extraction.
Fuller. Worthies. Durham.

Mask. Why then, are you a waiting-woman, as you are the *sieve* of all your ladies secrets, tell it me.
Dryden. An Evening's Love, Act i. sc. 1.

Even those passages of providence, which at first glimpse appear most opposite or disadvantageous to the goodness of God, (or to our opinion and belief concerning it,) do, being well *sifted*, no wise prejudice it, but rather serve to corroborate and magnify it.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

Mr. Banks's house admitted the water in every part like a *sieve*, and it ran through the lower rooms in a stream that would have turned a mill.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 10.

I shall not wonder, if, to those who have not *sifted* this question to the bottom, (which few, I am persuaded, have done,) the evidence of a providence, arising from prophecies of this sort, should appear to be very slender, or none at all.
Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

SIGH, *n.* } Anciently written *Sike*; and the
Sigh, *v.* } past part. of *Sigh*, was (*sighed*,
Si'gher. } *sigh'd*) *sight*; Dut. *Suchten*; Sw.
Si'ghing, *n.* } *Sucka*; A. S. *Sic-an*, which appears to be the same word as *suc-an*, to *suck*; applied to the *sucking* or drawing in the breath previous to the emission.

To draw in or inhale, to exhale or emit, the breath, (sc.) with longer, deeper breathings than common.

He *syghede* and seide, sore hit me for thynketh
Of the dede that ich have doun.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 314.

"Great is my wo," (quod she) and *sighed* sore
As she that feeleth deadly sharpe distresse.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

The morow came, and ghostly for to speke,
This Diomede is come unto Cresceide,
And shortly for himselfe spoke and seide,
That all her *sighes* sore doune he leide.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

This knight adviseth him, and sore *siketh*
But at the last he said in this manere.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6811.

Than wold she sit adoun upon the grene,
And pitously into the see beholde,
And say right thus, with careful *sikes* cold.
Id. The Franklein's Tale, v. 11,201.

Then tooke I with mene hondes twey
The arrow, and full fast it out plight,
And in the pulling sore I *sight*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

It is a sorie lust to like
Whose ende maketh a man to *sike*,
And tourneth loyes in to sorowe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Layd in my quiet bed, in study as I were,
I saw within my troubled head, a heape of thoughts appeare,
And every thought did shewe so lively in myne eyes,
That now I *sighed*, and then I smilde, as cause of thoughtes did rise.—*Surrey. No Age is content*

I was belov'd of many a gentle knight,
And sude and sought with all the service dewe:
Full many a one for me deepe groand and *sight*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

Now for the oppression of the needie, & for the *sighes* of the poore, I will vp saith the Lord, & wil set at liberty him, whom the wicked hath snared.—*Bible*, 1583. *Psalmes*, xii. 5.

Here I unclasp the book of my charg'd soul,
Where I have cast th' accounts of all my case:
Here have I summ'd my *sighs*; here I enroll
How they were spent for thee; look what they are.
Daniel. To Delia.

Yet sometimes a divided *sigh*, martyr'd as 'twere
I' th' deliverance, will break from one of them,
When the other presently, gives it so sweet a rebuke,
That I could wish myself a *sigh* to be so chid,
Or at least a *sigher* to be comforted.
Beaum. & Fletch. The two Noble Kinsmen, Act ii. sc. 1.

The poor bird was beaten back with the loud *sighings* of an eastern wind.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

——— This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar—but for Titus too;
And which more blest? who chain'd his country, say
Or he whose virtue *sigh'd* to lose a day!
Pope. Ess. on Man, Ep. 4.

The passion of love is the most general concern among men; and I am glad to hear by my last advices from Oxford, that there are a set of *sighers* in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honour of that tender passion.—*Spectator*, No. 30.

When the mind reflects with regret upon some good unattained or lost, it feels an internal emotion, which acting upon the diaphragm, and that upon the lungs, produces a *sigh*.—*Goldsmith. Hist. of the Earth*, vol. ii. c. 5.

SIGHT. } The pret. pr. of *See*
Si'ghted. } was anciently written *Sigh*;
Si'ghtfulness. } whence *Sighed*, *sigh'd*, *sight*.
Si'ghtless. } Any thing which is *seen*;
Si'ghtly. } also the sense, the faculty by
Si'ghtliness. } which any thing is seen; vision, view, inspection.

Sightly,—seeming good, or of good seeming, or appearance to the eye.

The kyng wepte with his lee, that *sight* mykelle he praised.
R. Brunne, p. 79.

So elene, and fair, & purwyt, among other men heo beth,
That me knoweth them in eche lond bi *syghe*, where me hem *seth*.
R. Gloucester, p. 8.

It made fier to come doun fro heuen into erthe in the *sight* of alle men.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 13.

He made fyre come doune from heuē in ye *sight* of men.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

If that your eyen cannot seen aright,
Loketh that youre mind lacke not his *sight*.
Chaucer. The Chan. Yemannes Tale, v. 16,886.

Lo howe Egypt all out of *sight*
For reason stant in misbelene.
For lacke of lore, as I belene.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The daie made ende, and loste his *sight*,
And comen was the derke night,
The whiche all the daies eie bleat.—*Id. Ib.*

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulnes,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

It is generally known and observed, that light, and the object of *sight*, move swifter than sound; for we see the flash of a peece is seen sooner, than the noise is heard.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 210.

The foolish and short-*sighted* die with fear,
That they go no-where, or they know not where.
Denham. Of Old Age.

——— Then Minerua thought,
What meanes to wake Ulysses, might be wrought,
That he might see this lonely *sighted* maid,
Whom she intended, should become his aid:
Bring him to towne; and his return adurance.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

Borgio and he from this dire region haste;
Shame makes them *sightless* to themselves and dumb.
Their thoughts fly swift as time from what is past;
And would like him demolish all to come.
Davenant. Gondibert, b i. c. 5.

——— Come to my woman's breats,
And take my milke for gall, you murth'ring ministers,
Where-euer, in your *sightless* substances,
You wait on nature's mischiefe.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 5.

Full of vnpleasing blots, and *sightless* staines
Id. King John, Act iii. sc. 1.

Bast. It lies as *sightly* on the back of him
As great Alcides shooes vpon an asse.
Id. K. John, Act ii. sc. 1.

Sir Randel Crew first brought the model of excellent building into these remoter parts; yea brought London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, *sightliness*, and pleasantness of their structures.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cheshire.*

Glass-eyes may be used, though not for seeling, for *sightliness.—Fuller. Holy State*, (1648,) p. 290.

Thus watch'd the Grecians, cautious of surprize,
Each voice, each motion, drew their ears and eyes;
Each step of passing feet increas'd th' affright;
And hostile Troy was ever full in *sight*.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

Our *sight* is the most perfect and most delightful of all our senses. It fills the mind with the largest variety of ideas, converses with objects at the greatest distance, and continues the longest in action without being tired or satiated with its proper enjoyments.—*Spectator*, No. 411.

He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,
And on the *sightless* eye-ball pour the day.
Pope. Messiah.

We have already chosen thirty members the most *sightly* of all her majesty's subjects. We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, by reason of his height.—*Guardian*, No. 166.

When reach'd her ear thy much lov'd sister's death,
Her eyes grew *sightless*, and she lost her breath.
Boyse. The Disconsolate Hilaria.

SI'GIL. Cotgrave has *sigillé*, sealed, and *sigillatif, sigillative*, sealable. It. *Sigillo*; Lat. *Sigillum.*
A seal.

And sorcerles to raise th' infernal powers,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

SIGMO'IDAL. From the Gr. Σ, *sigma*, and εἶδος, form or shape.
Formed or shaped like the Gr. *sigma.*

It must necessarily thrust the blood through the open passage of the vena arteriosa, where the *sigmoidal* portals hindering its return, it must pass through the strainer of the lungs.—*Smith. On Old Age*, (1666) p. 233.

SIGN, *n.*
Sign, *v.*
SI'GNAL, *adj.*
SI'GNAL, *n.*
SI'GNALLY.
SIGNA'LITY.
SI'GNALIZE, *v.*
SIGNA'TION.
SI'GNATURE.
SI'GNATURIST.
SI'GNER.
SI'GNET,
SI'GNIFY, *v.*
SIGNI'FICANT, *adj.*
SIGNI'FICANT, *n.*
SIGNI'FICANCE.
SIGNI'FICANCY.
SIGNI'FICANTLY.
SIGNIFICA'TION.
SIGNI'FICATIVE.
SIGNI'FICATIVELY.
SIGNI'FICATOR.
SIGNI'FICATORY.

Fr. *Signe, signale, signifier*; It. *Segno, segnale, significare*; Sp. *Seno, senal, significar*; Lat. *Signum*, which (Vossius says) is either from the Gr. Δεικνυμι, *ostendo*, or rather from στιγμη, which is from στιζειν, *pungere, signare*, or from τυπος, *vestigium.* Sæpe enim spiritus in S abit. Perhaps from A. S. *Sæng-an.* See To SINGE.

A *sign* is,—that which marks, notifies, or denotes, betokens, shows or declares, (sc.) something known or to be known; a mark, note, token; a distinction, a manifestation, declaration, evidence; a type, a symbol.

To *signify*,—to make a *sign* or mark, a note or token; to make known, to declare, or manifest, the mind, the meaning, purpose, import; to mean, to purpose, to import.

Signal, adj.—remarkable; conspicuous; worthy of note, or distinction; memorable.

Significant, is used emphatically, (sc.) expressing much meaning; and B. Jonson uses *signifying* in the same manner.

Signature (sc.) of plants. See the second quotation from H. More.

Signer, is in common use.

——— That was to *sygnifye*,
That he scolde be duc of Normandye, & kyng of Engelond.
R. Gloucester, p. 345.

And in sond a *signe* wrot.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 231.

And con of hem roos up, Agabus hi name and *signifyed* bi the spirit a greet hungur to comynge in al the world, which hungur was maad undir Claudius.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 11.

And there stode vp one of them, named Agabus, and *signified* by the spirite, yt there shoulde be a greate dearth throwe oute all the worlde, which came to passe in the Emperour Claudius dayes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"And here I vow me, faithful, true, and kind,
Without offence of mutabilitie,
Humbly to serue, while I haue wit and minde,
Mine hole alliance, and my lady free,
In thilke place, there ye me *signe* to be."
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

Phebus the sonne ful joliff was and clere,
For he was tuly his exhaltation
In Martes face, and in his mansion
In Aries, the colerike hote *signe.*
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,402.

The center that standeth a middest the narrowest cercle, is cleapet the *signet.—Id. Astrolabie.*

For like as bookes of him list expresse,
He set pillers through his hye prowesse,
Away at Gades, for to *signifie*,
That no man might him passe in cheualrie.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

But though I tell not as blive
Of hir power, ne of hir might,
Hereafter shall I tellen right
The sooth, and eke *signifiaunce*,
As force as I have remembraunce.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And hm, wel founden by experience,
That dremes ben *significations*
As wel of joye, as tribulations,
That folk enduren in this lif present.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,914.

The vertue, whiche is in the stones,
A very *signe* is for the nones
Of that a kynge shall be honest,
And holde trewely his behest
Of thynge, whiche longeth to kinghed.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Vlysses knewe this token neught,
And prayth to witte in some parte,
What thynge it might *signifie.*
Signe it is, the wight answerde,
Of an empire.
Id. Ib. b. vi.

And wham that he the sooth herde,
Where that the kynge Vlysses was
Alone vpon his hors great pas
He rode hym forth, and in his honda
He bare the *signall* of his lende,
With fashes thre, as I haue tolde.
Id. Ib.

And euen so say they that the doctours called the sacrament the body & blood of Christ after the same manner onely, because it is the memoriall, the earnest and scale of body and blood, as the vse of Scriptures is to call *signes* by the names of thynges *signified* therby.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 447.

Than the bysshoppe of Caunterbury wrote letters *sygned* with his hande to London, *sygnifynge* the cdmynge of the erle of Derby.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 240.

As he rode forwarde in the forest of Mans, a great *sygnifyeacyon* fell to hym, by the whiche if he had doone well, he shuldde haue called his connsayle aboute hym, and well adayised tymselfe or he had gone any further.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. c. 187.

It [the church] hath yet or should haue an other *signification*, little known among the common people now a dayes. That is to wit, it signifieth a congregation, a multitude or a company gathered together in one, of all degrees of people.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 249.

But give me your figurative, *significative*, and such other like terms, and I will defend that Christ hath not yet ascended; no nor yet that he was incarnate.
State Trials. Mary, an. 1. *Cranmer.*

Shy. I pray you give me leaue to goe from hence,
I am not well; send the deed after me,
And I will *signe* it.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Y'are meek, & humble-mouth'd
You *signe* your place, and calling, in full seeming,
With meekenesse and humilitie: but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancie, spleene, and pride.
Id. Hen. VIII. Act ii. sc. 4.

1. List ilst.
2. Hearke.
1. Musicke? th' ayre.
3. Vnder the earth.
4. It *signes* well, do's it not?
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 3.

——— Thou Saint George shal called hee,
Saint George of mery England, the *signe* of victoree.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

God and thou know'st, with what a heavy heart
I took my farewell, when I should depart;
And being ship'd, gave *signal* with my hand
Up to the elilf, where I did see thee stand.
Drayton. Mary the French Queen to the Duke of Suffolk.

And therefore herein *significations* are naturall and concluding upon the infant, but not to be extended unto *signalities*, or any other person.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

Those other examples of the *signation* of the fœtus from the mother's fancy, Fienus rejecteth.
More. Immortality of the Soul, pt. iii. b. iii. c. 7.

We come now to the *signatures* of plants. I demand whether it be not a very easie and genuine inference, from the observing that several herbs are marked with some mark or *sign* that intimates their virtue, what they are good for, and there being such a creature as man in the world that can read and understand these *signs* and characters; hence to collect that the Author both of man and them knew the nature of them both.
Id. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 6.

Whoever shall peruse the *signatures* of Crollius, or rather the phytognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are commonly forced into animal representations, may easily perceive in very many, the semblance is but postulatory.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

Signaturists have somewhat advanced it; who seldom omitting what ancients delivered; drawing into inferences received distections of sex, not willing to examine its human resemblance.—*Id. Ib.*

They; as if *signets* in their master's hand,
Gave true impressions, keeping still one forme.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Eighth Houre.

Goe *signifie* as much, while here we march
Vpon the grassie carpet of this plaine.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iii. sc. 3.

For if the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle there is juyce.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Other some not so well scene in the English tongue, as perhaps in other languages, if they happen to heare an olde word, albeit very natural and *significant*, cry out straightway, that we speake no English, but gibberish, or rather such as in olde time Evanders mother spake.
Spenser. Epistle to Maister Harvey.

York. Since you are tongue-ty'd, and so loth to speake,
In dumbe *significants* proclayme your thoughts.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act ii. sc. 4.

Neither in the degrees of kinred they were destitute of *significative* words; for he whom we of a French and English compound word call Grandfather, they called Eald-fader, whom we call Great-grandfather, they call Thirda-fader.
Camden. Remains. Languages.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible.
Abp. Usher. Ans. to the Jes. Malone, p. 190.

Seeing the sultan's dominions, in the time of the holy war, extended from Sinus Arabius to the north eastern part of the midland-sea where a barbarous kind of greek was spoken by many—Amirall (thus compounded) was *significatively* comprehensive of his jurisdiction.
Fuller. General Worthies of England.

One saith, diverse diseases of the body and minde proceed their influences [the starres] as I have already proved out of Ptolomy, Pontanus, Lemnius, Cardan, and others, as they are principall *significators* of manners, diseases.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 190.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a *sign.—Bp. Taylor.*

If this geer hold
Best hang a *signe-post* up, to tell the signiors,
Here ye may have some iewdness at liverie.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act iii. sc. 1.

The people press on every side, to see
Their awful prince, and hear his high decree.
Then *signing* to their heralds with his hand,
They gave his orders from their lofty stand.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Who dares inglorious, in his ships to stay,
Who dares to tremble on this *signal* day;
That wretch, too mean to fall by martial power,
The birds shall mangle, and the dogs devour.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Now, of all the inventions which have been contrived for securing opportunity, the most effectual is that of making *signals* by the means of lighted torches.
Hampton. Polybius, b. x. c. 2.

So that neither by this instance is any attribute of God more *signalized*, than his transcendent goodness.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 2.

These, knowing no other Europeans but Spaniards, it might be expected they would treat all strangers with the same cruelty which they had so often and so *signally* exerted against their Spanish neighbours.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 3.

All those virtuous dispositions of mind which we acquire by the practice of virtue, are so many genuine *signatures* of God, taken from the seal of his law, and participations of his nature.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 1.

Her novices are taught, that bread and wine
Are by the visible and outward signe,
Receiv'd by those who in communion join.
But th' inward grace, or the thing *signify'd*,
His blood and body, who to save us dyd;
The faithful this thing *signify'd* receive
What is't those faithful then partake or leave?
For what is *signify'd* and understood,
Is, by her own confession, flesh and blood.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action.
Stillingfleet.

Thus you see the force and *significancy* of those texts (and of all texts which intimated a plain personal distinction between the Father and Christ) against the Sabellians.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 295.

For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew forth the Lord's death, until he come, καταγγελλετε. ye do *significantly* express it, ye do solemnly publish and declare it.—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 6.

To perform this, he made frequent use of tropes, which you know change the nature of a known word, by applying it to some other *signification*.
Dryden. Letter to Sir R. Howard.

You seem to forget, that it is some time since words have been no longer allowed to be *signs* of things. Modern grammarians acknowledge them to be (as indeed Aristotle called them) συμβολα παθηματων) the *signs* of Ideas; at the same time denying the other assertion of Aristotle, that ideas are the likeness of things.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. i. c. 1.

One of which [boats] I sent away with an officer round a point on the larboard hand, to look for anchorage. This he found, and *signified* the same by *signal*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 3.

No soldier durst begin the battle till the *signal* was given; and the *signal* was contrived to be given in such a manner, that no one could know the exact time of it, but all waited for it patiently; nor, after the *signal* was once heard, was it lawful for any man to attack or strike the enemy, who had not taken the military oath.—*Knox. Antipotemus.*

The inhabitants of the extensive, but defenceless plains of Scythia or Tartary, have been frequently united under the dominion of the chief of some conquering horde or clan; and the havoc and devastation of Asia have always *signalized* their union.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 1.

Since the adherence to our purpose proves so *signally* serviceable upon great occasions, and so continually useful upon common ones, no wonder it becomes the object of desire in some degree with all men, and gives them vexation upon being crossed, and pleasure upon being gratified.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 23.

Nobody ever saw one animal, by its gestures and natural cries, *signify* to another, this is mine, that yours; I am willing to give this for that.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 2.

The new name was always *significant;* and, for the most part, when given by Divine authority, predictive of some peculiarity in the character, the life, the achievements, or the destiny, of the person on whom it was imposed.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 13.

The third Commandment would have been of very small *significancy* under the Gospel, as it only prohibits swearing in vain, if our Saviour, by a subsequent law, had prohibited swearing at all.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 30.

It [Lord] is a word, therefore, of large and various *signification*, denoting dominion of every sort and degree, from the universal and absolute dominion of God to the private and limited dominion of a single slave.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 30.

2 Kings xiii. 15—19. Here it is not difficult to apprehend, that the prophet, by God's command, directed the king to perform a *significative* action, whose meaning God had beforehand explained to his messenger.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. p. 194.

SI'GNIOR. See SENIOR.

SI'KER. See SECURE.

SILE. } Sw. *Sylta*, lutum, (Ihre,) perhaps
SILT. } from A. S. *Syli-an*, to soil.
To *sile* is,—to strain, to purify; Sw. *Sila*.
A *sile* is,—a sieve or strainer.

Silt,—may be that which is strained or left by straining; the soil, the sediment.

Sile is still common in northern counties.

In long process of time, the *silt* and sande shall so choke and shallow the sea in and about it.
Brown. Miscellaneous, p. 190.

In the great level near Thorny, severall trees of oak and firr, some severed from their roots, others joyned to their roots which stand in firm earth below the moor, and in all probability have lain there hundreds of yeare, till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, s. 2. c. 7.

SI'LENT. } Fr. *Silence;* It. *Silère, silènte,*
SI'LENCE, *n.* } *silènzio;* Sp. *Silencio;* Lat.
SI'LENCE, *v.* } *Silens*, pres. part. of *silere*,
SI'LENCING, *n.* } which, with the Gr. Σιγαν, the
SI'LENTLY. } etymologists consider to be
SILE'NTLY. } formed from the *sound:* the note of *silence*, both with Greeks and Latins, they remark, was *St*. They distinguish *silere*, to discontinue speaking, from *tacere*, to abstain from speaking. *Silence* consists in:—

Absence of any sound; and is used as equivalent to stillness, secrecy, cessation, discontinuance of speech, or sound, or noise; oblivion, muteness, taciturnity.

And Alisaundre axide with his hond *silence*, & wold ghelde a reason to the peple.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 19.

But in *silence*, and in couert
Desyreth for to be beshaded. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And therefore to put all euche heretikes to *silence*, as would wyth habelyng put downe the good vertnous ceremonies of the church, he sayd, If any man wyll be contenious, we haue no such custome nor the church of God.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 827.

'Twere a concealment worse than a theft,
No lesse than a traducement,
To hide your doings, and to *silence* that,
Which to the spire, and top of prayses vouch'd,
Would seeme hut modest.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 9.

For they will not remember how much the scholler of Plato, (who, like an absolute monarch over arts, hath almost *silenced* his master throughout the schools of Europe) labours to make poesie universally current, by giving laws to the science.—*Davenant. Gondibert*, Pref. p. 367.

There Faunus saw that pleased much his eye,
And made his hart to tickle in his brest,
That, for great joy of somewhat he did spy,
He could him not containe in *silent rest*:
But, breaking forth in laughter, loud profest
His foolish thought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

Now whenas all the world in *silence* deepe
Yshrowded was, and every mortall wight
Was drowned in the depth of deadly sleepe,
Faire Malecasta, whose engrieved spright
Could find no rest in such perplexed plight,
Lightly arose out of her wearie bed.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 1.

When I perceiv'd he my remembrance wan,
Yet with his tears it *silently* did show,
I wept for woe, to see mine sorrow distrest;
But he for joy, to see his happy guest.
Drayton. Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

I shall only adde his predictions of earthquakes: or rather (because that may seem more natural) his present slaking of plagues in cities, his *silencing* of violent windes and tempests, his calming the rage of seas and rivers, and the like.
More. Defence of Philosophical Cabbala, pt. iv. c. 3.

——— Witnesse earth, and heaven, so farre diffuse:
Thou flood, whose *silent-gliding* waves, the under ground doth beare,
Which is the great's't, and gravest oath, that any god can sweare. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xv.

The *silence'd* preacher yields to potent strain,
And feels that grace his prayer besought in vain.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, Ep. 1.

Arriv'd, the hero in his tent they find,
With gloomy aspect, on his arm recliu'd,
A awful distance long they *silent* stand,
Loth to advance, or speak their hard command.
Id. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it.
Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy.

What the compilers recommended chiefly to our faith, he *silently* passes over; and instead of recommending the same doctrine, seems to throw it quite out.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 287.

After their death, and when the interested individuals, who have been served by their cunning, have been *silenced* by the universal leveller, they have been considered as little more than "artful fabricators of their own fortune."
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 34.

"Here," I have said, "at least I should possess
The poet's treasure, *silence*, and indulge
The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure."
Cowper. Task, b. i.

But man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long immunity from grief and pain;
And after all the joys that plenty leade,
With tiptoe step vice *silently* succeeds
Id. Expostulation.

SIL'ICIOUS. Made of *cilicium*, i, e. goat's hair; a kind of clothing first used in Cilicia.

A garment of camels' hair; that is, made of some texture of the hair, a course garment; a *cilicious* or sack-cloth habit; suitable to the austerity of his life; the severity of his doctrine, repentance; and the place thereof, the wilderness.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 15.

SILI'CIOUS. Lat. *Silicious*, from *silex*, a flint. Vossius thinks—from Gr. Χαλιξ, *calx*. See CALCAREOUS.

Flinty, stony.

Siliceous earth is often found in a stony form, such as flint or quartz; and still more frequently in that of a very fine sand, such as that whereof glass is made.
Kirwan. On Manures.

SILI'QUEOUS. Miller says,—*Siliquous*, having seed-vessels (in Lat. *Siliquæ*) husk, pod or shell.

SILK. } The A. S. *Seolc, seolcen, seolc-*
SI'LKEN, *adj.* } *wyirm. Sid, siden, sidwyirm*,
SI'LKY. } are evidently of modern intro-
SI'LKINESS. } duction. The Dut. *Siide;* Ger.
SI'LKNESS. } *Seeden;* It. *Sèta;* Fr. *Soye;*
Sp. *Seda*, a *Sidonitis*, from the Sidonians; A. S. *Seolc;* Eng. *Silk*, from Lat. *Sericum;* Gr. Σηρικον, a *serihus*, from the *Seres*. See the quotations from Pliny and Gibbon.

Silken, silky, from the qualities of *silk*, are used met.—smooth, soft, delicate.

And gee worthy women. wit goune longe fyngres
That ge on *selke* and sendel. to seven wenne tyme yes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 148.

And he veth in his wrytynge muche playne poetrye, wherewith he dauneth naked not all in a net, but for the more part so starke naked without any net at all, that there is not the breadth of *silken* threde to couer his poetry.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 421.

The several graces and elegancies of musick, the soft and *silky* touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes.
Smith. On Old Age, (1666,) p. 144.

And on her now a garment she did weare
All lilly white, withoutten spot or pride;
That seemd like *silke* and silver woven neare;
But neither *silke* nor silver therein did appeare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

The first people of any knowledge and acquaintance, be the Seres, famous for the fine *silke* that their woods doe yeeld.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vi. c. 17.

——— Her golden lockes, that were upbound
Still in a knot, unto her heales downe traced,
And like a *silken* veile in compasse round
About her backe and all her bodie wound.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

Hor. Gods, you doe know it, I can hold no longer;
This brize hath prickt my patience: sir, your *silkenesse*
Clearely mistakes Mecænas, and his house;
To think, there breathes a spirit beneath his roofe,
Subject unto those poore affections
Of under-mining envie, and detraction,
Moodes, only proper to base grovling minds.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act iii. sc. 1.

It is commonly said, that in the Iland Cos there be certain *silkewormes* engendered of flowers, which by the meanes of raine-showers, are beaten downe and fall from the cypres tree, terebinth, nke, and ash: and they soone after doe quicken and take life by the vapour arising out of the earth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 24.

——— Let Asia's woods,
Untended, yield the vegetable fleece:
And let the little insect-artist form,
On higher life intent, its *silken* tomb.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. v.

For now when near the morning's dawn,
The youth began as 'twere to yawn;
His eyes a *silky* slumber seiz'd.
Congreve. An impossible Thing.

I scarcely understand my own intent:
But *silk-worm*-like, so long within have wrought,
That I am lost in my own web of thought.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act i. sc. 2.

I need not explain that *silk* is originally spun from the bowells of a caterpillar, and that it composes a golden tomb from whence a worm emerges in the form of a butterfly.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 40.

Till the reign of Justinian, the *silk worms* who feed on the leaves of the white mulberry-tree, were confined to China; those of the pine, the oak, and the ash were common in the forests both of Asia and Europe; but as their education is more difficult, and their produce more uncertain, they were generally neglected, except in the little island of Ceos, near the coast of Attica.—*Id. Ib.*

Off with these *silken* robes and cap of velvet;
The vest of steele, my liege, and brazen helmet,
Were fitter now.
Mickle. The Siege of Marseilles, Act i. sc. 3.

If your sheep are of Siturian breed,
Nightly to house them dry, on fern, or straw,
Stikening their fleeces. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. ii.

There are, who over-rate our spungy stores,
Who deem that Nature grants no clime, but ours,
To spread upon its fields the dews of heaven,
And feed the *silky* fleece. *Id. Ib.*

The cultivation of mulberry trees, and the breeding of *silk-worms*, seem not to have been common in the northern parts of Italy before the sixteenth century. Those arts were not introduced into France till the reign of Charles IX. *Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iii. c. 3.

SILL. A. S. *Syl*; basis, columna. Hecuves syla, Hercules' pillars. (Somner.) Dut. *Syle*; Sw. *Sylla*; Ger. *Saul*, which Skinner derives from the Lat. *Solum*. Lye thinks it more probably from the Goth. *Sufjan*, fundarc, to found or lay a foundation. See GROUNDSILL.

The base or foundation; a *door-sill*, a *window-sill*,—upon which the side posts or pillars rest.

And with his axe he smote the cord atwo;
And down goth all; he fond neyther to *seile*
Ne breed ne ale, til he came to the *sille*,
Upon the flore, and ther aswoune he lay.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3820.

He can scarce lift his legge over a *sille*, and hath one foot already in Charon's boat.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 441.

SILLABUB, Skinner says, is in Lancashire called *Sillibauck*, and Dr. Th. H. derives from Dut. *Sulle*, *sille*, canalis, and *Buych*, venter; and supposes the thing to be so called from the form and size of the vessel out of which it was usually drunk; but it is not likely that a name should be compounded of two Dutch words for that which was of home manufacture and consumption.

And while the bag-pipe plays, each lusty jocund swain
Quaffs *sillabubs* in cans, to all upon the plain,
And to their country girls, whose nosegays they do wear.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

SI'LLY. SI'LLINESS. } Skinner thinks *Silly*, stultus, *εὐηθὴς*, written by Chaucer *Sely*, is from Ger. *Selig*, beatus, sanctus, pius; holy men, being for the most part *εὐηθεις*, i. e. simple; because, as the common lexicons say, they judge of others from themselves; they themselves being *εὐηθεις*, men of good morals, pure minds. The Ger. *Selig*, is the A. S. *Selig*, *sellic*, *ge-selig*; and it may be that they are but consequential usages of the A. S. *Selig*, datus, donatus, condonatus, præditus; beatus, felix, bonus, from the verb *Sell-an*, to give; given or endowed with gifts, blessed, happy, good. It has already appeared that our own word *happy*, from *hap*, is by usage restricted to *good hap*, and that *fortunate* and *prosperous*, owe their present restricted application to usage also. In Chaucer, *Seliness*, Mr. Tyrwhitt interprets *happiness*, that is, the possession of much given, many gifts, many blessings. See UNSELY.

Sely, or *silly*,—simple, harmless; i. e. good, unsuspecting, or unsuspicious, guileless, harmless, simple; and further, foolish.

A great *selly*,—is a great folly, (Ritson.)

She sighit *sely* sore, (if Ellis and Jamieson are right,) is *wonderfully* sore; and is a consequential usage, from *sellic*, bonus, dignus, moratus, mirabilis.

See *Wacker*, *Hire*, Ruddiman's *Gloss.* to G. Douglas, and *Jamieson*.

Tho this *seli* mon this herde, to sorwe ys herte drowe.
R. Gloucester, p. 33.

Thus craftely hath she him besette
With her lime roddes, panter and snare,
The *selie* soule caught in her nette,
Of her sugred mouth alas nothing ware.
Chaucer. The Remedie of Loue.

Those *sely* clerkes han ful fast yronne
Toward the fen, bothe Alein and eke John.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4088.

Be ther non other maner resemblances
That ye may liken your parables to,
But if a *sely* wif be on of tho?
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5950.

Now if he wot it nat, how may he say,
That he hath very joy and *siliuesse*,
That is of ignorance aie in derkeuesse?
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

"O God," (quod she) "so worldly *seliuesse*
Which clerkes callen false felicite,
Ymedled is with many bitternesse."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Now was this a grete *selly*,
That trew luf and so grete envy
Als betwix tham twa was than
Might bath at ones be in a man.
Ritson, vol. iii. *Ywaine & Gawin.*

A *silly* man, in simple weeds forworne,
And soild with dust of the long dried way;
His sandales were with toilsome travell torne,
And face all tand with scorching sunny ray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Forth, ye fine wits, and rush into the presse,
And for the cloyed world your works addresse.
Is not a grant, nor fly, nor *seely* snt,
But a fine wit can make an elephant.
Bp. Hall, b. vi. Sat. 1.

——— Having layne
Her in a boate like the canowes of Inde,
Some *seely* trough of wood or some trees rind.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorale, b. i. s. 2.

O fooles, to raise such *silly* forts, not worth the least account,
Nor able to resist our force, with ease our horse may mount,
Quite outer all their hollow dike.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

These kind of knaues I know, which in this plainnesse
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Then twenty *silly-ducking* observants,
That stretch their duties nicely.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act ii. sc. 2.

Why brook'st thou, ignorant horse, subjection?
Why do you, bull and boar, so *sillily*
Dissemble weakness, and by one man's stroke die,
Whose whole kind you might swallow and feed upon?
Donne, son. 12.

What can be more *sillily* arregant and misbecoming, than for a man to think that he has a mind and understanding in him, but yet in all the universe beside there is no such thing!—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 10.

So that it is great weakness and *silliness*, and not conscience, that prevails with these men I am speaking of, to live in disobedience of the laws.
Sharp, vol. ii. *A Disc. of Conscience.*

Make it a rule, to abstain, not only from the more shocking sort of oaths and imprecations, but from palliating them under *silly* disguises; or using others in their stead, that are gentler; for besides that they will lead you to worse, they are bad in themselves.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 32.

SILLY-HOW. In Sw. *Seger-kufwa*. *Hufwa*, is in Eng. *Howve*, (qv.) a hood; and *silly*, A. S. *Selig*, happy, prosperous. "In Scotland the women call a *haly* or *sily-how*, (i. e. *haly* or fortunate cap or hood,) a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new born," (Ruddiman, *Gloss.* to G. Douglas in v. *How*; and see *Dr. Jamieson.*)

Great conceits are raised of the involution of membranous covering, commonly called the *silly-how*, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth, and is therefore preserved with great care, not onely as medical in diseases, but effectual in success, concerning the infant and others; which is surely no more then a continued superstition.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 11.

SILT. See SILE.

SI'LVAN, or SI'LVAN. } It. *Silvano*; Lat *Sylvanus*, from *sylva*; Gr. Ὕλη, wood.

Of or pertaining to, consisting of, woods or groves; woody.

——— Steepe Parnassus, on whose forehead grow,
All *sylvan* oil-springs round.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

Broke by the jutting land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide.
Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *sylvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

The restless fever of ambition laid,
Calm I retire, and seek the *silvan* shade.
Churchill. The Prophecy of Famine.

SI'LVER, *n.* SI'LVER, *v.* SI'LVERING, *n.* SI'LVERING, *n.* SI'LVERLY. SI'LVERY. SI'LVERLESS. } Goth. *Silubu*; A. S. *Seolfer*, *sulfer*; Dut. *Silver*; Ger. *Silber*; Sw. *Silfwer*. Junius derives from the Gr. Σιλβειν, to shine. Wachter—(because according to Tacitus, *silver* was either unknown or disregarded by the ancient Germans,) also resorts to a Greek origin, and prefers the Gr. Ἀλφος, white, (s prefixed,) taking its name (as aurum, gold, also does) from its colour. Skinner suggests,—*Sel*, bene, multum, and *fer-an*, to fare; to fare well, to prosper; because much or plenty of this metal, *efficit beatos*. Not one of these is satisfactory.

Silver, (met.)—having the whiteness, the pallid whiteness of the colour of *silver*; white, whitish; having the softness, gentleness of sound, which that metal has; soft, gentle, dulcet.

Of *seiuer* or and of gold, of tyn and of lede.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

For he sente hem forth *selverles*. In a somer garnement.
Piers Plushman, p. 153.

Four and twentl thousand ponde he gaf away to go,
To haf pes in his lyue, the lond no more schende.
The Danes tok the *siluer*, to Danmark gan wende.
R. Brunne, p. 39.

And whanne he had cast forth the *silver* in the temple, he passide forth and gheide and haugide himself with a snare.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 27.

And he cast downe the *syluer* plates in the temple and departed, and went and hounge him selfe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For a man Demetrie bi name, a worcher in *siluer* makide *siluerne* houeis to Diane.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 19.

For a certayn man named Demetrius, a *syluersmyth*, which made *syluer* schrynes for Diana.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Loke what thor is; put in thin hond and grope;
Thon shalt ther finden *silver* as I hope.
What, dived of belle! shuld it elles be?
Shaving of *silver*, *siluer* is parde.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,705.

Whan was this said, doun in an extasie,
Ranished in spirite, in a dreame she fell,
And by appearance herd where she did lie,
Cupide the king tinging a *siluer* bell,
Which men might here fro heven into hell.
Id. The Testament of Creseide.

Me no such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,
Ne once my mind unmoved quiet grieve;
But all the night in *silver* sleepe I spend,
And all the day to what I list, I doe attend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

And let your *silver* chime
Move in melodious time,
And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow.
Milton, Ode 13.

Not Aneum's *silver'd* oel excelleth that of Trent.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

Silver and gold whether the angry or favourable gods haue denied them, I doubt. Neither wil I affirme that there is no value in Germany which yeeldeth *siluer* & gold; for who hath sought it?
Greneway. Tacitus. Description of Germany.

The *silver-sounding* instruments did meet
With the base murmure of the waters fall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

The *silver-bow* bearer [the sun] and she,
That beares as much renowne for archery;
Stoop with their painles shafts, & strike them dead,
As one would sleepe, and neuer keepe the bed.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

Between compulsion, and a brave respect:
Let me wipe off this honourable dewe,
That *siluerly* doth progresse on thy cheekes.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act v. sc. 2.

The *silver* here, and all over the kingdom of Mexico, is said to oe finer and richer in proportion than that of Portosi or Peru, though the oar be not so abundant.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1686.

You must rub it on well, till you find every little cavity of the metal sufficiently *silvered* over.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 492.

"Of all th' enamel'd race, whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air."
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

The northern nations who established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman empire, seem to have had *silver* money from the first beginning of their settlements, and not to have known either gold or copper coins for several ages thereafter.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 5.

And thou, cherubic Gratitude, whose voice
To pious ears sounds *silverly* so sweet,
Come with thy precious incense, bring thy gifts,
And with thy choicest stores the altar crown.
Smart. On the Omnicience of the Supreme Being.

——— Hie head, [Discipline]
Not yet by time completely *silver'd* o'er,
Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth,
But strong for service still, and unimpair'd.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

SI'MAGREE. Fr. *Chemagrée, simagrée.* Menage derives from *simia*, an ape or monkey; others from *simulacrum.* Cotgrave calls it "a wry mouth or filthy face, crabbed visage," &c. Dryden applies it to the visage of the Cyclops in his attempts to look amiable.

Now in the chrystal stream, he looks, to try
His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

SIMA'R. See CYMAR.

SI'MILAR. SIMILA'RITY. SI'MILARLY. SI'MILE. SIMI'LITUDE. SIMILITU'DINARY. } Fr. *Similaire*; It. *Simigliante*; Sp. *Semejante*; Lat. *Similis*; Gr. ὅμοιος, even. See DISSIMILAR, RESEMBLE, &c. Like; having like qualities, like appearances.

He seyde by a *symplitude*, He that sowith gede out to sowe his seed, & while he sowith: sum felde bisidis the weye.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 8.

He spake by a *similitude*. A sower went out to sowe his sede: and as he sowed, some fel by the waye side.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

——— Thus sayde.
"That pitee renneth sone in gentil herte
(Feliog his *similitude* in peines smerte)
Is proved all daye, as men may see,
As wet by werke as by auctoritee,
For gentil herte kitheth gentillesse.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,792.

A tirannt that was kinge of Ceeyle, that had assayed the perill of his estate, shewed by *similitude* the dredes of realmes by gastenesse of a sverde, that honge ouer the heed of his familier.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

The *similitudes* proue nothyng, but are made to expresse more playnly that which is contayned in the Scripture and to lead thee into the spirituall vnderstanding of the text.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 170.

Dn. Sen. But what said Jacques?
Did he not moralize this spectacle?
1 Lord. O yes, into a thousand *similies*.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 1.

But Spondanus would excuse Homer, for expressing no more of his applycation; with affirming it impossible; that the thing compared, and the comparison, should answere in all parts: and therefore alledges the vulgar vnderstanding of a *simile*, which is as grosse as it is vulgar; that a *similitude* must *vno pede semper claudicare*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii. Comment.

———Had Phœbus faild to move
Æneas, in *similitude* of Peripbas (the sonne
Of grave Epytes) king st armes, and had good service done
To old Anchises; being wise, and even with him in yeares.
Id. Ib. b. xvii.

The same kind of nourishment taken in by animals, is turned into blood, milk, flesh, bones, nerves, and all the other *similar* parts.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 32.

My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. Ser. 2.

Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself.—*Dr. Potter. Christophoß.* (1680.) p. 44.

To which let me here add another near of kin to this, at least in name, and that is letting the mind upon the suggestion of any new notion, run immediately after *similes* to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be a good way, and useful in the explaining our thoughts to others; yet it is by no means a right method to settle true notions of any thing in our selves, because *similies* always fail in some part, and come short of that exactness which our conceptions should have to things, if we would think aright.
Locke. Conduct of the Underst. § 31.

From the knowledge I had of this tree, and the *similarity* it bore to the spruce, I judged that, with the addition of inspissated juice of wort and molasses, it would make a very wholesome beer.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

Such is the *similitude* between Judaism, the ancient stock, and Christianity, which was ingrafted upon it.
Gilpin, vol. iii. Ser. 42.

To the greater part of manufactures, besides, it has already been observed, there are other collateral manufactures of so *similar* a nature, that a workman can easily transfer his industry from one of them to another.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 2.

In all cases this apparent distance is proportioned to the distance between the point of the retina, where the picture is made in one eye, and the point which is situate *similarly* to that on which the picture is made on the other eye.
Reid. On the Mind, c. 6. s. 3.

SI'MMER. Written by More, *Simber*, and by Skinner, *simper*; the latter thinks it the same word as *simper*, subridere, (qv.)

To boil or bubble gently, with a gentle noise.

Placing the vessel in warm sand, increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer* or to boil a little.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 712.

Which things seem to me to be contriv'd even in the behalf of these creatures themselves, that their vital heat and moisture may not always onely *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher and seethe over, the fire of life being more then ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion.
More. An Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 12.

SI'MNEL. Law Lat. *Siminellus, simnellus, symnellus*; Spelman calls it,—

A purer kind of bread, so named, because made *à simila*, that is, the purer part of meal.

I'll to the *simnell* bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering;
So that, when she blesseth thee
Half that blessing thou'lt give me.
Herrick. Hesperides, p. 278.

SI'MONY. SIMO'NIACK. SIMONI'ACAL. SIMONI'ACALLY. } Fr. *Simonie, simoniaque*; It. *Simonia*; Sp. *Simonia*. So named from Simon Magus, who proffered money to the apostles, in purchase of the gift of the Holy Ghost.

Simony,—the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice, for gift or reward, (*Blackstone*, b. iv. c. 4.)

For hit is *symonye* to sulle. that send is of grace.
Piers Ploukman, p. 150.

Spiritual marchandise is proprely *simonie*, that is, contentif desire to buy thing spiritual, that is, thing which apperteineth to the seintuarie of God, and to the eure of the soule.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

It is *simonie* to sell a benefice (as they call it) but to resigne vpon a pension, and thé to redeme the same, is no *simony* at all. Oh crafty iugglers and mockers with the word of God.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 108.

And hath committed *simony* without spirituall thinges, whiche euen as the cursed *Simon Magnus* dyd, she hath solde for muche money and for great riches.
Udal. Revelation of St. John, c. 18.

For a *simoniake*,
Is but a hermoniake
And no more ye make
Of *symony* men say
But a childes play.
Skelton. Colin Clout's come home again, p. 283.

Whose examination and proofes being sent vnto the pope, he pronounced him an heretike, schismatike, and *simoniake*, and declared him accursed, condemning him to perpetuall prison.—*Holinshed. Hist. of Scotland*, an. 1477. *Jam. III.*

It is but reasonable to believe, the Holy Ghost will not descend upon the *simoniacal*, unchaste, concubinaries, schismatieks, and scandalous priests, and excommunicate.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 6.

Benefices—disposed of, if not *simoniacally*, yet at least unworthily.—*Burnet. Own Time.*

Simony was not unknown in those times; and the clergy sometimes bought what they intended to sell. It appears that the bishopric of Carthage was purchased by a wealthy matron, named Lucilla, for her servant Majorinus. The price was 400 folles, about 240*l.*
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 16.

SI'MPER, *v.* SI'MPER. SI'MPERER. SI'MPERING, *n.* SI'MPERINGLY. } Serenius derives from Sw. *Semper, semner*, which Ihre says, is spoken of any one who affects extraordinary moderation in his food, (Somner.) Gr. Σεμνος.

Perhaps from the A.S. *Smerc-ian, smer-ian*; Ger. *Schmieren*,—to smirk.

To *smirk*,—or smile affectedly, conceitedly, foolishly.

With a made countenance about her mouth, between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, [she] seemed to languish with over-much idleness.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Cle. The second?
Di. She is one that may stand still discreetly enough, and ill favour'dly dance her measure; *simper* when she is courted by her friend, and slight her husband.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i. sc. 1.

Yet all day sits she *simpering* in her mew
Like some chaste dame, or shrinod saint in shew.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. iv. Sat. 1.

A *simperer*, that a court affords.
Neile. Imitation of Juvenal.

Why looks neat Curus all so *simperingly*?
Marston. Scourge of Villany, iii. 9.

For we can teach you how to *simper*,
And when 'tis proper you should whimper.
King. Art of Love, pt. xii.

——— The proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his [Cibber] look.—*Pope. Dunciad*, b. ii.

Betty, with bridled chin, extends her face,
And then contracts her lips with *simpering* grace.
King. Little Mouthe.

If she attempts the dimpled smile, delightful!
The dimpled smile of affectation's frightful;
Mark but her bagatelles—her whine—her whimper—
Her loll—her lisp—her saunter, stare—her *simper*.
Cunningham. An Epilogue.

There might the muse have saunter'd at her ease,
And, pleasing others, learn'd herself to please;
Lords should have listen'd to the sugar'd treat,
And ladies, *simpering*, ow'd it vastly sweet.
Churchill. Epistle to William Hogarth.

SI'MPLE, *adj.* SI'MPLE, *n.* SI'MPLE, *v.* SI'MPLENESS. SI'MPLER. SI'MPLESS. SI'MPLETON. SIMPLI'CIAN. SIMPLI'CITY. SI'MPLIFY, *v.* SIMPLIFICA'TION. SI'MPLIFIER. SI'MPLIST. SI'MPLY. } Fr. *Simple, simplesse, simplicité*; It. *Semplice, semplicità, semplicista*; Sp. *Simple, simplezo, simplicista*; Lat. *Simplex*, quasi sine *plica*, without fold, (*plic-are*, Gr. Πλεκειν.) See COMPLEX, DOUBLE.

Plain, single; without fold or involution, mixture or composition; unmixed, unmingled, clear, perspicuous.

Plain, without guile, without art or design, sincere, guileless, artless, undesigning, unsuspecting, credulous, silly.

Simple, Fr. n.—a *simple* in physick, a physical drug, (Cotgrave.) A herb or plant used for medicines is so called.

The *simple* men, that heore were, here red ther of nome,
And sende aftur more help to the emperour of Rome.
R. Gloucester, p. 97.

Theane hadde Pacience as pilgrimes have in here pok vitailes
Sobrete and *symple* speche.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 252.

Lo I sende you as scheep in the myddil of wolves, therfor be ye slygh as serpentis: and *simple* as downes.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 10.

For oure glorie is this, the witnessyng of our conscience, that in *simplicnesse* and clennesse of god and not in fleischli wisdom but in the grace of god we lyuyden in this world, but more plenteuousli to ghou.—*Id. 2 Corynth.* c. 1.

To *simple* is my tonge to pronounce,
As minister of my wit, the doublenesse
Of this chanon, rote of all cursednesse.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 10,707.

Beseching your excellence to defend
My *simplicnesse*, if ignorauance offend
In any wise. *Id. Ballads.*

That other arrow that hurteth lesse,
Was cleped (as I trow) *simplesse*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

In so moche as it is fertherestre fro the middleste *simplitatie* of the poiucte.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

Yeftes were faire, but nat for thy
They helpe me but *simply*,
But Bialacoil loosed bee
To gone at large and to be free.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

He elotheth riches (as men seyne)
Under the *simplest* of pouerte,
And doth to seme of great deserte
Thynge, which is littel worthe within.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

These prestes hadden wel conceiued,
That she was of great holynesse,
And with a counterfeit *simplesse*,
Whiche hid was in a fals courage,
Feigned an heuenly message. *Id. Ib.*

To fight or for to make cheste
It thought them then not honeste.
But of *simplicitee* and patience
Thei maden then no defence. *Id. Ib.* Frol.

Phisicians have in store
Their *simples* to compound
and match in mixture so
As ech disease from sicklie corse
they can enforce to go.—*Turbervile. That all Hurtes &c.*

Saying, how it was a great *symplenes* to believe so lyghtly such feyne wordes.—*Berners. Froiss. Cron.* vol. i. c. 336.

Before this cite ther were many assaultes, and sore skrymyashes, nygh every days, by reason of the cite walde nat yelde them vp *symply*, for alwaies they thought to be rescued.—*Id. Ib.* c. 26.

Thus having past all perill, I was come
Within the compasse of that islands space;
The which did seeme, unto my *simple* doome,
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings trace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

On every hill side, and each vale he lookes,
If 'mongst their store of *simples* may be found
An hearbe to draw and heale his smarting wound.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

Go therefore thou, with all thy stirring train
Of swelling sciences, the gifts of grief;
Go loose the links of that soul-binding chain,
Enlarge this uninquisitive belief:
Call up men's spirits, that *simpleness* retain.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

See, how she paceth forth in virgin-white,
Like what she is, the daughter of a duke,
And sister: darting forth a dazling light
On all that come her *simplesse* to rebuke.
B. Jonson. Epithalamion.

And here in making mention of this matter, I cannot but detect the knaverie of these herbarists and *simplers*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 20.

Impatient *simplers* climbe for blossomes here;
When dewes (heav'n's secret milk) in unseen shou'rs
First feed the early childhood of the year;
And in ripe summer, stoop for hearbs and flow'rs.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 5.

O happy men! you ever did possesse
No wisedome, but was mixt with *simplenesse*;
So wanting malice: and from folly free,
Since reason went with your *simplicitie*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky, the wisest politicians least, especially where orders are unobserved.—*Archd. Anwway. Tab. of Mod.* (1661,) p. 44.

That precept of the Pythagoreans, *simplifye* your self, reduce your self to one, how wise, how holy, how true is it? What a sure foundation is it of life, liberty, and easie sagacity in things belonging to vertue, religion, and justice?
More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, pt. iv. c. 1.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplist* for amomum.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.

Tho' the qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no distance between them; yet 'tis plain, the ideas they produce in the mind enter by the senses *simple* and unmixed.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 2.

The first who fell, beneath my javelin bled;
King Augia's son, and spouse of Agamede:
(She that all *simples* healing virtues knew,
And every herb that drinks the morning dew.)
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

I know that here are several sorts of medicinal herbs made use of by the natives, who go often a *simpling*, seeming to understand their virtues much, and making great use of them.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

They divided the divine attributes into so many persons; because the infirmity of a human mind cannot sufficiently conceive, or explain, so much power and action in a *simplicity* so great and individible as that of God.
Pope. View of the Epic Poem, s. 1.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life: they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves, or to put into a condition requiring of us the least that can he to do.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 34.

While botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,
Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling*.
Goldsmith. Prol. to Zoteide.

This being of a mare balsamic nature than the other, proves that these people have some knowledge of *simples*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

They look upon persons employing their time in making verses, pictures, or in reading books of *simplesses* easily to be deceived; as much their natural prey, as the pigeon is to the kite.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 60.

By imitation, I do not mean imitation in its largest sense, but *simply* the following of other masters, and the advantage to be drawn from the study of their works.
Reynolds, Dis. 6.

The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect, and less proper for many of the purposes of language; and this for the following reasons.
Smith. On the Formation of Languages.

SIMULACHRE. Fr. *Simulacre*; It. *Simulacro*; Sp. *Simulacro*; Lat. *Simulachrum*, any thing (figure, image,) made in likeness (*similis*) of some other thing.

Phidias the Atheniense, whom all wryters do commende, made of youry the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter, honoured by the gentiles, on the hyghe hille of Olympus.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 8.

SIMULATE, *v.* **SIMULA'TION.** **SI'MULAR.** } Fr. *Simuler*; It. *Simulare*; Sp. *Simular*; Lat. *Simulare*, (from *similis*, like,) to form, to feign, to counterfeit a *likeness*. See DISSEMBLE, and the quotation below from Bolingbroke.

To feign that to be which is not; to put on, or assume false appearances; generally—

To feign, to pretend, to counterfeit.

The monkes were not threitened to be undre this curse, because they had vowed a *simulacion* penitencie.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

The royalists were at night fain to hang lighted matches on the hedges (so to *similate* their shoad thereabouts.)
Fuller. Worthies. Barkshire.

As Christ in the gospel rebuketh the Pharisees above all other that were open sinners, and collieth them ypocrites, that is to says *simulars* and painted sepulcres.
Udal. Prol. to the Romaynes.

I feare me some maintaine blindnes more with their *simulation*, then they open the lyght with their preaching.
Fryth. Workes, p. 61.

—— Hide thee, thou bloody hand;
Thou periur'd, and thou *simular* of vertue;
That art incestuous.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 2.

A generall custome of *simulation* (which is this last degree) is a vice, rising either of a naturall falsenesse, or fearfulnesse; or of a minde, that hath some maine faults; which because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*, in other things, lest his hand should be out of use.—*Bacon. Of Simulation & Dissimulation.*

What though the first smote Cæsar's arts caresse'd,
Merit and virtue, *simulating* me!
Severely tender! cruelly humane!
The chain to clinch, and make it softer sit
On the new-broken still ferocious state.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iii.

Simulation and dissimulation, for instance, are the chief arts of cunning: the first will be esteemed always by a wise man unworthy of him, and will be therefore avoided by him, in every possible case; for, to resume my Lord Bacon's comparison, *simulation* is put on that we may look into the cards of another, whereas *dissimulation* intends nothing more than to hide our own.
Bolingbroke. Idea of a Patriot King.

SIMULTA'NEOUS. (See SIMULATE.) } The Barb. Lat. *Simulta'neously.* } *mulaneus*, is *simulatus*. Our own word and the modern Fr. *Simultanée* are from the Lat. *Simul*, Being, or acting at the same time, in unison.

All that we have need of, in the performing of these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous or *simultaneous*.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simultaneously*.
Shenstone.

SIMULTY. Fr. *Simulté*; Lat. *Simultas*, from *similitas*, or *similitas*. Applied to—

The feeling of envy or hate, that arises between those who have *similar* pursuits, or objects of rivalry.

Nor seek to get his patron's favour, by embarking himself in the factious of the family; to enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

SIN, *n.* **SIN,** *v.* **SI'NFUL.** **SI'NFULLY.** **SI'NFULNESS.** **SI'NLESS.** **SI'NLESSNESS.** **SI'NNER.** **SI'NNER,** *v.* } A. S. *Synne, syng-ian, synleus, synne-ful*; Dut. *Sonde, sunde, sondighen*; Ger. *Sunde, sundigben*; Sw. *Synd*. Junius derives from Gr. Σινεν, *nocere, ledere*, to hurt, to injure. Wachter,—from Ger. *Sun-en*, explare, to expiate, to atone for; *sin*, being that which ought to be expiated or atoned for. To *sin* seems to signify,—to go or do wrong (see WRONG), to err, to go astray; and may be allied to the A. S. verb, *Syndrian*, to go apart or asunder.

To go or do wrong, to act in disobedience, in opposition—to the laws of God; to violate them, to offend against them, to neglect or disregard them. It is usually applied to offences against the laws of religion, or morality, as distinguished from those of the state. See the quotation from Hobbs.

To *sinner* (in *Pope*),—see SAINT.

And the archebysop of Canterbury, Wyllam that tho was,
Sacrede hym, as yt was rygt, wel *synnolyche*, alas!
R. Gloucester, p. 445.

& fro thien he went vnto the courte of Rome,
For to tak his penance & of his *synnes* dome.
R. Brunne, p. 1.

And suffren hem that *synful* heon. til tyme that thei repenten.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 389.

—— And seide to the Jewes
That seeth hym *synneles*, cesse nat ich bote
To stryke with stoon oth' with staf. this strompett to dethe.
Id. p. 231.

Thanne Judas that bitrede him saygh that he was damyned he repentide and brought agen the thristy peno to the princes of prestis and to the eldre man of the puple, and seide, I have *synned* bitrayinge rightful blood.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 27.

Then when Judas whicke betrayed him, sawe that he was condempned, he repeted him selfe, & brought agayne the xxx. plates of syluer to the chiefe priestes & elders, saying: I haue *sinned* betrayinge the innocente bloude.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But that ye wite that mannes sone hath power to forgeue *synnes* in erthe.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 9.

That ye maye knowe that the sonne of man hath power to forgeue *synnes* in erthe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Jhesus seide to them hole men han no neede to a leche, but thei that ben yvel at ease; for I cam not to clepe just men but *synneres*.—*Wielif. Marke*, c. 2.

Jesus heard yt, he sayd vnto them: The hole have no nede of the phisicion, but the sycke. I came not to call the rygteous, but the *synners* to repentaunce.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne Symount Petir sayz [saygh] this thing: he felde doun to the knees of Jhesus and seyde, Lord go fro me: for I am a *synful* man.—*Wielif. Luke*, c. 5.

When Symon Peter sawe that, he fell doune at Jesus knees, sayinge: Lorde go frō me, for I am a *synnefull* man.
Bible, 1551. *Luke*, iii. 2.

He that oft falleth in *sinne*, he despiseth the mercy of God, and encreseth his *sinne*, and is unkind to Crist, and he waxeth the more feble to withstand *sinne*, and *sinneth* the more lightly, and the later ariseth, and is more slow to shrive him.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

For as Jesu my *sinfull* soule saue,
There nis creature in all this world liuing,
Like vnto her that I would gladly haue.
Id. Ballad Pleasant.

Thou blamist Crist, and sayst ful bitterly,
He misdeparteth richesse temporal;
Thy neighebour thus witest *sinfully*,
And sayst, thou hast a litel, and he hath all.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4526

Full ofte er this it hath be seine
The comen people is ouerleyne,
And hath the kynges *synne* abought,
All though the people agilte nought.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii

But Achilloo the priest and hee,
So as the bokes it recorden,
For certaine some of golde accorden,
That thilke horrible *sinfull* dede
Assoiled was. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

—— Down he fell
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vaine, a greater power
Now rul'd him, punisht in the shape he *sinn'd*,
According to his doom.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

—— But first I mean
To exercise him in the wilderness,
There he shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth
To conquer *sin* and death the two grand foes,
By humiliation and strong sufferance.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

His weakness shall o'ercome Satanic strength
And all the world, and mass of *sinful* flesh.—*Id. Ib.*

All crimes are indeed *sins*, but not all *sins* crimes. A *sin* may be in the thought or secret purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice; but a crime is such a *sin* as consists in an action against the law, of which action he can be accused, and tried by a judge, and he convinced or cleared by witnesses. Farther, that which is no *sin* in itself, but indifferent, may be made *sin* by a positive law.
Hobbs. On the Common Laws of England.

King. So, if a sonne that is by his father sent about merchandize, doe *sinfully* miscarry vpon the sea; the imputation of his wickednesse, by your rule, should be imposed vpon his father that sent him.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 1

——— Nor yet staid the terror there
Infernal ghoste, and hellish furies, round
Environ'd thee, some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some beat at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

——— I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future dayes
To thee and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men.—*Id. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

For when this external frame of goddiness shall break about their ears, they being really at the bottome devoid of the true fear and love of God, and destitute of a more free and unprejudic'd use of their faculties, by reason of the *sinfulness* and corruption of their natures, it will be an easy thing to allure them to an assent to that which seems so much for their present interest.
More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. i. c. i.

Is there no means, but that a *sin-sick* land
Must be let blood with such a beist'rous hand?
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

All *sin* is foolish upon many accounts; as proceeding from ignorance, errour, inconsiderateness, vanity; as implying weak judgment, and irrational choice; as thwarting the dictates of reason, and best rules of wisdom; as producing very mischievous effects to ourselves, bereaving us of the chief goods, and exposing us to the worst evils.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 18.

If men did duly weigh the *sinfulness* and the danger that all sebisms and separations of this kind do bring upon a nation, they would be thus affected.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

And since he condescended to such familiarity to those frail mortals, so many of whom were apt to turn the favours of God into wantonness, we may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to them, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into say thing, but occasions of joy and gratitude.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 287.

How usual it is for persons, well advanced in piety, when they are making such enquiries as these, to dwell altogether on their defects and miscarriages, without regarding the regular course of a virtuous and well-ordered life; and to condemn themselves, as false and insincere, because they are not perfect and *sinless*?—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 12.

SIN.
SINCE, *prep.*
SINCE, *conj.*
SINCE, *ad.*
SITH.
SITHE'NCE.

Dut. *Sicht-ent*, *sind*; Ger. *Seit*, *sint*; Sw. *Sid*, *sed-an*, *sich-en*; Scotch, *Sen*, *syne*. In Dut. and Ger. *Sicht*, visus; Sw. *Sedd*. Mr. Tooke has written upon these words in his best manner.

Sithe—applied to *time*, seems so used with a subaudition of *time*; time *sith* or seen—time past, time, generally.

"*Since* is a very corrupt abbreviation, confounding together different words and different combinations of words; and is therefore in modern English made (like *but*) to serve purposes which no one word in any other language can answer; because the same accidental corruptions, arising from similarity of sound, have not happened in the correspondent words of any other language."

Where we now employ *since*, was formerly, according to its respective signification, used, sometimes, — 1. *Seothan*, *siothhan*, *setthan*, *siththan*, *sithhen*, *sithen*, *sithence*, *sithens*, *sithnes*, *sithns*: sometimes, — 2. *Syne*, *sine*, *sene*, *sen*, *syn*, *sin*; sometimes,—3. *Seand*, *seeing*, *seeing that*, *seeing as*, *sens*, *sense*, *sence*; sometimes,—4. *Sithe*, *sith*; *sithe*, *sith*, *seen that*, *seen as*, *sens*, *sense*, *sence*.

Accordingly *since*, in modern English, is used four ways; *two* as a preposition, connecting (or rather *affecting*) words, and *two* as a conjunction, affecting sentences. It is also used adverbially, as, when we say,—It is a year *since*; i. e. a year *seen*.

When used as a preposition, it has always the signification, either of the past part. *seen* joined to *thence*, (that is, *seen*, and *thence-forward*;) or else it has the signification of the past part. *seen* only.

When used as a conjunction, it has sometimes the signification of the present part. *seeing* or *seeing that*; and sometimes the signification of the past part. *seen*, or *seen that*. As a preposition,—1. *Since*, (for *Sithan*, *sithence*, or *seen* and *thence-forward*,) as,—"Such a system of government as the present, has not been ventured on by any king *since* the expulsion of James the Second."
2. *Since*, (for *syne*, *sene*, or *seen*;) as,—"Did George the Third reign before or *since* that example?" As a conjunction,—3. *Since*, (for *seeand*, *seeing*, *seeing as*, or *seeing that*,) as,—"If I should labour for any other satisfaction, but that of my own mind, it would be an effect of phrenzy in me, not of hope; *since* it is not truth, but opinion, that can travel the world without a passport." 4. *Since*, (for *siththe*, *sith*, *seen as*, *seen that*,) as,—"*Since* death in the end takes from all, whatsoever fortune or force takes from any one; it were a foolish madness in the shipwreck of worldly things, where all sinks but the sorrow, to save that."

Junius says,—"*Since that time*, Exinde. Contractum est ex Angl. *Sith thence*, q.d. sero post: ut *Sith* illud originem traxerit ex illo *Seithu*, *sero*; quod habet Arg. Cod."

Skinner says, — "*Since*, a Teut. *Sint*; Belg. *Sind*, post, postea, postquam. Doct. Th. H. putat deflexum a nostro *sithence*. Non absurdum etiam esset declinare a Lat. *Exhinc*, *E et H* abjectis, et *x* facilima mutatione in *s* transeunte:" again, he says,—"*Sith* ab A.S. *Sitthan*, *synthan*; Belg. *Seyd*, *sint*, post, post illa, postea."

After the explanation I have given, I suppose it unnecessary to point out the particular errors of the above derivations. *Sithence* and *sith*, though now obsolete, continued in good use down even to the time of the Stuarts.

Hooker in his writings, uses—*Sithence*, *sith*, *seeing*, and *since*. The two former he always properly distinguishes, using *sithence* for the true import of the A.S. *Sitthan*, and *sith* for the true import of the A.S. *Sitthe*; which is the more extraordinary, because authors of the first credit had, very long before Hooker's time, confounded them together, and thereby led the way for the present indiscriminate and corrupt use of *since* in all the four cases mentioned.

Seeing, Hooker uses sometimes, perhaps, (for it will admit a doubt,) improperly. And *since*, (according to the corrupt custom which has now universally prevailed in the language,) he uses indifferently either for *sithence*, *seen*, *seeing*, or *sith*.

Such is the doubtful use of it by Shakespeare, in the following passage:—

"Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come."

For it may either be resolved thus;—It seems strange that men, *seeing* that death will come when it will come, should fear;

Or,—Strange that men should fear; it being *seen* that death will come when it will come.

The firste age & tyme was from oure firste fader Adam
To Noe, & *selthe* the other from Noe to Abraham.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

The thrid sorrow of this lond com thorgh the Sessons,
That ten *sithes* aryved vppon the Bretons
& *sithen* were chaced agayn away with maistrie.
R. Brunne, p. 7.

And he axide his fadir how long it is *sithe* this hath falle to him? and he seyde fro childhood.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 9.

And he asked his father: how long is it a goo, *sens* thys hathe happened him? And he sayd, of a chyld.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For *sithen* the fadris dieden all thingis lasten for the begynnyng of creature.—*Wielif.* 2 *Peter*, c. 3.

For *sence* the fathers dyed, all thinges continue in the same estate wherein they wer at the begynnynge.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

"O mighty God, if that it be thy will,
Sin thou art rightful judge, how may it be
That thou wolt suffren innocence to pill,
And wicked folk regne in Prosperitee?"
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5234.

For *sin* he said that we ben jangleresses,
As ever mote I bronken hole my tresses,
I shal nat sparen for no curtesie
To speke him harm, that sayth we vilanie.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,181.

And therefore *sith* I know of love's peine,
And wot how sore it can a man destreine,
As he that oft hath ben caught in his las,
I you forgive all holly this trespas.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1817.

These felons full of falsite,
Hath many *sithes* beguiled me.
Chaucer. The Rom. of the Rose.

What should I tellen hem, *sin* they ben tolde?
In youthe he made of Ceyx and Alcyon,
And *sithen* hath he spoke of everich on
This noble wives, and thise lovers eke.
Id. The Man of Lawes Prol. v. 4478.

This child of Maurice was *sithen* emperour
Made by the pope, and lived Cristenly,
To Cristes churche did he gret honour.—*Id. Ib.* v. 5541.

And *sithen* than that we fynde,
That werres in her owne kynde
Ben towarde god of no deserte:
And eke thei bringen in pouerte
Of worldes good, it is merrille,
Amonge the men whet it male eyle,
That thei a pees, ne connen set.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And when he wiste, it was Constance,
Was nemer father halfe so blithe,
Wepende he kiste hir ofte *sithe*,
So was his herte all ouercome.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

In suche wepynge, and suche crie
His dead wife, whiche laie hym hie,
A thousande *sithes* he hir kiste.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

A man may alwaye erre, & yet not fayle nor fal away fro God, *sith* eacry errour is not daynable.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 775.

And therefore *sithence* the Bishop of Rome wil nowe a daies so be called, and chaleageth vnto him selfe an authoritie that is none of his.
Jewell. Defence of the Apologie, p. 122.

Euer *sithence* the time of this lawe, a wonderful vnkeaenesse of life, and manners in Goddes ministers, and sondrie horrible enormities haue folowed.—*Id. Ib.* p. 180.

For *sithens* shootinge was neglected and decayed amonge the Romaynes, many a battayle and fielde bath ben lost.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

But whenas Calidore was comen in,
And gan aloud for Pastorell to call,
Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall,
And wondrous joy felt in her spirits thrall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 11.

A thousand *sithes* I curse that carefull houre
Wherein I longd the neighbour towne to see.
Id. The Shepheard's Calender. January.

But, faire Fidessa, *sithens* fortune guile,
Or enimies poure, hath now captived you,
Returne from whence ye came, and rest awhile,
Till morow next.—*Id. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 4.

It is not in thy power to turn this destiny,
Nor stop the torrent of those miseries
(If thou neglectest her still) shall fall upon thee.
Sith that thom art dishonest, false of faith,
Proud, and doth think no power can cross thy pleasures.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Propheless, Act iii. sc 3.

Warw. Talke not of France, *sith* thou hast lost it all.
Shakespeare. 3 *Pt. Henry VI.* Act i. sc 1.

Thus we see that there was no cause of dissimulation in these things, betweene that one only people before Christ, and the kingdomes of the world *since*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iii. § 11.

For *since* the will by conceiving sin hath the soul of life; and of life there is no recovery without repentance, the death of sin; repentance not able to kill sin, but by withdrawing the will from it; the will unpossible to be withdrawn, unless it concur with a contrary affection to that which accompanied it before in evil: is it not clear, that as an inordinate delight did first begin sin, so repentance must begin with a just sorrow.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

In saying who soever doth believe & is baptised, he appointeth that the parte to whom baptisme is administred shall first believe, and then be baptized; to the end that beleeuing may go before this sacram't in the receiuer, no otherwise then preaching in the giuer, *sith* equally in both, the law of Christ declareth not onely what things are required, but also in what order they are required.—*Id. Ib.* Pref.

Againe, *sith* the later euen of the apostles owne times, had that which in the former was not thought vpon in this generall proposing of the apostles times, there is no certaintie which should be followed, especially *seeing that* yee giue vs great cause to doubt how farre yee allow those times.
Id. Ib.

Baptizing of infants, although confest by themselues to haue beene continued euen *sithence* the verie apostles owne times, yet they altogether condemned.—*Id. Ib.*

For it [imputation] consisteth in such acts and deeds of his, as could not haue longer continuance then while they were in doing, nor at that very time belong vnto any other but to

him from whom they come, and therefore how men either then, or before or *sithence* should be made partakers of them, there can be no way imagined, but onely by imputation.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 56.

Peradventure the Church hath not now the leisure which it had then, or else those things whereupon so much time was then well spent, have *sithence* that lost their dignitie and worth. If the reading of the law, the Prophets and Psalmes bee a part of the service of God, as needful under Christ as before, and the adding the New Testament, as profitable as the ordaining of the Old to bee read; if therewith in stead of Jewish prayer it bee also for the good of the church to annexe that varietie which the apostle doth commend; *seeing that* the time which wee spend is no more then the orderly performance of these things necessarily required, why are wee thought to exceed in length?
Id. Ib. § 32.

SINAPISM. Fr. *Sinapiser*; It. *Senapismo*; Cataplasm, *ex sinapi*; i.e. of mustard.

The places ought before the application of those topicke medicines, to be well prepared with the razour, and a *sinapisme* or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxix. c. 6.

SINCE'RE. Fr. *Sincère*; It. *Sincero*; Sp. *Sincero*; Lat. *Sincerus*, i. e. *sine cera*, applied to honey freed or cleansed from the mixture of wax (*cera*). And thus generally—
SINCE'RELY.
SINCE'RENESS.
SINCE'RITY.

Freed from impurity, from any thing foul, polluted or corrupt, from filth or foulness, pollution or corruption; unmixed, unalloyed, uncorrupt. And further,—

Pure, candid, ingenuous, faithful; free or frank.

Sine vulnere corpus *sincerumque* fuit, i. e. sound, entire. See the second quotation from Drydon, and that from Hooker.

I answere that master Wickliffe was noted while he was liuing, to be a man not onely of most famous doctrine, but also of a very *sincere* life and conuersation.
Fryth. Workes, p. 117.

Seldome or never shall you find commonwealths or government, which is absolutely and *sincerely* made of any of them aboue named, but alwaies mixed with another, and hath the name of that which is more, and ouer-ruleth the other alwaies or for the most part.—*Smith. Commonweatlh*, b.i. c.6.

If they, or any of them do depose, that I have not *sincerely* and wholly declared as is contained in the second article, let him and every of them be examined, in virtue of their oath, how they do know it, and by what means.
State Trials. Edw. VI. 1550. *Bonner.*

It was the necessitie not of preaching things agreeable with the word, but of reading the word it selfe at large to the people, which caused churches throughout the world to haue publique care, that the sacred oracles of God being procured by common charge, might with great sedulitie be kept both intire and *sincere*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 22.

But if a man would know the true and *syncere* vermillion indeed, it ought to have the rich and fresh colour of scarlet.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 7.

And think all cunning, all proceeding one,
And nothing simple, and *sincerely* done.
Daniel. Ded. of the Queen's Arcad.

Ot. I rest as far from wrong of *sincereness*,
As he flyes from the practice, trust me madam,
I know by their confessions, he subornd,
What I should eat, drink, touch, or only have sensed.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act iii. sc. 1.

You mend old shoes well, mend your old manners better,
And suddenly see you leave off this *sincereness*.
Id. Women Pleas'd, Act iv. sc. 1.

But as a man that lov'd no great commerce
With bus'ness and with noise, he ever flies
That maze of many ways, which might disperse
Him into other men's uncertainties:
And with a quiet calm *sincerity*,
H' effects his undertakings really.
Daniel. A Funeral Poem.

Yet, had his aspect nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him *sincere*.
Dryden. Character of a good Parson.

He [Achilles] try'd a third, a tough well chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*,
Though Cyrnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offered his unshielded side.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

And a good man may likewise know when he obeys God *sincerely*. Not but that men often deceive themselves with an opinion, or at least a groundless hope of their own *sincerity*; but if they will deal fairly with themselves, and use due care and diligence, there are very few cases (if any) wherein they may not know their own *sincerity* in any act of obedience to God; For what can a man know concerning himself, if not the reality of his own intentions?
Tillotson, Ser. 15.

The whole time of war ought to be a time of general mourning; a mourning in the heart, a mourning much more *sincere* than on the death of one of those princes whose accursed ambition is often the sole cause of war.
Knox. On the Folly of War.

Let us consider also, that *sincerity* is a duty no less plain than important; that our consciences require it of us, and reproach us for every breach of it; that the light of nature taught it the very heathens, though imperfectly, as it did every thing else; and that scripture abounds with the strictest precepts of it, and strongest motives to it.
Id. vol. iii. Ser. 8.

SINDON. Lat. *Sindon*; Gr. Σινδων, fine linen.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen.—*Bacon.*

SINE. Fr. *Sinus*; Lat. *Sinus*. See the quotation.

The *sine* or right *sine* of an arc, is the line drawn from one extremity of the arc, perpendicular, to the diameter which passes through the other extremity.
Hutton. Course of Mathematicks, vol. ii. p. 2.

SINECURE. Lat. *Sine cura*, without care. See the quotation from Blackstone.

But oh! the nymph that mounts above the skies,
And, gratis, clears religion's mysteries,
Resolv'd the church's welfare to ensure,
And make her family a *sine-cure*.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 5.

The great patent offices in the exchequer are in reality and substance no other then pensions, and in no other light shall I consider them. They are *sinecures*. They are always executed by deputy. The duty of the principal is as nothing.—*Burke. On Economical Reform.*

When the clerk so presented is distinct from the vicar, the rectory thus invested in him becomes what is called a *sine-cure*; because he hath no cure of souls, having a vicar under him to whom that cure is committed.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 2.

SINEW, *n.* A. S. *Sina*, *sine*, *sinew*, *sinewa*, *sinu*, nervus. Dut. *Senue*, *sinuwe*; Ger. *Sene*. In old English also written *Sin*: "And karf atoo a veyn, and the next *sin*," (*P. T.*, v. 588.) Lye, in *Junius*.
SI'NEW, *v.*
SI'NEWS.
SI'NEWLESS.
SI'NEWY.
SI'NEWISH.
SI'NEWOUS.

Applied, consequentially, to—

Strength, might, firmness, vigour, energy.

Usage of labour is a gret thing; for it maketh, as sayth Seint Bernard, the lebourer to have strong armes and hard *sinewes*.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

It is not the bones, nor the *sinewes*, nor the flesshe that bayeth thereon, but it is the highest parte of man, the very soule of man, hee is the grounde and auctor of all concupisentce.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 269.

By that which lately hapned, Una saw
That this her knight was feeble, and too faint;
And all his *sinewe* woxen weake and raw,
Through long emprisonment, and hard constraint.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

And sake the ladie Bona for thy queene;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together,
And hauing France thy friend, thou shalt not dread
The scattred foe, that hopes to rise against.
Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii. sc. 6.

Whose *sinewed* wings (in their resistless course)
Beat the thin air, with such a violent force,
That the light birds drop't headlong from the skies.
Drayton. The Owl.

All that ever was said against these helps to beauty, seems to many wise women weak and *sinewless*.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 194.

——— That first and virgin birth of thine
Be so articulate, so masculine,
So truly limb'd, so *sinewy*, so compact,
So sweetly fair, so every way exact,
As may endure the most judicious touch.
Dryden. Barons' Wars, b. i.

His [Hugh de Lacie] neck was short, and his bulle hairie, as also not fleshie but *sinewish* and strong compact.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, c. 24.

His [Mellerius] armes and other lims more *sinewous* than fleshie, a stout and a valiant gentleman he was and emulous.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

In the principal figures of a picture, the painter is to employ the *sinewe* of his art, for in them consiste the principal beauty of his work.
Dryden. Paral. between Poetry & Painting.

These seats our sires, a hardy kind,
To the fierce sons of war confin'd,
The flower of chivalry, who drew
With *sinew'd* arm the stubborn yew.—*Tickell. Ode.*

Bold, firm and graceful, ere thy generous youth,
By hardship *sinew'd*, and by danger fird,
Scattering the nations where they go.—*Thomson. Summer.*

The son of Letus, brave Pelasgus' heir,
Hippothous, dragg'd the carcase through the war;
The *sinewy* ancles bor'd the feet he bound
With thongs, inserted through the double wound.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

Then wither'd weakness foils the *sinewy* arm
Of man's meridian and high-hearted power.
Young. On Public Affairs, p. 417.

SING, *v.*
SI'NGER.
SI'NGING, *n.*
SI'NGINGLY.
SONG.
SO'NGISH.
SO'NGLESS.
SO'NGSTER.
SO'NGSTRESS.
SO'NNET.
SONNETTE'ER.
SO'NNETING, *n.*
SO'NNETIST.

Sw. *Sjunga*; Dut. *Singhen*; Ger. *Singen*; A. S. *Sing-an*; Goth. *Siggwan*, legere, to read; *siggwan lokos*, legere libros (*Luc.* iv. 16), to read, to recite. Applied to the reading of numbers of persons, the murmuring sound of numbers reading, their chant, or musical modulation of voice in reading or recitation; and hence—

To utter vocal sounds in tune or harmony, in musical proportion or concord; to write or speak in verse, in poetry; to record, to relate, to rehearse, to celebrate in verse or poetry. Applied also to the vocal utterance of certain birds; to sounds resembling the strains of musick.

Song,—any thing *songe*, *songen*, or *sung*.

So gret & murye was that *song*, that me *song* ther inne wyde,
That the fole stod, that ther were, as hii were y nome.
R. Gloucester, p. 190.

Better him wer with eise in clostre hal led his life,
The seruise of his *song* recorded and lered.
R. Brunne, p. 172.

& thi messe *songen*.—*Id. Ib.*

And ich *sang* that *song* tho. and so dude meny hondred.
Piers Plouhman, p. 377.

And ich y saved as ge may see. with oute *syngynge* of masse.—*Id.* p. 206.

Hauynge the harpis of God and *syngynge* the *song* of Moises the seruaunt of God, and the *song* of the Lombe.
Wicliff. Apocalips, c. 15.

Hauing the harpes of God, & they *songe* the *songe* of Moses the seruant of God, and the *songe* of the Lambe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

These birdes, that I you deuise,
They *song* her *song* as faire and well,
As angels doue espirituell.
And trusteth me, when I hem herde,
Full lustie and well I ferde:
For never yet such melodie
Was heard of man that mighte die.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And right anon in comen tombesteres
Fetis and smale, and yonge fruiteseires,
Singers with harpes.—*Id. The Pardoneres Tale*, v. 12,411.

In suffisaunce, in blisse, and in *singings*,
This Troilus gan all his life to lede.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

And playen *songes* on a smal ribible;
Therto he *song* somtime a loud quinible.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3332.

In a foreste alone he was
He sawe vpon the grene gras
The faire floures fresshe springe,
He herd among the leues *singe*
The throstel, with the nyghtingale.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Whan that she sigh the bowes thicke,
And that there is no bare sticke,
But all is hid with leaues grene,
To woodde cometh this Phillemene,
And maketh hir firste yers flight,
Where as she *singeth* daie and night:
And in hir *songe* all openly
She maketh hir plaint.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

But wolde God that nowe were one
An other suche as Arione
Whiche had an harpe of suche temprure
And therto of good measure
He *songe*, that he the beastes wilde
Made of his note tame and milde.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

For when I wolde with hir glade,
And of hir luse *songes* make:
She sclide, it was not for hir sake,
And liste not my *songes* here,
Ne witen, what the wordes were.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Nowe since I hane performed euery part
Of thy commaunde, as neare as tonge can tell,
Content thee yet before my mise depart,
To take this *sonet* for my last farewell.
Gawcoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

And them before, the fry of children yong
Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play,
And to the maydens sounding tymbrels *song*
In well attuned notes a ioyous lay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

——— And when the fire
Of appetite was quencht; the miser Infam'd
The sacred *singer*. Of men highliest fam'd,
He sung the glories; and a poeme pend,
That in applause, did ample heauen ascend.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

Their dirlges, their trentals, and their shrifts,
Their memories, their *singings*, and their gifts.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Counterfaite countiers—speaking lisping'ly, and answering *singingly*.—*North. Philosopher at Court*, (1575), p. 16.

Thir *song* was partial, but the harmony
(What could it lese when spirits immortal *sing*:)
Suspended hell, and took with rauishment
The thronging audience.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

——— Yet not the more
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt
Cleer-spring, or shady grove, or sunnie hill,
Smit with the love of sacred *song*. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

——— Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent; save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird, that now awake
Tunes sweetest his love-labor'd *song*. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flush'd with victory over us in the reign of king Edward the second.—*Fuller. Worthies. Berkshire.*

Assist me some extemporall god of rime, for I am sure I shall turne *sonnet*.
Shakespeare. Loue's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 3.

Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
To paint some blowesse with a borrowed grace.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 1.

Yea, and the prophet of the heav'nly lyre,
Great Solomon, *singe* in the English quire;
And is become a new-found *sonnetist*,
Singing his love, the holy spouse of Christ.—*Id.* Sat 8.

Leavie groves now mainely ring,
With each sweet birds *sonneting*,
Notes that make the echoes long.
Browne. Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.

For, fro' thy makings, milke and melly flowes,
To feed the *songster-swaines* with art's sooth-saies.
Browne. Epi. Willie & Wernock.

War, he *sung*, is toil and trouble;
Honour but an empty bubble;
Never ending, still beginning,
Fighting still, and still destroying;
If the world be worth thy winning,
Think, O think, it worth enjoying.
Dryden. Alexander's Feast.

I ne'er with wits or wildings pass'd my days,
To spread about the itch of verse and praise;
Nor like a puppy, daggled through the town
To fetch and carry *sing-song* up and down.
Pope. Prol. to Satires.

Here seem'd the *singer* touch'd at what he *sung*,
And grief a while delay'd his hand and tongue.
Parnell. To Lord Visc. Bolingbroke.

The recitative part of the opera requires a more masculine beauty of expression and sound: the other, which for want of a proper English word I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, it's principal intention being to please the hearing, rather than to gratifie the understanding.
Dryden Pref. to Albion's England.

——— Join'd to these
Innumerous *songsters*, in the freshening shade
Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson. Spring.*

While Philomel is ours; while in our shades,
Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay.—*Id. Summer.*

And some have said, that once the humorous god,
Resolving all such scribblers to confound,
For the short *sonnet* order'd this strict bound:
Set rules for the just measure, and the time,
The easy running and alternate rhyme.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry.

Who weaves the chaplet, or provides the hays,
For such wool-gathering *sonnetteers* as these?
Swift. A Poem by Dr. Delany.

He [Green] was at this time a pastoral *sonnet*-maker and author of several things which were pleasing to men and women of his time.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

This curious piece, [a *song* or catch in praise of the cuckow] which is thought to be "the most ancient English *song*, with (or without) the musical notes, any where extant." is preserved in a manuscript of the Harleian Library, in the Museum.—*Ritson. Ancient Songs*, vol. i. p. 1.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the *sonneless* gondolier;
Her palaces are crumbling to the shore,
And music meets not always now the ear.
Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, c. 4. s. 3.

A suite of tales was published by George Whetston, a *sonnet-writer* of some rank, and one of the most passionate among us to bewail the perplexities of love!
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iii. p. 483.

SINGE, *v.* } Dut. *Senghen*; Ger. *Sengen*;
SI'NGINGLY, } A. S. *Sængan*, ustulare, urere, adurere; to *scorch*,—to mark (by *scorching* or burning or by "nipping cold," Holland's *Plinie*:) perhaps originally to mark, or make a mark or *sign*.

To *scorch*,—to burn so as to mark the surface, not deeper than the surface.

Thou sayst also, I walke out like a cat;
For who so wolde *senge* the cattes skin,
Than wol the cat wel dwellen in hire in.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5929.

Hire bord was served most with white and black,
Milk and broun bred, in which she fond no lak,
Seinde bacon, and sometime an ey or twey.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,849.

Wee tearme their eies to bee inflamed, *sendged*, and blindshotten, when their buds be blasted.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 24.

The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or roasted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and *sindged* with nipping cold.
Id. Ib. b. xxii. c. 25.

But to answer more home to the purpose, I confess that the bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *sindgingly* hot, as it was in him that took one of Melanchthon's relations by the hand, and so scorched her, that she bare the mark of it to her dying day.
More. Antidote against Atheism, App.

The scorching flames climb round on every side:
Then the *sing'd* members they with skill divide;
On these, in rolls of fat involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay from every part.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house.—*Swift. Rules for Servants in general.*

SI'NGLE, *adj.*
SI'NGLE, *v.*
SI'NGLENESS.
SI'NGLY.
SI'NGULAR, *adj.*
SI'NGULAR, *n.*
SINGULARI'ST.
SINGULA'RITY.
SI'NGULARLY.

} Fr. *Single, singulaire*; It. *Singulare*; Sp. *Singular*; Lat. *Singulus*. of unsettled etymology. Vossius resorts to the Hebrew. Martinius suggests *signatum*, the oce marked. Others—*sine angulo*, or *semel unum*.

One, only, alone, simple, particular, individual; separate, disunited.

To *single*,—to take one from more, to select, to separate.

Singular,—particular, especial, peculiar, extraordinary, uncommon.

And yet say I more, that right as a *singuler* persone sinneth in taking vengeaunce of another man, right so sinneth the judge, if he do no vengeaunce of hem that it han deserved.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

For certes repentance of a *singuler* sinne, and not repentant of all his other sinnes; or elles repenting him of all his other sinnes, and not of a *singuler* sinne, may not availe.
Id. The Persones Tale.

But when the sonne beholdeth, and seeth the high thought, that is to saine God, than knoweth it together the sonnine and *singularities*, that is to saiu, the principles, and everlche of hem by himself.—*Id. Boecius*, b. v.

Singularly by himselfe ther reasen faileth.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

There was without werre pees,
Without enuie loue stoode,
Richesse vpon the commune good,
And not vpon the *singuler*,
Ordeined was. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Gods law is pure and *single*: loue thy neighbour, whether he be good or bad. And by loue God meaneth, to helpe at nede.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 201.

But looke that thine eye be *single* and robbe not Christ of his honour, ascribe not that to yt deseruyng of thy workes, which is geuen you freely by the merites of his blood.
Id. Ib. p. 75.

There he that write, how the offer was made by king Edmund for the auoiding of more bloudshed, that the two princes should trie the matter thus together in a *singular* combat.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, b. vii. c. 10.

And also I [Richard II.] renounce the name, worshyp & regnly, and kyngely hyghnesse, clerelye, frelye, *synguleryie* and hooly, in the moost best manor and fourme that I may.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1399.

And they continued daily with one accorde in the tẽple, & brake breade in every house, and dyd eate their meate together, with gladnes and *singlenes* of heart prayesynge God, & had fauoure with all the people.—*Bible*, 1551. *Dedis*, c. 2.

Seruaunte be obedyent vnto your earnall masters, with feare and tremblynge in *singleness* of youre hearte, as vnto Chryst.—*Id. Ephesians*, c. 6.

Most sorry truly we be, that your grace, [Mary] whom we should otherwise honour for the king's majesty's sake, by your own deede should provoke us to offend you; we do perceive great discommodity to the realm by your grace's *singularity*, if it may be so named, in opinion.
State Trials, Edw. VI. an. 1551.

But *singularly* before God is it called vnrighteous mammon, because it is not bestowed, and ministred vnto our neighbors nede.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 71.

Yet did false Archimage her still pursew,
To bring to passe his mischievous intent.
Now that he had her *singled* from the crew
Of courteous knights.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 4.

But he might have altered the shape of his argument, and explicated them better in *single* scenes.
Cor. That had been *single* indeed.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 1.

That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here renounce all interest
I e'er could claim, and give you back your vows.
Ford. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, Act iv. sc. 1.

Wol. You have heere lady,
(And of your choice) these reuerend fathers, men
Of *singular* integrity, and learning;
Yea, the elect o' th' land, who are assembled
To plead your cause.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act ii. sc. 4.

So spake the fervent angel, but his zeal
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
Or *singular* and rash, whereat rejoic'd
The apostate. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Eloquence would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with *singulars*.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

And in this course of setting down medicines, even as I meet with any hearbe of any *singularitie*, I will raunge it there whereas I know it to be most soveraigne and effectuall.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 9.

Oftentimes we find our selves I know not how, *singularly* delighted with the shew of such naturall rudenesse, and take great pleasure in that disorderly order.
Spenser. Epistle to Master Harvey.

And what delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon thir tongues and be thir talk,
Of whom to be disprais'd were no small praise,
His lot who dares be *singularly* good.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

Him soon she *singled* from the flying train,
And slew with ease. *Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. xi.

Ambergreese is a rare cordiall for the refreshing of the spirits, and soveraign for the strengthening the head, besides the most fragrant scent, far stronger in consort when compounded with other things, then when *singly* it self.
Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.

You produce texts to show that the Father *singly* is the Supreme God, and that Christ is excluded from being the Supreme God: but I insist upon it, that you misunderstand those texts.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 4.

Though according to the common course and practice of the world it be somewhat *singular* for men throughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is so far from being a reflection upon any man's prudence, that it is a *singular* commendation of it.
Tillotson, Ser. 1.

But it being plain, that there are besides *singulars*, other objects of the mind universal: from whence it seems to follow, that sensibles, are not the only things; some modern atheistick wits, have therefore invented this further device to maintain the cause, and carry the business on.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 854.

Men not enduring to be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on speculations, and enslaved to rules; a fantastical humourist, a precise bigot, a rigid stoick, a demure sneaksby, a clownish *singularist*, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opiniatre.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 34.

——— Then hast often seen,
From 'mongst the herd, the fairest and the best
Carefully *singled* out, and richly drest,
With grandeur mock'd, for sacrifice decreed,
Only in greater pomp at last to bleed.
Churchill. The Times.

Even the pain which they might otherwise inflict, is prevented by a consciousness of having, with *singleness* of heart, espoused a cause beneficial to mankind, and founded on scriptural, as well as the highest human authority.
Knox. Christian Philosophy, Pref.

The love of *singularity* has too often a pernicious effect in disputing sociéties, and sometimes seminaries of learning; and it is highly prejudicial to that investigation of truth, which is the professed object of these institutions.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. ii. c. 2.

For had not Providence thus *singularly* provided for us, our Christmas cheer must have been salt beef and pork.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iv. c. 2.

SI'NGULF. } Lat. *Singultus*, a sob or sigh,
SI'NGULT. } which Vossius derives from *singulus*, because it rises separately or *singly*, and at some interval.

There an huge heape of *singulfes* did oppresse
His struggling soule, and swelling throbs empeach
His faltring toung with pangs of dreirnesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

And ever and anon, with *singulfs* rife,
He cryed out, to make his undersong,
Id. Colin Clout's come Home again.

So when her tezres were stopt from eyther eye
Her *singults*, blubbrings, seem'd to make them fiye.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

SI'NISTER. } Fr. *Sinistre*; It. *Sinistro*;
SI'NISTERLY. } Sp. *Siniestro*; Lat. *Sinister*,
SI'NISTROUS. } from the Gr. Ἀριστερὸς, which
SI'NISTROUSLY. } the editor of *Lennep*, with some speciousness, considers to be the comparative form of an obsolete adjective Ἀρὴς, *vehemens*, a partizan of which occurs in ἀρὴς, *vehementer*, ἀριστερὸς, *vehementior*; and thence, *pejor*, *magis*, *infaustus*, &c. And thence, it must be added, *sinister* is opposed to *dexter*, (qv.)

In English, the common usage, is—
Opposed to the *right*, (sc. hand;) left, on the left-hand.
Opposed to *right*; ill or evil, treacherous.
Opposed to *good*, or *good* fortune; unfortunate, unlucky.

I thought & yet thinke, that it may be that I was shet vp again, vp6 some new causeles suspicii, growen peradventure vpon some secret *sinister* informacion.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 1447.

Fox doubts not to say, 'That as general councils have sometimes been observed to err, so princes and parliaments may be sometimes informed by *sinister* heads.'
State Trials. Hen. VIII. an. 33.

Yet lest such as would be glad *sinisterly* to misseeïster euery thyng towarde the clergy, might haue occasion to say ye matter were hitely haleed against him to force hi to forbeare his suite of the premunire, the byshop therefore did the more forbeare.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 297.

And why should you so *sinisterly* judge the prince, that if ye had shewed these same unto him, he would have thought that ye had brought that tale unto him, more for the strengthoing and confirmation of your opinion, than for any other thing else.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. pt. i. b. iii. No. 49.

But when these martial garboiles are appeased, they are either through false information wrongfullie behated, or else by enuious carpers *sinisterlie* suspected.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 6.

And understood not all was but a shew
Rather than solid vertu, all but a rib
Crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn,
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

The heavens admit not these *sinister* and dexter respects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 5.

For he concludes the Pythagoreans to have held two such substantial principles of good and evil, merely because they sometimes talkt of the contrarieties and conjugations of things, such as finite and infinite, dextrous and *sinistrous*, eaven and odd, and the like.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 221.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life *left-handed*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.

The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright,
Dismies'd his conquest in the middle skies,
Allow'd to seize, but not possess the prize.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

The reason was, that he [Nathanael] was a man without guile: he had an honest and upright heart, no *sinister* or secular ends to serve, no evil affections to mislead him; therefore was he fitly disposed both to believe and embrace the Gospel.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. p. 58.

It proves that the man to whom it is shewn, has left his merit to stand or fall, as it might be able of itself; and in the honesty of an upright and ingenuous spirit, has scorned to use *sinister* and collusive arts to repel the weapons of envy and malice.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Evcn. 40.

SINK, *n.* } Sw. *Sjunka*; Dut. *Sincken*;
SINK, *n.* } Ger. *Sinker*; A. S. *Sinc-an*, *sencan*; Goth. *Sigu-an*; deponere,
SI'NKING, *n.* } subsidere, deprimere, demergere; to put or place down, to set or settle down: *sinc*, in A. S. was applied to any deposit, hoard, treasure; consequentially,—to any collection, to riches, filth collected and deposited.

To set or settle or cause to settle down; to press down, to depress, to lower, to degrade; to subside, to submerge; to fall down, to decay.

A *sink*,—that through which any thing settles down, or descends; in which (filth or foulness, lit. and met.) is deposited, or deposits itself.

But if they weren wrought of lime and ston;
They preten so, that thurgh the wall they gon;
And som of hem *sinke* down into the ground,
(Thus have we lost by times many a pound.)
Chaucer. The Chanonor Yemannes Tale, v. 16,378.

For I endure more hard penonance
Than any can saine or thinke,
That for the sorrow almost I *sinke*.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

Nowe then vpon that other side
To tell my disobeisance
Full sore it stant to my greuance,
And maie not *sinke* in to my witte.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

——— Alas! and who could thinke
So good a part so hard a happe should have?
A sweete perfume to fall into a *sinke*.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

The bailife that had the charge of the publick *sinkes* vaulted under the ground, dealt with Scaurus for good securitie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 2.

——— He cast him downe as deepe
As Tartarus (the brood of night) where Barathrum doth steepe
Torment in his profoundest *sinks*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

Return, then, heroes! and our answer bear,
The glorious combat is no more my care;
Not till, amidst you *sinking* navy slain,
The blood of Greeks shall dye the sable main.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

In short, the necessity of carrying a stamp, and the improbability of notifying a bloody hatchet will, I am afraid, both concur to the *sinking* of those thin folios, which have every other day retailed to us the History of Europe for several years last past.—*Spectator* No. 445.

When we are in want of necessaries, we must part with all superfluities: of which the value, as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

SINQUE, i.e. *Cinque*, qv.

And you bad such a pipe, that piped so sweetly,
You would dance to death, you have learnt your *sinque* a pace.
Beaum. & Fletch. A Wife for a Month, Act iii. sc. 1.

SI'NUOUS. } Fr. *Sinueux*; It. *Sinuoso*; Lat.
SINUO'SITY. } *Sinuosus*, from *sinus*, a bay, or
SI'NUATED. } bow; a curve or curvature,
SINUA'TION. } plait or fold.

Bowing or bending, curving, winding.

It would be tryed, how, and with what proportion of disadvantage, the voice would be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous*.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 132.

These as a line thir long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

Meander is a river in Lycia, a province of Natolia, or Asia Minor, famous for the *sinuosity* and often returning thereof.
Drayton. Roxamond to K. Henry, Annotation.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated*.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

The humane brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their bodies, and fuller of arituoctus, or *sinuations*.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 65.

Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,
Conducts the eye along his *sinuous* course
Delighted.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

But what is less known, and probably more deserving curiosity, is that they [rivers] run in a more direct channel as they immediately leave their sources; and that their *sinuosities* and turnings become more numerous as they proceed.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, pt. i. c. 14.

SIP, *n.* } Dut. *Sippen*; A. S. *Sip-an*, sorSIP, *v.* } bere; see To SUP.
SI'PPET. } To draw up small quantities of liquid by the lips; to drink or imbibe small potions, small quantities.

Thus serueth he, without meat or *sip*.
Chaucer. Q. Anelida and false Arcite.

And ye wil geve me a *sippet*
Of your stale ale.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

As melting honey dropping from the comb,
So still the words, that spring between thy lips,
Thy lips, where smiling sweetness keeps her home,
And heav'nly eloquence pure manna *sips*.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph.

But this will cure all strait, one *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams.
Milton. Comus.

Ettif, Green grass you are now in *sippets*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act iv. sc. 1.

Ridotta *sips* and dances, till she see
The doubling lustres dance as fast as she.
Pope. Imitations of Horace, b. ii. Sat. 1.

Charles *sipped* a little of the poisonous draught, but enough however to infect his whole conduct.
Bolingbroke. On Parties, Let. 2.

"Adieu," Vinosa cries, ere yet he *sips*
The purple bumper trembling at his lips,
"Adieu to all morality! if grace
Make works a vain ingredient in the case."
Cowper. Hope.

SI'PHON. Lat. *Sipho*; Gr. Σίφων. from the sound which liquids make when the *siphon* is drawn out; or rather from the Hebrew, (Vossius.)

Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains,
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs, of harden'd chalk,
Or stiff compacted clay, capacious form'd.
Thomson. Autumn.

——— He disdains to toss
In rainbow dews their crystal to the sun;
Or sink in subterranean cisterns deep;
That so, through leaden *siphons* upward drawn,
Those streams may leap fantastic.
Mason. The English Garden, b. iii.

SIR. } Fr. *Sieur*, *sire*; It. *Ser*, *sère*, dominus,
SIRE. } contracted (Skinner) from the Fr. *Seigneur*; It. *Signòre*; Lat. *Senior*. (See SENIOR.) Applied first to—

Seniors or elders,—then as a title of rank, of respect generally. *Sire* (Skinner adds) is naturally the master (dominus) of the family; it is the elder of a family or race, the progenitor, the parent.

"*Sire*," quod hee, "bi hye Godes, Lordes of alle thyng,
Y loue more thi leue lyf than al that in the world ys."
R. Gloucester, p. 30.

And suthe ich sauh hym sute. as he a *syre* were.
Piers Ploukman, p. 143.

"*Sire* knight," (quod he) "my maister and my lord,
Now draweth cutte, for that is min acorde.
Cometh nere," (quod he) "my lady princesse,
And ye, *sire* clerk, let it be your shamefastnesse,
Ne studieth nought, lay hand to. every man."
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 839.

Than spake our hoste with rude speche and bold:
And sayd unto the Nonnes Preest anon,
"Come nere, thou Preest, come hither, thou *sire* John,
Telle us swiche thing, as may our hertes slake."
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Prologue, v. 14,824.

"Upon a night Jankin, that was our *sire*,
Red on his book, as he sate by the fire."
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6295.

Paine and distresse, sickenesse, and ire,
And melancholy that angrie *sire*,
Ben of her paiens senatours.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

This bachiler was the counsailed
And wedded, and of thilke empire
He was cronned lord and *sire*.
And all the lond him hath receiued.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The most ragged ronnagate, and idle idiote amonge theym, is no lesse thé a *syr*, which is a lord in the Latin, as *syr* John, *syr* Thomas, *syr* William.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

O worthinesse of nature, breed of greatnesse!
"Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base."
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 2.

——— Be not angrie
(Most mighty princesse) that I haue aduentur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgement,
In the election of a *sir*, so rare.
Which you know, cannot err.e.—*Id. Ib.* Act i. sc. 7.

SI'REN. Lat. *Siren*; Gr. Σειρηνες, from σιρ-ειν, *nectere, vincire*, because they *bind* or hold fast listeners to their song; or from σιρειν, *trahere*, because they *attract* them.

But it was wonder like to hee
Song of meremaidens of the see,
That for hir singen is so clere:
Though we meremaidens clepe hem here
In English, as is our vsaunce,
Men clepe hem *serenis* in Fraunce.—*Chauucer. R. of the R.*

Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Leucasia, called eo of a meremaid or *sirene* there buried.
Holland. Plinie, b. iii. c. 7.

He also is so skill'd at the soft weapon, that by the fair insinuating carriage, by the help of the winning sweetness, the *serene*-mode or mesm, can inspire poison, winsper in destruction to the soul.—*Hammond*, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

First, to the *sirens* ye shall come, that tain
The minds of all men, whom they can aeq aint
With their attractions. Whosoever shall
(For want of knowledge mou'd) but heare the call
Of any *siren*: he will so despise
Both wife and children, for their sorceries
That never home turnes his affection's streame:
Nor they take joy in him, nor he in them.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

Next, where the *sirens* dwell, you plough the seas!
Their song is death, and makes destruction please.
Unblest, the man, whom music wins to stay
Nigh the curst shore, and listen to the lay:
No more that wretch shall view the joys of life,
His blooming offspring, or his beauteous wife!
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

SIRO'CCO. It. *Sirócco, scirócco*; Fr. *Sirocco, siroch.* Menage fashions it from *Eurus.* Skinner thinks it may be *ventus Syriacus*, or blowing from Syria, which lies south-east of Italy. Libeccio, is Lybian, or African.

——— Thwart of these as fierce
Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds
Eurus and Zephir with thir lateral noise,
Sirocco, and Libecchio.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

I ought not to complain: for though it is a *sirocco*, and a heavy rain, I have not yawned these two days.
Byron. Diary, Jan. 3, 1821.

SPRRAH. The writing of this word by Holland, *Sirr-ha*, seems to confirm the etymology of Minshew—*Sir ha!* adopted by Skinner and Junius.

She seeing mine eyes still on her were,
Soon, smilingly, quoth she,
Sirrah! look to your rudder there,
Why look'st then thus at me?
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 7.

Apelles could not endure that, but putting forth his head from behind the painted table, and scorning thus to be checked and reproved, *Sirrha*, (quoth he,) remember you are but a shoemaker, and therefore meddle no higher I advise you, than with shoes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 10.

SIRT. See SYRTES. Minshew says,—*Sirtes*, sandy places in the extreme parts of Africa, where the sands are moved in waves. Lat. *Syrtes*, from Συρ-ειν, *trahere*, to draw together. See the quotation from *Sallust.*

They discovered the immense and vast ocean of the courts to be all over foll of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, *sirts, &c.*
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 42.

When the sea begins to swell, and to be agitated by the winds, the waves roll along with them slime, sand, and stones of a prodigious size; so that as the wind shifts, the bed of the waters changes; and from this quality of *dragging* their channel they derive their name *syrtes.*
Ross. Sallust. The War against Jugurtha, p. 211.

SYRUP, or SY'RUP. SY'RUPT. SY'RUPY. } Fr. *Syrop*; It. *Siróppo*; Low Lat. *Sirupus* or *syrupus*; from Gr. Σιρικος ωνος, *succus Syriacus*, because the use of *syrups* originated with the Syrians (Becmann); or from the Arab. *Sirab*, a drink, a potion, a medicated drink. See *Vossius* and *Skinner.*

The pope hath great pronision at cities and townes to get him of the best that may be founde, well dressed and daynely to make digestion, with spicery, sawces, *sirapes*, coloured out of kynde.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 99.

His drugs, his drinks, and *sirups* doth apply,
To heat his blood and quicken luxury.—*Drayton. The Owl.*

They'll fetch you conserve from the hip,
And lay it softly on your lip.
Through their nibbling bills they'll chirup
And fluttering feed you with the *sirup.*
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

Yet when there hays a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves;
And tell the bees, that their's is gall
To this upon the greaves.—*Id. The Quest of Cynthia.*

Apples are of a *syrupy* tenacious nature.—*Mortimer.*

The juice which trickles into these vessels, is collected by persons who climb the trees for that purpose, morning and evening, and is the common drink of every individual upon the island; yet a much greater quantity is drawn off than is consumed in this use, and of the surplus they make both a *syrup* and coarse sugar.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

He infuses into the phial a little *syrup* of sugar, or a comfortable cordial, that the patient may not make wry faces, or throw it out of the window.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 3.

SI'STER, *n.* SI'STER, *v.* SI'STERHOOD. SI'STERLY. } A. S. *Swcoster, sweostor*; Goth. *Swistar*; Dut. *Sustar*; Ger. *Schwester*; Sw. *Systcr.* Here thinks the labours of etymologists upon the origin of this word have been hitherto in vain. See them in *Wachter. Sweo*, is *suus*, proprius; *swæsre meæ*, proprius cognatus; *sweostre suum*, proprium filium. *Sweæstre*, or *sweoster*, may be a female born of his or her own parents, of the same parents of her- or him-self, of his or her own blood; i. e. of any one so related.

Females by the same parents are sisters; males and females, so related, are brothers and sisters. More extensively applied to female relations; females of the same kin or kind; of the same society or association.

For he [Lear] seide, thou ne louest me nogt as thi *sostren* doth,
Ac despiesst me in myn olde blue.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 31.

His moder was Sibriht *sister*, that was a fole kyng.
R. Brunne, p. 14.

Ther ben sevene *sustres* that serven Truthe evere.
Piers Ploukman, p. 125.

But bisiide the cross of Jhesus stoodeh his moder, and hi *sistir* of his modir Marie Cleophe and Marie Maudeleyn.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 19.

Then stode by the crosse of Jesus his mother, and his mothers *syster*, Marye the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

So song the mighty muse she,
That cleped is Calliope,
And her seuen *sisterne* eke.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

Phedra hir yonge *suster* eke,
A lustie maide, a sobre, a meke,
Fulfilled of all curtosie,
For *suster-lode* and companie
Of loue, whiche was hem betwene,
To see hir *suster* be made a queene,
Hir father lefte.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Cal. Yes, I do service for your *sister* here,
That brings my own poor child to timeless death;
She loves your friend Amintor, such another false-hearted Lord as you.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i. sc. 1.

Thus have I given your lordship the best account I could of the *sister*-dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 59.

——— And after much debatement
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yeeld to him.
Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas. Act v. sc. 1.

——— And with her needl composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry;
That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.
Shakespeare. Pericles, Act v. Ch.

Her *sister* hears, and, furious with despair,
She beats her breast, and rends her yellow hair.
And, calling on Elize's name aloud,
Runs breathless to the place, and breaks the crowd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Well then we hear no more of this *sisterly* resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism.
Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 3.

SIT, *v.* Mr. Tyrwhitt says,—to become, to *suit* with; and it may be that *suit* is the word intended, though written without the *u.*

To *sit* as a garment,—easily, becomingly, gracefully; and hence, to fit or befit, to beseem, is the usual explanation.

The Fr. *Il sied*, quoted by Mr. Todd in his Note on Spenser, countenances this, though Cotgrave (ed. 1673,) writes,—this garment becomes, beseems, *befits* or *fits* him well. To this may be added that Chaucer writes,—it *sote*, in the past tense.

My word shal stand, that warne I you certain:
I am king, it *sit* me not to be.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,189.

But as for me, I say that evil it *sit*
To assay a wif when that it is no nede,
And putten hire in anguish and in drede.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8336.

Well could she sing and lustely
None haite so well and seemely:
And cothe make in song such refraining.
It *sate* her wonder well to sing.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

For thy my sonne, if thou wolt loue,
It *sitte* the well to leaue pride,
And take humblesse on thy side,
The more of grace thou shalt gete.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

For if men shoulde trouthe seche,
And finde it not within a kynge,
It were an *vnsittende* thynge.
Id. Ib. b. viii.

But shepherds (es Algrind used to say)
Mought not live yllke as men of the laye
With them it *sits* to care for their heire,
Enaunter their heritage doe impaire.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

The. The nightingale is soveraigne of song,
Before him *sits* the titmouse silent bee;
And I, auth to thrust in skilfull throng,
Should Colin make iudge of my foolerce.
Id. Ib. November.

SIT, *v.* SI'TTER. SI'TTING, *n.* } Sw. *Sitta*; Dut. *Sitten*; Ger. *Sitzen*; A. S. *Sittan*; Goth. *Sitan*, sedere:—

To *sit*, (or to *set*,)—to place or put, to be or cause to be in any place, position, or posture, in any state, situation or condition: applied to a *state* of rest,—to be at rest; to continue at rest; to reside, to dwell, to abide: applied to a *posture* of rest, as distinguished from standing or kneeling,—to place or put, to be or cause to be in a *seat*; in a *seat* of power or authority.

Set, and *sit*, differ in usage only. See LIE.

Set that down, *sit* down, (sc. yourself.) The usage of *sit* is more restricted than that of *set*; it is more commonly applied to the *posture* of the body.

For who is greeter: he that *sittith* at the mete, or he that mynystrith? whether he that *sittith* at the mete? and I am in the myddil of you as he that mynystrith.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 22.

For whether is greeter, he that *sytteth* at meate: or he that serueth? Is not he that *sytteth* at meate? And I am amonge you, as he that mynistreth.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But at the laste whanne the elevene disciplis *sateen* at the mete, Jhesus apperide to hem and reprevede the unbileve of hem and the hardnesse of herte for thei bileviden not to hem that hadden seyen that he was risun fro deth.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 16.

After that, he appered vnto the eleuen as they *sate* at meate: and caste in their teth their vnbeleve and hardnes of herte: because they beleued not them whiche had sene him after his resurrection.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he cam and took of the righthond of the *sitter* in the trone the book.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 5.

And he came and toke the boke oute of the rychte hande of hym that *sate* vpon the seate.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I wis he *sitteth* so nere mine hart,
To speake of him at eve or morow,
It cureth me of all my sorrow.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

There founden thel at home *sittynge*
Lucrece his wife all enuironed
With women, whiche were abandoned
To werche. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Which rynge hare of oblivion
The name, and that was by reason
That where on a finger it *sate*,
Anone his loue he so foryate,
As though he had it neuer knowe.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

The said lord president and council shall keep four general *eittings* or *sessions* in the year, every of them to continue by the space of one whole month.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. i. pt. ii. No. 56.

——— Thou from the first
Want present, and with mighty wings outspread
Dove-like *sitst* brooding on the vast abyss
And mad'st it pregnant.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

For while they *sit* contriving, shall the rest,
Millions that stand in arms, and longing wait
The signal to ascend, *sit* lingering here
Heav'n's fugitives, and for their dwelling place
Accept this dark opprobrious den of shame,
The prison of his tyranny who reigns
By our delay? *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

They were contented to adjourn their houses as they had done for some days, and to appoint committees, qualified with more power than the houses had, to meet in London; which, for the convenience of the common council, who took up the Guild-Hall chose to sit in Grocers-Hall.
Clarendon. Civil Wars, b. iv.

SITE. Also written *scite*.
SI'TED. Barb. Lat. *Situare*; Fr. *Situer*;
SI'TUATE. It. *Sito, situàre*; Sp. *Sitio, situar*;
SI'TUATED. Lat. *Situs*, which Vossius derives
SITUA'TION. from *sin-ere*, nam unumquodque ibi *situm* est, hoc est, positum, ubi illud *sicinnus*, hoc est, liquimus. It seems more easily (considering its meaning) to be formed from the obsolete past part. of *sistere, sistitum, sistatu, situm*.

The place on which any thing stands; place, locality; *seat*, or *settlement*; the state or condition; the circumstances within which any one stands or is placed.

We ask nothing in gift to the foundation, but only the house and *seite*, the residue for the accustomed rent.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. b. ii. pt. ii. No. 30.

Set out with all this pomp, when this Imperial stream,
[Thames]
Himself establish'd sees amidst his wat'ry realm
His much-lov'd Henley leaves, and proudly doth pursue
His wood-nymph Windsor's seat, her lovely *site* to view.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

———The other but a child,
Compared with her phere, and Inglewood is call'd,
Both in their pleasant *seites*, most happily install'd.
Id. Ib. s. 30.

These spacious streets, where every private house
Appears a palace to receive a king:
The *site*, the wealth, the beauty of the place,
Will soon inform thee 'tis imperious Rome,
Rome, the great mistris of the conquer'd world.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act ii. sc. 3.

It *sited* was in fruitful soyle of old,
And girt in with two walls on either side.
Spenser. Faerie Queene.

Above were *sited* the masquers, over whose heads be devised two eminent figures.—*B. Jonson. Masques at Court.*

He [King Hen. VIII.] conferred on him [John Tregonwell] and his heirs the rich demesne and *seite* of Middleton, a mitred abby in Dorsetshire, possessed at this day by his posterity.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

Without the hall, and close upon the gate,
A goodly orchard ground was *situate*,
Of name ten acres; about which, was led
A loftie quiekset.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vii.

Then to the snowy rocke, they next withdrew;
And to the close of Phœbus orient gates:
The nation then of dreames; and then the states
Of those couples idols, that the weary dead
Gaue vp in earth: which, in a flowry mead
Had habitable *situation*. *Id. Ib.* b. xxiii.

Three colours, black, and red, and white,
So graceful in their proper place,
Remove them to a different *seite*,
They form a frightful hideous face.
Swift. The Progress of Beauty.

——— Borne away
On swelling thought, his wafted spirit flies
To the vain bosom of his distant fair;
And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson. Spring.*

Indeed if we consider the advantage of its *situation*, [Leon] we may find it surpassing most places for health and pleasure in America; for the country about it is of a sandy soil, which soon drinks up all the rain that falls, to which these parts are much subject.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

Thus *situated*, we began to clear places in the woods, in order to set up the astronomer's observatory, the forge to repair our iron work, tents for the sail-makers and coopers to repair the sails and casks in; to laid our empty casks, to fill water, and to cut down wood for fuel; all of which were absolutely necessary occupations.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 4.

Nor did the shores and woods appear less destitude of wild fowl; so that we hoped to enjoy with ease, what, in our *situation*, might be called the luxuries of life.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 4.

SITHE, (*time.*) See SINCE.

SITHE. A. S. *Sithe*; and although
SI'THED, or written without the c, it may be
SCYTHE. from A. S. *Scead-an*, to sever or separate; or otherwise from A. S. *Sig-an*, Sw. *Sig-a*, procidere.

That which severs, cuts, mows, hews.

———Yf he do hit smythie,
Ia to sykel ôth into *sithe*, to *shar* other to culter.
Piers Ploukman, p. 61.

As touching the very *sythes*, there be two sorts of them. For those of Italie be shorter than other, easie to handle and weld.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 28.

Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun,
Nor youth all quit; but, spite of heaven's fell rage,
Some beauty peep'd through lattice of sear'd age.
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

The stooping *sytheman*, that doth harb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep.
Marston. Malcontent.

Time, cruel time, come and subdue that brow,
Which conquers all but these; and thee too stays,
As if she were exempt from *scythe* or bow,
From love or years unsubject to decays.—*Daniel*, s. 23.

Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these thy vallies pass,
Where now the sharp-edg'd *seythe* shears up the spiring grass. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 16.

2 Qu. Honoured Hippolita
Most dreaded Amazonian, thou hast slain
The *sith-tusk'd* boro. ·
Beaum & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsman, Act i. sc. 1.

Elate the mingled prospect he surveys
Of glitt'ring files unnumber'd, chariots *scyth'd*,
On thund'ring axles roll'd. *Glover. Leonidas*, b. iv.

Belinus call'd his painted tribes around,
And rough with many a veteran scar,
Swept the pale legions with the *scythed* car,
While baffled Cæsar fled to gain
An easier triumph on Pharsalia's plain.
Warton, Ode 21.

SIX. Fr. *Six*; It. *Sêi*; Sp. *Seiz*;
SIXTH. Lat *Sex*; Gr. Ἑξ, undoubtedly
SIX-TEEN. (says Lennep) from ἐχεσι, through
SIX-TY. the cause of signification is not plain. Scheidius conjectures that it is ἐκ, or ἐξ, beyond, in addition to, (from an obsolete verb signifying *cedere, accedere*; the root is probably the verb *ic-an*, to eke, to add,) and applied—to the number *one* more than *five*, i.e. than the number of fingers on the hand; or to the first unit added to the second hand to the number five already counted on the first.

Six-teen,—six and ten; *six-ty*,—six tens, or six times ten.

Eneas bi gan hys of sprynge to Lumbardie first brynge
Thre thousant & *sixe* & twenti ger fro the worldes bi gynynyge. *R. Gloucester*, p. 10.

& the *sixthe* [age] to the incarnacion,
That is, forte God was y bore. *Id.* p. 9.

The date was nien hundreth *sexti & sextene*,
That was alle forwondred, for his dede come teene.
R. Brunne, p. 87.

Elye was a deedli man lyk us, and in preier he preiede that it schulde not reyne on the erthe, & it reynyde not three yeeris and *sixe* monethis.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 5.

Helias was a mâ mortal, euê as we are, & he prayed in hys prayer, that it myght not rayne: and it rayned not on the earth by the space of thre yeres and *sixe* monethes.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But fro the *sixte* our derknessis weren maad on al the erthe til the nynthe our.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 27.

From ye *sixt* houre was there darknes ouer al the lande vnto the nynth houre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And sabe also hath conseyved a sone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the *sixte* to hir that is clepid bareyn.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 1.

And beholde thy cosẽ Elizabeth she hath also cõceaued a sõne in her age. And this is her *sixt* moneth, though she be called barren.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And sum makith an hundrid fold, treuly another *sixty-fold* and another thritti fold.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

Parte fell in good ground, and brought forth good frut · some an hundred folde, some *sixty fold*, some thirtie folde.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

The seeking for a fortune then, is but a desperate aftergame: it is a hundred to one, if a man fling two *sixes* and recover all; especially, if his hand be no luckier than mine.
Cowley. The Danger of Procrastination.

SIZE, *v.* i.e. to *assise*, to cess or assess;
SIZE, *n.* to impose a tax or rate at an *assize*
SI'ZAR. or session; generally,—to impose a tax, a rate; to rate the measure, weight, quantity, portion.

A size at Cambridge is a portion of bread or drink, which scholars (*sizars*) have at the buttery.

To *size* is to set down how much they take on their names in the buttery book. (Minshew.)

Continual claims I've made, injunctions got
To stay my rival's suit, that he should not
Proceed; spare me, in Hillary term I went;
You said, if I return'd next *size* in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne*, Sat. 2.

There was also a statute, for the dispersing of the standard of the Exchequer, throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures; and two or three more of less importance.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 101.

SIZE, *n.* See SIZE, *ante. Size*, as applied to
SIZE, *v.* *bulk*, seems to be to (see *Skinner*,)—
SI'ZEABLE. A rated, proportioned, proportioned, bulk, bigness, largeness, (magnitude or quantity;) proportioned to some standard; of usual growth, or stature: as, a man of good *size*, a tree of good *size*.

To *size*,—to apportion, to arrange or rank according to bulk; to give bulk or bigness to.

Sizes in Shakespeare (*Lear*),—is apportioned, settled measure or quantity.

The act spoken of in Fabyan is called in Rastal, "An acte for *assize* of fuel;" and it fixes the quantity of coals to a sack, and the dimensions of different sorts of fire-wood, shides, billets, faggots, &c.

Also this yere was an acte of parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle *size* after the purification of our ladie, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde 1543 that no man shall bargaine, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other *size*, to be vttered or solde, vpon pain of forfaiture.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Henry VIII. continued.

When as the age was long, the *size* was great;
Man's growth confess'd and recompens'd the meate;
So spacious and large, that every soul
Did a fair kingdom and large realm control.
Donne. Anatomy of the World, p. 177.

——— Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my traine
To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*
And in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my comming in.—*Shakes. Lear*, Act. ii. sc. 4.

Now what my loue is, proofe hath made you know,
And as my loue is siz'd, my feare is so.
Id. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

Wilfy. Tush, you shall never come to farther answer for't;
Can you confess your penurious uncle,
In his full face of love, to be so strict
A nigard to your Commons, that you are fain
To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees?
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act ii. sc. 1.

Now all the horrours of the heavens he spies,
And monstrous shadows of prodigious *size*.
That, deck'd with stars, lie scatter'd o'er the skies.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

From east to west, look all the world around,
Two troops so match'd were never to be found:
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature *siz'd*; so proud an equipage:
The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay th' advantage, or what side to take.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk.—*Arbuthnot.*

He found here some cockles of so enormous a *size* that one of them was no more than two men could eat, and a great variety of other shell-fish.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 4.

By their joint labours, the whole was drawn out, and digested into a *sizeable* volume, which came out in 1727, and was entitled, The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated.
Hurd. Life of Warburton.

SIZE. It. *Assisa, ossizàre*, to size; also
SI'ZY. to sesse, to assize. "*Sisa*,—a kind
SI'ZINESS. of syse or glew that painters use," (Florio.)

Tell him if he t' th' blood-*cis'd* field lay swoln,
Shewing the sun his teeth, grinning at the moon,
What you would do.
Beaum & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

SKE

The blood let the first time florid; after a second time *sizy*. *Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 4.

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood.—*Id.*

SKAIN, or } Fr. *Escaigne*, glomus, seu vo-
SKEIN. } lumen fili. Skinner suggests—from the prep. *Ex*, and the Lat. *Canna*, on account of its hollowness; and he observes that very many things hollow, especially if oblong, were called *Canne*.

Some for very nede
Lay down a *skein* of threde
And some a *skein* of yarne.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

Duc. When you came first, did you not walk the town, In a long cloak half compass? an old hat,
Lin'd with vellure, and on it for a band,
A *skein* of crimson cruil?
Beaum & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act v. sc. 1.

Our style should be like a *skein* of silk, to be carried and found by the right thread, not ravelled and perplexed; then all is a knot, a heap.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

SKATE, *v.* } Lye says, perhaps from *Skud*,
SKATE, *n.* } (qv.)

Skates,—from A. S. *Scit-an*, to throw out,—are so called from the action of the limb, required in using them.

The Dut. *Schaetse*; Fr. *Eschasses*; Eng. *Escotches*, or *Skatches*, are (Minshew and Cotgrave)—

Stiles or stilts
—— Or, where the Rhine
Branch'd out in many a long canal extends,
From every province swarming, void of care,
Batavia rushes forth; and as they sweep,
On sounding *skates*, a thousand different ways,
In circling poise, swift as the winds, along,
The then gay land is madden'd all to joy.
Thomson. Winter.

Thus we pass along between two rays, one for right foot and tother for left, much in the same manner as a Dutchman *skating* upon the ice.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

And they have probably more amusements of this sort, which afford them at least as much pleasure as *skating*, which is the only one of ours, with whose effects I could compare it.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b iii. c 9.

SKATE. A.S. *Sceadda*: It. *Squádro*; Lat. *Squatus*, *squatina*; quasi *squalus*, a squallore, i.e. cutis asperitate, (Vossius.)

The fresh gall of a ray or *skeat*, yea, and the same preserved and kept long in old wine, is an excellent medicine for the eares.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxii. c. 7.

About two the next morning, the yawl, which had been left upon the shoal, returned with three turtles and a large *skeat*.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii c. 4.

SKEAN. A. S. *Sceg-ene*, Gladus, ensis,—a sword, a skein. See the quotation from Drayton. Verstegan describes the *skein* to have been bowing, crooked, much after the fashion of a *sithe*.

Besides this, he, or any man else that is disposed to mischief or villany, may under his mantle goe privily armed without suspicion of any, carry his head-peece, his *skean*, or pistol if he please, to be always in readines.
Spenser. Of the State of Ireland.

So glorimsly they show, that all the rest among
The Saxons, of her sorts the very noblest were;
And of those crooked *skeins* they us'd in war to bear,
Which in their thund'ring tongue, the Germans handseax name,
They Saxons first were called.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

Scurnie knaue, I am none of his flurt-gills, I am none of his *skeines mates*, and thou must stand by too and suffer enery knaue to vse me at his pleasure.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 4.

SKEG. Perhaps *Shag*, *shagged*.

That kind of peaches or abricots which bee called tuberes, love better to be graffed either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 10.

SKE'GGER. The salmon trout. "I know not," says Skinner, "whether from the A. S. *Sceatga*, any thing hairy, and so called—ab eximia cutis *lævitate et mollitie*."

The Thames about Windsor—a little trout called a samiet, or *skegger* trout.—*Walton. Angler*, pt. i. c. 4.

And it is noted, that those little salmons called *skeggers*, which abound in many rivers relating to the sea, are bred by such sick salmons that might not go to the sea; and, that though they abound, yet they never thrive to any considerable bigness.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

SKE/LETON. Fr. *Scelete*, *schelete*; It. *Schèletro*; Sp. *Esqueleto*; Gr. Σκελετον, *exsiccatum*, (*cadaver*) from σκελλειν, *arefacere*, *attenuare*.

Democritus, Leucippus, and Protagoras, took only the dead carcase or *skeleton* of the old Moschical philosophy, namely the atomical physiology.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 51.

My men saw two or three beasts like hungry wolves, lean like so many *skeletons*, being nothing but skin and bones.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

I thought to meet, (as late as Heav'n might grant!)
A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt;
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook;
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardonian look.
Hart. The Vision of Death.

Tha whole *skeleton* considered jointly, may be looked upon as performing that office to the little world, that Atlas hath been fabulously reported to do to the great one: it bears the whole bulk of it, and sustains it in all its motions; none of which could be performed, if either the bones were not, or not so articulated and jointed, as upon dissection they appear to be.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. vii. c.1.

A system of precepts, though exquisitely compacted, is, in comparison, but a *skeleton*, a dry, meagre, lifeless bulk, exhibiting nothing of person, place, time, manner, degree, wherein neither the flesh and blood, the colours and graces, the life and soul of things do consist; whereby they please, affect, and move us: but example imparts thereto a goodly corpulency, a life, a motion; renders it conspicuous, specious, and active, transforming its notional universality into the reality of singular subsistence.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

SKE/LLUM. Sw. *Skelm*; Dut. *Shelm*; Ger. *Schelme*; Fr. *Schelme*. The Ger. *Schelme* (Wachter) is a *skinned* carcase, from *Schel-en*, to skin, or take off the skin. (A. S. *Scyl-an*, to separate;) then tortured in its application, to an abject, worthless person. Dr. Jamieson has an instance of the word *shelm*.

Sir Richard Greenvil (in 1643) having deserted to the king at Oxford, they declared him traitor, rogue, villain, and *skellum*.—*Biograph. Britann.* p. 2306.

SKEP. Sw. *Skepp*, *skäppa*; Dut. *Schap*; Ger. *Schaff*. See Ship, Shape; and *shep*, in *Jamieson*.

Any thing made, formed or fashioned—to hold, or constrain; a cask, a case, a box, basket, hive, &c.

A pitch-fork, a dung-fork, sieve, *skep*, and a bin,
A broom, and a pail, to put water therein.
Tusser. Husbandry Furniture.

SKE/PTICK. } Most commonly written
SKE'PTICAL. } *Sceptick*. Fr. *Sceptique*;
SKE'PTICALLY. } It. *Scéttico*; Lat. *Scepticus*;
SKE'PTICALNESS. } Gr. Σκεπτικος,—one who
SKE'PTICISM. } can or may doubt.
SKE'PTICIZE, *v.* } One (says Cotgrave,) who is ever seeking and never finds. See the quotation from Hume.

Be by thy vertue bold! when that sun shines,
All arts false lights are with disgrace put out;
Her situation shows it self and crooked lines,
And her plain text the *scepticks* dare not doubt.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 6.

Th' enamour'd youth, whose flaming breast
Makes goddesses and angels all,
In's contemplation finds no rest,
For all his joys are *sceptical*.—*Brome. Epitholmy.*

Notwithstanding all which, that hath been here suggested by us; we shall not our selves venture, to determine any thing, in so great a point; but *sceptically* leave it undecided.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 805.

Continual wavering or *scepticalness*, concerning our calling or election.—*Fuller. Ser. Of Assurance*, p. 4.

If any one pretends to be so *sceptical*, as to deny his own existence (for really to doubt of it is manifestly impossible) let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hanger, or some other pain convince him of the contrary.—*Locke. On Hum. Understn.* b iv. c. 10.

You can afford to *sceptcise*, where no one else will so much as hesitate. For almost every one philosophizes dogmatically on this head.
Shaft. Inquiry concerning Virtue, vol. ii. pt. ii. s. 1.

We got clear of popish subtlity and sophistry, showing that there is a medium, namely, moral certainty, between *scepticism* on one hand, and papal infallibility on the other.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 127.

We shall conclude this discourse against the Cartesian *scepticism*, with that of Origen's, knowledge is the only thing in the world, which creatures have, that is in its own nature firm; they having here something of certainty, but no where else.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 721.

He [Dr. Berkeley] professes, however, in his title-page, (and undoubtedly with great truth,) to have composed his book against the *scepticks* as well as against the atheists and freethinkers. But that all his arguments, are, in reality, merely *sceptical*, appears from this, that they admit of no answer and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion, which is the result of *scepticism*.
Hume. Essays, Note.

SKERE. The same, says Lye, as *Sheer*, mundus, purus; cleansed or clean, purified or pure; i. e. *separated* from every thing unclean, or impure. See Sheer.

Of the hyshop he hath powere
To soile men, or else thei ben lore,
His absolucion maketh them *skere*;
Wo is the soule that he singeth for!
Chaucer. The Plowmannes Tale.

And for men saine vnknowe vnkiste,
Hit thorne she holt in hir fiste,
So chose within hir owne honde,
That there wynneth no man londe:
She leneth not all that she herieth:
And thus fal ofte her selfe she *skierieth*,
And is all ware of had I wist.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

SKETCH, *n.* } It. *Schizzo*; Fr. *Esquisse*;
SKETCH, *v.* } Dut. *Schets*; Ger. *Schitz*.

Wachter derives from *Schatten*,—a shade or shadow. Tooke,—from the A. S. verb *Scit-an*; Dut. *Schieten*; Ger. *Schiessen*, to throw, to throw off. See To Shoot.

Any thing (a design) thrown off, cast off, (sc.) in outline; a delineation, or unfinished draught (of an intended picture or performance).

To make a *sketch*, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up a scenary of a play; and the reason is the same for both; to guide the undertaking, and to preserve the remembrance of such things, whose natures are difficult to retain.
Dryden. Parallel of Poetry & Painting.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence to contemplate those ideas I have only *sketch'd*, and which every man must finish for himself.—*Id. Ib.*

This plan is not perhaps in all respects so accurate as might be wished, it being composed from the memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon, who were not, I presume, the ablest draughtsmen.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 3.

The method of Rubens was to *sketch* his compositions in colours, with all the parts more determined than *sketches* generally are; from this *sketch* his scholars advanced the picture as far as they were capable: after which he retouched the whole himself.
Reynolds. On the Art of Painting, Note 11.

Our point being only to shew, that the anti-christian power in question is a spiritual and not a civil power, I have at present nothing to do with its various abominations, here *sketched* out, further than as some circumstances, concerning these abominations, speak more fully to the general truth we are upon.—*Worburton*, vol. x. Dis. 28.

SKEW. } See Askew. Dut. *Scheef*, *scheef*.
SKE'WED. } Skinner seems to think—from Dut. *Schauwen*, to eschew, to shun. "In Dan. *Skiæw* is—wry, crooked, oblique; *Skiæwer*, to twist, to wrest, to wry, twisted, wrested," (Tooke.)

To *skew*,—to form or frame obliquely, crookedly; to view or look up, cast the eyes upon, crookedly, obliquely.

Skew in Holinshed is perhaps—a *skiff*.

I find also that as these Scots were reputed for the most Scithian-like and barbarous nation, and longest without letters; so they used commonlie to steale over into Britaine in leather *skewes*, and began to helpe the Picts about or not long before the beginning of Cesars time.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 4.

Put. Do you think sir,
This is the end we fight? can this durt draw us
To such a stupid tameness, that our service
Neglected, are look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at
With a few honourable words, and thus, is righted?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act ii. sc. 1.

Mir. As I live I am asham'd, this wench has reach'd me,
Monstrous asham'd, but there's no remedy.
This *skew'd* eyed estrion.
Id. The Wild-Goose Chase, Act iv. sc. 1.

Com. Sen. Here's a gallimaufry of speech indeed.
Mem. I remember about the year 1602 many used this *skew* kind of language.—*Brewer. Lingua*, Act iii. sc. 5.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed.—1 *Kings*, vi. 4. (margin.)

Several have imagin'd, that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing.
Bentley, Ser. 8.

SKE'WER. In Devonshire (Lye) called a *Skiver*, which is perhaps a *shiver*, (qv.) from A.S. *Scæf-an*, to shave, to cut; meaning—

A cut or cutting, a slip, (sc.) of wood; afterwards applied to metal of the same form, and for the same purpose.

Sweet-breads, and collops were with *skewers* prick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

These are roasted in their shells, then stuck upon long wooden *skewers*, and taken off occasionally as wanted; being eat without any other preparation, though they often dip them in oil, as a sauce.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 3.

SKIFF. } In German written *Schiff*, a ship;
Skiff, v. } from which it differs only in the application. See Ship.

A boat, formed for lightness.

Nor turn'd she to Damascus kingdomes large,
Nor to the fort built in Asphaltes lake,
But lealous of her deare and precious charge,
And of her lone ashm'd, the way did take
To the wide ocean, whither *skiffs* or barge
From vs doth seld or never voiage make.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xiv. s. 69.

——— They twee cabin'd
In many as dangerous, as poor a corner,
Peril and want contending, they have *skiff*
Torrents, whose roaring tyranny and power
I th' least of these was dreadful, and they have
Fought out together.
Beaum. & Fletch. The two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 3.

S. Cath. Thus with short plummets Heaven's deep will we sound,
That vast abyss where humane wit is drown'd!
In our small *skiff* we must not launch too far;
We here but coasters, not discoverers are.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act iv. sc. 1.

I sail'd upon a stormy sea,
(Thousands embark'd alike with me)
My *skiff* was small, and weak beside,
Not built methought, to stem the tide.
Cotton. Friendship, Vision 6.

SKILL, v. } Dut. *Scheelen*; Ger. *Schelen*;
Skill, n. } A.S. *Scylan*; to separate, to
Ski'lful. } distinguish.
Ski'lfully. } To distinguish, to discrimi-
Ski'lfulness. } nate, to mark, note, or observe,
Ski'lless. } distinctions or differences; to discern; to see or perceive clearly and distinctly. Also, to differ, have or make or cause a difference. And *skill*, n.—

Discernment, discrimination; power or ability to perceive or to perform; knowledge, ability, art, dexterity, adroitness; also distinct or particular cause or reason.

Stenen sauh his *skille*, that Henry did reason,
With alle that longed ther tille he gat him Huntyngtoun.
R. Brunne, p. 111.

He praied to hold him stille, tille his tocome mot be,
& he suld do his wille, in alle that *skille* mot se.
Id. p. 245.

Philip herd that chance, how the Inglis had done,
& alle how it bigan, & alle the *skille* why.—*Id.* p. 252.

At conseil & at nede he was a *skilfulle* kyng.—*Id.* p. 311.

In lilke maner also Toon the apostle for humelnesse in his epistle for the same *skile* sette not his name to fore.
Wicif. Prol. to Ebrewis.

A king to kepe his leges in justice,
Withouten doute that is his office,
All well he kepe his lordes in hir degree,
As it is right and *skil*, that they bee
Enhaunsed and honoured.
Chaucer. Legend of Good Women, Prol.

And all that wrought is with a *skilful* thought,
The gost, that from the fader gan proceede,
Hath souled hem withouten any drede.
Id. The Second Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,732.

Fo whom Cecile answered boldely;
"Men mighten dreden wel and *skilfully*
This life to lese, min owen dere brother,
If this were living only and non other."—*Id. Ib.* v.15,724.

Me thinketh thus, that neyther ye nor I,
Ought halfe this wo to maken *skilfully*,
For there is art inough for to redresse,
That yet is misse, and sken this hevinesse.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

Myne holy father so I wyll,
For ye hane tolde me suche a *skyll*
Of this ensample nowe tofore,
That I shall euermo therfore
Her afterwarde mine obseruance
To lone, and to his obeisaunce
The better kepe.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

Who ever taught a *skilless* man to teach,
Or stop a breach that never cannon saw!
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Gainst whom there singled from the other side
A Paynim knight that well in armes was *skild*,
And had in many a battell oft bene tride,
Hight Bruncheval the bold, who fiersly forth did ride.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

And practice, when unpleasant, makes few *skilld*.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 6.

It *skilleth* very much in this matter and question now in hand, to know the nature of the earth wherein wee meane to plant, how many trees it may well beare and nourish.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 12.

Q. Mar. And so say I.
York. And I: and now we three have spoke it,
It *skille* not greatly who impugns our doom.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Henry VI. Act iii. sc. 1.

——— Mae of these
Nor *skill'd* nor studious, higher argument
Remaine.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Wherefore to passe by the name, let them vse what dialect they will, whether we call it a priesthood, a presbytership, or a ministrie, it *skilleth* not.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. s. 78.

Who by her wicked arts and wiely *skill*,
Too false and strong for earthly *skill* or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will,
And to my foe betrayd, when least I feared ill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

As when a *skilful* marinet doth feed
A storme approching that doth perill threat,
He will not bide the daunger of such dread,
But strikes his sayles, and vereth his main sheat,
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 12.

And though, by *skilless* builders fram'd and wrought,
Their engines rude and rams were late eleet,
Yet now the forts and tonnes (from whence they fonght)
Were framed by a cunning architect.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xviii. s. 41.

From these the congregated troops shey
Young Amphius' and Adrastus' equal sway:
Old Meropes' sons: whom *skill'd* in fates to come,
The sire forewarn'd, and prophesy'd their doom.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

These, if the gods with my desires comply,
(The gods, alas! more mighty far than I,
And better *skill'd* in dark events to come)
In peace shall land thee at thy native home.
Id. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

The distribution of land and water, say they [philosophers] is admirable: the one being laid against the other so *skilfully*, that there is a just equipoise of the whole globe.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, vol. i. c. 15.

The ship would quickly strike against the rocks for want of *skilfulness* in the pilots.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 35.

SKIM, v. } *Scum*, that which is
Skim, n. } *skimmed* off, is the past part.
Ski'mmer, n. } of the verb to *skim*. Thence
Ski'mming, n. } the It. *Schiuma*, and the Fr.
Skum, or } *Escume*, *écume*, (Tooke.)
Scum, n & v. } Menage derives the Fr. and
Ski'mmy. } It. from the Lat. *Spuma*.
Ski'mmer, n. & v. } The Dut. *Schium*; Ger.
Schaum; Sw. *Skumm*. Wachter and Hire derive also from the Lat. To *scum* is—

To move or pass over or along the surface; to move or remove any thing from the surface; to pass or glide along superficially.

And in the same yere, sir Edmonde of Holande erle of Kent, was by the kynge made admyral of the see; the whiche storyd and *skymmid* ye see ryght well & manfully.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1403.

Who, but *skimming* any thing that came before him, was disciplined to leave the trough-handling of all to his gentle wife, who forthwith caused us to be put in prison.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Golde and syluer was no more spared then thoughe it had rayned out of the clowdes, or *scumed* out of the sea.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 49.

And *skommeth* it in a tray
Where as the yest is.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

Another brought a *skommer*
A frying pan and a slice.
Id. Ib.

These were the *skummy* remnants of those rebels, whose naughty minds could not trust so much to the goodness of their prince: as to lay their hang-worthy necks upon the constancy of his promised pardon.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iv.

Some *scumd* the brosse that from the metal came.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

——— A second multitude
With wond'rous art found out the massie ore,
Severiog each kind, and *scum'd* the bullion dross.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

The rest had severall offices assynd:
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise,
Others to heare the same away did mynd;
And others it to use according to his kynd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

But evil on itself shall back recoil,
And mix no more with goodness, when at last
Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
It shall be in eternal restless change
Self-fed, and self-consum'd.—*Milton. Comus.*

The uppermost part of the root of ellebor which is the thickest and bulbous like to an onion head, is good for dogs onely, and given unto them for to make them *scummer*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 5.

Full in the prince's passage, hills of sand,
And dangerous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Straight to the ships Æneas took his way:
Embark'd his men, and *skimm'd* along the sea:
Still coasting, till he gain'd Cajeta's bay.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

But the natives in these months watch the rivers, and take up thence multitudes, *skimming* them [locusts] from off the water with little nets.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

There are different degrees of *skimmers*; first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.
Shelton. Deism Revealed, Dial. 8.

1. Hear, ye sullen powr's below;
Hear, ye takers of the dead.
2. You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead.
Dryden. Œdipus, Act iii. sc 1.

They oint their naked limbs with mother'd oil;
Or from the fonnts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs;
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails.—*Ray. Rem.* p. 120.

I have met with persons who could not understand more of what they read in Latin or French than in English, because their mother tongue affording too easy a passage to their thoughts they *skim* lightly over the surface and never touch the greater parts lying at the bottom.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 10.

They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle, and dregs of the casks.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 7.

They stigmatize them, in the aggregate, as people whom nobody knows, as the *scum* of the earth, as born only to minister to their pride, and to supply the wants of their luxury.—*Knox*, Ess. 76.

SKIN, n. } Dut. *Schinde*, *schinden*, deglu-
Skin, v. } bere, excoriare; Ger. *Schinden*;
Ski'nner. } Sw. *Skinn*, *skinnæ*. Wachter
Ski'nning, n. } says,—not from the Lat. *Scind-*
Ski'nny. } *ere*, but from the Gr. Σκυτος,
pellis. Skinner derives from A.S. *Scin-an*, to shine, because the *skin* presents itself conspicuously to the eye. *Skin*,—

The covering of the flesh of animals; also the covering or coating of vegetables. To *skin* is either—

To cover with, or strip off, the *skin*, the hide; generally,—to cover over, thinly.

And Jon was clothid with heeris of camels and a girdil of *skyn* about his leendis.—*Wicif. Mark.* c. 1.

John was clothed with camelles heer, & with a gyrdil of a *skin* about his loines.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"For when his horse is in the stable
He may it sell against parde,
And winnen on it, such happe may be,
All may he manne not se twis,
For at the least the *skinne* is his.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Hir nose haas, hir browes hie,
Hir eies small, and depe sette,
Hir chekes ben with teres wette,
And rinelyn, as an empty *skyn*
Hangyng downe vnte the chyn.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

——— Mother, for lone of grace,
Lay not a flattering vnction to your soule,
That not your trespasse, but my madnesse speakes:
It will but *skin* and filme the vlcerous place,
Whil'st ranke corruption mining all within,
Infects vnseene.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 9.

Iseb. Because authoritie, though it erre like others,
Hath yet a kinde of medicine in it selfe
That *skins* the vlce o' th' top.
Shakespeare. Meas for Meas. Act ii. sc. 2.

This is but the *skinning* of an old sore. it will break out upon all occasions.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

Then freely up those royall apyples he tooke,
Yet at the lyon's *skin* he iuly quooke;
But it dissembled, and upon his head
The crowne, and on his barbe the *skin* he did,
And the false fore him helped to array.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

"Let not the *skinner's* daughter's sonne
Possesse what he pretends,
He lies to die a noble death
That life for freedome spendes."
Warner. Albion's England, b. iv.

And [it cureth] the bones charged with purulent and *skinnie* matter.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xxiii. *The Proeme.*

And it is still episcopacy that before all our eyes worsens and slugs the most learned, and seeming religious of our ministers, who on sooner advanc'd to it, but like a seething pot set to cool, sensibly exhale and reek out the greatest part of that zeal, and those gifts which were formerly in them, settling in a *skinny* congealment of ease and sloth at the top.—*Milton. Reformation in England*, b. i.

After all, that his machine might not seem too violent, we see the hero limping after Turnus.' The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

These *skins* were always worn with their hair on; and to render them more terrible and frightful, the teeth were frequently placed grinning on their enemies.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 4.

Then the Hockzer immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand, and ready to take off his hide.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

"Never since I was born did I hear so much wit,
And, madam, I laugh'd till I thought I should split.
So then you look'd scornful, and sniff at the dean,
As you should say, Now, am I *skinny* and lean?
Swift. Hamilton's Bawn.

The wounds, our own earth hath formerly received, are yet deep and ghastly; which though *skinned* over by time and human culture, are seen, by those who pry the least beyond its surface, to bear all the marks and memory of a ruined world.—*Warburton*, vol. ix. Ser. 2.

What is most remarkable in these [the whistling duck] is, that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny*, or more properly, cartilaginous substance.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 5.

Before they set forward, therefore, it was unanimously agreed, that they should eat their vulture; the bird was accordingly *skinned.—Id. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

SKINK. } A. S. *Scænc*, a cup, *scænc-fall*, a
SKI'NKER. } cup-full. A. S. *Scencan*, to give drink, to play the *Scinker*, (Sommer.) Dut. *Schenken*; Ger: *Schenchen*.—to pour, to pour (wine: and consequentially, to serve wine, when poured.)
Shynk.—to fill drink, to drink." (*Gloss. to G. Douglas*;) and see *Jamieson*; also the quotation below from Bacon. *Skuh*,—
To pour and serve wine.
Skinker,—a wine-server, cup-bearer.
Bacchus the wen hem *skinketh* al about.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9596.

Alnd. Villaines, why *skink* you not vnto this fellow,
He makes me blythe, & merry in my thoughts.
Ludgr. Looke-for-gloss for England.

We find also that Scotch *skinck*; (which is a pottage of strong nourishment) is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 45.

But sweet Ned, to sweeten which name of Ned, I glue thee this pentworth of sugar, clapt euen now into my hand by an vnder *skinker*, one that neuer spake other English 'n his life, then eight shillings and six pence, and, you are welcome.—*Shakespeare*. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV*. Act ii. sc. 4.

The reconciler-bowl went round the board,
Which empty'd, the rude *skinker* still restor'd.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

The gods laugh'd out, unweary'd, as they spy'd
The busy *skinker* hop from side to side.—*Tickell. Id. Ib.*

SKIP, *v.* } In A.S. *Forth-scipe*,—is expe-
SKIP, *n.* } dition, speed, dispatch; but all
SKI'PPER. } other traces of the word are
SKI'PPINGLY. } lost. To *skip*, is,—
To move by short, quick, jumps or leaps; to move or pass over by a jump or leap: generally,—to pass over, to omit, to miss.

R. herd it say, he dred an oste mot *skip*
Behind, & stop his way bituex him & Philip.
R. Brunne, p. 181.

And over *skippers* al so.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 221.

And he castide awey his cloth & *skippide* and cam to him.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 10.

And whanne the apostlis, Barnabas and Poul, herden this, thei torenten her coots, and thei *skipten* out among the peple, and crieden and seiden, men, what doen ghe this thing?—*Id. Dedis*, c. 14.

Than shal your soule up into Heven *skippe*
Swifter than doth an arow of a bow.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9476.

The lambe thinkes not the butcher's knife
Should then bereue him of his life;
For when the sunne doth once conuue in,
Then all their gladnes doth begin;
And then their *skips*, and then their play,
So falls their sadnes then away.
Vocertaine Auctors. The Lover describeth his whole State.

Now the devil, said she, take these villains, that can never leave grinning, because I am not so fair as mistress Mopsa; to see how this *skippack* looks at me.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

To nimble shifts the knight himselfe betaketh,
And *skippeth* here and there for his defence.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. vii. s. 39.

If one read *skippingly* and by matches, and not take the thread of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory.—*Howell. Instr. For. Trav.* p. 39.

But in a quick succession of thought, it is easy to run ideas one into another, *skipping* over the intermediate terms which should keep them distinct.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 434.

Remember you were in the lowest station of human life, which, as the old ballad says, is that of a *skipkennel* turned out of place.—*Swift. Directions to the Footman.*

The nightingale may claim the topmost-bough,
While the poor grasshoppers must chirp below.
Like him unnoticed, I, and such as I,
Spread little wings, and rather *skip* than fly.
Cowper. Table Talk.

SKIPPER. Dut. *Schipper*, a *shipper*, or shipman.

For in ages past, as the *skipper* told me, there grew a fair forest in that channel where the Texel makes now her bed.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 5.

SKIR. See SCUR, i. e. to scour.

If they will fight with vs, bid them come downe,
Or vowde the field: they do offend our sight.
If they'l do neither, we will come to them,
And make them *skier* away, as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 7.

Send out moe horses, *skirre* the country round,
Hang those that talke of feare.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act v. sc. 3.

——— A *skyrgaliarde.—Skelton. Laureate.*

SKIRMISH, *v.* } Written *Scarmish, scarmage,*
SKI'RMISH, *n.* } *scrymish*; "A. S. *Scirmbre*,
SKI'RMISHING, *n.* } gladiator, a sword-player, a master of defence, or fencing master. Kiliano,—*Schermer*: hence our words of *skirmish* and *skirmishing*; as also the Fr. (who to words of other languages beginning with *s* often prefix *e*) *Escrimer*," (Sommer.) Fr. *Escarmoucher*; It. *Scaromucciare*; Sp. *Escaramuzar*. (See SCARAMOUCH.) The word seems to have an affinity with the A. S. *Scyr-an*, to part, to divide.

To fight partially or in parts or divisions; to make partial attacks; to engage in slight or partial conflicts.

And whan the Thebans were besette about,
The manly knights would have pricked out,
And have *scarmished* in hir hasty pride,
With hir fomen on that other side.
Lydgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Now let her sleps, and we our tales holde
Of Troilus, that is to paleis ridden,
Fro the *scarmake* of which I you tolde.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

So happed it that at *scarmishing*,
She cast her herte vpon Miams the king,
For his heuntie, and his chevalrie.
So sore, that she wende for to die.—*Id. Ariadne of Athens.*

There were dyuerse compaignyons a horseback, that passed the ryuer, and some a foute, to *skrumishe* with the Scottis; and in like wyse some of the Scottis brake oute, and *skrymmished* with them: so that there were dyuerse on bothe partyes slayne, wounded, and takyn prysoners.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

But every nyght the englisshe cote made good and sure watche, for they doubted makyng of *skryes*: and euer the moste part of the oste laye in their harneys, and euery day ther were *skrymyshes* made, and men slayne on both parties.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

[Gundefilf] gaderyd a power of knyghtes and made warre vpon his syad brother, and lastly bessged hym in ye cytie of Vienne, wher vpon eyther parte was by *skyrmyshes* and assautes great people slayne.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 99.

——— And ere the war begin,
He lightly *skirmishes* on every string
Chang'd with a lying touch.—*Crashaw. Musick's Duel.*

But, if for me ye fight, or me will serve,
Not this rude kynd of battaill, not these armes
Are meet, the whiche doe men in bale to sterve,
And doolefull sorrowe beape with deadly harmes:
Such cruell game my *scarmyce* disarmes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

At length they came whereas a troupe of knights
They saw together *skirmishing*, as seemed:
Stke they were all, all full of fell delight,
But foure of them the battell best beseemed,
That which of them was best mote not be deemed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

They built small works or forts of timber, wherein they plant little guns, and he in sight of each other 2 or 3 months, *skirmishing* every day in small parties, and sometimes surprising a brest-work.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

Light are their *skirmishes*, their war is flight,
And still to wheel their wavering troops delight.
Rowe. Lucan Pharsalia, b. viii.

Tho' there seldom happens a pitch'd battel between them, yet there are often *skirmishings*, which keep the soldiers on each side upon their guards.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

In this *skirmish* only two of the Indians were hurt with the small shot, and not a single life was lost, which would not have been the case if I had not restrained the men, who, either from fear or the love of mischief, shewed as much impatieuce to destroy them as a sportsman to kill his game.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 4.

SKIRT, *n.* } *Skirid, sker'd, skirt*, from A. S.
SKIRT, *v.* } *Scyr-an*, to cut, to divide, to separate.

The part, where the continuity is separated; a separate part or portion; the edge, the border, the bound or boundary.

In a long purple pall, whose *skirt* with gold
Was fretted all about, she was arayd.
Spenser. Faeri Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Lear. Of all these bounds, euen from this line, to this,
With shaddowie forrests, and with Champains rich'd
With pleneous rivers, and wide-*skirted* meades
We make thee lady.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act i. sc. 1.

Emil. Canst not thou work such flowers in silk, wench?
Wom. Yes.
Emil. I'll have a gown full of 'em, and of these,
This is a pretty colour,will not do
Barely upon a *skirt* wench.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— The middle pair
Girt like a starric zone his waste, and round
Skirted his loines and thighes with downie gold
And colours dipt in heav'n.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

And the coast itself seemed quite rocky and barren, and the water's edge *skirted* with precipices.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 10.

The *skirts* or outer part of the island, especially that part of it which borders on the main sea, is woody.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

In these circumstances, it seems to disagree with those found by the Russians; but also in not having the outer toes of the hind feet *skirted* with a membrane.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 2.

Mighty winds,
That sweep the *skirt* of some far-spreading wood
Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
The dash of ocean on his winding shore,
And lull the spirit while they fill the mind.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SKIT. } From the A. S. *Scyt-an*, to
SKI'TTISH. } throw out.
SKI'TTISHLY. } A wench, who throws or
SKI'TTER. } casts, (sc.) lures or enticements; a wanton. 'A jeer or jibe thrown or cast out. See *Tonke.*

Shittish, a *shittish* horse,—one that throws or casts itself out of its course; unsteady, giddy. Generally—unsteady, uncertain.

Shittels, (*shit-dels*) dim. of *shit*,—the bowl cast or thrown; the pins, thrown at.

[Herod] at the request of a dancing *shit* stroke off the head of St John the Baptist.
Howard, Earl of Northampton. Def. agt. Sup. Proph. (1583.

Thy high estate which sets thy heart on fire,
Or new found choyce which cannot serue thee long,
Shal make me dread with pen for to reherse,
The *skittish* deedes in thys my parting verse.
Gascoigne. Farewell with a Mischiefe.

For so moche as syr Edwarde his sone one, to whom he had lyds before geuen the erldom of Chester, wolde haue chaungyd some of theyr *skytyshe* cõdyeyons.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1257. *Hen. III.*

A *skittish* filly will be your fortune Welford, and fair enough for such a packsaddle.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iii. sc. 1.

Withal it is observed, that the lands in Barkshire are very *skittish*, and often cast their owners; which yet I impute not so much to the unruliness of the beasts, as to the unskilfulness of the riders.—*Fuller. Worthies. Barkshire.*

The beasts were very plump, and *skittishly* played as they passed by; not knowing whither they were driven.
Situation of Paradise, (1623,) p. 93.

Name not yourself her lover, but her friend.
How many *skittish* girls have thus been caught!
He prov'd a lover, who a friend was thought.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love, b. i.

No more the wherry feels my stroke so true;
At *skittles*, in a grizzle, can I play?
Woodstock, farewell! and Wallingford, adieu!
Where many a scheme reliev'd the lingering day.
Warton. To a Grizzle Wig.

SKREEN. See SCREEN.

SKRIES, *n.* See ASCRY.

But euery nyght the Englishe oste made good and sure watche, for they doubted makyng of *skryes*: and euer the most part of the oste laye in their harneys; and euery day were skrymysshes made, and men slayne on both parties.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

SKUD. See SCUD.

SKUE. See SKEW.

SKULK. See SCULK.

SKULL. See SCULL.

SKY. G. Douglas renders—per umbram,
SKY'EY. (*Æn.* ii. 732.) throw the *sky*. A. S.
SKY'ISH. *Scua*, *scuwa*, umbra; Sw. *Sky*;
SKY'ED. Dut. *Schye*. and it is so used by Chaucer and Gower, a shade, a cloud; and is probably from the A. S. *Scood-ian*. (See SHADE, SHAW.) It is usually derived from the Gr. Σκια.

A shade, or shadow, a cloud; and thence applied to the region of the clouds, the heavens.

And let a certaine winde go,
That bieuw so hidously and hie,
That it be left not a *skie*
In all the welkeo long and brode.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

And with that worde, all sodenly
She passeth as it were a *skye*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

With that she loketh, and was ware
Downe fro the *skie* there came a chare,
The whiche dragons aboute drowe.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

God layed him [Joseph] where he could neither see sunne nor moone, neyther any starre of the *skye*, and that many yeares.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 98.

Whose wals were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden folie all over them displayd,
The purest *skye* with brightnesse they dismaid.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

If wee have regard to the coldnesse of water, necessarie it is that the well should stand in some coole and shadowie place not exposed to the sunne, and naihelesse open to the broad aire, that it may have the full view and sight (as it were) of the *skie*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 3.

The *skiebred* eagle, reiall bird,
Perch't there upon an oke above,
Spenser. Friend's Passion.

If I do loose thee I do loose a thing
That none but fooles would keepe; a breath thou art,
Seruile to all the *skyie*-influences,
That dost this habitation where thou keepst
Hourely afflict.—*Shakes. Meas. for Meas.* Act iii. sc. 1.

Now pile your dust, vpon the quicke, and dead,
Till this flat a mountaine you haue made,
To o'ere top of Pelion, or the *skyies* hend
Of blew Olympus. *Id. Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 1.

——— The third his feet
Shaddowd from either heele with feathered mealle
Skie-tincture'd grain. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Behold, slow-settling o'er the lurid grove
Unusual darkness broods; and growing gains
The full possession of the *sky*, surcharg'd
With wrathful vapour, from the secret beds,
Where sleep the mineral generations, drawn,
Thomson Summer.

——— The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale.
Thom on. Summer.

As soon as the soul is disbodied from this cloudy mansion in the body, all things will then appear, not as by an uncertain *sky-light* in a dark room, but in an open and distinct view, and then it will be impossible to be any longer deceived by false representations of things.
Stillingfleet, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

SLAB. *Slabber* is also written *Slobber* and *Slubber*. From the
SLA'BBER, *n.* A. S. *Slip-an*, to *slip*, to be or
SLA'BBY. cause to be *slippy*, *slippery*,
SLA'VER, *n.* *sloppy*, or *slabby*. *Slab* is, in
SLA'VER, *v.* Dut. *Slibbe*, *slibber*, linus,
SLA'BBRY. *slipperigh*, limosus et lubricus;
SLU'BBERINGLY. muddy, slimy, *slippery*; Dut. *Slobben*, *slobberen*, sorbire.

Slab, is any thing *slippery*; *slime*,—wetted, *slopped*, earth, stone, &c.

Slabber, or *slaver*,—the slimy moisture that comes (*slips* or *slides*) from the mouth or lips.

To *slabber*, or *slaver*,—to produce, to drip or drivel, to cover with such slimy moisture. Also—

To sup up in a slabbering, *sloppy* manner, i. e. so as to wet or *slop* the lips with the pottage.

A *slab*, (sc.) of timber, stone, &c.,—a *slip*; in *Tusser*, said to be the outermost piece, (i. e. *slip*) cut off by the sawyer. See BESLABBER.

Tho cam sleuthe al by *slobered*. wit to slymed eyen.
Piers Plowman, p. 110.

Save *slop* of thy timber for stable and stye
For horse and for hog, more cheaply to lye.
Tusser. Husbandry. September.

Ill huswife, unskilfull, to make her own cheese,
Through trusting of others, hath this for her fees:
Her milk pan and cream-pot, so *slabber'd* and sest,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half inst.
Id. Ib. April.

In the superscription it [the breve of Pope Julius] appeared *slubbered*, by reason of often handling, preadventure lying among so many his writings and old letters.
State Trials. Hen. VIII. an. 19.

For the rest so perfect proportioned, that nature shewed, she doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

Miso having now her authority increased, came with scouling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good morrow to the ladies.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Make the grewell thicke, and *slab*.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 1.

O love! how sweet thou look'st now? and how gentle?
I should have *slubber'd* thee, and stain'd thy beauty.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act v. sc. 1.

Iesb. Who I? I thank you, I am as haste ordain'd me,
a thing *slubber'd*, my sister is a goodly portly lady, a woman of a presence.—*Id Wit without Money*, Act i. sc. 1.

——— This object, which
Takes prisoner the wild motion of mine eye,
Fiering it onely here, should I, (damn'd then)
Slauer with lippes as common as the stayres
That mount the capitoll.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 7.

——— But I will sell my dukedome
To buy a *slabbry* and a durtie farme
In that nooke-shotten Ile of Albion.
Id. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 5.

Who ingross many pluralities under a non-resident and *slubbring* dispatch of souls.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

Now the gentry of this county were generally addicted to that party, which made them so remiss in this matter, slightly *slabbering* it over, doing something for shew, and nothing to purpose.—*Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.*

Not such as basely sooth the humour of the time,
And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhyme,
Upon Parnassus' top, that strive to be install'd,
Yet never to that place were by the Muses call'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

——— Is the marriage done Sir?
Rut. Yes, they are knit; but must this *slubberdegullion* Have her?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Custom of the Country, Act i. sc. 1.

They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and ooze.—*Evelyn.*

Like to a light fast lock'd in lanthorn darke,
Whereby by night our wary steps we guide
In *slabby* streets, and dirty chanels mark.
More. Pre-existence of the Soul.

And Mathiolus hath also a passage, that a toad communicates its venom, not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of its mouth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. o. 13.

So Armarillis and the cook that *slobbers* his beard with sack-posset, in The Maid in the Mistery have, in my opinion, made the most diverting part of the action.
Kiny. Art of Cookery, Lct. vi.

When waggish boys the stunted heesom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavement, pass not by
Ere thou hast held their hands.—*Gay. Trivia*, b. ii.

——— I have
Other affairs to dispatch of more importance betwixt
Queen *Slobber-Chops* and myself
Dryden. The Tempest, Act iii.

Oueth she, "Although thou hest deserv'd,
Base *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory,
Yet I shall rather set a part
That suits my fame, than thy desert.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.
Pope. Prol. to Satires.

Your greedy *slavering* to devour,
Before 'twas in your clutches,—power.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2.

——— Three legs upholding firm
A massy *slab*, in fashion square or round.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

When, bless each little *slobbering* mouth,
It had not cut a single tooth.
Moore. The Dean and the Squire.

It [the libeya] lies in wait for wild animals near the paths, and when it throws itself upon them, it wraps them round so closely as to break all the bones; then moistening the whole body over with its *slaver*, it makes it fit for deglutition, and swallows it whole.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. v. b. iii. c. 3.

SLACK, *adj.* See ASLAKE, and LACK.
SLACK, *n.* Dut. *Slaeck*; Ger. *Schlack*;
SLACK, *v.* Sw. *Slak*; A. S. *Slac*, *sleac*,
SLA'CKEN, *v.* from the verb *sleac-ian*, *sleac-*
SLA'CKING, *n.* *gian*, tardare, remittere, re-
SLA'CKLY. laxare, pigrescere; to be;
SLA'CKNESS. cause to be, *slow*, to retard, to remit, to relax, or loosen; to be or cause to be or become *sluggish*, inert, or inactive.

Slack, adj.—slow, tardy; inactive; relaxed, loose, remiss, abated, diminished, weakened.

Slake, in Norfolk, is,—leisure, (Grose.) In the North, very small coals, to damp or abate the burning of the larger, are called *slake*, *shack*, or *sleck*.

And whanne thei hadden take up the eneris thei bitooken hem to the see and *slakiden* togidre, the iouutouris of gouernaliis: [simul *iaxantes* iuncturas gubernaculorum]
Wclif. Dedis, c. 27.

Right so fortune that seneth, as it suffreth with *slaked* or vnpouncred bridles it suffreth bridles, that is to saine, to been gouerned, and passeth by thilke lawe, that is to saine, by the deuine ordenaunce.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

Walter hire gladeth, and bire sorwe *sbaketh*.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8920.

The wedding and the feast to devise,
To me that have litske such emprise
And so many a storie for to make,
It were to longe, lest that I should *slake*
Of thing that beareth more effect and charge.
Id. Legende of Cleopatras.

The noblest of the Grekes that ther were
Upon hir shouldres carrdeen the bere
With *slacke* [some ed. *slake*] pace.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2906.

And if she than hede toke,
Howe pitouslieke on hir I looke,
Than that I shall my leue take
Hir eught of mercy for to *slake*
Hir daunger, whiche saith euer naie.—*Gower. C. A.* b. iv.

Their fastynges were also very paynefull and precyse: and ours negligent, *sleake* and remysse, and nowe almost worne awaye.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1212.

We are informed that many of you are so negligent and a *slack* heroin, that it doth appear you look rather, as it were, through your fingers, than diligently see to the execution of the said laws and proclamations.
State Trials. Edw. VI. an. 1550.

When thou hast vowed a vowe to the Lorde thy God, so thou be not *slacke* to pay it—*Bible*, 1551. *Deut.* c. 23.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slacke* to pay it.—*Id. Com. Vers. Ib.*

The raines of the regiment fell into the hands of a peezant not a puissant prince, a man full qualified, dissolute, *slacke* and licentious, not regarding the dignitie of his owne person, nor favouring the good estate of the people.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. vii. c. 1.

So God agsynewarde yseth hymselfe towarde yseth, in Maldyage syrn the more *slackely*, and than the tother waxeth thereby the more fayrte.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 591.

I haue trauelled with the more paines to absolue and end this my worke; not after the maner of a student, but as a traueller; whose nature and condition is, that when he doth set foorth on his iournie verie *slackke* and slowlie, then doth he make the more hast, and trauell the more speedilie.—*Hooker. Conquest of Ireland*, Proem.

But the Romans could not follow the Britaiss farre, because they wanted their horssemen which were yet behind, & through *slacking* of time could not come to land.

Holinshed. Historie of England, b. I. c. 12.

I have marked in you, I will not say, an alteration, but a relenting truly, and a *slacking* of the main career, you had so notably begun and almost performed.

Sidney. Arcadia, b. I.

But being none of them who think all things done, for which they have once given direction, he followed every where his commandment with his presence, which witnessed of every man's *slackness* or diligence, chastising the one, and encouraging the other.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Ne ever Artegall his griple strong
For any thing wold *slacke*, but still nipon him hong.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

Well, I must of another errant to Sir John Falstaffe from my two mistresses: what a beast am I to *slacke* it.

Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iii. sc. 4.

From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down drop'd, and all the faded roses shed.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

So it cometh to passe, that they seeme to move more slowly, when they go their highest circuit: not, for that naturall motions doe either hasten or *slacke*, which bee certaine and severall to every one.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 16.

Nor shall this storm *slacken* a whit that firm league of love, wherein I am eternally tied unto you.—*Howell*, b. I. Let. 53.

——— I saw likewise stand,
Yp to the chin, amidst a liquid lake,
Tormented Tantalus; yet could not *slake*
His burning thirst.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xi.

Some in her threaden fillet still did bide,
And true to bondage, would not break from thence,
Though *slackly* braided in loose negligence.

Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

Th' enraged commons ready are to rise
Upon the regent, to his charge and lay'd,
That from his *slackness* and base cowardice
These towns were lost, by his neglect and aid.

Drayton. The Miseries of Q. Margaret.

It is the partiality or *slackness* of the subordinate inferior executions, that is guilty of this prevalence of sin.

Bp. Hall. Ser. Acts, ii. 37, 38, 40.

These are your fatal seats, and this your Troy.
Time calls you now, the precious hour employ.
Slack not the good presage, while Heaven inspires.
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

Illustrious nymphs, from ocean sprung, arise,
Bless with a recent view our longing eyes.
Bid from the thirsty soil a torrent burst,
Or open some hard rock to *slake* our thirst.

Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius. Argonautics, b. iv.

Moderate refreshments or recreations, are not only useful, but sometimes necessary to breathe our spirits after they have been almost stifled in a croud of business, and divert our wearied thoughts, which like the strings of a lute, by being *slackened* now and then, will sound the sweeter when they are wound up again.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

And in other liquors actually cold, like unheated water, and one or two of them far more thin or subtile than it, I have kept lime long without *slaking*, and without imparting to the ambient liquor any sensible heat.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 479.

Such humble acknowledgments as I have been here mentioning, must not however be so understood as to afford any excuse or colour for *slackness* in our bounden duties, or for pleading any exemption or discharge from true Christian obedience.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. p. 283.

Sages after sages strove
In vain to filter off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees, which often more enhance'd
The thirst than *slak'd* it, and not seldom bred
Intoxication and delirium wild.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

He sees that human equity is *slack*
To interfere, though in so just a cause;
And makes the task his own.

Id. Ib. b. vi.

The shaking head, and the contracted limb;
And ling'ring atrophy, and hoary age;
And second childhood, *slack'ning* ev'ry nerve,
To joy, to reason, and to duty dead:

Jago. Edge-Hill, b. iv.

——— What means the bull,
Unconscious of his strength, to play the coward,
And flee before a feeble thing like man,
That, knowing well the *slackness* of his arm,
Trusts only in the well-invented knife?—*Blair. Grave.*

SLADE. A.S. *Slæd, slade*, a valley, (Somner.) A path or way in the vales, between the mountains, (Lye.) Perhaps from A.S. *Hlid-an*, to hide, to cover. See GLADE.

The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my smoother *slades*,
And on the lower leas, as on the higher hades,
The dainty glover grows.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

SLAG. Grose says—in Gloucestershire, the copper dross: it is perhaps the A.S. *Slog, slough*, (qv.) Holinshed writes it *slaake*.

The inert, heavy dross or sediment, the refuse, or recrement: generally,—the sediment, the *sludge*.

In the yeere after, hauing well doonged it in the meane time with *slaake* of the sea, they sowe barlie in the selfe places where the turffes grew.

Holinshed. Description of Britaine.

I somewhat doubt, whether this he totally to be ascribed to the air and length of time, or to the leaving of metal in the *slaggs* in old times, before great furnaces were in use.

Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 742.

SLAIN. See SLAY.

SLAM. See LAMM. To *slam* one (in the North) is to beat or cuff one strenuously, to push violently, (Grose.) It is also so used in Suffolk; to *slam* the door,—to push it violently, to bang it. Lye says, to *slam* is,—

To beat or bang, to conquer, to defeat:—*Slampant* in *North*, and *Slampaine* in *Holinshed*, seem to denote,—a hit, a knock, a cuff.

It may be corrupted from Goth. *Slahan*; A.S. *Slan*; Dut. *Slaen*, to strike, to beat.

The townesmen being pinched at the heart, that one raseal in such scornefull wise should giue them the *slampaine*.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 3.

In the mean time, Polyperchon, who had the government of the king's person, meaning to give Cassander a *slampaint* and blurt, he sent letters patent unto the people at Athens, declaring how the young king did restore unto them their popular state again.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 633.

——— Thus all the while a club was trump,
There's none could ever beat the rump;
Until a noble general came,
And gave the chesters a clean *slam*.—*Loyal Songs.*

SLA'NDER, *n.* SLA'NDER, *v.* SLA'NDERER. SLA'NDEROUS. SLA'NDEROUSLY. } Fr. *Esclandir*, which (Hre observes) is used in the same sense as the Sw. *Klander*, i. e. pro Infamia.—The Fr. *Eslandre*, for *Escandre*, from the Lat. *Scandalum*. (See *Menage*, and SCANDAL.) Junius suggests the A.S. *Sle-an*, to beat, to strike; consequentially, to wound by the tongue: and it is worthy of remark, that the Fr. *Esclandre* also denoted *slaughter*; but Junius concludes, nevertheless, that the French is from the Latin.

A defamation, detraction, unjust imputation, (Cotgrave.) *Scandal*, calumny. See the quotation from Tillotson.

And he hath not roote in him slif, but is temporal, for whanne tribuacioun and persecuiion is maad for the word: anoon he is *sclaundrid*.—*Wycif. Matthew*, c. 13.

Mannes sone schal sende his aungelis, and thei schulen gedre fro his reewme alle his *sclaundris*, and hem that don wickidnesse.—*Id. Ib.*

The *sclandre* of Walter wonder wide spradde
That of a cruel herte he wikkedly,
For he a poure woman wedded hadde,
Hath murdred both his children prively:
Swich murmur was among hem commonly.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8598.

To *slander* women thus what may profite,
To gentilliesse namely, that hem sore should
In defence of women, and hem delite,
As that the ordre of gentilliesse wold,
If that a man list gentill to be hold,
He must all eschewe that thereto is contrary,
A *sclaundrous* tonge is his great adversary.

Id. The Letter of Cupid.

A voice was nerde, whan that thei fel,
Whiche saide: O damned man to hell,
Le thus hath god thy *sclaunder* wroke,
That thou again Constance hath spoke,
Beknowe the sothe or that thou die.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

First *slaunder* he, which alwayes beareth bate,
To happy harts in heauenly state that bide:
Can play his part to stirre vp sorow debate,
Whereby suspect into my choyse might glide.

Gascoigne. A Lady wronged by false Suspect.

Yet it is not onely by the common lawes of this reaime vpon greate payne forbydden, that any man shoulde wyth any *sclaunderous* railing wordes misse vse him selfe towarde his prince, but also by the plaine statute De scandalis magnatum sore and straightlye prohibited, that no man shal *sclaunderously* speake of any man in yt realme.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 622.

"O let that name," quoth she, "from beck be torn,
Lest in that place the sad displeased earth
Doth loath itself, as *slander'd* with my birth."

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. v.

Soone as they thence departed were afore,
That shamefull hag, the *slaunder* of her sexe,
Them follow'd fast, and them reviled sore.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

And let it be to good men no slight satisfaction, that the *slanderer* here confesses, he has no furt: er notice of me than his own conjecture.—*Milton. Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

Truth shall retire
Bestuck with *slanderous* darts, and works of falsh
Rarely be found.

Id. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

Whether we speak evil of a man to his face, or behind his back: the former way indeed seems to be the most generous, but yet is a great fault, and that which we call reviling: the latter is more mean and base, and that which we properly call *slander* or backbiting.—*Tillotson*, Ser. 42.

So far it [a life of religion] is from abridging us of any of our earthly delights, (as its enemies *slanderously* represent it) that it abundantly heightens them.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

He bids him glow with unremitting love
To all on earth, and to himself above;
Condemns th' injurious deed, the *slanderous* tongue,
The thought that meditates a brother's wrong.

Cowper. Truth.

SLANG. See SLING.

SLANT, *adj.* SLANT, *v.* SLA'NTING, *n.* SLA'NTWISE. } See ASLANT. Skinner derives from the Dut. *Slanghe*; Ger. *Schlange*, serpens; Dut. and Ger. *Schlingen*, serpere, torquere; A.S. *Slinc-an, sling-an.*

Oblique; being or moving at any angle less than a right angle.

Slant, the noun, is common in speech,—as it lies on a *slant*.

Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With fouer sets in it, set *slant-wise* asteep.

Tusser. Husbandry. March.

Or by collision of two bodies grinde
The aire attrite to fire, as late the clouds
Justling or pushit with winds rude in thir shock.
Tine the *slant* lightning, whose thwart flame driv'n down
Kindles the gummie bark of fir or pine.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Where the greenhill so gradual *slants*,
Or flowery glade extends,
Long may these fair, these fav'rite haunts
Prove social to my friends!

Cunningham. An Inscription.

Lo! on the side of yonder *slanting* hill
Beneath a spreading oak's broad foliage, sits
The shepherd swain.

Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 3.

SLAP, *v.* SLAP, *n.* SLAP-DASH. } Ger. *Schloppe*, colaphus, ictus in vultum, in Eng. *Slap*, from the Lat. *Alapha*, a prefixed (Wachter). It is perhaps from the A.S. *Slip-an*, labi; to slip, to fall.

To come down, *slap*, i.e. as if *slipped* off the feet, (on the ice, &c.) To *slap* down or throw down *slap*, as if *slipped* out of the hold or hand: to *slap*, to throw a blow, as if with the *slip* or fall of the hand—unclosed—before it is closed.

And what defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the *slap* or the spurn.

Milton. Colasterion.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word.—*Prior. Alma*, c. 1.

Peg's servants complained; that if they offered to come into the warehouse, then strait went the yard *slap* over their noddle.—*Swift. History of John Bull*, pt. ii. c. 5.

The kiss, snatch'd hasty from the side-long maid,
On purpose guardless, or pretending sleep;
The leap, the *slap*, the haul; and, shook to notes
Of native music, the respondent dance.

Thomson. Winter.

And yet, *slap-dash*: is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein.—*Prior. Alma*, c. 1.

If it happened that neither was throwe, after the contest had continued about a minute, they parted either by consent or the intercession of their friends, and in this case each *stopped* his arm, as a challenge to a new engagement, either with the same antagonist or some other.
Cook. First Voyage, h. i. c. 11.

SLASH, *v.* } Dut. *Slaghen*; Ger. *Schlagen*;
SLASH, *n.* } A.S. *Sleg-an*, pecutere, cædere, to strike, whether with the hand, sword, &c. (Wachter.) To *slash* is—

To strike with a *lash*, or any thing thrown out; to strike or cut at.
Slish-slash, i. e. *slash-slash*.

But soone the knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

What's this? a sleeue? 'tis like demi cannon,
What, vp and downe carv'd like an apple tart?
Here stuck, and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barbers shoope:
Why what a deuils tailor cal'st thou this?
Shakespeare. The Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 3.

For knights are bound to feel no blows
From paltry and unequal foes.
Who, when they *stash*, and cut to pieces,
Do all with civilest addresses.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

Prince Giolo, and his royal sisters,
Scarr'd with ten thousand comely blisters,
The marks remaining on the skin,
Tw cell the quality within:
Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great.—*Prior. Alma*, c. 2.

SLATE, *n.* } "*Lapis scissilis*," says Skinner; and Junius derives from the
SLATE, *v.* } verb, to *slit*. Tooke, from the
SLA'TER. } A.S. *Scyl-an*, to scale, to separate; and traces it thus:—*shalit*, *shlait*, *shlate*, *slate*. In Goth. *Shaljos*; Dut. *Schalen*; Scotch, *Shellys*; and Old Eng. (see the quotations from Wiclif and Fabyan), *Sclates*. See SCALE.

Slater is common.

And they foundun not in what partie thel schulden here hem in for the puple weeten on the roof, and by the *sclattis* thel letten him doun with the bed into the myddil bitore Jhesus.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 5.

He buylded a royall mynstre of lyme and stoone and couered it with platis of syluer stede of *sclete* or leade.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 131.

With sunne and the frost together, it [the Columbine marle] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* or flakes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 8.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyrick ode would *slate*.—*Swift. Vanbrugh's House.*

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel by the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

We proceed in the same manner a person would who should undertake to draw any plan assigned him upon a *slate*.—*Search. Light of Nature* vol. ii. pt. i. c. 3

SLA'TTER, *v.* } Lye refers to *slut*; and
SLA'TTERN, *n.* } *slatter* does seem formed
SLA'TTERN, *adj.* } from that word, and to
SLA'TTERNLY, *adj.* } express the effect of *lazi-*
SLA'TTERNLY, *ad.* } *ness*, or *sluttishness*. Dryden
distinguishes a *slattern* from a *slut* in degree only. Ray, in his *North Country Words*, explains a *Dawgyo*, or *dawkin*, to be, a dirty or *slattering* woman.

To be sluggishly, lazily, idly, carelessly inattentive to order, neatness, cleanliness; to idle, to move, to act idly, lazily, carelessly.

A dirty, *slattering* woman.—*Ray, in v. Dawgyo.*

Besides this, she had heard, that of late I had made
A friendship with one that had since been her maid;
One Frose, a *slatternly* ill-favour'd maid.
Cotton. Epistle to Sir Clifford Clifton.

From her own native France as old Alison past,
She reproach'd English Nell with neglect or with malice,
That the *slattern* had left, in the hurry and haste,
Her lady's complexion and eye-brows at Calais.
Prior. A Reasonable Affliction.

This sort of woman is usually a janty *slattern*; she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, varies her posture, and changes place incessantly.—*Spectator*, No. 454.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The now-scour'd mantoau, and the *slattern* air.
Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

A very *slatterly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter.
Chesterfield.

A fine suit, ill made, and *slatternly* or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the speaker.—*Id.*

SLAVE, *n.* } See ENSLAVE.
SLAVE, *v.* } Ger. *Schlew*; Dan. and Sw.
SLA'VERY. } *Slaf*; Fr. *Esclave*; It. *Schiavo*;
SLA'VISH. } Sp. *Esclavo*; Low Lat. *Scla-*
SLA'VISHLY. } *vus*. The word, in its present
SLA'VISHNESS. } application, is from the *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, reduced to servitude by the Germans. (See the quotation from Gibbon.) In the *Slavonian* tongue, *slava* or *slawa*, laus, gloria, is a word (says Gibbon) of familiar use in different dialects, and forms the termination of the most illustrious names.

One reduced to captivity, to servitude, to bondage; who is bound or compelled to serve, labour, or toil for, obey, another.

To *slave*,—to reduce to servitude or bondage; to treat as a *slave*, to subject, to make subservient. See the note on the quotation from Shakespeare.

There dyd I see such sightes, as yet my heart do pricke,
I sawe the noble Bragadine, whom he was flayd quicke.
First like a *slaue* enforst to beare to euery breach,
Two baskets laden full with earth Mustafa dyd him teach.
Gascoigne. Denise of a Maske for Vise. Mountacute.

In this hall, all vile service, and all *slavery*, with all laboursome toil, and drudgery, and base business, is done by bondmen.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 5.

Nay grant they had *slav'd* my body, my free mind,
Like to the palm-tree willing fruitful Nile,
Shall grow up straighter and enlarge it self.
'Spight of the envious weight that loads it with.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act v. sc. 4.

Let the superfluous, and lust-dieted man,
That *slaves* your ordinance, that will not see
Because he do's not feele, feele your poure quickly.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iv. sc. 1.

But I in armes, and in atchievements brave,
Do rather choose my fitting houres to spend,
And to be the lord of those that riches have,
Then them to have my selfe, and be their serville *sclave*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

For knots of cord to ev'ry town they send,
The captiv'd English that slaw caught to bind,
For to perpetual *slav'ry* they intend
Those that alive they on the field should find.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

——— Bequeath not to their lot
The shame that from them no device can take,
The blemish that will never be forgot;
Worse than a *slavish* wipe, or birth-hour's blot.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

When perch'd aloft to perfect their estate
They rack their rents unto a treble rate;
And hedge in all the neighbour common lands,
And clogge their *slavish* tenants with commands.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

They are commonly such people, rude, silly, superstitious idiots, nasty, uncleane, lowsy, poore, dejected, *slavishly* humble.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 158.

Detaining them in more than Egyptian *slavishness*.
Fotherby. Atheom. p. 113.

His willingness to serve such base things, is the great brand of his *slavishness*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 120.

Their songs are very melancholy and doleful; so is their muck: but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their *slavery*, I am not certain.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1684.

He loves command and due restriction;
And she as well likes contradiction.
She never *slavishly* submits,
She'll have her will, or have her fits.—*Gay*, Fable 12.

From the Euxine to the Adriatic, in the state of captives or subjects, or allies or enemies, of the Greek empire, they overspread the land; and the national appellation of the *sleves* has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 55.

To exchange that temperate, conditional subordination of the clergy, here laid down, for the *slavish* dependency which Hobbes and his followers prescribe, would prove a very ill bargain for the state.—*Warburton. Alliance*, b. ii. c. 1.

But if others (high strained expressions of civility,) of the same sort are coined from time to time to succeed them, this renews and perpetuates the mischief; besides the further inconveniences of making a language absurd, and imprinting a character of *slavishness* upon it, under a groundless pretence of refining and polishing it.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

SLA'VER. See SLAB.

SLAY, *v.* } This word and the past
SLA'YER. } tense and past part. are very
SLA'YING, *n.* } variously written.
SLAU'GHTER, *n.* } *Slaughter* is formed upon
SLAU'GHTER, *v.* } the past part. *Slawghed*,
SLAU'GHTERER. } *slawgh'd*, *slaught*. The Goth.
SLAU'GHTEROUS. } *Slahan*; A. S. *Slan*; Dut. *Slaen*; Ger. *Schlagen*, to strike, to beat, to smite; and consequentially, to quell or kill. (See SLEIGHT.) Compare *Chaucer* and *Dryden*.

To strike or beat (sc. to death); to kill, or quell; to put to death.

——— No tonge telle may
That folk, that ther was y *slawe* ou eyther side that day.
R. Gloucester, p. 17.

The lond folk, the he hyder eom, turnede to hym faste,
So that ther was *slawgt* gret, the wyle it wolde laste.
Id. p. 97.

Bitwix thise tuo kynges a werre bigan,
Slayn was Bernewall, & with him many man.
R. Brunne, p. 14.

At that tyme R. there many a man *slawh* he,
The kyng sonne of Dare he smote in tuo his the.
Id. p. 191.

Sen this greuance hard, the *slaughter* & the drede,
Fulle sone afterward the kyng to Gork gede.—*Id.* p. 91.

And nyle ye drede hem that *slecn* tha bodi; for thei mona not *slee* the soul, but rathir drede ye hym that may leese hothe soule and bodi into hilte.
Wiclif. Mathew, c. 10.

And the keper of the prisoun was awaked and sigh the ghatis of the prisone opened, and with a swerd drawen out he wolde have *slaw* hymsilf.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 16.

Not as Cayn that was of the yuel, and *slowg* his brothir, and for what thing *slowg* he hym?—*Id. 1 Jon*. c. 3.

Not as Cayn which was of the wicked, & *slewe* his brother. And wherefore *slew* he him?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But the erthe tlieris seyage the sone seyden withynne hemsilf, this is the eyr, come ye *sle* we him, and we schulden have his eryage: and thei token and castiden him out of the vynoyerd and *slowen* him.
Wiclif. Mathew, c. 21.

But when the husbandmen sawe the sonne, they sayde amonge them selues. This is the heyre: come let vs kill him, & let vs take his inheyritance to our selues. And they caughte him and thrust out of ye vineyarde, and *slew* him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For eyther I mote *slen* him at the gappe;
Or he mote *slen* me, if that me mishappe.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1647.

So was it showed in that purtreiture
As is depeinted in the cercles above,
Who shal be *slaine* or elles ded for love.—*Id. Ib.* v. 2040.

Divided is thy regne, and it shal be
To Medes and to Perses yeven, quod he.
And thilke same night thi king was *slawe*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,240.

The *sleer* of himself yet saw I there
His hertes-blood hath bathed all his here:
The nalle yriven in the sloede on hight
The colde deth with mouth gaping upright.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2008.

Thou *sleer*, devourer, anti confusion
Of gentlewomen.—*Id. Hipsiphile & Medea*, p. 309.

He made of them through his high renoun,
So great *slaughter* and occisioun,
That as the death from his swerd they fled.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

For this condicion he had,
That were hym happeth the victoire,
His lust and all his most gloire
Was for to *slee*, and not to save.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Fro thenne couthe he not accorde,
But where he might *slepe*, he *slawh*,
And therof was he glad enough.—*Id. Ib.*

Euen so Rochester layeth to Marthin Luthers charge the *slaying* & murtheryng of Christen men, because they wil not beleue in his doctrine.—*Tyndall. Works*, p. 120.

Mon. Of ruin indeed me thought I heard the noise,
Oh it continues, they have *slain* my Son.
Chor. Thy Son is rather *slaying* them, that outery
From *slaughter* of one foe could not accord.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

And he hath giuen it to the fourbished, that he may handle it; this sword is sharpe, and is fourbished, that he may giue it into the hande of the *slayer*.
Bible, 1583. *Ezekiel*, xxi. 11.

For the proud souldan, with presumptuous cheere
And countenance sublime and insolent,
Sought onely *slaughter* and avengement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

Yet, when she saw tne heapes which he did make
Of *slaughtered* carkasses, her heart did quake
For very ruth, which did it almost rive,
That she his fury willed him to slake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

Morl. Thou dost then wrong me as yt *slaughterer* doth,
Which giueth many wounds, when one will kill.
Mourne not, except thou sorrow for my good,
Onely giue order for my funerall.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act ii. sc. 5.

——— I have supt full with horrors,
Direnesse familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once start me. Wherefore was that cry?
Id. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 5.

When he was knowne once to caste a cruell hand over his poore patients, in cutting, launcing, dismembering, and cauterizing their bodies, they quickly began to alter his name, and to tearme him the bloudie butcher or *slaughterman.—Holland. Plinie*, b. xxix. c. 1.

The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there,
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half clos'd, and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim, as when he breath'd his soldier soul away.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

In his black thoughts revenge and *slaughter* roll,
And scenes of blood rise dreadful in his soul.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

How many valiant sons I late enjoy'd,
Valiant in vain! by thy curst arm destroy'd;
Or, worse than *slaughter'd*, sold in distant isles
To shameful bondage and unworthy toile.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxii.

Beneath the beech, whose branches bare,
Smit with the lightning's livid glare,
O'er hangs the craggy road,
And whistle hollow as they wave;
Within a solitary grave,
A *slayer* of himself holds his accurs'd abode.
Warton. The Suicide.

SLEAVE, *v.* } Thomson says,—*To Sleave*,
SLEAVE, *n.* } is to untwist thread for placing it in the *slay* or reed. Nares,—that *sleaved* and *sleid* silk are the same. See SLAY.

Eight wild men all apparelled in green moss made with *sleved* silk.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, p. 835.

The more subtle, and more hard to *sleave* a-two, silken thread of self-seeking, is that dominion over consciences.
Whitlock. Manners of the English, (1554.)

Merlin. O I could wish this place were strew'd with roses,
And that this bank were thickly thrumb'd with grass
As soft as *sleave* or sarcenet ever was,
Whereon my Cloris her sweet self reposes.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4.

At length I on a fountain light
Whose brim with pinks was platted
The bank with daffodilies dight,
With grass, like *sleave*, was matted.
Id. The Quest of Cynthia.

Macbeth does murther sleepe, the innocent sleepe,
Sleepe that knits up the rauel'd *sleeue* of care.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 2.

Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
The bedded fish in banks out-wrest,
Or curious traitors *sleave* silk flies,
Bewitch poor fishes' wand'ring eyes.—*Donne. Witchcraft.*

SLED, or } Dut. *Sledde, slidde*; Ger. *Schlittenn*; Sw. *Sleda*. Wachter, Hire, and Skinner, concur to derive from A. S. *Sliden*, Ger. *Schlihen*, to *slide*; and if this etymology be right, the proper way of writing the word will be *sled*.
SLEDGE. }
SLE'DDED. }

Some write. That Satyrus, a great architect or engraver, conveied it [Obeliske] to Alexandria by the means of flat bottomes or *sleads*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 9.

So fyne it be once, when in an angry parte
He smot the *sledded* Pollax on the ice.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

From thence he forrow'd many a churlish sea;
The vinv Rhene, and Vaighn's self did pass,
Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watry lea,
And horses trampling on his icy face.
B. Fletcher, Eclogue 2. *s.* 13.

In winter they travel only upon *sleds*, the ways being hard and smooth with snow, the rivers all frozen; one horse with a *sled* will draw a man 400 miles in 3 days.
Milton. History of Muscovia, c. 1.

——— Eager on rapid *sleds*,
Their vigorous youth in bold contention wheel
The long-resounding course.—*Thomson. Winter.*

So have I seen, amidst the grinning throng,
The *sledge* procession slowly drag'd along.
Lloyd. Epist. to C. Churchill.

These [rein-deer] are fitter for drawing the *sledge*, to which the Laplander accustoms them betimes, and yokes them to it by a strap, which goes round the neck, and comes down between their legs. The *sledge* is extremely light, and shod at the bottom with the skin of a young deer, the hair turned to *slide* on the frozen snow.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. ii. c. 5.

Usually [by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law] a *sledge* or hurdle is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 6.

A *sledge* cannot be drawn along as smoothly, and easily and swiftly as a carriage with wheels; but it may be dragged.
Tooke. Div. of Purley, pt. i. c. 3.

SLEDGE. Dut. *Sleghel, sleghel*; Sw. *Slägga*; A. S. *Sleeg*, from the verb *Sleg-an*, to strike; A. S. *Sleyele*, any thing to strike with.

A tool to *strike* with; a heavy hammer.

To throw the *sledge*, to pitch the bar,
To wrestle, and to run,
The only the youth excell'd so far,
That still the prize they won.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

She's a good plain wench, that will do as I will have her, and bring me lusty boys to throw the *sledge*, and lift at pigs of lead.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady*, Act v. sc. 1.

Your casting of the *sledge*, or learning how
To toss a pike? all chang'd into a sonnet?
Ford. The Lover's Melancholy, Act ii. sc. 1.

Otherwise it would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*.
Wilkins. Archimedes, b. i. c. 3.

SLEEK, or } Dut. *Sleecht*; Ger. *Sleicht*; Sw. *Sleet*; A. S. *Sliih*; Goth. *Slahits*, lævis, smooth; Dut. *Slechten*; Ger. *Schlichten*, to smoothen, to polish; perhaps, from A. S. *Sleg-an, slic-an*; Goth. *Slehan*, to beat, to beat flat, level, plain; and then, consequentially, *sleek* will be—
SLICK, *adj.*
SLEEK, or }
SLICK, *v.*
SLEE'KLY.
SLEE'KNESS.
SLEE'KY.

Smooth, plain; having a glossy smoothness; having the smoothness of an oily, greasy, substance; smooth with fatness.

Her flesh tender as is a chike
With bent browes, smoth and *slike*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Thou eyst also. I walke out like a eat;
For who so wolde senge the cattes skin,
Thau wol the eat wel dwellen in hire in;
And if the cattes skin be slike and gay,
She wol nat dwellen in hous half a day,
But forth she wol, or any day be dawed,
To shew hire skin, and gon a caterwawed.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5930.

Fred. Come, your honour,
Your house, and you too, if you dare believe me,
Are well enough; *sleek* up your self, leave crying.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act iii. sc. 1.

The third, a gentle squire Ostlero hight,
Who will our palfries *sleek* with wisps of straw,
And in the manuger put them ears enough.
Id. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. sc. 1.

That the bodie thereof is not all over smooth and *sleeke* (as we see in birds egs) which excellent authors have tearmed Teneram, is showed by good argurments.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 3.

He clensed his broad-solid-shoulders; backe and head
Yet neuer tam'd. But now, had fome and weed,
Knit in the faire curles. Which dissoln'd; and he
Sleekt all with sweet oile: the sweet charitie,
The votoucht virgin shewd in his attire,
He cloth'd him with.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vi.

Let their heads hee *sleekely* comb'd, their blew coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent knit.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 1.

I confess, we may live to the spectacle, and the bearing-staffs; to the stooping back, to the snow, or to the *sleekness* of the declining crown.—*Feltham*, Res. 22.

I had said, that because the remonstrant was so much offended with those who were tart against the prelates, sure he lov'd toothless satyrs, which I took were as improper as a toothed *sleekstone*.—*Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Now with a crooked scythe his beard he *sleeks*,
And mows the stubborn stubble of his cheeks.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

Me, when to town in winter you repair,
Battening in ease you'll find, *sleek*, fresh, and fair;
Me, who have learn'd from Epicurus' lore,
Rowe. To Richard Thornhill, Esq.

Of brave Troxartas' line, whose *sleeky* down
In love compress'd Lychomile the brown.
Parnell. The Battle of the Frogs & Mice, b. i.

Your chucks, by *sleeking*, are so lean
That they're like Cynthia in the wane.
Swift. Sheridan's Reply.

Roy. An old hag once told me,
That my friend's hands should tear my heart, should rend
Each string, and while it wrung the master-cord,
With *sleek* adulterous smile should mock my woes.
Mickle. The Siege of Marseilles, Act ii. sc. 4.

Thus all is here in motion, all is life:
The creaking wain brings copious store of corn:
The grazier's *sleeky* kine obstruct the roads.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iii.

[She] ordered them to be employed in common drudgery. They lost their *sleekness* and grace, and were soon purchased at half the value.—*Rambler*, No. 138.

SLEEP, *v.* } Dut. *Sleepen*; Ger. *Schlaffen*; A. S. *Slop-an, slæp-an*; Goth. *Slep-an*, dormire, Wachter and Kilian derive from *slop*, laxus remissus, languidus; Dut. *Sloppen*; Ger. *Schlaf-en*, laxare, torpere, dormire; perhaps from the A. S. *Slowian*, pigrescere; Goth. *Slawan*, silere, tacere, to be slow or sluggish, still, silent.
SLEEP. }
SLEE'PER. }
SLEE'PFUL. }
SLEE'PY. }
SLEE'PILY. }
SLEE'PINESS. }
SLEE'PING, *n.* }
SLEE'PLESS. }
SLEE'PLESSNESS. }

To *sleep*,—opposed to *wake*,—see the quotation from Milton.

Cotgrave says, Fr. *Dormir* is,—to slug it. *Sleep* is,—inertness; inactivity, laziness; drowsiness, stupor, of bodily and mental faculties.

The foure & twenty houres he spended in holy life.
The first. viii. houres in praier aiderbest,
The tother. viii. houres in *slepe* & in rest.
R. Brunne, p. 23.

Ae on a May morwenyng, on Malverne hulles
Me by fel for to *slepe*, for weyrynesse of wandryng.
Piers Ploukman, p. 1.

Sevene *slupen* a seith the book, more than sixty wynter
Leveden with outen lyflode, and at the laste a wakeden.
Id. p. 257.

And eftsoone he cam and founde hem *slepynge* for her yghen weren heyved.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 26.

And he came, and founde them a *slepe* agayne.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And after these thingis he seith to hem, Lazarus oure frend *slepith*; but I go to reyse him fro *slep*. Therfor his disciplis seiden, lord, if he *slepith*, he schal be saaf. But Jhesus badde seide of his deeth: but thei gessiden that he seide of *sleepyng of slep*.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 11.

And after that, he sayd vnto thē: our frende Lazarus *sleepeth*, but I go to wake him out of *slepe*. Then sayde his disciples: Loride yf he *slepe*, he shall do well ynough. How be it Jesus spoke of his death: but they thought that he badde spoken of the naturall *slepe*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A man to lyen hath great disease,
Which may not *sleepe* ne reste in ease.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

This man out his *slepe* for fere abraide;
But wham that he was waked of his *slepe*,
He turned him, and toke of this no kepe:
Him thought his dreme was hun a vanitee.
Thus twies in his *sleping* dremed he.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,014.

And also it is not like to me,
That any herte should *sleepe* he,
In whom that love his firy dart woll smite.
Id. The Cuckoo and the Nightingale.

Thou shalt, be sure, when time is
Awaite, and take right good kepe,
Wham that the pipe is fast a *sleepe*,
And that none other man be nie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

A good father certes no,
I had leauer by my trouth,
Er I were sette on suche a slouth,
And heare suche a *sleepne* moute,
Bothe eien of my head were out.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

Lo see myne eyes flow with continual teares,
The body still away *slepeleese* it weares.
Wyatt. To his vnkinde Loue.

——— Nor think, though men were none.
That heav'n would want spectators, God want praise,
Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we *wake*, and when we *sleep*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

"Hether," quoth he, "me Archimago sent,
He that the stubborne sprites can wisely tame,
He bids thee to him send for his intent
A fit false dreame, that can elude the *sleepers* sent."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. I. c. 1.

Without the castle, in the earth is found
A cave resembling *sleepy* Morpheus' cell,
In strange meanders winding under ground,
Where darkness seeks continually to dwell.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleeplily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings.—*Raleigh.*

Distrust will cure a lethargy; of a *sleepful* man it makes a wakeful one, and so keeps out poverty.
Scott. Essay on Drapery, (1635,) p. 138.

——— You cure
Haue wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, neuer desird
It to be stirr'd; but oft haue hindred, oft,
The passages made toward it.
Shakespeare. Henry VIII. Act ii. sc. 4.

——— A crown,
Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and *sleepless* nights
To him who wears the regal diadem,
When on his shoulders each man's burden lies.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

That is very memorable which Seneca tells us of great Mecænas, that in three years he slept not so much as the space of an hour; which however Lipsius thinks good to mitigate with a favourable construction, as conceiving an impossibility of an absolute *sleeplessness*.
Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead.

——— O sacred rest,
Sweet pleasing *sleep*, of all the pow'rs the best!
O peace of mind, repairer of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day,
Care shuns thy soft approach, and sullen flies away!
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xi.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the *sleepy* vigour of the soul,
And, brushing o'er, adds motion to the pool.
Id. Cymon & Iphigenia.

Towards the latter end of their prayer, they loudly invoke their prophet, for about a quarter of an hour, both old and young bawling out very strangely, as if they intended to fright him out of his *sleepiness* or neglect of them.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1686.

For quiet, friend, the soldier fights,
Bears weary marches, *sleepless* nights,
For this feeds hard, and lodges cold.—*Otway*, Ode 16.

What age and sickness for a man so bold,
Had done, we know not—none heleid him old:
By night as business urg'd, he sought the wood,
The ditch was deep, the rain had caus'd a flood;
The foot-bridge fail'd, he plung'd beneath the deep,
And *slept*, if truth were his, th' eternal *sleep*.
Crabbe. Parish Register.

After some time, those who had charge of the basket placed themselves round it, upon the ground, and leaning upon it, appeared to go to *sleep*; the others, improving their opportunity, came gently upon them, and lifting them up from the basket, carried off their prize: the *sleepers* soon after awaking, missed the basket, but presently fell a dancing, without any farther regarding their loss.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 20.

The story of the seven *sleepers* has been adopted, and adorned, by the nations, from Bengal to Africa, who profess the Mahommetan religion; and some vestiges of a similar tradition have been discovered in the remote extremities of Scandinavia.—*Gibbon. Decline & Fall*, c. 33.

SLEET. } A. S. *Sliht*, a shower. We call
SLEE'TY. } what is between snow and rain, *sleete*, (Somner.) It is (Tooke) the past part of *sle-an*, projecere, to cast forth. *Sle-ed*, *sleed*, *sleet*. See SLEIGHT.

Something, that which (between snow and rain) is cast forth, (sc.) from the clouds.

The bitter frostes with the *sleet* and rain
Destroyed han the grene in every yerd.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,562.

He saw them in thir forms of battel rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying behind them shot
Sharp *sleet* of arrowy shower against the face
Of thir pursuers, and overcame by flight.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hastening up behind,
Who view far off the storm of falling *sleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

O'er Cornwall's cliffs the tempest roar'd,
High on the screaming sea-mew soar'd;
On Tintagel's topmost tower
Darksome fell the *sleety* shower.
Warton. The Grave of King Arthur.

In the night the wind increased to a strong gale, attended with *sleet* and snow, and obliged us to double-reef our topsails.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 3.

SLEEVE. } Skinner derives from Dut.
SLEE'VELESS. } *Sloove*, tegmen; A. S. *Slef*, *(slef)* formerly called *earm-slife*, that with which the arm is covered; the past part. of *slef-an*, (Dut. *Slooven*,) induere, to put on, clothe, or cover.

Sleeveless, (met.) means,—without a cover or pretence, (Tooke.)

A cover or clothing for the arm.

To laugh in the *sleeve*,—to laugh covertly.

I say, he tole out of his owen *sleve*
A teine of silver (yvel mote he cheve)
Which that ne was but a just unce of weight.
Chaucer. The Chanouns Yemannes Tale, v. 16,693.

"God childe," (quod she) "what eheth soche renome to the conscience of a wise man, that loketh and measureth his goodnesse, not be *sleveless* wordes of the people, but by stoffastnesse of conscience; by God nothinge."
Id. The Test. of Love, b. ii.

For than is pouertee at gate,
And taketh hym euen by the *sleue*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— For she had sent
The rest on *sleeveless* errands from her side.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. vi. c. 89.

Yet when he hath my crabbed pamphlet read
As oftentimes as Philip hath been dead,
Bids all the furies haunt each peevish line
That thus have rack'd their friendly reader's eyne;
Worse than the hieroglyphics of later times,
Or hundreth riddles shak'd to *sleeveless* rhymes.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

Their armour is a piece of buffalo-hide, shaped like our carters' frocks, being without *sleeves*, and sewed both sides together, with holes for the head and the arms to come forth.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

She begs an idle pin of all she meets,
And hoards them in her *sleeve*; but needful food,
Though press'd with hunger oft, or comelier cloaths,
Though pinch'd with cold, asks never.—Kate is crazd.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

That great observer of nature, [Cervantes,] made Sancho (to save himself from the vexation of a *sleeveless* errand) palm upon his master a suppositious Dulcinea.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. iii.

SLE'NDER. } Dut. *Slinder*, tenuis, exilis;
SLE'NDERLY. } is applied to any thing easily
SLE'NDERNESS. } broken or bent; of small substance: and may be of the same origin as *Slant*, to bend out of a right line.

Small in bulk or dimensions, in girth or circumference; small, thin, slight, weak.

Hire freshe beautee, and hire age tendre,
Hire middel smal, hire armes long and *sclendre*.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9575.

This maketh that our heires beo so *sclendre*
And feble, that they moun not wel engendre.
Id. The Monkes Prol. v. 13,941.

Aulus Gellius sayeth, that it were a great deale better for a man to bee sharpely rebuked yea and openly to haue his faultes published of his enemy, then to bee coldly and *slenderly* prayed of his friende.
Fryth. Workes, p. 4. To the Christian Reader.

And that he had then advised the king to leave out that point, or to touch it more *slenderly*.
Sirygs. Memorials, b. i. c. 33.

And upon the other side, the *slenderness* of the abused authority of the pope: which, by patience of princes, simplicity of the people, ambitious avarice of his predecessors, and process of time, was grown to this intolerable iniquity.
Id. Ib. Hen. VIII. b. i. c. 33.

Her fickle hart conceived hasty fyre,
Like sparkes of fire which fall in *sclender* flex,
That shortly brent into extreme desyre,
And ransacket all her veines with passion entyre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

We now have playde, Augustus, wantonly,
Turning our song into a tender mouse,
And, like a colweb weaving *slenderly*,
Have only playde.
Id. Virgil's Gnat.

For when a man hath no reason for his faith, but a great many lusts against it, the *slenderest* shews of probability will suffice to make him an infidel.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 3.

Now sapour being an accident or an affection of matter, that relates to our tongue, palate, and other organs of taste, it may very possibly be, that the small parts of a body may be of such a size and shape, as either by their extreme littleness, or by their *slenderness*, or by their figure, to be unable to pierce into and make perceptible impression upon the nerves or membranous parts of the organs of taste.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 574.

The greater part cannot, from the *slenderness* of their fortunes, make such a compensation as might probably be required by him [a tutor] when found.
Knox. Hints to Young Men.

SLENT. *Slants*,—*sly* jokes or petty lies. "He *slants* a good deal;" he is given to lying, (Brockett.) *Slent*, in the first quotation from North, is in the subsequent edition (1676) *Jest*, (See *Nares*.) It should perhaps be written as in Brockett,—*Slant*; meaning—

Sloping or bending (sc. out of a right line); bending or curving, going or dealing crookedly.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt conceited man, and that could *slent* finely.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 744.

He [Epaminondas] had no great liking of these dark and mystical arguments of some, that think to hide vertue in the obscurity of their words, but he gave himself wholly to the true practice thereof: though otherwise he was as pleasant a man to give a fine *slent* in discourse, as could be possible to be found.—*Id. Ib.* p. 918.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jests and *slents* to be but gross, and souldier-like, in plain manner, she gave it him finely, and without fear taunted him thoroughly.
Id. Ib. p. 763.

SLEW. See SLAT.

SLEY. } A. S. *Slæ*, pecten tectoris, the *sley*
SLEID. } of a weaver's loom, (Somner.) Perhaps (Skinner) from the A. S. *Sleag-an*, *sleaan*, to strike, to beat:—*Percusso feriunt* insecti pectine dentes, (*Ovid. Metam.* lib. vi. v. 58.) See the quotation from Croxall. Mr. Thomson says, a *slay* is—

A weaver's reed fastened in a frame, which *beats* the woof close in the web.

Ther. No? why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterially skiene of *sleyd* silke.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act v. sc. 1.

B'et when she weav'd the *sleided* silk
With fingers, long, small, white as milk.
Id. Pericles, Act iv.

Around the solid beam the web is ty'd,
While hollow canes the parting warp divide;
Thro' which with nimble flight the shuttles play,
And for the woof prepare a ready way;
The woof and warp unite, press'd by the toothy *sley*.
Croxall. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

SLICE, *v.* } Junius writes—*Selise*: and de-
SLICE, *n.* } rives from A. S. *Slit-an*, to slit; Ger. *Schleissen*, scindere, findere, to *slit*, to *split*.

To divide, to cut; usually, to cut into pieces broad and flat.

Any thing so formed as to cut into such pieces; the piece or part so cut.

Dog, (he replied) urge not my ruth, by parents, soule, nor kneea;
I would to God that any rage would let me eate the raw,
Slit'd into pieces.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxii.

They then *slic'd* off his ears, and nail'd them upon the gates of the city.—*Howell. Letters*, b. i. Let. 19.

In the burning turne it often with a *slice* or spattula.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 11.

Lay a peece of silver ore upon a *selice*, plate, or fire-pan of yron red hot, if it continue white still, it is very good, if the same become reddish, goe it may for good too in a lower degree; but in case it look blacke, there is no appearance at all in it.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxiii. c. 8.

Whereas the pellican hath a beake broade and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries and chirurgions, with which they spreade their plaisters, no way fit to pierce.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. i. c. 1. § 5.

Now let us imagine an iron bar *sliced* out into a multitude of plates as thin as paper and perfectly smooth.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 3.

Be his the great concern to show,
If Roman gowns were tied or no;
Whether the Grecians took a *slice*
Four times a day, or only twice.—*Lloyd. A Dialogue.*

SLICK. See SLEEK.

SLIDE, *n.* } A. S. *Slid-an*, *slider-ian*;
SLIDE, *v.* } Dut. *Slidderen*, *sledderen*, labi,
SLI'DER, *n.* } dilabi; see GLIDE.
SLI'DER, *adj.* } To move in a continuous,
SLI'DER. } uninterrupted motion; without step, or rotation: to
SLI'DINGNESS. }
SLI'DEROTE, *n.* } move or pass along smoothly, silently, secretly, stilly. Also without firmness of step; without resistance.

But it is ympossible that thei that ben oonys lightned & han taastid also an henenli ghfte, and ben maad parteneris of the booly goost, and netheles han taastid the good word of God, and the vertues of the world to comynge, and ben *slidun* fur awei, that thei ben renewid eftsoone to penaunce. *Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 6.

For bothe Troilne and Troie toun
Shall knotlesse throughout her heele *slide*,
For she will take a purpose fier to abide.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

He poureth peesen vpon the hatches *slider*.
Id. Cleopatras. Queene of Egypt.

The whiche wandryng happes nathelesse, thilke declining lownesse of the yerth and the flowyng order of the *slidyng* water goiternneth.—*Id. Boecius*, b. v.

For thy but if a kynge his wil
Fro lustes of his flesshe restreyne,
Ageyn hym selfe he maketh a treyne,
Into the wiche if that he *slide*,
Hym were better go beside.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

For than he leseth his lustie weie,
With drunkeship, and wote not whither
To go, the wales bone so *slider*.
In whiche he male percas to fall,
That he shall breke his wittes all.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Often [he] had used to be an actor in tragedies, where he had learned, besides a *slidingness* of language, acquaintance with many passions, and to frame his face to bear the figure of them.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

It ebaunst (eternall God that chaunce did guide)
As he recoiled backeward, in the mire
His nigh forwearied feeble feet did *slide*,
And downe he fell, with dread of shame sore terrifide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

On a night when the lieutenant and he for their disport were pleisingat *slidgrote* or shoodeboard, andenlie comeuth from the cardinall a mandatum to execute Kildare on the morrow.—*Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland*, an. 1528.

In all her religion, and in all her actions of relation towards God, she had a strange evenness and untroubled passage, *sliding* toward her ocean of God and of infinity with a certain and silent motion.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Then lookes upon a hill, whose *sliding* sides
A goodly flocke, like winter's covering, hides.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Then Pyrrhus thus: "Go thou from me to fate;
And to my father my foul deeds relate.
Now die." With that he dragg'd the trembling sire
Sliddering through clotter'd blood and holy mire
(The mingled paste his murder'd son had made),
Hauld from beneath the violated shade,
And on the sacred pile the royal victim laid.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

They have not only *slid* imperceptibly, but have plunged openly into artifice.
Lord Bolingbroke, Ess. 1. *On Human Knowledge.*

For as young children, who are tied in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from *sliding*;
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer.
Prior. Epist. to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

Prospects, however lovely, may be seen
Till half their beauties fade; the weary sight,
Too well acquainted with their smile, *slides* off
Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SLIGHT, or Sleight, *adj.* Slight, *n.* Slight, *v.* Sli'ghten, *v.* Sli'ghtness, *n.* Sli'ghtful. Sli'ghtingly. Sli'ghtly, *adj.* Sli'ghtly, *ad.* Sli'ghtness. Sli'ghty.

Our word seems formed thus—*slay*, or *sley*, *sleyed*, *sley'd*, *sleit*, or *sleight*. Scotch *Slight*; Dut. *Slechten*, *slichten*; Ger. *Schlichten*, destruere, dirimere, evertere, from A. S. *Slæhan*, percutere, cædere, decidere, dejicere, (to *slay*,) to strike or beat, to strike, to fall or cause to fall; to cast down. (See *Skinner*, *Junius*, and also *Jamieson*.)

To *slight* is—

To cast or throw down, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish. See the quotation from Clarendon.

To cast down or away; to reject, to object, (sc.) as of little worth; to contemn, to neglect, to disregard.

Falstaff was *slighted*, i.e. thrown into the river.

The letters of Cassius were *slighted* off, i.e. thrown off or aside; disregarded.

The maid puts him off, *slights* him, i.e. throws him aside; the dreadful laws were loosely *slighted*; thrown or put aside, disregarded, contemned. And thus *slight*, the adj. is,—

Abject or cast aside, (sc.) of little value, of little force or strength; and thus further, inconsiderable, inefficient, weak, feeble, small, slender.

Sleight of hand,—an adroit, dexterous *cast* or motion of the hand; adroitness, dexterity. To *Cast*, (qv.) was used consequentially, as equivalent to—To forecast or project, to contrive. And *sleight*, (met.) is a dexterous trick or contrivance; an act of *slyness*; a subtle mancœuvre. In the third quotation from Chaucer, *slightly* is *slily*. See Sly, and Sley.

And stele up on mys enemye
For to elee hym *slehliche*. *slehtee* ich by thenke.
Piers Ploughman, p. 93.

And hardily they dorsten lay her neeke,
The miller shuld, not stele hem half a peeke
Of corn by *sleight* ne by force hem reve.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3937.

Thei ben clerkes, and courts ovir so,
Ther pore tenaunce fully the *slite*.
Id. The Plowmannes Tale.

The weshen they, and set hem doun and ete,
And after noone fall *slightly*, Pandarus
Gan draw him to the window nye the street.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

The sacrilege whiche he wrought
Was cause, why the Grekes sought
Unto the towne, and it belaie,
And wolden neuer parte awaie,
Till what by *sleight*, and what by strength,
They had it wonne in breede and length,
And brente, and slayne, that was within.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And thonghe it be darkened with mens *sleyghtye* fugling & counterfait crafies, as it wer with certain mists for a while; yet at the time of God apoynted, it bursteth out again, and sheweth it self clerely like the sonne, whan darknes is banished and chased away.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 6.

For the instruction of my conscience in the matter, I haue not *sleightly* looked, but by many yeres studied & adiusedly considred.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1435.

Alas how long wyll you lacke vnderstanding? perceyue you not yet how that you would creepe you in darckness because you shoulde not espye theyr priuy practice and *sleightly* conueyance.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 97.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse, as they would have drowned a blinde bitches puppies.—*Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iii. sc. 5.

You have condemn'd, and noted Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians;
Wherein my letters, praying on his side,
Because I knew the man, was *slighted* off.
Id. Julius Cæsar, Act iv. sc. 3.

He makes the maid to answere, Whoop, doe me no harme good man: put's him off, *slights* him, with Whoop, doe mee no harme good man.—*Id. The Winter's Tale*, Act iv. sc. 3.

Heare your owne dignity so much prophan'd,
See your most dreadfull lawes, so loosely *slighted*;
Behold your selfe, so by a sonne disdained.
Id. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 2.

Euph. Could my tears speak,
My griefs were *slight*.—*Ford. Broken Heart*, Act v. sc. 2.

Mont. Some forty crowns, nay rather not so much, 'tis quickly cast.
Mal. 'Tis strange to me, that your estate shou'd have so low an ebb, to stick at such *sleight* sums.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Thus I herle
My powder's spent, into the spunge air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.
Milton. M.S. Mask of Com. Trinity College, Cambridge.

No more shall now the darkenesse of the night
Defend thee from the vengeance of thy flame;
But with thy blood thou shalt appease the spright
Of Guizor by thee slaine and murdred by thy *slight*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

Prig. Will ye see any feats of activity,
Some *sleight* of hand, leprechaun?
Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act iii. sc. 1.

Do you think that the wrong you have offd'd me,
The most unmanly wrong, unfriendly wrong—
Dio. I do confess—
Cler. That beyoln *sleight*—
Dio. Not so, Sir.
Id. The Little French Lawyer, Act ii. sc. 1.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten*, or deny their powers.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, s. 10.

I do not believe yon are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 102.

Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hills,
And *sleightful* otters left the purling rile.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

Read it sweet maid, though it be done but *slightly*;
Who can shew all his love, doth love but lightly.
Daniel. Sonnet to Delia.

Where an entangled ram does half appear,
And struggles vainly with that fatal net,
Which, though but *slightly* wrought, was firmly set.
Cowley. The Davideis, b. ii.

——— Where gentry, title, wisedom
Cannot conclude, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To vnstable *slightness*.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

It is the best point of wisdom, to take the first opportunity of fixing good motions, which otherwise are of themselves light and *slighty*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Nehemiah redressing, &c.

In three days his Majesty being present, they *slighted* and demolished all the works of that garrison.
Clarendon. Hist. History, vol. ii. p. 483.

Encourag'd thus, the blameless man replies;
"Nor vows unpaid, nor *slighted* sacrifice,
But he our chief, provok'd the raging pest,
Apollos' vengeance for his injur'd priest.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

They who accuse Æneas for want of courage, either understand not Virgil, or have read him *slightly*; otherwise they would not raise an objection so easy to be answered.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

And if it were true, yet so long as there is other sufficient proof, (such as every reasonable man must readily acquiesce in,) it should not be *slightingly* spoken of.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 465.

Though it seem but a *slight* and trivial preparation, yet experience has given us a better opinion of it, than I fear the *slightness* of the preparation will as yet allow you.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 231.

——— A heav'nly mind
May be indifferent to her house of clay,
And *slight* the hovel as beneath her care.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

Nor should you suffer yourselves to suspect that the weight of this argument is at all diminished, if there be others, accounted in the rank of learned men, who have affected to think *slightly* of the religion of their country.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 13.

We are told by a menial servant, or some other of our spies, that a person whom we esteemed our friend has spoken *slightingly* of us, made a joke upon us, or cast a severe reflection.—*Knox*, Ess. 25.

The *slightness* which we see in his [Gainsborough] best works cannot always be imputed to negligence.
Reynolds, Dis. 14.

SLIKE, i. e. *like*:—*so-like*. See Swilke.

A wilde fire upon her bodies falle,
Wha herkned ever *slike* a ferly thing?
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4128.

SLIM. A word of very common use in Lincolnshire, says Skinner,—from the Dut. *Slim*; Ger. *Schlimm*, which Kilian interprets to have anciently signified *vilis*, of little worth; and in the North, *slim* is—wicked, mischievous, perverse; and is also used in the same sense with *sly*, (qv.); it also signifies, — slender-bodied, and thinly-clothed, (Grose.)

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? no that was a *slim* excuse.
Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy.

SLIME. Sli'my. Sli'mness. Dut. *Slym*; Ger. *Schleim*; Sw. *Slem*, sordes, cluvies. A. S. *Slim*, limus, cœnum, *slime*, mud. Here suggests *Lim*, *lime*, (qv.)

An adhesive substance; holding, binding fast; viscous, glutinous.

The cam Sleuthe al by clobered, wit to *slymed* eyen.
Piers Ploughman, p. 110.

Slyme was their mortar, chap. 11. and *slyme* pittes, chap. 4. that *slyme* was a fatnesse that issued out of the earth, like vnto tarre; and thou mayst call it cement, if thou wilte.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 6.

As when old father Nilus gins to swell
With timely pride above the Aegyptian vale,
His fattie waves doe fertile *slime* outwell,
And overflow each plaine and lowly dale.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

And, shortly after, everie living wight
Crept forth like wormes out of her *slimie* nature,
Some as on them the sun s life-priving light
Had powred kindly heat and formall feature.
Id. Colin Clout's come home again.

Unsatiate yet, they mount up higher,
Where never sun-born frog durst to aspire,
And in the silken beds their *slimy* members place;
A luxury unknown before to all the watery race!
Cowley. The Plagues of Egypt.

Divers little creatures are procreated by the sun's heat, and the earth's *sliminess*.—*Antin. Haw Hom*, p. 47.

And where in pomp the sunburnt people ride,
On painted barges, o'er the teeming tide,
Which, pouring down from Ethiopian lands,
Makes green the sail with *slime*, and black prolific sands.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

So there I come to an anchor Jan. 30th, in 33 fathom water, black *slimy* ground; about half a mile from the shore; from which distance I took the sight of the town.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

——— Nor will the Muse prescribe
A *slimy-born* and sun-begotten tribe;
Who, far from steeples and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen conventicles found.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Hew the soft *slime* of the small hardens, at the bottom of the sea, into the stony substance of a shell, is not easy to conceive! This *slime* must at least be possessed of very powerful petrifying powers.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. iv. c. 5.

SLING, *v.* } Dut. *Slinghe*; Ger. *Schlinge*;
SLING, *n.* } Sw. *Slinga*; A. S. *Sling-an*, cir-
SLI'NGER. } cumagere, torquere, conjicere, vibrare, jaculari, to throw or hurl around, to cast, to dart. See the quotation from Potter.

To throw; usually from something hanging, or pendulous; to move along or convey upon something (a rope, cord, strap, &c.) hanging loosely.

& fyftie armed sueynes porters at that gate,-
With *slenges* & magneles thei kast to lyng Richard
Our Cristen bi parcelles kasted ageynward.
R. Brunne, p. 183.

Sleuthe with hus *slynge*. an hard sauht he made.
Piers Plowhman, p. 403.

Sire Thopas drow ahak fol fast;
This geaunt at him stones cast
Out of a fel staffe *sling*.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas.

And as loage as ye stones thereof dyd remayse in the walles of bryske the *slyngers* went vpon it and lette it.
Bible, 1554. *Kynges*, c. 3.

Load the altars till there rise
Clouds from the burnt sacrifice,
With your *censers sling* aloof
Their smells, till they ascend the roof.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 8.

Most famous for her falk excelling with the *sling*,
Of any other here this land lohabiting.
Id. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

The most common [engine] in field engagements was a *sling*; which we are told by some, was invented by the natives of the Balearian islands, where it was managed with so great art and dexterity, that young children were not allowed any food by their mothers, till they could *sling* it down from the beam, where it was placed aloft. *Slings* resembled a platted rope, somewhat broad in the middle, with an oval compass, and so by little and little decreasing into two thongs or reins. The manner of *slinging* was by whirling it twice about the head, and so casting out the bullet.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. iii. c. 4.

They repulsed the cavalry, cut the archers and *slingers* to pieces, surrounded the enemy's left wing, and were the first that obliged them to fly.
Bladen. Cæsar. Comment. b. iii. c. 32.

The yard is *slung* nearly in the middle, or upon an equipoise.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 2.

Upon this stage stand the fighting-men, whose missile weapons are *slings* and spears.—*Id. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 18.

SLINK, *v.* } Dut. *Slinghen*; Ger. *Schlingen*;
SLINK, *adj.* } A. S. *Slinc-an*, to crawl or creep. "*Slinge*, to go *creepingly* away, as if ashamed; to sneak. Hence a *slink*, a sneak or sneaker." See *Brockett*.

To creep or crawl away; to go off or away; as if ashamed or afraid; to sneak, or steal off privily.

To *slink* her foal is, perhaps, to *sling*, i. e. to cast it.

Wherfor yit or ewe I shal abate yur pride,
That some of yew shall be right feyn to *slynk* away and hide.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

And if it go against you and your part go to wracke, then *slinke* away fro the fielde, and make as ye came not ther.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 266.

Bus. The king rages extreamly, shall we *slink* away?
Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King, Act i. sc. 1.

To prevent a mare *slinking* her foal in snowy weather, keep her where she may have good spring water to drink.
Mortimer.

This membrane does not properly appertain to dogs, &c. yet it may be found in *slink* calves.—*Student*, vol. i. p. 340.

——— For the wily fox,
Safe in th' increasing number of his foes,
Kens well the great advantage; *slinks* behind,
And slyly creeps through the same beaten track,
And hunts them step by step.—*Somerville. The Chase.*

SLIP, *n.* } Dut. *Slippen*; Ger. *Schlippen*; Sw. *Slipa*; A. S. *Slip-an*, labi, dilabi.
SLI'PPER, *adj.* }
SLI'PPER, *n.* }
SLI'PPERO. }
SLI'PPERY. }
SLI'PPERINESS. }
SLI'PPING, *n.* }
SLI'PPY. }

By the word *slide* we express a continuous motion, without step or rotation. By *slip*, — a motion by which a state of firmness, entireness, security, upright ness, directness, equipoise, is lost; to a motion, involuntary, sudden, unexpected, unnoticed, without effort. It is also used as equivalent to *slide*, (qv.)

A *slip*,—a small part easily removed from the main body; any thing (see STOP) easily put on or off. A small narrow portion. Also,—counterfeit pieces of money—of brass, and covered over with silver, were by the common people called *Slips*. See the quotation from Shakespeare, and the commentators upon it.

Slippery,—smooth, too smooth to stand or move upon, to hold or keep; infirm, unsteady, unsure.

Slibber sauce in Tyndall is—*slippery* or slabby sauce.

What man may the wiade restraine,
Or hold a snake by the taile,
Or a *slipper* ele constraine.—*Chaucer. Praise of Women.*

And as he couthe hym selfe forshape
In lykenesse of an adder he *sliple*
Out of his honde, and forthe he skipte.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And as houande that goth to folde
And hath there take what he wolde,
His mouth upon the gras he wipeth,
And so with feigned chere hym *sliepeth*,
That what as euer of shepe he strangle,
There is no man therof shall inagle,
And for to know who it dede.
d. Ib. b. v.

The greyhound is agreen'd, although he see his game,
If stil it *slippe* he must be stayde, when he would chase
the same.—*Gascoigne. An Absent Dame complaining.*

Founde thou not manye stones, that is to saye, muche constaunte people whan thou began to edifiy thy churche, were not they whych thou did set in the foundacion softe and *slypper* earth?—*Fisher. Penitent. Psalms*, Ps.143. pt. ii.

Many haue so *slipper* a minde yt they can not kepe in memory a thing shewed too theym by the space of an houre.—*Id. Ib.* pt. iii.

I know they bee *slipper* that I haue to do wyth, and there is no holde of them.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 283.

Her *slipper* back doth rowle with forked tong;
And raised brest, lift vp against the sun.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Edwin being woonderouslie amazed, thanked his friend, but refused to depart the countrie, sith he had no inst cause outwardlie giuen to play such a *slipper* part.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. v. c. 25.

On his feet he had nothing but *slippers*, which, after the ancient manner, were tied up with certain laces, which were fastened under his knee, having wrapped about, with many pretty knots, his naked legs.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. v.

So that the ground he stood upon being over-high in happiness, and *slippery* through affection, he could not hold himself from falling into an error.—*Id. Ib.*

But the sword more merciful than he to himself, with the *slipping* of the pommel, the point swerved, and razed him but upon the side.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

His stomacke abhorreth—longyng after *slibbersauce* and *swake*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 65.

These words were no sooner spoken, than the lord Thomas striking the hall to Alen againe, answered, as one that was somewhat *slipper tongued*, in this wise.
Holinshed. Chron. of Ireland, an. 1532.

And yet if he sslad as muche after agayne, and therupo were called again, he might say againe that he were oversene in the saying, of a lightenesse of wit and *slippernesse* of tonge.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 925.

Nathelesse so sharpely still he him pursewd,
That at advantage him at last he tooke,
When his foote *slipt*, (that *slip* he dearely rewd)
And with his vron club to ground him strooke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi.

Let the world think me a bad counterfeit, if I cannot give him the *slip* at an instant.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act ii. sc. 3.

Romeo. Good morrow to you both, what counterfeit did I give you?
Mer. The *slip*, sir, the *slip*, can you not conceive?
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 4.

King. Impudent too? Well what have you sworn?
Clar. That I, a simple waiting-woman, having taken thy bodily oath, the first night of admittance into her ladiship's service, on her *slippers*,
(That was the book) to serve her well in all things,
And to know no religion but her pleasure.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Lover's Progress, Act v. sc. 1.

——— The sixt age shifts
Into the leane and *slipper'd* pantaloone,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 7.

The first true verdict at the first may bring,
The last is slow, or *slipper* as the slime,
Oft changing names of innocence and crime.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 310.

But foolish mayd, whyles heedlesse of the hooke
She thus oft-times was beating off and on,
Through *slipperie* footing fell into the brooke,
And there was caught to her confusion.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

O blessed glorious Trinity,
Bones to philosophy, but milk to faith,
Which as wise serpents diversly
Most *slipperiness*, yet most entanglings hath, &c.
Donne. The Trinity.

I *Cit.* Well *slip-string*, I shall meet with you.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King, Act ii.

These worldly advantages, these honours, profits, pleasures, whatever they be, are of uncertain continuance, and may, in a little time, *slip* away from us; to be sure, we shall, in a little time, *slip* away from them, and leave them behind us: and therefore, why should we rest in them? Why should we boast of them?—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 6.

The students did not forbear to whisper among themselves, that rather than there should be a mistake in the calculation, he [R. Burton] sent up his soul to heaven thro' a *slip* about his neck.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

But when the smoother hole from knots is free,
We make a deep incision in the tree;
And in the solid wood the *slip* enclose,
The battening bastard shoots again and grows;
And in short space the laden boughs arise,
With happy fruit advancing to the skies.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound.
Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 1.

Still pressing onward, to the walls he drew,
Where shafts, and spears, and darts, promiscuous flew;
And sanguine streams the *slippery* ground embrue.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

I caused one of the bystanders to thrust his arm down to the bottom of the tub, and with his hand to make part of the oiled surface of the upper marble slide off, on any side, from that of the lower, which, by reason of the smoothness and *slipperiness* of the surfaces, he found most easy to do.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 367.

The ancients called it [luxation] a *slipping* of the head of a bone out of its cavity.—*Wiseman. Surg.* vol. ii. b. vii. c. 2.

Like quicksilver, the rhet'ric they display
Shines as it runs, but grasp'd at *slips* away.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

And mistake in the names, by a *slip* of their pen,
May perhaps have occasion'd mistake in the men.
Byrom. On the Patronage of England.

By the 13th and 14th of Charles II. chap. 7, the exportation, not only of raw hides, but of tanned leather, except in the shape of boots, shoes, or *slippers*, was prohibited.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 8.

But in the stage-customs what offends me most
Is the *slip-door*, and slowly rising ghost.
Lloyd. The Actor.

The shiv'ring urchin, heading as he goes,
With *slipshod* heels, and dewdrop at his nose.
Cowper. Truth.

SLIT, *n.* } A. S. *Slit-an*, to divide. *Slot*,
SLIT, *v.* } (of a deer,)—the cleft, (fissura
SLI'TTING, *n.* } cervini pedis.)
SLOT. } Any cleft or fissure.

To separate; to pull or tear asunder; to cut,

For be hire wombe let *sliiten* to beholde
Where he conceived was.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,402.

In holy churche of suche a *slitte*
Is for to rewe vnto vs alle. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The earl, [Northumberland,] thinking the same [dagge] not to be sufficiently safe in that place, it was by the earl's appointment taken from thence, and put into a *slit* in the side of a mattress that lay under the earl's bed, near to the bed's head.—*State Trials. Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1584.

But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton. Lycidas.*

The engine wherewith the execution is doone, is a square blocke of wood of the length of foure foot and an halfe, which doth ride vp and doone in a *slot*, rabet, or regall betweene two peeces of timber, that are framed and set vpright of fiue yardes in height.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 11.

For certainly this tormentar of semicolons is as good at dismembring and *slitting* sentences, as his grave fathers the prelates, have bin at stigmatizing and *slitting* noses.
Id. Apology for Smectymnuus.

For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport,
And standing fore the dogs.
B. Jonson. The Sad Shepherd, Act i. sc. 2.

The labouring hunter tufts the thick unbarbed grounds
Where harbour'd is the hart; there often from his feed
The dogs of him do find; or thorough skilful heed,
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth perceives.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

Proceeding on to speak of mysterious things in nature I had occasion to fit the language thereafter, matters not; for the reading of this odious fool, who thus ever when he meets with aught above the cognitation of his breeding, leaves the noisome stench of his rude *slot* behind him, maligning that any thing should be spoke or understood above his own genuine basenes.—*Milton. Colasterion.*

——— For had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

We made it to move in a perpendicular *slit* in a piece of pasteboard that was fastened to one part of the upper basis.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 232.

Zoe, for fear of the old man
Into the army quickly ran;
And saw'd the *slitting* of his nose,
By timely changing of her clothes.
King. Art of Love, pt. v.

When the hounds pursue upon the scent, until they have unharboured the stag, they are said to draw on the *slot*.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. iii. c. 5.

SLIVE. } A. S. *Slif-an*, fiodere, to cleave, to
Sli'ver. } *slive*, to *sliver*. The word is thus recognised by Somner as of common use. Mr. Moor has preserved it in his *Suffolk Words*. And Grose says,—to *slive* is to sneak, in Lincolnshire. See also *Ray* and *Brockett*.

To cleave, to split, to slit or slide, to divide.

Alas, that he all hole or of him some *slivere*
Should have his refute in so digne a place,
That Jove, him some out of your here grace.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch
From the material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 2.

——— An enulous *sliver* broke,
When downe the weesly trophies, and her selfe,
Fell in the weeping brooke, her cloathes spred wide,
And mermaid-like, a while they bore her vp.
Id. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 7.

Gall of goate, and slippes of yew,
Sliver'd in the moones ecclipse.
Id. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 1.

When frost will not suffer to dike or to hedge,
Then get thee a heat, with thy beetle and wedge,
Once Hallowmas come, and a fire in the hall,
Such *slivers* do well for to lie by the wall.
Tusser. Husbandry. December.

SLOE. A. S. *Sla*, prunum sylvestre.

A *sloe*,—so called happily from its *slowness* in the passage through the belly, (Somner.)

Or search'd the hopefull thicks of hedgy-rowes,
For brierie berries, or hawes, or sowet *sloes*.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 1.

I fed on scarlet hips, and stony haws,
Or blushing crabs, or berries, that embose
The bramble, black as jet, or *sloes* austere.
Cooper. Task, b. ii.

SLOOP. Contracted from *shallop*, qv.

And besides at this island we might build canoas, it being plentifully stored with large cedars for such a purpose, and for this reason the Jamaica men come hither frequently to build *sloops*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1680.

SLOP, *n.* } Skinner has three different ety-
Slop, *v.* } mologies, for what he thinks are
Slo'ppy. } three different words. Junius thinks *Slop* (a pair of *slops*) has the same origin as *sleeve*. Tooke—that *slop* generally is the past part. of *slip*. And see Slope.

A *slop*,—liquid, &c. that *slips* or has slipped.

Slops worn by sailors, labourers,—that *slip* on easily without dragging.

To *slop*,—to spill liquids.

Sloppy,—wet with *slops*.

His overest *sloppe* it is not worth a mite.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,100.

And well might his proportion be judged, for he had nothing upon him but a pair of *slops*, and upon his body a goat skin, which he cast over his shoulder.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

——— When your surgeon's pald,
And all your leaks stopt, see whose *slops* are heaviest.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid Lover, Act i. sc. 1.

Who is some hither private for his conscience,
And brought munition with him, six great *slops*,
Bigger than three Dutch hoys.
B. Jonson. The Alchymist, Act iii. sc. 2.

When we lay out a day's diversion by some little excursion abroad we regard what will entertain us most for the day, notwithstanding some trifling inconveniences of *sloppy* roads, or indifferent accommodations at a paltry inn.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 27

SLOPE, *n.* } Skinner derives from Dut.
Slope, *v.* } *Slap*, laxus, remissus,—loose,
Slo'pe'ness. } slack, from the line formed by a
Slo'pingly. } rope hanging loosely. — Tooke
Slo'py. } considers it to be the past part. of the verb to *Slip*:—and, consequentially, to mean—

That which, the surface of ground, &c. which we *slip* along, *slip* down; which lies on an inclined plane; on a declivity; obliquely to the horizon.

For many times I haue it seene,
That many haue beguiled beene,
For trust that they haue set in hope,
Which fell hem afterward a *slope*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Though castles toppel on their warder's heads:
Though pallaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations; Though the treasure
Of Nature's germaine, tumble altogether,
Euen till destruction sicken: answer me
To what I aske you.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Oft till the star that rose, at evening, bright,
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westring wheel.
Milton. Lycidas, v. 30.

The fosse goeth not directlie but *slopewise* ouer the greatest part of this island.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 19.

It riseth three or foure miles or more within the land *slopewise*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 14.

The growing upon *slopes* is caused, for that moss, as on the one side it cometh of moisture and water, so on the other side the water must but *slide*, and not stand or poole.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 537.

Where there is a great quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *sloper* rise and fall.
Id. Ib.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 48.

To noontide shades incontinent he ran,
Where purls the brook with sleep-inviting sound;
Or when Dan Sol to *slope* his wheels began,
Amid the groves he taakt him on the ground,
Where the wild thyme and camomile are found.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

But soft—by regular approach—not yet—
First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.
Pope. Moral Essays, Epis. 4.

Lye. Your country friends were told another tale:
That from the *sloping* mountain to the vale,
And dodder'd oak, and all the banks along,
Menalcas saw'd his fortune with a song.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Past. 9.

For this purpose they take to sea with them a great number of mats, which, whenever the tide descends, they range *slopingly* against the gunwale from one end of the ship to the other, their lower edges resting on a large split bamboe.
Anson. Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

Where the mantling willows nod
From the green bank's *slope* side,
Patient, with his well-thrown rod,
Many an angler breaks the tide!
Cunningham. A Landscape.

At the other end the earth is raised *sloping*, to walk up to the entrance, which is by a hole in the top of the roof over that end.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 9.

The land upon this side of the island rises in a gentle *slope*, from the sea to the foot of the mountains, which occupy the centre of the country.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 11.

The self-complacent actor, when he views
(Stealing a sidelong glance at a full house)
The *slope* of faces, from the floor to th' roof
(As if one master-spring controll'd them all)
Relax'd into a universal grin,
Sees not a count'nance there, that speaks of joy
Half so refin'd or so sincere as ours.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

SLOTH, *n.* } Rather, (says Skinner,)—
Sloth, *v.* } from our verb, to *Slow*, and
Slo'thful. } then more properly written
Slo'thfulness. } *Slowth*: and Junius—*Slow* and *slothful*, piger, iners. Tooke considers it to be the third pers. sing. of *Slow*,—*sloweth*, *slowth*, or *sloath*, *sloth*.

That which *sloweth*, or maketh one *slow*. See Slouch, &c. Slut, and Slug.

Laziness, idleness, tardiness.

Sloth,—the animal, so called from its *sloth*.

Vor wanne men beth al ydel, that er batayles sogte,
Her ydelnesse hem seal bryngte to synne lecherye,
To taueme, and to *sleuthe*, and to hasardeye.
R. Gloucester, p. 195.

And as thou smellest hem thurgh my prairere,
So shalt thou seen hem, leve brother dere,
If it so be thou wolt withouten *slouthe*
Beleve aright, and know the veray trouthe.'
Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,660.

——— I would vtterly
Right of mine owne honde write her now
A letter, in which I would her teilen how
I farde amisse, and her beseech of routh:
Now help thy selfe, and leave it for no *slouth*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

The first point of *slouth* I call
Lachesse, and is the chief of all,
And hath this properly of kinde
To leuen all thyng behynde.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

I woll the tellen aboven all,
In whome no vertue maie befall,
Whiche yeneth vnto the vices rest,
And is of *slouth* the *slowest*.
Id. Ib.

The Lord commaudeth the talent to be taken away from the euill and *slouthfull* seruant, and to bynde hym hand and foote.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 34.

If shootinge coulde speake, she woulde accuse Englande of unkindnesse and *slothfulnesse*; of unkindnesse toward her, because she beinge left to a little blind use, lackes her best maintainer which is cunninge.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

And at Wynchester, in the newe abbey, he put in monkes, where, before dayes, were seculer preestes; ye cause wherof was, for so moch as the preestes fled or neclegently *slowthed* the deuyne seruyce of God, and sette vykers in theyr places, whyle they lyued at theyr pleasure in other places, and spent the patrimoney of that churche after theyr sensuall wyll.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 193.

But nowe seeinge the order of communion is no more obserued amongst vs, and that through the negligence, and *slouthfulnes*, as wel of the laye people, as of the priestes, the Holy Ghost by the often sakeinge of priuate masses, hath founde out a godly remedie for this wante.
Jewell. Replie to Hardinge, p. 478.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To slug in *slouth* and sensuall delights,
And end their daies with irreuocable shame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

So she him lefte, and did herselfe betake
Unto her boat again, with which she cleftе
The *slouthfull* wave of that great grieuy lake.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 6.

The chief thus answer'd mild: "Immortal maid
I own thy presence, and confess thy aid.
Not fear thou know'st, witholds me from the plains,
Nor *sloth* hath seiz'd me, but thy word restrains."
Pope. Homer. Iliad,

Still, with your voices, the *sowthful* soldiers raise,
Urge, by their father's fame, their future praise.
Id.

It is natural for men, when they are beaten out of other excuses, to fetch apologies for their neglect, or *slothfulness* in any business that is pressed upon them, from the greatness of the work, and their own want of strength and ability to go through it.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

The lower sort still are ambitious to follow them as close as they can, every day indeed, but on that especially: consume the beginning of it in stupid *sloth*, the remainder in lewdness or drunkenness.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

SLOUCH, *n.* Slo'uching, *adj.* Slo'uching, *n.* } Skinner derives *Slowch* from the Dan. *Sloff*; Hebes.—the Ger. *Schlausz*, negligens. Tooke thinks it is the A.S. *Slæc*, (*ch* for *h*) from the verb *Slac-ian*, to *slow*, or cause to be *slow*, (qv.) Applied to a *slow* pace; one who moves a *slow* pace.

A lazy, idle fellow; one who moves—lazily, idly, heavily; too lazy to move upright; with a bend or stoop; a lazy, stooping, lowting position or gait.

The first of those rude rascalls Lypon hight,
A foul great *slouch* strong knowen beavie eyes,
And hanging lip.—*More. On the Soul. Psychozoia*, s. 8.

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch!*
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week, Past. 1.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a *boobly*.—*Chesterfield*.

As some take stiffness for a grace,
And walk a dancing-master's pace,
And others, for familiar air
Mistake the *slouching* of a bear.—*Lloyd. A Dialogue.*

SLO'VEN. Slo'venly. Slo'venliness. Slo'venry. } *Slowen, slouen, sloven* (and *slut*, qv. from *slowed*), past part. of the verb to *slow*, (qv.) i.e. to make *slow* or cause to be slow, (qv.)

One who is too *slow*, lazy, idle—to do any thing carefully—to dress properly, neatly.

Some sluggyshe *slouens* that slepe day and night.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

I beseech ye, friends, ere the brick-bats fly, resolve me but yourselves, is it blasphemy, or any whit disagreeing from Christian meekness, whenas Christ himself speaking of unsavory traditions, scruples not to name the dunghill and the jakes, for me to answer a *slovenly* winner of a confutation, that if he would needs put his foot to such a sweaty service, the odour of his sock was like to be neither musk, nor benjamin?—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenliness* in God's service, (in too many) have not been guilty of the increase of profaneness amongst us.
Sp. Hall. The Remonstrants' Defence.

There's not a piece of feather in our boast;
Good argument (I hope) we will not fye:
And time hath worne vs into *slouenrie*.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 3.

The onelie meane at those dales whereby hir husband his countrie was reclaimed from *sluttishnesse* and *slouenrie* to cleane bedding and ciuilitie.
*Holinshed. Chron. of Ireland*e, an. 1524.

The medium between a fop and a *sloven* is what a man of sense would endeavour to keep.—*Spectator*, No. 140.

Canted, and whin'd, and talk'd most oily,
Was very *slovenly* and godly.
Somerville. The Bald Batchelor.

That its worship may not be exposed to contempt by the *slovenliness* and barbarity of its outward appendages.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. II. c. 7.

Who, destitute of humour, wit, and taste,
Let all their little knowledge run to waste,
And frustate each good purpose, whilst they wear
The robes of learning with a *sloven's* air.
Churchill. Gotham, b. ii.

The reader reflects, how little this invincible demonstration for our holy faith hath been hitherto insisted on; how slightly it hath been handled; and how hastily and *sloenly* hurried over.—*Warburton. Julian*, Conclusion.

SLOUGH. } A.S. *Slog*,—a hollow filled with Slo'ughy. } mud or mire, (Junius.) Tooke thinks it the past part. of *Slaec-ian* (*a* broad), to *slow*, (qv.); meaning—

Slow (water),—sluggish water; water, mire, that stays, does not drain off.

Slough of an animal (serpent),—the skin cast; probably so called from the *sluggish* state of the animal during this process of nature; or because the skin cast (like the *slough* of a wound) is an *old* skin—succeeded by a *new*.

Slough of a wound or sore,—the inert, senseless skin, or matter, that separates or comes from it.

That was wel twight, min owen liard boy,
I pray God save thy body and Seint Eloy.
Now is my eart out of the *slough* parde.
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 7145.

Here never durst the balling cuckow spit,
No *slough* of falling star did ever hit
Upon this bank.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iii. sc. 1.

In the spring time, serpents first doe cast their *sloughes* or skins.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 2.

Passing over Hacrlem mere, a huge island *slough*, in company of his father who had been at Amsterdam, to look now his bank of money did thrive.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 10.

If order were taken that their boughs should continualle be kept short, and the bushes not suffered to spread so far into the narrow paths, that inconvenience would also be remedied, and manie a *slough* prone hard ground that yet is deepe and hollow.—*Holinshed. Desc. of Britaine*, c. 19.

And when the mind is quickned, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Breake vp their drowsie graue, and newly mone
With casted *slough*, and fresh legeritie.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 1.

The tubercles and breast sunk, and, after the easting forth of some corrupt *slough*s, the matter became well secuted.—*Wiseman. Treatises*, b. i. c. 21.

But, when by genial rays of summer sun
Purg'd of his *slough*, he nimbly thrids the brake,
Whetting his sling, his crested head he rears
Terrific. *J. Philips. Cerealia.*

When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside,
And in his summer livery rolls along,
Erect, and brandishing his forky tongue,
Leaving his nest, and his imperfect young.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches; sometimes in shallow soils, where all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground, with a thin green sward, and *sloughy* underneath; which last turns all into bog by this mismanagement.
Swift. Drapier, Let. 7.

SLOW, *adj.* Slow, n. Slow, v. Slo'wly. Slo'wness. } A.S. *Slae-ian*, (*a*, broad,) *slaw-ian*, tardare, to retard, to delay; to move a short space in a long time. See Slack, Slouch, Slough, Slug, Sloven, Slut.

Tardy, delaying, dilatory; lingering, loitering, dull, heavy; inert, inactive, unready.

Slow-worm, (A. S. *Slaw-wyrme*.) See the quotation from Goldsmith.

A *slowe*,—a sloth or sluggard.

His lorde answerde and seide to him, yvel servaunt and *slow*: wistist thou that I repe where I sewe not, and gedre togidre where I sprodde not abroad.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 25.

Ech come bifore to worschipe christ, not *slough* in blysnesse, feruent in spyrit.—*Id. Romayns*, c. 12.

And whanne in many dales we schiden *slowli* and unnethe camen alynes gridiun, for the wyrd lettide us, we schiden to Crete isidis Salomona.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 27.

And when we had sayled *slowly* many dayes, & scarce were come ouer against Gnidon (because the wynde withstode vs) we sailed harde by the costes of Candy, ouer against Salmo.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"Fie on you" (quod she) "euerichone,
Ye nastie swine, ye idle wretches,
Full of rotten *slow* tetches."
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

It is a *slowe* mere nat forbeare,
Ragges ribaned with gold to weare,
For also well woll loue be sette
Under ragges as vnde rrobbe.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

——— There ben other nices *slowe*,
Whiche vnto loue do great lette,
If thou thyn herte vpon hem sette.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Fri. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.
Looke sir, here comes the lady towards my cell.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 1.

And after him she rode with so much speede,
As her *slowre* beast could make; but all in vaine:
For him so far had borne his light-foot steede,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdaine,
That him to follow was but fruitlesse paine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Ah! when will this long weary day have end,
And leude me leave to come unto my love?
How *slowly* do the hours theyr numbers spend?
How *slowly* does sad Time his feathers move?
Spenser. Epithalamion.

Being moderatlie taken (saith he) it [aqua vitæ] *slowed* age, it strengthneth youth.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 2.

We haue alsn the *slowerme*, which is blacke and grateeh of colour, and somewhat shorter than an adder.
Id. Description of England, c. 6.

Impatient friends, stand, that your strength may last!
Burn not, in blaze, rige that should warm you long!
I wish to foes the weaknesses of haste,
To you such *slowness* as may keep you strong.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 5.

The small-eyd *slow-worm* held of many blind,
Yet this great ark it quickly out could find,
And as the ark it was about to climb,
Out of its teeth shoots the invenom'd slime.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

What awe did the *slow* solemn knell inspire;
The pealing organ, and the passing choir.
Tickell. On the Death of Mr. Addison.

Another backward to the tower would go,
And *slowly* eats his way against the wind;
But the main body of the marching foe
Against th' imperial palace is design'd.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Those words of our Lord to Nicodemus, express some kind of marvel at his *slowness* of apprehension: "Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?"
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 344.

Having uttered some words, which we were very sorry we could not understand, he went back to his companions and the whole body *slowly* retreated.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 4.

Various circumstances might take place, added to the *slowness* of the procession, to retard the execution till nine, the very time fixed by St Mark.
Knox. Christian Philosophy, App. 1.

SLU'BBER *v.* See Slab.

SLUDGE. A word common in vulgar speech, written by Holinshed *Sluwke*. See Slug.

SLUG, *n.* Slug, *v.* Slu'ggard. Slu'ggardly. Slu'ggardize, *v.* Slu'ggish. Slu'ggishly. Slu'ggishness. Slu'ggy. } Skinner and Junius have nothing at all satisfactory to themselves. Tooke thinks *Slug*, A. S. *Slog*, is *slow* (i.e. *repide*.) See Slow.

A *slow* reptile,—any thing *slow*, lazy, dull, heavy, lumpish, drowsy, dronish.

To *slug*,—to be or cause to be lazy, dull; inert.

Er it was day, as she was wont to do,
She was arisen, and all redy dight;
For May wol have no *slugardie* a-night.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1042.

Than cometh somptnolence, that is, *sluggy* slumbring, which maketh a man heyy, and dull in body and in soule, and this sinne cometh of *slouthe*.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

He wolt not leue his *sluggardie*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

[Telle him] that he shal neuer haue list to slepe, and therby leese the pleasure yt he was wont to take in *sluggyng*.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 1256.

In secret silence of the night
This made me, with a reckless brest,
To wake thy *sluggards* with my bowe.
Surrey. Against London.

Ye that in loue find lueke and swete abundance,
And liue in lust of joyful iolitie,
Arise for shame, do way your *sluggardy*.
Wyatt. The Lover vnhappy.

But now after they had twise by experience in thesclues learned, that through *slouthful* sitting vnwares thei fell a slepe, for a redye remedy agayuste that *sluggishe* slepy sickness, gaue he thē this lesson to rise.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1375.

Wherfore I doe sore marueile, yt there bee certein men the which geue thē selues, to *slouthfulnes* & *sluggishnes* and will not learne those things, that bee good.
Barnes. Workes, p. 289.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To *slug* in sloth and sensuall delights,
And end their dales with irrenowmed shame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

That he did never eat his meat, before he had won it with his sword, that he lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle, but used commonly to keepe others waking to defend their lives.—*Id. State of Ireland.*

[Usury] doth dull and dampe all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherin money would be stirring, if it were not for this *sluggie*.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Usury.*

And it is still episcopacy that before all our eyes worsens and *slugs* the most learned, and seeming religious of our ministers.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

For all the words that came from gullets,
If long, were *slugs*; if short ones bullets.
Cotton. To John Bradshaw, Esq.

And said: "Ah! wretched sonne of wofull syre,
Doest thou sit wayling by blacke Stygian lake,
Whylest here thy shield is hangd for victors hyre?
And, *sluggish* german, doest thy forces *slake*
To after-send his foe, that him may overtake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than liuing dully *sluggardized* at home
Wearc out thy youth with shapelesse idlenesse.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. i.

Who, that they might not come *sluggishly* to possess what others had won for them, either by their own seeking, or by appointment, are set in place where they could not but at their first coming give proof of themselves upon the enemy.—*Milton. History of England*, b. iii.

Mill-stones, in the Greek gospel, are termed μυλοι ονικοι; that is, asses mill-stones; either because asses [as St. Hillary will have it] used to draw them about (before men taught the wind and water to do that work for them), or because the lower mill-stone was called ονος, an asse from the *sluggishnesse* thereof, as always lying still.
Fuller. Worthies. Anglesey.

Add, that it would also weaken and enervate mens natural faculties, by *slugging* them, and rather beget a puffy conceit and opinion of knowledge, by a multitious rabble of indigested notions, than the truth thereof.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 321.

So a man being shot with a *slug* near the external cantlus of the right eye, through that bone, it seemed to the chirurgeon that dressed it, to have passed directly forwards.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. vi. c. 2.

As forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous *slugs* cut swiftly thro' the sky.
Pope. Dunciad, b. i.

For sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *sluggard* sleep.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

Answerable to my conjecture, there remained in the bottom a salt, not only far more *sluggish* than the fugitive one of urine.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 305.

On shore they [seals] lie very *sluggishly*, and will not go out of our ways unless we beat them, and snap at us.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1683.

How should this instance of the operative virtue of God's word reproach our *sluggishness* and insensibility?
Atterbury, vol. iv. Ser. 5.

Slugs pinch'd with hunger, smear'd the slimy wall.
Churchill. The Prophecy of Famine.

Every man who has undertaken to instruct others, can tell what slow advances he has been able to make, and how much patience it requires to recal vagrant inattention, to stimulate *sluggish* indifference, and to rectify absurd misapprehension.—*Knox. On Liberal Education.*

I would rather wish a student, as soon as he goes abroad, to employ himself upon whatever he has been incited to by any immediate impulse, than to go *sluggishly* about a prescribed task.—*Reynolds*, Disc. 12.

SLUICE, *n.* } Fr. *Ecluse*; It. *Sclusa*; Sp.
SLUICE, *v.* } *Esclusa*; Dut. *Sluyse*:—from
SLU'ICY. } the Lat. *Clausus*, closed or dammed up. *Sclusa*,—locus ubi cuncluduntur aquæ.

A place in which water is closed or inclosed; a dam.

To *sluice*, (or to *unsluice*, qv.)—to open that which closes,—the gate; to issue forth, (sc.) in or like floods of water; to wet or waste abundantly; to overwhelm.

His governor led his men homeward, while he kept himself still hindmost, as if he had stood at the gate of a *sluice* to let the stream go, with such proportion as should seem good unto him.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Most of their towns are thereby incompass'd with water, which by *sluices* they can contract or dilate as they list.
Howell, b. i. Let. 5.

Jul. Oh, thou hast op'd a *sluce* was long shut up,
And let a flood of grief in; a buried grief
Thy voice hath wak'd again.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iii. sc. 1.

[I say] that he did plot the Duke of Glousters death, suggest his some beleeving adversaries,
And consequently, like a traitor coward,
Stuc'd out his innocent soule through streames of blood.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act i. sc. 1.

Nigh on the plain in many cells prepar'd,
That underneath had veins of liquid fire
Stuc'd from the lake, a second multitude
With wond'rous art found out the massie ore,
Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Torr. You wrong me; if you think I'll sell one drop
Within these veins for pageants: but let honour
Call for my blood; and *sluce* it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit;
And let me hunt her through embattell'd foes,
In dusty plains, amidst the cannon's roar,
There will I be the first.
Dryden. The Spanish Fryar, Act i.

The water which yields this salt works in from out of the sea through a hole in the sand-bank before mentioned, like a *sluce*, and that only in spring-tides.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

The yellow harvests of the ripen'd year,
And flatted vineyards, one sad waste appear!
While Jove descends in *sluicy* sheets of rain,
And all the labours of mankind are vain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

The weight of waters saps the yielding wall,
And to the sea the floating bulwarks fall,
Incessant cataracts the thunderer pours,
And half the skies descend in *sluicy* showers.
Id. Ib. b. xii.

SLU'MBER, *v.* } Also written (as in Gower)
SLU'MBER, *n.* } *slomer*.
SLU'MBERER. } Dut. *Sluymen, sluymeren*;
SLU'MBERING, *n.* } Ger. *Schlum-mern*; A. S.
SLU'MBEROUS. } *Slummeran*, nictare, dormi-
SLU'MBERY. } tare, to wink, to be inclined or disposed to sleep.

To be sleepy, drowsy, inert; to compose, to still, to quiet; to repose.

And sayd "Awake," full wonderlich and sharpe,
What *slumbrest* thou, as in a litergie?
Or art thou like an asse to the harpe,
That heareth sound, when man hem the stringes ply.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

——— And ever lay
Pandare a bed, halfe in a *slombring*. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

The carpenter out of his *slomber* sterte,
And herd on crie weaker, as he were wood,
And thought, "Alas, now cometh Noes flood."
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3814.

Than cometh sompnolence, that is sluggy *slumbring*, which maketh a man hevy, and dull in body and in soule, and the man cometh of sloufhe.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

With mocheil wo but at laste
His *slomereed* eies he vpcaste,
And said hir, that it shall be do.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

In dreames and visions of the night season (when *slombryngc* commeth vpon men, that they fall a slepe in theyr beddes) he rovnideth them in the eares, he infourmeth them, and sheweth them playnly, what is he, whiche withdraweth man from euyl, delyuereth hym frome pryde, keepth hys soule from destruccion, and his lyfe frè the swearde.
Bible, 1551. *Job*, c. 33.

Oft list'ning how the hounds and horn
Cheaply rouse the *slumb'ring* morn,
From the side of some hoar hill,
Through the high wood echoing shrill.
Milton. L'Allegro.

Yea, rather than my lesse should draw on hers,
(Heare, Heaven, the suite which my sad soule preferres!)
Let this her *slumber*, like Oblivion's streame,
Make her believe our love was but a dreame!
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

And as a *slumb'rer* stretching on his bed,
This way he this, and that way scattered
His other leg, which feet with toes up bear.
Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

The drouping night thus creepeth on them fast;
And the sad humour loading their eye-lidles,
As messenger of Morpheus, on them cast
Sweet *slumbring* dewe, the which to sleep them biddes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

So long they sought, till they arrived were
In that same shady covert whereas lay
Faire Cryseogne in *slombry* traunce whilere.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 6.

——— God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night to men
Successive, and the timely dew of sleep
Now falling with soft *slumbrous* weight inclines
Our eye-lids.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

In th' English fleet each ship resounds with joy,
And loud applause of their great leader's fame:
In fiery dreams the Dutch they still destroy,
And *slumbering* smile at the imagin'd flame.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Now charg'd with blessings while you seek repose,
Officious *slumbers* haste your eyes to close;
And glorious dreams stand ready to restore
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Beneath an ample portico, they spread
The downy fleece to form the *slumberous* bed;
And o'er soft palls of purple grain, unfold
Rich tapestry, stiff with inwoven gold.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Sleep-soothing groves, and quiet lawns between;
And flowery beds that *slumberous* influence rest,
From poppies breath'd.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

They immediately fell into a deep *slumber*, which was miraculously prolonged, without injuring the powers of life, during the period of one hundred and eighty seven years.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 33.

With these the statesman strove to ease his care,
To sooth his sorrows, and to divert despair:
But long his grief sleep's gentle aid denyed
At length a *slumb'rous* Briton clos'd his eyes.
P. Whitehead. State Dunces.

At length the hero from the earth he rais'd:
Then to his lips convey'd the balmy draught:
The senseless chief the *slumb'rous* potion quaff.
His heavy eyes the *slumb'rous* potion clos'd,
Ere yet his tongue his varous doubts propos'd.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. v.

SLUR, *v.* } Perhaps a corruption of *shutter*,—
SLUR, *n.* } to do as the *slut* does, (*slovenly* or *sluttishly*;) *Slirt*, from *slurred*, *slur'd*, *slurt*.

To do any thing lazily, carelessly, dirtily; to smear, to soil, to tarnish, to pollute; to cast a soil or spot upon; to pass slightly, (with a view to escape notice); to cheat.

This touched the reputation of Mr. Rich to the very quick, and was a *slur* that could not be effaced, without the utmost difficulty.—*State Trials. Hen. VIII.* an. 26.

Then from the table he gave a start,
Where banquet and wine were nothing scarce;
All which he *slirted* away.—*B. Jonson*, s. 29.

What was the public faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2.

I can manage the little comb,—set my hat, shake my garniture, toss about my empty noddle, walk with a courant *slurr*, and at every step peck down my head.
Dryden. Secret Love, Act v.

A manger was the place that first received the Lord of glory. This *slur*, this affront God then thought fit to put upon all that external splendor and grandeur, which usually doth so much dazzle the eyes of mortal men.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 11.

There would have been one species of beings wanting to compleat the universe; and it would have been a *slurre* to the divine goodnesse not to have given being to such creatures as in the idea were fairly possible; and contradicted no other attribute.—*Glanvil. Pre-existence of Souls*, c 8.

In every part of the human figure, when not spoiled by too great corpulency, will be found this distinctness, the parts never appearing uncertain or confused, or, as a musician would say, *slurred*; and all those smaller parts which are comprehended in the larger compartment are still to be there, however tenderly marked.
Reynolds. Art of Painting, Note 56.

Those worthies seem to see no shame in,
Nor strive to pass a *slur* on gaming.
Cambridge. A Dialogue.

SLUT. } *Slut*, or (as Gower writes
SLU'TTERY. } it) *slout*, is the past part. of
SLU'TTISH. } the verb *slaw-ian*, to *slow*,
SLUTTISHLY. } i.e. to make *slow*, or cause to
SLU'TTISHNESS. } be *slow*, and formed thus—*slowed*, *slowd*, *sloud*, *slout*, *slut*. *Slut* formerly—as *sloven* now—was applied to males as well as females. See *Tooke*.

One who is too *slow*, lazy, idle,—to do any thing carefully, cleanly; to dress properly, neatly; a lazy, uncleanly, dirty person.

It shall not be in hir election,
The foulest *slutte* in all the toune to refuse,
If that me lust, for all that they con muse.
Chaucer. The Letter of Cupid.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish* I thee preye,
And is of power better cloth to beye,
If that his dede accorded with thy speche?
Id. The Chanonces Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,104.

Among these other of *sloutes* kinde,
Whiche all labour set behinde,
And hateth all besines,
There is yet one, whiche Idelnes
Is cleped.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Than he shewed them, in manner of communycasion, all the nature of the Spanyardes, howe they be *sluttyshe* and lousy, and enuyous of other mannes welthe.
Berners. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 31.

Clo. Truly, and to cast away honestie vppon a foule *slut*, were to put good meate into an vncleane dish.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 2.

—— Nor i' th' appetite.
Sluttery, to such neate excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptinesse.
Nor so allur'd to feed.—*Id. Cymbeline*, Act i. sc. 7.

These make our girls their *slutt'ry* roe,
By pinching them both black and blue,
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping.
Drayton. Nymphidia. The Court of Fairy.

—— What rooms are these?
Oir. They are *sluttish* ones.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act v. sc. 1.

They have taken a toil, surely very laborious, out of infinite huge volumes to pick whatsoever may seem to be either absurdly, or falsely, or fondly, or scandalously, or dishonestly, or passionately, or *sluttishly* conceived or written.
Sandys. State of Religion.

The onelie meane at those dales whereby hir husband his countrie was reclaimed from *sluttishnesse* and slouenrie, to cleane bedding and cuillitie.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1524.

—— Be it enacted then
By the fair laws of thy firm-pointed pen,
God's services no longer shall put on
A *sluttishness*, for pure religion.
Crashaw. On a Treatise of Charity.

As for spiders, it is evident that they are of the *ro aerrapor γενοιαενα*, as Aristotle phrases it, and are generated of mere *sluttery* and putrefaction.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 13.

A poach'd egge: meat which *in* the shell may safely be eaten after a *sluttish*, *out* of it not after a malicious, hand.
Fuller. Worthies. Essex.

Here by the by I cannot but look upon the strange instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of Divine Providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and sordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

SLY. Sly'ly, or Sly'ly. Sly'ness. } Also written *Sleigh*, and is perhaps the same word as *Sleight*, (i.e. *sleyed*, *sley'd*, *sly'd*, the final *d* omitted,) meaning—

Acting with forecast; forecasting or projecting; cautious, circumspect; cunning, crafty; subtle.

Substance *sly*, in Spenser, is substance *slight* or slender. Milton, *Comus*, v. 155.—"To cheat the eye with blear illusion," had been, in the MS. examined by Mr. Todd, — "with *sleight* illusion."

Slightly, in the fifth quotation from Chaucer, is *Sily*.

—— And stele up an myn enemy
For to slee hym *slyliche*. *slehte* ich by thenke.
Piers Plowman, p. 93.

Lo! sende you as scheep in the myddil of wolves, therfor be ghe *slygh* as serpentis; and simple as dowis.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 10.

A thefe he was forsoth, of corn and mele,
And that a *slie*, and usant for to stele.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3937.

A cul fox, ful of *sleigh* iniquitee.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,151.

And eke men brought him out of his contre
Fro yere to yere ful prively his rent.
But honestly and *slyghly* he it spent,
That no man wondred how that he it hadde.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1446.

And if this man *slee* here himselfe, alas,
In my presence, it nill be no solias,
What men would of it deme I can nat say,
It needeth me full *slightly* for to play.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Tho weshen they, and set hem doun and ete,
And after noone fall *slightly*, Pandarus
Gan draw hem to the window near the street.—*Id. Ib.*

The heauen is far, the worlde is nigh,
And vaine glorie is eke so *sligh*,
Whiche conetise hath now witholde,
That thei none other thinge beholde,
But only that thei mighten winne.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

For thel ben *sligh* in suche a wise,
That thel by *sligh*t, and by queintise
Of fals witines bringen inne,
That doth hem ofte for to wynne,
That thei be not worthy therto.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

Thei shope amonge them such a wile,
The kynge was dead within a while,
So *sliły* came it not aboute,
That thei ne ben discouered out,
So that it thought them for the best
To flee, for there was no reste.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flamd continually:
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in sliver sockets bright,
Cover'd with lids devis'd of substance *sly*,
That readily they shut and open might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Beneath that shade two rivers *slily* steal,
Through narrow walks, to wider Adice,
Who swallows both, till proudly she does swell,
And hastes to shew her beauty to the sea.
Dauenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 1.

One may believe that this was in your head, by your *slily* remarking, presently after, that Tertullian, Origen, and Lactantius affirmed the same thing of angels and souls, as the Nicene Fathers did of the Son.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 12.

They tempted me t' attack your highness,
And theo, with wonted wile and *slyness*,
They left me in the lurch.
Swift. Sheridon's Submission.

So that upon an opportunity offering wherein a man may gain some pleasure or advantage *slily* and safely without danger of other damage to himself, though with infinite detriment to all the world beside and in breach of every moral obligation, he will act wisely to embrace it.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 36.

SMACK, *n.* Smack, *v.* Sma'cking, *n.* } Dut. *Smaecken*, sapere, gustare; Ger. *Schmaeck*, gustus et sapor; Sw. *Smaka*; A. S. *Smecc-can*, to taste, to have or take a *smack* or savour of. (Somner.) Hire is inclined to believe the verb formed from the sound of the lips in eating eagerly, and thence appropriated to the *taste*. The word is applied to—

The sound of the lips, separated from compression; to—a similar sound, as of a whip; of the hand upon the face; to—a taste, a savour, a relish.

—— She behind thy back
So liberall is, she woll nothing withsey,
But smartly of another take a *smack*,
Thus fare these women all the pack.
Chaucer The Letter of Cupid.

Then Battus kindly leadeth her,
And euer as she trips,
"God blesse thee mouse," the bridegroome said,
And *smakt* her on the lips.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii. c. 10.

The tast or *smacke* of Saverie, Origan, Cressies, and Sowie, is hote and biting.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 12.

There eke the soft delights, that witchingly
Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast,
And the calm pleasures always hover'd nigh;
But whate'er *smack'd* of noyance, or unrest,
Was far off expell'd from this delicious nest.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

At harvest-home, and on the shearing day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay,
And better Ceres; trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:
He says the wimble, often draws it inch,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 4.

To write in pain, and counterfeit a bliss,
Like the faint *smacking* of an after-kiss.
Id. Prol. to the Mock Astrologer.

Would often boast his matchless skill,
To curb the steed, and guice the wheel,
And as he pass'd the gazing throng,
With graceful ease, and *smack'd* the throng.
Whitehead. The Youth & the Philosopher.

But when, obedient to the mode
Of panegyric, courtly ode,
The bard bestrides his annual hack,
To vain I taste, and sip and *smack*,
I find no favour of the sack.
Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

Thy soldiery, the pope's well manag'd pack,
Were train'd beneath his lash, and knew the *smack*,
And, when he laid them on the scent of blood,
Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood.
Cowper. Expostulation.

SMALL, *adj.* Small, *n.* Sma'lly. Sma'lness. Sma'llish. } Dut. *Smal*; Ger. *Schmal*; Sp. *Smal*; A. S. *Smæl*, *smal*, *smel*. *Smallunge*, minutio, diminutio, a diminishing; a making *small*, thin, or slender. See Mall.

Minute, thin, slender; opposed to large or great; delicate, gentle; opposed to gross.

A long knyf yt was & *smal* y nou, as me may gut yse
Atte chyrche of Kauersham, as he ath gare yhe.
R. Gloucester, p. 289.

Go out swithe into the grete stretis and *smale* stretis of the citee: and bringe yn hider pore men and feble, blynde and crokid.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 14.

Ovide, amonges other thinges *smale*,
Said, Mids had under his longe heres
Growing upon his hed two asses eres.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6535.

To supper set, full *smally* they eat.—*Id. Remedie of Loue.*

His shoulderes of large brede,
And *smallish* in the girdlestede.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

—— My wittes ben to *smale*
To telle euery mans tale.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

The Frenchmen seeing they could not that way prevail, continued their battery but *smally*, on which before they had spent 1500 shot in a day.
Burnet. Records. Journal of K. Edward's Reign, an. 3.

A kynnesmã of Sigebert, late kynge, entendyng to reuenge the deposyng of hys kynnesmã, awaytid yᵉ tyme, & beset yᵉ house where Kenulph & his paramoure was *smally* accõpanyed.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 152.

Thenceforth I gan in my engrieved brest
To scorne all difference of great and *small*,
Sith that the greatest often are opprest,
And unawares doe into daunger fall.
Spenser. Vision of the World's Vanitie.

Since when the greatness of his charge exceeds
The *smallness* of his pou'rs, he must collate
The same on others.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. ii.

Esteem and kindness in one breast would grow:
But 'twas heaven knows how many years ago.
Now some *small-chat*, and guinea expectation,
Gets all the pretty creatures in the nation.
Dryden. An Epilogue.

That sort of animals being, by reason of their *smallness*, the fittest of those furnished with lungs and hot blood we could procure.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 376.

Knights, lords, and dukes—mad wretch, forbear,
Dangers unthought of amidst there;
Confine thy rage to weaker slaves,
Laugh at *small* fools, and lash *small* knaves.
Churchill. The Ghost, b. iii.

SMALT. i.e. *Smelt.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water: and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of luce.
Peacham.

SMA'RAGD. Dut. and Ger. *Schmaragd*; Lat. *Smaragdus*; Gr. Σμαραγδος, from σμαραγ-ειν, or μαραγ-ειν, to shine. See Emerald.

The forth was of a *smaragde* or an emerald, which is not only grene of his owne nature, but he maketh all the ayre about him to seme grene also.—*Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

SMART, *adj.* Smart, *n.* Smart, *v.* Sma'rtly. Sma'rtness. } Dut. *Smerte*; Ger. *Schmertz*; Sw. *Smertta*; A. S. *Smeort-an*, dolere, cruciare, to pain. Hire supposes the word to have been primarily applied to the punishments of the martyrs; and is inclined to derive from the Lat. *Martyrus*; he thinks that the preposition of the letter *s* is the principal objection. Perhaps from the A. S. *Merr-an*, to *mur*, (qv.) *Smart* is generally applied to—

An acute, quick, pungent, cutting pain.

Smart, adj.—acute, sharp, quick, lively, active, brisk; trim, spruce.

Thorgh *smerthed* of the law he did tham justise.
R. Brunne, p. 306.

Sir Marmeduk out cam, he trosted on ther fayth,
To him & his thei nam, & smertly did tham grayth.
Id. p. 360.

Ge seggeth soth by my soule quath ich. ich have seyen hit ofte
Her smyt no thynge so *smerte*. ne smelleth en foule
As shame. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 228.

Hold not the devils knif ay to thin herte,
Thine anger doth the all to sore *smerte*,
But shew to me all thy confession.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7073.

——— "Alas, said she,
"Is ther no ship, of so many as I see,
Wol bringen home my lord? than were my herte
Al warished of his bitter peines *smerte*."
Chaucer. The Franklevines Tale, v. 11,095.

The murmur sleth myn herte and my corage,
For to myne eres cometh the vois so *smerte*,
That it wel nie destroyed hath myn herte.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8443.

And therwith he sterte up *smertly* and cast down a grote.
Id. The Pardoners & Tapsters.

And for to lede hym swithe and *smarte*,
After the bright daies lawe,
There ben ordeined for to drawe,
Four hors his chare, and him withall,
Wherof the name tell I shall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And when the sunne hath eke the darke oppresst,
And brought the day, it doth nothing slaite
The trauailes of mine endlesse *smert* and paine,
Surrey. Of the restless State of a Lover.

And sad Repentance used to emlay
His body in salt water *smartling* sore,
The filthy blottes of sin to wash away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

And as some speed well ynough with their wicked deeds and irreligion; se others again feele the *smort* and are punished by the saints whom they adore, and the holy ceremonies which they observe.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. iii. c. 12.

——— "Yet, if the stony cold
Have not all seized on your frozen hart,
Let one word fail that may your grief unfold,
And tell the secrete of your mortall *smart*:
He oft finds present helpe, who does his grieke impart."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Thrice had the golden sun his hote steedes washt
In the west maine, and thrice them *smartly* lasht
Out of the baulmy east, since the sweet maide
Had in that dismall cave beene sadly laid.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Objects will then be as present, and will strike as *smartly* upon our senses.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

Her conversation might, for this reason, seem to want somewhat of that salt and *smartness*, which the ill-natured part of the world are so fond of.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

——— Birch—
Ah, why should birch supply the chair? since oft
Its cruel twigs compel the *smarting* youth
To dread the hateful seat.—*Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 2.

And this we denominate heat, from that best known effect we find it have upon ourselves in raising a burning *smart* in our flesh whenever we approach near enough.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 7.

SMASH. See MASH. A word very common in speech.

SMATCH, *v.* } i. e. *Smack*, (qv.) by the
SMATCH, *n.* } common change of *ch* into *tch*. *Smoaght* is the past tense.

——— But yit ner the lattir
He held it not al foly that Geffrey did clattir,
But wisely hym governyd, as Gedfrey hym taught.
For percell of his wisdom he had tofore *smaught*.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

Neuerthelesse no man of our time and in our Englishe toungue (which none but our selfes for our own vse do muche passe on,) writeth so ornately, but that he hath in sundry woordes and phrases sum *smatche* of his native countrey phrases, that he was borne in.—*Udal. Luke* Pref.

I prythee Strato, stay thou by thy lord,
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honor in it.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act v. sc. 5.

Allowing his description thereie to retain and *smatche* of vetitie.—*Banister. Hist. of Man*, (1578,) p. 22.

We give some Latin, and a *smatch* of Greek;
Teach him to fence and figure twice a week:
And having done, we think, the best we can,
Praise his proficiency, and dub him man.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

SMATTER, *n.* } Skinner thinks—so written
SMATTER, *v.* } q. d. *Smacker*, (rather
SMATTERER. } *Smatcher*. See SMATCH.)
SMATTERING, *n.* } He that has a *smattering* of learning, qui primoribus tantum labiis literas *degustavit*. And—

To smack, to taste, to savour; to have a mere taste, a slight taste or savour; to act, to employ, slightly or superficially.

For I abhor to *smatter*
Of one so deuilsyhe a matter
But I will make Sathan *smatter*.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

But in the parties themselves, these two causes I conceive of Atheism. 1. More abundance of wit than judgment, and of witty and judicious learning, whereby they are more inclined to contradict any thing, than willing to be informed of the truth. They are not therefore men of sound learning for the most, but *smatterers*.—*Cranmer's Letter unto Hooker.*

That as for my parts, they were such as he saw;
That, indeed, I had a small *smatt'ring* of law,
Which I lately had got more by practice and reading,
By sitting o' th' bench, whilst others were pleading.
Cotton. A Voyage to Ireland, c. 2.

The small time I supervis'd the glass-house, I got among those Venetians some *smatterings* of the Italian tongue.
Howell, b. i. Let. 3.

But being a virtuoso, able
To *smatter*, quack, and cant, and dabble,
He held his talent most admirable,
For any mystical exploit.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

For all other sciences, they were in a manner extinguished during the course of this [Assyrian] empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology, by which, under the name of Chaldeans, some of that race long amused ignorant and credulous people.
Sir W. Temple. Of Ancient & Modern Learning.

Others, that they may seem universally knowing, get a little *smattering* in every thing.
Locke. Hum. Underst. vol. ii. p. 350.

SMEAR, *v.* } See BESMEAR.
SMEAR, *n.* } *Smergh*, in Scotch, is *marrow*:
SMEARY. } and A. S. *Smere*, any kind of fat, greasy substance. (See *Jamieson.*) Dut. *Smeeren*; Ger. *Schmieren*; Sw. *Smörja*; A. S. *Smer-an*; unguere, linere, illinere;—

To cover or rub over with any greasy, slimy, dirty matter. To soil, to daub.

Smear, n. is not unusual.

Her shone *smered* with talow.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

And Lancashire, not as the least I ween,
Thoro' three crowns three arrows *smear'd* with blood.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt, p. 10.

But if that honest licence now you take,
If into rogues omnipotent you rake,
Death is your doom, impal'd upon a stake:
Smear'd o'er with wax, and set on blaze, to light
The streets, and make a dreadful fire by night.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies,
And wavy fires from pitchy planks arise.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iii.

SMELL, *v.* }
SMELL, *n.* } This word has not been satis-
SME'LLER. } factorily traced to its origin. In
SME'LLING, *n.* } A.S.—*Smell*, the sense of *smelling*, is *Swæc*, a word which also denoted, *taste*. Minshew derived it from the Ger. *Schmecken*; A. S. *Smæc-an*, to *smack*; and he did so, rashly as Skinner thought, and as he thought himself, it may be supposed, from the omission in his second edition. It may however be remarked, that the Ger. *Schmecken* denotes both *taste* and *smell*: that *taste* is not the mere touch of the organs of *tasting*, nor *smell* of the organs of *smelling*; and that, from this coincidence, the word applied to the one may have moved its appropriation to the other. It is only to suppose *smæc-lian*, or *smæglian*, a diminutive of *smæccan*, and the word—by dropping the guttural—is formed. To *smell*, (see the quotation from Locke.)

To have or cause to have sensations or feelings by the *nose*, through the medium of air.

To have or cause to have an *odour*, a *scent*.

To *scent*, to *savour*,—to *scent*, to trace, discern by the *scent*.

Ge seggeth soth by my soule quath ich. ich have seyen hit ofte
Her smyt no thynge so smerte. ne *smelleth* so foule
As shame. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 228.

And thei looken the bodi of Jhesus and hounden it in lynnun clothis with swete *smellynge* oynementis, as it is the custom to iewis for to bynie.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 19.

There saw I eke the fresh hauthorne
In white motley, that so swete doth *smell*.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

The flourie yere yeldeth swete *smelles*, in the first sommer season warmynge.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

Toward the golde be [Fabricius] gan him drawe,
Wherof [golde] in all mennes loke
Parte vp in his honde he toke,
Whiche to his mouth in all haste
He put it for to *smelle* and taste,
And to his eie, and to his ere:
But he ne founde no comforte there.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And, all within, it full of wyndings is
And hidden wayes, that scarse an hound by *smell*
Can follow out those false footsteps of his.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

——— Such nasty *smellers*,
That if they'd been unfurnish'd of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stinks,
It was so strong and sharp.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act v. sc. 1.

But the milde ayre with season moderate
Gently attempred, and disposd so well,
That still it breathed forth sweet spirit and holesome *smell*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Smelling is another sense, that seems to be wrought on by bodies at a distance; though that which immediately affects the organ, and produces in us the sensation of any *smell*, are effluvia, or invisible particles, that coming from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the olfactory nerves.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 11.

All the *smell* of plants, and of other bodies, is caused by these volatile parts, and is *smelled* wherever they are scattered in the air; and the acuteness of *smell* in some animals, shews us, that these effluvia spread far, and must be inconceivably subtile.—*Reid. On the Human Mind*, c. 2. s. 1.

They could not be far off, as we *smelled* the smoke of fire, though we did not see it.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

SMELT, *v.* } Dut. *Schmelten*; Ger. *Schmelzen*; Sw. *Smälta*; A. S. *Melt-an*, *mill-an*, to melt.
SME'LTER. }

To reduce to a liquid or fluid state: usually applied to the *melting* of ores.

What tools are used in *smelting*, their figures, use, &c. and the whole manner of working.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 711.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers.
Woodward. On Fossils.

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.
Mortimer.

The miner, the builder of the furnace for *smelting* the ore, the feller of the timber, the burner of the charcoal to be made use of in the *smelting-house*, the brick-maker, the brick-layer, the workmen who attend the furnace, the millwright, the forger, the smith, must all of them join their different arts in order to produce them.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

SMERK, or } A. S. *Smere-ian*, subridere,
SMIRK, *v.* } arridere,—to smile; to *smerle*,
SMIRK, *n.* } Sonnier. (See MERRY.) Subviter et eum leni susurro ridere, (Junius.)
SMIRKY, *adj.* }

To smile sweetly, and with a gentle or slight murmur,—affectedly, conceitedly;—as if to gain or show favour or admiration.

Which granted so, and held deserued due,
I may full well on stage supplie the place a while,
Till I have plainly laid before your view
That I haue cause, as these, to plaine of fortune's guile,
Which *smirking* through at first, she seeme to smooth
and smile.—*Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 477.

So thou maist, with thy past'rall minstralsy
Beating the aire, aiweene resounding hills,
Draw to thee bonilasis as *smirke*, as by,
And wrap them in thy love begrey their wills.
Browne. Yonge Willie & Old Wernock.

Cud. Seest how brag yond bullocke beares,
So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked ears?
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calender. February.

Gay rainbow silks her mellow charms infold,
And nought of Lyce but herself is old,
Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep furrow'd face.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 5.

Oh! torture me not, for love's sake,
With the *smirk* of these delicate lips,
With that head's dear significant shake,
And the toss of the hoop and the hips.—*Jenyns. A Song.*

SMICKER, *adj.* } A. S. *Smicre*, elegant,
SMICKERING, *n.* } trimme, gallant, pretty,
SMICKLY. } *smiugr*; well or cunningly wrought or contrived, (Sonner.) Mr. Gifford says, "*smickly* is—finically, effeminately." We should now perhaps say—*sawdy*. *Smickering* (in Dryden) seems to be—a *smack*, or taste for.

Regardful of his honour he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.
Ford. Fame's Memorial, v. 574.

Ray. Shall I be brave, then?
Hum. Golden as the sun.
Ray. What's he that looks so *smickly*.
Id. The Sun's Darling, Act ii. sc. 1.

We had a young doctour, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Filton, and ever rode before to get dinner in a readiness.
Dryden. To Mrs. Steward, Let. 85.

SMI'DDY, i. c. *Smithy.* See SMITH.

His pate is his anvile, the forge his study; so as I may properly apply those antient verses, upon this occasion, to our truant chanteryman:

That scholar well deserves a widdie,
Who makes his study of a *smiddie.*
Comment. on Chaucer, (1665,) p. 50.

SMIGHT. See SMITE.

SMILE, *v.* **SMILE**, *n.* **SMI'LER.** **SMI'LINGLY.** **SMI'LINGNESS.** } Dut. *Smuylen*; Ger. *Schmollen*; Sw. *Smæla.* The origin of this word is perhaps the A. S. *Smæl*, exilis, gracilis. *Smelt* or *smilt*, (past part. of the lost verb,) tenuis, mitis, blandus, serenus. *Smylt* or *smolt weeder*, (Dut. *Smo'el weder*,) weather,—when the sky is clear and without wind, (Somner.) See the quotations from Chaucer, Phaer, and Dryden. To *smile*,—

To move, to contract the features, about the mouth especially, from some feelings of pleasure or self-satisfaction; to look favourably or kindly, to favour, be favourable or propitious to

This miller *smiled* at hir nicetee,
And thought, all this nis do but for a wife
They wenen that no man may hem begile,
But by my thrift yet shal I hiere hir eie,
For all the sleighte in hir philosophie.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3974.

It is of Loue, as of Fortune,
That chaunseth oft, and nill continue,
Which whylome woll of folke *smile*,
And glombe on hem another while.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

The *smiter* with the knif under the cloke.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2001.

For as I thought, that *smiling* sign
Was token, that the herte enclinee
Would to requests reasonable,
Because *smiling* is favorable
To enery thing that shall thrine.—*Id. Dreame*

A softe paas thei daunce and trede,
And with the women otherwhile
With sobre chere awonge thei *smile.*
For laughter was there none on hie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

The maker of the gods and men to her all sweetely *smyles.*
With countenaunce such as from the skies ye stormes & clouds exiles. *Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos*, b. i.

And eke the gentle shepheard swaynes, which sat
Keeping their fleecy flockes as they were hyr'd,
But sweetly heard complaine both how and what
Her sonne had to them done; yet she did *smile* thereat.
Spenser. The Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

And her against sweet Cherefulnesse was placed,
Whose eyes, like twinkling stars in evening cleare,
Were deckt with *smiles* that all sad humors chased,
And darted forth delights the which her goodly graced.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 10.

She seeing mine eyes still on her were,
Soon, *smilingly*, quoth she,
"Sirrah! look to your minder there,
Why lookest thou thus at me?"
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 7.

The philosopher [Socrates] having been silent all the while, *smiling* said, I thought after so much thunder we should have rain.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 9.

Begin auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a *smile*, thy mother single out;
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and travail to requite.
Then *smile*; the frowning infant's doom is read,
No god shall crown the board, nor goddess bless the bed.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 4.

Thus pencils can with one slight touch restore
Smiles to that changed face that wept before.
Id. Astræa Redux.

Ev'n children follow'd, with endearing wile,
And plack'd his gown, to share the good man's *smile;*
His ready *smile* a parent's warmth express,
Their welfare pleas'd him, and their cares distress.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

The very knowledge that he lived in vain,
That all was over on this side the tomb,
Had made despair a *smilingness* assume.
Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, s. 16. c. 3.

SMILT. See SMELT.

SMIRCH is, perhaps, *Smutch'd* or *Smudg'd.*

Cet. I'le put my selfe in poore and meane attire,
And with a kinde of vmber *smirch* my face.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act I. sc. 3.

Th ascent is easy, and the prospect clear,
From the *smirch'd* scullion to th' embroider'd peer.
Smollett. Advice.

SMITE, *v.* **SMI'TER.** **SMI'TING**, *n.* } Dut. *Smyten*; Ger. *Schmeissen*; Sw. *Smita*; A. S. *Smitan*, ferire, percutere, (*mitt-ere.*)

To *strike*,—to beat, to give a blow; to afflict.

Myd god herte he wende forth to *smyte* this bataile.
R. Gloucester, p. 55.

Hii hysegede vaste the tonn, so that the thrydde day
The Crystene ost *smot* hym.—*Id.* p. 403.

Thei com Philip so nere, that he cried, "tak the kyng,"
Bot non so hardi were, to *smyte* him for no thing.
R. Brunne, p. 203.

Edward did *smite* rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng,
The croice passed the bounde of alle thorghout the ryng.
Id. p. 238.

Batailles shulle never eft be. ne man here eg tool
And yf eny man *smythen* hit. be *smyte* thr wt to dethe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 62.

And thei that weren aboute him, and sighen that was to come seiden to him, Lord wher we *smyten* with sword? And oon of hem *smoot* the sernaunt of the prinse of prestis and kittide of his right eere.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 22.

When they whiche were about him saw what woulde follow, they sayde vnto him: Lorde, shall we *smyte* wyth swearde. And one of them *smote* a sermunte of the hyest priest of all, & *smote* of his ryght eare.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And lo oon of hem that weren with Jhesus streyghte out of his honde and drough out his sword and he *smote* the servaunt of the prinse of prestis, and kitte of his eere.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 26.

And behold. one of them which were wyth Jesus, stretched out hys hande and drewe hys swerde, and stroke a servaunt of the hie priest, and *smote* of his eare.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

A techere, not ghounn mych to wyn, not a *smyter* but temperat.—*Wiclif. 1 Tym.* c. 3.

How gret a sorwe suffereth now Arcite?
The deth he feleth thurgh his herte *smite;*
He wepeth, waileth, crieth pitonsly.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1151.

And on the nose he *smote* him with his fist;
Doun ran the blonde streme upon his brest.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4203.

For if the wolfe come in the wale
Their prestly staffe is then awaie,
Wherof thei shall their flocke defende.
But if the poure shepe offende
In any thynge, though it be lite,
Thei ben all ready for to *smite.*—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And when I called, no man gane me answere, was my hande elane *smitten* of, that it myghte not helpe! Or had I not power to delyuer.—*Bible*, 1551. *Esaye*, c. 50.

The Lorde God hathe opened myne eare, therfore can I not say nay: nor withdrawe my selfe, but I offer my back vnto the *smiters*, and my chekes to the nippers.—*Id. Ib.*

Soddeinly an innumerable flight
Of harmefull fowles about them fluttering cride,
And with their wicked winges them oftre did *smight*,
And sore annoyed, groping to that grieslyy sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

——— Till Satan, who that day
Prodigious power had shewn, and met in armes
No equal, ranging through the dire attack
Of fighting seraphim confus'd, at length
Saw where the sword of Michael *smote*, and fell'd
Squadrons at once. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

So the workeman comforted the founder, and bee that *smote* with the hammer, him that *smote* by course, saying, It is readie for the soddering, and he fastened it with nailes that it should not be moued.—*Bible*, 1583. *Isaiah*, xli. 7.

——— Yet not the more
Cease I to wander where the muses haunt
Cleer spring, or shady grove, or sunnie hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——— And the torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

If, like Moses' rod, it turns us into serpents, and that we repent not, but grow more devils; yet then it turns into a rod again, and finishes up the *smiting*, or the first designed affliction.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

One hand her bosom *smites;* in one appears
The lifted lawn, that drinks her falling tears.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 2.

——— Breath'd hot,
From all the boundless furnace of the sky,
And the wide glittering waste of burning sand,
A suffocating wind the pilgrim *smites*
With instant death. *Thomson. Summer.*

All that seere regret, and those inward *smitinge*, laniatus et tctus, which are so often felt in the minds of men, upon the commission of any great sin, do argue some common intimations, even in the light of nature, of another judgment after this life, wherein they shall be accountable for such actions as men do not punish or take notice of.
Wilkins. Of Natural Religion, b. i. c. 11.

Smit with the glorious avarice of fame,
He claims no less than an immortal name.
Mason. Art of Painting, v. 683.

SMITH, *n.* **SMITH**, *v.* **SMI'THERY.** **SMI'THY**, or **SMI'DDY.** } A. S. *Smith, smith-ian*; Dut. *Smid*; Ger. *Schmid, schmid-en*; Sw. *Smed, smed-a*, — one who *smit-eth*, (sc.) with a hammer, &c. Tooke observes that this name was given to all who *smote* with the hammer. (See CARPENTER, and *Tooke*, ii. 414, 8vo. ed. Note by the Editor.) In *Isaiah*, xli. 7, our version has—"The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith." The *Bible*, 1551, reads—"The *smythe* conforted the moulder."

[He] shal be demed to the deth. hote yf he do hit *smythie*
In to ayker oth' into sithe. to shar other to culter.
Piers Ploukman, p. 61.

A softe pas he went him over the strete
Until a *smith*, men callen Dan Gerveis,
That in his forge *smithed* plow-harneis;
He sharpeth share and cultre besiy.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3687.

Ther were also of Martes division,
The armorer, and the bowyer, and the *smith*,
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his stith.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 20,026.

The god of fire, whiche Vulcanus
It hete, and hath a craifte forth with
Assigned for to be the *smith*
Of Jupiter. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Your borrowed meane to mone your mone, of fame without oten flame,
Being fet from a *smithy* smoaking coale, ye seeme so by the same
To shew is what such coals use, taught by such as have assayde.—*Ans. to the Complaint of a Hot Wooer, &c.*

For as the *smith* with hammour beats
His forged mettall, so
He dubs his club about their pates
And sleas them on a row.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii. c. 7.

His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd like red hot ir'n within the *smithy* drown'd.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

It is impossible to separate so entirely the business of the grazier from that of the corn-farmer, as the trade of the carpenter is commonly separated from that of the *smith.*
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke, and push him to an endeavour to save some little matter from their experimental philosophy.—*Burke. A Letter to a Noble Lord.*

SMOCK. } A. S. *Smoc*, — now applied **SMO'CKLESS.** } (though not exclusively) to the simple under-dress of a female,—seems formerly to have been an article of more importance, and may be from the A. S. *Smicre*; Dut. *Smuck*; Ger. *Schmuck*; Sw. *Smuck*, ornatus, dressed, adorned. Piers Plouhman opposes it to hair, (i. e. a hair-shirt.) Chaucer speaks of it as wrought with silk. See SMUG.

Hue sholde unsywe hure *smok.* and sette ther an heire
To afaiten hure flesch. that fers was to synne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 87.

For through her *smocke* wrought with silke,
The flesh was seene as white as milke.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

"Naked out of my fadres hous" (quod she)
"I came, and naked I mote turne again.
All your pleasance wolde I folwe fain:
But yet I hope it be not your entent,
That I *smokes* out of your paleis went."
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8684.

The casten thei, that he and shee,
Foorthe with their children on the morowe,
As thei that were full of sorowe,
All naked but of *smocke* and sherte,
To tenere with the kynges herte,
His grace shuld go to seche,
And pardon of the death beseche.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

On th' other side they saw the warlike mayd
Al in her snow-white *smocke*, with lockes unbound,
Threatning the point of her avenging blade.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

To which house [Serrani] this order was precisely kept, That there was not a woman among them knowne to weare any linnen about her, not so much as in a *smocke* next her bare skin.—*Hoviland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

They [a pair of drawers] are of a thin rose-coloured damask, broeded with silver flowers. My shoes are of white kid esther, emmbedred with gold. Over this hange my *smocke* of a fine white silk gauze, edged with embroidery. *Lady Montague*, Let. 29.

Old chiefs, reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to run with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smoark-fac'd* beaux to guard the rear.
Fenton. Prologue to Southerne's Spartan Dame.

SMOKE, *v.* Smoke, *n.* Smo'ker. Smo'keless. Smo'king, *n.* Smo'ky. } Dut. *Smoock, smuyck, smoken, smook-en, sinuycken*; A. S. *Smiocan*, fuim-are, evaporate:—To evaporate, to exhale, to reek; to cause an exhalation, a cloud, a fume; to fume, to fumigate; and, consequentially, applied to express a rapidity of motion; causing the exhalation of heat, a discovery, a perception of first symptoms, (as *smoke* of latent fire.)

To *smoke* a person,—is nearly equivalent to—To *roast* him.

To see his hidden purposes; also to—*Smoker* is a common word.

And sette agen the Cristenemen afure in ech ende,
That the *smoke* ther of hem sold bothe stenche & blende.
R. Gloucester, p. 407.

A hresid rered he schal not hreke, and he schal not quench *smokynge* flex til he caste out doem to victorie. *Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 12.

And a *smoke* of the pitt stighide up as the *smoke* of a great furneis.—*Id. Apocalips*, c. 9.

And there arose the *smok* of a great furnace. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The vnstable mountaigne that hight Uesenna, writheth out through his broken chimneis, many fiery fires. *Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

The hente Mone with her hornes all pale,
Saturnus and Jove, in Cancro joyned were,
That such a raine from Heven gan avale,
That every maner woman that was there,
Had of that *smoky* raine a very feere.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

He was first *smok'd* by the old Lord Lafew,—when his disguise, and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall finde him.—*Shakes. All's Well that ends Well*, Act iii. sc. 6.

It was a vaut yhult for great dispence,
With many raunges rared along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long tonnell thence
The *smoke* forth threw.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 9.

This is that pernicious *smoake* which sullyes all her glory, superindueing a sooty crust or furr upon all that it lights, spoyling the moveables, tarnishing the plate, gildings, and furniture, and corroding the very iron bars and hardest stones with those piercing and acrimonious spirits which accompany its sulphure.—*Evelyn. Fumifugium.*

Thear, couring ore two sticks a-crosse,
Burnt at a *smoakie* stocke.
They chat how young men them in youth,
And they did young-men mocke.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 47.

I know not whether you took notice of the *smoke-jack* in my brother's kitchen-chimney, which has been there I have heard near a hundred years, and has seldom stood still from its first setting up, night or day; it makes very little noise, needs no winding up, and for that preferable to the more noisy inventions.—*Evelyn. To Aubrey, Feb.* 1675.

The Volcan may easily be known, because there is not any other so high a mountain near it, neither is there any that appears in the like form all along the coast: besides it *smokes* all the day, and in the night it sometimes sends forth flames of fire.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

The public scribe or registracy of the university that now was, being given more to bibbing and *smoaking* than the duty of his office, many learned and valiant persons are omitted by him.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

Tinsel. Thou'rt very smart, my dear. But see! *Smoke* the Doctor.—*Addison. The Drummer*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Next Aventinus drives his chariot round
The Latian plains, with palms and laurels crown'd:
Proud of his steeds he *smoaks* along the field.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, b. vii.

No rafter'd roofs with dance and labor sound,
No incentive bell invites the country round:
Tenants with sighs the *smoakless* towers survey,
And turn'd th' unwilling steeds another way.
Pope. To Lord Bathurst, Epis. 3.

We went by the way of one of those hot *smoking* places before mentioned, and dug a hole in the hottest part; and the mercury presently rose to 100.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

SMOOR, or Smore. } Dut. *Smooren*; A. S. *Smoran*, to *smother*. See Smoldera.

So he wrapped them and entangled them, keping down by force the fetherbed and pillowes hard vnto their mouthes, that within a while *smored* and stifled, they breath failing, thei gaue vp to God their innocent soules into the loyes of heaue.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 68.

SMOOT. See Smut.

SMOOTH, *v.* Smooth, *n.* Smooth, *adj.* Smo'other, *v.* Smo'other. Smo'othly. Smo'otheness. } A. S. *Smoeth*, from *Smeth-ian*, planare, æquare; to make plain or even:—perhaps by *smiting*, or beating flat. See the quotation from Isaiah.

To make plain or even, to flatten, to level, to polish; to move evenly, to glide, to flow; to level or remove roughness, harshness, difficulty; to ease, to mitigate, to mollify.

The abbey of Redynges, & of Cyrencestre al so,
Hii rerde vorst of *smethe* grounde, & gut mo therto.
R. Gloucester, p. 424.

Her flesshe tender as is a chicke
With bente browes, *smooth* and slicke.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Beholde, Esau my brother is rough, and I am *smooth*.
Bible, 1551. *Gen.* c. 27.

And she put ye skynnes vpon his handes & vpon the *smoothe* of his neck.—*Id. Ib.*

Some other thinke, the mettal maketh all,
Which tempred is both round and *smooth* to see.
Gascoigne. Vpon the Fruite of Fetters.

The fore castel of my ship
Shall glide and *smothely* slip
Out of the waues wode
Of the stormye floude.
Skelton. Colin Clout's come Home again.

So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smoothth* with the hammer, him that *smote* the anvel, saying, it is ready for the soldering; and he fastned it with nails, that it should not be moved.—[In *Bible*, 1551, "The ironsmyth conforted the hammerman." In 1533, "Hee that *smote* with the hammer, him that *smote* by course."]
Bible. Isaiah, xli. 7.

For though we live amongst the tongues of praise,
And troops of *smoothing* people, that collaud
All that we do.—*Daniel. To Lady Anne Clifford.*

——Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats oft bite the holy cords atwaine,
Which are t' intrince t' vnloose; *smooth* every passion
That in the natures of their lords rebell.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act ii. sc. 2.

For in this *smoothing* age who durst indite
Hath made his pen an hired parasite,
To claw the back of him that beastly lives,
And pranck base men in proud superlatives.
Bp. Hall. Sat. Prol.

Come my fair girls, let's see, what will you buy?
Here be fine night-masks, plaster'd well within,
To supple wrinkles, and to *smooth* the skin.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 7.

How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At every fall *smoothing* the raven down
Of darkness till it smiled.
Milton. Comus.

And on the top of all, that passers by
Might it behold, the touch he did provide
Of *smoothest* marble stone in order set,
That never might his luckie scape forget.
Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

The British language, which our vowels wants,
And jars so much upon harsh consonants,
Comes with such grace from thy mellifluous tongue,
As do the sweet notes of a well-set song,
And runs as *smoothly* from those lips of thine,
As the pure Tuscan from the Florentine.
Drayton. G. Catharine to Owen Tudor.

Ne any lake, that seems most still and slow,
Ne poole so small, that can his *smoothness* holde
When any winde doth under heaven blowe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

How soon a beauteous mind repairs
The loss of chang'd or falling hairs;
How wit and virtue from within
Send out a *smoothness* o'er the skin.
Swift. To Dr. Sheridan.

How many different trades are employed in each branch of the linen and woollen manufactures, from the growers of the flax and the wool, to the bleachers and *smoothers* of the linen or to the dyers and dressers of the cloth!
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

Among these they were distinguished by the name of Scalds, a word which denotes "*Smoothers*, and polishers of language."—*Percy. On Ancient Minstrels.*

The ship is wafted on with gentle gales,
And o'er the calm Ionian *smoothly* sails.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

The *smoothness* of the sea sufficiently convinced us that we were surrounded by them, [low overflowed isles,] and how necessary it was to proceed with the utmost caution, especially in the night.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 3.

SMOTHER, *v.* Smo'ther *n.* Smo'ther *a.* } Dut. *Smooren*; A. S. *Smoran*, to *smudder* or *smother*.

To suffocate, to stifle; to choak; to keep or restrain from issuing forth, to suppress.

She *smothered* with so monstrous a weight, did sink down under it to the earth.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

They yeeld a distinction and varietie in our words, cutting and hewing them thicke and short, framing them pleasant, plaine, and readie, drawing them out at length, or *smuddering* and drowning them in the end.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 16.

Orl. I rest much bounden to you; fare you well.
Thus must I from the *smoake* into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke vnto a tyrant brother.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act i. sc. 2.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore man should remedy suspicion, by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Suspicion.*

But there is a more fiery sort of zeal, and more dangerous than this; which may lie *smothering* for a time till it meets with suitable matter and a freer vent, and then it breaks out into a dreadfull flame.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

SMO'ULDER, *v.* Smo'ulder, *n.* Smo'ldery. } *Smoulder, smouder, smooder, smudder, smother*, seem to be merely different ways of writing the same word; from the A. S. *Smoran*, to *smoor* or *smore*, (qv.) Sir T. More writes *Smoiwder*; Jewell—*Smooder*; Holland—*Smudder. Smoulder* seems now commonly applied to—

The *smoulder* of smoke arising from any thing heated or on fire.

Mine eyes can neyther quenche the cole,
which warmes my heart in all this haste.
Nor yet my fancie make such flame,
that I may *smoulder* in the same.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

And yt is yt thig y! Paule signifieth by the wood, hay, and strawe, of which the tone is a light flame sone ended, the tother *smouldreth* much longer, and the third is hotest and endureth longest.—*Sir T. More. Worker*, p. 321.

Now the sonne is vp; your *smouder* is scattered. God with his truthe wil have the victorie.
Jewell. Answer to M. Hardinge.

The powder sendes his smoke into the cruddy skies,
The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eies.
Gascoigne. Deuise of a Maske for Viscount Montacute.

They pressed forward vnder their cosignes, hearing downe such as stoode in their way, and with their owne fire *smouldered* and burnt them to ashes.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 9.

A great number of them falling with their horsses and armour into a blind diteh (shadowed with reed and sedges which grew therein) were *smouldered* and pressed to death.
Id. Ib. b. viii. c. 11.

With such a horrid clang
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire, and *smouldring* clouds out brake.
Milton, Ode 17.

——The heavens it doth fill
With thundring noyse, and all the ayre doth choke,
That none can breath, nor see, nor heare at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stinking smoke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Or, by the holy butcher if he fell,
Th' inspected entrails could no fates foretel:
Nor, laid on altars, did pure flames arise:
But clouds of *smouldering* smoke forbade the sacrifice.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

——Such—but envious time
Forbids the muse to these fair scenes to rove,
Still minding her of her unfinish'd theme,
From russet heaths, and *smould'ring* furnaces,
To trace the progress of thy steely arts.
Jago. Edge-Hill, b. iii.

SMUDGE, *v.* Smutch, *v.* Smu'tchin. } Formed upon the *n. smut*, (qv.) *Sautchin*, (in Howell,) so called from its dirtiness. To smear or stain with dirt or filth.

But rather wish the beauty of the mind
Which neither time can alter, sickness change,
Violence deface, nor the blacke hand of envy
Smudge and disgrace, or spoile or make deformed. (1608.)
J. Pimiani Conceited Comedy.

——What? has't *smutch'd* thy nose?
They say it is a copy out of mine.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act I. sc. 2.

One shall commonly see the serving maid upon the washing-block, and the swain upon the plough-share, when they are tir'd with labour take out their boxes of *smutchin* and draw it into their nostrils with a gulh, and it will beget new spirits in them with a fresh vigor to fall to their work again.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 7.

Praise from the rivell'd lips of toothless bald
Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean
And craving Poverty, and in the bow
Respectful of the *smutch'd* artificer,
Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb
The bias of the purpose. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

His milk white hand; the palm is hardly clean—
But here and there an ugly *smutch* appears.
Foh! 'twas a bribe that left it; he has touch'd
Corruption. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

SMUG, *n.* } Dut. *Smuck, smucken;* Ger.
SMUG, *v.* } *Schmuck, schmucken;* Sw. *Smuck,*
SMU'GLY. } *smyka*, ornatus, ornare. "*Smug* is the past part. of *smeg-an, smeag-an*, deliberate, studere, considerare. Applied to the person or to dress, it means *studied;* that on which care and attention have been bestowed," (Tooke.)

Studiously nice or neat; studiously or carefully dressed.

I couldn haue brought a noble regiment
Of *smugskinnde* nunnes into my country sayle.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande, an. 1572.

Thus said he *smug'd* his beard, and stroked up fair.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

——But meane time, my men,
In Circes house, were all in seuerall baine
Studiously sweeth'd, *smuged* with oil, and deckt
With, in, and outweeds; and a feast secret
Seru'd in before them.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. x.

No sooner doth a young man see his sweet-heart comming, but he *smuges* his himselfe, puls up his collar, and falls fame about his shoulders, ties his garters, points, sets his band, cuffos, sticks his haire, twires his beard, &c.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 550.

Stir her against ye in whose hand your life lies?
More than your life, your honour I what *smug* Amazon
Was that I brought you?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Lover's Progress, Act III. sc. 1.

Jul. Would I were nearer to him,
A young *smug* handsom holines has no fellow.
Id. The Pilgrim, Act i. sc. 2.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *smugly*.
Gay. Beggar's Opera, Act I. sc. 1.

SMU'GGLE, *v.* } Dut. *Smokkelen, smokke-*
SMU'GGLER. } *laar*, from A. S. *Smug-an*,
SMU'GGLING, *n.* } serpere; to creep by little
and little, (Somner.)

To creep in, to steal in; to act by stealth; slily or insidiously, with a view to escape detection.

We might there find proofs of his perfidious behaviour, and perhaps at the same time discover the secret of his *smuggling* correspondence with his neighbouring governors, and the Spanyards of Buenos Ayres.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 5.

In order to discourage the practice of *smuggling*, and prevent the desperadoes concerned therein from enlisting in the service of the enemy, a law was passed, enacting that every person who had been, before the first of May in the present year, guilty of illegal running, &c.
Smollett. History of England. Geo. II. (1757.) § 34.

Smuggling, or the offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed thereon by the laws of the customs and excise, is an offence generally connected and carried on in hand with the former (Owing.)
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 12.

And I had the greatest reason to believe that not a single article was *smuggled* by any of our people who were admitted on shore, though many artful means were used to tempt them.—*Cook. First Voyages*, b. i. c. 2.

The most hazardous of all trades, that of a *smuggler*, though, when the adventure succeeds, it is likewise the most profitable, is the infallible road to bankruptcy.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

SMUT, *v.* } Dut. *Smetten, besmetten;* Ger.
SMUT, *n.* } *Schmitzen;* Sw. *Smitta;* A. S.
SMU'TTING, *n.* } *Smittan, besmittan*, polluere,
SMU'TTY. } maculare, inficere;—
SMU'TTILY. } To defile, to dirty, to smear
SMU'TTINESS. } *or stain with* dirt or filth; to pollute, to contaminate.

Smut in corn,—a disease showing itself by a dirty blackness.

Ye Achernsian fens, to mine resign your glory,
Both that which lies within the goody territory
Of Naples, as that fen Thesposia's earth upon,
Whence that infernal flood, the *smutted* Acheron
Shoves forth her sullen head.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

I think Clotho had her fingers *smutted* in snuffing the candle, when she begun to spin the thread of her life, and Lachesis frown'd in twisting up.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 1.

Let me add, that, considering the sottishness of superstition in the age he [Henry of Huntington] lived in, he is less *smoakted* therewith than any of his contemporaries, and, being a secular priest, doth now and then abate the pride of monastical pretended perfection.
Fuller. Worthies. Huntingtonshire.

I am the rather confirmed in my hopes, because a help hath been found out against the *smoating* of wheat, at least wise in some good proportion; I say, the *smoating* of wheat which makes it a magnet, as mildew makes it a dwarfe; viz. by mingling the seeds with lyme, as your husbandmen will inform you.—*Id. Ib. Middlesex.*

Or at the ear of Eve, familiar toad,
Half froth, half venom, spits himself abroad,
In puns or politics, or tales, or lies,
Or spite, or *smut*, or rhymes, or blasphemies.
Pope. Prol. to Satires.

The steam of lamps still hanging on her cheeks,
In ropy *smut*. *Dryden. Juvenal*, Sat. 6.

We only fear the beaux may think it hard,
To be to-night from *smutty* jests debarr'd.
Congreve. Epilogue, p. 286.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write *smuttily*, that forces them to talk vexingly.—*Taller*, No. 269.

I found my vines, peaches, apricots, and plums upon my best south-walls, and sometimes upon my west, apt for several years to a soot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves first, and then upon their fruits, which were good for nothing the years they were so affected.
Sir W. Temple. On Gardening.

Let the grave sneer, sarcastic speak thee shrewd,
The *smutty* joke ridiculously lewd.—*Smollett. Advice.*

An untimely shower, or an unseasonable drought; a frost too long continued, or too suddenly broken up, with rain and tempest; the blight of the spring, or the *smut* of the harvest; will do more to cause the distress of the belly, than all the contrivances of all statesmen can do to relieve it.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

SNACK, i. e. *Snatch;* so much as is taken at a *snatch*,—a part or portion; a share.

Ask, for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
A rusty gammon of some sev'n years old:
Touch, wither'd treuffles: ropy wine, a dish
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish.
For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 7.

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
"Not, sir, if you revise it, and retouch."
All my demurs but double his attacks:
At last he whispers, "Do; and we go *snacks*."
Pope. Prol. to Satires, v. 63.

SNA'FFLE, *v.* } Dut. *Snavel; Ger. Schnebbe.*
SNA'FFLE, *n.* } The *nose;* that which *sniffs* or *snuffles*. Dryden renders the Lat. *Capistrum*, (a head stall,) by our English, *snaffle*.

A bridle, so called.
To *snaffle*,—(generally,) to bridle, to manage, to guide.

The woordes of the prophete wel seruing for this purpose; with a *snaffle* and a bridle hadde my lawe O God, when I dooe not approche towardes thee.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1366.

For hitherto slie writers wilie wits
Which haue engrossed princes chiefe affaires,
Haue been like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 595.

I [Makbeth] perceive this man [Makduffe] will neuer obeie my commandements, 'till he be ridden with a *snaffle*.
Hollinshed. Historie of Scotland. Duncome.

Lan. I may live to requite it, put a *snaffle* of sack in my mouth and then ride me very well.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act v. sc. 1.

——As for my wife,
I would you had her spirit, in such another,
The third oth' world is yours, which with a *snaffle*,
You may pace easie, but not such a wife.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

Sooth him with praise, and make him understand
The loud applauses of his master's hand:
This from his weaning let him well be taught;
And then bettmes in a soft *snaffle* wrought.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

SNAG. } Perhaps *snack*, or *neck;* that
SNA'GGY. } which we may *snatch*, catch or seize hold of; any thing jutting or projecting. Prior applies the word to the teeth.

Snaggy, in the North, Grose says, is *tetchy, peevish*. It is probably *snatchy*, apt to *snatch* or catch at. A *snag*,—
A short projection.

And yet the one her other legge had lame,
Which with a staffe all full of little *snags*
She did support, and Impotence her name.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

——His stalking steps are stayde
Upon a *snaggy* oke, which he had torne
Out of his mothers bowelles, and it made
His mortall mace, wherewith his foemen he dismayde.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 7.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jett.—*Prior. Alma*, c. 2.

These plants [Ribes] produce their fruit upon the former year's wood, and also upon small *snags*, which come out of the old wood, so that in pruning them, these *snags* should be preserved, and the young shoots shortened in proportion to their strength.—*Miller. Gardener's Dictionary.*

SNAIL, *v.* } A. S. *Snæg-el*, (or *snakel*,) the
SNAIL, *n.* } diminutive of *snake*, the past part. of the A. S. *Snic-an*, to creep,—
Met.—any creeping, slow, or sluggish being.

This [tobacco] lately grew in this county [Gloucestershire], but now may not. It was first planted about Winchcomb, and many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in planting, re planting, transplanting, watering, *snailing*.—*Fuller. Worthies. Gloucestershire.*

Bearing his pawn-laid hands upon his backe
As *snailes* their shells, or pedlers do their packe.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

——Oh master Pompey, How is't man?
Clow. Snails, I'm almost starv'd with love, and cold and one thing or other.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at Several Weapons, Act v. sc. 1.

Yet when he had once enjoyned himself so hard a task, he then considered the Greek proverb, that he must either eat the whole *snail*, or let it quite alone.
Dryden. Ded. to Juvenal.

It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a large quantity of large *snails*, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.—*Addison. Italy. Switzerland.*

SNAKE. } A. S. *Snaca;* Dut. *Snake;* from
SNA'KY. } the A. S. *Snic-an*, serpere, to creep. *Snic-ende* wyrme, reptile, a creeping worm, or the like, (Somner.)

It is equivalent to the Lat. *Serpens*, a *serpent*.

The throte of hem is an open sepulchre, with her tungis thei diden gilefulli, the venym of *snakis* is under hir lippis.
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 3.

All ye that ladies are of Lymbo Lake
With hissing haires, and *snakie* bush bedect,
Your beddes of steele and dankish dennes forsake.
Sarkerville. He sorrowes, &c.

Not sever'd from the shore, aloft where Chesil lifts
Her ridged *snake-like* sands, in wrecks and smould'ring drifts;
Which by the south-wind rais'd, are heav'd on little hills.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

The crocked armes Meander bowd with his so *snakie* flood.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii

Nor swelling streames of that God *snakepaced*,
Which hath so often with his overflowing
Thee drenched. *Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.*

Well, goe your way to her; (for I see loue hath made thee a tame snake.—*Shakes. As You Like It*, Act iv. sc. 3.

Thus, when Alcides rais'd his infant cry,
The *snakes* beiteg'd his young divinity:
For vainly with their forked tongues they threat;
For opposition makes a hero great.
Dryden. Britannia Redivia.

Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

The ringed or common *snake* is the largest of the English serpents, sometimes exceeding four feet in length: the neck is slender: the middle of the body thickest: the back and sides covered with small scales, the belly with oblong, narrow, transverse plates.
Pennant. British Zoology. Reptiles.

SNAP, *v.* SNAP, *n.* SNA'PPER. SNA'PPISH. SNA'PPISHLY. SNA'PPISHNESS. } Dut. *Snappen*; Ger. *Schnappen*; Sw. *Snappa*, capture, rapere, arripere, raptim prehendere. Wachter derives from *Schnebbe*, the beak of a bird, with which it *snaps* or seizes its prey.

To catch or snatch at; to try to catch or seize; to try or endeavour to bite; to be bitter or sharp. To *snap* is also,—to make a sharp sound or noise. To *snap* or *knapp* (qv.) asunder is,—to sunder sharply, shortly; to break sharply asunder.

Again, some of them promote false plaintes against honeste simple menne before their princes or capitaines, for none other purpose, saying that a portion of the parties goodes being seased as a forfaiture, may come to their *snapshere* in reward of their false accusacion maliciously & slanderously presented.—*Udall. Luke*, c. 3.

First, to make this realm a prey to all venturers, all spoiles, all *snaphaunces*, all forlorn hopes. All enormoants, all ravenors of the world, that will invade this realm.
Stype. Eccles. Memor. Hen. VIII. b. i. c. 44.

——— And our tacklinge
Snapping, like to too high-stretch'd treble stringes.
Donne. The Storm.

As when a gentle greyhound set around
With little cures, which dare his way molest,
Snapping behind; soon as the angry hound,
Turning his course hath caught the basiest.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 11.

Elder Lo. Come, come, you would know it; that's as good: but not a *snap*, never long for't, not a *snap* dear ladie.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iv. sc. 1.

Die. Take heed of a *snap*, sir, ha's a cozening countenance,
I do not like his way.
Id. The Spanish Curate, Act ii. sc. 1.

My father nam'd me Antolieus, who being (as I am) lytter'd under Mercurie, was likewise a *snapper*-up of unconsidered trifles.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 2.

You charge me with malepertnes, in that I presume to chup logicke with you being gouernour, by answering your *snappish quid*, with a *knappish quo*.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 6

The companions that serued vnder the prince, had met with it by the way, and taken it from them that had the conueiance of it: he therefore required the prince to rid the realme of those *snaphances*
Id. Historie of England. Edw. III. an. 1367.

Pen Faith wholsome women will but spoil ye too,
For you are so vs'd to *snap-hauces*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Plead'd, Act iii. sc. 2.

Since the privateers and logwood-ships have sailed this way, these fisher-men are very shy, hasing been often *snapp'd* by them —*Dampier Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 1.

A village cur, *of snappish* race,
The nettest puppy of the place,
Invierd'd that his treble throat
Was blest with music's sweetest note.—*Gay*, Fab. 46.

Quoth Richard in jest, looking wistly at Nelly,
"Methinks child, you seem something round in the belly."
Nell answer'd him *snappishly*, "How can that be,
When my husband has been more than two years at sea?"
Prior. A Sailor's Wife.

——— For his [Adrastus] steeds,
Scouring the plain in terrour, plung'd at length
Into a myrtle thicket, where detain'd
And struggling to escape, they *snapp'd* the pole
And with the splinter'd fragment flew to Troy.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

In Winter hideous in a garb like this?
Needs he the tragic fur, the smoke of lamps,
The gust-on breath of an unsavory throng,
To thaw him into feeling: or the smart
And *snappish* dialogue, that flippant wits
Call comedy, to prompt him with a smile?
Id. Task, b. iv.

He threatened with great *snappishness*, to dog me.
Wakefield. Mem. p. 23.

SNAR, i. e. SNARL, (qv.)

And some of tygres, that did seeme to gren
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

SNARE, *n.* SNARE, *v.* SNA'RER. SNA'RY. } Dut. *Snoeren*; Ger. *Schnuren*; Sw. *Snærja*, vincire, legula vel laqueo constringere: and tus irretire, illaqueare.—
To catch or take by guile; to take in a net or noose; to allure, to seduce, to inveigle, to entrap, to surround or entangle by treachery or guile, by allurements or enticements.

And whanne he had cast forth the silver in the temple, he passide forth and ghede and hanglide himsilf with a *snare*.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 27.

The book sayth; "While thou kepest thy conseil in thin herte, thou kepest it in thy prison: and whan thou heurevest thy conseil to any wight, he holdeth thee in his *snare*"—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Also repent we neuer so much, he we neuer so well willyng vnto the law of God, yet are we so weake, and the *snares* and necessitie so innumerable, that we fall daily and hourely.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 91.

The bodie's beauties that are thus expos'd,
Though both the sexes haunt together must,
(Nought can take fire, where fire is not enclos'd)
Shall neither *snare*, nor tempt the minde with lust.
Sterling. Domesday. The Twelfth Houre.

That had her eyes dispos'd their lookes to play,
The king had *snared* beene in loues strong lace,
But wayward beautie doth not fancie moue,
A frowne forbids, a smile engendreth loue.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. iii. c. 20.

Into new woes unweeting I was cast
By this false taytor, who unworthie ware
His worthie shield, whom he with guileful *snare*
Entrapped slew, and brought to shamefull grave.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

Never prate o'nt; nor, like a cunning *snarer*,
Make thy clipp'd name the bird to call it others.
Middleton's Witch, (before 1620.)

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractic'd to persuade:
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the *snare*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.
Id. Ib.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dar'd,
He poach'd the wood and on the warren *snar'd*;
'Twas his at cards, each novice to trepan,
And call the wants of rogues the right of man.
Crabbe. Parish Register.

SNARL, *v.* Spenser uses *Ensnarle* (qv.), to ensnare.

Snarle seems to be a diminutive of *snar*,—
To ensnare; to entangle.

You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute.
Abp. Cranmer. Ans. to Dr. Gardiner.

But fury was full ill apparelled
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull drerihed;
And from her backe her garnaunts she did tear,
And from her head ofte rent her *snarled* heare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

SNARL, *v.* SNA'RLER. } The Dut. *Snarren*, is—premere, murmurare, strepere. *Snarl* and *Gnarr* (Skinner thinks), are both formed from the sound, and are applied to—
The angry, nasal noise or sound of a dog.

Her brazen shield two sable dogs adorn,
Who each at other stare, and *snarl*, and snell.
F. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 8.

Do ye *snarle*, you black jill? she looks like the picture of America —*Beaum & Fletch Knight of Malta*, Act v. sc. 1.

Mere. I shun in vain the impertunity
With which this *snarler* vexeth all the gods:
Jove cannot speake him.—*Caiew. Coelum Britannicum.*

Like dogs that *snarl* about a bone
And play together when they're none.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 3.

Ev'n from the depths of hell the damn'd advance,
Th' infernal mansions nodding seem to dance;
The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to *snarl*,
The furies hearken, and their snakes uncurl.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Should stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find:
Lie down obscure like other folks
Below the lash of *snarlers'* jokes.—*Swift. To Dr. Delany.*

Sometimes, when we came suddenly upon them, or waked them out of their sleep (for they are a sluggish sleepy animal), they would raise up their heads, *snarl* and *snarl*, and look as fierce as if they meant to devour us.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iv. c. 4.

SNAST. The *snout* of a candle. Ger. *Schnautze, schneutze.*

The swiftest in consuming was that with saw-dust; which first burned faire till some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snuste*; but then it made the *snaste* big, and long, and to burn duskishly, and the candle wasted in half the time of wax pure
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 369.

And thus in our daies do men practise to make longlasting *snuts* for lampes, out of alumen plumosum: and by the same we read, that there was, that there ahwaies burnt a lamp before the image of Minerva.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 14.

SNATCH, *v.* SNATCH, *n.* SNA'TCHER. } Dut. *Snachen*, captare, captitare,—
To catch or take, or try or attempt to catch or take, by quick, sudden motion or action; hastily, sharply; eagerly.

A *snatch*,—a part or portion *snatched*, or catched or taken—hastily, sharply, eagerly; a catch.

His observaunces, nor his queynt aray,
His skalding sighes, nor yet his cooling care,
His wayting still to *snatch* himselfe in snare,
I can not whate was his swetest sound,
For I my selfe was neuer Paramoure.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

When the boy saw that hys father was dead, and that the catch-poles began to *snatch* at him, he was sore dismayed, and thought that he should dye too.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 57.

Before we enterprise hereunto [historye] we ought to haue a little *snatche* of ciuile policy.—*Goldyng Justine*, Pref.

Out of her gored wound the cruell steel
He lightly *snatchl*, and did the floodgate stop
With his faire garment.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Like dastard curres, that, having at a bay
The salvage beast embost in weerie chace,
Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray,
Ne byte before, but rome from place to place
To get a *snatch* when turned is his face.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 1.

Aron. Why then it seemes some certaine *snatch* or so
Would serue your turnes.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking were as his: I am absolute
'Twas very Cloten. *Id. Cymbeline*, Act iv. sc. 2.

For like as dropsie patients drinke and still he drie,
Whose vnstauch'st greedie thirst no liquor can allay,
And drinke they nere so much, yet thirst they by and by;
So catchers and *snatchers* do toile both night and day,
Not needie, but greedie, still proling for their prey.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 278.

King. We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* onely,
But feare the maine intendment of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to vs.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act I. sc. 2.

These are the agonies but of one single person whom death *snatches* away in the midst of his years, his pleasures and his hopes —*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly deviate from the common track;
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And *snatch* a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope. Essay on Criticism, v. 150.

And this time we happened to have no victuals dressed, but I offered one of them some biscuit, which he *snatched* and threw overboard with great disdain.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 4.

There are, however, few charitable establishments that so immediately tend to *snatch* the lower classes from wretchedness and ruin, as that of the Marine Society.
Knox, Ess. 143.

SNATHE, or SNEED. SNA'THTOCK. } A. S. *Snæd*, *snide*, *snith-on*; Dut. *Sneede*, incisio, segmentum; A. S. verb *Snid-an*, to hew, to polish, to make smooth, (Somner.)

A cutting,—a cutting of wood (formed into a hold or handle).

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or strait handle.
Evelyn, b. ii. c. 6. § 2.

Snathocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper.—*Gayton. On Don Quixote*, p. 275.

SNE

When stormy days constrain to quit the field,
The house or barn may useful business yield;
There crooked *sneths* of flexile willow make,
Or of tough ash the fork-staile and the rake.
Scott. Amaæbæan Ecl. 2.

SNEAK, *v.* } A.S *Snic-an*, repere, to
SNEAK, *n.* } creep, to go softly or easily.
SNE'AKER. } Hence, perhaps, (says Som-
SNE'AKINGLY. } ner) our *sneah*. To *sneak*
SNE'AKINGNESS. } out or away, *i.* clanculo pro-
SNE'AKESBY, *n.* } ripere se. See SNAKE.

To creep—covertly, meanly, servilely; to move or act with creeping servility, covertly, concealedly.

Cr. What *sneaking* fellow comes yonder?
Pan. Where? Yonder? That's Deiphobus!—'Tis Troylus!
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cres. Act i. sc. 2.

There are they still poor rogues, shaking their chops,
And *sneaking* after cheeses.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act v. sc. 1.

Falst. How? the prince is a jacke, a *sneake-cuppe*: and if hee were here, I would cudgell him like a dogge, if hee would say so.—*Shakespeare.* 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 3.

At a time when many had abandoned the faith, and more had been *sneakers* and time servers. Athanasius, with a few adherents, had the courage to speak out his truth, boldly, without mincing it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 420.

The fawning, *sneaking* and flattering hypocrite that will do or be any thing for his own advantage, is despised by those he courts, hated by good men, and at last tormented by his own conscience, for being false to God and religion.
Stillingfleet, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

'Tis to defie every man we meet (except the atheist and scoffer) and to pronounce all mankind beside to be a set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks*.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 4.

——— While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg for pardon at our feet.
Butler. The Lady's Answer to the Knight.

Such persons are deeply accessary to their own and piety's disgrace, by a *sneakingness*, which so implies a guilt, that where it proceeds not from a fault, it is one.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 16.

Men not enduring to be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on speculations, and enslaved to rules; a fantastical humourist, a precise bigot, a rigid Stoick, a demure *sneakaby*, a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opinialtre.—*Barrow*, vol iii. Ser. 34.

There is a mean and *sneaking* kind of wisdom (I can allow it no better epithets) which marks the present times, and consists in a compliance with the inclinations, and an assent to the opinions, of those with whom we converse, however opposite they may be to our own, or to those we complied with, or assented to, in the last company in which we were engaged.—*Knox*, Ess. 12.

Vice has spread more generally, and has taken deeper root, than while it *sneaked* about in disguise; while it denied its parentage, and pretended to be related to virtue.
Warburton, vol. x. Ser. 33.

SNEAP, *v.* } To *sneap* is—to *snap* or *sneb*,
SNEEP, *n.* } *snib*, or *snub*, (qqv.) Grose says, to *snape* or *sneep*,—to check; as children easily *sneeped*. Herbs and fruits *sneaped* with cold weather. It is a general word used all over England.

That we do enough hate our corruptions; when, at our sharpest, we do but gently *sneep* them, as Eli did his sons; or, as some indulgent parent doth an unthrifty darling, whom he chides, and yet feeds with the fuel of his excess.
Bp. Hall, vol. v. Ser. 9.

——— But life that's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneep'd* by anguish and by fear,
With vexing pain and rage that she no'te easily bear.
More. Song of the Soul, pt. iii. c. 3. s. 18.

Ford. Berowne is like an enulous *sneaping* frost,
That bites the first borne infants of the Spring.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act i. sc. 1.

Fal. My Lord, I will not undergo this *sneape* without reply.—*Id. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 1.

SNEB, or } Dut. *Snabben, snappen*, caplare,
SNIB, *n.* } rapture, to catch or seize, to snap.
See SNUB.

To catch or snap at—angrily, chidingly; to check forbiddingly; to repress; to nip, to pinch.

But it were any persone obstinat,
What so he where of hiche, or low estat,
Him wolde he *snibben* sharply for the nonces.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 523.

I have my sone *snibbed*, and yet shal,
For he to vertue listeth not to entend,
But for to play at dis. and to dispend.
Id. The Frankelieines Prologue, v. 11,000.

SNE

And in his small bushes used to shrowde
The sweete nightingale singing so lowde;
Which made this foolish brere wexe so bold,
That on a time hee cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good oake, for lee was old.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Februarie.

"Its an hard case, when men of good deserving
Must either driven be perforce to starving,
Or asked for their pas by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or *snib*."
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Here presse some *snappish* carper will take me at rebound, and snullingly *snib* me for choosing the Irish language: but trulie, whosoever shall be found so overthwartie beut, he takes the matter farre awrie.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 1.

Here [Octavius Cæsar Augustus] was a prince more respective of thrift and hobenanities, than desirous of popularitie, praise, and honour: when the people complained of the want and dearth of wine, he checked and *snibbed* the with this mild severe speech, Thud his sonne in lawe Agrippa had taken order gond enough that men should not be athirst, by conveighing so many waters into the cittie.
Holland. Suetonius, p. 57.

SNECK, or } A *sneck* or *snick* of a door is
SNICK. } the *catch* or *latch*; that which *snatches* or *catches* hold. To *sneck* up, or *snick*-up, is supposed to be equivalent to—"Go hang yourself:" (q.d.) *Snick*-up, *catch* up, *latch*-up, the noose or cord.—Mr. Weber produced the quotation from Taylor in support of this explanation.

To. We did keepe time sir in our catches. *Sneeke* up.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act ii. sc. 3.

A Tiburne hempen caudell will e'en cure you;
It can cure traytors, but I hold it fit
T' apply't ere they treason do commit.
Wherefore in Spaine it ycleped was
Snick-up, which is in English gallowgrass.
Taylor. Praise of Hempseed.

Mich. Shall not my father go with us too?
Mist. Mor. No Michael, let thy father go *snick* up, he shall never come between a pair of sheets with me again, while he lives.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. sc. 1.

Wife. Look George, did not I tell thee as much, the Knight of the Bell is in earnest, Rafe shall not be holding to him, give him his money George, and let him go *snick* up.—*Id. Ib.* Act iii. sc. 1.

SNEED. See SNATHE.

SNEER, *v.* } This word does not appear to
SNEER, *n.* } be of very long date in our lan-
SNEER-ER. } guage. It is applied to a turn
SNE'ERFUL. } of the nose similar to that of a *snarling* dog.

To turn up the nose contemptuously; scornfully, or scoffingly; to speak or act with a slight emotion of scorn or scoffing; of disparagement or derision.

Knowledge of books and men exalts their thoughts
In wit accompish'd, though in wiles untaught,
Careless of whispers meant to wound their name,
Nor *sneer'd* nor bridl'd from virtue into shame.
Savage. On Public Spirit.

Meantime it ehane'd, that hard at hand
A one-horse chaise had took its stand;
When this our vehicle begun
To *sneer* the luckless chaise and one.
Churchill. The Conference.

Who can refute a *sneer*? Who can compute the number, much less, one by one, scrutinize the justice, of those disparaging insinuations which crowd the pages of this elaborate history?—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii. b. v. c. 9.

The buffoon and *sneerer* are still on the wrong side of the charter.—*Warburton. On Prodigies.*

Such, so adorn'd, the cell I mean to sing!
Cell ever squalid! where the *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand! brow-ne ver comes,
That comes to all. *Shenstone. Economy*, pt. iii.

SNEEZE, *v.* } Dut. *Niesen*; Ger. *Niessen*;
SNEEZE, *n.* } Sw. *Nysa, nusa*; A. S. *Nies-*
SNEE'ZING, *n.* } *an*, sternutare, to sneese or *sneeze*, (Somner;) A.S. *Neese*, the nose. See NEEZE, and the quotation from Bacon.

Sneez'd in Pope, is *neezing* in Chapman.

1763

SNI

For *wer* it win, or old or moistie ale,
That he hath drunke, he speketh in his nose,
And *sneezeth* fast. [In some editions *sneiveth*.]
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,041.

Looking against the sun, doth induce *sneezing*. The cause is, not the heating of the nostrils; for then the holding up of the nostrils against the sunne, though one winke, would do it, but the drawing downe the moisture of the brain: for it will make the eyes run with water; and the drawing of moisture to the eyes, doth revile or *sneize* the nostrils, by motion of consent; and so followeth *sneezing*.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 687.

If one chance to *sneese* after repast, the order is for to eeil for a dish of meat and a trencher again to be set upon the board; and in case he fast not of somewhat afterward, it is thought a most fearfull and cursed presage on his behalfe.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxvii. c. 2.

——— I heard the rack
As earth and sky would mingle; but my self
Was distant; and these dawn, though mortals feare them
As dangerous to the pilland frame of heaven,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main as inconsiderable,
And harmless, if not wholesome, as a *sneeze*
To man's lies universe, and soon are gone.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

She spoke. Telemachus then *sneeze'd* aloud;
Constrain'd, his nostril echo'd through the roofe.
The smiling queen the happy omen bless'd:
"So may these impious tail, by fate oppress'd!"
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

We have often observed repeated *sneezings* to proceed from the invisible steams of spirit of sal armoniack.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 637.

SNICK AND SNEE. *Snick* is perhaps *Sneck* or *snatch*; and *Snee, sneed*,—a cutting. See SNATHE.

Among other customs they have in that town, one is, That none must carry a pointed knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is ne'd to *snib* and *snee*, to leave his horn-sheath and knife a slip-coard when he comes a shore.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 41.

For, to proceed in the parallel; as comedy is a representation of human life in inferior persons, and low subjects, and by that means creeps into the nature of poetry, and is a kind of juniper, a shrub belonging to the species of cedar, so is the painting of clowns, the representation of a Dutch kermis, the brutal sport of *snick-or-snee*, and a thousand other things of this mean invention.
Dryden. A Parallel of Poetry & Painting.

SNIFF, *v.* } Dut. *Snuffen, snuffen, snuyven,*
SNIFF, *n.* } *snuffeten*; Ger. *Schnauffen, schniff-*
SNIFT, *v.* } *fela*; Sw. *Snif-wa*. To *Sniff*, (qv.)

To draw the air or breath strongly up the *nose*. (Ger. *Schnebbe*.)

The diminutive is—To *sniivel*, (qv.)

Never since I was born did I hear so much wit,
And, mindam, I laugh'd till I thought I should split.
So then you look'd scornful, and *sniff* at the dean,
As you should say, Now, am I skinny and lean?
Swift. Hamilton's Bawn.

He, ent'ring at the study-door,
It's ample area 'gan explore;
And something in the wind
Conjectur'd, *sniffing* round and round,
Better then all the books he found,
Food chiefly for the mind.
Cowper. On the Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

She's gone! but there's another in her stead,
For of a princess Charlotte's brought to bed:—
Oh, cou'd I but have had one single sup,
One single *snif* at Charlotte's cradle-cup!
Warton. The Oxford Newsman's Verses, 1767.

Snuff. Resentment expressed by *snifting*; perverse resentment.—*Dr. Johnson. Dictionary. In v. Snuff.*

To snuff. To *snift* in contempt.—*Id. Ib.*

SNIGGLE. Skinner says—a word well known to anglers. It seems to be diminutive of *sneak*. See the quotation from Walton.

Because you, that are but a young angler, know not what *snigling* is, I will now teach it you. Observing your time in a warm day, where the water is lowest, take a strong small hook tied to a strong line, or to a string about a yard long; and, then into one of thetree holes, (on the river banks) or between any boards about a mill, or under any great stone or plank, or any place where you may think an eel may hide or shelter herself—you may, with the help of a short stick, put in your hank, and as far as you may conveniently.
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 13.

Now Martell, have you remembred what we thoughs of?
Mort. Yes sir, I have *snigled* him.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act ii. sc. 1.

SNIP, *v.* } Dut. *Snippen*; Ger. *Schnippen*, secare, to cut. Wachter derives from A. S. *Cnif*, a knife. It is, probably, the same word as *snap*, (to *knap*,) to break off, sever, separate shortly, (to *nip*;) and thus,—
Snip, *n.*
Sni'peer.
Sni'pper.

To cut. To go *snips*, is to go shares; each to take his cut, or share, or division.

Taylor I take measure of your worth sir,
And because I will not *snipper* you with any large bill
Of circumstances, I will *snip* off particulars.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iv. sc. 1.

Leon. If you are so resolv'd, I have provided
A means to *snip* him hence.
Id. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iv. sc. 1.

The leaves grow disposed and distant by certain spaces asunder, much like unto those of cinquefoile or hempe, *snipped* and cut about the edges ordinarily in five parts.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 6.

What's this? a sleeve? 'tis like demi-cannon,
What, vp and downe cara'd like an apple tart?
Here's *snip*, and *snip*, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censor in a barbera shoppe:
Why what a deuilla name tailor call'st thou this?
Shakespeare. The Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 3.

Mark. Pray, sir, let me go *snip* with you in this lye,
And be not too covetous of honour!
Dryden. An Evening's Love, Act v.

Therefore I fitted it with a cannula, which I retained with a *snip* of plaister, and applied a thin piece of sponge press'd out of wine upon it, with compress and bandage over it, directing the dressing of it twice a day.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. iii. c. 12.

For some have doubted if [the beard] 'twere made of *snips*
Of sabies, giew'd and fitted to his lips.
Butler. Nye's Beard.

Or witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snip*-snap short, and interruption smart.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii.

They must, like our taylors, have all their fashions from the French, and study the French league for every alteration, as our *snippers* go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.—*Id. Dryden. The History of the League, P. 5.*

SNITE, *v.* } Dut. *Snuyten*; Ger. *Schneutzen*; Sw. *Snyta*; A.S. *Snyt-an*, to wipe. *Chaucer-applied.*—
Snot.
Snu'tty.

To wipe; to wipe the nose; to cleanse it: and hence, to *snite* a candle; cleanse or clear away.

Snot, — that which is *snited* or wiped away. See Snout.

Theodorus drew one *snelting* his noise.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 11.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to *sneeze*; in both which actions, the passage of the humour through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue; 'tis fore'd, as it then ought to do, to go through the nose.
Grew. Comm. Sacra, b. i. c. 5.

Being thus put into the road to get beneficial places, and so consequently riches, which he [Lenthall] hungred after, by the continual importunities of his covetous and *snotly* wife, he became Master of the Rolls, 8 Nov. 1643.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

SNITE. A. S. *Snite*. A woodcock; *snipe* or *snite*, (Somner.) Perhaps so called from the peculiar length of its bill or *snout*.

The felde fare and the *snyte*.
Skelton. Philip Sparow, p. 293.

The heron leaves watching at the river's brim,
And brings the *snyte* and plover in with him.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

SNIVEL, *v.* } The dim. of *Sniff*—as *snuffle*
Sni'veller. } is of *snuff*. See the first quotation in v. Sneeze.

To make a *snifling* or *snuffing*; to have a running at the nose; to cry, weep or fret as children do.

Let him cough, roughe, or *sneuil*.
Skelton. Colin Clout's come Home again.

I left our young poet *sniveling* and sobbing behind the scenes, and cursing somebody that has deceived him.
Dryden. Prol. to the Mistakes, p. 623.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *sniivellers* round my bed.
Swift. On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Sending old rakes to church in sheals,
Like children, *sniveling* for their souls.
E. More. The Trial of Selim the Persian.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads;
Footing it in the dance that Fancy leads:
Ye novelists, who mar what ye would mend;
Sniv'ling and driv'ling folly without end.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

SNORE, *v.* } Dut *Snorchen*; Ger. *Snorchen*, *snarchlen*. In A. S. *Snora*, sternutatio; *Snore*, *snored*, *snor'd*, —*snort*.
Snore, *n.*
Sno'ring, *n.*
Snort, *v.*
Sno'ring, *n.*

To *snore*,—to breathe loudly through the *nose*.

To *snort*,—to sound, or utter a strong sound (as horses do) through the *nose*.

He dranke, and wel his girdel underpight;
He slepeth, and he *snoreth* in his gise
All night, until the sonne gan arise.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5209.

This miller hath so wisly bibbed ale,
That as an hors he *snorteth* in his slepe.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4160.

Her nose *snorted* up for teno,
Full hidous was she for to sene.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Her lubber now was *snorting* ripe,
And she meanes while was glad,
That for to serue her turne else-where
So good a staile she had.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi.

His horse (epoyld both of guide and king, thicke *snoring*, and amazd,
And apt to flight) the myrmidons made nimbly to, and
scar'd.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

Seb. Thou do's *snore* distinctly,
There's meaning in thy *snores*.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act ii. sc. 1.

Come, my sweet Corinna, come;
Laugh, and leave thy late deploring:
Sable midnight makes all dumbe,
But thy jealous husband's *snoring*.
F. Beaumont. A Charme.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turnes about,
He fomes, *snorts*, neighs, and fire and smoke breathe out.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xx. c. 29.

They fall soone asleepe above the water, and keepe such a *snoring* and routing in their sleepe, that they hewray where they be, and so are easily taken.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 10.

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before
Of wine and honey, mix'd with added store,
Of opium; to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd unaware the sleepy draught,
And *snor'd* secure till morn, his senses bound
In slumber, and in long oblivion drown'd.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

——— Quenchless his thirst;
He takes the river at redoubled draughts,
And with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave.
Thomson. Summer.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, hir'd to watch the sick,
Whom *snoring* she disturbs.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

Oft will his *snorting* steed, with terrour struck,
His wonted speed refuse, or start aside,
With rising smoke, and ruddy flame annoy'd.
Jogo. Edge-Hill, b. iii.

SNOUT, *v.* } Dut. *Snuyte*; Ger. *Schnute*. *Snout* is the past part. of *snite*, —that which is *snited* or wiped.
Snout, *n.*
Sno'uty.

The *nose*, or *nosel*.

Who that meteth hym first pay him on the *snort*.
The Pardoneere & Tapstere.

A good father certes no,
I had leuner by my trouth,
Er I were sette on suche a slouth,
And beare suche a slepye *snoute*,
Bethe eien of my head were out.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Their shoes and pattens are *snouted* and piked more then a finger long crooking vpwards.—*Camden. Remaines.*

Boots and shoes are so long *snouted*, that one can hardly kneel in God's house, where all genuflection and postures of devotion and decency are quite out of use.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 3.

Dio. Thou art like thy name.
A cruel hour, whose *snout* hath rooted up
The fruitfull vineyard of the common-wealth.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act ii. sc. 3.

He [Fitzmeris] procured a young harlot, who was somewhat *snowfaire*, to go to the castell.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland.

But these are erroneous tenents; a modest virgin well conditioned, to such a faire *snout peece*, is much to be preferred.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 627.

The nose was ugly, long, and high,
Broad, and *snowy* like a pig:
Which shaw'd he would in dunghille love to dig.
Oliver. The Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

SNOW, *v.* } A. S. *Snaw*, *snaw-an*; Dut. *Sneeuw*, *sneeuwen*; Ger. *Schnee*, *schneyen*; Goth. *Snawis*. Junius, —from the Gr. Νιφ-ειν; Skinner,—from the It. *Nève*.
Snow, *n.*
Sno'wy.
Sno'wish.

To *snow*, (met.)—to fall plenteously
See the quotation from Locke.

Her throte alse white of hewe,
As *snowe* on braunce *snowed* newe.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Withouten bake mete never was his hous,
Of fish, and flesh, and that so plenteous.
It *snowed* in his hous of mete and drinke,
Of alle deintees that men coud of thinke.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 344.

The golden tressed Phebus high on loft,
Thrise had all with his beames clere
The *snowes* molte, and zephirus as oft
I brought ayen the tender leaves grene.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

This markie hath hire spoused with a ring
Brought for the same cause, and than hire sette
Upon an hors *snow-white*, and wel ambling.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8199.

Her *snowisse* throte.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. iii.

And ofte also the great shoune
Out of suche place it maie be take,
That it the forme shall forsake
Of reyne, and in to *snowe* be torned.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

A lovely ladie rode him faire beside,
Upon a lowly asse more white than *snow*;
Yet she much whiter; but the same did hide
Under a vele, that wimpled was full low;
And over all a blacke stole shee did throw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

There they doe finde that godly aged sire,
With *snowy* lockes adowne his shoulders shed;
As heary frost with spangles doth attire
The mossy braunches of an oke halfe ded.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 10.

Her *snowish* necke with blewish vaines
Stood bolt upright vpon
Her portly shoulders.—*Warner. Albion's England*, b. iv.

Snow is the small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.—*Locke. Elements of Nat. Phil.* c. 6.

Ev'n when the vital sap retreats below,
Ev'n when the heary head is hid in *snow*;
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling *snow* appears the streaky green.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

——— The stately-sailing swan
Gives out his *snowy* plumage to the gale;
And, arching proud his neck, with oary feet
Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier-isle,
Protective of his young.
Thomson. Spring.

Thus a *snow-ball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers to produce those ideas in us, as they are in the *snow ball*, I call qualities.—*Locke. On Hum. Understd.* b. ii. c. 8.

And in yon mingled wilderness of flowers,
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
Throws out the *snow-drop*, and the crocus first.
Thomson. Spring.

The inhabitants of those places where the fields are continually white with *snow*, generally become blind long before the usual course of nature.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, vol. i. c. 3.

The cold was now become more severe, and the *snow-blasts* more frequent.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

SNUB, *v.* } See Sneap, and Sneb.
Snub, *n.* } To check; to scold, to rebuke, to reprove, to chide—pettishly.

Therewith the gyaunt buckled him to fight,
Inflamd with scornefull wrath and high disdaine,
And lifting up his dreadfull club on hight,
All armd with ragged *snubbes* and knottie graine,
Him thought at first encounter to have slaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

This appears from the trees which grow on and near the sea-shores all along the western coast of England, whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so *snub'd* by the winds, as if their boughs and leaves had been par'd or shaven off on that side.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

We frequently see the child that has been beholden to neither of these impulses in their parents, in spight of being neglected, *snubbed*, and thwarted at home, acquire a behaviour which makes it as agreeable to all the rest of the world, as that of every one else of their family is to each other.—*Tatler*, No. 255.

SNUDGE. } i. e. *Snug*, or *snuc*, — one
Snu'dging, *adj.* } who has *sneaked*, or who *sneaks*.

A sneaking, mean, miserly person.

Suffiseth this, that still he honors those
Which wale in warres to get a worthie name,
And least esteemes the greedie *snudge*, which goes
To gayne good golde, without respecte of fame.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

And thus your husbandrye, me thincke, is more like the life of a covetous *snudge* that ofte very evill proves, then the labour of a good husbande that knoweth well what he doth.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

Some of his friends, that were *snudging* penie-fathers, would take him vp verie roughlie for his lavishing and his outragious expenses, as they termme it.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 3.

SNUFF, *v.* } *Snuff* is the past part. of
Snuff, *n.* } *To sniff*, (qv.) that which is
Snu'ffer. } *sniffed*.
Snu'ffingly. } To *snuff* (the verb formed
Snu'ffle, *v.* } upon the past part.) is—
Snu'ffling, *n.* } To draw the air or breath
Snu'ffilingly. } up the nose; to smell, by action of the nostrils; to move or turn up the nose, (sc.) in scorn, or derision; in anger, in indignation. Also, to take away or remove the snuff, or nose—of a candle.

To take a thing in *snuff*—was a common expression: in scorn, anger, indignation, affront.

Such emule boyles, such falshood fire doth blowe,
That bountie burnes, and truth is called thief,
And good deserves are brought into such brief,
That slaunder *snuffe* which sweares the matter out,
Brings oftecotimes the noblest names in doubt.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he hunted for a duck, and with a *snuffling* grace, disdaining that his smelling force could not as well prevail thorough the water, as thorough the air.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

And he made seuen lampes therto, and the *snuffers* therof, and trypiaues of pure gold.—*Bible*, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 35.

And he made for it seuen lampes with the *snuffers*, and *snuffdishes* thereof of pure gold.—*Id.* 1583. *Ib.*

And a heifer, will put up his nose, and *snuffe* in the aire, against raine.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 826.

Ye said also, Behold, what a wearinesse is it, and ye have *snuffed* at it, saith the Lord of hosts.—*Malachi*, i. 13.

——— As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the droppings, and the *snuff*
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Sat. 2.

The bride was praising sir Dauphine, and he went away in *snuff*, and I followed him.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act iv. sc. 2.

——— What hath bin seene,
Either in *snuffes*, and packings of the dukes,
Or the hard reine which both of them hath borne
Against the old kinde king; or something deeper,
Whereof (perchance) these are but furnishings.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act iii. sc. 1.

Chloe. Marry, foh! you sell *snuffers* too, if you be remembered: but I pray you let me buy them out of your hand; for, I tell you true. I take it highly in *snuff*, to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years, t' faith.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster, Act ii. sc. 1.

But. Good gentleman;
You seem to have a *snuffing* in your head Sir,
A parlous *snuffing*, but this same dampish air—
2. A dampish air indeed.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Custom of the Country, Act iv. sc. 1.

Here percase some snappish carper will take me at rebound, and *snuffingly* aim me for debasing the Irish language: but truthe, whosoever shall be found so outerthwartile bent, he takes the matter farr awrie.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 1.

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sands excite,
But, when he stands collected in his might,
He roars, and promises a more successful flight.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Snuff the candles at supper as they stand on the table, which is much the securest way; because, if the burning *snuff* happens to get out of the *snuffers*, you have a chance that it may fall into a dish of soup, sack-posset, rice-milk, or the like, where it will be immediately extinguished with very little stink.—*Swift. Directions to the Butler.*

Who, with high nostrils, *snuffing* up the wind,
Now stood, the champion of the salvage kind.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada.

SNU

One, clad in purple, not to lose his time,
Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme:
Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. I.

Here the yet rude unjointed *snuff-box* lies,
Which serves the rallied fop for smart replies.
Gay. The Fan, b. i.

Virgil says, "as the young women are plying their evening tasks, they are sensible of the winter season, from the oil sparkling in the lamp, and the *snuff* hardening."
Cooke. A View of the Works & Days.

As forth he walk'd, in quest of prey,
The hunters met him on the way;
Fear wings his flight; the marsh he sought;
The *snuffing* dogs are set at fault.
E. Moore. The Wolf, the Sheep and the Lamb.

Tom, a pert waiter, smart and clever,
Adroit prefence who wanted never,
Curious to see what caus'd this rout,
And what the doctors were about,
Slyly step'd in to *snuff* the candles,
And ask'd whate'er they please'd to want else.
Cawthorne. The Antiquarians.

Quick to his side he flies amain,
And peeps, and *snuffs*, and peeps again.—*Id. Ib.*

Then came drum, trumpet, hautboy, fiddle, flute;
Next *snuffer*, sweeper, shifter, soldier, mute.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

SNUG. } A. S. *Snuc*, the past part. of
Snu'gness. } *snic-an*, to sneak, to creep; a *snug* spot, a spot into which any one has sneaked, has gone, creepingly, covertly, closely.

And hence, *snug*,—

Close, covert, sheltered, secreted—comfortably so.

Betwixt them two the peeper took his nest,
Where *snugging* well he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, so to be absent.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Did I not see you rascal, did I not?
Where you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goats?
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 3.

Ordered the carpenters to cut down our quarter-deck to make the ship *snug*, and the fitter for sailing.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

This treasure will suffice, and more,
To place me handsomely on shore,
In some *snug* manor.
Wilkie. The Fishermen.

From me fair Health's fresh fountain springs,
O'er me soft *Sangnes* spreads her wings;
And innocence reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way.
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SO. Skinner says,—from A. S. *Swa*; Dut. *Soo*; Ger. *So*; and Junius thinks *so* is the Gr. *Ωs*, reversed. Tooke affirms—that "the Ger. *So*, the Eng. *So*, (though in one language it is called an adverb or conjunction, and in the other an article or pronoun,) are yet both of them derived from the Goth. article *Sa*, *so*; and have in both languages retained their original meaning, viz. *it* or *that*." Tooke has shown that *it* (qv. or as it was anciently written *hit*,) means *said*, and *that*—*taken*. From the manner in which he has traced these words to their meaning it seemed pretty plain that he would conclude *so* (for *sa*) to be the past part. of the A. S. verb *Sieg-an*, to say; "*so*, in the *said* manner," and this is one of the additions from his papers. (See the Svo. ed. vol. ii. p. 351. See As and Such.) It is worthy of remark, that in Ger. *Es* is also an article or pronoun, and in Eng. *As* is an adverb or conjunction. The various usages of *so*, may be explained by substituting *it* or *that*, and supplying the ellipses, of cause or case, state or condition, sort or kind, &c.

For he was *so* god knyght, and also *so* noble kyng,
He bead for to geue hym ys dogter in spousyng.
R. Gloucester, p. 65.

It was in a thousend ger, & fourty & tuo,
After that God anerthe com, that he was crouned *so*.
Id. p. 330.

The duke Roberd fulfilled, *so* did William the kyng.
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——— *So* riche armes was neuer sene with sight.
Id. p. 54.

I praye God if it were *so* I strangle of this brede,
& putte a morselle in his mauth with that ilk worde,
Bifore the kyng & thaim alle strangled at the borde.
Id. p. 55.

——— *So* me God helpe.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 38.

——— And *so* dude ich neverre.—*Id.* p. 57.

SO

Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme:
Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. I.

Here the yet rude unjointed *snuff-box* lies,
Which serves the rallied fop for smart replies.
Gay. The Fan, b. i.

Virgil says, "as the young women are plying their evening tasks, they are sensible of the winter season, from the oil sparkling in the lamp, and the *snuff* hardening."
Cooke. A View of the Works & Days.

As forth he walk'd, in quest of prey,
The hunters met him on the way;
Fear wings his flight; the marsh he sought;
The *snuffing* dogs are set at fault.
E. Moore. The Wolf, the Sheep and the Lamb.

Tom, a pert waiter, smart and clever,
Adroit prefence who wanted never,
Curious to see what caus'd this rout,
And what the doctors were about,
Slyly step'd in to *snuff* the candles,
And ask'd whate'er they please'd to want else.
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SOA

And if it falle that he fynde it, treuly I seye to you, that he schal have pit theiof more than on nynty and nyne that erriden not. So it is not the wine lafore youre fadir that ys in heuenes, that oon of these litil perische.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 18.

If it happen that he fynde hym, verelye I saye vnto you: he reioyseth more of that sheepe, the of the nynty and nyne which wente not astraye. Euen *so* it is not the wyl of your father in heauen, that one of these lytel ones shoulde peryshe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But Jhesus answerde no moere, *so* that Pilat wondride.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 15.

Jhesus yet answered neuer a worde, *so* that Pylate merueled.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And shortly, whan the sonne was gone to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem everiche on,
That I was of hir felawship anon.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 30.

A yeman hadde he, and servantes no mo
At that time, for him luste to ride *so*;
And hel was cladde in cote and hude of grene.
Id. Ib. v. 101.

The thynge *so* open is at the cite,
That euery man it maie beholde.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

I thynke for to tmuche also
The wotkie, which neweth euery dale,
So as I can, *so* as I male.
Id. Ib.

Abdel. I must submit;
On what hard terms *soe'er* my peace be bought.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada.

For thus I speak, and what I speak shall stand;
What power *soe'er* provokes out lifted hand,
On this our hill no more shall hold his place;
Cut off, and exil'd, from th' ethereal race.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

SOAK, or } A. S. *Soc-ian*, macerare, humectare,—
Soke, *v.* } To wet or moisten thoroughly;
So'aker. } to keep in any liquid till
So'aking, *n.* } thoroughly wetted, or drenched.

To drench, to drink, to imbibe copiously.

And by that breache, it *soketh* *so*,
that all my face, it styll on flowe.
Gascoigne. Dan Bathelomew of Bathe.

I pray let the Sydonian merchant J. Buckhurst be at the eating of them, and then I know they will be well *soak'd*.
Howell, b. i. Let. 2.

When they appear, it is not unlikely but that they *soak* their vehicles in some vaporous or glutinous moisture or other, that they may become visible to us at a more easy rate.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 8.

This promontory: for it shoots out so far into the sea, and thereby lies so exposed to the sea-breezes and the currents, that *soak* down between Africa and Brazil, that it is quite contrary to reason to think there should not always be a strong current setting to the N.W.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 8.

In the next place, by a good natur'd man, is usually meant, neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

But Jove ordain'd that Boreas' blast should blow,
While moist Arcturus *soak'd* the values below.
Fawkes. Apollon. Rhodius. Argonautics, b. ii.

The wind, at the same time, was variable, and squally; which obliged the people to attend the decks, so that few in the ships escaped a good *soaking*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 1.

SOAP, or } A. S. *Sape*, *sap-an*; Dut. *Seepe*,
Sope, *n. & v.* } *seepen*; Ger. *Seiffe*, *seiffen*; Sw.
So'apy. } *Såpa*; Lat. *Sapo*. Wachter derives from Ger. *Suben*, (still existing in *Saubern*, *seubern*,) to cleanse. Skinner,—from the A. S. *Sippon*, to soap. Pliny says that *Soap*, Lat. *Sapo*, was made ex *sebo*, (or *seuo*,) &c. See the first quotation from him, and that from Arbuthnot.

To *soap*—is in vulgar use.

At Herford schep & orf, & fruyt at Wireestre,
Sope a boute couyntre, yrn at Gloucestre.
R. Gloucester, p. 6.

Some may present thee with a pounde or twaine
Of Spanishe *soape* to washe thy lynen white.
Gascoigne. Councell to Master Wilbpoll.

There is much good done with *sope*; an invention derived by the French for to colour the haire of the head yellow; made it is of tallow and ashes: the best of all other is that which they make of beech-wood ashes, and grats sewet; and the same after two manner of wayes; either thicke and hard, or else liquid and soft; but the one as well as the other is verie much used in Germanie, and a great deale more indeed by men than women.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxviii. c. 18.

Any salt whatsoever it is, serveth well for those *soap-bals* which are to polish the skin and to rid it from wrinckles.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxi. c. 9.

The same, [tar water] as a *soapy* medicine, dissolves the grumous concretions of the fibrous part.—*Berkeley, Siris*, § 96.

All *soaps* and *soapy* substances, and consequently ripe fruits, the juices of pungent and aromatical plants; all those substances resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, p. 1.

All these means, employed under the Messiah's covenant for the reformation of men, are expressed under the image of a fuller's *soap*, which restores a soiled garment to its original purity.—*Horsley*, vol. 1. Ser. 32.

SOAR, *v.* Fr. *Essorer*; It. *Sordre*, per
SOAR, *n.* } *auras volitare*, (Menage.) Gr.
SO'ARING, *n.* } *Συρ-ειν, trahere*, (Junius.) It is perhaps *sor (sur) uire. Sor (sopra) aria*; upon the *air*; mounting upon the *air*.

To mount, to rise, along or *upon*, the *air*; to rise on high, to reach or attain great height or elevation.

Or if you list to fleen as high in the aire,
As doth an egle, when him list to *soare*,
This same stede shal here you evermore
Withouten harme.—*Chaucer, The Squieres Tale*, v.10,436.

——— Repreue me no more,
I have no cause I wote well for to *soare*.
As doeth an hawke, that listeth for to play.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

What he will make lesse, he lasseth.
What he will make more he moreth.
And as a gentill faucone *soreth*,
He fleeth, that no man hym reclaimeth.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Thus to the fresh clarion, being readie dight.
Unto his journey did himself addresse,
And with good speed began to take his flight
Over the fields, in his franke lustinesse,
And all the champaine o're he *soared* light.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

Thy love's high *soaring* cannot be a crime;
Nor can we if a spinster loves a king,
Say that her love ambitiously does climbe:
Love seeks no honour, but does honour bring.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 5.

——— With stedde wing
New on the polar windes, then with quick fann
Winnowe the buxom air; till within *soare*
Of towring eagles, to all the fowles he seems
A phœnix. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Warm'd with mere particles of heavenly flame,
He wing'd his upright flight, and *soar'd* to fame.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

It is not till the wings have acquired strength and agility that it leaves the branches or the ground and dares to *soar* undaunted; in the fields of air, unmindful of the nest and the fostering feathers, which lately supplied it with warmth and protection.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 25.

Proverbs were ambitiously seized by the lyric and by the epic muse in their most rapid career, and their sublimest *soarings*.—*Parr. On Education.*

SOB, *v.* } Somner says, perhaps from
SOB, *n.* } the A. S. *Sorf-ian*, lugere, queri,
SO'BBING, *n.* } to mourn, to lament, to complain, to make moan: but *sob* seems to express a physical action, probably *sapping* up strongly, convulsively, the breath. See the quotations from Baron and Goldsmith.

To *sob*, is also to *sop*, to soak; a tree being *sobbed* and wet swells, (Mortimer.)

And thus she spake, *sobbing* in her complaint.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

The lasse wofull of hem bothe nist
Where that he was, ne might a word outbring,
As I said erst, for wo and for *sobbing*. *Id. Ib.*

In my right honde my penne I holde,
And in my lefte my swerde kepe,
And in my barme there I folde
Thy chylde and myn, whiche *sobbeth* fast.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

There heare hanged about their eares,
With *sobbynge*, and with sorye teares
This lorde goth then an humble pas,
That whilome proude and noble was. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

Forthwith the scaling ladders come,
And to the walles are set,
Then sighs a *sobbed* begin to clime
But they are quickly met.
Turberville. Of the Lover's Estate.

Sighing is caused by the drawing in of a greater quantity of breath to refresh the heart that laboureth: like a great draught when one is thirsty. *Sobbing* is the same thing stronger.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 714.

And all her sister nymphes with one consent
Supplide her *sobbing* breaches with sad complement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

A wonderous bag with both her hands she binds,
Like that where once Ulysses held the winds,
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues
Pope. The Rape of the Lock, c. 4.

Her hand she shifted to her blubbered face
With prudish modestie, and *sobbd*.
Mickle. Syr Martyn, c. 1.

This, [sigh] when the mind is strongly affected, is repeated; sorrow succeeds these first emotions; and tears are often seen to follow; *sobbing* is the sigh still more invigorated.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, pt. ii. c. 5.

SO'BER, *adj.* } Fr. *Sobre*; It. *Sobrio*; Sp.
SO'BER, *v.* } *Sobrio*; Lat. *Sobrius*, opposed
SO'BERLY. } to *ebrius*, qui multas haurit
SO'BRIETY. } *brias*, one who drinks many
SO'BRIETY. } *cups*. *Bria*, a kind of cup,
SO'BERIZE, *v.* } from the Gr. *Βρο-ειν, scatere*, *abundare*. *Sobrius*, i. se. i. e. *sine briis*. See ASSORTE.

Abstinent, or abstaining from drunkenness or ebriety: from any thing intoxicating, any excess; temperate, moderate, well regulated; regular, steady, collected, unimpassioned, sedate, sérious.

Theane hadde Pacience as pilgrimes have. In here poke vitailes
Sobrete and symple speche.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 252.

But we that ben of the dai bei *sobre*, clothid in the habulinne of feith & of charite.—*Wiclif. 1 Tess.* c. 5.

But let vs which are the day, be *sober*, armed with the brest plate of fayth and loue.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For I seie bi the grace that is gheuun to me to alle that ben among gheu, that ghe sauere not more than it biheueth to sauere, but for to sauere to *sobrenesse*, and to ech man as God hath departid the mesure of feith.
Wiclif. Romaynes, c. 12.

Men must enqueren (this is min assent)
Wheder she be wise and *sobre*, or crookelewe,
Or proud, or elles ether wales a shrew.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9416.

And after diner Dan John *soberly*
This chanman toke apart, and prively
He said him thus.—*Id. The Shipmannes Tale*, v. 13,185.

Sobernesse also, that restreineth the outrage of drinke.
Id. The Persones Tale.

He came, and did her reuerence.
And she hym asketh in silence
From whens he cam, and what he wolde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Wherefore Pope Jully was wroth and cast how to bring the Frenchmen downe, yet *soberly* bethought he, that he brought him lower he should geue an occasion to lift vp ye emperour higher.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 369.

With their fast, they destroy the fast which God commaunded, that is a perpetuall *sobernesse* to tame the flesshe.
Id. Ib. p. 244.

Of all Gode workes, which doe this worlde adorne,
There is no one more faire and excellent
Then is mans body, both for poure and forme,
Whiles it is kept in *sober* government.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

But, meant he well, or musd he yll,
My mother comming in,
Mends all amys, and *soberly*
The fryer did thus begin.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix.

Whe therefore wisely did submit each birth
To knowing Beaumont e'r it did come forth,
Working again, until he said 'twas fit,
And made him the *sobriety* of his wit.
Cartwright. Upon the Dram. Poems of Mr. John Fletcher.

With Thracian wines recruit thy honour'd guests,
For happy counsels flow from *sober* feasts.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain
And drinking largely *sobers* us again.
Francis. Essay on Criticism.

They must first deny a God, and despise an immortal soul, they must conquer their own reason, and cancel the law written in their hearts, they must hate all that is serious, and yet *soberly* believe themselves to be no better than the beasts that perish, before men can come to make a scoff at religion, and a mock at sin.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

Her with Egyptian wine inspir'd,
With the full draught to madness fir'd,
Augustus *sober'd* into tears,
And turn'd her visions into real fears.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Ode 37.

Nature imparting her satiric gift,
Her serious mirth to Arbuthnot and Swift,
With droll *sobriety* they rais'd a smile
At Felly's cost, themselves unmov'd the while.
Cowper. Table Talk.

Sobriety is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to sensuality.—*Gilpin. Hints for Sermons*, § 20.

And when we met a shepherd old and lame,
Cold and diseased it seemed my blood to tame,
And I was thankful for the moral sight,
That *sobersted* the vast and wild delight.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. vi.

SOC. } A. S. *Soc, soca*; sequela,
SO'CAGE. } secta, (sc.) *Homagium*, from
SO'KEMAN. } the verb *Soc-an, sec-an*, adire,
SO'KEMANRY. } *sequi*, to follow; to attend upon. Somner describes *soc* to be the power, authority, or liberty to minister justice, and execute laws; (he should have added, among his *followers* or *associates*, vassals, tenants;) as the shire, circuit, or territory, wherein such power is exercised by him that is endued with such a privilege or liberty. Whence our Law Lat. word of *soca*, for a seignory or lordship enfranchised by the king with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of his *socmen* or *sacagers*, i.e. his tenants, whose tenure is hence called *socagium*, in English *socage*.

I cannot but assent to Mr. Somner's etymology of the word; who derives it from the Saxon appellation *soc*, which signifies liberty or privilege, and, being joined to a usual termination, is called *socage*, in Latin *socagium*; signifying thereby a free or privileged tenure.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 6.

Britton also, from such their freedom, calls them absolutely *sokemans*, and their tenure *sokemanries*.—*Id. Ib.*

SO'CIABLE, or } Fr. *Sociable*; It. *Sociabile*;
SO'CIAL. } Sp. *Sociable*; Lat. *Sociabilis*, from *soc-iare*, sociare, from *sequi*, to follow, to accompany. See Soc.
SO'CIABLENESS. }
SOCIAM'LITY. }
SOCIA'LITY. }
SO'CIATE, *adj.* } That may be followed, accompanied; accessible, conversable; that seeks fol-
SO'CIATE, *v.* } lowers or companions; is
SOC'IETY. } desirous of them; friendly; seeking or pursuing, uniting for, the common weal or good, the weal of the community; the advantage, happiness, pleasures of others.

If ye would consider those things with pure simple minides, it sheuld come to passe that ye would geue fayth to my wordes too, and doubte no more, but that the father is in me, and I in ye father, that both we, the one and the other, are *sociate* and adherent together naturally and vnseparably.—*Udal. John*, c. 10.

A common-wealth is called a *society* or common deing of a multitude of free men, collected together, and united by common accord and covenants among themselves, for the conservation of themselves as well in peace as in war.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 10.

A mind that's honest, pure, and just,
A *sociable* life and free,
A friend that dares not break a trust,
Yet dares die if occasion be.—*Brome. Satisfaction.*

Then in thy secresie although alone,
Best with thyself accompani'd, seekst not
Social communication.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

——— Yet not terrible,
That I should fear, nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much conside,
But solemn. *Id. Ib.* b. xi.

Had she persever'd just, there would have been
Some that would sin, mis-thinking she did sin,
Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane.
Donne. On Mistress Bedbired.

And he still on was led, but with such thoughts
Accompanied of things past and to come
Lodg'd in his brest, as well might re-commend
Such solitude before choicest *society*.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

There entertain him all the saints above,
In solemn troops, and sweet *societies*,
That sing, and singing in their glory move,
And wipe the tears for ever from his eyes.—*Id. Lycidas.*

God having designed man for a *sociable* creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under a necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind: but furnished him also with language, which was to be the greater instrument and common tie of *society*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 1.

We have implanted in our original constitution inclinations to love, pity, gratitude, *sociableness*, quiet, joy, reputation.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

Rather he was a man of great benignity, and pleasantness, and *sociableness* in his conversation, witness his frequent vouchsafing his presence at feasts and entertainments.
Sharp, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

One sort will not *socialize* with the rest of their neighbours.
Shelford. Learned Discourses, p 38.

Be delighted and satisfied with this one thing; in doing one action after another, tending to a common good, or the good of humane *society*; together with the remembrance of God.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 434.

Nor does there need much penetration to observe how *sociably* the two faculties lead one another as I may say hand in hand, not only in entering upon our works but through all the steps necessary to compleat them.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i pt. i. c. 2.

Such then was the rent and foundation of the *sociability* of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by modern Pagans.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. ii. s. 1.

A scene of perfect easy *sociality*.
Boswell. Life of Johnson.

SOCK. SO'CKLESS. SO'CKING, n. } Dut. *Socke*; Ger. *Sock*; Sw. *Socka*; A. S. *Soce*; Fr. *Soccque*; It. *Sócco*; Lat. *Soccus*; which Vossius derives from the Hebrew, and Wachter from the Phrygians; σκυρα, he observes—sunt calceamenta Phrygia apud Hesychium. See the quotation from Kennett.

For that low *sock* wherein she us'd to tread,
Marching in greaves, a helmet on her head.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. ii.

——— And be it said of thee,
Shakespeare, thou hadst as smooth a comic vein,
Fitting the *sock*, and in thy natural brain,
As strong conception, and as clear a rage,
As any one that traffic'd with the stage.
Id. To Henry Reynolds, Esq.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.—*Milton. L'Allegro.*

Amongst the rest you shall behold one pair, the feet of which were, in times past, *sockless*, but are now through the change of time (that alters all things) very strangely become the legs of a knight and a courtier.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act i. sc. 3.

It was his [Borde's] custom to drinke water three days in a week, to wear constantly a shirt of hair, and every night to hang his shroud and *socking* or burial sheet at his bed's-feet, according as he had done, as I conceive, while he was a Carthusian.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* pt. i.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear.
Dryden. Mac-Flecknoe.

The *soccus* was a slight kind of covering for the feet, whence the fashion and name of our *socks* are derived. The comedians were these.
Kennett. Roman Antiquities, pt. ii. b. v. c. 6.

SO'CKET. Fr. *Souchette*, dimin. of *souche*, the *stock* or *trunk*. See the first quotation from Plinie.

The stem or trunk; that (incision or hollow) in which any thing is set or fixed, ingrafted, or inserted.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually:
For they of living fire most suitably
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright,
Cover'd with lids devis'd of substance sly,
That redily they shut and open night.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

And lastly, that the impe stand so close barke to barke in the *socket*, that a man may not see betweene it and the stocke.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 14.

And both of them (as well the blacke as the white) [elleborne] serve in a collution to strengthen and keepe them fast in their *sockets*, if they be boyled in vinegre.
Id. Ib. b xxv. c. 13.

Besides these also he found sundrie pillers of brasse, and *sockets* of latton.—*Holinshed. Descript. of England*, b.ii. c.13.

Dry sorrow in his stupid eyes appears,
For, wanting nourishment, he wanted tears:
His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink
Dryden. Palæmon & Arcite, b. i.

When they change locks they throw the vessel up in the wind, ease off the sheet, and bring the heel or tack-end of the yard to the other end of the boat, and the sheet in like manner: there are notches, or *sockets*, at each end of the vessel in which the end of the yard fixes.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

SOCRA'TIC, *adj.* SOCRA'TICAL. SOCRA'TICALLY. SO'CRATIST. } For the application of these words to a mode of discourse, commonly pursued by Socrates, see the quotations from Watts.

There arose a great question between Pythagoras' disciples and the scholars of Socrates, for that the *socratiques* said it was better and more commodious that al things should be in commotion.—*Martin. Marriage of Priestes.* (1554.)

There are three sorts of disputation, in which there are some forms and orders observed, and which are distinguished by these three names, viz. *Socratic*, Forensic, and Academic, that is, the disputes of the schools.
Watts. On the Mind, pt. I. c. 10.

The *socratical* way is managed by questions and answers in such a manner as this, viz. If I would lead a person into the belief of a heaven and a hell, or a future state of rewards and punishments, I might begin in some such manner of inquiry, and suppose the most obvious and easy answers.
Q. Does not God govern the whole world? &c.
Id. Ib. c. 11.

Is it such a pleasure to be non-plus'd in mood and figure, that you had rather be snapped in the mouse-trap of a syllogism, than treated *socratically* and genteely?
Goodman. Winter Evenings, pt. iii.

It has been usual, among the admirers of *Socratic* morality, to compare it with the evangelical.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 17.

SOD. *Sodden*, past part. of *Seethe*.

And as a smith to harden any toole,
(Broad axe, or mattocke) in his trough doth coole
The red-hote substance, that so ferouent is,
It makes the cold wauc strait to *seethe* and hisse:
So *sod*, and hizd his eye about the stake.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

2. *Boy.* All the rest,
Except the captain, are in limbo patrum,
Where they lye *sod* in sack.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act iv. sc. 2.

The knight caused him to be kept certeine daies and nights from the sea, meat set afore him he greedilie deuoured, and did eat fish both raw and *sod*.
Holinshed. Chronicle. King John, an. 1204.

SOD. Dut. *Sode, soode.* It is perhaps *Sod*, the past part. of *Seethe*, to boil: and, consequentially, wetted, soaked or steeped in water: and applied to—

Lumps of wet, or moist or damp turf.

She therefore to encourage hir people against the enimies mounted vp into an high place raised vp of turfes and *sods* made for the noose, out of the which she made a long & verie pithie oration.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 10.

He [Adrian] caused a great trench to be cast ouerthwart the land from the mouth of Tioc to the riuer of Eske, and a wall to be made on the inner side of the same, of turfe and *sode*.—*Id. Historie of Scotland. Mogall.*

Yellow sheaves from rich Ceres her cottage had crown'd,
Green rushes were strew'd on her floor,
Her casement, sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the *sod* seats at her door.
Cunningham. Content.

SODA'LITY. Fr. *Sodalité*; It. *Sodalizio*; Lat. *Sodales*, quasi *sedales*, quod una *sederent* essentque: because they sit and take meat together, (Festus.)

Companionship at meat, at the table: generally—companionship, fellowship, society.

Sodalities of all sorts and conditions whatsoever, either secular or ecclesiastical.—*Parth. Sacra.* 1633. p. 180.

A new comfraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies.—*Sillingfleet. Ser.*

SO'EFUL. Fr. *Seau*; Scotch *Say, saye*; Ger. *Sau, saw*; Sw. *Sao, vas.*

A pail, a bucket. Ray calls a So or *soa*, a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang or wooden bar.

No more than a pump grown dry will yield any water, unless you pour a little water into it first, and then for one bason-ful you may fetch up so many *soe-fuls*.
H. More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. I. b. II. c. 6.

SO'FA. Persian *Sofat.* A *sofah*; a low seat, a small bank of earth, (Thomson.) The A. S. *Swofæn*, (see SWEVEN.) is dormire, to sleep, to lull to sleep.

The king seeing his brother enter the room with Belsora in his hand, he leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat and cry'd out, 'Tis he! 'tis my Abdalla!—*Guardian*, No. 198.

Thus first Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs,
And Luxury th' accomplish'd *sofa* last.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SOFT, *adj.* SO'FTEN, v. SO'FTLY. SO'FTNESS. SO'FTENER. SO'FTENING, n. SO'FTLING. } Dut. *Saeft, saft*; Ger. *Sanft*; A. S. *Sæft*, perhaps from *Swefed, swefl*, sopitus, past part. of *Swef-ian*, (see SWEVEN,) sopire, lenire.
Gentle, quiet, placid, lulling, soothing; tender, delicate, effeminate; pliant or pliable (met. simple, silly.)

To *soften*,—to mollify, to soothe, to assuage, to relax, to melt.

We reverencede reson. and romed forth *softeliche*
And mette with a mayster.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 243.

Or what thing wenten ye out to se, a man clothid with *softe* cloths? lo thei that ben clothid with *softe* cloths; ben in housis of kynges.—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 11.

Other what went ye oute for to se? a man clothed in *softe* rayment? Behold they that weare *soft* clothyng, are in kynges houses.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Britheren, if a man be ocupied in ony gilt, ghe that ben spyrytual enforme ghe such oon in spyryt of *softenesse*, biholdyng thisilf lest that thoo be temptid.
Wielif. Galathies, c. 6.

And I my silf poul hiseche ghou bi the myldenesse and *softenesse* of Crist, which in the fare am meke among ghou, and I absent triste in ghou.—*Id. 2 Corynth.* c. 10.

I Paule my selfe besech you by the mekenes & *softnes* of Chryste, whiche when I am presente amonge you, am of no reputacion, but am bolde towardis you beynge absent.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Under a shepherd *soft* and negligent,
The wolf hath many a shape and lambe to rent.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,971.

Fro Jerusalem vnto Burgoine
Ther nis a fairer necke iwis
To fele how smooth and *soft* it is.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And *soft* unto himself he sayed: Fie
Upon a lord that wol have no mercie.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1724.

Out at the dore he goth ful prively,
Whan that he saw his time, *softely*.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4056.

Now were they easie, now were they wood,
In hem I felt both harme and good,
Now sore without alleggement,
Now *softening* with the nutriment,
It *softened* here, and priked there,
Thus ease and anger together were.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

In harde weyes men gone *softe*,
And er thei climbe asise them ofte.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

The waters fall with diffurence discreet,
Now *soft*; now loud, unto the wind did call;
The gentle warbling wind low answered to all.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Whiles every sence the humour sweet emboyd,
And slombring *soft* my hart did steale away,
Me seemed, by my side a royall mayd
Her daintie limbes full *softly* down did lay.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 9.

We receive fashions of our companions: the dronkard leadeth his guest into dronkenness Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender.
Woodson. Christ. Manual, (1576.)

——— Because he mark'd and saw
The free spectators, subject to no law,
Having well eat and drunke, the rites being done,
Were to be staid with *softnesses*, and wonne
With something that was acceptably new.
B. Jonson. Horace.

The sirens will so *soften* with their song,
(Shrill, and in sensuall appettite so strong)
His loose affections, that he gives them head.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

Aep. Thou art some prating fellow,
One that hath studyed out a trick to talk
And move *soft-hearted* people
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

The *softest* body in the world will as invincibly resist the coming together of any other two bodies, if it be not put out of the way, but remain between them, as the harderest that can be found or imagined.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 4.

A lady all in white, with laurel crown'd,
Who clos'd the rear, and *softly* pac'd along,
Repeating to herself the former song.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

There being only some few Ditheists to be excepted, (such as Plutarch and Attieus) who out of a certain *softness* and tenderness of nature, that they might free the one good God, from the imputation of evils, would needs set up besides him, an evil soul or dæmon also in the world selfexistent, to bear all the blame of them.
Cudworth Intellectual System, p. 369.

Those *softners*, and expedient-mongers, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle.—*Swift.*

I allow that elevations and *softenings* of the voice judiciously managed, are both ornamental and useful.
Abp. Hort. Charge to the Clergy, (1742.)

Upon more mature consideration, they came at last to this conclusion: to impose the Creed as before, and to qualify the seeming harshness of the damnatory clauses by a *softening* rubrick.—*Waterland. Works*, p. 366.

Some of them, now and then got up, and said something after the manner of their first harangues: and one sung a very agreeable air, with a degree of *softness* and melody which we could not have expected.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 13.

It [polite learning] has a secret, but powerful influence in *softening* and meliorating the disposition.
Knox. Liberal Education, Introd.

SO'GGY. Gifford had not met with the word elsewhere: "I have heard it applied," he adds, "to hay that has been cut too early, and *sweats* as it lies in heaps." Perhaps, from A. S. *Suggan*, to *suck*, to absorb.

Cor. How now, Mitis! what's that you consider so seriously?
Mit. Troth, that which doth essentially please me, the warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iii. sc. 2.

SOIL, (i. e. *assoil*, qv.)

But now bicause he speaketh of oure sophystrie: let vs consider how substantially he then *soyleth* the first reason, that he woulde were rekened so lyghte.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 626.

SOIL. Fr. *Sol*; It. *Suolo*; Lat. *Solum*. The earth, land, ground,—land, with reference to its produce.

I saw Troye fall down in burning gledes:
Neptunus town eleue razed from the *soil*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Whereof is some but simple seeme, consider well the *soyle*.
They grew not all at home, some came from forreyne fields,
The which (per ease) set here against, no pleasant saunoir yeeldes.
G. W. In Prayse of Gascoigne.

'Twas said of old, a saint once curst the *soil*,
So barren and so hungry, that no toil
Could ever make it any thing to bear,
Nor would aught prosper that was planted there.
Dryden. The Moon-Calf.

Nor every plant on every *soil* will grow:
The sallow loves the watery ground, and low;
The marshes, alders; nature seems t' ordain
The rocky cliff for the wild ash's reign:
The baleful yew to northern blasts assigns;
To shores the myrtles, and to mounts the vines.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

The vine is more affected by the difference of *soils* than any other fruit-tree.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

SOIL, *v.* Soil, *n.* Soiling, *n.* Soiliness. Soilure. } Goth. *Sauljan*; A. S. *Syl-ian*; Ger. *Salen*; Sw. *Soola*; Fr. *Souiller*; It. *Soglière*. To *soil*, or *sullig*, is—
To dirt, to file or defile; to pollute, to stain, to tarnish.

A *soiled* horse,—a horse cleansed or purged of his foulness by spring grass.

Besides them both upon the *soiled* grass
The dead corse of an armed knight was spred,
Whose armour all with blood besprinkled was.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

The whiles my hands I [Pilate] washt in purity,
The whiles my soule was *soyld* with fowle iniquity.
Lt. Th. b. ii. c. 7.

Which feshly accustoming without the soul's union and commixture of intellectual delight, is rather a *soiling* than a fulfilling of marriage-rites.
Milton. Doctrine of Divorce, b. ii. § 10.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, and observe, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver.
Bacon. Physiological Remains.

It will be sweeter and cleaner than brass alone, which yeildeth a *soiliness*.—*Id. Ib.*

He merits well to have her, that doth seeke her,
Not making any scruple of her *soylure*.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 1.

The fitchew, nor the *soyled* horse goes to'ot with a more riotous appetite.—*Id. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 6.

The place which is shown for the haven, is on a level with the town, and has probably been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea's discharging it self upon it for many ages.
Addison. Italy.

SO'JOURN, *v.* Soj'ourn, *n.* So'journer. So'journing, *n.* } Fr. *Séjourner*; It. *Soggiornare*. Du Cange says,—*Diurnare*, diem exigere, morari, nostris *sejournare*. Menage and Skinner suppose it to be *sub-diurnare*, q. d. ad tempus seu aliquot dies commorari,—to tarry or abide for a time, for some days.

To tarry, abide, stay, dwell, to remain, to reside, (sc.) for a time, for days.

Ther held thei long *soiour*.
R. Brunne, p. 246.

The Englis kynges turned, thei mot do nomore,
But *soiorned* tham a while in rest a Bangore.—*Id.* p. 3.

Sothliche seide the frere, he *sojorneth* with ous freres.
Piers Plowhman, p. 167.

Sojourned han these marchants in that toun
A certain time, as fell to hir pleasance.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4568.

With delight she halt *sojour*.
For both they dwellen in o tour,
As long as youth is in season,
They dwelen in one mansion.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

And there he dwelte for a while,
Till afterwarde in to that yle,
Fro when he eam, ayene he tourneth,
Where all his life that he *soiourneth*
Amonge the Grekes, till that he dyde.—*Gower. C. A.* b.v.

Prince. Good lords, make all the speedie hast you may.
Say, vncle Gloucester, if our brother come,
Where shall we *soiourne*, till our coronation?
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 1.

Thee, I re-visit now with bolder wing,
Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home, scarce view'd the Galilæan towns,
And once a year Jernsalem, few days
Short *sojourn*.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

For we are strangers before thee, and *soiournere*, like all our fathers: our dayes are like the shadowe vpon the earth, and there is none abiding.—*Bible*, 1583. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

Now the *sojourning* of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years.
Bible. Exodus, xii. 40.

Within the fane a stone of sable hue
Stood where the Amazons their victims slew:
Who held it lawless, when their *sojourn'd* here,
To slay the sheep, or sacrifice the steer;
Instead of these the full-fed, pamper'd steed
Was doom'd, a victim, at this fane, to bleed.
Fawkes. Apoll. Rhodius. Argonautics, b. ii.

Henry Byram was born near Dunster in Somersetshire on the last of Aug. 1580, and in Oct. term 1597 was sent to Exeter Coll. where he continued in the condition of a *sojourner* till he was elected a student of Ch. Ch. 21 Dec. 1599.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* pt. ii.

SO'KEN. A. S. *Socne*, (see Soc,) toll, (Tyrwhitt.)
Privilege assumed of taking toll.

Toll for grinding corn. Cowell says, "there is bond *socome* and love; *socome*-bond, where tenants are *bound* to grind at the lord's mill; love,—where they do it freely out of *love* to their lord." Perhaps where the lord allows it to be done freely or without paying *toll*.

Gret *soken* hath this miller out of doute
With whete and malt, of all the land aboute,
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3986.

SO'LACE, *v.* Sp'olace, *n.* Sola'cious. } Fr. *Solacier*; It. *Sollazzáre*; Sp. *Solaza*; Lat. *Solatium*, from *solatum*, past part. of *solari*, i. e. ci, qui *solas* ac derelictus est, bonam spem facere,—to give hope, to encourage the *solitary* and forsaken. Generally—
To encourage, to cheer, to comfort, to soothe, to recreate, (to console, qv.)

Home forte wend to childe & to wife,
To visitte ther londes, to *solace* ther life.
R. Brunne, p. 4.

His *solace* was alle reft, that schu fro him was gon,
Ne no sonne him left, bot ging Edward alon.—*Id.* p. 252.

And synful ben *solacede*, and saved by that name
And ge callen hym Crist.
Piers Plowhman, p. 367.

And britheren I prele ghou, that ghe suffre a word of *solace*.—*Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 13.

And thus he walketh to *solace*
Him and his folke, for sweeter place
To playen in, he may not finde.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

SOL

For if your good will I lese,
I note be dead, I may not chese,
And if that thou forgete me,
Mine herte shall neuer in liking be
Nor elsewhere find *solace*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

For he kepte reuell, dannsyng, and *solas*, and euery day it was newe to begyn.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 160.

In Chaucer I am sped
His tales I have red
His mater is delectable
Solacious and commeodable.—*Skelton. Philip Sparow.*

The Romyah elergy satled them selues all the worlde ouer, in the aboundaunt pleasures of Sodome, whych were (as the prophet cheareeth) pryde, plenty of feasyng, *solacyouse* pastymes, ydelenesse, and cruelthe.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Thus they awhile with court and goodly game
Themselves did *solace* each one with his dame,
Till that great lady thence away them sought
To vew her castles other wondrous frame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Unkindnesse past, they gan of *solace* treat,
And bathe in pleasaunce of the joyous shade,
Which shielded them against the boyling heat,
And, with greene boughes decking a glomy glade,
About the fountaine like a girland made.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 7.

Did he open so to us this hazardous and accidental door of marriage, to shut upon us like the gate of death, without retracting or returning, without permitting to change the worst, most insupportable, most unchristian mischance of marriage for all the mischiefs and sorrows that can ensue, being an ordinance that was especially given as a cordial and exhilarating cup of *solace*, the better to bear our other crosses and afflictions?
Milton. The Doct. & Discipline of Divorce, b. ii. c. 9.

A cause supreme, that shall all nature steer,
Avert our dayes, and prevent our fear,
Who when implor'd, might timely succour give,
Solace our anguish, and our wants relieve.
Blackmore. Creation, b. v.

But the mind having a natural propensity to pleasure loves to *solace* herself in the contemplation of whatever belonging to her she conceives will do her honour.
Scotch. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 24.

The ingenious biographer of the poet Gray has informed us, that the most approved productions of his friend were brought forth soon after the death of one whom the poet loved. Sorrow led him to seek for *solace* of the muse.
Knox, Ess. 50.

SO'LAR. } Fr. *Solaire*; It. *Solare*; Sp. So'lary. } *Solar*; Lat. *Solaris*, from *sol*, the sun.

Sunny; of or pertaining to the sun. And see the quotation from Locke.

Ye Adar was an intercalary month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the *solar* and lunary year agree.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. ii. c. 3.

Months are not onely lunary, and measured by the moon, but also *solary*, and determined by the motion of the sun; that is, the space wherein the sun doth pass 30 degrees of the ecliptic.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

Our *solar* system consists of the sun, and the planets and comets moving about it.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 3.

The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solary* effluvium, or minute particles of some ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from the lucid body.—*Boyle.*

His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the *solar* walk, or milky way;
Yet simple Nature to his hope has given,
Behind the cloud-topt hill, an humbler heaven.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. i.

Careless of earth, exulting lifts his eyes,
Spreads his firm wing,—and gains upon the skies!
By her instructed, meets the *solar* ray,
And grows familiar with the blaze of day!
Boyse. To the Duke of Gordon.

SOLD, n. Ger. *Sold*; It. *Soldo*; Sp. *Soldada*; Fr. *Soudd*. *Soudder's* lendings, entertainment, or pay, (an old word,) (Cotgrave.) See Soldier. Her *solde* to entertain, i.e. to take or receive her pay.

An he seide to hem, smyte ye no man wrongfully, nether make ye false chalenge and be ye a payed with youre *soudes*.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 3.

Sayd Guyon, "Noble lord, what meed so great,
Or grace of earthly prince so sovereine,
But by your wondrous worth and warlike feat
So well may hope, and easely attaine?
But were your vail her *solde* to entertaine,
And numbered be mongst knights of Maydenhed,
Great guerdon well I note, should you remaine,
And in her favor high be reckoned.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

SO'LDAN, or So'DAN. Gr. of the Lower Ages, Σουλτανος; Lat. *Soldanus*; **So'DANNESS.** Fr. *Soldan, souldan, sultan*; Sp. *Soldan*; It. *Soldano*. See SULTAN.

Soudan (in the Egyptian and Moorish tongues) doth signifie a king, prince, or sovereign, (Cotgrave.)

Now fell it, that these marchants stood in grace
Of him that was the *soudan* of Surrie;
For whan they came from any strange place
He wold of his bemigne curtesie
Make hem good chere.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4618.

This *soudanneuse*, whom I thus blame and warrie,
Let prively hire conseil gan hir way:
What should I in this tale longer tarie?
She rideth to the *soudan* on a day,
And sayd him, that she wold renele hire lay,
And Cristendom of prestes hondes fong,
Repenting hire she lerned was so long.—*Id.* Ib. v. 4729.

Though like a cover'd field, where champions bold
Wont ride in arm'd, and at the *soldans* chair
Defi'd the best of Panim chivalry
To mortal combat or carreer with lance.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

——— The *soldan*, as he fled,
Oft call'd on Alla, gnashing with despite,
And shame, and murmur'd many an empty curse.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

SO'LDIER. Fr. *Souldoyer*; It. *Soldàto*; **So'LDIERY.** Sp. *Soldado*; Dut. *Soldaet*; **SO'LDIERSHIP.** Ger. *Soldat*; one who served **SO'LDIERESS.** for *pay*; Ger. *Sold*, which Wachter derives from *sel-en*, to give, (to *sell*, qv.)

Others derive from the Lat. *Soldarii*, qui *salario* conducuntur, those who are hired for a salary. (See SALARY.) But the *soldurii* (Cæsar) do not appear to have served for *pay*. (See the quotation from Smith.) Others again derive the It. *Sòldo*, (the pay,) from *soldo*, the coin; Lat. *Soldus*, menstruum stipendium, their monthly pay; Low. Lat. *Solidare*, stipendium præbere; *solidatè*, stipendium unius *solidi*, quod datur militi. See *Du Cange*, *Fossius*, (de Vitiis,) *Wachter*, *Kilian*, and *Menage*; and see the quotation from Smith. *Milites* in the *Vulg. New Test.* is rendered *knightis* by Wiclif; *soldiers*, (*soudiouers*,) in *Bible* 1551.

Aniowe with ther *souders* was alle biseged & set.
R. Brunne, p. 109.

The worde *souldier* now seemeth rather to come of *soyld*, a paiment, and more to betoken a waged or hired man to fight, thã otherwise, yet Cæsar in his Cõmentaries called *soldures* in the tongue gallois, men who deuoted & swore themselves in a certaine hand or othe one to an other, and to the captaine.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. i. c. 18.

Which to expresse, who could refraine from teres?
What Mymidon? or yet what Dolopes?
What stern Ulysses' waged *soldiar?*
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

He had been brought up in some *soldiery*, which he knew how to set out with more than deserved ostentation.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

But he was loyous and gladde of theyr cõmynge, for so moche as he had nede of suche *sowdyoures* to defende hym and his lande agayne his enemyes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 82.

Hys apparell is *souldier-lyke*, better knowen by hys fearce doynges then by his gay goyng.
Ascham. A Report & Discourse of Germany.

For nothing deckes a *souldier* so, as doth an honour'd wound.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

——— *Soldieress*
That equally canst poize sternness with pity,
Whom now I know hast much more power on him,
Than ever he had on thee, who ow'st his strength,
And his love too.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

The ape clad *souldierlike*, fit for th' intent,
In a blew jacket with a crosse of redd
And mauie slits, as if that he had shedd
Much blood through many wounds therein receaved.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Conclude we therefore *souldier-like*,
And let a combate yeeld
Vato the hardier of vs twaine
The honour of the field.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iii.

Where was your *souldiership?* why went not you out?
And all your right honourable valour with ye?
Why met ye not the Tartar, and defi'd him?
Drew your dead-doing sword, and buckl'd with him?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act iv. sc. 5.

And I perswade me God hath not permitted
His strength again to grow up with his hair
Garrison'd around about him like a camp
Of faithful *soldiery*, were not his purpose
To use him further yet in some great service.
Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 506.

What kings decree, the *souldier* must obey,
Wag'd against foes; and when the wars are o'er,
Fit only to maintain despotic power;
Dangerous to freedom, and desir'd alone
By kings, who seek an arbitrary throne.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

Be silent, or I shall no longer style you *soldiers*, but citizens, if those, indeed, who disclaim the laws of Rome, deserve to be ranked among the meanest of the people.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 6.

How, in the name of *souldiership* and sense,
Should England prosper, when such things, as smooth
And tender as a girl, all essene'd o'er
With odours, and as profligate as sweet;
Who sell their laurel for a myrtle wreath,
And love when they should fight; when such as these
Presume to lay their hand upon the ark
Of her magnificent and awful cause?—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

SOLE. Fr. *Sole, soulier*; It. *Suòla*; Sp. *Suela*; Lat. *Solea*; Dut. *Sole*; A.S. *Sol, sole*; all manifestly (says Lye) from the Goth. *Sulya*, a sandal; from *sulpan, gri-sulpan*, fundere. See SILL.

Sole of the foot,—the bottom of it; that part upon which we move or tread; *sole* of the shoe,—the bottom of it.

Sole, It. *Sòglielo*,—a fish, so *called* from its flatness, in which it resembles the *sole* of the foot.

Most venturous virgin, borne of heavenly berth,
That, to redeeme thy woeful parents head
From tyrants rage and eternal threatened dread,
Hast wandred through the world now long a day,
Yett ceassest not thy weary *soles* to lead.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Dorida. Had I that foot hid in those shoes,
(Proportion'd to my height)
Short heel, thin instep, even toes,
A *sole* so wond'rous strait.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

Such be the dog. I charge, thou mean't to train,
His back is crooked, and his belly plain,
Of fillet stretch'd, and hunc of haunch behind,
A tapering tail, that nimbly cuts the wind;
Truss-thigh'd, straight-ham'd, and fox like form'd his paw,
Large leg'd, dry *sol'd*, and of pretended claw.
Tickell. A Fragment on Hunting.

O patron of Socrates' high abodes,
Phœbus, the ruling power among the gods;
Whom first we serve, whole woofs of unctuous pine
Are fell'd for thee, and to thy glory shine;
By thee protected, with our naked *soles*,
Through flames unsing'd we march, and tread the kindled coals.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. xi.

The dresses for the feet and legs amongst the Greeks and Romans were nearly the same; they had both shoes and sandals, the former covered the whole foot, the last consisted of one or more *soals*, and were fastened with thongs above the foot.—*Beloe. Herodotus*, b. i. Note.

Here's the fattest of carp, shall we dress you a brace?
Would you chuse any *soals*, or a mullet, or plaice?
Cambridge. The Fable of Jotham.

SOLE. Fr. *Seul*; It. *Sòlo*; Sp. *Solo*; **SO'LELY.** Lat. *Solus*, which (Vossius) may **SO'LENESS.** be from the Gr. Ὅλος, *totus*, (Oscan, **SO'LESHIP.** *sollus*,) the whole, entire, the whole undivided into parts; or it may be *Se*, i. e. *sine cliis*, and therefore, *alone*.

Alone, only, single; without any other.

Trewly she was to mine eye,
The *solein* lenis of Arabie.
Chaucer. Dreame.

The aforesaid tenement standing in the parishe of Seynt Mighell forsaid, (I will and bequeth) unto the said Elizabeth my wif, terme of her life, upon condicion that she lyve *sole* and wtoute an husband.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, Pref. p. xi.

To whom god Neptune, softly smyling, thus;
"Daughter, me seemes of double wrong ye plaine,
Gainst one that hath both wronged you and us;
For death t' adward t ween'd dill appertaine
To none but to the seas *sole* soveraine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

Lord chief justices. This power was sometime *sole* in a single person, and sometimes equally in two together.
Fuller. Worthies. England.

——— But of this he sore.
To do ought good never will be our task,
But ever to do ill our *sole* delight,
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we resist.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Now all the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lyes;
Now thrice the armorers, and honors thought
Reigns *solely* in the breast of every man.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Second Chorus.

Lieu. Yet I wish sir,
(I mean for your particular) you had not
Joyn'd in commission with him; but either hene borne
The action of your self, or else to him, had left it *solp*.
Id. Coriolanus, Act iv. sc. 7.

The laurel importing conquest and soveraignty, and so by consequence *soleness* in that faculty.
Fuller. Worthies. England.

God is the oldest of all things, because he is unmade. From whence it may be concluded, that all Thales his other gods were generated, and the off spring of one *sole* unmade Deity.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 236.

Every state hath not only its incmveniences, but its consolations; and the disconteted would see this, if they did not perversely look *solely* at the former in their own case, and the latter in that of others.—*Seeker*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

This ambition of a *sole* power—this dangerous *soleship* is a fault in our church indeed.—*Sir E. Dering. Speeches*, p. 124.

We enter not into the manner in which the death of Christ saves us from the effects of sin. This is a matter *solely* with God.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 17.

France has an advantage, over and above its abilities in the cabinet and the skill of its negotiators; which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.
Chesterfield.

SO'LECISM. Fr. *Solécisme*; It. *Solecismo*; Sp. *Solecismo*; Lat. **SO'LECIST.** *Soloicismus*; Gr. Σολοικισμος, so called from *Soli*, **SOLECI'STICAL.** a town of Cilicia, said to **SOLECI'STICALLY.** have been founded by Solon, and peopled by the Athenians, who were afterwards charged with corrupting the language of their parent state.

The word is not only applied to—

A corruption or impropriety of speech; but to any impropriety or incongruity.

My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great *solecism*, if among the rest of my friends in England, I should leave you unsaluted.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 40.

T. Ca. buzz'd me in the ear, that the Ben. had barrell'd up a great deal of knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the Ethicks, which among other precepts of morality forbid self commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favour'd *solecism* in good manners.—*Id.* b. iii. Let. 13.

This being too loose a principle—to fancy the holy writers to *soleeize* in their language, when we do not like the sense.
More. Mystery of Godliness, (1660,) b. i. c. 9.

The learned doctor represents it as a great *solecism* to speak of an ell, or a mile of consciousness.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 209.

Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer, be called a *solecist*, and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?
Blackwall. Sacred Classics, i. 159.

According to this hypothesis, the use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical*; but not more so than that of himself in the nominative case, which has long been authorised by constant custom.—*Tyrwhitt. Obss. to Chaucer, in v. Self.*

I have attempted, by recollecting old meditations, and consulting a few scattered papers, in which I had formerly for my own use set down some of them (briefly, and almost *solecistically*), to give an answer to the two first of your questions, together.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, Introd.

SO'LEMN. Fr. *Solennel, solennizer*; **SO'LEMNLY.** It. *Solènne, solennizzàre*; Sp. **SO'LEMNESS.** *Solemne, solennizar*; Lat. **SOLEMNI'TY.** *Solennis. Solemne* dicitur **SO'LEMNIZE, v.** quod *sollis*, hoc est, omnibus **SO'LEMNIZATE, v.** singulisque annis fit: be- **SOLEMNIZA'TION.** cause it (sc. a solemne rite **SO'LEMNIZING, n.** or ceremony is performed in all years, or in every year.) *Sollus* (an old Oscan word) means—*totus*, omnis. (See *Vossius*.) *Solemn* is now commonly applied to—

Ritual or ceremonial (observances), at stated times, regular periods; at any one time or more.

Ritual, formal, ceremonious, serious, grave; causing a feeling of seriousness, devotion, reverence, awe.

When William was coruned kyng so *solemply*,
& had taken homage of barons bi & hi,
He turned over the se vato Normandi.—*R. Brunne*, p. 73.

And his fadir and modir weenten eek yere into Jeruselem in the *solempnte* day of pask.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 2.

While at the last vpon a *solemne* day,
As custome was, the people ferre and nere
Before the noone vnto the temple went,
With sacrifice devout in their manere.
Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

His resons spake he ful *solempnely*,
Souning alway the encrease of his winning.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 257.

Duk Theseus, with all his compagnie,
Is comen home to Athenes his citee,
With alle blisse and gret *solempnite*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2702.

If thet ye liste to taken hede,
Therof a *solenane* tale I rede,
Whiche I shall tell in remembrance.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And happeneth thilke tyme so,
The lordes both, and the commune
The high festes of Neptune
Upon the stronde at rinage,
As it was custome and vsage
Solempneliche thei be sigh.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

So that in to the large strete
This borne with great *solennyteee*
Was brought within the citee.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Whether they, and every of them, have *solemnized* matrimony between his parishioners, or any other persons, the banes not before asked, three several Sundays, or holydays.
Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. ii. No. 15.

That they, nor any of them from henceforth, do presume to *solemnizate* matrimony in their churches, chappels, or elsewhere, between any persons, that have been married before.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. No. 26.

And whether touching the *solemnization* and use of this sacrament of matrimony, and also of all other the sacraments of the church, they have kept and observed the old and laudable custom of the church, without any innovation or alteration in any of the same?—*Id. Ib.*

——— Yield; and we will mediate such accord,
As shall dispense with rigour and the laws;
And interpose this *solemn* faith of our
Betwixt your fault and the offended pow'r.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

The twin'd wals he did reædifye
Of Troynovant, gainst force of enimy,
And built that gate which of his name is hight,
By which he lyes entombed *solemnly*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

A diligent decency in Polycletus above others; to whom though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet lest he should go free from exception, some think he wanted *solemness*.—*Religuæ Wottonianæ*, p. 55.

Then gan they sprinckle all the posts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day:
They all perfumde with frankincense divine,
And precious odours fetcht from far away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

And all these mighty wonders they *solemnly* did avow, they performed by the power of Jesus Christ, who was crucified at Jerusalem, and who was now alive at the right hand of God.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Plutarch well condemns the vulgar both amongst the Egyptians and Greeks, for that in their mournful *solemnities*, they sottishly attributed to the gods, the passions belonging to the fruits of the earth.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 508.

As we have an instance in the feast of the dedication, for the *solemnizing* of which we find our Saviour making a journey to Jerusalem, tho' yet that festival was only of human appointment.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Dis. 9.

But they, who have the misfortune to be of this make, should by no means trust to their own most *solemn* pur poses, or even vows. Their chief safety is in flight.
Secker, vol. i. Ser. 27.

In that trying hour, just before he retired to the garden, where the power of darkness was to be permitted to display on him its last and utmost effort, Jesus gave it *solemnly* in charge to the eleven apostles (the twelfth, the son of perdition, was already lost; he was gone to hasten the execution of his intended treason;)—to the eleven, whose loyalty remained as yet unshaken, Jesus in that awful hour gave it *solemnly* in charge, "to love one another, as he had loved them."—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 12.

SO'LERT. Lat. *Solers* (*soll-ers, sollus* (see SOLEMN) et *ars*, qui totum artem callet,—Vossius.) Crafty, subtle.

It was far more reasonable to think, that because man was the wisest (or most *solert* and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 655.

SOLI'CIT, *v.* **SOLICITA'TION. SOLI'CITOR. SOLI'CITOUS. SOLI'CITOUSLY. SOLI'CITOUSNESS. SOLI'CITUDE. SOLI'CITRESS.** Fr. *Soliciter*; It. *Sollecitare*; Sp. *Solicitar*; Lat. *Solicitare, sollicitare, ciuit*, and *lactare*, from *lacere*, to entice, to allure:) Nam *sollicitare* dicuntur, qui alliciunt spe aliqua, aut metu, (Vossius.) See the quotations from Martin, and Holland.

To entice, to allure, to tempt; to draw, to attract, to entreat, to implore, to sue for; to tempt, to incite, to excite, to arouse; to try, to urge earnestly, importunately, anxiously. And hence—

Solicitude, is—earnestness, eagerness, carefulness, anxiety.

He will send thither, with all speed, the Bishop of Bayton to further, *solicite*, and set forth the same.
Burnet. Records, b. ii. No. 22.

So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advise in the furtherance and *solicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die.—*Id. Ib.*

He became, of a *solicitor* to corrupt her, a most devout exhorter, and a most earnest persuader, that she should all her life-dates persuade in her most godly profession of perpetual virginitie.—*Martin. Marriage of Priestes*, (1544.)

Solicitors or such, as being learned in the lawes, and informed of their maisters cause, doe inform and instruct the counsellers in the same.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c. 1.

What diligence can here suffyse vs? What *solicitude* can we thynke here ynough? agayuste the cummyng of thys almightye king.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1266.

Who fail not to advise the duke with speed,
Soliciting to what he soon agreed.
Daniel Civil Wars, b. i.

And not onely we men are *sollicited* and moved by salt more than by any thing else to our meat; but mutions, bœufes, and horses also have benefit thereby in that respect.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxi. c. 7.

Thn. Let me embrace thee with a sister's love,
A sister's love, Cleophila! for should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vows that he hath made thee, I would ever
Solicit thy dearest.—*Ford. Lover's Melancholy*, Act v. sc. 1.

——— Must she
Who hath preserv'd her spotless chastity
From all *solicitation*, now at last
From agues and diseases be marm'd?
Carew. Upon the Sickness of E. S.

And [this is that, if any thing, that has made] those that have been well, give a visit to their sick friends, of whose health they have been over-desirous and *solicitous*.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 15.

Beauty is a good *solicitress* of an equal sute, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof.
Fuller. Worthies. Northamptonshire.

So long as men are persuaded, that there is an understanding Being infinitely powerful, having no law but his own will, (because he has no superiour) that may do whatever he pleases at any time to them, they can never securely enjoy themselves or any thing, nor be ever free from disquieting fear and *solicitude*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 83.

With gentle touches he performs his part,
This way and that, *soliciting* the dart,
And exercises all his heavenly art.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

We usually blame the body to an high degree, as the great clog and hindrance of the soul; the obstructer of its free and natural motions, the *offeror* of impious, of filthy, of vain images; the *solicitor* to every evil act, all that defiles the man.—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

The boat was sent away to examine the anchoring ground and the produce of the place; and we were not a little *solicitous* for her return, as we conceived our fate to depend upon the report we should receive.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 1.

The apostle doth most *solicitously* injoin that which is in all the churches most piously observed, that God should be implored for all men.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

Let not the greater difficulty of another's cure lessen the *solicitousness* of thy care for thine, nor make thee less earnest in the imploring and labouring for relief.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 362.

And hence we are bid to work out our salvation with fear and trembling, Phil ii. 12, i e. with a holy *solicitude* and jealousy, lest one time or other we should be tempted and overcome, and at the last, finally miscarry.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

My Lord Chamberlain himself, in restoring my play without any alteration, avow'd to me, that I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and that nothing cou'd be refus'd to my Lady Hyde.—*Dryden. Cleomenes*, Ep. Ded.

To *solicit* by labour what might be ravished by arms, was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, v. 9.

While the merchant and the mariner are *solicitous* in describing currents and soundings, the naturalist is employed in observing wonders, though not so beneficial, yet to him of a much more important nature. The saltness of the sea seems to be the foremost.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. i. c. 15.

He who *solicitously* inquires what is said of him, will certainly hear something which will render him uneasy.
Knox, Ess. 25.

SO'LID, *adj.* **SOLI'D, *n.* SO'LIDATE, *v.* SOLI'DITY. SO'LIDLY. SO'LIDNESS.** Fr. *Solide*; It. *Solido*; Sp. *Solido*; Lat. *Solidus*, from *sollus*, i.e. *totus*, quæ nulla parte laxata cavaque sunt, solida nominantur, (Festus.) See *Vossius*; see also the quotation from Locke.

Solid is opposed to—superficial; to—hollow, to—liquid or fluid. Generally, *solid* is,—
Firm, strong; weighty, grave, important.

And understande well, that euermore this eercle equinoctiall tourneth iustlie fro very east, to very weste, as I haue shewed in the sphere *solid*.—*Chaucer. Astrolabie.*

——— But the sword
Of Michael from the armorie of God
Was giv'n him tempred so, that neither keen
Not *solid* might resist that edge.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

——— The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glistering, may of *solid* good containe.
More plenty then the sun that barren shines,
Whose vertue on it self workes no effect,
But in the fruitful earth.
Id. Ib. b. viii.

This shining piece of ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the sun's ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.
Cowley. The Muse.

There was an olive tree, that had his growght
Amidst a hedge; and was of shedow, proud;
Fresh, and the prime ace of his verdure, show'd.
His leaues and armes so thicke, that to the eye
It shew'd a columne for *solidity*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

It is above the wit of a man to imitate our Homer's wit; of Aiax for giving such a force to it, [the stone,] as could not spend it selfe upon Hector, but turne after upon the earth, in that wrigwinde like violence: of Hector, for standing it so *solidly*; for without that consideration, the stone could never have recoild so fiercely.—*Id. Ib. Iliad*, b. xiv. Com.

It [the coke] beareth also misseltoe, though rarely. The cause of all these may be, the closeness and *solidness* of the wood, and pith of the oake: which maketh severall juyces find severall eruptions.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 605.

But had my wisedome reacht so farre, to know of this event.
When to the *solid-ported* depths of hell his sonne was sent,
To hale out hatefull Plitoes dogge, from darksome Erebus,
He had not sengt the stormes of Syra, so deepe and dangerous.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ix.

An animal consists of *solid* and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an intermediate nature, as fat and phlegm.
The *solids* seem to be earth, bound together with some oil. For, if a bone be calcined so, as the least force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again.
Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments, c. 4.

The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch; and it arises from the resistance which we find in body, to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses, till it has left it.—*Locke. Of Hum. Understd.* b ii. c. 4.

Upon careful inquiry, this appears to be only a groundless surmise; as is largely and *solidly* proved by the judicious Bp. Bull.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 165. Ser. 7.

It is plainly set down by Aristotle, an horse and all *solid-ungulous* or whole hooded animals have no gall; and the same is also delivered by Pliny; which notwithstanding we finde repugnant unto experience and reason.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.

How *solid* a science soever may be erected on ideal qualities it rests in speculation only, and contributes nothing to our better accommodation, unless relating to such qualities wherein mankind has some concern.
Search. Light of Nature, Introd. p. xxviii.

He [our adversary] has brought himself into a disgraceful and unpleasant situation for a man who asserts with confidence and would affect *solidity* of argument.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 18.

SOLIFIDIAN, *adj.* } Compounded of the
SOLIFIDIAN, *n.* } Lat. *Solus*, alone, and
SOLIFIDIANISM. } *fides*, faith. The quotations from Hammond and Tillotson explain the usage of the word.

A *solifidian* Christian is a nullifidean Pagan; and confutes his tongue with his hand.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 47.

Such is first the persuasion of the *solifidians*, that all religion consists in *believing* aright, that the being of orthodox (as that is opposed to erroneous) opinions, is all that is on our part required, to render our condition safe, and our persons acceptable in the sight of God.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 480.

That we may be able to answer the Papists, who charge us with *solifidianism*; as if we were of this opinion, that if a man do but trust in Christ, that is, be but confidently persuaded that he will save him, and pardon him, this is sufficient, and consequently, he that is thus persuaded, need not have any farther care of his salvation, but may live as he list.—*Tillotson*, vol iii. Ser. 174.

SO'LIFORM. Compounded of Lat. *Solis*, of the sun, and *forma*, form or shape.

Formed or otherwise similar to the sun.

For light, and sight and the seeling faculty, may hath of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun, but neither of them to be the son itself
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 204.

SOLI'LOQUY. } Fr. *Soliloque*; It. *Soliloquio*;
SOLI'LOQUIZE, *v.* *i.* *quio*; Sp. *Soliloquio*; Lat.
Soliloquium, *solus*, and *eloquium*, a speech by one; i.e. alone.

A speech alone; a speaking, or talking, a discourse, alone; or of any one to himself; a monologue.

Soliloquies; or holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.
Bp. Hall. Soliloquies. The Title.

"Hold, mighty man." I cry, "all this we know
From the pathetic pen of Ingelo.
From Patrick's Pilgrim, Sibbs's *Soliloquies*."
Rochester. Sat. against Mankind.

First a *soliloquy* is calmly made;
Where every reason is exactly weighed,
Where, once performed, most opportunely comes
Some hero frighted at the noise of drums.
Buckinghamshire. Essay on Poetry.

He could petition heaven for grace
With sanctimonious voice and eyes,
And at a proper time and place
Religiously *soliloquize*.
Cooper. Ver-Vert. c. 2.

SOLIPEDE. Lat. *Solidus*, solid, and *pes*, a foot. See the quotation.

For *solipeds* or firm-hooked animals, as horses, asses, mules, &c. they are alike in mighty number, so is it delivered that Job had a thousand she-asses: that the Midianites lost sixty-one thousand asses.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.

SO'LITARY. } Fr. *Solitaire*; It. *Solitario*;
SO'LITARILY. } Sp. *Solitario*; Lat. *Solitarius*,
SOLITA'RIAN, *n.* } from *solus*, alone, (*sine aliis*,
SO'LITARINESS. } without others. See SOLE.)
SO'LITUDE. } Being alone; or one, any
SOLITA'RIETY. } one, being all; single, secluded, retired; remote from
SOLITA'RE. } publicity; private.

Holy writ whitnesseth, ther were suche eremytes
Solitarie by hemself, and in here selles lyveden
Whith oute bonynge other beggynge.
Piers Ploukman, p. 285.

O thou maistresse of all vertues, discended from the soueraiu seate, why art thou commen into this *solitarie* place of myne exile.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. 1.

A man myght preach long inough without persecution, yea & get fauour to, if he would not medle with the pope, bysshops, prelats, and holy ghostly people that lyue in contemplation and *solitarines*, not wyth great men of the worlde.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 196.

So chooseing *solitarie* to abide
Far from all neighbours, that her divelish deedes
And hellish arts from people she might hide,
And hurt far off unknowne whomever she envide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

Who out of smallest things could without end
Have rais'd incessant armies to defeat
Thy folly; or with *solitarie* hand
Reaching beyond all limit at one blow
Unaided could have finisht thee, and whelmd
Thy legions under darkness.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flocke of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood, in the mount of Carmel.
Micah, vii. 14.

By these and many other advantages, he that holds his peace, and he that cannot speak, may please themselves; and he may at least have the rewards and affects of *solitariness*, if he misses some of the pleasures of society.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 22.

——— At which this honest man,
Finding that nought but hate and scorn he was
Amongst these idiots and their beastly kind,
The poor small remnant of his life behind,
Determineth to *solitude* to give,
And a true hermit afterward to live.
Drayton. The Moon Calf.

Let but thy wicked men from out thee go,
And all the foes that crowd thee, we
Even thou who dost thy millions boast,
A village less than Islington wilt grow,
A *solitude* almost.
Cowley. On Solitude.

It hath been disputed, which is a state of great perfection, the social or the *solitary*; whereas, in truth, neither of these estates is complest without the other; as the example of our blessed Lord (the unerring test and measure of perfection) informs us.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave is a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*.—*Pope. To E. Blount*, Let. 11.

This man gathered together all the dispersed monks and other *solitarions* of Italy, so that in a short time he had no less than twelve monasteries about him.
Sir R. Twysden. Monastic Life.

According to the Egyptians, before all entities, and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King; immoveable; and alway remaining in the *solitariety* of his own unity.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 326.

Alone these lonely regions, where retir'd,
From little scenes of art, great Nature dwells
In awefull *solitude*, and nought is seen
But the wild herds that own no master's stall,
Prodigious rivers roll their fattening sea.
Thomson. Summer.

Before, a *solitaire*; behind,
A twisted ribbon, like the track
Which Nature gives an ass's back.
Shenstone. The Progress of Taste,

As soon as a person was seized with the distemper [smallpox] he was removed to some *solitary* place, very remote from any habitation, where the disease was left to take its course, and the patient supplied with daily food by reaching it to him at the end of a long pole [at Sava].
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

SOLIVAGANT. Lat. *Solus*, alone, and *vagans*, wandering.

A solitary wanderer.

A description of the impure drudge;—that is to say, a *solivagant* or solitary vagrant.
Granger. On Eccles. (1621.) p. 99.

SO'LLAR, *n.* Low Lat. *Solarium*; Ger. *Soller*; locus tabulatus in quacunque ædium parte. Ab obsoleto, sul-eu, tabulare, (Wachter.) See SILL.

A *soler* seems *originally* (says Tyrwhitt) to have signified an open gallery, or balcony at the top of the house; though latterly it has been used for any upper room, loft, or garret.

And whanne he was comen thei ledden hym into the *soler*.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 9.

Gamelyn sought his brother tho
Whither he was yflowe
And sayd where that he loked out
At a *soler* window.—*The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.*

And leste that nyght mygthe haue bene occasion to breake of this delectable and pleasaunt sermon, there were many candles in the *sollare* [Ed. 1531, *soler*] whereas we were than assembled.—*Udal. Actes*, c. 20.

And ordeyned me to stande in chambres and *solers* to throwe stonys & by their ordenaúces & pollycy to haue destroyed ye duke & his company.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Hen. VI an. 1426.

Another thing there is in our markets worthie to be looked vnto, and that is the recariage of graine from the same into lofts and *sollars*.—*Holinshed. Descrip. of Eng.* b. ii. c. 18.

SOLSTICE. } Fr. *Solstice*; It. *Solstizio*;
SOLSTI'TIAL. } Sp. *Solsticio*; Lat. *Solstitium*;
SO'LSTEAD, *n.* } *solis statio*;—

The sun stead, or stay of the sun, (Cotgrave,) because the sun then appears to stay or stop.

About the summer *solstice* it sheweth a red floure.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxvi. c. 5.

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead*.—*Id. Ib.*

Now three circles there be enfolded within the zones afore-named, which distinguish the inequalities of the dales: namely, the summer *solstitial* tropicke, from the highest part of the zodiacke in regard of us, toward the north clime.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 70.

——'The sun'
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce tollerable, and from the north to call
Decrepid winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summers heat.—*Milton. Paradise Lost.*

——— For now the fields
Labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herb. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

Then, in exchange, a month or more
The sun with fierce *solstitial* gleams,
Darting de'wbles his raging pow'r,
Like ray collecting mirrors, beams.
Harte. Content, &c. under the Divine Will.

SOLVE, *v.* } Fr. *Soudre*; It. *Sólvere*;
SO'LVABLE, or } Sp. *Solvar*; Lat. *Solvere*, to
SO'LVIBLE. } dis-join, to loosen. See DISSOLVE.
SO'LUBLE. }
SOLUBI'LITY. } To loosen, or release; to
SO'LVENT, *adj.* } relax, to disjoin, to dissolve;
SO'LVENT, *n.* } to destroy the solidity; to
SO'LVENCY. } melt; to free from (sc.) restraint, difficulty; to clear,
SO'LUTE, *v.* } to explain. And—
SOLU'TION. }
SOLU'TIVE. } *Solvent*,—loosening the solidity; melting; releasing, (sc.) from debt; paying or able to pay.

Without the blynde bussings of a papist, may no sinne be *solulcd*, for that is the vpholdyng of their kyngdome.
Bale. Image, pt. ii.

Here M. Harding taketh in hande to answeare the authorities by mee alleged, and that with this special note of remembrance in the margin, M. Jiels allegation *soluted*. It appeareth, his *solutions* be very shorte.
Jewell. Replie, p. 168.

Notwithstandyng I will not thus leaue his booke, although I might full well, but I will declare vnto you what *solutions* he maketh to these seuē weake reasons which he hath propounded hym selfe.—*Fryth. Workes*, fol. 8.

Intellective memory, which I call an act of the intellective facility because it is wrought by it. Though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *soluble*.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 56.

And as that Theban monster, that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who *solv'd* it not, devour'd;
That once found out and *solv'd*, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep,
So strook with dread and anguish fell the fiend.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

As for the fruit called pompions or melons, being eaten as meat, they cool the bodie mightily and make it *soluble*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 2.

Porridge is poison, they hate a kitchin as they hate a counter, and show 'em but a feather bed they swound. Ale is their eating and their drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear, and *soluble*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iv. sc. 1.

He put to study, and not knowing how
To give fit answer; Hellen tooke on her
Th' ostents *solution*, and did this prefer.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

A fourth sort therefore of speculators there is, who conceive that after this *solution* of the souls or spirits of wicked men and dæmons from their vehicles,—That their pain is continued to them even in that separate state.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 18.

Though it would not be abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it would be more lenitive in sharp diseases.
Bacon.

He [the good man] thinks God abundantly *solvent*, and himself never the poorer for laying out in his behalf.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 31.

Having joined the ideas of substance, yellow, malleable, most heavy, and fusible, it takes that complex idea to be the complete idea of gold, when yet its peculiar fixedness and *solubility* in aqua regia are as inseparable from those other ideas or qualities of that body, as they are from one another.—*Locke. Hum. Understd.* b. ii. c. 32.

No one can show a reason why the word gold, signifying that sort of body the ring on his finger is made of, should determine that sort rather by its colour, weight, and fusibility, than by its colour, weight, and *solubility* in aq. regia.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 9.

On the first appearance of the Anna Fink, it seemed wonderful to us how the crew of a vessel, which came to this rendezvous two months after us, should be capable of working their ship in the manner they did, with so little appearance of debility and distress: But this difficulty was soon *solved* when she came to an anchor.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 8.

I commend the ancients for their way of *solving* the unity, as talking the best that human wit could invent or rest upon.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 46.

SOM

I remember, that being in a place, where we could not procure good vitriol to make aqua fortis with, after the manner of our English refiners, by a substitution of burnt alum for vitriol, but in a far less proportion, we made *solvente* for silver, as good as theirs. It might be better.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 450.

Homer has divided each of his poems into two parts, and has put a particular intrigue, and the *solution* of it, into each part.—*Pope. Homer. Of the Epic Poem.*

What could induce the great Lord of heaven and earth, to create a world abounding with all these circumstances of imperfection, hath ever been one of the most difficult of all questions.—Nor could this difficulty have been *solved*, if the Scriptures had not *solved* it for us.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 24.

For *solvable* and colourable we might say *solvent* and apparent.—*Tooke. Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii. c. 8.

Why should these nations of commerce and œconomy enter into any pecuniary dealings with a people, who attempt to reverse the very nature of things; amongst whom they see the debtor prescribing at the point of the bayonet the medium of his *solvence* to the creditor, discharging one of his engagements with another; turning his very penury into his resource, and paying his interest with taxes.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

So sung Philander, as his friend went round
In the rich ichor, in the generous blood
Of Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

They contemplate nothing: two sentences, "It is very common," or "It is very strange," make at once the sum and the detail of their philosophy and of their belief, and are to them a *solution* of all difficulties.
Dr. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 11.

SO'MBRE. } Fr. *Sombre*; Sp. *Sombra*, a
SO'MBROUS. } shade or shadow; Lat. *Umbra*, a shade.

Shady, dark, gloomy.

And late in Hagley you were seen,
With blood-shed eyes, and *sombre* mien,
Hymen his yellow veatment tore,
And Dirge a wreath of cypress wore.—*Grainger. Solitude.*

That African torrent, arose from the fermented mixture of the dregs of Greece and Italy, and soon after overflowed the church with theological conceits in a sparkling luxuriancy of thought, and a *sombrous* rankness of expression.
Warburton. Works, vol. viii. p. 293.

Poor Cowper had the misfortune to labour under a morbid melancholy, which, at certain intervals gave to all things around him a *sombrous* hue.—*Knox. On Grammar Schools.*

SOME. Goth. *Sum*; A. S. *Sum, sume*; Dut. *Som. sommegh*, aliquis, quidam; probably from the A. S. *Sam-ian*, to bring together, to assemble.

Some, always implies—*more*: from which one, a few, or many (of the *same* number or quantity) is or are taken.

All and some is equivalent to—*one and all*: what Chaucer elsewhere calls "the *somme* and *singularities*," *summam et singula*. See in v. SINGLE, the third quotation from him.

This kyng hadde eke Herfortesshire, that on bischopriche is;
Ac Schropschire nath haluendel to thilke bischopriche i wis.
And *som* of Gloucestre sehire, and of Warwik schire al so.
R. Gloucester, p. 5.

From Douere in to Chestre tilleth Watlingestrete,
From south est in to north west, and that ys *som* del grete.—*Id.* p. 8.

Somme of owa sothfast. and *some* variable
Some litel and *some* large. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 308.

At the kyng and *somme* of ys defendede hem so faste,
That heo for hem alle o liue a scapede atte last.
Id. p. 56.

So that vewe contreyes beth in Engelond,
That monekes maubeth of Normandye *somthing* in her honde.—*Id.* p. 368.

Ther where he was schutte a nother chapelle standes,
& *somwhat* of that tre, thei bond vnttille hir hakedes.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

And while he sowith, *some* seedis felden besidis the weye,
& briddis of the eyr camen and eeten hem.
Wclif. Matthew, c. 13.

And as he sawed, *some* fell by the waves syde, and the fowles came and deuoured it vp.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore dissencioun was maad among the puple for hem. For *summe* of hem wolden haue taken him; but no man sette hondis on him.—*Wclif. Jon*, c. 7.

So was there dyscencion amonge the people about him. And *some* of theym woulde haue taken him: but no man layed handes on hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib*

SOM

Looke that thou haue in custome ay,
First to salue hem if thou may:
And if it fall, that of hem *somme*
Salue the first, be not doumne.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

God cheeph folk to him in sondry wise,
And cverich hath of God a proper gift,
Som this, *som* that, as that him liketh shift.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue.

This is *all and som*, he held virginitee
More perit than wedding in freelnee.—*Id. Ib.* v. 5683.

So farre folk and so fresh had he [Mirth]
That wheu I saw, I wondred me
Fro whenes such folke might come,
So faire they weren *all and some*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

For thus ye faren well nigh *all and some*,
That he that most desireth you to serve,
Of him ye retch least where he become,
And whether that he live, or else sterve.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Fro Boloigne is this erl of Pavie come,
Of which the fame up sprang to more and lesse:
And to the peples eres all and *some*
Was couth eke. *Id. The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8815.

And right as freely as he sent hire to me,
As freely sent I hire to him again:
This is all and *som*, ther nis no more to sain.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11 908.

No will had I fro thence yet go,
But *somedele* sure it wouldeth me
To take it, but mine hond for drede
Ne durst I to the rose bede. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

As king royall, he [Phebus] rode vpon a chare,
The which Phiton *somtime* gilded vnright,
The brightnesse of his face whan it was bare,
Non might behold, for persing of his sight.
Id. The Test. of Creseide.

For possible is, sin thou hast hire presence,
And art a knight, a worthy and an aide,
That by *som* cas, sin fortune is changeable,
Thou maiest to thy desir *somtime* atteine.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1172.

But certaine is, to purpose for to go,
That in this while, as written is is geste,
He saw his lady *sometime*, and also
She with him spake. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. iii.

There heard I the nightingale say,
"Now good cuckow go *somewhere* away,
And let vs that can singen dwellen here,
For every wight escheweth thee to here."
Id. Of the Cuckow and the Nightingale.

There bene also *somme* (as men saie)
That folowen Symon at heles,
Whose cart goth upon wheles,
Of coueitise and worldes pride,
And holy churche goth beside.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

For thei vs teche, and telle this,
Howe that this feuer of jelousie
Somdele it groweth of sotie
Of loue, and *somdele* of vntrust. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

But she, whiche might not do so,
The tide awaiteth euermo,
And caste hir eie vpon the sea,
Somtyme nale, *somtyme* yea,
Somtyme he cam, *somtyme* nought. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of *some* great ammiral, were but a wand,
He walkt with to support uneasie steps
Over the burning marle.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

——— Yet haply of thy race
In future dayes, if malice should abound,
Some one intent on mischief, or inspir'd
With dev'lish machination might devise
Like instrument to plague the sons of men
For sin, on warr and mutual slaughter bent.—*Id. Ib.* b.vi.

Then Brenne ouer came ye Macedoynes with theyr duke Sostene. and after spoyled goddes and theyr temples, & sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to men *somedele* of theyr rychesse.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 31.

I would not (as they tearme it) praise it, but I wold *somebody* had heard her talke yesterday as I did.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act i. sc. 1.

The serpent suttlest beast of all the field.
Of huge extent *sometimes*, with brazen eyes
And hairie mane terrific.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

——— Yet for a dance they seemd
Somewhat extravagant and wilde, perhaps
For joy of offerd peace. *Id. Ib* b. vi.

——— What malicious foe
Envying our happiness, and of his own
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame
By sly assault; and *somewhere* nigh at hand
Watches no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish and best advantage, us asunder.—*Id. Ib.* b. ix.

SON

SOME, *term.* Dut. *Saem*; Ger. *Sam.* It denotes (Skinner) the quality, aliquid, q. d. aliquantum tali qualitate imbutum. And Wachter,—"In compositis adjectivatur a socio, *similemque* ei, cui annectitur, significat, sive substantivum sit, sive adjectivum;" and he instances,—Seltsam, insolitus, raro *similis*; heilsam, (wholesome,) salutaris, saluti *similis*.

SO'MER. Fr. *Sommier*, a sumpter-horse. See SUMPTER.

So thus after this the prouest two tymes a weke sende euer to saynte Denyce two *somers*, charged with floryens to the kynge of Ouesy, who receyued the money with gladde chere.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 186.

Than the duke studyed a lytell, and sayd, I am content that ye here with you as moche as ye may beare in males and *somers*, and none otherwise, and if ye haue any prisoners, that ye delyuer them to vs.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 23.

Our land doth yeeld no asses, and therefore we want the generation of mules and *somers*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 1.

SO'MERSET. *Sopra salto*, which the French have corrupted to *soubresault*, and the English to *somersault*, *somersolt*, *summersaut*, and then to *somerset*, (Tooke.) Cotgrave (in v. *sobressaut*) writes it also *sobressoult*. In It. also called *salto mortale*.

A leap, (accompanied by a turn over of the body.)

——— So doth the salmon vaut,
And if at first he fail, his second *summersout*
He instantly assays. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 6.

First, that could make love-faces, or could do
The vaulter's *sonkersaults*, or ys'd to woo
With holting gambols, his own bones to break,
To make his mistress merry.
Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

Now I will only make him break his neck in doing a *somerset*, and that's all the revenge I mean to take of him.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iv.

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*,
Stands on his head, and feete, as he did lie
To kicke against earth's spangled canopie.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 3.

For which do the *summer-sault*,
And o'er the bar, like tumblers, vault.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 3.

SO'MNOLENCE. } It. *Sonnifero, sonnolènza*; Lat. *Somnifer*; and of the Lower Ages,
SOMNIFEROUS.
SOMNA'MBULISM.
SOMNA'MBULIST.
Somnolentia.

Somnolence,—sleepiness, disposition to sleep.

Somniferous,—bearing or bringing (*ferens*) sleep.

Somnambulist,—walking (*ambulans*) in the sleep, a sleep-walker.

Than cometh *somponlence*, that is sluggy slumbring, which maketh a man hevy, and dull in body and in soule, and this sinne cometh of sloothe.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Towarde the slowe progenie
There is yet one of companie,
And he is cleped *Somnolence*,
Whiche dothe to Slouth his reuerence,
As he whiche is his chamiberlein,
That many an honderde tyme hath lein
To slepe, when he shulde wake.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

They ascribe all to this redundant melancholy, which domineers in them, to *somniferous* potions, and naturall causes.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 61.

The *somnambulist* directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings, and over the most dangerous precipices; and, without any apparent assistance from the organs of sense, has been known to read, write, and compose.—*Ep. Porteus, Ser.* (1780.)

The scarlet poppy, on thy painted fields,
Bows his *somniferous* head, inviting soon
To peaceful slumber the disorder'd mind.
Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 3.

Those persons who are subject to *somnambulism* seldom if ever retain any recollection of the objects of their perceptions, while under the influence of this disorder.
Stewart. On the Mind, vol. i. Note O.

SON. } Dut. *Sone*; Ger. *Sone*; Sw.
SO'NSHIP. } *Son*; A. S. *Sunu*, Goth *Sunus*, derived, by Casaubon and others, from the Gr. Υος; by Martinius, from the Ger. *Sohen*, *seen*; A. S. *Sawan*; Goth. *Saian*, to sow; who adduces

the Lat. *Satus*, from *serere*, to sow, in confirmation, by analogy. It may be added, that *seed* is in common use for offspring, progeny, descendants.

An immediate male child or offspring; generally — progeny, offspring, descendant, issue; generation.

Brat this noble prince *sones* hadde thre
By hys wyf Innogen, nolde men and fre.
R. Gloucester, p. 23.

Fourtene childre he gate opon tuo wifes,
Sex *sonnes* & auht doubtres. *R. Brunne*, p. 27.

I seye to you that God is myghtl to reise up of these stones the *sones* of Abraham.—*Wicif. Matthew*, c. 8.

——— Benedicite,
My *sonne* of the felicitee
Of lone, and eke of all the wo
Thou shalt be shrine of bothe two,
Whan thou er this for loues sake
Haste felte, let nothynge be forsake:
Tell plelely, as it is befall. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Hor name was Belge; who in former age
A indie of great worth and wealth had beene,
A mother of a frutefull heritage,
Even seventeene goodly *sonnes*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as starrs, and from his sight receiv'd
Beatitude past utterance: on his right
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His onely *Son*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

Art thou that traitor angel, art thou he,
Who first broke peace in heav'n and faith, till then
Unbreak'n; and in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heav'ns *sons*
Conjur'd against the highest? *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

It is probable that they made the child's name, by adjecting the syllable *son* to the appellation of the father. *Falter. General Worthies*, c. 24.

Regeneration on the part of the grantor. God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship: and on the part of the grantee, viz. man, it means his birth, or entrance into that state of *sonship*, or citizenship.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 348.

SONG, SONNET, &c. See SING.

SO'NNISH. i.e. like the *sun* or beams of the *sun*. Mr. Tyrwhitt refers to the two following lines in illustration:—

And Phebus died hath her tresses grete
Like to the stremes of his burned hete.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,971.

——— With hir salte teres
Her breast and face bathed was full swete,
Her mightie tresses of hir *sonnish* heres
Unbroiden, hangen all about her eares.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

SONO'ROUS. Sono'rously. Sono'rousness. Sonoro'ffick. Sono'ffeROUS. Fr. *Sonoreux*; It. *Sonoro*; Sp. *Sonoro*; Lat. *Sonorus*, from *sonus*, and this from *tonus*; Gr. Τονο-ειν, *intendere*; to stretch or draw out (especially) the voice or sound. See SOUND.

Sounding; full, high, loud—in sound.

——— All the while
Sonorous mettal blowing martial sounds.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Another time he came into her master's chamber, making a noise like a bag that eat grains, smacking and grunting very *sonorously*.—*More. Antidote agst. Atheism*, b. iii. c. 9.

His expressions are *sonorous* and more noble; his verse more numerous, and his words are suitable to his thoughts, sublime and lofty.—*Drydeu. Juvenal*, Ded.

I remember the last maker of viols, lutes, &c. of whom I inquired of what age he thought such instruments, especially lutes, ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 450.

If he should ask me, Why a clock strikes, and points to the hour? and I should say, it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality; whereas I ought to tell him what are the wheels and springs, the pointer, and hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of the time, both to the eye and the ear.—*Watts. Logick*, pt. i. c. 6. § 3.

And this will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will, either the atmosph re in gross, or the æthereal part thereof, or *sonifeROUS* particles of bodies, as some fancy, or whatever else the philosopher may think it.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 3.

They have *sonorous* instruments, but they can be scarcely called instruments of music; one is the shell, called the Triton's trumpet, with which they make a noise not unlike that which our boys sometimes make with a cow's horns.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

SOON, *ad.* } Soon, *adj.* Goth. *Sunu*; A. S. *Sona*; Dut. *Soon*; Gr. Ωκυ-ον, *Sunu*; in Ger. *Schwind*; which directs us to the Goth. *Swinthnon*; A. S. *Swithian*, (dropping the *n*) valere, whence *swithe*, valide, or valde, prompte, ocyus, promptly, readily, quickly. (See SWITHE.) *Soonly*, (see in Dr. J.) is a misprint for *so only*.

Readily, quickly, speedily, early, in a short time; without delay, without stop or stay.

So that heo hadde *sone* gret power on honde,
And grot ost made and strong, and vp the kyng sette.
R. Gloucester, p. 26.

Sorow & site [sighs] he made, ther was non other rede,
For his sonne & heyre, that *so sone* was dede.
R. Brunne, p. 5.

Apocalips of Iheseus Crist which God gaf to him to make open to hise seruantis, whiche thingis it bihoueth to be maad *sone*.—*Wicif. Apocalips*, c. 1.

More ouer I beseche ghou to do, that I be restored the *sonner* to ghou.—*Id. Ebrewis*, c. 13.

For pitee renneth *sone* in gentil herte.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1712.

So that it proueth well therfore,
The strength of man is *sone* lore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

But ah! who can conceive his destiny,
Or weene by warning to avoid his fate?
That, when he sleepes in most security
And safest seemes, him *soonest* doth amate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

'Tis *sooner* past, 'tis *sooner* done
Than summer's rain, or winter's sun;
Most fleeting, when it is most dear;
'Tis gone, while we but say 'tis here.
Carew. Persuasions to Love.

——— Make your *soonest* haste,
So your desires are yours.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 4.

As to the second sense of the question, why the world, though it could not possibly be from eternity, yet was no *sooner*, but so lately made? we say, that this is an absurd question; both because time was made together with the world, and there was no *sooner* or later, before time.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 857.

They who are *soonest* in a condition to enjoy the sweets of it, (labour.) are likely *soonest* to conceive a relish for it, and to acquire the early habit of industry.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

SOOP, *v.* A. S. *Sweop-an*, to swoop, or sweep, verrere, exhaurire.

To *sweep* off or away,—to clear out or away; to move with full *sweep* or sway, like the train of stately robes,—like the course of wind or water.

——— If it must off
Like a wild o ean, that *soops* before him
A golden stack, and with it shakes down bridges,
Cracks the strong beams of pines, whose cable roots
Held out a thousand storms, a thousand thunders,
And so made mightier, takes whole villages
Upon his back, and in that heat of pride,
Charges strong towns, towers, castles, palaces,
And layes them desolate.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act v. sc. 1.

Whenas generally we pronounce by the confession of strangers, as sweetly, smoothly and moderately, as any of the northern nations of the world, who are noted to *soope* their words out of the throate with fat and full spirits.
Camden. Rem. Languages.

Now *sompings* in side robes of royalty,
That erst did skrub in lousy brokery.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. i. Sat. 3.

SOOT. Soo'ty. Soo'tiness. Soo'tiness. Fr. *Suye*; Dut. *Soet*; A. S. *Soot*, *soath*, which Skinner derives from the A. S. *Senth-an*, Ger. and Dut. *Siedeen*, to boil, to seethe; but his reason is too remote. *Soot* may be smoke, *sod* or *sodden*, together; condensed. See the quotation from Boyle.

Sooty is, consequentially, black.

I can no more but of these like tway,
(To whom this tale sunre he or *sote*)
Though I tary a yeere.—*Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. iii.

For *sooty* was hire boure, and eke hire halle,
In which she ete many a slender mele.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,348.

But it is the prettiest spectacle to see her stroaking with her ivory hand his collied cheeks, and with her snowy fingers combing his *sooty* beard.
Carew. Cœlum Britannicum.

Soot also, though thinne, spread in a field or garden, is tried to be a very good compost.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 597.

Then can he term his dirty ill-fac'd bride
Lady and queen, and virgin deity'd;
But she all *sooty* black, or beery brown,
She's white as morrow's milk, or flakes new blown.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. i. Sat. 7.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *sooted* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke.—*Chapman.*

When wood being burned in a chimney is dissipated by the fire into smoke and ashes, that smoke compoſed *soot*, which is so far from being any one of the principles of the wood, that you may by a further analysis separate five or six distinct substances from it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p.526.

But see the fading many-colour'd woods,
Shade deepening over-shade, the country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk, and dun,
Of every hue, from wan-declining green
To *sooty* dark. *Thomson. Autumn.*

The distant Seres first behold thee flow;
Nor yet thy spring the distant Seres know
'Midst *sooty* Ethiops, next, thy current roams;
The *sooty* Ethiops wonder whence it comes.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. x.

With the dirt they appear nearly as black as a negroe; and according to our best discoveries, the skin itself is of the colour of wood *soot*, or what is commonly called a chocolate colour.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b ii. c. 6.

SOOTE, i. e. Sweet, (qv.)

Whanne that April with his shoures *sote*
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every veine in swiche licour,
Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 1.

A chambre had he in that hostelrie
Alone withouten any compagnie,
Ful fetisly ydight with herbes *sote*,
And he himself was *swete* as is the rote
Of liceris, or any setewale.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3101.

But first he cheweth greine and liceorise,
To smellen *sote*, or he had spoke with leere.
Id. Ib. v. 3690.

The *soote* season, that bud and blome fourth brings
With greine hath clad the hill, and eke the vale.
Surrey. Description of Spring.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foote
To the instrument:
They dauncen neffly, and singen *soote*,
In their merriment.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. April.

SOOTH, or Soth, *n. & v.* Soo'thly. Soo'th-fast. Soo'thfastness. Soo'thness. Soo'th. Soo'thsaw. Soo'thsay, *n.* Soo'thsayer. Soo'thsaying. A. S. *Soth*, true; *gesoth-ian*, to affirm, to prove, to verefie, or averre, (Somner.) Truth is that which a man troweth or thinketh; and *soth* or *sooth* may be that which a man *saveth*. To *sooth-say*, is—to tell or say the truth, to foretell or predict, (the truth;) generally to foretell.

For, as me may the *sothe* segge, by fore hym no beter nas.
R. Gloucester, p. 73.

Vor the *sothfast* God, tho he yse, that we nolde, vor nothynge,
Fram oure synne vs wyth drawe, ne that non prince, ne [kync]
Ne mygte brynge vs out of the lond. *Id* p. 253.

Mid wuche hedi dar y come in thi sigt ene,
That ti nom the wyn frenschipe for thi *sothnesse* al clene?
Id. p. 35.

He ligges at Wynchestre, the *soth* it is to seie.
R. Brunne, p. 28.

Hit is so science *sothlithe*, both a *sothfast* by lyve.
Piers Plowhman, p. 190.

Gregore wist thist wel, and wilnede to my seule
Saueacion for the *sothnesse*, that be seith in myn werkes.
Id. p. 205.

Sothely, *sothely*, I seye to you, he that bileueth in me, hath euerlastinge lyf.—*Wicif. Jon*, c. 6.

Which eamen and seyen to him maister we witen that thou art *soothfast* and reckist not of any man for neither thou biholdist into the face of man but thou techist the way of God in truthe.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 12.

Therfore stonde ghe and be ghe gird aboute ghoure leendis in *soothfastnesse*, and clothid with the haburioun of rightwysnesse.—*Id. Efesies*, c. 6.

He was, I trow, a twenty winter old,
And I was fourty, if I shal say *soth*,
But yet I had alway a coltes toth.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6182.

Some saiden, that we hen in herte most eased
Wiban that we hen yflattered and ypreised.
He goth ful nigh the *sothe*, I wol not lie;
A man shal winne us best with flatterie.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6510.

Right as the Friday, *sothly* for to tell,
Now shineth it, and now it raineth fast,
Right so gan gery Venus overcast.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1556.

"Looke than" (quod she) "thou persener in my service, in whiche I hane thee grounded, that thilke skorne in thy enemies mowe this on thy person he not *sothed*.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

But now know I in very *soothfastnesse*,
That in gret lordship, if I wee wel avise,
Ther is gret servitude in soudry wise.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8671.

Sothly, a man may change his purpos and his conseil, if the cause ceseth, or whan a newe cas betideth.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

Tiburce answered; "Saith thou this to me
In *sothnesse*, or in dreme herken I this?"
Id. The Second Nonnes Prestes Tale, v. 15,738.

Thou must discouer all thy worching,
How thou semest, and of what thing,
Though that thou shuldest for thy *sothnaw*
Ben al to beaten and to draw.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Both *soothnawes* and lesings.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. ii.

And netheles to say a *soth*,
The cause why that he so doth,
Is for to stele an herte or two
Out of the churche er that he go.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And all his wittes he foryete,
The whiche is to hym sothe a lete,
That he wote neuer, what he doth,
Ne whiche is fals, ne whiche is *south*.
Id. Ib. b. vi.

For *sothethe* I leue,
And durst setten it in pene,
It none so wise, that shulde asterte
But he were lustles in his herte.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

This paynim wote none other wise,
But on the grounde he kneleth euen,
His handes vp to the heuen,
And saide: O highe *soothfastnes*,
That louest all trutwisenesse,
Unto thy dome loode I appele.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

Thus maule yeares were spent
with good and *soothfast* life,
Twixt Arbundle that w rthie knight
and his aggreed wife.
Turberville. Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arbundle.

Yea, and howe warneth he to beware of witchcraft, sorcerie, enchauntmest, nieromancie, and all crafies of the deuill. and of dreamers. *soothsayers*, and of miracle doers to destroy the word. and that they should suffer none such to lyue.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 8.

——— Now I bethink me,
Some other means I have which may be ns'd,
Which once of Melibeus old I learnt,
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.
Milton. Comus.

Ne *soothliche* it is easie for to read
Where now on earth, or how, he may be found;
For he ne wonneth in one certeine steed,
But restlesse walketh all the world around.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

And it came to passe, as we went to prayer, a certain damnedl possessed with a spirit of divination, met us: which brought her masters much gain by *sooth-saying*.
Acies, xvi. 16.

All those were idle thoughtes and fantasies,
Devices, dreames, opinions unsound,
Shewes, visions, *sooth-sayes*, and prophesies;
And all that fained is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

As when a gryfon, seized of his pray,
A dragon fiers encountreth in his flight,
Through wide-t ayre making his yelle way,
That would his rightfull ravine rend away:
With hideous horror both together smight,
And souce so sore, that they the heavens affray;
The wise *southsayer*, seeing so sad sight,
Th' amazed vulgar telles of warres and mortal fight.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 5.

——— Had any earthly spirit
Given this suggestion: if our priests, *or soothsayers*, challenging merit
Or prophets, I might hold it false: and be the rather mov'd
To keepe my palace, but these eares, and these selfe eyes approv'd
It was a goddesse.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiv.

Theophilus a learned bishop of Alexandria having fallen into their hands was so roughly used by them, that ere he could get out of their fingers, he was fain to use his wits and to crave aid of his equiuocating sophistry and *soothly* to tell them, I have seen your face as the face of God.
Hale. Rem. Ser. Rom. xiv. 1.

Or what trueth can be spoken of a lyar? *Soth-saings*, witchcraftes, sorcery and dreamynge is but vanyte.
Bible, 1551. *Eccles.* c. 34.

Many report that a certain *soothsayer* forewarned him of a great danger which threatened him on the ides of March, and that when the day was come, as he was going to the senate-house, he called to the *soothsayer*, and said, laughing, "The ides of March are come," to which he answered, softly, "Yes; but they are not gone."
Langhorne. Plutarch. Caesar.

Dear was the kindlie love which Kathrin bore
This crooked romion, for in *soothly* guise
She was her genius and her counsellor.
Mickle. Syr Marlyn, c. 1.

SOOTHE, *v.* } A.S. *Ge-sothien*, assentiri,
SOOTH, *n.* } blandiri, Skinner thinks from
SOO'THER. } the A. S. *Soth*, verus, true,
SOO'THING, *n.* } (see SOOTH,) q.d.—to receive
SOO'THINGLY. } as true; to assent to or approve as true, whatever another says. The Goth. *Sothjan*, *ga-sothjan*, saturare, satiare, to satisfy, may be the origin.

To assent to, to please, flatter by assenting; to flatter; to please, to gratify; to assuage, to lull, to allay.

Words of *sooth*.—*soothing* words, (Shakespeare.)

The laughter-loving dame disserni'd her mov'd mind, by her grace:
And (for her mirth sake) set a stoole full before Paris face.
Where she would needs have Helien sit: who (though she durst not chuse
But sit, yet) lookt away for all the goddesse poure could use,
And aside her tongue too, and to chide, whoom Venus *sooth'd* so much.
And chid too, in this better kinde.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

Nor now no more smell-feast Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two,
And loves him in his mawe, loaths in his heart,
Yet *soothes*, and yeas and nays on either part
Bp. Hall, b. vi. Sat. 1.

But whilst we strive too suddenly to rise,
By flatt'ring princes with a servile tongue,
And being *soothers* to their tyrannies,
Work our much woes by what doth many wrong,
And unto others tending injuries.
Drayton. Legion of Thomas Cromwell.

This affirmation of the archbishop being greatlie *soothed* out with his crafte vtterance (for he was ierned) confirmed by the French freends, &c.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. li. c. 1.

Rich. Oh God, oh God, that ere this tongue of mine,
That layd the sentence of dreadfull banishment
On yon proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth*.—*Shakes. Rich. II.* Act iii. sc. 3.

Herewithal Anselmo rested the most *soothingly* and contentedly deceived that could be found in the world.
Shelton. Don Quixote. pt. iv. c. 7.

——— The godlike man they found
Pleas'd with the solemn harp's harmonious sound:
(The well-wrought harp from conquer'd Thebe came
Of polish'd silver was its costly frame):
With this he *soothes* his angry soul, and sings
Th' immortal deeds of heroes and of kings.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

——— Ideal sounds
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,
Steal tuneful *soothings* on the easy ear.
Thompson. Sickness, b. v.

Sacred history has acquainted us with the power of music over the passions, and there is little doubt but the verse as well as the lyre of David was able to *sootie* the troubled spirits to repose.—*Knox*, Ess. 51.

SOP, *n.* } *Sop*, the n. upon which the verb
SOP, *v.* } is formed, is (Tooke) the past part. of A. S. verb, *Sip-an*, to *sip*. And the A. S. of *Sip-an*, or *sup-an*, is to soften by steeping in liquor, to soke or wash in water or other liquor," (Somner.)

That which is soked, or steeped; (met.) a sweet or savoury morsel. See the quotation from Dryden for the origin of this latter application.

Jhesus answeride, he it is, to whom I schal ateche a *sop* of breed, and whanne he had wett bred, he gaf to Judas of Symount of Scarioth.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 13.

Jesus answered, he it is to whom I gene a *soppe*, when I haue dipt it. And he wet a *soppe*, and gaue it to Iudas Iscariote Simon's sonne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thus labourein he, til that the day cam dawe,
And than he taketh up a *sop* in fine clarre,
And upright in his bed than sitteth he.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9716.

O *soppe* of sorrowe soaken into care.
Id. The Complaint of Cresside.

A Frankelein was in this compagnie;
White was his berd, as is the dayesie.
Of his complexion he was sanguin,
Wel loved he by the morwe a *sop* in win.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 314.

The bathes weren thus araied
With herres tempred and assaied,
And Jason was yarmed noune,
And did, as it he'elle to doune.
Into his bathe hy went anone,
And wisshe hym cleane as any bone
He toke a *soppe*, and out he cam,
And on his lest arayr he nam.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

His cheeks, as snowy *soppes soyl* in wine,
Had their red roses quencht with lilies white.
Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

1 *Keep.* Here comes my master; to the spit ye whore,
And stir no more abroad, but tend your business;
You shall have no more *sops* I'll pan else, nor do porridge.
Besides, I'le whip your breech.
Beaum & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. d.

The double daisy, thrift, the button-batchelor,
Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*, the campion.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

Even Cerberus, when he had received the *sop*, permitted Æneas to pass freely to Elysium.
Dryden. Postscript to the Æneis.

There are however several kinds of fruit, besides those which have been already mentioned; particularly the sweet *sop*, which is well known to the West Indians.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

SOPH. } Fr. *Sophie*, *sophisme*;
SO'PHI. } It. *Sofisma*; Sp. *Sophis-*
SO'PHIC. } *mer*; Lat. *Sophisma*; Gr.
SO'PHISM. } Σοφισμα, from σοφια, wis-
SO'PHIST. } dom: σοφιστης, a teacher
SO'PHISTER. } of wisdom, a name arro-
SOPHI'STICK. } gated to themselves by a
SOPHI'STICAL. } sect of pretenders. (See
SOPHI'STICALLY. } the quotation from North,
SOPHI'STICATES, *v.* } and from Sydenham's
SOPHI'STICATE, *adj.* } *Plato*, and a specimen
SOPHISTICA'TION. } from Sir T. More:) and
SOPHI'STICATOR. } as these men supplied
SO'PHISTRY. } their want of wisdom and useful knowledge by subtlety of disputation, hence a *sophism* is.—

A subtle fallacy; a fallacy, a deception in argument. To *sophisticate*,—

To practise fallacy or deception; to counterfeit (the truth); to counterfeit, to falsify, to corrupt the purity or genuineness, to adulterate.

The foule eborle, that for his couetise,
Had him betraied, with his *sophistrie*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Legend of Good Women.

First I say, that in their owne *sophistry* a simillitude is the worst and feblest argument that can be and prouoth lest and esonest deceueth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 171.

Although this argument be a very *sophisme*, yet is there neither one rule in *sophistry* that can proue this argument, nor yet one *sophister* so foolish as to graunt it.
Frpth. Workes, p. 44.

For lyke wyse as though a *sophister* woulde with a fonde argumente, proue vnto a symple soule, that two egges wer thre, because that there is one, and there be twayne, and one and twayne make three: yt simple vnlearned man, though he laeke learnyng to soyle hys fond argument: hathe yet wit ynough to taugh thereat, and to cast the two egges himself, and byd the *sophister* take and cate the thyrde.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 475.

SOP

Unto whome the lord Cobham thus answered: It is well *sophistred* of you forsooth. Preposterous are your indgements euermore. For as the Prophet Esay saith, ye iudge euill good, and good euill.—*Fox. Actes. Hen. V.* p. 517.

By your workes we iudge you and your zeale to righteousnes, and not by your *sophisticall* suttle reasons, with which ye would claw our eares, bleare our eyes, and beguile our wittes, to take your tyrannous conetous erudeitie for the zeale of righteousnes.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 193.

Howe be it, it were harde to construe this lecture, *Sophisticated* crafterly is many a confecture.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollous laureil both for learnings laude,
And eke for martiall praise; that in my shield
The seuen fold *sophie* of Minerue contein,
A maiech more meete, syr king, then any here.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors. Death of Zoroas.

The angels carol'd loud their song of peace,
The cursed oracles were strucken dumb,
To see thiet sheperd, the poor shepherds press,
To see their king, the kingly *sophie* come.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory in Heaven.

So tickle be the termes of mortall state
And full of suttile *sophismes*, which doe play
With double senses, and with false debate,
T' approve the unknown purpose of eternall fate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Fourthly, That though necessary existence be included in the idea of God, yet our inferring from thence that he does exist, is but a *sophism*: because a being absolutely evil, as well as absolutely perfect, includes necessary existence in the idea thereof.
More. Antidote against Atheism, pt. I. c. 2. App.

But those that came nithence, having mingled it [philosophy] with art of speech, and by little have introduced the exercise of deeds unto bare and curious words: whereupon they were called *sophisters*, as who would say, counterfeit wise men.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 96.

A mystery [the trinity] indeed in their *sophistie* subtilties, but in scripture a plain doctrine.
Milton. Of Toleration.

But oh! thy actions were too temporal,
Thy knowledge had too much pretenceince,
Thy reason subtile, and *sophisticul*.
Dingdon. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Lastly, that these arguments whereby we prove the incorporeity of the soul of man, will also conclude the incorporeity of the soul of a beast, and that therefore they are *sophistical*.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, pt. I. c. 2. App.

It is a crime of a high nature, to mingle or *sophisticate* any wine here.—*Howell*, b. I. Let. 33.

And now since a great part of our scientificul treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all know the image and superscription of verity: the only way to know what is *sophisticate*, and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatising*, c. 8.

Our senses are here feasted with the clear and genuine taste of their objects; which are all *sophisticated* there, (in courts and cities,) and for the most part overwhelmed with their curiosities.—*Cowley. Essay on Agriculture.*

All this while, we have no more of reason, then the *cobbler Sexpes* (as Plotinus calls it) amounts to. And besides our easie submission to the *sophistications* of sense, and inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasons; that which strikes the great stroke toward our after-deceptions, is the pertinacious adherence of many of these first impressions to our gardnate understandings.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 8.

I cordially commend, that the *sophisticated* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.
Whitaker. Blood of the Grape, (1654,) p. 167.

This narrow search which all their soules must sift,
No subtile wit by *sophistry* can shift.
Sirling. Domes-day. Seventh Houre.

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c. tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.
Dr. Harris. On the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah, p. 256.

Reduce it to syllogism, and it will be found a *sophism* with four terms in it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 46.

But since I recollect that Mr. Locke has insisted on a solution of the difficulty, which, I think, and am not afraid to call inconclusive and *sophistical*, it is worth my while to bestow a few words upon it.—*Bolingbroke. Fragments*, § 21.

A set of men, smitten, not with the love of wisdom, but of fame and glory, men of great natural abilitys, notable industry and boldness, appeared in Greece; and assuming the name of *sophists*, a name hitherto highly honourable, and given only to those, by whom mankind in general were supposed to be made wiser, to their ancient poets, legislators, and the gods themselves, undertook to teach, by a few lessons and in a short time, all the parts of philosophy to any person, of whatever kind were his disposition or turn of mind, and of whatever degree the capacity of it, so that he was but able to pay largely for his teaching.
Sydenham. Plato. Dialogues, vol. i. p. 19. Note 6.

SOR

Tuesis pro crepitu, an art
Under a cough to shut a f--t,
That would *sophisticatly* imply
Both are unlawful, I deny.—*Hudibras*, pt. I. c. 1.

Duke. Speak plainly your intent.
I love not a *sophisticated* truth,
With an allay of lye in't.
Dryden. The Assignation, Act v. sc. 4.

Even when the materials imployed about experiments are not way *sophisticated*, but genuine, and such as nature has produced them, or art ought to prepare them; even then, I say, there may be a very considerable disparity betwixt concretions of the same kind and name.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 321.

It is scarcely imaginable to him, that has not been very conversant with the drugs and simples sold in shops, how generally they are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if they be such, whose preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial to them, that practice it.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 319.

Last see him waging with the fools of rhyme
A wanton, harmless war. Dunce after dunce,
Beaux, doctors, templars, countiers, *sophs* and cits,
Condemn'd to suffer life.
Thompson. On Mr. Pope's Works.

When I was a *soph* at Cambridge, Pope was about his translation of Homers lilas, and had published part of it.
Spence. Anecdotes. Adeerwin.

We need not fear truth should lie long overwhelmed under the *sophisms* of falsehood; it will always rise at last triumphant over the strongest opposition.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. I. Introd.

This branch produced the *sophists* of Greece, the academies of after times who would maintain the pro and con upon any subject proposed, the schoolmen and popish doctors in the dark ages of Christianity.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. pt. II.

If in the tent retir'd, or battle's rage,
Britannia's sighs shall reach great Fred'ric's ear;
He'll drop the sword, or shut the *sophie* page,
And pensive pay the tributary tear.
Cunningham. On the Death of his late Majesty Geo. II.

The wicked man, who is resolved not to part with his vices, and yet finds himself crossed and disturbed by these opinions, which he had imbibed in his education, and afterwards approved to his judgement, by *sophistical* reasonings against the truth of his opinions.—*Warburton*, vol. x. Ser 33.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished.—*Knox*, Ess. 7.

Gross *sophistry* has scarce ever had any influence upon the opinions of mankind, except in matters of philosophy and speculation; and in these it has frequently had the greatest.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 1.

SO'PITE, *v.* Fr. *Soporal, soporifere;* It. *Soporifero;* Lat. *Soporus, soporiferus*, from *Sopor*; Gr. Υπνος, *ὑπνο νεκρ*, (either sleeping or waking.) Gr. Υπνοβαν. *subesse.* See Scaliger in *Vossius.*

Soporiferous,—bearing or bringing sleep, or sleepiness, drowsiness; sleepy, drowsy.

Sopite,—to lull to sleep; to still, to quiet, to set at rest.

It is more *soporiferous* than opium, and sooner casteth a man into a dead sleepe, that he shall never rise againe.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 31.

But I suppose, that the *soporifeous* medicines are likest to do it. which are henbane, hemlock, mandrak, moonshade, tobacco, opium, saffron, poplar-leaves, &c.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 975.

Many differences and disputes arising concerning religion, which were not then quite *sopited*, our author Fuccius, who was only a spectator, laid aside his trade, and totally applied himself to the study of sacred letters.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

His grace [Abbot] hath formerly shewed his dislike of them both, and hearing that you [W. Page] take up the bucklers in a theam of so small necessity, and of so great heap and distemper, which will draw a new reply (fo Pryane will not sit down as an idle spectator) and beget bitterness and intestine contestations at home among our selves, he is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may better *sopited* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and partakings.
Id. Ib. vol. ii.

Of such a resurrection as this, Plotinus, (though perhaps mistaking it for the true Christian resurrection) might have some cause to affirm, that it would be but a resurrection to another sleep; the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *sopourted*, with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 795.

In small syncopes it may perhaps touse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy
Greenhill. Art of Embalming, p. 53.

SOR

For the colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 23.

Pleas'd if my rhime just measure keeps,
And stretch'd at ease my reader sleeps.
Hibernian matrons thus of old,
Their *soporific* stories told.
Somerville. The Fortune Hunter, c. 4.

The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,
Falls *soporific* on the listless ear.
Cowper. Progress of Error.

SO'RCERER. SO'RCERESS. SO'RCEROUS. SO'RCERY. } Fr. *Sorcier*; Lat. *Sortitor*, a caster of *lots*, (*sortes*,) *soro*, from *σορ-ειν*, *τροπειν*, to draw. Witches, in foretime called *lot-tellers*, now commonly called *sorcerers*. Catalogue of English printed books, 1595, (cited by Tooke.)

A teller of lots, of fortune, of fates; a witch or wizard; an enchanter.

And some Jewes seiden, whith *sorcerie* he wrouhte.
Piers Plowhman, p. 312.

The mother was on elfe by aventure
Ycome, by charmes or by *sorcerie*,
And eveirich man hateth hire compagnie.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5174.

I saw there some of other porte,
And that was Circes, and Calypse,
That couthen do the monne clypse,
Of men and changin the likenesse,
Of artmagike *sorcerese*.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

To wynde, to nyre, to sea, to londe
She preide, and eke helde up her honde
To Echates, and gan to cryie,
Whiche is the goddesse of *sorcerie* —*Id. Ib.* b. v.

She that was prompte & redy to all euyll, cast in her mynde that this chylde was shyne by poison, or by some other purposyd malice, for the which lasly was accused a lamyfye, or lele office-r, called Momede, with yyonne witchis and *sorceryes* that shulde imagyn this childes death.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 116.

This *sorcerous* worker to make hym pope, in the space of xiii. yeres, poysened vi of his predecessours one after another.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt ii.

Warm ashes from the furnace Moses took;
The *sorcerers* did with wonder on him look,
And smil'd at th' unsuccessful spell,
Which no Egyptian rituals tell.
Cowley. The Plagues of Egypt.

O pardon me, my sovereine lord, to shew
The secret treasons, which of late I know
To have bene wrought by that false *sorceresse*:
Shee, onely she, it is, that earst did throw
This gentle knight into so great distresse,
That death him did awaite in daily wretchednesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Whither, alone, by these hill-confines, goes
They erring foote? Th' art entring Circes house,
Where, (by her medeines, blacke and *sorcerous*)
Thy souldiers all are shut, in well-strnd cites,
And turned to swine.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. x.

How unlikely is it that God should make use of this *sorcerer* as a prophetess, and should give her the honour of revealing his counsels.—*Waterland*, vol. ix. Ser. 33.

The civil law punishes with death not only the *sorcerers* themselves, but also those who consult them, imitating in the former the express law of God, "thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." And our own laws, both before and since the conquest, have been equally penal; ranking the crime in the same class with heresy, and condemning both to the flames.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 4.

SORD, i. e. *Sward*, (qv.)

Pol. This is the prettiest low-horne lasse, hat euer
Ran on the greene-*sord*: nothing she do's, or seemes
But smackes of something greater than her selfe,
Too noble for this place.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

I' th' midst an altar as the land-mark stood
Rustic of grassie *sord*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

SO'RDID. SO'RDIDLY. SO'RDIDNESS. } Fr. *Sordide*; It. *Sôrdido*; Sp. *Sordido*; Lat. *Sordidus*, from *sordes*, perhaps the Gr. Σωρος, a heap, (a mixen,) sc. of filth.

Filthy or foul, dirty, (met.) abject, mean, base; covetous of filthy lucre.

Amongst them all she placed him most low,
And in his hand a distaffe to him gave,
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow,
A *sordid* office for a mind so bra-e:
So hard it is to be a womans slave!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Not vext and lost
'Twixt spring and frost,
Nor by alternate shreds of light
Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night.
Crashaw. The Glorious Epiphany of our Lord God.

There is a second sort of matter affecting ulcers, that is thick, generated of abundance of gross tough humours, and rendering the ulcer *foul*; whence it is called a *sordid* ulcer.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. ii. c. 1.

In the one may be seen an humble, pious, great, and generous soul, with some pitiable sallies of sudden passion: in the other you see nothing but what is mean, *sordid*, and brutal.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p 145.

Two or three vol. were offered to him [Pelham] by such indigent persons for six pence a piece, such is the *sordidness* of ignorance and poverty.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

Motives of avarice had prevailed upon the *sordid* mind of Judas to conspire with his master's enemies against his life.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

But he who reads and considers daily the very striking anecdotes and conversations in Lord Melcombe's Diary, will find, that, in order to see the venality in its full growth, and survey *sordidness* in its complete state of abomination, it will be necessary to turn from low to high life.
Knox. Spirit of Despotism.

SORE, *adj.* Sure, *ad.* Sure, *n.* Sorance, *n.* Sored, *adj.* Sorely. Soreness. Sorrow, *n.* Sorrow, *v.* Sorrowful. Sorrowfully. Sorrowfulness. Sorrowing, *n.* Sorry. Sorely. Soriness.

Sorrow, sorrowful, — A.S. *Sorge, sorefull*; Dut. *Sorghe, sorghevuldigh*; Ger. *Sorg*; Sw. *Sorg*. Skinner says of *sore*, adj.—from A S. *Swer, swar*; Dan. *Seor*; Dut. *Swer*; Ger. *Schwer*, gravis, molestus, difficilis. All, I believe, contracted from the Lat. *Severus*. *Sore*, the n and *sore*, the adv. he refers to the adj. Junius has three Greek origins, σωρος, σωμαλος, ψωρα, σεσθιος, or συρ-ειν, *trahere*. Under the words *sorrow* and *sorry*, Skinner refers to the A.S. verbs *Sarian, sargian*, to sore, *sargian*, curare, and to the Dut. and Ger. *Synonyms*, but concludes all to be from the adj. *sore*. Tooke thinks *sorrow, sorry, sore*, are one word, with one meaning, and by ellipsis of the characteristic *y* to *o*, are the past part. of the A.S. *Syrw-an, syrewan, syre-winn*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief. In A. S. written *Sorw, sorwe, sorh, sorhg, sare, sar*; in Old Eng. *Sorwe, sorewe, soor, &c.* And the word was, and is, the general name for—

Any malady, or disease, or mischief, or suffering; any thing—generally—by which one is vexed, grieved or mischieved. *Sore*, the adj.—

Causing pain, anguish, or distress; painful, distressing, afflicting. *Sore*, the adv —

Painfully, distressingly, excessively.

Sorrow,—painfulness of mental suffering; anguish, distress, affliction; vexation, painful regret. (See the quotation from Cogan.) Spenser forms upon the adj. or past part. the verb To *sore*.—

To cause to be sore; also, to vex, to trouble.

Sorry,—grievous, mischievous, causing grief or mischief; causing pain or regret; regretting; vexatious, troublesome; not worth the trouble, or pains; worthless, mean, poor.

His axe the he to hym com, so grislliche he schok & faste,
That the kyng quakede & ys men, so sore two were a gaste.
R. Gloucester, p. 24.

And God wole, that men ofe in wraththe & in *sore*,
That after here grete wraththe here lowe be the more.
Id. p. 55.

This worde dude much *sorwe* this seli olde kyng,
Id. p. 33.

Tho this kyng hadde go a boote in such *sorwful* ces,
At the last he cum to Carle, there ys dogter was.
Id. p. 35.

The rele, as for *sorinesse*, by turnede hym atten ende,
And assailede the wyte, & made hym abace wende.
Id. p. 131.

That tyme at Westmynster Harald *sore* seke lay.
R. Brunne, p. 52.

Now of flue *sorowes*, that ygit not endid are,
Henry in his writyng telles what thei ware.—*Id.* p. 7.

The wiche is callid caritas. Cristes owen fode
And solaceth alle soules. *sorghful* in purgatorie.
Piers Ploukman, p. 305.

For what cause blame hem *sore*, that thel be hoole in feith.
Wiclif. Tyde, c. 1.

And thel fol *sory* bigunnen ech hi him self to seye, Lord wher I am?—*Id. Matthew*, c. 26.

And they were exceadynge *sorowful*, and beganne eueryne one of them to saye vnto hym: Is it I maister?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For though I made you *sorrs* in a pistle, it rewith me not though it rewide. Seyngo that though thilk pistle made ghou *sori* at an hour, now I haue ioie. not for ghe weren made *sorowful*, but for ghe weren made *sorowful* to penannce.
Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c. 7.

Wherfor though I made you *sory* with a letter. I repent not: thoughe I dyd repent. For I perceaue that that same epystle made you *sory* thoughe it were but for a ceason. But I nowe reioyce, not that ye were *sory*, but that ye so *sorowed*, that ye repented.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And greet wepyng of alle men was maad, and they felden on the neeke of Poul and kisseden hym, and *sorewiden* moost in the word that he seide, for thei schulen no more se his face.—*Wiclif Dedis*, c. 20.

And they wepte all aboundantlye and fell on Paul's neeke and kyssed hym, *sorowing* moste of all for the wordes whiche he spake, that they shoulde se his face no more.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

The *sorowe* that is sfiit god worchith penaunce into stidefast heelthe, but *sorowe* of the world worchith deeth.
Wiclif. 2 Corynth. c. 7.

For godly *sorow* causeth repentance vnto saluacion not to bee repented of: when worldly *sorow* causeth death.
Bible, 1551 *Ib.*

And whanne the younge man had herde these wordis he wente awey *sorowful* for he hadde many possessiouns.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 19.

Only the intellect, without more, *Sorrowful*, and *sore*,
That dwelled in his herte sike and *sore*,
Gan feilleu, whan the herte felte deth;
Dusked his eyen two, and failled his breth.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2805.

For certes the flesh coveiteth ayenst the spirite: and ever the more strong that the flesh is, the *sorier* may the soule be.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

She said, certes, that she *sorry* was,
That he hath had such peril and such eaas.
Id. The Legend of Dido.

For in swiche eas wimmen have swiche *sorwe*,
When that hir houshonds hen fro hem ago,
That for the more part they *sorwen* so
Or elles falleu in swiche maladie,
That stte laste certainly they die.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2824.

How gret a *sorwe* suffereth now Arcite
That deth he feleth thurgh his herte smite;
He wepeth, waileth, crieth piteously.—*Id. Ib.* v. 1151.

"Hast thou not had thy lady as thee liketh?"
"No, no," quod he, and *sorowfulle* he siketh.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,893.

This Hercules hym threwe to grounde
So *sore*, that thel hane hym founde
Lyggende there vpon the morowe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

But were hem liefe, or were hem loth
The women and the children both
In to the palais forth he brought,
With many a *sorie* herres thought
Of hem whiche of her body bore
The children had. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

She sawe hir father *sorowe* and sike,
And wist not the cause why.
Id. Ib. b. i.

For though I be my seluen strange,
Eunie maketh myn hert change,
That I am *sorowfully* bestadde
Of that I see another gladde
With hir. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Wherefore the Scripture was geuen, that we may applye the medicine of the Scripture, euery man to his own *sores*.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 3.

And incontynẽt he was taken, and his heed stryken off, wherof many folkes were *sorie*, and were *sore* dyspleased.
Berners Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 30.

For with the *soreness* of the fell, if she had not had breath giuen her, she had delivered a foolish soul to Pluto.
Sidney. Arcadia, b iv.

Amazed with this speech, he turned his eye full of humble *sorrowfulness*, to Philoclea.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

The cruell steele, which thrild her dying hart,
Fell softly forth, as of his owne accord:
And the wyde wound, which lastly did dispart
Her bleeding brest and riven bowels gor'd,
Was closed up, as it had not beene *sor'd*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

But she to none of them her love did cast,
Save to the noble knight, sir Scudamore,
To whom her loving hart she linked fast
In faithfull love, t ablde for evermore
And for his dearest sake endured *sore*,
Sore trouble of an hautous enimy.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 6.

He now, to prove his late-renewed might,
High brandishing his bright deaw-burning blade,
Upon his crested scalp so *sore* did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made:
The deadly dint his dulled sences all diamaid.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

He from that deadly throw made no defence,
But to the wound his weake heart opened wyde:
The wicked engine through false influence
Past through his eies, and secretly did glyde
Into his heart, which it did *sorely* gryde
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 9.

There also those two Pandionian maides,
Calling on Itis, His evermore,
Whom, wretched boy, they slew with guiltie blades;
For whome the Thracian king lamenting *sore*,
Turn'd to a lapwing, fowlie them upbraydes,
And fluttering round about them still does *sore*.
Id. Virgil's Gnat.

Nay, this removing and replanting of them is the proper cure of many *sorances*, for from that time forward, subject they will not be to those injuries that use to infest them.
Holland. Pliny, b. xix. c. 12.

Wrath was the prince, and *sory* yet withall,
That he so wilfully refused grace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

When I awoke, and found her place devoyd,
And nought but pressed gras where she had lyen,
I *sorrowed* all so much as eare I loyd,
And wished all her place with watry eyen.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 9.

Mourne not, except thou *sorrow* for my good.
Sonkespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act ii. sc. 5.

Ant. The miserable change now at my end.
Lament nor *sorrow* at: but please your thoughts
In feeling them with those my former fortunes
Wherein I lived.—*Id. Antony & Cleopatra*, Act iv. sc.13.

She heard with patience all note the end:
And strove to maister *sorrowful* assay,
Which greater grew, the more she did contend,
And almost rent her tender hart in way.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Such is the weakenesse of all mortall hope;
So tickle is the state of earthly things,
That, ere they come unto their aymed scope,
They fall too short of our frailte reckonings,
And bring us bale and bitter *sorrowings*.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 3.

Why yeeld I thus to plaints and *sorrowings*,
As if all hope and helpe were perisht quite?
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. vi. n. 86.

Sorrows are well allow'd, and sweeten nature,
Where they express no more than drops on lilies;
But when they fall in storms, they blast our hopes;
Make us unable, though our comforts meet us,
To hold our heads up.
Massinger. A Very Woman, Act iii. sc. 4.

Who when he saw his sonne so ill bedight—
Was inly touched with compassion deare,—
That he these words burst forth; "Ah! *sory* boy,
Is this the hope that to my hoary heare
Thou brings?"—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 3.

Yet goodness, whose inclosure is but flesh,
Holds out oft times hut *sorrily*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act ii. sc. 1.

But that which gladded all the warrior-train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

For do their very best, they cannot fly,
But often each way look, and often *sorely* sigh.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

Grief seiz'd the thunderer, by his oath engag'd;
Stung to the soul, he *sorrow'd*, and he rag'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoy'd longer; or the sense of a present evil.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii c. 20.

We must also look to the undoing, as well as we can, our force-past sins, in order to the obtaining God's forgiveness of them. But this is no way in the world to be done, but by meekly, and *sorrowfully* confessing them.
Sharp, vol. v. Dis. 6.

It may be a comfortable thought to us, that amidst our *sorrowings* for the ravages made by avarice at home, and our consternation at the advances of a *pestilence* abroad, there are yet many great and excellent designs on foot, many commendable charities going on, promoted and encouraged, by some of all ranks and orders of men, through the whole nation.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 427.

This fort was but *sorrily* governed when I was there.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1620.

Nay indeed, under colour of relaxations, they [pleasures] are, to those who engage thoroughly in them, *sore* fatigues.
Seeker, vol. i. Ser. 5.

Such is the good man's triumph over a calamity which, of all those which afflict poor mortals, is indeed the *sorest*, the most afflicting.—*Knox*, Ser. 2.

Sorrow is the direct opposite of joy. It expresses a mental suffering, under the privation of some good we actually possessed, or concerning which we entertained a pleasing expectation.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, c. 2.

In such a fine mould or soil as that of those more southern regions, agriculture is an easy art; and one man, with a couple of *sorry* horses, will be able, in a season, to cultivate as much land as will pay a pretty considerable rent to the proprietor.—*Hume*, pt. ii. Ess. 1.

SORE, or SOARE, *n.* } Fr. *Saur*; It. *Sàuro*, which Ferrari derives from *Subrufus*; nearly or approaching to red. SO'ARL. *Subrufo, sabro, sauro, sæuro.* (See *Menage.* Le Origini d'ella Ling. Ital.) A stag of four years old is called a *sore*, and of three a *sorel*; and so named (Skinner) from their colour; *a saturo colore*, a strong or deep colour.

Foure yoked stedes full different of hewe;
The first was *sord*, with mane as reed as rose.
Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

Of the *soare* faulcon so I learne to dye,
That flags a while her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breath.
Spenser. Of Heavenly Beautie.

Now, sir, a bucke the first yeare is a fawne, the second yeare a preicket, the third yeare a *sorell*, the fourth yeare a *soare*, the fift a buck of the first head, the sixt yeare a compleat buck.
Anonymous. The Returne from Parnassus, Act ii. sc. 5.

The young males which our fallow deere doe bring forth, are commonlie named according to their severall ages: for the first yeere it is a fawne, the second a preicket, the third a *sorell*, the fourth a *soare*, the fift a bucke of the first head.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 4.

His horse was of fiery *sorrel*, with black feet.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

——— Our prey was rich and great,
Twise five and twentie flocks of sheepe; as many herds of neat;
As many goats, and nastie swine; an hundred fiftie mares
All *sorrels*, most with sucking foals.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

SO'RITES. Gr. Σωρειτης, from σωρος, a heap, which Cicero considered to be equivalent to the Lat. *Acervalis*, from *acervus*, a heap. See the quotation.

The word *sorites* denotes an *heaping* up together; the syllogism that bears this name contains, as it were, a *heap* of premisses, ranged in such a manner, that the attribute of the preceding becomes always the subject of the following, till the conclusion is formed, of the subject of the first of the premisses, and the attribute of the last of them reciprocally.
Crousaz. Art of Thinking, pt. iii. c. 9.

SO'RREL. Fr. *Sorel, surelle*; A. S. *Sure, sower*, (Skinner.)

A herb, so called from the *sourness* of its taste.

Sorrel and white-wine, if you cestive prove,
And muscels, all obstructions shall remove.
Francis. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 4.

SORT, *v.* Fr. *Sortir*, to issue, come or go forth. (See *Menage.*) It is probably not more than a consequential usage of *sort*, infra.

To issue, to come or bear to an issue or event; to the issue or event, aimed at or expected to succeed.

For where destruction I do once pretend,
All that mar doth, still *sorteth* to that end.
Drayton. Legend of the Duke of Normandy.

I am sure sweet Kate this kindness merits thankes.
What not a word? Nay then thou lov'st it not:
And all my paines is *sorted* to no proofe.
Shakespeare. The Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 3.

The opinions of some of the ancients, that blown eires do preserve bodies, longer than other aires, seemeth to me probable; for that the blown aires, being over-charged and compressed, will hardly receive the exhaling of any thing, but rather repulse it. It was tried in a blown bladder, wherainto flesh was put, and likewise a flower, and it *sorted* not.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 351.

John Cumin (after that he and Bruse were thus agreed upon articles, and departed the one from the other) began to doubt, least this conspiracie denised betwixt them, would not *sort* to anie luckie conclusion for his purpose.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland.

Princes, in regard of the distance of their fortune, from that of their subjects & servants, cannot gather this fruit, [friendship] (except to make themselves capable thereof) they raise some persons, to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Friendship.*

SORT, *n.* } Fr. *Sort*; It. *Sòrte*, lot; Fr. *Sorte*; It. *Sòrta*, kind, both from the Lat. *Sors*, perhaps from Gr. Συρ-ειν, to draw, lot, luck; state or condition allotted. *Sort*, — used (lit.) from the Lat. *Sors.*
SOR, *v.* } Lot, allotment, fortune, fate; state or condition, allotted or assigned; or to which any one, any thing, is assigned, apportioned or appropriated; or in which it is arranged, ranked, placed or classed; class or kind; degree, manner, form, or fashion.
SO'RTABLE.
SO'RTAL.
SO'RTANCE.
SO'RTER.
SO'RTING, *n.*
SORTITIONS.

To *sort*,—to have or take or give by lot; to happen or befall.

To *sort*, or *assort*,—to arrange, separate, dispose, or distribute into destined classes or kinds, into orders; into their proper or peculiar kinds or species; to adapt, to accommodate, to suit.

And forth he went, shortely for to tell,
There as Mercurie *sorted* him to dwell.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Anon to drawen every wight began,
And shortly for to telien as it was,
Were it by aventure, or *sort*, or cas,
The sothe is this, the cutte felle on the knight,
Of which ful blith and glad was every wight.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 844.

That Paris now with his vnmanly *sorte*,
With mitred hats, with oynted bush and beard,
His rage enioyeth. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

Why then, quoth she, vnwroken shal we die?
But let vs die: for this! and in this *sort*
It liketh vs to seeke the shadowes darck!
Id. Ib.

A man cannot speake to his sonne but as a father, to his wife but as a husband, to his enemy but upon teardmes, whereas a friend may speake as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth* with the person.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Friendship.*

And when my careful eye I cast upon my sheep,
I *sort* them in my pens, and *sorted* so I keep.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

——— The world indifferently
Dispose betwixt us; every one his kingdome; I, the seas,
Pluto the blacke *lot*; Jupiter the principalities
Of head heaven, all the skie and clouds, was *sorted* out:
the earth
And high Olympus, common are, and due to eithers birth.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

Lam. Where is he?
Chori. Receiving entertainment in your house
Sorting with his degree.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act iii. sc. 1.

Can the Gaules be *sorted* in the same range with the Ægyptians?—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

There on a day, as he persew'd the chace,
He chanst to spy a *sort* of shepherd groomes
Playing on pypes and caroling apace,
The whyles their beasts there in the budded broomes
Beside them fed, and nipt the tender blooms.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

Which when those knights beheld, with scornefull eye
They sdeigned such lascivious disport,
And loath'd the loose demeanure of that wanton *sort*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

——— No, make a lott'ry,
And by denice let hlockish Aiax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act i. sc. 3.

A trim exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure teares vp in a poore maids eyes,
With your derision; none of nobler *sort*,
Would so offend a virgin.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act iii. sc. 2.

What good got you by wearing out your feet,
To run on scurvy errands to the poor,
And to bear money to a *sort* of rogues,
And lousy prisoners?
Massinger. The Virgin Martyr, Act iii. sc. 3.

Bar. I think, it be no other, but even so:
Well may it *sort*, that this portentous figure
Comes armed through our watch; so like the king
That was, and is, the question of these wars.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

For if there be considered on the one side, the truth of religion established; the constant peace and security; the good administration of justice; the temperate use of the prerogative, not slackened, not much strained; the flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a patroness; the convenient state of wealth and means, both of crown and subject; the habit of obedience, and the moderation of discontents.—*Bacon. On the Advancement of Learning.*

If he were partaker of them, they would draw more inconveniences upon him than benefit, being nothing *sortable* either to his disposition or breeding.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 6.

Here doth hee wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his qualitie,
The which hee could not leuie.
Shakespeare. Hen. IV. Act iv. sc. 1.

The remainders of thy sacred person are not yet free; the souldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamelesse coat (those poore spoiles cannot so much inrich them, as glorifie thee: whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous *sortitions.*)
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Crucifixion.

Horace makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in *sortilegious* charms.—*Dauboz.*

From whence it is easy to observe, that the essences of the *sorts* of things, and consequently the *sorting* of this, is the workmanship of the understanding, that abstracts and makes those general ideas.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 3.

But it being evident, that things are rank'd under names into *sorts* or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, to which we have annex'd those names; the essence of each genus, or *sort*, comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general, or *sortal* (if I may have leave so to call it from *sort*, as 1 do general from genus) name stands for.—*Id. Ib.*

The proportion of the average quantity of all *sorts* of grain imported into Great Britain to that of all *sorts* of grain consumed, it has been computed by the author of the Tracts upon the Corn Trade, does not exceed that of one to five hundred and seventy.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 5.

The shepherd, the *sorter* of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, the scribbler, the spinner, the weaver, the fuller, the dresser, with many others, must all join their different arts in order to compleat even this homely production.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 1.

SOSS. See SOUCE.

SOT, *n.* } The Goth. *Saults*; A. S. *Sult*; Dut. *Sucht*; Ger. *Sucht*, a disease, a *sickness*; and Wachter conceives the Ger. *Suht*, to differ in nothing from *seuche*, except in the manner of forming it from the verb *siechen*, ægrotare. (See SICK.) Lye cites from *P. T.* v. 493, "And therewyth he caught a cardiacle and a cold *sot*." *Sotiæ* (Fr. *Sotise*) in Gower, *soted priest*, in Chauucer, &c., approach so close to a disease of the mind—a diseased or disordered state of mind—as to afford a conjecture that Eng. *Sot*, Fr. *Sot*, in their common application, have no other origin,—unless we owe them to the A. S. *Seoth-ian*, the past part. of which is *sod* (See ASSOT and BESOT.) Menage derives from *stolto*, Skinner from *exoticus*, and Junius from the Hebrew.
SO'T'TISH.
SO'TTISHLY.
SO'TTISHNESS.
SO'TIE.

A *sot*,—one in a state of mental disease or weakness, inertness, stupor, (with drink;) a senseless, stupid, infatuated person, or dolt; a dotard; or otherwise,—one *sod* or *sodden* with drink, drenched; an habitual drunkard.

The Scottis I telle for *sottis*. *R. Brunne*, p. 278.

The cause of al thys catiffte. cometh of meny bisshepes
That suffren suche *sottes*. *Piers Plonhman*, p. 160.

This *soted* preest, who was gladder than he?
Chaucer. The Chanoues Yemannes Tale, v. 16,740.

But he that can, ne neuer so wel him behaue, and hath vertue haboundaunte, in manyfolde maners, and he not wealthid with suche yeathlie goods, is holde for a foole, and saied his wit is lost *soted*.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

The nightingale with so mery a note,
Answered him that all the wood rang,
So sodenly, that as it were a *sotie*,
I stood astonied. *Id. The Flower and the Leaf.*

——— And as he cast his loke
Into the well, and bede toke,
He saw the like of his visage,
And wende there were an ymage
Of such a nymphe, as the was faye
Wherof that loue his herte assaye
Began, as it was after sene
Of his *sotie*, and made him wene
It were a woman, that he aighe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And hath with in hym selfe so tamed
His herte, that all the *sotie*
Of loue for chiualrie
He lefte, and he hym leof or loth,
To Troie forth with hem he goth. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

To seen a man from his estate
Through his *sotie* eliminate.
And leue that a man shall doce,
It is as hose abouc the shoce
To man, whiche oughte not to be vsed.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

The girl, thy well chosen mistress, perchance shall defend thee, when Basilius shall know how thou hast *sotted* his mind with falsehood, and falsly sought the dishonour of his house.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

The king and the queen will use so much the more hate against their daughter, as they had found themselves *sotted* by him in the pursuit of their love.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

What heare ye of the Scottes
They make ye all *sotted*.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

——— I am *sotted*,
Utterly lost: my virgin's faith has fled me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iv. sc. 2.

When Jeremy his Lamentations writ,
They thought the wizard quite out of his wit,
Such *sots* they were, as worthily to lie
Lock'd in the chains of their captivity.
Drayton. To Mr. George Sandys.

Nor stirs it him to think on the impostor vile,
Who seeming what he's not, doth scarcely beguile
The *sottish* purblind world. *Id. Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

Menander the comicall poet, bringeth in a husband upon the stage, who to reproach his wife for her *sottishnesse* and want of sense, giveth her the texame of Bleet.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 22.

Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam:
Well knows the *sot* he has a certain home;
Yet knows not how to find th' uncertain place,
And blunders on, and staggers every pace.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite,

Nevertheless though these stoicks were such *sottish* corporalists, yet were they not for all that atheists.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 420.

Plutarch well condemns the vulgar both among the Egyptians and Greeks, for that in their mournful solemnities, they *sottishly* attributed to the gods, the passions belonging to the frailts of the earth.—*Id. Ib.* p. 508.

Though they plainly confute themselves in all this, by sometimes acknowledging matter and motion infinite and eternal, which argues either their extreme *sottishness* or impudence.—*Id. Ib.* p. 645.

It is an unquestioned fact, that the evangelic history of the demoniacs hath given occasion to the most scandalous frauds, and *sottish* superstitions, throughout almost every age of the church; the whole trade of exorcisms, accompanied with all the mummery of frantic and fanatic agitations, having arisen from thence.
Warburton, vol. x. Ser. 27.

SO'VEREIGN, *adj.* Fr. *Souveraign*, one who acknowledges no superior, (Cotgrave.) It. *Sovrano*; Sp. *Soverano*; Lat. *Supremus*, supreme.
SO'VEREIGNTY.
SO'VEREIGNLY.
SO'VEREIGNNESS.
SO'VEREIGNTY.
SO'VEREIGNIZE, *v.*

Being above all other; most powerful, most able, most efficacious; chief, principal, predominant.

Corineus hatte here *soureyn*, that so strong was of honde,
That hym ne mygte no mon ne geant at stonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 15.

And that fole of Est Angle vnderuonge there
Kyng Egbryght to her *soueryn*, & seruange hym here,
Id. p. 258.

Ys no vertue so feyr. of value ne of profit
As ys suffrance *soveraynliche*. so hit be for Godes loue.
Piers Ploughman, p. 225.

Obeye ghe to ghoure *soureyns*, and be ghe suget to hem,
for thei parfyli waken as to gheldinge resoun for ghoure soulis, that thei do this thing with ioie and not forewynge.
Wiclif. Ebrewis, c. 13.

Eithr he that techith in techinge, he that styrith a-stir in monestinge, he that gyueth in symplenesse, he that is *soureyn* in hisynesse, he that hath mercy in gladnesse.
Id. Romaynes, c. 12.

Crist is *soveraine*, and the preest mene and mediatour betwix Crist and the sinner.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

"Mercy," quod she, "my *soveraine* lady quene,
Er that your court depart, as doth me right.
I taughte this answere unto this knight."
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6630.

But *soverainnesse* ayenward shulde thinke in this wise, I am servaunt of these creatures to me deliuered, not lord but defendour; not maister but inforumer, not possessour but in possessyon.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

"My liege lady, generally," quod he,
"Women desiren to haue *soveraineltee*,
As well over hir husbond, as hir loue,
And for to ben in maistrie him above."
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6619.

But *soveraine-y* game Pertelote shrighst,
Ful lowder than did Hasdrubalies wif,
Whan that hire husbond hadde ylost his lif.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,368.

For thy if that thou wilt purchace,
Howe that thou might enuie lice,
Acqueint the with charitee,
Whiche is the vertue *soveraine*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Then afterwards he in his stead dild raigne;
But shortly was by Cyril in battelil slaine:
Who after long debate, since Lucies tyme,
Was of the Britons first crowned *soveraine*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

——— Be it so, since he
Who now is *Soveran* can dispose and bid
What shall be right.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

The fee of the duchy of Bretayne is of so noble a condycion, that *soveraynely* there ought none to enterprise any mater there, but al onely their owne naturall lorde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 181.

The antique world, in his first flowring youth,
Found no defect in his Creator's grace:
But with glad thankes, and unreproved truth,
The guifts of *soveraine* bounty did embrace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Yet rightfull kingdome she had none at all,
Ne heritage of native *soveraiate*:
But did usurpe with wrong and tyrannie
Upon the scepter, which she now did hold.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 4.

Host. Your ladyship, and all your train are welcome;
Lady F. I thank my hearty host.
Host. So is your *soveryngly*,
Madam I wish you joy of your new gown.
B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act ii. sc. 1.

King Meleus, Theseus, Hiepen, and
Philocles did no lesse:
But *soveraignlie* the sonne of Joue
Bestird him in the presse.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii.

Her royalties were spacious, as *soveraignizing* over many towns and provinces.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 81.

Nimrod was the first that *soveraignized* over men.
Id. Ib. p. 226.

"O, impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whose thoughts are center'd on thyself alone,
Advance'd to *soveraign* sway, for better ends
Than thus like abject slaves to treat thy friends."
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

For Jove's own tree,
That holds the roods in awful *soveraignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
And, next the lower skies, a bed profound:
High as his topmast boughs to Heaven ascend,
So low his roots to Hell's dominion tend.
Id. Virgil. Geor. b. ii.

Mel. How does that laugh become my face?
Phil. Sovereignly well, Madam.
Mel. Sovereignly! Let me die, that's not amiss.
That word shall not be yours; I'll invent it, and bring it up my self.
Dryden. Marriage A-la-Mode, Act iii. sc. 1.

For the serious persuasion of a witness, who seeth in secret, of an omnipotent *Sovereign*, equally benevolent, wise, just, and holy, must inconceivably animate to every thing good, and deter from every thing evil.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

They [the Israelites] would have a king who would determine *sovereignly*, and command their armies.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 3.

The parliaments ador'd on bended knees
The *sov'reignty*, they were conven'd to please;
Whate'er was ask'd, too timid to resist,
Complied with, and were graciously dismiss'd.
Cowper. Expostulation.

SOUGH, *n.* i.e. a sew or sewer.

But if there be, yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be so flown with waters, (it being impossible to make any addits or *sought* to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

SOUL, *n.* Goth. *Saiwala*; A. S. *Sawel, sawal, sawl, saul*; Dut. *Siele*; Ger. *Seele*; Sw. *Siel*.
SOUL, *v.*
SO'ULLESS.

Chaucer writes also *Saule*; Junius suspects it to be an elegant compound to denote the *well of life*, from Gr. Zaw, I live, and *Wala*, a well or fountain. Hire suspected some etymological connexion between *Siel*, anima, and *Sielf*, ipse, *self*. We use *soul* as equivalent to—

The spirit, the breath of life; the animating or vital principle or power; an animated, intellectual or intelligent being.

Soul-scot (A. S. *Sawel-sceat, sawl-sceat*),—*money*, paid at the opening of the grave to the parish priest, for the good of the deceased's *soul*, (Somner.)

The pope here of was glad, & twei help men hym sende,
Pagan and Dimian, hys *soule* for to amende
That rygt bi leue hym tagte, and gef hym Cristendom.
R. Gloucester, p. 73.

Ge seggeth soth by my *soule* quath ich. ich have eeyen his ofte
Her amyt no thynge so smerte. ne smelleth so foule
As shame. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 228.

——— Such a barn was ybore. in Bethleem the cyte
That mannes *soule* sholde save. and syune destruye.
Id. p. 352.

For what profitith it to a manne if he wynne al the world and suffre peyring of his *soul*? or what chaungyng schal a man give for his *soule*?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 16.

What shall it profyt a man, thoughe he should wynne all the whole worlde yf he loose his owne *soule*? Or els what shall a man giue to redeme hys *soule* against with all?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And all that wrought is with a skilful thought,
The goest, that from the fader gan proceede,
Hath *souled* hem withouten any drede.
Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,765.

Who so can wel vnderstand, is shapen to be saued in *souled* blysse.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

For thy good his whyle a man may
Echoue to sette peace with other
And loue as his owne brother
So muie he wynne worldes welthe
And afterwarde his *soule* helthe.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The perfitt forme, that God hathe genen to other man,
Or other beast, dissolve it shall to earth wher it began;
And who can tell yf that the *soule* of man ascende,
Or with the body of it dye, and to the groun descende.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 3.

Pythagoras and Plato are of opinion, that the reasonable part of the *soul* is immortal and incorruptible; for that the *soul*, if it be not God, yet the work it is of eternal God: as for the unreasonable part, it is mortal and subject to corruption.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 653.

——— Thou hast given me to posses
Life in myself for ever, by thee I live,
Though now to death I yield, and am his due
All that of me can die, yet that debt paid,
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsom grave
His prey, nor suffer my unspotted *soule*
For ever with corruption there to dwell.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——— Woman is her name, of man
Extracted; for this cause he shall forgo
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere;
And they shall be one flesh, one heart, one *soule*.
Id. Ib. b. viii.

But to guide nations in the way of truth
By saving doctrine, and from errour lead
To know, and knowing worship God aright,
Is yet more kingly, this attracts the *soul*,
Governs the inner man, the nobler part.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

Unto the first of these [parts of human knowledge] the consideration of the original of the *soul*, whether it be native or adventive, and how far it is exempted from laws of matter and the immortality thereof, and many other points do appertain; which have been not more laboriously inquired than variously reported; so as the travel taken there, seemeth to have been rather in a mazes than in a way.
Bacon. On the Advancement of Learning, pt. ii.

Who, comming to that *soule-diseased* knight,
Could hardly him intreat to tell his *grief*:
Which knowne, and all, that noyd his heavie spright,
Well search't, eftsoones he gan apply relief
Of salves and med'cines, which had passing prief.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

By east and west let France and England mount,
Their battering canon charged to the mouthes,
Till their *soule-fearing* clamours haue braul'd downe
The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous citie.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— Oh slaue, of no more trust
Then loue that's hyr'd! What goest thou backe.—ye shalt
Go backe I warrant thee; but lie catch thine eyes
Though they had wings. Slaue, *soule-leaue*, villain, dog.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

Yea, we are guilty of *soul-murder*, which is so much the more heinous by how much the *soul* is more precious than the body.—*Hopkins*, Ser. 4.

But taking, as we ordinarily now do, (in the dark concerning these matters) the *soul* of man, for an immaterial substance, independent from matter, and indifferent alike to it all, there can from the nature of things be no absurdity at all to suppose, that the same *soul* may, at different times, be united to different bodies, and with them make up, for that time, one man.—*Locke. Of Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 27.

When we speak of the *soul* as created naturally immortal, we mean that it is by the divine pleasure created such a substance, as not having in it self any composition, or other particles of corruption, will naturally, or of it self continue for ever; that is, will not by any natural decay, or by any power of nature, be dissolved or destroyed; but yet nevertheless depends continually upon God, who has power to destroy or annihilate it, if he should so think fit.
Clarke. Letter to Mr. Dodwell.

My survey of man, I shall begin with the *soul* of man, by reason it is his most noble part, the copy of the divine image in us: in which we have enough to fill us with admiration of the munificence, power, and wisdom, of the infinite Creator, when we contemplate the noble faculties of this our superior part.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b.v. c.1.

Yet still you travel with unwearied toil,
And range around the realm without control,
Among my sons for proselytes to prowl,
And here and there you snap some silly *soul*.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

And sure, if aught below the seats divine
Can touch immortals, 'tis a *soul* like thine:
A *soul* supreme, in each hard instance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride;
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death.
Pope. To the Earl of Oxford.

In like manner he resolved that the *soul* of the world (for such a thing is always supposed by him) was not made by God out of nothing neither, nor out of any thing inanimate and soulless preexisting, but out of a preexisting disorderly *soul*, was brought into an orderly and regular frame.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 215.

To say, that though none of the parts alone have life in them, yet the conjunction of them altogether, maketh life, is absurd; it being impossible that life and *soul* should result from a congeries of lifeless and *soul-less* things; or that mindless things put together should beget mind.
Id. Ib. p. 823.

Four different opinions have been entertained concerning the origin of human souls.—1. That they are eternal and divine. 2. That they were created in a separate state of existence, before their union with the body. 3. That they have been propagated from the original stock of Adam, who contained in himself the mental as well as the corporeal seed of his posterity. 4. That each *soul* is occasionally created and embodied in the moment of conception.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 47.

The second best chattel was reserved to the church as a mortuary: and in the laws of King Canute this mortuary is called *soul-scat* (savl-scean) or symbolum animæ.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. ii. b. ii. c. 28.

SO'ULDER, *n.* } Fr. *Soulder*; It. *Saldàre*;
SO'ULDER, *v.* } Sp. *Soldar*, (to *soldar*, metal,
SO'ULDERING, *n.* } quasi *solidar*, to make solid.)
To consolidate; to unite, to close, or fasten; confirm or amend.

And he [Petir] took hym bi the righthond and heynde hym up: and anoon hise legris and hise feet were *soudid* together, [*confirmate sunt*] and he leppide and stood and wandride.
Wicclif. Dedis, c. 3.

But to *soder* such gold, there is a proper glew or *soder* made, with an addition of gold and the seventh part of silver to the rest above named, and all the same stamped and united together.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiii. c. 5.

And since I am entred into the feat of *soddring*, it were verie meet and convenient to annex unto this present discourse, all things else concerning it, that wee may under one view behold the admirable works of Nature in this kind. The *soder* of gold then, is brass, which I have shewed alreadie. Iron is *sodred* with the stiffe potters clay argilla, brasse ore, &c.—*Id. Ib.*

For trials inform us, that this will run with so moderate a heat, as often needs not endanger the melting of tin and delicate pieces of work, that are to be *soddered*; and if this silver-*soder* be so well made, as some I can shew, you may with it, *soder* even upon *soder* itself, made the ordinary way with brass and spelter, and so fill up those little holes or crannies that may have been left or made in the first *soddering*, and are not safely to be mended, but by a *soder* more easily fusible than the first.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 451.

SOUND, *n.* } Anciently written *Soume*.
SOUND, *v.* } Fr. *Son, sonner*; It. *Suòno*,
SO'UNDING, *n.* } *sonàre*; Sp. *Son, sonar*: Lat.
SO'UNDLESS, } *Sonus*, from *Tonus*, Gr. Τονεω,
to stretch or draw out, (sc. the voice. See the quotation from Locke.)

As far as *soundi unto honestee*,—as far as harmonizeth with, is in unison or concord with—honesty.
To *sound*, (sc.) as a signal or token,—to direct, to betoken, to tend.

I preve it thus, for in none other space
Of all this toune, save only in this place,
Feele I no wind, that *soundeth* so like paine,
It saith, "Alas, why twinded he we twaine."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

O baggepipe wel couldte he blowe and *soune*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 567.

This werthy monke toke all in patience,
And saide; I wol don all my diligence,
As fer as *sounedh* into honestee,
To tellen you a tale, or two or three.
Id. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13,948.

——And of the harpe
The nerry *soune*, whiche is to like,
That fonde Paulius forth with phisike.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

——The science of musike,
That tescheth vpon hemicaule
A man to maken melodie
By voice and *soune* of instrument,
Through notes of accordement.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

No longer Fame could hold her peace, but blew a blaste so fright
That made an eeche in the ayre, and *sounding* through the skie.—*Incertaine Auctors. A Praise of Mistress R.*

And euery man was warned to be redy, at the first *undyng* of the trumpette.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

Dismayed with so desperate deadly wound
And eke impatient of unwonted payne
He lowdly prayd with heavie yelling *sound*,
That all the fields rebellowed againe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

The league was in solemne wise confirmed, and such punished as had done anie thing *sounding* to the breach of the same.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Feritharis.*

And what you know we take delight to hear,
That you are ever *sounding* in our ear:
And yet so shameless, when you tempt us thus,
To lay the fault on beauty and on us.
Drayton. Ep. of Mrs. Shore to Edw. IV.

The nature of *sounds* hath, in some sort, been inquired, as far as concerneth musick: but the nature of *sounds* in general hath been superfluously observed. It is one of the subtillest pieces of nature.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 114.

But for your words, they rob the Hibla bees,
And leaue them hony-lesse.
And. Not stinglesse too.
Bru. O yes, and *soundless* too:
For you haue stolne their buzzing, Antony,
And very wisely threat before you sting.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act v. sc. 1.

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *sound*: though, in truth, till it come to reach and affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. The motion, which produces in us the perception of *sound*, is a vibration of the air, caused by an exceeding short, but quick, tremulous motion of the body, from which it is propagated; and therefore we consider and denominate them as bodies *sounding*.—*Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 11.

Every articulate word is a different modification of *sound*: By which we see, that from the sense of hearing by such modifications, the mind may be furnish'd with distinct ideas to almost an infinite number.—*Id. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 18.

Our author seems to *sound* a charge, and begins like the clangor of a trumpet.—*Dryden. Dedication to the Æneis.*

Keep to your subject close in all you say;
Nor for a *sounding* sentence ever stray.
Id. Art of Poetry, c. 1.

Where each old poetic mountain
Inspiration breath'd around:
Every shade and hallow'd fountain
Murmur'd deep a solemn *sound*.
Gray. Progress of Poesy.

SOUND, *v.* } A. S. *Sund*, mare, fretum,
SOUND, *n.* } vadum. Fr. *Sonde, sonder*;
SO'UNDER. } Sp. *Sondar*. To prove, try,
SO'UNDING, *n.* } feel, search the depth or
SO'UNDLESS. } bottom of. The A. S. *Sundrian, syndrian*, (to *sunder*) is to separate, to divide, to distinguish; and, consequentially, to discriminate, to investigate, to examine; and hence (as Cotgrave),—

To prove, try, feel, search—the depth or bottom of.

Sound, a bay or firth (sinus), the Gloss. to G. Douglas says, "is any great indraught of the sea betwixt two headlands, where there is no passage through, as the entrance into the Baltic between Denmark and Norway is eminently called." (*Betwixt* two head-lands, i. e. dividing, separating them.) Wachter rejects this etymology without reason.

Sound of a fish,—the swimming bladder. A. S. *Sund*, natatio, is probably from the A. S. verb *Swimman*. The pool of Siloa (natatoria) is in the Goth. version, *Swumsa*.

A *sond* (Fr. *Sonde*), is also—a probe.

And from aloffe the steward of our state,
(The *sounding* plumbe) in haste poste hast must runge,
To try the depth and goednesse of our gate.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande, an. 1572.

And whyles I hearken what the saylers saye,
The *sownder* sings, fadame two full no more.—*Id. Ib.*

Pem. Then I, as one that am the tongue of these
To *sound* the purposes of all their hearts,
Shakespeare. K. John, Act v. sc. 2.

Jam. Though there were an ambush
Laid for my life, I'le on and *sound* this secret.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate Act iii. sc. 4.

Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
Whilst he upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
Shakespeare, son. 80.

Much like a man, who dreaming in his sleepe
That he is falling from some mountaine steepe
Into a *soundless* lake, about whose brim
A thousand crocodiles doe waite for him.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals b. ii. s. 2.

We continued this course till the following night, and en frequently brought to, to try if we were in *soundings*. But it was the 5th of November, at nine in the morning, before we struck ground, and then we had forty-two fathom, and a bottom of grey sand mixed with shells.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 6.

"Tis very probable that the great bending between New Holland and New Guinea, may have both rivers and lagunes, which may cause these great tides; or else there may be a passage of the sea between both places; as it is said down in their charts: Or if neither of these, there may be at least a large and deep *sound*.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 8.

My orders to Mr. Burney were first to look well into East Bay, and then to proceed to Grass Cove, the place to which Mr. Rowe had been sent; and if he heard nothing of the boat there, to go farther up the *sound*, and come back along the west shore.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iv. c. 8

SOUND, *adj.* } A. S. *Sund, gesund*; Dut.
SOU'NDLY. } *Ghesond*; Ger. *Sund, gesund*;
SOU'NDNESS. } Sw. *Sund*. Wachter refers to the Gr. Ξυς, and Lat. *Sanus*. Ihre to the Lat. *Sanus* only. In A. S. it is also *Sund-full, gesundfull*, integer, *sanus*, prosperus. It may be from the A. S. *Sundrian*, divisus, distinctus, divided, distinct or separate (sc.) from all other; and, consequentially, entire, whole.

Whole, wholesome; healed or healthy; robust, strong; fixed or fast. *Sound* is also used as equivalent to *sane*;—wise, judicious.

"Lo," he seide, "thei clepude me sam ded kyng some,
And get ich habbe leuer sam ded hem ouereome,
Than hol and *sond* be ouercome."—*R. Gloucester*, p. 163.

——So fareth hit by the rygthful
Thanh he falle he falleth nat. bote as he falle in a bote
That ay is saf and *sounde*, that suteth with ynne the borde
Sot hit fareth quath the frere. by rygthful manne falynge.
Piers Plowman, p. 168.

To Rome is come this holy creature,
And findeth ther hire frendes hole and *sound*.
Chaucer. The Men of Lawes Tale, v. 5569.

Now God that art of trouth soveraine,
And seest how I lie for trouth bound,
So sore knut in lones tyrie chaine,
Euen at the death through gyrte with many a wound,
That likely are neuer for to *sound*.
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

And when she syth withouten drede
Hir lorde vpon his owne grounde,
That he was come safe and *sounde*,
In all this worlde ne might be
A gladder woman than was she.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

The cruell steele, which thrild her dying hart,
Fell softly forth, as of his owne accorde;
And the wyde wound, which lately did dispart
Her bleeding brest and riven bowels gor'd,
Was closed up, as it had not beene sor'd;
And every part to safety full *sound*,
As she were never hurt, was soone restord.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

——But if pride now
Should esteth a fall in what I am attempting,
'Tis but a proverb *sound* and a neck broken.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleased, Act i. sc. 3.

Nor will it nought empaire a king to give a *sound* content
To any subject *soundly* wrong'd.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

Hast thou a living soul, a human sense,
To like, dislike, prove, order, and dispense?
The depth of reason *soundly* to advise,
To love things good, things hurtful to despise?
Drayton. Black Prince to the Countess of Salisbury.

Rev. My thankes and dutie are your maiesties.
King. I would I had that corporall *soundness* now,
As when thy father, and my selfe, in friendship
First tride our souldiership.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act i. sc. 2.

So the French, when our generals *soundly* did pay'em,
Went triumphant to church, and sang stoutly *Te Deum*.
Swift. A Left-handed Letter.

I will not answer for the acuteness, much less for the *soundness* of his distinction.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 238.

Courteousness is the skin and outside of virtue, and though a man would wish in the first place to enjoy vigour of limbs and *soundness* of constitution, yet if he can have a good skin too it is no detriment to his person.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 34.

SOUP. See Sup.

SOUR, *adj.* SOUR, *v.* SOU'RISH. SOU'RLY. SOU'RNESS. } *Sour* is probably the same word as *Sore*. (See *Tooke*, 8vo. ed. vol. ii. p. 211.) A. S. *Sorylian*, tristare, constristare,—To trouble, to distress; to be or cause to be—harsh, unpleasing, unkind; morose, severe.

Sour, applied to the taste, is equivalent to acid; and the Lat. *Tristis* is so used.

Be ye war of the *sour* dough of Farisees and of Saducei: Thanne thei undirstoden that he seide not to be war of *sour* dough of loves; but of the techyng of Phariseis and Saducees.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 16.

For wailed wine and meates thon had tho,
Take moulded bread, pirate, and sider *soure*.
Chaucer. The Complaynte of Creseide.

Thus maie a mans wit be lerned
Of hem, that so delites taken,—
Whan thei with death ben ouertaken,
That erst was swete is than *soure*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Why looke you so *sourly* good brethren? why do you not rather giue hym great thankes.—*Fryth. Workes*, p 79.

And as thou couldest not see leauen though thou brakest vp a loafe, except thou smelledst or tastedst the *sourness*, so couldest thou neuer see true faith or loue, except thou sawest workes.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 225.

The tartnesse of his face, *sources* ripe grapes.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 4.

His lovely words her seemd due recompence
Of all her passed paines; one loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can dispence;
A dram of sweete is worth a pound of *soure*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Gom. Have you never
Heard of a Roman lady (Oriana)
Remembred as a president for matrons,
(Chaste ones, I pray you understand) whose husband
Tax'd her his *soure* breath by his enemy,
Condemn'd his wife, for not acquainting him
With his infirmity?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iii. sc. 2.

All greatest sweetes were sugred first with *soures*,
The heedlesse course of vncontrolled houres,
To all difficulties a way vnlockes.—*Stirling. Aurora*, s. 79.

When pleasing Bourdeaux falls into his lot,
Some *sour'rish* Rochelle cuts thy thirsting throate.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 2.

As touching the nature of Levain, certein it is that it proceeded of *sourenesse*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 11.

To torment and afflict ourselves needlessly, is not more unnatural in itself, than it is displeasing to God, who delights in the happiness of his creatures; and chooses rather an easy and cheerful, than an austere and *sour* obedience.
Waterland. Works, vol. ix. Ser. 3.

To this reply'd the stern Athenian prince,
And *sourly* smil'd: "In owning your offence
You judge yourself; and I but keep record
In place of law, while you pronounce the word."
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

It takes off the *sourness* and moroseness of our spirits, and makes us affable and courteous, gentle and obliging, and willing to embrace with open arms, and an hearty love, all sorts and conditions of men.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

They, who run into such extremities, make religion appear uninviting to others, and lay a heavier burthen on themselves, than they will be able to bear, at least without *souring* their tempers.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

All hardships under which men put themselves of their own accord, not being enjoined in Scripture, nor evidently needful to preserve them from sin, and to raise their thoughts to a better world, (especially if they tend to promote rigour and *sourness* rather than mildness and humility) hurt instead of benefiting them, and discredit religion with others.—*Id.* Ser. 2.

SOURCE, *n.* Fr. *Source, sourcer*:—Menage thinks from *Sourgir*, Lat. *Surgere*, to arise. It has probably proceeded immediately from the It. *Sórsi* or *sórsi*, pret. per. of *Sorgere*, to arise, to spring.

That from which any thing rises or springs, takes its origin; the origin or beginning, the spring or fountain; the rise. See the quotation from Stewart; and see Source, *infra*.

Therfore right as an hauke upon a *sourse*
Up springeth into the aire, right so praieres
Of charitable and chast besy feres,
Maken hir *sourse* to Goddes eres two.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7520.

Me fleyng at a swappe he hent,
And with his *sourse* against vp went,
Me carying in his clawes starke.
Id. The House of Fame, b. iii.

Wher as the Poo out of a welle-smal
Taketh his firste springing and his *sourse*,
That estward ay encreesth in his course.
Id. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7924.

The faded lockes fall from the loftie cope,
The floods doe gaspe, for dryed is their *sourse*,
And floods of teares flow in theyr stead perforce.
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calender. November.

This was to me that overflowing *source*,
From whence his bountiea plentifully spring,
Whose speedy current with unusual force
Bare me into the bosom of the king.
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

The head or *source* thereof arieseth at the foot of the utmost mountains of the Pelignians.
Holland, Plinie, b. xxxi. c. 3.

This *source* of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense.
Locke. On Hum. Understd. b. ii. c. 1.

All rivers have their *source* either in mountains, or elevated lakes; and it is in their descent from these that they acquire that velocity which maintains their future current.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, vol. i. c. 14.

If there is any one English word, which is now become virtually literal, in its metaphorical application, it is the word *source*. Who is it that ever thought of a spring or fountain of water, in speaking of God as the *source* of existence; of the sun as the *source* of light and heat, of land as one of the *sources* of national wealth; of observation and reflection, as the only *sources* (according to Locke) of human knowledge;—propositions which it would not be easy to enunciate with equal clearness and conciseness in any other manner?—*Stewart. Philosophy*, c. 4. p. 203. Edn. 5.

SOURDE, *v.* SOU'RDEN. SOU'RDINE. } Fr. *Sourdre*, from *Sourgir*, Lat. *Surgere*, to arise. To arise, to raise; to spring, to issue; to have or take its *source*.

The spices that *sourden* of pride, sothly when they *sourden* of malice imagined, avised, and forecaste, or elles of usage, ben deddy sinnes, it is no doute.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Now sith that so is, that ye have understond what is pride, and which be the spices of it, and how manneres pride *sourdeth* and springeth; now ye shul understond which is the remedie ayenst it.—*Id. Ib.*

But to all this was the towne of Gaunt repugnaunt in so moche yt mortall warre begane to *sourde* atwene ye sayd and the towne of Brugys and other.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Car. V. an. 3.

For the whiche murdre *sourdyd* great warre atwene kynge John [of France] and the sayde kynge of Nauerne, whiche contynued many yeres after.—*Id. Ib. John*, an. 3.

Thā the Cristen prypces seinge that they were thus deluded, toke theyr aduyse how they myghte contynewe theyr pylgrymage vnto the holy eytie of Jerusalem; but, in this consyyll, *sourdened* & quykened so many opynyons, that eche was contrarious vnto other.—*Id. Ib.* c. 234.

SOUSE, *v.* SOUSE, *n.* } From the Lat. *Salsum*, as the Dut. *Salitum*; Dut. *Soute, soute-bryn, soute, pekel; salt, salt-brine, salt-pickle.*

To *salt*, or immerge, steep, sink, or soak in *salt* water; to immerge, plunge, throw into any liquid. It is also written *Soss*. See the quotation from Swift and also from Tusser, in v. *Slab*.

To *souse*, Ger. *Saussen*, strepitum edere, from the sound of wind, or of falling water, says Wachter: it may be of any thing falling, plunging, splashing, into water; and thus,—

To dash against, to plunge or make a plunge; to throw or fall precipitately.

Why doe not I my wery muses frame,
(Although I see well *soused* in this shoure,)
To write some verse in honour of his name?
Gascoigne. Psalme of De profundis.

As when a griffon, seized of his pray,
A dragon fiers encountreth in his flight,
Through wideet ayre making his ydle way,
That would his rightfull ravine rend away:
With hideous horror both together smight,
And *souce* so sore, that they the Heavens affray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

In which his worke he had sixe servants prest,
About the andvile standing evermore
With huge great hammers, that did never rest
From heaping strokes which thereon *soused* sore.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 5.

Sending the king word that he had prouided at his brothers chamber, against his cōming, good plentie of *souse* & powdred meat, whatsoever he should find beside.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. viii. c. 7.

But when the falconers take their hawking poles in hand,
And crossing of the brook, do put it over land;
The hawk grieues in a *souse*, that makes it to rebound,
Well near the hight of man, sometimes, above the ground.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

Dio. But what shall we do the whilst?
Get. Kill swine, and *souse* 'em,
And eat 'em when we have bread.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act i. sc. 3.

——— How like a wildfire
She'll leap into your bosom; then seeing me,
Her consciences, and her fears creeping upon her,
Dead as a fowle at *souse*, she'll sink.
Id. The Chances, Act iv. sc. 1.

I am of that opinion, and will dye in't,
There is no understanding, nor can be
In a *soust* souldier. *Id. The Captain*, Act i. sc. 2.

Jag. I'll tell you in a word, I am sent to lay
An imposition upon *souse* and puddings,
Pasties, and penny custards.
Id. The Woman's Prize, Act i. sc. 3.

Get. Shall he be roasted whole,
And serv'd up in a *souse*-tub?
Id. The Prophetess, Act i. sc. 3.

Do you think, master, to be emperour
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,
Or allied to a seemly family of *souce-wives*.—*Id. Ib.*

Come on then, Satire! general, unconfin'd,
Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.
Pope. Epilogue to Satires, Dial. 2.

From wholesome exercise and air
To *sousing* in an easy chair.—*Swift. Stella at Wood-Park.*

Between these two extendeth
A slit from ear to ear,
That every hour
Gapes to devour
The *souce* that grows so near.
Butler. Ballad on Oliver Cromwell.

These, Nature's commoners, who want a home,
Claim the wide world for their majestic dome;
They made a private study of the street;
And, looking full on every man they meet,
Run *souse* against his chops.
Young. Epistle to Mr. Pope, Ep. 1.

SOU'TER. SOU'TERLY. SOU'TAGE. } A. S. *Sutere, sutor*, a shoemaker. Lanc. *Sowter*, (Somner.) Still used in Scotland.

Soutage,—the material in which any thing is *sowed* up, packed up; applied to the material in which hops are packed up.

The divel made a reve for to preche,
Or of a *souter* a shipman, or a leche.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3901.

Or being a simple *sowter*, will find fault at the shape of the legge: or if they be not there stopped, they will not spare to step up higher, and sale, that Apelles painted dame Venus verie deformed and euill fauoured.
Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.

And as two the special bassawes of that prouide *souterly* Sowdan, may we well consyder the worlde and the flesche.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1296.

For else to wander up and downe unwaited on
And unregarded in my place and project,
Is for a *sowters souse*, not an old souldiere.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid Lover, Act ii. sc. 1.

Take *soutage*, or hair, that covers the kell.
Tusser. Husbandry. August.

Some close them up dry in a hogshead or fat,
Yet canvas or *soutage* is better than that. *Id. Ib.*

SOU'TERRAINE. Fr. *Souterrain*, subterrane.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes or *souterrains* are necessary preservatives of health.
Arbuthnot.

SOUTH, *n.* **SOUTH**, *adj.* **SO'UTHERN.** **SO'UTHERLY**, or **SO'UTHERNLY.** **SO'UTHRLY.** **SO'UTHWARD.** **SO'UTHING**, *n.* A. S. *Suth*; Dut. *Suyd*; Ger. *Sud*; Fr. *Sud*; It. *Sud*; Sp. *Sur*. Wachter suggests the Ger. *Sieden*, æstuare, fervere; A. S. *Seoth-an*, to seethe. This is adopted in the *Dictionary* of Menage; and Tooke considers *south* to be the past. of the A. S. verb *Seoth-an*.

South, geographically,—the point at which the sun is seen by us at mid-day.

From *south* to north he ys long eight hondred myle.
Bible, 1551.

Hit was not longe ther aftur that this Picars ne come
Out of Scotlond *southward*, and townes faste nome.
Id. p. 113.

& cleymed him for ther chefe of west & of est,
Of north and of *south* in length & in breede.
R. Brunne, p. 19.

And whanne the *south* blew thei gessiden hem to holde purpoos.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 27.

When the *south* winde blewe, they supposinge to obtayne their purpose lowsed vnto Asson.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And eke Nero gouerned all the peoples, that the violent wind Nerthus sheeldth, and baketh the breuuyng sandes by his drie heate, that is to saie, all the peoples in the *southe*.
Chauser. Boecius, b. ii.

But trusteth wel, I am a *southerne* man.
Id. The Persones Prologue, v. 17,289.

And therefore vnderstande wel, than any two degrees that ben yiyke far from any of these two heades, trust wel that thilke two degrees ben lyke declinacion, be it *southward* or northwarde.—*Id. Astrolobie.*

He lynch *southly*, for deth which he not drede,
Hath hym bense tane, but yet he hoped sure.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 117.

And evidently it appeareth, that when she is northerly, and retired higher and farther from the earth, the tides are more gentle, than when she is gone *southerly*: for then she worketh nearer hand, and putteth forth her full power.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 97.

It is the generall opinion of modern astronomers, that the sun in our time goeth not so farre *southerly* from vs in winter, as it did in the time of Ptolomy and Hipparchus, neither in summer commeth so much northerly towards vs as then.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 4. s. 4.

I will myself conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day:
When the dry herbage thirsts for dews in vain,
And sheep, in shades, avoid the parching plain.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Here the warm planet ripens and sublimes,
The well baked beauties of the *southern* climes.
Id. Don Sebastian, Act ii. *sc.* 2.

Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
The *southing* of the stars, and polar light,
Sicilia lies: whose hospitable shores
In safety we may reach with struggling oars.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

SO'UVENANCE. Fr. *Souvenir, souvenance*; It. *Souvenire*, to remind or *remember*. Menage derives from *sub-venire*, to succour, to occur, to come into (sc.) the mind or memory.

They must provide for meanes of maintenaunce,
And to continue their wont countenaunce;
But shepheard must walke another way,
Sike worldly *sovenance* he must for-say.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

Now somewhat sing, whose endlesse *sovenaunce*
Emong the shepheards swaines may eye remaine.
Id. Ib. November.

SOW. See **SEW.**

SOW, *v.* **SO'WER.** **SO'WING**, *n.* Goth. *Saian*; A. S. *Saw-an*; Ger. *Saen*; Dut. *Saeyen*; Sw. *Sao*, serere, seminare. To *sow*, generally, is—

To set, to place, that which will grow, germinate, vegetate; that which will bear, propagate, or produce its like; any fruit; to spread or scatter.

Ne that ballif, ne forester, ne soffrede hom nower eome,
To *sowe*, ne to other thing, that hor bestes nere inome.
R. Gloucester, p. 409.

And he spak to hem many thingis in parablis and seide, lo he that *sowith* ghede out to *sowe* his seed.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 13.

And he spake many thinges to them in similitudes, saying: Beholde, the *sower* went forth to *sowe*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And summe seiden what wole this *sower* of wordis seie?
Wielif. Dedis, c. 17.

But Isis, as seith the cronike,
Fro Grece in to Egypte cam,
And she than vpon londe nam
To teche hem for to *sowe* and ere,
Whiche no man knewe ofore there.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For be fonde of his owne wit
The fyrst crafte of plough tilynge,
Of eryuge, and of corne *sowynge*,
And how men shulde set vines,
And of the grapes make wines.
Id. Ib.

This monster blithe with many a tale gan *sow*
This rumor then into the common ears.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

O happy queene of fairies, that hast found,
Mongst many, one that with his prowesse may
Defend thine honour, and thy foes confound!
True loves are often *sown*, but seldom grow on growud.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

Well may overtimely and hastie *sowing* oftentimes faile, but late *sowing* shall ever misse and deceive the maister.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 20.

What makes a pleuteous harvest, when to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn;
The care of sheep, of oxen, and of kine;
And how to raise on elms the teeming vine;
The birth and genius of the frugal bee:
I sing Maecenas, and I sing to thee.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

An acre of potatoes is cultivated with less expense than an acre of wheat: the fallow, which generally precedes the *sowing* of wheat, more than compensating the hoeing and other extraordinary culture which is always given to potatoes.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

SOWLE. To *sowle* one by the ears, (Lincolnshire)—to pull by the ears as dogs pull *swine*, (Grose.) The word is common in Nottingham, and other parts northerly, as well as in Suffolk, (See Moor's *Suffolk Words*.) I believe (says Skinner) from *sow*, to scize and pull by the ears as dogs do (*sowen*) *swine*. This Ray adopts.

He'el go he sayes, and *sole* the porter of Rome
Gates by th' eares.—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act iv. sc. 5.

SOY. See the quotation.

I have been told that *soy* is made partly with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely from the taste: tho' a gentleman of my acquaintance, who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence the true *soy* comes, told me, that it was made only with wheat, and a sort of beans mixt with water and salt.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

SPACE, *n.* **SPACE**, *v.* **SPA'CEFUL.** **SPA'CIOUS.** **SPA'CIOUSLY.** **SPA'CIOUSNESS.** **SPA'TIATE**, *v.* See EXPATIATE. Fr. *Espace, spatieux*; It. *Spazio*; Sp. *Espacio*; Lat. *Spatium*; Æolic, Σπαδιον, for σταδιον, απο της σταασεως, denoting the place or *station* for the spectators of athletic contests. *Stadium* was then applied generally—*to any place*; and hence, as we judge of size or magnitude from the place or room occupied, *space* was extended by usage to express—

Size, room, magnitude; a portion of, extent of place: it is also applied to time,—a portion of time; duration of time. See the quotation from Locke.

Spenser uses *space* as a verb.

About thei gan him chace, & hunted him als hayre,
Long had he no *space* to duelle no wele fare.
R. Brunne, p. 210.

Grace God gaf him here, this lond to kepe long *space*.
Id. p. 213.

Vitailled was the ship, it is no drede,
Habundantly for hire a ful long *space*.
Chaucer. The Man of Lewes Tale, v. 5226.

How can you be comfortlesse in anye tribulacyon, when Christ and hys holye spirite, and with them their vnseparable father, (if you putte full truste and confidence in them) bee neuer neythee one finger breadth of *space*, ner one minute of time from you?
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1140.

So had his sword made him so *spacious* a room, that Amphialus had more cause to wonder at the finding, than labour for the seeking.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

But she, as foyes are wont, in priyie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Lo thus they rode, till at the last they spide
Two armed knights that toward them did pace,
And ech of them had ryding by his side
A ladie, seeming in so farre a *space*;
But ladies none they were
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 1.

By him I sweare (then whom none more in view)
That what I now shall utter, is as true.
As past beliefe. The ship in those profound
And *spacefull* seas, so stuck as on dry ground.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. iii.

But faire before the gate a *spatious* playne,
Mantled with greene, itselfe did spredden wyde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Most *spaciously* we dwell, where we possess
All sinless pleasures Nature did ordain;
And who that all may have, yet will have less,
Wiser than Nature, thinks her kindness vain.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 6.

So I North-Riding am, for *spaciousness* renown'd,
Our mother Yorkshire's eldest, who worldily is crown'd
The queen of all the shires, on this side Trent.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

For astonishment, it is caused by the fixing of the minde upon one object of contiuuance, wherein it doth not *spatiate* and transcurre, as it useth.—*Bacon. Naturall Hist.* § 720.

This *space* consider'd barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is call'd distance; if consider'd in length, breadth and thickness, I think it may be call'd capacity. The term extension is usually apply'd to it in what manner soever consider'd.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 13.

From the upper part of the island to the town of Guiaquil, is almost a league, and near as much from one side of the river to the other. In that *spacious* place ships of the greatest burthen may ride afloat.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1684.

Thus auarice and prodigality are at an immense distance; but there is a *space* marked out by virtue between them, where frugality and generosity reside together.
Bolingbroke. The Occasional Writer, No. 11.

Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
Of *spacious* meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,
Conducts the eye along his sinuous course
Delighted.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SPADE. A. S. *Spadu, spada*; Dut. *Spade*, **SPA'DDLE.** *spaye*; Ger. *Spate*; Sw. *Spada*. Wachter,—from the Gr. Βαθυς, others from σπαν, *trahere*. It appears to be merely the A. S. *Spetan*, to spit, i.e. to throw out, to throw up: a *spade's* depth thrown out in digging is still called a *spit*. (See SPIT.) A *spade* is,—

That which (a tool which) throws out, (so.) earth, gravel, &c.

Spaddle, (i.e. *spade-del*,)—the dim. of *spade*.

Spadille,—the ace of *spades*; cards so called from the shape of the figure impressed.

Ech man to pleye wt a plouh. a pycoyse athr a *spade*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 61.

His berd as any sowe or fox was rede,
And therto brode, as though it were a *spade*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 554.

They neither gane vs meate to feede vpon,
Nor drinke, nor powder, pickar, toole nor *spade*.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Her dainty hands (not us'd to such a *spade*)
She with a mattock tolls, and with a weary *spade*.
Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 9.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd
Which usually they bell, the *spade-bone* being har'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

With his broad sabre next, a chief in years,
The heavy majesty of *spades* appears,
Puts forth one manly leg, to sight reveal'd,
The rest, his many colour'd robe conceal'd.
Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 3.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them.—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

Her happy lord is cuckol'd by *spadille*:
And if she's brought to bed, 'tis ten to one,
He marks the forehead of her darling son.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 6.

So that a transverse section of it has somewhat the appearance of the mark upon cards called a *spade*, the whole being much wider in proportion to its length.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 18.

——— And, where the peacock shews
His azure eyes, is tinctur'd black and red
With spots quadrangular of diamond form,
Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs typical of strife,
And *spades*, the emblem of untimely graves.
Cowper. Task, b. iv

SPADI'CEOUS. Low Lat. *Spadiceus*, from *spadix*, a branch *torn* from the palm tree (Gr. Σπαν, *trahere*), and from the colour of the fruit; applied, generally, to—

A light red; a bright bay colour.

Of these five [unicorns horn] which Scaliger beheld, though one *spadicorus*, or of a light red, and two enclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them.—*Brown. Vulger Errours*, b. ii. c. 23.

SPAG'YRICK. } Fr. *Spargirie; spargirique;*
SPAGY'RICAL. } Low Lat. *Spagirus, spagiricus*; used, (says Vossius) for *alchemista*,—"Puto autem, *spagiricos*, dici a duobus artes officiis: quæ sunt resolvere composita, et resoluta componere. Nam σπᾶν, *trahere*, extrahere; ἀγειρ-ειν, *congregare*." A *spagyrist* is—

A *chymist*, or *alchymist*.

It was a huge diligence and care of the divine mercy, that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines, of stones, of spirits.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilfull musitian, that can let down his strings a peg lower, when the tune requires it; or like to some cunning *spagirick*, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion. *Bp. Holl. Of Contentation*, § 4.

I have endeavoured to deliver matters of fact so faithfully, that I may as well assist the less skilful readers to examine the chymical hypothesis, as provoke the *spagyrical* philosophers to illustrate it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 463.

Most of those [philosophers and the chymists] (on the one hand) looking upon the *spagyrists* as a company of mere irrational operators, whose experiments may indeed be serviceable to apothecaries, and perhaps to physicians, but are useless to a philosopher, that aims at curing no disease but that of ignorance; and most of the *spagyrists* (on the other hand) looking upon the corpuscularians (if I may so call them) as a sort of empty and extravagant speculators, who pretend to explicate the great book of nature without having so much as looked upon the chiefest and difficultest part of it: namely, the phæonema, that their art has added to the former edition of this vast and obscure volume.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 358.

SPALL. Fr. *Espaule*; It. *Spalla*, a shoulder.

See EPAULET.

Who, soone prepard to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equall valew counterwayld:
Their mightie strokes their haberiouns dismayld,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

SPALT, *adj.* *Spales*, or *spalls*, are *chips*; and *spalt*, (Ger. *Spalten*,) is *split*,—easily *spilt*, *split*, or severed, into small parts. See SPELT and SPILL.

Of all oke growing in England, the park oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 22.

SPAN, *n.* } Dut. *Spanne, spannen*; Ger.
SPAN, *v.* } *Spanne, spannen*; Sw. *Spann*; Fr.
SPANE, *v.* } *Espan*; It. *Spanne*; A. S. *Spæn*,
SPA'NNER. } *spannan*, to measure by *spans*, i. e. by the hand extended from the thumb to the little finger, (Somner.) Also, he adds,—to stretch out, to knit or tie straight; whence our *spanning* of an house, as also of a cart wheel. Skinner suggests, doubtfully, the Ger. verb *Spannen*, tendere, extendere; and Tooke thinks a *span* is merely the past tense, and therefore the past part. of the A. S. *Spin-an*, to *spin*, to extend, or stretch out; to draw out.

To *span*, (formed upon the noun,) is to stretch or draw out, to extend, to *expand*; to measure—by extension, (sc.) of the hand; to mete or measure. A *span* is usually restricted to—

A short extent (of space or time).

Span-newe,—see SPICK AND SPAN.

Spank, v., *Spanker*, n.,—common words in the north of England. To move with long *spans* or strides,—at a rapid pace.

This tale was aie *span* newe to begin,
Till that the tale departed hem a twinne.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

My hande is the foundacion of the earthe, and my right hande *spanneth* ouer the heauens.—*Bible*, 1551. *Esoye*, c. 48.

Who hath measured heauen with his *spanne*, and hath comprehended all the earth of the worlde in thre fyngers?
Id. Ib. c. 40.

Buck. My surueyor is false; the ore-great Cardinal
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spand* already:
I am the shadow of poore Buckingham.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act I. sc. 1.

Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song
First taught our English music how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas ears, committing short and long.
Milton, s. 13.

And if you would plant fig-sets or slons, they ought verily to be a *span* long, and then to be prickt into the ground.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 1.

There in the stocks of trees, white fales do dwell,
And *span*-long elves that dance about a pool,
With each a little changeling in their arms!
B. Jonson. Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 2.

Am I not totally a *span* new gallant,
Fit for the choycest eyes?
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act iii. sc. 1.

Lozo. Faith, you may intreat him to take notice of me for any thing: for being an excellent farrier, for playing well at *span-counter* or sticking knives in walls.
Id. The Woman Hater, Act i. sc. 3.

The officers all exceedingly well horsed, and every man, officer, and soldier having a pistol ready *span'd* in one hand, that he resolv'd not to pursue that design.
Clarendon. Civil Wars, vol. iii. p. 248.

But still Avignon, and the pleasing coast
That half the Caesar bears such rebell blood
Off on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies.
Tickell. An Epistle.

The mind having got the idea of the length of any part of expansion, let it be a *span*, or a space, or what length you will, can, as has been said, repeat that idea; and so, adding it to the former, enlarge the idea of length, and make it equal to two *spans*, or two paces, and so as often as it will, till it equals the distance of any parts of the earth one from another, and increase that, till it amounts to the distance of the sun, or remotest star.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 15.

We are not told the year is coming,—or the day is coming: but the hour is coming; which intimates to us, that we should accustom ourselves to measure our lives by the shortest *span*.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

SPANG, *n.* } A. S. *Spange, ge-spong*; Dut.
SPA'NGLE, *n.* } *Spanghe*; Ger. *Spange*; Sw.
SPA'NGLE, *v.* } *Spann*,—all explained to mean—*fibula*, a button (of metal). Dut. *Spenghel, spanghe*, emblema; and derived from *span*,—to stretch, to draw. But Tooke asserts *spange* to mean any thing shining, though he produces no authority; we certainly so use it.

Any thing shining, sparkling, glittering, (small bits of bright, shining, metal.)

Our bumbast hose, our treble double ruffes
Our nutes of silke, our comely garded capes,
Our knit silke stockes, and Spanish lether shoes,
(Yea velvet serues, oft times to trample in)
Our plumes, our *spangs*, and all our quelnt array,
Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride.
Gascoyne. The Steele Glas.

The other knight was all in milk white, his attiring else all cut in stars, which made of cloth of silver, and silver *spangles*, each way seemed to cast many aspects.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

The colours, that shew best by candle-light, are; white, carnation, and a kinde of sea-water greene; and oes, or *spangs* as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.
Bacon. Ess. Of Masks & Triumphs.

A vesture—sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.
Spenser. Faerie Queene.

And when the golden glorious sun goes down,
Would she put on her star-bestudded crown,
And in her masking state the *spangled* sky,
Come forth to bride it in her revelry.
Drayton. King John to Matilda.

Ah! look if this be he, Almighty King,
Before heav'ns *spangled* were with stars of gold,
Ere world a center had it to uphold,
Whom from eternity thou forth didst bring.
Drummond. On the Virgin Mary.

There they dos think that godly aged sire,
With snowy lockes adowne his shoulders shed;
As heary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy braunches of an oke halfe ded.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

And to the sun displays his plumes,
Which, like the heaven's o'er-arching skies,
Are *spangled* with a thousand eyes.
Gay. The Peacock, &c.

But his is a pleasure, that is not more great than unquiet, for it makes him querulous and unruly; and because he cannot by his struggling, and reaching forth his little hands, get possession of these shining *spangles* that look so finely, their fires produce waters in his eyes, and cries in his mouth, that are very little of kin to the musick the Platonists fancied in the spheres he looks at.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 443.

On the rude cliffs with frosty *spangles* gray,
Weak as the twilight gleams the solar ray.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. iii.

SPA'NIEL, *n.* } It. *Can di Spagna*; Fr. *Espaniel*, *v.* } *paqueul*. See the quotation from Pennant,

A *Spanish* dog, or breed of dogs; very docile, and fond;—hence, *spaniel* is used for a fawning, obsequious person.

And if that she be foul, thou sayst, that she
Coveteth every man that she may see;
For as a *spaniel*, she will on him lepe,
Til she may finden som man hire to chepe.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5777.

Then shall you see these slaves, aloof before that stood,
And would have let him starve, like *spaniels* to him crouch,
And with their glavering lips, his very feet to touch.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

——All come to this?—The hearts
That *spaniel* me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do discandy,
Shakespeare. Antony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 10.

Be not fond,
To thinke that Cæsar bares such rebell blood
That will be thaw'd from the true quality
With that which melteth fooles, I meane sweet words,
Low-crooked-curtsies, and base *spaniell* fawning.
Id. Julius Cæsar, Act iii. sc. 1.

During my stay at home, every body this cur chanced to meet, made so much of their landlord's *spaniell*, that they seemed to have added to oracles that proverb of Love me love my dog.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 384.

——The *spaniel* lover, like a sneaking fop,
Lies at our feet: he's scarce worth taking up.
Dryden. Prol. to the Princess of Cleves.

The third division of the more generous dogs, comprehends those which were used in fowling; first, the Hispaniolus or *Spaniel*: from the name it may be supposed, that we were indebted to *Spain* for this breed.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Dog.

SPAR, *n.* } A. S. *Sparran*; Dut. *Sparre*; Ger.
SPAR, *v.* } *Sparr, sperren*,—
To stop, close or shut up, to make fast.

A *spar*,—that which fastens; usually a bar, or beam.

Better were Roberd, in pes haf holden him stille,
Than layn in prison *sperd*, & at his fomen wille.
R. Brunne, p. 91.

He tonght it [my herte] so him for to chey
That he it *sporred* with a key.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

And so befell, by aventure or cas,
That tiurgh a window thikke of many a barre
Of yren gret, and square as any *sparre*,
He cast his eyen upon Emelia,
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1076.

And to Cresedes house they gan weende,
But lorde this sely Troilus was ws,
Him thought his sorowful herte brast atwo,
For when he saw her doores *sparred* all,
Well nigh for sorow adoun he gan to fall.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

The dore thereof oft tymes opened & *sparred* again.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

The gilt *sparres*, and the beames then threw they down,
Of old fathers the prond and royal workes.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And, if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the yate first, for fear of fraude;
Ne for all his wont, nor for his best,
Open the dore at his request.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

When, chased home into his holdes,
Theare *sparred* up in gates,
The valiant Theiane, all in vaine,
A following fight awaites.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii.

——Priam's six-gated city,
Dardan, and Tymbria, Ilias, Chetas, Trojan,
And Antenorides, with massy staples,
And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts,
Sperr up the sons of Troy.
Shakespeare. Prol. to Troil. & Cres.

Mod. I've heard you have offer'd, str, to lock up smoke,
And calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors,
Thinking to keep it a close prisoner with you,
And wept when it went out, str, at your chimney.
B. Jonson. The Staple of News, Act ii. sc. 1.

——But that which did the good,
Was God's good inspiration, that gave
A spirit beyond the spirit they vade to have:
Who tooke the Olive *sparre*, made keene before,
And plung'd it in his eye.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

SPAR. } Skinner calls it the bark or coat of
SPA'RRY. } rude metal or mineral; perhaps from *sparran*, to close or inclose, because the mineral is inclosed in it. See *ante*, To SPAR.

The clear *spar*, which in most of our lead mines in England is found next to the metalline veins, be at least semi-diaphanous, and be of so glassy a contexture, that it usually breaks into smooth and glossy superficies.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 538.

In which manner *spar* is usually found herein, and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* strie, or icicles called stalactitæ.
Woodward.

Hence with th' ascending springs let me advance,
Thro' beds of magnets, minerals, and *spar*.
Smart. The Immensity of the Supreme Being.

SPA'RAGUS. } i.e. *Asparagus*, (qv.)
SPE'RAGE. }

As touching *sperage* there is not an herb in the garden, whereof there is so great care taken of them.
Holland. Plinie, o. xix. c. 8.

Next that, shall mountein *sparagus* be laid,
Pull'd by some plain, but cleanly country-maid.
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. 11.

SPA'RBLED. See DISPERBLYD.

Wherfore the people of that coûtre sette vpon theym, and slewe theyr captayne and the more parte of theyr company, where thorough that symple felashyp whiche nauned theym self sherpeherds, was disseuered and *sparbelyd*.
Fabyan. Chrongcle. Lodonici IX. an. 1254.

But after louge fyght, the vyctory fell vnto the erle of Salesbury, and the other lordys vpon his partye, and the kynges hoost was *sparbled* and chased, and many of his whole men slayne.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1461.

SPARE, *v.* A. S. *Sparian*; Dut. *Spaeren*; Ger. *Sparen*; Sw. *Spara*; Ihre and Skinner—from *parcere*; Wachter prefers *Waren*, to guard. It is probably a consequential application of *spar-an*, to shut up, to keep fast or safe.
SPA'RE, *adj.*
SPARE, *n.*
SPA'REFULNESS.
SPA'RELY.
SPA'RENESS.
SPA'RING, *n.*
SPA'RINGLY.
SPA'RINGNESS.
SPA'RER.

To preserve, to reserve; to keep or withhold from, or from the use; to forbear; to abstain; to give, use, employ reservedly, abstinently; with parsimony, frugality, moderately, temperately, gently, leniently, kindly; to forbear or abstain, from punishment; to forbear; to punish, hurt, or injure; or from the severity of punishment; to forgive.

Spare, adj.—abstinent, scanty, lean, poor.

Spare time, &c.—time to *spare*; i.e. to withhold or withdraw from one purpose, and bestow upon another.

Sparye he wolde myld mea, and harde chasty the prouste.
R. Gloucester, p. 428.

Wat myd fure, wat myd sword, hii destrude al that hii founde.
Hii ne *sparede* prest, ne chyrche, that hii ne brogte to grouude.
Id. p. 276.

For lefe ne for lothe, folc wild thei not *spare*.
R. Brunne, p. 220.

Thyng that al the worldc wot, wherefore sholdest thow *spare*
To tellen hit by retoryk.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 203.

Spiritus justicie. *spareth* nat to spille
Hem that heoth guilty.
Id. p. 381.

For if God *sparide* not the kyndeli braunchis, lest peraueutre he *spare* not thee.—*Wiclif. Romaynes*, c. 10.

Yt God *spared* not the naturall braunches, lest happlye he also *spare* not thee.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"Pees, with mischance and with misaventure,"
Our hoste salde, "and let him tell his tale.
Now letteth forth, and let the Somnpnour gale,
Ne *spareth* not, min owen maister dere."
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6916.

"Of this love heare what I sale:
The riche men are loved aie
And namely tho that *sparand* heene,
That well not wash hir hertes cleene
Of the filth, nor of the vice
Of greedy brenning auarice.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

For who that lawe hathe vpon honde,
And *spareth* for to do iustice
For mercy: doth not his office,
That he is mercy so bewareth:
When for one shreve, whiche he *spareth*,
A thousand good men he greucth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

O *spare* thy happy daies, and them apply
To better boot, but let me die that ought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

After whiche requeste thus to the mayre and to the cytezyns made, after aduyce & counceyll amonge them selve takyn, desyred a *sparynge* of y* lordys till they myght speke w* the kynge, and knowe his pleasure in that behalfe; but fynallye no *sparynge* at that tyme myght be grauntyd.
Fabyan. Chrongcle. Henry III. an. 1258.

——— For life, I prize it
As I weigh grieſe (which I would *spare*:) for honor,
'Tis a derivative from me to mine,
And onely that I stand for.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Or are they *spare* in diet,
Free from grosse passion, or of mirth, or anger.
Id. Henry V. Act ii. sc. 1.

——— She, [Nature] good cateress,
Means her provision only to the good,
That live according to her sober laws,
And holy dictate of *spare* temperance.—*Milton. Comus.*

There arose strong and great winds from the south, with a point east; which carried us up, (for all that we could do) towards the north: by which time our victuals failed us, though we had made good *spare* of them.
Bacon. New Atlantis.

From the time that they begin to dismarch, their motion increaseth by little & little more *sparely*.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 16.

[There is some pain] of returning the gross habit of sin to a *sparenesa* and slenderness of stature.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

For otherwise they [bees] are very thriftie and overgreat *sparers*, and such, as at other times will drive out those that least prodigally and be gluttinous, no lesse than such as be idle lusties, and slow at worke.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 19.

And justly, what unjustly they abuse,
Shall unto them more *sparingly* be lent.
Stirling. Doues-day. Second Houre.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* yuough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therwith.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiii. c. 7.

Be mindful of those limbes in russet clad
Whose toil to yours is warmth, and graceful pride;
And, oh! be mindful of that *sparing* hoard,
Which covers yours with luxury profuse,
Makes your glass sparkle, and your sense rejoice!
Thomson. Autumn.

Since no man is infallible, let him use this licence very *sparingly*: for if too many foreign words are poured in upon us, it looks as if they were designed, not to assist the natives, but to conquer them.
Dryden. Dedication to the Æneis.

This opinion, I say, Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible: But he does it with such hesitancy, diffidence and *sparingness*, as shows plainly that he meant it only as a last subterfuge to recur to.—*Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 10.

Irony is the keenest weapon of the orator. The moralists, these luminaries of the Gentile world, have made it the weblest of their gravest lessons; and Christ, our Great Teacher, upon just occasions was not *sparing* in the use of it.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 31.

And taught at schools much mythologie stuff
But sound religion *sparingly* enough.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

SPARK, *v.* A. S. *Sparc, spearc*; Dut. *Sparcke, sparckelen, spargere, dispergere*; to scatter, to disperse. See SPEAK.
SPA'RKLE, *v.*
SPA'RKLE, *n.*
SPA'RKLER.
SPA'RKLET.
SPA'RKLINESS.
SPA'RKLINGLY.
SPA'RKLINGNESS.

To scatter, to spread, to throw about; to throw out, to shoot out, to eject or emit, to disperse, (sc.) small particles of light; any bright particles, as of wine, &c. Hence, to glitter, to shine—brightly, brilliantly; in bright or brilliant lustre, (met.) with animation or vivacity.

Sparkle (spark-del),—the dim. of *spark*. See the quotations from Leland, Fabyan, and Beaum. & Fletch.

A *spark*, (met.)—a glittering, showy, person.

As fire is wont to quicken and go
From a *sparcle* sprongen amis,
Till a cite brent vp is.
Chaucer. The Complaint of Mars & Venus.

A mantelet upon his shouldres hanging
Bret-ful of rubies red, as fire *sparkling*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2231.

——— Like the *sparke* fred
Up in thy roofe, whiche for a throwe
Lieth hid, til whan the windes blowe
It blaseth out on euery side.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The lively *sparkes*, that issue from those eyes,
Against the which there vaileth no defence,
Have perst my hart, and done it none offence,
With quaking pleasure, more than once or twice.
Wyatt. The Lover descrieth the Sight of his Love.

The Danes had prepared a navy to come to rob in England; but it was *sparkelid*, and greater ship of them taken by the Englisch men.
Leland, vol. ii. *Owte of a Booke of Chroniques, &c.*

Sesie, yoman of the robys to King Richard, *sparkelid* rumors, as he cam owte of Scotlund, that King Richard was yet alyve. But at the last he was hangid at London.
Id. Ib.

The whiche [this Hengiste and all the other Saxons whiche ruled the vii. prynciplates of Inytayne, as albeit shy be shewed] when he had thus rule of the foresayd iii. prouynces, he sent for moe Saxons, and gaderid that were *sparkled* abrode; so that in thyse prouynces the faythe of Cristc was al quenchyd and in slepe.
Fabyan. Chrongcle, c. 91.

The philosophers to whome God had euspired certaine *sparckles* of truthe, knowledged that the cheefest poynte of wisdome and direction of a maunes lyfe, was to know hymselfe.—*Prytle. Workes*, p. 83.

Fayre is my love, when her fayre golden haires
With the loose wynd ye waving chance to marke;
Fayre, when the rose in her red cheekes appeares;
Or in her eyes the fyre of love does *sparke*.
Spenser, son. 81.

Delight upon her face, and sweetnesse shin'd:
Her eyes do *spark* as starres, as starres do move.
P. Fletcher. Thomalin, Egl. 6. s. 19.

Who, thereat wondrous wroth, the sleeping *spark*
Of natiive vertue gan eftsoones revive.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Hitherto will our *sparkefull* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do wel, than to speake minion-like.—*Camden. Remoines. Languages.*

Whom when the prince, to battell new addrest
And threatning high his dreadfull stroke, did see
His *sparkling* blade about his head he blest,
And smote off quite his left leg by the knee,
That downe he tombled.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 8.

——— What's become, Poet,
Of my lieutenant?
Poet. Beaten and't please your grace,
And all his forces *sparkled*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act i. sc. 5.

The *sparkles* seem'd ye to the skies to flie,
The horses uey, and clattring armours sowne,
Pursue the eeche ouer dale and downe.
Fairefaxe. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. i. s. 73.

I most humbly confess, that though my fortunes are poor, and my studies private, yet I cannot deny a certain *sparkles* of honest ambition, remaining in me, whereby I desire the world should know, that my most vertuous, and most dear and royal master hath not utterly forgotten me.
Wotton. Letter to the King, an. 1637.

Spread o'er the earth thy sable veil,
Heaven's twinkling *sparkles* to conceal,
That darkness seems to day t' improve.
Cotton. The Night.

Desire of power, on earth a vicious weed,
Yet springs from high, is of celestial seed:
In God 'tis glory; and when men aspire,
'Tis but a *spark* too much of heavenly fire.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

The florid fustian of a rhyming *spark*,
Whose random arrow ne'er comes near the mark,
Can't on her judgment be impos'd, and pass
For standard gold, when 'tis but gilded brass.
Pomfret. Strephon's Love for Delia justified.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster.—*L'Estrange.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What power the charms of beauty had of old;
Nor wonder if such deeds of arms were done,
Inspir'd by two fair eyes, that *sparkled* like your own.
Dryden. To the Duchess of Ormond.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Followed false lights, and when their glamps was gone,
My pride struck out new *sparkles* of her own.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

The weighty shock his neck and shoulders feel;
His eyes flash *sparkles*, his round senses reel
In giddy darkness.—*Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvi.

But what wou'd you say, should you see the *sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box.—*Guardian*, No. 120.

Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about the table with much *sparkliness* and gentleness of wit to the admiration of them all.—*Aubrey. Anecdotes*, vol. ii. p. 551.

She affirmed to me, that she had divers times observed the like alterations in some diamonds of hers, which sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 452.

I have I know not how often, seemed to myself to observe a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 432.

Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about the table with much *sparkliness*, and gentleness of wit, to the admiration of them all.—*Aubrey. Anecdotes*, b. ii. p. 551.

For why should I the gallant *sparks* command,
With clean white gloves to fit his ready hand?
Or in his fob enlivening spirits wear,
And pungent salts to raise the fainting fair?
Jenyns. The Art of Dancing, c. i.

But their eyes, especially those of the women, are full of expression, sometimes *sparkling* with fire, and sometimes melting with softness.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 17.

SPA'RROW. Goth. *Sparwa*; A. S. *Spearwa*; Dut. *Sparre*; Ger. *Spier*; Sw. *Sparf*. In Fr. *Esparvier*; It. *Sparviere*; Low Lat. *Sporvarius*, is a *spar-hawk*, or *sparrow-hawk*. The Lat. (Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. ii.) derives from the Ger. *Sparwer*, and this so called, as of *Spar-var*; that is, *spreading* its wings *for*,—proeul *spargens* pennos. *Sparrow*, anciently written *Sparwe*, A. S. *Spearwa*, may be from the A. S. *Spyr-ian*, to search after, from the active disposition of the bird.

Whethir two *sparrowis* [A.S. *twegen sparwan*] ben not sold for an halpeny? and oon of hem schal not falle on the erthe without your fadir?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 10.

Are not two *sparowes*, solde for a farthyng? And none of them doth lyght on the grounde, withoute your father.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

This frere ariseth up full curtisly,
And hire embraceth in his armes narwe,
And kisseth hire swete, and chirketh as a *sparwe*.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7384.

This haue I heard oft in saying,
That man may for no daunting
Make a *sperhauke* of a bosarde.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

The cocke *sparrow* (by report) liveth but one yeare: the reason why men so thinke, is, because in the spring, there is not one of them found with a blacke hill, and yet in summer before, it began to be blacke.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 36.

Use exercise and keep a *sparrow-hawk*, you can shoot in a tiller.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act ii. sc. ii.

Sparrows are proverbally salacious; they breed early in the spring, make their nests under the eaves of houses, in holes of walls, and very often in the nests of the martin, after expelling the owner.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Sparrow Finch.

SPARSE, *v.* } Fr. *Espars*; Lat. *Sparsus*, past part. of *spargere*, which Vossius derives from the Gr. Σπαρρον, (with *g* inserted) σπειρ-ειν, to sow. It has probably the same Gothic origin as the English *Spark*, sparkle, (qv.) and to *speak*.
SPA'RSELY.
SPARGEFA'CTION.
To scatter, to spread.

And I am assured, that the rumoure of this thing beeyng *sparsed*, (as it is) throughout all Jeurye, is heard emong you also, howe that Jesus walked ouer all partes of Jewery, exhortiing all men to repentance, bearing witnesse that the kyngdome of God is euen at hande.—*Udol. Actes*, c. 10.

He, making speedy way through *sperseed* ayre,
And through the world of waters wide and deepe,
To Morpheus house doth hastily repaire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

And like a raging flood they *sparsed* are,
And overflow each countrey, field and plaine.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. vi. s. 1.

There are doubtless many such soils *sparsedly* throughout this nation.—*Evelyn. Pomona*, Pref.

The operation was performed by *spargefaction* in a proper time of the moon.—*Swift. Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

SPASM. } Fr. *Spasme, spasmatique*; It. *Spasmo*; Lat. *Spasmus*; Gr. Σπασμος, nervorum contractio, from σπαν, trahere, contrahere, to draw together.
SPASMA'TICK.
SPASMA'TICAL.
A contraction or drawing together; a convulsion, a convulsive contraction.

It cureth those who have their necks drawne backward to heir shoulders with the *spasme*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 5.

Being taken with salt and oile, it [rost garlicke] is a soveraigne remedie for them thee burnten or *spasmatiche*, that is to say, vexed with the cramp.—*Id. Ib.* c. 6.

For my part, the ligaments and sinews of my love to you have been so strong, that they were never yet subject to such *spasmatical* shrinkings and convulsions.
Howell. Letters, b. ii. Let. 20.

Now in the guise of horrid *spasms*, they [worms] writhe
The tortur'd body, and all sense o'erpower.
Grainger. The Sugar-Cane, b. iv.

SPA'TIATE. See SPACE.

SPA'TTER, or } Formed upon *spot* or *spate*, the past tense of *spit*, to throw out.
SPA'TTERDASH.
To throw out; to throw out upon, (sc.) any dirt or filth; to desprinkle, to asperse.

Spatter-dash,—against which *dirt thrown* up in walking *dashes*, or strikes.

The noise he made, being a man of no few words, joined to the yelping sound of Miso, and his unpleasant inheretrix, brought together some number of the shepherds, to whom he without any regard of reserving it for the king's knowledge, *spattered* out the bottom of his stomack, swearing by him that he never knew that Zelmane, whom they had taken all to be a woman, was as arrant a man as himself was.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iv.

Sir Edw. told him, he fear'd that fort would be the cause of the loss of the town: the Grave *spatter'd* and shook his head, saying, 'twas the greatest error he had committed since he knew what belong'd to a soldier.
Howell, b. i. Let. 15.

They fondly thinking to allay
Thir appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chewd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. x.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,
Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
With *spatter'd* boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

Why now, here's a fellow made for a soldier: there's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the king of Prussia.
Sheridan. The Camp, Act i. sc. 2.

SPA'TTLE. See SPIT.

SPA'TULA. Fr. *Spatule*; It. *Spàtola*; Sp. *Espatula*; Lat. *Spathula, spatha*; Gr. Σπαθη, from σπαν, *trahere*, to draw, (to draw off, to skim.) Now applied to—

An instrument with which surgeons or others draw out or spread out—salves, ointments, &c.

Some used to put therennto, [the juice of mulberries,] myrrhe and cypresse, setting all to frie and take their fermentation in the sun, untill it grew to hardnesse in the foresaid vessell, stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 17.

SPA'VIN, *n.* } Fr. *Espavent*, (*ἐξαρυίν*;) It. *Spavèntio, spavènto*. Skinner thinks from the Lat. *Spasmus*. See SPASM.
SPA'VIN, *v.*

Troubled with the lampasse, infected with the fashions, full of windegalls, sped with the *spavins*.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iii. sc. 2.

So when a jockey brings a mare,
Or horse, or gelding, to a fair,
Though she be *spavin'd*, old, and blind,
With founder'd feet, and broken wind.
Somerville. The Bald Batchelor.

For oft an eager chapman is betray'd
To buy a founder'd or a *spavin'd* jade,
While he admires a thin, light-shoulder'd chest,
A little head, broad back, and riding crest.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 2.

SPAW. A mineral water, so called from *Spa*, in Germany.

The first discovery of this water [Tunbridge water] (though variously reported) is believed from a footman to a Dutch lord, who passed this way, and, drinking thereof, found it in taste very like to that at the *spaw* in Germany.
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

He is past cure of physick, *spaw*, or any diet.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iii. sc. 1.

SPAWL, *v.* } From the Dut. *Speemen*; Ger. *Speyen, spuere*, (Skinner;) or from A. S. *Spættian*, dim. of *spæt-an*, to spit. Where Drydren uses *spawl*, Beaumont has *spittle*. See SPIT.
SPA'WLING, *n.*
SPAWL'ER.
To throw out (sc. the moisture of the mouth.)

How do the muses suffer every where!
Taken in such mouths, sensur'd in such eares;
That 'twixt a wife, a line or two rehearse,
And with their theume together, *spawle* a verse.
F. Beaumont. Elegy upon Mr. Francis Beaumont.

Let him such words and th' art of lust inlay,
Whose pavement of round Spartan marbles grows
Slipp'ry with drunken *spawlings*.
Holyday. Juvenal, Sat. ii.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes
And first of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temples, forehead and the lips.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 2.

Let him who does on ivry tables dloe
Whose marble floors, with drunken *spawlings* shine;
Let him lascivious songs and dances have.
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. ii.

SPAWN, *v.* } The eggs (says Skinner) of fishes: from the Dut. *Spene*, succus, lac muliebre. A. S. *Spana*, the teats or *spenes* of females, especially a cow, (Somner.) To *spane* a child, (says Ray, sc.) to wean it; that is, keep it from the spean or breast. *Spawn* is perhaps from A. S. *Spiwan*; Dut. *Speenwen*; Ger. *Speyen*.
SPA'WNER.
SPA'WNED.
To throw forth, to eject.

Spean,—that which ejects or emits, (sc.) milk, nourishment.

Spawn,—that which is thrown forth, ejected or emitted. Applied (met.) contemptuously, revilingly.

All this was before the invention of printing, when books came but single into the publique, which, since that mistery is made common, come swimming into the world like shoals of fishes, and one edition *spawneth* another.
Fuller. Worthies General, c. 10.

And 'twas the plague of countries and of cities,
When that great bell'd house dit *spawn* committees.
Brome. Speech to General Monk.

I think about that time [April] he *spawns*, and, as I have formerly told you, with the help of the melter, hides his *spawn* or eggs in holes, which they, both, dig in the gravel.
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 14.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, hath the *spawner* and the melter, cover their *spawn* with sand.
Id. Ib.

Whose corage when the feend perceived to shrinke,
She poured forth out of her hellish sinke
Her fruitfull cursed *spawne* of serpents small,
Deformed monsters, foule, and black as inke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

Barefoot may no neighbour wade
In thy cool streams, wife nor maid,
When the *spawne* on stones do lye
To wash their hemp, and spoil the fry.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iii.

Fren. The night, and all the evil the night covers,
The goblins, haggs, and the black *spawn* of darkness,
Cannot fright me. *Id. The Night Walker*, Act iii.

Virtue breedeth satisfaction and joy, vice *spawneth* displeasure and anguish of conscience.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

The naughtiness of infidelity will appear by considering its effects and consequences, which are plainly a *spawn* of all vices and villanies, a deluge of all mischiefs and outrages upon the earth.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 282.

So when the Jewish leader stretch'd his arm,
And wav'd his rod divine, a race obscene,
Spawn'd in the muddy beds of Nile, came forth,
Polluting Egypt. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

Great quantities of the brown scum continued to appear upon the water, and the sailors having given up the notion of its being *spawn*, found a new name for it, and called it sea-saw-dust.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 7.

SPAY, *v.* } Castrare feminam (says Skinner).
SPAY, *n.* from the Lat. *Spado*; Gr. Σπαδων, from σπαν, *trahere, extrohere*, to extract or draw out. See To SPLAY, and the quotation from Holland's *Plinie*.

In examining the condition of our red deere, I find that the young male is called in the first yeere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a *spade*, the fourth a stagon or stag, the fift a great stag, the sixt an hart, and so forth unto his death.—*Holinshed. Desc. of England*, b. iii. c. 4.

When sows and bitches may be *spay'd*,
And in what sign best cyder's made.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

SPEAK, *v.* } A. S. *Spæcan*, and also, *spræc-an*; Dut. *Spreh-en*; Ger. *Sprechen*; Sw. *Spräka*, fare, dicere. Some etymologists have supposed from *brechen*, rumpere, to break or burst forth: it has, perhaps, the same origin as the A. S. *Spærc, spearc*, a *spark*; Dut. *Sparch-elen*, to throw forth, and thus—
SPEA'KER.
SPEA'KABLE.
SPEA'KING, *n.*
SPEECH.
SPEE'CHLESS.
SPEE'CHLESSNESS.
SPEE'CHMAN.
SPO'KESMAN.

To utter (sc.) sounds; to utter, to enounce, or pronounce articulate sounds,—the tongue or language.

To talk, to discourse, to converse; to address in words or language, to accost; to announce, to make known, to declare, to proclaim, to pronounce.

First lord he [Bruyt] was in Engelond, of wham me *speketh* get. *R. Gloucester*, p. 11.

Now ne konthe the Britenes non Englisch y wys,
Ac the Saxones *speche* it was, & thorw hem ycome yt ys.
Id. p. 125.

Now of Sieuen to *speke* turne we eft agayn,
Our tale wille we no breke, bot telle forth the certeyn.
R. Brunne, p. 111.

S. Dunstan tille him *spak* wrothfulle wordes.—*Id.* p. 37.

No nen so faire of face, of *spech* so lufty.—*Id.* p. 30.

And when ich flee fre the body, and [in] feye leve the earynge
Them an ich a spirit *speche*les.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 274.

And anoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he *spak* and blessiide God.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 1.

And his mouthe was opened immedyatly, and his tonge also, & he *spake* lswdynge God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But in priyng nylye ye speke mycho, as hethene men don for thei gessen that thei ben herd in her mychee *speche*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 6.

But Jhesus seith to hem, if God were youre fadir, fortheli ye schulen lone me: for I passide forth of God, and cam; for neither I eam of my elff, but he sente me. Whi knowen ye not my *speche*? for ye moun not here my word.
Id. Jon, c. 8.

Jesus sayde vnto them, yf God were youre father, then woulde ye loue me. For I proceeded forth, and come from God. Neyther came I of my selfe for he sente me. Why do ye not knowe my *speche*? Euen because ye can not abyde the hearynge of my wordes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne thei take you and leede you forth nyle ye bifore thinke what ye schulen *speke*, but *speke* ye that thing that schal be gyuen to you in that our, for ye ben not the *speke*ris but the holy goost.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 13.

Or what profyt of circumcisiouns? mych bi el wise, first for the *speke*nyng of God weren bitaken to hem. and what yf summe of hem bileuyden not?—*Id. Romanyes*, c. 3.

"Lordinges," (quod she) "now herkeneth for the beste;
But take it nat, I pray you, in disdain;
This is the point, to *speke* it plat and plain,
That eche of ye to shorten with youre way,
In this viage, shal tellen tales twey.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 790.

O goode God! how gentil and how kind
Ye semed by your *speche* and your visage,
To day that maked was oure marriage.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8665.

And shortly, whan the sonne was gone to reste,
So hadde I *speken* with hem everich on
That I was of hir felawship anon.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 30.

Some menne there been, that no goodnesse *speaken*; [Ed. 1598, *speakers*] and wher euer your words been heard & your reasons been shewed soche enill *speakers* ladie, by auethorite of your excellence shalleu been stopped and ashamed.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

Als for to *speake* of time ago
The cause why it changeth so
It redeth nought to specifie,
The thynge so open is at the cie
That euery man it maie beholde.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

——— And whan thei comen were,
And sette at supper there,
Amonge her other wordes glade
Arrous a great *spekynge* made,
Who had the the best wife
Of Rome, and thus began a strife. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

——— For certes sir,
I trowe in all this worlde to seche
Nis woman, than in dede and *speche*
Well better auise hir, what she doeth,
Ne better, for to saie a soothe,
Kepe hir honour at all tide. *Id. Ib* b ii.

And that was at midnight tide,
The worlde was stille on euery side,
With open head, and foote all bare,
Hir heare to sprad, she gan to fare,
Upon hir clothes gyrte she was,
Al *speche*les opon the gras
She glode forth, as an adder doth,
None other wise she no goth. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

And then they are willed to choose an able and discreete man, to be as it were the mouth of them all, and to *speake* for & in the name of them, and to present him so chosen by them to the prince.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 8.

The *speaker* is he that doth commend and preferre the bills exhibited into the parlement, and is the mouth of the parlement.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 3.

The *speaker* hath no voyce in the house, nor they will not suffer him to *speake* in aide bill to mouue or disswade it.
Id. Ib.

The other lesinge his moneye, and heapinge other upon other on his mothers necke, most horrible, and not *speakable*, was rebuked of an honest man which stoode by for so doinge.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

Lette all bytterness, fearsnes and wrathe, rorynge and cursed *speekynge*, be put away from you, with all maliciousnes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ephes.* c. 4.

And [frere Barns] meaneth not to *speake* of them, onely whyle they lye a dying *speechelesse*, and gauyng vp the ghost.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 803.

Jam. This soul I *speak* of,
Or rather salt to keep this heap of flesh
From being a walking stench, like a large jun,
Stand open for the entertainment of
All impious practices: but there's no corner
An honest thought can take up.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act v. sc. 1.

——— I dare tell you,
To your new cerus'd face, what I have *spoken*
Freely behind your back, what I think of you,
You are the proudest thing, and have the least
Reason to be so that I ever read of.—*Id. Ib*

——— I, here thou *spoke*st,
Knew it not good for man to be alone,
And no such company as then thou saw'st
Intended thee, for trust was brought,
To see how thou couldst judg'd of fit and meet.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Redouble then this miracle, and say
How comest thou *speakable* of mute, and how
To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of brutal kind, that daily are in sight?—*Id. Ib.* b. ix.

Upon his hasty knock the door was opened, and he commanding his attendants to stay without, himself entred into the House; at which the *speaker* took out of his chiffe, and stood below, and the king stept up, and looked round about the House, to see if the five members, or any of them were there.—*Whitelock. Memor. Charles I.* p. 32.

It is not at all harsh, in the reading of Meres, to understand the *speakings* of God according as the circumstances of the matter naturally apply.
H. More. Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala, c. 3.

The last [Meneves] and most notable instance of those that entituled their laws divine, and made themselves *spokesmen* betwixt God and the people.
Id. Defence of the Literal Cabbala, Introd.

Here is *speech* that Scultetus is to make the next Latin sermon; but what he, knowe not.
Hales. Remains. Mr. Hales to Sir D. Carlton, Nov. 1618.

Nor is her *speach*, ne in her bavioun,
Wis Iapetonesse scerne or loser wisdom,
But gratious womanhood, and gravitie,
Above the reason of her youthly yeeres.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

From his slack hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down drop'd, and all the faded roses shed:
Speechless he stood and pale, till thus at length
First to himself he inward silence broke.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Catching and grasping hard, gnashing with the teeth, speaking hollow, trembling of the neather lip, palenesse of the face, the memory confused. *speechlessness*, cold sweats.
Bacon. Hist. of Life & Death.

The Muscouits doe write vnto S. Nicholas to be a *speaker* for him that is buried, in whose hand they bind a letter, and send him with a new paire of shoes on his feet into the grane.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 5.

——— Laertes son
Look'd down awhile, and pass'd e'er he begun;
Then to th' expecting audience rais'd his look,
And not without prepar'd attention *spake*:
Soft was his tone, and sober was his face;
Action his words, and words his actions grace.
Dryden. Ovid. Ajax & Ulysses.

Awhile your loud, untimely joy suspend,
And let your rash, injurious clamours end:
Unruly murmurs, or ill-timd applause,
Wrong the best *speaker*, and the justest cause.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

It [discourse] wins and engages those, whom *speechless* or sententious gravity might not only displease, but prepossess against every thing good.—*Seeker*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

These two ancient commentators have taken upon them to assert that St. Peter, upon this occasion, was but the *spokesman* of the company, and replied to our Lord's question, "Whom say ye that I am?" in the name of all.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 13.

SPEAR, *n.* A. S. *Speare*; Dut. *Sparre*, **Spear**, *v.* *sperre*; Ger. *Sper*; Lat. *Sparus*; Low Lat. *Sparro*, which **Spearing**, *n.* Festus calls—a javelin of a very **Speary**, *adj.* small size, so named—quod *spargatur*. Servius describes it to be—telum rusticum in modo pedis recurvum. Roquefort has the Old Fr. *Spare*, a sort of dart. The A.S. *Speare*, Dut. *Sparre*, is a stake, *sudes*, and seems to be merely a *spar*, a stake or bar, first used to *spar* or shut up with, then formed into a weapon of defence or offence, and for that purpose sharpened at the point: sudes præacutæ.

To *spear*,—to pierce or strike with a *spear*, or lance.

Speares, i. e. *spears-men*, or men armed with spears.

Myd arwen & myd quareles so muche folk first me slow,
And sethithe with *speres* smyton a doun, tha deol was ynow
R. Gloucester, p. 48.

But con of the knyghtis openyde his side with a *spere*, and anoon blood and watir went out.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 19.

But one of the sondiers with a *speare*, thruste him into the syde, and forthe with came there out blonde and water.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he seide to hem, make ghe redi twei hundride knyghtis that thei go to Cesarie, and horse men scientis, and *spere* men twei hundride fro the thridde our of the nyght.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 23.

And he called vnto him two vnder captaynes saying: make redy two hundred soudiers to go to Cesarea, and horemen threscore and ten, and *speare* men two hundred, at the thyrd houre of the nyght.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And fell in speche of Telephus the king,
And of Achilles for his queinte *spere*,
For he coude with it both the hele and dere.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,552.

For longe tyme it so befelle,
That with his sword, and with his *spere*,
He nought not the serpent dere.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Than he toke four C. *speares* of the most specialiest and surest men of war of all his company.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 304.

His *spear*, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand,
He walkt with to support uneasie steps.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

A pensioner,—a gentleman about his prince alwaie rede, with his *speare*; a *spearer*.—*Baret. Alearie.*

But where the blue clale abounddeth (which hardle drinketh vp the winters water in long season) there the grass is *spearie*, rough, and verie apt for brushes.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 18.

The expert *speare-men*; euery myrmidon,
(Led by the brauie heire of the mightie sould
Vnpeerd Achilles) safe of heme got hold.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

The principal of their offensive weapon in later ages was the *spear*, or pike, the body of which was composed of wood, in the heroic times most commonly of ash.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 4.

Our diversion was therefore changed to *spearing* of salmon, which we saw pushing in great numbers through the surf into a small river.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 5.

Lo, while the moon through midnight azure rides,
From the high wall adown his *spear-staff* glides,
The dauntless Gernild. *Michle. Lusiad*, b. viii.

SPE'CIES. Fr. *Spécial, spécifier, spécieux*; It. *Spècie*; Sp. *Especie*; Lat. *Species*, from the old *specere*, videre, to see; derived by Scaliger from *Specus*, whence the ancient Latins *viewed* or observed **Spe'cial.** the motions of their enemies, **Spe'cialty.** (*De Caus.* c. 86.) and *Species* **Spe'cialtie.** (which Lucretius uses *pro* **Spe'cialty.** *aspectu*) is any thing seen; **Spe'cialtie.** and then applied to any **Spe'cialtie.** particular class of objects **Specifica'tion.** causing the same or similar **Spe'cimen.** sensations to the sight. *Species* **Spe'cious.** is declared by Cicero to **Spe'ciously.** be equivalent to the Gr. Ἰδέα. See Idea.

That which, any thing which, is seen or is the object of sight; any sensible form, appearance, representation, image.

SPE

A class, order, division or disposition of things causing the same or similar sensations to the sight; having or showing particular or discriminating qualities—the same; having or showing the same form, or appearance.

To *specify*,—to name the particular or distinct thing or things; to particularize, to discriminate, to distinguish; to denote or signify particularly, or distinctly.

Speciousness is not an uncommon word.

The king of Alimayne sende *specialliche* inou
To king Jon. *R. Gloucester*, p. 497.

Thei praied God *specially*, that he wild tham saue.
R. Brunne, p. 23.

Ahsteyne ghou fro al yuel *spice*.—*Wiclif*. 1 *Thess*. c. 5.

And therfore of his wise purveyance
He hath so wel beset his ordinance,
That *spece* of thinges and progressions
Shullen enduren by ancessions,
And not eterne, withouten any lie.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 3013.

But natheles, let us now descende to the *special*. Ye shul first proceden after the doctrine of Tullius.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

Certes than is envie the werst sinne that is; for sothly all other sinnes be somtime only syenst on *special* vertue: but certes envie is ayenst al maner vertues and alle goodnesse.
Id. The Persones Tale.

And so befell that on a day this frere
Had preched at a chirche in his manere,
And *specially* aboveo every thing
Excited he the peple in his preching.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7295.

Which is a thing of poets told,
Neuer yseine nother of yong nor old,
But as Bocchas list to *specifie*,
Cleare exponing this dark poesie.
Id. Destruction of the City of Thebes.

I woll not saie in generall
For there be some in *special*,
In whom that all vertue dwelleth.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Als for to speake of time ago
The cause why it changeth so
It nedeth nought to *specifie*,
The thynge so open is at the eie
That euery man it maie beholde.—*Id. Ib.*

Than he toke four C. speares of the moost *specialiest* and surest men of war of all his company.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 304.

The *specialtes* whereof do so forforth in the first chapiter of this boke appere, that we shall here nede no rehersall therof.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 105.

Than to brynge this storye to effecte, whereof, if I should declare ye *specyalties* thereof, wolde aske a longe tyme.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 161.

From forests, fields, from rivers, and from ponds,
All that have weba, or cloven-footed ones;
To the grand ark together friendly came,
Whose several *species* were too long to name.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

Those pretty mirrors, like a crevice in a wall, though a narrow perspective, transmit the *species* of a vast excellency.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

——— By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
Easie Intercourse pass to and fro
To tempt or punish mortals, except whom
God and good angels guard by *special* grace.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Special Providence in relation to the acts themselves, are those *special* actings of the Divine power and will, whereby he acts either in things natural or moral, not according to the rules of general Providence, but above, or besides, or against them: and these I call the imperate acts of Divine Providence.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 36.

[Christ] the Physician and the Saviour, that hath promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his service.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 3.

And therefore Tranio, for the time I studie,
Vertue and that part of philosophie
Will I applie, that treats of happinesse,
By vertue *specially* to be practised'd.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act i. sc. 1.

The *specialty* of rule hath beene neglected.
Id. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places.
Sheldon. Stir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 261.

Matter being of one simple homogeneal nature, and not distinguishable by *specificall* differences, as the schools speak, it must have every where the very same essentiall properties.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. c. 11.

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, b. iii. c. 12.

And hence it is that the will of man by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness and power is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, to determine it self, and to govern its proper actions according to the law of his creation, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the Divine special Providence to every particular determination of his will.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 40.

In the mean time, that scion alters the nature of that stock; and, while the root gives fatness to the stock, and the stock yields juice to the scion, the scion gives goodness to the plant, and a *specification* to the fruit.
Bp. Hall. Christ Mystical.

Were these three supposed to be perfectly co-equal, and to have no essential dependence one upon another, they could not by these Platonists be concluded to be any other than three co-ordinate gods, having only a generical or *specifical* identity; and so no more one, than three men are one man.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 530.

This said, warr's cause these priests no more debate;
They knew, warr's justice none could ere decide;
At that more *specious* name they open stail,
And sacred rites of fun'ral they provide.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 1.

That the *species* of things to us are nothing but the ranking them under distinct names, according to the complex ideas in us: and not according to precise, distinct, real essences in them, is plain from hence, that we find many of the individuals that are rank'd into one sort, call'd by one common name, and so receiv'd as being of one *species*, have yet qualities depending on their real constitutions, as far different one from another, as from others, from which they are accounted to differ *specifically*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 6.

This general rule of justice is always at hand, and we carry it about us in our own breasts: for this is the peculiar advantage of this rule, that by it we may easily discern all the *specialities* of our duty, without looking abroad, or having recourse to external instructions.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 9.

The *ἀφεγγωνοφε*, and interior generation, are two *specialities* taught by the Catholics, and heavily complained of by your friend Dr. Whitby, as unscriptural definitions.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 228

What assistance I received from them, was made known in general to the public in the general proposals for this work, and the particulars are *specified* at the conclusion of it.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, Postscript.

And to talk of *specifick* differences in nature, without reference to general ideas and names, is to talk unintelligibly.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 6.

He assured the lady that if she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the *specifica*, usually prescribed in such cases, she might enjoy good health.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 5.

In short, the *specification* of our worship, and the right direction of it, are nearly concerned in this doctrine.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 27.

Though the divine nature abounds with innumerable virtues and perfections, yet 'tis impossible for us, by our own natural light, to discover any other of them than those of which he himself hath imprinted some *specimens* upon created beings.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 6.

Who truth from *specious* falsehood can divide,
Has all the gownsmen's skill without their pride.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

To these considerations may be added, that we are commanded to walk decently, or *speciously*, which implies a regard to men's opinion.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

I know what may be said *speciously* enough to persuade, that such an increase of dominion would not have augmented, but would rather have weakened the power of France.—*Bolingbroke. On History*, Let. 8.

After he [Gainsborough] had invented a new *species* of dramatic painting, in which probably he will never be equalled, and had stored his mind with infinite materials to explain and illustrate the domestic and familiar scenes of common life, which were generally, and ought to have been always, the subject of his pencil: he very imprudently, or rather presumptuously, attempted the great historical style, for which his previous habits had by no means prepared him.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 14.

The non-payment of these is an injury, for which the proper remedy is by action of debt, to compel the performance of the contract and recover the *specifical* sum due.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 9.

Here, the intended punishment is explained *specifically*, that is, with its circumstances.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 6.

A *specification* of a few improvements will add but little to the sum of my transgressions.
Knox. On the University of Oxford.

We are thankful to the adversary that he hath invited us to meet him on such advantageous ground, by comparing what may justly be deemed the most indefeasible of the scripture prophecies, with the best *specimen* of the power of accident for the completion of prophecy which his extensive reading could produce.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

I propose next to describe, the *species* or decent man. By the decent man, I mean him, who governs all his actions by appearances.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

SPECK, *n.* SPECK, *v.* SPE'CKLE, *n.* SPE'CKLE, *v.* } A. S. *Speccc*, macula, fabes, nota; a spot, a blot, a blemish, a mark; Dut. *Spickelen*, maculis distinguere, variegare; to distinguish, to diversify or variegate with spots. *Spot* is that which is *spit* or thrown out, and *speck* may have the same meaning. See SPEAK.

A small spot, (distinguished by colour from the surface it is upon.)

Speckle,—the dim. of *speck*.

Like him that wandring in the bushes thick,
Treides on the adder with his rechlesse foote,
Rered for wrath swelling her *speckled* neck,
Dismayd, gesses back all sodenly for fere.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

But in these so little bodies, (nay prickes and *specks* rather than bodies) and how can one comprehend the reason, the power, and the inexplicable perfection that nature had therein shewed? How hath she bestowed all the five seases in a gnat?—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 2.

For at his wonted time in that same place
An huge great serpent, all with *speckles* pide,
To drench himselfe in moorish slime did trace,
There from the boyling heate himselfe to hide.
Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray,
And turning fierce her *speckled* taile advanst,
Threatning her angrie sting, him to dismay.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

When I come antique jar behold,
Or white, or blue, or *speckl'd* with gold;
Vessels so pure, and so refin'd,
Appear the types of woman-kind.—*Gay. To a Lady*, Ep. 13.

Here we struck ground with sixty-five fathom of line, the bottom consisting of grey sand, with black *specks*.
Anson. Voyage, b. ii. c. 7.

This probability is increased by the hills that bounded it toward the land, being covered with thick snow when those toward the sea, or where we lay, had not a *speck* remaining on them.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iv. c 2.

The bushes toward the sea, were frequented by infinite numbers of a sort of moth, elegantly *speckled* with red, black, and white.—*Id. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 3.

SPE'CTACLE. SPE'CTACLED. SPECTA'CULAR. SPECTA'TOR. SPECTATO'RIAL. SPECTA'TORSHIP. SPECTA'TRESS. } Fr. *Spectacle, spectateur*; It. *Spettacolo, spettatore*; Sp. *Espectaculo, espectator*; Lat. *Spectaculum*; from *Species*,—any thing seen. Any thing that may be seen, or viewed, looked at, or beheld; a sight, a show; an exhibition to the sight.

Glasses to aid the sight are called *spectacles*.

For we ben maad a *spectacle* to the world and to aungelis and to men.—*Wiclif*. 1 *Corynth*. c. 4.

Poverte a *spectakel* is, as thinketh me,
Thurgh which he may his very frendes see.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathe Tale, v. 6786.

Such is a kynges power
To make within an hower
And worke such a miracle
That shalne a *spectacle*
Of renowme and worldly fame.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

And [he] thought no eyes of sufficient credit in such a matter, but his own, and therefore came himself to be actor and *spectator*.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Pitifull *spectacle* of deadly smart,
Beside a bubling fountaine low she lay,
Which shee increased with her bleeding hart
And the cleane waves with purple gore did ray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Bru. All tongues speake of him, and the bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 1.

The whiles to me the treachour did remove
His crafte engie; and, as he had sayd,
We leading, in a secret corner layd,
The sad *spectatour* of my tragedie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

It hath been said of old, that plays are feasts,
Poets the cooks, and the *spectators* guests;
The actors, waiters.
Carew. Of Mr. William Davenant's Play.

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and crueller in suffering, behold now presently, and sword for what's to come upon thee.—*Shakespeare. Coriolanus*, Act v. sc. 3.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.
Hickes. Ser. 30 *Jan.* 1681-2.

Have ye no griefs at home to fix you there;
Am I the only object of despair?
Am I become my people's common-show,
Set up by Jove your *spectacle* of woe?
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

Two powers divine the son of Atreus aid,
Imperial Juno, and the martial maid;
But high in heaven they sit, and gaze from far,
The tame *spectators* of his deeds of war.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

I mean the fraternity of *spectators* who live in the world without having any thing to do in it; and either by the affluence of their fortunes, or laziness of their dispositions, have no other business with the rest of mankind but to look above them.—*Spectator*, No. 10.

But I must appeal to your *spectatorial* wisdom, who, I find, have passed very much of your time in the study of women, whether this is not a most unreasonable proceeding.
Id. No. 492.

I am afraid the most charitable will hardly think it possible for me to be a daily *spectatress* of his vices without tacitly allowing them, and at last consenting to them.
Idler, No. 42.

The paralytic, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand,
To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences; and sits
Spectatress both and *spectacle*, a sad
And silent cipher, while her proxy plays,
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SPE/CTRE. Fr. *Spectre*; It. *Spettro*; Sp. *Espectro*; Lat. *Spectrum*, from *Spcciere*, to see. See SPECIES.

Any thing seen; a vision, an apparition; a fantasm, a ghost or spirit.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gray;
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds,
And riotly *spectres*, wicked the fiend had rais'd
To tempt the Son of God with terrors dire.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice:
About the fire into a dance they bend,
And sing their sabbath notes with feeble voice.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Com'st thou alive to view the Stygian bounds,
Where the wan *spectres* walk eternal rounds;
Nor fear'st the dark and dismal way to tread,
Throng'd with pale ghosts, familiar with the dead?
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

——— Rous'd from their slumbers,
In grim array the grisly *spectres* rise,
Grin horrible, and, obstinately sullen,
Pass and repass, hush'd at the foot of night.
Blair. The Grave.

SPE/CULATE, *v.* Fr. *Spéculer, spéculaire*; It. *Specolàre*; Sp. *Specular*; Lat. *Speculari*, to see, to view. See SPECIES.
SPECULATION.
SPECULATIST.
SPECULATIVE.
SPECULATIVELY.
SPECULAR.
SPECULATOR.
SPECULATORY.
SPECULUM.
To see, to view, to look out or about; to observe, to consider, to contemplate; to look, or search or examine into; to form or frame theories; to look forward to consequences; to try, venture, risk or hazard, to form or frame schemes, upon a *scene* or *prospect*, (sc.) of beneficial or profitable results.

Lat. *Specularis*, Fr. *Spéculaire*,—that may be seen into or through, transparent; aiding or helping the sight.

Such wisdom, that in her lives *speculation*;
Such goodness that in her simplicity triumphs.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

[They] understood not Plato when he said that man doth *surnum aspicere*; for thereby was not meant to gape, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only to behold, but *speculate* their nature, with the eye of the understanding.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 1.

But now to goe on still with our astrologie and *speculation* of heaven as wee have begun.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 28.

For *speculation* turnes not to it selfe,
Till it hath transai'd, and is married there
Where it may see it selfe: this is not strange at all.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 3.

——— No, when light wing'd toyes
Of feather'd Cupid, seele with wanton dulnesse
My *speculation*, and effeb'd instrument:
That my disports corrupt, and taint my business:
Let house-wives make a skillet of my helme,
And all indignie, and base adversaries,
Make head against my estimation.
Id. Othello, Act i. sc. 3.

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown
To our late times, the use of *specular* stone,
Though which all things within without were shewn.
Donne. To the Countess of Bedford.

Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount
Westward much nearer by southwest.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

[For who would not more readily learn] to draw, by setting a good picture before him, than by merely *speculating* upon the laws of perspective.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Furthermore Aristotle declares, that this *speculation* concerning the Deity, does constitute a particular *science* by itself, distinct from those other *speculative* sciences of physiology, and the pure mathematicks, so that there are all in all, three *speculative* sciences, distinguished by their several objects, physiology, the pure mathematicks, and theology or metaphysicks.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 416.

Divers other instances might be produced, to manifest the requisitenesa and advantageousness of some knowledge in mathematicks to a *speculative* naturalist.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 431.

For if the light of reason may it self be extinguished, much more may the voice of conscience be drowned; which being a practical principle, is peculiarly warred upon by our lusts, and passions, and sinful habits; whereas the other being a more *speculative* power, hath no contrary in the mind of man to struggle with.—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 4.

It may be thought that in the three first chapters, I have discours'd more *speculatively* than tis fit in a book that is design'd for common use and edification.
Scott. Christian Life, Pref.

——— Thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-discovered kernels; lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds describ'd.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators* are of another belief, conceiving the stones which bear this name [toad stone] to be a mineral concretion.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 13.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, or circumambulatory, *speculatory*, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings.—*Carew. Calum Britannicum.*

The object in our case served for a *specular* body, to reflect that colour to the eye: and you [must] not be startled, Pyrophilus, that I should venture to say, that a rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum* to reflect, &c.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 693.

Whatever preference therefore, in *speculation*, he might give to the republican form, he could not, with these principles, be practically an enemy to the government of kings.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 44. App.

Sudden fortunes, indeed, are sometimes made in such places, by what is called the trade of *speculation*. The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

The very ingenious *speculatist*, Mr. Hume, seems to wish as well as think, that as death is unavoidable by the politicians as well as the animal body, the British constitution may die in the arms of despotism.—*Knox. The Spirit of Despotism.*

Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
From every hale-brain'd prosselyte he makes:
And therefore prints.—*Cowper. Progress of Error.*

——— Now roves the eye;
And, posted on his *speculative* height,
Exults in its command.
Id. The Task, b. i.

For conscience either signifies, *speculatively*, the judgment we pass of things upon whatever principles we chance to have; and then it is only opinion, a very unable judge and divider.
Warburton. Commentary on Mr. Pope's Essay on Man. 1787

SPEED, *v.* Dut. *Spoed, spoeden*, festinatio, festinare; (derived by Kilian from the Gr. Σπουδη, haste.) A. S. *Sped*, a progress or proceeding, good *speed* or success, the event, an effect or bringing a thing to pass. *Speedan, spedian*, to go forward or proceed, to have good speed or success, to prosper. (See *Somner.*) Skinner says,—perhaps from the It. *Spedire*; Lat. *Expedire.*
SPEED, *n.*
SPE'EDER, *n.*
SPE'EDFUL.
SPE'EDFULLY.
SPE'EDLESS.
SPE'EDY.
SPE'EDILY.
SPE'EDINESS.

To go forward, to move, to come to an issue or event, to fare; to proceed, to advance; to get an advantage; to cause to succeed, to aid or assist; to proceed to the desired event, to a prosperous issue, without hinderance or opposition, easily, swiftly, quickly, expeditiously, hastily, — with quick, swift or fast motion; to hasten, to dispatch.

The Cristyne were of the Saracens anonywar byset,
And vor the Saracens were ywar, hem *spedde* wel the bet.
R. Gloucester, p. 396.

When Robert sauh & wist, how the conseile gede,
To the holy land him list, & thider gan him *spede*.
R. Brunne, p. 87.

Also the duke Henry with his fadere gede,
With help of Normundie, the better mot he *spede*.
Id. p. 109.

Spar hit nat and thou shalt. *spede* the betere.
Piers Ploukman, p. 59.

If it bihoueth to hane gloria it *spedith* not, but I schal come to the visions and to the reuelacions of the lord.
Wiclif. 2 Cor. c. 12.

Alle thingis ben lefful to me, but not alle thingis ben *spedeful*.—*Id. 1 Cor.* c. 6.

And bisechc if in ony maner sum tyme I haue a *speedi* weie in the wille of God to come to ghon.—*Id. Rom.* c. 1.

The single man which is yet to wedde,
And not the wedded man, thus I rede,
To warne him how he is too farre *speedde*,
It is too late him to forbedde.
Chaucer. The Remedie of Loue.

I shell assaie at last to sheewe and to *speeden*, whan I hane friste spendeed, and answured to thy reasons by whiche thou art mooued, for I aske why thou wenest, that thilke reasons of hem that assoiledn this question, ne been *spedful* taough ne sufficient.—*Id. Boecius*, b. v.

Meche more than the thynges been absolute, and quieke fro all talentes, or affections of bodies, as God or his angels, ne foleween not in discernyng thynges obiect fro withoutforth, but thei accomplisshen and *speden*, the deedes of hir thynghe.
Id. Ib.

This ilke servant anon right out yede,
And his maister shette the dore enon,
And to hir labour *speedily* they gon.
Id. The Chanonee Yemannes Tale, v. 16,609

And netheles great diligence
Thei setten vp thilke dede,
And spilleu more than thei *spede*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

For I was further fro my loue
Than erthe is from the heauen aboue,
And for to speake of any *spede*
So wiste I ne none other rede,
But as it were a man forsake.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Which Constancius, after he had in due maner *spede* the nedys of the empyre, as in subduyng this lande of Bytayne, as before is sayde, he retourned agayn to Rome.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 67.

And I [Thorpe] said, Sir, syns I may not nowe otherwyse be beleued but by swenynge, I perceyne (as Augustine saithe) that it is not *spedefull* that ye that should be my brothers sholde not beleue me: therefore I am redy by the worde of God, (as the Lordie commaunded me by his worde) to sweare.—*State Trials. Hen. VIII.* an. 4.

Sythe wee are in al these wretchednesses the more nedefull and necessary for vs is the *spedeful* helpe of almyghtye God.—*Fisher. Penitentiall Psalms*, Fu. 143.

This holye sacrafyce may *spedefully* mouse the goodnes of almighty God to mercy forgiueness, and is the very strength of cure penance.—*Id. De Profundis.*

That dreadfull sound the bosters hart did thrill
With such amazement, that in hast he fledd,
Ne ever looked back for good or ill;
And after him eke fearefull Tempaist *speed*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Great Pan for Syrinx sake hid *speed* our plow.
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— *Speeder* of nights spies
And guide of all her dreames obscurities.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Hermes.

——— It obeys thy powers
And in their ship returne the *speediesse* wowers.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

The medley ended, Hercules
Did bring the Centaure bound
To prison; whereas Megara
In miserie he femad:
(For Lycus, *speedeles* in his lust.
Warner. Albion's England, b. i. c. 6.

He, making *speedy* way through spersed ayre,
And through the world of waters wide and deepe,
To Morpheus house doth hastily repaire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

For which his faith with her he fast engaged,
And thousand vowes from bottome of his hart,
That, all so soone as he by wit or art
Could that atchieve whereto he did aspire,
He unto her would *speedily* revert.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 6.

——— The sinew forged string
Did' give a mighty twang; and forth the eager shaft did sing.
(Affecting *speedinesse* of flight) amongst the achive throng.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

All understanding Homers intent was (as by the *speedinesse* of a mans thought or minde) to illustrate Junos swiftness in hasting about the commandement of Jupiter which was utterly otherwise.—*Id. Ib.* b. xv. Comment.

Ulysses hastens with a trembliog heart,
Before him steps, and bending draws the dart:
Forth flows the blood: an eager pang succeeds;
Tydides mounts, and to the navy *speeds*.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

He saw a young Indian, whom he judged to be about nineteen or twenty years old, come down from a tree, and he also ran away with such *speed* that made it hopeless to follow him.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 1.

All was now fullfilled: and the world was *speedily* to see that great personage, who had been, more or less, expected through every age since the fall of man.
Gilpin, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

SPEET. See SPIT.

SPELL, *n.* Fr. *Espeller*, to join letters or
SPELL, *v.* syllables together, (Cotgrave;)
SPE'LFUL. Dut. *Spellen*, explanare, (Ki-
SPE'LLING, *n.* lian;) Ger. *Spel, spil*, sermo.
Spellen, to divide a word into letters and syllables, (Wachter, who derives the verb from *spallen*, findere, and the noun from the Gr. Πελεν, *ferit.*) A. S. *Spellian*,—to declare, to tell an history or tale; whence (by way of metaphor) our *spelling* of syllables or words: also, to teach, instruct, train up; whence our setting of one a *spell*, or lesson.

"*Spel*,—a story or history, a speech, a rumour, a fable, a tale, discourse. Also, learning, doctrina, knowledge, teaching. And hence our *spell*, for a kind of incantation *per sermones vel verba*," (Somner.) See GOSPEL.

To tell, to teach, to relate; to declare, to explain, to interpret; to learn, to read; to speak or utter words or their separate and distinct syllables to utter words of charm or inchantment (incantare carmen); to charm, to inchant.

"*Spel*,—a tale, &c. a charm; a *spell* or lesson, (as Somner calls it,) i. e. a task to be performed; a task, a set portion of work; a turn, or share of work.

Mr. Tyrwhitt says,—*Quad spel* is *ill play*.

Bot that thise lowed men vpon Inglish tellis,
Right story can me not ken, the certeynte what *spellis*.
F. Brunne, p. 25.

Now hold your mouth pour charite,
Bothe knight and lady fre,
And herkeneth to my *spell*,
Of batailie and chevalrie,
Of ladies love and druerie,
Anon I will you teil.—*Chaucer. Rime of Sire Thopas.*

A man may say ful soth in game and play
"Thou sayst ful soth," quod Roger, "by my fay;
But soth play *quade spel*, as the Fleming saith."
Id. The Cokes Prologue, v. 4253.

Fri. O she knew well,
Thy love did read by rote, that could not *spell*.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 3.

——— If I read aught in heaven,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
Sorrows, and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown and mossie cell,
Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heav'n doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew;
Till old Experience do attain
To something like prophetic strain.—*Milton. Il Penseroso.*

——— A better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome, when gowns not arms repell'd
The fierce Epirot and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states hard to be *spell'd*.
Id. To Sir Henry Vane.

Cries the stall-reader, Bless me! what a word on
A title page is this! and some in file
Stand *spelling* false while one might walk to Mile
End Green. *Id.*

And, as the old swain said, she can unlock
The clasping charm, and thaw the numming *spell*,
If she be right invok'd in warbled song.—*Id. Comus*

Which doen, he balmes and herbes thereto applyde,
And evermore with mightie *spels* them charmd;
That in short space he has them qualifyde,
And him restord to health, that would have algates dyde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

A. Nothing Madam,
But only thinking what strange *spells* these rings have,
And how they work with some.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act ii. sc. 2.

[He] has made this a play for his children, that he shall win, who, at one exact, throws most words on these four dice; whereby his eldest son, yet in coats, has play'd himself into *spelling*, with great eagerness, and without once having been chid for it, except in the *Spelling-book*.
Locke. Of Education, § 151.

——— Yet not all it's pride secures
The grand retreat from injuries impress'd
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The pannels, leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and *spell* amiss.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

Books are not seldom talismans and *spells*,
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Here, while his eyes the learned leaves peruse,
Each *spelful* mystery explain'd he views.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xv.

SPELT. Fr. *Espeaulire*; It. *Spèlda* or
SPE'LTER. *spèlta*; Sp. *Spelta*; Dut. *Spelte*;
SPE'LTER. Ger. *Spelt*. Wachter says, the word to him denotes—granum fissum, a *split* grain, from *spallen*, to split.

Spelted beans are splitted or split beans.

Spelter, Thomson calls—a demi-metal. See PEWTER.

They that use zea or *spelt*, have not the fine red wheat far.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 8.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer.—*Mortimer.*

I have sometimes made even these fall to the bottom of the vessel, by leaving a lump or two of *spelter* there for two or three days: for, not only those metalline corpuscles, that were just over or near to the determinate place, where I put the *spelter*, but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter*, as appeared both by its increase of bulk, and by their leaving the water clear and colourless.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 394.

SPEND, *v.* It. *Spendere*; Fr. *Despendre*;
SPE'NDER. Sp. *Despender*; Dut. *Spenden*;
SPE'NDING, *n.* Ger. *Spenden*; Sw. *Spendera*;
SPE'NDTHRIFT. A. S. *Spend-an*, *aspendan*.
SPENCE, *n.* Junius suggests the Gr. Σπενδ-ειν, to pour, to offer a libation, (sc. to the gods) and thence extended to any offering. Wachter has no doubt that all are from the Lat. *Pendere* (prefix *S*) to weigh. See EXPEND.

To weigh out, to deal, distribute, dispose of (in weighed portions); to disburse, to part with; to bestow, employ or lay out; to part with (wholly), to waste, to exhaust, to consume; to waste, to wear out; to wear away.

Spence, is *expense*; also as Fr. *Despence*, *despencerie*,—a store room, from which the various articles in store were *dispensed* or distributed. Spenser,—one who dispenses. See DISPEND and DISPENCE, and *Spens*, in *Jamieson*.

Spendthrift,—a spendthrift heir, (Locke.) One who spends, (lavishly, wastefully, prodigally,) the earnings, the savings—of thriftiness.

The foure & tuenty houres he *spended* in holy life.
R. Brunne, p. 23.

The poralle that weet thider, that had no *spending*,
Thei suore ther oth togider, to lette for no thing.
Id. p. 125.

——— For an hydel man thow semest
A *sepndour* that *spende* mot.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 76.

And a wommun hadde ben in the blodi flixe twelue yeer, and hadde tesseyed many thingis of ful many lechis, and hadde *spendid* al hir good, and was nothing amendid, but was rather the worse.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 5.

And there was a certayne woman, which was diseased of an yssue of blood xii. yeares, & had suffred many thynges of many phisicions, and had *spent* al yt she had, and felt none amẽdement at al, but waxed worse and worse.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For who of you willinge to bilde a tour; wher he first sitte not and kountith the *spencis* that ben nedeful, if he haue to perforne?—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 14.

Not auarice the foule caitiffe
Was halfe to gripe so ententife
As largesse is, to yeue and *spend*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Fat as a whale, and walken as a swan;
Al vinolent as hotel in the *spence*;
Hir praier is of ful gret reverence.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7512.

And netheles me semeth so,
For ought that thou hast yet misdo
Of tyme, whiche thou hast *spended*,
It maie with grace ben amended.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

But the verye grounde
Was for to compounde
With Elyoour in the *spence*
To paye for her *expence*.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

Yf that be trew, who may him selfe so happy call,
As I, whose free and numptius [noun] *spence* doth shyne
beyonde them all!—*Surrey. Ecclesiastes*, c. 3.

For better is coste upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothinge worth.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

But if they wolde go forthe with hym, and to take suche fortune as falleth, other good or yuell, if good fortune and wynnyng fall, they to hane their part, so that they demaunde no wages, nor for losse of horse nor *spence*, nor damage that they maye happen to hane.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 206.

But I in armes, and in atchievements brave,
Do rather choose my flitting houres to *spend*,
And to be lord of those that riches have,
Then them to have my selfe, and be their servile sclave.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

For he had touched an article in the instructions to the commissioners, who were to leuie the beneuolence; that if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, that they must needs haue, because they laid vp; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs haue, because it was seene in their port, and manner of liuing.
Bacon. Hist. of Hen. VII.

Oh what a price would he [a Barbell] have horne among our gluttons here with us! what would he have cost our prodigall *spendthrifts*, if her had been taken upon our coasts neere Rome!—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 16.

The Trojans, worn with toils, and *spent* with woes,
Leap on the welcome land, and seek their wish'd repose.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, are apt to judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come; and so, for small matters in possession, part with greater ones in reversion.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

That portion of his revenue which a rich man annually *spends* is, in most cases, consumed by idle guests and menial servants, who leave nothing behind them in return for their consumption.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. ii. c. 3.

This complaint, however, of the scarcity of money, is not always confined to improvident *spendthrifts*.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 1.

The Great Mogul's wealth, and revenues, treasure or *spendings*.—*Whitelock. Manners of the English*, p. 404.

SPE'RABLE. } See DESPERATE. Lat. *Spe-*
SPE'RATE. } *rare*, to hope.
That may be hoped.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*.—*Bacon.*

We have spent much time in distinguishing between the *sperate* and desperate debts of the clergy.
Repr. to Q. Anne, in Eeton's St. of Q. A.'s Bounty, (1721.)

SPE'RAGE. See SPARAGUS.

SPERE. Dut. *Speuren*; Ger. *Spuren*; A. S. *Spyr-ian*, to search out by the track or trace, to inquire and make diligent search. *Lanc.*—To *Spirre*, (Somner.) See *Spere in Jamieson.*

To search or seek, to inquire, to ask, to request, to desire.

Edward told William of Alfred alle the case,
& praied him of help, for his dred harder pase,
R. Brunne, p. 53.

Of Robert is no *speyre* to mak of parlement.—*Id.* p. 104.

In Huntyngtonschire the kyng in that forest
A moneth lay, to *spire* for wod & wilde beste.—*Id.* p. 112.

For eertes whan that betitte,
My wyll, myn herte, are all my witte
Ben fully sette to herken and *sper*
What any man woll speke of her.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

SPERM., SPERMA'TICK., SPERMA'TICAL., SPE'RMATIZE, *v.* — Fr. *Sperme*; It. *Sperma*, *spèrmo*; Sp. *Esperma*; Lat. *Sperma*; Gr. Σπέρμα, from σπείρειν, to sow. The seed.

Lo Adam, in the feld of Damascene
With God,on yon finger wrought was he,
And not begeten of mannes *sperme* unclene.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,015.

There passeth from them in stead a *sperme* a certain whitish humor like milk.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 51.

There in soft down the liquorous sparrow sat,
Pamper'd with meats, full *spermatic* and fat.
Drayton. The Owl.

A nerve is a *spermatical* part rising from the brain and the pith of the back-bone.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 1. Note.

Yet all this being only in the way of natural and not animal perception, is indeed nothing but a dull and drowsie, phastick and *spermatick* life, devoid of all consciousness and self-enjoyment.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 166.

Now if the first principle and original of all things in the universe, be thus supposed to be body or matter, devoid of all animality, sense, and consciousness, then it must of necessary be either perfectly dead and stupid, and without all manner of life, or else endued with such a kind of life only, as is by some called plastick, *spermatical* and vegetative, by others the life of nature, or natural perception.
Id. Ib. p. 136.

The opinion of Aristotle extendeth further, from whose assertion all men should be hermaphrodites; for affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a place or receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, he deductively includes both sexes in mankind.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

"You have hitherto existed as a part (or have had a particular existence); you will hereafter be absorbed and lost in the substance which produced you: or rather, you will be assumed into the Divine nature, or the *spermatick* reason."
Warburton. Divine Legation, vol. iii. p. 168.

SPEW, *v.* SPE'WING, *n.* SPE'WY. — Dut. *Spouwen*; Ger. *Speyen*; A.S. *Spiwan*; Goth. *Speiwan*, to *spit* or throw out. (Lat. *Spuere.*)

To throw out, to eject, to expel, to vomit, (usually what comes from the stomach, as *spit*, from the mouth.)

And Solomon sayth: 'If thou hast founden hony, ete of it that suffiseth; for if thou ete of it out of mesure, thou shalt *spewe*, and be nedy and poure.'
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

And (I wyl as I say leaue) all hys deuelyshe lies which he *spetteth* and *speweth* oute vpon honest men.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 736.

For the cuppe of the Lordes rygthe hande shall compasse thee aboute, and shamful *spewing* in steade of thy wurshyppe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Abacuck*, c. 2.

Therewith she *spewd* out of her filthie maw
A flood of poyson horrible and blacke;
Full of great lumps of flesh and gobbets raw,
Which stunck so vilely, that it forst him slacke
His grasping hold, and from her turne him backe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

The soil exhaling clouds of subtle dews,
Imbibing moisture which with ease she *spewe*,
Which rusts not iron, and whose mould is clean,
Well cloth'd with cheerful grass, and ever green,
Is good for olives.—*Dryden. Virgil. Geor.* b. ii.

The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them.—*Mortimer.*

SPHERE, *n.* SPHERE, *v.* SPHE'RICK. SPHE'RICAL. SPHE'RICALLY. SPHE'RICALNESS. SPHERI'CITY. SPHE'RY. SPHERE'FULL. — Fr. *Sphère*; It. *Sfèra*; Sp. *Sfera*; Lat. *Sphæra*; Gr. Σφαῖρα,—A globe or circle; any round figure or thing. To *sphere*, (see ENSPHERE,)—to be or cause to be, to stand or be placed in a globe or *sphere*; to circle or encircle.

Spheroid, spheroidal, &c.—are common words in mathematical books.

And by his eighte *speres* in his werking,
He knew ful wel how fer Alnath was shove
Fro the hed of thilke fix Aries above
That in the ninthe *spere* considered is.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,592.

Whereat he wondred much, and gan enquere,
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty toures unto the starry *sphere*,
And what unknown nation there empeopled were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

——— And as a voice is heard
With emulous affection, when any towne is *spher'd*
With siege of such a foe, as kils mens mindes, and for the towne
Makes sound his trumpet: so the voyce, from Thetis lissue throwne,
Won emulously th' eares of all.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

——— Would Diana pleas'd
To shoot me with a death no more disease'd,
As some as might be: that no man my mone
Might waste my blood, in weepings neuer done;
For want of that accomplisht vertus *spher'd*
In my lov'd Lord, to all the Greekes prefer'd.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. xviii.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence, enthron'd and *spher'd*
Amid'st the other.—*Shakes. Troyl. & Cress.* Act iv. sc. 5.

——— And [light] from her native east
To journie through the aire gloum began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud, for yet the sun
Was not: shee in a cloudie tabernacle
Sojourn'd the while. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

What wicked and dissembling glasse of mine,
Made me compare with Hermia's *spherry* eyne?
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act ii. sc. 2.

Mortals, that would follow me,
Love Virtue, she alone is free,
She can teach ye how to clime
Higher than the *sphery* chime. *Milton. Comus.*

And upon Huntclipnab, you every where may find
(As though nice nature lov'd to vary in this kind)
Stones of a *spheric* form of sundry trickles fram'd.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 27.

We think the heav'ns enjoy their *spherical*,
Their round proportion embracing all.
Donne. Anatomy of the World, p. 178.

And it [circle] seems beside, to have the approbation of nature, when she worketh by instinct which is her secret school: for birds do build their nests *spherically*.
Religuie Wottonianæ, p. 14.

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a *sphere* of the same metal, and nighly of the same bigness, so as to tell, when he felt one and the other, which is the cube, which is the *sphere*.—*Locke. Hum. Und.* b. ii. c. 9.

Neither can we conceive every thought to be of some certain determinate figure, either round or angular, *spherical*, cubical, or cylindrical, or the like.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 858.

And consequently all verities in us (they being but complex axiomatical thoughts) must of necessity be long, broad, and thick, and either *spherically* or angularly figurate.
Id. Ib.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *spherical*ness they aim at.—*Digby. On Bodies.*

And now we understand, that Aristotle dealt not ingenuously with Xenophanes, when from that expression of his, that God was σφαιροειδὴς, or *sphery form*, he would infer that Xenophanes made God to be a body, and nothing else but the round corporeal world animated.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 378.

Upon the taking the lead from off the fire, it is wont to be educed to most of its former qualities (for it will not of itself recover its *sphericity*.)—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 44.

There is but little variety of other vegetable productions, though, doubtless, several had not yet sprung up at the early season when we visited the place, and many more might be hid from the narrow *sphere* of our researches.
Cook. Third Voyage. b. iv. c. 2.

More vapours still gathering as they are obstructed, their parts, or little *spherules*, become more neighbourly, or contiguous, than when they had a freedom of ranging wide from each other.—*Brooke. Universal Beauty*, b. ii. Note.

SPIAL. See SPY.

SPICE, *v.* SPICE, *n.* SPICE'R. SPI'CERY. SPI'CERY. — Fr. *Espice*; It. *Spèzie*; Sp. *Especia*; Dut. *Specerye*; Low Lat. *Species* aromatum, aromata suis *speciebus*, distincta. Aromatica, distinguished into their sorts or kinds. See *Du Cange*, and see SPECIES.

A spice, (met.) is,—a small portion or quantity; sufficient to season or savour; to give a taste or flavour; and hence,—

Spiced,—having a taste or flavour, a relish; and (met.) nice, delicate, dainty, tender.

And nom with hym *spicery*, that to fysik drow,
And wende hym to Wynchestre quoynteliche ynow,
And seyde the kynge's, that he wolde hym to hele bryngo.
R. Gloucester, p. 151.

What hawst thow quath he. eny hote *spices*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 105.

And thei turneden agen and maden redi swete smellynge *spicis* and oynementis.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 23.

Ne how the fire was couched first with stre,
And than with drie stickes cloven a-thre,
And than with grene wood and *spyceris*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2935.

He waited after no pompe ne reverence,
Ne maked him no *spiced* conscience,
But Cristes lore, and his apostles twelve,
He taught, but first he followed it himselve.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 527.

Ye shulden be al patient and meke,
And han a swete *spiced* conscience,
Sith ye so preche of Jobes patience.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6015.

The thought him cold gras goode,
That whilome eta the hot *spices*:
Thus was he turned from delices.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

In which meane tyme a *spycer* or grocer namyd Petyr Gylle, of Paris, with one John Vayllaunt, merchaunte of the kynges money, with a companye of viii. C. men in harnesse, rode vnto the cytie of Meaux.
Fabyan. Chronycle. K. John of France, an. 8.

Fresh cheese, and dowsets, curds, and clouded cream,
Spic'd syllibubs, and cyder of the best.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 9.

At ewie we wonten gambole, dance,
To carrole, and to sing,
To hane gud *spiced* sewe, and roste,
And plum-pies for a king.
Warner. Albion's England, b. v. c. 24.

Pri. Eye, no corruption.
Cle. Take it; 'tis yours.
Be not so *spiced*, it is good gold
I know ye have ways to vent it; ye may hold it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iii.

And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there
With balme, and wine, and costly *spicery*,
To comfort him in his infirmity.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Here stands a bak'd meat, he wants a little seasoning,
A foolish mistake; my *spice-box*, gentlemen,
And put in some of this, the matter's ended.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act ii. sc. 2.

They [the Dutch] are so careful to preserve it in their own lands, that they will not suffer the *spice* to grow in the uninhabited islands, but send soldiers to cut the trees down. Captain Dorel told me, that while he lived with the Dutch, he was sent with other men to cut down the *spice-trees*; and that he himself did at several times cut down 7 or 800 trees.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

Too busy senates, with an over-care
To make us better than our kind can bear,
Have dash'd a *spice* of envy in the laws,
And straining up too high, have spoil'd the cause.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Now lay fresh honey near their empty rooms,
In troughs of hollow reeds, whilst frying gums
Cast round a fragrant mist of *spicy* fumes.
Thus kindly tempt the famish'd swarm to eat,
And gently reconcile them to their meat.
Addison. Virgil, Georg. 4.

So when a ship well freighted with the stores,
The sun matures on India's *spicy* shores,
Has drop'd her anchor, and her canvass furl'd,
In some safe haven of our western world,
'Twere vain inquiry to what port she went,
The gale informs us, laden with the scent.
Cowper. Charity.

The Venetians, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, carried on a very advantageous commerce in *spices*, and other East India goods, which they distributed among the other nations of Europe.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW. "In Dut. they say,—*spickspelder nieuw*. And *spyker* means a warehouse or magazine. *Spil* or *spel* means a *spindle*; *schiet-spoel*, the weaver's shuttle, and *speelder*, the shuttle thrower. In Dut. therefore *spickspelder-nieuw*, means new from the warehouse, and the loom. In Ger. they say,—*Span-new*, and

funckel new. *Spange* means any thing shining; as *funckel* means, to glitter or sparkle. In Dan. *Funckelnye;* in Sw. *Spilt, spangande ny;* In Eng. we say,—*spick and spar new, fire new, brand new.* The two last speak for themselves; *spick and span new* meaning, shining new from the warehouse." So far Tooke. They also say *brand-new* and *vier neuw* in Dutch. The German etymologists, Wachter, and the Swedish Ihre, give a different account. Wachter is fanciful enough; he says—*span* means *novus*, and deriving it from *spenen*, to milk; he thinks *span-new*, may be, *new*, like the *first milk* after calving. Ihre,—that *spangande* is from *spoan*, a segment; and that the expression means—*as new as a chip just cut.* Junius thought the expression borrowed from the faller's art, unfolding, extending, and smoothing his clothes on a machine.

This tale was ale *span newe* to begin,
Til that the tale departed hem a twinne.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

Among other things, Black friars will entertain you with a play *spick and span* new, and the Cock-pit with another.
Howell, b. i. s. 4. Let. 2.

And they [Macedonians] were all in goodly gilt armours, and brave purple cassocks upon them, *spick and span* new.
North. Plutarch, p. 213.

Sep. And they will not know me now, they'l never know me.
Wha now dare blush at my acquaintance? ha!
Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choyrest eyes?
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act iii. sc. 2.

Then, while the honour thou hast got
Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely thou hadst best,
And trust thy fortune with the rest.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c.3.

SPI'CULATED. See SPIKE.

SPI'DER. Dut. *Spinne;* Ger. *Spume;* Sw. *Spindel;* Dut. and Ger. *Spinner;* Sw. *Spinna;* A. S. *Spin-an*, to spin. *Spider*, (qd.)

Spinder or *spinner*, (Skinner,) so named from *spinning* his web.

Nature, that gave the bee so feate a grace,
To finde hony of so wonderous fashion,
Hath taught the *spider* out of the same place
To fetch poyson by strange alteration.
Hyall. How by a Kisse, &c.

I loy to see how, in your drawen work,
Your selfe unto the bee ye doe compare;
And me unto the *spyder*, that doth lurke
In close awayt, to catch her unaware.—*Spenser*, Son. 71.

The third kind of *spiders*, be they which are so wonderfull in their fine spinning and skilfull workmanship: these weave the great and large cobwebs that we see; and yet their verie wombe yeeldeth all the matter and stuffe whereof they be made.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 24.

——— *Spider-like*
Out of his selfe-drawing web.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act i. sc. 1.

Scaliger relates, that in Gascony, his country, there are *spiders* of that virulency, that if a man treads upon them, to crush them, their poyson will pass through the very soles of his shooes.—*Derham. Phys. Theol.* b. iv. c. 13. Note.

To turn purveyor to an overgorg'd
And bloated *spider*, till the pamper'd pest
Is made familiar, watches his approach,
Comes at his call, and serves him for a friend.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

SPI'GOT. Dut. *Spycker*, *spicher*, clavus in modum spicæ vel spiculi acutus, (Kilian.)
A spike or spiked peg.

Pist. O base Hungarian wight: wilt yo the *spigot* wield.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act i. sc. 3.

Then take out the *spigot* with your left hand, and clap the point of it in your mouth, and keep your left hand to watch accidents.—*Swift. Directions to the Butler.*

SPIKE, *n.* Fr. *Spique, spiquenard;* It. *Spiga, spiganardo;* Sp. *Espiga, espiu nardi;* Dut. *Spijck, spijck narde.*
SPIKE, *v.*
SPI'KY.
SPI'KENARD.
SPI'CULATED. Large iron nails, called by seamen *spekes*, perhaps (says Skinner) from the Lat. *Spica*, from Æol. Σπικος, for σταχυς, (see *Vossius*) and this perhaps from the old verb σταω, Lat. *Sto.*

Spike of corn, will then be so called from the erect position in which it stands, and the modern *spike*, a nail, from its resemblance.

Spike-nard, (*nardi spica*,)—see the second quotation from Holland's *Plinie.*

Bote yf that sed that sowen is. in the slch sterve
Shal nevere *spir* springen up. na *spik* on strawe curne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 211.

A woman cara that hadde a boxe of alabastre of preciouse oynement *spikenard*.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 14.

Another broughte a *spyche*
Of a bacon flicke.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

In *spiked* corne, the leafe resembleth that which groweth to reedes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 7.

The head of Nardus spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or eares, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of *spike* and also of leafe; in which regard it is so famous.
Id. Ib. b. xii. c. 12.

For the body of the ships, no nation of the world doth equal England for the oaken timber wherewith to build them; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them together.
Bacon. Advice to Sir George Villiers.

The gleaners spread around, and here and there,
Spike after *spike*, their scanty harvest pick.
Thomson. Autumn.

A youth about ten years of age, one day in the sessions yard looking over the *spiked* pales to see the malefactors, was suddenly frighted down by the marshal's men: in his falling he was catch'd by one of those *spikes* in the middle of his wrist, it passing between the bone and tendons; he hung thereby till he was taken down.
Wiseman. Treatises, b. v. c. 2.

Dash'd from their hoofs, while o'er the dead they fly,
Black, bloody drops the smoaking chariot dye:
The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore;
And thick the groaning axles drop'd with gore.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

Sometimes, however, nails much smaller than a *spike* would still be taken in exchange for fruit.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 8.

——— Whether you choose
The vernal blades that rise with seeded stem
Of lone purpureal; or the cloven white,
That in a *spiked* ball collects its sweets.
Mason. The English Garden, b. ii.

The weedy furrows let the plough pervade,
Till on the top th' inverted roots are laid;
There left to wither in the noon-tide ray,
Or by the *spiky* harrow clear'd away.
Scott. Amaræan Epl. 2.

Next morning I made the natives another visit, accompanied by Mr. Forster and Mr. Hodges, carrying with me various articles which I presented them with, and which they received with a great deal of indifference, except hatchets and *spike-nails*; these they most esteemed.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 4.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling.
Mason. English Garden b. ii.

SPILT, *v.* Dut. *Spillen;* A. S. *Spillan;* privare, consumere, corrumpere, vitiare; to deprive, to destroy, to waste, to *spoil*, to perish.
SPILL, *n.*
SPI'LLING, *n.*

To destroy, to waste, to perish; to throw away, to scatter, to effuse, to pour out, to shed.

Spill, the noun, seems to be a piece *spilt* or *split* away, taken off. (See SPALT.) And—

Spilt, in *Spenser*, seems to be—pieced; diversified with pieces.

& gat tham sonde at wille in Inglond forte fare,
Man & heste to *spilte*, uon ne suld thei spare.
R. Brunne, p. 114.

Withouten mo stours or blode *spillyng* of men.—*Id.* p. 164.

And as an hounde that ete gras, so gan ich to brake
And *spile* that ich *spelde* myghte.—*Piers Ploukman*, p.109.

O mighty God, if that it be thy will
Sin thou art rightful iuge how may it be
That thou wolt sofirne innocence to *spill*,
And wicked folke regne in prosperitee?
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5234.

——— The quene and other ladies mo
So long prateden the king of grace,
Til he his lif him graunted in the place,
And yaf him to the quene, all at hire will
To chese whether she wold him save or *spill*.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6477.

——— O thou vnkynde,
Here shalt thou through thy sleuth finde,
(If that the liste to doen and see)
A lady dede for loue of thee,
So as I shall my selue *spill*
Whom, if it had been thy will,
Thou mightest saue well enough.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

If thou wilt go, quod she, and *spill* thy self
Take vs with thee in all that may betide.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

From thence he shootes his arrowes every where
Into the world, at random as he will,
On us fraile men, his wretched vassals here,
Like as himselfe he pleaseth save or *spill*.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home again.

Much more then that which was in Paphos built
Or that in Cyprus, hath long since this same,
Though all the pillours of the one were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory *spill*.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

For the flower of the roain is taken greeene and fresh, as it distilleth from the tree, together with a good quantitie of small, thinne, and short *spilts* or chips of the tree plucked away with the same.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 11.

But lay it to a sore with pitch, you shall see it fetch out *spilts* and ends of broken arrowes sticking still within the flesh.—*Id. Ib.* b. xx. c. 6.

The same meale draweth forth *spilts* of broken and shivered bones.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxii. c. 25.

They seek to *spill* my blood; 'tis that is alone
Must for the nation's crying sins atone.
Dryden. Soliloquy of a Royal Exile.

He who would have shuddered to *spill* a drop of blood, in a hostile contest, as a private man, shall deluge whole provinces, as an absolute prince, and laugh over the subjugated plains which he has fertilized with human gore.
Knox. Spirit of Despotism.

SPIN, *v.* Dut. *Spinnen;* Ger. *Spinnen;* Sw. *Spinne;* Goth. and A. S. *Spinnan*, to draw out. See WIPE, and WOMAN.
SPI'NNER.
SPI'NNING, *n.*
SPI'NNY.
SPI'NSTER.
SPI'NSTRY.
SPI'NDLE, *v.*
SPI'NDLE, *n.*
To draw out or produce, to extend or stretch out, to lengthen or prolong; to move or run round as a *spinning*-wheel; to run out in length or in a long line or course.

Spinster, (Skinner says,) is the name given to unmarried females, because they are presumed to be occupied in *spinning*. In Du Cange,—Fusus, mulier vel mulebris sexus, cui *fusus*, ut viro gladius et arma, competit; and Spelman (*Gloss.* in v. *Spinster*,) mentions one who upon his tomb had eleven sons pourtrayed girt with swords, and as many daughters with *spindles* (fusis). And Alfred in his will calls the female part of his family the *spindle-side*, (*Turner*, b. vii. c. 11.)

To *Spindle*, diminutive of *Spin*, i.e. *Spin-dael*,—to *spin* or draw out thinly, slenderly; to run out into length.

Spindle, the noun,—that on which the thread is *spun*; any thing drawn out as thread; thin, spare, as a thread.

Hue spak to the *spynnesters*. to *spynnen* hit oute.
Piers Ploukman, p. 68.

Biholde yé the illies of the feeld how thei weken; thei traueln not, nether *spynnen*.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 12.

Coosydre ye lylies how they grow: They labore not; they *spin* not.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Deceite, weping, *spinning*, God hath yeven
To woman kindly, while that they may liven.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5980.

Or I was borne, my desteny was *sponne*
By Parcas sisterne.—*Id. Complaint of the Black Knight.*

And some went so narraw
They laid to pledge their wharraw
Their rinkins and their *spindell*
Theyr nedel and their thimbell.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

And this effeminate love of a woman, doth so womanize a man, that, if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a lounder, a distaff, a *spinner*, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine, and their weak hands perform.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

She, them saluting there, by them sate still
Beholding how the thrisce of life they *spun*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

Howbeit no sooner cometh the spring, but they [corne] begin to grow up into straw, and to *spindle* upward pointwise.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 7.

——— O friends,
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us; and breathes a voice divine;
As she some web wrought; or her *spindles* twine
She cherisht with her song.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

——— It frets me too,
I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*,
Grown a meer man of mat.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleas'd, Act iv. sc. 3.

Closter the corne of Arachne taught the first making of the *spindle* for woollen yearne; and Arachne her selfe was the first *spinner* of flax thred, the weaver of linnen, and of nets.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

The picture of a companie of *spinsters*, so lively, that one would imagine he saw every woman making hast to *spin* off her distaffe, striving avie who shall have done her taske first.
Id. Ib. b. xxxv. c. 11.

But as a *spinster* poore and juste, ye sometimes see strait lac't
About the weighing of her web, who (carefull) having charge,
For which she would provide some meanes, is loth to be too large
In giving, or in taking weight; but ever with her hand,
Is doing with the weights and wool, till both in just poise stand.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

How beautiful, saith Isaiah, are the feet of him that bringeth good tydings, that publisheth salvation! Are the feet so beautiful, and is the very bringing of these tydings so decent of itself? What new decency can be added to this your *spinning?*
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. ii. c. 2.

So long as we could busy ourselves in working out our salvation, and furthering the salvation of others, we should think it but a mean employment to spend our time in *spinning* fine nets, for the catching of flies.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Quick and more quick he *spins* in giddy gyres,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

Unbred to *spinning*, in the loom unskill'd,
She [Camilla] chose the nobler Pallas of the field.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

As closely following as the running thread
The *spindle* follows, and displays the charms
Of the fair *spinster's* breast, and moving arms.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b xxiii.

Ab. Cry out with a hollow voice, what dost thou do in bed with this *spindle-shanked* fellow?
Addison. The Drummer, Act i. sc. 1.

The *spinner* is almost always a distinct person from the weaver; but the ploughman, the harrower, the sower of the seed, and the reaper of the corns, are often the same.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

The *spinning* of linnen yarn is carried on in Scotland nearly in the same way as the knitting of stockings by servants who are chiefly hired for other purposes.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 10.

A long short-pointed prick has pierc'd my leg:
How high these thorns and *spindling* brambles grow!
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl. 4.

Full many Grecian maids, for charms renown'd,
While merrily they twirl the *spindle* round,
Till day's decline thy praises shall proclaim,
And Grecian matrons celebrate thy fame.—*Id. Ib.* Idyl. 24.

The prejudices and pride of man have long presumed the sword and *spindle* made for different hands, and denied the other sex to partake the grandeur of military glory.
Elder. No. 5.

I should indeed be unwilling to find that, for the sake of corresponding with the Idler, the smith's iron had cooled on the anvil, or the *spinster's* distaff stood unemployed.
Id. No. 2.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 9.

SPINE, *n.* Fr. *Espine*; It. *Spina*; Sp. *Espina*; Lat. *Spina*, which (Vossius thinks) may be from the Gr. Σπιέ-ειν, *extendere*, to stretch or draw out, *quia in acumen extenditur*, because it is drawn out to a point. The A. S. *Spin-an* is probably the origin. Applied to—
Sp'inal.
Sp'inet.
Sp'inous.
Spino'sity.
Sp'iny.
Sp'ininess.

A thorn; to the bone extending the whole length of the back.

Spinale medulle,—the *spinal* marrow; the marrow of the back bone, derived from the brain, and like a main stock, from which all the sinews under the head do grow, (Cotgrave.) See the quotations from Paley.

Spinous, spiny,—long, thin, as a *spine* or thorn; prickly, piercing, tearing, vexing, or vexatious, troublesome.

Spinet, Lat. *Spinetum*,—where *spiny* or thorny bushes grow.

Roses their sharp *spines* being gone,
Not royal in their smells alone,
But in their hew.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

The amplitude of that place where the nerves meet in the *spinal* marrow is not large enough to receive the distinct impresses of all the objects that mind retains in memory.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 7.

A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the prince were to come, at the report of certain cornets that were divided in several places of the park, to signify her approach, advanced his head above the top of the wood.
B. Jonson. The Satyr.

This I take to be the true and genuine meaning of this passage, upon which no charge of Polarianisme can be fastened; nor needeth it any *spinous* criticisms for its explication.—*Mede. Works*, Disc. 4.

And, as in well growne woods, on trees, cold *spinie* grasshoppers
Sit chirping, and send voyces out, that scarce can pierce our eares,
For softness, and their weake faint sounds: (so talking on the tone)
These seniors of the people sate.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

Wi. No, no, farewell Toby.
Farewell *spiny* Nicholas, no such thing.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night-Walker, Act iii.

The similie Spondanus highly commends, as most apt and expressive; but his application in one part doth abuse it, in the other right it: and that is, to make the old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold, and bloudlesse *spininesse*. Tython being for age turned to a grashopper.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii. Comment.

Some years since a young gentleman was wounded in a duel; the rapier entred into his right side, slanting by his short ribs under the muscles reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine*, with a redondled thrust.
Wiseman. Treatises, b. v. c. 1.

Full on his neck the falling falchion sped,
From his broad shoulders hew'd his crested head:
Forth from the bone the *spinal* marrow flies,
And sunk in dust the corpse extended lies.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

He [Jeremy Taylor] could bear with the harshness and roughness of the schools, and was not unseen in their subtilties and *spinosities*.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

Durion. A fruit that in shape resembles a small melon, but the skin is covered with sharp conical *spines*, whence its names; for *dure* in the Malay language, signifies prickle.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 11.

Ast. with five rays of almost equal thickness, beset with numerous *spines*.—*Pennant. British Zoology. Asterias.*

The *spine*, or back-bone, is a chain of joints of very wonderful construction. Various, difficult, and almost inconsistent offices were to be executed by the same instrument. It was to be firm, yet flexible; firm, to support the erect position of body; flexible, to allow of the bending of the trunk in all degrees of curvature.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

It was further also (which is another, and quite a distinct purpose from the rest) to become a pipe or conduit for the same conveyance from the brain, of the most important fluid of the animal frame, that, namely, upon which all voluntary motion depends, the *spinal* marrow.—*Id. Ib.*

Ast. stellated with four or six, but generally with five lanceolate convex *spiny* rays; varies infinitely in color.
Pennant. British Zoology. Asterias.

SPPNNET. The Fr. *Espinette*, (Cotgrave says,) is a pair of virginals.

When Miss delights in her *spinnet*,
A fiddler may a fortune get.—*Swift. Cadenus & Vanessa.*

SPIRE, *n.* Fr. *Spire, spiral*; It. *Spira, spirale*; Sp. *Espira, espiral*; Lat. *Spira*; Gr. Σπεῖρα, linea flexuosa facienes orbes non redeuntes in se: *circulus* non ad eundem punctum reductus.
Spire, p.
Spiral, *adj.*
Spiral, n.
Sp'iraly.

A circular line circumvolving a circular line;—then applied to a continuance or repetition of folds, twists or wreaths, rising, and gradually decreasing as they rise to a point, at the summit or top, and thus forming a column or pillar diminishing towards the top. Hence, to *Spire* is,—

To rise, spring up, shoot up or forth conically, pyramidically; — in a tapering form, or form diminishing or lessening towards the top.

Bote yf that sed that sowen is, in the sloh sterre
Shal nevere *spir* springen up, ne spik on strawe curne.
Piers Ploûhman, p. 211.

Out of this ground muste come the *spire*, that by processe of tyme, shall in greatnesse sprede, to bane branches and blosomes.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

In gentle ladies breste and bounteous race
Of woman-kind it [the rose] fayrest flowre doth *spyre*,
And beareth fruit of honard and all chaste desyre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these thy vallies pass,
Where now the sharp-edg'd scythe shears up the *spiring* grass.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. iii.

When Thames his either banks adorn'd with buildings fair,
The city to salute doth bid the Muse prepare;
Whose turrets, fanes, and *spires*, when vistly she beholds,
Her wonder at the sight thus strangely she unfolds.
Id. Ib. s 16.

The Ægyptians (among many other memorable and wonderfull workes wrought by their princes) speake much of these two pyramides, the mightie *spires* and steeples whereof (by their saying) doe arise out of the verie water.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 12.

If you say it consists of points, from this position I can necessarily demonstrate, that every *spear* or *spire-steeple*, or what long body you will, is as thick as it is long.
H. More. Antidote against Atheism, b. i. c. 4.

But when the blue elaie abounded (which hardlie drinketh up the winter's waters in long season) there the grasse is *spearie*, rough, and verie apt for hrushes.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 18.

As for the leaves, their density appareeth, in that either they are smooth and shining, as in bayes, holly, ivy, box, &c. Or in that they are hairy and *spiire*, as in the rest.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 592.

Then cast a languishing regard around,
And saw with hateful eyes the temples crown'd
With golden *spires*, and all the hostile ground.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

Some [watches] have strings and physics, and others none; some have the balance loose, and others regulated by a *spiral* spring, and others by hogs' bristles.
Locke. On Hum. Understd. b. iii. c. 6.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip.—*Ray. On the Creation.*

Around our pole the *spiry* Dragon glides,
And like a winding stream the Bears divides.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

——— Or the patch'd disjointed choir,
Of some old fane, whose steeple's Gothic pride
Or pinnacled, or *spir'd*, would boldly rise
"In tufted trees high hoson'd."
Mason. English Garden, b. iii.

Something, perhaps, like the organization of reptiles, might have been hit upon by the ingenuity of the artist; or might have been exhibited in an automaton, by the combination of spring, *spiral* wires, and ringlets.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 16. p. 314.

From this a tube, or round body, was formed, by which the water, or air, or both, was carried in a *spiral* stream up to the clouds.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 6.

The marks upon the face in general are *spirals*, which are drawn with great nicety, and even elegance, these on one side exactly corresponding with those on the other.
Id. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 9.

Close to the beach it was covered with high *spiry* trees, which he [Dampier] mentions as having the appearance of pines.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 5.

SPIRIT, *n.* Fr. *Esprit, spirituous*; It. *Spirito, spiritoso*; Sp. *Espirito, espiritoso*; Lat. *Spiritus*, from *Spirare*, to breathe. Martinius derives from σπυο αερα, *trahe aera*; to draw in the air. Vossius suspects it to be formed from the sound. Tooke,—that it is one of those Lat. verbs which are evidently from our own northern language: Lat. *Spir-are*; A. S. *Spir-ian*, to search, seek, look after, to investigate, to examine. (See To Aspire.) But the A. S. verb never was applied to the act of *breathing*, nor the Latin to that of *searching*.—In the passages quoted below from the Gospels—*Spirit* is in the A. S. version *Gast*, (Ghost.)
Sp'irit, v.
Sp'iritally.
Sp'iritedly.
Sp'iritedness.
Sp'iritful.
Sp'iritless.
Sp'iritlessly.
Sp'iritlessness.
Sp'iritous.
Sp'iritual, *n.*
Sp'iritual, *adj.*
Sp'iritually.
Spiritua'lity.
Sp'iritualty.
Sp'iritualist.
Sp'iritualize, v.
Sp'iritualiza.
Sp'iritous.
Sp'iritousness.
Spirituo'sity.
Spira'tion.

The Lat. *Spiritus*, from which our word immediately comes, is (as *Animus* and the Gr. Πνευμα, also are)—

The *breath*,—that which breathes, has or gives breath or animation, life or vitality, to material bodies; the soul, the mind; also ghost, spectre: it is also applied to the more active qualities of animated, intelligent beings; emphatically,—

Life, animation, vivacity; and hence, courage, energy, ardour, eargerness, vigour;—to the mind, the general or characteristic feelings or qualities of the mind, the temper, the disposition. Further, it is opposed to matter or body, or any gross qualities of body; and thence applied—

To any thing pure or purified, refined, æthereal; a pure, refined, immaterial being. See SPRITE.

Spirituous, as now usually, was also formerly, written, *spiritous*. *Spiritedly* is not uncommon.

And whanne it was evyn thei broughten to him many that hadden develis, and He castide out *spiritis* bi word.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 8.

When the euen was come, they brought vnto him many that were possessed with deuyls. And he cast oute the *spirites* with a word.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He gaf to hem power of unclene *spiritis* to cast hem out of men, & to heele every languor & sykenesse.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 10.

[He] gaue theym power ouer vnclene *spirites*, to cast them out, & to heale al maner of sicknesses.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And Marye seyde; my soul magnifieth the Lord. And my *spirit* hath gladid in God my helthe.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c.1.

And Mary sayde: My soule magnifieth ye Lord.— And my *spirite* reioyseth in God my Sauiour.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But whanne the coumfortour schal come which I schal sende to thou fro the fadir, a *spyryt* of treuthe which cometh of the fadir, he schal bere witnesyng of me.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 15.

But when the comforter is come, whome I wyll sende vnto you from ye father, whiche is the *spirite* of truthe, which proceedeth of the father, he shall testifye of me.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For a beestli [animalis] man parseyueth not tho thingis that ben of the *spyryt* of God, for it is foli to him. And he mai not undrestonde, for it is examyned goostli, but a *spyritual* man demeth alle thingis.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Cor.* c. 2.

For the naturall man perceaueth not the thinges of the *spirite* of God. For they are but folyshnes vnto hym. Neither can he perceaue them, because he is *spiritually* examined. But he that is *spiritual*, discusseth all thynges.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

It is sowun a beestli bodi, it shal rise a *spiritual* bodi. If ther is a beestli bodi, ther is also a *spiritual* bodi.
Wiclif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 15.

It is sowen a naturall body, and ryseth a *spiritual*l bodye. There is a naturall body and there is a *spiritual*l bodye.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

So feble were his *spirites*, and so low,
And changed so, that no man coude know
His speche nor his voia, though men it herd.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1372.

And trust wel, that in the name of thy neighbour thou shalt vnderstande the name of thy brother; for certes all we have on fader fleshly, and on moder; that is to say, Adam and Eve; and also our fader *spiritual*, that is to say, God of Heven.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Of enery wisdome the parfite
The highe god of his *spirite*
Yafe to meu in erth here,
Upon the forme and the matere,
Of that he wolde make hem wise.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And said, this daie venim is shadde
In holy churche of temporall.
Whiche medleth with the *spiritual*l.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii

Whither the party be poore *spirited* or prond, wyl somwhat appeare by hys delyte in hys own prayse.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1190.

[Foure or fyne fonde freres] take vpon them selfe to preache and say to the people of themselfe, we bee the *spirituallies*, we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement, we vnderstande the scrypture in hys right sense.
Id. Ib. p. 399.

Then if any ther be
Of high or low degree
Of the *spirituality*
Or of the temporality.
Skelton, Colin Clout's come home again.

So that yyes was accempted for small or none offence, the whiche reigned not only in the temporalty, but also in the *spirituality*e and hedes of the same.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 82.

To the which [baby] she was moder bothe naturally, and *spiritually*, & weloomed ye kinge hir lorde in right humble maner.—*Id. Ib.* c. 113.

When therefore the gracious *spirations* of the Holy Ghost are within thee, be thankful to the infinite munificence of that blessed *spirit*.—*Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead.*

Their fiery *spirits*, making th' ayre so fine,
That they in flood were there, as well as wine.
Chapman. Homer. Bacchus.

— On thee
Impressi the effulgence of his glorie abides,
Transfus'd on thee his ample *Spirit* rests.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

He cess'd, and next him Moloc, scepter'd king
Stood up, the strongest and the fiercest *spirit*
That fought in heav'n; now fiercer by despair.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

Thou *Spirit* who ledst this glorious Eremite
Into the desert, his victorious field
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence
By proof of the undaunted Son of God, inspire,
As thou art wont, my prompted song else mute.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

And as I wake, sweet music breathe
Above, about, or underneath,
Sent by some *spirit* to mortals good,
Or th' unseen genius of the wood.
Id. Il Penseroso, v. 151.

Fame is the spur that the clear *spirit* doth raise
(The last infirmity of noble mind)
To scorn delights, and live laborious days.
Id. Lycidas, v. 70

— Or unsphere
The *spirit* of Plato, to unfold
What worlds, or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshy nook.—*Id. Il Penseroso*, v. 88.

— The sum of all is this
You have been unthankfull to him; and I crave
The rigor of the law against you all.
Cus. My royal *spirited* daughter!
Beaum. & Fletch. The Lawes of Candy, Act v. sc. I.

—— For then did Polepat passe
A lance at Damasus, whose helme, was made with cheeks of brasse,
Yet had not proof enough; the pyle, drave through it, and his skulle;
His braine in blood drown'd; and the man, so late so *spiritfull*,
Fell now quite *spirit-lesse* to earth.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

The same [external profession] will this church of Laodicea hold on *spiritlessly* and lazily, with little life or zeal.
More. On the Seven Churches, c. 9.

This is not a loving agreement, arising from oneness of spirit, but a dead stupidity, arguing a total *spiritlessness*.
Leighton. Comment. on 1 *Peter*, c. 3.

—— They grow
Deep under ground, materials dark and crude,
Of *spiritous* and fiery spume, till touch'd
With heav'ns ray, and tempered they shoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Each bone might through his body well be red,
And every sinew scene, through his long fast:
For nought he car'd his carcess long unfed;
His mind was full of *spiritual* repast.
And pyn'd his flesh to keep his body low and chast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more *spirituality*, and with repentance.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. I. Ser. 4.

For in the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* then other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.—*Id. Holy Living*, p. 71.

That it may appear airy and *spirituous*, & fit for the welcome of cheerful guests: the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and state-cases.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 42.

Spirit in its primary signification, is breath: angel a messenger: and I doubt not, but if we could trace them to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names, which stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible ideas.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 1.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.—*Holder. Elements of Speech.*

In the intervals of my fits, I both began and made some progress in the promised discourse of Public *Spiritedness*.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 48.

And yet our high-flown enthusiasts generally, (however calling themselves Christians) are such great *spiritualists*, and so much for the inward resurrection, as that they quite allegorize away, together with other parts of Christianity, the outward resurrection of the body: and indeed will scarcely acknowledge any future immortality, or life to come after death: their *spirituality* thus ending in Sadducism, and infidelity, if not at length in down-right atheism, and sensuality.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 795.

By thus *spiritualizing* (if I may so speak) the corporeal works of God, there may accrue to the pious soul uses far more valuable than they can afford the body.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 416.

These ancients say, that impure souls after their departure out of this body, wander here up and down, for a certain space, in their *spirituous*, vaporous, and airy body, appearing about sepulchres, and haunting their former habitations.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 786.

The operation was not always, especially at first, so early manifest, as the *spirituousness* of the liquor made some expect.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 379.

For it is not plain, that we derive the moisture and fluidity of our bodies, from the water that is in the universe, their consistency and solidity from the earth, their heat and activity from the fire, and their *spirituosity* from the air.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 821.

And to God indeed this name is attributed to signifie his most simple nature, and his most powerfull energy; but to other substances of this kind it seemeth also assigned to imply the manner of their origine; because God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 34.

With all the warmth of a zealot in the cause of virtue, he [Juvenal] pours his majestic verse, and, amid the most *spirited* invective and the finest morality, emits many a luminous irradiation of poetry beautifully descriptive.
Knox, Ess. 137.

Whether they are not growing vain and thoughtless, languid in their sentiments of true honour and virtue, infrequent or *spiritless* in their devotions, unmindful of past sins and future improvements, forgetful of their latter end.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

Nothing contributes more to prove the *spirituality* of man, than the exalted delight which he is able to derive from the operations of his intellect or his fancy.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 61.

It seems, however, to be the decisive doctrine of scripture, that whatever may be the immediate state of our souls, our bodies, in some *spiritualized* form which we understand not, shall be again united to them.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

The Socinians, who boast to have interpreted scripture on the severest and justest laws of logic and criticism, have in this instance, as well as in many others, deviated from these laws than the most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ix. s. 2.

Fermented liquors brewed, and *spirituous* liquors distilled, not for sale, but for private use, are not in Great Britain liable to any duties of excise.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

SPIRT, or SPURT, *v.* SPURT, *n.* SPU'RTING, *n.* SPU'RTLE, *v.* } With a slight variation of meaning from the Dut. *Spruyten*. Surgere in altum, (Skinner.) *Spurt*, by a customary metathesis, is the same word as *sprout*, the past part. of the A. S. *Spryt-an*, germinare, to shoot out, to cast forth, (Tooke.) To *spurt*,—To shoot out, to eject or cast or throw forth.

If a man have a desire that both garlicke and onions may be kept long for his provision, their heads must be dipped and well plunged in salt water, warme: by this meanes indeed last they will longer without *spurting*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 6.

These nuts also are parched for to be eaten: and within their belly they have in the midst a little chit or *spurt*, as it were a navill.—*Id. Ib.* b. xv. c. 22.

Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behinde: which we have observed to be true, and a venemous condition there may be perhaps therein.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 13.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall.
Drayton.

When we come abreast of the head-lands, we find it calm; yet see the breeze curling on the water on both sides of us, and sometimes get a *spurt* of it to help us forward.—*Dampier. Voyages*, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 4.

At last I perceived two white specks in the middle of the boll, and squeezing it, two small white worms *spurted* out.
Id. Ib. an. 1676.

The terraqueous globe particularly, which circumvolves at the rate of about 1000 miles an hour, would by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated, and *spirtled* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator, this natural inherent power; namely, the power of attraction, or gravity.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. i. c. 5. p. 84.

SPISS. Spi'ssated. Spi'ssitude. } Fr. *Epais*; It. *Spesso*; Lat. *Spissus*, which Vossius derives from Gr. Σπίσνος, *densus, obscurus*.

Dense, thick, muddy, gross.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cobabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and denac, yet polish'd; this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages.—*Brerewood.*

Neither sunne nor shade, ne yet the light of candle, causeth them [Emeraude] to change and loose their lustre: but contrariwise, as they ever send out their owne raies by little and little, so they entertaine reciprocally the visuall beames of our eyes; and for all the *spissitude* and thicknesse that they seeme to have, they admit gently our sight to pierce into their bottome.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvii. c. 5.

The heaven here has always some cloud in his countenance, and from this grossness and *spissitude* of air proceeds the slow nature of the inhabitants.—*Howell*, b. i. s. 1. Let.8.

Spissitude, attended with heat, grows inflammatory. *Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments*, c. 6.

Without doubt, the images, which the *spissated* juice of poppy presents to the fancy, was one reason why this drug had a place in the ceremonial of the shews. *Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. ii. s. 4.

SPIT, *v.* Spit, n. Spit'ter. Spa'ttle. Also written *Spet*. A. S. *Spittan, spæt-an, spiwan*; Dut. *Speuenien*; Ger. *Speyen*; Sw. *Spy*. See Spew and Spade.

To throw out, or cast out, to eject, to emit.

Whanne he hadde seid these thingis, he *spette* into the eerthe, and made clay of the *spotil*, and anointide the eley on his yiphen.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 9.

As sone as he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the grounde and made elaye of the *spette*, and rubbed the elaye on the eies of the blynde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But it [flees] was kept alway with a dragoun,
And manye other marvailes vp and doun,
And with two buls maked all of bras,
That *spitten* fire.
Chaucer. The Legend of Hipsiphile & Medea.

Their whole knowledge, by learnyng without the booke, was tied only to their tonge and lips, and never ascended up to the brain and head; and therefore was sone *spitte* out of the mouth again.—*Ascham. The Schoole-master*, b. ii.

The *spatle* of their tongues, their idle prainyngs. *Bale. Image*, pt. iii.

And (I wyl as I say leaue) all hye deuelyshe lies which he *spsiteth* and speweth oute vpon honest men.
Sir T. More. Worke, p. 735.

And whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 757.

——— Great Hector put downe quite,
Laid flat in field, and with a crowne, of princes compassed;
So stoope up, that he scarce could breathe; his minds sound habit fled,
And he still *spitting* blood.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

Some grandame, or religious aunt, whose joy
Is from the cradle to take out the boy,
In lustrall *spittle* her long finger dips,
And expiates his forehead and his lips.
Beaumont. Persius, Sat. 2.

Cherry trees yeeld a glutinous and gummie humor, but elmes a thin liquor in manner of *spittle*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 38.

Let there bee then either a small furrow rased along just through the middest of the shadow with a *spittle spade*, or the point of some hooke.—*Id. Ib.* b. xviii. c. 33.

No man could *spit* from him, without it [the tongue]; but would be forcet to drivle, like some paralitcks or a fool: the tongue being as a stopcock to the air, till upon its suddain removal, the *spittle* is thereby driven away before it.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 5.

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred;
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head.
No blood, from hitten nails, those poems drew,
But churn'd, like *spittle*, from the lips they flew.
Dryden. Persius, Sat 1.

After making a few boards to weather a *spit* that run out from an island on our lee, Captain Clerke made the signal for having discovered an harbour.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. i. c. 5.

On the west side of the cape there appeared to be a lagoon, and on the two *spits* which formed the entrance we saw an incredible number of the large birds that resemble the pelican.—*Id. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 2.

SPIT, *n.* Spit, *v.* A. S. *Spitu*; Dut. *Spet, spit*; Ger. *Spiss*, which Wachter derives from *spadem*, fodere, fodicare, transfigere, (see Spade,) to dig, to transpierce. It. *Spiedo*.

To pierce, to transpierce, to penetrate (with any thing sharp-edged or pointed.)

And *spypted* hym thoru out myd an yrone *spyte*.
R. Gloucester, p. 207.

Chat. Yes, by the masse; and if he came, bad me not sticke to *speet* hym.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act v. sc. 2.

Many a gossip's cup in my tyme have I tasted,
And many a broche and *spyt* have I both turned and basted.—*Id.* Act i. sc. 1.

Such are not to bee liked that gine a man a shoulder of mutton, and breake his head with the *spitte* when they haue done.—*Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 163.

——— Automedon, held, while he pieces cut
To roast and boyle, right cunningly: then of a well fed swine,
A huge fat shoulder he cuts out, and *spits* it wondrous fine;
His good friend made a goodly fire: of which the force over past,
He laid the *spit* low, neare the coales, to make it browne at last.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. ix.

——— Who home straite led
A fine-yeares-old-male roe; feld, slew, and flead:
Gather'd about him; cut him vp with art;
Spitted, and roasted; and his euery part
Diuided orderly. *Id. Ib. Odyssey*, b. xix.

——— A *spit* he scin'd,
Just reeking from the fat surloin.
Somervile. Hobbinol, c. 2.

SPITAL, or Spi'ttle. } Fr. *Hospital*, a hospital, a *spittle*; It. *Spedale*. Manifestly corrupted (say Junius and Skinner) from *hospitale*. See Hospital.

A place for the reception and entertainment of strangers (*hospites*); for the care of the poor and needy, aged or infirm; for the care or cure of the sick or diseased.

Hospital and *spittle* are sometimes discriminated in their application.

He opened a secrete gate and out thereat
Conveied her, that no man should espie,
There to a village halfe a mile thereby,
Delivered her in at the *spittell* hous,
And daily sent her part of his almous.
Chaucer. Testament of Cresside.

At Paules crosse or els where
Openly at Westminster
And sayne Mary *spittel*
They set not by us a whistel.
Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

——— The most part of those left-hand rascals,
The very vomit, sic, of *hospitals*,
Bridewells, and *spittle-houses*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iv. sc. 1.

She felt, or fancy'd in her fluttering mood,
All the diseases which the *spittles* know,
And sought all physic which the shops bestow.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

SPITE, *n.* Spite, *v.* Spe'ttful. Spi'tefully. Spi'tefulness. Spi'tous. Spi'tously. } Fr. *Despit*; It. *Despetto*; Sp. *Despecho*; manifestly (says Junius) from *despectus*; yet is inclined to derive our Eng. *Spite* from the Ger. *Spitten*. (See Despite.) G. Douglas says,—"I *spitte* for *dispite* to se thame *spyll*," (i. e. the verses of Virgil *spoilt*.) *Spite*, (mct.) is—

Contempt, malignity; malign or malicious will or inclination; malicious mischief.

The first of hem is called Pride
That other arrow next him beside,
It was cleped Villanie.
That arrow was with fellonie
Envenimed, and with *spitous* blame.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

This carpenter wend he were in despeire,
And hent him by the shulders mightily,
And shoke him hard, and cried *spitously*;
"What Nicholas! what how man? loke adonn."
Id. The Millers Tale, v. 3469.

Dame Nature hir had framde so perfite in hir kinde
As not the *spiteful* man himself one fault in hir could finde.—*Turberville. The Complaint.*

But thus with ireful eyes, and face that shook with *spite*,
Dinon did begin. *Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Consider eke, that *spite* availeth naught.
Wyatt. To his Ladie.

Tyll at the length when Cupide spieda
My sezneftull wyll and *spitefull* vse,
And how I past not who was tyed
So that my self myght still liue lose.
The Lover that once disdained Love, &c.

If the deuill shoulde himself sit and deuise to speke *spightfully*, what could he say more like hymself against this part of the holy sacram't of penaũce, thē he now speketh by ye mouth of this his holy spiritual imā.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 380.

When Perpenna Veato, being of the same faction, arrived in Spain full of money, and with a good number of souldiers, intending to make war in his behalf against Metellus, his souldiers fell out with him, and had none other talk in his camp but of Sertorius: the which *spighted* Perpenna to the heart, being proud and stately by means of his wealth and estate, coming of a noble house.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 632.

Cleo. I have found out a way shall bring me to him,
Spight of Photinus watches.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act ii. sc. 2.

And eke the verse of famous poets wit
He does backebite, and *spightfull* poison spues
From leprous mouth on all that ever writ:
Such one vile Envy was.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

A rude disorder'd rout he did espy
Of men and women, that most *spitefully*
Did one another throng.—*Davies. On Dancing.*

We did not question but we should either get a good commerce with the Indians, by such toys as we had purposely brought with us, or else force our way though their country, in *spight* of all their opposition.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1681.

What concord can there be between a *spiteful* and devilish spirit, and the foundation of all love and goodness?
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 2.

Now all the doctor's money's spent,
His tenants wrong him in his rent;
The farmers, *spitefully* combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind.—*Swift. Horace*, b. i.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature than a diligent search after truth.—*Keil. Against Burnet.*

You will say, bad thoughts enter your mind, in *spite* of your best endeavour; they may: but if they be not entertained, with other guests, they are received coldly, they will never stay long.—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Ser. 42.

But they plead, that avoiding censure is impossible; people will say ill-natured things, and make *spiteful* constructions; some will always be raising stories, and others believing them; and why should one give one's self trouble to prevent what after all cannot be prevented?
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

SPLASH, *v.* Splash, n. Splash'y. } The English *Splash* (says Ihre) is—to sprinkle or spatter with water or mud; the Sw. *Plaska*, to move the water noisily while washing. See To Plash.

Then answered 'squire Morley, "Pray get a calash,
That in summer may burn, and in winter may *splash*;
I love dirt and dust, and 'tis always my pleasure,
To take with me much of the soil that I measure."
Prior. Down-Hall.

They dance in a round, cutting capers and ramping;
A mercy the ground did not burst with their stamping.
The floor is all wet with leaps and with jumps,
While the water and sweat *splish-splash* in their pumps.
Swift. Description of an Irish Feast.

Where the mock female shrew and hen-peck'd male
Scoop'd rich contents from either copious pail,
Call'd bursts of laughter from the roaring rout
And dash'd and *splash'd* the filthy grains about.
Lloyd. Epistle to C. Churchill.

SPLAY, *v.* Splay, n. Spla'ying, m. } i. e. To display; to unfold, to expand, to extend, to spread or stretch out, to open widely. As in the extracts from Pliny and Chapman; to open the parts which enclose.

——— The floures of many divers hew,
Upon hir stalkes gon for to sprede,
And for to *splay* out hir leves in brede
Against the sunne.
Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

——— The queen the peeping day
Espied, and navy with *splay'd* sails depart
The shore, and eke the port of vessels void.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And vetill the grayne of mustard seed beyng digged into the yearthe, did ferre and wyde *splayn* his boughes abroode ouer Asia, ouer Afrike, & Europe.—*Udall. Preface to Luke.*

And the casting abroad of his hands, the *splaying* of Christ vpon the crosse.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 277.

Miso his wife [was] so handsom a beldam, that only her face and her *splay-foot* have made her accused for a witch.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Unlesse you will take it for a *splayed* or gelded sow; as if Agammemnon would insinuate, that as this sow [being *splayed*] is free from Venus, so had he never attempted the dishonour of Briseis.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xix. Comment.

Sowes also are *splaied* as well as eamels, but two daies before, they be kept from meat: then hang they them by the forelegs to make incision into their matrice, and to take forth thete stones: and by this mean they will sooner grow to be fat.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 51.

The doublers of a hare, or in a morning
Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch, to drop
Three drops of blood at th' nose bust, and no more,
Croaking of ravens, or the screech of owls
Are net so boding mischief as thy crossing
My private meditations.
Ford. The Broken Heart, Act v. sc. i.

He [J. Evans] was the most perfect saturnine person that ever was beheld—he was of a middle stature, broad-forehead, beetle-brow'd, thick shouldered, flat-nos'd, full lips, down-look'd, of black curling stiff hair, and *splay footed*.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what *splay-mouths* they make;
To mark their fingers, pointed at thy back.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. i.

SPLEEN.
SPLE'ENED.
SPLE'ENFUL.
SPLE'ENLESS.
SPLE'ENY.
SPLE'ENISH.
SPLE'NETIC.
SPLENE'TICAL.
SPLE'NICK.
SPLE'NITIVE.

Fr. *Splénique, splénitique*; It. *Splenético*; Lat. *Splen*; Gr. Σπλὴν.

The *spleen* is the supposed seat of whims, humours, or certain tempers; of melancholy, fretfulness, peevishness, angriness.

See the quotation from Paley.

Spleenless is used by Chapman, (met.)—
Free from uncertainty or change; even, equal, steady.

Spleened, (Arbuthnot,) deprived of the *spleen*.

Nowe ouer this for to wite,
As it is in phisike write,
Of liuer, of longe, of galle, of *splene*,
Thei all vnto the herte bene
Seruantes.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Voto this cawle, is fastned the *splene* on the left side of the belly just over against the liver.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 25.

Duke. Pry'thee, no more, Ferentes; by the faith I owe to honour, thou hast made me laugh
Beside my *spleen*.—*Ford. Love's Sacrifice*, Act i sc. 2.

Now will I hence to seeke my lovely Moore,
And let my *spleneful* sonnes this Trull deflowre.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act ii. sc. 3.

In meane time, flew our ships: and straight we fetcht
The Sirens Ile; a *spleenelesse* wind, so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so vrg'd our keele.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

——— I knew her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran; and not wholsome to
Our cause, that she should lye i' th' bosome of
Our hard-rul'd king.—*Shakes. Hen. VIII.* Act iii. sc. 2.

But here yourselves you must engage,
Sometimes to cool your *spleenish* rage,
Your grievous thirst and to assuage,
That first you drink this liquor.—*Drayton. Nymphidia.*

A lawlesse mauntrell the cause of much despight,
Through rauinisie of a curish appetite,
When *splee-ish* in musels cram the gaping maw,
Without cleis care or tender law.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. iv. Sat. 4.

I have received much benefit by yours [advice], touching my *splenetical* infirmity.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 368.

Egro. Some *spleneller* youths now, that had never seen more than the country smoak, will grow in choler; it would shew like us.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act iv. sc. 1.

Spleen to mankind his envious heart possest,
And much he hated all, but most the best.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *spleenful* pigeons never could create
A prince more proper to revenge their hate.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

And Horace seems to have purged himself from those *splenetic* reflections in those odes and epodes, before he undertook the noble work of satires, which were properly so called.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

If highly born, intolerably vain,
Vapours and pride by turns possess her brain,
Now gayly mad, now sourly *spleenetic*;
Freakish when well, and fretful when she's sick.
Pope. The Wife of Bath.

This daughter silently lours; the other steals a kind look at you; a third is exactly well behaved; and a fourth a *spleenetick*.—*Tatler.*

The *spleenick* vein has divers cells opening into it near its extremities in humane bodies, but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *spleenick* veines.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

The famous Burleigh used to say, "he never cared to see the treasury swell like a disordered *spleen*, when the other parts of the commonwealth were in a consumption."
Bolingbroke. History of England, Let. 14.

It is possible in my opinion, that the *spleen* may be merely a stuffing, or soft cushion to fill up a vacancy or hollow, which, unless occupied, would leave the package loose and unsteady: for, supposing that it answers no other purpose than this, it must be vascular, and admit of a circulation through it, in order to be kept alive, or be part of a living body.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 11.

But wayward Fortune takes a *spleeneful* joy
The wisest schemes of mortals to destroy.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. vi.

I think I can confidently declare, that I was not influenced by *splenetic* or envious motives, when I attacked the pride, folly, and wickedness of some among the nominal great, who justly every enormity, under the name of fashionable indulgence.—*Knox*, Ess. 175.

SPLE'NDENT.
SPLE'NDID.
SPLE'NDIDLY.
SPLE'NDIDNESS.
SPLE'NDOUR.
SPLE'NDOROUS.
SPLE'NDIDIOUS.

Fr. *Splendeur*; It. *Splendere, splendido*; Sp. *Esplendente*; Lat. *Splendens*, past part. of *splendere*, to shine. See RESPLENDENT.

Shining, bright, brilliant, glittering; illustrious, conspicuous; magnificent.

Splendrous and *splendidious* rest upon the authority of Drayton.

A full moone having about her a round circle, sheweth that there will see wind from that part, where the said circle is most *splendant*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 35.

Fame is a winged warriour they beheild,
With semblant fierce and furious looke that stood,
And in his left hand had a *splendant* shield,
Wherewith he couered safe their Britain good.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. viii. s. 84.

So as those chanterresses, unless they be such as perhaps delight as much in their wing, as in their voice, may live long among so good provisions, and room, before they know that they are prisoners; reducing often to my memory that conceit of the Roman stoics, who in comparison of his own free-contemplations, did think divers great and *splendent* fortunes of his time, little more than commodious captivities.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 66.

——— Let us not then pursue
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage, but rather seek
Our own good from ourselves.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. ii.

——— We may admire
The blaze and *splendour*, but not handle fire
B. Jonson. Elegy on Lady Anne Pawlet.

Millions of spirits for his fault amerc'd
Of heav'n, and from eternal *splendors* flung
For his revolt.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Before him as in *splendrous* arms he rode,
Whilst his contrarious courser seem'd to scorn
To touch the earth whereon he proudly trod.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Thunder and lightning let him down the air,
Trumpets celestial sounding as he came,
Which struck the people with astounding fear,
Himself invested in a *splendorous* flame.
Id. Moses his Birth & Miracles, b. iii.

Celestial brightness seized on his face,
That did the wond'ring beholders amaze,
When he returned from that sovereign place,
His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays. *Id. Ib.*

The question is not put, how far extends
His piety, but what he yearly spends:
Quick to the business; how he lives, and eats;
How largely gives; how *splendidly* he treats.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

Their liveries, whose gaudiness evinces not the footman's desert, but his lord's *splendidness*, and in men's esteem entitles the lacquey to nothing but a good master.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 16.

The Pellan javelin, in his better hand,
Shot trembling rays, that glitter'd o'er the land;
And on his breast the bonny *splendours* shone
Like Jove's own lightning, or the rising sun.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

——— Th' Iberian realm
Could boast no purer breast, no sprightlier mind,
No race more *splendent*, and no form so fair.
Shenstone. Love & Honour.

All the women appeared very *splendidly* dressed after the Kamtschadale fashion.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 2.

We see through all this *splendid* obscurity, that something grand is approaching. The several shades of darkness by degrees give way. Day comes on more and more—till at length the sun rises in all its glory; and opening into its fullest *splendor*, surrounds the earth from one end of it to the other.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

SPLENT, or SPLINT, *n.*
SPLINT, *v.*
SPLI'NTER, *n.*
SPLI'NTER, *v.*

Dut. *Splenter, splinter, spletter*; Ger. *Splitter*; Sw. *Spltter*; Dut. *Sylyten, splinteren*; Ger. *Spleissen*, to split.

A *splint*,—a part severed or broken off, a fragment; a piece or part; a segment or section, a cutting.

To *splint* or *splinter*,—to sever into broken pieces or fragments; also to support or secure by pieces affixed; to prop or support.

Splent, (in a horse,)—a swelling hard as a *splint* of wood.

Splinter'd, in *Shakespeare*, is by mere editors altered to *splinted*.

When the wood is cut into many clefts and *splents*, fresh and green, they are heaped up on high, and hollow, in manner of a furnace or chimney.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 6.

Touching Epaminondas, he was brought yet alive into his tent; howbeit the physitians and surgeons being called together to dress him; they all agreed, that so soon as ever they pulled out the head and *splent* of the dart out of his body, he must needs die.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 931.

So many intire tenements, like *splinters*, have flown out of the materials thereof. [Tichnikis]
Fuller. Worthies. Hertfordshire.

The broken rancour of your high-swoln hates,
But lately *splinter'd*, knit, and soyn'd together,
Must gently be preserv'd, cherisht, and kept.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 2.

No vow, dear sir, tie not my fair belief
To such strict terms: those men have broken credits,
Loose and dismemb'red faiths (my dear Antonio)
That *splinter'* em with vows; am I not too bold?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act i. sc. 3.

——— And with the fearful shock,
Their spears in *splinters* flew, their beavers both unlock.
Drayton. Polyolbion, s. 12.

A man may be in the regions of death, before he perceives his head to ache; and instead of a staff in his hand, may have a *splinter* in his elbow.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

It, even when crush'd, a number did confound;
To venge the whole, each *splinter* gave a wound.
Stirling. Jonathan.

But all the ancients, after the seventh day, did use *splints*; and so have I where they might safely be used: for they not only keep the member steady, but straight.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. vii. c. 1.

Therefore be not disturbed in your thoughts, but, having taken out the bullet, or pieces of *splinters*, dress it up as a contused wound.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 3.

From worldly hopes and false dependance freed,
I'll seek no safety from a *splinter'd* reed.
Harte. The Courtier & Prince.

Loud shrieks of horrour through the fleet rescued,
Bursts the torn cordage, rattle far around
The *splinter'd* yard-arms.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. vi.

SPLIT, *v.*
SPLI'TTER.
SPLU'TTER, *v.*

See SPLENT. Dut. *Splyten*; Ger. *Spleissen, spalten.*

To sever, or separate into parts; to part, to divide, to break, to burst, to cleave, to rive asunder.

Splatter (not an uncommon word in vulgar speech) may be,—to *split* or *splitter*; otherwise, to *splutter*.

& if a clerke men founde in his loode that reft,
Thorgh slauhter or wounde, or thorgh other theft,
Men sinid schewe his guilte in the courte of lay,
& ther be saued or *spilte*, but Thomas said him nay.
R. Brunne, p. 129.

——— He strait Inform'd a lute,
Put neck, and frets to it: of which a sute
He made of *splitted* quills; in equall space
Impos'd vpon the neck; and did embrace
Both backe, and bosome.
Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Hermes.

This once resolv'd, the peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and dodder'd oaks to find.
With sounding axes to the grove they go,
Fell, *split*, and lay the fuel on a row.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

And when cold winter *split* the rocks in twain,
And lee the running rivers did restrain,
He strip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth,
And, calling western winds, accus'd the spring of sloth.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst!—*Swift.*

Shem being yet alive, and his family not *split* into its branches, it was natural, and agreeable to the usage of the prophetic style, that the future blessings of the offspring should be referred to the ancestor.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

SPLUTTER. See SPLIT.

SPOIL, *n.* SPOIL, *v.* SPO'ILER. SPO'ILFUL. SPOLIA'TION. } See DESPOIL. Fr. *Spolier*; It. *Spogliare*; Lat. *Spolium*, from the A. S. verb *Spillan*, privare, (Tooke.) See To SPILL. Vossius derives the Lat. *Spolium* either from σπολη, Æolic for στολη, *amictus*, since *spoliare* is *vestem detrahere*, to draw off the clothing; or from σκυλευειν, to plunder.

Spoil, n.—that which is taken away; plundered, or pillaged; the prize, pillage, plunder, booty. To *spoil*,—

To seize or take, to deprive or bereave, to destroy, to waste, to perish; to deprive or bereave (sc.) of its use or usefulness; to harm, to injure, to mar, to corrupt.

No man may go into a strong mannes house and take away his vessels, but he bynde first the stronge man and thanne he schal *spoil* his hous.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 3.

No man can enter into a stronge mannes house, and take awaye his goodes, excepte he first bynde that stronge man, and then *spoyle* his house.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

If netheles we ben foundun clothid and not nakid, for whi we that ben in this tabernacle sorówen withyone, and ben beuyed for that that we wolen not be *spoilid*, but be clothid above, that thilk thing that is deedli be sopun up of lyf.
Wiclif. 2 Corynth, c. 5.

Ay me, what one? that Hector how vnlike,
Which erst returned clad with Achilles *spoiles*?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

He entred the terytory of seynt Edmunde, and wasted and *spoyled* the countrey.—*Polyan. Chronycle*, c. 260.

He, like an adder lurking in the weedes,
His wandring thought in deepe desire does sleepe,
And his frayle eye with *spoyle* of beauty feedes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. b. 5.

He that lost all shall find a treasure, and he that *spoiled* him shall be found naked and *spoiled* by the destroyer.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 2.

There are many good things which are wishly *spoiled* if they do but touch the tongue; they are *spoiled* with speaking; such as is, the sweetest of all christian graces, humility, and the noblest actions of humanity, the doing favours, and acts of kindness.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 24.

There the sad mother with her tender childe
Doth teare her tresses loose, complaine, and flie,
And (ere the *spoiler* boy her amber haire)
Drawes to his lust the virgin chaste and faire.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xix. s. 30.

But thilk [thy sonne] too long, by no meanes ere,
Thy goods left free for many a *spoilful* guest;
Lest they consume some, and divide the rest.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

The *spoils* were distinguished by two names, being either taken from the dead, and termed σκυλα, or from the living, which they called λαφυρα: they consisted of whatever movables belonged to the conquered, whose whole right and title, by the law of arms, passed to the conquerors.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, vol. ii. b. iii. c. 12.

He combated this strong one, (this mighty and dreadful foe of ours,) and baffled him, and bested him, and disarmed him, (taking away the whole armour in which he trusted) and *spoiled* him, (rifled all his baggage, bare away all his lustfulness of mischief.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 42.

From a principle of gratitude I adhered to the coalition: my vote was counted in the day of battle, but I was overlooked in the division of the *spoil*.
Gibbon. Memoirs of his own Life, p. 164.

By the slow-dripping urn of Styx she swore,
The prophet's peaceful mansions evetmore
From those rapacious *spoilers* should be free.
West. The Story of Phineus.

Spoliation is an injury done by one clerk or incumbent to another, in taking the fruits of his benefice without any right thereunto, but under a pretended title.
Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. iii. b. iii. c. 7.

SPOKE. See SPEAK:

SPOKE. Ger. *Speicken*, radii rotæ. (Wachter.) The radii of a wheel; the steps of a ladder; formed, fixed, like *spikes*.

The beam and axletree of massie gold:
On silver *spokes* the golden felloes rold.
Sandys. Ovid, b. ii.

Thus do your ears echo o'er
The notes and anthems of the spheres,
And then whole concert back restore,
As if earth too would bless Heav'ns ears:
But yet the *spokes* by which they scal'd so high,
Gamble hath wisely laid of us re mi.
Lovelace. On Lyric Poems. Set by Gamble.

SPO'NDEE. SPONDA'ICK. SPONDA'ICAL. } Lat. *Spondeus*; Gr. Σπονδειος, *in metre*, a foot of two syllables, from σπονδη, *libatio*, because used in making libations.

Spondaicus is used by Holland in his translation of Plutarch, of *musick*.

Nor is't long since, they [tambeleks] did with patience take
Into their birth-right, aild for fitness sake,
The *spondaic spondee*; as themselves doe heare
More slow, and come more weightie to the eare.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

The thimble dactyl striving to out-go
The drawling *spondee* pacing it below.
The lingring *spondee* labouring to delay
The breathless dactyls with a sudden stay.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. i. Sat. 6.

Yet all the feet whereon these measures go,
Are only *spondees*, solemn, grave, and slow.
Davies. On Dancing.

Pythagoras caused the musician to change the tones; and so by a heavy, grave, *spondaical* musick he presently appeased their fury.—*Ferrand. On Love, Melancholy*, p. 315.

The learned languages have certainly a great advantage of us, in not being tied to the slavery of any rhyme; and were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, which they might vary with *spondees* or dactyls.
Dryden. Letter to Sir R. Howard.

This at least was the power of the *spondaick* and dactylick harmony, that our language can reach no eminent diversity of sound.—*Rambler*, No. 94.

SPO'NDYLE, *n.* Lat. *Spondylus*; Gr. Σπονδυλος; Fr. *Spondilles*.—

The knuckles or turning joints of the chine, back or neck bone, (Cotgrave.)

The first *spondyle* or turning joint in the chine of a dragon doth promise an easie and favourable accesse unto the presence of princes and great states.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 4.

——— All his joints
Do crack, as if his limbs were bid with points:
His whole frame slackens; and a kind of rack
Runs down along the *spondils* of his back.
B. Jonson. The Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 2.

SPONGE, *n.* SPUNGE, *n.* SPONGE, *v.* SPO'NGY. SPO'NGIOUS. SPO'NGINESS. SPO'NGER. } Fr. *Esponge, espongieux*, or *spongieux*; It. *Spugna*; Sp. *Esponja*; Dut. *Spongie*; Lat. *Spongia*; Gr. Σπογγια, σπογγος.

To *spunge*, (met.)—to draw or drain; to absorb or sup up; to extract, to exhaust.

And oon ran and fulldie a *spounge* with vynegrê and puttide about to a reed and gaf to him to drinke.
Wielif. Mark, c. 15.

And one ran & fylled a *sponge* ful of vineger, and put it on a rede, and gauc him to drynckc.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Of *spunges*, we find three sorts: the first thicke, exceeding hard, and rough; and this is called teages: a second and all so thicke, but somewhat softer; and that is named manon: the third is fine and yet compact, wherewith they make *spunges* to cleanse and scoure withall, and this is tearmed schilleum.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 13.

——— Then with a *sponge* he dreet,
His face all over, necke and hands, and all his hairie breast.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xviii.

So that, except beeuene the words of translation and the minde of scripture it selfe, there bee contradiction, euery little difference should not seeme an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged* out.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 10.

Old Proteus hath been known to leave his finny herd,
And in their sight to *spunge* his foam-bespawled beard.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

I saw Jones bird, the Roman eagle wing'd
From the *spungy* south, to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beames.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 4.

For which purpose, *spongious* it [the lights] is said full of hollow pipes within.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 25.

Paper participates in some sort of the caracters of the countrymen which make it: the Venetian being neat, subtile, and courtlike; the French light, slight and slender; the Dutch thick, corpulent, and gross; not so say sometimes also charta bibula, sucking up the ink with the *sponginess* thereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cambridgeshire.*

Consider the *sponginess* and laxness of the brain, and thinness of the tunicles in the little arteries that are there.
More. Immortality of the Soul, pt. iii. b. ii. c. 9.

How came such multitudes of our own nation at the beginning of that monstrous (but still surviving and successful) rebellion, in the year 1641, to be *spunged* of their plate and money, their rings and jewels, for the carrying on of the schismatical, dissembling, king-killing cause?
South, vol. i. Ser. 12.

Now what man in his wits would keep such a company of devouring lists about him, that are perpetually *spongeing* upon his estate, and eating the breast out of his children's mouths.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 2.

So saying, with a sudden blow
He laid the noxious vagrant low,
Crash'd in his luxury and pride,
The *sponger* on the public dy'd.
Gay. The Man, the Cat, 8c.

The cod it self or shell is almost half an inch thick; neither *spongy* nor woody, but of a substance between both, brittle, yet harder than the rind of a lemon.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1682.

Colbert made the most of all these advantageous circumstances, and while he filled the national *spunge*, he taught his successors how to squeeze it.
Bolingbroke. On History, Let. 7.

Some of the smaller boats are made of the bread-fruit tree, which is a light *spongy* wood, and easily wrought.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 18.

SPO'NSOR. SPO'NSIONAL. } Fr. *Sponseur*; Lat. *Sponsor*. See SPONTANEOUS. One who gages or pledges himself, promises or gives surety for another. See the quotations.

And hence, Heb. vii. 22, our mediator is called the *sponsor*, or surety of a better covenant.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

It is evident that he is righteous, even in that representative and *sponsional* person he put on.—*Leighton*. Ser. 5.

The church demands the security of *sponsors*, who are intended, if the infant should be left an orphan, or neglected by its parents, to see it properly instructed in the advantages promised, and the conditions required.
Gilpin, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

SPONTA'NEOUS. SPONTA'NEOUSLY. SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. SPONTANE'ITY. } Fr. *Spontane*; It. *Spontânea*; Lat. *Spontaneus*; from *sponte*, voluntarily, willingly, of free will; from the Gr. Σπονδη, *libatio*; a voluntary offering, sanctioned by a libation.

Voluntary, willing, of free will or accord; self-willing, self-moving, self-acting.

Hence this divine matter will appear to our mind as incapable of *spontaneous* motion and of free cogitations and perceptions unimpressed from corporeal motion as the pig of lead and wedge of gold there mentioned.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 1.

It is certain likewise, that matter or body as such, hath no power of moving it self freely or *spontaneously* neither, by will or appetite.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 667.

It is impossible to resolve perception, phantasie, memory, the sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions into mere principles, (the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof.)
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 49.

By *spontaneity* is meant inconsiderate action (or else nothing is meant by it)—*Hobbs. Of Liberty & Necessity.*

Where ever-during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the Arctic tract *spontaneous* yield
A cheering purple berry, big with wine.
Intensely fervent.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

The soil of the island is truly luxuriant, producing fruits of many kinds *spontaneously*.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 6.

The first so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

As the inquiry is of the highest importance, and *spontaneously* presents itself, it is to this that I shall devote the remainder of the present discourse.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

SPONTOO'N. Fr. *Esponton*; It. *Spontòne*; Sp. *Espontone.*

A sharp *pointed* (*ponto* or *punto*) instrument.

A large bodkin was called—*pontone.*

They have no defensive armour; but, besides their weapons, the chiefs carried a staff of distinction, in the same manner as our officers do the *spontoon.*
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

About thirty or forty men, each armed with a *spontoon*, a bow, and arrows, stood drawn up on a rising ground close by the village.—*Id. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 9.

SPOOM. See Spume.

SPOON, *n.* Spoon, *v.* Spo'onage. Spo'onful.
Dut. *Spoen.* The A. S. *Spon*, Somner calls—a chip or splinter of wood; and a *spoon* may have been a broad *splint* used for lading; now improved by scooping or hollowing out the end.

Therfore behoveth him a ful long *spone*,
That shal ete with a fend.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,816.

Being shot past the cape, we presently tooke in our sayles, which onely God had preserued vnto vs; and when we were shot in betweene the high lands, the wind blowing trade, without any inch of sayle, we *spooned* before the sea.
Hocklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 349.

[I would wene] yt one *spoonful* of good workes should no more kill ye soule, thē a potager of good wurts should kil & destroi ye bodi.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 617.

Ser. Faith sir, here are no eats to be got, unless you'l have ēm in porredge: the people are so mainly given to *spoon-meat.*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act ii. sc. 1.

Her toothlesse chappes disgrace't her tongue
In telling of a tale,
And sucke she might a teat for teeth,
And *spoonage* too did faile.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii. c. 10.

One peculiar propertie hath the wild olive, that a *spoonefull* of the decoction of their leaves with honey, is given with successe to them that spit and reach up blood.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 4.

Because our pease were all eaten, and our flour almost spent, we cut our beef in small bits after 'twas boil'd, and boiled it again in water, thicken'd with a little flour, and so eat it altogether with *spoons.—Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1675.

Captain Swan, though with much reluctance, gave way to a small enlargement of our commons, for now we had not above 10 *spoonfuls* of boil'd maiz a man, once a day.
Id. Ib. an. 1686.

SPORA'DICAL. Gr. Σπορᾶδικος, from σπείρειν, *spargere, dispergere*, to spread, to disperse.

For the application to disease, see the quotations.

These I call intercurrent or *sporadick*, because they happen at any time, when epidemicks rage.
Sydenham. Works, c. 1. p. 3.

A *sporadical* disease is—what in a particular season affects but few people.—*Arbuthnot.*

SPORT, *n.* Sport, *v.* Spo'rtful. Spo'rtfully. Spo'rtfulness. Spo'rtingly. Spo'rtive. Spo'rtively. Spo'rtiveness. Spo'rtless. Spo'rtling, *n.* Spo'rtsman.
Hickes, (*Dict. Islandicum*, p. 88.) Is. *Spott*, ludibrium; A. *Sport*, ludibrium; Dut. *Spot*; Ger. *Spott*, ludus, lusus; Fr. *Deport*, *disport*, *sport*, pastime, recreation, pleasure, (Cotgrave;) It. *Disporto.* Skinner suggests —jucunde se *portare*; i.e. *gerere*, "to bear himself pleasantly;" or—se a laboribus *deportare*, (i. e.) subducere, labores intermittere, interquiescere, to forbear, to withdraw from, to intermit labour or toilsome occupations; — becoming, according to this latter suggestion, nearly equivalent to the verb *To Divert*; to turn away, to withdraw from severe study, from painful or unpleasing subjects; and then—

To amuse, to cheer, to please, (sc.) with play, or playful games or occupations; to play, to frolic, to joke or jest; to be playfully gay, joyous or mirthful.

Of slouth, there is no man ashamed but we take it as for a laughyage matter and a *sporte.*
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 102.

And (this) unfathered lady [foie] could *sportfully* put on the livery skin upon her own fair shoulders, and play with the club with her own delicate hands.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

He got out of the river and shaking off the water (as great men do their friends) now he had no farther cause to use it, inweeded himself so, as the ladies lost the farther marking his *sportfulness.—Id. Ib.* b. ii.

And upon garlands we are set,
With wreaths and posies *sporting.*
Drayton. Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

Bids thee leave these, and with her soueraigne grace,
Here on this grasse-plot, in this very place
To come and *sport.*
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act iv. sc. 1.

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandl'd the kid.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

And, them before, the fry of children yong
Their wanton *sportes* and childish mirth did play,
And to the maydens sounding tymbrels song
In well attunted notes a joyous lay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Who says these Romish pageants been to high
To be the scorne of *sportful* poesy?
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. iv. Sat. 7.

When sadnesse dejects me, either I countermine it with another sadnesse, or I kindle squibbs about me again, and fie into *sportfulnesse* and mirth.
Donne. Letter to Sir H. G. p. 288.

For the question you there put, you do it I suppose but *sportingly.—Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 193.

Sad language fits sad lookes; stuff'd menacings,
The angry brow; the *sportive*, wanton things;
And the severe, speech ever serious.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

One of thy tressed curls there falling down,
As loth to be imprison'd in thy crown,
I saw the soft air *sportively* to take it,
And into strange and sundry forms to make it.
Drayton. The Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have?
Walton. Angler.

Out of her window close she blushing peeps;
Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps;
Casting what *sportless* nights she ever led,
P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eglogues, Egl. 7.

And, while the robes imbibe the solar ray,
O'er the green mead the *sporting* virgins play
(Their shining veils unbound.) Along the skies
Toss, and retoss, the ball incessant flies.
They *sport*, they feast; Nausicaa lifts her voice,
And, warbling sweet, makes earth and heaven rejoice.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the javelin dart,
Aside, sequester'd from the vast resort,
Antinous sate spectator of the *sport.—Id. Ib.* b. iv.

When *sportful* coots run skipping o'er the strand.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

Now there is nothing more surprizing in its own nature than to see or hear a serious thing *sportfully* represented, and dress'd up in an antick and ridiculous disguise.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 3.

If a history so circumstantiated as that is, shall be resolved into fable or parable, no history whatever can stand secure, but a wide door will be opened to the rovings of *sportive* wit, or wanton fancy.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 16.

Where the linnets sit and sing,
Little *sportlings* of the spring.
Swift. On a Lady's Spaniel.

Ye days, that balmy influence shed,
When sweet childhood, ever sprightly,
In paths of pleasure *sported* lightly,
Whither, ah whither are ye fled!—*Beattie. Ode to Hope.*

We had a pleasant day, and the evening brought us all on board; myself and party met with good *sport.*
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 4.

——— So *sportive* is the light
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick,
And dark'ning and enlight'ning, as the leaves
Play wanton, every moment, every spot.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

When again the lambkins play,
Pretty *sportlings* full of May.—*Philips. To Miss Carteret.*

Gray dawn appears; the *sportsmen* and his train
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain.
Cowper. Progress of Error.

SPO'RTULE. Spo'rtulary.
Fr. *Sportule*; It. *Spòrtula*; Sp. *Esportula*; Lat. *Sportula*, *sporta*; Gr. Σπυρὶς, a basket; applied to the dole or alms carried away in the basket. Generally—*Sportule*,—alms; *sportulary*, eleemosynary.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity.—*Aylife. Parergon.*

Hereupon it is, that these *sportulary* preachers are fain to sooth up their many masters, and are so gaged with the fear of a starving displeasure, that they dare not be free in the reprehension of the daring sins of their uncertain benefactors; as being charmed to speak either placentia or nothing.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dis. 3. c. 7.

SPOT, *n.* Spot, *v.* Spo'tless. Spo'tlessness. Spo'tty.
Dut. *Spotte.* Junius says,—perhaps from to *spatter*, conspurcare, to be foul, (see Spatter.) Tooke affirms *spot* to be the past part. of *spit*; A. S. *Spittan*, to throw out; *spot*—the matter *spitten*, *spate* or *spitted.* And see Spout, and Speck.

A *speck*,—a blot, a stain; (met.)—a mark of impurity; surface marked or denoted; a specific place.

Her gite was gray and ful of *spottes* blake.
Chaucer. The Test. of Creseide.

Syth that al the iustice of man is as the scripture sayeth like a fowle *spotted* eiowte, and that ye sterres are not clene in the syght of God.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 740.

This your sedition is not onely most odious, but also most horrible, that hath *spotted* the whole countrie with such a staine of yclenesse.—*Sir John Cheeke. Hurt of Sedition.*

A hill most fit for such a master,
A *spottess* mind of alabaster.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Wyld heastes in yron yokes he would compell;
The *spotted* panther, and the tusked bore,
The pardale swift.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 6.

Through cruell knife that her deare heart did kerve
And now she is with her upon the way
Marching in lovely wise, that could deserve
No *spot* of blame, though spite did all assay
To blot her with dishonor of so faire a prey.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 1.

Sweete Love devoyd of villanie or ill,
But pure and *spotless*, as at first he prong
Out of th' Almighties bosome, where he nests.
Id. The Teares of the Muses.

Lord, if thou look for a *spottlessness*, whom wilt thou look upon!—*Donne. Devotions.*

——— The broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views
At ev'ning from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains in her *spotty* globe.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Thus he that has an idea made up of barely the simple ones of a beast with *spots*, has but a confused idea of a leopard; it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a lynx, and several other sorts of beasts that are *spotted.*
Locke. Of Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 29.

This brilliant is so *spotless*, and so bright,
He needs no foil, but shines by his own proper light.
Dryden. The Character of a Good Parson.

Yet cherish'd there, beneath the shining waste,
The furry nations harbour: tipt with jet,
Fair ermines, *spottless* as the snows they press.
Thomson. Winter.

Two water snakes swam by the ship: they were beautifully *spotted*, and in every respect like land snakes, except that their tails were broad and flat.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

Few men are so *spotless* in their characters as not to afford some scope for evil report among those who examine their actions and characters with the searching and unwinking eye of envy.—*Knox*, Ser. 17.

SPOUSE, *n.* Spouse, *v.* Spouse'sage. Spouse'sal, *adj.* Spouse'sal, *n.* Spouse'sess. Spouse'sing, *n.* Spouse'seless. Spouse-breach. Spouse-head.
See Espouse.
Fr. *Espouse*; It. *Spòso*; Sp. *Esposo*, *esposa*; Lat. *Sponsus*, from *spondere*, and this from the Gr. Σπενδεῖν, to make libations; and thus — *spondere*, to pledge, or sanction a pledge or security (by making libations), *Spouse*,—

One joined to another under certain pledges or sureties—man and woman to each other, joined or united in marriage or wedlock; married, wedded.

Spouse-breach,—(a compound of a foreign with a native word) has given place to—adultery. And see WED-LOCK.

And this mayde y *spoused* was of so riche blode.
R. Gloucester, p. 13.

Endlene hondred ger and fifti and tus,
After that God on erthe com, this *spousinge* was ido.
Id. p. 466.

——He the emperoure's dogter in *spousled* thus name.
Id. p. 66.

And y crouned hym sulue kyng thorn the quene rede,
And hold hyre in *spousbruche* in vyl flesse's dede.
Id. p. 220.

A fol womman in *spousbreche* he hold vnder ya wyf.
Id. p. 279.

& led hir vnto France, *spoused* forto be.—*R. Brunne*, p. 30.

Kyng William of Scotland did his douhter *spouse*
To the erle of Boloyn.—*Id.* p. 316.

Whan thei were trouth plight, & purtelied the *sponage*,
Helianore forth hir dight to Rouhan hir mensge.
Id. p. 153.

And Abraam nat hardy, ones to letten hym
Ne for brightnesse of here beaute, here *spouse* to be by
knowe. *Piers Plowhman*, p. 215.

The architriclyn cleplth the *spouse*, and seith to him, ech man setlith first good wyn; and whanne men hen filled, than that that is worse; but thou hast kept the good wyn into this tyme.—*Wclif. Jon*, c. 2.

And *Jhesus* seide to hem whether the *sones* of *spousoylis* moun faste as long as the *spouse* is with hem? as longe tyme as thei han the *spouse* with hem thei moun not faste.
Id. Mark, c. 2.

Come thou and I schal schewe to thee the *spousesse* the wyf of the Lombe.—*Id. Apocalipsis*, c. 21.

"Sire clerk of Oxenforde," our heste said,
"Ye ride as stille and coy, as doth a maid,
Were newe *spoused*, sitting at the bord.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7877.

This markle hath hire *spoused* with a ring
Brought for the same cause, and than hire sette
Upon an hors-snow-white, and wel ambling.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8262.

O swete and wel beloved *spouse* dere
Thyr a conseil, and yet wol it here,
Which that right fayn I wold unto you saie,
So that ye swere, ye wol it not bewraie.
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,612.

Beweth your nekke under the blisful yok
Of oure saint, and not of servise,
Which that men clepen *spousaile* or wedlok.
Id. Ib. v. 17,989.

This wife was fra the well come,
Where that a pot with water nome
She hath, and brought it in to house,
And sawe howe that hir sole *spouse*
Was set, and loked on a boke
Nigh to the fyre. *Gower, Con. A.* b. III.

But whanne the wadde is woxen grene,
And comen is the sommer tide,
Than fleeth she forth, and gineeth to chide,
And chetereth out in hir langage,
What falsehede is in mariage,
And telleth in a maner speche
Of Thereus the *spouse-breche*. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

At whiche mariage was no persones present but the *spouse*, the *spousesse*, the duches of Bedforde her moder, ye preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the preest syege.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1464.

Not the *sponsage* of their soules haue they broken by no filthy traditions of men.—*Bale. Image*, c. 14.

What joy or honours can compare
With holy nuptials?
When in the happie choyce,
The *spouse* and *spoused* have the formest voyce!
B. Jonson. Epithalamion.

At last such grace I found, and meanes I wrought,
That I that lady to my *spouse* had wonne;
Accord of friendes, consent of parents sought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. II. c. 4.

He left two sonnes, of which faire Elferon,
The eldest brother, did untimely dy;
Whose emptie place the mightie Oberon
Doubly supplide, in *spousall* and dominion.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

Where Phœbus self, that god of poets hight,
They say, did sing the *spousall* hymne full cleere,
That all the gods were ravisht with delight
Of his celestiall song and musicks wondrous might.
Id. Ib. c. 7.

Oh indolent! to waste thy hours away!
And sleep'st thou careless of the bridal day?
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise!
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. VI.

Nor for a dear, lost father only flow
The filial tears, but wee succeeds to woe:
To tempt the *spouseless* queen with amorous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neighbouring isles.—*Id. Ib.* b.I.

No; never shall my conscious lips betray
Such innocence, such sacred *spousal* love.
Michie. The Siege of Marseilles, Act I. sc. 2.

SPOUT, *n.* } *Spout*, to *spoute* out water.
SPOUT, *v.* } Dut. *Spuyten*, to *spit*. Junius
SPOUTER. } and Tooke affirm it to be the
SPOUTLESS. } past part. of *Spitt-an*, to spit, to throw out.

The place whence, that from or by which any thing is *spitten* or thrown out, ejected or emitted, from which any liquid is poured; also,—a mass of water falling, not in drops, but in a continuous stream, like liquor from the *spout* of a vessel.

To *spout*, (met.)—to throw out, utter or pour forth, (sc.) words.

Spouter,—an utterer of words, an abundant or copious talker.

Who kepte Jonas in the fishes mawe,
Til he was *spouted* up at Ninivee?
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5007.

This signe is verally resembled
Liche to a man, whiche halte assembled
In either honde a water *spouts*,
Wherof the stromes rennen out.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. VII.

——From his throte brake out
My wine, with mans flesh gobbets, like a *spout*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. IX.

No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. XII.

They are likewise very full of blood, for if they are deeply wounded in a dozen places, there will instantly gush out as many fountains of blood, *spouting* to a considerable distance.
Anson. Voyages, b. II. c. 1.

So the good man doth not plant his bounty in one small hole, or *spout* it on one narrow spot, but with a open hand disseminates it, with an impartial reward distils it all about.
Barrow, vol. I. Ser. 31.

Neither is it desirable, that a boy should acquire that love and habit of declaiming, which may introduce him to *spouting* clubs or disputing societies.
Knox. Liberal Education, § 20.

The diameter of the base of this *spout* I judged to be about fifty or sixty feet; that is, the sea within this space was much agitated, and foamed up to a great height.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. I. c. 6.

The quoters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 32.

——There the pitcher stands
A fragment, and the *spouthless* tun-pot there;
Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets
The country, with what ardour he contrives
A peep at Nature, when he can no more.
Cowper. Task, b. IV.

SPRACK. *Sprag*, (Grose says,) is—lively, active; but he does not subjoin where it is used. Steevens mentions the neighbourhood of Bath. Malone supplies an example from *The Supplement to Cibber's Life*.—"Mr. Dogget was a little lively *sprack* man." It may be *spræc*, from A. S. *Spræcan*, to talk. *Spræc-ol*, is a chatterer or great talker.

Eu. He is a good *sprag-memory*.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iv. sc. 1.

SPRAIN, *n.* } Lye and Skinner agree that
SPRAIN, *v.* } *sprain* is corrupted from *strain*. Perhaps from *sprag*, qv. (*sprag-en*, *sprogn*, *sprain*,) —a solution of continuity, by *spreading*.

I confessed I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis.—*Temple. Of the Cure of the Gout.*

The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
The cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.
Gay. Trivia, b. I.

SPRAT. Dut. *Sprot*, halecis pullus, the young or *sprout* of the herring, (as some think, Kilian,) from *sprotten*, to sprout.

——Before that, a plump vintner
Kneeling, and offring incense to his deitie,
Which shall be only this, red *sprats* and pilchers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act II. sc. 2.

SPRAWL, *v.* } *Sprawl* is the dim. of *spread*,
SPRA'WLING, *n.* } *spreaddle*, *spraddle*, *sprawl*.

To spread about; to move with the limbs spreading, or thrown out; to throw or toss about, widely.

As kynge Menander in a laye
The sooth hath fonde, where she laya
Sprawlead with hir wynges twey,
As she whiche shulde than deye
For loue of hym, whiche was hir make.
Gower. Con. A. b. IV.

I have seene it, saith Cambrensis, experimented, that a toad being incompassed with a thong of Irish leather, and creeping thitherward, indeuoring to haue skipt ouer it, suddenlie, reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head: wherevpon he began to *sprall* to the other side.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 2.

As if you put the haire of an horse taile in mire, puddle, or in a doonghill for a certeine space, it will turne to a little thin *sprawling* worme, which I haue often seene and experimented.—*Id. Ib.*

And often with his *sprawlings*, came aloft;
Yet no way kept down death's relentlesse force:
But (full of water) made an heauie corse.
Chapman. Homer. Batpaxomyomazia.

The tumbling goblet the wide floor o'erflows,
A stream of gore burst spouting from his nose;
Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls*;
Before him spurn'd the loaded table falls.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. XXII.

I mean all such as can, for some
This hand hath sent to their long home;
And some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound.
Hudibras, pt. I. c. 3.

——Oft I've seen,
Evn at her frown the boist'rous uproar cease,
And the mad jockeys, tam'd to diligence,
Cull from the lists the *sprawling* sprigs, and leaves,
That stain the sample, and its worth debase.
Smart. The Hop Garden.

SPRAY. As *stray* and *straggle* (corrupted into *stroll*,) are of the same origin with *straw* or *strew*, so *spray* and *sprall*, (corrupted from *spreadle*,) may have one origin, viz. the verb *sprædan*, to spread. *Spray* is applied to—

The little twigs or shoots at the extent of a branch or bow; also to small drops of water *scattered* or *dispersed*, by the wind or the dashing of the waves.

The wode dove upon the *spray*
He sang ful loude and clere.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas.

Thai *spray* to fame so fertile,
The lover-crowning myrtle,
In wreaths of mixed bows,
Within whose shades are dwelling
Those beauties most excelling,
Enthron'd upon her throne.
Drayton. Ode to the New Year.

Cloris. Nay that those sweet harmonious strains we hear,
Amongst the lively birds' melodious lays,
As they recording sit upon the *sprays*,
Were hovering still for music at thine ears.
Id. The Muses Elysium, Nymphal 4.

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from *spray* to *spray*, were heard to sing.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

It being so very hazy and thick in the horizon, that we could not see a mile round us, occasioned by the *spray* of the sea being lifted up to a greater height by the force of the wind.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. II. c. 4.

SPREAD, *v.* } *Dut. Spanden*, *spreyden*;
SPREAD, *n.* } Ger. *Spreiten*; Sw. *Sprida*;
SPREA'DER. } A. S. *Spredan*, extendere, ex-
SPREA'DING, *n.* } pandere.
SPREA'DINGLY. } To extend or stretch out, to expand or lay open; to broaden or widen; to lay over, stretch over, a wider or broader space; to pass or move over, a wide or extended surface; to dilate, to diffuse; to divulge, to publish.

Tho the Romeyns were wyth ont chef, dyscomforted hil were
And to *spradde* hem her & ther, & the others after vaste,
And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste.
R. Gloucester, p. 212.

——— Holyness and honestete. ont of holy churche
Spryngeth and *spredeth*. and enspireth the penple.
Piers Ploukman, p. 276.

Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fadere ore so glad,
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo, the paiens force to *sprad*.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

Almerie his banere *sprad*, & other barons mo,
Mikelle bloed thei schad of folk that thei gon slo.
Id. p. 117.

Lord Y wost that thon art an harde man, thon repist where thou hast not sowe and thon gederist togidere where thon hast not *spred* abrood.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 25.

For the charite of God is *spred* abrood in oure hertis bi the Hooli Goost that is ghonun to us.—*Id. Romayns*, c. 5.

And Zephirus, and Flora gentelly,
Yive to the flowres soft and tenderly,
Hir swete breth, and made hem forth *sprede*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Legende of Good Women.

Of plate of golde a herde he had,
The whiche his brest all ouer *spradde*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

All in a woodmans iacket he was clad
Of Lincolne greene, belayd with silver lace;
And on his head an hood with aglets *sprad*,
And by his side his hustern horne he hanging had.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

A multitude, like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen loyns, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south, and *spread*
Beneath Gibralter to the Lybian sands.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grasing the tender herb, were interpos'd,
Or palmie hillocc, or the flourie lap
Of som irriguous valey *spred* her store,
Flours of all hue, and without thorn the rose.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

——— The gates wide op'n stood
That with extended wings a banneri host
Under *spread* ensigns marching might pass through
With horse and chariots rankt in loose array.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease
Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light
And like a weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, through shrouds and tackle torn;
Or in the emptier waste, resembling air,
Weighs his *spread* wings, at leisure to behold
Far off th' empyreal heav'n.
Id Ib.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 676.

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may prove *proles tardè crescentia olivæ*; and yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful, and more sober fruit than the other.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 77.

Also can any understand the *spreading* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle?—*Job*, xxxvi. 29.

As touching the *spreading* of mucke, and mingling it with the mould of a land, it is exceeding good to do it when the wind setteth full west.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 9.

Why we ought not to stand to their arbitrement, shall now appear by a threefold corruption which will be found upon them. 1. The best times were *spreadingly* infected, &c.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

For when the favouring shades of night arise,
And peaceful slumbers close my mother's eyes,
Me from our coast shall *spreading* sails convey,
To seek Ulysses through the watery way.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

He chuses a company of very ordinary unlettered men, but very honest men, to be the witnesses of his convertsion and doctrine; and these he desiers for the *spreaders* of his religion throughout the world.—*Sharp*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

The *spreading* of the coral bank, or reef, into the sea, in my opinion is continually, though imperceptibly, effected.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 3.

SPRENT. *Sprenged, sprengd, spreynd, sprent.* See SPRING, and SPRINKLE, and BESPRENT.
Sprinkled; scattered.

For if the blood of gont buckis and of bolls and the auoche [*ceiris*, ashes] of a row calff *sprengd* halewith unclenne men to the clensyng of fleische, hou mych more the blood of Crist which bi the Hooli Goost offride himsilf unwemmed to God schal clense oure conscience fro deede werkis to serue God that lyueth?—*Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 9.

O soden wo, that ever art successour
To worldly blis, *spreint* is with bitternesse
Th' ende of the joye of our worldly labour.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4842.

So furiously each other did assayle,
As if their soules they would attonce have rent
Out of their brests, that streames of bloud did rayle
Adowne, as if their springs of life were spent;
That all the ground with purple bloud was *sprent*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

SPRIG. A. S. *Sprec*, a twig, a branch, a sprig, (Somner.) *Sprec* seems clearly from the A. S. *Sprec-an*, to utter or put out. See the quotation from Plinie in v. *Sprout*.

A small shoot, (sc.) of a tree; it is also used as the Lat. *Stolo*, (see STOLIDITY,) and as the English *Imp*.

With this he hung them up aloft, upon a Tamricke bow,
As eyefull trophies; and the *sprigs* that did about it grow,
He proined from the leavie armes, to make it easier vivell.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

So Philomel, perch'd on an aspin *sprig*,
Weeps all the night her lost virginity,
And sings her sad tale to the merry twig,
That dances at such joyful misery.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

Thus fades the oak i' th' *sprig*, i' th' blade the corn;
Thus without young, this phenix dies, new-born.
Dryden. Upon the Death of Lord Hastings.

Let it be deemed by Christians a greater honour to pluck one *sprig* of olive, than to bring home whole loads of laurel.
Knox, Ser. 25.

SPRIGHT. See SPRITE.

SPRING, *n.* SPRING, *v.* SPRING'ER. SPRING'ING, *n.* SPRING'ALL. SPRING'INESS. SPRINGE, *n.* SPRINGE, *v.* SPRING'LE.
Dut. *Springhen*; Ger. *Springen*; Sw. *Springa*; A. S. *Sprygan*,—
To rise, or arise, or raise; to come forth, as water or seed from the ground; to proceed or cause to proceed, to produce; to have or give their source, origin or beginning; to issue or shoot forth, as water from a fountain or jet; to start, to leap.

Spring, n. (as the verb;) also—the time or season when general vegetation begins; the vernal season; each shoot of vegetation, a plant shooting or germinating.

Springe,—a *springing* snare or gin; a snare.

Sprenging, Wiclif, is in the Vulgate *aspersio*. See SPRINKLE.

A *spring* is also applied to any thing elastic, i.e. to any thing which, when stretched or pressed, rises or returns again; to an elastic body, an elastic force or power.

Springal, (mct.)—a shoot; a youth. Also an engine of war for shooting by force of a *spring*. Fr. *Espringalle*.

——— Ther schul kynges come and *springe* of thi blod.
R. Gloucester, p. 15.

——— Holynes and honestete. ont of holy churche
Spryngeth and *spredeth*. and enspireth the penple.
Piers Ploukman, p. 276.

——— And flod have wasshe
Clene away the cursede blod. that of Cayine ys *springe*.
Id. p. 177.

But the water that I chal gyue him, schal be maad in him a welle of water *springynge* vp into everlastynge lyfe.
Wiclif. Jon. c. 4.

But the water that I shal gene hym, shall be in hym a well of water, *springynge* vp into everlastynge lyfe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But othire seedis felden in to stony placis where thei hadden not myche erthe, and anoon thei *sprungen* up, for thei hadden not depnesse of erthe.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

Some fell vpon stonye grounde where it had not much earth, and anoon it *springe* vp, because it had not depth of earth.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Bi obedience and *sprenging* of the blood of Jesus Crist, grace and pees be multiplied to yon.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Peiir*, c. 1.

Also it is necessarie to understande whennes that sinnes *springen*, and how they encresen, and which they ben.
Chaucer. The Parsonnes Tale.

Certaine I am full like indeed
To him that cast in earth his seed,
And hath joy of the wee *springing*
When it greeneth in the springing,
And is also faire and fresh of flour,
Lustie to seene, swete of odour,
But ere he it in his shenes shere,
May fall a weather that shall it dere,
And make it to fade and fall.
The staike, the greine, and flouren all.
Chaucer. R. of the R.

Than shal she ben even at ful alway,
And *spring food* lasten buthe night and day.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,378.

And eke within the castle were
Springalds, gonnes, bowes & archers.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

In a foreste alone he was
He sawe vpon the grene gras
The faire flowres fresshe *springe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i

Upon the *springe* of fresshe welles,
Sue shope to dwelle, and no where elles.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

And when the *springyng* tyme began, than syr William Duglas purueied hym of that whiche apartyened for his entreprise.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 29.

And this castell was set bytwene the tonne and the se, and was well fortyfied with *springattes*, bombardes, bowes, and other artillary.—*Id. Ib.* c. 144.

The lorde of Rauceen pycarde went vpon the se, aprochyng the cote the better to adayse it, and ther he was stryken with a *springall* and slayne.—*Id. Ib.* c. 193.

Thus posies of the *springflowers* were wrapt up in a little green-silk, and dedicated to Kala.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where almost euerie hedge serueth for a rondo and euerie plashoote for *springles* to take them.—*Carew. Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 25.

"Faire virgin," said the prince, "yee me require
A thing without the compas of my wit:
For both the lienage, and the certein sire,
From which I *sprong*, from me are hidden yitt."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning brand, to shaut his head off mowe,
As in their syres new love both triumphing.
Id. Muiopotmos.

Nor shall the rain of your good counsel fall
Upon the barren sands, but *spring* up fruit,
Such as you long have wish'd for.
Massinger. The Unnatural Combat, Act iii. sc. 3.

Now these oilets are properly [in twigs or sets of trees] those buds called, where the new *spring* first shooteth forth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 21.

Amongst the rest, which in that space befell,
There came two *springals* of full tender years,
Farr thence from forrein land where they did dwell,
To seeke for succour of her and her peares,
With humble prayers and intreatfull teares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

Gos. Why, my lord——
Cos. Nay, nay, you are too wise now; good, observe me.
I do not rail against the hopeful *springall*,
That builds up monuments in brass; rears trophies
With mottoes and inscriptions, quaint devices
Of poetry and fiction.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Lawe of Candy, Act iii. sc. 1.

Euph. Come hither *springall*.
On. That in the Almain tongue signifies a gentleman.
Id. The Queen of Corinth, Act ii. sc. 4.

Mischief 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd an imminent hill
Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us,
We *springe* our selves, we sink in our own bogs.
Id. Ib. Act iv. sc. 3.

Looke how a manis, or a pygeon
In any greuse, caught with a *springe*, or net;
With struthing pinions 'gainst the ground doth beat
Her tender body; and that tickle straight bird
Is sowre to that swingre, in which she was bred.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-goosths.—*Evelyn*, b. iv. § 4.

The sundry germinations and *springing* up of the works of righteousness in him are a delectable paradise in him.
More. Moral Cabbala, pt. iv. c. 2.

L. Son. They hane all new legs,
And lame ones; one would take it,
That never see 'em pace before, the spauen
A *spring*-halt rain'd among 'em.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act i. sc. 3.

All dreadfull pourtraicts of deformitee:
Spring-headed hydres; and sea-shouldring whales;
Great whirlpooles, which all fishes make to flee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

The sea rose with such high *spring* tides, that overflowing the countries next adjoining, diuers villages with the inhabitants were drowned and destroied.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. vii. c. 8.

As through his channell crooke Meander glides
With turnes and twines, and roules now to now fro,
Whose streames fron forth there to the salt sea sides,
Here backe returne, and to their *springsprout* goe.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xvi.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to *spring*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,
And in yon mingled wilderness of flowers,
Fair-handed *spring* unbosoms every grace;
Throws out the snow-drop, and the crocus first;
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And polyanthus of unnumber'd dyes.—*Thomson. Spring.*

Ia. Alas, poor woodcock, dost thou go a birding! thou hast e'en set a *springe* to catch thy own neck.
Dryden. The Wild Gallant, Act iii.

The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air or atmosphere; a light, thin fluid, or *springy* body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 5.

This undestroyed *springiness* of the air seems to make the necessity of fresh air to the life of not animals, few of which, as far as I can guess after many trials, would be able to live two minutes of an hour, if they were totally and all at once deprived of air) suggest, &c.
Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 91.

Yet the ends and uses of respiration are not served by that *springiness*, but by some other unknown and singular quality.—*Bentley*, Ser. 8.

Indeed love (the *spring-head* of charity) as it is the sweetest of all passions, so it is one of the strongest too.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 2.

——— These assiduously,
But gently, in their proper arts employ'd,
Acquire a vigour and *springy* activity,
To which they were not born.
Armstrong. Art of Preserving Health, b. iii.

This was very conspicuous during the *spring-tide* of the full moon, which happened soon after our arrival.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 8.

SPRINKLE, *v.* } Dut. *Sprenghen, sprenghe-*
SPRINKLING, *n.* } *len, sprenkulen*; Ger. *Sprengen, sprenkeln*; Sw. *Sprenga*;
A. S. *Sprænge-an, besprænge-an*, spargere, *sprænc-an*, minutatim spargere;—merely a consequential usage of *Sprænge-an*, to spring, to throw or shoot forth; to throw or cast upon, to spurt forth upon.

To throw forth in small particles, in drops; to cover with small particles or drops; to scatter, to asperse.

"Wad seggs go," quoth Merlyn, "of this newe thinge?
"Radde go, that me by *sprengede* that mortier mid my blod."—*R. Gloucester*, p. 130.

They burn sweet gums and spices or perfumes, and pleasant smells, and *sprinkle* about sweet ointments and waters.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii c. 5.

There Hecuba I saw with a hundred moe
Of her sons wynes, and Priam at the altar,
Sprinkling with blood his flame of sacrifice.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

The seate of Muses vine
where fitteine welles doe flowe,
Whose *sprinkelling* springs had golden streames
ere this then well didst knowe.
Turbervile. Upon the Death of Mayster Richarde Edwardes.

She [Hope] alway smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy water *sprincle*, dipt in dow,
With which she *sprinkled* favours manifold
On whom she list, and did great liking sheowe,
Great liking unto many, but true love to feowe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

How long might an indifferent eye looke upon the comicall and mimick actions in those your misteries that should be sacred (your magicall exorcisines, your clericall shavings; your unclean unctions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*, &c.—*Bp. Hall*, Decad. I. Ep. 1.

Him his swift coursers, on his splendid car,
Rapt from the lessening thunder of the war;
To Troy they drove him, groaning from the shore,
And *sprinkling*, as he pass'd, the sands with gore.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

As signs of friendship they present a green branch, and *sprinkle* water with the hand every day.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 3.

[A stranger] had come upon the recommendation of Socrates the son of Sophroniscus with an earnest and humble desire to receive some *sprinklings* of his wisdom.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

SPRIT, i. e. *Spirt*, to sprout, to throw out.

Toads are sometimes observed to exclude and *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behinde; which we have observed to be true, and a venenous condition there may be perhaps therein.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 15.

The barley, after it has been conched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn.—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

Soon after the wind moderated, and we let all the reefs out of the top-sails, got the *sprit-sail-yard* out, and topgallant-mast up.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

SPRITE, *n.* } Also written *Spright, sprightful*, &c. *Sprite* is—
SPRITE, *v.* } A contraction of *Spirit*.
SPRITEFULLY. } It has been common to
SPRITEFULNESS. } write *spiriteful* and not *spirit-*
SPRITING, *n.* } *ful*,—
SPRITELESS. } Full of *spirit*, life, animation,
SPRITELY. } vivacity, ardour, vigour.
SPRITELINESS. } *Sprightly* also belongs to this contracted form.

Lively, animated, brisk, active, ardent, vigorous.

Spirited,—haunted as by a *sprite*, (Steevens.)

——— Wherwith came to my mind
The image eke of my dere father, when
I thue beheld the king of equal age
Yeld up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Her sister Anne. *spritelesse* for dread to heare
This fearefull sturre, with nailes gan teare her face,
She smote her brest, and rushed thurough the rout.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

Yet died not his [Arundell's] prodigious tyrannye with him, but succeeded with his office in Henry Chichely, and in a great sort more of the *sprightful* spiritualtie.
State Trials. Hen. V. an. 1. *Sir J. Oldcastle.*

And forth he cald out of deepe darknes dredd
Legions of *sprights*, the which, like litle flyes,
Fluttring about his ever-damned hedd,
Awaits whereto their service he applyes,
To aide his friendes, or fray his enimies.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

Satyr. See he gathers up his *spright*
And begins to hunt for life.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iv. sc. 1.

Imo. I am *sprighted* with a foole,
Prighted, and angred worse.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 3.

Ar. Pardon, Master,
I will be correspondent to command
And doe my *sprying*, gently.
Id. The Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

Fair Celona, young and *sprightful* lady, do not let me, in the best of my youth, languish in my most earnest affections.—*Ford. Love's Sacrifice*, Act i. sc. 2.

This said, his readie charioteere, did scourge his *spritefull* horse,
That freely to the sable fleet. perform'd their fierie course.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

Then on the shore, the Worthy hid, and left his horrid lance
Amids the Tamarisks, the *spritelike*, did with his sword advance
Vp to the river.
Id. Ib. b. xxi.

If his [Jonson] later be not so *spritefull* and vigorous as his first pieces, all that are old will, and all that desire to be old should excuse him therein.—*Fuller. Worthies. Westminster.*

No organs, no harp, no lute can sound out the praises of the Almighty Father so *spritefully*, as the man that rises from his bed of sorrows, and considers what an excellent difference he feels from the groans and intolerable accents of yesterday.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 15.

Levity and rashness have in it some *spritefulness*, and greatness of action.—*Id.* Ser. 0.

For after death, we *sprights* have just such natures,
We had for all the world, when human creatures.
Dryden. Epilogue to Tyrannick Love.

In short therefore, the proper heaven and happiness of a man, considered as a rational being, consists in the constant, free, and *sprightful* exercise of his faculties, about such objects as are most convenient to his rational nature.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 1.

Wak'd as her custom was, before the day,
To do th' observance due to *sprightly* May:
For *sprightly* May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their sluggard sleep.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

Meantime the lyre rejoins the *sprightly* lay:
Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

Then the faculties are most pleas'd and delighted too, when they are most vigorously exercised about that which is most suitable to them; when they are not only determined to such objects as are most agreeable to their natures, but do also act upon and exert themselves towards them with the greatest *sprightliness* and vigour.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 1.

A leaf he'd scarce perus'd, when to their eight,
In likeness of a page, appear'd a *spright*.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. ii.

So when Saul's weary'd son his fasting broke
With honey dropping from Philistian oak,
Returning strength and *sprightliness* arise,
Glow on his cheeks, and sparkle in his eyes.
Barte. Thomas A Kempis: a Vision.

Parents and school-masters may not be displeased at unlucky tricks plaied by their lads, as showing a sagacity and *sprightliness* they delight to behold; yet they will not suffer them to pass with impunity, least it should generate idleness and other mischiefs.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 26.

SPROUT, *n.* } Dut. *Sprynyte, sprynten*; Ger.
SPROUT, *v.* } *Spross, spriessen*; A. S. *Sprout, sprout*, past part. of *Sprynt-an*,—

To shoot out, to cast forth.

Sprouts, in gardening, are the shoots from the stem of the vegetable after the head is cut off; then applied to—

Young plants before they have headed.

——— The hough, the branch, the tree,
From which do spring and *sprouts* such flexible seedes,
As nothing else but meane and myschiefe breedes.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

These *sprouts* when they are come once to some bignesse, and do branch there, bee called of the Italians by a proffitie name, *gemme*, as it were precious stones; but so long, as they are no other than buds *sprouting* fourth under the concavitie, or pit-hole of the forenaill joints, they testme them Oculos, (i. oculos, or eies:) marie in the very top they be named by them gemina, (i. sprigs or buggeons.)
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 21.

——— But a whole Hydra more
Remains of *sprouting* heads too long to score.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Upon our complaining of the want of bread-fruit, we were told, that the produce of the last season was nearly exhausted; and that what was seen *sprouting* upon the trees, would not be fit to use in less than three months.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 15.

Thus the heartiest gratitude, as I have shown in the proper place concerning the purest love, though bearing the fragrantest flowers, *sprouts* originally from the earthy principle of self interest.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 23.

SPRUCE, *adj.* } Skinner derives from the
SPRUCE, *v.* } Fr. *Preux*, and *preux* from
SPRUCELY. } the Lat. *Probus*, or *probatus*.
SPRUCENESS. } Junius says, the well-fed
and strong are called—*spruce* and lustie young fellows, from the A. S. verb *Sprytian*, to grow, to spread. Minshew,—from the Lat. *Purus*.

Perhaps the quotation from Hall will shew the true origin of the word. It was the custom of our ancestors, on especial occasions, to dress after the manner of particular countries. The gentlemen, who adopted that of Prussia or *Spruce*, seem, from the description of it, to have been arrayed in a style, to which the epithet *spruce*, according to our modern usage, might have been applied with perfect propriety. Prussian leather, (corium Prusciannum,) is called, in *Barett*, by the familiar name of *spruce*.

And after them came syr Edward Hayward, then Admyral, and wyth hym syr Thomas Parre, in doblettes of crimsin velvet, voyded low on the necke, and before to the cannoll bone, lased on the breastes with chaynes of silver, and ouer that shorte clokes of crimosyn satyne, and on their heades hattes after dauncers fashion, with feaumyers feithers in them: They were appereyled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*.—*Hall. Hen. VIII.* an. 1.

Earth too, will be a Lemnia; and the tree,
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, till'd with diamond.
Donne. Elegy on Death.

Alas! the niceties of a *spruce* understanding, and the curious nothings of useless speculation, and all the opinions of men that make the divisions of heat, and do nothing else, cannot bring us one drop of comfort in the day of tribulation, and therefore are no parts of the strength of faith.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

Against thou goest, curle not thy head and haire,
Nor care whether thy baud be foule or faire;
Nor be not in so neat and *spruce* array
As if thou mean'st to make it holiday.
F. Beaumont. The Remedie of Love.

Salmacis would not he seen of Hermaphroditus, till she had *spruced* up her self first.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 335.

As the doublet fell, neater inventions began to set up. Now in the time of *sprucenesa*, our plays follow the niceness of our garments, single plots.
Middleton. The Roaring Girl, To the Reader.

The common or *Spruce* fir, requires a strong soil, and is commonly a native of the low grounds, and plains, in Norway and Swedeo, where the soil is deep, and of a strong loamy nature.—*Miller. Gardener's Dictionary.*

——— Small need of art
To form *spruce* architrave, or cornice qualint,
On Parian marble, with Corinthian grace
Prepar'd.
J. Philips. Cerealia.

Beware of men who are too *sprucely* dress'd:
And look, you fly with speed a fop profess'd.
Congreve. Ovid Imitated.

SPRUNT, *v.* } *Sprunt* is probably, by mere
SPRUNT, *n.* } transposition of the *r*, *spurn'd*,
SPRU'NTLY. } *spurnt*. A *spurn* in *Holland* (or as it is now more usually written—a *spur*) is any sharp, hard, projection. To spur, to goad, to stimulate (sc. with the heel or any thing affixed to it), and, consequentially, to *kick*.

Sprunt, the adj.—sharp, keen; hard and short as a *spur*.

To *sprunt*,—to throw out *spurns*, or *spurs*, to spring forwards or outwards.

Sprundly,—sharply, like any thing sharp, brisk, trim, smart.

As for that little *sprunt* piece of the brain which they call the conarion, that this should be the very substance whose natural faculty it is to move it self, and by its motions and nods to determinate the course of the spirits into this or that part of the body, seems to me no less foolish and fabulous then the story of him that could change the wind as he pleased, by setting his cap on this or that side of his head.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. i. c. 11.

——— Eitherside
How do I look to-day, am I not drest
Sprundly!—B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— See: this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach!
Somervile. Hobbinol.

SPUD is (probably) a small *spade*. See SPIT.

Dermot. My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part;
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.
Swift. A Pastoral Dialogue, 1728.

SPUME, *n.* } It. *Spùma*, *spumàre*; Sp. *Espuma*, *espumar*; Fr. *Escume*, *escumer*. *Escumer la mer*. To scour, as a fleet of warlike ships, the sea. Our verb, in all the examples found, is written—*spoom*. Lat. *Spuma*, from *spuere*, to spit or spew (A. S. *Speow-ian*).
SPUME, *v.*
SPUMA, *n.*
SPU'MEOUS.
SPU'MOUS.
SPU'MY.

The foam or froth, spit or thrown up (to the surface), by liquids, fluids, &c.

And let it boyle In suche a plite
Til that she [Medea] sigh the *spume* white.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Mast. We'll spare her our main top-sail,
He shall not look us long, we are no starters.
Down with the foresail too, we'll *spoom* before her.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act ii. sc. 1.

His steeds their flaming nostrils cool
In *spume* of the Cerulean pool:
Whilst the wheels dip their hissing naves
Deep in Columbus' western waves.
Cotton. Night Quotrains.

Such as are the Fescennines of Ausonius, the excrement and *spume* of Martia's verse, and the Ephesiaca of Xenophon.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

——— But quaint Pride
Hath taught her sons to wound their mother's side,
And gape the depth, to search for flaring shells,
In whose bright bosom *spume* Bacchus swells.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

The full and express meaning therefore of Aristotle's text must be this, that in the *spumeous* and watry or terrene moisture of the seed is continued a body of a more spirituous or aëreal consistency.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 14.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The *spumous* and florid state, which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs is easily accounted for.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. 1.

Which when, in anguish, through the flesh he tore,
From both the wounds gush'd forth the *spumy* gore.
Gay. The Death of Nessus.

The wind fresh blowing from the Syrian shore
Swift through the floods her *spooming* vessel bore.
Brooke. Constantia.

The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide,
And stem the flow of his descending tide.
Id. Ib.

SPUNGE. See SPONGE.

SPUNK. *Spunk*, or *sponk*, is a common Scotch word,—also used in the northern parts of England. The expression—" He has some *spunk* in him," is equivalent to "He has some *mettle* or *spirit* in him." The opinion of Dr. Jamieson is far from satisfactory: he supposes the first letter of the Dut. *Voncke*, a *sparh*, to be changed into *p*, and then the letter *s* to be prefixed. The Dut. *Spanghe*, Ger. *Spange*, A. S. *Spange*, *spong*, and Eng. *Spang*, are nearer in their form, and as near in their signification.

Any thing shining, fiery, easily kindled or inflamed; fierceness, spirit, mettle.

To make white powder; it is surely many waves feasible; the best I know is by the powder of rotten willows, *spunk*, or touch-wood prepared, might perhaps make it russet.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

SPUR, *n.* } Dut. *Spore*, *sporen*; Ger.
SPUR, *v.* } *Sporn*, *spornen*; A. S. *Spora*,
SPU'RRIER. } from A. S. *Spir-ian*, to search
SPU'RRING, *n.* } after, to follow, to pursue;
SPU'RLESS. } and, consequentially, to urge on, goad on, the pursuit.

A goad, a prick; (met.) that which goads, incites, stimulates; an incitement, a stimulant: also applied to any sharp, hard, stiff or sturdy, projection.

Spur-royal, or *ryal*,—a gold coin.

He smot stede with the *spore*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 544.

An on hire fete a pair of *sporres* sharpe.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 475.

And he with *spore* in horse side,
Him hasteth faste for to ride,
Till all men he lefte behynde.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

Be the luef he the loht sire Edward,
Thou shalt ride *sporeless* o thy lyard
At the ryhte way to douere ward.
Ritson. On Warton. Satyrical Ballad.

They made all their people to alyght a foote, and to put of theyr *spurris*, and arayned iij great hatelles, as they hadde done before, and there were made many newe knyghtis.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

Which outrage when those gentle knights did see
Full of great envy and fell geelosy
They stayd not to avise who first should bee,
But all *spurd* after, fast as they mote fly,
To reskew her from shamefull villany.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Tim. Consumptions sowe
In hollow bones of man, strike their sharpe shinnes,
And marre mens *spurring*.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

Or who would ever care to doo brave deed,
Or strive in vertue others to excell;
If none should yeeld him his deserved meed,
Due praise, that is the *spur* of doeing well!
Spenser. The Tenres of the Muses.

Some of these lunatics, these frantic asses,
Gave him *spur-rials* for his farthing glasses.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

The cock, for instance, hath his *spurs*, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order, and it is not possible he should use his *spurs* with greater reason for his advantage: yet he doth not this by any syllogisticall method, or by ratiocination, but is merely tutored to it by instinct.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 56.

Gramercie Letherlog: Get me the *spurrier*,
And thou hast fitted me.
Lel. I'll do it presently.
B. Jonson. The Staple of News, Act i. sc. 1.

Chi. Plague o' your *spurgall'd* conscience, does it tire now?
Now—when it should be tuffs'st!
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act v. sc. 1.

Row. I am ridden Tranio.
And *spur-gall'd* to the life of patience.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act ii. sc. 4.

Row. Why do you look so strange?
Liv. I use to look Sir
Without examination.
Mar. Twenty *spur-royals* for that word.
Id. Ib. Act i. sc. 4.

Suppose we should put feathers, bullets, and *spur-rowels* in a box, where they shall lye intermixedly, but close, one with another.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 2.

He gaz'd with wonder on their equal might,
Look'd eager on, but knew not either knight:
Resolv'd to learn, he *spurr'd* his fiery steed
With goring rowels to provoke his speed.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

By the by, it may perhaps be of some use to remark, that the chief, if not the only *spur* to human industry and action, is uneasiness.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 20.

A little before this discovery, was another made by the new president and fellows of Magd. Coll. of 1400*l.* in old gold or *spurrowals*.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii. (*R. Harris.*)

Afterwards siding with the faction, he became a presbyterian, a covenanter, an independent, was made Fellow of Magd. Coll. by the com. and visitors, (where he had his share of the old gold or *spurrowals* belonging to that house, were away with, and never restored, them again as others did.—*Id. Ib.* p. 85.

Self-interest, as we there shew, *spurring* to action by hopes and fears, caused all those disorders amongst men, which required the remedy of civil society.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. I. § 4.

SPURGE. } Fr. *Espurge*, a plant of *purgative*
SPU'RGING. } qualities. *Spurger*, Lat. *Purgare*, to *purge* or cleanse out; Dut. *Spurgie*.

Spurging,—clearing out; cleansing.

I have beene gathering wolve's haires,
The mad dog's foam, and the adder's eares;
The *spurging* of a dead-man's eyes,
And all since the evening starre did rise.
B. Jonson. Witches' Charms.

That the leaves of the cataputas or *spurge* being plucked upward or downward respectively perform their operations by purge or vomit, as some have written, and old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.

SPU'RIOUS. } It. *Spùrio*; Sp. *Spurio*;
SPU'RIOUSLY. } Lat. *Spurius*, perhaps from
SPU'RIOUSNESS. } Gr. Σπορα, *spersio seminis*.

Of unknown, unsettled parentage or origin; illegitimate, counterfeit.

But can it be aught but a *spurious* seed
That growes so rife in such unlikely speed?
Bp. Hall. Satires, Sat. I.

The deposition,—confessing that the child had been *spuriously* passed upon Virginius for his own.
Webster. Tragedy of Appius & Virginia.

I never could be imposed on to receive for yours what is written by any others; or to mistake your genuine poetry for their *spurious* productions.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded. vol. i.

There was no shadow of reason, why the Asclepius should have fallen under the same condemnation, nor several other books superadded by Patricius, they being unquestionably distinct from the Pœmander, and no signs of *spuriousness* or bastardy discovered in them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 321.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence, as if you were able to prove it.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 62.

St. Luke's gospel, written for the peculiar use of the converted Gentiles, and for the express purpose of furnishing a summary of authentic facts and of suppressing *spurious* narrations.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 34.

SPURN, *n.* } A. S. *Sporn-an*, *spurnan*, seems
SPURN, *v.* } formed from *spor*, past part. of *Spir-ian*. *Spor-en*, *sporn*, or *spurn*, and to be applied, consequentially,—

To kick; to strike at, knock or dash; to push against; to push away; to reject, cast or throw off or away,—lodignantly, contemptuously, scornfully.

Yet right anon as that his dore is up,
He with his feet wol *spurnen* doun his cup,
And to the wood he wol, and wormes ete.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,229.

A leper lady rose, and to her wend,
And sayd, "Why *spurnes* thou again the wall,
To slea thy selfe, and mende nothing at all?"
Id. The Complaint of Cressede.

So that within a while I gesse
She had on suche a chance *spourned*,
That all hir mode was ouerturned,
Which firste she had of slowe manere.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

The old kindenesse of the father cannot lette the good chyld vitrely dyspayre, for all that he hath payed at *spurne* poynte by the waye in poynge at scholewarde.
Sir T. More, Workes, p. 576.

But all in vain against her will they *spurn*,
Persuasion, threat, nor curse with her prevails.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

The fir and larch have one tap root and no more: for upon that one maine master-root they rest and are founded; herbwit, many small stringes and petie *spurne* shoot out of the sides.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 31.

The insolence of office, and the *spurnes*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 1.

And what defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the *spurn*?
Milton. Colasterion.

Now they who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down.
Pope. Ess. On Criticism.

Then why this fastus academions, this local insolence, this pomp of pretension, which *spurns* at the idea of reform; as if Oxford and Cambridge alone possessed all learning, all science, all philosophy, all divinity, all excellence?
Knox. Liberal Education, App.

SPUTA'TION. } Lat. *Sputum, spit*, or
SPU'TATIVE. } spittle. See SPIT.
Sputative,—that can or may *spit*; disposed or inclined to *spit*.

It was my intention to see whether I could pick out any counsel to allay that *sputative* symptom which yet remaineth upon me from my obstruction of the spleen.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 370.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration, a dry one is known by its dry cough.—*Harvey. On Consumptions.*

SPUTTER, or } Are the same word.
SPA'TTER, *v.* } To *sputter*, is to throw as if spitting. See SPATTER.

And now thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy slandering trade
Obtending heaven, for whate'er ills befall,
And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

And now the strand, and now the plain they held,
Their ardent eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd:
Their nimble tongues they brandish'd as they came,
And lick'd their hissing jaws that *sputter'd* flame.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

While N—— and M——*sputter* there
Thou'lt ne'er prevent with all thy care,
The melting of the suet.
Mason. Ode.

SPY, *v.* } See ESPY. Dut. *Spien, speuren*;
SPY, *n.* } Ger. *Spacher, spueren*; A. S. *Spyrian*, to search or seek.
SPI'AL. }
To search; to look, to keep a look out, to observe; to see, to discover, to detect.

Eilred gede thorgh his lond, priuely to *spie*
Euerikon the Danes, & smertly bounde
Or smyte of ther hedes, oy as men thane founde.
R. Brunne, p. 40.

Had thei had a *spie* among the Walsh oste,
& warned tham priuelie, that thei were bi that coste,
Thei had bien men ywand, that ther to dede went,
That folie tok on hand withouten avisement.—*Id.* p. 241.

And for to do hem more greuaunce
Which hath ordained Ielousie,
An olde vecke for to *spie*
The manner of his gouernaunce.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

So that Rastell speketh and seyeth all in diminutiues, for where he should of truth *spye* hell, there *espeth* he but purgatory.—*Frythe. Workes*, p. 16.

As if a souldier of our aduersaries part should come in among vs with our Lordes badge, hauyng not that hart fayth and loue to our captaine that we haue, we would, (if we *espied* it by any tokeo) take him for a *spye* and betrayer rather then one of vs.—*Tyndal. Workes*, p. 472.

The Jewes marked hym, & laied *spiail* for him, whether he went to ye keping of the holy day or no, & forasmuch as thei desired to se him, thei fquired one of another where he was.
Udal. John, c. 7.

And all the hinder partes, that few could *spie*,
Were ruinous and old, but painted cunningly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

The Saraziu, sore daunted with the buffe,
Snatcheth his sward, and fiercely to him flies;
Who well it wards, and quyteth cuff with cuff:
Each others equall puissaunce enuies,
And through their iron sides with cruell *spies*
Does seeke to perce.
Id. Ib. c. 2.

When he came unto the city of Cuma, he perceived that all the coasts by the sea were layed for him to apprehend him, and that he had many *spiials* upon him.
North. Plutarch, p. 100.

Achilles, starting, as the chiefs he *spy'd*,
Leap'd from his seat, and laid the harp aside.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Joyful they met; the Spartan thus began:
"Why pain my brother his bright armour on?
Sends he some *spy*, amidst these silent hours,
To try yon camp, and watch the Trojan powers?"
Id. Ib. b. x.

As each is known to be a *spy* upon the rest, they all live in continual restraint; and having but a narrow range for censure, they gratify its cravings by preying on one another.
Idler, No. 78.

Amongst other things which, at different times, I had given to this chief, [Otoe] was a *spying-glass*.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 4.

SQUAB. *Squab* or *quab*, (qv.) is an unfledged bird, a nestling; and may be so called from their *quavering* action, when fed by the parent. The application, then, appears to be—
Any thing full fed, unwieldy, inert, as a *quab*, or *squab*.

Solo. No truly, Sir, I should be loath to see ye
Come fluttering down like a young rook, cry *squab*,
And take ye up with your brains, here into your buttocks.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act i. sc. 1.

Diet makes them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body.
Harvey.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed.
Pope. Imitations. Earl of Dorset.

Cornwal *squab* pie, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leister beans and bacon, food for kings.
King. Art of Cookery.

Gorgonius sits abdominous, and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan:
He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy:
Turtle and venison all his thoughts employ.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

SQUA'BBLE, *n.* } See SQUALL. A *squab-*
SQUA'BBLE, *n.* } *ble* seems to be a noisy, clamorous, *squalling*, strife or contention; a contentious, quarrelsome wrangle, brawl or brabble.

So indiscreet an officer, drunke? and speake parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? sweare? and discourse fustian with ones owne shadow?—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act ii. sc. 3.

These follies had such influence on the rabble,
As to engage them in perpetual *squabble*.
Butler. Upon Human Learning.

She blunts the point of care, alleviates woes,
And pours the balm of comfort and repose;
Eids the heart yield to virtue's silent call,
And shows ambition's sons mere children all;
Who hunt for toys which please with tinsel shine;
For which they *squabble*, and for which they pine.
Savage. The Volunteer Laurel, No. 3.

The officer, perceiving what he was about, immediately ordered him to desist, thinking it more prudent to submit to the present violence, than to embroil his commander in an inextricable *squabble* with the Chinese government, by the death of their subjects.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 9. p. 520.

They had no conception that the reign of the Messiah could be any other than a temporal dominion: as appears by their addresses to their master for preferment, and by their *squabbles* amongst themselves for superiority.
Warburton, vol. x. Dis. 29.

SQUA'DRON, *n.* } Fr. *Esquadre, esquadron*;
SQUA'DRON, *v.* } It. *Squadróne*; Sp. *Esquadra*. All (Skinner) from the Lat. *Acies quadrata*, a *square* troop.
A number of men, ships, &c. arranged in a *square*. Now applied to—
A number, a division of men or ships, without reference to the form.

Palladas made such an impression into the *squadron* of the Heiots, that at first the great body of them began to shake and stagger.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

They for us fight, they watch and dewly ward,
And their bright *squadrons* round about us plant;
And all for love and nothing for reward:
O, why should heavenly God to men have such regard!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

His place of birth a solemn angel tells
To simple shepherds, keeping watch by night;
They gladly hither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadrond* angels hear his carol sung.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

When'ter this heart can prompt, or hand obey;
All, all, Achilles, Greeks! is yours to-day.
Through your wide host this arm shall scatter fear,
And thin the *squadrons* with my single spear.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

"Great is thy skill, O father! great thy toil,
Thy careful hand is stamp'd on all the soil,
Thy *squadron'd* vineyards well thy art declare,
The olive-green, blue fig, and pendant pear."
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

The mountain echoes with the wild affright
Of flying *squadrons*; down their arms they throw,
And dash from rock to rock to shun the foe.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. iii.

SQUA'LID. } It. *Squallido, squallòre*; Lat.
SQUA'LOR. } *Squalidus, squalor*; *squalus*, either from the Gr. Κηλὸς, *macula*, or from σκελλὸς, *dry*, because (Vossius) *dryness* causes roughness.
Covered, overspread, overgrown, with filth or dirt; with foulness; filthy, dirty; foul.

And now together on their way they bin,
Whenas they saw a squire in *squallid* wee,
Lamenting sore his sorrowfull sad tyne
With many bitter teares shed from his blubbred eyne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 1.

In level race [Diana] outstrips the jumping deer,
With nimble feet; or with a mighty spear
Flings down a brisled boare, or else a *squalid* bezre.
P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues, Ecl. 5.

Yet even himselfe (although a god he were
Clad in a *squalid* sheepskian) gouernd there
A mortalls sheepe.—*Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Pan.*

When their judgements are firme, and out of danger, let them reade both, the old and the new: but no lesse take heed, that their new flowers and sweetnesse doe not as much corrupt, as the others drinesse and *squallor*, if they choose not carefully.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Next came Ulysses lowly at the door,
A figure despicable, old, and poor,
In *squalid* vests, with many a gaping rent,
Propp'd on a staff, and trembling as he went.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

Nor everlasting rain deforms
The *squalid* Hide; nor endless storms,
Inconstant, vex the Caspian main.
Francis. Ode to Valcius.

SQUALL, *v.* } Dut. *Schelle*; Ger. *Schall*,
SQUALL, *n.* } *schallen*; Sw. *Squæla*; from
SQUA'LLY. } the A. S. *Giellan*, to yell, ululare, stridere, fremere. See SQUEAL.
To utter a harsh, shrill noise, clamour or cry.
A *squall* of wind,—a howling, roaring, (rush or gust of) wind. See GALE; from which a *squall* differs in the suddenness of its beginning and shortness of its continuance.
A *squall* seems to be a cry at full *stretch*; and *squalling* out (in Fuller)—*stretching* or sprawling out.

Such walk with a black, or a red little eye,
That open will, quickly, if any thing stur:
Then *squalleth* the master, or trudgeth away,
And after dog runneth, as fast as he may.
Tusser. September's Husbandry.

The raven croaks, the carrion crow doth *squall*,
The pye doth chatter, and the partridge call.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

He [William Evans] was not onely what the Latines call *compernis*, knocking his knees together, and going out *squalling* with his feet, but also haulted a little.
Fuller. Worthies. Monmouthshire.

Betty distorts her face with hideous *squall*,
And mouth of a foot wide begins to howl.
King. Little Mouths.

Presently the wind shifted to the southward, and blew in such violent *squalls*, that we were obliged to hand our topsails, and reef our main-sail.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 8.

The wind proved *squally*, and blew so strong off shore, that we were driven too far to the southward, to venture to send off our boat.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 1.

A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky,
Before whose sweeping breath the waters fly;
Its weight the top-sails can no more sustain.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

At noon the gale was somewhat abated, but we had still heavy *squalls*.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 5.

SQUAME. } Lat. *Squâma, squamôso*; Lat.
SQUA'MOUS. } *Squamo*.
Scaly; or covered with *scales*.

And beste me to telleu you the names,
As orpiment, brent bones, yren *squames*,
That into poudre grounden ben ful smal?
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemanes Tale, v. 16,226.

As to the method how those galls and balls are produced, the most simple, and consequently the most easy to be accounted for, is that in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamont*-oak-cone, capitula *squamata* in Matighph.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 6. Note.

SQUA'NDER, *v.* } Skinner suggests the
SQUA'NDERER. } Ger. *Verschwenden*, dissipare. *Schwenden, schwinden*, deficere, perdere, may be from the A. S. *Wan-ian*, to diminish, be or cause to be less, to wane.

To dissipate or disperse; to scatter, to spend.
To diminish wastefully, profusely; to lavish.

The Duke of Savoy, tho he pass for one of the princes of Italy, yet the least part of his territories lie there, being *squander'd* up and down amongst the alps.
Howell, b. i. Let. 42.

This once select nation of God, and the inhabitants of the land flowing with milk and honey, is become now a scorned *squandred* people all the earth over, being ever since incapable of any coalition or reducement into one body politick.
Id. Let. 8.

'Tis madness, not frugality, prepares
A vast excess of wealth for *squandering* heirs.
King. Art of Cookery, Let. 4.

A sight of horrour to the cruel wretch,
Who, all day long in sordid pleasure roll'd,
Himself an useless load, has *squander'd* vile,
Upon his scoundrel train, what might have cheer'd
A drooping family of modest worth.—*Thomson. Summer.*

Whereas plenty and variety [of play-things] in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters.
Locke. Of Education, § 130.

But the reign of false and *unwandering* policy has lasted long, it lasts still, and will finally complete our ruin.
Bolingbroke. On History, Let. 8.

And such expense, as pinches parents blue,
And mortifies the liberal hand of love,
Is *squander'd* in pursuit of idle sports
And vicious pleasures. *Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

SQUARE, *v.* } Sometimes written *Squire*.
SQUARE, *n.* } Fr. *Esquicrre*, a *square* mile; Fr.
SQUA'RENESS. } *Esquarre, esquarrer*; It. *Squadro, squadrare*; Sp. *Esquadra*,
SQUA'RER. } *esquadrar*; Lat. *Quadrare*, from *Quadratus*, i. e. Κατερα for κατ-ερεμα, (without the aspirate among the Æolians,) when they had said or counted,—Unum, alterum, tria; pro *quarto* dixere, *et alterum*, (*Scol. de Caus.* c. 28.) *Square* is—

A space enclosed within *four* sides; *four* equal sides at right angles to each other: then applied to—equality; equal portion and proportion, equal measurement; regularity, rule, conformity or adaptation to rule. To *square*, (met.)—

To admeasure, to apportion, to regulate; to conform, to adapt, to accommodate, to suit.

To *square* is also, consequentially, to broaden; to set out broadly, in a position or attitude of offence or defence, (*se quarrer.*) of defiance; to put on, to take or assume a hostile position or appearance; to confront hostilely; to oppose, resist, withstand.

——— And contrevede the compas
And cast out by *squire*, bothe lyne and levell.
Piers Ploukman, p. 190.

Tho gan I go full great pass
Enuiron, euen in compas,
The closing of the *square* wall.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

——— The prentyse that hewyth the rowgh stone,
And bryngeth it to *square*, with harde strokes and many.
Pulyan. Chronycle, p. 3. Prol.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Winchester, he said he had *often squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse; and for a token thereof gave me the bishopric.
State Trials. Gardiner. 5 *Edw. VI.* an. 1551.

She increased thorough their friendship in power and wealth, whereof followed riotous lust to satisfie his wanton appetite, so as she falling at *square* with his husband, &c.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 8.

By that same river lurking under greene,
Eftsoones he gins to fashion forth a place;
And, *squaring* it in compasse well beseene,
There plotteth out a tombe by measured space.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

And now they never meete in grove, or greene,
By fountaine cleere, or spangled starr-light-sheene,
But they do *square*, that all their elmes for feare
Creepe into acorne cups and hide them there.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act ii. sc. 1.

Such as at feasts, the first flow'r'd spirits of boles
Pour out in mutuall contumelies still;
As little *squaring* with his cerious will;
Or was as wanton, and vntaught a store.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Hermes.

Then did a sharped spyre of diamond bright,
Ten feete each way in *square*, appeare to mee,
Justly proportion'd up unto his hight,
So far as archer might his level see.
Spenser. Visions of Bellay.

——— I professe
My selfe an enemy to all other loyes,
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And finde I am aloue felicitate
In your deere highnesse loue.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act i. sc. 1.

I hope, I say, both being put together, may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry, in some tolerable proportion.—*Fuller. Worthies of England*, vol. i. c. 15.

Forestall our sport, to make vs thus vntrue?
Do not you know my ladies foot by th' *squire?*
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

Pon. Why you can tell us by the *squire*, neighbour,
Whence he is call'd a constable.
B. Jonson. A Tale of a Tub, Act iv. sc. 2.

A man growth in height and length untill he be one and twentie yeares of age; then beginneth he to spread and burnish in *squareness*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 37.

If I mistake not it follows, from what I have said, that the question it self is altogether improper; and it is as in-significant to ask, whether man's will be free, as to ask whether his sleep be swift, or his vertue square; liberty being as little applicable to the will, as swiftness of motion is to sleep, or *squareness* to vertue.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

Lo: an astrologer, with fifth besmear'd,
Rough and neglected, with a length of beard,
Pores round his cell for undiscover'd stars,
And decks the wall with triangles and *squares*.
Pawkes. A Voyage to the Planets.

It [common-place wit] is as obsolete as fardingales, ruffs, and *square*-toed shoes.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 9.

SQUASH, *n.* } i. e. *Quash*, (qv.) Fr. *Quas-*
SQUASH, *v.* } *seur*, a squasher. See SQUEEZE.
SQUA'SHER. } *Squassi*, in Shakespeare, is applied (met.) to a soft, infirm being, easily squeezed, compressed, crushed: in Boyle—to a bumpkin of the same nature: in Swift—to the noise made by falling into water; the dash or splash.

"*Excrescent*, a crusher, *squasher*, or beater of things flat by hard pressing them," (Cotgrave.)

There is an unhappie bird called Æsalon, and hut little witball; yet will she *squash* and breake the raven's egges.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 74.

How like (me thought) I then was to this kernell,
This *squash*, this gentleman.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

I caused my gardener to dig out a convenient quantity of good earth, and dry it well in an oven, to weigh it, to put it in an earthen pot almost level with the surface of the ground, and to set in it a selected seed, he had before received from me, for that purpose, of *squash*, which is an Indian kind of pompion that grows apace; this seed I ordered him to water only with rain or spring water.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 404.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara.
Swift. Gulliver. Brobdignag, c. 8.

SQUAT, *v.* } It. *Quatto, squatte*,—hushit, close,
SQUAT, *n.* } still, lurking. *Acquattare*, to hide or *squat* as a hare doth, (Florio.) Perhaps, says Skinner, from the Lat. *Quietus*. Menage,—from the Lat. *Captare*, borrowed from the cowering posture of bird-catchers.

Skinner thinks *squat*, applied to any thing short, broad, sturdy, is *squared*, from *quadratus*. There seems little occasion for two words.

Cowering, stooping; generally applied to the posture described by Dampier and Cooke.

Consequentially,—short, broad.

King Edward the second gave strict commandement to the citizens to build the nbbeie they razed; saieng, that nithough lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuined in peace.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 3.

Therefore I do not like those *squatting* unseemly bold postures upon cross tail, or moffling the face in the hat, or thrusting it in some hole, or covering it with one's hand; but with bended knee, and in open confident face, I fix my eyes on the east part of the church, and heaven.
Howell, b. i. Let. 32.

He [the ram-fish] *squatteth* close under the shade of bigge ships that ride at anker in the bay, where he lieth in ambush to wait when any man for his pleasure would swim and bath himselfe, that so he might surprise them.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 46.

——— Him there they found
Squat like a toad, close at the eare of Eve
Assaying by his devilish art to reach
The organs of her fancie, and with them forge
Illusions as he list, phantasms and dreams.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

By this unreasonable custom they do in a manner lose the use of their feet, and instead of going they only stumble about their houses, and presently *squat* down on their breeches again, being, as it were, confined to sitting all day of their lives.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1697.

Such wrinkles, as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

She placed them in a heap, laid over them a handful of green celery, and over that a coarse mat, and then *squatted* herself down, on her heels, on the top of all.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 11.

SQUEAK, *v.* } To *squeak*, and to *quake*,
SQUEAK, *n.* } (like a duck,) and also the It.
SQUE'AKING, *n.* } *Squittire*, to *squeak* or cry as a parrot, Skinner thinks are all formed from the sound. The Sw. *Squæka*, Hire suggests may be from the A. S. *Swerg-an*, sonare, tinnire,—

To utter a sharp, shrill sound.

And thus I sing, when pleasant spring begins,
Like Philomene, since euery tangling byrd,
Which *squeaketh* loude, shall neuer triumph so,
As though my muse were mute and durst not sing.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

And be content, that some lewd *squeaking* crier,
Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare groat for hire;
May like a devil rov'r through every street,
And goll the finder's conscience, if they meet.
Donne. Elegy upon the Loss of his Mistress's Chain.

The howling of a wolf in the fields in the night, or the *squeaking* and roaring of tortured beasts, do not so certainly call to them those of their own kind, as this powerful magick of a pensive and complaining soul in the bitterness of its affliction attracts the aid of these over-officious spirits.
More. Antidote against Atheism. b. iii. c. 14.

Pies, crows, and daws, poetick presents bring;
You say they *squeak*, but they will swear they sing.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 1. Prol.

Bartering his venal wit for sums of gold,
He cast himself into the saint-like mould;
Groan'd, sigh'd, and pray'd, while goldiness was gain,
The loudest bagpipe of the *squeaking* train.
Id. The Medal.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panic horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Id. The Cock and the Fox.

The mimic took his usual station,
And *squeak'd* with general admiration.—*Smart. The Pig*

SQUEAL. See SQUALL. *Squeal* seems applied to a noise or cry less loud than *squall*.

Horses do neigh, and dying men did grone,
And ghosts did shrieke and *squeale* about the streets.
O Cæsar, these things are beyond all vse,
And I do feare them.—*Shakes. Julius Cæsar*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Hark, from aloft his tortur'd cat-gut *squeals*.
Somerville. Hobbinol.

She pinch'd me, and call'd me *squealing* cbit, and threw me into a girl's arms that was taken in to tend me.
Tatler, No. 15.

SQUE'AMISH. } i. e. *qualmish*, (qv.)
SQUE'AMISHLY. }
SQUE'AMISHNESS. }
SQUE'AMOUS. }

The fifth statute, not to be dangerous.
If that a thought would rese me of my slepe:
Not of a sight to be onee *squemous*.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

Yet for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish*, in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Fast by her side a listless maiden pin'd.
With aching head, and *squeamish* heart-burnings;
Pale, blooted, cold, she seem'd to hate mankind,
Yet lov'd in secret all forbidden things.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

During the time you eat observe some grace,
Nor let your unwip'd hands besmear your face;
Nor yet too *squeamishly* your meat avoid,
Lest we suspect you were in private cloy'd.
Congreve. Ovid Imitated.

If I durst think my actions fit to be examples, I should tell you, that I have been so far from that effeminate *squeamishness*, that one of the philosophical treatises, for which I have been gathering experiments, is of the nature and use of drugs.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 14.

This poor fellow must have suffered far greater distress than the other strangler; not only as having been lost a longer time, but as we found he was too *squeamish* to drink turtle's blood.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 10.

And [he] would likewise, where it were necessary, hear any filthy discourse, noisome smell, or nastiness besmearing him, without *squeamishness* or offence to his delicacy.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 31.

SQUE'ASY. } i.e. *queasy*, (qv.)
SQUE'ASINESS. }

A *squeaniness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar or mechanical condition of men; abhorring the foul clothes and mess of a beggar, as of some venomous beast.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 614.

In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall.—*Dryden*

SQUEEZE, *v.* } A. S. *Cwysan*, terere, con-
SQUEEZE, *n.* } terere, contundere, premere,
SQUEE'ZING, *n.* } elidere,—to crush, to bruise, to *squeise*, to burst asunder, (Somner.)

To press, to compress; to oppress, to bear heavily or oppressively upon.

On a certeine night he [Richard de Hauerings] imagined that he had seene an vglie monster standing on his breast, who to his thinking was more weighte than the whole world, in so much as belpe as he thought the runner *squeed* or prest to death with the heif of this huge monster, he would haue departed with the whole substance of the world, If he were thereof possessed, to be disburdened of so heauie a load.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 5.

Now when they purposed to *squize* out the grapes, they laid certain lids or planks thereupon.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 31.

——— A watry verse
Will serve the turn to cast upon his herse
If any cannot weep amongs us here,
Take off his cup, and so *squeeze* out a tear.
Corbet. On John Dawson.

Which similitude of theirs notwithstanding, they would not have to be *squeezed* or pressed hard.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 581.

Refresh'd with heat, the ladies sought around
For virtuous herbs, which gather'd from the ground
They *squeez'd* the juice, and cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their chapt skins
they laid.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

It [the screw] is chiefly applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing, for wine, oil, &c.—*Wilkins. Archimedes*, c. 9.

——— These among,
A subtil artist stands, with wondrous hag
That beats imprisoned winds, (of gentler sort
Than those, which erst Laertes' son enclos'd.)
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of bloaming elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with sprightly accents charm.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

While we lay in the calme we caught several great sharke, sometimes 2 or 3 in a day, and eat them all, boyling and *squeezing* them dry, and then stewing them with vinegar, pepper, &c. for we had but little flesh aboard.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1683.

They agreed also to suppress the mention of those [loyal vows or toasts, or] speeches in favour of the emperor, which the dread of impending evil *squeezed* out of many against their will and better judgment.
Knox. The Spirit of Despotism, Note.

Here Flatt'ry, eldest-born of guile,
Weaves with rare skill the silken smile,
The courtly cringe, the supple bow,
The private *squeeze*, the levee vow.
Churchill. The Duellist, b. iii.

SQUELCH, *v.* } Perhaps formed upon the
SQUELCH, *n.* } A. S. *Cwell-an*, to quell,—
To subdue, to beat down, to crush.

Clo. Oh 'twas your luck and mine to be *squelch'd*, Mr.
Has stamp'd my very puddings into pancakes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act v. sc. 1.

He tore the earth, which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd,
And yet'd the more, because the harms
He felt were 'gainst the law of arms.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2.

But Ralpho (who had now begun
T' adventure resurrection
From heavy *squelch*, and had got up
Upon his legs, with sprained cup.)
Id. Ib.

SQUENCH. i.e. *Quench*, a common corruption to this day.

Di. Why sir: they'l flea him, and make church buckets on's skin to *squench* rebellion, then clap a rivet in's nouse, and hang him for a sign.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act v. sc. 1.

SQUIB. *Squibs*, ignes missiles, from the Ger. *Schichen*, to shove, to thrust or force forward, to propel, to project, (Skinner.) See SHAFT. Wachter says—the n. *Scheibe* is applied to various things that may be easily *moved*.

Any thing thrown; a missile firework; any thing emitted or projected, a flash, a spark; (met.) a flash of humour; a lampoon, a slight satire; a flashy person, one of mere noise.

Its an hard case, when man of good deserving
Must either driven be perforce to serving,
Or asked for their pas by everie *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snib.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

John. They say he can raise devils,—
Can he make 'em
Tell truth too, when he has rais'd 'em? for believe it,
These devils are the lyingest rascals.
Fred. He can compel 'em.
John. With what? can he
Tye *squibs* in their tails, and fire the truth out?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act v. sc. 2.

——— I never did so stontly
I'll assure you, neighbours, since I was a man:
I have been burnt at both ends like a *squib*.
Id. The Island Princes, Act ii. sc. 1.

It is easy to conceive that the activity of the spirits in the mechanical conformation of the pieces of that insect, till motion has dissipated them, will as necessarily make them run up and down, as gunpowder in a *squib* will cause its motion.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 15.

The *squibs* are those who in the common phrase of the world are call'd libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.
Tatler, No. 88.

Knows every prince in Europe's face,
Flies like a *squib* from place to place,
And travels not, but runs a race.
Swift. To the Earl of Peterborow.

The making and selling of fire-works, and *squibs*, or throwing them about in any street, is, on account of the danger that may ensue to any thatched or timber buildings, declared to be a common nuisance, by statute 9 and 10 W. III. c. 7. and therefore is punishable by fine.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 13.

SQUILL. } Fr. *Squille*; It. *Squilla*; Lat.
SQU'LLITICK. } *Scilla*; Gr. Σκιλλη.

These *squilles* or sea-onions grow in exceeding great abundance within the Beleare Islands and Ebusus, as also throughout all Spaine.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 5.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squillitickre* vinegre.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxx. c. 3.

Others give the spleene of a young whelpe but two daies old, in *squillitick* vinegre, to the patient.—*Id. Ib.* c. 6.

SQUINANCY. } Fr. *Squinance*; It. *Squi-*
SQU'NANCE. } *nanzia*; Sp. *Esquinancia*;
SQU'NSIE. } Lat. *Synanche*; Gr. Συνάγχη, (συν, and αγχειν, to straugle.) Also written *Quinsy*, (qv.)

Seeing tempered with honie and old oile, and so reduced into a thin ointment or liniment, it cureth the *squinancie*, and such diseases incident to the windpipes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 1.

But wise men laughing at his fine excuse, told him, that it was no *squinance* that had stopped his weesell that night, as he would make them believe.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 703.

But some men will never be cured without a cancer or a *squinsie*.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 23.

SQUINT, *v.* } And *Asquint*, are perhaps
SQUINT, *adj.* } the same word as *Askant*,
SQU'NTER. } *askance*, of which Tooke says,
SQU'NTING, *n.* } —"probably the participles
SQU'NT. } *Ascheinend*, *aschuins*; in Dut.

Schuin,—wry, oblique. *Schuinen*,—to cut awry, *Schuins*,—sloping, wry, not strait." The A. S. *Scunian*, *ascunian*, to shun, is probably the root of all.

Looking in one line of direction, and going in another, as if wishing to shun him; looking indirectly, awry, obliquely.

Squint, n. is in common use.

Her face most fowle and filthy was to see,
With *squinted* eyes contrarie ways intended,
And loathly mouth, unmeete a mouth to bee.
That nought but gall and venim comprehended,
And wicked wordes that God and man offended.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

Wil. Heardgrome, I fear me thou have a *squint* eye,
Arcede uprightly, who has the victorie.
Id. The Shepherd's Calender. August.

But as although a *squint* left-handedness
B' ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand.
Donne. Letter to the Countess of Bedford.

Lear. I remember thine eyes well enough: dost thou *squiny* at me?—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 6.

"My household curse, my lawful plague, the spy
Of Jove's designs, his other *squinting* eye!
Why this vain prying, and for what avail?"
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

You tell me that you apprehend
My verse may touchy folks offend.
In prudence, too, you think my rhymes
Should never *squint* at courtier's crimes.
Gay. The Ant in Office.

The timbrel, and the *squintsego* maid
Of Isis, awe thee.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 5.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
Denham.

Under the law, they that were *squint*-eyed were incapable of the priesthood, Lev. xxi. 20; truly this *squinting* out to corrupt interest, looking aside to that, (in God's affairs especially) so deforms the face of the soul, that it makes it altogether unworthy the honour of this spiritual priesthood.
Leighton. Commentary on First Epistle of Peter, ii. 9.

They will go a text hunting, lie at catch for an ambiguity, divorce the sentence from its context, strip it naked; and if, after all this violence, it does but *squint* their way,—See here, say they, as clear a proof of it as from the presence of Jesus.—*Warburton. Rem. on Occasional Reflexions*, App.

We have many instances of *squinting* in the father, which he received from fright, or habit, communicated to the offspring.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, pt. ii. c. 11.

Nor more, through many a tedious winter
The triumphs of the patriot *squinter*,
The lies and oats, will cant eternal,
Shall crowd each column of our journal.
Warton. The Oxford Newmian's Farewell, 1771.

SQUIRE, *n.* } See ESQUIRE. Fr. *Escuyer*;
SQUIRE, *v.* } It. *Scudiere*; Sp. *Escudero*; Lat.
SQU'IRY. } *Scutiger* or *scutifer*, from *scu-*
SQU'IRELY. } *tum*, a shield, and *gerere*, or *ferre*, to wear or bear.

Anlowe & Normundie alle holy he held,
Of Gascoyne the seignorie bowed vnto his scheld.
Ilk a knyght & *squiere*, clerkes were to him sworn,
R. Brunne, p. 128

Ne erle, ne baron, ne knyght, ne *squiere*.—*Id.* p. 261.

William of Lyndesete & Jon le fitz Roberd,
Sir Lucas of Tame, thise grete ther makerd,
& alle ther *squiere*, & other that with tham nam,
Alle drenkled thorgh felie, & faut of wisdam.—*Id.* p. 211.

Ther nys *squier* ne hyght, in contreye a boute
That he nel bowe to that bonde.—*Piers Ploughman*, p.180.

Upon this dance, amonges other men
Danced a *squier* before Dorigen,
That freshe was and jolier of array,
As to my dome, than is the month of May.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 15,237.

And yet also of our prentis Jankin,
For his crisne lokyng, shinyng as gold so fin,
And for he *squiereth* me both up and doun,
Yet hast thou caught a false suspection.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5585.

The arbers and the *squiere* be ben gon,
The spices and the win is come anon.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,607.

About his necke he bare a Bible,
And *squierly* forth gan he gon,
And for to rest his limmes vpon,
He had of treason a portent.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

It was nedeful for them within to make good defece, for against them was the floure of chyvalry and *squyry*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 171.

He by the authority whilh he hath, as king of heraulds and armes: gueth to him his heires these and these armes: which being done, I think he may be called a *squire*, for he beareth euer after those armes.

Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 20.

Anna. From *squiring* to tilt-yards, play-houses pageants, and all such publique places

Chorus. Good Mercury defend us.

B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 11.

Nathlesse some hungry *squire* for hope of good
Matches the churl's sonne into gentle blood.

Sp. Holl, Sat. 2.

Fred. Has your young sanctity done railing, Madam,
Against your innocent *squire?* do you see this sonnet,
This loving script? do you know from whence it came too?

Beaum. & Fletch. A Wife for a Moneth, Act i. sc. 1.

The *squire*, who saw expiring on the ground
His prostrate master, rein'd the steeds around:
His back scarce turn'd, the Pelian javelin gor'd,
And stretch'd the servant o'er his dying lord.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

SQUIRR, *v.* } The origin of this word must
SQUIRT, *n.* } be the A. S. *Scyr-an*, to cut, to
SQUIRT, *v.* } divide. See SHIRE, SHEER.
SQUI'RTER. } To *squir*, is to *scur*,—to *cut* along, to cause to *cut* along; to move as any thing *cutting* through the air; (to shoot, *sheer* away.)

Squirt (*squirred*, *squir'd*, *squirt*)—is that which is *scurred* or sent *cutting* along. To *squirt*, (formed upon the *n.*)—

To send, to cast, to eject,—(*cutting* through, dividing the air.)

A *squirt*, (the instrument)—that which casts, ejects, &c.

If a man be never so apt to shoote, nor never so well taughte in his youth to shoote, yet if he geve it over, and not use to shoote, truly when he shall be eyther compelled in ware time for his countrye sake, or else provoked at home for his pleasure sake, to faule to his bowe: he shall become of a fayre archer, a starke *squirter* and dribber.

Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

And [I judge therefore the likeliest way to be] the watring of those lumps of dung, with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four dayes.

Bacon. Natural Hist. §600.

Quoth warlike Warwickshire, 'I'll blind the sturdy bear,'
Quoth Wor'stershire again, 'And I will *squirt* the pear.'

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

The like devise to this, namely of clysters, we learned first of a fowle in the same *Egypt*, which is called Ibis (or the black storke.) This bird having a crooked and hooked bill, useth it in stead of a syringe or pipe, to *squirt* water into that part, whereby it is most kind and holsome to void the doung and excrements of meat, and so purgeth and cleanseth her bodie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 27.

Yet stay, I think that I to mind recal,
For once a *squirt* was rais'd by Windsor wall.

Duke. Ep. to Mr. Oweny.

The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble.—*Arbuthnot.*

One single red coat centinel
Outchurn'd the magic of the spell,
And, with his *squirt-fire*, could disperse
Whole troops with chapter rais'd and verse.

Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2.

But when they have bespatter'd all they may,
The statesman throws his filthy *squirts* away!

Young. To Mr. Pope, Ep. i.

We took a turn or two more, when, to my great surprize, I saw him *squirr* away his watch a considerable way into the Thames, and with great sedateness in his looks put up the pebble, he had before found, in his fob.

Spectator, No. 77.

SQUI'RREL. Fr. *Escuricu*, *écureuil*, from Lat. *Sciurolus*, dim. of *sciurus*; Gr. Σκιουρος, σκια, a shade, and ουρα, the tail. See the quotation from Plinie.

There might mennie does and roes lace
And of *squirrels* full great plentee.
From bough to bough alway leping.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

——— Cordon unto her brought
Or little sparrowes stolen from their nest,
Or wanton *squirrels* in the woods faire sought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

The *squirrells* also foresee a tempest comming, and where the wind will blow: for looke in what corner the wind is like to stand, on that side they stop up the mouth of their holes, & make an *arcetture* on the other side against it. Moreover a goodly broad bushit taile they have, where with they *cover their whole bodie.*—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 38.

There are few readers that are not as well acquainted with the figure of a *squirrel* as that of the rabbit; but supposing it unknown to any, we might give them some idea of its form, by comparing it to a rabbit, with shorter ears, and a longer tail.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, b. v. c. 1.

The morning came when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had mark'd her airy lodge,
And destin'd all the treasure there
A gift to his expecting fair.
Climb'd like a *squirrel* to his dray,
And bore the worthless prize away.—*Cowper. A Fable.*

SQUITTER-BREACH. A dim. formed from the A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot, to throw.

How now, goodman *squitter-breach*, why do you lean on me?—*Beaum. & Fletch. A King & No King*, Act ii.

STAB, *v.* } Skinner says,—perhaps from the
STAB, *n.* } Dut. *Staven*, to fix, or from the
STA'BBER. } Ger. *Stab*, bucutus, (a stave or
staff.) The A. S. *Stef-sword*; Dut. *Stof-sword*, sica-dolon, a *stoffe* with a *sword* within it. A *stoff-sword*, (as Verstegan renders it,) saying, that it was a short spear or javelin, the iron whereof was long, and somewhat after the manner of a blade, (Somner.)

A *stab*, seems to be

The wound inflicted (by a *staffsword*, or) by a short, piercing, weapon or instrument; a keen, fercing, blow or wound.

Clarence is come, false, fleeting, perjur'd Clarence,
That *stabb'd* me in the field by Tewkesbury:
Seize on him furies, take him vnto torment.

Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 4.

Whit. Speak Captaine, shall I *stab* the forlorn swain.
Lieu. First let my words *stab* him, as he hath me.
Suf. Base slaue, thy words are blunt, and so art thou.

Id. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 1.

——— So a daggers *stab*,
A tragedie did make.—*Warner. Albion's England*, b. ii.

But yet you see, how soone the day o're-cast.
This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoubt:
Pray God (I say) I proue a needlesse coward.

Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 1.

——— Here lay Duncan,
His silver skinne, lac'd with his golden blood,
And his gash'd *stabs*, look'd like a breach in nature,
For ruines wastfull entrance.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act ii. sc. 3.

But fissues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That slings afar, and poinards hand to hand,
Be banish'd from the field; that none shall dare
With shorined sword to *stab* in closer war.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

The Indians, placed on purpose, *stabbed* the greatest part of them, as they attempted to pass by, or forced them off the gangways into the waste.

Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 3. p. 41.

And [Pope] is called "a lurking waylaying coward; and a *stabber* in the dark."—*Pope. Dunciad*, b. i. Note.

Critics of old, a manly liberal race,
Aprove'd or censur'd with an open face:
Boldly pursu'd the free decisive task,
Nor *stabb'd*, conceal'd beneath a ruffian's mask.

Lloyd. Epistle to C. Churchill.

But there is one species of manslaughter which is punished as murder, the benefit of clergy being taken away from it by statute; namely, the offence of mortally *stabbing* another, though done upon sudden provocation.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14.

STA'BLE, *adj.* } Fr. *Stable*; It. *Stabile*; Sp.
STA'BLE, *n.* } *Estable*; Lat. *Stobilis*, from
STA'BLENESS. } *stare*, to stand, (the passive
STA'BLISH, *v.* } termination used actively.)
STA'BLISHMENT. } That can or may stand, or
STABI'LIMENT. } stay; steady or steadfast;
STABI'LITY. } strong to stand; standing, holding, keeping fast or firmly; confirmed, fixed, settled.

And as he and ys conseil *stable* conseil nome,
Thes letres sende to July the emperour of Rome.

And bad hem for the loue of God, that heo hem vnderstode,
And *stabliche* holde to gedere, to saue that lond.

And gyf ge ableth herte god, thys nable nede to do,
Gour rygt hon'en holdeth up in God, & goure thogt,
And bvloteth hym to he *stable*, & that ge ne ssolde fle noet.

Id. p. 455.

In the forest of Dene to gadere sone hii come,
He & Sire Ion Gifford, & *stable* conseil nome,
To holde aze Sir Simond *stablicke*, hii were at on.

Id. p. 551.

Wham this thing was grant, Henry dred disceite,
He wild, that his conant were holden *stable* & streite.

R. Brunne, p. 139.

Wham thle was set & *stabled*, & pes cried on hit,
Henry the goog kyng gede to Normundie.

R. Brunne, p. 139.

Therfor rightfulnesse is of the feith, that bi grace hiheest be *stable* to och seed.—*Wcslif. Romayns*, c. 4.

And ech dai thei dwelliden *stahli* with no wille in the temple, & braken breed abouie housis, and tooken mete with ful *out voie* (*exultatio*) and sympleuesse of herte

Id. Dedis, c. 2.

That in ther constance, that is *stablenesse* of corage, and this shuld be in herte by stedfast feith, and in mouth, and in bering, in chere, and in deede

Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

"The same prince and mover eke" (quod he)
"Hath *stablisht*, in this wretched world adoun,
Certain of dayes and duratiun
To all that are engendred in this place."

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2997.

Wiste thou not well that all the lawe of kinde is ay hawe, and by God ordeined and *stablished* to dure by kinde reasoun.

Id. The Testament of Loue.

If it [pitee] be medled with iustice,
Thel two remeuen all vice.
And ben of vertue most valiable
To make a kingne roylute *stable.*—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

——— Such is thy hande on me,
That in my flesche, for terrour of thy yre,
Is not one poynt of terme *stabilitye.*—*Wyatt*, Ps. 38.

The greateste comforte that I can pretende,
Is that the children of thy seruaunte deare,
That in this word are gote, shall wythout ende
Before thy face be *stablisse* all in fere.—*Id.* Ps. 102.

And all this he teacheth hys church by himself and hys owne spirite, accordyng to hys owne promise euermore abiding therin to lende it into al necessary truth, to thetent that his catholike church may be to every man that wil learne therof & giue credence therunto as himself commaideth euerl ma to do, a very sure *stablishment* and a stronge pyller of trouthe, as well in perceiuing which is ye true scripture, as the necessary learnyng of ye true vnderstandyng of the scrypture.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 665.

But nowe what great cause should noone mee to beare that great affection to the pope, as to fatne al these thinges for *stablishement* of his kyngdome.—*Id.* p. 1120.

My nature, is subiect vnto corruption and voide of all *stablenesse.—Fryth. Workes*, p. 83.

This is a doubtie kind of accusation, which they vrge against me, wherein they are *stabled* and mired at my first denial.—*Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland*, an. 1524.

Thinking this (the bare title of Christians) sufficient for their soules health, and the *stablishment* of his monarchime, of which kind of profession, the holie scriptures of God can in no wise like or allow.—*Id. Description of Britaine*, c. 9.

First having followed ore the *stable* ground,
Vnto the deepe profound,
My course I next did hold,
In hope the truth t'vnfold.—*Stirling. Aurora*, Son. 3.

But lightly treading thereupon, doth shift,
Out of the bog his cumber'd feet to lift,
When they the peril that do not forecast,
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast.

Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

My weake estate to *stablish* come thou art,
And maist thine owne angue in time renew,
If heauiu consent.

Foiefrez. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. x. s. 53.

Imparting to each part due strength and *stablishment.*

F. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 2.

God (saith he) is the prince and ruler ouer all, always one, *stable*, immouable, like to himself, but unlike to every thing else.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 393.

And this very observation will give good light in our questions and disputes: and I give my instance in episcopal government, which hath been of so lasting an abode, of so long a blessing, hath its firmament by the principles of Christianity, hath been blessed by the issues of that *stablishment.—Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

Which number [eight] being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the *stability* of that government made with the Jews in circumcision.

More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, App.

——— The king-becoming graces,
As iustice, verity, temp'rance, *stablenesse*,
Bounty, persuerance, mercy, lowliness,
Deuotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I haue no relish of them.

Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 3.

He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change, and different in degree.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

The highest possible *stability* is to be absolutely independent, absolutely uncaused: this is the strongest security against all possible chances or failures.

Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 4.

The church, to which our Lord premises *stability* and a final conquest over the power of the grave, is the building raised by himself, as the master-builder.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 13.

STA'BLE, *n.* } Fr. *Estable*; It. *Stalla*; Sp.
STA'BLE, *v.* } *Establa*; Lat. *Stabulum*, a
STA'BLING, *n.* } *stando*.
STA'BLERESS. } A *standing* or station for cattle, &c., or a place where cattle *stand*. See STALL.

And that hous of Malmesbury, that an old hous was tho,
Of two hondred ger and seventy yerd thet hyoore,
He made yt *stable* to ys hous, at yt were alle vorlore.
R. Gloucester, p. 280.

Pul many a deinte hors hadde he in *stable*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 168.

——— For whan the great stede
Is stole, than he taketh hede.
And maketh the *stable* dore fast.—*Gower Con. A.* b. iv.

And so alyghted and entred into ye village, and were about to *stable* theyr horses.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 208.

Wheresoever they [asses] hee *stabled*, they love to lie at large and have roume ynough.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 43.

——— Whence night by night,
He and his monstrous rout are heard to howl,
Like *stabled* wolves, or tigers at their prey,
Doing abhorred rites to Hecate,
In their obscured haunts of inmost bowers.
Milton. Comus.

A scandal is raised on her name, that she was Stabularia, "a *stableress*," whereof one rendreth this witty reason, because her father was Comes Stabuli.
Fuller. Worthies. Essex.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stable*-boy, and let him gallop them to the next pond.
Swift. Directions to Servants.

——— Smit with the calm,
The dead serene of prosperous fortune, pin'd.
Nought now her weighty legions could oppose;
Her terrour once on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves.
Thomson. Liberty.

——— With rapid speed
Back to his lord return'd the faithfull steed,
Wondrous to see! and *stabled* there remain'd,
Till the strong spell no more its power retain'd.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxii.

STACK, past part. of *Stick*.

STACK, *n.* } From the Dut. and Ger.
STACK, *v.* } *Stecken*, to *stick*, (Skinner.)
STA'CKAGE, *n.* } Tooke thinks it the past part.
STA'CKING, *n.* } of the verb *Stig-an*, to raise.

Any thing or things raised or set up, heaped or piled up; e.g. *stack* of hay, wood, chimnies.

She rubeth in, and clam vp, as distraught,
The burial *stack*, and drew the Troian sword,
Her gift sometime, but meant to no such vse.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Stack pease upon hovell, abroad in the yard,
To cover it quickly let owner regard.
Tusser. Husbandry. August.

In *stacking* of havin, and pilling of logs,
Make under thy havin, a hovel for hogs.—*Id. Ib.*

And though in winter we to moisture much incline,
Yet those that be our own, and dwell upon our land,
When twixt their hurly *stacks* and full-stuft barns they stand.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 14.

The Indians (I meane the sect of their wise men) lay themselves quietly upon a *stacke* of wood, and so sacrifice themselves by fire.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Custom & Education.*

While the marquess [Buckingham] and his servant (being both on foot) were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him in the head with a Scottish pistol.
Reliquiæ Wotton. p. 216.

His prædia in like maner were tributes, tolles, portage, bankage, *stackage*, coinage, profits by saltpits, milles, water courses (and whatsoever emoluments grew by them) and such like.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii.

By being obliged to sell his corn by retail, he was obliged to keep a great part of his capital in his granaries and *stackyard* through the year, and could not therefore cultivate so well as with the same capital he might otherwise have done.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 5.

STA'DDLE, *n.* } A. S. *Stæth-ol*, (*stad-dæl*)
STA'DDLE, *v.* } *stede*, a place, a *standing* place.

That on which any thing *stands* or has *stood*; the bottom, the foundation; any thing that remains *standing*, as young trees left uncut, and (as in Spenser) a staff cut from such trees.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin,
Then see it well *stadled*, without and within.
Tusser. Husbandry. April.

Leave growing for *stadles*, the likest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Id. Ib.*

For it is commonlie seene that those young *staddles* which we leaue standing at one & twentie yeeres fall, are vsualliie at the next sale cut downe.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 22.

Like to coppice woods, that if you leaue in them *staddles* too thicke, they will runne to bushes and briars, and haue little cleane vnder-wood.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 74.

So towards old Sylvanus they her bring;
Who, with the noyse awaked, commeth out
To weet the cause, his weaks steps governing
And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout;
And with an yvie twyne his waste is girt about.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,
And counts his large increase; his barns are stor'd
And groaning *staddles* bend beneath their load.
Somervile. The Chace, b. iii.

STAD-HOLDER. } Dut. *Stad-houder*, lo-
STA'DHOLDERSHIP. } cum tenens, one *holding* the *stead* or place (sc. of another).

The *stadholders* were *stewards*, or vicegerents to the various princes who possessed the sovereignty.

Neither *stadholder* or governor, or any person in military charge, has session in the States-general.
Sir W. Temple. Works, vol. i. p. 107.

In Holland, soon after the exaltation of the late prince of Orange to the *stadholdership*, a tax of two per cent. or the fiftieth penny, as it was called, was imposed upon the whole substance of every citizen.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

STAFF. } Written in the plural *staves*.
STAVE, *n.* } Dut. *Staf*, *stave*; Ger. *Stab*; Sw.
STAVE, *v.* } *Stof*; A. S. *Stæfe*. Wachter
STA'FFER. } thinks they may be formed from
STA'FFISH. } *batten*, to beat, or from *stappen*, to step, to go. It may be from the A.S. *Stiff-an*, rigere, to be or cause to be *stiff*. *Stef-nian*, instituere, to institute, to ordain, to establish, to set, or fix. A *staff* is,—

Any thing *stiff*, strong or firm—a prop or support; a stick used to walk with; used as a badge of office. See TIP-STAFF.

A *staff* of *officers*,—a set or established number.

A *staff* or *stave*, in poetry or musick,—a set, established, regular series or succession of verse or lines.

To *stave*,—to do any thing with *staves*; to make with *staves*, to part or fence off (with *staves*); to strike with, to break or separate, to burst through—the *staves*.

And mid *staues* of begges, defondede hem a boute,
And slow of this luther men monyon in the route.
R. Gloucester, p. 126.

He taughte Thomme Stone, to take two *staues*
And fetche Felice home. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 82.

And Jhesus answerde and seide to hem; as to a theef ye han gon out with swerdis and *staues* to take me.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 14.

And Jesus answered and sayd vnto them: ye bee come out as vnto a thefe with sweardes & with *staues*, for to take me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ful longe were his legges, and ful lene,
Ylike a *staff*, ther was no calf ysene.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 573.

Sire Thopas drow abak ful fast;
This geaunt at him stones cast
Out of a fel *staffe* slingg.—*Id. The Rime of Sire Thopas.*

For if the wolfe come in the waie
Their gostly *staffe* is them awaie,
Wherof thei shuld their flocke defende.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

The hunting *staues* with their brod heads of steele,
Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

A witte in youth, that is not over dulle, heavie, knottie, and lumpishe, but hard, tough, though somewhat *staffishe*.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. i.

At last, with creeping crooked pace forth came
An old man, with beard as white as snow;
That on a *staffe* his feeble steps did frame,
And gayde his wearie gate both too and fro.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

There is no *staff* more renerend than one tipt with horn.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act v. sc. 4.

Look that my *staves* be sound, and not too heavy.
Id. Rich. III. Act . sc. .

He delightedh to go betweene the streights and narrow passages of the *staves* and windings, whereof the said cages are made.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxx. c. 10.

In classick authors we have relations of a *staff* or pike made of a durable wood, that many years after the tree had been cut down, being casually struck into the ground, took root there.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 124.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whiffliers and *staffiers* on foot,
With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,
In fit and proper equipages. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

Mr. Cowley had found out, that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical.
Dryden. Discourse on Epic Poetry.

If the searchers find any [irreverent expressions] in the cargo, let them be *staved* or forfeited like contraband goods.
Id. Preface to the Fables.

A cask in one place and a cask in another; some on the shore, and some half a mile in the woods; and some *stav'd* against the trees and leek'd out.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 6.

But it is high time now to come to antiquity; which has been so long *staved* off.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 67.

"The fox, the wicked fox!" was all the cry;
Out from his house ran every neighbour nigh;
The vicar first, and after him the crew
With forks and *staves*, the felon to pursue.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

But I saw, with regret, that the attempt could not be made at either place, unless at the risk of having our boats filled with water, or even *staved* to pieces.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 1.

Seems now the sad requiem, loads the gale;
Last, o'er the warrior's closing grave,
Rung the full choir in choral *stave*.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 5.

STAG. Skinner suggests *Stig-an*, to stick; pungere, from the sharp horns. Junius,—the Gr. Στεγ-ειν, to go in order. Tooke believes it to be "the past part. of the A.S. *Stig-an*, to raise; the raised and lofty head of the animal being the most striking circumstance at the first sight of him." See STAGE; and see the quotation from Drayton and Milton.

The bucke or *stag*, albeit that he be the most gentle and mild beast in the world, yet is he as envious as the rest, and loth to part with that which is good for others.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 32.

When as those fallow deer, and huge-haunch'd *stags* that graz'd
Upon her shaggy heaths, the passenger amaz'd
To see their mighty herds, with *high palm'd heads* to threat
The woods of o'ergrown oaks; as though they meant to set
Their horns to th' other's heights.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

In examining the condition of our red deere, I find that the young male is called in the first yeere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a spaile, the fourth a *stogon* or *stag*, the fift a great *stag*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 4.

——— The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. vii.

Now the blown *stag*, through woods, bogs, roads, and streams
Has mean'd half the forest; but alas!
He flies in vain, he flies not from his fears.
Somervile. The Chace, b. iii.

The *stag* is become less common than it was formerly; its excessive vitiousness during the rutting season, and the badness of its flesh, induce most people to part with the species.—*Pennant. British Zoology. The Deer.*

STAGE, *n.* } *Stage*, *scena*. Skinner thinks
STA'GED, *adj.* } may be from A. S. *Stig-an*,
STA'GELY. } ascendere, to climb, to rise or
STA'GER. } raise. *Stage*, in travelling, from
STA'GERY. } Lat. *Statio*. And Tooke thinks both are the past part. of *Stig-an*; and observes, that—

We apply *stage*—1. To any *elevated* place; to scaffoldings or buildings *raised* for various purposes: 2. To corporeal *progress*, as, at this *stage* of my journey; at this *stage* of the business; at this *stage* of life: 3. To *degrees* of mental advancement in or toward any knowledge, talent, or excellence; and formerly also as we now use *story* (of a house.) See STY.

Stager.—one accustomed to act a part on the *stage*; an experienced performer or person.

Staged man, (Holinshed),—a performer on a stage.

And a phonog man Eutichus hi name sat on the wyndowe whanne he was fallen loto an heuy sleep while Poul disputide longe, al slepynge he fel doun fro the thrifdde *stage*.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 20.

Than syr Henry, and liii. with hym, issued out and came to syr Bartilmewe, and to John de Guystelies, and they thought hym to the mynne, and there shewed hym how the great toure stode but on *stages* of tymbre.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. 1. c. 208.

But yet as a *staged* man can not alwales dissemble and cloke himselfe, so this man, who to hauue his will euer me & to deprume me, imeigiheth against the second point, thinking and meaning by reproouing me to be a lier therein, to condemne all the rest.
Holinshed. The Conquest of Ireland, Pref.

——— A bedde where I laie,
Me thought I seighe vpon a *stage*,
Where stoode a wouder strange image.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

Aloft if thou do lline, as one appointed here
A stately part on *stage* of worldly state to bere,
Thy freind, as only free from fraude, wil thee aduise,
To rest within the rule of mesme, as do the wise.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Praise of a True Frende.

O if my temples were distain'd with wine,
And girt in girlands of wilde yvie twine,
How I could rarte the muse on stately *stage*,
And teach her tread aloft in buskin fine,
With quelnt Bellona in her equipage!
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calendar. October

This world they'd think a fable, e'en as we
Do think the story of the golden age;
Or as some sensual spirits 'mongst us be,
Which hold the world to come, a feigned *stage*.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, c. 32.

Your prince, I say, may beat you, so far forth as his dominion reacheth that's for the distance, the time, ten miles a day, I take it.
2 Brother. you err, 'tis fifteen miles a day,
His *stage* is ten. his hestings are fifteen.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King, Act iv.

Nor may this be called an histrionick parada, or *stagely* visard and hypocrysy, while women seek to appear advantaged in stature, or in beauty.
Bp. Taylor. Artificiot Handsomeness, p. 168.

——— And safe in your *stage-cloathes*
Dare quit upon your oaths,
The *stagers*, and the *stage-wrights* too (your peers)
Of landing your large ears
With their foul comic sacks.
B. Jonson. The just Indignation of the Author.

While he is so over greedy to fix a name of ill sound upon another, note how stupid he is to expose himself or his own friends to the same ignominy; likening those grave controversies to a piece of *stagery*, or scene-work.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

'Tis true, some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The clause in the beginning of it ("without a series of action") distinguishes entire property from *stage-plays*, which are all of one and one continued series of action —*Id. Juvenal*, Ded.

To pay my duty to sweet Mrs. Page,
A place was taken in the Stamford *stage*,
Our coachman Dick, the shades of night to shun,
Had yok'd his horses long before the sun.
Fawkes. The Stage Coach.

O sweet retirement, who would balk the thought,
That could afford retirement, or could not?
'Tis such an easy walk, so smooth and straight,
The second milestone fronts the garden gate;
A step, if fair, and, if a show's approach,
You find safe shelter in the next *stage-coach*.
Cowper. Retirement.

The bark is so steep for near a quarter of a mile, that a ship may lie afloat at low water, so near the shore as to reach it with a *stage*, and the situation is extremely convenient for heaving down.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 5.

STA'GGER, *v.* Dut. *Staggeren*, to *stagger*,
STA'GGERING, *n.* or, as written in *Chaucer*
STA'GGERS, *n.* and *Froissart* to *stokker*, may be formed from *stack*, the past part. of *stick*, hærere, hæsitare,—

To stick, or cause to stick or hesitate—in the progress; to stay or stop; to shock, to shake the firmness of the step or standing; to interrupt, to break; to destroy the steadiness, constancy, uprightness, confidence; to move unsteadily, inconstantly; uncertainly, totteringly.

She riste her vp, and *stakkereth* here & there.
Chaucer. Legende of Hypermestre.

Than sir Bouciquaut, to acõplishe sir Peters desire, came forthe, and ran and met eche other in ye mydden of their sheldes so rudely, yt both their horses *stokered* in the place.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 168.

Then the disciples and apostles (because they were yet but feible in the faythe) must nedes haue woondered, stonned, and *stagered*, and haue been more inquisitiue therin then they were.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1113.

My writhled cheekes beurayse, that pride of heate is past,
My *stoping* steppes eke tell the truth, that nature fadeth fast.
Gascoigne. Diuorce of a Louer.

If sundrie of our predecessours, or elders haue donne certaine thinges, which at that time might wel be donne without hurte, and afterwarde are turned into errour, and superstition, without any *stogeringe*, and with greate authoritie let them be destroied, and abolished by the successours.—*Jewell. Defence of the Apologie*, p. 309.

"Thrise happy man," said then the father grave,
"Whose *stagering* steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shewes the way his sinfull soule to save!"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

——— Tydides rais'd a stone,
With his one hand, of wondrous weight, and pour'd it manly on
The hip of Anchisiades, wherein the joynt doth moue
The thigh, tis cald the huckle bone, which all in sherds it drove;
Brake both the nerves, and with the edge, cut all the flesh away:
It *stagered* him upon his knees, and made th' Heroe stay
His strooke-blind temples on his hand, his elbow on the earth.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

Cym. Does the world go round?
Peith. How comes these *staggers* on mee?
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act v. sc. 5.

While we are but *staggeringly* evil, we are not left without parentheses of consideration, thoughtful rebukes, and merciful interventions to recall us to ourselves.
Brown. Christian Morals, vol. i. p. 30.

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are commonly a vertigo, *staggering*, loss of memory, stupor, &c.
Arbuthnot. On Diet, c. 5.

At this they were so much *stoggered*, that they plainly discovered their ignorance of the effect of fire arme.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 3.

To fly for refuge from distracting thought
To such amusements, as ingenious woe
Contrives, hard-shifting, and without her tools—
To read engraven on the mouldy walls,
In *stagering* types, his predecessor's tale,
A sad memorial, and subjoin his own.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

STA'GNANT. STA'GNANCY. STA'GNANTLY. STA'GNATE, *v.* STAGNA'TION. } Fr. *Stagnant*; It. *Stagnante*; Lat. *Stagnans*, from *Stagnum*, which Vossius derives from the Gr. Στεγνον, and this from *στεγ-ειν*, continere, non sinere elabi, to hold or keep in; to stay, to prevent from flowing or moving.

Held or retained from motion; still, calm, motionless, inert.

I am fifty winters old,
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.—*Colton. Anacreontic*

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.—*Id. Wonders of the Peake*, (1681,) p. 55.

They run, they fly, till flying on obscure,
Night-founder'd in town-ditches *stagnant* gurge,
Soph rowls on Soph promiscuous.—*J. Philips. Cerealia.*

They remain here till the water drains off from the land; and then confine themselves to the *stagnant* ponds: and when they are dry, they ramble away to some creek or river.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

Unexercised reason will melt away in sloth and idleness, and all its vital powers freeze for want of motion, and, like standing water, *stagnate* and gather mire, and by degrees corrupt and putrify.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 3.

If the water runneth, it holdeth clear, sweet, and fresh; but *stagnation* turneth it into a noisome puddle.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 18.

The divers affirmed to him, that sometimes at the bottom of the deep waters, there seemed to be a *stagnation* of the sea for a great depth.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 354.

All but Tupia fell a sacrifice to the unwholesome, *stagnant*, putrid air of the country.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 10.

——— It sleeps; and th' fey touch
Of unpolitic winter has impress'd
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

STAIN, *v.* STAIN, *n.* STA'INER. STA'INLESS. } '*Stain* is formed from *distain*, as '*adain* from *disdain*. (see DISTAIN,) from the Fr. *Des-teindre*, —to *dead* or take away the colour of. Fr. *Teindre*, from Lat. *Tingere*.

To tinge, to dye, to sully; (met.) to sully with disgrace, dishonour, infamy; to disgrace, to dishonour.

So that ye gooldsmythes toke partie the felyeshep or craft of ———, and with the taylliours helde ye craft of *staynere*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1270

——— My Tirians eke for thee
Ar wroth; by thee my shame*stainee* eke *stained*,
And good renoume, wherby vp to the starres
Perelesse I clame. *Surrey. Virgil. Æneis*, b. iv.

With which infami he wold not haue his honoure *staynyd* for any crowne.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 65.

The phœnix wings are not so rare
For faultless length, and *stainless* heu.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

"But if she had her least helpe to thee lent,
T' adorne thy forme accordinge thy desert,
Their blazing pride thou wouldest soone have blent,
And *stayned* their prayses with thy least good part."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

For from thy wombe a famous progenee
Shall spring out of the auncient Trojan blood
Which shall revive the sleeping memoree
Of those same antique peres, the Hevens brood,
Which Greeke and Asian rivers *staynyd* with their blood,
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 3.

The hare-belle for her *stainlesse* azur'd hue,
Claimes to be worne of none but these are true.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

See what reward the grateful senate yield,
For the last blood which stains your northern field;
For wounds, for winter camps, for Alpine snow,
And all the deaths the brave can undergo.
Howe. Lady's Phaeralia b. i.

Hirco, who knows not Hirco? *stains* the bed
Of that kind master who first gave him bread.
Churchill. The Conference.

——— How wishfully she looks
On all she's leaving, now no longer her's!
A little longer, and yet a little longer,
Oh! might she stay to wash away her *stains*,
And fit her for her passage. *Blair. The Grave.*

The town has ting'd the country; and the *stain*
Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe,
The worse for what it soils. *Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

Yet not entirely from their censure free,
Who judge our failings with severity:
'The very care he took to keep his name
Stainless, with some was evidence of shame.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. viii.

STAIR, *n.* Dut. *Steghe, stegher*; Ger. *Steg*; Sw. *Steg*; A.S. *Stæg-er*; from Dut. *Steghen*; Ger. *Steigen*; A.S. *Stig-an*, to go up, to ascend, (Skinner.) and see *Tooke*, and STIB. *Stair*, (or as Chaucer and Fabyan write, *steyer*,) means—

An *ascender*, — that which or that by which we *ascend*, go or come up, climb, mount.

But by a venturous grace,
I rise and walkt, sought pace and pace,
Till I a winding *staire* found. *Chaucer. Dreame.*

It is so hie from thens I lie, and the common yerth, there ne is cable in no land maked, that might stretche to me, to drawe me into hisse, ne *steyers* to *steye* on is none, so that without recouer endlesse, here to endure I wote well I purveide.—*Id. The Testament of Love*, b. i.

At Bedforde this yere at the keping of a shire dale by the falling of a *steyer*, were xviii murdered and slaine.
Fabyan. Chronycle, vol. ii. p. 434.

But, ere my hoped day of speedull shone,
My *steyers* foul fell from high honors *staire*
Into the hands of hys accursed fone,
And cruelly was slaine.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 2.

The Thames, by water when I took the air,
That dane'd my barge, in lanching from the *stair*?
Drayton. Elenor Cobham to Duke Humphry.

To make a compleat *stair-case*, is a curious piece of architecture: the vulgar cautions are these: that it have a very liberal light; that the space above the head be large and airy; that the half pieces be well distributed; that the whole *stair-case* have no nigard latitude.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 35.

The troop retires, the lovers close the rear,
With forward faces not confessing fear:
Backward they move, but scorn their pace to mend,
Then seek the *stairs*, and with slow haste descend.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

STAKE, *n.* } *Stake*, sudes, and *stahe*, pignus
STAKE, *v.* } depositum, are both derived by Skinner, from the verb to *stick*;—Dut. *Steken*, Ger. *Stehen*; A. S. *Stican*; and of this verb Tooke considers *stake* to be the past participle. See STEAK.

A *stake* in a hedge; *stack* or *stuck* there,—to which beasts are fastened to be baited; i. e. any thing *stuck* or fixed in the ground for that purpose; a *deposit*, paid down or fixed to answer the event; (met.) a *risk*, — any thing *fixed* or engaged to answer an event. To *stake*, formed upon the noun,—

To do any thing with *stakes*; to pledge, to risk.

First the nemnid alte the, the purale sald make,
That thorgh the reame sald go, the bounder forto *stake*.
R. Brunne, p. 309.

After many examinations, at the last they condemned him by vertue of the emperours decree made in the assembly at Augbourge, and shortly after brought him forth to the place of execution, and there tyed him to a *stake*, where with a fervent zeale, and a loud voyce here cried, Lord open the eyes of the king of Englande.—*Fox. Life of Tyndall*, p. 10.

Thou weart that only *stake*, whereby I ment to stay.
Gascoigne. In Trust is Treason.

The mines the duke of Glocester doth guide:
Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve,
Should the sword fail, with famine them to grieue.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

To so; and I shall praise thee all the while,
So be, thou *stake* not up the common style.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 3.

——— In his eye,
A burning furnace glowes; all bent to prey
On sheepe, or oxen; or the vpland hart:
His belly charging him, and he must part
Stakes with the heards-man, in his beast attempt,
Euen where from rape, their strengths are most exempt.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

Gom. My life and honor
At *stake* I hold.
Mir. My care; and truth lay by it
Least that *stake* might be lost.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act ii. sc. 5.

But what's so tender as a tyrant's ear;
With whom whoever, though a favorite, spake,
At every sentence set his life at *stake*,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things,
Than sultry summers, or unhealthful springs?
Duke. Juvenal, Sat. 4.

Th' increasing sound is borne to either shore,
And for their *stakes* the throwing nations fear
Their passions double with the cannon's rear.
And with warm wishes each man combats there.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Dam. To bring it to the trial, will you dare
Our pipes, our skill, our voices, to compare?
My brinded heifer to the *stake* I lay;
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a day.
Id. Virgil, Past. 3.

The desperate gamester, who had *staked* his person and liberty on a last throw of the dice, patiently submitted to the decision of fortune, and suffered himself to be bound, chastised, and sold into remote slavery, by his weaker but more lucky antagonist.—*Gibbon. Decline & Fall*, c. 9.

STALA'CTICAL. Gr. Σταλακτικος, from σταλαξ-ειν, *stillare*, to drop. Applied to—

Dropping or dripping water—congealed; an icicle.

Hard by the cave is one or more vast stones, which (if I mistake not) are incrustrated with this sparry, *stalactical* substance, if not wholly made of it.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iii. c. 1.

STALE. Dut. *Stallen*; Ger. *Stallen*; It. *Stallare*, from *stabulum*, quia quum recenter venunt in *stabulum*, quod *stallam* vocant Germani, tunc fere urinam solent emittere, (Scaliger.) Junius thinks Dut. *Stel bier*, vetus cerevisia et defecata; Eng. *Stale beer*, originates from this source.

Their [mares] *stalling* is no hinderance to their pace in running their carriere, as it doth the horse, who must needs then stand still.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 42.

——— Thou did'st drinke
The *stale* of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would cough at.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 4.

STALE, *adj.* } Dut. *Stal*; Ger. *Stal*; A. S.
STALE, *n.* } *Stal, steal*, is a place,—a place
STALE, *v.* } in which things are exposed for
STA'LELY. } sale. The Dut. *Stallen, staelen*; Fr. *Estaller*, is,—to set upon
STA'LENESS. } a stall, to expose unto the view (as Cotgrave expresses) of all passengers, comers, or customers. *Stale* then is,—

Exposed (sc.) till seen by every one; till become a common sight or spectacle; till it has lost its youth, novelty or freshness; and hence, old or aged, obsolete.

Stale, n. —any thing exposed, held out or offered, (sc. as a lure or enticement; a decoy, Fr. *Estalon*.) any thing much used or worn.

To *stale*,—to expose, to make public or common, old or obsolete; to wear out.

No, this thrice worthy and right valiant Lord,
Must not so *stale* his palme, nobly acquir'd,
Not by my will assubiugate his merit,
As amply titled as Achilles is.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 3.

Age cannot wither her, nor custome *stale*
Her infinite variety: other women cloy
The appetites they feede, but she makes hungry,
Where most she satisfies.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

He's grown a stranger to all due respect,
Forgetful of his friends; and not content
To *stale* himself in all societies,
He makes my house here common as a mart,
A theatre, a public receptacle
For giddy humour, and diseased riot.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act ii. sc. 1.

I'll go tell all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so *stale* his invention to the auditory, before it come forth.
Id. Cynthia's Revels, Induction.

The lard of Drumlanrig lieng all this while in ambush with seuen hundred men, forbeare to breake out to giue anie charge vpon his enmies, least the earle of Lennox had kept a *stale* behind.—*Holinshed. Hist. of Scotland*, an. 1547.

Still, as he went, he crafte *stales* did lay,
With cunning trayues him to entrap unwares,
And privy spyals plast in all the way,
To weete what course he takes, and how he fares;
To ketch him at a vauntage in his snares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

——— Do you bring me liveries?
Stales to catch kites?
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 2.

Kate. I pray your sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act i. sc. 1.

Was this your drift, to use Perneze's name,
Was he your fittest *stale*?
B. Jonson. The Case is altered, Act v. sc. 3.

In bashfulnesse the spirits do a little go and come; but with bold men, upon like occasion, they stand at a stay; like a *stale* at chesse, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Boldness.*

So Fabius thought, that putting these fellows out for a prey to Hannibal (as a *stale* to draw him from those quarters) he should plack him by this means from Tarentum; and so it came to pass.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 100.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*, in a browne bowle,
Which did about the board merrilye trowle.
Percy. Ancient Poems.

I think like a *stal-fish* shambles, or an eyle-shop.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act iii. sc. 1.

The proof hath been, that both the beer, and the wine, (as well within water, as above,) have not been pulled or deaded at all; but as good or somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks, and *staleness*, kept in a celler.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 365.

So that more than necessitie compelled him he could not eat, by reason that the *stalenesse* tooke away the pleasant taste thereof, and lesse prouoked his appetite.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 20.

——— All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with.—*B. Jonson.*

This easie fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes; he's tame and merciful,
Him I can manage, till I make him odious
By some unpopular act, and then dethrone him.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act I. sc. I.

I'd rather read Orlando's comic tale,
Than a dull author always stiff, and *stale*,
Who thinks himself dishonour'd in his style,
If on his works the Graces do but smile.
Id. Art of Poetry.

Here wont the dean, when he's to seek,
To spunge a breakfast once a week;
To cry the bread was *stale*, and mutter
Complaints against the royal butter.
Swift. Past. Dialogue.

STALK, *v.* } A. S. *Stælc-an*, to go warily,
STALK, *n.* } fairly, and softly; to *stalke* as
STA'LKY. } fowlers do: also,—to go on *stilts*, (Somner.) See the quotation from Drayton; whence it appears that walking on *stilts* over ditches was the common practice in pursuit of moor-fowl. G. Douglas uses *stalker* fur *pastor agens telis*, (Æn. 4.) The A. S. verb *Stælc-an* seems to have been formed upon the verb *stæl-an*, (*stæl-ig-an, stælg-* or *stælc-an*,) to steal or creep upon; and the modern application to—lofty, stately walking, to have been derived from walking upon *stilts*.

Stalk, the noun,—Tooke thinks should be written *stauch*, and that the *l* may have been introduced (see the quotations from Chaucer) for the sake of the rhime to *bolkes*; he concludes it to be the past part. of *Stig-an*, to ascend, to climb. We now apply it only to plants; Chaucer,—to the rounds, steps or stairs of a ladder.

To move or go warily, or creepingly; to go with or behind (a horse painted on cloth, used to conceal and deceive, and called) a *stalking horse*; to walk as if on stilts, with lofty, stately steps.

Stalk, n.—the rising (stem of plants).

The night was short, and fayte by the day,
That nedes cost he moste hiswerke hide.
And to a grove faste ther beside
With dredful foot than *stalketh* Palamon
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1478.

His owen hond than made he ladders three,
To climben by the renges and the *stalkes*
Unto the tubbes hanging in the baulkes.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3624.

He can wel in min eye seen a *stalk*
But in his owen he cannot seen a balk.
Id The Reves Tale, v. 3917.

And to the bedde he *stalk'th* stille,
Where that he wist was the wife,
And in his hande a rasour kiffe
He bare, with whiche hir throte he cut.
Gower. Con. A. b. II.

But ere he could his armour on him dight,
To gett his shield, his monstrous entring
With sturdie steps came *stalking* in his sigh
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. I. c. 7.

Come hither Leonato, what wot ye you told me of to day, that your niece Beatrice was in loue with signior Beneditke?
Clo. O I, *stalke on, stalke on*, the foule sits. I did neuer thinke that lady would haue loued any man.
Shakespeare. Much Adue about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 3.

——— His frank tongue
Being lent the reins, would take away all thought
Of malice, in your course against the rest;
We must keep him to *stalk* with.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act iii. sc. 2.

Like as the seeded field greene grasse first showes,
Then from greene grasse grasse into a *stalke* doth spring,
And from a *stalke* into an eare forth-growes,
Which eare the fruitefull graine doth shortly bring.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

These cranes if they be made tame and gentle, are very playfull and wanton birds; and they will one by one dance (as it were) and run the round with their long shankes *stalking* full untowardly.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 23.

The fowler is employed his limed twigs to set.
One underneath his horse, to get a shoot doth *stalk*;
Another over dykes upon his *stilts* doth walk
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

Let the counsellour shew that hee heleeues it, by giuing counsell rather wholsome then pleasing, not for faction but for conscience, and by forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalking* horse of his private ends.
Hakewell. Apologie, b. iv. c. 14.

At least where vetches, pulse and tares have stood,
And *stalks* of lupines grew, (a stubborn wood)
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. I.

It grows upon a round *stalk*, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head.—*Mortimer.*

Protestant dissenters were therefore to serve as *stalking horses*, that papists might creep behind them, and have hopes of being some time or other admitted with them.
Bolingbroke. Dissert. upon Parties, Let. 2.

STALL, *v.* STALL, *n.* STA'LLAGE. STALLA'TION. STA'LLING, *n.* STA'LLON. } The A.S. *Stall, stæl*, appears to be the diminutive of Goth. *Stads*; A.S. *Sted*, (*stad-dæl*,) and to be applied generally to *any place*; so are the Dut. and Ger. *Stal*, including the Lat. *Stabulum*, a stable, (qv.) The Fr. *Estal* is the *stall* of a shop or booth. Dut. and Ger. *Stallen*; A.S. *Styll-an*, stabulare, in stabulo locare, to *stall* or stable, in *stall* oxen, or put them into a *stall* or *stable*; to feed, to fatten them.

Place, station; the place in which any thing stands, (horses, cattle;) any thing on or in which wares are placed, laid, spread for sale.

A *stal* is part of the stable—each division in which an animal may stand: also—the seat appropriated in the choir to certain ranks of the clergy.

To *stall*, (generally,) is—to place, to station, to stand. (See INSTALE.) And—

To *stall*, in Lincolnshire, (says Skinner,) and in other northern parts of England, is—*satiate*, a met. from cattle fed in a *stall*.

Stallon, (Holinshed) seems to be—a scion, a cutting, to be grafted or planted

It is not alle brought to *stalle* for no powere.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

The plough oxe in winter *stalleth*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

So that if any our hatayls breke, or dis-aray by any adventure, than if ye se any suche nede, drawe thyder and confort them, and whan ye haue done, kepe agayne your *stall* and ye can, for this day ye can nat do better seruyce.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 225.

In henen to be *stallyd* with moost felicite.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 140.

The munkys of ye house of Crystys Churche of Cadbery chas hym to the archebyshoprys see, & had ye pallé, & was *stallyd* soone after.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1397.

Their peeees then are called Petronels,
And they themselves by sundrie names are calld;
As Bandoliers, for who in mountaynes dwels,
In trowpes and bandes, ofte times is stouty *stalld*.
Gascoigne. Vpon the Fruite of Fetters.

He came of the sanke roiall
That was east out of a houchers *stall*.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

And now his *stallation* grew near, when the earl of Northumberland, warden of the marches, with one Sir Walter Welsh, gentleman of the king's privy chamber, came by the king's command to Cawood, to arrest the cardinall, [Wolsey.]—*Stale Trials. 20 Hen. VIII.* an. 1529.

The fat oxe, that wont ligge in the *stall*,
Is nowe fast *stalled* in her crumenall.
Spenser. The Shepheerd's Calender. September.

All these together in one heape were throwne,
Like carkases of beastes in butchers *stall*.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Howbeit such a one [rose] was to be seene in Antwerpe 1585, as I haue heard, and I knew who might haue had a slip or *stallon* thereof, if he would haue ventured ten pounds vpon the growth of the same, which should haue been but a tickle hazard.—*Holinshed. Desc. of England*, b. ii. c. 19.

——— We could not *stall* together
In the whole world.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 1.

Praie you leaue mee, *stall* this in your bosome, and I thanke you for your honest care.
Id. All's Well that Ends Well, Act i. sc. 3.

Long mayst thou liue, to wayle thy childrens death,
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
Id. Rich. III Act i. sc. 3.

Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox?
Id. As You Like It, Act i. sc. 1.

Each *stall*, his herdsman hath: an honest swaine,
Yet every one, must every day sustaine
The load of one beast, (the most fat, and best
Of all the *stall-fed*) to the wheres feast.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

Cries the *stall-reader*, bless us! what a word on
A title page is this! and some in file
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile
End Green.
Milton, Son. 11.

Here you a mockworm of the town mieht see,
At his dull desk, amid his legers *stall'd*,
Eat up with carking care and penurie
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

Coming nearer still, I saw a great deal of meat on the *stalls*, that were plac'd at a small distance from the tower.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

But if I gain the maid, thrie vicrtims are decreed;
A *stall-fed* lamb, a goat, and heifer fair.
Pacuve. Theocritus. A Vow to Priapus.

[Taxes used to be levied upon the persons and goods of travellers] when they erected in it a booth or *stall* to sell them in. These different taxes were known in England by the names of passage, pontage, lastage, and *stallage*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iii. c. 3.

STA'LLION. Fr. *Estalone*; It. *Stallône*, quasi *stabuli* dominus, lord of the stable or *stall*, says Skinner; but Junius and Hire derive from the A. S. *Stæl-an*, saline, saltare, (Ihre in v. *Bespringa.*)

A great sort of the quenes true harted subiectes in England, thincke it more mete for wanton Weston to be turned out for a *stalion*, and to kepe company and race among the courtesens of Colmā hedge, than to vse anie kinde communication among worthi ladies or honest gētelwomen.—*Bp. Gardiner. True Obedience*, To the Reader.

Commonly the *station* and the mare are put together, when both of them are full two yeares old: and that about the spring æquinoctial, that is to say, in mid-march: but if they be kept asunder untill they are full three years of age, they breed stronger colts.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 42.

——— Staked up like to some *stallion* steed.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

——— Here she comes
And yonder walks the *stallion* to discover.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act i. sc. 4.

The colt that for a *stallion* is design'd,
By sure presages shows his generous kind,
Of able body, sound of limb and wind.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

STA'LWORTH. } Scotch *Stalwart*. (See STA'LWORTHOOD. } *Jamieson.*) A. S. *Stælworthe*, or *wyrthe*, captu dignus; worth the taking (*stealing*) or seizing, (Somner;) and consequentially,—

Redoubted, brave or bold, strong, daring, violent, vehement.

For ther nas knygt in monylonde, ny *stalwarde* man,
That in the o syde ther was; & al for a womman.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

For Gode's loue, *stalworthe* men, armeth gou faste,
To sle these homiynges, and here casteles a doun caste.
Id. p. 18.

The kyng adde by hys verste wyf one *stalwarde* sone,
That, vor hys *stalwardhed*, longe worth in mooe [mind].
Id. p. 293.

Hii bygonnen an holy There's ene then toun asaly there
Stalwardlyche & vaste ynou, noblemen as yt were.
Id. p. 395.

After this Alfride hom Edward the olde,
Faire man he was & wis, *stalworth* & bolde.
R. Brunne, p. 26.

Whan thei were alle dight, *stalworthely* & fast
Bothe day & nyght vnto the toure he hast. *Id.* p. 165.

This in the Englysshe booke is named Maximian, the hiehe, as testyfyeth Gaufride and other, was *stalworth* and mighty of his handes.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 72.

O frendship, flour of flowers, O liuely sprite of lyfe,
O sacred bond of blissful peace, the *stalworth* stanch of strife.—*Poems of Vncertaine Auctors. Of Frendship.*

STA'MINA. } Lat. *Stamen*, a stando, quod STA'MINATED. } eo *stat* omne in tela velamentum, (Varro.) Applied to—
STAMI'NEOUS. }

The thread spun by the Fates; the thread of life; and hence perhaps our application—to the first principles of life; the threads or filaments of plants.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds; particularly the doctrine of the Trinity briefly hinted, and scarce any thing more, because the form of baptism led to it.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 309.

The persons who, Moses tells us, lived to so great an age, were the special favourites of God, and formed and *stamina*ted by the immediate hand of God with peculiar principles of vitality.—*Bibliotb. Bibl.* i. 258.

Stamina or chives, are the small threads which encompass the style in the centre of flowers, upon the tops of which the apices or summits, which contain the male dust, hang: *Stamina* or chives, are such as have a number of *stamina* or chives, but are destitute of the fine-colour'd leaves, which are called petalia, the *stamina* being only encompassed by the flower-cup.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary.

STA'MMEL. Whalley says,— "*Stamel* is a kind of *red*, inferior both in quality and price to scarlet,"—an interpretation evidently constructed to suit the passage in Jonson.

It may be *stamin*, Fr. *Estamine*, from *stamen*, (qv.),—a kind of woollen stuff.

Is't not a misery, and the greatest of our age, to see a handsome, young, fair enough, and well mounted wench, humble her self, in an old *stammel* petticoat, standing possest of no more fringe, than the street can allow her.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act iv. sc. 2.

Red-hood, the first that dotn appear
In *stamel*.—Scarlet is too dear.
B. Jonson. Love's Welcome.

STA'MMER, *v.* STA'MMERER, *n.* STA'MMERING, *n.* } Dut. *Stamelen, stamern*; Ger. *Stammeln, stammern*; Goth. *Stamnôn*, *Stamnôs*, balbus, balbutiens; A. S. *Stamer, stomore, stomettan*—balbutire, titubare, vacillare lingua; also *mutire*,—to speak imperfectly, mutteringly. To *stammer* is—

To *stumble*, (sc. in speech,)—to speak lamely, with hindered or obstructed utterance or articulation.

Parrot is no *stamring* stare, that men call a starling.
Skelton. Speake Parrot.

Her tongue was verye quicke
But she spake somewhat thicke
Her felowe did *stammer* and stut.—*Id. Elinour Rumming.*

Writ in the characters of another age,
That Plowden selfe might *stammer* to rehearse.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. I.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen.
Bp. Taylor.

Their childishness, their *stommering*, their little angers, their inconstancies, their imperfections, their necessities are so many little emanations of joy and comfort to him that delights in their persons and society.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 18.

And *stammering* babes are taught to lisp thy name.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

The Psythian grape we dry: Lagean juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

When children first begin to spell,
And *stammer* out a syllable,
We think them tedious creatures.—*Cowper. The Parrot.*

STAMP, *v.* STAMP, *n.* STA'MPER. STA'MPING, *n.* } Fr. *Estampe*; It. *Stàmpa*; Sp. *Estampa*; Dut. *Stampen*; Ger. *Stampfen*; Sw. *Stampa*. Benson has A. S. *Stampe*, plium. Ihre suggests from the A. S. *Stæpp-an*, to step; to fix or set down the step; firmly, strongly, so as to impress or make an impression.

To strike down firmly with the foot, to impress or mark; to make or fix a mark, sign or impression; to press, force or beat down, to imprint; to form or fashion, (as metal *stamp*,) to designate or denote (a value—as to coin—for currency.)

Thise eekes how they *stamp*, and strein, and grind,
And turnen substance into accident,
To fulfill all thy likerous talent!
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,472.

I happened upon the side of it, in a little hallow of the ground which was a rampier against the sun's rage. to perceive a young maid, truly of the finest *stamp* of beauty.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

The lords at London having tried all kinds of *stamping*, both of the fineness of 9, 8, 6, 4, and 3, proved that without any loss, but sufferable, the coin might be brought to eleven ounces fine.—*Burnet. Records*, pt. ii. b. 2.

Her twyfold teme (of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each unlich)
Did sadly swim away, ne ever *stamp*
Unlesse she chaunst their stubborne mouths to twich.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

He smote the upper part
Of all his skull, even where the haire, that made his foretop, sprung;
The hurt was deadly, and the paine, so sore the courser stung,
(Pierc't to the braine) he *stampt* and plung'd.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

Concerning gold coined into money, it came up threescore and two years after the *stamping* of silver peeces: and a scripture of gold was taxed and valued at twenties sesterces, which arisetb in every pound according to the worth of sesterces as they were rated in those dales, to nine hundred sesterces.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiii. c. 3.

It is an established opinion amongst some men, that there are in the understanding certain innate principles; some primary notions, κοινοι εννοιαι, characters; as it were *stamped* upon the mind of man, which the soule receives in its very first being; and brings into the world with it.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 2.

To make nature and the material forms of bodies to be one and the self-same thing, is all one as if one should make the seal (with the *stamper* too) to be one and the same thing, with the signature upon the wax.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, b. i. c. 3.

It must be written on *stamped* paper, for instance; it must be signed and sealed, and executed before witnesses.
Gilpin, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

Hence the origin of coined money, and of those public offices called mints; institutions of exactly the same nature with those of the aulnagers and *stomp-masters* of woolen and linen cloth.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 4.

STANCH, or STAUNCH, *v.* STANCH, *adj.* STANCH, *n.* STA'NCHING, *n.* STA'NCHION. STA'NCHLESS. STA'NCHNESS. Fr. *Estancher*; It. *Stagnàre*; Sp. *Estancar*, from the Lat. *Stagnare*, to *stay* or stop from flowing, (sc. the blood, instar *stagni.*)

To stay or stop—the current; to cease—from flowing; generally,—to stay, to stop; and hence the adj.—Stopped or stayed; steady, steadfast; firm, fixed, inflexible.

Stanchion.—Fr. *Estanson*, a prop or stay.

Fr. *Estancer*,—to stop or stay, to prop or uphold.

His herte gaf tille dame Blanche, if hir wille wer therto,
& holy kirke wild stanche sibred hituex tham tue,
Hire than wild he wedde. *R. Brunne*, p. 253.

But onetise of men, that may not be *stanched*, shall it binde me to be stedfaste, sythun that stedfastenesse is vncouthe to my maners.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

Who shall than yeue me a contrarious drinke, to *staunch* the thrust of my blisfull bitternes?
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

And dovne he light, and by the brinke
He tide his hors vnto a branche
And laide him lowe for to *stanche*
His thrust. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

O frendship, flour of flowers, O lively sprite of lyfe,
O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.—*Poems of Lucretius Auctora. On Frendship.*

I wil *stauncke* his floudes, and the great waters shal be restrayned.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ezechiel*, c. 31.

The foressyde erle sette fyre vpon a syde of the cytie and brent a great parte thereof, as well churchys as other, whiche fyre was scantly *stenchyd* in viii. dayes after.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 8. *John* (*of Prance.*)

When he hath thus done, he stoppeth the orifice again with mud, and so *stancheth* the blood, and healeth up the wound.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 26.

For the *stauncking* of blond, they use also the ashes of frogs.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxii. c. 10.

Mal. With this, there growes
In my most ill-composd affection, such
A *stanchless* auarice, that were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 3.

It should make us *staunch* and cautious of grounding judgment or censure upon present events about any cause, or any person.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,
Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe
Attend his call, then with one mutual cry
The welcome news confirm, and echoing hills
Repeat the pleasing tale.—*Somervile. The Chase.*

Having once, to try the *stanchness* of the phial, blown in so much air (without taking out any thing as we use to do in the like case) that the air in the cavity of the phial raised and kept the quick-silver three inches high in the pipe.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 184.

Some of the *staunchest* friends of the people, men brought into the country at the revolution, owing all their honours and emoluments to it, and hitherto professed and zealous Whigs, deserted the standard of liberty, and took distinguished posts under the banners of the enemy.
Knox. The Spirit of Despotism.

When all the parts are prepared, the keel is laid upon blocks, and the planks being supported by *stanchions*, are sewed or clamped together with strong thongs of plaiting.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 18.

STAND, *v.* STA'NDARD. STA'NDEL. STA'NDER. STA'NDING, *n.* STA'NDISH. Goth. and A. S. *Stand-an*; Dut. *Standen*, *staen*; Ger. *Stehen*; Sw. *Staa*; Lat. *Stare*; Gr. Στηναι; A. S. *Standard*; Dut. *Standaerd*; Ger. *Standart*; Sw. *Standar*; Fr. *Estandart*; It. *Standàrdo*; Sp. *Estandarte.*

Applied to the position of the human body,—

To stand,—to be, to rest upon the feet in an erect position; distinguished from—to lie, to sit, to kneel.

To be, or cause to be or become, in an erect, upright posture; to rest, to remain, to abide, to continue erect, firm, fixed; motionless;—firm, secure;—to stop, stay, cease, or cause to stop or stay, or cease from motion, from falling; to halt; to be or cause to be, to put or place, to stay, remain in hold or keep any place, position, state, or condition; any way or path—course or direction.

Stand,—used with prepositions,—has various consequential applications; as to *stand* by, or *stand* up; as assistant, friend, advocate, defender, coadjutor;—to assist, to befriend, to aid or abet.

To *stand* out, (sc.)—in opposition or resistance, to persist. It is also thus used as equivalent to other compounds of the Lat. *Sistere.*

To assist, to consist, to insist, to persist, to resist.

Standard,—a *standard* tree, (distinguished from a dwarf,) one that *stands*—upon a tall trunk.

A *standard*,—around which soldiers or others *stand* or place themselves.

A *standard*,—(of measure, of fineness, &c.)—that by which quantity or quality is fixed or regulated, rated, estimated, valued.

Standish,—for pens to *stand* in.

——— He gedere ys ost anon
To werre, & to *stonde* a geyn the Romaynes ys fon.
R. Gloucester, p. 80.

And Edmond vdygt hys *standard*, were he asolde hym salf abyde. *Id.* p. 303.

Thise men lift ther *standard*, that stoute was & grim.
R. Brunne, p. 115.

He asayed tham bi and bi, & retreied tham ilkone,
& stoned tham alle wery, *standand* stille as stone.
Id. p. 219.

And Jheens *stood* and cleplde hem and seide, what wolen ye that I do to you? Thei seyen to him, Lord that oure yghen be opened.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 20.

Then Jesus *stode* styll, and called the, and sayde: what wyll ye that I shoulde do to you; they sayde to hym: Lorde that our eyes maye be opened.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he gede out aboute the thridde houre and sigh others *standyng* idel in the chepyng: and he seide to hem go ye also in to my vyneyerd.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 20.

And he wēt out about the third houre, & sawe other *standyng* idel in the market place, and sayde vnto them, go ye also in to my vyneyrde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye shall understond also, that fasting *stond* in three thinges: in forbering of bodily mete and drinke, in forbering of worldly politie, and in forbering of dedly sinne; this is to say, that a man shall kepe him fro dedly sinne with all his might.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

The people *stode* in obeisance
Under the rule of gouernance
And peace with vnrightewisenesse keste
With charitee tho *stode* in reste.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

But the yong spring there, and everie where else, was pitifullie nipt and over-troden by yery beastes; and also the fairest *standers* of all were rooted up, and cast into the fire.
Ascham. Schole-master, b. ii.

Wise men do know, that meane lookers on may trewlie say, for a well made picture; "This face had been more comlie, if that hie redde in the cheeke were somwhat more pure sanguin than it is;" and yet the *stander* by cannot amend it himselfe by any way.—*Id. Ib.*

Some that were heretikes in dede, would for the great estimacyō yt Origene was in through al yt church, ansuuce their owne heresies forwarde vnder the name and *standerd* of hys famous authoritie.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 410.

Knights bauerets are made in the fielde, with the ceremonie of cutting of the point of his *standerd*, & making it as it were a banner.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. i. c. 18.

But those two other, which beside them *stoode*,
Were, Britomart and gentle Scudamour;
Who all the while beheld their wrathfull moode,
And wondred at their implacable stoure,
Whose like they never saw till that same houre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

Prodigious wits! that study to confound
The life of wit, to seem to know aright;
As if themselves had fortunately found
Some *stand* from off the earth beyond our sight;
Whence overlooking all as from above,
Their grace is not to work, but to reprove.
Id. Musophilus.

——— She tooke her horrid *stand*
Vpon Vlysses huge blacke barke, that did at anchor ride,
Amidst the fleet.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

Look how you see a field of *standing* corn,
When some strong wind in summer haps to blow,
At the full height, and ready to be shorn,
Rising in waves, how it doth come and go
Forward and backward.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

In warlike state the royal *standard* borne
Before him, as in opulentous arms he rode,
Whilst his courveting courser seem'd in scorn
To touch the earth whereon he proudly trod.—*Id. Ib.*

The fickleness and fugitiveness of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master.
Fuller. General Worthies, c. 11.

He said; and swiftly through the troupes, a mortall lance did send,
That reft a *standard-bearers* life, renowmd Æneas friend.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

The commissioners of this county did not over-weary themselves in working, when they returned these persons; presenting no under-wood, yes, no *standels*, but onely tymber oaks, men of great wealth and worship in this shire.
Fuller. Worthies. Northumberland.

Care was taken in the reign of king Henry the eighth (when woods were in a far better condition than now adays) for the preserving of the *standells* of breeh.
Id. Ib. Buckinghamshire.

The law was given with terrors and noises, with amazements of the *standers* by, and Moses himself the minister did exceedingly quake and fear.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

I have newly made, at least an essay of my invention, at least in the structure of a little poor *standish*, of so contemptible value, as I dare offer it to your Lordship without offence of your integrity.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 339.

The French have set up purity for the *standard* of their language; and a masculine vigour is that of ours.
Dryden. Æneis, Ded.

Your cavalende the fair spectators view,
From their high *standings*, yet look up to you.
Id. To his Sacred Majesty.

"Take your desert, the death you have decreed;
I seal your doom, and ratify the deed:
By Mars, the patron of my arms, you die."
He said; dumb sorrow seiz'd the *standers*-by.
Id. Palamon & Arcite.

"What well? what weapon?" (Flavia cries)
"A *standish*, steel and golden pen!
It came from Bertrand's, not the skies;
I gave it you to write again.
Pope. On receiving from Lady Shirley a Standish and two Pens.

It is therefore necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material *standard*; by forming a comparison with which, all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size: and the prerogative of fixing this *standard* our antient law vested in the crown.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

Labour alone, therefore, never varying in its own value, is alone the ultimate and real *standard* by which the value of all commodities can at all times and places be estimated and compared.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 5.

STANG. A. S. *Stæng*, *stæng*; Dut. *Stanghe*; Ger. *Stang*, a pole. It. *Stànga*, a bar or post, from the A. S. *Sting-an*, to push into, to *sting*, (*pungere*), and the Lat. *Contus*, from Gr. Κεντειν, (*pungere*),—

A pole, a long bar, post, shaft of cart, &c.; and (as *pole* also is) applied to a measure of length.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest trees, as I could judge, appeared to be 7 feet high.—*Swift. Voyage to Lilliput*, c. 2.

STANK, *adj.* is probably a consequential usage of *stanch*, as the Fr. *Estanche*,—stanched, slaked, quenched, quailed, (Cotgrave.)

Hob. Diggon I am so stiffe and so *stank*,
That useth may I stand any more.
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calender. September.

STANK. Fr. *Estang*, a great pond, pool or standing water, (Cotgrave.) G. Douglas also uses this word, and the *Gloss.* derives it from the Lat. *Stagnum.* It has probably no other origin than the preceding *stank*. See STANCH.

Ray calls it—"a *dam*, or bank to stop water."

Wham thei had wele reden, that tham thoubt righe lang
They lighted and shiden hiside a water *stank*.
R. Brunne, p. 63.

And fand sune *stank* that florirt from a well.
G. Douglas. Æneados, b. vii.

STA'NNARY. Lat. *Stannum*; Fr. *Estain*, *tin*. (qv.) See the quotations from Carew, and Holinshed.

To each of these [quarters] is assigned by the Lord Warden, a steward, who keepeth his court once in every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latine *stannum*, in Englishe Tynne, and hold plea of whatsoever action of debt or trespasse whereto any one dealing with blacke or white tynne either as plaintife or defendant, is a party.—*Carew. Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 18.

She hath also laid vpon you the charge of a gouernement in your owne countrie, where you are to commaund manie people by your honourable office of the *stannaries*, and where you are both a iudge and chancellor, to rule in iustice and to iudge in equitie.—*Holinshed Chronycle*. Ep Ded.

If by publick law the mint were ordained to be onely applied to our *stannaries*, how certainly would they pays for more precious than silver mines?

Bp. Holl. Select Thoughts.

The *stannary* courts in Devonshire and Cornwall, for the administration of justice among the miners therein, are also courts of record, but of the same private and exclusive nature.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 6.

STA'NYEL. The first folin of Shakespeare reads *stallion*; Hanmer changed it into *stanyel*, the common stone-hawk, which inhabits mid buildings and rocks. In the North called *stanchal*, (Steevens.)

To. And with what wing the *stallion* checkes at it?

Shakespeare. Twelfth Night. Act ii. sc. 5.

To prevent this danger therefore, the doves need to have with them the bird which is called Tinnunculus, i. a kestrill, or *stanyel*: for she defendeth them, and (by a certaine naturall power that she hath) skareth and terrifieth all other hawkes: inasmuch, as they cannot abide either to see her, or to heare her crie.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. x. c. 37.

STA'NZA. Fr. *Stance*, a staff of verses, (Cotgrave;) It. *Stanza*; Sp. *Estancia*; a *staying* place, dwelling place. Also,—

A pause or *stay*; a staff or stave, or set number of lines; at the end of which the metrical verification *stays* or stops—and resumes or recurs again.

Therefore (but not without new-fashioning the whole frame) I chose Ariosto's *stanza*, of all other the most compleat and best proportioned, consisting of eight; six interwoven or alternate, and a couplet in base.

Dryden. Barons' Wars, Pref.

I have chosen to write my poem in quatrains, or *stanzas* of four alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble and of greater dignity, both for the sound and number, than any other verse in use amongst us.

Dryden. Let. to Sir R. Howard.

The poet having made choice of a certain number of verses to constitute his strophe, or first *stanza*, was obliged to observe the same in his antistrophe, or second *stanza*.

Congreve. Disc. on the Pindaric Ode.

STA'PLE, *adj.* STA'PLE, *n.* STA'PLER. } Fr. *Estape*; Dut. *Stapel*; Ger. *Stapel*; Sw. *Stapel*; the *staple* of a door, &c. a *staple* mart or market. A. S. *Stapel*, *stapol*, *stapul*, the *staple* of a door, &c., so called (says Skinner) quia astium *stabilit* et fulcit, because it props the door, and renders it *stable*, fixed, firm. *Staple* in all its other applications seems to have the same origin, i.e. *stable*, established. (Dut. *Stapelen*, *stabiliren*.)

A *staple* market,—an *established* market or port; a market or port *established* by law or ordinance; generally,—a mart or market, an emporium, a place of resort.

A *staple* commodity.—a commodity, the trade in, or manufacture of which, is in any place (more than other) *established*, settled, regular, and, consequentially, there the principal or chief. Also, a commodity subject to the king's *staple* or place *established* for paying imports.

From the old statute it appears that *staple* was applied to a *district*,—as the *staple* of Westminster, extending from Temple Bar to Tothill. (See *Rastell*.) Hence the *staple* granted to the Abbies.

And he an axe before the foremost rought
Whereiwith he gan the strong gates hew and break:
From whens he bet the *staples* out of iraes

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

When king Edwarde was thus stablyshed in this realme, great aute and labour was made to hym for the repayment of the foresayd xviii. M. li. to hym and other dyleuerd by *stapelers*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Edw. III.* an. 1463.

Also they haue a maior and officers of the *staple* yearelie to be chosen, who haue the liberties for taking of statutes and recognisances *staple*, within their owne towne & concerning themselues

Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1576.

Merch. Sirrah, I'll make you know you are my prentice,
And whom my charitable love redeem'd
Even from the fall of fortune: gave the heat
And growth, to be what now thou art, new cast thee,
Adding the trust of all I have at home,
In *foreign staples*, or upon the sea
To thy direction.

Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act i. sc. 1.

The Spaniards notwithstanding they are the masters of the *staple* of jewels, stood astonished at the beauty of these, and confessed themselves to be put down.

Howell, b i. Let. 1.

I have now made a resolution to plant a *staple* whensoever we shall be separated, to venture my whole poor stock in traffique with you, finding the return so gaueful unto me.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 414.

I say had this vineyard been there, it had disinherited Tempe of its honour; and hence the poets would have dated all their delights as from a little paradise, and *staple-place* of earthly pleasure.—*Fuller. Worthies. Hertfordshire.*

He also granted libertie of coyning to certaine cities and shieres, allowing them one *staple*, and two puncheons at a rate, with certaine restrictions.—*Camden. Remaines. Money.*

This city of Amsterdam, tho she be a great *staple* of news, yet I can impart none unto you at this time, and I will deferr that till I come to the Hague.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 5.

The kingdom abounds in rich *staple* commodities, as silks, cotions, and wine, and there is a mighty revenue comes to the crown.—*Id.* Let. 30.

They [the English] throve so well, that they took the whole trade into their own hands, and so divided themselves (tho they be now but one) to *staplers* and merchant-adventurers, the one residing constant in one place, where they kept their magazine of wool, the other stirring, and adventuring to divers places abroad with cloth, and other manufactures.—*Id.* Let. 3.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclos'd,
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong *staple's* inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

The *staple* of this commerce to and from Manila, was removed from Callao on the coast of Peru, to the port of Acapulco on the coast of Mexico.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 10.

And while each little author strutes
In calves-skin gilt, adorn'd with cuts;
I, vouching, pass 'em off as dear
As any *staple*-classic ware.

Fenton. Knight of the Sable Shield.

These [customs on wool, skins, and leather,] were formerly called the hereditary customs of the crown; and were due on the exportation only of the said three commodities, and of none other: which were styled the *staple* commodities of the kingdom, because they were obliged to be brought to these ports where the king's *staple* was established, in order to be there first rated, and then exported.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 8.

STA'R. STA'RRED. STA'RRESS. STA'RLIKE. STA'RLIGHT, *adj.* STA'RLIGHT, *n.* STA'RLIT, *adj.* STA'RRY. } Goth. *Stairn*; A. S. *Steorra*; Dut. *Sterre*; Ger. *Stern*; Sw. *Stiern*; Dan. *Stiernn*. Wachter supposes from the Ger. *Steuern*, to rule, (to *steer*,) from the influence attributed to the *stars* in the government of human affairs. The A. S. *Stir-an*, to steer, to stir, to move, (Ger. *Steuren*,) is probably the origin of our word *star*; and the name may have been given to the glittering luminaries of the sky from their apparent perpetual *motion* or *twinkling*. Kilian says (upon the authority of Becan), that *starre* is the continual, the perpetual quivering (vibratio) which is peculiar to the *stars*, especially to those which, on account of their remote distance, are perceived continually to glitter.

Instead of *starlight* and *moonlight*, adj. modern refinement is attempting to introduce the past part. *ster-lit* and *moon-lit*,—there is no reason for an entire change.

Right aboute the kynge's deth, lo the firmament an hye
A *sterre*, gret and foyl ynow, and swythe cler, me sey.

R. Gloucester, p. 151.

The tethe ger a *sterre*, that comete yclyped ys,
At Alle Halwyn tyd hym esewede vyftene nygt yeys,
That the tayleide *sterre* men cluped hym nyd eyele,
Vor ther come frame hyre a leme swythe cler & bryghte,
As a tayl, other a lance, as me may y se.

R. Gloucester, p. 410.

Kynde wol gow telle
That io mesure God made alle manere thynges
And sette hit at sertayn, and at a syker numbre
And nempnede hem names, and nombrede the *sterres*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 405.

And seiden, where is he that is borne kyng of Jewis? for we han seen his *sterre* in the est: and we comen for to worschipe him.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 2.

Saying where is he that is borne kynge of Jewes? We haue sene his *starre* in the east, and are come to worship him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Id.*

Thus hath this pitous day a blisful end;
For every man, and woman, doth his might
This day in mirth and revel to dispend,
Til on the welkin alone the *sterres* bright.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8954.

In goodnes of gentil manlich speeh, without any maner of mixte of *starres* malaueolinge, in wit and in good reason of sentence, he passeth all other makers.

Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Like to the erabbe [Cancer] hath semblance,
And hath vnto his retinance
Xvi. *sterres*, wherof ten,
So as these olde wise men
Discriue, he hereth on him tofore,
And in the middell two before,
And. iiii. be hath vpon his ende:
Thus goeth he *sterred* in his kende.—*Gower. Conf. A.* b.vii.

So is he [Taurus] not there *sterreles*.
Vpon his breast sex eightene
He hath, and eke as it is sene,
Upon his taile stand other two. *Id. Ib.*

But for all that yet nethelesse
Is Scorpion not *sterless*.
For Laura graunteth him his ende,
Of viii. sterres, where he wende,
The whiche vpon his head assised
He beareth, and eke there ben deuised
Upon his wombe *sterres* thre. *Id. Ib.*

Ossa was layde on Pindus backe,
And Pelion on hie:
And thus they thought to bring to sack
In time the *starrie* skie.

Turberville. Myrrour of the Fall of Pride.

If Mars meone warre, as *starcouneers* can tel,
And poets eke in fables use to faine.

Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Let now the astrologers, the *starre gazers*, and prognosticators stand vp, & saue thee from these things, that shal come vpon thee.—*Bible*, 1583. *Isa.* xlvii. 13.

And though also that al the ceremonies, & sacrifices haue as it were a *starrelight* of Christ, yet some there be that haue as it were the light of the broad day, a little before the sonne rising.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 12.

The which, more each it were for mortall wight
To tell the sands, or count the *starres* on hye,
Or ought more hard, than thinke to reckon right.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and every magnitude of *starre*,
And sowd with *starre* the heav'n thick as a field.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

——— My third comfort
(*Star'd* most vnluckily) is from my breast
(The innocent milke in it's most innocent mouth)
Hal'd out to murther.

Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 2.

Or that *starr'd* Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs, and their pow'rs offended.

Milton. Il Penseroso.

For not beneath the ample sunne, and heavens *starre-bearing* hill,
There is a towne of earthly men, so honour'd in my mind
As sacred Troy.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. iv.

——— A globe fair off
It seem'd, now seems a boundless continent
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night
Starless exposed, and ever-threatning storms
Of Chaos blustring round.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

——— Nor silent night
With this her solemn bird, nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starr*-light without thee is sweet.

Id. Ib. b. iv.

Yet well I wot where to recover mine. [wit,]
The not in Paradise, nor Cynthias sphcare,
Yet doubtless in a place no less divine,
In that sweet face of yours, in that fair hair,
That ruby lip, in those two *star-like* eyne,
There is my wit—I know it wanders there.

P. Fletcher. Eclogues, Ecl. 7.

Whereat he wondred much, and gan enquere,
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towres unto the *starry* sphere,
And what unknown nation there empeopled were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

——— Jupiter, with a contracted brow
Thus answerd Mars: thou many minds, inconstant changling thou,
Sit not complaining thus by me; whom most of all the gods
(Incabituing the *starrie* hill) I hate.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. v

——— Ægyptian wisards old,
Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene.

As when the *stars* in their etherial race,
At length have rollyd around the lightful space,
At certain periods they resume their place,
From the same point of heaven their course advance,
And move in measures of their former dance.
Dryden. To her Grace the Duchess of Ormond.

And owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *star-light* evening, and a morning fair.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

Thy gloomy grandeurs (nature's most august,
Inspiring aspect!) claim a grateful verse:
And, like a sable curtain *starr'd* with gold,
Drawn o'er my labours past, shall close the scene.
Young. The Complaint, Night 9.

Here, night by night, beneath the *starless* dusk,
The secret hag and sorcerer unblest
Their sabbath hold, and potent spells compose,
Spoils of the violated grave.—*Mallet. The Excursion.*

Dark in comparison, when this was done,
As moon, or *starlight* to meridian sun
Bysrom. A Memorial Abstract.

STAR-BOARD. A. S. *Steorbord*; Dut. *Stierboord*, *stuyr-boord*. Somner calls it—

The right hand or side of the ship. Kilian adds to this—quod *nauclerus* occupat, locus nauclerí,—which the *steersman* occupies; the place or station of the *sters-man* or *sterns-man*.

1 *Sail.* Stand in, stand in, we are all lost else, lost and perish'd.
Mail. Steer her a *star-board* there.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea-Voyage, Act i. sc. 1.

The fury of the wind still lasted, and took the ship on the *starboard*-bow with such violence, that it snapt off the bottsprit and fore-mast both at once, and blew the ship all along, ready to over-set it.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

"*Starboard* again!" the watchful pilot cries,
"*Starboard!*" th' obedient timoneer replies;
These back to port, revolving at command,
The wheel rolls swiftly through each glowing hand.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 3.

STARCH, *adj.* STARCH, *n.* STARCH, *v.* STA'RCHEDNESS. STA'RCHER. STA'RCHLY. STA'RCHNESS. } *Storch*, adj. is *stark*, (qv.) by the common change of *k* into *ch*; and means—
Strong; firm, stiff. *Starch*, the noun—
That which strengthens, or stiffens; (met.) *starch* is—
stiff, formal, precise.

Starchness is not an uncommon word.

Touching *starch*-flower called Amylum, it may be made of all kinds of wheat, and of the fine corne siligo, i. winter wheat; but the principall is that which they make of the three-mouth or summer wheat. Wee are beholden to the Iseland Chiss for the invention of *starch*; and even at this day, the very best is that which commeth from thence; called it is in Greeke Amylon, because it never touches iron the mill, nor was ground upon stones.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 8.

——— I'm but fresh;
Much like a new thing calv'd, or come more nearer Sir,
Y'ave seen a cluster of frog spawns in April,
E'en such a *starch* am I, as weak and tender
As a green woman yet.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iii. sc. 1.

Mistriss Turner, the first inventress of yellow *starch*, was executed in a cobweb lawn ruff of that colour at Tyburn.
Howell, b. i. Let. 2.

Mact. Nay, prithee leave; what's he there?
Cur. Who? this in the *starched* beard? it's the dull stiff knight Puntarvolo, man.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 4.

"Ten thousand furies on his steps awaited,
Some seat's his harden'd soul with Stygian brand;
Some with black terrors his faint conscience baited,
That wide he star'd, and *starched* hair did stand."
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 7.

The taylors, *starchers*, *sematers*.
Marston. Com. of What You Will.

When Philips came forth, as *starch* as a Quaker,
Whose simple profession's a pastoral-maker;
Apollo advis'd him from playhouse to keep,
And pipe to nought else but his dog and his sheep.
Buckinghamshire. Election of a Poet Laureat.

In answer to all this, I might with good pretence enough talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at.
Swift. Lett. to Sheridan's Life, 1704.

Chaneing to smile at the moon's deportment, as not answering to the *starchedness* of his own nation.
L. Addison. West Barbary, p. 105.

STAR-CHAMBER. A chamber commonly so called for one of the reasons mentioned in the quotation from Smith. But Blackstone suggests that *starr* in our ancient records is a corruption of the Hebrew word *Shetar*, a covenant, and that this chamber was appointed for the registry spoken of in the second quotation below from his *Commentaries*. See also the quotation from Pennant.

[They] doe sit in a place which is called the *starre-chamber*, ether because it is full of windowes, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with images of *starre* gilted.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. iii. c. 4.

He [the king's attorney, Heath] preferred another information against Chambers in the *star-chamber*, setting forth the king's gracious government, the great privileges of the merchants, and the small duties they paid.
Whitelock. Memor. of English Affairs, p. 13.

Into this court of king's bench hath reverted all that was good and salutary of the jurisdiction of the court of *star-chamber*, which was a court of very antient original, but new modelled by statutes 3 Hen VII. c. 1. and 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20. consisting of divers lords spiritual and temporal, being privy counsellors, together with two judges of the courts of common law, without the intervention of any jury.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b iv. c. 19.

The failure of the general register established by king Richard the first, for the *starrs* or mortgages made to Jews, in the capitals de Judaeis, of which Hoveden has preserved a copy.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 20.

That court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the *star-chamber*, still keeps its name; which was not taken from the *stars* with which its roof is said to have been painted, (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth) but from the *starra* (Hebrew *shetar*) or Jewish covenants, which were deposited there by order of Richard I in chests under three locks. No *starr* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories: here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I.—*Pennant. London*, p. 122.

STARE, *n.* STARE, *v.* STA'RER. } Goth. *Staurran*; A. S. *Stárian*; Dut. *Sterrende oogen*, oculi regentes. *Sterren*, Ger. *Starren*, regere, dirigere, fixis oculis intueri. Sw. *Stirra*, *stirra*. *Sterrende oogen*, are probably *stern* eyes; i.e. moved, eyes moved or thrown open, or thrown earnestly upon the object. See STERN.

To look or gaze eagerly or earnestly; with eyes thrown out or projected; consequentially, to throw out or up, to project; stand forth prominently to view, before the eye.

Hoe was wonderlieke wroth, that Wit so me taught
Al *starygenge* Dame Studie *sturnetieke* seide.
Piers Ploukman, p. 183.

He cast on me a *staring* loke, with colour pale as death.
Surrey. Complaint of a dying Lover, &c.

Standing upon his tiptoes, and *staring*, as if he would have had a mote pulled out of his eye.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

So ran the geauntesse unto the sight;
Her fyrie eyes with furious sparks did *stare*,
And with blasphemous launes High God in peeces tare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

Their *staring* eyes sparckling with fervent fyre
And ugly shapes did sight the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retyre.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 7.

Gon. I th' name of something holy, sir, why stand you
In this strange *stare?*—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act iii. sc. 3.

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the faltering tongue.
Id. Theodore & Honoria.

A *starer* is not usually a person to be convinced by the reasin of the thing; and a fellow that is capable of shewing an impudent front before a whole congregation, and can bear being a public spectacle, is not so easily rebuked as to amend by admonitions.—*Spectator*, No. 20.

This terrible object *stares* our speculative inquirer in the face, and disturbs his head.
Bolingbroke. The Occasional Writer.

When the performers all the while
Mechanically frown or smile,
Or, with a oil and stupid *stare*,
A vacancy of sense declare.—*Churchill. The Ghost*, b. iv.

STARE, *n.* STA'RRY. } A. S. *Stær*; Dut. *Sterre*, *starre*; Gr. *Στορ-εω*, *sternere*, quia se magna vi *sternat* humi ex alto.

And he that hath nothyng but language only, maye be no more praysed than a popynay, a pye or a *stare*, when they speak featly.—*Sir T. Elyot. Governour*, b. i. c. 13.

The two Cæsars also, the young princes, (to wit, Germanicus and Drusus) had one *store*, and sundrie nightingales, taught to patle Greeke and Latine. Moreover, they would studie upon their lessons, and meditate all day long: and from day to day come out with new words still, yea, and were able to continue a long speech and discourse.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 42.

Poffins (as thicke as *starlings* in a feu)
Were fetcht from thence.
Drayton. Britannie's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

The *store* distinguishable from the rest of this tribe [the sparrow] by the glossy green of its feathers, in some lights, and the purple in others, breeds in hollow trees, eaves of houses, towers, ruins, cliffs, and often in high rocks over the sea.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, b. v. c. 2.

The *starling* visits Italy in February, migrates in October.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Store.

STARK. STA'RKLY. STA'RKNESS. } A. S. *Storc*, *stearc*; Ger. *Starck*, Dut. *Sterk*; Sw. *Sturk*. Wachter thinks the Ger. *Stark* is from *starren*, rigere, to stiffen, (q. d. *starr-ig*, *stark*.) Hire and Kilian consider the Dut. and Sw. to be equivalent to the English.

Strong; firm, confirmed, established,—to the utmost degree.

Thise mookes stonte *starke*, to spede wele chef wend,
The kyng thue hanureth mark gat than into spend.
R. Brunne, p. 208.

And she that helmed was in *starke* stoures,
And was by force tounes stronge and toures,
Shal on hire heu nove were a vitirenie.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,376.

He is a *starke* heretike, it wer euen almous to burne hym.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 381.

But Tyndal as soone as he heard of my name, without any respect of honeestye fell in a rage with me and all to rated me, and called me *starke* heretike, and that ye *starkest* that euer was.—*Id. Ib.* p. 410.

These men had naturally that in their owne bodies, which like a deadly bane and poysonn would kill all reipents: for the very sare and sent that breathed from them, was able to stupifie and strike them *starke* dead
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 2.

Amint. This earth of mine doth tremble, and I feel
A *stark* affrighted motion in my blood;
My soul grows weary of her house, and I
All over am a trouble to my self.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

2. *Boor. Stark* beer, boy, stout and strong beer.
Id. Beggar's Bush, Act iii. sc. 1.

Thou dy'dest a most rare body, of melancholly.
How found you him?
Arut. Starke, as you see.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 4.

Cla. As fast lock'd up in sleepe, as guiltlesse labour,
When it lies *starkely* in the travellers bones,—
He will not wake.—*Id. Meas. for Meas.* Act iv. sc. 2.

For the stiffenesse and *starkenesse* of the limes, the grievance also of the sinewes, it [suitre] serveth verie well.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxi. c. 10.

——— Either he, or you, or both
Were *stark* mad, else he might have tiv'd
To have given a stronger testimony to th' world
Of what he might have been.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act ii. sc. 1.

A discarded statesman, that at his first landing appeared *stark* staring mad, would become calm in a week's time.
Tatler, No. 125.

STA'RLING. See STERLING.

START, *n.* START, *v.* STA'RTER. STA'RTING, *n.* STA'RTINGLY. STA'RTLE, *v.* STA'RTLE, *n.* } Skinner thinks it may be derived from the A. S. *Styr-an*, movere, commovere, (to *stir*,) to move; and of this verb, Tooke considers it to be the past part. *Stirred*, *stir'd*, *stirt*, *stort*, *start*, or *start*. G. Douglas writes *Start*; our old authors, *Stert*.

A *start*,—a motion or emotion; usually applied to a short, sudden motion, or emotion; short, sudden, actions; interrupted, returning at intervals;—contraction, convulsion. See the quotation from Bacon.

To get the *start*,—the first motion; to gain an advance or advantage.

To *start*,—to move or cause to move; to rouse, raise, or excite; to move suddenly, (with contraction, convulsion, agitation, alarm.)

Startle, the dim. of *start*, is commonly used when the motion arises from surprise, alarm, affright.

He was first that *stirte* to lond out of the boote,
Armed & snerd girte, hot an axe he smote.
R. Brunne, p. 159.

Ac three thynges ther beoth, that doth a man to *sterte*
Out of is owene hove. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 336.

And for to don his observance to May,
Remembring on the point of his desire,
He on his coorser, *sterting* as the fire,
Ie ridden to the feldes him to pley,
Out of the court, were it a mile or twey.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1503.

Upon a coorser, *startling* as the fire,
Mee might tourne him with a litte wire.
Id. The Legende of Dido.

Upon the morowe and vp she *sterte*
And to the sea (where as she mette
The bodie laie) without lette
She drongh. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

But one Lilla ye kynges trusty seruauut, disgarnysshed of shylde or other wepyn, to defende his mayster, *start* betwene ye kyng & the swerde, and was stryken thoroughe ye body & dyed.—*Polycon. Chronycle*, c. 130.

Longe tyme after ye deth of the sayd: Rosamounde, in the sayd abbey was shewed a cofer of the sayd wenches, of ye legth of ii fote, i the which apered feyghtynge geauntes, *sterlynge* of beestys, swymynge of fysshes & fleynge of fowlys.—*Id. Ib.* c. 235.

And skurnefully he cast
At hir a frowning glunnee,
Which made the mayde to strine for speeh,
And *stirtling* from hir trannee.
Gaweiyne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

Mea report, that at the last convoeation, ye spake many things which ye could not well defend; and therefore it is not greatly feared what ye can say or write in that matter, howsoever ye be quykkened and sterlled.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. ii. p. 199. No. 49.

Which when the wakeful Elfe perceiv'd, streight way
He *started* up, and did him selfe prepayre
In sunbright armes, and hattailous array;
For with that Pagan proud he combatt will that day.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

The Welehmen were not so discouraged herewith, but that they brake vpon him out of their *starting holes* and places of refuge through the marishes, and slaieng their coimies horsses, put them backe to their power.
Holinshed. Hen. III. an. 1257.

And whilst the eager dogs upon the *sterl* do draw,
She riseth from her seat, as though on earth she flow,
Fore'd by some yelping cute [cur] to give the greyhounds view. *Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 23.

Starting is both an apprehension of the thing feared; (and, in that kind, it is a motion of shrinking;) and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be; (and in that kind it is a motion of erection;) and therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to any thing, he *startelh*; for the *starling* is an erection of the spirits to attend.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 713.

Thy lustful thoughts and treacherous designs, thy falsehoods to God and *startings* from thy promises, thy follies and impieties shall be laid open before the world.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Some men are wise and know their weaknesses, and to prevent their *startings* back, will make fierce and strong resolutions, and bind up their gaps with Christ's merits, and make a new hedge about their spirits.—*Id.* Ser. 10.

Des. Why do you speake so *startingly*, and rash?
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 4.

Soph. Let me see your work:
Fie upon't, what a thread's here! a poor cobler's wife
Would make a finer to sew a clown's rent *startup*.
Ford. The Picture, Act v. sc. 1.

Mast. We'll spare her our main top-sail,
He shall not look us long, we are no *starters*.
Down with the foresail too, we'll spoon before her.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act ii. sc. 1.

When (after this) another flew; the same hand giving wing
To martiall Phoeris *startled* soule, that was the after spring
Of Phœnoys seed.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvii.

He [Clemens] must be a very orthodox writer indeed, when in so large a volume, and wrote before the Arian controversy was *started*, he appears to have been so well guarded as to leave room only for very frivolous exceptions.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 93.

Harm. Hang'em, base English *sterts*, let'em e'en take their part of their own old proverb, save a thief from the gallows
Dryden. Amboyne, Act i. sc. 1.

——— I'll sooner
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let them see I am no *starter*.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

The supposition at least, that angels do sometimes assume bodies, needs not *startle* us: since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers of the church seemed to believe that they had bodies.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 23.

The *startling* steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pummel cast the knight.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident.—*Spectator.*

I have been credibly informed of a man so lame with the gout that he could stir neither hand nor foot, who on hearing a sudden outcry of fire in the next room, *started* up out of bed and ran to the window; but upon finding the danger over, his strength immediately left him, and he was forced to be carried back again.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 21.

There were two varieties of this kind, the first used in hawking, to spring the game, which are the same with our *starters*.—*Pennant. British Zoology. The Dog.*

It may now perhaps be a *startling* thought, that they are just upon the edge of eternity—their consciences may begin to take an alarm in earnest—their fears proportionably to rise.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 22.

STARVE, *v.* } Dut. *Sterven*; Ger. *Sterben*; A. S. *Steorf-an*, to die, or cause to die; to kill, to slay; to perish.
STA'RVELING, *n.*
STA'RVELING, *adj.*

To kill, to slay, to destroy: it is now commonly restricted to—to destroy, to perish, with hunger or cold; to withhold or refuse nourishment or support.

Alle ere we bider comen, Jhesu Criste seruise,
The way for him we nomen, for him to lyue & *sterue*
R. Brunne, p. 184.

——— And myne herte hit wiste
That thow were auch as thow seist, ich sholde rathere *sterve*. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 102.

Alas! Custanee, thou hast no champion,
Ne fighten must thou not, so wala wa!
But he that *starf* for our redemption.
Chaucer. The Mon of Lewes Tale, v. 4988.

Crescide, which that well nigh *starf* for feare.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Thel that hen hardie soone assemblen,
Wherof the dredfull hertes tremblen.
That one sleeth, and that other *sterueth*,
But ahoues all his prise descreuth
This knightly Romain. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Thus wolde I for my lust wonde beseche,
That thou my lone acquite, as I deserue:
Or elles to me playnly for to *sterue*. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

And where the riche wanteth, what eau the pore find, who in a common searcitie, lyueth most scarcely, and feeleth quickliest the sharpeenesse of *starving*, when every man for lack is hungerbitten.—*Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

"But if for me ye fight, or me will serue,
Not this rude kynd of battaill, nor these armes
Are meet, the which doe men in hale to *sterve*,
And doolefull sorrowe heape with deadly harmes:
Such cruell game my searmyces disarmes."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

And now thy arms is giv'n, the letter's rend,
The body risen again, the which was dead,
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed.
Donne. To Mr. T. W.

So lavish ope-tyde eauseth fasting leuts,
And *starveling* famine eurses of large expense.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. ii. Sat. 1.

But the base miser *starves* amidst his store,
Broods on his gold, and, griping still at more,
Site sadly pining, and believes he's poor.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

In this wet *starveling* plight we spent the tedious night.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

Honour thy father and mother, says the law. But, said the Pharisee, if you tell your poor father you intended to dedicate your money to holy uses, you may let him *starve*.
Gilpin, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

STA'TARY. } Lat. *Statarius*, stationary, having or keeping their station or standing place; and, thus,—
STATA'RIAN.
STATA'RIANLY.

Steady, regular or well regulated; keeping rank; well disciplined.

The set and *statary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting of hair, is thought by many a point of consideration; which is perhaps but the continuation of an ancient superstition.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

I have made hold to bring a new adopted son of mine to beg a detachment of your *statorian* soldiers to escort him into the regions of physiology and pathology.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

Your skirmishing parties, call them co-horts or cowhearts, shall never drive my *statarianly* disciplined battallions from its ground.—*Id. Ib.*

STATE, *v.* } Fr. *Estat*; It. *Stato*; Sp. *Stado*, from the Lat. *Statum*, past part. of *stare*, to stand. (See ESTATE.) Applied to—
STA'TE, *n.*
STA'TEDLY.
STA'TELY.
STA'TELINESS.
STA'TELILY.
STA'TING, *n.*
STA'TISM.
STA'TIST.
STATI'STICK.
STATI'STICAL.
STA'TESMAN.
STA'TESMANSHIP.

All or any circumstances under which any thing *stands*, exists or subsists, or by which it may be affected; more especially to—the rank or condition; the possessions or property; also to the general establishment of government; to persons of rank, of noble rank; the place or station, the seat; the dress or ornament; the canopy.

Statelly,—according to state or condition, rank or quality; to high rank, nobility or majesty; hence—grand, pompous, majestick, magnificent.

To *state*,—to set forth the *condition* or circumstances under which any thing *stands*, exists or subsists; to set or place in order, to settle, arrange, regulate.

Statistick, (Fr. *Statisque*,) is a word for which we are said to be indebted to a living writer. *Statisticks* is applied to every thing that pertains to a state,—its population, soil, produce, &c.

So that at the laste, tho he in *stat* was,
And them thougte, that ys pere in the world nas.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

Sir Hugh was man of *state*, he said as I salle rede.
R. Brunne, p. 238.

For no man may be amiable,
But if he be so firme and stable,
That fortune change him not ne blinde,
But that his friend alway him finde,
Both poore and riche in a *state*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

For which the Joy throughout the town,
So great was that the lels sown
Afraied the people, a journay,
Aboul the city every way,
And come and asked cause and why
They rongen were so *stately*? *Id. Dreame.*

God hathe here ordayned for the meanes towarde it, convenient for the *state* of this presit life, and sufficiente for the inste cause of damnacion.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p.720.

It pleased the princess, in whom indeed *enteliness* shines through courtesy, to let fall some gracious look upon me.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Many other inconvenieuces there are consequent to this *stating* of this question (and particularly that of which our experience hath given us evident demonstration,) that by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number, or catalogue of fundamentals in this sence.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 462.

In a fayre playne upon an equall hill
She placed was in a pavilion;
Not such as craftesmen by their idle skill
Are wont for princes *states* to fashion;
But th' earth herself. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, c. 7. *Of Mutabilitie.*

——— And from the dore
Of that Plutonian Hall, invisible
Ascended his (Satan) high throne, which under *stats*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac't in regal lustre.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Macb. Our selfe will mingle with society
And play the humble host:
Our hoatesse keepes her *state*; but in best time
We will require her welcome.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 6.

It was an hill plaste in an open plaine,
That round about was bordered with a wood
Of matchlesse hight, that seem'd th' earth to disdaine;
In which all trees of honour *stately* stood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

Yee that in waters glide, and yee that walk
The earth, and *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Faust. Sirra, we have so look for thee, and long'd for thee; this wilder is the strangest thing, the *statelieſt*, and stands so much upon her excellencies.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act ii. sc. 1.

If my strict face and counterfeited *stateliyness*
Could have won on ye, I had caught ye that way;
And you should never have come to have knewn who hurt ye. *Id. The Maid in the Mill*, Act v. sc. 2.

To the said dukes [of Lancaster] house of the Sauoie, in beautie and *statelinesse* of building, with all maner of princelie furniture, there was not any other in the realme comparable.—*Holinshed. Rich. II.* an. 1381.

In a dark text, these *states-men* left their minde;
For well they knew, that monarch's ministry
(Like that of priests) but little rev'rence findes,
When they the curtain ope to ev'ry eye.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. ii. c. 5.

The word *statesmen*, is of great latitude, sometimes signifying such who are able to manage offices of *state*, though never actually called thereunto.
Fuller. General Worthies, c. 6.

It differed from a colony, most of all in that a colony was a progeny of the city, and such of all states were received into *state-feeuur* and friendship by the Roman.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 16. *Illustrations.*

She tooke her *state-chair*; and a foot-stooles stay
Had for her feete; and of her husband, thus
Askt to know all things.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

The actions of the prince, while they succeed,
Should be made good, and glorified; not question'd.
Men do not shew their all affections, that——
Ath. What? speak out.
Lat. Do, murmur against their masters.
Ath. Is this to me?
Lat. It is to whosoever mislikes of the dukes courses.
Ath. I! is't so? at your *statesurd*, Sir?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act iv. sc. 1.

I would therefore see the most subtile *state-monger* in the world shaft out a way for his maiestie to meditate for grace, and favour for the protestants, by executing at this time the severity of the lawes upon the papists.
Cabbala. The Lord Keeper to Lord Visc. Anan. p. 111.

The greatest politician is the greatest fool; for he turns all his religion into hypocrisy, into *statisme*, yea into atheisme; making Christianity a very foot-stoole to policy.
Junius. Sin Stigmat. (1620) p. 612.

Gonz. And besides them I keep a noble train,
Statists, and men of action.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act ii. sc. 1.

You are an eminent *statist*, be a father
To such unfriended virgins, as your bounty
Hath drawn into a scandal.
Ford. The Fancies Chaste & Noble, Act iii. sc. 2.

Therfore Cicero, not in his Tuseulan or companion retirements among the learned wits of that age, but even in the senate to a mixt auditory (though he were sparing otherwise to broach his phylosophy among *statists* and lawyers) yet as to this point both in his oration against Piso, and in that which is about the answers of the soothsayers against Clodius, he declares it publickly as no paradox to common ears, that God cannot punish man more, nor make him more miserable, than still by making him more sinful.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 3.

The people looking one while on the *statists*, whom they beheld without constancy or firmness, labouring doubtfully beneath the weight of their own too high undertakings, busiest in petty things, trifling in the main, deluded and quite alienated, expressed divers ways their disaffection; some desiring whom before they honoured, some deserting, some inveighing, some conspiring against them.
Id. History of England, b. ii.

Neither indeed are there any publick monuments at all extant, in which it [Hylozoick atheism] is avowedly maintained, *stated* and reduced into any system.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 145.

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair.
Swift. History of John Bull.

How can he well satisfy himself to dwell *statelily*, to feed daintily, to be finely clad.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 21.

Hence, it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*.
South, vol. i. Ser. 4.

He [Gardiner] was a learned man and of excellent parts, a great *statist*, and a writer of many books.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

That men should assemble at *stated* seasons for the public worship of God, all must perceive to be a duty who acknowledge that a creature endowed with the high faculties or reason and intelligence owes to his Maker public expressions of homage and adoration.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 21.

Among the first, it [a state of trial] teaches us to be satisfied with our different *stations* in this world. The very nature of a *state* of trial shews us the necessity of being satisfied with God's appointment of it.
Gilpin, vol. ii. Ser. 33.

Make it not a time of acting contrary to religion, but *statedly* use the opportunities it gives you, of learning and being reminded of your several duties, which you must be sensible you need.—*Seeker*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

Obliging such to an unreasonable attendance, making them wait long, and it may be, return often, (when perhaps only lidiens, or caprice, or occupations that might well be intermitted, prevent their being dispatched immediately) is a very provoking and a very injurious kind of *stateliness*.
Id. Ser. 7.

When, like a Mars (fear order'd to retreat
We saw the nimbly wall into his seat,
Into the seat of pow'r, at one bold leap,
A perfect connoisseur in *statesmanship*,
Churchill. The Candidate.

It is scarcely worth while to discuss all the objections which the narrow views of cold-hearted *statistical* writers have suggested against the charity-schools of this benevolent country.—Knox, Ser. 28.

STA'TICK, STA'TICKS, STA'TICAL. } Gr. Στατικος, (from στατεῖν, *sistere*,) *sistendi vim habens*. Gr. Στατικη επιστημη, *scientia libramdi*.

The science of balancing, poising or weighing.

But we may be easily delivered of this solicitude, if we consider the nature of the windes, the nature of these vehicles, and the *statick* power of the soul.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 159.

They still retain the same laws and characters, which are the *statick* principles or forms that individuate them, and keep them still the same.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

I had *statcitimes* the satisfaction, by looking first upon the *statick* barometer (as for distinction's sake it may be called) to foretel, whether in the mercurial barometer the liquor were high or low.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 140.

Little accuratenesse [is] wont to be employed in weighing things, by those that are not versed in *statical* affairs.
Id. Ib. p. 285.

The approach of a fit of the gout is easily known by the inward disorders, as wind, sickness, crudities in the stomack, a drowsiness, these joined with the season or weather, if such a one by a *statical* engine could measure his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten his fit.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 4.

Now this is a catholic rule of *staticks*; that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom of that fluid; and if lighter, it will float upon it; having part of it self extant, and part immersed to such a determinate depth, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part, be equal in gravity to the whole.—*Bentley. Confutation of Atheism*, Ser. 4.

STA'TION, *n.* STA'TION, *v.* STA'TIONARY. STA'TIONARY, *n.* STA'TIONER. } Fr. *Station*; It. *Stazione*; Sp. *Estacion*; Lat. *Statio*, a *station*, a place to stand in. A stand or standing, a place, or position, situation, condition; stated place, or position.

Stationary,—pertaining to place or *station*; remaining, abiding, continuing in a place or *station*. Also pertaining to a *stationer*.

Stationer, Delpino says, (Sp. *Estacionero*,) is the old name for a bookseller. Skinner thinks *stationers* are so called because they had their shops in one *station* or place; and cites Saint Paul's Church-yard as an instance confirming his conjecture. It is not improbable that the name may have been given to the sellers of books, paper, &c. from the stalls or *stations* kept by them, especially at fairs, as is still the case at Leipsic, Francfort, and other towns in Germany. Sheldon speaks of—*standing stationers* and assistants at miracle markets, and miracle forges, (*Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 175.) And see Pegge's *Anecdotes of the English Language*; and see also the quotation from Hooker.

Tofore the creacion
Of any workes *stacion*,
Of heuen, of erthe, or eke of hell,
So as these olde bokes tell,
As some to fore the songe is set,
And yet thei ben to gether knet.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Besides, it were a coward's part to fly
Now from my hold, that have let out so well;
It b'ing the *station* of my life, where I
Am set to serve, and stand as centinel.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

The ancient vse of the church throughout all Christendome was, for fiftie dayes after Easter (which fiftie dayes were called Pentecost, though most commonly the last day of them which is Whitsunday here so called) in like sort all the Sundayes throughout the whole yeere their manner was to *stand* at prayer: whereupon their meetings vnto that purpose on those dayes, had the name of *stations* given them.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b iv. § 13.

Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they cal ecliptieks.
Holland. Pliny, b. ii. c. 16.

The sun, the moon, the stars, do alway vary;
The times turn round, nothing *stationary*.
Brome. On the turn-coat Clergy.

Lap. 'Twill much enrich the company of *stationers*,
'Tis thought 'twill prove a lasting benefit,
Like the wise masters, and the ghouses.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act v. sc. 3.

I will not add that I have passed my promise (and that is an honest man's bond) to my former *stationer*, that I will write nothing for the future, which was in my former books so considerable as may make them interfere one with another to his prejudice.—*Fuller. General Worthies*, c. 25.

——— Let tyrants fierce
Lay waste the world; his the more glorious part
To check their pride; and when the brazen voice
Of war is hush'd (as erst victorious Rome)
To employ his *station* d legions in the works
Of peace. *Somervile. The Chace.*

——— This youth had *station'd* many a warlike band
Of horse and foot, which, at the king's command,
He lately rais'd from all the neighbouring land.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xxiii.

No powder'd peri, proficient in the art
Of sounding so alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings; no *stationary* steeds
Cough their own knell, while, heedless of the sound,
The silent circle fan themselves, and quake.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

Though the wealth of a country should be very great, yet if it has been long *stationary*, we must not expect to find the wages of labour very high in it.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 8.

To finish the anti-climax, it [the ancient house of the dukes of Bretagne] was finally possessed by the company of *stationers*, who rebuilt it of wood and made it their hall
Pennant. London.

STA'TISM. See STATE.

STA'TUE, *n.* STA'TUED. STA'TUARY, *adj.* STA'TUARY, *n.* STA'TUE, *n.* STA'TUED. } Fr. *Statue, stature*; It. *Stàtua, statùra*; Sp. *Estatua, estatura*; Lat. *Statua, statura*, from *statuere*, and that from *stetum*, past part. of *stare*, to stand.

Statue, formerly also written *statua*, is applied to an image, form or figure (of metal, stone, &c.) set up.

Stature,—to the height of any one *standing*.

And he sought to se Jhesus who he was: and he might not for the puple, for he was litil in *stature*.
Wielif. Luk, c. 19.

And he made meanes to se Jesus, what he shuld be: and could not for the preese, because he was of a lo *stature*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

This pronde king let make a *statue* of gold
Sixty cubites long, and seven in brede,
To which image bothe yonge and old
Commanded he to lonte, and have in drede.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,165.

Young was this queene, of twenty yere old,
Of middle *stature*, and of such fairnesse,
That Nature had a ioy her to behold,
And to speaken of her stedfastnesse,
She passed hath Penelope and Lucresse.
Id. Of Queen Anelida & false Arcite.

The yongest of them had of age
Fourtene yere, and of visage
She was right faire, and of *stature*
Liche to an heuenly figure.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

This Ebranke was also a man of fayre *stature* & of great strength, and by his power and myght be enlarged his domynyon.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 9.

For if thou beholde the proportion of thy body, *stature* or beauty, thou shalt easily perceiue that it cometh of God, euen by the words of Christe whych exhorteth vs not to be carefull.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 84.

And let there be a fountaine, or some faire worke of *statue's* in the middest of this court.
Bacon. Ess. On Building.

Buck. No so help me God, they spake not a word,
But like dumbe *statues*, or breathing stones.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 7.

——— O thou senceless forme,
Thou shalt be worship'd, kiss'd, lon'd, and ador'd;
And were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statue* in thy stead.
Id. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 4.

The eye is dim, in the discoloured face; and the whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth.
Pettham, pt. i. Res. 36.

An hideous geaunt, horrible and hye,
That with his tallnesse seemd to threat the skye;
The ground eke groned under him for dread:
His living like saw never living eye,
Ne durst behold; his *stature* did exceed
The hight of three the tallest sonnes of mortal seed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

I match him [Tusser] with Thomas Churchyard; they being mark'd alike in their poetrall parts, living in the same time, and *statu'd* alike in their estates; both low enough, I assure you.—*Fuller. Worthies. Essex.*

How doth the giant honour seeme
Well *statu'd* in my fond esteeme.
J. Hall. Poems, (1646.)

And therefore Plato banished poets from his commonwealth, and Moses, (as Plato in his booke of gyants wittnesseth) both painting and the *statuary* art.
Hakewell. Apology, b. iii. c. 5.

——— Yet (as the *statuary*,
That by the large size of Alcides's foot,
Guess'd at his whole proportion) so we hope
Your apprehensive judgements will conceive
Out of the shadow we can only show,
How fair the body was.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act iv. sc. 1.

The word *statue* may be explained to a blind man by other words, when picture cannot; his senses having giving him the idea of figure, but not of colours, which therefore words cannot excite in him. This gained the prize to the painter against the *statuary*.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 4.

This is that idea of perfection in an epic poem, which painters and *statuaries* have only in their minds; and which no hands are able to express.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

Whether because the image and *statue-worshippers* among the pagans (whom the apostle there principally regards) did direct all their external devotion to sensible objects, and creaturely forms?—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 73.

"Oh why! my son, why now no more appears
That warmth of soul that urg'd thy younger years?
Thy riper days no growing worth impart,
A man in *stature*, still a boy in heart!"
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

In this town may be seen an equestrian *statue* in a modern dress, which may be sufficient to deter future artists from any such attempt; even supposing no other objection, the familiarity of the modern dress by no means agrees with the dignity and gravity of sculpture.
Reynolds, vol. ii. Disc. 10.

The vulgar eye gazes with equal satisfaction on the canvass of a Titian, and the daubings of a sign-post, and discovers no more ingenuity in the works of the *statuary* than in the rude image of the mere mechanic.
Knox. Essays, No. 68.

STATU'MINATE, *v.* Lat. *Statuminare*, (from *statuere*, to set up.)
To set up, (sc.) as a support, a prop; to support, to establish.

I will *statuminate* and under-prop thee.
It they scorn us, let us scorn them.
B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act ii. sc. 2.

This, which we call the law of instituted and *statuminated* nature, is his law and his institution, and the connexion of natural effects to their natural causes is his institution, his law, his order.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 346.

STA'TUTE, STA'TUTABLE, STA'TUTABLY, STA'TUTORY. } Fr. *Statut*; It. *Statito*; Sp. *Estatuto*; Lat. *Statutum*, from *statuere*, to set up, fix, establish.
A fixed or established—law, decree, judgment.
In England the written or *statute* law, is distinguished from the unwritten or common law.

The first *statute* that on the booke was spread,
Was to be true in thought and deeds all
Unto the king of lone the lord ryall,
And to the quene as faithfull and as kind,
As I could thinke with herte, will and mind.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

For the other partie was so strouge,
That for the lawe of no *statute*
There make no right be execute.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

In many things forbaden by sondry *statutes* for the common weale, as against yt great excesse of apparell and some suche other thinges: the law doth longyte and hyre every man to the accusing of the breakers of the same by giuing them the fone half of the forfaiture.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 993.

Yet such as these laws, that men argue yet,
Whether a man those *statutes* can fulfil;
None doth; by thy all-healing grace and spirit
Revive again, what law and letter kill.—*Donne*, Son. 16.

This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of land, with his *statutes*, his recognizances, his fines.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 1.

But hops have since out-grown and over-topped all these accusations, being adjudged wholesome, if *statutable* and "unmixed with any powder, dust, dross, sand, or other soyl whatsoever."—*Fuller. Worthies. Essex.*

He was *statutably* admitted into Saint Johns College in Cambridge, as many years after incorporated a honorary member of Christ Church in Oxford.—*Id. Io. Westminster.*

Fops in the town more easily will pass,
One story makes a *statutable* ass;
But such in plays must be much thicker sown,
Like yolks of eggs, a dozen beat to one.
Dryden. Prol. to Sir Martin Marr-all.

Ben [Jonson] went to Cambridge, and was, as 'tis said, *statutably* elected into St. John's Coll. but what continuance he made there I find not.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

The oldest of these [*statutes*, acts, or edicts] now extant, and printed in our *statute* books, is the famous magna charta, as confirmed in parliament 9 Hen. III.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd.

They barely keep the term; that is, they spend no more time in the university than is necessary to give them a *statutable* claim to graduation.—*Knox. Liberal Education.*

All these different *statutory* regulations seem to have been made with great propriety.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 9.

STAVE. See STAFF.

STAUNCH. See STANCH.

STAY, *v.* STAY, *n.* STA'YEDNESS. STA'YER. STA'YLESS. } Fr. *Estaye, estayer*; Dut. *Staen*; Ger. *Stehen*, to *stand* or cause to *stand*.
To *stand*, to keep or remain *standing*,—to remain, to continue, to abide, to dwell, to stop, to wait; to stop or keep, to cease, from motion; to obstruct or hinder, to withhold, to delay, to retard.
To *stand* or cause to *stand*; to keep or hold or retain *standing*; to uphold, to maintain, to support, to prop.
Stayed, adj. (met.)—constant, sedate, composed, steady; self-possessed, self-commanding.
Stays, n., for the body—in the tackling of a ship,—to support, to keep firm or steady.

Thy holye worde of eterne excellence,
Thy mercyes promyse, that is all-waye iuste,
Haue ben my *stayes*, my piller, and defence.
Hygat. Psalm 130.

And in meane while it hopeth to adauance
His *staylesse* state, by sworde, by speare, by shielde.
Gascoigne. The Praise of Warre.

Zelmane, who had already in her mind both what and how to say, stept out unto him, and with a resolute *staydness*, void either of anger, kindness, disdain or humblenesse, spoke in this sort.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Effesonnes his warlike courser, which was strayd
Faire in the woodes whiles that he lay in swound,
So made those damsels search; which being *stayed*,
They did him set thereon, and forth with them conuayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

For nothing would she longer there be *stayd*,
Where so loose life, and so ungentle trade,
Was out of knightes and ladies seeming gent.—*Id. Ib.* c. 1.

Religious Alred so, from Rydal we receive,
The abbot, who to all posterity did leave
The fruits of his *stay'd* faith, delivered by his pen.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

Our whole fleete, in we *got*; in whole receipt
Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare barme on any *stoies*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

They come up many times of their owne accorde, in some low grounds where there is settling or *stay* of rune water fallen from higher places.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi c. 3.

A base spirit has this vantage of a brave one, it keeps always at a *stay*, nothing brings it down, nor heating.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King & No King. Act iii.

The loue of things doth argue *stayednesse*; but lenitie and want of experience maketh apt vnto innouations.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. v. §7.

And when the Piets did see their king deprived
Of vitall life, Lord, how they fled the field!
They made me muse, to see how fast they strivd,
With *staylesse* steppes, ech one his life to shield.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 137.

Our *stay-ship* Echeneis, Trebius Niger saith is a foot long, and five fingers thick, and that oftentimes it *stayeth* a ship.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 25.

So Moses when the prest on legions prey'd
Advanc'd his signal, and the plague was *stay'd*.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Who can believe what varies every day;
Nor ever was, nor will be, at a *stay*?
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

When the Manilla ship first puts to sea, she takes on board a much greater quantity of water than can be stowed between decks, and the jars which contain it are hung all about the shrouds and *stays*, so as to exhibit at a distance a very odd appearance.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 10.

Lown, her taper shape is form'd to please:
Yet, if you saw her uncontrol'd by *stays*!
She doubly to fifteen may make pretence;
Alike we read it in her face and sense.—*Gay. The Toilette.*

May Jove the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the mute.—*A. Philips.*

We affirm on the contrary, that their supposed courage, *stayedness* and sobriety, is really nothing else but the dull and sottish stupidity of their minds; dead and heavy incredulity, and earthly diffidence or distrust.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 658.

After a *stay* of more than two months at Concordia, their number was diminished nearly one half by sickness. In consequence of the fatigue and hardship which they had suffered by the shipwreck, and the survivors were sent in a small vessel to Europe.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

Neither our sails nor rigging could withstand it, several of the sails being split, and a middle *stay-sail* being wholly lost.—*Id. Second Voyage*, b. iv. c. 7.

——— She springs aloof once more
While the fore *stay-sail* balanes before.
Falconer. Shipwreck.

STEAD, *n.* STEAD, *v.* STEA'DFAST. STEA'DFASTLY. STEA'DFASTNESS. STEA'DY, *adj.* STEA'DY, *n.* STEA'DILY. STEA'DINESS. STEA'DSHIP. } Goth. *Studs*; A. S. *Stede*; Dut. *Stede*; Ger. *Statt*, Sw. *Stad*. Tooke says,—Our oldest English writers more rarely used the French word *place*, but most commonly the Goth. and A S. *Studs, sted, stede*.—Wiclif, however, commonly uses *place*.
Studs, stede, stead is place, (of *standing*,) place *stood* or *staid* in.

Dut. *Stede-vast*,—*steadfast, placed* fast, fast in *place*; keeping, holding fast, firm, fixed; established, determined, resolute.
Stead, v.—to hold, keep, or take *place*; to stand to;—to assist, to aid, to support.
Steady is much used in composition; affixed, as,—
Bed-stead, home-stead, &c. i. e. *place* for bed, of home, &c.
To *steady* is in common use.

An hey duk of al that *stude*, he clepede that toun y wys
After ys name Gloucestre, as he gut y eleptid ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 67.

Alas! alas! thou wreche mon, wuch mye auenture
Haibe the ybregt in to thys *stede*.—*Id.* p. 203.

The eires & the barons were wel *studeuaste*,
Vor to amende that loud.—*Id.* p. 503.

Be ghe wrothe and nyle ghe do gyne, the sunne fall not doun on ghoure wraththe, nyle ghe gyue *stide* [*locum*] to the deuel.—*Wiclif. Effesies*, c. 4.

Fro Gork vnto Durhem no wonyng *stede* was.
R. Brunne, p. 76.

We say with word *stedfaste*, we chefe Baliol Joh.
Id. p. 250.

And heng his hoper on hus hals. in *stede* of a scrippe.
Piers Plokhman, p. 131.

Therfore my derewrothe bitheren, be ghe *stidefast*, and unmouable, beynge plenteouse in werk of the Lord, euermore witynge that ghoure trauell is not idil in the Lord.
Wiclif. 1 Cor. c. 15.

Therfore my deare brethren be ye *stedfast* & unmouable, alwayes tych in ye workes of the Lorde, for as moche that ye know how that your labour is not in vayne in the Lorde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Effesians ben of sale, these whanne thei hadden resceyed the word of treuthe abiden *stidefastli* in the feith.
Wiclif. Effesies, Prol.

Geffray, thou wotest well this,
That euery kindely thyngc that is
Hath a kindly *stede* there he
May best in it conserued be.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. ii.

Right so doths Stelthe in every *stede*
Where as hym list his prcie take.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

But take this lore into thy wit
That sel thyng hath tyme *a stede*.—*Id. Ib.*

I find daunger in her *stede*
An' myn answere of hym I hane.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

"For though I had yon to morow agayne,
I ought as well hold April from rayne,
As holde you to makun *stedfast*."
Id. Queen Annelida & false Arcite.

"O tendre, o dere, o yonge children mine,
Your woful mother weneth *stedfastly*,
That cruel houndes, or son foul vermine
Had eten you. *Id. The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8069.

Yong was this queene, of twenty yere old,
Of middle stature, and of such fairnesse,
That nature had a joy her to beholde,
And for to speaken of her *stedfastnesse*,
She passed hath Penelope and Lucresse.
Id. Queen Annelida & false Arcite.

In valne trauaile men to catch aye *stedship*, but if ye lately frist the locke vnshut, ye indy leme vs the waies and the bypathes to heauen.—*Id. The Testament of Loue*, b. i.

Therfore commaundeth he that chrysten men which be in chrystendome wylling to reserue the *stedfastnesse* of true faith, should fle vnto no other thing but vnto scriptures.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 752.

Himself, which methinks is strange, shewing at one instant both *steardiness* and nimblenes; sometimes making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when scratchingly she wheels about after a mouse.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Flie therefore, flie this fearefull *stead* anon,
Least thy foolhardize worke thy sad confusion.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

His hornes bent so inward with their tips toward his head, that they serve him in no *stead* at all for light, either to offend or defend himselfe.—*Holland. Pliinie*, b. viii. c. 15.

I could neuer better *stord* thee then now.—Put money in thy purse.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act i. sc. 3.

And now followes all: we shall advise this wronged maid to *stand* vp your appointment, goe in your place.
Id. Meas. for Meas. Act iii. sc. 1.

This ring was mine, and when I gaue it Hellen,
I bad her if her fortunes euer stonde
Necessitied to helpe, that by this token
I would releeue her. Had you that craft to reaue her
Of what should *stead* her most?
Id. All's Well that Ends Well, Act v. sc. 3.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness
In wedlock a reproach; I gain'd a son,
Such a son as all men hail'd me happy;
Who would be now a father in my *stead*?
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

And, strongly wading through the waves vnuaed,
With speane in th' one hand stayd himselfe vpright,
With th' other staide his lady vp with *stedfy* might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

When presently a parliament is call'd,
To set things *steady* that stood not so right.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Otherwise it faire] would be no better figured nor more *steddily* kept together then the fume of tobacco or the reak of chimneys.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, App.

Which word *neuer* he often uses in setting out the *steadiness* and immutableness of the matter, in that sense that Plato uses it in speaking of the stability of the earth.
Id. Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala, App.

"So likewise are all watry living wights
Still tost and turned with continual change,
Never abiding in their *stedfast* plights."
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

The youth with pleasure on the flood doth gaze,
And in their watery glass his face surveys,
Admiring with a look *steadfastly* set,
His real beauty in his counterfeit.—*Sherburne. Salmacis.*

But when strong passion, or weake fleshlinesse,
Would from the right way seeke to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and *steadfastnesse*,
Teach him the weake to strengthen, and the strong suppresse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Gonzalo, appointed master of that black design, gave us rich garments, and all necessaries, which since have *steaded* much.—*Dryden. The Tempest*, Act i.

Our brethren of New-England use
Choice malefactors to excuse
And hang the guiltless in their *stead*,
Of whom the churches have less need.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2.

Few men have such *steady* heads as to be able to stand upon the spires and pinnacles of glory without giddiness.
Bp. Bull, vol. i. Ser. 5.

He may have in his mind a determined idea, which he makes it the sign of, and to which he should keep it *steadily* annexed, during that present discourse.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. To the Reader, p. xvi.

To loll on couches, rich with Cyrton *steds*,
And lay their gouty limbs on Tyrian beds,
This wretch in earth intombs his golden ore,
Hoverring and brooding on his buried store.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

The wind did not only continue in the same quarter, but blew with so much brisknesse and *steadiness*, that we no longer doubted of it's being the true trade-wind.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 9.

Hushai, the friend of David in distress;
In public storms of manly *steadfastness*.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Affection, like the *steddy* beating of the pulse, actuates and invigorates and keeps the mind continually active.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 21.

On the 14th and 15th, the wind blowing *steadily* and fresh from the westward, we were obliged to stand to the southward.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 8.

The durableness of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary *steadiness* of price.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

STEAK. A. S. *Stiece*, a morsell, a mouthfull, a part, portion, or piece,—a *steake*, (Somner.) Dut. *Stick, stock, stuck*; Ger. *Stuck*, frustum.

"A piece or portion of flesh so small as that it may be taken up and carried, *stuck* upon a fork, or any slender *sticking* instrument. Hence, I believe, the Ger. and Dutch *Stück, stuk*, to have been transferred to mean any small piece of any thing," (Tooke.)

Boat. Safe? do you hear? take notice what plight you find me in, if there want but a collop or *steak* o'me, look to't.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iv. sc. 2.

He, that of honour, wit, and mirth, partakes,
May be a fit companion o'er beef *steaks*;
His name may be to future times enroll'd
In Eatcourt's book, whose grandiron's fram'd of gold.
King. Art of Cookery.

STEAL, *v.* STEA'LER. STEA'LING, *n.* STEA'LINGLY. STEALTH. STEA'LTHFUL. STEA'LTHY.

Dut. *Stelen*; Ger. *Stehlen*; Sw. *Stesla*; A. S. *Stel-an*; Goth. *Stil-an*, which (Junius thinks) may be referred to *Stille, stillice, Tacitus, tacite*; as if to *steal* meant—

To do any thing silently, secretly; to come silently; to go, to take away, silently, secretly, clandestinely, privily. See the quotation from Locke.

The Normans did it alle in the guyse of theft,
The godes therof *stal*, no thing thei ne left.
R. Brunne, p. 77.

But gadlr ye to you tresouria in heuene, where neither rust ne monght distroth and where theffis delnen not out; ne *stelen*.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

Se yi ye gather you not treasure vp on ye earth, where rust and mothes corrupt, & where thenes breake throrow & *steale*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He that *stool* now *stele* he not, but more trauelle he in worchynge with hise hondis that that is good, that he haue wherof he schal ghyue to the nedi.—*Wiclif. Efesies*, c. 4.

Let him that *stole, steale* no more, but let hym rather laboure with hys handes some good thyng, that he may haue to geue vnto hym that needeth.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A thefe he was forsoth, of corn and mele,
And that a slie, and usant for to *stele*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3937.

For which this miller *stole* both mele and corn
An hundred times more than beforn.
For therfore he *stole* hit curiously,
But now he was a thefe outrageously.—*Id. Ib.* v. 3994.

He *stole* the cowe, whiche Argus kepte,
And all this fell for that he slepte.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Right so doth *stelthe* in every stede,
Where as hym list his prcie take,
He can so well his cause make,
And so well feigne, and so well glose,
That there ne shall no man suppose,
But that he were an innocent. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

If they were divers motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand, before the eye could discern the former was ended.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Then rise, yee blessed flocks! and home apace,
Least night with *stealing* steppes do you forsake,
And wait your tender lambs that by you trace.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. June.

——— Gold makes
Diana's rangers false themselves, yield vp
Their deere to th' stand o' th' *stealer*.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 3.

For on his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths*. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 3.

——— And wilder'd murther,
Alarm'd by his centinell, the wolfe,
Whose howle's his watch, thus with his *stealthy* pace,
With Tarquins ravishing sides, towards his designe
Moves like a ghost.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— To me then declare;
(O could man, long since borne) if thy grane rale
Hath any man seene, making *stealthfull* wae
With all these voices! *Chapman. Hymne. A Hymne to Hermes.*

Well she looks, I am sure, and in my fancy draws towards the countenance of her sister Stanhop more and more, but *stealingly*.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 402.

Thus the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance, is properly called *stealing*; but that name being commonly understood to signify also the moral gravity of the action, and to denote its contrariety to the law, men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called *stealing* as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 29.

For rolling years, like *stealing* waters, glide;
Nor hope to stop their ever-ebbing tide.
Congreve. Ovid Imitated.

A disease neglected at first, that *stealingly* slips into the habit of the body, and gradually weakens nature, becomes at last incontrolable and incurable.—*Bacon*, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

The second offence, more immediately affecting the personal security of individuals, relates to the female part of his majesty's subjects; being that of their forcible abduction and marriage; which is vaugarly called *stealing* an heiress.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 15.

We landed in a district, which was the dominion of a chief called Maratatta, the burying-place of men, whose father's name was Pahaaredo, the *stealer* of boats.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 15.

——— My tongue
Scarce nam'd Arviragus, ere the false stranger
(As I bethink me since) with *stealthy pace*
Fled to the cavern's mouth. *Mason. Caractacus.*

STEAM, *v.* } A. S. *Stym-an*, to *steame* or
STEAM, *n.* } perfume a place; *stem-an, steme*, to smell, to breath, to smoke, to *steme* or send forth vapours, (Somner.)

To send forth or emit, a reek or vapour; to reek, to evaporate, to exhale; usually applied to moisture.

Steamer,—a carriage, a ship, &c. acted upon, propelled, forced, conveyed along by *steam*.

And, shaking off his drowzy drerimeut
Gan him avize, howe ill did him beseme
In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*,
And quench the brond of his conceived yre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

The inward smoke, that did before but *steeme*,
Broke into open fire and rage extreme.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 8.

By the fume or vapour thereof *steeming* through the same linnen cloat, they be choked and killed.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 4.

The wealthy household swarme of bondmen met,
And 'bout the *steeming* chimney set!
B. Jonson. The Praises of a Country Life.

So forcible it [brimstone] is, that if it bee cast into the fire, the verie smell and *steeme* thereof will drive those in the place into a fit of the falling sicknesse, if they bee subject therewnto.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 15.

The greater part of the towne [Rosse] is steepe and *steaming* vpward.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 3.

But wandering oft, with brute unconscious gaze,
Man marks not thee, marks not the mighty hand,
That, ever-busy, wheels the silent spheres;
Works in the secret deep; shoots, *steaming*, thence
The fair profusion that o'erspreads the spring.
Thomson. A Hymn.

Besides the springy particles of pure air, the atmosphere is made up of several *steams* or minute particles of several sorts, rising from the earth and the waters, and floating in the air, which is a fluid body, and, though much finer and thinner, may be considered in respect of its fluidity to be like water, and, so, capable, like other liquors, of having heterogeneous particles floating in it.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 6.

A pestilent and most corrosive *steam*,
Lake a gross fog Bœotian, rising fast,
And fast condens'd upon the dewy sash,
Asks egress. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

STEAN, or Steen. } sivé fous lapide *constructus*. A pit, well or fountain, surrounded with stone.

Upon an huge great earth-pot *steane* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Romane flood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7.

STEED. A.S. *Steda*. The A.S. *Stod-myra*, was a mare for breed; a *stod*-horse, was probably a horse for the same purpose.

A horse or mare of the *stud*, or standing. *Steed* is usually applied to—

A horse coospicuous for its form or make, and high mettle.

And lepte on ys *stede*, and siwede and slog fast ys fon.
R. Gloucester, p. 63.

His *stede* ouer him ran, he lay vnder his fete.
R. Brunne, p. 298.

This golden carte with firy beames bright,
Foure yoked *stedes* full different of hewe,
Bout bait or tiring, through the spheres drewe.
Chaucer. The Testament of Cresside.

For *steed* once stolne, we shut the doore too late.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. ii. st. 77.

Epirus for th' Elean chariot breeds
(In hopes of palms) a race of running *steeds*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

STEEL, *n.* Steel, *v.* Steel'ly. Steel-yard. } A. S. *Style, styled*; Dut. *Staal*; Ger. *Stal, stahel*; Sw. *Stål*. Wachter thinks—from *stechen*, pungere, to stick. Serenius,—from Sw. *Stel*, stiff, hard; *steel* being iron *hardened* in the furnace. And see the quotation from *Plinie*.

Steelyard, or as sometimes written and pronounced, *stilliarde*.—a *steel* rod or bar prepared as a balance for weighing goods. See Yard.

Steel, v. (met.)—to harden; to render hard, obdurate, or impenetrable.

Stilyard,—see the quotation from Pennant.

Of *stel*, of yrn and of hras, of god corn gret won.
R. Glouceester, p. 2.

He chaseth so my thought ale,
And holdeth mine herte under his sele,
As trustie and true as any *stele*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Tabali in yron and in *stele*
Fonde first the forge, and wrought it wele.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

He had in his hande a great glaue, sharpe and well *steyed*, and aboue the blade, ther was a sharpe hake of *stele*, yt whan he gaue his stroke, the hoke shuldc take holde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 59.

O tough & *stely* hertes, o horte more herd than flynte or other stone.—*Fisher. Seven Psalmes*, Ps. 143. pt. ii.

I kneeled down to the princess, and humbly besought her to move Mopsa in my behalf, that she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Wheat sometime is *steely*, or burnt as it growe.
Tusser. October's Husbandry.

This yere corn was verie dere, & had bé dearer if marchütes of ye *stylisrde* had not been & Dutche shippes restrined, & an abstinalice of warre betwene Englade & Flaiders.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1525.

It were good the *stiliard-men* were for this time gently answered, and that it were seen, whether by any gentle offer of some part of their liberties, again they might be brought to ship their wares to the mart.
Burnet. Records. K. Edwd. Remaines, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. ii.

Steele is eldest brother of iron, extracted from the same eare, differing from it not in kind but degree of purity, as being the first running thereof. It is more hard and brittle (whilest iron is softer and tougher), useful for the making of English knives, sithes, shears, &c. but fine edges cannot be made thereof, as lancets for letting of blood, incision knives, razors, &c.—*Fuller. Worthies. Gloucestershire.*

1 *Dauph.* Where eisenal
Our youths are, and our beauties; where no wars come,
Nor lustful slaves to ravish us.
2 *Dauph.* That *steels* me!
A long farewel to this world.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iv. sc. 4.

God speaks from heaven with his loudest voice, and draws aside his curtain, and shows his arsenal and his armoury, full of arrows *steeled* with wrath, headed, and pointed, and hardened with vengeance.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

The discoverie of the yron and *steele* mines, as also the working in them, was the invention (as Hesiodus saith) of those in Creet, who were called Dactyli Idæi.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

But the furnace it selfe, where the ore or yron stone is tried, maketh the greatest difference that is: for therein you shall have to arise by much burning and fining, the purest part thereof, which in Latine is called Nucleus ferri, i. the kernell or heart of the yron (and it is that which we call *steele*.)—*Holland. Plinie* b. iii. c. 14.

The *steely* head stuck fast still in his flesh,
Till with his cruell elawes he snatcht the wood,
And quite asunder broke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11

And, fayrly couching his *steeleheaded* speare,
Him first saluted with a sturdy stroke.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 5.

The *steel-hed* speares they strongly couchd, and met
Together with impetuous rage and force.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 9.

In such a method as this may the minds of children be formed up to virtue, and *steeled* against ill impressions; which is the principal end and aim of a religious education.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 472.

Such thoughts revolving in his careful breast,
Neer, and more near, the shady cohorts prest;
These in the warrior, their own fate enclose:
And round him deep the *steely* circle grows.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

It is usual with butchers and other tradesmen, to weigh in the statera, commonly called the *stiliards*. 10 or 20 pounds weight, for instance, hung near the fulcrument, with one pound weight placed on the other side of the beam, at 10 or 20 times distance from it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 431.

The *steel* must be struck in a proper manner, and with proper materials, before the latent spark can be elicited.
Knox, Ess. 70.

It is something operating in the mind in a similar manner, which most easily bows the stubborn knee of the hardend'd offender, and subdues to softness the *steely* heart, on which no force of argument could of itself stamp an impression.
Id. Ess. 149.

Hither your *steelyards*, butchers, bring, to weigh
The pound of flesh, Anthonio's bond must pay!
Warton. Prol. on the Old Wynchester Playhouse.

The name of this wharf [the *Steel-yard*] is not taken from *steel* the metal, which was only a single article, but from *stapel-hof*, or the general house of trade of the German nation.—*Pennant. London. The Steel-Yard.*

Steel through opposing plates the magnet draws,
And *steelly* atoms calls from dust and straws.
Crabbe. Parish Register.

STEEP, *adj.* Steep, *n.* Steep'ly. Steep'ness. Steep'ness. } Sw. *Stupa*, preceps, *steipa*, præcipitem dare, (lire.) A. S. *Steap*; perhaps from the verb *Stap-ian*, to stoop, (sc.) from an upright or perpendicular. (See Stoop.) Or from A. S. *Stapp-an*, to step.

Bending, inclining, leaning, from an upright or perpendicular; rising, approaching nearly to an upright; precipitous.

Let them pronounce the *steepe* Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flealing, pent to linger
But with a grutne a day, I would not buy
Their mercie, at the price of one faire word.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 3.

——— Why art thou here
Come from the farthest *steepe* of India?
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— But when he wonnes
On craggy rocks, or *steepy* hills, we see
None runnes more swift, nor easier, than he.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. c. 4.

Nor made they any faire retreat: Hectors unruly horse
Would needs retire him; and he left engag'd his Trojan force,
Forct by the *steepeneesse* of the dike, that in ill place they tooke.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

——— You shall then soone end
Your way to towne; whose toures you see ascend
To such a *steepnesse*. *Id. Ib. Odyssey*, b. vi.

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible.—*Howell. Instructions for Travellers*, p. 132.

Like him, in caves they shut their wooly sheep;
Like him, their herds on tops of mountains keep;
Like him, with mighty strides, they stalk from *steep* to *steep*. *Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. iv.

While Turnus urges thus his enterprise,
The Stygian fury to the Trojans flies:
New frauds invent, and takes a *steepy* stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide command.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

Invited from the cliff, to whose dark brow
He clings, the *steep-ascending* eagle soars,
With upward pinions through the flood of day.
Thomson. Summer.

Aloof she climbs her *steepy* seat,
Where nor the grave nor giddy feet,
Of the learn'd vulgar or the rude,
Have e'er a passage won.
Waller. The Way of the Multitude.

We could judge of its *steepness* from this circumstance, that the sea, which now run very high, broke no where but against it.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 12.

STEEP, *v.* } Dut. *Stippen*; Ger. *Stippen*; Steep'ing, *n.* } Sw. *Stöpa*, to dip, to immerge. Wachter thinks it is the same word as *dippen*, with *s* prefixed. It is perhaps the same word as the above.

To drop, to plunge, to immerge, to submerge; to dip, to drench, to soak.

Now gan the golden Phœbus for to *steepe*
His fierie face in billowes of the west,
And his faint steedes watered in ocean deepe,
Whiles from their iournall labours they did rest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Instead thereof sad sighes and sorrowes deepe
Kept watch and ward about her warily;
That nought she did but wayle, and often *steepe*
Her dainty couch with teares which closely she did weepe.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

And yet when you have made all the *steeping* you can, you must have many a blow at the diamant with hammer upon the anvil.—*Holland. Plinie*, Xxxvii. c. 4.

The third is, the *steeping* of the seed or kernell in some liquor, wherein the medicine is infused.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 500.

As for the *steeping* of the seeds, in several mixtures with water, to give them vigour; or watring grounds with compost-water; we have spoken of them before.—*Id. Ib.* § 597.

The prudent Sybil had before prepar'd
A cup in honey *steep'd* to charm the guard.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

Strait, to the house she hasted; and sweete sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid in *steepe*
Their drowsie temples, that each brave did nod,
As all were drinking.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ii.

STEE'PLE, *n.* } A. S. *Stepl, steopil*, a tower, Stee'pled. } a steeple; Sw. *Stapel*: perhaps from A. S. *Steop*, præceps; Sw. *Skeipa*, præcipitem dare.

Like as the lightning-brand from riven skie,
Throwne out by angry Jove in his vengeance,
With dreadfull force falles on some *steeple* hie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

Yet as in great clocks, which in *steeples* chime,
Plac'd to inform whole towns, t'employ their time,
An error doth more harm, being general,
When small clock's faults only on th' wearer fall.
Donne. On Lord Harrington.

A *steepled* turbant on her head she [Alecto] wore.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. ix. st. 8.

Some sons of mine, who bear upon their shield
Three *steeples* argent in a sable field,
Have sharply tax'd your convents, who, unfed,
Have fallow'd you for miracles of bread.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

But how the new appearance of a star should make men suppose the soul of a dead ancestor was get into it, and so become a God, is as hard to conceive as how Tenterden *steeple* should be the cause of Goodwin Sands.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 4.

He erected a seemly water-work, built *steeple-wise*, at the bridge-gate, by his own ingenious industry and charge.
Fuller. Worthies. Chester.

STEER. Goth. *Stuirs*; A.S. *Styre, styre*, a young ox or *steere*, a young cow or heifer. Lanc. a *sterke*, (Somner.) Dut. *Stier-vorre*, taurus, *stier kalf*, vitulus; Ger. *Stier*. The Ger. *Stier*, is fierce, *stern*, (qv.) and the epithet may have been added to the name of the animal from the fierceness or strength, to which it approaches at the age when it is now usually so called. In Lancashire, and other counties, it is spoken *stirke*. See Stark.

About his char ther wenten white aluans,
Twenty and mo, as gret as any *stere*,
To hunten at the leon or the dere,
And folwed him, with mosel fast ybounde.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2150.

Stood all astonied; like sort of *steeres*,
Mongst whom some beast of strange and foraine race
Unwares is chaunct, far straying from his peeres:
So did their ghastly gaze bewray their hidden feares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 6.

With hope to raise thy wealth, thou kill'st an ox,
Invoking Hermes: "Blesse my house and flockes."
How can it be (vaine fools!) when in the fires
The melted fat of many *steres* expires?
Beaumont. Persius, Sat. 2.

STEER, *v.* Ste'rage. Stee'rer. Ste'ering, *n.* Stee'rless. Ste'ersman. } Dut. *Stieren, stueren*; Ger. *Steuren*; Sw. *Styra*; A. S. *Steor-an*, to direct, to guide; from the verb *Stir-an*, to move, to stir.

To move, to guide or direct the motion; to guide, to direct, to conduct.

Chaucer and Gower use *steer*, the n. for that which, or that by which (gubernaculum) a vessel is *steered*. See Stern, Sternsman.

Stonde he nevere so styfliche thorgh *steryngе* of the bote
Maketh the man meny tyme. to stomble yf he stande.
Piers Plowhman, p. 167.

And Custance han they taken anon fote-hot,
And in a ship all *stereles* (God wot)
They han hire set, and bidden hire lerne sayle
Out of Surrie agaiuward to Traille.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4859.

And he is a key and a *steire* [gubernaculum] by whiche the edifice of this worlde is kepte stable, and without corrumpyng.—*Id. Boetius*, b. iii.

But yet the harge Eaulie *stereth*,
And halt it euer fro the londe,
Whiche fals semblaut with ore in londe
It troweth.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

This olde fende, this Saraxyn,
Let take anone this Constantyn,
With all the good she theder brought,
And hath ordeined as she thought
A naked ship without *stere*.
Id. Ib.

And tho began he to deuise
How the childes mother fonde,
Upon the sea from euery londe
Within a ship was *steriles*.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

The *stiresman* so well him ladde,
That thei becomen saufe to londe,
Where thei gone out vpon the stronde
In tn the burgh, where that thei fonde
The kynge.
Id. Ib. b. v.

But the mysgydynge of the *steresman*, he was est vpon the pylys of the brydge, and the barge wheimyd, so that all were drowned.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Henry VI.* an. 1430.

Who when those pittifull outeries he heard
Through all the seas so ruefully resound,
His charets swifts in hast he thether *steard*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

A daring pilot in extremity;
Pleas'd with the danger when the wave went high,
He sought the storms: but, for a calm unfit,
Would *steer* too nigh the sands to boast his wit.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, pt. I.

I was much surprized, and ran into the *steerідge* to look on the compass, and found that we were *steering* S.S.E. instead of E.S.W.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

There might I sail delighted, smooth and safe,
Beneath the conduct of my good sir Ralph;
There's not a better *steerer* in the realm;
I hope, my lord, you'll call him to the helm.
Swift. An Epistle to Lord John Carteret.

The proa generally carries six or seven Indians; two of which are placed in the head and *stern*, who *steer* the vessel alternately with a paddle according to the task she goes on, he in the *stern* being the *steersman*
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 5.

We suddenly lost sight of the land, and making sail again, before the line was well hauled in, we *steered* by the round of the breakers, which were distinctly heard till we got clear off the coast.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 7.

In this manner we went on, all three making one compact body with two legs only for *steerage* of the whole.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

Some youths sat high up in the curved *stern*, above the *steersman*, with white wands in their hands.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 12.

STEGANO'GRAPHY. Gr. Στεγανογραφία, comp. of στεγανος, *tectus*; from στεγ-ειν, to cover, to conceal; and γραφια, writing, from γραφ-ειν, to write.

Writing in concealed or private characters or signs.

Concerning the *steganography*, I can by none of those means that I adverti'd last week of, pass further than I have, and I am afraid I have gon too far, because in your last letters I find some displeasure.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 647.

But neither Baptista Porta, de furtivis literarum notis; Trithemius in his *steganography*, Selenus in his cryptography, or Nuncius inanimatus, make any consideration hereof; although they deliver many waies to communicate thoughts at distance.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 3.

STE'LE. A.S. *Stele*, "a stalk, a stock or stump of a tree; Chaucer, Somner adds, uses *stele* for an handle, in which sense we yet retain it." It is in common use in different parts of England. See *Ray, Wilbraham*, and *Moor*.

And caught the cutter by the colde *stele*.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3783.

A *stele* must be well seasoned for eastings, and it must be made as the graine lyeth, and as it groweth, or els it will never flye cleane.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

This plant putteth forth leaves like to the elme, but that they be somewhat longer, and full of haires, and evermore the *steles* of the leaves grow contrarie one against the other.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 6.

The best kind of them are they that have soft and tender leaves about their *steles* whereby they hang.
Id. Ib. b. xv. c. 21.

There breed in the hollow arme-pits (as it were) of the boughs, other small pills setled or sticking close to the wood, and not hanging by any *steles*, which toward the navill or bottome thereof are whitish.—*Id. Ib.* b. xvi. c. 7.

Lik'st a strawne scare-crow in the new-sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Or if that semblance suit not everie deale,
Like a broad shak-fork shown with a slender *steel*.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 7.

STE'LLAR, *v.* Ste'llate. Ste'llated. Ste'lled. Ste'llify, *v.* } Lat. *Stella, stellatus*, a star; studded with stars. To *stellify*,—to form, to transform into a star.

No wonder is though Jove her *stellifie*,
As telleth Agaton, for her great goodneesse,
Her white crowne beareth of it witnesse.
Chaucer. The Legend of good Women.

"O God," qued I, "that madest all kind,
Shall I none otherwise die,
Whether Jove will me *stellifie*,
Or what thing may this signifie,
I am neither Enoeke, ne Helie.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. ii.

——— Which these soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with kindly heate
Of various influence foment and warme,
Temper or nourish, or in part shed down
Thir *stellar* vertue on all kinds that grow
On earth.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

And when she landeth on thy blessed shores,
And the vast navy doth at anchor ride,
For her departure when the wild sea roares,
Ship, mount to heaven, and there be *stellify'd*.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii

——— Stars, whose names did first begin
By those wise ancients, not to *stellify*
The first world's heroes only, but imply
To teach their courses, for distinguished
In constellations, a delight first bred
In slothful man, into the same to look.
Id. The Man in the Moon.

"And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus lyre
And Hercules himself are *stellify'd*;
And in high heaven, amidst the starry quire,
Dancing their parts continually do slide."
Davies. On Dancing.

The sea, with such a storme as his hare head,—
In hell-blacke-night, indur'd, would have buoy'd vp
And queoch'd the *stelled* fires.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 7.

He found to his wonder, and chewed me his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* reguluses of both antimony and Mars.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 325.

My own laboratory has afforded me divers such parcels of regulus without Mars, (some of which I have yet by me very fairly *stellated*.)—*Id. Ib.*

[When he] sees that, as the earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the *stellar*-solar systems possess and occupy.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 2.

STE'LLIONATE. Fr. *Stellionat*; Lat. *Stellionatus*, from *stellio*, which Holland calls the *star-lizard*; and Plinie (b. xxx. c. 10) says there is not a beast more spiteful to mankind, and envious of our commodity, insomuch as the word *stellio* is growne to be a reprochfull tearme among us.

A cousening or counterfeiting of merchandise; an unjust or deceitful gaining; a malicious or fraudulent bereaving another of his money, wares, due provision, or bargain, (Cotgrave;) and see *Du Cange*.

This court of star-chamber is compounded of good elements, for it consisteth of four kinds of persons, counsellors, peeres, prelates, and chiefe-judges. It discereeth also principally of foure kinde of causes;—forces, frauds, crimes various of *stellionate*, and the incohoations or middle acts towards crimes capital or hainous, not actually committed or perpetrated.—*Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 64.

STELO'GRAPHY. Gr. Στηλο - γραφια, *inscriptio columnæ*.

Writing on a pillar.

This pillar [of Jacob] thus engraved gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*.
Stackhouse. History of the Bible.

STEM, *v.* Stem, *n.* } A. S. *Stemme*, a stump, *stemme*, stock or body of a tree without the boughes, (Somner.) Dut. *Stam*; Ger. *Stamm*; Sw. *Stamm*.

Stem of a tree,—Wachter derives from the verb *stan*, to stand, because it *stands* upright and immovable.

Stem of a family,—the trunk or *stirps* from which the family branches out, expands, or extends; from which it depends or descends; is borne or generated.

Stem of a ship,—*stirps* arboris excisæ,—applied to the fore part of the ship, forcing its way, keeping its course through, against, or in opposition to the waves, the tide, the current, or stream. And hence, To *stem*,—

To stand firmly against; to keep way steadily against; to stay or stop, or bear up against.

All they without were raunged in a ring,
And dauneed round; but in the midst of them
Three other ladies did both daunce and sing,
The whilest the rest them round about did hemme,
And like a girland did in compasse *stemme*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

——— They on the trading flood
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply *stemming* nightly toward the pole.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Therefore I leave it to it self, and pray
Like a good hark, it may work out to day,
And *stem* all doubts.
Beaum. & Fletch. Prol. to the Spanish Curate.

Then came Piseus the Tyrrhene, and armed the *stemme* and beake-head of the ship with sharpe tines and pikes of brasse.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

This year did Zilonh rule Jerusalem,
And boldly all sedition's syrtes *stem*.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Then, when the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on withering *stems* decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery stores.—*Id. Virgil. Georgics*, b. i.

Orontes barque that bore the Lycian crew,
(A horrid sight) ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to stern, by waves was overborn.
Id. Ib. Æneis, b. i.

——— Clos'd within his grasp
Was clench'd a broken oar, as one who long
Had *stem'd* the flood with agonizing breast,
And struggled strong for life.
Mallet. Amynnor & Theodora, c. i.

STENCH, *n.* Stench, *v.* Ste'nchy. } It is sometimes written *Stinch*. The A.S. *Stenc*. Tooke calls the past part. of *Stinc-an*, to *stink*, (*k* changed into *ch*.) Somner says *stenc*—

"Sent, savour, smell, whether evill or good; whereof our *stinke*, now used onely for an ill savour."

Dryden uses the word for *scent* or *smell*, generally.

With wymmen of paynyme hii dude her feule hunde,
War of the *stench* com in to heuene an hey
R. Gloucester, p. 405.

And sette agen the Cristenemen afore in ech ende,
That the smoke there of hem asolde bothe *stenche* & blende.
Id. p. 407.

Lurke thou all day, and flye when thou shouldst slepe,
And neuer light where liuing thing hath life,
But eat and drinke, where *stinche* and filth is rife.
Vocertaine Authors. Against Him that had slaundered, &c.

Which to increase, and all at once to kill,
A cloud of smoothering smoke and sulphure seare,
Out of his *stinking* gorge forth steemed still,
That all the ayre about with smoke and *stench* did fill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

And now your victor, all the hall (defide
With *stinch* of hot death) is perfuming round;
And with a mighty fire the barth hath crown'd.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

Our sailing ships like common-sewers we use,
And through our distant colonies diffuse
The draught of dungeons, and the *stench* of stews.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The living, and the dead, at his command
Were coupled, face to face, and hand to hand;
Till, chok'd with *stench*, in loath'd embraces ty'd,
The lingering wretches pin'd away, and dy'd.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

How proud the poet's billow swells!
The God! the God! his boast!
A boast how vain! What wrecks abound!
Dead bards *stench* every coast.
Young. Resignation, pt. i.

——— Far nobler prospects these,
Than gardens black with smoke in dusty towns,
Where *stenchy* vapours often blot the sun.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. i.

STENO'GRAPHY. Gr. Στενος, *arctus, angustus*; narrow, close: and γραφια, writing. Applied to the modern——

Art of writing in short-hand.

I have more thanks to give you than can be folded up in this narrow paper, tho it were all writ in the closest kind of *stenography*, for the rich and accurate account you please to give me of that renowned city wherein you now sojourn.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 5.

STENT. See STINT.

STENTO'RIAN. } Fr. *Voix stentorée*; a huge *voice*, — such a one as the Grecian *Stentor* had, (Cotgrave.)
STENTOROPHO'NICK.
STENTORO'NIC.

They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours.
Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 326.

Of this *stentorophonick* horn of Alexander, there is a figure preserved in the Vatican; Kircher saith its diameter was five cubits, and that it was suspended on a supporter.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 3. Note.

A *stentorophonic* voice is the fundamental excellence of your fine man, and a powerful excellence it is.
Knox, Ess. 158.

For thus he measures out his own *stentoronic* voice,—
"Observing that several sat on the side of the opposite hill, "I afterwards desired one to measure the ground; and we "found it was sevenscore yards from the place where I had "stood. Yet the people there heard perfectly well. I did "not think any human voice could have reached so far.
Warburton. Doctrine of Grace, b. ii. c. 5.

STEP, *v.* } A. S. *Stæppan, steppan*; Dut. *Stappen, stippen*; Ger. *Stappen, stæpfen*, gradi.
STEP, *n.*
STE'PPING, *n.*

Step, the motion in walking, is——

The motion of one foot to pass before the other, over or above the other, backward or forward. Generally (the verb)——

To move, to walk, to go; to ascend, to descend. And the noun,—

Motion, path or passage; that upon which we *step* or set the foot; the distance moved at one time by *stepping*; gradation or degree; progress.

——— Ac gif heo quaketh out,
Other *stepth* hysyde, other hyra vet in eny wemme be yhrogh.
Holdeth hem gulty of the dede.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 336.

He myghte nothʼ *stappe* no stound. tyl he a staf hadde.
Piers Ploughman, p. 108.

For which thing reise ghe slow hondis and knees unbound-dun, and make ghe rightful *steppis* to ghoure feet, that no man haltynge erre, but more be heled.—*Wiclif. Eb. c.* 12.

Stretch forth therfore agayne yᵉ handes which wern let downe, and the weake knees, and se ytyᵉ haue straight *steppes* vnto your fete, lest any haltinge turn you out of the way: yea, let it rather be healed.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And trewely it is an high corage
Of any man that *stepes* is in age,
To take a young wif.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9387.

As from the shot of a gonne a man were metely safe, that had ere the gunne yet loscd, made a *step* asyde, fyftene hundred myle from it: so syth I am *stepped* now fyftene nundred yere from the Apostles daves.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 427.

——— But Neptune *stepping* in,
With ease stird up the able troopes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliod, b. xiii.

So started up in his own shape the fiend.
Back *stept* those two faire angels half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the grieslie king.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

So saying, by the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in aire
Smooth sliding without *step*, last led me up
A woodie mountain. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

——— For within him hell
He brings, and round about him, nor from hell
One *step* no more then from himself can fly
By change of place. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

And his deep thoughts, the better to converse
With solitude, till far from track of men,
Thought following thought, and *step* by *step* led on
He entred now the bordering desert wild.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

But still the flood crept by little *steppings*, and invaded more by his progressions than he lost by his retreat.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 8.

"Or if my heedless youth has *step'd* astray,
Too soon forgetful of thy gracious hand;
On me alone thy just displeasure lay,
But take thy judgments from this mourning land.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

How, as it were in an instant, do our minds with one glance see all the parts of a demonstration, which may very well be called a long one, if we consider the time it will require to put it into words, and *step by step* show it another.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 9.

Home from his morning task, the swain refreats;
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold.
Thomson. Summer.

There is another set of men, who have more religion than any of the former—for they have religion enough to be afraid of damnation; though not enough to take the proper *steps* to avoid it.—*Gilpin. Hints for Sermons*, § 4.

STEP. } Tooke considers *Step* to be
STE'PSON. } a corruption of *sted*, when pre-
STE'PMOTHER. } fixed to a child, mother, &c.

In Danish are still written—" *Sted-fader, sted-moder, sted-broder, sted-soster, sted-barn, sted-son, sted-dotter*;—i. e. *vice, loco*, in the place of, in *stead* of, a father, a mother, a brother," &c. The A. S. *Steop-cild*, Somner calls a fatherless child, an orphan; and Lye adduces various instances of *steop-cild*, which he interprets—orbatus parente; and hence, it seems to have been inferred, that the A. S. *Step-an* signified—*orbare*; but a child must be orpbaned or deprived of one parent before it can be in *stead* or in *place* of a child to another person. In Danish, it also written *Stif-moder, fader*, &c.; and in Dut. it is *Stief-moder*; Ger. *Stieff-mutter*; Sw. *Styf-moder*, which the etymologists have in general considered to be a *stiff* or harsh mother, father, &c.; and to meet the objection that a *stepson* cannot be so called for the same reason, Ihre supposes *Stef* to have been first applied to the mother, &c. and thence transferred to the children. Wachter thinks the Ger. *Stief* and A. S. *Steop* to be both formed from A. S. *Stow*, locus;—and adds,—" Vide annon *Stief-vater*, sit vice-*pater*; *stief-mater, vice-mater. Stief-son, vice filius*, (&c.) representatione aut substitutione. And so far he anticipates Tooke. And see *Jamieson*, in v. *Gudsonne.*

Tyberi, ye *stepsone*, afturhym com,
That nobliche huld ys power, & eke ys kyndom.
R. Gloucester, p. 61.

The Deuel hadde enuy ther to, that he austeynede Cristendam,
And in ys *stepmoder* herte ys woniyng he nom.
Id. p. 122.

Of him in holy kirke men said euelle sawe,
His *stepmoder* Juwet he weddid agayn the lawe.
R. Brunne, p. 20.

And [Fortune] from her richesse doth hem flie,
And plungeth hem in poverte.
As a *stepmother* envious.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

His cruell *step-dame*, seeing what was doune,
Her wicked dales with wretched knife did end,
In death avowing th' innocence of her sonne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

King Edward (the sonne of Edgar) after through treason of his *stepmother* Esculda, was made a martyr.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Kenneth.

STER, the *term*. — " *Ster*, unless I mistake, (says Somner,) in our words—Webster, Maultster, Seamster, Spinster, Gamester, Brewster, Drug-*ster*, plainly denotes (*magisterium*) mastery;" and he derives from the A. S. *Steor-an*, to rule, to guvern, to order, to direct. But the manner in which Somner has written these words, is a contracted form; — e. g. Webster for Webbester; spinster for spinnester; drugster for druggster, (now druggist,) whence it may be suggested, that *ster* is—*ester* or *ister*, and that it is compounded of—*es, ed*, or *et*, and *er*, (*es-et-er*, contr. *ester.*)

STERCORATION. } Fr. *Stercorin*; Lat.
STERCORA'CEOUS. } *Stercoreus, stercoratio*;
from *stercus*, dung, manure. See the quotation from Bacon.

The first and most ordinary help is *stercoration*. The sheeps-dung is one of the best; and next the dung of kine; and thirdly that of horses, which is held to be somewhat too hot, unlesse it be mingled. That of pigeons for a garden, or a small quantity of ground, excellents.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 595.

Neither yet doth the exterioiur pulp of the fruit or pericarpium serve only for the defence and security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant; but after it is mature and fallen upon the earth, for the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

Vegetable putrefaction is produced by throwing green succulent vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together, by which all vegetables acquire, first, a heat equal to that of a human body; secondly, a putrid *stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human faeces.
Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments, p. 9.

The stable yields a *stercoraceous* heap,
Impregnated with quick fermenting salts,
And potent to resist the freezing blast.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

STE'RILE. } Fr. *Stérile*; It. *Stèrile, sterilità*; Sp. *Esteril*; Lat. *Sterilis*, or *sterilus*. Vossius suggests that the ancient Latins may have had the verb *sterea* from the Gr. Στερ-ειν, *privare*, and that thence *sterilis* may have been formed. It may have come from the Gr. Στερεος, *solidus*, hard, solid, and thus be equivalent to the English—
STEN'FILITY.
STE'RILIZE, *v.*

Barren; that cannot bear or bring forth; opposed to fertile.

Also he assygned vnto them suche gyndys as brought them into places & cōtreys of *sterilitie* and other daunger.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 234.

It is certaine, that in *sterile* years, corne sowne will grow to an other kinde.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 525.

As they from Syria passe to Egypt land,
The *sterill* coasts of barren Rinocere
They past, and seas where Cacus hill doth stand.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xv. s. 15.

For the soil of Spain, the fruitfulness of their vallies recompenses the *sterility* of their hills.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 32.

They affirming that though Christians did not acknowledge such a multitude of gods, as the pagans, yet did they not therefore make God a solitary and *steril* being, before the creation neither, as the Jews did.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 546.

Varro, the great Roman antiquary, tells us how to do it by burning of their spurs: which occasioning their *sterility*, makes them capons in effect.—*King. Art of Cookery*, Let. 9.

It is not through any *sterility* in the soyl, for that is very fat, and fruitful.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

No, no—such wars do thou, Ambition, wage!
Go, *sterilize*, the fertile with thy rage,
Whole nations, to depopulate is thine.
Savage. Of Public Spirit.

With nice incision of her guided steel
She ploughs a brazen field, and clothes a soil
So *sterile* with what charms soe'er she will,
The richest scen'ry and the loveliest forms.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

In all of them is fresh water, and wood for fuel; but except these little tufts of bushes the whole country is a barren rock, doomed by nature to everlasting *sterility*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iv. c. 2.

STE'RLING, *adj.* } Somner derives from the
STE'RLING, *n.* } A. S. *Steor-an*, regere, gubernare, dirigere. *Sterling* money,—nostratium intellectu,—he asserts, is nummus probus, et legalis; good and legal; according to law, as fixed by law. Camden assigns a very different origin. See the quotations from him, and Blackstone. *Sterling*, (met.) is—

Of genuine standard; pure, unadulterated, unalloyed; of pure intrinsic goodness or value.

The *sterlings* of London bridge may owe their name to the source ascribed to the word by Somner. Pennant says—they were "designed for the preservation of the foundation pile;" i.e. to guide, direct, or *steer* the force of the current or other damage from them.

——— Ver he gef hem atten ende
Four thousend pound of *sterlynges*, hem agen to wende.
R. Gloucester, p. 294.

——— Thus heard I crien all,
And fast commen out of the hall,
And shoke nobles and *starlings*.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

In the time of his sonne king Richard the first, monie coined in the east parts of Germanie began to be of especiall request in England for the pritie thereof, and was called *Easterling* monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after some of that countrie, skillifull in mint matters and allaies, were sent for into this realme to bring the coine to perfection; which since that time was called of them *sterling*, for *Easterling*.
Camden. Remaines. Money.

Before the radiant sun, a glimmering lamp,
Adulterate metals to the *sterling* stamp,
Appear not meaner, than mere human lines,
Compar'd with those whose inspiration shines.
Roscommon. Essay on Translated Verse.

When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called esterling or *sterling* metal, a name for which there are various reasons given, but none of them entirely satisfactory.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 7.

Then decent pleasantry and *sterling* sense,
That neither gave nor would endure offence,
Whipp'd out of sight, with satire just and keen,
The puppy pack, that had defil'd the scene.
Cowper. Table Talk.

True faith, like gold into the furnace cast,
Maintains its *sterling* pureness to the last.
Harte. Thomas à Kempis.

This great work [London Bridge 1176] was founded on enormous piles, driven as closely as possible together: on their tops were laid long planks ten inches thick, strongly bolted; and on them was placed the base of the pier, the lower mast stones of which were bedded in pitch, to prevent the water from damaging the work; round all were the piles which are called the *sterlings*, designed for the preservation of the foundation piles.—*Pennant. London.*

STERN, *n.* } A. S. *Stearn, steor-ræther*;
STE'RNAGE. } Dut. *Stier, stier-roer*; Ger.
STE'RNSMAN. } *Steur, steur-ruder.*

"That which is *ster-en, ster'n, stirred*, i.e. the *moved* part of the ship, or that by which the ship is moved" (Tooke) or *steered*. (See STEER, and STERN, *infra*.) Also applied to—

The hinder part of any thing; the tail.
Holinshed uses *sterne* as a verb.

And kyng Cadwal to hym to *sterne* vorst was.
R. Gloucester, p. 247.

Tho yt was ney to hym yrome, baldelyche spac
An *sturnelyche* to thys water, tho yt alles out brac.
Id. p. 321.

Ac wile Hunger was here mayster. wolde non chide
Ne stryye agans the statute. he loked so *sturae*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 146.

Hue was wonderliche wroth. that Wit some taubte.—
Al staryenge Dame Studie. *sturnelieche* scide.—*Id.* p. 183.

Tho saw I graue how to Italie
Dan Fneas gan for to saile,
And how the tempest all began,
And how he lost his *sterreman*,
Which that the *sterne*, or he tooke keepe,
Smote ouer the bord as he sleepe.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. ii.

But it was too late, for already it [fire] did embrace and devour from the *stern* to the waste of the ship.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Whom so dismayd when that his foe beheld,
He cast to suffer him no more respite,
But gan his *sturdy sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke, that to the ground him feld.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Off from the *sterne*, the *sterneman*, diuine fell,
And from his sinews, dew his soule to hell.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. 12.

Hulke tower, is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which wale to *sterne* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggie rocks there on euerie side of the shore peking.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 3.

A woman did neuer before this time [1552] (especialliie one within age) challenge that kingdome vnto them, although the male line (as appeeend from the Bruses to the Stewards) descended from the women, haue sometime possessed the *sterne* of Scotland.
Id. Historie of Scotland, an. 1553.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this naule.
Shakespeare. Henry V. Ch. 3.

But take me to thy blacke *sternd* ship, save me, and from my thigh
Cut out this arrow.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

Hippuru, the hind-deck or *stern*, sometimes called *ouga*, the tail, because the hindmost part of the ship. It was of a figure more inclining to round than the prow, the extremity of which was sharp that it might cut the waters; it was also built higher than the prow, and was the place where the pilot sat to *steer*.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, vol. ii. b. iii. c. 15.

The proa generally carries six or seven Indians; two of which are placed in the head and *stern*, who steer the vessel alternately with a paddle according to the tack she goes on, he in the *stern* being the *steersman*.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 5.

The ornament at the *stern* was fixed upon that end, as the *stern-post* of a ship is upon her keel.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

STERN, *adj.* } A. S. *Sterne*, sharp, severe,
STE'RNLY. } austere, cruell, *sterne*, fierce,
STE'RNNESS. } (Somner.) Skinner derives from *To Stare*; Junius,—from the Greek; Serenius also refers to the verb, *To Stare*, (qy.) Tooke, that—

A *stern* countenance is a moved countenance; moved by some passion. (See STERN, *ante.*) Wicliff renders the Lat. *austerus*, (see AUSTERE,) a *stern* man: it may be explained,—

Moved, excited, roused, from a calm or placid state; and, consequentially, fixed into a severe, harsh, forbidding aspect.

For I dreede thee: for thou art a *sterne* man, thou takist awey that that thou settidist not; and thou repist that that thou hast not sowen.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 19.

The *sterne* wynde so loud gan to route
That no wight other noyse might heme.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

For *sternely* on me he gan behold,
So that his loking doint mine herte cold.
Id. Prol. to the Legende of Good Women.

The kynge knowend his hie linage,
And drad also his mighten *sterne*,
To hym ne durst his doughter werne.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

But he, by whom thou fainst thy self begot,
Achilles was to Priam not so *stern*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Wherfore, after punyshmẽt done vpon some of his enemyes, he feryngye ye sequell and reuengement of the same, left that countree and returned vnto Rome; where, after he hadde a season restyd, he was, by the Senate of Rome, assygned for his *sternesse* vnto the rule of Brytayne, with the ayde of iii. legions of knyghtes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 63.

Him when the spightefull hiere had espyed,
Causelesse complayned, and lowdly cryed
Unto his lord, stirring up *sterne* strife.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Februarie.

But, more enforced through his cunrish play,
Him *sternly* grypt, and bailing to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Of stature huge, and eke of corage bold,
That sonnes of men amazd their *sternesse* to behold.
Id. Ib. c. 10.

——— Thou sure-steel'd *sternness*
Give us this day good hearts, good enemies,
Good blowes o' both sides, wounds that fear or fight
Can claim no share in; steel us both with angers,
And warlike executions fit thy viewing.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 1.

But when the *sterne* conditions were declar'd,
A mournfull whisper through the host was heard
And the whole hierarchy, with heads hung down,
Submissively declin'd the ponderous profer'd crown.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Then the great consuls venerable rise;
The public father who the private prefer'd,
As on the dread tribunal *sternly* sad.—*Thomson. Winter.*

——— *Sternly* in his wounded soul
The late disgrace of Xerxes he revolves,
Yet soothes his anguish by cniiv'ning hope
Of glory. *Glover. The Athenaid*, b. vi.

STERNUTA'TION. } Lat. *Sternutare*, to
STERNU'TATORY. } sneeze; Fr. *Sternutatoire*, a sneezing medicine, or powder, (Cotgrave.)

Concerning *sternutation* or sneezing, and the custome of saluting or blessing upon that motion, it is pretended, and generally believed to derive its original from disease, wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneazed died.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 9.

This he illustrates from the practice of physitians, who in persons near death, do use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life, and with gratulation receive the signs of safety.—*Id. Ib.*

STERQUILINOUS. Lat. *Sterquilinium* from *Stercus*. See STERCORATION.

Any *sterquilinous* rascal, is licens'd to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 48.

STERT. } See START, STARVE.
STERVE. }

STE'VEN. Lye says,—A. S. *Stefn*, or *Stemn*, signifies—institutum tempus; it appears to signify aliquid institutum; from *stefn-ian*, instituere, indicere, edicere, mandare; to any thing instituted, declared, announced, commanded, proclaimed, (any thing fixed.)

Instituted, announced or appointed *time*; hence appointment; — unset *steven* — appointment not being made or set. *Steven*, (in singing,) is probably the more modern *stave* or *staff*; applied, generally, to *sound*, musical or otherwise; (in Spenser) noise, cry, clamour.

The A. S. *Stef-nian* seems to be formed upon the verb *stif-ian*. See STAFF.

It is ful faire a man to here him even,
For al day meten men at unset *steven*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1526.

And ther they setten *steven* for to mete
To plaien at the dis in swiche a strete.
Id. The Cokes Tale, v. 4381.

The vois of the peple touched to the heven,
So loude crieden they with mery *stevens*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2564.

But trewely the cause of my coming
Was only to herken how ye sing;
For trewely ye han as mery a *steven*
As any angel hath, that is in heven.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,297.

And ouer this of suche nature
That ben, that with so sweete a *steuen*
Like to the melodie of heuen
In womens voice thei singe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

No sooner was out, but swifter then thought,
Fast by the hyde the wolfe Lowder caught;
And, had not Roffy tenne to the *steven*,
Lowder had bene slaine thilke same even.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

STEW, *v.* } Fr. *Estuver*, to *stew*, soake,
STEW, *n.* } bathe; also, to warm: *s'estuver*,
STE'WISH. } to sweat in a hot-house, to wash himself in hot waters: *estuves, stews*; also, *stoves* or hot-houses, (Cotgrave.) It. *Stufa, stuf-áre*; Sp. *Estufa, estufar*. In A. S. *Stef-a*, a bath, a boine, a *store*; Dut. *Stove*; Ger. *Stube*; Sw. *Stuf-wa*; Low. Lat. *Stuba*. Etymologists have various opinions on the origin of this word; they may be used as aids though not as guides. See *Menage, Wachter, Ihre, Vossius*, (*de Vitiis*, lib. ii. c. 7.)

The A. S. *Stow* is,—a place; emphatically (perhaps) a fire place; the importance of which in northern regions is recorded by Tacitus: the Germans, he tells us, lie whole days before the fire; juxta foeum atque ignem. From foeus it was extended to hypo-caustum,—the *stove* (ignis sub-accensus) in baths for heating the water; the hot or warm water baths themselves; the vapour baths (vaporaria). Hence, to *stew*, (see *Colgrave*, above,)—

To warm or heat, to seethe,—in water, in vapour; to put into, to keep,—in a moist heat, in a state of evaporation or steam. To be in a *stew*, (met.)—to be in a heat, warmer, hotter than need be.

A *stew*,—a *stove*, a hot or heated place; a bagnio, a brothel; one who frequents brothels.

——— And Jonette of the *stywes*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 131.

A strew for the *stywes*. by stod nat ful longe,—
And thay hadde non other haunt. bote of poure peple.
Id. p. 267.

In Flandres whilem was a compagnie
Of yonge folk, that haunteden folie,
As hasard, riot, *stewes*, and tavernes.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,335.

In deadly clothes thei hem clothe,
The bathes and the *stewes* bothe
Thei shit in by euery way.
There was no life whiche lust plev,
Ne take of any joye keepe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

There be neither wine-taverns, nor ale-houses, nor *stews*, nor any occasion of vice or wickedness, no lurkiog corners, no places of wicked counsels or unlawful assemblies, but they be in the present sight, and under the eyes of every man.—*Sir T. More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 6.

One thing I must here desire you to reforme my lorde; you have put downe the *stewes*: but I pray you what is the matter amended? what availeth that? ye have but changed the place.—*Latimer. Third Sermon before K. Edward.*

And here as in a tavern or a *stews*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours,
In repetition of lascivious jests.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act ii. sc. 1.

What, he, that erst to gain the rhyming goal,
The worn recital-post of capitol,
Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.—*Bp. Hall*, b. i. Sat. 9.

Or Roman vice in coarsest habits shews,
And paints an empress reeking from the *stews*.
Dryden. Art of Poetry.

It was so plotted betwixt her husband, and Bristoll, that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
Sir A. Weldon. Court of K. James, p. 146.

Stew'd shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite:
But lettuce after wine is cold and crude,
Yet ham or sausage is provoking food.
Francis. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 4.

We met with no utensil there that could be applied to the purpose of *stewing* or boiling.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 12.

Not far from these scenes of cruel pastime was the Bordello, or *stews*, permitted, and openly licensed by government, under certain laws or regulations. They were farmed out.—*Pennant. London.*

Among other regulations, no *stewholder* was to admit married women; nor, like pious Calvinists, in Holland, to this present day, were they to keep open their houses on Sundays; nor were they to admit any women who had on them the perilous infirmity of burning, &c. &c.—*Id. Ib.*

STEW. A *stew*, or *stowing* place (from A. S. *Stow*. See STEW, *ante.*) Chaucer applies it to—

A pond, or store-pond for fish; a cupboard, or closet.

Ful many a fat partrich hadde in mewe,
And many a breme, and many a luce in *stewe*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 351.

But Troilus, that stode and might it see
Throughout a litel window in a *stewe*,
Ther he beshet, ath midnight, was in mewe,
Unwist of every wight, but of Pandare.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

He thought he wold vpon his werke begin:
And gan the *stewe* dore al soft unpin. *Id. Ib.*

They take a miltee out of their *stewes* or pooles where they use to keepe them.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 17.

STE'WARD. } *Steward*, anciently *stede-*
STE'WARDY. } *ward*, as in our ancient language *stow*, is our word for *place*, so is also *stede* and *stede-ward*, which for easinesse of sound, the first d being omitted, is become *stew-ard*, is as much to say, as—the keeper of the place, which in the moderne Teutonicke is called *ster-hower*, that is, *stede-holder*, or place keeper; the same that lieutenant is in French, which, corruptly, in English we call liftenant, (Verstegan.)

Britrih had a *stiward*, his name was Herman.
R. Brunne, p. 10.

But yet in haste netheles
Upon the table, whiche he herde
His *steward* in to Perse ferde.
With many a worthy Romane eke,
His liege lordes for to seke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

In theyse dayes was a great ruler in Fraňce, namyd Guyllyam, and *stworde* or costable of that londe.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 160.

The first of them, that eldest was and best
Of all the house had charge and government,
As guardian and *steward* of the rest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

There are I believe, two hundred persons now living, who have gone before you in the *stewardship*.
Atterbury. Sermon to the Sons of the Clergy, Ded.

Next; that you have them, not as things your own,
Tho' for your use, yet not for yours alone;
But as an human *stewardry*, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just.
Byrom. Poetical Version of a Letter.

STICK, *n.* } Dut. *Stiken, steken*; Ger.
STICK, *v.* } *Steiken*; Sw. *Sticka*; A. S. *Stic-*
STI'CKY. } *an*; pungere, infigere, transfigere,
STUCK, *n.* } to pierce, to infix, to transfix;
and, consequentially, to fix, or set fast. See STOCK.

To pierce, to transpierce, to penetrate, or transfix; to fix or set, to stay or remain fixed or fast; to fasten, to adhere; to be or remain fixed, at a stand; to hesitate.

Stick (formerly written *stock*),—carried in the hand, or otherwise, but sufficiently slender to be *stuck* or thrust into the ground or other soft substance. *Stick*, a thrust, (Tooke.) The latter, Shakespeare writes *stuck*.

And with a face ded as ashen cold,
Upon hirs humble face he gan *bholde*,
With fadres pitee *sitking* thurgh his herte,
At wold he from his purpos not converte.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12,143.

She cried, "O turne againe for routhe and sinne,
Thy barge hath nat all his meine in,"
Her kerchefe on a pole *sticked* she.
Id. The Legende of Ariadne of Athens.

And of his alouthe he dremeth offe,
How that he *sticketh* in the mire.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

So ben my wittes ouerladde,
That what as euer I thought haue spoken
It is out of myn herte *stoken*
And stonde, as who saith, dombe and defe,
That all nis worth an iuye lefe,
Of that I wende well hane saide. *Id. Ib.*

A poure man, whiche Bardus hight,
Come forth walkende with his asse,
And had gethered hyme a tasse
Of grene *stickes* and of drie. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

They have anone the coffre *stoke*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

And if thy will *sticke* vnto mine, I shall
In wedlocke sure knit, and make her his own:
Thus shall the maryage be.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

Macb. If we should fale?
Lady. We faile?
But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,
And we'ele not fayle.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 7.

And yet at this day there is neither *sticke* nor stone to be found of any of them in a manner, on neither side.
Holland. Plinie, b. vi. c. 29.

And when Harpalus king Alexander's lieutenant of the province of Babylon, fled out of Asia, and came to Attica with a great sum of gold and silver, straight these men that sold their tongue to the people for money, flocked about him like a nest of swallows. And he stuck not to give every one of them a piece of money to baste them with: for it was a trifle to him, considering the great sums of money he brought.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 630.

I had a passe with him, rapier, scabbard, and all: and he gives me the *stuche* in with such a mortall motion that it is inevitable.—*Shakespeare. Twelfth Night*, Act iii. sc. 4.

——He hause prepar'd him
A chalice for the nonce; whereon but sipping,
If he by chance escape your venom'd *stuck*,
Our purpose may hold there.—*Id. Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 7.

But herbs draw a weak juyce; and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest, are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticke* stalke.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 583.

That two bodies cannot be in the same place, is a truth, that nobody any more *sticks* at, than at these maxims, "that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be; that white is not black; that a square is not a circle; that yellowness is not sweetness."
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 2.

There was no other way of bringing them into the plaine but by beating them from the hills. And there they must have *stuck*, till famine and desertion had ended the quarrel.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. i. § 5.

A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung
Between two poles upon a *stick* transverse,
Receives the morsel. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

STICKLE, *v.* } A *stickler*, was one who
STICKLER. } stood by to part the comba-
STICKLEBAG. } tants when victory could be determined without bloodshed. "They were called *sticklers*, from carrying *sticks* or *staves* in their hands, with which they interposed between the duellists."—See the commentators on *Shakespeare*, and *B. Jonson*.

To *stickle* may thus be,—to interpose, to place himself on the side or party of; to stand up for, contend or contest. Dryden seems to mean—

To hesitate; to stand hesitatingly; to act indecisively.

To *stickle*, now appears to be generally used as the dim. of—

To *stick*,—to adhere, to adhere to the side or cause, or defence of; to contend pertinaciously.

But Basilius rising himself came to part them, the *sticklers* authority scarcely able to persuade choleriek heurers; and part them he did.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

Here Weever, as a flood affecting goodly peace,
His place of speech resigns; and to the Muse refers
The hearing of the cause, to *stickle* at these stirs.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

So, Bernwood did bequeath his satyrs to the Thame,
For *sticklers* in those stirs that at the feast should be.
Id. Ib. s. 15.

Achi. The dragon wing of night ore-spreds the earth
And *stickler-like* the armies seperates.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act v. sc. 9.

Amo. I will win them for you, be patient. Lady, vouchsafe the tenure of this ensigne. Who shall be your *stickler?*
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 4.

And you are yet to know, that in case you want a minnow,—then a small loach, or a *stickle-bag*, or any other small fish that will turn quick, will serve as well.
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 5.

No prize between those combatants
O'th' times, the land and water saints,
Where thou might'st *stickle*, without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

'Tis true the cause is in the lurch,
Between a right and mongrel-church,
The presbyter and independent,
That *stickle* which shall make an end on't.
Id. pt. iii. c. 2.

Symachus, who was a zealous *stickler* for the restitution of paganism, declared the pagans to worship one and the same God with the Christians, but in several ways.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 441.

But while mitres and stalls may be made highly subservient to the views of a minister, and the promoters of arbitrary power and principles, they honour the church, though they know nothing of Christ, they *stickle* for the church, though they abandon the creed.
Knox. The Spirit of Despotism.

The moralist, tho' he always prefers substantials before forms, yet where the latter affect the former he will *stickle* as earnestly for them.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 35.

There are people, namely, your *sticklers* for indifferency of will, who pretend that nature has left some of her vehicles empty, indifferent to receive either satisfaction or uneasiness.—*Id. Ib.* pt. i. c. 6.

No sycophant or slave, that dar'd oppose
Her sacred cause, but trembled when he rose;
And ev'ry venal *stickler* for the yoke
Felt himself crush'd at the first word he spoke.
Cowper. Table Talk.

STIFF. } A. S. *Stif-ian*; Dut. *Styven*;
STI'FFEN, *v.* } Sw. *Styf, styfna*, rigere, riges-
STI'FFLY. } cere, rigidum aut firmum fa-
STI'FFNESS. } cere, to be or become rigid.
STI'FFENING, *n.* } Stark, strong, rigid; hard or hardy, opposed to soft, pliant, flexible; hard, inflexible, unpliant, unyielding; *rigorous*, stubborn, obstinate:—harsh, constrained.

Hyt bylenede amydde hys throte, astrangled he was rygt there,
And deyde atte horde al *styf*, wyth asendnesse enou.
R. Gloucester, p. 342.

The Saracens in the batayle neuere gut so vaste
Fogte, ne so *styffyche*.—*Id.* p. 398.

The paiens ageyn tham fulle *stifely* thei stode.
R. Brunne, p. 17.

With the Scottis gan he menge, & *stifly* stode in stoure.
Id. p. 278.

Stonde he nevere so *styffiche*. thorgh steryngc of the bote.
He bendeth and boweth.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 167.

Stiffe, straight, and stout, which though they be not long,
Yet spit they fourth their pellets such a pace,
And with such force, as seemes a wonderous case.
Gascoigne. Vpon the Fruite of Fetters.

We drawe styll stubbernely backeward, and cleane cõtrarye to Goddes gracious pleasure, and contrarye to our owne weathe cõtynue yet vnreasonably *stiffe* necked.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1366.

How darcke is the doctrine of them that say *stifly* that the worke of the sacraments in it selfe (not referring it to styrre vp the faith of the promises annexed to thei doth iustifie.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 232.

You may know it afore it be pared, by a bought which is in it, and againe when it is couled, by the thicknesse above, and the thicknesse at the grounde, and also by the *stiffnesse* and finesse which will carry a shaft better, faster and further, eveo as a fine sayle cloth doth a shippe.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. ii.

Nevertheless, hear what Christ saith to such obstinate and *stiffnecked* people in the parable of the supper.
State Trials. Mary, an. 1553. *Cranmer.*

The gate was open; but therein did wayt
A sturdie villein, stryding *stiffe* and bold,
As if the highest God defy he would.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

This said, another arrow forth from his *stiffe* string he sent
At Hector, whom he long'd to wound, but still amisse it went. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. viii.

What, men religious, was the fault in you?
Which, resty grown with your much pow'r, withdraw
Your *stiffen'd* necks from th' yoke of civil awe!
Dryden. The Barons' Wars, b. iv.

For nothing deckes a souldier so, as doth an honour'd wound,
Yet (fearing he had far'd much worse) the haire stood up on end
On Agamemnon, when he saw so much black blood descend,
And *stiffned* with the like dismay was Menelaus to.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

——— But as two men, about the limits striue
Of land that toucheth in the field; their measures in their hands,
They mete their parts out curiously, and either *stiffely* stands,
That so farre is his right in law, both hugely set on fire
About a passing little ground.—*Id. Ib.* b. xii.

It mollifieth the *stiffenesse* and hardnesse of the sinewes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 20.

All those parts of easiness which invite us to do the duty, are become like the joints of a bulrush, not bendings, but consolidations and *stiffnings*.—*Jep. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

Her distance from the shore, the course begun
At dawn, and ending with the setting sun,
A galley measures; when the *stiffer* gales
Rise on the poop, and fully stretch the sails.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

He [George Abbot] was *stiffly* principled in the doctrine of S. Augustine, which they who understand it not call Calvinism, and therefore disrelish'd by them who incline to the Masolian and Arminian tenets.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

Yet you would think me very ridiculous, if I should accuse the stubbornness of blank verse for this, and not rather the *stiffness* of the poet.
Dryden. Essay on Dramatick Poesie.

As a stick, when once it is dry and *stiff*, you may break it, but you can never bend it into a straighter posture; so doth the man become incorrigible, who is settled and *stiffened* in vice.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 16.

The Dutch too well his mighty conduct knew,
And matchless courage, since the former fight:
Whose navy like a *stiff-stretch'd* cord did show
Till he bore in and bent them into flight.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Your composition needs not be at all the *stiffer*, but may be the freer, for the pains thus employed upon it.
Secker. A Charge to the Clergy of Canterbury.

STI'FLE, *v.* The Fr. *Estoffer* is to *stuff*, and *estouffer* is to *stifle*. Our Eng. word *stiffle* is a dim. of *stuff*.

To *stuff*, to stop up by *stuffing*; to suppress, to smother, to suffocate, to choak.

The edition of *Brewer's Lingua*, 1657, reads *stiflements*; the edition of the *Ancient British Drama* adopts *stiffleuents*, Fr. i. e. *whistlings*.

So he wrapped them and entangled them keping down by force the fethered and pillowes hard vnto their mouthes, that within a while smored and *stifled*, theyr breath failing, thei gaue up to God their innocent soules into the loyes of heauē.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 68.

Ilis [Plunket] workes shall take the aire, that now by reason of bashful modestie, or modest bashfulnesse are wrongfuille imprisoned, and in manner *stifled* in shadowed couches.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 7.

I hate a secret *stifled* flame,
Let yours and mine have voice, and name;
Who censure what twixt us they see
Condemn not you, but envy me.—*Cartwright. To Lydia.*

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *stiffements*,
Tunes without sense, words inarticulate.
Brewer. Lingua, Act i. sc. 1.

Sometimes she softly sigh'd, then roar'd aloud;
But sighs were *stifled* in the cries of blood.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

I desire only to have things fairly represented, as they really are; no evidence smothered or *stifled* on either side
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 94.

STI'GMATIZE, *v.* STIGMA'TICK, *adj.* STIGMA'TIC, *n.* STIGMA'TICAL. STIGMA'TICALLY. } Fr. *Stigmatizer*; It. *Stimattizzare*; Lat. *Stigma*; Gr. Στιγμα, from στιζειν, *pungere*, to pierce.

To pierce, to stamp, to brand; to fix or set a mark (sc. of infamy, or disgrace.)

[They had mere need some of them] have their cheeks *stigmatized* with a hot iron, I say, some of our Jesabells, instead of painting, if they were well served.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 470.

Yet stick not to commit actions, by which they are more shamefully and more lastingly *stigmatized!*
Cowley. Essay on Liberty.

D'ost thou not think our ancestors were wise,
That these religious cells did first devise,
As hospitals were for the sore and sick,
These for the crook'd, the halt, the *stigmatic*.
Dryden. K. John to Matilda.

Yo. Clif. Punie *stigmatickes* that's more than thou canst tell.—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI.* Act v. sc. 1.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,
Ill fac'd, worse bodied, shapelesse every where:
Vicious, vngentle, foolish, blunt, vnkinde,
Stigmaticall in making, worse in minde.
Id. Comedie of Errors, Act iv. sc. 2.

If you spy any man that hath a look,
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury.
Wonder of a Kingdom, (1635.)

But what disgrac'd and disavow'd the rest,
Was Calvin's brand, that *stigmatiz'd* the beast.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The common brand by which hypocrites and false pretenders to religion are *stigmatiz'd*, is, their being zealous for the positives, and cold and indifferent as to the morals of religion.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 1.

Was there a villain, who might justly claim
A better right of being damn'd to fame,
Rake, cut-throat, thief, whatever was his crime,
They freely *stigmatiz'd* the wretch in rhyme.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 4.

STILE'TTO, *n.* STILLE'TTO, *v.* } It. *Stilet*, pugionis genus; dim. of *stile*, a little stick; Lat. *Stylus*.

A small, round, pointed dagger.

——— And for that she will be
Like him in all, her congies she will make
With the man's courtsy, and her hat off take,
Of the French fashion; and wear by her side
Her sharp *stiletto* in a riband tyd.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

Dua. Out with your bodkin,
Your pocket-dagger, your *stiletto*, out with it,
Or by this hand I'le kill you.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act ii. sc. 1.

At a time when he was as it were to mount on horseback for the commanding of the greatest forces that of long time had been levied in France, this king likewise was *stilletted* by a rascal votary which had been enchanted and conjured for the purpose.—*Bacon. Charge against Wm. Talbot.*

Simulation is a *stiletto*, not only an offensive, but an unlawful weapon: and the use of it may be rarely, very rarely, excused, but never justified.
Bolingbroke. Idea of a Patriot King.

Whoever thought any thing fairly managed to be dangerous! the danger is in the abuse or unfair management. The use of *stilletos* and poisons, fairly managed, can never be dangerous.
Warburton. Ded. to the Free-Thinkers, Postscript.

STILL, *v.* STILL, *n.* STILLATORY, *n.* STILLICIDE. STILLICI'DIOUS. } See DISTILL, and INSTILL. It. *Stillare*; Lat. *Stillare*; to drop or drip.

To fall in drops; to separate drop by drop; to fall or descend in small portions or particles, by slow degrees; to fall, come down or come forth, as in liquid drops.

Jesus Christ wouldse that all meunes myndes shouldse be prepared, and made in a redines by his usher and messenger John the sonne of Zacharie a man knowen and allowed of the Jewes themselues: to thentent that the thyng whiche euer should be beleued, might by lytle and lytle be *stilled* and put into the hartes of men.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 3.

The knowledge of *stilling* is one pretty feat
The waters be wholesome, the charges not great:
Tusser. Husbandry. May.

There she him found by that new lovely mate,
Who lay the whiles in swoune, full sadly set,
From her faire eyes wiping the dewy wet
Which softly *still*, and kissing them atweene,
And handling soft the hurts which she did get.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. iv. c. 7.

The same pitch-resin, if it be boiled more lightly with water, & be let to run through a strainer, commeth to a reddish colour, and is glewie; and thereupon it is called *stilled* pitch.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 11.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,
And rout themselves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *stilled* out of her breast,
That ever-bubling spring, the sugar'd nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie
Bathing in streams of liquid melody.
Crashaw. Musick's Duel.

The manna on each leafe did pearled lie,
The hony *stilled* from the tender rinde.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xviii. s. 24.

Put water into the bottome of a *stillatory*, with the neb stopped; weigh the water first; hang in the middle of the *stillatory* a large spunge; and see what quantity of water you can crush out of it.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 27.

For these are nature's *stillatories*, in whose hollow caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aqua vitæ, that good fresh water, the liquor of life, that sustains all the living creatures in the world.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 3.

We see it also in the *stillicides* of water, which if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thred, because they will discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 24.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the stirrious or *stillicidious* dependencies of ice.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 1.

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants which are in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 3.

On the 21st I ordered the *still* to be fitted to the largest copper, which held about sixty-four gallons. The fire was lighted at four o'clock in the morning, and at six the *still* began to run.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iv. c. 10.

STILL, *v.* STILL, *n.* STILL, *adj.* STILL, *ad.* STI'LLY. STI'LLNESS. } A. S. *Stil-an*; Dut. *Stillen*; Ger. *Stillen*; Sw. *Stilla*; seem the same words differently written, as the A. S. *Stell-an*, or *Steall-ian*; Ger. and Dut. *Stellen*; Sw. *Stælla*, ponere; and to mean, — consequentially, — componere, compescere, sedare, quietum reddere, quiescere.—

To compose, to calm, to appease, to tranquillize, to quiet, to set or put at rest; to be or cause to be low or gentle in sound; to be silent, to silence.

Still, the ad.—Skinner knows not whether from *til*, with the mere prefix *s*. Tooke considers it to be the imperative of *Stell-an*, ponere, to put or place; and to be in effect equivalent to *yet*. (See YET.) *Still*, then, must, upon this etymology, be explained to mean—*Pone*, put or place,—or *hoc posito*,—this being put, placed, supposed, proposed, assumed, granted.

And natheles Cradok hym held al euene and *stille*,
And the kyng *stilleliche* brogte al to hys wille.
R. Gloucester, p 90.

The maistres sete *stille* ynow, rygt as hee doumbe were.
Id. p. 131.

Edmunde & the erle Uetred that tyme held ham *stille*.
R. Brunne, p. 47.

Now is Scotland hole at our kynge's wille,
& Jon the Baliol at London leues *stille*.—*Id.* p. 279.

And the peple blamyde hem that thei schulden be *stille*; and thei crieden more and seiden, Lord the sone of Davith, have mercy on us.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 20.

And the same Soloman saith: 'the angrie and wrathful man maketh noises, and the patient man attempreth and *stilleth* hem.'—*Chaucer. The Tale of Meliboeus.*

And whan he saw how *stille* that I lay,
He was agast, and wold have fled away.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6309.

After this she stinte a little, and after that she had gadered by a temper *stylnesse* myne attencion, as who so might sayn thus.—*Id. Boecius*, b. ii.

The colde wyndes ouerblowe,
And *stillid* ben the sharpe shoures.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The softe worde the loude *stylleth*.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

And as he cast his eie about,
He sigh this toune; and what it ment
He wolde witte, and thither sent
A knight, by whom he might it know.
And he hym seife that ilke throwe
Abode, and howeth there *stille*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Wherfore this freedome is a spirituall freedome, which destroyeth not the lawe, but ministereth that which the lawe requireth, and wherwith the law is fulfilled, that is to understand, luste and loue, wherewith the law is *stilled*, and accoueth vs no more, compelleth vs no more, neither hath ought to craue of vs any more.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 46.

Verger. If you heare a child crie in the night you must call to the nurse, and bid her *still* it.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iii. sc. 3.

Be not disturb'd with my infirmitie,
If you be pleas'd, retire into my cell,
And there repose, a turne or two, I walke
To *still* my beating mitade.—*Id. Tempest*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Thus pass'd the night so foul till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gray;
Who with her radiant finger *still'd* the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds,
And grisly spectres, which the dend had rais'd
To tempt the son of God with terrors dire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

He [Hen. VIII.] had never any the least pique, difference, or jealousy, with the king his father, which might give any occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*.—*Bacon. History of Hen. VIII.*

Griefe and despight, and geelosy, and scorne,
Did all the way him follow hard behynde;
And he himselfe, himselfe loath'd so forlorne,
So shamefully forlorne of womankynd:
That, as a snake, *still* lurked in his wounded mynd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

But, of Vlysses (where the Thesprots dwell,
A wealthy people) fame, he saies, did tell
The *still* surviuall: who his native light
Was bound for now; with treacure infinite.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

Or in the *stillnesse* of a moone-shine cauen,
A falling star so glideth downe from heauen.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. ix. s. 62.

Which his religious confessor (who best
Could cast, with what a violent access
This fever of ambition did molest
His *still-sick* mind) takes hold on.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

From camp to camp, through the foule womb of night
The hummo of either army *stilly* sounds;
That the fixt centinels almost receiue
The secret whispers of each other's watch.
Shakespeare. Henry V. Ch. 4.

Thus mindless of what idle men will say,
He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
More. Philosophical Poems, (1647.)

The subtle spoiler, of the beaver kind,
Far off perhaps, where ancient alders shade
The deep *still* pool, within some hollow trunk
Contrives his wicker couch.—*Somerville. The Chace*, b. iv.

Still, as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no distemper while 'tis chang'd by you;
Chang'd like the world's great scene! when without noise,
The rising sun night's vulgar lights destroy.
Waller. To the Lord Protector.

The *still-born* sounds upon the palate hung
And dy'd imperfect on the faultering tongue.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

We afterward saw the natives flying, the boats retire from the shore, and passing and repassing, in great *stillness* between the ships.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 4.

Hence, history informs us of several successful impostors who set out in all the blaze of fanaticism, and ended their career in all the depth and *stillness* of politics.
Warburton. Works, vol. ix. Ser. 6.

STILT, *n.* } Dut. *Stelten*; Ger. *Stelze*; Sw.
STILT, *v.* } *Styltæ*, Wachter derives from the verb *Stellen*, ponere. See STILL.

Any thing put or placed, (sc.) to uphold, support, raise, elevate.

The *stilts* or rising roots, in *Dampier*, are compared by him to artificial *stakes*, supporting one trunk.

And tread on corked *stilts* a prisoner's pace.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 6.

Neither the black nor white mangrove grow towering up from *stilts* or rising root, as the red doth; but the body immediately under the ground, like other trees.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1682.

And laugh at this fantastic mummery,
This antic prelude of grotesque events,
Where dwarfs are often *stilted*, and betray
A littleness of soul by worlds o'er-run.
And nations laid in blood.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 6.

Others affect the stiff and swelling phrase;
Their muse must walk in *stilts*, and strut in stays.
Churchill. The Apology.

STI'MULATE, *v.* } Fr. *Stimuler*; It. *Sti-*
STIMULA'TION. } *molare*; Sp. *Estimular*;
ST'MULANT, *adj.* } Lat. *Stimulus*, from Gr.
ST'MULANT, *n.* } Στιγ-ειν, to prick.

To prick, to instigate, to goad, to incite, to excite, to spur.

The nature of imperfect animals is such, that they are apt to have but a dull and sluggish sense, a flat and insipid taste of good, unless it be quickned and *stimulated*, heightoned and invigorated, by being compared to the contrary evil.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 220.

Since therefore the devil's tempting us is used by Christ as a motive to excite our activity, it is evident that Christ's intention in permitting him to tempt us is to excite and *stimulate* us thereunto.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,
I drag the cumbrous waggon's load.—*Gay. To a Poor Man.*

There is yet another mischievous principle which prevails among some persons in passing a judgment on the writings of others, and that is, when, from the secret *stimulation* of vanity, pride, or envy they despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale.
Watts. On the Mind, pt. i. c. 5.

The solution of copper in the nitrous acid is the most acrid and *stimulant* of any with which we are acquainted.
Falconer.

Stimulants produce pain, heat, redness.—*Chambers.*

Th' ethereal glow that *stimulates* thy frame,
When all th' according powers harmonious move,
And wake to energy each social aim,
Attuned spontaneous to the will of Jove.
Beattie. Judgment of Paris.

STING, *v.* } A. S. *Styng-an*; Sw. *Stinga*,
STING, *n.* } puncere, to prick or pierce.
STI'NGING, *n.* } To prick or penetrate, to
STI'NGINGLY. } pierce (with pain); to pain.
STI'NGLESS. } A *stinger* (in common speech)
STI'NGO. } is one who, that which, *stings* or pierces, (acutely, deeply.)

Stingo,—a strong beer, pungent to the palate, or stomach.

O soden hap, o thou fortune unstable,
Like to the scorpion so deceivable,
That flatest with thy hed when thou wolt *sting*.
Chaucer. The Merchantes Tale, v. 9932.

And therwithal he blent and eried A!
As though he *stonges* were unto the herte.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1080.

Anone the neders gonne her for to *sting*,
And she her death receiveth with good chere,
For love of Antony that was to her so dere.
Id. Cleopatras, Queene of Egypt.

Let crabbed fortune now expresse hir might,
And doe thy worst to mee thou *stinging* spite.
Drayton. Legende of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

The same advouancing high above his head,
With sharpe intended *sting* so rude him smott,
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Teach me to hear mermaids singing;
Or to keep off envy's *stinging*,
And find,
What wind
Serves to advance an honest mind.—*Donne. Song.*

It consisting of more subtile particles than those of water, and therefore more fit to insinuate, and more accurately and *stingingly* to affect and touch the nerves.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 12.

It [aire] will then seem not only cold as congealed water does, but more piercingly and *stingingly* cold by reason of the subtility of the parts.—*Id. Ib.* App. c. 12.

Thou abhorrest death, and fleest from it as from a serpent: but dost thou know that his *sting* is gone? what harm can there be in a *stingless* snake.—*Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead.*

——— The whisper'd tale
That like the falling Nile, no fountain knows.
Fair fa'd deceit, whose wily conscious eye
Ne'er looks direct. The tongue that licks the dust,
But, when it safely dares, as prompt to sting.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iv.

Dam. Ye boys, who pluck the flowers, and spoil the spring,
Beware the secret snake that shoots a *sting*.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 3.

Not soon provok'd, however *stung* and teas'd,
And, if perhaps made angry, soon appeas'd;
She rather waves than will dispute her right,
And injur'd, makes forgiveness her delight.
Cowper. Charity.

It chanc'd in [the] dog-days he sat at his ease,
In his flow'r-woven arbour as gay as you please,
With a friend and a pipe puffing sorrows away,
And with honest old *stingo* was soaking his clay,
His breath doors of life on a sudden were shut,
And he died full as big as a Dorchester butt.
Fawkes. The Brown Jug.

The misery and mischief introduced by sin are also as naturally represented by *stinging* serpents; to which sin is often compared in scripture.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

They weep impetuous, as the summer storm,
And full as short! The cruel grief soon tam'd,
They make a pastime of the *stingless* tale.
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

The sharpness to which the point [of the *sting*] in all of them is wrought; the temper and firmness of the substance of which it is composed; the strength of the muscles by which it is darted out, compared with the smallness and weakness of the insect, and with the soft and friable texture of the rest of the body; are properties of the *sting* to be noticed, and not a little to be admired.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 19.

STI'NGY, *adj.* } Not a very old verb.
STI'NGINESS. } may have been formed from the A. S. *Stingan*, reponere, to lay up; and, consequentially, to hoard.

A *stingy* fellow is—one who lays up (sc.) in store, hoards, fears to use; and hence—
Sparing, covetous, niggardly.

God can easily accomplish whatsoever he promises or threatens; he can be straitened in nothing, nor need any thing, having all things in himself; and, consequently of that, it is impossible to conceive of him as a narrow-hearted, *stingy* being, that can envy or malign his creatures; but contrariwise, he must be unspeakably good, and take delight in nothing more than in communicating of his own fulness to them.—*Goodman. Winter Ev. Conf.* pt. iii.

Here our author, in pure good nature, to make amends for his *stinginess* in the matter we last remarked, gives us three rules, where not one is needed.
Johnson. Notes Nottinghamica, p. 19.

No little art is made use of to persuade them (my servants) that I am *stingy*, and that my place is the worst in the town.—*Knox*, Ess. 166.

STINK, *n.* } See STENCH. A. S. *Stenc-an*,
STINK, *v.* } or *stinc-an*; Dut. *Stincken*,—
STI'NK-ARD. } To smell, or cause a smell
STI'NKER. } or odour (good or bad),—now
STI'NKINGLY. } an offensive, an ill smell.

Richard was hastif, & answerd that stund,
Certes thou lies cheitif, & as a *stinkand* hund.
R. Brunne, p. 177.

Sodom & Gomor fulle vile synne that *stank*,
Bothe for euer more doun tille helle thei sank.—*Id.* p. 289.

Martha, the sister of him that was deed, seith to him, Lord, he *stinketh* now: for he leyen four dayes.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 11.

Martha, the syster of him that was dead, sayd vnto him: Lord by this time he *stincheth*. For he hath bene dead four dayes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ful soth it is that swiche profered service
Stinketh, as witnesseth thise olde wise.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,464.

And ye shull seen, up peril of my lif,
By verye preef that it is demonstratif,
That equally the soun of it wol wende,
And eke the *stinke*, unto the spokes ende.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7853.

The thirde stone in speciall
By name is cleped Minerall,
Whiche the mettals of euery myne
Attempreth, till that thei ben fyne,
And pureth hem by suche a wey
Of rust, of *stynke*, and of hardnes.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

As frozen dung-hills in a winter's morn,
That void of vapour seemed all beforn,
Soon as the sun sends out his piercing beams
Exhale our filthy smoak and *stinking* steams.
Bp. Hall, b. I. Sat 3.

——— And poison therewith rusht,
That him nigh choked with the deadly *stinke*:
Such lothally matter were smell hurt to speake or thinke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

They are the most contemptible people, and have a kind of fulsom scent, no better than a *stink*, that distinguisheth them from others.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 14.

Row, close then, slaves. Alas, they will beshite us.
No matter, *stinkards*, row.
B. Jonson. Voyage.

Canst thou believe thy living is a life,
So *stinkingly* depending? Go mend, go mend.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act III. sc. 2.

The air may be purified by burning of *stink*-pots or *stinkers* in contagious places.—*Harvey.*

So poor, that when our choosing-tribes were met,
Ev'n for his *stinking* votes he ran in debt.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, pt. ii.

STINT, or STENT, *v.* STINT, *n.* STI'NTER. STI'NTING, *n.* } A. S. *Stint-an*, hebetare, to make dull or blunt; to quale or asswage, (Somner.) See STUNT.
To blunt; to stop, to restrain, to confine, to limit, to apportion; to stop, or cause to stop; to cease, to desist.

Had thei no *stintyng*, but thorgh alle thei ran,
Unto Wynchestre, alle the lond thei wan.—*R. Brunne*, p. 1.

Sir Gilbert herd say of her dedes alle,
Of non the bad ay to *stynt* ne hold tham stille.—*Id.* p. 220.

——— *Sliatt* thow nouht there.
Piers Ploughman, p. 122.

But swiche a crie and swiche a wo they make,
That in this world n'is creature living.
That ever herd swiche another waimenting.
And of this crie ne wolde they never *stenten*,
Till they the reines of his bridel henten.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 901.

The Reve answerd and saide, "*Stint* thy clappe."
Id. The Millerss Tale, v. 3144.

But I will never *stint*, nor rest, until I have got the full and exact knowledge hereof.
Sir T. More. Utopia. Giles to Buslide.

And yet alwayes, in eucry shigne and sobbe,
She shewed great skil, for times of vaisone.
Hir jug, jug, jug, (in griefe) had such a grace.
Then *stinted* she, as if her song were done.
Gascoyne. Complaynt of Phylomene.

They then for their forsight
Thought meete to *stinte* the strife,
And so restraind the murdring king,
From sister and from wife. *Id. Ib.* p. 566.

——— Yet n'ould she *stint*
Her bitter raiying and foule reviement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

And now, amongst thy people, and thy goods,
Against the woorst base and pestilent bloods,
Stint'st thou thy valour!—*Chapman. Homer. Odys.* b. xxii.

Yea quoth my husband, fall'st vpon thy face, thou wilt fall backward when thou commest to age: wilt thou not Jule? It *stinted*, and said I.
Jule. And *stint* thou too, I pray thee nurse, say I.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 3.

The liquor or decoction of the gourd, sodden all whole as it is, with rind, seed, and pulpe, doth strengthen the loose teeth, and *stinteth* their aches.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xx. c. 3.

"Cease, daughter, to complain, and *stint* the strife."
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

But let them read, and solve me, if they can,
The words address'd to the Samaritan:
Five times in lawful wedlock she was join'd;
And sure the certain *stint* was ne'er defin'd.
Pope. The Wife of Bath.

The power of repeating, or doubling any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any stop or *stint*, let us enlarge it as much as we will, is that which gives us the idea of immensity.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 13.

Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer, and *stinter* of it.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Namely, that the praying by a set-form, is not a *stinting* of the spirit: and the praying extempore truly and properly is so.—*Id. Ib.*

All these species of pasturable common, may be and usually are limited as to number and time; but there are also commons without *stint*, and which last all the year.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

STIPEND. STIPE'NDIARY, *adj.* STIPE'NDIARY, *n.* } Fr. *Stipendier*; It. *Stipendio, stipendiàre*; Sp. *Estipendio*; Lat. *Stipendium*, from *stipa*, a piece of money; from *stipare*, to store or pack up.
See the quotation from Plinie.

[The Romaynes] did make a golden goose, and set her in the toppe of the Capitolium, and appointed also the censors to allow out of the common butche yearly *stipendes*, for the fodinge of certaine geese.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

By the which I might be abled, by the portion of that *stipend*, in this my impoverishment, to wear out my life tolerably.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. iii. *Letter from Parker*, No. 8.

Ye shall make diligent search and inquiry, how many chauntries, hospitals, and colleges, free chappels, fraternities, brotherhoods, guilds and salaries, or wages of *stipendiary* priests.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. b. i. No. 27.

For Cynthia doth in sciences abound,
And gives to their professors *stipends* large.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come Home again.

Moreover the under treasurers of warre, or paymasters in the campe, were in auncient time named *Lóripendes*, for weighing out unto the soudiours their wages; and their verie pay therefore was called *stipendium*, from whence commeth *stipend*, a word commonly received.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 3.

It is the gift of God; a donative beyond the military *stipend*.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

Supply, by *stipendiary* preachers, to be rewarded with some liberal *stipends*, to supply as they may, such places which are unfurnished of sufficient pastors.
Bacon. The Pacification of the Church.

Such *stipends* those vile hirelings best belt,
Priests without grace, and poets without wit.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, pt. ii.

The *stipends* of the most useful part of the clergy, those who officiate, are often not greater than the earnings of a hireling mechanic.—*Knox*, Ess. 53.

Till after the middle of the fourteenth century, five merks, containing about as much silver as ten pounds of our present money, was in England the usual pay of a curate or a *stipendiary* parish priest, as we find it regulated by the decrees of several different national councils.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

O if thou be'st some fugitive, who, lost
To liberty and virtue, art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, that arm,
That valour, thus triumphant I deplore.
Glover. Leonidas, b. viii.

STIPULATE, *v.* STIPULA'TION. } Fr. *Stipuler*; It. *Stipulàre*; Sp. *Estipular*; Lat. *Stipulare*, from *stipula*, a reed or straw; because, in contracts or bargains respecting land, the parties held a straw in their hands, which represented the whole land, (Vossius.)
To contract, to bargain; to ask or require—terms or conditions; to covenant or agree.

Therefore he desir'd a valuable caution for the performance of those articles which were *stipulated* in their favour.
Howell, b. i. Let. 20.

The covenant, or rather the covenant charter, was given soon after the fall to mankind in general, and has been carried on through successive generations by new *stipulating* acts in every age.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vii. p. 78.

Could he present a sacrifice, or disburse a satisfaction to his own justice? Could God alone contract and *stipulate* with God in our behalf? No.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 32.

That which unites them is not their being together in the same place, but their being obliged together under the same laws and *stipulations*, and communicating with one another in the duties and privileges of one and the same charter.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 8.

Hence we may understand upon what ground and with what equity and reason salvation is promised in scripture to faith, without the express *stipulation* of any other condition.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 42.

In all *stipulations*, whether they be expressed or implied, private or public, formal or constructive, the parties *stipulating* must both possess the liberty of assent and refusal, and also be conscious of that liberty.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iv. c. 3.

STIR, *v.* STIR, *n.* STI'RRER. STI'RRING, *n.* STI'RRAGE. } Dut. *Stoor-en*; Ger. *Steuren*; A. S. *Stir-ian*, to move. See To STEER, STERN, &c.
To move, to cause motion or emotion; to rouse, to excite; to put into commotion, confusion, disturbance, tumult.

Corineus thur with harde smot & *stared* hym a boute,
And made his wey bi either syde, and percede the route.
R. Gloucester, p. 17.

Thou may not ligge & slepe as monke in his dortoure,
Thou salie rise vp and lepe, & *stirre* vnto the stoure.
R. Brunne, p. 236.

For he ne myghte steppe ne stand, ne *stere* for ne hondes
For helpe hym selve sotbliche.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 324.

And whanne he was entred into Jerusalem all the citee was *stirid* and seide, who is this?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 21.

His fadir sigh him, and was *stirid* by mersy, and he ran: and fel on his necke, and kisside him.—*Id. Luk*, c. 15.

And lo a great *stiryng* was maad in the see so that the schip was hilid with wawis, but he slept.—*Id. Matt.* c. 8.

——— Thou thy selfe all holy
Forgetten shalt so utterly,
That many times thou shalt bee,
Still as an image of tree,
Domme as a stone, without *stirring*
Of foote or honde, without speaking.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Enuie hath kynde put a waie.
And of malice hath his *starryng*,
Wherof he maketh his bakbityng,
And is him selfe therof diseased.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And we say also that God hath dayly *styred* vp and dayly doth *styrre* vp newe prophetes in sundry partes of hys catholike church.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 501.

Than this foresayde Charlemayne (*steryd* by dyuyne inspiracion, or as some auctoures meane, as he before tyme badde auowyd) sodenlyte remuueyd & gaue ouer all worldly prosperyte and domynyon.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 149.

Her sister Anne, spriteless for dread to heare
This fearefull *sturre*, with nailes gan teare her face,
She smote her brest, and rushed through the rout.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

[Cursed be the] *stirrers* vp of princes to battaile and warre.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 194.

What should I speake of others in the same dynere and notable, whose death for manhood and service, can want no worthie prayse, so long as these vglie *stirrers* of rebellion can be bad in mind.
Sir J. Cheke. Hurt of Sedition.

For all in blood and spoile is his delight—
His am J Atin, his in wrong and right,
That matter make for him to worke vpon,
And *stirre* him vp to strife and cruell fight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

And there arose such rut th' unruly rout among,
That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rung.
When Portesy, weighing well the ill to her might grow,
In that their mighty *stire* might be her overthrow,
She strongly strengthineth in the entredee to her bay.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

They cannot sleep soundly, but the crowing of the cock, the noise of little birds,—every small *stirrage* waketh them.
Grunger. On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

——— But I see
My admiration has drawn night upon me,
And longer to expect my friend may pull me
Into suspicion of too late a *stirrer*
Which all good governments are jealous of.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act i. sc. 3.

——— How is thy mind
Affected since the vintage? dost thou find
New thoughts and *stirrings* in thee? and, as steel
Touch'd with a load-stone, dost new motions feel.
Dryden. To Mr. Tilman.

All those sublime thoughts which tower above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise and footing here: in all that real extent wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations, it may seem to be elevated with, it *stire* not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for its contemplation.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. 1.

Let us remember, that in this state of imperfection, there is scarce any truth so bright and clear, but that an industrious *stirrer* up of doubts may do somewhat towards clouding and darkening it.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Now *stir* the fire and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups,
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful ev'ning in.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world; to see the *stir*
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.—*Id. Ib.*

——— How well her looks express
For this world's good a cherish'd hopelessness!
A resignation that is so entire,
It feels not now the *stirrings* of desire,
What now to her is all the world esteems.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. viii.

STIRIOUS. Lat. *Stiria*, a drop.
A drop or globule—of frozen water.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirrious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

STIRPS. Lat. *Stirps*, which Scaliger derives from *grepsorous*, as if spoken *de solidioribus*.
The trunk or stock, of a family or race; a family or race.

No tearmes digne vnto her excellence,
So is she sprong of noble *stirpe* and high
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

But for Democracies, they need it [nobilitie] not; and they are commonly, more quiet, and lesse subject to sedition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles.
Bacon. Ess. On Nobilitie.

STIRRUP. A.S. *Stige-rapa, sti-rap;* Dut. *Steegh-reep:* Ger. *Steg-reiff,* funis ascensorius, from A.S. *Stig-an;* Dut. *Steeghen;* Ger. *Steigen,* ascendere, to *stg.* to ascend; and A.S. *Rapa;* Dut. *Reep;* Ger. *Reif,* a *rope.*

A mounting rope; a rope, a strap, with footing of iron or other substance, by which to mount.

Their apeares brake nat nor the knightes lost no *styroper.*
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 168.

Some cunning man maye teache thee for to ryde,
And stuffe thy saddle all with Spanishe wooll,
Or in thy *stirrops* haue a toye so tyde,
As both thy legges may swell thy buskins full.
Gascoigne. Counsell to Master Willipoll.

Phalantus (In the fall having gotten his feet free off the *stirrup,* could, though something bruised, arise.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

I surely thought that the manner had beene Irish, for it is farre differing from that we haue now, as also all the furniture of his horse, his strong brase bit, his styding coynes, his shauke pillion without *stirrupes,* &c.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

[Menage] reports, that St. Jerom is the first author who makes mention of *stirrups,* and quotes his very words upon the occasion. He says, "that at the time of his receiving certain letters, he was mounting his horse, and had his foot in the *stirrup* [bistapia."]
Berenger. History of Horsemanship.

The *stapin,* or more properly *sub ex pedaneus,* or *stirrup,* does not appear to have been used till these latter ages; there being no notice taken of any such thing in any author, that I know of, before Eustathius.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, vol. ii. b. iii. c. 3.

However, we exerted ourselves the best we could to *stirrup* our shrouds to reeve new lanyards, and to mend our sails.—*Anson. Voyages,* b. i. c. 10.

STITCH, *n.* STITCH, *v.* STI'TCHERY. STI'TCHING, *n.* } A.S. *Stice,* punctio, a *stitch* or pricking, a *stitch* in the side, (Somner.) Dut. *Steke;* Ger. *Stich;* from the V. *Stic-an,* pungere, to stick, (qv.)

"*Stitch,* in needle-work, (*ch* instead of *k.*)—a thrust or push with the needle; also that which is performed by a thrust or push of the needle. In Chapman,—that which is effected by *sticking,* piercing or pushing; and consequentially, turning up, (sc.) by the plough-share.

Stitch, (met.)—"A pain, resembling the sensation produced by being *stuck* or pierced by any pointed instrument," (Tooke.)

Stitched and pranked with pletes.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was before to rent it.—*Sidney. Arcadia,* b. ii.

In grave beginnings and great things profest,
Ye have oft-times, that may ore-shine the rest,
A scarlet peece, or two, *stitch'd* in.—*B. Jonson. Horace.*

Land. A civil gentleman?
A stranger? one the town holds a good regard of?
John. Nay I will silence thee.
Land. One that should weigh his fair name? oh, a *stitch!*—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances,* Act i. sc. 9.

And many men at plow he made, that drave earth here and there,
And turnd up *stitches* orderly; at whose end when they were,
A fellow ever gave their hands full cups of luscious wine.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

It [bacchus] taketh away the *stitches* in the side.
Holland. Pliny, b. xxi. c. 19.

Fal. Come lay aside your *stitchery,* I must haue you play the idle huswife with me this afternoone.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 3.

——— Full many a feather
With twine of thread he *stitch'd* together.
King. Art of Love.

A rosy chain of rhumes; a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff.
A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

There are four sorts of *stitches,* mention'd by the ancients, for the wounds of the belly, whereof I shall take notice only of one, which I have made use of myself in the *stitching* of wounds.—*Wiseman. Surgery,* b. v. c. 1.

STITH. STI'THY, *n.* STI'THY, *v.* } A.S. *Stith,* stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, difficult, strong, (Somner.) "*Stithe* cheese, i. e. strong cheese. *Stithy,* an *anvil,* from the foregoing: quid enim *incude* durius," (Ray, *North Country Words.*)

Stith is from A.S. *Sted;* Goth. *Stads,*—
That which standeth—firmly, fixedly, steadily.

Ther were also of Martes division,
Th' armerer, and the bowyer, and the smith,
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith.*
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2026.

Thanne he rode a lytell forthe thyderwarde, and anone he sawe where his maystar lay vpon the erthe, bytwene foure men, layeng on him strokes as they wolde haue stryken on a *stethy.*—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle,* vol. i. c. 281.

There is of it [steele] which serveth better for *stithie* or anvill heads, the faces of hammers, bits of mattockes, and yron crowes.—*Holland. Pliny,* b. xxxiv. c. 14.

——— If his occulted guilt,
Do not it selfe vnkennell in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we haue seene:
And my imaginations are as fouie
As Vulcan's *stythe.*—*Shakespeare. Hamlet,* Act iii. sc. 2.

But by the forge that *stythied* Mars his helme,
He kill thee eucry where, yea, on the aord.
Id. Troyl. & Cres. Act iv. sc. 5.

STI'VED, i.e. stuffed, stow'd or stew'd: to *stive* or stew meat,—to cook it by a gentle fire; to *stive* one,—almost to smother with heat, (Lye.)

His [Essex] chamber being commonly *stived* with friends or suiters of one kind or other, when he was up, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his ordinary servants to button and dress him.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 172.

STI'VER. Dut. *Stuyver,* from *stuyven,* pulverare, and so called, a *pulverea levitate* (Kilian); the new coin being much lighter than the old, and of less value.

If between meals the Dutch people have any occasion for them, to go on errands, or the like, they are ready at command; expecting little for their pains; but for a stranger they will not budge under a *stiver.*
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1693.

STOCCA'DE. STOCCA'DO. } Fr. *Estoccade;* It. *Stoccéta,* a thrust or push; Sp. *Estoquer,* to strike with the point of a sword.

Stoccado,—a thrust; *stoccade,*—a fence of sharp stakes.

Shal. Tut sir; I could haue told you more: in these times you stand on distance: your passes, *stoccado's,* and I know not what.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— To defend
Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes,
Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With speculating pailing, in such sort
As, round some citadel, the engineer
Directs his sharp *stoccade.*
Mason. The English Garden, b. iii.

STOCK, *n.* STOCK, *v.* STO'CKING, *n.* STO'CKING, *v.* STO'CKISH. STOCKS. STO'CKY. } *Stock,* truncus; A.S. *Stocce;* Dut. *Stock;* Ger. *Stock;* Fr. *Estoc;* from the Ger. *Stocken,* to fix, to stick. *Stock,* stirps, Dut. *Steck, stock;* Ger. *Stock;* Fr. *Estoc;* It. *Stócco;* from *stock,* truncus. See STICK.

Stock, (a merchant's,)—from which profit is expected, as branches, fruit, &c. from the *stock* of a tree.

Stockings,—because they *stick* to the legs.

Stocks, for culprits' legs,—because made of wood (from the *stock* or trunk of a tree), with holes in them. So far Skinner.

Tooke is of opinion that *stock,* however differently applied, is the past tense and past part. of the A.S. verb *Stic-an, stician,* to stick; and he adds,—We have in modern use (considered as words of different meaning)—

Stock,—truncus, stipes, i. e. *stuck;* as *tog,* and *past,* and *block,* before explained,—"to stand like a *stock.*"

Stock, (met.)—a stupid or blockish person.

Stock of a tree,—itself *stuck* in the ground, from which branches proceed.

Stock, (met.)—stirps; family, race.

Ony man born of the *stoke* of Adam.
Declaracion of Christe. By Iohan Hoper, cap. 7.

Stock,—fixed quantity, or store of any thing.

Stock,—in trade,—*fixed* sum of money or goods, capital, funds.

Stock-lock,—not affixed, but *stuck* in.

The chambre dore anone was *stoke*
Er thei haue ought unto hir spoke.
Gower, lib. viii. fol. 171.

Stock of a gun,—that in which the barrel is *fixed,* or *stuck.*

Stock-handle,—that in which any tool or instrument is *fixed.*

Stock,—article of dress for the neck or legs. See STOCKING.

Stocks,—a place of punishment, in which the hands or legs are *stuck* or *fixed.*

There to abyde *stocked* in prysoun.—*Lyfe of our Lady,* p. 35.

Stocks,—in which ships are *stuck* or fixed.

Stocks,—the public funds, where the money of (unhappy) persons is now *fixed*—(thence never to return.)

Stocking,—for the leg, corruptly written for *stocken,* (i. e. *stok,* with the addition of the participle *en.*)—because it was *stuck,* or made with *sticking* pins, (now called *knitting needles.*)"

And formerly, *Stock,* for the leg, instead of *stocken,* (*stocking.*)

What for ire & tene, & alle in euelle wille,
Scho *slokked* kyog Steuen, & ther did scho fille.
R. Brunne, p. 121.

Oth' ich shal bete ye by the lawe. and bryngeye in *stockes.*
Piers Plouhman, p. 136.

For God seith hit hym self. shal neyere good appel
Therw no sotel science. on sour *stocke* growe.—*Id.* p. 176.

——— And here which ich kepe
The fruit of this faire tree. fro thre wykkede wyndes
And fro fallyng of *stok.*
Id. p. 305.

For ofte tymes he was bounden in *stockis* and cheynes and he hadde broke the cheynes and hadde broke the *stockis* to vnnie gobetis, and no man mygbte make him tame.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 5.

"That rather die I would, and determine
As thinketh me now, *stocked* in prison,
In wretchednesse, in filth, and in vermine,
Captive to cruell king Agamemnon."
Chaucer. Troyl. & Cres. b. iii.

Of his linage am I, and his ofspring
By veray line, as of the *stok* resl.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1552.

I seid therfore thy *stocke* must be strong, and in greatnes wel herted, the tre is ful feide that at the first dent faileth.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

For there abideth, & remaineth in vs yet of the olde Adam, as it were the *stocke* of the crabe tree, and ener among when occasion is geuen hym, shoteth forth his braunches and leues, budde, blossome, and fruit.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 90.

He that hath his feete in fetters, giues, or *stockes* must first be loosed, or he can go, walke or runne.—*Id. Ib.* p. 63.

In Adam are we all as it were wilde crab trees, of which God chuseth whom he will, and plucketh them out of Adam, and planteth them in the garden of his mercy, and *slocketh* thé and graffeth the spirite of Christ in them.—*Id. Ib.*

Our bumbast hose, our treble double ruffes,
Our sutes of silke, our comely garded capes,
Our knit silke *stockes,* and Spanish lether shoes.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

Amonge ye which Robert Horne, *stokfyschmonger,* than beyng an alderma, spake sore agayne theym that wold haue hym entre.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Hen. VI.* an. 1451.

[A gentleman] tooke vp his lodging with the priest, and sought in the morninge when he rose for some paper, to draw on his strait *stockings;* and as the deuill would, he hit vpon the letter, hare it awaie in the heele of his *stocke,* no earthlie thing misdreminge.
Holinshed. Chronycles of Ireland, an. 1532.

As the souldiers were busie at worke in *stocking* vp the wood, there came vpon them an ambushment of Welchmen.
Id. Chronycles of England. Hen. III. an. 1228.

Rogues and vagabonds are often *stocked* and whipped.
Id. Description of England, b. II.

The time shall quickly come, thy groves and pleasant springs,
Where to the mirthful merle the warbling mavis sings,
The painful labourers hand shall *stock* the reefs to burn;
The branch and body spent, yet could not serve his turne.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 14.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can *stock* ourselves and thrive, inplay
Much, much good treasure for the great rent day.
Donne. To Mr. Rowland Woodward.

Well worthie *stock*, from which the branches sprong
That in late years so faire a blossome bare,
As thee, O queene, the matter of my song.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Nay, I am assured that I make my self a laughing *stocke*, and am condemned of them for spending and loosing my time in such a frivolous pecce of worke as this is.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 6.

Lap. 'Twill much enrich the company of stationers,
'Tis thought 'twill prove a lasting benefit.
Like the wise masters, and the almanacks,
The hundred novels, and the book of cookery,
For they begin all ready to engross it,
And make it a *stock-book*, thinking indeed
'Twill prove too great a benefit, and help.
For one that's new set up.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act v. sc. 3.

Some authors we have, who affirme that *stockdoves* live ordinarily thirtie yeeres, and some untill they be fortie yeeres olde.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 35.

His bonnet neatly on his head,
With button on the top,
His shoes with strings of leather red,
And *stocking* to his slop.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 2.

[It] is as rash as if they should say that boots and shoes and *stockings*, and pyes and peels and ovens, have been altogether with all eternity.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c. 15.

Whereas those seatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil (in many a slimy lake,)
Their roots so deeply soak'd send from their *stocky* bough
A soft and sappy gum, from which those tree pease grow.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 27.

They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection, as such an one the tall, such an one the *stocky*, such an one the gruff.
Spectator, No. 433.

Stockin'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes,
And some rogue-souldier, with his hob-nail'd shoes
Indents his legs behind in bloody rows.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3

These are spices, all sorts of Chinese silks and manufactures; particularly silk *stockings*, of which I have heard that no less than fifty thousand pair were the usual number shipped in each cargoe.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 10.

They hold their cabals in the night, and know how to raise their cash as well as the cunningest *stock-jobber* in London.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

Did God create evil? did he make a bad world, and *stock* it with bad inhabitants, for no purpose but to make them miserable?—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

Consanguinity, or kindred, is defined by the writers on these subjects to be the connection or relation of persons descended from the same *stock* or common ancestor.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 14.

The revenue of profit arising from *stock* naturally divides itself into two parts; that which pays the interest, and which belongs to the owner of the *stock*; and that surplus part which is over and above what is necessary for paying the interest.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

Stockings in many parts of Scotland, are knit much cheaper than they can any where be wrought upon the loom.
Ib. Ib. b. i. c. 10.

The knavery and extravagance of their *stock-jobbing* projects are sufficiently known, and the explication of them would be foreign to the present subject.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 1.

The first person that wore *stockings* in England is said to have been Queen Elizabeth. She received them as a present from the Spanish ambassador.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 11.

STO'ICK, *adj.* Fr. *Stoïque*, *stoïcien*; It. *Stóico*, *stoichezza*; Sp. *Estoico*; Lat. *Stoicus*; Gr. Στοϊκὸς, from στοὰ, a porch.
STO'ICAL.
STO'ICALLY.
STO'ICISM. This sect of philosophers was so called because their founder Zeno taught under a *porch* (στοὰ) or *portico* at Athens. See the quotation from Carter.

And summe epicureis and *stoicens* and philosofris disputiden with hym.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 17.

Certaine philosophers of the Epicures, and of the *Stoicks*, disputed wyth hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But when a certain sect of philosophers called *Stoicks*, contemned in their learning stoutly the grief and disease of the body, they were fain a little to shrink, when the gout or any disease nipped them, and now my stomach nippeth me.
Slate Trials. Elev. VI. an. 1551.

Com. O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the *stoic* fur,
And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub,
Praising the lean and sallow abstinence.—*Milton. Comus.*

So the epicures say to the *stoicks* felicity placed in virtue that it is like the felicity of a player, who if he were left of his auditors and their applause, he would straight be out of heart and countenance.—*Bacon. Colours of Good & Evil.*

Generally the whole set of *stoickes*, held that the sunne and starres were fed with watery vapours, which they drew up for their nourishment, and that when these vapours should cease and faile the whole world should be in danger of combustion.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. c. 4. § 1.

The Scythian was indeed poor, yet voluntarily, not through want, living commonly in field-tents; and (as our Germans in Tacitus) so *stoical*, as not to care for the future, having provision for the present, from nature's liberality.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9. Note.

Be not *stoically* mistaken in the equality of sins.
Brown. Christian Morals, b. iii. c. 12.

'Tis true staidness of mind, to look with an equal regard in all things, and this numbed apathy in opinionative uncertainties, is a warrantable piece of *stoicism*.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 23.

Stoicism, which was the pedantry of virtue, ascribes all good qualifications of what kind soever to the virtuous man.
Spectator, No. 243.

The *stoic* sect was founded by Zeno, about three hundred years before the Christian æra: and flourished in great reputation, till the declension of the Roman empire.
Carter. Epictetus, Introd.

From this theory, some philosophers, and the ancient *stoicks* among the rest, derived a topic of consolation under all afflictions, while they taught their pupils, that those ills under which they laboured, were, in reality, goods to the universe; and that to an enlarged view, which could comprehend the whole system of nature, every event became the object of joy and exultation.
Hume. On Human Understanding, s. 8.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the happiness of a *stoical* disposition, every one who has formed a true estimate of things will deprecate it as a curse that degrades his nature.—*Knox*, Ess. 39.

STO'KER, is merely *stoker*, one who *stoks*, that which pushes, and consequentially stirs, (the fire;) a *poker* is sometimes so called.

Hence, as the plague of happy life,
I run away from party strife.
A prince's cause, a church's claim,
I've known to raise a mighty flame,
And priest, as *stoker*, very free
To throw in peace and charity.—*Green. The Spleen.*

STOLE. } Fr. *Stole*; It. *Stóla*; Sp. *Estola*;
STO'LEO. } Lat. *Stola*; Gr. Στολὴ, a vest or garment, from στέλλ-ειν, *induere*, to invest, to clothe. It is generally applied to—

A long robe or garment.

And the fadir seide to his seruantis, swithe brynge ye forth the first *stole*: and clothe ye hym, and gyue ye a ryng in his hond: and schoon on hise feet.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 15.

Forth commeth the preest, with *stole* about his nekke.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9507.

So faire and fresh, as freshest floure in May
For she had layd her mournefull *stole* aside,
And widow-like sad wimple throwne away,
Wherewith her heavenly beauty she did hide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Cle. Do ye shrink now,
Did ye not promise faithfully, and told me
Through any danger—
Pri. Any I can wade through.
Cle. Ye shall and easily, the sin not seen neither,
Here's for a better *stole* and a new veil, mother.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iii. sc. 1.

Nought but profoundest hell can be his shroud;
In vain with timbrel'd anthems dark
The sable-*stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

After them flew the prophets, brightly *stol'd*
In shining lawn.—*G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory.*

Why then thy flowing sable *stoles*,
Deep pendant cypress, mourning poles.
Parnell. Night-piece on Death.

But when mild morn in saffron *stole*
First issues from her eastern goal,
Let not my due feet fail to climb
Some breezy summit's brow sublime.
Warton. Ode on the Approach of Summer.

STOLI'DITY. It. *Stólido*, *stolidità*; Sp. *Estolidez*; Lat. *Stolidus*, (*stoldus*, *stultus*,) from *Stolo*, a *shoot*; Gr. στέλλ-ειν, to put forth; a useless shoot, rubbed or cut off; (met.) a worthless, silly, foolish person (see *Vossius*); and hence *stolidus*,—

Silly, senseless, foolish, stupid.

But the A. S. *Stylt-an*, obstupescere, is considered by Tooke to be *root*: — *Stylt-an* is itself formed upon the past part. of *Stillan*, to *still*.

These certainly are the fools in the text, indeed intruet ahie fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration it self.—*Bentley*, Sert. 1.

STO'MACH, *n.* } Fr. *Estomac*; It. *Stómaco*; Sp. *Estomago*; Lat. *Stomachus*; Gr. Στόμαχος, from στομα, a mouth.
STO'MACH, *v.*
STO'MACHER.
STO'MACHFUL.
STO'MACHFULNESS.
STO'MACHLESS.
STO'MACHOUS.
STO'MACHICK, *adj.*
STOMA'CHICAL.
STO'MACHING, *n.* } First applied to the pipe by which the meat is conveyed; then—to the ventricle in which it is received and digested. (Met.)—Various affections of the mind, appetites, desires, wishes; humour; ill humour, dislike; temper, sullenness, angriness, resentment; haughtiness, pride.

To *stomach*,—

To receive, hold or retain, or bear (in the *stomach*, lit. and met.); to anger, or be angry; to resent, or be resentful.

Stomachick, n., is in common use.

At this the archbishop and hys companye were not a lytle blemyshed; notwithstanding he toke *stomack* vnto hym agayn, after certain words had in exense of theyr tyrannye.
State Trials. Hen. V. an. 1413. *Lord Cobham.*

In secret so, my *stomach* will I stowe.
Gawaine. Farewel with a Mischiefe.

And than the head aketh, & the *stomake* knaweth, and the next meale is eaten wt out appetite.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 99.

Disobedience is thought stoutnesse, and sullenesse is counted manhood, and *stomaking* is courage.
Sir J. Cheke. Hurte of Sedition.

This bragge the Grecians *stomacht* much, but Telamonius most
Who stood most neare Prothenors fall; and out he sent a lance,
Which Panthus sonne (declining) scap't.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

Sylla on the other side *stomached* Marius, and would not suffer him to take them [images] out of the place where they were.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 363.

Let him take *stomacke* to repell Troyes fierie threatnings.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

The upper part of the weasnd is called the gorge, or the gullet; the nether part or the extremitie thereof is the *stomacke*. Under the arterie or wind-pipe, is the mouth of the *stomacke*; of a calfem or grisly substance, thicke clothed, with prickles in manner of a bramble, for the better dispatching of the meate: and these notches or plaits grow smaller and smaller, as they approch nearer to the belly; so as the utmost roughnesse thereof in the end is like unto a smith's file.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 37.

For ye must understand, that there was great *stomaching* betwixt the clergie of the two prouinces, Canturburie and Yorke, about the metropolitane prerogatiue.
Holinshed. Chronicles of England. Hen. I. an. 1108.

I must condemne him of secret grudge, not so much to the person of Lhoid, as to the whole nation, against which the chiefest part of his booke seemeth to be a *stomaching* inuectiue.—*Id. Historie of Scotland*, an. 1424.

[The Anthropophagi about the North Pole] use to drinke out of the sculs of mens heads, and to weare the scalpes, haire, and all, in steed of mandellions or *stomachers* before their breasts, according as Iogunus the Nicean witnesseth.
Holland. Plinie, b. vi. c. 2.

Pri. Out beast:
How you talk?
Chi. I am old, wench,
And talking to an old man is like a *stomacher*,
It keeps his blood warm.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iii. sc. 1.

A *stomachfull* Esaw knows that his good father cannot but be displeased with his Pagan matches.
Bp. Hall. Remaines, p. 133.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness—evil but little.
Granger. On Eccles. (1621,) p. 248.

Why else is thy countenance so dejected, thy cheeks pale, and watered so oft with thy teares, thy sleeps broken, thy meals *stomachlesse*?—*Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead.*

By this that stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly salued them; who nought against
Him answered, as courtesie became;
But with sterne lookes, and *stomachous* disdaine,
Gave signes of grudge and discontentment vaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

[Dieniches used] to give also the seed beaten to pouder with mints in wine, for the dropsie and the defluxion *stomachicall*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 17.

Lep. Tis not a time for private *stomaching*.
Eno. Every time serves for the matter that is then borne in't.—*Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra*, Act iii. sc. 2.

Consider that wonderful faculty of the *stomacks* of all creatures, to dissolve all the several sorts of food appropriated to their species; even sometimes things of that consistency as seem insoluble, especially by such seemingly simple and weak menstruums, as we find in their *stomack*.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 11.

[It] is occasioned by an obstruction of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy humours.—*Harvey.*

You are also to have regard to the weakness of the *stomach*, and endeavour the strengthening it, not only by outward application, as fomentations of absinth, &c. but also with *stomachical* unguents and emplasters, of which you may find sufficient set down in the London Dispensatory.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 18.

The figure and position of the *stomach* (I speak all along with a reference to the human organ) are calculated for detaining the food long enough for the action of its digestive juice. It has the shape of the pouch of a bagpipe; lies across the body; and the pylorus, or passage by which the food leaves it, is somewhat higher in the body, than the cardia or orifice by which it enters: so that it is by the contraction of the muscular coat of the *stomach*, that the contents, after having undergone the application of the gastric menstruum, are gradually pressed out.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 10.

STOND, *n.* i. e. *Stand*, standing-place or station; stay, stop.

Overt, and apparent vertues bring forth praise; but there be secret and hidden vertues, that bring forth fortune. Certaine deliveries of a mans selfe, which have no name. The Spanishe name, desembolturа, partly expresseth them; when there be not *stonds*, nor restiveness in a mans nature; but that the wheels of his minde keep way, with the wheele of his fortune.—*Bacon. Essay on Fortune.*

Yet notwithstanding every man attempteth to be of the first trade, of carpenters, and few bind themselves to the second; whereas nevertheless the rising in fortune seldom amendeth the mind; but on the other side, the removing of the *stonds* and impediments of the mind, doth often clear the passage, and current to a mans fortune.
Id. Letter to Sir Henry Saville.

STONE, *n.* Dut. *Steen*; Ger. *Stein*; Sw. *Sten*; A. S. *Stan, stæn*; Goth. *Staina*. All (says Wachter) from *stan*, stare, quia vi sua *stat*. Skinner,—from the Gr. ἵστημι, to stand, propter *stabilitatem*. To *stone*,—
STO'NY.
STO'NENESS.

To do any thing with *stones*; to throw, to throw aside, extract; (met.) to harden.

The *stones* stondeth ther so grete, no more ne mowe be
Eueue vp rygt & awythe hye, that wonder it is to se.
R. Gloucester, p. 7.

——— Hil ladde hym in an place
Wythonte the toun Greneswyke, & *stenede* hym wyth *stones*
As me *stenede* Seynt Steuene, & dehrusede ys bones.
Id. p. 298.

It was on a day Edward thouht a wile,
He said he wild asay ther hors alle in a mile.
He assayed tham hi & hi, & retreied tham ilkeone,
& stoned tham alle wery, standand stille as *stone*.
R. Brunne, p. 219.

And the erthe tylleris token his servauntis, & thei beeten the ton, thei slowoo an other, and *stoneden* an other.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 21.

And ye husbandmen caught his seruantes, and bet one, kylled another, and *stoned* another.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore sithen we ben the kynde of God we schulen not deme that godly thing is lyk gold and siluer either *stoon*, either to graueyng of crafte and thought of man.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 17.

Other feide doun on *stony* places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anoon it sprong up: for it hadde not depnesse of erthe.—*Id. Mark*, c. 4.

Some fell on the *stony* grond where it had not muche earth; & yv and by sorage vp, because it had not deepth of earth.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The circuite a mile was aboute,
Walled alle *stone*, and diched all withoute.
Round was the shape in manere of a compas.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1839.

And the me thought, that I sighe
A great *stone* from an hille on highe
Fell doune of sodeine auenture
Upon the feete of this figure.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And so thorow fleshly interpretyng the law, and false imagined righteousnes, their hartes were hardened, and made as *stony* as clay, in an whot furnace of fire.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 30.

And holl *stones* full of wrath shall be cast as out of a *stone-pore*, and the water of the sea shall rise against them, and the floods shall cruelly drown them.—*Wisdom*, v. 22.

Olh. By heauen I saw my handkerchiefe In's hand,
O perjur'd woman, thou do'st *stone* my heart,
And makes me call, what I intend to do,
A murther, which I thought a sacrifice.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act v. sc. 2.

——— The way
Sharpe *ston'd* and thorny, where he pass'd of late,
Had cut his cloven foot.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

And there beside of marble *stone* was built
An altare, carv'd with cunning imagery;
On which trew Christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyres often doon to dye,
With cruell malice and strong tyranny.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

That cruell word her tender hart so thrild,
That suddein cold did ronne through every vaine,
And *stony* horrour all her aemtes bild
With dying fitt, that downe she fell for paine.
Id. Ib. c. 6.

At last as marble rocke he standeth still,
Stone-cold without; within, burnt with loues flame.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boelogne, b. vi. s. 27.

As when Joues harnesse-bearing bird from hye
Stoupes at a flying heron with proud disdayne,
The *stone-dead* quarrey falls so forcibly,
That it reboundes against the lowly playne,
A second fall redoubling backe agayne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

To. O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act ii. sc. 5.

The Scythians chuse rather to use their mares in warre-service than their *stone-horses*: the reason is this, that their stalling is no hindrance to their pace in running their carriere, as it doth the horse, who must needs then stand still.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 42.

The character of Jerusalem to be the killer of the prophets, and the *stoner* of them who were sent unto her.
Barrow. On the Creed.

In *stones*, which one would think were a neglected genus, what variety! what beauty and elegance! what constancy in their temper and consistency, in their figures and colours!
Ray. On the Creation, pt. I.

After all, I should rather think that the name [Hexton] really owes its original to the natural *stoniness* of the place, which lyes low at the bottom of very flinty hills; especially since I find, that *hexstones* signifies very *stony*, as well as highest or chief *stones*.
Hearne. Glossary to R. Gloucester, p. 657.

The little [water] we took on board, could not be made use of; it being only salt-water which had filtered through a *stony* beach into a *stone* well.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 8.

STOOL. A. S. *Stole*; Dut. *Stoel*; Ger. *Stoll*; Sw. *Stol*, from A. S. *Stell-an*; Ger. *Stellen*; Sw. *Stæla*, ponere, statuere, to put, to set.

Any thlog set, or on which any one sits or may sit.

A seat; a settle.

To punyshen on pillories, and on pynyng *stoles*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 43.

Ich may nouht stounde ne stoupe, ne whit oute *stoole* knele.
Id. p. 110.

The Lord seide to my lord, sitte on my right half, til I putte thin enemyes a *stool* of thy feet.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 22.

The Lord sayde to my Lord, syt on my right hãde tyl I make thine enemyes thy fote *stole*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Basins, lavoures, or that men hem bie,
Spones, *stooles*, and all swiche husbondrie.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5869.

But it is saide, and euer shall,
Betwene two *stooles* is the fall,
Than that men wenen best to sitte.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

——— "Thou fearefull foole,
Why takest not of that same fruite of gold?
Ne sittest downe on that same silver *stoole*,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow coole?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

And [the root of wild cucumber] reduceth the *stooles* or skars left after any sore.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 1.

Dawph. Will you go with me?
Wom. What shall we do there wench?
Dawph. Why play at *stool-ball*,
What is there else to do?
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 2.

When a crene tree is cut in sunder in the middle, and the part cut off is carled three acres breeth from the stocke, and returning againe to the *stoole*, shall joine therewith, & begin to bud and beare fruit after the former maner, by reason of the sap renewing the accustomed nourishment: then (I say) may there be hope that such evils shall cease and diminish.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, b. vii. c. 7.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at *stoolball* seen.—*Prior. Alma*, c. 1.

I found him [Wahenstou] seated upon a *stool*, with a circle of people round him, and knew him at first sight, and he me; having seen each other several times in 1769.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 10.

STOOM. See STUM.

STOOP, *v.* Dut. *Stuypen*; Sp. *Stupa*; A. S. *Stup-ian*, inclinare,—
STO'OPING.
STO'OPINGLY.
To lean or bend, (downward;) to incline, to decline, to descend; to make a descent; to condescend, to submit.

He [William] stode all dismaied, than said tille him a knyght,
"Discomfort no thing the, so faire hippe neuer thon fond,
"*Stoupe* & thou may se, thi helm has wonne lond.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

A man may *stoupe* tyme ynowe, wen he shal tyne the corone.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 193.

And whanne he *stoupide* he sigh the scheetis leggynge, netheles he entride not.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 20.

And he *stouped* doune and saw ye linnen clothes lying yet went he not in.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He *stoupeth* doun, and on his back she stood,
And caught hire by a twist, and up she goth.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,222.

I was reported unto him that I *stooped* not and was stubborn.—*State Trials. Edw. VI.* an. 1551. *Gardiner.*

I wishe thee thys for woonted olde good will
To die more high, for feare the *stooping* will
Breed him that now doth keepe thee out of loue
But thinke his fawlcon will a bussard prove.
Turberville. To a fickle and unconstant Dame.

——— For he would learne
The lyon *stoup* to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard; and make the libbard sterne
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did earne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Here stands my dove: *stoop* at her, if you dare.
B. Jonson. The Alchemist, Act v. sc. 3.

Nani the youngest of the four, was noted by some vacant searching wits, to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and to raise himself from benches where he sate, with laborious and painful gesture.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 260.

"Depart and with your vestments veil your head:
And *stooping* lowly down, with loosed zones,
Throw each behind your backs your mighty mother's bones."
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Now I will wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair;
And, with a fancy unconfin'd,
(As lawless as the sea or wind
Pursue you whereso'er you fly,
And with your various thoughts comply.
Waller. To the Mutable Fair.

Whether the priest had *stooped* at the lure of a cardinal's hat, or whether he acted the second part by the same orders that he acted the first, I know not.
Bolingbroke. Let. to Sir W. Windham.

STOOP. A. S. *Stoppa*, a pot or flaggon of wine. Whence, probably, a *stope* or flaggon of beer or ale, (Somner.) Dut. *Stoop*; Ger. *Stauf*; Sw. *Stoup*. *Stoup* is a common Scotch word, and is applied to vessels of various sorts and sizes.

King. Set me the *stopes* of wine upon that table.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 2.

STOP, *v.* Dut. *Stoppen, ver-stoppen*; Ger. *Stopfen*; Sw. *Stoppa*; A. S. *Stoppan*. For *Stoppan*, Fr. *Estouper*; It. *Stoppare*, obturare, obstruere, opplere, implere; to block, to fill up; to stay, to hinder.
STO'PPER.
STO'PPING, n.
STO'PLESS.
STO'PPLE.

To block, or close up; to fill up (so as to hinder passage), to hinder, to stay; to cease, to desist; to hold, retain, or withhold.

Stop, in music or speech,—a breach or cessation in the continuity of the same sound.

Whan Isaac herd sele, what help R. was comen,
& how to *stop* his wele parties had thei nomen,
Of his men most worthi, at tham conseile gan take,
The best he met go bi, a cord with R. make.
R. Brunne, p. 162.

& slayn alle may those se, that thi way *stopped*.—*Id.* p. 179.

And ich shal lette this lorde, and hus light *stoppe*:
Ar we thorw brynghtesse be blent.—*P. Ploukman*, p. 354.

And whanne he seyde these thingis to them, the farisees and wise men of lawe bigunnen greuously to agrenstande, & *stoppe* his mouth of many thingis.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 11.

Whē he thus spake vnto theym, the lawears and the Pharises began to wexe busye shout hym, and to *stop* his mouth with many questions.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thel *stopeden* the mouthis of lyonis, thei quenchiden the feersnesse of fier.—*Wielif. Ebreuis*, c. 11.

The eldest and wysest at Gebail were they, that mended and *stopped* thy shippes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ezechiel*, c. 27.

And all the oste shalde remoue at mydnyght, and make haste in the mornyng, to the entent to *stoppe* the passage of the ryuer from the Scottis.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

But she had lost the *stoppel*—
She out of her sho sole
And *stopped* therwith the hole.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

The bankes are overflowne when *stopped* is the flood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Pollio. No! what say you to the extirpation of the Moors of Valentia!—at which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*.—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

——— An unusual *stop* of sudden silence
Gave respit to the drowsy-flighted steeds,
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.
Milton. Comus.

Nymphs. Enterpe, next to thee we will proceed,
That first found'st out the music on the reed,
With breath and fingers giving life
To the shrill cornet and the fife;
Teaching every *stop* and key
To those upon the pipe that play.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 4.

——— Might we but hear
The folded flocks pend'd in their watled cotes,
Or sound of past'ral reed with oaten *stops*.
Milton. Comus.

Thus sang the uneouth swain to th'oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandels gray;
He touch'd the tender *stops* of various quills. *Id. Lycidas.*

For if a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice, still by half notes, like the *stops* of a lute; or by whole notes alone, without halfs, as farre as an eighth; he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. Which sheweth, that after every three whole notes nature requireth, for all harmonicall use, one half note to be interpeed.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 105.

It is given to drinke with vinegre for the difficultie of urine and the *stoppage* of the bladder.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiv. c. 16.

If we would be effective in the *stopping* of a plague, or in the success of armies.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

Making a civil and staid senate rude,
And *stopped* as a running multitude.
Davenant. On K. Charles the Second's Return.

Here is an hearbe, with which a kind of fuile (wherof I have made mention before) is able to make the wedge or *stopple* to fie out of the hole of her noast, into which the sheepeheards had driven it fast.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 2.

In the first of those experiments, the brass key or *stopple* of the *cover* of the receiver, after the receiver is emptied well of aire, is with much difficulty lifted up; and in the other if you apply a tapering valve of brass to the lower branch of the *stop-cock* of the receiver well emptied of aire, as before, and turn the key of the *stop-cock*, the external aire beating like a forcible stream upon the valve to get in there, will suddenly bolt shut the valve, and keep it shut so strongly, that it will beare up with it a ten-pound weight.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 2.

I went; but sad Creusa *stopp'd* my way,
And, cross the threshold, in my passage lay;
Embrac'd my knees; and when I would have gone,
Shew'd me my feeble sire, and tender son.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

A skilful ear in numbers should preside,
And all disputes without appeal decide.
This ancient Rome and elder Athens found,
Before mistaken *stops* debauch'd the sound.
Roscommon. Essay on Translated Verse.

By the pity of some fair ladies, related to your lordship, who made me hastily let in some air at the *stop-cock*, the gasping animal was presently recovered.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 106.

He doth now make exactly the *stopples* of glass, to *stop* bottles withal instead of corks.—*Id. Ib.* vol. vi. p. 109.

First, "but to say no more!" here it intimates a *stop* of the mind in the course it was going, before it came quite to the end of it.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 7.

This *stoppage* of a favourite article, without assigning some reason, might have occasioned a general murmur.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

If the plaintiff sues for ten pounds due on a note of hand, the defendant may set off nine pounds due to himself for merchandize sold to the plaintiff, and, in case he pleads such set off, must pay the remaining balance into court. This answers very nearly the compensatio, or *stoppage*, of the civil law.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 20

Volition forbearing to act—the penetrability returns, the fibre no longer pressed falls back to its former situation, the *stopper* following closes the passage, and muscular motion ceases.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 5.

STORE, *n.* STORE, *v.* STO'RAGE. STO'RAL. STO'RING, *n.* } The Dut. have *Stuyren*, contribuere, (Kilian.) The Ger. *Steuren*, servare, (Wachter.) The Sw. *Be-styra*, curare, (Ihre.) all which are evidently the same word as—*Stuyren*, *steuren*, *styra*, to steer, (Gy.) And Tooke considers our substantive *Store* to be a past part. from the A. S. verb *Stir-an*, to stir, to steer, to move; and to be—

"The collective term for any quantity or number of things *stirred* or moved into some one place together." To *store*, (Fr. *Estorer*,)—

To move, or put, or bring together; to amass, to accumulate; to supply.

Store, the noun, is also used consequentially:—Estimation, value.

So that the Cristynemen adde there the maystrye,
And tresour founde & *stor* ynou, & *astored* hem wel there,
And reste her gode bodyes, that so wery were.
R. Gloucester, p. 805.

Vitaile inouh at weld, thei fond of corn and hay.
Isaac did it *store*, to hold for tue gere.—*R. Brunne*, p. 160.

Sore thei were trauailed, & seeour com tham non,
& alle ther *store* failed, ther mete was nere gon. *Id.* p. 226.

But by may fay, I tolde of it no *store*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5784.

I wolde prayen you for to lene me
An hundred frankes for wete or tweye,
For certain bestes that I muste beye,
To *stoven* with a place that is oures.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,200.

——— And I say forthermore,
That I ne tell of laxatives no *store*,
For they ben venimous, I wot it wel.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,188.

Contrarywise, there where all things be common to every man, it is not to be doubted that any man shall lack any thing necessary for his private uses, so that the common *storehouses* and barns be sufficiently *stored*.
More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 2.

You want cloaths; is it such a hainous sin I beseech ye,
To see you *stor'd*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humourous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 2.

The grace of God he layd up still in *store*,
Which as a stocke he left unto his sonne;
He had enough; what need him care for more?
And had he lesse, yet some he would give to the pore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Of this treasure, it is true, the gold was accumulate, and *store* treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing.—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

SH. Faith they'll venture further for their lading, than a merchant, and through as many storme, but they'll be fraughted, they are mad like Carreeks, only strength and *storage*.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcombe*, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Your host's daughter,
In garrison, a wench of a *store!*
B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act iii. sc. 3.

Having by sensation and reflection *stored* our minds with simple ideas, and by use got the names that stand for them, we can by those means represent to another any complex idea we would have him conceive.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 22.

Whence comes it by that vast *store* which the busy and boundless fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety?—*Id. Ib.* c. 1.

Increase thy wealth, and double all thy *store*,
'Tis done: now double that, and swell the score;
To every thousand add ten thousand more.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 6.

He not only uses the whole profit of the stock which he employs in this manner, but a part of the stock itself, by the expense and loss which necessarily attend the *storing* and keeping of corn.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 5.

Whether they have any means of getting it from this place during the siege, or whether they have any method of *storing* it within the works in gourds or other vessels, we could not learn.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 3.

STORK. Dut. *Stork*; Ger. *Storch*; Sw. *Stork*; A. S. *Store*. Though the Lat. name of this bird is Ciconia, and the Gr. Πελαργος, the etymologists are almost unanimous in deriving our northern word from the Gr. Στοργη, because of the noted piety of this bird towards its aged parents.

The *storke*, wreker of adiuuotrie.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowles.

Storkes keepe one nest still from yeare to yeare, and never change; and of this kind nature they are, that the young will keepe and feed their parents when they be old, as they themselves were by them nourished in the beginning.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 23.

We have alreadie seene the *storkes* and swallowes as also the summer birds are come, and with the westerlie winds are gone againe.—*Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland*, c. 12.

Sometimes it meets with a kind retaliation: some *storke-like* disposition repays the loving offices done by the parents, in a dutiful retribution to their age or necessity.
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead.

The Dutch are very solicitous for the preservation of the *stork* in every part of the republic. This bird seems to have taken refuge among their towns; and builds on the tops of their houses without molestation.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. vi. c. 1.

STORM, *v.* STORM, *n.* STO'RMY. STO'RMING, *n.* } A. S. *Storm*; Dut. *Stormen*; Ger. *Sturmen*; Sw. *Storma*; It. *Stormire*, *stòrmo*; A. S. *Styrm-ian*, agitare, furere, sævire, procellosum esse:

To throw into commotion, or tumult; to rage or rave; to move about with violence or vehemence, rage or fury; to be or cause to be, tempestuous; to seize by violence, by violent assault or onset.

To *storme* and to scolde, sclaunders to make.
Piers Ploukman, p. 86.

For naked as a worme was she,
And if the weather *stormie* were,
For cold she shuld haue died there.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

——— And Hercules,
Whiche foll was of chiualrie,
With Jason wente in companie:
And that was in the moneth of Male,
Whan colde *stormes* were awaie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For it was wynter tyme tho,
And wynter, as by weie of kinde,
Wiliche *stormie* is, as men it finde,
First maketh the windes for to blowe.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

As this grewe on, the priestes of the countrey clustering together, beganne to grudge and *storme* against Tyndall, raylinge at him, in houses, and other meeting places.
Fox. Life of Tyndall, p. 6.

From Shetland straddling wide, his foot on Thuly sets:
Whence *storming*, all the vast Deucalidon he threats,
And bears his boisterous waves into the narrower mouth
Of the Vergivian sea.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 10.

Sooner than you read this line, did the gale,
Like shot not fear'd till felt, our sails assail;
And what at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a *storm's*, anon a tempest's name.
Donne. Let. to Mr. Christ. Brook.

——— For this day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no drizling shower,
But rattling *storms* of arrows barbed with fire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

——— The birds
Who all things now behold more fresh and green,
After a night of *storm* so ruinous,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray
To gratulate the sweet return of morn.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

For th' syre was milde and cleared was the skie,
And all his windes dan Aeolus did keepe
From stirring up their *stormy* enmity.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

At Athens the great and famous fountaine named Enneacrunos, in a rainie and *stormie* summer, is colder than the pit-water or well in Jupiter's garden, within that citie; and yet the said well-water, if it be a drie season, will stand with an yce at midsummer.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 8.

Though there the fair Ægyptian heifer fed,
And there deluded Argus slept, and bled;
Though there the brazen tower was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

A daring pilot in extremity:
Pleas'd with the danger when the waves went high,
He sought the *storms*; but, for a calm unfit,
Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, pt. i.

Now sing we *stormy* stars, when autumn weighs
The year, and adds to nights, and shortens days;
And suns declining shine with feeble rays.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

For here, for all my master's *storming*,
I'm sure we strangely want reforming.
Whitehead. An Epistle.

Bartholomew Diaz, in 1486, reached the river, which he named del Infante, on the eastern side of Africa; but deterred by the *storms* of that region proceeding further, on his return he had the happiness to be discoverer of the promontory, unknown for many ages, which bounds the south of Afric. This, from the *storms* he there encountered, he named the Cape of Tempests; but John, elated with the promise of India, which this discovery, as he justly deemed, included, gave it the name of the Cape of Good Hope.
Mickle. Discovery of India.

STO'RY, *n.* } "*Story*, which the French de-
STO'RY, *v.* } nominate *estaqe, étage*, and which was formerly in England also called a *stage*, is merely *stagery, stayery*, (the *a* broad) *stawry*, or *story*, i.e. a set of *stairs*," (Tooke.) To *story*—To build in *stories*; to place or arrange (as a building in successive *stories*.)

Hii bygonne her heye tounes strenghy vaste aboute,
Her castles & *storys*, that hii mygte be yme in doute.
R. Gloucester, p. 181.

When more of these orders than one, shall be set in several *stories* or contignations, there must be an exquisite care to place the columnes precisely over one another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the fabrick.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 26.

When we speak of the intercolumniation or distance which is due to each order, we mean in a dorique, ionical, corinthian porch, or cloister, or the like of one contignation, and not in *stories* buildings.—*Id. Ib.*

All the parts of an undistur'd fluid are either of equal gravity, or gradually placed and *storied* together according to the differences of it.—*Bentley*, Ser. 4.

Thy neighbour has renov'd his wretched store
(Few hands will rid the lumber of the poor).
Thy own third *story* smokes, while thou, supine,
Art drench'd in fumes of undigested wine.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 5.

STO'RY, *n.* } See HISTORY. Fr. *Histoire*;
STO'RY, *v.* } It. *Istória, stória*; Sp. *Historia*;
STO'RIAL. } Lat. *Historia*; Gr. ἱστορία,
STO'RIED. } from ἱστωρ, science, knowledge, from ἱστασθαι, to know.

The tale or narration of things known; the record, the relation of them: it is also applied to fictitious tales; and, in common speech, to false tales; falsehood.

In Saynt Bede bokes writen er *stories* olde.
R. Brunne, p. 1.

A thousand was the date & sex & thrifty,
Whan Knoute kyng died, so sais the *story*.—*Id.* p. 51.

So wel they loved, as olde bokes saiin,
That wham that ou was ded, sothly to telle,
His felaw wente and sought him doun in helle:
But of that *storie* list me not to write.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1203.

Anone the neders gonne her for to sting,
And she her death receiuneth with good chere,
For love of Antony that was so dere:
And this is *storiall*, sooth it is no fable.
Id. Cleopatras, Queen of Egypt.

Now have I of this nightyngale,
Whiche erst was cleped Philomene,
Tolde all that euer wolde mene,
Both of hir forme, and of hir note,
Wherof men maie the *storie* note.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Now aske I therfor Tindal, which kinde of faith is this? the historycal fayth or the feling fayth? not ye historicall I trow. For the childe haue not yet neyther redde nor heard many *stories*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 731.

He beliueth it no longer now for the teachyng of the catholike church, of whom he lerned it fyrst with a *story* fayth.—*Id. Ib.* p. 733.

It is *storyed* of Diogenes, that he was wont to supplicate to the statues, and to hold out his hands and beg of them, that so he might learn to brook and devour denial, and tediousness of suit.—*Hale. Remaines. Ser. Luke*, xviii. 1.

The *storie*—made of three most famese and credible *storiers* in Greek Lond.—*Bp. Pecock. Life by Lewis*, p. 117.

——He with his consorted Eve
The *storie* heard attentive, and was fill'd
With admiration, and deep muse to heare
Of things so high and strange.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My *story* to the sum of earthly bliss
Which I enjoy. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

As for our churches themselues,—belles, and times of morning and euening praier, remaine as in times past, saauing that all images, shrines, tabernacles, roodlofts, and monuments of idolatrie are remouued, taken downe, and defaced; onelie the *stories* in glasse windowes excepted, which for want of sufficient store of new stuffe, and by reason of extreame charge that should grow by the alteration of the same into white panes throughout the realme, are not altogither abolished in most places at once, but by little and little suffered to decaie, that white glasse may be prouided and set vp in their roomes.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c 1.

Spir. I'll tell ye; 'tis not vain or fabulous,
Though so esteem'd by shallow ignorance,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and inchanted isles,
And rifled rocks whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be, but unbelief is blind.—*Milton. Comus.*

As for other *storied* works upon walls, I doubt our elime be too yielding and moist for such garnishment; therefore leaving it to the dwellers discretion, according to the quality of his seat, I will only add a caution or two about the disposing of pictures within.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 58.

Which conceit, once taken, he seems to have further imprinted, by marking in certain *storied* sculptures of old time, how precisely the parts and lines of the figures, that pass from one stone to another, do meet.—*Id.* p. 60.

Intent he hears Penelope disclose
A mournful *story* of domestic woes,
His servants insults, his dissolved bed,
How his whole flocks and herds exhausted bled,
His generous wines dishonour'd shed in vain,
And the wild riots of the suitor train.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

It is *storied* of a priest of Neptune, the reputed god of the sea among the heathens, that when he shewed to one of Neptune's votaries the many offerings hung up in his temple, of those that by their devotions to him had been saved from shipwreck; the votary answered, "But where are the offerings of the many more worshippers of Neptune, that have perished in the waves of the sea and been lost in the deep?" But in the present case we may reverse the *story*.—*Bp. Bull*, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

Ye Naiads! blue-ey'd sisters of the wood!
Who by old oak, or *story'd* stream,
Nightly tread your mystic maze,
And charm the wand'ring moon.
Logan. Ode to a Fountain.

A *story* in which native humour reigns,
'Tis often useful, always entertains:
A graver fact, enlisted on our side,
May furnish illustration, well applied;
But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.
Cowper. Conversation.

STOT. A.S. *Stod-hors*, a *steed*, (qv.) Also applied to oxen. Sw. *Stut*; Dan. *Stud.* A steer.

——Grace of hus goodnesse, gaf peers foure *stottes*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 380.

This Reve sate upon a right good *stot*,
That was all pomelee grey, and hight Scot.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 617.

STOVE. See STEW. A. S. *Stofa*; Dut. *Stowe*; Ger. *Stube*; Sw. *Stufwa*; Fr. *Estuve.* A place, (sc.) for a fire; a fire-place; a place, heated, warmed.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are greene all winter; holly, &c. orengetrees, limon-trees, and mirtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warme set.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Gardens.*

The Pentecosts prepar'd at Carleon in his court,
That table's ancient seat; her temples and her groves,
Her palaces, her walks, baths, theatres, and *stoves*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

He commanded the very walls of his baines and *stouves* to be perfumed with pretious ointments.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 3.

Hee followed mens humors in approuing the artificiall baines and vaulted *stouves* and hote-houses, which then were newly come up and used excessively in everie place by his approbation.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxvi. c. 3.

Stoves are contrivances for the preserving such tender exotick plants, which will not live in these northern countries without artificial warmth in winter.
Mitter. Gardener's Dictionary.

It is certain that a naked or *stow'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air must needs be noxious and pernicious to these delicate and tender plants.
Evelyn. Advertisement to Quintenye.

STO'VER. See ESTOVER. And see the commentators on Shakespeare; and *Sturra*, in Moor's *Suffolk Words.*

As for our churches themselues,—belles, and times of morning and euening praier, remaine as in times past, saauing that all images, shrines, tabernacles, roodlofts, and monuments of idolatrie are remouued, taken downe, and defaced; onelie the *stories* in glasse windowes excepted, which for want of sufficient store of new stuffe, and by reason of extreame charge that should grow by the alteration of the same into white panes throughout the realme, are not altogither abolished in most places at once, but by little and little suffered to decaie, that white glasse may be prouided and set vp in their roomes.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c 1.

Ray calls it—fodder for cattle; as hay, straw, or the like. The word is not uncommon in Tusser and Drayton.

The haie of our low meadowes is not so profitable for *stouer* and forrage as the higher meads be.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 18.

Thy turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stouer* them to keep.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act iv. sc. 1.

STOUND. Dut. *Stond*; Ger. *Stund*; Sw. *Stund.* The A.S. *Stond* or *stund*, seems equivalent to the common word *Instant*; applied—to time, and to be part of the verb *stand-an* or *stond-an*, stare, to stand.

An instant, present, minute or portion of time; an immediate portion or space of time; time, generally; state or situation or condition of the time.

Who eode he to me olde werche, to endy ys floule cas.
(To wytnesse God ych take, that agen my wylle yt was)
And dude by me ys ledeerye, alas! thulke *stounde!*
R. Gloucester, p. 206.

The kyng bileld him a *stound*, & sauh no repentance,
He bad drawe away that hound, God has taken vengeance.
R. Brunne, p. 53.

And on a day it happed in a *stound*,
Sike lay the maneiple on a maladie,
Men wenden wisly that he shulde die.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 8991.

"Thou sayst that oxen, asses, hors, and houndes,
They ben assailed at diverse *stoundes*,
Basins, lavoures, or that men hem bie,
Spones, stoules, and all swiche husbondrie."
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5567.

——This wind that more and more
Thus *stoundmeale* encreaseth in my face.
Id. Troil. & Creseide, b. v.

With that the handle of heuen him smote,
In token of that he hath forswore
There he bethe his eyen lore,
Out of his head the same *stounde*
Thei stert, and so thei were founde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

That when his deare Duessa heard, and saw
The evil *stound* that daunged her estate,
Unto his aide she hastily did draw
Her dreadfull beast.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 8.

Now they print it on the ground
With their feet in figures round;
Marke that will be ever found,
To remember this glad *stound*.—*B. Jonson. The Satyr.*

With me you need not rise at early dawn
To pass the joyless day in various *stounds*;
Or louting low, on upstart Fortune down,
And sell fair honour for some paltry pounds.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

STOUR. } *Stour*, (A.S. *Stur*) (a common
STOUR, *adj.* } word in G. Douglas, and formerly in much use,) is,—*Stir, stur*, or *stour*, and means moved, stirred: applied to dust, water, men. See *Tooke.*

Stoorer, in Ascham, comp. of *Stoor*, adj. Dut. *Stuer*, Ger. *Stur*, austerus,—austere, harsh.

Edward & Edmunde, knyght gode in *stoure*.
R. Brunne, p. 213.

At that ilk *stoure* was slayn on our side
God men of honour, that wald to the batalle bide.
Id. p. 297.

The knight was faire and stiffe in *stour*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

A fenny goose, even as her fleshe is blacker, *stoorer*, unholsomer, so is her feether, for the same cause, coarser, *stoorer*, and rougher, and therefore I have heard very good fletchers say, that the second fether in some place is better than the pinnion in other some.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

But he was wary of that deadly *stoure*,
And lightly lept from underneath the brow.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

And after those brave spirits in all those baleful *stours*,
That with duke Robert went against the pagan powers.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 16.

STOUT. } Skinner says,—from the Dut.
STOU'TLY. } *Stout*, audax, ferox, daring,
STOU'TNESS. } fierce; Ger. *Stoltz*, superbus, proud; with ourselves, merely, *fortis*, strong. *Stout* seems to be, *stowed, stow'd, stowt* or *stout*, i.e. placed; placed or set in opposition; and thus,—

Obstinate, stubborn; placed or set together.
Strong, firm, compact; (met.) bold, firm, constant, determined, resolute.

Stout, n.—a beer so called from its *stoutness* or strength.

A man that heris him *stoute*, whan that he suld bowe,
In chance if that he coute, he findes foce inowe.
R. Brunne, p. 290.

Thise men lift ther standard, that *stoute* was & grim.
Id. p. 115.

Stenen *stoutly* deles, in stedes thor he kennes,
That ageya him holdes kasteles on tham rathely rennes.
Id. p. 113.

He is a foole in sikernesse,
That with dauniger or *stoutnesse*
Rebelleth there that he should please,
In such folly is little ease.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

I thought Minerva's gift had beene of poure
By holsome rede to route this fiusie out:
But now I see that Venus in an houre
Can bend the best, and dawnt the wise and *stout*.
Turberville. To his Friend T.

Ill harte had he that would not *stoutely* fight,
When as his prince is present still in sight.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

[We do] make our humble petition unto your highness, and renew our former suit, not in any respect of self-will, *stoutness*, or striving against your majesty, (God we take to witness) for with David, we confess we are but as canes mortui, aut pulices, in comparison.
Burnet. Records, pt. ii. b. iii. No. 6.

He was, to weete, a *stout* and sturdy thiefe,
Wont to robbe churches of their ornaments,
And spoore mens boxes of their due reliefe,
Which given was to them for good intents.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

For it is well knowne, and *stoultie* maintained with strong reasons of the learned, that the yeare beginneth in March.
Id. The Shepheord's Calender, Arg.

But this is nothing but a Spartan obirmation of mind back'd with the sense of shame, a desire of glory, on the contentment of being conscious to themselves of their own *stoutness* and tolerance.—*More. On Enthusiasm*, § 59.

Scandals and lies went merrily about,
With heavenly lambs-wool, and nectarial *stout*.
Somerville. The Wife.

The same is commended to us by the phrases of not to faint or faulter; not to cease, or give over; to continue instant, or hold out *stoutly*.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

Strong Labour got up.—With his pipe in his mouth,
He *stoutly* strode over the dale,
He lent new perfumes to the breath of the south,
On his back hung his wallet and frail.
Smart. A Morning Piece.

STOW, *v.* } A. S. *Stow*, a place. See BE-
STO'WAGE. } STOW.

To place, to put; to put or place in order; to put or pack together.

And be stywardes of goure stedes, til ge be *stowed* betere.
Piers Plowhman, p. 8.

Cop. Poet, you feign perdie, the wit of this man lies in his fingers ends, he must tell all; his tongue fills his mouth like a neats tongue, and only serves to lick his hungrie chops after a purchase: his brains and brimstone are the devils diet to a fat usurers head: to her knight, to her: clap her aboard, and *stow* her.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iii. sc. 1.

— To your charge
My bountifull brave butler, I must deliver
A levie of young lasses, that must look on
This nights solemnity, and see the two dukes,
Or I shall lose my credit; you have *stowage*?
Id. The Bloody Brother, Act ii. sc. 2.

Her whole number of hands on her return is usually little short of six hundred, all which are easily provided for, by reason of the small *stowage* necessary for the silver.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 10.

Unfortunately, at the time of the greatest darkness, a seaman in *stowing* the main-top-mast stay-sail, fell overboard.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 8.

On Wednesday we had finished the *stowage* of the holds; got on board all our wood and water; and were ready to put to sea at a day's notice.—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

Sometimes, as we were credibly informed, they are a fortnight or twenty days at sea, and could keep it longer if they had more *stowage* for provisions, and conveniences to hold fresh water.—*Id. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 18.

STRA'DDLE, *v.* The dim. of *stride* (*strid-dæl* or *strad-dæl*). A. S. *Strædæ*, from *stræd-an*, to spread. See STRAGGLE.

To spread, or open widely (in walking, the feet.)

To walk or move with the feet spread or parted widely at each step.

From Shetland *straddling* wide, his foot on Thuly sets:
Whence storming, all the vast Deucalidon he threats,
And bears his boisterous waves into the narrower mouth
Of the Virgivian sea.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 10.

Thy eanvas giant at some channel aims,
Or Dwgate torrents falling into Thames;
And *straddling* shows the boys brown paper fleet
Yearly set out there, to sail down the street.
B. Jonson. To Inigo Marquis Would-be.

A certain king of Siam was firmly persuaded, that Sommona-Codom had *straddled* over the gulf of Bengal; that the print of his right foot was seen at Pra-bat, and that of his left foot at Lanca.—*Bolingbroke. Let. to Mr. De Pouilly.*

STRA'GGLE, *v.* } Skinner suggests, (q.d.)
STRA'GGLER. } *straggle*, i. e. a dim. of
STRA'GGLINGLY. } the verb to *stray*; A.S. *Streg-an*, to straw or strew; to *stray*. See STROLL.

To straw, to scatter, to disperse, to spread abroad; to move or go abroad, widely, separately, disconnectedly; to rove, to ramble, to wander.

There sat they downe, and Nestor spake: O friends, remaines not one,
That will relie on his bold minde, and view the campe alone,
Of the proud Trojans? to approve, if any *straggling* mate
He can surprise neare th' utmost tents.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

The king of Tripolie in enery hold
Shut vp his men, munition and his treasure,
The *stragglin*g troupes sometimes assaile he would,
Sane that he durst not mone them to displeasure,
He staid their rage with presents, gifts and gold,
And lead them through his land at ease and leasure.
Peterejius. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. i. s. 76.

But Homesdale raised hills, to keep the *straggler* in.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

The most part of them got into the castle, being very near unto them: the other that could not get in in time, fled *straglingly* up and down, whom the Grecian souldiers slew, chasing of them.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 813.

He hath no claws, nor teeth, nor horns to hurt me,
But looks about him like a callow-bird
Just *stragg'd* from the nest.
Dryden. The Tempest, Act iii.

The winds breathe low, the elements serene;
Yet mark what motion in the waves is seen!
Thronging and busy as Hybleau swarms,
Or *stragglin*g soldiers summon'd to their arms.
Id. Absalom & Achitophel, pt. ii.

Cromwell had sent him to follow in the track of the king's march to gather up the *straglers*, and such as were not able to keep pace with the army.
Clarendon. Civil Wars, vol. iii. p. 403.

The Manila ships are the only ones which have ever traversed this vast ocean, except a French *straggler* or two.
Anson. Voyages, Introd.

Some other *straggling* low rocks lie west of the Cape, and one south of it.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iv. c. 3.

Thus thro' the fields their course the tigers bend,
And, fiercely growling as they rush along,
Invade a *straggler* of th' Inachian throng.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. vii.

STRAIGHT, *adj.* } *Straight* or *straught* (also
STRAIGHT, *ad.* } written *streight*, see in v.
STRAI'GHTEN, *v.* } *stretch*,) is the regular past
STRAI'GHTLY. } tense and past part. of the
STRAI'GHTNESS. } A. S. verb *Strær-can*, to *stretch*. *Straight* means—

Stretched, (sc.) into a right line, (the shortest between two points,) direct; opposed to—crooked or curved; (met.) to—crooked, perverse.

The kyng Wyllam, verto wyte the wurth of lond,
Let en query *streyttyche* thoru al Engelond,
Hou mony pleu lond, & hou mony hyden al so, *&c.*
R. Gloucester, p. 374.

Whan this thiog was grant, Henry dred disceite,
He wild, that his conant were holden stable & *streite*.
R. Brunne, p. 139.

The kyng perceyued nonght of that ilk deseeit,
The chartre was forth brouht with wittnes enseled *streit*.
Id. p. 214.

For all this thraldom, that now on Ingloud es,
Thorgh Normans it cam, bondage & destres,
& if thel now powere had of vys, wite ge wele,
Streiter we suld be lad bi the tend dele.—*Id.* p. 261.

The kynge Allee foorth with thassent
Of Custe his wife, hath thider sent
Mortice his sonne, as he was taught
To thempeerour, and he goth *straught*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

This riche man the same throwe
With sodeio deth was ouerthrowe,
And forth withouten any went
Unto the hell *straught* to went. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

And the Lorde sayde unto him: Arise and goe into the strete which is called *straught*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Acles*, c. 9.

Prepare the waye of ye Lord, makes his pathes *straight*, [Wielif—*right*.]—*Id. Luk*, c. 3.

I shall make darkeness lyghte before them and the thynge that is croked to *streyghte*.—*Id. Esaye*, c. 42.

As a rule is alway to be vnderstood to be *straight*, and to which all workes be conformed, and by it to be iudged: I doe not meane the Lesbians rule, which is conformed to the stone: but the right rule whereby the artificer and the architect do indge the *straightnes* of euery mans work, hee to be reckoned to make his worke perfectest, who goeth neerest to the *straightnesse*.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, c. 1.

No creature but only man which hath the last end of his actions proposed as a recompence and reward, whereunto his mind directly bending itselfe, is termed right or *straight*, otherwise perverse. They which travell from citie to citie, enquire euer for the *straightest* way because the *straightest* way is that which soonest bringeth them unto their iournies end.—*Hooker. Of the Nature of Pride.*

They reply, that to draw men from great excesse, it is not amisse though we vse them vnto somewhat lesse then is competent: and that a crooked sticke is not *straightned*, vnlesse it be bent as farre on the cleane, contrary side, that so it may settle itselfe at the length in a middle estate of euenoesse betweene both.—*Id. Eccles. Politie*, b. iv. § 8.

"O let me not," quoth he, "then turne againe
Backe to the world, whose loyes so fruitlesse are;
But let me here for aie in peace remaine,
Or *streightway* on that last long voiage fare,
That nothing may my present hope empare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

"Ah, dearest lod," said then that doughty knight,
"Of ease or rest I may not yet desire;
For by the faith which I to armes have plight,
I townden am *streight* after this emprize."—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

Which Guyon hearing, *streight* his palmer bad
To stere the bote towards that dolefull mayd
That he might know and ease her sorrow sad.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 12.

God's word (or true religion) is a lamp unto our feet, and a light unto our path; enabling us to perceive things, and judge rightly of them; teaching us to walk *streightly* and surely, without erring or stumbling.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

The streets are *straight*, and of a convenient breadth, intersecting each other at right angles.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 2.

Rectitude is the means of pleasing God: "I never saw any one lost in a *straight* road."
Stewart. Philosophical Essays, Ess. 5. c. 2. Note

STRAIN, *v.* } Dut. *Streng-en*; Ger. *Strengen*; Sw. *Strænga*; Fr. *Es-*
STRAIN, *n.* } *treindre*; It. *Stringere*; Lat.
STRA'INABLE. } *Stringere*. Vossius proposes
STRA'INABLY. } various Greek etymologies,
STRA'INER. } and gives the preference to the
STRA'INING, *n.* } Gr. Στλεγγίζ-ειν, *radere*, to
STRAINT, *n.* } scrape, to grazze. Our northern *Strang-inn*, valere, vigere, may be the true origin. (See STRING, STRENGTH, STRONG.) The Dut. Ger. and Sw. *Streng* are still used in the sense of *arctus* and also *fortis*. *Strain* is—

To bring close, or tight, together; to close, to press, or express, or squeeze; to tighten, to extend, to exert; to extend too far,—beyond the natural continuity or coherence of the parts.

Strain, (met.)—a *strained* voice, vox *intenta*.

A stretch, a reach, a wrench; a reach or extent, height) or elevation—of voice, of sound, of verse; applied, generally, to music or poetry, to composition in prose or verse.

And whanne he hadde takun such a precept he putte hem in to the ynner prisoun and *streynnde* the feet of hem in a tree.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 16.

For thyng is none, that me is leuer,
Than her sertice, whose presence
Mine heauen is whole, and her absence
An hell, fall of diuers paines,
Whych to the death full oft me *streinnes*.
Chaucer. Dreamne.

Yf thou desyrest or wylt vsen grapes, ne seke thou not a gloutons honde to *strainne* and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the firste sommer ceason.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i.

And sith an hert is so *streined*,
The reddour ought to be *restreined*,
To hym that maie bet aweye,
Whan he mote to nature obeye.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

His harpe agayne into hys hand he roughlt,
Tunynge accorde by judgment of hys eare,
His hartes botome for a sygbe he soughte:
And there withall upon the holowe tree
With *strayned* voyce againe thus cryeth he.
Wyat. The Auctor.

Ye blyndde gydes whiche *stroyne out* [In Common Version, *strain at*] a gnat and swalowe a cammell.
Bible, 1551. *Matt.* c. 23.

At musickes sacred sounde, my fansies eft begonne,
In concordes, discordes, notes and cliffes, to tunes of vniisonne:
In Hyerarchies and *stroynes*, in restes, in rule and space,
In monsacordes and moning moodes, in hardens vnder base.
Gascoigne. The Green Knighte Farewell to Fancie.

The wynde was so sore and *streynable* that they coude cast none ancre, nor also they durst nat.
Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 356.

And I haue in these matters biddē him be bolde, without any *strayning* of curtesie.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 107.

So having sayd, her twixt her armes twaine
Shee straightly *straynd*, and coliect beside;
And every trembling joynt and every vaine
Shee softly felt, and rubbed busily,
To doc the frozen cold away to dy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Precisians and plaine plodders (such
Is this, and so is that)
In loue do swallow camels, whilest
They nicely *straine* a gnat.
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 31.

Our kiug has all the Indies in his armes,
And more and richer, when he *straines* that lady,
I cannot blame his conscience.
Shakespeare. Henry VIII. Act iv. sc. 1.

As many as liue thereof, are infested and troubled neither with the dyseoterie or bloudie flix, ne yet with the troublesome offers and *streins* to the seere without doing any thing, nor any other diseases of the belly.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 21.

He entertaine my selfe like one I am not acquainted withall: for sure vnlesse hee know some *strayne* in mee, that I know not my selfe, hee would neuer haue boorded me in this furie.
Shakespeare. Merry Wiues of Windsor, Act ii. sc. 1.

Their accusations and inquisitions have been strict, swearing men to banks and generalities, not included within compass of matter certain, which the party which is to take the oath may comprehend, which is a thing captious and *strainable*.—*Bacon. Of Church Controuersies.*

In this Joinis his deies it chanced that a Portingale ship was driuen and drowned by force of a *streinable* tempest neere vnto the shore of one of the Scotish Iseles.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Joirna.

The wind in that instant being somewhat aloft, caused these bundels of ling to blaise and burne vehementlie, and hergto standing that waies foorth, drone the flame so *streinable* amongest the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire catching to the straw and twigs which they had coopched together vnder them in steed of beds, increased the feare amongst the souldiors woonderfullie.—*Id. Ib. Dongall.*

The same pitch-rosin, if it be boiled more lightly with water, & be let to run through a *strainer*, commeth to a reddish colour, and is glewie: and therewpon it is called stilled pitch.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 11.

He [Sir Artegall] saw no way but else with him in hast,
And to him driving strongly downe the tide,
Vppon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

In vain the leering actor *strains* his tongue
To cheat, with tears and empty noise, the throng.
Dryden. Sixth Cuique.

Harbour no thought that may disturb thy peace;
But gently take thyself away, lest she
Should come, and see the *straining* of my eyes
To follow thee.—*Congreve. The Mourning Bride*, Act ii.

Shaue the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to disparst
The husky, terrene dregs, from purer must.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

He talks to you of the different *strainers* through which the sap is filtered, and of the great alterations he has observed to be wrought to the taste, as well as to the sight and smell in fruits, as well as flowers, by this operation of nature.—*Bolingbroke. On Human Reason*, Ess. 2.

Then raising her voice to a *strain*,
The sweetest that ear ever heard,
She sung of the slave's broken chain,
Wherever her glory appear'd.
Cowper. The Morning Dream.

Now every English eye, intent,
On Branksome's armed towers was bent;
So near they were, that they might know
The *straining* harsh of each cross-bow.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 4.

STR

STRAIN, or STRENE. } A. S. *Strind*, from *strýn-an*, signere, procreare, (Skinner,) to generate, to produce. Scotch, *Strynd.*

Generation, progeny, birth, descent, family, race; consanguinity, blood; inborn, inbred, inherent qualities or dispositions.

"For God it wot, that children often ben
Unlike hir worthy eldres hem before,
Bounteo cometh al of God, not of the *stren*
Of which they ben ygendred and yore.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8031.

For beesuse all is corrumpable
And faile should succession
Ne were there generation,
Our secrles *strene* for to saue.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

But if few plants, preserv'd through heavenly ayd,
In princes court doe hap to sprout againe,
Dew'd with her drops of bountie soveraine,
Which from that goodly glorious flowre proceed,
Sprung of the auncient stocke of princes *straine.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

And them amongst, her glorie to commend,
Sate goodly Temperance in garments clene,
And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strene.*
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 9.

Where if you fling your love upon this stranger
This young Armelio, not knowing from what place
Or honourable *strain* of blood he is sprung, you venture
All your own sweets, and my long cares to nothing,
Nor are you certain of his fate.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Custom of the Country, Act i. sc. 1.

To this, Joues seede, this answer gaue againe;
Aechises? happiest of the humane *straine?*
I am no goddesse.—*Chapman. Homer. Hymne to Venus.*

Both fleck'd with white, the true Arcadian *strain*
Which Thestylis had often begg'd in vain:
And she shall have them, if again she sues,
Since you the giver and the gift refuse.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 2.

STRAIT, or STRAIGHT, *adj.* STRAITS, or STREIGHTS. STRAIGHT, *v.* STRAI'TLY. STRAI'TNESS. STRAI'TEN, *v.* } This word is not unfrequently confounded with *straight* or *strought*, the past part. of the verb To *stretch*. *Strait*, — Fr. *Estroit*; It. *Stretto*; Sp. *Estrecho*; Lat. *Strictus*, past part. of *stringere*, to strain.

Constrained or constricted; brought close, closed; narrowed, confined, contracted; (met.) strict, rigid, or rigorous; stingy, covetous.

And he seide to hem. Stryue ye to entre by the *streyt* gate.—*Wycliff. Luk*, c. 13.

And he sayd vnto them: striue wt your selues to enter in at the *strayte* gate.—*Bible*, 1535. *Ib.*

My wages hen ful *streit* and eke ful smale.
Chaucer. The Prieres Tale, v. 7008.

Hire hosen weren of fine scarlet rede,
Ful *streite* yteyed, and shoon ful moist and newe.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 459.

But for he wolde be no more
Amonge the women so conceited,
The beautee of his face *streited.*
He hath and put out lothe his cien.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

We past Marlochus *streighter*, and at the last descried
The fertile coastes of Cyprus sofie, which I my selfe first spyed.
Gascoigne. Deuise of a Maske for Viscount Mountacute.

But here marke thou, gentle reader, into what *straites* these men be drluen.—*Jewell. Replie to Hardinge*, p. 474.

But saint Hierom that so narowlye dyd examyne hys workes, and so *streightly* marked and condemned his errours: dyd reckon this for none, but dyd in this matter like and alowe hym well.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 410.

Now to fall to a sudden *straightening* them, what can it do but argue suspicion? What doth jealousy, but stir up the mind to think what it is from which they are restrained.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

[Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell: yet afterward he changed his mind again, and *straighted* the battell of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long then broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 479.

He brought him, through a darksom narrow *strayt*,
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

"Indeed," then said the prince, "the evill donne
Dyes not, when breath the body first doth leave;
But from the grandsyre to the nephewes sonne
And all his seede the curse doth often cleave,
Till vengeaunce utterly the guilt bereave;
So *straightly* God doth iudge.—*Id. Ib.* c. 8.

STR

Yet in the *streightnesse* of that captive state
This gentle knight himselfe so well behaved,
That notwithstanding all the subtill hait,
With which those Amazons his love still craved,
To his owne loue his loialtie he saved.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

Since the late cold weather, there is complicated with it a more asthmatical *straitness* of respiration than heretofore.
Wollstonacr Reliquiæ, p. 467.

It helpeth *streightnesse* of breath, and euch as cannot take their wind but sitting vpright.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxi. c.20.

And there arose such rut th' unruly rout among,
That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rung.
When Portsey, weighing well the 'ill to her might grow,
In that their mighty stirs might be her overthrow,
She strongly *streightnesse*—in the entrance to her bay.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

The dreadful bellowing of whose *strait-brac'd* drums,
To the French sounded like the dreadful doom;
And them with such stupidity benumbs,
As though the earth had groaned from her womb.
Id. The Battle of Agincourt.

I know not what philosopher hee was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time, to be baptised, maried and hurled, but he was too *strait-laced.*
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 629.

The Jewish divorce being upon unwarrantable cause, made their liberality so much more sinful, as their divorce was more unjust: for the divorced woman was still in right the lawful wife of that unrighteous husband that dismissed her: the Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious, as the cause of separation more just.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 4. Case 3.

Than sailors homeward bend, who cut their way
Through Helle's stormy *straits*, and oyster-breeding sea.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. 4.

Th' unletter'd Christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to Heaven; and ne'er is at a loss:
For the *streight-gate* would be made *streighter* yet
Were none admitted there but men of wit.
Id. Religio Laici.

Notwithstanding the present *strainess* of his condition, or scantness of outward things, he hath a title to goods infinitely more precious and more considerable.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 2.

That we may not pretend to want objects of compassion and charity, or to grow *straitened* and narrow in our affections, all mankind have an interest and concern in them.
Waterland. Work, vol. viii. p. 374.

But to make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*, for the sake of idle gratifications, and distress yourselves in necessaries, only to indulge in trifles and vanities, delicate food, shewish dress, cosnaring diversions, is every way wrong.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

To grudge those who belong to us the expence of a proper education, or what is requisite for disposing of them decently in the world; to deny them the means of appearing suitably to their rank, and keep them in *straits*, while we have superfluities ourselves, is very cruel, and equally pernicious.—*Id.* Ser. 5.

As woodbine weds the plant within her reach,
Rough elm, or smooth-grained ash, or glossy beech,
In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays,
But does a mischief while she lends a grace,
Strait'ning its growth by such a strict embrace.
Cowper. Retirement.

STRAMINEOUS. Lat. *Stramineus, stramen*, straw.

Strawy, chaffy, stalky.

Their wits indeed serve them to that sole purpose, to make sport, to break a scurrile jest, which is the froth of wit, as Tully holds, and for this they are often applauded: in all other discourse, dry, barren, *stramineous*, dull and heavie.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

The flowers are *stramineous* and seem to be of an herbaceous colour.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. iii. *Plants in Brazil, &c.*

STRAND, *v.* } A. S. *Strand.* The bank of
STRAND, *n.* } the sea, or of a river; whence the bank-side of the river Thames in London, vulgarly so called, (Somner.) Dut. Ger. and Sw. *Strand.* To *strand*,—

To come upon, force or drive upon a bank, a shelf or shallow.

But of his craft to reckon well his tides,
His stremes and his *strandes* him beside,
His herberye, his mone, and his lodemanage,
Ther was non swiche, from Hull unto Cartage.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 408.

——— And let the dreadfull queene
Of darknes deepe come from the stygian *strands*,
And grisly ghosts, to heare this doleful teene.
Spenser. Dophnaida.

They drew them through the spacious shore, one by another still;
Till all the bosoms of the *strand*, their sable hulks did fill.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

As those who live by shores with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel split or *stranded* nigh,
And from the rocks lead down the shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd carcasses are driven aground:
And mighty phocæ, never seen before
In shallow streams, are *stranded* on the shore.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

——— I ran along the *strand*
Till, spent and weary'd on the sinking sand,
I shriek'd aloud. *Addison. Ovid. Metam.* b. ii.

In the year 1353 that fine street, the *Strand*, was an open high-way, with here and there a great man's house, with gardens to the water side.—*Pennant. London.*

They likewise asserted that neither she, nor any other ship had been *stranded* on the coast, as had been reported. *Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 11.

STRANGE, *adj.* Strange, *v.* Stra'ngely. Stra'ngeness. Stra'nger, *n.* Stra'ngen, *v.* — Fr. *Estranger*; It. *Stranière, straníre*; Sp. *Estranar*, from the Lat. *Extraneus*. See To Estrange. An outlander, a foreigner, an alien.

Foreign, alien; not familiar; not well known, or acquainted with; having no affinity or consanguinity; unrelated, irrelative; disunited; not approaching or approximating to, distant, remote; uncommon, unwont, unusual; singular, extraordinary.

Wat hy toknede thys, that the hey mon velle so,
Bote that hil and al that lond hyneithe schulde be ydo,
Thora folc of *strange* lond, and that me saolde yse,
Vor hii soffrede her kyng so vyllyche y morthred be!
R. Gloucester, p. 288.

Tho thys *strangemen* hurde thys, ynon of fole hii nome,
Of men and of wymmen ek, and to thys lond come.
Id. p. 254.

In England neuer before was kyng lufed so wele,
Ne of the folk *strange* non honoured so mykelle.
R. Brunne, p. 36.

Therfore now ghe hen not gestis & *strangeris* but ghe hen citeseyns of seyntis, and houshold meynee of God alone bildid on the foundement of apostlis and profetis upon that highest corner stoon Crist Jesus, in whom ech bildyng maad wexith into an hooli temple in the Lord.
Wiclif. Efesies, c. 2.

Nowe therefore ye are no more *strangers* and foreners; but citezins with the saynctes, and of the houshold of God; and are bylt vpon the foundacion of the Apostles and Prophetes, Jesus Chryste beynge the heade corner stone, in whome euery bilding coupled together, groweth vnto an holye temple in the Lord.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And thries hadde she been at Jerusalene.
She hadde passed many a *strange* streme.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 465.

Yet were me lever houndes had me eten,
Than that min heritage shulde fall
In *strange* hondes.—*Id. The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9312.

The storme so *strangelie*, and in a deuourying maner, ganne so fast vs assalie, that I supposed the date of my death, should haue made there his ginning.
Id. The Testament of Love, b. i.

And Seint Gregory sayth, that precious clothing is culpable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse, and for his *strangenesse* and disgusing, and for the superfluitee, or for the inordinate scantnesse of it.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

For the freshnesse of hir heauenly cheres,
So agreable was vnto the *strangeres*,
At hir entrese, that in especial,
Hem thought it like a thing celestial.
Id. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

Somtyme caclesh as an heune,
Somtyme speketh as don the men,
And right so as hir iargon *strangeth*,
In sondry wise her forme chaungeth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For anone after he was chaunged,
And from a wyse lande *strangeed*,
A lapwynke made he was.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Thei come
All priuelie within Rome,
In *strange* place and gowne thei light,
And take a chamber oute of sight.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

But by *strangers*, that is to wit, by heretickes, which bee *strangers* from the housholde of Christes catholike church, and whiche doe *strangely* rehearse and *strangely* declare Christes catholyk scrypture, agaynste the knowen catholike doctrine of Christes knowen catholike churche.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 807.

And in my thought I rol her bewties too and fro,
Her laughing there, her lovely looke, my hart that persed so.
Her *strangenes* when I sued her servant for to be,
And what she said, and how she smilde, when that she pitied me.—*Surrey. The Faithfull Lover*, &c.

And I am something curious, being *strange*
To have them in safe stowage: May it please you
To take them in protection.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 7.

By *straunge* occasion she did him behold,
And much more *straungely* gan to love his sight,
As it in bookes hath written beene of old.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

The which of many things which in him be *strange*, I know will seeme the *strangest*, and wordes themselves being so auncient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole period and compasse of speech so delightsom for the roundnesse, and so grave for the *strangenesse*.
Id. Epistle to Maister Harvey.

Leor. Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her, or leave her?—*Shakespeare. Lear.* Act i. sc. 1.

[These] were the assertions of Aristotle, which theology pronounced impieties. Which yet we need not *strange* at from one, of whom a father saith, Nec Deum coluit nec curavit.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 19.

Old Egeus only could revive his son,
Who various changes of the world had known,
And *strange* vicissitudes of human fate,
Still altering, never in a steady state;
Good after ill, and after pain delight;
Alternate like the scenes of day and night.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

There were sundry of the rites of that [the Jewish] church, instituted on purpose to divide and separate the Jews from the Gentiles, to create a distance and mutual *strangeness* between them; that thereby the Jews might be preserved and secured from mingling with the Gentile idolatries.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

A much *stranger* thing may be seen in the East-India island of Sumbrero, not very far from Sumatra, if we may believe our countryman Sir James Lancaster, who relates it as an eye-witness, for which reason, and for the *strangeness* of the thing, I shall add the story in his own words.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 60.

That part that fronts the gate, has a pretty neat room, which seems to be designed for the reception of *strangers*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

The dream of Sir Walter Raleigh, concerning the golden city and country of El Dorado, may satisfy us, that even wise men are not always exempt from such *strange* delusions.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 7.

Such was the priest, so *strangely* wise!
He could not bow—how should he rise?
Learned he was, and deeply read;
—But what of that?—not duly bred.
Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to J. B. Esq.

"Though the common experience (says he) and the ordinary course of things have justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or refuse credit to any thing proposed to their belief, yet there is one case, wherein the *strangeness* of the facts lessens not the assent to a fair testimony given of it.—*Warburton*, vol. x. Disc. 29.

Fearing to run, in thick weather, into a place to which we were all *strangers*, and seeing some bankers and broken ground a-head, I tacked in twenty-five fathom water.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 3.

'Tis good the fainting soul to cheer,
To see the famish'd *stranger* fed;
To milk for him the mother-deer,
To smooth for him the furry bed.—*Crabbe. Woman.*

STRA'NGLE, *v.* Stra'ngles, *n.* Stra'ngler. Stra'ngling, *n.* Strangula'tion. — Fr. *Estrangler*; It. *Strangolare*; Lat. *Strangulare*; Gr. Στραγγολοω, from στραγγος, *tortus, perversus*; twisted, turned or bent out of its course. To *strangle*, is,—

To press, or compress, or suppress; to press (sc.) the throat, so as to stop the breath, the life; to put to death by compression of the throat; to suppress, so as to stop or stay from coming into life or existence.

I praye God if it wer so I *strangle* of this brede,
& putte a morselle in his mouth with that ilk worde,
Bifor the kyng & tham alle he *strongled* at the borde.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

And others seelds felden among thornes, and thornes wexen up and *strangliden* hem.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

And as an hounds that goth to folde
And hath there take what he wolde,
His mouth vpon the gras he wipeth,
And so with feigned chere hym slipeth,
That what as euer of shepe he *strangle*,
Ther is no man therof shall iangle,
And for to knowe who it dede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

First he [Tyndall] was with a halter *strangled* by the hangman, and afterward consumed with fier.
Foxe. Life of Tyndall, p. 10.

Then troubled thou me wyth dreames, & makest me so afrayed thorow visions, that my soule wyshedh rather to be *strangled*, and my bones to be deed.—*Bible*, 1551. *Job*, c. 7.

Ol. Alas, it is the basenesse of thy feare,
That makes thee *strangle* thy propriety.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act v. sc. 1.

But you shell finde the band that seemes to tye their friendship together, will bee the very *strangler* of their amity.—*Id. Aulhony & Cleopatra*, Act ii. sc. 6.

Sideritis hath a peculiar vertue for to cure swine of their squinsies or *strangles*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxvi. c. 15.

Castoreum taken inwardly in honeyed wine, is singular to helpe forward womens purgation: the same being held to their nosthrills with vinegre and pitch to smell unto; or put up beneath in manner of a suppositorie, after it is reduced into the forme of trochisques, helpeth them when by rising of the mother they are in daunger of *strangulation*.
Id. Ib. b. xxxii. c. 10.

My soul chooseth *strangling* and death rather than life.
Job, vii. 15

If this be the way to reconcile us to their communion, have we not great reason to be fond of returning into the bosom of such a church which may *strangle* us as soon as it gets us within her arms?—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

'Tis Providence alone secures
In evry change both mine and yours:
Safety consists not in escape
From dangers in a frightful shape;
An earthquake may be bid to spare
The man that's *strangled* by a hare.—*Cowper. A Fable.*

STRAP, *v.* Strap, *n.* Strappa'do, *n.* — A. S. *Stropp*; Dut. and Ger. *Strop*; Sw. *Strappar*. The It. *Stoppa* is a twigg, a with, to binde vines or hops with. *Stroppare*,—to filled with twigs or oziers (Florio); and hence evidently *strapple*, in Chapman.

Our northern lexicographers explain the northern words to denote—a thong, band; a rope; a rope with a noose; but agree that, with the Italian, they come from the Lat. *Stroppus*, or *strophium*; Gr. Στροφιον, a wreath or garland, from στρεφ-ειν, *vertere, torquere.*

Our word *strap* seems to be allied to *strip* or *stripe*; a *strap* being commonly applied to—

A *stripe* of any material, of leather, linen, &c. used to bind, to fold round, to fasten, or hold together.

These cloathes are good enough to drinke in, and so bee these boots too: and they be not, let them hang themselves in their owne *strops*.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act i. sc. 3.

——— Hermes, (to shew how
He did those deedes) did forthwith cut and how
Strong osiers in soft folds; and *strapp'd* strait
One of his hugest oxen.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Hermes.

He comes the herald of a noisy world,
With spatter'd boots, *strapp'd* waist, and frozen locks;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

The shape of this instrument is not unlike a square razor *strop.*—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 18.

STRAPPA'DO, *v.* Strappa'do, *n.* — Fr. *Estrapade*; It. *Strappàta*, a pull; *strappato*, pulled; past part. of *strappare*, to pull, to pluck. Applied to—

A military punishment, by which dislocation of joints was effected.

Zab. He transcends
All precedents, believe it, a flesh'd ruffian,
That hath so often taken the *strappado*,
That 'tis to him but as a lofty trick
Is to a tumbler.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iv. sc. 1.

Anne. They had neither bin hal'd into your Gehenna at Lambeth, nor *strappado'd* with an oath ex officio by your bow-men of the arches.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

STRA'TAGEM. Stratage'me; It. *Stratagèmi*; Sp. *Estratagema*; Lat. *Stratagema*; Gr. Στραταγημα, from στρατηγ-ειν, to lead an army; (στρατος,—αγειν.)

Something done in leading or commanding an army, in war, (sc.) to ensure an advantage by deceiving the enemy: hence, generally,—

A delusion, a deception, a trick, an artifice; an artful plan or contrivance, skilful manœuvre, effectual movement.

Palladius, by some experience, but especially by reading histories, was acquainted with *stratagems*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. I.

I should either cast downe mine armoure, and hide my selfe like a recreant, or els (of a mulicious stubbornesse) should buse my braines with some *stratagem* for to execute an enuious reuenge vpon mine adversaries.
Gascoigne. Steele Glas.

——— Th' enemy thought
Something would by the Israelites be wrought
They had not heard of, and they long'st to see
What strange or warlike *stratagem* 't should be.
Drayton. David & Golinh.

Nor. What newes Lord Bardolfe? en'ry minnte now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act i. sc. 1.

But now the fam'd Sicilian pirates, skill'd
In arts and warfare of the liquid field,
Their wonted wiles and *stratagems* provide,
To aid their great acknowledg'd victor's side.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this *stratagemical* epistle.
Swift. Tripos—assigned to him by Dr. Barrel.

I always consider his [the Spectator] making them and their dress so frequently the subject of his lucubrations, an innocent *stratagem* to draw their attention to his book, and thus to allure them to the noblest speculations on subjects moral and divine.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 10.

STRA'TIFY, *v.* } A word used in chymistry,
STRATIFICA'TION. } geology: from *Stratum*, a bed, a layer.

To lay, or cause to lie—in beds.

Some sages say, that, where the numerous wave
For ever lashes the resounding shore,
Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, every way,
The waters with the sandy *stratum* pure.
Thomson. Autumn.

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, *stratified* with coal-dust and wood-ashes, &c.
Hill. Mat. Med.

A mass in which there is no *stratification*.
Dr. Hutton. Theory of the Earth, (1796,) vol. ii. p. 207.

STRAW.
STREW, or
STROW, *v.*
STRAW, *n.*
STRA'WEN.
STRA'WY.
STRE'WINGS, *n.*
STRO'WINGS, *n.*
STREW-MENT.
STRAW-BERRY.

Straw, strew, strow, are the same words (and *stray* also). Skinner could see that *strew* and *strow* had come to us from the Goth. and A. S., but the first (*straw*) he derives from the Lat. *Stramen*. Junius says,—"As *stramen* from *sternere*, so *straw* from *straw-ian*." Dut. *Stroy, stroo*; Ger. *Stroo*; Sw. *Stroo*; A. S. *Stre, streaw*; *Streawberian*.

To *straw*,—from the Goth. *Strawan*; A. S. *Streawian, streqian*; Ger. *Streuen*; Dut. *Stroyen, strü*; *sternere*, dispergere,—

To scatter, to disperse, to spread; to scatter *seed*. We now usually write the v. *strew* or *strow*, and the n. *straw*.

Straw-berry,—quia prope humum crescit, i. e. instar *straminis* humi insternitur; more probably from the *straying*, spreading nature of its growth.

And fulle myche peple spredden her clothis in the way, other kittiden braunchis of trees and *strewiden* in the weye.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 21.

And many of ye people spred their garmêtes in ye way. Other cut doune braiches from the trees, & *strawed* the in the waye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whan that they ben accomplised, yet ben they not worth a *stre*.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

"Nece, all thing hath time I dare avow,
For whan a chambre a fire is on a hall,
Well more rede is, it sodainly rescow.
Then to disputen and aske amounges all,
How the candle in the *straw* is fall.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

In stede of meate, gras and *streys*,
In stede of baudes, longe cleys,
In stede of man, a beaste like
He sawe, and then he gan to sike.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. I.

Though a man had a precious iuell & a rich, yet if hee wiete not the value thereof, nor wherfore it serued, he were neither the better nor richer of a *straw*.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 3.

And so thyder he rode to dyner, and so alyghted there and went into his chambre, the whiche was *strowed* with grene herbes, and the walles sette full of grene bowes, to make the chambre more fressh.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 180.

Then he whiche had receaued the one talente came, and sayde: master, I consydered that thou waste an harde man, which repest where thou *strawedst* not, and was therfore afrayde, & weate and hid thy talente in the erth: beholde, then hast thyne ounce.—*Bible*, 1551. *Mathew*, c. 25.

A piece of marble fell and reft his breath
As he (good lad) stood *strewing* floures beneath.
Turberville. Of the cruell Hatred of Step-mothers.

Some birdes can eat the *strawie* corne,
And flee the lime that fowlers set.
Vncertaine Auctore. An old Louer to a Yong Gentlewoman.

Thus, the first *strawberries* he could find, were ever in a clean washt dish, sent to Kala.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

And were some say, the ashes of his body were after his death *strawed* abroad through the Isle of Salamina; that seemeth to be but a fable, and altogether untrue.
Sir T. North. Plutarch, p. 81.

Lik'st a *strawne* seare-crow in the new-sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 7.

The dull-ey'd Evening his moist vapours threw,
Strewing the still earth with sweet showers of dew.
Drayton. The Owl.

Scarse could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many corses, like a great lay-stall,
Of murdred men, which therein *strowed* lay
Without remorse or decent funerall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Vio. Methinks she talks well, and shews a great deal of huswivery, pray let me deck the chambers, shall I?

Nan. Yes, you shall, but do not scorn to be advis'd sister, for there belongs more to that, than you are aware on; why should you venture so fondly upon the *strawings*?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act iv. sc. 1.

As for us here in Italie, even as our manner was in old time to lie and sleep upon *straw-beds* & chaffey-couches, so at this day we use to call our pallets still by the name of *Stramenta*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

One day, as they all three together went
To the greene wood to gather *strawberries*,
There chanust to them a dangerous accident.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

Bel. Heere's a few floures, but 'bout midnight more:
The hearbes that haue on them cold dew o' th' night
Are *strewings* fit'st for graues; vpon their faces.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 4.

——— For charitable praier,
Shardes, flints, and peebles, should be thrown on her:
Yet heere she is allowed her virgin rites,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burialL
Id. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 1.

With olives ever green the ground is *strow'd*,
And grapes ungather'd shed their generous blood.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam, b. viii.

In a field of ripe corn blown upon by the wind, there will appear as it were waves of a colour (at least gradually) differing from that of the rest of the field; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not the same time others, making the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than do the rest.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 673.

——— First he bids spread
Dry form or litter'd hay, that may imbibe
Th' ascending damps; then leisurely impose,
And lightly, shaking it with agile hand
From the full fork, the saturated *straw*.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

Unlike, O much unlike, the *strawy* shed,
Where Mary, queen of Heaven, in humbless lay,
Where erst the infant God repos'd his head,
And deign'd to dwell in tenement of clay.
Thompson. The Nativity.

It was reckoned a piece of magnificence in Thomas Becket, that he *strewed* the floor of his hall with clean hay or rushes in the season, in order that the knights and squiers, who could not get seats, might not spoil their fine cloathes when they sat down on the floor to eat their dinner.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iii. c. 4.

But while in vain to loose his bands he try'd,
He shook the myrtle where his reins were ty'd;
Shook with such force, as made the leaves around
Fall from the boughs, and *strow* in heaps the ground.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. vi.

STRAY, *v.* } See ESTRAY. Is the same
STRAY, *n.* } word as *straw*, (qv.) and
STRA'VER. } means—
STRA'YING, *n.* } To spread, to disperse, to separate; to go dispersedly, or separately; to roam or ramble, (sc.) from the common, from the right path; to wander; to err or cause to err; to mistake the way.

The stede he had sualed, & knew that he was gode,
In to the water he *straied*, & passed wele that flode.
R. Brunne, p. 219.

Where Benedad for all his sheide
Him slough, so that vpon the felde
His people goth about a *straie*.
But God, whiche all thinges maie,
So doth, that they na mischiefe hane.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

To the vttermost of your power hereafter doe you endeauour, that the clergie and people being subject vnto you, if there bee any which haue *strayed* from the catholike faith by such errours, may bee brought home against to the laun and honour of his name that was crucified, and preservation of the true faith.
State Trials. 6 Rich. II. an. 1383. *Wicklife.*

And to the ende that thei should kepe his bylestes the better, he gaue theim a great hepe of the lawes, and ceremonyes me, to kepe them in straytely for *straynge* abrode in ryot.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 157.

Mention hath been made in this letter of Hubberdin, an old diuine of Oxford, a right painted Pharisey and a great *straier* abroad in all quarters of the realme to deface and impeach the spiring of Gods holy gospel.
Foz. Actes & Monuments. Q. Marie, p. 1581.

Yet she, most faithfull ladie, all this while
Forsaken, wofull, solitarie mayd,
Far from all peoples preace, as in exile,
In wildernesse and wastfull deserts *strayd*,
To seeke her knight.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 3.

Strike vp our drummes, pursue the scatter'd *stray*;
Heauen, and not wee, hane safely fought to day.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iv. sc. 2.

Cade. Heere's the lord of the soile come to seize me for a *stray*, for entering his fee-simple without leaue.
Id. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 10

The axel-trees on which heaven's round doth move,
Shranke from their burden, both fall broken down;
Those which to pilots poise not from above,
Their wayes through waves to riches or renowne,
And so (though fix'd) the *strayers* helpers prove,
Night's stately lampes borne in an azure crowne.
Stirling. Doomes-day. The Third Houre.

Do you see thousand little motes and atoms wandring up and down in a sun-beam? It is God that so peoples it; and he guides their innumerable and irregular *strayings*.
Bp. Hopkins. Expos. & Disc. p 267.

But when the swarms are eager of their play,
And loath their empty hives, and idly *stray*,
Restrain the wanton fugitives, and take
A timely care to bring the truants back.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Philosophy, that does not dream or *stray*,
Walks arm in arm with Nature all his way.
Cowper. Charity.

We are assured that the Divine mercy interests itself in the conversion of every individual sinner, just as the owner of a large flock is solicitous for the recovery of a single *stray*.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 46.

STREAK, *v.* i.e. *Stretch.* A. S. *Astreccan.*

She linkes in midst of all her dezne; and *streakes*
From out a ghastly white-pole, all her necks,
Where, (gloting round her rocke) to fish she falles.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

STREAK, *v.* } A. S. *Strice*, linea, *tractus*
STREAK, *n.* } versus, a line, a stroke, or *stroke*
STRE'AKY. } with a pen or the like, (Sommer;) Dut. *Streike, striick*; Ger. *Strich*; Sw. *Stryka*. (See BESTREAK.) Generally,—

A line *struck*, or formed by *striking*; a line, a stripe, (sc.) of different colour, from the principal substance. To *streak*,—

To *strike* or draw, to mark with, lines of various colours.

No brown, nor sullied black the face or legs doth *streak*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

These as a line thir long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

But say what mean those coloured *streake* in heaven,
Distended as the brow of God appear'd.
Or serve they as a flourie verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watrie cloud,
Least it againe dissolve and shour the earth?
Id. Ib. b. xi.

His burning eyen, whom blondy *strakes* did staine,
Stared full wide, and threw forth sparkes of fyre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

[They] are spotted and of divers colours, *streaked* with yellow lines overthwart their wings.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 5.

Scarce had he finish'd, when, with speckled pride,
A serpent from the tomb began to glide;
His hugy bulk on seven high volumes roll'd;
Blue was his breadth of back, but *streak'd* with scaly gold.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

Now Morn with rosy light had *streak'd* the sky,
Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily.
Id. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

For now the *streaky* light began to peep;
And setting stars admonish'd both to sleep.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

Her lovely cheekes a pure vermillion shed
Like roses beautifully *streak'd* with red.
Fawkes. The Loves of Hero & Leander.

He reported that three *streaks* of the sheathing, about eight feet long, were wanting.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 4.

STREAM, *n.* Dut. *Stroom*; Ger. *Strom*; Sw. *Ström*; A. S. *Stream*; Dut. *Stroomen*; Ger. *Stromen*; Sw. *Strömma*; A. S. *Stream-ian*, to flow.
STREAMFUL.
STREAMLET.
STREAMY.
To flow, to float; to move in a current; to issue forth, to emit; to pour forth, a current.

Streamer,—that which *streams* or floats as a flag, an ensign, (in the wind.)

His eyen two for pity of his herte
Out *stremeden* as swift as welles twey.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

And thries hadde she ben at Jerusalome.
She hadde passed many a strange *streme*.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 465.

It springeth vp as doth a weile,
Whiche maie no man of his *streme* hide
But renneth out on eiuery side.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For wher the hilles hen most hie,
There male men well *stremes* finde.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Instead of *streaming* sayles
hee wishes hanges aleft:
Which if in tempest chaunce to teare
the barck will come to nought.
Turberoile. That all Things have Release, &c.

It may so please, that she at length will *streame*
Some deaw of grace into my withered hart,
After long sorrow and consuming smart.
Spenser. In Honour of Beautie, Hymne 2.

——— And with his *streaming* gore
Distaines the pillours and the holy ground,
And the faire flowres that decked him afore.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

First, in the Kentish *streamer* was a wood,
Out of whose top an arm that held a sword,
As their right emblem.—*Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.*

Thus like a ship, despoiled of her sails,
Shov'd by the winds against the *streamful* tide,
This way the one, that way the other hales,
Now tou'rds this shore, and now tou'rds that doth ride.
Id. Legende of Pierce Gaveston.

Wide rage inuades him, and he prayes, that soone the sacred meme
Would light his furie; boasting then, our *streamers* shall be torne,
And all our nauall ornaments, fall by his conquering stroke;
Our ships shall burne, and we our selues, lye stift'd in the smoke.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

'Tis like the murmuring of a *stream*, which not varying in the fall, causes at first attention, at last drowsiness.
Dryden. An Essay of Dramatic Poesie.

While thus she wanton'd, now beneath the wave
But ill conceal'd; and now with *streaming* locks
That half embrac'd her in a humid veil,
Rising again, the latent Damon drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his raptur'd thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomson. Summer.*

Her flag aloft spread ruffling to the wind,
And sauguine *streamers* seem the flood to fire.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

And hence the *streamlets* seek the terrace' shade
Within, without, alike to all convey'd.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. i.

Hither the nightly-wakeful swain,
That guards his folds upon the plain,
Oft turns his gazing eyes,
Yet marks no stars, but o'er his head
Beholds the *streamy* twilight spread
Like distant morning in the skies.—*Hughes. The Ecstacy.*

Streams never flow in vain; where *streams* abound,
How laughs the land with various plenty crown'd!
Cowper. A Comparison.

These *streamers* of Omai were a mixture of English, French, Spanish, and Dutch, which were all the European colour that he had seen.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 4.

The monk gazed long on the lovely moon,
Then into the night he looked forth;
And red and bright the *streamers* light
Were dancing in the glowing north.
He knew, by the *streamers*, that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 2.

Salutary plants grow luxuriantly, with little labour of the plough and harrow, in a rich loam, warmed with a genial sunshine, and duly irrigated by the *streamers* in the valley.
Adams. Remarks on Grammar Schools.

STREET. A.S. *Street*, *stret*, platea, *viens*, *via*, a way, a *street*:—*it.* forum, a market place, (Somner.) Dut. *Straete*; Ger. *Strasse*; It. *Strada*. Arm. Lat. *Strata*, supple *via*, *strata* lapidibus, —Skinner; and to the same effect Kilian and Wachter; but such were not the *streets* of our northern ancestors. *Street*,—It. *Strêtto*; Sp. *Estrecho*; Fr. *Stroict*, is, (as Cotgrave says,)—any *strait* narrow place, from *strictus*, the past part. of *stringere*. See STRICT.
A narrow way or path; —now usually applied to public ways in towns, passable by carriages.

Barfot and bredles. beggeth thei of no man
And thauh he mete with the meyere. in mydest the *strete*
He reverenceth hym ryght nouht. no rather than a nette
Piers Ploukman, p. 153.

He schal not stryre ne crie; neither any man schal here his voice in *streis*.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 12.

He shall not stryue, he shal not crie, neither shall any man heare his voyce in the *streies*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Go out swithe into the grete *streis* and smale *streis* of the citee: and bringe yn hidir pore men and feble. blynde and crokid.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 14.

Go out quickly into ye *streies* and quarters of the cytie, and bryngs in hyther the poore and the maymed and the halt and the blynde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And after that made hir offrende,
And to the prestes yftes grent
She yafe, and homeward by the *strete*
The duke hir mette. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For while I ran by the most secret *streets*
Eschuing still the common haunted track,
From me catif, alas, breued was
Creusa then my spouse, I wote not how.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And here this famous fatal place again
Is made the stage of blood—again these *streets*
Embru'd with slaughter, cover'd with the slain,
Witness what desp'rate wrath with rancour meets.
Daniel. History of the Civil War, b. viii.

Man. I have attempted one by one the lords
Either at home, or through the high *street* passing,
With supplication prone and fathers tears
To accept of ransome for my son thir pris'ner.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Through winter *streets* to steer your course aright
How to walk clear by day, and safe by night;
How jostling crowds with prudence to decline,
When to assert the wall, and when resign,
I sing. *Gay. Trivia*, b. i.

STRENGTH, *n.* See STRONG. A. S. *Strenghe*; "that (says Tooke) which *stringeth* or maketh *strong*." A. S. *Strang-ian*, valere, prevalere, to have or cause to have.
STRENGTHEN.
STRENGTHENER.
STRENGTHENING, *n.*
STRENGTHLESS.

Ability to act or do, to bear or suffer; force, power, vigour, energy; firmness, stability; firm support, assurance or security; assured, or secure foundation.

Strengths, — *strong* or fortified places; fortresses.

The verb to *Strength*, is not uncommon in old writers. We write to *strengthen*; i.e. to join, add, or give *strength*.

For nother gyn, ny monne's *strenghe*, yt thynketh, ne mygte yt do.
R. Gloucester, p. 7.

Hii bygonne her heye tonnes *strenghy* vaste aboute,
Her castles and storys, that hii mygte be yune in doute.
Id. p. 181.

Vor he was a *strong* man & hardy, the *strengoete* of ys londe.
R. Gloucester, p. 184.

——— To bete adon *strenghes*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 51.

Conscience commaundede the alle crystyne to delve
And make a muche mot. that mygthe be a *strenghe*
To holpe holy churche. *Id.* p. 385.

He answerde and seide, thou schalt loue thi Lord God of alle thin herte; and of alle thi soule and of alle thy *strenghis*.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 10.

And he answered and sayd: Loue the Lord God, with al thy hert, and wi al thy soule, and wyth al thy *strenghe*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

I woll thou vnderstande these matters, to been saied of thy self, in disprouyng of thy faiste seruice, and in *strenghyng* of thilk that thou hast vndertake.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

And he that may have the lordshipe of his owen herte, is more to preise than he that by force or *strenghe* taketh gret citees.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Fortune, whiche maie euery threde
To breke and knitte of mans spede
Shope, as this knight rede in a pase
That he by *strenghe* taken was.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Thus was she *strenghed* for to stonde.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Hir body was viii foote long, and his armes and leggys well lengthed and *strenghed* after the proporcion of ye body.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 196.

This kynge caste doune dyuerse castellys, yt before in the tyme of kyng Stephan, were buylded, other for displeasure of ye owners, or elys for fere they shulde be *strenghed* agayn hym.—*Id. Ib.* c. 236.

And yet neither that woord [wyllinglye] of it selfe, nor *strenghed* wyth all these other, can make but a bare fourme of arguinge if it were in a nother matter.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 860.

Our holye mother the churche thorowout all the world scattered farre and long, in her true head Christ Jesus taught, hath learned not to feare the cõtumelies of the cresse, nor yet of deathe, but more and more is shee *strenghed*, not in resisting but in suffeyng.—*Id. Ib.* p. 756.

More huge in *strength* then wise in workes he was.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Yet must I not part so with mine own *strengths*,
But borrow, from my modesty, boldness, to
Enquire by whose authority you sit
My judges.—*Massinger. The Renegado*, Act iv. sc. 2.

These bowmen drew a great *strength* and had *strong* bowes, which sent the arrowes from them with a wonderfull force.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 477.

We have by thee far more than thine own worth,
That doth encourage, *strengthen*, and relieve
Our hopes in the succession of thy blood,
That like to thee, they likewise will be good.
Daniel. A Panegyric to the King.

Their meditation is without spiritual advantages, and is not the commencement and *strengthening* of holy purposes.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 13.

Bat. Heavens cold and ling'ring spirit to punish sin,
And humane blood so fiery to commit it,
One so outgoes the other, it will never
Be turn'd to fit obedience.
Ash. Burst it then
With his full swing given, where it brooks no bound,
Complaints of it are vain; and all that rests
To be our refuge (since our powers are *strengthless*)
Is to conform our wills to suffer freely.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— He his right shoulder strooke,
Where twixt his necke and breast, the joynt, his natiue closure tooke:
The wound was wondrous full of death, his string in sunder fees;
His nummed hand fell *strengthlesse* downe, and he upon his knees.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

The sire of gods, confirming Thetis' prayer,
The Grecian ardour quench'd in deep despair;
But lifts to glory Troy's prevailing hands
Swells all their hearts, and *strengthens* all their bands.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

Garlic is of great vertue in all colics, a great *strengthener* of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion, and I believe is (if at least there be any such) a specific remedy of the gout.—*Sir W. Temple. Of Health & Long Life.*

They make of the poisonous juice of the same root a not unpleasant nor *strengthless* drink, which divers, even of the English, compare with our beer.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 486.

The mischief his [Hobbs] writings had done to religion set Cudworth upon projecting its defence. Of this he published one immortal volume; with a boldness uncommon indeed, but very becoming a man conscious of his own integrity and *strength*.—*Warburton. The Divine Legation*, Pref.

A considerable number of thwarts were laid from gunwale to gunwale, to which they were securely lashed on each side as a *strengthening* to the boat.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 12.

STRE'NUOUS. } It. *Strènuo*; Sp. *Estrenuo*;
STRE'NUOUSLY. } Lat. *Strenuus*; Gr. Στρηνης, *fortis*, (Vossius.)

Boldly, perseveringly, active; zealously urgent, or laborious; earnest, ardent, energetic, vigorous.

And then he hasted to the slaine, cast off a shining dart;
And tooke one Podes, that was heire to old Eetion,
A rich man, and a *strenuous*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

But what more oft in nations grown corrupt,
And their vices brought to servitude,
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

For though there be many found that can use both, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 5.

No sooner had he ended, than they expressed their approbation, according to naval custom, by three *strenuous* cheers.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 8.

I know how much it concerns you to contend for the application of this text to God the Father; and therefore it is that you plead so *strenuously* for it.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 227.

It is commonly said, and sometimes *strenuously* insisted, as a circumstance in which the ethic of all religions fails short of the Christian, that the precept of universal benevolence, embracing all mankind, without distinction of party, sect, or nation, had never been heard till it was inculcated by our Saviour.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 12.

STRE'PENT. } See Obstreperous. Fr. *Strépent*.
STRE'PEROUS. } pite; It. *Strepitoso*; from the Lat. *Strepere*, to make a noise.

Noisy, clamorous.

And though Porta conceive, because in a *streperous* eruption, it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning, yet is that no emboldning illation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.

——— Peace to the *strepent* horn!
Let no harsh dissonance disturb the morn,
No sounds inelegant and rude
Her sacred solitudes profane!
Unless her candour not exclude
The lowly shepherd's votive strain.
Shenstone. Ode on Rural Elegance.

STRESS, *n.* } See Distress. Fr. *Destresse*,
STRE'SSED. } is a strait, narrow, pinch, hard terms, (Cotgrave.) In the example from Spenser, *stressed, stress*, are manifestly equivalent to *distressed, distress*; and in the other examples the application is to—

Pressure, or constraint; the point of pressure; weight of pressure; constraining force.

Constantyn he reymed, & did vnto *stresse*,
& wan the lord ilk dele.—*R. Brunne*, p. 29.

Sithen was no man, that so fer mad *stresse*.—*Id.* p. 321.

Because they shoote with a softe louse, and *stresses* not a shafte much in the breste, where the weight of the bowe lyeth.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

The single twyned cordes may no such *stresse* indure,
As cables braided thre-fould may, together wrethed sure.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, c. 4.

Wha, stird with pitty of the *stressed* plight
Of this sad realme, cut into sundry shaires
But such as claymd themselves Brutes rightfull hayres,
Gathered the princes of the people loose
To taken counsell of their common cares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

With this sad hersall of his heavy *stresse*
The warlike damzell was empassioned sore,
And cryd; "Sir Knight, your cause is nothing lesse
Then is your sorrow certes, if not more."—*Id.* b. iii. c. 11.

Which passage of Porphyrius concerning Chæremon, we confess Eusebius lays great *stress* upon, endeavouring to make advantage of it.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 317.

They judge very rightly in the general, that a *stress* ought not to be laid upon uncertainties, upon things precarious and conjectural, which cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the common reason of mankind.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 5. Introd.

In short, so much *stress* should never be laid on faith, or any other motive of action, as to exclude other motives.
Gilpin. Hints for Sermons, vol. i. § 24.

STRETCH, *v.* } Past part. *Straught, straught*,
STRETCH, *n.* } (qv.) Dut. *Strechen*; Ger.
STRE'TCHER. } *Strecken*; Sw. *Strackta*; A. S.
STRE'TCHING, *n.* } *Streo-an, ostreccan*, tendere, extendere, protendere, porrigere,—

To reach, to pull out, to extend; to pull out in length, to lengthen, to strain, to exert.

Whanne I was with you ech day in the temple ye *streighten* not out hondis into me, but this is youre our and the power of derknessis.—*Wicif. Luk*, c. 22.

When I was daylys with you in the temple, ye *stretched* not forth handes agynste me. But this is cuen youre very houre, and the power of darcknes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But to Israel he seith, al dai I *streighte* out myne hondis to a peple that bileuyde not but aghenseide me.
Wicif. Romaynes, c. 10.

And agaynste Israel he sayeth; all daye longe hane I *stretched* forthe my handes vnto a people that beleeveth not, but speaketh agaynste me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And I astonyed had yet *straught* mine eares, that is to saine, to herken the bet what she should say.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

High labour, andful great apparailing
Was at the service of that fire making,
That with his grene top the heven raught,
And twenty fadom of brede the boys *straught*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2915.

——— Asie, Affrike, Europe,
The whiche vnder the heuen cope
Begripeth all this earth rounde,
As ferre as *stretcheth* any grounde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And hundred hugie great temples he built
In his farre *stretching* realmes to Jupiter.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

With feeble hands then *stretched* forth on hye,
As heven accusing guilty of her death,
And with dry drops congealed in her eye.
In these sad wordes she spent her utmost breath.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

——— Would he were the master
But of the spirit, to meet him in the field,
He soon should find that our immortal squadrons,
That with full numbers ever are supply'd,
(Could it be possible they should decay)
Dare front his boldest troops, and scatter him,
As an high towring falcon on her *stretcher*,
Severs the fearful fowl.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act iv. sc. 4.

Thus shew'd his words doubt, yet his hopes enstill
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses string,
And his steeles piercer.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xx.

And shal breake into Judah, and shal ouerflowe and passe thorch, and shal come vp to the neeke, and the *stretching* out of his wings shal fil ye breadth of thy lande.
Bible, 1583. *Isaiah*, viii. 8.

Our host expell'd, what farther force can stay
The victor troops from universal sway?
Then will they *stretch* their power athwart the land;
And either side from sea to sea command.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

Now one and all, they tug amain; they row
At the full *stretch*, and shake the brazen prow.
The sea beneath them sinks; their labouring sides
Are swell'd, and sweat runs guttering down in tides.
Id. b. v.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at every oar, and every *stretcher* bends.—*Id. Ib.*

——— His slanting ray
Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale,
And, tinging all with his own rosy hue,
From every hoth and every spiry blade
Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

STREW. See Strew.

STRI'ATE. } Lat. *Striatus*, from *striæ*, lines,
STRI'ATED. } furrows or channels; Fr. *Strie*.
STRI'ATURE. } Chamfered, channelled, made full of gutters or holes, (Cotgrave.)

Some in this present age, pretending to assert a God, do notwithstanding discard all mental and final causality, from having any thing to do with the fabrick of the world; and resolve all into material necessity, and mechanism; into vortices, globuli and *striate* particles, and the like.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 383.

These effluviums do give by *striated* atomes and winding particles as Renatus des Cartes conceiveth.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, *striature*, and texture of the body.—*Woodward.*

STRICH. Lat. *Strix*; Gr. Στριγξ. "As for the ill-favoured *scritchhowles*, called *stryges*, I think they be but tales that goe of them," (*Holland, Plinie*, b. xi. c. 39.)

The hoarse-night-raven, trump of dolefull dere;
The lether-winged bat, day's enemy,
The ruefull *strich*, still wanting on the bere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

STRICT, *adj.* } Fr. *Estroict*; It. *Stretto*;
STRI'CTLY. } Sp. *Estrecho*; Lat. *Strictus*,
STRI'CTNESS. } past part. of *stringere*, to
STRI'CTURE. } strain.

Strained or brought close or tight together; tightened, closed; confined, contracted, narrowed; confined to rules or laws; carefully regular, accurate, exact, rigorous or rigid.

Strictures, (met.)—careful or accurate remark, critical remarks or observations; marks or signs.

Acquaint her with the danger of my state,
Implore her in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputie.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 3.

——— I have spoke thus much
To mitigate the justice of thy plea;
Which if thou follow, this *strict* course of Venice
Must needes give sentence 'gainst the Merchant there.
Id. The Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 1.

Lucu. Right well, dear Madame: by your patience,
I may not suffer you to visit them.
The king hath *strictly* charg'd the contrary.
Id. Richard III. Act iv. sc. 1.

But while they talk as if they did not need to live *strictly*, many of them live as *strictly* as if they did not believe or foolishly.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

The interests of men are a violent and preternatural declination from the *strictness* of virtue.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 25.

Erod. Alas Aminter, thinkst thou I forbear
To sleep with thee, because I have put on
A maiden's *strictness?*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act ii.

I have delivered to Lord Angelo
(A man of *strictness* and firme abstinence)
My absolute power, and they have been in Vienna.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc 4.

The God of Nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain powers, rules, or *strictures* of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason.—*Hale. Origin of Mankind*, p. 46

Beyond the which I find a narrow going or *strictland* leading to the point in Hirst-emplow, which standeth into the sea.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 12.

I chose to take in, for the present, rather several that perhaps did not in *strictness* belong to the Christian virtuoso, than throw by any that did.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 748.

If presidence can determine actions so
That we must do, because he did foreknow,
Or that, foreknowing, yet our choice is free,
Not forc'd to sin by *strict* necessity;
This *strict* necessity they simple call,
Another sort there is—conditional.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

Though some part of them (its imperfections) are covered in the verse (as Erechonius rode always in a chariot to hide his lameness), such of them as cannot be concealed you will please to connive at, though, in the *strictness* of your judgment, you cannot pardon.—*Id. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

We greatly deceive ourselves, therefore, if we imagine, that God requires greater *strictness* of life at one time than at another; much less that, on the score of a little extraordinary exertion at one season of the year, we may spend the rest of it more lackly.—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Ser. 32.

But to what purpose are these *strictures?* To a great and good end. They tend to show the expediency of increasing the personal merit of individuals, and consequently the merit of the aggregate.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, Concius.

STRIDE, *v.* } A. S. *Stridan, streed-an*, to
STRIDE, *n.* } spread, (to *tread* widely.)

To spread abroad; to separate, to stretch or reach asunder; generally applied to the legs.

Where discipline shall he but deemed vayne,
Where blockes are *stridde* by stumblers at a strawe,
And where sefie will must stande for martiall lawe.
Gascoigne. The Erotics of Warre.

Some will geve two or three *stredes* forwarde, dancing, and hoppinge after his shoft, as longe as it dyeth, as though he were a madde man.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

The gate was open; but therein did wait
A sturdie villein, *stridding* stiffe and bold,
As if the highest God defy he would.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

They passing forth kept on their readie way,
With easie steps so soft as foot could *stryde*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. IV. c. 8.

At last him to a little dore he brought,
That to the gate of hell, which gaped wide,
Was next adioyning, ne them parted ought;
Betwixt them both was but a little *stride*,
That did the house of richesse from hell-mouth divide.
Id. Ib. b. II. c. 7.

Satan was now at hand, and from his seat
The monster moving onward came as fast
With horrid *strides*, hell trembled as he *strode*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. II.

Lady. So, what saddle have I?
Pris. Monsieur Laroon's the Frenchman's.
Lady. That apen,
You know so well it is not for my *stride*,
How oft have I complain'd on't?
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act II. sc. 1.

The giant hearken'd to the dashing sound;
But when our vessels out of reach he found,
He *strides* onward; and in vain essay'd
Th' Ionian deep, and durst no farther wade.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. III.

Fame, the swift ill, increasing as she roll'd,
Disease, despair, and death, at three reprises told:
At (then) insulting *strides* she stalk'd tire town,
And, like contagion, struck the loyal down.
Id. Britannia Redeiva.

O what is he, his ghastly form
So half obscur'd in cloud and storm,
Swift *striding* on?—beneath his *strides*
Proud Empire's firmest base subsides;
Behind him dreary wastes remain,
Oullvion's dark chaotic reign!
Scott, Ode 27.

God never meant that man should scale the heav'ns
By *strides* of human wisdom, in his works,
Though wondrous: he commands us in his word
To seek him rather, where his mercy shines.
Cowper. Task, b. III.

STRIDOUR. } It. *Stridôre, stridulo*; Fr.
STRIDULOUS. } *Strident*, crashing, clashing, creaking; Lat. *Stridor*, (from the sound—*Scaliger.*)

A shrill, hoarse, creaking sound or noise.

But where they were grave and wise counsellors, to make them garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous*; that application holdeth not in these old men, though some old men are so.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. III. Comment.

The church then is a dove. Not an envious partridge, not a careless ostrich, not a *stridulous* jay, not a petulant sparrow, &c.—*Bp. Hall. Beauty & Unity of the Church.*

Informs from afar beheld her fly
And hears the ill omen, by her screaming cry,
And *stridour* of her wings.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b.XII

STRIFE. See STRIVE.

STRIGMENT. Lat. *Strigmentum*, from *strictum*, past part. of *stringere*.

The scrapings (sc.) of dirt, filth, excrement.

Brassavelus and many other;—beside the *strigments* and sudorous ablutions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. II. c. 5.

STRIKE, *n.* } Dut. *Strijken*; Ger. *Streichen*; Sw. *Stryka*; A. S. *A-strican*, credere, percutere.
STRIVE,
STRIKING, *n.* } To throw one thing into contact with another; to touch or bring into contact by a blow; to smite; to hit.
STRIKINGLY.
STROKE.

To *strike* is used, consequentially, from that which (the tool, instrument, which) is used, (sc.) with a whip; to lash,—with a stamping tool; to stamp, to mint, to forge,—with the hammer of a clock, &c. &c.

Met.—To cause or produce quick and lively sensations or emotions; quick, sudden effects.

To *strike* sail,—to *strike* it down, or the support of it; to lower it; to *strike* a bargain, (met.) to conclude, to confirm (fœdus *ferire*, from the ceremony observed of *striking* a victim.)

Strike, n.—a corn *strike*, with which the surface of the measure was *struck* or scraped level with the brim; hence applied to the measure itself.

The Corineus was alles wroth, so grete *strokes* he gaf,
That the body of eche that he smot or the hed he to clef.
R. Gloucester, p. 17.

R. tille him ran, a *stroke* on him he fest,
He smot him on the heim, bakward he bare his stroupe.
R. Brunne, p.190.

But he that knew not and dide worthy thingis of *strokis*; schal be betun with fewe, for to ech man to whom uyche is guum: myche schal be axid of him.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 12.

They him assayled so maliciously
With their scourges and *strokes* bestial,
They spared not out smote incessantly,
Imputed to Chaucer. The Lamenk. of Mary Magdalen.

The thonder *stroke* smit, er it leyte,
And yet men sene the fire and leyte,
The thonder *stroke* er that men hern.
Gower. Con. A. b. VII.

Dased am I, much like vnto the glse,
Of one *striken* with dint of lightening,
Blind with the *stroke*, and erying here and there.
Wyat. The Lover describing his being striken, &c.

Then as the *stricken* dere withdrawes himself alone,
So do I seke some secrete place, where I may make my mone.
Surrey. The Faithfull Lover declaring his Paines, &c.

"Where may that treachour then," sayd he, "be found,
Or by what meanes may I his footing trace?"
"That I shall shew," said he, "as sure as hound
The *stricken* deare doth chaleng by the oleeding wound."
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And fercely tooke his trenchant blade in hand,
With which he *stroke* so furious and so fell,
That nothing seemd the puissaunce could withstand.
Id. Ib. b. I. c. 11.

When such musie sweet
Their hearts and ears did greet,
As never was by mortal finger struck,
Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took.
Milton. Odes.

The Lord was ready to save me; therfore we wil sing my songs to the *stringed* instruments, all the dayes of our life in the house of the Lord.—*Bible. Isa.* xxiii. 20.

The golden offspring of Latona pure,
And ornament of great Jovee progenie,
Phœbus, shall be the author of my song,
Playing on ivorie harp with silver *strong*.
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For Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poet's sinewe.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act III. sc. 2.

And as these stars were but so many beads
Strung on one *string*, speed undistinguish'd leads
Her through those spheres, as through those beads
string,
Whose quick succession makes it still one thing.
Donne. On the Progress of the Soul.

After a storme so speeded forth the sun
His raies, and bindes the clouds in golden *strings*,
Or in the stilnesse of a moone-shine cauen,
A falling star so glideth downe from heauen.
Fairfax. Godfrey of Bonlogne, b. IX. s. 62.

Wife. A wheresome tyrant,
Hath been an old *stringer* in his days,
I warrant him.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act I.

Rich. What sayes he?
Nor. Say nothing, all is said:
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act II. sc. 1.

Or that the heat the gaping ground constreins,
New knits the surface, and new *strings* the veins.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. I.

In time he vaunts among his youthful peers,
Strong-bon'd, and *strung* with nerves, in pride of years.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. XV.

The blueish veins their trembling pulse disclos'd
The *stringy* nerves lay naked, and exposed.
Crassil. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

A long sea-coast, [Croatia] indented with capacious harbours, covered with a *string* of islands, and almost in sight of the Italian shores, disposed both the nations and strangers to the practice of navigation.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 53.

This loss of teeth is, I think, by all who have written upon the subject, imputed to the tough and *stringy* coat of the areca nut; but I impute it wholly to the lime.
Cook. First Voyage, b. III. c. 9.

STRINGENT. } See CONSTRINGE. It.
STRINGENTLY. } *Stringente*; Lat. *Stringens*, pres. part. of *stringere*, to press.

Pressing, compressing, contracting.

But I have dwelt too long upon this theory; we'l betake our selves to what follows, and what is more unexceptionably *stringent* and forcing.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. II. c. 7.

That the former part is false I shall now demonstrate, by proving most *stringently*, that no matter whatsoever is capable of such sense and perception as we are conscious to our selves of.—*Id. The Immortality of the Soul*, b.II. c. 2.

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To *string* is,—to give power, force, vigour, energy; as, to *string* the nerves; to knit closely, compactly; to fasten closely, tightly; to tie.

And a *string*,—that which ties or fastens, binds, contracts;—a cord, rope, thread, used for tying or fastening;—a file, a succession, a series, as of things filed, or *strung* or fastened together by or upon a *string*.

To *string* is also,—to do any thing with or to—*strings*; put them to any thing; put them in order; put any thing upon them.

To have two *strings* to his bow,—see the second quotation from Ascham.

Of instruments of *strings* in accord
Heard I so play, a ravishing sweetnesse,
That God, that maker is of all and Lorde,
Ne heard never better, as I gesse.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowles.

I am sure that good wittes, except they be let downe lyke a treble *string*, and unlesse lyte a good castlng bowe, they will never last and be able to continue in studye.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. I.

In warre, if a *string* breake the man is lost, and is no man, for his weapon is gone, and although he have two *strings* put on at once, yet he shall have small leasure and lesse roume to bende his bowe, therefore God send us good *strings* both for warre and peace.—*Id. Ib.* b. II.

When such musie sweet
Their hearts and ears did greet,
As never was by mortal finger struck,
Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took.
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Whose quick succession makes it still one thing.
Donne. On the Progress of the Soul.

After a storme so speeded forth the sun
His raies, and bindes the clouds in golden *strings*,
Or in the stilnesse of a moone-shine cauen,
A falling star so glideth downe from heauen.
Fairfax. Godfrey of Bonlogne, b. IX. s. 62.

Wife. A wheresome tyrant,
Hath been an old *stringer* in his days,
I warrant him.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act I.

Rich. What sayes he?
Nor. Say nothing, all is said:
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act II. sc. 1.

Or that the heat the gaping ground constreins,
New knits the surface, and new *strings* the veins.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. I.

In time he vaunts among his youthful peers,
Strong-bon'd, and *strung* with nerves, in pride of years.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. XV.

The blueish veins their trembling pulse disclos'd
The *stringy* nerves lay naked, and exposed.
Crassil. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

A long sea-coast, [Croatia] indented with capacious harbours, covered with a *string* of islands, and almost in sight of the Italian shores, disposed both the nations and strangers to the practice of navigation.
Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 53.

This loss of teeth is, I think, by all who have written upon the subject, imputed to the tough and *stringy* coat of the areca nut; but I impute it wholly to the lime.
Cook. First Voyage, b. III. c. 9.

STRINGENT. } See CONSTRINGE. It.
STRINGENTLY. } *Stringente*; Lat. *Stringens*, pres. part. of *stringere*, to press.

Pressing, compressing, contracting.

But I have dwelt too long upon this theory; we'l betake our selves to what follows, and what is more unexceptionably *stringent* and forcing.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. II. c. 7.

That the former part is false I shall now demonstrate, by proving most *stringently*, that no matter whatsoever is capable of such sense and perception as we are conscious to our selves of.—*Id. The Immortality of the Soul*, b.II. c. 2.

STRIP, *v.* } Dut. *Stroop-en;* A. S. *Strypan, bestrup-an*, spoliare, exuere; to despoil, to take off.
STRIP, *n.*
STRI'PLING, *n.*
STRI'PPET.

To despoil, to take or tear or *rip* off or away; to lay bare or naked, empty or destitute; to divest, to deprive; to spoil, to rob, to pillage.

A *strip*,—a piece, shred, slip—taken or torn off.

Stripling, a dim. of *strip*,—a small *strip* from the main stock or stem; a youth

Before the folk hireselven *stripeth* she,
And in hire smok, with foot and hed al bare,
Toward hire fadres hous forth is she fare.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8707.

I caused a servasunt of myne to *stryppe* hym lyke a childe before myne housholde, for amendement of himself, and ensample of such other.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 901.

He is but an yonglyng
A tall worthy *stripling*.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

When that at length the *stripling* saw io sight
No creature there, but all were out of place,
Hee shifts his robes and to the river ran,
And there to bath him bare the boy began.
Turberveile. The Lover wisheth to be conioynted, &c.

So, as she had, that witch they disarail,
And robd of roiall robes, and purple pall,
And ornaments that riebly were displaid;
Ne spared they to *strip* her naked all.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

——— If ever I shall heare
This maddnesse from thy mouth againe, let not Vlysses heare
This head, nor be the father call'd, of yong Telemachus;
If to thy nakednesse, I take, and *strip* thee not, and thus
Whip thee to fleet from Councell.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

When a plum'd fanne may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 4.

A mad man, or that feigned mad to bee,
Drew by the heare along upon the ground
A handsom *stripling* with great eruelteo,
Whom sore he bett, and gor'd with many a wound,
That cheekes with teares, and swet with blood, did all abound.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 4.

In Mula is a faire spring two miles from the sea, from whence runneth a little brooke or *strippet*.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 10.

——— Thou best Anaua, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whatever
The poets imag'd in the golden age;
Quick let me *strip* thee of thy tuffty coat,
Spread thy ambroisial stores, and feast with Jove!
Thomson. Summer.

Marshall'd in order due, to each a sewer
Presents, to bathe his hands, a radiant ewer.
Luxuriant then they feast. Observant round
Gay *stripling* youths the brimming gobiets crown'd.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

The moment they saw the King enter, they *stripped* themselves in great haste, being covered before.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 11.

To *strip* bad habits from a corrupted heart, is *stripping* off the skin.—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Ser. 39

STRIPE. } Dut. *Strepen;* lineam ducere, to
STRI'PED. } draw a line; perhaps a *strip.*)

A *strip* or piece from a broader substance; a linear breadth of different colour from the adjoining substance: a blow or lash with any thing long and narrow (like a *strip*); the mark made by such blow, or lash.

The servasunt that knew his masters wyl, and prepared not him selfe, neyther dyd accordynge to his wyl, shal be beaten wi many *stripes*. But he that knew not, and yet dyd cõmyttie thynges worthy of *stryppes*, shalbe beaten with fewe *stryppes*, [beatings, in Wielif.]—*Bible*, 1551. *Luke*, c. 12.

The shaftes of Inde were very longe, a yarde and an halfe, as Arrianus doth saye, or, at the least, a yarde, as Q. Curtius doth saye, and therefore they gave the greater *stripe*.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. ii.

Strongly he strove out of her greedy gripe
To loose his shield, and long while did contend;
But, when he could not quite it, with cuts *stripe*
Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

Shall it be said, that my posterity
Shall live the sole heir of their fathers shame?
And raise their wealth and glory from my *stripes?*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iv. se. 1.

There is a very beautiful sort of wild ass in this country, whose body is curiously *striped* with equal lists of white and black; the *stripes* coming from the ridge of his back, and ending under the belly, which is white. These *stripes* are two or three fingers broad, running parallel with each other, and curiously intermixt, one white and one black, over from the shoulder to the rump.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1691.

For tyranny and slavery do not so properly consist in the *stripes* that are given and received, as in the power of giving them at pleasure, and the necessity of receiving them whenever and for whatever they are inflicted.
Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 13.

STRIVE, *v.* } Dut. *Streven;* Ger. *Streben;*
STRI'VER. } Sw. *Stref-wa;* Sp. *Estribar;*
STRI'VING, *n.* } Fr. *Estriver*, niti, emiti, conari.
STRIFE, *n.* } The A. S. *Stref-an*, (which is
STRIFE-FULL. } preserved in the comp. *Forthstref-an*, progredi,) is perhaps the origin: to step, to step out, to *stride*.

To move with labour, effort, or exertion; to labour, to exert, to endeavour; to contend, to contest.

Among hem, that bi lenede o liue, *strof* me mygte se,
Wuche mest maistres were, & hoe schulde lord be.
R. Gloucester, p. 46.

Bi twene tho Romaynes & this loud ther bi gan tho *strynyng*.—*Id.* p. 76.

There was thys gode quene, wythoute eny *strynynge*.
Id. p. 325.

Eilred at London endid his life,
Auht & thritty wynter he regned with *strife*.
R. Brunne. p. 47.

And therfor ve *strynyen* whethir absent whethir present to plese to him.—*Wielif. 2 Corynth.* c. 5.

And whanne ye schulen here bateilis and *strynes* withinne [seditions]; nyte ye be afered.—*Id. Luk*, c. 21.

But I drede lest whanne I come I schal fynde ghon not suche as I wole, and I schal be foundin of ghou such as ghe wolen not, lest peraventure *strynyngis*, enuyes, sturdinessis, disseneiuus, &c.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

I feare lest ther be found amonge you debate, enuying, wrath, *strife*, backbytynges, whysperynges, &c.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For it is ghouun to ghou for Crist, that not oonli ghe bileuen in him, but also that ghe suffren for him hauynge the same *strof* which ghe salen in me and now ghe han herd of me.—*Wielif. Filippenis*, c. 1.

"Perthermore ye knowen wel, that after the commune saw, it is a woodnesse, a man to *striue* with a stronger, or a more migity man than he is himself: and to *striue* with a man of even strengthe, that is to say, with as strong a man as he is, it is peril; and for to *striue* with a weker man, it is folie; and therfore shulde a man flee *striuing*, as muchel as he might."—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Till it felle ones in a meruw of May
That Emelie, that fayrer was to sene
Than is the lilie upon his stalke grene,
And fresher than the May with floures newe,
(For with the rose colour *strof* hire hewe;
I n'ot which was the fiuer of hem two.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1036.

In so great prayse of stedfast chastity
Nathlesse she was so courteous and kynde,
Tempred with grace and goodly modesty,
That seemed those two vertues *strove* to fynd
The higher place in her herolck mynd;
So *striving* each did other more augment.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iiii. c. 5.

Who, dying wholyme, did divide this fort
To them by equall shares in equall fee:
But *strofull* mind and diverse qualitee
Drew them in portes, and each made others foe:
Still did they *strive* and daily disagree.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 2.

——— Where there is then no good
For which to *striue*, no *strife* can grow up there
From faction: for none suer will claim in hell
Preeedence, none, whose portion is so small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

As when earth's son Antæus (to compare
Small things with greatest) in Irassa *strove*
With Joves Aleides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

In his first sleepe, call vp your hardiest cheare,
Vigor and violence, and hold him there,
In spite of all his *strivings* to be gone.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Every good man first sows in tears, he first drinks of the bottle of his own tears, sorrow and trouble, labour and disquiet, *strivings* and temptations.
Bp. Taylor, p. 204. Ser. 11.

"If ever love of lady did empierce
Your jron brester, or pitty could find place,
Withold your bloody hands from battaill fierce;
And, sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Roth yield, to stay your deadly *strife* a space."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

——— That *strife*
Was not inglorious, though th' event was dire,
As this place testifies, and this dire change
Hateful to utter. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vowd,
Whereover that on ground they mote him find:
False Archimage provokt their corage prowd,
And *strayful* Atin in their stalborne mind
Coles of contention and whot vengeauince tind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

But an imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some instances, and yet in that to do no great matter neither, if he lies down, and goes no further.
Glanvill. Discourses, Ser. 1.

"The time to ease your groaning country's pain,
Which long your eager valour sought in vain;
The great deciding hour at length is come
To end the *strivings* of distracted Rome."
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vii.

[We shall] look back with wondrous content and satisfaction upon all those difficulties we contended with in our way, and bless those prayers and tears, and *strivings* with ourselves, those tedious watchings and self-examinations, &c. by which we have now at last conquered and subdued them.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

The state that *strives* for liberty, though foil'd,
And fore'd to abandon what she bravely sought,
Deserves at least applause for her attempt,
And pity for her loss. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

STROKE, *v.* } Ger. *Streichen;* Dut. *Strooken;* Sw. *Stryka;* A. S. *Stracan, stracian*, attracture (perhaps merely a consequential usage of the verb to *strike*,) to draw. A *stroke* or *streak*,—
STRO'KER, *n.*
STRO'KING, *n.*

To draw (sc.) the hand gently along; soothingly, caressingly.

Vis. You shake my Lord at something; will you goe? you will breake out.
Troy. She *strokes* his cheeke.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 5.

This island's mine by Sycorax my mother,
Which thou tak'st from me; when thou cam'st first
Thou *strookst* me, & made much of me.
Id. The Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

The manner of his cure in those imperfections is somewhat strange; he useth no bindings, but oyls and *strokings*: of which I take him to be (in all my reading) both the instrument and the author.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 462.

She follow'd where her fellows went, as she
Were still a partner of the company:
They *stroke* her neck: the gentle heifer stands,
And her neck offers to their *stroking* hands.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

They will remind us of the cures worked by Greatrix the *stroaker*, in the memory of our fathers; and of those performed at the tomb of Abbé Paris, in our own.
Warburton. Works, vol. x. Ser. 27.

STROLL, *v.* } Contracted from *straggle*,
STROLL, *n.* } (qv.)
STRO'LLER. } To *straggle* or stray about; to rove, to ramble, to wander.

Stroll, n. is in common use.

——— Dismay'd, naked, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan *stroll* around
The desert wide; with oft-retorted eye
They view the gaping walls, and poor remains
Of mansions once their own.—*J. Philips. Blenheim.*

'Tis she who nightly *strolls* with sauntering pace,
No stubborn stays her yielding shape embrace.
Gay. Tricia, b. iii.

When *strollers* durst presume to pick your purse,
We humbly thought our broken troop not worse.
Dryden. Prol. to the University of Oxford.

No parish, if they once adopt
The spurious brats by *strollers* dropt,
Leave them, when grown up lusty fellows,
To the wide world, that is, the gallows.
Prior. Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

Your fathers (men of sense, and honest howlers)
Disdain'd the mummery of foreign *strollers*.
Fenton. Prol. to Southerne's Spartan Dame.

STROND, i. e. the *Strand;* litus arandum, the *strond* for to manure, (Surrey.)

This lady roneth by the cliffe to play
With her meine, eudlong the *strond*.
Chaucer. Hippiphile & Medea.

So walkyng to the *strondward* we bargeynyd by the wey
That I shuld have the marchandise that Beryn wyth hym brought.—*Id. The Merchantes Second Tale.*

The stiresman so well him ladde
That thei becomen saufe to londe,
That thei gone out vpon the *stronde*
In to the burgh, where that thei fonde
The kynge.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

For whom we gaue the *strond* for to manure,
And lawes to rule our town.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

STRONG. **STRO'NGLY.** **STRO'NGISH.** } A.S. *Strang*; Dut. *Strenghe*; Ger. *Streng*; Sw. *Streng*. See STRENGTH, and STRING.

"*Strong* is the past part. of the verb to *string*. A *strong* man is, a man well strung."

Firm, confirmed, fortified; robust, able, potent or powerful, efficacious, vigorous, forceful; mighty, violent.

I waishe dhou in watir into penaunce, but he that schal come after me is *stronger* than i whos schoon y am not worthi to bere.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 3.

Whanne a *strong* armed man kepith his hous, alle thingis that he woldith ben in pees. But if a *stronger* thanne he cotne upon him and oueroome him, he schal take awey all his armure in which he tristide.—*Id. Luk*, c. 11.

When a *stronge* man armed watcheth his house: that he possesseth is in peace. But when a *stronger* then he cómeth vp6 him, and ouercommeth hym; he taketh from him his harnes wherein he trusted.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye sterve he shal, and that in lesse while,
Than thou wolt gon a pas not but a mile:
This poison is so *strong* and violent.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,789.

"And take this for a general reule, that every consell that is affermed so *strongly*, that it may not be chaunged for no condition that may betide, I say that thilke consell is wicked."—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

The kinges question was this,
Of thiuges thre whiche *strongest* is
The wine, the woman, or the kynge,
And that thei shulde vpon this thinge
Of her answere auised bee
He yeue hem fully dayes three.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

The most unruly and the boldest boy
That ever warlike weapons menaged,
And all to lawless iust encouraged
Through *strong* opinion of his matchless might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Infism'd with wrath, his raging blade he hefte,
And stroake so *strongly*, that the knotty string
Of his huge taile he quite asonder cleffe.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 12.

And every day still adding to their force,
As on their host tow'rds Glocester they guide,
Wheo Edward finding their intended course,
Again for battle *strongly* did provide.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

Thes. Your valiant and *strong-hearted* enemies
Your royal German foes, that this day come
To blow that nearness out, that flames between ye;
Lay by your anger for an hour.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 1.

He cens'd, and next him Moloc, scepter'd king
Stood up, the *strongest* and the fiercest spirit
That fought in heav'n; now decect by despait.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Th' event is fear'd; should we again provoke
Our *stronger*, some worse way his wrath may find
To our destruction: if there be in hell
Fear to be worse destroy'd. *Id. Ib.*

Had not th' eternal king omnipotent
From his *strong* hold of heav'n high over-rul'd
And limited thir might. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Turn'd to the right, his sword the hero drew,
And at one blow the bold aggressor slew.
He joints the neck; and with a stroke so *strong*,
The helm flies off; and bears the head along.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

As when the lordly lion seeks his food
Where grazing heifers range the lonely wood,
He leaps amidst them with a furious bound,
Bends their *strong* necks, and tears them to the ground.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

Thus speaking, on the circling wall he strung
A shield's touch exhle, from a column hung:
Near the high top he strain'd it *strongly* round,
Whence no contending foot could reach the ground.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. xxii.

And he that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The *strong*-pounc'd eagle.—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. xv.

For the two last days we had early in the morning a light breeze from the shore, which was *strongly* impregnated with the fragrance of the trees, shrubs, and herbage that covered it, the smell being something like that of gum benjamin.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 7.

It is a *strongish* post, narrow street, commanded from within and tenable walls.—*Byron. Diary. Jan.* 8, 1821.

STROVE. See STRIVE.

STROUT. See STRUT.

STROW. See STRAW.

STROWL. See STROLL.

STROY, *v.* **STRO'YER.** } i. e. *Destroy*, (qv.)

The drake, *stroier* of his owne kinde.
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Fowles.

And when her store was *stroyed* with the floode,
Then welaway for she vndone was eleue.
Hyoll. Of the meane and sure Estate.

To slo doun & to *stroye* neuer wild thei stint,
Thei left for dede no noye, ne for no wounde no dynt.
R. Brunne, p. 183.

He has mad his vowe, to *stroie* the kyng Robyn.
Id. p. 340.

In covenaunt that the kepe holy churche and me selve
For wastours and wyckede men, that thus worlde *struen*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 129.

STRUCTURE. Fr. *Structure*; It. *Struttura*; Lat. *Structura*, from *structum*, past part. of *struere*, to build. See CONSTRUCT.

A fabric, frame or building; a putting, setting or fixing together.

Pallas her fauours varied; and addrest
An idoll, that Ipbthima did present
In *structure* of her euery lineament;
Great-sould Icarius daughter.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

But this is yet a weak piece of *structure*, because the supporters are subject to much impulsion, especially if the line be long.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 31.

[Seneca] describes his baths to have been of so mean a *structure*, that now, says he, the basest of the people would despise them, and cry out, "Poor Scipio understood not how to live."—*Cowley. Ess. On Solitude.*

STRU'GGLE, *v.* **STRE'GGLE,** *n.* **STRU'GGLER. STRU'GGLING,** *n.* } Perhaps a dim. from the verb — to *stretch* or *stretch*—(A.S. *Streca-an*), tendere, intendere, contendere,—

To contend, to contest; to combat with, to make exertions, efforts or endeavours; to labour intently.

Up peril of my soule, I shal not lien,
As me was taught to hellen with your eyen,
Was nothing better for to make you see,
Than *strogle* with a man upon the tree:
God wot, I did it in ful good entent.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,245.

Euen so is the spirite oppressed and ouer laden of the flesh through eustome, that she *struggeleth* and stritueth to get vp and to breake lowse in vayne.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 186.

The Jews were hard-hearted and malicious *strugglers* against the trueth.
Martin. Marriage of Priests, (1550,) b. i.

Whyles thus they *strugled* in that yelle wave,
And strove in vaine, the one himselfe to drowne,
The other both from drowning for to save;
Lo! to that shore one in an ancient gowne,
Whose hoary locks great gravitie did crowne,
Holding in hand a goodly armiog sword,
By fortune came, ledd with the troubious sowne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Nor. How nature and his houor *struggle* in him!
A sweet, clear, noble gentleman.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act ii. sc. 5.

——— But if they once turne head,
And sally on us from their fleet, when is so deepe a dike
We shall lye *struggling*; not a man of all the hoast is like
To live, and carry backe the newes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

From whence, if I should pray; or vse command
To be enlarg'd; they should with much more hand
Contaioe my *struglings*.—*Id. Ib. Odyssey*, b. xii.

And we, as such, should now contribute
Our utmost *strugglings* to prohibit.—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

They are only the uneasy *struggles* of a man fast bound and fettered.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 34.

Often she cast a kind admiring glance
On the bold *struggler* for delight.
Buckinghamshire. Ode on Brutus.

At the end of half a minute after that time, the *strug gings* of the bird seemed finished.
Boyle Works, vol. iii. p. 363.

But when danger is understood, and pain felt, and nature groans under it, then with patience and submission to undergo it, and to conquer all the *strugglings* of nature against it, that is the duty and excellency of a Christian.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 6.

We are all embarked in one bottom, and have our mutual dangers to *struggle* with.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

They live in a continual strife between conscience, and indulgences. There is something like religion here, it occasions a *struggle*.—*Id. Hints for Sermons*, vol. i. § 4.

Crimes lead to greater crimes, and link so strait,
What first was accident, at last is fate:
Guilt's hapless servant sinks into a slave;
And virtue's last and *strugglings* cannot save.
Mallet. Prologue to Thomson's Agamemnon.

STRU'MOUS. Fr. *Strumosité*; Lat. *Strumosus*, from *struma*, a swelling of the glands.

The similitude will hold good of our *strumous* acidity, which when it lights upon the serum of the blood coagulates it, and when it enters into marrow, though that be in a nearer disposition to hardness than the serum, yet the mixture of this acidity is so far from promoting that hardness, that it rather dissolves the consistency it already hath.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. iv. c. 2.

A woman of about thirty-six years of age, who had formerly been afflicted with a *strumous* ulcer, came to me with another of an oval figure, very hard, near the muscle mastoides.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

STRU'MPET, *n.* **STRU'MPET,** *v.* } Dut. *Stront-pot*, lasanum, (Skinner.) Applied to—

A common, filthy, harlot or prostitute; one profligate or debauched.

——— And seide to the Jewes
That seeth hym yeuenis. cesse nat ich hote
To stryke with stoon oth'.with staf. this *strumpett* to dethe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 231.

Prouerbes of Salomon openly teacheth, how somtime an innocent walkid by the waye in blindeesse of a derke night, whome mette a woman (if it be lefely to saye) as a *strumpete* araied redily purueled in turning of thoughtes with veine langlinges.—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

Who (quoth she) hath suffered approchen to this skke manne these common *strumpettes*.—*Id. Boecius*, b. i. Pref.

And maiden virtue rudely *strumpeted*.
Shakespeare, Sonn. 66.

For if we two he one, and thou play false,
I doe digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by thy contagion:
Keepe then faire league and truce with thy true bed.
Id. The Comedie of Errors, Act ii. sc. 2.

Lyg. How has my age deserv'd so ill of you, that you can pick no *strumpets* i' th' land, but out of my breed!
Beaum. & Fletch. A King, and no King, Act v.

——— His repose
Would bring no sleepe yet; studying the ill
He wisht the wooers; who came by him still
With all their wenches; laughing, wantoning
In mutuall lightnesse, which his heart did sting;
Conteuding two wayes; if (all patience fled)
He should rush vp, and strike those *strumpets* dead.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

How like a yonger or a prodigall
The skarfed barke puts from her natiue bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* winde.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 6.

The prince the damzell by her habit knew,
See, see, this mankiode *strumpet*, see (he cride)
This shameless whore, for thee fit weapons were
Thy neeld and spindle, not a sword and speare.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xx. s. 95.

At length, when friendly darkness is expir'd,
And every *strumpet* from her cell retir'd,
She lags behind, and, lingering at the gate,
With a repenting sigh submits to fate.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

There is no peace left for a ravish'd wife
Widow'd by lawless marriage; to all memory,
Penthea's, poor Penthea's name is *strumpeted*.
Ford. The Broken Heart, Act iv. sc. 2.

STRUM-STRUM. A noisy instrument, so called from the sound it makes.

The *strumstrum* is made somewhat like a cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large gourd cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastned to the sides: this serves for the belly; over which the strings are placed.
Dampier. Voyages, an 1684.

STRUNG. See STRING.

STRUT, *n.* } Perhaps from *strunght*, past
Strut, *v.* } part of *stretch*. See **Astrut.**
Strutter. } To *stretch* or extend, to
Strutting, *n.* } distend, to enlarge; to stretch, or *stride*, (sc.) the body or limbs in walking.

Now was ther of that chirche a parish clerk,
The which that was ycleped Absolon
Crulle was his here, and as the gold it shon,
And *strouted* as a fanne large and broide.
Chaucer. The Millores Tale, v. 3313.

But let thé than alone as in a trunnce and a sleepe, tyll they hee as wery of eating, that the grisde and grinding in theyre belyes standinge a *strutte* with stuffing, call theym up and awake them—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 369.

I will make a brief list of the particulars themselves in an historical truth, no way *stounded*, nor made greater by language—*Bacon. Of a War with Spain.*

——— Of grass the only silk
That makes each udder *strut* abundantly with milk.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

We have seen what a mere nothing it is, that this *strutter* has pronounced with such sonorous rhetoric.
Annot on Glanville's Preezist. (1682.)

But as dull subjects see no late
Their safety in monarchial reign,
Finding their freedome in a state
Is but proud *strutting* in a chaire.
Devenant. The Dreame.

They have a small red pill on each side of their heads, like ears, *strutting* out downwards; but the hens have none.
Dampier. Voyages, an 1699

I have seen a woman entering a large lumbrie on her back, on a child on her back and a bundle under her arm, and a fellow *a rolling* before her with nothing but a club or spear, or some such thing.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c 6.

——— Resign'd
To sad necessity, the cock foregoes
His vanted *strut*; and wailing at their head
With well-consider'd steps, seems to resent
His alter'd gait and shatelless retrench!
Cowper. Task, b. v.

STUB, *n.* } Sw *Stobbe*; A.S *Stybbe*, A
Stub, *v.* } *stock* or *stubble*; (Kilian.) *Stobbe*,
Stubble, *n.* } (Sonner.) and *stubble* Fr. *Estoubble*; It. *Stoppin*; Dut *Stoppel*; Ger. *Stoppel*. Sw. *Stobb*:—
Stubby. }

Stub,—is probably from the A.S. verb *Stopp an*, to *stop*. Dut. and Ger. *Stoppen*; Fr. *Estouper*; It. *Soppare*.

Any thing *stopped*, (se) in its growth, from growth; the short, thick, stock, the remnant; any thing short,—a block, a log.

To *stub*—to stop; also to remove, to eradicate, a *stob* or *stock*. And,—

Stubble,—the dim. of *stub*,—the stems or stalks of corn sheered or shortened. (Menage derives from the Lat. *Stipula*.)

And more highbert and ye enter, that were nothing souple,
He smot of ys heed as fygtlyeie as yt were a hote *stopple*.
R. Gloucester, p. 223.

First on the wall was painted a forest,
In which ther wonneth neyther man ne best,
With knotty knurry barrein trees old
Of *stubbes* sharpe and hidous to behold.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1977.

Of many a pilgrim hast thou Crikes caught,
For of thy persilee yet fare they the worse,
That they han eten in thy *stoble* goose.
Id. The Cokes Prologue, v. 4347.

In every green, if the fence be not thine,
Now *stub* up the bushes, the grass to be fine.
Tusser. Husbandry. January.

Go buy at the *stub*, is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper the fier.—*Id. Ib.*

And like a *stubbed* thorne, which may seeme to serue,
To stifle with such sweete smelling flowres, like praises to deserue.—*Gascoigne. Counceile to Duglasse Dias.*

On the other side, if any man build there on timbre, heye, or *stubble*, which are all one, and signifie doctrine of mans imaginatio, traditions and fantasies.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p.92.

Her kirtell she did vp tucke
As vnche abouie her knie
Her legges that ye might see;
But they (her legges) were sturdy and *stubbled*
Mighty pestels and clubbed.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

It is not impossible, and I have heard it verified, that upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kinde; as, that beech hath put forth birch; which if it be true, the cause may be, for that the old stub is too scant of juyce, to put forth the former tree, and therefore putteth forth a tree of smaller kind, that needeth lesse nourishment.—*Bacon. Nat. Historie*, § 523.

If in aule age some one of them did found a college, almeshouse, or schoole, if you looke vnto these our times, you shall see no fewer deeds of charitie doone, nor better grounded vpon the right *stob* of pietie than before.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 1.

I doubt not but ye shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to hale and drag our choicest and hopefullest wits to that asinine feast of sowthistles and brambles which is commonly set before them.—*Milton. Of Education.*

For as he thus was busy,
A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Habenhut's heels;
Alas! his brain was dizzy.
Drayton. Nymphidia. The Court of Fairy.

But I suppose, that you by thus much seene,
Know by the *stubble*, what the corne hath bene.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

Stubble, though it be quickly kindled, yet it is as soon extinguished, if it be not blown by a pertinacious breath, or fed with new materials.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 17.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles.—*Grew. Museum.*

While each with *stubbed* knife removd the roots
That rais'd between the stones their daily shoots.
Swift. A Pastoral Dialogue, (1728.)

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly *stubs*, instead of trees are found.
Dryden. Pitomon & Arcite, b. ii.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions, renders them insensible of a thousand things, that feet and gall those delicate people, who, as if their skin was pealed off, feel to the quick every thing that touches them.
Berkeley. Siris, § 105.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbed* plain,
Just as a lark, descending, cr'ed his train.
Gay. To Paul Methuen, Esq. Epis. 4.

STUBBORN. } Mínshew derives from—
Stubbornly. } *Strout-born*; Junius,—from
Stubbornness. } the Gr. Στυβορος; and Lye,—from the preceding *Stob*: the last appears the more probable—*Stubb*; *stubber*, *stubbern*, *stubborn*, or *stubborn*.

Firm and fixed as a *stubb* or stock; stiff; unmovable, inflexible, or hard to be moved or bent; obstinate; keeping or holding firmly in its place, in its course; persisting.

And I was yonge and ful of ragerie,
Stibborne and strong, and joly as a pie.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6036.

These heretikes be so styffe and *stubborne*, that rather than they wil cõfesse themself conclided they will holde on their olde wayes and fall from worse to worse
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 331.

So that fynally concerning obedience, Tindalles holy doctrine is, that the people sheulde in the defence of hys false heresies, not let to disobei but *stubbernly* to withstand their prince.—*Id. Ib.* p. 254.

If it be a thyng that maketh no matter, you will laugh and let it passe, and referre the thyng to other men, and sticke you stiffy and *stubbernely* in earnest and necessary thynges.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 456.

I should either cast downe mine armoure, and hide my selfe like a recreant, or ele (of a malicious *stubbornnes*) should hasie my braines with some stratagem for to execute an enuious reuenge vpon mine adversaries.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

Vnto whose froward malice and *stubbornnesse* thou shalt be compelled to permitte a thousand thynges agayost thy conscience.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 190.

Yet she with pithy words, and counsell sad
Still strove their *stubborne* rages to reveke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

No *stubbornnesse* so stiffe, nor folly
To bee so ever was so light,
As twice to trespasse in his sight,
His lookes would so correct it, when
I chid the vice, yet not the men.
B. Jonson. An Epitaph on Master Corbet.

——— Let me be corrected
To break my *stubbornness* if it be so,
Rather than turn me off, and I shall mend.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act II. sc. 1.

The wall was stone from neighbouring quarries borne,
Encircled with a fence of native thorn,
And strong with pales, by many a weary stroke
Of *stubborn* labour hewn from hearts of oak;
Frequent and thick.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xiv.,

All this, and a great deal more, necessary to guide us into the true meaning of the epistles, is to be had only from the epistles themselves, and to be gathered from thence with *stubborn* attention and more than common application.
Locke. Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles, Pref.

What capacity of mind or will had we to entertain mercy, who were no less *stubbornly* perverse and obdurate in our crimes, than ignorant or infirm?—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 32.

But *stubbornness*, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mester'd with force and blows; for this there is no other remedy.—*Locke Of Education*, § 78.

Thus the main difficulty is answered; but there is another near as *stubborn*, which this solution likewise removes.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. iv. Note u u u u.

STUCCO, *n.* } Fr. *Stuc*; It. *Stucco*; Sp.
Stucco, *v.* } *Estuco*. Menage derives from the Ger. *Stuk*, a fragment, a bit; *stucco* being composed of little bits of marble.

Tooke, that it is a composition—*stuck* or fixed upon walls, &c.

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might show it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And tips with silver all the walls;
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, Sat. 6.

Hence all our *stucco'd* walls, Mosaic floors,
Palladian windows, and Venetian doors.
Cawthorn. Of Taste.

From *stucco'd* walls smart sayings evts rebound;
Ann beaus, adept in every thing fashionable,
Die of disdain, or whistle off the scene.—*Cowper. Hope.*

Palaces, as adorned with tapestry, are here contrasted with lowly sheds, and smoaky cottages. A modern poet would have written *stucco'd* halls.—*Horton. On Contin.*

The body stands on four lofty columns, and has a neat dome in the middle. The roof is beautifully *stucco'd*.
Pennant. Journey from Chester, p. 413.

STUCK. See **Stick.**

STUD, *n.* } A.S. *Studu*, a post, a pillar; a
Stud, *v.* } stay or prop. Dut. *Stut*; Ger.
Studdery. } *Stulze*.

Any thing *stood* or caused to stand; any thing set or fixed; a stay or prop; nail, or head of a nail, or similar ornament, set or fixed. Also,—

A *stand* of horses, a number of horses *standing* together; the place where they stand.

Wit. Seest thou bulke same hawthorne *studde*,
How hragly it begins to budde,
And utter his tender head?
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. March.

Some kind of yron there is that serveth onely, if it bee wrought in short and small works, as nauyes, for nailes, *studs*, and tackes employed about greeves and leg-harbets.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 14.

——— Thus he threw his sceptre against the ground,
With golden *studs* stuck, and tooke seat.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

The *studded* bridle on a ragged bough
Nimbly she fastens.—*Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.*

For as in these, our houses are commonlia strong and well timbered, so that in manie places, there are not above foure, six or nine inches between *stud and stud*; so in the open and champaine countries they are enforced for want of stuffe to vse on *studs* at all.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 12.

For whose breed and maintenance (especiallie of the greatest sort) king Henrie the eight erected a noble *studderie* and for a time had verie good successe with them.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

The king of that nation [Pella in Syria] had vesuilie a *studderie* of 30000 mares and 300 stallions, as Strabo doth remember, Lib 16.—*Id. Ib.*

He spake; and furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre stard'd with golden *studs* around.
Then sternly silent sate.—*Pope. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

A lion's hide his back and limbs unfold,
Precious with *studded* works, and paws of gold.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

To wear out time in numbering to and fro
The *studs* that thick emboss his iron door.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

These [baskets] are not only durable but beautiful; being generally composed of different colours, and *studded* with beads made of shells or boors.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 3.

At two, we set *studding-sails*, and steered west; but the wind increasing to a gale, soon obliged us to double reef the top-sails.—*Id. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 8.

The lighter sails, for summer winds and seas.
Are now dismiss'd, the straining masts to ease;
Swift on the deck the *stud-sails* all descend,
Which ready seamen from the yards unbend.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

STU'DY, *n.* Fr. *Estude, estudier*; It. *Studio, studiare*; Sp. *Estudio, estudiar*; Lat. *Studium*, (q. *stadium*,) which is formed (says Vossius) from the Gr. Σπουδη, σπευδειν, *summo vi contendere*; to strive with the greatest force; σπουδαζειν, to exert all the power (of the mind.) To *study*.—

To exert, exercise or employ, the mind or faculties of the mind; to think, meditate, contemplate, examine carefully, attentively: to endeavour, to labour, carefully, attentively, diligently; to labour to understand or learn; to investigate, or search into, (sc.) any subjects of learning, science, &c.

A *study* is also—a place, an apartment for studying, reading, &c.

And if it so happe, that a man of greter mighte and strenghe than thou art, do thee grevance; *studie* and bese thee rather to stille the same grevance, than for to venge thee.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

——— But pet by Seint Thomas
He reweth sore of heudy Nicholas:
He shal be rated of his *studying*
If that I may, by Jesus, heven king.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3458.

And thus of all his witte within
This kynge began to *studie* and muse,
What strange matter he might vse,
The knightes wittes to confounde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

There dwelleth he, and taketh his rest,
So as it thought him on the rest
To *studie* in his philosophie,
As he which wolde so *defie*
The wordes pompe on every side.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

——— And his [Mercurie] nature is this,
That vnder him who that borne is,
He hoke he shall be *studious*,
And in writinge curious.—*Id. Ib.*

I remember well also, by our often conference in the matter, that by all the tyme in which I *studied* about it, you and I wer in euery poynt both twayne of one opinion.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1444.

I determined with my self vtterly to discharge my mynde of any further *studying* or musinge on the matter.—*Id. Ib.*

It was nat longe after, that great variance fyll atwene the vnyversytie *in studentes* of Parys and the citezens of the same, in suche wyse, that the *studentes* were in purpose to haue lafte that cytie, & to haue kept theye *study* elys where.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 4. *Lewys X.*

The kynge henye moued with this pyteous request, made sharpe warre vpo the sayde Hugh, & at lengthe wanne from hym a stroge castell, named Chasteloe; wherewithall the duke was put to such a *studyall* & fere, that he was forced to seeke meanys of treaty & of peace.—*Id. Ib.* c. 211.

But I was chiefly bent
to poets famous art,
To them with all my devor I
my *studie* did conuert.
Turberville. The Lover to Cupid for Mercie.

Because that he his tyme *studiously* hath spent
In your service.—*Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.*

I have heard worthie M. Cheke many times say; "I would have a good *student* passe and jorney through all authors both Greke and Latin."
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

Well, Charles, thou shalt not want to buy thee books yet, the fairest in thy *study* are my gift, and the University of Lovain, for thy sake, hath tasted of my bounty.
Beaum & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act ii. sc. 1.

But in his breast a thousand cares he tost,
Although his sorrowes he could wisely hide;
He *studied* how to feed that mighty host,
In so great scarcenesse; and what force prouide.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. v. s. 92.

Luc. Call'd you my Lord?
Brut. Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Saturnius hath not made
His promise fauour for our truce, but (*studying* both our ills)
Will never cease, till Mars, by you, his rauenous stomacke fills
With ruin'd Troy, or we consume your mighty sea-borne fleet.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

And these (though huge he be of strength) will serue to fill the hasté
Of Hecters life, that Priamist, that *studier* for blows.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

All this may be reduc'd to these two heads, teneri fidelitet, & utl fetlicitet, which are two of the happiest properties in a *student*.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 9.

Abroad in armes, at home in *studious* kynd,
Who seekes with painfull toile, shall honor soonest fynd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

For Hermegild too *studiously* forewaw
The counts ally amace with the duke's high blood,
Might from the Lombards such affection draw,
As could by Hubert never be withstood.
Dormouth. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 1.

In the interim I reave a candid interpretation of what is passed, and of my *studiousness* in executing your Lordship's injunctions.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 28.

Men are sometimes generally addicted to vertue, sometimes to vice; sometimes to one vice, sometimes to another; sometimes to civility, sometimes to barbarisme; sometimes to *studiousnesse* and learning, sometimes to ease and ignorance.—*Holcowell. Apologie*, b. i. c. 3.

Happy the man, who, *studying* Nature's laws
Through known effects can trace the secret cause.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

——— There *studious* let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead;
Sages of ancient time, as gods reverd,
As gods beneficent, who blest mankind
With arts, with arms, and humanizd a world.
Thomson. Winter.

They did suppose every where a Midrash, or mystical sense, which they very *studiously* (even to an excess of curiosity and diligence) searched after.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 44.

That very philosophy, which had been adopted to invent and explain articles of faith, was now *studied* only to instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties, and regulating its operations.
Warburton. Julian, Introd.

He had *studiously* improved every occasion of insisting upon the futility of their traditions, the vanity of their ceremonies, the insincerity of their devotion—of exposing their ignorance, their pride, their ambition, their avarice.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 10.

STUFF, *n.* STUFF, *v.* STU'FFING, *n.* Fr. *Estoffe, estoffer*; It. *Stivare*; Sp. *Estivar*; Dut. *Stoffe, stoffen*; Ger. *Stoff*. Junius derives from Gr. Στειβ ειν, *stipare*; Skinner,—perhaps from the Lat. *Stupa*.

Stuff.—matter, substance, ware, chaffer; (in Fr. also the quality, rank, ability or worth of a man.) *Estoffer*,—

To *stuff*, to make with *stuff*; to furnish or store with all necessaries, (Cotgrave.) And (with us) to *stuff* is further,—to *stow* or pack closely or fully, to cram. See Stow.

They encedited the sayde people yt caryed the sayde treasoure and *stuffe*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 123.

His whole matter grounded vpon good reason, and *stuffed* with full argumentes for his intent and purpose.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

The church-wardens, for the better relief of honest poverty, shall, upon sufficient surety found for the repayment of the same, lend to some young married couple, or some poor inhabitants of their parish, some part of the said alms, whereby they may buy some kind of *stuff*; by the working, sale, and gains whereof, they may repay the sum borrowed, and also well relieve themselves.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. i. No. 21.

I see well by thy port and chere,
And by thy lokes and thy manere,
And by thy sotines as thou goest,
And by the sighs that thou out throwest,
That thou art *stuffed* full of wo.
Tuerbiuie Auctors. The Lover describing, &c.

Beautie shut vp thy shop, and trusse vp all thy trash
My Nell hath stolne thy finest *stuff*, and left thee in the lash.
Gascoigne. A Challenge to Beautie.

What should I here reherse
with bose and barraine pen,
The lincled tales and died *stuffe*
that I perused then?
Turberville. The Lover to Cupid for Mercie.

Mess. A lord to a lord, a man to a man, *stuff* with all honourable vertues
Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing, Act i. sc. 1.

For when they should draw their breaths, this *stuffing* air and dust came in at their mouths so fast, that they had much ado to hold out two days, and on the third yeelded themselves into Sertorius mercy.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 453.

Like as, for quilts, ticks, and mattrasses, the flax of the Cudurci in Prussice had no fellow: for surely the invention thereof, as also of feckes to *stuffe* them with, came out of Prussice.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

Jo. Though in the trade of warre I haue slaine men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuffe* o' th' conscience
To do no contiui'd murder.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 2.

Although it nothing content me to have disclos'd thus much before hand, but that I trust hereby to make it manifest with what small willingness I endure to interrupt the persuit of no less hopes than these, and leave a calm and pleasing solitariness, fed with chearful and confident thoughts, to imbark in a troubled sea of noises and hearse disputes, from beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies, to come into the dim reflection of hollow antiquities sold by the seeming bulk, and there be fain to clun quotations with men wiose learning and belief lies in marginal *stuffings*.
Milton. The Reason of Church Government, Introd.

Then underneath a lowly roof he led
The weary prince; and laid him on a bed:
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

Immediately, on the commencement of the action, the mark, with which the galeon had *stuffed* her netting, took fire.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 8.

No need, he cries, of gravity *stuff'd* out
With academic dignity devout.
To read wise lectures, vanity the text.—*Cowper. Hope.*

STULTI'LOQUY. STU'LTIFY, *v.* Lat. *Stultiloquium*; (*Stultus, eloquium.*) *Stultifiy, stultum.* fieri, facere. See STOLID.

Stultiloquy—foolish talk.

Stultify,—to make or cause to appear—a fool.

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit, is indeed to all wise persons a mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool.
By Taylor, vol. i. Ser 23.

But it hath been said, that a non compos himself, though he be afterwards brought to a right mind, shall not be permitted to allege his own insanity in order to avoid such guilt: for that no man shall be allowed to *stultify* himself, or plead his own disability.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 19.

STUM, *v.* STUM, *n.* STU'MMING, *n.* Skinner knows not whether from the Dut. *Stom*; Ger. *Stumm*, mutus q. d. Vinum mutum, quia nunquam efferbuit; or rather from the Dut. *Stomp*; Ger. *Stumpff*, hebes, obtusus, i.e. vinum obtusum, quia (sc.) nulla fermentatione depuratum est. *Stum* (Tooke) is the past tense and past part. of *Stym-an*, to steam; and means fumigated, *steamed*.

Stummed casks are casks fumigated (with brimstone, to prevent the liquor from fermenting.)

Stum is the unfermented juice contained in the cask. See the quotation from Howell.

There is a hard green wine that grows about Rochel, and the islands thereabouts, which the cunning Hollander sometime uses to fetch: and he hath a trick to put a bag of herbs, or some other infusions into it, (as he doth brimstone in Rhenish) to give it a whiter tincture, and more sweetness; then they rebmark it for England, where it passeth for good Bachrag, and this is called *stumming* of wines.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 54.

When you with High-Dutch Reeren dine,
Expect false Latin, and *stum'd* wine;
They never taste, who always drink;
They always talk, who never think.
Prior. Upon a Passage in the Scaligeriana.

What else inspires the tongues and swells the breasts
Of all thy hellowing renegade priests.
That preach up thee for God; dispense thy laws;
And with the *stum* ferment their fainting cause?
Dryden. The Medal.

The concoction of the food in the stomach is as necessary for its future use, as the fermentation of the *stum* in the vat is to the perfection of the liquor.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 15.

STUMBLE, *v.* STU'MBLER, *n.* STU'MBLER. STU'MBLINGLY. Junius remarks that the Lat. *Cæspitare*, is—ad *casipdem* impingere et prolabi: to strike against the *turf* and fall forward; and infers, that to *stumble* is to strike against a *stump*, rising or projecting from the surface.

To strike the foot against accidentally; to make a false step; to stop or hinder in the right course; to stagger after a false step.

He *stombled* at a chance, & felle on his kne,
Thorgh the tother schank he ros, & scrued in his degre.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

Let brynge a man in a bot. in myddes a brode water
The wynde and the water. and waggynge of the bote
Maketh the man meny tyme. to *stomble* yf he stande.
Piers Plonkman, p. 167.

But if he wandre in the nyght, he *stomblith*, for light is not in him.—*Wielif. Jon.* c. 11.

But if a man walk in the nighte, he *stobleth*, because there is no lyghte in him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He thurgh the thickest of the throng gan threste.
Ther *stombles* stedes strong, and doun goth all.
He rolleth under foot as doih a ball.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2615.

Where discipline shall be but deemed vayne,
Where blockes are stridde by *stumblers* as a strawe,
And where selfe will must stande for martiall lawe.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

It will none otherwise be, but that some *stumblinge blockes* wyll always be by malicious folke laied in good peoples way.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 356.

I know not whether to marvel more, either that he [Chaucer] in that misty time could see so clearly, or that we in this clear age go so *stumblingly* after him.
Sidney. Defence of Poesy.

Tho went the pensive damme out of dore
And chaunst to *stumble* at the threshold flore;
Her *stombling* steppe somewhat her amazed,
(For such, as signes of ill luckie, beae dispraised.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

Cel. Stay, stay, this cannot be.
Gov. I say it must be;
I hope to find ye still the same good lady.
Cel. To th' court? this *stumbles* me: art sure for me wench,
This preparation is?
Beaum. & Fletch. Humourous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 2.

I was told of a Spaniard, who having got a fall by a *stumble*, and broke his nose, rose up, and in a disdainful manner said, this is to walk upon earth.
Howell, b. i. Let. 32.

By this unreasonable custom they [the Chinese] do in a manner love the use of their feet, and instead of going they only *stumble* about their houses, and presently squat down on their breeches again, being, as it were, confined to sitting all days of their lives.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

The old Arians would have detested such practices: the *Quaverers*, alone was such a *stumbling-block* to them, that very few could get over it; and they would never insert it in their creeds.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 305.

Forth as she waddled in the brake,
A grey goose *stumbled* on a snake,
And took th' occasion to abuse her,
And of rank plagiarism accuse her.—*Smart*, Fab. 4.

STUMP, *n.* } Dut. *Stompe*; Ger. *Stumpe*;
STUMP, *v.* } Sw. *Stump*; Dut. *Stompen*; Ger.
STU'MPY. } *Stummeler*, *stumpeln*; Sw. *Stympa*, truncare, mutilare, obtusum reddere, to cut down the trunk, limb or member. *Stump*, n.—The part left, the stub or stock left, when the trunk or limb is cut or lopped.

To *stump*, also, consequentially, is, to move like one with his limbs cut doun to a *stump*; stiffly, heavily, noisily.

But the good man understood not, that even the best translation, is for mere necessitie but an evill imped wing to file withall, or a heavie *stompe* leg of wood to go withall.
Ascham. The Schoolemaster, b. ii.

So hane they deigned, by their denine decrees
That with the *stumps* of my reproued tong,
I may sometimes, reproueers dedes reproue,
And sing a verse, to make them see themselves.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

Inflam'd with wrath, his raging blade he hefte,
And strooke so strongly, that the knotty string
Of his huge taile he quite asonder cleffe;
Five joints thereof he hewd, and but the *stump* him left.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow.
More. Song of the Soul, b. i. c. 2. s. 50.

He had a brother also who never cast his foreteeth, and therefore he wore them before, to the very *stumps*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 25.

Es'n *stumps* of olives, bar'd of leaves, and dead,
Revive and oft redeem their wither'd head.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

One of the horses snapt off the end of his finger with the glove. I dress'd the *stump* with the common digestive.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 3.

They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in.—*Mortimer.*

There, like the visionary emblem seen
By him of Babylon, life stands a *stump*,
And, filletted about with hoops of brass,
Still lives, though all his pleasant boughs are gone.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

Mr. Bank's greyhound, which was with us, got sight of it, and would probably have caught it, but the moment he set off he lamed himself, against a *stump* which lay concealed in the long grass.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. i.

STUN, *v.* See ASTONE. A.S. *Stun-ian*, impingere, allidere, obtundere aures alicui obstupefacere, to dash, or beat ngainst; to dun. *Ge-stun*, strepitus. Fr. *Estonne*, Menage says is—exotnatus, for extonitus, the same as—attonitus.

To benumb, to dull or deaden, to stupefy, (sc.) the sense or sensations.

Now see then good reader the madnes of maister Masker, that sayth here, that that thing must nedes haue made the apostles wonder, *stuned*, & stagger, at the time when Christ spake those wordes in the syxth chapiter of Iovnte Ioha.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1112.

Yet, therewith sore enrag'd, with sterne regard
Her dreadfull weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet marteled so hard
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bowd his battred visour to his brest:
Wherewith he was so *stuned* that he n'ote ryde,
But reeled to and fro from east to west.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

In fighting, that is held a heavier blow, that (*stunning*) takes away the sense of pain, than that which pains the sense.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 6.

If Nature thunder'd in his opening ears,
And *stun'd* him with the music of the spheres,
How would he wish that heaven had left him still
The whispering zephyr, and the purling rill!
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 1.

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stunned with hoarse Codrus' Theseid, o'er and o'er!
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 1.

He [Hacho, a king of Lapland] consoled his countrymen, when they were once preparing to leave the frozen deserts of Lapland, and resolved to seek some warmer climate, by telling them that the Eastern nations, notwithstanding their boasted fertility, passed every night amidst the horrors of anxious apprehension, and were inexpressibly affrighted, and almost *stunned*, every morning, with the noise of the sun while he was rising.—*The Idler*, No. 96.

STUNG. See STING.

STUNT, *n.* } From the A.S. *Stunta*, *stunte*,
STUNT, *v.* } stultus, fatuus, or from the verb
to *stand*, (Skinner.) "*Stunt* (Tooke) is—stopped in the growth, the past part. of *stint-an*, to stop." See To STINT.

A *stunt* is—an animal, or other thing, *stinted* or *stunted* in its growth. To *stunt*, formed upon the noun, is—

To stop; to grow or become short or stubbed.

When waggish boys the *stunted* beesom ply,
To rid the slabby pavement, pass not by
Ere thou hast held their hands.—*Gay. Trivia*, b. ii.

Of all the expedients that can well be contrived to *stunt* the natural growth of a mer colony, that of an exclusive company is undoubtedly the most effectual.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

STUPE, *n.* } Lat. *Stuppa*, or *stupa*, the tow,
STUPE, *v.* } or coarse part of the line or flax. Linen, woollen, &c. medicated; and applied to sores.

I took off the dressings, and found the heat somewhat allay'd, and the ulcer well disposed to digestion. I *stuped* the ulcer.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. ii. c. 3.

But it was in vain: this pretender dressed the wound with a tent proportionable to the former anointed with some unguent binding a *stupe* over it.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 1.

STUPE'NDOUS. } Some of our elders
STUPE'NDOUSLY. } write *stupendious*: Bur-
STUPE'NDOUSNESS. } ton. *Stupend*,—It. *Stupèndo*; Lat. *Stupendus*, from *stupere*, to stun or astonish. See STUPID.

Astonishing, amazing, wonderful, prodigious.

They [dæmons] can work *stupend* and admirable conclusions: we see the effects only, but not the causes of them.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 220.

The king hath been there long in person with his cardinal; and the *stupendous* works they have rais'd by sea and land, are beyond belief, as they say.
Howell, b. i. Let. 6.

It is a *stupendious* monastery, built on the top of a huge land-rock.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 23.

Wisdoor the next (where Mars with Venus dwells,
Beauty with strength) above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and unforc'd ascent,
That no *stupendous* precipice denies
Access, no horrour turns away our eyes.
Denham. Cooper's Hill

I could charitably believe of all the primitive Pythagoreans that they swore in the same sense that Pythagoras did, namely, by the first communicatour of so high and *stupendious* a piece of wisdome.
More, Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, App.

Now besides this flatulencie that solicits to lust, there may be such a due dash of sanguine in the melancholy, that the complexion may prove *stupendiously* enravishing.
Id. A Discourse on Enthusiasm, p. 14.

He patient, but undaunted where they led him,
Came to the place, and what was set before him
Which without help of eye might be assay'd,
To heave, pull, draw, or break, he still performed
All with incredible, *stupendious* force,
None daring to appear antagonist.
Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 623.

Those very works, which, from their *stupendiousness*, should have taught them the greatness of the former, were the occasion of their paying that homage to the thing made, which could be due to the worker only.
Ellis. Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 270.

He [God] to assure them of his gracious protection and providence over them, or to persuade them of the truth of what he by Moses taught them, did before their eyes perform *stupendious* works in their behalf.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

He ceaseless works alone; and yet alone
Seems not to work; with such perfection fram'd
Is this complex *stupendous* scheme of things.
Thomson. Spring.

[This most potent author] so regulating the *stupendiously* swift motions of the great globes, and other vast masses of the mundane matter, that they do not, by any notable irregularity, disorder the grand system of the universe.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 51?

These fathers used so strange a language, in speaking of the last supper, that it gave occasion to a corrupt and barbarous church, in after-times, to ingraft upon it a doctrine more *stupendously* absurd and blasphemous that ever issued from the mouth of a pagan priest.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. ii. Note (Q.)

Under this *stupendous* Being we live. Our happiness, our existence is in his hands. All we expect must come from him.—*Foley. Natural Theology*, Conclusion.

STU'PID. } Fr. *Stupide*, *stupéfier*:
STUPI'DITY. } It. *Stipido*, *stupifire*:
STU'PIDLY. } Sp. *Estupido*; Lat. *Stupidus*, from *stup-ere*; said
STU'PIDNESS. } to have been anciently
STU'PIFIER. } written *stip-ere*, and
STUPEFA'CTION. } to be derived from *stipes*,
STUPEFA'CTIVE, *adj.* } a *block-head*, quia *stipitis*
STUPEFA'CTIVE, *n.* } sive trunci instar est;
STU'PEFYING, *n.* } because like a block,
STU'POR. } trunk, log. Hence, *Stupid* is—

Like a log or block; hard or difficult to receive impressions, or perceptions; inapprehensive, insensitive, dull, obtuse; thick, heavy; sluggish, inert.

Is not your father grown incapable
Of reasonable affayres? Is he not *stupid*
With age, and altring thoumes? can he speake? heare?
Know man, from man?
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

No man who knows aught, can be so *stupid* to deny that all men naturally were born free, having the image and resemblance of God himself, and were by privilege above all the creatures, born to command and not to obey.
Milton. The Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.

The dreadful bellowing of whose strait-brac'd drums,
To the French sounded like the dreadful doom;
And them with such *stupidity* benumbs,
As though the earth had groaned first her womb.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

He utters enough to make a stone understand it; how *stupidly* soever all his interpreters would have Hector (being stroake into a trembling, and almost dead) turne about like a whirlwinde.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xiv.

He so applyes himself to his pillow, as a man meant not to be drowned in sleep, but refreshed; not limiting his rest by the insatiable lust of a sluggish and drowzie *stupidness*, but by the exigence of his health, and habilitation to his calling.—*Bp. Hall. The Christian.*

Whom when discovered they had throughly eide,
With great amazement they were *stupefide*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

——— For when a general loss
Falls on a nation, and they slight the cross,
God hath rais'd prophets to awaken them
From *stupefaction*. *An Elegy upon Dr. Donne.*

Opium hath a *stupefacting* [into ed. of Works, *stupefactive*] part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 98.

Opium and other strong *stupefactives*, doe coagulate the spirits and deprive it of the motion.
Id. Hist. of Life & Death, p. 52.

There were not only great things first spoken and delivered to mankind, but examples as great as the things themselves; but these did so little prevail on the *stupid* and unthinkful world, that they among whom the Son of God did first manifest himself, seem'd only solicitous to make good one prophesie concerning him, viz. that he should be despised and rejected of men.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

I mention not how the Sabellian hypothesis must have been very needlessly and *stupidly* clogged by such a tenet: for they could never have given any tolerable account of the Son's praying to the Father, of his increasing in wisdom, of his being afflicted and sore troubled, and crying out in his agonies and sufferings, without the supposition of a human soul.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 267.

Stupidity then under sufferings can be no part of the excellency of a man; which in its greatest height is in the beings the most beneath him.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

And even the atheists themselves, who have tried all possible ways of extinguishing them, have found by experience that the utmost they can do, is to damp and *stupify* them at present; but that in despite of them they will revive and awake again when death or danger approaches them.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 3.

We know that insensibility of pain may as well proceed from the deadness and *stupifiedness* of the part, as from a perfect and unmolested health.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 6.

Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional *stupifier?*—*Berkley. The Querist*, § 248.

It seems very probable, that there was a much more powerful cause than sorrow in the case, viz. a preternatural *stupefaction* of their senses, by some of those malignant spirits that were then conflicting with our Saviour; who, perhaps, to deprive him of the solace of his disciples' company, did by their diabolical art, produce that extraordinary *stupor* that oppressed them.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

But let not him, that shares a brighter day
Traduce the splendour of a noontide ray,
Prefer the twilight of a darker time,
And deem his base *stupidity* no crime.—*Cowper. Truth.*

But what long and tormenting struggles must they probably have experienced first; and in how deplorable a state must the benumbing and *stupefying* of so important a principle of their nature have left them!—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

It produced that kind of *stupefaction*, which is the consequence of using opium, or other substances of that kind.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 8.

Laugh, ye who boast your more mercurial pow'rs,
That never felt a *stupor*, know no pause,
Nor need one; I am conscious, and confess
Fearless, a soul, that does not always think.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

STUPRATION. Lat. *Suprare*. See CONSTUPRARE.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice.—*Brown.*

STURDY. STURDILY. STURDINESS. } Skinner derives from the Fr. *Estourdi*, It. *Stordito*, attonitus, mente quasi motus; and these are derived by Menage from the Lat. *Stolidus*. Tooke forms *sturdy* from *stur'd* (past part. *stirred*, *stir'd*, of the verb to *stir*,) by the usual addition of *iy* or *y*; and he refers the Fr. to the same source. See *Sture* in Jamieson.

Stirred, moved, roused, (sc.) to bear, resist, oppose; stubborn, obstinate; stiff, stout, hardy, resolute.

And defended hem wyle hii mygte myd wel *sturdy* mode.
R. Gloucester, p. 212.

This knave goth him up ful *sturdely*,
And at the chambre dore while that he stood,
He cried and knocked as that he were wood.
Chaucer. The Millers Tale, v. 3436.

The kinge declareth him the eaas
With sterne worde and *stordie* chere,
To him and saide in this manere.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

And such as geue them selfe therto, be *stourdy* and studious about the furtherance of their sedicious secte.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 212.

He enfourmed his ii eldest sonnes of the dispotycion of hothe peoples, and warned Willyam to be lounynge and lyberall to his subjectes, and Robert to be stern & *sturdy* [*sturdy*] vnto hii.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 222.

Yet in the end of the said fourscore days, was that worthy martyr decreed contumax, that is, *sturdily*, frowardly, and wilfully absent, and in pain of the same his abscence condemned and put to death.
State Trials. 1 *Mary*, an. 1553. *Abp. Cranmer.*

There can be none ende of faultes, if a man rehearse all faultes that doe necessarily follow this vnruly *sturdiesnes*.
Sir J. Checke. The Hurt of Sedition.

Such foy he had their stubborne harts to quell,
And *sturdie* courage tame with dreadfull aw;
That his hobeast they feared, as a tyrans law.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Then weap thyself at last, and thee withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,
Here toughly chew and *stordily* digest
Th' immense last volumes of our common law.
Donne. To Mr. B. B.

E'w in this early dawning of the year,
Produce the plough, and yoke the *sturdy* steer,
And good him till he groans beneath his toil,
Till the bright share is bury'd in the soil.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

It [excessive fondness] will rather produce pride and *sturdiness* for the present: which will at length show itself in ill manners, contempt, and rudeness towards their best and kindest friends.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 473.

A wicked administration may propose to impoverish the people; to render them as submissive and as abject as the subjects, the boors, or the slaves, in some foreign countries, and to beggar them out of their spirits.
Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 19.

Patient of contradiction as a child,
Affable, humble, diffident, and mild;
Such was sir Isaac, and such Boyle and Locke:
Your blusd'rer as *sturdy* as a rock.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

STURGEON. Fr. *Estourgeon*; It. *Storione*; Low Lat. *Sturio*, or *sturgio*; Ger. *Stor*; Sw. *Stoer*; A. S. *Styria*. Gesner derives from Ger. *Stoer-en*, A. S. *Str-ion*, to stir, to move; because it *stirs* up the mud as it swims.

In old time our auncestours set mere store by the *sturgeon*, and it carried the name above all other fishes. He is the only fish that hath the skales growing toward the head: hee swims against the stream. But now adaies there is no such reckoning and account made of him.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 17.

STURK. A. S. *Styre*, (*steer-ic.*) A young ox or steer; a young cow or heifer. Lanc. a *sturke*, (Somner.) See STEER.

The *stirkes* or young beefes vngelded, we either kill young for veale, or geld, to the end that they may serue afterward for tillage in earing vp of the ground.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 13.

STUT, *v.* STUTTER, *n.* STUTTER, *v.* STUTTERER. } The Gr. *Stottern*, impedite loqui, lingua allidere, Wachter derives from Ger. *Stossen*, Dut. *Stooten*, Sw. *Stoota*, Goth. *Stautan*, ferire, percutere; to strike against (sc.) with the tongue; and hence,—

To hesitate in utterance or speaking.

To *stutter*—is in common use.

Her tongue was verye quicke
But she spake somewhat thicke
Her felowe did stammer and *stut*.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

Divers we see do *stut*; the cause may be, (in most) the refrigeration of the tongue; whereby it is less apt to move, and therefore we see, that naturalls do generally *stut*: and we see that in those that *stut* if they drink wine moderately, they *stut* less, because it heateth; and so we see, that they that *stut*, do *stut* more in the first offer to speak, than in continuance; because the tongue is by motion, somewhat heated.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 356.

And many *stutters* (we find) are very cholerick men; choler enducing a driness in the tongue.—*Id. Ib.*

Thus a learned author informeth us, that some families at Lubloin in Guyen in France do naturally *stut* and stammer, which he taketh to proceed from the nature of the waters.
Fuller. Worthies. Leicestershire.

When the wind is southward, she is more subject to belching out flakes of fire (as *stutterers* use to stammer more when the wind is in that hole.)—*Howell*, b. xxvii. Let. 1.

STY, *v.* STY, *n.* STYER, or STIAN, *n.* } Dut. *Styghen*, *steygen*; Ger. *Steegen*; Sw. *Stig-a*; A. S. *Stig-an*, ascendere, to go up.

Sty, upon the eyelids, Skinner derives from this verb; but *sty* for hogs from *stipare*.

A *stye* or *stian* upon the eye is in A. S. *Stigende*, the pres. part. of *stig-an*.

A *sty* for hogs is *stige*, past part. of the same verb,—

A raised pen for swine. It. *Stia*. See *Tooke*.

To *sty*, to go, to go up, (to hie,) to ascend, is very common in old authors.

Steyers, now written *Stairs*, (qv.)

The Segrave myght not stand, Sir Ion tok the gayn *stie*.
R. Brunne, p. 319.

And whanne the peple was left, he *stiede* aloone into an hil for to preie, but whanne the evenyng was come he was there aloone.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 14.

And he ran bifore, and *stighed* into a sycomore tree: to se hym, for he was to passe fro themes.—*Id. Luk*, c. 19.

It is so hie from thens I lie, and the common yerth, there ne is cable in no land maked, that might etrcche to me, to drawe me into hilese, ne *steyers* to *stye* on is none, so that without recouer endlesse, here to endure I wote well I purseide.—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. i.

With that she loketh, and was ware
Downe fro the skie there came a chare,
The whiche dragons aboute drowe;
And tho she gan hir beade downe bowe,
And vp she *stighe*, and faire and welle
She drofe forth by chare and whelle
Aboue in the ayre amunge the skies.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Thanne kynge Phylyp [de Valeys] seynge the hoblesnesse of the Flemynges, and hoo lytell they feryd hym, toke coldsayll of his lordes, how he myght cause theym to discende the hylle, for so longe as they kept the hyll it was iuperdous and perylous to *stye* towarde theym.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1327.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound
And of so fierce and forcible despight,
Thought with his winges to *stye* above the ground;
But his late wounded wing unserviceable found.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

And all that preace did round about her swell
To catchen hold of that long chaine, thereby
To climbe aloft, and others to excell;
That was Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every link thereof a step of dignity.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 7.

Those that are smitten from above upon the head, *etie* downe and sinke directly, [constituent.]
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 54.

——— And here you *sty* me
In this hard rocke, whiles you doe keepe from me
The rest o' th' island.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

——— Within his yard, he mixt
Twelne *sties* to lodge his heard; and every *sty*
Had roome and vse, for fifty swine to lye.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul disfigurement,
But boast themselves more comely than before;
And all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*.—*Milton. Comus.*

The marrow of a calfe, incorporat with equall weight of wax and common oile or oile rosat, together with an egge, maketh a soueraigne liniment for the *stian* or any other hard swellings in the eyelids.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxviii. c. 11.

Each friend you seek in you enclosure lies,
All lost their form, and habitants of *sties*.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

STYLE, or STILE, *n.* STYLE. STYLAR. } Fr. *Style*; It. *Stilo*; Sp. *Estilo*; Lat. *Stylus*; Gr. Στυλος, *columna*, the instrument, with the point of which they wrote.

A pen or pin; a pillar, a stalk, or stem.

Met.—the character, kind, or manner of writing, inscribing, delineating, depicturing; generally, of doing or performing any thing; the manner or course of judicial proceeding.

The manner or form of writing, (sc.) the title or denomination; the appellation, the name.

Stylish, is a word in common speech; in good, high, fashionable *style*.

And I furder beseche that your lordship wil voutsafe in reading thereof, to pesse (by change of *style*) where the renewing of the verse may bee most apparantly thought to begin.—*Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.*

Than syne I haue here shewed unto you the fyns or end of Brinins, I shall now retourne my *style* unto his brother Belynus.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 31.

Put thou the Greekes denise againe in use,
Stop by thine eares this syren to beguile,
Sealc up those wanton eies of thine, be sure
To lend no eare unto hir flattering *stile*.
Turbervile. To his Friend T.

In this tract of Gloucestershire (where to this day many places are *styled* vineyards) was of ancient time, among other fruits of a fertile soil, great store of vines.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 14. Note

He cerles can that friendship long endure,
However gay and goodly be the *style*,
That doth ill cause or evill end ensure;
For vertue is the band that bindeth harts most sture.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

"Their issue, which were conqu'rors of this isle,
At Hastings which the Englishmen did tame,
Her ensigns, graced with the English *stile*,
To their first country carry back their claim,
Conquest returning whence it lately came.
Drayton. Robert, Duke of Normandy.

He who first made known the use of that contemptible mineral, [iron] may be truly *styled* the father of arts, and author of plenty.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv c. 12.

Then for the *style* majestic and divine,
It speaks no less than God in every line;
Commanding words; whose force is still the same'
As the first fiat that produc'd our frame.
Dryden. Religio Laici.

The *style* of a flower is a body accompanying the ovary, either arising from the top of it, or standing at an axis in the middle, with embryons of the seeds round it.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary.

The figure of the *stile* and seed-vessel, and the number of cells into which it is divided.—*Ray. On the Creation*, p.1.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the centre of the place and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line.
Moxon.

In these words, you will observe, the great Being who was *styled* the loving Father of the people, is addressed in the specific character of a teacher: for the expression of sitting at his feet describes the attitude of scholars listening to the lessons of a master.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 29.

It is the region within which we look for every thing that is sublime in description, tender in sentiment, and bold and lively in expression; and therefore though an author's plan should be faultless, and his story ever so well conducted, yet, if he be feeble, or flat in *style*, destitute of affecting scenes, and deficient in poetical colouring, he can have no success.—*Blair*, Lect. 10.

From the centre of the flower rises a *style* of a triangular form, and obtuse at the end, which is surrounded by six white stamina, whose extremities are yellow.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 6.

STYLE, or Stile. } A. S. *Stigh-el*; Dut. *Stychel*, the } dim. of *Sty*. Steps *raised* to pass over.

"Ye, Goddes armes," quod this riotour,
"Is it swiche peril with him for to mete?
I shal him seke by *stile* and eke by strete.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,626.

But let us leave queen Mab awhile,
Through many a gate, o'er many a *stile*,
That now had gotten by this while.
Drayton. Nymphidia.

STY'PTICK. Fr. *Styptique*; Lat. *Stypticus*; Gr. Στυπτικος, from στυφ-ειν, *astringere*. See the quotation from Plinie.

Among those medicines which they call *stypticke* or astringent, there is not a better thing than to boile the root of this blackberrie bramble in wine to the thirds.
Holland Plinie, b. ii. c. 13.

One head of garlicke taken in some *styptike* and harsh raw wine, with lisserpitium, to the weight of one obolus, driveth away the quartane ague for ever.—*Id. Ib.* b. xx. c. 6.

Against the latter with all the branches thereof, not medling with that restraining and *styptic* surgery which the law uses, not indeed against the malady, but against the eruptions, and outermost effects thereof.
Milton. Reason of Church Government.

SUAGE, or Swage, *v.* } See Assuage. To soothe, to } mitigate, to calm, to tranquillize.

And thei seiynge these thingis unnethis *swagiden* the peple that thei offriden not to hem.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 14.

And every thing that may done him ease,
To *swage* his peine, or his wo t'apease,
Was in the court and in the castle sought.
Chaucer. The Story of Thebes.

But wicked wrath bad some so farre enraged,
As by no meanes theyr malice could be *swaged*.
Gascoigne. The Pruites of Warre.

I lette passe that he whyche verylye wouldie entende to pacifie, *swage*, and appease a grudge, wouldie (as muche as he commeniieuliye might(e) extenuate the causes and occasyons of the grudge.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 871.

In the mean space, before the third day of their next session came about, the same being kept every ninth day continually at Rome, whereupon they said it now in Latin, e Nundinæ: here there fall out wars against the Antiates, which gave some hope to the nobility, that this adjournment would come to little effect, thinking that this war would hold them so long, as that the fury of the people against him would be well *swaged*, or utterly forgotten, by reason of the trouble of the wars.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 193.

SUA'SION. } See Persuade. Fr. *Suasion*,
Sua'sory. } *suasoire, suasif*.
Sua'sive. }

But thei had by the subtill *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commaundemẽt in tasting the forboden fruyte.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 157.

Now as God tempts only by exploration and trial, so the devil always tempts by *suasion*, inducing us by all possible arguments and motives to the commission of sin, that he may have advantage to accuse us of it, and hereafter to torment us for it.
Bp. Hopkins. Practical Exposition on the Lord's Prayer.

Secondly, there is a *suasory* or enticing temptation, that inclines the will and affections to close with what is presented to them.—*Id. Ib.*

In all its [justice] directions of the inferior faculties, it conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoyed them with vigour; it had the passions in perfect subjection, and though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and despotical.
South, vol. I. Ser. 2.

SUA'VITY. Fr. *Suave, suavité*; It. *Soáve, soávità*; Sp. *Suáve, suavidad*; Lat. *Suavitas*, from *suavis*, sweet; A. S. *Swæs*. See Sweet.
Met.—Sweetness.

[He spake much] thirdly of the *suavily* of their doctrine in the word peace and good things.
Hale. Rem. Let. from the Synod of Dort.

It is certain, that Plato does not only very much commend the Orphick hymns, for their *suavity* and deliciousness, but also produce some verses out of them, without making any scruple concerning their author.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 296.

But the other love which ariseth from the conceit of our special dearness to God upon insufficient grounds; that goes no farther than to some *suavities*, and pleasant fancies within our selves; and some passionate complements of the image we have set up in our imaginations.
Glanvil, Ser. 1.

I know not whether the curiosa felicitas, or that charm of his writings which resulted from study and happiness united, may not be said to consist in delicacy of sentiment and *suavity* of expression.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 104.

SUB. *Sub* is much used, prefixed, to express inferiority in degree, rank; less, low, down; and, consequentially, under cover, hidden, secret. The use of it is mere matter of discretion.

Sub-acid,—less than *acid*, or sour; *acid* in a less degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in an animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-acid* in all plants.—*Arbuthnot. Of Aliments*, c. 3.

SUB-ACT, *v.* } Lat. *Sub-igere, subactum*,
Sub-a'ction. } (*sub* and *agere*,) to make, or cause to be under, or inferior, or lower.

To bring down, to heat down; to reduce, to rebate.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 27.

In that long interval there was a powerful Agent *subacting*, disposing and influencing the massa chaotica, expressed by the Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 308.

For the meek spirit is incurious; and so thoroughly *subacted*, that he takes his lead from God (as the camel from his master) upon his knees.
Bp. Hall. Of Contentation, § 19.

There are of concoction two periods; the one assimilation, or alteration, and *subaction*; the other maturation.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 838.

SUB-A'DDING. Giving secret or private *aid* or assistance.

And when he had dispos'd in some good train
His home affairs; he counsels how t' advance
His foreign correspondence, with the chain
Of some alliance that might countenance
His greatness, and his quiet entertain.
Which was thought fittest with some match of France,
To hold that kingdom from *sub-siding* such,
Who else could not subsist, nor hope so much.
Daniel. Civil War, b. viii.

SUB-A'LMONER. The under or inferior almoner.

After his Majesty's restoration he [William Holder] became canon of Windsor, fellow of the Royal Society, canon of St. Paul's, subdean of his Majesty's chappel (in the place of Walt. Jones deceased) and *subalmoner* to him.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. II.

SUB-A'LTERN, *adj.* } Fr. *Sub-alterne*; It. *Sub-altérno*; Sp. *Sub-alterno*; Low Lat. *Sub-alternus*; (Lat. *Sub*, and *alternus*.)
Su'baltern, *n.*
Subalte'rnate.
Subaltern'ation.

One who is inferior to, under, another:—also, alternately, or by turn or change inferior or otherwise.

The care whereof did kindly appertain to those who being *subaltern* magistrates and officers of the crown, were to be employed, as from the prince, so for the people.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

When al Christianitie in the counsell of Constance was diuided into nations, Anglicana Natio was one of the principall and no *subalterne*.—*Camden. Remaines. Britaine.*

The second [question] admitting the duplicity of officers should be continued, yet whether there should not be a difference, that one should not be the principal officer, and the other to be but special and *subaltern?*
Bacon. On the Union of England & Scotland.

Among the dry [materials] I esteem the more principal, and solid, to be the oak, elme, beech, ash, chess-nut, wallnut, &c. the less principal, the service, maple, lime-tree, horn-beam, quick-beam, birch, hasel, &c. together with all their *sub-alternate* and several kinds.
Evelyn. Sylva, § 3. Introd.

So that woman being created for man's sake to be his helper, in regard of the end before mentioned, namely, the hauing and bringing vp of children, wherunto it was not possible they could concurre, vnlesse there were *subalternation* betweene them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded vpon inequalitie, because things equall in euery respect are neuer willingly directed one by another.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 73.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen, round their chief appear:
Each had his lantern in his hand;
And Venus mask'd brought up the rear.
Prior. The Dove.

Both particular and universal propositions which agree in quality, are called *subaltern*, though these are not properly opposite; as
A—Every vine is a tree. I—Some vine is a tree.
Or thus:
E—No vine is a tree. O—Some vine is not a tree.
Watts. Logic, p. 1. c. 4. § 3.

A stronger proof cannot be given of the skill and vigilance of our *subaltern* officers, to whom this share of merit almost entirely belongs.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 11.

By placing Cowley in the first rank of poets, he has in effect degraded him from the *subaltern* station which he had else preserved unmolested.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 169.

SUB-A'QUEOUS. Being, lying, under water, (*sub aquam.*)

The northern naturalists will perhaps say, that this assembly met for the purpose of plunging into their *subaqueous* winter quarters; but was that the case, they would never escape discovery in a river perpetually fished as the Thames; some of them must inevitably be brought up in the nets that harass that water.
Pennant. British Zoology. Swallows.

The first who broached this opinion, was Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsal, who very gravely informs us, that these birds are often found in clustered masses at the bottom of the northern lakes, mouth to mouth, wing to wing, foot to foot; and that they creep down the reeds in autumn, to their *subaqueous* retreats.—*Id. Ib.*

SUB-ARRA'TION. Low Lat. *Sub-arrare. Arrabone*, (i. e. *vadimonio*,) uxorem sibi desponsare, (Du Cange.) See the quotation.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spousage; and by these tokens of spousage are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man, which said giving is called *subarration*, (i. e. wedding or covenanting,) especially when it is done by the giving of a ring.—*Wheatly. On the Common Prayer*, c. 10. § 5.

SUB-A'STRAL. Being under the stars, (*sub astra.*)

When by the aid of improved astronomy, he compares this *substral* economy with the systems of the fixed stars.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 2.

SUB-AUDITION. Fr. *Subaudition;* Lat. of the Lower Ages *Sub-auditio, subaudire;* (Lat. *Sub.* and *audire,* to hear.) Cotgrave calls it—

"Part of a man's meaning expressed, and the rest understood:" more correctly,—that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed.

P. Will it [manner of explaining *right,* &c.] enable us to account for what is called *abstraction,* and for *abstract* ideas, whose existence you deny? *H.*—I think it will: and, if it must have a name, it should rather be called *subaudition* than *abstraction,* though I mean not to quarrel about a title.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. ii. c. 2.

SUB-CELE'STIAL. Being under the heavens, or heavenly things, (*sub cœlestia.*)

If there can be found any decay in the heavens, it will in the course of nature, and discourse of reason consequently follow, that there must of necessity ensue a decay in all those things, ordered upon the heavens: as therefore on the other side, if there be found no decay in the heavens, the presumption will be strong, that there is no such decay (as is supposed) in these *subcœlestial* bodies.
Hakewell. Apologie, b. ii. c. 1.

Even he [Solomon] passeth the same sentence of vanity, vexation, and unprofitableness, upon this, as upon all other *subcœlestial* things.—*Barrow,* vol. iii. Ser. 14.

SUB-CLA'VIAN. Fr. *Susclavier.* Upon the kannel bone, whence, *veine susclavière.* The second main ascendent branch of the hollow vein, (Cotgrave.) See CLAVICLE.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the *subclavian* division doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours,* b. iv. c. 5.

Concerning the difference of matter, in which the *subclavian* and carotid arteries, upon the different sides of the body, separate themselves from the aorta, Cheselden seems to have thought, that the advantage which the left gain by going off at an angle much more acute than the right, is made up to the right by their going off together in one branch.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 11.

SUB-COMMI'TTEE. A *committee under* or inferior to another.

Yet by their sequestrators and *sub-committees* abroad, men for the most part of insatiable hands, and noted disloyalty, those orders were commonly disobeyed.
Milton. History of England, b. iii.

SUB-CONSTELLA'TION. An inferior or less constellation.

We will not controvert the picture of the seven stars; although it thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described, either in site or magnitude, in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover, from July unto April.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 19.

SUB-CONTRA'CTED. Contracted *under,* or by any one under—a previous contract.

——— For your claime, faire sisters,
I bare it in the interest of my wife,
'Tis she is *sub-contracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act v. sc. 3.

SUB-CO'NTRARY. That which is contrary in a lower or inferior degree.

The other [number] which surmounted, and is surmounted by the same part of their extremities, is named Hypenantia, that is to say, *sub-contrary.*
Holland. Plutarch. p. 850.

If they differ in quality and agree in quantity then they are called contrary, or *subcontrary.* Contrary when they are universal, as, every man is an animal; No man is an animal. *Subcontrary,* when they are particular, as, some man is an animal; some man is not an animal.
Port Royal Logic, pt. ii. c. 4.

If two particular propositions differ in quality they are *subcontrarias;* as,

I—Some vine is a tree. O—Some vine is not a tree.

These may be both true together, but they can never be both false.—*Watts. Logic,* pt. ii. c. 2. § 3.

SUB-DE'ACON. **SUBDE'ACONRY.** **SUBDE'AN.** **SUBDE'ANERY.** } *Sub-diacre;* Sp. *Sub-diacono;* Low Lat. *Sub-diaconus;* It. *Sotto-decano;* Fr. *Sous-doyen.*

An inferior dean or deacon.

That the orders of *subdeacon,* benet, and colet, and such others as were commonly called minores ordines, be not necessary by the word of God to be reckoned in the church, and be justly left out in the said book of orders.
State Trials. Edw. VI. an. 1551. *Bp. Gardiner.*

You come to be promoted here to the holye order of *subdeacownie.—Martin. Marriage of Priests,* (1550,) O 2.

Our elders or ministers and deacons (for *subdeacons* and the other inferiour orders, sometime used in popish church we haue not) are made according to a certeine forme of consecration concluded vpon in the time of king Edward the sixt, by the cleargie of England.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 1.

In that employment he was made prebendary of York, and then of Ripon, the dean of which church made him his *sub-dean.—Bp. Taylor,* vol. iii. Ser. 7.

Being *sub-dean,* an office to which belongs much of the scholastick government of the college, and soon proved to be the whole, he undertook the entire management of all affairs.—*Felt. Life of Hammond.*

The *subdeanery* of York, founded anno 1229, has the impropriation of Preston in Holderness.
Bacon. Lib. Regis, p. 1102.

In like manner he [Gregory] altered the old book in the rubick, prescribing *subdeacons* to wear surplices when the litany was sung in processions.
Comber. Companion to the Temple, c. 7. § 12.

SUB-DERISO'RIOUS. Derisory in a lower or less degree.

This *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us; it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation.
More.

SUB-DIA'LECT. A lower or inferior dialect; or one descending from another dialect.

There is, besides these *sub-dialects* of the Italians, Spanish and French, another speech that hath a great stroke in Greece and Turkey, call'd Franco, which may be said to be compos'd of all the three.—*Howell,* b. iii. Let. 69.

SUB-DIVE'RSIFY, *v.* To diversify; to make a lower or inferior diversification; descending from one already made.

Take the same wool, for instance, one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another weaves it into kersey or serge, another weaves it into arras; and possibly these variously *subdiversified* according to the phantasy of the artificer.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind,* p. 157.

SUBDIVI'DE, *v.* **SUBDIVI'SION.** } Fr. *Sub-diviser;* It. *Sub-dividere;* Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Sub-dividere.*

To divide (sc. any division or part) into lower, less or smaller parts.

For of these manner of rullings by one, by the fewer part, and by the multitude or greater number, they which have more methodically, and more distinctly & perfitly written vpon them, doe make a *subdiuision.*
Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 1.

If for vast tuns of currants, and of figs,
Of med'cinal and aromatic twigs,
Thy leaves a better method do provide,
Divide to pounds, and ounces *subdivide.*
Devine. Upon Mr. Thos. Coryat's Crudities.

Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved, if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions.—*Bp. Taylor,* vol. ii. Ser. 22.

He [Stephen Langton] was the first that *divided* the whole Bible into chapters, as Robert Stephens, a French-man, that thereof curious and painful printer, some six score years since, first *subdivided* into verses.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

The Manicheans professed themselves not to have derived this opinion from the Pagans, nor to be a *subdivision* under them, or schism from them, but a quite different sect by themselves.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System,* p. 223.

It might not be amiss, for the sake of clear and distinct conception, to *subdivide* literal into its two main branches, as I have here done, into historical and doctrinal.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 4.

In every other art and manufacture, the effects of the division of labour are similar to what they are in this very trifling one, though, in many of them, the labour can neither be so much *subdivided,* nor reduced to so great a simplicity of operation.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations,* b. i. c. 1.

With respect to myself, as I consist of two parts, a body and a mind, my duty to myself again separates itself into two correspondent *subdivisions.—Knox,* Ess. 80.

SUB-DIVI'NE. *Divine* in a lower or less degree.

Surely, no more can our minds conceive of you, [Spirits] than our eyes can see your only, since he, that made you, hath given us some little glimpse of your *subdivine* natures, properties, operations, let us weakly as we may, recount them to his glory in yours.
Bp. Hall. Invisible World, b. i. g. 2.

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Devine. Upon Mr. Thos. Coryat's Crudities.

Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved, if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions.—*Bp. Taylor,* vol. ii. Ser. 22.

He [Stephen Langton] was the first that *divided* the whole Bible into chapters, as Robert Stephens, a French-man, that thereof curious and painful printer, some six score years since, first *subdivided* into verses.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

The Manicheans professed themselves not to have derived this opinion from the Pagans, nor to be a *subdivision* under them, or schism from them, but a quite different sect by themselves.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System,* p. 223.

It might not be amiss, for the sake of clear and distinct conception, to *subdivide* literal into its two main branches, as I have here done, into historical and doctrinal.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 4.

In every other art and manufacture, the effects of the division of labour are similar to what they are in this very trifling one, though, in many of them, the labour can neither be so much *subdivided,* nor reduced to so great a simplicity of operation.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations,* b. i. c. 1.

With respect to myself, as I consist of two parts, a body and a mind, my duty to myself again separates itself into two correspondent *subdivisions.—Knox,* Ess. 80.

SUB-DIVI'NE. *Divine* in a lower or less degree.

Surely, no more can our minds conceive of you, [Spirits] than our eyes can see your only, since he, that made you, hath given us some little glimpse of your *subdivine* natures, properties, operations, let us weakly as we may, recount them to his glory in yours.
Bp. Hall. Invisible World, b. i. g. 2.

SUB-DO'LOUS. Lat. *Sub-dolus,* (*sub* and *dolus,*) used as equivalent to *dolosus.*

Cunning, crafty, sly, deceitful.

They are the subtilest, I will not say the most *subdolous* dealers.—*Howell,* b. i. Let. 41.

They are accounted the subtilest and most *subdolous* people upon earth.—*Id.* Let. 14.

As he doth not affect my poor base ends, so he will not defile his fair intentions by sordid means of compassing them; such as are illusive simulations and *subdolous* artifices, treacherous collusions, &c.—*Barrow,* vol. i. Ser. 5.

SUBDU'CE, *v.* **SUBDU'CT,** *v.* **SUBDU'CTION.** } Lat. *Sub-ducere, sub-ductum,* to lead away, to withdraw.

To withdraw; to take away; to subtract.

How well might you have thought, our master is not *subduced,* but risen; had hee beene taken away by others hands, this fine linnen had not beene left behinde.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Resurrection.

For never was the earth so peevish as to forbid the sun when it would shine on it, or to slink away, or *subduce* itself from its rayes.—*Hammond,* vol. iv. Ser. 14.

If out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should by the operation of the understanding *subduce* ten, whether we *subduct* that number of ten out of the last generations of men, or out of generations a thousand years since, or indeterminately out of the whole collection, certainly the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that *subduction* made.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 10.

Or nature faild in mee, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain,
Or from my side *subducting,* took perhaps
More than enough.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

Oh that we were not more capable of distrust, then thine omnipotent hand is of weariness and *subduction*
Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, § 66.

When God promised Moses, that an angel should go before Israel; and yet, within kwhile, threatened the *subduction* of his own presence; I marvel not, if the holy man were no less troubled, than if they had been left destitute and guardless.—*Id. The Invisible World,* b. i. § 4.

For *subducting* either the benefits commonly indulged to mankind, or those which accrue from the welfare of public society, what possibility will remain of subsistence, of safety, of content unto us? what but confusion, want, violence, and disquiet?—*Barrow,* vol. i. Ser. 9.

I went to this clandestine lodging, and found, to my amazement, that it was the ornament of a fine gentleman, which I know not whether he has taken upon credit, or purchased with money *subducted* from the shop.—*Idler,* No. 95.

The Chinese physicians never prescribe bleeding, but allay the heat of the blood by abstinence, diet, and cooling herbs; saying, that, if the pot boil too fast, it is better to *subduct* the fuel, than lade out the water.
Horne. Essays & Thoughts, No. 18.

SUBDUE, *v.* **SUBDU'ABLE.** **SUBDU'AL.** **SUBDU'ER.** **SUBDU'ING,** *n.* **SUBDU'MENT.** } Skinner derives from the Lat. *Subdere.* It may be a corruption of the Fr. *Subjuger,* to subjugate.

To put, to bring under (sc. power, dominion); to bring, or reduce to obedience; to overpower or overcome; to vanquish; to subjugate, to subject.

[He] wouldo make the world wana, that heretikes wer here so many and so strong, that the ordinaries might not nowe doee theyr dueties in *subduyng* heresies, withoute greate daunger.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 902.

Here may ye clerely see, good christen reader, that the holy and blessed apostle Paule with mani other mō, Cyd not fast in this place for the *subduyng* of ye flesh and taming of bodily lustes.—*Id. Ib.* p. 371.

He was a man of rare redoubted might,
Famous throughout the world for warlike prayse,
And glorious spoiles, purchast in perilous fight;
Full many doughtie knightes he in his dayes
Had done to death, *subdued* in equall frayes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

I must ingenuously confess that I have a natural touch of enthusiasm in my complexion, but such as, I thank God, was ever governable enough, and I have found at length perfectly *subdueable.*
More. Philosophical Writings, Pref. Gen.

——— And I have seen thee
As hot as Perseus, spurre thy Phrygian steed,
And seene thee scorning forfeits and *subdumente,*
When thou hast hung thy advanced sword i' th' ayre.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iv. sc. 5.

Great God of might, that reignest in the mynd,
And all the bodie to thy heat doest frame,
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankynd,
That deest the lions and fell tigers tame,
Making their cruell rage thy scornfull game,
And in their roring taking great delight;
Who can expresse the glorie of thy might?
Spenser. In Honour of Love, Hymne 1.

This was the race that sure portents foreshew
To sway the world, and land and sea *subdue*.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

——— In one, their curious eye
Discerns, their great *subduer's* awful mien,
And corresponding features. *J. Philips. Blenheim.*

A great Jewish historian, tells us, that Balaam informed the king, he could never *subdue* the Israelites, unless they should be disobedient to their God; and instructed him how to make them so.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

He mistakes the consequences of these powers, which are punishment of overt acts, and *subdual* of the passions; he mistakes them, I say, for the powers themselves,
Warburton. Alliance, 1766. P.8.

SUB-DU'PLE. SUBDU'PLICATE. SUBO'CTUPLE, *&c.* } One half of two, of eight, &c.

Now, as one of these under pullies doth abate *half* of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *sub-duple* proportion unto it: so two of them do abate *half* of that which remains, and cause a *sub-quadruple* proportion betwixt the weight and the power: three of them—a *sub-sextuple*, four a *sub-octuple*: and so for five, six, or as many as shall be required: they will all of them diminish the weight according to this proportion.
Wilkins. Archimedes, c. 7.

Then the power would be unto the weight in a *sub-quintuple* proportion.—*Id. Ib.*

Then the power at A will be in *sub-tripte* proportion. *Id. Ib.*

The times are in *subduplicate* proportion to the length of the pendulums.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 432.

SUB-FUSK. Lat. *Subfuscus*, (*sub*, and *fuscus*, brown,) from Gr. Φυσκ-εω, *ustulare*, to scorch. See BROWN.

Of a light brown, brownish; dusky.

There was however one misfortune on this experiment: the Portuguese's complexion was a little upon the *subfusk*, with very black eyes and dark eye brows, and the nose being taken from a potter that had a white German skin, and cut out of those parts that are not exposed to the sun, it was very visible that the features of his face were not fellows.
Tatler, No. 260

——— O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmoleated care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk*, and save th' expense of art.
Shenstone. Economy, pt. iii.

SUB-GO'VERNOR. An *inferior* or *under governor*.

The *sub-governor* general, who was at this time making a tour through all the provinces of the governor-general of Jakutsk, might arrive in the sloop that was daily expected from Okotzk.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 5.

SUB-HU'MERATE, *v.* To place our shoulders (*humeros*) under.

Nothing surer tyes a friend, then freely to *subhumerate* the burthen which was his.—*Feltham*, Resolve 82.

SUB-JA'CENT. Fr. *Subjacent*; Lat. *Subjacens*, lying *under*, (*sub*, and *jacere*.)

Lying under or beneath.

The rarefied air according to him, endeavours to draw up the *subjacent* water out of the pitail, whereby it vehemently distends the parts of that water.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 177.

And the knowing variety of acceptions doth at most yield onely the advantage of chusing one suitable to the *subjacent* matter and occasion.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

SU'BJECT, *adj.* SU'BJECT, *n.* SUBJE'CT, *v.* SUBJE'CTION. SUBJE'CTIVE. SUBJE'CTIVELY. } Fr. *Subject*; It. *Soggètto*; Sp. *Sujitto*; Lat. *Subjectus*, past part. of *subjacere*, (*sub*, and *jacere*,) to cast or throw *under*. To *subject*,—formed upon the past part.—

To cast under or beneath; to put, place, lay, bring under or beneath; to bring or reduce, (to submission, subservience or subordination,) under the rule, order, or government. A *subject*,—

One who is, who is put or placed, under the rule, order, or dominion; any thing put or placed under, (*sc.*) view of the mind, act of the body:—any one, any thing, *subject*, subservient, under the power or sway of.

Eueri soule be *suget* to highere powers. *Wielif. Rom.* c. 13.

Seruauntis be ye *sugetis* in alle drede to lordis, not oonli to goode and to mylde but also to tiraunts.—*Id. 1 Pet.* c. 2.

But we ghyven no place to *subiecciouu*, that the treothe of the gospel schulde dwelle with ghoo.—*Id. Galat.* c. 2.

To whom we gaue no roume, no not for ye space of an hour, as concerrynge to be brought in to *subiecciu*: & that because ye the truth of ye gospel might continue with you. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A wommao lerne in silence with al *subiecciou*. *Wielif. 1 Tim.* c. 2.

Let the woman learne in sylence with all *subiecciou*. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Alway a man shal put his will to be *subgette* to the will of God.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

If love have caught him in his lass,
You for to 'bele in every cass,
And been your *subject* at your will,
Should ye therefore willen him ill?—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Although that Nero were as vicious,
As any fend, that lith fol low adoun,
Yet he, as telleth us Suetonius,
This wide world had in *subjectioun*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,381.

——— The monarchie
Of all the world is in that partie
To Babylone was *subgette*. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

——— The kynge of Perce
Whiche Cyrus hight, ayen the pees
Forthe with his sonne Cambyses
Of Babylone all that empire,
Right as thei wolde them selfe desire
Put vnder in *subiection*. *Id. Ib.*

And so the crown of England, which hath been so free at all times, that it hath been in no earthly *subjection*, but immediately *subject* to God in all things, touching the legality of the same crown, and to none other, should be submitted to the pope.
State Trials. Hen. VIII. an. 1529. *Cardinal Wolsey.*

The worshyp of the see of Yorke hath enduryd there alwaye, & yet doth though Scotlande withdrawen from his *subiecciou*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, pt. iii. c. 60.

For all that lives is *subject* to that law;
All things deeny in time, and to their end doe drawe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

——— Therefore since hee permits
Within himselfe unworthie powers to reign
Over free reason, God in judgment just
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeservedly enthrall
His outward freedom.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

In either hand the hasting angel caught
Our lingring parents, and to th' eastern gate
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain.—*Id. Ib.*

And who attains not, ill aspires to rule
Cities of men, or head-strong multitudes,
Subject himself to anarchy within,
Or lawless passions in him which he serves.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

[George Cooke] a meek, graue, and quiet man, much beloued of such who were *subjected* to his jurisdiction.
Fuller. Worthies. Derbyshire.

——— This *subject* for heroic song
Pleas'd me long choosing, and beginning late.
Milton. Par. Lost, b. ix.

Being once a wife, for me thou wast to leave
Parents and country; nor was I their *subject*,
Nor under their protection but my own.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

Out of doubt then when the king shall command things already constituted in church or state, obedience is the true essence of a *subject*, either to do, if it be lawful, or if he hold the thing unlawful, to submit to that penalty which the law imposes, so long as he intends to remain a *subject*.
Id. The Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.

For why should he that is at liberte
Make himselfe bond? sith then we are free borne,
Let us all survile base *subiection* scorne.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

——— Adornd
She was indeed, and lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy *subjection*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Hunting (and men, not beasts shall be his game)
With warr and hostile snare such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous.—*Id. Ib.* b. xii.

——— Which sadly when they saw
How these had sped before, with most *subjective* awe
Submit them to his sword.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 11.

The name of God taken *subjectively*, is to be understood of Christ.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 2.

It will be proper, if you take it objectively,—their fear,—be not afraid of the world's malice, or any thing it can effect; or it may be taken *subjectively*, as the Prophet means, "Do not you fear after the manner of the world: be not distrustfully troubled with any affliction that can befall you."
Abp. Leighton. Comment. upon Peter.

No body doubts but an express consent, of any man, entering into any society, makes him a perfect member of that society, a *subject* of that government.
Locke. Of Civil Government, c. 8.

Every man being, as has been shewed, naturally free, and nothing being able to put him into *subjection* to any earthly power, but only his own consent, it is to be considerd, what shall be understood to be a sufficient declaration of man's consent to make him *subject* to the laws of any government.
Id. Ib.

But I have said already more then I intended on this *subject*, and should fear it might be turned against me, that I plead for the pre-eminence of epic poetry, because I have taken some pains in translating Virgil.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

Thus, no man can be a prince without *subjects*, nor a master without servants, nor a father without children. And this both explains and confirms the doctrine of the text; for where there is a mutual dependence, there must be a mutual duty, and consequently a mutual *subjection*.
Swift. A Sermon on Mutual Subjection.

Then what indignant sorrow must I have
To see thee lie *subjected* to my slave!
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

Although this doctrine of *subjecting* ourselves to one another may seem to grate upon the pride and vanity of mankind, and may therefore be hard to be digested by those, who value themselves upon their greatness or their wealth; yet it is really no more then what most men practice upon other occasions.—*Swift. A Sermon on Mutual Subjection.*

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*. Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds.—*Watts. Logic*, pt. ii. c. 2. § 8.

An eye like his to catch the distant goal;
Or, ere the wheels of verse begin to roll,
Like his to shed illuminating rays
On ev'ry scene and *subject* it surveys.
Cowper. Table Talk.

Still stranger much, that when at length mankind
Had reach'd the sinewy firmness of their youth,
And could discriminate and argue well
On *subjects* more misterious, they were yet
Babes in the cause of freedom, and should fear
And quake before the gods themselves had made.
Id. Task, b. v.

The law, which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow-citizens, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil liberty of mankind; but every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the *subject*, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 1.

As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto; for that is always supposed to be in the eye of the legislator, and all his expressions directed to that end.—*Id. Ib.* Introd. § 3.

SUB-INCUSA'TION. An *accusation*—in a less, a slighter degree.

But all this cannot deliver them from the just blame of this hold *subincusation*; Lord, Dost thou not care?
Bp. Hall. Cont. Martha & Mary.

SUB-INDICATE, *v.* } *Sub*, and *indicare*, SUBINDICA'TION. } to *indicate*, to signify or denote by telling (dicendo).

To signify, announce, or betoken—in a less, in a slight degree.

For this spirit of the world has faculties that work not by election, but fatally or naturally, as several Gamaieu's we meet withall in nature seem somewhat obscurely to *subindicate*.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 10.

We may say of them all, as the apostle to the Hebrews says of the Jewish priests. They served to the *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

SUB-INFE'R, *v.* To make a lower or inferior *inference*, to deduce an inference from one already made.

From the force then of this relation, it is easily *subinferred*, that it is not lawful for Christian churches, upon differences upon points not essential to the faith, either voluntarily to forsake the communion of each other, or forcibly to abdicate and thrust out each other from their communion.—*Bp. Hall. Resol. for Religion.*

SUB-INGRE'SSION. Lat. *Sub*, and *ingressus*.

An entrance or *ingression*—at a lower or inferior part, in a less degree.

The ingenious experimenter has observed in his third experiment, this forcible endeavour of the *subingression* of the aire is not from the pressure of the ambient aire as strengthened by the accession of the aire sucked out.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 2.

It would be more satisfactory to me, if it would not permit me to suspect, that in the drawing up of the vessel through the salt water, though there had been fresh water taken in at the bottom, the taste may have been altered by the *subingression* of salt water.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 767.

SUB-JOIN, *v.* } Fr. *Subioindre*; It. *Soggiugnere*; Lat. *Subjungere*, (*sub*, and *jungere*,) to *join*, or unite,—under or beneath; to put.
SUBJU'NCTION. }
SUBJU'NCTIVE. }

To put in dependence, connexion or addition; to say or do in addition, in consequence.

The Areane Caution, though that thiiteenth book to which it is *subjoined* but suppositious, yet harps much upon this point of the Egyptian theology, that God is all.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 349.

There be four moods which express the manner of doing; the indicative, the imperative, the potential or *subjunctive*, and the infinitive.—*Milton. Grammar.*

I go on to Heb. i. 2. where it is said "by whom (Christ) he (God) made the worlds," to which is *subjoined* that he is the "brightness (or effulgency) of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholdeth all things by the word of his power."—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 37.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other word.
Clarke. Grammar.

SUB-I'TANY. Fr. *Subitain*; It. *Subitano*; Lat. *Subitaneus*, from *subitus*, past part. of *sub-ire*, to go or come *under*, (sc.) without being looked for or expected; unnoticed; appearing suddenly. Sudden, quick, hasty.

This which I have now commented is very *sublany*, and I fear confused.—*Hales. Lett.* in 1630, p. 290.

To suffer young boys to make *subitany* & *inconsiderate* orations, is the next way to bring them to vaine babling.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 7.

SUB-JUGATE, *v.* } Fr. *Subjuguer*; It. *Soggiogare*; Sp. *Sojuzgar*; Lat. *Subjugare*, to put or place, to bring under the yoke, (*jugum*.) See YOKE.
SUBJUGA'TION. }

To bring under the yoke, (sc. as beasts of burden;) to reduce to service or servile offices, to enslave, to reduce to subserviency or obedience; to subject, to subdue.

O favourite virgin! thou hast warm'd the breast,
Whose sovereign dictates *subjugate* the east!
Prior. Solomon, b. ii.

As slavery of any kind is unfavourable to human happiness and improvement, I will venture to offer a few suggestions, which may induce the *subjugated* tribes to revolt, and claim their invaluable birthright, their natural liberty.
Knox, Ess. 5.

Could we view our own species from a distance, or regard mankind with the same sort of observation with which we read the natural history, or remark the manners, of any other animal, there is nothing in the human character which would more surprise us, than the almost universal *subjugation* of strength to weakness.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. vi. c. 2.

The *subjugation* of nations, by the prosecution of this war, is the triumph of the church over idolatry, which first took place in the reign of Constantine the Great, when the Christian religion was established in the Roman empire, and idolatry put down by that emperor's authority.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

SUB-LAPSA'RIAN. Lat. *Sub*, and *lapsus*, from *labi*, to slip or slide down, to fall down. See the quotations.

Next then for the supralapsarians, with whom the object of the decree is man created, not yet fallen, and the *sublapsarians*, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass, your rejections and reasons thereof are twined together, and are especially two, which you justly call very weighty.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 670.

And let it then be considered, whether this be not as bad as the worst; for the supralapsarians say God did decree that the greatest part of mankind should perish only because he would. The *sublapsarians* say, that God made it by his decree necessary, that all we who are born of Adam should be born guilty of original sin, and he it was who decreed to damn whom he pleased for that sin, in which he decreed they should be born; and both these he did for no other consideration, but because he would.
Bp. Taylor. Dens Judificatus.

SUB-LATE, *v.* } Lat. *Sublatio*, from *sublatus*, past part. of *sufferre*, (*sub*, *ferre*,) to bear under, and consequently to raise up.
SUBLA'TION. }

A raising or lifting; a taking away.

By his meane & industry the cõmen wealth of the realme was preserued frõ finall destruccion & perpetuall calamitie, and the authores of ye mischiefe *sublated* & plucked away.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 5. p. 767.

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union.
Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 188.

SUB-LEVA'TION. Fr. *Soublever*; Lat. *Sublevatus*, past part. of *sublevare*, to raise from below. Used as equivalent to—

Elevation or height.

I will be able perfectly to instruct you, not only in the longitude or true meridian of the island, but also in the just latitude thereof; that is to say, in the *sublevation* or height of the pole in that region.—*More. Utopia. Giles to Busiide.*

SUBLI'ME, *adj.*
SUBLI'ME, *v.*
SUBLI'MELY.
SUBLI'MENESS.
SUBLI'MITY.
SU'BLIMATE, *n.*
SU'BLIMATE, *v.*
SUBLIMA'TION.
SUBLIMA'TORY.
SUBLI'MABLE.
SUBLI'MABLENESS.
SUBLI'MARY.

Fr. *Sublime, sublimer*; It. *Sublime, sublimàre*; Sp. *Sublime, sublimar*; Lat. *Sublimis*, i.e. supra *limum*, or as Vossius prefers—*sublimen*, quia quod *sublime* est, id instar *sublimitis* est elevatum. *Sublimen* is—*limen superum* ostii: the upper lintel of a door. *Sublime* is—

Raised or lifted up, elevated, exalted, high, heightened; lofty. See the quotations from Stewart.

To *sublime* or *sublimate* in chymistry, is—to raise, rise, or elevate by heat.

——— And of the eare and wo
That we had in our materes *subliming*,
And in amalgaming, and calceining
Of quicksilver, ycleped mercurie crude?
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,237.

Viols, crosletties, and *sublimatories*.—*Id. Ib.* v. 16,261.

——— Kepe in his entencion
The point of *sublimacion*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

For the prond Souldan, with presumptuous cheare
And countenance *sublime* and insolent;
Sought onely slaughter and avengement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

Metals are *sublimed* by joining them with mercury or salts. As silver with mercury, gold with sal armoniac, mercury with vitriol.—*Bacon. Physiological Remains.*

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them will be
To all, whom loves *sublming* fire invades,
Rule and example found. *Donne. Valediction to his Book.*

——— Flours and thir fruit
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*
To vital spirits aspire.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

——— Ætna, whose combustible
And fewel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds,
And leave a singed bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoak. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

Wine it self is hot water *sublim'd*, being nothing else but that moisture and sap which is caus'd either by rain, or other kind of irrigations about the roots of the vine, and drawn up to the branches and berries by the virtual attractive heat of the sun, the bowels of the earth serving as a limbec to that end.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 54.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their wein
In words, whose weight best suit the *sublimed* strain.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

Besides, I suspect that Mr. Daniel's fancy was too fine and *sublimated*, to be wrought down to his private profit.
Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.

For *sublimation*; to inquire the manner of *sublming*, and what metals endure *sublming*, and what body the *sublimate* makes.—*Bacon. Physiological Remains.*

Doubtless, this could not be, but that she turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange;
As fire converts to fire the things it burns;
As we our meats into our nature change.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, s. 4.

It seemeth therefore that there was no other way for angels to raise, bring by reflex of their understanding upon themselves; when being held with admiration of their owne *sublimity* and honour, the memorie of their subordination unto God, and their dependencie on him was drowned in this conceipt.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. i. s. 4.

First to the master of the feast,
This health is consecrated,
Thence to each *sublimary* guest,
Whose soul doth desire
This nectar to raise and inspire.
Brome. The Painter's Entertainment.

Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*,
Make them ascend the pores soil, and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine,
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes.
Pope. Essay on Criticism, v. 399.

Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless their critic with a poet's fire.
An ardent judge, who zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example strengthens all his laws;
And is himself that great *sublime* he draws.
Id. Ib. v. 675.

Thus shone his coming, as *sublimely* fair
As bounded nature has been fram'd to bear;
But all his further marks of grandeur hid
Nor what he could was known, but what he did.
Parnell. The Gift of Poetry. Habakkuk.

Mr. Nairn was then the admired preacher of that country, remarkable for accuracy of style, as well as strength of reasoning and *sublimeness* of thought.
Burnet. History of his own Time.

Jerome represents the man, his thoughts, words, and works *sublimated*, in a manner, by the fire of the spirit, and, as it were, spiritualized into an heavenly composition, so as to become a most acceptable sacrifice unto God.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 317.

I had subdivided the body of gold into such minute particles, that they were *sublimable*, (for that I can assure you is possible.)—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 57.

I have been credibly informed, that great quantities of it [white salt] have been cast up in the fiery eruptions, and therfore store of it might in likelihood be dispersed through the air, since I found the salt itself to be *sublimable*.
Id. Ib. vol. v. p. 629.

He soon obtained such another concrete, both as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniac.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 573.

It has been anciently, not absurdly said, that *sublimations* are the chemist's pestles, since (as in flowers of sulphur and antimony) they do really resolve the elevated bodies into exceeding fine flower, and much finer than pestles and mortars are wont to bring them to.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iv. p. 303.

These [sulphur, mercury, and vermillion] will rise together in *sublimatory* vessels, without being divorced by the fire, and will act in many cases as one physical body.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 96.

There will be little occasion to use many previous words in proving, that the *sublime* is a certain eminence or perfection of language, and that the greatest writers, both in verse and prose, have by this alone obtain'd the prize of glory, and fill'd all time with their renown.
Smith. Longinus. On the Sublime.

It appears to me, that none of these theorists have paid sufficient attention to the word *sublime* in its literal and primitive sense; or to the various natural associations founded on the physical and moral concomitants of great altitude.—*Stewart. Philos. Ess. On the Sublime.*

A skilful chemist, though disappointed in his grand magisterium, yet often discovers, by the way, some useful and noble medicament; while the ignorant pretender to the art, not only loses his labour, but fills all about him with the poisonous steams of *sublimate*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. i. s. 4.

In reflecting on the circumstances by which *sublimity* in its primitive sense is specifically distinguished, the first thing that strikes us is, that it carries the thoughts in a direction opposite to that in which the great and universal law of terrestrial gravitation operates.
Stewart. Philos. Ess. On the Sublime.

These were the persons who were so captivated with the *sublimity* of our Saviour's doctrines, as to declare that he who had so admirably discoursed them could be no other than the Christ, the Saviour of the world.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

Sublimatorie, a vessel used by chemists in *sublimation*, i. e. separating certain parts of a body, and driving them to the top of the vessel, in the form of a very fine powder.
Tyrwhitt. Glossary to Chaucer

SUB-LU'NAR. } It. *Sublunare*; Sp. *Sub-*
SU'BLUNARY, *adj.* } *lunar*; Fr. *Sublunaire*; Lat.
SU'BLUNARY, *n.* } *Sub* and *luna*, from *luna*,
(quasi *lucina*, a *lucendo*,) the moon.

Under, beneath or below, the moon: consequentially—earthly, terrestrial, mundane.

Now bad night measur'd with her shaddowie cone
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

But to obey those laws which he hath given,
And how unto the just decrees of heaven,
Which cannot err, whatever foggy mists
Do blind men in these *sublunary* lists.—*Drummond*, e. 18.

Man like this *sublunary* world, is born
The sport of two cross planets, love and scorn;
Woman the other world resembles well,
In whose looks heav'n is, in whose breast is hell.
Sherburne. The Microcosm.

These *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness plac'd in only hope.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 66.

That boundless ocean contains a variety of excellent objects, that is as little to be exhausted, as the creatures, that live in our *sublunary* ocean, or lie on the shores, that limit it, can be numbered.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 153.

That the holy angels are often employed by God in his government of this *sublunary* world, is indeed clearly to be proved by holy writ.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 29.

Yet being free I love thee [England]: for the sake
Of that one feature can be well content,
Disgrac'd as thou hast been, poor as thou art,
To seek no *sublunary* rest beside.—*Cowper. Task*, b. v.

SUB-MARI'NE. Lat. *Sub*, and *marinus*, from *mare*, the *sea*.

Under, beneath, or below the *sea*.

By the appellation of *submarine* regions it is not to be supposed that the places so called are below the bottom of the sea, but only below the surface of it.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 342.

Their various forms, also, contributed to increase the richness of this *submarine* grotto, which could not be surveyed without a pleasing transport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work, so stupendously elegant, should be concealed, in a place where mankind could seldom have an opportunity of rendering the praises justly due to so enchanting a scene.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 3.

SUB-MERGE, *v.* } Fr. *Submerger*; It. *Som-*
SUBME'RSION. } *mèrgere*; Lat. *Submergere*,
(*sub*, and *mergere*,) to put under the waters of the *sea*, (*mare*.)

To plunge or sink under; to drown, to overwhelm.

Mrs. Should I lye Madame?
Cleo. Oh, I would thou didst;
So haife my Egypt were *submerg'd* and made
A cesterne for scal'd snakes.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 5.

Many of his chief gentry spoyld, lost, and *submerged*, in the impious inundation and torrent of their still-growing malice.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Martlad Maid*, Act v. sc. 3.

Many instances of this kind are remembered by Pliny, not only of the great Atlantick Island mentioned by the Egyptian priest in Plato's Timæus, of a great bigness, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean to which it hath given its name of the Atlantick Ocean; which if true, might for ought we know afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submersion*.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 190.

Some of our own countrymen have given credit to the *submersion* of swallows; and Klein patronises the doctrine strongly, giving the following history of their manner of retiring, which he received from some countrymen and others.
Pennant. British Zoology. Swallows.

SUB-MI'NISTER, *v.* } Fr. *Subministre*; It.
SUBMI'NISTRATE. } *Sommministràre*; Lat.
SUBMI'NISTRANT. } *Subministrare*, (*sub*,
SUBMINISTRA'TION. } and *minister*,—a less
(*minor*), an inferior agent.)

To act as inferior agent or servant *under* (sc. another *minister*); to serve *under* or subserve.

Some things have been discovered not only by the ingeny and industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministred* unto man the invention or discovery of many things both natural and artificial and medicinal.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 154.

The admirable accommodation of faculties with *subministring* faculties, and organs subservient, appropriate, and convenient for their exercise.—*Id. Ib.* p. 327.

Nothing *subministrates* after matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than steams of nasty folk.—*Horace.*

Therefore for that which is most principal and final to be left undone, for the attending of that which is subservient and *subministrant*, seemeth to be against proportion of reason.—*Bacon. On the Church of England.*

Which [treaty] the electors of Mentz and Coleu have broken by permission of Spinola; nay, divers ways, by *subministration* of commodities to his army.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 529.

SUBMIT, *v.* } Fr. *Soubmettre*; It. *Som-*
SUBMI'TTER. } *mettere*; Sp. *Someter*; Lat.
SUBMI'TTING, *n.* } *Submittere, submissum*, (*sub*,
SUBMI'SS. } and *mittere*,)—to cause to
SUBMI'SSION. } go, to send, *under*. See
SUBMI'SSIVE. } COMMIT.
SUBMI'SSIVELY. } To put under or below;
SUBMI'SSIVENESS. } to put, to place, to set be-
SUBMI'SSLY. } neath; to come under a
SUBMI'SSNESS. } superiority, to yield. *Submiss*,—

LOW, or inferior; humble, humiliated, abased; obedient, yielding; subject, subservient.

So am I yours, and will be verely,
I challenge nought of right, and reason why,
For I am hole *submit* vnto your seruice.
Chaucer. La Belle Dame sans Mercie.

No, quoth I, not if he willingiye retourned to the churche knowledging hys fault, & ready to abiure all heresies, and penitently *submitted* himself to penaunce.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 214.

With the most *submissive* manner his behaviour could yield, O goddess, said he, towards whom I have the greatest feeling of religion, be not displeased at some show of devotion I have made to Apollo.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Yet rould she hearke, ne let him once respyre,
Till ne to her delivered had his shield,
And to her mercie him *submitted* in plaine field.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

All is not lost; the unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to *submit* or yield:
And what is else not to be overcome!
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

——— His strong hand, still drave it mortally
On prince Hypsenor; it did pierce, his liver, underneath
The veines it passeth: his shrunke knees, *submitted* him to death.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

Sick but confident *submitters* of themselves to this emphrick's cast of the dye.—*Whitlock. Memoirs of the English.*

Mat. Good madam, hear the suit that Edith urges,
With such *submiss* beseeches.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act iv. sc. 3.

But thou art plac'd above me, thou art lord;
From thee I can and must *submiss* endure
Check or reproof, and glad to scape so quit.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Instead thereof he kist her wearie feet,
And licked her lilly hands with fawning tong;
As he her wronged innocence did weet.
O how can beautie maister the most strong,
And simple truth subdue avenging wrong!
Whose yielded pryde and proud *submission*
Still dreading death, when she had marked long,
Her hart gan melt in great compassion;
And drizling teares did shed for pure affection.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Nath'lesse the knight, now in so needy case,
Can him entreat even with *submission* base,
And humbly praid to let them in that night.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 3.

The birds, the beasts, and serpents, safe on board,
With admiration look upon their lord,
The righteous Noah; and with *submissive* fear
Tremble his grave and awful voice to hear.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

——— He in delight
Both of her beautie and *submissive* charms
Smil'd with superior love, as Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he impregns the clouds
That shed May flowers.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Who rudely hayld her forth without remorse,
Still holding up her suppliant hands on hye,
And kneeling at his feete *submissively*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*,
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story;
He makes fair war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky.—*Herbert.*

Some time he spent in speech; and then began
Submissly prayer to the name of Pan.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

Mistake me not (I say again) you that are worthy senators, gentlemen, I honour your names and persons, and with all *submissiveness*, prostrate my self to your counsel and service.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 140.

With a *submiss* and discreet silence, passing over the miscarriages of our superiours, wait patiently upon the providence, and implore the assistance of him, who is the only competent judge of such, and sovereign disposer of all things.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 29.

We are so bound to mind it, as to exercise our faith, and express our humility, in willingly believing, in *submissively* adoring those high mysteries which are revealed in the holy oracles concerning it.—*Id. Defence of the Trinity.*

To whom the goddess with the charming eyes,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies:
"Why, O my sovereign lord, whose frown I fear,
And cannot unconcern'd, your anger bear;
Why urge you thus my grief?"
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

Wachum advane'd, with all *submissiveness*
T' accost them, but much more their business.
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3.

But when the stern conditions were declar'd,
A mournful whisper through the host was heard,
And the whole hierarchy, with heads hung down,
Submissively declin'd the ponderous profier'd crown.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. ii.

The *submitting* to this office is a great instance of the Son's condescension.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 63.

From passages of this kind, in which Christ prays to his Father, and shews the deepest *submission* to his will, the unitarian argues, that Christ plainly acknowledges his inferiority.—*Gilpin. Hints for Sermons*, § 70.

In whatever light the woman might have represented this business, it had no bad effect on their behaviour, which was remarkably civil and *submissive*.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 5.

And being thence made sensible how much we need his mercy, *submissively* to apply for it, in the method which he hath prescribed, through the merits of our blessed Redeemer.
Abp. Secker, vol. iv. Ser. 4.

SUB-NA'SCENT. Lat. *Subnascens*, pres. part. of *Subnasci*, to grow under.

Growing under.

There is nothing more prejudicial to *subnascent* young trees, then, when newly trimmed and pruned, to have their wound poisoned with continual dripping.
Evelyn. Sylva, b. i. c. 20. § 8.

SUB-NEX, *v.* Lat. *Sub-nexum*, past part. of *Sub-necto*. See CONNECT.

To subjoin.

But being desirous in some sort to mollifie this absurdity, and to salve this sore, he *subnexeth* as touching evil things; these words.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 873.

SUB-OBSCU'RELY. Lat. *Obscurus*, dim, or dark. See OBSCURE.

Dimly or darkly in a less degree.

The booke of nature, where, though *subobscurely* and in shadows, thou [God] hast expressed thine owne image.
Donne. Devotions, p. 213.

SUB-O'CTAVE. } See SUBDUPLE.
SUBO'CTUPLE. }

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well known palm; this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.—*Arbuthnot. On Coins.*

SUB-O'RDINATE, *adj.* } Fr. *Subordonner*;
SUBO'RDINATE, *n.* } It. *Subordinàre*;
SUBO'RDINATE, *v.* } Lat. *Sub-ordinem.*
SUBO'RDINATING, *n.* } The verb (formed
SUBO'RDINATELY. } upon the past part.)
SUBO'RDINATENESS. } is,—
SUBORDINA'TION. } To bring into, to
SUBO'RDINACY. } put or place in, an
SUBO'RDINANCE. } inferior or lower
SUBO'RDINANCY. } order, rank, or station; to arrange, rank, or station, under or below; inferior in degree.

This fashion of imperial grandeur is imitated by all inferior and *subordinate* sorts of it, as if it were a point of honour.—*Cowley*, Ess. 6. *Of Greatness.*

But then take in this caution to it; that although there be but one principal literal sense, yet others that are *subordinate* may be intended *subordinately*, and others that are true by proportion, or that first intention, may be true for many reasons, and every reason applicable to a special instance.—*Dr. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

——— He resolv'd
With all his legions to dislodge, and leave
Unworshipt, unobey'd the throne supreme,
Contemptuous; and his next *subordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

On the other side, to say yee cannot be saued by Christ without workes, is to adde things, not only not excluded, but commanded, as being in their place, and in their kind necessarie, and therefore *subordinated* vnto Christ, by Christ himselfe, by whom the web of saluation is spun.
Hooker. A Discourse of Justification, &c.

Now, as I have before *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture, as their mistriss; so there are certain inferior arts likewise *subordinate* to them; as under picture, mosaique; under sculpture, plastique.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 62.

[This] may serve as a marvellous good example, for the dividing of one man's office into divers slips, and the *subordinating* of inferiors to discharge some part of the same.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. vii. § 15.

Beeause he [Solomon] prayed for wisdom in the first place, he added all things else, which were *subordinately* to be desired.—*Cowley. Ess. Of Agriculture.*

The *subordinateness* of the creature doth not take away from the right, from the shield, of the first mover.
Bp. Hall. The fee Leaves and two Fishes.

——— We clearly see
(As well as that prescient *subordinance*)
The nearly couching of each realtie,
And the creatours close propinquitie
To ev'ry creature.
More. Song of the Soul, pt. i. b. ii. s. 12.

In empire this true union is maintain'd,
Each power's by a *subordinate* restrain'd.—*Yalden*, Fab.9.

As also [he, Aristotle, resolves] that there are con-causes which God makes use of, as *subordinately* cooperative with himself.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 151.

Their intention in thus *subordinating* the hypostases of their trinity, was plainly no other, than to exclude thereby a plurality of co-ordinate and independent gods, which they supposed an absolute co-equality of them would infer. And they made only so much *subordination* of them, as was both necessary to this purpose, and unavoidable.—*Id. Ib.* p. 596.

It [the mathematical or astrological fate] was afterwards adopted and fondly nursed by the stoicks in a way of *subordination* to their divine fate.—*Id. Ib.* p. 4.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason.—*Spectator.*

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often makes an unsteadiness in the pursuits of the publick interests.—*Temple.*

For the truth of their general principle, that *subordinate* beings may be the immediate agents in many preternatural effects, analogy is clearly on their side.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 11.

God hath bestowed for his own wise reasons, different talents on different men: to one man he hath given ten; to another only one.—Now this *subordination*, in fact, pervades all the works of God.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 61.

SUBO'RN, *v.* Fr. *Suborner*; It. *Subornare*; Sp. *Sub-ornar*; Lat. *Sub-ornare*, to provide, to furnish, (*sub*, and *ornare*, to deck, to dress.)
SUBORNA'TION.
SUBO'RNER.

To provide, to prepare, to procure to procure (the aid); to aid; to procure the co-operation; to persuade, to allure. See the quotation from Blackstone.

To *suborn*, is usually employed when the thing procured is bad.

This were in my mynde perilous, not onely for fere of *subornacion* & false instructio of witnesse a thing easy to be done vpon the sight of that that is deposed all redy before.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 211.

"And now it seemes, that she *suborned* hath
This crafty messenger with letters vaine,
To worke new woe and unprovided scath,
By breaking of the band betwixt us twaine."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Yet serv'd they well the turn, and did effect
That which is easy wrought in such a case;
Where what *suborned* justice shall object,
Is to the purpose and must pass with grace.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

And let their brightnesse glase the skies, that night may not *suborne*
The Greekes escape, if they, for flight, the seas broad backe would take.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. viii.

"Guilty thou art of murder and of theft;
Guilty of perjury and *subornation*."
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

Therefore you are to loquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the King's courts, yea of court-barons and the like, and that as well as the actors, as of the procurer and *suborner*.—*Bacon. Charge to the Verge.*

So men oppress'd, when weary of their breath,
Throw off the burthen, and *suborn* their death.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

For, if there be a just God in heaven, the portion of such men [both the swearers, and the *suborners*] will be, of all others, the most wretched and intolerable.
Sharp, vol. i. Ser. 18.

Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out journey-work for thee,
And set th' a task, with *subornation*,
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

Subornation of perjury is the offence of procuring another to take such a false oath, as constitutes perjury in the principal.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 10.

SUBPŒ'NA, *n.* A writ at law; so called because disobedience to its command will be *sub pœna*, under *penalty* named in it.

The two little words *sub pœnâ*, which only appear at the fag end of a writ, have had the honour to form both a substantive and a verb; for every body knows what a *sub pœnâ* is, if he has not been *sub-pœnaed*.
Pugge. Anecdotes of the English Language, No. 11.

SUB-PRI'OR. One under, and in place of, the prior; a lower or inferior prior.

The *sacrprior* of her hons the monekes chose cehon,
& the king ches the bissop of Northwich, that het Ien.
R. Gloucester, p. 494.

The priour said, "this day the *sopprioun* chese we,"
The tother side said, "Nay, the kinge's prauer salle be."
R. Brunne, p. 208.

The bishop ordered that the prior for the time being should pay £100 a year for seven years ensuing; and the *sniprior* and convent 100 marks, in like manner for this service.—*Lowth. Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

SUB-QUA'DRUPLE. SUB-QUI'NTUPLE. See SUB-DUPLE.

SUB-RE'PTION. Fr. *Subreption, subreptif, subreptive*, (Cotgrave.) See SUREPTION.

And, lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred businesse, it is ordered, that these ordinations should be no other than solemne.—*Bp. Hall. A Modest Offer.*

SUB-ROGATE, *v.* Fr. *Subroger, surroguer*; It. *Surogàre*. See To SUROGATE.
To substitute, put or place instead of another.

The Christian day is to be *subrogated* into the place of the Jew's day: the resurrection of Christ and the redemption of man was a greater blessing than to create him.
Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying, § 8.

If he [Saint Peter] had ever been bishop, he could not well lay down his office, or *subrogate* another, either to preside with him, or to succeed him.
Barrow. Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy.

SUBSCRI'BE, *v.* Fr. *Soubscrire*; It. *Soscrivere*; Sp. *Suscribir*; Lat. *Subscribere*, to write under, (*sub*, and *scribere*.)
SUBSCRI'BER.
SUBSCRIPT, *n.*
SUBSCRI'PTION.

To write under, (sc.) in token of assent to that written above; to subsign, to write (the name); to sign (it in witness or attestation); to assent or consent; to witness or attest.

Which questiõs, not with standing before that, not a few famous doctours of diuinitee had approued, as good and eleane, and *subscribed* their names vndre them.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 3.

For Hector in his blaze of wrath *subscribes*
To tender objects.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 5.

Chor. Yet God hath wrought things as incredible
For his people of old, what hinders now?
Mem. How can I know, but doubt to think he will,
Yet hope would fain *subscribe*, and tempts belief.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

It is a contradiction to suppose that any church requiring *subscription* in her own explanations, (as every church does,) should at the same time permit the *subscriber* to run counter to those explanations.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 292.

I will neither plead my age or sickness, in excuse of the faults I have made; that I wanted time, is all I have to say; for some of my *subscribers* grew so clamorous, that I could no longer defer the publication.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

But he they posterspits or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for scripture.
Bentley. Of Free-Thinking, § 37.

A conflagration, or a wintry flood,
Has left some hundreds without home or food;
Extravagance and Av'rice shall *subscribe*,
While fame and self-complacence are the bribe.
Cowper. Charity.

In 1698, a proposal was made to parliament, of advancing two millions to government at eight per cent. provided the *subscribers* were erected into a new East India company, with exclusive privileges.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

Subscription to articles of religion, though no more than a declaration of the *subscriber's* assent, may properly enough be considered in connexion with the subject of oaths, because it is governed by the same rule of interpretations: which rule is the *animus imponentis*.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. iii. c. 22.

SU'BSEQUENT. It. *Susseguente*; Fr. *Subséquente*; Lat. *Subsequens*, pres. part. of *subsequor*, to follow next in order (*sub*, and *sequi*.)
SU'BSEQUENTLY.
SU'BSEQUENCE.
SU'BSEQUENCY.
SU'BSECUTE, *v.* Following in order; coming next after: generally, following or coming after—in time or place.

Hall, the chronicler,—uses the verb to *Subsecute*. Cotgrave, the adj.—*Subsecutive*; Fr. *Subsécutif*.

Curiouses rane into every coaste, lighte horsemen galloped to every streyt to folewe and deteyne hym, yf by any possibilitie he coude be *subsecuted* and ouertaken, and hym to incarcerate and brynge eagsyue into the citee of Vannes.
Hall. Chronicle. Rich. III. an. 3.

Down reasen them, at least vain reasonings down,
Though reason here aver
That moral verdit quits her of unclean:
Unchaste was *subsequent*, her stain not his.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

That Aratus his *Zeus* was neither a man born in Crete ner in Arcadia, but the maker and supreme governour of the whole world, is evident both from the antecedent and the *subsequent* verses.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 473.

Either let him found the worship of the Son upon what was antecedent to the incarnation, and then he may tolerably go on upon the Arian scheme; or if he chooses to found it entirely upon the *subsequent* powers, he is all over Socinian, and does not know it.
Waterland. Works, vol iii. p. 375.

By which faculty, [reminiscence] we are also able, to take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence*, in which they are past.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. ii. c. 3.

If Aristotle confesses that the winds, waters, and other inanimate things follow the heavenly circuit, why should we question the Intelligent's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?—*Greenhill. Art of Embalming*, p. 336.

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceiv'd ends, but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postimitions, after-applications of them to their purposes, or by framing their purposes to them.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

SUB-SERVE, *v.* Lat. *Subservicns*, pres. part. of *subservire*, to serve under, (*sub*, and *servire*.)
SUBSE'RVIENT.
SUBSE'RVIENCE.
SUBSE'RVIENCY.

To *serve* under; to be or act in subjection, or subordination; to *serve* as agent, as instrument; to be instrumental.

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom,—vast, unwieldy, burdensom,
Proudly secure, yet liable to fall
By weakest suttleties, not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Wherefore the many gods of the intelligent pagans, were derived from one God, and but (as Plutarch somewhere calls them) the *subservient* powers, or ministers of the one supreme unmade Deity.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 543.

It is farther objected, that supposing the apostolate to be superior to the other ecclesiastical orders in power and office, yet it was but temporary, it being instituted by our Saviour in *subservience* to the present exigence and necessity of things, without any intention of deriving it down to the church in a continued succession.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

We shall first touch, and then further both illustrate and enforce the truth, by declaring upon what accounts, or in what respects our Lord is the Saviour of all men; as also by an application to practice, declarative of its usefulness and *subserviency* to the purposes of piety.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

Although God hath indeed no need of the wicked man, yet his wisdom and his mercy find frequent use for him, and render even his vices *subservient* to the benevolent purposes of providence.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

Use not therefore the preaching of the gospel, either for a matter of reproach to them, or of accusation against us: but solely in *subservience* of its important design, the reformation of yourselves.—*Abp. Secker. Works*, vol. i. p. 407.

What sorts of condescension and *subserviency* they would think it hard to have exacted from them.
Id. Ib. vol. iv. Ser. 13.

SUB-SE'XTUPLE. See SUBDUPLE.

SUB-SIDE, *v.* Lat. *Subsid-ere*, to set or settle down, (*sub*, and *sidere.*)
SUBSI'DENCE. To settle, to sink down;
SUBSI'DING, *n.* to sink or settle into a state of rest, of peace; to rest, to appease, to abate.

This we see in the *subsidency* of this dreggish part of the world, the earth, if it may so properly be said to *subside* and be at the bottom, as in the midst of the more refined and subtile elements.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, App.

Strabo in his first book seems to refer the straits or apertures of the Euxin and Mediterranean sea to the like separations made by the force of the sea, and attributes those great floods and inundations to the elevation and *subsiding* of the *moles terrestris.—Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 190.

Soon as her funeral rites the prince had paid,
And rais'd a tomb in honour of the dead:
(The sea *subsiding*, and the tempests o'er)
He spreads the flying sails, and leaves the shore.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vii.

The quicksilver that before stood at 29 inches (the atmosphere appearing then by a constant barosccope very light) would fall so low as to rest at 9 or 10 inches (for once I measured the *subsidence* beneath its former elevation.)
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 215.

As for the ground of the objection, that the air cannot be so well drawn out by our way, as by the *subsiding* of the mercury; though you may think that very clear, yet one that were very jealous of the reputation of the instrument I employ, may perhaps reasonably enough question it.
Id. Ib. p. 565.

They are the *subsidings* of valleys or low lands, that make dents in the shore and creeks, small bays, and harbours, or little coves, &c.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

It is indeed very difficult to conceive how any thing which was not deposited here at its creation, or brought here by the diligence of man, could find its way to a place so severed from the rest of the world, by seas of immense extent, except the hypothesis that has been mentioned on another occasion be adopted, and this rock be supposed to have been left behind, when a large tract of country, of which it was part, *subsided* by some convulsion of nature, and was swallowed up in the ocean.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 15.

The mind, which during its hurry and violent attachment to pleasure, overlooked the sweet allurements of peace, being, by the subdual or *subsidence* of the more violent passions, now become attentive to, and sensible of, the soft and gentle impressions of tranquillity.
Warburton, vol. x. Ser. 32.

SU'BSIDY. Fr. *Subsidé, subsidier*; It.
SUBSI'DIARY, *adj.* *Sussidio*; Sp. *Subsidio*; Lat.
SUBSI'DIARY, *n.* *Subsidium*; a subsidendo.
SU'BSIDIZE, *v.* —*Subsidia*, or *subsidiary* soldiers, were so called from being set or placed lower, behind, in reserve; and consequentially, to come in aid, to succour; a body in reserve. Now usually applied to—

Pecuniary aid or assistance; money paid or given in aid or assistance.

To *subsidize* is in common use.

In this yeare, on the exaltation of the crosse, at Lambeth, in the Assemblie of the States there, a *subsidie* was granted to the king of forteth part of euerie mans goods towards the discharge of his debts which he ought to the earle of Britaine.—*Holinshed. Chron. Hen. III.* an. 1232.

The citie was lost in the 364 year after the first foundation thereof, at what time (as appeareth by the roll of the *subsidie* booke) there were in Rome, to the number of 152580 free citizens.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiii. c. 1.

Here more than in their books may lawyers find,
Both by what titles mistresses are ours,
And how prerogative these states devours,
Transfer'd from Love himself to womankind:
Who though from heart and eyes
They exact great *subsidies*,
Forsake him who on them relies.
Donne. Valediction to his Book.

Whence we observe two things; first, that this Charnock was no man of estate, seeing seldom, if ever, a *subsidy* man, is pressed for a souldier.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

I, not I alone, abstracted from Christ, nor I principally, and Christ onely in *subsidis*, to facilitate that to me which I was not quite able throughly to perform without help, (which deceitful conscientious drew on Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in one after another, five *subsidiaries* more.)—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

If at any time some one phænomenon of nature appears, that crosseth any of these suppositions or hypotheses, or suits not with them, or is not salved by them, presently great pains is taken to supply that defect with some *subsidiary* supposition, that may stop that leak, and piece up the hypothesis.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 9.

If the practice was founded (as probably it was) upon this principle; that as soon as baptism became impaired, the use of the Eucharist ought to come in as *subsidiary*, or supplemental to it; it was a principle of weight, but not certain enough to create any strict obligation.
Waterland. Works, vol. ix. p. 506.

Subsidies were such as were imposed by parliament upon any of the staple commodities before mentioned, over and above the customs antiqua et magna.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 8.

It [a sinking fund] is a *subsidiary* fund, always at hand to be mortgaged in aid of any other doubtful fund, upon which money is proposed to be raised in any exigency of the state.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 3.

SUB-SIGN, *v.* Fr. *Soubsigner*,—to *subsign*,
SUBSCRI'PTION, to *subscribe*, set his hand,
SUBSCRI'BE. mark, or *sign*-manual under, (Cotgrave.)

Neither have they seene (I feare) any deed or donation before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names, without surnames.—*Camden. Remaines. Surnames.*

This is as good as a *subsignation* of your hand-writing, that you wish her well, and are enamour'd of her!
Shelton. Travels of Don Quixote, vol. iv.

SUBSI'ST, *v.* Fr. *Subsistir*; It. *Sussistere*;
SUBSI'STENCE. Sp. *Subsistir*; Lat.
SUBSI'STENCY. *Subsistere*, (*sub*, and *sistere*,)
SUBSI'STENCY. to stand under.

To stand, abide, remain, dwell, live under; under, or by the means, aid, help of; to support, to sustain, to maintain; to hold or have life or being.

But taking only the nature of man, he still continueth one person, and changeth but the manner of his *subsisting*, which was before in the mere glory of the Sonne of God, and is now in the habit of our flesh.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 52.

Corio. Haile lords, I am return'd your souldier.
No more infected with my countries loue
Then when I parted hence: but still *subsisting*
Vnder your great command.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 5.

Forsake me not thus Adam, witness heav'n
What love sincere and reverence in my heart
I bear thee, and unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd, thy suppliant,
I beg, and clasp thy knees; bereave me not,
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress,
My only strength and stay: forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where *subsist?*
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

But you invert the covenants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms:
Scorning the unexempt condition
By which all mortal frailty must *subsist*,
Refreshment after toil, ease after pain.
Id. Comus.

Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with more difficulty affirm the separated existence of their own.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 10.

Every person hath his owne *subsistence*, which no other besides hath, although there be others beside that are of the same *substance*.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 51.

Our excellent Julian, by his intelligible and inviable gods, seems to mean, those ideas, which Plato sometimes contends to be substances, and to *subsist* alone by themselves, and sometimes again determineth to be nothing but notions or conceptions in the mind of God.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 499.

The ideas of *substances* are such combinations of simple ideas, as are taken to represent distinct particular things *subsisting* by themselves; in which the supposed or confused idea of *substance*, such as it is, is always the first and chief.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 12.

No sensible qualities, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be *subsistent* in the bodies themselves absolutely consider'd, without a relation to our eyes, and other organs of sense.—*Bentley*, Ser. 2.

What is God, but the very being of all things that yet are not, and the *subsistence* of things that are.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 348.

A man bold and curious enough, for some years got the best part of his *subsistence* by descending to the bottom of the sea in an engine to seek for and recover goods lost in ship-wrecked vessels.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 345.

For what they have, the God and king they bless,
And hope they should not murmur had they less,
And if reduc'd *subsistence* to implore,
In common prudence they would pass your door.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

For the one God being the supreme magistrate, it [theocracy] *subsisted* in the worship of that God alone.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 2.

By the means of *subsistence*, I understand not the means of superfluous gratifications; but that present competency which every individual must possess in order to be in a capacity to derive a support from his industry in the proper business of his calling.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 25.

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced.—*Glanvill.*

SUB-SIZER. See SIZE, SIZAR.

Char. Bid my *sopsiser* carry my hackney to the hutt'y, and give him his bever.
Benum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act. i. sc. 2.

[John Penry] became a *subsizer* of Peter-house in Cambridge, about 1578.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.*

SUB-SO'LARY. Under the sun, (*sub solem*;) of force equivalent to—

Sublunary.

And [I] will my wealth, my power, and strength of mind,
To seek and search for wisdom, and to find
Thereby the causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.
Brown. Paraphrase upon the First Chapter of Eccles.

SUB-SPE'CIES. Under, lower or inferior, species.

There are both here and there four sorts of these long-leg'd fowls, near a kin to each other, as so many *sub-species* of the same kind; viz. crab-catchers, clocking hens, &c.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

SUBSTANCE, *v.* Fr. *Substance*; It. *Sostanza*; Sp. *Substancia*;
SUBSTA'NTIAL. Lat. *Substantia*, from *sub-*
SUBSTA'NTIALS. *stans*, pres. part. of *sub-*
SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *stare*, to stand under.
SUBSTANTIA'LITY. That which, any thing
SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. which, stands under or
SUBSTA'NTIATE, *v.* subsists; which has being
SU'BSTANTIVE, *n.* or reality, material, cor-
SU'BSTANTIVE, *v.* poreal, bodily, being or
SU'BSTANTIVELY. reality; matter or body;

something, any thing bearing certain qualities of matter, bulk, firmness, solidity, power or means to support or maintain; that which is supposed to sustain, maintain or hold together the qualities or accidents of matter or spirit. See the quotations from More and Locke; and Locke also in v. *Substratum.*

Met.—the material or essential parts; the compressed body.

Ac adjectif & *substantyf*, unite asken
Acordaunce in kynde: in cas & in numbre
And ayther is otheres help.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 55.

Give to us this day oure breed ever ofthir *substaunce*.
Wiclif. Mutthew, c. 6.

For also to bounden men ghe hadden compassinun, and ghe resseynyden with ioie the robbyng of ghoure goodis, knowynge that ghe han a better and a dwellinge *substaunce*.
Id. Ebrewis, c. 10.

For ye suffred also with my bondes, & toke iu worth the spoilinge of your goodes, & that with gladnes: knowig in your selues how that ye had in heauen a better and an endurynge *substaunce*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For certaiely, as that thise clerkes saie,
Wher as a man may have noo audience,
Nought helpeth it to tellen his sentence.
And wel I wote the *substance* is in me,
If any thing shal wel reported be.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Prol. v. 14,816.

And sythen thou seest thine fleshly body in kindely power faile, howe shoulde than the accident of a thynge been in more suretie of being than *substancial*: wherfore thilke thinges that we clepe power, is but accident to the fleshly body, and so they maie not hane that surietie in might, which wanteth in the *substancial* body.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

And whan thei ben of sache sciences,
This minerall, so as I fynde,
Transformeth all the fyrste kynde,
And maketh them able to conceive
Through his vertue, and receine
Beth in *substance* and in figure
Of golde and siluer the nature.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The first ferst them, men erthe call
Whiche is the lowest of hem all:
And in his forme is shape rounde,
Substanciell, stroun, and, and sounde
As that, whiche made is suffisant,
To beare vp all the remenant. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

For I hane heard him called a very honest person, & of a good *substance*. Forsooth quod I, of good *substance* he was I thinke wel worth a thousand markes.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 235.

Christes church, can neuer erre in any *substanciall* point that God would haue vs bounden to beleue.—*Id. Ib.* p. 163.

Loe good readers, here hane ye heard Tindales chapiter, the matter whereof the brethren boaste that the woordes of that sermon doo so wel and *substancially* mayntayn, agaynste mine aunswere made vnto thys chapiter.
Id. Ib. p. 853.

Thã Charlis hauynge thus the rule & gouernaunce, rulyd it well & *substancially*, and defeded it from all enmyes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 145.

Lord Anderson consented with the two other lords, that he was worthily and justly condemned of treason, of good and sufficient proof; and said, that at his arraignment he had indifferency with fauour, and commended the goodness and *substantiatness* of the jury that tried him at his arraignment.—*Ive Trials. 34 Eliz.* an. 1592. *Sir J. Perrot.*

"Sir knight, mote I of you this courtesy read,
To wheet why on your shield, so goodly scord,
Beare ye the picture of that ladies head?
Full lively is the semblaunt, though the *substance* dead."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

We divide *substance* in generall into these first kindes, viz. body and spirit, and then define body to be a *substance* impenetrable and discerpible. Whence the contrary kind to this is fitly defined, a *substance* penetrable and indiscerpible.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. c. 3.

——— From this pallace here,
(So rarely-well-built; furnished so well;
And *substanced* with such a precious deale
Of well-got treasure) banisht by the doome
Of fate; and erring as I had no home.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

When nothing in the world to their desire was wanting,
Except the Christian faith, for whose *substantial* planting,
St. Augustine from Rome was to this island sent.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

That which is created, being supposed to differ essentially or *substantially*, from that which is uncreated.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 606.

In degree as in *substantialness* (the ionique) next above the dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 24.

Every noun which in conjunction with a verb makes a compleat sentence, and signifies simply, and per modum *subsistentis* per se, is called a *substantive*.
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. iii. c. 1.

Wherefore we see, that the word δαιμονιον, as to its grammatical form, is not a diminitive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantive*'d, as well as τὸ θειον is.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 264.

Moreover it is to be observ'd, that the personal pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd *substantively*, are capable of number and case.—*Wilkins. Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 2.

The Pagan writers frequently understand the supreme God by the τὸ θειον, when the word is used *substantively*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 263.

The ideas of *substances* are such combinations of simple ideas, as are taken to represent distinct particular things *subsisting* by themselves; in which the supposed or confused idea of *substance*, such as it is, is always the first and chief.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 12.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.
Ayliffe. Parergon.

As those will appear no solid goods, so these consequently must be only phantasms, *umbræ malorum*, or shadows of evil, rather than truly or *substantially* so.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantative dimension; the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and hath nothing of quantity, but what it is clouthed with by our deceived phancies.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 4.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever adventes to the act itself already *substantiated*.—*Aylife. Parergon.*

Adjectives as well as *substantives* must equally denote *substances*; and *substance* is attributed to *substance* by the adjective contrivance of language.
Tooke. Div. of Purley, pt. ii. c. 6.

Ev'n as his first progenitor, and quite,
Though placed in Paradise, (for earth has still
Some traces of her youthful beauty left)
Substantial happiness for transient joy.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

All I mean at present to lay down is this. That in every exercise of the understanding that which discerns is numerically and *substantially* distinct from that which is discerned.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. c. 1.

But I believe no body ever suspected the *substantiality* of space before Mr. Locke, and he goes no further than to declare his ignorance whether it be a *substance* or accident.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. pt. i. c. 5.

We understand his lordship very well; he means a particular providence and a future state, the moral attributes of the Deity and the *substantiality* of the soul.
Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 3.

He would not imbitter their enjoyments, but he would sweeten and *substantiate* them, by giving them a better foundation.—*Knox. Works*, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

SUBSTITUTE, *v.* SUBSTITUTE, *n.* SUBSTITUTION. SUBSTITUTIVE. } Fr. *Substituer*; It. *Sostituire*; Lat. *Substitutum*, past part. of *substituere*, (*sub*, and *statuere*, from *statum*, past part. of *stare*, to stand,) to put, place, or cause to stand under, instead of.

To put or place instead of, to set or appoint in the place or office of.

That whan he made a gouernour
By weie of *substitucion*,
Of prouince or of region,
He woldis first enquire his name,
And lete it openly proclame
What man he were, or euill or good.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

And they dyd also *substytute* other whyche were knowen heads also.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 821.

For in the next general counsail it may well happen, that this pope may be deposed, & another *substitute* in his rome, with whom the kinges highnes may be very wel cõtent.
Id. Ib. p. 1427.

What a notorious piece of fraud is that of Rebecca, that while industrious Esau is ranging the woods and mountains to fulfil his father's commands and please his aged appetite, she should *substitute* Jacob with his both counterfeit hands and venison, to carry away the blessing intended by the good old man for his officious elder son Esau!
More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, Introd.

And so also was the custom in other countries, even grounded upon Saint Peter's own commaud, to make *substitution* of archbishops or patriarchs to archbishops, and bishops to flamens, if you believe a pope's assertion.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8. Remarks.

Amongst those particles which are not essential or perpetual, but used according to occasion, some are stiled *substitutive*.—*Wilkins. Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 2.

Those *substitutive* particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are stiled interjections.—*Id. Ib.*

But search his mouth; and if a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him, lest he darken all the flock;
And *substitute* another from thy stock.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Effects are attributed to the Jewish rites and sacrifices, which according to the nature of things cannot belong to them, otherwise than as *substitutes* and shadows of things more high in substance and efficacy.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 44.

I proceed to explain his subordination and *substitution* to Christ, in this part of his mediatorship for God with men.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

The principal's presence is thus removed from the scene of action, and opportunities are afforded for every species of idleness and fraud in the inferior *substitutes*.—*Knox*, Ess. 8.

Some of those prodigies of ignorance and folly, the Rabbin of the Jews who lived since the dispersion of the nation, thought all would be well if for tutelar deities they *substituted* tutelar angels. From this *substitution* the system which I have described arose.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 29.

SUBSTRATED. SUBSTRATUM. } Lat. *Substratum*, past part. of *Substernere*, to spread or strew under.

Strewed or laid under, (met.) *substratum* is—a something supposed to be laid or placed under, as a support for, or to maintain or hold together certain accidents or qualities.

We have more than once had the bottom of a retort melted yet not broken, the melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 222.

And his notion of the divine immensity is, that it is infinite expansion, or infinite space, requiring an infinitely expanded *substratum*, or subject; which subject is the very substance of God, so expanded.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 50.

The complex ideas that our names of the species of substances properly stand for, are collections of such qualities as have been observed to co-exist in an unknown *substratum*, which we call *substance*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 6.

SUBSTRUCTION. SUBSTRUCTURE. } Lat. *Substructio*, from *substruere*, to build under.

A building under; a building of the foundation, (sc.) that upon which the superstructure is to be raised.

Therefore that we may found our habitation firmly, we must first examine the bed of earth (as I may term it,) upon which we will build; and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients did call it.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 17.

The Reverend Daniel Jarbaro describes us all the kinds of them, and calls this in particular (and which confirms this division) the concealed part, or fundatio in imo: and then by this elegant distinction defines structura to be that of frons: fastruction, that of the middle parts; and *substruction* of the lower.—*Evelyn. On Architecture.*

A *substructure* of their chronology, geography, and history.
Harris. On the 53d chapter of Isaiah.

SUB-STYLAR. The quotation explains the meaning. See STYLE.

Erect the *style* perpendicularly over the *substilar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.—*Moxon. Mech. Ex.*

SUBSULTIVE. SUBSULTORY. } Lat. *Subsultus*, past part. of *Subsilire*, to make short leaps.

Making short leaps or jumps; bounding, springing, short distances.

The inordinate and *subsultory* motion of the spirits doth more hasten to going forth, and doth prey upon the body more than the constant and equal.
Bacon. History of Life & Death.

The spirits do spread themselves even, and move not *subsultorily*, for that will make the parts close and plaint.
Id. Naturall Historie, § 326.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot, to use their own expression. This sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous.
Berkeley. Letters, Ex. 64.

SUB-SUME, *v.* Lat. *Sub*, and *sumere*, to take. Hammond uses the word as equivalent to—

To subjoin.

Always upon terms of spiritual exultancy, what great things God hath done for their souls, how he hath lifted them for himself; never with humbled bended knees in acknowledgment of unworthiness with St. Paul, who cannot name that word, sinners, but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis, of whom I am the chief.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

SUB-TARTAREAN. *Sub*, and *tartarous*. Being, living or abiding under Tartarus.

The queen assents; and from th' infernal bowers
Invokes the sable *subtartarean* powers,
And those who rule th' inviolable floods,
Whom mortals name the dread Titanian gods.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

SUB-TEND, *v.* SUBTENSE. } Lat. *Subtendere*, to stretch under, *sub*, and *tendere*.

To stretch, to reach, or run along under.

An equal *subtense* (you say) *subtends* an equal periphery, a greater a greater, and a lesser a less. Therefore (viz. according to Euclid's definition of proportionals,) *subtenses* are proportional.—*Barrow. Mathematical Lectures*, Lect. 22.

Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a rectangular triangle presently understand, that the square of the *subtense* is equal to the squares of both the sides.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 652.

Though the apparent magnitude of objects is supposed to depend upon the angle they *subtend* at our eye, nevertheless our familiarity with them changes our estimation of their bulk.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. c. 11.

SUBTERFUGE. Fr. *Subterfuge*; It. *Sotterfugio*; Lat. *Subterfugere*, to fly under covert, covertly, privily.

A covert flight, escape, evasion; a pretence or pretext—to escape or evade a difficulty.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envie, and appeare in any thing that was to his mind; which made envie still grow upon him more vniuersall, but lease daring. *Bacon. Hen. VII.* p. 199.

The fifth and last is rather a *subterfuge* than an objection. *More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 14.

This *subterfuge* would involve the makers in very perplexing difficulties.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 137.

Now stern Æneas waves his weighty spear
Against his foe, and thus upbraids his fear:
"What further *subterfuge* can Turnus find?
What empty hopes are harbour'd in his mind."
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

Let us not defraud ourselves of the benefit of the dreadful example, by the miserable *subterfuge* of a rash judgement upon our neighbours, and an invidious comparison of their deservings with our own.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 13.

SUBTERRANE, *n.* SUBTERRA'NEAL, *adj.* SUBTERRA'NEAN. SUBTERRA'NEOUS. SUBTERRA'NY, *adj.* SUBTERRANY, *n.* SUBTERRA'NITY. — Fr. *Subterrain*; It. *Sotterráneo*; Sp. *Subterraneo*; Lat. *Subterraneus*, (*sub*, and *terra*.) See the quotation from Boyle. Being under ground or earth; put, placed, or situate under or beneath the surface of the earth.

Mon. This is a *subterranean* fiend, Plutus, in this dialect term'd riches, or the god of gold.
Carew. Cœlum Britannicum.

They [metals] are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under earth.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 603.

We see that in *subterranies* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury.—*Id. Ib.* § 354.

And therefore I fear we commonly consider *subterranities*, not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

But this upon the-by, being not obliged to set down here the grounds of my paradoxical conjecture about the effects of *subterraneal* fires and heats since I here lay no stress upon it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 52.

Mr. Bushel continued these battery-works four years night and day before his hopes could give him any hopeful assurance that the mineral beds of those *subterranea's* riches lay fast locked in those barren rocks.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

A consequence so dismal to prevent,
Water and air are still (as said) intent
To mount or fall, this way or that to fly,
Seek *subterranean* vaults, or climb the sky.
Blackmore. Creation, b. v.

Subterraneous places are not by this name, and indeed cannot in reason be supposed to be beneath the whole body of the earth, but only the superficial parts of it.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 342.

Calling him in the starry heauen and aether, Jupiter; in the air, Juno; in the winds, Æolus; in the sea, Neptune; in the earth and *subterraneous* parts, Pluto.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 308.

Josephus mentions vast *subterranes* in some of the hills in that part of Canaan called Galilee, and in Trachonites; and says that they extended far under ground, and consisted of wonderful apartments.
Bryant. Analysis of Ancient Mythology, vol. iii. p. 303.

It may be conceived that the souls of those who died in that dreadful visitation might from that circumstance have peculiar apprehensions of themselves as the marked victims of divine vengeance, and might peculiarly need the consolation which the preaching of our Lord in the *subterranean* regions afforded to these prisoners of hope.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

SU'BTILE, or SU'BTILE, *adj.* SU'BTLY. SU'BTILELY. SU'BTILTY. SU'BTILENESS. SUBTI'LIATE, *v.* SUBTILIA'TION. SU'BTILIZE, *v.* SUBTILIZA'TION — Fr. *Subtil, subtiller, subtilizer*; It. *Sottile, sottilizzáre*; Sp. *Subtil, subtilizar*; Lat. *Subtilis*, (*sub* and *tela*,) quasi filis tenuibus constat, a web or woof, consisting of thin threads. Q. *Sub*, or *subteribilis*, *subt-ibilis*, *subtilis*. See EXILE. Thin, slender, small, minute, fine: (met.) fine, refined; polished to excess, politick; artful, cunning, witty, crafty.

A *subtilty* or *sottelty*, as in Leland, is—a cunning device; an artificial representation, an emblem.

And alle *sotile* crafts
Ich wolde ich knewe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 274.

For God seith hit hym self, shal never good appel
Thorw no *sotel* science. on sour stocke growe.—*Id.* p. 176.

Thei heiden hit for an heye science, here *sotelties* to knowe.
Id. p. 233.

But be it, I greuyde not ghou, but whanne I was *sutil* I took ghou with gile.—*Wiclif. 2 Corynth.* c. 12.

She gathereth flowres, partie white and red,
To make a *sotel* gerlond for hire hed,
And as an angel heveniich she sing.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1055.

His lord wel cnude he plesen *subtilly*,
To yeve and lene him of his owen good,
And have a thank, and yet a cote and hood.
Id. Ib. v. 612.

"I bare him on hond, he hath enchanted me;
(My dame taught me that *subtilte*)
And eke I sayd, I mette of him all night.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6137.

For in prouerbe, and in probleme
She spoke, and had he vnkide deme,
In many a *subtile* question.
But he for no suggestion
Whiche toward him she cnude stere,
He wolde not one word answere.—*Gower. Con. Am.* b. viii.

And with this asking I was abashed, and than by and by I knewe that I was *sutilly* betrayed of a man that came to me in priuiteness the Friday before.
Stole Trials. 8 Hen. IV. an. 1407. *William Thorpe.*

A *subtilite*, a kyng settyng in a chayre with many lordes about hym, and certayne knyghtes with other people standyng at the barre.
Leland. Collectanea. Inthron. of Abp. Warham.

Nor shall we now have use for flattery;
For he knows falsehood far more *subtle* is
Than truth, baseness than liberty,
Fear than love, t' luvest Chase flourishes.
Daniel. A Panegric to the King.

From the arched roof
Pendant by *subtile* magic many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets fed
With naphtha and asphaltus yielded light
As from a sky.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

There is a reason rendred, full of infinite *subtilitie*, and the same fathered first upon Cato, why the same things seem not alwaies bitter or sweet alike in every man's taste?
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 24.

The same being washed after the manner of lead, be singular for to *subtilial* the thicke eye lids.
Id. Ib. b. xxxii. c. 9.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and shamed continually:
For they of living fire most *subtilly*
Were made, and set in silver sockets bright,
Cover'd with lids devis'd of substance sly,
That readily they shut and open might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom, vast, unwieldy, burdensom,
Proudly secure, yet liable to fall
By weakest *subtilties*, not made to rule,
But to subserve where wisdom bears command.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Since matter however *subtiliated*, is matter still.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 39.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.
Id. Ib.

I propose to treat of the erysipelas from cholerick blood, which affects only the outward parts, none of which escapes its tenuity and *subtileness*.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 6.

Men had *subtilized* religion, till they had destroyed it, made it first invisible, and then nothing.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 3.

The Mystics followed, and deviated in like manner with the former, by over-refining and *subtilizing* plain things.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 65.

Fluids have their resistances proportioned to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts or refining can alter these resistances.—*Cheyne. Philos. Principles.*

And in this circumstance [the regular operation of second causes] lies the chief, if not the whole difference, between the philosophical necessity of our *subtile* moderns and the predestination of their more simple ancestors.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

But perhaps, as Hudibras had discovered the receptacle of the ghosts of defunct bodies, so these gentlemen may have found out the yet *subtilter* corner, where the ghosts of defunct qualities repose.
Warburton. The Divine Legation, b. v. s. 6.

I really think the *subtilties* of the art [logic], which consist of abstruse terms, with very little meaning, and of nice distinctions, with very little difference, and no utility; cannot recompense the student for the time which the successful study of them must require.—*Know. Liberal Education*, § 29.

They pursue knowledge with such intemperate rage, that, as if religion was only a trial of skill, and the rewards of it to be adjudged to the best disputant, they spent their whole lives in agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser 8.

SUB-TRACT, *v.* SUBTRA'CTION. SUBTRA'CTOR. SUBTRA'HEND. SUBTRA'HENT. — Improperly written *Substract*. Fr. *Substraction, soubtraire*; It. *Sottrazione, sottrárre*; Sp. *Substraher*; Lat. *Sub-tractum*, past part. of *subtrahere*, to draw down.

To draw away; to withdraw; to take away.

Subtractor and *subtrahend* are common terms in arithmetic.

Tob. By this hand they are scoundrels and *subtractors* that say so of him.—*Shakes. Twelfth Night*, Act. ii. sc. 3.

That universals are nothing else but names or words, by which singular bodies are called, and consequently, that in all axioms and propositions, sententious affirmations and negations (to which the predicate at least is universal) we do but add or *subtract*, affirm or deny, names of singular bodies.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 854.

Our nature being finite and limited in all its operations, it is impossible we should operate divers ways at once with equal force and vigour: but whatsoever time and attendance we bestow upon one thing, we must necessarily *subtract* from another.—*Scott. Christian Life*, p. 1. c. 4.

Subtracting his gracious direction and assistance, he giveth them over to their own hearts' lusts, and to walk in their own counsels.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 16.

By an observation made the day before, our longitude was 210° 9' W. from which 20° being *subtracted*, there remains 209° 49' the longitude of the ship this day at noon, the mean of which, with this day's observation, gives 209° 33' by which I fix the longitude of this coast.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

The suit for restitution of conjugal rights is brought whenever the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of *subtraction*, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 7.

SUB-TUTOR. Tutor under a superior.

He [Earl, Sp. of Salisbury] had been his [the king's] *subtutor*, and had followed him in all his exile.
Burnet. Own Time, c. 2. an. 1643.

SUB-VENE, *v.* SUBVE'NTION. — Fr. *Subvenir*; Lat. *Subvenire*, to come under, (*sub*, and *venire*.)

To come under, (met.) as support, stay; and consequentially, to support, assist, maintain.

The manner in which our Saviour is said to have been carried up, was by a *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground, and mounting with him gradually carried him out of his apostles' sight.
Stackhouse. History of the Bible.

Under a common and unequal providence, religion cannot subsist without the doctrine of a future state: for religion implying a just retribution of reward and punishment, which under such a providence is not dispensed, a future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.
Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 4.

SUB-VENTA'NEOUS. Fr. "*Subventane*, wind, or full of *wind* (*ventus*); that hath nothing but wind in it," (Cotgrave.)

Severer heads will be apt enough to conceive the opinion of this animal [chameleon] not much unlike that of the Astomi, or men without mouths in Pliny; suitable unto the relations of the miners in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions, from the western winds.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 21.

SUB-VERT, *v.* SUBVE'RTER. SUBVE'RTING, *n.* SUBVE'RSE, *a.* SUBVE'RSION. SUBVE'RSIVE. — Fr. *Subverter*; It. *Sovvértere*; Sp. *Subverter*; Lat. *Sub-vertere*, to turn upside down, (*sub*, and *vertere*.) To turn upside down, to overturn, to overthrow, to ruin, to destroy.

Nyle thou stryue in wordis, for to no thing it is profitable but to the *subverting* of men that heeren.
Wiclif. 2 Tym. c. 2.

Eschewe thou a man eretike after oon and the seconde correcion, wityngе that he that is such a manner man is *subverted* and trespassith, and is dampned by his owne doom.—*Id. Tyte*, c. 3.

The famous cytie of Troye was *subverted* of the Grekys, as wytnesyth holy Eusebius and other, in the yere of the worlde iiij M. and xxiii.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, Introd.

The byshop, beyng i great drede of *subversion* of the cytie, and distruccion of the christen people within the same, delyuered ye cytie by appoyntemẽt, that he with the people myght departe thens without bodely harme.
Id. Ib. c. 180.

Which [rable of heretiques] not entended to leese any more labour by puttig vp of billes in the parlyamẽtes, but to make an opẽ insurreccion & *subverte* all the realme.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 302.

In those places saint Barnard instructed & strengthed them that were waueringe, reuoking them that erred, settinge vpagayne those that were ouerthrown, ouerthrowing and keepyng vnder by his authoritie, the *subverters*, and all those that were obstinate.—*Id. Ib.* p. 811.

He was ye occasiõ of the vtter *subversion* of yt whole realme, both in fayth & good liuing, with ye loose also of many a thousãd liues.—*Id. Ib.* p. 233.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easie steps; girded with snaky wiles,
Where he might likeliest find this new-declar'd,
This man of men, attested Son of God,
Temptation and illusion on him to try;
So to *subvert* whom he suspected rais'd
To end his reign on earth so long enjoy'd.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

Returning back, those goody rowmes, which erst
She saw so rich and royally arayd,
Now vanislst utterly and cleane *subverst*,
So found, and all their glory quite decayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

And turne we to the noble prince, where late
We did him leave, after that he had foyled
The cruell Scoldian, and with dreadfull fate
Had utterly *subverted* his unrighteous state.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 9.

From whose example, by those cells but small,
Sprang the *subversion* lastly of them all.
Drayton. Leg. of T. Cromwell.

[He] endeavours to dissolve those sacred bands by which its union is contained, and to *subvert* the only foundations of publick tranquillity.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 29.

——— Cities overturn'd,
And late at night in swallowing earthquake sunk,
Or hideous wrapt in fierce ascending flame;
Of sallow famine, inundation, storm;
Of pestilence, and every great distress;
Empires *subverted*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour.
Thomson. Winter.

If we once yield to go no farther than is reasonable, or warrantable, in the *subversive* way, there is no knowing where or when to stop.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 428.

Am I therefore, for my ill judgment, to be ranked amongst the injurious *subverters* of revelation?
Id. On Occasional Reflections, pt. i. App.

Now whether we suppose this chain upholden by an intelligent being or self-sustained, it is all one to our present purpose, for in either case if the acts of voluntary angels follow necessarily upon the impulse of external causes, there will be a constant fatality upon them utterly *subversive* of liberty, estimation and prudence.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 25.

SU'BURB, *n.* Subu'rbial. Subu'rban. Subu'rbian. Suburbic'al'ian. Su'burbed. } It. *Suburbano*; Sp. *Suburbio*. The French use *Fauxbourgs*, anciently written *Fors-bourg*, (*fors*, outer or exterior, and *bourg*, the borough.) Lat. *Suburbium*, lying near the *urbs* or city.

The parts near or neighbouring to the city; the confinies, the neighbourhood; the exterior or outer part.

Than the Normayns, which hadde the rule of the towne and castelles, feryngc that the Englysshemen woul hane eyded the Danys, and with the houses the *suburbes* of the towne, hane fylled the towne dyches, sette the *suburbes* on fyre.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 219.

And in this tribulacion they abode in the sayd *subburbes*, by the space of foure weeks, and in all that season, they durst not go farr fro their harnesis, nor fro theyr iodeynygis.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 16.

Then sayde hee, yt in the apostles tyme, there were dyuers cities, some 7 myle, some vi. myle longe, and ouer them was there set but one bysshop, and of their *subbordes* also. So likewise now, a bysshop hath but one citye to his cathedrall churche, and the country about is as *subbordes* vnto it.
Barnes. Workes, p. 210.

The first place, which heere offereth itselfe to sight is Bottreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and *suburbed* with a poore market town.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 120.

There are the holy *suburbs*, and from thence
Begins God's city, new Jerusalem,
Which doth extend her utmost gates to them.
Donne. Obsequies on Lord Harrington.

Look once more ere we leave this specular mount
Westward, much nearer by South-west, behold
Wherson the Ægean shore a city stands
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
Or hospitable, in her sweet recess,
City or *suburban*, studious walks and shades.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

With fragrant thyme the city fumigate,
And break the waxen walls to save the state,
For lurking lizards often lodge, by stealth,
Within the *suburbs*, and purloin their wealth.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst this monument of vanisht minds:
Pure clinches, the *suburban* muse affords;
And Panton waging harmless war with words.
Dryden. Mac Flecknoe.

The Pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.
Barrow. On the Pope's Supremacy.

Such was the origin of that system of law which is called the canon law, and by the prevalence of which the bishop of one city, and a few *suburbicarian* provinces, invaded and subjected to his authority the civil laws of every country, the laws of nations, and the laws of nature themselves.
Bolingbroke. Ess. Authority in Matters of Religion, § 37.

Moor-ditch, a part of the ditch surrounding the city of London, between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and consequently not frequented by the citizens, like other *suburbial* fields which were remarkably pleasant, and the fashionable places of resort.—*Warton. Hen. IV.* Act i. sc. 2. Note.

Suburban villas, highway-side retreats,
That dread th' encroachment of our growing streets,
Tight boxes, neatly sash'd, and in a blaze
With all a July's sun's collected rays,
Delight the citizen.
Cowper. Retirement.

SUB-WO'RKER. An under or inferior worker, a helpmate.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes; and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin.—*South.*

SUCCE'ED, *v.* Succe'dant. Succeda'neous. Succe'ssion. Succe'sser. Succe'ssing, *n.* Succe'ss. Succe'ssary. Succe'ssful. Succe'ssfully. Succe'ssfulness. Succe'ssion. Succe'ssive. Succe'ssively. Succe'ssiveness. Succe'sless. Succe'slessly. Succe'slessness. Succe'sson. } Fr. *Succéder*; It. *Succedere*; Sp. *Suceder*; Lat. *Succedere*, to go under, (*sub*, and *cedere*.) To go or come under; to come to, (sc. for cover or protection;) to come to, to reach, to attain, (sc.) the end or object in view; to advance with good fortune, to gain or acquire good fortune, to prosper; to come, to bring, to a good end or conclusion; to come to, (sc.) in suit or sequence; to ensue, to follow. *Success* is—that which, (the end or object. state or condition,) is come to, arrived at, reached or attained; whether good or bad.

Successful,—is applied when the success is good or desired.

Succedaneous,—coming after or following after something else, to take its place, in stead of it.

Of Seinte Peter, & of him, & of ys *successours* of Rome,
To holde cuere Engelond, & is cirs that of him come.
R. Gloucester, p. 507.

And whanne twei gheeris weren fillid felix took a *successour* porcius festus.—*Wycliff. Dedis*, c. 24.

So was I to king Edward faithfull chapleyn, & glad wold haue bene yt his childe had *succeeded* him.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 70.

I have bene longer in describing the nature, the good or ill *successe*, of the quicke and hasd wite, then perchance some will thinke this place and matter doth require.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. ii.

All these nacions now dos and long have done, recognized and knowledged the Pope, not as the bysshop of Rome but as the *successor* of sayntt Peter, to he theyr chief spirituall governour under God, and Christes vicare in earth.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 615.

Great was his power and glorie over all
Which, him before, that sacred seate did fill,
That yet ramaines his wide memorial:
He dying left the fairest Tranquill,
Him to *succeed* therein, by his last will.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

And had he not in his extreamest need
Bene helped through the swiftnesse of his steed,
He had him overtaken in his flight,
Who, ever as he saw him nigh *succeed*,
Gan cry aloud with horrible affright,
And shrieked out.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 4.

The tendrons or young twigs of olives being in their flowre, if they be burnt, yeeld a kind of ashes which may serve as a *succedan* in stead of spodium.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 3.

But now this great *succeeder* all repairs,
And reinduc'd that discontinu'd good;
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood.
Daniel. Civil War, b. i.

"Edward the third made sov'reign of the state
Upon his fathers deprivation was,
All which, though seeming wrongs, yet fairly sat
In their *succeeders*, and for right did pass."—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Yet these, and their *successors*, are but one;
And if they gain or lose their liberties,
They harm or profit not themselves alone,
But such as in succeeding times shall rise.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, § 8.

And said, "Deare daughter, rightly may I rew
The fall of famous children borne of mee,
And good *successes*, which their foes ensew."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Iago. Should you do so (my Lord)
My speech should fall into such vile *successe*
Which my thoughts aym'd not.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 3.

Therefore I am return'd, lest confidence
Of my *success* with Eve in Paradise
Deceive ye to persuasion over-sure
Of like *succeeding* here.—*Milton. Par. Regained*, b. ii.

——— But if now
You should (as cruel fathers do) proclaim
Your right, and tyrant-like usurp the glory
Of my peculiar honours, not deriv'd
From *successors*, but purchas'd with my blood,
Then I must stand first champion for my self
Against all interposers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy. Act i. sc. 2.

The battle then at Stoke, so fortunately struck,
(Upon king Henry's part, with so *successful* luck,
As never till that day he felt his crown to cleave
Unto his temples close.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

He took a course, which since *successfully*
Great men have often taken, to espy
The counsels, or to break the pride of foes.
Donne. The Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the perauasiveness of promises.
Hammond.

——— For how art thou a king
But by faire sequence and *succession*?
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Cassibulan, thine vncle,
(Famous in Cæsars prayses, no whit lesse
Then in his feats deserving it) for him,
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute,
Yeerely three thousand pounds.
Id. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 1.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the iustice of my cause with armes.
And countrey-men, my loving followers,
Pleade my *successiue* title with your swords.
Id. Titus Andronicus, Act i. sc. 1.

And what an empire can, the same this island brings:
Her pedigrees to show her right *successive* kings,
Her chronicles, and can as easily rehearse,
And with all foreign parts to have had free commerce.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s 28.

As brought into her mind the eagle's prophecies:
Of that so dreadfull plague, which all great Britain swept,
From that which highest flew, to that which lowest crept,
Before the Saxon thence the Britain should expel,
And all that thereupon *successively* befel.—*Id. Ib.* s. 2.

The isle [Meroe] was subject unto a ladie or queene named Candace, a name that for many yeares aireadie went from one queene to another *successively*.
Holland. Plinie, b. vi. c. 29.

So that all the notion we have of duration without relation to something that endures, is a fiction that the understanding takes up, and the image whereby it conceives it, is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion, rendered a *successive* nature, and pars post partem.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 119.

Then shalt the end come, to wit when the gospel having been preached through all the cities of Judæa *successively*, the Apostles turn to the Gentiles.
Hammond. Works, vol. iii. p. 121.

Mops. Whether you please that sylvan scene to take,
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make:
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread?
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 5.

Now frequent times the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed:
(Those weights took off that on his planet hung)
Will gloriously the new laid work *succeed*.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

——— "Since lucre was your trade,
Succeeding times such dreadful gaps have made,
'Tis dangerous climbing."
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

If it [the Bolonian stone calcined] be hut exposed to the sun-beams (to which I have found other strong lights *succedaneous*) it will not only in a few minutes acquire a luminousness, but for some time after retain it in the dark.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 315.

Swell'd with our late *successes* on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted power to cross,
We urge an unseen fate to lay us low,
And feed their envious eyes with English loss.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Whom, thus persisting, when she could not bring
To leave the wolf, and to believe her king,
She gave her up, and fairly wish'd her joy
Of her late treaty with her new ally:
Which well she hop'd would more *successful* prove,
Than was the pigeon's and the buzzard's love.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

Towers. I shou'd be willing, sir, to think it was a young man's rashness, or perhaps the rage of a *successful* rival: yet he might have spar'd some words.
Id. Amboyna, Act iii. sc. 1.

Scholastic may stand for Catholic, as I perceive it often does with you also, if you think the Catholic faith may, under that borrowed name, be more safely or more *successfully* attacked.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 62.

Thus by reflecting on the appearing of various ideas one after another in our understandings, we get the notion of *succession*.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 14.

For a man looking upon a body really moving, perceives yet no motion at all, unless that motion produces a constant train of *successive* ideas: v. g. a man beealm'd at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun or sea, or ship, a whole hour together, and perceive no motion at all in either.—*Id. Ib.*

The scheme of *successive* angry providences, by which God must govern a wicked world, would be so terrible and amazing a sight, that, in pity to us, God has shortened and bounded our view.—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

The parable relates to a quite different matter, and speaks not of those that came into the vineyard together, but of those that came in *successively*, perhaps many generations one after another.—*Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 19.

When I used a bulk divers times as great, in a stronger, but proportionably less accurate balance, I found not the experiment *successful*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 769.

A gentleman whose nation being French, his vice little younger than himself, humour extremely choleric, and his apprehensions of the *unsuccessfulness* of his endeavours very great, obliged him to vanquish indispositions numerous and great enough to make that concurrence very frequent in one single person. *Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 20.

Qu. Then that I may oblige you more to it,
I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown.
Dryden. Secret Love, Act v.

Henry the eighth, the issue of this marriage, *succeeded* to the crown by clear indisputable hereditary right, and transmitted it to his three children to *successive* order.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 3.

Henry carl of Richmond, a title the most remote and unaccountable that was ever set up, and which nothing could have given *success* to, but the universal detestation of the then usurper Richard.—*Id. Ib.*

But however impossible it may be to find an adequate expression, the fact is clear: that counterfeits of virtue, as well as piety, have been sought out with a bad design, and too *successfully*.—*Abp. Secker.* vol. ii. Ser. 24.

Of the same kind [a tax upon the transference of property from the dead to the living] is the Dutch tax upon *successions*. Collateral *successions* are taxed according to the degree of relations, from five to thirty per cent. upon the whole value of the *succession*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

We stood off and along the shore till the 12th, and *successively* saw a remarkable hill near Santo Espirito, then Cape St. Thomas, and then an island just without Cape Frio.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 2.

We know what to understand by it, when after a *successless* insult on religion, the reader is intreated to believe that you have a strong reserve: but till the door of liberty be set a little wider, you have not room to display it.
Warburton. Divine Legation, Ded. (1738.)

The regular fall admits also another mode of variety by forming itself into "that may be called the *successive* fall, in which the water instead of making one continued shoot, falls through a *succession* of different stories.
Gilpin. Tour, vol. i. s. 8.

SUC-CE'NTOR. An under or inferior *centor*.

In his preetorship succeeded Joh. Maplet, M. A. who served out the remaining part of the year, and in his *succentorship* [succeeded] Rob. Joyeer of Oxford.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

SUCCE'NCT. } Fr. *Succinct*; It. *Succinto*;
SUCCI'NCTLY. } Sp. *Sucinto*; Lat. *Succinctus*,
SUCCI'NCTNESS. } past part. of *succingere*, to gird under, (*sub*, and *cingere.*)

Girt; having or leaving nothing loose or negligent; compact, concise, compendious.

A strict and *succinct* style is that, where you can take away nothing without loose, and that loose to be manifest.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

——— Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume sprinkl'd with gold,
His habit fit for speed *succinct*, and held
Before his decent steps a silver wand.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Thus, my lord, as *succinctly* as I could digest it into the narrow bounds of an epistle, I have sent your lordship this small survey of the Latin, or first Roman tongue.
Horell, b. ii. Let. 58.

Long victory sate dormant: soon she shakes
Her drowsy wings, and follows to the war,
With speed *succinct*.—*J. Philips. Cerealia*, (1706.)

To translate him line for line is impossible, because the Latin is naturally a more *succinct* language than either the Italian, Spanish, French, or even than the English, which, by reason of its monosyllables, is far the most compendious of them.—*Dryden. Theocritus*, Pref.

These soundings, when well ascertained, being of great use in determining the position of the ship, and we having tried them more frequently, and in greater depths, and with more attention, than I believe hath been done before us; I shall recite our observations as *succinctly* as I can.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 6.

He [John Pell] hath also *succinctly* and clearly demonstrated the second and tenth books of Euclid.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. ii.

In fine, brevity and *succinctness* of speech, is that, which in philosophy or speculation we call maxim, and first principle; in the counsels and resolves of practical wisdom, and the deep mysteries of religion, oracle; and lastly in matters of wit, and the finenesses of imagination, epigram.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper. Conversation.

You have now, sir, the whole of his lordship's system, together with his principal topics for the support of it: both indeed very *succinctly* delivered.
Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 2.

SU'CCOUR, *v.* } Fr. *Secourir, secours*; It.
SU'CCOUR, *n.* } *Soccorre, soccorso*; Sp.
SU'CCOURER. } *Soccorrer*; Lat. *Succurrere*,
SU'CCOURLESS. } *succursus*, to run under,
(*sub*, and *currere*,) sc.—to support, sustain, assist. Our old authors write the noun *socourse*.

To assist, to aid, to help, to relieve.

& that hom ne com no *socour* hii sele al so wel,
So that, as hii nede moste, hii solde yp then castel.
R. Gloucester, p. 568.

Henry for his trespas did fulle grete honour
To the martir Saynt Thomas, for mercy & *socour*.
R. Brunne, p. 142.

"This song, I have herd say,
Was maked of our blissful Lady fre,
Hire to salue, and eke hire for to prey
To hen our help, and *socour* whan we dey."
Chaucer. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,461.

——— "O sweet cloth, while Jupiter it lest,
Take my soule, vnbind me of this vnrest,
I have fulfilled of fortune all the course,
And thus alas, without-en his *socour*,
Twentie time cswoned hath she mine
Id. The Legende of Dido.

The wilde fader thus denoreth
His owne flesh, which none *socourth*,
And that was cause of mochel care.—*Gower. C. A.* b. viii.

And thus alone there he laie
Clepende, and criende all the daie
For *socoure* and deliverance.
Id. Ib. b. v.

The malicious murtherer, the man of sinne, & hody of the diuel, with his deuourig locoustes, robbe yᵉ poore people of their sweat, labours, trauaile, and nessary liuing, sparing neither sicke nor *succourless*.—*Rob. Towns*, pt. ii.

Not alway but sometime thou shalt feele thy truth without the outward deede, as in great aduersitie and persecution when the deuil assaulteth thee with desperation, and layeth thy sinnes before thee, & would beare thee in hid that God had cast the away and left the *succourles*, for thy synnes sake.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 418.

Now oft do they [angels] their silver bowers leave
To come to *succour* us that *succour* want!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

And a strong navy likewise doth purvey,
To scour the seas, and keep the British coast,
Fearing from France fresh *succours* every day,
To aid queen Marg'ret, which perplex'd him most.
Drayton. The Miseries of Q. Margaret.

That ye receive her [Phebe] in the Lord, as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you: for she hath been a *succourer* of many, and of my self also.—*Rom.* xvi. 2.

There are xvi men alotted within yᵉ L.' charge for the *succourse* and aide of this towne, as neede would require.
Lodge. Bedford to Shrewsbury, (1565.)

And farre away, amid their rakehell bands,
They spide a lady left all *succourlesse*,
Crying, and holding up her wretched hands.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

——— His ship, Jove strooke
With red-hote flashes, peece-meale in the seas,
And all his friends and soutdiers, *succourlesse*
Perisht but he. *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. v.

The latter hrood, who just began to fly,
Sick-feather'd, and unpractis'd in the sky,
For *succour* to their helpless mother call;
She spread her wings: some few beneath them crawl;
She spread them wider yet, but could not cover all.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

What conflagrations, earthquake, ravage, floods,
Have turn'd thy cities into stony wilds;
And *succourless*, and bare, the poor remains
Of wretches forth to nature's common cast!
Thompson. Liberty.

The devotion of life or fortune to the *succour* of the poor is a height of virtue, to which humanity has never arisen by its own power.—*Tatler*, No. 4.

Soft airs and gentle heavings of the wave
Impel the fleet, whose errand is to save,
To *succour* wasted regions, and replace
The smile of opulence in sorrow's face.—*Cowper. Charity.*

SU'CCULENT. } Fr. *Succulent*; Lat. *Suc-*
SU'CCULENCE. } *culentus*, full of juice, (*succi* plenus.)

Juicy, sappy; full of juice or moisture.

Those [figges] which be ripe, have small graines within them: their *succulent* substaunce besides, when they begin to ripen, is white like milke: but when they are perfectly ripe, it is of the colour of honie.
Holland. Plinie, b. xv. c. 19.

I elsewhere bring very good and recent authority to prove that it [coral] is oftentimes found very *succulent*, and does propagate its species as well as other shrubs.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 59.

——— On our account has Jove
Indulgent to all moons some *succulent* plant
Allotted that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst, and matter find for toil.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

As the leaves are not *succulent*, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 18.

SUCCU'MB, *v.* } Lat. *Succumbere*, to lie
SU'CCUBA. } under (*sub*, and *cumbere.*)
SU'CCUBUS. } *Succuba, or succubus*; It.
Succubo, one who lies under. *Incubus*, one who lies upon.

To lie under, to lie down; to sink under, give way to; yield or submit.

But in huge woes inuolu'd with intricating art
Surcharg'd with sorrowes I *succomb* and senselesly do smart.
Stirling. Aurora, Lit. 3.

——— King Henry the second
Sonne of dame Maude, the empresse of high fame,
Would oft report, that his ancient grandame,
Though seeming in shape a woman naurall,
Was a feend of the kind that (*succube*) some call.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 329.

The glory we did lately get,
The fates command us to repeat;
And to their wills we must *succomb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

One of their own fables is here mythologized and explained, of a church yard carcass raised and set a strutting by the inflation of some hellish *succubus* within.
Warburton. On Prodigies, p. 63.

SUCCUSSA'TION. } Fr. *Succussation*; Lat.
SUCCU'SSION. } *Succussare*, formed upon *succussus*, the past part. of *succutere*, to shake under. Applied to—

The shaking, jolting, of a trotting horse.
Succussion is (generally)—a shaking.

And this is true whether they move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tollutation or simbling: or *per diametrum*, lifting one foot before, and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or tretting.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 6.

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether pace or trot,
(That is to say, whether *tollutation*,
As they do term't, or *succussation*)
We leave it. *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

The tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, [immoderate laughter.]
Martinus Scriblerus. Memoire, b. i. c. 10.

SUCH. Talis, hujusmodi. B. *Sulck*; Goth. *Sualeiks*; A. S. *Swilk*; Al. *Sulih*, q.d. *so lic* vel *su lic*, (Junius.) Nescio an contr. a *so* vel *swa, like*, or rather from the same *swa* and *hwile*, quisptam, (Skinner.) Wachter is to the same effect. Ger. *Solich, sulich, solch*; Scotch, *Sic*, and formerly *swilke*.

R. Gloucester writes *such, suche*, and (p. 539) *swiche*; P. Ploughman—*soche, such, suche, swiche*; R. Brunne constantly uses *swilk*; and Wiclif also uses *swilke*: (see the glossary to his New Testament:) but commonly *siche* or *such*. Chaucer,—*soche*.

Swilk, and *such*, are two words; the former composed of *so* or *swa ilk*, and the latter of *so* or *swa eke* or *each*—*so each, sulch, such*.

So also; the same, the like, similar.

For heo hadde *suche* thritti men, as were on the other side. *R. Gloucester*, p. 19.

——— In the world her pere nas
So whit, ne of *such* colour, ny in eche maner so gent. *Id.* p. 24.

There the kyng & ys power *such* conseil to gedere none,
To kepe the emperours folk, er heo to fer income. *Id.* p. 48.

He hied him theder suyth, &, when he com to Tuede.
He saub *swylk* oste of paiens, that alle he was in drede. *R. Brunne*, p. 16.

Hardeknut did charge the lond in *swilk* treuwage,
That noither erle no barone mysht lyue for taliage. *Id.* p. 54.

As hit semeth to oure syght that *soche* men thryveth. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 3.

God shal take venjaunce in alle *swiche* preestes
Wel harder & grettere on *swche* shrewed faderes
Than ever he dude on Ophni & Finees.—*Id.* p. 6.

God in the gospel *such* graiynge nogt aleweth.—*Id.* p. 41.

And we witen that the doom of God is aftir treuthe aghens hem that doen *siche* thingis, but gessist thou man that demest hem that doen *siche* thingis, and theu doist the thingis, that thou schalt ascape the doom of God. *Wielif. Romayns*, c. 2.

But we are sure that the iudgement of God is accordynge to trueth, agaynste them whyche commyt *such* thynges. Thinkest thou this O thou man that iudgest them whyche doe *such* thynges, and yet doest euen the verye same. *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Britheren, if a man be occupied in ony gilt, ghe that ben spyrytual enforne ghe *such* oon in spyrit of softenesse, biholdynge thiself lest that thou be tempti. *Wielif. Galathies*, c. 6.

Certes, I yane thee *soche* armours, that if thou thyself ne haddest first cast hem a waie, thei shoulden haue defended thee in eikernesse, that maie not be ouercomen. *Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

Such sorrow this lady to her teoke
That truly I that made this booke,
Had *such* pity and *such* routh
To rede her sorrow that, by my trouth,
I farde the worse all the morrow
After, to thinken on her sorrow.—*Id. Dreame.*

There maie no man finde
The right salue for *such* a sore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

In women's voice they [the sirens] sing
With notes of so great likynge,
Of *suche* measure, of *suche* musicke,
Whereof the shippes they beswike
Thus passen by the costes there. *Id. Ib.*

By *such* like wiles of Sisoon the forsworne
His tale with us did purchase credit. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iii.

Thrice he assayd, and thrice in spight of scorn,
Tears *such* as angels weep, burst forth. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

——— I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Such I created all th' ethereal powers
And spirits both them who stood and them who faild. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden key
That opes the palace of eternity.
To *such* my errand is; and but for *such*,
I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of the sin-worn world. *Milton. Comus.*

To each unthinking being, heaven, a friend,
Gives not the useless knowledge of its end:
To man imparts it; but with *such* a view
As, while he dreads it, makes him hope it too. *Pope. Essay on Man*, Ep. 3.

An age that melts with unperceiv'd decay,
And glides in modest innocence away;
Whose peaceful day benevolence endears,
Whose night congratulating conscience cheers;
The gen'ral fav'rite as the gen'ral friend:
Such age there is, and who shall wish its end. *Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.*

SUCK, *v.* Suck, *n.* Su'ckee, *n.* Su'cker, *v.* Su'cket. Su'ckingly. Su'ckle, *v.* Su'ckling, *n.* Su'ction. Su'ccade.

Anciently written *Souke*. Fr. *Sucer*; It. *Succiàre*; Lat. *Sug-ere*; Dut. *Sooghen*; Ger. *Saugen*; Sw. *Sug-a*; A. S. *Suc-an, syc-an, sug-an*,—To draw, to drain; to draw in, to inhale.
To *suckle*, to give *such* or any thing to be *sucked*.

Hii ne sparede prest ne clere, that hii ne slowe to grounde,
Ne men of relygyon, ware so hii eny founde,
Ne wommane, ne *soukyng* chylde, ne doetter, ne sone. *R. Gloucester*, p. 296.

And bad hem *souken* of hus brest. savety for synne. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 204.

Blessed be bareyn wymmen, and wombis that han not borne children and the teetis that han not gotun *souke*. *Wielif. Luk*, c. 23.

Happy are the baren and the wombes that neuer bare, and the pappes whiche neuer gaue *sucke*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And Jhesus seide to hem, yhe. wher ye han neuer red that of the mouth of younge children and of *soukynge* children thou hast maad perfyt heryng?—*Wielif. Matt.* c.21.

Jesus sayde vnto thē, yea: haue ye neuer redde, of the mouth of babes and *sucklynges* thou hast ordeyned prayse? *Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The cradel at hire beddes feet was sette,
To recken, and to yeve the child to *souke*. *Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8326.

——— This child had *souked* but a throwe. *Id. The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8326.

First, ye shulu geten hem withouten gret desir, by good leiser, *sokingly*, and not ouer hastily, for a man that is to desiring to gete richesses abandoneth him first to thefte and alle other eviles.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

And thus women there come enowe
With children *sonkend* on the tete.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

I list not write (for it becommes me not)
The seeret wrath which God doth kindle oft,
To see the *sucklings* put into the pot,
To heare their giltlesse bloede send erias slofte. *Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.*

——— Of her there hred
A thousand yong ones, which she dayly fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs: each one
Of sundrie shapes, yet all ill-favored. *Spenser. Fuerie Queene*, b. i. c. 1.

By this the sun had *suck'd* up the vast deep,
And in gross clouds like esterns did it keep *Drayton. Noah's Flood.*

——— I haue given *sucke*, and know
How tender 'tis to loue the babe that milkes me,
I would while it was smyling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gummes,
And dash'd the braines out, had I so sworne
As you haue done to this. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 7.

This rind sodden in beny, & so condit as a *succade*, is a singular good medicine for those that be troubled with the dysenterie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xii. c. 8.

All trees will thrive and prosper better, yea, and grow sooner to perfection, if the shoots and *suckers* that put out at the root, as also other water twigs, be rid away, so that all the nourishment may be turned to the principall stocke onely.—*Id. Ib.* b. xvii. c. 13.

The *sucker* of the aire-pump, the cylinder being well emptied of aire, should draw up above an hundred pound weight, moving up as it were of its own accord. *More. Antidote against Atheism*, b. ii. c. 2.

They [hopes that grow too long] must be pruned away like *suckers*, that sneak the mother-plant, and hinder it from bearing fruit.—*Cowley*, Ess.9. *The Shortness of Life,&c.*

It [tobacco] was first planted about Winchcomb, and many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in planting, re-planting, watering, snailing, *suckering*, topping, cropping, sweating, drying, making, and rowling it.—*Fuller. Worthies. Gloucestershire.*

Heaven open'd, and from thence a mighty shoure
Of amber comfits it sweete sedd did powre
Vpon our heads, and *suckets* from our eye
Like chicken'd clouds did steale away the sky. *Hardyng. To Sir J. P.*

Neither will the pulse and the leeks, Lavinian sausages, and the Cisalpine *suckets* of gobbets of condited bulls flesh, minister such delicate spirits to the thinking man. *Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 16.

Sounds (both exterlour and interiour) may be made, as well by *suction*, as by emission of the breath: as in whistling, or breathing.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 191.

These lubbers, peeping through a broken pane,
To *suck* fresh air, survey'd the neighbouring plain. *Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.*

Our jolly hostess nineteen children bore,
Nor fail'd her breast to *suckle* nineteen more. *Gay. To the Earl of Burlington*, Ep. 2.

So they (but cheerful) unfatigued, still move
The draining *sucker*, then alone concern'd
When the dry bowl forbids their pleasing work. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

Hast thou, though *suckled* at fair Freedom's breast,
Exported slav'ry to the conquer'd East?
Pull'd down the tyrants India serv'd with dread,
And rais'd thyself, a greater in their stead? *Cowper. Expostulation.*

SU'DARY. Su'datory. Sudori'fick, *n.* Sudori'fick, *adj.* Su'dorous.

Lat. *Sudarium* luteum, quo *sudorem* detergemus, (Vossius.) The Gr. Σουδάριον occurs in the places quoted below from Wiclif; and Vossius considers it to have been formed from the Latin.

Any thing—a cloth, towel, napkin—to wipe away the sweat or perspiration.

Sudatory,—a place to promote sweating; a sweating-room.

And anoon he that was deed, cam out, boundun the hendis and feet with bendis, and hise face bounduin with a *sudarye*. *Wielif. Jon*, c. 11.

And he sigh the scheetis leid, and the *sudarie* that was on his heed not leid with the scheetis but bi it sif whappid into a place.—*Id. Ib.* c. 20.

And the thridde cam and seyde, Lord, lo thy besaunt that I hadde put up in a *sudarye*.—*Id. Luk*, c. 19.

And God dide vertues not smale bi the hond of Peul, so that on syke men the *sudaries* weren borun fro his bodi, and eyknesses departiden fro hem, and wickide spiritis weenten out.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 19.

That no minister do counterfeit the popish mass, as to kiss the Lord's table; washing his fingers at every time in the communion; blessing his eyes with the paten or *sudary*, or crossing his head with the paten, &c. *Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. b. i. pt. ii. No. 33.

Agreeably to which conjecture, Lacedæmenius orbis is taken for a *sudatory*; there being many such in Rome, built in a circular form, & from the Spartan marble-materials, called Lacenia.—*Holyday. Juuenal*, p. 224.

Physicians may do well, when they provoke sweat in bed, by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herb, in hot water, to make two degrees of heat in the bottles. *Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 706.

Brassavolus and many other, beside the stringents and *sudorous* adhesives from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof *Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 5.

The amnios is a general investment, containing the *sudorous* or thin serosity perspirable through the skin. *Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 21.

As to *sudorifickes*, it ought to be considered, that the liquid, which goes off by sweat, is often the most subtil part of the blood, and ought not to be forced away without manifest necessity.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 5.

Opium (with which unskilful men seldom tamper without danger) if duly corrected and prepared, proves sometimes a great resolver, and commonly a great *sudorifick*. *Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 188.

SU'DDEN, *adj.* Su'ddeu, *n.* Su'ddenly. Su'ddenness.

Fr. *Soudoin*, also written *subdoin*, (Cotgrave;) is derived by Menage and Skinner from the Lat. *Subitaneum*. Benson, Lye, and Somner, have the A.S. *Soden*. Some old writers use *subitany*.

Quick, hasty, speedy, swift; unawares, unexpected; unprovided; hasty, rash, precipitate.

As in the North West a derk weder ther aros,
Sodeinliche snart inon. *R. Gloucester*, p. 560.

I trowe it was for vengeance, he died so *sodenly*.
R. Brunne, p. 57.

Whan Edward perceyved, his herte was in studie,
How that were bigun on him so *sodenly*.—*Id.* p. 58.

Ich feel eft sones a slepe. and *sodeynliche* me mette
That Peers the Ploukman, was poynted al bloty
And cam yn with a croys. by fore the comune peuple.
Piers Ploukman, p. 366.

For whanne thei schulen sete pes is and sikyrnesse thanne *sodeyn* deeth schal come on hem as sorowe to a womman that is with childe, and thei schulen not scape.
Wiclif. 1 *Tessal*. c. 5.

Wheth they shall saye peace and no dauuger, then commeth on them *sodein* destruccion, as ye tranaylynge of a woman wyth chylde, and they shall not scape.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And *sodeinly* ther was maad with the aungel a multitude of hevenly kyghthood, heryinge God and seyinge; Glorye be in highestie thingis to God, and in erthe pees be to men of good wille.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 2.

And *sodeynli* ther was maad a soun fro henene as of a greet wynd coynynge, and it fillide al the hous where thei saten.—*Id. Deds*, c. 2.

And *sodenlye* there came a sounde from heauen, as it had beene the comminge of a mygthy winde, and it fylled al ye house where they sate.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

O *soden* wo, that ever art successour
To worldly blis, spreint is with bitternesse
Th' ende of the joye of our worldly labour.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4842.

But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe,
He may not *sodenly* wel taken kepe
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly,
Til that he be adawed verrily.
Id. The Marchaunles Tale, v. 10,271.

For God, whiche al thyng hath bounded,
And sighe the falsehead of his gyle,
Hath set him but a litell while,
That he shall reigne vpon depose.
For *sodeinly* right as he rose,
So *sodeinly* downe he felle. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And, after, I shewd to hym [Lord Cardenall] at the same tyme, yt credence of *soden* sekeness of yor servants, wish daily coslnewes.—*Lodge. Illust. of Brit. Hist.* an. 1536.

And, if it could be, her ruin increased woe in the noble heart of Amphialus, who when he saw her fall, had his own rage stayed a little with the *suddenness* of her destruction.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

At last the Poynim chaunst to cast his eye,
His *sudden* eye, flaming with wrathfull fyre,
Vpon his brothers shield, which hong thereby.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

——— Then, a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bended like a bard,
Jelous in honor, *sodein*, and quicke in quarrell.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 7.

I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *sudaiens* and surprizals; but rather to mark than pamper them, for that were otherwise to cherish untruth.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 84.

Phu. I do hear, my lord; a mason
Shall be provided *suddenly*.
Ford. The Broken Heart, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands, and he, that will
Reach her, about must and about it go;
And what the hill's *suddenness* resists, win so.
Donne, Sat. 3.

This is the proper wit of dialogue or discourse, and consequently of the drama, where all that is said is to be supposed the effect of *sudden* thought.
Dryden. Letter to Sir R. Howard.

For he was guilty of sin in not believing the angel, but it was a sin of the slighter kind, a sin of infirmity, which he was let into by the surprize and *suddenness* of the thing, while his heart was sincere, and his intentions honest and upright.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. p. 139.

——— That thou art here beyond all hope,
All thought; that all at once thou art before me,
And with such *suddenness* hast hit my sight,
Is such surprise, such mystery, such ecstasy!
It hurries all my soul, and stuns my that sense!
Congreve. The Mourning Bride, Act ii.

In the first ages of Christianity it is astonishing to read of the *sudden* change in the morals of men which it wrought.
Gilpin, vol. 1. Ser. 3.

Yet the desien, after infinite preparations for the speedy accomplishment of it, was *suddenly* defeated, without any change in the purpose of Julian, or in that of the ministers he employed.—*Warburton. Works*, vol. x. Disc. 29.

The *suddenness* of the effect can be accounted for only by a cause which can operate *suddenly*, the accidental variation of the seasons.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

SUDS. Past part. *Sod*, *sodden*, from the A. S. verb *Seoth-an*, to *seethe*.

Seethed or warmed, (sc. *soop*, and diluted and intermixed with water.)

Let Mims be angry at their S. Bel-Swagger, and we pass in the heat on't and be beaten beaten abominably, beaten horse and man, and all my ladies Hunen sprinkled with *suds* and dish-water.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act iii. sc. 1.

SUE, *v.* SUINGLY. SUIT, *n.* SUIT, *v.* SUITABLE. SUITABLENESS. SUITABLY. SUITABILITY. SUITOR. SUITRESS.

Written also, as in Chaucer and Spenser, *Sew*. Fr. *Suivre*; It. *Seguitare*; Sp. *Seguir*: Lat. *Sequi*, to follow. See ENSUE, PURSUE, PROSECUTE.

To follow; to come or go after; to follow (as companion or attendant); to accompany, to attend; to follow (as petitioner or claimant), to petition, to beg, to entreat, to woo; to claim; (to prosecute.)

Suit,—company, attendance, train, retinue.

Suit or *sequence*,—a coming after, in order, course, succession, series; an arrangement of things following, or accompanying,—as a *suit* of cards; of things becoming or convenient, fitting, agreeing or according,—as a *suit* of clothes.

Suit is variously applied in law.

To *suit*,—to fit, to agree, to accord, to adapt, to invest with a *suit*; to invest, to clothe.

Kay, kyng of Aungeo, a thousend knygtes nome
Of noble men, if clothed in crinyne echone
Of en *syuete*, and sernede as thys noble feste a non.
R. Gloucester, p. 191.

Arulirag hym *syuede*, and to grounde ener slewg.—*Id. Ib.*

Ich have the *sewed* this seve ger.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 169.

For sake al and *seuue* me. *Id. Ib.*

And a serbie neighede, and seide to him, maistir, I schal *sue* thee whider ever thou schalt go.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 8.

But Symound Petir *suede* Jhesus and another disciple.
Id. Jon, c. 18.

But now that elde hath him through sought
They repent hem of hir follie,
That youth hem put in jeopardie,
In peril and in muche woe,
And made him ofte amisse to doe,
And *sewen* evill compauie,
Riot and advoutrie. *Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

And Dan Russel the fox stert up at ones,
And by the garget hente Chantecleere,
And on his back toward the wood him bere.
For yet ne was ther no man that him *sued*.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,418.

Of cole-black silk, within and eke without.
The tapes of hire white volupere
Were of the same *suit* of hire colore.
Id. The Millerez Tale, v. 3241.

——— I the better might witte
How I foolhaste shulde eschewe,
And the wisdome of counseill *sewe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And enery yere this freshe male,
These lustie ladies ride abonte,
And I must nedes *sewe* her route
In this manere, as ye nowe see.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

And if any mā wyl *sue* the at the lawe, and take awaye thy cote, let him haue thy cloke also.
Bible, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 5.

As by chance one day he followed the chace of an hert, and tryed it soo sore that he broughte hym to a hay in a place that then was called the strete of Catulyen, in ye which strete was than an olde lytle chapell to the which the foresayd hert entred, & there helde hym, & albeit yt a great nōbre entryd hym & *sued*, forthere thē ye chapell dore noon of them wold enter, but there stoode bayfyre.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 127.

My mynde & my flesch both hane leyed in to huing God, and for this the Jphete saith here *suyngly*, my reynes or kidneis, hath chiden me vnto the night.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 20.

He hath his changes of *suites*, yea, he spareth not to goe in his silkes and velvet.—*Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 94.

As I think, if the emperor would make any *suit* against that which shall be done there, they would serve him as they now do your highness, and so drive off the time.
Barnel. Records, vol. ii. b. ii. pt. ii. No. 26.

Which king being but young, and under yeares of ripe iudgement, partly induced, or rather seduced by importune *suite* of the foresaid archbishop, partly, &c.
State Trials. 6 Rich. II. an. 1383. *John Wickliffe.*

Now in all indgements being two parties, the first we call the impleader, *suiter*, demaunder, or demaundant, and plaintiffe.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 10.

As soon, or rather before that my age was ripe for it, my court quickly swarmed full of *suitors*: some perchance loving my estate, others my person.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

He that made love unto the eldest dame,
Was hight sir Huddibras, an hardy man;
Yet not so good of deedes as great of name,
Which he by many rash adventures won,
Since errant arms to *sew* he first began.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2

"Wherefore if me then deigne to serve and *sew*,
At thy commaund lo! all these mountaines bee."
Id. Ib. c. 7.

And though, oft looking backward, well she wende
Herselfe freed from that foster insolent,
And that it was a knight which now her *sewde*
Yet she no lesse the knight feard then that villein rude.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 4.

Led by my folly or my fate,
I lov'd before I knew not what,
And threw my thoughts I knew not where;
With jutgement now I lov'd and saw,
And never yet perfection knew,
Until I cast mine eyes on her.—*Colton. Ode to Love.*

So well he wood her and so well he wrought her,
With humble service, and with daily *sute*,
That at the last unto his will he brought her.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

As that life-blood which from the heart is sent,
In beauty's field pitching his crimson tent,
In lovely sanguine *suites* the lilly cheek,
Whilst it for a resting place doth seek;
And changing oftentimes with sweet delight,
Converts the white to red, the red to white.
Drayton. Rosamond to King Henry.

——— Thetis still hung on his knee; implor'd
The second time his help, and said; grant, or deny my *suit*,
Be free in what thou dost.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

And now a stripling cherubic he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial, and to every limb
Suitable grace diffus'd, so well he feign'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

The most notable of those offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that *suitably* to his name, is the translocation of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 13.

There is a continued *suitableness* and applicability to the text of Moses all along, without any force or violence done to grammar or criticisme.
Id. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, App.

Besides all this, he us'd oft to beguile
Poore *suiters*, that in court did haunt some while.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I will *suit* you (if so pleased) with a light habit, and furnish you with competent money for a footman.
Fuller. Worthies. Cambridgeshire.

——— Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest oratorie: yet their port
Not of mean *suiters*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

And when one of them was stoln away in this sort, she that was privy thereto, and meant to make the marriage, came and shaved the hairs of her head that was married: then she put her into mans apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 40.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*.
For counsell and redress, he *sues* to you.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Homer. Where found you confidence your *suit* to move?
Our broken fortunes are not fit to love.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act iv.

"Ye peers!" I cry, "who press to gain a heart,
Where dread Ulysses claims no future part:
Reinate your loves, each rival *suit* suspend,
Till this funereal web my labours end."
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

The winds within the quivering branches play'd,
And dancing trees a mournful music made.
The place itself was *suiting* to his care,
Uncouth and savage, as the cruel fair.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable*:
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

If therefore, in the nature of things, we can discover a world of mutual *suitabilities* of this to that, and of one thing to another, it will be a sufficient argument that they all proceed from some wise cause that had an universal idea of their natures in his mind, and saw how such a thing would *suit* such a thing, before ever he actually adapted them one to another.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 4.

For as there is no pleasure in acting coldly upon *suitable* objects, so there is pain and trouble in acting vigorously upon *unsuitable* ones. And therefore to make heaven itself a happiness to us, 'tis necessary not only that we should act vigorously upon the objects of it, but that we should so act from a *suitableness* of temper to them.—*Id. Ib.* pt. i. c. 2.

You have taken upon yourselves the profession of a holy state, wherein, which makes over to its followers inestimable privileges and benefits. This is your calling, your vocation. Oh! let your lives bear some *suitableness* thereto. *Sharp*, vol. vi. Ser. 9.

——— But Cinyras, who daily sees
A crowd of noble *suitors* at his knees,
Among so many, knew not whom to choose,
Irresoluto to grant, or to refuse.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Glos. Arise, fair dame, and dry your wat'ry eyes.
Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart,
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act iii.

He is to *sue* out, or purchase by paying the stated fees an original, or original writ, from the court of chancery, which is the shop or mint of justice, wherein all the king's writs are framed.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 18.

When a person hath receiv'd an injury, and thinks it worth his while to demand a satisfaction for it, he is to consider with himself, or take advice, what redress the law has given that injury; and thereupon is to make application or *suit* to the crown, the fountain of all justice, for that particular specific remedy which he is determined or advised to pursue.—*Id. Ib.*

The paralytic, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled *suits* and sequences.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

Being settled thus on the ground-work of faith, our next concern will be to examine the *suitableness* of our past behaviour to it.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 13.

SU'ET, or Se'wet. Su'ety. } Fr. *Suif*. The Lat. *Sevum*, or *sebum*, may be so applied, quod *sucre* vel dulce sit; and *sewet* or *suet*, because it is *sweet*. Chapman renders *ενιαυ φριδιον*, i.e. the fat about the kidnies; "the fat, which his *sweet* kidnies bid." *Suet* is particularly applied to—

The fat around the kidnies.

The hearbe Vmbilicus Veneris or Cotyledon, is much commended for mundifying the eares, when they run with filthie matter, especially if it be tempered with deare *sewet*, and namely of a stag or hind. *Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 13.

Calves *suet* with goose grease and the juice of Basil, is singular for all the accidents whereto the eyelids bee subject.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxviii. c. 11.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma.—*Sharp. Surgery.*

SU'FFER, *v.* Su'ffereable. Su'fferably. Su'fferance. Su'fferer. Su'ffering, *n.* Su'fferingly. } Fr. *Souffrir*; It. *Soffrire*; Sp. *Suffrir*; Lat. *Sufferre*, to bear under, (*sub*, and *ferre*, Gr. *φερ-ειν*.) To bear, to undergo, to support, to sustain, to endure; to tolerate, to permit; to bear, sustain, or endure—pain or injury.

Wat bytoknede thys, that the heyme men velle so,
Bote that hii and al that lond bynethe scolde be yde,
Thoru fole of strange lond, and that me scolde yse,
Vor hii *soffrede* her kyng so vyllyche y morthred be?
R. Gloucester, p. 288.

He ne *suffred* nenere wrath to be abom
Bituex kyng [and] baron, that ne he mad ay lone.
R. Brunne, p. 6.

Of this the kyng of France praied Sir Edward,
That with his *sufferance* & leue in forward
Suffre the Scottis to go, that men that he for sest.
Id. p. 318.

Ys no vertue so feyr. of value ne of profit
As ys *suffrance* soveraynliche. so hit be for Godes love.
Piers Ploukman, p. 225.

Lo we blessen hem that *suffriden*. ye herden the *suffring*, either patience, of Job.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 5.

Truly I sey to you, it schal be more *suffrable* to the lond of men of Sedom and Gomor in the daie of judgement, than to thilke citee.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 10.

Lerneth to *suffren*, or, so mote I gon,
Ye shul it leryn whether ye wol or non.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,089.

On of ns two moste bowen doutelee:
And sith a man is more reasonable
Than woman is, ye musten ben *suffrable*.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6021.

And therefore hath this worthy wise knight
(To liven in ese) *suffrance* hire behight;
And she to him ful wisly gan to swere,
That never shuld her be defaute in here.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,098.

And after this indgement there was no delaeyon of *sufferance* nor mercy, but incdgement he was drawen throughout London, and then set on a scaffolde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 23.

He affirmeth that such false prophetes are the enemyes of the crosse, & make their bellyes their God, for further then they may safely and without all perill and *suffrynge*, will they not preach Christ.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 52.

The [Irish] people are thus inclined, religious, franke, amourous, irefull, *suffrable* of infinit paines, verie diligent.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 8.

——— Thou hast giv'n me to possess
Life in my self for ever, by thee I live,
Though now to death I yield, and am his due
All that of me can die, yet that debt paid,
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsom grave
His prey, nor *suffer* my unspotted soule
For ever with corruption there to dwell.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Suffering, abstaining, quietly expecting
Without distrust or doubt, that he may know
What I can *suffer*, how obey! who best
Can *suffer*, best can do; best reign, who first
Well hath obey'd.—*Id. Paradise Regained*, b. iii.

——— Father of the skie
And every other deathlesse God (said he)
Come all, and a ridiculous object see;
And yet not *suffrable* either.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

Cam. Who durst speak so much,
But one that is like us, a *sufferer*,
And stands as we affected.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act i.

——— I fear no change,
More than thy being partner in my *sufferance*.
Ford. Perkin Warbeck, Act iv. sc. 3.

Here new aspersions, with new obloquies,
Are laid on old deserts: and future ill
On present *suff'rings* bruted to arise,
That further grievances engender will.
Daniel. Civil War, b. iv.

Most *suffering-minded* Tytcus some, thou hast of warre
the art:
My shaft that stroke thee, slue thee not, I now will prove
a dart.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. v.

An *ὁμοιοπαθεια*, or an affect or moving *sufferingly* to become matter.—*Cabbalistical Dialogues*, (1652.) p. 8.

Yet, grant our lords, the people, kings can make,
What prudent men a settled throne would shake?
For whatsoe'er their *suferings* were before,
That change they covet makes them *suffer* more.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair.
Addison. Claudian de Rapt Pros. b. ii.

An estate at *sufferance*, is where one comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it without any title at all.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 9.

If we are among the melancholy *sufferers*, let us bear with fortitude, and religious resignation, the calamities which it pleases God to lay upon us.
Gilpin, vol. ii. *Hints for Ser.* § 74.

SUFFICE, *v.* Suffi'cient. Suffi'ciently. Suffi'ciency. Suffi'sance. } Fr. *Suffire, suffisant, suffisance*; It. *Sofficiente*; Sp. *Suficiente*; Lat. *Sufficiens*, pres. part. of *sufficere*, (*sub*, and *facere*,) i. e. *facere sub* alio, in *alterius loco*, to put into the place of another, to supply it; and thus to do as well as another would or could.

To act adequately; to be adequate or equal, able or capable; to be enough, to satisfy; to supply enough; to leave nothing wanting or deficient.

What neodeth thanne. a newe lawe to bryngе
Sutthe the furste *sufisede*.—*Piers Plowman*, p. 323.

The prudent answeriden and seiden, leste peraventure It *suffice* not to us and to you: go ye rathir to men that sillen, and hie to you.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 25.

And he came the thridde tyme and seyde to hem slepe ye now & reste ye, it *suffiseth* the our is comen lo manns sone schal be bitrayed into the houdis of synful men.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 14.

For we hen such trist bi Crist to God, not that we ben *sufficient* to thenke ony thing of us as of us, but oure *sufficience* is of God.—*Id. 2 Corynth.* c. 3.

Such trust have we through Christ to God ward, not that we are *sufficient* of our selues, to thinke any thing as it were of our selues: but our abiences cometh of God.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

If ony feithful man hath widewis mynystre he to hem, that the chirche be not grened, that it *suffice* to hem that ben verrei widewis.—*Wiclif. 1 Tym.* c. 5.

And if anye man or woman that beleeth haue wydowes, let them minister vnto the, and let not the ofgregation be charged: yt he may haue *sufficient* for them, that are wydowes in dede.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ne Priapus ne mighte not *suffise*,
Though he be god of gardins, for to tell
The beauee of his gardin, and the well,
That stood under a lawer alway grene.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9909.

But no man wens this werke he *sufficiently* maked, for God's werke passeth man's.—*Id. The Testament of Loue.*

Upon the which table there foloweth a canon, *sufficyent* to teach in maner of workynge in the same conclusions.
Id. Astrolabie.

But rather wolde he yeven out of doute,
Unto his poure parishens aboute,
Of his offring, and eke of his substance.
He conde in litel thing have *suffisance*.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 489.

For richesse and mendicites
Ben chiepel two extremitites,
The mean is cleped *suffisaunce*,
There lieth of vertue the abundaunce.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

After the sentence of thy bille,
Thou must therof deone at my will,
And I therof me woll adaise;
For be thou hole, it shall *suffice*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

Thus with your high reverence,
Me thinketh that this euidence,
As to this point, is *suffisant*.
Id. Ib. b. i.

And thus within his owne hous
He lieth to the *suffisance*
Of his hauinge.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

He sent many mé of warr to Saynt Omers, to Ayre, and to Saynt Venaunt, and purueyed *suffycyently* for all the fortresses frontynge on Flanders.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 51.

"Indeed," quoth he, "through fowle intemperance
Frayle men are oft captiv'd to covetise:
But would they thinke with how small allowance
Untroubled nature doth herselfe *suffice*,
Such superfluities they would despise,
Which with sad cares empeach our native loyes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Insomuch as the over-excessive speeches the poets accustomably do use were not *sufficient* enough to express the peaceable reign of that time.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 60.

The author, with pity, imputes to them their being led away in blindness of the time, and errours of their fancies; as all other the most divine philosophers (not lightened by the true word) have been, although (mere human *sufficiencies* only considered) some of them were sublimate far above earthly conceit.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 1. Illust.

But now they swarm; and with fresh troops supply'd
Came rolling on, and rush from every side.
Nor Juno, who sustain'd his arms before,
Dares with new strength *suffice* th' exhausted store.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

But now the impatient reader will be apt to say, "If so many and various graces go to the making up a hero, what mortal shall *suffice* to bear his character?"
Pope. Of the Dunciad.

Methinks, Casaubon turns it haudsomely upon that supercilious critic, and silently insinuates that he himself was *sufficiently* vain-glorious, and a boaster of his own knowledge.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

The man that stands up for the natural *sufficiency* of the soul without the spirit of God in order to its own happiness, it is no wonder if he receives not the things of the spirit of God.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii. Ser. 12.

The share of sensual pleasures, that a man of my age can promise himself, is hardly worth attention: he should be sated, he will be soon disabled; and very little reflection surely will *suffice* to make his habits of this kind lose their power over him, in proportion at least as his power of indulging them diminishes.
Bolingbroke. Of Retirement & Study, Let. 2.

The too common opinion, that he was to appear as a temporal prince, would *sufficiently* keep them from being partial in his favour, since he appeared in a manner so different.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

SUFFLA'MINATE, *v.* Lat. *Sufflamen*, from *sub*, and *flamen*;—and *sufflaminare*, to stop or stay (*flando*) by blowing, by the wind. Generally—

To stop, to stay, to hold or keep back; to hinder, to impede.

God could prevent the beginnings of wicked designs; he could sun-plant them in their first onsets; he could say where *sufflaminate* and subvert them; but he rather winketh for a time.—*Barrow. Sermon on the Gunpowder Treason.*

SU'FFOCATE, *v.* Fr. *Suffoquer*; It. *Soffocare*; Sp. *Suffocar*; Lat. *Suffocare* (*sub*, and *faux*) obliss *faucibus* interstingucre; to quell or kill by pressing the jaws together.
SU'FFOCATE, *adj.*
SUFFOCA'TION.
SU'FFOCATIVE.

To close or stop the breath or power of breathing; to choke, to stifle.

Slaine, I call heere, whosoever he be, man, woman, or childe, that violently commeth to his death, whether it be by knife, poyson, cord, drowning, burning, *suffocation*, or otherwise, he it by his owne fault or default, or by any other.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 23.

All struck with lee so numberless they lie,
The dust grown quick in every place doth creep,
The sands their wants do secondly supply,
As they at length would *suffocate* the deep.
Drayton. Moses his Birth & Miracles.

Pord. What sublunary mischief can predominate
A wise man thus? or doth thy friendship play
(In this antipathous extreme) with mine,
Lest gladness *suffocate* me? I, I, I do feel
My spirits turn'd to fire, my blood to air.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choaking.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act I. sc. 3.

Thinke of that, I that am as subject to heate as butter; a man of continuall dissolution, and thaw: it was a miracle to scape *suffocation*.
Id. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iii. sc. 5.

Doubtful his death: he *suffocated* seem'd
To most. *Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* o. xii.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed.
Arbuthnot. On Air.

We all desire the fresh air we breath, but must we never walk into the fields to enjoy a purer draught until almost *suffocated* by the smoke of town?
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 6.

The theatre too small shall *suffocate*
Its squeez'd contents, and more than it admits
Shall sigh at their exclusion, and return
Ungratified. *Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

SUFFO'SSION. Lat. *Suffossio*, from *suffossum*, past part. of *suffodere*, to dig under, (*sub*, and *fodere*.)

A digging under or beneath.

And, to make it good, what should I need to lay before your eyes all those turbulent effects, that in our day have followed malicious superstition; those instigations of public invasions; those conspiracies against unsligued sovereignty; those *suffossions* of walls, &c.—*Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.*

SU'FFRAGE, *n.* Fr. *Suffrage*; It. *Suffragio*; Sp. *Sufragio*; Lat. *Suffragium*. *Suffrago* is the joint of the hinder leg, so called, quia *subtus fragitur*, id est, flectitur, or from *sub-fringere*, hence *suffragari*, to support, to sustain, to assist. (See *Vossius* and *Martinius*.)
SUFFRA'GAN, *n.*
SU'FFRAGANSHIP.
SUFFRAGANT, *adj.*
SU'FFRAGANT, *n.*
SU'FFRAGATE, *v.*
SU'FFRAGATOR.

Suffrage; Support or assistance (given by vote); vote, or voice in favour; subsidy.

Suffragan, or *suffragant*,—acting, assisting, subserving.

To *suffrage*,—to give *suffrage* or vote; to vote.

He [Henry the 5] made a riche tumbe for Richard the 2. and caussid *suffragies* to be ordenid for hym.
Leland. Collectanea, vol. ii. p. 490.

If any man slunne he shal lie in the paynes of purgatory, untill he be delivered thence by masse pence, the popes pardon or certaine other *suffragies*, but not without money you may be sure.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 17.

What soeuer is of honor or profite, which cõfirmation and the other coniurations, also they haue now committed to their *suffragans*: because they them selue haue no leysure to minister such things.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 152.

Whither (at once) doth presently repair
The spiritual lords and temporal, who would have
Him take the crown; who far more ready are
To give, than he their *suffrages* to crave.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

He spake, and all the gods gave care: Heare how I stand inclinde;
That god nor goddesse may attempt t' infringe my soveraigne minde,
But all give *suffrage*; that with speed I may these discords end. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. viii.

If I should let my pen loose to the *suffragant* testimonies whether of antiquity, or of modern divines and reformed churches, I should try your patience, and instead of a letter send you a volume.—*Bp. Hall. Remaines*, p. 302.

Hoping to find them more friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women, than enemies to their beauty.—*Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 118.

He was by the Pope made Episcopus Pissinensis (some poor titifull bishoprick, so that one would scarce trouble himself to find it out to have the profit thereof), and therewith held the *suffragane-ship* under Henry Beaufort Bishop of Lincoln.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cumberland.*

That method and manner once revealed, as it stands so revealed to us by Moses, carries a very great congruity to reason; which though it cannot at first discover the method or order, yet it cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 291.

For he [Bacon] did not use and employ experiments for the erecting of his theories: but having arbitrarily pitch'd his theories, his manner was to force experience to *suffragate*, and yield countenance to his precarious propositions.
Glanvill, Ess. 3.

The synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.
Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher, p. 67.

I am already justified by the sentence of the best, and most discerning prince in the world by the *suffrage* of all unbiass'd judges, and, above all, by the witness of my own conscience, which abhors the thought of such a crime.
Dryden. Pref. to Tyrannic Love.

Mar. 2. Godfrey earl of Montgomery now about to return to his country, was then created [Mast. of Arts] with liberty allowed him to *suffragate* in congregat. and convocat.
Wood. Fasti Oxon, vol. ii.

July 18. Michael Ward, Doct. of Div. of Dublin and Cambridge, was incorporated in the said degree, with liberty given him to *suffragate* in congreg. and convoc.—*Id. Ib.*

The act of parliament for the *suffragan* bishops, under which several were made in the last century, and others may now, exemplify fully the possibility of bishops without peerages, and consistory courts.
Secker. Letter to H. Walpole, (1750.)

SUFFRA'GINOUS. See SUFFRAGE. Of, or pertaining, or belonging to the joints of the hind legs, (*suffragines.*)

The bought of the fore-legs [in the elephant] not directly backward, but laterally and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginous* flexure behinde rather outward.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 1.

SUFFUMIGA'TION. Fr. *Suffumigation*; It. *Suffumicazione*; Lat. *Suffumigatio*; from *Suffumigare*, to smoke under or beneath. See FUME.

A smoaking or fuming under; a reek, an exhalation.

Old witches, sorceresses,
That vsen exorsisations
And eke *subfumigations*,
And clerkes eke, which coone well
All this magicke naturell.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

Hippocrates moreover was of this opinion, that a *suffumigation* made therewith [garlick] fetcheth downe the afterbirth of women newly delivered and brought to bed.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx. c. 6.

Very small things will alter them [our spirits] even when we are awake; the mere change of weather and various tempers of the aire, a little reek or *suffumigation*.
More. Of Enthusiasm, § 7.

Evans made answer, that he did not at the time of his iovocation make any *suffumigation*, at which the spirits were vexed.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon*, vol. i.

SUFFU'SE, *v.* Fr. *Suffusion*; It. *Suffusione*; Lat. *Suffusio*, from *suffusum*, past. part. of *suffundere*, to pour under.
SUFFU'SION.

To pour; to spread by pouring; to spread; to overspread with any thing liquid or fluid; generally, to overspread.

And gan reconfort her, in her rude wyse,
With womanish compassion of her plaint,
Wiping the teares from her *suffused* eyes,
And bidding her sit downe to rest her faint
And wearie limbs awhile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

——— But thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that rowle in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn,
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veild.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

Ah, then! instead of love enliven'd cheeks,
Of sunny features, and of ardent eyes
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire.
Thomson. Spring.

He [Plutarch] being deeply tinctured, as it were, with the *suffusions* of it, every thing which he look'd upon, seem'd to him coloured with it.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 224.

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye:
And when his chariot downward drives to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

——— Her cheeks were pale to view,
And her fell eyes *suffus'd* with gory dew.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. ii.

Medora still (while tears his cheeks *suffuse*)
The dear remembrance of his lord renews.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xviii.

SU'G, i. e. *Suck* or *Sucker*.

At which time, many of them [trout] have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice; which is a kind of a worm, in shape like a elove, or pin with a big head,—and sticks close to him, and *sucks* his moisture; those, I think, the trout breeds himself.—*Walton. Angler*, b. i. c. 4.

SU'GAR, *v.* Fr. *Sucre*; It. *Zùcchero*; Sp. *Azucar*; Lat. *Saccharum*. In Arabick, *Succor*. Vossius says the name *Saccharum* was given (to what is now called *sugar*) because it resembled the kind of honey spoken of by Pliny. See the quotation from Pliny, and also that from Grainger.
SU'GAR, *n.*
SU'GARY.

Sugared is applied (met.)—sweetened, honied, luscious, alluring.

"For it peraventure may right so befall,
That they be bound by nature to deceive,
And spinne, and weep, and *sugre* strew on gall.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

But, good nece, alway to stint his wo,
So let your daunger *sugred* ben alite,
That of his death ye be not all to wite.—*Id. Troyl. & Cres.*

Like as a sick mã feleth no swetenes in *sugar*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 74.

Her [Mary of Scotland] cunning and *sugred* entertainment of all men that come to her, whereby she gets both credit and intelligence.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. iii. No. 12.

As for *sugar* there is of it in Arabia; but the best commeth out of India. A kind of honey it is, gathered and candied in certaine canes; white this is like gum [arabicke] and brittle betweene a mans teeth. The graines hereof when they are at the biggest, exceed not a filberd nut, and serve only for physick.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xii. c. 8.

And those last deadly accents, which like swords
Did wound my heart, and rend my bleeding chest,
With those sweet *sugred* speeches doe compare,
The which my soul first conquered and possest.
Spenser. Daphnaida, s. 3.

Some bathed kisses and did soft embrew
The *sugred* licour through his melting lips.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

Here then is God's method of curing mankind, first, goodness or inviting us to him by *sugared* words, by the placid arguments of temporal favour, and the propositions of excellent promises.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii, Ser. 12.

We are more sottish than the Trojans, if we retain our Helena, any one beloved lust, a painted devil, any *sugared* temptation; with (not the hazard, but) the certainty of having such horrid miseries, such invaluable losses.
Id. vol. ii. Ser. 19.

And with the *sugrie* sweete thereof allure
Chast ladies eares to fantasies impure.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Sam. Why you may take a maid.
Hyl. Where? can you tell me?
Or if 'twere possible I might get a maid,
To what use should I put her? look upon her,
Dandle her upon my knee, and give her *sugar-sops*?
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act ii. sc. 2.

For if *sugar* produce in us the ideas which we call whiteness and sweetness, we are sure there is a power in *sugar* to produce those ideas in our minds, or else they could not have been produced by it.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 31.

Sugar is twice mentioned by Chaucer, who flourished in the fourteenth century; and succeeding poets, down to the middle of the last, use the epithet *sugared*, whenever they would express any thing uncommonly pleasing; since that time, the more elegant writers seldom admit of that adjective in a metaphorical sense; but herein perhaps they are affectedly squeamish.—*Grainger. Note on the Sugar-cane.*

In the afternoon, I received a message from the officer, acquainting me that Teabooma the chief was come with a present consisting of a few yams and *sugar-canes.*
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 8.

SUGE'SCENT. Lat. *Sugens*, pres. part. of *sug-ere*, to *suck*.
Sucking.

None of the animals, which are not designed for that nourishment, can offer to *suck*, or to seek out any such food. What is the conclusion, but that the *sugescent* parts of animals are fitted for their use, and the knowledge of that use put into them?—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 18.

SUGGE'ST, *v.* } Fr. *Suggérer*, *suggestion*;
SUGGE'STER. } It. *Suggerire*; Sp. *Sugerir*;
SUGGE'STION. } Lat. *Sug-gerere*, *sug-gestum*.

To bear or carry, put or place under; to put or place under view, or sight, under suspicion; to put before the mind, in mind; to indicate, to intimate, to apprize; to prompt, to instigate.

Damned was he to die in that prison
For Roger, which that bishop was of Pise,
Had on him made a false *suggestion*,
Thurgh which the peple gan upon him rise.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,725.

The fend sayth, I wol chace and pursue man by wicked *suggestion*, and I wol hent him by moving and stirring of sinne.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Sum men might make a question
By whose *suggestion*
I toke on hand this warke
Thus boldly for to barke.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

Succession, conquest, and election straight
Suggested are, and prov'd in all their kinds.
Daniel. Civil War, b. iii.

And forty days Eliah without food
Wandred this barren waste, the same I now:
Why dost thou then *suggest* to me distrust,
Knowing who I am, as I know who thou art?
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

——— Take heed gentle son
Lest some subornd *suggester* of these treasons,
Believ'd in him by you, provok'd the rather
His tender envies, to such foul attempts.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act iii. sc. 1.

If good? why doe I yeeld to that *suggestion*,
Whose horrid image doth unfixe my haire,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribbes,
Against the vse of nature.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 3.

The Spirit of God in person is not the immediate *suggester* of this conclusion.—*Bp. Bull. Works*, vol. iii. p. 865.

One drop of poison in my patron's ear,
One slight *suggestion* of a senseless fear,
Infus'd with cunning, serves to ruin me;
Disgrace'd, and banish'd from the family.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

——— To nurse
The growing seeds of wisdom, that *suggest*,
By ev'ry pleasing image they present,
Reflections such as meliorate the heart,
Compose the passions, and exalt the mind.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

SU'GGIL, *v.* } Lat. *Suggillare*, quasi *sub*
SU'GGILLATE, *v.* } *cillare*, from *succilus*, or *succilium*, which comes from *sub*, and *cilium*; and means *mordere*, quasi *subcudis*, sive *cilitis* contingunt; and Cotgrave calls the Fr. *Suggillation*, "the bloudshot of the eye." Fr. *Sugiller*,—

To make black and blue with strokes; also, to nip, taunt, gall, reprove maliciously, reproach, blemish, deprave.

And what instillers soever there be, there be enough of this contemptible flock, that will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly *suggilled.*
Strype. App. to Abp. Parker's Life.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remain *suggillated* long after.—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

SUICIDE. Fr. *Suicide*; It. *Suicidio*;—words of modern formation, (*sui*, and *cædere*, to *slay*,)—

The slayer of himself; also, the slaying of himself; self-murder; a self-murderer.

It is evident, that the civil laws of some countries may have reason for branding *suicide* with infamy, but in England it cannot be punished without punishing the effects of madness.—*Montesquieu. The Spirit of Laws*, b. xiv. c. 13.

The law of England wisely and religiously considers, that no man hath a power to destroy life, but by commission from God, the author of it: and as the *suicide* is guilty of a double offence: one spiritual in evading the prerogative of the Almighty, and rushing into his immediate presence uncalled for: the other temporal, against the king, who hath an interest in the preservation of his subjects; the law has therefore ranked this among the highest crimes, making it a peculiar species of felony, a felony committed on one's self.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14.

In countries pretending to civilisation there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*.—*Knox. Letter to a Young Nobleman.*

SU'ING, *n.* Is probably merely the *issuing.*

It is reported also credibly, that wool new shorn, being laid casually upon a vessell of verjuyce, after some time, had drunk up a great part of the verjuyce, though the vessel were whole without any flaw, and had not the bung-hole open. In this instance there is (upon the by) to be noted, the percolation, or *suing* of the verjuyce through the wood.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 79.

SU'LKY. } The oldest instances that have
SU'LKINESS. } occurred are from Lye. A.S. *Solcen*, (i.e. *Sol-ic-en*,) *sulky*, dese; *Solcennesse*, *sulkiness*, desidia.

Sulkily, and to *sulk*, are not uncommon in vulgar speech. It seems nearly equivalent to—

Sullen, (qv.)

And if it is a weakness not to be able to refrain from laughter at a ludicrous object, it is a weakness of all others the most pardonable; and it is surely better to be even weak than malignant or *sulky*.—Knox. *Ess.* No. 123.

For me, I am come to my resting-place, and find it very necessary, after living for a month in a house with three women that laughed from morning till night, and would allow nothing to the *sulkiness* of my disposition.
Gray. To Dr. Clarke. Aug. 1760.

SU'LLEN, *adj.* } Skinner says, perhaps
SU'LLEN, *v.* } *Solaneus*, i.e. qui *solitudines*
SU'LLENNESS. } querit: one who seeks *soli-*
SU'LLENLY. } *tude*; or to be *solein*, (as it
SU'LLENS. } was anciently written,) or
sole—alone.

Sole, solitary, lonely; selfishly, unsociably, lonely, or keeping alone; cheerless, or hard to please; gloomy, ill-humoured or disposed, malignant.

Trewly she was to mine eye,
The *solein* fenix of Arabic. *Chaucer. Dreame.*

For he loveth none heauinesse,
But mirth and play, and all gladnesse;
He hateth all treehous,
Saleine folke and enuious. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Dame Auarice is nought *solayne*
Whiche is of golde the capitayne;
But of hir courte in sondrie wise,
After the schole of hir aprise,
She hath of seruauntes many one,
Wherof that Couetise is one. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

That ofte whan I shulde piale,
It maketh me drawe oute of the wale
In *solyn* place by my selfe,
As doth a laborer to delfe. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

But the colours for the ground were well chosen, neither *sullenly* dark, nor glaringly lightsome.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

I know not (answered the sweet Philocles, fearing least silence would offend for *sullenness*) what contentment you speak of.—*Id. Ib.*

Small Cock, a *sullen* brook comes to her succour then.
Drayton. Polyolbion, s. 28.

Let women dye o' th' *sullens* too, tis natural,
But be sure their daughters be of age first,
That they may stock us still.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act ii. sc. 2.

No, saith he, let them die of the *sullens*, and try who will pity them.—*Milton. Colasterion.*

It must be as far from *sullenness*, as it ought to be from lightness, and a cheerful spirit is the best convoy for religion.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 23.

The idle man is like the dumb Jack in a virginal: while all the other dance out a winning musick, this, like a member out of joint, *sullens* the whole body, with an ill disturbing lazinesse.—*Feltham*, p. i. Res. 48.

Then on the wondrous tree the doves alight,
Where shines the fatal bough divinely bright,
That, gilding all the leaves with glancing beams,
Strikes thro' the *sullen* shade with golden gleams.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vi.

While jealous pow'r does *sullenly* o'r-spy,
We play like deer within the lyons eye.
Dryden. Secret Love, Act iii.

But let not our unhandsomeness appear the effect of *sullenness*, or fierceness, or of meer sociableness, but let it be so calm and charitable, that we may not be suspected to be the martyrs, rather of our glory, or our courage, than of our religion.—*Bpon. Works*, vol. v. p. 303.

I found him seated with so much *sullen* and stupid gravity, that notwithstanding what had been told me, I really took him for an idiot, whom the people, from some superstitious notions, were ready to worship.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

In the young, the countenance is generally free or open; but in many of the men it has a serious cast, and sometimes a *sullenness* or reserve, especially if they are strangers.
Id. Third Voyage, b. i. c. 8.

SU'LLY, *v.* } See To SOIL. Fr. *Souiller*,
SU'LLY, *n.* } to *soil*, *slurry*, dirty, smutch,
SU'LLIAGE. } beray, begrime, defile, blemish,
distain, (Cotgrave.)

Sulliage,—the *soil* or accumulation of *soil.*

——— Then with her *sullied* face
Clawedloe casts about where Gwennow she may greet.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

——— The ouer-daring Talbot
Hath *sullied* all his gloss of former honor
By this vnbeefitful, desperate, wilde aduenture.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 4.

Do'st thinke I am so muddy, so vnsettled,
To appoint my selfe in this vexation?
Sully the purity and whitenesse of my sheetes without ripe mouing?—*Id. The Winter's Tale*, Act i. sc. 2.

You laying these slight *sullieyes* on my sonne,
As 'twere a thing a little *soil'd* i' th' working.
Id. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 1.

Some Italians do prescribe, that when they have chosen the floor, or plot, and laid out the limits of the work, we should first of all dig wells and cisterns, and other under conducts, and conveyances, for the *sullieye* of the house, whence may arise a double benefit.—*Religuia Wotton.* p.18.

——— With these, a letter,
Much tore and *sullied*, but which yet he knew
To be her writing. *Dryden. Marriage a-la-Mode*, Act i. sc. 1.

The spirit of party inspires animosity and breeds rancour, hath often destroyed our inward peace; weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad.
Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 1.

Your hours the sun his high meridian throne
Had left, and o'er Atlantic regions shone;
Still blacker clouds, that all the skies invade,
Draw o'er his *sullied* orb a dismal shade.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

SU'LPHUR. } Fr. *Sulphure*, *soufre*; It.
SU'LPHURATE. } *Solfo*; Sp. *Azufre*; Lat.
SULPHURA'TION. } *Sulphur*; composed of the
SU'LPHUREOUS. } Gr. Ολον πυρ.
SU'LPHUROUS. } See the quotations from
SULPHU'REOUSLY. } Pliny.
SU'LPHURY.

And next him on a pillar stood,
Of *sulphure*, liche as he were wood,
Dan Claudian, sothe for to tell,
That bare vp all the fame of hell,
Of Pluto, and of Proserpine.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

It remaineth that I should proceed to other kinds of earth: wherein the nature of *sulphur* or brimstone is most wonderful, being able as it is to tame and consume the most things that be in the world. It is engendred within the Islands Æolise, which lie betweene Italie and Sicilie; those I meane which (as I have said before) do alwaies burne by reason thereof. Howbeit, the best *sulphur* is that which cometh from the Ile Melos.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 15.

Of brimstone there be foure kinds: to wit, *sulphur* vif or quick-brimstome, which the Greeks call *apyron*, because it never came into the fire; the same is both solid and of selfe, that is to say, by whole pieces and in masse, which their physicians doe use, and none but it: for all the other kinds consist of a certaine liquid substance, and being beyled in oye are made up and confected to their consistence: whereas the *sulphurvif* is digged out of the mine such as we see, that is to say, transparent cleere, and greenish. The second kind is named glebs, good onely for tuckers and fullers. The third sort also yeeldeth but one use and no more, and that is, for tincture of wool, by reason that the smoke and perfume thereof will bring it to be white and soft; and this brimstone they call egula. As for the fourth kind, it serveth most for matches and wicks.—*Id. Ib.*

By that same hole an entrance, darke, and hace,
With smoake and *sulphur* hiding all the place,
Descends to hell.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene.* b. i. c. 5.

A direfull stench of smoke and *sulphure* mixt
Enseswd, whose noyaunce fill the fearefull sted
From the fourth houre of night untill the sixt.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 12.

When Edinburgh and Leith into the air were blown
With powders *sulphurous* smoke, and twenty towns were thrown
Upon the trampled earth.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 29.

And with a pander's *sulph'rous* breath inflam'd,
Became a meteor, for destruction fram'd.
Beaumont. Against abused Loue.

A town low in its situation, and *sulphureously* shaded by the high and barren mountain Caboharra, whose brazen front scorches this miserable place
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 35.

There bee two great families of thinge: you may terme them by severall names; *sulphure*-one and mercurrell, which are the chymists words.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 354.

Her, Somerset receives, with all the bounties blest
That nature can produce in that Bathonian spring,
Which from the *sulph'rys* mines her med'cinal force doth bring.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.

This hid him in a cloud of griefe, and set him formost nn,
And then Jove tooke his snake-fring'd shield; and Ida cover'd all
With *sulphurie* clouds, from whence he let abhorred lightnings fall.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvii.

He intergrets their breastplates of fire, and of jacinth and brimstone, of the colour of their horsemen's coats, as if they were made of thread of either colour "de feu," violet colour, or a paie *sulphurate* colour.
More. Mystery of Godliness, p. 189.

Notwithstanding these various forms, in which it appears, it is not impossible, but that in many such bodies, not to say in all, what is called *sulphur* may be no primordial ingredient, but rather a regenerated or resulting thing.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 621.

And then they seek for explations of those visions nocturnal; charms, *suffurations*, dippings in the sea, sittings all day on the ground.—*Bentley. On Free-Thinking*, § 50.

Nor Etna vomiting *sulphurous* fire
Will ever belch; for *sulphur* will expire
(The veins exhausted of the liquid store);
Time was she cast no flames; in time will cast no more.
Dryden. Hind. Metam. b. xv.

Some bid the planter lead the favouring gale
With pitch, and *sulphur's* suffocating steam
Unless the vapour o'er the cane-grove flies,
In curling volumes lost.—*Grainger. The Sugar-cane*, b. ii.

Mr. Forster and his party went up the hill on the west side of the harbour, where he found three places from whence smoke of a *sulphurous* smell issued, thr ough cracks or fissures in the earth.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 5.

SU'LTAN. SULTA'NA. SU'LTANESS. SU'LTANRY. } See SOLDAN. Gibbon adds, in a note upon the passage quoted below,—"By the ambassador of the caliph of Bagdad, who employed an Arabbian and Chaldaic word, that signifies *Lord* and *Master*," (*d'Herbelot*, p. 825.)

Till, at a signal giv'n, th' uplifted spear
Of this great *sultan* wavin : to direct
Their course, in even ballance down they light
On the firm brimstone, and fill all the plain.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Neither should I make any great difficulty to affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Marmulukes; where slaves and none but slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned over families of freemen.
Bacon. Of an Holy War.

When lo! the bright *sultanes* of his court
Appear, and to his ravish'd eyes display
Those charms but rarely to the day reveal'd.
Somervile. The Chase, b. ii.

For him, the title of *sultan* was first invented; and his kingdom was enlarged from Transoxiana to the neighbourhood of Ispahan, from the shores of the Caspian to the mouth of the Indies.—*Gibbon. Decline & Fall*, c. 57.

Cali Behold our future *sultaness*, Abdalla:—
Let artful flatt'ry now, to lull suspicion,
Glide through Irene to the *sultan's* ear.
Johnson. Irene, Act ii. sc. 2.

SU'LTRY. A. S. *Sœl-un.* to sweat, to burn. See To SWEAT or SWATE, and SWELT.

Sultriness is common in speech.
Burning :—hot (from weight or density of air.)

Then Pen-sham, and with her old Blackmoor (not behind)
Do wish that from the seas some *sultry* southern wind,
The foul infectious damps and poison'd airs would sweep,
And pour them on the plain, to rot her and her sheep.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

Chor. His gianthship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less unconsc'nable strides,
And lower looks, but in a *sultrie* chafe.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Together both, ere the high lawns appear'd
Under the opening eye-lids of the morn,
We drove afield, and both together heard
What time the gray-fly winds her *sultry* horn,
Batt'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
Id. Lycidas.

But soon their pleasure pass'd: at noon of day,
The sun with *sultry* beams began to play:
Not Sirius shoots a fiercer flame from high,
When with his poisonous breath he blasts the sky.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Betwixt this point [S.W.] and south, it continued for several days; and blew, at times, in squalls, attended with rain and hot *sultry* weather.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 1.

SUM, *n.* SUM, *v.* SU'MLESS. SU'MMARY, *adj.* SU'MMARY, *n.* SU'MMARILY. SU'MMING, *n.* SU'MMIST. } Fr. *Somme, sommaire, somniste*; It. *Sùmma, sommario, somnità*; Sp. *Suma, sumario*; Lat. *Summa*, which Scaliger thinks is—*a sumendo*. Vossius,—"eo *summam* dici, quia vere *summus* est is numerus, quo colligitur totum: that number in which the whole or total is collected." The A.S. *Sam-ian*, to bring together, to collect, is probably the root. See SAME and SUMMIT.

The whole, the total; all collected together; the whole amount; quantity or number; the aggregate; the diverse or scattered parts collected, and comprehended; a compend.

The *summe* couth no man telle of gold that was ther in
& other riches to selle, but alle mot thei not wyn.
R. Brunne, p. 170.

He can no certayn *summe* telle.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 322.

I with myche *summe* gat this fredom.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 22.

With a great *sume* obtayned I this freedome.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But when the soul beholdeth, and seith the high thought; that is to saine God, than knoweth it together the *summe* and simplicitie, that is to saine the principles and eucriche of hem by hymself.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

He made it strange, and swore, so God him save,
Lesse than a thousand pound he wold not have.
Ne gladly for that *summe* he wold not gon.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,555.

This is the hole *summe* and effecte of this hole chapter, though he trifle wyth other thinge betwene.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 562.

This longe digressyon hane I made you, to lette you playnelye see the *summarye* purpose and effect of Tyndales doctrine touching the holy sacramentes.—*Id. Ib.* p. 395.

Very true, quoth I, and this is of you verye well remembred, and well and *sommarily* rehersed.—*Id. Ib.* p. 178.

Also my stuff of housel old and quyke cæstall beyng off myn at my foresaide tenemente of Halstedis, soo heyng prayseid, engrossid, and *summd*, shall be divided in three even porcions or parts.—*Fabyan. His Will.*

——— And now all heav'n
Had gone to wrack, with ruin overspread,
Had not th' Almightie father where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuarie of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Whose foule idolatries, and other faults
Heapt to the popular *summe*, will so incense
God, as to leave them, and expose their land,
Id. Ib. b. xii.

But as I rose out of the laving stream,
Heaven open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove,
And last the *sum* of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from Heav'n, pronounc'd me his,
Me his beloved son, in whom alone
He was well pleas'd.—*Id. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

——— While the sedentarie earth,
That better might with farr less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than her self, attaines
Her end without least motion, and receives
As tribute such a *summe* as journey brought
Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light,
Speed to describe whose swiftness number failes.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

And our blessed Saviour in his sermon upon the mount, which is a *summary* of a Christian's life, at the end of the eight beatitudes, tells all his followers and disciples : ye are the salt, &c.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

Now for this present, I will breefely and *summarily* touch these principall points which are confessed and agreed upon as touching the said eclipses.
Holland. Pliuie, b. ii. c. 12.

And this present sentence contayning a briefe abstract thereof, comprehendeth *summarily* as well the fearefull estate of iniquitie over-exalted, as the hope laid vp for righteousnesse opprest.—*Hooker. The Nature of Pride.*

A book entitled, "The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery," whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness, than from all the *summists* and the *summaries* of all vices.—*Bp. Bull. On the Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

No church reform'd can boast a blameless line,
Such martins build in yours, and more than mine.
Or else an old fanatic author lies,
Who *summed* their scandals up by centuries.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The royal object of your dearest care
Breathes in no distant clime the vital air;
In rich Thessprotis, and the nearer land
Of Thessaly, his name I hear'd renown'd:
Without retinue, to that friendly shore
Welcom'd with gifts of price, a *sumless* store!
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

I now return to our creed, and what more immediately belongs to it; closing this chapter, as I promised, with a table representing a *summary* or short sketch of what hath been done in it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 203.

Such a table first of this island, with a *summary* account of their force and direction, as observed by us from the 1st to the 8th of November.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 8.

These collections or *summaries* are in scripture called the form of sounds, the words of faith, the principles of the doctrine of Christ: but in the present language of Christians, the creed, that is, the belief.
Sacker. Lecture on the Grounds & Rule of Faith.

But in this country, the contract is not tacit, implied, and vague; it is explicit, patent, and precise: it is *summarily* expressed in the coronation oath.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 44.

The last period of our Saviour's life contains his death and resurrection. This is the grand part of all—the conclusion—the *summing* up of the whole work of redemption.
Gilpin, vol. ii. Ser. 42.

SU'MMER, *n.* SU'MMER, *v.* SU'MMERLINESS. } A. S. *Sumer*; Dut. *Somer*; Ger. *Sommer*; Sw. *Sommar*. Becan thinks *somer* is *samar*, i.e. conservator, because in that season are collected (into the *same* store,) those things necessary for food; and Wachter, that it may be derived from *sammen*, colligere, because it is the season for harvest, or for reaping the produce of the earth.

To *summer*,—to spend or pass the *summer* season; to give the heat or warmth of *summer*.

Ae ageyn *somer* the emperour, tho he hadde al on hood,
Wende toward Rome, and myd gret lone
Nom with hym the erl of Kent, thorw wam he was abone.
R. Gloucester, p. 59.

Sone after the wyntere, wham the *somer* bigan,
The kyng & his meyne went to burgh Kouan.
R. Brunne, p. 15.

Unto the *somerestide* ther gan he lende. *Id.* p. 18.

After than thow seyndest hem *somer* that is hem sovereyn Joye
And bliese to alle been, bothe wilde and tame.
Piers Ploukman, p. 235.

And lerne ye the parable of a fyge tre, whanne his braunche is now tendre, and the leves ben sprungen, ye witen that *somer* is nygh.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 24.

Learne a similitude of the fygge tree: when his braunches are yet tender & his leues sprig, ye know y' *summer* is nye.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

"Another Romaine, told he me by name
That for his wif was at a *sommer* game
Without his weting, he forsoke hire eke."
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 6229.

For the great lightnesse of the sun, wham the wode weneth rodi of rosen floures in the first *sommer* ceason, through the breth of the winde Zepherus that weneth warme, if the cloude winde Auster blowe fellicke, than geeth away fairnesse of thornes.—*Id. Boecius*, b. ii.

And wham he sawe vpon the wawe
The ship driuend alone so,
He bad anone men shulden go
To see, what it be token maie.
This was vpon a *sommer* daie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But whanne the wodde is woxen grene,
And comen is the *somer* tide,
Than fleeth she [Progne] forth and gineeth to chide.
Id. Ib. b. v.

And in this yere, folowynge the *somerlyde* in Guyan, were made and foughten many and dyuerse skyrmysshes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1370.

It was upon a *sommere* shinie day,
When Titan faire his beames did display,
In a fresh fountaine, far from all mens view,
She bath'd her breast the boyling heat t' allay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

——— His look
Drew audience and attention still as night
Or *summers* noon-tide air, while thus he spake.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

See there the olive-grove of Academe,
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trills her thick-warbl'd notes the *summer* long.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

They shal be left together vnto the foules of the mountaines, and to the beastes of the earth: for the foule shall *sommer* vpon it, and every beast of the earth shall winter vpon it.—*Bible*, 1583. *Isaiah*, xviii. 6.

For maides well *summer'd* and warme kept are like flyes at Bartholomew-tyde, blinde, though they haue their eyes, and then they vill endure handling, which before would not abide looking on.—*Shakespeare. Henry V.* Act v. sc. 2.

Charg'd with light *summer-rings* his fingers sweat,
Unable to support a gem of weight.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 2.

Then comes thy glory in the *summer-months*,
With light and heat refulgent. Then thy sun
Shoots full perfection through the swelling year:
And oft thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks;
And oft at dawn; deep noon, at falling eve,
By brooks and groves, in hollow-whispering gales.
Thomson. A Hymn.

Some will have it [Somerset-shire] so called from the *summertiineess*, or temperate pleasantness thereof.
Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.

SU'MMER. Fr. *Sommier*; trabs *summaria*, i. e. præcipua; the large beam that sustains the whole fabrick, (Skinner.)

But onlie franke posts, raisins, beames, prickeposts, groundsels, *summers* (or dormants), transoms, and such principals.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 12.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and traverse work; for *summers*, nr girding, or binding beams, as they term them.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 11.

SUMMERSET. See SOMEASET.

SU'MMIT. } Fr. *Sommet, sommête*; It. *Sum-*
SU'MMITY. } *mita*; Sp. *Sumited*; Lat. *Summitas*, contracted from *supremus*, the highest. See SUPREME.

The highest, the loftiest, point or part; the top; the greatest height, or elevation, or eminence.

In the *sumet* or pynacle wheron was set a vessell of brasse, in ye whiche was closyd ye ashes of his brent body, whee he was dede.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 31.

Hor. What if it tempt you toward the flood my Lord?
Or to the dreadful summit [summit] of the cliffe,
That beetles o're his base into the sea.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 4.

——— It is a massie wheele
Fixt on the *summit* [*summit*] of the highest mount,
To whose huge spokes, ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and adjoyn'd.—*Id. Ib.* Act iii. sc. 3.

Now fears dissuade him, and now hopes invite,
To stop his coursers, and to stand the light;
Thrice turn'd the chief, and thrice imperial Jove
On Ida's *summits* thunder'd from above.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

He, like a solid rock by seas enclos'd,
To raging winds and roaring waves oppos'd;
From thus proud *summit* looking down, disdains
Their empty menace, and unmov'd remains.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x

But as the foot, bottom, or lowest round thereof, is *stupid* and senseless matter, devoid of all life and understanding; so is the head, top, and *summity* of it, a perfect omnipotent being, comprehending itself, and all possibilities of things.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 833.

But when mild morn in saffron stole
First issues from her eastern goal,
Let not my due feet fail to climb
Some breezy *summit's* brow sublime.—*Warton*, Ode 11.

To do good to others, or to practice charity, constitutes the very *summit* of all Christian excellence.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 18.

SU'MMON, *v.* } Fr. *Semondre*, from *sub-*
SU'MMONS. } *monere*, to warn underhand,
SU'MMONER. } (Menage.) Doct. Th. II. de-
SO'MPNOUR. } rives the noun *summons* immediately from the Fr. *Semonce*, thus accounting for the final *s*. Mr. Pegge thinks we owe it to the legal process called a writ of *summoneas*. The A. S. *Sunnian*; Ger. *Sunnen*; Dut. *Sunen*, is—

To collect, to bring together, to assemble; to bring to the *same* place; and our old French and Latin law writers may have early corrupted it into a form which gives it so apparent an affinity with the Latin verb *Sub-monere*. But see *Submonere* in *Du Cange*.

To warn or give notice, (sc. to be or appear at a certain place, at a certain time;) to call upon, or require to come; to cite.

Hys poer he let *sunny*, that yaprad was wel wyde,
And greyhede ys noble out, and dude hym in the weye,
And dude hym so in to see, and verst to Northweye.
R. Gloucester, p. 182.

Thise were the barons, that com of the North ende,
That Rauf mad *somons* agen David to wende.
R. Brunne, p. 115.

That *summoned* me alway to go
Toward the rose, that pleased me so
Not I for that in no manere
Because the archer was so nere.—*Chancer. Rom. of the R.*

"I have," quod he, "of *somons* here a bill."
Id. The Frere Tale, v. 7168.

A *sompnour* was ther with us in that place,
That hadde a fire-red cherubines face,
For saucefleme he was, with yien narwe.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 625.

While that hir fader was absente,
She was *somoned* and assente
To come in presence of the kynge,
And stoode in aaswere of this thynge.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

The heralds then, he strait charg'd to consort
The curl'd-head Greekes with lowd calis to a court.
They *summon'd*; th' other came, in vtmost haste.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

At Westminster a council *summoned*,
Deliberates what course the cause should end
O th' apprehended duke of York.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. vi.

——— Close pent-up guilts,
Rule your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful *summoners* grace.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 2.

All men, both small and great, dead and living, should be *summoned* to appear before a dreadful and impartial tribunal, and give an account of all their actions.
Sharp, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

——— Then standing on his prow,
In haughty terms he thus defy'd the foe:
"Or strike your calis at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war."
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

Thus oft reclin'd at ease, I lose an hour
At evening, till at length the freezing blast,
That sweeps the bolted shutter, *summons* home
The recollected pow'rs. *Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

Summons is a warning to appear in court at the return of the original writ, given to the defendant by two of the sheriff's messengers called *summoners*, either in person or left at his house or land.—*Blackstone. Comment.* b. iii. c. 9.

SU'MPTER. Fr. *Somme*, a (horse) load or burden. *Sommier*, a *sumpter* horse, and generally any toiling and load-carrying drudge, or groom, (Cotgrave.) It. *Soma, somaro*; Low Lat. *Souma, sagma*; Lat. *Sagma*, a packsaddle. Gr. Σαγμα, from σαττ-ειν, σαγειν, to load or burden. Sommer and Lye derive the A. S. *Seam*; Dut. *Somme*; Ger. *Saum*, a burden, from the Gr. Σαγμα. See *Menage* in v. *Sommier*; *Vossius de Vitiis*, lib. iii. c. 46, *Sauma*.

That which (an animal which) bears the baggage, carries burthens.

And when this was shewed to ye kyng, and to the lordes of his coûsell, incontinent were sent thither horses and *sompters*, to fetche thems some purueyance.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

He gaue verie great and honorable gifts, lading his *sumpters* with plate and treasure of sterling monie.
Holinshed. Chronycle. Hen. III. an. 1247.

How since her death, with *sumpter-horse* that Scot
Hath rid, who, at his coming up, had not
A *sumpter-dog*. *Donne*, Sat. 6.

——— What's a husband?
What are we married for, to carry *sumpters?*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 3.

——— Returne with her?
Perswade me rather to be slaue and *sumpter*
To this detested groome.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act ii. sc. 4.

SU'MPTION, i. e. *Assumption*, (qv.)

the *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject.—*Bp. Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. } Fr. *Sompituaire*; It. *Sun-*
SU'MPTUOUS. } *tuario*; Sp. *Sumptuario*;
SU'MPTUOUSLY. } Lat. *Sumptuarius*, from
SU'MPTUOUSNESS. } *Sumptus*, past part. of *Su-*
SUMPTUOSITY. } *mere*, (*sub*, and *emere*), to
SU'MPTUAR. } buy or purchase, lay out or expend. *Sumptuary.*—

Of or pertaining, concerning or relating to—cost, expense or expenditure.

Sumptuous.—costly, expensive, prodigal of expense, of much cost or expense, magnificently, costly, or rich.

For these he speaketh onely of costely burlesq, & making of *sumptuous* sepulchres, & doing ye dead corps of rich nie worldly worship in ye caryeng forth & entring of the body.
Sir T. More. Heaven, p. 101.

But believe me she did apparel her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most *sumptuous*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Thither they send forth some of their citizens as lieutenants, to live there *sumptuously*, like men of honour and renown.—*More. Utopia*, b. ii. c. 10.

The first remedy or prevention, is to remove by all meanes possible, that materiall cause of sedition, whereof we speake; which is want and poverty in the estate. To which purpose serveth the opening, and well ballanceing of trade; the cherishing of manufactures; the banishing of idlenesse; the repressing of waste and excesse by *sumptuary* lawes.
Bacon. Ess. Of Seditions & Troubles.

In *sumptuous* tire she lo'd her selfe to prancke,
But of her love too lavish; little have she thanck!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

A *sumptuous* banquet was prepar'd, and all that night the peeres,
And faire-hair'd Greeks consum'd in feast.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

When Suffolk, procurator for the king,
Is shipp'd for France, t' espouse the beauteous bride,
And tired to the full of every thing,
Follow'd with England's gallantry and pride
(As fresh as in the bravery of the spring)
Coming to Tours, there *sumptuously* ally'd.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

But for all the conduits that ever were before this time, that which was last begun by C. Caligula Cæsar, and finished by Claudius Cæsar his successour, passeth for *sumptuousness*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 15.

But all this *sumptuousnesse* was punished sufficiently and expiat by the servile warre of Sylla.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii c. 11.

By which fire yet this good hee get and prerogative aboive all other, that no man ever after him was able to match that *sumptuositie* of his theatre.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxvi. c. 15.

——— All her high-flowne fame
Of being Jones mistresse; celebrating all
Her traine of servants; and collateral
Sumptuous of houses; all her tripods there,
And caldrons huge; encreasing every yeare.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Hermes.

A man may be a good christian, and yet wear rich cloth, and fare *sumptuously*, and have a great retinue, and receive the respects, and keep the distances that are due to the post he maintains in the world.—*Sharp*, vol. v. Ser. 4.

It is high time, rather to abate something of our *sumptuousness* in these things, than to proceed any farther.
Id. vol. i. Ser. 7.

Sumptuary laws should be established and put in full force; and the incurring of debt effectually prohibited by discommoning all tradesmen who give credit.
Knox. Let. to Ld. North on the University of Oxford.

It is the highest impertinence and presumption, therefore, in kings and ministers, to pretend to watch over the economy of private people, and to restrain their expense, either by *sumptuary* laws, or by prohibiting the importation of foreign luxuries.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. ii. c. 3.

SUN, *n.* } Goth. *Sunno*; A. S. *Sunna,*
SON, *v.* } *sunne*; Dut. *Son*; Ger. *Sonne.*
SU'NLESS. } In Arabic, *Sun* is of the femi-
SU'NLIKE. } nine gender; and, as it is so in
SU'NNISH. } some northern languages, Wach-
SU'NNY. } ter is influenced by this circum-
SU'NSHINE. } stance, among others, to conclude
SU'NSHINY. } that our ancestors brought the word with them from the East; and that its origin is the Arabic *Sana*, to shine. Vossius observes that the Ger. *Son* denotes *aliquid singulare* as in *sonder*, a *sonder*. The A. S. *Seon*, to see, has also been suggested because the *sun* is the *light* of the world, by which we are enabled to *see*.

To *sun*,—to put or place in, to expose to, the *sun*; to the heat or light of the *sun*.

Chaucer uses *sunnish* hairs, i. e. golden, like the sun, or beams of the sun. Mr. Tyrwhitt refers for illustration to v. 11,971 of *Canterbury Tales*.

That ye be the sones of your fadir that is in hevenes, that makith his *sunne* to rise upon gode, and yvel men, and reyneth on just men and unjust.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

For he maketh his *sunne* to arise on the enel, and on ye good, & sendeth his rayne on the just and vnjust.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

——— Zephirus eke with his sote brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethe
The tendre croppes, and the yonge *sonne*
Hath in the ram his halfe coure yronne.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 5.

——— With her salte teres,
Her breast and face flathed was full swete,
Her mightie tresses of her *sonnish* heres
Unbroiden, hangen all about her eares.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

All other sterres, as men fynde,
Ben shinende of her owne kynde:
Out take onely the moone light,
Whiche is not of him selfe bright,
But as he taketh it of the *sonne*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

In hunting of the deare, my fansie tooke delight,
All forests knew my folly still, the moonechine was my light:
In frost I felt no cold, a *sunneburnt* hew was best,
I sweate and was in temper still, my watching seemed rest.—*Gascoigne. Greene Knights Farewell to Fancie.*

In the middest of them the *sunne* taketh his course, as being the greatest and most puissant of all the rest; the very ruler, not of times and seasons onely, and of the earth, but also of the starres and heaven it selfe.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 6.

——— And [light] from her native east
To journie through the aire gloum began,
Sphear'd in a radiant cloud, for yet the *sun*
Was not: shee in a cloudie tabernacle
Sojourn'd the while. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

——— He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon earst did *sunne* his threasury.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

——— How do'st thou imagine
This town will use us, that hath stood so long
Out against Wolford?
Hem. Ev'n to hang us both
Upon their walls a *sunning*, to make crows meat.
Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act ii. sc. 1.

How should a worm, on dust that crawls and feeds,
Climb to th' empyreal court, where these states reign,
And there take view of what heav'n self exceeds?
The *sun-less* stars.—*B. Fletcher. The Purple Island*, c. 6.

——— So Paris from the towre
Of lofty Pergamus came forth, he shewed a *sun-like* powre
In carriage of his goodly parts, addrest now to the etifie.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

There he him found all carelesly displaid,
In secrete shadow from the *sunny* ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid,
Amidst a flock of damselles fresh and gay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

God saue King Henry, vnking'd Richard sayes,
And send him many yeeres of *sunshine* dayes.
Shakespeare. Richard II. Act iv. sc. 1.

But when he tooke a begger to his bed,
And grac'd thy poore sire with his bridall day;
Euen then that *sun-shine* brew'd a showre for
That washt his fathers fortunes forth of France.
Id. 3 Pt. Henry VI. Act ii. sc. 2.

The blazing brightnesse of her beauties beame,
And glorious light of her *sunshiny* face,
To tell, were as to strive against the streame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Thither came Uriel, gliding through the even
On a *sun-beam*, swift as a shooting starr
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapors fir'd
Impress the air, and shewes the mariner
From what point of his compasse to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Which when the wakeful elfe perceiv'd streightway
He started up and did him selfe prepare
In *sunbright* armes, and battailous array;
For with that pagan proud he combatt will that day.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

His *sunbrond* shield about his wrest he bond,
And shyning blade unsheath'd. *Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 2.

To morrow all the *sunn-burn'd* Greekes, will circle Troy
with armes. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiv.

Then all your beauties will be no more worth
Than gold in mines, where none doth draw it forth;
And all your graces no more use shall have
Than a *sun-dial* in a grave.—*Donne. The Will*,

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods impenetrable
To star or *sun-light* spread their umbrage broad
And brown as Evening.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

We are near neighbors, were of love as near,
Till a cross misconstruction (twas no more
In conscience) put us so far asunder:
I would 'twere reconcil'd; it has lasted
Too many *sun-sets*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iv. sc. 2.

The *summer-sunnestead*, falleth out alwaies (in Italie) to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June, at what time as the *sunne* is entred eight degrees within Cancer.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 28.

'Tis raging noon; and, vertical, the *sun*
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
O'er heaven and earth, far as the ranging eye
Can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns; and all
From pole to pole is undistinguish'd blaze.
Thomson. Summer.

Three starless nights the doubtful navy strays
Without distinction, and three *sunless* days.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

The *sunny* hills from far were seen to glow
With glittering beams, and in the meads below
The burnish'd brooks appeard with liquid gold to flow.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

For this intent the subtil chymist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force,
O'er sand, and ashes, and the stubborn flint
Prevailing turns into a fluid sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny-red*.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

Without it all is gothic as the eeene,
To which th' insipid citizen resorts
Near yonder heath; where industry mispent
But proud of his uncouth ill chosen task,
Has made a heav'n on earth; with *sun* and moons
Of close ramm'd stones has charg'd th' encumber'd soil,
And fairly laid the zodiac in the dust.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

All *sun-rise*, the horizon being extraordinarily clear to leeward, we looked well out for the Adventure: but as we saw nothing of her, judged she had got into the Sound.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 4.

Gay hope is theirs, by fancy fed,
Less pleasing, when possest;
The tear forgot as soon as shed,
The *sunshine* of the breast.—*Gray. Prospect of Eton Coll.*

SUN'DAY. A. S. *Sunnan dæg*, dies solis; Dut. *Zondag*; Ger. *Sonntag*.

The next *Sonenday* after the assumpcioun
Of Mari moder & may Sir Edward had the corroun.
R. Brunne, p. 235.

Wher see we hem on *Sonedeye*, the Feye to hayre
As matyne by the morwe. tyl masse byeynne
Ofte *Sondays* at eve songe.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 159.

So if we will be the children of our heavenly Father, we must be careful to keepe the christian sabbath day, which is the *Sunday*, not only for that it is God's expresse commandement, but also to declare our selues to be loving children, in following the example of our gracious Lord, and Father.—*Homilies. Of the Place and Time of Prayer.*

Since the obligations upon Christians, to comply with the religious observance of *Sunday*, arises from the public uses of the institution, and the authority of the apostolic practice, the manner of observing it ought to be that which best fulfils these uses, and conforms the nearest to this practice.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, vol. ii. c. 8.

SU'NDER, *n.* Dut. *Sonderen*; Ger. *Sondern*; A. S. *Syndrian*, separate, sejungere, dividere,—
Su'ndry. To separate or sever, to
Su'ndrily. disjoin, to divide, to part, or
Su'ndrely. dispute.

"Arme we vs I rede, & go we hardiliie,
& we salle mak tham schede, & *sondre* a partie."
R. Brunne, p. 159.

"Why," quod the sompnour, "ride ye tham or gon
In *sondry* shape, and not alway in on?"
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 7052.

And for to speake in this manere,
Upon the heuen as men mak fynde,
The sterres ben of *sondrie* kynde,
And ychaen many *sondrie* thynges.
To vs that ben hir vndertynges.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

And *sondrily* to cuerichone
A gras belongeth and a stone:
Wherof men worchen many a wonder
To set thynge both vp and under. *Id. Ib.*

He hath broken the bowe, he hathe knapped the speare in *sonder*, and brenne the charettes in the fyre.
Bible, 1551. *Psalmes*, xlvii. 9.

She hit him with his own sword, such a blow upon the waste, that she almost cut him *asunder*, once she *sundred* his soul from his body, sending it to Proserpina.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

The cause is knowne, the proofe is passing plaine,
My loue and I be *sundred* to our paine.
Turberville. On the Raine & Cloudy Weather, &c.

For I haue not only been diuers tymes present my self at certaine examinacions therof, but haue also dyuers and manye tymes *sunderiye* talked with almost all such.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 235.

Dyuers auctours o. theyse namys of kynges, and contynuance of theyr kynges, dyuerely and *sundrely* reporte and wryte.—*Polycon. Chronycle*, c. 146.

It so befall, as oft it falls in chace,
That each of them from other *sundred* were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Alg. Well, I will leave you to your fortitude;
And you to temperance: ah, ye pretty pair,
'Twere sin to *sunder* you. Lovers being alone
Make one of two, and day and night all one.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 2.

By this therefore shall the iniquity of Jacob be purged, and this is all the fruit to take away his sin: when he maketh all the stones of the altar as chalk stones that are beaten in *sunder*, the groves and images shall not stand up.
Isaiah, xxvii. 9.

Those three in these three rownnes did *sondry* dwell,
And counselled faire Alma how to governe her well.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Love may kill but ne'er shall *sunder*.
Lansdowne. Peleus & Thetis.

Here I had ended; but experience finds
That *sundry* weapon are of *sundry* minds;
With various crotches fill'd, and hard to please:
They therefore must be caught by various ways.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love.

In the poetical parts of scripture it is represented as secured by gates of brass, which our Lord is to batter down,—and barricaded with huge massive iron bars, which he is to cut in *sunder*.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

SUNG. See Sing.

SUNK. See Sink.

SUP, *v.* } A. S. *Sip-on, sup-an*; Dut.
Sup, *n.* } *Sippen, soepen, supen*; Ger.
Su'ppage. } *Soup-fen, saufen*; Fr. *Souper*.
Su'pper, *n.* } See To Sip.
Su'pper, *v.* } *Supper*, so called because
Su'pperless. } this meal was made of liquids,
Su'pping, *n.* } *sipped* or *supped*.
Soup. } *Soup*,—that which is *supped*,
or (as Wiclif writes) *soupen*. See Sop.

To *sup* or *supper* is, consequentially, to give or take this meal.

Alle was wele, tille euen after the *soupere*
He gede about, & plaied with tho that were him here.
R. Brunne, p. 44.

And yf the gromes grutche. bid hem go swynke
And he shal *soupe* the swetteere. wen he hath deserued.
Piers Ploukman, p. 140.

And kep some til *soper* tyme. and sute nauht to longe
Let nat Syre Sorfait. sitten at thy borde.—*Id.* p. 142.

And while thel *soupiden* Theuus took breed and bleseide
and brake and gaf to hise disciplis and seide; take ye and ete, this is my bodi.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 26.

And seith not to him make redy that I *souper* and girde thee and serue me while Y ete & drinke?—*Id. Luk*, c. 17.

And would not rather caye to him dresse wherewith I may *sup* and gyrde vp thy selfe and serue the, tyll I haue eaten and drunken.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But whanne this deedli thing schal clothe undeedlyeesse, thanne schal the word be doon that is writun, deeth is *sopun* up in victorie, deeth where is thi victorie?
Wiclif. 1 Corynth. c. 15.

And he seyde to him a man made a great *soper*: and clepide manye: and he sente hise seruaunt in the our of *soper* to seye to men that weren bede to the feeste that thei schulden come, for now alle thinges ben redy.
Id. Luk, c. 14.

Then sayd he to him: a certayne man ordened a great *supper*, and bade many, & sent his seruaûte at *supper* tyme, to saye to them that wer bydden, come: for all thinges are nowe readye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And which of you that bereth him best of alle,
That is to seyn, that teleth in tho hotes
Tales of best sentence and most solas,
Shal have a *souper* at youre aller cost
Here in this place sitting by this post.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 798.

And thus thei iape forth the daie,
Till that her *souper* redy were,
And when thei hadden *soped* there,
Thei shopen hem to go to rest.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And to this conclusion all the rste was accorded, and so *supped* and lodged as well as they myght that nyght.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

Generally the roots of all wild cichories being sodden with barley grouts in a gruell, and so *supped* off, do comfort a weake stomach.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 8.

Taken in a broth or thin *supping*, it is good for the pleuresie.—*Holland Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 23.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scares kiss'd the pup,
And had their brains so sure lock'd up,
That they remember'd nothing.—*Drayton. Nymphidia.*

Nor therefore could we *supp*, or swallow, without it (the tongue); while it helps us, with the tip end to take what we eat and drink, into our mouths: and by the middle or vertical part, and the root, to convey it down the throat.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 5.

Their tables, when they gaue themselves to feasting, had not that vnsaull furniture of such dishes as doe cherish blond with bloud, but for food they had bread, for *suppage*, salt, and for sawce, herbes.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 72.

As gentle shepheard in sweete eventide,
When ruddy Phebus gins to welke in west,
High on an hill, his flocke to vewen wide,
Markes which doe byte their hasty *supper* best.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

And. I suspect my master has found harsh welcome, he's gone *supperless* into his study.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act i. sc. 2.

But ne'er did wolnes a fold infest,
At regent Towne's rate:
He din'd and *supp'd* upon the best,
And frequent breakfasts ate.
Yalden, Fab. 5.

I rely on the authority of my cook when I eat my *soup*; on the authority of my apothecary, when I take a dose of rhubarb.—*Bolingbroke*, Ess.4. *Autho. in Matters of Religion.*

Now (shame to Fortune!) an ill run at play
Blank'd his bold visage, and a thin third day:
Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate,
Blasphem'd his gods, the dice, and damn'd his fate.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. i.

He (Mr. Burchell) sate down to *supper* among us, and my wife was not sparing of her gooseberry wine.
Goldsmith. Vicar of Wakefield, c. 6.

Monarchs no more would *supperless* remain,
Nor pregnant queens for cutlets long in vain.
Warton. Prol. on the Old Winchester Play-house.

SUPER, in Composition; Latin preposition, from the Gr. Υπερ, is equivalent to our—*above*, over, upon.

SUPER-ABLE. Fr. *Supérable*; It. *Superabile*; Sp. *Superable*; Lat. *Superabilis*, from *superare*, *superus*, *super*, above, over.

That may be got *over*, or overcome; that may be conquered or subdued; conquerable.

For how can we be disheartned at any *superable* difficulty so long as we are animated with the persuasion, that if we have our fruit unto holiness, our end shall be everlasting life.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

They have given us such notions of eternity, as it will be very hard for considerative men to comprehend or admit, and which are encumbered with difficulties, that I doubt are scarcely, if at all *superable*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 689.

When fear is discovered to be groundless, it is to be eradicated like other false opinions, and antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.—*Rambler*, No. 126.

SUPER-ABOUND, *v.* } Fr. *Surérabondér*; It. *Soprabbondáre*; Sp. *Super-abundar*; Lat. *Super-abundare*, (*super-abundare*;—*ab-unda*, from a wave.)
SUPERABU'NDANT.
SUPERABU'NDANTLY.
SUPERABU'NDANCE.

To abound *above* (measure).

To abound to excess; to overflow, or be superfluous in an excessive degree; to be copious, plentiful or exuberant beyond a sufficiency.

I know you have prudence enough to cheer up and instruct yourself; only let me tell you, that you *super-abound* with fancy, you have more of mind than of body.
Howell, b. iv. Let. 39.

He [God] by his *superabundant* fecundity, produced from himself—mind, which mind, as it looks upward towards its father, bears the perfect resemblance of its author, but as it looked downward, prodnced soul.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 437.

The superfluities of life (which are now in some cases by custom made almost necessary) must be supplied out of the *superabundance* of art and industry, or contented by as great a deal of philosophy.—*Cowley. Ess. V. Agriculture.*

After all this *superabundant* eagerness and vehemence for a natural supremacy over God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, is only contending, in other words, for a disparity or inferiority of nature in these two Persons: and this is the sole meaning of appointing them a governor.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 13.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire.—*Cheyne.*

Suppose God in *superabundance* of mercy might be presumed never to withhold his grace.—*Barrow*, vol.iii. Ser.16.

The one [manufacture] is in an advancing state, and has therefore a continual demand for new hands; the other is in a declining state, and the *superabundance* of hands is continually increasing.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

SUPER-ADD, *v.* } Lat. *Super-addere*, (*ad*, SUPERADDI'TION. } *dare*, to give, join, or put to.)

To *add*, join or unite to—*over* or above, (sc. an addition already made,) to adjoin, to increase, or augment—moreover; extraneously, or extrinsically.

And for an ornament *superadded* to her other perfections, she was most zealously affected to the true protestant religion, then by law established.
Lord Somers' Tract, 4th Collection, vol. i.

Alexander of Alex says it is a privation of the proper beauty and splendor of the soul, with which God adorn'd it in the creation and *superaddition* of grace.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 20.

The worth, and excellency, and great utility, together with the pleasantness of his vocation, deserving the highest industry, do *superadd* much obligation thereto.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 22.

The primitive Jewish religion was that which the patriarchs and their posterity professed and practiced before the giving of the law, and to which the ceremonial law was but a *super-addition*.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 8.

We are fallen, by the fault of our first parents' transgressing an easy revealed commandment, *superadded* very justly to the natural ones, as a further trial of their obedience.
Secker, vol. i. Ser. 21.

SUPER-ADVE'NIENT. Lat. *Super*, and *advenions*, pres. part. of *advenire*, to come to, (*ad*, and *venire.*)

Coming to, over, above, or in addition to.

But if you'l say that memory is in the brain, but reminiscency in the conarion; I answer, that these impresses or signatures made by outward objects in the brain must also of necessity be obliterated by *superadvenient* impressions.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, c. 9.

SUPER-A'LTAR. An altar *above* altar.

They reserved vnto them selues, also the christenyng of belles and conioyng or hallowyng of churches and churchyardes, and of altares and of *superaltares*, and holowyng of chalices and so forth.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 132.

SUPER-A'NNUATE, *v.* } Lat. *Super*, above, SUPERANNUA'TION. } and *annus*, a year.

To be *more* than, to abide or live more than, a year; more than, above or beyond the year or years—of service; of strength, mental or bodily: and, consequentially, to weaken, or be in a state of weakness, debility, or imbecility, through years or age: to be disabled by years; to be discharged or allowed to discontinue service on account of years, (sc. of previous service.)

Note, that the dying, in the winter, of the roots of plants, that are annuall, seemeth to be partly caused by the overexpence of the sap into stalk, and leaves; which being prevented, they will *super-annuate*, if they stand warm.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 448.

It can be nothing but giddiness or light-mindedness to think that this religion can be ever *superannuated* in the world, but that it shall last till Christ's corporeal appearance in the clouds.—*More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, c. 3.

This goodly ancient city methinks looks like a disconsolate widow, or rather some *superannuated* virgin, that hath lost her lover.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 12.

We may fairly suppose there might be about a thousand fifty years old, and consequently *superannuated*.
Waterland. Works, vol. x. p. 183.

To make cumbrous collections of numberless particulars, merely because they are fragments; and to admire them merely as they are antique, is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere doting of *superannuation*.
Pownall. On Antiq. p. 54.

SUPE'RB. } Fr. *Superbe*; It. *Superbio*; SUPE'RBLY. } Lat. *Superbus*. Vossius per
SUPE'RBIATE, *v.* } plexes by the multiplicity of conjectures, (*super et fera*, seems the most plausible.) The Lat. *Superbus*, is one who is *above*, *moves*, acts, feels or thinks himself above others; also, *that* which is above other things.

Lofty, stately, magnificent, majestical: grand; sumptuous to an excess, or exceeding any thing of the kind,

The Fr. *Superbe* is applied to persons and things.

The Eng. *Superb* to things only. Our examples are very modern.

By living under Pharaoh, how quickly Joseph learned the courtship of an court! Italy builds a villain: Spain *superbiates*; Germany makes a drunkard, and Venice a lecher.
Feltham, pt. i. Res. 69.

But tulip-leaves and lemon-peel
Help only to adorn the meal,
And painted flags, *superb* and neat,
Proclaim you welcome to the treat.—*Prior. Alma*, c. 1.

Subdued, abash'd he gave it o'er;
'Tis said, he blush'd; 'tis sure, he swore
Not all the wites that hell could hatch
Could conquer that *superb* haughtch.
Congreve. An impossible Thing.

The last grave fop of the last age,
In a *superb* and feather'd hearse,
Bescutcheon'd and betagg'd with verse.
Churchill. The Ghost.

Where noble Westmorland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise, and all is Roman, like his heart.
Smart. The Hop-Garden.

For me let hoary Fielding bite the ground,
No nobler Pickle stands *superbly* hound.
Churchill. The Apology.

With labour'd visible design
Art strove to be *superbly* fine.
Id. The Ghost.

SUPER-CA'RGO. It. *Sopràccarico*; Sp. *Sobrecargo.*

One placed or set *over the cargo*; to have the care and disposal of it.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Sat. 1.

The commodore received a letter signed by all the *supercargoes* of the English ships then at that place, expressing their great uneasiness about what had happened.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 9.

SUPER-CELE'STIAL. It. *Sopracceléste.* See SUBCELESTIAL.

Above the heavens, above the skies.

These words of Vossius seem to imply, the *Consenes*, and select, and other civil and poetical gods of the pagans, to have been generally accounted so many substantial and eternal minds, or understanding beings *supercelestial*, and independent.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 497.

You plead, that according in Justin, it were presumption to say that the "Maker and Father of the universe left the *supercelestial* mansions, and appeared here in a little part of the earth."—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 125.

SUPER-CI'LIOUS. } It. *Sopraccíglio*; Lat.
SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. } *Super-cilium*, (*super*,
SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. } and *cilia*, the lids of the eye, so called because they continually move—*cilleit*, Vossius; also, the eye-lash.) Lat. *Superciliosus*, drawing together, contracting the eyebrows, haughtly, contemptuously. Hence,—

Haughty, contemptuous, disdainful, overbearing.

See the grave, sower, and *supercilious* sir,
In outward face, but inward, light as furze
Or feathers, lay his fortune out to show,
Till envie wound, or maime it at a blow!
B. Jonson. Epistle to a Friend.

To see our *supercilious* wizerds frowne;
Their faces faine like foggs.
Chapman. Homer. Concluding Verses.

Now it falls out oftentimes that men offend through intempestive compassion and tenderness, as much as by over much rigidness and severity: as much by familiarity, as by *superciliousness* and contempt.—*Hale. Rem. Ser. Rom.* xiv. 1.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice, and *supercilious* brow,
To servile duties, thou would st fear no more.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 5.

There are men, I say, whose special privilege it is to proceed with all these advantages deliberately and *superciliously*, from blunder to blunder, from year to year, in one perpetual maze of confused, incoherent, inconsistent, unmeaning schemes of business.
Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 5.

That in case they prove fit to be declined, they may appear to have been rejected, not by our *superciliousness* or laziness, but (after a fair trial) by our experience.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 199,

It seems to me to be none of the least prejudices, that either the haughtiness and negligence, which most men naturally are prone to, or, that wherewith they have been infected by the *superciliousness* and laziness, too frequent in schools, have done to the progress of natural philosophy, and the true interest of mankind, that learned and ingenious men have been kept such strangers to the shops and practices of tradesmen.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. iii. p. 442.

Then let the *supercilious* great confess
He serves his country, recompenses well
The state, beneath the shadow of whose vine
He sits secure, and in the scale of life
Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

And, therefore only slightly and *superciliously* asks, "What! was not Abraham, by his very princely office, to punish idolatry? Were not Melchisedec and Job, and all the heads of tribes, to do the same?"
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. App.

While I take care of myself, of my health, of my improvement in morals and understanding, I will not harbour pride, or look down with *superciliousness* or ill-nature on those who live, as it were, at random, and who acknowledge no other guide of their conduct but the sudden impulse of a temporary inclination.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 89.

SUPER-CONCE'PTION. A conception *upon* a conception.

In these *super-conceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, the one favoured the servant, the other resembled the master.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

SUPER-CO'NSEQUENCE. A consequence *above* or beyond an approximate consequence.

For not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 3.

SUPER-CRE'SCENCE. See EXCRESCENCE. A growing *upon* or above; that which grows upon or above.

Wherever it [the mistletoe] groweth, it is of constant shape, and maintains a regular figure; like other *supercrescences*, and such as living upon the stock of others are termed parasitical plants.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

SUPER-E'MINENT. } Fr. See PRE-EMINENT.
SUPERE'MINENTLY. } Fr. *Superéminence*;
SUPERE'MINENCY. } Lat. *Supereminens*, pres. part. of *super-eminere*, to be higher or above others.

Eminent *above*; being, moving, standing higher, over or above, others; exalted, elevated above; highly superior.

— And my fathers name
Aleinous is; that in the pow're and frame
Of this isles rule, is *supereminent*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

But he pla'ed in the convex of every one of those vast capacious spheres some living creatures to glorify his name, among whom there is in every one of them one *supereminent*, like man upon earth, to be lord paramount of all the rest.—*Howell*, b. iii. *Let.* 9.

But in earnest, few of that profession have here grown up to any *supereminent* height of learning, livelihood, or authority.—*Fuller. Worthies, Cornwall.*

At least this will be returned as infallibly true, that a being absolutely perfect has these, or what *supereminently* contains these.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, b. i. c. 5.

By revealing to us his *supereminent* sovereignty, uncontroulable dominion, and unquestionable authority over us.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 1.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York.
Aylife. Parergon.

He that endued us with all knowing faculties, and presideth over us in the management of them, shall not he *supereminently* know all that we can?
Barrow. Ser. Trinity Sunday, 1663.

SUPER-E'ROGATE, *v.* } Fr. *Supérérogner*;
SUPEREROGA'TION. } It. *Supereroganzione*; Lat. of the
SUPE'ROGATIVE. } Lower Ages, *Supererogare*, to do *above, more*, than is required or asked.
SUPEREROGA'TORY. }

For the polemical application by divines, see the quotations from Burnet and Sharp.

Voluntary works besides, over and above God's commandments, which they call works of *supererogation*, cannot be taught without arrogancy and impiety; for by them men do declare, that they do not only render unto God as much as they are bound to do, but that they do more for his sake than of bounden duty is required; whereas Christ saith plainly, when you have done all that are commanded to you, say, we are unprofitable servants.
Articles of Religion, (1562.) Art. 14.

(We might be engaged to enter on the examination of the Romish doctrines) of the *supererogating* merits of some, and applied to the benefit and pardon of others.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 470.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence.—*Howell.*

Thus Aristotle acted his own instructions; and his obsequious sectators have *super-erogated* in observance.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 17.

They have also another doctrine, that a man may do good works more than he is bound to do, more than any precept of God doth require of him; and these they call works of perfection, or works of *supererogation*; and these, to be sure, are of all others most meritorious.
Sharp, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

I can brook better a fellow that hath bought his new-found nobility with nobles, than another of an high-birth and low-stooping spirit, who can justly brag of nothing of his own, but live upon the *supererogative* of his ancestors.
Stafford. Niobe, pt. ii. p. 61.

Many of the saints, it seems, having not only done enough to merit immediate entrance into heaven, but more than was necessary for that purpose, this overplus of their goodness, called usually works of *supererogation*, joined with the infinite merits of Christ, makes a treasure of inestimable value, which the church hath the disposal of; and the Pope, as head of the church, applies towards the remission of their sins, who either fulfil in their life-time certain conditions appointed by him, or whose friends will fulfil them after their deaths.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 32.

SUPER-ESSE'NTIAL. *Above* or more than essential; more than (necessarily) appertains to the essence or being.

But the spirit of God was the vehicle of the eternal wisdome and of the *super-essential* goodness.
More. Philosophical Cabbala, c. 1.

SUPER-E'THICAL. *Above* or more than ethical; more than moral; or than (necessarily) appertains to morality.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.
Bolingbroke. Auth. in Matters of Religion, § 6.

SUPER-EXA'LT, *v.* } *Super*, and *exaltare*,
SUPER-EXALTA'TION. } (*ex*, and *altus*, high.)
To exalt, to raise, to elevate *over* or above.

God advanced him to be a prince and a saviour, to give repentance unto Israel and remission of sins; having *superexalted* him, and bestowed on him a name above all names, to which all knees in heaven, in earth, and under the earth must bow.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 31.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory.—*Holyday.*

SUPER-E'XCELLENT. Excellent *above*; in comparison to what is excellent; surpassing excellence.

Your Latin poems in my opinion, both for invention and elocution, are verie delicate and *super-excellent*.
Spenser. Epistle to Master Harvey. Postscript.

Those *super-excellent* books, wherein that incomparable Solomon wrote from the cedar to the hyssop, were (upon fear of the facile multitudes too much respecting natural causes in them divinely handled) by king Ezechias supprest from succeeding ages.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 11. Note.

SUPER-EXCRE'SCENCE. See SUPERCRESCENCE. An excrescence growing *over* or above.

After the excar separated, I rubbed the *superexrescence* with a vitriol stone.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. iv. c. 5.

SUPERFETE, *v.* } Fr. *Superfetation*; Lat.
SUPERFE'TATE, *v.* } *Superfetare*, to produce
SUPERFETA'TION. } or generate *above* or upon.

To generate, or engender *upon* a prior conception. See the quotation from Brown.

So is my fancy quickned by the glance
Of his benign aspect and countenance;
It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*;
Such is the vigour of his beams and heat.
Howell. Royal Present to his Majesty, 1641.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another.—*Grew. Museum.*

Two things therefore may be certainly set down; first, that *super-fetation* must be by abundance of sap, in the bough that putteth it forth; secondly, that that sap must be such, as the tree doth excerne, and cannot assimilate; for else it would go into a bough.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 556.

She [Nature] especially promotes the multiplication of hares, which is by *superfetation*; that is, a conception upon a conception, or an improvement of a second fruit before the first be excluded.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 17.

His lordship's false conceptions are always attended with *superfetations*.—*Warburton. Alliance. Pontec. to 4th Edit.*

SUPERFICE, or } Fr. *Superficie*; It.
SUPERFI'CES. } *Superficie*; Sp. *Superficie*; Lat. *Superficies*,
SUPERFI'CIAL. } (*super-faciem*, upon the
SUPERFI'CIALLY. } face, qv.)
SUPERFICIA'LITY. }
The outer or exterior part. See SURFACE.

Whoso loked than in thantralles of the body of Alcibiades, that was full faire in the *superficie* without, it shulde semo right foule.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

Beseeching her, even with tears, to know, that this love was not so *superficial*, as to go no farther than the skin.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

And when the broad backs of the sea, their pleasure was to sit,
The *superfices* of his waves, they alld upon; their hoves
Not clipt in danke sweate of his browes.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

The business of these professors should not be as is commonly practiced in other arts, only to read pompous and *superficial* lectures out of Virgil's Georgics, Pliny, Varro, or Columella.—*Cowley. Ess. Of Agriculture.*

Now such passages as these, abounding every where in pagan writings, it is no wonder if many considering their theology but slightly and *superficially* have been led into an error.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 256.

By which salts the colours of bodies are sensibly qualified, and receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity, fixation or volatility.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10.

Next fill the hole with its own earth egen,
And trample with thy feet, and tread in it:
Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light;
A proper ground for pasturage and vines.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

The author has *superficially* touched upon the several matters contained in my remarks.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 433.

The idea of filling a place equal to the contents of its *superfices*, being annexed to our idea of body, I think it is a self-evident proposition, that two bodies cannot be in the same place.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 8.

A more recent tradition assures us, that when the same opinions revived at the Restoration, they did not sink deep even then into the minds of men; but floated so *superficially* there, that the parliament proceeded a great way, and was ready to have proceeded further, in direct opposition to them.—*Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties*, Lett. 4.

These things are never to be understood without much more than a *superficial* knowledge of the scriptures, especially the scriptures of the New Testament; and yet the knowledge of the scriptures which is necessary to the understanding of these things is what few in this country (I would hope) are too illiterate to obtain.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 1.

SUPE'RFLUOUS. } Fr. *Superflu*; It. *Superfluo*; Sp. *Superfluo*;
SUPE'RFLUOUSLY. } Lat. *Superfluus*, (*superfluere*, to overflow.)
SUPE'RFLUENCE. } Flowing over, or
SUPERFLU'ITANCE. } above, overflowing;
SUPERFLU'ITY. }
SUPERFLU'X. }
flowing or abounding to excess; copious or plentiful, beyond need or use.

I say not that honestee in clothinge of man or women is unconvenable, but certes the *superfluitie* or disordinat or scarcitee of clothing is reprevable.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

The Romaines maden a chayere,
And sette her emperour therein.
And sayden, for he wolde wynne
Of golde the *superfluitee*,
Of golde he shulde suche plentee
Receyue, till he saide ho.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For some there are that wene they meane well, whyle they frame theym selfe a conseience, and ever keepe styll a great heape of *superfluous* substance by theym, thinkinge euer styl that they wyl bethinke theimselfe vppon some good deede, whereon they will well bestowe it once, or that eis their executours shall.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1227.

I rather would wyshe enerye man to lahoure for good affecciens, thé to long for yę knowledge of lesse necessarye learning, or delite in debating of sundrye *superfluous* problemes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1281.

And for to be the more set by, pryde longed *superfluously* to gete by covetyse and gredynes many folkes lyvynges in his owne handes, to make other folkes serue hym and honour and hange vppon him for necessyte.—*Id. Ib.* p. 157.

How farre are they of from good scholers, that can not finde in their hartes to depart with a title of the aboundance & *superfluitie* of their temporall goodes, to helpe their neighbours neede?—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 413.

And ever as *superflowes* flesh did rot,
Amendment readie still at hand dyd wayt,
To pluck it out with pincers fyrie whot,
That soone in him was left no one corrupted jott.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

It would not be forgotten, to proine these yong plants by nature ours, but thee sun now up—to eut away, I say, the *superfluous* sprigs underneath, and use them betimes to the hooke.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 19.

Wherefore this rather makes for discriminative providence, thée knew afore the nature and course of all things, and made therefore her contrivances accordingly, doing nothing *superflumoly* or in vain.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 9.

The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace.—*Hammond.*

Out of the cream or *superfluiance*, the finest dishes, saith he, are made, out of the residence thereof the coarser.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

For in a people given all to ease,
Ambition is engendred easily;
As, in a vicious bodie, grose disease
Soone growes through humours *superfluitie*.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

——— O I haue tane
Too little care of this: take physicke, pompe,
Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele,
That thou maist shake the *superflux* to them,
And show the heauens more just.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— Let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops, which discipline disclaim,
And their *superfluous* growth with rigour tame.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

I think there's no folly so great in any poet of our age as the *superfluity* and waste of wit was in some of our predecessors.—*Id. Pref. to an Evening's Love.*

And then our knowledge of moral good and evil is solely acquired by abstract reasoning: and to talk of its coming any other way into the mind, is weak and superstitious, as making God act unnecessarily and *superfluously*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. § 4.

They seemed to have no wish for any thing more than they possessed, nor did any thing we offered them appear acceptable but beads, as an ornamental *superfluity* of life.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 5.

SUPER-FŒCU'NDITY. Fruitfulness or productiveness—*above* measure, to an excess.

But, to do justice to the question, the system of animal destruction ought always to be considered in strict connexion with another property of animal nature, viz. *superfecundity*. They are countervailing qualities.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 26.

SUPER-FOLIA'TION. Lat. *Super-folium.* Leafiness, or production of leaves to excess.

This. In the pathology of plants, may be the disease of *superfoliation*, mentioned by Theophrastus; whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves.
Brown. Miscell. p. 76.

SUPER-HU'MERATE, *v.* To place *over* or *upon* our shoulders (*humeros*); to aid in bearing a burthen.

Nothing surer tyes a friend, then freely to *superhumerate* the burthen which was his.—*Feltham*, pt. I. Res. 82.

SUPER-INCU'MBENT. Lat. *Super*, and *incumbens*, pres. part. of *incumbere*, (*in*, and *cumbere*,) to be upon.

Lying *upon*, resting upon.

Most of the same things that are done by the pressure of all the *superincumbent* atmosphere acting as a weight, may be likewise performed by the pressure of a small portion of air, (included indeed but without any new compression) acting as a spring.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 175.

Prejudices will die, and truth emerge, when the *superincumbent* weight shall be at last removed.
Knox. Letter to Lord North on the University of Oxford.

SUPER-INDU'CE, *v.* } Lat. of the Lower
SUPERINDU'CEMENT. } Ages, *Superinducere*,
SUPERINDU'CTION. } (*in*, and *ducere*, to lead or bring in.)

To bring in, *over* and above, upon or in addition to.

Then shall men curse their evil guides, and their accursed *superinduced* necessities, and the evil guises of the world.
Bp. Taylor, vol. I. Ser. 2.

And this beathen folly hath stuck so close to the christian, that all the sermons of the church for 1600 years have not cured them all; but the practices of weaker people and the artifice of ruling priests have *superinduced* many new ones.
Id. Ib. Ser. 9.

But if the places be well considered where the expression by nature occurs, we shall find that it is put in opposition to something accessional, *superinduced*, accidental, or the like.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 429.

In all such cases the *superinducement* of greater perfections and nobler qualities destroys nothing of the essence or perfections that were there before; unless there can be showed a manifest repugnancy between them.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 3.

He did also promise, for himself and his heirs, that no new order under another name should be *superinduced*.
Fuller. Worthies. Berkshire.

This tradition [worship by sacrifice] was in course of time, for want of care and frequent renewals, corrupted with many human *superinducements*, according to the genius or interests of several times or nations.
Wilkins. Natural Religion, b. i. c. 12.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it.—*South.*

Long habits of business or pleasure, and an indiscriminate intercourse with mankind, often *superinduce* a great degree of insensibility.—*Knox, Ess.* 2.

Hence, we understand the futility of Mr. Locke's *superinduction* of the faculty of thinking to a system of matter; conceived by that excellent writer, in the modest fear of circumscribing Omnipotence.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ix. Note A.

SUPER-INTE'ND, *v.* } Fr. *Superintendant*;
SUPERINTE'NDENT, *adj.* } It. *Soprintendere*, so-
SUPERINTE'NDENT, *n.* } *pra-intendente*; Lat. of
SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } the Lower Ages, *Su-*
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } *per-intendere*, (*inten-*
dere, to strain or direct—the mind to.)

To direct the mind to, or to a care *over*; to have or keep guard or watch over; to overlook, to oversee, (sc.) with care or attention.

In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, Ellithnia or Lucina.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 229.

It is shrewdly to be suspected, if there were no *superintendent* over the motions of those æthereall whirle-pools, which the French philosophy supposes, that the form of the sun and the rest of the stars would be oblong, not round, because the matter recedes all along the axis of a vortex, as well as from the centre.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 1.

That the foregoing phænomena are not by chance or luck, but directed and effected by the above said *superintendency*, will be more evinciingly confirmed, if we adde the consideration of two other phænomena in nature, which are very plain and simple.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

There is a *superintendent* counsell of ten, and six of them may dispatch business without the Doge.
Howell, b. i. Let. 35.

And can we think this, and the same time believe, that there is a righteous providence which *superintends* the affairs of the world?—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 4.

The Zuinglians had no *superintendants*, for ought I can find; nor was Hooper ever called *superintendant*, but bishop.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. Appendix.

It is he that gave the sun its light, and who directs the courses of the stars; who is *superintendent* every where, and steers the whole world.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Whence that which is acted in way of formal judgment by persons in authority. God himself may be deemed in a more special and immediate manner to execute it, as being done by his commission, in his stead, on his behalf, with his peculiar *superintendence*.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 32.

Being thus prepared in the afternoon, they are spread out upon plantain leaves in the evening; and in this part of the work there appears to be some difficulty, as the mistress of the family always *superintends* the doing of it.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 18.

I procured an order to the *superintendant* of the island of Ourust, where the ship was to be repaired, to receive her there.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 10.

This, too, was the time when the mention of the thing was most likely to occur to the apostle's thoughts; when he was about to be removed from the *superintendence* of the church, and was composing an epistle for the direction of the flock which he so faithfully had fed, after his departure.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

How naturally doth this consideration lead us forward to the yet more delightful one, of that sweet security, in which we may live here under the *superintendency* of so gracious a Being.—*Sedley*, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

SUPER-INVE'STITURE. An *upper* vest or clothing.

Not for that "we should be unclothed," or lose the body, "but clothed upon" with a *superinvestiture* of the house from heaven, namely, the divine light, which is to enwrap and *invest* the mortal body, as a garment.
Bp. Horne, Dis. 17.

SUPE'RIOR, *adj.* } Fr. *Supérieur*; It. *Su-*
SUPE'RIOR, *n.* } *periore*; Sp. *Superior*;
SUPE'RIORLY. } Lat. *Superior*, from *super*,
SUPERIO'RITY. } over or above.

Higher, loftier; (met.) higher in rank, in quality; more eminent, more excellent; greater, better.

And therby in such maner obedient vnto his father, as we say a mã is obedient vnto his owne reason, and yet is not his own reason another power *superiour* above himself.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1053.

And two masters where one is vnder the other and a substitute, may a man serue. For the seruice of the interiour in the commandement of the *superiour*.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 233.

If there be any *superiority* in the points of true love, it shall be yours.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

——— In no sort,
This frighted Hector, who bore close; and said Æacides,
Leave threats for children; I have powre to thunder calumnies,
As well as other; and well know thy strength *superiour* farre,
To that my nerves hold; but the gods (not nerves) determine warre.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xx.

Upon which grounds of all other things he more dislik'd the being left to make a choice; and hugely applauded the state of subjection to a *superiour*, where an obsequious diligence was the main ingredient of duty: as also he did the state of subjection unpressure, as a privilege and blessing.—*Feld. Life of Hammond.*

If the desire of rule and *superiority* be a virtue, we ought not to esteem any thing vice, which is the most proper, if not the only, means of attaining of it.
Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.

With due respect my body I incliu'd,
As to some being of *superiour* kind.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Superiors should look upon themselves as trustees for the publick good, whom God hath invested with authority over others, not to domineer and gratify their own imperious wills, but to provide for and secure the commonwealth.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3

The sense of all which is, to oblige us to treat all men as becomes us, in the rank and station we are placed in; to honour those which our *superiours*, whether in place or virtue; to give that modest deference to their judgments, that reverence to their persons, that respect to their virtues, and homage to or commands, which the degree or kind of their requires.—*Id. Ib.*

As an ant, *superiority* vain,
Was trotting with consequence over the plain.
Cunningham. The Ant & Caterpillar.

We commonly find in the ambitious man a *superiority* of parts, in some measure proportioned to the magnitude of his designs.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

SUPERLA'TIVE. } Fr. *Superlatif*; It.
SUPE'RLATIVE, *adj.* } *Superlativo*; Sp. *Super-*
SUPE'RLATIVE, *n.* } *lativo*; Lat. *Superlativo*,
SUPE'RLATIVELY. } from *super-latus*, borne
or carried over—or on high.

A bearing, carrying, on high, very high; elevation or exaltation to a great height.

Superlative,—lofty, or rising aloft to a great heighth; of the highest degree; exceeding, surpassing common eminence or excellence; very eminent, very excellent.

There are words, that doe as much raise a style, as others can depresse it. *Superlatives*, and over-machinesse amplifies. It may be above faith, but never above a meane.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

His birth from Heav'n, your Tudor not derives,
Nor stands on tip-toes in *supertatives*,
Although the envious English do devise
A thousand jests of our hyperboles.
Drayton. Owen Tudor to Queen Catharine.

How in my thoughts shall I contrive
The image I am framing,
Which is so far *superlative*,
As 'tis beyond all naming!
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 3.

For in this smoothing age who durst indite
Hath made his pen an hired parasite,
To claw the back of him that beastly lives,
And prauck base men in proud *superlatives*.
Bp. Hall. Satires, Prol.

Wherein you see, that crying in these eagerly fought fowles [trulines] (which is like teares in angry men) is so farre from softenesse, that to the *superlative* of hardinesse and courage, it expresseth both.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

"What is she married? then doe yee
Superlatively sinne:
Or mayde? I like not maldens that
So forwardly beginne.
Warner. Albion's England, b. xii. c. 76.

In boundless verse the fancy soars too high
For any object, but the Deity.
What mortal can with Heaven pretend to share
In the *superlatives* of wise and fair!
Waller. On Divine Poesy, c. 1.

You may consider him as judge, upon particular judge, and so present him with judicial worship: but if you consider him farther as judge of all men, nay, and as judge of angels, or of the whole system of creatures, the worship will be then most highly and *superlatively* judicial.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 348.

We [says Cicero] despise human things, and fixing our thoughts on things above, look down with contempt on these concerns of ours as *superlatively* mean and little.
Knox. On Liberal Education, § 86.

SUPER-LUNAR. } See SUBLUNAR.
SUPERLU'NARY. }
Being *above* the moon, or *lunar* world.

[Jupiter] before a frequent convocation of the *superlunary* peers, in a solemn oration reanted, disclaimed, and utterly renounced all the lascivious extravagancies and riotous enormities of his forepast licentious life.
Corew. Cœlum Britannicum.

The mind in metaphysics at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss;
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail may steer on Wilkins' wings.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

But those chimeras touch not thee, Lorenzo!
The glories of the world thy sevenfold shield.
Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warm.
Young. Complaint, Night 6.

SUPER-MU'NDANE. } See MUNDANE.
SUPERMU'NDIAL. } Lat. of the Lower
Ages, *Supermundialis.*
Above this world; above this worldly system.

The Pythagoreans and the Platonists, had several distinctions among them concerning their gods, or between the *supermundane* and the *mundane* gods; the eternal and generated gods.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 546.

Plato conceiveth, that there are certain substances, invisible, incorporeal, *supermundial*, divine and eternal.
Id. Ib. p. 563.

SUPE'RN, *adj.* } Fr. *Supernel*; It. *Super-*
SUPE'RNAL. } *nàle*; Sp. *Supernal*; Lat.
Supernus, (from *super*, above): rising or raised above.
Being over or *above*; higher, loftier; on an eminence or elevation; heavenly.

For they that sometyme were able to perfourme the thynge indede, be now taken awaye (as we sayd) to the heauenly Jherusalem byeause they were soo pleasaunte in the syghte of thy aungelles. Also they semed and were very apte in dede vnto the *superne* and celestyal Jherusalem.
Fisher. Penitential Psalms, Ps. 143. pt. ii.

So doth he vse both the seruice of the bodely senses and of the reaso of the soule toward the seruice of the faith, adding therewith because it is a thing farre abone ye nature of the both, his own supernatural ayde & helpe of hys *supernall* grace to preuet vs with occasions and motiuos of beliefe.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 694.

——— I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future dayes
To thee and to thy offspring; good with bad
Expect to hear, *supernal* grace contending
With sinfulness of men.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

According to which most comprehensive sense (suiting the nature of the thing) I do take the word, supposing that St. Paul doth enjoin us to employ all our mental faculties in study, choice, passion, endeavour upon *supernal* things.
Burrow. Defence of the Trinity.

From you, blest pair! religion deigns to claim
Her sacred honours; at her awful name
High o'er the stars you take your soaring flight,
And rove the regions of *supernal* light.
Mason. Dufresnoy. Art of Painting.

SUPER-NA'TANT. } Fr. *Super-nater*; Lat.
SUPERNATA'TION. } *Super-natare*, to swim
over or above, (*super*, and *natare.*)
Swimming *over* or above; floating upon.

After the ominous spirit had precipitated the gold into a lake of fire, the *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue, that betrayed the alloy of copper, that did not before appear.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 421.

They [bodies] are differenced by *supernatation* or floating upon water, for chrystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity, then the space in any water it doth occupy.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

SUPER-NA'TURAL. } Fr. *Supernaturel*; It.
SUPERNA'TURALLY. } *Sopranaturàle*; Sp.
Sobrenaturale; from Lat. *Supernaturam*, above *nature.*
Being *above* nature, or the powers of nature; more than, above what—is *natural.*

All these gyftes God gaue hym *above* hys naturales, and not for himself onely, but for him and al his posteritye. But all these *supernaturall* giftes he gaue him with the knot of thys condicion, that is to wytte, that yf hee brake hys commandement, then should he lese them all.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1286.

——— For the seas retaine
Not onely their outragious nature there;
But fierce assistents, of particular fear,
And *supernaturall* mischiefe, they expire;
And those are whirlewinds of deuoring fire
Whiking out still.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xii.

As he often interrogates his muse, not as his rational spirit, but as a familiar, separated from his body, so her replies bring him where he spends time in immortal conversation; whilst *supernaturally*, he doth often advance his mea to the quality of gods, and depose his gods to the condition of men.—*Davenant. Gondibert*, Pref.

Cures, wrought by medicines, are *natural* operations; but the miracles done in one wrought by Christ and his apostles, were *supernatural*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 167.

For when he rewards men *supernaturally*, it is for those actions that carry a *natural* reward with them; and when he punishes them *supernaturally*, it is for such actions as do carry a *natural* punishment with them: so that his *supernatural* rewards and punishments do speak the some sense and language with his *natural*, only they speak plainer and louder, to rouse and awake those stupid souls, that are deaf to, and regardless of the soft and still voice of *natural* rewards and punishments.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 1.

On these *naturall* powers, with which the apostles were endowed, were engrafted the *supernatural* powers of the Holy Ghost.—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Ser. 61.

But God is ready to give us more strength, if we will ask it: and he may undoubtedly subject us to any difficulty that he pleases, provided he bestows on us, whether *naturally* or *supernaturally*, the power of going through them in the manner that he expects from us: which he certainly doth bestow on all men.—*Seeker*, vol. vi. Lect. 15.

SUPER-NU'MERARY. Fr. *Supernuméraire*; It. *Soprannumerário*; Sp. *Supernumerario*; Lat. *Supernumerarius*: *above* the number (*supernumerum.*)
Above the number (sc.) fixed or required; above the regular number; redundant, overplus.

And understood ng all was but a show
Rather than solid vertu, all but a rth
Crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part sinister from me drawn,
Well I thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

This is not drunkenness, but free mirth, and fair society; it is refreshment, and entertainment of some *supernumerary* hours, but it is not a throwing away my time or neglecting a day of salvation.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

Besides those *supernumerary* stripes they must expect to receive from God, as being servants that have known their master's will, and experienced the goodness of it, and yet have thereby refused to comply with it: their reflections on their own apostacy, and the folly and madness of it, will doubtless gall and torment them a thousand times more than all the other stings of their conscience together.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

The *supernumerary* hours have indeed a great variety both of pleasure and of pain.—*Idler*, No. 80.

SUPER-PLANT. A plant growing *upon* (sc.) another plant, as mistletoe.
We find no *super-plant*, that is a formed plant, but mistletoe.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 556.

If you will devise to make any *super-plants*, you must ever give the sap plentifull rising, and hard issue.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 635.

And they surely speak probably who make it [the mistletoe] an arborous excrescence or rather *super-plant*, bred of a viscous and superfluous sap which the tree it self cannot assimilate.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

SU'PER-PLUSAGE. i. e. *Surplusage*, (qv.)
In short time a stock was raisd to be always ready for the apprentising of young children, whose parents' condition made the provision for them an equal charity to both the child and parent. And after this there yet remain'd a *superplusage* for the assistance of the neighbour parishes.
Fell. Life of Hammond, p. 3.

SU'PER-PRAISE, *v.* To praise *over* and above—praise due or deserved.

If you are men as men you are in show,
You would not vse a gentle lady so;
To vow and sweare, and *superpraise* my parts,
When I am sure you hate me with your hearts.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iii. sc. 2

SUPER-PURGATION. Purgation *above* (sc.) the common degree.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge.—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

SUPER-REFLE'CTION. Reflection *over* or upon a reflection. See the quotation.

There be three kindes of reflexions of sounds; a reflexion concurrent; a reflexion iterant, which we call eccho; and a *super-reflexion*, or an eccho of an eccho.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 241.

The voice in that chappell, resteth, *specium specici* and maketh succeeding *super-reflections*; for it melteth by degrees, and every reflexion is weaker than the former.
Id. Ib. § 249.

SUPER-RE'GAL. See the quotation.

For the purpose; you may consider him as king, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as king of kings, and then it will be *super-regal.*
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 348.

SUPER-SA'LIENCY. Lat. *Super*, and *saliens*, leaping *upon.*
And their [elephant] coition is made by *supersaliency*, like that of horses.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 1.

SUPER-SCRIBE, *v.* } See SUBSCRIBE. Fr.
SUPERSCRI'PTION. } *Superscription*; It. *Soprascrivere*; Sp. *Sobrescrivir*; Lat. *Superscribere.*
To write *over*, or above or upon.

Some saith he made a tombe of marble gray,
And wrote her name and *superscription*,
And layd it on her graue whereas she lay,
In golden letters.—*Chaucer. The Complaint of Creseide.*

In the *superscription* it appeared slubbered, by reason of often handling, peradventure lying among his writings and old letters.—*State Trials*. 19 *Hen. VIII.* an. 1528.

And they toke him a peny. And he sayde vnto them: whose is this image and *superscripcion*? they said vnto him: Cesars.—*Bible*, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 22.

And if this treason go
To an overt act, and that thou write again
In *superscribing*, my name flow
Into thy fancy from the pen,
So in forgetting thou remembrest right,
And uneware to me shall write.
Donne. A Valediction of my Name, &c.

That which was meant for the queen was *superscrib'd*, "To his dear wife;" and that for his wife, "To her most excellent majesty."—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 2.

I need'd two of yours upon Tuesday last, one to your brother, the other to me; but the *superscriptions* were mistaken.—*Id. Ib.*

A device there was besides, of an egle flying over their heads, clasping a dragon within her tallons. And as it appeared by the *superscription*, Philochanes was the workman.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 4.

Fabretti and others are apt to believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity, and she who sent afflictions to mankind; and produce in their behalf an ancient monument found in this very place [Autium] and *superscrib'd Fortunæ feliici.*
Addison. Italy.

SUPER-SE'CULAR. See SECULAR.
Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a panegyrical but divine, not in a worldly but *supersecular*, manner.
Bp. Hall. Remains, p. 302.

SUPER-SEDE, *v.* } Fr. *Superséder*; It. *Sopraseder*; Lat. *Supersedere*; quasi aliqua re cunctari, et *sedendo* nihil agere; to delay, to desist, to cease.
SUPERSE'DEAS.

To stay, or stop; to desist, to forbear; to stay, to set at rest, to annul or avoid.

He [Henry VIII.] desired the bishop of Paris to certify Francis, that if the pope would *supersede* from executing his sentence, until he had indifferent judges sent, who might hear the business, he would also *supersede* from the execution of what he was deliberated to do in withdrawing his obedience from the Roman see.
State Trials. 19 Hen. VIII. an. 1528.

Secondly, because one other doctrine there is, which constantly accompanies the doctrine of irrespective decrees, which *supersedes* all farther dispute in this matter, the doctrine of the irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 486.

And many of these in their awn nature (over and above this pharisaical opinion of the sanctity of them) very apt to intermit our watch, to slacken our diligence, to give a *supersedeas* to industry.—*Id. Ib.* p. 489.

It seems neither decorous in respect of God, nor congruous to reason, that he should do all things himself immediately and miraculously, nature being quite *superseded* and made to signifie nothing.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 178.

The gospel doth not *supersede* any reasonable duties of divine worship, but gives new arguments and motives for the performance of them.—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

SUPER-SE'RVICEABLE. Serviceable, or giving or offering services *above* need, *superfluously*.

Glasse-gazing *super-serviceable* finicall rogue.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act ii. sc. 2.

SUPERSTI'TION. } Fr. *Superstition*; It. *Superstizione*; Sp. *Supersticion*; Lat. *Superstitio*,—quando in cultu *ultra modum* legitimum aliquid *superest*, sive quando cultus modum rectum *superstat*, atque excedit, (Vossius.) When there is excess, superfluity, or superabundance in worship. Cotgrave strongly expresses it,—
SUPERSTI'TIOUS.
SUPERSTI'TIOUSNESS.
SUPERSTI'TIONIST.

Excess of scruple or ceremony in matters of religion; idle worship, vain reverence; a superfluous, needless, or ill-governed devotion.

The end is not but scrow and mischance,
Of hem that setten hir vtter alliance
In soch werkes *superstitious*.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, b. iii.

They broughte none accusacion of suche thinges as I supposed; but had certayne questes against him of their owne *superstitio*, [vain worshiping, Wiclif.] and of one Jesus whiche was deade; whom Paul affirmed to be alyue.
Bible, 1551. *Actes*, c. 25.

Paule stode in the mydden of Marce [Mars] *strete*, & said: ye wil of this I perceiue that in all thynges ye are to *superstycious*. [vain worshipers, Wiclif.] For as I passed by and beheld the maner how ye worship your goddes, I founde an aulter wherin was wrytten; vnto the vnknowen God.
Id. Ib. c. 17.

He would obey the cõmãdõemte gladly, but yet not so *superstitiousli* but yt in thine of the house he would drynke wine to reenoyr his helth.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 367.

Remembringe also lys pryuce's pleasure, which hath wylled all *superstyousnesse* to be taken away from the ceremonys.—*Bale. Yet a Course*, &c. (1543) fol. 22.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all, than such an opinion as is unworthy of him; for the one is unbelieefe, the other is contumely: and certainly *superstition* is the reproach of the Deity.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Superstition.*

The master of *superstition* is the people; and in all *superstition*, wise men follow fools.—*Id. Ib.*

Superstition of an undue object, is that which the etymologist calls *παν εκδαιμον ευβαιμων*, the worshipping of all gods.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

Above all other things, the *superstitious* vanities of magicians made much to the establishing of Asclepiades his new physicke hearbs; for they in the height of their vanitie, attributed as strange and incredible operations to some simples, that it was enough to disecredit the vertues of them all.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxvi. c. 4.

This is the true purification, not that which most men do, *superstitiously* cleansing their hands and washing when they go to prayers, but cleansing the soul from all impiety, and leaving every affection to sin; then they come pure to God.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

Our Saviour certainly conceived high indignation and sorrow in his heart, while he observed that scorn and contempt those blind *superstitionists*, the Jews, bore against the poor despised Gentiles, in thus profaning their place of worship.—*More. Mystery of Godliness*, p. 417.

By which means the vulgar are confirmed in their *superstitions* belief, of ghosts, spirits, dæmons, devils, fairies, and hob-goblins, invisible powers and agents, called by several names, and that by these persons whose work it ought to be rather to free men from such *superstition*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 68.

These philosophers were the rather inclinable to this persuasion from a *superstitious* conceit which they had, that the stars being animated, were intellectual beings of a far higher rank than men.—*Id. Ib.* p. 5.

Spinosa rigidly and *superstitiously* adheres to Plato's text here.—*Id. Ib.* p. 585.

For when fools fly from *superstition*, they run into atheism, the other extreme, skipping over right religion that lies in the middle.—*Bentley. Of Free-Thinking*, § 50.

They adhered, I say strictly, and even *superstitiously* to the letter of that law, which allowed of no other gods besides the God of Israel.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. v. s. 2.

SUPER-STRAIN, *v.* To strain *over* and above; to *overstrain*.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 182.

SUPER-STRUCT, *v.* } See SUBSTRUCTION. Lat. *Superstructum*, past part. of *superstruere*, to build upon.
SUPERSTRU'CTION.
SUPERSTRU'CTIVE.
SUPERSTRU'CTURE.

To build, or raise, or erect, a building or edifice upon.

And above all things, that a most holy life be *superstructed* upon a holy and unreprovable faith.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

The vitious christian, if he have advanced no farther than so, and if his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, may think it reasonable to reform and amend upon such terms as these, the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 434.

And supposing farther that the several before-mentioned branches of the *superstructure* be so far taught and believed also, as that they are not doubted to be the vertues prescribed, and preached to men by Christ; it is yet possible, that after all this some other doctrine may accidentally interpose, and intercept the uses and aims, to which God hath designed the faith, and at once obstruct the *superstructure* of all christian life upon it.—*Id. Ib.* p. 472.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams, nor dispars and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof, and that out of stone and mortar: these are not the works of nature, but *superstructions* and additions to her, as the supplies of art.—*Perron. On the Creed*, Art. 1.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the remaining his fundamental error can cause him from the *superstructure*, be it never so gross.—*Hammond.*

In some places, as in Amsterdam, the foundation costs more than the *superstructure*, for the ground being soft, they are constrained to ram in huge stakes of timber (with wood about it to preserve it from putrefaction) till they come to a firm basis.—*Howell*. b. i. Let. 15.

As you will answer it at your eternal peril, do not cheat and abuse your souls with the name and shadow of religion; lest when you have *superstructed* your hopes of happiness on a rotten foundation, it should finally miscarry and sink underneath you into everlasting wretchedness and despair.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 2.

If a grammatical foundation be not laid deep at an early age, it will not often be laid in such a manner as to bear a large *superstructure*.—*Knox. Liberal Education.*

SUPER-SUBSTANTIAL. See SUBSTANTIAL, and the quotation from Knox.

Thys Englyshe woorde Godde, signifyeth vnto vs, not onelye the vnitie of the three persones, and not onely theys *superubstanuciall* substance, but also euery gracious propertie, as iustice, mercy, trouth, almightinesse, eternitie, and euerye good thyng more than we can ymagine.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1389.

But after that our Lorde ease: doee thys in remembrauncee of me, thys is my fleshe and thys is my bloud, as often as it is doeme with these woordes, and with thys fyeth, that henneuyle and *aupersubstancyell* breadde and cuppe, beyng consecrate with that solemne benedictiõ, is profitable to the lyfe and sauuacyon of the whole man, beyng bothe a medicine to heale infyrmities, and a sacrifice to purge iniquities.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1342.

Some of the ancients, and particularly Jerom, translated the epithet Epiousios "*superubstantial*, and supersessential," instead of "daily," and at this hour it stands so translated in the Vulgate bible, for ages the only bible of the people.—*Knox. Considerations on the Lord's Supper.*

SUPER-SU'BTLE. See SUBTLE. Subtle *over* and *above* (measure).

If sanctimonie, and a fraile vow, betwixt an erring barbarian, and a *super-subtle* Venetian be not too hard for my wits, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enioy her.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 3.

SUPER-TE'MPORAL. *Above* or beyond time, and, consequentially, eternal.

Plotinus and Numenius explaining Plato's sence, declare him to have asserted, three *super-temporale* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 625.

SUPER-VACA'NEOUS. Lat. *Supervacaneus*.

Idle *above* what is usual or ordinary; needlessly idle.

Being naw wind bound for Africk, I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them, and inform your lordship what languages are original independent mother-tongues of Christendom, and what are dialects, derivations, or degenerations from their originals.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 60.

For if immortality had been due to the observance of the law implanted in man from his creation, then certainly the legislation superadded, wherein that immortality was promised to man, in case he were true upon the observance of the positive precept, would have been *supervacaneous*, and even absurd.—*Bp. Bull*, vol. ii. Dis. 3.

SUPERVE'NE, *v.* } See SUBVENE. It. *Sopravvenire*; Lat. *Supervenire*.
SUPERVE'NING, n.
SUPERVE'NTION.

To come over and *above*; to come upon or in addition.

[Between] the imperfection of nature where we stand by our creation, and *supervening* follies, and that state of felicities, whither we are designed by the mercies of God, there is a middle state.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 12.

His good will when plac'd on any was so fix'd and rooted, that even *supervening* vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it, the abhorrency of their guilts leaving not only a charity but a tenderness for their persons.—*Felt. Life of Dr. Hammond.*

His oath made not that lawful which was illegal before; and if it were unjust to murther John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 14.

An espousal-contract therefore may (according to their judgement) be broken off by succession of orders after contract: by the *supervention* of a legal kindred inexpected.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 4. Case 6.

It is not the water that confers this benefit, (for then would it be superior to the whole creation,) but it is the appointment of God, and the *supervening* of the Spirit, mystically advancing to our rescue: however, the water serves to signify the cleansing.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vii. p. 287.

Which seems to argue, that this compact and ponderous body was made of a stony nature by the *supervening* power of some petresent liquor or spirit upon porous earth or some other consistent substance.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 589.

Some caution indeed is in this matter to be used: that those motions of soul, which proceed from particular temper and complexion, from *supervenient* principles or habits, may be distinguished from those which are natural and commanded.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

SUPER-VISE, *v.* } Lat. *Super*, and *visus*, past part. of *videre*, to see.
SUPERVI'SING, n.
SUPERVI'SION.
SUPERVI'SOR.

To see or look *over*; to overlook, oversee; to superintend; to *survey*.

The folio Shakespeare reads *Supervision*.

The small time I *supervis'd* the glass-house, I got among those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian tongue.
Howell, b. i. Let. 3.

(An exact command) that on the *supervise* no leasure bated,
No not to stay the grinding of the axe
My head should be struck off.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 2.

Oth. Would? nay, and I will.
Iago. And may: but how? how satisfied, my lord?
Would you, the *super-visor*, grossly gape on—
Id. Othello, Act iii. sc. 3.

Who, having had the special *supervision* of the whole Asian church, was, by the spirit of God, commanded to direct his vil epistles to the bishops of those seven famous churches, by the name of so many angels.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right.

[They] are deputed to write a discourse to that purpose, with the inspection and *supervision* of my lord bishop.
Hales. Remains. Letter from the Synod of Dort,

For this were there appointed Aldingius Steinius, the assessors and scribes; and for *supervisors* were named D. Davenant, Præses. This is the summe of that session.
Hister. Remaines. Letter from the Synod of Dort.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion.
Congreve.

In a word he is set forth, as operator and manager, director and *supervisor* over all the works of God, shedding his rich blessings, and distributing his bounties through the whole creation.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

SUPERVI'VE, *v. i. e. Survive*, (qv.)

I beseech you, if the soul be such a substance as is incapable of being hurt by so great a change and dissolution as is caused in us by a violent death, suppose by fire, upon what principle can it be imagined to be naturally mortal; or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive*.—*Clarke. Letter to Mr. Dodwell.*

The sick man feels him in the refreshment, which he yet enjoys by his provision; he *supervives* in the heart of the afflicted, which still *resents* the comfort, and rejoices in the ease which he procured him.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 31.

SUPINE. Supe'ney. Supe'neness. Supe'nity. *Pronus.* } It. *Supino*; Lat. *Supinus*; Gr. Τπτιος, of the Lat. *Supare*, or *sipare*, to lie. (See Dissipate.) Opposed to the Lat.

Lying (with the face upwards); lying recumbent—posing; lazy, indolent, inactive, inert, inanimate.

God by a special dispensacion brake of the course of his life ere all things were brought to a full perfecion, because he would declare hymself to have appointed your Maiestie, not to lyue altogether in a carelesse *supinitie*, but in a perpetuall exercise of all princely vertues.
Udal. Erasmus, vol. i. Pref.

I will not yeeld thy worth so meane a praise,
More pure, more chaste, more sainted than are plaies,
Nor with that dull *supineneese* to be read,
To passe a fire, or laugh an hour in bed.
F. Beaumont. An Elegy upon Mr. F. Beaumont.

The fourth [cause of error] is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even of matters whereof we doubt; rather believing, then going to see, or doubting with ease and gratis, then believing with difficulty or purchase.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 5.

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles:
Such whose *supine* felicity but makes
In story chasms, in epocha mistakes.
Dryden. Astræa Redux.

Black was the covering too, where lay the god
And slept *supine*, his limbs display'd abroad.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

——— Will then then repine
To labour for thy self? and rather choose
To lie *supinely*, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd?
Philips. Cider, b. i.

But who shall assure us who shall do it, if we suffer ourselves to fall into such circumstances by our own *supineness*, or, what is worse, perverseness?
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 403.

Thus religion, when planted in a country, is left to the natural course of things; and if that country grow *supine*, and does not cherish the blessing, it must take on itself the consequence.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 45.

A common soldier who by various toils
And perils gain'd a competence in spoils,
At night fatigu'd while he *supinely* snor'd,
Lost to a farthing his collected hoard.
Francis. Horace, b. ii. Ep. 2.

If, indeed, the little Improvement they apparently derive from such perfunctory lectures arises from their own *supineness*, themselves only are justly culpable; but I suspect their very *supineness* usually arises from the indifference and dullness of the tutor's manner.
Knox. Liberal Education, § 43.

SU'PPAGE. See Sup.

SUPPALPA'TION. Lat. *Sup-palpari*, to touch gently *under* (*sub*, and *palpari*. See Palpable); to caress.

Caress, persuasion, enticement.

Let neither buggs of feare, nor *suppalpations* of favour weaken your hands from laying load upon the beast of error.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.

Thou art a courtier, and hast laid a plot to rise: if obsequious servility to the great, if those gifts in the bosom which our blunt ancestors would have termed bribes, if plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities will hoise thee, thou wilt mount.—*Id. Ser. Ps.* cvii. 34.

SUPPARASITA'TION. Lat. *Supparasitori*, to play the parasite (*sub-parasitus*, Gr. Παρα, and σιτος, food,) one who flatters for the sake of *food*.

Flattery, servile assent, or approbation.

But if truth be the mother of hatred, she is the daughter of time, and truth hath learn't this of time, to devoure her owne brood; so that in time truth shall consume hatred; and at last, a calling truth shall have more thanks, than a smoothing *supparisitation*.—*Bp. Hall. The best Bargaine.*

When a man basely subjects himselfe to serve the humore of the great, by grosse *supparasitation*, by either unjust or unfit actions and offices; yeilding himselfe a slave to the titmes, a pander to vice. This is a servile humility.
Id. The Fall of Pride.

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. Lat. *Suppedaneum*, a fontstool.

Being *under* the foot, (*sub-pedem.*)

Suetonius deliverethal Germanicus, that he had slender legs, but encreased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 13.

SUPPEDITATE, *v.* Suppedita'tion. } Fr. *Suppéditer*; It. *Suppeditare*; Lat. *Suppeditare*, to supply, *sup-petere*, or *sub pedes*, to put under foot; and, perhaps, to lay at the feet; and, thus, to lay before, to present.

To furnish, to afford; in Hall—to put under foot, to put down, to suppress, to subdue.

But also [Hen. VII.] repressed and *suppeditate* the cyulie dissencion and interior strife in matter as he wouldc haue wyshed it.—*Hall. Hen. VII.* an. 2.

Because those things which there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient *suppeditated*, is not yet morally possible to do all our lives long, without any default.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 572.

Which answer, as the letter, is applicable to apoplexies, catalepsies, and whatever other diseases partake of their nature, and mutiness have ministrie the soul is to act upon the *suppeditation* of due matter.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 14.

SUPPLA'NT, *v.* Suppla'nt, *n.* Suppla'ntary. Suppla'nter. Suppla'nting, *n.* } Fr. *Supplanter*; Lat. *Supplantare*, everiere, *planta* subtus emota, in qua insisitur;—

To remove the prop or support from under; to cause to fall; to overthrow, to overturn; to bring to the ground; to turn out, to displace; and, consequentially, to take the place of.

For *supplant* with his slye east
Full ofte hapneth for to move
Thyng, whiche another man hath sowe,
And nakeith mouum of prosperee
With aleight, and with subtiltee.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

But thel that worchen by *supplant*
Yet wolden suche a man *supplant*,
And take a part of thilke plant,
Whiche he hath for him selfe ent.—*Id. Ib.*

My sonne yet there is the fifte,
Whiche is conceiued of enuie,
And cleped is *supplantarie*:
Through whose compassaunce and gile
Ful many hath loste his while
In loue, as wel as other wise.—*Id. Ib.*

And if thou vnderstode in sooth,
In loues cause what it doeth,
A man to ben a *supplantour*,
Thou woldest for thyn owne honour
By double wale take kepe.—*Id. Ib.*

The mighty God of Jacob be with you to *supplant* his enemies.—*Tyndall. Works*, p. 456.

For he is practised well in policie,
And thereto doth his courting most applie:
To learne the enterdesie of princes strange,
To marke th' intent of counsells, and the change
Of states, and eke of private men somewhile
Suppianted by fine falshood and faire guile.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I that have stood your flatteries, your threats,
Borne up against your fierce temptations; scorn'd
The cruel means you practised to *supplant* me,
Having no arms to help me to hold out
But love of piety, and constant goodness.
Massinger. The Renegado, Act iv. sc. 2.

Cunningham, a discreet gent. Sir Gregories comrade and *supplanter*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Dram. Pers.

Doth it not *supplant* his own designs, and unravel all that he for so many ages hath been doing?
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

And this, in the judgment of some, is to be a man of business; that is, in other words, to be a plague and a spy, a treacherous *supplanter* and underminer of the peace of all families and societies.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

That sad disunion and jealousy, those divisions and *supplantings* that were among the king's own friends!
Hoadly. Ser. 30 *Jan.* 1717-18.

——— Mansions once
Knew their own masters; and laborious hinds,
Who had survive'd the father, serv'd the son.
Now the legitimate and rightful lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
As soon to be *supplanted*.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

SUPPLE, *n.* Su'ple, *v.* Su'pleness. } Fr. *Souple*; manifestly (says Junius) from the Fr. *Plier*, *plicare*. See Supplant, Pliant, Compliant.

Bending or yielding easily; flexible, buxom.

And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng *souple*,
He smot of ys heued as lygtlyche as yt weere a lute stouple.
R. Gloucester, p. 223.

"Looke fro pride thou keepe thee wele,
For thou maiest both perceiue and feele,
That pride is both folly and sin
And hath pride hym selfe within,
Ne may his herte in no wise,
Meken me *souples* to seruice."—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Be not afraid, ye haue salues inoughe to *souple* that sore.
Eryth. Workes, p. 79.

Like alabaster fair and sleek,
But soft and *supple* sattin-like.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

For he that shadows heaven with clouds, loves both, as his delights:
And she that *supples* earth with blood, can not forbeare your sacrifices.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. x.

Arm. Welcome; thou com'st in season, reverend man,
To pour the balsam of a *supplint* patience
Into the festering wound of ill-spent fury.
Ford. The Broken Heart, Act iv. sc. 1.

Give me the plump Venetian, fat, and lusty,
That meets me soft and *supple*; smiles upon me,
As if a cup of full wine leapt to kiss me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wild Goose Chase, Act i. sc. 2.

Pen. Oh the most precious vanity of this world;
When such ch'ry'd neats-tongues must be soak'd and larded
With gross fat *supple* wenches.
Id. Women Pleas'd, Act iii. sc. 2.

The continual shade increaseth the leaves, and abateth the fruit; which nevertheless is of a pleasaunt taste; and that (no doubt) is caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juyce of that plant, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 610.

These taper fingers too, and even joynts, so *supple*, that methinks I mould 'em as they pass through mine.
Dryden. The Assignation, Act ii. sc. 2.

This gives the mind a freedom, and the exercising the understanding in the several ways of inquiry and reasoning, which the most skilful have made use of, teaches the mind sagacity and weariness, and a *suppleness* to apply itself more closely and dexterously to the bents and turns of the matter in all its researches.
Locke. Conduct of the Underst. § 19.

Nature may have prepared one man for a dancer by giving him strength and *suppleness* in his joints.
Search. Light of Nature, pt. ii. c. 20.

He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note,
With courtly *suppleness* unlurn'd his face.
Harte. Eulogius.

In many parts the woods are so overrun with *supple-jacks*, that it is scarcely possible to force once way amongst them. I have seen several which were fifty or sixty fathoms long.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 5.

SUPPLIANT, *adj.* Suppliant, *n.* Supplianti'ty. Supplicant, *adj.* Supplicant, *n.* Supplicate, *v.* Supplica'tion. Supplicator. Supplicatory. } Fr. *Supplier*, *supplant*; It. *Supplicare*, *supplicante*; Sp. *Suplicar*, *suplicante*; Lat. *Supplicare*, (manibus pedibusque *complicatis* orare;) *sub*, and *plicare*; Gr. Πλεκ-ειν, to knit, to intertwine, to unfold.

To *supplicate* is—

To pray or beseech with *clasped* hands—prostrately, submissively; to pray, beseech, implore, intreat or petition, beg—humbly, earnestly.

And if thou wolt shinen with dignities, thou muste beseehen and *supplien* [*supplicabis*] hem, that yeuen the dignities.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

Without respite she will aueenged be
On me alas as I haue deserued,
That from the death I may not be preserued
Nother by bill nor by *supplication*.
Id. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

One might see by his eyes (humbly lifted up to the window where Philocles stood) that he was rather *suppliant* than victorious.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

She saw as he lifted up his arms with a *suppliant's* grace, about one of them, unhappily tied a garter with a jewel. *Id. Ib.*

At which, the more wise and temperate cardinals were so astonished, that they became humble *suppliants* to the pope, that he would advise how all things might be repaired; whereupon the business was again recommended. *State Trials. 19 Hen. VIII. Div. of Catherine of Arragon.*

You did desire that a marriage might be contracted between you, in order to which you did *supplicate* that we would of our apostolical grace and favour grant you a dispensation on account of the premises.—*Id. Ib.*

That goodness, which doth not forbear his sons to come From death for me, and can thereby converte My death to life, my synne to salvation, Bothe ean and wyll a smaller grace departe To hym, that meth by humble *supplication*. *Wyat. The Auctor.*

"Bayr sir," said then the palmer *suppliant*, "For knightthoes love doe not so forbie a deed, Ne blame your honor with so shamefull vaunt Of vile revenge."—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 8.

"O my liege lord! the god of my life Pleaseth you ponder your *suppliant's* plaint Caused of wrong and cruell constraint, Which I your poore vassall daylie endure." *Id. The Shepherd's Calender. Februarie.*

For humble *suppliants* creepe and crouch to the knees of their superiours; their knees they touch, to their knees they reach forth their hands: their knees (I say) they worship and adore as religiously as their very souls of the gods. *Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 45.

With this as Dolon reacht his hand to use a *suppliant's* part And stroke the beard of Diomed; he strooke his necke athwart, With his force's sword.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. x.

Well fare that bold *supplicate* to Queen Elizabeth, which moved, that four and twenty doctors of divinity, to be called by such names as it should please her highness, might be admitted into the parliament-house, and have their voices there, instead of the bishops! *Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right.*

Whereas they consist only of requests, being all *supplicatory* prayers, you should do well to intersperse among them some eucharistical ejaculations, and doxologies, some oblations of thankfulness.—*Howell*, b. iii. Let. 47.

Dam. She, *suppliant-like*, e'r long thy succour shall implore. *Dryden. Tyrannick Love*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Can the man whose breast glows with the least spark of gratitude, indulge these meditations, and not prostrate himself, with the deepest humiliation of soul, before the throne of grace, and *supplicantly* implore the divine mercy for his great and many sins!—*The Student*, vol. i. p. 139.

This year was a *supplicate* made in the venerable congregation of regents &c. one Tho. Dalby to be admitted to a degree in the decrees; but whether he was admitted I cannot yet tell.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

This year was a *supplicate* made for George Carew (of Broadgate Hall as it seems) to have the decree of Batch. of Arts conferr'd on him.—*Id. Ib.*

Wherefore we conclude, that this Kyrie Eleeson, or *domine miserere*, in Arrianus, was a pagan litany or *supplication* to the supreme God.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 455.

They offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned. *Bp. Bull. Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *suppliant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to that which his brethren already had; They have Moses and the Prophets, let them hear them.—*Atterbury*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

This is to consecrate our gift to God, and to secure the favour of him, whose mercy the most opulent of us all must one day *supplicate*, with all the earnestness of abject mendicity.—*Knox. Education of the Poor recommended.*

The greatest part of the English liturgy is very justly admired, as furnishing a fine example of *supplicatory* composition.—*Id. Winter Evenings*, Even. 23.

SUPPLY', *v.* Fr. *Supplier*; It. *Supplire*; Sp. *Suplir*; Lat. *Sup-plere*, to fill from the bottom (*sub*, and *plere.*)

SUPPLY', *n.*
SUPPLY', *n.*
SUPPLY'AL. *n.*
SUPPLY'ANCE.
SUPPLY'ER.
SUPPLEMENT.
SUPPLEME'NTAL.
SUPPLEME'NTARY.
SUPPLETORY, *adj.*
SUPPLETORY, *n.*

To fill from the bottom; to give, add, or join any thing wanted or deficient; to furnish, to afford; to fill, to fill the place of.

The knowledge the partie lacketh, must be *supplied* the more diffeutially by the judges, to enquire and ensearche by their wisedomes, whether any suspicion of evil wil or other corrupcion myght leade the witnesse or aeeusers any thynge to depose or doee in the matter. *Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 912.

Counterwaying your busy diligence Of that we beganne in the *supplement*. *Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.*

"Vaine glorious elfe," saide he, "doest not thou weet That money can thy wantes at will *supply*? Shields, steeds, and armes, and all things for thee meet, It can purvey in twinckling of an eye; And crowne and kingdomes to thee multiply." *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 7.

Mean while the southwind rose, and with black wings Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove From under heav'n; the hills to their *supply* Vapour, and exhalation dusk and moist, Sent up amain. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

And whether we eat or drink, sleep or wake, we may do all to the glory of God, by a direct intuition or by a relex act, by design or by *supplement*, by foresight or by an afterelection.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

"If wealth be said my want, I say Your grace doth want no wealth, And my *supplement* shall be loue, Imployed to your health."—*Warner. Albion's Eng.* b.vi.

God hath in his infinite mercy provided every condition raro *supplicatories* of comfort and usefulness. *Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

In such cases, God is put to extraordinaries, and Christ and Christ's angels are then the *supplicatories*, and at the best, the people whispers go before.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 10.

Laer. For Hamlet, and the trifling of his favours, Hold it a fashion and a toy in blood; A violet in the youth of primy nature: Forward, not permanent; sweet not lasting The *suppliance* of a minute—no more. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act i. sc. 3.

It is of no great moment which head they are brought under, so long as the main center in the same conclusion, and the two parts may be considered as *supplemental* to each other.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 238.

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor presuming be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the poles of their own. *Dec. of Christian Piety.*

Saul might set up for a *supplier* of the default of Joshua and the princes of Israel in spoiling the Gibeonites. *Stackhouse. History of the Bible.*

His (Newton's) method, as well in these his critical as in his physical inquiries, was to form the principal members of his conclusion with an unremitting brevity, and leave the *supplial* of the unconnected parts to his reader's sagacity.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iv. s. 5.

But what is alone sufficient to strike us with horror at so wretched an inhumanity, is the consideration of those numerous disorders of body, those maladies, to which a restless appetite of all their delicies for the *supplial* of our imaginary, and therefore endless wants, perpetually subject the industrious poor.—*Id. Ib.* vol ix. Ser. 4.

——— Are they not all poors? That man, innurt'd in ethics, still retains His inborn inextinguishable thirst Of rural scenes, compensating his loss By *supplemental* shifts, the best he may? *Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

Why are usefull things good? because they minister to the *supply* of our wants and desires. Why is this *supply* good? because it satisfies the mind. Why is satisfaction good? here you must stop. *Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 27.

Watts' Logick, and his Improvement of the Mind, which he meant to be a *supplement* to his Logick, are certainly very useful books.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, § 59.

To make up the necessary complement of witnesses, when they have one only to a single fact, they admit the party himself (plaintiff or defendant) to be examined in his own behalf; and administer to him what is called the *suppletory* oath.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 23.

SUPPORT', *v.* Fr. *Supporter*; It. *Sopportare*; Sp. *Soportar*; Lat. *Supportare*, to bear or carry—under or below; (*sub*, and *portare*,) to *under-bear*. Generally,—

SUPPORT', *n.*
SUPPO'RT, *n.*
SUPPO'RTABLE.
SUPPO'RTABLENESS.
SUPPO'RTANCE.
SUPPORTA'TION.
SUPPO'RTER.
SUPPO'RTFUL.
SUPPO'RTLESS.
SUPPO'RTMENT.

To bear or carry; to prop, to raise; to sustain; to maintain, to succour, to assist; to aid.

I wolde that ghe wolden suffre a litll thing of myn unwysdom, but also *support* ghe me.—*Wycliff. 2 Cor.* c. vii.

And *support* ghe ech oon othir.—*Id. Colos.* c. 2.

And I drow homeward, for it was nigh night And put all I had sesse in writing Under *support* of them that lust is to read. *Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.*

To do pitee, *support*e, and grace The philosophre vpon a place In his writynge of diuers olde A tale of great ensample tolde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Considering and calling to their remembrances the inestimable costs, charges, and expences, which the king's highness necessarily hath been compelled to *support* and sustain, since his assumption to his crown, estate, and dignity royal. *Burnet. Records*, vol. i. pt. ii. b. ii. No. 31.

This thing seemed not *supportable* to the noble prince king Henry the eight.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 4.

Passyng any other acte of your greate largesse and benignitie, as the soule is better then the bodye, as spirituall edifying is abouve temporall *supportation*, as goostly foode and comfort exceedeth temporall reliefe or cherishing, and as heauenlye treasures excel all worldye giftes or riches. *Udal. To Katherine, Widow of Hen. VIII.*

It was sayd in dyners places in the towne, and without also, howe they had some *supportaynce* of some officers and riche men in Guitt.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. i. c. 349.

But the fair lady being come to the seafield, and then made to kneel down, and so left by her unkind *supporters*. *Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

"He is," said he, "a man of great defence; Expert in battell and in deedes of armes; And more emboldened by the wicked charmes, With which his daughter doth him still *support*." *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. v. c. 2.

——— What *supports* me, dost thou ask? The conscience, friend, t' have lost them overply'd In liberty's defence, my noble task, Of which all Europe talks from side to side.—*Milton*, s. 22.

——— The kings malesty Commends his good opinion of you, to you; and Does purpose honour to you no lesse flowing, Then Mecklionesse of Pembrooke; to which title, A thousand pound a yeare, annuall *support*, Out of his grace, he addes. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.* Act ii. sc. 3.

At least as the present paradise of a true disciple is considered apart, abstracted from that future expectation, my yoke is a good yoke, is for the present: the *cary*, "is" hath an influence on the *sopporte*, as well as on the *chappon*, on the gainfulness of the yoke, as well as the *supportableness* of the burthen.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

That huge ship, [was] by the commaundement and direction of C. Caligula the emperour transported and brought out of *Egypt*:—this ship was erected and set up in the Vatieane hill, within the cirque there, together with the foure entire stones which bare up the said obeliske as *supporters*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 66.

Now adaies we are growne to this passe, that our dishes are set upon the table, horne up with feet and *supporters* to sustaine the viands and meat therein.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxiii. c. 11.

Gard. Gae binde thou vp yond dangling apricock Which the vnruly children make their syre Stoope with oppression of their prodigall weight: Giue some *supportance* to the bending twigges. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.* Act iii. sc. 4.

Vpon th' Eolian gods *supportfull* wings, With cheerefull shouts, they parted from the shore, While heaui'n and earth and all the ocean rings. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 821.

——— But our swords Haue slaine a cittie most *supportfull* lords; The chiefe peeres of the kingdome. *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xxiii.

Thus prolaty hoth in her fleshly *supportments*, in her carnal doctrine of ceremony and tradition, in her violent and secular power, going quite counter to the prime end of Christ's coming in the flesh, that is, to reveal his truth, his glory and his might, a clean contrary manner than prelacy seeks to do, thwarting and defeating the great mystery of God.—*Milton. The Reason. of Church Government*, b. ii. c. 3.

His uncle would first have illegitimated him (Duke of Savoy) and that not taking effect by the *supportment* of Spain, he fell to other Romish arts.—*Heylin. Welton.* p. 472.

He shall be in a much more *supportable* condition among the miserable, than those that have been numerefull, or cruel, or uncharitable in their lives.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

He was called also by him (as St. Austin informs us) Centupeda, as it were, standing firm upon an hundred feet, and Tigilina, the beam, p. op. and *supporter* of the world. *Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 482.

Full on the leg arrives the crushing wound: The frog, *supportless*, writhes upon the ground. *Parnell. Battle of the Frogs & Mice*, b. iii.

By giving up the belief of a God, I throw away all these considerations, and leave myself utterly destitute and *supportless*.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 3.

The question is not, whether a thing be mysterious—for all things are mysterious,—but whether the mystery be *supported* by evidence?—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

——— He foresees The fatal issue to his health, fame, peace, Fortune and dignity; the loss of all, That can ennoble man, and make frail life, Short as it is, *supportable*. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

They have no seats, nor any other *supporters* on the inside, than several round sticks, little thicker than a cane, placed across, at mid depth.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 3.

SUPPO'SE, *v.* SUPPO'SE, *n.* SUPPO'SAL. SUPPO'SABLE. SUPPOSI'TION. SUPPOSI'TIONAL. SUPPOSITITIOUS. SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY. SUPPO'SITIVE, *adj.* SUPPO'SITIVE, *n.* SUPPO'SITIVELY. SUPPO'SITOR. SUPPO'SITORY.

Fr. *Supposer;* It. *Supporre;* Sp. *Suponer;* Lat. *Supponere*, to put or place under, (*sub*, and *ponere*.)

To put or place *under*, (sc.) secretly; one thing in place of another; to substitute; to put or place, to set down, (sc.) as fact, as truth; without proof; without affirmation; to assume, hypothetically, not positively; to imagine.

But for he wolde it were seye
What good thei haue, as thei *suppose*
He had anone the cofer vnclose,
Whiche was fulfilled with straw and stones.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Whan he hath tolde his wordes all,
This youngе lordе than him apposeth,
And saieth, thei be *supposith*,
What deth he shuld him selfe die.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

But of that *supposicion*, that called is arte
Confuse distributiue, as parrot hath deuised,
Let euery man, after his merit, take hys part.
Skelton. Speake Parrot.

By supplication to the prince, and complaint to the chauncellor vppon *supposall* of losse, or lacke of euidence, or too much fauour in the countrey, and power of the aduersarie, there is in our country as well as theirs both stopping and prolonging of iustice.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. iii. c. 2.

And this drineth us of necessitie to haue so much recourse to medicins, to pilles, potions, plasters, clisters, and *suppositories*: and yet at to lytle, eur glotony is so great & therewith so diuers, yt while one meat digesteth another lieth & putrifieth.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 100.

——— *Suppose* he should relent
And publish grace to all, on promise made
Of new subjection; with what eyes could we
Stand in his presence humble, and receive
Strict laws impos'd, to celebrate his throne
With warbl'd hymns, and to his Godhead sing
Forc't halleluiah's.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

Whilst I behold thy globe-like rowling eye,
Thy lovely cheek (methinks) stands smiling by,
And tells me those are shadows and *supposes*,
But bids me thither come and gather roses.
Drayton. King Jhan to Matilda.

Luc. Here's Lucentio, right sonne to the right Vincentio,
That haue by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *supposes* bleer'd thine eine.
Shakespeare. The Taming of the Shrew, Act v. sc. 1.

Their *supposall* was false, and bewrayed their great ignorance.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 20.

But alle not true that *supposition* saith,
Nor have the mightiest arguments most faith.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

The destruction of Mustapha, was so fatal to Solymans line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman, until this day, is suspected to be untrue, and of strange blood; for that Solymas the second was thought to be *suppositious*.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Empire.*

Suppositiuously he derives it from the Lunne Mentes 15 degrees south.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 31.

So that at the most you can infer from hence but only a *suppositive* necessity of having an infallible guide and that grounded upon a false *supposition*, in case we had not scripture.—*Chillingworth. The Religion of Protestants*, pt. ii. c. 2.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope *positively*.—*Hammond.*

The. Mountebanks, empirics, quack-salvers, mineralists, wizards, alchymists, east apothecaries, old wives and harbors, are all *suppositors* to the right worshipful doctor, as I take it.—*Ford. The Lover's Melancholy*, Act i. sc. 2.

The same man still, but evermore fantastical,
As being the *suppositor* to laughter.
Id. The Fancies Chaste & Noble, Act iii. sc. 1.

They [onions] keepe the bodie loose and laxatiue, yea, and open the hæmorrhoidal veines, if they be put up in manner of *suppositories*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 5.

The seemingly disjointed method of that book is by many much cavilled at; to which, were the *suppositi* a truth, I might reply that the book of grace doth but therein resemble the book of nature.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 270.

Unless we could reasonably *suppose* God to be more pleased with one innocent man or angel than he is displeased with a world of guilty sinners, which is hardly *supposable*, we could have no just ground to hope that the cries of the one's intercessions should be more prevalent with him than the cries of the other's guilts.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 7.

I am sure his reason, by which he would persuade you to become a convert to their church, is shewed to be no reason, because it proceeds upon this false *supposition*, that the church of Rome was once the catholic church, which it never was.—*Sharp. Ser.* vol. viii. *Answer to Questions.*

Men and angels, indeed, have also a certain knowledge of them; but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional*; that is, upon *supposal* that such and such things continue in their being, and that God without affords them his ordinary concurrence, such and such effects will certainly follow.
South, vol. ix. Ser. II.

We shall premise this observation, or rather suspicion of our own; that there seem to be some Orphick verses *suppositious*, as well as there were Sibylline; they being counterfeited either by Christians or Jews.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 300.

And behind all these, clysters, *suppositers*, and a barbarous potherary's bill, more inhuman than a taylor's.
Dryden. Sir Martin Marr-all, Act iv.

But, though every one of these things is rationally *supposeable*, yet Scripture only can satisfy us that they are true in fact; and so accordingly it fully doth.
Seeker, vol. i. Ser. 17.

It being exactly similar to that unanswerable one which Mr. Locke declares himself to be sufficient against their [ideas] being innate. For the *supposition* is unnecessary.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. i. c. 2.

As to continuatives, they are either *suppositive*, such as—if; or positive, such as—because, therefore, as, &c.
Harris. Hermes, b. ii. c. 2.

The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence.—*Id. Ib.*

It may seem at first somewhat strange, why the positive conjunctions should have been considered subordinate to the *suppositives*, which by their ancient names appears to have been the last. Is it, that the positive are confined to what actually is; the *suppositive* extend to possibles, nay even as far as to impossibles?—*Id. Ib.*

SUPPRE'SS, *v.* SUPPRE'SSION. SUPPRE'SSIVE.

Fr. *Supprimer*, *suppression*; It. *Sopprimere*, *soppressione*; Sp. *Supprimir*, *suppression*; Lat. *Suppress-um*, past part. of *supprimere*, to press *down*, (*sub*, and *primere*.)

To press *down*; to keep or hold down; to keep low; to keep down from rising; to subdue, to subject; to keep down or out of sight; to secrete, to hide, to conceal.

It sheweth well that thou art not wise,
But *suppressed* with a manere of rage,
To take on thus this sauqueduns message.
Chaucer. The Story of Thebes.

If sodaine hope by feare opprest,
If feare by hope *suppressed* againe,
Be prouoes that loue within the brest
Hath bound the heart with fancies chaine.
Turberville. The Louer confesseth him selfe to be Loue, &c.

Forsooth quod I, he hadde the sacramēt of baptisme not much better. For he magnifyeth baptisme but to the *suppression* of penance & of al good liuing.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 250.

Thus as he led the beast along the way,
He spiede far off a mighty giauntesse
Faste flyeng, on a courser dapled gray,
From a bold knight, that with great hardinesse
Her hard pursewd, and sought for to *suppresse*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

And so taken as much as an hazell nut, it amendeth the *suppression* or difficultie of auoiding urine.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 25.

——— In brake great Hercules
Tamed and confines of late yeeres, and wholy did *suppresse* their haughtie princes.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

No affliction, no poverty, no wretchedness of condition can totally *suppress* it.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

The *suppression* of idolatry in the Roman empire, and the establishment of the christian church upon its ruins, was one of the most wonderful in the terrestrial world, to which nothing but the power of God was adequate.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 7.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources.—*Seward*, Let. 2.

SUPPURATE, *v.* SUPPURA'TION. SU'PPURATIVE, *n.* adj. (Cotgrave.)

Fr. *Suppurer*, to suppure. *Suppuré*, *suppured*, *suppuratif*, *suppurative*, Lat. *Suppurāre*; Sp. *Suppurar*, to bring or bear (*pus*) corrupt matter *below*.

To bear, to produce, to issue—corrupt matter.

The inner flesh or pulpe [pourd] cleansed from the seed, is passing good for to be laid unto those impostumes or swellings, that grow to an head or *suppuration* (which the Greeks call Apostemata).—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. c. 3.

In the space of three weeks it *suppurated* it, and fretted a hole, by which the matter burst forth.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. iv. c. 4.

There remaining some hardness after the discharge of matter, I applied again the Malagma, which caused a *suppuration* of the remainder; which being permitted to flow forth, I dressed it with lenientes.—*Id. Ib.*

I applied over the whole tumour some of the *suppurative* set down in the method of cure.—*Id. Ib.*

SUPPUTE, *v.* SU'PPUTATE, *v.* SUPPUTA'TION.

Fr. *Supputation*; Lat. *Supputare*. See To Compute. To count or compute; to reckon, to calculate.

——— They had vow'd revenge, and proclamation made
That in a learned war the foe they would invade,
And like stout floods stand free from this *supputed* shame.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 29.

Now therefore listen what mine author saith, whose addition, though by his own *supputation* of yeares it require to be placed elsewhere; yet for the consonancie of the matter, and because writers varie greatlie in their accounts of time, I have not inserted the same, as in a verse concurrent place of the historie.
Holinshed. Chronicles. Rich. II. an. 1395.

Moreover the 21 of September (after the *supputation* of Cæsar) the knot of the two fishes, a signe or star so called, goeth downe to our sight in Italie.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 31.

One of them Ephemerides written for the year 1582 I have seen, *supputated* especially for the elevation and meridian of London, but may generally serve for all England.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

A chronography, with a *supputation* of the years from the beginning of the world unto the birth of Christ, and continued from the birth of Christ unto the twelfth year of the reign of Mauritius the emperor, being the full time of 600 years, wanting five, after Christ.—*Id. Ib.*

It is true according to the doctor's *supputation*.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 610.

SUPRA. See Super.

SUPRA-LAPSA'RIAN. Lat. *Supra*, above, anterior, and *lapsus*, fallen.

Anterior, or antecedent to the Fall.

The sublapsarian way seemed to me of the two the more moderate; rational and agreeable to the goodness, and justice of God: for the rigid *supralapsarian* doctrine could never find entertainment in my thoughts from first to last.
Hammond. Wks, vol. i. p. 669.

There are one sort of Calvin's scholars, whom we for distinction's sake call *Supra-lapsarians*, who are so fierce in their sentences of predestination and reprobation—that they say God looked upon mankind, only as his creation, and his slaves, over whom he having absolute power, was very gracious that he was pleased to take some few, and save them absolutely; and to the other part he did no wrong, though he was pleased to damn them eternally, only because he pleased; for they were his own; and *Qui jure suo utitur, nemini facit injuriam*, says the law of reason. Every one may do what he please with his own.
Bp. Taylor. Deus Justificatus.

SUPRA-MU'NDANE. Lat. *Supra*, and *mundus*.

Above the world.

Aristotle and the later Platonists supposed the world and all the inferior gods (as Plato and the Pythagoreans, some *supramundane* deities) to proceed, by way of emanation, without any temporary production, from a superior cause: that is, they believed them to be necessary, but not self-existent.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 56.

SUPRA-VISOR. See Supervisor.

The laws of Sparta forbad any man to be twice admiral; but when their affairs required it, they made Aretus titular, and Lysander *supravisor* of him, and admiral to all real and effective purposes.—*Bp. Taylor*, Ser. 23.

SUPREME. SUPRE'MELY. SUPREMACY.

Fr. *Suprême*; It. *Supremo*; Sp. *Supremo*; Lat. *Supremus*, highest, loftiest; from *super*, above. See Sovereign, Summit.

Highest, loftiest; above or over all; most eminent; most excellent, most elevated or exalted—in station, in power, in rank.

What thyng occasioned the shoures of rayne
Of fyre elementar in his *supreme* spere.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

I [Ronsal] made search in the said treasury, where I fortuned to find many writings for the *supremacy* of the king to the realm of Scotland; and among others also, a

writing with very many seals of arms of Scots, confessing the right of the *supremacy* to the king of England.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. i. No. 9.

Yet sure he could not mean t'have peace with those,
Who did in that *supreme* degree offend.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Then Pallas breath'd in Tydeus sonne: to render whom *supreme*
To all the Greekes, at all his parts, she cast a hoter beame,
On his high minde; his body fild, with much superiour might,
And made his compleate armour cast, a farre more complete light.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. v.

I see ye visibly, and now believe
That he the *supreme* Good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd.—*Milton. Comus.*

——— Ay me, they little know
How deadly I aude that boast so vaine,
Under what torments inwardly I groane;
While they adore me on the throne of hell,
With diadem and sceptor high advanc'd
The lower still I fall, onely *supreme*
In miseric; such ivy ambition findes.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

And there they saw the soule of Thetis son;
Of good Patroclus; braue Antilochus,
And Aiax; the *supremely* strenuous
Of all the Greeke hoast.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

This wound to them thus violently given,
Envy at me her sharpest darts did rove,
Affecting the *supremacy* of heaven
As the first giants warring against Jove
Heap'd hills on hills.—*Drayton. Legend of Tho. Cromwell.*

For when to fate he bows, each Grecian dame
With just reproach was licens'd to defame;
Should he long honour'd in *supreme* command,
Want the last duties of a daughter's hand.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

I am allow'd, as Fame reports, to know
From the fair cedar on the cragg'y brow
Of Lebanon, nodding *supremely* tall,
To creeping moss and hyssop on the wall.
Prior. Solomon, b. i.

That your lordship is formed by nature for this *supremacy*, I could easily prove (were it not already granted by the world,) from the distinguishing character of your writings.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

Yet above all his luxury *supreme*,
And his chief glory, was the gospel theme;
There he was copious as old Greece or Rome,
His happy eloquence seem'd there at home.
Cowper. Conversation.

The oath of *supremacy* is principally calculated as a renunciation of the pope's pretended authority.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 10.

SUR-ADDITION. (*Sur*, i. e. *super.*) An addition to or *upon.*

——— His father
Was call'd Sicillius, who did loyne his honor
Against the Romanes, with Cassibnlan,
He had his titles by Tenantius, whom
He serv'd with glory, and admir'd successe;
So gain'd the *sur-addition*, Leonatus.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 1.

SU'RAL. Fr. *Surale*, a great vein in the bought of the knee, (Cotgrave.)

A sedentary young gentleman, of an ill habit of body, was wounded by a penknife in the inside of the calf of his leg into the *sural* artery.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 2.

SU'RBASE. } Fr. *Surbaisse*, something above,
SURBA'SED. } having something *above the base.*

Long have these mighty monsters known disgrace,
Yet still some trophies hold their ancient place:
Where, round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
The field day triumphs of two hundred years.
Langhorne. The Country Justice.

Nor must you conclude any thing from Roger's own tomb, which has (I remember) a wide *sur base* arch with scalloped ornaments, &c.—*Gray*, Let. 41. Dec. 1762.

SURBA'TE, *v.* Fr. *Surbature*, a *surbating*, (Cotgrave.)

To beat upon, (sc.) the road or way; to batter, to bruise; to weary.

Scone as they bene arriv'd upon the brim
Of the rich strond, their chaiets they forlore,
And let their toued fishes safily swim
Along the margent of the fomy shore,
Least they their finnes should bruze, and *surbate* sore
Their tender feete upon the stony ground.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

As when a beare and tygre, being met
In cruell fight on Lybicke ocean wide,
Espye a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equall pray hope to divide,
They stint their strife, and him assayle on everie side.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Along thy way thou canst not but descry
Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye,
Thy sight eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeat* toes to tickle at the sight.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 2.

Their march being continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however they could not but be extreamly weary and *surbated.*—*Clarendon. Civil Wars.*

SURCEA'SE, *v.* } Fr. *Sur*, and *cesser*, to
SURCEA'SE, *n.* } *cease*, (qv.) Lat. *Cessare.*
SURCEA'SANCE. } To *cense*, to leave, to quit, to discontinue, to desist or forbear to do, or from doing, any thing; to end or put an end to, to stay, to stop or put a stop to.

I *surcease* anye further to traicte of this matier, leste I might seme to speake as myne owne frende, whiche in dede I done not.—*Udal. Erasmus*, Pref. p. xx.

He therfor sessed that kyngdom, and loyned it to his owne of West Saxons, by whiche reason the kyngdome of Mercia *surceased*, that had contynued throne theyr firste kynge named Penda.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 171.

Forsomuch as he *surceased* not to perpetuate enormous and inordinate crimes, he was therefore cast into the Tower, and from thence was brought to Oxford.
State Trials. 1 Mary, an. 1553. *Cranmer.*

And that which is for ladies most befitting,
To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace,
Was from those dames so force and so unfitting,
As that instead of praying them *surcease*,
They did much more their cruelty increase.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

"And for th' impossibility of peace
And reconcilement, which my lord objects;
I think when dying injury shall cease,
(The cause pretended) then *surcease* th' effects."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

——— If th' assassination
Could trammell vp the consequence, and catch
With his *surcease*, successe.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, Act i. sc. 7.

It is no more than time that there were an end and *surcease* made of this immodest and deformed manner of writing lately entertained, whereby matter of religion is handled in the stile of the stage.
Bacon. Of Church Controversies.

The ambassadors of our brother, the French king, have instructions to propound two things, 1. A *surceasance* of arms, 2. An imperial diet.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 497.

——— Then sedulously think
To mellorate thy stock; no way, or rule,
Be unassay'd; prevent the morning star
Assiduous, nor with the western sun
Surcease to work. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

The nations, overaw'd, *surceas'd* the fight,
Immoveable their bodies, fixt their sight.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

SURCHA'RGE, *v.* } Fr. *Surcharge*, *sur-*
SURCHA'ROE, *n.* } *charger*; It. *Sopra-carricare*; Sp. *Sobre-cargar.*

To *over-charge*, to overload, to overburthen; to lay *charge* upon *charge*; load or burthen upon load or burthen.

For if this graine be buried over deepe and *surcharged*, it is not able to breake through against the weight of the earth, but in stead of rising up, the blade shut turneth and bendeth backward under the ground.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 10.

What Nature's self would bound in little space,
Art to precipitate doth meanes contrive:
Else th' earth *surcharg'd* would starve her nurslings soon,
Too populous mankinde by it selfe undone
Stirling. Domes-day. Fifth Houre.

Who [Nature] would be quite *surcharg'd* with her own weight,
And strangled with her waste fertility.—*Milton. Comus.*

For that the air, after it hath received a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite, as it doth the first charge.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 228.

Cramme not in people, by sending too fast company after company, but rather hearken how they waste, and send supplies proportionably; but so, as the number may live well, in the plantation, and not by *surcharge* be in penury.
Id. Ess. Of Plantations.

——— *Surcharg'd*
And in his course obstructed by large spoil,
The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with unusual tide.
J. Philips. Blenheim.

——— There on well-fuel'd hearth they chat,
Whilst black pots walk the round with laughing ale
Surcharg'd. *Id. Cerealia*, (1706.)

In stalls at hand their hernes'd courseers stood,
By plenteous cribs *surcharg'd* with generous food.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xii.

Another disturbance of common is by *surcharging* it; or putting more cattle therein than the pasture and herbage will sustain, or the party hath a right to do.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 16.

SUR-CINGLE. } It. *Sopracciniglia*; *sur*,
SURCI'NGLED. } i. e. *super*, and *cingulum*, a girdle. See CINCTURE.

The upper or outer girth or girdle,—surrounding the outer garments,—the whole burthen.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome
Sit perched in an idle chariot roome,
That were not meete some pannel to bestride,
Surcingled to a gailed hackney's hide?
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 6.

Cop. Prince, by your leave I'lve have a *surcingle*
And male you like a hawke.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act v.

SURCLE. } Lat. *Surculus*, which Vossius
SURCULA'TION. } suggests may have been derived from *surg-ere*, to arise.

A shoot, a sprig, a sprout.
Surculation,—removing shoots or sprigs; lopping, pruning.

And therefore [the mistletoe] sprouteth not forth in bengha and *surcles* of the same shape, and similar unto the tree that beareth it; but in a different form.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way; not at all by *surculation.*—*Id. Miscell.* p. 47.

SUR-COAT. Fr. *Surcot*, an upper kirtle, or garment worn over a kirtle, (Cotgrave.)

An *upper* or outer coat.

The *surcotes* white of velvet wele sitting
They were in clad.—*Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.*

[I purposing to be briefe, will omitt the royall habits of kings at their coronation] the *surcoat*, mantle, hood and collar of the order of the Garter, &c.
Camden. Remains. Apparell.

His *surcoat* was a bear-skin on his back.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

His crest a broken yoke, and in his shield
Red dames he bore, upon a yellow field:
With dames his *surcoat* was embroider'd o'er.
Hoole. Orlando. Furioso, b. xiii.

SUR-CREW. Fr. *Surcroist.*

A surplusage, over-measure, vantage, addition, amends, (Cotgrave.)

Since I last saw you, I have been confined to my chamber by a quotidian fever;—It had once left me as I thought; but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a *surcrew* of the splenetic vapours that are called Hypochondriacal.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 361.

SURD. Fr. *Sourd*; Lat. *Surdus.* See ABSURD.

Deaf, hard of hearing, or that cannot hear; generally, insensate.

But her [Nature] will was, and shee thought it good, to insert and engraffe in their inward bowels holesome medicines for mans health, to countrepoise those medicinable vertues which shee had engraven and bestowed upon those *surd* and senseless hearbs.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxvii. c. 13.

SURE. } Fr. *Seure*, *sureté*; It. *Sicuro*;
SU'RELY. } Sp. *Seguro*; Lat. *Securus.* See
SU'REMENT. } SECURE and ASSURE.
SU'RENESS. } Careless, or free from care
SU'RETY. } or fear; careless, heedless, con-
SU'RETYSHIP. } fident; free from doubt or hazard; certain, firm, trustworthy, constant, safe; firmly believing or thinking; fully convinced.

And I pray you let me speke with your adversaries in privee place, for they shuln not knowe that it be of youre will or youre assent; and than, when I knowe hir will and hir entente, I may conseille you the more *surely.*
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

And he shal han Custance in marriage,
And certain gold, I n'ot what quantitee,
And hereto finden suffisant *surete*.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4683.

I you relese, madame, into your hond
Quit every *surement* and every bond.
Id. The Franklenes Tale, v. 11,837.

And than yt case once graunted, ye deduce your conclusion very *surely*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 215.

If oure lande bee a thynge of more *surete* than oure money, hawe happeth it than, that in this persecucion we be more ferde to lese it? For yf it be a thing of more *surete*, than can it not so sone be loste.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1219.

Castibulan wt a stronge hooste of Brytons encoûtred the Romayues, gyuyage or yeldynge to theym suche fyght and battyll that they were fyyne to resorte to their shyppes for theyr *suertye*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 48.

For they be two the prowest knights on ground
And oft approv'd in many hard assay;
And eke of *surest* steele, that may be found.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Witnesse may Burbon be; whom all the bands,
Which may a knight assure, had *surely* bound,
Untill the love of lordship and of lands
Made him become most faithlesse and unsound.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 12.

Neither waves, nor theeves, nor fire,
Nor have rots import'd this sire,
Surelithip, nor yet
Was the usurer helping on
With his damn'd extortion,
Nor the chaines of debt.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 3.

Death cancels Nature's bonds, but for our deeds
(That debt first paid) a strict account succeeds;
If here not clear'd, no *sureiyship* can hail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal jail.
Denham. Of Prudence.

——— Thou *sure-steel'd* sternness
Give us this day good hearts, good enemies,
Good blows o'both sides, wounds that fear or flight
Can claim no share in.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 1.

Surely, our lips cannot be better employed, than in praising God for such mighty benefits, as these, and for the blessed hand, through which he conveys them!
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 8.

It shows indeed, supposing they took up this practice as a matter of duty, that they were in doubt which was the right way they were obliged to keep, and therefore for *sureses* they would keep both.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 13.

So that now we have not only God's word, but also the *sureiyship* of our Saviour to depend upon.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

And thus that safe and *sure-footed* interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his master's meaning.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 170.

The apostle to comfort the Thessalonian brethren concerning their deceased friends, reminds them of the resurrection; and tells them, that those that were already dead would as *surely* have their part in a happy immortality as the Christians that should be living at the time of our Lord's coming.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

You know as well as I, how many come as *sureties* for children, who are themselves as ignorant of all the duties of religion, as the very children whom they represent.
Gilpin, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

SURF. " Fr. *Surflotter*, to float or swim upon. *Surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow; or the interchanged swelling of several waves." (Cotgrave.)

See the the quotation from Goldsmith.

The wind blew so strong upon the shore, and occasioned such a *surf*, that it was impossible for the boat to land.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 2.

In our way we came to one of the few places where access to the island is not guarded by a reef, and consequently a high *surf* breaks upon the shore.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 13.

The rising of the waves against the shore, is called by mariners the *surf* of the sea; and in shipwrecks is generally fatal to such as attempt to swim on shore.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. i. c. 17.

SURFACE. Fr. *Sur-face*; i. e. *Superfice*, (qv.) the upper *face*.

The upper *face*, outward or exterior part; (met.) the first shew or appearance.

And whb stern (Eolus' blasts, like Thetis waxing rash,
Sbo only over-swells the *surface* of his hash.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

Which of us, who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereous mould whereon we stand,
This continent of spacious Heav'n, adorn'd
With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gems and gold.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

The aged earth aghast,
With terrour of that blast,
Shall from the *surface* to the center shake.
Id. Christ's Nativity.

How encumbers along the *surface* creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

These common appearances are large discoloured spots dispersed over the whole *surface* of the body.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 10.

Such characters as have nothing but external accomplishments to recommend them, may indeed be greatly admired and approved by vain and weak understandings, which penetrate no deeper than the *surface*.
Knox. Liberal Education, § 36.

His passions like th' wat'ry stores that sleep
Beneath the smiling *surface* of the deep,
Wait but the lashes of a wintry storm,
To frown and roar, and shake his feeble form.
Cowper. Hope.

SURFEIT, v. Su'rfeit, n. Su'rfeited. Su'rfeiting, n. Fr. *Surfaire*; it. *Sopraffare*, (*super-facere.*) to *over-do.* The Eng. *Surfeit* is—To overdo, to overload, to overcharge, (sc.) the stomach; the powers of digestion.

Surfeit, the noun, is also applied to the consequences of an overcharged stomach; the feeling of satiety, of disgust.

——— On mornes long to lie,
Surfeyte in comyng.
R. Brunne, p. 311.

Let nat Syre *Surfeit* sitten at thy borde.
Piers Plowhman, p. 142.

Zelmane thought it not good for his stomach to receive a *surfeit* of too much favour.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Fastyng is to absteine from *surfeiting*, or ouer much eatyng, from drunkennes, and care of the world.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 81.

If the same head-ach come by occasion of drunkennesse or a *surfet* of wine, they would be applied with vinegre.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 18.

All start up, and to bed;
No more would watch, when sleepe so *surfeted*
Their leaden ey-lids.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ii.

Too much a *surfeit* breeds, and may our child annoy:
These fat and luscious meats do but our stomachs cloy.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

——— Menas, I did not thinke
This amorous *surfeiter* would haue donn'd his helme
For such a pettie warre; his souldiership
Is twice the other twaine.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 1.

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with *surfeitings*;
Mar not her sense with sensuality:
Cast not her wit on idle things,
Make not her free will slave to vanity.
Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, § 34.

A grown person *surfeiting* with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach, and he cannot bear the very idea of it.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst*, b. ii. c. 33.

Instead of one reasonable flesh-meal, they were now scarcely satisfied with three, each of them too so prodigious in quantity, as would at another time have produced a fever or *surfeit*.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 2.

He who before pamper'd himself with all sorts of delicacies even to *surfeiting*, would now be glad of any sort of food in the world, even of husks, if he could get them.
Sharp, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

Not to enjoy the blessings of providence when they are mercifully placed before us, but to refuse them with sullen insensibility, is probably no less displeasing to our benefactor, than to *surfeit* and injure ourselves by excessive indulgence.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 20.

SU'RFEL. " To *surphule* or *surfel* the cheeks, is to wash them with mercurial or sulphur water, as it was called: one of those pernicious compounds which, under the name of cosmeticks, found their way to the ladies' toilets," (Gifford,) whose explanation does not extend to the passage from Skelton.

Of broken warkes wrought many a goodly thing
In eastyng, in turnyng, in florishing of flowrs,
With burres rough and buttons *surfyllyng*
In nedyl warke raysyng byrdes in boures.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

As for thy painted pale, and wrinckles *surfed* vp,
Are deare ynough, for such as lust to drinke of euery cup.
Gascoigne. A Challenge to Beautie.

She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfeit* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, or conform the hairs of her eye-brows, &c.
Ford. Love's Sacrifice, Act ii. sc. 1.

SU'RFLEW. See the quotation; and also Flue.

What usually are termed therein (the Granvil coat of arms) rests, being the handles of spears (most honourable in tilting to break them nearest thereunto) are called by some criticks *surflewes*, being the necessary appendants to organs conveying wind into them—if, (as it seemeth) their dubious form as represented in the escutcheon doth, *ex æquo*, answer to both.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

SURGE, v. Surge, n. Su'rgeful. Su'rgeless. Su'rgy. A rising, (sc.) of water or wave; a rising wave, or billow.

See Insurge. The Fr. *Sourgeon is*,—the spring of a fountain, or the rising, boyling or sprouting out of water in a spring, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Surg-ere*, to rise.

It is say'd of trouth that al buyldynges are masoned and wrought of dyuerse stones, and all great ryuers are gurged and assemblede of diuers *surges* and springes of water.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 1.

[This] made her frame her self, not truly with a *surged* joy, but with a determinate patience to let her husband think he had found a very gentle and supple-minded Zelmane.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

For louers sighes, sometimes take rest,
And lend their minds a leaue to muse,
But mine are like the *surging seas*,
Whome calme nor quiet can appease.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholmew of Bathe.

If such as earst in enuing of the *surge*
By passiog to the strauage and forraine lande
Bode bitter blast and scorrefull Neptunes scourge,
Dreade not to take the like attempt in hande.
Turberuile. To the rayling Raul of Sycophants.

When I awaking all inrapt
Doe leane my breast with streames,
And make my smokie sighes to skyes
Their vpwarde wake to take,
Thus with a *surge* of teares bedewde
(O bed) I thee forsake.
Id. The Louer to his carefull Bed, &c.

In *surgeless* seas of quiet rest when I
Seiten yeares had said'd, a pettie did arise,
The blasts whereof shrig'd my liberte:
For whil't I did with busie braine deuise
Them to destroy, which did my court despise,
The boistrous blasts of hatred blew a gale,
My cables crakt, my barke was beng'd with bale.
Mirrour for Magistrates.

Who, all in rage, his sea-god syre besought
Some cursed vengeaunce on his sonne to cast:
From *surging* gulf two monsters streight were brought;
With dread whereof his chasing steedes aghast
Both charett swifte and huntsman overcast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

The Romans valiantness nor courage could aught prevail, but they were driven to give them place (much like the rage of *surging* waves, or terrible trembling of the earth) rather than tarry to be troden under feet, and overthrown by them.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 341.

And there it [Charwell] issueth so fast at the verie *surge*, that it groweth into a pretie streame, in moist out of hand.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 11.

Nature had framed them [mountaines] for her owne selfe; partly to tame the violence of great rivers, and to brake the force of *surging* waves and inundations of the sea.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 1.

And streight they saw the raging *surges* reard
Up to the skies.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Like Thetis' goodly self majestically guides;
Upon her spacious bed tossing the *surgeful* tides.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

I lie as open to the gusts of passion
As the bare shore to every beating *surge*.
Dryden. Marriage-à-la-Mode, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— The *surging* air receives
Its plumy burden; and their self-taught wings
Winnow the waving element.
Thomson. Spring.

So when Ulysses plough'd the *surgy* main;
When now in view appear'd his native plain,
His wey-ward mates th' Æolian bag unbind,
Expecting treasures, but out rush'd a wind.
Broome. Epis. to Mr. E. Fenton, (1728.)

" Say, royal youth, sincere of soul, report
What cause hath led you to the Spartan court?
Do public or domestic cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main?"
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Methinks I see thee straying on the beach
And asking of the *surge*, that bathes thy foot,
If ever it has wash'd our distant shore.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SURGEON. } Fr. *Chirurgien, surgien*; It.
SU'GERY. } *Chirùrgo*; Sp. *Chirurjano*. See
SU'RGICAL. } CHIRURGEON.

One who works with the *hand* (χειρ), who performs *manual* operations, (sc.) in the art of healing.

His *surgien* him tolde, if he sukl hin saue,
& his lif holde, reste behoued him haue.
R. Brunne, p. 229.

Ich am a *surgen* seide the frere.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 400.

Now ich seo suide Lyf, that *surgeryę* ne phisike
May nat a myre availe. *Id.* p. 401.

"Sire," (quod he) as to us *surgiens* apperteineth, that we do to every wight the beste that we can, wher as we ben withholden, and to our patient that we do no damage: wherfor it happeth many time and ofte, that when twey men han everich wounded other, o same *surgien* heleth hem both, wherfore unto our art it is not pertinent to norice werre, ne parties to supporte.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

With us thur was a doctour of physike.
In all this world ne was ther non him like
To speke of phisike, and of *surgerie*.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 413.

There was yet Esculapius
A god in thilke tyme as thus,
His crafte stode ypon *surgerie*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Like a good *surgeon* he [God] putteth paine of tribulacion into the sores of our sinne, because the syrne cannot otherwyse bee rubbed out of the fleshe and cured.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 372.

Than incontynent they dysarmed hym, and dyd gette *surgiens* to dresse his wound, for they wold gladly that he might escaped; but he dyed the next day after.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 44.

Mist. What would you sir?
Wild. I would crave a little rest lady,
And for my hurts some *surgery*.
Beaum & Fletch. The Night-Walker, Act iii.

On the 20th of November, the captains of the squadron represented to the commodore, that their ships' companies were very sickly, and that it was their own opinions as well as their *surgeons*', that it would tend to the preservation of the men to let in more air between decks.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 4.

Their acts are few and simple; yet, if we may credit them, they perform cures in *surgery*, which our extensive knowledge in that branch, has not, as yet, enabled us to imitate.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

In the early ages of long life and temperance, men were still subject to the common accidents of wounds, bruises, and dislocations; this would soon raise *surgery* into an art.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 3.

If I had not known no application had been made to it, I should certainly have enquired, with a very interested curiosity, after the vulnerary herbs and *surgical* art of the country.—*Cook: First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 9.

SUR-INTE'NDANT. See SUPERINTEND.

SUR-LOIN, or } The *loin* of beef, so entitled
SU'RLOIN. } by King James the First.

When pleasures to the eye and palate meet,
That cook has render'd his great work compleat:
His glory far, like *sur-loin's* knighthood, flies.
King. Art of Cookery. To Dr. Lister.

But the bold Briton ne'er in earnest dines
Without substantial haunches and *surloins*.
In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Cressy was lost by kickshaws and soup-maigre.
Fenton. Prol. to Southerne's Spartan Dame.

His are like solid *surloin*, theirs like whipt syllabub.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 35.

SU'RLY. } A. S. *Sur-lic*, sourly; Fr. *Sural*,
SU'RLILY. } sourish, (Cotgrave.)
SU'RLINESS. } Sourly, (met.) with asperity or
SU'RLING, *n.* } acerbity; morose, cross, angry.

They hespen billes of wrath;
Like *syrlie* shepherds han we none
They keepen all the path.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. July.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead,
Than you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled
From this vile world, with vilest worms to dwell.
Shakespeare, Son. 81.

This was that P. Decius, who afterwards being consull together with that *surlie* and imperious colleague of his [L. Manlius] sirnamed Imperiosus, devoved and yeelded himselfe to all the divels of hell for the safetie of his armie, and the obtaining of victorie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxii. c. 3.

And as for these *soure surlings*, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard.—*Camden. Rem. Anagrammes.*

Lycurgus their law-giver was so addicted to elegant learning, as to have been the first that brought out of Ionia the scatter'd works of Homer, and sent the poet Thales from Crete to prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility.—*Milton. Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.*

Having been a person of a *surley* and proud nature, and offensive in word and action, he [Bridgood] did a little before his death desire pardon and forgiveness of all the world, especially with several persons with whom he had any animosities.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

By the constant practice of which, our minds will be gradually cured of all that perversness and *surliness* of temper, which indisposes us to the respective duties of our relations.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 3.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return:
But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profest, as brother of the war.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

Here virtue thrives as in her proper soil:
Not rude and *surly*, and beset with thorns,
And terrible to sight, as when she springs
(If e'er she spring spontaneous) in remote
And barb'rous climes, where violence prevails,
And strength is lord of all. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

SURMI'SE, *v.* } To opine, to *suspect*; from
SURMI'SE, *n.* } the Fr. *Surmise*, and this
SURMI'SAL. } from *summettre*, although no
SURMI'SER. } longer used in that sense,
SURMI'SING, *n.* } (q. d. *super-mittere*, i. e. *super-jungere*;) that is—to put on the mind upon any thing, (Skinner.) The Old Fr. *Summettre*, Roquefort interprets,—to *charge*, to *accuse*.

To suppose, to conjecture, to have a suspicion, to suspect, to suggest.

Thinkinge as they begin to do at ready, that either Luther seied not so evyll as is *surmised* upon him, or else that those thinges that he sayth, as odious as they seme, bee good ynough indeed.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 110.

And he *surmised* to the king, in the presence of the queen his mother, the bishops of Lincoln and Salisbury, and others of his council, that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his [the said Roger's] enemies beyond sea.
Stale Trials. 5 Edw. III. an. 1330. *Roger Mortimer.*

Neither doee we refuse your fantasies because they be Catholicke, as you *surmise*, but because they be your owne, deuised by your selfe of late dates, many of them contrary to God's holy worde, and are not Catholicke.
Jewell. Reply to M. Hardinge, p. 4.

Branons, in absence of the kynge, toke a Cristen man, & *surmysed* agayne hym felony & murdowre.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 242.

I trust God will and hath reserved the same to be an instrument to relieve the truth, and to confound false *surmises*.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. pt. i. b. iii. No. 30.

Having a sufficient pledge of her sister's secrecy, [she] began to complain of their father's strict usage in hinting, by his *surmizings* of his own minding to mar their fortunes.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

So lest it should be still imputed to me, as I have found it hath bin, that some self-pleasing humour of vain glory hath incited me to contest with men of high estimation, now while green years are upon my head, from this needless *surmisal*, I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor.—*Milton. Reason of Church Government*, b. ii. Introd.

I should first desire these *surmisers* to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design.
Lively Oracles, &c. (1678.) p. 37.

[He] wasteth hys braynes aboute questions & strife of wordes, whereof springeth enuy, strife, rylynges, euil *surmisinges* & vayne disputacions.—*Bible*, 1551. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

His presence odious, when his task was done.
A youth, how all the beauties of the East
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd;
How he, *sirnamed* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

——— From whose [Socrates] mouth issu'd forth
Mellifluous streams that water'd all the schools
Of academies old and new, with those
Sirnam'd Peripatetics, and the sect
Epicurean, and the Stoic severe.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

The Normans introduced the use of *sirnames*, which tend to preserve the knowledge of families and pedigrees.
Hume. History of England, vol. ii. App. 2.

SURPA'SS, *v.* Fr. *Surpasser*, to pass over.

To pass *over*, or overpass; to pass, or go beyond; to exceed, to excel.

Philoclea, much resembling (though I most say much *surpassing*) the lady Zelmane, whom so well I loved.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Then I (my deare) whose gleames
and ardor doth *surpasse*
The scorching flame and blasing heate
that in Leander was.—*Turberville. Ventrous Lover, &c.*

But now by proofe all otherwise I weene;
For this great city that does far *surpass*,
And this bright angels toure quite dims that toure of glass.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

SURMO'UNT, *v.* } Fr. *Surmonter*; It. *Sor-*
SURMO'UNTABLE. } *montàre*;—

To mount, ascend or rise *above*; to overcome, to exceed; to overpass or surpass.

"And some so full of fury is, and despite,
That it *surmounteth* his reputation."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

That for to speake of gomme, herbe, or tree,
Comparison may not imaked be,
For it *surmounteth* plainly all odoures.
Id. Prol. to the Legende of Good Women.

The very good and great excellent nature of God be worthy to be loued of vs & woorshipped and serued too, for the souerayn and *surmountyng* goodnesse of it selfe, though we should our selfe take no manner of benefite thereby.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 362.

More ample spirit than hethenes was wont
Here needes be, whiles the famous auncestryes
Of my most dreaded soveraigne I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far *surmount*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Chor. How thou wilt here come off *surmounts* my reach.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Finding some slight matter of accusation against him, [the Athenians] sent to seize his person. [Themistocles,] and he hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet, and take a terrible revenge; but he rather chose a voluntary death.
Swift. Dissertion in Athens & Rome, c. 2.

The man of learnin often sets up his reason in opposition to revelation; and finding difficulties, which his reason cannot *surmount*, he becomes contemptuous, and sceptical.—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Ser. 60.

Every situation of life hath its proper temptations and its proper duties; and with the aids which the gospel offers, the temptations of all situations are equally *surmountable*, and the duties equally within the power of the believer's improved strength.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. xx.

They attempt to diversify, where diversification is not wanted, and to facilitate, where the difficulty is easily *surmountable* by common sagacity.
Knox. Letter to a young Nobleman.

SURNAME, *n.* } Fr. *Surnom, surnommer*;
SU'RNAME, *v.* } It. *Soprannòme*; Sp. *Sobrenombre*. (See *Menage*.) *Supernomen* (Skinner) i. e. an additional name, as it regards the name given at baptism. It is generally—

An additional name. See the quotations from Camden.

Express their name and *sir-name*, with sufficient knowledge of them.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. b. iii. p. 2. No. 15.

One shall say I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob: and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, & *surname* himself by the name of Israel.—*Isaiah*, xlv. 5.

Surnames given for difference of families, and continued as hereditary in families were used in no nation generally but among the Romans; and that after the league of union with the Sabines: for the confirmation whereof it was constituted that the Romans should prefix Sabine names before their owne, and likewise the Sabines the Romans name.
Camden. Remains. Surnomes.

In the authentical record of the exchequer called Domesday, *surnames* are first found, brought in then by the Normans, who not long before first tooke them: but most noted with De, such a place, as Godefridus de Mannevilla.—*Id. Ib.*

Remember that Pelican conqueroure,
A youth, how all the beauties of the East
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd;
How he, *sirnamed* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

SURPA'SS, *v.* Fr. *Surpasser*, to pass over.

To pass *over*, or overpass; to pass, or go beyond; to exceed, to excel.

"But all his mind is set on mucky pelfe,
To hoord up heaps of evill-gotten masse,
For which he others wrongs, and wreckes himselfe.
Yet is he linked to a lovely lasse,
Whose beauty doth her bounty far *surpasse*."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Cleo. The clymate delicate, the ayre most sweet,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common prayse it beares.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 1.

And makes a covenant never to destroy
The earth again by flood, nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Behold a wonder! they but now who seem'd
In bigness to *surpass* earth's giant sons
No less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Id. Ib.*

He hath wonderful conceits of his own qualities and faculties; he effects commendations incompetent to him; he soars at employment *surpassing* his ability to manage.
Barrow, vol. i. Sert. 1.

Edinburgh, as a place of medical education, has confessedly *surpassed*,—not only Oxford and Cambridge, but the universities of all Europe.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 33.

SURPLICE. } Fr. *Surplis*; Sp. *Sobrepelliz*,
SURPLICEO. } (tunica linea, (q.d.) *Super-pelliceum, or super-plicium*, because, on account of its great width, it was gathered into *folds* (in *plicos*), Skinner.

The Low Lat. *Superpelliceum*, was so called because worn *super pelliceas* tunicas. See *Du Cange* and *Junius*.

Here now a coutrenore, thorgh Robertes avis,
Abouen ther armore did serkis & *surplice*.
R. Brunne, p. 334.

And thereupon he had a gay *surplise*
As white as is the blosme upon the rise.
Chaucer. The Millieres Tale, v. 3313.

At Boughton under Blee us gan atake
A man that clothed was in clothes blake,
And undernethe he wered a white *surplis*.
Id. The Chaunones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,023.

But they will picke one quarell or an other with them, either for some *surplis*, cresome or mortuary, either for one trifle or other, and eyte them to the arches.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 135.

The priest arraied in a *surplesse* or white vesture, climbeth up into the tree, and with a golden hook or hill cutteth it [unsetlote] off, and they beneath receive it in a white coulldoure cassocke or coat of armes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 44.

Of this cotton [Bombyx] the Ægyptian priests were wont to wear their fine *surplesses*, and they tooke a singular delight therein.—*Id. Ib.* b. xix. c. 1.

They who will consult the works of our venerable Hooker, or the account of his life, or more particularly the letter written to him upon this subject, by George Cranmer, may see by what gradations they proceeded: from the dislike of cap and *surplice*, the very next step was admonitions to the whole parliament against the whole government ecclesiastical.—*Dryden. Religio Laici, Pref.*

Lo! as the *surplice*'d train draw near
To this last mansion of mankind,
The slow sad bell, the sable hirt,
In holy musings wrap the mind!
Mallet. A Funeral Hymn.

SURPLUS. } Fr. *Sur-plus*; It. *Soprappiù*;
SURPLUSAGE. } (Lat. *Super*, and *plus.*)
The *over-plus*; the super-fluity, the remainder.

Of Priamus was yeve at Grekes request
A time of truce, and tho they gonnen trete
Hir prisoners to chaunegen most and leet,
And for the *surplus* yeven sommes grete.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

[He] the queene besought, that thilke night not fine
Her tassey if she might entine
Ethiokes of conscience and right,
To kepe counseaunt, as he hath behight
Full yore agoue, with *surplusage*.
Id. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Fall ofte tyme I haue herde saie,
That he whiche hath no loue achieved,
Hym thinketh that he is not relieved,
Though that his ladie make hym chere,
So as she make in good manere
Hir honour, and hir name saue,
But he the *surplus* might haue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

This part Slanius joined as a *surplusage* ouer and above his inheritance, to the monarchie.
Holinshed. First Inhabitation of Ireland.

If then thee list my offred grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse;
But thing refused doe not afterward accuse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Could he doe more that finde an idle roome
For many hundreth thousands on a toombe?
Or who reares up four free-schooles in his age
Of his oide pillage, and damn'd *surplusage*?
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 5.

In th' holsters, at his saddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did stow,
Among the *surplus* of such meat
As in bose he could not get.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 1.

The juice which trickles into these vessels, is collected by persons who climb the trees [the Pao-palm] for that purpose, morning and evening, and is the common drink of every individual upon the island; yet a much greater quantity is drawn off than is consumed in this use, and of the *surplus* they make both a syrup and coarse sugar.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

SURPRISE, v.
SURPRI'SE, n.
SURPRI'SAL.
SURPRI'SER.
SURPRI'SING, n.
SURPRI'SINGLY.
} Fr. *Surprins, surprendre*; It. *Sorprendere, sorprèsa*, from Fr. *Sur*; It. *Sor*; Lat. *Super*; and Fr. *Prens* or *pris*; It. *Prèso*, past part. of Fr. *Prendre*; It. *Prèndere*; Lat. *Prendere*, (*pre-* and *hendere.*) See HAND.

To take or catch *upon* (or, as Cotgrave expresses it, in the deed doing); to overtake, (sc.) unexpectedly, unawares; to come to, or upon; beyond expectation; to raise or excite the feelings or emotions, by sudden, unexpected, or unusual appearances. See the quotation from Cogan.

If Polly haue *surprised* thee,
Do so that it recouered be,
And be well ware to take no more
Counsaile, that greeneth after sore.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Penda that of this former victory was *suppryysd* with great pryde, came with his hoost into the boldis of Northumbirlande, entendyng to ale Oswyn, as before he had slayne his brother Oswalde.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 134.

——— When that disdainfull beast,
Encountring fierce, him suddein doth *surprize*
And seizing cruell clawes in trembling brest,
Under his lordly foot him proudly hath suppriest,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

A tygre forth out of the wood did rise,
That with fell clawes full of fierce gourmandize,
And greedy mouth wide-gaping like hell-gate,
Did runne at Pastorell her to *surprize*.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 10.

——— The valiant Saxons came
Who sought by sea and land adventures far and near,
And seizing at the last upon the Britons here,
Surpris'd the spacious isle, which still for theirs they hold.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

The libertie we giue the foe (alas) is ouer large,
Their camp is also mixt with ours, and we haue forth no spies,
To learne their drifts; who may perchance this night intend *surprise*.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. x.

Therefore from him Laertes sonne his weye
Doth turne aside, and hoists his good event
In working of Strymonian Rhœsus fall,
And efte in Dolons subtile *surprysell*.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

——— O since that houre, that thy *surprisell* led
From forth the faire wood, my sad feete; farre from my lov'd allies,
To famous Lemnos, where I found an hundred oxens prize
To make my ransome.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxi.

The foes, *surpris'd* with wonder, stood aghast.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Men, boys, and women, stupid with *surprise*,
Where'er she passes, fix their wondering eyes.
Id. Ib. b. viii.

A lesser calamity coming suddenly doth astonish more, than a far greater which hath been long expected; for, *surprisals* confound men's thoughts, daunt their spirits, and betray all the succours which reason offers.
Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 11.

The time agreed upon was such a night, when the *surpriers* were to be ready upon such a part of the wall, and to have ladders to mount in two places, where two soldiers were to be appointed for sentinels who were privy to the attempt.—*Clarendon. Civil Wars*, vol. iii. p. 187.

The learned doctor produces a passage of Basil, which he renders thus very *surprisingly*: "We affirm that, according to the natural order of causes and effects, the Father must have the preeminence before the Son."
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 312.

[The chart] was allowed by all Europe to be far complexter in its geography than any that had till then been published, whilst it was at the same time most *surprisingly* exact in the quantity of variation assigned to the different parts of the globe.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 9.

The less faulty [are] *surprisingly* apt to be dissipated in a hurry of amusements, or plod on in worldly business without higher attentions.—*Seeker*, vol. i. Ser. 27.

Whatever presents itself in a sudden and unexpected manner, has, in most cases, a much greater effect upon us, than subjects of very superior importance, for which we have been gradually prepared. The more sudden, that is, the greater the improbability of its appearing at that instant; and the more unexpected, that is, the greater distance the train of thought was from the expectancy, the more violent will be the first percussion; and this circumstance will give peculiar energy to the exciting cause, whatever its peculiar complexion may be. A strong impulse is given, by the very mode of its appearance, previous to our being able to acquire a distinct knowledge of its nature. This impulse is the emotion we term *surprize*.—*Cogan. Passions*, pt. ii. c. 1. § 2.

SURQUEDRY. } It. *Sorquidanza, sorquidù*;
SURQUEDOUS. } *dato*; from the obsolete Fr. *Surcuider*. (See *Roquefort.*) *Sur, super*, and *Cuider*, to think, to ween, deem, imagine, suppose, *presume*, (Cotgrave.)

More moderaly called *outrecuidance*, (says Skinner;) Fr. *Cuider*; Sp. *Cuydar*; It. *Coitare, cogitare*; Lat. *Cogitare*, (Menage.)

Cuider seems to be more nearly allied to A. S. *Cuethan.* See QUOTH.

An overweening presumption, pride, arrogancy; too great a conceit for his own sufficiency, (Cotgrave.)

And sente forth *sourquidoure*. hus serjiauns of armes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 384.

Presumption, is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do, and this is called *surquidrie*.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

It sheweth well that thou art not wise,
But supprised with a manere of rage,
To take on thee this *surquedous* message.
Id. The Story of Thebes, b. ii.

Surquedrie is thilke vice
Of pride, whiche the thirde office
Hath in his courte, and will not knowe
The trouth. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For thy my sonne if thou wolt line
In vertue, thou must vice eschewe,
And with lowe herte humblesse sewe,
So that thou be not *surquedous*.
Id. Ib.

But in such selfe lone, thou seeme to wade so farre,
As fall to foule presumption, and iudge thy selfe a starre,
Bewaie betimes and thinke in our etymologie,
Such faults are plainly called pryde, and in french *surcuydrye*.—*Gascoigne. Counceil to Duglasse Diue.*

There they beheld a mighty gyant stand
Upon a rocke, and holding forth on hie
An huge great paire of ballance in his hand,
With which he boasted in his *surquedrie*
That all the world he would weigh equallie.
If ought he had the same counterpoys.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

I must confess I have a great mind to be married.
Lel. So have I too, a grudging of good will that way:
And would as fain be dispatched. But this Monsieur Quicksilver—
Ros. No, no: we'el bar him by and by,—and Main: let him trample:
There is no safety in his *surquedrie*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wild Goose Chace, Act iii. sc. 1.

Oh, how I grieve, that late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*.
Donne. Letter to Mr. J. W.

SUR-REBUTTER. } A rebutter or re-
SUREBJOI'NDER. } joinder, upon or in addition to, or in answer to a rebutter or rejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a *surrejoinder*; upon which the defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 20.

SUR-REI'NED. Nares thinks, not—injured in the *reins*; but—kept in the *rein* or bridle; and consequentially ridden or worke; too long; overworked.

A drench for *sur-rein'd* iades, their barly broth,
Decoct their cold-blood to such valiant Lait. *Rendere.*
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 5.

Writes he not a good cordial sappy style?
A *sur-rein'd* jaded wit, but he rubs on.
Jack Drum's Entertainment, (1601.)

SUR-RE'NDER, v.
SURRE'NDER, n.
SURRE'NDRY.
} Old Fr. *Surrender*. *Sur*, Lat. *Super*; and *Rendre*, Lat. *Reddere*.

To render up; to yield up; to concede, to give up, to deliver, or give back again.

In the meane time his sonne tooke vpon him foorthwith the administration of the empiere, went into Italie with an armie, would not *surrender* the state which he liked wel.
Jewell. Defence of the Apologie, p. 419.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they out-raigned had their utmost date,
And then therein resized was againe,
And ruled long with honourable state,
Till he *surrendred* realme and life to fate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Count Gondomar was on his way to Flanders, and thence to England (as they say) with a large commission to treat for a *surrender* of the Palatinate, and so to piece matters together again.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 10.

So spake our general mother, and with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half inclosing land
On our first father. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

There could not be a better pawn for the *surrendry* of the Palatinate, than the Infanta in the Prince's arms, who could never rest till she did the work, to merit love of our nation.
Howell, b. i. Let. 26.

If we do not *surrender* our wills to the overtures of his goodness, we must submit our backs to the strokes of his anger.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

I then ordered a musquet to be fired over their heads, as the least exceptionable expedient to accomplish my design, hoping it would either make them *surrender*, or leap into the water.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 1.

The greatest resemblance of all lies in this—the never-failing protection and support afforded by the husband to the wife; and the abstraction of the affections from all other objects on the part of the wife, and the *surrender* of her whole heart and mind to the husband.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

SURREPTION. SUREEPTITIOUS. SUREEPTITIOUSLY. } Fr. *Subreption, subreptif*; Lat. *Sur-ripere* (*sub*, and *rapere*), to seize or take away, *under* (sc. cover).

Surreptitious,—taken *under* (sc.) cover or concealment; privily, by stealth, by fraud; taken fraudulently.

And if it shall to you appear, that any such apostolical dispensations shall be sufficient, effectual, and valid or invalid, ineffectual, unsufficient, *surreptitious* or arreptitious, or on any account null and void, such you shall pronounce and declare finally that they are, and ought to be held.
State Trials. 19 *Hen. VIII.* an. 1528. *Divorce of Catharine of Arragon.*

How be it a sodé *surreptitious* delyte, cast by the diuel into the sensual parte, is no sinne at all, but may be matter of merite.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1278.

He which otherwise dies, comes by *surreption* and stealth, and not warrantably unto his end.
Hales. Rem. A Ser. of Duels.

C. I told you, frailties and imperfections, and also sins of sudden *surreption*, and those that by daily incursion, continual import—unity, at some one time gained in upon us, (so they were as suddenly taken and repented of) were reconcilable with a regenerate state.
Hammond. Works, vol. ii. p. 23.

Sinnes that no labour was, nor any hand
Would offer to inuade Vlysses house,
To take or touch with *surreptitious*
Or violent hand, what there was left for vse.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxi.

In the strait progress to heaven, I call that an infallible sign of a great grace, and indeed the greatest degree of a great grace, when a man is prepared against sudden invasions of the spirit, *surreptitious* and extemporary assaults.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

It is with pleasure I hear that you have procured a correct copy of the Dunciad, which the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered so necessary.
Pope. The Dunciad, Let. to the Publishers.

I freely confess to you, that I was troubled and discouraged by having had the number of the first books that I writ, lessened by more than one, that were *surreptitiously* got away from me.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 37.

Besides, the author of the Letters was well known to all L. B.'s friends; the title-page of this *surreptitious* edition tells us, they were written by a person of quality.
Warburton. Lett. to the Edit. of Spirit of Patriotism.

SURROGATE, *v.* SURROGATION. } Fr. *Surroguer*, and *Subroguer*. See SUBROGATE.

Surrogate is a common name for an officer in the ecclesiastical courts. The 128 Constit. is entitled "The Quality of *Surrogates*."

But this earthly Adam falling in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his roome, who is able to save to the utmost.—*More. Pref. General.*

This St. Peter gives as the reason why there should be a *surrogation* and new choice of an apostle to succeed into the room of Judas the traytor, viz. That he might be a witness with them of the resurrection.—*Killingbeck*, Ser. 120.

SUR-ROUND, *v.* Fr. *Surronder*, q.d. *superrotundare*. See ROUND.

To carry or bear *round*; to encircle, to encompass, to environ; to circumscribe.

So numberless were those bad angels seen
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell
'Twixt upper, nether, and *surrounding* fires.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

But cloud in stead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the chearful ways of men
Cut off.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Now each relay a sev'ral station findes,
Ere the triumphant train, the copps *surrounds*;
Relayes of horse, long breath'd as winter windes,
And their deep cannon-mouth'd experience'd hounds.
Davenant. Gondibert, b. i. c. 2.

The course you steer I worthy blame conclude,
But 'tis because you leave it unparas'd.
A monarch's crown with fate *surrounded* lies,
Who reach, lay hold on death that miss the prize.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

It is therefore very probable, that what Bouvet took for land, was nothing but mountains of ice, *surrounded* by loose or field ice.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

SUR-SA'NURE. Fr. *Sur*, and *sain*, healing over.

Tyrwhitt calls it—a wound healing outwardly only.

And wel ye knowe that of a *sursanure*
In surgerie is perilous the cure.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 1166.

My wound abideth like a *sursanure*.
Id. The Flowre of Courtesie.

SUR-TOUT. A robe or vesture worn *over* (*sur*) *every* thing else (*tout*).

That garment best the winter's rage defends,
Whose ample form without one plait depends;
By various names in various counties known,
Yet held in all the true *surtout* alone:
Be thine of kursey firm, though small the cost,
Then brave unwet the reign, unchill'd the frost.
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

SURVE'NE, *v.* Fr. *Survenir*. See TO SUPERVENE.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *surveneth* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption.
Harvey.

SURVEY, *n.* SURVE'Y, *v.* SURVE'YAL. SURVE'YANCE. SURVE'YOR. SURVI'EW, *n.* SURVI'EW, *v.* SURVI'SE, *v.* } Spenser writes *Surview*, and B. Jonson, *Survise*. See SUPERVISE.

To see or look *over*; to overlook, to oversee; to have or keep, the view, or sight over, a look over, an eye upon; to inspect, to examine; to super-intend.

Ye fathers and ye mothers eke also,
Though ye han children, be it on or mo,
Your is the charge of all hir *surveiance*,
While that they been under your governance.
Beth ware, that by ensample of your living,
Or by your negligence in chastising,
That they ne perish.—*Chaucer. Doctoures Tale*, v.12,029.

Sturmius is he, out of whom the trew *survey*, and whole workemanship, is speciaille to be learned.
Ascham. The Scholemaster, b. ii.

The *surveyors* are diuers, one more principal: they *survey* the queenes lands within the dutchy.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. iii. c. 6.

And yet would I, no entrie make; but staid
Above without the houses; and thence *survaid*
From out a lofte watche toure raised there,
The countrie round about.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

——— I will not use my sword
On thee: nay, for a wench; unjustly though thou tak'st
The thing thou gav'st; but all things else, that in my
ship thou mak'st
Greedy *survey* of, do not touch without my leave.
Id. Iliad, b. i.

You that are God's *surveyers* and can shew
How far and when, and why the wind doth blow;
Know all the charges of the dreadfull thunder,
And when it will shoot over, or fall under.
F. Beaumont. The Honest Man's Fortune.

Wherevpon shortlie after there were chosen by his aduise seuen ancient personages, men of good conscience and great experience, which were appointed to be *survisors* of the whole countrie.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Feryusius, an. 3640.

It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable and ridiculous escutcheon, that ever this eye *survis'd*.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour.

It chaunced after upon a day,
The husbandman selfe to come that way,
Of custome for to *survewe* his grounde.
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calender. February.

That turrets frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed around,
And lifted high above this earthly masse,
Which it *surveyed* as hills doen lower ground.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

Like those who have *survey'd* the moon by glasses, can only tell of a new and shining world above us, but not relate the riches and glories of the place.
Dryden. The State of Innocence, Ded.

I thought that the first step towards satisfying several inquiries, the mind of man was very apt to run into, was to take a *survey* of our own understandings, examine our own powers, and see to what things they were adapted.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 1.

But the truth of this doctrine will further appear by the declaration and *survey*al of those respects according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

After some *survieve* of the state of the body, he is able to inform them.—*Sanderson. Ser.* p. 197.

Let observation with extensive view
Survey mankind from China to Peru;
Remark each anxious toil, each eager strife,
And watch the busy scenes of crowded life.
Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.

SURVIVE, *v.* SURVI'VAL. SURVI'VANCE. SURVI'VER. SURVI'VOR. SURVI'VORSHIP. } Fr. *Survivre*; It. *Sopravvivere*; Sp. *Sobre-viver*; Lat. *Supervivere*, (*super*, and *vivere*,) to live *over* or beyond (sc.) any given period or event.

To over-live, to outlive; to live more than, more years than; years beyond; to exceed in duration or continuance of life.

The yeares of Nestor nothing were to his,
Ne yet Methusalem, though longest liv'd;
For he remembered hath their infancie:
Ne wonder then if that he were depriv'd
Of native strength now that he them *survi'd*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

For now no more of Oeneus sonnes *survivi'd*; they all were gone:
No more his royall selfe did live, no more his noble sonne,
The golden Meleager now, their glasses all were run.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

And lay e're while a holocaust,
From out her ashie wouals now teem'd,
Revives, reflorishes, then vigorous most
When most unactive deem'd,
And though her bodie die, her fame *survives*,
A secular bird ages of lives.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

——— The returne of my Jou'd sire
Is past all hope; and should rude Fame inspire
From any place, a flattering messenger
With news of his *survival*; he should bear
No least beliefe off, from my desperate loue.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

Sir Thomas More and our best chroniclers make it doubtful whether those two princes were so lost in King Richard's time, or no; and infer that one of them was thought to be living many years after his death: that might be enough to acquit him: which opinion I like the better, because it mentioneth the *survivance* but of one of them.
Sir G. Buck. Hist. of Rich. III. (1646.)

The people will remaine vncertaine, whil'st
'Twixt you there's difference: but the fall of either
Makes the *survivor* heyre of all.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 5.

The saist-like manner of this excellent person's passage from the world being as exemplary and conducing to the uses of *survivers* as the notice of his life.
Pett. Life of Hammond, p. 29.

Why this unmanly rage? recal to mind
Whom you forsake, what pledges leave behind.
Look if your hapless father yet *survive*;
Or if Ascanius, or Creusa, live.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

But be it so! that death shall bring thee peace,
That here thy sorrows and thy toils shall cease.
Death is what man should wish. But oh! what fate,
Shall on thy wife, thy sad *survivor* wait!
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. viii.

Christ's soul *survived* the death of his body; therefore shall the soul of every believer *survive* the body's death.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

After a stay of more than two months at Concordia, their number was diminished nearly one half by sickness, in consequence of the fatigue and hardship which they had suffered by the shipwreck, and the *survivors* were sent in a small vessel to Europe.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

From the same principle also arises the remaining grand incident of joint-estates; viz. the doctrine of *survivorship*; by which two or more persons are seised of a joint estate, of inheritance, for their own lives, or *pur autre vie*, or are jointly possessed of any chattel interest, the entire tenancy upon the decease of any of them remains to the *survivors*, and at length to the last *survivor*; and he shall be entitled to the whole estate, whatever it be, whether an inheritance or a common freehold only, or even a less estate.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 12.

But as to any interesting speculations concerning its state of *survivorship*, 'tis plain they had none.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 6.

SUSCE'PTIBLE.
SUSCEPTIBI'LITY.
SUSCE'PTION.
SUSCE'PTIVE.
SUSCEPTIBI'LITY.
SUSCE'PTOR.
SUSCE'PIENT, *adj.*
SUSCE'PIENT, *n.*

Fr. *Susceptible*; It. *Suscettibile*; Sp. *Susceptible*; Lat. *Suscipere*, to undertake, (*sub*, and *capere*,)

Susceptible,—that may *be* undertaken; used actively, as *susceptice*,—

That can or may undertake; capable, able to take, or receive, or admit: emphatically, predisposed to admit or receive, (sc.) feelings or sensations; sensitive.

[Our late sovereign] taking him into his regard, taught him more and more to please himself, and moulded him (as it were) Platonically, to his own idea; delighting first in the choice of the material, because he found him *susceptible* of good form.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 163.

The state and several motions and influences of the heavenly bodies is that providential law wherein they were created, and according to which they are governed; and the *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, and of that motion, is the general providential law, whereby other physical beings are governed in relation thereunto.
Hale. Origin of Mankind, p. 35.

When the Jews being warned by the sermons of the Baptist repented of their sins, they confessed their sins to John in the *susception* of baptism.
Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying, c. 8. § 5.

And upon this account, namely, that man is not only an intellectual creature, but also hath liberty of will, he becomes a creature properly *susceptive* of a law, and capable of rewards and punishments.—*Hale. Origin of Mankind*, p. 367.

In our church those who are not secular persons, are not forbid to be godfathers, (as in the church of Rome) nor are any *susceptors* supposed to contract any affinity, as that such an undertaking should hinder marriage between the sponsors and the persons baptized, if otherwise it be lawful.
Puller. Moderation of the Church of England, p. 281.

The next order of mercies is such which is of so pure and unmixed constitution, that it hath all no respect to the capacities and dispositions of the receivers, and afterwards, when it hath, it relates only to such conditions, which it self creates and produces in the *susceptor*; I mean the mercies of the divine predestination.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

Let not the holy sacrament be administred to dying persons, when they have no use of reason to make that duty acceptable and the mysteries effective of the purpose of the soul. For the sacraments and ceremonies of the gospel operate not without the concurrent actions and moral influence of the *susceptient*.—*Id. Holy Dying*, c. 3. § 8.

This is the time most *susceptible* of lasting impressions; and though those relating to the health of the body are by discreet people minded and fenced against, yet I am apt to doubt, that those which relate most peculiarly to the mind, and terminate in the understanding or passions, have been much less heeded than the thing of serves.
Locke. Hum. Underst, b. ii. c. 33.

The willing *susception* and the cheerful sustenance of the cross, is indeed the express condition, and the peculiar character of our Christianity.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 32.

Our best days do first pass away, was truly said; the nearer to its source our life is, the purer it is from stain, the freer from dregs, the more *susceptive* of good impressions, the more vivid and brisk in its activity.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 17.

It incenses the people (hugely *susceptive* of provocation) with a sense of notable injury done, and contempt cast upon it.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser 22.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply a natural discernibility and *susceptibility* of various shapes and modifications; i.e. mutability seems to be essential to it.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, § 5.

[God] likewise effecting miracles superiour, or contrary to the law and course of nature, without any preparatory dispositions induced into the *susceptient* matter.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

These are the seminaries in which the clergy, who are to go out and instruct mankind, are formed, in the *susceptible* periods of their lives.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, § 46.

Furnished with a natural *susceptibility*, and free from any acquired impediment, the mind is then [in youth] in the most favourable state for the admission of instruction, and for learning how to live.—*Id.* Ess. 2.

SU'SCITATE, *v.*
SUSCITA'TION.

Fr. *Susciter*; It. *Suscitare*; Sp. *Suscitar*; Lat. *Suscitare*, (*sursum citare*, *cire*,) to move upwards.

To raise or rouse; to stir up.

He shall *excitate* or rouse the courage of all men inclined to virtue.—*Sir T. Elyot. Governor*, b. iii. c. 25.

Perhaps they [some veins of the earth] contain the seminals of spiders and scorpions, and such as in other earths by *suscitation* of the sun arrive unto animation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 17.

The temple is supposed to be dissolved; and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 5.

SUSPE'CT, *v.*
SUSPE'CT, *adj.*
SUSPE'CT, *n.*
SUSPE'CTEDLY.
SUSPE'CTEDNESS.
SUSPE'CTER.
SUSPE'CTFUL.
SUSPE'CTLESS.
SUSPE'CTION.
SUSPE'CTIOUSNESS.
SU'SPICABLE.
SUSPI'CIENCY.
SUSPI'CIENT.
SUSPI'CIOUSLY.
SUSPI'CIOUSNESS.

Fr. *Suspecte*; It. *Sospettare*; Sp. *Suspecto*; Lat. *Suspectum*, past part. of *sus-picere*, to look *under*, (*sub*, and *specere*,) to look into.

To look, with a view to discover; to look for something imagined or supposed; to foresee, or present to the mind or imagination; to anticipate, to imagine, to apprehend; to imagine or apprehend, through doubt, distrust, fear, &c.; opposed to—

To confide, to trust.

——— Here maistres dirlenth
And haveth *suspeion* to be saf.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 303.

Of the whiche hen beneth forth envies, stryues, blasfemyes, yucle *suspicionns*. &c.—*Wielif. 1 Tyme*, c. 6.

For out of doute this olde poure man
Was ever in *suspect* of hire marriage.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8717.

Now it is time shortly that I
Tell you something of Jelousie,
That was in great *suspection*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Suspecious was the diffame of this man,
Suspect his face, *suspect* his wond also,
Suspect the time in which he this began.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8416.

Like to our time, wherin hath broken out
The hidden harme that we *suspected* least,
Wombed within our walles and reaime about,
As Greken in Troy where he Grekeish beast.
Fourteinine Auctors. Of the Troubled Commonwealth, &c.

He [Sir Henre Spencer] caused many noble men and other to be put to death without iustice or lawe, biacuse he held them *suspect* to be agaynst hym.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 8.

They were wel likely to put such as should se to the repressing of heresies, in dout and feare of infamy, and to be had amongst the people as folke ayder of mysbehaudeyng and good folke and of cruelty.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 938.

It is very perilious, that spiritual men should haue authoritie to arrest a man for every light *suspection*, or complaynt of heresie.—*Id. Ib.* p. 917.

And then this boone to craue, that vnder your protection, They might be holde to enter here, desoyd of all *suspecion*.
Gaucoyne. Devise of a Maske for Vicount Mountacute.

Shortlye after he & also his wyfe dyed, and not without *suspecyon* of venym.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 124.

Whan they herde it they studyed a lytell; than the duke sayde, syr, wherein do ye muse? se you any *suspecionnesse* in this matter? I pray you sheewe me or I sende the money.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 167.

And then what he was so clerely conuicted by so many so honeste and so faire from all *suspicion* of corruption, it were peradventure a thinge not conuenient, after those witnesses published, to bring pues [proofs] a freshe vpon the principall matter.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 211.

That few good flowers can thriue, vnless they be protected, Or garded from *suspicious* blastes, er with some propges erected.—*A. W. In Commem. of Gosscoigne's Poesies.*

For where as there had been certaine lynnen clothes pilfred awaye that were hangynge on an hedge, and sir Thomas Hutton was walking not far of *suspicionly* in the meditacion of his heresies: the people dowting that ye beggarly knaue had stolen the clowes, fell in question with hym and serched him.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 243.

And they both dyed *suspeciously*; wherfore dyuers parsonnes were put to blame after priuely.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 21.

Yea, if your case be true, quoth he; but herein we will charge your honours and consciences whether the fact be so or not? for your grace shall understand, that I talked in the matter so *suspicionsly*, as though such an invasion had been made, and that you would require common enmity.
Barnet. Records, pt. ii. b. ii. No. 39.

Now to make my estate known, seemed again impossible, by reason of the *suspicionnesse* of Dametas. Miso and my young mistress Mopsa: for Dametas, according to the constitution of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise, than by *suspecting* every thing in his way.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

But be what will the cause, strong was their plot,
Their parties great, means good, the season fit;
Their practice close, their faith *suspected* not;
Their states far off, and they of many wit.
Daniel. Civil Ware, b. iv.

Estif. Sir, you must pardon me,
Women of our sort, that maintain fair memories,
And keep *suspect* off from their chastities,
Had need wear thicker vails.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act I. sc. I.

Their hearts she cheeseth by their humble guise
And yielding her to extremiste of time;
So from the ground she fearelesse doth arise,
And walketh forth without *suspect* of crime.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

That thou art blam'd shall not be thy defect,
For slander's mark was ever yet the fair;
The ornament of beauty is *suspect*,
A crow that flies in heaven's sweetest air.
Shakespeare, Son. 70.

Who out of false *suspect* was by her brother slain.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

——— Thy curiosity
Makes thee lease car'd for at my hands, and horrible the end
Shall make thy humour. If it be what thy *suspects* intend,
What then? us my free will it should: to which, let way be given
With silence.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. I.

[They] have either undiscernibly as some, or *suspectedly* as others, or declaredly as many, used such additaments to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 93.

Some of Hippocrates' aphorisms transplanted into our nations, by losing their lustre, contract a *suspectedness*.
Robinson. Eudoxa, (1658,) p. 96.

Wherever I shall find a fool, a false man,
One that were knew the worth of pulsid virtue;
A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour,
A child that flings away the wealth he cri'd for,
Him will I call Demetrius.
Beaum. & Fletch. Homorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 8.

Whence to include the weaker nation, and those that never yet thus offended, under such a diffident and *suspectful* prohibition, may plainly be understood what a disparagement it is.—*Milton. Of Unlicensed Printing.*

Ar. I have broke the ice boyes!
I have begun the game, fair fortune guide it,
Suspectless have I travell'd all the town through,
And in this merchants shape won much in quaintance.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act ii sc. I.

But it is a very *suspicionble* business that he means no more then empty space by it
More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, App.

Thus much concerning the first sort of obedience which is absolutely perfect; it is not attainable by Christians in this life, and therefore the want of it should not deject us with a *suspicieency* of the want of grace.—*Hopkins*, ser. 14.

There is no better way to moderate *suspicions*, than to account upon such *suspicions* as true, and yet to bridle them, as false, for so farre, a man ought to make use of *suspicions*, as to provide, as if that should be true, that he *suspects*, yet it may doe him no hurt.
Bacon. Ess. Of Suspicion.

There was not a more *suspicious* man, nor a more stout; and in such a composition, they doe small hurt.—*Id. Ib.*

These articles are managed too *suspiciously*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 21.

Thou know'st my son, how Joves revengeful wife,
By force and fraud, attempts his brother's life.
And often hast thou mourn'd with me his pains;
Him Dido now with blandishment detains.
But I *suspect* the town where Juno reigns.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

This makes it still more strongly *suspicable*, that it was really a design or policy of the devil, by imitating the miracles of our Saviour Christ, both in Appollonius and Vespasian, to counter-work God Almighty in the plot of Christianity, and to keep up or conserve his own usurped tyranny in the Pagan world still.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 269.

But to prevent *suspicion*, wil I steep
His temples in the dews of balmy sleep,
Then to Cythera's sacred seats remove,
Or softly lay him in th' Italian grove.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. i.

Through this a cave was dug with vast expense:
The work it seem'd of some *suspicious* prince,
Who when abusing power with lawless hand,
From public justice would secure his flight.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

To be abhorred, or even *suspected* and distrusted, by those among t whom we live, is hardly supportable: to be merely disliked and disapproved is very mortifying.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 18.

Suspicion may be excited by some kind of accusation, not supported by evidence sufficient for conviction, but sufficient to trouble the repose of confidence.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 3.

It is never advisable to go the utmost lengths of what may, strictly speaking, be just lawful: they adjoin so very closely on what is forbidden: yet there is a contrary extreme, an immoderate *suspiciousness* of innocent compliances.
Secker, vol. i. Ser. 27.

SUSPE'ND, *v.* Fr. *Suspendre*; It. *Sospendere*; Sp. *Suspender*; Lat. *Sus-pendere*, (to hang up.)
SUSPE'NDER.
SUSPE'NDING, *n.*
SUSPE'NSE, *adj.*
SUSPE'NSELY.
SUSPE'NSE, *n.*
SUSPE'NSION.
SUSPE'NSIVE.
SUSPE'NSORY.
To hang up (se.) in balance; to hold or keep balanced; to hold or keep in doubt or uncertainty; undecided, undetermined; unsettled, unfixed; to unsettle, to unfix; to remove or withhold from, or from coming to, a fixed or settled state; to withhold, to hold or keep back for a time.

The bissop of Londone, & the bissop of Wireetre,
& the bissop of Lincolne, & the bissop of Cicetre,
Withoute eni grace, he *suspendede* ech one.
R. Gloucester, p. 563.

The monkes alle were schent, *suspended* tham als tite.
R. Brunne, p. 209.

For as of his iustice they be worthy to lye there for ever; so be we worthy to lye here for the whyle, and in God no cruelte thoughi he suffer his merry to be commoly *suspended* and tempered with the balaunce of his iustice.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 326.

Whether any persons excommunicate, *suspended*, or interdicted, did give voices in the same election?
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. No. 1.

And in the sleepe also there is only a *suspedinge* of the vse of ye wyttes, & no cõtrary wilful doing agaiist ye wit.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 295.

[Wolsey] therefore require you accordinge to the special trust and confidence that the king's highness and I have in you [Gardiner], now for ever to acquit yourselves herein with all effect possible, accordingly so as the king's highness be not longer kept in this perplexity and *suspence*.
Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. No. 22.

Make them affrayde of every thyng and namely to touch mine annoynted, and make them to feare the sentence of the church, *suspention*, excommuniications and curses.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 134.

I know some great scholars there are, which still *suspend* their judgment, and make it a doubt, as ever things of such antiquity will be.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 10. *Illustrations.*

But I shall meet with thee at length, and bring thy latest house,
If with like fauour any God, be fautor of my powre:
Meane while, some other shall repay what I *suspend* in thee.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xi.

I may adde thereunto,—Or the cautelousnes of *suspenders* and not forward concluders in these times.
Montagu. Appeale to Cæsar, pt. ii. c. 5.

But Sendamour, whose hart twixt doubtfull feare
And feeble hope hung all this while *suspence*
Desiring of his Amoret to heare
Some gladfull newes and sure intelligence,
Her thus bespake.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iv. c. 6.

And the great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race though steep, *suspens* in heav'n
Held by thy voice.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

At each behind
A seraph stood, and in his hand a reed
Stood waving tipt with fire; while we *suspense*,
Collected stood within our thoughts amus'd.—*Id. Ib.* b.vi.

For by this meane it came to passe, that one church could not but accuse and condemne another of disobedience to the will of Christ, in those things where manifest difference was betweene them: whereas the selfe-same orders allowed, but yet established in more warie and *suspence* manner, as being to stand in force till God should giue the opportunity of some generall conference what might bee best for every of them afterwards to doe; this, I say, had both prouented all occasion of iust dislike which others might take, and reserued a greater liberte vnto the authors themselues of entring into farther consultation afterwards.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, Pref.

Judges walk *suspensly*, and are indifferent to either party, and whatsoever the intent be, yet they make no overture of it till time of sentence come.
Hales. Remoines. Letter from the Synod of Dort, an. 1619.

Mess. Ah Manoa I refrain, too suddenly
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Lest evil tidings with too rude irruption
Kitting thy aged ear should pierce too deep.
Man. Suspense in news is tortore, speak them out.
Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 1377.

In the meane while it may be, that *suspence* of iudgement and exercise of charitie were safer and iecuiliet for Christian men, then the hote pursuite of these controuersies.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. § 14.

Suspensions may stop, and degradations cut off the vse or exercise of power before given: but voluntarily it is not in the power of man to separate and pull another what God by his authoritie coupleth.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. § 77.

Psyche, snatch'd from danger's desperate jaws
Into the arms of this illustrious lover,
The truth of her condition hardly knows,
But in *suspensive* thought awhile doth hover.
Beaumont. Psyche, (1651.)

So it is said that water, kept *suspended* in a sucking pump, is not in its natural place, as that is which is stagnant in the well.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 107.

How is that fixed, or certain, which is yet floating and hanging in *suspense*, either may or may not be?
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 82.

During this *suspension* of any desire, before the will be determined to action, and the action (which follows that determination) done, we have an opportunity to examine, view, and judge of the good or evil of what we are going to do.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 21.

To such beasts as feed upon grass and other herbs, and therefore are forced to hold their eyes long in a hanging posture, and to look downwards for the choosing and gathering of their food, the seventh or *suspensory* muscle is very useful, to enable them to do so without much pain or weariness.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

While these sober pens unto *suspensory* and timorous assertions.—*Brown. Christian Morals*, b. ii. c. 4.

While a great event is in *suspense*, the action warms, and the very *suspense*, made up of hope and fear, maintains no unpleasing agitation in the mind.
Bolingbroke. On the Spirit of Patriotism.

Since the proper business of the day thus engages every rank, every sex, and every age, it is evident that it requires a *suspension* of the ordinary business of the world.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

SUSPIRE, *v.* Fr. *Souspirer*; It. *Sospirare*; Sp. *Suspirar*; Lat. *Suspirare*, to draw the breath from the bottom of the breast.
SUSPIRA'TION.
To heave up the breath; to breathe; to sigh for, or after; to sigh with desire, to desire eagerly.

From whiche [heauen] he might thinke peradventure that all mankind wer banished vnto such a place as was Limbus partrũ though out of payne, yet *suspyring* and sighing after the sight of God and ioy of heauen.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 532.

For since the birth of Caine, the first male-childe
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature borne.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act iii. sc. 4.

By his gates of breath,
There lyes a downfey feather, which stirres not:
Did he *suspire*, that light and weightlesse downe
Perforce must mone.—*Id. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 4.

O glorious morning wherein was born the expectation of nations; and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world, did (as his prophets had cryed) rent the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 269.

Tis not alone my inky cloake (good mother)
Nor customary suites of solemne blacke,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forc'd breath, &c.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 2.

SUSTAI'N, *v.* Fr. *Soustenir*; It. *Sostenere*; Sp. *Sostener*; Lat. *Sustinere*, to hold or keep *under*; to underhold, to support.
SUSTAI'NER.
SUSTAI'NMENT.
SU'STENANCE.
SUSTENTA'TION.
SUSTE'NTACLE.
To bear or carry; to bear, to suffer, to endure.

The maner ys of thilke lond, that wen they ys forth yprogt So mycche folk of men, that the lond may *susteyne* nogt. The heye men of the lond schulle come bi fore the kyng, And alle the gonge men of the lond lete bi fore hym bryngie.
Trevisa. Higden. Polychronicon, b. i. c. 59.

The strengeste me schal bi choys and bi lot al so
Chese out, and sende in to other lond, here *sustenance* to
R. Gloucester, p. 111.

Ac that fole of hygonde see lyeluecte all her,
That vnethe al that lond *susteynance* hem vond.
Id. p. 378.

He had wastours go werche and wynne here *susteynance*
Thorw some trewe travail.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 32.

So of hol herte cometh hope, and hardy relacien
Seketh and sheweth hus *sustenif* saualcion.—*Id.* p. 56.

No man may serve twey lordis, for either he schal hate the toon and love the tother: either he schal *susteyne* the toon, and despise the tother.—*Wicclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

It hopith alle thingis, it *susteyneth* alle thingis.
Id. 1 Corynth. c. 13.

But when she saw the grisly reckes blake,
For very fere so wold hire herte quake,
That on hire feet she might hire not *sustene*.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,101.

I am a man of litel *sustenance*.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7426.

Wherof [legike] full many a great debate
Reformed is to good estate,
And pence *sustened* vp alofte
With easy wordes and with softe,
Where strenghe shulde let it falle.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Why what art thou the better, saith he, if thou shouldest win the whole worlde, and *sustoine* the losse of thy soule?
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1403.

For the promises of God are lyfe vnto all that eleaue vnto them, mucche more then breade and boiyly *sustenance*, as the iourney of the children of Israell out of Egypt into the land promised them, ministreth thee notable ensamples.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 26.

viii. houres he spente in study and lernynge of scyence; and other viii. he spente in prayer and almes dedes, with other charytable dedes; and other viii. houres he spent in his naturall reste, *sustaunce* [*sustenance*] of his body, and the nedes of the realme.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 174.

Within seynt Johns church the Baptyst within Parys, he founde certeyn preestys to synge for hym in perpetuyte, for *sustentacyon* of whom he gaue of yerelye rent a thousande pounde of Paris money.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1475. *Lud. II.*

Ar. Not a haire perished,
On their *sustaining* garments not a blemish,
But fresher then before.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

I lay and slept, I wak'd again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord.—*Milton. Psalm* 3.

And thou, that of th' adorn'd with all delights,
Art the most vseful angell: borne a god
Of Jone and Maia; of Heauens golden rood
The sole *sustainer*.
Chapman. Homer. To Vesta & Mercurie.

When all stores were consum'd and spent where men inhabited, they betook them to the woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was their only *sustainment*.
Milton. History of England, b. iii.

The sheriffs of Hereford and Essex were commanded to ward him there, and to prevent all *sustenance* to be brought him.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion. Illustrations.*

But when there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing meanes of life and *sustentation*, it is of necessity, that once in an age or two, they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations.
Bacon. Ess. Of Vicissitudes of Things.

He [Malcolme] assigned fourth certeine rents for the *sustentation* of the canons, whome he placed there of the order of Saint Augustine.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Malcom.

For first it will be a ground and seat for forms, and being thus a *sustentacle* or foundation, be fitly represented by the term earth.—*More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, App.

He is not Creator only once, but perpetual Creator, being the *sustainer* and preserver of the whole universe.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

An ordinary school-philosopher would confidently have attributed this *sustentation* of so heavy a body to nature's fear of admitting a vacuum.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 231.

The words addressed to Eve are the sentence of the Judge, denouncing the penalties to be *sustained* by her, for having listened to the serpent, and made herself the instrument of the man's seduction.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

We depend upon things external for our uses and enjoyments and the *sustentation* of our bodies, therefore are liable to continual wants, disappointments and accidents.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 22.

SU'TILE. } Fr. *Suture*; Lat. *Sutura*, a
SU'TURE, *n.* } sewing or stitching. *Sutilis*,—
SU'TURATED. } that may be sewed or sowed.
Sown or stitched—performed by needle and thread.

These are by oculists called "orbitæ," and are each of them compounded of six several bones, which, being most conveniently *suturated* among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers in which these lookers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be aptly said to perform their offices.—*Smith. On Old Age*, p. 93.

The next thing that offers itself for keeping the lips of the wound together are *sutures*.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 1.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures which imitate tapestry.—*Idler*, No. 14.

SU'TTLER. Dut. *Soeteler*; Ger. *Sudler*, from Dut. *Soetelen*, Ger. *Sudeln*, sordida et vilia officia obire, to do mean and dirty offices; from Ger. *Sud-en*, to *soil*. See SOIL.
One who deals in small or mean things,—(victuals and liquors in a camp.)

For setting on those with the luggage left,
A few poor *suttlers* with the camp that went,
They basely fell to pillage and to theft.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

SWAB, or } A. S. *Swebban*, or *sweop-an*,
SWOB, *v.* } verrere, to *sweep*.
SWA'BBER, or } To *sweep*; generally,—to
SWO'BBER. } cleanse with a mop.
To *swab the deck* is a common nautical phrase.
Sings. The master, the *swabber*, the boute-swaine & I.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act ii. sc. 2.

Mar. Will you hoyst sayle sir, here lies your way.
Vio. No good *swobber*, I am to hull here a little longer.
Id. Twelfth Night, Act i. sc. 5.

Daw. Jolly gentleman,
More fit to be a *swabber* to the Flemish,
After a drunken surfeit.
Ford. Perkin Warbeck, Act i. sc. 1.

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark, staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea;
Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown gaoge, with lousy *swobbers* fed,
Dead wine, that stinks of the barracho, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple-cup?
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 5.

SWAD, *n.* } A. S. *Swæthil*; Dut. *Swaih-*
SWA'DDLE, *n.* } *lel*, *swadel*, from A. S. *Swæth-*
SWA'DDLE, *v.* } *an*, to *swaddle*, *swathe*, or
SWA'DDLING, *n.* } bind. See To SWATHE.
To bind; to bind with a band or strap; to lash, to flog, to beat.

Swad,—perhaps one *swathed*, or as clumsy, lumpish, or inactive, as one *swathed*; as a child *swaddled*.

Swad, in the north of England, is still the common name for *pod* or *shell* of peas; the case or enclosure.

At last the Dutche with butterbitten lawes,
(For as he was a Dutche, a deuill, a *swadde*,
A foole, a drunkarde or a traytour tone)
Gan aunswere thus.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande, an. 1572.

Tell me yf one were in case that he moste bee fayne once or twise a day to *swaddle* and plaster his legge, and els he could not kepe his life, wouldest thou reckon his legge sicke or whole?—*Sir T. More. Worker*, p. 80.

Consider also that al our *swadlynge* and tending with warme clothes, and dayly medicines, yet eis our bodyes not bear themself, but that almost half our tyme euer in. xxiiii. houres we be fayne to fal in a swowne whiche we eal slepe.
Id. Ib.

And againe, to *swadle* a bowe much about with bandes, verye seldome doth anye good, excepte it be to keepe down a spell in the backe.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

Three drunken *swads* that kept the castell thought that this showt was nought else but a dreame, till time they espied the wailes full of armed men.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1534.

From thence a faery thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept in tender *swadling* band,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left:
Such, men do chaungeling call, so chaung'd by faeries theft.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

When Nature was most busy, the first week
Swadling the new-born earth, God seem'd to like
That she should sport herself sometimes and play,
To mingle and vary colours every day.
Donne. An Anatomy of the World, Anniv. 1.

And thee (O archer Phœbus) with waues cleere
Washt sweetly ouer, *swadled* with sincere
And spotlesse *swath-bands*; and made then to flow
About thy breast, a mantle, white as snow.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Apollo.

Fred. You are both, believe me,
Two arrant knaves, and were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands
You have bely'd thus, I would *swaddle* ye,
Till I could draw off both your skins like seabbards.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act ii. sc. 2.

There he in clothes is wrapp'd, in manger laid,
To whom too narrow *swaddlings* are our spheres.
Drummond. Flowers of Sion.

They immediately began to *swaddle* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linnen, which they folded about me till they had wrapt me up in above an hundred yards of *swathe*.—*Spectator*, No. 90.

"No, no, say they, we like you very well as you are;" and upon that ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles*.—*Id. Ib.*

The child does not try to throw off its *swaddling* cloaths without a judgement that the pressure it feels comes from them and that it may remove them by struggling.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 2.

SWAG, *v.* } Perhaps from the A. S. *Wæg-an*,
SWA'GGY. } to weigh, (qv.) and see SPEND.
To weigh down; to sink or depress by weight or heaviness. See SWAY.

Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent [jointe, bed] so to encrice the wall.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 20.

Your Dane, your Germaine, and your *swag-belly'd* Hollander, [drinke hee] are nothing to your English.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 3.

The proper Latine word is Fiber and Castor, but borrowed from the Greek, so called quasi, γαστωρ; that is, animal ventricosum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

A ruffian is the same with a *swaggerer*, so called because endeavouring to make that side to *swag* or weigh down, whereon he ingageth. The same also with swash-buckler, from swashing, or making a noise on bucklers.
Fuller. Worthies. London.

SWAGE. See SUAGE.

SWA'GGER, *v.* } Skinner says,—from the
SWA'GGER, *n.* } Dut. *Swadderen*, strepere,
SWA'GGERER. } to make a noise; or from
SWA'GGERING, *n.* } the A. S. *Sweg-an*, sonare,
to sound; each formed from the sound. It may be from *swag*, to weigh; (see SWAG, and the quotation from Fuller;) applied to the bulk, the strut of a *swaggy* man; and then to the—
Bluster; the bragging; the noisy bullying.

Take heede what guests you receiue: receiue (sayes hee) no *swaggering* companions. There comes none here: You would bleese you to heare what he said. No, He no *swaggerers*.—*Shakespeare. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 4.

The butcher is stout, and he values no *swagger*.
Swift. Will Wood's Petition to the People of England, (1725.)

It was Atheism openly *swaggering*, under the glorious appearance of wisdom and philosophy.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 61.

After all the *swaggering* and confidence of disputers, there will be uncertainty in lesser matters: and when we travel in uncertain roads, 'tis safest to choose the middle.
Glanvill, Ser. 2.

He chuck'd again, when other coins he found,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot on ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord about his hall.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

SWAIN. } *Swain* (Spelman, in v. *Swain-*
SWA'INISH. } *mote*,) is the A. S. *Swang*, ope-
SWA'INMOTE. } rarius, minister; and *swang* is from *Swing-an*, or *swinc-an*, to labour, to work. Hence, *swain* is, generally,—
A labourer; a country labourer; one employed in husbandry, in rustic or pastoral labours; a rustic, a pastoral, a clownish youth; a youth.

After that Maximian our falk gan awel lede,
Al our knygtes and *swaynes*, and al eure gong hede,
And astored ther with other lond, alas! that deolful dede!
R. Gloucester, p. 99.

Forth went knyght & *sweyn*, & fote men ilkon ifere.
R. Brunne, p. 241.

— Simond," (quod John) "nede has no pere.
Him behoves serve himself that has no *swain*,
Or elles he is a fool, as clerkes sain.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4025.

Sire Thopas was a doughty *swain*,
White was his face as paindemaine
His lippes red as rose.
Id. The Rime of Sire Thopas v. 13,634.

My harte was high, I could not seeme to serue,
In regiment where oo good rules remayne,
Where officers and such as well deserue,
Shall be abuse by euery page and *swayne*.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

And eke the gentle shepheard *swaynes*, which eat
Keeping their fleecy flockes as they were hyr'd,
She sweetly heard complaine both how and what
Her sonne had to theun done; yet she did smile thereat.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Which if ignoble and *swainish* minds cannot apprehend, shall such merit therfore to be the censurers of more generous and vertuous spirits?—*Milton. Colasterion.*

Wherof not to be sensible when good and fair in one person meet, [it] argues both a gross and shallow judgement, and wilfnal an ungentle, and *swainish* breast.
Id. Apology for Smectymnuus.

A forest hath her court of attachments, *swainmote* court, where matters are as pleadable and determinable as at Westminster-Hall.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 16.

Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies:
The conscious *swains*, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

The court of *swainmote* is to be holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the *swainmote* thrice in every year, the *swains* or freeholders within the forest composing the jury.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 6.

SWALE, or } A. S. *Swæl-an*; Ger. *Schwæln*,
SWEALE, *v.* } accendere, inflammare.
To kindle, to set on fire, to burn, (Somner.) We say the candle *swals* when it blazes or burns too fast.

And the fourthe aungel schedde out his viol into the sunne, and it was ghouun to hym to turmente men with heete and fier: and men *swaliden* with greet heete.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 16.

——— Sir Cherineus a flamyng brond from of the aultar caught,
And to Ebanus cumming fast, whilst he prepard to fight:
Into his face the bronde he forst, his huge beard brent a light,
And *swaled* causd a stinke [1573: *sweating* made, 1620].
Phaer. Virgill. Æneidos, b. xii.

The sacred unioth of connubial love
Yet unaccomplish'd, his mysterious rites
Delay'd; nor has our hymeneal torch
Yet lighted up his last most grateful sacrifice;
But dash'd with rain from eyes, and *swaled* with sighs,
Burns dim, and glimmers with expiring lights.
Congreve. The Mourning Bride, Act iii.

SWA'LLOW. Dut. *Swaelwee*, *swuelm*; Ger. *Schwalbe*; Sw. *Swala*; A. S. *Swalewe*. Wachter derives from *swale*, atrum, porticus; quia est avis *atriariæ*, et in vestibulis nidificans. Junius,—from *swaloth*, æstus, the third pers. sing. of *swæl-an*, urere (to *swale*, qv.) quia caloris æstivi, nuntia sit. Skinner,—from A. S. *Sweogl*: cœlum, quia altum volat: or from *sweg-an*, sonare, from the loudness of its cry.
Perhaps so called from its mode of feeding. See the quotations from Chaucer and Pliny.

The *swalow*, murdrer of the bees small,
That maken honie of floures fresh of new.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowles.

Of all birds, the *swallow* flieth bias, and windeth in and out in his flight: here is most swift of wing, and flieth with ease: and therefore not so readie to be surprised and taken by other birds: he never *feedeth but flying*, and so doth no other bird besides.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 24.

Who but the *swallow* triumphs now alone?
The canopy of heaven is all her own:
Her youthful offsprings to their haunts repair,
And glide along in glades, and skim in air,
And dip for insects in the purling springs,
And stoop on rivers to refresh their wings.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

There are three opinions among naturalists concerning the manner the *swallow* tribe dispose of themselves after their disappearance from the countries in which they make their summer residence.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Swallow.

SWA'LLOW, *v.* } Dut. *Swelgen*; Ger. *Schwel-*
SWA'LLOW, *n.* } *gen*; Sw. *Swælja*; A. S. *Swelg-*
an, vorare, devorare, glutire, deglutire. To *swallow*, seems to imply—
To take in and sink; to receive and submerge; to absorb; to engulf, to englut, to receive or take in, and pass down, (the throat;) to seize voraciously or greedily; to devour, to consume; to take down as food, (met.) as truth.

Blynde lederis clensynge a gnatte but *swalowynge* a camel.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 23.

Ye blynde gydes whiche strayne out a gnat and *swalowe* a cammell.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"And what sowne is it like," quod he?
"Peter, lyke the beating of the sea,"
Quod I, "against the rocks halow,
Whan tempests done her shippes *swalow*."
Chaucer. The House of Fame, b. iii.

This Eneas is come to Paradise
Out of the *swalowe* of hell and thus in joy
Remembreth him of his estate in Troy.
Id. The Legende of Dido.

He after some auctours, put ii. of the sayd nayles in the brydell of his hors, whiche he used in batayll; and the thirde he caste or caused to be cast, as wyttnessyth seynt Ambrose, in a *swalowe* of ye see called Mare Adriaticum, whiche *swalowe* was before that tyme so peryllous that vnethes any shyp escapyd that daunger.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 09.

"And ev'n our foes (whose proud and pow'rful might
Would seem to *swallow* up our dignity)
Shall not keep back the glory of our right."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

As a tall ship tossed in troublous seas,
Whom raging winds, threatning to make the pray
Of the rough rockes, dee diversly diease,
Meeting two contrarie billowes by the way,
That her on either side doe sore assay,
And boast to *swallow* her in greedy grave.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

[The gullet] in every creature well sized to the food it hath occasion to *swallow*; in some but narrow, in others as large and extensive; in all exceedingly remarkable for the curious mechanism of its muscles, and the artificial decussation and position of their fibres.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 11.

Some have been made to *swallow* the most palpable absurdities under pretence that sense and reason are not to be trusted; others have denied facts verified by daily experience because they could not conceive the manner wherein they were effected.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 14.

It is indeed very difficult to conceive how any thing which was not deposited here at its creation, or brought hither by the diligence of man, could find its way to a place so severed from the rest of the world, by seas of immense extent, except the hypothesis that has been mentioned on another occasion be adopted, and this rock be supposed to have been behind, when a large tract of country, of which it was part, subsided by some convulsion of nature, and was *swallowed* up in the ocean.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 14.

But the health of the mind, as of the body, depends more upon the digestion than the *swallow*.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. ii. c. 6.

SWAMP, *n.* SWAMP, *v.* SWA'MPY. } The Goth. *Swamms*; A. S. *Swam*, fungus; Dut. *Swamme*; Ger. *Schwamm*; Sw. *Swamp*: a fungus, a sponge,—are considered by Lye to have given us our word. "*Swamp*, a swampy place, locus spongiosus seu fungosus." It may not improbably have originated in the verb to *swim*,—a place *swimmed*, *swammed*, or *swamt*; i. e. floated or overflown with water.

A *swamp*,—any place saturated with water; a quaggy, boggy place; a bog.

To *swamp*, (a very common word,) to sink, submerge, swallow, (met. as in swampy ground.)

This is a very sickly place, and I believe hath need enough of an hospital; for it is seated so high the creeks and *swamps*, that it is never free from a noisom smell.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1685.

The twelfth in the morning we crossed a deep river, passing over it on a tree, and marched 7 mile in a low *swampy* ground.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1681.

To their great disappointment found it a *swamp*, covered with low bushes of birch, about three feet high, interwoven with each other, and so stubborn that they could not be bent out of the way; it was therefore necessary to lift the leg over them, which at every step was buried, uncle deep, in the soil.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

Thus kings were first invented, thus kings
Were burnish'd into heroes, and became
The arbiters of this terraqueous *swamp*;
Storks among frogs, that have but croak'd and died.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

SWAN. SWA'NNISH. } A. S. *Swan*; Dut. *Swaen*; Ger. *Schwan*; Sw. *Swan*. Wachter derives from the Celtic *Gwynn*, albus; others from A. S. *Scin-an*, to shine; others again from *swimn-an*, to swim.

Your duty is, as farre as I can gesse,
To loues court to dressen your viage,
As soone as nature maketh you to sage,
That ye may know a woman from a *swan*,
Or whan your foot is grown halfe a span.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

She shulde stonde in suche degree,
As whilom stode a *swan* to fore,
Of that she had hir make lore,
For sorowe a fether fo to hir brayne
She shoof, and hath hir selfe slayne.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Some say that the *swan* sing lamentably a little before their death, but untruly, I suppose; for experience in many hath shewn the contrarie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 23.

——— The *swan* with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rowes
Her state with oarie feet.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

Bright empress, yet be pleased to peruse
The *swan-like* dirges of a dying man.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. vi.

My *swannish* breast branch'd all with blue,
In bravery like the spring;
In winter to the general view
Full summer forth should bring.
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 1.

Thus the idea which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is white colour, long neck, red beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 23.

[Thy name, O Varrus] the wings of *swans*, and stronger
pinion'd rhyme,
Shall raise aloft, and soaring bear above
Th' immortal gift of gratitude to Jove.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 9.

It is also said that if *swans* be lawfully marked it is felony to steal them, though at large in a public river; and that it is likewise felony to steal them, though unmarked, if in any private river or pond; otherwise it is only a trespass.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 17.

SWAP, or SWOP, *v.* SWAP, *n.* } See SWAB and SWEEP, also SWOOP. Skinner suggests *swo*, two, and *felan*, to take. Lye,—the A. S. *Ceap-an*, to *cheap*, to buy. To *swap*, or *swop*, is,—

To *sweep*; to do any thing *sweepingly*, with a *sweeping*, *swooping*, action or motion all at once; to strike, to throw, to descend, to fall; to rush hastily, violently.

"A *swop* between two persons, is where, by the consent of the parties, without any delay, any reckoning or counting, or other adjustment of proportion, something is *swept* off by each of them," (Tooke.)

——— "But God of his mercy,
And you benigne fader tendrely
Hath don you kepe;" and in that same stound
Al sodenly she *swapt* adoun to ground.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8972.

And said; "Who so wol nought do sacrifice,
Swap of his bed, this is my sentence here.
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,833.

Whome when he sawe in such a slumber led,
He stale the Cowe, and *swapt* of Argus hed."
Turberville. Ayeynst Iealous Heades, &c.

And they yt lye in a plewrasy, thinke that euery time they cough, they fele a sharpe sweorde *swap* them to the heart.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1256.

Theres no new fashion'd *swap* that e'er came up yet,
But I've the first on 'em, I thank 'em for't.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iii.

Another out of breath with fear,
Says "Thousands more near sea appear;
They'll *swop* our chicken from the door;
We never were so set before:
We're glad the eagle will forget,
And the invaders kill or beat."
King. The Eagle and the Robin.

——— Cleanthes scorn'd me,
And when I drove a thrust home as I could,
To reach his traytor heart, he put it by,
And cry'd, as in derision, Spare the stripling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopt'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man.
Dryden. Cleomenes, Act iv.

And I think after all it would be very strange
To give current money for base in exchange;
Like a fine lady *swopping* her mole for the mange.
Swift. Will Wood's Petition to the People of England.

These had made a foolish *swop* between a couple of thick bendy legs and two long trap-sticks that had no calves to them.—*Spectator*, No. 529.

SWARD. A. S. *Sweard*; Dut. *Swaerde*; Ger. *Schwarte*. Cutis porcina, pellis suina vel sulla. The skin or *sward* of pork, (Pomner.) Skinner derives from *swarth*, black; because the blackest part of the animal. Wachter—from *waren*, to guard, to protect.

Sward (both as applied to the animal and to the earth) seems to denote—the outside; the surface; the exterior covering.

They would use no other backlers in war but shields of brawn, brandish no *swords* but *swords* of bacon.
Brewer. Lingua, Act ii. sc. 1.

And, for a haut goust, there was mix'd with these
The *sward* of bacon, and the coat of cheese.
Cowley. The Country Mouse.

Howbeit where the rocks and quarrie grounds are I take the *swart* of the earth to be so thin, that no tree of anie greatnesse, other than shrubs or bushes, is able to grow or prosper long therein for want of sufficient moisture wherewith to feed them with fresh humour.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 2.

Wherby it commeth to passe also, that great plentie of water commeth betweene the new loose *sward* and the old hard earth.—*Id. Ib.*

SWARM, *v.* SWARM, *n.* } A. S. *Swearm*, *swearm-ian*; Dut. *Sverm*, *swermen*; Ger. *Schwarm*, *schwärmen*; Sw. *Sverma*, errare; to wander; to wander in flocks, herds, in great numbers.

To be or cause to be, to move—in multitudes or great numbers; to crowd, cluster, assemble, or aggregate—together; to throng, press, or compress—together.

As many heds, as many wittes ben.
They murmured, as doth a *swarme* of been,
And maden skilles after hir fantasies,
Rehersing of the olde poetries.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,517.

Gret was the prees, that *swarmed* to and fro.
To gauren on this hors that stondeth so.—*Id. Ib.* v. 10,521.

For never yet so thicke a *swarme* of been
Ne flew, as Greekes from him gan ben,
And through the field in every wighies eare,
There was no crie, but Troilus is there.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

The dokes crieden as men would hem quelle;
The gees for fere flewen over the trees,
Out of the hive came the *swarme* of bees,
So bidous was the noise, a benedicite!
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,406.

Thus as he spoke, loe! with outragious cry
A thousand villeins rowned about them *swarmed*
Out of the rockes and caves adioyning nye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

And all the chamber filled was with flyes
Which buzzed all about, and made such sound
That they encombred all mens eares and eyes;
Like many *swarmes* of bees assembled round
After their hives with honny do abound.—*Id. Ib.*

The bruit of this intended battle spread,
The coldness of each sleeping courage warms,
And in the French that daring boldness bred,
Like casting bees, that they arise in *swarms*.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

The Trojans coop'd within their walls so long
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng,
Like *swarming* bees, and, with delight survey
The camp deserted where the Grecians lay.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

But when the *swarms* are eager of their play,
And loath their empty hives, and idly stray,
Restrain the wanton fugitives, and take
A timely care to bring the truants back.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Seals *swarm* as thick about this island, as if they had no other place in the world to live in.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1685.

The banks promiscuous *swarm'd* with thronging troops,
These on the flood embarking, those appear'd
Crowding the adverse shore, already past.
Worton, Eel. 5.

SWART, *adj.* SWART, *v.* SWARTH. SWA'RTHY, *adj.* SWA'RTHY, *v.* SWA'RTHNESS. SWA'RTISH. SWA'RTY. } Goth. *Swarts*; A. S. *Sweart*; Dut. *Swart*, *sweit*; Ger. *Schwarz*; Sw. *Swart*. Sommer explains: — Ater, pullus, fulvus, luridus, niger: black, dark, dusky, russet brown, pale, wan, black and blew." Holland renders lividior, *Swert*. Cowley uses,—to *swarthy* (A. S. *Swearthan*, to blacken.) To *swart* is,—
To blacken, to darken.

And such a smoke gan out wende,
Out of the fonle trumpes ende
Blacke, blue, grenisse, *swarthish*, rede
As doth where that men melte lede
Lo, all on hie from the fewell.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

——— A nation strauge, with visage *swart*
And corage fierce that ali men did affray,
Which through the world them swarmd in every part.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Farre vnder shore, the *swart* sands naked lay.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

Anti. What complexion is she of?
Dro Swart like my shoo, but her face nothing like so cleane kept.—*Shakespeare. Comedie of Errors*, Act iii. sc. 2.

Foule and unseemly *swert* skars, it reduceth to the fresh and naturall colour.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 1.

A second [stone] there is of the same name, but more enelining to a *swert* colour.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxvii. c. 10.

The possibility might fall into question; that is whether the heat of the sun, whose fervent may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh, can yet in animals, whose parts are successive, and in continual flux, produce this deep and perfect gloss of blackness.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10.

A *swarth* complexion, and a curled head.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

The fruitful Ceres to great Saturn born,
The first with sickle crop'd the rip'ned corn,
She bore the *swarthy* Acheron, whose birth,
Scarcely then perfect, loathing of the earth,
And flying all community with men,
Thrust his black head into the Stygian fen.
Drayton. The Owl.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so.—*Cowley.*

Nor is it the mind alone that is thus mudded; but even the body is disfaired; it thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an unpleasing *swarthiness*.—*Feltham*, Res. 36.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or *swarthyish* colour, which reiqueth upon solitarye, carefull, musyng men.
Bullein. Bulw. of Def. against Sickness, pt. iv. (1579.)

From these first qualities arise many other second, as that of colour, blacke, *swarty*, pale, ruddy, &c.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 179.

Sun-burnt and *swarthy* though she be,
Will fire for winter nights provide,
And without noise will oversee
His children and his family.—*Dryden. Horace*, Epode 2.

They were all very *swarthy*; the governor was the clearest of them, yet of a dark tawny complexion.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1683.

While thus the vine its sprightly glee inspires,
From whence the fleet, the *swarthy* chief inquires;
What seas they pass'd, what vantage would attain,
And what the shore their purpose hop'd to gain?
Meekle. Lusiad, b. i.

SWARTH. See SWATHE.

SWARVE. See SWERVE.

SWASH, *v.* SWASH, *n.* SWA'SHER. SWA'SHING, *n.* } Junius and Skinner suggest—is formed from the sound. A great *swash* of water, the latter says, is a large torrent of water falling with much violence. It may be,—a wash, or collection of waters. Tyndall applies *swash* to such kind of liquids as it is not uncommon to call *wash*: hog's wash. Holinshed calls a poor drink of honicombs and water—*swish-swash*. To *swash* may then be, consequentially,—

To dash; to make a confused noise; to dash or strike (upon bucklers). A *swash-buckler*,—one who makes a noise by *dashing* on his buckler; bragging, and bullying about.

Swasher,—a bragger, a bully.

His stomacke abhorreth lonryn after slibber, sause and *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 65.

Weele haue a *swashing* and a marshall outside,
As manie other mannish coward haue,
That doe outface it with their semblances.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act i. sc. 3.

Sam. Draw if you be men—Gregery, remember thy *swashing* blow.—*Id. Romeo & Juliet*, Act i. sc. 1.

Thrusting into hir chamber, they offered to kiss her, and *swaskl* downe vpon hir bed.
Holinshed. Chron. Rich. II. an. 1381.

There is a kind of *swish swash* made also in Essex, and diuerse other places, with honicombs and water, which the homesie countrie wines, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

Boy. As young as I am, I have observ'd these three *swashers*; I am boy to them all three, but all they three, though they would scrue me, could not be man to me; for indeed three such antiques doe not amount to a man.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 2.

Whereby a man maie see how manie blundie quarels a brailing *swash-buckler* maie picke out of a bottle of haie, namelie when his braines are forebitten with a bottle of nappie ale.—*Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland*, an. 1529.

A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called, because endeavouring to make that side to swag or weigh down, whereon he ingageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from *washing* or making a noise on bucklers.
Fuller. Worthies. London.

SWATHE, *v.* SWATHE, *n.* } See SWADDLE. A. S. *Swethian*, *be-swethan*, to bind. To bind; to surround; to tie up in bands or fillets.

A *swathe*,—a band or bandage; also written *swarth*, and applied to the rows of reaped or cut corn.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby.
Tusser. August's Husbandry.

When they will, they may lay down the young infants, and at their pleasure take them out of their *swathing* cloaths, and hold them to the fire, and refresh them with play.
Sir T. More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 5.

And for the shire whose surface seems most brute,
Derby, an eagle sitting on a root,
A *swathed* infant holding in her font.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

——— Whose harden'd pasture bears
The most abundant *swathe*, whose glebe such goodly ears,
As to the weighty sheef with scythe or sickle cut,
When as his harden'd hand the labourer comes to put,
Sinks him in his own sweat, which it but hardly wields.
Id. Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

And thee (O archer Phœbus) with wanes cleere
Washt sweetly ouer, *swadled* with sincere
And spotlesse *swath-bands*; and made then to flow
About thy breast, a mantle, white as snow.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Apollo.

Upon his head he wears a cap, not brought to a conick *form*, not including the entire head; but still including more than the half of it. It is named Mannemphibes: but its make is such, that it seems to be a crown: it is made of thick *swathe*, but the contexture is of linnen.
Whiston. Josephus. Antiquities of the Jews, b. iii. c. 7.

From their infancy their feet are kept *swathed* up with bands, as hard as they can possibly endure them.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

They immediately began to *swaddle* me up in my nightgown with long pieces of linnen, which they folded about me till they had wrapt me up in above an hundred yards of *swathe*.—*Spectator*, No. 90.

Here stretch'd in ranks, the level'd *swarths* are found,
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

He [God] *swathes* about the swelling of the deep,
That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep;
Vast as it is, it answers as it flows
The breathings of the lightest air that blows.
Cowper. Retirement.

SWAY, *v.* SWAY, *n.* SWA'YER. } Skinner thinks,—to *sway*, regere, imperare, gubernare, is from the Ger. *Schweben*, to move. It is, probably, the verb to *weigh*. See SWAG.

To poise, to balance; to poise, to hold or keep in equipoise; to wield, to weigh down, to incline, to influence; to guide, to rule.

Oft must meene on the oke smite, till the happie dente haue entred, whiche with the okes owne *swaie*, maketh it to come all at ones.—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

And golden Marcus he, that *swaide* the Romaine sword,
Bare witnesse of Boemia, by credite of his word.
Gascoigne. In Praise of a Gentlewoman, &c.

That glauncing fire out of the yron plaid;
As sparkles from the anduile use to fly,
When heavy hammers on the wedg are *swaid*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Which such disease unto the queen appears
That (all incens'd with an ambitious rage)
She doth conspire to have him made away,
As one that stay'd the current of her *sway*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Like Noyes great flood, with their importune *sway*,
This land inuaded with like violence,
And did themselves through all the earth display.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. ii. c. 10.

——— To her women, she
Applied her *sway*; and to the wooers, he
Began new orders; other spirits bewraid
Then those, in spite of which, the wooers *swaid*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

Stark spoiled with the staggers, begnawn with the bots;
swayed in the back.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iii. sc. 2.

B. Cont. He seemes indifferent:
Or rather *swaying* more vpon our part,
Then cherishing th' exhibiters against vs.
Id. Hen. V. Act i. sc. 1.

Our practice is guided by notions that we had enclred in, is *swayed* by inclinations that we got before.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 17.

With me repair, no vulgar prize,
Where the fam'd tower of Neaera rises,
Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worship'd in the reedy bower.
Fawkes, Idyll. 28. *The Distaff.*

Our latent motives, which bear so great a *sway* in the behaviour of most men, cannot owe their appearance to the mind, because they escape her observation when she would discover them.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 20.

I recommend it to every man, to remark how they [motives] introduce or mutually affect each other, how they fluctuate, their seasons of vigour and faintness; to distinguish what motive actually *swayed* with him on every particular occasion.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. pt. i. c. 5.

SWEAL. See SWALL.

SWEAR, *v.* SWE'ARER. SWE'ARING, *n.* } See ANSWER and FORSWEAR. Goth. *Swaran*; A. S. *Swerian*; Dut. *Swueren*; Ger. *Schweren*; Sw. *Sweria*; and Isl. *Sworan*, diere, to speak.

To speak, to utter, to declare, to affirm, (&c.) upon oath; i.e. by attesting or calling to witness; to attest, or obtest, (as.) to the truth of what is spoken; to impose an oath, to pledge or bind upon oath.

And hea *sweor* bi hire hye Godes anon in the place,
That he be schulde mid hire be.—*R. Glouceiter*, p. 53.

Myd hys wysdom, that was so muche, he hem out drou,
And false *swergers* of assyses, & dude hem asame jnou.
Id. p. 429.

The thrid poynt thei wild, to *swere* he was dryuen,
That the Danegeld for euer suld be forgyuen,
& of ilk a hide iou schellynges that he toke
Suld neuer eft betide, he *swore* that on the boke.
R. Brunne, p. 110.

But I seye to you, that ye *swere* not for any thing, neither bi hevene for it is the trone of God, Neither bi erthe, for it is the stool of his feet; neither bi Jerusalem, for it is the citee of a great kyng.—*Wycliff. Matthew*, c. 5.

But I say vnto you, *swere* not at all: neither by heauen, for it is Godes seate: nor yet by the earth, for it is hys fote stole: neither by Jerusalem: for it is the citie of that greate kynge.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He alas made ordenaliees to anoyde strumpettes out of the eytie, and punysshement for all acustomable great *swerers*, wt many other good ordenaliees & lawes.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Lodovici IX. an. 28.

Cos. And let vs *sweare* our resolution.
Bral. No, not an oath: if not the face of men,
The sufferance of our soules, the times abuse;
If these be motives weake, breake off betimes,
And every man hence, to his idle bed.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— I know you'l *sweare*, terribly *sweare*
Into strong shudders, and to heauenly agues
Th' immortall gods that heare you.
Id. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

One knocked at the dore, and lis would fare;
He knocked fast, and often curst, and *sware*,
That ready cotrauance was not at his call.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Fin. And all those sayings will Jesse *sweare*,
And all those *swearings* keeye as true in soule,
As doth that aubed continent, the fire,
That seners gay from night.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act v. sc. 1.

[Who] take God's holy name in vain, or dishonour the name of God by trifling and frequent *swearings*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 3.

If any [saith he] *swear* by the heaven, or by the earth, or by the sun, or the like, although the mind of the *sweerer* be, under those words, to *sweer* by him that created them, yet this is not an oath.—*Sharp*, vol. iv. Ser. 16.

I doubt not but that it is much more easy to make most *sweerers* proselytes than converts, and a task of less difficulty to convince their judgments, than to reform their practice.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 3.

Customary and unnecessary *swearing* is so confessedly unlawful that they are ashamed to defend it that blush not to practice it; and even they renounce it in their opinions, that most cherish it in their discourse.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 3.

Somewhat allied to this [blasphemy], although in an inferior degree, is the offence of profane and customary *swearing* and cursing.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 4.

The *swearer* continues to *swear*; tell him of his wickedness he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on.
Gilpin, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

SWEAT, *v.* SWEAT, *n.* SWE'ATY. SWE'ATING, *n.* SWE'ATER. Dut. *Sweeten*; Ger. *Schweissen, schwitzen*; Sw. *Swett*; A. S. *Swæt-an*, sudare; perhaps from the A. S. verb *Wæt-an*, to wet. *Sweat* is—
The moisture that exudes or evaporates, or is emitted from material bodies; the perspiration; that which causes *sweat*—labour, toil.

Ful litel thinken ye upon my wo,
That for your love I *swete* ther as I go.
No wonder is though that I swelte and *swete*,
I mourne as doth a lamb after the tete.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3700.

When hilles were spred, and euery plaine,
With stormy winters mantle white;
And yet, my dere, suche was my heate,
When others freze, then did I *sweate*.
Surrey. The constant Lover lamenteth.

The people of the oste had no sustenance of all that day nor nyght, but every man his bolle that he hadde caryed behynde hym, the whiche was sone wette with the *swette* of the horses.—*Berners. Froissort. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 18.

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,
After their weary *sweat* and bloody toile,
She them besought, during their quiet treague,
Into her lodging to repaire a while,
To rest themselves, and *sweat* to recoagile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

For of them [rose leaves] be made bags and quilts, yea, and drie powders for to represse *sweat*, and to palliate the strong smell therof.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxi. c. 19.

Whereas the English, without all remorse,
(Looking like men that deeply were distraught)
Smoking with *sweat*, besmear'd with dust and blood,
Cut into cantels all that them withstood.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Hee feedes upon the cooling shade, and hayes
His *swette* forehead to the breathing wynd,
Which through the trembling leaves full gently playes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

So doth the dried greace of *swette* wool called oesypum.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 6.

If I be mad. I am but sick of the disease of the times, which reigns more among the English than the *sweating-sickne s* did among some sixscore years ance among them, and only them, both at home and abroad.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 33.

For thankless Greece such hardships have I brav'd,
Her wives, her infants, by my labours sav'd;
Long sleepless nights in heavy arms I stood,
And *sweat* laborious days in dust and blood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

A prize as small, O tyrant! match'd with thine,
As thy own actions, if compar'd to mine.
Thine in each conquest is the wealthy prey,
Though mine the *sweat* and danger of the day.
Id. Ib. b. i.

These *swetters*, by what I can learn from my friend, and by as near a view as I was able to take of them my self, seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.—*Spectator*, No. 332.

What diminisheth *sweating* or the sensible perspiration, increaseth the insensible.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 3.

——— But say, my rhyming friend,
Were you that thief Petillius to defend,
While other lawyers *sweated* in the cause,
And urg'd in pure Latinity the laws.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Sat. 10.

Some bending o'er the yard arms' length on high,
With nimble hands the canvass wings untie,
The flapping sails their widening folds distend,
And measured echoing shouts their *sweaty* toils attend.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. i.

SWEEP, *v.* SWEEP, *n.* SWEE'PER. SWEE'PING, *n.* SWEE'PY. Dut. *Sweepen*; Ger. *Schweifen*; Sw. *Sopa*; A. S. *Swebban, sweopan*, verrere, (*ferrere*, to *wipe*.) See To SWAB.
To rub away, (usually in numbers, in quantities); to *wipe* or clean away (every thing, indiscriminately); to move, to pass, to touch, with a sweeping action; with a waving, steady action, over a broad surface.

The shores they leave; with ships the seas are spred;
Cutting the fome, by the blew seas they *swepe*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

But first seven ships from Rochester are sent,
The narrow seas of all the French to *sweep*.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Aper. Hoyday,
What a *sweeper* of vanitie comes this way.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 2.

How would the sons of Troy, in arms renown'd,
And Troy's proud dames, whose garments *sweep* the ground,
Attaint the lustre of my former name,
Should Hector basely quit the field of fame.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three sullying trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney *sweeper* skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng.
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

But now should this our broom-stick pretend to enter the scene, proud of its birchen spoils it never bore, and all covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should be apt to ridicule and despise its vanity.
Swift. A Meditation upon a Broom-stick.

Th' expanded waters gather on the plain,
They float the fields, and overtop the grain:
Then rushing onwards, with a *sweepy* sway,
Bear flocks, and folds, and labouring hinds away.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

——— Where'er [Nature] she takes,
Her horizontal march, pursue her step
With *sweeping* train of forests; hill to hill
Unite with prodigality of shade.
Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

Stroke following stroke was dealt with *sweepy* sway,
Till senseless on the ground the warrior lay.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xvii.

And now with nerves new brac'd and spirits cheer'd,
We tread the wilderness, whose well-roll'd walks,
With curvature of slow and easy *sweep*—
Deception innocent—give ample space
To narrow bounds.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

SWEET, *adj.* SWEET, *n.* SWEE'TEN, *v.* SWEE'TENER. SWEE'TING, *n.* SWEE'TISH. SWEE'TISHNESS. SWEE'TLY. SWEE'TNESS. Anciently written *Sote, soote*. (See Soot.) Wiclif writes—*suetly*, and also *swete*; Dut. *Soet, suet*; Ger. *Suss*; Sw. *Soot*; A. S. *Swæt*, suavis, dulcis. Skinner thinks we have our word from the Lat. *Suavis*; they may have had a common origin.
Sweet, (lit.)—is more especially applied to the taste and smell; e. g. the taste of honey, and the smell of the violet:—then extended to the hearing, the sight.
Sweet, as applied,—1. To the taste, is opposed to—sour or bitter. 2. To the smell, to—what we call stinking; or smelling fetidly, foully.
It is thus used, as equivalent to—
Fragrant; melodious or mellifluous; generally,—
Pleasing, agreeable, delicious or delightful; grateful; assuaging; mollifying, soothing.
As applied to the taste, we have no equivalent, except the old word *dulce*, from the Lat. *Dulcis*.
To *sweeten*, or make *sweet*, is also to *remove* sourness or bitterness, acidity or acerbity; and also—any thing ungrateful or unpleasing.

Ou! Jhesu! that thulke day worth me *swete* and god.
Swete wolleth the wounded be tome, & nothyng stronge:
Swete wole ek my deth be, gyf yeh ym auonge.
Yerto awreke oure faderes, & to holde vp oure franchyse.
R. Gloucester, p. 199.

Not dame Blanche the *swete*, that I first of spake,
Bot dame Margarete, godde withouten lak.
R. Brunne, p. 306.

Doun Sir Richard went, & spak to tham lufly,
Many of tham he knewe, so fair spak & so *swete*.
Id. p. 275.

And yf the gromes grutche, bid hem go swynke
And he shal soupe the *swettere*, wen he hath deserved.
Piers Plowman, p. 140.

And canel and amonye and of *swete* smellynge thingis and oynementis, and encense and of wyn and oile.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 18.

And my word and my prechyng was not in *swiety* styrynge [persuasibilibus] wordis of mannys wisdom.—*Id.* 1 *Cor.* c. 2.

For Solomon saith: that 'right as the herte of a man delieth in savour that is *swete*, right so the conseil of trewe frendes yeveth *swetenesse* to the soule.'
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

When I had kissed his mouth so *swote*,
I had such mirth and such liking,
It cured me of languishing.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

"Rise up, my wif, my love, my lady free;
The turtles vois is herd, myn owen *swete*;
The winter is gon, with all his vaines wete."
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,021.

Ful *swetely* herde he confession,
And pleasant was his absolution.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 221.

And now, though on the sunne I drive,
Whose fervent flame all thinges decayes,
His beames in brightnesse may not strive,
With light of your *swete* golden rayes.
Surrey. The Constant Lover lamenteth.

Whereof one was the prince Plangus, whose name was *sweetened* by your breath, peerless lady, when the last day it pleased you to mention him unto me.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

A childe will chose a *sweeting*, because it is presentlie faire and pleasant, and refuse a rennet, because it is then greene, hard and soure.—*Ascham. The Schole-master*, b. i.

And surely therof if a man be faythfull, the Sprite of God worketh in his hart very *sweetely* at his entmumain.
Frith. Workes, p. 143.

For humble vowes fulfilld by grace right *swetly* smoke,
But bold behests, broken by lusts, the wrath of God provoke.
Surrey. Eccles. c. 5.

Such a one, as can furnish up fullie all the fetures of the whole body of a man, woman, and childe, and withall is able to, by good skill, to give to every one of these three, in their proper kinde, the right forme, the trewe figure, the natorall color, that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the bewtie of a woman, to the *sweetnes* of a yong babe.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. i.

The manner of speaking is both one, so that in a thousand places thou needes not but to translate it into the English, worde for worde, when thou must seeke a compasse in the Latin, and yet shalt haue much worke to translate it wel-fauouredly, so that it haue the same grace & *swetenesse*, sence & pure vnderstanding with it in the Latin, & as it hath in the Hebrue.—*Tyndall. Workes*, Pref.

The waterred eyen from whence the teares do fall,
Do feel some force or elce they would be dry,
The wasted flesh of them ded can try,
And somtime tell what *swetnes* is gall.
Wyat. The Lover describeth his restlesse State.

His lovely words her neeme doe recompence
Of all her passed paines: one loving houre
For many yeares of sorrow can dispence;
A dram of *sweete* is worth a pound of soure.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Ber. This iest is drie to me. Gentle *sweete*,
Your wits make wise things foolish.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

One I could hear appointing with his *sweeting*,
A place convenient for their secret meeting.
Drayton. The Owl.

Dos. Whats the matter (deere?)
Olke. All's well, *sweeting*:
Come away to bed.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act ii. sc. 3.

Sweetish they be, and yet otherwhiles they have an unripe and harsh relish of the wood, and taste like the hedge wine.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiv. c. 6.

The whiles a most delitious harmony
In full straunge notes was *swetly* heard to sound,
That the rare *swetenesse* of the melody
The feeble senses wholy did confound,
And the frayle soule in deepe delight nigh drowned.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Why loue I say? Madam, *sweet-heart*: why bride?
What not a word?—*Shakesp. Romeo & Juliet*, Act iv. sc. 5.

Though mingled flowers adorn their careless brow,
And round them costly *sweets* neglected flow.
Stepney. Imitation of Juvenal.

Sweet-breads and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides; imbloing what they dreck'd.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

It [industry] *sweetneth* our enjoyments, and seasoneth our attainments with a delightful relish.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 20.

The additament enriched up the rest, partly in the form of a liquor, but chiefly in that of a white sublimate, which was neither ill-scented, nor in taste corrosive, or alkalizate, but very mild and somewhat *sweetish*.
Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 362.

Tar water being made in an earthen vessel unglazed, or that hath lost part of its glazing, may extract (as it is a strong menstruum) from the clay, a fade *sweetishness*, offensive to the palate
Berkeley. Farther Thoughts on Tar Water.

As there is music uninform'd by art
In those wild notes, which with a merry heart
The birds in unfrequented shades express,
Who, better taught at home, yet please us less;
So in your verse a native *sweetness* dwells,
Which shames composure, and its art excels.
Dryden, Epist. I. To Sir R. Howard.

The things of this world, while we continue in it, must be sought after in a certain degree; and the innocent amusements of it are kindly allowed us to *sweeten* our toil.
Gilpin, vol. i. Ser. 23.

Let us look up to it [the happiness of a future state] as the end of all our labour—the *sweetener* of all our toils—our comfort in every affliction—and our great defence against the fear of sickness, old age, and death.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 21.

They also eat, raw, another small, *sweetish*, insipid root, about the thickness of a sarsaparilla.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 3.

Sweetness ought to be distinguished from luxuriousness: the one affects us with the sensations durably agreeable; the other quickly cloys and palls the appetite.
Knox, Ess. 105.

SWELL, *v.* Swe'ell, *n.* Swe'lling, *n.* } Dut. *Swellen, swillen*; Ger. *Schwellen*; A. S. *Swellan*, tumere, turgere, (perhaps from the A. S. *Weall-an*, to rise.)

To extend (as a bladder with air), to enlarge, (by a solution of the continuity of parts;) to be or become, or cause to be or become, turgid or tumid; to puff or blow out; generally—

To extend, to expand, to enlarge, to augment, to amplify.

May no nuger ne swete thyngs a swaze my *swellynges*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 92.

The pipes of his longes gan to *swell*,
And every lacerte in his brest adonne
Is shent with venime and corruptioun.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2754.

The enuious *swelling*, that the fend our foe,
Had vnto man in herte for his wealth,
Sent a serpent, and made her for to goe
To deceiue Eve. *Id. The Letter of Cupid.*

Swelling of herte is wham man rejoyceth him of barme that he hath don.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

His springes may cease from *swelling* still, but never drye away.—*Vnceertaine Auctors. An Answere of Comfort.*

I feare lest ther be found amonge you debate, enuyinge, wrath, stryfe, backbytynges, whysperynges, *swellynges* and disconde.—*Bible*, 1551. 2 *Corynth.* c. 12.

Gower. Why heere hee comes, *swelling* like a turky-cock.
Flu. 'Tis no matter for his *swellings*, nor his turky-cocks.
Shakespeare. Henry V. Act v, sc. 1.

In tyme of whiche exaltacion of his mynde, he [Cauutus] went vnto ye Thamys syde, and beheldo howe the water *swelled* or flowed.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 206.

I walk'd about admir'd of all and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my affront.
Then *swell'd* with pride into the snare I fell.
O fair fallacious looks, venereal trains,
Softn'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Despise the *swellings* and the diseases of a disordered life, and a proud vanity; be troubled for no outward thing beyond its merit.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 15.

And do net then condemn this *swelling* tide,
And stream of words, that now doth rise so high
Above the usual banks. *Daniel. Musophilus.*

But Hector, from this scene of slaughter far,
Rag'd on the left, and rul'd the tide of war:
Loud groans proclaim his progress through the plains,
And deep Scamander *swells* with heaps of slain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

A small channel betwixt an island, and the main, led them into a most excellent harbour, which for its security against all winds and *swells*, and the smoothness of its water, may perhaps compare with any in the known world.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 3.

A large hollow *swell* from the south-west, ever since our last hard gale, had convinced me that there was not any land in that direction.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 7.

Wherever they bite they cause a *swelling*, and such an intolerable itching, that it is not possible to refrain from scratching.—*Id. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 3.

SWELT, *v.* Swe'lter. Swe'ltry. } A. S. *Swealt-an, swelt-an*, (formed upon the past tense of *sweal-an*, to burn, to be hot.)
See Sultry.

To *swelt* or *swelter*,—to burn, to bear or suffer heat.

To faint with heat; to sink under heat; under the oppression of heat.

Him were levere sonnye othr *swelte* than suffry eny peyne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 94.

Wham that Arcite to Thebes comen was,
Full oft a day he *swelt* and said Alas,
For sen his lady shal he never mo.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1358.

Herewith I feele the droppes of *swellring* sweate,
Which trickle downe my face.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

My seale is sorrowes sythe, within a fielde of flame,
Which euts in twaine a carefull heart, that *swelttreth* in the same. *Id. Ib.*

His chaunged powres at first themselves not felt;
Till erudled cold his corage gan assayle,
And chearefull blood in faytnesse chill did melt,
Which like a fever fit, through all his bodie *swelt*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

With huge impatience he inly *swelt*,
More for great sorrow that he could not pas
Then for the burning torment which he felt.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 11.

For other none such passion can contrive
In perfect forme, as this good lady felt,
When she so faire a daughter saw survive,
As Pastorella was; that night she *swelt*
For passing joy, which did all into pitty melt.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 12.

The drier aer is generally the most salutary and healthy, so it be not too *swettery* and infested with heat or fuliginous vapours, which is by no means a friend to health and longevity.—*Evelyn. Fumifugium.*

Some [country] would always have long nights and short days, others again perpetually long days and short nights: one climate would be scorched and *swelter'd* with everlasting dog-days; while an eternal December blasted another.—*Bentley*, Ser. 8.

The rugged Alps must those bare feet assail,
Froz'n on the hill, or *swelt'ring* in the vale.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. v.

SWERD. See Sward.

SWERVE, *v.* Swe'rving, *n.* } Dut. *Sweruen*, errare, deerrare, vagari, fluitare, fluctuare, (Kilian.) Sw. *Swarf-wa*, circumagere, (Ihre.) It is, probably, the A. S. *Hweorf-ian*, (to *warp*,) which Sommer thus widely interprets,—vertere, convertere, redire, mutare, errare, fluctuare, librare,—to turn, to convert, to return, to change, to wander, to float about, to hover or fly about. It may be more strictly explained:—

To roam or ramble; to wander; to go from the straight path, out of a straight line; to deviate, to incline, to bend; to give way; to move or be inclined or bending line; or any thing that bends, yields, or gives way.

For in good feith to tellen soth,
I trowe, though I shulde sterne,
She wolde not hir eie *swerue*,
My herte with one goodly looke
To fede. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

But the sword more mereiful than he to himself, with the slipping of the pommell, the point *sweerved*, and razed him but upon the side.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

But marke, good Christian reader, how farre he *swerueth* from that he hath taken in hande. I demaunde of the open churche: he aswearreth mee of priuate houses.
Jewell. A Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 59.

Which fredome I have by thy guilt,
And not by my deserving,
Since so vnconstantly thou wilt
Not lone, but still be *swerving*.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Lover accusing his Loue, &c.

But howsoever these *swerusings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the lawes of nature are by naturall agents observed, that no mau denyeth but those things which nature worketh, are wrought either always or for the most part after one and the same manner.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. i. § 3.

Upon her arme a silver anchor lay,
Whereon she leaned ever, as befell;
And ever up to heven, as she did pray,
Her steadfast eyes were bent, ne *swerved* other way.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

So all attence they on the prince did thonder;
Who from his saddle *swerved* nought asyde,
Ne to their force gave way, that was great wonder;
But like a bulwarke firmely did abyde.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 10.

And now their mightiest queld, the battel *swerv'd*,
With nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*,
Enter'd, and foul disorder.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

His loyaltie he kept, his love, his zeale;
Nor number, nor example with him wrought
To *swerve* from truth, or change his constant mind
Though single. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmost branch (the tree was high);
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*,
And for to-morrow have ten mare reserv'd.
Dryden. Theocritus, Idyll 3.

Our affections and passions put frequently a bias so secret, and yet so strong, on our judgments, as to make them *swerve* from the direction of right reason.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 2. *Human Reason*, § 9.

But were we to give a full latitude to sympathy we should whistle about with every wind, nor could ever keep steady to one tenour of conduct, because we should perpetually meet with somebody or other leading us by their exampie to *swerve* from it.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 19.

SWE'VEN, *n.* Swe'ven, *v.* } A. S. *Swefn-ian*, sopire, dormire, somniare, to lull, to rest or sleep, to be asleep, to dream. Junius (says Lye) thinks the Goth. verb *Swefjan*, cessare, may be the original word. See Junius' *Goth. Glossary*, in v. *Swaith.*

On a Thurday at nyght at euen he gede to reste,
To haut thoe he had tight in his new foreste.
On slepe sone he felle, the *sweuen* bifor him ran,
Him thonkit in his chapelle he was withouten man,
Ne non he sauht no herd. *R. Brunne*, p. 93.

And ghour sones and ghoure doughtris schulen prophecie,
and ghoure ylonge men schulen se vusionis, and ghoure eldris schulen dreme *swesenys*.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 2.

And Pandarus, with a full good entent,
Laied him to slepe, and saied, "If ye be wise,
Sweeveth nat now, lest more folke arise."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

How dorsten ye for shame say to your love,
That any thing might maken you aferde?
Han ye no manes herte, and han a berde?
Alas! and eyn ye ben agast of *sweuenis*?
Nothing but vanitee, God wote, is *sweuenis*.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,924.

SWICHE. i.e. *such*. See Swilke.

For unto *swiche* a worthy man as he
Accordeth nought, as by his faculte,
To haven with sike lazars acquaintance.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 243.

Benigne he was, and wonder diligent,
And in adversite ful patient;
And *swiche* he was ypreved often sithes.—*Id. Ib.* v. 485.

SWIFT, *adj.* Swift, *n.* Swi'ftly. Swi'ftness. } A. S. *Swift*, celer, alacer. Skinner thinks,—from the Ger. *Schweifen*, movere, mutitare. Ihre thinks the Sw. *Swefwa*, mutitare, to move often, may have some connexion with the Eng. *Swift*, which we apply to frequent motion, (sc.) of a bird's wings in flight, of feet in running, (see the quotation from Locke;) and hence—

Quick, rapid, speedy; moving with velocity or fleetness, with celerity, with alacrity or eagerness; fleet, nimble, eager, prompt.

"Koygtes," he seyde, "wat wolle ge thencheth chese?
"Ne see ge, that her hors beth *swyftore* than goure be?
That ge heth dede anoo, gyf ge wolleth fle!"
R. Gloucester, p. 397.

A *swyft* stede ther was a lady thider sent.
R. Brunne, p. 219.

Edward knowe his pas, the last of alle him bent,
Assaled him vp & doune, *swyftest* he was of alle.—*Id. Ib.*

The larke that is a lasse fowel, is loveloker of lydene [leden]
And swetter of savour, and *swyfter* of wynge.
Piers Ploukman, p. 239.

The month of whiche is ful of cursyng and bittyrnesse, the feet of hem ben *swifte* to schede blood.
Wielif. Romoyne, c. 3.

Whose monthes are full of cursynge and bytternes.
Their fete are *swifte* to sheede bloude.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne he hadde smyte the side of Petir, he reiside him, and seide, rise thou *swiftli*; and anoon the cheynes felden doun fro hise hondis.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 12.

For present time abideth nought,
It is more *swift* than any thought;
So little while it doth endure
That there nis compte ne measure.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

The fame with hir *swifte* wynges
About fleeth, and bare tidynges,
And make it couth in all londes,
How that Hercules, with his hondes
Cytemnestrie his owne mother slough.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

Ne care ne feare I how the wind do blow,
Or whether *swift* I wend or whether slow.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

She cannot be so much without true indgement,
Having so *swift* and excellent a wit
As she is pride to hane, as to refuse
So rare a gentleman as Signior Benedicke.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing. Act iii. sc. 1.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water.
Walton. Angler.

Whom when his other fellowes saw, they fled
As fast as feete could carry them away:
And after them the prince as *swiftly* sped,
To be avenge of their unknightly play.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

Nathlesse the villein sped himselfe so well,
Whether through *swiftnesse* of his speedie beast,
Or knowledge of those woods where he did dwell,
That shortly he from daunger was released.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 5.

Juba writeth moreover, that there be certaine people of the Tiogiodites, named Therothoes, for their hunting of wild beasts, of their exceeding and wonderful *swiftnesse* in chasing of deere upon land.—*Holland. Plinie,* b. vi. c. 29.

Where now the valley greene, and mountaine bare,
The river, forrest, wood, and crystall springs,
The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare,
The lutes sweet straine, the voice, that sweetly sings,
And princely sports in courts of mightie kings?
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 655.

Those of his *swiftly mounted* Greekes that in their armes were fit,
Those he put on with cheareful words, and bad them not remit
The least sparke of their forward spirits.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

Whose death when *swift-wing'd* Fame at full convey'd
To this disturbed queen, misdoubting nought;
Despite and sorrow such affliction laid
Upon her soul, as wondrous passions wrought.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Herald, be *swift*, and bid Machaon bring
His speedy succour to the Spartan king
Pierc'd with a winged shaft, (the deed of Troy)
The Grecian's sorrow, and the Dardan's joy.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

Suppose them [the fix'd stars] whirled about the earth with that stupendous *swiftness* that the Ptolemeans and Tychonians attribute to them.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. v. p. 134.

The *swiftness* of motion is measured by distance of place and length of time wherein it is performed.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 1.

A forward hare, of *swiftness* vain,
The genius of the neighbring plain,
Wou'd oft deride the dredging crowd:
For geninses are ever proud.
Lloyd. The Hare & Tortoise, (1757.)

The *swift* actually performs what has been in these enlightened times disproved of the former; [bird of Paradise] except the small time it takes in sleeping, and what it devotes to incubation, every other action is done on the wing.
Pennant British Zoology. Swift Swallow.

SWIG, *v.* To *swig* is, perhaps, to *sucag* or *sway*, to weigh or drag down; to make a heavy draught.

The flock is drain'd, the lambkins *swig* the teat,
But find no moisture, and then lilly bleat.
Creech. Virgil, Ecl. 3.

SWILL, *v.* } A. S. *Swelgan, swilgan,* to swal-
SWILL, *n.* } low or swill.

To *swill* (usually applied to large draughts),—to swallow largely; to drink, to drench, to wash, to soak.

Swill or *swilling,*—the large quantities of liquid food given to swine are so called.

He geueth vs leane according to our demerites to be fedde wyth the *swyl* and draffe of mayynge masses, &c.
Winchester. On True Obedience, To the Reader.

They hane dronk vp my *swilling* tub.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

The wretched, bloody, and vsurping boare,
(That spoyld your summer fields, and fruitfull vines)
Swilles your warm blood like wash, & makes his trough
In your embowel'd bosomes.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act v. sc. 2.

——— I should be loath
To meet the rudeness, and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers.
Milton. Comus.

Be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary the devil, like a roaring lion, goes about seeking whom he may devour, 1 Pet. v 8. Of so peculiar a force is temperance against the fiery assaults of the devil, and so unfit a match is a soaking, *swilling* swine to encounter this roaring lion.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk,
Vociferous at once with twenty tongues,
Reels fast from theme to theme.—*Thomson. Autumn.*

When at the fountain's head, as merit ought
To claim the place, you take a *swilling* draught,
How easy 'tis an envious eye to throw,
And tax the sheep from troubling streams below.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition; *swilling* down great quantities of cold watery liquors, which are not voided, &c.—*Arbuthnot. Of Diet,* c. 4.

SWIM, *v.* }
SWIM, *n.* }
SWI'MMER, *n.* }
SWI'MMING, *n.* }
SWI'MMINGLY. }
A. S. *Swimman*; Dut. *Swemmen, swimmen*; Ger. *Schimmen*; Sw. *Sima*; anciently *Sweima*, nare, natare.

To move, to stay or remain, upon the surface of the water; to float upon the water; to float or flow, to abound; to go, to pass, along, with an undulating, waving motion; resembling the motion of *swimming*.

Swimming of the head, (or vertigo,) a dizziness; Dut. *Sweymelinghe*; Ger. *Schwimmel.*

That on hath connynge, and can *swmmen* and dyven.
Piers Ploughman, p. 235.

And he commaundide hem that myghten *swymme* to go into the see and seape and go out to the lond.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 27.

And commanded that they that could *swyme* should cast thé seiues fyrste into the sea, and seape to lande.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

When amitie first in our brests begonne,
Which shall endure as long as any sunne
May shine on earth, or water *swimme* in seas.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

There thou maist love, and dearly loved be,
And *swim* in pleasure, which thou here dost mis;
There must thou best be seene, and best maist see:
The wood is fit for beasts, the court is fitt for thee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

It is good for the *swimming* and dizziness of the brayne.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 20.

Beth the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; every body will affirm it that has any judgement in dancing, I assure you.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels.*

——— Me thinkes, the mince is me
Doth turne as fast; so (in a flood, or sea)
A raging whirlepit doth; to gather in
To fishy death, those *swimmers* in their sin.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

Like an ill *swimmer*, I have willingly staid long in my own depth; and though I am eager of performing more, yet am loath to venture out beyond my knowledge.
Dryden. The Rival Ladies, Ep. Ded.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before mine eyes, that I can neither hear nor see.—*Id.*

This they explained by a closed vessel filled with sea water, which *swimming* awhile upon the ocean, does, on the vessel's breaking, flow in again, and mingle with the common mass.—*Harburton. Divine Legation,* b. ii. s. 4.

Very well, says he with a smile, having instantly resumed his human benign countenance, now we have broken the ice we shall go on *swimmingly*; I did not intend to hurt you.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

SWI'NDLE, *v.* }
SWI'NDLE, *n.* }
SWI'NDLER. }
The Ger. *Schwindel* is—vertigo; and Wachter thinks it derived either from *winden*, vertere, to *wind*, or *schwinden*, deficere, to swoon or swound. *Schwinden*, he adds, is used—de quacunque diminutione.

They are very modern words; and now in very common use; but their time and manner of introduction require to be ascertained.

Distress and difficulty excite meanness and artifice; fraud and injustice soon follow, and the dignity of the British merchant is sunk in the scandalous appellation of a *swindler*.
Knox. Ess. No. 8.

SWINE, *n.* }
SWI'NISH. }
SWI'NISHLY. }
A. S. *Swyn*; Dut. *Seughe, sorgh, soch, soech*; Ger. *Sau*; Sw. *Sugga*, a sow;—Goth. *Swein*; A. S. *Swin*; Dut. *Swyn*, a swine. Wachter is inclined to derive the former set from Ger. *Seug-en*, lactare, i. e. from Ger. *Saug-en*; Dut. *Sugen*; Sw. *Sug-a*; A. S. *Sue-can*, to suck. The latter (with Junius) from the Gr. Συφας, *sullus.*

A. S. *Kine* is the plural we have adopted for *Cowen*; analogy seems to point to *Sow-en* as the origin of *swine*, by dropping the *o* in pronunciation.

And not for fro hem was a flock of many *swyn* leoswynge.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 8.

And there was a good waye of from thē a great heord of *swine* feedinge.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

This messager drank sadly ale and wine,
And stolen were his lettres prively
Out of his box, while he slept as a *swine*.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5163.

For so muche as thou haste not esteemed it according to the worthinesse therof, nor yet bene thankfull vnto God for such an heauenly gift, but rather *wrynkide* troden it vnder thy feete, and curiishly persecuted his faithfull seruantes for it.—*Bale. Image,* pt. i. fol. 40.

Swine having lost one eye, are not thought to live long after; otherwise they may continue untill they be fifteen yeers old, yea and some to twentie.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 51.

Will ye know that a *swine* is sieke or unsound, pluck a bristle from the back, and it will be bloodie at the root: also he will carrie his neck at one side as he goeth.—*Id. Ib.*

Or if in pleasure? live we as we may,
Let *swinish* grill delight in dunghill clay.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 2.

Plutarch reports concerning *swine*, that their optick nerves are so disposed to turn their eyes downward, that they cannot look upwards, nor behold the face of heaven, unless they be thrown upon their backs.

Such *swine* are we: we seldom can look up to heaven till God by his judgements throws us upon our backs; till he humbles us and outdoes us with showers of our own blood, and tears of sorrow: and yet God hath not promised that he will do so much for us; but for ought we know, as soon as ever the devil enters into our *swinish* and brutish hearts, we shall run down the hill, and perish in the floods and seas of intolerable misery.—*Bp. Taylor,* vol. ii. Ser. 13.

The end being, as you see, to reuoke the king from worse to better, from the *swiner-stie* of vice to the statelie throne of vertue.—*Holinshed. Chronicles. Hen. II.* an. 1172.

——— This discourse they held
In mutual kinde; when from a neighbour field,
His *swine* and *swine-herds* came; who in their coats
Inclos'd their herds for sleepe.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

A *swineheard* meeting him by chance
And pitying his estate,
Imploy'd the westerne king, vnknowne,
On his affaires to wait.
Nor did the needie king disdaine
Such roome, for such relief:
An vnder *swineherdship* did serue,
He sought not to be chiefe.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iv. c. 20.

——— Tether day
As to the field I set me,
Neere to the May-pole on the way
This sluggish *swineard* met me.
Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 2.

Who hates not living Bavius, let him be
[Dead Mœvius] damn'd to love thy works and thee:
The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog-foxes in the yoke, and shear the *swine*.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 3.

SWING, *v.* }
SWING, *n.* }
SW'INGER. }
A. S. *Sweng-an*; Dut. *Swingken*; Ger. *Schwenghen*; Sw. *Swing*. Somner explains,—to shake, to toss, to brandish, to move or stirre, to jogge. *Swing* is usually applied to—

A motion backwards and forwards, similar to that of a pendulum, held at one end, and making with the other a segment of a circle; or to—a motion rotatory,—of any thing thrown or whirled round the whole circle; a vibratory, a rotatory—motion.

Swing, the noun, is (met.)—the full length or extent, the full sweep, the full throw; full, unchecked course or progress.

In the other [wallet] he layeth vp all his owne & *swynyeth* it at his backe, which himself never listeth to looke in, but other that come after hym cast an eye into it among.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 225.

Muche like the pastime that boyes use in the churche, when theyr master is away, to *swinge* and totter in a belrope.—*Ascham. Toxophilus,* b. i.

For where money heareth all the *swing*, there many vain and superfluous occupations must needs be used to serve only for rictous superfluity, and unhonest pleasure.
Sir T. More. Utopia, b. ii. c. 4.

But suspition in all gouerning breedeth such sayinges, when wrong doth bear such *swynge* as ill conscience doth always wish that men should lack either wit to perceaue or habilitie to amend what seeuer is done amisse.
Ascham. Report of the Affairs of Germany, &c.

Holy water *swyngers*, and euen songe clatterers.
Bale. Yet a Course, fol. 82.

Whereby it appeereth that some sort of youth will oft have his *swinge*, although it be in a halter.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 16.

——— And Ate that had wrought
This anger by Saturnia, by her bright-haire he caught,
Held downe her head, and over her made this inflallible vow:
That never to the cope of starres should reascend that brow,
Being so infortunate to all. Thus *swinging* her about,
He cast her from the fierie heaven, who ever since thrust out
His forkt sting in th' affaires of men.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

——— And so the victors palme
Was (for so full a man at armes) onelie an hemptie helme.
That then he *swong* about his head, and cast among his friends;
Who scrambled, and took't up with shouts.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Not to Æacides himselfe, he yeelds for combats set,
Though cleere he must give place for pace, and free *swinge* of his foot.—*Id. Ib.* b xiii.

Some set up *swings* in the streets, and get money of those who will *swing* in them.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

A man has perhaps for a long time tock the full *swing* of his voluptuous humour, wallowed in all the pleasures of sensuality.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 1.

These [familiar romps] Mr. Spectator, are the *swingers*: you are to know these careless pretty creatures are very innocents again: and it is to be no matter what they do, for 'tis all harmless freedom. They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are *swung* by their men visitants.—*Spectator*, No. 492.

The boy who wished to be a king that he might have an officer appointed to *swing* him all day long upon a gate, took his resolution upon the remembrance of what had given him pleasure.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 22.

They say that a goddess, having a lump or mass of earth suspended in a cord, gave it a *swing*, and scattered about pieces of land, thus constituting Otaheite and the neighboteng islands, which were all peopled by a man and woman originally fixed at Otaheite.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

SWINGE, *v.* } A. S. *Swing-an*; Dut. *Swing-ken*. This is probably the same word as the preceding.
SWINGER.
SWINGINGLY. } To throw out, to lash out; to whip, to flog; and *swinge*, the noun,—

A throw out, or any thing thrown out, to its full extent, as far as it will reach; and,

Swinging,—extending, reaching far and wide; generally,—large;—a strapping, a thumpiog piece, are expressions of a similar kind.

They bear the *swinge* in common affayres of the realme.
Winchester. On True Obedience, To the Reader.

——— Had he been lay my lord,
For certaine words he spake against your grace
In your retirement, I had *swing'd* him soundly.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act v. sc. 1.

Petr. Where is your sister, and Hortensio's wife?
Kate. They sit conferring by the parlier fire.
Petr. Goe fetch them hither, if they deaie to come,
Swinge me them soundly forth unto their husbands.
Id. The Taming of the Shrew, Act v. sc. 2.

Th' old dragon under ground
In straiter limits bound,
Not half so far casts his usurped sway,
And wrath to see his kingdom fail,
Swindges the scaly horrour of his folded tail.
Milton. The Hymn, Ode 23.

Looke how a maule, or a pygeon
In any arrowe, caught with a springe, or net;
With stringling pinions, 'gainst the ground doth beat
Her tender body; and that thro streight bed
Is sowre to that *swindge*, in which she was bred.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

You had not foure such *swindge-bucklers* in all the innes of court against—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iii. sc. 2.

Leon. The sea shall rock it,
'Tis the best nurse; 'twill roar and rock together,
A *swindging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.
Beaum & Fletch. Rule a Wife & Have a Wife, Act iv.

Many thence hardly would admit God to be concerned in them, but supposed him to commit their conduct to a fatal *swindge*, or a casual fluctuation of obvious causes.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

Alon. And that baggage, Beatrix, have I would *swinge* her, if I had her here.—*Drydea. An Evening's Love*, Act v.

Aido. Before George, a proper fellow! and a *swinger* he should be, by his make.—*Id. Limberham*, Act i. sc. 1.

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!
Echard. Obs. on the Answ. to the Cont. Cl. p. 159.

Hip. Alas, sister, with what face can I pray then! Yours were Lut little vanitie; but I have sin'd *swingingly* against my vow.—*Drydea. The Assignation*, Act iii. sc. 3.

SWINK, *v.* } A. S. *Swinc-an*, laborare, operari, sudare.
SWINK, *n.*
SWINKER. } To labour, to travel, to take pains.

The Picardes bede the Scottes an ende of here lond
To geue him, forto libbe by with *swynk* of here hond.
R. Gloucester, p. 41.

That thre hondred monekes were inne, other mo.
And alle leuede by her *swenche*. *Id.* p. 234.

Lo what the sauter seith. to *swynkere* with handes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 141.

Theese aren evydences quath Hunger. for hem tht wolle nat *swynken*
That here lyf lode be lene. and lytel worth here clothes.
Id. p. 142.

His tithes paied he ful fayre and wel
Both of his propre *swinke*, and his catel.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 541.

A trewe *swinker*, and a good was he,
Living in pees, and parfite charitee.—*Id. Ib.* v. 533.

Where findest thou a *swinker* of labour
Have me to his confessour?—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

The high God, whiche all good
Perucied hath for mans foode,
Of clothes and of meate and drynke,
Bade Adam, that he shuld *swynke*,
To getten him his substaunce.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Rulers will think all things made them to please,
And soon forget the *swink* due to their hire.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

Riches, renowme, and principality
Honour, estate, and all this wordes good,
For which men *swinck* and sweat incessantly,
Fro me [Mammon] do flow into an ample flood,
And in the hollow earth have their eternall brood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Ah! Piers, hene not thy teeth on edge, to thinke
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinck?*
Id. The Shepherd's Calender. May.

Up lither, lad, thou reck'st much of thy *swinke*,
When *swinke* ne swat thou shouldst, ne reck for fame.
Browne. Tonge Willie & Old Wernoch.

SWIPE. In Dut. *Wippe*, a machine to draw water from a well, (Junius.) The Dut. *Wippen*, pendere, to hang, to depend.

Αντλον αντλον, in Latin, haustrum, tolleno, or tollena, &c. a *swipe*, or engine to draw up water.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. iii. c. 16.

SWIRE. A. S. *Swer*, *sweor*, columna: also *collum*, cervix, the neck.

Nor she had nothing slowe be
For to scratchen all her face
And for to rent in many place
Her clothes, and for to teare her *swire*,
As she that was ffinlled of yre.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

SWITCH, *n.* } The Sw. *Sweg*, Ger. *Zweig*, Swich, *v.* } is the A. S. Dut. and English *Twig*, *twiga*, *twygh*, *twig*; any thing twicked or twitched; as a slip from a larger branch, or bough: and *switch* is—

A slip or strip; a thin, slender shoot; a thin, pliant stick.

When to these, the race growes; then as right
Drive on them as thy eye can iudge; then lay thy bridles weight
Most of thy left side: thy right horse, then *switching*; all thy thrusts
(Spent in encouragements) giue him; and all the reine let flote
About his shoulders.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxjii.

A cloud of pitch, a spurre, and a *switch*,
To haste him away, and a white-wind play.
B. Jonson. Witches' Charms.

Fetch me a dozen crab-tree staves, and strong ones; these but *switches* to 'em.—*Shakes. Hen. VIII.* Act v. sc. 3.

At spur or *switch* no more he skipt,
Or mended pace, than Squniard skipt.—*Hudibras*, pt.i.c.1.

Dear Sid, then, why wert thou so mad
To break thy rod like naughty lad?
You should have kiss'd it in your distress,
And then return'd it to your mistress;
Or made it a Newmarket *switch*,
And not a rod for thy own breech.
Swift. The Virtues of Sid Hamet the Magician's Rod, (1713.)

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And not a rod for thy own breech.
Swift. The Virtues of Sid Hamet the Magician's Rod, (1713.)

SWITHE. A. S. *Swith*, valde, nimis; from *swith-ian*, valere, prevalere, præstare,—to prevail.

Applied to time,—
Instantly, quickly, speedily, promptly.

Goggomagog was a geand *swithe* grete and strong.
A boute four & twenti fet ne seith he was long.
R. Gloucester, p. 22.

Whan he wist ther wille, he hied hider *swythe*,
Thei receyued him fulle faire, & were of him blythe.
R. Brunne, p. 45.

Go out *swithe* into the grete stretis and smale stretis of the cite: and bringe yn hider pore men and feble. blynde and crokid.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 14.

And Jhesus seith to him, that thing that thou doist, do thou *swithe*.—*Id. Jon*, c. 13.

This messager, to don his avantage,
Unto the kinges mother rideth *swythe*,
And saiuetth hire ful faire in his langaye.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5150.

"Now yeve us drinke," quod this chanon thea,
"As *swithe* all shal be wel. I undertake.
Sitte we doun. and let us mery make."
Id. The Chananes Yemannes Tale, v. 16,602.

And after, wha it was recorded
Unto the doughter, howe it stoode,
The yefte of all this worldes good
Ne shuld haue made hir halfe so blithe,
And forth with all the kinge als *swithe*,
For he wold haue hir good assent,
Hath for the queene hir moder sent.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

My ladye reads your *swith* return;
And, if but one poor straw you burn,
Or do our towers so much molest,
As scare one swallow from her nest,
St. Mary! but we'll light a brand,
Shall warm your hearts in Cumberland.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 4.

SWIVEL. Junius writes it *Swivel* or *Swible*; and it is probably a diminutive, descending from the Ger. *Schweiben*; A. S. *Swebban*, to sweep.

Any thing so fixed as to *sweep* round; (sc.) the space, the whole space before it.

The gun is placed on the top, where there is an iron socket for the gun to rest in, and a *swivel* to turn the mizzel any way.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

The carpenters were ordered to fix eight stocks in the main and fore-tops which were properly fitted for the mounting of *swivel* guns.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 7.

SWO'BBER. See SWAB.

SWO'LLEN. See SWELL.

SWOM. See SWIM.

SWOON, *v.* } Dut. *Swynen*, *swinden*; Ger.
SWOON, *n.* } *Schewein-en*; Sw. *Swinna*; A. S.
SWOO'NING, *n.* } *A-swunian*, *a-swunian*; perhaps
SWOUND, *v.* } from the A. S. verb *Wunian*, deficere, decrescere, to decrease, to fall away. Tooke derives from A. S. *Swig-an*, stupere. See SWOUGH.

To fall away; to fail, to faint; to suffer or undergo a failure, (sc.) of mind, of feeling.

Twies she *swouneth* in his owen sight
He wepeth and him excuseth pitiously.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale.

Whan he had heard her great infirmite,
Her legacie, and lamentacioun,
And how she ended such poverte,
He swelt for wo and fell doune in a *swoon*.
Id. The Complaint of Cresside.

And with that word she fell a *swoune* anon,
And after, whan hire *swouning* was agon,
She riseth up, and to hire father said.
Id. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12,180.

And with that word she gan downe fall
Of *swoune*: and he hir up nam,
And forthe with that the maiden cam
And thei to bedde anone hir brought.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

His wife and his children did with many tears accompany him to the tower; but his wife was so overcome with grief that she fell downe in a *swoon* as if she had been dead.
State Trials. 2 Rich II an. 1388. *Abp. York.*

What for hete & laboure he was also overcome, and was lykely to have fallen from his horse, &, or he might be taken downe, he *swounyd* & dyed.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an 1304.

SWO

When the Dutch-men wintred at Nova Zembla, and thet they could gether no more sticks, they fell to make fire of some sea-coal they had, wherewith [at first] they were much refreshed; but a little after they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and lothnesse to speak amongst them; and immediately after, one of the weakest of the company fell down in a *swoon*; whereupon they doubting what it was, opened the door, to let in air, and so saved themselves.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 919.

Till faint through yrkesome weariness adowne
Upon the grassy ground herselfe she layd
To sleepe, the willes a gentle slombring *swowne*
Upon her fell.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 6.

His mother *swowned* thrise, and the third time
Could scarse recovered be out of her paine;
Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime,
She should not then have bene relyv'd againe.
Id. Ib. c. 4.

The young lady hearing these news, fell down in a *sound* before him, and neither spake nor stirred of long time.
North. Plutarch, p. 554.

Nay, quoth he, on his *swooning* bed out-stretch'd,
If I mayn't carry, cure Ul ne'er be fetch'd.
Milton. On the University Carrier, &c.

Sleep hath forsook and giv'n me o're
To death's beconming opium as my only cure.
Thence faintings, *swooning* of despair,
And sense of heav'n as desertion.—*Id. Samson Agonistes.*

He said, and *swooning* sunk upon the ground;
His servants bore him off: and softly laid
His languish'd limbs upon his homely bed.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

SWOOP, *v.* } Is merely *Sweep*, (qv.)
SWOOP, *n.* }

"Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood."—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 1.

"Thus as she *swoops* along with all that goodly train."
Id. Ib. s. 6.

"And in her winding banks, along my bosom led,
As she goes *swooping* by."—*Id. Ib.* s. 28.

" —— All my pretty ones!
Did you say all? Oh Hell-kite! all?
What all my pretty chickens and their dame
At one fell *swoop*?"—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 3.

You sold your kindness at a boundless rate,
And then o'er-paid the debt from his estate;
Which mouldring piece-meal in your hands did fall;
Till now at last you came to *swoop* it all.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, pt. i. Act i.

SWOP. See SWAP.

SWORD. } A. S. *Sweord*; Dut. *Sweerd*;
SWO'RDED. } Ger. *Schwert*: Sw. *Sward*.
SWO'RDER. } Wachter derives from Ger.
SWO'RDLESS. } *Weren*, (A. S. *War*-ian,) to
guard or *ward*, to *defend*.

A weapon of defence;—of offence; sharply edged, to cut, to pierce; to strike, to thrust.

As sone as he wygte turne ys hors, ys *sweord* he drou ther, Vor to asayly hym therwyth.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 185.

And lo oon of them that weren with Thesus streyghte out his honde and drough out his *sword* and he smote the servaunt of the prince of prestis, and kitte of his eere. Thanne Jhesus seide to him, turn thy *sword* into hip place, for alle that taken *sword* schaleen perische bi *sword*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 26.

And behold, one of them which were wyth Jesus, stretched oute hys hande and drewe hys *sworde*, and stroke a servauant of the hie priest, and smote of his eare. Then sayde Jesus vnto hym: put vp thy *sworde* into his sheathe. For all that laye hande on the *sworde*, shall perishe with the *sworde*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Nile ye deme that I came to sende pees into erthe: I cam not to sende pees: but *sword*.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 10.

Thinke not, that I am come to sēde peace into ye earth, I came not to sende peace, but a *sworde*.—*Bible.* 1551. *Ib.*

The lighte *sworde* westen to and fro
So hidoously, that with the leste stroke
It semed that it wolde feile an oke.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1702.

If thou mayste he free vse it: but in no wise (bee it right or wrong) mayst thou make any resistance wyth *sword* or wyth hand, but obey, except thou canst auoyde.
Fryth. Workes, p. 293.

" —I dare him therefore
To lay his gay comparisons a-part,
And answer me declin'd, *sword* against *sword*,
Our selves alone. He write it. Follow me.
Esc. Yes, like enough; hyre hatte'd Cæsar will
Unstate his happinesse, and be stag'd t' th' shew
Against a *sworder*.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. s. 11.

The helmed cherubim
And *sworded* seraphim
Are seen in glitteriog ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With inexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born Heir.
Milton, Ode 11.

—— So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *sword-law*
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

Some they set to fight with beasts, some with one another. These they called gladiatores, *sword-players*; & this spectacle, munus gladiatorium, a *sword-fight*.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. iv. c. 3. § 8.

There in the middest between, he exhibited indeed unto them all jointly, a sight and spectacle of *sword-players* fighting at sharpe, whome he had hired for that purpose.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 15.

He brought forth the same day the fencers & *sword-players* who had won the prise, and with that shew made an end of all.—*Id. Ib.*

Then, when along the crooked shore we hear
Their clattering wings, and saw the foes appear,
Misenus sounds a charge; we take th' alarm,
And our strong bands with *sword* and bucklers arm.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

The chief of Este's ancient sway
Upon his throne of judgment sate.
His nobles and his guards are there,—
Before him is the sinful pair;
Both young—and one how passing fair!
With *sword*less belt, and fetter'd hand,
Oh, Christ! that thus a son should stand
Before a father's face.
Byron. Parisina, c. 9.

SWORE. } See SWEAR.
SWORN. }

SWOUGH. The past tense *Swoop*, or *swoup*, of the A. S. verb *Swiv-an*, stupere; adding to which (continues Tooke,) the participial termination *en*, we have *swowen*, *swowne*, and with the customary prefix *a*,—*a swowne*." But see SWOON.

A state of stupor; loss of feeling or sensation.

And when he saw how stille thet I lay,
He was agast, and wold have fled away,
Til at the last out of my *swough* I brayde.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6378.

He sheth, with ful many a sory *swough*.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 8319.

SWOUND. See SWOON.

SWUM. See SWIM.

SYBARYTICK. } From *Sybaris*, a town of
SYBARI'TICAL. } Magna Græcia, noted for
its luxury and sensuality.

Luxurious, sensual.

Methinks he should rather have hoped to match him in their *sybaritical* cloysters, where they abound with meat, and drinke, and ease, then in our laborious clergy.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. § 10.

On the 4th I shall get to town, when I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to phylosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior Park.
Warburton to Abp. Hurd, Let. 125.

SY'CAMINE. } See SICAMINE.
SY'CAMORE. }

SY'CLE, i. e. *Sickle.*

In some places the fashion is to cut with a hooke or *sycele* the straw in the middest.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. xviii. c. 30.

SY'COPHANT, *n.* } Fr. *Sycophantin*; Lat.
SY'COPHANT. } *Sycophanta*; Gr. Συκο-
SY'COPHANCY. } φαντης, απο του συκα,
SYCOPHA'NTICAL. } from indicting persons
SYCOPHA'NTICALLY. } that exported *figs*. (See
SY'COPHANTISM. } *Potter*, b. i. c. 21,) and
SY'COPHANTRY. } see the quotation from
North and Hume. Potter thinks *sycophant* is what we call—

"A common barretor:"—an informer; an informer of any thing pleasing or flattering to the hearer; a flatterer, a parasite.

That *sicophants*, are counted idly guests.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

As therefore he began in the title, so in the next leaf he makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by *sycophantling* and mis-naming the work of his adversary.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

This ordinance is in the first table of Solon's laws, and therefore we may not altogether discredit these which say, they did forbid in the old time that men should carry figs out of the countrey of Attica, and that from thence it came that these pick-thanks, which bewray and accuse them that transported figs, were called *sycophants*
North. Plutarch, p. 77.

Besides, that it was hard to hold that seat [the publican] without oppression, without exaction; one that best knew it, branded it with poling, and *sycophancy*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Matthew called.

A *sycophant* will every thing admire:
Each verse, each sentence, sets his soul on fire:
All is divine! there's not a word amiss!
He shakes with joy, and weeps with tenderness,
He overpowers you with his mighty praise.
Dryden. Art of Poetry, c. 1.

Yet 'tis well known, that in those times the illiberal *sycophantick* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemn'd and oft suspected, as knavish and indirect.
Shaftesbury. Miscellaneous Reflections, b. ii. s. 3.

How like a spiritual opium, does it [flattery] intoxicate and abuse the understanding, even with sometimes of men wise and judicious! so that they have knowingly, with their reason awake, and their senses about them, suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 7.

Nor can a gentleman, without industry, uphold his real interests against the attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of *sycophantry*, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 21.

It is well known to the learned, that the ancient laws of Athens rendered the exportation of figs criminal; that being supposed a species of fruit so excellent in Attica, that the Athenians deemed it too delicious for the palate of any foreigner; and in this ridiculous prohibition they were so much in earnest, that informers were thence called *sycophants* among them, from two Greek words, which signify figs and discoverer.—*Hume. Ess. Of the Balance of Trade.*

And liberty [will be] left to deplore a declining cause, while corruption laughs from a Lord Mayor's coach, as he rides in triumph in court, to present, on her knees, the address of *sycophancy*.—*Knox. The Spirit of Dogotism*, § 4

The friends of man may therefore hope that panic fears, servile *sycophancies*, and artful history, will no longer prevail over cool reason and liberal philanthropy.—*Id. Ib.* § 9.

SY'LLABLE, *n.* } Fr. *Syllabe*; It. *Sillaba*;
SY'LLABLE, *v.* } Sp. *Sylabe*; Lat. *Syllaba*;
SYLLA'BIC. } Gr. Συλλαβη, (συν, λαβ-ειν,
SYLLA'BICAL. } to take together, to com-
SYLLA'BICALLY. } prise.) B. Jonson, with
SYLLABICA'TION. } the Italian and Spanish, writes the word without the *l*, which has been introduced improperly by the French, and continued by English writers. For *syllable* in grammar, see the quotation from B. Jonson; it is also applied to—

Any thing comprised or compressed into small compass; any thing short or concise.

And yf God will, in shorte time I shall amend this leud nesse in leynine of *sillables*, which thing for dulnesse of witte I maye not in thre letters declare.
Chaucer. The Testament of Love, b. ii.

Of al the scriptures that he brynggeth, there is not one *syllable* serueth hym.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 761.

A *syllable* is part of a word, that may of it selfe make a perfect sound; and is sometimes of one only letter, sometimes of more.—*B. Jonson. The English Grammar*, p. 33.

—— A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes, and beck'ning shadows dire,
And sery tongues, that *syllable* mens names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses.
Milton. Comus

The Christians have marked every the least various lection, even *syllabical*.
Leslie. Truth of Christian Demonstration.

Some hane affirmed vs rather to harke as dogs, than talke like men, bicause the most of our words (as they doo indeed) incline vnto one *syllable*.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 6.

The first voice of nature in the creature, which it uttered even in the cradle, when it was an infant in the world, and therefore perhaps, as children are wont, not so plainly, and *syllabically*, and distinctly, as could have been wished, is the acknowledgement and worship of one eternal God, creator of that soul we breath by, and would we live in; as one simple, incorporeal, everlasting essence.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 14.

Life and understanding, soul and mind, are no *syllables* or complexions of things, secundary and derivative, which might therefore be made out of things devoid of life and understanding; but simple, primitive, and uncompounded natures.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 838.

Livy and Tacitus, excellent as they are in general, have been convicted of deviating into poetry; and there are many passages in both of them, which, if you attend to the accentual and not to the *syllabic* quantity, may be scanned like hexameter verses.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 23.

And some have been who could believe,
(So fondly youthful dreams deceive,
Yet harsh be they that blame)
That note so piercing and profound
Will shape and *syllable* its sound
Into Zuleika's name.—*Byron. The Bride of Abydos*, c. 2.

A division of the generality of words, as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of *syllabication*.
Walker. English Dictionary, Adv.

SYLLABUB. See SILLABUB.

SYLLOGISM. SYLLOGI'STICK. SYLLOGI'STICAL. SYLLOGI'STICALLY. SY'LLOGIZE, *v.* SYLLOGIZA'TION. SY'LLOGIZER. (Met.) To collect or gather, (so,) from what is known, any thing before unknown. See LOGICK.

Fr. *Syllogisme*; It. *Sillogismo*; Sp. *Sylogismo*; Lat. *Syllogismus*; Gr. Συλλογισμος, συλλογίζ-ειν, (συν, and λογιζ-ειν,) *collligere*, to collect or gather together.

I saw there Aristotle also.
Whome that the queene of Grece also
Hath brideled, that in thilke tyme
She made him such a *silogisme*,
That he forgave all his logike.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

For the other judgment by *syllogism*, as it is a thing most agreeable to the mind of man, so it hath been vehemently and excellently laboured; for the nature of man doth extremely covet to have somewhat in his understanding fixed and immoveable, and as a rest and support of the mind.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

To put the argument into a more approveable *syllogistick* form, whatsoever is extended is body, or corporeal; but whatsoever is extended. Therefore whatsoever is, is body or corporeal. And by consequence there can be no incorporeal deity.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 770.

Minds cleansed and purged from vice, may without *syllogistical* reasonings, and mathematical demonstrations, have an undoubted assurance of the existence of a God, according to that of the philosopher; purity possesses men with an assurance of the best things.—*Id. Ib.* Pref. p. xiii.

Sir Edward Cook (then but the Queen's Attourney,) disputed *syllogistically* against him; whereas Cuffe, an admirable logician, could (ceteris paribus) well have encountred. But power will easily make a solecisme to be a *silogisme*.
Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.

Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 156.

There is one thing more, which I shall desire to be consider'd concerning reason; and that is, whether *syllogism*, as is generally thought, be the proper instrument of it, and the usefullest way of exercising this faculty.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 17.

Note, though the terms of proposition may be complex; yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple *syllogism*, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistick* form of it.—*Watts. Logick*, pt. iii. c. 2.

'Tis fit before I leave this subject, to take notice of one manifest mistake in the rules of *syllogism*, viz. that no *syllogistical* reasoning can be right and conclusive but what has, at least, one general proposition to it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 17.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*. So that *syllogism* comes after knowledge, and then a man has little or no need of it.—*Id. Ib.*

Well; be the consequences what it will, you are attempting to prove your point *syllogistically*.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 21.

Men have endeavoured to transform logick, or the art of reasoning, into a sort of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without any real inward knowledge of the questions.
Watts. Logick, pt. iii. c. 2.

To remove this error, Bacon invented his Novum Organum, in which he teaches to reason by induction; a more effectual method of letting truth, than the antiquated and trifling forms of a perfect *syllogism*.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 32.

Every such process of reasoning, it is well known, may be resolved into a series of legitimate *syllogisms*, exhibiting separately and distinctly, in a light as clear and strong as language can afford, each successive link of the demonstration.—*Stewart. Of the Human Mind*, c. 3. § 1.

Writers of strong intellect are often without imagination and sentiment, and consequently dull. They *sylloptse* admirably; but they cannot impress ideas with force, they cannot paint images with the pencil of fancy in the shape and colours of nature.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 69.

There is no body to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathise and (to borrow Part's *new coined* word) *sylloptse*.
Sir J. Mackintosh to Mr. More, 27 Sep. 1800.

From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *sylloptsation*.—*Harris. Three Treat.* Note, p. 265.

SYLPH. SYLPH'ISH. } Gr. Σιλφη, a kind of insect, (mentioned by Aristotle,) quod senectutem exuit. See the quotation. The creation of these imaginary beings is attributed to Paracelsus.

The gnomes, or demons of earth, delight in mischief; but the *sylphs*, whose habitation is in the air, are the best conditioned creatures imaginable: for they say, any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familiarities with these gentle spirits upon a condition very easy to all adepts, an inviolate preservation of chastity.
Pope. Let. to Mrs. A. Fermor on the Rape of the Lock.

Ye *sylphs* and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear.
Id. Rape of the Lock, c. 2.

SYLVAN. See SILVAN.

SYMBOL. SYMBO'LICK. SYMBO'LICAL. SYMBO'LICALLY. SY'MBOLIZE, *v.* SYMBOLIZA'TION. SY'MBOLIZING, *n.*

Fr. *Symbole*; It. *Simbolo*; Sp. *Symbolo*; Lat. *Symbola*; Gr. Συμβολη, from συμβαλλ-ειν, to cast together, (συν, and βαλλ-ειν.) Our English *shot*, as applied to the portion of the reckoning, *shot* or *cast* down by each, is of equivalent meaning.

Lat. *Symbolum*; Gr. Συμβολον, from the same verb, (met.) conjiciere, conjectare, to conjecture, illud ex quo de re *conjectare* licet, (Vossius.)

"A token, a badge, a sign to know one by; a secret, private and mystical note," (Cotgrave.)

A type, and image, a representation: also—

A collect; a compendium: "the sum of our belief," (Cotgrave.)

——'Tis true,
You have not writ to me, nor I to you;
And though I now begin, 'tis not to rub
Haunch against haunch, or rake my ning club
About the town; this reck'ning I will pay,
Without conferring *symbols*.
B. Jonson. A Vision on the Muses of M. Droylon.

Thy impress should be the loving elm and vine,
Where now an ancient oak with ivy twine,
Destroyed thy *symbol* is.
Donne, Sat. 6.

The persons who are to be judged: even you, and I, and all the world: kings and priests, nobles and learned, the crafty and the easie, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party, shall all appear to receive their *symbol*.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Besides these properties, they are light and giddy-headed, much *symbolizing* in spirit with our apocalyptical zealots and fiery interpreters of Daniel and other prophets.
Howell, b. i. Let. 14.

Indeed there is a great *symbolizing* betwixt them in many concurrences.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

We reade in Plerius, that an apple was the hieroglyphick of love, and that the Statue of Venus was made with one in her hand. So the little cupids in the figures of Philostratus do play with apples in a garden; and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 1.

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony.—*Bacon. Natural History*, § 111.

Thus, I fear, it hath fared with the hiero-lyphical *symbolos* of scripture; which excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed, in the prohibited meats, in the dreams of Pharoah, Joseph, and many other passages: are oft-times wracke beyond their *symbolizations*, and inlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

We are not ignorant how the Pythagoreans made also all the numbers within the decad, to be *symbols* of things.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 388.

It may be well doubted whether their *symbolick* divinity were not design'd rather to conceal their own ignorance in what they pretended to, than to secure the rites and mysteries thereof from the vulgar's profanation.
Brydall. Ser. at the Funeral of Glanvill.

His laying his hand upon the head of his sacrifice, was a *symbolical* action, by which he solemnly acknowledged to God that he had justly deserved to suffer that death himself which his sacrifice was suffering for him.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

These also look'd upon the sun as the most lively image of this deity, in which it was worshipped by them, as they likewise worship'd the same deity *symbolically* in fire, as Maximus Tirius informeth us.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 286.

And that the Orphick philosophy did really agree and *symbolize* with that which afterward was called Pythagorick and Platonic, and was of the same strain with it, may be gathered from that of Plato in his Cratylus.—*Id. Ib.* p. 299.

The hebdomad therefore doth not very fitly *symbolize* with it (the tetrad) neither; because it is barren or begets nothing at all within the decad, for which cause it is called a virgin.—*Id. Ib.* p. 376.

The *symbolic* way of writing is of three kinds; the first is that plain and common one of imitating the figure of the thing represented; the second is by typical marks; and the third in a contrary way, of allegorizing by enigmas.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 4.

This seems a clear conclusion from the very nature of our Lord's miracles, which, for the most part, were actions distinctly *symbolical* of one or other of the spiritual benefits of the redemption.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

SYMMETRY. SY'MMETRAL. SYMME'TRIAN. SYMME'TRICAL. SYMMETRI'CIAN. SY'MMETRIZE, *v.* SY'SMETRIST.

Fr. *Symmetrie*; It. *Simmetria*; Sp. *Symetria*; Lat. *Symmetria*; Gr. Συμμετρια, συμμετρειν, (συν, and μετρειν, *metiri*, to measure.)

An equal measure or measurement; or a measured proportion or commensurate apportionment of parts; coincidence, coadaptation of parts to the whole.

Nor child nor stranger, nor yet women fate,
Could once disjoint the compliments, whereby
It held together in just *symmetry*.
Daniel. A Panegyric to the King.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrions* would allow.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b.

The *symmetrie*, which above all things he observed most precisely in all his workes, is a teame that cannot properly be expressed by a Latine word.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xxxiv. c. 8.

At the verie same time lived Asclepiodorus, whome for his singular skill in observing *symmetries* and just proportions, Apelles himselfe was woont to admire.
Id. Ib. b. xxxv. c. 10.

Who (Leon Alberte) from the school of Pythagoras (where it was a fundamental maxime, that the images of all things are latent in numbers) doth determine the comliest proportion betwen breadths and heights inducing *symmetry* to symphony, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 34.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate.
More. Mystery of Godliness, (1660.) p. 204.

Sith the longest tib is commonlie about the fourth part of a man, as some round *symmetricians* affirme.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 1.

Which severe observation of nature by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of rigidity, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness: this is the clearest reason why some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 56.

I leave it to the anatomists and physiologists to describe the wonderful mechanism and exquisite workmanship of the human body; the erect posture, the figure and shape, the size and stature, the structure and use of every part, and the *symmetry* of the whole.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

Symmetry and proportion contribute greatly to order, because the one gives dispatch to the eye by enabling it to take in objects by pairs, and the other smooths the passage over them by the mutual dependence of parts.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 10.

The taste for finery is more general than for *symmetrical* beauty or chaste elegance; and many, like Nero, would not be content till they should have spoiled, by gilding it, the statue of a Lysippus.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 15.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion.—*Burke.*

SYMPATHY. SYMPATHE'TICK. SYMPATHE'TICAL. SYMPATHE'TICALLY. SY'MPATHIZE, *v.*

Fr. *Sympathie*; It. *Simpatio*; Sp. *Sympathia*; Lat. *Sympathia*; Gr. Συμπαθεια, *compassio*, (συν, with, and παθεια, *passio*.) See the quotation from Cogan.

Compassion; mutual passion or feeling; fellow-feeling, or the same feeling as another has.

His Impresa was a Catoblepas, which so long lies dead, as the moon, whereto it hath so natural a *sympathy*, wants a light.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

For love is a celestiall harmonie
Of likely hearts compond of starres concent,
Which doyne together in sweete *sympathie*,
To work each others loy and true content.
Spenser. Hymne in Honour of Beautie.

But, in your choice of loves, this well advize,
That, likest to your selves ye them select,
The which your forms first source may *sympathize*,
And with like beauties parts be loly deckt. *Id. Ib.*

This mutuall affection which the Greekes call *sympathie*, whereupon the frame of this world dependeth, and whereby the course of all things else doth stand, tendeth to the use and benefit of man alone.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xx. Proeme.

And therefore all those ciuill men that liue
By law and rule, will to our numbers giue
The name of *good*, in which perfection rests;
And feele their strokes with *sympathizing* breats.
Beaumont. To Prince Charles.

Thus the limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes* and is concerned for them.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 27.

Who, when he reads a city storm'd, forbears
To feel her woes, and *sympathize* in tears?
Pitt. Vida's Art of Poetry, b. ii.

But understanding and the knowledge of abstract sciences, is neither primary sense, nor yet the fading and decaying remainders of the motions thereof, but a perception of another kind, and more inward than that of sense; not *sympathetical* but unpassionate.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 856.

Wherefore the plastick nature acting neither by knowledge nor by animal fancy, neither electively nor hermetically, must be concluded to act fatally, magically, and *sympathetically*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 161.

Sympathy may be considered as an inward feeling, which is excited by the particular and extraordinary situation of another; or which harmonizes with the condition and feelings of its object.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt. i. c. 2.

True love's the gift which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven.—
It is the secret *sympathy*,
The silver link, the silken tie
Which heart to heart and mind to mind
In body and in soul can bind.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 5.

In general, it is certain, that wherever we go, whatever we reflect on or converse about, every thing still presents us with the view of human happiness or misery, and excites in our breast a *sympathetic* movement of pleasure or uneasiness.—*Hume. Ess. On the Principles of Morals*, § 5.

This little may perhaps give occasion to expect a dissertation upon those *sympathetic* cures spoken of by Sir Kenelm Digby, who tells you that wounds have been healed by applying salves and plasters to the instrument that made them.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 19.

Common experience is my guide, and that must have informed every body how much we continually *sympathize* with the sentiments and affections of the company among whom we converse.—*Id. Ib.*

SYMPHONY. } Fr. *Symphonie*; It. *Sinfonia*; Sp. *Symphonia*; Lat. *Symphonia*; Gr. Συμφωνια. Consonantia, concentus, vocum inter se: συν, with, and φωνη, a sound.

Consonance, consent, concert, harmony—of sounds, of voices, of tune; also an instrument of music.

But his eldre sone was in the feeld, and whanne he cam and neighede to the hous he herde a *symfonye* and a croude.
Wielif. Luk, c. 15.

Here is the quene of Faerie
With harpe, and pipe, and *simphonie*,
Dwelling in this place.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,744.

O you! whom your Creator's sight
Inebriates with delight!
Sing forth the triumphs of his name,
All your enamour'd soules! agree
In a loud *symphonie*;
To give expressions to your flame!
Habington. Castara, pt. iii.

——— Up he rode
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harpes, that tun'd
Angelic harmonies. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

The mellow harp did not their ears employ,
And mute was all the warlike *symphony*;
Discourse, the food of souls, was their delight,
And pleasing chat prolong'd the summer's night.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

'Twas thus by the cave of the mountain afar,
While his harp rung *symphonious*, a hermit began;
No more with himself or with nature at war,
He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.
Beattie. The Hermit.

SYMPO'SIACK. Cotgrave has *Symposiarque*, and Heleand also: the master or overseer of a feast. Lat. *Symposium*; Gr. Συμποσιον, compotatio, a drinking together (συν, and ποσια, a drinking, a potation). Generally,—

A convivial meeting.

And [which expression] is also tolerable, if by desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we onely mean in society and compotation, from the ancient custom in *symposiack* meetings, to wear chaplets of roses about their heads.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

This is such a device, that as one said of the witty drunkenness and arts of the *symposiac* among the Greeks, that among them a dunce could not be drunk.
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, § 11.

SYMPTOM. } Fr. *Symptôme*; It. *Sintomo*; Sp. *Symptoma*; Gr. Συμπτωμα, (συμπιπτειν, to fall together,) coincidence.
SYMPTOMA'TICK.
SYMPTOMA'TICAL.
SYMPTOMA'TICALLY.

Any thing falling out or happening, (sc.) as sign or evidence of something else: "an affect, passion, or accident accompanying a disease," (Cotgrave.)

They could not murder thy allegiance,
Nor when before those judges brought to th' test,
Who, in the *symptoms* of thy ruin drest,
Pronounc'd thy sentence. *Cotton. On Lord Derby.*

It will save the patient from that *symtome* of being afraid of water; which is incident unto such as be so bitten.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 5.

The physicians speak of a certain disease or madness, called hydrophobia, the *symptome* of those that have been bitten by a mad-dog, which makes them have a monstrous antipathy to water.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 135.

But now, that essential diseases, as I call them, may be rightly distinguished from those which are only *symptomatical*, it is very necessary for us to consider, that what *symptoms* accompany at the invasion of this or that stationary fever, such always come at the beginning of a pleurisy or quinsy, when they are only *the accidents of such a fever*, which was perceiv'd in the foresaid *symptomatick* pleurisy, which came upon the fever that raged in the winter of the year 1675.
Sydenham. Practice of Physick, c. 1. § 4.

The one is but *symptomatical*, or at most secondary in relation to the other.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 197.

The causes of Ruho are eternal or external. The former are vicious humours abounding in the blood or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 9.

He is aware that it is become almost fashionable to stigmatize such sentiments, as no better than empty declamation; but it is an ill *symptom*, and peculiar to modern times.—*Cowper. Task*, b. v. Note.

Now while the tales of magicians, and their transformations, were believed, nothing was more *symptomatic* in this distemper, than such fancied changes by the power of witchcraft.—*Warburton. The Divine Legation*, b. iii. c. 3.

SYNAGOGUE. Fr. *Synagogue*; It. *Sinagôga*; Sp. *Synagoga*; Gr. Συναγωγη, συναγειν, *colligere*, to collect or gather together, (συν, and αγειν.)

An assembly, congregation, or collection; a place of assembly. See the quotation from Prideaux.

And Jhesus ghede aboute al Galilee teehinge in the *synagogis* of hem and prechynge the gospel of the kyngdome.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 4.

And Jesus weut about al Galile, teachinge in their *sinagogues*, and preachinge the gospel of ye kingdome.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he ran to the first chairis,
In *synagogues*, to hem full dere is.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

They tooke and sacked the citie of Lincolne, spoiled the Jewes, and slue manie of them, entred their *synagog*, and burnt the booke of their law.
Holinshed. Hen. III. an. 1266.

But the inconvenience of this [gathering the people together in some wide street, or other open place of their city] being soon felt, especially in the winter and stormy seasons of the year, for the remedy hereof they erected them houses or tabernacles, wherein to meet for this purpose, and this was the original of *synagogues* among them.
Prideaux. Connection, vol. ii. p. 534.

SYNALÆPHA. Gr. Συναλοιφη, from συναλειφ-ειν, to draw together, to contract.

Virgil, though he is smooth where smoothness is required, yet he is so far from affecting it, that he seems rather to disdain it; frequently makes use of *synalæphæ*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse.
Dryden. Theocritus, Pref.

SYNARCHY. Gr. Συναρχια, (συν, with, and αρχη, principality, rule.) See the quotation.

The *synarchies* or *joint reigns* of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult.
Stackhouse. History of the Bible.

SYNAXES. Gr. Συναξις, from συναγ-ειν, to collect.

A synagogue, assembly, or congregation.

It is the office of the presbyters and ministers of religion to declare public criminals, and scandalous persons to be such, that when the leprosy is declared the flock may avoid the infection; and then the man is excommunicate, when the people are warned to avoid the danger of the man or the reproach of the crime to withdraw from his society, and not to bid him God speed, not to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church meetings, with such who are declared criminal and dangerous.—*Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying*, pt. ii. c. 5.

Yet one must not be omitted, which in such times the apostle very diligently warns us of, that of the not giving over the assembling our selves together, as oft as we can gain opportunities for them, holding up the *synaxes*, how thin soever they are fain to be.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 569.

SYNCHRONISM. } Gr. Συγχρονος, (συν, with, and χρονος, time,) being at the same time.
SY'NCHRONAL.
SYNCHRO'NICAL.
SYNCHRO'NICALLY.
SY'NCHRONIZE, v.
SY'NCHRONOUS.

Contemporary, coeval; being, or happening with, or at the same time with.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology, after the flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history.
Hale. Orig. of Mankind.

That glorious estate of the church, which is *synchronal* to the second and third chapter.
More. On the Seven Churches, p. 141.

The things that are found to be *synchronal*, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another.
Id. Mystery of Godliness, p. 182.

All these *synchronize* with the six first trumpets.
Id. Ib. p. 191.

But for ought ever I could see in dissections, it is very difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, especially the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being very far from being *synchronical*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 103.

Muscular motions by frequency of concurrence gradually adhere together, and excite each other either *synchronically* or successively, according to the order of impressions.
Belsham. Philosophy of the Mind, c. 3. § 2.

Sensations are impressed either at the same instant of time, or in contiguous successive instants. Hence it follows, that the corresponding associations are either *synchronous*, or successive.—*Id. Ib.*

SYNCOPE. } Fr. *Syncope*; It. *Sincope*; Sp *Syncopa*; Lat. *Syncope*; Gr. Συγκοπη, concisio, συγκοπτειν, *concidere*.
SY'NCOPIZE, v.
SY'NCOPIST.
SY'NCOPATE, v.

A cutting away; a shortening; a dropping or falling, a fainting, or swooning.

Beside these former alterations, the tyrant Time which hath swallowed many names, hath also in vse of speech, changed more by contracting, *syncopating*, curtelling, and mollifying them, as beside them before mentioned.
Camden. Remaines. Surnames.

Whether to ascribe this to some modish affectation of times and humours, or more particularly to a prudential humour of *syncopizing* and contracting their words.
Dalgarno. Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor.

I shall only add that in order to outshine all this modern race of *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers. I intend shortly to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single vowel in it.—*Spectator*, No. 567.

——— In all her streets
The voice of singing and the sprightly chord
Are silent. Revelry, and dance, and show
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

SY'NDICK. } Gr. Συνδικη, una seu communis causa (συν, cum, and δικη, *causa*, justitia.) Συνδικος, one who engages in the same cause. Fr. *Syndiquer*,—

To examine, censure, or control men's conversations or courses, (Cotgrave.) This is the modern and consequential usage,

May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal *synedri*, for you and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said Archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said bodes.

Grace in the Senate. Com. July, 1662.

But perhaps some may thinke that Aristotle, Platoes scholiar, who was the worst of the world for his wit, and vndetsoke to censure and *syndicate* both his master, and all other law-makers before him, saw clearer in matter of lawes for the reformation of manners and the good of the common-wealth, then he.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. iv. § 4.

SYNDROME. Gr. Συνδρομη, *concursus*, (συν, with, and δερειν, to run, q. d. συνδρεμειν, *concurrere.*)

A concourse, a concurrence.

For all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of causes; and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of præ-required motions: we can have no true knowledge of any, except we comprehended all, and could distinctly pry into the whole method of casual concatenations.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 22.

SYNE'CDOCHE. SYNECDO'CHICAL. SYNECDO'CHICALLY. } Lat. *Synechdoche*; Gr. Συνεκδοχη, (συν, and εκδεχεσθαι, *concipere, comprehendere.*) See the quotation from Wilson.

Intellection, called of the Greekans *synecdoche*, is a trope, whē we gather or indge the whole by the part, or part by the whole.—*Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 177.

Here he sate twelve years; and that cathedrall may (by a *synecdoche* of a novel part for the whole) challenge his interment, having his heart inclosed in a wall, though his body be buryed at Waverly in Surry 1280.

Fuller. Worthies. Cambridgeshire.

And the same philosophers further adds, the gods or stars, do by a *synechdoche* signifie all things, or the whole world, a part being put for the whole.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 358.

Isis is used for Thamesis, by a *synecdochical* kind of speech, or by a poetical liberty, in using one for an other.

Drayton. Mrs. Shore to Edward IV. Note 2.

Should I, Lindamor, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there the various shapes of human misery, and how many souls, narrowly lodged (if I may so speak) in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust; those miserable persons by the loss of one limb after another surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piece-meal.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 280.

The decalogue itself—(which among all parts of that law looks fairest toward a general importance and obligation; which yet is so specially directed, and is indeed peculiarly called the covenant between God and that people; viz. *synecdochically*, as being the principal part directive of their duty.)—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

SY'NOD. SY'NODAL. SYNO'DICAL. SYNO'DICALLY. } Fr. *Synode*; It. *Sinodo*; Sp. *Sinodo*; Lat. *Synodus*; Gr. Συνοδος (συν, and οδος, the way); quod multi congregantur in una *via*.

An assembly of persons (of one faith, for one and the same purpose.)

Thys woorde, churche, besyde all the synnifyeantions, that Tyndall hath here shewed vs: dooeth signyfie that parte of the churche, that is *synodes* and counsaylyes dee represent the whole churche—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 406.

The *synodall* acteis of bysshoppes in theyr diosesses, and the commendable rules and constyeones of reuistes in their colleyes, and curates in their parishes, all Christen people are bound to observe.

State Trials. 1 Hen. V. an. 1413. *Oldcastle.*

Before emperors became Christians, the church had never any general *synod*; their greatest meeting consisting of bishops and other the gravest in each province.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. viii.

He was himself a *synod*, ours had been
Void (had he liv'd) or but an idle din:
His presence so divine, that Heaven might be
(If it were possible) more heavenly.

Browne. Upon the Death of Mr. J. Shute.

——— Since first that tongue
Inspir'd with contradiction durst oppose
A third part of the gods, in *synod* met
Their deities to assert.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

——— To the blane moone
Her office they prescrib'd, to th' other five
Their planetarie motions and aspects
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite
Of noxious efficacie, and when to joyne
In *synod* unbenigne. *Id. Ib.* b. x.

The *synodall* assemblies by the bishops, or commissioners, where the place was ved to be conuenient, twise in the yeare to haue the ordinarie triall of matters belonging to the ministerie and their estate.

Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1583.

He wrote also many *synodal* sermons, and epistles of consequence to severall persons of quality, to stir up their liberality.—*Fuller. Worthies. Middlesex.*

Their answer was that it could not stand with their conscience to promise obedience to all *synodicall* decrees, since many of them stood not with common equity.

Holes. Rem. Let. from the Synod of Dort, Jan. 1618.

Which sentence pass'd by the major part of voices, and was *synodically* concluded.—*Id. Ib. Dec.* 1618.

——— "He has abus'd our church,
Refus'd to give himself one firk
To carry on the public work;
Despis'd our *synod-men* like dirt,
And made their discipline his sport."—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3.

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in 29 days, 12 hours, and about 44 minutes.

Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 3.

Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter, (wrote, very probably, with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened,) very particularly explains the doctrine of the Trinity, as professed at that time.

Waterland. Works, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Towards the end of the second century, the churches of Greece and Asia adopted the useful institution of provincial *synods*, and they may justly be supposed to have borrowed the model of a representative council from the celebrated examples of their own country, the Amphictyons, the Achæan league, or the assemblies of the Ionian cities.

Gibbon. Decline & Fall, c. 15.

The representations of the Christian republic were regularly assembled in the spring and autumn of each year; and these *synods* diffused the spirit of ecclesiastical discipline and legislation through the hundred and twenty provinces of the Roman world.—*Id. Ib.* c. 20.

SYNONYME. SYNO'NYMY. SYNO'NYMAL. SYNO'NYMALLY. SYNO'NYMOUS. SYNO'NYMOUSLY. SYNO'NYMIZE, *v.* } Fr. *Synomme*; It. *Sinonimo*; Sp. *Synonimin*; Lat. *Synonyma*; Gr. Συνωνυμα, *cognomen*, (συν, and ονομα, a name.) Applied to—
A name, or word of the same meaning as another.
See the quotation from Camden.

——— One thing I must tell you,
As I am the state-scout, you may think me an informer.

Mont. Massinger. The Emperor of the East, Act i. sc. 2.

You have heard in Plutarch and Apuleius such variety of Isis' titles, and, in Clemens of Alexandria, so large circuits of her travels, it were no more wonder to hear of her name in this northern climate, than in Egypt: especially we having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2. Illust.

Repetitions here, and doubled sentences, and enlargements by *synonymal* words, &c. before the shutting up of the period; are but necessary.

Instruct. for Oratory, (1682.) p. 95.

In this manner the fifth canon either useth them *synonymally*, or complaineth of one abuse in the preamble, and provideth against another in the decree.

Spelman. De Sepultura.

Likewise this word "fortis" was more *synonymize* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, adventrous, &c.—*Camden. Rem. Of the English Tongue.*

That word substance being used by them as *synonymous* with essence, and applied to universals likewise, as it is by the peripatetieks.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 691.

Wherefore according to largest notion of the word ουσιαν, as taken for *synonymously* with ουσιοτητα, and ειδοποιοτητα, there were very many of the Pagan theologers who agreed with Christians in this, That God is the only ingenerate or unbegotten being.—*Id. Ib.* p. 535.

I think that it is agreed, that a definition is nothing else but the shewing the meaning of one word by several other not *synonymous* terms.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 4.

I have observed in a former place that will and pleasure are reputed *synonymous* terms, nor would it be thought a different question should one ask "will" you have such a thing, or "do" you desire or please to have it.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 6.

SYNO'PSIS. SYNO'PTICAL. SYNO'PTICALLY. } Lat. *Synopsis*; Gr. Συνοψις, (συν, *simul*, and οψις, *aspectus*, from ορ-εσθαι, to see.)
A view of the whole or of all the parts at once; a general, a compendious view; a contraction or compression into one view.

Not to reckon up the infinite helps of interlinearies, breviaries, *synopses*, and other loitering gear.

Milton. Of Unlicens'd Printing.

But as to the rest, let it suffice, that he diligently follow the observations which (by great industry) we have collected together, and here present him, as so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use.

Evelyn. Kalendarium.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dying materials.—*Sir W. Petty. Syrat. Hist. B. S.* p. 295.

But that the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as force of the argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle.

Warburton. A Comment. on Mr. Pope's Essay on Man.

Those objections to Christianity, some of its most celebrated defenders have collected together from all ages and a great variety of neglected books, and then combined in a single portable volume, so as to render it a convenient manual or *synopsis* of infidelity.—*Knox. Christ. Philos.* § 1.

SYNTAX. SYNTA'CTICAL. SYNTA'CTICALLY. } Lat. *Syntaxis*; Gr. Συνταξις, (συν, *simul*, and ταξις, *ordo.*)
The order or arrangement, the orderly composition or construction.

Thus then, to the knowledge of the most contemptible effect in nature, 'tis necessary to know the whole *syntax* of causes, and their particular circumstances and modes of action.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 22.

Syntaxe is the second part of grammar, that teacheth the construction of words.

B. Jonson. English Grammar, b. ii. c. 1.

Syntaxe appertaineth both to words of number, and without number, where the want, and superfluity of any part of speech are too generall, and common exceptions.

Id. Ib. c. 2.

A figure is divided into tropes, &c. grammatical, orthographical, *syntactical*.

Peacham. Garden of Eloquence, (1577.) B 1.

SYNTHESIS. SYNTHETIC. SYNTHETICAL. SYNTHETICALLY. } Lat. *Synthesis*; Gr. Συνθεσις, *compositio*, (συν, and τιθεσθαι, *ponere*, *collocare.*) For the application in Logic, see the quotations from *Port Royal Logick*, and *The Art of Thinking.*

And the *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered, and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations.—*Newton. Optics.*

The other [sorts of methods] to make it [truth] understood by others when it is found out, which is called *synthesis*, or the method of composition, and may also be call'd the method of doctrine.

Ozell. Port Royal Logick, pt. iv. c. 2.

The methods [he observes] of attaining a knowledge of nature, may be two: either the analytic or the *synthetic*. The first is proceeding from the causes to the effects. The second, from the effects to the causes.

Hooke. Posthumous Works, p. 330.

That method has been call'd analytic, which in teaching follows the very order of invention; and the opposite method has reeeiv'd the name of *synthetic*.

Crousaz. The Art of Thinking, pt. iv. c. 8.

Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method, that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations and experiments.—*Bolingbroke. Ess. Human Knowledge*, § 3.

In early life, he [Condillac] distinguished himself by an ingenious work, in which he professed to trace analytically the history of our sensations and perceptions; and yet it has been very justly remarked of late, that all the reasonings contained in it are purely *synthetical*.

Stewart. Elements of Philosophy, vol. ii. c. 4. s. 3.

The plan proceeds *synthetically* from parts to the whole.

Walker.

SYRIASM. An idiom peculiar to the Syriac.

A strange language acquired by illiterate men, in the ordinary way, would be full of the idioms of their native tongue, just as the Scripture Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms.—*Warburton. The Doctrine of Grace.*

SYRINGE, *n.* SYRINGE, *v.* } Fr. *Syringue*; It. *Siringa*; Sp. *Sirinja*; Lat. *Syrinx*; Gr. Συριγξ, a pipe or reed. Applied to—
A pipe or tube through which any thing (liquid) is cast, injected.

The like devise to this, namely, of clystres, we learned first of a foule in the name Ægypt, which is called Ibis (for the blacke Storke.) This bird having a crooked and hooked bill, weeth it in steed of a *syringe* or pipe, to squirt water into that part, whereby it is most kind and holsome to void the doung and excrements of meat, and so purgeth and cleanseth her bodie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 27.

A little while since I *syringed* into a dog's jugular vein about two quarts of warm water.

Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 464.

SYRTIS. See SIRT. Fr. *Syrte*, a quicksand, or shelf of sand in the sea or river, (Cotgrave.)

Quenoch in a boggie *syrtis*, neither sea,
Nor good dry land. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

SY'STEM. Lat. *Systema;* Gr. Συστημα, (συν, *simul,* and ιστανδαι, *collocare*) aliquod *collocatum;* any thing formed of parts placed together.

Sy'stematical.
Sy'stematizer.

A collocation, a construction, a combination, a connexion—of parts into a whole; a connected series of dependent, or successive parts.

I must admire thee, but to praise were vain,
What every tasting palate so approves,
Thy martial Pyrrhic and thy epic strain,
Digesting wars with heart-uniting loves,
The two first authors of what is compes'd
In this round *system* all. *Selden. To Drayton.*

Much more is it behooveful that young students in so high, so spacious, so large a profession, be advised not to think themselves sufficiently provided upon their acquaintance with some notitia, or *systema* of some technical divine. *Hales. Rem. Ser.* 2 Pet. iii. 16.

Which is here called by us, the true intellectual *system* of the universe; in such a sense, as atheism may be called a false *system* thereof; the word intellectual being added, to distinguish it from the others vulgarly so called, *systems* of the world, (that is the visible and corporeal world) the Ptolemaick, Tychonick, and Copernican; the two former of which, are now commonly accounted false, the latter true. *Cudworth. Intellectual System,* Pref.

It has long seemed to me none of the least impediments of the real advancement of true natural philosophy, that men have been so forward to write *systems* of it, and have thought themselves obliged either to be altogether silent, or not to write less than an entire body of physiology. *Boyle. Works,* vol. i. p. 300.

All this I must confess and say, because experience constrains me; and I do not know why *systematick* notions should sway more than that.—*Glanvill,* Scr. I.

Nor has the *systematical* way of writing been prejudicial only to the proficiency of some readers, but also to the reputation of some writers of *systematical* books. *Boyle. Works,* vol. i. p. 300.

I am very sensible of my being far from having such a stock of experiments and observations, as I judge requisite to write *systematically.—Id. Ib.* p. 302.

Systematists in botany arrange plants into certain orders, classes, or genera.—*Chambers.*

He who possesses *systematick* books of morality will not easily find better guides, except in religious books, but yet he will be oftener tempted to take from his shelves a volume of the Spectator.—Knox. *Ess.* No. I.

It is not possible to give any thing like a *systematical* account of the subordination of these classes to each other, without parting from that strict veracity, which, in works of this nature, is more satisfactory than conjectures, however ingenious.—*Cook. Third Voyage,* b. v. c. 6.

But is this any proof that there is no *system* of morals; or that our urging those truths *systematically,* and under all their dependencies, which the Evangelists propesed singly and without connexion, is a deserting the foundations of the gospel.—*Warburton,* vol. ix. Ser. 5.

Yet to suit it [ritual law] to theologic purposes, *systemmakers* have endeavoured, in their usual manner, to interpret it away, as if it only signified God's suffering the Israelites to fall into idolatry.—*Id. Divine Leg.* b. iv. s. 6.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts. *Harris. Philological Inquiry.*

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines.—*Id. Ib.*

T.

T. It is not necessary to add any thing to what has already been said under letter *D,* (qv.)

TA'BARD. Fr. *Tabarre,* a long riding cloke
Ta'barder. } or garment, (Cotgrave;) It.
Ta'bard. *Tabàrro;* Sp. *Tavarro;* Low Lat. *Tabarsum.*

Speght, in his *Glossary,* says, a *tabard* is—

"A jaquet or sleveless coate, worne in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now only by heraulds, and is called theyre coate of armes in service." The inn where Chaucer's pilgrims met was so called. The *Talbot* in Southwark claims to be this identical inn.

For he has overhipped, his tippet is tipped, his *tabard* his tome.—*R. Brunne,* p. 280.

I shall tell you the manner of her gowne
Of cloth of gold, full rich, it is no nay.
The colour blew, of right goodly fashioun,
In *taberde* wise the sleves hanging adoun,
And what purfill there was and in what wise.
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Ladies.

And toke his *tabarde* and staffe eke,
And on his hedde he sette his hat.
Id. The Plowmans Prologue.

Syr Thomas Wage caused syr Hewe Spécer to be fast boild on ye best and lewiest hers of al ye host, and caused hym to were on a *tabarte,* suche as traytours and theues were wont to weare.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle,* vol. i. c. 12.

Hereof [scil. he [Cæsar] made a *tabard* which he offered vp in Rome to Venus, where it hoong long after as a rich and notable oblation and testimonie of the riches of our countrie.—*Holinshed. Description of England,* b. iii. c. 12.

After he [Henry Airay] was bachelor's standing, in 1583, he was made pauper puer, or *tabardus* or *tabardarius;* that is, a *tabarder* or *tabbiter,* so called because anciently they wore coats or upper gowns, much according to the fashion of those belonging to heralds; and in the year 1586 master of arts and fellow.—*Wood. Atheneæ Oxon.* vol. I. *Henry Airay.*

TA'BBY, *n.* Fr. *Tabis;* It. and Sp. *Tabi.*
Ta'bby, *adj.* } Skinner.—from the It. *Tabi, tabino,* a kind of wrought silk, perhaps of Indian or Persian origin, or from the Lat. *Tapes.* See Tapestry.

All dreaded these, and dreadful o'er the rest
The potent warriors of the *tabby* vest.
Parnell. The Battle of the Frogs & Mice, b. i.

The king, as he at dinner sat,
Did beckon to his huissar,
And bid him bring his *tabby* cat,
For charming Nell to buss her. *Gay. Ballad.*

'Twas on a lofty vase's side,
Where China's gayest art had dy'd
The azure flowers that blow;
Demurest of the *tabby* kind,
The pensive Selima reclin'd,
Gaz'd on the lake below.
Gray. Ode on the Death of a favourite Cat.

T.

TA'BLE, *n.*
Ta'ble, *v.*
Ta'blature.
Ta'blement.
Ta'blet.
Ta'bular.
Ta'bulate, *v.*
Ta'bleity.
Ta'bling, *n.*

Fr. *Table;* It. *Tàvola;* Sp. *Tabla;* Lat. *Tabula. Taba* et *tabula* παρα το ταξειν, (*extendere,*) unguinam *tabulata* in ædibus, et ulmis planiciem *extendebant,* (*Scaliger de Caus.* c.31.) And *board* is from *broad,* by transposition of the letter *r.*

A board; a broad surface; a level, extended or expanded surface: (see the quotation from Dampier.) Also applied to persons placed at, or things placed on a *table;* any thing written, described, delineated, represented, portrayed upon a *tabular* surface; a representation, portrait, or picture;—a description, a catalogue, a register, or record; in *tabular* form, upon a broad surface: and then, generally,—a description or catalogue, presenting a summary, of the contents at one view, arranged for ease of inspection or reference.

A *tabling* house,—a house where gaming *tables* are kept.

Unkynde and unknowing quath Crist, and with a rop smot hem
And overe turnede in the temple, here *tables* and here stalles,
And drof hem out alle, that ther bowten a solde.
Piers Ploukman, p. 312.

For ghe ben the pistle of Crist mynystrid of us, and writen not with eeke, but bi the spryyt of the lyuynge God, not in steenene *tablis,* but in fleischli *tablis* of herte. *Wiclif. 2 Corynth.* c. iii.

Ye are eure epistle wrytten in eure hertes, which is understand and reade of al men, in that ye are knowen, how that ye are the epistle of Chryste, mynistred by vs and wrytten, not with yuke; but with the spirit of the lyuing God, not in *tables* of stone, but in fleshly *tables* of the herte. *Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

Curteis he was, lowly, and servisable,
And carf before his fader at the *table.*
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 99.

They daneen and they play at ches and *tables.*
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,210.

But he that all thinge maie kepe,
Unto this lorde was merciable,
And brought him aane yeon a *table,*
Whiche to the lande him hath vplore,
The remenant was all forlore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

And [this kyng] was of suche prodegalytie, that his bourdes & *tabyllet* of his courte were spred iiii. tymes in the day, and the pro[le served of great excesse both of mete and also of drynke.—*Fabyan. Chronycle,* c. 269.

Howbeit the noble lord great master forthwith caused repaires to be made within, and planks & *tables* to be set to fortifie the sayd weake wall. *Hacklnyt. Voyages,* vol. ii. p. 81.

Item, that no blaspheming of God, or detestable swearing be used in any ship, no communication of ribaldrie, filthie tales, or vngodly talke to be suffered in the company of any ship, neither dicing, carding, *tabling,* nor other diuelish games to be frequented.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 227

Ye Frēshe kyng gaue unto hym II. flagonys of golde, a *tablet* of golde, and therin an image of seynt Mychaell tychelye garyysshyd.—*Paston. Chronycle*, an. 1396.

But before I embarked them, I gave them certaine small trifles, which were little knives or *tablets* of glasse, wherein the image of king Charles the ninth was drawen very liuely. *Hawkinyl. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 530.

His order was when he had finished a peece of worke or painted *table*, and laid it out of his hand, to set it forth in some open gallerie or thorow fare to be seene of folke that passed by, and himselfe would lie close behind it to hearken what faults were found therewith. *Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 9.

They have but drunke once together at the taverne, or met in the tennis court, or else turned into a *tabling* house, and played at dice and hazzard one with the other. *Id. Plutarch*, p. 185.

Well, those who affirm that these devices agree not to the mode of Plato, are yet of opinion, that those other agree very well to the propositions described in the *tablature* of musicians, which consisteth of five tetrachords. *Id. Ib.* p. 857.

What means this stately *tablature*,
The balance of thy strains?
Which seems, instead of sifting pure,
To extend and rack thy veins.—*Crashaw. Lucnata.*

When we had fetched therefore a circuit about, we sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple, neer unto the chapel of Tellus.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 973.

He [Ptolomeus] would send unto them to borrow their vessels, their boards, carpets, and *tables-cloths*, for that he had never about him any more than was sufficient for the service of his own person.—*Id. Ib.* p. 341.

[A soft body dampeth the sound] and therefore in clerical's, the keyes are lined: and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 158.

It is but vanitie also for some to note vs (as I haue often heard in common *table-talke*) as barbarous, bicause we so little regard the shedding of our blood. *Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 20.

The most remarkable land at sea is a high mountain, steep to the sea, *with a flat even* top, which is called the *Table Land* [at the Cape of Good Hope]. *Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1691.

The *table* in fair order spread,
They heap the glittering canisters with bread:
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour, rich repast!
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

To Lycia the devoted youth he sent,
With *tablets* seal'd, that told his dire intent.
Id. Iliad, b. vi.

In painting we may give to any work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality—a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning or design, which constitutes a real whole by a mutual and necessary relation of its parts, the same as of the members in a natural body. *Shaftesbury. Judgment of Hercules*, Introd.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from one point, except those that are *tabular* and plated.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

That we rightly cast up our accounts, do business expeditiously, dispose, *tabulate*, and calculate scattered ranks of numbers, and easily compute them, though expressive of huge heaps of sand, nay immense hills of atoms. *Barrow. Mathematical Lectures*, Pref. p. 29.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.—*Grew. Museum.*

His fate makes *table-talk*, divulg'd with scorn,
And he, a jest, iuto his grave is borne.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 2.

And personality therefore may be ranked among the whole scholastic terms of corporeity, egoity, *tabletity*, &c. or is even yet more harsh.—*Locke. Personal Identity*, App. to Defence.

At sun-rise we discovered a high *table land* (an island) bearing E. by S., and a small low isle in the direction of N. N. E.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 4.

The variation of the compass, I have inserted in a *table*, with the latitude and longitude of the ship at the time of observation.—*Id. Third Voyage*, b. i. c. 3.

The roof, where storied *tablature* appear'd,
Or columns of Corinthians mould was rear'd.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 3.

Apelles used to say, that Protogenes knew not when to take his hand from the *tablet* which he was painting. *Knox. Ess.* No. 68.

TA'BOUR, or TA'BOUR, *n.*
TA'BOUR, *n.*
TA'BOUR, *v.*
TA'BOURER.
TA'BOURET.
TA'BOURINE, or TA'MBOURINE.
TA'BOURING, *n.*
TA'BRET.

Fr. *Tabour*, *tabourer*, *tambour*; It. *Tambùro*, *tamburino*; Sp. *Tambor*, *tamboureu*. Vossius thinks the French and Italians received the word from the Spaniards, and they from the Arabs. In Arab. *Altambor* is magnum *tympanum*, (Voss. *de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18. in marg.) The older versions of the Bible, Gen. xxxi. 27, have *timbrels*; Common Version, *tabret*.

The *tambourin* is said to differ from the *tabour* in its form and structure. It is played upon with the fingers.

To *tabour*,—to play upon, to beat, the *tabour*; generally, to play upon, (by beating or striking;) to beat, to strike.

Ich can nat *tabre* ne trompe, at festes ne harpen.
Piers Ploughman, p. 253.

For in your court is many a losengeour
That *tabourien* in your eares many a soun
Right after hir imagination,
To have your dalliance.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Legende of Good Women.

Than the kyng mounted on his horse, and entred into the towne with trumpets, *tabours*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 147.

Than they rode forthe, makyng great noyse and bronit, with sownyng of trumpettes and *tabours*, to abasshe therwith their enemyes.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 35.

What lyke shame can there be to Rome, than that the memorie shall be lefte more in Italie, of these tumblers, trewandes, pypers, syngers of iestes, *tabourers*, crouders, dancers, mummers, iesters, and iugglers.
The Golden Boke, Let. 12.

For desire of noueltie, we oft exchange our finest cloth, corue, tin, and woolees, for halfe penie cockhorses for children, dogs of wax or of cheese, two pennie *tabers*, leaden swords, &c.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. iii. c. 9.

Perez. But where they'l get entertainment is the point, signior.
I beat no drum.
Alon. You need none but her *taber*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act II.

She should ride the wild mare once a week, she should,
(Believe me friends she should); I would *tabor* her,
Till all the legions that are crept into her,
Flew out with fire I' th' tails.
Id. The Tamer Tamed, Act ii. sc. 5.

Beat lowd the *taborins*.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iv. sc. 5.

Thus brought the common rumor to *taber* on his head [Solon].—*North. Plutarch*, p. 72.

But all the while there was not one, among so many of them, that would tell him [Ptolomeus] of his cruelty, of his wrongs and oppressions, ne yet of his drumming, *tabouring*, and other enormous indignities, under the colour of religion. *Holland. Plutarch*, p. 81.

She shall be brought up, and her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves *tabring* upon their breats.
Nahum, ii. 7.

Or Mimoe's whistling to his *tabouret*,
Selling a laughter for a could meal's meat.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 1.

Before them yode a lustie *tabrere*,
That to the many a hornppye playd.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

Wherefore dist them fine away secretly and steal away from me, & didst not tell me, that I might hane sent thee away with mirth and with songs, with *tabret* and with harp.
Genesis, xxxi. 27.

I saw Calliope with Muses moe,
Soone as thy oaten pype began to sounde,
Their yvory lutes and *tamburins* forgoe,
And from the fountaine, where they sat around,
Renne after hastely thy silver sound.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. June.

To the pipe and *tabor* beat
Frolic measures with your feet.—*Lloyd. Arcadia*, s. 1.

Is it for this, the groves around
Return the *tabret's* sprightly sound?
Is it for this, her great ones toss the brow?
Young. The Merchant, s. 2.

TACHE. See TATCH.

TACHY-GRAPHY. } Compiled from the Gr.
TACHY'GRAPHIC. } Ταχυς, swift, and γραφειν, to write.

The art of short-hand writing.

"No help!" said I, "no *tachygraphic* pow'r,
To interpose in this unequal hour!"
Byrom. Robbery of the Cambridge Coach.

You may remember, when you first began
To learn the truly *tachygraphic* plan,
How tracing, step by step, the simplest line,
We grounded, rais'd, and finish'd our design.
Id. Art of English Poetry.

TA'CIT.
TA'CITLY.
TA'CITURN.
TACITURNITY.

Fr. *Tacite*, *taciturne*; It. *Tacito*, *taciturno*; Sp. *Tacito*, *taciturno*; Lat. *Tacitus*, from *tace-ere*, which (Vossius thinks) is from Gr. Ακ-ειν, the unused theme of ακουω,

quietus, ne *hiscens* quidem (comprimens os, Scheidius). (See SILENT.) *Tacit* is opposed to—speaking, to—uttering or emitting any sound, any audible or perceptible notification.

Speechless, soundless, unexpressed by speech or audible sound; silent, still, quiet; undeclared, unnoticed, unexpressed.

The reason is, because he who had no power over me, could not promise but with a *tacite* condition; and though he were guilty of temerity and an interpretative breach of promise, yet if the other falls, he is directly and properly guilty.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 5.

He [Aristotle] in his Rhetoricks says that some do divine (not demonstrat) that some things are just or unjust by nature, without any covenant or society; intimating, that without a covenant or contract, *tacite* or explicite, there can be no law.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 1.

This relies also upon a *tacit* or implicit permission of law; for in certeiness given by judges, and to be executed by the ministers of law, the condemn'd person is not commanded, nor yet trusted with the execution, and it is wholly committed to ministers of purpose.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 2.

While we should attend to our addresses towards God, we are to consider whether the point be true, or no, and by that time we have *tacitely* discoursed it, we are upon another point, which also perhaps is as questionable as the former.—*Id. On Set Forms of Liturgy*, § 104.

When a prejudice works *tacitly*, undiscernibly, and irresistibly of the person so wrought upon, the man is to be pitied, not condemned, though possibly his opinion deserves it highly.—*Id. Liberty of Prophesying*, § 11.

And in those things in which they have agreed *tacitely*, or expressly, they have no obligation but what they bring upon themselves, as penalties, forfeitures, obloquies and the like. *Id. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 1.

But whatsoever be ye maner other of my saiyng & moderation, or ela of my silece & *taciturnitie*, nenertheles we are tied & bound to that law which God doth geue vnto vs. *Calayne. Corpus Sermons*, Ser. I.

A man shall be so far from suffering or approving these abominatiés wher with the name of God moste shamfully & vnworthili is polluted, that whē he shall beholde them, he shall also bīd vs wise to suffer dissimulatiōn, silēce, and *taciturnitie*.—*Id. Ib.*

He is to be counted a wise and prudent man, who can hold his tongue at those times, and in such occasions as require *taciturnity* and silence.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 229.

The measure of what is every where call'd and esteem'd vertue and vice, is this approbation or dislike, praise or blame, which by a secret and *tacit* consent establishes it self in the several societies, tribes, and clubs of men in the world.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 28.

Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably *taciturn*.—*Smollett.*

Friendship, when strict, comprehends a *tacit* agreement and covenant between those who enter into it, to look upon the concerns of each other in a great measure as their own. *Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 21.

Let it, however, be remembered by those who bring such instances in their own justification, that the cause of Addison's *taciturnity* was a natural diffidence in the company of strangers.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 101.

TACK, *n.*
TACK, *v.*
TA'CKLE, *n.*
TA'CKLE, *v.*
TA'CKLING, *n.*

Dut. and Ger. *Tacken*; A.S. *Tac-can*, tangere, to touch; and, consequentially, capere, to *take*.

To touch, to take, to seize, to catch, to keep, to hold, to hold fast, to fix, to fasten. See ATTACK, and TAG.

Tack (of a ship),—the way, course, direction—*taken*; or in which she is *taken*, or kept; certain ropes which confine other parts are also called *tacks*; to *tack*, to *take* or hold, to keep in—a course or way; another course or way.

Tackle,—that which (sails, ropes, &c.) *takes* or holds or keeps, or by means of which a ship is *taken*, held or kept, guided or directed. *Tackle* (for hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.),—by which beasts, birds, fish, &c. are *taken*, or caught. Generally,—furniture, implements, equipment.

Tack (a small sail),—to hold, or fix or fasten.

Tack (Fr. *Tache*),—a touch (sc.) with any thing foul or defiling, or otherwise lojurious; a spot, a stain, a blemish.

A shefe of peneck arwes bright and kene
Under his belt he bare full thriftily.
Wel conde he dresse his *tacke* yemanly.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 104.

Thē this sayd lettre was *tacked* vpō yet crosse in Chepe, whiche at that daye was called the newe crosse, in the nyght before the day of seynt Denys.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1325.

But howe it was, as this shete was *tacked* about his hodye, the sewer takynge his candell to burne of the ende of the trede, or he were ware the fyre fastened in the same shete, & so brent his flesshe.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1389.

Yet it pleased God to calme the storme, and we unrulled our sheates, *tackes*, halliers, and other ropes, and moored our ship to the trees close by the rockes.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 847.

The captaine and master, as occasion served, would take in, and hoase out the top-sailes, the master onely attended on the sprit-saile, and all of vs at the capsten without sheats and *tacks*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 842.

It is also ordeined, that if any one or moe of the said 3. ships shal be out of sight either before or behinde the Admirall, that then the rest of the ships shall *tacke* or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together, in as good order as may be.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 296.

Then wee set sayle and stood to the eastward, and at midnight *tacked* about to the west.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 584.

Thus than in this the goddes sheete their power. For all the understandynges are *tacked* to one free well.
The Golden Boke, c. 43.

First you shall before the ship doth begin to lade, goe aboard, and shall there take, and write one inventorie, by the aduise of the master, or of some other principall officer there aboord, of all the *tackle*, apparell, &c.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 272.

You shall make a list and true inventorie in euery ship and vessel vsed in the voyage of all the *tackle*, munition, and furniture belonging to them at their setting foorth hence.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 755.

Within few dayes after the Indian kings returned to Charles fort with so good store of cordage, that there was found sufficient for *tackling* of the small pinnesse.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 318.

Alas (quod I) our pumpe good God must be,
Our sayle, our sterne, our *tackling*, and our trust.
Gascoigne. Voiage into Hollande, an. 1572.

And now were there to the English fleet 140 sail, all of them ships fit for fight, good sailers, and nimble and tight for *tacking* about which way they would.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1588.

And whereas most men thought they would *tack* about again and come back.—*Id. Ib.*

Take down my buckler, and sweep the cobwebs off; and grind the pick out, and fetch a nail or two; and *tack* on brasers.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge*, Act iv.

Young Lo. Peace, or I'le *tack* your tongue up to your roof.
Id. The Scornful Lady, Act ii.

Thou'lt beggar my derision utterly
If thou stay it longer, I shall want a laugh:
If I knew where to borrow a contempt
Would hold thee *tack*, stay and be hang'd thou shouldst then.
Id. Wit at several Weapons, Act iii.

Some kind of yron there is that serveth onely, if it be wrought in short and small works, as namely, for nailes, studs, and *tackes* emploied about greeves and leg harneis.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiv. c. 14.

You do not the thing that you would; that is perhaps perfectly, purely without some *tack* or stain.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 512.

——— My ships ride in the bay
Ready to disembouque, *tackled*, and mann'd
Even to my wishes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 3.

The Englishmen would in no wise giue ouer, but did sticke to their *tackle*.
Holinshed. History of England, b. v. c. 33.

Here she a while may make her safe abode,
Till she repaired have her *tackles* spent,
And wants supplide; and then again abroad
On the long voiage whereto she is bent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Friendship is to be used according as need requireth more or lesse, like to the helme of a ship, which both holdeth it hard, and also giveth head, or the *tackling* which spread and draw, hoise and strike saile, as occasion serveth.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 187.

For a wise statesman, in care, affection, and fore-cast, ought not to refuse any publike charge whatsoever, but to take paines in having an eye to all, and to understand and know every particular; and not to reserve himselfe close, as it were, some holy anchor or sacred *tackling* laid up in some secret cabin of a ship, and not to attend only upon extremities, and to tarry untill he be employed upon occasions of great necessity and utmost.—*Id. Ib.* p. 300.

You, to give a specimen of your great dexterity in forming a scheme, have marvellously *tacked* two parts together, one of which will suit only with the Socinian scheme, the other only with the Arian or Catholic.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 376.

Laws were also called *legis saturæ*, when they were of several heads and titles; like our *tacked* bills of parchment.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

Therefore we stood off to the southward till two a clock in the morning; then we *tacked*, and stood in all the morning, and about 12 a clock, the 1st day of October, we anchored again at the place from whence we were driven.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

Steph. Port hard, port! the wind grows scant, bring the *tack* aboard.—*Dryden. The Tempest*, Act i.

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's reign.—*Burnet. Own Time*, an. 1705.

The reasonableness of uniting to a money-bill one of a different nature, which is usually called *tacking*, hath been likewise much debated, & will admit of argument enough.
Swift. Four last Years of Q. Anne.

There being neither blocks nor cordage sufficient for *tackles* to haul the bark on shore, this occasioned a new difficulty.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 3.

Give 'em a broad side; the dice run at all,
Down comes the mast and yard, and *tackling* fall.
Dryden. Amboyna, Act iii. sc. 1.

About two hours afterwards we saw land a-head, upon which we *tacked* and stood off till six, when we stood in to take a nearer view of it.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 7.

When they change *tacks* they throw the vessel up in the wind, cast off the sheet, and bring the heel or *tack-end* of the yard to the other end of the boat, and the sheet in like manner.—*Id. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 2.

——— If a wight, who hated trade,
The sails and *tackle* for a vessel bought,
Madman or fool he might be justly thought.
Francis. Horace, b. ii. Sat. 3.

The hostile surge and wind's increasing power
From head to stern the planks and *tackling* tore.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xix.

TACT. TA'CTICKS. TACTI'CIAN. } Fr. *Tactique*; It. *Tattica*; Sp. *Tactica*; Gr. ΤΑΚΤΙΚΟΣ, from ΤΑΣΤ-ειν, *ponere, statuere*, to put or place, to put in order.

The art of placing, or disposing; arranging the places or positions; changing, manœuvring the places or position of an army, fleet, &c.

Tact (a modern word, frequent in conversation,) is applied to a skill or adroitness in adapting to circumstances our words or deeds.

Tactician is in common use.

Because order is as variable as the *tactieks* of an army, and decency is a relative term, and hath a transient and changeable sence.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

Tactieks and fortification, with the sciences immediately connected with them, must be studied, as essentially necessary to the military and naval officer.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 19.

TA'CTABLE. TA'CTION. TA'CTUAL. } Lat. *Tactilis, tactio*, from *tactum*, past part. of *tang-ere*, to touch. That may be touched; that may be felt by the sense of touch.

Tact, i. e. touch, the sense of touch, is found in *Ross*.

Of all creatures, the sense of *tact* is most exquisite in man.
Ross. Microcosmia (1652.)

——— They [women] being created
To be both tractable and *tactable*,
When they are useful.
Massinger. Parliament of Love, Act ii. sc. 1.

We have iron, brass, wood, stones, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some things of a more active, some things of a more passive nature.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 156.

Nay phancy and sense it self, upon this hypothesis, could hardly escape from becoming non-entities too, forasmuch as neither phancy nor sense falls under sense, but only the objects of them; we neither seeing vision, nor feeling *taction*, nor hearing audition, much less, hearing sight, or seeing taste, or the like.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 636.

Distance is nothing else but the privation of *tactual* union, and the greater distance the greater privation, and the greater privation the more to be done to regain the former positive condition.—*More. Antidote against Atheism*, App.

And if we can bear it with some delight in these earthly bodies, whose parts will grow hard and stiff for want of due heat, it can prove nothing else but a new modification of *tactual* pleasure to those æthereal inhabitants whose bodies are not constipated as ours, but are themselves a kinde of agile light and fire.—*Id. Immortality of the Soul*, b. iii. c. 19.

He calls it a kind of *tactual* union, and a certain presence better than knowledge, and the joyning of our own centre, as it were, with the centre of the universe.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 549.

TAD-POLE. A. S. *Tad*, a toad, and *fola*, pullus.
The young of the toad.

Take the ashes of young frogs breeding in the water, whiles they be *tadpoles* and have little wriggling tailes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxii. c. 10.

But short shall he hope: his rigid yoke
And tyrant power will puny sects provoke;
And frogs and toads, and all the *tadpole* train,
Will croak to heaven for help, from this devouring crane.
Dryden. The Medal.

In the *tadpole* estate frogs are provided with a fin-like tail, which seems to constitute the chief part of their belly, but drops off as the growing limbs extend, and gives notice that its continuance is superfluous and unnecessary.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. v. Note.

TA'FFEREL. Dut. *Tafel, tafelreel, tafereel*, a *table*.

The broad surface or *table*; applied to the upper part of the stern of a ship.

The sea now broke most surprizingly all round us, and a large tumbling swell threatened to poop us; by which the long-boat, at this time moored a-stern, was on a sudden canted up high, that it broke the transom of the commodore's gallery, whose cabin was on the quarter-deck, and would doubtless have risen as high as the *tafferel*, had it not been for the stroke, which stove the boat all to pieces.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 2.

And [I] found the quarter-deck crowded with the natives, and the mangled head, or rather part of it (for the under jaw and lip were wanting) lying on the *tafferel*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 5.

The first thing he did after coming a-board, was to measure the length of the ship, by fathoming her from the *tafferel* to the stern.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

TA'FFETA. Fr. *Taffetas*; It. *Taffetà*; Sp. *Tafetan*; and in modern Gr. Ταφατα: of unknown origin. Skinner thinks it may be of Indian or Persian origin, or from the Lat. *Tapes*. See TAPESTRY.

In sanguin and in perse he clad was alle
Lined with *taffata*, and with sendalle.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 441.

First, great store of golde, which they carie to the Indies, made in plates like to little shippes, and in value three and twentie carats a peece, very great abundance of fine silke, cloth of damaske and *taffata*.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 229.

Our captaine determined to diuide amongst vs certain garments of *taffata*, with stokes and saies, and a piece of *taffata*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 404.

In the mean time I got a card, and lap'd it up handsome in a piece of *taffata*, and put strings to the *taffata*, and when he came, gave it him to hang about his neck.
Selden. Table-Talk. Devils.

Reason is such a box of quicksilver that it abides nowhere; it dwells in no setled mansion; it is like a dove's neck, or a changeable *taffeta*.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 1.

Mer. Perform this, help me to this great heir by learning, and you shall want no black cloaks; *taffaties*, silk grogans, satties and velvets are mine, they shall be yours.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act ii.

TAG, n. TAG, v. TA'GGED. } Skinner,—from the verb to *tack*, to fix, or fasten; that which fastneth. Tooke,—from the A. S. *Ti-an*, vincire; that which *tieth* or bindeth.

The metal fixed to the point, for greater ease in use; any thing *tacked*, attached, or affixed; hanging or appending; any worthless appendage.

But the rest of the multitude of women and children (for thei came from home and passed the Rhine *tag* and rag) beganne to fie here and there enerye way.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 92.

Is witte nowe wente so wandring from thy minde?
Are all thy points so wide of reasons *tagge*?
Well so mayst thou come roysting home in ragge.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Of the other two, one is reserved for such as be comelie personages and void of lothsomenes; the other is left common for *tag* and rag; but clensed dallie as the other is, whereby it becommeth the wholesomer.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 23.

For upon the like proclamation there, they all came in both *tagg* and ragg, and when as afterwardes many of them were denyed to be received, they bade them doe with them what they would, for they would not by any meanes returne againe, nor goe forth.—*Spenser. State of Ireland.*

1 *Shen.* And my green slops I was married in; my bonnet
With my carnation point with silver *tags*, hoyes.
Beaum & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act v. sc. 3.

Clow. For no cause, gentlemen,
Unless it be for wearing shoulder-points,
With longer *tags* than his.—*Id. The Nice Valour*, Act iii.

So wild, so pointed, and so staring.
Taut I should wrong them by comparing
Hedge-hogs, or porcupines' small *tagges*,
To their more dangerous sword-rods and daggers.
Cotton. To John Beadshaw, Esq.

So that really verse in those days was but down-right prose, *tagged* with rhymes.—*Waller. Poems*, Pref.

Other hypotheses were invented to maintain these; and by *tagging* one hypotheses to another, men deviated at least so far from natural theology, and raised so much confusion in their notions about it, that they had no means left of returning to the first principle of this theology.
Bolingbroke. Fragments of Essays, § 42.

Every one knows, that many a fine piece of music is deformed by the most wretched rhymes that were ever *tagged* by a hungry poetaster.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 71.

TAIL. n. } A.S. *Tæg-l*; Ger. *Zahl, zagel.*
TAIL, v. } *Cauda*, which Wachter is inclined
TA'ILED. } to derive from *Ziehen*, trahere, to draw, because it is the extreme part which the animal draws after it. May it not be *Tag-del*, the diminutive of *Tag?*

The part attached, affixed, appended to the body; to the end, the nether end of the animal; the latter part or end.

Ich have no time to telle the *tail* that hem tolweth
Of many mane men.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 34.

For the power of the horsis is in the mouth of hem, and in the *tailis* of hem, for the *tailis* of hem hen lyk to serpentis hauynge heedis, and in hem thei noion.
Wielif. Apocalips, c. 9.

For their power was in their mouthes and in their *tayles*; for theyr *tayles* wer lyke vnto serpentes, and had heades, and with them they dyd hurt.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

We hoppe alway, while that the world wol pipe;
For in our wil ther steketh ever a nayl,
To have an hore heed and a grene *taail*,
As hath a leke.—*Chaucer. The Reves Prologue*, v. 3874.

I liken her to the scorpyone,
That is a false flattering beest,
For with his head he maketh feest,
But all amid his flatering,
With his *taile* he will sting.
Id. Dreame.

For that tyme clerkes used brasshed and brayded hedre, longe, *tayled* and blayvnge clothes.—*Fabyan. Chron* c. 224.

And as they departed they toke foure Englysshe shyppes, laded with vytell, and *tayled* them to their shyppes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 91.

Apes, and japes, and marmusets *tayled*.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 193.

Tailed hee [the biever] is like a fish, otherwise he resembleth the otter.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 30.

——— Who yet maintaind the course
So close, that not the king's owne horse gat more before the wheele
Of his rich chariot: that might still, the insecution feele
With the extreme haires of his *taile*.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffs loos'd their hold.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

A child having taken notice of nothing in the metal he hears call'd gold, but the bright shining yellow colour, he applies the word gold only to his own idea of that colour, and nothing else; and therefore calls the same colour in a peacock's *tail*, gold.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 2.

TAILLE, *n.* } Fr. *Taille*; It. *Taglia.*
TA'ILLAGE, or } Spelman derives from the
TA'LLIAGE, *n.* & *v.* } Fr. *Tailler*, to cut; the por-
TA'ILLAGER. } tion cut or carved out, (*excised* from a man's property.) See also *Voss. de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18. Tonke considers it to be the past part. of the verb *Tilleian*, to lift up, to raise; and, like *toll*, to mean the part *lifted* off or carried away.

To *raise* taxes, to *levy* taxes; a *levy* upon any persons, are, he observes, common expressions. *Taille* is—

A task or tax; an impost, an excise.

The bishop of Canterbire fulle bold his answere was,
For him & alle his ethire he vnoyed to S Thomas,
"That no kirke of his *talange* sold non grue,
Ne do to non seruise, to while that he mot live,
Without the pope's leue, that has of vs powere."
R. Brunne, p. 286.

Now comes Sanne eft eegyn with Criste's malison,
The lond leid to *talange* so mykelle on alle a toun,
That neither erle no baron of alle ther heritage
Myght not lyue ther on, to gif ther *talage*.—*Id.* p. 41.

And thurgh this cursed sinne of avarise and coveitise cometh thise hard lordships, thurgh which men hen distreined by *tallages*, customes and carlages, more than hir dutee or reson is.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

"But see what gold han *weeres*,
And silver eke in garnes,
Tailagiers, and these moniours."—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Manye of them when they be eyther oppressed with det, or with the vnreasonablenesse of taxes and *tallages*, or wyth wrongs done by those yt are mightier than they, do yeld themselves in bodage to the nobleme.
Goldinge. Cæsar. Comment. fol. 155.

Sir, gather as moche money as ye can, for it shall greatly stande you in hande so to do, without taxyng or *talagyng* any of your subjectes or countrye, yet shall ye better be serued and be loued.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 232.

That by royal power and against justice, the people had lately been oppressed, the clergy confounded, the kingdom over-burdened with exactions, taxes, and *tailages*.
State Trials. Edw. III. an. 1341. *Abp. of Canterbury.*

As touching tast, which is the judgement of meats and drinks, to wit, what smacke and *tallage* they have? all other living creatures find it at the tip of their tongue only; but man taseeth as well with the pallat or roufe of his mouth.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 25.

The *taille*, as it still subsists in France, may serve as an example of those ancient *tallages*. It is a tax upon the profits of the farmer, which they estimate by the stock that he has upon the farm.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iii. c. 2.

The ancient lords, though extremely unwilling to grant, themselves, any pecuniary aid to their sovereign, easily allowed him to *tailage*, as they called it, their tenants, and had not knowledge enough to foresee how much this must, in the end, affect their own revenue.—*Id. Ib.*

TAILOR. } Fr. *Tailleur*, a cutter, slitter,
TAILORING, *adj.* } hewer, hacker, slasher, carver,
graver. (Cotgrave;) from the v. *Tallier*, to cut. It. *Tagliare.* See TALLY.

One who *cuts* (sc.) cloth or other material into form for the manufacture of clothes; one who cuts and makes up clothes.

His *taillours* come him such a robe, that none couevte wolde.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 313. Note 3.

As *taylours* and tanniers, and tyliers of erthe,
Piers Ploukman, p. 11.

[For howe many menne] be there with dyepleased, and forthwith byndeth theym apprentyses to *taylours*, weyuers, towkers, and some tyme to cobiers?
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 14.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich.
The dairy maid inquires if she shall take
The trusty *taylor*, and the cook forsake.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

His verse, like clothes, was made to fit him,
Which (as no *taylor* e'er denied)
The better fit, the more they're tried.
Lloyd. An Epistle to Mr. Colman.

These *taylring* artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules, and with straight stays
Striking free nature's shape to hit,
Emaciate sense, before they fit.—*Green. The Spleen.*

TAINT, *n.* } Fr. *Teindre*; Lat. *Tingere*, to
TAINT, *v.* } tinge, (qv.) to stain, to touch
TA'INTLESS. } with stain. Our old writers
TA'INTURE. } seem to use it as equivalent to touch, or touch lightly. See the quotation from Berners.

To stain, to dye, to soil or sully; to infect, to imbrue.

If tract of time, a true intent could tire,
Or cramps of care, a constant minde could *taint*,
Other might I, at will here lue and sterue.
Gascoyne. Princely Pleasures at Kenelworth Castle.

The iii. course they *tainted* eche other on yt helmes and passed by.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c 165.

The two knightes came together, and *tainted* eche other on the shie da, and passed by without brekyng of their speares.—*Id. Ib.*

That then is there lefte to season mannes falye with? either that bottle they who ought to haue been the seasoners are them selves corrupted, and the thynge is also *tainted*, whiche onely was left in the world to bryuge it at one time or an other to amendemente.—*Udal. Erasmus. Marke*, c. 10.

The god Apollo commanded them, that if they were all *tainted* with the said murder, they should all depart out of the city Chios.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 399.

There is found in the summer a kinde of spider called a *tarant*, of a red colour and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly out weigh a grain; this by countrey-people is accounted a deadly poison unto cows and horses; who if they suddenly die, and swell thereon, ascribe their death hereto, and will commonly say, they have licked a *tainct*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 27.

Nor doth our church admit, at least
Allow, of those in her,
That teach not faith sincerely, winne
To heauen, from hell deter,
That with new glosses *taint* the text.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 82.

Taxe me with these hot *taintes*?
Theodorel. You are too sudain;
I doe but gently tell you what becomes you.
And what may bend your honor
Beaum & Fletch. Thierry & Theodorel, Act i.

Then of those plots, where halfe-rosd lillies be
Not won by art, but Nature's industry,
From which I goe as one excluded from
The *taintlesse* Groves of blest Elysium.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

Sol. Peace; if it may be
Without the too much *tainture* of our honour;
Peace, and we'll buy it too.
Beaum & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 6.

Preserve them safe from all the pestilent *taintures* of schism and heresie.—*Bp. Hall*, Sol. 29.

Our soul is not more excellent, than this *tainture* of it is odious and deadly.—*Id. Remedy of Prophaneness*, b. i. § 11.

In verdant meads they sport; and wide around
Lie human bones, that whiten all the ground;
The ground polluted floats with human gore,
And human carnage *taints* the dreadful shore.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

If this be a *taint* which so universally infects mankind, the greater care should be taken to lay it open under its due name, thereby to excite the greater care in its prevention and cure.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 33.

That epidemical *taint*, with which king James infected the minds of men, continued upon us.
Bolingbroke. Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 2.

Let these, the temperate sense of taste reveal,
And give, while nature spreads the simple meal,
The palate pure, to relish health desired,
From luxury as *taintless* as your mind.
Savage. The Employment of Beauty.

He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend
Blows mildew from between his shriveld lips,
And *taints* the golden ears.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

TAKE, *v.* } Goth. *Tee-an*; A. S. *Tee-an*;
TA'KER. } Dut. and Ger. *Tachen*; Sw.
TA'KING, *n.* } *Tag-a*, tangere, to touch; and,
TA'KINGLY. } consequentially, prehendere, to
TA'KINGNESS. } take.

To touch, or come in contact with; to seize, to catch; to seize, or catch hold; to hold or keep; to choose, to prefer; to elect or select; to hold, to bear or bring, to carry, to convey.

Take (with or without prepositions) is used as equivalent to the Lat. *Capere, prehendere, sumere, tenere*, and their compounds.

To capture, to captivate; to accept, to conceive, to deceive, to perceive, to receive.

To apprehend or apprize, to comprehend or comprize, to reprehend or reprize.

To assume, to presume, to resume.

To attain, to contain, to retain, to sustain, (qqv.)

This kyng & the Brut were at on, that to wyf he *tok*
Hys dogter Innogen, ac hys lond he *tok*.
R. Gloucester, p. 13.

For after the *takyng* of Kilyngworth castelle,
The flemed [exiles] agen the kyng ros eft fulle rebelle.
R. Brunne, p. 222.

And he that *takith* not his cross and *eueth* me is not worthi to me.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 10.

And he that *taketh* not his crosse & *followeth* me, is not mete for me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But also if ye seyen to this hill, *take* & caste thee into the see it schal be don so.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 21.

But also yf he shall say vnto thie mounteyne, *take* thy self: awaye, and cast thy selfe into the sea, it shall be done.
Bible, 1551. *Matthew*, c. 21.

For shortly this was his opinion,
That in that grove he wold him hide all day,
And in the night than wold he *take* his way
To Thebes ward.—*Chaucer. The Knightes Tale*, v. 1478.

And when this worthy duk had thus ydon,
He *take* his host, and home he rit anon,
With lauer crouned as a conqueror.—*Id. Ib.* v. 1027.

My good sonne yet there is
A vice reares vnto this,
Whiche enuious *taketh* his gladnes
Of that he seeth the heuinesse
Of other men. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The messanger, whiche forth it bare,
What it amounted is nought ware,
And netheles to Progne he goth,
And priuely *taketh* hir the cloth.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

When *takers take* no brybes, nor vse no brags.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

And so they came to Auygnon and there were *taken*. Of their *takynge* was enthable the cardynall of Auynons.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 247.

Of trouth the strong and mightie shippe oft times for a smal *takynge* bede of the pylotte, is souken and drowned in a littell water.—*The Golden Boke*, c. 46.

They'l quarrel sooner for precedence here,
And *take* it in more dudgeon to be slighted,
Than they will in publique meetings.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act ii.

Pha. Kissing your white hand [Mistress] I *take* leave,
To thank your royal father: and thus far,
To be my own free trumpet. *Id. Philaster*, Act i.

Chearful and grateful *takers*, the gods love,
And such as wait their pleasures with full hopes;
The doubtful and distrustful man Heaven frowns at.
Id. The Prophetess, Act i. sc. 3.

The courtesies you and your noble brother,
Even then when few men find the way to do 'em,
I mean in want, so freely shower'd upon me,
So truly, and so timely minister'd,
Must, if I should, suspect those minds that made 'em,
Either proclaim me an unworthy *taker*,
Or worse, a base beleiver.
Id. Love's Pilgrimage, Act iii. sc. 2.

If they should all prove honest now, I were in a fair *taking*.—*Id. Philaster*, Act ii.

Mer. I apprehend ye sir, I will gather my self together with my best phrases, and so I shall discourse in some sort *takingly*.—*Id. The Woman Hater*, Act iv. sc. 2.

All outward adornings have sometimes in them of a complaisance and *takingness*.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 41.

Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day
Makes man a slave, *takes* half his worth away.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

Do I fully trust in God, as the giver, and *taker* away of all earthly things?—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Ser. 37.

TALC. Fr. *Talc*; Sp. *Talco*; Ger. *Talk*. Lapis pinguis;—*tallol*, oleum *talci*, ad cutem infucandam præparatum. (See the quotations from B. Jonson.) Wachter refers to the A.-S. *Tealg*, a tincture, from *telgan*, tingere, illinere, to stain, to dye. Cotgrave *talk* II—

A tender and transparent stone, which indures extreme heat and cold without breaking, and hath been heretofore used instead of glass.

Talc (in Latine *Talchum*) is a cheap kind of mineral, which this country plentifully affords, though not so fine as what is fetch'd from Venice. It is white and transparent like chrystall, full of strikes or veins, which prettily scatter themselves.—*Fuller. Worthies. Sussex.*

——— She [Nature] ne're had, nor hath
Any beliefe, in madam Band-bee's bath,
Or Turner's oyle of *talck*.
B. Jonson. An Epig. to the Small Pox.

That for the oyle of *talck*, dare spend
More than citizens dare lend
Them, and all their officers.—*Id. To Sickness.*

TALE, *n.* } See Tell. Any thing told; narrative, {related, related, repeated, reckoned. A story, narration, relation, report; a reckoning or account, number *told*.

Gower writes—*Tuled*, i. e. *telled*. Chaucer,—*Tailer*, or *teller of tales*.

By this *tale* me may iyse, that men trewest we seth,
And best me may to hem truste, that of lest wordes beth.
R. Gloucester, p. 37.

& *teld* how the Bretons, men of mykelle mycht
R. Brunne, p. 2.

And also by the intyesement of yll *tale tellers* a great vayrauance fell iwtwene kynge Henry & his brother Robert.
Id. p. 102. Note.

& I salle *telle* that *tale*, or I ferret go,
How falsnes brewes hale with him, and many mo.
Id. p. 55.

For we not swynge unwise *taale* han maad known to you the vertue and the bifore knowyng of oure Lord Iesu Crist, but we weren maad biholderis of his greteneſse.
Wielif. 2 Pet. c. 1.

And which of you that hereth him best of alle,
That is to sayn, that *telleth* in this cas
Tales of best sentence and most solas,
Shal have a souper at youre aller cost
Here in this place sitting by this post.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 798.

For whether that he paide, or toke by *taille*,
Algate he waited so in his achate,
That he was ay before in good estate.—*Id. Ib.* v. 572.

Eke if he talke vanitees in the chirche, or at Goddes service, or that he be a *tailer* of idle wordes of foly or vilanie, for he shal yeld accomptes of it at the day of dome.
Id. The Persones Tale.

Where behynde a mans backe
For though he preise, he fint some lacke,
Whiche of his *tale* is ay the haste,
That all the price shall onercaste.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And thus how euer that thei *tale*
The strokes fall vpon the smale.—*Id. The Prologue.*

When thei this strange vessell sigh
Com in, and hath his saile avaled,
The towne therof hath spoke and *taled*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

But as for you whom he hath specially picked & chosen a verale fewe in noumber out of al the rest to set foorth the cleere of his name: he doeth so greatly not leave vnreared for, yt he hath euē yē veral heaves of your heades notfured out by *tale*.—*Udall. Erasmus. Luk*, c. 12.

And that if the *tale-tellers* called this rigour, it rather proceeded of their disobedience, then of my nature, lesse subiect to cruelty then they were to rebellion.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 351.

My lady Boleyn (her kinswoman) said to her, such desire as you have had to such *tales*, [*tale-carriers* or tellers, as some perhaps of her women were] have brought you to this.
State Trials. 28 Hen. VIII. an. 1536.

Somewhat look to the punishment of *tale-bearers*, and apprehending of evil persons.
Burnet. Records. King Edward's Journal.

The plain English saying hath very much of downright truth therein: "I tell you my *tale*, and my *tale-master*;" which is essential to the begetting of credit to any relation.
Fuller. Worthies. England.

It serve yee to purpose with the ignorant and vulgar sort, who measure by *tail* and not by weight.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, Pref.

——— One smile a day
Would stretch my life to [ten] mortality;
Poets that wrap divinity in *tales*,
Look here, and give your couples forth of angels.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act iii.

"My following fates to thee, O king, are known,
And the bright partner of thy royal throne.
Enough; in misery can words avail?
And what so tedious a *tale tale?*"
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

Thither the houshold feathery people crowd,
The crested cock, with all his female train,
Pensive, and dripping; while the cottage-hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *tales* thee
Recounts his simple frolic. *Thomson. Winter.*

A *tale* well told, or a comedy or a tragedy well wrought up, may have a momentary effect upon the mind, by beating the imagination, surprising the judgment, and affecting strongly the passions.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 4.

They are said, however, to be the current money of the merchant, and yet are received by weight, and not by *tale*, in the same manner as ingots of gold and bars of silver are at present.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 4.

TA'LENT. Lat. *Talentum*; from Gr. Ταλαντον, from Ταλα-ειν, to bear, to sustain; prima sua significatione *librum*, qua pondera appenduntur. Fr. *Talente*; It. *Talento*; Sp. *Talento*. The French and Italian apply the word—to the will, lust, appetite, an earnest humour unto; and in Old English it is so used, (see Skinner.) In English (met.) the common usage is—from the parable in the *New Testament*—

Endowments to put to use; generally, mental endowments.

The mental wealth, or strength; or means or powers of, or skill in, acquiring or attaining; faculty, ability, or capacity of mind.

Dr. Webster has the word *Talented*—"furnished with *talents*, possessing skill or *talents*;" and it has been too hastily used in common speech—*here*.

And whanne he bigan for to putte resoun oon was offrido to him that oughte to him ten thousynd *talentis*.
Wielif. Matt. c. 18.

And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought vnto hym, which ought hym ten thousand *talentes*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For as a man that goith in pilgrimage, elepide hise goodis, and to oon he gaf tyve *talentis*, to an othir tweyne; and to an othir oon, to ech aftir his owne verto.
Wielif. Matt. c. 25.

Lykewise as a certayne mā redy to take his iorney to a strange countre, called his seruātes & deliuered to thē his goodes. And vnto one he gaue v. *talentes*, to another. ii. & to another one: to euery mā after his abilite.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For after that thei haue caste awale hir iyen, fro the light of the soueraine sotheſstnesse, to lowe thynges and darke, anone thei darcken by the cloude of ignorauince, and he troubled by felonous *talentes* [affections] in the whiche *talentes*, whan thei approchen and assenten, thei heapen and encreasen the seruage, whiche thei haue myned to hem selfe.
Chaucer. Boecius de Consol. b. v.

As oysters and muschelles, and other suche shellishe of the sea, that cleanen and been nourished to rockes, but thā imaginacion cometh of reuinable beastes, that semen to haue [affectus] *talente* to flien, or to desiren any thyng.
Id. Ib. p. 450.

Anone I am with couetise
So smite, that me were lefe,
To be in holy churche a theife,
But not to stele a vestement,
For that is nothyng my *talente*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And trusty womesoever I perceiue to bee an earne adversarie to Erasmus writinges, I (as my poore indgemente leadeth me) cannot but suppose the same to be an indurate enemie to the gospell, whiche Erasmus doeth accepting to the measure and porcion of his *talente* feithfully labour to set foorth and promote.—*Udal. Erasmus*, vol. i. Pref.

——— Well youth, your praises shall not runne
With vnreuisited feete on mine, your haſte a *talente* prise
Ile make a whole one.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiii.

It being highly rational to think, even were revelation silent in the case, that as men employ those *talents* God has given them here, they shall accordingly receive their rewards at the close of the day, when their sun shall set, and night shall put an end to their labours.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 14.

These fruitful seeds within your mind they sow'd;
'Twas yours t' improve the *talent* they bestow'd.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

It is no inconsiderable branch of the minister's art to discern the *talents* of men, to know what they are fit for, and employ every one in the way wherein he may be most useful.—*Scotch. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 35.

If such escape contagion, and emerge
Pure from so foul a pool to shine abroad,
And give the world their *talents* and themselves,
Small thanks to those, whose negligence or dloth
Exposed their inexperience to the snare,
And left them to an undirected choice.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

TALIA'TION. } See Retaliate. Fr. *Talion*; It. *Tagliòne*; Sp. *Talion*; Lat. *Talio*, from *talis*, like.
{ion; It. *Tagliòne*; Sp. *Talion*;

A return of like for like.

The king commanded that they (by the *talion* law of Moses that yeelideth an eie for an eie, and a tooth for a tooth, and by the example of Phaiaris, who burnt him first in the bull that was the author thereof for others) should likewise be shod with iron horseshoeses, in that sort as they before had served the women.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1427.

Just heav'n this *talation* did decree,
That treason treason's deadly scourge should he.
Beaumont. Psyche, c. 17. § 26.

TA'LISMAN. } Fr. *Talisman*; It. *Talismano*; Sp. *Talisman*, as applied to magical characters, is supposed to have come from the Arabic *Thelesm*. (See *Menage*.) Mr. Thomson forms it of the Arabic *Tala azman*, to try fortune. See the quotation from Warburton.

For mystic learning, wondrous able
In magic, *talisman*, and cabal,
Whose primitive tradition reaches
As far as Adam's first green breeches.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1.

On whom, in equipage and state,
His scarecrow fellow-members wait,
And march in order, two and two,
As at thanksgivings th' us'd to do,
Each in a tatter'd *talisman*,
Like vermin in effigie slain.—*Id.* pt. iii. c. 2.

Swore you had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his *talismanique* louse. *Id.* c. 1.

Books are not seldom *talismans* and spells,
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

This charm, which the Arabs called *talisman* or *thalismam*, the later Greeks, when they had borrowed the superstition, called ἀνάχεια; which shews of what house they supposed it to have come; ἀνάχεια being, as we have observed, the technical Greek name for hieroglyphic characters. *Warburton. The Divine Legation*, b. iv. s. 4. Note.

TALK, *v.* } A. S. *Talian*, to tell.
TALK, *n.* } *Tal-ig-an*, to tell (sc.) by
TA'LKER. } speech; to speak, to confer,
TA'LKING, *n.* } to converse; to prate, or
TA'LKATIVE. } prattle.
TA'LKATIVENESS. } *Talkative*,—that can or may *talk*; that will *talk*; loquacious.

This word had escaped Tooke's recollection when he asserted that we had not one single word of Anglo-Saxon origin, to which the termination *ive* has been given.

And it was don the while thei *talkiden*, and soughten by hemsilf: Jhesus himsilf neighide, and wente with hem. *Wiclif. Luk*, c. 21.

And they *talked* together of al these thynges that had happened. And it chaised, as they commeaed together and reasoned, yt Jesus him selfe drne neare, and wente with them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

While this Yeman was thus in his *talking*,
This Chanon drew him nere, and herd all thing
Which this Yemun spake. *Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prol.* v. 16,150.

What with kissing, and with *talkinges*,
That certes if they trowed be,
Shall never leave hem lond ne fee.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

This saying, to all curtesie dissonant,
Which seemeth that it of malice grewe,
In this rude treatise I will not plant,
As parcell thereof, but onely to shewe,
The opinion of the *talcatife* shrewe,
Which in all saying is euer merie.—*Id. Remedie of Loue.*

"Certes sir your pointed eloquence,
So gay, so fresh, and eke so *talcatife*,
It doth transcend the wit of dame Prudence,
For to declare your thought or to discrive,
So gloriously glad language ye contrive,
Of your conceit, your thought, and your entent."
Id. The Craft of Lovers

His chamber was his common walke,
Wherein he kept him secretly,
He made his bed the place of *talke*,
To beare his great extremity.
Vnciuilise Auctors. A Comparison of his Loue, &c.

And that is euen of the verye thynges, whyle many folke nowe fall to the same fasshyon, to heare heresyes *talked* and lette the *talkers* alone.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 966.

While any part of either testament is read, there is libertie giuen by custome to prattle, *talke*, and make a noise. *Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 253.

At the latire they came to *talkes* and to nyghte metynges. *Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

Jesus to shew that their thoughtes and their prinie *talkes* behinde his backe wer not hidden ne vnknown to him, tooke a litell childe in his hande, and sette him harde by his side, and calling the twelne together vnto hym, he saide. *Udal. Erasmus. Luke*, c. 9.

What is it that this pratling follow sayeth? For by this reprochfull worde Spermologus the Grekes meaned a iangler, and a foolishe *talker* of vayne wordes, and pratler. *Id. Ib. Acles*, c. 17.

Why, doe ye not yet vnderstande the manor of my speaking, whyche ye turne to the care of bodily thinges, wherans my *talkyng* studieth and prouideth for the solles, rather then the bodies.—*Id. Ib. Mathew*, c. 16.

The more ignorant the more hasie: the lesse witte the more inquisitie: the more foole the more *talkatife* of great doutes and hygh questions of holy scripture.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 243.

——— You preserve
A race of idle people here about you,
Eaters, and *talkers*, to defame the worth
Of those that do things worthy.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, act iv.

——— Discretion
And hardy valour are the twins of honnur,
And nurs'd together, make a conqueror;
Divided, but a *talker*. *Id. The Tragedy of Bonduca*, Act i. sc. 1.

Miserable man, thou art in extreme danger, and unlook'd for accidents may end thy *talkings* of repentance, and make it impossible for ever.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

Some such things as these, and the superstitious *talkings* and aetings, of their priests, made great impressions upon my neighbours in Ireland.
Id. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. ii. § 6.

Well, I am (quoth he) in these matters somewhat *talkative* and full of words, because I would solicite and move you to be more willing to search into the cause.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 577.

Many loves there be that stire and move a man, though they meet not with such minds as naturally are disposed and forward to musick or poetry: and well may these loves be without pipes, without harps, viols, lutes, and stringed instruments; and yet not lesse *talkative* nor ardent, than those in old time.—*Id. Ib.* p. 976.

Theo Nestor thus—"These vain debates forbear,
Ye *talk* like children, not like heroes dare."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

They, who in their discourse strike the fancy, and take the hearers' conceptions along with them as fast as their words flow, are the applauded *talkers*, and go for the only men of clear thought.—*Locke. Conduct of the Underst.* § 32.

Nay, it is so generally known among the Jamaica seamen and privateers that they call a *talkative* person in derision, a Carthagene-breeze.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. *Discourse of Winds.*

But venture to believe, that a blameless conduct, though it will not raise so early or so great a *talk* about you, will, sooner or later, distinguish you to your advantage, which nothing else can.—*Seeker*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But *talking* is not always to converse;
Not more distinct from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
Cowper. Conversation.

Nevertheless it would appear, on a fair examination, that these arrogant *talkers* are only half learned, and that pride fills up the mighty void of sense.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 61.

There is no need of shewing particularly how abominable it [falsehood] must be, when deliberately employed in private or party contests, in supplanting and undermining, in prosecuting schemes of unwarrantable gain, in the service of revenge, malice, or envy, in the gratification of idle *talkativeness*, or of a desire to seem knowing and important.
Seeker, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

With such cautions there is no doubt but that *talkativeness* is greatly to be preferred to taciturnity, both for our own and others' pleasure and improvement.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 47.

TALL. } Skinner refers to the Welsh; but
TA'LLNESS. } prefers the Fr. *Taille*, from *tailler*, to cut. Tooke considers *tall*, and the Fr. word *taille*, as applied to stature, to mean — raised, lifted up, and to be past part. of the A. S. verb *Tilian*, to lift up, to till, (qv.)

Raised, elevated, exalted, eminent, lofty, of great height; it is applied (met.) to men of high spirit, lofty courage.

So Tyndall being a man of no great stature went before, and Philippes a *tall* person followed behinde him.
Fox. Life of Tyndall.

The men are *tall* and slender, and have many old folks among them.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 256.

There wee were gratiously and courteously receiued of the Paracossey of the countrey, which is one of the *tallest* men and best proportioned that may bee found.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 323.

In respect of theyr owne *talnes* and goodly personages, al the Gallies for the most part accompt vs but dwarfs.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 62.

2. You do not twit me with my calling neighbor?
3. No surely; for I know your spirit to be *tall*; pray be not vex'd.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge*, Act iv.

Sog. O, you know him: cry you mercy: before me I think him the *tallest* man living, within the walls of Europe.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 4.

An hideous geaunt, horrible and hye,
That with his *tallnesse* seemd to threat the skye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

And trees be growing there to that *talnesse*, that a man cannot shoot a shaft over them.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 2.

Yet they soon stood off, being terrified with the *talness* of the ship and the multitude of defenants.
Camden. History of Elizabeth, an. 1592.

As when the mountain-oak, or poplar *tall*,
Or pine, fit mast for some great admiral,
Groans to the oft-heav'd ax, with many a wound,
Then spreads a length of ruin o'er the ground.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

I fear to go out of my depth, in sounding imaginary fords, that are real gulfs, and wherein many of the *tallest* philosophers have been drowned, while none of them ever got over to the science they had in view.
Bolingbroke. Fragments of Essays, § 65.

Nor yet the mariner,—his blood infam'd
With acrid salts; his very heart abhorr
To gaze at Nature in her green array
Upon the ship's *tall* side he stands, possess'd
With visions prompted by intense desire.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

TA'LLOW, *n.* } Dut. *Talgh, talch*; Ger. *Talg*;
TA'LLOW, *v.* } Sw. *Talg*, which Wachter derives from the Welsh *Deillian*, fluere, manare, to flow. It is more probably from the A. S. verb *Telg-an*, illinere, to smear; and from which verb Wachter himself derives the noun *Talc*.

Grease, suet, fat—of animals; mixture of fat substances (manufactured for candles.)

And then they couer the sayd chest or little house with black felt rubbed euer with *tallow* or sheeps mlike to keepe the raine from soaking through.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 95.

The commodities thereof are hides, and *tallowe*, and corne in great plenty, and some waxe, but not so plentifull as in other places.—*Id. Ib.* p. 237.

A certain Gall who standing before the town gate, received by hand balles of *talowe* and pitch, and threwe them into the fier directly against the turret, was stryeken through the ryght side with the quarrell of a crossebow, and fell down dead.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 193.

——— Where the Troyans fast
Fell to their wayne from the shore to mastock
High rigged ships; now fleetes the *talowed* keke.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

In most places our grasiers are now growen to be so cunning that if they doe but see an ox or bullocke, and come to the feeling of him, they will glue a gheese at his weight, and how manie score or stone of flesh and *tallow* he beareth, how the hutcher may lue by the sale, and what he may haue for the skin and *tallow*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 1.

We care not for those glorious lampes a loofe,
Give us a *tallow-light* and a dry roofe.
Corbet. Her Borealis.

Every lover admires his mistris, though shee be very deformed of her selfe, ill favored, wrinkled, pimpled, pale, red, yellow, tand, *tallow-faced*, &c.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 515.

Many thousands [black-cattle] at a time are slaughtered every year by the hunters, only for their hides and *tallow*.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 6.

Having thus ript off all our worm-eaten plank, and slapt on new, by the beginning of December 1686, our ship's bottom was sheathed and *tallowed*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1686.

TA'LLY, *n.* } Fr. *Taille*, *tailler*, to cut, to
TA'LLY, *v.* } notch; It. *Tagliare*; Sp. *Tallar*,
TA'LLIER, *n.* } from the Lat. *Talea*, a green branch, (cut from a tree,) from Θαλλία, a green branch; θαλλ-ειν, *virere*. See *Menage, Vossius*, &c.

Any thing cut or notched; a piece of wood scored or notched,—to keep count or reckoning; a reckoning or account: and, as *similar* pieces of wood, and reckonings upon them were kept by the parties to the account — a *tally* is also,— Any thing that agrees with, or matches, another; and to *tally*—

To agree with, to match, to fit, to suit, to correspond.

Calwagh burnt all the rolles and *talies* concerning the records & accompts of that countie.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1294.

Civill law teacheth, that long custome prescribeth; divinity, that old things are passed. Moral philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice.
Bp. Hall. Holy Observations, § 50.

Lord, I confesse to my shame thou art a great loser by me; for, besides my not improving of thy favour, I have not kept even-reckonings with thee; I have not justly *tallied* up thy inestimable benefits.
Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 4.

Cler. I then came from confession,
And 'twas enjoyn'd me three hours for a penance,
To be a peaceable man, and to talk like one,
But now, all else being pardon'd, I begin
On a new *tally*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The little French Lawyer, Act 1.

If being made free of a holy confraternity, or visiting altars and shrines, or numbering prayers, like beggots, by a *tally* of beads; if these or any of these will but secure us of heaven, and from going to hell, we shall think them a thousand times more tolerable and easy than to submit our wills to God in all the instances of true piety and virtue.
Scott. Christian Life, b. ii. c. 5.

Then the mention of the sacrament, as taken in the Antebaptismal meetings, *tallies* exactly with Tertullian's account of the Eucharist.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 478.

The basset-table spread, the *tallier* come;
Why stays Smilinda in the dressing room?
Rise, pensive nymph; the *tallier* waits for you.
Pope. The Basset-Table.

In 1696, *tallies* had been at forty, and fifty, and sixty per cent. discount, and bank notes at twenty per cent.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

TA'LMUD. } Under their proper heads
TA'LMUDIST. } he (Rabbi Judah) methodi-
TALMUD'STICK. } cally digested all that hither-
to had been delivered to them of their law and religion by the tradition of their ancestors. And this is the book called the *Mishnah*. It became the subject of the studies of all the learned men; and the chiefest of them both in Judea and Babylonia employed themselves to make comments on it. These comments they call the *Gemara*; i. e. the *Complement*. The *Mishnah* is the text; and the *Gemara*, the comment; both together, they call the *Talmud*. (*Prideaux*, vol. ii. pt. i. b. v. p. 469.)

The Jewish *Talmudists* take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time, sometimes playing with leviathan, sometime over-seeing the world, &c. like Lucian's Jupiter.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 257.

We may therefore suppose that they did not mean to include this article among the [illegible] of Adam, though an inconsistency never stopped the *talmudists*.
Bollingbroke. Fragments of Essays, § 5.

The *talmudistick* mysteries with which the learned Jews had infected this science.
Warton. History of English Poetry, iii. p. 478.

TA'LON. Fr. *Talon*; It. *Tallône*; Sp. *Talon*, the heel; from the Lat. *Talus*, the pasterne bone, (*Plinie*, lib. xi. c. 46.) The etymology of the Lat. *Talus* is not satisfactorily accounted for. *Talon* is—

The claw, or clawing, bony, or horny substance, affixed to the feet of animals.

It was formerly written *Talant*; and Lye refers to the margin of the *Bible* (*Jer.* c. 12.) for *tallented*, furnished with *talants* or *talons*.

And on an other day as he came from the high capitoll, for to haue gone out of the gate Salarie, he saw two kytes foygyngge together with their *talentes*; and so fell downe dead at the emperours feete.—*Golden Boke*, c. 28.

Is it not a very absurd thing, that ye should reprove and blame nature, for that she hath not set unto your bodies any stings or pricks, nor given you tusks and teeth to revenge your selves with, nor yet armed you with hooked claws and *tallons* to offend your enemies.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 466.

"How can I tell but that his *talants* may
Yet scratch my sonne, or rend his tender hand?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Better's that place, though homely and obscure,
Where we repose in safety and secure,
Than where great birds with lordly *talons* seize
Not what they ought, but what their fancies please.
Dryden. The Owl.

Jove's bird on sounding pinions beat the skies;
A bleeding serpent of enormous size,
His *talons* tore his head; alive, and curling round,
He stung the bird, whose throat receiv'd the wound.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

TA'MARIND. Fr. *Tamarind*, a small, soft, dark, red Indian date, of a laxative property, and a good purger of the heat of choler, (Cotgrave.) It. *Tamarindo*; Sp. *Tamarindo*. Menage calls it an Indian word, and Mr. Thomson composes it of *Tamar Hindee*, the Indian date.

Captain Heath, when he saw the misery of his company, ordered his own *tamarinds*, of which he had some jars aboard, to be given some to each mess, to eat with their rice.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1691.

——— Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the spreading *tamarind* that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit.
Thomson. Summer.

TA'MARISK. Fr. *Tamaris*; It. *Tamarisco*; Sp. *Tamaris*; Lat. *Tamarix*. Cotgrave calls it—

A shrub or small tree, red-barked, and leaved like heath.

Tamarisk hath not more affinity in sound with tamarind, then sympathy in extraction, (both originally Arabick,) general similitude in leaves and operation; onely tamarind in England is an annual (dying at the approach of winter) whilst *tamarisk* lasteth many years.
Fuller. Worthies. Middlesex.

Then on the shore, the worthy bid, and left his horrid lance
Amids the *tamarisches*; the sprite-like did with his sword advance
Vp to the river.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxi.

This said, the spells with dropping gore defac'd,
High on a spreading *tamarisk* he plac'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

The women are but little punctured; red and white paint is an ornament with them, as also with the men; the former is made of *tamarric*, but what composes the latter I know not.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. ii. c. 3.

TAMBO'UR. See TABOUR. *Tambour* is also applied to a frame shaped like a drum, upon which to work embroidery; also to the embroidery itself; to other things from their shape.

TAME, v. } Dut. *Taem, tam, taminen,*
TAME, *adj.* } *tammen*; Ger. *Zam, zæm-en*;
TA'MEABLE. } Sw. *Tam*; Goth. *Tamjan, ga-*
TA'MELY. } *tamjan*; A. S. *Tamian, temian*,
TA'MELESS. } demare, mansuefacere, cicurare,
TA'MENESS. } (Sonner.) To accustom to the
TA'MER. } hand, to render manageable or
TA'MEING, *n.* } tractable.

Tame, adj. is opposed to *wild*, whether the wildness arise from fear or courage.

Quiet, mild, gentle, tractable; quiet; dull, inanimate. To *tame*,—

To quiet, or cause to be or render quiet, peaceful, obedient, submissive; to subdue, to suppress; to domesticate.

Of foules and of bestes of wylde and *tame* al so.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

He unbokelede his boteles. and hothe he a *tomede*
With wyn and with oile. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 324.

For othe tymes he was houndon in stockis and cheynes, and he hadde broke the cheynes and hodde broke the stockis to smale gobetis, and no man wyghte make him *tame*.
Wielif. Mark, c. 5.

Because yt whe he was often bound wt fetters and cheynes, he plucked the chaines asunder, & brake yr fetters in peces. Nether coulde any man *tame* him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Dredeleese it clere was in the wind
Of every pie, and every let game,
Save alle is well, for all the world is blind
In this matter, both fremed and *tame*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

Therfore ye ought hane some compassion
Of my disease, and take it not a game.
The proudest of you may he made ful *tame*.
Id. The Complaint of Mars & Venus.

But wolde God that nowe were one
An other make as Arione
Whiche had an harpe of such temprure
And therto of so good measure
He songe, that he the beastes wilde
Made of his note *tame* and milde.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

He taught men the forth drawynge
Of bestaile, and eke the makynge
Of oxen, and of hore the same,
Howe men hem shulde ride and *tame*.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

And thirdly he rehearseth the fierce plagues of God vpon his enemyes, and on them which through impatiencie & vnbelefe fell from hym: partly to *tame* and abate the appetites of the flesh which alway fight against the spirite, and partely to bridle the wilde rayyng lustes of them in whom was no spirite.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 22.

Nor play I the champion as some do, which for their pastime with their handes do beate the ayre, but by al meanes chastice & with sharpe correccion subdue my bodie, so suppressing & *taming* it, that it may therby be made obedient to the spirite.—*Udal. Erasmus. 1 Cor.* c. 9.

But the fowrth kingdō shal be as strog & as harde as yerne for it shall iyke yerne make sothe breke & *tame* all other kingdoms.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 2. p. 29.

Even then es if he (the flatterer) went about in some great pasture to make toward one beast, whom he purposeth to *tame* and bring to hand, by little and little joyning close unto him.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 72.

King. Away, I do not like this:
He make you *tamer*, or I'le dispossess you
Both of life and spirit: for this time
I pardon your wild speech.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

He that is cold and *tame* in his prayers, hath not tasted of the deliciousness of religion, and the goodness of God; he is a stranger to the secrets of the kingdom, and therefore he does not know what it is either to have hunger or satiety.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*: divers of which may be so brought up as to joyn together in carrying the weight of a man.
Wilkins. Dedalus, c. 7.

And if we can have fondnesses for things indifferent or dangerous, our prayers uphraid our spirits when we beg coldly and *tamely* for those things for which we ought to die, which are more precious than the globes of kings, and weightier than imperial scepters.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

The *tamelesse* steed could well his waggon wield,
Through downes and dales of the uneven field.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 1.

For these pleasures, and this delicate life, contrary to their nature, in treet of time causeth them to be soft and weak, receiving that degeneration (as it were) and effeminate habit of their courage, which folk call *tameness*, and indeed but baseness and defect of their natural generosity.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 465.

This we may undoubtedly gather and conjecture by his great diligence which he employed in that musick and harmony which he inferred for the dulcing, *taming*, and appeasing of the sonle.—*Id. Ib.* p. 54.

For he with frequent exercise commands
Th' unwilling soil, and *tames* the stubborn lands.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

Then thus the king. "Shall I my prize resign
With *tame* content, and thus possess of thine?"
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

A glorious death in arms I'll rather prove,
Than stay to perish *tamely* by my love.
Dryden. The Indian Emperour, Act i. sc. 2.

That it may not be suspected that there is any thing of *tameness* or mean-spiritedness in this conduct, the advantage, in point of dignity and esteem, really lies on the side of the good-natured and peaceable man.
Waterland, vol. ix. Ser. 17.

It is said, that this creature [the *glutton*] is easily *tamed*, and taught a number of pleasant tricks.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 6.

Their precipitate flight from every other place that we approached, without even a menace, while they were out of our reach, was an indication of uncommon *tameness* and timidity.—*Id. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 6.

Daughter of Jove, relentless power,
Thou *tamer* of the human breast,
Whose iron scourge, and tortuning hour,
The bad affright, afflict the best!
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

TA'MINE. } Fr. *Estamine*, the stuff *tamine*,
TA'MMY. } (Cotgrave.) Chaucer writes
TA'MMIS. } *stamin*, (qv.) Fr. *Tamis*,—
A searce or boultier, (also a strainer) made of hair, (Cotgrave.)

Philolaus the Pythagorean, is perswaded that it is in manner of a glasse, receiving the reverberation of all the fire in the world, and transmitting the light thereof unto us (as it were) through a *tamine*, (i. e. *tamis*,) or strainer, in such sort, as that fiery light in heaven resembleth the sun.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 674.

——— Every airy woof,
Cheyney, and bayse, and serge, and alepine,
Tammy, and crape, and the long countless list
Of woollen webs.
Dyer. Fleece, b. iii.

TAMPER, *v.* } Seems to mean,—to try or
TA'MPERING, *n.* } make trial or experiment upon the *temper* or disposition, the will or inclination; the frame or constitution; to practice upon it; to act or practise empirically.

Because he found the council of Chalcedon corrupted, he suspected also the Ephesine, and another might have suspected more, for the Nicene was *tampered* faulty with.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 6.

Parsons, who was constituted superiour, being a man of a seditious and turbulent spirit, and armed with a confident boldness, *tampered* with the Papists about deposing the queen.—*Camden. The History of Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1580.

Jac. And now I'le tell you why, before I beat ye,
You have been *tamping* any time these three dayes,
Thus to disgrace me.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act iv. sc. 2.

The reason given for it, was this, Lest the hereticks may have occasion given them to insult; which they could not do, unless they had taken their adversaries in their *tamping*.—*Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii. b. i. §. 6.

Therefore he [Bp Williams] bestirs himself amain, and though by order of the justices at the public session at Lincoln, Pregian was charged as the reputed father, the bishop by his agents, Powel and Owen, procured that order to be suppressed, and by subornation, and menacing of, and *tampering* with witnesses, did at length, in May 10, Car. I. procure the child to be fathered upon one Bishun, and Pregian to be acquitted.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. i.

——— Nothing moves,
Or nothing much. his constancy in ill;
Vain *tamp'ring* has but foster'd his disease;
'Tis desperate, and he sleeps the sleep of death.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

Metamorphosed by the *tamperings* of unskilful or dishonest politicians, and the craft of interested priests, cooperating with politicians,—man at present appears, in many countries, a diminutive and distorted animal, compared with what he was in his primeval state.—*Knox. The Spirit of Despotism.*

TAN, *n.* Tan, *v.* Tanner. Tanning, *n.* Tanning, *n.* Tanning, *n.* } Fr. *Tanner*; Dut. *Tannen*, *teynen*. The Fr. "*Tan* is the bark of a young oak, whereoth (being small beaten) leath is *tanned*." The Fr. "*Tane*, *tanned*, is also—swart, sallow, dusky, or *tawney* of hue, as things which have been *tanned*, or people which are overtoiled." (Cotgrave.) The greater part of etymologists derive from *castaneus*, (see *Menage*,) the first syllable being dropped. And thus—

Tan or *tawny* will be—the colour of the chestnut.

Tan,—the bark, which gives that colour. To *tan*.—

To soak, season, imbue with, impregnate with the *tawny* bark; and, generally,—

To have or give a *tawny* or brown colour, to imbrown.

As taylours and *tanniers*, and tyliers of erthe.
Piers Ploohman, p. 11.

For person and complexion they have broade and flatte visages, of a *tanned* colour into yellowe and blacke.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 489.

[There is also cotton wool] cordouan skinnes *tanned* white, to be made blacke, of them great quantity, and also course wool to make beds.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 115.

After which conference the said Agona tooke a piece of *tanned* leather of a yellow skin edged about with Esnogny (which is their riches and the thing which they esteeme most precious, as we esteeme gold) which was upon his head in stead of a crowne, and he put the same on the head of our captaine.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 233.

They found bags of trane oyle, many little images cut in wood, seale skinnes in *tan-fats*, with many other such trifles, whereof they diminished nothing.—*Id. Ib.* p. 104.

The other rable of Norfolke rebelles, ye pretend a common welth: how amend ye it, by killing of gentlemen, by spoyling of gentlemen, by imprisoning of gentlemê? a marueylous *tanned* common welth.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition, p. 8.

No hus andman to wear any dyed cloth, nor leather *tanned* or dressed out of the realm
Stype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. (1551.) b. ii. c. 6.

The earl gave the former a *tan-house*, and keepership of one of his games.—*Id. Ib.* 1 *Queen Mary*, (1556.) c. 43.

Much like, as when the heaten marinere,
That long hath wandred in the ocean wide,
Oft sount in swelling Tethys saltish teare;
And long time having *tanned* his *tawnie* hide
With blustring breath of heaven, that none can bide,
And scorching flames of fierce Orion's hound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

This cobler, taking a slice of bread, toasted it by degrees at some distance from the fire, turning many times till it become brown and hard on both sides "This, my Lord," saith he, "we good fellows call a *tanned* toast, done so well that it will last many morning's draughts; and leather, thus leisurely *tanned* and turned many times in the fat, will prove serviceable."—*Fuller. Worthies. Middlesex.*

I might ad in like sort the profit insuing by the barke of this wood, whereof our *tanners* haue great vse in dressing of leather.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. iii. c. 22.

Dio. Thou being the son of a tiler, canst thou hope to be a senator?
Gal. Thou being the son of a *tanner*, canst thou hope to be an emperor?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act i. sc. 3.

The Lord Treasurer Burleigh (who always consulted artificers in their own art) was indoctrinated by a cobler in the true *tanning* of leather.—*Fuller. Worthies. Middlesex.*

——— Hopelese
To have the courteste your cradle promis'd,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrioking slaues of winter.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 4.

She mounts the rocks, she skims the level plain,
Dogs, hawks, and horses, crowd her early train:
Her hardy face repels the *tanning* wind,
And lines and meshes loosely float behind.
Parnell. Health.

As they had hides in sufficient plenty, and they had found a hogshead of lime, which the Indians or Spaniards had prepared for their own use, they *tanned* a few hides with this lime.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 3.

The bellows (to which a gun-barrel served for a pipe) had no other inconvenience, than that of being somewhat strong scented from the imperfection of the *tanner's* work.—*Id. Ib.*

The inside of the hark is red, and it is used for *tanning* of leather very much all over the West Indies.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1682.

They are covered with raw deer-skins in winter, and *tanned* ones in summer.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 7.

By the 13th and 14th of Charles ii. chap. 7, the exportation, not only of raw hides, but of *tanned* leather, except in the shape of boots, shoes, or slippers, was prohibited; and the law gave a monopoly to our boot-makers and shoe-makers, not only against our graziers, but against our *tanners*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 8.

TANG, *n.* } Either (says Skinner) from the Tang, *v.* } Dut. *Tanghe*, ncer, acris, sharp, keen, or from the Lat. *Tang-ere*, to touch;—it has got a touch. Cudworth writes it *tange*, and it is perhaps merely *tinge*, (by change of *i* into *a*,) applied more commonly to—the *taste*; generally, to—sense or feeling.

Taste or touch, savour, flavour, relish; tone or tune; sound.

But none of vs car'd for Kate.
For she had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor pre hang.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act ii. sc. 2.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thy selfe into the tricke of singularitie.—*Id. Twelfth Night*, Act ii. sc. 5.

In a word, as it is said of the best ayl that it hath no tast, that is, no *tang*, but the natural gust of ayl therein; so I have indeavoured to present these battels according to plain historical truth, without any partial reflections.
Fuller. Worthies. England.

But the periods of divine providence, here in this world, are commonly longer, and the resultions thereof slower; according to that of Euripides, which yet has a *tange* of prophaneness in the expression, The deity is slow or dilatory, and this is the nature of it.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 878.

No *tang* of prepossession or fancy; no footsteps of pride or vanity; no touch of ostentation or ambition, appears to have a hand in the morality of our Saviour and his apostles.
Locke. Reasonableness of Christianity.

TANGENT, *n.* } Fr. *Tangent*; It. *Tangente*;
Tangential. } Lat. *Tangens*, touching.

A line—touching. See the quotation from Hutton.

Thus the *tangential* and centripetal forces, by their counterstruggle, make the celestial bodies describe an exact ellipsis.
Tatler, No. 43.

The *tangent* of an arc is a line touching the circle in one extremity of that arc: continued. &c.
Hutton. Plane Trigonometry. Definitions.

He might give the heavy planets their *tangential* motion by one strong and exactly poised stroke.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 22.

For a rectilinear or elliptical motion can never be brought into a circular without a *tangential* impulse received at the instant when the body comes into the circle wherein it is to move.—*Id. Ib.* pt. iii. c. 25.

TANGIBLE. } Fr. *Tangible*; It. *Tangibile*;
Tangibility. } Sp. *Tangible*; Lat. *Tangibilis*,

that may be touched; from *tang-ere*, to touch.

That may be touched; sensible to the feeling of touch.

And this method of procedure we now chuse, not only because to them that know well how to use it, to the sober and moderate, the peaceable and the wise, it is the best, the most certain, visible and *tangible*, most humble and satisfactory.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 286.

And now we see plainly, that the ancient atheists were of the very same mind with these in our days, that body, or that which is *tangible* and divisable, is the only substantial thing.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 769.

I think, it is not possible for any one to imagine any other qualities in bodies, however constituted, whereby they can be taken notice of, besides sounds, tastes, smells, visible and *tangible* qualities.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 2.

By this sense the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned; as hard, soft, smooth, rough, dry, wet, clammy, and the like.—*Id. Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 11.

Tangibility and impenetrability, were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 770.

Ye poets and critics, and men of the schools,
Who talk about Horace, and Horace's rules;
Ye learned admirers, how comes it, I wonder,
That none of you touch a most *tangible* blunder?
Byrom. Critical Remarks on Horace.

It is more difficult to believe that the Spirit of God can operate on the human soul, than that a piece of stone or iron, where there is no influence or effluence visible or *tangible*, should be able to attract a needle?
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 43.

TANGLE, *v.* } See Entangle. The A. S.
Tangle, *n.* } *Tian*, *te-gan*, to tie, is per-
Tangly. } haps the root.

To tie, to bind, to fold, to perplex; to cause to be perplexed, embarrassed, intricate; to intertwine; to snare or ensnare.

But the highe holy saitls he shall *tangle* snarle or destroye.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 7.

Thei haue bene *tangled* with a certain folish and cancred vile superstiion, and haue wrestled against the truth of a long time.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, fol. 6.

Alas! the fish is caught through baite that hides the hooke,
Euen so her eye me trained hath, and *tangled* with her looke.—*Uncertaine Auctors. The Wounded Louer*, &c.

Were it not better done as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair?
Milton. Lycidas, v. 67.

I mount the courser, call the deep-mouth'd hounds,
The fox unkennell'd flies to covert grounds;
I lead where stags through *tangled* thickets tread,
And shake the saplings with their bracching head.
Parnell. Health.

Meantime th' affrighted damsel threw the reins
Loose on her courser's neck, and scourd the plains;
Through open paths she fled, or *tangled* shades,
Nor rough nor bushy paths her course delay'd.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. i.

——— Pilfering Avarice,
Who, like a spectre, haunts the midnight hour,
When Nature wide around him lies supine
And silent, in the *tangles* soft luxuriy'd
Of death like sleep.
Dyer. Fleece, b. ii.

Meanwhile those three escap'd beneath, explore
The first adventrous youth who reach'd the shore:
Panting, with eyes averted from the day,
Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 3.

TAN'IST. } Skinner suspects to be of Irish
Tan'istry. } origin, otherwise he should suppose it to be from *Thane*, (qv.)

And so it may well be that from thence [Dania] the first original of this word *tanist* and *tanistry* came, and the custome thereof hath sithence, as many others else, beene continued.—*Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.*

The chieftains and the *tanists*, though drawn from the principal families, were not hereditary, but were established by election, or more properly speaking, by force and violence.—*Hume. History of England. Jam. I.* an. 1612.

The customs of Gavelkinde and *tanistry* were attended with the same absurdity in the distribution of property.
Id. Ib.

TANK. } Fr. *Tanquard*; Dut. *Tanckhard*.
Tankard. } The French refer to Rabelais as their early authority; and he (as Sanner thinks,) may have received it from us. Ducange suggests that we may have formed the word by corruption, from *Tin-quart*. Thomson returns it to the Fr. *Etain*, *tin*, and *quart*.

A *tankard* contains a quart. A *tank* is unlimited as to the quantity it may contain; and Thomson derives it from the Fr. *Estang*, a great pond, pool, or standing water. Lat. *Stagnum*.

The common story of Demosthenes' confession, that he had taken great pleasure in hearing of a *tanter-woman* say, as he passed, "This is that Demosthenes"

Comley. Of Obscurity, Ess 3.

To your occupation, dog; bind up the jessamines in yond arbor, and handle your pruning knife with dexterity: tightly I say, go tiftly to your business; you have cost me much, and must earn it in your worth; here's plentiful provision for you, rascal, sallading in the garden, and water in the *tank*, and on holydays the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it.—*Dryden. Don Sebastian*, Act ii. sc. 2.

After the sacrifices were offered upon the altar, one of the priests was to go with a large golden *tankard* to the fountain of Siloam, and having filled it with water, he ascends it up to the water-gate over against the altar, where it was received with a great deal of pomp and ceremony.

Stillingfleet, vol. i. Ser. 9.

My sober evening let the *tankard* bless,
With toast embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught,
While the rich draught with oft-repeated whiffs
Tobacco mild improves.

Warton. A Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

TA'NKLING, i. c. *tinkling*. See TINK.

Short. Here is such a tinkle *tanklings* that we can ne're lie quiet, and then our prayers out

Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act v.

TA'NSY. Fr. *Tanesie*; It. *Tanacéto*; Sp. *Athanasia*; Dut. *Tansey*; Lat. *Tanacetum*, quod revera significat, vel per errorem vetorum botanicorum, a voce *Athanasia*, (Gr. Ἀθανασία.) Skinner.

Some camomile doth not amiss,
With savery and some *tansy*.

Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 5.

'Tis no news to him to have a leg broken, or shoulder out, with being turn'd o' th' *tansie* like a *tenzie*

Beaum. & Fletch. A King, and no King, Act v.

Engl. I, I, and they shall he all addle,
And make an admirable *tansey* for the devil.

Id. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 6.

TA'NTALIZE, *v.* TANTALIZA'TION. TA'NTALIZER. TA'NTALISM. *Ovid.* } From *Tantalus*, whose puoishment was—to thirst in waves, and viewing banquets, starve, (Yalden,

To offer or propose that for which we hunger or thirst—which we crave or desire; but to withhold or delay the attainment of it; to present, to tease by presenting, gratifications beyond our reach or power of obtaining.

What greater plague can hell itself devise,
Than to be willing thus to *tantalize*?

An Answer to Mr. Ben Jonson's Ode, &c.

Rozinante's pains and *tantalizations*, in this night's round, were more irksome to the beast than all his other outridings: which were ever, though somewhat long first, gratified with the welcome rest of an inn.

Gayton. Notes on Don Quixote, (1653.)

Think on my vengeance, choak up his desires,
Then let his banquetings be *tantalisme*.

Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act ii.

In this *tantalizing* situation the Gloucester continued for west a fortnight, without being able to fetch the road, though frequently attempting it, and at sometimes bidding very fair for it.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 2.

I should otherwise have felt exceedingly *tantalized* with living under the walls of so great a city, full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it.

Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 9.

I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this *tantalizer*; willing to allow her all the merit of so generous an interference with her great friends on my behalf.—*Wakefield. Mem.* p. 227.

TA'NTAMOUNT, *adj.* TA'NTAMOUNT. *n.* } Of such, of so great equal, or equivalent; co-adequate or commensurate. See PARAMOUNT.

(tantum) amount as;

Bp. Taylor uses as a verb.

If it be said the apostles did ordain presbyters in every city, it is true, but not sufficient, for so they ordained deacons at Jerusalem, and in all established churches, and yet this will not *tantamount* to an immediate divine institution for deacons, and how can it then be for presbyters?

Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted, § 9.

Whether that lights upon the right side or no, yet perradventure it will not stand with the consequence of our gratitude to God, to do that which in God's estimate may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing.—*Id. Ib.* § 31.

Which seems most probable, viz. that God hath inserted it (the doctrine of a life to come) into our reasonable natures; or by his providence hath conveyed it into the minds of all men, which is *tantamount* to it.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 6.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer, they are plainly *tantamount*; at least the difference to me is undiscernible.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 16.

TAP, *v.* TAP. *n.* TA'PSTER. } Fr. *Tapper*; Dut. *Toppen*; Ger. *Zapfen*; Sw. *Tappa*; A. S. *Tæppan*, promere, suppromere, to draw out drink; says Somner. A *tappipstere*,—a woman *tapster*. But it admits of conjecture whether—to *tap* a barrel, and to *tap*, or strike with the *tip* or *top*, on the *tip* or *top*, be not the same word. To *tap*.—

To strike or hit with the *tip* (of the fingers) the surface (of the hand)—lightly, gently, superficially. To *tap*, or—

To strike (se.) the head or side of a barrel or other vessel;—Converse says, the "Fr. *Tapper* is to bung, or stop with a bung," i. e. to strike a bung into the vessel (se.) to secure the liquor; and it may be also to strike the spiggot or other tubular instrument, by which the liquor may be drawn off; consequentially, to broach, or break into.

Heel-*taps*; i. e. *tips*. See TIP.

Thereto he strong was as a champioun,
And knew well the taverines in every toun,
And every hosteler and gay *tapstere*,
Better than a lazar or a beggere.

Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 221.

She halid hym into the *tapstry* there hit bed way was makid.—*Id. The Pardoneere & Tapstere.*

Though the *tappe* were all daye sterynge (the storye sayth) yet was there no drynke wantynge at nyght, and all by myracle of the seyd Wilhilda.

Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

It (a pote or jarre of stone) holdeth full twelne gallons, and hath a *tap-hole* to drawe wine out thereat, the jarre is very ancient, but whether it be one of them or no I know not, (one of the seven.)—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 169.

I will entertaine Bardolfe: he shall draw; he shall tap. *Id. Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act i. sc. 3.

But when a man's sore beaten o' both sides already,
Then the least *tap* in jest gnes to the guts on him.

Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act iii.

He thinks to discover as much out of the talk of drunkards in *tap-houses*.—*Id. The Woman Hater*, Act i. sc. 3.

Bandied up and down by the schoolmen in their *tapiash* disputes.—*Parker. Repr. of Reh. Transpr.* (1673.) p. 197.

The fir and larch have one *tap root* and no more; for upon that one maine maistie root they rest and are founded; howbeit, many small stings and petie spurns shoot out the sides.—*Holland. Plinie*, lib. xvi. c. 31.

——— Let me dye
If I think I shall ever reach above
A forlorn *tapster*, or some frothy fellow,
That stinks of stale beer.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act ii. sc. 1.

Thus pray'd the swain in heat of blood,
Whilst nigh celestial Cupid stood;
And, *tapping* him, said, "Youth, be wise,
And let a child for once advise."

Fenton. The Platonic Spell.

Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.

Gay. The Shepheard's Week, Past. 1.

It was impossible therefore to draw out any of its contents by a *tap*, the sides being from the bottom to the top wholly inaccessible.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

The person who is to pay obeisance, squats down before the chief, and bows the head to the sole of his foot; which, when he sits, is so placed that it can be easily come at; and, having *tapped*, or touched it with the upper or under side of the fingers of both hands, he rises up, and retires.

Id. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 11.

Eager to start, the youthful couple stand,
Let them a while their nimble feet restrain,
And with soft *taps* beat time to ev'ry strain.

Jenyns. The Art of Dancing, c. 2.

Or, unto *tapsters* turn'd, dealt out,
Running from booth to booth about,
To ev'ry scoundrel, by retail,
True jenny-wrrtle of beef and ale.
Then first prepar'd, by bringing beer in,
For present grand electioneering.—*Churchill. Ghost.* b. iv.

TAPE, *n.* Skinner suggests the Fr. *Estoupe*, from the Lat. *Stuppa*, because *tape* was (perhaps) formerly made of *tow*.

Of cole-black silk, within and eke without.
The *tapes* of hire white vulupere
Were of the same suit of hire cotere.

Chaucer. The Millieres Tale, v. 3221.

Fasten them with the pinns (to prevent their falling out and scattering,) or tye them with the *tape*.

Fuller. Worthies. Lancashire.

TA'PER, *n.* TA'PER, *v.* TA'PERNESS. } A. S. *Taper*, cereus, a *taper* or wax light, (Somner;) and Lye interprets *taper-æx*,—an axe made in the form of a waxen (*taper*). Perhaps the reverse is the fact; *taper*, adj. may mean—

Rising to a *tap*, *tip*, or *top*; to a slender, or small *tip* or point; becoming gradually less in its rise or ascent.

The Fr. *Poincte* was a wax candle, or—

Taper,—used in churches, and probably so called from its form or shape.

The bysssp of Eyneoine bys masse song thy,
And at tyme as he wolde to offryuge go,
And bys *taper*, that he offrede, in the bysspe's hond the,
Bodyng as yt were, the *taper* herst atuo.

R. Gloucester, p. 436.

For to a torche oth' to a *taper*. the trinite is likeneie.

Piers Plowhmon, p. 330.

Next after him come lady Sinthia,
The last of all, and swiftest in her sphere,
Of colour blake, husked with hornes twa,
And in the night she listeth best *taper*.

Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

And also that they doo purvay for. liii *tapers* of iii lb. evry pece, to brenne aboute the corps and herse for the foresaid. ii. seasons, whiche tiireis and *tapers* to be bestowed as hereafter shal be devised; which. liii. *tapers* 1 will be holden at every tyme by foule poore men.

Fabyan. The Will.

When the loose queene of love did dresse her eyes
In the most taking flame to win the prize
At Ida; that faint glare to this desire
Burnt like a *taper* to the zone of fire.

F. Beaumont. The Glance.

He knows something which he did not know before and for the time to come by this newly kindled *taper*.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 6.

The first [sort of box-tree] is called the French boxe, it groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the *top*, and runneth up to a more than ordinarie height.

Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 16.

But the cause is in the difference of the shadow, which toward the bottom or base is broader, as are the cones or pyramides, and so it growth smaller and smaller *taperwise*, until at the *tip* it endeth in a sharp point.

Id. Plutarch, p. 956.

And as those nightly *tapers* disappear
When day's bright lord ascends our hemisphere;
So pale grows Reason at Religion's sight:
So dies, and so dissolves in supernatural light.

Dryden. Religio Laici.

The pensive sage
Heedless of sleep, or midnight's harmful damp,
Hangs o'er the sickly *taper*.

Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

Amid the spacious plain the hero plac'd
Sublime in air Bergetaus' lofty mast;
Around the *tapering* top a dove they tye,
The trembling mark at which their arrows fly.

Pit. Virgil. Æneid, b. v.

In all my travels I never saw any single tree-mastes so big in the body, and so long, and yet so well *tapered*, as I have seen in the Chinese junks.

Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

A youthful steer shall fall beneath the stroke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke,
With ample forehead, and with spreading horns,
Whose *taper* tops refulgent gold adorns.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.—*Shenstone. On Taste.*

Then the *taper-moulded* waist
With a span of ribbon brac'd.—*Philips. To Miss Carteret.*

TA'PET. TA'PESTRY. TA'PIS, *v.* TA'PISER. } Fr. *Tapis*, *tapisser*, *tapisserie*; It. *Tappéto*, *tappezzeria*; Sp. *Tapete*, *tapiz*, *tapizar*, *tapizaria*; Lat. *Tapes*; Gr. Ταπης, for δαπης, or δαπις, from δαπτω, (subsisting only in compound words, as δαπεδον, *pavimentum*,) whence ταπης, *tapes*, any thing strewed or spread on the floor or pavement; a carpet. The Fr. *Tapir*, and *tapisser*, are to cover, (generally.) Holland uses the verb

to *tapis;* and Hackluyt speaks of a *tapestry* of feathers. The word is now applied to—

Stuff covered or worked with figures.

An haberdasher, and a carpenter,
A webbe, a dyeyer, and a *tapiser*,
Were alle yclothed in a livere,
Of a solempne and grete fraternite.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 363.

I well do paint with pure gold
And *tapide* hem full manyfold. *Id. Dreame.*

"With that anone I saw Perseverance,
How she helde vp the *tapet* in her hand,
I saw also right in goodly ordinance,
This great lady within the *tapet* stand."
Id. The Assemblie of Ladies.

"And in good faith, the sooth for to say,
Your comming to me ran in my thought,
Herke in your eare, my bed fresh and gay,
I haue behanged with *tapeites* new bought."
Id. The Remedie of Loue.

Foore chauneell, open holes in every side: bedes of silke with *tapites* going al about his chambre.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

He lyinge a season syeke, and knewe that the sure of deth was nere, comaunded suche as were about hym yt they shulde prede a *tapete* vpon the pauement, & than laye hym vpon the sayde *tapet.—Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 231.

His house was hanged about with *tapistrie* of feathers of diuers colours the height of a pike.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 316.

[He] vull prouyde to receyne hym, a fayre and pleasaunt lodgynge, hanged with riche arasse or *tapestrye*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. iii. c. 2.

A man could not heretofore come by a commoners house within the cittie, but he should see the windowes beautified with greene quishins, wrought and *tapissed* with flowres of all colours.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 4.

Now the said chiuk resembled for all the world within the caves of Bacchus, so *tapissed* and adorned they were with the verdure of great leaves and branches, together with all variety of gay flowers.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 459.

Tenne thousand mores of sundry sent and hew,
That might delight the smell, or please the view,
The which the nymphes from all the brooks thereby
Had gathered, they at her foot-stoole threw;
That richer seem'd them any *tapedrye*.
That princes bowres adorne with painted imagery.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

Having audience given him to speak, he [Themistocles] said: That a man's speech might very well be likened unto clothes of *tapestry*, wrought with imagery and story-work, for both the one and the other, if they be displaced and unfolded at length, discover plainly and openly the figures drawn within; but if they be folded or rolled up, all the pourtraitures be hidden, and to no purpose.
Holland, Plutarch, p. 344.

The coarse rough weole with the round great haire, hath been of ancient time highly commended and accounted of in *tapestrie* worke (in *tapetis*); for even Homer himselfe witnesseth that they of the old world used the same much, and tooke great delight therein. But this *tapestrie*, is set out with colours in France, after one sort, and among the Parthians after another.—*Id. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 48.

Minerva did the challenge not refuse,
But deign'd with her the paragon to make,
So to their worke they sit and each doth chuse,
What storie she will for her *tapet* take.—*Id. Metiopolmes.*

Beneath an ample portico, they spread
The downy fleece to form the shumberous bed;
And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich *tapestry*, stiff with inwoven gold.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Lo! purple *tapestry* arrang'd on high
Charms the spectators with the Tyrian dye.
Fawkes. Theocritus, Idyl. 15.

TA'PIS, *v.* } From the Fr. *Tapir*, to cover.
TA'PINAGE. } See TAPET.

To cover, to conceal, to hide, to lurk in a covert, or hiding-place.

With joy alle at ons thei went tille Snawdone
On Jhur & Iui, that *tapised* by that slde,
To purueie tham a skulkyng, on the Englis eft to ride.
R. Brunne, p. 3.

But at the last they denised,
That they would gone in *tapinage*,
As it were in a pilgrimage,
Like good and holy folke vnfeined.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

For as the Jewes prophecies
Was set of God for auantage:
Right so this new *tapinage*
Of loll rilie goth aboute
To set Christes feithe in doute.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Like as the wearie hounds at last retire,
Windlesse, displeased, from the fruitlesse chase,
When the slie beast *tapisht* in bush and brire,
No art nor paines can rowse out of his place.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. vii. s. 2.

TAR, *n.* } Fr. *Tare*; Dut. *Tarre, terre,*
TAR, *v.* } *teer, teere*; Sw. *Tiära*; A. S.
TARPA'WLING, *n.* } *Tare*, pix liquida, pix fluida,
liquid or fluid pitch; usually (says Lye,) derived from the Dut. *Teer, tener*, mollis, soft. Ibre contains a suggestion, that *tar* may be the *tear* of the tree (pine, fir, &c.

A *tar*, and a *tarpawling*, are applied to *a sailor*.

They doe pray that it may bee made sixeteene foote broade, and one hundred and eightie fathoms long: and coat in the middle way twentie foote from the pale towarde the water side there may be a house made to *tarre* in, standing alone by it selfe for danger of fire.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 302.

And farther they desire that you will prouide for as much *tarre* as you may, for here wee haue small store.—*Id. Ibb.*

At which place and places you doe assigne them a principall ouerseere as well to see the deliuerie of the stuffe vnwrought, as also to take charge of the stuffe wrought, & to foresee that neither the yarne be burnt in *tarring*, nor the hempe rotted in the watering.—*Id. Ib.* p. 293.

Lep. I haue nointed ye, and *terr'd* ye with my doctrine,
And yet the murren sticks to ye.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act iii. sc. 2.

And least his *tarbox* should offend,
He left it at the folde:
Sweete growte, or whig, his bottle had
As much as it might hold.
Warner. Albion's England, b. iv. c. 20.

The liquid pitch *or tarre* throughout all Europe is boiled out of the torch tree: and this kind of pitch serveth to calke ships withal, and for many other uses. Now the manner of drawing *tarre* out of this tree, is, to cut the wood thereof into peeces, and when they are piled up hollow into an heape, to make a great fire within, as it were under a furnace, being cleied without-forth: thus with the heat of the fire it doth frie and seeth againe.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 11.

Lawson was the man of whose judgement the duke had the best esteem; and he was, in truth, a man of that breeding, (for he was a perfect *tarpawling*) a very extraordinary person: be understood his profession incompatably well, spake clearly and pertinently.
Clarendon. Life, vol. ii. p. 478.

Not far from this town on the bay, close by the sea, about 5 pieces from high water-mark, there is a sort of bitumenous matter boils out of a little hole in the earth; it is like thin *tar*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, ch. 1683.

Some the gall'd robes with dawby marline bind,
Or sear-cloth masts with strong *tarpawling* coats;
To try new shrouds one mounts into the wind,
And one below their ease or stiffness notes.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

But about the beginning of the present century, in 1703, the pitch and *tar* company of Sweden endeavoured to raise the price of their commodities to Great Britain by prohibiting their exportation, except in their own ships, at their own price, and in such quantities as they thought proper.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

Nothing material happened the next day, except that some of the natives stole a *tarpawling*, and other things from off the deck.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 6.

TARA'NTULA. } Fr. *Tarantole*; It. *Tarànta*
TARA'NTULATED. } *tola*; Sp. *Tarantula*.

A most venomous spider; called so of the Neapolitan city, *Taranto*, near unto which there be more of them than in any other part of Italy, (Cotgrave.)

This word, Lover, did not less pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

It [his pleasure] wounds the heart, and he dies with a *tarantula* dancing and singing till he bows his neck, and kisses his bosome with the fatal voddings and declensions of death.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 19.

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any imagination or idea of what it stands for, pronounces a good word; but so long means nothing at all by it.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10.

Motions unwill'd its pow'rs have shewn.
Tarantulated by a tune. *Green. The Spleen.*

TA'RCEL. } See TERCEL.
TA'SSEL. }

TA'RDY, *v.* }
TA'RDY, *adj.* } Fr. *Tarde, tarder*; It. *Tàrda*,
TA'RDILY. } *tardare*; Sp. *Tardo, tardar*;
TA'RDINESS. } Lat. *Tardus*. See RETARD.
TA'RDITY. }

Thus secure Troy was cher-set,
When Troy was quet-stoute,
And ouer rich, was ouer-runne,
And *tardie* lookt about. *Warner. Albion's England*, b. iii. c. 18.

For being transported by iealousies
To bloody thoughts, and to reuenge, I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poyson
My friend Prolixenes: which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 2.

And speaking thicke (which Nature made his blemish)
Became the accents of the valiant.
For those that could speake low, and *tardily*,
Would turne their owne perfection, to abuse,
To seeme like him.—*Id. 2 Pt Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 3.

And that indeed it is but a slow and *tardipradous* animal, preying upon sdvantage, and otherwise may be escaped.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 28.

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardily*.—*Digby. Pre-existence of Souls.*

Confu'd, unnerv'd in Hector's presence grown,
Amaz'd he stood, with terrours not his own.
O'er his broad back his moony shield he threw,
And, glaring round, with *tardy* steps withdrew.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Yet, flying fsem his quiet, thither crowds
Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,
Which comes too late.—*Dyer. The Fleece*, b. i.

His *tardiness* of execution exposes him to the encroachments of those who catch a hint and fail to work.
Idler, No. 1.

The *tardiness* of his [the sloth] pace seems to have reference to the capacity of his organs, and to his propensities with respect to food: i. e. is calculated to counteract the effects of repletion.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 16.

TARE. From the Dut. *Teren, teeren*; Ger. *Zehren*, absumere, because it *destroys* the corn; and *teeren*, (Skinner adds,) from the Lat. *Terere*: it is the A.S. *Tir-an*, to prey upon, to consume, (to *tear*, qv.)

Tare,—"Fr. *Tare*, is also applied to the loss, diminution, decay, impairment, want, or waste in merchandize, &c. by the exchange or use thereof," (Cotgrave.)

And whanne men slepten his enemy came and sewe abote *taris* in the myddil of whete and wente awey.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 13.

But whyle men slept, there came his foe and sowed *tares* among the wheate, & went his way.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For therbefore he stale but curteisly,
But inne he was a thefe outrageously
For which the wardein chidde and made fare,
But therof set the miller not a *tare*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3994.

TARGE. } Fr. *Targe, targue*; It. *Tàrga*,
TA'RGET. } *targhetta*; Sp. *Targa, tarjeta*;
TARGETT'EER. } Low Lat. *Targa, targia*; Dut.
Targee, targie; Ger. *Tartsch*; A.S. *Targ, targa*, from the Lat. *Terga*, or rather *tergere*, because made of hides stripped from the bodies of animals. (See *Skinner, Du Cange*, and *Menage*.) Cotgrave calls it—

"A kind of shield, almost square."

The furst ende of hys ost hynore Harald myd sueh grame
So thycke sette, that non man ne myyte come wythynne,
Wyth stronge *targes* hem bynore, that archers ne dude
hem nogt. *R. Gloucester*, p. 361.

Artur bed ys felawes, to late hym yworthe alone,
As gif hii seye hym in nede, that hii ne made *targynge*
bone.—*Id.* p. 207.

Cadwal, the he wuste thys, ne made no *targyne*,
Ac smot to hym myd ys ost, & ther wythoute fayle
At Eccestre strong ynou hii smyte an bataylle.—*Id.* p. 245.

Ten serreaunz of the best his *targe* gan him here,
That egre wer & prest to coiuere him & to were.
Id. p. 183.

Upon an ambler esily she sat,
Ywimpled wel, and on hire hede an hat,
As brode as is a bokeler, or a *targe*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 471.

The red statue of Mars with spere and *targe*
So shineth in his white banner large,
That all the feldes glitteren up and doun.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 975.

For when they had chased the Romaynes many a myle
throughe reasun of their bowes, at the last the Romaynes
ashamed of theyr flyinge, and remembringe theyr olde

hoblenesse and courage, imagined this way, that they would kneele downe on theyr knees, and so cover all theyr body with theyr shieldes and *targettes*, that the Parthians shaftes might slide over them.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. i.

A squyer of Henalt receyued suche a stroke with a stone, on his *targe*, that it was clouyn clene asonder with the stroke, and his arme broken, so that it was long after or he was hole.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 45.

In their battels they haue *target-men*, with broad wicker *targets*, and darts with heades at both endes, of yron.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 505.

The 27 one general himselfe with certaine shot and some *targettiers* went onor into the maine vote the place where this foresayde Indian captaine which wee had taken had bidde vs that the Casique, which was the lord of the Iland, was gone vnto.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 812.

Another likewise giving a *target* to her sonne when hee took his leave of her to go to warre, said unto him: Thy father kept this *target* well from time to time; see thou (for thy part) keep it as well, or else die with it.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 396.

Now that I have already, my masters, spoken sufficiently of horsemen, men of armes, and souldiers heavily armed at all points, it remaineth to discourse of light footmen, and *targetiers* nimbly appointed.—*Id. Ib.* p. 299.

——— No man must rest at ease,
The bosomes of our *targetiers* must all be steept in sweat.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

And Artenon Clazomenius [lovented] the pavois, mantlets, *targuet-roofes*, for the assaut of cities.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

Beneath the spacious *targe* (a blazing round,
Thick with bull-hides and brazen orbits bound,
On his raiv'd arm by two strong braces stay'd)
He lay collected in defensive shade.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

Around their heads the whistling javelins sung,
With sounding strokes their brazen *targets* rung.
Id. Ib. b. xii.

But we had scarcely left the boat when he returned, and we then perceived that he had left the rock only to fetch a shield or *target* for his defence.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

TARGUM. } The name given by the Jews
TA'RGUME. } to the Chaldaic Paraphrase of the Scriptures: it means—*Explanation*, interpretation. See *Menage*.

But she extenuating, replied, lest perhaps ye die. For so in the vulgar translation it runneth, and so it is expressed in the *Targum* or paraphrase of Jonathan.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 1.

Then we must conclude that Jonathan or Onkelos the *Targumists* were of cleaner language than he that made the tongue.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

TA'RIFF. Menage says is Arabic, formed from *d'aref*, to know. For the usage, see the quotation.

This traffick, for such it was, became so frequent, that, even in times less ancient, the church of Rome found it necessary to publish a *tariff*, or book of rates, which I have seen in print, wherein the price is set over against every sin, lest purchasers should be imposed upon.
Bolingbroke. Fragments, § 70.

TARN. A lake or meer, pool, (Ray.)

The Air or Aire riseth out of the lake or *tarne* south of Dartbreake, wherein, as I heare, is none other fish but red trout, and perch.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 15.

TA'RNISH, *v.* Fr. *Ternir*, It. *Ternire*.
To dim or darken; to soil or sully; to lessen or diminish, or lose the brightness or lustre, the clearness or purity.

Some patterns yet like *tarnish'd* lace, are worn,
And now disguise what once they did adorn.
Fuller. Memoirs. To the Reader & Writer of Lives.

How long wilt thou the general joy detain,
Starve and defraud the people of thy reign;
Content ingloriously to pass thy days
Like one of Virtue's fools, that feed on praise;
Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
Grow stale, and *tarnish* with our daily sight?
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

So far as they either want any thing of original exactness, or have lost any of their first freshness, and are, as it were, faded or *tarnished* by time; so far are they obscure.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 29.

Persecution for opinions, stuck the fastest; and after having *tarnished* the splendor of almost every Protestant community in its turn, was the latest, and with most difficulty, shaken off.—*Warburton*, vol. x. Ser. 20.

TAR-PA'WLING. See TAR.

TA'RRASS. See TERRACE.

TA'RRIER. See TERRIER.

TA'RRY, *v.* } See TARDY, from which
TA'RRY, *n.* } *tarry* appears formed. The
TA'RSIER. } French wrote *targar*, as well
TA'RRIANCE. } as *tarder*.
TA'RRYING, *n.* } To stay or stop, to delay, to wait, to linger or loiter; to remain or continue.

Sone Tymothe, I write to thee these thingis, hopynge that I schal come soone to thee: but if I *tarie*, that thou wite hou it bihoueth thee to lyue in the honse of God.
Wiclif. 1 Tymo. c. 3.

These thynges wryte I vnto thee, trusting to come shortly vnto the; but and if I *targe* longe, that then thou mayst yet lame knowledge howe thou oughtest to behaue thy selfe in ye house of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Yet if that servaunt seye in his herte: my lord *tarieth* to come, and bigynne to smyte children and bondmaydens.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 12.

This Diomede, of whom I you tell gan,
Goth now within himselfe aye arguing,
With all the sleight and all that ever he can,
How he may best with shortest *tarying*,
Into his nette Cresceides herte bring.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

With hed enclined, and with full humble chere,
This reiul terrell spake, and twiel nought.
Id. The Assemblie of Fowles.

This false knight vpon delaie
Hath *tarried* till thei were salepe,
As he that woll time kepe
His deadly workes to fulfille.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

His fonrney required suche haste, that he coulde no longer *tarie*.—*Udal. Erasmus. Luke*, c. 10.

The French Secretary is come to Loodon, & hathe brought your pencon; he desirys to have a sufficyent discharge lyke as he had the last tyme, or ells he woll make no poymnt: he sayth his *tarry* is but short her.—*Lodge. Illust. of British History. Alien to Shrewsbury*, an. 1516.

And for that cause he is often times called of them Fabius cuctator, that is to say, the *tarier* or delayer.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 23.

One cause of hys *tarryuance* [Johan Capgrane sayth] was the growynge of hys heare concerynyg hys crowne.
Bale. Englishe Votaries, pt. i.

Fabius as was esmanded, making no longer *tariance* in hys iorney, met hym with hys legion.
Goldinge. Cæsar. Comment. b. v.

But after a year or two's *tarryance* in London, divers reasons persuaded him to remove away into more obscurity.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary* an. 1553.

It doeth perysshe in dede, if it chaunge and fall from godlynesse vpon condicion or conenaunte to haue a shorte *tarying* in the bodye.—*Udal. Erasmus. Mathew*, c. 10.

What ails you, sir? Death, do not make fools on's,
Neither go to church, nor *tarry* at home.
That's a fine horse-pipe?
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 4.

In church your grandsire cut his throat:
To do the job too long he *tarry'd*;
He should have had my heirs' vote
To cut his throat before he marry'd.
Swift. On the Upright Judge.

We brought our ships into this place the 25th day, but were forced to *tarry* for a spring tide before we could have water enough to clean them.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1683.

TART. See TAR.

TART, *n.* } Fr. *Tarte, tourte, tourteau*; It.
TA'RTLET. } *Torta*; Lat. *Torta*, pasta,—*torta*, (past part. of *torquere*,) to twist, to wreathe,—

Pastry, so called originally, because *wreathed* or twisted, as some (French) bread nowis. Bacon and Holinshed both allude to the hews or figures in which these *tarts* were made.

With *tartes*, or with cheffes fat,
With dainte flannes, brode and flat.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And therewith marchpaine wrought with no small curiositie, *tarts* of diuerse hewes and sundrie denominations.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

Philip [I say] being aware hereof, sent secretly unto every one of them as they sate at the board, and caused them to be told in their ear that they should keep their stomachs and reserve one corner in it for a dainty *tart* or marchpain.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 337.

As for the making of knots or figures, with diverse coloured earths, that they may lie under the windowes of the house on that side, which the garden stands, they be but toyes, you may see as good sights, many times, in *tarts*.
Bacon. Ess. Of Gardens.

It grows on a bushy plant, has a bitterish taste, rather insipid; but may be eaten either raw or in *tarts*, and is used as food by the natives.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b.iv. c. 2.

They may be compared to the puffs and *tartlets* of the pastry cook, which are only good immediately after they are drawn from the oven.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, pt. ii. Ev. 29.

TART, *v.* } Dut. *Terghen*; Ger. *Zerren*;
TART, *adj.* } A.-S. *Ter-an, tyr-ian*, to irritate,
TA'RTLY. } to exasperate.
TA'RTNESS. } To *tar*, (e.g. a dog,)—to anger, to sharpen or rouse his anger, to sharpen or rouse his courage; to encourage, to provoke.

Tart,—A. S. *Teart*, asper, (Dut. *Taertligh*,) is—*tar-ed, tar'd, tart*, (Tooke;) sharp, keen, sour, acid. See TART, *n. ante*.

And fadris nyle ghe *terre* ghoure sones to wraththe, but norissche ghe hem in techyng and chastisynge of the lord.
Wiclif. Effesies, c. 6.

Fadrie nyle ghe *terre* ghoure sones to indignacioun.
Id. Colocennes, c. 3.

A coke they hadden with hem for the nones,
To boile the chikenes and the marie bones,
And poudre marchant *tart* and galingale.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 381.

If suche as professe the salte of the phospel, doe not onely not heale the corrupte affections of other with the *tartenesse* of truthe, but also fall themselues, for theyr parentes and frendes pleasures, and because to obtayne earthlye vanities. What then, &c.
Udal. Erasmus. Marke, c. 11.

The quene smylynge, called for a goblet, where into she dyd poure a quantitie of very *tarte* vinegar.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 21.

And not onely did the courtiers use these perswasions with the queen, but some preachers also more *tartly* then was fit, and some of the vulgar sort (either out of hope or fear) more saucily then became them, exercised their wits at their pleasure upon this subject.
Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, an. 1587.

And like a dogge that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
Shakespeare. King John, Act iv. sc. 1.

Faith there has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sinne to *tarre* them to controversy.
Id. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

Hereby it getteth an excellent colour, and continuance without impeachment, or anie superfluous *tartness*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

[Thomas Rudburne] an excellent scholar, and skilful mathematician; of a meek and mild temper (though at one time a little *tart* against the Wiclifites) which procured him much love with great persons.
Fuller. Worthies. Hertfordshire.

One seeringly saluted him, "Good morrow, Bishop quondam!" To whom Bonner as *tartly* return'd, "Good morrow, Knave semper!"—*Id. Ib. Worcestershire.*

I would not be so lookt upon, and laught at, so made a ladder for her wit, to climb upon, for 'tis the *tartest* tit in Christendom, I know her well Frank.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act iv.

Phor. Her *tartness* unto us too.
Ard. That's a wise one.
Phor. I rarely like, it shews a rising wisdom,
That chides all common fools as dare enquire
What princes would have private.
Id. Valentinian, Act i. sc. 2.

The Africans use to mitigate and allay the *tartness* of their wines with plastre, yea and in some parts of their countrey, with lime.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xiv. c. 19.

The juice is very *tart*, yet of a pleasant taste, sweetned with sugar.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

Dr. Brevint rejected, with disdain, any thought of a material sacrifice, a bread offering, or a wine offering; *tartly* ridiculing the pretences commonly made for it.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 168.

——— The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the *tart* reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

In the woods we found a tree which bore fruit that in colour and shape resembled a cherry; the juice had an agreeable *tartness*, though but little flavour.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

TA'RTAR. TARTA'REOUS. TA'RTAROUS. } Fr. *Tartre.* Skinner calls it *fæx vini siccata*, the dried lees of wine: a word, with little difference, common to all modern languages, (*nescio an*) from the Ger. *Tartaken*, acitare, because the lees of wine work and ferment.

Sal *tartre*, alcaly, and sal preparat.
Chaucer. The Chaunnes Yemannes Tale, v. 16,278.

Hor. I judge him of a rectified spirit,
By many revolutions of discourse,
(In his bright reason's influence,) refined
From all the *tartarous* moods of common men.
B Jonson. The Poetaster, Act v. sc. 1.

In fruits the *tartarous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra.*

As the soul animates the whole, what nearly touches the soul relates to all. Therefore the asperity of *tartarous* salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul.—*Berkely. Siris*, § 86.

TARTA'REAN. TARTA'REOUS. } Gr. Ταρταρος; Lat. *Tartarus.* The infernal regions, or hell; of or pertaining to hell; hellish.

——— But on the wattrie calme
His brooding wings the Spirit of God outspread,
And vital vertue infus'd, and vital warmth
Throughout the fluid mass, but downward purg'd
The black *tartarous* cold infernal dregs
Adverse to life. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

——— And for lightning see
Black fire and horror shot with equal rage
Among his angels; and his throne it self
Mixt with *Tartarous* sulphur, and strange fire,
His own invented torments. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

TASK, *n.* TASK, *v.* TA'SKER. } Fr. *Tasche*; Dut. *Taeche, tachse.* The etymologists look very widely. Fabyan and Kilian so write (i.e. *tashe*) the word *tax*; and it is not improbable that they are the same word.

A *task* seems to be a *tax*,—any imposition; any thing imposed, or undertaken to be done; any thing exacted or required to be done; a rated or apportioned work or labour.

In tiere wheof, Canutus, his son, after that he was kyng, closed in the lande of that holy martyr with a depe dyche, and graunted to the inhabytaunte therof great fredam, and quyt them of al kyngly *taske* or tribute.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 200.

But at lenethe they grened or displeasyd the kyng in suche wyse, that he was fayne to sette a *taske* thorough his lande to oppresse theyr malyce.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1207.

How much happier were the world if those eager *taskmasters*, whose eyes are so curious and sharp in discerning what should be done by many, and what by few, were all ch inged into painful doers of that which your Christian ought either only or chiefly to do.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. vii. § 14.

——— Hear me [great Pompey]
If thy great spirit can hear, I must *task* thee:
Thou hast most unnobly rob'd me of my victory,
My love, and mercy.
Beaum & Fletch. The False One, Act ii. sc. 1.

Bold is the *task*, when subjects, grown too wise,
Instruct a monarch where his errour lies;
For though we deem the short-lived fly pure past,
'Tis sure the mighty will revenge at last.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead.—*Dryden & Lee.*

Dare to be wise: begin; for, once begun,
Your *task* is easy; half the work is done.
Francis. Horace, b. i. Epis. 2.

And, worse than all, and most to be deplor'd,
As human nature's broadest, foulest blot,
Chains him, and *tasks* him, and exacts his sweat
With stripes, that Mercy with a bleeding heart
Weeps, when she sees inflicted on a beast.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

Let it ever be in our thoughts that sin is the severest *task-master* we can serve: and that its wages in the end are certainly death.—*Gispin*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

TA'SSEL. TA'SSELED. TA'SSERS. } The Low. Lat. *Tasselli* are so called, diminutively, from the Fr. *Tesse*; and are tufts or knots wrought of interwoven gold and silk, hanging from the corners of the dress, and so placed and formed as to be a protection or armour for the thigh, (Vossius. *De Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18.) They are not now so confined either in materials or situation.

And purfrid in the ribanings
Of dukes stroies, and of kings,
And with a bend of gold *tassled*,
And knopes fine of gold amled.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

And by hire girdle hung a purse of lether,
Tasseled with silk, and perled with latoun.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3251.

In sommer they goe often with kerchieffes of fine white lawne, or cambrick, fastned vnder the chinne, with two long *tassels* pendent.—*Hacklupt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 497.

They were mighty made men, and carried marvellous bright targets of steel before them, their legs were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses*, their coats were black, and marched shaking heavy halberds upon their shoulders.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 212.

Then troke that squire an horne of bugle small,
Which hung adowne his side in twisted gold
And *tasselles* gay.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 8.

Pax. And smile, and wave a chair with comely grace too,
Play with our *taste* gently, and do fine things,
That catch a lady sooner than a virtue.
Beaum. & Fletch. More Valour, Act ii.

As woodbine weds the plant within her reach,
Rough elm, or smooth-grain'd ash, or glossy beech,
In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden *tassels* on the leafy sprays.
Cowper. Retirement.

I have known one pass for a man of great learning and a critic by dint of a pair of spectacles, and a gold headed cane, with a silk string and *tassels*.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 55.

Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
The *tassel'd* cap and the spruce band a jest,
A mock'ry of the world!
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

TASTE, *n.* TASTE, *v.* TA'STABLE. TA'STER. TA'STEFUL. TA'STELESS. TA'STELESSNESS. TA'STY. } Fr. *Taster*; It. *Tastàre*, to touch; Dut. *Tasten*, or *tacken*; Ger. *Tasten*, or *tucken*, to touch or take. See TAKE.

To *touch* (sc.) with the tongue and palate; to cause or produce, to have or receive—sensations by the tongue and palate; to have or receive a savour or flavour, a relish; more generally, to feel; to perceive, to inspect, to examine.

Tasty is now common in speech.

For I seye vnto you, that none of those men which were bydden, shall *tast* of my supper.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Trenly I seye to you ther ben summe of hem that stonden here, whiche schulen not *taste* deeth, til thei se mannes sone comynge in his kyngdom.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 16.

Verely I saye vnto you, some there be amonge them that here stande, whiche shall not *taste* of deathe tyll they shall se yt soune of man come in his kingdome.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For yf a litll part of that that is *tasted* be booli, the hool gobet is booli.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 11.

For thou of love hast lost thy *tast* I gesse,
As sicke man hath, of swete and bitternesse.
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Fowles.

I rede thee let thin hond upon it folie
And *tast* it wel, and stou thou shalt it find
Sin that thou seest not with thin eyen blind.
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,971.

Let us well *taste* him at his berte root.
Id. Legende of Ariadne.

Hony is the more sweete if mouth shane firste *tasted* sauours that be wycke.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

But it is not my fest all plevn,
But all of wolde, and of wisshes,
Thereof hane I my full disshes,
But as of folynge, and of *taste*,
Yet might I neuer hane a repaste.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Right so my sonne I aske of the,
If thou with prodigalitee
Hast here and there thy lone wasted?
My father nay, but I hane *tasted*
In many a place, as I hane go,
And yet lone I neuer one of tho,
But for to drine fourth the daie.
Id. Ib. b. v.

And so sonne as they beat woon it, it begins to boile like newe wine, & to be sower and sharp of *taste* and they berte it in that maner till butter come therof. Then *taste* they therof, and being indifferently sharpe they drinke it.
Hacklupt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 97.

Colewarts are reported by one of the ancients to prosper exceedingly, and to be better *tasted*, if they be sometimes watred with salt-water.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 4.0.

And pertrid in the ribanings
Of dukes stroies, and of kings,
And with a bend of gold *tassled*,
And knopes fine of gold amled.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

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Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 55.

Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
The *tassel'd* cap and the spruce band a jest,
A mock'ry of the world!
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

Then bringeth he forth his rich three-footed tables; then come abroad the lampes, candlesticks, and branches of silver; the lights are disposed in order about the cups: the cup-bearers, skinkers, and *tasters*, are chanteet.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 177.

Mol. Hence you rogue,
Am I fit for you? is't not grace sufficient
To have your staff, a bolt to bar the door
Where a Don enters, but that you'l presume
To be his *taster*?
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iv. sc. 2.

Say, all ye wise and well-pierc'd hearts,
That live and die amidst her darts,
What is't your *tasteful* spirits do prove
In that rare life of her, and love?
Crashaw. The Flaming Heart.

——— And at aged men are glad,
Being *tasteless* grown, to joy in joys they had;
So now the sick starv'd world must feed upon
This joy, that we had her, who now is gone.
Donne. A Funeral Elegy.

The organ of *taste* is the tongue and palate: bodies that emit light, sounds, and smells, are seen, heard, and smelt at a distance; but bodies are not *tasted*, but by immediate application to the organ; for till our meat touch our tongues or palates, we *taste* it not, how near soever it be.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 11.

The trees around them all their fruit produce;
Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice!
(Thence call'd Lotophagi) which who so *tastes*,
Insatiate riots in the sweet repasts,
Nor other home, nor other care intends,
But quits his house, his country, and his friends.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.—*Boyle.*

Shall man presume to be my master,
Who's but my caterer and *taster*?—*Swift*, Riddle 4.

It is not our office to be *tasters*, to be dressers, to be masters of the sports to all men: we in such matters would please our own palate, and therefore we should not about them offend others.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 21.

Few can with me in dextrous works contend,
The pyre to build, the stubborn oak to rend;
To turn the *tasteful* viand o'er the flame,
Or foam the goblet with a purple stream.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

"Ah! what avail the largest gifts of Heaven,
When drooping healths and spirits go amiss?
How *tasteless* then whatever can be given!"
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

They would not swallow a drop either of wine or spirits; they put the glass to their lips, but having *tasted* the liquor, they returned it, with strong expressions of disgust.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 3.

Bound in thy adamantine chain,
The proud are taught to *taste* of pain,
And purple tyrants vainly groan
With pangs unfelt before, unpitied, and alone.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart
And spiritless, as never to regret
Sweets *tasted* here, and left as soon as known.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

——— His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicated charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape.
Cooper. The Power of Harmony, b. ii.

They who must always have somewhat extremely delicious to fill up their hours, reject as flat and *tasteless* a number of things, with which others are very well entertained.
Seeker, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Nor am [I] inclined to lessen the number of the few friends whom time has left me, by obstructing that happiness which I cannot partake, and venting my vexations in censures of the forwardness and indiscretion of girls, or the inconstancy, *tastelessness*, and perfidy of men.
Rambler, No. 119.

TATCH, TACH, or TACH. } Fr. *Tache, tacher*, a spot, stain, or blemish; a spot or mark of disgrace. Probably—

A *touch*; a contagious or infectious touch, a stain. See the quotations from Elyot. In the *Merchant's Second Tale*, a *tach* seems to be—

A *touch* of knavery or cunning; a trick, a contrivance or plot.

Fawnus appon a dey, when Beryn came at eve,
Was set appon a purpese to make his sone leve
All his shrewd *tachis* with goodnes if he might.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

More over, to the nourysse shuld be appointed an other wommane, of approuud vertue, mysteition, and gravitie, who shal not suffe in the childes presence to be shewed any acte or *tatche* dyshoneste or any wanto or vicleme worde to be spoken.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 3.

Wherfore not onely priucis, but also all other ehyldren, from theyr nurises pappes, are to be hepte diligently from the heryng or seinge of any vise or yuell *tacke*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoor, b. i. c. 3.

Yet he thought good, not to neglect the punctual directions for the *tackes*, snuffers, snuff-dishes, besoms, and the meanest requisites of that sacred fabric.
Bp. Hall. Ser. 1 *Cor.* xi. 10.

TA'TTER, *v.* } A.S. *To-tæran*, lacerare, di-
TA'TTER, *n.* } lacerare, dilaniare, to tear, to rent, to pull in pieces, (Somner.) Also written *To-teran*. *Tatter* seems merely the reduplication *tear tear*, as *tattle*, *tell tell*.

To tear in pieces, into rags; to rend into strips or small pieces.

Not squemishly, frowniegly or skornefully shunning the ragged and *tattered* sleeue of any suppliant, holding vp to him a simple solicd bill of complaint or petition.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 8.

For they were so poore and ragged, that they had scarse anie *tatters* to couer.
Hollinshed. Chronicles. Hen. III. an. 1218.

And, to that their faces
Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and *tatter'd*, their disgraces
Did much the more augment, and made more ugly cases.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 12.

Jvc. He looks indeed like an old *tatter'd* colours,
That every wind would borrow from the staff.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act ii.

L. With. Fripper! superannated frippery! I'll frippery the villain; I'll reduce him to frippery and rags. A *tatter-demalion*—I hope to see him hung with *tatters*, like a Long-lane peut-house, or a gibbet thief.
Congreve. The Way of the World, Act iii.

Scornful he spoke, and o'er his shoulder flung
The broad-patch'd scrip; the scrip to *tatters* hung
Jib-jiuin'd, and knotted to a twisted thong.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvjii.

For their arms, ammunition, and every conveniency, they were masters of, except the *tattered* habits they had on, were all carried away in the barge.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 3.

Col Some comerades of mine that call me to play;—Pox on 'em they'l spoil all——
Bra. Pray let's see 'em.
Col. Hang 'em *tatterdemallions*, they are not worth your sight.—*Dryden. Secret Love*, Act iv.

TA'TTLE, *v.* } A.S. *To-tæl-an, or to-tellan;*
TA'TTLE, *n.* } to tell or talk much, often.
TA'TTER. } See TATTER.
TA'TTLING, *n.* } To tell or talk much; thoughtlessly, heedlessly, idly, triflingly; to gossip; to tell tales, to prattle.

Tittle-tottle, i. e. *tattle-tattle*,—incessant *tattle*. See TITTLE.

First Cayphas playes the priest, and Herode sits as king, Pylate the judge, Judas the jurour verdict in doth bring, Vaine *talling* plaies the vice, well chaffe in ritche array.
Gascoigne. Flowers.

He stands on teames of honourable minde,
Ne will he carried with the common winde
Of courts inconstant tumbilitie,
Ne after everie *tattling* fable flie.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Nay, do not laugh, for I mean honestly.
How these young thinge *tattle*, when they get a toy by th' end.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess*, Act iii.

But you must be *little tatling* before all our guests!
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv, sc. 3.

"Why, what then, Goody Two-shoes, what if it be?
Hold you, if you can, your *little tattle*," quoth he.
Colton. A Voyage to Ireland, c. 2.

And withall they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house: and not onely idle, but *tatters* also, and busie-bodies, speaking things which they ought not.
Bible. 1 Timothe, v. 13.

A fool cannot be relied upon for council; nor a vicious person for the advantaces of vertue, nor a beggar for relief, nor a stranger for conduct, nor a *tatler* to keep a secret.—*Bp. Taylor. A Discourse of Friendship*, p. 38.

If you will not excuse it, by the *tattling* quality of age, which, as Sir William Davenant says, is always narrative; yet I hope the usefulness of what I have to say on this subject will qualify the remoteness of it.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

Our Don who knew this *tittle-tattle*
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle,
Thought it extremely à propos,
To ward against the coming blow.
Prior. Paulo Purganti & his Wife.

From which, meanwhile, disputes of ev'ry size,
That is to say, misunderstandings, rise;
The springs of ill, from tick'ring, up to battle,
From wars and tumults, down to *tittle-tattle*.
Byrom. The Three Black Crows.

TATTO'O. Thomson says, is a beat of drum ordering the *tap-to* or shut, and the soldiers to their quarters; others think it *tapotez-tous*;—Beat (or *tap*) all.

All those, whose hearts are loose and low,
Start, if they hear but the *tattoo*.—*Prior. Alma*, b. i.

A young lady cannot be married, but all the impertinents in town must be beating the *tattoo* from one quarter of the town to the other, to show they know what passes.
Tatler, No. 109.

TA'TTOW. See the first quotation from Cook.

They have a custom of staining their bodies, nearly in the same manner as is practised in many other parts of the world, which they call *tattooing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood, with a small instrument, something in the form of a hoe.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 17.

We were struck with the similitude between these marks, and those made by *tattooing* in the South Sea islands, and upon inquiring into its origin, we learnt that it had been practised by the natives long before any Europeans came among them.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 9.

TA'VERN. } Fr. *Taverne;* It. *Tavèrna;*
TA'VERNER. } Sp. *Taberna;* Lat. *Taberna;*
TA'VERNING, *n.* } contracted from *tabularna*, and this from *tabula*, a table. See TABLE.

Any building formed *ex tabulis*, a shed, a shop. A *tavern* generally is—

An inn where provisions, victuals, liquors, &c. are supplied.

And fro thenns whanne britheren hadden herd thei camen to us to the cheping of Appius, and to the three *taverns*.
Wicliff. Dedis, c. 28.

And from thence, when ye brethrē heardc of vs, they came against vs to Appiphorum, and to ye thre *tauernes*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

In Flandres whilom was a compagnie
Of yonge folk, that haunteden folie,
As hasard, riot, stewes, and *taverne*.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,397.

And up they stert al dronken in this rage,
And forth they gon towardes that village,
Of which the *taverner* had spoke biforn,
And many a grisly oth thaw hay they sworn.
Id. Ib. v. 12,640.

And they had *taverne*, as plentyous with wyne as though they had bene in Brusels.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 303.

But who conjur'd this hawdie Poggio's ghost,
From out the stewes of his lewde home bred coast:
Or wicked Rablais, dronken revellings,
To grace the mis-rule of our *tavernings*?
Ben. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 1.

But this and such casts were derived by hucksters, vinteners, and *taverners*, after the wines were laid up in their cellers.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 1.

He [Epaminondas] refused at the instant sute of Pelopidas, to deliver out of prison a certaine *taverner*, and within a while after, let the same party go at liberty at the request of his lemmon, or harlot, whom he loved.—*Id. Plut.* p. 297.

At Rome 'tis worse: where house-rent by the year,
And servants' bellies, cost so devilish dear;
And *tavern-bills* run high for hunory cheer.
Drydin. Juvenal, Sat. 5.

TAUGHT. i. e. *Tight*.

Fast, firm, stable, stiff. It is the common word with seamen.

Taught, the *roide* of the French, and *dicht* of the Dutch sailors, implies the state of being extended, or stretched out.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2. Note 14.

TAUNT, *v.* } Fr. *Tanser*, to chide, rebuke,
TAUNT, *n.* } cheek, *taunt*, reprove, take up,
TA'UNTING, *n.* } (Cotgrave.) (See TANSER and
TA'UNTINGLY. } TENSER, in Menage); perhaps from *tenter*, to tempt to anger, to provoke.

To charge, impute, or insinuate any thing provokingly, insultingly, scoffingly; upbraidingly.

To provoke, to insult, to upbraid.

I toke no hede to *taunte* nor toys
As leef to see them frowne as smyle,
Where fortune laughit I scorede their joyes
I found their fraudes and eusry wyle.
Vuccriaine Auctore. The Lover that once disdained, &c.

For a proper wit had she, & could both rede wel & write, mery in cōpany, redy & quick of answer, neither mute nor ful of babble, sometime *taunting* wkonte displesure & not wt out disport.—*Sir T. More. Worker*, p. 57.

Then as he was turning certāin leaves thereof, Hooper began again to speak: but the bishop, turning himself towards him, *tauntingly* said, put up your pipes, you have spoken for your part.
State Trials. 3 Edw. VI. 1550. *Bp. Bonner.*

And yet at the while there was in him no pride ne hautenesse, there was in him no malapertenesse of cocking or geuing *taunts*, there was in him no maeler boeting or vaunting of himself, whiche vices are not wont to lack in boyes whose wittes are rype before theyr time
Udal. Erasmus. Luke, c. 2.

For there be monstrous, and many mocks, reproches, skoffs, and *taunts* of certaine men against vs poore islanders dwelling in the vtmost parts of the world.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 569.

Whiche liberall *taunte* that most gentyl emperour toke in so good pt, that he oftetimes rehersed that sentēce to other, for a wyse and diuerte cōdauyle.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoor, b. ii. c. 5.

For I suppose thei would haue *taunted* them with such like words, you foliah me—*Calvine. Foure Sermons*, Ser. I.

Over and besides; true it is that a man of government may otherwhiles give a *taunt* and nipping scoffe, he may cast out also a merry jest to move laughter, and namely, if it be to rebuke, chastisse.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 291.

For she's as wanton as a kid to th' out side,
As full of mocks and *taunts*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 1.

In March following he [John Davies] was tried among other conspirators for his life, and being in a manner convicted by his own conscience and confession, held his peace; and then being *taunted* by the way that he was a papist, he denied not, but that in Oxon he was instructed in the Romish religion by his tutor, and confirmed in the same by Sir Christoph. Blount, one of the conspirators, while he was in the Irish wars.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

With ireful *taunts* each other they oppose,
Till to loud tumult all the Greeks arose.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* said,
"Yield, sister; rival, yield."—*Prior. Pallas & Venus.*

The shameless fair, to *taunting* ever prone,
No more the venom of her tongue suppress'd,
But gave full vent to many a scornful jest.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, b. xx.

So, after piercing *taunts* and vengeful words,
The mighty warriors drew their shining swords.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

TAURICO'RNOUS. Having the horns (*cornua*) of a bull (*tauri*).

And if (as Vossius well contendeth) Moses and Bacchus were the same person, their descriptions must be relative, or the *taurucornous* picture of one, perhaps the same with the other.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 9.

TAUTO'LOGY. } Gr. Ταυτολογια, the same
TAUTO'LOGIZE, *v.* } words, or words of the
TAUTOLO'GICAL. } same signification.
TAUTO'LOGOUS. } A repetition or repeated use of the same words, or words of the same or equivalent signification. See the quotation from Warburton.

Both proverbs are applicable to such who grate the ears of their auditors with ungratefull *tautologies*, of what is worthlesse in it selfe.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

Our long-tongued chatterers do after a sort wound and weary the ears of their hearers by their *tautologies* and vain repetitions of the same things.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 161.

My rooms are not enclosed with tapestry;
But ragged walls, where a few books may lie.
I slight the silks, whose ruffling whispers pride,
And all the world's *tautologies* beside.
Broome. To Mr. J. B.

Unless we will grant, either two several raptures of the apostle, or an unnecessary and *tautological* repetition of one.
Bp. Hall. Revelation Unrevealed, § 22.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize*, is not to be supposed
Smith. On Old Age, (1666,) p. 25.

His *tautology* also of indissoluble and individual is not to be imitated; especially since neither indissoluble nor individual hath aught to do in the exact definition.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Heywood and Shirley were but types of thee,
Thou last great prophet of *tautology*!
Dryden. Mac-Flecknoe.

TAW

A repetition of this kind, made in different words, is called a pleonasme, but when in the same words (as it is in the text in question, if there be any repetition at all) it is then a *tautology*.—*Warburton. On Occasional Reflections*, Rem. 8.

I have been purposely *tautologous*, that by my indifferent application of the two words *of* and *for*—both to her disgust and to her love, the smallest opposition between these prepositions might be done away.—*Tooke. Dio. of Pur.* pt.i. c.9.

TAW, or TEW. } See TEW.

TAW. The marble which boys use to shoot at others on the ground is so called, perhaps from the Dut. *Touw*, made, prepared; a marble *made* for this particular purpose. Dutch *taws* were formerly in high repute.

Augustus, indeed, had no play-fellows of his own begetting: but is said to have passed many of his hours with little Moorish boys at a game of marbles, not unlike our modern *tow*.—*Tatler*, No. 112.

To whip a top, to knuckle down at *taw*,
To swing upon a gate, to ride a straw.
Churchill. The Candidate.

We ought to be as backward in giving credit to reports of that kind as we should be in believing any body who told us he saw a group of persons of the highest dignity and most venerable character playing at *taw* together in the street, or robbing an orchard, or practising the little mischievous tricks of an unlucky school-boy.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 22.

TA'WDRY. } Contracted from *Saint*
TA'WORLY. } *Ethelred*, and applied to the
TA'WORINESS. } articles (laces, &c.) sold at a fair called by his name, and once as famous as that of *Saint Bartholomew*, called *Bartlemy*. See *Shinner*.

Too fine or shewy; tastelessly fine or shewy.

Binde your fillets faste,
And gird in your waste,
For more finenesse, with a *tawdrie* lace.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calendar. April.

There was a kind of *tawdriness* in their habits.
Moral State of England, (1670,) p. 161.

Falsehood more leisurely undrest,
And laying by her *tawdry* vest,
Trick'd herself out in Truth's array,
And cross the meadows tript away.
Prior. Truth & Falsehood.

A rabble of people, seeing her very oddly and *tawdrily* dressed, took her for a foreigner, and concluded she must be a certain great person's mistress.
Pulteney. To Swift, Dec. 21, 1736.

Hence those vile tricks which mar fair Nature's hue,
And bring the sober matron forth to view,
With all that artificial *tawdry* glare,
Which Virtue scorns, and none but strumpets wear.
Churchill. The Prophecy of Famine.

TA'WNY. Fr. *Tane*; It. *Tanè*; Dut. *Tauwen*, *teynen*; *tanned*, or of a chestnut colour, or the colour of things *tanned*. See TAN.

Brown, sun-burnt; also—yellowish.

All his housholde servaunts beyng cladde in one lyuerey of browne, blewe and dark *tawny*.
Polydore. Chronycle. Car. V. an. 1375.

You shall doe well to send such sorts as be liuely to the sight, and some blacks for womens garmentes, with some orenge colours and *tawnes*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 358.

They bee like to Tartars, with long blacke haire, broad faces, and flatte noses, and *tawnie* in colour.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 31.

The people of the countrey are of a good stature, *tawny* coloured, broad faced, flat nosed.—*Id. Ib.* p. 465.

And, more for rauck despight then for great paine,
Shakt his long locks coloured like copper-wyre,
And bitt his *tawny* beard to shew his raging yre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

But the very best [Misselto] is that which has no husk or skin at all, which also is the smoothest: without forth of a light *tawnie* or yellowish red.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiv. c. 4.

Thus, in the centre of some gloomy wood,
With many a step the lioness surrounds
Her *tawny* young, beset by men and hounds.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

——— The sportive wind blows wide
Their flutt'ring rags, and shows a *tawny* skin,
The vellum of the pedigree they claim.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

TAX

TAX, *v.* } Lat. *Tax-are*, *taxatio*, from
TAX, *n.* } *tang-ere*, or *tag-ere*, to touch; (to
TA'XABLE. } take) *taxare*, to weigh or value,
TAXA'TION. } by frequent *touching* or handling,
TA'XER. } (Vossius.) Fr. *Taxer*; It. *Tas-*
TA'XING, *n.* } *sare*, to *tax*. See TASK.

To *tax* is,—to rate or assess, to charge or impose a rate or assessment; and, generally, to charge, (sc. with a fault, an offence,) to impute, to accuse.

A *tax*, Dut. *Taecksc*,—a rate or assessment; charged or imposed; an import, a tribute. Probably,—so much *taken*, lifted or levied.

The lerid & the lay granted that thei said,
& assigned a day, that *taxe* to be laid.
The dates that men thann auht, thre stedes & ther wonyng
Wer *taxed* & bitauht to the eschete of the kyng.
R. Brunne, p. 247.

Wenne ge amerey euy man. let mercy be *taxour*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 130.

Florent, if I for the so shape,
That thou throuh me thy death escape,
And take worshippe of thy dede,
What shall I haue to my mede?
What thing (quod he) that thou wold axe,
I bid neuer a better *taxe*,
Quod she.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

And thus the werres thei begione,
Wherof the holy churche is *taxed*,
That in the point as it is axed,
The disme poth to the battaile,
As though Christe might not anaile
To do them right by other waie.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

And oner that eke foorth with all
He saith, that other haue shall
The double of that his felowe axeth,
And thus to them his grace he *taxeth*.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Yf the *taxes* and tallages were grete in Prauince, in lykewyse they were in Englande, so that many a man sorowed longe after.—*Berners. Froissort. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 55.

Fourthly, he prouideth that the people of the countrie haue neither armor nor money, being *taxed* & pilled so often as he thinketh good: without any meanes to shake off that yoke, or to relieue themselues.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 486.

Contrarywise, by others he [Murray] was *taxed*, as if he had taken reliction for a cloak, that he might glut himself and his with the spoils of the church; and that being most unreasonably ungratefull to the queen his sister, to whom he was much engaged, he had unworthily insulted over her womanly weakness.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1570.

These ripe considerations moving us
(Having had your allowance on their worths)
Here we would call'em to our brotherhood;
If any therefore can their manners *tax*,
Their faith, their chastity, any part of life,
Let 'em speak now.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 3

File far from hence
All private *taxes*, immodest phrases,
What e'er may but shew like vicious:
For wicked mirth never true pleasure brings,
But honest minds are pleas'd with honest things.
Id. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, Prol.

Besides, the people always granted subsidies chearfully; and though the *taxation* by that way of assesment seemed greater then in old time, yet was there no rough nor rigid manner of *taxing* it used.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1590.

For when the Commissioners entred into the *taxation* of the subsidie in Yorkeshire, and the Bishoprieke of Duresme; the people vpon a sudaine grew into great mutinie, and said openly, that they had indured of late yeares a thousand miseries, and neither could nor would pay the subsidie.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 67.

These rumors begot scandal against the king, *taxing* him for a great *taxer* of his people.—*Id. Ib.*

For the first of these I am a little to alter their name; for instead of tokens, they become *taxes*: instead of taking provision for your majesty's service, they *tax* your people ad redimendam vexationem.
Id. A Speech touching Purveyors.

The *taxing* of living creatures by the poll, propounded first in Edward the sixth his reign, she would not suffer to be so much as once named.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1590.

What had become of me, if Virgil had *taxed* me with another book.—*Dryden. Ded. to the Æneis.*

He was not like those masters of philosophy, so frequently *taxed* and derided by the satyrists; who by a horrid garb, supercilious looks, and loud declamations, would seem to discountenance those vices which themselves practised.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

TEA

Neither the *taxing* of, nor complaint against them, doth in any wise regularly belong to us.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 22.

Eve is next examined. She confesses the truth of her husband's accusation; but she *taxes* the serpent as her seducer.—*Bp Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

Every *tax* must finally be paid from some one or other of those three different sorts of revenue, (i.e. rent, profit, or wages) or from all of them indifferently.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

In the Venetian territory, all the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers are *taxed* at a tenth of the rent
Id. Ib.

There are two different circumstances, which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct *taxation* than the rent of land.—*Id. Ib.*

His own favourite governour was of opinion that the Americans were not then *taxable* objects.
Burke. On American Taxation.

Again and again, revert to your old principles—seek peace and ensure it—leave America, if she has *taxable* matter in her, to *tax* herself.—*Id. Ib.*

TEA. Fr. *Thé*; It. *Te*; Chinese, *Then*. And see the quotation from Dampier.

There is great store of sugar made in this country, and *tea* in abundance is brought from thence; being much used there, and in Tunquin and Cochin-china as common drinking; women sitting in the streets, and selling dishes of *tea* hot and ready made; they call it *chau*, and even the poorest people sip it.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

At noon (the lady's matin hour)
I sip the *tea's* delicious flower.
Gay, Fable S.

Tea, for example, was a drug very little used in Europe before the middle of the last century. At present the value of the *tea* annually imported by the English East-India Company, for the use of their own countrymen, amounts to more than a million and a half a-year.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

——— There the pitcher stands
A fragment, and the spoutless *tea-pot* there;
Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets
The country, with what ardour he contrives
A peep at Nature, when he can no more.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

Tea-town as well as my experience will furnish instances of those who have thought it a misfortune not to be able to shine at the *tea table* as well as in the schools.
Knox. Ess. No. 32.

TEACH, *v.* } See BETEACH. A. S.
TE'ACHABLE. } *Tac-an*, to *take*.
TE'ACHABLENESS. } To *take* or receive, (sc.)
TE'ACHER. } into the mind or under-
TE'ACHING, *n.* } standing; to get, gain or acquire, knowledge, information, instruction.

To *take* or convey, to deliver, to communicate, to impart—knowledge, information or instruction; to inform, to instruct. See TO LEARN.

And gyf ge nolle Englyshe men Gode's lawe *teche*,
And vorth myd me among hem Cristendom preche.
R. Gloucester, p. 234.

Said Rauf tille ilkon, or thel ta batalle went,
"Of the bisshop Thurston haf I comandment,
The clerkes forto *tech*."
R. Brunne, p. 115.

And ge sholde be here fadres. & *techen* hem betere.
Piers Plowman, p. 6.

And vhanne he leste hem, he wente forth out of the cite into Bethanye and there he dwelte, and *taughte* hem of the kyngdom of God.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 21.

And it was don vhanne Jhesus had endid: he commaundide to his twelve disciplis and passide fro thennes to *teche* and preche in the cities of hem.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

And it came to passe when Jesus had made an ende of commanding his xii. disciples, that he departed thence, to *teache* and to preache in their cyties.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the puple heerynge wondriden in his *techynge*. And Farisees herden that he had put sellence to Saducees and camen togidre. And oon of hem a *techer* of the lawe axide Jhesus and temptide him. Maister whiche is a greet maundement in the lawe?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 22.

"If that the good man, that the bestes oweth,
Wol every weke, or that the cok him croweth,
Fasting ydrinken, this will a drauht.
As thilke holy Jew our eldres *taught*.
His bestes and his store shal multiplie."
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,295.

For though thei speake and *teche* welle,
Thei doue them selfe therof no dele.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

Where ye text hath, that the lerned *techers* in the pople shall *teache* many. It is signifyed that in that most perelouse tyme, the doctryne of the trewth shold be meruellously purged and illustred.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 11.

For they all seemed courteous and gent,
And all slave brethren, borne of one parent,
Which had them trayed in all civilitee,
And goodly *taught* to tilt and turnament.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. i.

Docility, *teachableness*, tractableness, is the property of wisdom; and he that is wise is nearest unto happiness.
Granger. On Eccl. (1621), p. 105.

Likewise we chuse for masters and *teachers* of our children, not those whom we are best and meetest, but such as make sute and means unto us for to be enterteined.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 138.

Meanwhile, thou Hector to the town retire,
And *teach* our mother what the gods require;
Direct the queen to lead th' assembled train
Of Troy's chief matrons to Minerva's fane.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

No more molest me on Atrides' part:
Is it for him these tears are *taught* to flow;
For him these sorrows? for my mortal foe?—*Id. Ib.* b.ix.

If they understand not the evidence of religion, the mere shame it is for them, but methinks it might very well become them to be modest and *teachable* till they do.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 3.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the dictator of principles, and *teacher* of unquestionable truths, and to make a man swallow that for an innate principle, which may serve to his purpose who *teacheth* them.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. i. c. 4.

Even among us frail creatures, when we see a person *teachable*, and modest, and desirous of assistance, it is a great advancement to give it.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 21.

——— In some are found
Such *teachable* and apprehensive parts,
That man's attainments in his own conceems,
Match'd with th' experiences of the brutes in theirs,
Are oftimes vanquish'd and thrown far behind.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

As a child is *taught* to expect from its parent, so are we *taught* to expect from God every good, of which our nature is capable.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 18.

TEAD, or Tede. Lat. *Tæda*; Fr. *Tede*, the fat pith or heart of the pine-tree, called by some the *Torch*-tree, (Cotgrave.) Generally— A torch.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other spring
A burning *teade* about his head did move,
As in their syres new love both triumphing.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

Bid her awake; for Hymen is awake,
And long since ready forth his mask to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake,
And many a batchelor to waite on him,
In their fresh garments trim.—*Id. Epithalamion.*

TEAL. Dut. *Teeligh*, from *Teel-en*, gignere, procreare. A fowl, so called from its prolific nature, (Skinner.)

And near to them you see the lesser dibbling *teal*
In banches, with the first that fly from mere to mere,
As they above the rest were lords of earth and air.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

TEAM, *n.* Teem, Team, *v.* See To Teem. A. S. *Team*, *tyme*, a yoke or *teame* of working cattle. Somner says—A litter of pigs was called a *team*. Lye also—a *team* of ducks; and hence supposes a *team* of oxen or horses to be so called, because following in succession;—it is the whole family; the whole number. See Teem.

The number of horses, or other animals yoked to the same carriage.

Ac trouthe shal teche gow. hus *teeme* for to dryve.
Piers Ploughman, p. 135.

Thanne I asked of theym, whan myght he hope of mercy & pardone. They answered, whan a grune tree is hewen downe, and a parte therof eat from the stocke and layde iii. *teme* of fonlonge from the stocke, and without manes he hye or bande, shall retourne to his stocke or rote, and take agayn his shappe, and than floresshe & bryng forth fruyte.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 214.

It is thought sufficient for a *teeme* of oxen to breake up (at the first tilth) in one day of restie or ley ground, one acre, taking a furrow or stitch of nine inches.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 19.

By this the northerne wagoner had set
His sevenfold *teme* behind the stedfast starre
That was in ocean waves yet never wet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

——— Twas so hard to wield,
That two and twentie waggons, all foure-wheeld,
(Could they be loaded, and have *teemes* that were
Proportion'd to them) could not stirre it there.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

Either I am
The four-horse in the *teem*, or I am none
That draw i' th' sequent trace.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bowre
Of Herebus her *temed* steedes gan rail,
And leasie Vesper in his timely howre
From golden Oeta gan proceede withall.
Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

And early with thy *team* the glebe in furrows turn,
That, while the turf lies open and unbound,
Succeeding suns may bake the mellow ground.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

There from the sunburnt hayfield homeward creeps
The loaded wain; while, lighten'd of its charge,
The wain that meets it passes swiftly by;
The boorish driver leaning o'er his *team*
Vocif'rous, and impatient of delay.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

TEAR. Te'aaful. Te'arless. Te'ary. } A. S. *Tear*; Ger. *Zæhr*; perhaps from the A. S. verb *Tir-an*, irritare, exacerbare, to irritate, to smart. Salt, briny, are common epithets to *tears*. The word is also applied to—

Any moisture, dropping, falling or flowing, as *tears* flow down the human face.

He thegte on the neblel, that he hadde in y be;
He wep, the *terus* rounc doun, that deol it was to se.
R. Gloucester. p. 34.

And sche stood bihynde bisidis hise feet: and bigan to moiste hise feet with *teeris*, & wyplde with the heeris of hir heed.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 7.

And she stode at his fete behynde him wepinge, and began to washe his fete with *teares*, and dyd wype the with ye heeres of her heade.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

She both hire yonge children to hire calleth,
An in hire armes pitously weping
Embraceth them, and tendrely kissing
Pul like a moder with hire salte *teres*
She bathed both hir visage and hir heres.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8957.

But whan the stormes and the *teary* shoure,
Of hir weping was semewhat ouergone,
The litel corps was grauen vnder stone.
Lydgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

And as men sene the dew bedrope
The leues and the floures eke:
Right so vpon hir white cheke:
The wofull salte *terres* felle.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

But yet neuertheless the mother all the while foloweth: the folks of ye toune also doe folow (for charitee can scarcely by any meane despaire,) & with *teres*, with fetting sighes, & with woful lamentacions, thei declare what thing thei wish.—*Udal. Erasmus. Luke*, c. 7.

My Pyroales, said she, with *tearful* eyes and a pitiful countenance, such as well witnessed she had no will to deny any thing she had power to perform.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

In stead of rest, she does lament, and weepe,
For the late losse of her deare-loved knight,
And sighes, and groues, and evermore does steepe
Her tender breast in bitter *teares* all night;
All night she thinks too long, and often lookes for light.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

Pst meet, that hee
Should leaue the helme, and like a fearefull lad,
With *tearefull* eyes adde water to the sea.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act v. sc. 4.

——— But I am in
So farre in blood, that sinne will pluck on sinne,
Teare-falling Pittie dwells not in this eye.
Id. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 2.

Dry Sorrow in his stupid eyes appears,
For wanting nourishment, he wanted *tears*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

He rolls red swelling, *tearful* eyes around,
Sore smites his breast, and sinks upon the ground.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 5.

The dread divinities among,
The few unaccustomed to wrong,
Who never broke the vow they swore,
A *tearless* age enjoy for evermore.
Philips. Pindar, Olym. 2.

Though every day a bull should bleed
To Pluto, bootless were the deed,
The monarch *tearless* reigns.
Francis. Horace, Ode 15.

TEAR, *v.* Goth. *Ga-teuran*; A. S. *Tær-an*; Ger. *Zerren*, *zerren*, Dut. *Teeren*, *teyren*, *tir-an*, destruere, disrumpere, lacerare. See Tear.

To rend, break, or burst asunder; to pull asunder or in pieces; to sunder, sever or separate; to force away.

Myice ther nas myd hym non, ne after no meok hede,
Ac as a *terant* tormentor, in speche & eke in dede.
R. Gloucester, p. 389.

The warrok was awakid and caught hym by the thigh,
And bote hym wondir spetously, defending wele his couch,
That the Pardoner myght nat se hym wether touch.
But held hym a squarey by that ohie side.
As bolsom was at that tyme for *tereing* of his hyde.
Chaucer. The Pardonere & Tapstere.

Many times (when the winter is very hard and extreeme) the beares and woolfes issue by troupes out of the woods driuen by hunger, and enter the villages, *tearing* and rauening all they can finde.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 476.

We are found alwaie to be such as despise death, and yet abherre to be tormented, choosing rather frankelie to open our minds than to yeeld our bodies vnto such serulle hallings and *tearings* as are vsed in other countries.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 11.

Here ended Brutus sacred progeny,
Which had seven hundred years this scepter borne
With high renowme and great felicity:
The noble braunch from th' antique stocke was *torne*
Through discord, and the reiall throne forlorne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

"Haste to the fierce Achiles' tent," he cries,
"Thence bear Briseis as our royal prize;
Submit he must: or, if they will not part,
Ourself in arms shall *tear* her from his heart."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

This storm made very strange work in the woods by *tearing* up the trees by the roots.
Dampier. Voyages. Discourse of Winds, c. 6.

They are always careful to join the small pieces lengthwise, which makes it impossible to *tear* the cloth in any direction but one.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 7.

TEASE, *v.* Te'asea. Te'asing, *n.* } A. S. *Tæs-an*; Dut. *Teezen*; Ger. *Zaus-en*, trahere, vellere, carpere;—

To draw or drag, to pull, to pluck; to pull, to draw over (sc. a comb, a scratching tool, repeatedly; and hence) to vex, to harass by repetition.

——— And toke none hede
Of that he bare a howe bente,
And he with that an arowe hath hent,
And gan to *teise* it in his bowe,
As he that can none other knowe,
But that it was a beste wilde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— Coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.
Milton. Comus.

These were much the same blinking creatures (here being also abundance of the same kind of flesh-flies *teizing* them.)
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

But as a whelp starts up with fear,
When a bee's humming at his ear:
With upper lip elate, he grins
Whilst round the little *teaser* spins.
Fenton. A Let. to the Knight of the Sable Shield.

Sir Robert, weary'd by Will Pulteney's *teasings*,
Who interrupted him in all his leasings.
Swift. On Mr. Pulteney being put out of the Council.

When the chief *tensed* me so much about returning, I sometimes gave such answers as left them hopes.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 15.

Should Cave want copy, let the *teaser* wait,
While you steal secret through the garden gate.
Pawkes. Horace Imitated.

The deliberate wickedness of the cool and artful, who rouse them [the passionate] into passion, is abominable; and even the sportful *teasings* of malicious mirth, when employed against such, deserve no slight censure.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

TE'ASEL. A. S. *Tæsl*. Fullers' herb, so called, because used by fullers in *teasing* wool.

Certaine Indians, the next day after we came thither, came down to vs, presenting vsall and cakes of bread, which they had made of a kinde of corne called Maiz, in bignesse of a pease, the eare whereof is much like to a *teasell*, but a spanne in length, hauing therein a number of graines.—*Hacklluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 307.

It is not for Christians to be like unto thistles, or *teazels*, which a man cannot touch without pricking his fingers.
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. § 16.

By stinking nettles, pricking *teasels*,
Raising blisters like the measles.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 3.

TEAT. Fr. *Tette*; It. *Tetta*; Sp. *Teta*; Dut. *Tuyte*, *tote*; Ger. *Dutte*, *tutte*; A. S. *Tytt*, *titte*. Mamma, uber, felicissime alludunt, (says Skinner,) to the Gr. Τιτθος, *mamma*. In the Gothic

version of *Mark* xiii. 17, *tactantibus* is rendered *Dadelfyndai*, whence Wachter concludes that the verb *dadelfan*, lactare, existed in that language. *Dug* seems to be equally doubtful in its origin. Qy? *Tug*.

The pap, or dugs, the nipple.

A wommun of the cumpanye reride hir voys and seide to him, blessid be the womme that bar thee: and blessid be the *teets* that thou hast sokun.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 11.

No wonder is though that I swete and swete,
I mourne as doth a lamb after the *lete*.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3704.

And thus women there come enowe
With children soukend on the *lete*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And in great wisdome the divine providence hath furnisherth a woman with two *teets* for this purpose, that if happily she should be delivered of two twins at once, she might likewise have two fountaines of milke to yeeld nourishment for them both.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 4.

Her brow with beauty gloriously replete,
Her count'nance lovely: with a swelling *teat*
Graving her breed breast, curiously enchas'd
With branched veins, all bared to the waist.
Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

Oer Joy'd he hears
The bleating innocent, that claims in vain
The shepherd's care, and seeks with piteous moan,
The foolfull *teat*; himself alas! design'd
Another's meal. *Somerville. The Chace*, b. iii.

The *teats* of animals which give suck, bear a relation to the mouth of the sucking progeny; particularly to the lips and tongue.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 15.

TE'CHNICAL, TECHNICALLY, TECHNICALITY, TECHNOLO'GICAL. } Gr. Τεχνικος, from τεχνη, and this from τεκω-ειν, to make, form or fabricate. That can or may *make*; by usage,—of or pertaining to art, to the arts, to any peculiar art.

Much more is it behooveful that young students in so high, so spacious, so large a profession, be advised not to think themselves sufficiently provided upon their acquaintance with some Notitia, or systeme of some *technical* divine.—*Holes. Rem. Ser.* 2 Pet. iii. 16.

All the dispute is made to turn upon logical niceties, or metaphysical subtleties about the nature of things confusedly mysterious, or rather upon the meaning of *technical* terms and names, such as individual, &c.
Hakeland. Works, vol. v. p. 346.

Had the apostle used this *technological* phrase in any different sense from its common acceptation, he would have told us of it, and not have given us such an unavoidable occasion to mistake in so great a doctrine, by clothing its sense in such phrases as in the language of the age he wrote in, signified so differently from what he meant and intended by them.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

[The schoolmen] invented an art, by the help of Aristotle, not of enlarging, but of puzzling, knowledge with *technical* terms, with definitions, distinctions, and syllogisms merely verbal.—*Bolingbroke. Ess. Letter to Pope.* Introd.

But the first professed English antirist, to speak *technically*, is bishop Joseph Hall, successively bishop of Exeter and Norwich.—*Warton. Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. iv.

Or how much moment is it that the juryman should have a mind competently furnished with knowledge, a judgement strengthened by exercise, a perfect acquaintance with the English language, so as completely to understand the advesto, so as to be able to weigh the testimony, if not by the *technicalities* of a pettifogger, yet with the wisdom of a Solon, and the justice of an Aristides.
Knox. Rem on Grammar Schools.

TE'CTLY. A word scarcely worth preserving; covertly, concealedly; from Fr. *Tect*, the cover of a house; Lat. *Tectum*, past part. of *tegere*, to cover.

He lad verie close & *trettie* a company of his men in an old house fast by the castell, & then he practiced with an old woman, which was wont everie morning to bring a great basket of coles or turffe into the house ward, that soone as she was betweene the two gates of the castell, she should let fall hir basket and crie out: which she did.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1361.

TED. A.S. *Tead*, subsists in the comp. *getead*, prepared;—and to *tede*, what, but to prepare grass, that it may be put under cover? (Lye.)

To *tede* grass,—to spread abroad new mown grass, which is the first thing that is done in order to the drying it, or making it into hay, (Ray, *South and East Country Words.*)

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the aire,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farmes
Adjoyn'd, from each thing met conceaves delight,
The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine,
Or dairie, each rural sight, each rural sound.
Milton, Paradise Lost b. ix.

——— Yet did he not repine,
Nor curse his stars; but prudent, his fallen heape
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreathes
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams
Rivall'd with artful heats.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

Wide flies the *tedded* grain; all in a row
Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field,
They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws refreshful round a rural smell.
Thomson. Summer.

——— Beware the rot;
And with detersive bay-salt rub their mouths;
Or urge them on a barren bank to feed,
In hunger's kind distress, on *tedded* hay.
Dyer. Fleece, b. i.

TE'DDER, or TE'THER. } Perhaps formed upon *tied*, the past part. of *tie*. That with which (rope, chain, &c.) any thing, any animal, is *tied*, confined or limited to a certain space.

Get home with thy brakes ere summer be gone,
For *teddered* cattle, to sit thereupon.
Tusser. September's Husbandry.

Howsoever, by this occasion there grew amongst them great heart-burning, quarrel, and strife: where the bishops were found culpable, as eating too much upon their *tether*, and drawing more to their own private maintenance than the proportion of Christ's patrimony.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. vii. § 23.

And though it is not required that we should be always *tedder'd* to a formal solemn praying; yet by our mental meditations and our ejaculatory emissions of the heart and mind, we may go far to the completing the apostles counsel.
Felmam, pt. i. Res. 55.

I doubt not, but thy malice could as well have served, to have offered this measure to himself, as to his holy apostle sent after him, but, that bounded thy power, *tethers* thee shorter.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Christ Tempted.*

TE'DIOUS, TE'DIOUSLY, TE'DIOUSNESS. } Fr. *Tédieux*; It. *Tediosо*; Sp. *Tedioso*; Lat. *Tedium*, tædere, defatigatione vel satietate afficere; by prefixing *T* formed from the Gr. Αηδ-ειν.

Tiresome or wearisome, tiring or wearying by long continuance; drawing out to a length; tardy, slow.

And I therewith too barren am of skyll,
And trouble you with *tedious* tydinges syll.
Gascoigne. Dan Burtholomew of Bathe.

In ye which dyuerse fortunys fell & chaûcys of warre which were *tedyous* & lõge to wryte.
Lydgate. Chronycle, an. 1340.

He gave sõe persons for fault of minding their prayers in themselves so much disobeyed, that oftentimes *tedyously* without any nede thei were faine to repete twise every worde they said in their praiour, and yet were alwaies neuer the nere.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 1376.

With wery trauel, and with laborous paines,
Alwaies in trouble and in *tedionsnesse*.
Wyat. Comp. upon Loue, &c.

But after, when the corne is ripe, there is not so great a done about the reaping thereof, & the fruict beeing ripe and readie, doth mitigate the *tedionsnesse* of the labour.
Udal. John, c. 4.

The examples of thys kynde are so manyfold, that I leave them for *tedyousnesse*.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

The flood entreats her thus, "Dear brook, why dost thou wrong
Our mutual love so much, and *tediously* prolong
Our mirthful marriage-hour, for which I still prepare!"
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

To be ever in one smg breedeth *tediousnesse*, and soon a man is weary of it: whereas varietie is alwaies delectable both in this, and also in all other objects as well of the eye as the eare.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 7.

——— I dare almost promise you to make him
Shew himself truly sorrowful to you, besides a story I shall open to you.
Not put in so good words but in it self
So full of chance that you will easily
Forgive my *tediousness*, and be well pleas'd
With that so much afflicts me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Pilgrim, Act iv. sc. 2.

Few leagues remov'd, we wish our peaceful seat,
When the ship tosses, and the tempests beat:
Then well may this long stay provoke their tears,
The *tedious* length of nine revolving years.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Lynd. Your business cools, while *tediously* it stays
On the low theam of Abdelmelech's praise.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

I have dwelt sometime upon the christian sacrifice, perhaps even to a degree of *tediousness*.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 287.

It required no such metaphysical apparatus, as Clarke employs somewhat *tediously*, to prove that all perfections, natural and moral, must be attributes of the self-existent, all-perfect Author of all being.
Bolingbroke. Fragment of Essays, § 34.

Having his mind completely busied between his warehouse and the 'Change, he felt no *tediousness* of life, nor any want of domestick amusements.—*Isler*, No. 62.

TEEM, *v.* TE'EMING, *n.* TE'EMFUL. TE'EMLESS. } A. S. *Tym-an*, to bear or bring forth, to pour forth. To produce or bring forth, plenteously, copiously, numerously; to pour forth.

Teem is—the offspring, the family; the brood, the litter.

"*Teamful*,—brimful, having as much as can be *teamed* in. In the A. S. it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful," (Ray, *North Country Words.*)

He dradde yor he was alone of the *tem* bleuede there.
R. Gloucester, p. 328.

What tyme in Jerusalem was dede a doubty *tyme*,
(Was blode non of his *teme*, but a mayden yõg.)
R. Brunne, p. 140.

For that ceremony there Luther wyll none in no wyse, lest it should fetle hys flesche and let hym from geating of children, and inydre hys harlot of *teeming*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 644.

Neither is it conuenient to haue enuie at other for their beauty, or their welfare, or plenteous *teeming*: these bee the gifts of God, as all other goodnes be, that folks haue.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 9.

First, because shee is as it were grafted and planted into that kinne, vnto which she shall beare children, and the which she shall multiply with her *teeming*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 13.

Add to this, that vice is pregnant and *teeming*, and brings forth new instances, numerous as the spawn of fishes.
Bp. Taylor. Of Original Sin, § 4.

"Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which candy every green,
Renew us like the *teeming* springs,
And we thus fresh are seen."
Dryden. The Quest of Cynthia.

The *teeming* earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And unprovok'd, did fruitful stores allow.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth
Their zeal has left, and such a *teeming* earth.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

Among the rude inhabitants of a cold country, neither any operations of art, or occurrence of accident, could be supposed so easily to produce fire by attrition, as in a climate where every thing is hot, dry, and adust, *teeming* with a latent fire which a slight degree of motion was sufficient to call forth.—*Cook. Last Voyage*, b. iii. c. 6.

The liberty of the press is pregnant with advantage; but the licentiousness of it *teems* with evils which almost counter-balance them.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 6.

TEEN, *n.* TEEN, *v.* } A. S. *Teon*, annoyance or trouble, injury, molestation, reproach, slander. Somner,—from the A. S. verb *Teon-an*, *tyn-an*, to kindle, to incense.

To *teen*,—see To Tene, Tinder.

To kindle, to incense, to provoke, to vex, to afflict, to grieve.

Vor bii wyth pone uersse were, wythoute trauayl & *tene*.
R. Gloucester, p. 395.

Whan the Danes were out, that tinbeed him his *teue*,
Lyndeseie he destroied quite alle hiere *teue*.
R. Brunne, p. 45.

Philip on his partie did the erle grete *teene*,
Alle that he mot com bie, he robbed alle bitene.
Id. p. 286.

Quath Peers Ploughman. al in pure *teene*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 1.4.

"But now," (quod Lene) "wilt thou chaste thike
Margarite to been good?"—"O good good" (quod I) "why tempt ye me and *tene* with soche maner speeche.
Chaucer. The Testament of Love, b. ii.

So can I folkes herte set on fire,
And as me list sand hem joy or *teene*.
Id. The Letter of Cupid.

In his ninth and last book, having nothing left to wreak his *teen* upon, and to discharge his malicious and spightful stomach, but onely the Lacedemonians

Holland. Plutarch, p. 1014.

But under simple shew, and semblant plaine,
Lurkt false Duessa secretly unseene,
As a chaste virgin that had wronged beene;
So had false Archimago her disguysed,
To cloke her guile with sorrow and and *teene*. -
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Ne would she speake, ne see, ne yet be seene,
But hid her visage, and her head downe bent,
Either for grievous shame, or for great *teene*,
As if her hart with sorrow had transfixed beene.—*Id. Ib.*

And Chedder, for mere grief his *teen* he could not wreak,
Gush'd forth so forceful streams, that he was like to break
The greater banks of Ax.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.

TEENS, or TEN. } From *three* and *ten*, or *thirteen*, } to *nine* and *ten*, or *nineteen*.

The one of them, with all the advances which years have made upon her, goes on in a certain romantick road of love and friendship, which she fell into in her *teens*.

Tatler, No. 266.

When Cupid first instructs his darts to fly
From the sly corner of some cook-maid's eye,
The stripling raw, just entered in his *teens*,
Receives the wound, and wonders what it means.
Churchill. The Prophecy of Famine.

TEGUMENT. Lat. *Tegumentum*, from *tectum*, past part. of *teg-ere*, to cover. See INTEGUMENT. The covering; that which covers, enfolds, or enwraps.

[They] afterward clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beards and other hairy *tegumenta*.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

How well adapted are the annuli of some reptiles, and the contortions of the skin of others, not only to fence the body sufficiently against outward injuries; but to enable them to creep, to perforate the earth, and in a word, to perform all the offices of their reptile state, much better than any other *tegument* of the body would do?

Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 12.

The gardener would crush the insect, if it commenced the attack on the external *tegument*; but it carries on the work of destruction with efficacy and safety, while it corrodes the unseen fruit, and spares the outside shell.

Knox. Spirit of Despotism.

TEIL. Lat. *Tilia*, the linden or lime-tree.

From purple violets and the *teile* they bring
Their gather'd sweets, and ride all the spring.

Addison. Virgil, Georg. 4.

TEINE, *n.* Skinner thinks, a *tiny piece* of silver. Mr. Tyrwhitt,—a narrow thin plate of metal, perhaps from the Lat. Gr. *Tænia*. There seems no reason to conclude it to have been *a plate*. May it not have been a *tine*, or piece in shape and size similar to a *tine*, (sc. of a harrow, fork?) See TINE, and TINY.

I say, he take out of his owen sleve
A *teine* of silver (yet mote he sheve)
Which that ne was but a just unce of weight,
And taketh heed now of his cursed sleight:
He shuvl his ingot, in length and in brede
Of shilke *teine*.

Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,692.

And in his sleve, as ye beforen hond
Herde me tell, he had a silver *teine*:
He shly toke it out, this cursed heine,
(Unweeting this preest of his false craft)
And in the pannes botome he it laft.—*Id. Ib.* v. 16,785.

TEINT. See TINT.

TE'LARY. Lat. *Tela*, a web. Some editions of Brown read *retiary*. See RETIARY. Weaving, or spinning webs.

The picture of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 10.

TE'LEGRAPH. Mason says, is so called (from τελος, the end, and γραφ-ειν, to write,) because it answers the *end* of writing by signals. Analogy seems to prefer τηλε, afar. See TELESCOPE.

The invention is ascribed to Chappe, and was first used in France about the year 1794, and within two years afterwards introduced into this country.

TE'LESCOPE. } It. *Telescòpio*; Sp. *Telescopio*; Fr. *Téléscope*, from TELESCO'PIC. TELESCO'PICAL. } τηλε, afar, and σκοπ-ειν, to view, to see.

By what strange parallax or optick skill
Of vision multiplied through air, or glass
Of *telescope*, were curious to enquire.

Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

I begin with Galileo, the reputed author of the famous *telescope*; but indeed the glory of the first invention of that excellent tube belongs to Jacobus Mertius of Amsterdam; but 'twas improved by the noble Galileo, and he first applied it to the stars.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

What success and informations we may expect from the advancements of this instrument, it would perhaps appear romantick and ridiculous to say; as, no doubt, to have talk'd of the spots in the sun, and inequalities in the surface of the moon, and those other *telescopical* certainties, before the invention of that glass, would have been thought phantastick and absurd.—*Id. Ib.*

He that takes away reason, to make way for revelation, puts out the light of both, and does much what the same as if he would perswade a man to put out his eyes, the better to receive the remote light of an invisible star by a *telescope*.—*Locke. Hum. Undert.* b. iv. c. 19.

There are microscopical corpuscles in bodies, as there are *telescopical* stars in the heavens, neither of which can be discovered without the help of one or the other of these glasses.—*Bolingbroke*, Ess. 1. *On Human Knowledge.*

The whole passage of the planet Venus over the sun's disk was observed with great advantage by Mr. D. Green, Dr. Solander, and myself; Mr. Green's *telescope* and mine were of the same magnifying power, but that of Dr. Solander was greater.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 13.

And yet our lot is giv'n us in a land
Where busy arts are never at a stand;
Where Science points her *telescopic* eye,
Familiar with the wonders of the sky.—*Cowper. Hope.*

TE'LESM. } i. e. *Talisman*, (qv.) TELESMA'TICAL. }

He made there many *telesms* at the instance of the citizens, as that against the storks, against the river Lycus, and other strange things.—*Gregory. Notes on Scripture.*

They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art.—*Id. Ib.*

TELE'STICK. Gr. Τελεστικος, that can or may *end* or finish; from τελος, *the end*. The word is transferred by Cudworth from the Greek.

I therefore call this the *telestick* or mystic operation; which is conversant about the purgation of the lucid or etherial vehicle.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 792.

TELL, *v.* } Dut. *Taelen*; Ger. *Zelen*, nu- TE'LLER. } merare, narrare. A.S. *Tellian*, TE'LLING, *n.* } *talian*, and also *tillan*, consequentially, *numerare, narrare*: but literally *tollere*, to lift, to raise. See TILL, TOLL, and TALE.

To lift or raise, (sc.) the articles to be counted or calculated (the calculi) on the counter; to lift or take them from the heap or aggregate, separately, or in portions; and, thus,—

To number or enumerate, to reckon, to count or account.

To lift or raise (sc.) the voice, the sound of the voice; and thus,—

To narrate, to relate; to rehearse, to repeat; to say, to speak; to utter, to make known, to communicate.

What halt yt longe to *telle*? Hys fon he ouercom,
And Pandras, the stronge kyng, as prysoner he nom.

R. Gloucester, p. 12.

He *tolde* hym of a gret due, that het Theldryk.

Id. p. 168.

Somme serven the kynge, and hus selver *tellen*
In the chekkere.

Piers Plaukman, p. 5.

And the heerdis fleden awey; & eamen in to the cites and *teldeu* alle these thingis and of hem that hadden the fendis.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 8.

Then the heerdmen fleed and wente theyr wayes in to the citie, and *tolde* euery thynge, & whist had fortuned vnto the possessed of the deuyls.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And al the multitude beelde pees and herden Barnahan and Poul *tellynge* hou greete signes and woundris God dide bi hem in hethenne men.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 15.

Then all the multitude was peased and gaue audience to Barnabas and Paule, whiche *tolde* what signes and wondres God had shewed amonge the Gentyls by them.

Bible. 1551. *Ib.*

And ofhere seiden, he seineth to be a *teller* of newe feendis, for he *teelde* to hem Jhesu and the aghenspeyon

Wiclif. Dedis, c. 17.

And this is the *telling* that we herden of him and *tellen* to you, that God is light and ther ben no derknessis in hym.

Id. 1 Jon. c. 1.

This is the point, to speke it plat and plain,
That eche of you to shorten with youre way,
In this viage, shal *telen* tales tway.

Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 792.

For as it reemeth, that a bell
Lyke to the worcies that men *tell*
Answereth: ryght so, &c.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. 1.

And I wold so my wordes plie,
That michten wrath and cheste auale,
With *tellyng* of my softe tale.—*Id. Lib.* b. iii.

Then the kynge cryed commanding his spirituaityre, his wyse men enchanunters desteuy *tellers*, and sothe sayers of Chaldey to be brought vnto him.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

Moister saye they, we knowe rygthe well that thou arte a *teller* of trueth, and feareste no manne, but frankelye speakeste the trueth without regarde of persone.

Udal. Erasmus Marke, c. 12.

Ye onght at his *telling* and declaracion to hanne made hast to the true light which doeth alwate illuminate euery man that cometh into this worlde.—*Id. John*, c. 5.

Ant. Then leave your lyiog,
And your blind prophesying: here they come,
You had best tell them as much.
Pet. I am no *tell-tale*.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act i. sc. 1.

The thicke-lockt boughs shut out the *tell-tale* sunne.

Spenser. Britoin's Ida, c. 2.

Who dares think one thing, and another *tell*,
My heart detests him as the gates of hell.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

The studious and ambitious contend not only who shall think best, but who shall *tell* their thoughts in the most pleasing manner.—*Idler*, No 63.

TEME'RITY. } Fr. *Témérité, téméraire*; TEMERA'RIOUS. } It. *Temerità*; Sp. *Temeri-* TEMERA'RIOUSLY } *dad*; Lat. *Temeritas, temere*. TE'MEROUS. } From θεμερος, *gravis, vene-* TE'MEROUSLY. } *rabilis*: Vossius infers αθεμερος, *minime gravitter, sed leviter plane et inconsiderate*; lightly, inconsiderately, rashly. As the Fr. *Témérité*,—

"Rashness, hastiness, fool-hardiness, unadvisedness, indiscretion, want of due consideration."

Whatsoever I affirme, or precisely denyse, I meane within the compasse of my knowlege, which I speake not because I am in any suspicio, or dout of that I affirme or deny, but to auoyde the *temerite* of denying (as neme; or affirmy eg (as euer) which he extremities.

Bp. Gardner. Explication of the Presence, fol. 21.

The burden wherenf shall light vpon the negligent offendlog person, especially vpon such as of their owne heads, or *temerite*, will take vpon him or them to doe or to attempt any thing, wherehy preindice may arise, without the commission of the agents as aboue is mentioned.

Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 262.

And it shal be requisite for such as take that busines in hand, to bee sobre. For drumkenesslip is hartelesse, and vncreumspecte, and not onelye hartelesse, but also rashe and *temerarious*.—*Udal. Erasmus. Ephes.* c. 5.

Erasmus in his annotacions bringeth in Hierome & other doctours whiche affirme that the Greke word which is in Englishe, rashly, vnmuisiedly, *temerariously* or wilfully, &c. not to bee found in the olde exemplaries, & therfore it is leaft out in Hierome's translaciõ.—*Id. Mathew*, c. 5. Note.

This is mine opinion and sentence at this present, which I do not *temerariously* define, but do render the judgment thereof wholy unto your majesty.

Burnet. Records, vol. i. b. iii. No. 21.

O *temerous* tauntresse that delights in toyes,
Tumbling cockbeat totting too and fro.
Jaugling testres, deprayedsse of swete joyes.

Vnctutine Auctors. Against an vnkedfast Woman.

Not that I *temerously* diffine any thing to come eõcerning him eõsidering it only in the Lord's power.

Bale. Image of both Churches, pt. ii. fol. 69.

Now because they shall not of *temerarynes* presumpcyon reiecte this olde father, I shall establysshe his wordes by S. Austen.—*A Boke made by John Fryth*, fol. 35.

In this prowd *temerariouse* iugement eõceining of himself to hane auctorite to chang mens faith and Gods religion.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 8.

[Homer] doth not abolish feare altogether, but the extremity thereof; to the end, that a man should not thinke that either valour is desperate folly, or confidence audacious *temerity.—Holland. Plutarch*, p. 64.

But the theological faculty of Paris have condemn'd their doctrine as *temerarious* and savouring of heresie.
Bp. Taylor. A Discourse of Confirmation, § 1.

It is notorious *temerity* to pass sentence upon grounds uncapable of evidence.—*Borrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

Our men often laught at their *temerity;* and asked them if they never saw any Spaniards before!
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1684.

I am sure you want no information on the topic; but as I have entered so far upon it, a rash volunteer, you will not wonder at my *temerity* in continuing the pursuit.
Knox. Letter to Lord North on the Univ. of Oxford.

It must be acknowledged, that the *temerity* of making experiments may casually lead to improvements in medical science; but it is a crewel *temerity;* for experiments in medicine are made on the sick at the hazard of life.
Id. Winter Evenings, Even. 19.

TE'MPER, *v.*
TE'MPER, *n.*
TE'MPERAMENT.
TEMPERAME'NTAL.
TE'MPERANCE.
TE'MPERANCY.
TE'MPERATE, *adj.*
TE'MPERATE, *v.*
TE'MPERATELY.
TE'MPERATENESS.
TE'MPERATIVE.
TE'MPERATURE.
TE'MPERING, *n.*

Fr. *Tempérer*; It. *Temperàre*; Sp. *Temperar*; Lat. *Temperare*, ad *temporis* rationem moderari; et deinde—moderari (Martinius),—to moderate or regulate, as time or season require; generally, to moderate. As the Fr.—To moderate or modify; to qualify, to order, to govern, to allay, to assuage, to mitigate, to forbear; to keep a mean or measure; to mete, measure, mingle, seasonably; to season. And *temper*, n. Moderation; mean, measure; due measure; due mixture (sc.) of qualities; order, regulation, disposition, or constitution of body or mind.

Temperance,—see the quotations from Plutarch and Wollaston.

He dude hem schame y now, & *temprede* hem ful wel,
And made hem sone milde y now, the heo were rebel.
R. Gloucester, p. 72.

He *tempreth* hus longe to treuthe ward.
Piers Ploughman, p. 270.

Therfore ghe as the chesun of God, hoolı and lowed clothe ghou with the entrailis of merci, bewynge, and mekenesse, *temperance*, patience.—*Wicliff. Col.* c. 3.

A techere, not ghounn mych to wyn, not a smyter, but *temperat.*—*Id.* 1 *Tym*, c. 3.

Not fol of chidyng, but *temperat*, schewyng al mydenesse to alle men.—*Id. Tyte*, c. 3.

If peace be profered vnto thy manhode,
Thine honour saue, let it not be forsake,
Though thou the wars darst well vndertake,
After reason yet *temper* thy courage,
For like to peace there is none auauntage.
Chaucer. A Ballade to King Hen. IV.

Er that the pot be on the fire ydo
Of metals with a certain quantittee,
My lord hem *tempereth*, and no man but he.
Id. The Chanouces Yemannes Tale, v. 16,367.

And also why sum people hen holpen with light medicines, and some people been holpen with hatter medicines but nathelesse the that knowen the maner, and the *temperance* of heale and of malady, ne marueilen it nothing.
Id. Boeciue, b. iv.

He taketh the harpe, and in his wise
He *tempreth*, and of suche assise
Syngynge he harpeth forth with all,
That as a voyce celestiall
Hem thought it sowned in her ere,
As though that it an angell were.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

For his courage is *tempred* so,
That though he might him selfe relene,
Yet wolde he not another greue.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

With *temperate* betes of the fyre.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

But wolde God that neuer were one
An other suche as Arione
Whiche had an harpe of suche *temprure*
And therto of an good measure
He songe, that he the beastes wilde
Made of his note tame and milde.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

But Jesus so dooeth *temper* and order the answere, that he neither hurteth the authoritie of Moses nor recanteth not hys owne doctrine, and yet hy the autoritie of the lawe he stoppeth the mouthes of the Pharisees, whiche were skilfull in the lawe.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 19.

Moyses *tempered* many poeions, prescribing and appointyng soondryn ceremonyes of religion and of serujng God: the prophetes also made muche and manye *temperynges* to the same ende and purpose.—*Udal. Luke.*

The people are of goodly stature, and warlike, well prouided of swords and targets, with daggers, all being of their owne worke, and most artificially done, both in *tempering* their mettall, as also in the forme.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 741.

Cato, called Vticensis, named the chiefe pilar of the publike wealth of the Romains, was so moche inflamed in the desire of lerning, that (as Suetonius writeth) he coude not *temper* him selfe in refinge Greke bokes whiles the senate was sytynge.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. iii. c. 23.

This blessed company of vertues, in this wise assebled, foloweth *temperance*, as a ead and dyscrete matroue and reuerent gouernesse, awaytynge dylygentely, that in any wyse vnhoptie or concupiscence haue no preemynence in the soule of man.—*Id. Ib.* c. 19.

Loke ye therfore of Daniels cõstancye, his faith and *temperlete* and folowe it, if ye will with Daniel be godly promoued.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 1.

For with this spirite [of God] are loyned charitie, loy, peace, mild, suffering, gentilness, goodnes, faythfulnes, mekenes, *temperancie.*—*Udal. Galathians*, c. 5.

He that is *temperate*, fleeth pleasures voluptuous, and with the absence of them is not discontented, and from the presence of thé, he willynaely obsteynyeth.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. iii. c. 19.

This fulnes, as it is not to be misliked in a yong man, so in furder age, in greater skill, and weightier affaires, is to be *temperated.*—*Ascham. The Schole-master*, b. ii.

He did them so *temperatly* and in so due ordre, that they could not bee doocn more faithfully nor with more true the.
Udal. John, c. 2.

There fell suche an hayle and lyghtenyng fro heuen, that it slewe all the sayde flyes, and by reason of this hayle the ayre was thoughtyng into a good *temperature*, whereby ye knyghtes and squyers were in a better astate than they were before.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 171.

How winter gendreth snow; what *temperature*
In the primetyde doth season well the syst.
Vncertaine of Auctors. The Death of Zeuous.

But if any man say the sunne may scalde a good while before and after it come to the meridian, so farre foorth as reason leadeth, I am content to allow it, and therefore I will measure and proportion the sunnes heat, by comparing the angles there, with the angles made here in England, because this *temperature* is best known vnto vs.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 49.

Which he perceiving, greatly gan reioice,
And goodly counsell, that for wounded hart
Is meetest med'cine, *tempred* with sweete voice.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

He that loves me loves my command; be *temper'd*,
Or be no more what ye profess, my servants.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act 1.

Men. If I had not an excellent *temper'd* patience, now should I break this fellow's head.—*Id. The Oxcomb*, Act II.

Galen was not a better physician than an ill divine, while he determines the soul to be the complexion and *temperament* of the prime qualities: no other than that harmony, which the elder naturalists dreamed of, an opinion no less brutish than such a soul; for how can *temperament* be the cause of any progressive motion; much less of a rational discourse.—*Bp. Holl. The Invisible World*, b. ix. § 1.

It is no more than loving a bird for Lesbia's sake or valuing a pigeon for her sake that gave it me; and this may be a civil valuation, and is to be estimated according to its excess or *temper.*—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 2.

And by it, 'tis easie to give an account of dreams, both monitory and *temperamental*, enthusiasms, fanatick extacies, and the like.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 6.

But when strong passion, or weake fleshlinesse,
Would from the right way seeke to draw him wide,
He would, through *temperance* and stedfastnesse,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 4.

For vertue (quoth he) [Ariston the Chian] which concereth and considereth what we ought either to do or not to do, beareth the name of prudence: when it ruleth and ordereth our lust or concupiscense, limiting out a certaine measure, and lawfull proportion of time unto pleasures, it is called *temperance.*—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 54.

In the mind of a *temperate* person, all lieth plaine and even on everie side; nothing there but quietnesse and integrity.—*Id. Ib.* p. 59.

When our affections had their liberty,
Our kisses met as *temperatelie* as
The hands of sisters, or of brothers.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act 1.

The other, Langley; whose mild *temperaleness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Living creatures are not only fed by the root of the stomack, but by the air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is *temperative* of the heart's heat, nutritive of the animal and vital spirits, and purgative of unnatural vapours.—*Granger. On Eccles.* (1621) p. 15.

We must do as the smiths who *temper* yron: for when they have given it a fire, and made it by that means soft, loose and pliable, they drench and dip it in cold water, wherby it becometh compact and hard, taking thereby the due *temperature* of stiff steel.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 95.

They force, like steel, a *temper'd* hardness shows,
Still edg'd to wound, and still untir'd with blows.
Pope. Homer, Iliad, b. iii.

Because it [peel] is commonly mixed with sand by lying on the bays, we melt it and refine it very well before we use it; and commonly *temper* it with oyl or tallow to correct it.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

The hot pieces of iron he would hammer out and bend as he pleased with stones, and saw them with his jagget knife, or grind them to an edge by long labour, and harden them to a good *temper* as there was occasion.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1683.

Temperance permits us to take meat and drink not only as physic for hunger and thirst, but also as innocent cordial and fortifier against the evils of life, or even sometimes, reason not refusing that liberty, merely as matter of pleasure. If only confined us to such kinds, quantities, and seasons, as may best consist with our health, the use of our faculties, our fortune, &c. and shew, that we do not think ourselves made only to eat and drink here.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, §. 9.

I look upon this latitude [the Cape of Good Hope] to be one of the mildest and sweetest for its *temperature* of any whatsoever.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1691.

But some to nobler hopes
Were destin'd: some within a finer mould
She wrought, and *temper'd* with a purer flame.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

They do not provide [refreshments] in proportion to the fertility of the soil, and the *temperament* of the climate, which would enable them, by cultivation, to produce all the fruits and vegetables both of Europe and India.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 14.

To *temperance* every day is bright, and every hour is propitious to diligence.—*Idler*, No. 11.

Hence the mild season of *temperated* sway
Princes by just prerogative confin'd;
The people hence with willing heart obey
Laws, which to dictate, they themselves have joyn'd.
Boyse. The Olive, pt. I.

Yet his youth
So *temperately* remain, so chastely cool,
Ev'n seraphims might look into his mind,
Might look, nor turn away their holy eyes!
Thompson. Sickness, b. iii.

How much the *temperature* of the air varies here [Teneriffe] I my self could sensibly perceive, only in riding from Santa-Cruz up to Lunguna.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

Now the first of these, and the foundation of all the rest, is a proper *temperature* of fear and love: two affections, which ought never to be separated in thinking of God.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

TE'MPEST, *n.*
TE'MPEST, v.
TEMPE'STIVELY.
TEMPESTI'VITY.
TEMPE'STUOUS.
TEMPE'STUOUSLY.

Fr. *Tempest, tempester*; It. *Tempèsta, tempestàre*; Sp. *Tempestad*; Lat. *Tempestas*; time, season, (from *tempus*,) applied, emphatically, to times—described by Pliny—of foul weather.

Storms of hail, rain, wind; more especially of wind; generally, a storm, an uproar, tumult or disturbance.

Tempestively,—seasonably.

B. Jonson adopted the verb from the Fr. *Tempester*; he has been followed by Milton.

Here fole beo loren in the se thorg *tempest* monyon.
R. Gloucester, p. 50

So com a *tempest* wilde, his schip hald alle ouer ronnen.
R. Brunne, p. 124.

And he answerde and seide to hem, whanne the eventide is come ye seyn it schal be cleer, for hevene is redy. And the morowe tide, to day *tempest*, for hevene schynith heyly.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 16

Thou and thin ofspring ever shul be blake,
Ne never swete noise shul ye make,
But ever crie agein *tempest* and rain,
In token, that thurgh thee my wif is slain.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,247.

This sen clepe I the *tempestuous* matere
Of deepe dispaire, that Troilus was in.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Hate is a wrath, not shewende
But of a longe tyme, gatherende,
And dwelleth in the herte loken,
Till he see time to be wroken
And than he sheweth his *tempest*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For there onely shalt thou be sure from all stormes and *tyndes* & from all wyly assaultes of our wicked spirites, which study with all falshead to vndermyne vs.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 178.

I haue ever iooked when that in these long stormes and *tempestes* of warres, there woulde some fayre weather or cleynes of peace shyne vpon vs out of one quarter or other.
Udal. Marke, Pref.

For indeed although in the stead of winter they haue a cloudy and *tempestuous* season, yet is it not colde, but rather smoothering hote, withhote showres of raine.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 20.

Take hede and marke here the first kynde of wretchednes, that is saye, the *tempestious* tribulacions, wherewyth the herte of synners is troubled and vexed.
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 38. pt. i.

The one [sorts of accidents] wee call *tempests*, which comprehend hailes, stormes of wind and raine, and such like impressions of the aire.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 23.

Like as therefore much more perilous is the *tempest* at sea, which impescheth and pattoth back a ship, that it cannot come into the harbour to ride at anchor, than that which will not suffer it to get out of the haven, and make saile in open sea; even so those *tempestuous* passions of the soul are more dangerous which will not permit to be at rest, nor to settle his discourse of reason once troubled.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 258.

As when a windy *tempest* bloweth hye,
That nothing may withstand his stormy stowre,
The clowdes, as thinges affrayd, before him flye;
But, all so soone as his outrageous powre
Is layd, they fiercely then begin to rowre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Where other princes, hoisted to their thrones
By Fortune's passionate and disorder'd power,
Sit in their height, like clouds before the sun,
Hindering his comforts: and, by their excess
Of cold in virtue, and cross heat in vice,
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster, Act v. sc. 1.

——Past huge of bulk
Wallowing unwieldie, enormous in their gate
Tempest the ocean.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind if *temperatively* used.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 499.

Since their dispersion and habitation in countries, whose constitutions admit not such *tempestivity* of harvests.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 3.

Give leave awhile, good father, in this shore
To rest my barcke, which hath bene beaten late
With stormes of fortune and *tempestuous* fate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

Did I err at all, readers, to foretel you, when first we met with his title, that the epithet of modest there, was a certain *red* portending sign, that he meant ere long to be most *tempestuously* bold, and shameless?
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

How should I joy of thy arrive to hear!
But as a poor sea-faring passenger,
After long travel, *tempest-torn* and wrack'd.
Drayton. Duke of Suffolk to Mary the French Queen.

These *tempests*, so dreadful in themselves, though unattended by any other unfavourable circumstance, were yet rendered more mischievous to us by their inequality, and the deceitful intervals which they at sometimes afforded.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 8.

In leaning site, respiring from his toils,
The well-known hero, who deliver'd Greece,
His ample chest, all *tempested* with fleers,
Unconquerable rear'd.
Thomson. Liberty.

Not half so dreadful rises to the sight
Through the thick gloom of some *tempestuous* night,
Orion's dog.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

The afternoon was *tempestuous*, with much rain, and the surf every where ran so high, that although we rowed almost round the bay, we found no place where we could land.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 2.

TE'MPLE. } Fr. *Temples*; It. *Tempia*; Lat.
TE'MPORAL. } *Tempus*;
The sides of the head between the eyes and ears; because thence, the *time* or age of man is known, (Vossius.)

Aspatia, speak: what no help? yet I fool,
I'le chafe her *tempies*, yet there's nothing stirs.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

The helmet next by Melion was possess'd,
And now Ulysses' thoughtful *tempies* press'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

Delphoms to seize his helmet files,
And from his *tempies* rends the glittering prize;
Valiant as Mars, Meriones drew nerr,
And on his loaded arm discharg'd his spear.
Id. Ib. b. xiii.

TEMPLE, *n.* } Fr. *Temple*; It. *Tempio*; Sp.
TE'MPLED. } *Templo*; Lat. *Templum*, which
TE'MPLAR, *n.* } Julius Scaliger thinks is from
τεμενος, (from τεμνειν, to cut off,) q.d. a place cut off, separated, set apart; and thus consecrated.—*Deo alicui vel heroi*, to any god or hero. See CONTEMPLATE.

A place, separated, set apart, approriated, consecrated, to purposes of religion.

Tho that Salamon the wyse (mon of gret fame)
Kyng was of Israel, that kyng David sone was,
That made the *temple* of Jerusalem, such *temple* ner nas.
R. Glouvcester, p. 28.

Which were the *templers*, & thee fraternite,
Fals in alle maners, so tellis the storii me.
R. Brunne, p. 183.

And Jhesus entride into the *temple* of God; and castide out of the *temple* alle thoi boughten & solden, and he turnede tipo doun the boordis of chaungeris and the chayeris of thoi that solden culveris.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 21.

And Jesus wēt into y*e temple* of God, & cast out al thē y*e* solde & boughte in y*e temple*, & ouerthrew y*e* tables of y*e* money changers, & y*e* seates of the that solde doues.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

What though he made a *temple*, Godde hous?
What though he rieue were and gyrdyn pas,
So made he eke a *temple* of fales godde,
How might he don a thing that more forbode is?
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,167.

So that the erle hadde no remedy but to withdrawe him assone as he might, into a place of the *templers* closed with stone walles.—*Barners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 265.

The wisest heart
Of Solomon he [Moloch] let to fraud to build
His *temple* right against the *temple* of God
On that opprobrious hill, and made his grove
The pleasant vally of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

And though the heathen (in many places) *templed* and ador'd this drunken god; yet one would take their ascriptions to him, to be matter of dishonour, and mockes.
Feltham, pt. i. Res. 84.

Where garlands ever green, and ever fair,
With vyces are offer'd, and with solemn prayer
A hundred altars in her *temple* smoke,
A thousand bleeding hearts her power invoke.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

On *templers* spruce in vain I glances throw,
And with shrill voice invite them as they go.
Swift. A Town Eclogue.

TE'MPORAL. } Fr. *Temporel, temporizer*;
TE'MPORALS, *n.* } It. *Temporale, temporeggiare*;
TE'MPORALLY. } Sp. *Temporal, temporizar*;
TEMPORA'LITY. } Lat. *Temporalis*, from *Tempus*, which "some (says
TE'MPORALTY. } Vossius) acutely enough de-
TEMPORA'NEOUS. } rive from Τεμν-ειν, to cut,
TE'MPORARY. } because though *materially*
TE'MPORIZE, *v.* } (as they say) it is continu-
TE'MPORIZER. } ous, yet *formally* it is dis-
TEMPORIZA'TION. } crete (or distinct"); by
TE'MPORIZING, *n.* } which, perhaps, is meant, measured by *distinct* portions. See TIME.

Of, pertaining, belonging, relating to—time; opposed to—eternal, and to—spiritual; lasting, enduring for a time; secular.

To *temporize*,—to act according to the time; to adapt, suit or accommodate to the time; to watch or wait for it; to linger, to delay, to procrastinate.

And he hath not roote in him alf, but is *temporal*, for whanne tribulacioun and persecution is maad for the word, anoon he is schlaundrid.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

By feith Moyses was maad great, and despyede that he was the sone of Pharaos doughtir, and chees more to be turmentid with the peple of God then to hane myrthe of *temporal* synne.—*Id. Ebreuis*, c. 11.

For right as the body of a man may not liven withouten soul, no more may it liven withouten *temporel* goodes, and by richesses may a man gete him grete frendes.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Sothlie I saie Poule monest in wordes, by signifiacetion of time passed, to shewe fullie that thilke wordes wer not put for *temporel* signification, for al thilke time wer not thilk sentence *temporalithe* borne, which that Poule pronounced.
Id. The Testament of Love, b. iii.

And said, this dale venim is shadde
In holy churche of *temporall*,
Whiche medleth with the spiritual.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And be careful that you make no inclusion upon the *temporal* muscles, for thereby convulsion and other ill accidents may happen.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 9.

Wherwith who so findeth faulte, blamed not onelye the clergie but also the *temporalitie*, which he and have bene al this while partners in the authoritie of the making and consersucion of this lawe.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 232.

So that yeze was accempted for small or none offence, the whiche reigned not only in the *temporalitye*, but also in the spirituality and bedes of the same.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 82.

He loyned vnto hym a great bend of soulders wel weaponed: and besides them, the autoritie of both the states, that is to say, both of the spiritualtie, and *temporalitie*.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 14.

Doo not they (the gospelles) conteyne the *temporall* lyfe of our saulour Christe, kyng of Kynges, and lorde of the worlde, vntyll his glorious assension?
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 24.

For whereas [saith Hardinge] the shape of Christe continewe to the worldes ende, he is not wise, that thinketh Christe to hane made a shepeherde *temporarie* or for a time oner his perpetual flocke.
Jewell. The Defence of the Apologie, p. 723.

I say not, as the common voyce doth say,
That all things which beneath the moone have being
Are *temporall*, and subiect to decay:
But I say rather, though we all agreeing
With some that weene the contrarie in thought,
That all this whole shall one day come to nought.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

——This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his strength
Defeating sin and death, his two maine armes,
And fix farr deeper in his head thir stings,
Then *temporall* death shall bruise the victors heel
Or theirs whom he redeems.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. xii.

Thus it was also in the case of the Corinthians, that died a *temporal* death for their indecent circumstances in receiving the holy sacrament: Saint Paul who used it for an argument to threaten them into reverence, went no farther, nor pressed the argument to a sadder issue, than to die *temporally*.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 27.

Thus we distinguish the laws of peace from the orders of war; those are perpetual, to distinguish from the *temporality* of these.—*Id. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 2.

The whole is subordinate to the whole, that is, all our *temporalities* are given us to serve God with; but they are given us also to serve our own needs that we may serve God.—*Id. Id.* b. iii. c. 3.

Those things may cause a *temporaneous* disunion.
Bulwell. Metamyr. (1631), p. 68.

This ministery of imposition of hands for confirmation of baptized people is so far from being a *temporory* grace, and to determine with the persons of the apostles, that it is a fundamental point of Christianity, an essential ingredient to its composition, Saint Paul is my author.
Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy asserted.

And the lords justices being not prepared to stop the same, they did yet so *temporize* with them, as they gained time, till further order might be taken vpon aduertisement of hir maiesties pleasure herein.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1567.

It was not without suspicion that she (the Queen of Scots) did it to serve her turn, and to *temporize*, that she might either strengthen her title to England, or else give hope and courage to the papists in England, and to the Guises her kinsmen in France.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1562.

I say thou lyest Camillo, and I hate thee,
Pronounce thee a grosse lowt, a mindlesse slaue,
Or else a hoiterng *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and euill,
Inclining to them both.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

Thueydides in his story writeth: That during civil seditions and warres, men transferred the accustomed significations of words unto other things, to to justifie their deeds; for desperate rashnes without all reason, was reputed valour, and called love-friend; prouident delay and *temporizing*, was taken for decent cowardise.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 76.

Almost the whole body of them are of opinion, that their infallible master has a right over kings, not only in spiritualls but *temporals*.—*Dryden. Religio Laici*, Pref.

But does it with a gracious Godhead smit,
Whose mercy is his darling attribute,
To punish crimes that *temporary* be,
And those but trivial offences too,
Mere slips of human nature, small and few,
With everlasting misery?
Pomfret. Divine Attributes. Justice.

These, and such like eminent persons, Almighty God, in his goodness, was pleased to raise up, to be, in their generations, as it were, partial and *temporary* saviours, as by declaring his will, and revealing his truth to men, so by guiding them with a remarkable example.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

For this purpose a large space had been cleared, before the *temporary* hut of this chief, near our post, as an area where the performances were to be exhibited.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 7.

The ways of the world (they cry) are not always consonant with strict duty; but we must now and then *temporize*, or we are nothing.—*Gilpin. Hints for Ser.* vol. iv. § 8.

Yet he allows, that suspicions and charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation.
Johnson. Life of Ascham.

TEMPT, *v.* Te'mptable. Te'mpter. Te'mptess. Tempta'tion. Tempta'tionless. Te'mptingly. } Fr. *Tenter*; It. *Tentare*; Sp. *Tentar*; Lat. *Tentare*, from *tentum*, (past part. of *tenere*, to hold or keep;) hold, tried, examined.
To try; to put to the trial, to the proof; to prove; to try the strength, the virtue,—by persuasion, by allurement, by enticement; to allure, to entice; to induce, to incite, to provoke.

Eft soone Jhesus seide to hym, it is writen thow schalt not *tempt* thi Lord God.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 4.

And Jesus sayde to hym, it is written also: Thou shalt not *tempt* thy Lorde God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the *tempter* came nigh & seide to hym, yf thou art Godis Sone, seye that these stones be made loueves.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 4.

Then came to hi the *Tepter*, & sayd: yf thou be ye sonne of God commaund yt these stones be made bread.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Wake ye and prele ye that ye entre not into *temptacioun*, for the spirit is redy and the flesch is syk.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 26.

Watch, and pray that ye fall not into *temptacion*. The spirite is wyllynge, but the flesshe is weake.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore, all the while that a man hath within him the pelne of concupiscence, it is impossible, but he be *tempted* somtime, and moved in his flesh to sinne.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

But for to kepe us fro that cursed place,
Waketh, and prayeth Jesu of his grace,
So kepe us fro the *temptour* Sathanas.
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 7235.

Whan he withstandeth our *temptation*,
It is a cause of our salvation,
Al be it that it was not our entente
He shuld be saul, but that we wold him hente.
Id. Ib. v. 7080.

Adam also was *tempted*, and onercomed: Christe beeyng *tempted*, oucreame the *temptour*.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

So perverse stomakes have they borne to women, that the more parte of their *temptinge* spirites they haue made she deuyle.—*Bale. English Votaries. Pref.*

——— Who shall *tempt* with wandring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable obscure find out
His uncouth way. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

I who e're while the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience fully tri'd
Through all *temptation*, and the *tempter* foil'd
In all his wiles, defeated and repulst,
And Eden rais'd in the wast wilderness.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. i.

——— Be not seduced,
Emphrance; I shall scarcely prove a *tempress*,
Fall to our dance.—*Ford. The Broken Heart*, Act v. sc. 1.

How came it then to pass, that this passion of revenge (which is likely the strongest at the first stranding, all passions being now so newly broken loose in the minde of Adam) did not declare some violent resentment of this provocation, and fall into an assaut against his *tempter*?
Montagne. Devoute Essayes. Trsat. 15 pt. i § 5.

Which of our senses do they entertain, which of our faculties do they court, an empty, profitless *temptress*, love sin.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

These look *temptingly*.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 301.

Let the brave chiefs their glorious toils divide,
And whose the conquest mighty Jove decide:
While we from intercitted fields retire,
Not *tempt* the wrath of Heav'ns avenging Sire.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

As concerning the infamous and diabolical mariek, he that could know whether a shipmonke be *tempted* by it, or illapsedde into it, let him read the writings of Macragenes.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 268.

Let a man be but in earnest in praying against a *temptation* as the *tempter* is in pressing it, and he needs not proceed by a surer measure.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

The truly cool-natured part, would they but reflect, is to lead others in the right way, not to follow them in the wrong: the truly shameful behaviour, not to be resolute, obstinate, if *tempters* please to call it so, in consulting our present and future welfare.—*Seeker*, vol. i. Ser. 27.

TEMSE. Benson interprets *temesed hwf*, (i.e. *tems loaf*,) panis propositionis. Fr. *Tamiser*, to searce, or strain through a searce: Dut. *Temsen*; all (says Lye) from the A. S. *Temesian*. See Tamise.

Searced, strained, sifted.
Tems loaf,—a loaf of *sifted* (well *sifted*) flour.

Some mixeth to miller the rhye with the wheat
Tems loaf, on his table, to have for to eat.
Tusser. September's Husbandry.

TE'MULENT. } See the quotation from Te'mulentive. } Pliny.

That kinsfolke should kisse women when they met them, to know by their breath whether they smelled of *temetum*: for so they used in those dales to tearme wine: and thereof drunkenneesse was called in Latin *Temulentia*.
Holland. Pliny, b. xiv. c. 13.

The drunkard commonly hath a palsied hand; gouty, staggering legs, that fain would go, but cannot; a drawling, stammering, *temulentive* tongue.
Junius. Sin Stigmatised, (1639.) p. 38.

TEN. } A. S. *Tyn, ten, tien*; Dut. *Tien*; Tenth. } Ger. *Zehen*; Sw. *Tio*. Wachter is inclined to derive the German, if not others, from the verb *ziehen*, to *draw*, quia denarius est *tractus decem*, unitatum; but the A. S. he prefers to derive from the obsolete *tina*, colligere. As *ten* is properly the collection of all the fingers, Tooke thinks, *tyn, ten*, is the past part. of the A. S. verb *Tyn-an*, to inclose, to encompass, to *tyne*. "It is," he observes, "in the highest degree probable, that all numeration was originally performed by the fingers, the actual resort of the ignorant: for the number of the fingers is still the utmost extent of numeration. The hands doubled, closed, shut in, include and conclude all number, and might therefore well be denominated *tyn* or *ten*." The A. S. *Tyn-an*, and the It. *Tin-a*, appear to be the same word. The Lat. *Decem*, Gr. *Δεκα*, has also been derived from *δεχ-εσθαι. comprehendere*, to comprehend, or comprise. See Hundred.

Tenth,—that unit which *ten-eth* or completeth the number *ten*.

Aeldred, the quene sone, that kyng was ymatt tho
Nas bote of *ten* ger old, tho ys moder dude thys wa.
R. Gloucester, p. 289.

To teche the *ten* cõmaundements were leewlike better.
Piers Ploukman, p. 276.

Of hir lord Edgar had seko sonnes tueye,
Edmunde, that in his *tende* gere at Peterburgh gan dele.
R. Brunne, p. 35.

The kyngdom of hevenes schal be lyk to *ten* virgins, whiche token her lampis and wenten out agens the husbonde and the wyf; and fyve of hem weren foolis, and fyve prudent.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 25.

Then the kyngdome of heauen shal be lykened vnto *ten* virgins, which toke their lampes, and went to mete the brydgrome: fyue of them were folyshe, and fyue were wyse.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he seith to hem, come ye and se ye; & thei camen and saiden where he dwelliide, and dwelle with him that day, and it was at the *tenthe* our.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 1.

He said vnto them: come and see. They came and sawe where he dwelt: and abode with him that daye. For it was aboute the *tenth* houre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I have not read why, in this matter of tything, the *tenth* in number should be rather allotted unto God, than any other: and therefore wanting a guide to direct me, I will walk this way the more respectively: but according to mine own apprehension, I observe two reasons thereof, one mystical, the other political.—*Spelman. On Tithes*, c. 14.

TE'NABLE. Fr. *Tenable*, which (Cotgrave says) is *holdable*.

That can or may be held or kept; preserved; supported.

An exceeding fine college of the Jesuites, and was by naturall situation, as also by very good fortification, very strong, and *tenable* enough in all men's opinions of the better judgement.—*Hackingt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 614.

There are others that are *tenable* a good while, and will endure the brunt of a siege, but will incline to parley at last.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 4.

The moderns have invented new methods of defence, and have abandoned some posts that were not *tenable*: but still there are others, in defending which they lie under great disadvantages.—*Bolingbroke. On the Study of History*, Let. 5.

The kingdom of Christ should be maintained by them, so long as it is *tenable*, by argument and the mild arts of evangelical persuasion, though all our kingdoms fall.
Knox. Pref. to Antipolemus.

TENA'CIOUS. Tena'ciously. Tena'ciousness. Tena'city. } Fr. *Tenace, ténacité*; It. *Tenàce, tenacità*; Sp. *Tenaz, tenacidad*; Lat. *Tenax*, holding or keeping, from *ten-ere*, (to hold or keep.)

Holding or keeping, (sc.) fast, close, tight; adhering or cohering, sticking, clinging close; keeping, guarding, preserving.

The badger is said to be so *tenacious* of his bite, that he will not give over his hold, till he feels his teeth meet, and the bone crack.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 2.

But he that is wise and vertuous, rich and at hand, close and merciful, free of his money and *tenacious* of a secret, open and ingenuous, true and honest, is of himself an excellent man.—*Bp. Taylor. A Discourse of Friendship.*

If I see a person apt to quarrel, to take every thing in ill sense, to resent an error deeply, to reprove it bitterly, to remember it *tenaciously*, to repeat it frequently, to upbraid it unhandsomely, I think I have great reason to say, that this person does not do what becomes the sweetness of a Christian spirit.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 1.

The slime engendred within lake of Sodome in Jurie; as viscous as it is otherwise, will forgoe all that *tenacitie*.
Holland. Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 7.

I finde, to my griefe, that the mis-understanding *tenacitie* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrell.
Bp. Hall. The Reconciler.

And after these came, arm'd with spear and shield,
An host so great, as cover'd all the field,
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green were shaded o'er,
Or oak, or other leaves of lasting kind,
Tenacious of the stem; and firm against the wind.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

So to the beam the bat *tenacious* clings,
And pendent round it clasps his leathern wings.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

'Tis because divine goodness is freely diffusive and communicative of itself; because essential love is active, and fruitfull in benefits; because highest excellency is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacity*, that the world was produced such as it was.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

When winter soaks the fields, and female feet
Too weak to struggle with *tenacious* clay,
Or ford the rivulets, are best at home,
The task of new discov'ries falls on me.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

The wax is a ductile, *tenacious* paste, made out of a dry powder, not simply by kneading it with a liquid, but by a digestive process in the body of the bee.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 19.

Some tempers are indeed so constituted, that whatever attaches them grasps them *tenaciously*, and holds them firmly, like the roots of the oak fixed in the stubborn clay.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 25.

Tenaciousness even of a resolution taken for opposition sake serves either to good or bad purposes: when to the former it is called stedfastness and bravery; when to the latter perverseness and obstinacy.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. 1. c. 6.

The diamonds which a jeweller sticks in wax in order to show you the form he proposes to cut out of a gem held together by the *tenacity* of wax, that is, by the properties of matter.—*Id. Ib.* c. 9.

The thread acquires, it is probable, its firmness and *tenacity* from the action of the air upon its surface, in the moment of exposure; and a thread so fine is almost all surface.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 19.

TE'NANT, *n.* Te'nant, *v.* Te'nance. Te'nancy. Te'nantable. Te'nantless. Te'nantry. Te'nure. } Fr. *Tenant*; Lat. *Tenens*, holding. (See Tenacious, Tenet.) A *tenant* (in English) is—
One who *holds* (sc.) the lands, houses, &c. of another, under certain conditions; one who keeps, abides, dwells, inhabits.

Tenantry,—the collected number of *tenants*.

Tenure,—the holding; or the terms or conditions upon which the *tenant* holds or occupies.

Adelwolf of Westsex, after his father dede.
At Chestre sette his parlement, his *tenantz* therto bede.
R. Brunne, p. 19.

Freer, what charity is this, to be confessors of lords and ladies, and to other mighty men, and not amend them in his living? but rather as it seemeth, to be the holder to pill her poore *tenants* and to lius in lechery.
Chaucer. Jack Upland.

Thel ben clerkes, and courts ovir se,
Ther pore *tenunace* fully thei sitte.
Chaucer. The Plowman's Tale.

He was hated of all men insomoche that his owne *tenuantes*, the men of Northumberlande, of whiche prouynce he than was lorde, arose agayne hym.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 214.

To apply the distinction to Colchester; all men beheld it as *tenuantable*, full of faire houses; none as *tenable* in an hostile way, for any long time, against a great army.
Fuller. Worthies. Essex.

But some men will say unto me: that to be banished is a note of ignominy and reproach; true it is indeed, but among fooles only, who thinke likewise that it is a shame to be poore, to be bald, to be small of stature, yea, and to be a stranger, forsooth, a *tenant*, inmate, or alien inhabitant.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 230.

On which hypothesis, the witch's anointing herself before she takes her flight, may perhaps serve to keep the body *tenantable*, and in fit disposition to receive the spirit at its return.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 6.

How I foresee in many ages past,
When Lolinde's captive name is quite defa'st,
Thine heyr, thine heyre's heyre, and his heire again,
From out the loynes of carefull Lelian,
Shall climbe up to the chancell pewes on high,
And rule and raigne in their rich rich *tenancie*.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

Or have the Parcæ, with impartiall knife,
Left some friends body *tenantlesse* of life,
And thou bemon'st that fate.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 2.

We mistake our *tenure*: we take that for gift, which God intends for loane; we are *tenants at will*, and thinke our selves owners.—*Bp. Hall*, Epis. 9.

In this realme, and in other the like dominions, the *tenure* of lands is altogether grounded on militarie lawes, and held as in fee vnder princes which are not made heads of the people by force of voluntarie election, but borne the succeaticke lords of those whole and intyre territories.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 80.

As for *tenures*, I shall say that they [the Saxons] had not the name in use amongthem, yet (like the Jews, the Greeks, the Romans, and other ancient nations) a multitude of services, whereof some were personal, and some predial.
Spelman. Of Feuds & Tenures, c. 25.

Three acres more he converted into a highway, leading from Richmansworth to Watford; and so was commonly used; he the rest he *tenanted* out.
Stryge. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1530.

The thing holden therefore stiled a *tenement*, the possessers thereof *tenants*, and the manner of their possession a *tenure*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 5.

The lands in America and the West-Indies, indeed, are in general not *tenanted* nor leased out to farmers.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 3.

Their vanity is gratified in seeing the great and the rich at their table, especially when useful connexions may be made; and what signifies it, they think, if the wretches at home, the *tenantry*, whom nobody knows, starve and rot on the dunghills whence they originated.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 114.

To this species of *tenancy* succeeded, though by very slow degrees, farmers, properly so called, who cultivated the land with their own stock, paying a rent certain to the landlord.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iii. c. 2.

TEND, *v.* Fr. *Tendre*; It. *Tendere*; Lat.
TE'NDANT. *Tendere*; Gr. Τεν-ειν, to stretch.
TE'NDANCE. See TENSE, TENT, ATTEND, &c.
TE'NDENCY. To stretch or direct—the
TE'NDMENT. course or way; (met.) the mind or faculties of the mind; to observe, to take heed or care; to watch, to wait upon, to guard; to direct the way—as to an end or object; to proceed or advance, or make advancement or progress towards.

Beryn arose a morowe, and cried wondir fast,
And axid alle clothis, but it was all in west:
Ther was no man *tendant* for hym in all the house.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

Thus you partly see by comparing a climate to vs well knewen, and familiarly acquainted by like height of the sunne in both places, that vnder the equinoctiall in June is no excessiue heat, but a temperate aire rather *tending* to cold.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 81.

The Indian Paracoussy drew neere to the French, and began to make him a long oration, which *tended* to no other end, but that he beseeght the Frenchmen very earnestly to come and see his dwelling.—*Id. Ib.* p. 322.

This deceiptful propheme *tented* to this end, that if he had geuen sentence for the pharisees, then should he haue bene accused of the Herodians for an authour of rebellion, or insurrecion agaynst the emperour.—*Udal. Mattie*, c. 12.

But whereas Buckhurst's officious diligence seemed to *tend* to the intrapping of Leicester, Leicester's displeasure against him and settled favour with the queen prevailed so far, that Buckhurst at his return was confined to his house for several months.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1587.

By your leave, Sir, I'll *tend* my master, and instantly he with you.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn*, Act ii.

Cel. Methinks this open air's far better, *tend* ye that way. Pray where's the woman came along?
Id. The Humorous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 4.

Unhappie wight, borne to desastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend!
Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

But if at first the appetites, and necessities, and *tendencies* of the body, when it was at ease, and health, and blessed, did yet tempt the soul to forbidden instances, much more will this be done when the body is miserable and afflicted, uneasie and dying.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 7. § 1.

Whether ill *tendment*, or recurelesse paine,
Procure his death; the neighbours all complaine,
Th' unskilfull leech murdered his patient,
By poyson of some feule ingredient.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 4.

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we *tend*;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Jeoly had been sick for three months: in all which time I *tended* him as carefully as if he had been my brother.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1691.

I will the action that *tends* one way, whilst my desire *tends* another, and that the direct contrary.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

His fields he *tended*, with successless care,
Early and late.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

You have before ye that which is the very top and flower of the heaven of a reasonable creature: who in this blessed state is fixed, as it were, in his own proper element, where, without any left or disturbance, he freely moves and acts according to his most natural *tendence* and inclination.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 1.

The *tendency* of such pretences was to make Father and Son one hypostasis, or person, and was in reality to deny that there was any son at all.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 271.

Between three and four o'clock the tide of ebb began to make, and I sent the master to sound to the southward and southwestward, and in the mean time, as the ship *tended*, I weighed anchor.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 7.

My goats, secure from harm, small *tendance* need,
While high on yonder hanging rock they feed.
Philips, Past. 6.

This truth Philosophy, though eagle-eyd
In nature's *tendencies*, oft overlooks.—*Cowper. Task*, b ii.

TENDER, *adj.* Fr. *Tendre*; It. *Tenero*; Sp.
TE'NDER, *v.* *Tierno*; Lat. *Tener*, which
TE'NDERLY. Vossius derives from the Gr.
TE'NDERNESS. Τεφρη, by transposition of ρ
TE'NDERING, *n.* and ν. Others from Τεν-
ειν, to stretch; and thus to mean—stretched, extended, dilated; and, consequentially, weakened, relaxed. (See ENTENDER.) *Tender* is—

Easily hurt or injured, broken or torn in pieces; having passions or feelings, easily affected or acted upon, afflicted or distressed; soft, delicate; sensitive, feeling, having much fellow feeling; compassionate; mild, gentle.

But of the fige tre lerne ye the parable whanne now his braunche is *tendre* and leves ben sprungen out, ye knewen that somer is nygh.—*Wicif. Mark*, c. 13.

Learne a similitude of the fygge tree. When his braunches are yet *tender*, and hath broughte fourth leues, ye knowe that sommer is neare.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"I have," quod she, "a soule for to kepe
As wel as ye, and also min honour,
And of my wifhond thilke *tendre* flour."
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,062.

Alas! what wonder is it though she wept?
That shal be sent to straunge nation
Fro frendes, that so *tendrely* hire kept.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4687.

This old Pandion, this king gan wepe
For *tenderness* of herte, for to leve
His doughter gen, and for to yeve her leve,
Of this world le loved nothing so,
But at the last, leave hath she to go.—*Id. Philomene.*

——And children fine
Betwene hem two thei had aline,
That weren yonge, and *tender* of age,
And of stature and of visage.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

After he had sent diuerse of his seruauntes, one after an other, the ende and conclusion was, that euyer they bette thē al, or eis slew thē. He had then left his onely sonne whō he loued *tenderly*.—*Udal. Mattie*, c. 12.

Suffer them to be led with this *tendernesse* lenely and swetely, vnto thynges of mere perfeccion.—*Id. Matt.* c. 9.

New haue we manie chimnies and yet our *tenderlings* complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and pews.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 19.

The Novatians erred in the matter of repentance: the inducing cause of their error was an over-active zeal, and too wary a *tenderness* in avoiding scandal and judging concerning it.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 3.

Ye had better mary her to her grave a great deal;
There will be peace and rest, alas poor gentlewoman,
Must she become a nurse now in her *tenderness*?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night-Walker, Act i.

From elther host, sires, sons, and brothers trace
The well-known features of some kindred face.
Then first their hearts with *tenderness* were struck,
First with remorse for civil rage they shock.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

If human woes her soft attention claim,
A *tender* sympathy pervades the frame,
She pours a sensibility divine
Along the nerve of ev'ry feeling line.
Cowper. Table Talk.

Oh! that in friendship we were thus to blame,
And ermin'd candour, *tender* of our fame,
Wou'd clothe the honest errour with an honest name!
Be we then still to those we hold most dear,
Fatherly fond, and *tenderly* severe.
Smart. The Horatian Canons of Friendship.

Plants rais'd with *tenderness* are seldom strong;
Man's cultish disposition asks the thong;
And without discipline the fav'rite child,
Like a neglected forester, runs wild.
Cowper. Progress of Error.

TE'NDER, *v.* } Formed upon the Fr. verb
TE'NDER, *n.* } *Tendre*, to tend, (qv.)
TE'NDRY. } To stretch or reach out, (to or before:) to propose, to present, to offer; to observe, to heed or care for, to guard, to regard. Shakespeare uses the n. *tender* in this latter signification, i.e. heed, regard.

For in her minde no thought there is,
But how she may be true, I wis:
And *tender* thee, and all thy healde,
And wisheth both thy health and weale
And loues thee euen as far forth than
As any woman may a man.
Fvcerstine Auctors. The Lover describing, &c.

But for Cadwan, after many meanes & requestes, myght net bryngc that aboute, he therefore *tenderynge* hir necessitie, kepte hir in his owne courte till she were lighted.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 128.

Sir, quoth the knight, or ye departe fro hens, it were good yt ye dyde send to your cosyn, the prince of Wales, to knowe yf he wolde receyue you or nat, and for pytie somwhat to *tendre* your nede and necessyte.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 231.

He sawe moreouer that his moste louyng subiectes of Englande (whome hys godly exaumple had prouoked to *tender* and seeke the glory of God) did nowe hunger and thirste the righteousnesse of God, and the knowledge of hys woorde.—*Udal. Erasmus*, Pref.

Knowe yee, that hereupon we greatly *tendring* the wealth of our people and the encouragement of them and other our loving subiects in their good enterprises for the aduancement of lawfull traffike to the benefite of our common wealth, haue of our speciall grace, &c.
Hacklupt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 296.

Here was a sore pennysheméte fer so horryble a myscheife, but that they sumwhat *tedered* them selues in the same, as ocupyers in one arte.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

——Something is done.
That will distract me, that will make me mad,
If I behold these: if thou *tender'st* me,
Let me not see thee.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act iii.

Lady. Alas, you need not. I make already *tender* of myself, and then you are forsworn.
Id. The Scornful Lady, Act v.

Twelve talents of the finest gold, all which Ulysses weyd,
And carried first, and after him, the other youths conveyd
The other presents; *tendred* all, in face of all the court.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life
In this faire rescue thou hast brought to mee.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act v. sc. 4.

3. That this his meditation proceeds upon certain terms and stipulations between God and men, which he obtained of God for us, and in his name hath published and *tendered* to us.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

His *tendering* upon so fair and easy terms an endless life in perfect joy and bliss; his furnishing us with so plentiful means and powerful aids for attaining that happy state—how pregnant demonstrations are these of unspeakable goodness toward us!—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

We may by our charity and benignity to those whose good he *tenders*, yield (though not an adequate, yet) an acceptable return to his benefits.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 8

The lives of our souls being in God's free disposal, he had an undoubted right to exchange them with Christ's for his life, upon the free *tendry* which he made of it.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

Bestowing on the priest and victim the most acceptable retribution that he could possibly receive, the right of pardoning, reforming and making eternally happy, as many as should throw themselves on the mercy thus *tendered* them, and prove the sincerity of their thankful faith, by that of their obedience.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 19.

TE'NDERS. i. e. *attenders*,—a (small) ship, *attending* on another (a large one.)

We were now 640 men in 8 sail of ships, commanded by Capt. Davis, Capt. Swan, Capt. Townley and Capt. Knight, with a fireship and three *tenders*, which last had not a constant crew.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

TE'NDON. } Fr. *Tendon*; It. *Tendine*; Sp.
TE'NDINOUS. } *Tendon*; Low Lat. *Tendo*, from Gr. Τεινω, τειν-ειν, to stretch. Cotgrave calls it—"A tail of a muscle; a bloodless instrument of motion, consisting partly of the sinew, and partly of the ligament and fibers, which issue confusedly from the belly of a muscle."

We now rest convinced that the mind does not act herself upon the limbs, but draws them to and fro by *tendons*, muscles, nerves and fibres.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 3.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones.—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

TE'NDRIL, *n.* Fr. *Tendron*, *tendrillon*, the *tender* branch or sprig of a plant. Usually applied to—

The claspers of plants, by which they climb or support themselves.

Shee as a vail down to the slender waste
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Disheveld, but in wanton ringlets wav'd
As the vine curles her *tendrils*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

So may thy tender blossoms fear no blight,
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite,
As thou shalt guide my wandering feet to find
The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

——— Mingled with the curling growth
Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles,
More airy wild than vines along the sides
Of treacherous Palernum. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. i.

We found here an holy family, by Rubens, which is far from being one of his best pictures; it is that in which there is a parrot on the pedestal of a pillar, hitting vine *tendrils*.
Reynolds. Journey to Flanders & Holland.

TE'NEBROUS. } Fr. *Ténébreux*; It. *Tene-*
TENE'BRIOUS. } *bróso*; Sp. *Tenebroso*; Lat.
TENEBRO'SITY. } *Tenebrosus*; from *tenebræ*, darkness; from *tenere*, quod homines in *tenebris* quasi *teneantur*; giving, thus, the metaphorical a priority to the literal significancy.

Dark, obscure, gloomy.

The most dark *tenebrous* night
Is fain to flee and turn her back.
J. Holl. Court of Virtue, (1565.)

Writers put peculiar signes of head melancholy, from the sole distempeature of spirits in the braine, as they are hot, cold, dry, moist, all without matter, from the motion alone, and *tenebrosity* of spirits.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 198.

He [Chrysipous] affirmeth that the air by nature is dark, and for that cause, by consequence it is also the primitive cold; and that *tenebrosity* or darkness is directly opposite unto light and clearness, and the coldness thereof to the heat of fire.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 882.

Where moon and stars for villains only made?
To guide, yet screen them, with *tenebrious* light?
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

TE'NEMENT. } Fr. *Tenement*; Law Lat.
TENEME'NTAL. } *Tenementum*, from *ten-ere*, to
TENEME'NTARY. } hold. See TENANT.

Any thing held or holden, or occupied; lands, houses, &c.

The hie men of the lond conseild tham bituene,
To do doun Edwy at a parlement,
& tille his brother Edgare gyf the *tenement*.
R. Brunne, p. 34.

In the xiiii. yere of kynge Edwarde at a parlyament holden at Westmynster, were made the statutes called Addimenta Glouestrie, which is to meane Addicions of Statutes made and put to ouer as before tyme were made at the parlyamẽt holden at Gloucester, ye whiche statutes made to reformne suche persones as myssused the lãdes and *tenementes*, couynge to them by reason of the dower, or landes of theyr wyues.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1286.

They will wrangle and go to law, nay, they will be ready to enter the lists and combat for a plot of ground whereupon a house standeth, about some corner of a messuage or end of a little *tenement*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 147.

Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the lord's outland or *tenementary* land (called also the Folcland) like our farmers.
Spelman. Of Feuds & Tenures, c. 7.

Tenement is a word of still greater extent (than land) and through in the vulgar acceptation it is only applied to houses and other buildings, yet in its original, proper and legal sense, it signifies every thing that may be *holden*, provided it be of a permanent nature; whether it be of a substantial and sensible, or of an unsubstantial ideal kind.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 2.

The other, or *tenemental* lands, they distributed among their *tenants*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 6.

TE'NET. Also written *tenent*, (Brown, b. vii. c. 1.)

An opinion, doctrine, which any one (*tenet*) holds; which any persons (*tenent*) hold.

We endeavour'd to reclaim the said Sir John, and try'd all ways and means that we could devise to reduce him to the unity of the church, declaring unto him the doctrines, *tenets*, and determinations of the holy Roman and universal church, relating to those points.
State Trials. 1 Hen. V. 1413. *Sir John Oldcastle.*

To open therefore a door for entrance, there is no reason but the *tenet* must be this.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. viii.

But why do I suffer this babbler to lead me out of my way? what is all this sicoveleese discourse to a man that never said, never thought every vow of this kind unlawfull, nor every breach of such vow sinlesse? When he takes me with this *tenet*, let him load me with authorities.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. § 9.

So that men will disbelieve their own eyes, renounce the evidence of their senses, and give their own experience the lye rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these sacred *tenets*.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 20.

In recommending the doctrine which this book particularly enforces, I know that I am justified by the holy scriptures, by the church, by the *tenets* of the most learned and virtuous of the disciples, and the greatest divines of this country, who have displayed their abilities either by the press or the pulpit.—*Knox. Christian Philosophy*, § 59.

TE'NNIS. Jeu de paume. A game with the hand; also played with a bat; a racket, from the Fr. *Tenez*, accipe, *take*; a word which the French, who excel in this game, use when they hit the ball. Skinner has two other conjectures not so plausible.

Gascone and his brother Yuan fell out toguyder, playeng at *tennes*, and Gascone gane hym a blowe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 26.

Tennyse, selledome vsed, and for a lyttell space, is a good exercise for yong men, but it is more violent than shootynge, by reason that two men do play.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 27.

These four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his foot in, nor hide himself.—*Spenser. State of Ireland.*

They have but dranke once together at the taverne, or met in the *tennis court*, or else turned into a tabling house, and played at dice and hazzard one with the other.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 185.

But the voice stirreth and hitteth against smooth and polished solid places, by which it is broken & sent back again in manner as we do see a *tennis-ball* when it is smitten upon a wall: insomuch that in the pyramides of Ægypt, one voice delivered within them, rendereth foure or five resonances or echoes for it.—*Id. Ib.* p. 687.

A *tennis-ball* whether in motion by the stroke of a racket, or lying still at rest, is not by any one taken to be a free agent.—*Locke.—Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 21.

Tennis, or the *pilæ ludus*, is a truly classical game; highly esteemed by the most respectable Greeks and Romans; and recommended by Galen as one of the most salutary exercises.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 36.

TE'NON. } Fr. *Tenon*, from *tenir*, to hold.
TE'NEST. } The end of a rafter, beam, any piece of wood, &c. so cut as to let in and *hold* into *another* piece—also cut to receive it—called the mortice.

Cardinals are not so called, because the hinges on which the Church of Rome doth move; but from Cardo, which signifieth the end of a *tenon* put into a mortisa, being accordiogly fixed and fastened to their respective churches.
Fuller. Worthies. General.

There is a fair house on London Bridge, commonly called None-such, which is reported to be made without either nailes or pins, with crooked *tenons* fastened with wedges and other (as I may term them) circumferential devices.
Id. Ib. Staffordshire.

If chance could make a beam of a house, and could have made *tenents* at either end, yet it is not possible to conceive that chance could cast it to be just of a fit length to answer the congruity of its contignation to another piece of timber, or fit the mortises of other pieces of timber to those *tenents*, or fit the particles and scantlets to answer just one another.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 330.

A mortice and *tenon*, or ball and socket joint, is wanted at the hip, that not only the progressive step may be provided for, but the interval between the limbs may be enlarged or contracted at pleasure.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

TE'NOUR. Fr. *Teneur*; It. *Tenóre*; Sp. *Tenor*; Lat. *Tenor*, *tenere*; Gr. Τειν-ειν, *tendere*, *extendere*, to stretch; nam ut *tenemus*, nervos *extendimus*. (*Tenor*, anciently called *tonor*, Gr. Τονος, Quintil. lib. i. c. 5.) *Tenour*,—

The course kept or *held*; progress, order, kept or continued; the continuance or continuity, purport or purpose; mode or manner pursued.

In music (generally) the tone; but distinguished from treble and base.

Than, as abouse is sayde, to auoyde the enormytees, and to reformne the cuyll rule than vayd in the lande by suche personys as daylye were about the kynge, many & dyuerse ordenances were made, wherof the *tenoure* is sette out in the ende of this boke.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1257.

And we knowe well that who soeuer wyll iust with you shall fynde you here these thyrty dayes, acordyoge to the *tenoure* of your chalenge.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 168.

Ye shall not my where lacke any one of all these thynges, yf ye shall wyth pure hertes accordynge to the *tenoure* of my commandemente, diligentlye prouide and laboure that the gospel goe foreward and daily encrease.
Udal. Luke, c. 9.

And the received opinion of the thing,
For some unhallow'd string that vilely jarr'd,
Hath so unseason'd now the ears of men,
That who doth touch the *tenour* of that vein,
Is held but vain.
Daniel. Musophilus.

Base striketh more air, than it can well strike equally: and the trebble cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift, to make the sound equall; and therefore a mean, or *tenor*, is the sweetest part.—*Bacon. Naturall Hist.* § 173.

Lo, now reuiuing my diuisaes alle,
I preuente the *tenour* of my fale,
And follow forth at danger's highest rate,
In forraine realmes my fortune for a while.
Stirling, s. 56.

All of a *tenour* was their after-life,
No day discoloun'd with domestick strife;
No jealousy, but mutual truth belieu'd,
Secure repose, and kindness undeceiv'd.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

The whole *tenor* of the gospels and epistles shows, that human virtues are all light in the balance, and have no proper efficacy in themselves for procuring salvation.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 473.

TENSE. Fr. *Temps*; It. *Tempo*; Lat. *Tempus*. See the quotations.

There are only three simple *tenses* or times; the present, as *amo*, I love; the past, as *amavi*, I have loved; and the future, as *amabo*, I shall or will love.—*Port-Royal*, c. 15.

The *tenses* are used to mark present, past, and future time, either indefinitely without reference to any beginning, middle, or end; or else definitely, in reference to such distinctions.—*Harris. Hermes*, b. i. c. 7.

And here I must observe that the moods and *tenses* themselves are merely abbreviations: I mean that they are nothing more than the circumstances of manner and time, added to the verb in some languages by distinguishing terminations.—*Tooke. Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii. c. 7.

TENSE. TE'NSENESS. TE'NSIBLE. TE'NSILE. TENS'ILITY. TE'NSION. TE'NSIVE. TE'NSURE. } It. *Teso*; Lat. *Tensus*, stretched, from *tend-ere*; Gr. Τεν-ω, to stretch.

Stretched; drawn out till stiff or tight; stiff, tight; opposed to slack or lax.

Tensure,—see the quotation from Bacon in v. TENT.

He that in this wise hath appeased and seized the trouble or *tension* of the spirits in the center of the body, if haply there should remaine some superfluity behind, it would do him no great harme.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 569.

For gold (as we see) is the closest (and therefore the heaviest) of metals: and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 257.

All bodies ductile, and *tensile*, [as metals] that will be drawne into wires; woollé and tewe that will be drawn into yarn, or thred; have in them the appetite of not discontinuing, strong.—*Id. Ib.* § 845.

For the libration or reciprocation of the spirits in the *tensility* of the muscles would not be so perpetual, but cease in a small time, did not some more mystical principle then what is merely mechanical give assistance.

More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 10.

The skin was *tense*, also rimpled and blistered.

Wiseman. Surgery.

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place.—*Sharp. Surgery.*

But others there were amongst the ancient atomists, who could not conceive sensations themselves, to be thus caused by corporeal effluvia, or exuvious membranes, streaming from bodies continually, and that for divers reasons alledged by them: but only by a pressure upon the optick nerve by reason of a *tension* of the intermedious air or æther.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 851.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours.—*Floyer. On Humours.*

When Fancy's vivid spark impels the soul
To scorn quotidian scenes, to spurn the bliss
Of vulgar minds, what nostrum shall compose
Its fatal *tension?* *Shenstone. Œconomy*, pt. i.

The string which is constantly kept in a state of *tension* will vibrate on the slightest impulse.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 21.

TENT. From *tend*, to heed,—take *tent*, i. e. take heed, take care. (See TEND.) It is the same word as the following, though so differently applied.

But the Spirit seith openli, that in the laste tymes sumen schulen departe fro the feith yhynynge *tent* to spiritis of errour.—*Wiclif. 1 Tymo.* c. 4.

Thi I come take *tent* to redynge, to exortaciou, and techyng.—*Id. Ib.*

TENT, *n.* TENT, *v.* TE'NTED. TE'NTER, *n.* TE'NTER, *v.* TE'NTAGE. TE'NTORY. TE'NTURE, *v.* } Fr. *Tente*; It. *Tenda*; Sp. *Tienda*; Lat. *Tentorium*, from *tendere*, to stretch.

A covering formed of stretched or extended canvas or other material. The verb—

To inhabit, to dwell (as in a *tent*.)

Tenters, — upon which leather, cloth, are stretched; that which stretches, racks, wrings, tortures.

And the feast hold wen in *tentis*
As to tell you mine entent is,
In a rome a large plaine
Under a wood in a champaine.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

——— An arrowe out of a bowe
All sodenly within a throwe
The soldan smote, and there he laie.
The chas is left for thilke daie,
And he was bore in to a *tent*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The two Turkes deliuered them a letter to beare to the lord great master from the great Turke, and then returned safely into their *tents*.—*Hacklujt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 90.

No lesse this matter passeth in thought, the the short cloath doeth in a false weauers hande. Ye hane streighed it on the *tenters*, and drawen it on the perche, for to lenghten the life.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 5.

But most men ordinarily do fault herein exceeding much: now when they be wearied, toyled, and foiled with painfull labours and wants, yeeld their bodies to be melted and spent quite with voluptuous pleasures; and afterwards against wrest and straine them as it were upon the *tenters*, immediately upon the fruition of some pleasure.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 513.

Saint Paul's *tent-making* was as much against the calling of an apostle, as sitting in a senatorian tribunal is against the office of a bishop.—*Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy asserted.*

——— The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheekes, and schoole boyes teares take vp
The glasses of my sight.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 2.

For since these armes of mine, had semen yeares pith,
Till now, some moones wasted, they haue vs'd
Their dearest action, in the *tented* field.

Id. Othello, Act i. sc. 3.

The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other then makers of *tentories*, to spread from tree to tree.—*Evelyn*, b. iv. § 8.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixt,
And in the town the barons lay in sight.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

——— At some times
We fear he will be bankrupt; he do's stretch
Tenter his credit so; embraces all,
And to't, the winds have been contrary long.

Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act ii. sc. 3.

I have put all my small knowledge, observations, and reading, upon the *tenter*, to satisfy your lordship's desires touching this subject.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 60.

——— Next them
My gentlemen, my cavaliers and captains,
Ten deep and trapt with *tenter-hooks* to take hold
Of all occasions.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act ii.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocall thereof, which is motion upon *tensure*, we use to call (by one common name) motion of liberty; which is, when any body, being forced to a preternatural extent, or dimension, delivereth and restoreth it self to the naturall: as when a blown bladder (pressed) riseth again; or when leather or cloth *tentured* spring back.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 12.

The Shabandere of Aehin had a *tent* set up there, he being the chief manager of her affairs; and for the more security, he had 2 or 3 small brass guns of a minion bore planted by his *tent* all the day, with their muzzles against the river.

Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

"Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave,
In the vile habit of a village-slave,
The foe deceiv'd, he passed the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train."

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

Easily we may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord, in his tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and *tentered*, and continuing for a good time in such a posture.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 32.

I would not detract from his [Regulus] merit, nor pretend to give into the exact situation of his thoughts, therefore shall suppose what I conceive possible in theory, that he might feel so strong a satisfaction of mind as over balanced the pain of the *tenters*.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 29.

TENT, *n.* } Fr. *Tente*; Sp. *Tienta*, a *tenter*.
TENT, *v.* } *tando* seu exploramdo abscessum, (Skinner.)

That which tries, probes, examines; the probe; applied to that which is inserted into a *tented* or probed sore. To *tent*—

To probe, to search.

——— He hane these players
Play something like the murder of my father,
Before mine vncle. He observe his lookes,
He *tent* him to the quicke: if he but blench
I know my course.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Com. Should they not
Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death.

Id. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 9.

Mene. For 'tis a sore vpon vs,
You cannot *tent* your selfe; begone, 'beseech you.

Id. Ib. Act iii. sc. 1.

Oh that I had my boxes, and my lints new,
My stupes, my *tents*, and those sweet helps of nature.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iii.

The next day he complaining of pain, I open'd the wound, and found it *tented* at both orifices, the arm swell'd, and a little disturbed; as wounds in that place are subject to be, when the blood is shut in by *tents*, and not dress'd rationally by astringents and good bandage.

Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 6.

TENTA'TION. } Fr. *Tentation*; Sp. *Tentacion*; Lat. *Tentatio*, from *tent-are*, to try, to tempt.
TE'NTATIVE. }

Trial, or temptation. *Tentative*,—

That can or may try; experimental.

Howbeit yf we well consyder these twoo thinges, *tentation* and persecuucion, wee maye finde that eytther of them is inwydente into the tother. For bothe by *tentacion* the diuel perseuuteth vs, and by persecuucion the dyuell also tempteth vs.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1177.

But yf when the plage hangeth ouer our heads thre or four of the are not sufficiet to cõtiune & strengthes vs, truly an hundreth should be sufficiet to ouercõ all aduersete & contrary *tentaiuis*.—*Calvine. Powre Sermons*, Ser. 2.

Dauid in dede knew right well yt he was banished from Iury not wtoute God's preuidece: yet is he not thereby stayed nor letted to come vnto God & to make his complaints vnto him: not because his *tentacion* was easie & light, for he semed vtterly to be cast of fro God we only cõsider ye miserable state of this present life.—*Id. Ib.* Ser. 3.

Falshood, though it be but *tentative*, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth; if policy have allowed ofticious untruths, religion never.

Bp. Hall. Cont. John killing the Sons of Ahab.

The Parisian miracles were *tentative*. Out of many thousand sick, infirm and diseased persons, who resorted to the tomb, the professed history of the miracles contains only nine cures.—*Paley. Evidences*, pt. i. c. 2. Prop. 2.

TENU'IOUS. } Fr. *Tenue*, *ténuité*; It. *Tenue*,
TENU'ITY. } *tenuità*; Sp. *Tenue*, *tenuidad*;
Lat. *Tenuis*, which (Vossius thinks) means *stretched* (*tensus*,) sc. till the thickness of the substance is drawn or extended, over a broad surface, to a thin, slender state.

Thin, slender; unsubstantial; slight, small.

Those freckles thou supposest me disgrace,
Are those pure parts that in my lovely face,
By their so much *tenuity* do slight,
My brother's beams assisting me with light.

Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

By reason of this *tenuity* and continuity, when oyle doth froath or fome, it suffereth no wind or spirit to enter it.

Holland. Plutarch, p. 607.

The subtlety and *tenuity* whereof [body of our Saviour Christ] appeared, from his entring in when the doors were shut, and his vanishing out of sight.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 789.

The thing I speak of is as easie to be apprehended, as how infection, should pass in certain *tenuious* streams through the air, from one house to another.

Glanvill, Ess. 6.

If you say that it is a corporeal substance, you can understand no other than matter more subtile and *tenuious* then the animal spirits themselves, mingled with them and dispersed through the vessels and porosities of the body.

More. Antidote against Atheism, b. i. c. 11.

They must needs conceive that death reduces us to a pitiful thin pittance of being, that our substance is in a manner lost, and nothing but a *tenuious* reek remains.

Id. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 2.

Now by reason of its gross consistency, it [the body] is an unwieldy luggage to the soul, and doth very much clog and incumber her in her operations; it will then be wrought into so fine and *tenuious* a substance, as that instead of a clog, it will be a wing to the soul.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

Now how astonishing soever it may appear to find a drop of wax shattered into such a multitude of pieces, our astonishment must encrease when we reflect on the great *tenuity* of the wax, and how far it is from being a solid substance.

Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 3.

In the iris of the eye, and the drum of the ear, the *tenuity* of the muscles is astonishing. They are microscopic hairs; must be magnified to be visible; yet are they real, effective muscles.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 9.

TE'NURE. See TENANT.

TEPF'DITY. } Fr. *Tépidité*; It. *Tiepido*; Sp.
TEP'FOR. } *Tibio*; Lat. *Tepidus*, from *Tep-*
TEP'FIFY, *v.* } *ere*, to warm. Of unknown etymology.

Warm, lew; *lew*—or as usually written, *lukewarm*.

Mean while the *lepid* caves, and fens and shoares
Thir brood as numerous hatch.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

He brought many religious persons from a *tepid* life to a fervent practice of prayer.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

Fair Stabiæ, with Cumean Sibyl's seats,
And Baia's *tepid* baths and green retreats.

Welsted. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

This kindness, it seems, is not so well improved by her as it deserved; but she is surprized by another fit of drowsy negligence and *tepidity*.

Richardson. On the Old Testament, (1655.)

And besides that they [the wiles men of Bethlehem] upbraided the *feridity* and infidell hasenesse of the Jewish nation, who stood unmoved and unconcerned by all the circumstances of wonder, and stirred not one step to make enquiry after, or to visit the new born king.
Bp. Taylor. Life of Christ, pt. i. § 4.

Then unguente sweet and *lepid* streames we shed;
Teare flow'd from every eye, and o'er the dead
Each clipt the curling honours of his head.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the *tepor* and moisture in April.—*Arbuthnot.*

——— The flood of life
Loos'd at its source by *tepefying* strains,
Flows like some frozen silver stream unthaw'd
At a warm zephyr of the genial spring.
Cooper. The Power of Harmony, b. i.

No more the morn, with *tepid* rays,
Unfolds the flower of various hue;
Noon spreads no more the genial haze,
Nor gentle eve distils the dew.—*Johnson. Winter.*

TERCE, or TIERCE. } Fr. *Tiers*; It. *Terzo*; Sp. *Tercia*, a third. Fr. *Tiers*, and Eng. *Terce*, is—

"A measure so called, because the *third* part (triens) of another measure, called a pipe," (Skinner.) It is also applied to a *third* part or portion of other measures:—in Hackluyt, of a degree.

——— The heavenly mansions,
Clearely searched by smale fractions,
First by seconds, *terces*, and eke quartes.
Chaucer. The Story of Thebes, pt. i.

The middle betweene them both is 50 degrees and a *terce* in latitude.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 210.

This citie lieth in nine degrees and one *tierce*.
Id. Ib. p. 552.

For I search'd every piece of wine; yes sure, sir,
And every little *terce*, that could but testifie.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act ii. sc. 1.

This insect now, whose active spite,
Teaz'd him with never-ceasing bite,
With so much judgment play'd his part,
He had him both in *tierce* and quart.—*Somervile*, Fab. 2.

TE'RCEL, TA'RCEL, or TA'SSEL. TE'RCELET. } It. *Terzuolo*; Sp. *Terzuelo*; Fr. *Tiercelet*. The *tassel*, or male of any kind of hawk, so termed because he is commonly a *third* (tiers) part less than the female, (Cotgrave.)

"The *tercell* egle, as ye know full wele,
The foule royell, above you all in degre,
The wise and worthie, the secret trus as stele,
The which I haue formed, as ye may see,
In euery parte, as it best liketh mee."
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Fowles.

In which were peinted all thise false foules,
As ben thise tidifes, *tercelettes*, and owles.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,862.

First, great store of hawks, the eagle, the gerfaulcon, the slightfaulcon, the goshawk, the *tassel*, the sparhawk, &c.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 479.

And bang'em up together as a *tassel*,
Upon the stretch, a flock of fearfull pigeons.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act i. sc. 3.

It happen'd as a boy, one night,
Did fly his *tassel* of a kite.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

With empty hands no *tassels* you can lure,
But fulsome love for gain we can endure.
Pope. The Wife of Bath.

TE'REBINTH. Fr. *Térébinthe*; It. *Terebinto*; Sp. *Terebinta*; Lat. *Terebinthinus*; Gr. Τερεβινθος, the turpentine tree. Vossius thinks the name Arabic.

And lyke wyse as the *terebyntes* and oke-trees bring forth their frutes, so shal the holy sede haue frute.
Bible, 1551. *Esay*, c. 6.

Moreover in Syria groweth the *terebinth* or turpentine tree.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xiii. c. 6.

Here growes melampode every where,
And *teribinth*, good for gotes.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. July.

TE'REBRATE, *v.* } Lat. *Terebrare*, from TEREBRA'TION. } *Terere*; Gr. Τερ-ειν, to bore.

To bore, to perforate, to pierce through or penetrate.

Consider the three-fold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 6.

For a sample of this branch of my survey, let us chase the tegument of earth-worms, which we shall find completely adapted to their way of life and motion, being made in the most compleat manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping where their occasions lead them.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 12.

It hath been touched before, that *terebration* of trees doth make them prosper better: but it is found also, that it maketh the fruit sweeter, and better.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 463.

I presently made a circular incision, and raised up that part of the hairy scalp in order to *terebration*, and fill'd up the wound with dossils of lint, press'd out of red wine.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 9.

TE'RET. Lat. *Teres*, (from *Terere*,) formed into roundness.

To the stars nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *teret* like a globe.
Fotherby. Atheom. (1622,) p. 326.

TERGIVE'RSATE, *v.* } Fr. *Tergiverser*; TERGIVERSA'TION. } It. *Tergiversare*; Sp. *Tergiversar*; Lat. *Tergiversari*. Compounded of the Lat. *Tergum*, and *versatum*, past part. of *versare*, to turn.

To turn the back; to turn round; to turn away, or aside; to shift, to shuffle, to evade.

The Briton never *tergiverst'd*
But was for adverse drubbing;
And never turn'd his back to aught
But to a post for scrubbing.
Saint George for England, pt. ii.

For, to conclude, for all his crafty cauteles and *tergiversations* alledged out of the law, yet neither his cause could be so defended, nor his behaviour so excused, but that he was therefore both justly imprisoned, and also in the end most lawfully deprived.
State Trials. 3 *Edw. VI.* 1550. *Bp. Bonner.*

Especially in defining and determining the law upon those poyntes, whose justice is not yet so manifest, but by *tergiversation* of the adversary may peradventure be elisones called into controversie.
Hooker. Eccles. Mem. vol. v. App. No. 26.

Who also if he were conscious that his assumentum to the Platonick theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime as it were *tergiversate* and decline it by equivocating in the word Henades, taking them for the ideas, or the intelligible gods before mentioned.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 569.

Even so in this present case now in question: that covenant which hath an evident conclusion, and admitteth no *tergiversation* at all, we oughte to esteem more firm and effectual.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 651.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscado retreats, and elusory *tergiversations*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.

But that no suspicion of *tergiversation* may be fastned upon me, I am content to deal with you a little, at your own weapons.
Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, pt. i. c. 5. § 85.

Jonas the prophet discovered the like *tergiversation* and backwardness as to the errand he was sent upon to the Ninevites.—*Waterland*, vol. ix. Ser. 8.

TE'RIN, (a bird.) Fr. *Tarin*. A little singing bird, having a yellowish body, and an ash-coloured head, (Cotgrave.)

And thrustles, *terins*, and mauise.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

TERM, *n.* TERM, *v.* TE'RMER. TE'RMINE, *v.* TE'RMLESS. TE'RMLY, *adj.* TE'RMLY, *ad.* TE'RMINATE, *v.* TERMINA'TION. TE'RMINATIVE. TE'RMINATIVELY. TE'RMINABLE. } Fr. *Terme, terminer*; It. *Término, terminare*; Sp. *Termino, terminar*; Lat. *Terminus, terminare*, from Gr. Τερμονος, τερμων, a limit or bound. See DETERMINE.

A limit or bound, a confine or end; a limited or definite space, duration, or period of time; a definite or fixed form of speech or language; definite or precise words or names; definite or precise articles or particulars—bargained or agreed upon, stipulated or required, as conditions of bargain or agreement; conditions, or requisite circumstances.

To *terminate*,—to limit, to bound; to reach, or come to; to fix the limit or bound, the confine, the end, the conclusion; to finish, to end, to conclude.

Unto the *terme* for told, of Sayot Andrewesse,
The pape did him hold, with gode sikernesse.
R. Brunne, p. 316.

——— An adjectif
Of thre tryue *termyone*.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 58.

For he ghyueth lyf to alle men, and brething and alle thingis, and mede of oon al the kynde of men to enhabite on al the face of the erthe, *determynynge* tymes ordeyned & *termys* of the dwellyng of hem.—*Wiclif. Dedie*, c. 17.

Eftsoone he *termyneth* [terminat] sum dal.
Id. Ebrewis, c. 4.

What he had found his firste mansion,
He knew the elemennt by propertion;
And knew the rising of his mone wel,
And in whos face, and *terme*, and every del.
Chaucer. The Frankeleiues Tale, v. 11,597.

This dronken miller hath ytold us here
How that begiled was a carpenter,
Peraventure in scorne, for I am on:
And by your leve, I shal him quite anon.
Right in his cherles *termes* me wil speke.
I pray to God his necke mote to breke
Id. The Chaunoun Yemannes Tale, v. 16,446.

Thus selde is seene, the trouth to *termine*,
That age and youth draw by o line,
And where that folly hath domination,
Wisdome is put in subjection.
Lydgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Now doth this mi al this while two ways actually continue his pilgrimage, that is to write as maister Gersonne in the Latin tong *termeth* it, in a naturall continuance, and in a moral continuance.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1376.

M. What fruit would then come of penaunce?
Tyndall. Of your iuggling *terme* penaunce I can not affirme.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 320.

Then Mychelmas came, and the generall enfisayle began, suche as Englysshemen call the *terme*, wherin all maters be debated.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 204.

And we must consider how this comparison of the two changes is made as it were by proportion. Wherin eche change hath his special ende and *terme*, (wherynto) and therfore accordynge to *terme* and ende, hath his worke of change, special and seuerall both by God's worke.
Bp. Gardiner. Explication. Of the Presence, fol. 109.

And although the thing which is *terminable*, and hath an end, is called sometimes perpetual: yet because in holy scripture, and in vse of the church, and in the bookes of philosophers most commonly that is said to be perpetuall, which hath no end of time hereafter to come.
State Trials. 6 Rich. II. 1383. *John Wiclifie.*

These being summoned to appeare before the iustices, with one Hugh Abernech, and other of their complices, vpon their contempt so to doo, were proclaimed traitors, and as the Scotish men *termre* it, put to the horne.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1250.

——— (I knew) which were the *termers*,
That would give velvet petticoats, tissue gowns,
Which—pieces, angels, suppers, and half crowns.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at Several Weapons, Act i.

Nor have my title-leafe on posts, or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerck-like serving man.
B. Jonson, Epig. 3.

How absurd had these guests been, if they had *termined* the thanks in the servitors; and had said, "We have it from you; whence ye had it, is no part of our care."
Bp. Hall. Cont. Five Loaves & Two Fishes.

"Small show of man was yet upon his chin,
His phenix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet, on that *termless* skin,
Whose bare out-brag'd the web it seem'd to wear."
Shakespeare. A Lover's Complaint.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [petty fees] for their entries, discharges, and some other writings, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed.
Bacon. On the Office of Alienations.

The fees, or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains, I do purposely pretermit; because they be not certain, but arbitrary.—*Id. Ib.*

(First sitting up in her soft bed) her eyes
Opened with tears, in care of her estate,
Which now, her friends resnlu'd to *terminate*
To more delaies; and make her marry one.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

It is to be considered there is a double consent to a proposition, the one is direct, the other a reflex; the first is directly *terminated* upon the honesty or dishonesty of the object, the other upon the manner of it, and modality.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4.

I wish that milder love, or death,
That ends our miseries with our breath,
Would my affection's *terminate*;
Far to my soul, deprv'ì of peace,
It is a torment worse than these
Thus wretchedly to love and hate.
Cotton. Stanzes de Monsieur Ferlaud.

Precisely obtaining the like *termination*, and falling even of his clauses, polishing, smothing, and perusing his periods and sentences, not with the rough hammer, and pickax, but with the file and plainer most exactly.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 809.

A good man is more an image of God than any painter or engraver can make: but if we give divine honours to a good man it were idolatry: therefore much more if we give it to an image. I use this instance to take off the trifle of worship relative, and worship *terminative*.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

Neither can this be eluded by saying, that though the same worship be given to the image of Christ, as to Christ himself, yet it is not in the same way; for it is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image, that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake.
Id. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. § 12.

And this truth, being the thing it selfe subjectively, in words expressively, in the mind of man *terminatively*, presupposeth a double conformity or adequation.
Bp. Hall. The Best Bargaine.

If the servant of Christ passeth from death to life, then not from death to the *terminable* pains of a part of hell.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. § 4.

This made them perceive that the main of their dispute was about the signification of that *term*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 9.

General propositions, of what kind soever, are then only capable of certainty, when the *terms* we'ld in them stand for such ideas, whose agreement or disagreement, as there is express'd, is capable to be discover'd by us.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 6.

We are then certain of their truth or falshood, when we perceive the ideas the *terms* stand for, to agree or not agree, according as they are affirm'd or deny'd one of the other.
Id. Ib.

Tell him, all *terms*, all commerce. I decline,
Nor share his council, nor his battle join,
For once deceiv'd, was his; but twice, were mine.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Beds of all various herbs, for ever green,
In beauteous order *terminate* the scene.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. vii.

These *terms* are supposed by Mr. Selden to have been instituted by William the Conqueror: but sir Henry Spelman hath clearly and learnedly shewed, that they were gradually formed from the canonical constitutions of the church; being indeed no other than those leisure seasons of the year, which were not occupied by the great festivals or fasts, or which were not liable to the general avocations of rural business.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 18.

When by the statute 21 Hen. VIII. c. 15. the *termor* (that is, he who is entitled to the *term* of years) was protected against these fictitious recoveries, and his interest rendered secure and permanent, long *terms* began to be more frequent than before.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 9.

He [man] has been *termed* likewise a laughing animal; but it is said that some men have never laughed.
Idler, No. 1.

These hills, which were barren, continued for about three miles more, and then *terminated* in a large plain, which was full of good houses, and people who appeared to live in great affluence.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 10.

A good commencement has ever been found by experience, conducive to a good progress and a happy *termination*.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 26.

TE'RMAGANT, *adj.* } Lye says, means—
TE'MAGANT, *n.* } Most powerful (sc.) *Deus*: some think it formed from *ter magnus*; but he himself thinks it pure A. S. compounded of *tyr*, (which, prefixed to adjectives, has the effect of an augment,) and *mog-an*, potens, mighty, (*tyrmagan*,) most mighty; and hence, he adds, transferred (very strangely) to a quarreisome woman: one prepared for strife, with either words or blows. It *was* not restricted in its application to the female sex.

He sayde, "Child, by *Termagunt*,
But if thou prike out of myn haunt,
Anon I slee thy stede with mace."
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,740.

That is true (say I) if mānis imagined tyrāny be a lawfulnesse, or if the greate enuiomer of Sodome, or terrible *termagant* of Rome, be allowed for a lawe maker above God.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 103.

Nor ladie's wanton love, nor wand'ring knight,
Legend I out in rymes all richly dight.
Nor fright the merry mirth the Pagan vaunt
Of mightie Mahound, and great *Termagunt*.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 1.

'Twas time to counterfet, or that hotte *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. Counterfeit?
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV*. Act v. sc. 4.

For when the fair in all their pride expire,
To their first elements their souls retire:
The spirits of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up and take a salamander's name.
Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 1.

There is something of an irritability in the constitution of women whose minds are uncultivated, which, when increased by opposition, and confirmed by habit, usually produces a *termagant*, a shrew, or a virago.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 26.

TE'RNARY. } Fr. *Ternaire*; It. *Ternário*;
TE'RNION. } Sp. *Ternario*; Lat. *Ternarius, ternio*.
Three; the number three.

Wherevnto answer may be made, that as a quadrangle in geometrie compriseth in it a triangle, and a quaternion in arithmetike comprisseth a *ternion*; so in logike a vniversall proposition comprehendeth a particular.
Holinshed. Chronicles. Hen. III. an. 1225.

The *ternary* or triad, was not only accounted a sacred number amongst the Pythagoreans, but also as containing some mystery in nature, was therefore made use of by other Greeks and Pagans, in their religions rites.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 547.

And after another manner likewise of composition, it [the number of nine] manifeth of two triangles' numbers, to wit, a senary, and a *ternary*, whereof both the one and the other is a perfect number.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 652.

Dionosing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies, the first relating to the immediate attendance of the Almighty, the other two to the government of the creature, both generall and particular.
Bp. Hall. The Invisible World, § 7.

The wonder may cease, if it be considered, that in the same place the equality is mentioned as belonging to the *ternary* number, here considered as a figure of the Trinity.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 93.

TE'RRACE, *n.* } Anciently written *Terras*
TE'RRACE, *v.* } or *Tarras*. Fr. *Terrasse*; It. *Terràzzo*; Sp. *Terrazo*, from *terra*, earth. Applied to—
Earth raised or thrown up as a bank, mound, platform; a raised or elevated walk or parade; and then applied to—any raised or elevated walk or parade; a balcony, so constructed as to afford means of an increased admission of light.

But being discried as they came holding downe their heads within two hundred paces from the fort, the gunner being vpon the *terrace* of the fort, after he had eried, arme, arme, these he French men, discharged twise vpō them a colueirine.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 358.

Here they a stately pallace did behold
Of pompous shew, much more then she had told,
With many towres and *terras* mounted hye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

And Lucullus self would also many times be amongst them, in those *tarrasses* and pleasant walks, delighting much to talk with them.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 446.

Before the front of the school a stately Crupto-portico, or fair walk, all the length of the school, with pillars erected and on the top thereof a leaden *tarras*, with rails and banisters.—*Fuller. Worthies. Shropshire.*

As touching open galleries and *terraces*, they were devised by the Greekes, who were wont to cover their houses with such.—*Holland. Plinie*, b xxxvi. c. 25.

Howsoever by this means, the reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt, both from without and from within; which we must now supply, either by some open form of the fabrick, or among graueful refuges, by *terracing* any story, which is in danger of darkness; or lastly by perpendicular lights from the roof
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 42.

Then tell, dear favourite muse,
What serpent's that which still resorts,
Still lurks in palaces and courts?
Take thy unwonted flight,
And on the *terrace* light.
Swift. Ode to Sir Wm. Temple.

Slow let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;
Fair winding up to where the muses haunt
In Twit'nam's bowers, and for their Pope implore
The healing god; to royal Hampton's pile,
To Clermont's *terrass'd* height, and Esher's grove.
Thomson. Summer.

O'er all appear'd the mountain's forked brows
With *terrasses* on *terrasses* up-thrown.—*West. Education.*

Methinks the grove of Baal I see,
In *terrass'd* stages mount up high,
And wave its sable beauties in the sky.
Dyer. To Aaron Hill, Esq.

TERRA'QUEOUS. Formed from the Lat. *Terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water.
Consisting of land and water.

Yet there may possibly be, for ought we know, one plastick nature or life belonging to the whole terrestrial (or *terraqueous*) globe, by which all plants and vegetables, continuous with it, may be differently formed, according to their different seeds.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 171.

The distance between America and the East Indies westward, are over-reckoned in the breadth of Asia and Africk, the Atlanctick sea, or the American continent, or all together; and so that tract of the *terraqueous* globe, must be so much shortned.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each,
Alternately the nations learn and teach;
While providence enjoins to evry soul
A union with the vast *terraqueous* whole.
Cowper. Charity.

TE'RREMOTE. It. *Terremòto*; Fr. *Terremot*, or *mote* or *muet*, (Roquefort.) *Motus terræ*,—a motion, or quaking of the earth.

And after that him selfe he shoke,
Wherof that all the halle quoke,
As it a *terremote* were.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

TERRE'NE, *adj.* } Fr. *Terrin, terrestre*; It.
TERRE'NE, *n.* } *Terrêno, terrêno, terrêstre*;
TERRE'STRE. } Sp. *Terreno, terrestre*; Lat.
TERRE'STRIAL. } *Terrenus, terrestris*, from
TERRE'STRIALS, *n.* } *terra*, earth. Perhaps from
TERRE'STRIALLY. } Gr. *Τερ-αυ, ἀεροτερ*, to
TERRE'STRIFY, *v.* } dry; the dry land. But see
TERRE'STRIOUS. } *Vossius. Terrestrial*,—
Earthly; opposed usually to heavenly or celestial.

Fr. *Terrine, terrêne*,—an earthen pot or vessel.
Terrene (see the quotation from Knox) is sometimes written *tarcen*; see the quotation from Goldsmith.

Here may ye see, and hereby may ye prove
That a wif is mannes helpe and his comfort,
His paradis *terrestre* and his disport.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9135.

"Ther was neuer tresour of *terrestrial* riches,
Nor precious stone rekered inhumerable,
To be of comparison vnto your high goodnes."
Id. The Craft of Lovers.

The tyme was now come, when that same man should be horne, who defacing and vanquishing al *terrene* or earthly kingdomes, should bring into the world an heauenly kingdom.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 1.

My kingdom, saieth Christ, is no such kingdome as the emperours is: his kingdome is *terrestriall*, but myne is celestiall.—*Id. John*, c. 18.

But his disciples feeding themselues with a vain imagination for the time, that the Messias of this world should in Jerusalem erect his throne, and exercise dominion with great pomp and outward statelinesse, aduanced in honour and *terrene* power aboue all the princes of the earth, began to think how with their Lord's condition, their owne would also rise.—*Hooker. Ser. of the Nature of Pride.*

Put it in a coarse linnen cloth, and lay the same in raine water, that the *terrene* substance may bee seperated from the rest that is transfused or passeth through the cloth with the water.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 18.

And of all things in the world, ashes are the driest, because the whole humidity is murnt up and consumed; but the *terrestrial* substance destitute of all liquor, remaineth alone.—*Id. Plutarch*, p 598.

"' Dread, *terrene* gods, the gift of those,
A *terrene* goddesse, she
Euen at the fire triton shall
Your chiefe sacrificant be.'"
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 31.

These plagues seem yet but nourished beneath,
And even with man *terrestrially* to move,
Now Heaven his fury violently shall breath,
Rebellious Egypt scourging from above
Drayton. Moses, his Birth & Miracles.

For though we should affirm that all things were in all things; that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*, or that each part above had influence upon its divided affinity below; yet how to single out these relations, and duly to apply their actions, is a work oft-times to be effected by some revelation, and Cabala from above, rather then any philosophy, or speculation here below.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 13.

The reason of Kircherus may be added: that this variation proceedeth not only from *terrestrious* eminences, and magnetical veins of earth, laterally respecting the needle.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.

Shave the great's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a strainer to dispart
The husky, *terrene* dregs, from pure wheat.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

Terrestrial [brutes] are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth.—*Locke. Elem. of Natural Philosophy*, c. 10.

But Heaven, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
Repose to night, and toil to day decreed.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

Prefer with zeal, when you begin to plough,
To *Jove terrene*, and Ceres chaste, the vow.
Cooke. Hesiod. Works & Days, b. ii.

And instead of song in a chine *terrene*, it would be a proper reproof to serve them up offal in a wooden trough.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 57.

At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen,
At the bottom was tripe in a swimming *tureen*.
Goldsmith. The Hounch of Venison.

TE'RREVERTE. Fr. *Terre-verde* (*terra viridis.*) A kind of tough *greenish* clay, whereof the best earthen vessels be made, (Cotgrave.)

Terre-aerte (or green earth) is light; 'tis a mean betwixt yellow-oker and ultramarine.—*Dryden. Dufresnoy*, § 354.

TE'RRIER. A'kind of dog. See the quotation from Pennant. *Terrier*,—Fr. *Papier terrier*,—the court roll or catalogue of all the names of the lord's tenants, and of all the rents they pay, and services they owe him, (Cotgrave.) More literally,—

A register of *lands* let to the *tenants*, with particulars of rents, services, &c.

Young Lo. Away fox, I'll send for *terriers* for you.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act v.

I'll haunt ye such a false knave admirably,
A *terrier* I; I earth him, and then sight him.
Id. The Island Princess, Act v.

We ordain that the archbishops and all bishops within their several dioceses shall procure that a true note and *terrier* of all the globes, lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, houses, &c. be taken by the view of honest men in every parish, &c.—*Canon the Eighty Seventh.*

The first variety is the *terrorius* or *terrier*, which takes its name from its *subterraneous* employ: being a small kind of hound, used to force the fox, or other beasts of prey, out of their holes; and in former times, rabbets out of their burrows into nets.—*Pennant. British Zoology. The Dog.*

For the same use, in rectories, as well as vicarages, *terriers* were directed; how anciently, I cannot say.
Seeker, vol. v. Charge 4.

TE'RRITORY. } Fr. *Territoire*; It. *Territorio*; Sp. *Territorio*; Lat. *Territorium*. See *Vossius*, who himself thinks *territorium* is *terra*, with four syllables—a mere *productio vocis*.

The compass or continent of *land* (*terre*) or country belonging to a city, town, parish, lordship or manor, (Cotgrave.)

Then leuced we from Siracusa, & shoring about by the coastes of Sicilie, we came to Rhegium, a citie in ye borders of Italy situate and lying within the *territorye*, that belongeth to the Brutians. Frō thence is but a smal iourney to Sicilie.—*Udal. Acles*, c. 28.

All nations now to Rome obedience pay,
To Rome's great emperour, whose wide domain
In ample *territory*, wealth and power,
Civility of manners, arts, and arms,
And long renown, thou justly may'st prefer
Before the Parthian.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

The church universall in general causes; each particular and private church, for speciall and particular and *territoriall* questions and queries.
Mountagu. An Appeale to Cæsar, c. 1.

Those who live thus mewed up within their own contracted *territories*, and will not look abroad beyond the boundaries that chance, conceit, or laziness, has set to their enquiries; but live separate from the notions, discourses, and attainments of the rest of mankind; may not anspie be represented by the inhabitants of the Marian islands; who, being separated, by a large tract of sea, from all communion with the habitable parts of the earth, thought themselves the only people in the world.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

The kingdom of England, over which our municipal laws have jurisdiction, includes not only the common law, either Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or any other part of the king's dominions, except the *territory* of England alone.
Blackstone. Commentaries, § 4. Introd.

The *territorial* acquisitions of the East-India Company, the undoubted right of the crown, that is, the state and people of Great Britain, might be rendered another source of revenue, more abundant, perhaps, than all those already mentioned.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 3.

TE'RROUR. } Fr. *Terreur*; It. *Terrore*; Sp. *Terror*; Lat. *Terror*, from *terrere*; Gr. Ταο-ἀαγ-εω, to frighten. (A. S. *Teran*, to tear.)
TE'RRIBLE.
TE'RRIBLENESS.
TE'RRIBLY.
TE'RRIFY, *v*
TERRI'FICK.
TE'RRORIST.

Fright or affright; fear, dread. See the quotation from Cogan.

Terrible.—that may be feared; fearful, frightful, dreadful; formidable.

And so the peace, wherby you are reconsyled vnto God, (beyng a thing of more gracious effiecie than mannes reason is hable to perceaue) shall strengthen your hartes and your consciences, against all *terroure* that can possiblye happen in this worlde.—*Udal. Philip.* c. 4.

They toke their lodgynge, and incontynent gaue assaut, the whiche was feirse and *terryble*, for the Bretons wishin were good men of warre.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 335.

Emima, a kynde of gyantes so called, because they were *terrible* and cruell, for Emim signifieth *terribiness*.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 15.

Fyrst they ryde vounde about on all parts casting of darts, & often tymes with the *terribleness* of their horses and ye ratlyng noise of their wheles, they breake the aray.
Goldynge. Cæsar, fol. 105.

Likewise though no man punishe the breakers of the lawe, yet shall God send hys curses vpon them, till they be vtterly brought to nought, as thou readest most *terribly* euen in the same place.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 110.

Ye iudged not vprightely, no obserued the lawe of justyce, nor ye walked nat accordynge to his pleasure. He shall shortely and *terryblye* appiere vnto you.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governory, b. ii. c. 1.

It chaunst, (eternall God that chaunse did guide)
As he recoiled backward, in the mire
His nigh forwearied feeble feet did slide,
And downe he fell, with dread of shame sore *terrifide*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

——But what thy care of all these in thee flyes,
We should inflict on thee our sauce; inferrious cowardise
(In thee) hath *terrified* our host; for which, thou well deserv'st
A coat of tomb stone, not of steele: in which, for forme thou serv'st.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. iii.

The serpent sutl'st beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairie maine *terrific*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

For which Rome sends her curses out from far,
Through the stern throat of *terrour-breathing* war.
Drayton. Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

——Then all the Greekes ran in to him,
To see his person; and admir'd his *terrour-stirring* limb.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

The imputation of novelty is a *terrible* charge amongst those who judge of men's heads, as they do of their perukes, by the fashion; and can allow none to be right, but the received doctrines.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* Epis. Ded.

From this great object of the body's eye,
This fair half round, this ample azure sky,
Terribly large, and wonderfully bright,
With stars unnumber'd, and unmeasur'd light,
Prior. Solomon, b. i.

How shall they be able to abide his presence at that day, when the gloriousness, and majesty, and *terribleness* of his appearance will infinitely exceed all that the tongue of man can express, or the heart of man conceive?
Sharp, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

Orellana placed his hands hollow to his mouth, and bellowed out the war-cry used by those savages, which is said to be the harshest and most *terrifying* sound known in nature.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 3.

All breathing death, around their chief they stand,
A grim *terrific* formidable band.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

Terror is that species of fear, which rouses to defend or escape; producing the violent agitations which have been already noticed.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, c. 2. § 3.

Sear'd at thy sound *terrific*, fly
Self pleasing Folly's idle brood,
Wild Laughter, Noise, and thoughtless Joy,
And leave us leisure to be good.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

Thousands of those hell-hounds called *terrorists*, whom they had shut up in prison, on their last revolution, as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 4.

TERSE, *adj.* } It. *Terso*; Sp. *Terso*; Lat. *Tersus*, past part. of *tergere*, to wipe or rub, dry, smooth, clean.
TE'RSELY.
TE'RSENESS.

Clean, clear, neat, smooth.

A golden poet in a leaden age; so *terse* and elegant were his conceipts and expressions.
Fuller. Worthies. Devonshire.

Understand him not, that one so infirm with age, or decrepid in years, but that one living in so ignorant and superstitious a generation, could write so *tersely*.
Id. Ib. Lincolnshire.

His [Maplet] style was *terse*, his words choice, but his periods a little too elaborate.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
(So frugal were the bards of old)
A tale of goats; and clos'd with grace,
Plain, moral, all, in that short space.
Whitehead. The Goat's Beard.

The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the *tenseness* of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labour; because, according to its bulk, it thereby requires the least possible quantity of earth to be removed for its progress.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 15.

TE'RTIAN. Fr. *Tertiane*; It. *Terzàna*; Lat. *Tertiana.*

A disease, fever, ague, &c. that recurs every *third* day.

And if it do, I dare wel lay a grote,
That ye shal han a fever *tertiane*.
Or elles an ague, that may be your bane.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,564.

O Mercurius, at this hunre thou felest na maladie of any feuer *tertein*, as I doe, for the hert of thy bodie, and the dolour of thy spirite, causeth the to haue a quartaine.
The Golden Boke, Let. 9.

A *tertian* ague is at least your lot.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

TE'SSELLATED. } Fr. *Tessere*, squared;
TESSERA'ICK. } Lat. *Tessera*, a die, from Gr. Τεσσαρες, four.

Divided into, checkered, variegated by, squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

Some of the *tesseraick* work of the Romans has lately been dug up.—*Sir R. Atkyns. History of Gloucester*, (1712.)

A cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaick; such a *tesselated* pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers, king's friends and republicans; whigs and tories; treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious show; but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on.—*Burke. On American Taxation.*

TEST, *n.* } Fr. *Test*; It. *Tèsta*; Lat. *Testa*,
TEST, *v.* } an earthen pot; from *testa*, past part. of *torrere*, to *bake*, because *baked* or hardened either by sun or fire. Applied especially to—

The pot or vessel (the cupel) in which metals are tried, essayed, or proved. Then, generally, to—

Any trial, essay, or proof; a criterion; that by or from which a decision or judgment is made.

And of our silver citrination,
Our cementing and fermentation,
Our ingottes, *testes* and many thinges mo.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,284.

Then was the *teste* or pot shard, the brasse, golde, & sylver redarte into dusse, so that not onely of the wynde were thei blown away as chaffe from the floer in somer, but also that their place could no more be founde.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 2.

He had partners of his journey who were witnesses of the miraculous accident, and in his publication he urged the notoriousness of the fact, as a thing not feigned, not private, but done at noon day under the *test* of competent persons, and it was a thing that proved itself, for it was effective of a present, a great and a permanent change.
Dp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4.

Isab. Not with fond sickles of the *tested* gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich, or poore,
As fancie values them: but with true prayers
That shall be vp at heauen, and enter there
Ere sunne rise.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act ii. sc. 2.

Her morals too were in her bosom bred,
By great examples daily fed,
What in the best of books, her father's life, she read.
And to be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test* and every light, her muse will bear,
Though Epictetus with his lamp were there.
Dryden. Ode to Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

They immediately dropped a-stern and left us, perhaps rather satisfied with having given a *test* of their courage by twice insulting a vessel so much superior to their own, than intimidated by the shot.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c.3.

TEST, *n.* Fr. *Tester, testifier*; It. *Testáre, testificáre*; Sp. *Testar, testificar*; Lat. *Testari*, to be witness. *Testis*, a witness; which (Vossius thinks) is from the Gr. Θεσθαι, to put or place any one, (sc.) that he may see, observe, notice, take notice or cognizance, of any thing doing. Berners uses, *Testes*, n. i. e. *witnesses*. See ATTEST.
TEST'MONY, *n.*
TESTIMONY, *v.*
TESTIFICATION.
TESTIFIER.
TESTIMONY, *n.*
TESTIMONY, *v.*
TESTIMO'NIAL, *adj.*
TESTIMO'NIAL, *n.* To *testify*, to give or bear witness or evidence; as one who has *seen*, heard, or, by any means, *known* or had cognizance; to tell, to record, to depose, to declare, what we know, in proof or evidence of any thing.

Testament,—a document by which any one *testifies* (*testatur*) what he wills to be done after his decease, (sc. with his real or personal estates; a will.

The Fr. *Tester*; It. *Testáre*; Sp. *Testar*,—to make a will; to devise, bequeath, or convey by will.

Testimony,—declaration, deposition of any thing witnessed; evidence.

Thre throusand marke he gaf with *testament* fulle right
To Petir & Paule of Rome, to susteyn ther light.
R. Brunne, p. 20.

Henry of Huntyngton *testiaons* this title.—*Id.* p. 8.

Many pverbis ich mychte have. of meny holy seyntes
To *testefie* for trutthe, the tale that ich shewe.
Piers Plowhman, p. 210.

This is my blood of the newe *testement* whiche schal be sched out for manye into remissioun of synnes.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 26.

This is my blonde of the newe *testement*, yt shal be shed for many for ye remission of sinne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Tho I right now shuld make my *testament*;
I ne owe hem not a word.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 6005.

A world of honour and of renereuce
There is in her, this will I *testifie*.—*Id. The Court of Love.*

Howe Dauid in his *testament*,
Whan he no lenger might leue,
Unto his sonne in charge hath gyue,
That he Joab shall slea algate.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

The charter was well herde and vnderstande, for it was bothe in Latei and in Frenche, and it named in the ende many wytnesses of prelates and great lordes of England, who were for the more suretie *testes* of that dede. at the leste to the nombre of xii.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. ii. c. 201.

For wheresoever thys worde *testament* is heardc, there must nedes be the death of him that maketh the *testamente*, elles shoulde it be no *testamente*, or yf it were, it were of none auctoritie. For the death of the *testatore* makethe the same of auctoritie, whiche hathe not as yet sure strenghte nor is ratifyed so longe as the sayde *testator* is alyue.
Udal. Hebrues, c. 9.

It *testifeth* also the chirche, not by manis counsel, powre, strength, ordinaces, nor actis, but by the singler helpe of God, emey from the begining to this dayes to be defended preserued and encreased.—*Joye. Expos. of Daniel*, Arg.

We must chefly cõsider how precious & honorable ye cõfessio & *testifycatio* of our faith is befor God.
Cetuine. Foure Sermons, Ser. 2.

The story of Daniel is a *testimony* of the preseruacion of the chirche beutified with great glory, even then when it seneth almost extincte and destroid.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, Arg.

By sufficient proofe and letters *testimonial*! it appeareth that they are free from the infections of the plague.
Hacklayt. Voynges, vol. ii. p. 156.

I will and require you to declare, and show to your parishioners, that no *testimonials* brought from any of them, shall stand in any effect; nor that any such persons shall be admitted to God's board, or receive their communion, until they have submitted themselves to be confessed of their own curats, &c.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. iii. No. 26.

Optatus compares the scriptures to the *testator's* will: if there be a controversie amongst the descendants of the house, run to the scriptures, see the original will: the gospels are Christ's *testament*; and the epistles are the codicils annex'd, and but by these we shall never know the will of the *testator*.—*Sp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii. b. i.

Quintus Hortensius received a forg'd will of Munitius from some Hæredipetæ or *testamentary* cheaters, and because they offered to verifie it, and to give him a share, he defended the forgery, and possessed his part.
Sp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 3.

Whereof he hath given assurance to sil men, in that he hath rained him from the dead; how clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth?
Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts quenched.

The vigilant care and devotion which they employed in saving and keeping the sacred fire, was a sigue and solemne *testimonial* of the religious observance which they carried respectively to the whole element of fire.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 613.

The said council *testified* under their hands, that they never perswaded, but disapproved of, the undertaking.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, (1599.)

The strength and validity of every *testimony* must bear proportion with the authority of the *testifier*; and the authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 1.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his owne bringings forth, and he shall appeare to the sinliens, a scholler, a statesman, and a soldier.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iii. sc. 2.

I doubt not but one reason, why Augustus should so passionately be concerned for the preservation of the Æneis, which its author had condemned to be burnt, as an imperfect poem, by his last will and *testament*, was, because it did him a real service, as well as an honour.
Dryden. Æneis, Ded.

By the common law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons, dying *testate*, and *intestate*.—*Aylife.*

Thus we see the holy men of old, who had revelations from God, had something else besides that internal light of assurance in their own minds, to *testify* to them that it was from God.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 19.

Certainly acknowledgments of the divine goodness, and solemn *testifications* of our thankfull sense thereof, (whatever the abused world may now imagine,) was always, is now, and ever will be the principal and most noble part of all religion immediately addressed to God.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 8.

The difficulty is, when *testimonies* contradict common experience, and the reports of history and witnesses clash with the ordinary course of nature, or with one another.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 16.

The right of inheritance, or descent to the children and relations of the deceased, seems to have been allowed much earlier than the right of devising by *testament*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 1.

This spiritual jurisdiction of *testamentary* causes is a peculiar constitution of this island; for in almost all other (even in popish) countries all matters *testamentary* are under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 7.

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferiour tenures had always enjoyed.
Burke. Tracts on the Popery Laws.

They are thy witnesses, who speak thy pow'r
And goodness infinite, but speak in ears
That hear not, or receive not their report.
In vain thy creatures *testify* of thee,
Till thou proclaim thyself.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

TESTACEOUS. Fr. *Testacée*; It. *Testaceo*; Lat. *Testaceus*, from *Testa*, res, *testa*, any thing baked, hardened. See TESTS.

It. *Testacea* animali,—all manner of hard shell fishes, as oysters and scallops, (Florio.)

——— Tyrian garbs,
Neptunian Albion's rich *testaceous* food,
And flavour'd Chian wines with incense fum'd
To slake patrician thirst.—*Dyer. Ruins of Rome.*

Sometimes [we shall find] *testaceous* substances of various kinds on the tops of mountains, and often in the heart of the hardest marble.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, pt. i. c. 3.

TE'STER. Lat. *Testa*, a shell; in Fr. *Teste* or *tête*, a shell, the *scull*-bone; and then, generally, the *head*. Fr. *Testière*, any kind or fashion of *head* piece, armour for the head. It. *Testàra*; Sp. *Testero*. In English, applied to—
The head or top of a bed.

Ther mayst thou see devising of harneis
So uncouth and so riche, and wrought so wele
Of goldsmithry, of brouding, and of stele:
The sheldes brighte, *testeres*, and trappures;
Gold-hewen helmes, hauberkes, cote-armures.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2499.

Also the beddes, *testers* and pyllowes, beseme not the hall, no more than the carpettes and kusshiues become the stable.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 1

Who led from room to room amazed is to see
The furnitures and states, which all imbroideries be,
The rich and sumptuous beds, with *tester* covering plumes,
And various as the sutes, so various the perfumes.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

He then an iron net prepar'd,
Which he to the bed's *tester* rear'd.—*King. Art of Love.*

TE'STICLE. Fr. *Testicule*; It. *Testicolo*; Sp. *Testículo*; Lat. *Testiculus*, diminutive of *Testis*, *testes*, (sc.) sexus virilis.

That a bever to escape the hunters, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenent very ancient; and hath had thereby advantage of propagation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

TE'STON. A coin on which the king's head (*teste*, or *tête*,) was impressed. See TESTER.
TE'STER. Fr. *Testoon*,—a piece of silver coin, worth eighteenpence, (Cotgrave.)

For whereas it was thought before, that the *testoons* was, through ill officers and ministers, corrupted, it was tried, that it had the valuation just by eight sundry kinds of melting, and 400*l.* of sterlin money, a *testoon* being but sixpence, made 400*l.* 11 ounces fine of money sterling.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. *K. Edward's Journal*.

Six pence vsually named the *testone*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 25.

Deniers, *testons*, or crowns, being considered apart in themselves, are denier, *testons* and crowns; but if you give them for the hire of a ship, then besides that they are deniers, &c. they be also the fare, for ferry or passage.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 684.

Pro. What said she, nothing?
Sp. No, not so much as take this for thy pains:
To testifie your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me.—*Shakes. Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Act i. sc. 1.

Mal. There's a *tester*, nay, now I am a wooer, I must be bountiful.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune.*

Tra. I have a priest too,
And all shall come as even as two *testers*.
Id. The Woman's Prize, Act v. sc. 3.

'Tis easy learnt the art to talk by rote;
At Naudé's 'twill but cost you half a groat;
The Bedford school at three-pence is not dear. sir;
At White's—the stars instruct you for a *tester*.
Armstrong. Taste.

TE'STY. } Fr. *Testu*; It. *Testardo*, headed,
TE'STINESS. } headstrong, self-willed; from Fr. *Teste*, the head. (See TESTER.) It is applied, in English, to that self-will which renders a man petish or irascible—

Pettish, peevish; disposed or apt to be angry.—See the quotation from Locke.

What life lead *testy* men, then, that consume their days,
In inward fets, untempe'd hates, at strife with some always.—*Surrey. Paraph. of Ecclesiastes*, c. 5.

If frensy forced on thy *testy* brayne,
How best is she to line alone.
Vncertaine Auctors. Answer to Epitaph made by W. G. &c.

Yf ye thirdly be become suche, as will eyther be soone angry, *testie*, wayward, contentious, backbiters, or dissembiers, by this ye may easily knowe, that your learnyng is but counterfaite.—*Udal. Colosiith.* c. 3.

Corporall honger hath her proper angre; but the esunge-like and spiritual honger, hath a more sharpe, and biting *testiuenes*.—*Id. Marke*, c. 11.

Peace (quoth I) my good friend Planetiades, and cease to provoke Apollo against you; for a choleriek and *testie* god he is, and not mild and gracious.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 1078.

Amint. What vilde injury
Has stirr'd my worthy friend, who is as slow
To fight with words, as he is quick of hand?
Mel. That heap of age which I should reverence
If it were temperate; but *testy* years
Are most contemptible.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i.

I am not valiant; when I was a youth,
I kept my credit with a *testie* trick I had,
Amongst cowards, but durst never fight.—*Id. Ib.* Act iii.

Nay contrariwise, there is nothing so adverse and repugnant to amity and society than *testiuesse*, thwarting, complaining, and evermore fault-finding.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 70.

I wept for woe, the *testy* beldame swore,
And, foaming with her god, foretold my fate;
That I was doom'd to love, and yes to hate.
Dryden. Theocritus. Idyl. 3.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.—*Locke.*

TET.

How do you behave in your own family? In a gentle, kind, obliging manner? or, do you make all around you unhappy, by your sullen, and *tetchy* humours; or your harsh, and brutal behaviour?—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Ser. 46.

TETCH. Te'tchy, or Te'chy. Te'chiness. Te'rtish. } *Teaches* are *taches*, touches, spots, stains. *Tetchy* is—

Touchy, peevish, cross, apt to be angry, (Ray.) See Toucny.

I say and sweare him full rape,
I hat tricke men han more *tetches*
Of stinne, than han ponze wretches.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

"Pie on you" (quod she) "euerichanne,
Ye nasteie swine, ye idle wretches,
Full of rotten slaw *tetches*."—*Id. House of Fame*, b. iii.

A greeuous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancie.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 4.

But as I said, when it did taste the warme-weed on the nipple of my dugge, and felt it bitter, pretty fonle, to see it *teachie*, and fall out with the dugge.
Id. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 3.

Now in the last (which is the wrangling and *tetchy* dotage of the decrepid world) here is nothing but unquiet clashings of opinion.
Bp. Hall. Ser. To the Lords of Parliament, Feb. 1629.

Yet thus froward and *tetchy* is nature in the best; if we may not have all we would have, all that we have is nothing; if we be not perfectly humored, we are wilfully unthankfull; all Israel is nothing worth to Ahab, if he may not have one poor vineyard.—*Id. Of Contentation*, § 14.

His flesh riseth; his leprosy vanisheth; not the unjust fury and *techiness* of the patient shall cross the cure; lest, while God is severe, the prophet should be discredited.
Id. Elisha with Naaman.

Vol. This rague, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me, he is the most *tettish* knaue.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act v.

TE'THER. See Ted.

TETRAD. Fr. *Tétrade*; Lat. *Tetras*; Gr. Τετρας.

The number *four*.

The latter Pythagoreans and Platonists, endeavour to give reasons why God should be called *Tetras* or *Tetractys*, from certain mysteries in that number four, as for example, first, because the *tetrad* is δυναμις δεκαδος, the power of the decad.
Cudworth. Intellectual System. p. 376.

I find the ignorance of posterity to have abused the *Tetrad*, as religiously as it was adored by the knowing Pythagoreans, to be a receptacle of superstitious and useless types.
More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, c. 4. § 2. App.

TETRA'GONAL. Fr. *Tétragone*; It. *Tetragono*; Sp. *Tetragono*; Gr. Τετρα-γωνια, consisting of four (τετρα), angles (γωνια).

Reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began, in the fourteenth day it will be in an opposite aspect; and at the end of the third septenary, *tetragonal* again.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

TETRA'LOGY. Gr. Τετραλογια, consisting of four fables, three tragic, and one satiric.

May we not then be excused, if, for the future, we consider the epics of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, together with this our poem, as a complect *tetralogy*: in which the last worthily haddeth the place or station of the satiric piece.
Pope. Ricardus Aristarchus, &c.

TETRA'METER. Lat. *Tetrametrum*; Gr. Τετραμετρον, a verse or line consisting of *four measures* or feet (τετρα μετρα).

The first are couplets interchanged of sixteen and fourteen feet, the second of equal *tetrameters*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4. *Selden. Illust.*

TETRA'RCH. Te'trachy. Tetra'rchical. } Gr. Τετραρχης, one who governs (αρχει) the fourth of a district or province.

And Erode *tetrarch* herde alle thingis that weren don of him.—*Wesiff. Luk*, c. 9.

And Herode the *tetrarch* heard of al that was done of him.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

There is a government or *tetrarchie* also, but out of the quarter of Lycaonia, on that side that hardereth upon Galatia.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. v. c. 27.

Near the low marshes and Enipeus' flood,
The Pontic horse and Cappadocian stood,
While kings and *tetrarchs* proud, a purple train,
Liegemen and vassals to the Latian reign,
Possess'd the rising grounds and drier plain.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vii.

The patriarchs had a sort of *tetrarchicall*, or ethnarchical authority, for I suppose it is not easy to distinguish them.
Bolingbroke. Authority in Matters of Religion, § 32.

TETRA'STICK. Gr. Τετραστιχος, consisting of four lines or verses (στιχους). See Distich.

Antiquaries (amongst whom Mr. Selden) more value him (Robert of Gloucester) for his history than poetry; his lines being neither strong nor smooth, but sometimes sharp, as may appear by this *tetrastick*.
Fuller. Worthies. Gloucestershire.

TETRICK. Te'trical. } Fr. *Tétrique*; Sp. *Tetrico*; Lat. *Tetricus*; from *teter*, which Vossius derives from *tædet*.

Gloomy, sullen, morose, harsh, sour.

"He looks as if he had liv'd on Tewkesbury mustard." It is spoken partly of such who always have a sad, severe, and *tetrick* countenance.—*Fuller. Worthies. Gloucestershire.*

On which account he is supposed to have overlook'd this church, when first finished, with a terve and *tetrick* countenance, as maligning men's costly devotion, and that they should be so expensive in God's service.
Id. Ib. Lincolnshire.

It is not good to be too *tetrical* and virulent. Kinde words make rough actions plausible.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 8.

TE'TTER, *n.* Te'tter, *v.* } In Fr. *Dartre*; A. S. *Tet-er*, from *tetrum*, malum; or Fr. *Tartre*, the chymical *tartar*, because this disease is supposed to arise from the *tartar*—eating the skin, (Skinner.)

Is it decent (thinke you) that their owne ancient natiue tuong shall be shrouded in obliuiun, and suffer the enimies language, as it were a *fetter* or ringworme, to harbor it selfe within the iawes of English conquerors?
Holinshed. Description of Ireland c. 1.

As for mine country, I haue shed my blood,
Not fearing outward force: so shall my lungs
Coine words till their decay, against those meazels
Which we disdaine should *tetter* vs.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

How shall we make this mode of writing sink?
A mode, said I? 'tis a disease, I think,
A stubborn *tetter*, that's not cur'd with ink.
Congreve. Prol. to the Husband his own Cuckold.

TEW, or Taw, *v.* Tew, *n.* Te'wer, *v.* } A. S. *Taw-ian*; Dut. *Touwen*, to prepare, to dress or make ready; to dress, *tew* or *taw* hides; a *tawer* of hides. (See Somner.) Met.—

To dress, or give a dressing, i. e. a beating; to beat, press, push, *tug*, drag, &c.; to use as leather is used while dressing.

In *Drayton*, it is—to *tow* or *tug*, to pull along.

Some hytyng of golde their worke to encrease
With fingers small, and handes as white as mylk
With reche me that skayne of *tewty* sylke
And wynde me that betoume of suche an hewe.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

And by and by, another shape appeares
Of eredie Cure, still brushing vp the breezes,
His knuckles knob'd, his flesh deepe dented in,
With *tawed* hands, and hard yrinned skin.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 262.

Fra. He's to be made more tractable I doubt not.
Cta. Yes if they *tow* him as they da whit-leather
Upon an iron, or heat him soft like stock fish.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act iii. sc. 4.

Swans upon the streams to *tow* me,
Stags upon the land to draw me.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide
By which the Danes had then their full-fraught navies
tow'd.—*Id. Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

Reg. Within here, h'as made the gayest sport with Tom the coachman, so *tewed* him up with sack that he lies lashing a but of Malmsie for his mares.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act iii.

Mast. Do not anger him,
But go in quietly, and slip in softly,
They will so *tew* ye, else.—*Id. The Pilgrim*, Act iv. sc. 3.

Off go my robes, and thus devested bare
He *teawes* me with twelve strings and makes no spare.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 1025.

The fool shall now fish for himself.
Alice. He sure then
His *tewgh* be tith and strong; and next no swearing,
He's catch no fish else.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act i. sc. 3.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a peculiar blessing.
Mortimer.

TEX.

TE'WELL. Written by Holland, *tuill*. Fr. *Tuiau*, *tuijau*, a pipe, quill, cane, reed-canel, (Cotgrave.) Menage derives from *tubellus*, the dim. of *tubus*, a tube.

A pipe, a funnel. The straight gut (intestinum rectum) was so called, (Skinner.)

And such a smoke gan out weude,
Out of the foule trumpes rude,
Blacke, blue, grenishe, swartish, rede,
As doth where that men melte lede,
Lo, all on hie from the *teuell*.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

As also to helpe the providence or falling downe beth of *tuill* and matrice, and to reduce them againe into their places.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxi. c. 19.

If the longaon or *tuill* be fallen, and beare out of the bodie; or if that part bee affected with other accidents, bath the place with a decoction of it.—*Id. Ib.* c. 20.

TEXT, *n.* Text, *v.* Te'xtual. Te'xtualist. Te'xtuary, *adj.* Te'xtuary, *n.* Te'xtuist. } Fr. *Texte*; It. *Testo*; Sp. *Texto*; Lat. *Textus*, from *texere*, to weave.

Anything woven, wrought, framed, composed; a composition; a composition in writing, opposed to the notes or annotations. See Context, Texture.

Text is technically applied to any passage quoted from the *text* of Scripture, as a subject of discourse or sermon.

Textuary,—see the quotation from Bell.

Quod bonū est tenete. a *tyxte* of treuthes makyng.
Piers Ploukman, p. 63.

But, for I am a man not *textuel*,
I wol not tell of *textes* never a del;
I wol go to my tale, as I began.
Chaucer. The Monciples Tale, v. 17,185.

For in plain *text*, withouten nede of glose,
Thou hast translated the Romaunt of the Rose.
Id. Prol. to the Legende of good Women.

Dan Salemon, as wise clerkes sain,
Teacheth a man to keepe his tongue wel;
But as I sayd, I am not *learned*.
Id. The Monciples Tale, v. 17,263.

Nay *texte* it
Upon my forehead, if you hate me mother,
Put me to such a shame, pray you do.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act ii.

But Pliny whom Gaza followeth, hath differently translated it, whereby he enteods the exclusion unto twenty dayes, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 16.

In Luke 16, 17, 18, this clause against abrogating is inserted immediately before the sentence against divorce, as if it were call'd thither on purpose to defend the equity of this particular law against the foresaid rashness of common *textuaries*.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

He [Tighe] was an excellent *textuary* and profound linguist, the reason why he was imployed by king James in translating of the bible.—*Fuller. Worthies. Lincolnshire.*

When I remember the little our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuals* of his time, I make no wonder.
Milton. Doctrine of Divorce, To the Parliament.

He [Mede] afterwards became an excellent linguist, curious mathematician, exact *text-men*; happy in making scripture to expound itself by parallel places.
Fuller. Worthies. Essex.

Many a man, who was pretty well satisfy'd of the meaning of a *text* of scripture, or clause in the code of first reading, has by consulting commentators quite lost the sense of it.—*Locke. Ham. Underst.* b. iii. c. 9.

But Hazael, being a wicked man, went and told Benhadad the quite contrary, and then murdered him. So stands the case, upon the foot of the *textual* reading.
Waterland, vol. vi. p. 163.

If by a *textuary*, we mean him who hath not only a concordance of scriptures in his memory, but also a commentary on them in his understanding; who thinks it not enough to be ready in alleging the bare words of scripture, with the mention of chapter and verse where it is written, unless he knows the sense and meaning of what he recites. This former every illiterate sectary is able to do, who can quote scriptures by dozens and scores, the tythe whereof he understands not, and are little to his purpose; the latter is the proper commendation of the divine.
Bp. Bull, vol. i. Ser. 6.

When some hypothesis absurd and vain
Has fill'd with all its fumes a critic's brain,
The *text*, that sorts not with his darling whim,
Though plain to others, is obscure to him.
Cowper. Progress of Error.

TE'XTILE. TE'XTRINE. TE'XTURE. TEXTO'RIAL. } Fr. *Texture*; It. *Testùra*; Sp. *Texedura*; Lat. *Textilis*, *textrinus*, *textura*; from *texere*, to weave (*texs-ere*, to cover, se. filum filo.)

That can or may be woven; woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*.
Bacon. Naturall Historie.

This [natural glue] so peculiar, so serviceable a material, together with the curious structure of all parts ministering to this *textrine* power, as mean a business as it may seem, is such as may justly be accounted among the noble designs and works of the infinite creator and conservator of the world.—*Derham. Physico-theology*, b. viii. c. 6.

He shews, that the most admirable things which have been taken for the effects of substantial forms, and are used as proofs of the notional hypotheses, may be the results of the meer *texture* and position of parts.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

Under [one common name, fossile] are comprehended metals, minerals, or half metals, stones of divers kinds, and sundry bodies that have the *texture* between earth and stone.—*Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 8.

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots intwin'd, and branches interwove;
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smill'd
With sister fruits, one fertile, one was wild.
Nor here the sun's meridian rays had power,
Nor wind sharp-piercing, nor the rushing shower;
The verdant arch so close its *texture* kept.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.
Warton. English Poetry, vol. iii. *On the Gestes.*

THACK. *Thatch* is still so propounced in various parts of England. See *Brockett, Wilbraham*, &c.

Than said the lords of the host
And so conclude least and most,
That they would cuer in house of *thacke*,
Their lives lead. *Chaucer. Dreame.*

THA'CKED, i.e. *thwacked*; thumped, smacked.

And thus they were accorded and ysworne
To waite a time, as I have said beforne
Whan Nicholas had don thus every del,
And *thacked* hire about the lendes wel.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3302.

THAN, *conj.* Also written *Then*. Dut. *Dan*; Ger. *Danne*; A. S. *Thanne, thonne*. Wyrsan *thonne*, wyrstan *thanne*,—worse *than*. (*Luke*, xi. 26.) It is the same word as *then*, applied to—sequence, subsequence, succession (for instance) in taking, choosing, selecting; generally, in acting or doing. Thus—

I take this first, *then* that second, *then* that third: I take it upon comparison; I prefer it.—I do this first, *then* that: I give this precedence, *then* that may succeed. And hence applied, generally, in making comparison,—I take this before, sooner, rather *than* that: I do this sooner, rather *than* that: I think this better *than*, worse *than*, that. See especially the quotation from Grafton.

——— For mon thou art y wys,
To wynne get a kyndom, wel better *than* myn ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 13.

"Myn heye Godes," quoth this maye, "to wytnesse I take echoo,
That y lose more in myn herte thi leue bodi one,
Than myn soule and my lyf, that in my bodi ys."
Id. p. 30.

Better vs is to glue, & saue vs fro discelte,
Than with our fo men lyue in scrwage so strelte.
R. Brunne, p. 262.

Hit is a kynde knowyng. that kenneth in thyn herte
For to lovye thy Lorde. luvest of alle
And deye rather *than* to do eny dedlich sinne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 20.

Neither thou schalt swere bi thin heed, for thou maist not make oon heer whyt ne black. But be your word ghe ghe, nay nay, and that, that is more *than* this is of yvel.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 5.

Neither shalt thou swere by the heade, bycause ye cannot mat make one whyte heere or blacke. But youre communicacion shal be yea, yea: nay, nay. For whatsoever is moore *than* that commeth of euyll.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whether lyf is not more *than* mete, and the body more *than* the cloth.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

Is not the life more worth *then* meate, and ye body more of value *than* raiment?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Treuly I seye to you, that he schal have foie therof more *than* on nynty and nyne that erriden not.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 18.

Verelye I saye vnto you: he reloyseth more of that shepe, *than* of the nynty and nyne which weste not astraye.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For he had power of confession,
As saide himselfe, more *than* a curat,
For of his ordre he was licenceiat.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 218.

Thereto he strong was as a champioun,
And knew wel the taverne in every toun,
And every hostelier and gay tapstere,
Better *than* a lazer or a beggere.—*Id. Ib.* v. 239.

For ofte, who that hede toke
Better is to wynke *than* to loke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

——— Wherto Anne thus replied:
O sister, sorer beloued *than* the lyght;
Thy youth alone in plaint etill wilt thou epill!
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And rather for your owne causes beyng our christened subiectes, we would ye were persuaded *than* vanquished, taught *then* ouerthrown, quietly pacified *then* rigorously persecuted.—*Grafton. Edw. VI.* an. 3.

If I do so, it will be of more price,
Being spoke behind your back *then* to your face.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iv. sc. 1.

Lesse *then* fifteene weekes was the time in which all the last twelue books were entirely new translated.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad. Pref.

The mind is its own place, and in it self
Can make a heav'n of hell, a hell of heav'n.
What matter where, if I be still the same,
And what I should be, all but less *then* he
Whom thunder hath made greater!
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

THANE. THA'NESHIP. THA'NEDOM. } A. S. *Thegn*, a servant or servitor; *thegn-scipe*, from the verb *thegn-ian, then-ian*, to serve, to attend in service. See the quotation from Spelman.

Mach. Stay you imperfect speakers, tell me more:
By Sinels death, I know I am *Thane* of Glamis,
But how, of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives
A prosperous gentleman.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 3.

A *thane* was (in like manner as the earl) not properly a title of dignity, but of service: so called in the Saxon of *then-ian, servi-e*, and in Latin *minister* & *ministranin*.
Spelman. Of Feuds & Tenures, c. 8.

For better manifestation that *thanelands* were subject to no feudal service, consider, I pray you, the words of the Saxon passage before mention'd, where it is said that a *thane* must have three hides at least of his own land.
Id. Ib.

When she [Pritchard] to murder whets the timorous *Thane*,
I feel ambition rush through ev'ry vein;
Persuasion hangs upon her daring tongue,
My heart grows flint, and ev'ry nerve's new strung.
Churchill. The Rosciad.

The chief, whose antique crownlet long
Still sparkled in the feudal song,
Now, from the mountain's misty throne
Sees in the *thanedom* once his own,
His ashes undistinguished lie,
His place, his power, his memory die.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 5.

The *thaneship* of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family.—*Steevens. Note on Shakespeare.*

THANK, *v.* THANK, *n.* THA'NKFUL. THA'NKFULLY. THA'NKFULNESS. THA'NKLESS. THA'NKLESSNESS. THA'NKING, *n.* } A. S. *Thancoian, thanc-secgan*; Dut. *Thancken, thanksegghenghe*; Ger. *Danken, dank-sagen*. Junius derives from Goth. *Thaghjan*; A. S. *Thenc-an*, cogitare, sentire, memimisse, (recordari,) to think; to keep in mind; A. S. *Thanc*; thought or thinking;—*ayenes thonc-es*, of his own thought, his own mind or will.

To be mindful of, sensible of (properly sonseful of) a benefit; a favour, a kindness; to bear in or bring to mind, to remind, to remember gratefully; to know, to acknowledge, to express, to declare acknowledgments of, gratitude for, benefits, favours, kindnesses.

Conan bowede a doun to hym, & *thonkede* hym faste,
And bi bet to serue hym trewliche, the while ys lyf laste.
R. Gloucester, p. 93.

Than wer bothe the kynges brouht alle tille euen,
& pased to alle thinges, *thanked* be God of heuen.
R. Brunne, p. 136.

Tho this gold was gyven. gret was the *thonkynge*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 52.

Therfore if I take part with grace, what am I blasfemed for that I *do thankis?*—*Wielif.* 1 *Cor.* c. 10.

For yf I take my part with *thankes*: why am I evyl spoken of for that thing wherfore I gene *thankes?*
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he fel down on the face bifore hise feet: and dide *thankyngis*, and this was a Samaryian.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 17.

And fell downe on hys face at hys fete, and gave him *thankes*. And the same was a Samaritane.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But soth is this, the queen hath made such chere
Unto this child, that wonder was to here,
And of the present that his father sent,
She *thanked* him of in good entent.
Chaucer. Legende of Dido.

——— For certes sir
I trowe in all this worlde to seche
Nis woman, that in dede and speche
Woll better anise her, what she doeth,
Ne better, for to sale a soothe,
Kepe hir honour at all tide:
And yet gette hir a *thanke* beside.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And for this so incomparable benefite of our redemption, (whiche were soid bondemen to sinne) to geue *thankes* vnto God the father for so merciful a deliuerance through the death of Jesu Christ, euery one, some singyng, and some saying deuoutly, one or other Psalme or prayer of *thankes gyuyng* in the mother tounge.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 476.

But here it is ment for louynge & preysynge of God, as to hym that lauds & *thankys* shulde be geuen vnto, yt sendith to men so fayre frewte.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 118.

Youre moste dere mother was taken from vs ere she mygthe receyue my fruiete of oure grete and *thankefull* hertes for bringing fourth to her countreye suche a soonne.
Udal. Pref. to Kinges Malestie, Edw. VI.

One of his souldiours brought vnto hym the heed of an ennemy that he had slayne, whiche the kynge *thankefully*, and with swete countenance receyued.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 10.

We repute our selve bound in an euerlasting remembrance for this good pleasure to our subiects, meaning to yeelde a much more large and plentifull testification of oure *thankefulnesse*, when time conuenient shall fall out, and the same shall bee looked for at our handes.
Hacktuyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 140.

Thus mayst thou safely say and sweare,
That rigour emprisoneth and ruth doth bale,
In *thunbelesse* thoughtes thy thoughtes do weare;
Thy truth, thy faith may nought auale.
Fourteene Sutors. The Lover in Despair, &c.

For it is *thanke* worthy yf a man for conscience towardo God endure grief suffering wrongfullye.
Bible, 1551. 1 *Pet.* c. 2.

With leftie eyes, halfe loth to look so loue,
She *thanked* them in her disdainfull wise;
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to showe
Of princesse worthy; scarse them had arise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

——— [Adam] thus gratefully repli'd,
What *thanks* sufficient, or what recompence
Equal have I to render thee, Diuine
Historian, who thus largely hast allay'd
The thirst I had of knowledge.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

The queen also now demanded her money lent hertofore to the king: some part whereof he repayed, with a protestation of his great *thankfulness* in full and ample expressions.—*Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1600.

They will not bash to finde fault with policy & civil government, euillng the managing of state matters and common weal a *thankleene* intermeddling in other mens affairs, with much travail and no profit.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 78.

——— Do not use my gifts
To mine own ruin: I have made thee rich,
Be not so *thankless*, to undo me for't.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act v. sc. 3.

T' have written then, when you writ, seem'd to me
Worst of spiritual vices, simony:
And not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thankleeness*.
Donne. To the Countess of Bedford.

The Lacedæmonians likewise would never have put up the insolent behaviour and mockery of Stratocles, who persuaded the Athenians to sacrifice unto the gods, in token of *thanksgiving* for a victory.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 288.

It was a satyrical answer, [that of Aristotle] and highly opprobrious to mankind; who being asked, What doth the soonest grow old? replied *Thanks.*—*Burrow*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

But (*thanks* to Homer) since I live and thrive,
Indebted to no prince or peer alive.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 2.

Of the receiving this toleration *thankfully* I shall say no more, than that they ought, and I doubt not they will, consider from what hand they received it.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, Prof-

A Jesuit in particular, whom the commodore had taken, and who was an ecclesiastick of some distinction, could not help expressing himself with great *thankfulness* for the civilities he and his countrymen had found on board.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 6.

When danger ea's repose thy trust on me,
And know thou had'st not serv'd a *thankless* deity.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. ix.

Wherefore we find our (never-to-be-forgotten) example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 3.

They both examined every thing they saw with great curiosity and attention, and received very *thankfully* such little presents as we made them.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

The aged have had longer experience of God's mercies than others, to furnish matter for *thanksgivings*.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

THARM. Skinner calls it a word in very common use in Lincolnshire for the intestines cleansed for sausage-meat. A. S. *Thearm*; Dut. *Darm*; Ger. *Darm*.

Attrail or inward part, a gut, a bowel, (Somner.)

In oulde time, they made theyr howe stringes of bullex *thermes*, which they twined together as they do robes, and therefore they made a greate twange.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. ii.

THAT, *pron.* } Goth. *That*; A. S. *Thæt*; Dut.
THAT, *conj.* } *Dat*; Ger. *Dar*.

To A. S. *Thæt*, i e. *head, theat*. means—taken, assumed; being merely the past part. of the A. S. verb *Theau, they-an, theon*, (Goth. *Thi-han*,) *thiegan, thiy-ian*, sumere, assumere, accipere; (Dut. *Dikha*, Ger. *Dekhen*,) to *the*, to get, to take, to assume. *It* and *that* always refer to some person or things spoken of before. We say either "*It* is a good action, or *that* is a good action; i. e. *the said* (action) is a good action, or the *assumed* action is a good action, or the action, *received* in discourse, is a good action.

That (used as a conjunction, sc. of sentences or numbers of sentences,) is the same pronoun; and this may be shewn by a resolution of the construction:—*Ex.* I wish you to believe *that* I would not wilfully hurt a fly. *Res.* I would not wilfully hurt a fly,—I wish you to believe *that* (assertion.) Tooke has other examples. To them a few may be added from our older writers.

"To the kyng he seide, *that* he must the castles astore" [restore.]—He must the castles restore; he said *that* to the king, (*R. Gloucester*, p. 107.)

"He commaundide to his disciples *that* thei schulden sey to no man *that* he was the Christ."—They should say to no man *that* he was the Christ. He commanded *that* to his disciples:—he was the Christ; they should say *that* to no man," (*Wicif. Matthew*, c. 16.)

"She was so charitable and so pitous, she wolde wepe if *that* she saw a mous caughte in a trappe, if it were ded or bledde."—She saw a mous caught in a trapp: if *that* (or, give *that*) fact: she would weep, (*Chaucer. Prologue*, v. 145.)

"Good is, *that* we also, in our time among us here, do write of new come mattre, ensampled of the old wise."—We also in our time among us here do write:—*that* is good, (*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.)

Al Walys and al the March, and al myddel lond ywys,
That ys, al *that* bytuene Temese and Homber ys,
Al est toward Londone, & *that* me sai put yse?.
R. Gloucester, p. 256.

For in the tyme hitwene Abraham & Moyses it was,
That men come to Engolond, ich wel telle gow *that* cas.
Id. p. 9.

For ther nas knygt in monylonde, ny stalewarde man.
That in the o syde ther was: & al for a wommou
That Elyne was y clepud, this bataile first hi gan.
Id. Ib.

In the gere folowand *that* I rekened here
Edward com to land.
R. Brunne, p. 235.

We salle leue *that* pas vnto we come ageyn.—*Id. Ib.*

For tene he wende to deie *that* taken was his lemman.
Id. p. 236.

Scriauntes hii semede *that* serven atte barre.
Piers Ploughman, p. 8.

That is the castel of care. who so cometh ther yinne.
May ban *that* he bore was. *Id.* p. 13.

And whanne thei hadden take an answere in sleep *that* thei seulden not turne agein to Erode, thei turneyden again by another wel in to her cuntrey.—*Wicif. Matt.* c. 2.

And cam and dwelte in a citie, *that* is clepid Nazareth, *that* it schulde be fulfilid *that* was seid by prophetes for he schal be cleped a Nazarey.—*Id. Ib.*

The peple *that* walkide in darknessis sigh greet light.
Id. Ib. c. 4.

O ye my frendes, what or wherto auaunted ye me to been welful? For he *that* hath fallen, stode in no stelfast degree.
Chaucer. Boccius, b. i.

This clerke sidde yo, *that* other naie.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

It were better dike and delue,
And stande vpon the right feith
Than know all *that* the bible seith,
And erre, as some clerkes do. *Id. Ib.*

For if men loke in holy divrche
Betwene the worde, and *that* thei worche,
There is foll great difference.
Thei prechen vs in audience
That no man shal his soule empeire.—
Also thei saien there is an hell
Which unto mans sinne is dur
And hidden us therefore eschewe
That wicked is and do the good.
Who *that* their wordes understode
It thinketh thei wolde do the same.—*Id. Ib.*

Hylas. I am an ass
I do perceive now, a blind ass, a blockhead;
But this is handsomness, this *that that* draws us
Body and bones.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act i. sc. 1.

The measure is English heroic verse without rhime, as *that* of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin.
Milton. Paradise Lost, The Verse.

This neglect then of rhime so little is to be taken for a defect, though it may seem so perhaps to modern readers, *that* it rather is to be esteem'd an example set, the first in English, of ancient liberty recover'd to heroic poem, from the troublesome and modern bondage of chiming.—*Id. Ib.*

The wisdom of the world is sometimes taken in scripture for such a wisdom as lies in practice, and goes commonly by the name of policy: & consists in a certain dexterity, or art of managing business for a man's secular advantage. And so being *that* ruling engine *that* governs the world, it both claims and finds as great a prehominence above all other kinds of knowledge as government is above contemplation; or the leading of an army above the making of syllogisms, or managing the little issues of a dispute.
South, vol. i. Ser. 9.

Every animated being has its sensorium, *that* is, a certain portion of space, within which perception and volition are exerted.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 23.

THATCH, *v.* } A. S. *Thæc-can, thec-an*,
THATCH, *n.* } tegere, integere, to cover, to
THA'TCHER. } cover over; *Thac*; Dut.
THA'TCHING, *n.* } *Dak*; Ger. *Dach*; Sw. *Taak*,
tectum, the cover or roof. Usually applied to—

A cover or roof of straw, reeds, or similar material.

In thresshyng. in *thettchynge*. in thwytynge pynnes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 138.

When *thatchers* thinke their wages worth their worke.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

The houses are made of lome and *thatched*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 253.

They begē to cast helles of wyldfor out of slings, and burning darts vpon our cabaes, which were couered with *thatche* after the facion of Gallia.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 134.

[Cesar] housed hys souldiers partlye in the buildings of the Galles, and partlye in such buildinges as beynge vnfinyshed they *thatched* in hast with the straw that was brought in to couer theyr tentes and cabanes.
Id. Ib. fol. 244.

Thro' the thick hair, that *thatch'd* their brows,
Their eyes upon me stared,
Like to those raging frantic foes
For Bacchus' feast prepared.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 4.

Iaab. Prethee peace then, a well-built gentleman.
Luce. But poorly *thatcht*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act i.

Here are no miracles to be expected, no enthusiasms; an honest *thatcher* will know how to hand his straw no whit better after his election than he did before.
Ep. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. iii. s. 6.

Her looks disheveld, and her flood of tears,
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
When from the *thatch* drips fast a shower of rain.
Gay. The Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

Thick as beneath some shepherd's *thatch'd* shode
(The pails high-foaming with a milky flood)
The buzzing flies, a persevering train,
Incessant swarm, and chas'd return again.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

These smaller branches are used both in the East and West Indies for *thatching* houses: they are very lasting and serviceable, much surpassing the palmeto. For this *thatch*, if well laid on, will endure five or six years.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1683.

Death hath no respect of persons: he knocks at the door of the great man's mansion house, with as little ceremony, and as great violence, as at the *thatched* cottage of the pauper.—*Knox*, vol vi. Ser 23.

THAUMATURGY. } Gr. θαυματουργια, θαυ-
THAUMATURGICAL. } ματος, εργον, a work of wonder.

[To see] such pleasant pieces of perspective, Indian pictures made of feathers, China workes, frames, *thaumaturgical* motions, exoticke toyes, &c.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 275.

This art with others of the experimental kind the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of *thaumaturgy*, and there is much occult and chimerical speculation in the discoveries which [Roger] Bacon affects to have made from optical experiments.
Warton. English Poetry, vol. i.

THAW, *v.* } The same word as *Dew*, dif-
THAW, *n.* } ferently written and applied.
THA'WING, *n.* } A. S. *Deaw-ian*; Dut. *Douwen*; Ger. *Taw-en*, to dew, to wet or moisten. Applied to—

The wet or moisture—of a hard, a congealed substance—softened or liquefied; melted, dissolved.

To *thaw*,—to melt, to soften, to relaxs, to dissolve. See the quotations from *Plutarch*, and *Tatler*.

But well vnneth might I know
Any letters for to rede
His names by, for out of drede,
They were almost of *thawed* so,
That of the letters one or two
Where moite away of euery name.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

First, those infinite islands of ice were ingendred and congealed in time of winter, and now by the great heat of summer were *thawed*, and then by ebs, floods, winds, and currents, were driven to and fro, and troubled the fleet; so that this is an argument to prove the heat in summer there to be great, that was able to *thaw* so monstrous mountaines of ice.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 57.

The great streames were congealed in such sort, that at their dissoluing or *thawing*, manie bridges both of wood and stone were borne downe, and diuerse water-milles rent vp and caried awaie.
Holinshed. Chronicles. William Rufus, an. 1093.

This Antiphanes was wont to say in merriment; there was a city in the world, wherein the words so soone as ever they were out of the mouth, and pronounced, became frozen in the aire, by reason of the coldnesse in the place, and so when the heat of summer come to *thaw* and melt the same, the inhabitants might heare the talke which had been uttered and delivered in winter.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 206.

But bounded thus, to Scotland get you forth,
Thence take you wing unto the Orcades,
There let my verse get glory in the north,
Making my sighs to *thaw* the frozen seas.
Drayton, Idea 25. *To Folly.*

——— Hercules our kinsman
(Then weaker than your eyes) laid by his club,
He tumbled down upon his Nemean hide,
And swore his sinews *thaw'd*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

——— A lady first
Whose very looks would *thaw* a man more frozen
Than the Alps, quicken a soul more dead than winter.
Id. The Coronation, Act i.

At length upon a turn of wind, the air about us began to *thaw*: our cabin was immediately filled with a dry clattering sound, which I afterwards found to be the crackling of consonants that brove above our heads, and were often mixed with a gentle hissing, which I imputed to the letter *s*, that occurs so frequently in the English tongue.—*Tatler*, No. 254.

——— And where most swift it flows,
In chrystal nets, the wondring fishes close.
Then, with a moment's *thaw*, the streams enlarge,
And from the mesh the twinkling guests discharge.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act i. sc. 1.

Beat. My lady tells you true, Madam, long tedious courtship may be proper for cold countreys, where their frosts are long a *thawing*; but heav'n be prais'd we live in a warm climate.—*Id. An Evening's Love*, Act i. sc. 2.

They soon after, with great joy, saw the snow fall in large flakes from the trees, a certain sign of an approaching *thaw*.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

THE, *v.* } So *the* ich;—so may *ich* or I *the*, or THE, *art.* } thrive. Mr. Tyrwhitt refers to two other instances of this expression in Chaucer, (vv. 12,881, 16,397.) The verb, *to the*, A. S. *The-an*, to take, to get, to gain, to thrive, is of common occurrence in our old writers.

At the time of Chaucer, (says Mr. Tyrwhitt,) the prepositive A.S. article, *Se*, had been long laid aside, and instead of it an indeclinable *the* was prefixed to all sorts of nouns in all cases, and in both numbers. (*Ess.* p. 21.)

The (Goth. *Tho*; A. S. *The*; Dut. *De*; Ger. *Die*) (our article, as it is called,) is the imperative of the verb *Theen*, (see THAT,) which may very well supply the place of the correspondent A. S article *Se*, which is the imperative of *Se-on, videre*, for it answers the same purpose in discourse, to say—*See* man, or *take* man. For instance—

"*The* man hath hat musicke in himselfe is fit for treasons," &c. Or—

That man is fit for treasons, &c.

Take man, (or *see* man); *taken* man hath not musicke, &c.

Said man, or *taken* man is fit for treasons, &c. (Tooke.)

This is the only example he gives, and the solution of it seems easy, and as far as it goes satisfactory; but other instances should be produced, and subjected to similar trial.

In *Matt.* iii.—"Make ye redy *the* weies of *the* Lord; make ye right *the* pathis of him;" i.e. take, assume ways of the Lord; take, assume paths of him: or, take, or assume that the Lord has (his) ways, has (his) paths; make ye them ready, make ye them right. Again—Take Lord, see Lord;—See Lord—he comes—make ready his ways, make his paths right.

"Do ye penaunce, for *the* kingdom of heuenes schal neigh:" What kingdom shall I take, assume, see or look for, as coming, as nigh? Take kingdom *of heaven*, kingdom known as kingdom of heaven—no other.

This may seem harsh; but a word without any meaning is worse: and it is manifest, that in all our uses of the article *The*, it directs what particular thing or things we are to *take* or *assume* as spoken of. "*The* (says Dr. Lowth) determines what particular thing is meant;" i.e. what particular thing we are to take or assume to be meant: and Wilkins (pt. iii. c. 5) calls *The* a demonstrative article, "which gives a peculiar emphasis to its substantive, and is applyed only to such person or thing, as the hearer knows, or hath reason to know, because of its *eminence* or some *precedent* mention of it."

Suppose, in *Matthew*, it had been written—"Make ready ways of Lord;" here would have been no word to express what ways to take or assume, as those ordered to be made ready; nor what Lord to take or assume, whose ways were so ordered.

Tyrwhitt says—*The*, when prefixed to adjectives or adverbs in the comparative degree, is to be considered as a corruption of *thy*, which was commonly put by the Saxons for *than*, the ablative case singular of the article *That* used as a pronoun. *The* merier, Eo lætius: *the* more merry, Eo lætiore; are of the same construction, "Yet fare thy *the* worse; yet fare I never *the* bet." There seems no occasion for any such hypothesis. All these expressions are comparative, and refer to degrees of mirth, &c. *assumed* or *taken* as the subject of comparison.

Thedome is—thrift.

Fro *the* by gynnyng of *the* world, to *the* tyme that now is. *R. Gloucester*, p. 9.

——Aryued vp in Kent
Thre kynges and sex dukes.
The thre kynges were slayn.—*R. Brunne*, p. 27.

——Ich fonde *the* bytwyne.
All manre of men. *the* mene & *the* riche.
Piers Ploughman, p. 2.

And lo *the* sterre that they saien in *the* est went bifore hem; til it came & stode aboue where *the* child was.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 1.

"So *the* ik," quod he, "ful wel coude I him quite.
Chaucer. The Reves Prologue, v. 3862.

Well euill mote they thriue and *thee*,
And euill arised mote they bee
These loserngeours full of enuie.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

She knew my herte and all my priveree
Bet than our parish preest, so mote I *the*.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6116.

Were I unbounden, all so mote I *the*,
I wolde never eft comen in the snare.
Id. The Marchantes Prologue, v. 9102.

But what shall I saie of dignities and powers, *the* whiche ye men that neither knowen verie dignitie, ne verie power, areisen hem as high as *the* heaven?—*Id. Boecius*, b. ii.

"Marie I defie that false monk Dan John,
I kepe not of his tokenes never a deli
He toke me certain gold, I wote it wel.
What! evil *thedome* on his monkes snoute."
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13332.

Als for to speake of time ago.
The cause why it changeth so
It nedeth nought to specifie,
The tyrange so ofte is *the* cause
That euery man in male beholde.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

For he that wyll
And can no skyll
Is neuer lyke to *the*.—*Sir T. More. A Merry Jest.*

And there eis a straûger vnto *the* riche man. And he coulde not finde in hys heart to take of his owne shepe, nor of hys beestes to dresse for *ye* straûger yt was come vnto him. But toke *ye* poore vnmanes lambe, and dressed it for *the* mã that was come to him. And Dauid was exceeding wroth with *the* man, and said to Nathã: As surely as *ye* Lorde liueth, *ye* fellow yt hath done this thing is *the* childe of death: and shall restore *the* lambe foure folde because he dyd thys thynge, & because he had no pytie. Then Nathan said to Dauid: Thou art *the* man.—*Bible*, 1551. 2 *Sam.* c. 12.

But you, faire sir, whose pregnant neet enswes,
Well mote yee *thee*, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may report thrise happy newes!
For well ye worthy bene for worth and gentle thewes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

Ceo. It must not be
Before we see the duke, and have advice,
How to behave our selves: lets in *the* while,
And keep ourselves from knowledge, till time shall call us.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act iv.

The adequate subject of our prayers (I shew'd at first) comprehended in it things of necessity and things of charity. As to *the* first of which, I know nothing absolutely necessary, but grace here, and glory hereafter. And for *the* other, we know what God's attie says, 1 Tim. vi. 8: Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

——*The* grand debate,
The popular harangue, *the* tart reply,
The logic, and *the* wisdom, and *the* wit,
And *the* loud laugh—I long to know them all;
I burn to set *th'* imprison'd wranglers free,
And give them voice and utt'rance once again.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

THE'ATRE, *n.* } Fr. *Théâtre*; It. *Teatro*;
THEA'TRAL, } Sp. *Theatro*; Lat. *Theatrum*;
THEA'TRIC, } Gr. Θεατρον, from Θεα-εισθαι,
THEA'TRICAL, } *spectare*; (q.d.) a place for
THEA'TRICALLY. } spectacles, sights, shews.

A place for the exhibition of spectacles; of dramatic or other performances, displays, or operations; applied next.

Theatrical, adj. is used also met.—aspiring to the effect, imitating the performance, or manner of performance, practised on the stage of a *theotre*.

And the citee was fillid with confusioun, & thei maden an assaught with oo wile in to the *teatre*, & tooken gayus and aristark, men of Macedonye felowis of poul.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 19.

I mean, to be no forther abled, but by the revenue of some prebend, (without charge of cure, or of government,) to occupy my self to dispense God's word amongst the simple strayed sheep of God's fold, in poor destitute parishes and cures, more meet for my decayed voice, and small quality, than in *theatrical* and audiente.
Burnet. Records, vol. ii. pt. iii. b. iii. No. 8.

The building was a spacious *theatre*
Half-round on two main pillars vaulted high,
With seats where all the lords and each degree
Of sort, might set in order to behold.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia amplius, shall then be highly verified. Our conscience will be the great scene or *theatre* upon which shall be represented all our actions good and bad.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 1.

In *theatral* actions he personates Herod in his majesty.
Comment. on Chaucer, (1605.)

This Scaurus when he was Ædile, caused a wonderful peece of worke to be made, and exceeding all that ever had been knowne wrought by man's hand, not onely those that have been erected for a month or such a thing, but even those that have been destined for perpetuitie: and a *theatre* it was; it was able to receive foure score thousand persons to set well, and at ease.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 15.

Θεατον was a music *theatre*, built by Pericles, and for the contrivance of it on the inside, was full of seats and ranges of pillars; and on the outside, in the roof or covering of it, was made from one point at the top with a great many bendings, all shelving downward; and it is reported (says Plutarch) that it was so framed in imitation of the king of Persia's pavilion.—*Potter. Antiquities of Greece*, b. i. c. 8.

He is but a shining earth-worm, a well-trapped ass, a gaudy statue, a *theatrical* grandee.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud,
And masculine her stride.—*Pope. Artemisia.*

Therefore avaunt all attitudes and stare,
And start *theatric*, practis'd at the glass!
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

But whichsoever we do, neither our language should be florid, nor our manner *theatrical*; for these things only raise an useless admiration in weak persons, and produce great contempt in judicious ones.—*Secker*, vol. v. Charge i.

THE'ISM. } See DEISM. From Gr. Θεος,
THE'IST. } a god.
THEI'STIC. } A *theist*, or *deist*,—one who
THEI'STICAL. } believes in a deity or god:—opposed to *atheist*, and distinguished from every sect of Christian believers.

We had further observed it, to have been the method of our modern atheists, to make their first assault against Christianity, as thinking that to be the most vulnerable: and that it would be an easy step for them from thence, to demolish all religion and *theism*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, Pref.

We had observed, that some professed opposers of atheism, had either incurred a suspicion, or at least suffered under the imputation, of being meer *theists*, or natural religionists onely, and no hearty believers of Christianity, or friends to revealed religion.—*Id. Ib.*

But so it hath happened, this evident truth, that morality is founded in will, hath been long controverted even among *theists*.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. i. s. 4.

From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the *theistic* system.
Warton. Life of Sir T. Pope.

Before I enter on the matter, I shall, in order to shake the general prejudice, explain what is meant by that future state, which, I suppose, the *theistical* philosophers did not believe.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iii. s. 2.

THEME. Fr. *Thème*; It. *Tema*; Sp. *Tema*; Gr. Θεμα, from *τιθεσθαι, ponere*, to put or place.

A position or proposition, a subject; any thing proposed, as a subject of discourse or discussion; also the position or station whence any thing proceeds; the origin; the original word.

Wherby my *theme* is streicht beyond the starres,
And I am entred in a field so large,
As to much matter doth my muse surcharge.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

He took for his *theme* the 122. Psalm. I rejoyced when they said unto me, let us go up unto the house of the Lord, and so forth unto the end of the Psalm.
Hales. Rem. Lett. from the Synod of Dort.

All the world doth either act or talke of fighting: give me leave therefore to fall upon the common *theme* of the times, and to tell you of an holy combat.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat.

As to *themes*, they have, I confess, the pretence of something useful, which is to teach people to speak handsomly and well on any subject; which, if it could be attained this way, I own would be a great advantage, there being nothing more becoming a gentleman, nor more useful in all the occurrences of life, than to be able on any occasion, to speak well and to the purpose. But this I say, that the making of *themes*, as is usual in schools, helps not one jot toward it.
Locke. On Education, § 171.

She turn'd the talk, avoiding that extreme,
To common dangers past, a sadly-pleasing *theme*.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. iii.

I sing the sofa. I, who lately sang
Truth, Hope, and Charity, and touch'd with awe
The solemn chords, and with a trembling hand
Escap'd with pain from that adventurous flight,
Now seek repose upon an humbler *theme*.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

THEN. } Also written *Than*. From Goth.
THENCE. } *Than*; A. S. *Thænne, thonne*; Dut. *Dan*; Ger. *Dann*. tunc, quando. Junius derives—ab. σταν, *per aphæresin*, (sc. of the ο;) and this is

all the etymologists supply. *Thence*, A. S. *Thonan*, which (Minshew thinks) is *there hence*, is probably the. of *Then*, i.e. *then-es*; and it has its correspondent *hence*, A. S. *Heon-an*, as *there*, has *here*; *thither*, *hither*.

We have *one*, *once*; *anon*, i.e. in *one* (sc. moment); the *nonce*, i.e. the *once*; this *once* (sc. *one* time, occasion, purpose); and further, *then*, *thence*, and *hence*: and it admits at least of conjecture, that *then* may be composed of *the one*, and thus denote—

The one (time); at *the* or that one time; for *that one* cause; in *that one* cause. And *thence*,—

Of or from *then*; from *the* or that one time or place; from *the* or that one cause, source, origin.

Than (as in the quotation from Gower) is often found written *tho*, from A. S. *Thonne*, (or the word —one,) by omission of final consonants.

Fyf hundred ger and tuenti it was eke bi fore,
Er *than* onre Lord Jhesu Chryst on erthe was y bore.
R. Gloucester, p. 40.

All this was *thenne* yeleped the March of Walis.—*Id.* p. 5.

And to yrenc brugge fram *thannene* hii wende,
And oure Lorde atte laste to Antyoche hem sende.
Id. p. 396.

In Westsex was *than* a kyng, his [name] was Sir Ine.
R. Brunne, p. 2.

Duke *than* was he cald, thorgh conquest of hond.
Id. p. 25.

And *thanne* ich knelede on my knees. and cryede to haure of grace
And seide merey madame. for charye love of hevene.
Piers Ploughman, p. 24.

Thonne summe of the scribis and farisees answeriden to him and seiden, maystir we woien se a token of thee.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 12.

Then answered certayne of the Scribes & of ye pharisees, saying: Master we wold faine se a sygne of thee.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he gede out fro *thennis* and wente into hie owne cantre and hise disciplis folowiden with him.

And he departed *thence*, and came into his own cuttrey, & his disciples folowed hi.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Natheles it happed, or they *thennes* went,
Because that he was hire neighebour,
And was a man of worship and honour,
And had yiswen him of time yore,
They fell in speche.
Chaucer. The Franklelines Tale, v. 11,272.

For no wight has by right, from *thenceforth* that him lacketh goodnesse.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

Tell us som moral thing, that we mow lere,
Som wit, and *thanne* wes we glady here.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,259.

Than shew I forth my longe cristal stones
Yeramined foil of clootes and of bones,
Relikes they ben, as wenen they schon.—*Id. Ib.* v. 12,284.

And we therefore
Ben taught of that was writen *tho*,
For thy good is, that we also
In our time amonge vs here
Do write of newe some mattere
Ensampled of the olde wise.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Tho was the life of man in helth,
Tho was plente, *tho* was richesse,
Tho was the fortune, *tho* was prowesse,
Tho was knighthode in price by name,
Whereof the wide wenlden fame
Write in cronicles is yet withholde,
Justice of lawe *tho* was holde. *Id. Ib.*

If I shall drawe it into my mynde
The time passed, *than* I fynde
The worlde stode in all his welthe. *Id. Ib.*

Of holy churche the largesse,
Yafe *then* and did great almesse
To powre men, that had neede. *Id. Ib.*

Horestes, whiche of thilke office
Was nothyng glad, and *than* he praide
Unto the goddes there. *Id. Ib.*

This people now as common to vs both,
With equal favour let as govern *then*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Oh lone, quoth she, shall he *then* thus depart,
A stranger thus, and scorne our kingdom so.—*Id. Ib.*

——— If Sion hill
Delight thee more, and Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God: I *thence*
Invoke thy aid to my adventrous song.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Then all thy saints assemb'ld, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels, they arraigned shall sink
Beneath thy sentence: hell, her numbers full,
Henceforth shall be for ever shut.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. iii.

When their children are grown up, and these ill habits with them; when they are now too big to be dandled, and their parents can no longer make use of them as play things: *then* they complain, that the brats are untoward and perverse: *then* they are offended to see them wilful, and are troubled with these ill humours, which they themselves infused and fomented into them.
Locke. On Education, § 35.

Let reason *then* at her own quarry fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity?
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Life, says Seneca, is a voyage, in the progress of which we are perpetually changing our scenes: we first leave childhood behind us, *then* youth, *then* the years of ripened manhood, *then* the better and more pleasing part of old age.
Rambler, No. 102.

THEO'CRACY. } Comp. of Gr. Θεος, a god, and κρατειν, to rule or govern.
THEOCRA'TICK.
THEOCRA'TICAL.
The rule, government, (immediate) dominion of God.

The trouble of this *theocracy* could not be thought so very great, in a multitude of coordinate deities nicely parcel'd out among them, but would rather seem to be but a sportful and delightful divertisement to each of them.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 208.

So that that which God here threatned was that he would put them in the same condition with other Gentile nations, who were subjected to the government of particular guardian angels; and so change their *theocracy* into angelocracy.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

Thus the Almighty becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a *theocracy*; in which the two societies, civil and religious, were of course intirely incorporated.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 2.

These appear to me the true reasons of the *theocratic* form of government.—*Id. Ib.*

Temporal rewards and punishments administered by the hand of God, followed, as a consequence, from the Jewish government's being *theocratical*; and an extraordinary providence followed, as a consequence, from the dispensation of temporal rewards and punishments.—*Id. Ib.* s. 4.

But you say, when the Jewish government became a monarchy, it lost its *theocratical* form—in part it did.
Gilpin. Hints for Sermons, § 93.

THEO'GONY. Gr. Θεογονια, Θεος, God, and γονια, generation.
The generation of the gods.

I imagine many of their descents were just as true as the *theogony* in Hesiod.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11. *Selden. Illust.*

We must needs pronounce of such *theologers* as these, who were *theogonists*, and generated all the gods (without exception) out of senseless and stupid matter, that they were but a kind of atheistical *theologers* or *theological* atheists.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 114.

I shall begin with the *theogony*, or generation of the gods, which Fabricius puts out of dispute to be of Hesiod; nor is it doubted, says he, that Pythagoras took it for his, who feigned he saw the soul of our poet in hell chained to a brazen pillar: a punishment inflicted on him for the stories he invented of the gods.
Cook. A Discourse on the Writings of Hesiod.

The invention of the Grecian *theogony*, the names, the honours, the forms, and the functions of the deities, may with propriety be ascribed to Hesiod and to Homer, who I believe lived four hundred years and not more before myself.—*Beloe. Herodotus*, b. ii. c. 53.

THEO'LOGY. } Fr. *Théologie*; It. *Teologia*; Sp. *Theología*; Lat. *Theologia*; Gr. Θεολογια; Θεος, God, and λογος, speech, discourse.
THEO'LOGASTER.
THEO'LOGER.
THEOLO'GIAN.
THEOLO'GICK.
THEOLO'GICAL. } Fr. *Théologastre*, It. *Teologástro*,—a small or simple divine. A smatterer in divinity, (Cotgrave.) *Theologize* is a common word in
THEOLO'GICALLY.
THEO'LOGIST.
THEOLO'GIZE, *v.*
THE'OLOGUE.

Cudworth.

Theology,—see the quotations from Hooker and Locke.

The exposition of this holy prayer, that is so excellent and so digne, I betake to the maisters of *theologie*.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

This Lamfranke was an Italyan borne, & was perfytely lerned in the scyence of *theologie* or holy wrytte, and ryght apte in governynge of thynges bothe spyritnall and temporall.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 220.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it, but the science of things divine? What science can be attained unto without the help of natural discourse and reason? Judge you of that which I speak, 1 Cor. x. 15.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. iii. § 8.

It is certain in all *theology*, that whatsoever is not of faith is sin, that is, whatsoever is done against our actual persuasion becomes to us a sin, though of itself it were not.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3.

But why should the sunne and moone bee angry, or take exceptions at mathematicians and philosophers? when as the like measure is offered unto God himselfe, by a company of *theologasters*.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 257.

Now it is very true that some Christian *theologers* also have made God to be All, according to these latter senses; as when they affirm the whole world to be nothing else but Deum explicatum, God expanded or unfolded, and when they call the creatures, as St. Jerom and others often do, the rays of the Deity.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 307.

The old *theologians* and divines, who of all philosophers are most ancient, have put into the hands of the images of the gods, musical instruments, minding nothing else thereby, then to make this god, or that a minstrel, either to play on [the] lute, or to sound the flute, but because they thought there was no greater piece of work then Accord and Harmoniall symphonie could beseem the gods.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 858.

Some *theologians* have been employed to defile places erected only for religion and truth, by defending oppressions and factions; distaining their profession, and the good arts which they have learned, by publishing odious untruths, upon report and credit of others.
Hayward. Life of Edw. VI.

It seems most probable, that Orpheus himself wrote some philosophick or *theologick* poems, though certain other poems might be also father'd on him, because written in the same strain of mystical and allegorical *theology*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 297.

It is cited in the ordinary and authentick glosses, in the Catena's upon the gospels, in the decrees of the popes, and in the *theologick* writings of great divines.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i. § 2.

The archbishop of York reasoned *theologically* concerning his disobedience proceeding from the blindness of his under standing, and corruption of his mind.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1587.

It cannot be denied but that the Pagans did in some sence or other delite or *theologize* all the parts of the world, and things of nature.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 509.

What great perfections can *theologues* reach,
Who learned their science as an art to gather,
And, farre from practice, onely strive to preach?
Stirling. Domes-day. The Seventh Houre.

I mean *theology*, which, containing the knowledge of God and his creatures, our duty to him and our fellow creatures, and a view of our present and future state, is the comprehension of all other knowledge directed to its true end; i.e. the honour and veneration of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. This is that noble study which is every man's duty, and every one that can be call'd a rational creature is capable of.—*Locke. Conduct of the Understanding*, § 22.

He [Tipping] went to London, and spent some time in one of the inns of court, but his grey being *theologically* given, he retired to Oxon.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

He [Claymond] was a person of great gravity, of most exact example in his life and conversation, very charitable and devout, and had nothing wanting in him to compleat a *theologist*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i.

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
By breeding sharp, by nature confident.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

He [Locke] endeavours to guard against *theological* choler, by urging, "that the great ends of morality and religion are well enough secured without philosophical proofs of the soul's immateriality, since it is evident, that he who made us sensible, intelligent beings can," and he adds, "will restore us to the like state of sensibility in another world."
Bolingbroke. Ess. On Human Knowledge, § 8.

It cost him, therefore, much less to invent final causes, and to expatiate *theologically* upon them, than it would have done to pursue the discovery of efficient causes by the slow and painful course of experiments.—*Id. Ib.* § 3.

I mean not to consider the *theological* opinions of Erasmus, but his learning and his genius; and of these I may venture to affirm, that if Erasmus had lived in an Augustan age, they would have advanced him to a rank among the best of the classics. But the *theology* and the *theologians* of his times were at open war with the graces of taste and elegance.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 133.

This sorely distresses our *theologaster*; yet, instead of humbling himself under the weight of his own dulness, he turns, as is his way throughout, to insult the author of The Divine Legation.
Warburton. Remarks on Occas. Reflections pt. i. App.

What angels would those be, who thus excell
In *theologics*, could they sew as well!
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 5.

No vulgar language can boast such treasures of *theological* knowledge, or such multitudes of authors at once learned, elegant, and pious.—*Elter*, No. 91.

For the learned labours of *theologists*, the subtility of schoolmen, the erudition of critics, the ingenuity of controversialists, I feel a sincere respect.
Knox. Christian Philosophy.

Ye gentle *theologues*, of calmer kind,
Whose constitution dictates to your pen,
Who, cold yourselves, think sadour comes from hell!
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

THEO'-MACHY. Fr. *Thômachie*;—Warriours against the gods, as the old giants are feigned to have been, (Cotgrave.) Θεος, God, and μαχ-εσθαι, to fight.

War, resistance, opposition to (the will of) God.

[They] would have all men happy or unhappy as they were our friends or enemies, and to give form to the world according to their humours, is the true *theomachy*.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

Who can distrust or oppose this happiness of good men, so long since assured by Him, which is the Eternal God, blessed for ever? Surely none, without the guilt of *theomachy* or ingratitude.
Life of Gregory. Pref. to his Poet. Works, (1641,) A. 3.

THEO'-PATHY. Gr. Θεος, God, and παθος, feeling. For the application, see the quotations.

Prop. 98. To examine how far the pleasures and pains of *theopathy* are agreeable to the foregoing theory:—Under this class, I comprehend all those pleasures and pains, which the contemplation of God, and his attributes and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in the same person at different times.
Hartley. On Man, pt. i. c. 4. s. 5.

Prop. 171. To reduce practical rules concerning the *theopathetic* affections:—Faith, fear, gratitude, hope, trust, resignation, and love.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. c. 3. s. 7.

He [Hartley] represents all the social affections of gratitude, veneration, love, inspired by the virtues of our fellow men, as capable of being transferred by association to the transcendent and unmingled goodness of the ruler of the world, and thus to give rise to piety, to which he gives the name of the *theopathetic* affections.
Mackintosh. On Ethical Philosophy, § 6.

THEO-PHILA'NTHROPIST. Gr. Θεος, φιλος, and ανθρωπος.

One who professes to love God and man.

With a view of counteracting the latent fanaticism of the vulgar religion, the Directory gave great encouragement to a new sect recently established under the name of *theo-philanthropists*—These religionists, rejecting all revelation, confined their worship to one Supreme Being.
Belsham. Geo. III. an. 1797.

THEO'RBO. A kind of musical shell (*testudinis*), from the Fr. *Théorbe*; It. *Tiorba*, (Skinner.) Menage writes it—*Thorbe, teorbe*, or *tiorbe*.

Some that delight to touch the sterner wiry chord,
The cythron, the pandore, and the *theorbo* strike.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 4.

THE'OREM. Fr. *Théorem*; It. *Teorèma*; Sp. *Theorema*; Lat. *Theoremæ*; Gr. Θεωρημα, *speculatio*, θεωρ-ειν, *speculari*, θεα-εσθαι, *spectare*, to see.

A speculative proposition; a something *proposed* to be *demonstrated*: as distinguished from a problem—something proposed to be *done*.

He plainly affirmeth this geometrical *theorem*, that the diameter or diagonal of a square, is incommensurable to the sides, to be an eternal truth.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 734.

He that guides his conscience by a principle of Zeno's philosophy, because he hath been bred in the stoical sect, and resolves to understand his religion to the sence of his master's *theorems*, does ill.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 2.

The same arguments by which we demonstrate a *theorem* convince us we have demonstrated it, and the same light by which we see an object makes us know we see it.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Questionless he [Soloman] was himself most conversant therein, [theology]; for proof whereof he did leave so many excellent *theorems* and precepts of divinity to us.
Id. vol. iii. Ser. 22.

THE'ORY. Fr. *Théorie, théorique*; It. *Teòrica*; Sp. *Theoria*; Lat. *Theoria*; Gr. Θεωρια, *actio του θεαρου, contemplatio*, (Martinius;) from θεωρ-ειν, to see, to look. Generally,—

Contemplation; deep study; a sight or beholding; speculation, (Cotgrave.)

For a more precise explanation, see the quotation from Parr.

The fourth partye shall be a *theorike*, to declare the meaninge of the celestiall bodyes, wyth the causes.
Chaucer. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.

Of *theorike* principalle
The philosopher is speciallie
The propirtees hath determined,
As thilke whiche is enlumined
Of wisdoom, and of high prudence,
Abouc all other in his science,
And stant departed vpon three.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

We shall not need to send you to the cels or cloysters for this *theory*, although it will hardly be believed, how far some of their contemplative men have gone in the *theory* thereof.
Bp. Hall. The Devout Soul, § 3.

Thus our English Columela might say with the poet, "Mentis sum minor ipse meis"—none being better at the *theory*, or worse at the practise, of husbandry.
Fuller. Worthies. Essex.

I spent more oil and labour than ordinary in displaying the Greek tongue, because we are more beholden to her for all philosophical and *theorick* knowledge, as also for rules of commerce and commutative justice, than to any other.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 58.

Atwell, born in this county, and parson of Saint Tue therein, was well seen in the *theorick* of physick, and happy in the practice thereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

The gentleman, upon essay taken of my fitness for the use of his studies, undertakes within one seven years, to send me forth no less furnished with arts, languages, and grounds of *theoricall* divinity, then the carefullest tuter in the strictest college of either university.
Bp. Hall. Specialities of his Life.

Attaining to great perfection in the *theorick* and practicall parts of those professions, he [John Cromwell] was employed to be proctor for king Henry the eighth, in the long and costly cause of his divorce from queen Catherine.
Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.

But I see you are a pedant and Platonicall statesman, a *theoretical* common-wealth's man, an Utopian dreamer.
Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.

Your *theorick* are here to practice brought,
As in mechanic operations wrought;
And man, the little world, before you set,
As once the sphere of chrystal show'd the great.
Dryden, Prol. 4.

It may be proper to bear in mind that threefold method of commenting which St. Jerome lays down; namely, the historical, tropological, and *theorical*; or, in more familiar terms, the literal, moral, and sublime.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 267.

The condition of a monarch, who is possessed but of one kingdom or province, is preferable to that of a geographer, though he be able to discourse *theorically* of the dimensions, situation, and motion, or stability of the whole terrestrial globe.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 287.

Now *theory* is a general collection of inferences drawn from facts, and compressed into principles.
Parr. Sequel to a Printed Paper.

Weary with the pursuit of academical studies, he [Collins] no longer confined himself to the search of *theoretical* knowledge, but commenced the scholar of humanity, to study nature in her works, and man in society.
Langhorne. On Collins' Ode. The Manners.

If Captain Burney (who, by the testimony of his father, perhaps the greatest musical *theorist* of this or any other age, was able to have done it) had written down in European notes, the concords that these people sing.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 7. Note.

Our Lord and his apostles better understood the interests of society, and were more tender of its security and peace, than many, perhaps, of our modern *theorists*.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 10.

The system of the *theorist*, disencumbered from all regard to the real nature of things, easily assumed an air of speciousness.—*Mackintosh. Study of the Law of Nature.*

Oxford, has, indeed, been long in possession of advantages favourable to the study of *theoretic* physics.
Knox. Ess. No. 38.

It has also totally subverted the *theoretical* arguments which have been brought to prove that the existence of a southern continent is necessary to preserve an equilibrium between the two hemispheres.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

But science itself, with all its charms, and all its intrinsic and inestimable value, though *theoretically* attended to in libraries, in laboratories, in observatories, and practically for the sake of gain, in manufactories, would fall of attract ing, as an object of contemplation, the mass of the people.
Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools

THEO'SOPHY. Gr. Θεοσοφια; *Dei, divinorum rerum, scientia*,—A knowledge (σοφια) of God (θεου), or of divine things.
THEOSO'PHICK. THEOSO'PHICAL. THEOSO'PHISM. THEOSO'PHIST.

But Xenophanes his *theosophy*, or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 377.

Such noble truths and *theosophick* mysteries are delivered in it.—*Ward. Life of H. More*, (1710,) p. 128.

I would set down this, that there is a various intertexture of *theosophical* and philosophical truths, many physical and metaphysical theorems blated to us ever and anon, though those words at first sight seem to bear but an ordinary gross sense.
More. Defence of the Literal Cabbala, Introd. § 6.

This disease [enthusiasm] many of your chymists and several *theosophists*, in my judgement, seem very ostnoxious to, who dictate their own conceits and fancies so magisterially and imperiously, as if they were indeed authenick messengers from God Almighty.
Id. Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 43.

Many traces of the spirit of *theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to divine illumination.
Enfield. History of Philosophy, vol. ii.

The *theosophists*—neither contented with the natural light of human reason, nor with the simple doctrines of Scripture, understood in their literal sense—have recourse to an internal supernatural light, superior to all other illuminations, from which they profess to derive a mysterious and divine philosophy, manifested only to the chosen favourites of heaven.—*Id. Ib.*

THERAPE'UTICK. Gr. θεραπευτικος, that can or may heal or cure (θεραπευ-ειν); Sp. *Therapeutica*; Fr. *Thérapeutique*, (medicine,)—
THERAPE'UTICAL.

"That physick or part of physick, which prescribeth remedies for the *curing* of diseases, and recovery of health," (Cotgrave.)

See the quotation from Brown.

Therapeutick or curative physick, we term that, which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 13.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactical, for prevention of the disease, than *therapeutical*, for the cure of it.—*Ferrand. Love & Melancholy*, (1640,) p. 336.

THERE. Goth. *Thar*; A. S. *Ther*; Dut. *Deer*; Ger. *Da*; Sw. *Der*. *There* is probably composed of *the* and *er*, (see ER, ERE,) signifying *place*. *Er-n* (*er-en*) is—locus habitatus, (Lye.) As *here* (qv.) is used as equivalent to *this place*, *there* is to—

That place; in that place; at that, or at some assumed point or moment in space or time. It is used emphatically, to fix or ascertain the identity or individuality, to give force or precision—to that which is predicated in the sentence. It is much used in composition,—*thereby, by that* place, by that. *Therefore,—for that*—cause, &c.

——— The kyng to Londone wende.
There he hulde ys parlement, wat were best to done.
R. Gloucester, p. 159.

Hys seeld, that het Prydwen, was thanne y hoage wast
About ys seoldren, and *theron* y peynt was and y wrist.
The ymage of our lady, huwam was al ys thogt.
Id. p. 174.

——— Ys men wunne hii yt wruste,
Tho he come toward thys hul, a gret fur *therappe* he sey,
And another vppe a lasse hul, that ther byayne was ney.
Id. p. 204.

Tho the Brutons *therafter* were al as out of munde.
Id. p. 254.

The kyng thys auyson, that the angel hym seyde,
The other tolde priuelyche, hym *therof* to rede.—*Id.* p. 255.

Hermau was *ther* slayn, the duke gaf the dynt.
R. Brunne, p. 10.

The folk that is *therin*, it is of diuers kind.—*Id.* p. 7.

Gif wild be not be war *ther bi*.—*Id.* p. 8.

The emperice sonne Heury he had right *thertille*.
Id. p. 110.

[Ich] sawe a tour as I trowede, truthe was *ther ynne*.
Piers Plowhmen, p. 2.

Ther was a verey light, which lighteth ech man that cometh into this world.—*Wiclif, Jon*, c. 1.

Therfor the Jewis answerden and seiden to him, what tokene schewist thou to us that thou doist these thingis? Jhesus answerde and seide to hem, unde ye this temple, and in thre dayes I schal reise it. *Therfor* the Jewis seiden to him, in fourtye and sixe yeer this was bildid, and schalt thou in thre dayes reise it?—*Wiclif. Jon.* c. 2.

And he entride into the temple: and bigan to cast out men sillinge *thesiane* and biynge.—*Id. Luk*, c. 19.

And he went into the temple, and begunne to cast out them that sold *therin*, and them that bought.

Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Therrafter would he worken also blive,
Tho all the world syen it wolde strive.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

He opened a secrete gate and out *thereat*
Conveied her, that no man should espie,
There to a village halfe a mile *thereby*,
Delivered her in at the spittell house,
And daily sent her part of his almous.
Id. The Testament of Cresside.

In sterres many a winter *therbefore*
Was writ the deth of Hector, Achilles,
Of Pompey, Julius, or they were born.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4639.

I shulde hane plaide the bet at ches,
And keep my fers the bet *thereby*.—*Id. Dreame.*

I durst no more say *thereto*,
For pure feare, but stale away. *Id. Ib.*

——— Right yoon my booke
I fell a sleepe, and *thereswith* eyen
Me mette so inly much a sweven,
So wonderfull, that never yet
I trowe no man had the wit
To conne well my sweven rede. *Id. Ib.*

He spake more harm than herte may bethinke.
"And *thereafthell* he knew of mo proverbes,
Than in this world their grown gras or herbes."
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6354.

For this I tell you in shrifte,
That me were leiner hir lone winne,
Than Kaine, and all that is *therinne*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.iv.

Phebus his lone hath on hir laide
And *therppon* to hir he sought
In his foolhastt, and so besoutht,
That she with hym no reste had. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

But were they [carein crowes] may finde a dead dogge in a ditche, *therfoo* they flee and *therron* they feole a pece: so where we see a good mā, and heare and see a good thyng, *there* we take litle hede. But where we see once an evil dede, *theron* we gape, *therof* we talk and fede our selfe al day with the fylthy delite of evil cōunicacion.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 225.

Therefore after he had sayd to our lord, my God arte thou, he addeth *thereunto*, that our lord hath made merueylous his willes.—*Id. Ib.* p. 18.

I weighed the matter which you committed into my hands, with my most unpartial and farthest reach of reason. And *thereout* have condemned them to lose their lives.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

And he knew well enough that Judas would neuerthelesse continue styll in his medeuesse: teachyng vs *therwithe*, to vse the most fauour possible towardes sinners, forasmuche as we can not bee sure, whether the same parties maie one daie come to themselfes againe or not.—*Udall. Luke*, c. 22.

Yet some *there* be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden key
That opes the palace of Eternity. *Milton. Comus.*

How hast thou hunger then? Satan reply'd,
Tell me if food were now before thee set
Would'st thou not eat? *Therrafter* as I like
The Giver, answer'd Jesus.—*Id. Paradise Regained*, b. ii.

As if one asking, what a fibre was? I should answer him, that it was a thing made up of several fibres: would he *thereby* be enabled to understand what a fibre was better than he did before?—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 13.

The Romanists say, 'tis best for men, and so suitable to the goodness of God that *there* should be an infallible judge of controversies on earth; and *therefore there* is one.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 4.

In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be *there*: I might possibly answer, that for any thing I knew to the contrary it had been *there* for ever.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 1.

THERF Dut. *Deef brood*; A. S. *Theaf-loof*, unleavened bread, or loaf.

Paske and the feeste of *therf* looves was after two dayes.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 14.

THERIAC. } Fr. *Thériaque*; It. *Teriāca*;
THERIACAL. } Sp. *Theriaca*; Lat. *Theriaca*;
THERIAL. } Gr. θηριακός, from θηρίον, a wild beast; applied, especially, to a serpent. Hence a composition so called, either because made of viper's flesh, or because a remedy against serpents, and generally against poisons. From *theriaca*, we take our word *treacle*, (qv.)

The very hands of the gods condemne them [I say] of vnality, curiosity, and absurdity, who confound and mixe together minerals, herbs, *theriacall* trochists, made of the parts of venemous serpents, for the composition of their *treacles*.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 576.

Theriacall trochiska, trosches made of vipers flesh, to enter into the composition theriaca, that is, treacle.
Plutarch. Glossary.

Yet see what account there is made of a composition called *therial*, devised onely for excesse and superfluitie.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 1.

When the disease was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crabs-eyes; spirits of hartshorn; *theriac* and vinegar.—*The Student*, vol. ii. p. 344.

THERMAL. } Fr. *Thermomētrie*; It.
THERMOMETER. } *Termōmetro*; Sp. *Thermo-*
THERMOMETRICAL. } *metro*; Gr. θερμος, warmth,
THERMO-SCOPE. } heat, and μετρον, a measure.

See the quotation from Glanvill.

The *thermometer* discovers all the small unperceivable variations in the heat or coldness of the air, and exhibits many rare and inclifeons phænomena, which may help to better informations about those qualities, than yet we have any.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

In the summer of that year, the *thermometer* in London (being one of those graduated according to the method of Farenheit) stood once at 78°; and the greatest height at which a *thermometer* of the same kind stood in the foregoing ship, I find to be 76°: this was at St. Catherine's, in the latter end of December, when the sun was within about three degrees of the vertex.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 5.

[The book] comes accompanied with some preliminaries and an appendix, whereof the former contains new *thermometrical* experiments and thoughts.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 466.

A *thermoscope* being carried from the bottom to the top of a hill, the included air, instead of shrinking in that colder region, manifestly dilated itself, and notably depressed the water.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 203.

THESIS. } Fr. *Thèse*; It. *Tesi*; Sp. *Thesis*;
THETICAL. } Lat. *Thesis*; Gr. θεσις, *positio*, from τιθεσθαι, to put or place. See THEME.

A position or proposition; a subject of discussion or discourse.

It must not be forgotten, that this doctor [Harvey] had made a good progresse, to lay down a practice of physick, conformable to his *thesis* of the circulation of blood.
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

The English, the South-Hollanders, and Festus Hommius, conceived severally a form of *theses*, every man according to his discretion, and exhibited them to the judgement of the Synod, and had them publikely read.
Hales. Rem. Letter from the Synod of Dort.

From whence it would follow, that all good and evil moral, are meer *thetical*, positive, and arbitrary things, that is, not nature, but will.—*Cudworth. Intellectual Sys.* Pref.

So that this law that prohibited Adam the eating of the fruit, was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural.—*More. Defence of the Literal Cabbala*, c. 2.

THEURGY. } Gr. θεουργια, *opus divinum*,
THEURGIST. } θειον, εργον. Augustine calls
THEURGICK. } it a species of magick, by
THEURGICAL. } which gods and demons are evoked and compelled to shew themselves to men for the purpose of purifying their souls.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or poetry; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods. Yet St. Austin assures us they are both damnable.
Hallywell. Melam. (1682,) p. 51.

There is indeed mention made by the same Prochus, and others, of an opinion of irrational or brutish demons, or demoniack aereal brutes; of which he sometime speaks doubtfully, as if there be any irrational demons, as the *theurgists* affirm.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 864.

Neither is it to be questioned but that this divine magick of Zoroaster, shortly after degenerated in many of his followers, into the *theurgical* magick, and at length into γοητεια, downright sorcery and witchcraft.—*Id. Ib.*

I conclude by saying, that from this conspiracy of philosophy and theology, in the establishment of *theurgic* and natural magick, have proceeded all the folly and knavery of judicial astrology, of horoscopes, of spells, &c. &c.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 2. *On Human Reason*, § 6.

If those [priests] of Egypt had taught nothing more than natural theology, instead of *theurgick* magick, nothing more than the plain duties of religion, instead of mysterious rites, it is highly probable the Mercuries would not have been honoured as they were, in all succeeding ages.
Id. Fragments of Essays, § 28.

THEW. } From A. S. *Theaw*, mos, ritus,
THEWED. } consuetudo, we have our *thew'd*, bona indole præditus, (Lye.) *Theaw* is itself probably from the A. S. verb *The-an*, to get, to *thee*; and means,—
Gotten or gained, gifted, endowed. *Thews* seem to be—
Gifts, attainments, acquirements, endowments; qualifications or qualities, bodily, or mental.

The which child of her nativite,
To all good *thewes* borne was she.—*Chaucer. Hypermestre.*

But natheles it ought yoongh suffice
With any wif, if so were that she had
Mo goode *thewes*, than hire vices bad.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9414.

But for as muche as I suppose
It sit a preest to be well *thewde*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And thou bast chosen one of meaner parentage,
Of stature small and therewithall, vnequall for thine age.
His *thewes* valike the first.
Gascoigne. The Refusal of a Lover.

For all so soone as life did me admitt
Into this world, and shewed lievens light,
For mothers pap I takee was unfitt,
And streight deliver'd to a fary knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martiall might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

Cud. To nought more, Theon, my minde is bent
Then to heare novells of his devise;
They bene so well *thewed*, and so wise,
What ever that good old man bespake.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. February.

But he was wise, and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand vpon his hart;
Yet would not seeme to ride, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so curteous seeming part
That gentle lady did to him impart.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

THEY. } A. S. *Hi*; —so written by
THEIR. } R. Gloucester, who also writes
THEM. } *Heo*, *hem*, and *her*, (having the
THEMSELVES. } same source as *he*.) So also Piers Ploughman and others. The common source of these pronouns or articles *the*, *that*, *they*, &c. seems to be the A. S. verb *The-an*, to take. (See THE, THAT.) *They* will then mean,—
(Persons, or things,) taken, assumed in speech, spoken of.

——— Hey men, in chyche me may y sey
Knely to God, as hit wolde al quye to hym de.

Thus *heo* were y dryue a wei, & nuste wyder to the.
Heo duden *hem* forth in to the se, & by mony a lund wende.
Id. p. 40.

Tho *thei* were in the schippes ydo, & in the [see] for were,
So gret tempest ther com, that drol *hem* here & ther.
Id. p. 96.

Though out Chestreschire were gan *thei* dryue.
Had *thei* no styntyne, but thorgh alle *thei* ran,
Unto Wynchestre, alle the lond *thei* wan.
R. Brunne, p. 1.

Inor & Ini were disconfite that day,
The Iris & the Wals with *them* fled away.—*Id.* p. 2.

At the last *thei* chaced out the Bretons so clene,
Away vnto Wales ther kynd is I wene.—*Id.* p. 7.

The parshe prest and the pardoner, parten the relver
That poore puple in parshes sholde have yf *thei* ne were.
Piers Ploughman, p. 5.

That Paul precheth of *hem*, proven hit *ich* mighte.
Id. p. 3.

——— Me than a thousand
Come to oe counsail for *hure* comune profit.—*Id.* p. 9.

Biholde ye the lilies of the feeld hon *thei* wexen, *thei* traveilen not neither spynnen.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

Consider the lylyes of the felde, how *they* grow. *They* labour not neither spyn.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Sothely I sey to you *thei* han resceyved her meede.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 6.

Verely, I say vnto you, *they* haue *their* rewarde.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Blessed hen *thei* that suffren persecuion for rightwisnesse for the kyngdom of hevenes is *herun*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 5.

Blessed are *they* which suffre persecution for righteousnes sake: for *theirs* is the kyngdome of heauen.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And after sixe dayes Jhesus tooke Petre & James and Jon and ledde *hem* by *hemself* alone into an high hil, and he was transfiguried bifore *hem*.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 9.

And after vi. dayes Jesus toke Peter James and John, and led *them* vp into an hye mountayne out of the weye alone, and he was transfygured before *them*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

To tellen you alle the condition
Me thinketh it accordant to reson,
Of ech of *hem*, so as it semed me,
And whiche *they* weren, and of what degre.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 37.

The sea nowe ebheth, and nowe it floweth,
The lond now weiketh, and now it proweth.
Now ben the trees with leaues greene,
Now *thei* be hare and nothynge seene.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

And thervpon what shall befall,
He not, till that the chance fall:
Where he shall lor or he shal wynne;
And thus full ofte men begyn,
That if *thei* wisten what it meet
Thei wolde change all *their* intent.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

And he with great humilitee
Out of his chare to grounde lepte,
And *them* in both his armes clepte,
And kist *them* bothe foot and honde
Before the lordes of his londe,
And yafe *them* of his good therto. *Id. Ib.*

When ye correct *thi*, let Gods word be hy, and do it wyth such good maner that *they* may see how that ye doe it to amend *them* onely, & to bring *them* vnto the way which God biddeth us walke in.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 121.

And this deadly sore of wrath of which so much harme groweth, maketh men unlike *themselfe*, maketh us lyke woode wulfes or furyes of hell.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 97.

So without least impulse or shadow of Fate,
Or aught—by me immutable foreseen,
They trespass, Authors to *themselves* in all
Both what *they* judge, and what *they* choose; for so
I found *them* free, and free *they* must remain,
Till *they* enthral *themselves*: I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, Eternal, which ordain'd
Their freedom, *they themselves* ordain'd *their* fall.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires,
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights: and when *their* glimps was gone,
My pride struck out new sparkles of her own.
Dryden. The Hind & the Panther.

Theire buxom health of rosy hue,
Wild wit, invention ever new,
And lively cheer of vigour born:
The thoughtless day, the easy night,
The spirits pure, the slumbers light
That fly th' approach of morn.—*Gray. Eton College.*

The Christian religion exists, and therefore by some means or other was established: Now it either owes the principle of its establishment, i.e. its first publication, to the activity of the person who was the founder of the institution and of those who were joined with him in the undertaking, or are driven upon the strange supposition, that, although *they* might lie by, others would take it up: although *they* were quiet and silent, others busied *themselves* in the success and propagation of *their* story.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, c. 1. Prop. 1.

THICK, *v.* THICK, *adj.* THICK, *n.* THI'CKEN, *v.* THI'CKENING, *n.* THI'CKET. THI'CKLY. THI'CKNESS. THI'CKSET.

Dut. *Dick, dicken*; Ger. *Dick*; Sw. *Tock*, densus, crassus; A. S. *Thic*, past part. of *thicc-ian*, densare, condensare, to press or squeeze, (sc.) into one mass; and, consequentially, to augment, to enlarge.
To *thick* or *thicken*, — to condense, to consolidate; to press close; to bring close, separate parts or portions; to be or become dense, or gross; close or compact; massive; large or bulky. The adj. is also, (met.)—
Dull, stupid, impenetrable.
Thicket,—i. e. *thicked*, (sc.) with trees.
About it is grasse springing,
For moist so *thicke* and well liking,
That it ne may in winter die,
No more than may the see he drie.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Upon the whiche also stode
Of squared stone a sturdy wall,
Which on a cragge was founded all,
And right great *thicknesse* eke it bare.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Item, ten or twelue pieces of Westerne karaies, being *thicked* well and close shut in the weaning, and died into scarlets and fine reds. I thinke there wil be no such cloth for noblemens caps.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 362.

Moses was terrifide to bee seen, but in suche wyse that constreigned he was to couer his face: Christe is milde and full of courteous humanitie, and puttyng hymself in compaignie among the *thickest* of the people.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

I did perceiue, that I must go, if I did prosecute my purpose, ouer places incumbred with many and sundrye difficulties: hedged and diched, parted and diuided with floddes, and gulfes, ouer the which it should not be possible to passe by reaso of *thickets*, & standing mootes.—*Id. Pref. to John.*

King Alexander the great, when he warred against the Persians and Medians, made a wall of a woonderfull height and *thickneace*, extending from the same city to the Georgians.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 345.

That no cap should be *thicked* or fulled in any mill, untill the same had first been well scoured and closed upon the bank, and half-footed at least upon the foot-stock.
Ealer. Worthies. Hammwuthshire.

And this is the reason that some have likened envy unto a smoak, which at the first when the fire begineeth to kindle, ariseth grosse and *thick*, but after that it burueth light and clear, vanisheth away and is gone.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 320.

Which when that warriour heard, dismounting straiet
From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick*,
And scone arrived where that sad pourtraict
Of death and delour lay, halfe dead, halfe quick.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 1.

About which, a bright *thickned* bush of golden haire, did play,
Which Vulcan forg'd him for his plume.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

——— Lance, was lin'd with lance;
Shields, *thickned* with opposed shields; targets to targets nail'd.
Id. Ib. b. xiii.

They let it remaine within mortars in the sun, and there take the *thickening*; and so at length reduce it into certain trochischs, and reserve them for use.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiv. c. 12.

Consider that mists, fogs, and clouds are no congelations, but onely gatherings, and *thicknings* of a moist and vapour air.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 817.

He who is altogether unskilful of husbandry and tillage, maketh no reckoning at all of a ground which he seeth full of rough bushes and *thickets*, beset with savage trees, and overspread with rank weeds.—*Id. Ib.* p. 447.

Vpon his honord head he plac'd his helmet, *thickly* plum'd,
And then his strong and well pilde lance, in his faire hand assum'd.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xv.

So that your sins no leisure him afford
To think on mercy, they so *thickly* throng.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

The *thick-brain'd* audience lively to awake,
Till with shrill claps the theatre do shake—*Id. The Heart.*

——— When suddenly began
A fierce and dangerous fight; where Corineus ran
With slaughter thro' the *thick-set* squadrons of the foes,
And with his armed ax laid on such deadly blows,
That heaps of lifeless trunks each passage stopp'd up quite.—*Id. Poly-Olbion*, s. 1.

Nor can I bide to pen some hungrie scene
For *thick-skin* ears, and undiscerning eyne.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. i.

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood,
T' invite the people to their wonted food;
Mix it with *thicken'd* juice of sodden wines,
And raisins from the grapes of Psythian vines.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Nor indeed can a thought be conceived, to be of such a length, breadth and *thickness*, or to be hewed and sliced out, into many pieces, all which laid together, as so many small chips thereof, would make up again the entireness of that whole thought.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 760.

Nor had they miss'd; but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

Nor think, because my limbs and body bear
A *thick-set* underwood of bristling hair,
My shape deform'd.—*Id. Ib.* b. xiii.

Full in the centre of the town there stood,
Thick-set with trees, a venerable wood.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

Thus, rais'd beneath its parent tree, is seen
The laurel shoot, while in its early green,
Thick-sprouting, leaves and branches are essay'd,
And all the promise of a future shade.
Hughes. Claudianus.

The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land, for five we steered east by north.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 3.

The men with as little consideration or humanity as the officer, immediately discharged their pieces among the *thickest* of the flying crowd, consisting of more than a hundred.—*Id. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 9.

Near the sea the land is very low, but within there are some lofty hills, all *thickly* clothed with wood.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

Thus a foundation will be laid for it [salt] to accumulate to any *thickness* by falls of snow, without its being at all necessary for the sea water to freeze.
Id. Second Voyage, b. iv. c. 7.

THIEVE, *v.* THIEF. THIE'FLY. THIE'VERY. THIE'VISH. THIE'VISHLY. THEFT.

Dut. *Dief*; Ger. *Dieb*; Sw. *Tief*; A. S. *Theof*; Goth. *Thiubs*; from A. S. *Theof-ian*, to take; rapere, arripere, surripere.
To take (sc.) that which belongs to another; to steal.
Theft,—*thieved*, *thev'd*, *theft*.
To *thieve*, is a common verb.

& if a clerke men founde in his lond that reft,
Thorgh slauhter or wounde, or thorgh other *theft*,
Men sold schewe his guilte in the courte of by lonte,
& ther be saued or spilte, but Thomas said him nay.
R. Brunne, p. 129.

——— Wher *theoues* hadden bounde
A man. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 324.

In that hour, Jhesus seide to the puple, as to a *theef* ye han gon out with swerdis and hattis to take me.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 26.

The same tyme sayde Jesus to the multytude: ye be come out as it were vnto a *thefe*, with swerdes and staues for to take me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And thei crucifyeden with him twei *theuis*, oon at the right half and oon at his left half.—*Wielif. Mark*; c. 15.

And they crucyfyed with hym two *theues*: the one on the ryght hande, and the other on hys lefte.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For of the herte gon out yvel thoughtis, manslyengis, avoutries, fornycacionis, *theftis*, false witnessyngis, blasfemycs.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 15.

For out of the heart come euell thoughtes, murder, breaking of wedlocke, whoredome, *thefte*, false witnesbearyng, blasphemye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I trewe wight and a *theef* thinken not on.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,651.

A man that is to desiring to gete richesses, abandoneth him first to *thefte* and alle other eviles.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

Doun was the sunne, and day hath lost his light,
And in he come, vnto a privie halke,
And in the night full *theefely* gan he stalke,
Whan every wight was to his rest brought.
Id. Lucrece of Rome.

So that an ele is as a *thefe*
To louc, and doth full great meschiefe.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

Perceyuing they could not wt out manifest peryll enter wythin the bounds of the prouince, considering haw the army perceyed thē, nor yet raunge abroade and go a *theuinge* at theyr pleasure, stayed together in the country of the Cardukes.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 260.

Caninius the lieutenant with two legiōs, pursued after them, least to the disquietcasse and losse of the prouince, some great dishonor might be receiued by the *theuery* of those lewd vnthrifts.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 259.

These people are very *theeuish*, which I proued to my cost: for they stole a casket of mine, with things of good value in the same, from vnder my man's head as he was asleepe.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 269.

And as he hath *theuishlye* spoiled and made away pore men's liuings, the patrimonye of his bishopricke, so would he (if he were hidden) saye, Christ was a hangman and his father a *thefe*.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, To the Reader.

Thou seest I walk in darkness like a *thief*,
That fears to see the world in his own shape,
My very shadow frights me.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night Walker, Act iv.

Pæcesius Justus observes that the Spaniards call such gamesters Tabur, which is the metathesis of hurta, a *thief*; for to cast the dice for money, what is it but to desire to take another man's money against his will? and that is *theft*.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iv. c. 1.

——— Now when faire Pastorell
Into this place was brought, and kept with gard
Of priesly *thieves*, she thought herself in hell,
Where with such damned fiends she should in darkneese dwell.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 10.

Through power of that, his cunning *theeveries*
He wonts to worke, that none the same espies.
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

And what befell her in that *theevish* woune,
Will in another caeto better be begoone.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

Nor lay not to lline by their work,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurk.
Tusser. Good Husbandry, c. 53.

But since thou stealst upon me like a spie,
And *thief-like* thinkst that holy case shall carry thee
Through all my purposes, and so betray me,
Base as the act, thy end be, and I forget thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act ii. sc. 2.

Judas having long persisted in his *thievery* and sacrilege, notwithstanding all those warnings and admonitions our Saviour had given him to the contrary, was at length abandoned to that devil to whose temptations he had been so obsequious.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

They are indued with good natural wits, are ingenious, nimble, and active, where they are minded; but generally very lazy and *thievish*, and will not work unless forced by hunger.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

——— Corruption's *thievish* arts,
And ruffian force, began to sap the mounds
And majesty of laws. *Thomson. Liberty.*

One of our men in the midst of these hardships was found guilty of *theft*, and condemned for the same, to have three blows from each man in the ship, with a two-inch nod a half rope on his bare back.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1696.

I must bear my testimony, that the people of this country [Otaheite] of all ranks, men and women, are the arrantest *thieves* upon the face of the earth.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 10.

——— Well they eye
The scatter'd grain, and *thievishly* resolv'd
T' escape th' impending famine, often scar'd
As oft return, a pert voracious kind.—*Cowper. Task*, b. v.

Theft-bote, is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 10.

THIGH. A. S. *Theoh*; Dut. *Die*, *diege*; which Martinius (see *Skinner*) derives from Ger. *Deihen*, crescere, to grow; and Tooke thinks *Thigh*, (*gh* for *ch*) is *thick*.

The thick (sc.) limb; from the knee to the hip-joint.

A gret pece of ys ove *thy* he kerf out wyth a knyf.
R. Gloucester, p. 244.

And when he sawe yt he coulde not preuayle against him, he smote him vnder *yt thye*, and the seaowe of Jacobs *thye* strake as he wrestled with him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 32.

Anone one sent out of the thicket neare
A cruell shaft headed with deadly ill,
And fethered with an unlucky quill;
The wicked steele stayd not till it did light
In his left *thigh*, and deeply did it thrill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

——— Sure as heaven,
Poore Irus pull'd vpon him bitter blowes,
Through his thin garment, what a *thigh* he showes.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

Luc. What would you have me to do? this scurvy sword So gals my *thigh*; I would 'twere burnt.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 2.

Onesimus far'd worse, prepar'd to fly;
The fatal fang drove deep within his *thigh*.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

I would particularly solicit the reader's attention to this provision, as it is found in the head of the *thigh-bone*; to its strength, its structure, and its use.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

THILK. A. S. *Thillice*, the or that, ilk. See ILK.

The margin of Wiclif gives "in that ilke" as a various reading.

Hors and Hengist bothe, that twel brethre were,
Come to Kent *thilke* tyme, and a riuede there.
R. Gloucester, p. 111.

And the sixte aungel schedde out his viol (*in that ilke* into *thilke* great flood Eufrates and drieide the water of it.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 16.

Depeinted was the slaughter of Julius,
Of gret Nero, and of Antonius:
All be that *thilke* time they were unborne.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2633.

——— An arowe out of a bowe
All sodenly within a throwe
The soldan smote, and there he laie.
The chas is left for *thilke* date,
And he was bore in to a tent.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

THILL. } A. S. *Thille*. A bord, a plank, a
THI'LLER. } joyst. (Somner.) (See *Tooke*, Svo. ed.) Perhaps *Till*, to raise.

The *raised* shaft of a cart or waggon; the *thill* horse,—the horse that *raises*, bears the shafts.

Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather, and nail,
With collars and harness, for *thiller* and all.
Tusser. Husbandry Furniture.

What a beard hast thou got; thou hast got more haire on thy chin then Dobbin my *thillorse* has on his taile.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 2.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the foce wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis.—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

THIMBLE. } A dim. of *Thumb*.
THI'MBLEFUL. } A cover or protection for the *thumb*; worn also on the finger.

And some went so narrow
They laid to pledge their wharrow
Their ritskin and their spindell
Theyr nedel and their *thimbell*.
Skelton. Elinour Rumming.

The 24 likewise we sold bels, sheetes, and *thimbles*, and tooke two li. one ounce and a quarter of gold.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 35.

The first, a travelling tailor, who by the mystery of his needle and *thimble* had survey'd the fashions of the French and English.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Upon the bottom shines the queen's bright face:
A myrtle foliage round the *thimble-case*.
Pope. The Basset Table.

Phæd. Yes, and measure for measure too, Sosia; that is, for a *thimbleful* of gold, a *thimbleful* of love.
Dryden. Amphitryon, Act iv.

THIN, *adj.* } A. S. *Thinne*; Dut. *Dun*; Ger. *Dunn*; Sw. *Tunn*; from the A. S. verb *Thinnian*, *thwinian*; Sw. *Tyna*, *twina*, to lessen, to decrease, to diminish; to *dwine* or dwindle, (qv.)
THIN'NESS. }
THI'NNING, *n.* }

Little, small, minute; scanty, slim, slender; superficial, insubstantial:—opposed to *thick*.

Where woman now the bones of trew Fabricius? What is nowe Brutus, or sterne Caton? The *thynne* fame yet lastyng of hir ydle names, is marked with a few letters.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

They eate in all those partes of the Indies and beyond the Indies, the leafe of an herbe which they call bettell, the which is like vnto our jnie leafe, but a little lesser and *thinner*.—*Hocklyut. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 223.

The land is in situation, goodnes and fairenesse like the other: it hath woods like the other, *thinne* and full of diuers sorts of trees.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 297.

This distinction is a metaphysical nothlog, and is brought only to amuse men that have not leisure to consider. And he that says one, says the other; or as bad, under a *thin* and transparent cover.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, b. i. pt. ii. § 5.

Therefore are feasts so solemn and so rare,
Since seldom coming, in the long year set
Like stones of worth they *thinly* placed are,
Or captain jewels in the carcanet.—*Shakespeare*, Son. 52.

Those virtues which, though *thinly* set,
In others are admired,
In thee are altogether met,
Which make thee so desired.—*Brome. A Mock Song.*

The extreme lightness of her [a bird's] furniture being appropriontated to the *thinness* of that element.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 11. § 13.

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they foin; they pass, they strive to bore
Their corslets, and the *thinnest* parts explore.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

Thin cakes in chargers, and a guilty gont,
Dragg'd by the horns, he to his altars brought.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

——— And Hector calls
A martial council near the navy walls:
These to Scamander's banks apart he led,
Where, *thinly* scatter'd, lay the heaps of dead.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

——— *Thin-set* with palm,
And olive rarely interspers'd, whose shade
Screens hospitably from the Tropic Crab
The quiver'd Arabs' vagrant clan, that waite
Insidious some rich caravan.—*J. Philips. Cerealia*

It must be allowed, however, that the number we took away, when last here, must have *thinned* them greatly.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 14.

Th' oppressive, sturdy, man-destroying villains,
Who ravag'd kingdoms, and laid empires waste,
And, in a cruel wantonness of power,
Thinn'd states of all their people, and gave up
To want the rest. *Blair. Grave.*

The ways were less frequented, and the country more *thinly* inhabited.—*Idler*, No. 49.

Those in the tree, though generally constructed under some over-hanging branch, from the nature and *thinness* of their crust or wall, cannot be [proof against wet.]
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

In conjunction with other checks and limits, all subservient to the same purpose, are the *thinnings* which take place among animals, by their action upon one another.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 26.

THING. Dut. *Dinoh*; Ger. *Ding*; Sw. *Ting*; A. S. *Thinc*, *thing*; which Wachter, after Martinius, derives from *thein*, facere, to do; *thing*, that which is *done*. It appears from Wachter himself, that the Ger. *Ding* is of very various and extensive application, to any (*thing*) thought, said, or done; and Tooke considers *thing* to differ from *think* only in the final letter; and even this distinction is not preserved in certain provincial pronunciations. Bp. Hoper (he adds) wrote *think*.

Nothink is a vulgarism, but, like many others, it may have an effect in shewing the affinity of words. This word cannot be explained in its general signification, without the use, express or implied, of *itself*. *Thing* is,—

That which (aliquid), any (*thing*) which, we *think*, or which causes us to *think*; that which causes *thought*, sensation, feeling. It is usually contradistinguished from *person*, though sometimes applied emphatically to *persons*.

See the quotation from Hobbs.

He hi gan to lone Brut so muche, for ys faire chelanesse,
That he wyllede, mest of alle *thynge*, to hym enlyance.
R. Gloucester, p. 12.

For ther nys in thi kyndam so wys mon y wys,
To segge soth of *thinges*, that to comene leeth.—*Id.* p.145.

What did the grete lordynges, erles & barounes?
Kasteli & other *thinges* seised, maners & tounes.
R. Brunne, p. 55.

And he seith, this thing I schal do; I schal throwe doun my hernes: and I shal make gretter, and thidir I schal gedere alle *thingis* that growen to me in my goodis.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 12.

If I haue not charite it profitith to me no *thing*.
Id. 1 *Corynth.* c. 13.

"As thus, he wote that every evangelist,
That teileth us the peine of Jesu Crist,
Ne saith not alle *thing* as his felaw doth:
But anlikne hir sentence is al soth,
And alle accordes as in hir sentence,
Al be ther in hir telling difference."
Chaucer. Prol. to Melibeus, v. 13,814.

Till that the high kyng of kynges,
Which seeth and knoweth all *thynges*,
Whose cie maie nothing asterte
The priuitees of mans herte,
Thei yeken and yeme in his ere,
As though thei loude wyndes were.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The *thing* that hath bene cometh to passe agayne: and the *thinge* yt hath bene done, is done agayne, there is no new *thyng* vnder the sunne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ecclesiastes*, c. 1.

Mens eyes be obedient unto the Creatour, that they may see on *think*, and yet not another.
Bp. Hoper. Declaration of Christe, c. 8.

King. Thinges done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from feare;
Thinge done without example in their issue,
Are to be fear'd.—*Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.* Act i. sc. 2.

The universality of one name to many *things*, hath been the cause that men think the *thinge* are themselves universal; and so seriously contend, that besides Peter and John, and all the rest of the men that are, have been, or shall be in the world, there is yet something else that we call man, viz. man in general deceiving themselves, by taking the universal, or general appellation, for the *thing* it signifieth.—*Hobbs. Human Nature*, c. 5.

Axiome! What ever *thinge* are in themselves, they are nothing to us, but so far forth as they become known to our faculties or cognitive powers.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 2. § 2.

Such ways of speaking, (viz. that fire is light and hot) though accommodated to the vulgar notions, without which, one cannot be well understood; yet truly signifie nothing, but those powers, which are in *things*, to excite certain sensations or ideas in us. Since were there no fit organs to receive the impressions fire makes on the sight and touch; nor a mind joined to those organs, to receive the ideas of light and heat, by those impressions from the fire, or the sun, there would yet be no more light, or heat in the world, than there would be pain, if there were no sensible creature to feel it, though the sun should continue just as it is now, and Mount Ætna flame higher than ever it did.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 30.

You seem to forget, that it is some time since words have been no longer allowed to be signs of *things*. Modern grammarians acknowledge them to be (as indeed Aristotle called them, σημεῖα τῶν παθημάτων) the signs of ideas: at the same time denying the other assertion of Aristotle, that ideas are the likenesses of *things*.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley. pt. i. c. 1.

Things real are such as are permanent, fix'd and immoveable, which cannot be carried out of their place; as lands and tenements; *things* personal are goods, money and all other movables; which may attend the owner's person wherever he thinks proper to go.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 2.

THINK, *v.* Thi'nker. Thi'nking, *n.* Thought. Thi'nkful. Thi'nkfulness. Thi'nkless. Thi'nklessly. Thi'nklessness.

Goth. *Thancjan*; A. S. *Thenc-ean, thinc-an*; Dut. *Denchen*; Ger. *Denken*; Sw. *Tænka*, veri, sentire, concipere, percipere, cogitare. See Thing.

To have feelings or sensations; to feel; to perceive, to conceive, to imagine, to fancy; to have or hold a perception or conception, an opinion, a judgment; to deem, to judge; to hold or retain, to recal, a feeling, a perception; to remind, to recollect, to remember; to dwell upon our thoughts or perceptions; to observe, to consider, to meditate; to deliberate.

The word is applied very widely to the various operations of the mind upon things past, present, or to come.

Me thinketh; him thinketh; i. e. it *thinketh* me or him, or *conseeth* me or him to *think*. And see Thrist.

Bot vrs worthy *me thinketh*. the maystrye to have.
Piers Ploukman, p. 52.

But who of you *thenkynge*, may putte to his stature o cubit?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 6.

Whiche of you (thoughe he toke *thought* therfore) couldc put one cubit vnto his stature?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whanne I was a litil child I spak as a litil child, I undirstood as a litil child, I *thoughte* as a litil child.
Wiclif. 1 Corynth, c. 13.

For the wisdom of this world is foll ainemis God, for it is writun I schal catche wise men in her fel wisdom; and eft the Lord knowith the *thoughtis* of wise men for tho ben veyn —*Id. Ib.* c. 3.

For the wysdome of thys worlde is folyshnes with God. For it is wrytten: he compasseth the wyse in their craftynes. And agayne, God knoweth the *thoughtes* of the wyse that they bee vayne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Than is it wisdom, as *it thinketh me*
To maken vertue of necessite.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 3043.

Sethelye dulle witte and a *thoughtfull* soule so sore haue mained and grafled in my spirites, that seche craft of enditinge wold not ben of mithe acquaintance.
Id. The Conclusion of the Astrolabie.

So that *hym thinketh* of a daie
A thousande yere till he maie se
The visage of Penelope,
Whiche he desireth moste of all.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

That what I *thought* to speke or do,
With tarlyng he [shenthe] held me so,
Til whan I wolde, and might nought,
I not what thyng was in my *thought*.—*Id. Ib.*

This emperour was so *thoughtful* in the ordeyng and tenchyng of his children, that he wold haue no wyuer, but if she were of l. yere of age at the leaste, &c.
The Golden Boke, c. 10.

The Democritiks and Epicureans did indeed suppose all human operations to be caused or produced, by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the *thinker*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 761.

Good. Is such a *think* as this allowed to live?
What power hath he! thee loose upon the earth
A plague us for our sins.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act ii.

Having, is the measure of outward wealth; but it is *thinking* that must measure the inward *thoughts*, I say, of contentment, cheerefulnesse, and thankfulnesse, which if ye want, it is not either or both the Indies that can make you rich.—*Bp. Hall. The Righteous Mammon.*

It requires much care, and nice observation to extract and separate the precious ore from so much vile mixture; so that the understanding must be patient, and wary, and *thoughtful* in seeking truth.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 1.

"Oh come, let us climb up to the hill, where God sees or is seen," saith devout Bernard. "O all ye cares, distractions, *thoughtfulness*, labours, pains, servitudes, stay ye here."—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Transfiguration of Christ.*

Since he that rul'd, as it in right behoo'd,
That all his subjects, as his children lov'd,
Finds you so *thoughtlesse* of him, and his birth.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

We know certainly by experience that we sometimes *think*, and thence draw this infallible consequence, that there is something in us that has a power to *think*: but whether that substance perpetually *thinks* or no, we can be no farther assur'd than experience informs us.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 1.

Tho *thinking* he suppos'd ever so much the proper action of the soul, yet it is not necessary to suppose that it should be always *thinking*, always in action.—*Id. Ib.*

He was able, here and there, to delude a superficial *thinker* with his new terms and reasonings: but the hardest task of all was, thoroughly to deceive him.
Atterbury, vol. iv. Ser. 4.

I hope it will not be *thought* arrogance to say, that perhaps we should make greater progress in the discovery of rational and contemplative knowledg, if we sought it in the fountain, in the consideration of things themselves, and made use rather of our own *thoughts* than other mens to find it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 4.

But his meaning plainly is, to forbid such a care and concern for future accidents, as is attended with uneasiness, distrust, and despondency: such a degree of *thoughtfulness*, as takes up and dejects, and distracts the mind.
Atterbury, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

Just as a blockhead rubs his *thoughtless* skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool.
Pope. Epilogue to Jane Shore.

Having indeed no suspicion that any stress at all could be laid upon it, but thinking rather that it had been carelessly or *thoughtlessly* put in by the author.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 48.

Thoughtfulness concerning our department, our welfare, that of others, and the public, so far as it will really be of use, is a duty of indispensable obligation.
Secker, vol. iv. Ser. 5.

He who runs on *thoughtlessly* in the mad career of pleasure, can scarcely fail of losing his health.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

Thoughtlessness and partiality may indeed dispose us to imagine, that however right in speculation the laws of religion and virtue may be, yet in practice great allowance is due to inclination; this being as truly part of our nature as reason.—*Secker*, vol. iv. Ser. 2.

It may be necessary to inform those who are unacquainted with the disposition and habits of seamen, that they are so accustomed in ships of war to be directed in the care of themselves by their officers, that they lose the very idea of foresight, and contract the *thoughtlessness* of children.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 1.

THIRD. Thi'rdly.

Formerly *thridde*,—that unit that *threeth* or maketh up the number *three*.

A dogter ich haue of gret prys, & noble and god al so,
Y geue here the to thi wyf, &, gef thou wolt by leue here,
The *thridde* del my kyndom y gene the to be my fere.
R. Gloucester, p. 12.

Gif wild he not be war ther hi, so proude he was in herte,
Tille he was wonded the *thrid* tyme, & died also smerte.
R. Brunne, p. 8.

And a ghoung man Eutichus hi name sat on the wyndowe, whanne he was fallun into an heuy sleep while Poul disputide longe, al slepynge he fel doun fro the *thridde* stage.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 20.

And there sate in a wyndow a certayne yonge man named Eutichus, fallen into a depe sleep. And as Paul declared, he was the more outcome with slepe, and fel downe from the *thyrd* loft.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Wherefore we cannot applaud Aristotle for this; but that which we commend him for, is chiefly these four things: first, for making a perfect incorporeal intellect to be the head of all; and secondly, for resolving that nature, as an instrument of this intellect, does not merely act according to the necessity of material motions, but for ends and purposes, though unknown to itself; *thirdly*, for maintaining the naturality of morality; and lastly, for asserting the το ἐφ' ἡμιν, αὐτεξουσιε, or liberty from necessity.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 55.

THIRL, *v.* A. S. *Thirl-ian*, (as now written,) to *thrill*, (qv.)

Men sayden eke, that Arcite shal not die,
He shal ben heled of his maladie.
And of another thing they were as fayn,
That of hem alle was ther non yslaine,
Al were they sore yhurt, and namely on,
That with a spere was *thirled* his brest bone.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2707.

By the sea coast as the fish was foûde of a wonderfull greatnesse, called a *thirle-poole*.
Bale. English Votaries, fol. 105.

THIRST, *v.* Thirst, *n.* Thi'rsty. Thi'rstily. Thi'rstiness.

Dut. *Dorst, dorsten*; Ger. *Durst, dur-ren*; Sw. *Torr*; A. S. *Thyrst, thyrst-an*; Goth. *Thaursus, thaursyan*, siccare, arescere, sitire, to dry, to parch: me *thyrste*, sitit me; it *thirsteth* me or causeth me to *thirst*, (Lye.)

To dry; to be or cause to be dry, to parch; to need moisture, to seek or require moisture; to desire, to wish for drink; generally, to desire or wish—with the eagerness of one coveting drink.

He that cometh to me schal not hungre; and he that bileueth in me schal neuer *thirste*.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 6.

He that cometh vnto me shall not hongre: and he that beleeth on me shal neuer *thruste*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For I hungride and ye gaven not me to ete, I *thirslide* and ye gaven not me to drinke.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 25.

For I was an hungred, and ye gaue me no meate. I *thursted*, & ye gaue me no drincke.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thanne iust men schulen answere to him & seye, Lord whanne sigheu we thee hungry and we fedden thee? *thirsty* and we gaven to thee drynke.—*Id. Ib.*

Then shal the righteous answere hym saying: Master, whē saw we the an hongred, & fedde the? or a *thurst* & gaue the drincke?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

In hunger and *thirst*, in manye fastyngis, in coold and nakidnesse.—*Wiclif. 2 Cor.* c. 11.

In honger, in *thyrste*, in fastinges often, in colde & in nakednes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

When they were slain, so *thursted* him, that he
Was wel nie lorne, for which he gan to preye,
That God wold on his peine han som pitee,
And send him drinke, or elles moste he deye.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,045.

The daie was woudre hotte withall,
And such a *thurste* was on him fall,
That he must other die or drinke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. I.

The *thirstie* mouth thinkes water hath good taste.
Gascoigne. Jelonie.

My fearefui flesh did tremble at their strife,
To see their blades so greedily imbrew,
That, dronke with blood, yet *thirsted* after life.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

His office was the hungry for to feed,
And *thirsty* give to drinke; a worke of grace;
He feard not one himselfe to be in need,
Ne car'd to hoord for those whom he did breede.
Id. Ib. c. 10.

Though we cool our *thirst* at the mouth of the river, yet we owe for our draughts to the springs and fountains from whence the waters first came, though derived to us by the succession of a long current.
Bp. Taylor. On Set Forms of Liturgie, § 29.

With fustian metaphors to stuff the brain,
So mixt, that given to the *thirstiest* one,
'Twill not prove alms, unless he have the stone.
Beaumont. Letter to B. Jonson, &c.

Yea there are some not only willing but greedy hearers, they have aures bibulas, they heare hungrily and *thirstily*, but if is but to catch advantages.
Bp. Hall. The Hypocrite.

They who be *athirst* in the night, if they sleep upon it, lose their *thirstinesse*, although they drink never a drop.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 599.

With these of old to toils of battle bred,
In early youth my hardy days I led:
Fir'd with the *thirst* which virtuous envy breeds,
And smit with love of honourable deeds.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Foll oft his foe his vengeful eyes he twin'd,
For blood he *thirsted*, and for conquest burn'd.
Fenton. Apollonius Rhodius. Argon. b. ii.

The truce on equal terms at length agreed,
The waters from the watchful guard are freed:
Eager to drink, down rush the *thirsty* crowd,
Hang o'er the banks, and trouble all the flood.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

Instances might be produced of men, who have died rather than accuse others, whose blood was *thirsted* after more than theirs.—*Bolingbroke. A final Answer to Remarks*,

THIRTE'EN. } Three and ten.
THIRTE'ENTH. }

But ye sone *throttene* kyng was, and no mo.
R. Gloucester, p. 28.

And Ismaell his sonne was *xiiii.* yere olde, when ye foreskynne of his flesh was circumcyed.
Bible, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 17.

Twelue yere were they subiecte to kynge Kedorlaomar, and in the *xiii.* yere rebelled.—*Id. Ib.* c. 14.

THI'RTY. } Three tens, or three times ten.
THI'RTIETH. }

The kyng Egbrygt adde ybe kyng thre and *thritty* ger, Thet folc of Denemarch hyder com, as yt adde y do et.
R. Gloucester, p. 259.

And Jhesus himself was bigynnyng as of *thritty* yeer, that he was gessid the sone of Joseph, which was of Helie.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 3.

And Jesus him selfe was about *thirtie* yere of age whē he began, beynge as man supposed the sonne of Joseph, whiche Joseph was the sonne of Heli.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The said Henry shall espouse the Lady Margaret, . . . and crowne her Queene of England, ere the *thirtieth* of May ensuing.—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI.* Act i. sc. 1.

THIS. } A. S. *Thysse, this, thes*; Dut. *Deese*,
THESE. } *deze*; Ger. *Dieser, diser*, hic. With-
out an etymological meaning it is possible to give the usage only. It may be remarked that R. Gloucester writes *Thike*; and that *thick* or *thig*, are still common in the Western parts of England. *The* is from *the-an*; and *thike* from *theg-an*; the same word as *tha-an*, with the insertion of the guttural *g*, and also written *thicg-ean*.

The, with the addition of *es*, (qv.) forms *thees*; whence *this*. And *this*, with the same addition, forms *thises*; whence *thise*, and our common plurals *these*, *those*. P. Ploughman writes *Thuse*.

This is sometimes distinguished from *that*, as in the examples from Gower; it is also applied to something nearer or more approximate in space or time than *that*; it was formerly used with plural nouns. See *Tooke*, ii. 62. 8vo. ed. note; and the quotations from *R. Gloucester*.

Al *this* was thenne y eleped the March of Wales.
R. Gloucester, p. 5.

In *this* maner *thike* water Seuernye yeleped is.—*Id.* p. 27.

——— Heo to *this* semble among *this* Britones eome.
Id. p. 125.

Twei grete dragones out of *this* stones eome,
That on was red, the other wyte.
Id. p. 131.

"Madame," he seyde, "vor Gode's loue, ys *thys* wel y do,
That thou *thys* uncleue lymes handlest & eust so!"
Id. p. 435.

Withouten alle *this* a hundreth knyghtes he toke.
R. Brunne, p. 54.

In that ilk tyme, that *this* was beten doun.—*Id.* p. 64.

Harald & Lofwyn, *thise* were his sonnes tueye,
Douhty knyghtes thel were, after salle we seye.
Id. p. 58.

Al the route to *thys* ruson a sentede.
Piers Ploughmon, p. 10.

And to the route [he] rehercede *thuse* wordes.—*Id. Ib.*

But he sigh also a litel pore widowe castynge tweye ferthingis. And he seyde, treuli I seye to you, that *this* poure widowe keste more than alle men. For whi alle *these* of thing that was plenteous to hem casten in to the giftis of God, but *this* widewe of that thing that failide to hir caste al hir lyflode that sche hadde.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 21.

And he sawe also a certayne poore wyddowe, whyche caste in thyther two mytes. And he seyde: of a truth I say vnto you, *this* poore wyddow hath put in more then they all. For they all haue of their superfluyte added vnto the offeryng of God: but she, of her penury, hath cast in al the substance that she had.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne the tilleris sighen him: thei thoughten withinne hemself and seiden, *this* is the eir, sle we him that the eritage be oure.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 20.

But when the fermers saw him, they thought in themselues sayinge: *this* is the heyre, come let vs kyll hym, that ye inheritance maye be oures.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"By Seinte Marie," sayd *this* tavernere,
"The child sayth soth, for he hath slain *this* yere
Hens over a mile, within a gret village,
Both man and woman, child, and hyne, and page."
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,619.

Thise wormes, ne *thise* mothes, ne *thise* mites
Upon my parslile freth hem never a del,
And woost thou why? for they were wed wel.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6142.

Where iawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er *this*.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

He hath his prophecie sent
(In suche a wise as thou shalt here)
To Daniel of *this* matere,
How that *this* world shal torne and wende
Till it be falle vnto his ende.—*Id. Ib.*

And yet *these* clerkes aldaie preche
And sayne, good dedes maie none bee,
Whiche stande nought vpon charitee.—*Id. Ib.*

Sufficeth that is done for Priamis reigne;
If force might serue to succor Troye town,
This right hand well mought haue ben her defense.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

——— And till then who knew
The force of *those* dire arms? Yet not for *those*,
Nor what the potent victor in his rage
Can else inflict, do I repent or change.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

There fight like husbands, and like lovers those,
These fain would keep, and those more fain enjoy:
And to attach height their restrick passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Ambition *this* shall tempt to rise,
Then whirl the wreteh from high,
To bitter scorn a sacrifice,
And grioning infamy.
The stings of falshood *those* shall try,
And hard unkindness' alter'd eye,
That mocks the tear it forc'd to flow.
Gray. Eton College.

THI'STLE. } Dut. *Distel*; Ger. *Distel*;
THI'STLY. } Sw. *Tistel*; A. S. *Thistel*, which Wachter and Ihre think is *Thydsel*, from the verb *Thyd-an*, to prick.

These camells will lue very well two or three dayes without water; their feeding is on *thistles*, wormswood, magdalene, and other strong weeds which they finde vpon the way.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 270.

The scouts of Charles Duke of Burgundie, who mistook a field full of high *thistles* near unto Paris, for the army of the king of France with their lances held vpright, might here commit the like mistake with more probability.
Fuller. Worthies. Leicestershire.

Els as a *thistle-downe* in th' ayre doth flie,
So vainly shalt thou to and fro be tost,
And lose thy labour and thy fruitles cost.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Death is a winter, that as it withers the rose and lily, so it kills the nettle and *thistle*.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

To this we may add—*thistles* (are useful) in making glass, whose ashes Dr. Merrit saith are the best, viz. the ashes of the common way *thistle*, though all *thistles* serve for this purpose.—*Derham Physico-Theology*, b. x. Note 3.

Wide o'er the *thistly* dawn as swells the breeze,
A whitening shower of vegetable down
Amusive floats. *Thomson. Summer.*

[We have the seeds] lodged (as in pines) between the hard and compact scales of a cone, or harricaded (as in the artichoke and *thistle*) with spikes and prickles.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 20.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Find happiness unblighted, or, if found,
Without some *thistly* sorrow at its side.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

THI'THER. A. S. *Thider, thyder*, illac. *Hither* (qv.) is used when the speaker means to express motion to the place where he himself is:—*Thithere*,—from the place where he is, or to the place where he is not.

Thither is probably composed of *that there*.

The kyng com *thider* prinelieche.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 116.

The kyng Goffar *thiderward* gret power and ost nom
Of France and of other londes, and toward Toures come.
Id. p. 18.

The barons *thider* eam, and conseild that beste felle.
R. Brunne, p. 248.

For *theder* as the fond fleeh, hus fote for to sette
Ther he wel & foel [fell.]
Piers Ploughman, p. 13.

Therfore whanne Judas hadde take a cumpany of knyghtis and mynystris of the bisschopis and of the Farisees, he eam *thiair* with lanternes and brondis and armeris.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 18.

Judas then after he had receuaed a bonde of men, and ministers of the bye preestes and Phariees, eame *thyder* with lanters and fyer brandes and wepens.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And wicked tongue is with these two,
That suffreth no man *thider* goe,
For er a thing be doe he shall
Where that he commeth over all,
In fortie places, if it be sought,
Saie thing that never was done ne wrought.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

A long while stoode I in that state,
Till that me sawe so madde and mate,
The ladie of the high ward,
Which from her tower looked *thiderward*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Thou shalt no suche graces fele.
For to that foule place of synne,
For suer in whiche thou shalt be lane,
Cometh none out of this place *thider*.
Ne none of you may come *hider*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Howe all that fyre was made for good,
To shewe where men shulde araue,
And *thiderwarde* thei haeten blue.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

He in hys parlement enacted it, that none of hys subiectes shulde *thydrwarde* repayre vndre forfeiture of body and goodes, or else vndre payne of perpetuall exyle.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Seest thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wilde,
The seat of desolation, voyd of light,
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? *Thither* let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

All this dark globe the fiend found as he pass'd,
And long he wandered, till at last a gleame
Of dawning light turnd *thither-ward* in haste
His travell'd steps. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

'Twas morning; to the port she takes her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea:
That place, that very spot of ground she sought;
Or *thither* by her destiny was brought,
Where last he [Ceyx] stood.—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. x.

A tuft of daysies on a flowry lay
They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

THOLE. Goth. *Thul-an*; A. S. *Thol-an, tholean, ge-thol-ian*; Ger. *Dol-en, dul-en*, ferre, sufferre, sustinere, pati.

To bear, to suffer, to endure; perhaps the root of *Dole*.

Hast thou for gete the gret wo, and the mony harde
weyes
That ich habbe y *tholed* for thi fader.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 24.

A wel vayr compagnye al so shone
Of holy men, that wule *tholede* martyrdom,
Vppe vayre wyte stedes, & in vayre armure alsn.
Id. p. 407.

Thees thre whlt auten doute. *tholen* alle poverte.
Piers Ploughmon, p. 262.

"Helt seot, helt brok, what, spare ye for the stones?
The fend," quod he, "you feeche body and bones,
As fersoothly as ever ye were foled,
So mochel wo as I have with you *tholed*."
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 7125.

So that these maidens after this
Mowe take ensample, what it is
To suffre her maiden head be stole,
Whereof that she the deth shall *thole*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

THONG. A. S. *Thwong, thwang*, and in Old English *Thwong*, from the A. S. verb *Thwin-an*, descrescere, to lessen, to be or become *thin*.

A *thin* or small strip or strap, lace or lash.

He it is that schal come after me: that was maad before me: of whom I am not worthi to loose the *thwong* of his schoo.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 1.

This John before lay hidden emong the wilde beastes, & passed a life of wonderful streightnes, claddie with a camels skinne, girt with a belt of a rough leather *thwg*.
Udal. Luke, c. 3.

And if he could not come at Cicero, he aduised him to tie the letter to the *thong* of a jauelin, & so to throw it into his camp.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 138.

And not onely the earth and dust of Ireland, but also the verie *thongs* of Irish leather haue the verie same force and vertue.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 2.

These in my hollow ship the monarch hung,
Securely fetter'd by a silver *thong*.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

At the seams, where the different skins are sewed together, they are commonly ornamented with tassels or fringes of narrow *thongs*, cut out of the same skins.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 5.

THO'RAX. } Lat. *Thorax*; Gr. Θωραξ, the
THORA'CICK. } breast. *Thoracick*,—Pertaining to, belonging to, the breast.

To say nothing of respiration, the constriction of the diaphragme for the keeping down the guts, and so enlarging the *thorax*, that the lungs may have play.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 13.

A line drawn down the middle of the breast, divides the *thorax* into two sides exactly similar; yet these two sides enclose very different contents.—*Paley. Nat. Theology*, c. 11.

The main pipe, which carries the chyle from the reservoir to the blood, viz. the *thoracic* duct, being fixed in an almost upright position, and wanting that advantage of propulsion which the arteries possess, is furnished with a succession of valves to check the ascending fluid, when once it has passed them, from falling back.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

THORN. } Dut. *Doorne, dornne*; Ger. *Dorn*;
THO'RNY. } A. S. *Thern, thyrn, thyrne*: Goth. *Thaurn*; all perhaps from the A. S. verb *Tær-an*, to tear;—*Torn*, in A. S. is (met.) anger, wrath, rage; and is the past part. *Tor-en, torn*;—and the addition of the aspirate would give *thorn*. Applied to the tree from its *tearing* spines.

Any thing tearing, lacerating, pricking; vexing, harassing.

Sibriht, that I of told, that the lond had lorn,
That a suynhird slonh under a busk of *thorn*,
Had a koeyn, hight Egbriht.—*R. Brunne*, p. 14.

And thel foldynge a crowne of *thornes* putten on his heed & a reed in his right hond.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 27.

And platted a crowne of *thornes* and put vpō his head, and a reed in his right hand.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib*

"Ye, nece, woll ye pullen out the *thorne*
That sticketh in his herte?"—*Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. iii.

This Acteon, as he well might
Abeue all other cast his chere,
And vsed it fom yere to yere,
With houndes, and with great hornes
Amonge the wodes, and the *thornes*,
To make his huntyng. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The seate is *thornye* and hath sharpe pryckes on enerye syde.—*Bale. English Votaries*, fol. 86.

It was easily seen it was a very *thorny* abode he made there.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

——— The inner part, he wrought
Of stones, that thither his owne labors brought;
Which with an hedge of *thorn* he fenc't about,
And compast all the hedge, with pales cleft out
Of sable oake. *Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xiv.

There is made likewise a kind of Acacia in Galatia, which is most soft and tender; and the tree that affordeth it, is more prickie and *thornie* than the rest.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiv. c. 12.

The crown he wore was of the poisted *thorn*.
Dryden. The Character of a Good Parson.

——— He in the thick woven covert
Painfully tugs, or in the *thorny* brake
Torn and embarrass'd bleeds.—*Somervile. The Chase*, b. i.

Erasmus was born to cultivate the literæ humaniores, or the politer parts of learning; and I have often lamented, that he should have been diverted from those flowery paths into the rough and *thorny* roads of controversial divinity.
Knox. Ess. No. 132.

THO'ROUGH, *prep.* } Goth. *Thairh*; A. S.
THO'ROUGH, *ad.* } *Thurh, thurh*; Dut.
THO'ROUGH, *adj.* } *Door, door*; Ger.
THO'ROUGHLY. } *Durch*: and in Lower Sax. *Dur*. (See Doon.) Minshew and Junius both concur that *Door*, &c. are derived from the Gr. Θυρα. Skinner says—perhaps they are all from the Greek, or rather from *Thor, thruh, thurh. Thorough*, he thinks, may be referred to the Gr. Τρυ-ειν, τρυ-ειν, to bore, to perforate. Our English preposition *Thorough, thourough, thorow, through*, or *thro'*, is no other than the Goth. substantive *Dowro*, or the Teutonick substantive *Thurh*; and, like them, means *door, gote, passage*. "The Teutonick uses the same word *Thurch*, both for the substantive, (*door*,) and for what is called the preposition (*Thorough*.) The Dutch, which has a strong antipathy to our *Th*, uses the very word *Door* for both. The Anglo-Saxon, from which our language immediately descends, employs indifferently for *door* either *dure* or *thure*. The modern German (directly contrary to the modern English) uses the initial *Th* (*thur*) for our substantive (*door*), and the initial *D* (*Durch*) for our preposition (*Thorough*.)" See *Tooke*. Wachter thinks the nouns, *Door*, &c. are all from the Dutch preposition, *Door*.

Thorough is applied—to express passage, from one side, from one end to the other, from beginning to end; means, instrument of passage: generally, means, instrument, agent or agency; passage ended, finished, complete: and hence *thorough*, adj.—

Finished, complete, perfect.

Now ne kouthe the Britones non Englisch y wys,
Ac the Saxones speche it was, & *thorw* hem y come yt ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 125.

Thorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thei dryue.
R. Brunne, p. 1.

Messengers he sent *thorghout* Inglond.—*Id.* p. 2.

Now is Mede the mayde. and no more of hem alle
Thorow bedeles and bailifs. brouht by fore the kynge.
Piers Ploukman, p. 38.

But Jhesus passide: and wente *thorugh* the myddil of hem.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 4.

But he wente hys waye euen *thorowe* the myddest of them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And so befell, by aventure or cas,
That *thurgh* a window thikke of many a barre
Of yren gret, and square as any sparre,
He cast his eyen upon Emelia.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1076.

The fame anone *thurghout* the toun is born,
How Alla king shall come on pilgrimage.
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 8415.

I stood astonied, so was I with the song
Thorow ranished, that till late and long,
I ne wist in what place I was, ne where.
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

This world nis but a *thurghfare* ful of wo,
And we ben pilgrimes, passing to and fro:
Deth is an end of every worldes sore.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2849.

And netheles vpon this cas
To strengthen him, for Josephas
Whiche than was kynge of Judee,
He sende for to come, as hee,
Whiche *through* frendship and aliance
Was nexte to kynn of acqueintance.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.vii.

My worthye lustye ladie dere
Comforteth you, for by my trouth,
It shall not fallen in my slouth,
That I ne woll *throughoute* fulfille
Your hestes, at your owne wille.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

And that al suspitions maie be suppressed and *throughte* satisfied by this mine vnfeigned protestation which I make vnto you in that behalfe.
Gascoigne. To the Reverende Dexines.

Nevertheles that age is not altogether *throughlye* to be trusted, onles it be approved by former conversacion of lyfe before.—*Udall. Timothye*, c. 5.

The first was that he had heard a fisherman of Tartaria say in hunting the morce, that he sayled very farre towards the southeast, finding no end of the sea; whereby he hoped a *thorow* passage to be that way.
Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 20.

Colonell Brets (as most of the army was) being at rest, with as much speed as he could, drew his men into armes, and made head against them so *thoroughly*, as himselfe was slaine in the place, [and] Captaine shot *thorow* the thigh.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 145.

Our men began to crie out for want of shift, for no man had place to bestowe any other apparell then that which he ware on his backe, and that was *throughly* washt on his body for the most part tenne times in one day.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 654.

And now by this the feast was *throughly* ended,
And every one gan homeward to resort.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

Therefore, resolving to returne in haste
Unto so great atchievement, he bethought
To leave his love, now perill being past,
With Claribell, whylest he that monster sought
Throughout the world, and to destruction brought.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 12.

I yet *through-wvomme* the waues, that your shore binds,
Till wind and water threw me vp to it.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

For he [Gregory of Huntington] was *through-paced* in three tongues, Latine, Greek [as appears by his many comments on those grammarians,] and Hebrew.
Fuller. Worthies. Huntingtonshire.

Cin. ——— Dark night,
Strike a full silence, do a *thorow* night
To this great chorus, that our musick may
Touch high as heaven, and make the east break day
At mid-night.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Maid's Tragedy*, Act i.

I'le follow you boldly about these woods,
Ore mountains, *thorow* brambles, pits, and floods.
Id. Philaster, Act iv.

Mel. ——— 'Tis base,
And I could blush at these years, *thorough* all
My honour'd scars, to come to such a parly.
Id. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iv.

And after gave a grone so deepe and low
That seemd her tender hart was rent to twaine,
Or thrild with point of *thorough-piercing* paine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Those solid divines, that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinning soul, go *thorough-stitch* to work.—*Bp. Hall. Ser.* Dec. iv. 30.

The fruit is pleasant enough; but I do not remember that ever I saw one *throughly* ripe that had not a maggot or two in it.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

If this be not presently stopt by repentance, 'twill make the breach yet wider for others, and those again for others, till at last they have quite trodden down our good resolution, and made a *thorow-fare* in our wills for a custom of sinning.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

The same gratification of every humour, that makes children both wicked and wretched, hath just the same effect on all those, who, by treating themselves in the like manner, contrive to be no wiser *throughout* the course of their lives than they were at the beginning.
Seeker, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

THORPE. A. S. *Thorpe*, villa, vicus, a village, a street, a *dorpe*, a country village. Belgis hodie *Dorp*, (Somner.)

She gone, downe from the tree I came in hast,
And tooke the vp and on my iourney wend,
Within a little *thorpe* I staid at last,
And to a nurse the charge of thee commend.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xii. § 32.

THOU. } See Tuv. Goth. *Thu*; A. S. *Thu*,
THEE. } *tu*; Dut. Ger. and Sw. *Du*; Fr. *Tu* (*tutoyer*, to *thou* one, Cotgrave); It. and Sp. *Tu*; Lat. *Tu*; Gr. Συ.

Thou is commonly called a pronoun of the second person, and is used by the person speaking (the first person), *for* or instead of the name (the *noun* or nomen) of the person to whom he speaks.

The similarity between the Goth. *Thu* and Lat. *Tu*, and also between the Goth. *Ich, ig*, and the Gr. and Lat. *Eg-o*, deserves to be remarked. Each class had a common origin. See I and THE.

To *the* eldest he [Lear] seide first, Dogter ich bidde *the*
Sey me al elepe *this* herte, hwan muche *thou* louest me.
R. Gloucester, p. 29.

For he seide, *thou* ne louest me nogt as thi sostren doth,
Ac despiesest me in myn eide line, *thou* schalt neer ywis
Part habbe of my kyndom.—*Id. Ib.* p. 31.

——— Than said tille hem [Wm. I.] a knyght,
Discomfort nothing the, so faire happe neuer thou fond,
Stonge and *thou* may se, thi helm has wonne lond.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

Let nat *thy* lyft half oure Lord techeth
Ywite what *thow* delest with *thy* ryht syde.
Piers Ploukman, p. 41.

And whoever constreynith *thee* a thousynd pacis: go *thou* with him other tweyne. Give *thou* to him that axith of *the*, and turn *thou* not awey fro him that wole borowe of *thee*.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 5.

And who so euer wyll compell *thee* to goe a-myle, goe with hi twayne. Geue to him that asketh, and from him that woulde borowe thyne not awaye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

O *thou* maistresse of all vertues, discended from the souerain seate, why art *thou* commen into this solitarie place of myne exile: art *thou* conuict, for *thou* art made conlpatie with me of false blames.—*Chaucer. Boetius*, b. i.

And if *thou* canst not tell it me anon,
Yet wol I yeve *thee* leve to gon
A twelvemonth and a day, to seke and lere
An answer suffisant in this matere.
Id. The Wife of Bathes Tale, v. 6489.

Florent, if I for the so shape,
That *thou* through me thy death escape,
And take worshippe of thy dede,
When shall I haue to my mede?
What thing, quod he, that *thou* weld axe.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

O Troyan light, O only hope of thine!
What lettes so long *thee* staid? or from what costes,
Our most desired Hector, dost *thou* come?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

O *thou* that with surpassing glory crowned,
Lookst from thy sole dominion like the God
Of this new world; at whose sight all the starrs
Hide their diminisht heads; to *thee* I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name
O Sun, to tell *thee* how I hate thy beams
That bring to my remembrance from what state
I fell, how glorious once above thy spheare.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soule,
Acknowledge him thy greater, sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when *thou* climb'st,
And when high noon has gaind, and when *thou* fallst.
Id. Ib. b. v.

Pal. Know Pharamond,
I leath to hrawl with such a blast as *thou*
Who art nought but a valiant voice: But if
Thou shalt provoke me further, men shall say
Thou wert, and not lament it.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

Is it for *thee* the lark ascends and sings?
Joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings:
Is it for *thee* the linnet pours his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note.
Pope. Ess. on Man, Ess. 3.

Thee therefore still, blameworthy as *thou* art,
With all *thy* loss of empire, and though squeez'd
By public exigence till annual food
Fails for the craving hunger of the state,
Thee I account still happy, and the chief
Among the nations, seeing *thou* art free,
My native nook of earth. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

THOUGH. Goth. *Thauh;* A.S. *Theah. Tho* or *though* (or, as our country-folks more purely pronounce it), *Thaf, thauf,* and *thof;* is the imperative *thaf* or *thaf-ig* of the verb *Thaf-ian,* or *thafig-an,* to allow, permit, grant, yield, assent; and *thaf-ig* becomes *thah, though, thow* (and *thoch,* as G. Douglas and other Scotch authors write it.) (See *Tooke.*) R. Gloucester writes,—*Though;* and R. Brunne,—*Thof.* See *Hearnes' Glossaries.* See ALTHOUGH.

Thus in *Wiclif*:—"*Though* it behove: allow, grant it (as a necessary consequence) that I dye with thee, I shall not (on that account) deoye thee." In *Chaucer,*—"*Though* that I speke: allow, grant, that I speke plainly; arette it not (rate, reckon it not) my villanie."

Thah my tonge were mad of stel,
And min herte yzote of bras,
The godness myght y never telle
That with Kyng Edward was.
Percy, vol. ii. *Of the Death of Edw. I.*

Petre seyde to him, *the though* it bihove that I dye with thee I schal not denye thee, also alle the disciplis seiden.
Wiclif, Matthew, c. 26.

But if I do, *though* ye wolen not bilene to me, bilieve ye to the werkis: that he knowe and bilene, that the Fadir is in me, and I in the Fadir.—*Id. Jon*, c. 10.

But yf I do, then *though* ye belene not me, yet belene the werkes, that ye may knowe and belene that the Father is in me, and I in hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But firste I praie you of your curtesie,
That ye arette it not my vilanie,
Though that I plainly speke in this materre,
To telen you hir wordes and hir cheere;
Ne *though* I speke hir wordes proprely,
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 727.

For if the wolfe come in the wale
Their gostly staffe is then avale,
Wherof thei should their flocke defende.
But if the poure shepe offende
In hny thynge, *though* it be lete,
They ben already for to smite.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

——Let me intreat you
To use her name as little as you can, *though*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iv.

Bob. Well: I do no more than I have authority for: would I were away *though.*—*Id. Love's Cure*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Nine times the space that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquisht, rowling in the fiery gulf,
Confounded *though* immortal.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. i.

Of old, those met rewards who could excel,
And such were prais'd who but endeavour'd well:
Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.
Pope. Ess. on Criticism.

But foolish man foregoes his proper bliss,
Ev'n as his first progenitor, and quits,
Though plac'd in Paradise, (for Earth has still
Some traces of her youthful beauty left,)
Substantial happiness for transient joy.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

THOUGHT. See THINK.

THO'USAND. Goth. *Thusund;* A.S. *Thusend;* Dut. *Duysent;* Ger. *Tausent;* Sw. *Tusend:* per multiplicem contractionem, (says Junius,) from *Taihun* or *tiguns hund,* decies centum; *ten* times a *hundred;* and Wachter thinks the first syllable signifies *ten,* and the last—to be corrupted from *hund.* See HUNDRED.

With six *thousant* noble men, out of an wode there,
And com vp this Freiascche men, the heo al weri were,
And slow hem to groude al for nogt.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 19.

But yre, moost dere, this oo thing be not hid to you, that oo dai anentis god is as *thousynde* yeeris, and a *thousynde* yeeris ben as oo dai.—*Wiclif. 2 Petir*, c. 3.

Derely beloued, be not ignorant of this one thyng, how that one day is with ye Lord as a *thousand* yere, and a *thousand* yere as one day.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Our sincere compliance with the immutable obligations of piety and virtue, is a *thousandfold* more acceptable to God, than our strictest observsition of these his positive institutions.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 1.

Ros. Breake me no hurres promise in loue? he that will diuide a minute into a *thousand* parts and breake but a part of the *thousand* [*thousandth*] part of a minute in the affairs of loue, it may be said of him that Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder, but he warrant him heart hole.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iv. sc. 1.

THRACK, *v.* Ger. *Tragen;* Dut. *Trechen,* trahere, vehere, to drag, to bear.

To carry, to load, to burthen.

But certainly we shall one day find, that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come hastling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions, and greater corruptions.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

THRALL, *n.* THRALL, *v.* THRA'LDOM. } The A.S. *Thræl,* Sw. *Treel,* seems to have been applied to designate a particular *theow* or servant;—*thræl, theow;* and may be the past part. of the A.S. verb *Therlean,* to pierce:—"*Thirlie* his eare mid anum æle, *drill* his eare with an awl, (Exod. xxi. 6.) a custom retained by our forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the church door," (*Ellis. Eng. Poets*, vol. i. p. 20, note 19.)

Thræl, theow,—a servant who had suffered this operation of having his ear *drilled* or bored; and then, generally,—

A servant, a slave, a bondsman.

Hye non vaste verto auonge thys noble honour al,
To bryngc hem vnder the, that the wolde make het *thral.*
R. Gloucester, p. 198.

This kyng tho he was y nome, here wille dude anon,
And brogte hem out of *thraldom.* *Id.* p. 12.

He sette the Inglis to he *thralle,* that or was so fre.
R. Brunne, p. 8.

Hardknoute of Danmark payd not withalle,
That he suld bere the coroune, for he was born *thralle.*
Id. p. 51.

To make lordes of ladies. of londe that he wyneth
And fre men foule *thralles.*—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 367.

She n'is his doughter nought, what so he say.
Wherefore to you, my lord the juge, I pray;
Yelde me my *thral,* if that it be your will.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12,121.

——"Alas sith I am free,
Should I now love, and put in leopardie
My sikernesse, and *thralles* libertie?"
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

As saith Seint Peter, who so doth sinne, is *thral* to sinne, and alsne putteth a man in gret *thraldom.*
Id. The Persones Tale.

He drinketh the wine, but at last
The wine drinketh him, and bynt him fast,
And leith hym drooke by the walle,
As hym, whiche is his bonde *thralle,*
And all in his subiection. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

In this prouynce Brute foûde many Troyans, as captyuys and *thral's* to the Grekes, with the whiche he conquyred & faughte with the Grekys sondry tynes.
Pobyan. Chronycle, c. 2.

They haue not onely espied the abuses afore mencyoned, and thousandes moe, in wlyche the Romyshe Babilon hath certayne hundred of yeres holden all Christendome captiue and *thrall.*—*Udal. Luke*, Pref.

And contrary wise, yf he gate the victory, al Israell in lyke condicion shulde be subiugate and *thrall* vnto the Philistees.
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 6.

But the Romanes what other thing sekes they, or what other thing desier thei, but eni of very spight to plant themselues in the landes and cityes of such, as they knowe to be renowmed and puissant in battell, and to bring them into endlesse *thraldome.*—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 200.

Alas what could posterity deserue
To be in *thraldome* borne? fought we with feare?
Spar'd we our throates? the punishment we beare
Of others flight. *May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. vii.

What wonder if Achilles were misse-led,
Or great Aleides at their ladies sights,
Since these true champions of the Lord above
Were *thrale* to beauty, yeelden slaues to loue.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boologne, b. v. s. 96.

But the stone was of our former thought,
Of Sion's fort to scale the noble wall,
The Christian folke from bondage to haue brought
Wherein alas, they long haue liued *thrall.*
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boologne, b. i. s. 23.

Since he that rule, as it in right behou'd,
That all his subiects, as his children lou'd,
Finds you so thoughtlesse of him, and his birth,
Thus men begin to say, ye rule in earth;
And grudge at what you let him vndergo;
Who yet the leaste part of his sufferance know:
Thrall'd in an Iland; shipwrack'd in his teares;
And in the fancies that Calypso heares,
Bound from his birthright.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

From such base *thraldoms* we thereby are redeemed, and not onely so, but are advanced to an honourable condition, are ennobled with illustrious relations, are entitled to glorious privileges.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 45

The eye beholds
The roofs of Tobol, whose hill-crowning walls
Shine, like the rising moon, through watery mists:
Tobol, of abode of those unfortunate
Exiles of angry state, and *thrall* of war.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iv.

——And when death's cruel hand
Has freed her spirit from life's anxious *thrall,*
The pitying neighbours all her loss deplore,
And many a weeping friend bears the door.
Grainger. Tibullus, b. ii. Elegy 4.

THRASH, or THRESH, *v.* THRA'SHER. THRA'SHING, *n.* } Dut. *Derschen, dorschen;* Ger. *Dresch-en;* Sw. *Tröska;* A.S. *Thersc-an, thersc-an,* to beat, to strike.

To beat, to strike; to drub, to give or inflict blows. It is especially applied to the beating of the ears of corn for the purpose of separating the grain.

In *threshyng* in thettchynge. in thwytynge pynnes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 138.

For it is writen in the lawe of Moises, thou schalt not bynde the mouth of the oxe that *threisschith.*
Wiclif. 1 Cor. c. 9.

For scripture seith thou schalt not bridele the mouth of the oxe *threischinge.*—*Id. 1 Tymo.* c. 5.

That is to say, their tenaûtes ought by custome to laboure the lordes landes, to gather and bring home theyr cornes, and some to *thresche* aud to fanne, and by seruage to make theyr hey, and to heaw their wood and bring it home; all these thynges they ought to do by seruage.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 381.

Sundrie persons armed and disguised like mummers, enterprized not only to take diuers of those strangers that were beneficed men, but also came to their barnes, *threshed* vp their graine; . . . . shewing counterfeited letters vnder the king's seale.—*Holinshed. Chron. Hen. III.* an. 1232.

Hubert earle of Kent, lord chiefe iustice, was accused to be chiefe transgressour in this matter, as he that had giuen foorth the king's letters patents to those disguised and masking *threshers,* who had taken vpon them so to sequester other mens goods.—*Id. Ib.*

——Your wheaten wreath
Was then not *thrash'd,* nor blasted; Fortune at you
Dimpled her cheeks with smiles.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

Lop. Oh gentlemen y'are welcome: I have been *thrash'd* i' faith.'
2 *Bro.* How? *thrash'd* sir?
Lop. Nevet was shrove tuesday bird
So cudgell'd, gentlemen.—*Id. The Nice Valour*, Act iii.

Husbandmen are afraid to *thrash* their wheat upon a dry and sandy floor, because of ants; for soon will they take to that kinde of grain in such a place.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 626.

The good red bearded wheat Far, commeth hardly out of the huske, and asketh some painefull *thrashing.*
Id. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 30.

O God, what was the *thrashing-floor* of a Jebusite to thee, above all other soils? What virtue, what merit was in this earth!—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Numbering of the People.*

Ahd in the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

——The grove receives us next;
Between the upright shafts of whose tall elms
We may discern the *thresher* at his task.
Thump after thump resounds the constant flail,
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls
Full on the destin'd ear. *Cowper. Task*, b. i.

THRASO'NICAL. THRASO'NICALLY. } From *Thraso,* a name given to a boasting soldier in the Roman comedies.

Boasting, braggiog, vain-glorious.

To avouch him by many arguments valiant, is to maintain that the sun is bright, though since the stage hath been over-bold with his memory, making him a *thrasonical* puff, and emblem of mock-valour.—*Fuller. Worthies. Norfolk.*

In the fourth place, they tell you, that after all these *thrasonicall* boaste of mine, if their whole book were divided into four parts, there is one quarter, of which I make no mention.—*Bp. Hall. Answ. to Vind. of Smectymnuus*, Pref.

To brag *thrasonically*, to hoast like Rodomonte.
Johnson. In v. Rodomontade.

THRAVE, or THREAVE. } A. S. *Threaf*, manipulus, a handful, a bundle and bottle, (Somner.) A. S. verb *Thraf-ian*, urgere; a cognate of *Dræf-an*, to *drive*. And it appears to be—A *drave* or *drove*, or number *driven*, together. Any great number or quantity.

But let'e amongst ourselves agree,
If wha'er wedding gown shall be.
Clara. Of pansey, pink, and primrose leaves,
Most curiously laid on in *threaves*.
Drayton. The Muse' Elysium, Nymph. 8.

Who when he is once fleshed to the presse,
And seen his handsell have such fayre successe,
Sung to the wheele, and sung unto the payle,
He sendes forth *thraver* of ballads to the sale.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 6.

The hospital of St. Leonard's near York had received, from an ancient grant of King Athelstane, a right of levying a *thrave* of corn upon every plough-land in the county.
Hume. History of England. Edw. IV. an. 1460.

THREAD, *n.* THREAD, *v.* THRE'ADEN. THREA'DY. } Dut. *Draed*; Ger. *Drat*; Sw. *Tröd*; A. S. *Thræd*. Ihre, —from the A. S. *Thraw-an*, torquere, to twist, to wind; because *thread* is flax slightly twined or twisted, perhaps *thridded*, and so distinguished from *twine*. Met.—

A thin, narrow line; the line pursued; the course or tenor.

To *thread*,—to pursue a linear course or direction; to pass through; to pierce or penetrate; to pass in and out (through any thing interwoven or intricate.)

Men seis, ther he ligges the flesch samen gede,
Bot the token of the wonde als a rede *threde*.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

Nettes of gold *threde* had he gret plentee,
To fish in Tiber, whan him list to play.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,394.

For ther was he nat like a cloisterere,
With *threbare* cope, as is a poure scolere,
But he was like a maister or a pope.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 241.

Lo, thus by smelling and *thred-bare* array,
If that men list, this folk they knowen may.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,358.

& he thäkinge the monke for the *thrid*, desired him to teach him how he should knit it.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 195.

Which [snow] did so wet thorow nur poore mariners clothes, that hee that had fine or slxe shifts of apparell had scarce one drie *thread* to his backe.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 83.

Then I went on sheare my selfe, and gaue enery of them a *threadden* point, and brought one of them aboord of me, where hee did eate and drinke, and theo carried him on sheare again.—*Id. Ib.* p. 31.

The good husbande, whan he hath sowen his grounde, setteth vp cionghes or *thredes*, whiche some call shalles, some bléchars, or other lyke shewes, to feare away byrdes.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 23.

This Vilers (I speak it upon my own knowledge) came formerly into England a poor needy fellow in a *thrid-bare* cloak, and grew rich by a common collection made him for reading a divinity lecture.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1615.

——— And now, Enmœus led
The king along: his garments to a *thred*
All bare, and burn'd; and he himselfe hard bore
Vpon his staffe.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xvii.

——— Behold the *threaden* sayles,
Borne with th' inuisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottomes through the furrowed sea,
Breaking the iofte surge.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Third Chorus.

This breathing time the matron took; and then
Resum'd the *thrid* of her discourse agen.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief foreays a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one *thrids* the brake.
Id. Palamon & Arcite, b. i.

But, when by genial rays of summer sun
Purg'd of his slough, he nimbly *thrids* the brake,
Whetting his sting, his crested head he rears
Terrific.
J. Philips. Cerealia.

Then notch'd the shaft, relens'd, and gave it wing;
The whizzing arrow vanish'd from the string,
Sung on direct, and *threaded* every ring.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxi.

They disentangle from the puzzled skein,
In which obscurity has wrap'd them up,
The *threads* of politic and shrewd design,
That ran through all his purposes, and charge
His mind with meanings that he never had,
Or, having, kept concealed.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

——— The *threaded* steel
Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

——— From hand to hand
Again, across the linen oft opening, glides
The *thready* shuttle, while the web space
Increases, as the light of eastern skies,
Spread by the rosy fingers of the morn.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iii.

There was much significance in his look with regard to the coat; it spoke of the sleekness of folly, and the *thread-bareness* of wisdom.—*Man of Feeling*, c. 21.

THREAP. A. S. *Threap-ian*, red-arguere, to reprove, to *threapen*. The word is still common in the north, (Somner,) where it is also used as equivalent to—

To urge, to press; and, as in Chaucer, to affirm.

To blame, rebuke, reprove, chide, (Brocket.)

Sel gold is, and Luna silver we *threpe*,
Mars iren, Mercurie quicksilver we clepe.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,294.

My foes they bray so loud, and eke *threapen* so fast
Buckled to do me scath, so is their malice bent.
Surrey, Ps. 55.

THREAT, *v.* THREAT, *n.* THRE'ATEN, *v.* THRE'ATENER. THRE'ATENING, *n.* THRE'ATENINGLY. THRE'ATFUL. } Dut. *Drot-en, dreyghen, trotsen*; Ger. *Trotsen*; Sw. *Trotsa*; A. S. *Threat-ian*, urgere, premere, arguere, minari, to urge, to press, to chide, to menace. To menace, to announce or denounce; to declare, to manifest evil, mischief, punishment, any thing fearful or dreadful.

Sidney invents—*threatness*.

He meketh prout men, and he *thretneth* werre.
R. Gloucester, p. 483.

Treuage als he asked of S. Edmunde thing,
The corsaynt & the kirke he *threte* for to brennyng,
& bot he had his askyng, the lond he sold destroye.
R. Brunne, p. 44.

And Jhesus *thretenyde* him and seide, wexe doumbe and go out of the man.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 1.

And now lorde biholde into the *thretenyngis* of hem.
Id. Dedis, c. 4.

And now Lord, behold their *threatenings*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I durst no more make there abode,
For the churle he was so wode,
So gan he *threat* and manace.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

And every daie this wall they would *threte*,
And wish to God that it were doun thete,
Thus wold they sein, "Alas, thou wicked wall,
Through thine enuie thou vs lettest all."
Id. Tale of Babilon.

But thei with prouide wordes great
Began to manace and to *threte*,
But he go fro the gate fast,
Thei wolden hym take and set fast.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Yet so handled she the matter, that the *threatness* ever smarted in the *threatners*.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Which captaine also vsing to *threaten* the rest of his souldiers which staied behind vnder his obedience, and perauenture (as it is to be presumed) were not so obedient to him as they should haue bene, was the cause that they fell into a mutinie, because that many times he put his *threatnings* in execution.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 317.

Hee spake thus against the king, in th' audience of manie, with a *threatful* and prophetieall spirit.
Holinshed. The Conquest of Ireland, c. 29.

Now to abstain from evil is the proper effect of fear, but to do good for fear of punishment is as improper as to *threaten* a man into love.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 3.

Queen of this universe, doe not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death; ye shall not die:
How should ye? by the fruit? it gives you life
To knowledge? by the *threatner*? look on moe,
Mee who have touch'd and tasted.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Hol. The honor sir that flames in your faire eyes
Before I speake too *threatninglv* replies.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act ii. sc. 3.

Which being yeelded, he his *threatful* speare
Gan sewter, and against her fiercely ran.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

He therefore who endeavours, either by promises or *threats*, to suborn me to testify falsely, doth thereby hinder me, so far as in him lies, from heartening to the call of right reason.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 2.

A musquet was then fired wide of them, and the bell struck the water, the river being still between us: they saw the effect, and desisted from their *threats*.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 1.

I now proceed to examine the authority on which the gospel is founded—the obligations it lays upon us, and the promises and *threatenings* by which it enforces these obligations.—*Gilpin*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

Her shield she rais'd, and on the warrior flew;
Fierce she advance'd, and gentle he withdrew:
On other foes he would his force have try'd;
But "Here I turn here!" the *threatful* virgin cry'd.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. iii.

THREE. } Goth. *Thrins*; A. S. *Thri, thry*; THRICE. } Dut. *Dry*; Ger. *Drei*; Sw. *Tree*; Fr. *Trois*; It. *Tre*; Sp. *Tres*; Lat. *Tres*; Gr. Θρεις.

Thrice,—thri-es, thry-is.

The kyng Egbrygt adde y be kyng *thre* and thrytty ger,
Thet hole of Denemarch hyder com, as yt adde y do er.
R. Gloucester, p. 259.

Wymmen ne kepte of no kyngt as in drauery,
Bote he were in arnys wel yarowed, & atte leste *thrye*.
Id. p. 191.

For where tweyne or *thre* ben gaderid in my name, there am I in the myddil of hem.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 18.

For where two or *thre* are gathered together in my name, there am I in the middes of them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the Lord turnyde agen: and biheld Petre, and Petre hadde mynde on the word of Jhesus: as he hadde seide, for bifore that the cok crowe *thries*, thou schalt denye me.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 22.

And the Lorde tourned backe and loked vpon Peter. And Peter remembred the wordes of the Lorde, howe he sayde vnto him, before the cocke crowe, thou shalte denye me *thrise*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The iland is in facié *threecornerd*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 116.

——— At his right hand victorie
Sate eagle-wing'd, beside him hung his bow
And quiver with *three-bottred* thunder stor'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Then taking *thrise three* heares from off her head,
Them trebly breaded in a *threefold* lace,
And round about the pots mouth bound the *thread*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

The Sarazin, this hearing, rose amain,
And, catching up in hast his *three-square* shield
And shining helmet, soone him buckled to the field.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 7.

THRENE. } Gr. Θρηνος, *lamentatio*; from Θρεω, *ejulare, lamentari*, to lament, to bewail. A few triplets follow the quotation from Shakespeare, entitled *Threnos. Threwody*, Gr. Θρηνωδια,—

A song of lamentation, or mourning.

Whereupon it made this *threne*
To the phœnix and the dove.
Shakespeare. The Passionate Pilgrim.

The birds shall mourn and change their songs into *threnes* and sad accents.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

And if we observe the *threnes* and sad accents of the prophet Jeremy, when he wept for the sins of his nation; the heart-breakings of David, when he mourned for his adultery and murther; and the bitter tears of S. Peter, when he washed off the guilt and baseness of his fall, and the denying his master; we shall be sufficiently instructed in this præludium or introduction to repentance.
Id. vol. ii. Ser. 5.

[They would] account it more eligible to live in the dismal clamour of hellish *threnes* and blasphemies, than to have a tedious din of heavenly praises and hallelujahs perpetually ringing in their ears.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 6.

They carry the body to the grave;—and for seven days the next of kin watch, to keep if possible the evil angel from his grave; incessantly warbling out elegiac *threnodies*, as the last expression of love they can shew.
Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 308.

THRE'SHOLD. A. S. *Thersc-el, thyrsc-el, thærsc-* or *thræcs-wald;* Sw. *Tröskel.* Wachter and Junius derive from *Thersc-* or *thresc-an,* to thrash, to heat, (sc.) with the feet. The Dut. *Drempel* is from *Trampeln,* to trample. *Wald* (Junius) is the A. S. *Wald, weald,* silva, lignum: and the whole word is so applied, because—the *(limen* or) *threshold* is constantly beaten and trampled upon by the feet of those going in and out. It is applied generally to—

That on which we step under the gate or door.

And as she wolde over the *threswold* gon,
The markis came and gan hire for to call,
And she set donn hire water-pot anoo
Beside the *threswold* in an oxes stall.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8164.

No matron in a towred crowne, that led
The bride, forbid her on the *threshold* tread.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ii.

At length some pity warm'd the master's breast
('Twas then his *threshold* first receiv'd a guest);
Slow creaking turns the door with jealous care,
And half he welcomes in the shivering pair.
Parnell. The Hermit.

[He] might have been deterred on the very *threshold,* if he had seen nothing but the roughness of the road and the difficulty of the ascent to any very distinguished eminence.
Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools.

THRID. See THREAD.

THRILL, *v.* } See THIRL, and DRILL. A. S.
THIRL, *n.* } *Thirl-ian;* Dut. *Drillen, trillen,*—
THRI'LLANT. } To pierce or bore through; to pierce, to penetrate; to pass through; to shake or shudder; to tremble or feel a tremulous motion—as if by the action of boring or piercing.

& scharp lance that *thrilled* Jhesu side.—*R. Brunne,* p. 30.

The rayes or beames issuynge from the eyen of her, whom ye haue chosen, with the remebrance of her incomparable vertues, hath *thrilled* throughout the middes of my hart.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. ii. c. 12.

Which when she sawe with sodaine glauncing eye,
Her noble heart, with sight thereof, was fild
With coope disdaine and great indignity,
That in her wrath she thought them both have *thrild*
With that selfe arrow which the carle had hild.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Which whenas Scudamour did heare, his heart
Was *thrild* with inward griefe; as when in chace
The Parthian strikes a stag with shivering dart,
The beast astonisht stands in middest of his smart.
Id. Ib. c. 1.

Joy warms the cold and lifeless blood, and sends it about with a pleasant *thrill* through all the channels of its motion; and the enkindled spirit is ready to melt the gross mass that detains it from the adorable object of its love.
Glanvill, Ser. 7.

With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with yre and vengeable despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

He so disseized of his gryping grosse,
The knight his *thrillant* speare again assayd
In his brass-plated body to embosse.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 11.

The *thrilling* steel transpierc'd the brawny part,
And through his arm stood forth the barbed dart.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Here from the bowers that crown the plaintive rill
The solemn harps melodious warblings *thrill.*
Mickle. Lusiad, b. ix.

THRING. See THRONG.

THRIVE, *v.* } Perhaps from the A. S.
THRI'VER. } *Thræf-ian,* urgere, cogere, co-
THRI'VING, *n.* } agere; to press or force toge-
THRIFT. } ther. See THEAVE.
THRI'FTY. } To gather, to collect; to
THRI'FTILY. } heap or accumulate, to gain
THRI'FTINESS. } or acquire; to be or become
THRI'FTLESS. } rich, wealthy, prosperous; to prosper, to succeed, to improve; to be frugal, provident, cautious, careful.

Thrift is thrived, thriv'd, thrift.

For of us chapmen, all so God me save,
And by that lord that cleped is Seint Ive,
Scarsly amonges twenty ten shul *thrive*
Continually, lasting unto oure age.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,086.

Eke wost thou how it fareth of some service,
As plant a tree or herbe, in sondrie wise,
And on the morrow pull it vp as blive,
No wonder is, though it may never *thrive.*
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

Our hosts upon his stirrops stode anon,
And saide; "Good men, herkeneth everich on,
This was a *thrifty* tale for the nones."
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Prologue, v. 12,904.

For he became the friendliest wight,
The gentilest, and eke the most free,
The *thriftiest,* and one the best knight
That in his time was, or els might be.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

The noble wise Salomon,
Whiche had of every thyng insight,
Seith: As the birdes to the flight
Ben made, so the man is bore
To labour, whiche is nought forbore
To hem, that thinken for to *thrive.*—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The *thriftier* thred which pampred beauty spinnes,
In thraldom finds the foolish gazing eyes:
As cruell spiders with their crafty ginnes,
In worthlesse webbes doe share the simple flies.
Gascoigne. In prayse of the Browne Beautie Mistresse E. P.

Therfore doe you as good & *thriftie* seruaunts are wont to doe.—*Udal. Morke,* c. 13.

For every man had his share of his victuals before in his owne custody, that they might be sure what to trust to, and husband it more *thriftily.—Hacklayt. Voyages,* vol. ii. p. 108.

Talk what you will of the Jews, that they are cursed, they *thrive* wherever they come.—*Selden. Table-Talk.*

The country people were used to curse it [pulse] and rail upon it all the while that it was sowing that it might *thrive* the better.—*Bp. Taylor,* vol. i. Ser. 19.

They understood well, that the dust of martyrs were the *thriveingest* seeds of Christianity.—*Howell,* b. ii. Let. 10.

——— If I
Had serauants true about me; that bare eyes
To see alike mine honor as their profits,
(Their owne particular *thrifts*); they would doe that
Which should undoe more doing.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

——— Heare me great seed of Jove,
That ever dost my lahours grace, with presence of thy love,
And all my motions dost attend; still love me (sacred dame)
Especially in this exploit, and so protect our fame,
We both may safely make retreat, and *thriftily* imploy
Our boldnesse in some great affaire, bauefull to them of Troy.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

Acquainting men with good reason, to glory in *thriftiness* and frugality, against superfluous and sumptuous delicacies.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 977.

But if that aaie other place you have,
Whiche askes small paines, but *thriftines* to save,
Or care to overlooke, or trust to gather,
Ye may me trust as your owne ghostly father.
Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Fell from high princes courtes or ladies bowres;
Where they in yde pomp, or wanton play,
Consumed had their goods and *thriftlesse* houres,
And lastly thrown themselves into these heavy stowres.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Among these the log-wood trees *thrive* best, and are very plentiful: this being the most proper *soil* for them: for they do not *thrive* in dry ground.—*Dampier. Voyages,* an. 1676.

The abundance of many of those, before whom I stand, is, I doubt not, owing to the church; I do not mean to the revenues of it; but to the pious care that their good fathers, more neatly sensible of their obligations in this respect than common parents, took of their education; and to the religious *thriving* principles, which they instilled into them.
Atterbury, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end.—*Hayward.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving* of every one.—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

Thus Heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his economy, and bounds his gift:
Creating, for our day, one single light;
And his reflection too supplies the night.
Dryden. Eleonora.

The ships crew were not so *thrifty* in bargaining (as they seldom are) as single persons, or a few men might be apt to be, who would keep to one bargain.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

To *thrift* and parsimony much inclin'd,
She yet allows herself that boy behind.—*Cowper. Truth.*

A time there was, when glory was my guide,
Nor force nor fraud could turn my steps aside;
Unaw'd by pow'r, and unappall'd by fear,
With honest *thrift* I held my honour dear.
Goldsmith. A Prologue.

They who are sparing in their younger days, seldom fail to be much more *thrifty* in their decline.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

Can he, who liv'd but in thy gracious smiles,
Who'd pine, if chance those smiles a single hour
Were dealt him *thriftily;* think, can he bear
The infamy of exile?
Mason. Elfrida.

'Domestic industry and economy, or the qualities distinguished by the homely titles of *thriftiness* and good housewifery, were always, till the present century, deemed honourable.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 77.

Ray. What madness this! what *thriftless* waste of time!
The sword has nobler work—and instantly
I will have audience.
Mickle. The Siege of Marseilles, Act i. sc. 1.

THROAT, *n.* } A. S. *Throte, throta, throt-*
THROAT, *v.* } *bolla,* the *throat bowl;* perhaps
THRO'ATY. } from *thraw-an,* jacere, to *throw*
(*thrawed, thraw'd, thraw't.*)

The projected front of the neck.

This Chauuteclere gan gronen in his *throte.*
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 14,892.

That songen through hir merry *throtes,*
Daunces of loue, and merry notes.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

——— With much adoo a soldier got
His helmett full of water, and straight brought
The same to Cato; their dry *throates* were all
With dust besmeared.—*May. Lucan. Pharsalia,* b. ix.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rhyme of certain hard *throaty* words which I was taught lately, and they accounted the difficultest in all the whole Castilian language.—*Howell,* b. ii. Let. 71.

So Hector, heete *throated* threats, to go to sea in blood,
And reach the Grecian ships and tents; without being once witbstood.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad,* b. xiii.

They cut him vp; apart flew either thie;
That with the fat they dubd, with art alone;
The *throte-brioke,* and the sweet-bread pinking on.
Id. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

He said: both javelins at an instant flew;
Both struck; both wounded; but Sarpedon's slew:
Full in the beaster's neck the weapon stood.
Transfix'd his *throat,* and drank the vital blood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

Their language is in general guttural, and they express some of their words by a sound exactly like that which we make to clear the *throat* when any thing happens to obstruct it.—*Cook. First Voyage,* b. i. c. 5.

THROB, *n.* } Junius and Minshew derive
THROB, *v.* } from the Gr. Θορυβ-ειν, to
THRO'BBING, *n.* } disturb. Skinner thinks it formed from the sound. It is perhaps from the A. S. *Throsp-ian,* to urge, to press.

To press or push; to beat or strike; to make frequent pulsatioos, or beats; to palpitate.

The marking him with melting eyes,
A thrilling *throbe* from her heart did arise.
Spenser. The Shepheord's Calender. May.

I saw a thousand huntsmen, which descended
Down from the mountaines bordering Lombardie,
That with an hundred speares her flank wide rended,
I saw her on the plaine outstretched lie,
Throwing out thousand *throbs* in her owne soyle.
Id. Visions of Bellay.

" Whome soone as I beheld, my hart gan *throb*
And wade in doubt what best were to be donne."
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

As the heart is set in the midst of the body, and though it strikes to one side by the prerogative of nature, yet those *throbs* and constant motions are felt on the other side also, and the influence is equal to both: so it is in conjugal duties.—*Bp. Taylor,* vol. i. Ser. 17.

But past the sense of human miseries,
All tears are wip'd for ever from all eyes;
No cheek is known to blush, no heart to *throb,*
Save when they lose a question, or a job.
Pope. Epilogue to Satires, Dial. I.

Let us with silent footsteps go
To charnels and the house of woe,
To Gothic churches, vaults, and tombs,
Where each sad night some virgin comes,
With *throbbing* breast, and faded cheek,
Her promis'd bridegroom's urn to seek.
Warton. Ode to Fancy.

When with tumultuous *throbs* our pulses beat,
And dubious Reason totters on her seat,
The youth how steady, how resolv'd the guide
Which stems the full luxuriant, pleasing tide!
Thompson. The Wedding Morn.

——— Why should I dread to own
The tender *throbbings* of my captive heart!
The melting passion which has long inspir'd
My breast for Eleonora, and implore
A parent's sanction to support my claim?
Smollett. The Regicide, Act i. sc. 3.

THROE, or } A. S. *Throw-ian,* pati, to suffer
THROW, *n.* } or endure; perhaps from *thraw-*
THROE, *v.* } *an,* to throw, to heave, (sc. as women in travail.) The noun is applied to—

Any painful effort; a struggle, agony, anguish.

This hope all cleane out of his herte fled,
He ne hath whereon no lenger for to hoan,
But for the paine him thoughi his herte bled,
So were his *throwes* sharp, and wonder strange.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

For so it fil thur yike dale
This hille on his childinge laie.
And whan the *throwes* on him come
His mowe licke the date of dome
Was ferefull in a manne thought
Of thinges, which that thei se nought.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Almighty Jove having ruth by this,
Of her long pains, and eke her lingering death,
From heaven she sent the goddess Iris down,
The *throwing* [fluctuant] sprite, and joined limbs to loose.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

Their pangs of love, with other incident *throwes*
That Nature's fragile vesseil doth sustaine
In life's vncertaine voyage.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act v. sc. 2.

Seb. Pre-thee say on,
The setting of thine eye, and eneeke proclaime
A matter from thee; and a birth, indeed,
Which *throwes* thee much to yeeld.
Id. The Tempest, Act i. sc. 1.

Or else [she] was even then in labour, and upon the point to be delivered, feeling a mixture of bitter and sharp *throwes* in her back, belly and flanks.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 182.

Daughter and son-in-law (sayd she) let then
The name that I shall giue him, stand with men;
Since I arriu'd here, at the houre of paine,
In which, mine owne kinde entrailes did sustaine
Meane for my daughters, yet vnended *throes*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

Thus round her new-fall'n young the heifer moves,
Fruit of her *throes*, and first born of her loves;
And careless (helpless as he lies, and bare)
Turns, and re-turns her, with a mother's care.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

The mountains labour'd with prodigious *throes*,
And lo! a mouse ridiculous arose.
Francis. Horace. Art of Poetry.

THRONE, v. } See ENTHRONE. Fr. *Trône*, THRO'NED, THRON'IZE, v. } *thron*; Sp. *Trono*; It. *Trôno*; Gr. *Thron*; Dut. *Troon*; Lat. *Thronus*; Gr. θρον-ος, a seat; from the unused θρα-ειν, to sit.

A seat; emphatically applied to the seat of potentates; of persons in honour, power or authority. Applied also to—the persons occupying such seats, or places of eminence.

But I seye to you, that ye swere not for any thing, neither bi heuene for it is the *trone* of God.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

The mighty *trone*, the precious tresor,
The girdinis sceptre, and real majestee,
That hadde the king Nabuchodonosor,
With tonge unnethes may descryed be.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,149.

By meane whereof he was there chosen pope about the vii. day of May, and *trongued* in the sayd moneth of May.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1543.

Now had the Almighty Father from above,
From the pure empyrean where he sits
High *thron'd* above all highth, bent down his eye
His own works and their works at once to view.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

——— All heaven
Admiring stood space, then into hymns
Burst forth, and in celestial measures mov'd,
Circling the *throne* and singing, while the hand
Sung with the voice. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

——— These two *thrones* except,
The rest are barbarous, and scarce worth the sight,
Shar'd among petty kings too far remov'd.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

He, whose all conscious eyes the world behold,
Th' eternal thunderer, sat *thron'd* in gold.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

It was towards the end of king William's reign, when all hopes of any surviving issue from any of these princes died with the duke of Gloucester, that the king and parliament thought it necessary again to exert the power of limiting and appointing the succession, in order to prevent another vacancy of the *throne*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 3.

THRONG, v. } A. S. *Thrang*, from the verb THRONG, n. } *Thring-an*, "to press, squeze THRO'NGING, n. } or thrust, to thrust together. THRO'NGLY. } Chaucer useth *thringing* for thrusting, clustering together," (Somner.)

To press; to press together in close ranks, great numbers—busily, actively; to crowd, to swarm.

The bridge was brode & long, bothe of tre & stones,
Whan so mykelle *throng* was ther on at ones.
R. Brunne, p. 204.

And it bifelde the while he wente he was *thrungun* of the people.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 8.

And as he went the people *thronged* hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For there was many a bird singing,
Throughout the yerde all *thringing*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Whan Calcas knew this treatise should hold
In consistorie among the Greekes assone
He gan in *thringe*, forth with lordes old.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

The nobilitie of the sulter made them more desyrous to behoide. Wherfore as eche of them preased to be next Jesu, so was he payned with the *throngingg* of the people.
Udal. Marke, c. 5.

Therewithal he bade that his camp should be fortified on all sides with a higher rampier, and the gates to be dismed up, & in doing thereof to make hasty *throwging* and heaving and shouving wyth as muche pretence of feare as might bee.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 140.

Another time, he slept in the day time, insomuch as the Greeks who *thronged* about his pavilion doors, and gave long attendance, were displeased, and complained of him for it.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 333.

——To the place of game
These *throng'd*; and after, route of other came,
Of all sort, infinite.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. viii.

For reported it is that being but a very child, in a great battell which was fought against the Latines and Tuscans together, he (Tarquinius) rode into the very *throng* of his enimies, and engaged himselfe.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 723.

This said, she swiftly went before, and he
Her steps made guides, and followd instantly,
When some they reacht the Pylian *throngs* and seates,
Where Nestor with his sonnes sate.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

For God had so contriv'd by his infinite wisdome, that matter thus or thus prepar'd should by a vital congrinity attract proportional forms from the world of life, which is every where nigh at hand, and does very *throngly* inequitate the moist and unctuous aire.
More. Philosophic Cabbala, c. 8. § 7

Soon as the *throngs* in order rang'd appear,
And fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear,
The king of kings his awful figure rais'd;
High in his hand the golden sceptre shew'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

With words like these the troops Ulysses rul'd,
The loudest silenc'd, and the fiercest cool'd.
Back to th' assembly rall'd the *thronging* train,
Desert the ships, and pour upon the plain.
Id. Ib.

These people as soon as they saw us, *thronged* to the banks, and invited us on shore.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 4.

THRO'STEL, A. S. *Throstle, throsle*; dim. of *Thrist*, a thrush, (qv.)

Sire Thopas fell in love-longing
Al whan he herd the *throstel* sing,
And prikked as he were wood.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas.

The *throstel* cok made eke his lay,
The wode dove upon the spray
He sang ful loude and clere.—*Id. Ib.*

"Te deum amoris" sang the *throstel* cocke.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

How do the black-bird and the *throstel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring, and in their fixed months warble forth such ditties as no art or instrument can reach to.—*Walton. Angler*, pt. i. c. 1.

The *throstle* is the finest of our singing birds, not only for the sweetness and variety of its notes, but for the long continuance of its harmony, for it obliges us with its song for nearly three parts of the year.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Throstle.

THRO'TTLE, n. } *Throat-del*, the dim. of THRO'TTLE, v. } *throat*.

To *throttle*,—to take, hold or seize, to press or compress the *throat*; and thus, to stop the breath; to choke.

Where I have come, great clearkes have purposed
To greete me with premeditated welcomes;
Where I haue seene them shiuer and iooke pale,
Make prefaces in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accent in their fears,
And in conclusion, dumbly haue broke off,
Not paying me a welcome.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act v. sc. 1.

These things as he was belching forth with a blasphemous mouth, he was *throttled* with the halter, the multitude crying out to have the impious villain presently cut down.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1591.

As when earth's son Antæus (to compare
Small things with greatest) in Irassa strove
With Joves Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother Earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple joyn'd,
Throttl'd at length in the air, expir'd and fell.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

At the upper extream it [the bittor] hath no fit larinx, or *throttle* to qualifie the sound, and at the other end, by two branches derivetb itself into the lungs.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

The *throttling* quinsey 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatisms ascend to rack the joints.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and gets drunk; then bathes, and drinks again:
His *throat* half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a blinking steam.
Id. Persius, Sat. 3.

THROW, v. } A. S. *Throw-an*, jacere, jac- THROW, n. } tare, to hurle, to fling, THRO'WER. } (Somner.) To *throw*, seems THRO'WING, n. } equivalent to— THRO'WSTER. } To *cost*,—a word which it does not appear the A. S. possessed.

To *cost*, to fling, to hurl, to toss;—to heave. With English prepositions adjoined—to *throw*, (as to *cast* also) is equivalent to certain compounds of the Lat. *Jacere*. See To CAST.

When the com tham [they] blewe, the bestes agen fled,
The Scottis men doun *threwe*, for rorynge wer thei dred.
R. Brunne, p. 118.

He *throweth* on his helme of huge weight,
And girt him with his swerde.
Chaucer. The Comp. of Mars & Venus.

He sighe the gates fall of blonde,
Telegonus and where he stoode
He sighe also, but he ne knewe,
What man it was, but to hym *threwe*
His speere, and he sterte onte a saute.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

This was the first caste and *throwe* of his nette, wherin the fisher of mannes soule drew vp a great plenteous multitude.—*Udal. Acts*, c. 2.

——— Nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowie vpon a stuble ground
I haue tumbled past the *throw*.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 2.

Fate (against thy better disposition)
Hath made thy person for the *thrower-out* [*thrower*]
Of my poore babe, according to thine oath.
Id. The Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 3.

The watchmen of the town also affirmed that they heard every night great stirs in Cuntius his house, the fallings and *throwings* of things about, and that they did see the gates stand wide open betimes in the mornings, though they were never so diligently shut o're night.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. iii. c 9.

Men may find matter sufficient to busy their heads, and employ their hands with variety, delight, and satisfaction, if they will not boldly quarrel with their own constitution, and *throw* away the blessings their hands are fill'd with, because they are not big enough to grasp every thing.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 1.

I have reason to complain of your not digesting your book better, and not *throwing* your disjointed materials into a more neat and regular order, after you had so long time for the compiling.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 408.

When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And temps the sickled swain into the field,
Seiz'd by the genuine joy, his heart distends
With gentle *throws*; and through the tepid gleams
Deep musing, then he best exerts his song.
Thomson. Autumn.

A woman's clack, if I have skill,
Sounds somewhat like a *throwster's* mill.
Swift. Complaint on his Deafness

Throwsters is written *throwers* in the charter of incorporation of the silk *throwsters*.
Pegge. Anecdotes of the English Language.

THROW, n. In a *throw*, unos oculi *conjectu* seu nutu; in one *throw* or cast of the eye; in a nod, (Skinner;) in the time of an *instantaneous action*. And Mr. Tyrwhitt,—time, a little time.

Now let us stint of Custance but a *throw*,
And speke we of the Romane emperour.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5373.

Thus starf this worthy mighty Hercules.
Lo who mav trust on fortune any *throw*?
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,141.

The mullok on an hepe ysweyed was,
And on the flore yreat a canevas,
And all this mullok in a sive ythrowe,
And sifted, and ypicked many a *throwe*.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,406.

And eke the vice of pride eschewe,
Wherof the gloria false and vaine,
Wniche God him selfe hath in disdaine:
That thought it mount for a *throwe*,
It shall downe fall and overthrowe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

THRUM, *v.* THRUM, *n.* THRUMMLE, *v.* THRUMMING, *n.* THRUMMY. } Lye says,—"the end or extremity of a web;" and refers to the Isl. *Thrum*, the extremity or end. Cotgrave has,—*thrombes de sang*, clots or clusters of congealed blood. Skinner says,—perhaps from the A. S. *Trum, qe-trum*, a knot; or (he adds) from the Ger. *Truchen*, to thrust. The A. S. *Trum* is probably from the verb *trymman*, firmare, confirmare, roborare, to render firm or strong, to strengthen; and hence, to *thrum* may be,—

To knot, tie, or fasten; to twist or twine together; to weave; to dress or work with *thrum*, or any thing interwoven or matted together; to thicken; to close or crowd together; to compress, to collect.

Which beara a grass as soft, as is the dainty sleave,
And *thrumm'd* so thick and deep, that the prond palmed deer
Forsake the closer woods, and make their quiet leir
In beds of platted fog, so easly there they sit.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

Mertilla. O I could wish this place were strew'd with roses,
And that this bank were thickly *thrumb'd* with grass
As soft as sleave or sarcenet ever was,
Whereon my Clorin her sweet self repeses.
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4.

And almost all moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 357.

And let it here be said for shame, that we the youths of London,
Lay *thrumming* of our caps at home, and left our custom undone.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act iv.

Jag. Upon my little honesty, your mistriss,
If I have any speculation, must think
This single *thrumming* of a fiddle,
Without a bow, but even poor sport.
Id. The Woman's Prize, Act i. sc. 1.

If men should ever be *thumming* (*thrumming*) the drone of one plain song, it would be a dull opiat to the most wakeful attention.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

Semblably do wicked and lewd folke, who gather, *thrumble*, and heaps up together all sorts of guilne, all actions that be in their way, it makes no matter what.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 213.

Hunger *thrumbleth* us together like a sort of dogs, hringth us again into a decent order.—*Id. Ib.* p. 592.

In the middle stands a Columella thick set with *thrummy* apieule, which argue this plant belong to the malvaceous kind.—*Dampier. Voyages*, vol. iii. *Plants in Brazil.*

"Oh! how I long, how ardently desire,
To view those rosy fingers strike the lyre?
For late, when bees to change their climes began,
How did I see them *thrum* the frying-pan."
Shenstone. Colemira.

The ends are eight or nine inches long, hanging out on the upper side, like the shag or *thrumb* matts, which we sometimes see lying in a passage.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 9.

THRUSH. This word is not found in older lexicographers, Minshew, Skinner, or Junius. The etymology is unsettled; "from *thrust*, a breaking out," (Dr. Johnson.) Perhaps merely a *throw* or *throe*.

An ejection, an eruption.

A *thrush*; by this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first on the mouth . . . They proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva . . . . The viscous matter is to be *pushed* out.
Arbuthnot. On Diet, c. 3.

THRUSH. Dut. *Droessel, droestel*; Ger. *Trostel*; A. S. *Thrisc, throstle.* See THROSTLE.

This country is of better temperature then any other that can be seene, and very hote. There are many *thrushes*, stockdoues, and other birds.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 206.

Now whenas Calepine was woxen strong,
Upon a day he caste abrode to wend.
To take the ayre and heare the *thrushes* song.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 4.

The *thrush*,
And woodlark, o'er the kind contending throng
Superior heard, run through the sweetest length
Of notes.
Thomson. Spring.

It is thought the mistletoe would be lost out of nature if it were not continually propagated from tree to tree by the *thrush*.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 19.

THRUST, *n.* THRUSTER, *v.* THRUSTING, *n.* } Skinner derives from the Lat. *Tusitare*; Lye, from the Isl. *Thrista*, trudere.

To push, to press forcibly; to intrude, to obtrude; to compress, to compel; to impel.

And Jhesus seide to hise disciplis that the hoot schulde kepe him fro the puple, lest thei *thristen* him.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 3.

And hise disciplis seiden to him thoo seest the peple *thrystinge* thee: and seiest who touchide me?—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

And his disciples sayde vnto him: seyst thou the people *thruste* the, & yet sakest, who did touche me?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Petre seide and thei that weren with him, commaundour, the puple *thrusten*, and disesen thee, and thou seiest who touchide me?—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 8.

Peter & they that were wt him, sayde: Maister, the people *thruste* the and vexe the: and sayest thou who touched me?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Refuse it not (quod he) and hent her fast,
And in her bosome the letter doune he *thrust*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Thus whan she sighe none other boote,
Right euen vnto hir hert roote
A naked sword anone she *threste*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

How is it worthy the hearyng to knowe how our Lorde Jesus Christ began and entred with the matter, that he came for. He *thruste* not in sodainly unto mennes lappes vnawares, when they thought not vpon it.
Udal. Matthew, c. 3.

The sergeant of my hand tooke his sword in his hand, saying, that with the point thereof he had *thrust* through two Indians which ranne into the woods.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 327.

"Night! thou fowle mother of annoyance sad,
Sister of heavie Death, and nurse of Woe,
Which wast begot in heaven, but for thy bad
And brutish shape *thrust* downe to hell below."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

[Melancthon] being asked upon a time how Alexander his good lord and master was mothered, Mary with a *thrust* (quoth he) of a sword, which went in at his side.
Holland. Pluterch, p. 71.

And into the concession of this Ballarmine is *thrust* by the force of our argument.
Bp. Taylor. The Real Presence, § 4.

I have sufficiently declar'd the negative already, by reproving the great ground of that practice, I mean the *thrusting* the two commandments together.
Id. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2.

The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by trusion or pulsion, by knockings or *thrustings*, as if it were without that which it wrought upon.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 156.

This *thruste* amid the throng with furious force;
Down goes, at once, the horseman and the horse:
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And, foundering, throws the rider o'er his head.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

He next his fauchion try'd, in closer fight;
But the keen fauchion had no power to bite,
He *thrust*; the blunted point return'd again.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

THRUST, i.e. *Thirst.*

"But ever all the countrie she did range,
To seeke young men to quench her flaming *thrust*,
And feed her fancy with delightfull changue."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

THUMB, *n.* THUMB, *v.* THUMBING, *n.* } Dut. *Duym*; Ger. *Daum*; Sw. *Tumme*; A. S. *Thuma.* Wachter derives from the Gr. θιμερης, *bipartite.* It is probably connected with the verb To *thump*, (qv.)

Wel conde he stelen corne, and tollen thries.
And yet he had a *thomb* of gold parde.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 564.

A man would have pity
To see how she is gunned
Fingered and *thumbed*.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

Gent. O wife, I am not worthy to kiss the least
Of all thy toes, much less thy *thumb*,
Which yet I would be bold with.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii.

Bust. Keep that to your self, sir; what I knew I knew: this sack is a witness. Miller, this is not for your *thumbing*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act v. sc. 2

Others were for abolishing
That tool of matrimony, a ring,
With which th' unsanctify'd bridegroom
Is marry'd only to a *thumb*;
(As wise as ringing of a pig,
That us'd to break up ground, and dig.)
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2.

They apply the *thumb* of the left hand to close the left nostril, and blow into the flute (the flutes) at one end with the other.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 11.

THUMP, *v.* THUMP, *n.* THUMPER. } It. *Thumbo, thombo.* Ictus validus et sonorus, (Skinner,) a strong and loud blow. It may be from the A. S. *Trym-man*, to *thrum*, (the *r* being dropped.)

To beat hardly or heavily, (with something broad or blunt,) so as—to compress, to thicken; to beat or hit hard; to thrash.

Yet not content, more to increase his shame,
Whenso she lagged, as she needs mote so,
He with his speare (that was to him great blame)
Would *thumpe* her forward and inforce to goe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

Sham. How!
I *Gent. Thumpe* by the dozen, and your kicks by wholesale.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour*, Act i.

——— Now your *thump*,
A thing deriv'd first from your hemp-beaters.
Takes a man's wind away, most spitefully.
Id. Ib. Act iii.

Be dumb, ye infant-chimes, *thump* not your mettle,
That ne're out-ring a tinker and his kettle.
Corbet. On Great Tom of Christ Church.

Foot. O let me ring the fore bell,
And here are *thumpers*, see.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act v.

Unto this place when as the Elfin knight
Approcht, him seemed that the merry sound
Of a shrill pipe he playing heard on hight,
And many feete fast *thumping* th' hollow ground,
That through the woods their eecho did rebound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

Richard Monday to the workhouse sent,
There was he pincht and jilted, *thump'd* and fed,
And daily took his beatings and his bread.
Crabbe. Parish Register.

The grove receives us next;
Between the upright shafts of whose tall elms
We may discern the thresher at his task.
Thump after *thump* resounds the constant flail,
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls
Full on the destin'd ear.
Cowper. Task, b. i.

Small as you will, if twas a *thumper*,
Centum for one would be a *thumper*.
Byrom. Critical Remarks upon Passages in Horace.

THUNDER, *v.* THUNDER, *n.* THUNDERER. THUNDERING, *n.* THUNDEROUS. } Dut. *Donder*; Ger. *Donner*; Sw. *Dunder*; A. S. *Thunder*; Fr. *Tonnerre*; It. *Tuono*; Sp. *Trueno*; Lat. *Tonitru*, from *tonare*, to sound.

To sound loudly, noisily; to roar; to sound, to echo, with frequent repetitions, or reverberations.

The verthe ger of hys kynedom so gret lyptyng ther was
And *thondryngge* abon Seynt Luke's tyd, that wel grislych yt was.
R. Gloucester, p. 415.

Therfor the pople that stood, and herde, seyde, that *thundir* was maad: othere men seiden, an aungel spak to him.
Wiclif. Jon. c. 12.

Then sayde the people that stode by & heard it *thoedrth*. Other said an angel spake to him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

& he gaf to hem names Boenarges that is sones of *thundryng*, (in A.S. *Thupes-bearn.*)—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 3.

& gaue thē Bonarges to name, which is to say, ye sonnes of *thunder*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And lightis and voices and *thundryngis* came out of the trone.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 4.

And out of the seate proceded lightnynges, and *thundringes* and voyces.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"Full gladly lasy mine" he saied.
And out his trumpe of gold he braied
Anone, and set it to his mouth.
And blewe it east, west, and south,
And north, as loude as noy *thunder*.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

"For nece mine, by the goddesse Minerve,
And Jupiter, that maketh the *thunderdrip*,
And the blissfull Ueuus, that I serve,
Ye ben the woman in this world living
Withouten paramours, to my weting."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Besydes these holy helpes and defences, the pope hath God's power almighty vpon erth, he hath Peter & Paul in their moste hyghe indignacion and curses to *thonder* and lyghten vpon whom he lysteth.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 12.

But the old law did with *thoundrenynges* and lightenynges make them sore afeard: and the lawes of the ghospell doouth with lentilnesse and benefites call vs fforthe to salvacion.
Udal. Luke, c. 3.

She answered not, but stood as it were *thunder-stricken* with amazement; for true love made obedience stand up against all other passions.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Thunders are nothing els but the blows and thumps given by the fiesse beating hard upon the clouds: and therefore presently the fiery chinkes and rifts of those clouds do glitter and shine. Possible it is also, that the breath and wind elevated from the earth, being repelled backe, and kept downe by the starres, and so held in, and restrained within a cloud, may *thunder*, whiles nature choketh the rumbling sound, all the while it striveth and quarrelleth; but seaideth forth a cracke when it breaketh out, as wee see in a bladder pufled with wind.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 43.

No triumphs now; no spoiles of this sadde warre
Can decke the temple of the *thunderer*.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vi.

——— At Heav'ns door
Look in, and see each blissful deity
How he before the *thunderer* throne doth lie,
List'ning to what unshern Apollo sings.
Milton. At a Vacation Exercise.

Boreas and Cæcias and Argestes loud
And Thracias rend the woods and seas upturn;
With adverse blast up-turns them from the south
Notus and Afer black with *thundrous* clouds.
id. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Lords and princes have a long desire to be kings and monarchs; kings and monarchs aspire still higher, and would be gods; and yet they rest not so, unlesse they may have the power to flash lightnings and shoot *thunder-bolts*, as well as Jupiter.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 125.

Rayne, hayle, and snowe do pay them sad penance,
And cheerfull *thunder-claps* (that bitter threats make)
With flames and flashing lights that thousand changes
make.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, c. 7. *Of Mutabilitie.*

No wonder it seem'd of earthly craftsmans wit,
But some wrought by his owne industry,
That *thunder-darles* for Jove his syre doth fit.
id. Visions of Bellay.

Nor ja he mov'd with all the *thunder-clouds*
Of tyrants' threats, or with the surly brow
Of Pow'r, that proudly sits on others' crimes.
Daniel. To the Countess of Cumberland.

Her, and her *thunder-fearless* verdant boyes.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

A master of philosophy travelling with others on the way, when a fearful *thunder-storm* arose, checked the fear of his fellows, and discovered to them of the natural reasons of that uproar in the clouds.
Bp. Hall. The Invisible World, b. i. § 6.

Hoarse murmurs of the main from far were heard,
And night came on, not by degree, prepar'd,
But all at once: at once the winds arise,
The *thunders* roll, the forky lightning flies.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

His vows, in haughty terms, he thus prefer'd,
And held his altar's horns: the mighty *thunderer* heard.
id. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

Whirlwinds and *thundrous* storms his chariot drew
Twees worlds and worlds, triumphant as it flew.
Brome. Paraphrase of Job.

Tupia was therefore ordered to acquaint them that we had weapons which, like *thunder*, would destroy them in a moment.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 2.

To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime
Of patriot eloquence to flash down fire
Upon thy foes, was never meant my task:
But I can feel thy fortunes, and partake
Thy joys and sorrows, with as true a heart
As any *thunder*'rer there.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

THU'RIBLE. } *Thurible*, a vessel in which
THURIFICA'TION. } to put, to burn (*thus*) incense.
Thurification, —burning incense.
The way of *thurification*.
Skelton. The Boke of Philip Sparow.

And upon the shekel of the sanctuary was impress'd the image of Aaron's rod and a pot of manna, or *thurible*.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

[The Christian soldiers] when they found themselves by an ignorant mistaking drawn, under a pretence of loyalty, into so much ceremony as might carry some semblance of an idolatrous *thurification*, ran about the city in an holy remorse, and proclaim'd themselves to be Christians.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Disc. 3. Case 3.

THU'RROK. Also written *Thorruke*. Dut. *Dorck* or *durch*; sentina, (Kilian.) Mr. Tyrwhitt says it is a Saxon word, which the Glossaries render *cymba*. "It seems," he adds, "to have signified any sort of *keeled* vessel, and from thence, what we call the *hold* of the ship." He produces the extract from *Our Ladyes Mirroure*, and acknowledges that he knows not what to make of *hamron*. Tooke states—*thorruke*—to be *door*, *ingrate*, *passage*;) he quotes the first passage from Chaucer only. It seems equivalent to our usage of *draught*, (*Matt.* c. 15; *Mark*, c. 7.)

Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottome of a shyppe, wherin ys gathered all the fylthe, that cometh into the shyppe—and it is called in some contre of thys londe a *thorrocke*. Other caile it an hamron, & some call it the *bulcke* of the shyppe.
Our Ladyes Mirroure, (*London*, 1530, fol. 57.)

Then cometh idelnesse that is the gate of all arrues. This idelnesse is the *thurrok* of all wicked and vilains thoughtes.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

The same hanne do sometime the smal dropes of water, that enteren *thurgh* a small rere in the *thurrok*, and in the bottom of the ship, if men ben so negligent, that they discharge hem not by time.—*Id. Ib.*

THU'RSDAY. *Thor*, an old Saxon deity, to whom the fifth day of the week was sacred; thence called *Thorsdag*, now *Thursday*.

On a *Thurday* at nyght at euen he gede to reste,
To hunt there he had tight in his new forestes.
R. Brunne, p. 93.

Of the weekly day which was dedicated unto his peculiar service, we yet retaine the name of *Thursday*, the which the Danes and Swedians doe yet call *Thors-day*, in the Northerlands, it is called *Dunders-dach*, which being written according to our English orthography, is *Thunders-day*, whereby it may appeare that they antiently therein intended, the day of the god of *thunder*; and in some of our old Saxon bookes I find it to have beene written *Thunres-desp*. So as it seemeth that the name of *Thor* or *Ther* was alleviated of *Thunre*, which we now write *thunder*.
Verstegan. Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 3.

THUS. A.S. *Thus*; sic, ita, talis, hujusmodi; it is perhaps the same word as *this*, (qv. i into u.)
In *this*, to *this*,—sort, or kind, manner, degree.

There were lo! our faderes, of wam we beth yeome,
That mid such traison habbeth *this* land *thus* yaome.
R. Gloucester, p. 127.

On the Wissonday at Burgh in Lyndesey
Come bode to the kyng, & *thus* gan thei sei.
R. Brunne, p. 61.

Thus was kyng Saul overcome.—*Piers Plowman*, p. 60.

But Jhesus answerid and seide to him suffer now, for *thus* it follith to us to fulfille al rightiulnesse: thanne Jon suffride him.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 3.

Jesus answered and sayde to him: Let it be so nowe. For *thus* it becometh vs to fulfil al righteousnes. Thē he suffred hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And *thus* with good hope and with herte blith
They taken hir leve, and homeward gan they ride
To Thebes, with his olde wallies wide.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1879.

And *thus* came finale to mans ere
The feith of Christe and all good,
Through them that then were good,
And sobre, and chaste, and large, and wise.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

My right hand then she toke, and held it fast,
And with her rosie lips *thus* did she say:
Son, what furie hath *thus* provoked thee
To such untamed wrath?—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

——— *Thus* it shall befall
Him who to worth in women overtrusting
Lets her will rule; restraint she will not brook,
And left to her self, if evil thence ensue,
Shee first his weak indulgence will accuse.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Thus men are raised by faction, and decry'd,
And rogue and saint distinguished by their side.
Dryden. The Medal.

Yet think not, *thus* when freedom's ills I state,
I mean to flatter kings, or court the great:
Ye powers of truth that bid my soul aspire,
Far from my bosom drive the low desire.
Goldsmith. Traveller.

THWACK, v. } Lye derives from A. S.
THWACK, n. } *Thaccean*, ferire, to strike.
Skinner,—from Ger. *Zwachen* or *Zweichen*, to pluck; and Wachter refers this to the A. S. *Twice-an*, *twice-ian*, to pluck or twitch. To *thwack*, is—
To threshe, to beat or thump.

I had three barnes well stored and *thwacks* with come.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 8.

When he comes to describe the office of his imaginary doctor, [he] *thwacks* fourteene scriptures into the margent, whereof not any one hath any just colour of inference to his purpose.—*Bp. Hall. An Apologie against Brownists.*

If Jove speak English in a thundring cloud,
"*Thwick thwack*," and "*riff raff*," roars he out aloud.
Fie on the forged vaunt that did create
New coin of words never articulate.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 6.

Lap. I would you would though, that I might prepare for't
For I shall hab't at one time or another:
If't be a *thwack*, I make account of that.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iii.

Were Hector himself, with Apollo to back him,
To encounter with Sutton—zooks, how he would *thwack* him!—*Byron. Extempore Verses.*

THWART, v. } See ATHWART. *Thwart* is
THWART, *adj.* } *thwcart*, or *thweorled*, past
THWART, *ad.* } part. of *thweorian*, to wrest,
THWA'RTNESS. } to twist. And the verb—
To wrest, to twist; to wrest out of its straight course; to pervert, to traverse, to cross.
Thwarts, —things (sticks, blocks, &c.) laid across.

Thus *thwarting* over theme
He ruleth al the reste
With bragging and with boste.
Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?

He started vp, and ran away as though he had not bene touched, insomuch as he overran all the company, being by the way shot *thwart* buttocks by prime Irish boy with my petronell.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 203.

And with his sword him on the head did smyte,
That to the ground he fell in senselesse swone:
Yet whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The tempred steele did not into his brayne pen ayre,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

The Athenians understood by an oracle that they had more men among them than they, who was *thwart* and contrary to the opinion and advice of all others.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 346.

The slant lightning, whose *thwart* flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummie bulk of fir or pine,
And sends a comfortable heat from farr,
Which might supplie the sun.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. x.

——— *Thwart* of these as fierce
Forth rushes the Levant and the Ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr with thir lateral noise,
Sirocco, and Libecchio.—*Id. Ib.*

Such shields tooke the same Clypei, i. chased and engraven, not in the old word in Latine Cluere, which signifieth to fight, or to bee well reputed, as our *thwarting* grammarians would with their subtile sophistrie seeme to etymologize and derive it.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 3.

Can any man be so unreasonable as to defend it lawfull, upon some unkind usages, or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child; or the son to cast off his parent?—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conac.* Dec. 4. Case 2.

He [Whitaker] sent to the archbishop, vindicating his own sentiments to be consonant to the doctrine of the church of England, in her avowed articles, and urging that the Lambeth articles were not to be understood so as to *thwart* the old articles of the church.
Wuterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 370.

If it be sensuality we must starve it out by prudent fasting and abstinence; if devilishness, we must force it out by *thwarting* and contradicting it in the course of our practice, and keep it at the greatest distance from it.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. iii. c. 1.

E'en at thy altars whilst I took my stand,
The pen of truth and honour in my hand,
Fate, meditating wrath 'gainst me and mine,
Chid my fond zeal, and *thwarted* my design.
Churchill. The Candidate.

A considerable number of *thwarts* were laid from gunwale to gunwale, to which they were securely lashed on each side, as a strengthening to the boat.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

The middle being kept open by sticks which were placed across them from gunwale to gunwale as *thwarts*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

THWITE. } A. S. *Thwit-an*, excindere, to
THWI'TEL. } cut out, to cut from.
To cut, to carve.

In thresshyng, in thettchynge, in *thwytynge* pynes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 138.

That other bow was of a plant
Without wemme, I dare warrant,
Full even and by proportion,
Treeter and long, of full good fashion,
And it was painted well and *thwitten*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

A Shefeld *thwifel* bare he in his hose.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3932.

So the want of one venemous worme in Ireland, being bruted in forren realmes, might have beene so *thwifled* and mangled in the cariage before it came to Solinus his eares.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 2.

Moreover, a carefull eie must he had in *thwitting* & sharpning the graffe or impe, that the heart or woodie substance bee not strift all naked or left bare.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 14.

THY. } Goth. *Theins*; A. S. *Thine*. tuus;
THINE. } Dut. *Dyn*; Ger. *Dun*; Fr. *Tien*:—*Thine* is *thy*-*en*. See THE.

Of or pertaining or belonging to *thee*.

Myn heye godes, quoth *this* mayde, to wytnesse I take echon
That y lone more in myn herte *thi* leue bodi one
Than myn soule and my lyf, *that* in my bodi ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 29.

Tho he hadde the kyng in priuete al clene at his wille,
"Sire," he seide, "of derne cas ich wol the warce stille.
"*Thine* fon beth in eth half, & *thin* ya the meste deare,
"That *thin* owne men no loueth the nogt, that the beth aboute."—*Id.* p. 114.

Harald wham *thou* sees tyme, do *thi* help therto,
I saile delyuer *thi* brother, & *thi* neuoer also.
R. Brunne, p. 69.

Harald haf now *thin* eyse, in alle my seignorie.—*Id.* p.68.

For God knoweth *thy* conscience.—*Piers Ploughman*, p.41.

Loke upon *thy* lyft half, quath hue.—*Id.* p. 24.

Lo the aungel of the Lord apperid in slep to him and seide Joseph the sone of David nyle thou dreede to take Marie *thy* wyf, for that thing that is born in hir is of the Hooly Goost.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 1.

Beholde the angel of ye Lord appered vnto him in a dreame, saying: Joseph the nonne of Dauid, feare not to take vnto the Mary *thy* wyf. For that which is conceaued in her is of the Holy Goost.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The Jewis answeriden to him, we stonen thee not of goode work; but of blasfemye, and for thoo sithen thou art a man, makist *thisilf* God.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 10.

The Jewes answered him, saying: For *thy* good workes sake we stone the not; but for *thy* blasphemie, & because that ye beig a mã, makest *thy self* God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The lanterne of thy body is *thin* iye, if *this* iye be symple al *thi* bodi schal be lightful. But if *thin* yghe be weyward al *thi* bodi schal be derk.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 6.

The light of the body is *thyne* eye. Wherfore yf *thyne* eye be syngle all *thy* body shal be ful of lyght. But & yf *thyne* eye be wycked then all *thy* body shal be full of darckenes.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

"It were," quod he, "to thee no gret honour
For to be false, ne for to be traytour
To me that am *thy* cousin and *thy* brother
Yworne ful dep."—*Chaucer. The Knightes Tale*, v. 1131.

This was *thin* oth, and min also certain;
I wot it wel, thou darst it not withsain.—*Id. Ib.* v. 1141.

And therfore sayth Seint Augustine, that 'ther ben two thinges that arn right necessarie and nedeful; and that is good conscience, and good los;' that is to sayn, good conscience to *thin* own persone inward, and good los for *thy* neighebour outward.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 117.

O mighty lorde toward my vice
Thy mercy medle with iustice,
And I well make a conenaunt,
That of my life the remenaut
I shall it by *thy* grace amende.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

My sonne do no more so.
But euer kepe *thy* tonge still,
Thou might the more hare *thy* will.
For as thou seyst *thy* neluen here,
The lady is of sache manere
So wise, so ware in all thyng,
It nedeth of no bakbityng
That thou thy lady mis enforme.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

For thy by wale of couenant
From this daie forth I am all *thyne*,
And if the like to be myne,
That stonte vpon *thyn* owne wyll.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

——— O quene, it is *thy* will,
I shold renew a woe cannat be told.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

These are *thy* glorious works. Parent of good.
Almightie *thine* this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; *Thy self* how wondrous then!
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Consider with *thy* self how great and glorious a being that must needs be, that raised so vast and beautiful a fabrick, as this of the world out of nothing, with the breath of his mouth, and can and will, with the same, reduce it to nothing again: and then consider, that this is that high, amazing incomprehensible being, whom thou addressest *thy* pitiful self to in prayer.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Acquaint *thyself* with God if thou wouldst taste
His works. Admitted once to his embrace,
Thou shalt perceive that thou wast blind before:
Thine eye shall be instructed, and *thine* heart,
Made pure, shall relish, with divine delight
'Till then unfelt, what hands divine have wrought.
Cowper. Task b. v.

THYME. } Fr. *Thym*; It. *Timo*; Lat. *Thy-*
THY'MY. } *mum*; Gr. Θυμος.

Thyme ought to be gathered whiles in the flower & then to be dried in the shade.—*Holland. Plinie*, c. 21.

The bees flying oftentimes over and over the meadows full of violets, roses, and crowtoes, light at length upon *thyme*, as hearbe of a most strong scent, and quick taste, and there settle.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 46.

Wheneer a *thymy* bank he found,
He [a goat] roll'd upon the fragrant ground,
And then with fond attention stood,
Eat'd o'er his image in the flood.—*Gay*; Fable 22.

"All hail, ye venerable shades!"
Thus rose the hallow'd strain,
"Ye cloudy steeps, and winding glades,
All hail! and by your silver rills,
Your rosy dells, and *thymy* hills,
Shall lasting freedom reign."—*Mickle*, Ode 2.

TIARA. } It. *Tiara*; Sp. *Tiara*; Lat. *Tiara*;
TIA'RAS. } Gr. *Tiapas*; Fr. *Tiare*.

A round wreathed ornament for the head, (somewhat resembling the Turkish turband) worn in old times by the princes, priests, and women of Persia, (Cotgrave.)

Of beaming sunnie raies, a golden *tiar*
Circl'ds his head, nor less his locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders fledge with wings
Lay waving round. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

The spirit of humility and wisdom and obedience ought to be the investiture of a Christian's heart, and the *tiar* of his head.—*Dp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 3.

This royal robe, and this *tiara*, wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
In full assemblies, and in solemn games;
These purple vests were weav'd by Dardan dames.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

A proud *tiara* decks his lordly brow;
The various tissue shines in every fold,
The silken lustre and the rays of gold.
Mickle. The Lusiad, b. ii.

TICE, *v.* See ENTICE. To *tice* is still common in the North, (see *Brocket.*)

To allure, to tempt; to hold out, or offer, or present, allurements or temptations.

For ye knowe, or els ye have herde say of the wyse sages, howe the deuyll subtelly *tieth* night and day to make warre.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 247.

Fob. Faith, you may as well *tice* a dog vp with a whip and bell
As him, by telling him of love and women, he swears.
They mock him.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act v. sc. 2.

TICK. } In all its applications, appears
TICKET. } to be from the verb to *tack*, to
TICKING, n. } fasten. See TACK.

Tick,—Fr. *Tique*,—the vermin that *tacks* or fastens itself upon different animals. "At *tick*," in Drayton,—at *take* or *touch*.

Tick of a bed,—in which the feathers or other materials are *tacked* or fastened, which holds the feathers.

Ticket,—Fr. *Etiquet*,—"A little note, breviate or bill; especially such an one as is *stuck* upon the gate of a court, signifying the seizure, &c. of an inheritance by order of justice," (Cotgrave.)

Stuck; i. c. fastened or *tacked*.

Ticket is—a bill, label, note, or notification *attached*; and, subsequently—*detached*.

To go on *tick*,—i. e. a *ticket* or note being made or taken instead of payment; consequentially, to go on trust or credit.

And of federbeddes rypped the *tekys* & helde them in the wynde, yt the fethers nyght be blowyn away and loste for euer, & vuryppyd the howse in dyners places that the rayne and other wederynge myght entre.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1306.

He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above fourty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school-doors.
Fuller. Worthies. Buckinghamshire.

Whereas the mountain nymphs, and those that do frequent
The fountains, fields, and groves, with wondrous merriment,
By moon-shine, many a night, do give each other chase,
At hood-wink, barley-break, at *tick*, or prison base.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 30.

The gad-flie (as they say) which useth to plage bulles and oxen, setleth about their eares, and so doth the *tick* deal by dogges.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 76.

The fox in Æsop's fables would not suffer the urchin to take off the *tiques* that were setled upon her body: for if (quoth shee) thou take away these that be already full, there will come other hungry ones in their place.
Id. Ib. p. 323.

Like as, for quilts, *ticks*, and mattrasses, the flax of the Cadurci in Fraunce had no fellow; for surely the invention thereof, as also of flockes to stuffe them with, came out of Fraunce.—*Id. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

Wild. Play on *tick*, and lose the Indies, I'll discharge it all to-morrow.—*Dryden. An Evening's Love*, Act iii.

An insect called a *tick*, though principally attached to the cattle, would yet frequently fasten upon our limbs and bodies, and if not perceived and removed in time, would bury its head under the skin, and raise a painful inflammation.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 2.

Whether it would not be right if dispers were made in one town or district—in others striped linen of *tickings*, &c.
Berkley. Queriet, § 522.

——— Well dress'd, well bred,
Well equipag'd, is *ticket* good enough,
To pass us readily through every door.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

TICKLE, *adj.* } Minshew derives from Gr.
TICKLE, *v.* } ΤΑΛΑ-ειν, vel licere, to pluck.
TICKLENESS. } Skinner suggests the A. S.
TICKLER. } *Tinclan*; Dut. *Tintelen, titil-*
TICKLING, n. } *lare*, (a quo ultimo,) from
TICKLISH. } which last the other two (he adds) have descended to us; but there is no notice taken of the adj. *Tickle*. May not the word in all its applications be merely the diminutive of *tick*, and mean,—

Fastened in a slight degree; weakly, feebly, affixed or attached, insecurely; and, thus, consequentially,—

Weak, feeble, insecure, unsteady, unstable, infirm. To *tickle*,—

To *touch* lightly; to act upon, excite, by light touches; to titillate; to excite by slight touches of a pleasing kind; to awake to sensations of pleasure;—as, to *tickle* the palate by a touch or taste, but not to gratify with full enjoyment. See the quotation from Bacon.

——— When that it remembreth me
Upon my youth, and on my jolitee,
It *tikleth* me about myn herte-rote.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6050.

This world is now ful *tikel* sikerly.
Id. The Millieres Tale, v. 3430.

Fly fro the prease, and dwell with soothfastnesse,
Suffise vnto thy good though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and eliminyng *tickelnesse*.
Id. Good Counsail of Chaucer.

Not as the pleasaunte *tickeing* or clawing of adulacion, but rather as a cauteion that ye doon nothyng in all your lyfe whereby ye may bee founde or thoughte vnworthe the laude that is geuen you.—*Udal. Pref. to the King.*

Nowe he is not *tickled* with gredynes of renowme, he is not prouoked with desyre of reuengement.
Id. St. Peter, c. 4.

And now that after so long a patience and so great a burthen of expences, the same began to frame to some good course and commoditie: it falleth to very *tickish* termes, and as to slender likelihood of any further goodnesse, as any other trade that may be named.
Hucklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 183.

——— While fortune false (whom none ever feed
To stand with stay and forseware *tickleteenesse!*)
Soweth vs in mire of durtie brittleenesse.
Mirrour for Magisiratres, p. 429.

Some men feared lest upon this his misliking and withdrawing, he would fall to the kings side, and so bring all the city in an uproar, considering it stood then but in very *tickle* terms.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 83.

Their [Pompey and Cæsar] friends mourned also, thinking that this alliance which maintained the common wealth (that otherwise was very *tickle*) in good peace and concord, was now severed and broken asunder.—*Id. Ib.* p. 660.

Which makes me loath this state of life so *tickle*
And love of things so vaine to cast away
Whose flowring pride, so fading and so tickle,
Short Time shall soon cut down with his consuming sickle!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 8. *Undersite.*

——— O weake life! that does leane
On thing so *tickle* as th' unsteady ayre,
Which every howre is chang'd, and altred cleane
With every blast that bloweth forie or faire.
Id. Ib. c. 7. *Of Mutabilitie.*

Leon. 'Tis only to perswade ye,
Contriers are but *tickle* things to deal withal,
A kind of mazed pace men that will not hast, madam.
Beaum. & Fletch. Inide a Wife & have a Wife, Act iii.

But Trompart, that his maistres humor knew
In lefty looks to hide an humble minde,
Was inly *tickled* with that golden vew,
And in his eare him rownded close behinde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Be a baron and a bold one: leave off your *tickling* of young heirs like trouts.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iii.

Elder Lo. Lady I would not undertake ye, were you again a haggard, for the best cast of four ladys i' th' kingdom: you were ever *tickle-footed*, and would not truss round.—*Id. Ib.* Act v.

They who are naturally enclined and disposed to laughter, are to avoid and decline the *ticklings* and soft handling in those parts of the body that are most smooth, sleecke and tender, which soon yielding and relenting to these light touches, stirre up and provoke immediately that passion of laughing.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 255.

For all *tickling* is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, and suddenesse, and rareness of touch, do further: for we see, a feather, or a rush, drawn along the lip or cheek, doth *tickle*; whereas a thing more obtuse, or a touch more hard, doth not.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 766.

We see also that the palme of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts mentioned, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched.—*Id. Ib.*

Give me those lines (whose touch the skilful ear to please)
That gliding down in state, like swelling Euphrates,
In which things natural be, and not in falsely wrong;
The sounds are fine and smooth, the sense is full and strong:
Not barrhasted with words, vain *ticklish* ears to feed,
But such as may content the perfect man to read.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

For who knoweth not, that in frost it is *ticklish* meddling with vines, and that they be in daunger soone to breake and knap asunder.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 22.

If a person be very *ticklish*, and you just gently stroke the sole of his foot with the top of a feather, that languid impression on the bottom of the foot will, whether he will or no, put all those muscles and other parts into motion, which are requisite to make that noise, and to exhibit that shape of the face (so far distant from the feet) which we call laughing; and so the gentle motion of a straw, *tickling* the nostrils, is able to excite sneezing.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 176.

The common nature of men disposeth them to be credulous, when they are commended, or receive any signification of esteem from others: every ear is *tickled* with this sweet music of applause.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

If by chance there be some few [persons in China] unhappy enough not to find *ticklers*, or some *ticklers* clumsy enough not to find business, they comfort themselves at least with self titillation
Chesterfield. Fog's Journal, No. 377.

He hath the most *ticklish* things that can be (the rights and interests, the opinions and humours of men) to manage.
Barrow, vol iii. Ser. 19.

"The cunning old pug, every body remembers,
That when he saw chestnuts a roasting i' th' embers,
To save his own bacon, took puss's two foots,
And so out o' th' embers he *tickled* his nuts"
Byrom. A Letter to R. L. Esquire.

Is't not a pity now, that *tickling* rheums
Should ever tease the lungs and blear the sight
Of oracles like these?
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

Their reading, like their diet, may be light, and more adapted to *tickle* a sickly palate, than to afford solid and substantial nourishment.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 135.

TICKTACK. Dut. *Tick-tacker, tick-tack-berd*, a chess-board; Fr. *Tric-trac*, the inside or playing side of a pair of tables; the tables themselves. The game (*tick-tack*) at tables; also, the chattering noise made by the tablemen, &c. (Cotgrave.) It. *Tricche tacche.*

And that those pretended tumults were chastiz'd by their own army for new tumults, is not prov'd by a game at *tictac* with words; *tumulta and armies, armies and tumults*, but seems more like the method of a justice irrational than divine.—*Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 26.

TIDE, *n.* } "A. S. *Tid*, tempus, hora, a
TIME, *v.* } time, a season, an houre. Germ.
TIDEFUL. } *Zeyt*; Belg. *Tijd*. Hence happily our *tide*, for the ebbing and flowing of the sea at certain hours or seasons, according to the course of the moone," (Somner.) In A. S. *Tidan*; Dut. *Tyden, tyen*; Ger. *Ziehen*; and in Goth. *Tiuhan*, ire, proficiscl, to go or come, to move.

Tide,—the moment when, or at which, any thing comes or goes, happens, takes place or befalls; time, season.

Tide of the sea,—time or season of ebb or flow; (met.) motion or commotion, (like the *tide*,) flood, stream, current.

Tyde, v. in R. Gloucester,—*tidde*, in Chaucer,—to come to, to have the hap or chance. (See BETIDE.) To move as the sea, or *tide* of the sea, (Feltham, &c.)

Tide is frequently conjoined to the preceding word:—morrowtide, noontide, eventide, &c

Ac after mete, the he adde yete & ydronke wel,
He nom on of hys priues, that het Water Tyrel,
And a newe othere of hys mon, & nolde non lenger abyde,
That he nolde to hys game, *tyde* wat so bytyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 418.

Lo an ertheriller abidith precious fruyt of the erthe, pacientlie suffynge til he resseyue *tideful* and lateful fruyt.
Wiclif. James, c. 5.

But whanne the morowe*tide* was come alle the princie of prestis and the eldere mon of the puple token consell agens Jhesus.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 27.

For by my trouth in love I durst have sworn,
Thee should never have *tidde* so fair a grace,
And wot thou why? for thou wert wont to chace
At love in scorne.—*Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. i.

For he hath than at all *tide*,
Of love suche maner pride,
Him thinketh his loue is endeles—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

She wolde in Isis Temple at eue
Upon hir gods grace abide,
To serueu him the nightes *tide*.—*Id. Ib*

Cures to swolle bothe sides,
He lefte, and waiteth on the *tides*,
And straught through out the salte fome
He taketh his cours, and comth hym home.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

The situacio of the townes for the most part was such, that being set in thutternest nokes and mountaines reaching into the sea, there was no comming to them on foote, by reason of the rysyng of the *tydes*, which euer happened twice in twelue houres space.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 72.

Tho this good knight, soon as he them can spie
For the cool shade him thither hastly got.
There they alight in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a *tide*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

As when two barkes, this caried with the *tide*,
That with the wind, contrary courses sew,
If wind and *tide* doe change, their courses change anew.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 9.

As when strong winides with *tydes* repugnant mette,
One way the sea, the waues another go,
These ships vpon the furrow'de ocean no
Make different tracts.—*May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. iii.

And now the top of hills as rocks appear;
With clamor thence the rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious *tyde*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

They that are *tyded* down the stream of loosenesse, have much the advantage of those that follow goodnesse.
Feltham, pt. ii. Res. 8.

By *tides* I mean flowings and ebbings of the sea, on or off from any coast. Which property of the sea seems to be universal, though not regularly alike on all coasts, neither as to time nor the height of the water.
Dampier. Voyages. Of Tides & Currents.

His heart impetuous in his bosom boil'd
And, justled by two *tides* of equal sway,
Stood, for a while, suspended in his way.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and, rudely thrown ashore,
Lie impotent, nor can themselves restore.
Id. Persius, Sat. 6.

Arica. Fortune seems weary grown of Aurenge-Zebe,
While to her new made favourite, Morat,
Her lavish hand is wastfully profuse;
With flame and flowing humour *tided* in
Born on a swelling current smooth beneath him.
Id. Aurenge-Zebe, Act iii.

TIDINGS. Dut. *Tydinghe*; A. S. *Tid-an*, to come, to come to, to come to pass, to happen.

Any thing happening, or that has happened; a tale, story, narrative of such things; news.

Souer was emperour thilke tyme at Rome,
So that the *tydinges* sone to hym come,
That the kyng of Breteyne with oute eyr was ded.
R. Gloucester, p. 75.

His moder was Sibriht sister, that was a fole kyng.
That Brittik was dede him com *tidhing*.—*R. Brunne*, p. 14.

Of Ingland & of Flandres brouht men him *tihing*,
How kyng Harald chaced his moder of lond.—*Id.* p. 53.

This constable doth fetch come a messager,
And wrote unto his king that eleped was Alle,
How that this blisful *tiding* is befalle,
And other *tidings* spedeful for to say.
He hath the lettre, and forth he goth his way.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5145.

And Jason tolde hym the *tidynges*,
Why he was come, and faire hym pralde
To hast his tyme.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Jesus perceyuyng that the father of the mayde was muche amased with this *tydynges*, coforted hym, saying: Feare not, onely haue faythe and trust that the mayde shal be whole, and she shall be whole.—*Udal. Mathew*, c. 9.

——— What bestide
Of sorrow and dejection and despair
Our frailty can sustain, thy *tidings* bring,
Departure from this happy place.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

"Grieve't thou for me, or for my martial hand?
Or some sad *tidings* from our native land?
Our fathers live (our first, most tender care)
Thy good Menestius breathes the vital air,
And hoary Peleus yet extends his days;
Pleas'd in their age to hear their children's praise."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

——— When presumptuous Spain
Baptiz'd her fleet invincible in vain;
Her gloomy monarch, doubtful and resign'd
To every pang that racks an anxious mind,
Ask'd of the waves, that broke upon his coast,
What *tidings?* and the surge replied—"All lost!"
Cowper. Expostulation.

TIDY. From A. S. *Tid*, time or season; Dut. *Tydelich. Tidlic*, seasonable, in good time; and as in Wiclif, *tideful*. See TIDE.

Timely, seasonable; suited, prepared, dressed for the season; ready, in due order, orderly, neat.

Tid, in the North, (Grose,) is—lively, sprightly; and *tidy*, small. The Glossary to G. Douglas says—handy, adroit; and in these applications Doll Tearsheet may be intended to use the word.

A *tid-bit* is yet common in speech for—a delicate little bit.

As eedes that ben sowen, and mowe suffre wyntres
Aren *tydyor* and tower (tougher).
Piers Ploukman, p. 211.

If weather be fair, and *tidy*, thy grain
Make speedily carriage, for fear of a rain.
Tusser. August's Husbandry.

——— What a hap had I,
And what a *tydie* fortune, when my fate
Flung me upon this bear-whelp! here she comes.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman's Prize, Act iv. sc. 1.

Mer. Good night, well go thy wayes, thou art the *tydiest* witt all this day I think above ground, and yet thy end for all this mutt be mutty.—*Id. The Coxcomb*, Act ii.

Dol. And thou followd'st him like a church, thou whorson little *tydie* Bartholomew bore pigge.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4.

Whenever by yon barley mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass.—*Gay*, Past. 5

TIE, *v.* } A. S. *Tian*, *tigan*, vincere, ligare, to bind;—by
TYE, *v.* } enfolding one plant or flexible
TIE, *n.* } material round another, and pull-
TY'ING, *n.* } ing it till it holds fast:—then, generally, *To Tie* is,—

To bind fast, to hold or keep fast; to fasten; to join or conjoin, to unite; to knit, to constrain, to restrain; to bind or oblige.

Tyght, (qv.)—is the past part. and so used by Spenser.

And to take trespassours, and *tyen* hem faste.
Piers Ploukman, p. 17.

Go ye into the castel that is agens you and anoon as ye entren there ye schulen fynde a colt *tied* on which no man hath sette yet, untie ye and bringe him.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 11.

To seie howe seche a man hath good
Who so that reasone understoode
It is unproperlieke sayde:
That good hath hym, and halt him *taide*
That he ne gladdeth nought withall,
But is unto his good a thrall.
Gower. Con. A.

And if he could not come at Cicero, he advised him to *tie* the letter to the thong of a jaueling, & so to throw it into his camp.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 138.

For if the heades ouercome, then lay they mere weight on their backes & make their yuke sorer and *tye* them shorter. *Tyndall. Worker* p. 119.

Then they *tie* the plates vnto the said thongs, with other small and slender thongs drawen through the holes aforesayd, and in the vpper part, on each side thereof, they fasten one small doubled thong vnto another, that the plates may firmely be knit together.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 62.

His hideous tayle then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thyes
Of his fouth-fomy steed, whose courage stout
Striving to loose the knott that fast him *tyes*,
Himselfe in streighter bandes too rash implyes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11

Diocle. Which requires yet
A retribution from me, Artemia,
Tied by a father's care, how to bestow
A jewel, of all things to me most precious.
Massinger. The Virgin Martyr, Act i.

Hymen, the *tier* of hearts already *tied*.
P. Fletcher. An Hymn. On the Marriage, &c.

And if they would confine th' interminable,
And *tie* him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Here then is utile, honestum, and necessarium, to *tye* bishops in duty to kings, and a threefold cord is not easily broken.—*Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted*, Ep. Ded. § 3.

——— One that by suggestion
Ty'de all the kingdome.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act iv. sc. 2.

For, as I think, there was never man yet hop'd for
Either constancie, or secrecie, from a woman,
Unless it were an ass ordain'd for sufferance;
Nor to contract with such can be a *task*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wild Goose Chace, Act ii. sc. 1.

The Patriarchs had a religious care to recall the propinquity which was dividing and separating too fast; and as it were, to bind it by the *tie* of marriage, and recall it when it was flying away.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tie*,
With which he drew him forth, even his own despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

And all around were nuptial bands, the *ties*,
Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in hast, conclude in pretences.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

Whether the natural cause of these ideas, as well as of that regular dancing of his fingers, be the motion of his animal spirits, I will not determine, how probable soever, by this instance, it appears to be so: but this may help us a little to conceive of intellectual habits, and of the *tying* together of ideas.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 33.

Our people eagerly seized these glittering habits, and put them on over their own dirty trowsers and jackets, not forgetting at the same time the *tye* or hag-wig and laced hat, which were generally found with the cloaths.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 6.

The Indians saw him stripped and *tied* up to the rigging with a fixed attention, waiting in silent suspense for the event.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 10.

One of those boys, who loved to play with his companions, observed that, by *tying* a string from the handle of the valve which opened this communication to another part of the machine, the valve would open and shut without his assistance, and leave him at liberty to divert himself with his play-fellows.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 1.

Even they who profess a high regard to morals, and in some instances appear to feel it, have too commonly no feeling at all of the strongest moral *tie* which can be, that which binds us to our Maker.—*Seeker*, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

A pragmatical pleader, as soon as he has thrown a *tie-wig* over his toupee, [is equalled] to a Coke or a Littleton.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 40.

TIER. Fr. *Tiere, tieire.* Rank, place, order, &c. (Roquefort.) Dut. *Tuyer*, series longa rerum connexarum, (Kilian;) a long row or rank of things fastened or *tied* together; Dut. *Tuyer*, from the verb *Tuy-eren*, to tie. Generally,—

A row, a rank, a line.

——— For in view
Stood ranks of seraphim another row
In posture to displode thir second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

Their pots [are] some higher in a *tire* then others, ouse drawn upon an equal line.—*Butter. Worthies. Kent.*

They bring nothing else but jars of wine, and they stow one *tier* on the top of another so artificially, that we could hardly do the like without breaking them.
Dampier. Voyages, an 1685.

There run a cross the outlayers two *tire* of beams for the gaolers to sit on, on each side the vessel.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1686.

A succession of crops [of the teeth] is provided, and provided from the beginning: a second *tier* being originally formed beneath the first, which do not come into use till several years afterwards.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 14.

TIERCE. Fr. *Tiers.* See TERCE.

TIFF, *n.* A drink; perhaps corrupted from *tip*, i.e. *tipple, tip, tiph, tiff.*

——— As the conduits ran
With claret at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with single *tiff*.
For John, I hope, is crown'd.—*Corbet. On John Dawson.*

Your next is money, which I promise,
Full fifty pounds, alas! the sum is;
That too shall quickly follow, if
It can be rais'd from strong or *tiff*.
Brome. The Answer to his University Friend.

But I, whom griping Penury surrounds,
And Hunger, sure attendant upon Want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff*,
(Wretched repast!) my measure coppe sustain.
J. Philips. The Splendid Shilling.

TIFF, *v.* Fr. *Tifer, etifer*, to deck, prank, trick, trim, adorn. Of uncertain etymology. See *Menage.*

To deck, or decorate.

When she sets down to her toilet unnumbered treasures one at once. What opes the treasures? why the maid, with her hands, put with her choice of *tiffing* out her mistress in a killing attire.—*Scorrk. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. c. 5.

Is the miss under a force when she culls among her trinkets with curious toil to *tiff* herself out in the most engaging manner, or teazes papa for money to buy a new fashioned silk?—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 26.

TIFFANY. The thinnest and softest of silks, (says Skinner,) from the Fr. *Tiffer*, (see TIFF,) to adorn; because silk is suited for shew and ornament.

Her snowy breasts their whiteness did display
Thorough the thinne Sidonian *tiffany*
Wrought, and extended by the curious hand
Of Egypts workemen.—*Virg. Lucrec. Phaeraim*, b. x.

And surely she [a woman in Coos named Pamphila] is not to be defrauded of her due honour and praise, for the invention of that fine silke, *tiffanie*, sarcenet, and cypres, which instead of apparell to cover and hide, allow women naked through them.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 22.

TIGER. } Fr. *Tigre*; It. and Sp. *Tigre*;
TIGRESS. } Lat. *Tigris.* The animal, as well
TIGRISH. } as the river, are said to be so named from their swiftness. *Tigris*, "in the Median's language, betokeneth a *shaft*," (*sagittam.*) —*Holland. Plinie*, b. vi. c. 87.

That ther n'is *tigre*, ne no cruel beast,
That doeth other in wood, or in forest,
That n'olde han wept, if that he wepen coude,
For sorwe of hire, she shright alway so loude.
Chaucer. The Squiere Tale, v. 10,733.

Some parte thei shopen in to bestes,
Some parte thei shopen in to foules,
To beres, *tygres*, apes, oules. *Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.
Sidney. Astroph. & Stella.

Tygres are bred in Hircania and India: this beast is most dreadful for incomparable swiftnesse, and most of all it is in the taking of her young: for her litter (where of there is a great number) by the hunters is stolne and carried away at once, upon a most swift horse for the purpose. Yong in vsit to espie when the dam is abroad; and shifteth this bootie from one fresh horse to another, riding away upon the spurre as hard as they can. But when the *tygrise* commeth and finds her nest and den emptie (for the male *tigre* hath no care nor regard at all for the young) she runnes on end after her young ones, and followeth those that carried them away, by the sent of their horse footing.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 18.

Then as a *tyger*, who by chance hath spi'd
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chase his ground
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both
Grip't in each paw. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

TIGHT. } From the Ger. *Dicht*, and
TIGHTLY. } that from the Lat. *Tectum*,
TIGHTNESS. } (Skinner.) *Tight* is used, by
TIGHTEN, *v.* } Spenser, as the regular past part. of *tie*, (qv.); and Tooke forms it thus,—*Tied, ti'd, tight.* Beaum. & Fletch. write *tith*, (qv.) fast or fixed; close, strict, compressed, compact; compressed into form or shape; opposed to—loose, slovenly, lazy;—neat, brisk, handy, active.

In this synod there was great stir to restore the abandoned doctrines again, and especially those of the mass; yet some few learned and good men of the reformation here shewed themselves, that *tightly* disputed these opinions with them.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Mary I.* (1553.) c. 4.

As some *tight* vessel that holds out against wind and water, so did Ruth against all the powers of a mother's persuasions.—*Bp. Holt. Naomi & Ruth.*

Pen. I left him in a cellar,
Where he has paid me *titely*, paid me home mistriss.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act v. sc. 2.

But my dear Jewstrump, for thou art but my instrument, I am the plaiter, and when we have cozen'd 'em most *titely*, thou shalt steal away the inn keeper's daughter.
Id. The Fair Maid of the Inn, Act ii.

While they are among the English they wear good cloaths, and take delight to go neat and *tight*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

Know, that whenever I think fit
To tame thee with the galling bit,
Just where I please, with *tightest* rein,
I'll urge thee round the dusty plain.
Fawkes. Anacreon, Ode 59.

The remaining part of their dress consists of a pair of *tight* trowsers, or long breeches, of leather, reaching down to the calf of the leg.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 7.

Placed so *tightly*, as to squeeze myself in half my natural dimensions; and i sweated myself every day between two feather beds till I was ready to faint.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 68.

TIKE. See TICK. And see TYKE.

As wide as the worlde is, wonyeth ther none
Bote under tribut and taillage, as *tikes* and cheorles.
Piers Ploukman, p. 368.

TILE, *n.* } Fr. *Tuile*; It. *Tegola*; Sp. *Teja*,
TILE, *v.* } *tegilla*; Lat. *Tegula*, from *teg-ere*,
TILER. } to cover. In Dut. also, *Teghel*,
TILING, *n.* } *tichel*; A. S. *Tig-el.*

A cover: applied to separate pieces (*tile-shards*, as Holland calls them.) of baked or dried clay or earth, &c. used for covering houses.

And yet, God wot, unneth the fundament
Parfourned is, and the cost parevement
Nis not a *tile* yet within our wones.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7685.

The head of all was Walter Tyler, and he was in dede a *tyler* of houses, an vnciuciious person.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 381.

In the kingdome of Canga, as we call it, falleth so much snow, that the houses being buried in it, the inhabitants keepe with dooes reciaime months of the yeere, hauing no way to come fourth except they breake vp the *tiles*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 62.

They climed vp vpon the house top, & looeing the *tiles* of the house, they leet downe yt bed with the sicke man through a hole with chordes, before the feete of Jesus.
Udal. Mathew, c. 9.

They went vp on the toppe of the house, & let him downe through the *tylinge*, bed & al, in the middest before Jesus.
Bible, 1551. *Luke*, c. 5.

To trust to rotten boughes
the dalnger well is scene:
To trende the *tyled* trap vnwares
hath always perill beene.
Turberville. Dispraise of Women, &c.

There's an old woman that's now grown to marble,
Dri'd in this brick hill, and she stis i' th' chimnie,
Which is but three *tiles* tals'd like a house of cards.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act iii.

Cinyra, the sonne of Agriopa, deuised *tiling* and slating of houses first.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

The Greekes after they have well rammed a floore which they meanne to pave, lay therupon a pavement of rubbish, or else broken *tilesherds*.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxvi. c. 25.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face;
In cut and dye so like a *tile*,
A sudden view it would beguile.—*Hudibras*, pt i.

Near four thousand inhabitants, of which a thousand are supposed to live in the city of San Ignatio de Agaua, where the governor generally resides, and where the houses are represented as considerable, being built with stone and timber, and covered with *tiles*, a very uncommon fabric for these warm climates and savage countries.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 6.

TILL. A. S. *Til*, which (Tooke thinks) is formed by the coalescence of the two A. S. words *Tel-wile*; i. e. *to* and *while*, i. e. *time.* From morn *till* night, is no more than—"From morn to time night:" but even in our oldest writers, *till* is applied to place as well as time; as, "he fled *till* Ireland," "they gon *til* Athenes;" and is used, as

in other cases, as equivalent to *to*—" He spake *to* the chevalree;" "turned *til* a bere;" Wielif uses the strong pleonasm *tilto* (i.e. to while to,) and *til into*. *To while*, may be the words of which *till* is compounded; and time included in it, may have been lost sight of; and, thus, the whole word used as equivalent to one of its parts only. In vulgar speech this usage is now not rare; as, "I sent *tull* him."

To while or time.

He bigan to speke *tille* alle the chiualrie.—*R. Brunne*, p. 2.

The fled out of Wales away *tille* Ireland.—*Id.* p. 3.

Whan our company wist of trewe certeyn,
Tille gow thei had me hie, lika knyght & sueyn,
Thus bodworid to telle, vu to the trens is hete.—*Id.* p. 275.

Tille the was he so hard out his pes. dul thum deme,
But sone afterward sum gan him queme.—*Id.* p. 280.

Weppyg and wailinge. *tyl* ich was a sleye.
Piers Ploughman, p. 81.

Treuly I say to thee thou schalt not go out fro thennes *till* thou yelde the laste farthing.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 5.

Verelye I saye vnto thee: Thou shalte not come oute thence *till* thou haue payed the vtmost farthynge.
Bible, 1551. *Ib*

It was set for trespassyng *tilto* the seed come to whom he hadde maad biheest.—*Wielif. Galatians*, c. 3.

The law was added because of trisspassion *tyle* the sede came to which the promese was made.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And Poul biheelde into the counseil and seide, britheren I with al good conseience haue lyued biforc God *til into* this dai.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 23.

I wolde not tellen eke how they all gon,
Home *til* Athenes when the play is don.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2966.

Ther saw I how woful Calistope,
Whan that Diane agreved was with here,
Was turned from a woman *til* a bere,
And after was she made the lodestere.—*Id. Ib.* v. 2058.

Thy mans forme shall be lassed,
Tyll seuen yere ben ouer passed,
And in the likenes of a beste
Of gras shall be thy roiall feaste.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. j.

So strange thy outery, and thy words so strange
Thou interposest, that my sudden hand
Prevented spares to tell thee yet by deeds
What it intends; *till* first I know of thee
What thing thou art, thus double form'd, and why
In this infernal vaile first met thou call'st
Me father, and that fantasm call'st my son?
I know thee not, nor ever saw ill now
Sight more detestable then him and thee.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Powers act but weakly and irregularly, *till* they are heightened and perfected by their habits.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

The notice which you haue been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed, *till* I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; *till* I am solitary, and cannot impart it; *till* I am known, and do not want it.—*Johnson to Lord Chesterfield.*

TILL, *v.* TILLABLE. TILLAGE. TILLER. TILLING, *n.* TILMAN. TILTH.

A. S. *Til-ian, tyl-ean*, to travel, to labour, to *toil*, (Sommer.) Dut. *Tuylen, teulen*, colere terram, *tillen*, levare.
Tooke considers the primitive meaning of the A. S. verb to be *tollere*, to lift up, to raise, to turn over. (See *Diversions of Purley*, b. ii. pp. 69, 180); he produces the three last quotations from *Piers Ploughman*. And see TELL.) In R. Gloucester, *tilleth* is,—moveth, goeth, travelleth, proceeedeth.

To *till* the earth is,—to raise, lift, turn it (sc. with the plough, spade, &c.); and thus to cultivate it. In Gower, the craft of plough *tilling* is—the craft of lifting up, turning the earth with the plough.

Tilth,—any manner of operation, which *tilleth* or turneth up, or raiseth the earth; also applied to the land when *tilled*.

To till a store,—to set it up, to raise it; to set a *toil*. See TOIL.

Tiller of a boat or other vessel (gubernaculum),—a mobilitate, (Skinner.)

Till or *tiller* of a shop (for the money),—a moveable drawer, easily *lifted* or carried away.

From Douere in to Chestre *tilleth* Watlingestreete,
From south est in to north west, and thi is sum del greete.
The ferthe is mest of alle, that *tilleth* from Tottenaie,
From the on ende Cornewaylie anon to Catenayes.
R. Gloucester, p. 6.

Lond heo fonde God y now to *tilie*, and alle God.
R. Gloucester, p. 21.

The leome, that *tylde* westward.—*Id.* p. 152.

As taylours and tanoiers. and *tyllers* of erthe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 11.

That leel land *tylynge* meo. leelechie by swynken.
Id. p. 155.

Many wynter men lyued, and no meie no *tiliden*,
Id. Pass. 15. fol. 72.

Turned vpsidowne, and ouer *till* the rote.
Id. Pass. 21. fol. 112.

And ouer *till* al his truth.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 113.

To wenden as wyde as the worlde were
To *tulien* the erthe with tonge.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 176.

For the erthe that dryuklih reine ofte conuynge on it & tryuglih forth conuenable erbe to hem of whiche it is *tilid* takith blessyng of God.—*Wielif. Ebrewis*, c. 6.

I am a verrei vyne and my fadir is an erthe *tiliere*.
Id. Jon, c. 15.

And the erthe *tylleris* token hise servountis, & tiel becten the ton, thei slowen an other, and stonyden an other.
Id. Matthew c. 21.

And the same Salomon sayth, that 'he that travailleth and beseich him to *tillen* his land, shal ete bred: but he that is idel, and esteth him to no besinesse no occupation, shal faile into poverte, and die for hunger.'
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

For he (Saturnus) fonde of his owne wit
The first crafte of plough *tillinge*,
Of eryinge, and of corne sowynge,
And howe men shulde set vines,
And of the grapes make wines.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For the prelates nowe, as men seyne,
Forslouthen that thei shuld *tille*.—*Id. Ib.*

So that the *tilthe* is nigh forlorne,
Whiche Christ sewe first his owne honde.—*Id. Ib.*

Yt *tylynge* of the erth was spared or put of for yt yere;
& there after ensued greet hinger.—*Fabyan. Chron.* c. 224.

The *tillable* fields are in some places so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 19.

But yf he continue in his frowarde counterfeiting, let hym feare, leste he suffer the lyke of God, that wyll reuenge it, that the vnfruytful tree aufreth of the *tylleman*.
Udal. Mathew, c. 7.

And if his wife surouineth him, her they burne quicke, because (say they) she shall accompany her husband in his *tilthe* and husbandry, when he is come into a new world.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 55.

They determyned to make prouysion of all thynges meete for their voyage: as namely in lynge of all the cortes and carynge beastes they could come by, in employing al their grounded to *tylinge*, to the entent to furnyshe theim selues abundantly with corne in their iourneye.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 3.

When they came once to be fixed in the land of promise, their angelicall sustenance ceased: they then must purvey for their own food, and either *till*, or finish.
Bp. Hall. The Invisible World, b. i. § 8.

But for what cause I cannot tell
He cannot pipe nor sing:
Nor knows he how to dagge a well,
Nor neatly dress a spring,
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*.
Browne. Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 2.

In one place he [good steward] layeth up the instruments and tools for *tillage* and husbandry, and in another part from the rest, he bestoweth weapons, armour, and furniture for the wars.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 111.

The monarch's daughter there (so Jove ordain'd)
He won and flourish'd where Adastus reign'd;
There, rich in fortune's gifts, his acres *till'd*,
Behold his vines their liquid harvest yield,
And numerous flocks that whiten'd all the field.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

——— Each grain and seed, consum'd in earth,
Raises its store, and multiplies its birth,
And from the handful, which the *tiller* sows,
The labour'd fields rejoice, and future harvest flows.
Prior. Solomon, b. i.

But search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love-epistles bind!
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

The very ground you cultivate, affords much instruction. Without proper *tillage* you know it will bear nothing; and the more it is cultivated, the more it will produce.
Gilpin, vol. i. Ser 20.

Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense
To every man his modicum of sense,
And conversation in its better part
May be esteem'd a gift, and not an art,
Yet much depends, as in the *tiller's* toil,
On culture, and the sowing of the soil.
Cowper. Conversation.

This afternoon, we set up the armourer's forge, to repair the traces of the *tiller* which had been broken.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

O'er the rough *tilth* he cast his eyes around,
And soon the plough of adamant he found,
And yokes of brass.
Pawkes. Appollonius Rhodius. Argon, b. iv.

TILT, *v.* } *Tilled, tild, tilt*, past part. of the TILT, *n.* } verb *Tilion*, to raise, to lift up. See *Tooke.*

The *raised* cover of a boat or wagon.

To *tilt* a vessell, (properly,) to *till* it, is—to raise it, (Skinner, and Tooke.)

To run at *tilt*—(*hastis ludere*,) Minshew derives from the Dut. *Tillen*, levare, loco movere, or from the verb to *tell*, because all the strokes are *told* or numbered, (See TELL.)—Each (says Skinner) too forced: and he prefers the A. S. *Tealtrian*, to totter, to nod, from the motion of the combatants in their saddles, while engaged.

To run at *tilt* is perhaps merely, (*hastis elevatis*,) with spears *tilted* or upraised; for so the combatants entered the field:—(met.) with the force or speed of a combatant at *tilt*.

To ride *tilting*, is—to ride surging, rising as the waves rise.

Here graued is a good and godly wight,
That yeelded hath hir cynders to the soyle,
Who ran hir race in vertues *tilt* aright,
And neuer let Fortunes hande the foyle.
Turberville. An Epitaph on Dame Elyt. Arundle.

At a *tilting* in Iberia, where I was born, dedicated to the memory of the queen Andromaine's marriage, a novice in arms, amongst others, I ran in a pastoral skew against the Corinthian knights.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Being on shore we made a *tilt* with our oares and sayle
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 34.

Besides those rode tideboats, *tiltboats*, and barges, which either carrie passengers, or bring necessarie prouision from all quarters of Oxfordshire, &c.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 11.

——— Down rushit the rain
Impetuous, and continu'd till the earth
No more was seen; the floating vessel swum
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o're the waves, all dwellings else
Flood overwhelmd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water rould.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

Py. By th' mass 'twas soft and sweet,
Some bloods would bound now,
And run a *tilt*.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Island Princess*, Act iv.

But there was one call'd Jaques, a poor butler,
One that might well content a single woman.
Soph. And he should *tilt* her.
Id. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 3.

It fortun'd, whylest they were thus ill beset,
Sir Artegall into the *tilt-yard* came,
With Bragadochio, whom he lately met
Upon the way with that his snowy dame.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

The beast, when she is so hard pursued that she cannot escape, turns about and comes full *tilt* at the canoe.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

Plac'd on the mast (the last recourse of life)
With winds and waves I held unequal strife;
For nine long days the billows *tilting* o'er,
The tenth soft waftz me to Thespriela's shore.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

The deceiver then that is to be observed in liberality seems to consist in its being performed with such cheerfulness:—that may slow good nature and benevolence overflowed, and (that they) do not, as in some men run upon the *tilt*, and taste of the sediments of a grutching uncommunicative disposition.—*Spectator*, No. 292.

For joyfully he left the shore,
And in a *tilt boat* home return'd.—*Cooper. Ver-Vert*, c. 4.

One of them hoisted a sail which did not seem to reach more than six feet above the gunwale of the boat, and which, upon the falling of a slight shower, was taken down and converted into an awning or *tilt*.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 7.

TIMBER. } Dut. *Timmer, timmeren*; Ger. TIMBERED. } *Zimmer, zimmeren*; Sw. *Timmer, timra*; A. S. *Timbre, timbrian*, to build, to construct.

Timber-trees,—trees supplying wood for building; the thick stem or trunk.

A well-*timbered* man,—a well-built and strongly formed man, with strong limbs.

When the Danes were out, that *timbrid* him his tene,
Lyndeseie he destroied quite alle bidene.
R. Brunne, p. 45.

For toke they on triveliche. they *tymbrid* oat so heya
Nothi boubten hem burgages. be se fil certayn.
Piers Ploughman, p. 42

——— I trow that he be went
For *timbre*, ther our abbot hath him sent.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3665.

And when the elfee was a slepe
A wilfie fyre in to the depe
Thel caste amonge the *tymber* werke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Okes there are as faire, straight, tall, and as good *timber* as any can be, and also great store, and in some places very great.—*Hacklust. Voyages*, vol iii. p. 273.

But specially it is very commodius and profitable for the defence of cities, because that the stone work withstandeth the fier, and the *timberwarke* the battell ram.
G. Ledige. Cæsar, fol. 191.

For as in these our houses are commonlie strong and well *timbred*, so that in manie places there are not above foure, six, or nine inches betweene stud and stud.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 12.

It was provided in the first of Queen Elizabeth, that no *timber-trees* of oak, beech, and ash (where beech deservedly is made second), being one foot square at the stub, and growing within fourteen miles of the sea, or any navigable river, should be converted to coal or fewel.
Fuller. Worthies. Buckinghamshire.

Clean. How he talks,
How gloriously.
Cal. A goodly *timber'd* fellow,
Valiant no doubt.
Cle. If valour dwell in vaunting.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act i.

(What have you sworn?) that Lisander
Was a fine *timber'd* gentleman, and active.
Id. The Lover's Progress, Act v.

The best body is but a cottage; if newer, and better *timbred*; yet such as age will equally impaire, and make thus tight, and ruinous; or, before that, perhaps casualty of fire or tempest, or violence of an enemy.
Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, § 110.

About a hundred yards from the fort on the bay by the sea, there is a low *timbered* house, where the governour abides all the day time.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

The necessary iron-work was in great forwardness; and the *timbers* and planks (which, though not the most requisite performances of the sawyer's art, were yet sufficient for the purpose) were all prepared.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 3.

Here (New Zealand) are forests of vast extent, full of the straitest, the cleanest, and the largest *timber-trees* that we had ever seen; their size, their grain, and apparent durability, render them fit for any kind of building, and indeed for every other purpose except masts.—*Cook. First Voy.* b. ii. c. 8.

TI'MBREL, } Perhaps *timborel*, or *tamborell*.
TI'MBRELLED. } See TAMBOUR, and *Skinner*.

Timbre, timberlere, which Lye and Tyrwhitt think are from the A.S. *Tumbere*, a tumbler, a dancer, may be merely *tambour*. *Tambours* or *tamborines* are still beaten, cast, and caught, as described in the quotations.

There was many a *timbestre*
And sailours that I dare well swere
Yeothe her craft full fetisly
The *timbres* up full suttilly
Thei casten, and heut hem full oft
Upon a finger faire and soft
That thei ne failed never mo.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*
Where as she passeth by the streate,
There was full many a *tymbre* beat,
And many a maide carolende.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.
Shewing vs a neales skinne, and another thing made like a *timbrell*, which he did heat vpon with a sticke, making a noise like a small drumme.
Hocklust. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 100.

And, them before, the fry of children yong
Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play,
And to the maydens sownding *tymbrels* song
In well attuned notes a joyous lay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Field, town, and city with his name do ring;
The tender virgins to their *timbrels* sing
Ditties of him.
Drayton. David & Goliah.
Nought but profoundest hell can be his shroud;
In vain with *timbrel'd* anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

I saw thee in my dream, as now I see,
With all thy marks of awful majesty:
The glorious train that compass'd thee around;
And heard the hollow *timbrel's* holy sound.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

TIME, *n.*
TIME, *v.*
TI'MEFUL.
TI'MELESS.
TI'MELESSLY.
TI'MELY, *adj.*
TI'MELY, *ad.*
TI'MING, *n.*
TI'MOUS.

Dan. *Time*; Sw. *Tima*; A. S. *Tima*; Fr. *Temps*, from the Lat. *Tempus*, (Skinner.) It admits at least of conjecture, that *time* may be from the A.S. verb, *Tyn-an*, to bear or bring forth, to *teem*. A woman's *time* is yet used emphatically for the period of travail or labour.

(See SEASON.) See TEMPORAL, for the supposed etymology of *tempus*; and see the quotations below from Locke and Gillies, for their explanation of *time*.

Timely,—seasonable, in good season, early.

Fro the beginnyng of the world, to the *tyme* that now is,
Sene ages ther habbeth y be, as sene *tyme* y wys.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

Kent hii wonde *tymelyche*, and Balred the kyng
Fleo ouer Temese, and byleuede ys owe thyug.—*Id.* p. 258.

Inor & Ini ost dide he tham chace.
In his *tyme* to rise had thei neuer grace.—*R. Brunne*, p. 6.

Suffre ye hem bothe wexe tuo reuyne *tyme*: and in fome of rye corn I schal seyn to the repers, first gadere ye togidre the taris and bynde hem togidre in knyeches to be brent; but gedre ye whete into my barne.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

But he sayde, nay, lest while he go about to wede out the tares, ye plucke vp also with them the wheate by the rootes: let both grow together till haruest come, and in *tyme* of haruest. I wyll saye to the reapers, gather ye first the tares, and bind them in sheues to be burnt: but gather the wheate into my barne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Tho gan she wondren more than before
A thousand fold, and downe her eyen cast;
For never sith the *time* that she was bore,
To knowen thing desired she so fast.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

My good sonne and thou therfore
Beware, and leue thy wicke speche,
Wherof hath fallen oft wreche
To many a man before this *time*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Of all my life in to nowe,
Als forthth as I can understonde,
Yet toke I neuer slepe on bonde,
What it was *tyme* for to wake.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

And thus as *tymeliche* as I maie
Full oftte, when it is brode date,
I take of all these other leue,
And go my wey.
Id. Ib.

Father, I thanke thee beecause thou hast hearde my desire, not beecause that it is an vncouth or a *timeduryng* thyng to me: for I know that forasmuche as thy will and myne is one, thou doest alway heare me, if I aske any thing of thee.—*Udal. John*, c. 11.

And the cause why this yere we haue bene more combred with yee then at other times before, may be by reason of the easterly and southerly winds, which brought vs more *timely* thither now then we looked for.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 78.

Now as nature bringeth forth the *time* with motion, so wee by motion have learned how to diuide *time*, and by the smaller parts of *time*, both to measure the greater, and to know how long all things else endure.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 69.

There is surely no greater wisdome, than well to *time* the beginnings and onsets of things.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Delayes.*

——— His sword, deaths stamp,
Where it did marke, it tooke from face to foot:
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cryes.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 2.

And if this arch politician find in his pupils any remorse, any feeling or fear of God's future judgment, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any conditions: interrupting by his vigilant endeavours all offer of *timeful* return towards God, by laying those practicks of rugged poverty, and despised contempt in the narrow passage leading to his divine presence.
Raleigh. Hist. of the World, b. i. c. 6.

O wither'd *timeless* youth, are all thy promises,
The goodly growth of honors come to this?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act 5.

Cal. Yes, I do service for your sister here,
That brings my own poor child to *timeless* death.
Id. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i.

O fairest flow'r, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose fading *timelessly*,
Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst out-lasted
Bleak Winter's force that made thy blossoms dry.
Milton. On the Death of an Infant, &c.

Yet, whilest the fates afford me vitall breath,
I will it spend in speaking of thy praise,
And sing to thee until that *timelie* death
By heavens doome doo ende my earthlie daies.
Spenser. Ruines of Time.

And Brett with his men manfully endured their charge, till more English and Portuguezes coming *timely* in to their succour beat them back into the city.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1589.

Gov. Had the offence been thrown on you, 'tis certain
It had been in your power, and your discretion
To have turn'd it into mercy, and forgiven it,
And then it had shew'd a virtuous point of gratitude,
Timely, and nobly taken.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act v.

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists may be discovered, purged, or cut off.
Bacon.

This consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and mark'd by certain measures or epochs, is that, I think, which most properly we call *time*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 14.

O famous leader of the Belgian fleet,
Thy monument inscribe'd such praise shall wear,
As Varro *timely* flying once did meet
Because he did not of his Rome despair.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

But being withal very poetically given, he [Arthur Kelton] must forsooth write and publish his barbarismes in verse; whereby for rhime's sake, many material matters and the due *timing* of them are omitted, and so consequently rejected by historians and antiquaries.—*Wood. Athenæ Ox.* vol. i.

If, after this, a man will venture to do such an action which he knows to be thus forbidden by God: sure he contracts a greater guilt than he would do, by the omission of a duty, as to the *timing* of which no law of God hath determined him.—*Sharp*, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Our conception of *time* originates in that of motion; and particularly in those regular and equable motions carried on in the heavens, the parts of which, from their perfect similarity to each other, are correct measures of the continuous and successive quantity called *Time*, with which they are conceived to co-exist. *Time* therefore may be defined, The perceived number of successive movements.
Gillies. Aristotle's Ethics. Analysis, c. 2.

Their hearts were opened to instruction by music, and the powerful impression being well *timed*, produced in them a permanent reformation.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 20.

The Board, likewise, put into our possession the same watch, or *time-keeper*, which I had carried out in my last voyage, and had performed its part so well.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. i. c. 1.

TI'MID.
TIMI'DITY.
TI'MOROUS.
TI'MOROUSLY.
TI'MOROUSNESS.
TIMERO'SITY.

Fr. *Timide, timore*; It. *Timido, timoroso*; Sp. *Temedo, temeroso*; Lat. *Timidus, timor*; Gr. Δειμα, from δειδ-ειν, and this from δε-ειν, to bind; applied to that feeling of affright, which deprives of the power of speech; binds or holds fast the tongue. Gouverneur.

Fearful; afraid, affrighted; easily frightened; apprehensive of danger, or difficulty. See the quotation from Elyot.

With *timorous* herte, and trembling hand of drede,
Of cunning naked, bare of eloquence,
Unto the floure of porte in womanhede
I write.
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

Gosselynne and Contrade, nat leuynge so the matier, sent messangers vnto the queene of Germany, complaynynge theym vnto her of the vnstableynesse of her lorde and *timorousnesse*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 175.

Therfore he aunswereth sincerely of trueth, but yet *timorously* & very lowlye withall.—*Udal. John*, c. 21.

To this entent to animate the *timorous* and to strenghthe the weake.—*Joye. Expositions of Daniel*, c. 8.

Hardyenesse with *timerosite*, maketh magnanimitie, that is to say, valiant courage.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 21.

Timerosite, is as wel whan a man feareth suche thynges, as be not to be feared, as also whan he feareth thynges to be feared, more thanne nedeth.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 8.

This proceedeth from nothing else but extreme folly and timidity of heart.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 234.

His thoughts were low;
To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful; yet he plens'd the ear.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a heard
Of goats or *timorous* flock together throng'd
Drove them before him thunder-struck, pursu'd
With terrors and with furies to the bounds
And chrystal wall of heav'n.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

Such irregular austerities have been in all ages, of superstition the great instrument of Satan, by which his allusions became oracles, and religion was changed into superstition, and the fear of God into *timorousness*, and inquiry into scruple.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 6.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare!
Scar'd from the corn, and now to some lone seat
Retir'd.
Thomson. Autumn.

Though the consuming of men that corrupt the faith may provoke, may increase ill blood, &c. yet it must be done: and to decline it, when necessary, is a culpable moderation, a blameable *timidity*.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 147

Among the *timorous* kind the quaking hare
Profess'd neutrality, but would not swear.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

A few men, some of whom had never been concerned in business of this kind before, and most of whom put their hands for a long time to it faintly and *timorously*, were the instruments of it.—*Bolingbroke. To Sir William Windham.*

During our walk they had shaken off their first *timid* sense of our superiority, and were become familiar.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 8.

Think on th' insulting scorn, the conscious pangs,
The future mis'ries that await th' apostate;
So shall *timidity* assist thy reason,
And wisdom into virtue turn thy frailty.
Johnson. Irene, Act ii. sc. 1.

Timidity, though similar, [to pusillanimity,] is not so reprehensible; the term is chiefly used, where there is some apology, from sex, tender years, or feebleness of frame.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 1. § 8.

Not always tempt the distant deep,
Nor always *timorously* keep
Along the treach'rous shore.
Cowper. Horace, b. II. Ode 10.

Courage as well as *timorousness* may come by sympathy and imitation from the company wherewith men consort.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 31.

TIMONE'ER. It. *Timône*; Fr. *Timon*; Lat. *Temo*. "The beam, or draught-tree of a wagon, &c.; also, the staff, or handle (which we call the whip) of the rudder, or stern," (Cotgrave.) Whence It. *Timonière*,—
A steersman, a helmsman. The word has not gained currency, nor do we want it.

While e'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,
The helm th' attentive *timoniere* applies.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 2.

To guide the wayward course amid the gloom
The watchful pilots different posts assume:
Alberd and Redmond on the poop appear,
There to direct each guiding *timoneer*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 3.

TIN. } Dut. *Tea*; Ger. *Zinn*; Sw. *Tenn*;
TYNNER. } A.S. *Tin*; Fr. *Estain*; It. *Stagno*;
TYNNY. } Sp. *Estano*; Lat. *Stannum*. Wachter thinks that the metal and the name were transported at the same time from Britain: — but it was called by the Gr. Κασσιτερος, which (Lennep thinks) is from the verb κασσυειν, *juxta adnovere*, to move near or close to; and to have been given as a name to this metal, because by it, when melted, other harder metals may be joined (i.e. soldered) together. The quotations from Pliny and Plutarch shew how renowned *tin* was for its use in *soldering* other metals; and it is not improbable that it is an A. S. word, from the verb *Tyn-an*, claudere, to close, to shut; (to *tine*;) to fasten; and thus (perhaps) to solder.

Tho saw I stand on a pillere,
That was of *tinned* iron clere,
The Latine poete Virgile,
That hath bore ya long while
The fame of pius Eneas.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. III.

This white lead or *tinglasse*—hath been of long time in estimation, ever since the war of Troy, as witnesseth the Poet Homer, who calleth it Cassiteron.—This is certein, that two pieces of blank lead cannot possibly be sodered together without this *tinglasse*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 16.

There is a devise to *tin* pots, pans, and other peeces of brass so artificially with white lead or *tin-glasse* (an invention which came out of Erasmus) that hardly a man shall discerne them from a vessell of silver; and such leaded vessels are commonly called *Incoctilia*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 17.

The Cornish being a race of men, stout of stomack, mightie of bodie and limme, and that liued hardly in a barren country, and many of them could (for a need) like vnder ground, that were *tinners*.
Bacon. History of the Reigne of Hen. VII.

Great Neptune . . . . . enforcing through his shocks
Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand;
[sc. of Cornwal.]—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 1.

I cannot take my leave of these *tinners*, untill I have observed a strange practice of them, that once in seven or eight years they burn down (and that to their great profit) their own melting-houses.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

Like as *tin-solder* doth knit and rejoyne a cracke peece of brasse, in touching and taking hold of both sides and edges of the broken peeces, for that it agreeth and sorteth as well to the one as to the other, and suffereth them both alike.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 156.

The cast here [Achin in Sumatra] is neither of the same metal nor value with that at Tonquin; for that is copper, and this is lead or block *tin*, such as will bend about the finger.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

The water stunk a little after it had been a few days on board, but it afterwards turned sweet; and even when it was at the worst, the *tin* machine would, in a few hours, recover a whole cask.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. III. c. 6.

TINE. *n.* } *Tines* of horns: Skinner is at a
T'NED. } loss for the etymology. It may be from the A. S. *Tin-an*, vexare, irritare, (see To TEEN,) to vex, to trouble.

The sharp, piercing, scratching, tooth of a harrow, prong of a fork; any thing sharp, piercing, cutting.

The heads of saffron are raised in Julie, either with plough, raising, or *tined* hooke.
Hollandes. The Description of England, b. iii. c. 8.

Then came Piseus the Tyrrhene, and armed the stemme and beake head of the ship with sharpe *tines* and pikes of brasse.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

A rushie ground must be broken up and turned over & over with the broad spade: but if it be stoonie, it would be digged with a mattocke or two *tined-forkes*.
Id. Ib. b. xviii. c. 6.

TINE, *v.* } Goth. *Tandyan*; A. S. *Tend-an*;
TIND, *v.* } Dut. *Teen-en, tenen*; Ger. *Zunden*;
TY'NDER. } Sw. *Tænda*, accendere, incendere, to light, to kindle, to burn; — to *tine* or *tin* a candle; to light it. (Ray.) See TEEN.

To light, to kindle, to burn, to inflame, to enrage, to rage.

Tinder, (A. S. *Tender*,)—matter to kindle or make fire with, (Sonmer.)

Ne mê *teendith* not a lanterne and puttith it undir a bushel; but on a candilstik that it give light to alle that ben in the house.—*Wielif. Mat.* c. 5. & see *Luke*, c. 11.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vowd,
Whereover that on ground they mote him find;
False Archimago provokt their corage prowd,
And stryfull Atin in their stubborne mind
Doriog which time the eborle, through her so kind
And courteise use, conceiv'd affection bare,
And cast to love her in his brutish mind;
No love, but brutish love, that was so beastly *tind*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 7.

Thoce could he well direct and streight as line,
And bid them strike the marke which he had eyde:
Ne was their salve, ne was their medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so imby they did *tine*.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 11.

Or by collision of two bodies grinde
The air attrite to fire, as late the clouds
Jostling or pusht with winds rude in their shock
Tine the slant lightning, whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummie bark of fir or pine,
And seeds a comfortable heat from farr,
Which might supplie the sun.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

If anie souldier had beene found in the field without his flint and *tinder-box*, or had walked or gone vp and downe with his sword at his side, and not naked in his hand, for then vsed they light armour for the most part, he was terrible scourged.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 13.

There needeth no torch to light *tinder*, where a spark will do the deed.—*Fuller. Worthies. Pinlshire.*

Ash. Peace you *tinder-boxes*,
That only carry matter to make a flame,
Which will consume you.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brother, Act i.

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*
The cleven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

With what an hellish rage will they fly upon our guilty and timorous souls, in which there is so much *tinder* for their injected sparks of horror to take fire on.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

In one of them there was the stone they strike fire with, and *tinder* made of bark, but of what tree could not be distinguished.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 7.

Let us now reflect on the greatness of our works, for great I may call them compared to those *tinder* threads we have to work with.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. c. 3.

TING, *v.* } *Tinkle* is the same word as
TY'NGLE, *v.* } *Tingle*, by the mere change of
TY'NGLING. } *g* into *k*.
TINK. } Dut. *Tinghe, tanghen, tintelen*;
TY'NKLE, *v.* } Fr. *Tinter*; It. *Tintinnire*; Lat.
TY'NKLE, *n.* } *Tinnire*.
TY'NKLING, *n.* } To sound, or cause to sound,
TY'NKLER, or } —as metal stricken; to ring;
TY'NKER. } cause, or emit the sound of bells, when rung; to feel a tremulous, jarring sensation, like the ringing of metal, when stricken.

Tinkle — is applied to a less, a sharper and shorter sound.

Tinker,—so called either from the noise they make, upon something metallic, to announce their coming, or when at work. It is still pronounced *Tinkler*, in the North of England. See *Brockett*.

Thome the *tynker*, and tweye of his knawes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 106.

If I speke with tungis of men and of aungels and I haue not charite, I am maad as brass sownynge, or a cymbal *tynklynge*.—*Wielif. I Corynth.* c. 13.

Thoughe I spake wt the tonges of men and angels, & yet had no loue, I were euen as a sounding brasse: or as a *tikelynge* cymbal.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

When was this said, doun in an extasie,
Rauished in spirite, in a dreame she fell,
And by apparanunce herdis where she did lie,
Quilde the king *tinglyng* a siluer bell,
Which men might here fro beyen into hell.
Chaucer. The Tale of Crescide.

I will therefore repeat the principall matters but farre more modestly then he, least (as I sayd) I cause good and learned mens eares to *tingle* at his lend and vnseemely rimes.—*Hakluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 555.

When *tinkers* make, no more holes then they founde.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

As vnprofitable shall I bee, as brasse, that with his vayne sounde breaketh the ayer, or as a cymbal, that with his vnprofitable *tinklynge* troubleth the eares.
Udal. 1 *Corinthians*, c. 13.

Lieu. And now 'tis ev'n too true, I feel a pricking,
A pricking, a stunge pricking: how it *tingles*?
And as it were a stitch too.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 5.

Ten times at least in the Chronicles and Ezra, is the same word daily used; for cymbals; and the verbs of this root, is the same, where by God would expresse the *tingling* of the eares.—*Bp. Hall. The impossie of God.*

Short. Here is such a *tinkle* tanklings that we can ne're lie quiet, and sleep our prayers out.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money. Act v.

Estif. Sir, there's your treasure, sell it to a *tinker*
To mend old kettles, is this noble usage?
Id. Rule a wife and have a Wife, Act iv.

Let us learn from hence, to abstain from all such rash and horrid imprecations, which the ears of sober heathens would *tingle* at; but which are more unbecoming, and more heinous (as I fear, they are more familiar) in the mouths of Christians.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

I lov'd among the laureat grove to stray,
The paths were pleasant, and the prospect gay:
But now my genius sinks, and hardly knows
To make a couplet *tinkle* in the close.
Pomfret. An Epistle to Mr. Southerne.

Describe we next the nature of the bees,
Bestow'd by Jove for secret purposes;
When by the *tinkling* sound of timbrels led,
The king of heaven in Cretan caves they fed.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Tell me, my friend, from whence hadst thou the skill,
So nicely to distinguish good from ill?
Or by the sound to judge of gold and brass,
What piece is *tinker's* metal, what will pass?
Id. Persius, Sat. 5.

The scratching-stick with which the sext subdu'd
The *tingling* tumults of his boiling blood.
Secn'd, as he whirl'd it, the Chaldean rod
Or thyrsus, symbol of the Lydian god.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, b. v.

Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme;
Streams *tinkle* sweetly in poetic chime.
Cowper. Retirement.

Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech
Pursues the course, that Truth and Nature teach;
No longer labours merely to produce
The poup of sound, or *tinkle* without use.
Id. Conversation.

TINGE, *v.* } Fr. *Teindre, teinct, teincture*;
TINGE, *n.* } It. *Tignere, tinta, tintura*; Sp.
TY'NGENT. } *Tenir, tinta, tintura*; Lat. *Tingere, tinct-um*; Gr. Τεγγειν,
TINCT, or } *madefacere, humectare*, to wet;
TINT, *n.* } and, consequentially, to stain
TINCT, *n.* } or dye.
TY'NCTURE, *n.* } To stain, to dye; to dip into, to imbue with—a stain, or die, or colour; to colour; to give a hue or complexion; applied also (met.) to give a *tong* (qv.) or taste, or flavour; to imbue, to impregnate.

Their flesh were ouer is red as it were *tinged* with saffron, and so is their wooll after the same manner.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 7

The blew in black, the greene in gray, is *tinct*.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. November.

Why, Heav'n made beauty like herself, to view,
Not to be lock'd up in a smokey mew;
A rosy-*tincted* feature is heav'n's gold,
Which all men buy to touch, all to behold.
Dryden. K. John to Matilda.

Youth ought to be instructed betimes, and in the best things: for we hold those longest we take soonest: as the first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first receives.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Cornelius rich, some purple dy'd in grasine,
Whose *tincture* was not from one cockling tane,
Part woue of glittering gold, part scarlet dy,
As is th' Æzyptian vse of tapestry.
Mag. Lucon. Pharsalia, b. x.

Suspicion, full of eyes, and full of ears,
Doth, through the *tincture* of her own conceit,
See all things in the colours of her fears,
And truth itself must look like to deceit.
Daniel. Chor. in Philotas.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the *tincture* of reason.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

He [Plutarch] being deeply *tinctured*, as it were, with the enthusiasm of it, every thing which he took'd upon seem'd to him colour'd with it.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 724.

It is thus, says Dacier, that we lay a full colour, when the wool has taken the whole *tincture*, and drunk in as much of the dye as it can receive.—*Dryden. Juvenal* Ded.

There is constantly a chearful grey sky, just sufficient to screen the sun, and to mitigate the violence of its perpendicular rays, without obscuring the air, or *tinging* the day-light with an unpleasant or melancholy hue.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 5.

This wood by the *tincture* it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property.
Boyle.

What bright enamel! and what various dyes!
What lively *tints* delight our wonder'ing eyes!
Th' almighty painter glows in every line.
Somerville. To Lady Anne Coventry.

And hither Morpheus sent his kindest dreams,
Raising a world of gayer *tint* and grace;
O'er which were shadowy cast Elysian gleams,
That play'd, in waving lights, from place to place.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

I will endeavour to excel in a much more difficult way, in softenings and middle *tints*; and yet by these to form a manner so strong, as shall be sufficient for my own reputation, and for your service.
Bolingbroke. The Occasional Writer, No. 3.

March the 27th in the sealed weather-glass, when first put into water, the *tincted* spirit rested at 82 inches.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 147.

At about 2½ hours from the first solution of the salt, I found the *tincted* liquor to be in the midst between the freezing marks, whereof the one was at 5½ inches (at which height when the *tincture* rested, it would usually be some, though but a small frost abroad.—*Id. Ib.*

It would not be amiss to find also, by hiding sometimes one part of the prism, and sometimes another, and observing where the light or colour vanished thereupon, by which reflection and by which refraction each of the several places wherein the light rebounding from, or passing through, the prism, appeared either sincere or *tinctest*, was produced.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 727.

All are commonly nothing but only the effects of a melancholy fancy *tinctured* with religious fears, and flush'd with a natural enthusiasm.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. iii. c. 8.

When they want to produce a black colour, they mix the soot procured from an oily nut, called doceedoe, with the juice of the kokka, in different quantities, according to the proposed depth of the *tinge*.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 7.

It gives boldness and grandeur to plains and fens, *tinge* and colouring to clays and fallows.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 26.

It is, indeed, generally true, that the history of a mechanical art affords but insipid entertainment to a mind which is *tinctured* with the liberality of philosophy and the elegance of classical literature.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 135.

The melancholy man such dreams,
As brightest evidence, esteems;
Fain would he see some distant scene
Suggested by his restless spleen,
And fancy's telescope applies
With *tinctur'd* glass to cheat his eyes.—*Green. The Spleen.*

TINSEL, *n.* TINSEL, *adj.* TINSEL, *v.* } Skinner derives from Fr. *Estincelle*, a spark; *estinceller*, to sparkle, q.d. a sparkling or glittering stuff or silk.

A stuff or silk inwrought with silver, (i.e. glittering spangles of silver;) any thing sparkling or glittering:—*merely* sparkling or glittering, shining, showy, specious.

"*Tinsell* of seignorie," in *R. Brunne*—" fine robes, honour," (Hearne.)

"If him com any scathe *tinselle* of seignorie,
Tille gow it wille be wathe, leues alle this folie."
R. Brunne, p. 293.

"Yea this I know," added he, "that a great man's daughter (the Duke of Suffolk's daughter Jane, he means) receiving from Lady Mary, before she was queen, goodly apparel of *tynsel*, cloth of gold and velvet, laid on with parchment lace of gold, when she saw it, said, What shall I do with it?"—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Q. Mary*, an. 1558.

——He has no patience
Unless she light in's teeth, to look about him.
He guesses now, and chafes and frets like *tinsel*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 2.

Leop. Nor that thou seemst an honester man: for here
We have no trading with such *tinsel-stuff*:
To be an excellent thief, is all we aim at.
Id. Ib. Act ii. sc. 2.

There is more gold now than before, but it is more alloyed in the running, or so hidden in heaps of *tinsel*, that when men are best pleased, now adays they are most commonly cozened.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 4.

Oor mother [earth] ne'er gloried in her fruit,
Till by the sun clad in her *tinsel* suite.
Drayton. K. John to Matilda.

So have I mighty satisfaction found,
To see his *tinsel* reason on the ground:
To see the florid fool despis'd, and know it,
By some who scarce have words enough to show it.
Dryden. An Essay on Satire.

It was presumed that the gloom of equivocation, which spreads itself through the formal chapters of the one; and the glare of puerile declamation, that *tinsels* over the trite essays of the other, could hide their true end from the observation of those whose destruction they were conspiring.
Warburton. The Alliance, b i.

The world, no doubt, was well enough
To smooth the manners of the rough;
Bright pleasure the gentle and the vain,
Those *tinsell'd* slaves of folly's train.—*Whitehead. Variety.*

O happy peasant! Oh unhappy bard!
His the mere *tinsel*, hers the rich reward;
He prais'd perhaps for ages yet to come,
She never heard of half a mile from home.
Cowper. Truth.

Let him assure himself that the character of a man of integrity and benevolence is far more desirable than that of a man of pleasure or of fashion. The one is like solid gold, the other like *tinsel*.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 8.

TINTEMARRE. Fr. *Tintamarre*; *tinter*, to ring, and *marre*, a mattock. Any horrible din, (Cotgrave.) Skinner thinks either from *tinnitus*, *martius*, or (which he likes much better) formed from the sound. He calls it—

An obstreperous noise, and such as is made by great collision or clashing; also the clamour of quarrelling; any great and disagreeable noise.

There, there no frightful *tintamarre*
Of tumult in the many-headed beast,
Nor all the loud artillery of war,
Can fright us from that sweet, that happy rest,
Wherewith the still and silent grave is blest.
Colton. Death.

TINY. Lye refers it to *Teine*, (qv.)

"*Tiny*,—puny, little. It is usually joined with little as an augmentative; so they say,—A little *tiny* thing," (Ray.)

Foole. He that has and a little-*tyne* wit,
With heigh-ho, the winde and the raine,
Must make content with his fortunes fit,
Though the raine it raineth every day.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act iii. sc. 2.

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves
On little females, and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse.
The Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

Those twiekling *tiny* lustres of the land
Drop one by one from Lorne's neglecting hand,
Lethean gulfs receive them as they fall,
And dark oblivion soon absorbs them all.
Cowper. On some Names in the Biographia Brittanica.

TIP, *n.* TIP, *v.* TIPSTAFF. TIPTOE. } Dut. *Tip, top. Tip-top*,—the very summit.
The *top* or summit; the highest or most elevated point; the extreme point or edge. To *tip*,—

To reach, to touch, to put or place on the *top* or summit, the extreme point or edge; to cover the point or edge; to do any thing lightly or superficially by a light or superficial motion or action.

To *tipp* off,—to fall off the *tip*, point or edge; to *tip* off the liquor, is—to turn up the *tip* or edge of the vessel till all is out (see To TIPPLE, and TIPP); to *tip* over,—to turn *tip* or *top* over; to *topple*, (qv.)

Tip-staff,—an officer carrying a *tipped-staff*.

For he has overhipped, his *tippet* his *tipped*, his tabard his tome.—*R. Brunne*, p. 280.

When folk in chirche had yeve him what hem lest,
He went his way, no longer wold he rest,
With scrippe and *tipped stof*, yuceked hat.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7317.

His colour was hetwix yelwe and red;
And *tipped* was his tail, and both his eres
With black, unlike the remenant of his heres.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 16,908.

And for to make his vois the more strong,
He wol so peine him, that with both his eyen
He must winke, so loud he wolde crien,
And stonden on his *tiptoon* therwithal,
And stretchen forth his necke long and smal.
Id. Ib. v. 15,310.

O good father Abraham, have thou pietie and compassion upon me, & send Lazarus to dieye but one *tipse* of his finger in ye water, that he maie but eue so much as once coole my tongue with one litell druppe and no more.
Coal. Luke, c. 16.

Neare to these piramides appeareth out of the sand a great head of stone somewhat like marble, which is discouered so farre as the necke loyneth with the shoulders, being all whole, sauing that it wanteth a little *tippe* of the nose.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 201.

And the erle of Westmerlande, thã newely made marshall, rode about the halle wt many *typped staues* about hym, to see the roume of the halle kepte, that offyeers myght with ease serue ye tables.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1509.

Eche of thé bearynge a stake *typped* with yron.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 419.

Pand. Sir, enter when you please, and all good language *tip* your tongue.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act iv. sc. 2.

In brief, I marvel (quoth he) how thy fame thus to alledge against us the half-moun, more than half *tipped* or crosant.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 924.

I saw at Mindanao one of this sort, [of great hatts] and I judge that the wings stretcht out in length, could not be less assunder than 7 or 8 foot from *tip* to *tip*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

And now from forth the chambers of the main,
To shed his sacred light on earth again,
Arose the golden chariot of the day,
And *tipt* the mountains with a purple ray.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

[This] it is which stuffeth their hearts with mutual hatred and spite, which *tippeth* their tongues with slander and reproach, which often embrueth their hands with blood and slaughter.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
And *tips* the wink before the cuckolds face.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Men. Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes*, reaching from the ground.
Id. Virgil, Past. 3.

Mr. Banks saw a pair of horns which measured from *tip* to *tip* three feet nine inches and an half.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

The ends of their tail feathers were *tipped* with white instead of dark blue.—*Id. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

In all joints, the ends of the bones, which work against each other, are *tipped* with gristle.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

And walking gravely through the crowd,
Which stood obsequiously, and bow'd,
To keep the fashion up of *tipping*,
Dropt in each hand a golden pipkin.
Lloyd. To George Colman, Esquire.

In every new attempt, expectation is on *tiptoe* to see whether there is not some improvement.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 1.

Ladies and gentlemen, my lord of Flame
Has sent me here to thank you in his name;
Proud of your smiles, he's mounted many a story
Above the *tip-toe* pinnacle of glory.
Byrom. Epil. to Hurlothrumbo.

TIPPET. A.S. *Tæppet*, an upper article of dress, (Lye.)

An article of dress worn on the *tip* or *top*,

And many a frantike verse, then from my penne dyd passe,
In wanes of wicked heresie, so deepe I drowned was,
All which I nowe recant, and here before you borne
Those trifling bookes, from whose lewde lore my *tippet*
here I turne.—*Gascoigne. Recantacion of a Louer.*

As the monkes had their cowles, caprones or whodes, and their botes, so had they than their longe *tippetes*, their prestes eappes.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

What maner of ordre this shuld be, I can not conjecture, vnlesse it were the ordre of portasse men, *tippet* knightes, or newe shanen sir Johans.—*Id. Ib.*

And therfore thys *tippet capluane*, in bringing fourthe here S. Augustynes authoryte against Faustus the manyche, is like to be pearced through wyth hys owne weapon, and proued a malygnaunt manyche.—*Id. Apologie*, fol. 105.

——Ye stand now
As if ye had worried sheep: you must turn *tippet*,
And suddenly, and truely, and discreetly
Put on the shape and order of humanity.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act ii. sc. 2.

TIPPLE, *v.* The diminutive of *Tip*, (qv.); to drink frequently; to drink continually.
TIPPLER.
TIPSY. *Tipsy*, —having *tipped* or *tippled* too much strong drink.

But they played not this prankc vntill they had *tippled* well of the wine which remained yet in their prize.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 336.

O the 15 of this moneth, haunters of alehouses and taverns, vagabonds, and such kind of men, who lurked in *tippling-houses*, and ready for tumults and pillage, were commanded forthwith to depart the city.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1601.

Ger. The knave hath father
Was bawd to her there, and kept a *tipling house*,
You must even to it again: a modest function.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iii. sc. 2.

Believe my calculation, these old women,
When they are *tippled*, and a little heated,
Are like new wheels, they! roare you all the town ore
Till they be gress'd.—*Id. The Woman's Prize*, Act iii. sc. 2.

By keeping rustical company at Quainton, or at the small cure that he had near to his native place, before he had obtained Quainton, (where 'twas usual with him to sit *tiplin'g* in a blind-ale-house with some of his neighbours,) was in great hazard to have lost all those excellent gifts that came after to be well esteemed and rewarded in him.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon, vol. i.

Nak. Merry, merry, merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tipled* at a rainbow feast.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act iv. sc. 1.

Mark her behaviour too, she's *tippling* yonder with the serving-men.—*Id. The Tempest*, Act iv.

He mov'd, that straight the nectar'd bowl should flow,
Devote to Churchill's health, and o'er all heaven
Uncommon orgies should be kept till eve,
Till all were sated with immortal mouth,
Delicious *tipple!*—*J. Philips. Cerealia.*

The rabble all alive
From *tipling* benches, cellars, stalls, and styes,
Swarm in the streets.—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

I heard a voice within, or else I'm *tipsey*—
Maia, where are you? Come, you little gipsey.
Chatterton. The Revenge, Act ii. sc. 2.

TIRE, *v.* A. S. *Tirian*, or *tyrian*, to
TIREDNESS. *teare* or rent in pieces; to
TIRELING, *adj.* *tire* or weary, (Somner.) This
TIRESOME. word occurs several times in Shakespeare, and the commentators are much perplexed about it. (See *Tooke.*) To *tire*, is.—To *tear* or rend in pieces: to prey upon, to feed upon; to harass or distress, to vex, to trouble; to wear out or weary, to fatigue.

"I grauel well that thou endurest wo,
As sharpe as doth he Tesiphus in hell,
Whose stomacke foules *tireres* euermo,
That highten vultures, as bookes tell."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

The foule that hight vultour, that eateth the stomake or the gisernie of Tytius is so fulfilled of his songe, that it will eaten me *tyres* no more.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

To beare his shield his brest began to *tire*.
Id. The Complaint of Creseide.

For loke howe that a goshanke *tireth*,
Right so dothe he.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

That time of the day was very hot and faint, and the way was all of dry deepe slyding sand in a manner, and beside that, very vneuen, and by that meanes so *tiresome* and painefull as might be.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 612.

——And like an emptie eagle
Tyre on the flesh of me and of my son.
Shakespeare. 3 Pt. Hen. VI. Act i. sc. 1.

I thinke, this honorable lord did but try us this other day.
Upon that were my thoughts *tiring* when we encountred.
Id. Timon of Athens, Act iii. sc. 6.

——This man
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new
Out of the hand of Jove, and rivet him
To Caucasus should he but frown: and let
His eagle gaunt eagle fly at him to *tire*.
B. Jonson. Cuiline, Act iii. sc. 1.

Gal. Stay, Horace.
Hor. What, and be *tired* on by yond vulture.
Id. Poetaster, Act iv. sc. 1.

Mont. Ye dregs of basness, vultures amongst men,
That *tyre* upon the hearts of generous spirits.
Cred. You do as wrong sir, we *tyre* no generous spirits,
we *tyre* nothing but our hackneys.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act ii.

——Then mine own honesty
Tells me 'tis poor, having indifferent means
To keep me in my quality and rank,
At my return, to *tire* anothers bounty,
And let mine own grow lusty.—*Id. The Coxcombe*, Act i.

Sam. Have they not sword-players, and cv'ry sort
Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, actors,
Jugiers and dancers, antics, mommers, mimms,
But they must pick me out with shuckles *tir'd*,
And over-labour'd at their publick mill,
To make them sport with blind activity.
Milton. Samson Agonistes, v. 1334.

But most the former villaine, which did lead
Her *tyreling* lade, was bent her to abuse;
Who, though she were with weariynesse nigh dead,
Yet could not let her lite, nor rest a little stead.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize,
Because his dam was swiftest Trinchetice,
Or Rugeevall his sire? himself a Gallaway?
Whiles like a *tireling* jade he lags half-way.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 3.

It is not through the *firedness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us bountifully.—*Hakewill. On Providence.*

Hence is the upright man happily secured from *tiring* pains in the search, from racking anxieties in the choice.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 5.

Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war,
Roll in thy eager mind.—*J. Philips. Blenheim.*

The singing therefore should be wholly applied to the lyrical part of the entertainment, which, by being freed from a *tiresome*, unnatural recitative, must certainly administer more reasonable pleasure.
Lansdowne. The British Enchanters, Pref.

Yet, whatever degree of elegance he possesses, the natural monotony of French verse *tires* an ear accustomed to the various harmony of our English poet.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 137.

This being a religion founded only on temporal sanctions, and burdened with a minute and *tiresome* ritual, had the people known it to be only preparatory to another, founded on better promises and easier observances, they would never have borne the yoke of the law
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. s. 6.

TIRE, *v.* To *tire* or *attire*, vestire, to
TIRE, *n.* clothe or invest. See ATTIRE.
TIREWOMAN. To clothe, to dress. The noun is generally applied to a *dress for the head*; whence it has been supposed by some to be a corruption of *Tiara*.

Likewise whē I say, misse women *tyre* thē selues with gold and silke to please their louers.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 72.

But when they came vnto the womē, as theire *tirements* were most precious, so the more violently they plucked thē away.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 41.

Envy, ye Muses, at your thriving mate,
Cupid hath crowned a new Laureat:
I saw his statue gayly *tire'd* in green,
As if he had some second Phœbus beene.
Bp. Hall, b. i. Sat. 9.

And on her head she were a *tyre* of gold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

The third had of their wardrobe custody,
In which were not rich *tyres*, nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wreaths of vanity,
But clothes meet to keep keene cold away,
And naked nature seemely to array.
Id. Ib.

For we are no less Cynthia than we were;
Nor is our power, but as ourself, the same:
Though we have now put on no *tire* of shine,
But mortal eyes undazzled may endure.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 3.

But since there is such necessity to the hear-say of a *tire*, a perwig, or a wizard, that plays must have him seen, what difficulty was there in that? when in the colleges so many of the young divines, and those in next aptitude to divinity, have bin seen so ofteo upon the stage.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

By all your titles, and whole style at once,
Of *tirewom*, monstrchank, and justice Jones,
I do salute you.—*B. Jonson. An Expost. with Inigo Jones.*

Sixe pickl'd taylors sliced and cut,
Sempsters, *tyrewomen*, fit for his pallat.—*Id.* Song 29.

But next the *tiring-room* survey, and see
False titles, and pronunciouse qualitie,
Confusedly swarm, from lacrons and from quecns,
To those that swing in clouds and fill machines.
Addison. The Play-House.

TIRE. See TIER.

TIRE, i. e. the *tier* or binder of the wheel, or parts of the wheel together.

The mettall is brittle and short, standing much upon a veine of brasse, such as will not serve one whit for stroke and naile to bind cart-wheeles withall, which *tire* indeed would be made of the other that is gentle and pliable.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xxxiv. c. 14.

TISSUE, *n.* Fr. *Tissu, tissure, tistrer*, to
TISSUE, *v.* weave. Fr. *Tissure* is *texturæ* opus; and the Fr. verb is not improbably from the Lat. *Texere*, to weave. A *tissue*—

A *texture*; or, as the Fr. *Tissure*,—"a weaving or plaiting; an interlacing; also, the woofe or weft, the thread which crosseth the staff, or goeth overthwart it in the weaving; also, any woven stuff, but especially cloth of gold, silver, silk," &c. (Cotgrave.)

His helme to hewen was in twenty places,
That by a *tissue* hong, his backe behind.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

O how mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich *tissue* forred with lamb-skins!—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

The emperors maiestie hauing on him a gowne of rich *tissue*, & a cap of skariet on his head.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 316.

Venus, after she had passed the river Eurotas, laid by her mirrors and looking glasses, cast aside her dainty jewels, and other wanton ornaments, and dressed away that *tissue* and lovely girdle of hers.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 517.

I had rather meet ten enemies in the field
All sworn to fetch my head, than be brought on
To change an hour's discourse with one of these
Smooth city-fools, or *tissue-courtiers*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act i. sc. 3.

What broker's lousy wardrobe cannot reach
With *tissued* pains to pranck each peasant's breech?
Bp. Hall, b. iv Sat. 2.

Garter was also allowed three yards of cloth of gold, two pieces of cloth of gold *tissue*, and sixteen of blue velvet, which were to serve for the banner, the mantle of the helmet, and the lining of the same, for the installation of the French king.—*Sirsps. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* 1551.

On the 22d day, being St. George's day, at Hampton Court, the king (about whom waited the heralds) with other lords and knights of the garter, went in their robes on procession, with three crosses, and with clerks and priests, and the lord chancellor, the chief minister, mitred; and all they in copes of cloth of gold and *tissue*, singing Salve Festa Dies.
Id. Mary I. 1555.

He [Bp. Taylor] has embellished his sermons with citations from them, and has interwoven their gold into the rich *tissue* of his own composition.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 164.

He [the poet] called them to view a richly figured *tissue*, a mantle embroidered with gold and purple.
Id. Winter Evenings, Even. 2.

She saw him smile along the *tissu'd* clouds,
To colours rich-embroidered by the sun,
Engirt with cherub-wings, and kindred forms.
Thompson. Sickness, b. ii.

TIT. A small horse, (says Skinner.) Perhaps, *tid.* (*d* into *t*,)—*small.* See TIDY.

But such [beastes] as are bred among them though they be littel *titles* & yll shapen, they make by dailye exercise to be very good of labor.—*Golding. Cæsar*, fol. 85.

The nag or the hackenele is verie good for trauelling, albeit others report the contrarie. And if he be broken accordinglie, you shall haue a little *tit* that will trauell a whole daie without anie bait.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 2.

Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth;
Weak puling things, unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. ix.

Nay, should the *tite* get on for once,
Each rid-r is so grave a dunce,
That, as I've heard good judges say,
'Tis ten to one they'd lose their way.
Lloyd. The Poetry Professors.

TITH, i. e. *Tight*, (qv.)

The fool shall now fish for himself.
Alice. Be sure then
His tewgh be *tith* and strong: and next no swearing,
He'l catch no fish else. Farewel Del.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act i. sc. 3.

—— He's a ship to venture
His fame, and credit in, which if he man no
With more continuall labour than a gally
To make her *tith*, either she grows a tumbrel,
Not worth the cloth she wears; or springs more leakes
Than all the fame of his posterity
Can ever stop again.—*Id. The Woman's Prize*, Act iii.sc.5.

TITHE, *n.* TITHE, *v.* TI'THABLE. TI'THER. TI'THING, *n.* } A. S. *Teotha*, decimus; *teothian*, decimare, to *tith*; to set out or take the *tith* or *tenth* part. And see the quotation from Spelman.

Tithing,—see the third quotation from Blackstone.

Ae o'thing ich wolde bidde the, that thou me woldest *tythe*.
R. Gloucester, p. 114.

And robbede and slowe othere, thenne he bynonde,
That ther were hundredes in eche contreye of ys lond,
And in ech toune of the hondred a *tethynge* were also,
And that ech man wythonte gret lond in *tethynge* were
yde,
And that ech man knewe other that in *tethynge* were,
And wuste somdel of her stat.—*Id.* p. 267.

For of my corn & catel. he cravede my *tythe*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 133.

Withouten ony aghenseiyng that is lesse is blessid of the
bettre, and here deedly men taken *tithis* but there he bereth
witnessyng that he lyueth. And, that I be seid so, bi Abraham also Leuy that *tithis* was *tithid*.—*Wycliff. Ebrewis*, c. 7.

And with out all naye sayinge, he which is lesse, receueth
blessing of him which is greater. And here men that dye,
receaue *tythes*. But ther he receaueth *tithes* of whome it is
witnessed, that he lyueth. And to say the truth, Leuy him
selfe also which receaueth *tithes*, payeth *tythes* in Abraham.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

His *tithes* paied he full fyure and well
Both of his propre swinke, and his catel.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 541.

And smale *titheres* weren foule yshent.
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 6894.

Ther *tithing* and ther offring bothe
They elemith by possession,
Ne thereof nil they none forgo,
But robbin men as a raunsome.—*Id. The Plowmans Tale.*

As, with great honesty and praise, the noblemen's servants
had wont to come home to their masters' houses with hares,
wild cats and foxes upon their backs, so, with much shame,
they come now with their *tithe-pigs* by their tails, with
tithe-eggs, and *tithe-sheep* and this
Stype. Eccles. Mem. Mary I. (1553.)

He yode and mette with ye sayd Normans, and sleweth of
thevm the more noumbre, for vpon Guylde Downe he sleweth
away ix. and xxuei thes. x. and yet for he thought to many
by that meant left a *tythe*, he eft accayne *tythed* agayne the
sayd *tythe*, & sleweth euery tenth knyghtt of theym, and that
by cruel deth.—*Fabyan. Caronycle*, c. 209.

Their cold and feble doctrine concerning washings, con-
cerning ye Cordone, that is their treasoure of the church,
concerning the true *tithyng* of mintes and rue, stoode
againste mouns stomakes euen like soure wine.
Udal. Luke, c. 19.

But woe vnto you Pharisees, who vnder a pretexte &
colour of seeyng God, worke your own compassion, *tithing*
euen the vilest and most common herbes, mintes, and rue,
as though God cared for no moe but priestes & Leuites
onely.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

—— Stand, disbedience;
He that advances one foot higher, dies for'l.
Run thorow the regiment upon your duties,
And charge 'em on command: beat back again,
By —— I'll *tith* 'em all else.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 1.

Justice, and judgement, which are the main businesses of
the law, must be chiefly regarded; but yet, even the *tithing*
of mint, and anise, and cummin, may not be neglected.
Bp. Hall. Ser. 1 Cor. xi. 10.

In our English we commonly call *tythe;* of the Saxon
word teotha, i. e. the tenth: and teothan secattas, *tythes:*
of the verb Teo, i. traho, extraho, & tiehh, subtrahit; as if
we should say, the choice part, or the part that is taken and
chosen from the rest for God himself, which whether it be
the tenth or not, yet it is generally comprehended in Latin
under decima, and in English under the name *tythe*.
Spelman. Of Tythes, c. 14.

Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also *tythable*,
for Abraham *tythed* it to Melchizedek.
Spelman. Of Tythes, c. 16.

Tithes are defined to be the tenth part of the increase,
yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, and
the personal industry of the inhabitants.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

It is not to be expected from the nature of these general
commentaries, that I should particularly specify what things
are *titheable*, and what not; the time when, or the manner
and proportion in which, *tithes* are usually due.—*Id. Ib.*

The civil division of the territory of England is into
counties, of those counties into hundreds, of those hundreds
into *tithings* or towns.—*Id. Ib.*

This priest he merry is and blithe
Three quarters of a year,
But oh! it eats him like a sithe,
When *tithing* time comes around.
Cowper. The Yearly Distress.

TITILLATE, *v.* TITILLA'TION. TITILLA'TIVE. } Fr. *Titiller;* It. *Titillare;* Lat. *Titillare*, by reduplication of the first syllable from Gr. Τιλλ-ειν, *vellere*, or *vellicare*, to pull, to twitch: nam ex levi vellicatione sive tractatione provenit *titillatio*, (Vossius.)

To tickle; "to touch, stir, or move with delight," (Cotgrave.)

For certainly the pleasures that result from the thoughts
of another world in those, that not only see it painted in
their imaginations, but feel it begun in their souls, are as
beyond all the *titillations* of sense, as a real lasting happi-
ness is beyond the delusive images of a dream.
Glanvill, Ess. 6.

Tickling also causeth laughter: the cause may be, the
emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from
titillation; for upon tickling, we see there is ever a starting,
or shrinking, away of the part, to avoid it.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 766.

Though a young mild hath never seen a man,
Touches have *titillations*, and inform her.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act ii.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virtue threw;
The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.
Pope. The Rape of the Lock, c. 5.

With nostrils opening wide, o'er hill o'er dale
The vigorous hounds pursue, with every breath
Inhale the grateful steam, quick pleasure stings
Their tingling nerves, while they their thanks repay,
And in triumphant melody confess
The *titillating* joy.
Somervile. The Chase, b. i.

The moment we handled the root, they swarmed from
innumerable holes, and running about those parts of the
body that were uncovered, produced a *titillation* more
intolerable than pain, except it is increased to great violence.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

A nerve moderately stretched yields a pleasing *titillation*,
when almost ready to break it gives anguish, and when
quite broken ease ensues.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

I must not here omit one publick tickler of great eminency,
and whose *titillations* faculty must be allowed to be singly
confined to the ear; I mean the great Signior Farinelli.
Chesterfield. Fog's Journal, No. 377.

TITLE, *v.* TI'TLE, *n.* TI'TLELESS. TI'TULAR. TI'TULARY, *adj.* TI'TULARY, *n.* TI'TULARLY. TITULA'RITY. } See ENTITLE. Fr. *Tittre, tituloire;* It. *Titolo, titolare;* Sp. *Titulo, titular;* Lat. *Titulus, titulare*, to bestow a *title* or name. Vossius derives the Lat. *Titulus* from Τετ-ειν, the reduplication of τι-ειν, to honour; others from τιτος, honoured.

To have or receive, to give or bestow, a name
(sc. in honour, or for the sake of honourable dis-
tinction); to have or give a name, (sc.) as owner,
possessor, as having a right to own or possess;
claimant; and, thus, to have or give a right or
claim. Generally,—
To name, or denominate, to call.

Henry of Huntyngton testimons this *title*.
R. Brunne, p. 8.

And Pilat wrote a *title* and sette on the cross. The
wryting was: Jesus of Nazareth, kinge of the Jewes.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Therefore a *title* he gan him for to borow
Of other sickeness, least men of him wend
That the hot fire of love him brend.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.

Right so betwixt a *titeles* tirannt
And an outlawe, or elles a thefe errannt,
The same I say, ther is no difference.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,173.

This was nere kynesman vnto Arthur, and was by the it-
sonee of Mordred greuously vexed, for so moche as they
claymed the lande by the ryght or *title* of theyr fader.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 107.

Therle of Armynake and the lord Dalbret, who loued nat
therle of Foiz, bycause of suche victories as he hadde won
on them before, they *tytled* the prince euer in his care, and
entysed hym to haue made warre agaynst the erle of Foix.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 24.

Thus Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility
or popularity refused the name of Imperator, but their suc-
cessors have challenged that *title*, and retain the same
even in its *titularity*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c.16.

The life of one Scotish and *titular* queen ought not to
weigh down the safety of all England.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, (1587.) b. iii.

The church representative is a generall councell; not
titularly so, as the conventicle of Trent; but plenarily true,
generall, and lawfull.
Monntagu. Appeale to Cæsar, pt. ii. c. 2.

Nor have my *title-leafe* on posts, or walls,
Or in cleft-sticks, advanced to make calls
For termers, or some clerck-like serving-man.
B. Jonson, Epig. 3.

Repentance is a great volume of duty; and godly sorrow
is but the frontispiece or *title-page*; it is the harbinger or
first introduction to it.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

How bravely now I live, how jocund, how near the first
inheritance, without fears, how free from *title-troubles!*
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act I.

Insomuch that some of the self same commissioners found
of their own wives, *titled* among the rest.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. (1536.)

The king seemed to boast much of this *titular* honour
bestowed upon him so solemnly by the pope and cardinals.
Id. Ib. (1521.)

'Tis true, every substance that exists has its peculiar
constitution, whereon depend those sensible qualities and
powers we observe in it; but the ranking of things into
species, which is nothing but sorting them under several
titles, is done by us according to the ideas that we have of
them.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 6.

As in the above named texts he is expressly stiled God,
so other texts, to convince us that he is not a mere *titular*
deity, attribute sundry things to him which are peculiar to
God essential.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

Our isle has younger *titles* still in store,
And when th' exhausted land can yield no more,
Your line can force them from a foreign shore.
Dryden. Britannia Redivivus.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses
were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons
entirely conductitions.—*Aylife. Parergon.*

The poorest tenant of the Libyan wild,
Whose life is pure, whose thoughts are undefil'd,
In *titled* ranks may claim the first degree,
For virtue only is nobility.
Fawkes. Menander. Fragments.

Yet while I assert an hereditary, I by no means intend a
jure divino *title* to the throne. Such a *title* may be allowed
to have subsisted under the theocratic establishments of the
children of Israel in Palestine; but it never yet subsisted
in any other country: save only so far as kingdoms, like
other human fabricks, are subject to the general and ordinary
dispensations of Providence.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 3.

TITMOUSE. So called from its diminutive size. See TIT.

The. The nightingale is sovereigne of song,
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent his;
And I, unfit to thrust in skilfull throng,
Should Colin make indge of my foolerie.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. November.

TITTER, *n.* TITTER, *v.* } i.e. to *twitter*, (qv.) Applied to—
A shaking, tremulous, low—laugh.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race
And *tittering* push'd the pedants off their place:
Some would have spoken but the voice was drown'd
By the French horn, or by the opening hound.
Pope. Dunciad, b. iv.

Th' affetted stare, the thrust-out chin,
The leer, the *titter*, and the grin,
Supply what 'knup on Hebe's cheek,
And lov'd to live in dimple sleek.'
Whitehead. The Goat's Beard.

Thus Sal, with tears in either eye;
While victor Ned sat *tittering* by.
Shenstone. To a Friend.

TITTLE. Wiclif so renders the Lat. *Apex*; and in the German version of Luther, (*Matthew*, v. 18.) the word is *tittel*, which Wachter interprets—*punctum*, apex, and derives from the A. S. verb *Tiuyd-an*, figere, pungere. See TISTLE.

A point; any thing as small or minute as a point; the smallest part, particle, or portion.

Forsothe I sey to you till hevene and erthe passe oon lettre, or non *title*, [apex] schal not passe fro the lawe til alle thingis be done.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 5.

Forsothe it is lighter heuene and erthe to passe; than that *o tittl* [*apicem*] falle fro the lawe.—*Id. Luk*, c. 16.

Soner shal heauen and earth peryssh, then one *tytle* of the lawe shall peryshe!—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

2 *Tut.* I'll quote him to a *tittle*, let him speak wisely, and plainly.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater*, Act iii. sc. 4.

But Saint Paul also not only making a narrative of the institution but teaching the Corinthians the manner of its celebration, to a *tittle* he recites the words of Christ.

Bp. Taylor. Sel Forms of Liturgie.

TITTLE-TATTLE, i. e. *Tattle-tattle*. See TATTLE.

TO. See Do. Dut. *Toe*, *tot*; Ger. *Zu*; A. S. *To*; Goth. *Du*.—Onnnin affinia Latino *ad*, (Wachter.) *To*,—as *to* make, *to* walke, *to* doe,—A Græco articulo τυ, *idem est ut το ποιειν, το περιπατειν, το πραττειν*. (Minshew.) "The preposition *to*, (in Dutch written *toe* and *tot*, a little nearer to the original,) is the Gothic substantive *Tuui*, or *tauhts*, i.e. act, effect, result, consummation; which Gothic substantive is indeed itself no other than the past part. *tauid*, *tauids*, of the verb *tauynn*, agere: and what is *done*, is terminated, ended, finished. In the Teutonic, this verb is written *Tuan*, or *tuon*, whence the modern German *Thun*, and its preposition, (varying like its verb,) *tu*, (*zu*.) In the A. S. the verb is *teog-an*, and the prep. *to*." "Lowth says—the preposition *to*, placed before the verb, makes the infinitive mood. He would have said more truly, that *to* placed before some nouns, makes verbs:" and *to* was so prefixed to distinguish the infinitive from the noun, *after* the infinitive had lost that distinguishing termination (*an*) which it had formerly. Chaucer sometimes uses the infinitive termination, excluding *to*, as—"He was worthy *han* (i. e. *to* have) his life." Sometimes he drops the infinitive, and uses *to*, as—"Women desiren *to* have soveraynte," (*Wif of Bathes Tale.*) Sometimes he uses both termination and sign, as—"Than longen folks *to gon* (i. e. *go-ean*) on pilgrimages, and palmeres for *to seken* strange strandes," (*Prologue.*) (See *Tooke.*) Lye says,—*to*, in compounds, signifies *ad* and *dis*, (a curious instance of the determination with which our lexicographers wrench a word to any meaning they please,) as, *to*-bær-an, adferre; *to*-bræc-an, disrumpere. Mr. Tyrwhitt says,—*to*, in composition with words, is generally augmentative; "as the helmes they *to*-hewen, and *to*-shrede," i. e. hewe and cut to pieces, (into shreds.) The bones they *to*-breste: i. e. break in pieces: with other instances;—in all of which *to*, (which might as properly have been written *do*,) including in itself *action*, gives emphasis to the *action* expressed by the verb to which it is pre-posed. Such words in A. S. are abundant. In *R. Gloucester*, and *R. Brunne*, and in *Piers Ploukman*, they are also frequent. Wiclif uses *torent*,—"The veil of the temple was *torent*," (*Matthew*, c. 27:) *tobarst*,—"And he was hanged and *tobarst* the myddil," (*Dedis*, c. 1:) *tobreyd*, with others.

To is used in opposition to *from*.

From the on ende Cornewayle anon *to* Catenays.

R. Gloucester, p. 8.

Fro the by gynnynge of the world, *to* the tyme that now is.

Id. p. 9.

"Myn heye Godes," quoth this mayde, "*to* wytnese I take."

Id. p. 29.

A dogter ich haue of gret prys, & noble & gud al so,
Y gesse here the *to* thi wyf, & gif thou wolt by ioue here,
The thridde del my kyndoun y geue the *to* my fero.

Id. p. 12.

Wylaf kyng of Merce, he com fo that stowe.

R. Brunne, p. 17.

He fore no man that durst, for non had myght.
With Colbrant alone in battale fo fight.—*R. Brunne*, p. 31.

In hope *to* have a gode ende.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 2.

As hit semeth *to* our syght.—*Id. Ib.*

Thanne Jhesus was led of a spirit into desert, *to* be temptid of the feend.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 4.

Thē was Jesus led a way of the spirite into wyldernesse, *to* be tempted of the deyyll.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Efsoone the feend tok him into a ful high hil, and schewide *to* him alle the rewmes of the world and the joie of hem, and seide *to* him, alle those I schal give *to* thee: if thou falle doun and worschipe me.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 4.

& whanne this thing was herd the centurien wente *to* the tribune and teelde *to* him and seide, what art thou *to* doynge? for this man is a citesyn of Rome.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 22.

Whē the centeryon heard that, he went and tolde the vyper captayne, sayinge: what intendest thou *to* doo? this man is a Romayne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Than longen folk *to* gon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for *to* seken strange strondes.

Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 12.

And for *to* warchen as I shal you say
To-morwe, whan ye riden on the way,
Now by my faders soule that is ded,
But ye be merry, smiteth of my hed.

Id. Ib. v. 781.

Have here my trouth, *to*-morwe I will not faille.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1613.

I was shunt to wed a wif, alas!
What! should I die it on my flesh so dere?
Yet had I lever were no wif *to* yere.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5743.

"I have," quod he, "had a despit *to*-day,
God yelde you, adoun in your village."

Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7688.

Als for *to* speake of time ago
The cause why it changeth so
It nedeth nought *to* specifie,
The thynge so open is at the eie
That euery man it maie beholde.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The heuen wote what is *to* doone. *Id. Ib.*

Upon an hande *to* weare a shoo,
And set vpoon the foote a gloue,
Acordeth not *to* the beloue
Of reasonable mans vse. *Id. Ib.*

Of that he might do nowe here,
He tarieth all the longe yere,
And euermore he saith, *To* morowe. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

And if hyr list *to* riden oute
On pilgremage, or other stede
I come, though I be not bede. *Id. Ib.*

My hors is nowe feble and badde,
And all *to* tore is myn arraie. *Id. Ib.*

This ugly creature in his armes her snatcht,
And through the forrest bore her quite away
With briers and bushes all to rent and scratcht.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

And when shee hath young ones, they be much troubled and annoied with the foxes: she againe *to* be quit with them, will all *to* pinch & nip both the fox and her cubs.

Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 74.

——— And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
Where with her best nurse Contemplation
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings
That in the various bustle of resort
Were all *to* ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.

Milton. Comus.

——— As bees
In spring time, when the sun with Taurus rides,
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters; they among fresh dews and flowers
Fly *to* and fro. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is reason *to* the soul: and as on high,
Those rolling fires discover but the sky
Not light us here: so Reason's glimmering ray
Was lent not *to* assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward *to* a better day.

Dryden. Religio Laici.

——— Their [martyrs] blood is shed
In confirmation of the noblest claim—
Our claim to feed upon immortal truth,
To walk with God, *to* be divinely free,
To soar, and *to* anticipate the skies!—*Cowper. Task*, b. v.

TOAD. A.S. *Tade*; perhaps from the verb *tron*, *teog-an*, to extend, to expand. The Lat. *Bufo* is supposed, by some etymologists, to be applied to this animal,—quia *tumida* bestiæ est.

For certes, swiche scorners faren like the foule *tode*, may not endure to smell the swete savour of the vine, whan it floriseth.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale*.

A *toad-like* retiredness, and closeness of mind; nature teaching the odiousness of poison, and the danger of odiousness.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Her vomit full of bookes and papers was,
With loathly frogs and *toades*, which eyes did lacke,
And creeping sought way in the weedy grass.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

——— Him there they found
Squat like a *toad*, close at the eare of Eve;
Assaying by his devilish art to reach
The organs of her fancie, and with them forge
Illusions as he list, phantasms and dreams.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

By *toadfox* which your nose may taste,
If you have a mind to cast.

Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 3.

"Where I was wont to seeke the honie bee,
Working her formall rownes in wexen frame,
The grieslie *todestoole* growne there mought I see,
And loathed paddockes lording on the same."

Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. December.

As for the stone commonly called a *toad-stone*, which is presumed to be found in the head of that animal, we first conceive it not a thing impossible: nor is there any substantial reason why in a *toad* there may not be found such hard and lapideous concretions.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 13.

Frogs and *toads* in their *tadpole*-state have tails, which fall off when their legs are grown out.

Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 8.

The Herculean hand of a virtuous people can alone cleanse the Augean stable of a corrupted court formed of miscreant *toad-eaters* like Lord Melcombe.

Knox. The Spirit of Despotism, s. 20.

TOAST, *n.* TOAST, *v.* TO'ASTER. } Fr. *Tostée*, a *toast* of bread; from Lat. *Tostum*, past part. of *torrere*, to bake.

Any thing baked; usually, bread sliced and baked before the fire.

To *toast*, (met.)—to name or propose, any one whose health, success, &c., any sentiment which is to be drunk: and—

A *toast*,—any one who, or any thing which, is so named or proposed. See the quotation from the *Tatler*.

Their darts are made of two sorts: the one with many forkes of bones in the fore end, and likewise in the midst: their proportions are not much unlike our *toasting* irons, but longer.—*Hachluyt. Voyages*. vol. iii. p. 38.

I will sing what I did leare
Long ago in Janiveere
Of a skilfull aged sire,
As we *toasted* by the fire.

Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

My dinner was ready, and to it I fell,
I never ate better meat, that I can tell,
When having half din'd, there comes in my host,
A catholic good, and a rare drunken *toast*.

Cotton. A Voyage to Ireland, c. 3.

More timely hie thee to the house,
With thy bright swaus of Paulus Maximus:
Their jest, and feast, make him thine host,
If a fit river thou dost seeke to *toast*.

B. Jonson. Horace, b. iv. Ode 1.

Take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with a little losif sugar.

Bacon. Medical Remains.

It happen'd that on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times was in the Cross-Bath, and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health in the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half fuddl'd, who offer'd to jump in, and swore, tho' he lik'd not the liquor, he would have the *toast*. Tho' he was oppos'd in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been call'd a *toast*.—*Tatler*, No. 24.

Make it so large, that, fill'd with sack
Up to the swelling brim,
Vast *toasts* on the delicious lake,
Like ships at sea may swim.

Rochester. Upon drinking in a Bowl.

Love is enjoyn'd to make his favourite *toast*,
And Hare's the goddess that delights him most.

Lansdowne. Upon a drinking Glass, &c.

But if, at first, he minds his hits,
And drinks champaign among the wits;
Five deep he *toasts* the towering lasses;
Repeats you verses wrote on glasses.

Prior. The Cameleon.

"We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And every saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow."—*Prior. Alma*, c. 2.

My sober evening let the tankard bless,
With *toast* embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught,
While the rich draught with oft repeated whiffs
Tobacco mild improves.
Warton. A Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

These insect reptiles while they go on caballing, and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust.
Burke. Speech on the Petition of the Unitarians.

TOBA'CCO. } Said to be so called from
TOBA'CCOIST. } an island in the West Indies,
TOBA'CCONIST. } where it was found in abundance by the Spaniards. See the quotations from Hackluyt and Robertson.

There is an herbe [in Virginia] which is sowed apart by itselfe and is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc: in the West Indies it hath diuers names, according to the seuerall places and countreys where it groweth, and is vsed. The Spanyards call it *Tobacco.—Hacklayt. Voy.* vol. iii. p. 271.

Tobacco is a thing of great price, if it be in request. For an acre of it will be worth, (as is affirmed,) two hundred pounds, by the year, towards charg.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 855.

There whether yt diuine *tobacco* were,
Or panacheas, or polygony,
She fowsd, and brought it in her patient deare,
Who al this while lay bleding out his hart-blood neare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

Then the remnant of your regiment, are wealthy *tobacco*-marchants, that set up with one ounce, and break for three.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act i.

Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobacconist* are rotted.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fair.

Neither was it any news upon this guilday, to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the major's return; drinking and *tobacconing* as freely, as if it had turned ale-house.
Bp. Hall. His Hard Measure.

Let any one not skilled in painting be told when he sees hottles and *tobacco-pipes*, and other things so painted, as they are in some places shown, that he does not see protuberances, and you will not convince him but by the touch.—*Locke. Conduct of the Understanding*, § 4.

The next morning we applied privately to the merchant Pedositsch to purchase some *tobacco* for the sailors, who had now been upward of a twelve month without this favourite commodity.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 2.

Lane and his associates, by their constant intercourse with the Indians, had acquired a relish for their favourite enjoyment of smoking *tobacco*.—They brought with them a specimen of this new commodity to England, and taught their countrymen the method of using it.
Robertson. America, b. ix. an. 1586.

TOD, *n.* } A certain measure of wool, says
TON, *v.* } Skinner—from the Ger. *Zotte*, a lock or bunch of hair. Minshew proposes the Flemish *Todderen*, nectare, which is the common Dut. verb *Tuyeren*, to tie.

As much wool as is *tied* in one bundle. Generally—

Any thing thick, and bushy; a bush, a thicket. *Tod* is still—

The common name of a fox in Scotland; and perhaps so called from his *bushy* tail.

Long wandring up and downe the land,
With bow and bolts in either hand,
For birds in bushes tooting,
At length within the syte *todde*,
(There shrowded was the little god)
I heard a busie bustling.
Spenser. The Shepherd's Calender. March.

A hundred crowns for a good *tod* of hay,
Or a fine hollow tree, that would contain me.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 6.

Then when he hunted the like Britain-foxes.
More by the scent than sight; then did I see
These valiant and approved men of Britain;
Like boading owls, creep into *tods* of ivie.
And hoot their fears to one another nightly.
Id. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 1.

Clo. Let me see, every leaven-weather *toddes*, every *tod* yeelds pound and odde shilling: fifteene hundred shorne, what comes the wooll too?
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 2.

In those ancient times, a *tod* of wool would have purchased twice the quantity of subsistence which it will purchase at present; and consequently twice the quantity of labour, if the real recompence of labour had been the same in both periods.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

TO-DAY. } A. S. *To-dæg*, hodie, this day.
TO-MO'RROW. } A. S. *To-merg-en.* (See To, and Morrow.) *To-morrow* is applied to—

The day next following *to-day* or this,—the present day.

And he seyde to hem, go ye and seye to that fox: lo I caste out feudis and I make perfightly heelthis, *to day* and *to morowe*: and the thridde day I am endid.
Wycliff. Luk, c. 13.

And he sayde vnto them. Go ye and tell that foxe, behold I cast out deuels and heale the people *to daye* and *to morow*, and the thyrde daye I make an ende.—*Bible*. 1551. *Ib.*

And wel I wot, withouten helpe or grace
Of thee, ne may my strenghte not availe:
Than helpe me, lord, *to-morare* is my batailie.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2402.

——— Good mother, would you know
The secret cause and spring of all my woe?
My life must with *to-morrow's* light expire,
Unless I tell what women most desire.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

TO'DDY. See the quotations. For the application to—

A mixture of spirits, water and other ingredients, we are probably indebted to our seamen.

The *toddy* tree is not unlike the date or palm.
Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 29.

Besice the liquor or water in the fruit, [coco-nut] there is also a sort of wine drawn thereof, called *toddy*, which looks like whey.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

A kind of wine, called *toddy*, is procured from the tree [fan-palm], by cutting the buds which are to produce flowers, soon after their appearance, and tying under them small baskets, made of the leaves, which are to close as to hold liquids without leaking.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

TOE. Piers Ploughman writes the plural *Ton*. See in v. TOOT. Chaucer writes it—*Tone*, i. e. *to-en*. Dut. *Tee*, *teen*; Ger. *Zehe*; Sw. *Tå*; A. S. *Ta*; which the etymologists derive either from Gr. *Ta-ew*, *extendere*, or the A. S. verb *Teon*, to extend, to expand, or from *ten*; because that is their number. (See *Wachter* and *Junius*.) It is probably from *te-on*, to *take*; applied first to the talons or claws of an animal.

With this word he right anone
Hent me up tytweie his *tone*.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

At suche tyme and neuer tyll than it begynneth to roumble and shake all the pottle from tope to *toe*, with the hatred of his former life.—*Udal. Luke*, Pref.

Thus met we talkt, and stoode vpon our *toes*,
With great demaundes whome little might content.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Next him was Feare, all arm'd from top to *toe*,
Yet thought himselfe not safe enough thereby,
But feard each shadow moving to or froe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Their *tees* also are all broad; and in such as bear the name of mudsuckers, two of the *tees* are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink in walking upon boggy places.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. vii. c. 1. Note 9.

TO-FORE. A. S. *To-foran*, ante, præ; before, afore. See To.

And whanne thei persuen you in this cities, fle ye in to an other, treuly I seye to you, ye schulle not ende the citees of Israel: *tofore* that manne sone the.
Wycliff. Matthew, c. 10.

"So shall I do to morrow, iwis," (quod she,)
"And God *toforne*, so that it shall suffice."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

And so, as thou haste herde *tofore*,
The fais tungue were lore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Backe goethe he therefore home again al the wai that he had come, weping and sighing all the waie, whereas he had *tofore* departed from his father as pert and fierse, and as raffle & wilful as couide be.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 15.

TOFT, *n.* Law Lat. *Toftum*, a place where at some time a rustick mansion which they call a messuage was situated, (Spelman.)

A word common in conveyances of lands and tenements.

TO'GATED. } Lat. *Togatus*, dressed or in-
TO'GED. } vested with a gown, (*toga*,) gowned.

The first folio—*tongued*; which, Mr. Boswell fairly observes, agrees better with the context.

One Micaeli Cassio, a Florentine,
(A fellow almost damn'd in a faire wife)
That neuer set a squadron in the field,
Nor the deuision of a battaile knowes
More then a spinster. Valesse the bookish theoricke:
Wherein the *tongued* Consuls can propose
As masterly as he: mere *prattle* without *practice*.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 1.

For now the University the mother of *togated* peace being affrighted with the unwonted rumours of a civil war, the muses deserted, and the adorers of them every where dispersed, knew not (as if put between the anvil and the hammer) which way to turn it self, or seek rest.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. ii.

TOGE'THER. See GATHER, and ALTOGETHER. A. S. *Togædere*, una, simul, pariter; Dut. *Al-tegader*, omnes simul.

Gathered, collected, in one body, in one place, at one time; unitedly, conjoinedly.

The Scottes & the Peihtes *togider* gan thei cheue,
To waste alle Northumberland, the godes away thei ledde,
That men with the bestes in feldes thei than fedde.
R. Brunne, p. 7.

Pylgrimmes & palmers, plygten hem to *gedere*
To sieke seint Iame.
Piers Ploughman, p. 3.

And eftsoones the puple cam *togidere* to him and es he was weont eftsoone he taughte hem.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 10.

A-morwe whan the day began to spring,
Up rose our hoste, and was our aller cok,
And gadeed us *together* in a flok.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 824.

Thei two *togider* vpon this caas
In counceyle founden out the weye,
That Marcus Cicuilius shuld seye,
Howe she by way of conceauate
To his seruice apurtenante
Was holie, and to none other man.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

So night spent out, return I to my feeres
And tiet wendring I find *together* swarmd
A new number of mates, mothers, and men,
A rout exiled, a wrecked multitude,
From echo-where flockke *together*, great to passe,
With hart and gonds, to whatsoever land
By sliding seas me listed them to leie.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

So under fierie cope *together* rush'd
Both battels maine, with ruinous assault
And inextinguishable rage.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

These leaves
They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe,
And with what skill they had, *together* sowd,
Togird thir waste, vaia covering if to hide
Thair guilt and sheaded shame. *Id. Ib.* b. x.

He rates every action, every sinful infirmity with the allowances of mercy, and never weighs the sin, but *together* with it he weighs the force of the inducement; how much of it is to be attributed to choice, how much to the violence of the temptation, to the stratagem of the occasion, and the yielding frailties of weak nature.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

Nor that I mean, while thus I knit
My thread-bare sentiments *together*,
To show my genius, or my wit,
When God and you know, I have neither.
Cowper. To Lloyd, (1754.)

TOIL, *n.* } See TILL, and *infra*, TOIL.
TOIL, *v.* } Colere et laborare agrum,
TO'ILER. } (Skinner.) The verb was
TO'ILFUL. } formerly written *Tueil*, and
TO'ILING, *n.* } *Tuail*.
TO'ILSOME. } To till:—generally, to la-
TO'ILSOMELY. } bour, to work, to travail.
TO'ILSOMENESS. } See the quotations from *New Testament*, produced by Tooke.

That seith with swynke and with swet, and swetynge face
By *toilye* and by travaile. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 140.

Beholde ye the lilies of the feeld how thei wexen: thei *tueilen* not, neither spinen.—*Mattheu*, c. 6.

Greteth wel Marie: the whiche hath *tuailid* myche in us.
Romans, c. 16.

If thy tenaunt shall labour and *toyle* all the yeare to pay thee thy rent, and when he hath laboured all his labour, his neighbours cattel shal deuore his fruites, how tedyous and bitter should his life be?—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 122.

Since al their *toyles*, and all their broken sleepe
Shal seant suffice, to hold it still vpright.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

But [S. Paull] labored & *toiled* day & night, as much as hee had leasure from the ministering of Gods word, and wrought stil, because he would put no bodie to charge.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Women, b. ii. c. 10.

I will not pray for those goodes (in getting and heaping together whereof the *toylers* of the world thinke themselves fortunate.)—*Udal. Peter*, c. 1.

But whan I haue cast what is best for me, and examyned myne owne hearte, I perceyue it were a greate deale better for me to be losed fromme the troubious *toylynge*, of thys lyfe.—*Udal. Philippians*, c. i.

The losse of an Englishmans life [was] but a pastime to such of them as contended in their brauerie, who should giue the greatest strokes or wounds vnto their bodies, when their *toiling* and drudgerie could not please them, or satisfie their gentle humors.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 4.

The *toilesomnesse* of the paine I refer to priuat knowledge. *Id. Chronicles of Ireland. Stanihurst to Sidneie.*

But most men ordinarily do fault herein exceeding much: now when they be wearied, *toyled*, and foiled with painfull labours and wants, yeild their bodies to be melted and spent quite with voluptuous pleasures.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 213.

About the eandron many cookes accoyld
With hookes and ladles, as need did requyre;
The whyles the viuandes in the vessell boyld,
They did about their businesse sweat, and sorely *toyld*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

The boteman strayt
Held on his course with stayed stedfastnesse,
Ne ever stroncke, ne ever sought to bayt
His tyred armes for *toylesome* wearinesse.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

Their life must be *toilesomely* spent in hewing of wood, and drawing of water for all Israel.
R. Hall. Cont. Of the Gibeonites.

They *toil*, they sweat, thick clouds of dust arise,
The doubling clamours echo to the skies.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

With these of old to *toils* of battle bred,
In early youth my hardy days I led;
Fir'd with the thirst which virtuous envy breeds,
And smit with love of honourable deeds.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Here Jove with Hermes came; but in disguise
Of mortal men conceal'd their deities:
One laid aside his thunder, one his rod;
And many *toilsome* steps together trod.
Dryden. Ovid Metam. b. viii.

"The fainting native eyes with dumb despair
The swelling clusters of the bending vine,
The fruitful lawns confess his *toilful* care,
Alas! the fruits his languid hopes resign!"
Mickle. Liberty.

But sloce we are assured of enjoying to eternity in perfection, whatever graces we have cultivated here with sincerity; the *trabonnesses* of the work, and the slowness of the success, ought not to deter us in the least.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 22.

TOIL, *n.* Fr. *Toiles. Toil* de arraignée, a cobweb, Skinner derives from Lat. *Tela.* See TILL.

Any thing lifted or raised; a snare, *set up* (sc.) to catch animals. A spider's web is a *toil*, i. e. something *lifted up*, or raised, to catch flies.

His enemies that were layd in ambush, hauen chosen a fielde for their purpose, not passynge a myle wide accompyng euery wyge, enuironed round about, eyther with coberstone woodes, or els a verye depe ryuer, beset it with theyr bushmeat, as it had bene wyth a *toyle*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 251.

But of all others, the *toile* made of Cumes fiaxen cords, are so strong, that the wild boar failing into it, will bee caught: and no marvaile, for these kind of nets will checke the very edge of a sword or such like weapon.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 1.

Seeing herself in danger to be taken within the *toil* paws or hands, [the bear] casteth herself round upon her head, and endeavoureth that way to escape, rather than either by paws or fangs to burst the *toil*.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 829.

Then *toils* for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And deepmouth'd dogs did forest-walks surround.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

TO'ILETTE. Fr. *Toilette*, from *toil*, cloth, and *toil*, from *tela*, linen cloth, (Cotgrave.) The English (says Menage) call it a combing cloth. *Toilet* is now applied to—

The dressing-table.

An untouch'd Bible grac'd her *toilet*:
No fear that thumb of hers should spoil it.
Prior. Hans Carvel.

TO'KEN, *n.* Goth. *Tackn-yan*; A. S. TO'KEN, *v.* *Tachn-ian*; Dut. *Teechn-en*; TO'KENING, *n.* Sw. *Tæcn-a*, to mark; probably from the A.S. *Tæc-an*, TO'KENLESS. to teach.

To teach, to make known, to notify, to denote, to declare, to designate, to mark.

Y burled it was forth with hym, as in *tokenynge*
Of ys prowes, that he yt wan of on so hey a kynge.
R. Gloucester, p. 50.

Thys was as a *tokene* that to comyng was.—*Id.* p. 221.

& God sent him *tokenyng* on nyght als he slepe.
R. Brunne, p. 31.

And he sorowynge withynne in spirit seyde, what sekith this generacioun? *tokenes* I trulli I seye to yow a *tokene* schal not be gouen to this generacioun.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 8.

But natheles I toke unto our dame,
Your wif at home, the same gold again
Upon your beeche, she wote it wel certain,
By certain *tokens* that I can hire tell.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,286.

But as I lay this other night waking,
I thought how lovers had a *tokening*,
And sound hem it was a commune tale,
That it were good to here the nightingale,
Rather then the lewd cuckow sing.
Id. Of the Cuckow and the Nightingale.

And she right as she sigh and herde,
Hir sweuen hath tolde hem euery dele
And thei it halsen all wele,
And seyn, it is a *token* of good.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And whelkes so as I can,
I will you sende some *tokenyng*
Wherof ye shall haue knowlageyng
Of thyng, I wote that shall you lothe.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

But whē Lyndegylse sawe yt this Mōnole & his cōpany were somedeale wēdrawyd fro his pauylion, he made a *tokyn* to his knyghtes, wherby they knowynge his mynde fell vpon hym and slew hym.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 123.

Which when he heard, and saw the *tokens* trew,
His hart with great affection was embayd,
And in the prince, with bowing reverence dew,
As to the patrone of his life, thus sayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

And on your finger in the night, I'le put
Another *ring*, that what in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future, our past deeds.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iv. sc. 2.

Enc. How appeares the fight?
Scar. On our side, like the *token'd* pestilence,
Where death is sure.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 8.

On whose meetings, there were seen such embracements, such strange, often, and earnest *tokenings*, and such hearty laughters, &c.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

Our Lord charged his disciples, when by any they were repulsed or neglected in their preaching, to leave those persons and places, shaking off the dust from their feet, in *token* of an utter detestation and denotion of them.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 41.

Heartless, and *tokenless* if it remain,
It ought to pass, in strictness, for profane.
Byron. On Church Communion.

In every cance there were young plantains, and branches of a tree which the Indians call E'Midho: these as we afterwards learnt, were brought as *tokens* of peace and amity.
Cook. First Voyage b. i. c. 8.

TOLE, or TOLL. Chaucer writes — *Tull.* Ray says—To *toll* is to entice or draw in, to decoy, or flatter; as the bell *tolling* calls in the people to church:—and Milton speaks of—A *toling* sign-post, hung out to call passengers:—Br. Burgess appears to coincide with this origin, and thinks, *to toll*, may be,—to produce an effect by slow, insensible degrees; but it seems more probably to be a consequential usage of *Toil*, to draw into, to lure into, a *toil*: generally,—to draw along; to induce, to allure, to entice. And see TOLL, *infra*.

With empty hand, men may no hawkes *tull*.
Chaucer. The Reeves Tale, v. 4122

The conflict arose betwene the spirite desyrous to amende, and sensualitie *tollyng* and allurying hym agayn, to his accustomed sinfull liuing.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 9.

With these are the ill spirites delited: and suche as are their sworne seruauntes, thei dooe rather lure and *tol* & traine with those baites, thē fil them.—*Id. Luke*, c. 15.

The 10. of this moneth I went to the shore, the people following me in their cattons: I *tolled* them on shore, and vsed them with much courtesie, and then departed aboord, they following me, and my company.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 165.

Labienus mistrustyng as much before, to the entent to *toll* them all ouer the riuer, kept on his way softly with like pretence of feare as he had vsed before.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 151.

And the next day, they sēt thither their horsemen, first to *toll* out oure men into the daunger of theyr hushmentes, and than to assayle them as they were enclosed.
Id. Ib. fol. 247.

If they did let them stand, they should but *toll* beggers to the towne, thereby to surcharge the rest of the parish, & laie more burden vpon them.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 13.

Or voyces calling me in dead of night,
Te make me follow, and so *tole* me on
Through mire and standing pools, to find my ruine.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

Here he was *tolled* to land at Moha, by the treacherous Aga, and then had eight of his men barbarously slain, himself and seven more chained up by the necks.
Fuller. Worthies. Chester.

His [Felix] wife Drusilla was held by usurpation: he had *tolled* her away from her husband, the king of the Emisseni, saith Josephus, and therefore he could hear no more of it.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 604.

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title, hung out like a *toling* sign-post to call passengers, not simply a confutation, but a modest confutation, with a laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

And then, that whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, you be sure to *tell* him on to by insensible degrees, till he at last, quitting his fears, masters the difficulty, and comes off with applause.
Locke. Of Education, § 115.

With this sweet experience of heaven within us, we should go on to heaven with unspeakable triumph and alacrity, being *tolled* all along from step to step with the alluring relishes of its joys and pleasures.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

We shall be inconsiderately *tolled* on from sin to sin in the course of a heedless and unreflecting life, till, before ever we are aware, our inclination to the sin which we have so heedlessly repeated, becomes too strong for our pious resolution.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

TO'LERABLE. Fr. *Tolérer*; It. *Tollerare*; Sp. *Tolerar*; Lat. *Tolerare*, TO'LERABLY. TO'LERANT. from *tollere*, to lift or raise. TO'LERANCE. To *till*; and Tooke thinks TO'LERATE, *v.* the Lat. is from the A. S. TOLERA'TION. That can or may be borne or suffered, supported, or sustained, or endured; sufferable, supportable; (met.) that may be suffered or permitted; scarcely allowable or excusable; indifferent.

The cōmon custome of al indifferent readers, would I wist wel pardon and hold excused such *tollerable* oueristight in my writing, as men may fynde some in my wantes almoste that euer wrote before.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 816.

It doeethe teache them to execute the true offices of princes, and not to be tirannies, and causeth the people more gladlye to obey euery good prince, and more quietly to *tollerate* and beare with the bad.—*Udal. John*, Pref.

For the one (which is contempt of marryage) ye holde in your erroneouse doctryne, and the other (which is a *tollerauance* among your selues) ye are compelled to suffer, least theyr more hombre wolde breake from yow.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 106.

To *tollerate* those thinges, whiche doee seeme hytter or greuous (wherof there be many in the lyfe of man, and in fortune) in such wyse as thou depart not from the astate of nature, neyther from the worshyp pertenynge vnto a wyse man, betokeneth a good courage, and also moche constauuce.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 14.

There is also moderation in *tolleration* of fortune of euery sorte, whiche of Tullii is called equabilitie.—*Id. Ib.* c. 20.

I doubt not but that men indued with sense of common equitie, will soone discerne, that besides eminent and competent knowledge, wee are to descend to a lower step, receiving knowledge in that degree, which is but *tolerable*.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. v. § 81.

Goropius fetches all out of Dutch, and more *tolerably* perhaps this than many other of his etymologies.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17. *Illustrations.*

Certes, sage counsell and wisdome in the good use of pleasures and delights, whereby we continue honest, we ordinarily do call continence and temperance; the same in dangers and travels, we terme *tolerance*, patience, and fortitude; in contracts and management of state-affaires, we give the name of loyalty, equity, and justice.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 189.

So that to *tolerate* is not to prosecute. And the question whether the prince may *tolerate* divers perswasions, is no more then whether he may lawfully persecute any man for not being of his opinion. Now in this case he is just so to *tolerate* diversity of perswasions as he is to *tolerate* publick actions: for no opinion is judicable, nor no person punishable, but for a sin.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 16.

Upon these very grounds we may easily give account of that great question, Whether it be lawful for a prince to give *toleration* to several religions.—*Id. Ib.*

By continuing in communion with that party of the church from whence they dissented in opinion, they would have declared, that they judged their errors to be *tolerable*. *Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

When poor, she's scarce a *tolerable* evil
But rich, and fine, a wife's a very devil.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

In the beginning of September, as had been already mentioned, our men were *tolerably* well recovered.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 4.

Alledging that if God ruled the world, so much wickedness and impiety would not be *tolerated* therein.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

Since you are pleased to enquire what are my thoughts about the mutual *toleration* of Christians in their different professions of religion, I must needs answer you freely, that I esteem that *toleration* to be the chief characteristical mark of the true church.—*Locke. On Toleration.*

The interested and active zeal of religious teachers can be dangerous and troublesome only where there is either but one sect *tolerated* in the society, or where the whole of a large society is divided into two or three great sects.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance* which breathes through this work, and appears in the sentiments which the author avowed in a former publication, entitled "The Case Stated," acquits him of the most distant suspicion of a design to advance the credit of his own church by wilfully depreciating the character of an illustrious adversary.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 44. App.

At the same time we know and lament his [Gibbon's] eagerness to throw a veil over the deformities of the heathen theology, to decorate with all the splendor of panegyric the *tolerant* spirit of its votaries, to degrade by disingenuous insinuation, or by sarcastic satire, the importance of revelation, &c.—*White. Bampton Lectures*, Ser. 3.

Toleration is of two kinds: the allowing to dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial *toleration*; and the admitting them, without distinction, to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a compleat *toleration*.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, b. vi. c. 10.

TOLL, *n.* Fr. *Tollin*, the *toll* taken by a miller. *Tolla*, taken, removed, *lift*, or carried away. *Tollir*,—To remove, take away, (sc.) the force or validity; to make void. Generally,—to take away, to withdraw.
TOLL, *v.*
TOLLING, *n.*
TOLLHOUSE.
TOLLAGE.

To *toll* a bell, Skinner thinks, is formed from the sound. He, and Junius, derive *toll*, a tribute; A.S. *Tol*; Dut. *Tol*; Ger. *Zol*; Sw. *Tul*; Fr. *Taille*, from the Gr. Τελ-ος. Others give it the same origin as *tally*, (qv.) See also TALLIAGE.

Tooke thinks that *toll*, and the Fr. *Taille*, (qv.) —taken of goods—differ only in the pronunciation, and consequent writing of them. It is a part *lifted* off, or taken away. To *raise* taxes, to *levy* taxes, a *levy* upon any person, are common expressions. "The *toll* of a bell," he adds, "is its being *lifted* up, which causes that sound we call its *toll*." See TOLE, or TOLL.

A tax or tribute, levied or *raised*;—to *toll*, to raise or levy, a tax or tribute; also, to pay it.

To *toll*,—to raise, and, consequentially, to sound a bell; to sound it (at a particular hour, as a signal, or call.)

Therfore gheldc ghe to alle men dettis, to whom tribute, tribute; to whom *tol, tol;* to whom drede, drede; to whom honour, honour.—*Wielif. Rom.* c. 13.

And whanne Jhesus passide fro thannes he sigh a man Matheu by name sittynge in a *tol-bothe*, and he scide to him, sue thou me.—*Id. Matt.* c. 9.

Matheu that was of Judee ar he is sett first in order of gospellers, so he wroot first the gospel in Judee, and fro the office of a *tolgaderer* he was cleepid to God.
Id. Prolog on Matheu.

Wel conde he steleu corne, and *tollen* thrice.
And yet he had a thoma of gold parde.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 564.

Sir Hughe le Spenser came with a fayre company of men of armys before hym into the cytie, & desyred assystence of the fore named constables, the which demanded the sayd helle to be *tolled*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1263.

And put in the roume of ye shrynes, Mychaell Tony, and John Audryan, and ouer that, all rellys of *towlys* and tallagys before made were delyuered vnto the sayde John Mansell, the whiche he there sealyd and redelyuered them vnto the chaumberleyne.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1257.

The commoners herewith appointed of themselues two capteins, which they named constables of the citie, by whose commaundement and *tolling* of the great bell of Paules all the citie was warned to be readie in harnesse, to attend vpon the said two capteins.—*Holinshed. Hen. III.* an. 1264.

Skinners new reaching from the pillorie to the *tolehall*, or to the high crosse.—*Id. Description of Ireland*, c. 3.

The meal the more yieldeth, if servant be true,
And miller that *tolleth*, take none but his due.
Tusser. July's Husbandry.

The adventitious moisture . . . . betrayeth and *telleth* forth the inward and radicall moisture along with it, when it self goeth forth.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 365.

If one ignorantly buyeth stolen cattel, and hath them fairly vouched unto him, and publickly in an open fair payeth *toll* for them, he cannot be damnified thereby.
Fuller. Worthies. General.

By Leofric her lord, yet in base bondage held,
The people from her marte by *tollege* who expell'd:
Whose duchess, which desir'd this tribute to release
Their freedom often begg'd.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

Those other disciples, whose calling is recorded, were from the fisher boat; this, from the *toll-booth*: they were unletered; this [Matthew] infamous.
Bp. Hall. Coni. Matthew Called.

For we hardly can abide publicanes, customers, and *tolgatherers*, but are mightily offended with them, not when they exact from us, and cause us to pay *toll* for any commodities or wares that are openly brought in; but when they keep a ferretting and searching for such things as be hidden.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 114.

——— Can I bring proof
Where, when, by whom, and what y'were sold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for?—*Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 1.

To sacred churches all in swarms repair
Some crowd the spires, but most the hallow'd bells,
And softly *toll* for souls departing knells:
Each chime thou hear'st, a future death foretells.
Dryden. The Duke of Guise, Act iv.

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells.
Id.

I heard the bell *toll'd* on thy burial day,
I saw the hearse, that bore thee slow away.
Cowper. My Mother's Picture.

As the expense of carriage is very much reduced by means of such public works, the goods, notwithstanding the *toll*, come cheaper to the consumer than they would otherwise have done; their price not being so much raised by the *toll*, as it is lowered by the cheapness of the carriage.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

And now the turnpike gates again
Flew open in short space;
The *toll-men* thinking as before,
That Gilpin rode a race.
Cowper. History of John Gilpin.

TOLUTATION. Lat. *Tolut-arius* equus, from *tolutim*, and that from *tollere*, to raise or lift up. See the quotation from Brown.

And this is true, whether they move per latera, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling; or per diametrum, lifting one foot before, and the cross foot behind, which is succussation or trotting.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 6.

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
(That is to say, whether *tolutation*,
As they da term't, or succussation)
We leave it.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

TOMB, *n.* Fr. *Tombe, intomber*; It. *Tomba*; Sp. *Tumba* (see ENTOMB); from the Lat. *Tumulus* (a diminutive formed from *tum-ere*, to swell), a rising heap, or mound of earth. Applied generally to—
TOMBLESS.

The grave, the sepulchre.

Ther touore the heye wened, [altar] amydde the quer ywys,
As ys bones lyggeth, ys *tombe* wel vayr ys.
R. Gloucester. p. 224.

At London at Savnt Poule's in *tombe* is scho laid.
R. Brunne, p. 165.

He lies at Glastenbire *toumbed*, as I wene.—*Id.* p. 48.

Woo to you that bilden *toumbie* of profetis: and your fadris slowen hem.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 11.

As on a *tombe* is all the faire above,
And noder is the corps, swiche as ye wote.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,832.

Thel laddie hym to haue a sight,
Where that hir *tombe* was arraied.—*Gower Con. A.* b. viii.

Also I will that if I decease win the cite of London, that win three yeres following myn executors doo make in the waile, nere unto my grave, a hiell *tasche* of freestone, upon the which I will be spent. hiji. hijsd art the moost, and in the face of this *tumbe* I will be made in teo platis of laton, ij. figurys of a man and of a woman, wi x men children, and vi. women children, and over or above the said figurys I will be made a figure of the fader of hevên enclosed in a sonne.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.*

Not such as earth out of her fruitfull woomb
Throws forth to men, sweet and well savored,
But direfull deadly black, both leafe and bloom,
Fitt to adorne the dead and deck the drery *toombe*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Earth vnder-gron'd their high rais'd feet, as when offended
Jove,
In Arime, Typhoius, with rattling thunder droue,
Beneath the earth: in Arime, men say the graue is still,
Where thunder *tomb'd* Typhoius, and is a moistrous hill.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

Imagine them some monument of one long since *tomb'd*
there.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxiii.

——— Or there wee'l sit,
(Ruling in large and ample emperie,
Ore Frances, and all her almost kingly dukedomes)
Or lay these bones in an vnworthy vrne,
Tombless, with no remembrance ouer them.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act i. sc. 2.

Thus the ideas, as well as children, of our youth, often die before us; and our minds represent to us those *tombs*, to which we are approaching; where tho the brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery moulders away.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c 2.

The marble *tombs* that rise on high,
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie,
Whose pillars swell with sculptu'd stones,
Arms, angels, epitaphs, and tones,
These, all the poor remains of state,
Adorn the rich, or praise the great.
Parnell. A Night Piece on Death.

While some affect the sun, and some the shade,
Some flee the city, some the hermitage;
Their aims as various, as the roads they take
In journeying thro' life;—the task be mine
To paint the gloomy horrours of the *tomb*;
Th' appointed place of rendezvous, where all
These travellers meet.
Blair. Grave.

On the *tombstones* of the truly great It is certainly right that an inscription should be written consistent with their dignity.—*Addison. Ess. No.* 93.

TOMBOY. A.S. *Tumbere*, from "*Tumb-ian*, to dance, to tumble, to play the *tumbler*, to act a play; hence *Tomboy*,—Verstegan," (Somner.)

A lady
So faire, and fosten'd to an emperie,
Would make the great's kin glad, double, to be partner'd
With *tomboyes*, hy'd with that seife exhibition
Which your owne coffirs yeeld.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 7.

Ye tit, ye *tomboy*, what can one nights gingling
Doe me good now.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act ii. sc. 1.

TOME. Fr. *Tome*; It. *Tomo*; Sp. *Tomo*; Lat. *Tomus*; Gr. Τομος, *sectio*, from τεμ-ειν, *secare*, to cut. *Sectio* chartæ, (applied to)—
A piece of paper cut; and rolled up into a volume. Generally,—
A volume; any portion of paper, &c. bound into one book.

By what law, must we write nothing but large scholastical discourses? such *tomes* as yours.
Bp. Hall. An Apologie against Brownists.

And all the martyr bishops of Rome did ever acknowledge, and publish it, that episcopacy is a peculiar office, and order in the church of God; as is seen in their decretal epistles, in the first *tome* of the councils.
Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted, § 28.

Who travels Scotus' swelling *tomes* shall find
A cloud of darkness rising on the mind.
Pomfret. Reason.

It adds greatly to our wonder, in contemplating his [Erasmus] large and crowded *tomes*, when we recollect that he spent his life in a most unsettled state, and in constantly travelling from city to city, and from kingdom to kingdom.
Knox, Ess. No. 122.

TOM-TIT. The titmouse, (qv.)

As for Dick the tyrant, I must desire you will put a stop to his proceedings; and at the same time take care that his little brother be no loser by his mercy to the *tom-tit*.
Tatler, No. 112.

TON. Fr. *Ton*, the tone or tune.

The tone; the air, (sc.) of fashion; the style, the vogue, the mode.

Modish, animated with the conscious merit of the largest or smallest buckles in the room, according to the temporary *ton*, would have laughed Pompey the Great out of countenance.—*Knox, Ess.* No. 161.

TON. See TUN.

TONE, *n.* TONE, *v.* TO'NING, *n.* TO'NIC. TO'NICAL. } Fr. *Ton*; It. *Tuono*; Sp. *Tono*; Lat. *Tonus*; Gr. Τονος, from τονοειν, *intendere*, (sc. vocem) to stretch the voice. See To TELL.

A stretching; an extension; an extension of the voice, of sound; sound;—applied frequently to—

An excess of, an affectation of, particular sounds—as a whining, drawling tone. Also (met.) to—

The intention, tension, or general state or temper of mind.

The *tone* in preaching does much in working upon the people's affection. If a man should make love in an ordinary *tone*, his mistress would not regard him: and therefore he must whine.—*Selden. Table Talk. Preaching.*

Tones are not so apt altogether to procure sleep, as some other sounds; as the wind, the purling of water, the humming of bees, a sweet voice of one that readeth, &c. The cause whereof is, for that *tones*, because they are equall and slide not, do more strike and erect the sense, than the other.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 112.

These from thy lips were like harmonious *tones*,
Which now do sound like mandrakes dreadful *groans*.
Drayton. Lady Geraldine to the Earl of Surrey.

For station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which physitians (from Galen) do name extensive or *tonical*; that is, an extension of the muscles or organs of motion maintaining the body at length or in its proper figure.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 1.

The strange situation I am in, and the melancholy state of public affairs, take up much of my time, divide or even dissipate my thoughts, and which is worse, drag the mind down, by perpetual interruptions, from a philosophical *tone*, or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business.
Bolingbroke. Letter to Alex. Pope.

Can any tolerable reason be given for those strange new postures used by some in the delivery of the word? Such as shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose, which I think cannot so properly be called preaching, as *toning* of a sermon.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

An animal ovation! such as holds
No commerce with our reason, but subsists
On juices, through the well-*toned* tubes well strainch'd.
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

The melancholic fiend (that worst despair
Of physic) hence the rust-complexion'd man
Pursues, whose blood is dry, whose fibres gain
Too stretch'd a *tone*.—*Armstrong. On Health*, b. i.

In our seasons of abstraction when we restrain self to the spiritual part we change our *tone*, for then we claim to be perpetual, unperishable, and unchangeable.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 6.

To almost every sentiment we utter, more especially to every strong emotion, Nature hath adapted some peculiar *tone* of voice: insomuch, that he who should tell another that he was very angry, or much grieved, in a *tone* which did not suit such emotions, instead of being believed, would be laughed at.—*Blair*, Lect. 33.

We ought, certainly, to read blank verse so as to make every line sensible to the ear. At the same time, in doing so, every appearance of sing-song and *tone* must be carefully guarded against.—*Id. Ib.*

To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument, [the organ,] my observations now naturally recur. In point of *tonic* power, I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others.—*Mason. On Church Musick.*

TONGS. A.S. *Tang, tang-an*; Dut. *Tanghe*; Ger. *Zang*; Sw. *Tong*: Ihre and Wachter derive from *taga*, to take, to seize, to hold.

That which takes, seizes, holds; a tool, an instrument for that purpose.

Then flewe one of the seraphins vnto me, hauynge a hote cole in hys hande, whiche he had taken from ye auter with the *longes*, and touched my mouthe.
Bible, 1551. *Esay*, c. 6.

With that the wicked carle, the maistir smith,
A paire of red-whot vron *tongis* did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipit.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

——— In the storke he plac't
A mighty anvile; his right hand a weighty hammer held,
His left his *tongs*. *Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xviii.

The ponderous hammer loads his better hand,
His left with *tongs* turns the vex'd metal round,
And thick, strong strokes, the doubling vaults rebound.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

They put in the fresh, and take out the other stones, with a cleft stick, which serves as *tongs*.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 3.

TONGUE, *n.* TONGUE, *v.* TO'NGUELESS. TO'NGUE-TIE. } Goth. *Tuggo*, (*tungo*;) A.S. *Tunge*; Dut. *Tonghe*; Ger. *Zung*, which (Wachter thinks) is the same word as *ding*, loquela, *ding-en*, loqui; and this in A.S. is *thingan*, locutio, *thing-an*, loqui, to speak.

The organ of speech; the power or faculty of speech; the language. (See the quotation from Derham.) *Tongue* is also applied to—

Any thing projected or protruded; as, the *tongue* from the mouth, a *tongue* of land.

The prowes that the Brute dude no *tonge* no telle ne may,
Mony was the gode body that hym self slou that day.
R. Gloucester, p. 12.

Thei passed of this world, whan thei were right gonge,
What ther names were I kan telle no *tonge*.
R. Brunne, p. 27.

——— Be trywe of gour *tonge*.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 21.

Here syre was a sysour. that nevere swer treuthe
Ou Robert two *tounged*. a tryat at eche enqueste.
Id. p. 400.

And he criede and seide, fadir Abraham, haue mercy on me and sende Lazarus that be dippe the ende of his finger in water, to bele my *tunge*: for I am turmentid in this flaume.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 16.

And he cryed and sayd: father Abraham, haue mercye on me, and sende Lazarus that he maye dyppe of his finger in water, and cole my *tonge*: for I am tormented in this flame.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Alse it bihoueth dekenes to be chaast, not double *tunged*, not ghounn mych to wyn.—*Wielif.* 1 *Tymo*, c. 3.

Likewise must the deacons be honest, not double *tonged*, not geuē vnto muche drynckyng.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne summe herden, that in Ebrew *tunge* he spak to hem, thei ghauen the more silence.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 22.

But whan the quene to londe come,
And Thalise hir doughter by hir side,
The whiche loye was thilke tide
There maie no mans *tunge* telle.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

And whan this kyng was passed thus,
This false *tonged* Perseus
The regiment hath vnderfonge.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

For what royalme almoste (Englande excepted) hath not all the good autours that euer wrote translated into the mother *tonngue*, whereby the people are made prudente and expert meene in the tracte of all affayres, either touching any discipline or els any ciuile maters.
Udal. Pref. to K. Edw. VI.

Amo. Speak; I give
Thee freedom shepherd, and thy *tongue* be still
The same it ever was; as free from ill.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

'Tis still a dreame; or else such stuffe as madmen
Tongue, and braine not.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act v. sc. 4.

——— A deflowred maid,
And by an eminent body, that enforc'd
The law against it? but that her tender shame
Will not proclaime against her maiden losse,
How might she *tongue* me?
Id. Measure for Measure, Act iv. sc. 4.

I knew Fame was a lyar, too long, and lou'd *tongu'd*,
And now I have found it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act iv. sc. 3.

Tongued they are not like other birds, with a thin tip before.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 29.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand, waiting upon that.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

Let no fatall bell nor clock
Pierce the hollow of thy eare:
Tongueless be the early cock,
Or what else may aide a feare.
F. Beaumont. A Charme.

With too much pitiie; her sad sister viewes,
And said, while both her eyes by turnes peruse,
Why flatters he? why *tongueless* weeps the other?
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

The Athenians caused a lioness to be made of brasse without a *to-gue*, and the same in memorial of her [Leæna] to be erected and set up at the very gate and entry of their citadell; giving posterity to understand by the generosity of that beast, what an undaunted and invincible heart she had; and likewise of what taciturnity and trust in keeping secrets, by taking it *tongueless*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 162.

They talk of Jupiter, he's but a squib cracker to her:
Look well about you, and you may find a *tongue-bolt*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act ii.

But I suspect extremely that fabulous *tongue-cutting*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8. *Selden. Ithuel.*

Pindarus the poet said: That those who are vanquished and put to foil, are so *tongue-tied*, that they cannot say a word; howbeit, this is not simply true, nor holdeth in all.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 197.

What an abridgment of art, what a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member the *tongue*, the grand instrument of tast, the faithful judge, the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful modulator of our voice, the necessary servant of mastication, swallowing, sucking, and a great deal besides!
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. v. c. 5.

It is worth any man's while to watch the agility of his *tongue*; the wonderful promptitude with which it executes changes of position, and the perfect exactness. Each syllable of articulated sound requires for its utterance a specific action of the *tongue*, and of the parts adjacent to it.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 9.

TO'NSILE. } Fr. *Tonsure*; It. *Tonsura*; Sp.
TO'NSURE. } *Tonsura*; Lat. *Tonsura*, from *tonsum*, past part. of *tondere*, to shave, to shear.

A shearing, shaving, cutting or clipping.

But every myrrhe and melodie
To hem was then a maladie.
For rillust of that aumture
There was no man whiche toke *tonsure*.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

Vesture & *tonsure* of the ministers of the church, & what service they be bound unto.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals. Hen. VIII. No. 109.

They were forbidden to use a particular *tonsure* of the hair: because a neighbouring nation used it in honour of a dead prince whom they worshipped.
Sp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 33.

TO'NSILS. Fr. *Tonsilles*; Lat. *Tonsillæ*, a dim. of *tolex*, (tumor in faucibus.)

A swelling in the jaws, (a *tollendo*, Vossius.)

It healeth all ulcers that happen in moist parts, and namely those of the mouth, *tonsils* or almond kernels on either side of the throat.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii.

The meat is driven within the passage or gullet of the throat, partly by the tongue and partly by the glandulous parts or kernels called *tonsels*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 837.

——— Hence the sidelong walls
Of shaven yew; the holly's prickly arms
Trimm'd into high arcades; the *tonsile* box
Wove, in mosaic mode of many a curl,
Around the figur'd carpet of the lawn.
Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

TONTINE. See the quotation from Smith.

Annuities for life have occasionally been granted in two different ways: either upon separate lives, or upon lots of lives, which in French are called *tontines*, from the name of their inventor.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 3.

TOO, i. e. *to*. *To* prefixed to verbs gives emphasis. See To.

Placed before adjectives or adverbs, it gives addition, increase, augmentation, excess; and then, generally, implies—

More, also, likewise; more than; over, beyond.

And certes, if it n'ere *to* long to here:
I wolde have told you foliy the manere.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 877.

But it were all *to* long for to devise
The grete clamour.
Id. Ib. v. 996.

For the stuffe they had was sufficient for them vnto al the worke, to make it and to much.
Bible, 1551. *Exodus*, c. 36.

For the parte of the children of Juda was *to* muche for theym: and therfore the children of Simeon hadde theyr enheritaunce in the enheritaunce of theym.
Id. Josua, c. 19.

Ped. 'Tis here again, hark gentle Roderigo,
Hark, hark: O sweet, sweet, how the birds record *too*!
Mark how it flies now every way.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act v. sc. 4.

Quinar. I could curse thee *too*,
Religion and severity has steel'd thee,
Has turn'd thy heart to stone.
Id. The Island Princess, Act v.

There taught us how to live: and (oh! *too* high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to die.
Tickell. On the Death of Addison.

TOO. See TAKE.

TOOL. A. S. *Tol, tole, tohl;* from *til-ian,* to labour, (Skinner.) *Tool* is,—

(Some instrument, any instrument) lifted up, or taken up, to work with, (met.)—

Applied to persons, who are the *tools* or instruments employed or used by others.

——— And eke that angry foole
Which follow'd her, with cursed hands uncleane
Whipping her horse, did with his smarting *toole*
Oft whip her daioty selfe. and much augment her doole.
Spenser. Faeris Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

Carpenter s art was the invention of Dædalus, as also the *tool*or thereof, hanging, to wit, the saw, the ehip, axe, and hatchet, the plumbe line, the augoer and wimble, the strong glew, as also fish-glew, and stone sandre.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

Perhaps you took me for a fool,
Design'd alone your sex's *tool.*
Dorset. The Antiquated Coquet.

Thus when the gods are pleas'd to plague mankind,
Our own rash hands are to the task assign'd;
By them ordain'd the *tools* of fate to be.
We blindly act the mischiefs they decree;
We call the battle, we the sword prepare,
And Rome's destruction is the Roman prayer.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vii.

It fortunately happened that the carpenters, both of the Gloucester and of the Tryal, with their chests of *tools,* were on shore when the ship drove out to sea.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 33.

Every thing they have, however, is as well and ingeniously made, as if they were furnished with the most compleat *toot-chest.—Cook. Third Voyage,* b. iv. c. 5.

TOOT, v. } A. S. *Tuyte, tote,* cornu, *tuyten,*
To'OTER. } canere cornu, to sound a horn, (Kilian.) A. S. *Tot-ian,* eminere tanquam *cornu* e fronte, (Lye.) The Dut. *Tuyten* is also strepere, tinnire, to make a noise; *tuyten in de oore,* to tell, to whisper in the ear. Neither the horn nor the whisper is part of the meaning.

To *toot,* seems to be applied to any means of knowing, or making known:—

To search, to seek, to peep or pry; to ken, to espy, to look into, to look out.

In *Piers Plauhman,*—a beme *toten,* is a beam *espy:* his ton *toteden* out,—is—his toes *peeped,* looked out. A *toting* hill, Udal himself explains. A *toting* ruff,—a ruff *looking* over or out, projecting, overhanging. *Toting* noses,—projecting, prominent.

Tooters, (in *Beaum. & Fletch.*) were to announce the king's approach (by sound of horn); and hence, to *toot,* is—

To make known, to announce, by (the loud noise of) the horn; to sound the horn; or, (in Dutch,) to make known by the low sound of a whisper; to whisper.

The origin seems to be the A. S. *To-witanne.* Lye notices the phrase — Ic do eow *to wittane,* I do you to wit, facio vos scire; scire licet.

To wit, tooit, toot, is an obvious course of corruption.

Whon mycht thou in thy brothers eighe a bare mote token,
And in thyn owen eighe nought a beme *toten?*
Piers Plouhman. Crede, b. iii.

His hed was ful of holes, and his heare oute,
With his knoppede shon clouted full thykke,
Hia ton [to-en] *toteden* out, as he the lond tredede.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

The hie godes frendship 'hem makes,
Thei *totith* on ther summe totall.
Chaucer. The Plowmans Tale, pt. i.

——— Whan that he pieth
And *toteth* on hir womanhede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

We eftsones come to the rising vp of the hill towardes ye mount of Sion, which is called the *tooteng* hill, or peake, or high beakon place or watching toure, from whence to *see* a ferre of.—*Udal. Luke,* c. 19.

Ill huswifery *tooteth,*
To make herself brave;
Good huswifery looketh
What houshold must have.
Tusser. Good Huswifery & Evil.

Long wandring up and downe the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds in bushes *tooting,*
At length within the yvie todde,
(There shrowded was the little god)
I heard a buste bustling.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. March.

Nor durst Orcanes view the soldans face,
But still vpon the floore did pore and *tout.*
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. x. s. 56.

And as she sate and lookt, fled fast away the maid,
Her wrath, that on his forehead gaz'd
As in his spring Narcissus *tooting* laid.
Id. Ib. b. xiv. s. 66.

And some, tho perhaps he had never a shirt to his back, yet he would have a *toting* huge swelling ruff about his neck.
Howell, b. i. Let. 32.

What *tooting* and piping upon the destroyed organ-pipes!
Bp. Hall. His Hard Measure.

Another mercenary minstrel, taking the instruments in his hand, sing a foolish and ridiculous *tooting* full untowardly.—*Holland. Plutarch,* p. 545.

Euen by an holy fryer, that
Espyde me *tooting* so
Who, softly stealing at my backe,
Cryde suddenly, Ho Ho.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 47.

Fra. Gill, no more of that,
I'll cut your tongue out, if you tell those tales.
Hark, hark, these *tooters* tell us the king's coming:
Get you gone; I'll see if I can find him.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iii. sc. 1.

Come, Father Rosin, with your fiddle now,
As two tall *toters;* flourish to the masque.
B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub, Act v. sc. 4.

Which being scratch'd, look red, and rise in great welks, rendring the visage fiery, and in progress of time those *toting* copper-noses, as we generally express them.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 26.

TOOTH, *n.* } A. S. *Toth;* Goth. *Tunths,*
TOOTH, *v.* } that which *tugeth:* the third
To'OTHFUL. } person singular of the indicative
To'OTHLESS. } of Goth. *Tuijan;* A. S. *Teog-an,*
To'OTHSOME. } to tug, (Tooke,) or tow.
To'OTHY. } That which *tugeth* or *toweth;* pulls or tears (to pieces); applied, generally, to the mouth, the palate; (met.) to any thing placed like, performing the offices of, the *teeth.*

Tooth and nail,—biting and scratching, with all possible keenness; doing every possible injury, hurt, or harm.

Ghe han herd that it hath be seled yghe for yghe, and *toth* for toth.—*Wielif. Matthew,* c. 5.

Ye haue heard how it is sayd, an eye for an eye: a *toth* for a *toth.—Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

And than he must the oxen yoke,
Til thei haue with a plough to broke
A throw of lond, in whiche a rowe
The *teeth* of thadder he must sow.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

What shall I saye of thē whiche suffer paine in the heade, *tothesche,* akyng of bones, do they not suffer great paines.
Fisher. Seven Penimes, Pa. 38. pt. i.

Those homelie *toothdrawers* used no great cunning in plucking them foorth (as may be conlectured.)
Holinshed. Chronicles. K. John, an. 1209.

Their enimies went about with *tooth and naile* to expell all the Scotish nation out of Ireland.
Id. Historie of Scotland. Hermeeus.

His mother could not have been delivered of him [Rich. III.]; he was born *toothed,* and with his feet forward, contrary to the course of nature.
Drayton. Q. Margaret to the Duke of Suffolk, Note 5.

They keepe an horrible gnashing and hideous noise: rough they are and hairie all over their bodies, eies they have red like the houlets, and *toothed* they be like dogs.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 2.

Mine author Aristotle saith moreover, that they live verie long: and he prooveth it by this argument, that many of them are found *toothless* for very age.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii. c. 16.

——— And straight her tongue had *teeth* in it, that wrought
Thik sharp invective.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad,* b. i.

——— So I charm'd their eares
That Cupide like, they by lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briars, sharp tirzes, pricking gosse, & thorns,
Which entred their fraile skins.
Shakspeare. The Tempest, Act iv. sc. 1.

Theopl. Again!—what dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left f some angel hath me fed;
If so *toothfull,* I will be banqueted.
Massinger. The Virgin Martyr, Act v. sc. 1.

Nay, how many that would fain seem serious, have dedicated grave works to ladies, *toothless,* hollow-ey'd, their hair shedding, &c.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act iii.

1 *Sold.* Any way,
So it be handsome.
3 *Sold.* I had as lief t'were *toothsome* too.
Id. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 2.

Then saws were *tooth'd,* and sounding axes made.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

Around the solid beam the web is ty'd,
While hollow canes the parting warp divide;
Thro' which with nimble flight the shuttles play,
And for the woof prepare a ready way;
The woof and warp unite, press'd by the *toothy* slay.
Croxall. Ovid. Metam. b. vi.

Even into every *tooth,* we trace, through a small hole in the root, an artery to feed the bone, as well as a vein to bring back the spare blood from it; both which, with the addition of an accompanying nerve, form a thread only a little thicker than a horse-hair.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 10.

The *teeth,* especially the front *teeth,* are one bone fixed in another, like a peg driven into a board.—*Id. Ib.* c. 8.

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is *toothed* and notched like a saw.—*Id. Ib.* c. 13.

Praise from the rivall'd lips of *toothless,* bald,
Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean
And craving Poverty, and in the bow
Respectful of the smutch'd artificer,
Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb
The bias of the purpose.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

But [he] interspersed the former to make the others the more palatable to my compatriots, who it must be owned are too squeamish in their taste and fonder of the *toothsome* than the wholesome.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

Let the green hops lie lightly; next expand
The smoothest surface with the *toothy* rake.
Smart. The Hop-Garden, b. ii.

TOP, *n.* } A. S. *Top;* Dut. *Top;* Ger.
TOP, *v.* } *Zopf;* Sw. *Top.* See TIP.
To'PFUL. } The summit, or the supreme
To'PLESS. } or highest or most elevated
To'PPING, *adj.* } point or surface; the uppermost point or part or place;
To'PPINGLY. } the surface.
To'PMOST. } To *top,*—to be or cause to
TOPSY-TU'RVY } be, to rise over or above; to excel, to be eminent; to surmount, to surpass; to be superior, or supreme. Also, to take off the top, to prune it off.

This white *top* writeth min olde yeres;
Min herte is also mouled as min heres.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3867.

This kyng, whiche now hath his desire,
Saith, he woll holde his cours to Tyre.
Thei hadden wynde at will tho,
With *topsayle* coole, and forth thei go.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

For it is in the whole, *toppe* and tayle, length and bredth, begynynge and endynge, but hypocrysye, crafte, and falsehede, haue it neuer so glorysome a shyne of relygyon and holynesse.—*Bale. Apologie,* fol. 107.

Another also cried out upon him, and said Story, Story, the abominable cup of fornication and filthiness, that thou hast given others to drink, be heaped up *topful.*
State Trials, Eliz. an. 1571. *Dr. John Story.*

These *toppingle* ghests be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as bears among men.
Tusser. Husbandry. April.

The same dooeth often tymes happen after the moral sense also, whansoever, & as often as thei whiche sitte in the *topesatell* or high chaire of religion, and whiche ben persons notorious in the profession of teaching the doctrine of holy scripture, doee fall in conspiracie with the secular princes against Jesus.—*Udal. Luke,* c. 19.

At last, we perceiuing the Admirall to be farre a sterne of his company, because his maine *top-mast* was spent, determined to cast about with them again.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 43.

And when he was to leeward, he kept about to the shoreward, and left vs, and then we put out our *topsailes* and gaue them chace.—*Id. Ib.* p. 40.

To the Ermin of the mint ye ordinarie vse is to giue 30 saies in curtesie, otherwise he would by authoritie of his office come aboord, & for despight make such search in the barke, that he would turne all things *topsie turuie.*
Id. Ib. p. 271.

Why should I heere display in barreyne verse,
How reaimes are turned *topsie turuie* downe,
How kings and keysars loose both clayme and crowne?
Gascoigne. Fruites of Warre.

The Indian [diamant] is not engendred in mines of gold, but hath a great affinitie with crystall, and groweth much after that manner: for in transparent and cleare colour it differeth not at all, neither yet otherwhiles in the smooth sides and faces which it carieth betweene six angles, pointed sharpe at one end in manner of a *top*, or else two contrarie wales lozengewise (a wonderfull thing to consider) as if the flat ends of two *tops* [turbines] were set and joined together.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 4.

Till underneath them fair Jerusalem,
The holy city lifted high her towers,
And higher yet the glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *top's* with golden spires.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Bru. He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd withall.
Sicin. Especially in pride.
Bru. And *topping* all others in boasting.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 1.

And forth the wall he stept and stood; nor brake the precept given
By his great mother (mixt in fight) but sent abroad his voyce,
Which Pallas farre off eechoed; who did betwixt them heise
Shrill tumult to a *toplesse* height.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

The gods of Rome fight for ye; lond Fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the *topless* Apenine, and blows
To all the under world.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 2.

——Thorow their Phalanx
Strike, as thou strik'st a prond tree; shake their bodies,
Make their strengths totter, and their *topless* fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruine. *Id. Ib.* Act I. sc. 1.

Looking for foes into the ocean wide,
A *gaudy* ship with banners bravely dight,
And flag in her *top-gallant*, I espide
Through the maine sea making her merry flight.
Spenser. Visions of the World's Vanitie.

But of the two extreams, a house *top-heavy* is the worst.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 48.

The beaten bark, her rudder lost,
Is on the rolling billows tost;
Her keel now ploughs the ooze, and soon
Her *top-mast* tilts against the moon.—*Cotton. Winter.*

Fall a drinking till supper time, be carried to bed, *top'd* out of your seller, and be good for nothing all the night after.—*Dryden. The Wild Gallant*, Act iii.

The will thus determin'd, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body are uninterruptedly implov'd that way. by the determinations of the will, influence'd by that *topping* uneasiness as long as it lests.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21. § 38.

I have heard say, he had not less than 1000 slaves, some of whom were *topping* merchants, and had many slaves under them.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

As to soft gales *top-heavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow;
Thus oft they rear, and oft the head decline,
As breathe, or pause, by fits, the air divine.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii.

Straight to the line his sanguin'd spire he roll'd,
And curl'd around in many a winding fold,
The *topmost* branch a mother bird possest;
Eight callow infants fill'd the mossy nest.
Id. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

But they supposing their Admiral was engaged with enemies, hoisted up their *topsails*, and crouded all the sail they could make, and ran full sail ashore after him.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1682.

You sprang an arch, which, in a scurvy
Humour, you tumbled *topsy-turvy*.
Swift. Christmas Box for Dr. Delany.

I have heard enough of his irony and that his words are to be turned *topside* tether way to understand them.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

TOP. Dut. *Top*; Ger. *Topf*; Fr. *Toupie*, *toupier*, to turn or cast, to whirl about like a *top*, (Cotgrave.) Dut. *Toppen*; Ger. *Toben*, vertere et verti: circum agere, et circumagi, to turn or be turned; to drive or be driven around. The Fr. Dut. and Ger. verbs seem all used consequentially. And a *top* may be—

That which (when spinning) stands upon, moves upon its *tip* or point; or which keeps its *top*, crown, or head up.

He that hath been cradled in majesty, and used to crowns and scepters; will not leave the throne to play with beggars at put-pin, or be fond of *tops* and cherry stones.
Glanvill. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 24.

Careful, besides, the whirling *top* to whip,
And drive her giddy, till she fell asleep.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 3.

TO'PARCH. } Gr. Τόπος, a place, and ἀρχός,
TO'PARCHY. } the chief, from ἀρχ-ειν, to
head or chief.

The head or chief of a place (or district.)

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs* or kings of narrow territories.
Brown. Vulgar Errours.

As for the rest of Judæa, it is divided into ten governments or territories, called, *toparchies*.
Holland. Plinie, b. v. c. 4.

TO'PAZE. Fr. *Topaze*; It. *Topazio*; Sp. *Topacio*; Lat. *Topazius*. See the quotation.

The *topaze* or chrysolith, hath a singular greene colour by it selfe, for which it is esteemed verie rich; and when it was first found, it surpassed all others in price: they were discovered first in an isle of Arabia called Ciltis, wherein certain rovers [Troglodytes] beeing newly landed, after they had ben driven thither by tempest and urged with famine, began to feed upon herbs and dig for roots, and by that means met with the *topaze* stone: this is the opinion of Archelaus. But K. Juba reporteth, that there is an island within the sea called *Topazus*, distant from the continent 300 stadia, the which is oftentimes so mistie, that sailers have much adoe to find it, whereupon it tooke that name: for in the Troglodytes language (saith he) *topazin* is as much to say, as to search or seeke for a thing.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 8.

Mr. Banks brought a few *topazes* and amethysts as specimens: of the *topazes* there are three sorts, of very different value.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

TOPE, v. } I know not, (says Skinner,) whe-
TO'PER. } ther from the Ger. *Topff*, a pot, or from *toppen*, to turn about, (see TOP, n.) or (and this he prefers) from the Dut. *Toppen*, to rave, i.e. to drink till mad. To *tope* has most probably the same origin as to *tipple*, qv.

To *tip* off (the liquor); to turn up the *tip*, *top*, or edge of the vessel, till all is drunk; to drink constantly, to excess,—*till drunk*.

This Mufti in my conscience is some English renegade, he talks so savourly of *toping*.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act i. sc. 1.

The jolly members of a *toping* club,
Like pipe-staves, are but hoop'd into a tub,
And in a close confederacy link:
For nothing else but only to hold drink.
Butler. Epigram on a Club of Sots.

The cobler retains his appellation after he has shut up his stall, and sits among his fellow *topers* at the two-penny club.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 5.

TOPHA'CEOUS. Lat. *Tofus* or *tophus*, lapis cavernosus et mollis, a soft, porous stone. See *Vossius*.

It [milk] differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids, which chyle and vegetable emulsions will not. Acids, mixed with them, precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance.
Arbuthnot. Of Aliments, c. 4.

TO'PIARY. Fr. *Topiaire*, the making of images in, or arbors of, plants, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Topiarus*. It is applied to—

Cutting trees or hedges into particular forms or shapes.

No *topiary* hedge of quickset
Was ever so neatly cut thick set.
Butler. Sat. upon the Weakness and Misery of Man.

TO'PICK, *adj.* } Fr. *Topique*; It. *Tópico*;
TO'PICK, *n.* } Lat. *Topica*, from Gr. Τόπος,
TO'PICAL. } a place. *Topicks*, *loci*, e quibus argumenta promuntur,
TO'PICALLY. } (Cicero.)

Local,—of or pertaining to place.

Topick, n.—a place; *topicks*, books or places, of logical invention.

The men of Archenfeld, in Hereford-shire, claimed by custom to lead the van-guard, but surely this priviledge was *topical*, and confined to the Welsh wars, with which the aforesaid men, as borderers, were best acquainted.
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

O all ye *topic* gods, that do inhabit here,
To whom the Romans did those ancient altars rear,
Oft found upon those hills, now sunk into the soils,
Which they for trophies left of their victorious spoils.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 30.

The places ought before the application of those *topicke* medicines, to be well prepared with the razour, and a sinapisme or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxix. c. 6.

So that in this question by [reason] I do not mean a distinct *topick* but a transcendent that runs through all *topicks*; for reason, like logick, is instrument of all things else.—*Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying*, § 10.

So that the rules of order being neither of these are but *topical*, and limited, and transient.
Id. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

The temper of their dung and intestinal excretions do also confirm the same, which *topically* applyed become a Phænignmus or rubifying medecine.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3.

The polytheism, superstition and idolatry of Egypt, appear so monstrous in the light in which we view them, that they furnish the principal *topicks* of every declamation against the theology of paganism.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 3. *On Monotheism.*

We are much to blame, that we banish religious *topicks* from our discourse; which might be, if properly introduced, the most delightful part of it.—*Secker*, vol. iv. Ser. 16.

These *topics* or loci, were no other than general ideas applicable to a great many different subjects, which the orator was directed to consult, in order to find out materials for his speech.—*Blair*, Lect. 32.

TOPO'GRAPHY. } Fr. *Topographie*; It.
TOPO'GRAPHER. } *Topografia*; Sp. *Topo-*
TOPOGRA'PHIC. } *grafia*; Lat. *Topogra-*
TOPOGRA'PHICAL. } *phia*; Gr. Τοπογραφία,
TOPOGRA'PHICALLY. } from τοπος, place, and
γραφ-ειν, to describe.

A description of a place.

In our *topographie* we have at large set foorth and described the site of the land of Ireland, the nature of sundrie things therein conteined, the wonderous & strange prodigies which are in the same, and of the first origin of that nation, enen from the first beginning untill this our time.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, Pref.

At this time was seene a woman who had a great beard, and a man upon hir backe, as a horse; of whom I hane alreadie spoken in my *topographie*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

First therefore touching the *topographical* description of the place.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 93.

The fourth proposal was, whether there might not be added some appendices to the Bible, as chorographical and *topographical* tables, genealogies, and the like.
Hales. Lett. from the Synod of Dort. Nov. 1618.

I may the better present you the *topographic* description of this mighty empire.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 58.

My defects will be perfectly supplyd by such who shall *topographically* treat of this subject in relation to this county alone.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

TOPPLE. Dim. of *Top*.

To come *top* foremost; to fall or throw *top* or head forwards; headlong.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads:
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations: answer me
To what I aske you.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 1.

——He look no more,
Least my braine turne, and the deficient sight
Topple downe headlong. *Id. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 6.

The wisest annt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for three-foot stoole, mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her bum, downe *topples* she,
And tailour cries, and falls into a cofe.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act ii. sc. 1.

I am like some little cock-boat in a rough sea, which every billow *topples* up and downe, and threats to sink.
Bp. Hall. Breathings of the Devout Soul.

Sometimes the drunken dames pursue the drunken sire.
At last he *topples* over on the pavin;
The Satyrs laugh, and bid him rise again.
Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love, b. i.

TOR. See TOWER.

TORCH. } Fr. *Torche*; It. *Torcia*, *tòrchio*;
TO'RCHER. } Sp. *Antorcha*. The French called a *wreathed* straw, laid upon the head to place any thing weighty, *torche*; and Skinner derives either from the Lat. *Torris*, or from *torquere*, to twist (being made of *twisted* materials); but he prefers the former.

(Twisted) flax, thread, or other substance (prepared for kindling and supplying light.)

For to a *torche* oth' to a taper, the trinke is likenede.
Piers Ploukman, p. 330.

The *torches* brennen, and the lamps bright
The sacrifice been full ready dight.
Chaucer. Legende of Phillis.

But though thei had litel space,
Yet thei acorden in that place,
Howe Jason shuld come at night,
When euery torche and euery light
Were out. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The moon then full, not thinking scorn to be a *torch-bearer* to such beauty, guided her steps.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

There he heard chanting, singing, and there he saw *torch-bearing* in day-light, at mass.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Mary I. an. 1554.

Also I will, that if I decesse in London, that myn executors doo then purvey xvi. *torches* newe, and liij. *pattins* weying euery taper. vi lb.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.*

After whiche scomfyture and chasynge of the Flemynges, the kynge for dyrknes was sette vnto his tentes with *torche-lyght.—Id. Ib. Phil. IV.* an. 18.

Within the faide Pyramides, no man doth know what there is, for that they haue no entrance, but in the one of them there is a hole where the wall is broken, and so we went in there, having *torch-light* with vs.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 281.

High time it seemed then for everie wight
Them to betake unto their kindly rest;
Eftesoones long waxen *torches* weren light
Unto their bowres to guyden every guest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

A sixt sort there is of these trees, and it is properly called teda, (i. the *torch-tree*:) the same yeeldeth more plentie of moisture and liquor than the rest.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 10.

Ere twice the horses of the suone shall hring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnall ring.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act ii. sc. 1.

High mountain countries, wiody, and covered with snow, bear ordinarily trees that yeeld *torch-wood* and pitch, as pines, cone-trees, and such like.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 502.

We then had the town open before us, and presently saw lighted *torches*, or candles, all the town over; whereas before the gun was fir'd there was but one light.
Dampier. Voyage, an. 1684.

It is of a mellow colour, and has great force and brilliancy: it is illuminated by *torch-light*.
Reynolds. A Journey to Flanders & Holland.

TORD, or TURD. } Dut. *Torde, tort*; A. S. *Tord*, } the past part. of the verb *tir-an*, to feed upon, (Tooke.)

That which has been fed upon, or eaten, (and ejected or expelled.)

Of knyght & of burgeis an ote he did relie,
Bitaught it the erle of Arteys, that cote forto guye.
He did ther no prow, he was first was down,
A foule herlote him slowe, *trut* for his renoun.
R. Brunne, p. 317.

"By God," quod he, "for plainly at o word,
Thy drafty riming is not worth a *tord*:
Thou dost nought elles but dispendest time."
Chaucer. Prol. to Melibeus, v. 13,800.

And he answeringe seide to him, Lord, suffre also this yeer: til the while I delue aboute, and sende *teordis*.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 13.

Natheles I gesse all thingis for to be peyrment for the clear cleare science of Jhesu Crist, for whom I made alle thinges peirement, and I deme as *teordis*, that I wynne Crist.
Id. Philippensys, c. 3.

TO'RMENT, *v.* } Fr. *Torment, tormenter*; It. *Tormento, tormentare*; Sp. *Tormento, atormentar*; Lat. *Tormentum, tormen, tortum*, past part. of *torquere*, to torture; to turn, to bend, to twist, to wreathe, to wyre, or wrench; and hence—
TORME'NT, *n.*
TORME'NTER.
TORME'NTING, *n.*
TORME'NTINGLY.
TORME'NTFUL.
TO'RMENTISE.
TO'RMENTRESS.
TO'RMENTRY.

To distress, to distract; to inflict pain or agony; to excruciate, to agonize; to afflict, "to toss, as a raging sea doth a ship."

Seynt Peter to hym come, as the slep hym toke,
And *tormented* hym sore ynou.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 240.

In to the se of Spayn wer dryuen in a *torment*
Among the Sarazins. *R. Brunne*, p. 148.

And it was ghouun to hem that thei schulden not ele hem, but that thei schulden be *tormented* fyue monethis, and the *turmenting* of hem as the *turmenting* of a scorpioun whanne he smittith a man.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 9.

Whanne thei herden these thingis thei weren *turmentid* and thoughten to sle hem.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 5.

And his lord was wroth and took him to *turmentouris* til he paide al the dette.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 18.

And eke I counsaile thee iwis,
The god of love holy forsete,
That hath thee in such paine sete,
And thee in herte *tormenteth so*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

My friend hath saied to me so wele,
That he me saied hath somedele,
And eke allegged of my *tourment*. *Id. Ib.*

And if that she be riche of high parage,
Than seyst thou, that it is a *tourmentrie*
To soffre hire price and hire maleneolie.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5762.

But natheles this Seneka the wise
Chees in a bathe to die in this maneere,
Rather than han another *turmentise*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,359.

The stormes, and the raines fall,
The wyndes blowe vpon him all,
He was *tourmented* daie and night.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Wherefore the sayde dysguysers, beynge by reason of the pytche and pylys grevously *tormentyd*, rauine into pyttes and waters whiche they myght sonest attayne vnto, & so with great dyffyculte sauyd theymselfe.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Car. VII. an. 14.

But whenne he [Mexencius] was stablyashed in auctorytie, he excersysed all tiranny, and pursued ye Christen with all kynde of *turment*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 68.

For they shall be drawen downe of the cruell *tormentours* the deuylles, into the depe pyt of hell, there be crucified eternally.—*Fisher. Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 32.

This sodaine chauuge when he began to spye,
And colde suspect into his minde bad crept,
He bounst and bet his head *tormentingly*,
And from all company him selfe he kept.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

All the loud noises which *torment* the air,
Habington. Castara, (1635.)

——— For wide were spred
That warr and various; sometimes on firm ground,
A standing fight, then soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air; all air seemed then
Conflicting fire. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

In which his *torment* often was so great,
That, like a lyon, he would cry and rore;
And rend his flesh; and his owne synewes eat.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

There are some persons so miserable and scrupulous, such perpetual *tormentors* of themselves with unnecessary fears, that their meat and drink is a snare to their conscience.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 9.

Fortune [I say] ordinarily commeth after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentresse* of glorie and honour.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 4.

But such as require more adoe to have their vices and sinnes cured, God committeth them to be punished after death, to a second *tormentrure*, named Dice, that is to say, revenge.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 459.

The law indeed is still our rule, our guide, our governour, we are obliged to follow and obey it; but it ceases to be a tyrant over us, a *tormentour* of us.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 42.

Even these, when of their ill-got spoils possess'd,
Find such *tormentors* in the guilty breast:
Some voice of God close whispering from within,
'Wretch! this is villainy, and this is sin,'
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

One of the greatest privileges belonging to a state of religion, doth arise from this true fear of God as being that which must set us at liberty from all other *tormentful* fears.
Wilkins. Natural Religion, b. i. c. 15.

When he was dry, he was afraid to drink
Too much at once, for fear his pond should sink,
Perpetually *tormented* with this thought,
He never ventur'd on a hearty draught.
Byrom. The Pond.

Betake thee to thy home, sad outcast from thy Maker's love! impatience of thy absence but aggravates thy child's distraction: nor long shall her debilitated frame support the *tormentor's* cruelty.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 38.

TORNA'DO. Sp. *Tornado*, from *Tornar*, to turn.

A *turn*, (sc.) by wind, a whirl-wind.

We had fine weather while we lay here, only some *tornadoes*, or thunder-showers.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1681.

While oft in whirls the mad *tornado* flies,
Mingling the ravag'd landscape with the skies.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

TORPE'DO. Fr. *Torpitte*; It. *Torpedine*; Sp. *Torpedo*; Lat. *Torpedo*, from *Torp-ere*, to benumb. See the quotations.

So strange amazement did my mind surprise,
That at each pace I fainting turn'd again,
Like one whom a *torpedo* stupefies,
Not feeling honour's bit, nor reason's rein.
Drummond, Son. 83.

The very eramps-fish, *torpedo*, knoweth her owne force and power, and being herselfe not benummed is able to astonish others.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 42.

We here, and in no other place, met with that extraordinary fish called the *Torpedo*, or numming fish, which is in shape very like the fiddle-fish, and is not to be known from it but by a brown circular spot about the bigness of a crown-piece near the center of its back.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 12.

TO'RPENT. } It. *Torpente, tòrpere*; Lat.
TORPE'SCENT. } *Torpidus, torpens*, from *for-*
TO'RPID. } *pere*, to lul; to be or become
TORPI'DITY. } lazy.
TO'RPIDNESS. } Sluggish or slothful, inert;
TO'RPITUDE. } numbed, or deprived of acti-
TO'RPOUR. } vity or power to act or move;
motionless.

Let the earth be still and stupid;—anon an universal soul flow into this *torpent* mass.
More. Songs, &c. Notes, (1647.) p. 342.

The exercise of the intellective faculty makes it agil, quick & lively, yea though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rust and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 3.

But there are others [insects], and some of them in their most perfect state too, that are able to subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state, without any food at all.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 5.

A weighty body put into motion, is more easily impelled, than at first when it resteth: the cause is, partly because motion doth discusse the *torpour* of solid bodies.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 763.

They lye [connatural principles] more *torpid*, and inactive, and inevident, unless they are awakened and exercised, like a spark involved in ashes.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p.63.

'All may be done' (methinks I hear them say)
'Ev'n death despite'd by generous actions fair;
All, but for those who to these bowers repair,
Their every power dissolv'd in luxury,
To quit of *torpid* sluggishness the lair,
And from the powerful arms of sloth get free.'
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

——— Of words indeed profuse,
Of gold tenacious, their *torpescent* soul
Clenches their coin, and what electrel fire
Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow!
Shenstone. Economy, pt. i.

For, ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf,
Deciduous, when now November dark
Checks vegetation in the *torpid* plant
Expos'd to his cold breath, the task begins.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

Among the lower classes, and even the lowest, in instances without number, the grammar schools have elicited genius, likely to be lost in obscurity, or chilled to *torpidity*, in the cold atmosphere of extreme indigence.
Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools.

TO'RQUET. Fr. *Torque*, wreathed.

On this west shore we found a dead fish floating, which had in his nose a horne streight and *torquet*, of length two yards lacking two yneches.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p.35.

TO'RREFY, *v.* } Fr. *Torride*; It. *Tòrrido*;
TORREFA'CTION. } Sp. *Torrido*; Lat. *Torridus*,
TO'RRID. } from *torrere*, which Vossius derives from the obsolete *torrus*, and that from Gr. *Τεφ-ειν*.

To parch, to scorch, to burn; to parch or dry by heat or fire.

For to bring it into ashes, it must hee *torrefied* in an oven, and so continue until the bread be baked and readie to bee drawne.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii.

Here was not a scouring and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. at Hightam*, 1648.

If it [sinamon] have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a *torrefaction*, and descendeth somewhat below it.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

No place there is a desert, so alone,
Even from the frozen to the *torrid* zone,
From flaming Hecla to great Quincey's lake,
Which thy shoe could not most happy make.
Drummond. The Wandering Muse.

Columbus was the first who shook his throne,
And found a temperate in a *torrid* zone.
Dryden, Epis. 2. *To Dr. Charleton.*

Now come bold Fancy, spread a daring flight,
And view the wonders of the *torrid* zone:
Climes unrelenting! with whose rage compar'd
Yon blaze is feeble, and yon skies are cool.
Thomson. Summer.

Where we where breathes his keenest air,
And I will sing, if Liberty be there;
And I will sing, if Liberty be there;
In Afric's *torrid* clime, or India's fiercest heat.
Cowper. Table-Talk.

TO'RRENT, *adj.* } Fr. *Torrente*; It. *Torrènte*;
TO'RRENT, *n.* } Sp. *Torrente*; Lat. *Torrens*,
from *torrere*, (see TORREFY,) either because it becomes quickly dry, or because it boils with rapid violence.

A rapid, violent, stream or current.

The *torrent* roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinewes, throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of controuersie.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 5.

Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud
Heard on the rufal stream; fierce Phlegeton
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

It is one of the glories of the Christian religion, that it was so pious, excellent, miraculous and persuasive, that it came in upon its own piety and wisedome, with no other force but a *torrent* of argument and demonstration of the spirit.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 13.

As when a *torrent*, swell'd with wintery rains,
Pours from the mountains o're the delug'd plains,
And pines and oaks, from their foundations torn,
A country's ruin! to the seas are borne.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

The little bits of gold with which the inhabitants ornamented their dress, and without, he was informed, they frequently found in the rivulets and *torrents* that fell from the mountains, were sufficient to satisfy him that those mountains abounded with the richest golden mines.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

TORT, *n.* } Fr. *Tort*, *tortueux*; It. *Tòrto*,
TO'RTION. } *tortuòso*; Sp. *Tortuoso*, from
TO'RTIOUS. } Lat. *Tortum*, past part. of *tor-*
TO'RTIVE. } *quere*, to torture; to twist, to
TO'RTUOUS. } wrench, to wring. And a *tort*
TORTUO'SITY. } is—

A wrong; an injustice; an injury, a harm, or hurt; a damage, mischief.

Tortious,—wrongful; *tortuous*, wrung or wrenched (sc. out of a straight line), twisting, wreathing, crooked.

For *Torcentious*, Chaucer or his copyers or printers must answer.

Thilke greuous and *torcious* been in might and in doinge.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. ii.

And these same signes from the heed of Cyrificorne vnto the ende of Geminy, ben called *tortuous* signes or croked signes.—*Id. Conclusion of the Astrolabie.*

The gouernementes (quod thei) of your cite left in the handes of *torpecnious* citeins, shal bring in pestilence and destruccion to you good meme, and therfore let vs haue the comune administracion to abate soche yuelles.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

"Dreadlesse," said he, "that shall I some declare:
It was complained that thou hadst done great *tort*
Unto an aged woman, poore and bare."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

It ill beseemes a knight of gentle sort
Such as ye have him boasted, to beryule
A simple maide, and worke so hainous *tort*,
In shame of knighthood, as I largely can report.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 9.

Then gan they ransacke that same castle strong,
In which he found great store of hoorded threasure,
The which that tyrant gathered had by wrong
And *tortious* powre, without respect or measure.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 9.

How cam any of us see the body of our blessed Saviour broken, and his blood poured out; and, withal, think and know that his own sins are guilty of this *tort* offered to the Son of God, the Lord of life; and not feel his heart touched with a sad and passionate apprehension of his own vileness, and an indignation at his own wickedness that hath deserved and done this?—*Bp. Hall. Sermons*, at *Higham*, an. 1648.

And we find that [in effect] all purgers have in them a new spirit, or wind; which is the principall cause of *tortion* in the stomach, and belly.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 39.

As knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and diuert his graine
Tortise and errant from his course of growth.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act i. sc. 3.

As for the *tortuosity* of the body and branches, it maketh nothing to the purpose and point in hand.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 562.

These therefore the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant; from whence enseueth that *tortuosity* or complicated nodosity we usually call the navel; occasioned by the colligation of vessels before mentioned.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 5.

Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof: and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. The former are said to be founded on contracts, the latter upon *torts* or wrongs.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 8.

Or musical to charm the list'ning soul,
Attentive round the *tortuous* ear patrole,
There each sonorous undulation wait,
And thrill in rapture to the mental seat.
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. iv.

The compages of bones consists of four, which are so disposed, and so hinge upon one another, as that if the membrane, the drum of the ear, vibrate, all the four are put in motion together; and, by the result of their action, work the base of that which is the last in the series, upon an aperture which it closes, and upon which it plays, and which aperture opens into the *tortuous* canals that lead to the brain.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 3.

Experience soon shows us the *tortuosities* of imaginary rectitude, the complications of simplicity, and the asperities of smoothness.—*Rambler*, No. 122.

TO'RTOISE. Fr. *Tortu*, *tortugue*, *tartarasse*; It. *Tartarùga*; Sp. *Tortuga*, so called either because, *tarda*, slow, or *torta*, twisted, wreathed. See *Menage*, Fr. and It. Dictionaries.

There are many *tortoises* both of land and sea kinde, their backs and bellies are shelled very thicke; their head, feet, and taile, which are in appearance, seeme ougly, as though they were members of a serpent or venimous beasts: but notwithstanding they are very good meat, as also their egges.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 274.

There be found *tortoises* in the Indian sea so great, that one only shell of them is sufficient for the roofe of a dwelling house. And among the islands principally in the red sea, they use *tortoise* shells ordinarily for boats and wherries upon the water.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. ix. c. 10.

Had the poor Indian philosopher (who imagined that the earth also wanted something to bear it up) but thought of this word substance, he needed not to have been at the trouble to find an elephant to support it, and a *tortoise* to support his elephant: the word substance would have done it effectually.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 13.

The hawksbill [turtle] which affords the *tortoise-shell* is but indifferent food, though better than the other two.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 8.

A *tortoise*, introduced here [Lambeth Palace] in his days, 1653, lived till the year 1753, the time of archbishop Herring, and possibly might have continued till the present, had it not been killed by the negligence of the gardener.
Pennant. London.

TO'RTURE, *n.* } Fr. *Torture*, *torturer*; It.
TO'RTURE, *v.* } *Tortùra*; Sp. *Tortura*; Lat.
TO'RTURER. } *Tortura*, from *tortum*, past
TO'RTURING, *n.* } part. of *torquere*, to torment,
TO'RTURINGLY. } &c.
TO'RTUROUS. } To wrest, to wring; to wrench; to inflict, or afflict with pain or agony; to agonize, to excruciate, to rack; to pull out to the full stretch.

The how *torureth* the string continually and thereby holdeth it in a continuall trepidation.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 137.

Each line shall lead to some one weeping woe,
And ev'ry cadence as a *torture'd* cry,
Till they force tears in such excess to flow,
That they surround the circle of each eye.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iv.

So that it is to no purpose that this place had been so *torture'd* by interpreters, and pull'd in pieces by disputation.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2.

And when he was put to *torture* for it, he hardly escaped with great peril of his life to the Duke of Alva.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, (1570.)

"Fly, fly" he cries, "thyself whate'er thou art,
Hell, hell already burns in every part."
So down into his *torturers* arms he fell,
That ready stood his funerals to yell,
And in a cloud of night to waft him quick to hell.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

Thence by a mighty swain he soon was led
Unto a thousand thousand *torturings*:
His tail, whose folds were wound the stars to shed,
Now stretch'd at length, close to his belly clings."
Id. The Purple Island, c. 12.

Cas. 'Tis well, an host of furies
Could not have hoited me more *torturingly*,
More rudely, or more most unnaturally.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act iii.

And it is no wonder, if the continuation and natural composure of the spirits be rent and ease to the soul, that a violent disjoyning and bruising of them, and baring the soul of them, as I may so speak, should cause a very hard and *torturous* sense in the centre of perception.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 9.

Now while the *torture'd* savage turns around,
And flings about his pain impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author close at head provokes
His rage, and piles him with redoubled strokes.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

——— Such passion here,
Such agonies, such bitterness of pain,
Seem so to tremble throughout the *torture'd* stone,
That the touch'd heart engrosses all the view.
Almost unmark'd the best proportions pass,
That ever Greece beheld.
Thomson. Liberty.

TORVE. } It. *Tòrvo*; Lat. *Torvus*, perhaps
TO'RVOUS. } from *tortus*, twisted (sc.) into harshness or sternness.

Harsh, stern, grim.

On which account he is supposed to have overlook'd this church, when first finished, with a *torve* and tetrick countenance, as mulcting men's costly devotion, and that they should be so expensive in God's service.
Fuller. Worthies. Lincolnshire.

Hence also that *torvous* sour look produced by anger and hatred: and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love and hope.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. v. c. 8.

TO'RY. } *Tory*, *Rory* (says Skinner), and
TO'RYISM. } an Irish *Tory* or *Thory*, from the Ger. *Thori*, insane; unless, as I suspect, the word be of Irish origin. See the quotation from Swift.

Let such men quit all pretences to civility and breeding, they are ruder than *toryes*, and wild Americans; and were they treated according to their deserts from mankind, they would meet every where with chains and dungeons.
Glanvill, Ser. 4.

A trimmer cry'd, (that heard me tell this story)
Fie, Mistriss Cooke! faith you're too rank a *tory!*
Wish not Whiggs hang'd, but pity their hard cases.
Dryden. Ep. to the Duke of Guise.

Among us of late there seems to have been a barrenness of invention in this point (calling names), the words Whig and *Tory*, although they are not much above 50 years old, having been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas fastened to them. This distinction, I think, began towards the latter part of King Charles the Second's reign, was dropt during that of his successor, and then revived at the Revolution; since which it hath perpetually flourished, although applied to very different kinds of principles and persons.
Swift. Examiner, No. 43.

An inquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties: or a short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave; with an introductory account of their genealogy and descent.
Bolingbroke. A Dissertation upon Parties, Let. 2.

In above a hundred alterations, which farther study, reading, or recollection engaged me to make in the reigns of the two first Stuarts, I have made all of them invariably to the *tory* side.—*Life of Hume. By Himself.*

TOSS, *v.* } Minshew (says Skinner) de-
TOSS, *n.* } rives from the Dut. *Tassen*; Fr.
TO'SSEN. } *Tasser*, to heap up, to accumu-
TO'SSING, *n.* } late; or from Dut. *Tasseren*, to offer violence; perhaps to touse, or tease.

To pull, push about; to put into commotion or agitation; to fling, to throw; to agitate, to disquiet.

To say troothe, they were well worthy to be cõplayned, for they were so sore *tossed* with the tẽpest, that there were neuer men in greater danger of dethe, and escaped.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 386.

For as soone as they wer entred vpon the water, by & by there arose a contrarie wynde, and the ship was *tossed*, not without perill of the swellyng waues of ye water.
Udal. Matthew, c. 14.

Who can thinke but that ye haue miserablye *tossed* the common-wealth, and so vexed all men with disorder, that the inconuenience hereof can not onely nippe others, but also touch you.—*Sir J. Cheke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

The souldiers were *tossed* to and fro with hope and fear.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 129.

Touching the first point, who knoweth not, that these iapes and gibes are onelie fit for ruffians, vices, swashbucklers & *tossputs*.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 2.

Mar. ——— I did expect
Instead of Mars, the storm-gaoler Eolus,
And Juno preff'ring her Deiopeia
As satisfaction to the blustring god,
To send his *tossers* forth.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act ii. sc. 2.

It is said, that our lustie *tosse-pots* and swill-bolls, if they eat foure or fiue bitter almonds before they sit them downe to drinke, shall beare their liquor well.
Holland. Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 18.

Seest then yon dreary plain, forlorn and wilde,
The seat of desolation, void of light,
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful? Thither let us tend
From off the *tossing* of these fiery waves.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

The must, of pallid hue, declares the soil
Devoid of spirit; wretched he that quaffs
Such unhealthy liquors; oft with colic pangs,
With pungent colic pangs distress'd he'll roar,
And *tosses*, and turns, and curse th' unwholesome draught.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow.
Dryden, Epil. 7.

There is hardly a polite sentence, in the following dialogues, which doth not absolutely require some peculiar graceful motion in the eyes, or nose, or mouth, or forehead, or chin, or suitable *toss* of the head with certain offices assigned to each hand.
Swift. Introduction to Polite Conversation.

"These sons of fortune never sich (I said)
Nor *toss* with anguish on their weary bed;
But soft dissolving into balmy sleep,
Indulge sweet slumbers, while the needy weep."
Fawkes. Fragments of Menander, p. 104.

They look upon little matters as unworthy the notice of God, and esteem it derogatory from the divine majesty to suppose him attentive to the crawlings of an emmet or *tossings* of a feather in a tempestuous air.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 25.

TO'TAL, *adj.* To'tal, *n.* To'tality. Tota'lity.
Fr. *Total*; It. *Totàle*; Sp. *Total*; Lat. *To-tus*, (Te-or-i,) whole.
All, whole, entire, complete, full.

The big golden friendship 'hem makes,
Thei totith on ther summe *totall*.
Chaucer. The Plowmans Tale.

The Popes holiness is of that nature or disposition, that he will so *totally* fail his grace in this matter of so high importance.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. b. ii. No. 23.

But I shall sum up these particulars in a *total*, which is thus expressed by Saint Chrysostom.
Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy asserted, § 18.

I am only to clear this pretence from a place of scripture *totally* misunderstood, and then it cannot have any colour from any *auctorita*, either divine or humane.—*Id. Ib.* § 51.

There is a new heap of impossibilities, if we should reckon that which follows from the multiplications of *totalities*.
Id. Of the Real Presence, § 11.

It may be farther observed, that in fact we meet with something of the same kind every morning after a *total* interruption of thought (and I hope we may by this time in one sense be allowed to term it so) during sound sleep.
Locke. A Defence of Personal Identity.

To have actually in the mind the idea of a space infinite, is to suppose the mind already pass'd over, and actually to have a view of all those repeated ideas of space, which an endless repetition can never *totally* represent to it, which carries in it a plain contradiction.
Id. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 17.

If this legal rate should be fixed below the lowest market rate, the effects of this fixation must be nearly the same as those of a *total* prohibition of interest.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iii. c. 4.

There is no need of being so tender about the reputations of those who are *totally* abandoned to sin.
Secker, vol. i. Ser. 28.

TO'THER, i. e. *the other*, tone, the one. Still used in Nottinghamshire.

The *tone* is fro the *tother* moten a grete myle.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

Clor. Ha? I should know their shapes,
Though it be darkish; there are both our brothers,
What should they make thus late here?
Pran. What's the *tother*?
Clor. What *tother*?
Fran. He that lyes along there.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act ii.

TO'TIPRESENT. To'tipresence. Entirely, wholly present.

Our own manner of existence in a sphere or portion of space sufficient to receive the action of many corporeal particles we may term a *totipresence* throughout the contents of that sphere;—we may then conceive another substance *totipresent* in the sphere of an inch, an ell, a rod, a mile, and so rise by degrees to the greatest extent we are able to contain in our imagination; and a *totipresence* throughout all immensity amounts to the same as omnipresence.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 12.

TO'TTER, *v.* To'tty. The A.S. *Tealtrian*, is—"to stagger, to reele, to shake, to waver, and (as Somner writes it) to *totter*." Dut. *Touteren*, tremere,—
To tremble or shake, (sc. as if not firmly set.)
Totty,—unsteady, dizzy.

My hed is *tottie* of my swink to night,
That maketh me that I go not aright.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4251.

The breth stinkyng, the hids trimbling, the hed häging, and the feete *tottering*, & finally no part left in right course and frame.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 99.

Ju. Never was a man so miserably undone,
I would lose a limb, to see their rogueships *totter*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night-Walker, Act iii.

Then came October full of merry glee;
For yet his noule was *totty* of the must,
Which he was treading in the wine-fats see.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 7.

We may therefore directly conclude, that these men do hold for the foundation of a joyful and pleasant life, not a principle that is not only unsteady, *tottering*, and not to be trusted upon, but also base, vile, and every way contemptible.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 481.

Troy's turrets *totter* on the rocking plain;
And the toss'd navies heat the heaving main.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

If I shall find that my merit, like that of others, excites malignity, or feel myself *tottering* on the seat of elevation, I may at last retire to academical obscurity.—*Idler*, No. 75.

TOUCH, *n.* Touch, *v.* To'uchy. To'uchiness. To'uching, *n.* To'uchingly.
Fr. *Toucher*; It. *Toccare*; Sp. *Tocar*, which appear to come from the Goth. *Tok-an*. (See *Menage*.) And Junius thinks, that from this verb we have not only the verb to *take*, but also to *touch*. See To Take.

For *touch*, n. (the sense,) see the quotations from Locke and Davies. To *touch*—
To feel by the sense of *touch*.
To be, or become in contact, or in conjunction; to finger, to handle; to come close to, near to; to reach, to approach, to approximate; to appertain; to affect, to effect, to infect. Also—
To do or effect any thing, by a mere *touch*; cursorily, without pressure, rest, or stay.
Touch, the n. is further applied, emphatically, to the right *touch* or feeling; that quality, those qualities, that cause such feelings; and hence—
A test or proof, a criterion, standard, sign, mark; also to—a mere *touch*, a dash, hit, stroke. And further—to a *pledge* or contract, bargained or confirmed (perhaps) by *touch* of hand.
Touchy,—susceptible of *touch* or feeling (sc. to excess); easily irritated or provoked. See Tetchy.

And gef he hefth thider hi eas from other londes y brogt,
Hies cloth thorg smel of the land, other thorg *touchyng* y wys.
R. Gloucester, p. 43.

The body he did ouerwhelm, his hede *touched* the croupe.
R. Brunne, p. 100.

At the begynynyng of the worlde. God gaf the dom hym selve
That Adam and Eve. and hus issue alle
Sholden deye doun ryht. and dwelle in peyne evere
Yf thei *touchede* the treo, and of the frut eten.
Piers Plowhman, p. 349.

And Jhesus helde forth the hond, and *touchid* him, and seid I wole: be thou mad clene.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 8.

And Jesus put forthe his hande and *touched* him, sayinge: I wyll, be thou clene.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Touching the cheri, they sayden, subtiltee
And highe wit made him speken as he spake;
He nis no fool, no *touchinge* thing, quod he,
And Jankin hath ywonne a newe gowne.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7572.

The vois of the peple *touched* to the heven,
So loude cirieden they with mery steven.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2564.

Nowe telle me forth if there be mote
As *touchende* vnto wrathes lore.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For thy my sonne if thou arte ought
Culpable, as *touchende* of this slouthe,
Shriue the therof, and tell me trouth.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Now as *touching* his passion for frailtie & for lacke of good aduisement: doeth ther no man kill another euen sodaynly vpon a passion of anger, for lacke of good aduisement?
Sir T. More. Works, p. 959.

For it is as plain against the rule of reason that an hony body should moue alone any other mocion then downward, or that any bodily thyng should drawe an other without *touchang*, as is any article of yr faith.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 153.

Of this ile the auctours Alpherde and Beda tell many wonders, whiche in the firste booke of Polycronicon are suffeyeently *touched*.—*Polygon. Chronycle*, c. 1.

The Pharisee being somewhat *touched* with the answer of our Lorde, for that he knewe the woordes of the lawe, and dyd not kepe that whiche was the chiefest poynete in the lawe: yet beecause he was puffed vp with vain glorie, wouldie not acknowlage hys owne faulte.—*Udal. Luke*, c.10.

The first [shield] shall be white; and whosoever *toucheth* that shield shall be answered six courses at the tilt by them of the castle.
Wyatt. Description of a Feat of Arms, App. No. 1.

But yet it is an vnluste yea an vngodly *toueche* to caste the cause of discorde and licentiouse rebellion vpon yt peaceable gospel.—*Joye. Exposition of Daniel*, c. 12.

For this same persecution is as it were a *touchestone*, whereuith God doth trye and proue who he his.
Calvine. Foure Sermons, Ser. 2.

What? laughest thou Batte, bicause I write so plaine?
Beeleue me now it is a friendly *touch*,
To vse fewe words where friendship doth remaine.
Gascoigne. Counsell to Master Withipoll.

If neither alabaster nor marble doeth suffice, we haue the *touchstone*, called in Latine Lydius lapis, shining as glasse, either to match in sockets with our pillers of alabaster, or contrariwise.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. III. c. 9.

And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the sense's organs be;
And in those five, all things their forms express,
Which we can *touch*, taste, feel, or hear, or see.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 13.

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist, and dry:
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern:
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.
Id. Ib. s. 18.

But now, the Ouse, a nymph of very scornful grace,
So *touchy* wax'd therewith, and was so squeamish grown,
That her old name she scorn'd should publicly be known.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

Cai. 'Tis well.
If I durst fight, your tongue would lie at quiet.
Mel. Yare *touchie* without all crabs.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

Whereas the love of other friends conversing and living together, may be well compared to the mixtion which is made by these *touchings* and interlacings of atomes, which Epicurus speaketh of; and the same is subject to ruptures, separations, and startlings asunder.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 943.

He's foul! th' th' *touch-hole*; and needs again.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iii. sc. 2.

I come not often to you with these blessings,
You may believe that thing there, and repent it,
That dogged thing.
Clor. Peace touchwood.
Id. The Little French Lawyer, Act ii.

Old Nestor saw, and rous'd the warriors rage!
"Thus, heroes! thus the vigorous combat wage!
No son of Mars deceiuil, for servile gains,
To *touch* the booty, while a foe remains."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

Thence [they] stand over towards cape St. Francisco, not *touching* any where usually till they come to Manta near cape St. Lorenzo.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

The fifth and last of our senses is *Touch*: a sense spread over the whole body, though it be most eminently placed in the tip of the fingers. By this sense the tangible qualities of bodies are discerned: as hard, soft, smooth, rough, dry, wet, clammy and the like. But the most considerable of the qualities, that are perceived by this sense, are heat and cold.—*Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 11.

Conscience is nothing else but a sense or feeling of moral good and evil; and is every whit as natural to men's minds as the sense of pleasure or painful *touches* to their bodies.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 1.

In truth, his [Hayward's] temper seemed not well qualified for an historian, being *touchy* and morose, censorious, conceited, and too much aspiring.
Grove. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. b. ii. c. 29.

You tell me that you apprehend
My verse may *touchy* folks offend.
In prudence, too, you think my rhymes
Should never squint at courtier's crimes.—*Gay*, Fable 4.

My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required.
King Charles.

The last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs, as well as those of Medea and Scylla.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. Pref.

I had intended to steer N. W. till I had made the south coast of New Guinea, designing, if possible, to *touch* upon it.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 7.

It rejects the *touch* of a crumb of bread, or a drop of water, with a spasm which convulses the whole frame; yet, left to itself, and its proper office, the intromission of air alone, nothing can be so quiet.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

I can easily understand, and readily admire, as a strong poetical figure, the *touching* of Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire; but I cannot admire the engraver's representation in some bibles, of an angel from Heaven with a blacksmith's tongs burning the poor prophet's lips with a live coal.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 44.

TOUGH. } A.S. *Toh*, tenax, tentus, *tough*
To'CHEN, *v.* } as bird-lime, (Somner.) *Tough*
To'CHLY. } is *toweth*, — that which *toweth*,
To'CHNESS. } *tuggeth* or *draweth*; or which we *tow* or *draw*.

Drawing, extending, (sc.) without separation of continuity; viscous; tenacious, or holding together; and hence, not easily broken, subdued, overpowered; hardy, sturdy; stiff, inflexible; stubborn, unmanageable.

Lo how goodly spake this knight,
As it had be another wight,
And made it neyther *tough* ne queint,
And I saw that & gan me acquient
With him, & found him so tretable.
Chaucer. The Dutchess, v. 531.

But nathelesse, this thought he well inough
That " certainly I am about naught,
If that I speake of love, & make it *tough*."
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

He tooke an arrow full sharply whet,
And in his bowe when it was set,
He streight up to his eare drough
The strong bowe, that was so *tough*.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

But if so is, that any wo
Maie fede a mans herte wele,
Therof I haue at euery mele,
Of plentie more than enough.
But that is of hym selfe so *tough*,
My stomake maie it not defie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

If we ones be made moyste and *toughe* on this syde nothynge shall than be wanynyge but the heate of thy charitie, whereby wee may bee decocte and made harde as stones, that is to saye, more strong & stedfast in fayth and good workes.—*Fisher. Seven Psalmes*, Ps. 143.

Oure lorde of his goodnes shal chaunge and turne the softe and slyppur daust sygnifyynge wretched synners in to *toughe* earth by wepyng and true penaunce for their synnes, and after that make theym harde as stone by brennynge charitie.
Id. Ib.

It [iron] is also of such *toughnesse*, that it yeeldeth to the making of clericord wire in some places of the realme.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 11.

——— Stock fish is a dish,
If it be well drest, for the *toughness* sake
Will make the proud'st of 'em long and lean fo't.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act v.

Who have before or shall write after thee,
Their works, though *toughly* laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day.
Donne. To Mr. J. W.

He try'd a third, a *tough* well-chosen spear;
The invincible body stood sincere,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But, scornful, offer'd his unshielded side.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cold, give, and *toughen*, else they will break to powder.
Mortimer. Husbandry.

'Twas not the fated sword his father bore;
But that his charioteer Metiscus wore.
Thus, while the Trojans fled, the *toughness* held;
But vain against the great Vulcanian shield.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

In the first stage, the whole habit of the body ought to be relaxed; the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids taken off by diluents—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 4.

And, if he doom that people with a frown,
And mark them with a seal of wrath press'd down,
Obduracy takes place; callous and *tough*,
The reprobated race grows judgment proof.
Cowper. Table-Talk.

We found some inconvenience from the *toughness* of the ground which constantly broke the messenger, and gave us a great deal of trouble in getting up the anchors.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 5.

TOUPE'E. Fr. *Toupée*, a topping or tuft; a woman's hair laid out on her forehead; a horse's foretop, (Cotgrave.)

Whate'er of dunce in college or in town
Sneers at another, in *toupee* or gown.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iv.

A pragmatical pleader, as soon as he has thrown a tie-wig over his *toupee*, [is equalled] to a Coke or a Littleton.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 40.

TOUR. Fr. *Tour*, a turn, round, circle, compass, wheeling, revolution, circumvolution; also, a turn, bout, or walk, (Cotgrave.)

The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, waking or sleeping: for occasions of it will force themselves upon him, against his will; do what he can to prevent them.
Bentley. Of Free-thinking, § 18.

For besides the synonimous words, and more literal interpretations lately proposed, a dexterous writer may oftentimes be able to give such a form (or, as the modern Frenchmen speak, such a *tour*) to his many-ways variable expressions as to avoid the necessity of making use of the word nature.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 170.

But when the Centurion drove out to sea, and left the Commodore on shore, he one day, attended by some of his officers, endeavoured to make the *tour* of the island.
Anson. Voyage, b. iii. c. 5.

In so extensive a *tour* as the following pages contain, it must be supposed that a variety of very disgusting scenes of this kind would occur—scenes, in which nature was forced—in which she was arrayed in alien beauties—or overloaded with tawdry ornaments.
Gilpin. Of Cumberland, Pref.

TOUR. See TOWER.

TOURN, or } Fr. *Tournoy, tournoyer*; It.
TERN, *v.* } *Tornèo, tornedre*; Sp. *Torneo*,
To'URNEY, *n.* } *tornear*. A *turn*, *to turn* or
To'URNEY, *v.* } *turney*,—quia (sc.) equos celeriter in orbem *circumversant*;
To'URNAMENT. } because they swiftly *wheel* their horses in a *circuit*. Applied to—

A martial or military sport or entertainment, in which the performers displayed their skill in the management of their horses in *turning*, *returning*, wheeling, during the engagement or encounter.

To *tourn*, (Gower,) to *turn*, *return*.

Stalworde he [Courthese] was & hardy, & god knyght thoru al thyng,
In batayle & in *tornemens* er than he were kyng.
R. Gloucester, p. 384.

Al this time was Sir Edward bizonde se abouie,
& hauntede *tornemiens* with wel noble route.—*Id.* p. 534.

And if so fall, the chevetain be take,
On eyther side, or elles sleth his make,
No longer shal the *tourneyng* last.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2538.

The saile goth vp, and forth thei stranght,
But none exploit therof thei caught:
And so forth thei *tourne* home ayene.
For all that labour was in vayne.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

One isseth well an other bet,
And other while thei *tornei*.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

This queene vnto the pleine rode,
Where that she houed and abode,
To se diuers rames plaie,
The lustie folke lust and *tournaye*.
Id. Ib. b. vi.

And there was also great iustes, *tourneys*, dauncyng, carolyng, and great feastis euery day; the whiche endured the space of iii. weekis.
Berners. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 19.

Looke howe vnsemyng a thyng it was for the emperour Neroe to contende with the masters of mmyke and with harpers in the stage, or to prouse masteries with waynoers in the listes or *turneying* place called in Latyne Circus.
Udai. Morke, Pref.

It cannot lightly bee a chast mayde, that is occupied with thinking on armor, and *turneys*, and dame's valiance.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 5.

But first was question made, which of those knights
That lately *turneyd* had the wager wonne:
There was it judged, by those worthie wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had donne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

[Henrie the king of France] was wounded in iusts at the *tourneille* in Paris by the count Montgomerie, and died of the hurts the tenth of Julie next ensuing
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1559.

In the late solemnitie of *tournois* and sword-fight at the sharpe, which Germanicus Cæsar exhibited to gratifie the people, the elephants were seen to shew pastime with leaping and keeping a stirre, as if they dauneed, after a rude and disorderly manner.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 2.

The *tourney* is allow'd but one career,
Of the tough ash, with the sharp grinded spear,
But knights unhors'd may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot their honour to regain.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Not but the mode of that romantic age,
The age of *tourneys*, triumphs, and quaint masques,
Clad'a with fantastic pageantry, which dimm'd
The sober eye of truth, and dazzled ev'n
The sage himself.—*Mason. The English Garden*, b. i.

Alternately they sung; now Spenser gan,
Of jousts and *tournaments*, and champions strong;
Now Milton sung of disobedient man,
And Eden lost.
Lloyd. The Progress of Envy.

TOURN, or } Applied to a court held by the
TURN. } sheriff. See the quotation from Bacon; and see ATTOURN.

The sheriff hath authority to hold two several courts of distinct natures, the *turn* because he keepeth his *turn* and circuit about the shire, holdeth the same court in several places, wherein he doth inquire of all offences perpetrated against the common law, and not forbidden by any statute or act of parliament; and the jurisdiction of this court is derived from justice distributive, and is for criminal offences, and held twice every year.—*Bacon. Office of Constables, &c.*

This is the origin of the sheriff's *tourn*, which decided in all affairs, civil and criminal, of whatever importance, and from which there lay no appeal but to the Wittenagemote.
Burke. Abridgment of English History, b. ii. c. 7.

TOUSE, *v.* } To *tose* wool, carpere lanam
To'USEL, *v.* } (Junius), i. e. to *tease* it. See TEASE.

To pull, to pluck, to draw or drag; to pull (out of order, to disorder.)

What shepe, that is full of walle
Upon his backe thei *tose* and pulle
Whyle ther is any thynge to pille.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Nun. But be sure to keep the men out, they will mar all that you make eise, I know that by my self; for I have been so *touz'd* amoug 'em in my days.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act iii.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, at [or] *toaze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no coritter?
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Thus age begins with *teazing* and with tumbling;
But grunts, and groans, and ends at last in fumbling.
Dryden, Ep. 21.

And so the lion's huge and hideous roar
They think proceeds from his rugg'd flowing mane,
Which the fierce winds do tosse and *touzel* sore;
Unlesse perhaps he stirre his bushie train,
For then the tail will carrie it again.
More. Song of the Soul, pt. ii. v. 14.

As when we happy see a sickly woman fall
Into a fit. She struggling still with those
That gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns and sprauls.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, a. 7.

TOW, *v.* } Dut. *Tog-hen*; Ger. *Ziehen*;
TOW, *n.* } A. S. *Teon, teog-an*; Goth. *Tiuhan*, trahere, to draw.
To'WING, *n.* } To *tugg*,—to draw, to hale,
To'WKER. } Fr. *Tonen*.
To'WY. } *Tow*, n.—that which *tuggeth*, or with which we *tug* or draw. Also,—

Tow (A. S. *Tow*, Dut. *Tonne*), which Skinner thinks may be derived from the verb to *tow* or draw, because it may easily be drawn out or extended by the hand; but as *tow* is that which, the rope which, draws, the name may have been early applied to the material of which it was made.

And we shall make him bolles eke also
Of wexe and *towe*, that when he gapeth fast,
Into the bestes throte he shall hem cast,
To sleke his honger, and encomber his teeth.
Chaucer. Ariadne of Athens.

He made his archers binde their shaft heades about with *towe*, and then set it on fyre and shoote them, which thing done by many archers, set all the place on fyre, which were of matter to burne.—*Ascham. Toxophilus*, b. ii.

[The Phenix] by God's help that night wet with her, and kept her company until the next morning, then taking in a small cable from her for a *towe*: but by 9 that morning she spent her maine mast and spilt her foreyard, breaking also her *tow*.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 583.

So we lay to the southwest to attaine to one of the islands to harieour vs if the weather did so extreuely continue, and to take in our boate, thinking it meete so to doe, and not *towe* her in such weather.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 448.

The comynaltyes of the sayde cytyes consydred the busynesse, and knewe well howe the realme of Fraunce was vexed and troubled with tayles and *towages* and shamful exaccions, all to get money.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 246.

And forthwith byndeth theym apprenyeses to taylours, weyuers, *toukers*, and some tyme to coblers.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 14.

Now that part thereof which is utmost and next to the pell or rind, is called *tow* or hurds, and it is the worst of the line or flax, good for little or nothing but to make lampe-match or candle-wick.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xix. c. 1.

When they be sufficiently watered, you shall know by the skin or rind thereof if it be loose and readie to depart from the *towie* substance of the stem.—*Id. Ib.*

After they be well dried, they are to be beaten and punned in a great stone mortar, or upon a stone floore, with an harden mallet or *tow-beetle* made for the purpose.—*Id. Ib.*

The third day after, we were relieved from this anxiety by the joyful sight of the long-boat's sails upon the water; on which we sent the cutter immediately to her assistance, who *towed* her along side in a few hours.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 2.

As she was hereby rendered incapable of making any sail for some time, we were under a necessity, as soon as a gale sprung up, to take her in *tow*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 1.

Towing is the operation of drawing a ship forward by means of ropes, extending from her fore-part to one or more rowing before her.—*Falconer. Shipwreck*, c. 1. N. 4.

TO-WARD, or Tow's'ros, *prep.* & *ad.* To'Ward, *adj.* To'wardly. To'wardliness. To'wardness.

A. S. *To-weard, to-weard*, futurus, venturus, future, to come, (Somner.) Ward (see Award, Backward, &c.) is — look, view, direct the look or view, *to*: (sc. according to Somner's interpretation,—something, any thing that is to be or come.) Lit. Look to.

With a look or view to; in a way, course or direction to; tending, or approaching to; coming to, according to; and hence—

Toward, adj.—concurring, yielding or complying; docile, tractable.

Heo gardeden hem & wenden uorth, the wynd was god y nog,
So that *toward* the West here schippes cuene drong.
R. Gloucester, p. 15.

At night was come into that hostelrie
Wel nine and twenty in a compagnie
Of sundry folk, by aventure yfalle
In felawship, and pilgrimes were they alle,
That *toward* Canterbury wolden ride.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 23.

But wolde God that grace sende,
That *towarde* me my lady wende,
As I *towarde* hir wene,
My loue shulde so be sene,
There shulde go no pride a place.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

In which bodie as in a tabernacle, there elerely appered a certain wondreful *towardnesse* and natural inclinacion to vertue, euidentely declaring that somewhat there was in him more then a man.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 2.

The prince of Ascoli, being accounted the king's base sonne, and a very proper and *towardly* yong gentleman, to his great good, went on shore.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 600.

Thel be taught to enstructe and bringe vp siche *towerde* yonge men in the knowlege of tongues and worde of God.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 1.

If I speake vnto Christian folks, what need I to tell what a mischiefe is *toward*, when straw and drie wood is cast into the fire?
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 5.

Thus being extract of the noble house of the kings of Westsaxons, he prooued in his youth a personage of great *towardnesse*, and such a one as no small hope was of him conceiued.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, b. v. c. 36.

Sir Thomas More was born in Milk-street within the city of London, an. 1480. trained up in grammar learning in St. Anthony's school there, and afterwards received into the family of Card: Joh. Moreton, Archb. of Canterbury, merely for the *towardliness* of his person, and the great hopes, that the pregnancy of his parts then promised.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

The son Robert Parsons being a child of a very great *towardliness*, and very apt to learn, was by his father's endeavours trained up in the English tongue.—*Id. Ib.*

Whereupon, we preying theire *towardnes*, and that theire bee certaine marynes conned hiere sithcence the date of our saide lres, and at this pute abouite xxx quarters of walne conied in, which wall helpe *towardes* the settinge furthe of the same, have determynnide, &c.
Ledge. Hist. Robt. Lewen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1544.

There lacked no *towardliness*, nor good disposition in Cato's son, to frame himself vertuous: for he was of so good a nature, that he showed himself willing to follow whatsoever his father had taught him.
North. Plutarch, p. 298.

He leuds the lash; the steeds with sounding feet
Shake the dry field, and thunder *toward* the fleet.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

We may easily observe every creature about us incessantly working *toward* the end for which it was designed.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

For my part, I am totally at a loss to comprehend how particles streaming from a centre should draw a body *towards* it.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 22.

TO'WEL. Fr. *Touaille*; It. *Tovaglia*; Sp. *Toalla*. Skinner (says Wachter) derives the English from the French; Menage,—the French from the Italian; and Ferrarius,—the Italian from the Lat. *Toralia*, (sed duro partu, et sensu alieno nam mantilia non sunt lintea cubitoria.) The Ger. *Zwele*, tersorium ex linteo; Dut. *Dwalle*, *dwell*, he supposes to be so called, from its use in washing; by wiping and cleansing; and he derives from the Goth. *Thwahien*; A. S. *Thwe-an*, to wash; and Junius does so likewise. And a *towel* is—

A cloth to wipe (the wet away); —though perhaps of the same origin as Fr. *Toilt*. See Toilet.

Also ye shall pray for them that find any light in this church, or give any hebests, bowls, bell, chalice or vestment, surplice, water-cloath, or *towel*, lands, rents, lamp or light, or any other adornments, whereby God's service is the better served, sustained and maintained in reading and singing.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. ii. pt. ii. b. i. No. 8.

And the same daye Thyrry of Sonnayne was stryken with a quarell in the arme, so yt in a moneth after he coulde not ayde hymselfe with yt arme, but bare it in a *towell*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. iii. c. 51.

He tooke a *towell* and girded himself with it, and forthwith he himself powred water into the basin.
Udal. John, c. 13.

I my selfe have seen table-cloaths, *towels*, and napkins theroof, [quicke-line] which being taken foule from the board at a great feast, have been cast into the fire, and there they burned before our faee upon the hearth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 1.

The attendants water for their hands supply:
And, having wash'd, with silken *towels* dry.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

TO'WER, or Toun, *n.* To'wer, *v.* To'wered. To'wery. To'ret.

Fr. *Tour, tourette*; It. *Torre*; Sp. *Torre*; Lat. *Turris*; Gr. *Topos*, an edifice upon a heighth or eminence, (Hesychius.) (See Tossius.) The A. S. *Tor* is—a "*tower*, a rock, a high *scarre* or hill. Hence the *tor* by Glassenbury, and divers in Cheshire, and elsewhere," (Somner.) The A. S. *Tirre* is also a *tower*: and see *Tir*, *Tyr*, princeps, principatus, in Lye; which probably supplies the root.

A building, an edifice, standing on high ground; raised upon or above another building; a lofty fortress; a great heighth. To *tower*,—

To rise, to ascend; to soar on high or aloft.

Towered,—furnished or garnished with *towers*.

Ar bya felawes were ywar, he geld hym vp there
The *toures* of the cyte, that in hys warde were.
R. Gloucester, p. 402.

Edrik was hanged on the *toure*, for his trispas.
R. Brunne, p. 50.

Esteward ich behulde, after the sonne
And sawe a *tour* as ich trowede, truth was ther ynne.
Piers Plowhman, p. 2.

And bildide a *tour*, and hiride it to erthe tilieris & wente fer in pilgrimage, hut whanne the tyme of fruytis neyghede he sente his servauntis to the erthe tilieris to take fruytis of it.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 21.

And bilt a *tower*, and let it out to husbandemen and went into a strauge countrie. And when the tyme of the fruite drewe neare, he sente his serauuntes to ye husbandmen, to receaue ye fruit of it.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Melibeus answered and saide; "Certes I understond it in this wise, that I shal warnestore men hous with *toures*, swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure, and arteleries."—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Fall well about it was battailed,
And mund enuiron eke were set
Full many a rich and faire *towrnet*,
At euery corner of this wall
Was set a *tour* full principall.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Nectanabus vpon a night,
When it was faire and sterre light,
This vonge lorde lad vpon highe
Aboue a *toure*.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

It was dowble walled with many highe fid strong *towrets*.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel c. 1.

That madest many ladies deare lament
The heavie losse of their brave paramours,
Which they far off beheld from Trojan *toures*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

——— Nigh in her sight
The bird of Jove, stoopt from his aerie tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

——— Yet oft they quit
The dank, and rising on stiff pennons, *towre*
The mid aereal skie.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

Of brick, and of that stuff they cast-to build
A cittie and *towre*, whose top may reach to Heav'n;
And get themselves a name, least far dispersed
In foraign lands their memorie be lost
Regardless whether good or evil fame.—*Id. Ib.* b. xii.

On th' other side an high rocke *toured* stilt,
That twixt them both a pleasaunt port they made,
And did like an halfe theatre fulfill.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

No matron in a *toured* crowne, that led
The bride, forbid her on the threshold tread.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ii.

Those meres may well be proud, that I will take them to,
Which otherwise, perhaps, forgotten might have been.
Besides my *tow'red* fane, and my rich city'd seat,
With villages, and dorps, to make me most compleat.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

Tor in that country jargon's uncouth sense
Expressing any craggy eminence,
From *tower*.
Cotton. Wonders of the Peake.

Th' eternal monarch on his awful throne,
Wrapt in the blaze of boundless glory sate;
And, fix'd, fulfill'd the just decrees of fate.
On Earth he turn'd his all-considering eyes,
And mark'd the spot where Ilion's *towers* rise.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

Now fierce for fame before the ranks he springs,
Towering in arms, and braves the king of kings.—*Id. Ib.*

The hills and precipices within land *towered* up considerably above the tops of the trees, and added to the grandeur of the view.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 1.

The genius of the place its lord will meet,
And bend its *tow'ry* forehead to your feet.
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

Come on—a distant war no longer wage,
But hand to hand thy country's foes engage:
Till Greece at once, and all her glory end;
Or Ilion from her *towery* height descend,
Heav'd from the lowest stone.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

A bold remark, but which, if well applied,
Would humble many a *tow'ring* poet's pride.
Cowper. Charity.

In 1512, six shillings and eight pence contained only two ounces of silver, *tower* weight, and were equal to about ten shillings of our present money, i.e. weight at the Mint in the *Tower* of London.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

He may descend into profoundness, or *tower* into sublimity; for the diligence of an Idler is rapid and impetuous, as ponderous bodies forced into velocity move with violence proportionate to their weight.—*Idler*, No. 1.

High the ascent her hourly favourites know,
But steep the precipice that sinks below;
One step alone 'twixt triumph and defeat,
The gulfy ruin and the *tow'ry* height.
Brooke. Jerusalem Delivered, b. ii.

TOWN. To'wnish. To'wnship. To'wned.

A. S. *Tun*, "a hedge, a fence, any enclosure," (Somner.) Dut. *Tuyn*; Ger. *Zuun*, locus *sepimento* cinctus, (Wachter.) Junius derives from the A. S. *Tun-am*, claudere, circumsepire, "to inclose, to fence, hedge, or tence," (Somner.) And Verstegan says, to *tyne* was, in his time, still used for *sepire*, to hedge round.

A place enclosed or encompassed; applied to—

An undefined collection of houses or habitations; also to—the inhabitants; emphatically to—the metropolis.

Tun-scipe, — those of a town or township, (Somner.)

The first lordes and maystres, that in Engelnnd were,
These chef *lurnes* heo lette in Engelonde rere.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

But thei dispiseden, & wenten forth, oon into his *toun*, another to his marchaundise.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 22.

Then began simplicitie in apparell to be laid aside, courtlie galantnes to be taken up; frugalitie in diet was privatelie misliked, *toune-going* to good cheare openly used.
Ascham. The Scholemaster, b. ii.

& soone after he agreed with Dauyd, kyng of Scottys, and receyued of hym homage, after he hadde frome hym wonne some *townys* and holdys.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 222.

And also with prouycion yt euery *townschip* shuld kepe all poore people of theyr owne dwellers, whiche myght nat labour for theyr lyuynge.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1410.

Sende to suche places as ye thynke your enemyes wylo besiege to resyst thê, for *townermen* have but smal diffence.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 177.

Wherfore thei hidde hym, and by nyght leat him downe by a corde of the *towne walles*, in a basket.

Udal. Acles, c. 9.

Besides that, it is the goodliest and most pleasing territorie of the world: for the continent is of an huge and vnknown greatnesse, and very well peopled and *towned*, though sauagely, and the climate so wholesome, that wee had not one sicke since we touched that land here.

Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 254.

My mothers maides when they do sowe and spinne,
They sing a song made of a feldshe mouse:
That for bicause her liueloed was but thinne,
Would neder go se her *townish* sisters house.

Wyat. Of the meane and sure Estate.

Telling him how the victualler had cast his body into a dung-cart, and that if he would get up timely in the morning, and watch at the *town-gate*, he might thereby discover the murder: which he did accordingly, and so saw justice done on the murderer.

More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 16.

Our enemies are easie to be surprised and caught, when they are so lazie and idle, as to suffer hares to lie and harbour hard under their city walls, even within the trench and *town-ditch*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 375.

There, in the forum, swarm a numerous train,
The subject of debate, a *townsman* slain:
One pleads the fine discharg'd, which one deny'd,
And bade the public and the laws decide.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

Tithings, *towns* or vills, are of the same signification in sw. The word *town* or vill is indeed, by the alteration of times and language, now become a generical term, comprehending under it the several species of cities, boroughs, and common *towns*.

Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. i. § 4. Introd.

Since the downfal of the Roman empire, the policy of Europe has been more favourable to arts, manufactures, and commerce, the industry of *towns*, than to agriculture, the industry of the country.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, Introd.

TOY, *n.*
TOY, *v.*
TO'YFUL.
TO'YISH.
TO'YISHNESS.
TO'YOUS.

Minshew derives from Dut. *Toyen*, *toophen*, to ornament, (q.d.) Heycroum *ornamenta*, foie, shewy things for children. The Dut. *Toyen* is probably the A. S. *Taw-ian*; Dut. *Touwen*, parare, colere, to dress. (See TAW.)

A *toy*, generally, is—

Any shewy trinket, a plaything, a play or sport; a trifle; any thing trifling, or fanciful. To *toy*—To play or sport, to trifle, to dally.

But when he knew not how to reply, then would he fall to touching and *toying*, still viewing his graces in no glass, but self liking.—*Sidney. Arcadia* b. iii.

And when she had made them a true and honest answere, they lawhed, *toyed*, and scorned, demaundynge of her, if she were not ashamed of that doynge.

Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

As frankely disposed as your chaplayn was to tryfle & to *toy* with my dyffynycion, as he scornefully calleth it, which if it is not so, yet is he in the ende compelled to agre wyth me therin.—*Id. Apologie*, fol. 27.

The last kind of *toiesh* cures are named dansers, and those being of a mongrell sort also, are taught & exercised to dance in measure at the musicall sound of an instrument.

Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 7.

Whiles thus she talked, and whiles thus she *toyd*,
They were far past the passage which he spake,
And come unto an island waste and voyd,
That floted in the midst of that great lake.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

"This is my rest: if more I knowe
I should but know too much,
Or build in my conceited brayne
Too high above my touch,
Or else against the hare in all
Prose *toyous*."—*Warner. Albion's England*, b. v. c. 27.

They prophane holy baptisme in *toying* foolishly, for that they make questions of an infant which cannot answer, and speake vnto them as was wont to be spoken vnto men.

Hooker. Eccles. Politie, b. v. § 64. Note.

The law of Christ requiring therefore faith and newnesse of life in all men by vertue of the couenant which they make in baptisme, is it *toyish* that the church in baptisme exacteth at every mans hands an expresse profession of faith, an irreuocable promise of obedience by way of solemne stipulation?—*Id. Ib.*

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination.—*Glanvill. Scepsis.*

It quick'ned next a *toyful* age, and so
Gamesome it was, that it might freely go
From tent to tent, and with the children play.

Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

Love, like other little boys,
Cries for hearts, as they for *toys*;
Which, when gain'd, in childish play
Wantonly are thrown away.—*Rochester. A Dialogue.*

Adieu, ye *toyish* reeds, that once could please
My softer lips, and lull my cares to ease.

Pomfret. Dies Novissima.

We were resolved to reward them to their hearts content. This we did by giving them beads, knives, scissars, and looking-glasses, which we bought of the privateers crew; and a half dollar a man from each of us: which we would have bestowed in goods also, but could not get any, the privateer having no more *toys*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1681.

So Lucy lov'd and lightly *toy'd*,
And laugh'd at harmless maids who marry.

E. Moore, n. 4.

We saw their machine for clearing cotton of its seeds, which is made upon the same principles as those in Europe, but is so small that it might be taken for a model, or a *toy*: it consists of two cylinders like our round rulers, somewhat less than a inch in diameter.

Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

TRACE, *n.*
TRACE, *v.*
TRA'CEABLE
TRA'CER.
TRA'CERY.
TRACK, *n.*
TRACK, *v.*
TRA'CKLESS.
TRACT, *n.*
TRACT, *v.*
TRA'CTABLE
TRA'CTABLENESS.
TRACTABI'LITY.
TRA'CTATE.
TRACTA'TION.
TRACTI'LITY.
TRA'CTILE.

Fr. *Trac*, *trace*, *tracer*; *Traict*, *traictable*; It. *Traccia*, *traccciare*, *trattibile*; Sp. *Tratado*, *tratable*, (see TREAT.) Lat. *Tractus*, from *trahere*, to draw.

A draught, drawing out, or prolonging; a progress, process, or proceeding; a continuous course or way; a road, a path; mark or marks formed in passing, trodden in passing; footsteps; vestiges.

Tract is also applied—to an extent of land or country; and also, (immediately from the Lat. *Tractare*,) a *tract*, (Lat. *Tractatus*, Fr. *Traicte*,) is,—

A *treatise*,—any writing, book, essay, discourse, dissertation, disquisition, &c. (see TREAT.)

Tractable is *treatable*, or that may be drawn or led; induced to come or go, or do, as we wish; manageable, governable, compliant, obedient.

To *trace*,—to proceed or go, to proceed in, after, in search or pursuit of; in a path or course gone; to pursue or follow vigilantly or carefully.

Tracery,—in architecture.

If he might find hole or *trace*,
Where through that me mote forth by pace,
Or any gappe, he did it close.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Yet may he go his brede begging
Fro dore to dore, he may go *trace*,
Till he the remnaunt may purchase.—*Id. Ib.*

That man setteth before hys eyes the worst ensaumple or patarne that can be, whose followeth the *trace* and steppes of the multitude.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 6.

Then we sayled north 16 leagues by estimacion, after that north and by west, & northnorthwest, then southeast, with diuers other courses, tranersing and *tracing* the seas, by reason of sundry and manifolde contrary windes.

Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 235.

I have put the said sermons in writing for to be impressed that al those persoie that entelifely reade or heare them may be stirred the better to *trace* the way of eternall saluacion.

Fisher. Seuen Psalmes, Prol.

His false semblance, that turneth as a hall,
With lies and amorous dance, made me be *traced*,
And where I had my thought and minde araced
From earthly frailnesse, and from value pleasure,
Me from my rest he tooke and set in error.

Wyatt. Complaint upon Loue, §c.

Fyrst parentes care, to bring their children forth,
To breede them then, to bring them vp in youth,
To match them eke, with wights of greatest worth,
To see them taught, the trusty *tracks* of truth.

Gascoigne. From the Glasse of Gouernement.

This olde man his sonne *tracking* the foxe so running away, came to that pit whereof I spake, and in the bottome thereof he found many bones of dead men.

Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 84.

Howbeit, though faire & pleasaunt wordes were given for the tyme, yet by delaies the matier was alwaies *tracked*, & put ouer, without any fruitful determination.

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Eccn. VIII. Originals No. 13.

This in *treete* of tyme made hym wellthy, and by meane of this welthinss enstred pryde.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 56.

So contrarywyse maye they with lesse leopardye bee parted, then Telemachus parted the swardplayers: fyrste bycause they are christen men, and secondarylye, because the more noble courage and stomacke they bee of, the more *tractable* they are.—*Id. S. Marke*, Pref.

Neither if he hane not the knowlege of sterres, he maye vnderstande poetes, whiche in description of tymes (Tomytte other thynges) they *traict* of the risinge and goinge downe of planettes.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. i. c. 15.

So nothing is by kinde so voide
Of vice, and with such vertue fraught,
But it by vs may be auoide,
And brought in *treacts* of time too naught.

Turberuile. Thot all Things are as they are used.

Hitherto pertaineth the precept of clemencye and mercy for kinges, which is to do well to the good men decerning the good and lerned from the cull & vnlerned, & to moderate the punisshmentes of the *tractable* and curable, and to suppresse the obstinate vncurable.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 1.

When they [the Scotch] are gentile intreated, and with courteous moderation, they are found to be verie *tractable* and pliant vnto reason.—*Holinshed. Des. of Scotland*, c. 13.

Wilful opinion and *tractabilitie* (which is to be shortly perswaded and meued) makith cõstance, a vertue.

Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 21.

I would not seeme in my *tractation* of antiquities, to trouble my reader with the rehersall of anie new inconuenience.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 9.

"Thus having past all perill, I was come
Within the compasse of that islands space;
The which did seeme, unto my simple doome,
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings *trace*."

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Yet he therewith so fully still did rave,
That scarce the squire his hand could once upreare
But, for advantage, ground unto him gave,
Tracing and traversing, now here, now there.

Id. Ib. c. 7.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a plot of such malice.—*Howell.*

Pliny the only man among the Latins who is a diligent *tracer* of the prints of nature's footsteps.

Hakewill. On Providence, p. 164.

So, as they rode, he saw the way all dyde
With streames of blood; which *tracking* by the traile,
Ere long they came.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 7.

I *Sayl*. Here's nothing, sir, but poverty and hunger;
No promise of inhabitance; neither *track* of beast,
Nor foot of man.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iv.

As little do we intend to touch on those small *tracks* of ground, the county of Poole, and the like.

Fuller. Worthies. General.

Most remarkable was his skill in mathematicks, being accounted the Archimedes of that age, having written many *tractates* in that faculty, which carry with them a very good regard at this day.—*Id. Ib. Wiltshire.*

Moreouer, he [Fabius] thought good they should send aid to their subjects, and other their allies and confederates as need required, to keep their cities still under their obedience: and in the mean season by *tract* of time, to weae out Hannibals force and power.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 152.

For when he [Crassus] should presently haue gone on still, and entred into Babylon and Seleucia (cities that were euer enemies unto the Parthians) he *tracted* time, and gaue them leisure to prepare to encounter his force when he should come against them.—*Id. Ib.* p. 474.

Those things that Ulrichus Velenus says against it in a *treetate* on purpose on that subject and published by Goldastus in his third tome, are not inconsiderable allegations and arguments for the negative.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

Where birds with painted oars did net'er
Row through the *trackless* ocean of the air.

Cowley. The Muse.

Pragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile.—*Bacon. Nat. Historie*, § 839.

Silver whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet.—*Derham.*

He [Horace] observes no method that I can *trace*, whatever Scaliger the father, or Heinsius, may have seen, or rather think they had seen.—*Dryden. Æneis*, Ded.

And such is Virgil's episode of Dido and Æneas; where the soarest critic must acknowledge, that if he had deprived his Æneis of so great an ornament, because he found no *trace* of it in antiquity, he had avoided their unjust censure, but had wanted one of the greatest beauties of his poem.
Dryden. Eneis, Ded.

From the Spanish trade in the South-seas running all in one *track* from north to south, with very little deviation to the eastward or westward, it is in the power of two or three cruisers, properly stationed in different parts of this *track*, to possess themselves of every ship that puts to sea.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 9.

——— Methinks she should have left
A *track* so bright I might have follow'd her;
Like setting suns that vanish in a glory.
Dryden. The Rival-Ladies, Act i. sc. 1.

——— The wild-duck, hence,
O'er the rough moss, and o'er the *tracklers* waste
The heath-hen flutters, pious fraud! to lead
The hot pursuing spaniel far astray.—*Thomson. Spring.*

And, lest the printed footsteps might be seen,
He drag'd them backwards to his rocky den;
The *tracts* averse, a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

——— Excuse an old man's warmth.
What are these wondrous civilizing arts,
This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour,
That render man thus *tractable* and tame!
Addison. Cato, Act i. sc. 4.

Indeed, the common men, I presume, were not the less *tractable* for their want of spiritous liquors.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 3.

It will be ['tis like objected] that whatsoever I fancy of the *tractableness* of children, and the prevalency of those softer ways of shame and commendation, there are many who will never apply themselves to their books, and to what they ought to learn, unless they are scourged to it.
Locke. Of Education, § 86.

In this chart I have laid down no land, nor *traced* out any shore but what I saw myself, and have for it may be depended upon; the bays and inlets, of which we saw only the openings, are not *traced*.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 6.

Thus much indeed, I think appears from the lectures of anatomists that the last action of the human *tracebale* by their science, that is, the inner ende of our nerves, stretch over a much larger compass than the sphere of the mind's presence can be supposed to extend to.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 81.

If attraction be what Cotes, with many other Newtonians, thought it to be, a primordial property of matter, not dependent upon, or *traceable* to, any other material cause; then, by the very nature and definition of a primordial property, it stood indifferent to all laws.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 22.

The *traceries* and construction do not agree with the rude arts of such a barbarous and early period.
Warton. History of Kiddington, p. 15.

——— Her *track*, where'er the goddess roves,
Glory pursue and generous shame
Th' unconquerable mind, and freedom's holy flame.
Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

But there was a new world to be disclosed, another hemisphere to be explored; though reserved for those daring adventurers who in these later times have pierced through the *trackless* waste of the great Atlantic ocean.
Warburton, vol. x. Ser. 20.

The bend, and the internal smooth concavity of the ribs, may be attributed to the equal pressure of the soft bowels; the particular shape of some bones and joints, to the *traction* of the annexed muscles, or to the position of contiguous muscles.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

The claws do their office in keeping hold of the support, not by any exertion of voluntary power, which sleep might suspend, but by the *traction* of the tendons in consequence of the attitude which the legs and thighs take by the bird sitting down, and to which the mere weight of the body gives the force that is necessary.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

TRADE, *n.*
TRADE, *v.*
TRA'DEFUL.
TRA'DELESS.
TRA'DER.
TRADE-WIND.
TRA'DING, *n.*
} Fr. *Trac* (see TRACE) is a *trade* or course: and our English noun *Trade*, which Skinner derives from the It. *Tràtta* (see again TRACE) is the past part. of the verb to *tread*. A. S. *Tread-an*, or *tread-an*, the way or path *traded* or *trade*,—(Semita quam quis premit, ut sibi suisque victum paret.) See TRAFFICK. Surrey renders "pervius usus" a common *trade*. The wind blowing *trade* (whence *trade-wind*) is—in a regular, steady course. *Trade*, then, is—

A way or course *trodden*, and *retrodden*, passed and repassed; a way or course pursued or kept; a concourse or intercourse or regular or habitual course or practice; employment, occupation in merchandize or commerce; intercourse for buying, selling, or bartering; commerce, traffic.

He fethered Perteiote twenty time,
And *trade* hire eke as oft er it was ytime.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,182.

The Jewes, among whom alone and no moe, God hitherto semed for to reigne, by reason of their knowlage of the law, and of the autorite of heing in the right *trade* of religion.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 19.

Of this thyng we all heare witnesse, whom here ye see standinge, whiche haue *traded* our liues familiarly with him, which haue heardie him ottymes saye, that he should bee both crucified according to the prophetes sayinges, and afterward arise the thyrde daie from death.—*Id. Actes* c. 2.

A noumbre there [is] of noble weomen (especially here in this realme of Englande,) yea and how manye in the yeares of tender yyrginitee, not only as wel seen and as familiarly *traded* in the Latine and Greke toungues, as in theyr owne mother language.—*Id. To G. Katherine.*

If, as the king of Portingal doth, he would become a merchant, and provide shippes and their lading, and *trade* thither alone, and seeke the *trade* of these islands for himselfe.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 214.

Here is no *trade* of merchandize used, for that the people haue no use of money.—*Id. Ib.* p. 237.

Being shot past the cape, we presently tooke in our sayles, which onely God hat preserved vnto vs; and when we were shot hereinto the thigh land, the wind blowing *trade*, without any inch of sayle, we spooned before the sea.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 849.

Whereupon her maiesty very graciously inclining to the emperors motion, and at the humble suite of the English merchants *trading* those countreys being carried with the same princely respects.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 458.

And such as from time to time, they, or the most part of them, shall resort into their societie or company, to be *traders* with them.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 124.

A postern with a blinde wicket there was,
A common *trade* to passe through Priam's house.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Euery one of these colleges haue in like maner their professors or readers of the toongs and seuerall sciences, as they call them, which dailie *trade* vp the youth there abiding priuatlie in their hailes.
Holinshed. The Description of England, b. ii. c. 3.

As shepheards curse, that in dark eveninges shade
Hath tracted forth some salvage beastes *trade*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

For of his wicked pelf his god he made,
And unto Hell him selfe for money sold:
Accursed usury was all his *trade*;
And right and wrong ylike in equall hallance waide.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 4.

The busy lawyer, wrangling in his pleas,
Findeth that beauty gives his labour ease:
The toiling *tradesman*, and the swearing clown,
Would have his wench fair, though his bread be brown.
Drayton. Edw. IV. to Mrs. Shore.

What is the desire of my soule, but that all this could make me to be one with goddesse; not instead of the ambitions of honour, the *tradings* for wealth, the pursuit of pleasure, your hearts could be set on fire with the zealous affectation of true goddlinesse.—*Bp. Hall. The Hypocrite.*

Far from the cows' and goats' insulting crew,
That trample down the flowers, and brush the dew:
The painted lizard, and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be far away.
The titmouse, and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Progne, with her bosom stain'd in blood:
These are the *trading* citizens, and bear
The trembling captives through the liquid air;
And for their callow young a cruel feast prepare.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

The poor man's pocket is a bank for our money, which never can disappoint or deceive us: all the rich *traders* in the world may decay and break; but the poor man can never fail, except God himself turn bankrupt.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 31.

Whom, with a wig so wild, and mien so maz'd,
Pity mistakes for same poor *tradesman* craz'd.
Pope. To Lord Bathurst, Epis. 3.

Trade-winds are such as do blow constantly from one point or quarter of the compass; and the region in the world most peculiar to them is from about 30 d. north, to 30 d. south of the equator.
Dampier. Voyages. A Discourse of Winds.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

In our passage to the island of St. Catherine's, we found the direction of the *trade-winds* to differ considerably from what we had reason to expect, both from the general histories given of these winds, and the experience of former navigators.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 4.

In the mean time those who remained in the canoes *traded* with our people very fairly for what they happened to have with them.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 2.

A bank cannot, consistently with its own interest, advance to a *trader* the whole, or even the greater part of the circulating capital with which he *trades*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

Here temples rise, amid whose hallow'd bounds
Spires the black pine, while thro' the naked street,
Once haunt of *tradeful* merchants, springs the grass.
Warton. The Pleasures of Melancholy.

——— O'er generous globe, o'er gulfs unknown
Her beggar'd, famish'd, *tradeless* native roves.
Young. The Merchant, Strain 5.

TRADITION, *n.*
TRADI'TION, *v.*
TRADI'TIONAL.
TRADI'TIONALLY.
TRADI'TIONARY.
TRADI'TIONER.
TRADI'TIONIST.
TRA'DITIVE.
TRA'DITOR.
} Fr. *Traditif, tradition*; It. *Tradizione*; Sp. *Tradicion*; Lat. *Traditio*, from *tradere*, to give over or across; to pass over or *deliver* to. See the quotation from Taylor.
Tradition is usually distinguished from—genuine and authentic written documents, or records.

Se ghe that no man disseyue ghou bi filosofie and veyn fallace after the *tradicioun* of men, after the elementis of the world, and not after Crist.—*Wicif. Colocensis*, c. 3.

Beware lest any man come & spile you throuow philosophye and deceitfull vanitye, the *traditions* of menne, & ordinaunces after the world, and not after Christe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore, britheren, stonde ghe and holde ghe the *traditeiouns* that ghe han lernyd either bi word either bi oure epistle.—*Wicif. 2 Tessol.* c. 2.

Tradition is any way of *delivering* a thing, or word to another; and so every doctrine of Christianity is by *tradition*. I have *delivered* unto you, saith Saint Paul, that Christ died for our sins.—*Bp. Taylor. Discourse from Popery*, pt. ii. § 3.

This I may call a charitable curiosity, if true what is *traditioned*; that, about the reign of king Henry the seventh, the owner thereof built it in a dear year, on purpose to imploy the more poor people thereupon.
Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.

The whole order of proceeding herein is in sundry *traditional* writings set down by their great interpreters and scribes, which taught them that a trespass between a man and his neighbour can never be forgiven till the offended have by restitution made recompence for wrongs done.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. vi.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day; if what were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the colonies Anchiale and Tarsus, were built by Sardanapalus both in one day, according to the inscription of his monument.—*Brown. Vulg. Errours*, b. vii. c. 18.

Yet we have but little extant of them but poetical raptures and fictions, and those also but in fragments and pieces *traditionally* preserved in subsequent authors.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 135.

Well upon this accident the speaker call'd to a gentleman whom he had observed to write the words; and to him they appeared, and he told them that which I supposed was said, but wholly differing from them that spake it, the *traditionary* part of the parliament.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, Introd.

The eastern *traditioners* mean by this a continual sadness or contristation of heart.
Gregory. Notes on Script. (ed. 1684.) p. 123.

If we say a constant catholick *traditive* interpretation of scripture does teach us, that Christ did institute the presbyterate together with episcopacy, and made the apostles presbyters as well as bishops; this is true.
Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy asserted, § 9.

There were in the church itselfe *traditors*, content to deliuer vp the bookes of God by composition, to the end their owne liues might bee spared.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 62

The good old bishops took a simpler way;
Each ask'd but what he heard his father say,
Or how he was instructed in his youth,
And by *tradition's* force rehearsed the truth.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, pt. ii.

There can be no evidence that any *traditionni* revelation is of divine original, in the words we receive it, and in the sense we understand it, so clear and so certain, as that of the principles of reason.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 18.

But Scripture has a much greater force in the hands of St. Athanasius and of St. Basil, (who viewed it in its true, that is, in its original and *traditionary* sense, and under the lights of faith,) than it has in Dr. Waterland's.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 254.

We are not able to ascertain who the Masorites or *traditionists* were, that settled the present standard of the Hebrew Scriptures.—*Pilkington. Rem. on Scripture*, p. 15.

Suppose we oh things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

A deed takes effect only from this *tradition* or delivery.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 20.

It consists principally in an acquaintance with the names and ranks of different Estuns or subordinate divinities, and the opinions concerning the origin of things, which have been *traditionally* preserved among the order in detached sentences.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 19.

The Romanists indeed tell us of one [rule] which they speak of in very high terms; and that is the *traditionary* doctrine of what they call the Catholic church.
Secker, vol. iii Ser. 30.

What can be the *traditionary* knowledge of a chicken hatched in an oven?—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 18.

TRADU'CE, *v.* Fr. *Traduire*; It. *Tradurre*; Sp. *Traducir*, (to translate;) Lat. *Traducere, tra-ducium*, (*trans*, and *duco*, to draw lead, or bring over or across, from one side to another, from one thing to another.
TRADU'CEMENT.
TRADU'CER.
TRADU'CIBLE.
TRADU'CI, n.
TRADU'CI, v.
TRADU'CTION.
TRADU'CTIVE.

To transmit, to transfer, (to translate;) to convey, to confer; to descend, to derive, (met.) to draw away from, (sc. privacy or security, before the public, into notice; and hence),—to expose (to derision, scorn, or infamy;) to defame, to scandalize, to vilify, to detract.

Oftentimes the auctours and writers are disprised, not of them that can *traduce* and compose workes: but of them that cannot vnderstande them, and yet lesse reade them.
Golden Boke, Prol.

In this case I confesse to deserue no merites for my *traduction* or any fame, but I demaunde pardon of all them that be sage, for the faultes that thei shall finde therin.
Id. Ib.

And for means of employment, that which is most *traduced* to contempt is, that the government of youth is commonly allotted to them. . . But how unjust this *traducement* is (if you will reduce things from popularity of opinion to measure of reason) may appear in that, we see men are more curious what they put into a new vessel, than into a vessel seasoned; and what would they lay about a young plant, than about a plant a corroborate.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning, b. i.

It is not in the power of parents to *traduce* holinesse to their children.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Angell & Zacharie.*

O! were these worthy bishops now alive, how highly would they disdain to be praised by such a pen, by which king James their lord and master is causelessly *traduced!*
Fuller. Worthies. Cambridgeshire.

My name perhaps among the circumcis'd
In Dan, in Judah, and the bordering tribes,
To all posterity may stand defam'd,
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falshood most unconjugal *traduc't.*
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

'Twere a concealement worse than theft,
No less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings, and to silence that
Which to the spire, and top of prayses vouch'd,
Would seeme but modest.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 9.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* so to great a distance of ages.—*Hale.*

Words not appearing in the Latine Britannia; and therefore Holland herein no translator of Camden, but *traducer* of Ripley.—*Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.*

And if these weapons reach not yet far enough, he found both spears and arrows in the mouths of his *traducers.*
Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead.

Things translated into another tongue lose of their primitive vigour and strength, unless a paraphrastical version be permitted; and then the *traduct* may exceed the original, not otherwise, tho the version be never so punctual.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 46.

For how this newly-created soul is infused, by God, no man knows; nor know, if it be *traduced* from thy parents, both their souls contribute to the making up a new one.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 13.

What with *traduction*, what with education, it were strange if we should miss any of our parents' mischiefs.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. John Baptist Schendel.*

Besides the relation of the *traduction* of the several nations of the world from the sons of Noah, delivered by Moses in that short pedigree or extract, Gen. 10, we have very many probable evidences of the consent of all succeeding ages to that genealogy of the world.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 182.

Who libel senates, and *traduce* the great,
Measure the public good by private hate:
Interest's their rule of love; fierce to oppose
All whom superior virtue makes their foes.
Tatlen, Fable 8.

There may be perhaps who will say, that the soul, together with life, sense, &c. are propagated by *tradution* from parents to children, from them to their children again, and so from eternity: add that therefore nothing can be collected from the nature of them as to the existence of a Deity. *Ans.* If there could be such a *tradution*, yet to suppose one *traduced* to come from another *traduced*, and so ab æterno, without any further account of the original of mankind, or taking in any author of his *traducitive* power, is the same as to suppose an infinite series of moveds without a mover, or of effects without a cause: the absurdity of which is shewn already.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, § 5.

But as it is a species of folly all parties are apt to give into, it may not be amiss to consider this matter of *traduction* customs a little more particularly.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. § 6.

TRA'FFICK, *n.* Fr. *Trafique*; It. *Traffico*; Sp. *Trafico*; Skinner says, all of Arabian origin. Junius forms it from It. and Sp. *Tratto*, (see TRADE,) TRA'FFICKABLE.
TRA'FFICKER.
TRA'FFICKABLE.
TRA'FFICKER.
TRA'FFICKING.
TRA'FFICKLESS.

traffickers, or traffic with some other nation.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 40.

This his enterprise is onely grounded upon an hardest intent, to establish trade of merchandise with your subjects, and with other strangers *trafficking* in your realmes.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 341.

We do therfore especially ordeine, constitute and prouide by these patents that the saide Edward Osborne shall be governour of all such as by vertue of these our letters patents, shall be parteners, aduenturers, or *traffqueth* in the said trade, during the said terme of seuen yeeres, if hee so long liue.—*Id. Ib.* vol ii. p. 147.

During which space that she thus sicke did lie,
It chaunst a sort of merchants, which were wount
To skim those coastes for bondmen there to buy,
And by such *trafficke* after gaines to hunt,
Arrived in this isle.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 11.

Then came Philactius (a chiefe of men)
That to the wooers all denouring den
A barren stere deuse, and fat goats to buy
In custome were, with *traffickers* by sea,
That who they would sell; and had vtterance there.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

A mart town this was, whereunto resorted the Phrygians that border neere unto it, for to *traffike* and furnish themselves with merchandise.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. v. c. 32.

Money it self is not onely the price of all commodities in all civil nations, but it is also, in some sort, a *trafficketable* commodity: the price whereof rises, and falls in several countries upon occasion, and yieldeth either profit or losse in the exchange.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 1. Case 1.

As soon as he came aboard he gave leave to his subjects to *traffick* with us; and then our people bought what they had a mind to.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

Of all the race of animals, alone
The bees have common cities of their own,
And common laws, beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their toyle drive.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

They were I believe between thirty and forty, and they *trafficked* with us for cocoa-nuts and other fruit, to all appearance as friendly as ever.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 9.

Lest these to some fell *trafficker* in slaves
Be sold, transported in remotest climes
To witness Greek severlin on vice.
Glover. The Athenaid, b. xiii.

TRA'GEDY. Fr. *Tragédie, tragique*; It. *Tragedia, tragico*; Sp. *Tragedia, tragico*; Lat. *Tragædia*; Gr. Τραγῳδία, quasi hircicen, dicas, from τραγος, *hircus*, and ᾠδη, *cantus*, the song of the goat. (See *Vossius*. See the quotations from Chaucer, B. Jonson, and Twining.) *Tragedy* is applied generally to—

Any distressful, calamitous, mournful—story or event. A tale or story or event of woe, misery or wretchedness.

"*Tragédie* is to sayn a certain storie,
As olde bookes maken us memorie.
Of him that stood in gret prosperitee,
And is yfallen out of high degree
In to miserie, and endeth wretchedly."
Chaucer. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13,979.

But gloria, how deceivable and how foull is it oft! For whiche thing, not skilfully a *tragedéin*, that is to sayne maker of dites that highden *tragedyes*, erled and sayde. O glory glory (quod he) thou nart nothinge els to thousandes of folks but a sweller of eares [*aurium inflatio.*]
Id. Boecius, b. iii.

For this is the ende of this *tragedye*, thus gothe out their playe, euen then whe thei thinke to be but in y^t middis of their mater.—*Joye. Expoisicion of Daniel*, c. 7.

Of whom tedyous it is to me to wryte the *tragedyous* hystory, except that I remembre that good it is to wryte and put in remembrance the punyshment of synners.
Pulyan. Chronycle, an. 1573.

Noble valeant princes fortunat in all their affayers, warres, & victories, never shrinking nor flying back, haue there been, which at last haue bene sweetly broken & casten downe of their owne lusts & haue had a miserable *tragik* ende.—*Joye. Expoisicion of Daniel*, c. 8.

They counted Jesus for an ignoramite persone, and annunted and sette out them selues among the tyttiple and vnlearned people, with that they magnifiqe and hye tytles, and what with theye *tragicall* and maskyng apparell, as though they hadde been almoste God Almyghtyes peeres.—*Udall. Marke*, c. 12.

Wherewith I will conclude this narration and description of New-found land, and proceede to the rest of our voyage, which ended *tragically*.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 154.

Thespis is said to be the first found out
The *tragedy*, and carried it about,
Till then unknown, in cants, wherein did ride
Those that did sing, and act; their face dy'd
With lees of wine.—*B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.*

Thence what the lofty grave *tragœdians* taught
In Chorus or Iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight receiv'd
In brief sententious precepts while they treat
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

He too that did in *tragic* verse contend
For the vile goat, soon after forth did send
The rough rude satyrs naked.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.

And forth yssewd, as on the readie flore
Of some theatre, a grave personage
That in his hand a branch of laurell bore,
With comely haveour and countnance sage,
Yclad in costly garments fit for *tragicke* stage.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

But I shall sadly sing, too *tragically* inclin'd,
Some stubject sympathizing with my melancholious mind.
Stirling. Avrora, son. 102.

Sith that the greatest often are opprest,
And unawares doe into dishonor fall,
And, ye, that heare these rusticks *tragicall*,
Learne, by their losse, to love the low degree.
Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

His *tragi*-comical life had a peaceable end in plenty and in prosperity.—*Fuller. Worthies. Leicestershire.*

At first the *tragedy* was devoid of art;
A song; where each man drunk'd and sung his part;
And, of god Bacchus roaring out the praise,
Sought a good vintage for their jolly days.
Dryden. Art of Poetry.

The first *tragedians* found that serious style
Too grave for their uncultivated age,
And so brought wild and naked actors in.
Roscommon. Horace. Art of Poetry.

Our author Forrest hath also written in old English verse the *tragedious* troubles of the most chast and innocent Joseph, son to the holy patriarch Jacob.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

When Thespis first exploʼd the *tragic* muse,
Rude were the actors, and a cart the scene,
Where chastly faces, stain'd with lees of wine,
Frighted the children, and amus'd the crowd.
Roscommon. Horace. Art of Poetry.

He took the method which was prescribed him by his own genius; which was sharp and eager; he could not rally, but he could declaim: and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically.*
Dryden. Dedication to Juvenal.

Like bold Phaetons we despise all benefits of the Father of Light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event as in the insolence of the undertaking.—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

As in a play of the English fashion, which we call a *tragi-comedy*, there is to be but one main design.
Dryden. Dedication to Juvenal.

Tragedy, then, is an imitation of some action that is important, entire, and of a proper magnitude—by language, embellished and rendered pleasurable, but by different means in different parts—In the way, not of narration, but of action —effecting through pity and terror, the correction and refinement of such passions.
Twining. Aristotle. Treatise on Poetry, pt. ii. § 1.

Poets formerly admitted any story into the number of *tragic* subjects; but now, the subjects of the best *tragedies* are confined to a few families—to Alcmæon, Œdipus, Orestes, Meleager, Thyestes, Telephus, and others, the sufferers, or the authors, of some terrible calamity.
Twining. Aristotle. Treatise on Poetry, pt. ii. § 12.

The prejudiced admirers of the antients are very angry at the least insinuation that they had any idea of our barbarous *tragi-comedy.—Id. Ib.* Note 33.

It appears, indeed, to me, that we may plainly trace in the Greek *tragedy*, with all its improvements, and all its beauties, pretty strong marks of its popular and *tragi*-comic origin.—*Id. Ib.*

TRAJECT, *n.* TRAJE'CT, *v.* TRAJE'CTION. TRAJE'CTORY. } Fr. *Trajecter*; It. *Trajettare*; Lat. *Trajicere, trajectum*, to throw or cast over or across, or through. See TRAJET.

A *traject*,—a passage or ferry. Fr. *Traject.*
To *traject*,—to throw or cast, to pass or cause to pass, over, or through; to transmit, to transpose.
Trajectory,(Paley)—the course, or orbit, through which a planet is thrown or passed.

And looke, what notes and garments he doth giue thee;
Bring them I pray thee with imagin'd speed
Unto the *traiect*, to the common ferrie
Which trades to Venice.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act iii. sc. 4.

There is an exaltation and fortification of our sight and thereupon a *trajection* of the visuall beams through all earthly occurrents.—*Bp. Hall. Remedy of Prophanenesse.*

I shall add, that if the sun beams be in a convenient manner *trajected* through a glass prism, and thrown upon some well shaded object within a room, the rainbow thereby painted on the surface of the body that terminates the beams, may oftentimes last longer than some colours have produced in certain bodies.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 691.

Having sometimes had the curiosity to observe whether the beams of the sun near the horizon *trajected* through a very red sky, would not (though such rednesses are taken to be but emphatical colours) exhibit the like colour; I found that the beams falling within a room upon a very white object, placed directly opposite to the sun, disclosed a manifest redness, as if they had passed through a coloured medium.—*Id. Ib.* p. 739.

Refraction has such a stroke in the production of colours, as you cannot but have taken notice of, and perhaps admired in the colours generated by the *trajection* of light through drops of water that exhibit a rainbow, through prismatical glasses, and through divers other transparent bodies.
Id. Ib. p. 689.

Or, for the suffering of death, that by God's grace he might taste death for every man, crowned with glory and honour; for there seems to be such a *trajection* in the words.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

Of the vast scale of operation, through which our discoveries carry us, at one end we see an intelligent Power arranging planetary systems, fixing, for instance, the *trajectory* of Saturn, or constructing a ring of two hundred thousand miles diameter, to surround his body, and be suspended like a magnificent arch over the heads of his inhabitants; and, at the other, bending a hooked tooth, concerting and providing an appropriate mechanism, for the clasping and reclasping of the filaments of the feather of the hummingbird.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 27.

TRAJET. TRA'GETOUR. TRA'GETRY. } Mr. Tyrwhitt, (who would find these words in no language but our own,) has written very laboriously and very copiously upon them without arriving at any conclusion satisfactory to himself. It is singular that the Fr. *Trajettaire*, or *Trajectaire*, It. *Tragettatòre*, (see *Menage.*) should have escaped his keen and careful researches. Skinner says,—perhaps—a *trajiciendo*, because he (the *tragetour*) throws his balls across (*trajicit*) from one hand to the other with such swiftness as to surpass the quickest motion of the eye; and in Cotgrave Fr. *Trajectaire* is,—
A jugler, impostor, cousener.

For I did hem a *tregetry*,
They know not all my *tregettrie*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Through me hath many one deth receiued
That my *treget* neuer apperceiued. *Id. Ib.*

Go herber you elsewhere than here,
That han a lyer called me.
Two *tregetours* art thou and he,
That in mine house doe me this shame,
And for my soothsaw ye me blame. *Id. Ib.*

My sonne as gyle vnder the hat
With sleightes of a *tregetour*
Is hid, enuie of suche colour
Hath yet the fourthe deceiuant,
The whiche is eleped fals semblant.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.iii.

TRAIL, *v.* TRAIL, *n.* TRAWL. } Fr. *Trailler*; Ger. *Draelen*; Dut. *Treylen*, to draw a ship with a rope, (Kilian.) *Treylen* is from *trechen*; and *draggle* or *drawl* from *draw*: *trawl* or *trail* differs from the latter only in the first letter.

To draw or drawl, to draw along, to produce or prolong; to protract; also to trace or track (sc.) the course or path.

A *trail*,—a drag; any thing drawn or dragged; a trace or tract.

Thus with treison and with treacherie. thow *troiledst* hem bothe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 356.

Thus hath he *troiled* and travailed in hus tyme. *Id.* p. 357.

Out of the presse I me withdrow therefore,
And set me downe alone behind a *traile*,
Full of leaues, to see a great meruaile,
With greene wreaths vbounden wonderly,
The leaues were so thicke withouten faile,
That throughout no man might me espy.
Chaucer. La Belle Dame sans Mercie.

They frank or keege certaine dogs not much vnlike wolues, which they yoke together, as we do oxen & horses, to a sled or *traile*: and so carry their necessaries ouer the yce and snow from place to place.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p.37.

Cape Roxo is a low Cape and *trayling* to the sea-ward. *Id. Ib.* p. 615.

He that can wioke at any foule abuse,
As long as gaines come *training* in therwith,
Shal such come see themselues in this my glasse.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

The serpentes twine, with hasted *traile* they glide
To Pallas temple, and her towres of heighte.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

All in a camis light of purple silke
Woven vppon with silver, subtly wrought,
And quilted vppon sattin white as milke;
Trayled with ribbands diversly distraught,
Like as the workemen had their courses taught.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

There, on the other side, I did behold
A woman sitting sorrowfullie wailing,
Bending her yellow locks, like wyrie gold
About her shoulders carelesie downe *trailing*.
Id. The Ruines of Time.

And, round about, her worke she did empale
With a faire border wrought of sundrie flowres,
Enwoven with an vyle-winding *traile*:
A goodly worke, full fit for kingly bowres.
Id. Muiopotmos.

There bee vines that run vpon *trailes* and frames laid ouer crosse-wise with foure courses of railes, in manner of a crosse dormant.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 21.

There, as the solitary mourner raves,
The ruddy morning rises o'er the waves;
Soon as it rose, his furious steeds he join'd:
The chariot flies, and Hector *trails* behind.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

The feather'd arrow gave a dire portent,
And latter augurs judge from this event,
Chaf'd by the speed, it fir'd; and, as it flew,
A *trail* of following flames ascending drew.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

To come upon the spur after a *trayl* at four in the afternoon to destruction of cold meat and cheese, with your leud company in boots.—*Id. The Wild Gallant*, Act iii.

But while the honest Harry despair'd to succeed,
A coach with a coronet *trail'd* her to Tweed
Shenstone. A Ballad.

With the seine we had very little success, catching only a few mullets, neither did we get any thing by the *trawl* or the dredge, except a few shells.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 3.

TRAIN, *n.* TRAIN, *v.* TRA'INABLE. TRA'INER. TRA'INING, *n.* TRA'INY. } Fr. *Trainer*; It. *Traindre*, to draw.

A *train*,—any thing drawn; drawn out in length, drawn out in succession or consecution; prolonged, or placed or laid out lengthwise; and hence applied to—
A *train* of artillery; a *train*—of a gown, of followers or attendants; a retinue.
A *train* of events,—a consecutive series.
A *train* of gunpowder,—laid out lengthwise, in a long line.

A *train*, to seduce, allure, entice, or ensnare.
To *train*,—to draw along; to educe or educate; to seduce or allure.

For the pes to hsue, he mad so long a *trayne*,
The knyghtes mot tham not saue, that were in Aquitayne.
R. Brunne, p. 263.

The kyng of Almayn had hight him his help,
He mad a fals *trayn*. *Id.* p. 295.

So that I fele in conclusion,
With her *traines* that they woll me shend.
Chaucer. The Floure of Courtesie.

Men of armes all the night walking
On the walles, by bidding of the king,
Lest there were *traine*, or treason.
Id. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

And thus dispute in loues lore,
But helpe ne finde I nought the more,
But etomble vpon myn owne *treine*,
And make an ekynge of my peine.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

For thy but if a kynge his will
Fro lustes of his fleshe restreyne,
Ageyne hym selfe he maketh a *treyne*,
Into the whiche if that he slide,
Hym were better go beside. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Whan syr Wyllyam Montagu sawe how the Scottes passed by without restyng, thā he with xl. with him, vsaued out a horsbacke, and followed couertly the hynder *trayne* of the Scottes, who hadde ouercharged with baggage, yt they might scāt go any gret pace.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 76.

In whose presence likewise stand his barons and diuers others of his nobilitie, with great *traines* of followers after them.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 62.

Not so contented, you procured the duke of Suffolk, a man soon *trained* to your purpose, and his two brothers also, by which, without the queen's mercy, you have overthrown the noble house.—*State Trials. 1 Mary*, an. 1554. *Sir T. Wyat.*

The Lorde Jesus spoken manye woordes of the muche lyke sorte, as is afore rehersed, by the whiche he *trained* his disciples, and the people to sette them in a *trade* towardes the excellent high perfecetyon of euangelicall philosophie.
Udal. Luke, c. 7.

My chiefe companions whome I held most deare
(Whose companie had thither *trained* me.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Holland, an. 1572.

The scriptures be had so *trayned* with the rules of logycke, that by them he was able to maynteyne all falshede.
Bale. Votaries, pt. ii.

Then fineness thought by *training* talk to win that beauty
And whet her tongue with oily words, and spared for no cost.—*Vncertaine Auctors. A praise of Mistres R.*

Youth [is] by grace and good councell *trayناble* to vertue.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

In those thinges which concerne the bodie, & come somewhat nere to the ceremonies of the law, my *training* of them is somewhat with fauour and lentilnesse; but in such matiers as perteine to ye soule, it is a great way streighter and sharper.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

Sir George Harper, one of Wyat's adherents, pretending to desert him, went to the duke of Norfolk, and so artfully managed the *trained-bands*, that they took part with the rebels, and quitting the duke, joined Wyat.
State Trials. 1 Mary, an. 1554. *Sir T. Wyat.*

He addeth moreouer, that their apparell is after the Germaine cut, comelie, but not so chargeable and costlie, and how they raise their gaine by skins of beasts, as marterns, sheepe, oxen, and gotes skins, and therewto a kind of cloth which they weaue, and sell to the merchants of Norwaie, together with their butter, fish, either salted or dried, and their *traine* oile.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 10.

So to his steed he gott, and gan to ride
As one unfitt therefore, that all might see
He had not *trayned* been in chevalree.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

Then very doubtfull was the warres event,
Uncertaine whether had the better side:
For both were skild in that experiment,
And both in armes well *trained* and throughly tride.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 2.

The lowest sort of them were the genii of the best and noblest men, as the basest men are the *trainers* up of the best sort of dogs.
More. The Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 17.

If we look immediately into our selves, and reflect on what is observable there, we shall find our ideas always whilst we are awake, or have any thought, passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 7.

Her virtue, not her virtues let us call;
For one heroic comprehends them all:
One, as a constellation is but one,
Though 'tis a *train* of stars, that, rolling on,
Rise in their turn, and in the zodiac run.
Dryden. Eleonora.

A colonel of the bold *train bands*,
Swilling his equipage and lands.
Somerville. The Fortune-Hunter, c. 2.

Large ships might here load themselves with seal skins and *trane-oil*; for they are extraordinary fat.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1683.

Yet see how all around them wait
The ministers of human fate,
And black Misfortune's baleful *train*.
Ah, show them where in ambush stand
To seize their prey, the murderous hand!
Ah, tell them, they are men!
Gray. Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College.

Proud of his well-spread walls, he views his trees,
That meet, the barren interval between,
With pleasure more than ev'n their fruits afford;
Which, save himself who *trains* them, none can feel.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

TRA'ITOR, *n.* TRA'ITOR, *adj.* TRA'ITOR, *v.* TRA'ITORLY. TRA'ITOROUS. TRA'ITOROUSLY. TRA'ITORIE. TRA'ITORESS. TRA'ITRESS. R. Brunne writes—*traised*. Chaucer—*traied*, (that is,) *betrayed*. Fr. *Traistre*; It. *Traditore*; Sp. *Traidor*; Lat. *Traditor*, from *tradere*, to deliver. See TREASON.
One who *betrays* or delivers up, (sc.) any person or thing in his power upon trust; any thing trusted or confided—his fealty, or allegiance; one who discloses, discovers, a trust; who deceives or deludes; a perfidious, faithless person.

As Modred the *traytor* adde more fole.
R. Gloucester, p. 223.

Now is Henry venged of his *traytours*,
& lord of mykelle thing, & riche mau of tresours.
R. Brunne, p. 98.

Gridfyn, kyng of Wales, that ilk self gere
Was proued *traitoure* fals, & that bouht he falle dere.
Id. p. 61.

Machog, the Scottes kyng, that wild, thorgh *traitourie*,
Haf *traied* Edward the kyng, that in the North was rife.
Id. Ib.

And his *traytoure* hadde goven to hem a tokene and seide to hem whomeuer I kisse he it is, holde ye him, and lede ye wasly.—*Wicliff. Mark*, c. 14.

Alas, as the storie doth us record,
She was her owne death with a corde,
Whan that she saw that Demophon her *traied*.
Chaucer. The Legende of Phillis.

Her [Idleness] acquaintance is perillous,
First soft, and after noyous,
She hath thee *trashed* without wene,
The god of loue had thee not sene,
Ne had Idlenesse thee comaid
In the verge where Mirth him pleid.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

Loke wel, that ye unto no vice assent,
Lest ye be damned for your wikke entent,
For who so doth, a *traytour* is certain:
And taketh kepe of that I shall you sain;
Of alle treson soveraine pestilence
Is whan a wight betrayeth innocence.
Id. The Doctoures Tale, v. 1221.

Why hane ye exempt you from our kiuges laws, and visiting of our bishops mere than other cristen men that liuen in this realm, if ye be not guiltie of *traitorie* to our realme, or trespassers to your bishops?—*Id. Jack Upland.*

For paramours they doe but faine,
To love truely they disdaine,
They falsen ladies *traitorously*.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

That false *traiourese* untrew,
Was like that sallow horse of hew,
That in the Apocalips is shewed.—*Id. Ib*

And so after by the lawe
He was vnto the gibet drawe,
Where he atone al other hongeth,
As to a *traitour* it belongeth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Indeed, said he, any woman may be as valiant as that coward, and *traytorly* boy, who slew my uncle *traytorously*, and after ran from me in the plain field.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

The whiche beyng a crraut *traytoure*, and sechynge conuenyent tyme to executs his detestable treason, by a secrete meane slewe the kynge in his chambre.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 89.

In this yere also yt kyng of Scottes was *traytorously* murderyed by seruauntes of his owne.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1437.

Their confessions in the eare, of all *traytorie* the fountayne.—*Bale. Image*, pt. ii.

"False *traitour* squire, false squire of falsest knight,
Who doth mine hand from thine avenge abstaine,
Whose lord hath done my love this foule despight,
Why do I not it wreake on thee now in my sight?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 1.

Most woful wretch, who shining hair and eyes
Lead to Love's dungeon, *traitor*! by a sight,
Most woful! for he might with greater ease
Hell's portals enter and pale Death appease.
Drummond. Thyrsis in Dispraise of Beauty.

But through high Heavens grace, which favour not
The wicked drifts of *traytorous* desynes
Gainst loiall princes, all this cursed plot
Ere proofe it tooke discovered was betymes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

But what talke we of these *traitoriy-rascals*, whose miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capitall!
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Th' assassinating wife, the household fiend,
And, far the blackest there, the *traitor-friend*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

Our sacrilegious sects their guides outgo,
And kings and kingly power would murder too,
What means that *traitorous* combination less,
Too plain t' evade, too shameful to confess.
Id. The Medal.

Those deplorable distractions were his judgments; the enraged multitudes were the ministers of his vengeance; and what they did wickedly, *traitorously*, rebellionsly, was by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, wisely, righteously, and even graciously permitted.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 457.

The best of brothers, at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

On the 10th, heavy tidings came to England, and particularly to London, that the French had won Calais, which was the dolefullest news, and the heaviest taken that ever had happened; for, *traitor-like*, it was said to be sold and delivered unto them.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Mary I. an. 1557.

The citizens, therefore, of that [the Jewish] commonwealth, who apostatised, were proceeded against as *traitors* and rebels, guilty of no less than high treason.
Bolingbroke. Minutes of Essays, § 21.

Call to your aid, with boundless promises,
Each rebel wish, each *traitor* inclination,
That raises tumults in the female breast
The love of pow'r, of pleasure, and of show.
Johnson. Irene, Act iii. sc. 5.

TRALA'TION. TRALATI'TIOUS. TRALATI'TIOUSLY. Lat. *Tralatio*, from *Tralatum*, past part. of *Transferre*, to transfer or bear over.
A transfer, a metaphor, a trope.

According to the broad *tralation* of his rude Rhemists.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. § 14.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense.—*Stockhouse. Hist. of the Bible*, b. iv. c. 1.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced.—*Holder. Elements of Speech.*

TRALI'NEATE, *v.* Formed from *Trans*, and *linea*.
To go out of the *line* or direction; to deviate.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

TRALU'CENT. TRALU'CENCY. Shining through; translucent. TRANSLUCENT
Transparent.

Time, look thou too in this *tralucent* glass,
And thy youth past in this pure mirror see,
As the world's beauty in his infancy,
What it was then, and thou before it was.
Drayton. Ideas. To Time.

And on the top of every spray
Shall stick a pearl orient and great,
Which so the wand'ring birds shall chest,
That some shall stoop to look for cherries,
As other for *tralucent* berries.
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

The principle and most gemmary affection is its *tralucency*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

And we believe that all or most of this substance it reduced to hardness, *tralucency* or clearness, would have some attractive quality.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

TRA'MMEL, *n.* TRA'MMEL, *v.* It. *Tramaglio*; Fr. *Tramail*, *trameau*, a net for partridges; a kind of drag-net or draw-net, (Cotgrave.) Minshew happily enough (as Skinner thinks) derives from the Lat. *Trama*, a web, (whence Fr. *Tramer*, It. *Tramdre*, to weave;) from *Trameare* or *transmeare*, to pass over or across. But Cotgrave also says—*Tramailler* is to weave, bind, fasten or insnare by threefold meshes or *mails*. And Menage refers to *Maille*, maculæ retis, the meshes of a net. A *trammel*—
Any thing that involves or entangles, shackles or embarrasses. To *trammel*—
To involve or wrap up; to shackle, to embarrass, to hamper.

And also [commandment was given] for wrapping the same [the corpse of Hen. VIII.] in cerecloth of many folds over the fine cloth of raine and velvet, surely bound and *trammel'd* with cords of silk.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. Originals (A.)

Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
In broaded *tramels*, that no looser haires
Did out of order stray about her daintie eares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

If th' assassination
Could *trammell* vp the consequence, and catch
With his surcease, successe.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 7.

What must every author walk in *trammels*, and be confined to rules of art?—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 299.

Callous, perhaps to things like these,
Would it your worship better please,
That I, more loaden than the camels,
Should crawl in philosophic *trammels*?
Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle.

TRA'MONTANE. Fr. *Tramontane*; It. *Tramontana*; Sp. *Tramontana*. Applied to those who live across or beyond the mountains (*trans*, extra, *montes*) on the northern boundary of France, or Italy, or Spain. Generally—
Beyond the mountains; foreign.

No small honour (I assure you), seeing in physick the Italians account all *transmontanis* doctors but apotheccaries in comparison of themselves.
Fuller. Worthies. Hartfordshire.

Our *tramontane* lovers, when they begin their midnight complaint with, "My lodging upon the cold ground is," we are not to understand them in the rigour of the letter.
Tatler, No. 222.

That side of the church indeed, which faces the *tramontane* wind, is much more unsightly than the rest, by reason of the dust and smoke that are driven against it.
Addison. Italy. Milan.

——— I still must envy them an age,
That favou'd such a dream; in days like these
Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she presides,
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief.
No: we are polish'd now.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

TRAMP, *n.* TRAMP, *v.* TRA'MPLE, *n.* TRA'MPLE, *v.* TRA'MPLER. TRA'MPLING, *n.* Grose says, "A *tramp*,—a beggar, (Sussex.) *Trampers*,—strollers, whether beggars or pedlars," (North). Dut. *Trampen*, *trampeln*; Ger. *Trampen*; Sw. *Trampa*; Dan. *Trampe*, currere, incurrere, calcare; to run over, tread upon. Goth. *Ana-tramp*, conculcaret, is found in *Luc*, v. 1.
To *trample* (dim. of *tramp*) is to tread upon; to rise and fall the feet; frequently, noisily; met. to treat, as one overthrown, cast down, prostrate, lying under foot.

So at last when Beryn a littill wakid were
He *trampelid* fast with his fete, and al to tere his ere
And his visage both, right as a wodeman.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

This blind creature, whâ as wel by the noise of hearing folkes speake, as also by *trampleyne* of fete, he perceiued veral well that a greate multitude of people passed by.
Udal. Luke, c. 18.

During this combate, certaine others more vndiscreets went and gathered their ananas in the Indians gardens, *trampling* through them without any discretion.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 820.

The *trampling* of whose feete the watch men of our campe hearyng.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 261.

Epaminondas the Theban, after the battel which he won before the town Leuctra, pulled up with glory in this greatness of his, determined resolutely to inault over Sparta, which now was already down the wind, and at once to tread and *trample* under foot the high spirit and reputation of that city.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 805.

They shall be throwe down—the *trample* and spurn of all the other damned.—*Milton. Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Far from the cows' and goats' insultinge crew,
That *trample* down the flowers, and brush the dew.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

In this church, on the left hand of the choir, is another picture by Rubens, of Christ after his resurrection sitting on his sepulchre, *trampling* on the symbol of death.
Reynolds. A Journey to Flanders & Holland.

For religious enthusiasm, as we know by sad experience, places its chief glory in despising human prudence, and in violating and *trampling* upon human peace.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 6.

(The Governor of all) has interpos'd,
Not seldom, his avenging arm, to smite
Th' injurious *trampler* upon Nature's law,
That claims forbearance even for a brute.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

TRANCE, *n.*
TRANCE, *v.*
TRA'NSIENT.
TRA'NSIENTLY.
TRA'NSCIENTNESS.
TRA'NSCIENCE.
TRA'NSIT.
TRANSI'TION.
TRA'NSITIVE.
TRA'NSITIVELY.
TRA'NSITORY.
TRANSITO'RIOUS.
TRA'NSITORINESS.

Fr. *Transe, transit*; from *transitoire*; It. *Transito, transitorio*; Sp. *Transito, transitorio*; and in Spanish, *trance* is the *transferring* of goods from seller to buyer. Lat. *Transitus*, a going over or across, a passing or passage, from *transire*.

Trance, —a *transit* or passage (to another world, Skinner), a departure, an absence, of sensation, or power to feel.

Transient,—going or passing across or away; passing perceptibly; with perceptible speed; speedily; flitting, flying—way in a moment; momentary.

And with that word, in sorwe he fell adoun,
And longe time he lay forth in a *trance*.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,391.

Nowe vnderstande here, all were it so that the yeftes of fortune, we were not britte ne *transitorie*, what is there in hem, that maie be thin in any tyme.—*Id. Boecius*, b. ii.

But deade swonyng downe she fell,
Till afterwarde it so befell,
That she out of hir *trance* awoke,
With many a wedull piteous loke
Hir eie alwele amonge she caste
Upon hir lone. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

He cometh hym into a bolle,
And gan be believe in suche a sonne
As though the worlde shuld alle go doune:
The ground he sporneth, and he *traunceth*
His large hornes he assaumeth,
And cast hem here and there aboute.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

At the same tyme was there a craffy knaue, an hoyle mooke, I thinke saye, in the abbeye of Euesham, whiche lye long in a *trance*.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

He caught the felow by the hande, and lifted hym vp as he laye in thys *trance*, and furthwith the same, who before semed dead, recouered his former strength.
Udal. Marke, c. 9.

But in the mysterie of Christes person, there is no *transition* of the deitie into the humanite, or humanite into the deitie, but onely assumption of the humanite with adunacio of those two natures, & of two perfit natures so differet one person & one Christ, who is God immutable, & man deifiete, as Gregory Nazianzene saith, without mutation, cõuersion, *transition*, transelementatioo, or transubstantiation.
Sp. Gardiner. Explication. Of Transubstantiation, fol. 123.

It is a naughty chaffge or alteracion of thinges, whē a man falleth again from the loue of the goodes of the soule, to the desyre of the goodes of the body: from true riches to vayne and deceyuable riches: from euerlastyng commodities, to fading & *transitory*.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 10.

And whan he [kyng Robert of Scotland] felte that his onde drew nere, he sent for suche barones and lordis of his realme as he trusted best, and shewed them, how there was no remedy with hym, but he must needs leue this *transitory* lyfe.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 20.

Saynt Eanswyde abbesse of Folkstane in Kent, inspyred of the deuyll, dyffyned christen marryage to be barren of all vertues, to hane but *transitorypome* fruites, and to be a fylthye corruptyon of virginite.—*Bale. Eng. Votaries*, pt. i.

So long they sought, till they arrived were
In that same shady covert whereas lay
Faire Cryseogene in slumbry *trance* whilere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

——— Twice then the trumpet sounded,
And there I left him *trance'd*.—*Shakes. Lear*, Act v. sc. 3.

For we grow sick many times by incautelously conversing with the disease: but no man grows weil by accompanying the healthy: thus indeed it is with the healthiness of the body: it hath no *transient* force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the minde carries with it a gracious kinde of infection: and common experience tells us, that nothing profits evil men more then the company of the good.
Hales. Remains. Ser. Rem. XIV. 1.

It is a rite partly moral, partly ceremonial: the first is prayer, and the other is laying on of the hands, and to an effect that is but *transient* and extraordinary, and of a little abede. It is not easie to be supposed that such a solemnity should be appointed.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Confirmation*, § 2.

The sequell of which coniunction of natures in the person of Christ, is no abolishment of naturall properties appertaynyng to either substance, no *transition* or transmigration thereof out of one substance into another, finally, no such mutuall iofusion as really causeth the same naturall operations or properties to be made common vnto both substances.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 53.

The second cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat: which is seen in those things that are touched with snow or cold water.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 70.

Since therefore whatsoever passes on it is for the sake of that which it represents; an image that is understood to be an image can never be made out; or if it can it must be by having the worship of God pass'd thorough it to God; it must be by being the analogical, the improper, the *transitive*, the relative (or what shall I call it?) object of divine worship.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

Vasquez, and I think he alone of all the world, owns the worst that this argument can infer, and thinks it lawful to give divine worship relatively or *transitively* to a man.
Id. Ib.

For all I see is vaine and *transitorie*,
Ne will by held in any stedfast plight,
But in a moment loose their grace and glorie.
Spenser. Daphnaida.

For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone: whereas, were there any considerable thyng in the motion: it would be a kind of stay or arrest, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glance of the fugitive *transient*.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 9.

A mantling chilness o'er my bosom spread,
As if that instant numbed I with the dead.
Her voice now sent a fair imperfect sound,
When in a swimming *trance* my pangs were drown'd.
Savage. The Wanderer, c. 5.

O'er his dim sight the misty vapours rise,
And a short darkness shades his swimming eyes.
Tydides follow'd to regain his lance;
While Hector rose recover'd from the *trance*.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

Give them, as much as mortal eyes can hear,
A *transient* view of thy fulgorous there;
That they with moderate sorrow may sustain
And mollify their losses in thy gain.—*Dryden. Eleonora.*

While we *transiently* behold [heaven] in this crowd of worldly objects, [it] is placed in such a distance from us, that it looks like a thin, blue landskip, next to nothing; and hath not apparent reality enough in it to raise our desires and expectations.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sudden expiration.
Dean Comber. Discourse of Christian Piety.

Thence, by a soft *transition*, we pass
From earthly vehicles, to these of air.
Think not, when woman's *transient* breath is fled,
That all her vanities at once are dead.
Pope. Rape of the Lock, c. 1.

Words are often used promiscuously, and ενλογεν is taken *transitively* in this very case by the apostle.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 86.

Slave Antonio, take him into custody; and dost thou hear, boy, be sure so secure the little *transitory* box of jewels.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iv. sc. 1.

Thus considering the fubricity and *transitoriness* of that prosperity, which foolish and wicked men enjoyed, did serve to cure that envious distemper which began to effect the good man's heart [David's].—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

Proposition vi. That heedful observation may satisfy a man of the vanity of the world, and the *transitoriness* of external, and especially, sinful enjoyments.
Boyle. Works vol. vi. p. 792.

Impatient of restraint, the active mind,
No more by servile Prejudice confin'd,
Leaps from her seat, as wakes'd from a *trance*,
And darts through nature at a single glance.
Churchill. Night.

Here, from time and *transience* won,
Beneath the shade her charms resign'd;
Heav'n already is begun,
Opening in an humble mind.—*Brooke. An Anthem.*

They examine and judge for themselves in the common affairs of life commonly, and not always even in these; but the greatest and the noblest objects of the human mind are very *transientlu*, at best, the object of theirs.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 4. *Authority on Matters of Religion.*

As the day of observation now approached, I determined in consequence of some hints which had been given me by Lord Morton, to send out two parties to observe the *transit* from other situations; hoping, that if we should fail at Otaheite, they might have better success.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 13.

On Thursday the 1st of June [1769,] the Saturday following being the day of the *transit*, I dispatched Mr. Gore in the long boat to Imas.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 15.

Indeed this sudden *transition* from warm, mild weather, to extreme cold and wet, made every man in the ship feel its effects.—*Id. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

And thou, fair Freedom, taught alike to feel
The rabble's rage, and tyrant's angry steel;
Thou *transitory* flow'r, alike undone
By proud contempt, or favour's fost'ring sun;
Still may thy blooms the changeful clime endure!
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

TRA'NGRAM. The meaning of the word must be inferred from the quotation.

J. Bull. As we had almost finished our concern, we were accosted by some of Lord Strutt's servants: "Hey day! What's here? What a devil's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks, gentlemen? What in the name of wonder are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds?"
Swift. The History of John Bull, pt. ii. c. 6.

TRA'NNEL. Perhaps a *trundle*; a turning or rounding-pin.

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick.—*Moxon. Mech. Ex.*

TRA'NQUIL.
TRANQU'ILLITY.
TRA'NQUILLIZE, *v.*

Fr. *Tranquille, tranquillier*; It. *Tranquillo, tranquillare*; Sp. *Tranquilo, tranquilizar*; Lat. *Tranquillus*. Applied peculiarly to the sea (Vossius), as serene to the sky. And thus (Cotgrave)—

"Calm, untroubled, without surges, quiet, still, hush't, peaceable, peaceful."

Than, if it so bee that than art mightie ouer thy self, that is to saine, by *tranquilitie* of thy soule, than haste thon thynge in thy power, that thou noldest neuer lesen.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

And whenne Marins had thus stubdued his enemyes, he attendyd and sette hys mynde to the comon wele of this lande and subgettes, and contynued the vsydue of his lyfe in great *tranqyllyte* and reste.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 69.

And therfore is this *tranquillie* of the sea for that little tyme, as a trwes taking in the winter, called the halcions dayes.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, Ep. Ded.

——— Oh now, for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* minde; farewell content;
Farewell the plumed troope, and the bigge warres,
That makes ambition vertue.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 3.

——— He dare never sleepe, but that one eye
Still ope he keepes for that occasion;
Ne ever rests he in *tranquillity*.
The roring billowes beat his bowre so boystrously,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Instead of having our labours and anxieties relieved by approaching a warmer climate and more *tronquil* seas, we were to steer again to the southward, and were again to combat those western blasts, which had so often terrified us.
Anson. Voyage, b. i. c. 8.

On the 13th of April [1741,] we were but a degree in latitude to the southward of the west entrance of the streights of Magellan; so that we fully expected, in a very few days, to have experienced the richest *tranquillity* of the Pacifick ocean.—*Id. Ib.*

It has been already observed, that the end of the action of the Odyssey is the re-establishment of Ulysses in full peace and *tranquillity*.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, Notes.

And still with her sweet Innocence we find,
And tender Peace, and joys without a name,
That, while they ravish, *tranquilize* the mind:
Nature and Art, at once, delight and use combin'd.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

Expressive passion, in each sound convey'd,
Shall all its joy disclose, and all its smart;
Reason to modest tenderness persuade,
Smooth ev'ry thought, and *tranquilize* the heart.
Blacklock. Elegy to a Lady.

They [moral virtues, and the Christian graces,] certainly possess a power of *tranquilizing* the spirits under bodily sufferings, and, therefore, of becoming conducive to cure; but, at all events, they contribute more than any thing else to give patience under sufferings, because they inspire the cheerfulness of hope.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 21.

TRANS-ACT, *v.*
TRANSA'CTION.
TRANSA'CTOR.

Fr. *Transaction*; It. *Transazione*; Sp. *Transaccion*; Lat. *Transactio*, from *trans-act-um*, past part. of *trans-igere*, to drive through; and hence—to do thoroughly; to end, or finish.

To do, to perform, to manage; to conduct, or carry on any act, matter, or business.

——— Hast thou turned the least of these
To flight, or if to fall, but that they rise
Unvanquisht, easier to *transact* with me
That thou shouldst hope, imperious, and with threat,
To chase me hence. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

Which pretences I am content to let alone, if they upon this account will but *transact* the question wholly by scripture and common sence.
Bp. Taylor. On the Real Presence, § 12.

And that for their parts, they had appointed six persons of their ovo body to *transact* and conclude with the lords.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1540.

In our *transactions* with men, when we have an honest man's word for a bargain, we think it safe: but, when his hand and seal, infallible: but, when we have part in hand already, the contract is past.—*Bp. Hall, Ser. 2 Pet.* i. 10.

This said, they all with one consent
Agreed to draw up th' instrument,
And for the general satisfaction
To print it in the next *transaction*.
Butler. The Elephant in the Moon.

God, who knows and governs all things, is the sovereign director and *transactor* in matters that so come to pass, (the fulfilling of prophecies)—*Durham. Christo-Theology*, p. 21.

In a country fully stocked in proportion to the business it had to *transact*, as great a quantity of stock would be employed in every particular branch as the nature and extent of the trade would admit.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 9.

This I was sorry for, as I wanted to make her a present, in return for the part she had taken in all our *transactions*, private as well as public.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 2.

TRANS-A'LPINE. Fr. *Transalpin*,—Foreign; Italian; beyond the Alps; on the furthest side of the mountains, (Cotgrave.)

In travellers, that know *transalpine* garbs,
Though our gallants were ne'er so serious, friend,
It were a capital crime, it must not be.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act 1.

TRANS-A'NIMATE, *v.* } Fr. *Transanima-*
TRANSANIMA'TION. } *tion*,—
"Pythagoras his metempsychosis; or the passage of the soul (*anima*) from one body to another," (Cotgrave.) And see the quotation from Hall.

Not men; for what spark of humanity? nor dogs; but, by the strangest *μετεμψυχωσις*, that ever was feigned by poets, very incarnated, *transanimated* devils.
Dean King, Ser. 5. Nov. 1608.

I forbeare to speake of the erroneous opinions of these Jewish masters concerninge that Pythagorian *transanimation* or *passage of the soule from one body to another* (a point which the Jewes had learned from them, Matth. xvi. 14.)
Bp. Hall. Pharisaism & Christianitie.

There are at this day great sects among the Indians of the east, that retain this doctrine of *transanimation*, believing that the souls of some descend again into humane bodies; but that others pass into the bodies of beasts: so did some of the ancient Pythagoreans, who taught, that good men returned to their former blessed and happy life; but that the wicked in their first transmigration chang'd their sex; in the second they descended into beasts: yes, some supposed them at last to go into trees and other vegetables.
Glanvill, Ess. 2.

TRANSCE'ND, *v.* } Fr. *Transcendant*;
TRANSCE'NDENT. } It. *Trascendere, trascendẽte*; Sp. *Transcender, transcendente*;
TRANSCE'NDENCE. } Lat. *Transcendens*,
TRANSCE'NDENCY. } present part. of *transcendere*, to climb over
TRANSCENDE'NTAL, *adj.* } or across.
TRANSCENDENTA'LITY, *n.* } To climb, go, or pass
TRANSCE'NDENTLY. } over; to over-pass, to surpass, to surmount; to
TRANSCE'NDENTNESS. } excel, to exceed; to climb or rise to great height
TRANSCE'NSION. } or eminence; to be or become eminent, supereminent, highly elevated, supreme.

The shore let her *transcend*, the promont to descry,
And view about the point th' unnumber'd fowl that fly.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

——— But if within ten days,
My prepets and examples, not drawn from
Worm-eaten presidents of the Roman wars
But from mine own, I make them not *transcend*
All that e'er yet here arrayed, let it be said,
Protaldye brags.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret.*

We of th' adult'rate mixture not complain,
But thence more characters of virtue gain;
More pregnant patterns of *transcendent* worth,
Than barren and insipid fruit brings forth.
Carew. To William D'Avenant.

Old Lef. In a most weake—
Par. And debile minister, great power, great *transcend*.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act ii. sc. 3.

Nature shews me the gastlinesse of death; faith shews me the *transcendency* of heavenly glory.
Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, § 83.

Even in meaner matters, we cannot attain to the knowledge of things by their causes, but are glad to take up with this secondary information; how much more in the highest of all causes, in whom there is nothing but *transcendency* and infinitenesse?—*Bp. Hall. Remedy of Prophaneness.*

To be impenetrable, discerptible and unactive, is the nature of all body and matter, as such; and the properties of a spirit are the direct contrary, to be penetrable, indiscerptible, and self-motive; yea, so different they are in all things, that they seem to have nothing but being, and the *transcendental* attributes of that, in common.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 1.

When a man hath this grace habitually, although it may be so that he cannot produce the proper specifick habit opposite to his sin for which he specially repents, yet his supreme habit does contain in it the specifick habit virtually and *transcendently*.—*Bp. Taylor. Polem. Disc.* p. 685.

Admirer, stupes: why are you enraged against me, if I cannot attaine the measure of your *transcendentnesse*, but confesse my disability and imperfection?
Mountagu. Appeale to Cæsar, c. 3.

——— Many a shadie hill,
And many an echoing valley; many a field
Pleasant, and wishfull, did his passage yield
Their safe *transcension*.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Hermes.

This said; she reacht heaven, where ayres cuer flowe;
And so (O goddesse) ever honord be
In thy so odorous Cyprian emprie;
My muse, affecting first, thy fame to raise;
Shall make *transcension* now, to others praise.
Id. A Hymne to Venus.

To sing thy praise, would heaven my breath prolong,
Infusing spirits worthy such a song;
Not Thracian Orpheus should *transcend* my lays,
Nor Linus, crown'd with never fading bays.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 4.

Distinguish'd excellence the goddess proves;
Exults Latona, as the virgin moves.
With equal grace Nausicaa trod the plain,
And shone *transcendent* o'er the beauteous train.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

This is that pure, simple, absolute, *transcendental* necessity, which the later schoolmen and metaphysicians speak of.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 633.

The right ordering of these *transcendentals* is a business of no small difficulty; because there is so little assistance or help to be had for it in the common systems.
Wilkins. Real Character, pt. ii. c. 1.

It is not possible, but that such a life as this, must needs be a fountain of inexpressible joy to him that leads it, and fill the soul with *transcendently* greater content than any thing upon earth can possibly do.—*Sharp*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

Then let the firmament thy wonder raise;
'Twill raise thy wonder, but *transcend* thy praise.
Young. The Last Day, b. i.

It was for jargon like this that a famous schoolman got the name of the *transcendent* doctor.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. App.

There is scarcely any sentiment in which, amidst the innumerable varieties of inclination that nature or accident have scattered in the world, we find great numbers concurring, than in the wish for riches; a wish indeed so prevalent, that it may be considered as universal and *transcendental*.—*Rambler*, No. 131.

——— Pregnant womb of ills!
Of temperate *transcendently* malign,
That toads and serpents of most deadly kind,
Compar'd to thee, are harmless.—*Blair. The Grave.*

TRANS-CO'LATE. Fr. *Trans-couler*; to strain through.

The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air.—*Harvey.*

TRANS-CO'RPORATE,—seems to be intended by Brown to denote transmigrating from body to body.

The stoicks who thought the souls of wise men had their habitation about the moon, might make slight account of subterraneous deposition; whereas the Pythagorians and *transcorporating* philosophers who were to be often buried, held great care of their enterment.
Brown. Urne Burial, c. 4.

TRAN-SCRIBE, *v.* } Fr. *Transcrire*;
TRANSCRI'BER. } It. *Trascrivere*; Sp.
TRA'NSCRIPT. } *Transcribir*; Lat. *Transcribere*, (*trans*, and
TRANSCRI'PTION. } *scribere*, to write,) to
TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. } write over; to write
TRANSCRI'BBLER. } from one paper, &c. to another.

To write from something already written or printed; to copy from another.

He procured Henry Jackson, then of Corpus Christi College, to *transcribe* for him all Mr. Hooker's remaining written papers, many of which were imperfect.
Dr. King. Letter to Mr. Walton.

A great part of these annals were sent over to him some years before, whilst they lay yet shadowed in their first lineaments, and were scarce well begun, disfigured with blurs and dashes, full of chinks and patches here and there cobbled together, as they slipped from my hasty pen, and very ill handled by the *transcriber*.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, To the Reader.

Episcopius replyed, that he had none handsomly written, if the synod would have patience, he would cause a fair *transcript* to be drawn for them.
Hales. Letter from the Synod of Dort, Dec. 1618.

I do conceive, that from Dr. Spencer's and no other copy, there have been divers *transcripts*.—*Walton. Life of Hooker.*

And by their *transcription*, they fell into the hands of others, that have preserved them from being lost, as too many of his other matchless writings have done.
Id. Ib.

That being done al auditors were removed, and it was inquired what order the synod thought fittest to be taken with the remonstrants huge volume, the *transcription* whereof was impossible.
Dr. Balcanquil. Letter from the Synod of Dort, Feb. 1619.

Not a few *transcriptively*, subscribing their names unto other mens endeavours, and meerly *transcribing* almost all they have written.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 6.

I have sometimes used Madam Dacier as she has done others, in *transcribing* some of her remarks without particularizing them.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, Notes.

Besides that if we can distinguish in the present case, as perhaps a good critic may, the particularities of the author from those of his *transcribers*.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 316.

The business of *transcribing* the remains of Grecian and Roman literature, became an useful, an innocent, and pleasing employ to many of those who, in the dark ages, would else have pined in the listless langour of monastic retirement.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 135.

The addition of a single letter (and that a letter which *transcribers* have been very apt to omit) to the word that now occurs in the Hebrew, will give it that plurel form which the Seventy have expressed.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

Gaze on creation's mode! in thy breast
Unveil'd, nor wonder at the *transcript* more?
Young. The Complaint, Night 9.

Exempt from the avocations of civil life, incapable of literary exertions from the want of books and opportunities of improvement, they devoted the frequent intervals of religious duty to the *transcription* of authors whom they often little understood.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 135.

Thirdly, he [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must.
Gray. To Dr. Wharton, Dec. 1746.

TRANS-CUR, *v.* } Fr. *Trascorre*; Lat. *Trans-*
TRANSCU'RSION. } *currere*, to run over or across.

To run over; to move or pass cursorily over.

For astonishment, it is caused by the fixing of the minde upon one object of cogitation, whereby it doth not spatiate and *transcurre*, as it useth.—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 720.

Which cohesion may consist in an immediate union of these parts, and transverse penetration and *transcursion* of secondary substance through this whole sphere of life which we call a spirit.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. c. 6.

TRANS-DIALECT, *v.* } A word invented
TRANSDI'ALECTING, *n.* } by Warburton,—
To translate from one *dialect* into another.

Hence, doubtless, *trans-dialecting* was no rare practice. For, besides this instance of Ocellus Lucanus, we have another, in the poems going under the name of Orpheus: which, Iamblichus says, were written in the Doric dialect. But now the fragments of these poems, left us by those who did not write in Doric, are in the common dialect. It is plain then they have been *trans-dialected*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iii. s. 3.

TRANS-E'LEMENT, *v.* } A word invented
TRANSE'LEMENTATE, *v.* } in the controver-
TRANSELEMENTA'TION. } sies of the church,
—(*trans*, and *element*.)

See the last quotation from Bp. Taylor.

Notwithstandinge, in this place were alleged his woordes to good purpose. For, as he saith, wee are *transelemented*, or trans-natured, and changed into Christ, even so, and none otherwise, wee sale, the breade is *transelemented*, or chaged into Christes body.
Jewell. A Replie unto M. Hardinge, p. 238.

But in the mysterie of Christes person, there is no tráslation of the Deitie into the humanite, or humanite into the Deitie, but onely assumption of the humanite with adunaeio of those two natures, & of two perfit natures so differēt, one

person & one Christ, who is God incarnate, & man deifiate, saith Gregory Nazianzene saith, without mutation, conversion, transition, *transelementation*, or transubstantiation.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. Of Transubstantiation, fol. 123.

But to the same purpose is that also which Chedzy said in his disputation at Oxford; "In what manner Christ is there, whether with the bread *transelemented* or transubstantiation the scripture in open words, telle not."
Bp. Taylor. Discourse from Popery, b. ii. pt. ii. § 3.

He that eateth me, liveth by me, whilst he is in a certain manner mingled with me, is *transelementated* or changed into me.—*Id. Of the Real Presence*, § 12.

The name of *transelementation*, which Theophylact did use, seems to approach nearer to signify the propriety of this mystery, because it signifies a change even of the first *elements*; yet that word is harder, and not sufficiently accommodate: for it may signify the resolution of one *element* into another, or the resolution of a mixt body into the *elements*.—*Id. Ib.*

TRA'NSEPT. That part of a church which is carried out on each side perpendicularly to the length.

After K. Ch. II. was restored, he [Tho. Triplet] was made preb. of Westminster, and of Fenton in the church of York; and dying 18 of Jul. 1670, aged 70 years, his body was buried in the south *transcept* or large south isle joyning to the choir of St. Peters church in Westminster.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. ii.

TRANS-E'XION. } Words used by Sir T.
TRANSE'MINATE, *v.* } Brown, and which the quotation from him sufficiently explains.

But surely it much impeacheth this iterated *transection* of hares, if that be true which Galen and other physitians affirm, that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion; and that these *transeminated* persons were really men at first; although succeeding years produced the manifesto or evidence of their virilities.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

TRA'NSFER, *v.* } Fr. *Transférer*; It. *Trasferire*; Sp. *Transferir*; Lat. *Transferre*, (*trans*, and *ferre*,) to bear or carry across.
TRA'NSFER, *n.*
TRA'NSFERABLE.

To bear or carry over, (from the possession of one to another, from one account to another;) to convey, to transport, to transmit.

He had appressed the true religion and wurshipping of God with pilgrimages to dead steekes and stones of mannes handie worke, with *transferring* the honoure which was due to God alone, vnto saintes and to feined miracles, with other kinde of idolatry innumerable.
Udal. Pref. to K. Edward VI.

Are brutall things, *transferred* so to men?
Or men become more savage than the beast?
Gascoigne. To such as found fault with Gascoigne's Posies.

The war being now *transferred* into Munster, the series both of matters and times caleth me thither also.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1601.

I first *transferr'd* to Rome Sicilian strains:
Nor blush'd the Doric muse to dwell on Mantuan plains.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 6.

Amsterdam—where industry had been for so many years subsisted and circulated by *transfers* on paper.
Berkeley. Querist, § 250.

He would not, however, part with it till he had the cloth in his possession, and as there could be no *transfer* of property, if with equal caution I had insisted upon the same condition, I ordered the cloth to be handed down to him.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

We have taken notice in the chapter on judgement of the *tranferrable* nature of assent, and how it passes from the premisses to the conclusion.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 18.

TRANS-FIGURE, *v.* } Fr. *Transfigurer*; It. *Trasfigurare*; Sp. *Transfigurar*; Lat. *Transfigurare*, (*trans*, and *figura*,) See FIGURE.
TRANSFIGURA'TION.

To change or alter, from one figure, form, or shape, into another; to transform; to transshape.

And aftir sixe dayes Jhesus took Petre & James and Jon and ledde hem by hemsilf aloone into an high hill, and he was *transfigurid* before hem.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 9.

And after vi. dayes Jhesus take Peter, James & John, and led them vp into an hye mountayne out of the wayre alone, and he was *transfygured* before them.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

——"Venus, if it be your will
You in this gardin thus to *transfigure*,
Before me sorweful wretched creature,
Out of this prison helpe that we may scape."
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1106.

And these three also had he longe erste vouchsaued to admitte hothe to be prisy to his glorious *transfiguracion*, and also presently to see it.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p.1353.

All sodainly she was *transfigured*
Her linnen stole to robe of scarlet red,
And moone-like mitre to a crowne of gold.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

For some attribute immortalitie to the soule: others devise a certaine *transfiguration* thereof.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 55.

Moses, appeared visibly to our Saviour Christ and his disciples, upon the mount, and therefore (since piety will not permit us to think this a meer prestigious thing) in real bodies: which bodies aisn, seem to have been, luciform or lucid, like to our Saviour's thea *transfigured* body.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 805.

That condition of life [marriage] will have no place; but will be succeeded by an angelical state, where our friendships, as well as our persons, will be *transfigured*, and made incomparably more perfect, than they can be here below.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 277.

We are told by St. Paul, that, in the future state, our vile bodies shall be transformed into the "likeness of his glorious body," and how glorious it is in heaven, we may guess by what it was at his *transfiguration* here on earth, during which the scripture relates, "that his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light."—*Id. Ib.* p. 557.

TRANS-FIX, *v.* } It. *Trafiggere*; Lat. *Transfixum*, past part. of *transfigere*, (*trans*, and *figere*, to fasten or *fix*, qv.)
TRANSFI'XION.

To *fix* through, by piercing through; to pierce through, to transpierce; to stab through.

At that wide orifice her trembling hart
Was drawne forth, and in silver basin layd,
Quite through *transfixed* with a deadly dart,
And in her blood yet steeming fresh embayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Among the Jews it was lawful for a private person to *transfix* his brother or his father, if either of them attempted him to idolatry; and in a cause of God they might do publick justice by a private hand.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

Sixe severall times do we find that Christ shed blood; in his circumcision, in his agonie, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his affixion; in his *transfixion*.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Gal. ii. 20.

Then, as an eagle gripes the trembling game,
The wretch yet hissing with her father's flame,
She strongly seiz'd, and, with a burning wound,
Transfix'd and naked, on a rock she bound.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

The butcher-bird *transfixes* its prey upon the spike of a thorn, whilst it picks its bones.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 12.

TRANS-FORM. } Fr. *Transformer*; It. *Trasformare*; Sp. *Transformar*; Lat. *Transformare*, (*trans*, and *formare*, to form or frame.)
TRANSFORMA'TION.

To change or alter from one form or frame, figure or shape, into another; to transfigure, to trans-shape.

And alle we that with open face seen the glorie of the Lord ben *transformyd* into the same ymage fro clerenesse into clerenesse as of the Spyryt of the Lord.
Wielif. 2 *Cor.* c. 3.

Thilke ordinaunce moueth the heauen and the sterres, and attempreth the elementes together emong hem self, and *transformeth* hem by enterchangeable mutacion.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

Where that the mighty gods lawe,
Through his power did him *transforme*
Fro man in to a beastes forme.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Sir, we fynde in olde writyng, that auciently such as were called goddes and goddesses, at their pleasure wolde chaunge and *transforme* men into beastes and into foules.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 27.

Lyke as in *transformacions* and naturall chaungynges of thynges, there is a certayne meane, whiche hathe some affinitie with both the extremes, so thintente that thynges of muche contrariete mayr caselye bee *transformed*, and turned one into an other.—*Udal. Morke*, c. 1.

He by his active nimbleness of hand
Into a serpent would *transform* a wand,
As those Egyptians, which by magic thought
Far beyond Moses wonders to have wrought.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

Thus it must be in our *transformation*, oowards; the Spirit of God doth thus alter us through grace, whiles we are yet, for essence, the same.
Bp. Hall. The Estate of a Christian.

White plumes adorn thy crest, and wave above,
Expressive of thy size, *transform'd* by love,
While for his Phaeton his sorrows flow,
And soft harmonious strains beguile his woe.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. x.

It [example] comes in by the eyes and ears, and slips insensibly into the heart, and so into the outward practice, by a kind of secret charm *transforming* men's minds and manners into his own likeness.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii p. 418.

They are proper to the intellect of man, as an image of the Deity; they are the certain symptoms of the Christian's communion with his God, and an earnest of his future *transformation* into the perfect likeness of his Lord.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 35.

TRANS-FRETA'TION. Lat. *Transfretatio*, passage across a strait (*trans fretum*).

She had a rough passage in her *transfretation* to Dover Castle.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 22.

There goes a pleasant tale of a certain Sr. Politick, that in the last great plague projected, how by a vessel fraight with perfil onions which should passe along the Thames by the city, when the wind sate in a favourable quarter,—to attract the pollution of the aer, and sail away with the infection to the sea: *Hyperbolica* of diseases or pestilence instead of amongst the magneticall, or rather magical cures; but never before of this way of *transfretation*.
Evelyn. Fumifugium, pt. iii.

TRANS-FUND, *v.* } It. *Trasfondere*; Sp. *Transfundir*; Lat. *Transfundere*, to pour over or across (*trans*, and *fund-ere*, to pour.) See CONFOUND, CONFUSE, &c.
TRANSFU'SE, *v.*
TRANSFU'SION.

To pour over (sc.) from one vessel to another; to pour or spread over.

"For your sweet beauty daintily *transfus'd*
With due proportion throughout ev'ry part,
Want is it but a dance, where Love hath ta'd
His finer cunning, and more curious art."
Davies. On Dancing.

The Pæmes first spake many things learnedly of the necessity of catechising, that it was the basis and ground of religion, and the sole way of *transfusing* the principles of Christianity into men.
Holms. Letter from the Synod at Dort, Nov. 1618.

It is with languages as 'tis with liquors, which by *transfusion* use to take wind from one vessel to an other.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 47.

The greatest part of our diseases arise either from the scarcity, or malignant temper and corruption of our blood; in which cases *transfusion* is an obvious remedy; and in the way of this operation, the peccant blood may be drawn out, without the danger of too much enfeebling nature, which is the grand inconvenience of meer phlebotomies.
Glanvill, Ess. 3.

Its [gratitude] best instrument therefore is speech, that most natural, prompt, and easie mean of conversation, of signifying our conceptions, of conveying, and as it were *transfunding* our thoughts and our passions into each other.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 8.

He [Ennius] himself believed, according to the Pythagorean opinion, that the soul of Homer was *transfused* into him.—*Dryden. Ded. to Juvenal.*

It is enough if he [the translator] choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense. I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts methinks he breaks it. By this means the spirit of an author may be *transfused* and yet not lost.
Id. Preface to Ovid's Epistles.

The virtue of one generation was *transfused*, by the magick of example, into several: and a spirit of heroism was maintained through many ages of that common-wealth.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 2.

The experiment of *transfusion* proves, that the blood of one animal will serve for another.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 25.

It is a common remark, that the spirit of an author, like that of some essences, evaporates by *transfusion*.
Knox. Ess. No. 172.

TRANS-GRESS, *v.* } Fr. *Transgression*; It. *Trasgredire*, *trasgressione*; Sp. *Transgredir*, *transgression*, from Lat. *Trans-gredi*, (*trans*, and *gredi*,) to step, or go over or across.
TRANSGRE'SSION.
TRANSGRE'SSIVE.
TRANSGRE'SSOR.

To step, go, or pass over; to overstep, to overpass, (sc.) bounds, limits prescribed; to trespass, to break, to violate,—a law, a rule.

For the rage of my *transgression*,
Requireth death, and none other mede.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

But now their authoritie is but a limeted power, which when they *transgresse*, they sinne against their brethren.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 224.

And albeit that this ryot was after greuously shewyd agayne the commons of the cytie, yet it passyd vnpoysyched, for the great noumbre of the *transgressours*.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1183.

By fourme of the kynges lawys they were founde culpable in certayne artycles, towchynge *transgressyon* agayne the kynge.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1257.

Humane laws oblige only that they be not despis'd, that is, that they be not *transgressed* without a reasonable cause: but the laws of God must be obeyed in all cases; and there is no cause to break them, and there can be no necessity upon us to commit sin.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 1.

Sin is a *transgression* of some law, and this law must be made by a superior, and there is no superior but who depends on God, and therefore his law is its measure.

Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

For though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan: and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.

It is certaine therefore, he intended thou shouldest speedily repent; and sinne he hath by words and deeds declar'd this to be his purpose, he that obeys not, is in this very delay, properly and specifically, a *transgressor*.

Bp. Taylor. On Repentance, c. 5. § 2.

That lawless wretch, that man of brutal strength, Deaf to Heaven's voice, the social rites *transgress'd*; And for the beauteous mares destroy'd his guest.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxi.

One may add that the use of the grand style on little subjects is not only ludicrous, but a sort of *transgression* against the rules of proportion and mechanics: it is using a vast force to lift a feather.—*Id. Ib.* Post.

But then these children, in that very wilderness, the scene of their father's crime and calamity, fell into the same *transgressions*.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iv. s. 6.

TRANS-VLIENCY. Lat. *Transiliens*, pres. part. of *transilire*, to leap across.

A leap, a spring across.

By an unadvised *transiliency* leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connexion through the interposal of more immediate casualties; which yet at last bring the extreams together without a miracle.

Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 12.

TRANS-LATE. TRANSLA'TION. TRANSLAT'IVOUS. TRANSLA'TOR. TRANSLA'TORY, *n.* TRANSLA'TRESS. } Fr. *Trans-later*; It. *Trans-litare*; Sp. *Translation*, from *translatum*, the past part. of *trans-ferre*, to transfer, (qv.) To transfer, to traduce; to transport; to move, to convey, from one place to another; to bear or bring, to convey (the sense or meaning) from one language to another; to construe, to interpret.

Witness hereof is Arilde that blessed Virgin, Which martyrized at Kinton, eight Thornebury, Hither was *translated*, & in this monastery Comprised, & did miracles many one.

R. Gloucester, p. 582.

This is the same Hubert,—
That *translate* S. Gilbert in the hous of Sempyngham.

R. Brunne, p. 208.

For whi whanne the presesthood is *translated* it is nede that also *translacioun* of lawe be maad.—*Wiclif. Serewis*, c. 7.

Now no dout, yf the presthood be *translated*, thē of necessyty must the law be *translated* also.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

We fynden, that ther hath be greet errour of untrewe *translatouris* fro the treuthe of the feith, while thei setten in her *translaciouns* ouuli the names of thre thingis, that is of watir, of blood, and of the spirit, and leueth the witnessyng of the fadir, and of the sone, and of the spirit.

Wiclif. Prol. to James.

I have here don my feithfull besinesse
After the legende in *translation*
Right of thy glorious lif and passion.

Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,428.

I rede all other men beware,
And that thei loke well aldgate,
That none his owne estate *translate*
Of holy churche in no degree
By fraude or subtilitee.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

So shall he be the lesse pained, if he se thee, as it were, take paine with him; and in a manner *translate* & shift part of his sickenesse vnto thy selfe.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 4.

The lorde wolde glorifye his own name in that all men shuld se the kyngdom of Babylon by the diuine iugement to be subuerted, & himself to be the chaoger and *translator* of kyngedoms and tymes.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

It had been in some of the former sessions determined that there should be chosen six divines for the *translation* of the Bible, three for the Old Testament, and three for the New with the Apocrypha.

Holes. Letter from the Synod of Dort, Nov. 1618.

TRA

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene or *translatitious*.—*Evelyn*, b. i. c. 4. § 8.

Again, whereas your great Achilles, Cardinal Perron in French, as also his noble *translatress*, mistled by him, in English hath made bold with the Latine tongue.

Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, pt. i. c. 6. § 29.

From thence our generous emulation came,
We undertook, and we perform'd the same.
But now, we show the world a nobler way,
And in *translated* verse do more than they.

Roscommon. An Essay on Translated Verse.

This is to *translate*, and not to define, when we change two words of the same signification one for another; which, when one is better understood than the other, may serve to discover what idea the unknown stands for, but is very far from a definition.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 4.

Thus Pope and Dryden brought in triumph home
The pride of Greece, and ornament of Rome;
To the great task each bold *translator* came,
With Virgil's judgment, and with Homer's flame.

Pill. To Mr. Pope.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving.—*Arbuthnot.*

There wanders an opinion among the readers of poetry, that one of these satires is an exercise of the school. Dryden says, that he once *translated* it at school; but not that he preserved or published the juvenile performance.

Johnson. Life of Dryden.

Not long afterwards he undertook the most arduous work of its kind, a *translation* of Virgil . . . "He proposed, (says Pope,) the most noble and spirited *translation* that I know in any language."—*Id. Ib.*

TRANS-LAVATION. A laving or lading from one (vessel) to another.

This *translavation* ought so long to be continued out of one vessell into another, untill such time as it have done easting any residence downward; for the sediment that resteth in the bottome is the best.

Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 18.

TRANS-LOCATION. A placing (*location*) over or across (*trans*).

A change or changing from one place to another.

The most notable of these offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that suitably to his name, is the *translocation* of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them.

More. Immortality of the Soul, b. iii. c. 13.

TRANS-LU'CENT. TRANSLU'CENCY. TRANSLU'CENTLY. TRANSLU'CID. } Fr. *Transluire*; Lat. *Translucere*, pres. part. *Translucens*. See LUCENT, and TRALUCENT. Passing light, lighting, through; piercing or penetrating with light; shining, bright, through; transparent with light.

"Lasty, where keep the winds their revelry,
Their violent turnings, and wild whirling hays?
But in the air's *translucent* gallery?"

Davies. On Dancing.

Ice although it seemeth as transparent and compact as chrystal, yet is it short in either: for its attomes are not concreted into continuity, which doth diminish its *translucency*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

That fable Ovid rehearseth concerning the Heliades or Phaeton's sisters, metamorphosed into those trees whose gumm is amber, where flies alligthing are oftentimes *translucently* imprisoned.

Drayton. Edward the Fourth to Mistress Shore.

[In anger, the eyes wax red] the cause is, for that in anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is most easily seen in the eyes, because they are *translucible*.

Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 872.

With many a cool *translucent* brimming flood
Wash'd lovely from the Tweed (pure parent stream,)
Whose pastoral banks first heard my Dorie reed,
With, sylvan Jed, thy tributary brook.

Thomson. Autumn.

I have for trial's sake taken lumps of rock crystal, and heating them red-hot in a crucible, I found, according to my expectation, that being quenched in fair water, even those, that remained in seemingly entire lumps, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 703.

TRANS-LUNARY. Being or lying beyond the moon, (*trans-lunam.*)

Nous Marlow hathed in the Thespian springs
Had in him those brave *translunary* things,
That the first poets had, his raptures were,
All air, and fire.—*Drayton. To Henry Reynolds, Esq.*

TRANS-MARINE. Lat. *Transmarinus*. Situate, lying or being beyond the sea, (*transmare*).

TRA

—— Or, perhaps,
Vupossible he thought
My loue should equall his, or I
A *trans-marine* he wrought.

Warner. Albion's England, b. xi. c. 66.

Indeed if the case were just thus, it was very hard with good people of the *transmarine* churches; but I have here two things to consider.—*Bp. Taylor. Episc. asserted*, § 32.

This degree [D. of D.] he [Edward Lee] had receiv'd in a *transmarine* university, while he was an embassador.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

TRANS-MEW, *v.* Fr. *Trans-muer*; Lat. *Transmutare*, to *transmute*, (qv.)

To change or alter, from one thing to another.

Uaneth the peple hire knew for hire fairnesse,
Whan she *transmewed* was in swiche richesse.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8259.

Therewith thy colour well *transmewe*,
And eke thy blond shal sil to quake,
Thy hew eke changen for her sake.—*Id. Ib. of the Rose.*

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at will.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

So when her goodly visage he beheld,
He gan himselfe to vaunt; but, when he vewd
Those deadly tooles which in her hand she held,
Soone into other fitts he was *transmewed*.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 3.

Elate in thought, he counted them his own,
They listen'd so intent with ti'xd delight;
But they instead, as if *transmew'd* to stone,
Marvel'd he could with such sweet art unite
The lights and shades of manners, wiseing and right.

Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

TRANS-MI'GRATE, *v.* TRANSMIGRA'TION. TRANSMIGRATOR. } Fr. *Transmigrer*; It. *Transmigrare*; Sp. *Transmigrar*; Lat. *Trans-migrare*; *trans*, and *migrare*, to *migrate*, (qv.)

To go from, or depart; to quit, leave, or remove—over or across, (sc.) to another place or country.

From David to the *transmigracioun* of Babiloyne ben fourtene generacioums, and from the *transmigracioun* of Babiloyne to Crist ben fourtene generacioums.

Wiclif. Matthew, c. 1.

And, whilst the murmuring woods even shudder'd as with fear,
Preach'd to the beardless youth the soul's immortal state;
The other bodies still how it should *transmigrate*,
That to contempt of death them strongly might excite.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

Which makes me think of what the Ethnics told
Th' opinion, the Pythagorists up-hold,
That the immortal soul doth *transmigrate*.

Id. To Mr. William Brown.

Nay he [Moses] with his successor Joshua is copious in the Isralites' entering, conquering, and expelling the Gergesites, Jebusites, and the rest out of the holy land: yet no witness have they of their *transmigration*, and peopling of Afric.—*Id. Poly-Olbion*, s. 1. *Selden. Illust.*

'Tis notoriously known, that Pythagoras and his sectators held the doctrine of *transmigration*, which supposes preexistence, and both, that the soul is a substance, which can come, and be join'd to another thing.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 2.

(This was the doctrine of Pythagoras himself) that the souls of animals are immortal, old precexist, and do *transmigrate*.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 42.

Plutarch himself there defends the mortality of demons, but this only as to their corporeal part, that they die to their present bodies, and *transmigrate* into others, their souls in the mean time remaining immortal and incorruptible.—*Id. Ib.* p. 424.

Those philosophers allow of *transmigration*, and are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be detruded into the bodies of beasts, as fit habitations, with organs suited to the satisfaction of their brutal inclinations.

Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 27.

Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some *transmigrators* from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction.

Ellis. Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 122.

Even this remnant of the nation did not continue long entire. Another great *transmigration* followed; and the Jews, that settled under the protection of the Ptolemies, forgot their language in Egypt, as the forefathers of these Jews had forgot theirs in Chaldea.

Bolingbroke. Of the Study of History, Let. 3.

As to the souls of the lower sort of people, they undergo a sort of *transmigration*; or, as they say, are eat by a bird called coata, which walks upon their graves for that purpose.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 11.

TRANS-MIT, *v.* Fr. *Trans-mettre*; It. *Trasmettere*; Sp. *Trans-mittir*; Lat. *Transmittere*; (*trans*, and *mittere*,) to send over or across. See COMMIT, EMIT, &c.
TRANSMI'SSION.
TRANSMI'SSIVE.
TRANSMI'TTABLE.
TRANSMI'TTAL.
TRANSMI'TTER.

To send over or across; to send, to pass over (to another).

The divers nourishment *transmitting* many and sundry qualities into the masse and bulke of the body, distributeth unto every part that which is meet and fit for it.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 576.

The world (quoth he) [Plato] receive all good things from the first author who created it; but what evil thing soever there is, what wickedness, what injustice, the same it self hath from the exterior habitude, which was before, and the same it doth *transmit*, and give to the creatures beneath.
Id. Ib. p. 846.

In the experiment of *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the experiment of *transmission* of the water through the vessels, it falleth.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 2.

Give us leave to enjoy the government and benefit of laws under which we were born; and which we desire to *transmit* to our posterity.
Dryden. The Medal. Epist. to the Whigs.

Renown'd in thy records shall Ca'ndish stand,
Asserting legal power, and just command:
To the great house thy favour shall be shown,
The father's star *transmissive* to the son.
Prior. Carmen Seculare.

Whene'er his influence Jove vouchsafes to shower
To bless the natal, and the nuptial hour;
From the great sire *transmissive* to the race,
The boon devolving gives distinguish'd grace.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

A *transmittable* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall, with a blind and parapet, cannon proof.
Worcester. Century of Inventions, § 73.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices.—*Swift.*

He lives to build, not boast, a generous race:
No tenth *transmitter* of a foolish face.
Savage. The Bastard.

In the other he entered the names of the ship and the commander, himself, in order to *transmit* them to the governor and council of the Indies.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 10.

Charity, or tenderness for the poor, which is now justly considered, by a great part of mankind, as inseparable from piety, and in which almost all the goodness of the present age consists, is, I think, known only to those who enjoy, either immediately or by *transmission*, the light of revelation.—*Idler*, No. 4.

When alphabetical writing made the conveyance of opinions, and the *transmission* of events, more easy and certain, literature did not flourish in more than one country at once, or distant nations had little commerce with each other.—*Id.* No. 68.

TRANS-MOVE, *v.* To *move* from one thing to another; to transform.

Next Saturne was, (but who would ever weene
That sullein Saturne ever weend to love?
Yet love is sullein, and Saturnlike seene,
As he did for Erijmne it prove,)
That to a centaure did himselfe *transmove*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. b. iii. c. 11.

TRANS-MUTE, *v.* Fr. *Transmuer*, (to *transmew*, qv.); It. *Trasmutare*; Sp. *Transmutar*; Lat. *Transmutare*.
TRANSMU'TABLE.
TRANSMUTA'TION.

To change from one thing to another, from one sort or kind to another; to change by transfer, or transposition, or transmission.

This wretched wrèches *transmutation*,
As wele and wo, now poor, and now honour,
Without order or due discretion,
Governed is by Fortunes errour.
Chaucer. A Ballade of the Village without painting.

Thâ the emperour hauyng compassion of the forenamyd Barnarde, for so moche as he was the sone of Pepyn, last kyng of Italy, & his nere kynnesman, *transmutyd* the sentence of deth into perpetuyte of pryson, & loysyge of his eyght.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 159.

And oft eke him, that doth the heauens gide,
Hath lune transformed for shapes for him to base:
Transmuted thus, sometime a swan is he,
Leda to coy, and eft Europe to chase.
Fuccitaine Auctors. The Power of Love, &c.

And pope Bonyface, who lost moche by that *transmutacion*, sente a legate into Almayyne to preche amonge them, to cause them to retourne agayne to his parte.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 429.

Neither is that supposition true as touching corruption; for every thing that perisheth is not *transmuted* into the contrary.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 817.

This worke of the *transmutation* of plants, one into an other, is inter magiia naturæ: for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible: and certainly it is a thing of difficultie, and requireth deep search into nature.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 525.

The other is, when the conversion is into a body meerly new, and which was not before; as if silver should be turned to gold; or iron to copper: and this conversion is better called for distinction sake *transmutation*.—*Id. Ib.* § 838.

Some learned modern naturalists have conjectured at the easy *transmutableness* of water by what happens in gardens and orchards, where the same showers or rain, after a long drought, makes a great number of differing plants to flourish.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 69.

The Aristotelians, who believe water and air to be reciprocally *transmutable*, do thereby fancy an affinity between them, that I am not yet convinced of.—*Id. Ib.* p. 342.

You say, that in that perpetual course of *transmutation* which the matter of humane bodies runs, it may happen, and sometimes doubtless it doth, that the same particles at several times are incorporated into several bodies.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7

Pour forth thy fervours for a healthful mind,
Obedient passions, and a will resign'd;
For love, which scarce collective man can fill;
For patience, sov'reign o'er transmuted ill;
For faith, that, panting for a happier seat,
Counts death kind Nature's signal of retreat.
Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.

The principal operations of nature are, not the absolute annihilation and new creation of what we call material substances, but the temporary extinction and reproduction, or, rather in one word, the *transmutation* of forms.
Jones. Hymn to Durga, Argum.

TRANS-NATURE, *v.* To transfer the nature.

Notwithstandinge, in this place wee alleged his woordes to good purpose. For, as he sayth, wee are trasslemented, or *transnatured*, and changed into Christe, euen so, and none otherwise, wee saie, The breade is transelemented, or chaged into Christes body.
Jewell. A Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 238.

TRA'NSOM. A cross or transverse beam or bar.

Over these vessels, there be certaine barrs [of yron] or *transoms* overthwart, lying fast that they cannot stirre, at which there hang downe cords or ropes with stones at the end.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 12.

But onlie frame posts, raisins, beames, pricke-posts, groundsels, summer (or dormants) *transoms*, and such principals.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 12.

The sea now broke most surprizingly all round us, and a large tumbling swell threatened to poop us; by which the long-boat at this time moored a-stern, was on a sudden canted so high, that it broke the *transom* of the commodore's gallery, whose cabin was on the quarter-deck, and would doubtless have risen as high as the trafferal, had it not been for the stroke, which stove the boat all to pieces.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 2.

The 27th and 28th were spent in refitting the ship, fixing a *transom* for the tiller, getting stones on board.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 6.

TRANS-PA'RENT. Fr. *Transparent*; It. *Trasparente*; Sp. *Transparente*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Transparens*, pres. part. of *transparere*, to appear through, to be seen through.
TRANSPA'RENCY.
TRANSPA'RE, *n.*

Seeming through, shewing, shining through; that may be seen through; pellucid, diaphanous.
Stirling uses the v. *Transparc*, (It. *Trasparère*.)

Oft hane I wish't, whil'st in this state I was,
That th' alabaster bulwarke might *transpare*,
And that the pillars rarer then they are,
Might whiles permit some hapning rayes to passe.
Stirling. Aurora s. 73.

She by abstracting of her beautie's rayes,
With griefe congeal'd the source from whence they flow:
But through the yce of that vnkust disdaine,
Yet still *transpares* her picture and my paine.
Id. Ib. s. 99.

'Mongst which clear amber jellied seem'd to be,
Through whose *transparence* you might easily see
The beds of pearl whereon the gum did sleep,
Cockles, broad scallops, and their kind that keep
The precious seed which of the waters come.
Drayton. The Man in the Moon.

With amber bracelets cut like hees,
Whose strange *transparency* who sees,
With silk small as the spider's twist
Doubled so oft about thy wrist,
Would surely think alive they were,
From lilies gathering honey there.
Id. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

O father Jupiter, doe thou the somnes of Greece release
Of this felt darknesse; grace this day with fit *transparencies*,
And give the eyes thou giv'st, their use, destroy us in the light,
And worke thy will with us, since needs thou wilt against us fight.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xvii.

Which, though (with all the skill thou can'st devise)
Thou overlay'st with fairest colouring;
Yet th' under-work, *transparent*, shows too plain.
"Where open acts accuse, th' excuse is vain."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Now in this grace it is fit that the wisdom and severity of the man should hold forth a pure taper, that his wife may, by seeing the beauties and *transparency* of that chrystal, dress her mind and her body by the light of so pure reflexions.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 18.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within:
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen:
And heaven did this *transparent* weil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide.
Dryden, Epitaph 15.

The shade and fragrance of the contiguous woods, the loftiness of the overhanging rocks, and the *transparency* and frequent falls of the neighbouring streams, presented scenes of such elegance and dignity, as would with difficulty be rivalled in any other part of the globe.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 1.

I therefore had some buckets of water drawn up from along-side the ship, which we found full of an innumerable quantity of small globular insects, about the size of a common pin's head, and quite *transparent*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 1.

The colouring is of a reddish kind, especially in the shadows without *transparency*.
Reynolds. A Journey to Flanders & Holland.

Lamps gracefully dispos'd, and of all hues,
Illumin'd ev'ry side: a wat'ry light
Gleam'd through the clear *transparency*, that seem'd
Another moon new risi'n, or meteor fall'n
From heav'n to earth, of lambent flame serene.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

TRANS-PASS, *v.* Fr. *Transpasser*. To pass over or across; to surpass.

Trust not, vain creditor,
Thy apt-deceived view,
In thy false counsellor,
That never tells thee true
Thy form and flatter'd line,
Which shall so soon *transpass*,
Is far more fair than is thy looking-glass.
Daniel. A Description of Beauty.

TRANS-PATRONIZE, *v.* To transfer the patronage.

As to *trans-patronize* from him
To you mine orphant muse.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ix. c. 43.

TRANS-PICUOUS (see CONSPICUOUS, PERSPICUOUS) is equivalent to—
Transparent, translucent.

—— What if that light
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* aire,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star
Enlightning her by day, as she by night
This earth? *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

And now thy wine's *transpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthly gross, yet let it feed a while
On the fat refuse, lest, too soon disjoin'd,
From sprightly, it to sharp or vapid change.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

TRANS-PIERCE, *v.* Fr. *Transpercer*, (*trans*, and *pierce*.)

To strike, or thrust through; to penetrate thoroughly.

The king held only but an empty name,
Left with his life; whereof the proof was such,
As sharpest pride could not *transpierce* the same,
Nor all-desiring greediness durst touch.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

Is that brave spirit, that conquer'd so in France,
Thus overcome, and vanquish'd with a glance?
Is that great heart, that did aspire so high,
So soon *transpierced* with a woman's eye?
Drayton. Countess of Salisbury to the Black Prince.

——— And, O below'd
Of heav'n! whose well purg'd penetrative eye,
The mystic veil *transpiercing*, inly scann'd
The rising, moving, wide-established frame.
Thomson. To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

Heaven lighted-up the human soul,
Heaven bid its rays *transpierce* the whole,
And, giving godlike reason, gave us all.
Young. The Merchant, Strain i.

TRAN-SPIRE, *v.* } Cotgrave uses *Trans-piable.* Fr. *Trans-pirer*; It. *Traspirare*; Sp. *Transpirar*; Lat. *Transpiratio*, (from *trans*, and *spirare.*) See PERSPIRE.
TRANSPIRATION.

To breathe over or through; to breathe out, to emit breath, air, steam, vapour; to evaporate; to come forth, to escape silently, secretly, as if breathed or whispered.

Blood and fleshy substance, which as in all other sublunary bodies that have internal principles of heat, useth to *transpire*, breathe out, and waste away thro' invisible pores, by exercise, motion and sleep, to make room still for a supply of new nouriture.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 31.

Our bodies may be said to be daily repair'd by new sustenance, which begets new blood, and consequently new spirits, new humours, and I may say new flesh, the old by continual decoction and insensible *transpirations* evaporating still out of us, and giving way to flesh.—*Id. Ib.*

Yet would it be utterly unconceivable, how there should come to be, one such sensitive and rational atom in every man and no more, and how this should constantly remain the same, from infancy to old age, whilst other parts of matter *transpire* perpetually.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 825.

They conceive also, that the individuation and sameness of men's persons, does not necessarily depend upon the numerical identity of all the parts of matter, because we never continue thus the same, our bodies always flowing like a river, and passing away by insensible *transpiration.*
Id. Ib. p. 799.

This letter goes to you, in that confidence, which I always shall, and know that I safely may, place in you;—and you will not therefore let one word of it *transpire.*
Lord Chesterfield to S. Dayrolles, Jan. 1743.

Is it incredible, or can it seem
A dream to any, except those that dream,
That man should love his Maker, and that fire,
Warming his heart, should at his lips *transpire?*
Cowper. Conversation.

TRANS-PLACE, *v.* Fr. *Transplacer*, to place over; to change or remove from one place to another.

It [an obelisk] was *transplaced*, at the charges of Pope Sixtus the fifth, from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place, about a hundred foot off, where now it stands.—*Wilkins. Architecture*, c. 10.

Such is the man, who heaps his head with bays,
And calls on human kind to sound his praise,
For points *transplac'd* with curious want of skill,
For flatten'd sounds, and sense amended ill.
Mallett. Of Verbal Criticism.

TRANS-PLANT. } Fr. *Transplanter*; It.
TRANSPLANTATION. } *Trasplaniare*; Sp. *Transplantar.* The Lat. of the Lower Ages has the past part. *Transplantatus*, (*trans*, and *planta.*) See PLANT.

To move a *plant* from one place to another; generally,—to remove, to transpose, to transfer.

Our daughters as soon as they be married loose the surname of their father, and of the family and stocke whereof they doe come, and take the surname of their husbands, as *transplanted* from their family into another.
Sir T. Smith. Commonwealth, b. iii. c. 3.

The Norman tradition is, that he, with divers other Danes, *transplanting* themselves, as well for dissension twixt him and his king, arriv'd here.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13. *Selden. Illust.*

Nor was it unedful to retain the whole word: *corna* having by its *transplantation* into the Greek tongue got a strong affinity with κερνια.
More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, App.

The dog continued [licking] so long, till he wasted the very kernels of ulcers, that were knit in with the veins, and perfectly cured the sore, but had the swelling *transplanted* to himself.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 167.

He told me, that he had, not very many months since, seen a cure by *transplantation*, performed on the son of one, that was wont to make chymical vessels for me.
Id. Ib.

Yet these, receiving graffs of other kind,
Or thence *transplanted*, change their savage mind;
Their aimless lose, and quitting Nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

The other three, who lived to have this opportunity of giving an account of their almost miraculous *transplantation*, spoke highly of the kind treatment they here met with.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

TRAN-SPLE'NDENT. } *Trans*, and *splendent.* (*Lat. Splendens.*)
TRANSPLE'NDENTLY.

Splendent or splendid, over or *beyond*, (sc.) mediocrity; excessively, supremely bright, brilliant, or shining.

Alas the clear christall, the bright *transplendent* glasse,
Doth not bewray the colours hid which underneath it hase;
As doth thaccumbred spirite the thoughtfull throwes discouer,
Of feares delite of fervent loue, that in our hartes we couer.
Hyall, Complaint of the Absence of his Love.

The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine presence.—*More. Antidote against Idolatry*, c. 2.

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostasically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ.—*Id. Ib.*

TRANS-PORT, *v.* } Fr. *Transporter*; It. *Transportare*; Sp. *Transportar*; Lat. *Transportare*, (*trans*, and *portare*,) to carry or bear over or beyond.
TRANSPORT, *n.*
TRANSPORTANCE.
TRANSPORTATION.
TRANSPORTEDLY.
TRANSPORTEDNESS.
TRANSPORTMENT.
TRANSPORTER.

To carry, or convey over; from place to place; beyond, (sc.) sea: (met.) to bear or carry, beyond, (sc.) temperance or moderation; to bear or carry away—in rapture or ecstasy.

And throughout all our dominions and cities they shal hire carriers and vessels with men to labour, at their owne charge, to *transport* their goods.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 472.

Also certaine huge tunnes, and vessels of great quantity, being very finely and cunningly wrought, by reason of the danger and difficulty of carriage, are not *transported* out of the realme, but are vsed onely within it, and especially in the king's court.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 91.

The poore people there of being not set on worke, by reason of the *transportation* of raw wooll of late dayes more exceedingly then in times past shal by this meanes be restored to their pristinate wealth and estate.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 174.

That with the glorie of so goodly sight
The hearts of men, which fondly here admyre
Faire seeming shewes, and feed on vaine delight,
Transported with celestiall desyre
Of those faire formes, may lift themselves up hyer.
Spenser. Of Heavenly Beautie, Hymne 4.

——— O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deserver.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 2.

That we, who are old men, Christian philosophers and divines, should have so little government of ourselves, as to be puffed up with those poor accessions of titular respects, which, those who are rarely and hereditarily possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness*.—*Bp. Hall. Answer against the Bishops sitting in Parl.*

Are not you he, when your fellow passengers,
Your hait *transportment* being assayl'd by a galley
Hid your self i' th' cabbin; and the fight done
Peep'd above hatches, and cry'd, have we taken,
Or are we tane?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Queen of Corinth, Act iv. sc. 1.

But Phœnix in his tent the chief retains,
Safe to *transport* him to his native plains,
When morning dawns; if other he decree,
His age is sacred, and his choice is free.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

All these different commodities are collected at Manila, thence to be *transported* annually in one or more ships, to the port of Acapulco, in the kingdom of Mexico.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 10.

The wind soon returning to its old corner, obliged us to put back to St. Helena, not without considerable hazard, and some damage received by two of the *transports*, who, in tacking, run foul of each other.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 1.

Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye.
From whence he sees his absent brother fly,
With *transport* views the city rule his own,
And swells on an imaginary throne.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

If we had for God but half as much love as we ought, or even pretend to have, we could not but frequently (if not *transportedly*) entertain our selves with his leaves, which (as parhelions to the sun) are at once his writings and his picture.—*Boyle. Works* vol. ii. p. 317.

Their canoe, which was a small double one, just large enough to *transport* the whole family from place to place, lay in a small creek near the huts.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 4.

These, we judgad, were designed for *transports*, victuallers, &c.; for in the war canoes was no sort of provisions whatever.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 11.

If the countries are near, the difference will be smaller, and may sometimes be scarce perceptible; because in this case the *transportation* will be easy.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

TRANS-POSE, *v.* } Fr. *Transposer*: It. *Trasporre*; Sp. *Transposicion*; Lat. *Transpositum*, past part. of *transponere*, (*trans* and *ponere*, to put or place.)
TRANSPOSITION.
TRANSPOSITIONAL.

To put or place over or across, from one place or position to another; to change places.

And after that out of hebrewe
Jerome, whiche the language knewe,
The Bible, in whiche the lawe is closed,
In to Latine he hath *transposed.*—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

In the time of king Canutus, the Cornish were appointed to make up the rear of our armies. Say not they were much degraded by this *transposition* from head to foot, seeing the judicious, in marshaling of an army, count the strength (and therefore the credit) to consist in the rear thereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cornwall.*

And wish the Heavens so much had graced mee,
As graunt me live in like condition;
Or that my fortunes mieke *transposed* bee
From pitch of higher place unto this low degree.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

Which driving through the sands; he did reverse
(His births-craft strait remembring) all their houses;
And them *transpos'd*, in opposite remoues;
The fore, behinde set; the behinde, before;
T' employ the eyes, of such as should explore.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Hermes.

I rather wish than expect, that you should give yourself the trouble, by *transpositions* of some, and retrenchments in others, to link them into a coherent discourse.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 716.

The reader will perceive in this *transposition* that the stations of the words are only changed, by which simple means the five couplets are *transposed* in lambic measure.
Sir W. Jones. Lat. Gr. Note 1.

At last, they formed a double circle, as at the beginning, danced, and repeated very quickly, and finally closed with several very dexterous *transpositions* of the two circles.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 5.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say *weal*, instead of *veal*; *vicked*, for *wicked.*
Pegge. Anecdotes of the English Language.

TRANS-PROSE, *v.* To transpose prose into metre or verse.

Instinct he follows and no further knows,
For to write verse with him is to *transprose.*
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

TRANS-RE'GIONATE. Of a region over (sea).

There are some cockes-combs here and there in England, learning it abroad as men *transregionate.*
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 6.

TRANS-SHAPE, *v.* The Lat. prep. *Trans*, and the English verb, To *shape*, (qv.)

To change from one *shape* or form or figure to another; to transform, to transfigure.

Ev. I were indeed a queen then.
Gonz. Madam, know
There's but a hop 'twixt you and it; suppose him
Transshap'd into an angel.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act iv.

Thus did shee an howre together *transshape* thy particular vertues, yet at last she concluded with a sigh, thou was the proprest man in Italie.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act v. sc. 1.

TRANS-VASATE. Fr. *Transvaser*, to turn, pur, shift, remove out of one *vessel* into another, (Cotgrave.)

For the Father and Son are not, as they suppose, *transvasated* and poured out, one into another, as into an empty vessel: as if the Son filled up the emptiness of the Father, and again the Father that of the Son; and neither of them were full or perfect in themselves.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 619.

TRAN-SUBSTA'NTIATE, *v.* } Fr. *Transubstantier*; It. *Transustanziare*; Sp. *Transubstanciar*; Low Lat. *Transubstantiare.* See CONSUBSTANTIATE.
TRANSUBSTA'TION.
TRANSUSTA'NTIATE.

To change, to convert, from one substance into another. See the quotation from Secker.

The first say these woordes, This is my body: This is my blood compell vs to believe; that thynges there shewed, are the very body and blood of Christ really. But bread and wyne say they cannot be Christes naturall body: therfore the bread and wyne, are changed, turned, altered and *transubstantiated*, into the very body & blood of Christ.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 445.

For in dede those *transubstanciated* Goddes, were knowne for no Goddes afore.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 63.

Now the stomack is like a crucible, for it hath a chymical kind of virtue to transmute one body into another, to *transubstantiate* fish and fruits into flesh within, and about us.
Howell, b. i. Let. 31.

They are driven either to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to *transubstantiate* and change their substance into his, and so the one to hold him really but inuisibly moulded vp with the substance of those elements, the other to hide him vnder the onely visible show of bread and wine, the substance thereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same roome.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. v. § 67.

But Suarez proceeds: But *transubstantiation* does most properly and appositely signifie the passage and conversion of the whole substance, into the whole substance.
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, § 12.

Could *transubstantiate*, metamorphose,
And charm whole herds of beasts, like Orpheus;
Enchant the king's and church's lands,
T' obey and follow your commands.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

The Roman *transubstantiators*, affirm, that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places (namely, in every place, where the Host is kept, or the Eucharist is celebrated.)—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 51.

They have made it an article of faith, that the substance of these [the sacramental bread and wine] is, by the words of consecration, intirely changed into the substance of the living body and blood of Christ: which change, therefore, they call *transubstantiation.*—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 31.

TRANS-UDE, *v.* } Lat. *Trans*, and *sudare.*
TRANSUDA'TION. } See EXUDE.

To send or emit moisture (*sudor*), through; to emit steam or vapour; to evaporate.

Purnlent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apostheni, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bsig of an apostheni.—*Harvey. On Consumptions.*

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass.—*Boyle.*

TRANS-VERSE, *adj.* } Fr. *Transversal*, *transversaire*; It. *Trasverso*, *trasversale*; Lat. *Transversus*, from *transvertere*, to turn over, across, athwart.
TRANSVE'RSE, *n.*
TRANSVE'RSE, *v.*
TRANSVE'RSAL.
TRANSVE'RSALLY.
TRANSVE'RSELY.
TRANSVE'RT, *v.*

Turned or turning, lying or placed across, or athwart, or aside; awry; out of its straight line or course.

Ae trenthe that trespassede nevere. ne *transversed* agens the lawe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 241.

But of one thing I wold faine be expert.
Why meus langage wol procure and *transuert*
The will of women and virgines innocent?
Chaucer. The Croft of Lovers.

Your lordship must take a ruler or a compasse, and set the one foot of the compasse vpon the land or coast whose longitude you would know, and extend the other foot of the compasse to the next part of one of the *transversall* lines in the orientall or occidental part.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 214.

"Then since within this wide great universe
Nothing doth firme and permanent appeare,
Yet all things tost and turned by *transverse*;
What then should let, but I doft shonld seare
My trophee, and from all the triumph beare?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

But the precepts or laws of Christ are like the Radii Prospaiæ, the grand parent of a, from whom the direct descendants are for ever to be reckon'd to the kindred in the streight and proper line: but when once it goes to the *transverse* and collatral, they not only take no title to the inheritance, but every remove is a step to the losing the cognation and relation to the chief house.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

There are divers subtile enquiries and demonstrations, concerning the strength required to be in the string of them, the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, or horizontally, or *transversally.*
Wilkins. Archimedes, c. 18.

How rang'd for motion, how for beauty mix'd:
With vital cement how th' extremes are fix'd;
How they agree in various ways to join
In a *transverse*, a straight, and crooked line.
Blackmore. Creation, b. vi.

But if I looked upon it *transversely*, the plot would appear very green, the upper parts of the peas hindering the intercepted parts of the ground, whilst, as I said, retained their wonted colour from being discovered by the eye.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 678.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse.*—*Leslie.*

So that a *transverse* section of it has somewhat the appearance of the mark upon cards called a spade, the whole being much wider in proportion to its length.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 18.

It was pleasantly situated in a grove of trees, and appeared to be about thirty feet long, and seven or eight wide, high, with an open end, which represented an ellipse divided *transversly.—Id. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 1.

TRANS-UME, *v.* } Fr. *Transumpt*, from
TRA'NSUMPT. } *transumptum*, past part.
TRANSU'MPTION. } of *trans-sumere*, (*trans*, and *sumere*,) to take over or across.

To take over or across; to change, or take in change, from one to another.

Transumpt,—a copy taken. See the old usage of *transumption* in Wilson.

Wherewith, the pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof (signed by three bishops) offered them, to send to England.
State Trials. Hen. VIII. an. 1528. *Div. of Q. Catherine.*

Transumption is, when by degrees wee goe to that, which is to be shewed. As thus: when a one lieth in a dark dungeon; now in speaking of darkenesse, we understande closenesse, by closenesse, we gather blacknesse, & by blacknesse, we iudge deepenesse.
Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique, p. 178.

We affirm then, that it was not Paul's design to use these words, he gave gifts unto men, by way of citation out of David, but having by a kind of *transumption* and accommodation borrowed those former words of his, he ascended up on high.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 2.

But lest that die too, we are bid,
Ever to do what he once did.
And by a mindful, mystic breath,
That we may live, revive his death;
With a well-blest bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine.
Crashaw. Hymn for the Sacrament.

TRANS-VOLATION. A flight or flying over or beyond.

Such things as these which are extraordinary egressions and *transvolations* beyond the ordinary course of an eaven piety. God loves to reward with an extraordinary favour; and gives them testimony by an extraregular blessing.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

TRAP, *v.* } Dut. *Trappen*; Ger. *Treffen*;
TRAP, *n.* } A.S. *Treppan*; Fr. *Attraper*; It. *Attrappâre*, to catch. See ENTRAP.

To catch or take; to overtake, or over-reach; to take in a snare; to ensnare, to beguile.

A *trap.*—a plaything, with a hollow to take or hold a ball; (met.) a snare, a stratagem.

But to speken of hire conscience,
She was an charitable and so pitous,
She wolde wepe if that she saw a mous
Caughte in a *trappe*, if it were ded or bledde.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 142.

But Adrastus sothly thought another
Bet was to send, than himself to gone,
Lest he were *trapped* among his mortal fone.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Thus he, whom golde hath oversette,
Was *trapped* in his owne nette.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Thei shal be *trapped* and taken in their owne snares & fall into ye pitt whiche themselves had digged vp.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 1.

And so they rode to the barryers of the towne; and within with the seneshall of Heynault, were a fyftie speares, and he caused the barryers to be opened, and had thought to hane *trapped* those fore ryders, and so fell to chasyng of them.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 362.

The ambassadour, whom they thought to be captaine, would not goe, nor suffer the trumpets to be sounded, for that he thought it was a *trappe* to take himselfe, and more of his company.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 167.

Although our bodyes suffer payne in thys lyfe yet our sonles be delyuered from thee deuylles snares lyke as thee sparowe is from the bates and *trappes* of hyrde takers that bee aboute to catch hey.
Fisher. Seuen Psalms, Ps. 143. pt. I.

For on a bridge he custometh to fight,
Which is but narrow, but exceeding long;
And in the same are many *trap-fals* pight,
Through which the rider downe doth fall through oversight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

This said, he tooke his mantles formost part,
And gau the same together fold and wrap;
Then spake against with fell and spitefull heart,
(So lions roar enclos'd in traine or *trap.*)
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boelogne, b. ii. s. 89.

He said; but his last words were scarcely heard:
For Bruce and Longvil had a *trap* prepar'd,
And down they sent the yet declaiming hard.
Dryden. Mac-Flecknoe.

The number of the witnesses being so great, and the Jews having every day opportunity of conversing with them, they might have easily *trapped* them in their relations.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. ii. c. 7.

Whilst from below the *trap-door* demons rise,
And from above the dangling deities.
Goldsmith. Epil. by Mr. L. Lewes.

TRAP, *v.* } *Trappings*, (says Skinner,)
TRA'PPER. } Minshew derives from the Fr.
TRA'PPINGS. } *Drap*, cloth. *Trappours*, by which G. Douglas renders *Phaleræ*. the Gloss. derives from the Fr. *Draperie*; but Douglas also renders—*Redimicula* (ribbands), (*Æn.* ix. 616,) by this same *trappours*: and hence Lye supposes *trappours* may have been first applied to the *ribbands*—not without their ornaments—and thence transferred to the *phaleræ* of a horse: what he thence inferred to be the etymology, he does not say. It may be remarked, that *redimicubum*, (from *redimire*, to bind round,) is also applied as equivalent to *laquens*, a noose: a noose: and we seem hence to be led to a conjecture, that *trap*, *trappings*, have the same origin as *trop*, to take, to catch; to hold. *Trappings*,—applied to certain holdiogs, fastenings, bindings, trimmings of the housings, or coverings of a horse; ornamented, decorated: and then, generally,—

Any ornaments, decorations, embellishments; ornamented dresses or dressings, or trimmings.

With Arcida, in stories as men find,
The gret Emetrius the king of Inde,
Upon a stede bay, *trapped* in stele,
Covered with cloth of gold diapred wele,
Came riding like the god of armes Mars.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2157.

And enery claspe and nalle as to my sight
Of their harneis were of red gold fine,
With cloth of gold, and furred with ermine
Were the *trappers* of their stedes strong,
Wide and large, that to the ground did hong.
Id. The Floure and the Leafe.

Cõpare this commune asses foale that caried Jesus, with so many mules *trapped* with silke, & cloths of golde: with so many royall coursers with great horses.
Udal. Marke, c. 11.

In recompensement wherof, the mayre and burgeyses of that towne presented the kynge with vii. stegys, *trappyd* in cloth of sylke and other presandes.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Phil. III. of France, an. 1.

The lorde Coucy, the lorde Clisson, and Guy de la Tremoyll, admyrall of ye see, and dyners other, on great coursers *trapped* to the erthe in clothe of golde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 369.

And foure elephants brauely furnished doe drawe the sayd chariot, before which elephants foure great horses fully *trapped* and couered doe lead the way.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 62.

There were many that to our iudgement, had vpon their bridles, *trappers*, saddles, and such like furniture, to the value of 20 markes in pure gold.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 67.

Also they brought many horses & mules vnto him furnished wt *trappers* and caparisons, some being made of leather, and some of iron.—*Id. Ib.* p. 69

At the sudden comming of the Welshmen and Cornishmen, so huge a noise was raised by the sound of bels hanging at their *trappers* and charets, that the Romans astonied therewith, were more easilie put to flight.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iii. c. 13.

— Why should not I
Doat on my horse well *trapt*, my sword well hatch'd?
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 2.

Tor. If she can make me blest? she only can:
Empire, and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and *trappings* of her love.
Dryden. The Spanish Fryar, Act iv.

— At his command
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand;
With golden *trappings*, glorious to behold,
And champ, betwixt their teeth, the foaming gold.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

TRAPE, *v.* } Skinner derives from the Ger.
TRAPE, *n.* } *Traben*, Dut. *Trappen*, to tramp.
To *tramp*, or rather—to *trail* up and down idly—like a slut or sloven.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song,
With tresses staring from poetic dreams,
And never wash'd, but in Castalia's streams.
Pope. Dunciad, b. iii.

Let him in part be made your pattern
Whose muse, now queer, and now a slattern,
Trick'd out in Rosciad rules the roast,
Turns *trapes* and trollop in the chost.
Lloyd. The Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.

TRAPE/ZIUM. } Fr. *Figure trapèze*, un-
TRAPEZO/ID. } equally sided and cornered.
A quadrilateral figure, which has not its pair of opposite sides parallel.

Suppose but a man, not to have a perfect exact idea of a right angle, a scalenum, or *trapezium;* and there is nothing more certain, than that he will in vain seek any demonstration about them.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 12.

TRASH, *v.* } This word has much employed
TRASH, *n.* } the commentators on Shake-
TRA/SHY. } speare.—Skinner makes it to be the same word with *dross*, as applied to any thing worthless; but he does not attempt to account for the other usages of the word. The Fr. *Trasher*, *tresser*, is to *trace;* to put in *traces*, to confine or restrain in *traces*.

A *trash*,—any thing (man, dog) *trashed* or *traced* or confined in *traces*, that it may not, because it would, run or pursue too fast, rashly;—like an untrained dog; a worthless hound: hence, it is—any thing worthless; any trumpery:—unripe, unwholesome, things, (fruits, sweets, &c.) are called *trash*. And *To trash* is, generally—

To restrain, or hold in, to withhold, to curb, to check—and farther, to lop, to prune.

The Fr. *Trasser* is, also,—to make the first (rude) *tracing;* the outline or profile; and, consequentially, unfinished, imperfect; of little value, worthless.

To come *trashing after* (see quotation from *The Puritan*,) is to come *tracing* after—following the *track* or *trace*, like hounds in a pack; or, as the editor of the *Ancient British Drama* affirms—like a hound with a *trash*, or long piece of rope fastened to his collar, and dragging loose on the ground.

Mr. Brockett and the Craven Dialect, say—

To *trash*, is—"to tramp about with fatigue:"—it is merely to *trace*, to keep in a *trace* or course; to keep *tracing* about, pacing about.

And so throwynge fourth that *trashe* whych tempted him (if the legende be true) at the last he made her an holy vowesse & veyled nonne to serue the spirituale.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

And little else [is] bought or sold in them more than good drinke, pies, and some pedlerie *trash*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 15.

Nen. And what did you then, Caratach?
Car. I fled too,
But not for fast; your jewel had been lost then,
Young Hengo there; he *trashi* me, Nennius:
But when your fears out-run him, then stept I,
And in the head of all the Romane fury
Took him, and, with my tough belt, to my back
I huckled him.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca*, Act i. sc. 1.

Pros. Being once perfected how to grannt suites,
How to deny them: who t' advance, and who
To *trash* for ouer-topping; new created
The creatures that were mine, I say, or chang'd 'em,
Or ele new form'd 'em.—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act i. sc. 2.

— Which thing to do,
If this poore *trash* of Venice, whom I *trace*
For his quicke hunting, stand the putting on,
He haue our Michael Cassio on the hip.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 1.

The words in Greek are not (that you cannot do) but (that you do not) and the sence is either 1. That this contrariety always interposes some objections to hinder or *trash* you from doing those things that you would, i.e. sometimes the Spirit *trashes* you from doing the thing that the Spirit would have done.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 23.

The contrary wherto is prolongation of magistracy, which, *trashing* the wheel of rotation, destroys the life or natural motion of a commonwealth.
Harrington. Prerog. of Popular Government, c. 12.

Mary. A guarded lacky to run before it, and pied liveries to come *trashing* after't.
Anonymous. The Puritan, Act iv. sc. 1.

The persons who now set up for free-thinkers, are such as endeavour, by a little *trash* of words and sophistry, to weaken and destroy those very principles, for the vindication of which, freedom of thought at first became laudable and heroic.—*Tatler*, No. 135.

How possibly can he bear in his heart any affection to God, who will not for his sake, and at his instance, part with a little worthless *trash*, and dirty pelf?
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 31.

For my own part, I have both so just a diffidence of myself, and so great a reverence for my audience, that I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested play upon the public, as I should be to offer bread money in a payment: for though it shou'd be taken, (as it is too often on the stage,) yet it will be found in the second telling: and a judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceiv'd him in the action.
Dryden. Spanish Fryar, Epis. Ded.

In this Cystis was contained a *trash*, not unlike hair or wooll. This person was subject to these preternatural tumours. He had one caused by the waist-band of his breeches, which I afterwards cut out; it contained the same kind of *trash*.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. iv. c. 4.

For sordid lucre, plunge we in the mire?
Drudge, sweat, through every shame, for every gain,
For vile contaminating *trash*; throw up
Our hope in Heaven, our dignity with man?
Young. Complaint, Night 6.

Who steeps the calfe's fat loin in greasy sauce
Will hardly loathe the praise that hastes an ass.
Who riots on Scotch collops scorns not any
Insipid, fulsome, *trashy* miscellany.
Armstrong. To a Young Critic.

TRA/VAIL, or } Fr. *Travailler*; It. *Trava-*
TRA/VEL, *v.* & *n.* } *glière*; Sp. *Trabajar*. Various
TRA/VELLER. } conjectures are recorded in
TRA/VELLING, *n.* } Menage's French and Italian etymologies. Skinner thiuks it is from *Transvalere*; (q.d.) something beyond the strength, or above that which any one (*valet*) is able to effect: the Lat. *Tribulare* has also been suggested.—In the passages quoted below from *Wiclif*, the Version of 1551 has in the first example—*vexed;* in the second—*diseases;* and in the third—*trouble*. Our Common Version has *troublest*, *trouble*, in the two latter instances. And there seems little reason to doubt, that the A.S. *Tribulan*, also written *trifel-an*, to break, to bruise, to pound, to vex, is the root of *traveil* or *trouble*. See TROUBLE.

To *trouble*,—to vex, to harass, to molest, to disquiet, or disease, to distress; to toil, to labour; to pain, or take pains; to weary. And thus,—

To go or pass a wearisome length of way; to take or make a toilsome or laborious journey; to journey, to go or pass (on foot or in carriage) along the way, the road, through a country—over the sea.

For hit com ner the later, as he hadde y seyd.
For in *travayl* of hys beryng his moder was first ded.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

In the passion tyme was the first batailc,
None was that ilk gere, grete was ther *trauelle*.
R. Brunne, p. 21.

He bad wastours go worche, and wynne here sustenaunce,
Thorw some treue *travail*.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 82.

And thei camen to Jhesus and syghen him that hadde be *travelid* [vexed, *Bible*, 1551] of the feend, sitting clothid and of hool mynde, and thei dredden.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 5.

Yet while he spak messangeris camen to the prince of the synagoge and seiden thi doughtir is ded, what *travelist* [*diseases*t, *Bible*, 1551, *troublest*, Com. Ver.] thou the maystir further?—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 5.

The centurien sente to him frendis, and seyde, Lord nyle thou be *trauelid*, [*trouble* not thyself, *Bible*, 1551, and *Common Version*,] for Y am not worthi that thou entre undir my roof.—*Id. Luk*, c. 7.

And the same Salomon sayth, that "he that *travailleth* and beseeth him to eilien his lond, shall ete bred: but he that is idel, and easteth him to no besinesse ne occupation, shal falle into poverte, and die for hunger."
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

For, sire, I wol not take a peuy of thee
For all my craft, ne nought for my *travaille*:
Thou hast ypaied wel for my vitaille.
Id. The Frankelenes Tale, v. 11,920.

And Diogenes than he hight:
So olde he was, that he ne might
The worlde *trauaile*, and for the best
He shope hym for to take his rest.—*Gower. Con. A.* h. iii.

For he ne woll no *trauaile* take
To ride for his ladies sake,
But bynth all yon his wisthes,
And as a cate wolde ete fisshes
Without wetynge of his clees.
Id. Ib. h. iv.

Than a vallant knight of Englände, called sir John Rosseau, who was a well *trauelled* knight and well knowen, he touched the shelde of ye lord of saint Pye.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 168.

This maistir Domynyk, to ye entent to hane great thanke & reward of ye kynge, he stode in the seconde chamber where ye queene *trauaylyd* in ye bed: he myght be the firste that shulde brynge tydynges to the kynge of the byrth of the prynce.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1466.

For so moche as the Romaynes beynge so ferre frome theym, myght nat lyghtly come from so ferre with an armye of knyghtes, and also nat without great coste & *trauayll*.
Id. Ib. c. 75.

It is therefore no smal benefite that suche persones doee to a common weale, which are willinglye *trauailers* in this kinde of writinge.—*Udal. Pref. to K. Edw. VI.*

Thei pretest in wordes, to be earnest *trauailers* for the peoples behoof & profite: whereas thei conuerte all thynges that emer thei doee, for respect of their own commoditees.—*Id. Luke*, c. 20.

In winter time such vehement tempests of winds doe issue, that *trauelers* can scarcely, and with great danger passe by the same way.—*Hakluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 66.

Long time they thus together *traveled;*
Til, weary of their way, they came at last
Where grew two goodly trees, that faire did spred
Their armes abroad, with gray mosse overcast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

Then made he sacred lawes, which some men say
Were unto him reveald in vision;
By which he freed the *travellers* high-way,
The churches part, and ploughman's portion
Restraining stealth and strong extortion.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 10.

Atin. I am no inquisitor, that were too curious;
Whatever vow, or penance pulls you on, sir;
Conscience, or love, or stubborn disobedience,
The saint ye kneel to, hear, and ease your *travels*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act i.

To what end should any man be sad in this world? give me a man that when he goes to hanging cries troul the black boul to me: and a woman that will sing a catch in her *travel*.—*Id. Knight of the Burning Pestle*, Act ii.

Gaunt are his sides, and sullen is his face;
And like their grizzly prince appears his gloomy race:
Grim, ghastly, rugged, like a thirsty train
That long have *traveld* through a desert plain,
And spit from their dry chaps the gather'd dust again.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

As wasps, provok'd by children in their play,
Pour from their mansions by the broad highway,
In swarms the guiltless *traveller* engage,
Whet all their stings, and call forth all their rage.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

Our naval thunders, and our tented fields
With *travel'd* banners fanning southern climes,
What do they?
Young. On Public Affairs.

It was the well known remark of the emperor Charles V. who had *traveled* so frequently through both countries, that every thing abounded in France, but that every thing was wanting in Spain.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

Beauties he lately slighted as he pass'd,
Seem all created since he *travell'd* last.
Cowper. Retirement.

Travelling is, unquestionably, a very proper part of the education of our youth; and, like our bullion, I would allow them to be exported.
Chesterfield. Common Sense, No. 93.

TRAVE. } Fr. *Travail.* The frame where-
TRA'VIL. } into farriers put unruly horses, when they shoue or dress them, (Cotgrave.) Sp. *Trava* or *traba.* (See Mr. Moore's *Suffolk Words.*) Skinner,—*Trave* may be from *traba.*

Trave or *travis* is also a cross-beam, a *traverse,* and a curtain, thrown across, (It. *Travèrsa,*) to divide a chamber. It is also written—*travers.* See TRAVERSE.

And she sprong as a colt doth in the *trave;*
And with hire bed she writhed faste away.
And sayde; "I wol not kisse thee by my fay."
Chaucer. The Millieres Tale, v. 3282.

And then thei arose, and she [Q. Mary.] went into a *traveis* [in Strype *traverse*], made on the right side, and he loto an other on the left side.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1554.

TRA'VERSE, *v.* } Fr. *Traverser;* lt. *Tra-*
TRA'VERSE, *adj.* } *versare.* See TRANSVERSE.
TRA'VERSE, *n.* } To turn across; to cross;
TRA'VERSABLE. } to go or move across; to thwart; to go or throw athwart; to put or place any thing athwart—as an obstacle, to obstruct, to oppose; to turn, to wind; to turn and turn again, or return; to pass over or across from side to side, (sc.) in search or pursuit of; to investigate.

A *traverse,*—any thing thrown across; a seat, curtain, &c. And see TRAVIS. Also, generally,—A way across, or crossing; a way, a path.

Men drinken and the *travers* drawe anon;
The bride is brought a-bed as still as ston.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9691.

——— We submit us all,
Body, lyf, and goodis, to stond or to fall,
And nevir for to *travers* a word that thow seyst.
Id. The Marchantes Second Tale.

For his nature is so diuers,
That it hath ever some *trauers,*
Or of to muche, or of to lite.
That plainly maie no man delite.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

And he shewed hym howe that he sawe the same mornynge about a fyftene men a horsebacke, *traversyng* the feldes, and (as he thought) toke the waye to Chartres.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 186.

Also the erle Lazaron caused forestes and hyghe trees to be hewē downe, and layde *trauers* one ouer another, whereby the Turkes sholde not lyngle out ony newe way.
Id. Ib. c. 41.

Fro whens he was borne vnto yē hygh aulter, & there kneled in a *trauers* purueyed for hym.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1425.

Wherfore marke wel what greate gayne and auauntage thou shalt haue, yf yē speedly finishe thy *trauerse,* whersa the issue & ende of the lawe is a thyng vncertayn.
Udal. Mathew, c. 5.

So both attonce him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes and importable powre,
That forced him his ground to *traverse* wyde,
And wisely watch to ward that deadly stowre.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Yet he therewith so fully still did rave,
That scarse the squire his hand could once upreare,
But, for advantage, ground unto him gave,
Tracing and *traversing,* now here, now there.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 7.

Ook, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and *traverse* work.
Religuiæ Wottonianæ, p. 11.

That religion is best which is incorporated with the actions and common *traverses* of our life.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 6.

But this is to be understood only in the ordinary accidents and *traverses* of our life.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 1.

Without their cost, you terminate the cause;
And save th' expense of long litigious laws:
Were suits are *traverse'd*; and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone.
Dryden. Epis. 13. *To John Dryden.*

The scene draws behind it a *traverse.*
Id. The Duke of Guise, Act v. sc. 3.

Love was the theme of his fourth book; and though it is the shortest of the whole Æneis, yet there he has given its beginning, its progress, its *traverses,* and its conclusion.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

And Edmund Plowden, the learned lawyer, pleaded, that he remained continually from the beginning to the end of the Parliament, and took a *traverse* full of pregoaney, as the Lord Coke speaks.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Q. Mary, an. 1554.

Her Highness being brought to her *traverse.*
Id. Ib. an. 1553.

The squadron fitted out by the court of Spain to attend our motions, and *traverse* our projects, we supposed to have been the ships seen off Madera.—*Anson. Voyages,* b. i. c. 3.

Compare the vastness of the undertaking, and the importance of its success, with the means employed to bring it about, and with those which were employed to *traverse* it.
Bolingbroke. Letter to Sir W. Windham.

Since the 8th of this month, we had twice *traversed* this sea, in lines nearly parallel with the run we had just now made; in the first of these *traverses* we were not able to penetrate so far north by eight or ten leagues, as in the second.—*Cook. Third Voyage,* b. vi. c. 4.

[The subject] may *traverse* or deny the matter of fact itself.—These *traverses* were greatly enlarged and regulated for the benefit of the subject.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 17.

Thus the land of philosophy contains partly an open champian country, passable by every common understanding, and partly a range of woods *traversable* only by the speculative, and where they too frequently delight to amuse themselves.—*Search. Light of Nature,* Introd.

TRA'VESTY, *v.* } Skinner says,—concealed
TRA'VESTY, *n.* } from the eyes of men by change of rest. Fr. *Travestir, se travestir,* "to disguise, to shift his apparel, (i. e. his *vesture,*) to mask it, to take on him another man's habit; to play the counterfeit," (Cotgrave.)

To change the *vest* or garb; to put on, or assume another dress (usually in burlesque).

This gentleman in his first works abused the character of Mr. Dryden; and in his last, of Mr. Pope, actuating him in very high and sober terms of profaneness and immorality on a mere report from Edm. Curll, that he was author of a *travestie* on the first psalm.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. ii. *Rem. on v.* 268.

Old naturalism, thus *travested* in the garb of new religion, his lordship bestows, as his last and most precious legacy, on his own dear country: if you will believe him, the only reformed religion that can be called pure, and the only revealed religion that has the mark of truth.
Warburton. On Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 2.

His next publication was "Scarronides, or Virgil *Travestie:* being the First Book of Virgil's Æneis, in English Burlesque, 1664."—*Hawkins. Life of Charles Cotton.*

TRAULISM, *n.* Gr. Τραυλίζειν, *lewiter balbutire;* Lat. *Traulizare.*
A stutteringness.

As for æ & æ &c. I know not what other censure to pass on them, but that they are childish and ridiculous *traulisms.*
Dalgarno. Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor, (1680,) p. 132.

TRAUMA'TICK. Fr. *Traumatique;* Gr. Τραυματικος, from τραυμα, a wound.
That can or may (heal a) wound.

We subdued the remainder of the fungus, and raised a firm basis, on which we incarned, with an addition to the foremention'd mundificative; and then applied cerat. aggregiae over the breast, and in few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrix, the lips falling in by the benefit of nature, which was assisted the while by *traumatick* decoctions, &c. as in such cases is usual.—*Wiseman. Surgery,* b. i. c. 4.

TRA'UNTING. } *Tranty* (Ray and Grose)
TRA'UNDREL. } is,—wise and forward above their age. Spoken of children: i. e. inventive, contriving (see TRUAND); and *traunting* may have the same origin.

Traundrels,—the idle, *knavish* followers.

They [Scottyshe] wyll entre into Ingland, within a daye and a nyght, they wyll dryne theyr hole hart xxiiii. myle, for they are all a horsbacke, without it be *traundals* and laggers of yē ost, who folow after, a foote.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 17.

Nathlesse some hungry squire, for hope of good,
Matches the churle's some into gentle blood;
Whose sonne more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pide-painted posts,
And had some *traunting* champion to his syre,
That traufiqued both by water and by fyre.
Ep. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 2.

TRAY. A.S. *Treg, troge,* a trough, a tray, (Somner.) Gay so calls a hog's *trough.* See TROUGH.

And xii. cophyns or *treye* full of erth he bare away vpon his shulders, as wytnessyth the foresayd Antoninus and other.—*Fabyan. Chronycle,* c. 69.

A gardener, of peculiar taste,
On a young hog his favour plac'd,
Who fed not with the common herd;
His *tray* was to the hall preferr'd.
Gay, Fable 8.

A quantity of juice, expressed from cocoa-nut kernels, was put into a large *tray* or wooden vessel.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 3.

TRE'ACHER. } Fr. *Tricheur, tricherie,*
TRE'ACHERY. } from *tricher,* to trick, (qv.)
TRE'ACHEROUS. } See *Cotgrave.*
TRE'ACHEROUSLY. } One who *tricks,* plays,
TRE'ACHETOUR. } practices tricks; who co-
TRE'ACHOUS. } zens, cheats, beguiles, deceives.

Spenser's *treachetour* (i.e. *treachour,*) must not be confounded with Chaucer's *tregetour.*

Ow! lord the noble folk, that ys of this londe,
Whan heo the emperour of Rome, that heo lond ne mygte
of stonde,
To bataile and al ys ost ouer come tuey,
And euer wolde, as ich wene, nadde yhe *tricherie.*
R. Gloucester, p. 56.

Of all this world is emperour
Guile my father, the *trechour,*
And empresse my mother is.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Redeth Ecclesiast of flaterie,
Beth ware, ye lordes, of hire *trecherie.*
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,336.

For he loveth none heaninesse,
But mirth and play, and all gladnesse;
He hateth all *trechone,*
Soleine folke and enuious.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Now liste through whiche hypocrisie
Ordeioed was the *trecherie,*
Wherof this lady was deceiued.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

To this by theym was answered, that they might nat come to the counsayl of *trechours* and guylefull men.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 211.

Good Claudius, that next was emperour,
An army brought, and with him battelle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slaine, ere any thereof thought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

"Abide, ye captive *treachetours* untrew,
That have with treason thralled unto you
These two, unworthy of your wretched bands;
And now your crime with cruelty pursue."
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 8.

No knight, but *treachour* full of false desnight
And shameful treason. *Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 4.

But Talus wade, in times of leopardy,
To keepe a nightly watch for dread of *treachery.*
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 4.

And add, "Arise, thou cursed miscreaunt,
That hast with knightlielse guile, and *treachérous* traio,
Faire knighthood fowly shamed, and doest vaunt
That good knight of the Redcrosse to have slain."
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 6.

No lesse did Talus suffer sleepe to seaze
His eye-lids sad, but watcht continually,
Lying without her dore in great disease;
Like to a spaniell waiting carefully
Least any should betray his lady *treacherously.*
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 6.

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not senates, insolently loud
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Nor foreign or domestic *treachery,*
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree.
Dryden. Threnodia Augustalis.

"Nor ended here his toils: his Lydian foes,
At his return, a *treacherous* ambush rose,
With levell'd spears along the winding shore;
There fell they breathless, and return'd no more."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

If, notwithstanding these discouragements, thou pursuest thy course, and dost not *treacherously* fail back, assure thyself, tho' thou dost not serve God so much to thy own satisfaction, as thou wast wont, yet thy service is much better.
Sharp, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

The promontory, or peninsula, which disjoins these two bays, I named Traitor's Head, from the *treacherous* behaviour of its inhabitants.—*Cook. Second Voyage,* b. iii. c. 4.

TRE'ACLE, or } Fr. *Triacle,* or *thériaque;*
TRI'ACLE. } Dut. *Triaeckel.* (See THERIACK.) *Triacle* is used by our old writers, (met.) for—

A remedy, a medicine, a cure. It is now applied to—

A syrup that subsides in the making of sugar, molasses, (qv.)

For treuthe telleth that love. ys *trycle* for synne.
Piers Ploughman, p. 20.

Crist, which that is to every harm *triacle*,
By certaine menes oft, as knowen clerkes,
Doth thing for certain ende, that ful clerke is
To maunes wit.—*Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 4899.

And therefore as I would wyshe that theire bookes were all gone and myne owne therwyth: so sith I see well that that thynge wyll not bee, better it is I reken that there be *triacle* redy, then the poyson to tary and no *triacle* for it.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 356.

Venym is defended by the horne of an vnicorne, by *triacle*, and other wise by vomites: but the poison of yll counsell hath no remedy, and less defensiues.—*Golden Boke*, c. 43.

Offenders now, the chiefest do begin
To strive for grace, and expiate their sin:
All winds blow fair, that did the world embreil,
Your vipers *treacle* yield, and scorpions oil.
Waller. To K. Charles II. on his Return.

TREAD, *v.* TREAD, *n.* TRE'ADER. TRE'ADING, *n.* TRE'ADLE. } Sw. TRÆDE, and TRODE. Goth. *Trud-an*; A. S. *Tred-an*; Dut. *Tred-en*; Ger. *Tret-en*; Sw. *Træd-a*, gradi, ingredi, incedere; calcare, conculcare, pedibus terere.

To set or place the foot upon; to walk; to trample.

A nother pyne he had, if it may he *tred*,
With iron nayles sad, it sais, is fete was schod.
R. Brunne, p. 198.

And some *treden* ich tok kepe. and on trees bredden.
Piers Ploukman, p. 223.

And, lo Y haue gouun to you power to *trede* on serpentes and scorpions: and on al the vertu of the enemy.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 10.

He fethered Pertelote twenty time,
And *trade* hire eke as oft er it was prime.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 13,182.

When they were in the thicke of the preasse, they coude not reiene themselfe, but were *trodes* vnder fote to dethe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 422.

Whiche damnacio (or hell) is here vnderstande and signified by the great fat of Gods wrathe, where all the wicked shall come together, and with one stampe & *treadinge* of Gods iudgement, sentence, and rightiousnes, shal be euerlastingly *trode*.—*Udal. Revelacion*, c. 14.

Pearelesse of foes, or fortunes wrackfull yre,
Which toseeth states, and vnder foot doth *tread*
The mightie ones affrayd of every changes dread.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

The sunne now left the great and goodly lake,
And to the firme heav'n, bright accent did make,
To shine as well vpon the mortall birth,
Inhabiting the plowd life-giuing earth,
As on the euer-*treaders* vpon death.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

O, how the flowres (prest with their *treadings* on them)
Strove to cast up their heads to looke upon them!
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

How in the cleatrieula or little pale circle formation first beginneth, how the grando or *tredle*, are but the poles and establishing particles of the tender membranes, firmly conserving the floating parts, in their proper places.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 28.

This spot is all you have, to lose or keep;
There stand the Trojans, and here rolls the deep.
This hostile ground you *tread*; your native lands
Far, far from hence: your fates are in your hands.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

O'er the dread fosse (a late-impervious space)
Now steeds, and men, and cars, tumultuous pass.
The wondering crowds the downward level *trad*;
Before them flam'd the shield, and march'd the god.
Id. Ib.

Since the crew of the cutter, consisting of six men and the lieutenant, were the very flower of our people, purposely picked out for this service, and known to be every one of them of tried and approved resolution, and as skilful seamen as ever *trod* a deck.—*Anson. Voyage*, b. ii. c. 13.

Custom settles habits of thinking in the understanding, as well as of determining in the will, and of motions in the body: all which seems to be but trains of motion in the animal spirits, which once set a going, continue in the same steps they have been us'd to; which, by often *treading*, are worn into a smooth path, and the motion in it becomes easy, and as it were natural.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 33.

Instead of copying the touches of those great masters, copy only their conceptions. Instead of *treading* in their footsteps, endeavour only to keep the same road.
Reynolds, vol. i. Disc. 2.

TREAGUE. It. and Sp. *Tregua*, a truce.

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,
After their weary sweat and bloody toile,
She them besought, during their quiet *tregue*,
Into her lodging to repaire a while,
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

TRE'ASON. TRE'ASONABLE. TRE'ASONOUS. } Fr. *Trahison*; It. *Tradizione, tradimènto*; Sp. *Traicion*; Low Lat. *Traditio*; Fr. *Trailir*; It. *Tradire*; Lat. *Tradere*, to give up; to give or yield up, to deliver over, (sc.) any thing held in trust. And hence, *treason*.—

A giving over, a delivering up, any person or thing entrusted, or confided; a breach of faith or fealty; perfidy. See the quotation from Blackstone.

So that this lond was y brogt thorg this *treson* to gronde.
R. Gloucester, p. 56.

To God thou mad a vow in thi profession.
His *traitour* ert thon now, thou did him a *treason*.
R. Brunne, p. 172.

& thei wer fulle wele knowen, that wild haf *tresond* him.
Id. p. 105.

And over all this, if any lady bright
Hath set hire herte on any maner wight,
If he be false, she shal his *treson* see,
His newe love, and all his subtilitee
So openly, that ther shal nothing hide.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,451.

Egistus longe er it was daie,
As this Clitemestre hym had asseet,
And weren both of one assent:
By *treson* slongh hym in his bed.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Which their malicious and traitorous purpose they will never cease to prosecute by all possible means they can, so long as they may have their eyes and imaginations fixed upon that lady, the only ground of their *treasonable* hope and conceits, and the only seed plot of all dangerous and traitorous devises and practices against your sacred person.
Sixte Triall. 28 Eliz. an. 1586. *Mary Q. of Scots.*

Then shall there be men loving themselves, covetous, prond, disobedient to parents, *treason-workers*.
Id. 1 *Mary*, 1553. *Abp. Cranmer.*

The whiche beyng a errant traytoure, and sechynge conuenient tyme to execute his detestable *treason*, by a secrete meane sleye the kynge in his chambre.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 80.

But, when she saw her offred sweets refusd,
Her love she turned to hate, and him before
His father fierce of *treason* false accusd,
And with her jealous termes his open eares abusd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Blunt was urged with his own confession, and the confession of the earl of Essex himself, who had accused him as an instigator of him to this *treasonable* attempt.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1601.

But when Ulysses, with fallacious arts,
Had made impression in the people's hearts;
And forg'd a *treason* in my patron's name
(I speak of things too far divulg'd by fame),
My kinsmen fell.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Martin himself was caught alive, and try'd
For *treasonous* crimes, because the laws provide
No Martin there in winter shall abide.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

Treason, proditis, in its very name (which is borrowed from the French) imports a betraying, treachery, or breach of faith: it therefore happens only between allies, saith the Mirror.—When disloyalty so nearly its crest as to attack even Majesty itself, it is called by way of eminent distinction, High *treason*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 6.

——— King though be he,
And king in England too, he may be weak,
And wain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise amias his proper pow'rs,
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant:
Beyond that mark is *treason*.—*Cowper. Task*, b. v.

TRE'ASURE, *n.* TRE'ASURE, *v.* TRE'ASURER. TRE'ASURERSHIP. TRE'ASURESS. TRE'ASURY. } Fr. *Thresor, thésaurier, thésauriser, thezorizer*; It. *Tesduro*; Sp. *Thesoro*; Lat. *Thesaurus*; Gr. Θησαυρος, from Gr. Θησ-ειν, to put or place, and the ancient αυρος or αυρον, whence the Lat. *Aurum*.

To put up, or store up *gold*, (Vossius;) and, then, generally, (see ENTREASURE)—

To store up; to lay up or hoard, carefully, anxiously; and a *treasure*,—

Any thing stored or hoarded; wealth, riches; any thing worth or thought worth, hoarding; any thing precious or valuable.

As he nolde with hire gene *tresour*, my lend.
R. Gloucester, p. 82.

In the *tresorye* at Westmynstre.—*Id.* p. 374.

Now is Henry venged of his traytours,
& lord of my kelle thing, & riche man of *treasoure*.
R. Brunne, p. 98.

Telle ge me now to wham. that *tresour* by longeth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 15.

Jhesus seide to him, yet o thing failith to thee, sille thou alle thingis that thou hast and gyue to pore men: and thou schalt haue *tresour* in henene.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 18.

When Jesus heardc that, he sayde vnto hym: Yet lackest thou one thing. Sel al yt thou hast, and distribute it vnto the poore, and thou shalt haue *treasure* in heauen.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But after thin hardnesse and unrepentanct bert thou *tresorist* to thee wraththe in the dai of wraththe.
Wielif. Romayns, c. 2.

But thou after thyne harde hearte that can not repent, heapest thee together the *treasure* of wrathe against the daye of vengeance.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye han *tresoured* to you wrathe in the laste daies.
Wiclif. James, c. 5.

Ye haue heaped *treasure* together in your laste daies.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Erastus *treserer* of the citee greetith thou wel.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 16.

And he bheeld and saugh the riche men that castiden her giftis into the *treorye*.—*Id. Luk*, c. 21.

As he beheldc, he sawe yᵉ rich men, how they caste in they offeryngei into the *treasury*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"O lord," quod he, "if so were that I might
Have all this *tresour* to myself alone,
Ther n'is no man that liveth under the trone
Of God, that shalde live so merry as I."
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,744.

And bad vnto his *treasourers*,
That thei his *treasour* all about
Departe amonge the poore route
Of women, and of children both.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Vortiger gatte into his possession the kynges *treasour*.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 81.

Cesar assygned to euery legion seuerally a lieutenant and a *thresourer*, (quoniam to thentent they should be as witnesses of euery mans valiant behauior.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 42.

For though I be not *treasourresse* of thy *treasoure*, yet at least I am *treasourresse* of thine yllnesse: and whereas I canne not reuenge me with my personne, I shall labour to doe it with my toogue.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 16.

Ne stayd he, till he came unto the place
Where late his *treasure* he entombed had;
Where when he found it not, (for Trompart base
Had it purloyned for his maister bad)
With extreme fury he became quite mad.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Some suggested as if he had met with *treasure* trouve, or used some indirect means to enrich himself.
Fuller. Worthies. Wiltshire.

Sir, give me leave to tell you, that not a dram, nor a dose, nor a scruple of this precious love of yours is lost, but is safely *treasur'd* up in my breast, and answer'd in like proportion to the full.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 17.

Grave Shirley he ordains lord chancellor,
Both worthy for his virtues, and his race:
And Norbury he appoints for *treasurer*;
A man though mean, yet fit to use that place.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Thomas Brandingham bishop of Exeter and lord *treasurer*, was discharged of his office of *treasurership*.
Holinshed. Chronycle. Rich. II. an. 1381.

——— King of us all, in all ambition;
Most covetous of all that breath; why should the great soul'd Greekes,
Supply thy lost prise, out of theirs? nor what thy avarice seekes,
Our common *treasurie* can find: so little it doth guard
Of what our rac'd towes yeelded us.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

And who his rival can in arms subdue,
His be the fair, and his the *treasure* too.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iii

The Phrygian queen to her rich wardrobe went,
Where *treasur'd* odours breath'd a costly scent.—*Id. Ib.*

Rich men indeed are but the *treasurers*, the stewards, the caterers of God for the rest of men, having a strict charge to dispense unto every one his meat in due season, and no just privelege to withhold it from any.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 31.

There is a *treasury* of merits in the fanatic church, as well as in the popish: and a pennyworth to be had of saintship, honesty, and poetry, for the lewd, the factious, and the blockheads.

Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, To the Reader.

On Friday the 25th [August], we celebrated the anniversary of our leaving England, by taking a Cheshire cheese from a locker, where it had been carefully *treasured* up for this occasion, and tapping a cask of porter, which proved to be very good and in excellent order.

Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 1.

——— Riches divine
And honours which the Almighty Father God
Pour'd with immense profusion on his Son,
High *treasurer* of Heaven.—*Waite. The Bright Vision.*

Treasure-trove (derived from the French *trouer*, to find) called in Latin, *thesaurus inventus*, is where any money or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, is found hidden in the earth, or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown: in which case the treasure belongs to the king.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 8.

TREAT, *v.* Fr. *Traicter*; It. *Trattare*; Sp. *Trattar*; Lat. *Tractare*.
TREATABLE. "A. S. *Tract-ian, tractare*, interpretari, exponere; and *tract, tractatus*, a treatise." (See *Somner.*) Lat. *Tractare*, Vossius derives from *trah-ere, tractum*. See ENTREAT.
TREATABLENESS.
TREATMENT.
TREATY. To handle, to manage, to entertain, to conduct; to carry on any business, to negotiate; to have, hold, or keep; to behave to or towards; to manage or conduct any thing in discourse, oral or written; to discourse. And a *treatise* or *tract*, (qv.)—

A discourse, a dissertation, a disquisition.

Treatable, in our old writers, as *tractable*, (qv.)

To *treat* is also—to entertain, to behave—hospitably, kindly; to supply with good cheer, good fare.

The verste day of Octobre this conseil bigan.
Vor to *trety* of is lond, ther was mani a man.

R. Gloucester, p. 504.

And thei camen to Cafarnaum and whanne thei weren in the hous he axide hem what *tretiden* ye bi the weye?

Wiclif. Mark, c. 9.

Bisili kepe to ghyue thy siff a preued preisable werkman to God withouten schame righti *tretynge* the word of treuthe.—*Id.* 2 *Tymo.* c. 2.

Now wol I speke of others false and grete
A word or two, as olde bookes *trete*.

Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,493.

"And that ye me wold, as your brother *treat*,
And taketh not my frendship in dispite."

Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

You ought to ben the lightliier merciable,
Ideliver your ire, and bethe somewhat *tretable*.

Id. Prol. to the Legende of Good Women.

——— And [I] gan me acquaint
With him, and found him so *tretable*,
Right wonder skilfull and reasonable.—*Id. Dreame.*

Lytel Lowys my sonne, I perceiue well by certaine euidences thyne abylyte to lerne sciences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consyde I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the *tretyse* of the astrolabye.

Id. The Astrolabie, Conc.

Up rose he Julius the conquerour,
That wan all the occident, by lond and see,
By strenghe of hond, or elles by *tretee*,
And unto Rome made him tributarie.

Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,590.

After his mother queene Eleyne
He sende, and so betwene hem tweyne
They *treaten* that the citee all
Was christened, and she foorth with all.

Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

For many noble men were slayne vpon his partie, amonges the whiche, the byschop of Lyncoln and the abbot of Ramysey were two, that thyther were comen to *treate* a peace atwene both pryncs.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 204.

I syr John Froissart wyll *treat* and recorde an hystory of great louage and preyse.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 1.

These lordes foûde the kyng of Englande so *treatable*, yt ther was a composicion made betwene ye kyng of Englande, and the countrey of Bourgoyn.—*Id. Ib.* c. 210.

But for profe of the firste sayynge, I haue shewyd my conceyte in the draught or *treatyse* in Latyn before named, the whiche I remytte to the correccion of suche as haue parfyte vnderstandyng in calculyng of hystories and tymes.

Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 49.

All erthly kynges may know that theyr powere is vayne, and that none is worthy to bane the name of a kynge but he that hath all thynges subiecte to his hestes, as here is shewed, by worchynge of his *treature* by this water.

Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 206.

"Which those his cruell foes, that stand hereby,
Making advantage, to revenge their spight,
Would him disarme and *treaten* shamefully;
Unworthie usage of redoubted knight!"

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

For the reformation was not advanced here, as in some foreaign free states, suddenly (not to say rapidly) with popular violence, but leisurely and *treatably*, as became a matter of so great importance.—*Fuller. Worthies. General.*

In the meane while there will be always some skilful persons, which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the church with lawes that shall scarse moone, and yet deuour in the end more then they that come rauening with open mouth, as if they would worry the whole in an instant.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 79.

It pleased his majesty the very next morning to call to examination, before the king and council, diuers members of the house of commons, for some speeches better becoming a souate of Venice, where the *treaters* are perpetual princes, than where those that speak so irreverently, are so soon to return (which they should remember) to the natural capacity of subjects.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 432.

As Jerome speakes of the poysoned workes of Origen, and other dangerous *treatises*, good things may be received from ill hands.—*Bp. Hall. Apology against Brownists.*

Then she began a *treaty* to procure
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests,
That as a law for ever should endure.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Hail, sweet Saturnian soil! of fruitful grain
Great parent, greatest of illustrious men,
For thee my tuneful accents will I raise,
And *treat* of arts disclos'd in ancient days.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

In the dark recesses of antiquity, a great poet may and ought to feign such things as he finds not there, if they can be brought to embellish that subject which he *treats*.

Id. Æneis, Ded.

So that to make our society happy, it is necessary, that whether we be superiors or inferiors, we should be of a gentle, yielding and *treatable* temper, that so which rank soever we are placed in, we may be pliable either way to a fair condescension, or a just submission.

Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

I will ingeniously confess, that the helps I have used in this small *treatise*, were many of them taken from the works of our own reverend divines of the church of England.

Dryden. Religio Laici, Pref.

With the same impudence, without a ground,
They say that, look the Reformation round,
No *treatise* of humility is found.

Id. The Hind and the Panther.

He soon satisfied them, by the humanity of his conduct, and by his assurances of their future security and honourable *treatment*, that they had nothing to fear.

Anson. Voyage, b. ii. c. 5.

At present they have but little idea of *treating* others as themselves would wish to be *treated*, but *treat* them as they expect to be *treated*.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. ii. c. 5.

Carrion is a *treat* to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish.

Paley. Natural Theology, c. 19.

Mr. Pencré, in a little *treatise* concerning the transit of Venus, published in 1768, gives some account of land having been discovered by the Spaniards in 1714, in the latitude of 38°, and 550 leagues from the coast of Chili, which is in the longitude of 110° or 111° west.

Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 6.

When we write a *treatise*, we consider the subject throughout. We strengthen it with arguments—we clear it of objections—we enter into details—and in short, we leave nothing unsaid that properly appertains to the subject.

Gilpin. Preface to Sermons, vol. i.

By advantageous *treaties* of commerce, particular privileges were procured in some foreign state for the goods and merchants of the country, beyond what were granted to those of other countries.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 1.

TREBLE, *adj.* Is *triple*, (qv.)
TREBLE, *n.* Three-fold; increased or augmented thrice or three times.
TREBLE, *v.*
TREBLENESS. *Treble* in music, — the highest or acutest part of the human voice. Fairefax writes—*triple*.

And thus they wercken *treble* sinne,
That ben flatours about a kynge.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

I am sure that good wittes, except they be let downe lyke a *treble* stringe, and unbente lyke a good casting bowe, they will never last and be able to continue in studye.

Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

Some of them have inckes, and caparisons for their horses made of leather artificially doubled or *trebled* vpon their bodies.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 62.

With that he markes, and tels her out a score,
And doubles them, and *trebles* all before.
Fond boy! the more thou paist, thy debt still grows the more.—*Spenser. Britain's Ida.*

——— Come good wonder,
Let you and I be jogging: your starv'd *treble*
Will waken the rude watch also.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act i. sc. 6.

Woolf. We will double
What ever Hemskirk then hath promis'd thee.
Hub. And I'll deserve it *treble*.

Id. Beggar's Bush, Act iv. sc. 1.

Againe he heard that wondrous harmonie,
Of songs and sweet complaints of louer's kinde,
The humane voice sung a *treble* hie;
To which respond the birds, the streames, the winde,
But yet vnseene those nymphs, those singers, were
Vnseene like lutes, harpes, viols which they heare.

Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xviii. s. 24.

It is evident, that the percussion of the greater quantity of air, causeth the baser sound; and the less quantity the more *treble* sound.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 178.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, towards the sweetness or *trebleness* of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds; for it discovereth the true coincidence of tones into diapasons; which is the return of the same sound.—*Id. Ib.* § 183.

Treble augmented was his furious mood
With better sence of his deepe rooted till,
That flames of fire he threw forth from his large nose-thrill.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 11.

And thou, *treble-dated*, crow,
That thy sable gender mak'st
With the breath thou giv'st and tak'st,
'Mongst our mourners shalt thou go.

Shakespeare. Passionate Pilgrim, s. 20.

The pious Trojan then his javelin sent;
The shield gave way: through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass, of linen *trebly* roll'd,
And three bull-hides, which round the buckler roll'd.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

Plor. Do you gentlemen speak with *treble-voices*? I am resolved to see what company you keep.

Id. Secret Love, Act iv.

Augmentations, that may be doubled, or *trebled*, in times to come, upon the same motives, under the same and other pretences; in short, just as speciously as they have been made.—*Bolingbroke. A Dissertation upon Parties*, Let. 19.

The rumbling words march fierce along,
Made *trebly* dreadful in your song.

Scott. Directions for making a Birth-day Song.

TREE. *Tveen* is used as the plural, and as the adjective. Goth. *Trie*; A. S. *Treo, treow, trew, treow-en*, arboreus; Dut. *Teere*, or *tere*, appel-*tere*, notel-*tere*, which (Kilian says) were anciently *appel-boom, notel-boom*; (*boom* is *beam*, qv.) Junius is inclined to derive from the Gr. Δρυς. May it not be the A. S. *Treow-an*, fidem facere, certum facere, confumare, stabilire; and applied to—

A plant advanced to firm growth; strong, stedfast, established,—with a strong stem, trunk, branches. See OAK; so called from the size to which it *ekes* or grows.

Thai folk fel doun for wonder & yaw in eyther syde
Ac thikke as leues doth of *tren* a geyn wyntre's tyde.

R. Gloucester, p. 56.

At the beggynynge of the worlde. God gaf the dom hymselve
That Adam and Eve. and hus issue alle
Sholden deye doun ryht. and dwelle in peyne evere
Yf thei touchede the *treo*. and of the frut etem.

Piers Ploughman, p. 349.

And he saugh a fige *tre* bisidis the weye and eam to it and fond nothing therynne but leeves onely. and he seide to it, nevere fruyt come forth of thee into withouten ende; and anon the fige *tre* is drid up.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 21.

& spied a fygge *tree* in the waye, and came to it, and fonde nothyng therein, but leues onely, and sayde to it, neuer fruite grow on the hence forwardes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For while that Adam fasted, as I rede,
He was in Paradis, and whan that he
Ate of the fruit defended on a *tree*,
Anon he was out cast to wo and pelne.

Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,442.

Hewe downe this *tree*, and let it fall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

I pray and requyre the said wardeyns, that yt suche money as shall remayn yerely over the charge paid and contented for the said obite, whiche I estyme to be xd. or there abouts, that they vse the said surplusage will bye. vi. *treen* platers, &c.—*Fabyan. Chron. The Will.*

Which done, or in doinge, they praised and worshipped their owne golden, sylvery, coper, yerney, *treen* and stoney goddis.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 1.

For so common were all sorte of *treene* stuffe in old time, that a man should handle find foure peeces of pewter (of which one was peradventure a salt) in a good farmete house. *Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 12.

Till at the last he heard a dreadfull sound,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebound,
That all the earth for terror seemd to shake,
And *trees* did tremble.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 7.

And he would serve them also at the table in *treen* and earthen dishes.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 608.

There were no wars in those days when men did drinke in a *treen* cup.—*Bp. Taylor. On Repentance*, c. 4. s. 1.

Like leaves on *trees* the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive, and successive rise.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

TRE'ILLAGE. } Menage derives Fr. *Treille*,
TRE'ILLIS. } from the Lat. *Trichila*, a
TRE'ILISED. } walk covered with leaves (thick as hairs, Gr. Τριχες), with vines or other trees or plants, (see *Menage* and *Vossius*.) A more obvious etymology is,—that the verb *treiller* is the same word as *trailler*, to *trail*; the trees or plants forming the *treille*, and supported by a *treillis*, are *trailing* trees or plants; and the *trellis*, that on which they depend.

Treille,—an arbour or walk, set on both sides with vines, &c. twining about a *treillis*, or latticed frame.

Fr. *Treillage*, *treillis*,—a lattice before a door or window; a grate, set thick with cross-bars of wood, (Cotgrave.)

Low, without glass, wooden *trellizes*.
Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 120.

The windows are large, *trellized*, and neatly carved.
Id. Ib. p. 211.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry. Makers of flowe gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades, are romance writers.—*Spectator*.

Each encrependent twain alike array'd
With like emmelishments of plants and flowers,
Of statues, vases, spouting founts, that play'd
Through shells of Tritons their ascending showers,
And labyrinths involv'd, and *trelice*-woven bowers.
West. Education.

TRE'MBLE, *v.* } Fr. *Trembler*; It. *Tremolare*; Sp. *Temblar*; Lat. *Tremere*; Gr. Τρεμ-ειν, to shake.
TRE'MBLER. }
TRE'MBLING, *n.* }
TRE'MBLINGLY. } To shake, to quake, to shiver, to shudder.

To be in a *tremble*—is a common expression.

Ac trywliche to telle, hue *trembled* for fere.
Piers Ploukman, p. 37.

And he seide, I am Iheſu of Nazareth whom thou pursuest, it is hard to thee to kike aghens the pricke and he *trembide* and wondride and seide, Lord what wolt thou that I do?—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 9.

And the Lorde sayde I am Jesus whō thou persecutest, it shal be harde for thee to kycke agayncte the prycke. And he bothe *trembling* & astonied sayd: Lorde what wylt thou haue me to doe?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Seruaunties obeie ghe to fleischli lordis with drede and *tramblyng* in ymplenesse of ghoure herte as to Crist.
Wielif. Egesles, c. 6.

Seruaunties be obedyent vnto youre carnall masters, with feare and *trembleynge* in singlenes of your hearites, as vnto Chryst.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Heeres hore arren shad overtime liche vpon my head: and the slacke skinne *trembleth* of mine empted bodie.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. I.

He goth vnto the market place
Of Rome: and in a litell space
Through orlo the citee was assembled,
And euery mans hert *trembled*,
Whan thei the soth herde of the case.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Greatly were they of the countre abassbed, whan they herde that their people were dyscomfyted: and ther was none so hardy nor so stronge a castell, but *trymbled* for feare.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 215.

——— On every side them stood
The *trembling* ghosts with sad amazed mood,
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stonie eies.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 5.

TRE'MBLE, *v.* } Wert thou a stranger to us,
And bred amongst wild rocks, thy nature wild too,
Affection in thee as thy breeding, cold
And unrelenting as the rocks that nourisht thee,
Yet thou must shake to tell me this; they *tremble*
When the rude sea threatens diverse amongst 'em,
They that are senceless things shake at a tempest.
Beaum. & Fletch. A Wife for a Moneth, Act iii.

It is not therefore for us presumptuously to break in upon God, and to think by our natural abilities to wrest open the precious caskets of the Almighty; and to fetch out all his hidden treasure thence, at pleasure; but we must come *trembingly* before him, and in all humility crave his gracious admission.—*Bp. Hall. The Devoute Soul*, § 22.

Say what the use, were finer optics given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?
Or touch, if *trembingly* alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore?
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. I.

Then may my soul, as bright instinctive flame,
Aspiring then, thy kindred brilliance claim:
Or to some humbler heav'n the *trembler* raise,
Though there the last, the first to sing thy praise.
Brooke. Constantia.

His soul, where moral truth spontaneous grew,
No guilty wish, no cruel passion knew,
Though *trembingly* alive to Nature's laws,
Yet ever firm to Honour's sacred cause.
Falconer. The Shipwreck, c. 1.

TREME'NDOUS. Lat. *Tremendus*, from *tremere*, that ought to be trembled at.

That ought to be feared or dreaded; fearful, dreadful, terrible, awful.

Tremendously, *-ness*, are regular subderivatives, and (the former especially) not uncommon in exaggerating speech.

If any thing could raise his passion, it was the nonsensical discourses of Deists and Christian infidels, and he thought he might be justly angry with such wretches, that like the giaute of old, durst make war with *tremendous* omnipotence.
Glanvill. Discourses, Pref.

"Swear then," (he said) "by those *tremendous* floods
That roar through hell, and bind th' invoking god:
Let the great parent Earth one hand sustain,
And stretch the other o'er the sacred main."
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

If we are puzzled in accounting for the union of things so familiar to us, and suited to our capacities, what wonder is it, if our thoughts are lost in accounting for the divine union of the *tremendous* Deity?—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 365.

So God wrought double justice: made the fool
The victim of his own *tremendous* choice,
And taught a brute the way to safe revenge.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

TRE'MOR. } Fr. *Tremeur*; It. *Tremòre*;
TRE'MULOUS. } Lat. *Tremor*, from *tremere*, to
TRE'MULOUSLY. } tremble, (qv.)

A shaking, shuddering, shivering; a quivering (usually from fear, or some affection.

As for example, in the ringing of a bell, from every stroke there continues a *tremor* in the bell, which decaying, must, (according to his philosophie) he imagination, and referring to the stroke past must be memory.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 2.

Mother of all; both gods, and men, commend
(O muse) whose faire praises flow drid from Joue descend;
That doth with cymball sounds, delight her life;
And *tremulous* divisions of the fife.
Chapman. Homer. To the Mother of the Gods.

When ye are sick or dying, then nothing but prayers and sad complaints, and the groans of a *tremulous* repentance, and the faint labours of an almost impossible mortification.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Meantime, light-shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether; whose least wave
Stands *tremulous*, uncertain where to turn
The gentle current.
Thomson. Autumn.

Thus the earthquake mentioned by Josephus shock the whole land of Judea; and the disaster at Nicomedia, as Marcellinus informs us, was occasioned by a *tremor* which went over Macedonia.—*Warburton. Julian*, b. ii. c. 6.

Through and out of this, passed rays of light of a brighter colour, which vanished, and were renewed nearly in the same time as those of the Aurora-borealis, but had no degree of the *tremulous* or vibratory motion which is observed in that phenomenon.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 8.

Then fall their lofty spires, and sinking low
O'er the pale ashes *tremulously* glow.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. v.

Calculating politics consider men commercially and numerically: not as beings *tremulously* sentient, but as living engines, capable of productive labour.
Know. Remarks on Grammar Schools.

Sun of the sleepless! melancholy star!
Whose tearful beam glows *tremulously* far,
That show'st the darkness thou canst not dispel,
How like art thou to joy remember'd well!
Byron. Hebrew Melodies.

TRENCH, *v.* } Fr. *Trencher*; It. *Trinciàre*;
TRENCH, *n.* } Sp. *Trinchar*, to cut or carve.
TRE'NCHANT. } Caseneuve,—from *trans-scindere*, to cut across; Menage,—
TRE'NCHER. } from *trunc-are*, to cut off.
TRE'NCHING, *n.* } See ENTRENCH, RETRENCH.
TRE'NCHMORE. }

To *trench*,—to surround, to fortify with *trenches*, with ditches, earth, &c., cut or dug out; to cut, to carve, to dig; to cut into, to carve out of, (sc.) the property of another; and thus, to encroach.

A *trencher*,—upon which any things, (food, victuals,) are cut.

A *trencher*-man, a *trencher* friend,—a man, who provides for, consumes largely the contents of, the trencher;—a friend, while well fed.

Gret fur he made ther a nist of wode & of sprai,
And *treche* ladde ther aboute, that me wide sai.
R. Gloucester, p. 552.

And forth she walketh esily a pas,
Arrayed after the hoty sesone nete
Lightely for to playe, and walken on fete,
Nought but with hive or sixe of hire meinie;
And in a *trenche* forth in the park goth she.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,702.

And as they renigen the *trenches* by and by
They heard a noise, and a pitous cry.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. I.

And by his belt he bare a long pavede,
And of a sword ful *trenchant* was the blade.
Chaucer. The Rove Tale, v. 3967.

Notwithstandinge the trauaile of the almoigner, that bath crave up in the cloth al the remissalles, as *trenchours*, and the relief to bere to the almesse.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

And incotynent they made an assaut, and aproched the barrers, but ther were suche dere *trenches*, that they coude nat oie nere.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 39.

The erle of Foix opyned the purse and toke of the pouder, and layde it on a *trenchour* of breddc.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 56.

But before our comming he disdoded. notwithstanding it appeard vnto vs that he had in purpose to encampe there; for we found the ground staked out where their *trenches* should haue bene made.—*Hacklayt. Voyage*, vol. ii. p.144.

And Fabius dredynge the deceytefull wyt of Annibal, kept the army within the *trench*, and so Anniball with his host escaped without domage.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 10.

The passe of Cashill although naturallie of it selfe it were verie strong, yet by means of new *trenching*, plashing of trees, and making of hedges, it was made so strong, that no horsmen could either enter or passe throught the same.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, c. 13.

Wore Yea, but a little charge will *trench* him here,
And on this north side winne this cape of land,
And then he runs straight and euen.
Shakespeare 1 *Pt. Hen IV.* Act iii. sc. 1.

Mur. I, my good lord: safe in a ditch he hides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head:
The least, a death to nature.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act iii. sc. 4.

Oh look not black upon me, all my friends,
To whom I will be reconcil'd, or grow unto
This earth, till I have wept a *trench*
That shall be great enough to be my grave;
And I will think them too most manly tears,
If they do move your pities.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act iv.

Which when the valiant Eife perceiv'd, he lept
As lyon fierce upon the flying pray,
And with his *trenchond* blade her boldly kept
From turning backe, and forced her to stay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. I.

And trulie they beeset a diuine as well, as fur an asse to twang quipassa on a harpe or gitterne, or for an ape to friske *trenchmoore* in a paire of buskins and a doublet.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 2.

Alph. Who lyes here?
Mad. Pray ye do not disturb 'em, sir, here lie suck youths
Will make you start if they but dance their *trenchmores*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iv. sc. 3.

You fooles of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time-flyes,
Cap and knee-slaues, vapours, and minute iackes,
Of man and beast, the infinite maladie
Crust you quite o're.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iii. sc. 6.

They alledge also that foreigners (even the Spaniards themselves) coming ouer hither, acquit themselves as good *trencher-men* as any; so that it seems want, not temperance, makes them so abstemious at home.
Fuller. Worthies. Barkshire.

Advance'd upon the field there stood a mound
Of earth congested, wall'd, and *trench'd* around.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

"Here open'd Hell, all Hell I here implor'd,
And from the seabard drew the shining sword;
And, *trenching* the black earth on every side,
A cavern form'd, a cubit long and wide."
Id. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

Some help to sink new *trenches*, others aid
To ram the stones, or raise the palisade.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

The *trenchant* blade, Toledo trusty
For want of fighting was grown rusty.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1.

Montaigne says in one of his essays, that the learned Castalio was fain to make *trenchers* at Basle to keep himself from starving, when his father would have given any money for such a tutour for his son, and Castalio have willingly embraced such an employment upon very reasonable terms.
Locke. Of Education, § 91.

——— And as I pass'd
Up you thick planted ridge, I spy'd their helms
'Mid brakes and boughs *trench'd* in the heath beln.
Where like a nest of night-worms did they glitter,
Sprinkling the plain with brightness.
Mason. Caractacus.

TREND, *v.* } Is perhaps formed upon the
TRE'NDING, *n.* } past part. *Tyrn-ed, tyrn'd*, of the A. S. *Tyrnan*, vertere, to turn, by the common transposition of the letter *r*. The Dut. and Ger. *Trennen*, disjungere, divertere, seem to be the same word.

The A. S. *Trendle* is a spinning wheel, a *trendle*; any thing turned; a bowl, an orb.

To *trend* is—

To turn; to make or take a *turn*; to *turn* away, to diverge, to bend, to bend its course.

And this done, there came downe so muche winde, as we were not able to steere before her, with corse and bonnets of each, we hald south with the land, for so the land did *trend*.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 448.

Therefore this current (having none other passage) must of necessity fall out thorow this our first into Mar del Sur, and so *trending* by the Moluccæ, China, and C. de buona Speranza, maintaineth it selfe by circular motion.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 15.

"Not farre beneath j' th' valley as she *trends*
Her silver streame, some wood-nymphes and her friends
That follow'd to her ayde, beholding how
A broake came gliding where they saw but now
Some beards were feeding, wondred whence it came."
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii.

The riff, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east end to the northward about 3 mile, then *trends* away to the westward making as it were a half-moon.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1682.

We steered thus about 12 leagues; and then came to a point of land, from whence the land *trends* fastand southerly, for 10 or 12 leagues.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1688.

When next the rosie morn disclos'd the day,
The scouts to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns explore,
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

To the southward of the cape, the land *trends* away S.E. by E. and S.S.E. and seems to be every where a bold shore.
Cook. First Voyage, b iii. c. 5.

This point, which I called Cape Howe, may be known by the *trending* of the coast, which is north on the one side, and south-west on the other.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 1.

TRE'NTAL. Fr. *Trente*; It. *Trènta*; Sp. *Treinta*; Lat. *Triginta*.
Thirty (sc.) masses.

And I will that myn executrice, in as covenable wise as they may after my decesse, cawse three *trentalls* to be songen for my soule, and all eristen soules.
Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.

If kinges and great men do amisse, they must build abbayes and colledges, meane men build chauntreis, poore finde *trentals* and brotherhodes and begging friers.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 141.

Their dirites, their *trentals*, and their shrifts,
Their memories, their singings, and their gifts.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

TREPA'N, *v.* } It. *Trapano*; Fr. *Trépane*. "An
TREPA'N, *n.* instrument having a round and
TREPA'NNER. indented edge, wherewith chi-
TREPHI'NE. rurgeons open a fractured skull, and by the help of a levatory (within it) raise up the crushed and depressed parts thereof, and take out pieces of bones and clotted blood," (Cotgrave.) This (*Trepane*) Huet (see *Menage*) derives from the Gr. Τρυπανον, a word, he adds, of the same meaning. Τρυπανον is from Τρυπα-ειν, to perforate, to penetrate. And (Cotgrave) the Fr. *Troppun* is—" a stone-cutter's drill; the tool wherewith he *bores* little holes in marble." The *trephine* was a smaller instrument.

But the English verb *Trepan* or *trapan*, is to *entrap*; and Skinner, by a violent, and rather ludicrous metaphor, deduces this application from the surgical operation: others, he tells us, derive from *Trepani*, a town of Sicily, into which some English in a storm were invited, and then detained.

To *trepan* or (more properly *trepane*, though written without distinction,) to *entrap*, is the Dut. *Troppen*. See TEAP.

To catch or take; to overtake, to overreach, to take in a snare; to ensnare, to beguile.

The Earl of Westmerland in outward deportment, complied with him, and seemed to approve a writing wherein his main intentions were comprised, so to *trepan* him into his destruction: toling him on, till it was too late for him either to advance or retreat, the king with his army being at Pontfract.—*Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.*

But I show'd him a screw, which I told my brisk gall
A *trepan* was for bottles had broken their scull.
Cotton. A Voyage to Ireland.

Lest I might be *trepann'd* and sold as a servant after my arrival in Jamaica, I agreed with Capt. Kent to work as seaman for my passage, and had it under his hand to be cleared at our first arrival.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1674.

His principal misfortune being the losing company of a small bark which attended him, and having some of his people *trapanned* at Baldivia.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 9.

He (Satan) can *trepan* a Jephtha into a vow and solemn oath, and then bind him, under fear of perjury, to perform it by an horrid and inhuman murder.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

With whiskers curl'd, and round black eyes,
He meditates the luscious prize,
Till caught, *trepann'd*, laments too late
The rigorous decrees of Fate.
Somerville. The Fortune-Hunter, c. 3.

It is indeed a real *trepan* upon it; feeding it with colours and appearances, instead of arguments.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

[All other pretences are] nothing but gins, and snares, and *trepans* for souls; contrived by the devil, and managed by such as the devil sets on work.—*Id.* vol. iii. Ser. 4.

In th' interim spare for no *trepans*
To draw her neck into the banns.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3.

Yet generally not long after, if the insinuations of that old pander and *trepanner* of souls, it is odds but you shall hear, that some of them either fall into villanous and lewd company, or light into loose and debauched families, or take to some enseaving employments.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 10.

The dura mater under the *trepann'd* bone incarn'd so well, that from that time we only applied a little round tossil to keep the flesh from thrusting out of it.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. v. c. 9.

I began to work with the *trepan*, which I much prefer before a *trephine*, it being an instrument which doth its work lightly, and cutteth the bone equally, or how you please, without pressing so heavily upon the head, and is approv'd by all the chirurgeons abroad, being much to be commended before the *trephine*.—*Id. Ib.* b. v. c. 9.

TREPIDATION. Fr. *Trépidation*; It. *Trepidazione*; Sp. *Trepidacion*; Lat. *Trepidatio*. Festus derives the Lat. *Trepido* from the Gr. Τρεπειν, *vertere*, quia turbatione mens *vertitur*. (See *Vossius*, who refers to the Gr. Ταρβ-ειν, *pavere, terrere.*)

The trembling, quaking, shaking, (frequently of fear, implied.)

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did, and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though great t'ourselves, is innocent.—*Donne. A Valediction.*

——— They can no firme basis have
Upon the *trepidation* of a wave.
Habington. Castara, pt. ii.

Thebil first found the motion of *trepidation*.
Glanvill, Ess. 8.

The irresolute repugnance of some, the hypocritical submissions of others, the ferocious insolence of Cromwell, the rugged brutality of Harrison, and the general *trepidation* of fear and wickedness, would, if some proper disposition could be contrived, make a picture of unexampled variety and irresistible instruction.—*Idler*, No. 46.

What secret hand the *trepidation* weights,
Or through the zodiac guides the spiral pace?
Brooke. Universal Beauty, b. i.

TRE'SPASS, *v.* } Fr. *Trespasser*, to pass
TRE'SPASS, *n.* } from, (sc.) this life, to
TRE'SPASER. } decease: also—to pass be-
TRE'SPASSING, *n.* } yond; to overpass, or exceed.

To *pass* over or beyond, to exceed (sc.) our right, our duty; beyond due bounds or limits; to transgress; to go over, or into that which is the property or right of another; to enter wrongfully; generally—to act wrongfully.

To Rome gode messagers to the pope he sende,
Vort azen holi churche is *trespas* to amende.
R. Gloucester, p. 505.

Thei did a foule *trespas*, it was untemly thing.
R. Brunne, p. 171.

Edrik was hanged on the toure for his *trespas*.—*Id.* p. 50.

And to take *trespassours*, and tyen hem faste.
Piers Ploukman, p. 17.

——— Gulty ich me yelde
Of my *trespas* with tunge.—*Id.* p. 109.

Thou Lord that knowist the hertis of alle men, schewe whom thou hast chosen of this seruyce and apostilhed of which Iudas *trespassiide* that he schuldie go into his place.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 1.

For where is no lawe there is no *trespas* neither is *trespassyng*.—*Id. Romayns*, c. 4.

For circumcisioun profitth if thou kepe the lawe, but if thou be a *trespassour* sythen the lawe, thi circumcisioun is maad prepucie.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

But deeth regnyde fro Adam tilto Moises also into hem that synnyden not in liknesse of the *trespassyng* of Adam the which is liknesse of Crist to comynge.—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

For it is reson, that he that *trespasseth* by his free will, that by his free will he confesse his *trespas*; and that non other man telle his sinne but himself.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

It is wel wist, which they ben that han don to you this *trespas* and vilanie, and how many *trespassours*, and in what manere they han don to you all this wrong, and all this vilanie.—*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

But he, whiche all sleightes can,
The diueil that lieth fo hell fast,
Hym that it cast hathe ouercast,
That for a *trespas*, whiche he dede,
He was put in the same stede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Whereunto the sayde xxxvi. cytezyns answeryd, that it was cōtrary theyr lybertyes to be sworne so many for any mater of *trespas* atwene the kynge and any of his cytezyns.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1257.

And thus soone after thys, noble Robert de Bruse, kyng of Scotland, *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 20.

I would wish the parties *trespassant* to be made bond or sizues vnto those that received the iniurie, to sell and giue where they listed, or to be condemned to the gallies.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 11.

A iudge, that after death doth punish sore
The faults, which life hath *trespassed* before.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

"Go, lord it in your watery realms, the main!
There rage and bluster as you please,
Licentious in your native seas,
But not an inch as *trespassers* you'll gain."—*Yalden*, Fab. 9.

This action of *trespass* or *transgression*, on the case, is an universal remedy, given for all personal wrongs and injuries without force.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii.

TRESS, *n.* } Fr. *Tresse* de cheveux,—a
TRE'SSED, *adj.* } lock of hair. *Tresser*, —to
TRE'SSURE. } plait, weave, or make into
TRE'SSURED. } *tresses*. It. *Trèccia*; Sp. *Trenza*, *trenzar*. Skinner thinks that it may be from *tricare, intricare*. (See INTRICATE.) Caseneuve,—from the Gr. Τρισσος, *three*, because a *tress* is formed by interlacing *three* pieces. Menage,—that the Italian is from the Gr. Θριξ, τριχος, *hair*. In A. S. *Thres*, or *thres*, is a fringe; and *threst-an*, is to wreathe, to *twist*. (See *Lye*, and *Somner*.) A *twist* is any thing *twiced*; a *thread*, or *thrid*, is, perhaps, any thing *thre-ed, thred*, or *thrid*; and a *tress* may be, any thing *triced* or *thriced*,—thus bringing home the etymology of Caseneuve. A *tress*, then, will be—

A three-fold or tripled portion or quantity: a lock or curl (of hair): any thing hanging like the hair.

Tressure,—a lace or laced border. Fr. *Treschevr.*

Hire yelwe here was broided in a *treme*,
Bebind hire back, a yerde long I gesse.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1051.

'In habit made with chastitee and shame
In women should apparelle you,' quod he)
'And not in *trassed* here, and perrie,
As perles, ne with gold, ne clothes riche.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5925.

Fyrst the fetures of hir face,
In whiche nature had all grace
Of womanlie bentee besette,
So that it might not be bette.
And bewe hir yelowe heare was *tressed*,
And hir atyre so well adressed.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

——— Her yellow golden heare
Was trimly woven and in *tresses* wrought,
Ne other tire she on her head did weare,
But crowned with a garland of sweete rosiere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. II. c. 9.

Now heth this yonker torn his *tressed* locks,
And broke his pipe which was of sound so sweet.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 2.

Thou most vertuous and most blessed,
Eyes of stars, and golden *tressed*
Like Apollo, tell me sweetest
What new service now is meetest
For the satyr?
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act v. Song.

No more my locks in ringlets curl'd diffus'd
The costly sweetness of Arabian dews,
Nor braids of gold the varied *tresses* bind,
That fly disorder'd with the wanton wind.
Pope. Sappho to Phaon.

The mother first beheld with sad survey;
She rent her *tresses*, venerably gray,
And cast, far off, the regal veils away.
Id. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

When the impediments of prejudice, pride, malice, and ambition shall be removed, which now retard their operation, they will beat down the ill-founded citadel, but *tressed* as it is by all the arts and arms of human power, endeavouring to build a fancied fabric of selfish or private felicity on the wreck and ruins of human nature.
Knox. Preface to Antipolemus.

What virgins these, in speechless woe,
That bend to earth their solemn brow,
That their flaxen *tresses* tear,
And snowy veils, that float in air.
Gray. The Descent of Odin.

The Scottish arms are a lion with a border or *tressure*, adorned with *flowcer de luces*.
Warton. English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 269.

The *tressured* fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreathe his shield, since royal James.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 4.

TRE'SSEL, Tre'stle, or Tre'stle. Tre'stler. } It is sometimes also written and spoken *Trussel*. Barb. Lat. *Trestellum*; Fr. *Tresteau* or *treteau*, a tripod, *three-footed* or *three*-legged, frame, to support a table. Mr. Moore says—in Suffolk they have sometimes *four*. Perhaps—

A frame having *three stalls*, or standings, or legs. See Trevet.

Of gold ther is a borde, & *tretels* ther bi,
Of siluer other vesselle gilte fulle richell.
R. Brunne, p. 152.

[Pieys of Gaueston] yede vpon a day vnto Westmynster, & there met of ye kynges hull house toke a table and a payre of *tresteliles* of golde, and conueyed them, with other iueliys, out of the lade.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1311.

These burgesses saite downe the lytter on two *treistles* in the mydes of the chambre; than they kneled downe before the kyng and said, &c.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 157.

——— Citron tables stand
On ivory *tressells*, such as Cæsars eyes
Saw not when her king Juba did surprise.
May. Lucan. Phaisalia, b. x.

They that followed them, had brought from heme great leavers and cluhs, and as they went they tonk up feet of *tresteles* and clusirs which the people had overthrown and broken, running away, and hied them apace to meet with Tiberius, striking at them that stood in their way.
North. Plutarch, p. 689.

The Gloucester made a signal of distress, to inform us that she had a spring in her main-mast, twelve feet below the *trussel-trees*, which appeared so dangerous that she could not carry any sail upon it.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 1.

I ordered the top masts to be struck and unrigged, in order to fix to them moveable chocks or knees, for want of which the *trestle-trees* were continually breaking.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 11.

TRE'VET. Tre'vet. } Fr. *Trépied*, a *tripod*. A threefoot; a stool with *three feet*.

Bleanse they wanted *treuets* or stones whereon to set their kettles on, ran by chance into the ship, and brought great peeces of nitrum with him, which serued their turne for that present.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 12.

——— And withall, a *trivet*, that enclosd
Twentie two measures roome, with cares.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

The *trivet-table* of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrust, beneath the limping leg, a sherd,
So was the mended board exactly reard.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

Dispos'd apart, Ulysses shares the treat!
A *trivet-table*, an ignobler seat,
The prince appeints.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xx.

TREY. Fr. *Trois*, three.

Seven is my chance, and thin is cink and *treye*.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,517.

TRI'AD. Tria'lity. Tria'rian. Tri'arch. } Fr. *Triade*; It. *Triade*; Lat. *Trias*; Gr. Τριας, three. *Triad*,—A co-union of three. *Triarian*, Lat. *Triarii*,—Soldiers of the *third* line. *Triarchy*,—A government of three.

So plentifullie gat he by his perquisites, as elections, procurations, appeales, preuentions, pluralities, tot quots, *trialities*, &c.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 2.

Let the brave second and *Triarian* band
Firm against all impression stand;
The first we may defeated see;
The virtue of the force of these are sure of victory.
Cowley. On the Restoration of K. Charles II.

There lye betweene and about these cities, certain *triarchies*, containing every one of them as much as an whole countrey.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. v. c. 16.

It may be rendered more briefly thus: the undivided monad we extend to a *triad*; and again, the undiminished *triad* we collect into a monad.—*Waterland*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

It is very plain that those primitive fathers did not answer the question, how God is one, as some moderns do, by leaving out the Son and the Holy Ghost, and placing the unity in the Father only; but their way was to take in all the three persons, and so to make up the monad of the undivided *triad*.—*Id. Ib.*

It seems, however, as if he himself recognized the fault of perpetual *triads* in his style, since they are by no means frequent in his last productions.—*Knox*, Ess. No. 28.

TRI'AL. See Try.

TRI'ANGLE. Tri'angled. Tria'ngular. Tria'ngularly. Triangula'rity. } Fr. *Triangle, triangulaire*; It. *Triángolo*; Sp. *Triangulo*; Lat. *Triangulus*. A figure containing three angles.

Their sayle is made of matles of sedges, square or *triangle* wise: and they saile as well right against the winde, as before the winde.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 818.

The city it selfe in ferme representeth a *triangular* figure, the sea washing the wales vpon two sides thereof, the other side faceth the continent of Turacia.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 868.

——— Thus as these legions coast
On Danemore they are met, indifferent for this war,
Whereas three easy hills that stand *triangular*,
Small Edgcoat overlook.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

The geometrician never consulteth as touching a *triangle*, to wit, whether it hath three angles equall to twaine that be right, or no? because he knoweth assuredly that it hath, for all consultations are concerning things that alter and vary sometime after one sort, and otherwhiles after another.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 56.

And after another manner likewise of composition, it [the number of nine] standeth of two *triangular* numbers to wit, a senary, and a ternary, whereof both the one and the other is a perfect number.—*Id. Ib.* p. 652.

That the three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones, is a truth as certain as any thing can be, and I think more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. i. c. 4.

These bars stood all parallel to the ground, and their further ends, which stood *triangularly* and opening from each other at equal distances, like the fliers of our kitchen-jacks, were made exactly in the shape of the paw of some monstrous beast.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

We say, for instance, not only that certain figures are *triangular*, but we discourse of *triangularity*.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 1. *On Human Knowledge.*

TRIBE. Tri'bal. Tri'beo. } Fr. *Tribe, tribu*; It. *Tribo, tribù*; Sp. *Tribu*; Lat. *Tribus*, so called (Varro) because the Roman land was at first divided into *three* parts. Applied, generally, to—

A portion, a division, of people into districts; in races or families; of animals or vegetables, into classes or orders; a class.

To *tribe*,—to class, or arrange in classes.

Of whom as afterwarde befel
The *tribus* twelfe of Israel
Engendred were, and ben the same,
That of hebrewes the hadden name.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

When now the spials for the promis'd soil,
For the twelve *tribes* that twelve in number went,
Having discover'd forty days with toil,
Safely return'd as happily they went.
Drayton. Moses his Birth & Miracles, b. iii.

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds, are well *tribed* by Mr. Willugby and Mr. Ray.
Bp. Nicolson. English Hist. Lib. (ed. 1696.) p. 19.

By thee the various vegetative *tribes*,
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves,
Draw the live ether, and imbibe the dew.
Thomson. Spring.

Among those councils, let not mine be vain,
In *tribes* and nations to divide thy train:
His separate troops let every leader call,
Each strengthen each, and all encourage all.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

The subject is a sceptre, which could in no sense, not even in the sense of a *tribal* sceptre, be in possession of Judah before he became a *tribe*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 3.

The book of Numbers informs us (we see) that even the *tribal* sceptre was established long after the death of Jacob.
Id. Ib.

TRIBULA'TION. Fr. *Tribulation*; It. *Tribolazióne*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Tribulatio*, from *tribul-are*, to tronble. See Trouble, Travel. Vexation, affliction, distress.

Jen did ay trespas, men fond in him enchesoun,
He lyned in wo & strife, & in *tribulacioun*.
R. Brunne, p. 206.

Preye ye that youre fleyng be not maad in wynter, or in the sabotis, for thanne schal be greet *tribulacioun* what manere hath not be fro the biginynge of the weld til now, neither schal be maad.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 24.

But praye that youre flyght be not in the wynter, nether on the Saboth daye. For then shal be great *tribulacion*, suche as was not from the begynynge of the world to this time, nor shal be.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And when that I have told thee forth my tale
Of *tribulation* in marriage,
Of which I am expert in all min age,
(This is to say, myself hath ben the whippe)
Than maiest thou chesen whether thou wolt sippe
Of thilke tonne, that I shal abroche.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5753.

Edwyn whan this tokyn is brought to the, than haue thou mynde of this tyme of *trybulacion*, and of this promesse yt thou hast made.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 126.

And Christ foretold to us *tribulation*, and promised only that he would be with us in *tribulation*, that he would give us his Spirit to assist us at tribunals, and his grace to despise the world, and to contemn riches, and boldness to confess every article of the Christian faith in the face of armies and armed tyrants.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 9.

TRIBUNE. Tribu'nal. Tri'bunate. Tribuni'tial. Tribuni'tious. Tri'bunesHip. } Fr. *Tribun*; It. *Tribúno*; Sp. *Tribuno*; Lat. *Tribunus*, one who (originally) was placed over a *tribe* (*tribus*). *Tribunal*, locus, sedes, the place, the seat of the *tribune*. And then, generally,—

The seat of justice or judgment; a court of justice.

And whanne a covenable day was fallen Erode in his birthe day made a seper to the princis eud *tribunes* and to the grettist of Galilee.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 6.

The king sitteth vp aloft in a great hall, on a *tribunall* seat, and lower vnder him sit all his barons round about.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 236.

And the vsurping of a few, as of the senators after the death of Tarquinius, and before the succession of the *tribunate*, and manifestly in the decemvirate, but more perticiuely in the Triumvirate of Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompeius.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 4.

They thinke also, that the *tribunate* was an Impeachment, Inhibition, and restraint of a magistracy, rather than a magistracy it selfe: for all the authority and power of the *tribuna*, lay in opposing himself, and crossing the jurisdiction of other magistrates, and in diminishing or repressing their excessive and licentious power.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 718.

The scarlet Judge might now set up his mule,
With neighing steeds the streets so pester'd are;
For where he wont in Westminster to rule,
On his *tribunal* sate the man of war.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Curio that yeere, wherein he did defile
Divine, and human lawes, striu'd to exile
By *tribunitiall* law from Libyas throne
This king, and barre him his forefathers crowne.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner: for that is, to clamour councils not to enforme them.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Counsell.*

But to say a truth, this *tribuneship* having taken originally the first beginning from the common people is great and mighty in regard that it is popular.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 718.

He plainly touches at the office of the high priesthood, with which Augustus was invested: and which made his person more sacred and inviolable than even the *tribunitial* power.—*Dryden Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

This, goddess, this to his remembrance call,
Embrace his knees, at his *tribunal* fall.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Such was the erection of that sacred, *tribunitial* power, whose prerogatives served to check the usurpations of the magistrates, and who could arrest with one word even the proceedings of the senate.
Bolingbroke. Remarks on the History of England.

The *tribunes*, when they had a mind to animate the people against the rich and the great, put them in mind of the ancient divisions of lands, and represented that law which restricted this sort of private property as the fundamental law of the republic.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

TRIBUTE.
TRI'BUTARY, *adj.*
TRI'BUTARY, *n.*
Fr. *Tribut*; It. *Tributo*; Sp. *Tributo*; Lat. *Tributum*, so called, a *tribubus*, because this money, required from the people, was exacted through the *tribes* (*tributim*), in proportion to the estimated value of the estate or property of each. See the quotation from Holland's *Livy*. See ATTRIBUTE and CONTRIBUTE.

Tribute,—sum paid, portion paid; tax, assessment; impost, subsidy; a token or acknowledgement of subordinacy. *Tributary*,—
Subject to *tribute*; subject, subordinate.

As wide as the worlde is, wenyeth ther none
Bote under *tribitt* and taillage, as tikes and cheorles.
Piers Plouhman, p. 368.

And thei bigunnen to accuse him: and seiden, wr han founden this turnynge upsodoun oure folk: and forbeoynge *tribute* to be gouun to the emperour and seynge that himself is Crist a kyng.—*Wicliff. Luke*, c. 23.

And they began to accuse hym sayinge: we have founde this felow perueytynge the people, and forbyddynge to paye *tribute* to Cesar: saying, that he is Christ a king.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Than is there nought, but yeeld thee,
Or yeue hem *tribute* doutelea,
And hold it of hem to have peea.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Up rose he Julius the conqueroun,
That wan all the occident, by lond and see,
By strenghe of hond, or elles by tretee,
And unto Rome made hem *tributarie*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,590.

To his empire, and to his lawes,
As who saith, all in thilke dawes
Were obeisant, and *tribute* here,
As though he god of erthe were.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For having divided the elite into foure wards, according to the quarters and hills; those parts which were inhabited, he called *tribes*, of the word *tribute* (as I suppose) for he it was that devised and brought up the manner of equall contribution and paiment, proportionably to the assessment and rate of men's goods.—*Holland. Livius*, p. 31.

Thereneforth this land was *tributarie* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning defrayd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

As such we lov'd, admir'd, almost ador'd,
Gave all the *tribute* mortals could afford,
Perhaps we gave so much, the powers above
Grew angry at our superstitious love.
Dryden. On the Death of a Young Gentleman.

The two great empires of the world I know,
That of Peru, and this of Mexico;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord.
Dryden. The Indian Emperor, Act i. sc. 2.

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the seas in *tributary* tides,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt the breast;
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

But whether or no they are *tributaries* to the Russians, we could never find out. There was some reason to think that they are.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 11.

TRIBUTION. Lat. *Tributio*, from *tribuere*, to pay.

"I shall tell thee," (quod she) "*tribucion* of thy good willes, to hane of thy Margarite perle, it beneeth not the name of merde, but onely of good grace, and that cometh not of thy desert, but of thy Margarites goodnesse, and vertue alone."—*Chaucer. The Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

TRICE. Fr. *Trois*, three; in a *trice* or *thrice* (*three-es*).

In *three*—moments, minutes; or before you can say or tell *three*.

And when that he him moste auaunteth,
That lorde, whiche valinglaie dauntelh,
All sodenly, as who saith *treis*,
Where that he stode in his palcis.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

What makes the waxen forme
to be of slender price?
But cause with force of fire it melts
and wasteth with a *trice*.
Turberville. To his Friend, &c.

But faster than his horse the ladies flew,
And in a *trice* were vanish'd out of view.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

TRICK, *v.*
TRICK, *n.*
TRICK, *adj.*
TRI'CKING, *n.*
TRI'CKISH.
TRI'CKISHNESS.
TRI'CKMENTS.
TRI'CKSY.
See INTRICATE, EXTRICATE. Fr. *Tricher*; from *tricare*, Gr. Τριχες, *hairs*; generally, —any entanglement. To entangle, to ensnare, or delude, to deceive; to practise ensnaring or deceptive arts; to set off, with delusive appearances, with imposing ornaments; to adorn, to deck, to embellish; to dress with finery, ostentatiously.

A *trick*,—a snare, a deception, an artifice; an artful, an artificial habit or practice; an habitual manner, way or practice.

To *trick*, in heraldry (see the quotation from B. Jonson),—to draw with a pen (in profile).

Trick, n. in *B. Jonson*, is perhaps *Tress*. Old Fr. *Trece*; It. *Trèccia*; or Low Lat. *Trica*, crines intexti. See *Du Cange*.

Tricksy, i. e. *trickish*, artful, dexterous, adroit, active, smart.

Thei red him alle a mysse, that conseil gaf therto.
Wenes he our men Inglisse for to *breeker so!*
R. Brunne, p. 164.

A neighbour mine not long ago there was,
But nameless he, for blameless he shall be,
That married had a *trick* and bonny lass,
As in a summer day a man might see.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

The next day in the morning I was saluted at my gate with men in complet harnesse, what time my souldiers were about to play mee a shrewde *tricke*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 534.

For he [Cato] found not his countrey (as Phocion did) utterly destroyed, but tossed in a dangerous tempest; and being not of authority like the pilot to take the stern in hand, and govern the ship, he took himself to *tricking* the sails, and preparing the tackle, so to assist men of greater power.—*Nerth. Plutarch*, p. 624.

They forget they are in the statute, the rascals; they are blazoned there; there they are *trick'd*, they and their pedigrees; they need no other heralds, I wiss.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Know, thou *trick'st* up toy,
My love's a violent fever, where art thou fain,
Playing with which tide thou'dst been greatly toss'd,
By crossing it, thou art or'whelm'd, and lost.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 1.

So maist thou chaunce mock out a benefice,
Unlesse thou canst one conjure by device,
Or cast a figure for a bishoprick;
And if one could, it were but a schoole *trick*.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale

But it stirs me more than all your court-curls, or your spangles, or your *tricks*.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster. Act iii. sc. 1.

——— No tomb shall hold thee
But these two arms, no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse, my sorrows like sad arms
Shall hang for ever.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act i.

Here's a new tomb, new *trickments* too.
Id. The Knight of Malta, Act iv. sc. 2.

"'There was a *trickie* girle, I wot,
Albeit clad in gray,
As peart as bird, as straite as boult,
As fresh as flower in May.'"
Warner. Albion's England, b. vi. c. 31.

The foole hath planted in his memory
An armie of good words, and I doe know
A many fooles that stand in better place,
Garnisht like him, that for a *trickie* word
Defie the matter.
Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice, Act iii. sc. 5.

By thus perplexing and diluting it, they really weakened it: for it is much easier to oppose it as it stands *tricked* up in that scholastic form, than as it stands in Scripture and in the antient fathers.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 53.

This is like Merry-Andrew on the low rope, copying lubberly the same *tricks* which his master is so dexterously performing on the high.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

At Southwark, therefore as his *tricks* he show'd,
To please our masters, and his friends the crowd.
Prior. Merry Andrew.

The chief reasoner of that philosophic farce is a Gallo Ligur, as he is call'd—what that means in English or French, I can't say—but all he says, is in so loose and slippery and *trickish* a way of reasoning.
Atterbury to Pope, March 26, 1721.

——— Vice,
Though well perfum'd and elegantly dress'd,
Like an unburied carcase *trick'd* with flow'rs,
Is but a garnish'd nuisance, fitter far
For cleanly riddance, than for fair ostire.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves, and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. ii. c. 7.

As his preeminence depends not upon a *trick*, he is free from the painful suspicions of a juggler, who lives in perpetual fear lest his *trick* should be discovered.
Reynolds, vol. i. Dis. 2.

It [the world] will shew you, that *tricking*, and deceit of various kinds, are very consistent with christianity.
Gilpin, vol. i. Ser. 9.

I am unwilling to inflame that odium, which confounding the innocent with the guilty, has branded the whole tribe with charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness*, approaching to the imputation of arrant knavery.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 24.

TRICKER. See TRIGGER.

TRICKLE, *v.* Skinner supposes *treckelen*, a dim. of Dut. *Trecken*, to trace; "to flow," he adds, "as drops in a long continuous *track* or course." It may be merely the dim. of *track*, q. d.; *trackle*, by the change of the vowel. Serenius and Dr. Jamieson resort to the Islandic. See *Trigle*, in *Jamieson*.

To run in a thin or slender course or stream, in drips or drippings; to distil.

The feete of Jesus being wel washed with teres *tricklyng* down from her yies lyke the droppes of rayne in a shower, she wiped drye agayne, not with any towell of linnen, but with the heares of her owne head.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

But when he beheld the teares, *trycklynge* downe by the face of Gysyppus, he than reconforted hym.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 12.

Not every *trickling* teare doth argue inwarde paine.
Vncertaine Auctore. Answere to the Louer dreadding, &c.

But the small birds, in their wide boughs embowring,
Chanted their sundrie tunes with sweet consent;
And under them a silver spring, forth powring
His *trickling* streames, a gentle murmure sent.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

"Unhappy son!" fair Thetis thus replies,
While tears celestial *trickle* from her eyes.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods neither said nor sung.
Id. The Dunciad, b. III.

Here, however, we found fresh water, which *trickled* down from the top of the rocks, and stood in pools among the hollows at the bottom.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 1.

TRI'DENT. } Fr. *Tridente*; It. *Tridente*;
TRIDE'NTED. } Sp. *Tridente*; Lat. *Tridens*, three-toothed, having three *teeth* or tines, (*tres dentes.*)

For he that doth of sea the powerful *trident* wield,
His Tritons made proclaim, a nymphal to be held
In honour of himself.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 20.

——— Great Neptune went before,
Wrought with his *trident*, and the stones, trunkes, roots of trees he tore
Out of the maupire: tost them all, into the Hellespont;
Even all the proud toile of the Greeks, with which they durst confront
The to be shunned deities.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xii.

——— Neptune
Held his *trid-ented* mayne upon the souch:
The winds were whist, the billows dane'd no more.
Quarles. History of Jonah, (1620,) § 6.

Hence; fly with speed; from me, your tyrant tell,
That to my bet this watry service fell.
Bid him his racks, your darksome dungeons keep,
Nor dare usurp the *trident* of the deep.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. i.

TRIE'NNIAL. Fr. *Triennal*; It. *Triennio*; Sp. *Triennio*; Lat. *Triennium*, (*tres anni*,) three years.—

Continuing for, returning, recurring at the end of *three years.*

Ae to trysten apon *triennele*, trwelliche me thynketh
Ys nat so syker for the saule, certys as ys Dowel.
Piers Ploughman, p. 164.

There are that hold the elders should be perpetuall: there are others for a *triennial*, others for a biennial eldership.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. iii. § 5.

Together with the bill for subsidies, another was sent up to the lords, for a *triennial* parliament: both which quickly pass'd that house, and were transmitted to the king.
Clarendon. Civil War, vol. i. p. 200.

It is remarkable that the temple was the place of his very first public appearance; and in his coming upon that occasion there was an extraordinary suddenness. It was indeed before the commencement of his *triennial* ministry.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 32.

TRIER. See Tre.

TRIETE'RICKS. } Lat. *Trieteris*; Gr. Τριετ-
TRIETE'RICAL. } ηρις, *three years.*

——— To whome in mixed sacrifice
The Theban wives at Delphos solemnize
Their *trieterickes*. *May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. v.

The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is the mysteries of Bacchus.—*Gregory. Notes on Scripture*, (ed. 1684.)

TRI-FA'LLOW, v. } *Fallowing* or turning
TWI'FALLOW, v. } the land into *fallows* a second—*third* time.

In May, at the forthest, *twifallow* thy land,
Much drought may else after cause plongh for to stand.
Tusser. May's Husbandry.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrell and man
And compass that fallow, as soon as ye can.—*Id. Ib.*

For my owne part I was never so good a husband to take any delight to heare one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of wheat must be fallowed and *twifallowed.*
Sir J. Harrington. Apologie of Poetry.

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat.—*Mortimer.*

TRI-FI'STULARY. Having *three fistulæ* or pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or cranny we have beheld.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours.*

TRIFFLE, *v.* } Skinner,—either from the
TRI'FLE, *n.* } Dut. *Treyfelen*, nugari, pellicere, blandire; or the Fr.
TRI'FLER. }
TRI'FLING, *n.* } *Truffe*, a joke. Probably from
TRI'FLINGLY. } the A. S. verb, *Trifel-an*, to
TRI'FLINGNESS. } pound, to break, to commi-nute; consequentially, to reduce to *minute* parts—of little weight or value. A *trifle.*—

Any thing small or minute, of little weight or value; inconsiderable, unimportant, unworthy. To *trifle*,—

To be or cause to be of little worth; to diminish the weight or value; to employ in, to be busy in—*trifles*; in light, frivolous, foolish things; to treat or behave towards, as to a thing of no value; to play with, to make sport of; to act idly, frivolously.

See Trivial, and Travail.

——— Hold thy tongue Mercy
Hit is *trufle* that thou tellest.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 347.

Than the comons of the cite beganne to sayre, how dothe oure bysshop *trufle* and mocke vs, sythe he kepeth abonte hym the greatest brybour and robbor in all Fraunce, and wolde that we shulde gyue hym oure money.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 200.

Sirs, methynke the frenchmen do but *trufell* with me, and with the countre of Flaûders.—*Id. Ib.* c. 409.

Therefore whereas the Phariseis teache and observe superstitiously these folyshe *trifles*; yet they doce not abhorre those thinges, whereby the mynde is defiled in dede.
Udal. Mathew, c. 15.

It is a great matter that ye whiche are my disciples doce enterpryse. Ye must therefore apply all your whole study to these thynges, & lytle regarde suche *trufling* thynges, whiche other men doe bestowe & spende theyr whole lyfe to get or to encrease, or els to auoyde.—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

I am ashamed to call them madde men, *trifiers* and wranglers, they bee such as know not what they say, nor of what thyng they speake.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 360.

Which when he had oner read and considered, he returned his answer by a letter dated at Croch the thirtith of October 1579, wing therein nothing but *triffings* and delaies.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1579.

But sill as a poore pedlar he did wend,
Bearing a trosse of *triffes* at his backe,
As bells, and babes, and glasses, in his packe.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

Say. Pray wear these *triffes.*
Clar. Neither you, nor *triffes*,
You are a *trifle*, wear your self, sir, out,
And here no more *trifle* the time away.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 4.

Old Man. Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I have seene
Hourea dreadfull, and things strange; but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act ii. sc. 4.

The *triflingness* and petulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles.
Bp. Parker. Rehears. Transp. p. 39.

There could be no room for those indifferent and visibly *trifling* actions, to which our wills are so often determin'd, and wherein we voluntarily waste so much of our lives.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

'Tis not, indeed, my talent to engage
In lofty *trifles*, or to swell my page
With wind and noise.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 5.

What has this *trifler* to produce, that can bear so much as the face of an argument?
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 40.

All our semblances of repentance, all our corporeal abstinences, if a kind and merciful disposition are wanting, what are they truly but presumptuous dallyings, or impertinent *triflings* with God?—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 31.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy.—*Locke.*

Such men lose their intellectual powers for want of exerting them; and, having *trifled* away youth, are reduced to the necessity of *trifling* away age.
Bolingbroke. Of Retirement & Study.

If *trifles* engage, and if *triffes* make us happy, the true reflection suggested by the experiment is upon the tendency of nature to gratification and enjoyment: which is, in other words, the goodness of its Author towards his sensitive creation.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 26.

I hate the dust that fierce disputers raise,
And lose the mind in a wild maze of thought:
What empty *triflings*, and what empty ways,
To fence and guard by rule and rote.
Watts. True Learning.

TRI-FLUCTUA'TION. A concurrence of three waves, (*tres fluctus.*)

The Greeks to expresse the greatest wave, do use the number of three, that is, the word τρικυμια, which is a concurrence of three waves in one, whence arose the proverb τρικυμια κακων, or a *triflucuation* of evils, which Erasmus doth render malorum fluctus decumanus.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 17.

TRI-FO'LIATE. Having three leaves, (*tria folia.*)

Trifoliate cytisus restrain'd its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to browze.
Harte. Eulogius.

TRI-FORM. Lat. *Triformis*, three formed, or having three *forms*; *boviform*, formed like an ox; *hominiform*, formed like a man.

——— There the neighbouring moon
(So call that opposite fair star) her aide
Timely interposes, and her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing, through mid heav'n;
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills and empties to enlighten th' earth,
And in her pale dominion checks the night.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

And the old philosophick atheists, were so frank and lavish hereto, that they stuck not to affirm, amongst those monstrous shapes of animals that were once produced, Centaurs, and Scyllas, and chimeras; mixtly *boviform* and *hominiform*, *biform* and *triform* animals.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 673.

TRI'GAMY. A third marriage. See Bigamy.

They marry oft-times at nine or twelve years of age; the laity twice, ecclesiasticks but once; *trigamy* to all is hateful.
Sir P. Herbert. Travels, p. 158.

TRI'GGER, or } Skinner suggests the Dut.
TRI'CKER. } *Dreyghe*, harpago, uncus, as he explains it. But the Dut. is a *Dragge*, and *trecken*, is to *drag*; and a *trigger*, whether to hold a wheel, or loose the cock of the gun, is a *drag*—

That which *drags*, or that which we *drag* or pull.

——— And as a goose
In death contracts his talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw,
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun, with which the murder is committed, and is all the action that perhaps is visible, has no natural connection with those other ideas that make up the complex one, nam'd murder.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 9.

Pulling a *trigger* or drawing characters upon paper are neither good nor bad, right nor wrong, considered in themselves; but as the *trigger* so pulled shall occasion the slaughter of a man, or of some vermin, or only a bounce in the air; as the characters so drawn shall tend to the necessary security of our property, or to bring a hardship upon our neighbour, or shall carry no meaning at all, we pronounce the action prudent or idle, moral or wicked.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 2.

TRI'GLYPH. Fr. *Triglyphe*; It. *Triglifo*; Sp. *Triglifo*,—

Having *tres glyphas*; Gr. Γλυφη, a grave or groove; Γλυφ-ειν, to grave. See the quotation from Evelyn.

The Dorique order is the gravest that hath been received into civil use, preserving, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little trimmer than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garnishment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *tryglyphs* and metopes always in the frize.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 24.

The *triglyphs*, which I affirm'd to be charged on the Dorie freeze, is a most inseperable ornament of it. The word τριγλυφον, in Greek imports a three sculptur'd piece,—quasi tres habens glyphas. By their triangular furrows, or gutters rather, they seem to me as if they were meant to convey the gutter or drops which hang a little under them.
Evelyn. On Architecture.

TRI'GON. } Fr. *Trigonométrie*; It.
TRI'GONAL. } *Trigonometria*; Gr. Τρι-
TRIGONO'METRY. } γωνος, a triangle, (τρις,
TRIGONOME'TRICAL. } γωνια,) and μετρειν, to measure.

Trigon,—a figure having three angles.

Trigonometry,—the measurement of triangles; of their sides and angles.

As when the cranes direct their flight on high,
To cut their way, they in a *trigon* file;
Which pointed figure may with ease divide
Opposing blasts, through which they swiftly glide.
Beaumont. Bosworth Field.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular frame of a stratum of tree-stone.—*Woodward.*

Such a comparison of the sides and angles of a triangle, by which, from certain sides and angles known in the said triangle, the reason of the other angles may be found to a right one, or the proportion of the other sides to the one assigned and known, this is called *trigonometry.*
Barrow. Mathematical Lectures, Lect. 15.

Trigonometrical surveys for the purpose of measuring a degree of a meridian in different latitudes, and thence inferring the figure of the earth, have been undertaken by different philosophers, under the patronage of different governments.—*Hutton. Course of Mathematics*, vol. iii. c. 5.

The *trigonometrical* survey in England was first commenced, in conjunction with similar operations in France, in order to determine the difference of longitude between the meridians of the Greenwich and Paris observatories.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. c. 5.

TRI-LA'TERAL. Having or consisting of three sides (*tria latera*).

TRI-LI'TERAL. Having or consisting of three letters (*tres literas*). See BILITERAL.

The Arabick roots are universally *triliteral*.
Sir W. Jones. Fourth Anniversary Discourse.

TRILL, *v.* } Dut. *Trillen*; Ger. *Trillen*;
TRILL, *n.* } A. S. *Thirl-ian*. See THRILL.

To turn, to turn (round and round), and, consequentially, to bore, to penetrate; to shake or cause to shake, (as by the act of boring or penetrating;) to quiver or quaver.

"Sire, ther n'is no man to sain,
But whan you list to riden any where,
Ye moten *trill* a pin, stant in his ere."
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,628.

Ne will I yet affray the doubtfull hartes
Of such as seeke for welth in warre to fal,
By thundring out the sundrie sodaine smartes
Which daily chaunce as fortune *trilles* the ball.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

While Philomel is oura; while in our shades,
Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober suited songstress *trills* her lay.
Thomson. Summer.

The truth is, I have often pitied, in a winter night, a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather.—*Tatler*, No. 222.

Within my limits lone and still
The blackbird pipes in artless *trill*.
Warton. Inscription in a Hermitage.

TRILL, *v.* Corrupted from *Trichle*, (qv.)
To run in a thin or slender course or stream, in drips or drippings; to distil.

And whan this abbet had this wonder seia,
His salte teres *trilled* adonn as reyne.
Chaucer. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,603.

Nor shed my *trilling* teares
Upon thy moisted face?
Nor say to thee, Tymet adue,
when thou departest the place?
Turberviile. Tyndaros Answere to Tymetes.

And yet, through languour of her late sweet toyle,
Few drops, more cleare then nectar, forth distild,
That like pure orient perles adowne it *trild*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

I feel my sinews slacken'd with the frighit,
And a cold sweat *trills* down e'er my limbs,
As if I were dissolving into water.
Dryden. Tempest, Act ii.

TRIM, *v.* } A. S. *Tryman*, *trimman*, pa-
TRIM, *adj.* } rare, ordinare, disponere; and,
TRIM, *ad.* } hence, formare, stabilire; to
TRIM, *n.* } set in order, to dress.
TRI'MLY. } To set or put in order; to
TRI'MMER. } fit, to adapt, to bring or reduce,
TRI'MMING, *n.* } to diminish, to cut—into fit form or shape.

To dress; to array, to rig; to set out, in order, neatness or niceness.

To decorate. To *trim*, (met.) is—

To suit or adapt, or accommodate, (sc.) to circumstances, to expedients; to prepare for the safest side.

[Sir Andrewe Dudley] being but single mâned, had a greate conflicte with three Scottishe shippes, beeyng double manned and *trimmed* with ordinaunce, in the narrowe seas, and obtained the victorie.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1516.

He raysed an engyn in ye castell, the which was nat very great, but he *trymmed* it to a poynt.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 59.

There hang downe certaine square flappes compacted of a kinde of strawe which is made rough and rugged with extreme heat, and is so *trimmed*, that it glittereth in the eanne beames, like vnto a glasse, or an helmet well burnished.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 116.

It taketh no rote in a briery place, ne in marlee, nether in the sande that deeteth awaye, but it requireth a pure, a *trymme* and a substanuciall grounde.—*Udal. James*, c. 1.

As though a manne would caste myre in another mannes face, that hym selfe myght seme the fayrer: and arraye an other mannes garment with fylthynes, that he him selfe myght seme the more *trym*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 4.

Seme man either by lustines of nature, or brought by ill teaching to a wrong judgement, is over full of wordes, sentences, and matter: and yet all his wordes be proper, apt, and well chosen; all his sentences be rownd, and *trimlie* framed.—*Ascham. The Scholemaster*, b. ii.

Therefore then lette passe al that *trimming* and araying of her body, which whe her husband lined, might seeme to be done for pleasure.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 4.

Ar. Get a banquet ready,
And *trim* yourselves up handsomly.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act ii. sc. 3.

Who had vnder their gouernement fortie great carrauels, and thirteene *trim* barkes throughlie furoished and appointed with good mariners and men of warre.
Holinshed. Chronicle. Edw. II. an. 1372.

And when they ceast, it gan again to play,
The whiles the maskers marched forth in *trim* aray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

——— And there's
Another of'em, a *trim* cheating souldier,
I'le maul that rascal, h's out-brav'd me twice.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act ii.

Wayting to passe he saw whereas did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A lilie gondeley, bedecked *trim*
With boughes and arbours woven cuninigly,
That like a little forrest seemed outwardly.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Pen. My honour got therow fire, therow stubborn breaches
Therow battels that have been as hard to win as heaven,
Therow death himself, in all his horrid *trims*,
Is gone for ever.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iv. sc. 3.

But Calidore of courteous inclination,
Tooke Coridon and set him in his place,
That he should lead the daunce, as was his fashion;
For Coridon could daunce, and *trimly* trace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

Now the English-men's powder failed them, their pikes were broken, all their stoutest men either slain or hurt, their masts and *trimmers* overthrown, their cables cut, &c.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1591.

Religion is like the fashion; one man wears his doublet slashed, another laced, another plain; but every man has a doublet; so every man has his religion: we differ about the *trimming*.—*Selden. Table Talk. Religion.*

The seat the soft wool of the bee,
The cover (gallantly to see)
The wing of a py'd butterflee,
I trow, 'twas simple *trimming*.
Dryden. Nymphidia. The Court of Fairy.

And set forth hyacinths with iron-blue,
To shade marsh marigolds of shining hue.
Some bound in order, others loosely strow'd,
To dress thy bower, and *trim* thy new abode.
Dryden. Virgil, Past 4.

That done, bears up to th' prize, and views each limb;
To know her by her rigging and her *trimm*.
Id. Conquest of Granada, pt. ii. Prol.

So when some beauteous dame, a reigning toast,
The flower of Ferth, and proud Edina's boast,
Stands at her toilet in her tartan plaid,
In all her richest head-gear *trimly* clad,
Somerville. To Allan Ramsay.

A *trimmer* cry'd, (that heard me tell this story)
Fie, Mistress Cooke! faith you're too rank a Tory!
Wish not Whiggs hang'd, but pity him hard cases.
Dryden. Epilogue to the Duke of Guise.

His double *trimming* character prevailed on him to talk with the duke of Ormond: but it carried him no farther.
Bolingbroke. Letter to Sir W. Windham.

He, who went about to allay this extravagant ferment, was called a *trimmer*; and he who was in truth a common friend, was sure of being treated as a common enemy.
Id. Upon Parties, Let. 6.

The academician would pass, if he could, for a neuter, who is for no side, nor against any; or else for a *trimmer*, who changes sides often, and finds the probable sometimes on one, sometimes on the other.
Id. Fragments of Essays, § 31.

Those, says Quintilian, who are taken with the outward show of things, think that there is more beauty in persons, who are *trimmed*, curled, and painted, than uncorrupt nature can give; as if beauty were merely the effect of the corruption of manners.—*Reynolds*, vol. i. Disc. 3. Note.

To this out-rigger the shrouds are fastened, and it is essentially necessary in *trimming* the boat when it blows fresh.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 18.

TRIMETER. Fr. Τριμετρος, versus *tria metra* seu *tres mensuras* habens; a verse having *three measures* or six (Iambic) feet.

This foot yet, in the famous *trimeters*
Of Decius and Ennius, rare appeares.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

TRINE, *adj.* } Fr. *Trine*; It. *Trinõ*; Sp.
TRINE, *n.* } *Trino*; Lat. *Trinus*, (from *tres*,)
TRINE, *v.* } *three*. See the quotation from
TRI'NAL. } Milton, in v. *Tri-personal*.
TRI'NITY. } *Threefold*, *tripled*, com-
TRINITA'RIAN. } pounded or composed of *three*.

In astrology,—a *third* portion of the zodiac. *To trine*,—to be or place in one of the *trine* angles.

I have a sone, and by the *Trinitee*
Were me lever than twenty pound worth lond,
Though it right now were fallen in my hond,
He were a man of swiche discretion
As that ye bin.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Prologue, v. 10,994.

Theologie is that science,
Whiche vnto man yeuth euidence
Of thyng, whiche is not bodily,
Whereof men have redily
The high Almighty *Trinitee*,
Whiche is O God in vnitee,
Wiltouteis end, and beginnynge,
And creature of all thinge.
Gower. Conf. A. b. vii.

During the which there was an heavenly noise
Heard sound through all the palace pleasantly,
Like as it had bene many an angels voice
Singing before th' Eternall Majesty,
In their *trinall* triplicities on hye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

This therefore is the very last ground his argument is to be resolved into. But how weak it is I have already intimated, it being not *trinal* dimension, but impenetrability, that constitutes a body.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 10.

——— To the blare moone
Her office they prescrib'd, to th' other five
Their planetarie motions and aspects
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and *trine* opposite,
Of noxious efficacie, and when to joyne
In synod unbenigne.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

That glorious form, that light unsufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherein he wont at heav'n's high council-table
To sit the midst of *Trinal* Unity,
He laid aside.—*Id. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.*

S. Denis says, that the *trine* Immersion signifies the Divine essence and beautitude of God in a *trinity* of persons. S. Athanasius says, it signifies the death, burial and resurrection of our blessed Saviour, together with his being three days in the grave.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 4.

As to those who take *trinity* and tritheism for synonymous terms, they may go on to value themselves upon it.
Waterland. Works, vol. i. p. 238.

Excuse the *trinitarians* for being reserved, after your example, in so tender a point; and for endeavouring to speak properly, as well as to think justly, in things pertaining unto God.—*Id. Ib.* p. 232.

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And fixt stars rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid work succeed.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun.
By Fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
Id. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

These cherubim were figures emblematical of the *Trine* persons in the Godhead—of the mystery of redemption by the Son's atonement—and of the subjection of all the powers of nature, and of all created things, animate and inanimate, to the incarnate God.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 30.

If the *trinitarian* be still farther urged to shew in what way this divine equality exists—how far it is an equality,—or, if not, what degrees exist of superiority or inferiority, he answers with St Paul, that God was manifest in the flesh; but that without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness.—*Gilpin. Ser.* vol. ii. Hint 50.

TRINKET, *n.* } The Fr. *Trinquet*, It. *Trin-*
TRI'NKETTING. } *chetto*, from which Skinner derives our word, Cotgrave says—is properly "the top or top gallant, on any mast; the highest *sail* of the ship." This nautical usage was familar to our old writers. (See the quotation from Hackluyt.) The Low Lat. has *Trinquetum*, or *triquetum*; Fr. *Tricirac*; in Eng. *Tick-tack*. The It. *Trinci* (Florio,) are cuts, jags, or snips in garments; various ornaments in garments: and in Mod. It. *Trincio* is a piece of stuff *cut* (*trinciato*) for ornament.

Trinket may have originally been applied to these small *cuttings* for ornaments—of any material—linen or metallic. And thence to—

Any small pieces of ornament or decoration, of more ornament than use; toys, trifles; small play things; a strip of ornamented stuff—for a sail.

Beside this the same teachers with Christes doctrine mingled Jewishnes and superstitions philosophie, observing and keeping certain poynies of the lawe, superstitiously also honouring the sunne, the moone, and starres, with such other small *trinkettes* of this world, bearing the Colossus in hand that thei were also bound to do the same.
Udal. Colossians, Argument.

But when the poorer sort of common souldiers have every man his leather bag or satchell well sewen together, wherein he packs up all his *trinkets*, and strongly trussing it up hangs it at his horses taile, and so passeth over.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 62.

And the farther we went, the more the winds increased, so that they put us to great distresse, saying always with the sheates of our maine saile and *trinket* warily in our hands, and with great diligence we loosed the ties of all the sailes, to save them the better, that the wind might not charge them too vehemently.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 422.

And suddenly with a great gust the *trinket* and the mizen were rent asunder.—*Id. Ib.* p. 411.

But I wold wit of the youth of the one, and beautie of the other in vaying all your lynes in vanitie, what goodly *trinkets* ye hope to weare in the streatnes of the sepulchre.
The Golden Boke, Let. 5.

He's an old man,
A good old man, they say rec: I dare swear
Full many a year ago he left these gambols:
Here, take your *trinkets*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 1.

Lar. Here are my *trinkets*, and this lusty marriage
I mean to visit, I have shifts of all sorts.
Id. The Night-Walker, Act i.

In the court of Herod by their tricks and *trinketting* between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole court together by the ears.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

They robbed him, taking from him his sword, the hilt of which was silver, his money, his watch, gold-headed cane, snuff-box, sleeve buttons and hat with several other *trinkets*.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 9.

Soon you will hear the saucy steward say,
"Pack up with all your *trinkets*, and away."
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

TRI-O'BOLARY. Homo *trioboli*, a man worth three *obole*: good for nothing.

Any *triobolary* pasquiller, every tressis agaso, any sterquilinous rascal, is licens'd to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 48.

TRIP, *n.* See TROOP.

TRIP, *v.* Fr. *Treper, triper*; Sp. *Trepar*; Dut. *Trippen, tripelen, trepelen*; saltare, *tripudiare*, (*tri pede*, sc. cædere, or, terram *pavere*, i. e. cædere, see *Vossius*,) to strike (the feet) upon the ground.
TRIP, *n.*
TRI'PPER.
TRI'PPING, *n.*
TRI'PPINGLY.

To foot it—nimbly, lightly; to caper; to move, raise, lift the foot from the ground; to throw or cast from the ground; to lose footing, to make a false step; to strike the foot against, to stumble. Also—

To take a step, to go a short space; to make a short, quick or sudden movement, excursion, journey.

This hors anon gan for to *trip* and dance,
Wnan that the knight laid hond up on his rein.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,626.

They laugh and dance, *trippe* and sing,
And lay nought up for hir living,
But in the taverne all dispendeth.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

"Yeve us a hushel whete, or malt, or reye,
A codeles kiehel, or a *tripe* of chese,
Or elles what you list, we may not chese."
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7327.

And therfore there was neuer man *trypped* himselfe more hasaowmly to take a fall, then this auctour doth in this place, not one.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. Of Transubstantiation, fol. 110.

The multitude sought for health, and were desirous to hearc his doctrine: but the other desired more to take hym in a *trip*, then to be healed: to prove hym, rather thé to learne.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 10.

Alcides then about his short ribbs cast
His conquering armes, and grip'd his yielding wast,
Then *trepping* vp his legge he fairely layes
His foe stretch'd out vpon the sand.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

By. Take heed of lying;
For by this light, if we do credit you,
And find you *tripping*, his infliction
That kill'd the prince of Orange, will be sport
To what we purpose.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 2.

With new inquiries then I cut him short,
When of the same he gladly would report,
That with the earnest haste my tongue oft *trips*,
Catching the words half spoke out of his lips.
Drayton. Henry to Rosamond.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward, fair, the mar, the turn, the *trip*.
Id. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

Clear Can comes *tripping* in, and doth with Chelmer close.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 19.

And yet Apollo is much more ridiculous, if it be so, that he sits, giving answers and oracles as touching golden chamber-pots, gards and fringes of gold, yea and the *tripping* and stumbling of the foot.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 878.

Eourie efie and fairie sprighet,
Hop as light as bird from brier,
And this ditty after me, sing and dance it *trippingliie*.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act v. sc. 2.

Ham. Speake the speech I pray you, as I pronounc'd it to you, *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many as your players do, I had as live the town-crier had spoke my lines.—*Id. Hamlet*, Act iii. sc. 2.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his colour and humour be alter'd, till his tongue *trips*, and his eyes look red, and his feet fail him; and yet not know that it is to be call'd drunkenness.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10.

While, on my better hand, Ascanius hung,
And, with unequal paces, *tript* along.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

For I pass'd the Isthmus twice, and was 23 days in the last *trip* that I made over it.
Dampier. Discourse of Winds, c. 8.

Begone, ye sylvan *trippers* of the green;
Fly after night, and overtake the moon.
Dryden. King Arthur, Act iv. sc. 1.

We then carried out the hedge-anchor, in order to warp into the harbour; but when this was done, we could not *trip* the lower-anchor with all the purchase we could make.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 20.

Others were stealing the hats from off the sailors heads, pulling them backward by their cloaths, or *tripping* up their heels.—*Id. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 5.

Dublas is such a scrupulous good man—
Yes—you may catch him *tripping*, if you can.
Cowper. Conversation.

The little boat was obliged to make three *trips* before we could all get over to the rest of the party.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 1.

TRI-PARTITE. Consisting of three parts or parties, (*tres partes.*)

But that this manoure of lyghtyng is vtterly set asyde, we maye thinkde (as wytnesseth the historye called the *tripartite* historye) one Telemachus, a manne of theyr order and profession.—*Udal. Marke*, Pref.

The citographer is hee that hath the writte of couenant with the concord brought vnto him, & hee maketh indentures *tripartite*, whereof two are delivered to the partie for whose vse the fine is acknowledged. And the third part is reserued with him.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 15.

The division then of conscience in respect of its object is *tripartite*.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 1.

By precedents a bond can write,
Or an indenture *tripartite*.
Somerville. The Sweet-Scented Miser.

TRIPE. Fr. *Tripe*; It. *Trippa*; Sp. *Tripas*; Dut. *Tryp*, intestinum; from the Gr. Τρεπ-ειν, *volvere*, from the *convolutions* of the bowels, (see *Skinner.*) It is more probably the same word as *Trape*, a trail,—any thing drawn or that draws out.

The Turk when he hath his *tripe* full of pelaw, or of motion and rice, will go to nature's cellar; either to the next well or river to drink water, which is his natural common drink.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 54.

To what would he on quall and pheasant swell,
That ev'n on *tripe* and carrion could rebel?
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel, pt. ii.

TRI-PE'RSONAL. Consisting of, constituted by three persons, (*tres-personæ.*)

One *tri-personal* Godhead I look upon this poor and almost spent and expiring church.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

The Arian and Socinian are charg'd to dispute against the Trinity; they affirm to believe the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to scripture and the apostolic creed: as for terms of trinity, triniunity, co-essentiality, *tripersonality* and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions not to be found in scripture.—*Id. Of True Religion.*

TRI-PLA'SIAN. Gr. Τριπλαξ, τριπλασιος, triplex, three-fold.

Though both these names Oromasdes and Mithras, were frequently used by the Magi, for the *two Gods*, or whole Deity in general, yet this being *triplasian* or three-fold, according to their theology, as containing three hypostases in it; the first of those three seems to have been that, which was most properly called Oromasdes, and the second Mithras.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 289.

TRIPLE, *adj.*
TRIPLE, *v.*
TRI'PLET.
TRI'PLICATE.
TRIPLICA'TION.
TRIPLI'CITY.

Fr. *Triple*; It. *Triplo*; Sp. *Triple*; Lat. Triplex, (*tres*, three, and *plicare*, Πλεκ-ειν, to fold.) Three-fold. See TREBLE, and the quotation there from Fairefax.

Triplet,—three lines terminating in the same sound; sentences consisting of three members.

He drough Cerberus the hound of hel, by the *triple* chaines.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

Their losse I can assure you did *triple* ours, as well in quality as in quantity.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 140.

At my coming unto Scarperiii near unto Bonony, I did meet with Thadeus his courier; which brought certain expeditions *triplicat*; the one unto the protlonotary Gambora, the other unto Gremary de Cassalis, and the third unto me.—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i. b. ii. No. 4.

He gave her gold and purple pall to weare,
And *triple* crowne set on her head full hye,
And her endowed with royall maiestye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Such monster-tamers who would take in hand,
As have ty'd up the *triple-headed* hound,
Or of those giants which 'gainst Heaven durst stand,
Whose strength the gods it could not confound to confound.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 4.

Those hierarchies that Jove's great will supply,
Whose orders formed in *triplicity*,
Holding their places by the *treble* trine,
Make up that holy theologic nine.
Id. The Man in the Moon.

And how the signs in their *triplicities*
By sympathising in their *trine* consents,
With whose inferior forming elements,
From which our bodies the complexions take,
Natures and numiier. *Id. Ib.*

No sooner landed, in his den they found
The *triple* porter of the Stygian sound,
Grim Cerberus; who soon began to rear
His crested snakes, and arm'd his bristlig hair.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That even Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity.
Id. Epistle to Mr. Mortenz.

I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, and for the same reason, because they bound the sense: and therefore I generally join these two licenses together, and make the last verse of the *triplet* a Pindaric.—*Id. Ib. Ded.*

Neither can the duplication of corporeal organs be ever able to advance that simple and stupid life of nature into redoubled consciousness or self-perception; nor any *triplication*, or indeed multiplication of them, improve the same into real understanding.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 173.

As what receiveth motion in the seventh to be perfected in the *triplicities*; that is, the time of conformation unto motion is double, and that from motion unto the birth, treble.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

Their [Highland cattle] ordinary price, at present, is about three times greater than at the beginning of the century, and the rents of many highland estates have been *tripled* and quadrupled in the same thing.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

They then retreated to the back part of the circle, as the women had done, and again advanced, on each side, in a *triple* row, till they formed a semicircle.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 5.

TRI'POD. Fr. *Tripied*; It. *Tripode*; Sp. *Tripies*; Lat. *Tripos*; Gr. Τριπους, having three feet, (τρεις, ποδας.)
A three-footed stool.

He sweeten his affects againe, with presents infinite,
Which (to approve my frame intent) I'le openly recite,
Seven sacred *tripods* free from fire, ten talents of fine gold,
Twenty bright caldrons, twelve yong horse, well shapt, and well controld.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. ix.

This passion past, he gave command to his neare souldiers,
To put a *tripod* to the fire, to cleanse the festred gore
From off the person. They obeyd, and presently did powre
Fresh water in it; kindl'd wood, and with an instant flame,
The belly of the *tripod* girt till fires hot qualitie came
Vp to the water. *Id. Ib.* b. xviii.

I will not be affraid to affirm that this reason properly is the *tripode* or three-footed table, as one would say, and oracle of truth.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 1102.

Scarce had I said; he shook the holy ground,
The laurels and the lofty hills around:
And from the *tripos* rush'd a bellowing sound.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

And first the gifts in pubilic view they place,
Green laurel wreaths, and palm (the victor's grace)
Within the circle arms and *tripods* lie.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

TRIPU'DIARY. } It. *Trepudiàre*; Lat. *Tri-*
TRIPUDIA'TION. } *pudiare*, to strike on the ground. See To TRIP.

On this foundation (non causa pro causa) were built the conclusions of soothsayers in their augurial and *tripudiary* divinations; collecting presages from voice or food of birds, and conjoining events into causes of no connexion.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.

The soule of man, whether admonisht by sense, or left to her own liberty: whether in functions of the intellect, or of the affections and of the will, dances to the musicall aires of the cogitations, which is that *tripudiation* of the nymphs.
Bacon. On Learning, by G. Watts, b. ii. c. 13.

When Gracous was slain, the same day the chickens refused to come out of the coop: and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like successes, when he contemned the *tripudiary* augurations.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 11.

TRIRE'ME. Lat. *Trerenis, tres remorum* ordines. See the quotations.

Thucydides writeth, that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first *trireme* with three towers of oze to a side.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

Some indeed fancy a different original of these names, as that in the *trireme*, for example, either that there were three banks one after the other on a level, or three towers sat upon one bank; or else three men tugged all together at one oar: but this is contrary, not only to the authority of the classicks, but to the figures of the *triremes* still appearing in ancient monuments.
Kennet. Antiquities of Rome, pt. ii. b. iv.

TRISA'GION. Gr. τρεις, *three*, and αγιος, *holy*. See the quotation.

Hereto agrees the seraphical hym, called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c. that used to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world.
Bp. Bull. Works, vol. iii. p. 968.

TRIST. } Fr. *Triste*; It. *Tristo*; Sp.
TRI'STFUL. } *Triste*; Lat. *Tristis*. See
TRISTI'TIATE, *v.* } CONSTATE.

Sad, pensive, grieved, doleful.

A bitter sorrow by the heart him bit,
Amaz'd, asham'd, distrac'd, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he wouldi all day in darkness sit.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xiii. s. 29.

——— Heauens face doth glow;
Yea this solidity and compound masse,
With *tristfull* visage as against the doome,
Is thought-sicke at the act.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 4.

Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.
Feltham, pt. i. Res. 41.

TRISU'LC. } Fr. *Trisulque*; habens vel
TRISU'LCATE. } facions, *tres sulcos*, having or making three furrows.

A three forked, three pronged—tool or weapon.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trivalk*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

And scarcely hatch'd, these sons of him,
That hurls the bolt *trisulcate*,
With helmet-shell on tender head,
Did tustle with red-eyd pole-cat.
Percy. Relig. St. George for England.

TRITE. } It. *Trito*; Lat. *Tritus*, (past
TRI'TICAL. } part. of *terere*, to bruise, to
TRI'TICALNESS. } rub.) See ATTRITION.
TRI'TENESS. } Rubbed, worn with rubbing; thread-bare; common.

Swift has—A *Tritical* Essay on the Faculties of the Human Mind.

For the great men among the Greeks are taken much notice of, but for very ordinary and *trite* things in this science [astronomy].—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

The goodness of God is a frequented theme; to many perhaps it may seem vulgar and *trite*; so that discourse thereon, like a story often told, may be nauseous to their ears.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

Certain it is (though some lukewarm heads imagine they may be safe in temporizing between the extremes) that where there is not a *triticalness* or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk into the genuine and perfect bathos, by the most elaborate low expression.
Pope. Martinus Scriblerus.

The deist indeed pretends that, in the things borrowed from Egypt, the first principles of law and morality, and the very *tritest* customs of civil life, are to be included.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. s. 56.

Thus 'tis my fault perhaps if I complain
Of *trite* invention and a flimsy vein,
Tame characters, uninteresting, jejune,
And passions drily copied from Le Brun.
Armstrong. Taste.

The scarcity of sermons, which, while they preach the gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity, has long been a subject of regret and of complaint.—*Wrangham, Ser. Pref.*

TRI-THE'ISM. } Gr. Τριθεια, τριων, θεων,
TRI'THEIST. } the doctrine, opinion, belief
TRITHEI'STIC. } of three Gods.
TRITHEI'STICAL. }

There is nothing more in it than this, that Father and Son are not two Gods, because they are not both unoriginated: which is the common answer made by the Catholics to the charge of *tritheism*; not only before, but after the Nicene Council; as might be made appear by a cloud of witnesses, were it needful.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 11.

I do not pretend that you are *tritheists*, in every sense: but in the same sense that the Pagans are called polytheists, and in the Scripture-sense of the word *God*, as explained and contended for by yourselves.—*Id. Ib.* p. 238.

The main strength of the Doctor's cause lies, first, in his giving either a Sabellian or *Tritheistic* turn (admitting no medium) to the Catholic doctrine; and then charging it with confusion of persons, polytheism, nonsense, or contradiction.—*Id. Ib.* p. 215.

The *tritheistical* doctrine appears then to be as ancient as the diitheistical, that is, more ancient than our most ancient traditions.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 4. *Authority in Matters of Religion.*

TRI'THING. Tertia pars provinciæ, snys Skinner. See *Spelman* in *Thingus, thungrevius*, and *trithinga*. Also the quotations.

When a county is divided into *three* of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*, which were ancienty governed by a *trithing-reeve*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd.

These *trithings* still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*; the north, the east, and the west-riding.—*Id. Ib.*

TRI'TURATED. } Fr. *Triturer*; It. *Tri-*
TRITURA'TION. } *tura*; Lat. *Triturare*, from
TRI'TURABLE. } *tritum*, past part. of *terere*, to bruise. See TRITE.

To pound, to crush, to rub; to grind into powder.

Briefly, it consisteth of parts so far from an icie dissolution, that powerful menstruums are made for its emolition; whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals, and so resemble gemms, as Boetius hath declared in the distillation of urine, spirits of wine and turpentine, and is not only *triturable*, and reducerable into powder, by *contrition*, but will subsist in a violent fire, and endure a vitrification.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 1.

Where the shore is low, the soil is commonly sandy, or rather composed of *triturated* coral.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 8.

In poultry, the *trituration* of the gizzard, and the gastric juice, conspire in the work of digestion.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 10.

TRI'VANT. } i. e. *Trivant, trewant, truant,*
TRI'VANTLY. } (qv.)

If ought be omitted or added, which he likes or dislikes, thou art an idiot, an asse, a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow; or else 'tis a thing of meere industrie, a collection without wit or invention, a very toy.
Barton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 10. *To the Reader.*

Him that by reason of a voluble tongue, a strong voice, a pleasing tone, and some *trivantly* Polyanthean helpes, steales and gleanes a few notes from other men's harvests, and so makes a fairer show than hee that is truely learned indeed.—*Id. Ib.* p. 138.

TRI'VIAL, *adj.* } Fr. *Triviale*; It. *Triviale*;
TRI'VIAL, *n.* } Sp. *Triviale*; Lat. *Trivialis*,
TRI'VIALLY. } from *trivium*, (*tres viæ*,) a
TRI'VIALNESS. } place where three ways meet; a public place. Hence,—

A place of common meeting.

Trivial,—common, as night on the public ways, the high road: common, ordinary, of little price or value or estimation; worthless; trifling.

Trivial and *trifle*—bear a remarkable similarity in sound, and application.

But Weever now again to warm them doth begin
To leave these *trivial* toys, which linly he did hate,
That neither them beseem'd, nor stood with his estate.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

Themison, a famous physician, set forth a whole booke of the hearbe walbread or plantain, wherein he highly praiseth it; and challengeth to himselfe the honour of first finding it out, notwithstanding it be a *trivial* and common hearbe, trodden under every man's foot.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv.

How *trivially* common it is, that Luther was the sonne of an Ipswhus, the disciple of the divell, and that he who had been his master, proved his executioner?
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. § 10.

As for the pretended *trivialness* of the fifth and sixth day's work; I think it is apparent from what we have noted on the fifth day, that Moses has ranging of fish and fowl together is a consideration not vulgar and *trivial*, but philosophical.—*More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala*, App.

Profiting in *trivials* to a miracle, especially in poetry (in which he [Heylin] gave several ingenious specimen on occasion offer'd) was in the year 1632 plac'd by his father in Hart Hall, under the tuition successively of two tutors.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

But I have already wearied myself, and doubt not but I have tir'd your lordship's patience, with this long, rambling, and I fear *trivial* discourse.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

Great ingenuity, though injudiciously and *trivially* employed, will ever excite the curiosity of readers who love to observe the operation of the human faculties under the influence of the various modes of judging and writing, which, at different periods, have prevailed in the world of letters.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 60.

TRIUMPH, *n.* } Fr. *Triomphe*; It. *Trion-*
TRI'UMPH, *v.* } *fàre*; Sp. *Triunfo*; Lat.
TRIU'MPHAL, *adj.* } *Triumphus*; Gr. θριαμβος.
TRIU'MPHAL, *n.* } Vossius seems inclined to
TRIU'MPHANT. } derive from θρια, the leaves
TRIU'MPHANTLY. } of the fig-tree, and αμφι,
TRIU'MPHER. } around: because the sol-
TRIU'MPHINGLY. } diers of Bacchus returned from their Indian victory with their heads encircled by the leaves of the fig-tree. The editor of *Lennep* thinks the Gr. θριαμβοι (a word employed by later Greek authors to express the Lat. *Triumphus*) to be so written for θριαβοι, that again for θριαος, from θρυω, and to have denoted—a multitude of men tumultuously assembled. Tooke,—perhaps from A. S. *Drym-an*, to make a joyful noise. (See To TRUMP.) *Triumph* is applied to—

A ceremony, a pomp, a token, in celebration or commemoration of victory or conquest; to—the victory itself; to—the feeling of exultation or gladness; to—a pomp or shew in resemblance or imitation of a triumph.

And see TRUMP at cards.

Beforen his *triumphe* walketh she
With gilte chaines on hire necke honging,
Crouned she was, as after hire deere,
And ful of pierrie charged hire clothing.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,369.

After whiche victory thus hadde, the sayd Constantyne went vnto Rome, where he was receyued of the Senate with moost *triumphe*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 69.

Wherof kyng Edwarde beyn enfourmyd, made towarde them, & at a place calyed Halydone Hyll, gaue to the sayde Scottys batayll, & of them had *tryumphaunt* victorye.
Id. Ib. an. 1331.

Or did I brauge and boast *triumphauntly*,
As who should saye the field were mine that day?
Gascoigne. The Lookes of a Louer forsaken.

And all the way before them, as they went,
Triton his *trumpet* shrill before them blew,
For goodly *triumph* and great iollyment,
That made the rockes to roare as they were rent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

But Blandamour whenas he did espie
His change of cheere that anguish did bewray,
He woxe full blithe, as he had gone thereby,
And gan thereat to *triumph* without victorie.
Id. Ib. c. 1.

A cruell and fit man, when fate contriu'de
Romes ruine: hee on Libyan coasts arriu'de
Wandred through empty cottages vpon
Triumphed Juguirth's spoil'd dominion,
And Punicke sabes troad.—*May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. ii.

——— Whose glorie did appeare
Like a *triumphall* arch, and thereupon
The spoiles of princes hang'd which were in battel won.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

Their swerds and spores were broke, and hauberques rent,
And their proud girlonds of *triumphant* bayes
Troden in dust with fury inaolent,
To show the victors might and merciless intent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

The good soul armed, not with the unmeet and cumbersome haroesse of flesh and blood, but with the sure (though invisible) armour of God, dares come forth to meet him [Death]; and in the name of the Lord of Hosts, both hids him battle, and foils him in the combat; and now having laid him on the ground, can *triumphingly* say, O Death, where is thy sting?—*Bp. Hall. Of Contemplation*, s. 17.

——— Who scorning worldly loss
Herself in person went to seek that sacred cross,
Wherein our Saviour dy'd; which found, as it was sought,
From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 8.

Prone on the field the bleeding warrior lies,
While thus, *triumphing*, stern Achilles cries.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

I, first of Romans, shall in *triumph* come
From conquer'd Greece, and bring her trophies home:
With foreign spoils adorn my native place;
And with Idume's palms my Mantua grace.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Let vulgar souls *triumphal* arches raise,
Or speaking marbles, to record their praise.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, Conc.

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
(The seat of empire, and the conquer'd Earth:)
Which now in seven high hills *triumphant* reigns,
And in that compass all the world contains.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

So fought each host with thirst of glory fir'd,
And crowds on crowds *triumphant* expir'd.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

But it [the splendour of Rubens] resembles eloquence, which bears down every thing before it, and often *triumphs* over superior wisdom and learning.
Reynolds. Journey to Flanders & Holland.

When Columbus, upon his return from his first voyage, was introduced with a sort of *triumphal* honours to the sovereigns of Castile and Arragon, the principal productions of the countries which he had discovered were carried in solemn procession before him.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

TRIU'MVIR. } Lat. *Triumvir.*
TRIU'MVIRATE. } One man of *three* (*trium virorum*) sc. who were appointed to, or who assumed, power in the state.

The image likewise of Apollo (which after that Antonius the *triumvir* had wrongfully taken from the Ephesians, Augustus Cæsar restored again unto them, being warned so to do by a vision appearing unto him in his sleepe) was of Myro his making.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 8.

With these the Piercies them confederate,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent;
And instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

To forbid men to complain, when they suffer, would be an instance of tyranny but one degree below that which the *triumvirs* gave, during the slaughter and terrour of the proscriptions when by edict they commanded all men to be merry upon pain of death.
Bolingbroke. Remarks on the Hist. of England, Let. 1.

TRI-UNE. } Formed of the Lat. *Tres, three,*
TRINIU'NITY. } and *unus, one.*

The Arian and Socinian are charg'd to dispute against the Trinity: they affirm to believe the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost according to scripture and the apostolic creed; as for terms of trinity, *triuniunity*, consentially, tripersonality and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions, not to be found in scripture.—*Milton. Of True Religion.*

Where will they be able to fix their greedy eyes with comfortably that pleasure and delight, as upon the mysterious *tri-une* divinity, which is the Eternal Author of all being, the Root of all good, and the Rule and Source of all perfection?—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 1.

Can there be harm in adoring power in God the Father, wisdom in God the Son, goodness in God the Holy Ghost; power, wisdom, and goodness combined in the *triune* Deity, equally the objects of love and reverence to man, whether acting conjuncitly or separately in his creation, his redemption, or his sanctification.
Knox. Christian Philosophy, Note.

TROAD. } A. S. *Trode*, past part. of *Tread.*
TRODE. } See an example from May in v. *Triumph.*

The way, path, (*trode* or *trodden.*)

One day as he did raunge the fields abroad,
Whilst his faire Pastorella was elsewhere,
He chaunst to come, far from all peoples *troad*,
Unto a place, whose pleasaunce did appere
To passe all others on the earth which were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

In humble dales is footing fast,
The *trode* is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless hast,
Yet is his misse not mickle.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. July.

Their empty channels may be *troad* on dry,
(Though pav'd with pearles) then precious in no eye.
Sirling. Domes-Day. The Third Houre.

TRO'CHEE. } Lat. *Trochæus;* Gr. Τροχαῖος, from τρέχ-ειν, to run,
TROCHA'ICKS, *adj.* } quia chori, ubi usitatus est,
TROCHA'ICKS. } agilius moventur in morem *curventium.* Also called *Choree.*

A foot consisting of a long and short syllable.

Will not experience confute us, if we should say the state of China, which never heard of anapestics, *trochics*, and tribrace, were grose, barbarous, and unciviil!
Daniel. Defence of Rhyme.

One poem consisteth only of hexameters; and another was entirely of iambics; a third of *trochaics*; as is visible, by the fragments yet remaining of his works.
Dryden. Juvenal, Ded.

As the *trochaic* measure was still occasionally admitted, even in the improved and serious Greek Tragedy, and, in particular, occurs very frequently in the tragedies of Euripides, it is natural to suppose, that a still more frequent use of it would be one of the characteristics of the satyric drama, which seems to be only a revival, in an improved and regular form, of the old *trochaic* tragedy with its chorus of dancing satyrs.
Twining. Aristotle. Art of Poetry, vol. i. Note 34.

TROCHI'LICK. } From the Gr. Τροχος, *rota,*
TROCHI'LICKS, *n.* } a wheel; from τρέχ-ειν, to run or turn round.

See the quotation from Wilkins.

Thus farre had I proceeded in names, when it was hie time to stay, for I am aduertised that there is one, which by arte *trochilick*, will drawe all English surnames of the best families out of the pitie of poetrie, as Hourchier from Bunyris the tyrant of Ægypt.—*Camden. Rem. Surnames.*

But for the better conceiving of this invention, it is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilics*, or the art of wheel-instruments.
Wilkins. Dædalus, c. 14.

TRO'CHIST, or } It. *Trocisco;* Fr. *Trochisque.*
TRO'CHISEE. }
TRO'CHISK. } A little *runelle* or cake whereinto divers medicinable things be reduced, the better to be kept, and the readier to be used. Cotgrave,—from the Gr. Τροχισκος, a wheel, or circle; so applied from its round form.

Condemne them (I say) of vanity, curiosity, and absurdity, who confound and mixe together minerals, herbs, theriacall *trochists*, made of the parts of venemous serpents for the composition of their treacles.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 576.

There should be *trochists* likewise made of snakes: whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 985.

God finds out a way to improve their evils to advantage, and teaches them of these vipers to make sovereign treacles, and safe and powerful *trochisces.*
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead, s. 4.

TROD. See TREAD.

TROLL, or } Ger. *Trollen* or *trillen;* Dut.
TROLL, *v.* } *Drollen* or *drillen*, verture, vol-
TROLL, *n.* } vere; A. S. *Thirl-ian*, to till, thrill, or drill, (qqv.) In some usages, to *troll*, seems equivalent to—

To *drawl* or *draw*; and may then be the same word.

To turn, or move round—like a wheel, or a ball; to run quickly round; to move, to drive, to utter or speak volubly.

A *troll*,—used in fishing for pike, over which a line of great length rolls.

To *troll*, (met.)—to allure, (as with a baited *trolling* line.)

He have you chronicled, and chronicled, and cut and chronicled and all to be prais'd, and sung in sonnets, and batu'd in new brave ballads, that all tongues shall *troule* you in Sæcula Sæculorum my kind can-earriers.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act v.

To what end should any man be sad in this world? give a man that when he goes to hanging cries *troul* the black boul to me; and a woman that will sing a catch in her travail.—*Id. The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, Act ii.

He knows well the Pharisee's constitution's too austere to be caught with an ordinary bait, and therefore puts off his title of Beelzebub prince of flies, as seeing that they are not now for his game; but *trowls* and baits him with a nobler prey, and comes in the person of a Cato or Aristarchus, a severe disciplinarian, a grave censor, or as his most Satanical name imports διάβολος, an accuser, and then the Pharisee hites presently.—*Hammond*, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

Fill him but a houle, it will make his tongue *trouble.*
F. Beaumont. The Ex-ale-ation of Ale.

Ah! how unlike to Gerard-street,
Where beaux and belles in parties meet;
Where gilded chairs and coaches throng,
And jostle as they *troul* along.
Swift. Dan Smedley's Petition.

Cheerful at morn, he wakes from short repose,
Breathes the keen air, and carols as he goes;
With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep,
Or drives his vent'rous ploughshare to the steep.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

TRO'LLOP. } Fr. *Troller*, "to *trowle*, to
TROLLOPE'E. } range." *Trollerie*, a trowling, a disordered ranging, (Cotgrave.) See TROLL. And hence *Trollop.*—

One who goes, stroles (*drawls*) about, from place to place, carelessly, loosely dressed.
Trollopee,—a loose dress.

For does it not argue rather the lascivious promptness of his own fancy, who from the harmless mention of a sheekstone could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the Viraginian *trollops?*
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

Aut. A fellow, sir, that I have knowne to goe about with *troll-my-dame*.—*Shakespeare. Winter's Tale*, Act iv. sc. 2.

Let him, in part, be made your pattern,
Whose muse, now queen, and now a slattern,
Trick'd out in Rosclad rules the roast,
Turns *trapes* and *trollop* in the ghost.
Lloyd. The Cobler of Cripplegate's Letter.

At once in bright procession sped,
The female world was at my side,
Mingled, like many-colour'd patterns,
Nymphs, mesdames, *trollops*, belles, and slatterns.
Brooke. The Temple of Hymen.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout. I mean the fat lady in the lustering *trollopee*. Between you and I, she is but a cutler's wife.—*Goldsmith*, Ess. 15.

TROOP, *n.* } Fr. *Troupe;* It. *Trippa;*
TROOP, *v.* } Sp. *Tropa;* which Vossius,
TROO'PER. } Menage, and Skinner trans-
TROO'PING, *n.* } pose from the Lat. *Turbo.* In Low Lat. *Troppus*, is—grex. (See *Du Cange*, and *Voss. de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18.) But the words exist in the northern languages. A. S. *Trep-as;* Dut. *Troppe;* Ger. *Tropp, trupp;* which Wachter derives from the Ger. *Trieb-en*, agere, egitare, ut *agmen* ab *agendo* quia a duce suo *agitur.* R. Brunne writes it *Trip.* A *trip* of goats, sheep, &c. will be a *drove*, a number *driven* together, (see *Jamieson*,) brought together. And a *troop*—

A number led or brought together; led or conducted in a collected number; in a company.

To *troop*.—

To move, to march in company; in a body; to move, to march.

Methouht kyng Philip inough was disconfite
When he & alle his *trip* for uouht fled so fite.
R. Brunne, p. 203.

Moreouer, when he will make his progresse from one countrey to another, hee hath foure *troopes* of horsemen, one being appointed to goe a dayes iourney before, and another to come a dayes iourney after him, the third to march on his right hand, and the fourth on his left, in the maner of a crosse, he himselfe being in the midst, and so every particular *troope* hauo their daily iourneys limited vnto them, to the ende they may prouide sufficient victuale without defect.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 62.

They being *trooped* together in their order, and a general salutation being made, there was presently a generall silence.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 441.

The whych thyng when Cesar hard of, deuiding hys horsemen likewyse into three *troopes*, he commanded the to procede against theyr enemies.—*Goldinge. Cæsar.* fol. 221.

The said king by his writs, caused proclamation to be made throughout the whole kingdom, that he had caused his uncle the duke of Gloucester, and the earls of Arundel and Warwick, to be taken and arrested, not for any assemblings or *troopings* by them formerly made within the kingdom of England, but for very many extortions, oppressions, and other things by them afterwards done, and perpetrated, against his royalty, and kingly majesty.
State Trials. Ricn. IV. an. 1399. *Rich. II.*

O, gently come into my feeble brest,
Come gently! but not with that mightie rage,
Wherewith the martiall *troupes* thou doest infest,
And hartes of great heroes doest enrage,
That nought their kindled corage may asswage.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Then back she stands; and then desires, as fain
Again to look, to see if he were near.
At length a glitt'ring *troop* far off she spies;
Perceives the throng, and hears the shouts and cries.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

But for that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the grissly legions that *troop*
Under the sooty flag of Acheron.—*Milton. Comus.*

So, when the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to the infernal jail.
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave.
Id. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

So have I known a bold *trooper* fight in the confusion of a battle, and being warm with heat and rage, received, from the swords of his enemy, wounds open like a grave; but he felt them not.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 19.

Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill,
The little *trooping* birds unwisely scares.
Thomson. Spring.

Before the merry *troop* the minstrels play'd;
All in their master's liveries were array'd,
And clad in green, and on their temples wore
The chaplets white and red their ladies bore.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Two of these [seals skins] being fastned together, a man sets a-stride them, having one before and the other behind him; and so sits firmer than in a *trooper's* saddle.
Dampier. Voyages. Discourse of Winds, c. 4.

Now from the roost, or from the neighb'ring pale,
Where, diligent to catch the first faint gleam
Of smiling day, they gossip'd side by side,
Come *trooping* at the house-wife's well-known call
The feather'd tribes domestic.—*Cowper. Task*, b. v.

TROPE.
TRO'PICK.
TRO'PICAL.
TRO'PICALLY.
TROPO'LOGY.
TROPOLO'GICAL.
TROPOLO'GICALLY.
TROPO'LOGIZE, v. n.

Fr. *Trope, tropique, tropologique*; It. *Tròpo, tròpico, tropológico*: Sp. *Tropico, tropología*; Lat. *Tropus*; Gr. Τροπος, τροπικος, τροπολογια, τροπολογειν, to turn.

A *trope*,—a turn, a change, a metaphor.

Tropology,—speech or writing in *tropes*, changes, (e.g. of literal meaning.) in metaphor.

A *tropick*,—whence the sun appears to *turn* or *return*.

This signe of Cancer is cleped the *tropike* of sommer, of *tropos*, that is to saine, ayenward.
Chaucer. The Astrolabie, Conc.

To that we say yt if it wer but a bare word spoken, it might be taken for an allegory or sée other *trope* or common figure of omon speaking.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1340.

To answere this doubt, reason perswadeth, the hotest place in the world to be vnder and about the two *tropickes*; for there more than in any other place doe both the causes of heate concurrent, that is, the perpendicular falling of the sunne beames, at right angles, and a greater continuance of the sunne above the horizon, the pole there being eleuated three or foure and twentie degrees.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 53.

They deuide the scripture in to foure senses, the litteral, *tropological*, allegoricell and anagogicall.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 16.

Tropological and anagogical are termes of their own fayning and all together vnnecessary.—*Id. 16.*

If this sence of those words does avoid a *trope*, it brings in a distinct proposition; if it be spoken properly, it is more distant from giving authority to their new doctrine.
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, § 7.

But we by the real spiritual presence of Christ do understand Christ to be present, as the spirit of God is present in the hearts of the faithful by blessing and grace, and this is all which we mean besides the *tropical* and figurative presence.—*Id. 16.* § 1.

Liberty from sin, or christian liberty in this sence, is nothing but a *tropical* expression, a metaphor and similitude, and therefore is not that real priviledge by which we were materially advanta'd upon the publication of the gospel of Christ.—*Id. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 1.

But Bellarmine adds, that if you will not allow him to say so, then he grants it in plain terms, that Christ's body is chewed, is attrite or broken with the teeth, and that not *tropically* but properly, which is the crass doctrine which Christ reproved in the men of Capernaum
Id. Of the Real Presence, § 3.

But if by a transition from rhetorick to logick, he shall contend, it hath no such part or humour; he committeth an open fallacy, and such as was probably committed concerning Spanish mares; whose swiftness *tropically* expressed from their generation by the wind; might after be grosly taken, and a real truth conceived in that conception.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3.

For not attaining the deuterscopy, and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequencies, coherencies, figures, or *tropologies*.—*Id. 16.* b. i. c. 3.

If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence, then let the pagans show what substantial essence it hath, or that it really subsists according to this *tropology*.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 520.

In many cases the first literal sence is the hardest, and sometimes impossible, and sometimes inconvenient; and when it is any of these, although we are not to recede from the literal sence; yet we are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or figurative.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 11.

This was the general opinion concerning the Greekish fables, that some of them were physically, and some *tropologically* allegorical.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 512.

If it be granted that by Athena or Minerva, be *tropologically* meant prudence, &c.—*Id. 16.* p. 519.

For since on every sea, on every coast,
Your fame have been distract'd, your navy toss'd,
Seven times the sun has either *tropic* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

Many reasons may be assign'd for this, beside the accidental ones from the make of the particular countries, *tropical* winds or the like.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

Such a kind of exercise I take many of those allegorical comments, (those especially of the *tropological* kind) to have been.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 312.

The law about the Sabbath, for instance, may be supposed (over and above the literal meaning) prophetically to signify Christ's rest in the grave; *tropologically* to denote the rest of the soul, and its cessation from sin; and anagogically to prefigure the eternal rest of the saints.—*Id. 16.* vol. vi. p. 15.

But divines, by their arbitrary power over their Scriptures, make it to signify the Messiah allegorically, and *tropologically* or anagogically the inward light of grace, or the outward splendour of celestial glory.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 4. *Authority in Matters of Religion.*

Figures of words are commonly called *tropes*, and consist in a word's being employed to signify something that is different from its original and primitive; so that if you alter the word, you destroy the figure.—*Blair*, Lect. 44.

His appearance was more formidable than that of the other, for he wore a large cap made of the tail feathers of the *tropic* bird, and his body was covered with stripes of different coloured cloth, yellow, red, and brown.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 20.

TRO'PHY. } Fr. *Trophée*; It. *Trofeo*; Sp.
TRO'PHIED. } *Trofeo*; Lat. *Tropæum*; Gr. Τροπαιον, from τροπη, a turning, (sc. in flight,) from τρεπ-ειν, to turn.

A sign or signal (sc.) that the enemy has *turned* their backs, has fled; a monument of victory. See the quotation from Potter.

And every reaume went he for to see,
He was so strong that no man might him let;
As bothe the worldes ende, saith *trophee*,
In stede of roundes he a piller set.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,121.

"Then since within this wide great universe
Nothing doth frame and permanent appear,
But all things rust and turned by transverse;
What then should let, but I aleft should rear
My *trophee*, and from all the triumph bearc?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7.

From whose stone *trophied* head, it on to Wendross went,
Which tow'rds the sea again, resounded it to Dent.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 30.

The manner of adorning *trophies*, was hanging up all sorts of armes taken from the enemy, according to Euripides
All sorts of armes, that from the foe he took,
He hung about the *trophy* which he rais'd.
Potter. Antiquities, b. iii. c. 12.

Seek the known name our Fasti ud to wear,
The noble mark of many a glorious year;
The name that wont the *trophy'd* arch to grace,
And e'en the temples of the gods found place.
Rowe. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. viii.

He who bears up with an undaunted spirit against them, while so many are dejected by them, erects on his very many misfortunes a *trophy* to his honour.
Bolingbroke. Reflections upon Exile.

"For know, I trod the *trophy'd* paths of power;
Felt every joy that fair ambition brings;
And left the lonely roof of yonder tower,
To stand beneath the canopies of kings."
Shenstone, Elegy 7.

TRO'SSER. See TROUZER.

TROT, *v.* } Fr. *Trotter, trot*; It. *Trottàre, tròtto*; Sp. *Trotar, trote*; Ger.
TROT, *n.* }
TRO'TTER. } *Trotten*. The Dut. *Trotten*; also written *torden*, (Killian;) and *torden* is *terden, tred-en*, to *tread*. So that the *trot* of a horse (technically described by Berenger) is the *tread*; A. S. *Tred-an*, (see *Somner*.) Skinner resorts to the Lat. *Torquere*. See also *Wachter* in vv. *trotten* and *trot*; and *Menage*, who wander afar for that which Somner could see at hand.

To tread, to trample; to tread about, move about, run with a quick, short, or high motion of the foot.

An old *trot*,—(sc. *trote*,)—one who moves about, backwards and forwards, busily, officiously; one who has moved or *trodden* about much. Ilia gradum studio celerabat anili,—she hyit furth with slaw pace lik ane *trot*, (G. Douglas;) and see the quotation from Surrey.

Al be it so, that no man finden shal
Non in this world, that *trotteth* hol in al,
Ne man, ne beste, swiche as men can devise.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9411.

Neither yet durst I complaine, although he *trotted* full sore.—*Hakluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 111.

When she had said, redouble gan her nurse,
Her steppes, forth on an aged woman's *trot*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Put case an aged *trot* be somewhat tough?
If coyne she bring the care will be the less,
If she have store of much hand goodes ynough
Thou needste not force so much of handsomnesse.
Turberviles. The Aunswere for taking a Wyfe.

And he also [was] verie wearie of his *trotting* and wandering on foot amongst bogs, woods, and desart places.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1583.

——— There's no living thus,
Nor am I able to endure it longer,
With all the helps and heats that can be given me,
I am at my wit's end.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Custom of the Country, Act iv.

Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that *trotted* neighing by.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

One hires a Friezeland *trotter*, halfe yard deepe,
To drag his tumbrell through the staring Cheape.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 4.

She now the *trotting* elf addresses'd,
To save from death a child distress'd.—*Gay*, Fable 1.

It is good, on some occasions, to think beforehand as little as we can; to enjoy as much of the present as will not endanger our futurity, and to provide ourselves with the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to shake, when the world is upon the hardest *trot*.
Dryden. Virgil. Past. Ep. to Ld. Clifford.

When a horse *trots*, his legs are in this position, two in the air, and two upon the ground, at the same time crosswise; that is to say, the near-foot before, and the off-foot behind, are off the ground, and the other two upon it, and so alternately of the other two.
Berenger. Hist. & Art of Horsemanship, vol. ii. c. 4.

All writers, both ancient and modern, have constantly asserted the *trot* to be the foundation of every lesson you can teach a horse.—*Id. 16.*

TROTH. } Otherwise written *truth*, the
TROTH-LESS. } third pers. sing. of the verb to *trow*, (qv.)

That which any one *troweth*, plighteth to be *true*; or *trusty*, or faithful; *truth*, veracity, faith, fidelity, fealty.

Together han thise three hir *trowthes* plight
To live and dien eche of hem for other,
As though he were his own born brother.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,687.

Amiens. I hate mine as much,
This 'tis to breake a *troth*; I should be glad
If all this tide of grief would make me mad.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

As when a troupe of lolly suiters row
Some new found land and countrie to descrie,
Through dang'rous seas and vnder stars vnknow,
Thrall to the faithless waues, and *trothless* skie,
If once the wished shore begin to show,
They all salute it with a loyfull crie.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. iii. s. 4.

Sir Knights (quoth he) if you intend to ride,
And follow each report fond people say,
You follow but a rash and *trothless* guide,
That leades vain men amisse, and makes them stray.
Id. 16. b. xiv. s. 80.

——— [My wife] deserves a name
As ranke as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*. *Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale*, Act i. sc. 2.

——— This your son-in-law,
And sonne vnto the king, who heauens directing
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter.—*Id. Ib.* Act v. sc. 3.

Bor. It is certaine corporall, that he is marryed to Nell Quickly, and certainly she did you wrong, for you were *troth-plight* to her.—*Id. Hen. V.* Act ii. sc. 1.

But first I swore him on his knightly *troth*,
(And here doeand performance of his oath)
To grant the boon that next I should desire;
He gave his faith, and I expect my hire.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

TRO'UBLE, *v.* **TRO'UBLE**, *n.* **TRO'UBLABLE.** **TRO'UBLE, n.** **TRO'UBLESOME.** **TRO'UBLESOMELY.** **TRO'UBLESOMENESS.** **TRO'UBLOUS.** **TRO'UBLOUSLY.** **TRO'UBLENESS.** **TRO'UBLING**, *n.* Fr. *Troubler*, from *turbulare*, which Menage forms from the Lat. *Turbulo*, a little crowd, (*turba.*) Wachter derives the Ger. *Trüben*, *trübuliren*, and the A. S. *Trifel-an*, (see TRAVAIL,) from the Lat. *Tribulare*. Tooke considers the A. S. *Tribul-an* (otherwise written *trifel-an*) to be the root of the Latin.

To vex, to afflict, to distress, to harass, to perplex, to molest; to be or cause to be anxious; to disquiet, to disorder, to agitate.

But Kyng Eroude herde and was *troubild*.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 2.

Now my soule is *troubild*, & what schal I seye? Fadir, saue me fro this our.—*Id. Jon*, c. 12.

Nowe is my soule *troubled*, and what shall I saye? Father, delyuer me from this houre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Then is accide [or sloth] the anguish of a *trouble* herte.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

The second spice of glotonie is, that the spirit of a man wexeth all *trouble* for drunkennesse, and bereveth a man the discretion of his wit.—*Id. Ib.*

He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drink drowy or *troubled* water, than for to drinke water of the clere well.
Id. Ib.

Alas, that eivir our hertis should depart also!
I or in your gracioune dayis, of herit, is *troubluse*
I had aevir knowlech, but of all gladness.
Id. The Marchantes Second Tale.

"As much as through his greate might,
Be it of heate or of light,
The sunne surmounteth the moone,
That *troubler* is, and chaungeth soone."
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

And *troublable* ire, that aralseth in hem the flode of *troublinges*, tourmenteth on that other side.—*Id. Boetius*, b. iv.

"Suster, I have right great pitie
Of your annoy, and of the *troublous* tene,
Wherein ye and your company haue bene
So long alas."
Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

And if mynde hap were so well went,
That for the hole I might haue haife,
Me thinketh I were a goddesse haife.
From where Venus wolde haue doubie,
My conscience is not so *troublesome*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

I am but a poore man, of a love degree, *troubled* and beaten vnder fote, not eloquent.—*Udal. Corinthians*, c. 12.

Our people greatly reioyced of their great good happe to haue escaped so many hard euents, *troubles* and miseries, as they did in that voyage, and had great cause therefore to praise the Almighty, who had so mercifully preserued and deliuered them.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 430.

This night after supper, by reason of a certaine Hollander that was drunke, there arose in the ship such a *troublesome* disturbance, that all the ship was in an vproar with weapons.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 111.

But Jesus [was] offended with this importunitie and *troublesomnes*.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 12.

The *troblouse* cares in marryage, as are the necessarye prouisyons for howse kepynge, the vertuous bryngynge vp of children, and the daylye helpynge of ponertie, shulde rather serue a christen croune to godly wyse men, than easye idelnesse in monkerye.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i. fol. 69.

In stede of circumcision, cutte out of thy mynde superflous and vnseynynge desyres. In stede of keppyng the sabboth, kepe thy minde quiet from *troublouse* desyres.
Udal. Romaines, c. 12.

And what, that to be *troublouslye* vexed with the care of suche thinges is a poinct not only of mistrustfulness towardes God, but also a poinct of folie!—*Id. Luke*, c. 12.

——— My womans strength
Is so orecharg'd with danger like to grow
About my marriage, that these under-things
Dare not abide in such a *troubled* sea.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

——— How have ye *troubl'd* all mankind
With shews instead, mere shews of seeming pure,
And banish from mans life his happiest life
Simplicitie and spotless innocence.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

But were it not that Time their *troubler* is,
All that in this delightful garden growes
Should happy bee, and have immortal blis.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

Whom broad awake she findes, in *troublous* fitt,
Fore-casting, how his foe he might anoy.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 4.

It fortuned, forth faring on his way,
He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some *troublous* uprore or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hast it to agree.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 4.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first.—*Bacon.*

——— And thus prepar'd
Seeure to die, the fatal message heard:
Then sentill severe; nor with a *troubl'd* look,
Or trembling hand, the funeral present took:
Ev'n kept her countenance, when the lid remov'd
Disclos'd the heart, unfortunately lov'd.
Dryden. Sigismundo & Guiscardo.

Two *troublesome* mischiefs therefore wisdom frees us from, the company of anxious doubt in our actions, and the consequence of bitter repentance; for no man can doubt of what he is sure, nor repent of what he knows good.
Burrow, vol. i. Ser. I.

Men will not be so importunately dull, as not to understand what others say, without demanding an explication of their terms; nor so *troublesomely* critical, as to correct others in the use of the words they receive from them.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10.

The scene then chang'd, from this romantic land,
To a bleak waste by bound'ry unconfin'd,
Where three swart sisters of the weird hand
Were mutt'ring curses to the *troublous* wind.
Cooper. The Tomb of Shakespeare.

We found walking here exceedingly *troublesome*, for the ground was covered with a kind of grass, the seeds of which were very sharp and bearded backwards.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

TRO'VER. Fr. *Trouver*; It. *Trovàre*; Ger. *Treffen*; Dut. *Treffen*, tangere, attingere, and, consequentially, invenire, to touch, to touch upon, to find.

"Now, whether I should beforehand,
Swear he robbed me?"—"I understand."
"Or bring my action of conversion
And *trover* for my goods?"
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 3.

This action of *trover* and conversion was in its original an action of trespass upon the case, for recovery of damages against such person as had *found* another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use: from which finding and converting it is called an action of *trover* and conversion.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 9.

TROUGH. (See TRAY.) A. S. *Trog*, *troge*, alveus; Dut. *Trock*; Ger. *Troga*; Sw. *Trog*; It. *Trudgo*. All, perhaps, from A. S. *Drag-an*; Ger. *Tragen*; Dut. *Trecken*, trahere, vehere, to draw, or drag; Dut. *Troch*, *tractus*, as well as *alveus*.

He goth and geteth him a kneding *trough*.
Chaucer. The Millers Tale, v. 3620.

Aleia answered: "John and wolt thou swa?
Than wol I be benethe by my croun,
And see how that the mele falles adoun
In til the *troph*, that shal be my disport."
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4039.

The vnthrifty sone taketh his fathers substance and spendeth it viciously, & at last was compelled to come to the haggis *trefes* for hunger.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 4.

Here come every morning at the bresk of day twentie or thirtie canoas or *troughes* of the Indians.
Hueklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 454.

He had also ropes, bridgets, chestes, and *troughs* of gold and silver.—*Id. Ib.* p. 634.

——— And in their precinct
(Proper and placefull) stood the *troughs* and pailes
In which he milkt.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ix.

Danaus was the first that sailed with a ship, and so hee passed the seas from Ægypt to Greece: for before that time they used but *troughs* or flat planks, devised by king Erythra to crosse from one land to another in the red sea.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

Some log perhaps upon the waters swam,
An useless drift, which, rudely cut within,
And hollow'd first, a floating *trough* became,
And cross some rivulet passage did begin.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

It now imports beneath what sign thy hoes
The deep *trough* sink, and ridge alternate raise.
Grainger. The Sugar-Cane, b. i.

TROUNCE, *v.* Skinner derives from the Fr. *Tronçon*, a truncheon; q. d. to beat with a truncheon or club. It may be from the Fr. *Troncir*, to cut; to cut with a lash.

To lash; generally, to beat; to punish.

But the Lorde *trounsed* Sisara and all his charettes, and all hys hoste with the edge of ye swerde, before Barak.
Bible, 1551. *Judges*, c. 4.

No court allows those partial interlopers
Of Law and Equity, two single paupers,
T' encounter hand to hand at bars, and *trounce*
Each other gratis in a suit at once.
Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

I would it were my case, I'd give
More than I'll say, or you'll believe:
I would so *trounce* her, and her purse,
I'd make her kneel for better or worse.
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 3.

Dom. Nay if you talk of peaching, I'll peach first, and see whose oath will be believ'd; I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty, and bribe my conscience.
Dryden. The Spanish Fryar, Act iv.

TROUT. Fr. *Truite*; It. *Tròta*; Sp. *Trucha*; Lat. *Tructa*, *tructa*; Gr. Τρωκτης, from τρωγ-ειν, *vorare*, *comedere*, to devour, to eat.

With hotelles of wyne trussed at their sadelles, and pastyes of samonde, *troutes* and eiys, wraped in towels.
Berners. Froissart. Crongyle, vol. ii. c. 113.

——— He is mine own, I have him,
I told thee what would tickle him like a *trout*,
And as I cast it so I caught him daintily,
And all he has I have stow'd at my devotion.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act ii.

TROW, *v.* **TRUE.** **TRU'AGE.** **TRU'AGER.** **TRU'EFAST.** **TRU'ELY.** **TRU'ENESS.** **TRU'ISM.** **TRO'TH, or TRUTH.** **TRU'THFUL.** **TRU'THLESS.**

Trow. A. S. *Treow-ian*; Goth. *Traw-an.* Lye,—*True*, verus, fidus. *Truth*, veritas, fides; Junius,—who merely tells that Mer. Casaubon derives from Gr. Αληθης, *verus*, αληθεια, veritas. Lye adds,—from A. S. *Treowa*, *truwa*, *trywe*, fidus, verus. *Treowtha*, *trywth*, veritas. All from the Goth. *Trauwan*, confidere. Skinner also traces *true* and *truth* to the A. S. verb *Traw-ian*, and pronounces Casaubon, *impavidus*. Wachter affirms the A. S. and Goth. with the Dut. *Trow*, *trouwen*, Ger. *Treu*, fidus; *treue*, fidelitas, fiducia; Sw. *Tro*, from the verb, *trauw-en*, credere, confidere, to believe, to confide,—to be all from the Gr. Θαρρ-ειν, confidere. Here agrees with neither Casaubon nor Wachter, but proposes nothing himself. See now *Tooke*, vol. ii. p. 401.

To *trow*,—to think, to have thoughts, ideas; to believe firmly; to be thoroughly persuaded; to be convinced of.

True, anciently written *trow* (the regular past part. of *trow*, as *grew* of *grow*, *knew* of *know*), means—

Trowed, thought, believed firmly; agreeable to, conformable to or consistent with *truth*, with our thoughts or belief: faithful, veracious, real.

Truth (formerly written *Troweth*, *trowth*, *trouth* and *troth*), is the third pers. sing. of the verb to *trow*, and means—

Any thing which any one *troweth*; thinketh, firmly believeth, is thoroughly persuaded or convinced of; belief, faith, fidelity, verity, veracity, reality. And further, with more latitude, it is applied to—fidelity to laws, rules, promises, engagements; to—honour, honesty, integrity, virtue, loyalty, chastity, &c. &c. See To TRUST, and THEE. See VERY, and the quotations from Locke; also the quotation from Hobbs, in v. *Believe*.

Troth.—see TROTH, *n.* and BETROTH.

Piers Ploughman uses (to us) the extraordinary expression,—"Many a *false* truth,"—Arrews fastened with fair byheste (that is, promise), and many a *false truth* (i. e. deceitful thought, or meaning.)

And natheles men yt *trowe?*, and leuede not ys glose.
R. Gloucester, p. 110.

By this tale me may lyse, that men *trewest* we seth,
And best me may to hem truste, that of lest wordes beth.
Id. p. 37.

To breke ys *trewe* conuenant, the kyng was loth therto,
And natheles ys conseyl hym gef, that he moste yt nede do.—*Id.* p. 250.

——— We bere the and thyne euermore *treuage*,
Id. p. 47.

Conan bowede a doun to hym, & thonkede hym faste,
And bi het to serue hym *treulicke*, the while ys lyf laste.
Id. p 93.

Ac God thougte on hise for hire *trewnesse*.—*Id.* p. 31.

And bed hym, vor hys *treuuesse*, the vorewarde abbe in thogt,
That bytuene hem was ymade thal he ne breke yt nogt.
Id. p. 201.

I *trowe* it was for vengeance, he died so sodenly.
R. Brunne, p. 57.

Henry of Aniowe takes conseile at freudes,
With Malde, that is to *trow*. *Id.* p. 109.

Grete *treuage* thei tole of this lond here.—*Id.* p. 7.

The folk wild not suffre to be *treuwogeres*,
Bot sent after Eilred bi certeyn messengeres.—*Id.* p. 45.

Thouht he not of the *trouth*, that he to William plight,
For to make him his heyre, if he the lond haf myght.
Id. p. 61.

Esteward ich behulde. after the sonne
And sawe a tour as ich *trowede. truthe* was ther ynne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 2.

Thees lecherie leyden on. with lauhynge chire
And with preyey speche. and peyntede wordes
And armede hym with ydelnesse, and in hy heryng
He bar a bowe in hus hoode. and many brode arwes
Where fetherede with faire by heste. and many a *fale treuthe*. *Id.* p. 388.

But Jhesus *trowide* not himsilf to hem, for he knew alle men.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 2.

But eon of the knyghtis openyde his side with a spere, and anoon blood and watir wente out. and he that sigh baar witnesyng, and his witnesyng is *trewe*, and he woot that he seith *trewe* thingis that ghe bileue.—*Id. Ib.* c. 19.

But one of the soudiers with a speere, thruste him into the syde, and forthe with eeme there oute bloude and water. And he that sawe it, bare recorde, and his record is *true*. And he knoweth that he sayth *true*, that ye might beleue also.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He that is *trewe* in the leeste thing: is also *trewe* in the more, and he that is wicked in a litil thing: is wicked also in the more.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 16.

Treuli treuli, I seye to thee for we speken that we witen, and we witnessen that that we han seyn; and ye taken not oure witnessing.—*Id. Jon*, c. 3.

To this thing I am born, and to this I am comun into the world to here witnessyng to *treuthe*. ech that is of *treuthe* heerith my vois. Pilat seith to him, what is *treuthe?* and whanne he hadde seide this thing efte he wente out to the Iewis and seide to hem I fynde no cause in hym.
Id. Ib. c. 18.

For thys cause was I borne, and for thys cause came I into the worlde, that I shoulde beare wytnesse vnto the *treuthe*. And al that are yt *treuth* heare my voyce. Pilate sayd vnto hym: what thyng is *treuth*?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

She *trowed* he was in som maladie,
For no erie hire maiden coud him calle
He n'olde answer, for nothing that might falle.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3418.

Who is so *trewe* and eke so ententif
To kepe him sike, and hole, as is his make?
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9104.

And than dame Prudence, withouten delay or tarying, sent anon hire messagers for hir kin and for hir olde frendes, which that were *trewe* and wise.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus.

For the *trouthe* of thinges, and the profit, ben rather founden in fewe folk that ben wise and ful of reson, than by gret multitude of folk, ther every man eryeth and chattereth what him liketh.—*Id. Ib.*

And I so loved him for his obeisance,
And for the *trouthe* I demed in his herte,
That if he were that any thing hilm emerte,
Al were it ever so lite, and I it wist,
Me thought I felt deth at myn herte twist.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,876.

O trustie tortle *truefastest* of all true. [A.S. *treowe-fast.*]
Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade in Com. of our Lady.

So that I maie the chamber knowe,
In whiche my ladie, as I *trowe*,
Lieth in hir bed, and slepeth softe:
Then is myn herte a thefe full ofte.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And therypon a lawe he sette,
That euery man of pure dette,
With sarrifice and with *trunge*,
Honour shuld thilke image.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

That kynge Minos fro yere to yere
Receyue shal as thou shalt here
Out of Athenis for *truage*
Of men, that were of mighty age
Fatoms nyne. *Id. Ib.*

The vertue, whiche is in the stones,
A very signe is for the nones
Of that a kynge shall be honest,
And holde *trewely* his behest
Of thynge, whiche longeth to kinghed.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

But for finall conclusion,
What strengest is of erthly thynges,
The wine, the women, or the kyoges,
He saith, that *trouthe* aboue hem all
Is mightiest, howe euer it fall. *Id. Ib.*

For how so that the cause wende,
The *trouth* is shameles al ende,
But what thynge that is *trouthlest*,
It maie not well be shameles.
And shame hyndereth euery wight.—*Id. Ib.*

So that euery man turned the poynte of his spere agoynste the *trewe* & innocent man, & the domons gaue theym all to drunkennesse & ydeuess.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 62.

Sir, I hane given you my fayth and allegiance; I vndertande ye purpose to go to Hanyhout: sir, knowe for *trouth*, the towne and the castell ar of suche strength, that they be nat easy to wynne.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 65.

Renounce the place where shee
doth vsie sojourne and stay:
Force not hir trayning *truthlesse* eies,
but turne thy face away.
Turberville. The Lover to Cupid for Mercie, &c.

Cato (as his time required) had more *troth* for the matter, than eloquence for the style.
Aschm. The Scholemaster, b. ii.

Was this a sentence (*trow* you) of so great force to prove that scripture is the only rule of all the actions of men?
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. ii. § 5.

True and false are attributes of speech not of things: and where speech is not, there is neither *truth* nor falshood.
Hobbs. Of Man, c. 4.

Iren. For religion I have little to say, my self being not professed therein; and it selfe being but one, so as there is but one way therein: for that which is *true* only is: and the rest is not at all.—*Spenser. On Ireland.*

Trueness of being, and outward visibility, are no praise to her; yea, these are aggravations to her falshood.
Bp. Hall. The Reconciler.

I am desired to declare freely what I think concerning the *trueness* and visibilitie of the present Roman church, ns it is by your lordship explicated.—*Id. Ib.*

The very essence of *truth* is plainness and brightness: the darkness and crookedness is our own. The wisdom of God created understanding, fit and proportionable to *truth*, the object and end of it, as the eye to the thing visible. If our understanding have a film of ignorance over it or be blear with rasing in other false glistenings; what is that to *truth*.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Lu. Well, I have liv'd in ignorance; the ancients
Who chatted of the golden age, feign'd trifles.
Had they dream't this, they would have *truth'd* it heaven.
Ford. The Fancies, Act ii. sc. 2.

A ut. Cast all your eyes
On this, what shall I call her? *truthless* woman.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act v.

——— "In that fayre face
The false resemblaunce of Deceipt, I wist,
Did closely lurke; yet so *true-seeming* grace
It carried, that I scarce in darksome place
Could it discerne."—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 5.

As Charles his daughter, yon the lilly wear;
As Henry's queen, the blushing rose you bear;
By France's conquest, and by England's oath,
You are the *true-made* dowager of both.
Drayton. Owen Tudor to Q. Catherine.

Cel. Now what's the meaning of this *trow*.
Dryden. Secret Love, Act iv.

Those propositions are *true*, which express things as they are: or, *truth* is the conformity of those words or signs, by which things are express. to the things themselves.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 1.

The title of this chapter [is] a *truism*.
Swift. Remarks upon a Book, c. 7.

Allow a man the privilege to make his own definitions of common words, and it will be no hard matter for him to infer conclusions, which in one sense shall be *true* and in another false, at once seeming Paradoxes and manifest *truisms*.—*Berkeley. Minute Philosopher*, Dial. 7.

Though *truth* and falshood, belong, in propriety of speech, only to propositions; yet ideas are oftentimes termed *true* or false, (as what words are there, that are not used with great latitude, and with some deviation from their strict and proper significations.)—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 31.

Our ideas, being nothing but bare appearances or perceptions in our minds, cannot properly and simply in themselves be said to be *true* or false, no more than a single name of any thing can be said to be *true* or false.—*Id. Ib.*

Truth or falshood, lying always in some affirmation, or negation, mental or verbal, our ideas are not capable any of them of being false, till the mind passes some judgment on them; that is, affirms or denies something of them
Id. Ib.

Truth, whether in or out of fashion, is the measure of knowledge, and the business of the understanding; whatsoever is besides that, however authorised by consent, or recommended by rarity, is nothing but ignorance, or something worse.—*Id. Conduct of the Understanding*, § 24.

All *truth*, of what kind soever it be, is real.
Clarke, Ser. 41.

I might have said more explicitly: "That I account that to be *truth*, which the constitution of human nature determines man to believe, and that to be falshood which the constitution of human nature determines man to dishelieve."
Beattie. On Truth, pt. i. c. 1. Note.

Truth supposes mankind: for whom and by whom alone the word is formed, and to whom only it is applicable. If no man, no *truth*.—*Tooke. Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii. c. 5.

TRO'WEL. Fr. *Truelle*; Dut. *Trouweel, truweel*, from the Lat. *Trulla*, a dim. of *trua*, a ladle, (Menage, Skinner, and Lye.) Against these authorities the Dut. *Treel-en*, to turn or move around or about, may still be suggested.

But, alas, most mean are their monuments, made of plaister, wrought with a *trowell*.
Fuller. Worthies. Durham.

No, they could not have the honour of a generall dismission, but each man leaves his *trowel* and station, more like a foole then hee undertooke it: so commonly actions begun in glory, shut up in shame.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Of Babel.*

Decker and others, who were, at the very moment, pledging their future labours for the magnificent loan of "five shillings," or writing "penny books" in spunging houses, are high in mirth at the expense of the "bricklayer," and ring the changes on the "hod and *trowel*," the "lime and mortar pots," very successfully, and apparently much to their own satisfaction.—*Gifford. Memoirs of B. Jonson.*

TROWSE, TRO'WZERS, TRO'WZED. } Fr. *Troussis*, a tuck or tucking up in a garment; *trousser*, to *truss*, tuck, back, pard, gird or girt in, pluck or twitch up, (Cotgrave.) See TRUSS.

A dress or clothing for the lower limbs; perhaps so called from their being tied, girt, or laced tight, buttoned fast; to distinguish them from a former or other dress. See the commentators on *Shakespeare*.

——— The poor *trowz'd* Irish there
Whose mantles stood for mall, whose skins for corslets
And for their weapons had but Irish skains and darts.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

Dolph. O then belike she was old and gentle, and you rode like a herne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strousers*.—*Shakespeare. Hen. V.* Act iii. sc. 7.

By laced stockings and *trousers* the swellings in his legs and thighs went off.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 18.

I directed his servants to make a *trowze* of a fine dimity lined with soft flannel, with eyelet holes, to lace on the outside, with a waistband fitted to the upper part of it.—*Id. Ib.*

Orellana and his companione, under cover of the night, having prepared their weapons, and thrown off their *trouzers* and the more cumbrous part of their dress, came all together on the quarter-deck, and drew towards the door of the great cabin.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 3

Judging that we should soon come into cold weather, I ordered slops to be served to such as were in want; and gave to each man the flannel jacket and *trouzers* allowed them by the admiralty.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 2.

Gold was his sword, and warlike *trowsers*, laced
With thongs of gold, his manly legs embraced.
Mickle. Lusiad, b. ii.

TRU'AND, or TRU'ANT. TRU'ANDISE. TRU'ANTLY. } Fr. *Truan, truand*, a beggar, a knave; *truandise, truander*. In Sp. *Truhan*, a buffoon, jester, a flattering fool. Dut.

Trowcant, a vagabond, a deceiver. Skinner suggests the A.S. *Thurh*, thorough, and *wendan*, to wend or go,—to wend or wander through. May it not be from Fr. *Trouvant, trouver*, to find, to invent, to contrive, to devise; and hence, invent tricks, excuses, pretences? A *truant*,—

One who invents excuses (for industry); who neglects or omits under false pretences; and, generally, an idler, a loiterer, a lazy loitering fellow.

In Fr. and in Old Eng.—one who begs (under false pretences, pretences of his own *finding* or invention).

"Saint Poule that loved all holy church,
He bade the apostles for to wurch,
And winnen hir livelode in that wise,
And nem defended *truandise*,
And said, werketh with your honden."
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Than may he go a begging yerne,
Till he some other craft can lerne,
Through which without *truanding*,
He may in trouth have his living. *Id. Ib.*

There ben *truantes* in suche a wise,
That lacken hert. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

But thei me shopen that I sholde
Eschewe of slepe the *truandise*,
So that I hope in suche a wise
To lone for to ben excused,
That I no sompolence hane used. *Id. Ib.*

All thynges at this day faileth at Rome, except all onely these ydell *trewandes*, iestours, tumblers, plaiers, or drôlates, ioglers, and such other, of whom there is inow and to many.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 12.

There boyes the *truant* play and leave their booke:
Here stands an angler with a hayted hooke.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

We should not dare to throw away our prayers so like fools, or come to God and say a prayer with our mind standing at distance, trifling like untaught boys at their books, with a *truantly* spirit.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

But when the swarms are eager of their play,
And loath their empty hives, and idly stray,
Restrain the wanton fugitives, and take
A timely care to bring the *truants* back.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

But, when thou seest a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or crouch'd upon the plain;
Or listlessly to crop the tender grass;
Or late to lag behind, with *truant* pace;
Revenge the crime, and take the traitor's head,
Ere in the faultless flock the dire contagion spread.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

TRUCE. } Fr. *Trêves*; It. *Treg-na*; Sp.
TRU'CELESS. } *Tregua*, from the Ger. *Trew*, faith; because it is a *faith* given for a time to the enemy, (Skinner.) See *Treuga*, in Wachter. *Truce*, or *trewes*, is the regular past tense of the A.S. verb *Trywian*, to pledge one's faith, to plight one's troth, (Tooke;) sc. to forbear from acts of hostility.

A plight or pledge—to ease, or forbear, or suspend hostility: and hence, applied to—

A suspension, cessation, interruption, intermission, forbearance.

He suor he wolde awreke be of this vil trespas.
He beleuede is noble dede of the holi lond, alas!
& *trewis* nom of Saladin, ver this luther cas.
R. Gloucester, p. 488.

He therefore sent hym in ambassade to the sayde Rollo, to requyre a *trewe* or *trewes* for iii. monthes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 181.

The prince sawe that he shuld haue batell, and that the cardynall was gone, without any peace or *trewe-makyng*e.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 102.

By this example appereth, in what estimatiõ and reuerence, leages and *truees*, made by princis, ought to be hadde, to be breache where of none excuse is sufficyente.
Sir. T. Elyot. The Governoer, b. iii. c. 6.

And therfore is this tranquilite of the sea for that litle tyme, as a *truce* taking in the winter, called the halcions dayes.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, Ded.

In all his intervals of happy *truce*,
Knowledge and arts, which his high mind endow'd,
Were still his objects, and what they produce
Was the brave issue of his solitude.
Cotton. Philozipes & Philerile.

"Rutulinus, hold, and Latin troops, retire;
The fight is mine, and me the gods require.
'Tis just that I should vindicate alone
The broken *truce*, or for the breach atone."
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

What, what are all the wars of seas and wind,
Or wreck of matter, to this war of mind?
Two minds in one, and each a *truceless* guest,
Rending the sphere of our distracted breast!
Brooke. Redemption.

TRU'CHMAN. } Fr. *Trucheman, drogueman*;
TRU'CBMENT. } It. *Torcimanno, dragomanno*; Sp. *Truchaman, dragoman*; from the Arab. *Tordgeman*, an interpreter. (See *Menage.*) Junius seems inclined to call him—a *truce-man*, inducia-rum vir. See the quotations from Holland.

They toke aduyse amonge them howe to knowe the trouth therof, and determyned to sende to the crysten men to knowe their myndes, and so toke a *truchman* that colde speke Italyan, and communyded hym to go to the crysten host, and to demande of them in what style and instaunce they are come to make vs warre.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 171.

The next mornyng they rode forth to skrymysshe with their enemyes, and Agamynor farmest, mounted on his good horse, and his *truchcman* with him.—*Id. Ib.* p. 507.

Brother, these noblemen to you nowe haue me sent,
As for their *trouchman* to expound the effect of their intent
They bid me tell you then, they like your worthy choyce,
And that they cannot choose therin but triumph and reioyce.
Gascoigne. A Devise of Maske for Viscount Mountacute.

Mithridates the king, reigned over two and twentie nations of diverse languages, and in so many tongues gave lawes and ministred justice unto them, without *truchman*.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 24.

He requested therefore the tearm of a certein time, in which space he might learn the Persian language, to the end that from thenceforward he might be able to declare and deliver his own mind unto the king by himselfe, and not by a *truch-man* or interpreter.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 345.

Anaxagoras holdeth, that all animals are endued with active reason, but want the passive understanding, which is called the interpreter or *truchment* of the mind.
Id. Ib. p. 692.

TRUCK, *v.* } Fr. *Troquer, troq*; It. *Trucare*; Sp. *Trocar*, to barter or exchange; from *Trug*, fraus;
TRU'CCAGE. }
TRU'CKER. } *Trieg-en*, to deceive. (See
TRU'CKLE, *v.* } *Menage.*) It may be from
TRU'CKLE, *n.* } *Trieg-en*, in its literal meaning—to drag or draw. Dut. *Trecken*. A *truck* is—a *dray*, i.e. a carriage *dragged*: and to *truck* may be—to drag, or carry goods or wares in barter or exchange, to a mart or market. And hence—

To chop or change, to exchange, to barter.

To *truckle*,—to yield to terms in exchanging or bartering: to yield, to concede.

A *truckle-bed*,—a bed with wheels, that may be *drawn* from place to place. See *Shinner*.

The souldier came in with fine or sixe pounds weight of silver which he had *trucked* and traffiqued with Indians.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 326.

Where it shall chance the same to rise, or to be found, bought, *trucked*, permuted, or given.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 228.

And no commutation or *trucke* to be made by any of the petie marchants, without the assent above said.—*Id. Ib.*

A knight lately made of the governing trade,
Whose name he'll not have to be known;
Has been *trucking* with fame, to purchase a name,
For 'tis said he had none of his own.
Brome. The new Knight Errant.

If such divine ministeries as these, wherein the angel of the church represents the person of Christ Jesus, must lie prostitute to sordid fees, and not pass to and fro between our Saviour that of free grace redeem'd us, and the submissive penitent without the *trucculge* of perishing coin, and the butcherly execution of tormentors, rocks and rakeshames sold to lucre, then have the Babylonish merchants of souls just excuse.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

First that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
Whiles his yong maister lieth on his head.
Bp. Hall, b. ii. Sat. 6.

They rowed up about 100 leagues before they came to any settlement, and then found some Spaniards, who lived there to *truck* with the Indians for gold.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

Now tell me Stoick
If all these with a wish might be made thine,
Would'st thou not *truck* thy ragged virtue for 'em?
Dryden. Secret Love, Act v.

So that of all the courses which man in such a case can take, this of capitulating, and (as it were) making terms with the devil, is the most senseless and dangerous; no man having yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for soule, by exchanging guilts, or bartering one sin for another.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 9.

But the greatest point of all wherein the bishop of Winton shewed his zeal to the pope and popery, appeared in his furious prosecution to blood, of all such as would not, or could not, *truckle* to it.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1555. c. 35.

He that is beaten may be said
To lie in Honour's *truckle-bed*.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3.

But first with knocking loud, and bawling,
He rous'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling.—*Id.* pt. ii. c. 2.

Liv'd with men infamous and vile,
Truck'd his salvation for a smile,
To catch their humour caught their plan,
And laugh'd at God to laugh with man.
Churchill. The Duellist, b. iii.

It is the necessary, though very slow and gradual, consequence of a certain propensity in human nature, which has in view no such extensive utility; the propensity to *truck*, barter, and exchange one thing for another.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 2.

I cannot *truckle* to a fool of state,
Nor take a favour from the man I hate.
Churchill. Epis. to W. Hogarth.

I venture to say, it did so happen, that persons had a single office divided between them, who had never spoke to each other in their lives; until they found themselves, they knew not how, jigging together, heads and points, in the same *truckle-bed*.—*Burke. Speech on American Taxation.*

TRU'CULENT. } Fr. *Truculent*,—truculent,
TRU'CULENCY. } cruel, threatful of countenance, terribly looking, (Cotgrave.) Lat. *Truculentus*, from *Trux*; Gr. *Τρυχ-εν, attevere, affligere*, to bruise to pieces; and hence—

Savage, barbarous, terrific.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld.—*Sandys. Christ's Passion*, (1649.)

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they execate in two hours.
Harvey. On the Plague.

For their head and leader they had Claudius Sanctus, one bereft of an eye, in his countenance hideous and truculent, in his faculties still more defective and impotent.
Gordon. Tacitus. History, b. iv.

He loves not tyranny:—the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not.
Waterhouse. On Pontescu, (1663,) p. 181.

TRUDGE. It. *Truccare*, to *trudge*, to skud, to pack away, (Florio.) And Skinner derives from the Italian, or from *To tret*: perhaps more immediately from *tread*, in Goth. *Trud-an*,—

To move or keep upon the *tread* or trot; to keep on, get on, keep (the feet) in motion.

And lete them *trudge* hence space, tyll they come to theyr meter of mysgest.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 6.

Thus tale once tolde none other speech preuayle,
But packe and *trudge*, al leysure was to long.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

And now my lord, declare your noble mynde,
Was this a Pylot, or a Pilate indge?
Or rather was he not of Judas kynde;
Which left vs thus and close away could *trudge*?
Id. Voyage into Hollande, an. 1572.

They enquire how many beeves or oxen of his died? or what quantity of wine sowred under his hand? and no sooner are they full of these news, but into the city they *trudge* and make haste again.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 114.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and beaten track, which none but weak and servile minds are satisfied to *trudge* along continually in.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 24.

Not one of them was observed to stop and look towards us, but they *trudged* along, to all appearance without the least emotion, either of curiosity or surprise.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

TRUFFLE. Fr. *Truffe*, *truffe*; It. *Tartufo*; Sp. *Turma di tierra*; Lat. *Terræ tubera*.

Happy the grotto'd hermit with his pulse,
Who wants no *truffles*, rich ragouts—nor Hulse.
Dr. Warton. Fashion.

TRULL. From the It. *Trille*, a dirty woman, (Skinner.) A.S. *Thyrel, thyrl*, foramen, a hole bored or pierced, (Somner.) The past part. of

the A.S. *Thyrl-ian*, perforare, means — aliquid perforatum: by the common transposition of r, is the Eng. *Throll, thrul*, or *trull*. (See *Tooke.*) G. Douglas renders *spiracula*—one *throll* or aynding stede; i.e. a hole or breathing place.

The quotations sufficiently explain the usage.

The gouernour was all bedewed with drinke,
His *truls* and he were all layde downe to sleepe,
And we must shift, and of our selues must thinke
What meane was best.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande, an. 1572.

I haue met with some of these *trulles* in London so disguised, that it hath passed my skill to discerne whether they were men or women.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 7.

And all this pother for a common *trull*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Fair Maid of the Inn, Act i.

The kings of Persia at their ordinary meals have their queens or concubines wives to sit by them at the board, but when they list to be merrie indeed, and carrouse lustily until they be drunk, they send them away to their chambers, and call for their concubines, singing wenches, and musicall *truls* in their place.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 291.

Though yet you no illustrious act have done,
To make the world distinguish Julia's son
From the vile offspring of a *trull*, who sits
By the town wall, and for a living knits.
Stepney. Juvenal, Sat. 8.

Of this great town, this wicked end
Is ripe for judgment; Satan's seat,
The sink of Sin, and Hell compleat.
In every street of *trulls* a troop.
Somerville. The Fortune Hunter, c. 2.

TRUMP, *n.* Fr. *Trompe, trompette*; It. *Tròmba, trombètta, trompètta*;
TRUMP, *v.* Sp. *Trompa, trompette*. All
TRUMPET, *n.* from the Lat. *Tuba*. (See
TRUMPETER. *Skinner, Junius*, and *Menage*.)—
TRUMPER. The Dut. *Tromp, trompet*; Ger. *Tromp, trompette, trommette*; Ger. *Drommeten* or *trompeten*, to *trumpet*; Sw. *Trumpet*, are all (as well as the French, Italian, and Spanish,) from—A. S. *Dreinan, dryan-an* (to *draw*) to make a joyful noise, *jubilare*, (by the mere change of *d* into *t*;)—applied first to the sound, noise, clamour of joy or rejoicing, of *triumphing*; (see TRIUMPH, and the quotation there from Spenser;)

And then to the instrument;

The *dram*—beaten; the *trump* or *trumpet*—blown. To *trump*—

To sound, to make a noise, a clangor, or clamour of rejoicing, or *triumph*, of congratulation;—of glory, vain glory;—to sound or make a noise.

To *trump* is also, at cards, (Fr. *Triompher*,)—to throw down, to play, a conquering, victorious, *triumphant* card. (Fr. *Triumpher*; It. *Triònfo*; Sp. *Triunfo*.) See the quotations from Fox. And hence—

To get the victory, to get the better, the advantage; to over-reach, to circumvent; and further—to *contrive*, to devise. (Fr. *Tromper*.)

To be put to his *trumps*,—i.e. to the necessity of playing the *trump*-card; (met.) making all exertions to conquer difficulties.

Than blewe the *trumpes* fulle loud & fulle schille.
R. Brunne, p. 30.

He smote his hors with spors, & fleih fro that rascaile,
& comandid his *trumpiare* to blow vnto bataile.—*Id.* p. 117.

Ich can nat tabre ne *trompe*, at festes ne harpen.
Piers Ploughman, p. 523.

Treuthe *trompede* tho—and song Te Deum laudamus,
And then lutede love. in a lowd note.—*Id.* p. 364.

Therfore whanne thou doist almes, nyle thou *trumpe*, [tuba clauxeris] before thee as yporites doo in synagogis and stretis, that thei be worschipid of men.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 6.

When soeuer therfore thou geuest thyne almes, thou shalte not make a *trompet* to be blowen before the, as the ypocrites do in ye sinagages & in ye streates, for to be prayed of me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And seide to the sixte aungel that hadde a *trompe*, [tuba] unlyuede thou foure aungelis that ben boundun in the greet flood Eufrates.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 9.

[And] seying to the sixte angell, whiche had the *trompe*: Loose the iiii. angelles whyche are bounde in the greate ryuer Euphrates.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the firste aungell *trumpide* [clauxit], and hail was mend & fier meynd togidre in blood, & it was sent into erthe.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 8.

The heraudes left hir pricking up and down,
Not ringen *trompes* loud and clarioun.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2602.

They had not daunced but a little throw,
Whan that I heard not ferre off sodainly,
So great a noise of thundring *trumpe* blow.
As though it should haue departed the skie.
Id. The Flower & the Leaf.

The *trompeures* with the loude minstralcie,
The heraudes, that so loude yell and crie,
Ben io hir joye for wele of Dan Arcite.—*Id. Ib.* v. 2673.

At every cours in came loude minstralcis,
That never Joab *trumped* for to here,
Ne he Theodomas yet half so clere
At Thebes, whan the cite was in doute.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9592.

I sie come first all in their clokes white,
A company that ware for their delite,
Chapelets fresh of okes seriall,
Newly sprong, and *trumpets* they were all.—*Id. Ib.*

He shall this dreadfull *trumpe* blowe,
Yefore his gate, and make it knowe,
How that the iudgement is yeue
Of deathe, whiche shall not be foryeue.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

His brother saide, A lorde merey,
I wote none other cause why,
But onely that this night full late
The *trompe* of deathe was at my gate,
In token that I shulde die. *Id. Ib.*

The kynge whan it was night anone
This man assent, and bad him gone
To *trumpen* at his brothers gate.—*Id. Ib.*

And eche of hem eke a *trompet*
Bare in his other honde beside.—*Id. Ib.*

And the *trumpetter* esme to Beleine gate, and blewe his *trumpet* to come to my lorde deputie, and tarlet at the gate from ix. of the clocke before noone till two of the clock at after-noone.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1545.

Fyrst to be drawen on an hyrdrell with *trumpes* and *trumpettes* through all the cite of Herford, and after, to be brought into the market place, where as all the people were assembled, and therefore to be yued on hygh vpon a ladder that euery mã myght se bym.
Bereers. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 13.

The game that wee will play at, shall be called the *trumph*, which if it be well played at, hee that dealeth shall winne; the easiest shall likewise winne, and the standers and lookers vpon, shall doe the same: insomuche that there is no man, that is willing to plaie at this *trumphe* with these cardes, but they shall bee all winners, and no loosers.—*Latimer. Ser. at Cambridge*, (1529.)

Let therefore euerie christian man and woman plaie at these cards, that they may haue and obtaine the *trumph*: you must marke also that the *trumph* must apple to fetche home vnto him all the other cardes, whatsoeuer sute they be of.—*Id. Ib.*

It is a great ignominie and shame for a christian man to be loud and subiect vnto a Turke: nay it shall not be so, wee will first cast a *trumpe* in their waie, and plaie with them at cardes who shall haue the better, let vs plaie therfore on this fashion with this carde.—*Id. Ib.*

Now turne vp your *trumpe*, your hart, (hartes is *trump* as I vnde before) and cast your *trumpe* your hart on this carde, and vpon this carde you shall learne what Christ requireth of a Christian man, not to be angrie, ne mooued to ire against his neighbour.—*Id. Ib.*

But sith she will the conquest challenge needs,
Let her accept me as her faithfull thrall;
That her great *triumph*, which my skill exceeds,
I may in *trump* of fame blaze over all.—*Spenser*, son. 29.

Phi. I know not how they have shuffled, but my head on't,
A false card is turn'd up *trump*, but fates look to't.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act v.

Some of the nobility have deliver'd a petition to him: what's in't I know not, but it has put him to his *trumps*: he has taken a month's time to answer it, and chafes like himself.—*Id. Cupid's Revenge*, Act iv.

Then gan *triumphant trompets* sound on hye,
That sent to Heven the cechoed report
Of their new ioy, and happie victory.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

——— A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike*. *Chapman.*

But since they're at renouncing, 'tis our parts,
To *trump* their diamonds, as they *trump* our hearts.
Dryden. Prol. to the Princess of Cleves.

Know what a leading voice is worth,
A seconding, a third, or fourth,
How much a casting voice comes to,
That turns up *trump* of Aye or No.—*Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2.

This often happened when we drew near the cape, and as oft put us to our *trumps* to manage the ship.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1691.

Captain Swan was seeved a little better, and his two *trumpeters* sounded all the time that he was at dinner.
Id. Ib. an. 1686.

Nak. But their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud:
And a *trumpeter*-hornet to battel sounds loud.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act iv. sc. 1.

These very *trumpeters* are now the men that represent the whole as a mere tribe.
Burke. Speech on American Taxation.

TRUMPERY. Fr. *Tromperie, imposture, tromper*; Dut. *Trompen*, circumvent, to, to impose upon, to circumvent; but this is clearly a consequential usage. (See TO TRUMP.) G. Douglas, in his prologue of the eygth booke, uses *trumpes*, a thing of little value; tenues res, (*Æneados*, l. 5. v. 690,) the sobir *trumpis*, i.e. mean, inconsiderable goods, says the Glossarist.

Trompery,—any vain-glorious display; or any display of mere vanity; any worthless finery.

Have always with you the testimony of a good conscience, believing that Jesus of Nazareth was crucified for your sins, letting all other trash and *trumpery* go.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Mary. an. 1554.

And this man, say they, is a prophet of Mahomet, his armes and legges naked, on his feet he did weare woodden pattens of two sorts, in his hand, a flagge, or streamer set on a short speare painted, he carried a mat and bottels, and other *trumpery* at his backe.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 169.

I know well there by yuow in the court of princes, that know nothyng what is to make theim selfe of worthinesse, and to maintaine them self among an many *trumpeteres* as ar treated in the houses of princes.—*Golden Boke*, c. 45.

What a world of fopperies there are, of crosses, of candles, of holy water, and salt, and censings? away with these *trumperies*.—*Bp. Hall. Sermon at Exeter*, Aug. 1637.

This idle *trumpery* (only fit for schools and school-boys) unto that ancient Doric shepherd Theocritus, or his mates, was never known.—*Gay. The Shepherd's Week*, Proem.

But the learned artist himself seems conscious that the ware he would put into my hands is not better than a counterfeit piece of *trumpery*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. s. 4.

TRUNCATE, *v.* Fr. *Tronc, troncation,*
TRUNCATION. *tronçonner*; It. *Tronco,*
TRUNK, *n.* *troncare, troncòne*; Sp.
TRUNK, *v.* *Tronco, troncon, troncar*;
TRUNCHEON, *n.* Dut. *Tronck, troncken*;
TRUNCHEON, *v.* Lat. *Truncus*. See DE-
TRUNCHONER. TRUNK.

Trunk,—that from which the stem, stock, body, or bulk, from which boughs or limbs are *cut* or lopped off; generally, the stem, the main body. Also (says Cotgrave),—the poor man's box in charities; i.e. a bulk or block, hollowed out (to receive alms; to serve as a boat); and then applied to a chest; and further, to the proboscis of the elephant, or other animal; to any thing formed like a stem, whether solid or hollow.

Trunchion,—a staff (with the branches *cut* off); a log, a club; a large thick piece.

To *trunchoon*,—to use a truncheon; beat or strike with one.

He foineth on his foe with a *troncheun*,
And he him hurtleth with his hors adoun.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2618.

By the foresayde place or skryne, where the holy martyrs boiyes lay, he oniteyned a chesse, or *trunke* of clene sylver, to thentent yt all suche iueliys and ryche gyftes as were offryd to the holy seyntis, shuld therein be kepte to the vse of the mynstres of the same place.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 131.

And lastly his hed stryken of, & the *trunke* of his body higed by chaynes vpon ye cõmen gybet of Parys.
Id. Ib. an. 17.

And the speare heed dyd entre into his throte, and dyd cutte asonder the organall vayne, and the speare brake, and the *troncheon* stacke styll in the squires necke, who was with that stroke wounded to dethe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 374.

And the bowis grewen out of stockis or *tronchone*, and the *tronchone* or schaftis grewen out of the roote, and the roote out of the next erthe thereto, upon whiche and in whiche the roote is buried [from Pecock].
Waterland. Works, vol. x. p. 246.

Thy brawn-fall'n arms and thy declining back
To the and burthen of thy ears shall yield,
And that thy legs their wonted force shall lack,
Able no more thy wretched *trunk* to wield.
Drayton. Pastorals, Ecl. 2.

By reason they had beene so long couered, & as it were buried vnder the sands, they stood as *trunked* and poled trees, and were as blacke as is the ebenie.
Holinshed. The Conquest of Ireland, c. 36.

So him dismounted low he did compell
On foot with him to matchen equall fight;
The *truncked* beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

Did not I beat thee there I' th' head o' th' troops with a *trunchion*, because thou wouldst needs run away with thy company, when we should charge the enemy?
Beaum. & Fletch. A King & no King, Act i.

If captaines were of my minde, they would *trunchion* you out, for taking their roomes vpon you, before you haue earn'd them, you a captaine?
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cryed out clubbes, when I might see from farre, some forty *trunchioners* draw to her succour.—*Id. Hen. VIII.* Act v. sc. 3.

Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members.
Prynne. Huntley's Breviate, (1637,) p. 48.

Tho in that chamber he could dance exceedingly well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that or some such other *trunk* had its due position in the room.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 33.

Nor bees are lodg'd in hives alone, but found
In chambers of their own, beneath the ground:
Their vaulted roofs are hung in pumices,
And in the rotten *trunks* of hollow trees.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

I'm not myself, since from her sight I went;
I lean my *trunck* that way, and there stand bent.
Id. The Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

There on the walls, by Polygnotus' hand,
The conquer'd Medians in *trunk-breeches* stand.
Id. Persius, Sat. 3.

With *trunchion* tipp'd with iron head,
The warrior to the lists he led.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

These feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded; which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissars. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of Natural History, is called *truncated*.—*Shaw. Museum Leverianum.*

Those who wear any thing on their heads, resembled, in this respect, our friends at Nootka; having high *truncated* conic caps, made of straw, and sometimes of wood, resembling a seal's head well painted.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 5.

The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated*.
Johnson. Dictionary, Pref.

Then strut a captain, if his wish be war,
And grasp, in hope, a *trunchcon* and a scar.
Smollett. Advice.

TRU'NDLE, *n.* } Fr. *Trondel*; A.S. *Treudel*, a turning wheel; any thing turned or turning; a *rundle*, globe, orb. To *trundle*, (a dim. of *turn*, q.d. *turndet.*)
TRU'NNEL. }

To *turn* (sc.) a ball, a hoop; to bowl.

Vayne is the rest, and that most vayne of all
A smouldring smoke which fleth with euery winde
A tickell treasure, like a *trendlyng* ball.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

Whether they have not removed all images, candlesticks, *trindels* or rolls of wax.—*Cranmer. Articles of Visitation.*

He, that not knowes the games, nor how to use
His arms in Mars his field, he doth refuse;
Or, who's unskilful at the coit, or ball,
Or *trundling* wheele, he can sit still from all.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

For as touching the cube, he substracteth and removeth it quite away, as they do who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little round stones.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 1089.

Alp. Faith sir, he went away with a flea in's ear,
Like a poor cur, clapping his *trundle* tail
Betwixt his legs.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 3.

The king tooke rest
In a retir'd part of the house; where drest
The queene her selfe, a bed, and *trundlebed*;
And by her lord reposde her reuerend head.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing pieces, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls.—*Spectator.*

The carpenters who were employed in stopping the leak, were obliged to take off a great part of the sheathing from the bows, and found many of the *trunnels* so very loose and rotten, as to be easily drawn out with the fingers.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 3.

TRU'SION. Lat. *Trus-um*, past part. of *trudere*, to thrust. See DE-, EX-, IN-, OB-, TRUDE.
A thrusting or pushing.

The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by *trasion* or pulsion, by knockings or thrustings, as if it were without that which it wrought upon.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p. 156.

TRUSS, *v.* } Fr. *Trousser*; Dut. *Tross*,
TRUSS, *n.* } *trossen*; Ger. *Tross*; Sw. *Tross*;
Low Lat. *Trossa, trossare*, to pack up (the baggage, utensils, tools;) perhaps (says Skinner,) a *trudendo*, from thrusting or pushing. See TROWSE.
To pack up; to bind or bundle up; to close up; (to pluck up, to twitch up,—Cotgrave.) Junius says—a *truss* man is a well knit man, of small but compact frame.

Fui thinne it lay, by culpons on and on,
But bode, for jolite, we weren be non,
For it was *trussed* up in his wallet.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

Wherof Osmunde beynge ware, and also beynge sure of the kynge, made a great *truse* of herbys or grasse, wherin he wrapped the childe, and so *conveyed* him out of the cytie of Leonne.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 186.

This counsell was taken, and all the lordes ordayned to dyalodge, and *trussed* tentes, and panylions, and all maner of harnes, and so departed.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 28.

But all as a poore pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truse* of trifles at his backe,
As bells, and babes, and glasses, in his packe.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

Tho up they gan their mery pypes to *trusse*,
And all their goodly heardes did gather rowne.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

——— What's that i' th' *trusse* there?
2 *Gold.* 'Tis cloth of tissue, sir, and this is scarlet.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act ii. sc. 1.

For the horses he had, them he made to be girt before one after another, and then did softly *trise* them up with long pulleys fastned to the beams, their hindmost part standing on the ground, and their formost being aloft.
North. Plutarch, p. 504.

Cleopatra would not open the gates, but came to the high windows, and cast out certain chains and ropes, in which Antonius was *trussed*: and Cleopatra her own self, with two women only, which she had suffered to come with her into these monuments, *trised* Antonius up.—*Id. Ib.* p. 781.

——— They rise, they fall,
Now skim in circling rings, then stretch away
With all their force, till at one fatal stroke
The vigorous hawk, exerting every nerve,
Trussed in mid-air bears down her captive prey.
Somervile. Field Sports.

Spread some of these upon leather & apply it with some convenient *truss*, of which some are made of dimity or coarse Holland, others of whale bone, &c.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 18.

The tiger-cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs, and a *truss* body, shaped much like a mastiff.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

TRUST, *v.* } See TRUCE. A.S. *Trywe-ian*,
TRUST, *n.* } to believe or think, *true* or faithful; fidere, confidere. *Trywe-ed*,
TRUSTE'D. } *trywe'd*, *trywst*, *trist* or *trust*.
TRU'STLESS. } To *trist*, *trost*, or *trust*,—
TRU'STY. } To think or believe to be *true*
TRU'STILY. } or faithful; to confide, or be
TRU'STINESS. } confident; to place confidence in; give confidence or credit to; to credit; to rely, or depend upon; to act, to do, any thing upon credit or confidence, reliance or dependence.

Tho this sell mon this herde, to sorwe ys herte drowe.
He nuste to wether dogter beter *truste* tho,
And notheles he wende ageyn to the other with muche woo.
R. Gloucester, p. 334.

Maid in Bristow lettres fast sendes,
Be messengers trowe, forto procure frendes,
To burgeis & citeis (the wardeyns alle seho freistes,)
And to lordes of feez, that scho on *treistes*.
R. Brunne, p. 119.

The erle vnto the kyng hare him sithen so wele,
& his sonnes bothe tille him *war trost* als stele.—*Id.* p. 60.

Eilred sent tille Inglond Sir Edward his sonne
With his letter sealed, & thanke wild he tham conne,
And blithely tille Inglond wild he com agayn,
If he mighte on tham *troste*, that thei were certayn.
Id. p. 45.

And he selde also to sum men that *tristides* in hemself as thei weren rightful, and dispisiden others, this parable seyinge.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 18.

And he put forth thys symylitud, vnto certayne whiche *trusted* in them selues that they were perfecte, and despysed other.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For alle sighen him and thei weren afrayed, & anoon he spak with him and seyde to hem *triste ye*, Yam, nyle ye drede.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 6.

And Jhesus turnide and sauye hir and seide doughtir have thou *trist*, thi feith hath maad thee saaf: and the womman was hool fro that hour.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 9.

And he was with hem and entride and ghede out in Jerusalem, and dide *tristil* in the name of Jhesu.
Id. Dedis, c. 9.

For whan men *trusten* hire [Fortune] than wol she faille,
And cover hire bright face with a cloude.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,619.

God wote I wend, O lady bright Creseide,
That every word was gospell that ye seide,
But who may bet beguile, if him list,
Than be on whom men weren best to *trist*?
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

And for the love of God, sens all my *trist*
Is on you two, and ye bethe bothe wise,
So werketh now, in so discrete a wise,
That I honour may have—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

He hath founden one
That *trustie* is and true as stone.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

He slept, and rea whan it was tyme,
And whan it fel towardes prime,
He toke to hym suche as he *triste*
In secre.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Thre yomen of his chambre there
All only for to serue hym were,
The whiche he *trusteth* wonder wele.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Certainly I saye vnto you, that the maister hauing a triall of his *trustiness*, will be bolde to *truste* him with greatter thinges, and wyll make hym reweler ouer all his goodes.
Udal. Mathew, c. 24.

That which in Latine is called fides, is a parte of iustice, and may diuersely be interpreted: and yet finally tendeth to one purpose in effecte. Some tyme it may be called iayth, some time credence, other wyles *trust*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 6.

The mouse which once hath broken out of trappe,
Is sildome tysed with the *trustlesse* hayte,
But lyes aloofe for feare of more mishappe,
And feedeth styll in doubte of deepe deceipte.
Gascoigne. To the same Gentlewoman.

A very few, of whose *trustynes* towardes hym, he had had proofe before, he determined to leaue in Gallia.
Goldings. Cæsar, fol. 111.

Therfore whylome to knights of great emprise
The charge of justice given was in *trust*,
That they might execute her iudgements wise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 4.

And such persons who are under discipline, or under notorious sins, must make their exomologesis, that is, do ecclesiastical repentance before them who are the *trustees* and stewards of the mysteries of God.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 10. § 4.

——— Bankrupts, hold fast
Rather then render backe; out with your knines,
And cut your *trusters* throates.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 1.

One whyle she blam'd herselfe; another whyle
She him condemn'd as *trustlesse* and untrew;
And then, her griefe with errour to beguyle,
She fayn'd to count the time againe anew,
As if before she had not counted trew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

He started up; and snatching neare his syde
His *trustie* sword, the servant of his might,
Like a fell lyon leaped to him light,
And his left hand upon his collar layd.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 7.

Thus having her restored *truetilly*,
As he had vow'd, some small continuance
He there did make.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 3.

The shepheard last appears,
And with him all his patrimony bears:
His house and household gods! his trade of war,
His bow and quiver; and his *trusty* car.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

In a word every man implicitly *trusts* his bodily senses concerning external objects placed at a convenient distance; and every man may with as good a reason put even a greater *trust* in the perceptions of which he is conscious in his own mind.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser.

TRY, *v.* Tri'ABLE. Tri'AL. Tri'ER. Tri'EDLY. } Probare, tentare, Junius thinks may mean—to prove, (sc.) to be *true*; to be innocent. A. S. *Triuwian*, fidum se probare. In Law Lat. *Triare, triator, triatio*, exactissima litis contestatæ exagitatio; a most careful sifting or examination of any contested dispute, (Spelman.) And hence—

To prove or put to the proof, to the test; to search into, investigate, examine, (sc.) the proofs, the evidence; to put or place under examination; to make experiment or essay; to essay, to attempt, to endeavour.

Was never prince, I wene, that I writen of fond,
More had *treie* & tene, than he had for his lond.
R. Brunne, p. 235.

Wenne all treasure ben *trieed*: quath hue treuthe is the beste.—*Piers Ploukmon*, p. 16.

They fet him first the a swete win,
And made eke in a masslin,
And real spicerie.
Of ginger bred that was ful fin,
And heorie and eke comin,
With suger that is *trie*.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,780.

There male no gelde the iudge pile,
That he ne shall the sooth *trie*,
And serten euery man vpright,
As well the plowe man as the knight.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyll be *tryed* out, but either in a narowe holed seuue they wyl stil abide with the good corne, or elles, where the holes be large, they wyll issue out with the other.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 14.

For whose sake I let all go to losse, and count thē as chaffe or refuse (that is to say, as thinges which are purged out, and refused when a thyng is *tryed* and made perfect) that I might wynne Christ.—*Tyndall. Workes*, p. 219.

For except a man be proued and *tryed*, it cannot be knowen, neither to hym selfe or other men, that he is rightwise and in the true faith.—*Id. Ib.* p. 224.

But when it pleaseth the higher powers to call any man's life and sayings in question, then there be constructions, interpretations, and extensions reserved to the justices and judges equity, that the party *trynable*, as I am now, shall find himself in much worse case, than before when those cruel laws stood in force.
State Trials. 1 *Mary*, an. 1554. *Sir Nicho. Throckmorten.*

What can be more *trieill* of a faythfull hart, then to aduenture not onely to ayde and succour by the meanes of other, (whiche without daunger may not be admitted vnto vs,) but also personally to visite the poore oppressed, & see that nothyng be lackyng vnto thē.—*Fryth. Workes*, p. 81.

How often do we reade, that the causes of heresye, haue bene debated before emperours and princes, & discussed by their *triail?*—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, fol. 33.

Now maketh he a *trieill* how muche his disciples haue profyted ghostly, prouing whether suche thinges be done in them spiritualye, as in other haue bene wrought corporally, & by darke figures.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 8.

Than the thre knyghtes answered hotely, and sayde, howe they set but lytell by the manassyng of a sonne of a *tryer* of hony, nor that ye heryage of therie their lorde shulde be so sone gyuē to him, nor to none suche.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 402.

That thing ought to seme no newe matter vnto you, whyche wenie long a go before in the *triedly* proued prophetes, and lately in Christe.—*Udal. Peter*, c. 4.

Content who lives with *tryed* state,
Neede fears no changes of frowning Fate.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. September.

So curious are men to make experiments and *tries* conclusions in every thing.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 12.

What dressing will best take your knight, what wastcote, what cordial will do well i' th' morning for him, what *triers* have you?—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady*, Act iv.

Then forth came Artegall out of his tent,
All arm'd to point, and first the lists did enter;
Soone after eke came she with full intent
And countenance fierce, as having fully bent her
That battels utmost *triall* to adventer.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Sir Edward Coke in this same chapter bringeth two precedents to prove, that though the spiritual courts in England be now the king's courts, yet whosoever sueth in them for any thing *triable* by the common law, shall fall into a premunire.—*Hobbs. On the Common Laws of England.*

When wert thou known in ambush'd fights to dare,
Or nobly face the horrid front of war?
'Tis ours, the chance of fighting fields to fry,
Thine to look on, and bid the valiant die.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

League all your forces then, ye powers above,
Join all, and *try* th' omnipotence of Jove.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

"Heavens! can you then thus waste, in shameful wise,
Your few important days of *trynl* here!
Heirs of eternity! yborn to rise
Through endless states of being."
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

Afterwards he [Rainbow] enjoyed two livings successively without examination by the *tryers*.
Wood. Fasti Oxon. vol. i.

There was lately a company of men called *Tryers*, commissioned by Cromwell, to judge of the abilities of such as were to be admitted by them into the ministry.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

A Christian always is indulged with an opportunity of escaping before he is brought to a *trial*, whatever may have been his offence; and if he is brought to a *trial* and convicted, he is seldom punished with death; while the poor Indians on the contrary are hunged, and broken upon the wheel, and even impaled alive without mercy.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 12.

When we speak of a state of *trial*, it must be remembered, that characters are not only *tried*, or proved or detected, but that they are generated also, and formed, by circumstances.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 26.

Jesus, indeed, orders his followers to shake off the dust of their feet, where the inhabitants would not receive their doctrine, that they might not throw away their time in vain: but he never directed it as a *trial-ordeal* of innocence when they were accused of immoralities, and the honour of the mission concerned.—*Warburton. Of Grace*, b. ii. c. 12.

TUB. Dut. *Tobbe*; Gcr. *Zuber, tuppe.* Perhaps, originally,—

A log, hollowed out; an open vessel, without *top*.

"Bot whan thou hast for hire, and thee, and me,
Yeeten us these kneding *tubbes* thre,
Than shalt thou heng hem in the roofe ful hie,
That no man of our purveyance espie."
Chaucer. The Millerres Tale, v. 3560.

Pray for us; for, God willing, we will leave you. We will go before you. You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor tales of *tubs*, but even the true word of God.
Coverdale. An Exhortation to the Cross, (1554.)

Here do I see a Cynick housed in his *tub*, scorning all wealth and state; and making still even with his victuals, and the day; who, when he was invited to supper to one of Alexander's great lords, could say; I had rather lick salt at Athens, then feast with Craterus.
Bp. Hall. Of Contention, § 16.

And few years hence, if anarchy goes on,
Jack Presbyter shall here erect his throne,
Knock out a *tub* with preaching once a day,
And every prayer be longer than a play.
Dryden, Prol. 10.

A philosopher who, in the austerity of his virtue, should condemn the art of pleasing as unworthy cultivation, would deserve little attention from mankind, and might be dismissed to his solitary *tub*, like his brother Diogenes.
Knox. Ess. No. 96.

TUBE. Tu'BULAR. Tu'BULATED. Tu'BULOUS. } Fr. *Tube, tubule*; It. *Tubo*; Sp. *Tubo*; Lat. *Tubus*, generally derived from *tumere*, to swell, or from τυπος, (q. d.) hollowed out by beating; τυπτεω, to beat or strike.

Any thing hollow or concave (with some degree of length); a cane, a pipe.

Others with optick *tubes* the moon's scant face
(Vaste *tubes*, which like long cedars mounted lie)
Attract through glasses to as near a space,
As if they came not to survey, but pie.
Donne. Goodsibert, b. ii. c. 5.

There lands the fiend, a spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orbe
Through his glaz'd optic *tube* yet never saw.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

When the sucker in a pump is drawn, the space it fill'd in the *tube* is certainly the same, whether any other body follows the motion of the sucker or no: nor does it imply a contradistinction, that upon the motion of one body, another, that is only contiguous to it, should not follow it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 4.

This [juice] is conveyed by the stalk up into the branches and leaves, through little, and, in some plants, imperceptible *tubes*, and from thence, by the dark, returns again to the root.—*Ib. Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 9.

The teeth are *tubulated*, for the conveyance or emission of the poyson into the wound the teeth make: but their hollowness doth not reach to the apex, or top of the tooth (that being solid and sharp, the better to pierce) but it ends in a long slit below the point: out of which the poyson is emitted.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. ix. c. 1.

——The sturdy churl
Moves right towards the mark; nor stops for aught,
But now and then with pressure of his thumb
T adjust the fragrant charge of a short *tube*,
That fumes beneath his nose.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

Let us see, therefore, how a danger so serious, and yet so natural to the length, narrowness, and *tubular* form of the part, is provided against.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 11.

Besides [there are] a considerable variety of corals; amongst which are two red sorts; the one most elegantly branched, the other *tubulous*.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 8.

TU'BEROUS. Tu'BERCLE. { Fr. *Tubéreux, tubercle*; It. *Tuberôso, tubércolo*; Lat. *Tuberculum*, a dim. of *tuber*, from *tum-ere*, to swell.

Swollen; risen or rising in pimples, knobs, wens.

The thalami optici, nates, testiculi, and the other *tuberous* parts, are so many distinct harbours, of the said spirits, ministring to the several species of sense and phancy.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 5.

The management also of these grooves, or rather of the *tubercles* and grooves, is very observable.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

TUCK. Fr. *Estoc*; It. *Stócco*. See STICK. A rapier; a sword adapted for thrusting, pushing, sticking.

Dismount thy *tucke*, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assaylant is quick, skilfull, and deadly.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act iii. sc. 4.

The Batavians, as they were commanded, running in upon them, now with their long *tucks* thrusting at the face, now with their piked targets bearing them down, had made good riddance of them that stood below; and for haste omitting further execution, hasten space to advance up hill, seconded now by all the other cohorts.
Milton. History of England, b. ii.

These [pistols] being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's sword from retentive scabbard:
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

TUCK, *v.* Tuck, *n.* Tu'CKER. } Skinner thinks either from the Ger. *Trucken*, to press, or from *tucken*, to sink down. Junius thinks it may be—

To *take* up, or to *tug* or draw up.

To *take* up,—to fasten that which is taken.

To *tack* up,—to take or draw up the edges; to draw in, to confine.

Tucker, (employed in *fulling*,) Skinner derives from the same Ger. *Trucken*.

Tucker is also a border to *confine* the edges.

For what time Vlisses and Nester came to him, for agreement betweene him & Agamennon, he laid the tables himself, & *tucked* vp his clothes, & went into the kitchin, and prepared their meat, to make the noble Princes sober and temperate cheere.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 3.

And vpon his head a goodly white *tucke*, containing in length by estimation fifteene yards, which was of silke and linnen woues together, resembling something Calicut cloth.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 112.

Strange were the ladies weeds, yet more unfit than strange,
The first with cloths *tucht* up, as nymphs in woods do range,
Tucht up even with the knees, with bow and arrows prest.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

She also doffe her heavy haberieon,
Which the faire feature of her limbs did hyde;
And her well-plighted frock, which she did won
To *tucke* about her short when she did ryde,
She low let fall.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 9.

Her clothes *tucht* to the knee, and dainty braided hair,
With bow and quiver arm'd, she wandered here and there
Among the forest wild: Diana never knew
Such pleasure, nor such hurts as Mariana slew.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, z. 26.

After that he came to the crown, he caught one of the nobles, a great friend and companion of his brother Pantaleon, who had before-time been his adversary, and within a fullers mill so beclawed and mangled him with *tuckers* cards and burling combs, so as he died therewith.
Holland, Plutarch, p. 1003.

Diana. With horns and with hounds, I waken the day;
And hie to the woodland-walks away;
I *tuck* up my robe, and am buskin'd soon,
And tie to my forehead a wexing moon.
Dryden. The Secular Masque.

Prop'd on his lance the pensive hero stood,
And heard, and saw unmov'd, the mourning crowd.
The fam'd physician *tucks* his robes around
With ready hands, and hastens to the wounds.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

They gather it in their hands, and twist it till it sits close to their waistes, *tucking* in the twisted part between their waste and the edge of the petticoat, which keeps it close.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

'Twas a sad sight before they march'd from home,
To see our warriours in red waistcoats, some,
With hair *tuck'd* up, into our tiring room.
Dryden. Marriage-a-la-Mode, Prol.

There is a certain female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom.
Guardian, No.100.

The chiv'ring urchin, bending as he goes,
With slipshod heels, and dudgeon at his nose;
His predecessor's coat advance'd to wear,
Which future pages yet are doom'd to share,
Curries her white *tuck'd* beneath his arm,
And hides his hands t keep his fingers warm.
Cowper. Truth.

"Good heaven!" cries Kitty, "what language I hear!
Have I trespass'd on chastity's love?
Is my *tucker's* clean muslin indecently clear?
Is it no satin apron, but gauze?"
Lovibond. To Miss K. P.

TUCKET. It. *Toccàta*,—
A flourish on a trumpet.
A *tucket sonance*,—the name of an introductory flourish on the trumpet, (Steevens.)

——— Then let the trumpets sound
The *tucket sonance*, and the note to mount.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iv. sc. 2.

TUFT, *n.* } Fr. *Touffe*; Ger. *Zopf*; perhaps
TUFT, *v.* } merely the A.S. *Top*; Ger. *Zopf*,
TUF'TED. } the top or summit; a *top*-koot.
TUF'TY. } Applied to—

A number of small substances, knitted or collected together to form one *top* or head; a knot or collection of such things. Generally,—
A knot, collection, cluster, clump. To *tuft*,—
To form into, to dress or adorn with *tufts*; to pass over, in, or among the *tufts* or *tufted* grass.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A wert, and theron stode a *tufte* of heres,
Rede as the bristles of a sowes eres.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 560.

Also the westermost point of Trepnyates, is a low lande, lying halfe a mile out in the sea: and vpon the innermost necke, to the landward, is a *tuft* of trees.
Hachluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 16.

They have great *tuffes* of haire hanging downe their foreheads.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii p. 382.

These *tufts* or buttons, do never fade nor wither.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 25.

——— With his hounds
The labouring hinter *tufts* the thick unbarked grounds,
Where harbour'd is the hart.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s.13.

Light and useless as the *tufted* feathers upon the cane, every wind can play with it and abuse it, but no man can make it useful.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 14.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The *tufted* crow-toe, and the pale jessamine.
Milton. Lycidas.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies.
The cynosure of neighb'ring eyes.—*Id. L'Allegro.*

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods
Both in the *tufty* frit's and in the mossy fell,
Forsook their gloomy bow'rs, and wand'red far abroad,
Expell'd their quiet seats, and place of their abode.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

S'leeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 't was now (so much ground was seen)
Become *tuffe-Taffe*; and our children shall
See it plain rash awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Sat. 4.

The west part is dry and sandy, bearing a sort of long grass, growing in *tufts* very thin.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

So Joys Ulysses at th' appearing shore,
And sees (and labours onward as he sees)
The rising forests and the *tufted* trees.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

——— Thou best Anana, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden æge:
Quick let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambrosial stores, and feast with Jove!
Thomson. Summer.

The magpot of the ernea labra has a long tail, one part sheathed within another (but which it can draw out at pleasure,) with a starry *tuft* at the end, by which *tuft*, when expanded upon the surface, the insect both supports itself in the water, and draws in the air which is necessary.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 19.

The wild celery is very like the celery in our gardens, the flowers are white, and stand in the same manner, in small *tufts* at the tops of the branches, but the leaves are of a deeper green.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 5.

TUG, *v.* } A.S. *Teog-an*, to *tow*, (qv.)
TOG, *n.* } To pull, to drag, or draw, to haul;—to wrestle, to struggle or strive.

Hleerevpon insued cruell warre, in so much that in the end Venutius became enimie also to the Romans. But first they *togged* togither betwixt themselues.
Holinshed. History of England, b. iv. c. 8.

All on confused heapes themselves assay,
And snatch, and byte, and rend, and *tug*, and teare,
That who them sees would wonder at their fray,
And who sees not would be affrayd to heare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 11.

[He] must either pay his fine for his presumption,
(Which is six hundred duckets) or for six years
Tug at an oar I' th' gallies.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act ii. sc. 3.

Nig. And to encourage thy laborious powers
To *tug* for empire, dares thee to the field.
Id. The Prophetess, Act iv. sc. 4.

These fellows then according to the saying of Hieron, in this doing are much alike to ennemie and bastardly curdogs, which, when they be at home within house, will bite the hides and skins of wild beasts, and lie *tugging* at their shagged haire; but they dare not enter into the field.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 52.

All softening simples, known of sovereign use,
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to lenify the pain,
He *tugs* with pincers, but he *tugs* in vain.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

By heav'n I'll *tug* with Harry for a crown,
Rather than have it on tame terms of yielding,
I scorn to pouch for power.
Id. The Duke of Guise, Act iv.

He [Turnus] said; and downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he fails,
Vast ruins come along rent from the smoking walls.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

——— With hearts of proof,
Full against wind and tide, some win their way;
And when strong effort has deserv'd the port,
And *tug'd* it into view, 'tis won! 'tis lost!
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

——— What now! avail
The strong built sinewy limbs, and well spread shoulders!
See how he *tugs* for life, and lays about him,
Mad with his pains!
Blair. The Grave.

TUITION, *n.* } Fr. *Tuition, tutelle, tuteur,*
TU'TELAGE. } *tutéliaire*; It. *Tutela, tutóre,*
TU'TELE. } *tutelàre*; Sp. *Tutela, tutor,*
TU'TELAR. } *tutelar*; Lat. *Tutilo, tutela,*
TU'TELARY. } *tutor, tutelaris*; from *tutus,*
TU'TOR, *n.* } past part. of *tueri*, to see, to
TU'TOR, *v.* } look, to observe, to watch, to
TU'TORAGE. } regard, to guard.
TU'TORESS. } *Tutor*, — one who looks
TU'TORSHIP. } after, watches, guards, keeps
TU'TORY. } safe; who takes care, (sc.)
TU'TRIX. } to educate, to instruct.

Tuition,—safe keeping, guardianship; direction, instruction.

Tutelar, — guarding, protecting, keeping in safety, or security.

For rightfulliche reson, sholde ruele gow alle
And kynde wit be wardeyn, goue weithe to kepe
And *tutour* of goute tresoure.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 15.

But I sele as longe tyme as the eyr is a litil child, he diuersith no thing fro a seruaunt whanne he is lord of alle thingis, but he is undir keperis and *tutouris* into the tyme determyned of the fadir.—*Wiclif. Galathies*, c. 4.

And I saye that the heyre as long as he is a chyld, differeth not freme a seruaunte, though he be lord of al, but is vnder *tutors* and gouernors, vntyll the tyme appointed of the father.—*Bible*, 1551. *Galathies*, c. 4.

Of all christen protectrice and *tutele*.
Imputed to Chaucer. A Balade in Com. of our Lady.

He cõmytted his wyfe Nantyld, with hir son Clodouens, vnto the gyudynge and *tuyeyon* of a noble man of France.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 132.

It is a good warnynge for gentyll menne, to be the more seryons, inserchyng not ouelye for the vertues, but also for the vyces of theym, vnto whose *tuiiyon* and gouernaunce they wyll commytyte theyr chyldren.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. i. c. 6.

Clothayre, consyderynge the frowardnesse of growynge in his sone Dagobert, assigned to hym a *tutoure* or lerner of worldlye and knyghtlye maners.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 127.

Al these oughte he that is a *tutor* to a noble man to haue in remembraunce; and as oportunitie serueth, to put them in experiẽce.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr*, b. i. c. 16.

Corrupt governors lose the comfort of their own breast, and the *tuition* of God.—*Bp. Holt. Cont. Carob's Conspiracy.*

Never land had more convincing proofs of an Omnipotent *tuition*; whether against fortunate powers, or secret conspiracies.—*Id. Ser. Preached at Westminster. April 5*, 1610.

Where time that city built, which to her greater fame,
Preserving of that spring, participates her name;
The *tuteiage* whereof (as those past worlds did please)
Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

Neither shall ever (I hope) absent themselves from my *tuteiage* and protection, till they shal have presented to my poor soul her final glory.
Bp. Holt. The Invisible World, b. i. § 3.

He [the king of Spain] was sure to keep the better end of the staff still to himself: for he was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children, that they were to marry out of the Austrian family recommended by Spain.
Howell, b. i. Let. 15.

When black night reignes, or Phœbus guides the moone,
The priest himselfe trembles afraid to spie
Or find thie woods *tutelar* deitie.
Moy. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iii.

No, we are all his charge; the diocese
Of every enraged man the whole world is
And he was joined in commission
With *tutelar* angels, scut to every one.
Donne. On Lord Harrington.

Neither hast thou, O God, meerly turn'd us over to the protection of those *tutelary* spirits: but hast held us still in thine own hand.—*Bp. Hall. An Holy Rapture*, § 9.

"False Fame, thy mistress *tutour'd* thee amiss;
Who teaches school in streets, where crowds resort."
Dunsmark. Gondibert, b. iii. c. 3.

As for the delinering vp of the women, either by her father or by some other, wee must note, that in ancient times, all women which had not husbands nor fathers to gouerne them, had their *tutors*, wthout whose authority there was no act which they did, warrantable; and for this cause they were in marriage deliuered vnto their husbande by others.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. v. § 73.

He that should grant a *tutorship*, restraining his grant to some one certaine thing or cause, should doe but idely, because *tutors* are giuen for personall defence generally, and not for meanging a few particular things or causes.
Id. Ib. § 80.

Viol. Now you speak like
A man that knows the world.
Iam. I needs must learn
That have so good a *tutress*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act v. sc. 1.

Some of the lords holding that he was now of age to take the rule vpon himselfe, and that the gardianship or *tutorie* of a king expired sooner than of another priuate person.
Holinshed. The History of Scotland, an. 1524.

He [Cary] carried his son Lucius then a wild youth with him into that country, where he caused him to be educated in academical learning in Trinity Coll. near to Dublin, and afterwards sent him to travel under the *tuteiage* and protection of a discreet person.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

These *tutelar* genii, who presided over the several people and regions committed to their charge, were watchful over them for good, as far as their commissions could possibly extend.—*Drydm. Juvenal*, Ded.

Whom shall we fear, while he, heaven's awful Lord,
Unsheaths for Israel his avenging sword?
His outstretch'd arm, and *tutelary* care,
Guarded and sav'd us in the last despair.
Pitt. The Song of Moses.

In happy hour, (pleas'd Eurycleia cryes,)
Tutor'd by early woes, grow early wise!
Respect with sharper'd sight, and frugal care,
Your patrimonial wealth, a prudent heir.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

A prattling nurse is a better *tutrix* to her foster child.
Dalgarno. Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor.

Mr. Samuel Reynolds was master of the grammar school at Plympton; and whatever classical instruction Sir Joshua received was under the *tuition* of his father.
Malone. Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Pleasure, which during the period of *tutelage*, engaged only a part of her votary's attention, now usurps the whole of it.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 14.

Some of those prodigies of ignorance and folly—the Rabbin of the Jews—who lived since the dispersion of the nation, thought a' would be well if for *tutelar* deities they substituted *tutelar* angels.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 29.

Before almost every house there is a little cupboard, furnished with a glass window, in which one of these *tutelary* powers is waiting to be gracious.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 2.

——— Yet this obtains in all,
That all discern a beauty in his works,
And all can taste them; minds, that have been form'd
And *tutor'd*, with a relish more exact,
But noise without some relish, none unmov'd.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

Aristotle, after having been *tutor* to Alexander, and most munificiently rewarded, as it is universally agreed, both by him and his father Philip, thought it worth while, notwithstanding, to return to Athens, in order to resume the teaching of his school.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 10.

I'll bring you to the pearly ears,
By dragons drawn, above the stars;
The colours of Arabian glow;
And to the heart-dilating show
Of paintings, which surmount the life;
At once your *tutress*, and your wife.
Swart. Reason & Imagination.

Conceited pertness teaches the new loosened school-boy and novel-studied girl thy scorn of *tutorage* and controul.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 27.

TU'LIP. } Fr. *Tulipon*, the Dalmatian cap,
Tu'lipist. } (Cotgrave.) It. *Tulipano*; Sp. *Tulipan*, so called from its resemblance to the *Tulipan or turban*, i.e. the *Turkish* cap, (Skinner.)

It follows not the usurping *tulip* is better then the rose, because preferred by some forraign fancies before it.
Fuller. Worthies. York.

Thou fool, (said Love,) know'st thou not this,
In every thing that's good she is?
In yonder *tulip* go and seek,
There thou may'st find her lip, her cheek.
Carew. The Enquiry.

Some commendably affected plantations of venemous vegetables, some confined their delights unto single plants, and Cato seemed to dote upon cabbadge; while the ingenuous delight of *tulipists* stands saluted with hard language, even by their own professors.
Brown. Urne Buriall, Ep. Ded.

Ladies, like variegated *tulips*, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Fine by defect, and delicately weak,
Their happy spots the nice admirer take.—*Pope*, Epis. 2.

TU'MBLE, *v.* } Fr. *Tomber*; It. *Tomboliare*;
Tu'mble, *n.* } Sp. *Tumbar*; Dut. *Tommelen*,
Tu'mbler. } *tummelen*, *tuymelen*. Ger.
Tummeln; Sw. *Tumla*; A. S. *Tumb-an*, to dance, to *tumble*, to play the *tumbler*. (Somner.) Herod's daughter *danced*; A. S *Tumbade*. The word may have been transferred from the voluntary turns, rollings, fallings, and similar gestures of dancers.

To turn or roll about, to fall or cause to fall, to throw down, to throw or toss about.

A *tumbler*, (Sw. *Tumlare*,) poculum *rotundum*,—*rolled* round the table to shew that it was empty, (Ihre.)

R ght als I rede, thel *tombled* in Tuede, that woned bi the se.—*R. Brunne*, p. 273.

If the forme of this world is so sele stable, and if it turneth by so many enterchanges; wyl thou than trosten in the *ernbling* fortunes of men?—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

Trowest thou that ther be any thing in this erthlie mortal *tombinge* thinges, that may bringen this estate?
Id. Ib. b. iii.

The Flemynges with theye arbalasters and theyr longe mares pykes set a slope before theym, wolldyd so they horses, that they laye *tumbelynge* one in the other's neeke.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 13. *Phil. IV.*

You put hir to the kepyng of the sworde plaiers, you suffre hir to see the *tumblers*, and yet ye do not remember, that slee is younge, and you not aged.—*Golden Boke*, c. 56.

And, cleaving the hard steele, did deepe invade
Into his head, and cruell passage made
Quite through his brayne; he, *tumbling* downe on him,
Breath'd out his ghost.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 8.

But handsomely and well? does your lordship take us
For the dukes *tumblers*? we have done bravely, sir,
Venture d our lives like men.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— As I have seene
A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene,
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a cheeke,
And throw himselfe upon a rabbit's neeke.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

Now when he was gone a little past the ambush, they began to assaile him from behind, *tumbling* down and throwing mighty stones upon his head and neck.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 155.

Their heads being too weak to look down from such a precipice, they either grow dizzy and stand trembling, or *tumble* down with a much greater ruin.
Sharp, vol. vi. Ser. 15.

Thus heav'd, the fix'd foundations of the rock
Gave way: Heav'n echo'd at the rattling shock.
Tumbling it chok'd the flood.—*Pope. Virgil. Æneis*, b. viii.

What incredible and astonishing actions do we find ropedancers and *tumblers* bring their bodies to!
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 4.

TU'MBREL. Fr. *Tumbereau*; Low Lat. *Tumberella*.
A kind of rolling carriage, used as a punishment of disgrace or infamy. Also, a cart or waggon.

And mylliers for stelyng of corne to be chastyged by ye *tumbrell*, and this to be put in execucion he gane auctoryte to all mayres, baylyffes, &c.—*Fyshyn. Chronycle*, an. 1284.

He was taken thens and sette in a *tumbrell*, & theruto fastenyd with chaynes of iresn, and so conueyed, barbeated, with dynge and crye, thorough the hyghe stretes of Parys.
Id. Ib. an. 17. *Phil. de Valoys.*

Or hires a Frieziand trother, halfe yard deepe,
To drag his *tumbrell* through the staring Chesape.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 4.

My corpse is in a *tumbrill* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and enclos'd with dung.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

The sled, the *tumbril*, hurdles, and the flail,
The fan of Bacchus, with the flying sail.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

Again impetuous to the field he flies;
Leaps ev'ry fence but one, there falls and dies;
Like a slain deer, the *tumbrel* brings him home,
Unmiss'd but by his dogs and by his groom.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

TU'MEFY, *v.* } Fr. *Tumefier*, *tumeur*; It.
Tumefa'ction. } *Tumore*; Sp. *Tumor*; Lat.
Tu'mid. } *Tumor*, from *tum-ere*, to
Tu'mour. } swell. For the technical de-
Tu'moured. } scription of *tumour*, see the
Tu'mourous. } quotations from Wiseman.
Tu'mulate, *v.* } To cause to swell; to swell, to puff out.

Tumid, (met.)—inflated; large or grand to excess; beyond need, without strength.

So high as Heav'n the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters; thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. vii.

The mel'cieable mallow here,
Assuaging sudden *tumours*,
The jagged polypodium there,
To purge old rotten humours.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 5.

Such an are seldom unbutions his *tumored* breast, but when he finds none to oppose the bigness of his looks and tongue.—*Junius. Sin Stigmatized*, p. 50.

He, there the while this shuffling that had seene,
Who to her party Isabel had won,
To pass for Hainault humbly prays the queen,
Prompting her still what good might there be done,
To ease the anguish of her *tumorous* spleen.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

From whence it follows of necessity, that besides the outsice bulky extension, and *tumourous* magnitude, there must be another kind of entity, whose essential attribute or character, is life self-activity, or cogitation.
Cudworth. Intellectual System, p 830.

I applied three small caustieks triangular about the *tumified* joint.—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body or parts.
Arbuthnot. On Aliments, c. ii.

[A *tumour* is explain'd by Galen] a disease in which the parts of the body recede from their natural state by an undue encrease of their bigness.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 1.

He said, and cowering as the dastard bends,
The weighty sceptre on his back descends:
On the round bunch the bloody *tumours* rise;
The tears spring starting from his haggard eyes.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

When he [David] looks upon God, he submits and is silent. But when he considers the instrument, his heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and fermeut into a storm.—*Wilkins. Natural Religion*, b. i. c. 17.

The muscles which move the toes, and many of the joints of the foot, how gracefully are they disposed in the calf of the leg, instead of forming an unwieldy *tumefaction* in the foot itself.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 9.

As from his *tumid* urn when Nilus spreads
His genial tides abroad, the favour'd soil
That joins his fruitful border, first imbibes
The kindly stream.
Glover. London.

TU'MULT, *n.* } Fr. *Tumulte*, *tumultuoire*,
Tu'mult, *v.* } *tumultueux*; It. *Tumulto*,
Tu'multer, *n.* } *tumultuare*, *tumultuoso*;
Tumu'ltary. } Sp. *Tumulto*, *tumultuar*,
Tumu'tuarily. } *tumultuoso*; Lat. *Tumul-*
Tumu'tuariness. } *tus*, quia *tumeant*, i.e.
Tumu'ltuate, *v.* } malum aliquid parturire
Tumultua'tion. } videantur, (Vossius;) be-
Tumu'ltuous. } cause things swell or rise,
Tumu'ltuously. } and seem to be producing
Tumu'ltuousness. } mischief.

A rising; an insurrection; usually applied to—

A noisy, disorderly assembly, *raising* or *rising* a commotion, conducted with violence; a turbulent mob or multitude; generally, noisy confusion.

After that thels thynga were dyspatched, Cesar thoughte there bad ben no cause of *tumult* & rebellion left in Gallia.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 60.

And herein they could not be stayed, eyther by chastisement of their officers, or by anye reuerence of their king: but when he would haue spoken vnto them, they would not suffer him to hee heard, but disturbed his tale with their *tumultuous* cry, & violêt thrũg.
Brende Quintus Curtius, fol. 294.

He shall not doe this *tumultuously* or violently. For he shall not chide, nor shal not crie out against them that bee contentious.—*Udall. Mathew*, c. 15.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations
Muse a vaie thing.
Milton, Ps. 2.

They who attended them without, *tumulting* at the death of their masters, were beaten back; and driven into a church, defending themselves were burnt there in the steeple.—*Id. History of England*, b. iii.

Notwithstanding which compliance, they endeavoured here to set up another emperor against him; and Helvius Pertinax who succeeded governour, found it a work so difficult to appease them, that once in a mutiny he was left for dead; and though afterwards he severely punish'd the *tumultiers*, was'fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge.—*Id. Ib.*

Tho, as they rode together on their way,
A rout of people they before them kend,
Flocking together in confusde array;
As if that there were some *tumultuous* affray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

You have had a fair time to prepare yourself, God give you a boon voyage to the haven you are bound for, (which I doubt not will be heaven) and the grace to follow, when I have pass'd the bol-terous sea and swelling billows of this *tumultuary* life.—*Howell*, b. ii. Let. 73.

1135. Stephen son to the earl of Blois and Adela, daughter to William the conqueror, invades the kingdom, contends with Maud the empress for the succession, and reigned *tumultuarily* eighteen years and ten months.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Till four hundred years after Christ no Catholick persons, or very few, did provoke the secular arm or implore its aid against hereticks, save only that Arius behaved himself so scditiously and *tumultuarily*, that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models.
King Charles.

If any thing were well proposed, it tooke no place, it entred not into the minds of the rest to approue and follow it, but as men confounded with strange and vnusuall amazements of spirit, they attempted *tumultuously* they saw not what.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. v. § 76.

This is enough I hope to make you keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the soul, lest it make you either a prey, or else companions for devils.
Hommond. Works, vol. iv. p. 614.

Both parties meet: they raise a doleful cry;
The matrons from the walls with shrieks reply;
And their mist mournings rends the vaulted sky.
The town is fill'd with *tumult* and with tears,
Till the loud clamours reach Evander's ears.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

Innumerable experiments shew, that heat, in the fire especially, is a positive quality, consisting in a *tumultuous* and vehement agitation of the minute parts of the body, that is said to be hot, and producing also in the bodies, that it is communicated to, a local motion, which is manifestly a positive thing.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 743.

But the injury being once owed by a retribution, and advanced by defiance, like an opposing torrent it *tumultuates*, grows higher and higher, begins to fix, and to by an improvement of the humour, that which at first was but a sudden motion, rises into a violent and from thence passes into a settled revenge.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 7.

At once the corner rattled in the skies;
At once *tumultuous* shouts and clamours rise.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

The fierce Curetes too in arms advance,
And tread *tumultuously* their mystic dance:
And, lest the crime should reach old Saturn's ear,
Beat on their brazen shields the din of war.
Pitt. Callimachus to Jupiter.

In the night, however, the *tumult* of their minds having subsided, and given way to reflection, they sighed often and loud.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 1.

'Tis not, however, insolence and noise,
The tempest of *tumultuous* joys.
Nor is it yet despondence and dismay
Will win her visits and engage her stay.
Cowper. Table Talk.

The workmen, accordingly, very seldom derive any advantage from the violence of those *tumultuous* combinations, which generally end in nothing but the punishment or ruin of the ringleaders.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 8.

Nor was this their manner of speaking, only when at ease, or when they could hope to obtain favour by it; but, as the ease of St. Stephen shews, their sentiments were the same, under the certainty, under the actual pains, of death itself, even when suddenly and *tumultuously* inflicted on them.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 18.

TUN, *or* TUNNE, TUNNEL, TUNNING, TUNNELL, TUNNEL, TUNNEL, TUNNE

That which infolds or inwraps, or invests; a vest, a clothing, an integument, a covering.

Tunicle of the eye,—a thin coat or covering of the eye.

Tunicle, much lyke the vypermoste garment of the deacon. *Tyndall. Worker*, p. 11.

The said medicine likewise is good for to extend and dilate the *tunicles* that make the ball or apple of the eye. *Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 18.

In him seven talents of pure ore I teld,
Twelve cloaks, twelve vests, twelve *tunicles* stiff with gold. *Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xxiv.

The most common of these, which we observed, were two sorts of liliaceous roots, one simply *tunicated*, the other granulated upon its surface. *Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 3.

TU'NNEL. See TUN.

TU'NNY. Fr. *Thon, thyn*; It. *Tonno*; Sp. *Tonina*; Lat. *Thynnus*; Gr. Θυνος, from θυν-ειν, or θυειν, *furere*, either from its swiftness, or the fury with which it is said to be seized—sub caniculæ ortum.

The *tunies* are exceeding great fishes: we have seene some of them to weigh fifteen talents, and the tails to be two cubits broad and a span.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 15.

The *tunny* was a fish well knewn to the ancients; it made a considerable branch of commerce; the time of its arrival into the Mediterranean from the ocean was observed, and stations for taking it established in places it most frequented; the eminences above the fishery were styled θυνοσκοπεια, and the watchmen that gave notice to those below of the motions of the fish, θυνοσκοποι. *Pennant. British Zoology. Tunny Mackrel.*

TUP, *n.* } The common name for the ram in
TUP, *v.* } the North. *Tup, tupe, teap*; perhaps *top*.

——— An old blacke ram
Is *tupping* your white ewe. *Shakespeare. Othello*, Act I. sc. 1.

And while thy rams doe *tup*, thy ewes do twyn,
Doe thou in peacefull shade (from men's rude dyn)
Adde pinyons to thy fame.
Browne. To Master W. Browne.

TU'RBAN. } See Vossius *de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18,
TU'RBAN'D. } and *Menage*. Fr. *Turbun*; It.
TU'RBANT. } *Turbánte*; Sp. *Turbande*.
TU'RBANED. } "A Turkish hat, of white and fine linnen, wreathed into a rundle, broad at the bottom, to inclose the head, and lessening, for ornament, towards the top," (Cotgrave.)

Dampier calls it,—a *turbat*.

The men of the same countrey use to haue their haire kempt, and trimmed like vnto our women; and they weare golden *turbants* vpon their heades richly set with pearle, and pretious stones.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 54.

And twin'd of sixty elles of lawne and more,
A *turbant* strange, adorn'd his tresses hore.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. xvii. s. 10.

——— Set you downe this:
And say besides, that in Aleppo once,
Where a malignant, and a *turbaned* Turke
Beate a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I tooke by th' throat the circumcised dogge,
And smoate him, thus.—*Shakes. Othello*, Act v. sc. 2.

But if ye take that course which Erasmus was wont to say Luther tooke against the pope and monks, if ye determine war against their miters and their bellies, ye shall soon discern that *turbant* of pride which they wear upon their heads, to be no helmet of salvation, but the meer mettle and homework of papal jurisdiction.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

O how the fair queen with the golden maids,
The sun of night, thy happy fortunes aids!
Though *turban'd* princes for a badge her wear,
To them she wains, to thee would full appear.
Drummond. The Speech of the Moon.

He had on a long robe of purple silk, and a kind of *turban* on his head of the same colour, which had a star of gold wreught on it, worn just before.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 7.

They wear but few cloaths; their heads are circled with a short *turbat*, fringed or laced at both ends; it goes once about the head, and is tied in a knot, the laced ends hanging down.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1686.

They wear no hat, cap, nor *turbat*, nor any thing to keep off the sun.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1687.

——— With front unbless'd, came towering in
Proctor armipotent, in stern deport
Resembling *turban'd* Turk. *J. Philips. Cerealia.*

And some had a piece of white or leather-coloured cloth wound about the head like a small *turban*, which our people thought mere becoming.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 20.

TURBARY Low Lat. *Turbaria*, locus *cespitibus* fodiendis idoneus; a place for digging *turf* or *turves*. Skinner calls it *turfary*. See TURF.

And a *turbarie* thereby compassed about with water and marresse was so dried vp, that neither grasse nor mire remained.—*Holinshed. Chronicles of England*, an. 1222.

Common of piscary is a liberty of fishing in another man's water: as common of *turbary* is a liberty of digging *turf* upon another's ground.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

TU'RBID. } Fr. *Turbulent*; It. *Torbido, turbulento*; Sp. *Turbado, turbulento*; Lat. *Turbidus, turbulentus*, on *turba*; Gr. Τυρβη, a mob or multitude.
TU'RBIDLY.
TU'RBULENT.
TU'RBULENTLY.
TU'RBULENCE.
TU'RBULENCY. } Lennep derives from θυρ-ειν, *trahere*, and his Editor—from τυρ-ειν *miscere*. By mere transposition of the letter, it appears to be the same word as *tri-ul-are*, to *trouble*. (See TROUBLE.) *Turbed* is—

Troubled,—disordered, vexed, disquieted, agitated, muddy. *Turbulent*,—

Disquieted, agitated, confused; confusedly noisy, or clamorous; stormy, tempestuous.

Since I was hurl'd among these walls, I had divers fits of melancholy, and such *turbid* interrals that use to attend close prisoners, who for the most part have no other companions, but confus'd troops of waudring cogitations.
Howell, b. ii. Let. 30.

Mast'ring the mighty, humbling the poorer wight,
By all severest means that could be wrought;
And, making the succession doubtful, rent
This new-get state, and left it *turbulent*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Yet as being oft times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wastfull and *turbulent*,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they rore, and seem to point,
They oft fore-signifie and threaten ill.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

——— Per I haue dreampt
Of bloudy *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing beene but shapes, and formes of slaughter.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cres. Act v. sc. 3.

Since the *turbulency* of these times, the same moderation shines in you, notwithstanding that the mitre is so trampled upon, and that there be such violent factious afoot.
Howell, b. i. Let. 54.

But now, of *turbid* elements the sport,
From clear to cloudy rest, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist, with inward-eating change,
Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought,
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun.
Thomson. Spring.

With jealous eyes, at distance she had seen,
Whispering with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue (her silence broke)
Thus *turbulent* in rattling tone she spoke.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

As this innocent way of passing a leisure hour is not only consistent with a great character, but very graceful in it; so there are two sorts of people to whom I would most earnestly recommend it. The first are those who are uneasy out of want of thought: the second are those who are so out of a *turbulence* of spirit.—*Tatler*, No. 112.

Their religion, like an heetick body, hath, by degrees, been consumed by its own heats, whilst that zeal and fervour, which should move and animate it, hath been converted into its disease, and wholly evaporated into faction and *turbulency*.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 4.

It is true, indeed, that benevolence, arising from this source, at first runs thick and *turbid*; but, as it holds its way, it refines: it purifies and expands its current, till it hath lost all memory of its low original.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 3.

A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour, because he knows his title is weak; one of great merit *turbidly* resents them, because he knows his title is strong.—*Young. Estimate of Human Life.*

To thorny thickets flock'd the feather'd throng,
And pensive plied their melancholy song,
Or to the shelter of the forest driven,
Escap'd the windy *turbulence* of Heav'n.
Fawke. Description of Winter.

Has any nymph her faithful lover lost,
And in the visions of the night,
And all the day dreams of the light;
In sorrow's tempest *turbulently* tost—
From her cheeks the roses die.
Smart. Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

And some had a piece of white or leather-coloured cloth wound about the head like a small *turban*, which our people thought mere becoming.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 20.

TU'RBINATED. Fr. *Turbine*; Lat. *Turbinatus*. Formed like a *top* (*turbo*), like an inverted cone; or a cone—*spiral*; moving like a top.

Let mechanism here make an experiment of its power, and produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director.—*Bentley*, Ser. 4.

An irregular contortion of a *turbinated* shell, which common eyes pass unregarded, will ten times treble its price in the imagination of philosophers.—*Idler*, No. 56.

TU'RBOT. Fr. *Turbot*; Dut. *Turbot, terbot*. In Latin called the *Rhombus*, from Gr. Ρομβος, ρεμβ-ειν, to turn or roll round; and Scaliger thinks the *turbot* is so called from *turbo*, a top.

Of sea fishes some be plaine and flat, as byrts or *turbots*, soles, plaice, and flounders. And these differ from the *turbots* onlie in the making of their bodie For in a *turbot* the right side turneth upward, and in a plaice the left.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 20.

To make thy meal of sauces, and to make the accessory become the principal, and pleasure to rule the table, and all the regions of thy soul, is to make a man less and lower than an oglie, of a cheaper value than a *turbot*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 16.

Not oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetites would wish,
Nor *turbot*, or the foreign fish
That rolling tempests evertake,
And hither waft the costly dish.
Dryden. Horace, Epode 2.

Turbots grow to a very large size; we have seen them of three and twenty pounds weight, but have heard of some that weighed thirty.
Pennant. British Zoology. Turbot Flounder.

TU'RCISM. } Religion, manners, &c. of the
TU'RKISHNESS. } *Turks*.

Contemnynge of knowledge and learninge, settinge at nought, and having for a fable, God and his highe providence, will binge us, I say, to a more ungracious *Turkishnes*, if mere *Turkishnes* can be than this, than if the *Turkes* had sworne to bryngе all *Turkye* against us.
Ascham. Toxophilus, b. i.

He [Dr. Cox] grounds his following discourse upon the probability of the fall of *Turcism*, and the hopes of the further propagation of the Christian religion; and the necessity of unity and concord of Christendom.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1536.

TURF, *n.* } A. S. *Tyrb, tyrfe, turf*; Dut.
TURF, *v.* } *Turf, torf*; Ger. *Torf*; Sw. *Torf*;
TU'RFY. } Fr. *Tourbe*; Low Lat. *Turba, turfa*. In Isl. *Torf*, from their verb *Torf-ua*, fodere, to dig, to dig out or up. Wachter,—perhaps the A.S. *Torf-ian*, jacere, ejicere, to throw, or throw out or up. Applied to—

The grassy surface of the ground, (dug off, thrown off, turned off;) to the same surface cut into pieces.

Turfy,—grassy; consisting of *turf* or *turves*.

"But and he couth through his sleight
Doe maken up a toure of height,
Nought rought I whether of stone or tree,
Of yearth, or *turves* though it be."
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And in a little herber that I have,
That beneched was on *turves* fresh ligrave,
I had men shoulde me my couche make.
Id. Prologue to the Legende of Good Women.

She teke vp *turves* of the lende,
Without helpe of mans hende.
And heled with the greene gras.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

When he caused to be made, at the coste of the Cõmonte, a walle of *turves* and great stakes, of the lenghte, as wytnessyth Policronicis, of c.xxii. myles.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 61

The whiche agayne chased the sayde Pictes and their enemyes, and made than a walle of stone of the thyckenesse of viii. fote, and in heyght xii. fote, in yt selfe place where before tyme Seuerus had made a dyke & walle of *turfe*.
Id. Ib. c. 75.

For yt whych his owne clergye wold scarsely suffer hym to be buryed about the church vndre *turfes* or soddes of the grass.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

A few greene *turfes* an altar sonne they fayned,
And deckt it all with flowres which they nigh hand obtayned. *Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 8.

Cato, not content to have defended the graft with clay or past aforesaid, yea and to preserve it with *turfe* and mosse against the injurie of rain and cold, bound it about also with little kutches of soft osier twigs slived in twaine.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 14.

They pierce the *turffie* ground, and under it meet with a black and deadish water, and in it small dishes do swim.
Fuller. Worthies. Lancashire.

Then after length of time, the labouring swains,
Who turn the *turfe* of those unhappy plains,
Shall rusty piles from the plowsh'd furrows take,
And over empty helmets pass the rake.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

When Charion saw me, from his *turfe* bed
With eagerness he raiss'd his drooping head;
"Oh! *Ty*, my dear, this guilty place," he cry'd,
"And in some distant clime thy virtue hide!"
Pomfret. Cruelty & Lust.

Thus you call a canal the same notwithstanding a perpetual influx and efflux of the waters, and after you have new *turfed* the banks; but tho' it be the same canal no man will esteem it the same substance, for it seems necessary to substantial identity that the component parts should remain unchanged.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii pt. i. c. 4.

There is, indeed, an elegance and a classical simplicity in the *turf cind* heap of mould which covers the poor man's grave, though it has nothing to defend it from the insults of the proud but a bramble.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 93.

TUR'GENT. TURGE'SCENCE. TURGE'SCENCY. TU'RGID. TURGI'DITY. TU'RGIDNESS. } Fr. *Turgent*; It. *Tùrgido*; Lat. *Turgidus, turgens*, pres. part. of *turgere*, to swell; of unknown origin. Vossius suggests from *urgere*, by prefixing *t*. Swelling, dilating, distending; tumid.

In stede of these we haue now base daũces, bargenettes, panyons, *turgiens*, and rounder.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. i. c. 20.

But a great man in office, may securely rob whole provinces, undo thousands, pill and pole, oppresse, flea, grinde, tyrannize, inrich himself by spoiles of the Commons, be uncontroleable in his actions, and after all, be recompensed with *turgent* titles, honoured for his good service, & no man dare find fault, or nayster at it.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, Pref.

For the instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 7.

The *turgescency* of the seminary vessels.
Smith. On Old Age, p. 117.

——— The clustere clear,
Half through the foliage seen, or ardent flame,
Or shine transparent; while perfection breathes
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew.
Thomson. Autumn.

The sucker, lying and playing always under water, is kept still *turgid* and plump.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 181.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, waterinesS, and *turgidity* of the eyes.—*Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 3.

A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the noviciate either into *turgidity* or obscurity.—*Cumberland. Mem.* vol. ii. p. 262.

The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit always upon the stilts.
Warburton. To Hurd, Let. 96.

TU'RKEY, a fowl; Gallus Africanus; avis *turcica* vel Afra. See the quotation from Pennant.

Like very poore, or counterfeite poore men,
Who, to preserve their *turky* or their hen
Doe offer up themselves.—*Corbet. To Lorde Buckingham.*

In fact the *turky* was unknown to the antient naturalists, and even to the old world before the discovery of America. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent, and is now the commonest wild fowl of the northern parts of that country.
Pennant. British Zoology. The Turky.

TU'RKOIS, or } TU'RQUOIS. } Fr. *Turquoise*; It. *Turchesa*; Sp. *Turquesa*; lapis *turcicus*, brought from Turkey; or from its colour, (It. *Turchino*,) azure, (Skinner.)

And to Mary my doughter, I bequeth a ryng of gold, sette wt a *turquos*, a dyamaunt, and a ruby.
Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.

One of them [purses] falling from him, was by a servant of his named Upham, taken up and afterwards brought by him to Stourton, where my lord received it; and finding a *turquoise* therein, he made thereof a present unto my lady.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1556. c. 48.

TURM. Lat. *Turma*, a troop.

Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power,
Legions and cohorts, *turmes* of horse and wings.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

TURMO'IL, *n.* TURMO'IL, *v.* TURMO'ILING. } Skinner says, he knows not whether from the Fr. *Tremouille, tremie*, (de moulion) a mill-hopper; perhaps compounded of *tres*, a word (Cotgrave) never used but in composition, and then adding to that which it precedes, the superlative energy of *thrice*, most exceedingly, &c. and the verb *moulbre*, to grind, to pound into pieces, reduce to dust or powder; and thus applied to—

Turbulence or trouble; confusion, agitation; confused commotion, or perplexity.

The *turmoyle* of his mind being refrained & staighed, Jesus saied: where haue ye laied him?—*Udal. John*, c. 11.

And whan they were stayed by the sufferaunce of God, for the synnes of the people, than did they *termoyle* wyth them also.—*Bale. English Votaries*, The Conclusion.

Radulphus de Dicto sayth in his Ymage of steryes, that in the yeare of our lorde, a. m. and lxxx. thys terrible *turmoylyng* agaynst prestes marryage, gaine more occasyon of blasphemouse slaundre, than euer ded heresy in the church.
Id. Ib. pt. ii.

And ye, fair swayns, after your long *turmoyle*,
Now cease your worke, and at your pleasure play;
Now cease your worke, to morrow is an holy day.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

But thus *turmoild* from one to other steure
I wast my life, and doe my daies deveure
In wretched anguishe and incessant woe.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 9.

If therefore we would vindicate our rational freedom, we must resolve to shake off those slavish fetters, our brutish and our devilish appetites that do so perpetually *turmoil* and incumber us in all virtuous attempts and rational operations.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 3.

——— "O son! *turmoil'd* in Trojan fate,
Such things as these Cassandra did relate."
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

So loud is the noise of business, as it is called, or the jarring *turmoil* which avarice occasions, that I fear the still small voice of reason will not be heard in the walks of the exchange, and in the storehouses of the crowded emporium.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 19.

TURN, *v.* TURN, *n.* TU'RNER. TU'RNERY. TU'RNING, *n.* TU'RNCOAT. TU'RNPIKE. } See TOURN, TOURNAMENT. Fr. *Tourner*; It. *Tornàre*; Sp. *Tornar*; Lat. *Tornare*; Gr. *Τορος*, a tool or instrument to form a round or circle, whether concave or convex,—all from the Gr. *Τερ-ειν, terebrare*, (Skinner.) And see *Menage,—Le Origini It.* in v. *Tornare*. The A. S. *Tyrn-an*, vertere, flectere, volvere, is probably the original word.

To move or cause to move out of a straight line, out of a direction or course; to be or cause to be, to take, to put or place in another, an altered, a changed course or direction; an altered or changed form, posture, or position, state or condition, or appearance; to change or alter; to wind, to round.

Turn—with prepositions expressed or understood—is used as equivalent to various compound words derived from the Latin; as—

To avert, to convert, to invert, to pervert, to revert or reverse.

To deflect, to inflect, to reflect.

To revolve, to retort; to transfer, to transpose, to transform.

Turn, the noun, besides its usage in common with the verb, is applied to—

A vicissitude, a chance, an occasion, an opportunity, a purpose.

The Englis kynges *turned*, thei met do no more,
But solorned tham a while in rest a Bangore.
R. Brunne, p. 3.

& Richard at that *turne* gaf him a faire juelle,
The gode suerd Caliburne, that Arthur luffed so welle.
Id. p. 154.

And Jhesus *turnede*, and sigh hem suynge him, and seith to hem, what seken ye?—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 1.

And Jesus *tuurned* aboute, and sawe them folowe, and sayde vnto them: what seke ye?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And thei han power on watris to *turne* hem into bloed.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 11.

And haue power ouer waters to *turne* them to bloud.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And whanne his kynnes men badden herd thel wenten out to hold him, for thei seiden that he is *turned* into woodnesse.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 3.

"But nathelesse, it is my will," (quod she)
"To forthren you, so that ye shall nat die,
But *turnen* sound home to your Thessalie."
Chaucer. Hipsiphile & Medea.

Now let vs stente of Troilus a throw,
That thidith forth, and let vs *tourne* fast
Unto Creseide, that heng her hedde full low.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Olde doinges, and by many *turninges* of yeres wied, and with the peoples tonge pruued, mowen net so lightly been defased, but wewe doinges contrariaunctes seche old, often causen diseases and breakets many purposes.
Id. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

The goddes, that the mischiefe sele,
Her formes changeed ali thre,
Eche of hem in his degree
Was *turned* into a briddes kinde
Diuerseliche as men may finde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

We discouered 32 islands lying al neere the land, being small and pleasant to the view, high and hauing many *turnings* and windings betweene them, making many faire harboroughs and channels.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 300.

And that vertue, if it be in operation, or (as I mought saye) endeuour, is called than beneficence: and the deede (vulgarly named a good *tourne*) maye be called a benefytte.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governovr, b. ii. c. 8.

The manifold water, so called, because of the sundrie crinckling rilles that it recouleth, and *turnegaines* that it sellie sheweth before it came at the Don.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 15.

The labyrinth in Lemnos was much like to them, onely in this respect more admirable, for that it had a hundred and fortie columns of marble more than the other, all wrought round by *turners* craft, but with such dexterilie, that a verie child was able to weld the wheele that *turned* them, the pins and poles whereby they hung were so artificially poised.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 13.

But, soone as he appeared to their vew,
They vanisht all away out of his sight,
And cleane were gone, which way he never knew,
All save the shepheard, who, for fell despight
Of that displeasure, broke his bag-pipe quight,
And made great mone for that unhappy *turne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

Moreover, translations are but as *turn-coated* things at best, specially among languages that have advantages one of the other, as the Italian hath of the French.
Howell, b. iii. Let. 21.

The 29th of June, being St. Peter's day, a small fair was kept in St. Margaret's Church-yard, Westminster; as for wool *turner's* ware, and such other small things.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. G. Mary, an. 1557.

Pow'r has no balance, one side still weighs down;
And either hoists the common-wealth or crown.
And those who think to set the scale more right,
By various *turnings* but disturb the weight.
Dryden. 2 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act i. sc. 2.

Found in few minutes, to his cost,
He did but count without his host,
And that a *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

Tunbridge, further up the same river, [Medway,] which is navigable to it for barges, is famous for its elegant *turnery* ware.—*Aikin. England Delineated.*

It is an aptitude which results from the figure of the flower, and, as we have said, is strictly mechanical, as much so as the *turning* of a weather board or tin cap upon the top of a chimney.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 20.

It is not more than fifty years ago, that some of the counties in the neighbourhood of London petitioned the parliament against the extension of the *turnpike* roads into the remoter countries.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 11.

TURNEP, or } TU'RNIP. } Perhaps from its roundness so called—
Turn, and A. S. *Nepe*, napus.

The skirret (which some say) in sallads stirs the blood,
The *turnip* tastlng well to clowns in winter weather;
Thus in our verse we put, roots, herbs, and fruits together.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

The best husbandmen, and such as are more exqeisite in their practice of agriculture, give order, that the ground for *turneps* should have five tilthes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 13.

TURPENTINE. See TEREBINTH. Fr. *Turbentine*; It. *Terpentina, trementina*· Sp. *Termentina, trementina, terebinthi*, lacrymæ. See the quotation from Drayton.

If they [woods] be of some other, then they may yield rosin, *turpentine*, &c.—*Hocklugt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 46.

Near which, of stately fir and pine
There grew abundant store,
The tree that weepeth *turpentine*,
And shady sycamore.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

The prohibition of exporting from the colonies to any other country but Great Britain, masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and *turpentine*, naturally tended to lower the price of timber in the colonies.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 7.

TURPITUDE. Fr. *Turpitude*; It. *Turpitudine*; Lat. *Turpitudo*, from *turpis*: of unknown origin; perhaps from *turba*. (See TURBID.) Applied to—

Moral foulness or defilement; baseness.

But though no other plague and renege should follow sacrilegious violations of holy things, the naturall secret disgrace and ignominy, the very *turpitude* of such actions in the eye of a wise understanding heart, is it selfe a heauy punishment.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 79.

The second effect is shame, which conscience never fails to inflict secretly, there being a secret *turpitude* and baseness in sin, which cannot be better express'd than by its opposition and contradiction to conscience.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 1.

Vice [ought] to be avoided, for that evil of *turpitude* which is in it, and not for any other external evil consequent thereupon.—*Cudworth. Intellectual System*, p. 419.

When we have surveyed them round about, and considered them in all their natural *turpitude*, disingenuity, and indecency, and applied them to our selves in all their appendent strings, shameful effects, and dismal circumstances, so that our hearts begin to feel them, and to smart and bleed under the dolorous sense of them; then must we pour them out before God, in sad and mournful confessions.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 4.

TURRET, *n.* } Fr. *Tourette*; It. *Torricella*;
TURRETTED. } Sp. *Turrecella*. See TOWER.

A small *tower*.

And of a sute were all the *toures*,
Subtily coruen after floures,
Of vnconth colours during aye.
That neuer been none seene in May,
With many a small *turret* hie.
But man on liue could I non sie.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

When they saw the vines framed, the mount raysed, and a *turret*, a buylding a farre off, at the first they began to launch at it & to make a continuall scoffyng at it fro the wall, that so haze an engine should be reared so great a distance of.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 62.

——The simple anayle . . . .
By line and leyrure clymes the loftye wall,
And winnes the *turrettes* top more coningly,
Than doughtye Dick, who loste his life and all,
With hoysting vp his head to hastily.
Gascoigne. Flowers.

Their temple and citee Jerusalem were buylded pleasantly vpon that holy hyghe mount of Sion wel fortreced and *turretted*.—*Joye. Expoisicion of Daniel*, c. 12.

Thus they awhile with court and goodly game
Themselves did solace each one with his dame,
Till that great laly thence away them sought
To vew her castles other wondrous frame:
Up to a stately *turret* she them brought,
Ascending by ten steps of alablaster wrought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tinne, made in the forme of a squire, the height of the *turret* being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth, &c. you shall finde, that it will burne slow, and a long time.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 373.

Now like a maiden queen she will behold,
From her high *turrets*, hourly suitors come;
The east with incense, and the west with gold,
Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

His equals, over whom he attempts to rise, shoot at him from the ground the shafts of envy, and those who have already risen, assail him from the *turret* with the missile weapons of jealousy.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 45.

TURTLE. Fr. *Tourterelle*; It. *Tortola*; Sp. *Tortolilla*; Lat. *Turtur*. In A.S. *Turtl*, *turtle*, *turtele*.

They schulen geve an offryngе attir that is seid in the lawe of the lord: a peyre of *turturis* or twele culver briddis.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 2.

& to offer (as it is sayde in the lawe of the Lerde) a payre of *turtle* doues or two yonge pigions.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

"Rise up, my wif, my love, my fairе bride;
The *turtles* vois is herd, my owen swete:
The winter is gon, with all his raines wete."
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,012.

He saw the body of his dearly esteemed prince, and heard Gynecia's lamenting: not such as the *turtle-like* love is wont to make for the over-soon loss of her only loved mate.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

And ye, faire ladies, that your kingdomes make
In th' hearts of men, them governe wisely well,
And of faire Britomart ensample take,
That was as true in love as *turtle* to her mate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

"And have a flock of *turtle-doves*,
A guard on us to keep,
As witness of our honest loves,
To watch us till we sleep."
Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

Not half so swift the sailing falcon flies,
That drives a *turtle* through the liquid skies;
As Phœnus, shooting from th' Idæan brow,
Glides down the mountain to the plain below.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

Almah. So two kind *turtles*, when a storm is nigh,
Look up, and see it gath'ring in the skie:
Each calls his mate to shelter in the groves,
Leaving in murmur their unfinish'd loves:
Perch'd on some dropping branch they sit alone,
And coo, and hearken to each other's moan.
Dryden. 2 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act i. sc. 2.

TURTLE. } Seamen (says Skinner) call
TURTLER. } the sea tortoises *turtles*, from the It. *Tartiuga*, *tartaruga*. See TORTOISE.

These people have great large nets, with wide mashes to catch the *turtle*. The Jamaica *turtles* have such; and I did never see the like nets but at Jamaica and here.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

The Jamaica *turtlers* visit these keys with good success for *turtle* all the year long, and from thence bring most of their *turtle* wherewith the market of Port-royal is served.
Id. Ib. Discourse of Winds, c. 4.

TUSH. } Or as Holinshed writes it—
TUSHING, *n.* } *Twish*. I know not, says Skinner, whether from the Dut. *Twissen*, discordare, (q.d.) That is dissonant or absonant, or absurd.

See the quotation from *Udal.*

Nowe after a peruerse kynde of iddgement (as it wer, setting the cart beefore the horses) thou flatterest and pleaseste thy self in thyne owne good qualitees, as though they were singular, and at an other manines thou makest muche *tushing*, and many exceptions.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 6.

There is a cholerike or disdainfull interiection vsed in the Irish language called Boagh, which is as much in English as *twish*.—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, c. 8.

Tush, tush, son, said Cecropia, if you say you love, but withal you fear, you fear least you should offend.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

Cleon. Tush, nymph, his swans will prove but geese,
His barge drinks water like a fleece;
A boat is base; I'll thee provide
A chariot, wherein Jove may ride.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

TUSK, *n.* } A.S. *Tuxas*. Dentes exerti.
TUSK, *v.* } *Tusks* of a boar; the projecting
TUSKY. } teeth of the boar.
TUSH. } *Tusked*,—having *tusks*.

To *tush*,—to shew, or move the *tusks*.

And up and doune as he that forrest sought,
He met he saw a bore, with *tuskes* great,
That slept ayenst the bright sunnes heat.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Janus sit by the fire with double herd,
And drinketh of his bugle horn the wine:
Before him stant braune of the *tusked* swine,
And "Nowell" crieth every lusty man.
Id. The Franklenes Tale, v. 11,564.

Meriones lent Ithacus his quiver and his bow;
His helmet fashion'd of a hide: the workeman did bestow
Much labour in it, quilting it, with bow-strings; and without,
With snowie *tuskes* of white-mouth'd hores, 'twas armed round about
Right cunningly.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. x.

The chase she lov'd not, nor with hound or spear
Would charge the *tusked* bore, or savage bear.
Sherburne. Salmacis.

Nay, now you puffe, *tush*, and draw up your chin,
Twirle the poore chain you ram a feasting in.
B. Jonson, Epig. 107.

O be advis'd; thou know'st not what it is
With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore,
Whose *tuskes*, never sheath'd, he whetteth still,
Like to a mortal butcher, bent to kill.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

On Oeneus' field she sent a monstrous boar,
That level'd harvests, and whole forests tore:
This beast (when many a chief his *tusks* had slain)
Great Meleager stretch'd along the plain.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Cor. These branches of a star, this *tusky* boar,
(The first essay of arms untry'd before)
Young Mycon offers, Delis, to thy shrine.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 7.

Rous'd by their smart, the savage lion roars,
And mad to combat rush the *tusky* boars,
Of wounds secure.
Wilkie. The Epigoniad, b. i.

TUSSEL, *n.* } i. e. a *Tousel*, dim. of *touse*
TUSSEL, *v.* } or *tease*.

And, scarcely hatch'd, these sons of him
That hurls the bolt trisulcate,
With helmet shell on tender head
Did *tussle* with red-eye'd yele-cat.
Percy. Reliques. Saint George for England.

I hate to see two people bear ill-will to one another, after they have had a *tussel*.
Fielding. History of a Foundling, b. ix. c. 4.

TUT. Perhaps *Toot, toot*; i. e. *See, see.*

And that he [my lord of Norfolk] said, (to what she had spoken, as it seems in her own defence) "*Tut, tut, tut!*"—and shaking his head three or four times.
State Trials. Hen. VIII. an. 1536. *Q. Anna Boleyn.*

TUTELAGE. } See TUITION.
TUTOR. }

TUTSAN. Fr. *Tutsan*. Skinner says, it is remarkable for its efficacy in healing wounds; and thinks it so called, (q.d.) *Totum sanum* or *sanans*.

The yarrow, wherewithal he stops the wound-made gore;
The healing *tutsan* then, and plantane for a sore.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, c. 13.

TUTTY. Fr. *Tuthie*; Low Lat. *Tutia*, from Ger. *Tootsen*, explorare, to try, to examine; or Fr. *Toucher*, to touch. (See Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18.) The true *tuthie* (says Cotgrave) is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces wherein to store of the mineral calamine, beaten to dust, hath been cast.

Upon the mantle-tree (for I am a pretty curious observer,) stood a pot of lambitive electuary, with a stick of liquorice, and near it a phial of rose-water, and powder of *tutte*.
Tatler, No. 266.

TUZ. Perhaps from the Fr. *Tasse*, a *tuft* (or *tuft*) of grass. *Tasse* de foin, a bundle of hay, (Cotgrave,) or it may be a corruption of *Tush* or *tushes*; tufts of hairs projecting like *tushes*. Donne, in his *Hist. of the Septuagint*, has the expression—*Tussies* of all fruits.

A girdle of flowers and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together, (p. 49, ed. 1633.)

With odorous oyl, thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemb'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 4.

TWAIN, or } A. S. *Twæ, twæg, twæg-en, twæg-en*. Dut. *Twee*; Ger. *Zwen, zween*. *Tuene*, in Piers Ploughman, from A. S. *Tweon-an*, dubitare, to doubt or put in doubt; in hazard: and hence, as Dr. Whitaker interprets it—"*to ruin*." See Two.
TWEY. }
TWEYN. }

Twey dayes hen wende in the se for the lond of Grece.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

Godefrey of Louayn, the duke that was doubty
By messengers *tuayn* sent to kyng Henry
For his doughter Adelayo, that wele was man of age.
R. Brunne, p. 108.

In tirst of hure treisour, hue *tueneth* ful meyne.
Piers Ploukman, p. 46.

Two wymmen schulen be gryndynge in oo querne oon schal be taken and the tother left: *twyne* in a bed the toon shall be taken and the tother left.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 24.

That other answered, "I n'ot how that may be:
He wote well that the gold is with us twege . . . .
What shulle we don? what shulle we to him seye?"
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,750.

— With Proserpine
When I am dead, I will won in pine,
And there I will eternally complain
My wo, and how that *twinned* he we *twain*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

So soon as he [Taurus] is risen from the onest of the East Indian Sea, he parteth in *twine*; and taking the right hand, passeth northward, and on the left hand southward, somewhat bending into the west; yea, and dividing Asia through the midst.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. v. c. 27.

——— I may be bold
To justifie a truth, this very sword
Of mine slew more than any *twain* besides.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act I. sc. 2.

And when cold winter split the rocks in *twain*,
And ice the running rivers did restrain,
He strip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth,
And, calling western winds, scow'd the spring of sloth.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

TWANG, *n.* } Either (as Minshew believes)
TWANG, *v.* } from the Lat. *Tang-ere*; or
TWA'NGLE, *v.* } rather a word formed from the
TWANK, *v.* } sound, (Skinner.) The A. S. *Tweog-an*, *tweon-an*, is, *hesitare, fluctuare. Tweonunge* or *tweoung*, hesitatio, a *hesitation*, a sticking; fluctuatio, a *fluctuation*, a wavering. And *twang*,—

The sound of metal—the reverberation from the concussion, shaking, quavering, of metal; of a bow-string in quivering motion; then applied to other ringing sounds.

Twang of the vessel, (in *Search*,) should be *tang*.

When the harper *twangeth* or singeth a song, all the companie must be whist, or else he chateth like a cutpursse, by reason his harmonie is not had in better price.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 8.

Twanged the string, out flew the quarrell long,
And through the subtill aire did singing passe,
It hit the knight the buckels rich among,
Wherewith his precious girdle fas'hned was.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. vii. s. 103.

He was an arch-robber, and withall an excellent archer; though surely the poet gives a *twang* to the loose of his arrow, making him shoot once a cloth yard long, at full forty score mark, for compass never higher than the breast, and within less than a foot of the mark
Fuller. Worthies. Nottinghamshire.

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber, and for feather,
With birch and brazil pic'd, to fly in any weather;
And shot they with the round the square, or forked pile,
The loose gave such a *twang*, as might be heard a mile.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

For it comes to passe oft, that a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhoode more approbation, then ever proede it selfe would have earn'd him.—*Shakespeare. Twelfth Night*, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— The sinew forged string
Did give a mighty *twang*; and forth the eager shaft did sing,
(Affecting speedinesse of flight) amongst the Achive throng.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine eares.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act iii. sc. 2.

While she did call me rascall, fidler,
And *twangling* Jacke, with twentie such like tearmes,
As had she studied to misuse me so.
Id. The Taming of the Shrew, Act ii. sc. 1.

Yet shouting upward, sends his shaft, to show
An archer's art, and boasts his *twanging* bow.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

When we in merry plight, airs and gay,
Sturpie'd to find the hours so swiftly fly,
With hasty knock, or *twang* of pendant cord,
Alarm the drowsy youth from slumbering nod.
Gay. Wine.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle.—*Addison.*

I took notice indeed that his voice was something different from the human, having a little *twang*; like that of string-music.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

He then owned that he had received heavenly gifts in earthen vessels, and though the liquor was not at all impaired thereby in substance or virtue, it might get some *twang* of the vessel.—*Id. Ib.*

TWA'TTLE, *v.* } Perhaps *tattle*, (Junius.)
TWI'TTLE, *n.* } *Tritile, twattle*, and *title-*
TWE'EDLE, *v.* } *tattle*, differ only in the *w*.
TWA'TTLER. } *De-twattled*, Mr. Brockett
explains, stupified, confounded, infatuated. See TWIDLER.

To *tweedle* is, perhaps,—to make a small chattering noise; a small unmeaning or insignificant noise or sound, like the tuning of an instrument; the bad play.

Let vs, in God's name, leaue liueng for varlets, berding for ruffians, facing for crakers, chatting for *twatlers*.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 6.

Such fables *twittled*, such vntrue reports *twattled*.—*Id. Ib.*

Insomuch that a man that heareth, would say; all that ever he did was not worth so much as the *twittle-twattle* that he maketh.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 85.

When one talks toys or trifles, and speaks shadows or gawds that yield no profit; such *twattling* cuts out the heart of good time.—*Whately. Redemption of Time*, p. 15.

You keep such a *twattling* with you and your bottling.
Swift. To Dr. Sheridan.

A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service.—*Addison.*

TWEAGUE. From *Tweoge*, indicative of *tweog-an*, dubitare, hesitare, (says Lye,) comes the Sw. *Tuekan*, and our *tweague*.

Perplexity, anxiety, fluctuation of mind.

Mrs. Bull. I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.*—*Swift. Hist. of John Bull*, pt. ii. c. 6.

TWEAK, *v.* } A. S. *Twiccan, twiccian*, to
TWEAK, *n.* } pluck, to catch, to *twitch*, (Somner.) See TWITCH.

To pluck or pull.

——— Am I a coward?
Who calles me villaine? breakes my pate a-crosse?
Plucks off my beard, and blowes it in my face?
Tweakes me by th' nose? gives me the lye i' th' throate;
As deepe as to the lungs?
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— Quoth he,
Tweaking his nose, "You are, great sir,
A self-denying conqueror." *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

It wanders about without stirring out;
No passion so weak but gives it a *tweak*.—*Swift*, Rid. 25.

TWEEZE. } It. *Astuccio*; Low Lat. *Estu-*
TWE'EZER. } *gium*. Derived by some from the Lat. *Theca*. (See *Menage*.) Fr. *Estuy*, a sheath, case, or box to put things in; and, more particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizzars, bodkin, penknife, &c. now commonly called an *etwee*, (Cotgrave.) *Etwee* is used by Shenstone, *Œconomy*, pt. ii.

Tweezers is now usually applied to—a small instrument, to pinch and pull out hairs, &c.

I have sent you by Vscendary the post, the French bever and *tweezes* you writ for.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 17.

By drawing a little penknife out of a pair of *tweezes* I then chanced to have about me, and approaching it to the north point of the needle, which, according to the known custom of such needles, readily followed it, or rested over against it, which way soever I turned the penknife, or whereabout soever I held it still.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 419.

Then his *tweezer-cases* are incomparable; you shall have one not much bigger than your finger, with seventeen several instruments in it, all necessary every hour of the day, during the whole course of a man's life.
Toller, No. 142.

——— "There is but one,
By this expedient left alone,
To save that dear head from disgrace;
Here, Jenny, fetch my *tweezer-case*."
Somerville. The Bald Batchelor.

Open'd his toy-shop in the port,
Trinkets of various size and sort;
Bracelets and combs, bodkins and *tweezers*.
Id. The Fortune-Hunter, c. 4.

TWELVE. } See ELEVEN. Dut. *Tweelf*,
TWELFTH. } *twaelf*; *twelf*; Ger. *Zwelf*; Sw. *Tolf*; A. S. *Twelf*; Goth. *Twa-lib, twa-lif*, duo-decim—numerus in quo unitates *duæ relinquuntur* supra denarium, unde tota numerandi ratio de novo subinde resumitur ac veluti redintegratur. (Junius.) See also *Wachter*.

Twelfth,—that unit which completes the number *twelve*, or the number two beyond ten, for a second decimal numeration.

This fole hem armede anon, and baneres gonne rere,
And departede here ost in *twolf* partyes there.
R. Gloucester, p 18.

Other an agne in suche an angre, and som tyme a fevere
That taketh me al a *twelfmonthe*.—*Piers Plowhman*, p. 91.

And whanne the *twelve* apostlis weren clepid togidir: Jhesus gat to them verin and power on alle deveils, & that thei schuiden heel syknessis.—*Wielif. Luke*, c. 9.

Then called he the *twelve* together, and gave them power, and auctorite ouer all deuyls, & that they myghe heale diseases.—*Bible*, 1551. *Luke*, c. 9.

(Quod Pandarus) "All this know I my selue,
And all thussiege of Thebes, and the care,
For hereof ben there maked bookes *twelue*."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

And there vpon to make an ende
The soudan his hostiige sende
To Rome, of princes sonnes *twelue*.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

TWE'NTY. } Dut. *Tweyntigh*; Ger. *Zwantig*;
TWE'NTIETH. } A. S. *Twentig, teontig*; Goth. *Twain-tig*.

Twain, or two tens; twice ten.

At the laste dyede Brut, tho al this way y do,
Attur that he com to Engeloond in the four & *twentithe* ger.
R. Gloucester, p. 23.

Ge haf wele herd, the Brus Robert was Scottis kyng,
Wele *twenti* gere in gode poweire maynteni that thing.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

Although the age of gold be never so gay,
Yet had this bird, by *twenty* thousand fold,
Lever in a forest, that is wilde and cold,
Gon eten wormes, and swiche wretchednesse.
Chaucer. The Monciples Tale, v. 17,053.

And tho she yafe hym drinke a draught,
Of which his youth agayne he caught,
His head, his herte, and his visage
Liche vnto *twenty* winter age.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

——— The seven and *twentieth* day expir'd
Quite from the earth the waters were reir'd.
Drayton. Noah's Flood.

TWI-BILL. A. S. *Twy-bill*; Dut. *Twee-bill*, bipennis, bicuspis, securis.

A two-edged bill, or axe.

She learn'd the churlish ax and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

TWICE. Dut. *Twees, twy-es, twies, twise, twice*, the gen. of *twy, twey*, or *two*.

Lo this thridde tyme I come to phon, and in the mouth of *twesne* or of thre witnesse euery word schal stonde. *I wide before* and *wie before*—[præsitci & præsit eo,] as present *twice*—and now absent to hem that bifore han synned and to alle othir.—*Wielif. 2 Corinth*, c. 13.

Hast thou not wondred, Adam, at my stay?
Thee I have missd, and thought it long, deprivd
Thy presence, agonie of love till now
Not felt, nor shall be *twice*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

By virtue of this property of the mind, the having done any thing once becomes a motive to the doing of it again; the having done it *twice* is a double motive; and so many times as the act is repeated, so many times the motive to the doing of it once more is multiplied.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 28.

TWIG, *n.* } A. S. *Twig, twiga*; Dut. *Twigh*;
TWIG, *v.* } Ger. *Zweig*, perhaps from A. S.
TWI'GGER. } *Twice-an*, to twitch.
TWI'GGER. } Something (branch, slip of a
TWI'GGY. } tree) *tweaked* or *twitched*; a branch *twitched*, snatched, plucked, severed; a small branch.

To *twig*, to *tweak*,—to flog with *twigs*; to lash, to flog.

See the quotation from Tusser in v. TWIN.

And eche of thise chief sinnes hath his braunches and his *twigges*.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest, but they have *twygged* hym one way or other, and had theyr false fyngres at him.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 142.

Others the utmost of boughs of trees doe crop,
And bronze the woodbine *twiggen* that freshly bud;
This with full bit doth catch the utmost top
Of some soft willow, or new growen stud.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

——— Traiterous brat,
How dost thou thus confront me? impious *twig*
Of that old stock, dew'd with my kinsman's gore,
Draw.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Wise Solomon, while he cared to seem not too severe an exactor of that which his father had remitted, prudently lays insensible *twigs* for so foul an offender.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Execution of Joab & Shimei.

Others take and lay them within a large basket or *twiggen* panier.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 10.

But I hold it a meere fable and vaine tale, that all of it is fetched as farre as from the islands of the Atlanticke sea, and that the inhabitants of those parts doe conveigh it in little *twiggen* boats, covered all over with feathers.
Id. Ib. b. xxxiv. c. 16.

Osiers yield more limber and flexible *twigs* for baskets, flaskets, hampers, chairs, hurdles, stages, bands, &c. likewise for fish waires and to support the banks of impetuous rivers, in fine for all wickes and *twiggy* works.
Evelyn. Sylva, c. 19.

Their nests hang down two or three foot from the *twig* to which they are fastned, and look just like cabbage-nets stuff with hay.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1676.

——— Yet e'n these
Themselves love life, and cling to it, as he
That overhangs a torrent, to a *twig*.—*Cowper. Task*, b. I.

TWI-LIGHT. The waning light immediately after the setting, or before the rising of the sun. Dut. *Twee-licht*; A. S. *Tweonlicht, dubia lux. Tweon*, from *tweon-an*, dubitare, to doubt.

A dim light; a dim sight.

"When that the day his light gan withdraw,
And the night approched in the *twilight*,
How a woman came and met him I saw,
Talking with him vnder shade of the night."
Chaucer. The Remedie of Loue.

As the *twilight* beginneth, you shall haue about you two or three hundred foxes, which make a marueilous wawling or howling.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 400.

This famine must beginne at the heart of the prophet. He must haue darkenesse for a vision, hee must stumble at noone-dayes, as at the *twi-light*, and then truth shall fall in the middest of the streets.—*Hooker. Ser. vpon Jude.*

The sun was sunk, and after him the starr
Of Hesperus, whose office is to bring
Twilight vpon the earth, short arbiter
Twixt day and night.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

——— And now on earth the seventh
Eev'ning arose in Eden, for the sun
Was set, and *twilight* from the east came on,
Forerunning night. *Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Some few sparks or flashes of this divine knowledge may possibly be driven out by rational consideration; philosophy may yield some *twilight* glimmerings thereof.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 45.

My evening is now fully come, and the night is fast approaching: yet if we shall have a tolerably interrupted *twilight*, we may still perhaps find time enough for a further conversation on this subject.
Tooke. Diversions of Purley, pt. ii. s. 3.

TWI'LLED. From the Fr. *Tuyau*, we have *tewell*, *twivill*, or *twill* or *twill*, any thing tubular. See TEWELL.

A cane, a reed; and in this contested passage of Shakespeare, *twilled* may be merely *can-y*, *reed-y*, or abounding with *twills*, canes, or reeds. A *quill* is very commonly called *twill* in the north. See *Ray*.

In Ovid's *Banquet of Sense*, by Chapman, (1625.) Mr. Steevens found *twill*-pants enumerated among flowers.

Thy bankes with pioned, and *twilled* brims
Which spungie April, at thy hest betimes;
To make cold nymphes chast crownes.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act iv. sc. 1.

TWIN, *v.* TWIN, *n.* TWIN, *adj.* TWI'NLING, *n.* TWI'NNING, *n.* TWI'NNER. TWINE.) } A. S. *Twin, ge-twin*; Ger. *Zwen, gemini, gemelli.* To *twin*,—is to *twain*, to disunite in *twain*; to separate, to disjoin, to part with or from, to sever. (See TWAIN, and It is also to unite in *twain*, to conjoin.

Twins,—are two or *twain* at a birth;—in astrology, Castor and Pollux, "the Spartan twins."

We se alle day in place thing that a man wynnes,
It is told purchace, wheder he it hold or *taynne*.
R. Brunne, p. 86.

& he with scrite & orh mad obligacion,
Sold werre on him begynne, hi water ne bi lond,
Ne his pes breke no *tuyne*, the some thertitle him bend.
Id. p. 124.

But though myself be gilty in that sinne,
Yet can I maken other folk to *twinne*
From avarice, and sore hem to repenne.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,363.

"If love he searched well and sought
It is a sickenesse of the thought
Annexed and knedde betwixt *twine*,
With male and female with o cheine."
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

So freely that bindeth yet they nill *twinne*
Wheder so thereof they lese or winne.
The sothe is, the *twinning* of us *twinne*
Wol us disease and cruelty ancie.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. iv.

——— Many a sodeine blast
He bloweth, wheref ben agast
Thei, that desiren pes and reste:
He that is like vngoodlyeste,
Whiche many a lustie loue hath *twynned*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

Ewes, yearly by *twinning*, rich masters do make,
The lamb of such *twinners*, for breeders go take:
For *twinlings* be twiggers, increase for to bring,
Though some for tiefie twigging, percavi may sing.
Tusser. Husbandry. January.

——— Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosomes seemes to weare one heart,
Whose houres, whose bed, whose meale and exercise
Are still together: who *twin* (as 'twere) in loue,
Vnseparable, shall within this houre,
On a dissention of a doit, breake out
To bitterest enmity.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iv. sc. 4.

Her. Was not my lord
The verrye wag o' th' two?
Pol. We were as *twyn'd* lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at th' other.
Id. The Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

——— Yet knew withal,
Since thy original lapse, true libertie
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells
Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual being.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xii.

And from her [Psyche] fair unspotted side
Two blisful *twins* are to be born,
Youth and Joy: so Jove hath sworn.—*Id. Comus.*

As when those hinds that were transform'd to frogs
Rail'd at Latona's *twin-born* progeny
Which after held the sun and moon in fee. *Id. Ib.*

The cave of Mars was dress'd with mossy greene:
There, by the wolf, was laid the martial *twins*:
Intrepid on, her swelling dugs they hung;
The faster-dam loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

——— The tardy fields
Pay not their promis'd food; and oft the dam
O'er her weak *twins* with empty udder mourns.
Dyer. Fleece, b. i.

TWINDGE, *v.* TWINDGE, *n.* } Ger. *Zwing-en*; Dut. *Dwing-en*; Sw. *Twing-a*; cogere, coarctare, comprimere, to press, to pinch. Appears to be the A. S. *Twicc-ian*, to twitch.

To pinch.

I tell thee, I doe use to tear their hair, to kick them, and *twindge* their noses if they be not carefull in avoiding me.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act ii.

Lap. For the *twindge* by th' nose,
'Tis certainly unsightly, so my tables say,
But healps against the head-ach, wondr'ous strangely.
Id. The Nice Valour, Act iii.

The wickedness of this old villein startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin; though it come far short of his.—*Dryden. The Spanish Fryar*, Act iv.

But when a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears or nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 1.

As *twing'd* with pain, he pensive sits,
And raves, and prays, and swears, by fits,
A ghastly phantom, lean and wan,
Before him rose, and thus began. *Gay*, Fable 31.

But struggling to go through the rest,
He felt a pain across his breast,
A sort of sudden *twinge*, he said,
That seem'd almost to strike him dead.
Moore. The Trial of Sarah, &c.

TWINE, *v.* TWINE, *n.* } Dut. *Tweyn, twyn*; A. S. *Twin, twyne, or twined*, thread, filum *duplex*, from the v. *Twin-an, duplicare*, to twine, (i.e. to *twain*,) or *twist*, (i.e. *twis't*.)

A double thread, one thread strengthened by another *twined* around it; a thin string.

To *twine*,—to turn, roll, or wind around; to convolve, to involve; to embrace.

To *twin* or *twine*,—is, to unite into two; make two into one; and also, to disunite into two; to make one into two; to separate. See TO TWIN.

They all of them do weare long haire vpon their heads and, after the maner of women, do curiously keame their dainty locks hanging downe to the ground, and, hauing *twined* and knedde betwixt *twine*, With male and female with o cheine, wearing sundry caps thereupon, according to their age and condition.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 91.

She then began them humbly to intreate
To draw them longer out, and better *twine*,
That so their lives might be prolonged late.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

The Naiads and the nymphs extremely overjoy'd,
And on the winding banks all busily employ'd,
Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets *twine*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

And because it *twineth* and easteth not, it is passing good for hinges and bookes, for sawne bords, for ledges in dores and gates.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 40.

She shrikes, and *twines* away her sdaignefull eyes,
From his sweet face, she fals dead in a swoune,
Fals as a flowre balle cut, that bending lies.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bretoigne, b. xx. s. 128.

Right on the front he gane that ladie kinde
A blow, so huge, so strong, so great, so sore,
That out of sense and feeling, downe she *twinde*.
Id. Ib. s. 43.

But Heav'n, which mouldring beauty takes such care,
Makes gentle fates on purpose for the fair:
And destiny that sees them so divine,
Spins all their fortunes in a silken *twine*.
Dryden. Secret Love.

My clue of life is *twin'd* with Ormyn's thread.
Id. The Conquest of Granada, Act iv.

By thee dispos'd into congenial soils,
Stands each attractive plant, and sucks, and swells
The joicy tide; a *twining* mass of tubes.
Thomson. Spring.

This said, a double wreath Evander *twin'd*;
And poplars, black and white, his temples bind.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. viii.

TWINK, *v.* TWI'NKLE, *v.* TWI'NKLE, *n.* TWI'NKLING, *n.* } A. S. *Twinc-lian*, rutilare, scintillare, is probably the dim. of *Twyn-an*, to *twine*, or *twin*, to separate.

A *twinkling* (of a star) is caused by the apparent separation of the continuous surface.

The *twink* or *twinkle* of the eye,—the quick separation of the lids, or the sparkle caused by it; the space of time in which it is finished.

To shine with a sparkling, quivering light; to sparkle, to quiver; to emit or throw forth a small portion of light.

"When that I *twinkin* upon the
Loke for to be gon,
And cast away the fetteris,
And come to me anon."
Imputed to Chaucer. The Coke's Tale of Gamelyn.

His eyen *twinkeled* in his hed aright,
As doo the sterres in a frosty night.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 250.

It is of Loue, as of Fortune,
That changeth oft, and nill continue,
Which whylome woll of folke smile,
And gleonbe on hem another while,
Now friend, now foe, shalt her feele,
For a *twinckling* tourneth her wheele.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

And than hir loy for aught I can espie,
Ne lasteth not the *twinckling* of an eye.
Id. The Comp. of Mars & Venus.

And in a *twinkelynge* of a loke
His man's iornie aeeine he toke
And was reformed to the religne,
In whiche that he was wont to reigne.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

And so in the very *twinckling* of an eye, both shippe and men were all cast away.—*Hacklugt Voyages*, vol. i. p. 612

When suddenly, with *twincle* of her eye,
The damsell broke his misintended dart.—*Spenser*, s. 16

If women have an argue, and the same accompanied with head-ach and much *twinkling* or inordinat palpitation of the eyes, it is thought they shall find much good by drinking them in some hard and austere wine.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxii. c. 10.

Hast not slept to night? wou'd not (a naughty man) let it sleep one *twinkle*!—*Dryden. Troil. & Cres.* Act iii. sc. 2.

He had a roguish *twinkle* in his eye,
And shone all glittering with unceaby dew,
If a tight damsel chaunc'd to trippen by.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

Pand. I go immediately, directly, in a *twinkling*, with a thought.—*Dryden. Troil. & Cres.* Act ii. sc. 2.

Well may we be thus ignorant of all the solar systems beyond our own, the very phenomena of which, except the *twinkling* of some of their suns and our fixed stars, are imperceptible to human sight.
Bolingbroke, Ess. 1. *On Human Knowledge.*

Happy who walks with him! whom what he finds
Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flow'r,
Or what he views of beautiful or grand
In nature, from the broad majestic orb
Of the fair blazing sun, that *twinkles* in the sun,
Prompts with remembrance of a present God.
Cowper. Task, b. vi.

TWIRE. *v.* *Twereth* (says Skinner,) is interpreted—singeth; *twyer*, to sing: I know not whether from the Dut. *Wieren*; Fr. *Virer*; It. *Girare*, circuire; *gyrare*, (i. e., voeem reciprocare, vibrissare, et quasi circumrotare.

Steevens thinks—*twire* may perhaps have the same signification as *quire*, or that it may be a corruption—of *twink*, for *twinkling*. Gifford says—to *twire* is to leer affectedly, to glance at obliquely or surreptitiously, at intervals, &c.

But whence have we the word? It is perhaps the A. S. *Thwyr-ian*, *thwor-ian*, to wrest, to twist, (to twirl), to turn or put out of a straight course; to swerve.

To swerve from a straight line; to look or direct the look askance, asquint, obliquely; to leer, to wink, to twinkle.

In Chaucer, *twireth* appears to be applied to the interrupted, intermitted sounds of a bird, its short chirp or whisper of gladness on escaping from its cage—as distinguished from continuous song.

If thilke birde skipping out of her straite cage, seeth the agreable shadowes of the wodes, she defouleth with her feete her meat ishal, and seketh on morning onely the woode, and *twireth*, [silvas dulci voce susurrat] desiring the woode with her swete voise.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

Suppose 'twixt noon and night the sun his half way wrought
(The shadows to be large, by his descending brought)
Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twiring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee
The other day, the wench that's new come hither,
The young smug wench.
Beaum. & Fletch Women Pleas'd, Act iv. sc. 1.

Tha. Ye are an ass, a *twirepipe*,
A Jeffery John be peepe, thou minister.
Id. Monsieur Thomas, Act iii. sc. 1.

I tell the day, to please him, thou art bright,
And dost hlm grace when clouds do blot the heaven;
So flatter I the swart-complexion'd night:
When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gid'st the even.
Shakespeare, son. 28.

Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers thus!
B. Jonson. Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 1.

TWIRL, *v.* } Holland writes—*turling*, the
TWIRT, *n.* } same word probably as *trilling*, from the A. S. verb *Thirl-ian*, to turn round, to turn about.

To turn, to run or cause to run round; to revolve fast or speedily; to *whirl* about.

If a man in private chamber *twirts* his band-strings or plays with a rush to please himself, 'tis well enough; but if he should go into Fleet Street, and sit upon a stall, and *twirl* a band string, or play with a rush, then all the boys in the street would laugh at him.—*Selden. Table Talk. Poetry.*

But what a dizziness and giddinesse of the brain is this to say; that he who is indigent of nothing, yet hath need of the good things which he hath; and that the lewd and vicious person is indigent of many things, and yet needeth nothing: for this is the very assertion which Chrysippus holdeth; That wicked persons have no need, and yet are indigent, *turling*, shiftinge, and transporting the common notions, like unto cockall bones or chasse-men upon the board.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 893.

Marg. Can you love a young lady? how he blushes!
Att. Leave *twirling* of your hat, and hold your head up,
And speak to th' lady.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife, and have a Wife, Act ii.

Yet when I meet again those sorcerers eies,
Their beams my hardest resolutions shaw,
As if that cakes of ice and Jely met,
And her signs powerful as the violent North,
Like a light feather *twirl* me round about
And leave me in mine own low state again.
Id. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 3.

So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high
In eagle's claws, and hisses in the sky,
Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings,
And twiste her legs, and writhes about her wings.
Addison. Ovid. Melam. b. iv.

Then to my few companions, bold and brave,
Propos'd, who first the venturous deed should try,
In the broad orbit of his monstrous eye
To plange the brand, and *twirl* the pointed wood,
When slumber next should tame the man of blood.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

TWIST, *v.* } A. S. *Ge-winan*, to *twice*. *Twist*,
TWIST, *n.* } —that which is *twiced*, *twist*;
TWISTING, *n.* } and hence, the verb.

To double, or duplicate; to turn one round another;—generally, to turn or wreathe around, to enfold, to wind, to implicate.

Ther was no wight, save God and he, that wiste
In many a wise how sore that I him *twiste*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 1665.

But after whan the fury and all the rage
Which that his heart *twist*, and fast threst,
By length of time somewhat gan assuage,
Upon his bed he laid him doun to rest.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

And as about a tree with many a *twist*
Bitrent and writhe the swete wodbinde,
Can eche of hem in armes other winde.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

There were fyne rowes of them loyned and *twysted* one wythin another, so that whosoever ventured in, must nedes gore them selues vppon the sharpe pointes of the stakes.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 225.

The men weare onely a stroope about their wastes, of some kinde of linnen of their owne weauing, which is made of plantan leaues, and another stroope commiling from their backe vnder their *twistes*, which concreth their prinie parts, and is made fast to their girdles at their nauels.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 819.

All in a canvas thin he was bedight,
And girded with a belt of *twisted* brake,
Upon his head he wore an holmen light,
Made of a dead man's skull, that seemd a ghastly sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

And these meet one with another in the space betweene, and are interlaced, *twisted*, and tied together.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 23.

There was a man seene in Aquiteine, whome the king being in those parties made of his gard, whose height was such, that a man of common height might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping, a stature incredible.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 5.

Upon my blessing say not it was she.
The daughter of the only man I hate!
Two contradistinctions *twisted* in a fate!
Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, Act v.

Too well he knows the *twisting* strings
Of ardent hearts combin'd
When rent asunder, how they bleed,
How hard to be resign'd.
Young. Resignation.

Which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint so firmly in their place, that none of the motions which the limb naturally performs, none of the jerks and *twists* to which it is ordinarily liable, nothing less indeed than the utmost and the most unnatural violence, can pull them asunder.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

I have such confidence in the microscope, having already found it serviceable upon many occasions, that I doubt not to follow, without losing or breaking the threads, all the *twistings* and crossings and entanglements in those intricate subjects that have hitherto perplexed the learned world.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i. c. 6.

TWIT, *v.* } A. S. *Edwit-an*, to reproach,
TWITTINGLY. } to rebuke, to taunt, to *twit*, to backbite, to slander, to deprave, (Somner.) And *Edwit-an*, Skinner forms of *ed*, again, and *wit-an*, to give, to wit, (or cause to wit or know;) i.e. openly to signify to any one the fault he may have committed.

The A. S. *Wit-an* is not only to know, but to censure. Chaucer and G. Douglas use the noun *wite*, and Spenser,—the noun and verb, as equivalent to—*twit*, i. e. censure, reproach. (*Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 12. s. 16; b. vi. c. 3. s. 16.)

To name, or tell of, a fault, defect, infirmity; any matter of blame, scoff, mockery; to scoff, to reproach. And see Toor.

May it not be from *twight*, the past part. of *twitch?* (See the quotations from Chaucer, in v. Twitch.)

To pull or pluck; to have a *twitch* or pull at; to carp at; and hence, to taunt, scoff, flout.

This worde dude much sorwe this seil olde kyng,
That *atwytede* hym & ys stat, that he nadde hym self nothing.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 33.

In womanhede as auctours wit write
Most thing commended is their chast honesty
Thing most slanderous their nobles to *atwite*.
Chaucer. A Balade on Women's Chastitee.

The louerd let make a gret fere
And let of sethe a neyghebour,
Ich understonde, a good barbour
And set his wif forth, for-hot,
And hire misdedes here *atwot*.
The Seuyn Sages. Weber, vol. iii. 1687.

But not more pleasing was't to Pompey's spirit
That all the people raile at heauen, and *twitt*
The gods with Pompey, then what Cato spoke,
Few words, but from a truth-fill'd breast they broke.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

By hearing feminine confessions (wherewith Witts *twitteth* them,) and abusing the key of absolution, they opened the coffers of all the treasure in the land.
Fuller. Worthies. Wilt-shire.

The physician onely is dispensed with all, if he murder a man; so cleare he pushes away with impunitie, that none so hardie as once to *twit* or challenge him for it.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 1.

Oft did she blame herself and often rue
For yeelding to a strangers love so light,
Whose life and manners straunge she never knew.
And evermore she did hem sharply *twight*
For breach of faith to her which he had formerly plight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

I would some other had been the cause of thy undoing, I shall be *twitted* t' th' teeth wich it, I'm sure of that, foolish lady.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons*, Act v.

But so far was all this from satisfying that fierce natur'd man, to whom his own mind and will was a law, that in a long letter having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he *twittingly* upbraided them therewith.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1569.

TWITCH, *v.* } Ger. *Zwicken*; A. S. *Twice-*
TWITCH, *n.* } *an*, *twice-ian*, vellere, carpere,
TWITCHING, *n.* } to pull.

To pluck, to catch, to snatch, (Somner.)

And ever in on alway she cried and shright,
And with hire bek hirselven she so *twight*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,731.

And after this, with sterne and cruel hetre,
His swerde anon out of his sheth he *twitch*,
Him selfe to sleen.—*Id. Troil. & Cres.* b iv.

Imagine that the time is now presently come, that shal shortly come at hande. when (those riches wherin now you most folishly put your confidence, being *twitched* aways) you shal be wise to late, and acknowlage that those gaye possessions doe not now helpe you.—*Udal. Jomes*, c. 5.

His word (*wens stabre?*) straightway did move
And natures inward life strings *twitch*;
The skie immediately above
Was dimd with hideous clouds of pitch.
Spenser. Elegie upon Sir P. Sidney.

They themselves, measuring worship by wealth, and thinking nothing honourable that is not sumptuous and costly, see not how by this means they give occasion to their heires for to breake open their coffers and make spoile of all, or else before that day come, entire a theefe to be hooking or *twitching* them away with gins and snares.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv.

Any sharp thing to the eyes provoketh tears: and therefore we see that almost all purgers have a kind of *twitching* and vellication, besides the griping which cometh of wind.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 37.

——So crakt their backe bones wrinchit
With horrid *twitches*. In their sides, armes, shoulders
(al hepinchit)
Ran thicke the wals, red with the blood, ready to start out.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

Now fore'd to wake, because afraid to sleep,
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She sprang from bed, distracted in her mind,
And fear'd, at every step, a *twitching* spritte behind.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

"*Twitch'd* from the pench,
He gives the princely bird, with all his wives,
To his voracious bag, struggling in vain,
And loudly wond'ring at the sudden change.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

[Other muscles] placed on the hinder part of the arms, by their contractie *twitch* fetch back the fore-arm into a straight line with the cubit, with no less force than that with which it was bent out of it.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 9.

A man who should find a troublesome *twitching* in his muscles would do very wrong to destroy the tone of them: he had better bear the present uneasiness than lose the use of his limbs.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol i. pt. ii. c. 33.

TWITTER, *n.* } A common word in Lin-
TWITTER, *v.* } colnshire, says Skinner; from
TWITTERING, *n.* } the Ger. *Zittern*, tremere, to tremble; both formed from the sound. Ray says,—to *twitter* thread or yarn, is to spin it uneven.

To tremble, to shake, (with any passion, hope, or fear; with laughter;) to utter or emit a trembling, shaking sound.

Thought he, "The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies' hearts in fights,
And eut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*."
Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1.

The swallow *twittering* on the straw-built shed.
Gray. Elegy.

Will the sweet warbler of the livelong night,
That fills the list'ning lover with delight,
Forget his harmony, with rapture heard,
To learn the *twittring* of a meaner bird.
Cowper. Conversation.

1. *Keep.* How the fool bridles? How she *twitters* at him.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act iii. sc. 6.

TWIXT. See BETWIXT, BETWEEN.

Three miles together thrusting through the throng
Of th' enimies horse, (still pouring on their fall
Twixt him and home) and thundered through them al
The gallick Monsieur standing on the wall,
And wondrog at his dreadfull discipline.
Chapman. Homer. Hymnes, Ep. Ded.

If music and sweet poetry agree
As they must needs, the sister and the brother,
Then must the love be great *'twixt* thee and me,
Because thou lov'st the one, and I the other.
Shakespeare. Passionate Pilgrim, s. 6.

His strutting ribs on both sides shown
Like furrows he himself had ploughd;
For underneath the skirt of pannel,
'Twixt every two there was a channel.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1.

TWO. Goth. *Twai, twos, twa*; A. S. *Tu, tuo, twa*; Dut. *Twee, twy*; Ger. *Zwei, zwo.* From the A. S. *Twemon*; Dut. *Tween*; Ger. *Zwein*, dividere, separare, dissidere, to divide, to separate, to disjoin. (See Dis, in composition.) *Two*, generally, means,—

One separate unit added to one separate unit, or one and one.

A wondere were, *two* wafres ther er logidir gon,
& *two* kyngdames, with *two* names, now er on.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

For they are but allegories both *two* of the and this word allegorie comprehêdeth them both & is inough.
Tyndall. Workes, p. 166.

The prince reed the letter a *two* tymes, the better to understande it.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 255.

When, all the way; Apollo shew'd them still
Their farr-stretcht valleys, and their *two-topt* hill;
Their famous Phane.
Chapman. Homer. A Hymne to Apollo.

——— Rest upon that word,
Which doth assure thee, tho' his *two-edg'd* sword
Be drawne in justice 'gainst thy sinfull soule,
To separate the rotten from the whole;
Yet if a sacrifice of prayer be sent him,
He will not strike.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

Ah me! but yet thou might'st, my sweet, forbear,
And chide thy beauty and thy straying youth,
Who lead thee in their riot even there
Where thou art forc'd to break a *two-fold* truth.
Shakespeare, son. 41.

TY'DY, *n.* Dut. *Tyte.* Avis quæliber *minutior*, (Kilian.)

A bird perhaps so called for its small size, or small and delicate notes. See the quotations.

In which were peinted all thise false foules,
As ben thise *tidifes*, tercelettes, and owles.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,861.

And yet of these chanting fowls, the goldfinch not behind,
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind.
The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they,
The laughing hecco, then the counterfeiting jay.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

TY'GER. } See TIGER.
TY'GRESS.
TY'GRISH.

Some parte thei shopen in to bestes,
Some parte thei shopen in to foules,
To bores, *tygres*, apes, oules.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

As when a *tygre* and a lionesse
Are met at spoiling of some hungry pray,
Both challenge it with equall greediesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

And let thine eyes drinke vp my funerall teres,
And with my teares glut thy *tygrish* heart.
Stirling. Aurora, s. 91.

"he painted panther which not fear'd doth gore,
Like some whose beauteous face foule minées defame;
The *tyger tygrish*, past expressing more,
Since cruelty is noted by his name.
Ib. Domes-day. The Third Houre.

No *tyger's* like her; she feedes vpon man
Worse than a *tygresse* or a leopard can.
Corbet. Vpon Mistris Mallet, &c.

TYMBAL. Fr. *Tymbale.* A *timbrel*, or a little brazen *drum*, to dance to, (Cotgrave.) See TIMBREL.

Yet, gracious Charity! indulgent guest,
Were not thy power exerted in my breast,
Those speechless wound sent up unheeded prayer;
That scorn of life would be but wild despair;
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice;
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise.
Prior. Charity.

TYMPAN. } Fr. *Tympan*; It. *Timpano*; Sp.
TYMPANY. } *Timpano*; Lat. *Tympanum.*

A *drum*; any thing stretched, extended, expanded, swollen, like a *drum*; sounding or echoing like a *drum*; a swelling of the body.

Ireland [saith one] uses the harp and pipe, which he calls *tympanum*: Scotland the harp *tympan*, and chorus: Wales the harp, pipe, and chorus.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 6.

Some of slight judgment, that were standing by,
Said, it was nothing but a *tympany.—Id. The Moon-Calf.*

So that as in a *tympany* their very greatness was their disease.—*Fuller. Worthies. Cambridgeshire.*

In the first leaf of my defence, I have told you so much; as finding nothing in that swollen bulk, but a meer unsound *tympanie*, in stead of a truly solid conception.
Bp. Hall. A Short Answer, Pref.

By striving to be short, they grow obscure,
And when they would write smoothly, they want strength,
Their spirits sink; while others, that effect
A lofty style, swell to a *tympany.*
Roscommon. Horace. Art of Poetry.

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.
Dryden. Mac-Flecknoe.

TYPE.
TY'PICK.
TY'PICAL.
TY'PICALLY.
TY'PIFY, *v.*
TY'PIFIER.
TYPO'GRAPHY.
TYPOGRA'PHICK.
TYPOGRA'PHICAL.
TYPO'GRAPHER.
TYPO'COSMY.
} Fr. *Type, typographie*; Sp. *Typo, typografia*; Lat. *Typus*; Gr. Τυπος, signum a percutiendo factum, simulacrum, forma, from τυπτ-ω, to *strike.*

A sign or mark (made or formed by *striking*), a form, an image, a figure, an emblem; a mark, figure, letter.

Typocosmy,—a figure or representation of the world (κοσμος).

Typography,—figurative descriptions; writing in figures or letters; *printing.*

I must endite
A woful case, a chippe of sorie chance,
A *type* of heaven, a lively how of hell.
Gascoigne. Voyage into Hollande.

So mought thy Redcrosse knight with happy hand
Victorious be in that farie ilands right,
(Which thon dost vayle in *type* of Faery land)
Eliza's blessed field, that Albion hight.
To the Learned Shepherd. Addressed to Spenser.

Great ladie of the greatest isle, whose light
Like Phœbus lampe throughout the world doth shine,
Shed thy faire beames into my feeble eyne,
And raise my thonghtes, too humble and too vile,
To thinke of that true glorious *type* of thine,
The argument of mine afflicted stile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

So St. Hierome—he offered wine not water in the *type* [representment of sacrament] of his blood.
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, § 6.

The truth is, he [Erghom] renewed the custome of expounding scripture in a *typicall* way, which crowded his church with auditors, seeing such soft preaching breaks no bones, much pleased their fancy, and little cross'd or curb'd their corruptions.—*Fuller. Worthies. York.*

S. Gregory clearly enough expresses himself, that in the immolation of the Passover Christ was figured; that in the Eucharist he still is figured, there more obscurely, here more clearly, but yet still but *typically*, or in figure.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. ii. § 3.

Alluding herein unto the heart of man and the precious blood of our Saviour, who was *typified* by the goat that was slain, and the scape goat in the wilderness.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

Pieces maintaining rather *typography* then verity; authors presumably writing by common places.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 5.

To reduce surnames to a methode, is a matter for a Ramist, who should haply finde it to be a *typocosmie.*
Camden. Remaines. Surnames.

Great father of the gods, when, for our crimes,
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his race,
The *type* and true vicegerent of thy rage;
Thus punish him
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 5.

How many passages of the prophets by lazy readers are thought to have no use, which, as the star did the wise men, lead the attentive considerers to Christ; and so loudly and harmoniously, together with Moses's *typick* shades, utter those words of the Baptist's, Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world!
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 278.

Indeed the Mosaic law was intended for a single people only who were to be shut in, as it were, from the rest of the world, by a force of legal rites, and *typical* ceremonies, and to be kept by that means separate and unmixed, till the great Antitype, the Messiah, should appear.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 4.

Thus, for example, the words relating to Jonah carry but one meaning, the literal meaning, expressing such a fact; by them that fact expresses, prefigures, or *typifies* another fact of a higher and more important nature.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 8.

He who wishes to trace the art in its gradual progress, from the wooden and immoveable letter to the moveable and metal *type*, and to the completion of the whole contrivance, will receive satisfactory information from the annals of the elaborate Mattaire.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 135.

——— And where the peacock shews
His azure eyes, is tinctur'd black and red
With spots quadrangular of diamond form,
Ensangnin'd lozenges, clubs *typical* of strife,
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

Give us, say they, a bible-proof that God declared or revealed his intention of prefiguring the death of Jesus; or some better authority at least than a modern *typifier*, who deals only in similitudes and correspondences.
Warburton. Works, vol. xi. p. 403.

It [the history of a mechanical art] often exhibits manual excellence united with such meanness of sentiment and vulgarity of manners, as unavoidably mingle disgust with admiration; but to the truth of this general remark, the annals of *typography* are a singular exception.
Knox. Ess. No. 135.

Caxton taught us *typography* about the year 1474. The first book printed in English was a translation.—*Idier*, No. 69.

It was printed, subjoined to Tully's offices, in the infancy of the *typographic* art.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 218.

In the possession of good men, it [eloquence] cannot do so much good as a written discourse, sent into the wide world by the operation of that providential discovery, the *typographical* art, the most important in effect which the world ever received.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 33.

There is a very ancient edition of this work, [Justinian's Institutes] without date, place or *typographer.*
Warton. History of English Poetry. Addisions, p. 189.

TYRAN, *v.*
TY'RANNE, or
TY'RANT.
TY'RANNESS.
TY'RANNY.
TYRANNISH.
TYRA'NICK.
TYRA'NICAL.
TYRA'NICALLY.
TYRA'NICIDE.
TYRANNIZE, *v.*
TY'RANNOUS.
TY'RANNOUSLY.
} Fr. *Tyran, tyrannizer*; It. *Tiranno, tirannizzare*; Sp. *Tyrano, tyranizar*; Lat. *Tyrannus*; Gr. Τυραννος. The cause of the appellation may be, that they dwelt in *towers* (*turres*) or palaces. The word was used originally for a king, or prince, or chief. Lye says,—A. S. *Tir*, was quivis dux, princeps, dominus, imperator; any leader, prince, master, or commander; and hence, perhaps, (he adds,) the *τυραννος* of the Greeks. This brings the word home to the v. *Tir-an*, to tear, to prey upon; an origin which will suit very well with the use of the word as explained by Smith, but not to the just and merciful of Potter. See the quotations from those writers.

This shold a rightwise love have in his thought,
And not be like *tirannis* of Lombardie,
That han no reward but at *tyrannie*,
For he that king or lorde is naturell,
Him ought nat be *tirannil* or cruell.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Legende of Good Women.

He had of councell many one,
Amonge the whiche there was one,
By name whiche Berlius hight,
And he bethinghte him, how he might
Unto this *tyranne* do likynge.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Of *tyrannie* and cruelteé
By this ensample a kynge maie see
How ecfe, and eke his councell bothe
Howe they ben to mankynde lothe,
And in the god abhominable. *Id. Ib.*

So as there old gestes seyne
The proude *tyran-like* Romeyne
Tarquinius, whiche was than kynge,
And wrought many a wroughtil thynge.
Gower. Con A. b. vii.

And after all the remenant
He shall vpop his counsaut
Gouerne, and lede in suche a wise,
So that there be no *tyrannie*,
Wherof that he his people greue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

A *tyrant* they name him, who by force commeth to the monarchy against the will of the people, breaketh lawes already made, at his pleasure, maketh other without the assise & consent of the people, and regardeth not the wealth of his commons, but the aduancement of himselfe, his faction and kindred.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. i. c. 7.

They blame Lewes the xi. for bringing the administration royall of France, *to* the lawfull and regulate raigne, to the absolute and *tyrannical* power and gouernment.—*Id. Ib.*

For, what ciuill countrey hath euer suffered themselues to be conquered by so few men as they were; to be deprived of their naturall king, and to be *tyrannized* ouer thus long, but they *?—Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 147.

With his false deceyuing capciouse othes, articles, and interrogacions he shall fraudelently deceyne and trappe the simple innocents, and shed their blode *tyrannously*.
Joye. Exposicion of Danisl, c. 7.

What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore,
And adding anguish to the bitter wound
With which their lives thou lamedest long afore,
By heaping stormes of trouble on them daily more!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

But his familiar friends above all rebuked him, saying he was to be accounted no better than a beast, if for fear of the name of *tyrant*, he would refuse to take upon him a kingdom: which is the most just and honourable estate, if one take it upon him that is an honest man.
North. Plutarch, p. 72.

This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to rent and *tyrant* it in their respective seignieries, whilst such English who were planted there had nothing native (save their surnames) left.
Fuller. Worthies. Buckinghamshire.

They were by law of that proud *tyrannesse*, [Covetise]
Provokt with Wrath and Enuyes false surmise,
Condemned to that dongeon mercilesse,
Where they should liue in wo, and dye in wretchednesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

——— I can forget
Thy barbarous usage; and though then to me
(When I was in thy power) didst shew thyself
A most insulting *tyrannesse*, I to thee
May prove a gentle mistriss.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act iv. sc. 4.

They say that he answered his friends, that principality and *tyranny* was indeed a goodly place: howbeit there was no way for a man to get out, when he was entred into it.
North. Plutarch, p. 72.

The crocodile with running deeps in love,
By land and water of *tyrannicke* pow'r,
With upmost laws which (and none else) do move,
Whose cleansing first is sweet, oft after sow'r.
Stirling. Domes-day. The Third Houre.

Brutus being chosen Consul of Rome by the general voice of the whole people, chased out of the City Tarquinius Superbus who raigned *tyrannically*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p 744.

Whosoever is most unreasonable and importunate, he will ever *tyrannize* and domineer over such an one, forcing by his impudency the bashfulness of the other.—*Id. Ib.* p. 136.

The example of Lemna the courtisan, is most rare and singular, who for all the dolorous torimes that could be deuised, would never bewray Harmodius and Aristogiton, who slew the *tyrannous* king.—*Holland. Plinie*, b.vii. c. 23.

There being both together in the flood,
They each at other *tyrannously* flew;
Ne ought the water cooled their whot blood,
But rather in them kindled fresh new.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

They would then, in all probability, open their mines, and gladly embrace a traffick of such mutual convenience to both nations; for then their gold, instead of proving an incitement to enslave them, would procure them weapons to assert their liberty, to chastise their *tyrants*, and to secure themselves for ever from the Spanish yoke.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 9.

Topawoo, by the antient Greeks, was applied to all kings, as well the just and merciful, as the cruel, and whom we now call *tyrannical*; but in more modern ages, was appropriated to that latter sort, and became a name of the greatest ignominy and detestation.—*Potter. Antiquities*, b. ii. c. 12.

These poor prisoners eat nothing but rice, and drink water, and are *tyrannically* insulted over by their rigid creditors, till the debt is satisfied.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

This prince and his minister had strained prerogative to the utmost, and had governed by it very *tyrannically*.
Bolingbroke. A Discourse upon Parties, Lect. 15.

Loyal. You want not cunning what you please to prove;
But my poor heart knows only how to love,
And, finding this, you *tyranniz*e the more.
Dryden. 1 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iv.

We love the man, the paltry pageant you:
We the chief patron of the commonwealth,
You the regardless author of its woes:
We for the sake of liberty a king,
You chains and bondage for a *tyrant's* sake.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

——— From the vulgar crowd
Though Superstition, *tyranness* abhorr'd,
The reverence due to this majestic pair
With threats and execration still demands.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

The law which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow-citizens, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil liberty of mankind; but every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a noble, or a popular assembly, is a degree of *tyranny*.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 1.

Tyrannicide, or the assassination of usurpers and oppressive princes, was highly extolled in ancient times; because it both freed mankind from many of these monsters, and seemed to keep the others in awe whom the sword or poniard could not reach.
Hume. On the Principles of Morals, § 2.

Th' oppression of a *tyrannous* control
Can find no warrant there.
Cowper. Task b. vi.

V. U.

V is framed (says Wilkins) by a kind of straining or percolation of the breath through a chink between the lower lip and upper teeth, with some kind of murmur. *F* is the correspondent mute. See F.

U. As a vowel, (says B. Jonson,) it soundeth thin and sharp, as in *use*; thick and flat, as in *us*. It never endeth any word for the nakedness, but yieldeth to the termination of the diphthong *ew*, as in *new*, *screw*, &c. or the qualifying e as in *sue*, *due*, *true*, and the like.

VA'CATE, *v.* VACA'TION. VA'CANT. VA'CANCY. VACU'ITY. VA'CUIST. VA'CUOUS. VA'CUOUSNESS. } Fr. *Vaquer*, *vacant*; It. *Vacare*, *vacante*; Sp. *Vacar*, *vacante*; Lat. *Vacare*; to clear or free from. To clear or free from, to empty, or cause to be empty or void; to void, to annul or annihilate; to leave or quit the occupation or possession. And *vacant* (met.)—Free or clear; empty; unoccupied, unemployed.

Vacuous is equivalent to *vacant*, but is not in common use.

& ther Steuen the kyng bifor the elergie suore,
That if a bisshopricke *vacant* wer the se,
The kyng, no non of his, sold chalange that of fe.
R. Brunne, p. 110.

For ye shall vnderstide that, at those dayes, they [plees] were kepte in dyuerse places of Englande, whyche nowe been holden at Westmynster, and iudgys ordeyned to kepe a eyrcyte as nowe they kepe the syzys in the tyme of *vacacyon*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1328.

He doeeth not onely thynke this in his minde, I will haue a toure—but before he caste any foundacion, he will with good laisure at a *vacaunt* time sitte down and cast his peniworthes in his minde, what charges will bee requisite for the finishing of such a toure.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 14.

The pope had acenrsed the English people, bicause they suffred the bishops sees to be *vacant* so long e time.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. vi. c. 18.

An industrious husbandman, tradesman, scholar, will never wait business for occasional *vacancies* and horse sulcisive.—*Hale. Cont. Of the Redemption of Time.*

——— And for three months before,
No intrim, not a minutes *vacancie*,
Both day and night did we keepe companie.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act v. sc. 1.

——— And Anthony
Enthron'd i' th' market-place did sit alone,
Whistling to th' ayre: which but for *vacancie*,
Had gone to gaze on Cleopatra too,
And made a gap in nature.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act i. sc. 2.

Men, if wee view them in their spring, are at the first without vnderstanding or knowledge at all. Neuerthelesse from this vtter *vacuitie* they grow by degrees, till they come at length to be euen as the angels them selues are.
Hooker. Eccles. Politie, b. i. c. 6.

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I send along, ride forth, and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds be heav'n and earth,
Boundless the deep, because I am who fill
Infinitude, not *vacuous* the space.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

For nothing nauseteth the minde so soon, as an emptinesse of thoughts, bespoken and fitted for her entertainment, since in their *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of tediousness and displeasure rise and fume out of our imagination into our spirits.
Montague. Devoute Essayes, pt. i. Treat. 9. s. 5.

Here there was a *vacant* seat prepared for the commodore, in which he was placed on his arrival.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 10.

Were men as intent upon this as they are on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslav'd to the necessities of life, who might not find many *vacancies* that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 20.

But experience shews on the contrary, that the resistance of all fluids is not equal: there being large spaces, in which no sensible resistance at all is made to the swiftest and most lasting motion of the solidest bodies. Therefore all space is not filled with matter; but, of necessary consequence, there must be a *vacuum*.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 3.

For if, notwithstanding the absence of the air, it should appear by the effects, that a stream of other matter capable to set visible bodies a moving, should issue out of the pipe of the compressed bellows, it would also appear that there may be a much subtiler body than common air, and as yet unobserved by the *vacuist*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 251.

Mean while Opinion gilds with varying rays
Those painted clouds that beautify our days;
Each want of happiness by Hope supply'd,
And each *vacuity* of Sense by Pride.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 2.

These superfluous parts (which might be spared, without prejudice to the movement of the watch,) even if we were completely assured that they were such, would not *vacate* the reasoning which we had instituted concerning other parts.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 1.

The church interposed and exempted certain holy seasons from being profaned by the tumult of forensick litigations. As particularly, the time of Advent, and Christmas, which gave rise to the winter *vacation*; the time, &c.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 18.

He landed them in safety, and conducted them to their companions, among whom he remarked the same *vacant* indifference, as in those who had been on board.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 3.

However pleased people may appear, they commonly retire from the company in which these [noise and laughter] have formed the only entertainment with an unsatisfied and uneasy *vacuity*, and sometimes with disgust and disagreeable reflection.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 133.

VA'CCINE, *v.* VACCINATE. VACCINA'TION. } These words are of very modern formation, from the inoculation of human beings with the variolæ *vaccinæ*, or cow-pox, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire. Dr. Jenner's *Inquiry* was first published in 1798.

VA'CILLATE, *v.* VACILLA'TION. } Fr. *Vaciller*; It. *Vacillare*, to wag or waggle (qv).

To wag, to waver; to move to and from; to have an unsteady or inconstant motion or action; to be unsteady, or inconstant.

I knew a man, saith he, that after much temptation concerning one of the articles of belief, was suddenly brought into so great light of truth and certainty, that there was left no remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*, but much clearnesse and serenitie, by the command of him that overrules the waves, &c.—*Sp. Hall. The Peace-Maker*, § 15.

The ministry of the muscles [is] to answer all the motions of the legs and thighs, and at the same time to keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation* thereof.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. v. c. 2.

But whilst it [a spheroid] turns upon an axis which is not permanent (and the number of those we have seen infinitely exceeds the number of the other), it is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another, with a corresponding change in the inclination of its poles.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 22.

They [the bones of the feet] are put in motion by every slip or *vacillation* of the body, and seem to assist in restoring its balance.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

VADE, *v.* Lat. *Vad-ere*; Gr. Βαδ-ειν, to go.
To go, to pass; to escape, to vanish, (to evade, qv.)

As who would sale, that when he departed, the onelie shield, defense and comfort of the commonwealth was *vaded* and gone.—*Holinshed. Chron. Rich. II.* an. 1399.

——— Like sonny beames,
That in a cloud their light did long time stay,
Their vapour *vaded*, shew their golden gleames
And through the present eyre shoot forth their azure streames.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

How-euer gay their blossome or their blade
Doe florish now, they into dust shall *vade*.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 2.

Then, with me, Willie, ay sing care away.
I'le wood to be fore-hind with wastefull carke
In mauy a noyfull stoure of willing bale
For *vading* tayes.—*Browne. Ecl. Willie & Wernock.*

VA'GABOND, *adj.* } Fr. *Vagabond, vaga-*
VA'GABOND, *n.* } *bonder*; It. *Vagabôndo, vagobondàre*; Sp. *Vagabando*; Low Lat. *Vagabandus*, qui non habet domicilium, sed hodie hic, et cras alibi, (Du Cange.)
A wanderer, a *vagrant*, (qv. and the quotation from Blackstone.)

But how so it was vnto men of honeste, to *vacobondys* and other that lokyd for pylfry and rylflynge, it was a great occasyon & styrynge.—*Fabyan Chronycle*, an. 1456.

Dubtles the author of this libell was some *vagabond* huckster or pedler.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 550.

The third [sort] consisteth of thriftlesse poore, as the riotour that hath consumed all, the *vagabond* that will abide no where, but ranneth vp and downe from place to place (as it were seeking worke and finding none) and finallie the rage and strumpet.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 10.

——— To heav'nly prayers
Flaw up, nor missd the way, by envious windes
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate: in they passd
Dimentionless through heav'nly dores.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

In the time of Frezier and Shelvocke, this place served only as a retreat to *vagabonds* and outlaws, who fled thither from all parts of Brazil.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 5.

Of late (for reasons which shall be hereafter mentioned) these honest *vagabonds* have been obliged to receive amongst them a new colony, and to submit to new laws and new forms of government.—*Id. Ib.*

Why—what a brainsick *vagabond* art thou!
Who neither to the smithy wilt, for sleep,
Nor to the public portico repair.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

VAGA'RY, *n.* } Fr. *Vagrier*, to *vagary*, to
VA'GRANT, *adj.* } wander, to roam, (Cotgrave.)
VA'GRANT, *n.* } It. *Vagâre*; Sp. *Vagar*; Lat. *Vagare*, to wander. (See EVAGATION.) *Vagrant* is—
A wanderer, a roamer. See the quotation from Blackstone. A *vagary*—
A wandering or roaming: applied (met.)—to a quick motion or flitting to and fro; a caprice, a whim, a freak.

The first taken from the verie name it selfe, for that the worde Turk signifieth a shepherd or one that followeth a *vagrant* and wilde kinde of life.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 490.

The Irish enimie spieng that the citizens were acenstomed to fetch such od *vagrrier*, especialliie on the holie dales.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 3.

Doct. That intemperate surfet of her eye, hath distemper'd the
Other senses, that may return and settle again to
Exercise their preordained faculties, but they are
Now in a most extravagant *vagary*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iv. sc. 3.

Shall wee, that did not in the warre adhere
To Pompey, now prouoke the conqueror!
Vagrant through all the world, hopelesse of all
He seekes with what lands rnine hee may fall.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. viii.

As for me, if I sit down in my great chair and begin to ponder, the *vagaries* of a child are not more ridiculous than the circumstances which are crowded up in my memory; fine gowns, country-dances, &c.—*Spectator*, No. 260.

To be banished from one's native soil, secluded from all comforts of friendly acquaintance, devested irrevocably of great estate and dignity; becoming a *vagrant* and a servant in vile employment, in a strange country, every man would be apt to deem a wretched condition.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

Nature delighteth in ease, in quiet, in liberty; therefore did he appoint his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good.—*Id.* Ser. 4.

From my heart I pity the condition of a respectable servant of the publick, like this war minister, obliged in his old age to pledge their assembly in their civick cups, and to enter with a hasty hand into all the fantastick *vagaries* of these juvenile politicians.—*Burke. French Revolution.*

The civil law expelled all sturdy *vagrants* from the city; and, in our own law, all idle persons or *vagabonds*, whom our antient statutes describe to be "such as wake on the night, and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns, and ale-houses, and routs about; and no man wot from whence they come, nor whither they go."
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iv. c. 13.

He shall by office prosecute them for the offences of idleness, drunkenness, quarrelling, gaming, or *vagrancy* in the supreme court.—*Burke. Sketch of the Negro Code.*

VA'GIENT. Fr. *Vagir*, to cry like a child, (Cotgrave.) Sp. *Vagir*; Lat. *Vagire.*
The cradle of the Cretan Jove
And guardians of his *vagient* infancy.
More. Song of the Soul, (1647,) b. iii. c. 4.

VAGINIPE'NNOUS. Fr. *Vagine*; It. *Vagina*; Lat. *Vagina*, a sheath, and *penna*, a feather.
Having the feathers or wings covered with a sheath or case.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects, some with four, as all farinaceous or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies, and moths: all *veginipennous* or sheath-winged insects, as beetles and dorrs.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 15.

VAGUE, *v.* } Fr. *Vague, vaguer*; It. *Va-*
VAGUE, *n.* } *gânte, vagâre*; Sp. *Vagar*; Lat.
VA'GUELY. } *Vagare*, to wander, to roam.
VA'GUENESS. } See VAGRANT.
To wander, to roam, to stray, to err; and *Vague*, adj. (Lat. *Vagus*,)—
Wandering, unsettled, unsteady, uncertain, unsure, indeterminate, indefinite.

So as the Scots had some leasure to plaie their *vagues*, and follow their accustomed manner.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1542.

But to use the right terme indeed, and to speake according to the very truth, she [the soule] doth *vague* and wander as banished, chased, and driven by the divine laws and statutes to and fro, untill such time as it settleth in a body.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 231.

These small bodies being hudled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to *vague* and range abroad.
Id. Ib. p. 630.

Vague and insignificant forms of speech and abuse of language, have so long passed for mysteries of science; and hard and misapplied words, with little or no meaning, have, by prescription, such a right to be mistaken for deep learning and height of speculation, that it will not be easy to persuade, either those who speak, or those who hear them, that they are but the covers of ignorance, and hindrance of true knowledge.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* To the Reader.

In his address to his assembled chiefs,
Sweet to the ear, but brief was the harangue
Of Menelaus, neither loosely *vague*,
Nor wordy, though he were the younger man.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

This law has been styled, and (notwithstanding the objections of some writers to the *vagueness* of the language) appears to have been styled with great propriety, "The Law of Nature."
Mackintosh. On the Study of the Law of Nature, p. 8.

VAIL, *v.* } See AVALE. Fr. *Avaler*, to let,
VAIL, *n.* } put, lay, or fell down, to let *fall* down, (Cotgrave:) from Dut. *Vallen*; Ger. *Fallen*; A. S. *Feallan*, to fall or cause to fall.
To fall; to drop, to let lay down, to lower, to depress, to sink; to submit (to *fail*),

Vail, the n.—Malone affirms is a mere abridgment of *avail*, and produces an instance of the word so written (40s. with the *availes*, &c.)
It is—
"Any *casual* emolument," any gain, profit, &c. that may *fall* in. In vulgar speech, a *wind-fall.*

Thore Brittik bare him so in that flk batalle,
The dede gede Danes to, the Norein gan him *vaile*.
R. Brunne, p. 10.

When the emperors sister, the spouse of Spaine, with a fleete of an 130 sailes, stoutly and proudly passed the narrow seas, your lordship accompanied with ten ships onelie of her Maiestics Name Roll, enuironed their fleet in most strange and warrelike sort, enforced them to stoppe gallant, and to *vaile* their bonets for the quarre of England.
Hacklayt. Voyages, Ep. Ded.

The haughty Cambrian hills:—
Did seem in great disdain the bold affront to take
That any petty hill, upon the English side
Should dare not [with a crown] to *vaile* unto their pride.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

This said; the virgin gan her beauoir *vaile*,
And thanks't him first, and thus began her tale.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. xiii. c. 48.

She hit him, where with gold and rich anmaile
This diadeine did on his helmet flame;
She broke and cleft the crown; and caus'd him *vaile*
His proud and lofty top.
Id. Ib. b. xx. s. 42.

As for *vailing* bonnet before great rulers and magistrats, or within their sight, Varro saith, it was a fashion at first not commanded for any reverence or honour thereby to be done unto governours, but for health sake; and namely, that men's heads might be more firme and hardie, by the ordinarie use and custome of being bare.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxviii. c. 6.

Every one that does not know eries, what nobleman is that? all the gallants on the stage rise, *vail* to me, kiss their hand, offer me their places.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act i. sc. 3.

I will propose in your pledge, sir, the health of that honourable countess, and the sweet lady that sat by her, sir.
2 *Cup.* I do *vail* to it with reverence.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act v. sc 4.

——— I know you were one could keep
The buttery-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the dole beer to aqua-vitæ men,
The which, together with your Christmas *vails*
At pos and pot, your letting out of counters,
Made you a pretty stock, some twenty marks.
Id. The Alchemist, Act i. sc. 1.

But since our knights and senators account
To what their could begging *vails* amount,
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends!
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 1.

VAIL, *v.* } See AVAIL, PREVAIL. To have
VA'ILABLE. } *value*, force or effect; influence or power; to serve, aid or assist.

About a king good counsaile is preise,
Above all other things most *vailable*.
Chaucer. A Ballade to K. Hen. IV.

Through this science [physike] it is full sought
Which *vaileth* and which *aileth* nought.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

——— Place is the foundements
Of enery kynges regimente,
If it be medled with Justice,
Thei two remeueth all vice.
And ben of vertue most *vailable*
To make a kynge regime stable.—*Id. Ib.*

For in a kynge, if so befalle
That his pitee be ferme and stable,
To all the lande it is *vailable*
Oncly through grace of his persone.—*Id. Ib.*

And if thou wilt not, it should *vayle* to glorifie me as a friende.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 8.

But with more awe the souldier might bee kept in more strait obedience, without which neuer captaine can doe any thing *vaileable* in the warres.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c. 4.

VA'IMURE. Fr. *Avant-mure*. An *avant-mure*, forewall, out-wall, or outward wall, (Cotgrave.)

The one and twentieth day of June they put fire to the mine of the turrett of the arsenall, whereas Giambelat Bay tooke charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same, that he threw downe more than halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the *vaimure*, made before to vpholde the arsenall.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 124.

They brought their hanghngs, cortaines, carpets, euen to their very sheets, to make and stuffe vp their foresayd sacks, a very good and ready way to make vp sparlue their *vaisnures*, the which were throwen downe with the fury of the artillery.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 124.

On the west side was a great rampire or bank, very steep without and within, and like to a *vmure* of a fortress; by the *vmure* the ditches were twenty four deep.

Sir T. Wyatt. Description of a Zerde of Arme, an. 1535.

So many ladders to the earth they throwe
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vmure* it to save the towne,
Instead of that the Christians late beat downe.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b xi. s. 64.

VAIN, *adj.* Fr. *Vain*; It. *Vano*; Sp. *Vano*; It. *Vanagloria*; Sp. *Vanagloria*; Lat. *Vanus*; for which Vossius proposes various etymologies, Tooke derives it from the A.-S. *Fyn-igran*, to wither, to fade, to pass away, to faint. It may be more immediately from the A. S. verb *Wan-ian*, to wane, to fall away. The Fr. adj. *Vain* is,—

VA'INLY.
VA'INNESS.
VA'NITY.
VAINGLO'RY.
VAINGLO'RIOUS.
VAINGLO'RIOUSLY.

"Faint, weak, feeble; forceless;" (Cotgrave;) fruitless, frustrate, idle, trifling, frivolous; rejoicing in trifles, ostentations of, displaying trifles, or decorations. And see the quotation from Cogan. *Vain glory*, &c.—now usually written as one word,—see the quotation from Chaucer.

Be we not maad conceitesse of *veyn glorie*, stryynge eeh othir to wraththe or hauynge enuye eeh to other.
Wiclif. Galathies, c. 5.

Let vs not be *vaine glorious* prouokyng one nacther, and enuying one another.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

No man disseyue phou willynge to teche in mekenesse and religioun of aungelis the thingis whiche he hath not seen, walkynge *veynli* holned with witt of his fleisch.
Wiclif. Colossenis, c. 2.

And thei speken in pride of *vanytee*, and disseyuen in desires of fleisch of leccherie hem that scapen a little.
Id. 2 Pelir, c. 2.

For when they have spokē the swelling wordes of *vanitie*, they begyle with wantonnes thorowe the lustes of the flesshe, them that were clene escaped.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore I seie and witnesse this thing in the lord, that ghe walke not now as hethene men walken in the *vanyte* of her wit.—*Wiclif. Effesies*, c. 4.

Thys I say therefore and testifye in the Lord, that ye hence forth walke not as other Gentyls walke, in *vanylye* of theyr mynde.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Vaine-glorie is for to have pompe, and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorye him in his wordly estate.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

The heanen is far, the worlde is nigh,
And *vaine-glorie* is eke so sligh,
Which counetise hath now withhalde,
That thei none other thinge beholde,
But only that thei mighten winne.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

My father as touchend of all,
I maie not well, ne noughten shall,
Of *vaine glorie* excuse mee.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

But yet ne forde I not the bet:
Thus was my glorie in *vaine* beset
Of all the ioy that I made.—*Id. Ib.*

And all was this the cause why,
That while he stode in his noblesse,
He shulde his *vanitee* represse
With suche wordes as he herde.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

And therefore hee which since the ouerthrowe of Darius had left consultacion with the deuiners and prophetes, turned him self agayn to the *vanitie* and superstition of men, willing Aristāder (to whom he was addicted in beliefe) that he should tryes out by sacrifice what hys successe should be.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 194.

Whiche lacke of charytie and desyre of *veyn glory* causeth many good actes and dedys to dye and growe out of minde.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1478.

The Spaniards according to their vsuall manner, fill the world with their *vain-glorious* vaunts, making great apparance of victories, when on the contrary, themselues are most commonly and shamefully beaten and disbonored.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 169.

Let it therefore no more enter into your hearites to thinke with your selues *vainglariously*.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

Supplies beyond necessity of the present, are apt to make us either *vainly* profuse, or *vainly* confident.
Hale. Cont. Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer.

And leaning home, to royall court I sought;
Where I did sell myselfe for yearly hire,
And in the princes garden daily wrought;
There I beheld such *vainenesse*, as I never thought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

O how great *vainenesse* is it then to seeme
The weake, that hath the strong so oft forlorne!
Spenser. Vis. of the Worlds Vanitie, s. 6.

All their exhortations were to set light of the things in this world, to count riches and honours *vanitie*, and in token thereof not onely to seek neither, but if men were possessors of both, euen to cast away the one and resigne the other that all men might see their vnfeigned conuersion vnto Christ.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, Pref. § 3.

Let him tell that he takes in every day as much wine as would refresh the sorrows of 40 languishing prisoners; or let him set up his *vain-glorious* triumph, that he hath knock'd down Damalis with the 25th bottle, and hath out-feasted Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 16.

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
All fly to Twit'nam, and, in humble strain,
Apply to me, to keep them mad or *vain*.
Pope. Prol. to Satires, v. 19.

Yet hence the poor are clothi'd, the hungry fed;
Health to himself, and to his infants bread
The labor'r bears: what his hard heart denies,
His charitable *vanity* supplies.
Id. Ep. iv.

Full sure he thought Troy's fatal hour arriv'd.
Vain thought! he knew not the designs of Jove;
That hath to Greeks and Trojans he ordain'd
Hard conflict yet, and agonies and groans.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

Neptune, that speech *vain-glorious* hearing, grasp'd
His trident, and the haze Gyraean rock
Smiting indignant, dash'd it half away.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, b. iv.

Vanity is that species of pride, which, while it presumes upon a degree of superiority in some particular articles, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action; seeking every occasion to display some talent or some supposed excellency.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, p 73.

VA'LANCE, or VA'LENCE. VA'LENCY. } It. *Valenzana del letto*: perhaps (Skinner) from *Valentia*; a town so called both in Italy and Spain. Florio calls it—

A kind of sayę, serge or stuff to make curtains for beds with.

Valance in the first folio of *Shakespeare*, has been altered by the editors to *Volanced*, which Malone explains,—"fringed with a beard."

The remnaunt, conered well to my pay,
Right with a little kerchefe of *Valence*,
There was no thicker clothe of defence.
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Fowles.

And at the four corners four banners of saluts beaten in fine gold upon damask; with a majesty there ouer of rich cloth of tissue, and *vallance* of black silk, and fringe of black silk and gold.
Stypte. Eccles. Mem. Funeral Solemnities of Hen. VIII.

Fine linnen, Turky cushions bost with pearle,
Vallens of Venice gold, in needle worke.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act ii. sc. 1.

O my olde friend? thy face is *vallant* since I saw thee last: com'st thou to beard me in Denmarke.
Id. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look big,
Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig,
Who killing on our feminest benches sit,
And still change first, the true forlorn of wit.
Dryden, Ep. 3.

VALE. } Fr. *Vallée*; It. *Valle*; Sp. *Valle*; VA'LLEY. } Lat. *Vallis*; for which Vossius proposes three different etymologies; the most plausible of which is the Gr. Βαλλ-ειν, *dejicere, demittere*, to cast or put down; but its true origin seems to be the Dut. *Vallen*, Ger. *Fallen*, A.-S. *Feall-an*. (See VAIL, and AVALE.) Applied to—

Ground surrounded by eminences; ground lying in a bottom, lying low in relation to that adjoining or encompassing it.

The he com ney Canterbury, in a *valei* there by syde
He acy the emperoures ost, ysprad a boute wyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 55.

Ech *valley* schal be fulfild and every hil and litel hil schal be made low; and schrewid thingis schulen be into dressid thingis: and scharpe thingis into pleyn weyes.
Wiclif. Luke, c. 3.

Euery *valley* shal be fylled, and euery mountayne and hyll shal be brought lowe. And croked thinges shal be made streight: and the roughe wayes shal be made smothe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

This messenger toeke leue and went
Vpon his way, and neiver he stent
Till he came in the darke *valley*,
That stant betweene rockes twey.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

And eke beneth the *valeie*,
Where thylke river, as men male seie
(Which Ladon hight) made his cours
He was the chiefe of gouernours
Of hem, that kepten tame beastes.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Yet leue cōpany departe if they lyst. for I promise you by conenaunt, the armes ones doone betwene you and me, I shall bringe you into the *valee* of Cherbourge without domage or parell.—*Berners. Froissart. Cron.* vol. i. c. 374.

For the space of thirtie miles rowing, and more, it is as broad as the Thames betwixt Greenwich and the Isle of Dogges, in some place more, and in some lesse: the current runneth as strong, being entred so high into the river, as at London bridge vpon a *vale water*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p 257.

As sone as part of our army was entred into a great *valley*, sodenly they shewed themselues on both sides the *valley*, and began to assayle the hindermost of vs.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 128.

I might here intreat of the famous *vallies* in England, of which one is called the *vale* of White horse, another of Bonesham, commonly taken for the granary of Worcester shire, the third of Aylesburie that goeth by Tame. &c.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 16.

Whose causeway parts the *vale* with shady rows?
Whose seats the weary travellers repose?—*Pope*, Ep. 3.

And [we] entred our selves under the conduct of our new guide, who immediately led us away, and crost another river, and enter'd into a large *valley* of the fattest land I did ever take notice of.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1681.

On the 3d. Mr Banks set out early in the morning with some Indian guides, to trace our river up the *valley* from whence it issues, and examine how far its banks were inhabited.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 16.

VALEDI'CTORY. } From the Lat. *Valedicere*; *vale*, farewell, and *dicere*, to say; to say or bid farewell.

A saying or bidding to farewell; a farewell.

When he went forth of his colledge on any journey for any long continuance, he always took this solemn *valediction* of the fellowes: "I commend you to the love of God, and to the hatred of poperie and superstition."
Fuller. Worthies. Shropshire.

Let us leave this grateful clerk in his quiet grave, and return to Mr. Hooker himself, continuing our observations of his Christian behaviour in this place, where he gave a holy *valediction* to all the pleasures and allurements of earth.—*Walton. Life of Hooker.*

They are things which I may lose while I live, but I am sure I cannot keep them when I die; and if they take their farewell sooner, they do but their kind; and, at best, do but little anticipate their last and necessary *valediction*.
Hale. Cont. A Preparative against Afflictions.

The shore was thronged with crowds of people, that followed him to the water's edge,—stations to pay to their popular chief governor every *valedictory* honour that their zeal and attention could devise.—*Cumberland. Memoir.*

VA'LENTINE. Met.—A letter; a person seen, selected—on *Valentine's* day, Feb. 14.

For, on a day, when Cupid kept his court,
As he is wont at each saint *Valentine*,
Vnto the which all lovers doe resort,
That of their loues successe they there may make report.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

VALE'RIAN. Fr. *Valeriane*; It. *Valeriana*. So called of *valere*, to avail, because of its great virtues; or of *Valerius*, who first used it in physic.

Valerian then he [the hermit] crops, and purposely doth stamp,
Tappiy unto the place, that's healed with the cramp.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

VA'LET. See VARLET. Fr. *Valet*. Generally,—

A hireling.

In recompence whereof, the king made him his *valett* (equivalent to what afterward was called gentleman of the bedchamber.)—*Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.*

But I'm afraid the *valet de chambre* has told him all; for they are very busy together at this moment
Vanbrugh. The Prowd'd Wife, Act v.

I dare say, you remember a shrewd remark of a writer, whose name I cannot recollect, That no great man ever appeared great in the eyes of his *valet-de-chambre*
Knox. Ess. No 32.

VALETUD'INARY. VALETUDINA'RIAN, *adj.* VALETUDINA'RIAN, *n.* VALETUDINA'RIANISM. } Fr. *Valétudinaire*; It. *Valetudinario*; Lat. *Valetudinarius*, from the Lat. *Valetudo*,

strength, health, (see VALID;) applied, generally, to the bodily state or condition; and hence,—

Valetudinarius,—one whose bodily state or condition requires care or cure; an unhealthy, sickly, infirm person.

For physick is either curative or preventive; preventive we call that which by purging noxious humors, and the causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.

This opportunity of shifting our abode from the warmer and more vaporous air of the valleys, to the colder and more subtile air of the hills to the vales, is an admirable easement, refreshment, and great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind; affording those an easy and comfortable life who would otherwise live miserably, languish, and pine away.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iii. c. 4.

I am one of that sickly tribe who are commonly known by the name of *valetudinarians*; and do confess to you, that I first contracted this ill habit of body, or rather of mind, by the study of physic.—*Spectator*, No. 25.

But if there be an habitual thinness, leanness, tenderness and *valetudinariness*, there must be some dyscrasy in the juices, or imbecility in the solids.
Cheyne. Method of Cure, pt. ii. c. 4.

There are books which pretend to render every man his own physician; and they have done great mischief to the weak and *valetudinary*.
Knox. To a Young Nobleman, Let. 16.

Abstemiousness has been carried to a pernicious extreme by the present age. Dr. Cheyne's books contributed to introduce it, and Dr. Cadogan's pamphlet on the gout rendered it universal among *valetudinarians*.—*Id. Ib.*

VA'LIANT. } Fr. *Vaillant, vaillantise*; It.
VA'LIANCE. } *Valente*; Sp. *Valente*; Lat.
VA'LIANCY. } *Valens*. See VALID, and
VA'LIANTLY. } VALOUR.
VA'LIANTNESS. } Strong, powerful, robust,
VA'LIANTISE. } bold, brave, courageous.

The Fr. *Vaillant* is—a man's whole estate or worth, all his substance, (Cotgrave;) and such seems the usage in *Chaucer*.

Many times on Uttred Bretons hataile seuht,
Uttred was so *valiant*, he gaf of them right nought.
R. Brunne, p. 9.

Richer kyng is nen in this world bet ge,
No valianter of hen in Cristendam ais he.—*Id.* p. 144.

Now is Cipres lern fro Isaac & hise;
& to R. suora for his *valiantise*. *Id.* p. 188.

Him than wille we say, who is meste *valiant*,
If ge consent that way, the marchis of Mountzant. *Id.* p. 177.

& knyghtes & sergeants, noble men fulle couth,
Of prowes fulle *valiants*, both bi north & south. *Id.* p. 298.

And there the *valance* of men, is demed in riches out forthe, wenen mē to have no proper good in them self, but seche it in straunge thinges.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. iii.

Their captaine still like a *valiant* man with his company stood very stoutely vnto his close fights, not yeelding as yet.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 816.

It cannot lightly bee a chast mayde, that is occupied with thinking on armor, and turney, and man's *valiance*.
Vives. Obedience of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 5.

We haue heerde in our yle, that dyuers realmes ben weene by the *valiances* of one, and conserued by the wisedome of all the senate.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 13.

It is not vnknowen vnto the world what danger our English shippes haue lately escaped, how sharpely they haue beene intreated, and howe hardly they haue beene assaulted: so that the *valiancie* of those that managed them is worthy remembrance.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 112.

Our general made a breach, entred, & *valiantly* tooke the towne.—*Id. Ib.* p. 458.

But the *valiantnesse* and courage of our souldiers was such, that when the first ground about them scourged them, and that the multitude of artillery ouerwhelmed them, and that they saue all their baggage, yea and all theyr substance buried before their faces, yet there was not anye man that shoonke awaye to saue himselfe, no nor scarce any that looked backe.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 135.

Captayne ther was sir Henry Pennefort, who was well beloued for his treweth and *valyantnesse*.
Bernes. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 66.

There was a sore and hard batalle and well fought; men of armes proued well there their *valyanse* and prowes.
Id. Ib. c. 317.

Love. There be goes.
That was the fairest hope the French court bred,
The worthiest and the sweetest temper'd spirit,
The truest and the *valiantest*, the best of judgment.
Beaum & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act i.

1 *Gent*. That's my poet virtue, sir,
And parcel *valiant*; but it's hard to be perfect.
Id. Ib. The Nice Valour, Act iv.

While he calls Gideon *valiant*, he makes him so. How could he be but *valiant*, that had God with him! the godlesse man may be carelesse, but cannot be other than cowardly.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Gideon's Calling*.

Yet if thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
And my true liegemen yield thy selfe for aye,
Life will I graunt thee for thy *valiance*,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out and sonneanance.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Thrice happy man, said then the Briton knight,
Whom gracious lot, and thy great *valiiance*
Have made a souldier of that princess right,
With their bounty and glad countenance
Doth blesse her seruaunts, and them high advance.
Id. Ib. c. 9.

She should bear a son, that should be famous for his *valiancy*, for his strength of body, & for his happy success.
North. Plutarch, p. 16.

Lucrinus with his brother Cambor, in reuenge of their other brother's death, and for the ouerthrow of the kingdome, gathered their powers together, and comming against the said king of the Hunns, by the *valiancie* of their people they discomfited him in battell.
Holinshed. History of England, b. ii. c. 5.

I was by thee, and looked how thou wouldst demean thyself in thy combat. Who would not fight *valiantly*, when he fights in the eye of his prince?—*Bp. Hall. Ser. Eph.* iv. 30.

Amongst other the lord Edward Spenser died the same yeare, a man of great renowme and *valiantneue*.
Holinshed. Chron. Edw. III.

If brabling Make-Fray, at each fayre and sise,
Picks quarrels for to show his *valiantise*.
Bp. Hall, b. iv. Sat. 4.

'Tis Plutarch's observation concerning Cæsar's soldiers, that they who in service under other commanders did not exceed the ordinary rate of courage, ner excell their fellows, did yet when he led them become irresistibly *valiant*, being animated and inspired by his unparalleled gallantry.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Before the battle began, he [Mull Molue] was carried through all the ranks of his army in an open litter, as they stood drawn up in array, encouraging them to fight *valiantly* in defence of their religion and country.
Spectator, No. 349.

Godlike Achilles, *valiant* as thou art,
Wouldst thou be subtle too? But one no fraud
Shall overreach, or art persuade, of thine.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

However, just as the cattle were putting into the boat, one of Etty's followers *valiantly* opposed any exchange whatever being made.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 3.

VA'LID. } Fr. *Valide*; It. *Válido*; Sp.
VALI'DITY. } *Valido*; Lat. *Validus*, from *val-ere*; Gr. ὀυλ-ειν, from ionic ὀυλος, for ὀλος, *sanus, integer*, sound, whole, or intire, (Vossius.)

Sound, firm, strong, of great or full force or efficacy; forceful, powerful, efficient.

To deliuer in our name and for vs, sufficient and effectual letters and instruments and ye requests and instruments of the like *validitie* and effect of the other part.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 456.

——— Perhaps more *valid* armes,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and weese our foes,
Or equal what between us made the odds,
In nature none. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

They are tied in conscience to verefie this contrast, if all these conditions were observed which could make the act *valid* in the law of nature, because no civil law can euacuate a natural.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 1.

Nature as much as is possible incliineth vnto *validities* and preseruations.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 62.

By meanes whereof, one and the same star seemeth to rise in sundrie times in diverse countries, and appeareth seener or later to some than to others; and therefore the conuenient thereupon is not in all places of like *validitie*, nor sheweth the same effects alwaies at the same times.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 25.

——— O beheld this ring,
Whose high respect and rich *validitie*
Did lacke a parallel.
Shakespeare All's Well that Ends Well, Act v. sc. 3.

That even miracles themselves, "can never render a foundation *valid*, which is in itself invalid; can never make a false inference, true; can never make a prophecy fulfilled, which is not fulfilled."—*Clarke. Evidences*, Prop. 14.

We must acknowledge, that bonds of resignation on demand have been declared by the temporal judges *valid*, and not simoniacal.—*Secker. Charge to the Clergy*, an. 1747.

It being my interest, as well as my inclination, to pay court to all the great men, without making inquiry into the *validity* of their assumed titles, I invited Poulane on board.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 6.

VALLA'TION. } See CIRCUMVALLATION.
VA'LLATORY. } Lat. *Vallatus*, fortified or surrounded with fortifications, *walled*. The Lat. *Vallum*, Tooke derives from the A. S. *Wil-an*, to join together, to consolidate, to cement.

A fortification; a rampart, an entrenchment.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of a measuring reed of six cubits: with such differences of reeds *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.
Browne. Miscellany, p. 82.

The *vallation* south-west of Doncaster in this county, called Dyke-hills, consisting of two ridges or borders with an intermediate trench, although so near a Roman town and road, is not Roman, but I imagine Saxon or Danish.
Warton. History of Kiddington, p. 70.

VA'LOUR. } Fr. *Valeur, valeureux*; It.
VA'LOROUS. } *Valóre, valoróso*; Sp. *Valor,*
VA'LOROUSLY. } *valeroso*; Lat. *Valor*, of questionable authority. The Fr. *Valeur*, or *valoir*, is the worth or *value*, (qv. anciently written *valure*,) price or estimation; and hence the adjective is applied as equivalent to *vaillant*, and our English noun—*valour*, worth in arms.

Boldness, bravery, courage.

Nere for thi grete *valour*, I ask the a bone,
That ore greate trew, fight we als so sone,
That on noon other side body so bolde to be,
On fete ne hors ride, to secour me to the.
R. Brunne, p. 196.

In which veiage his [duke Robert] *valorous* hart et all assaies (when any seruice should be seued) was most manifestlie perceiued, to his high fame and renowme among the princes and nobilitie there aud then assembled.
Holinshed. William Rufus, an. 1095.

But gathering force, and courage *valorous*,
Encountred him in battaile well ordaind,
In which him vanquisht she to flie constrained.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

They [besiegers] break up the siege, and left the besieged at liberty to fetch in booty out of the country adjoyning; which they *valorously* and stoutly performed, wounding James himself.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1575.

Too late we brought him aid, and drove them back,
Ere that his frantic *valor* had provoked
The death he seem'd to wish for from their swords.
Rowe. Fair Penitent, Act v.

My mother much reverd I no wine for me;
Quench not my *valour*, steal not from my limbs
Their needful force with draughts of luscious wine.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

There was a Trojan leader, Podes, son
Of old Eetion, *valorous* and rich,
Whom Hector most of all his Trojan friends
Respected, in convivial pleasures sweet
His chee'n companion. *Id. Ib.* b. xvii.

VA'LUE, or } Fr. *Valuere, valoir*; It. *Va-*
VA'LUER, n. } *lóre*; Sp. *Valor, avaliar*, from
VA'LUE, v. } Lat. *Val-ere*, to be sound,
VA'LUABLE. } whole or entire, (see VALID,
VA'LUABLENESS. } and VALOUR;) to be worth
VALUA'TION. } or worthy. Sir T. More
VA'LUATOR. } writes—*Valour*.
VA'LUELESS. } The worth; the estimated
VA'LUER. } or rated worth, the estimation, rate, price.

Therfe the duke him dight, as man of grete *value*
Roberd Beleyse with myght, the sege thel wend remue.
R. Brunne, p. 100.

And to him came there meny,
To aske their fet,
But none could get,
The *valour* of a peny.—*Sir T. More. A Merry Jest*, &c.

The same day ther was offred and guen well to the *valure* of thre thousande frakes.
Bernes. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 442.

The marchants haue all one house or magasen, which house they call Geden which is made of brickes, and there they put all their goods of any *valure*, to saue them from the often misehances that there happen to houses made of such stuffe.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 234.

On the other side, the king's officers will giue no licence to make ordinance thereof; whereupon the mines lie vnlaboured, and of no *valuation*.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 466.

I doubt not, but by his fame and renowne in learning, shall be answerable to his desert and *valure* in writing.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 7.

Of hewen stone the porch was fairely wrought,
Stone more of *valew*, and more smooth and fine,
Then let or marble farre from Ireland brought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

If there be either vndeniable appearance that so it doth, or reason such as cannot deceiue, then scripture-proofe (no doubt) in strength and *value* exceedeth all.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. ii. § 7.

The party that with most boldness and vehemence declaims against them [ceremonies] is *valued* by them as a most precious man, a man of zeal and courage, and needs little else to justify and magnify him with his party.
Hale. Cont. Disc. of Religion.

Such peace granted contrary to the rigour of the gospel, contrary to the law of our Lord and God, doth but render colour of unerrifiable deceive sinners, and by soft handling destroy them, a grace dangerous for the giver, and to let him which receiveth it nothing at all *valuable*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. vi. *Of Satisfaction.*

There be which write, that the numbring of men and of places, the *valuation* of goods and substance, as well in catteil as readie monie, was not taken till about the xix. yeere of this King's reigne.
Holinshed. William the Conqueror, an. 1084.

Const. You haue beguil'd me with a counterfeit
Resembling maiesty, which being touch'd and tride,
Proues *valueless*.—*Shakespeare. K. John*, Act iii. sc. 1.

A man of excellent parts; though he who rod post to tell him so, might come too late to bring him tidings thereof; being such a *valuer* of himself, that he swelled every drop of his ability into a bubble by his vain ostentation.
Fuller. Worthies. London.

Of whom [a careful physician] most men are willing to make use, thankful for their care, great *valuers* of their skill.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 25.

The Grand Canary is an island much superior to Teneriffe both in bulk and *value*; but this gentleman chooses rather to reside in this his native island.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old;
It is the rust we *value*, not the gold.
Pope. Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

These were the principal goods on board her; but we found besides, what was to us much more *valuable* than the rest of the cargo: This was some trunks of wrought plate, and twenty three forons of dollars, each weighing upwards of 200lb. averdupois.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 4.

The *valuableness* of my principal aim may attone for running some little hazard of giving offence in the manner of pursuing it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 346.

I am therefore at a loss, what kind of *valuators* the bishops will make use of.
Swift. Considerations upon two Bills.

Besides the ornaments that are thrust through the holes of the ears, many others are suspended to them by strings; such as chiseels or bodkins made of green tale upon which they set a high *value*; the nails and teeth of their deceased relations, the teeth of dogs, and every thing else that they can get, which they think either curious or *valuable*.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 10.

Besides, there lies a nearer way for good qualities to arrive at their *valuableness*; for we find the very sight of them raising an esteem in the beholder without staying for the benefits to be received from them.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 24.

They would learn a higher *valuation* of themselves, and loft how justly the son of Sirach had directed: Glorify thy soul in meekness, and give it honour according to the dignity thereof.—*Secker*, vol. iv. Sert. 7.

VALVE, *n.* Fr. *Valve*; Lat. *Valvæ*, quasi *volvæ* quia introsum *revolvuntur*, folding (sc.) doors or shutters. Vossius, who well distinguishes the *valvæ* from the *bifores*,—

A folding-door or shutter; a cover, folding or lapping, and refolding, over the aperture.

Then the vessels we call arteries, which carry from the heart to the several parts, have *valves* which open outwards like trap-doors, and give the blood a free passage out of the heart, but will not suffer it to return back again thither, and the veins, which bring it back from the several members to the heart, have *valves* and trap-doors which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart, but prevent it running back again that way.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. ii.

The heat dilating, and the cold contracting those little tubes, supposing there be *valves* in them, it is easy to be conceived how the circulation is performed in plants where it is not required to be so rapid and quick as in animals.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 9.

——— In ev'ry tower,
Strong *valves* and solid shall afford free pass
[Throw open] to the chariot and its steeds.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

The way of preventing a refluxe of the fluid, in both these cases, is by six *valves*, which, like flood-gates, may open a way to the stream in one direction, and shut up the passage against it in another.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

VAMP, *n.* } Fr. *Avant*, the *van* or fore
VAMP, *v.* } part, is frequently corrupted into *vam*, as *vambrace*, *vamure*, (*vam-mure.*) And Skinner thinks, that the *vamp* of the boot or shoe is the fore or front, and, consequentially, the upper part of it,—the upper leather; and that to *vamp* boots is—

To repair them by the addition of new upper leather. The Sp. *Avampier*,—the short splatter-dash or gaiter, has probably the same origin. Hence, to *vamp*, generally,—

To patch old with new; to give any thing that is old, worn-out or thread-bare—a new face or appearance.

Sutton, of Salisbury. Tradition and an old pamphlet (newly *vamped* with two additions) make him a great clothier.—*Fuller. Worthies. Wiltshire.*

You, Corporal Carry-Comb, what will your fighting
Profit the common-wealth? do you hope to triumph,
Or dare your *vamping* valour, good man coiler,
Clap a new soul to th' kingdom?
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 2.

Cham. Rise then, and get you gone, and let me hear of you
As of an advocate new *vampt*.
Id. The Little French Lawyer, Act iv.

They wrote on subjects on which they were well informed, and they treated them fully: they maintained the dignity of history, and thought it beneath them to *vamp* up old traditions, like the writers of their age and country, and to be the trumpeters of a lying antiquity.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 3.

VAN, *n.* } The Fr. *Avant*; It. *Avànte*;
VAN-COURIER. } Dut. *Van*, *fore*, *before*, and the
VANGUARD. } Ger. *Von*, *from*, are the same word. The French etymologists endeavour to trace the French and Italian prepositions to the Latin preposition. Wachter attempts no etymology; though in Dutch and German, *van* or *von* are used merely as prepositions. In English, *van* is a noun, and means—

The front, the fore part. See VAUNT.

And her *vanwarde* was to broke.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 362.

The *vaunt wardes* hem mette wrot, as rygte was to done.
Id. p. 437.

On the brigge were alle the *vanward* & the rere,
Under tham the brigge gan falle doun in the riere.
R. Brunne, p. 204.

Elde the bore, was in the *vaunturde*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 397.

He than sette forth his waye; comaldygge his *vawnewarde* to kepe their iourney towards Paris.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 181.

And when our *vauntgard* was passed the towne, our rergard gaue an assault thereveto, and toke the same.
Holinshed. Chron. Edw. III. an. 1346.

El. Ja. Th'art in a good beginning; come who leads?
Sir Roger, you shall have the one: lead the way.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act v.

And whilst the front of the French *vanguard* makes
Upon the English, thinking them to rout,
Their horses run upon the armed stakes,
And being wounded, turn themselves about.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

The earl of Ewe, in war that had been bred
These mighty men the mighty *vanward* led.—*Id. Ib.*

But the most part of them [diseases] have their *vanrourieurs* as it were, their messengers, and trumpets: namely, crudities of stomack, wearinesse, and heaviinesse over all the body.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 306.

Nor vain (said Merion) are our martial toils!
We too can boast of no ignoble spoils,
But those my ship contains: whence distant far,
I fight conspicuous in the van of war.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

Till fiery flashes in the van
Proclaim too sure the robber clan
Have well secured the only way
Could now avail the promis'd prey.—*Byron. The Giaour.*

VAN, *n.* } Fr. *Van*, *vanner*; It. *Vànni*; Dut.
VAN, *v.* } and Ger. *Wanne*; A. S. *Fanne*; from the Lat. *Vannus*,—say the etymologists: and the Lat. *Vannus*, from the Gr. Βαλλ ειν, to throw or cast, ab jactationem et succussionem *vanni*, because the corn is *winnowed* by the stroke,—the blow or blast of the air; but the *origin* is probably northern. (See WINNOW, and WIND.) To *van*, (or *fan*,) qv.—

To act upon with the wind, to beat with the wind; and a *van*,—

Any thing that catches or holds the wind, that beats or strikes the wind; (sc.) a wing, a sail.

As for the winnowing, *vanning*, and laying up either of corne or pulse, they would have done in the old moone, about the last quarter.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 22.

The corne, which in the *vanning* lieth lowest, is the best.
Bacon. Natural Historie, § 671.

——— At last his sail-broad *vannes*
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoak
Uplifted spurns the ground.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

So Satan fell, and strait a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him soft
From his uneasie station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air,
Then in a flowing valley set him down
On a green bank. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

Light was the wound; but in the sinew hung
The point; and his disabled wing unstrung.
He wheeled in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain;
For while the gathered wind, one unsupply'd
Hung drooping down; nor pois'd his flight other side.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

VANE. A. S. *Fana*; Ger. *Fane*; Dut. *Vaene*, vexillum. A standard, an ensign (Somner); who adds,—hence our *fane* and *vane*, pro tritone. Chaucer writes it,—*Fane*, (qv.) and see VAN.

Any thing placed to catch the *wind*, and move as it blows.

Mor. Lost, lost again; the wild rage of my blood
Doth ocean like overflow the shallow shore
Of my weak virtue: my desire's a *vane*,
That the last breath from her turns every way.
Beaum & Fletch. Moral Representations.

The quadrant was eagerly seized, but on examination it unluckily wanted *vanes*, and therefore in its present state was altogether useless; however, fortune still continuing in a favourable mood, it was not long before a person through curiosity pulling out the drawer of an old table, which had been driven on shore, found therein some *vanes*, which fitted the quadrant very well.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 3.

But the artificial part of a feather is the beard, or, as it is sometimes I believe called, the *vane*.
Paley. Natural Philosophy, c. 12.

VANISH, *v.* Fr. *Vanoyer*, *évanouir*; It. *Scanire*; Lat. *Vanescere*, from *Vanus*, for which Vossius gives six different etymologies. Tooke derives it from the A. S. *Fyn-ig-can*, to corrupt, spoil, decay, wither; and this is not improbably formed upon the A. S. *Wan-can*, to wane, to decrease, to decay, to fall away. (See VAIN.) And thus (to *vanish*),—

To disappear, to pass or go away, out of sight or view, beyond perception; to be or become imperceptible.

For al worth a God wole, and ther with he *vanishede*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 241.

And with that word, the arwes in the cas
Of the goddesse clatteren fast and ring,
And forth she went, and made a *vanishing*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2260.

Tho *vanished* the olde man, he wiste where.
Id. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,685.

Thus it befell upon a night,
When there was nought but sterre light,
She was *vanished* tight as hir list,
That no wight, but hir selfe wist.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

About the moneth of December, in ye thyrde yere of Johns reygne, in the prouynce of Yorke, were seen v monys, one in the east, the seconde in the west, the thyrde in the north, the fourth in the south, and the fyfthe, as it were, set in the myddys of ye other, & yode vi tymes in compassynge the other, as it were, by the space of an hopre, and *vanyshed* away soone after.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1202.

We may not therefore imagine that the properties of the weaker nature have *vanished* with the presence of the more glorious, and have blin their in swallowed up as in a gulfe.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v § 53.

Farewell, she said, and *vanish'd* from the place;
The sheaf of arrows shook, and rattl'd in the case.
Dryden. The Knight's Tale, b iii.

By observing what passes in our minds, how our ideas there in train on stanily some *vanish*, and others begin to appear, we come by the idea of succession.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 14.

VAN

——— For when he bow'd
His hoary head, and strove to drink, the flood
Vanish'd absorb'd, and at his feet adust
The soil appear'd, dried instant by the gods.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

VA'NITY. See VAIN.

VA'NQUISH, *v.* } Fr. *Vaincre*; It. *Vincere*;
VA'NQUISHABLE. } Sp. *Vencer*; Lat. *Vincere*:
VA'NQUISHER. } which Vossius derives from
VA'NQUISHMENT. } the Gr. Νικ-εω, by a transposition of the two first letters, and by prefixing the letter *v* (A. S. *Wan-ian?*)

To overpower, to overcome, to beat, or get the better, to subject, to subdue, to conquer.

If thei that tyme had wonnen, & *vanquised* Sir Edward.
R. Brunne, p. 261.

But in conclusion, the enemies beaten on all sides, and in so many sorts, with artillery were put backe, and *vanquished*, that there died that day at all the foure places fifteene or sixteene thousand.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 84.

Cesar remembering how Lucius Cassius the consull had heretofore by the Heluetians bene slayne, and his armie *vanquished* & compelled dishonourably to crepe vnder a yoke, thought it not conuenient to graunt their requeste.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 6.

I am alone the *vanquisher* of time,
Bearing those sweets which cure death's bitterness.
Drayton. Robert, Duke of Normandy.

It was the parable of Iphicrates, that an army of harts, with a lion to their captain, would be able to *vanquish* an armie of lyons, if their captain were but an hart.
Hale. Rem. Ser. Phil. iv. 13.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells.—*Gaylon. On Don Quixote.*

Yet he opposes three dales pestilence to seven years famine and three moneths *vanquishment*; so much odds he quick dispatch of an angel.
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead, s. 7.

Shall a stripling David gloriously triumph over giants, while I basely am *vanquished* by dwarfs?
Barrow, vol. fil. Ser. 2.

Averse from pains, and loath to learn the part
Of Cato, dying with a dauntless heart!
Though much, my master, that stero virtue prais'd,
Which o'er the *vanquisher*, the *vanquish'd* rais'd.
And my pleas'd father came, with pride, to see
His boy, defend the Roman liberty.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 3.

Ah, Helen, pierce me not with taunts so keen!
Me Menelaus, by Minerva's aid,
Hath *vanquish'd* now, who may hereafter him.
We also have our gods.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. iii.

It obliged sovereigns to submit to the soft collar of social esteem, compelled stern authority to submit to elegance, and gave a domination *vanquisher* of laws, to be subdued by manners.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

VA'NTAGE, *v.* } See ADVANTAGE.
VA'NTAGE, *n.* } To place or set before or forward, to prefer;—to promote (or advance) to benefit, to profit.

For he is not vokynde, nor vnrighteous in suche wyse that he will forget your good dedes, & the labour ye hane vsstewed, not for renownne or *vantage* sake, but for the loue of his name.—*Udol. Hebrues*, c. 6.

For so shall the mā be cursed that obeleth not God, and that happeneth twoo manner of wakes: eyther when we put the cōmaundōmēte of God in practyse in outwarde shew before men, or els for ambicious vaine glory or *vantage* sake.
Bp. Gardiner. Of True Obedience, fol. 14.

At the first to take the *vantage* of the ground, they gaue some what backe, withdrawing to the side of an hill.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1333.

We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needless fear did never *vantage* none.—*Spenser.*

For bending all my loving thoughts on thee,
The injuries that to myself I do
Doing thee *vantage*, double *vantage* me.
Shakespeare, son. 88.

Yet always he [Fabius] followed the enemy at his tail, and made him ever afraid of him, thinking still that he sought to get the *vantage*, to give the charge upon him.
North. Plutarch, p. 132.

For good thoughts (though God accept them) yet towards men, a little better than good dreames: except they be put in act; and that cannot be without power, and place; as the *vantage* and commanding ground.
Bacon. Ess. Of Great Place.

VAP

VANT-BRACE, or } Also written *Vambrass*;
VANT-BRASS. } Fr. *Avant-bras*:—
VAMPLA'TE. } Anything placed before the arm,—to protect it. Armour for the arm.

Vamplate,—the annotator on Sidney calls—a gauntlet, an iron glove. It is supposed to be the same as *Vambrace*.

Amphialus let his staff fall to Agenors *vampall*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

Amphialus was run through the *vamplate*.—*Id. Ib.*

——— And men at arms devise,
The greaves or guises were the surer guard,
The *vambrass* or the ponidron they should prize.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

——— Tell him from me,
He hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawne,
And meeting him, wil tell him, that my lady
Was fayrer then his grandame, and as chaste
As may be in the world.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vant-brace and greves, and gauntlet, and thy spear
A weaver's beam; and seven-times-folded shield,
I only with an oak'n staff will meet thee.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

VAP. } Fr. *Vapide, vapeur*; It.
VA'PID. } *Vapore*; Sp. *Vapor*; Lat.
VA'POUR, *n.* } *Vapor*; which Vossius de-
VA'POUR, *v.* } rives from the Gr. Καπος,
VA'POURED. } *flatus, halitus*; and this from
VA'POURE. } the unused καπ-ειν, to blow.
VA'POUR. } A reck, a steam, a fume,
VA'POURISH. } an exhalation; a spirituous
VA'POROUS. } emission; a breath, a *puff*,—
VA'POROUSNESS. } more grossly, the wind; a swelling or tumidness caused by air or wind; and applied (met.) to the mind, the humours of the mind.

A *vapoirer*,—a puffer, one filled with airs of his own conceit; a brogger.

Vapid,—having emitted or ejected, all spirit, spiritless; and the *vap*, the dead body after the spirit is gone.

It may not be, sayth he, ther as gret fire hath long time endured, that ther ne dwelleth som *vapour* of warmnesse.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

And saue also as siluer dropes shene,
Of the dew like perles on the grene,
Vapoured vp into the aire aloft,
When Zepherus with his blowing soft,
The wedes made lustie, smooth, and faire,
And right attempre was the holsome aire.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

Discendyng downe as into a cellar, a certayne hoote *vapoure* rose against them, and strake so into their heedes, that they were fayne to syt downe on the steeres.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 200.

In vain it is to wash a goblet, if you mean to put into it nothing but the dead lees and *vap* of wine.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

The Norwegians complain'd that they could very seldom get any wine into their country, and when it did come it was almost vinegar or *vappe*.—*Id. Ib.*

The souls of the dead are presently exhaled and vanished away to nothing, like unto a *vapour* or smoak, breathing forth of our bodies.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 455.

Gos. Consider the reward, sir, and the honor
That is prepared, the glory you shall grow to.
Arm. They are not to be consider'd in these cases,
Not to be num'd when souls are question'd;
They are vain and fylnye *vapours*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act v.

He now is dead, and all his glory gone,
And all his greatnes *vapoured* to nought,
That as a glasse vpon the water stone,
Which vanisht quite, so soone as it was sought.
Spenser. The Ruines of Time.

Thomas Stukely, an English-man, a ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable *vapourer* (who having consumed his estate had fled into Ireland,) disappointed of his hope of a stewardship of Wexford.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1570.

The waxen taper which I burn by night,
With the dull *vap'ry* dimmest mocks my sight,
As though the damp, which hinders the clear flame,
Came from my breath in that night of my shame.
Drayton. Rosamond to Henry II.

Consider that mists, *fogs*, and clouds are no congelations, but onely gatherings, and thicknings of a moist and *vaporous* air.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 817.

VAR

Ant. Maria Shirleus, with a new telescope of a larger diameter than ordinary, discovered five other stars more remote from Jupiter than his satellites, and a kind of *vapid* atmosphere about that planet.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 7.

No faint reflections of the distant light
Streak with long gleams the scatt'ring shades of night;
From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

They told Barnaby, in a *vapouring* sort (which that nation was then much addicted to) how little harm England in their wars was like to do them.
Gerge. Eccles. Mem. an. 1552. *Edw. VI.* b. ii. c. 17.

The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.
History of the Royal Society, vol. iii.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

Under this ignorance of his lordship's real sentiments it was, that Pope gave easy credit to him, when he *vapoured* that he would demonstrate all the common metaphysics to be wicked and abominable.
Warburton. Apology for the two first Letters.

There is a light cloud by the moon—
'Tis passing, and will pass full soon—
If, by the time its *vapoury* sail
Hath ceased her shaded orb to veil,
Thy heart within thee is not changed,
Then God and man are both avenged.
Byron. Siege of Corinth, s. 21.

I was not one, a miss, who might presume
Now to be crazed by mirth, now sunk in gloom
Nor to be fretful, *vapourish*, or give way
To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. xii.

VA'RDINGALE. Commonly written *farthingale*, (qv.)

O this filthy *vardingale*, this hip-hape: brother, why are womens hanches only limited, conin'd, hoop'd in, as it were with these same scurvy *vardingales*?
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 2.

Here is nothing to be seene but a *vardingale*, a yellow ruffe, and a periwig, with perhaps some fethere waving in the top.—*Bp. Hall. The Righteous Mammon.*

Or, if they would not bend, whipping your rebellious *vardingales* with my bow string, and mode them run up into your waists (they have lain so flat) for fear of my indignation.—*B. Jonson. A Challenge at Tilt.*

VARE, *n.* Sp. *Vara*, a rod, a wand, a twig, a stick, (Delpino.)

He hath one good quality, that he is wonderfully obedient to government; for the proudest Don of Spain, when he is preaching upon his giset in the street, if an alguazil (a sergeant) shew him his *vare*, that is a little white staff he carryeth as badge of his office, my Don will down presently off his horse, and yield himself his prisoner.
Howell, b. i. Let. 32.

The city, to reward his pious hate
Against his master, chose him magistrate:
His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold;
His neck was loaded with a chain of gold.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

VA'RIABLE. See VARY.

VA'RLET. } Tooke considers *valet* to be the
VA'LETTE. } same word as *varlet*, by the omission, in slovenly pronunciation, of the letter *r*, (as in my *lud*, constant among barristers for my *lord*,) and that *varlet* is also the same word as *harlot*, (the aspirate changed to *v*,) and means simply—a *hireling*. See HARLOT.

One receiving *hire*, or wages, or some equivalent for hire; an attendant, a follower in service, a servant; a menial, a low or base person.

For the archers who were to the nombre of iii. M. chotte faste theyr arowes, nat spayryng maistres nor *varletis*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 16.

The *varlets* ran vp to the next hill, from whence being easly driuen downe, they thrust theym selues among the soukiyers that were vnder their standards, and therby put them to greater feare then they were before.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 172.

Varlet, this place most due to me I deeme,
Yielded by him that held it forcibly;
But, whence should come that harm which thou doest seeme
To threat to him, that minds his chaunce t' aby?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Cla. There's money for thee: then art a precious *varlet*.
Be fat, be fat, and blew thy master backward.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act ii. sc. 4

——— Shall they hoyst me up,
And show me to the showting *varlotarie*
Of censuring Rome.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act v. sc. 2.

Now this yeet sects the more unkindly take
(Those prying *varlets* hit the blots you make)
Because some ancient friends of yours declare
Your ONE rule o' faith the scriptures are,
Interpreted by men of judgment sound,
Which ev'ry sect will for themselves expound.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The false *varlet* no sooner saw me falling to work, but he sent word to desire me to give over, for that he would have no such doings in his house.—*Spectator, No.* 537.

VA'RNISH, or VE'RNISH, *v.* VA'RNISH, *n.* VA'RNISHER. } Fr. *Vernis, vernisser*; It. *Vernice, vernicare*; Sp. *Barniz, barnizar*; Lat. *Vernicis*; a word (says Vossius) unknown to the ancients. Now (he adds), many people so call the gum of the juniper, much used by painters to brighten colours. Some learned men think it so called, quasi *vernix* rorem, because it flows from the tree in spring. But he agrees with Salmasius that it is the Gr. Βερνικις, Βερνικη, *sive* Βερονικη, which the Græco-barbarians use *pro succino*, for *amber*. Skinner refers to *burnish*, (qv.) And to *varnish*, is—

To lay on or impose a bright, a *burnished*—surface; to give a bright or glossy, a shining or dazzling—appearance; and thus to cover, hide, or conceal deformity, or disagreeable reality.

Wel hath this miller *vernished* his hed,
Ful pale he was, for dronken, and noughtred.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4147.

With seeming good so *vernishing* their ill,
That it went current by the fair event,
And of their hopes the utmost to fulfil.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, s. 67.

Even *vernish* the wall after the colour is dried upon it in this manner: take white pumicke wax, melt it with oile, and while it is hote, wash the said painting all over with pensils or fine brushes or bristles wet in the said *vernish*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 7.

Yet thought there be more fancy in the *vernish*, there is much faint, the ground-work of this relation, presenting a four-fold truth to posterity.
Fuller. Worthies. Northumberland.

The knowledge of some gums and liquors in that country [China] afforded those useful as well as most beautiful *vernishes*, which we call by the name of the kingdom that supplies us with them, and which do both there, and in Japan, employ multitudes of tradesmen; I am credibly informed, that the art of making the like *vernished* wares is now begun to be a trade at Paris, and I doubt not but it will before long be so in London too.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii p. 5.

This the blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years.
Pope. Epistle to Mr. Addison.

Such painted puppets! such a *varnish'd* race
Of hollow gewgaws, only dress and face!
Id. Donne Imitated, Sat. 4.

With thee in private modest Dulcess lies,
And in thy bosom lurks in Thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise!
Id. On Silence, § 7.

As we had neither pitch, tar, nor rosin, left to pay the seams, this was done with *varnish* of pine, and afterwards covered it with coral sand, which made a cement far exceeding my expectation.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. iii. c. 11.

VA'RY, *v.* VA'RY, *n.* VA'RIABLE. VA'RIABLENESS. VA'RIATE. VARIA'TION. VA'RIANT. VA'RIANCE. VARI'ETY. VA'RIOUS. VA'RIOUSLY. VA'RIEGATE, *v.* VARIEGA'TION. } Fr. *Varier*; It. *Variare*; Sp. *Variar*; Lat. *Varius*, which (Vossius) is properly applied to things of different colour, from Gr. Βαλιος, of the same signification. To change, to alter, to differ, to diversify; to have or take different, several, or sundry forms or appearances; to differ, or be different, or dissimilar; to change, or be changeable, unsteady, inconstant, shifting, fickle.

Varigate,—Lat. of the Lower Ages. *Variegatus, variegare*, to diversify; It. *Variegare*.

The whiche epistles, if thei hadden be treuli turned of the translatouris into Latyn speche as thei weren maad of the apostlis, thei schuldien haue maad no doute to rederis, on the *variance* of wordes schulde not haue ypugned it stif.—*Wiclif. Jomes*, Prol.

For all my werkes were flitting
That time, and all my thought *varying*.
Chaucer. Dreame.

"And here I make mine protestacion,
And depely sware as mine power to bene
Faithful, denoide of *variacion*,
And her forbeare in anger or in teene."
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

He said that woman were attire of pride,
And men were found of nature *variaunt*,
And could be false and shewen beaw semblaunt.—*Id. Ib.*

"And vnto thy stormy wilfull *variaunce*,
I ment with change and great vnstablenesse,
Now up, now down, so reuoing is thy chance,
That thee to trust may no eikernesse."
Id. The Complaint of the Black Knight.

He blameth, that is nought to blame
And preiseth, that is nought to preise
Thus wban he shall the thinges peise
Ther is deceit in his balance,
And all is that the *variance*
Of va, that abuide va better saise.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And all they of his counsaile conde nat make hym to *vary* fro that purpose, and yet they counsailed hym sore to the contrarie.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 218.

Of the firste cõuyng of these Saxons tio Britayne, auctors in party *varrey.—Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 83.

The duke of Norfolke ayd vnto yt other, "Sir, see you not howe *varyable* the kynge [Rich. II.] is in his worde?"
Id. Ib. an. 1398.

Thus the christen realmes were in *variacyon*, and the churches in great dyfference, byenuse of the popes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, c. 346.

In this. Hiii. yere, in ye moneth of Novembre, fyll a *varyaunce* atwene the fdysabyppes of goldsmythes & tyllours of London, whiche grewe to makynge of parties.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1269.

The diuers plaeyng and vse is not to the member reprochful, but this *variete* rather apertyneth to the welth of the whole body.—*Udal. Corinthians*, c. 12.

Although amonges men, there be sothe a *varietie* & difference of myndes and desyres, that it is a world to se them, yet do all consent and agre in this one poynte moste plainly, that we hole harte & myndc thei are occupied in the worlde.
Calvin. Foure Sermons, Ser. 3.

Whether shall we professe some trade or skill?
Or shall we *vary* our desires at will,
Euen as new occasion appeares?
Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

——— Smooth cuery passion
That in the natures of their Lords rebell,
Bring oile to fire, snow to the colder moodes,
Renege, affirme, and turne their halcion beakes
With euery gall, and *vary* of their masters.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act ii. sc. 2.

For, formes are *variable*, and decay
By course of kinde, and by occasion;
And that faire floure of beauty fades away,
As doth the lilly fresh before the sunny ray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 6.

The world is given to such inconstancie as touching silver plate, that a wonder it is to see the nature of men how *variable* they bee in the fashion and making of such vessell; for no workmanship will please them long.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 11.

The third sort of lawes that we haue are our owne, & those alwaies so *variable*, & subiect to alteration and change, that oft in one age, diuerse iudgments doo passe vpon one maner of case.—*Holinshed. Descript. of England*, b. ii. c. 9

But alas, though the just grounds of my joy be steady, yet my weak disposition is subject to *variablenesse*.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquy. 27.

There is great *variation* between him that is raised to the sovereignty by the favour of his peers and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Whose countries he reduc't to quiet state,
And shortly brought to ciuill gouernance,
Now one, which earst were many made through *variance*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Because that king Lucius was dead, and had left no issue to succeed him, the Britains (as before ye haue heard) were at *variance* amongst themselues.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 21.

It [world] is a goodly place, fitted with all grateful objects to our senses, full of *variety* and pleasantness, and the soul fastening upon them, is ready with Peter in the mount to conclude, "That it is good to be here."
Bp. Hall. Cont. Victory of Faith over the World.

And so it is with the principle of true religion, the principle it self lies in a narrow compass, but the activity and energy of it is diffusive and *various*.
Id. Ib. Discourse of Religion.

Divers men equally wise and good speak *variously* in the question, and the inquirer cannot be indifferent to both, but must resolve upon one.
Bp. Taylor Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4.

As Jacob used an ingenious invention to make Laban's cattle speckled or ring-straked, so, much the skill in making tulips feathered and *variegated*, with stripes of divers colours.
Fuller. Worthies. Norfolk.

His attributes are but the several modes and *variegations* of Almighty love, from which they differ but as the colours of the rain-bow do from the light of the sun.
Glanvill, Ser. 10.

[Plant now your choice tulips,] but plant them in natural earth somewhat impoverish'd with very fine sand, else they will soon loose their *variegations*.
Evelyn. Kalendarium. October.

Whether we consider the force of the squadron sent on this service, or the diversified distresses that each single ship was separately involved in, or the unusuamon instances of *varying* fortune, which attended the whole enterprize, each of these articles, I conceive, must, from it's rude, well-known outlines, appear worthy of a complicater and more finished delineation.—*Anson. Voyages*, Introd.

Another thing that stumbled me here was the *variation*, which, at this time, by the last amplitude I had, I found to be but 7 deg. 55 min. W. whereas the *variation* at the Cape (from which I found myself not 30 leagues distant) was then computed, and truly, about 11 deg. or more.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

Absolute necessity, in which there can be no *variation* in any kind or degree, cannot be the ground of existence of a number of beings, however similar and agreeing; because, without any other difference, even number itself is a manifest diformity or inequality (if I may so speak) of efficiency or casuality.—*Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 7.

Is there a *variance?* enter but his door,
Baik'd are the courts, and contest is no more.
Pope. Epis. to Lord Bathurst.

And all *variety* or difference of existence, must needs arise from some external cause, and be dependent upon it, and proportionable to the efficiency of that cause, whatsoever it be.—*Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 7.

On the whole we lost little less than a month by our attendance upon her, [the Gloucester,] in consequence of the *various* mischances she encountered.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 1.

Her short performance was no sooner try'd,
When she I sought, the nightingale reply'd;
So sweet, so shrill, so *variously* she sung,
That the grove echo'd, and the valleys rung.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Ladies, like *variegated* tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Fine by defect, and delicately weak,
Their happy spots the nice admirer take.
Pope, Epis. 2. To a Lady.

We now tacked and stood off till twelve, then tacked and stood in again till four in the morning, when we made a trip off till day-light; and during all this time we lost ground, owing to the *variableness* of the winds.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

We should also recollect, that, besides this temporary *variableness* of the mind, the tongue is unruly, and, when the spirits or the passions are high, utters almost spontaneously what the mind, which ought to hold the bridle, would, in more deliberate moments, willingly restrain.
Knox. Ess. No. 25.

Whoever compares his state of mind on feeling soft, and smooth, *variated*, unangular bodies, with that in which he finds himself, on the view of a beautiful object, will perceive a very striking analogy in the effects of both; and which may go a good way towards discovering their common cause.
Burke. On the Sublime & Beautiful.

It first thankfully confesses the great goodness of our blessed Redeemer, in disposing our minds, of themselves so *variously* and wrongly inclined, to ask unanimously of him such things as we ought, and encouraging our applications by such explicit assurances of hearing us.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 27.

The clouds in the west were *variegated* with colours, such as no pencil has yet been able to imitate.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 59.

VA'SCULAR. Lat. *Vasculum*, from *vas*, a vessel.

Containing or consisting of vessels.

Anger acts as a stimulus of the most potent kind, upon the muscular, *vascular*, and nervous systems. It is not surprising, therefore, that its pathological effects should be numerous and alarming.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt. ii. c. 3.

[It [the spleen] must be *vascular*, and admit of a circulation through it, in order to be kept alive or be part of a living body.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 11.

VASE. Fr. *Vase*; It. *Vaso*; Sp. *Vaso*; Lat. *Vas*. See VAT.

A vessel; applied usually—to one intended for ornamental purposes.

No chargers then were wrought in burnish'd gold,
Nor silver *vases* took the forming mould.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

——— And when the dusky shades
Of evening fell, three *vases* on the floor
They plac'd, that should illume the spacious hall;
These with dry fuel-wood all newly riv'n
And internix'd with torches they supplied,
And damsels watch'd by turns and fed the fires.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

VA'SSAL, *n.* Fr. *Vassal*; It. *Vassallo*; Sp.
VA'SSAL, *v.* *Vassallo*; Low Lat. *Vassallus.*
VA'SSALAGE. The etymologists have written
VASSALA'TION. very largely upon this word and
VA'SSALESS. its origin. (See *Menage, Wachter, Du Cange, Vossius*, and *Junius*.) In our old writers, (see Chaucer, Gower, G. Douglas,) as in the ancient romance, *Vosselage*, or as it is sometimes improperly written *Vesselage*, is used as equivalent to—*Valour, valiantness, prowess.* And Junius supposes it to be so used from the powerful and faithful assistance which the fiduciary clients, then called *Vassi* or *vassalli*, supplied to their superior lord in times of danger: the word is indeed evidently as much a term of honour as knighthood was. The Low Lat. *Vassus* is derived by Vossius (*de Vitiis*, p. 634) from *vas*, a pledge or surety: and the *vassals* undoubtedly were tenants in *vadio*, upon wage or gage, or pledge; (sc.) to render certain services to the lord or proprietor, such as to *follow* and assist in war; and were so far bondsmen, that, by the very nature of their tenure, they were bound or under obligation or allegiance to the performance of certain conditions. Vossius, with little reason, hesitates to derive *vas* (*vads, vadis*) from *vadere*, which we have in the A.S. *Wad-an*, to go, generally, not as we now restrict the verb, *to wade*. The Low Lat. *Vad-ium* was also written *Wad-ium*; A. S. *Weeda*, pignus, vadimonium.

A *vassal* then is—

A follower, or attendant; one bound to follow or attend; one holding certain lands under bond, or obligation, or allegiance—to follow or attend, to aid or assist.

For the common application, see the quotation from Blackstone.

And that was lo! in this londe the *firste vassayl*,
As in language of Saxonie, that me mygte ever y wyte,
And so wel he hadth that folk aboute, that he nys not get
for gete. *R. Gloucester*, p. 118.

Alle Ingleond he wan thorgh his *vassalage*,
& Harald kyng over ran, that old William outrage.
R. Brunne, p. 87.

And glader ought his frend ben of his deth,
Whan with honour is yolden up his breth,
That what his name appalled is for age;
For all forgetten is his *vasselage*.
Chaucer. The Knyghtes Tale, v. 3054.

Whiche after, when thei come in age,
Of knighthode, and of *vasselage*
Truly all holie thei onercome.
And founden the great Ronie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

An emperour by olde daies
There was, and he at all assaies
A worthie knight was of his honde,
There was none suche in all the londe.
But yet for all his *vasselage*,
He stode unwedded all his age.—*Id. Ib.*

They were constreyned to gene the noblest men of their emnirye in hostage to the Squaines, and to spend their etye by otho, that they shoulde neyther requyre their hostages agayn, nor desyre ayde of the Romanes, nor yet refuse to be their subiectes & *vassalles* for euer.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 24.

For rare it seemes in reason to be skand,
That man, who doth the whole worlds rule possesse,
Should in a beast be a noble hart endove
And be the *vassall* of his *vassalesse*.—*Spenser. Daphnaida.*

Thou couldst not make my wind go less, nor pare
With all their swords one virtue from my sant;
How am I *vassal'd* then? make such thy slaves,
As dare not keep their goodness past their graves.
Beaum & Fletch. Moral Representation.

Carried unto a place that can impart
No secret embassie unto his heart.
Climes some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassalls the fruitfull vale's circumference.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s 5.

And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things, upon our attempt to design of our own heads, the forms of good and evil.
Montague. Devout Essayes, Treat. 15. § 2.

When lust hath gotten the victory in the soul, it either makes the *soul*, which is God's vicegerent, his *vassal*, or his prisoner; either the soul becomes servant and *vassal* to sin or at the best it is led away captive by it.
Hale. Cont. Of Self-denial.

(We should meditate upon the blessed Spirit of God,) the author of all liberty, loosing us from captivity under the tyranny of Satan, from *vassalage* under our own carnal lusts and passions.—*Barrow. Defence of the Trinity.*

The grantor [of lands] was called the proprietor or lord; being he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee; and the grantee who had only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant was stiled the feudatory or *vassal*, which was only an other name for the tenant or holder of the lands: though, on account of the prejudices which we have justly conceived against the doctrines that were afterwards grafted on this system, we now use the word *vassal* opprobriously, as synonimous to slave or bondsman.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 4.

VA'ST, *adj.* See DEVASTATION. Fr. *Vaste*,
VAST, *n.* *vastation*; It. *Vasto*; Lat. *Vastus*:
VASTA'TION. of which Vossius gives no satis-
VA'STLY. factory account. It has pro-
VA'STNESS. bably a northern origin. (See
VA'STY. TO WASTE.) *Vast*, adj.—
VAST'OUTY. Widely extended, reaching to great extent, of space or time; spacious to excess; exceedingly large, ample, or spacious.

Vast, n.—a waste, a vacuity of space, a desert, a boundless or measureless vacuity.

The rest of March and all the moneth of April wee spent in trauersing that mightie and *vaste* sea, betweene the yle of Iaua and the maine of Africa.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 822.

And after the battell there shal be an vtter perpetuall *vastitude* and destruccion of them.
Lydg. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 9.

Palmer taking this grievously, that he had so much misused him, took a pitch-fork of his hostess, and lay three or four days in wait in the *vastorne*, beneath one John Ryder's garden, to have done him some displeasure.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Q. Mary, an. 1556.

Unskilfull cutters in stone and imagers, are of opinion that the enormous and huge statues, called Colosses, which they cut, will seeme more *vaste* and mighty, if they frame them straddling with their legs; with their arms spread abroad and stretched forth, as also with their mouths gaping wide open.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 241.

Pen For this be sure, to night thun shalt haue cramps,
Side-stitches, that shall pen thy breath vp, vrchins
Shall fye that *vast* of night, that they may worke
All exercise on thee.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act I. sc. 2.

——— Whereat Michael bid sound
The arch-angel trumpet; through the *vast* of heav'n
It sounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hosanna to the highest.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

This sin under which you now lye groaning and forlorne, must needs be so much greater than these, as your *vastation* is more; and what can that be other than the Lord of life.
Hall. Cont. Christ before Pilate.

Such was the *vastation* he made of townes in this county, to make room for his game.—*Fuller. Worthies. Hantshire.*

The complaints were many, the abuses great, the causes of the church *vastly* numerous.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

You have blown his swoln pride to that *vastness*,
As he believes the earth is in his kitchen,
This makes him quite forget his humble being.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act ii. sc. 1.

Count. Will nothing ease your appetite but this?
Lor. No, could the sea throw up his *vastness*, and offer free his best inhabitants; there not so much as a hare temptation to me.—*Id. The Woman Hater*, Act iii. sc. 3.

As I sate wond'ring how the rough seas stirr'd,
I might far off perceive a little bird,
Which as she fain from shore to shore would fly,
Plan lost itself in the broad *vasty* sky,
Her feeble wing beginning to deceive her,
The seas of life still gaping to bereave her.
Drayton. Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

The huge *vastity* of the world may afford, even in this region beneath, such a competent space as is meet and convenient for motion.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 951.

Cla. Perpetuall durance?
Ber. I, just, perpetuall durance, a restraint
Through all the worlds *vastidite* you had
To a determin'd scope.
Shakespeare. Meas for Meas. Act III. sc. 1.

What a *vast* field for contemplation is here opend! Such regions of matter about us, in which there is not the least particle that does not carry with it an argument of God's existence; not the least stick or straw, or other trifle that falls to the ground, but shews it; not the slightest motion produced, the least whisper of the air, but tells it.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, § 5.

The Copernicans (that growing sect of astronomers), as their hypothesis requires, suppose the *vastness* of the firmament to be exceedingly greater than the ancients believed it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 21.

The Psalms are indeed miscellaneous. But so are many other parts of scripture. The book of Proverbs is *vastly* more so. Yet no one objects against reading those, as they lie.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 26.

Profusion of ornament, and complicated *vastness*, have never yet been able to cause that effect which is produced by simple magnificence.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 79.

VAT, *n.* Dut. *Vat*; Ger. *Fass*; Sw. *Fat*;
A.S. *Feet. fat.* Wachter derives from the Ger.
Fassen; Dut. *Vatten*; Sw. *Fatta*, capere, continere, to hold, to retain; and he refers the Lat. *Vas* to the same origin. *Vat* (also written *fat*, qv.) is now usually applied to—

A vessel of large size.

In our *fattes* our cares be drown'd,
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 7.

Would't thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth?
Respect thy orchards: think not, that the trees
Spontaneous will produce an wholesome draught.
J. Philips. Cider, b.i.

Lo! for thee my mill
Now grinds choice apples, and the British *vats*
O'erflow with generous cider. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

A whole vintage is very often spoiled by the number of bad grapes which are mixed in the *vat*, and that which they [the people of Madeira] will not throw out, because they increase the quantity of wine.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 1.

VA'TICIDE. Fr. *Vaticinier*: It. *Vaticinare*; Sp. *Vaticinar*; Lat.
VA'TICINE. *Vaticinari*, fata canere *vates*
VA'TICINATE. vel *phates*, from the Gr. φωμι,
VATI'CINAL. to tell. *Vaticinate*—
To tell the fates, or any thing fated; to soothsay, to foretell, to prophesy.

Vaticide,—a slayer of a prophet.

Then was fulfilled the *voticine* or prophesie of old Merlin: "A burning globe shall rise out of the east, and shall compasse about the land of Ireland, and all the foules of that iland shall flee round about the fire."
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, c. 34.

And is it not all one to say, that there was never any woman but Sybilla in love, nor had the gift of prophecy, save only Sybilla, and Aristotice, or such as published their *vaticination* and prophecies in verse?
Holland. Plutarch, p. 977.

A man would think that the memorable prophecy of Jacob, that the scepter should not depart from Judah till Shiloh come, should have been so clear a determination of the time of the Messias, that a Jew should never have doubted it to have been verified in Jesus of Nazareth; and yet for this so clear *vaticination*, they have no less than twenty six answers.—*Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying.*

Then first (if poets aught of truth declare)
The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iii.

The phenomena of nature are alike visible to all; but all have not alike learned the connexion of natural things or understand what they signify, or know how to *vaticinate* by them.—*Berkley. Siris*, § 253.

My patience being quite exhausted, I desired a gentleman who interested himself in my concerns to go and expostulate with the *vaticide* [sc. the manager of Covent Garden Theatre].—*Smollett. Regicide*, Pref.

He [Thomas Rhymer] has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England about the year 1270.—*Warton. English Poetry*, s. 79.

VA'VASOUR, *n.* Law Lat. *Vavassor*, or
VAVA'SORY. *vassvasor*; Fr. *Vavassour*,
vavassorie. A lord that held of some duke, marquess, or earl, and (at least among us) was in degree inferior to a baron; a mesne, or mesne lord; or as *arrière vassal*: also, a *villain*. (Cotgrave.) (See VASSAL. See also *Spelman, Menage*, and *Wachter*.) *Vasvass-or* is, perhaps, formed from *vassus vassi*.

Seoard the gode westreis, Eldald the *vavasure*,
Wiaf kyng of Merce, he com to that stoure.
R. Brunne, p. 17.

Sir kyng Iesakin I om thi *vouasoure*,
My nam is Statin, I wille be no traitoure.
R. Brunne, p. 166.

A sherewe hadde he ben, and a countour,
Was no wher swiche a worthy *vouasour*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 362.

Such knights and soulddrs as had serued him in the warres, he also adorned with the names of dukes, marquesses, earles, *vidusiors* or capteins, and *vatusiors*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 5.

The middle thane was feudal, but not honorary; he was also call'd a *vouasor*, and his lands a *vouasory*, which held of some mesn lord, and not immediately of the king.
Harrington. Works, p. 65.

The causes of *vouasors* or *vouasory* appertain'd to the cognizance of this court [Shiremoot] where wills were prov'd, judgment and execution given, cases criminal and civil determin'd.—*Id. Ib.*

The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was antiently that of *vidames, vice-domini*, or *vuiasors*, who are mentioned by our antient lawyers as viri nascosi dignitatis. Our legal antiquaries are not agreed upon even their original or antient office.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 12.

VAULT, *n.* Fr. *Volte*, a round or turn;
VAULT, *v.* *voulte*, an arch, the same word
VA'ULTAGE. differently written; It. *Volta*;
VA'ULTER, Sp. *Vuelta*; Low Lat. *Voluta*,
VA'ULTING, *n.* from *volutum*, past part. of
VA'ULTY. *volvere*, to turn.

A *vault*,—a turn, or bow; an arch, an arched building: a turn; the bounding turn (says Cotgrave) which riders teach their horses; a eurvet; the turn or flexure, in which men throw themselves on or off their horses, (Junius.) And hence to *vault*—

To curvet; to turn or tumble; to leap with the body turned or bent; generally, to leap.

So within sixe dayes, they had broken the roffes of the towres and chambers, that they within durste nat abyde, but in lowe *vaules*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 106.

And the very sparkles after the fire is out of them doe serue in stead of stones to make walles and *vaults*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 123.

The houses within were well *vawled* with stone, so that the engynes nor spryngalles dyd the men but small domiage.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 89.

And if ye doe not thus with your good will, wee shall *vault* and vnderuine your foundations in such maner, that they shal be torne vpside downe.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 77.

The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruinated, hauing bene a faire and great citee neere two miles in length, being all *vaulted* vnderneath for prouision of flesh water, which water commeth thither but once eery yeere.—*Id. Ib.* p. 231.

In deed it is a common opinion among the people there vnto this date, that the Romans built those *vaults*, or tuiterns (which in that citie are vnder the ground) with some part of the castell.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 7.

He affirmed, that at Cartela there was one of these Polypi, which used commonly to go forth of the sea, and enter into some of their open cesterns and *vaults* among their ponds and stewes, wherein they keep great sea-fishes, and otherwhiles would rob them of their salt-fish, and so go his waies against.
Holland. Pliuie, b. ix. c. 30.

Deepe in the bottome of the sea, her bowre
Is built, of hollow billowes heaped hie
Like to thick clowdes, that threat a stormy showre,
And vaulted all within, like to the sky,
In which the gods doe dwell eternally.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Hee'll call you to so hot an answer of it,
That causes and wombie *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your treyne, and returne your mock
In second accent of his ordinance.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act ii, sc. 4.

There he young ladies
Both fair and honorable that would leap to reach 'em,
And leap aloft too
Bem. Such are light enough!
I am no *vaulting* wench.
Beaum. & Fletch. A Wife for a Month, Act iv.

If after you are married, your wife do run away with a *vaulter*, or the Frenchman, that walks upon ropes, or him that dances the jig, &c.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act ii. sc. 1.

The man (for feare) began to retire and go backe againe, but the wild beast kept a tumbling and *vaulting* all about him.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. viii. c. 17.

And I will kisse thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaultie* browes,
And ring these fingers with thy household wormes.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act iii. sc. 4.

And he has bespoke a *vaulting-horse*, you shall see him come forth presently.
Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge, Act ii.

To her former husband she bare Lord George Dacres, who had died young by the fall of a *vaulting-horse* upon him, as he had learned to *vault*.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1567.

This *vault* of air, this congregated ball
Self center'd sun, and stars that rise and fall.
Pope. To Mr. Murray.

The heralds ends: The *vaulted* firmament
With lond acclaims, and vast applause is rent:
Heav'n guard a prince so gracious and so good,
So just, and yet so provident of blood!
This was the gen'ral cry.
Dryden. The Knight's Tale, b. iii.

Nestor had fall'd the fall of Troy to see,
But leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree;
Then gath'ring up his feet, look'd down with fear,
And thought his monstrous foe was still too near.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

In bad way, it is not easy to compute distances, but they imagined they had walked about six miles farther, following the course of the river, when they frequently passed under *vaults*, formed by fragments of the rock, in which they were told people who were benighted frequently passed the night.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 10.

Then echo'd through the gloomy *vaults* of all
The lofty roof the sailor's hoarse roar.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

The sun, emerging from the lucid waves,
Ascended now the brazen *vault* with light
For the inhabitants of earth and heav'n.
When in their bark at Pylus they arriv'd,
City of Neleus. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

In 1245 he [Henry III] undertook this great work in the mode of architecture which began to take place in his days, but did not carry it on farther than four arches west of the Middle Tower, and the *vaulting* of this was not finished till 1296.—*Pennant. London. Westminster Abbey.*

VAUNT, *n.* Fr. *Se vanter, vanteur*; It.
VAUNT, *v.* *Vantare, vantarsi*, to put or
VA'UNTAGE. place before (*avant*).
VA'UNTER. A *vaunter* is one who sets
VA'UNTERY. his deeds *forward*, protrudes
VA'UNTFUL. or obtrudes them or himself;
VA'UNTING, *n.* boasts, brags of them; is
VA'UNTINGLY. ostentatious of them.

Vaunt, (in *Shakespeare, Troyl. & Cress.*) *vauntage*, (in *Froissart*,) are—the *van* or front, the fore part.

Come forth a *vaunter*, now I ring thy bel,
I spied him one, to God I make a vowe,
He loked blacke as fendes deth in hell.
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

Arionistus answered littel to the demaunds of Cesar: but *vaunted* much of his owne prowesse.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 36.

He had before sayd and *vaunted*, howe and the kynge came to reyse the siege before Ipre, he wolde abyde and fight with hym and all his puissaice.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 438.

The Englieshemen had the *vauntage* of the hyll, and helde themselfe so closse together, that none conde entre into them.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 199.

Their glorying so presumptuously in their former victorie, and their *vauntage* of escaping so longe vnpoynished for their wrongefull deslynges, hadde brought them to the point they were at.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. c. 438.

And [you] made a plantation of the people of your owne English nation in Virginia, the first English colonie that euer was there planted, to the no little derogation of the glorie of the Spaniards, & an impeach to their *vaunts*.
Holinshed. Chron. Ep. Ded.

[And hither am I come] to tell you [faire beholders] that our play
Leaper are the *vaunt* and firslings of those broyles,
Begging in the middle.—*Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress.* Prol.

All others may *vaunt* verely, that they have vanquished men: but Sergius may boast, that he hath conquered and overcome even Fortune her self.
Holland. Pliuie, b. vii. c. 23.

But chiefely skill to ride, seemes a science
Proper to gentle blood: some others faine
To menage steeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

[Euripides] doth use a most odious and importune *vauntery*, especially in this, that he would seeme to interlace amongst the passionate accidents and affaires of tragicall matters, the speech of a man's selfe, which is not befitting nor pertinent unto the subject argument.—*Holland. Plut* p. 248.

Moreover, this *vauntery* and glorious boasting of a man's selfe, is not befitting those only who are accused, or in trouble, and danger of the law, but to as many also as be in adversity rather than in prosperity.—*Id. Ib.* p. 249.

Young Ci rion with *vauntfull* lustie bed
After his guise dul rest aboard to fare:
And thereto gan his furniture prepare.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

I my selfe have seen these *vaunting* mountebanks called themselves Psylli, as coming from the race of those people Psylli who feared no kind of poison.
Holland. Plinie, b xxv. c. 16.

By that faire sunne, that shewes me where thou stand'st,
I heard thee say (and *vaunting*'s thou spak'st it)
That thou we'rt cause of noble Gloucester's death.
Shakespeare. Hen. VI. Act iv. sc. 1.

Who in his march the carl doth oft molest,
(By their *vauntcurriers* hearing how they came)
In many a streight and often slim distresse
By stakes and trenches that his horse might lame.
Drayton. The Miseries of Q. Margaret.

This prince king James the third followed upon a wilfull pretense, and obstinat mind, the counsell and advise of *vauntperlus*, and such as being attainted from base degree vnto high authoritie, studied more to keepe themselves in fauor, than to giue true aduertisements, and faithfull aduise vnto their prince.—*Holinshed. Hist. of Scotland*, an. 1467.

——— Our tender maids
And trembling children, shall with scorn behold
The haughty captive, who had made his *vaunts*
To lay their dwellings level.
Dryden. Love Triumphant, Act i. sc. 1.

Tongue-valiant here, *vaunter* of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight:
When dist'st thou thrust amid the mingled preace,
Content to bid the war aloof in peace?
Id. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Then loudly *vaunting* cried the king of Crete:
What thinks Deiphobus, vain boaster, now?
Seem not the Greeks, three warriors shall for one,
To yield thee just amends?—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xiii.

Ah, let me never in my father's courts
Such *vauntings* hear of thine again, that thou
Wouldst dare confront the ocean's king in arms.
Id. Ib. b. xxi.

VAUNTMARE. See VAMURE.

VAWARD, i.e. the *van ward*, or *van guard*; generally, the front or fore-part.

And while the kynge laye at Nevy, he counstable, with the *vawarde*, went to sayne Florentyne.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 209.

Whom he furnished to encounter as it were in the *vaward*, against the continual frauides, perpetual lurks and warres of the world, the flesheand the deuil, to be forwarded, and as it wer the ensigne bearours, in the very formost ranks
By Gaudaer. Of True Obedience, fol. 44.

The report was, the earl of Huntley had the *vaward*, the duke the battele and the earl of Cassels, and their nobility of their west, the reeward.
Spotse. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1557.

Now the main battle of the French came on,
The *vaward* vanquish'd, quite the field doth fly.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

UBEROUS. } It. *Ubero, uberità*; Fr. *Ubir*,
UBERTY. } *uberté*, (Cotgrave, and Roquefort.) Lat. *Uber*.

Abundant, copious, plentiful, fruitful.

Here the women give suck, the *uberous* dug being stretched over their naked shouldier.—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels*, p. 17.

Sion the mother of us all, is barren, and her *uberous* breasts are dry.—*Quarles. Judgment & Mercy. Sion.*

They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness, which, without labouring toil, doth in such plenteous abundance furnish them with all necessary things.
Florio. Translation of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 104.

UBIQUITY. } Fr. *Ubiquité*; It. *Ubiquità*;
UBI'QUITARY. } Sp. *Ubiquidad*; Low Lat.
UBIQUITA'RIAN. } *Ubiquitas* from *ubique*, every
UBIQUA'RIAN. } where; *ubi*, the place where,
UBICA'TION. } in which, or in what.
UBI'ETY. } A being or existence every where, or in every place, at all times; omnipresent.

Johnson explains, Whereness,—*ubiety*.

No one sequel greed by the apostles against the Galatians, for joining circumcision with Christ, but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*.
Walton. Life of Hooker.

It is impossible for any author of a voluminous book, consisting of several persons and circumstances, (reader, in pleading for Mister Fox. I plead for my self) to have such *ubiquitary* intelligence, as to apply the same infallibly to every particular.—*Fuller. Worthies. Berkshire.*

This knight, [Sir Philip Sidney] in relation to my book, may be termed an *ubiquitary*, and appear amongst statesmen, soldiers, lawyers, writers.—*Id. Ib. Kent.*

Some *ubiquitaries*, while they hold the possibilitie of conversion and salvation of reprobates, overthrow the doctrine of God's eternall decree, and immutabilitie.
Bp. Hall. Works, vol. i. p. 352.

The *ubiquitarians* defend their errors, by denying the judgment of reason; and the Macedonians would not have the deity of the Holy Ghost proved by consequence.
Glanvill, Ess. 5.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to inquire in what place they are, were gross.—*Id. Ib.*

It seems to me, that the reason you do not apprehend *ubiquity* to be necessarily connected with self-existence, is, because, in the order of your ideas, you first conceive a being, (a finite being, suppose,) and then conceive self existence to be a property of that being; as the angles are properties of a triangle, when a triangle exists.
Clarke. Answer to Second Letter.

For, besides the court, she's the most eternal visiter of the town; and yet manages her time so well, that she seems *ubiquitary*.—*Dryden. Marriage-a-la-Mode*, Act i. sc. 1.

I remember at a full table in the city, one of these *ubiquitary* wits was entertaining the company with a soliloquy, for so I call it when a man talks to those who do not understand him, concerning wit and humour.—*Tatler*, No. 244.

Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,
A *ubiquarian* presence and control,
Elisha's eye, that, when Gehazi stray'd,
Went with him, and saw all the game he play'd.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

UDDER. } Dut. *Huyder, uyder, wder, euder*;
UDDERED. } A. S. *Uder, udr. Uber*, mamma;
Kilian adds, it is only applied to the mammæ of beasts.

And what (affords) to saue their liues they would haue stucke
To take, now dying drinke; like beasts some sucke
Beasts dugges, and when milke failes, with greedy jaw
Meere blood from their exhausted *udders* draw.
Hay. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

To deck the hallow'd harth with old wood fir'd
Against the husband comes home tir'd;
That penning the glad flock in hurdles by
Their swelling *udders* doth draw dry.
B. Jonson. The Praises of a Countrie Life.

The first distended *udders* never fail;
But when they seem exhausted swell the pail.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics.

——— Marian loved the swain,
Marian, that soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow,
Or lessen with her sleve the barley mow.
Gay. Shepherd's Week. Tuesday.

There thrice within the year the flocks produce;
Nor master there nor shepherd ever feels
A dearth of cheese, of flesh, or of sweet milk
Delicious, drawn from *udders* never dry.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

VECK. It. *Vecchia*, corrupted from the Lat. *Vetula*, (Skinner.)
An old woman.

And yet moreouer worst of all,
There is set to keepe, foule her befall,
A rimpled *vecke* ferre roanne in rage,
Frouning and yellow in her visage,
Which in swait lieth day and night,
That none of him may haue a sight.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

VECTURE. } It. *Vettura*; Lat. *Vectura*,
VECTITATION. } *vectio*, from *vect-um*, past part. of *Veh-ere*, to carry.

Vectitation rests upon the authority of Martinus Scriblerus. See VEHICLE.
The carriage or conveyance.

There be but three things, which one nation selleth unto another; the commoditie as nature yeeldeth it; the manufecture; and the *vecture* or carriage. So that if these three wheeles goe, wealth will flow as in a spring tide.
Bacon. Ess. Of Seditions & Troubles.

Their enervated lords are lolling in their chariots (a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the ancients, except by old men).—*Pope. Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.*

VEER. v. } Fr. *Virer, virer*; Lat. *Gyrare*,
VEE'RABLE. } (Skinner.) Tooke gives it the
VEE'RING, n. } same origin with to *swerve*, and *thwart*, i.e. the A. S. *Thweor-ian*, to wrest, to twist. See LAVER.

To turn, (out of a right line;) to change or alter, the course or direction; to bend, to incline; to evolve or turn out.

Being thus at the very pinch of death, the winde and seas raging beyond measure, our master *veered* some of the maine sheate; and whether it was by that occasion, or by some current, or by the wonderfull power of God, as wee verily think it was, the ship quickened her way, and shot past that rocke, where wee thought shee would have shorred.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 848.

——— Trains shall seek out engine,
And they two fill the town with't; every cable
Is to be *veer'd*.
B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act v. sc. 3.

Thou weather-cock of government: that when the wind blows for the subject, pretends to privilege; and when it changes for the soveraign, *veers* to prerogative.
Dryden. Amphitryon, Act v.

When we find the winds south, S. by W. and S.S.W. fresh gales; *veerable* to S.W. and back to south, we stand off to the westward with larboard tacks on board.
Dampier. Discourse of Winds, c. 5.

This obliged us to let go our sheet anchor, *veering* out a good scope of cable, which stopt us till 10 or 11 a clock the next day.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1687.

It is a double misfortune to a nation, given to change, when they have a soveraign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people.
Addison. The Freeholder.

We were now within little more than a cable's length of the rock, and had more than seventy-five fathom water: but upon dropping an anchor, and *veering* about one hundred and fifty fathom of cable, the ship was happily brought up.
Cook. First Voyage, b. ii. c. 6.

VE'GETABLE, *adj.* } Fr. *Végéter, végétal, végétable, végétatif*; It. *Vegetare, vegetabile, vegetativo, vegeta*; Sp. *Vegetear, vegetativo*; Lat. *Vegere*, or *vigere*, which (Vossius thinks) may be —*Vi agere*, to act with force or power; to be vigorous. *Vegetare, vegetabilis*, are words of the lower ages. To *vegetate* (by common usage), is—
VE'GETABLE, *n.*
VEGETABE'LITY.
VE'GETAL, *adj.*
VE'GETAL, *n.*
VE'GETATE, *v.*
VEGETA'TION.
VE'GETATIVE, *adj.*
VE'GETATIVE, *n.*
VE'GETE.
VE'GETOUS.
VE'GETIVE, *n.*
VE'GETIVE, *adj.*

To grow as plants grow, to spring or shoot, to increase.

Vegeta, or *Vegetous*,—vigorous, active, lively, animated.

The one, wherein is the power or efficacie of growynge, which is also in herbes and trees, as well as in man, & that parte is calleo *vegetalife*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. iii. c. 23.

Out of the fertil ground he caus'd to grow
All trees of noblest kinds for sight, smell, taste,
And all amid them stood the tree of life
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

[First,] things *vegetable*, that have simply life, with those operations incident to life. The second sensible, that have not only a life of *vegetation*, but a life of sense and faculties, and operations corresponding to it. The third rational or intellectual, that hath not only a life of *vegetation* and sense, but an intellectual life, and faculties and operations subservient and suitable to that life.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 206.

Bretius in his acurate tract De Gemmis, is of the same opeeation; not ascribing its [coral] excrescence unto the air, but the coagulating spirits of salt, and lapidificial juyce of the sea, which entring the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapidicous substance.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 5.

Face. When all your alchemy, and your algebra,
Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals,
B. Jonson. The Alchemist, Act i. sc. 1.

So pleasant! she'll mount you up, like quick-silver,
Over the helm; and circulate like oil,
A very *vegetal*.
Id. Ib. Act ii. sc. 1.

Now this marrow, this *vegetative* and vital substance, I say (call it whether you will) runneth forward still on end all the length of the hollow key or pipe so long as it findeth no resistance by the way.—*Holland. Pinie*, b. xvii. c. 21.

VE'HEMENT. } Fr. *Véhément*; It. *Veemente*;
VE'HEMENTLY. } Sp. *Vehemente*; Lat. *Vehe-*
VE'HEMENCE. } *mens*; i. e. *Ve-mens*; re. i. e.
VE'HEMENCY. } *calde* and *mens*: when the mind feels strongly, forcibly. Hence *Vehement*—
Strong, forcible, violent, impetuous; eager, ardent.

By exercise, whiche is a *vehement* motion (as Galene prince of phisyticns definesh) the helthe of manne is preserued, and his strength increased.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr, b. i. c. 16.

Therefore the wordes that ye alledge can be none otherwyse taken than as ye say by wayes of excesse & yperbole, to declare the *vehemence* of his mynde in the matter of fayth.
Sir T. More. Worker, p. 565

Lucius Cornelius, the lieutenant in Portugal under Fabius the Consul, boasted in the inscription of his monument, that he had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness.
Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying. c 4 § 1.

If she be fair, young and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies; all the yellow doublets and great roses in the town will be there.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act ii. sc. 1.

The light of Heaven, whereof wee haue spoken, is not more comfortable and vegetall, then he is warmth thereof; with a masculine vertue it quickens all kinde of seeds, it makes them *vegetiue*, & blossome, and fructifie, and brings their fruite to perfection for the vse of man and beast, and the perpetuating of their owne kindes.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. ii. c. 4. § 1.

O yet in noble man reform [reform] it,
And make us better than those *vegetives*,
Whose souls die with them.
Massinger. The Old Law, Act i. sc. 1.

We must therefore consider wherein an oak differs from a mass of matter, and that seems to me to be in this; that the one is only the cohesion of particles of matter any how united, the other such a disposition of them as constitutes the parts of an oak; and such an organization of those parts as is fit to receive and distribute nourishment, so as to continue and frame the wood, bark, and leaves, &c. of an oak, in which consists the *vegetable* life.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 27.

Next to the earth itself, we may consider those that are maintained on its surface; which though they are fastened to it, yet are very distinct from it, and those are the whole tribe of *vegetables* or plants. These may be divided into herbs, shrubs, and trees.
Id. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 9.

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the *vegetable* care.
To her the shady grove, the flow'ry field,
The streams and fountains, no delights could yield;
'Twas all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,
And see the boughs with happy burthens bend.
Pope. Vertumnus & Pomona.

Besides all this, it's not unlikely that the rain water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derir'd from some saline or oleose particles it contains.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

——— Deep to the root
Of *vegetation* parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose,
Blast Fancy's bloom, and wither ev'n the soul.
Thomson. Summer.

Who is there of that school, that is not persuaded, that substantial forms, *vegetative* souls, abhorrence of a vacuum, intentional species, &c. are something real?
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10.

A well radicated habit, is a lively, *vegete* faculty, is like an apple of gold in a picture of silver; 'tis perfection upon perfection, 'tis a coat of mail upon our armour.
South, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

But now, for the way of sinning, which we have been speaking of, it is neither confined by place, nor weaken'd by age, but the bed-rid, the gouty, and the lethargick, may upon this account equal the activity of the strongest, and the most *vegete* sinner.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 5.

He creeps, he walks, and insuing into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his owe began.
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne;
First *vegetive*, then feels, and reasons last;
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste.
Dryden. The Knight's Tale, b. iii.

Yet Phœbus loves her still, and casting round
Her bole, his arms, some lit warmth to found.
The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part;
Not wholly *vegetive*, and heav'd her heart.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

The soil of this island, in some places, is light and black, evidently composed of decayed *vegetables*, the dung of birds, and sand.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 10.

The seed, being sown, was left to *vegetate*; the leaves, being inserted, was left to ferment; and both according to the law of nature.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 8.

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Sir T. More. Worker, p. 565

For commôdy those things that are not sene, do more *vehemently* trouble mens minds than those thyngs that are sene.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 234.

The said riuer arose so high, & ran with such *vehemencie*, that on the morow the armies could not loine to trie & fight it out.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 15.

——— The uncontrolled worth
Of this pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathise.
Milton. Comus.

Thy present wants, or fears, or desires, carry thy spirit in thy own prayers eagerly and *vehemently* in pursuit of those thy wants, fears, or desires, because they are things presently incumbent upon thee, and in thy view.
Hale. Cont. Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer.

[He hath made us] to partake of his most excellent perfections; an extensive knowledge of truth, a *vehement* complacency in good, a forward capacity of being complcately happy, (according to our degree, and within our sphere.)
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 8.

Even at the sight of their own shadows in the water, they would again retire to the place from whence they came, and bark *vehemently* a long time.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

Instead of ever following such guides [inclination or fancy] implicitly, we should always have the greater suspicion that we are going wrong, the more *vehemently* they press us to go forward.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

How zealously soever therefore contending parties may hold fast what they profess yet, violating the most indisputable duties by their *vehemence* for disputable doctrines, they provoke great numbers to sit loose to all profession; and do incredible harm to the religion, which they would serve.—*Id.* Ser. 3.

Dispatch, embark, command thy crew on board,
Ere my arrival notice give of thine
To the old king; for *vehement* I know
His temper. *Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xx.

VE'HICLE, VEHICULAR. } Lat. *Vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to carry, from Gr. Οχ-εω, with the digamma or prefixed, and χ changed into *h*, (Vossius.) (Gr. Φ-ε-ρ-ω.)

A carriage, a conveyance; the means, instrument of carriage or conveyance, or communication.

But the Divine life is communicable in some sort to both soul and body, whether it be ætherea1, or of grosser consistence: and those wonderful grateful pleasures that we feel, are nothing but the kindly motions of the soul's *vehicle*.
More. Philosophical Cabbala, c. 2. § 201.

His blood the *vehicle* of life, spilt upon the ground.
Hale. Cont. 1 *Tim.* i. 10.

In short, words seem to be as it were bodies or *vehicles* to the sense or meaning, which is the spiritual part, and without the other can hardly be fixt in the mind.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, § 5.

Such scatter'd ears as are not worth your care,
Your charity for alms may safely spare,
And alms are but the *vehicles* of pray'r.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The only great privilege they seem to think they shall acquire by death, is immortality; for they speak of spirits being, in some measure, not totally divested of those passions which actuated them when combined with material *vehicles*.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

From this observation we may gather that the rational soul is completly formed in all its essential parts before entrance into the human body, and that the fashion and lineaments it afterwards takes by long habitation therein are not necessary for its subsistence in the *vehicular* state, by preparations fitting for some particular functions usefull or convenient there.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 21.

If any one will follow me while I travel under thy guidance, [philology] let him look for otherwise entertainment than when bestriding Pegasus we bounded along the rapid rays of solar or stellar light, to visit the Athenian and Samian sages, to behold the wonders of the *vehicular* state, and boundless glories of the mundane soul.
Id. Ib. pt. iii. c. 26.

O, kindly view our letter'd strife,
And guard us through polemic life;
From poison *vehicled* in praise,
For Satire's shots but slightly graze.—*Green. The Grotto.*

VEIL, *n.* } Fr. *Voiler*; It. *Velare*; Sp. *Velo*; Vert., *v* } Lat. *Velare*, to cover, *velo tegere*; and *velum*. Scaliger (upon the authority of Cicero) and Vossius form thus: *veho, vexi, vexum, vexillum, vexillum*; and (by syncope) *velum*.

Any thing carried or borne, (sc.) as a standard, ensign, banner, flag; and further, a sail, any thing hung or spread as a sail, to shade, screen, or cover. And hence *velare*, to *veil*, or—

To cover, to screen, to shade; to conceal, to hide, to overspread.

Now shamefastnes & sobernes hee the inseparable companions of chastitie, in so much that she cannot be chast that is not ashamed: for that is as a couer and a *veile* of her face.—*Vives. Obedience of a Christian Woman*, b. i. c. 11.

This Thomas was a man in great admiration of the people, shewing sundrie things, as they afterward chanced: howbeit they were euer hid and inuolued vnder the *veile* of darke and obscure *speeches*.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1279.

I much admire she was not made a saint (a dignity to those dayes conferred on some of less desert); and conceive she had surely been sainted if *veiled*, and found the less fauour for being no votarie, but a virgin at large.
Fuller. Worthies. Essex.

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings.
Once more invades the guilty come, and shrouds
Its bright pavilions in a *veil* of clouds.—
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

The god obeys, and to his feet applies
Those golden wings that cut the yielding skies.
His ample hat his beamy locks o'erspread,
And *veil'd* the starry glories of his head.—*Id. Ib.*

So sang the hard illustrious: then his robe
Of purple dye with both hands o'er his head
Ulysses drew, behind its ample folds
Veiling his face through fear to be observ'd
By the Phæacians weeping at the sad recital.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

VEIN, VE'INED, VE'INY, VE'NOUS. } Fr. *Veine*; It. *Vèna*; Sp. *Vena*. From Gr. 'ις (quod proprie notat *fibram*,—Vossius) is formed *vis*, and from the accusative *ἰνα* is formed *vena*. Applied to—

The lineal tubes which convey the blood in animals, (see the quotations from Ray and Paley;) lineal streaks in mineral or vegetable bodies; (met.) to a movement, progress, course or current, or train of thought or feeling; humour, temper, disposition.

He bi gan the toun of Bathe, and the hote bathes ther
In the *veynes* of the water, as yt doth vp walle.
R. Gloucester, p. 28.

Whanne that April with his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath pereed to the rote,
And bathed every *veine* in swiche licour,
Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 1.

They crowned him with thornes sharp and keene,
The *veines*, the blood ran down apace.
Id. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalene.

The wheiche stroke cut asonder the *vaynes* of his necke, and so he fell to the erthe, and ther dyed.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 319.

Ser. Is he not Duke indeed, see how he looks
As if his spirit were a lust, or two
Above his *veins*, and stretch his noble hide.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act iii.

Faith gentlemen, our poet ever writ
Language so good, mixt with such sprightly wit,
He made the theatre so sovereign
With his rare scenes, he seem'd in this crouching *vein*.
Id. The Nice Valour, Prol.

From whose height thou may'st behold both the old and later times, as in thy prospect, lying far under thee; then conveying thee down by a soul-pleasing descent through delicate embroidered meadows, often *veined* with gentle-gliding brooks.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, Pref.

——— So Gresholm far doth stand:
Scalm, Stockholm, with saint Bride, & Gatholm, nearest land
Which with their *veiny* breasts intice the gods of sea.
Id. Ib. s. 5.

Perous, solide, equal, and smooth; vnequal, *venous*, and fibrous.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 839.

As the arteries (saith he) are known to export the blood, so the *veins* to carry it back again to the heart, but having already described their extremities, we come now to the large trunks of the *veins*, and here, as in the arteries, we find the common practice of nature in dispersing the branches of *veins* to discharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so on to the heart.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines.
Thomson. Summer.

As soon as the blood is received by the heart from the *veins* of the body, and before that it is sent out again into its arteries, it is carried, by the force of the contraction of the heart, and by means of a separate and supplementary artery, to the lungs, and made to enter the vessels of the lungs, from which, after it has undergone the action, whatever it be, of that viscus, it is brought back by a large *vein* once more to the heart, in order, when thus concocted and prepared, to be thence distributed anew into the *veins*.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 10.

Though the arterial [system] with its trunk and branches and small twigs, may be imagined to issue or proceed; in other words, to grow from the heart, like a plant from its root, or the fibres of a leaf from its foot-stalk (which however, were it so, would be only to resolve one mechanism into another,) yet the *venal*, the returning system, can never be formed in this manner.—*Id. Ib.*

VE'INED. These seem to be a misprint (in *Speght*) for *veiwed*, i.e. *weiwed*. See WAVE.

My greate joye it is to haue in meditacions, the bountees, the vertues, the noblye in you printed: sorowe and hel comen at ones, to suppose that I be *veined*.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, b. i.

"Sothly" (quod she) "that were greate harme, but if a good man might haue his desyres in seruice of thilke knol, and a shrewe to be *veined*."—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Trewly she hath wounded the conscience of manye, with flatishnye of moksl langlinge words; and good worthe thanked I it for no glose, I am giadde of my prudence thou haste so manly her *veined*.—*Id. Ib.*

VEIZE, *v.* See to PHEEZE.

Some have confidently affirmed, in my hearing, that the word to *veize* (that is, in the West, to drive away with a witness) had its original from his [Vesty] profligating of the lands of his bishopric; but I yet demurre to the truth hereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. Warwickshire.*

But Bishop Turhervil recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Voysey had *veized*: and particularly obtained of Queen Mary the restitution of the fair manor of Crediton.
Id. Ib. Dorcetshire.

VELIFEROUS. Sail-bearing, (*vela-ferens.*)

The Æthiopians, Persians, Indians, and Chinezes, may be reckon'd among the nations of traffic, especially the last nam'd, as who are by some thought to have had knowledge of the magnet before the Europeans; nay, as addicted were they to sailing, that they invented *velliferous* chariots, and to sail upon the land.—*Evelyn. Navigation & Commerce.*

VELITATION, *n.* Lat. *Velitatio*, from *velites*, (a light-armed soldier,) and *velites* non a *volando*, quasi *volites*, ut *vulgo* creditur, sed quia sub *velis*, seu *vexillis* militabant, non sub aquilis legionum, a *velis* nomen traxisse, unde et *vexillarii* postea dicti, (*Facciolati Lex.*)

An attack, an onset; a contest, a skirmish.

In good time, brethren; and why should not I take leave to return the same answer to you in this your tedious *velitation* of episcopacy?
Bp. Hall. Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.

They abide even after the conquest, after their main body is broken, and therefore cannot at all be cured by those slight *velitations* and pick quarrings of single actions of hostility.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 8. § 8.

But all these were but small *velitations* and conflicts preparatory to the main battle.
Hale. Cont. Of the Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

VELLEITY, *n.* Fr. *Velleité*; It. *Velleità*; Lat. *Velleitas*, from *velle*, to will. See the quotation from Hammond in *v. Would*. A term (Locke) used to signify—

The lowest degree of desire.

One while sleighting the measure of contrition as unsufficient; another while working the heart to take up with the least *velleity* of penitent sorrow, without straining it to any further afflictive degrees of true repentance.
Ep. Hall. The Invisible World, b. iii. § 5.

Thy word alone, thy beck alone, thy wish alone, yea, the least act of *velleity* from thee might have wrought this cure.
Id. Cont. The Deaf & Dumb Man Cured.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; though too often mistaken by men for such: but it is that, which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative complacency in, and desire of the end without any consideration of, nay, for the most part, with a direct abhorrence of the means.
South, vol. i. Ser. 10.

For whatever good is propos'd, if its absence carries no displeasure nor pain with it, if it make us easy and content without it, there is no desire of it, nor endeavour after it; there is no more but a bare *velleity*, the term use to signify the lowest degree of desire, and that which is next to nothing at all, when there is so little uneasiness in the absence of any thing, that it carries a man no farther than some faint wishes for it, without any more effectual or vigorous use of the means to attain it.—*Locke. Hum. Understd.* b. ii. c. 20.

VE'LLICATE, *v.* } Fr. *Vellication*; Lat. *Vel-*
VELLICA'TION. } *licatio*, from *vellicare, vellere*, to pluck or pull.

To pluck or pull, to twitch or twinge.

For those kind of smells, that we have mentioned, are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense.
Bacon. Natural Historie, § 855.

And therefore we see that almost all purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping which cometh of wind.—*Id. Ib.* § 37.

[I would demand] why the infusion of Crocus metallorum or of glass of antimony, though it require no purgatis, or so much as manifest taste, whereby to *vellicate* the palate or the tongue, are yet violently both vomitive and cathartick.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 191.

There can be no doubt that bodies which are rough and angular, rouse and *vellicate* the organs of feeling, causing a sense of pain, which consist in the violent tension or contraction of the muscular fibres.
Burke. On the Sublime & Beautiful, § 20.

VE'LLUM. Fr. *Velin*, calf's skin; *veller*, to calve.

Calf's skin, (dressed for use in writing, book-binding, &c.)

He ought rather to make note for some good *vellum* parchment for the ingrossing thereof [his pardon] than for munition and artillerie to withstand his private.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1534.

The house is builded like a maze within,
With turning staires, false doors, and winding wales,
The sleave wherroof plotted in *velum* thin
I will you give.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. xiv. s. 76.

The tree, so pruned, dressed, and cultivated, was within a few days transplanted into a large sheet of *vellum*, and placed in the great hall, where it attracts the veneration of his tenants every Sunday morning.—*Spectator*, No. 612.

VELO'CITY. Fr. *Vélocité*; It. *Velòce, velocità*; Sp. *Veloz, velozidad*; Lat. *Velox, velocitas*, proprie de navibus, from *velum*, a sail, (Vossius.)

Swiftness, speed, rapidity.

Nor on the other side can it be avoided, but that all motions would be equal in *velocity*.—*Glanvill, Ess.* 1.

It appears from experiments of falling bodies, and from experiments of pendulums, which (being of equal lengths and unequal gravities) vibrate in equal times; that all bodies whatsoever, in spaces void of sensible resistence, fall from the same height with equal *velocities*.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 3.

The sorts of a whale is larger in the bore than the main pipe of the water-works at London-bridge; and the water rousing in its passage through that pipe is inferior in impetus and *velocity* to the blood gushing from the whale's heart.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

VE'LVET, *n.* } Chaucer writes—*Veloustie*;
VE'LVET, *adj.* } Spenser—*Vellet*; B. Jonson—
VE'LLURE. } *Vellute*; Low Lat. *Velluetum*; Fr. *Velours, velous*; It. *Vellato*; Sp. *Velluz, velludo*, (q. d.) *villosum*, supple *scrinum*, from *villo*, i.e. lanugine,—woolliness. Applied (met.) to—

Any thing very fine and soft.

Velveteen—is an imitation of *velvet*.

To *velvet*,—to paint on *velvet*. See the quotation from Peacham in v. *Verdant*.

And by hire bedes hed she made a mew,
And covered it with *velmotter* blew,
In signe of trouth, that is in woman sene.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,958.

On the queenes maiesties behalfe for a gift and present, and his better furniture in apparel, one rich piece of cloth of tissue, a piece of cloth of golde, another piece of cloth of golde raised with crimosin *velvet* in graine, a piece of purple *velvet*, a piece of damaske purpled, a piece of crimosin damaske, which he most thankfully accepted.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 287.

His *velvet* head began to shoote out,
And bis wreathed horns gan newly sprout.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. May.

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowslip's *velvet* head,
That bends not as I tread.
Milton. Comus.

Will any man thinke that a *velvet* cote is of more price then a linnen coife, knowing the one to be an ordinarie garment, the other an ornament which onely sergeants at law doe weare?—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. s. 6.

But now by meanes of strangers succoured here from domesticall persecution, the same hath become impladed into sundrie other vses, as mockados, bales, *vellures*, grograines, &c. whereby the makers haue reaped no small commoditie.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 1.

——— An old hat,
Lin'd with *vellure*, and on it for a band,
A skein of crimson cruil.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act v.

But their attire like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare is fresh within my mind.
In *velvet* white as snow the troop was gown'd.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

——— Th' apparel on his back,
Tho' coarse, was rov'ened, and tho' bare, was black;
The suit, if by the fashion one might guess,
Was *velvet* in the youth of good queen Bess,
But mere tuff-taffety what now remain'd.
Pope. On Dr. Donne, Sat. 4.

Whatever his grace may think of himself, they look upon him, and every thing that belongs to him, with no more regard than they do upon the whiskers of that little long-tailed animal, that has long been the game of the demurre, insidious, spring-nailed, *velvet-pawed*, green-eyed philosophers, whether going upon two legs, or upon four.
Burke. A Letter to a Noble Lord.

VE'NAL. } Fr. *Vénal*; It. *Venàle*; Sp.
VENA'LITY. } *Venal*; Lat. *Venalis*, that may be sold. See VEND.

That may be sold or bought; that may be had for a price, for money; mercenary.

——— O, through her strain
Breathe thy pathetic eloquence! that moulds
Th' attentive senate, charms, persuades, exalts,
Of honest zeal the indignant lightning throws,
And shakes Corruption on her *venal* throne.
Thomson. Autumn.

For they had a countryman and fast friend residing on the spot, who spoke the language well, and was not unacquainted with the *venality* of the government, nor with the persons of several of the magistrates.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 7.

The *venal* cry and prepared vote of a passive senate, confirm him [a minister] in habits of begging the question with impunity, and asserting without thinking himself obliged to prove.—*Burke. State of the Nation.*

VE'NARY. } Fr. *Vénerie*; Lat. *Venatio*,
VENA'TICAL. } from *ven-ari*, to hunt, or search
VENA'TION. } out, (sc.) with hounds, with dogs; (a cane, vel *canis*, the *k* changed into *v*, Vossius.) See VENISON.

A monk she was, a fayre for the maistrie,
An out rider, that loved *venerie*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 166.

The beasts of the chace were commonlie the bucke, the roe, the fox, and the marterne. But those of *venerie* in old time were the hart, the hare, the bore and the woolfe.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 19.

There be three for *venary* or *venatical* pleasure in England, viz a forest, a chace, and a park; they all three agree in one thing, which is that they are habitations for wild beasts.
Howell, b. iv. Let. 15.

Aldrovandus, Mathiolus, Gesnerus, Bellonius, Oldus Magnus, Peter Martyr, and others, have described the manner of their [the bever] *venations* in America.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

However, upon the Norman conquest, a new doctrine took place; and the right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or *venary*, and such other animals as were accounted game, was then held to belong to the king, or to such only as were authorized under him.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 27.

VEND, *v.* } Fr. *Vendre*; It. *Vendere*;
VENDE'E. } Sp. *Vender*; Lat. *Vend-ere*, to
VE'NDER. } bring to sale, to sell.
VE'NDIBLE, *adj.* } To sell, or make sale of; to
VE'NDIBLE, *n.* } give, deliver, or transfer to
VENDIBI'LITY. } another—for a price, for money.

For loue is ouer all *vendable*
We se that no man loueth now
But for winning and for prow.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

And to certifie vs whether our set clothes be *vendible* there or not; and whether they be rowed and shorne: because oft-times they goe vndrest.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 298.

All such wares as I had received in barter for cloth, and as I tooke perforce of the king, & other his nobles, in paiment of money due vnto me, were not *vendible* in Persia.—*Id. Ib.* p. 333.

I am credibly informed that, within few miles of Pontfract, no less then twenty thousand pounds worth of this course commodity is yearly made, and *vended* in the vicinage.
Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.

But since time that there was a vent into India of this commodite [coral] so *vendible*, great scarsitie there is of it.
Holland. Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 2.

There is so in all humane affairs; in merchandize, in laying wagers, in all consultations and wars, in journies, and agriculture, in teaching and learning, in putting children to school or keeping them at home, in the price of market, and the *vendibility* of commodities.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. 1.

But the main product of these vallies, and indeed the only commodity it *vends*, are the cacao nuts, of which the chocolate is made.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1682.

The apothecary in Romeo and Juliet is poor; but is he therefore justified in *vending* poison?
Pope. The Dunciad, Let. to the Publisher.

Take care in particular, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of cardmatches, to whom I cannot but apply that old proverb of "Much cry, but little wool!"
Spectator, No. 251.

Pepper is the chief *vendible* commodity in this country, it thrives very well on all the coasts.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1690.

They perform a work, or *vend* a commodity, equivalent to the compensation they receive; and owe no obligation beyond that which civility or benevolence, towards those with whom they negociate, imposes.—*Knox. Spirit of Despotism.*

Whatever is found to gratify the publick, will be multiplied by the emulation of *venders* beyond necessity or use. This plenty, indeed, produces cheapness, but cheapness always ends in negligence and deprivation.—*Idler*, No. 7.

And therefore, if the *vendor* says, the price of a beast is four pounds, and the *vendee* says he will give four pounds, the bargain is struck; and they neither of them can at liberty to be off, provided immediate possession be tendered by the other side.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 30.

Some are hoping for a bloody battle, because a bloody battle makes a *vendible* narrative.—*Idler*, No. 5.

It appears that the said revolutions were occasioned by the excessive gabells laid upon common *vendibles*.
Wood. *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii. *J. Howell.*

VE'NDICATE, *v.* Fr. *Vendiquer*, to claim. See To VINDICATE.

His body so perteyneth vnto hym, that none other, without his consent, maye *vendicate* therin any proprietie.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 3.

VE'NDITATE, *v.* } Lat. *Venditare*, to desire
VENDITA'TION. } to sell; and consequentially, to set, to shew, to exhibit—for sale.

To set out ostentatiously, to make a display of, to vaunt.

This they doe in the subtiltie of their wit, to make them seeme more wonderfully by these strange words of art, as if they would *venditate* them for the very wonders of nature worke.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xxxvii. c. 12.

The *venditation* of our owne worth, or parts, or merits, argues a miserable indigence in them all.
Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, § 98.

The former conceit is as great, as it hath been ancient, of Tertullian and some others; that even spirits, to whom they ascribe a kind of materiality, may be taken with the immodest *venditation* of a fleshly beauty.
Id. The Women's Fall.

VENEFI'CIAL. } See VENOM. Fr. *Vénéfique*; It. *Venéfico*; Sp.
VENEFI'CIOUS. } *Veneficio*; Lat. *Veneno fa-*
VENEFI'CIOUSLY. } *cere*, to act or do, with
VENE'NE. } poison or venom.
VENE'NATE, *v.* } That can or may act
VENE'NATE, *adj.* } with poison; poisonous;
VENENA'TION. } having the power of poisoning,
VENE'NOSE. } bewitching, or enchanting.

These witches came forth:—all with spindles, timbrels, rattles or other *venefical* instruments, making a confused noise with strange gestures.
B. Jonson. The Masque of Queens, Introd.

As for the magical vertues in this plant, and conceived efficacie unto *venefical* intentions, it seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient Druides, the great admirers of the oak, especially the mistle-toe that grew thereon.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.

The same conceit religiously possessed the antients, as is observable from Pliny, and also from Athenæus, that it was an old *veneficious* practice, and June it made in this posture to hinder the delivery of Alcmæna.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 21.

[To break the egg-shell] the intent hereof was to prevent witchcraft; for lest witches should draw or pick these names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell, as Delecampius hath observed.
Id. Ib.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth, to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence.
Harvey.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energetick, as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant.—*Id.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

For surely they are subtiler *venenations*, such as will invisibly destroy, and like the basilisks of heaven.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 19.

For pestilence is properly signified by the spider, wherevf some kinds are of a very *venenous* nature.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 7.

Malphigi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenous* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves.
Rap. On the Creation.

VE'NERABLE. VENERABI'LITY. VE'NERABLY. VE'NERABLENESS. VE'NERATE, *v.* VENERA'TION. VE'NERATOR. highly of.

Fr. *Vénérable*; It. *Venerabile*; Sp. *Venerable*; Lat. *Venerabilis*, that may be revered, from *venerari*, so written for *verinari*, from *vereri*, (i. e. *valde veri*,) to think much and again of,

That may be, that is revered; that is highly regarded, honoured, or respected.

Daniel was now a right *venerable* sage olde father more then lxxx. yeares olde.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 5.

The meanes how men shal be drieuen to haue you in *veneracion* (yea euen they also which enviously and hatefully barked against you) is, yf they once perceyue that your doctryne doeth sauour of the liuelyness of the gospel, & when they shall see al your life to bee agreable to your doctrine.
Udal. Mathew, c. 5.

He swears by himself, because he hath none greater, and is his own witness, because he needs no other; and it is enough that a king says it, because his word ought to be great and *venerable*.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3.

According to the excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes.—*More. Antidote against Idolatry*, c. 3.

Those times were high *venerators* of vowed chastity.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness.

Virtue and true goodness, righteousness and equity, are things truly noble and excellent, lovely and *venerable* in themselves, and do necessarily approve themselves to the reason and consciences of men.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. I.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great;
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In supplicating crowds to learn their doom.
Addison. Italy. Rome.

Neither the innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* and impotence of old age, the sacred obligations of gratitude, the love of a wife, nor, lastly, the endearing relation of a son, could prevail any thing against the inhuman resolves of his base and cruel disposition.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 4.

Ye generous Britains, *venerate* the plough;
And o'er your hills, and long withdrawing vales,
Let autumn spread his treasures to the sun,
Luxuriant and unbounded.
Thomson. Spring.

God hath impressed upon all virtue a majesty and a beauty, which do command respect, and with a kindly violence extort *veneration* from men.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 31.

A goddess then whom justly I respect
And *venerate* is here, who when I fell
Sav'd me, what time my shameless mother sought
To hide me, for my lameness, from her view.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

Veneration is a higher degree of respect; in which the mind seems to be more forcibly struck with wisdom, connected with the sterner virtues. Hence we speak of characters which are more *venerable* than amiable.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 2. § 3.

Josephus (the genius of whose times could not but give him a right notion of this matter) saw well the consistency between the *veneration* paid to Abraham's God, and the idolatry of the *venerators*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. Note B.

VE'NERY. VENE'REAL. VENE'RIAN. VENE'REOUS. VE'NEROUS.

Fr. *Vénérien*; It. *Venéreo*; Sp. *Venereo*; Lat. *Venereus*, of or pertaining to *Venus*, — to the intercourse of the sexes.

For certes I am all *venerian*
In feling, and my herte is marcian.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6192.

And Canis major is his like
The fifthe sterre is of magnike,
The whase kynde is *venerian*,
As saith this astronomien.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi

[Suche daunses] dydde with vncleane motions or countynances irritate the myndes of the dauncers to *venereall* lustes.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 19.

Of the potato and such *venerous* roots as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies to furnish vp our banquets, I speake not.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

Do but ask of nature, why all living things are less delighted with meat and drink that sustains them, than with *venery* that wastes them?—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

I walk'd about, admir'd of all and dreaded
On hostile ground, not daring my affront.
Then swell'd with pride into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* traine,
Softn'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

This petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbia (for so he must be till his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery, a *venerous* pajatory for a stews.
Id. Apologie for Smectymnuus.

Nothing is feign'd in this *venereal* strife;
'Tis downright lust, and acted to the life.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

VENESE'CTION. The section or incision of a vein (*venæ sectio*).

The fever which attends pain is removed by *venæsection*, or by the resolution or suppuration of the tumour.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 3.

VE'NEW. See VENUE.

VENGE, *v.* VE'NGEABLE. VE'NGEABLY. VE'NGEANCE. VE'NGEFUL. VE'NGEMENT. VE'NGER.

See AVENGE, REVENGE. Fr. *Venger*; It. *Vengiare*; Sp. *Vengar*; Lat. *Vindicare*, from *vim dicere*, to declare or denounce violence.

To inflict severe punishment (in retribution, in retaliation); to wreak punishment; to punish maliciously, or with a feeling of pleasure in the pain suffered.

Gyf eny of hys men mys dude the pouere in eny toun,
Other eny ryche man the pouere, *vengeance* he some strong.
R. Gloucester, p. 429.

This was his message, his Danes wild he *venge*
Agenn him in bataile, to renne & to range.
R. Brunne, p. 46.

He wild haf *venged* his fadere, if he had haued mycht.
Id. p. 15.

Athelstan did him hynd both fote & hond,
& kast him in tile Temse, whan it was most brym,
To chastise alle other he tok *vengeance* on him.
Id. p. 28.

Tho tha fleih thei ferd vnto the kyng of France,
The kyng he it herd, tak he wille *vengeance*.—*Id.* p. 317.

I wille of that felonn tak *vengement*,
That fo fordos my coronn, if grace be to me lent.
Id. p. 197.

God shal take *veniaunce*, in alle swiche preestes
Wel harder & gretterre. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 6.

And do we as David teeheth. for doute of Gods *veniunce*.
Id. p. 233.

Netheles for this widewe is heuy to me, I schal *venge* hir, lest at the laste sche conynge, condempne me.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 13.

And thei crieden with a greet voix and seiden, hou long thou Lord that art hooli and trewe demiest not, and *venyest* not oure blood of these that dwellen in the erthe?
Id. Apocalips, c. 6.

And whanne the bethene men of the ile seighen the beeste hangynge in his hond, thei seiden to-ydre, for this man is a manqueller, and whanne he scapide fro the see Goddis *veniaunce* suffrith him not to lyue in erthe.
Id. Dedis, c. 28.

When the men of the countre saw the worme hãge on his hande, they said amonge them selues: this man must nedes be a mourtherer: whome (thoughe he hane escaped the sea) yet *vengeance* suffereth not to lyue.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And to thou that ben troubled reste with us in the sethewing of the Lord Iesu fro heuene with angelis of his vertu in the flawme of fier that schal gyue *veniunce* to hem that knowen not God, and that obeien not to the euangelie of our Lord Iesu Crist.—*Wiclif.* 2 *Tess.* c. 1.

And to whyche are troubled, reste with vs, when the Lorde Iesus shall show him selfe from heauen with hys mightye angels, in flamynge fyre, rendryngge *vengeaunce* vnto them that knowe not God, and to them that obey not vnto the gospell of oure Lorde Iesus Christ.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For the Lord is *vengere* of all thingis.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tess.* c. 5.

Certes, good Melibeus, I understand it in this wise; that right as they han don me a contrarie, right so shulde I don hem another; for right as they han *venged* hem upon me and don me wrong, right so shal I *venge* me upon hem, and don hem wrong.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

A man *vengeable* in wrath, no governance in punishment ought to haue.—*Id. The Testament of Loue.*

His father, whan he herde it telle,
He swore, if euer his time felle,
He wolde him *venge* if that he might.—*Gower. C. A.* b. iii.

And eke the goddes ben *vengeable*. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

For it is a vawse *vengeance*,
Whiche to none other man is lefe,
And is vnto him selfe grefe. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

For as muche as this woman wyll not sease to call on me, I shall *venge* her quarell. I shall see shalt haue right.
Fisher. Seven Paulmes, Ps. 143. pt. i.

Wherefore rightly looke, as ye duelye haue deserued, other for great *vengeance*, for your abominable transgression, or else earnestly repent, with vnfained mindes, your wicked doinges.—*Cheke. The Hurte of Sedition.*

What shall I say, to safeguard thine owne life,
The best way is to *venge* my Gloucester's death.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act I. sc. 2.

But this lyes all within the wil of God,
To whom I do appeale, and in whose name
Tel you the Dolphin, I am comming on,
To *venge* me as I may.—*Id. Hen. V.* Act I. sc. 2.

And nature having thus shaped the form of an old monster, it grew him [Gardiner] a *vengeable* wit; which at Cambridge, by labour and diligence he had made a great deal worse [from Ponet.]—*Strype. Eccles. Mem.* I *Mary*, an. 1555.

With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,
Headed with ire and *vengeable* despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

Impose they doe upon them [their gods] hard and *vengible* charges to execute not suffering them and sleepe in quiet.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 12.

And *vengeable* hane 'rent a great towne of mine inheritance in Meth, called Kamore.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1421.

What if the breath that kindl'd those grim fires
Awak'd should blow them into sevenfold rage
And plunge us in the flames? or from above
Should intermitted *vengeance* arm again
His red right hand to plague us?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Such shall be the condition of the wicked in their resurrection, as becomes the face of a malefactor drawn before his judge, as of a traitor drawn before his prince armed with power and *vengeance*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Knowledge of Christ.

Yet I could poyson him in a pot of perry,
He loves that *vengeancle*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act i. sc. 3.

Hath in some snare or gin set close behind,
Entrapped him, and caught into her traine,
Then thinkes what punishment were best assign'd,
A thousand deathes deuisech in her *vengeful* mind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. xvii. c. 6.

[But what if he our conqueror] have left us this our spirit and strength intire,
Strongly to suffer and support our pains,
That we may so suffice his *vengeful* ire,
Or do him mightier service as his thralls
By right of warr. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Witnesse thereof he shewed his head there left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. xvii. c. 6.

Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding heart is in the *vengers* hand,
Who straight him rent in thousand peeces small,
And quite dismembred hath. *Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 3.

Suffer the fools to laugh and lol secure,
This is their day:—but there is one behind
For *vengeance* and Ulysses. *Rowe. Ulysses*, Act i.

So Hermes spake, but his advice mov'd not
Ægisthus, on whose head the whole arrear
Of *vengeance* heap'd at last hath there'fore fall'n.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

Allow no respite to thy *vengeful* arm
Till ev'ry Trojan fields with rank slaughter
Thy fury) within Ilium's lofty walls
Be fast enclos'd. *Id. Ib. Iliad*, b. xxi.

Those poisonous fields with rank luxuriance crowa'd,
Where the dark scorpion gathers death around;
Where at each step the stranger fears to wake
The rotting terrors of the *vengeful* snake.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

VE'NIABLE. VE'NIAL. VE'NIALLY. VENIA'LITY.

Fr. *Véniale*; It. *Veniale*; Sp. *Veneal*; Lat. *Venialis*, *venia*, (from *ven-ere*,) quia ad aliquem *venit*, vel quia facit *veniendi* potestatem, (Vossius.) Consequentially,—

That may be forgiven or pardoned; that may be permitted, allowed, or excused; pardonable, allowable, excusable.

Foreoth sinne is in two maners, either it is *venial*, or dedly sinne. Soth'r, when a man loveth any creature more than Jesu Crist our Creatour, than it is dedly sinne; and *venial* sinne it is, if a man love Jesu Crist lease than him ought.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

Right so fareth it somtime of dedly sinne, and of anoious *venial* sinnes, whan they multiple in man so gretly, that thilke worldly thinges that he loveth, thurgh which he sinneth *venially*, is as gret in his herte as the love of God, or more.—*Id. Ib.*

Tyll by hys repentaunce and humble confession, God as he forgaue ye deadlynesse of the sinne, and translated it from mortall into *venial*; so chanynged the punishement from endeles into ending.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 598.

More *veniable* is a dependance upon the philosophers stone, potable gold, or any of those arcana's whereby Paracelsus that died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 12.

And [it] gently blanches over the breeches of God's law, with the name of *veniable* and favourable titles of diminution: daring to affirme that *venial* sinnes are no hinderance to a man's cleanenesse and perfection.
Bp. Hall. A serious Dissuasive from Poperie.

Wee extenuate not our guilt; what ever wee sinne, we condemne it as mortall; they palliate wickedenesse with the faire pretence of *veniallite*.
Id. Sermon preached at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

There is no certainty of distinction between the mortal and *venial* sins; there being no catalogues of one and the other, save only that they usually reckon but seven deadly sins; and the rest are, or may be easily by the ignorant supposed to be *venial*; and even those sins which are under those seven heads, are not all mortal; for there are amongst them many ways of changing their mortality into *veniality*.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i. s. 11.

He who would have been ashamed to participate in fraud, or to yield to corruption, may begin to think the fault *venial*, when he sees men, who were far below him, rise above him by fraud and by corruption; when he sees them maintain themselves by these means in an elevation, which they could not have acquired by the contrary virtues, if they had had them.—*Bolingbroke. Discourse upon Parties*, Let. 19.

We need not wonder that the killing of a man should be considered as so *venial* an offence, amongst a people who do not consider it as any crime at all to murder their own children.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

VE'NISON. Fr. *Venaison*; Sp. *Venado*, from the Lat. *Venatio*, hunting.

"The flesh of (edible) beasts of chase, as the deer, wild boar, &c." (Cotgrave.)

Hym longede after *veneson* ther after longe sore.
R. Gloucester, p. 244.

Wrightes he did make, haules & chambres riche,
Whan Harald or the k'ng wild come thider eftsons
In the tyme of gese, to tak tham *venysons*.
R. Brunne, p. 64.

Forsters did somoun, enquered vp & down,
Whilk men of toun had taken his *venysoun*.—*Id.* p. 113.

Venison stolne is aye the sweter.
Chaucer. The Remedie of Love.

But tho, that wolden hym withstonde,
There shulde he with his darte on honde
Upon the tygre and the lion
Purchace and make his *venison*,
As to a knight is acordant.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

But yet therin is *venyson* and other wylde beestes, fowle, and fysshe great plente.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 168.

Duc. A bear?
Duke. Yes, wife, and one side *venison*.
Duc. You're more than one side fool, I am sure of that.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act v.

We were so desirous of their [the goat's] flesh, which we all agreed much resembled *venison*, that we got knowledge, I believe, of all their herds.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 1.

The forest courts, instituted for the government of the kingdom in diff-rent parts of the kingdom, and for the punishment of all injuries done to the king's deer or *venison*, (to the vert or greenswerd, and to the covert in which such deer are lodged.)—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 6.

VE'NOM. } See ENVENOM. Fr. *Venin*; It. *Veněno, velěno*; Sp. *Veneno*; Lat. *Venenum*, poison.
VE'NOMED.
VE'NOMOUS.
VE'NOMOUSLY. Poisoned, infected, infused or impregnated with poison; imbued or invested with the noxious, malignant, hateful qualities of poison.

Eche gras that inne wexeth a geyn *venym* yi ys.
For men, that ben *venymed*, thorg grases of Yrlond
Y dronke he beth y clansed soue, thoru Gode's sonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 43.

Of alle fretyng *venymes*, the vilest is the scorpion
May no medecyne amende, the place ther he styngeth
Til he be ded y do thr to, and then hit distrieth
The ferst *venemoste* thorgh vertu of hym selve.
Piers Ploukman, p. 347.

For *venym* for doth *venym*, ther veleche ich evidence.
Id. Ib.

Thei schulen do awey serpentis, and if thei drynken ony *venym* it schal not noye hem.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 16.

Certes than is love the medicine that casteth out the *venime* of envie fro mannes herte.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

With thornis *venemous*, heauen queen,
For which the erth accursed was ful sore,
I am so wounded, as ye wyl wel see,
That I am lost almost, it smert so sore.—*Id. A. B. C.*

He slow the fry serpent *venemous*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 1412.

Shortlye after he & also his wyfe dyed, and not without suspeccyon of *venym*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 124.

Her husband in warre against the Syrians, had catched a great wounde in his arme with a *venomed* sworde.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 4.

He knowyth thys for very suretye, and is of malyce so *venemous* and enuious, that he had leuer double his own paym, than suffer vs to scape from pain.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 78.

The God of truth defend you, and all other that maintain his truth, from the *venomous* poyson of lyars.
Strypes Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1556.

Into this wicked world he forth was sent,
To be the plague and scourge of wicked men;
Whom with vile tongue and *venemous* intent
He fore doth wound, and bite, and cruelly torment.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

Beyond it is the port Acone, cursed for the *venemous* herb and poisonous aconitum, which taketh name thereof.
Holland. Plinie, b. vi. c. 1.

Here are several sorts of serpents, many of them vastly great, and most of them very *venomous*: as the rattle snake for one: and for *venome*, a small green snake is bad enough, no bigger than the stemb of a tobacco-pipe, and about 18 inches long, very common here.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

Thy teeth, devouring time, thine envious age,
On things below still exercise your rage:
With *venom'd* grinders you corrupt your meat,
And then at ling'ring meals, the morsels eat.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

His praise of foes is *venomously* nice,
So teach'd, it turns a virtue to a vice:
A Greek, and houteful forewarns us twice.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

— But he, suffring anguish keen
Inflicted by a serpent's *venom'd* tooth,
Lay sick in Lemnos.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. ii.

VENT, *n.* } Fr. *Vent*; It. *Sventăre*. Both
VENT, *v.* } English and French lexicogra-
VE'NTAGE. } phers confess that there are two
VE'NTAILE, } words so written, *vent*. Fr. *Fente*,
VE'NTER, *n.* } from *fendre*, Lat. *Findere*, to cleave or split open; and *vent*, Fr. *Vendre*, Lat. *Vendere*, to sell.—Hackluyt, speaking of the *vent* of commodities,—a *vent*, to make sales,—seems to use it as equivalent to *utterance*, an opening for the utterance, a mart or market overt. And *vent* may be explained—

An opening or aperture, for the utterance or emission; an emission, an utterance; an opening, for the sale or disposal; a means of sale; a mart or market overt. And, to *vent*,—

To open, or make an opening; to give opening, for the utterance or passage; to utter, to let out, to send forth, to emit; to bring forth, to put or set out for open sale, to sell, to dispose of.

Ventail of a helmet,—the opening; the part that is, or lifts, open, (sc.) to give air or light. Chaucer writes it *aventaile*,—*Canterbury Tales*, v. 9080.

The Glossary to Spenser seems to think *vent*, in *Shepheard's Calender*, is from *ventus*, the wind.

To *vent* into the wind is—to open or expand his nostrils to the wind.

"After a sort, the collier and the *vent*
Like an armine is made in purfeling,
With great pearles full fine and orient,
They were couched all after one working,
With diamonds in steed of powdering,
The sleeves and purfell of azaine,
They were made like in every wise."
Imputed to Chaucer. The Assemblie of Ladies.

Besides nere all kinde of spices and drugges, and some other commodities, which are brought thither from out of East India, but in the lesse quantity, for that they be not assured to haue *vent* or vttterance of the same.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 347.

I would to God the companie could find the meanes to haue a *vent* to make sales for the one halfe that we may buy here.—*Id. Ib.* p. 356.

By this grant it was thought, that the king might dispend a thousand markes sterling a day, such *vent* of wools had the English merchants in that season.
Holinshed. Chron. Edw. III. an. 1355.

But the braue mayd would not disarmed be,
But onely *vented* vp her vmbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Cad. Seest how bray yond bullock beares,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
See how he *ventels* into the winde?
Id. Shepheard's Calender. February.

The scene presented it self in a square and flat upright, like to the side of a city: the top thereof, above the *vent* and crest, adorn'd with houses, towers, and steeples, set off in prospective.—*B. Jonson. K. James' Entert.*

It is no marvel therefore, if a truly zealous Christian could even weep his eyes out, to see and hear those hellish heresies and atheous paradoxes, which have poisoned the very air of our church wherein they were *vented*.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Eccl. iii. 4.

They used in old time to gather the incense but once a yeare; as having little *vent*, and small returne, and lesse occasion to sell than now adaies.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 14.

Guild. I know no touch of it, my Lord.
Hen. 'Tis as easie as lying: gouernd these *ventiges* with your finger and thumbe, giue it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent musicke.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

The wicked stroke vpon her helmet chaunc'd,
And with the force, which in it selfe it bore,
Her *ventaile* shar'd away, and then forth glaunc't
Adowne in vaine, no harm'd her any more.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 6.

Where when they saw their foes dead out of doubt,
Eftsoones they gan their wrathfull hands to hold,
And *ventails* reare, each other to behold.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 8.

If pits be subject to the rising of such vapours, cunning and expert workemen make on either side of such pits, both on the right hand and on the left, certaine out-casts, tunnels, or *venting*-holes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 3.

Another remarkable instance of his justice and goodness was, that when he found ill money had been put into his hands, he would never suffer it to be *vented* again.
Burnet. Life of Hale.

Their mind runs only after paradoxes; these they seek, these they embrace, these alone they *vent*; and so, as they think, distinguish themselves from the vulgar.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 24.

Many are the opinions of learned men concerning the rise of that fatal distemper, which has always taken a particular pleasure in *venting* its spite upon the nose.
Tatler, No. 260.

What do these superfluities signifie, but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech, or the rule of conversation, but meaneth to sputter and prate any thing without judgment or wit; that his invention is very barren, his fancy beggarly, craving the aid of any stuff to relieve it.
Barrow, vol. i Ser. 15.

For, the town and temple, as we observed, were seated on a bare and hollow rock: which would here and there afford *vent-holes* for such fumes as generated within to transpire.
Worthington. Julian, b. iii. c. 6.

VE'NTILATE, v. } Fr. *Venteler*; It. *Ventilăre*, Sp. *Ventilar*; Lat.
VENTILA'TION. } *Ventilare*; to give wind
VE'NTOSE. } or air (*ventus*).
VENTO'SITY. } To give wind or air; to
VE'NTIDUCT. give an opening or passage; to expose to the wind or air: and (met.) to winnow, to sift, to discuss.

Ventose,—windy. A *ventose* or cupping glass (Fr. *Ventose*),—a glass that sucks or *exhales* the blood.

——— Neither veine-blood, ne *ventousing*,
Ne drinke of herbes may me his helping.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2750.

Yet is he not so moche honoured for his lernynge, as he is for his diligence, wherwith he explicated or brought to conclusion those counsayles, whiche as wel by his excellent lerning and wisedome, as by the advise of other expert counsayloure were before trayted, and (as I moughte say) *ventilate*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 25.

Not dowting but his maiesty, undirstonding hereof, wold use *domestico remedio apud suos*, without *ventilating* his cause, where he perceiveth it is handeled, loked on, & herde, as thow there were already in mennes harts enrooted *prejudicata opinio*, that al things were colored.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. The King's Embas. to Card. Wolsey.

It [aqua vitæ] puffeth awaie all *ventositie*, it keepeth and preseruth the head from whirligig.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 2.

Much had been *ventilated* in privat discourse, and the people (for the nation was yet divided into partys that had not lost their animositys) being trouble'd.
Harrington. Oceana, p. 213.

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world.—*Bp. Hall. The Old Religion*, c. 2.

For true it is, that the *ventoses* or cupping-glasses that physicians use, drawing out of man's body the worst and most corrupt blood, do disturbe and preserve all the rest.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 223.

Moreover, they hane certaine hollow concavities dispearsed within their clawes or armes like to *ventoses* or cupping glasses, whereby they will sticke too, and cleave fast, as if were by sucking to any thing.
Id. Plinie, b. ix. c. 20.

Democritus banished turneps altogither from the board, by reason of the *ventosities* or windinesse that it engendreth.
Id. Ib. b. xx. c. 3.

Before their breath corruption's insect blights,
The darkening clouds of evil counsel, fly;
Or, should they sounding swell, a putrid cent,
A pestiferial mildew, they *purge*,
And *ventilated* states renew their bloom.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iv.

Having been informed of divers *ventilacts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs.—*Boyle.*

VE'NTRICLE, Ventri'loquy, Ventri'loquous, Ventri'loquist, Ve'ntral. } Fr. *Ventricule*; It. *Ventricolo*; Sp. *Ventriculo*; Lat. *Ventriculus*, (dim. of *venter*;) Gr. Εντερον, *intestinum*, intestinorum locus. Cotgrave calls it—

"The place wherein the meat sent from the *stomach* is digested; some so call the *stomach* itself." Also, a hole or cavity, (see the quotations from Locke and Paley.)

Ventriloquy, and *ventriloquism*, are words in current use. See the quotation from Lowth.

Herophilus [places the soul] within the *ventricle* or concavity of the brain, which also is the basis or foundation of it.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 683.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to th' other go?
Donne. Progress of the Soul, Act ii.

The blood being by the vena cava brought into the right *ventricle* of the heart, by the contraction of this muscle, is driven through the arteria pulmonaris into the lungs.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 10.

In the same tract, chap. 6. is this observation of *ventriloquous* persons.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 7.

A tuneful bird is a *ventriloquist*. The seat of the song is in the breast.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

The pretenders to the art of necromancy, who were chiefly women, had a way of uttering sounds, as if they were formed not by the organs of speech, but deep in the chest, or in the *belly*; and were thence called εγγαστριμυθοι, *ventriloqui*. (i. e. *ventriloquists*.)—*Lowth. Notes on Isaiah*, xxix. 4.

Two [cavities] called *ventricles*, which send out the blood, viz. one into the lungs, in the first instance, the other into the mass; after it has returned from the lungs.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 10.

If the right pectoral fin only be cut off, the fish leans to that side; if the *ventral* fin on the same side be cut away, then it leans its equilibrium entirely; if the dorsal and *ventral* fins be cut off, the fish reels to the right and left.
Id. Ib. c. 12.

The *ventral* fins [are] placed towards the lower part of the body, under the belly; these are always seen to be flat on the water, in whatever situation the fish may be; and they serve rather to depress the fish in its element, than to assist progressive motion.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. iv. b. i. c. 6.

VE'NTURE, *v.* Ve'nture, *n.* Ve'nturer. Ve'nturously. Ve'nturousness. Ve'nturesome. Ve'nturing, *n.* } See Adventure. Fr. *Venture*; It. *Ventura*; Sp. *Ventura*; Lat. *Venturus*, that is to come, from *ventum, venire*, to come.

Any thing that is, or that is risked, or hazarded upon, put to the chance of; that which is, to come, which may come. And hence,—

A trial, risk, hazard, chance.

For he sayd, that although the people were blacke and naked, yet they were ciuill: so that he would needes give the *venter* without the consent of the rest to go without weapon.—*Hacklyut. Voyeges*, vol. ii. p. 58.

You must hane great care to preserue your people, since your number is so small, and not to *venture* any one man in any wise.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 439.

There were fyue rowes of them ioynad and twysted one wythin another, so that whosoever *ventured* in, must nedes gore them selues vppon the sharpe pointes of the stakes.
Goldings. Cæsar, fol. 225.

Many might go to heaven with half the labour they go to hell, if they would *venture* their industry the right way.
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

I feared to searre him rather with the danger of obscuritie, from *venturing* further upon this so worthy a businesse.
Bp. Hall. The Art of Divine Meditation.

Mo. I'll be your scholar,
I cannot lose much by the *venture* sure.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act iv. sc. 1.

But I hane heere [Right honorable] in this booke only reproned folly in those which are heedlesse; iniury in extortioners, rashnesse in *venterers*, treacherie in traytours, and excesse in such as suppresse not vnruly affections.
Mirrour for Magistrates, Ep. Ded.

Who sore against his will did him retaine,
For feare of perill, which to him mote fall,
Through his too *ventrous* presence proued ouer all.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

I must confess I have often wondered with my self, how men durst die so *ventrously* except they were sure they shall live.—*Fulles. Hem. Ser. Num.* xxxv. 33.

The number of prisoners we had entertained on board, since ore leaving the island of Fernandes, had so far exhausted our stock, that it was impossible to think of *venturing* upon this passage to the coast of Mexico, till we had procured a fresh supply.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 7.

None was disgrac'd; for, falling is no shame:
And cowardice alone is loss of fame.
The *venturous* knight is from the saddle thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.
Dryden. The Knight's Tale, b. iii.

Even when she thought herself pretty well recovered, and made bold to leave her chamber, the coming into a place where the walls and ceiling were whited over, made those objects appear to her cloathed with such glorious and dazzling colours, as much offended her sight, and made her repent her *venturousness*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 673.

It must ever redound unto the honour of his memory, that bold and *venturesome* act of his, in so bravely casting off the long-usurped power of the pope in these realms.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1546.

Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human providence.—*Halifax.*

As we invited them to come alongside with all the tokens of friendship that we could shew, they *ventured* up, and two of them came on board; the rest traded very fairly for what they had.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 3.

VE'NUE. Ve'new, or Ve'ney. } See Avenue. Fr. *Venue*, from *venir*; Lat. *Venire*, to come. Blackstone seems to think, with Skinner, *venue* to be a corruption of *visne*, or his explanation may be intended for *visne* only; but the *venue* in law is the place where the jury are summoned to *come*; the county.

Venue, venew, or venny, in fencing,—a coming, a coming on, an onset; a turn or bout; a hit. The commentators on Shakespeare have produced a great variety of instances; and differ in their explanations, because they mistake application for meaning.

Finding his own strength, he did not stick to warn such as he disputed with in their own arguments, to take heed to their answers, like a perfect fencer, that will tell aforehand in what button he will give his *venew*.
Fuller. Worthies. Lincolnshire.

But Thrasibilus and Lampis came afront, and ran upon the tyrant himselfe, who preventing the *venue* of their stroke, fled for refuge and sanctuary into the temple of Jupiter, where they slew him out-right.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 407.

If have no spirit to play with you; your dearth of judgment renders you tedious.
Mat. But one *venue*, sir.
Bob. Venue! fie; most gross denomination, as ever I heard: O, the stoccata, while you live, sir; note that.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act i. sc. 4.

If the defendant will make affidavit that the cause of action, if any, arose not in that but another county, the court will direct a change of the *venue* or *visne*, (that is, the *vicinia* or neighbourhood in which the injury is declared to be done.)—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 20.

VERA'CIOUS. Vera'city. } Lat. *Verax*; Sp. *Veraz*; It. *Verace*; Fr. *Véracité*. Regardful, observant, of telling the truth or verity. See Verity.

The superiour calls in to his aid the interest of some other virtue besides the obedience; as justice or *veracity*, hope or fear, the helps of God immediately, or a proper appeal to some other great tie of conscience.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 1.

I observe further, that this faith doth relate only to propositions revealed by God, or at least deduced from principles of reason, such as are, that there is a God; that God is good, *veracious*, and faithful; that our religion is true in the gross, &c.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

His *veracity* and unchangeableness seemes our trust in him.—*Clarke. On the Evidences*, Prop. 1.

But if human reason comes short in the case, and cannot make it out, its credibility is thereby lessen'd: which is in effect to say, that the *veracity* of God is not a firm and sure foundation of faith to rely upon, without the concurrent testimony of reason; i. e. with reverence be it spoken, God is not to be believ'd on his own word, unless what he reveals he in itself credible, and might be believ'd without him.—*Locke. Second Reply to the Bp. of Worcester.*

To the honour of their author, [Suetonius] it must be said, that he appears to have advanced nothing through flattery or resentment, nor to have suppressed any thing through fear, but to have paid an undaunted regard to *veracity*.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 94.

VERB, *n.* Ve'rbal. Verba'lity. Ve'rbally. Ve'rbalize, *v.* Verba'tim. Verbo'se. Verbo'sity. Ve'rbiage. } Fr. *Verb, verbal*; It. *Verbo*; Sp. *Verbo*; Lat. *Verbum*, a word. Vossius prefers to derive from Gr. Εφ-ειν, *dicere*, by prefixing the digamma; Scaliger and others—from *verberare*, to strike, because a word or *verb* spoken, strikes or beats the air; or is spoken or uttered by a percussion of the air.

For the usage in grammar, see the quotations from B. Jonson, Holland, Wilkins, Port Royal, and Tooke.

South uses *Verb* (lit.) from the Lat. *Verbum*.

Every word is a noun. There are, grammatically distinguished, the noun *substantive* and the noun *adjective*. Might not the *verb* be, with propriety, denominated—the noun *active?*

Verbose, — abounding in, full of, copious in words.

In whiche speache, the *verbe* that empleth the wordes [flesh] and [meat] together: knitteth them together in their propre signification, so as the fleshe of Christ is verely meat as thauctor would persuade.
Bp. Gardner. Explication, fol. 8.

At all times conuenient he [Alexander the Great] would be reading of it, and in the end was so perfect therein, that he could *verbatim* repeat the whole without booke.
Holinshed. Chron. Epis. Ded.

A *verb* is a word of number, which hath both time and person. Time is the difference of a *verb*, by the present, past and future, or to come. A *verb* finite therefore hath three only times, and those always imperfect.
B. Jonson. English Grammar, c. 16.

Forasmuch then, as by the *verb* we express sufficiently the actions and passions; and by the noun, the persons doing or suffering as he himself saith: it seemeth that these be the two parts of speech that he meaneth: as for the rest, a man may well and truly say, that they signifie nothing.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 841.

A person is the special difference of a *verbal* number, whereof the present and the time past, have in every num ber three.—*B. Jonson. English Grammar*, c. 16.

Yea, that it may appear this controversie hath in it more *verbality* than matter, they do willingly grant and profess, that the Holy Spirit is the spirit of the Son no less than of the Father, though not proceeding from the Son.
Bp. Hall. The Peace-Maker, § 4.

Would God I might not say, even the Lord's anointed, whom they *verbally* professe to honour.
Id. Episc. by Divine Right, pt. iii. § 2.

Justly supposing there may be as strong a prohibition in a sense implyed, as *verbally* expressed.
Bp. Holl. Cases of Conscience, Case 1.

Nouns for brevity, are sometimes *verbalized*; as, to complete, to contrary, to experience.
Instructions for Oratory, p. 31.

Out of this undiscreet and odious *verbosity* (lest he should want noise) he stumbles upon the council of Constantinople, before it come in his way, and spends a whole leafe onely to tell us that he will talke of it hereafter.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, § 19.

Great acclamations and *verbal* praises and acknowledgements, without an honest and sincere endeavour to please and obey him, are but a piece of mockery and hypocritical complement.—*Hale. Cont. Of Afflictions.*

These precepts, as they are not over-numerous, so neither *verbose*, but very sententiously express in a few comprehensive words.—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, b. iv. c. 8.

The one of these he earped, as a man of no witte and nerie meane learning; the other, for his *verbositie* and negligence in penning his historie.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 139.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit promised to the church was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

That part of speech, which by our common grammarians is stiled a *verb* (whether neuter, active or passive) ought to have no distinct place amongst integrals in a philosophical grammar; because it is really no other than an adjective, and the copula *sum* affixed to it, or contained in it: so *calco, calfactio*, is the same with *sum calidus, calfaciens, calefactus.*—*Wilkins. Real Characters*, pt. iii. c. 1.

And this is what is properly called a *verb*, a word whose principal use is to signify the affirmation: that is, to shew that the discourse in which this word is used, is the discourse of a man who not only has a conception of things, but moreover judges and affirms something of them.
Port Royal, c. 13.

Whereas if only the general signification of the affirmation had been given to the *verb*, without joining any particular attribute, there would have been no occasion for more than one *verb* in every language, which is that we call substantive.—*Id. Ib.*

These *verbal* signs they [children] sometimes borrow from others, and sometimes make themselves as one may observe among the new and unusual names children often give to things in their first use of language.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 11.

The good way they took was by Crumwell's and Cranmer's direction; who foresaw, that in these conferences between men of such differing judgments, there would happen nothing but *verbose* janglings and endless disceptations, and little would be concluded.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1540.

You have told me that a *verb* is (as every word also must be) a noun; but you added, that it is also something more; and that the title of *verb* was given to it on account of that distinguishing something more than the mere nouns convey.—*Tooke. Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii. c. 8.

The *verb* must be accounted for from the necessary use of it in communication. It is in fact the communication itself.—*Id. Ib.* pt. i. c. 3.

He [Lowth] would have said more truly, that *to* placed before some nouns makes *verbs*.—*Id. Ib.* c. 9. Note.

Verbs in English, not being distinguished as in other languages by a peculiar termination, and it being sometimes impossible to distinguish them by their place, when the old termination of the A.S. *verbs* was dropped, this word To (i e. *act*) became necessary to be prefixed, in order to distinguish them from nouns, and to invest them with a *verbal* character: for there is no difference between the noun, Love, and the *verb* to love, but what must be comprized in the prefix *To*. The infinitive therefore, appears plainly to be, what the stoics call it—the very *verb* itself.—*Id. Ib.*

The matter, when stripped of the parade of eloquence, and cleared from the perplexity of the abounding *verbiage*, lies open to this easy answer.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. i. s. 5.

VE'RBERATE, *v.* } Lat. *Verberare*, to strike.
VERBERA'TION. } See To REVERBERATE.
To strike, to beat, to percuss.

There whatsoever by her trumpe is blowne,
The sound that both by sea and land out-flies,
Rehounds again, and *verberates* the skies.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 16.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation: all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*.—*Arbuthnot. On Air.*

And therefore upon a similar principle the Cornelian law by *injuria* prohibited *pulsation* as well as *verberation*; distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 8.

VE'RDANT. } Fr. *Verdoyant*, i. e. *Viridescens*. A word, (says Skinner,)
VE'RDURE. } which I have only seen in the
VE'RDUROUS. } Dictionary
VE'RDITURE. }

Fr. *Verde*; It. *Verde*; Sp. *Verde*; Lat. *Viridis*, green, from *Vir-ere*, to grow, the colour of vegetables growing.
Green; flourishing in growth, in the freshness of youth.
Verditure,—see the quotation from Peacham.

The tyme of wynter which trees doth deface
And causyth all *verdure* to a voyde quyte.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1326.

The *verdant* grasse my couch did goodly dight,
And pillow was my helmet faire displaid;
While every sense the humour sweet enthayd,
And slumbring soft my hart did steale away.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

Poet Prologue. Low at your sacred feet our poor muse layes
Her, and her thunder-fearless *virdant* bayes.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representation.

The dry land, earth, and the great receptacle
Of congregated waters he call'd seas;
And saw that it was good, and said, Let th' earth
Put forth the *verdant* grass.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. vii.

The healthful balm and mint, from their full laps do fly,
The sceniful camomile, the *verd'rous* costmary.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

The corn dies and lives again; it lays its body down, suffers attrition, dissolution and death, but at the spring rises again in the *verdure* of a leaf, in the fulness of the ear, in the kidneys of wheat.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

——— Yet higher then thir tops
The *verdurous* wall of Paradise upsprung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighbouring round.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

He might perhaps now and then meet with a little smooth way, get an interval from rest and contemplation, or be flattered with some *verdurous* and the smiles of a few daisies on the banks of the road.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 9.

The earth will not appear painted with flowers, nor the fields clothed with *verdure*, whenever he has a mind to it; in the cold winter, he cannot help seeing it white and hoary, if he will look abroad.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 13.

Nor are the hills unamiable, whose tops
To heaven aspire, affording prospect sweet
To human ken; nor at their feet the vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chew *verdurous* pasture.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum Arabick water, is the palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any drapery.—*Peacham. On Drawing.*

——— To that once *verdant* grove
His steps the beauteous nymph Calypso led,
And sought her home again.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

VE'RDERER. Fr. *Verdier*; Low Lat. *Viridiarius*,—
An officer appointed over; an overseer of woods, forests, (*viridiarium*, locus ubi sunt *viridia*.)
A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, *verderers*, regarders, agisters, &c.—*Howell*, b. iv. Let. 16.

The *verderers* are to receive the same, and enroll them, and to certify them under their seals to the court of justice-seat, or swinmote.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 6.

VE'RDICT, *n.* Lat. *Verum dictum*, a true saying, sentence, opinion, judgment.
He stod vp & seide the *verdyt* by fore alle othere that ther were.
R. Gloucester, p. 141.

I charge of euery flock ye shall one call,
To say the *verdite* of you foules all.
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Fowles.

This Critognatus beynge horne of a noble house in Auverne, and accompted a man of great authority, said: as touching the *verdit* of them that colour moste shamefull bondage wyth the glorious name of submission, I haue nothing to say.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 228.

Then there is a bayliffe charged with them, to keep them in a chamber not farre off, without bread, drinke, light, or fire, vntill they be agreed: that is, till they all agree vpon one *verdict* concerning the same issue, and vpon one among them, who shall speake for them all when they be agreed: for it goeth not by the most part, but each man must agree.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c. 18.

Sam. Cam'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me?
To descant on my strength, and give thy *verdit?*
Come nearer, part not hence so slight inform'd.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Not only the light of nature was insufficient to preserve men from offending inexcusably, even according to the *verdict* of their own consciences, but that the written law of God had (to manifold experience) proved ineffectual to that purpose.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

In case the plaintiff appear, the jury by their foreman deliver in their *verdict*. A *verdict*, vere dictum, is either privy, or public.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 23.

VE'RDIGRIS. Fr. *Ver-deris*, *vert-de-gris*, *vert*, green, and *gris*, grey.
The rust of brass, so called from its colour, between green and grey.
Others say, that he [Achilles] tooke both the said rust or *verdegresse*, and also the hearbe Achilleos to worke his cure.
Holland. Pline, b. xxx c 5.

This is altogither artificiall, and is made of Cyprian *verdegris* or rust of brasse.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxiii. c. 5.

VERECU'NDIOUS. Lat. *Verecundus*, from *vereri*, to think strongly, firmly. Fr. *Véréconde*.
Demure, shamefast, bashful, modest. (Cotgrave.)
Your hair nearer brown then yellow: your brow proclaimeth much fidelity: a certain *verecundious* generosity graceth your eyes.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 156.

VERGE, *v.* See DIVERGE. Lat. *Vergere*, from *vertere*; or, as Vossius is more inclined to think, from Gr. Περ-ειν, by the insertion of *g*.
To turn or bend, take a turn or inclination; to incline, to tend. *Verge*, n.—
The line; the extreme line to which ought tends or inclines; the line which bounds or incloses; the inclination or course; the edge, the bank, the margin, the border.

Hor [Idlenesse] acquaintance is perillous,
First soft, and after noyous.
She hath thee trashed without wene,
The god of loue had thee not sene,
Ne had Idlenesse thee conuiid
In the *verge* where Mirth hum pleid.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And henceforward the sun of this king's cause declined, *verging* more and more westward, till at last it set in Cornwall.—*Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.*

So that although the lord of nature did not break the bands of nature in some instances, to manifest his glory to succeeding great and never failing purposes; yet (besides that this shall be no more) it was also instanced in such persons who were holy and innocent, and within the *verge* and comprehensions of the Eternal mercy.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Though they have had their Perigee's as well as their Apogee's: I mean their *verge* towards the body and its joys, as well as their aspires to nobler and sublimer objects, yet they kept the station of their natures, and made their orderly returns.—*Digby. Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 14.

VERGE. } Also written *Virge*. It. *Verga*;
VE'RGER. } Fr. *Verger*, one who bears the *verge* (i. e. rod or staff, Lat. *Virga*,) before a magistrate, (Cotgrave.) *Vergers* which go before their deanes with little staves tipped, (Minshew.)
Verge, generally, is,—a staff, or rod: and—
Verger,—one that beareth a staff or rod: (a servitor of billes that beareth a *staff*, *Stat.* 2 *Hen. IV.*)
Verge is, hence, also, the bounds or limits, (see the quotation from Blackstone:) and thus (met.) becomes equivalent to *Verge*, *ante*, as applied to a bounding line.

Vorgheours & vytaillers, and vokettus of arches
Ich can nogt rekenye the route—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 28.

Seri. He has
His whistle of command, seat of authority,
And *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver, sir.
B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub, Act v. sc. 3.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impail'd
In golden diadems, set here and there
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
And of their golden *virges* none discapted were.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Then came the sergeant of the vestry with his *verger*, and after him the cros.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Funeral of Hen. VIII.

The same day was a goodly procession, in which the lord abbot went with his mitre and crosier, and a great number of copes of cloth of gold, with the *vergers*.
Id. Ib. 1 *Mary*, an. 1557.

Madame, sit you, and feare not: whom we vrayse,
Wee will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act i. sc. 4.

Suppose blin now a dean complete
Devoutly jelling in his seat,
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.
Swift. Horace, b. i. *Ep.* 7.

It (the court of Marshalsea) was formerly held in, though not part of, the *aula regis*; and, when that was subdivided, remained a distinct jurisdiction; holding plea of all trespasses committed within the *verge*.—By Stat. 13 Ric. 2. st. 1. the *verge* of the court in this respect extends for 12 miles round the king's palace of residence.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 6.

The emperor again laid aside his imperial mantle, and, taking a wand in his hand, officiated as *verger*, driving the laity from the choir, and preceding the pontiff to the altar.
Byron. Childe Horold, c. 4. Note 6.

VE'RIFY, *v.* Ve'rifiable. Verifica'tion. Ve'rifier. Ve'rifying, *n.* } Fr. *Vérifier*; It. *Verificare*; Sp. *Verificar*; Lat. *Verum fieri*. See Very. To aver, affirm, assure, ascertain—the truth; to prove to be true.

Fal seth it is that swiche profered service
Stinketh, as witnessen thise olde wise;
And that fal sone I wol it *verifie*
In this Chanon.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,535.

God graunt that proposicion to be *verified* in me.
Id. The Testamentof Loue.

The kynge had gyuen to his vncle the duke of Lõcastre, of the landes, seigneries, lordshippes, and baronyes in Acquytayne, whiche they *verifyed* to pertaygne to the kynge and realme of Englande.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 200.

In siche olde fygures men may see yet present exãples, for the *verite* correspondeth the fygure vnto ye worldes ende in a perpetuall *verificacõ*.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 7.

God is pleased to *verifie* his own proceedings, and his own propositions, by discourses merely like ours, when we speak according to right reason.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 2.

For (saith he) [St. Augustin] many opinions being contrariotory to each other, no man that is compos mentis can think both true; can be *verifiable*.—*Ep. Hall. Solifid.* § 29.

If she be a woman, if she can be a wife, and can be his, there is no more requir'd to a *verification* of the contract in the law of nature.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conc.* b. ii. c. 1.

A high and singular grace from above, if sincerlie and perseverance went along, otherwise an empty boast, and to be feu'd the *verifying* of that true sentence, the first shall be last.—*Milton. History of England*, b. ii.

And all this by a very easy, but yet certain, and true analogy, is applicable to the eye of the soul, the conscience; and the instance is *verifiable* upon it, in every one of the alledged particulars.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

His meaning is: Christ healed diseases in such a manner, that even in that sense also, the words of Isaiah were literally *verified*.—*Clarke. On the Evidences*, Prop. 14.

It hath only the traditional *verification* of the evidence of a past fact; evidence, in its nature, much weaker than the original record.—*Warburton*, Disc. 28.

VERISIMILITY. Verisimi'litude. Verisi'milous. } Fr. *Vérisimilitude*; It. *Verisimile, verisimilitudine*; Sp. *Verisimil, verisimilitud*; Lat. *Verisimilis*, having a likeness (*similis*) to truth (*verum*).

Having a likeness or resemblance to truth; likely, possible.

As touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons there are which seem to overthrow it.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 21.

We [should] use the rule of probability and *verisimilitude* indeed, not fully building our own proper opinions, but be willing for to say something agreeable and accordant thereto.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 845.

The plot, the characters, the wit, the passions, the descriptions, are all exalted above the level of common converse, as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimilitude*.—*Dryden. Of Dramatick Poesie.*

As little, I think, on the other hand, ought the frequent use of the Arabic dialect to be insisted on, in support of its high original, since, if it be of the nature, and of the date, here supposed, an able writer would chuse to give his fable that air of antiquity and *verisimilitude*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. vi. § 2.

It is certain, in general, that proportion forms an essential attribute of truth, and consequently of *verisimilitude*, or that which renders a narration probable.
Scott. Life of Swift, s. 6.

VE'RILY. See Very.

VE'RJUICE. Fr. *Verjus*, made of sour and unripe grapes. *Verd-jus*,—
The *juice* extracted from green, or unripe, and consequently sour, fruit; grapes, crabs, &c.

Afterward putting it into close vessels, they poure either good small ale or beere mingled with *verjuice* and salt thereto till it be couered.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 1.

They love a man that crushes 'em to *verjuice*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act iii.

Now as touching grape *verjuice*, it should be made of the vine Psythia or Ammiees, and before the canicular dates, when as the grapes be but new knit, and no bigger than cich-pease.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xii. c. 32.

To a short meal, he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barly pudding comes in place:
Then, bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd slic'd onyon eats, and tipples *verjuice*.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 4.

(To balance the amount of those two taxes, there is comprehended under what is called the country excise) a like tax of six shillings and eight pence upon the hogshead of *verjuice*.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 2.

VE'RMEIL. Ve'rmilion. Ve'rmilioned. Ve'rmily. } Fr. *Vermeil*; It. *Vermiglio*; Sp. *Vermellon*; from Lat. *Vermiculus*, a small worm, (*vermes*,) growing upon various trees, and yielding this colour.

Ruddy, reddish; of a clear and beautiful red. See also the quotation from Pliny.

"O bright regina, who made thee so faire?
Who made thy colour *vermeil* and *vermilate*?
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see
The greene shield dyde in dolorous *vermill*?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

The face's change prov'd th' hearts unchanged grace,
Which she a shrine to purity devotes;
So when clear ivory, *vermeil* blots,
By stains it fairer grows, and lovelier by its spots.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 10.

The cruell steele so greedily doth bite
In tender flesh, that streames of blood downe flowe,
With which the armes, that earst so bright did show,
Into a pure *vermillion* now are dide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

There is found also in silver mines a mineral called Minium, *i. vermillion*, which is a colour at this day of great price and estimation, like as it was in old time; for the ancient Romans made exceeding account of it, not only for pictures, but also for divers sacred and holy uses.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiii. c. 7.

The same she tempred with fine mercury,
And virgin wax, that nouey yet was seal'd,
And mingled them with perfect *vermily*,
That like a lively sanguine it seem'd to the eye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

We observed, in some places, several hills of a peculiar sort of red earth, exceeding *vermilion* in colour, which perhaps, on examination, might prove useful for many purposes.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 1.

——— Kneeling on earth, I loosed my hair,
And with it dried those watry cheeks, then chafed
Thy temples, till reviving blood arose,
And, like the moon *vermilion* for thy face.
Congreve. The Mourning Bride, Act ii.

VE'RMICULE. Ve'rmicule'rmicula'tion. } Fr. *Vermelet*; It. *Vermicello*, dim. of *Verme*; Lat. *Vermiculus*, dim. of *Vermes*, a worm. *Vermicule*,—a small worm, or grub.

To *vermiculate*, literally, and also consequentially, —tesselated, because variegated and divided by small tesselæ, resembling worms or grubs.

Vermiculation,—a motion resembling that of worms; a continuous motion from part to part.

We see many *vermicles* towards the outside of many of the oak apples, which I guess were not what the primitive insects laid up in the gem, from which the oak-apple had its rise; but some other supervenient, additional insects, laid in after the apple was grown, and whilst it was tender and soft.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. viii. c. 6.

Surely, like as many substances in nature which are solid, do putrify and corrupt into worms; so it is the property of good and sound knowledge, to putrify and dissolve into a number of subtle, idle, unwholsom, and, as I may term them, *vermicular* questions, which have indeed a kind of quickness, and life of spirit, but no soundness of matter, or goodness of quality.—*Bacon. On the Advan. of Learning*, b.i.

If there be any spirit can answer give
Of such as hence depart to such as live;
Speak, doth his body there *vermiculate*,
Crumble to dust, and feel the laws of fate?
Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*.
Hale. Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

At length a generation more refin'd
Improv'd the simple plan; made three legs four,
Gave them a twisted form *vermicular*.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

VE'RMIN, *n.* Ve'rminous. Verminpa'rous. } Fr. *Vermine*; It. *Vermine*; Low Lat. *Vermina*, from *vermis*, a worm, (qv.) Applied to—

Small filthy insects; noxious or destructive animals of the smaller kind.

And of the famyne that the people of that countre suatyned, wonders are reported that they shuld ete all maner of *vermayne*, as cattes, rattes, dogges, & other.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 219.

Theophrastus reporteth, that these *vermine* [rats] having dispeopled the Island Gyaros and driven away the inhabitants, gnawed & devoured every thing they could meet withall, even to their very yron.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 57.

[We do injuriously] searching among the *verminous* and polinted rags dropt over-worn from the toiling shoulders of Time, with there deformedly to quilt and interlace the intire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of Truth.
Milton. Of Prelatical Episcopacy.

So when we perceive that bats have tents, it is not unreasonable to infer they suckle their younglings with milk; but whereas no other flying animal hath these parts, we cannot from them expect a viviparous exclusion; but either a generation of eggs, or some *verminparous* separation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c 20.

These operations were extremely necessary for correcting the noisome stench on board, and destroying the *vermin*; for from the number of our men, and the heat of the climate, both these nuisances had increased upon us to a very loathsome degree.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 5.

Many tribes among them eat nothing that has life; they are fearful of killing the meanest insect; and have even erected hospitals for the maintenance of all kinds of *vermin*.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. ii. c. 11.

VERNA'CULAR. Verna'culous. } Lat. *Vernaculus*, born at home, from *verna*, a domestic slave.

Native, indigenous, peculiar to a country or family.

Vernaculous,—scurrilous, insolent, as the language of slaves.

From the pupil he became the favourite and the companion of his instructer, whose regard he appears to have particularly conciliated by his skill in the *vernacular* dialect of the Celtic tongue spoken in that island.
Fuller. Worthies. Worthies. General.

A name so full of authority, antiquity, and all great mark, is, through their insolence, become the lowest scorn of the age; and those men subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator, that were wont to be the care of kings and happiest monarchs.—*B. Jonson. Dedication to Volpone.*

Which in our *vernacular* idiom may be thus interpreted.
Pope. Of the Hero of the Poem.

Though Brown is an excellent writer, yet it must be allowed he is pedantic; and that he preferred polysyllable expressions derived from the language of ancient Rome, to his *vernacular* vocabulary, even in instances where it was equally elegant and significant.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 22.

VERNAGE. A sweet wine. It *Vernaccia*, so called because that made in Verona was thought best, (Skinner.)

So that amongs the hertes strange
In stede of dryake I vnderfonge
A thought so swete in my courage,
That neuer payment ne *vernage*
Was haife so swete for to drynke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

VERNAL. Verna'nt. } Lat. *Vernans, vernus*, of or pertaining to spring (*ver*) or the season of spring.

Growing, flowering, flourishing—as in spring.

——— We must have none here
But *vernal* blasts, and gentle winds appear,
Such as blow flowers, and through the glad boughs sing
Many soft welcomes to the lusty spring.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i.

——— Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth with *vernant* flours,
Equal in days and nights, except to those
Beyond the polar circles.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

The *vernal* bloom and fragrancy of spices,
Wafted by gentle winds, are not like thee.
Rowe. The Ambitious Step-mother, Act iii.

O let me now into a richer soil,
Transplant thee safe! where *vernal* suns, and showers
Diffuse their warmest, largest influence;
And of my garden be the pride, and joy!
Thomson. Autumn.

They scatter'd died
As hefiera flee, which, borne on nimble wing,
The gaddy dissipates, infester fell
Of grazing herds, when *vernal* heats prevail.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

VERNICLE. A cloth or napkin whereon was the figure of Christ's face; undoubtedly (Skinner) from Santa *Veronica*, whose napkin was believed to be impressed with that figure.

An hundred amples on hys hatte sette,
Signes of Sinay and shelles of Colice,
And many a crouch on his cloke and kayes of Rome,
And the *vernicle* before, for men sheuld knowe
And se by hys signes, whom he sought hadde.
Piers Ploukman, p. 28.

A *vernicle* hadde he sewed upon his cappe.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 658.

VERRY. Fr. *Vaire, verry*, diversified (*varius*) with argent and azure.

Ferrers his tabard with rich *verry* spred,
Well known in many a warlike match before.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, c. 23.

VERSATILE. } Fr. *Versatil*; Sp. *Versatil*;
VERSATI'LITY. } Lat. *Versatilis*.

That can or may be turned; easy to turn or change, changeable, variable; that can or may turn to any point, to any object.

Th' adventrous pilot in a single year
Learn'd his state eeek boat dextrously to steer;
Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new.
Harle. Eulogius.

Muse, make the man thy theme, for shrewdness fam'd
And genius *versatile*.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. i.

Nature seems incapable of such extraordinary combinations as composed his [Julius Cæsar] *versatile* capacity, which was the wonder even of the Romans themselves.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. Note 47.

This *versatility* and duplicity of the grand monde may, indeed, constitute a man of the world: but let it be remembered, that a book of some authority classes the world, when spoken of in this sense, with the devil.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 12.

VERSE, *n.* } Fr. *Vers, versifier*; It.
VERSE, *v.* } *Verso, versificare*; Sp. *Verso,*
VE'RSED. } *versificar*; Lat. *Versus*, from
VE'RSER. } *versum*, past part. of *vertere*,
VE'RSICLE. } to turn. *Versus*, in agri-
VE'RSIFY, *v.* } culture, is a furrow or line
VE'RSIFIER. } of earth, *turned* up by the
VERSIFICA'TION. } plough: in writing, a line
VE'RSIFICATOR. } formed by the *stilus* (our pen)

in the wax, and was originally applied in prose as well as poetry.

A line; a measured or metrical line; a collection of such lines; poetry; poetical composition.

A number of *lines* apart or separate—as a *verse* of a psalm or chapter.

To be *versed* (Lat. *Versari*),—to turn about (sc.) in the same space; to keep employed on the same thing, to be exercised, to become experienced.

To be or become experienced or expert, skilled in, well acquainted with.

Des pars hereditatis mee. ys a murye *versett*
Hit hath ytake fro Tyborne. twenty stronge theeves.
Piers Ploukman, p. 236.

And for this selsme thus graciously was endyd, a *versifier* made this *verse* folowynge.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 620.

It is also profitable for good and rightewise people ofte to reherse thys *verse* wherebey they maye auoyde the greate peryiles of this wretched worlde.
Fisher. Seuen Psalmes, Posts. *De profundis.*

Semblably they that make *verses*, expressynge therby none other kerayngs, but the crafte of *versifienge*, be not of auncient writers named poetes, but only called *versifyers*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 13.

But I aske ye thys question by ye wayes. What shift they made wha all was spent? I knowe theyr progresse was great, as ye were wont to *versyete* it on theyr daies.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 132.

He was well *versed* in the Welsh affaire, and much us'd in managing them.—*Fuller. Worthies. Shropshire.*

——But I know
When thou wast stolne away from Fairy land,
And in the shape of Corin, sate all day
Playing on pipes of Corne, and *versing* loue
To amorous Phillida.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act ii. sc. 2.

Thou honour'st *verse*, and *verse* must lend her wing
To honour thee, the priest of Phœbus quire,
That tuns't their happiest lines in hymn, or story.
Milton. To Mr. H. Lawes.

Who, though she have a better *verser* got,
(Or poet, in the court account) than I,
And who doth me (though I not him) envy.
B. Jonson. The Forrest.

Anne. Not a little, because they bear an equal part with the priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he.—*Milton. The Remonstrant's Defence.*

I *versify* the truth, not poetize.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. ii.

But every *versifier* that well observes his work, finds in our language, without all these unnecessary precepts, what number best fit the nature of her idiom, and the proper places destined to such accents, as she will not let into any other rooms, than in those for which they were born.
Id. Def. of Rhyme.

And even so, the manner of men's speech, changing also and laying aside all glorious shew, the order of writing an history there withal, presently came down as one would say from the stately chariot of *versification*, to prose, and went afoot.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 977.

It were therefore to be wish'd, that men, *versed* in physical enquiries, and acquainted with the several sorts of natural bodies, would set down those simple ideas, wherein they observe the individuals of each sort constantly to agree.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 11.

This, *verse'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

The psalms were in number fifteen, of good length each, made in imitation of David's psalms: being digested into *versicles*.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* an. 1548.

He who has arriv'd the nearest to it, is the ingenious and learned Sandys, the best *versifier* of the former age.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, Pref.

I must further add, that Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye.—*Id. Juvenal*, Ded.

I must however allow, that they are all completely *versed* in the art of coquetry, and that very few of them fix any bounds to their conversation.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 14.

As much of Waller's reputation was owing to the softness and smoothness of his numbers, it is proper to consider these minute particulars to which a *versifier* must attend.
Johnson. Life of Waller.

What can be said of his *versification* will be little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope:—

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying *verse*, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march and energy divine.
Id. Life of Dryden.

VERSICOLOUR. Lat. *Versicolor*, changing colours, as differently turned to the light; and hence,—

Shewing different, having various—colours.

This they [women] haue to beuie themselves about, household offices, &c. neate gardens full of exotick, *versicolour*, diversly varied, sweet smelling flowers, and plants in all kinds, which they are most ambitious to get, curious to preserve and keep, proud to possesse, and much many times brague of.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 283.

Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribands.—*Id. Ib.* p. 478.

VERSION. It. *Versione*; Sp. *Version*; Lat. *Versio*, from *vertere*, to turn.

A turn or turning; a change; a turning, (sc.) from one language to another; a translation or traduction.

[The third] by mingling of moist vapours with air; and trying if they will not bring a return of more water, than the water was at first: for if so, that increase is a *version* of the air.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 27.

That is, what kinde of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beames, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kinde of effects.
Id. Ess. Of Vicissitude of Things.

As for those other dangerous and important innovations, concerning scriptures, their canon inlarged, their faultie *version* made authenticall, their fountaines pretended to be corrupted, their mis-pleaded obscuritie, their restraint from the laitie, we have already largely displaid them in another place.—*Bp. Hall. The Old Religion*, s. 3.

These bodies are mutually convertible into one another, (and as to the *version* of water into earth, by a seemingly slight operation.)—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 106.

The first was called the atrophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left.—*Congreve. Disc. on the Pindaric Ode.*

VERT. Fr. *Vert, verd.* (See VERDANT.) In Forest Laws—see VERDEREER.

Every thing that doth grow and beare *green* leafe within the forrest, that may cover and hide a deare, (Minshew.)

Whereby their bounds were remembred from time to time, for the better preseruation of such venerie and *vert* of all sorts as were nourished in the same.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 18.

Between three plates, a chevron engrailed checquy, or, *vert*, and ermins.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iii. sc. 1.

As to the forest lands, in which the crown has (where they are not granted or prescriptively held) the dominion of the soil, and the *vert* and venison; that is to say, the timber and the game.—*Burke. Speech on Œconomical Reform.*

VERTEBRÆ. } Fr. *Vertèbre*; It. *Vertebra*;
VE'RTEBRAL. } Sp. *Vertebras*; Lat. *Vertebræ*,
from *vertere*, to turn.

A *turning* joint, or joint where the bones meet so as they may *turn*,—as the knuckle bone, back bones.

That the back-bone should be divided into so many *vertebræ* for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone, which being of that length would have been often in danger of snapping in sunder.
Ray. Of the Creation, pt. ii.

The carotid, *vertebral* and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated to moderate the motion of the blood,—so the veins that correspond to those arteries are also variously dilated.—*Id. Ib.*

I challenge any man to produce, in the joints and pivots of the most complicated or the most flexible machine that was ever contrived, a construction more artificial, or more evidently artificial, than that which is seen in the *vertebræ* of the human neck.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 8.

VE'RTICAL. } Fr. *Vertical*; It. *Verticale*;
VE'RTICALLY. } Sp. *Vertical*; Lat. *Vertex*, that
VERTICA'LITY. } which turns, or around which
VERTI'CITY. } any thing turns or revolves.
VE'RTICLE. } *Vertices* circa quos cœlum ipsum *verti* dicitur; around which the heavens are said to *turn*; and hence—

A vertical point or line; a point in the zenith; a line perpendicular to the horizon, situate or being in the zenith, or immediately over head. See VORTEX.

I behold him [Essex] in his high-noon, when he brought victory with him home from Cadiz, and was *vertical* in the esteem of the soulldiery.—*Fuller. Worthies. Herefordshire.*

For unto them [the tropicks] the sun is *vertical* twice a year, making two distinct summers in the different points of *verticality*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 3.

And although it be not *vertical* unto any part of Asia, but only passeth by Beach, *in terra incognita*, yet it is so unto America, and *verticality* passeth over the habitations of Peru and Brasilia.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

I hardly believe he hath from elder times unknown the *verticity* of the load-stone; surely his perspicacity discerned it to respect the north, when ours beheld it indeterminately.
Id. Ib. b. i. c. 10.

Now grows our nation to its zenith; fama is no friend to continuance: the *vertice* is near, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change.
Waterhouse. Apology for Learning, p. 31.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical*, the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
Thomson. Summer.

If, having been heated and refrigerated, it have very long lain north and south, it will appear endowed with a stronger and more durable *verticity*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 313.

Muscles, most artificially disposed for carrying on the compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral, and half *vertical*, by which the mill is worked.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 9.

This is the place also for observing, that the pinions are so set upon the body as to bring down the wings, not *vertically*, but in a direction obliquely tending towards the tail; which motion, by virtue of the common resolution of forces, does two things at the same time: supports the body in the air, and carries it forward.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

VERTI'GINOUS. } Fr. *Vertige, vertigieux,*
VERTI'GINOUSNESS. } *vertigineux*; It. *Vertigine, vertiginôso*; Sp. *Vertiginoso*; Lat. *Vertigo*, a turning, from *vertere*, to turn.
Turning, dizzy, giddy.

If the will not resist the trifling temptations of a drinking friend to preserve his temperance, how shall he chuse to be banished by the rage of a drunken prince, rather than keep the circle in their giddy and *vertiginous* method?
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 3. § 3.

For, as Plutarch said well to avoid the opinion of an uncivil man, or being clownish, to run into a pain of thy sides or belly, into madness or an head-ach, is the part of a fool and coward, and of one that knows not how to converse with men in any thing but in the fantastick smells of meat and *vertiginous* drinkings.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. Ser. 15.

Lust, passion, humour, interest, are things very mutable, as depending upon temper of body, casualties of time, the winds and tides of this *vertiginous* world.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 5.

We would all climb into high places, not considering the precipices on which they stand, nor the *vertiginousness* of our own brains: but God keeps us safe in the humble valleys, allotting to us employments which we are more capable to manage.—*Id. Ib.* Ser. 9.

VE'RVAINE. Fr. *Verveine*; It. *Verbêna*; Sp. *Verbena*; Lat. *Verbena*, a name, as some think, given to the green (*virides*) boughs of all odoriferous plants; others think *Herbenæ* is the original word, applied to all sorts of herbs used in the decoration of altars. See *Vossius*.

Tho tobe the feldwodde, and *verueyne*,
Of herbes ben not better tweyne.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The night-shade strewes to work him ill,
Therewith her *vermin* and her dill,
That hind'rath witches of their will,
Of purpose to despight him,
Drayton. The Court of Fairy.

And thou light *verein* too, thou must go after,
Provoking easie souls to mirth and laughter.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act ii.

And o'er their linen hoods, and shaded hair,
Long twisted wreaths of sacred *verein* wear.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

VE'RY, *adj.* } Fr. *Vray, vérité*; It. *Vêro, verità*; Sp. *Verdadere, verdad*; Lat. *Verus*, from *ve-reor, ve*, i.e. *valde* and *reri*, to think; strongly, firmly thought, strongly impressed upon the mind; equivalent to the English
VE'RY. } —*very* or *verily*, adv. truly.
VE'RITABLE. }

Verity,—the truth; what any one really thinks or believes; consonance or agreement of words to thoughts.

Thi godes the hiken, [deliver] or the valow *verray*
That thi dronkled men tynt the tother day.
R. Brunne, p. 163.

"Lord Jhesu," he said, "als so *verrayly*
As my lif is on the laid, & on thi moder Mary,
Help me to venge thi dede of this Sarazins kynd."
Id. p. 102.

James of Auenue, he was *verray* pilgrym,
He gan first remue the croice mad on his bryn.
Id. p. 189.

——— And hit aros after
Verrei man by fore hem alle. and forth with hem geode.
Piers Ploukman, p. 374.

But the centuryon that stood forn aghens sigh that he so crlynge hadde died and seide *verylly* this man was Goddis sone.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 15.

And this is euerlastynge lyf that thei knowe thee *verrei* God aloone and whom thou hast sent Iesu Christ.
Id. Jon, c. 17.

Thys is lyfe eternall that they might knowe the, that onelye *verye* God, and whome thou hast sent Jesus Christ.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And by a maner thought, albeit nat clereli ne perfetly, ye loken from a ferre to thilke *verifine* [verum finem] of blisfulnes.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iii.

For wite it well in speciall
That loue of his *verai* iustice,
Aboue all other ayene this vice,
At all times more debateth
With all his herte: and most it hateth.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

And men mutter amonge them selfe, that yt hoke was not only faultles, but also *very* wel translated.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 168.

They fyll vpon hym of an hole assent and kylled hym, whenne he had reygned, or more *verely* vsurped, by the terme of. iiii. yeres.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 71.

Knowe thy selfe, that is to saye, knowe that thou arte *verelye* a mame, compacte of soule and body, and in that all other men be equall vnto thee.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 3.

But the other poyntes contayned in scrypture although they be vndoubted *verytyes*, yet maye I be saued wythout them.—*A Boke made by John Fryth*, fol. 9.

For there are many *veritees*, which yet may be no soche articles of mre fayth.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 107.

This emperour was so wyse in all thynges, that among theim that were mery, he was of great mirthe. And in *veritiee* he was very *veritable*.—*Golden Beke*, c. 14.

Lord in thy anger do not reprehend me,
Nor in thy hot displeasure me correct;
Pity me, Lord, for I am much deject,
And *very* weak and faint; heal and amend me.
Milton, Ps. 6.

Through *verie* displeasure of such iniuries as she daille sustained at the hands of his concubines, shee found means to strangle him secretlie one night as he lay in bed.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Fergusse.

And so much *verely* the Scotish men did by such their continuall rodes and incursions which they made into Angus, that the countrie was left void and desolate of all the inhabitants.—*Id. Ib. Aipine.*

For vnto hym nothynge may be acceptable, wherin lacketh *veryte*, called communely truth, he hym selfe beyng all *veryte*: and al thing conteynynge vntruthe, is to hym contrarynous and aduerse.—*Brown. Vulgar Err.* b. iii. c. 4.

But where the real works of nature, or *veritable* acts of story are to be described, digressions are aberrations.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 19.

And if liberty be a power of doing what one liketh best; then is he, who by his sloth is disabled from doing any thing wherein he can find any reasonable satisfaction, the *veriest* slave that can be.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

This is the more necessary to be done by all those who search after knowledge and philosophical *verity*, in that children being taught words whilst they have but imperfect notions of things, apply them at random, and without much thinking, and seldom frame determio'd ideas to be signifi'd by them.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 11.

VE'SICATE, *v.* } Fr. *Vésicatoire, vésicule*;
VESICA'TION. } It. *Vescica*; Lat. *Vesica*, a
VE'SICLE, *n.* } blister or bladder.

To blister, to raise a blister or bladder.

I saw [the arm] swelled, the cuticula *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat of a citron colour.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 6.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets.—*Id. Ib.*

Hasten revulsion by venæsection or *vesicatories*.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 1.

That the lungs should be made up of such innumerable air-pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels in order to purifie, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-aerial particles.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane.—*Cheyne.*

The lungs performing their elaborate office, viz. distending and contracting their many thousand *vesicles*, by a reciprocation which cannot cease for a minute.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 11.

VE'SPER. } Fr. *Vespre*; It. *Vêspero*; Sp.
VE'SPERS. } *Vespero*; Lat. *Vesper*, the
VE'SPERTINE. } evening star; Gr. Εσπερος, which (Lennep says) is the star that follows (or appears first after) the setting sun, from εσπεραι, or εσεσθαι, to follow. See YESTER.

And thus whan that the light is faded,
And *vesper* sheweth hym aloofte
And that the night is longe and softe
Under the clondes derke and stille,
Than hath this thynge most of his wille.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

But though his spirit was willing, yet his flesh was weak; and as the apostles in the *vespers* of Christ's, so he in the eye of his own dissolution was heavy, not to sleep, but heavy unto death, and looked for the last warning, which seized on him in the midst of business.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

"See, Phiegon, drenched in the hizzing main,
Allays his thirst, and cools the flaming ear;
Vesper fair Cynthia ushers, and her train."
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 5.

This is agreed upon and resolved, that these stars or planets in their evening setting, are nearest to the earth, both in regard of latitude, and also of altitude: and then they be called occidentali *vespertine*, i. when the sun toward the evening covereth them with his rales.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 16.

And if ye had already that *vespertine* knowledge of the saints which yee shall once have in heaven, yet know that this bargaine stands not more in the judgement, than in the affections.—*Bp. Hall. The best Bargaine.*

The other was *vesper*, in a robe of azure beset with drops of gold, whose breath he caught whilst it passed over a bundle of honey-suckles and tube roses which he held in his hand.—*Spectator*, No. 425.

VE'SSEL, *n.* } Fr. *Vaisseau, vaisselle*; It.
VE'SSEL, *v.* } *Vaso, vascello*; Sp. *Vaso*; Lat. *Vas, vasculum*, Vossius derives from the Gr. Πα-ειν, *habere, possidere*; and adds—that movables and domestic utensils of all sorts were called *Vasa*; not merely those which were provided—edendi, bibendique causa.

A concave utensil, formed to hold or contain either liquids or solids; also—a boat or ship; the parts of animal bodies that contain the fluids; a measure of capacity: applied, (met.)—to those who contain or hold, or into whom any gracious gift, any thing has been infused or poured.

Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,
Of siluer other *vesselle* gilte fulle richeli.
R. Brunne, p. 152.

But the fyve foolis tooken her laupis, and tooken not oile with hem: but the prudent tooken oile in her *vessels* with the laupis.—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 25.

The folyshe toke their lampes, but toke none oyle with them. But the wyse toke oyle with them in their *vessels* with their lampes also.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he suffride not that ony man schulde bere a *vessel* thorou the temple.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 11.

And wonldie not suffre that any man caried a *vessel* thorowe the temple.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And as God wolde for the nones
Hir ship goth in amonge hem al
And stynt not, er it bifall,
And hath that *vessell* vnder gete,
Whiche maister was of all the flete.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

For payment of which ransome, all the wolle of whyte mükys & chanons was takyn & solde, & rynges & crossys of prelatis wi *vesselys* & chalycis of all churchis through ye lande.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1198

——— Satan with less toil, and now with ease
Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light
And like a weather-beaten *vessel* holds
Gladly the port, though shrouds and tackle torn.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Take earth, and *vessel* it; and in that set the seed.
Bacon.

That all the bones, and all the muscles, and all the *vessels* of the body should be so admirably contrived, and adapted, and compacted together for their several motions and uses, and that most geometrically, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

There is no water on this island but at one place on the east side, close by the sea; there it drills slowly down from the rocks, where it may be received into *vessels*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1684.

The disposition of the blood-*vessels*, as far as regards the supply of the body, is like that of the water-pipes in a city, viz large and main trunks branching off by smaller pipes (and these again by still narrower tubes) in every direction, and towards every part in which the fluid, which they convey, can be wanted.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10

VEST, *n.* } See To INVEST. Fr. *Vester*;
VEST, *v.* } It. *Vestire*; Sp. *Vestir*; Lat.
VE'STIARY. } *Vestire*, to put on a covering, to
VE'STING, *n.* } clothe. A *vest*,—
VE'STMENT. } A clothing, a garment, a robe.
VE'STRY. } To *vest*—to put on; to put into
VE'STURE. } the occupation or possession of;
VE'STURED. } to put or place in possession, or at the disposal; to give possession of.

Vestry,—Fr. *Vestiaire*, the room in which the *vestments* are kept; the persons who meet there for parochial business.

Ther fest of tho is fode. an *vesture* the seconde
And drynke that do the good.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 14.

Alas, shall mine hands blondie be,
I am maide, and as by my nature,
And by my semblaunt, and by my *vesture*,
Mine hands been not shapen for a knife.
Chaucer. Hypermestre.

——— All and euery man
Of hem, as I you tell can
Had on him throwe a *vesture*,
Which men cleped coote armure,
Embaudred wondetly riche.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. iii.

And where the stole is wonne nexte vnto the albe, whan the preest is *reuesired* to masse, this palle is worne vpon this *vestyment*, onermest of all, whan an archebyshoppe syngeth his masse.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 221.

Then he sayde to the keper of the *vestrye*, bryngе forth garmentes [Com. Ver. *vestments*] for the seruantes of Baal. *Bible*, 1551. 4 *Kynges*.

But were it of rechelesenesse or of some euyll dysposyd persone, fyre wae put to the *vesturis* of the disguysers, the which anon was vpon suche a flame that no man coulde quenche it.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 15.

They are clothed in velvet and chamlet, furred with grise, and we be *vestured* with pore clothe.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 381.

In the morning ye ded emperor was layd into the church of Michael the Archangel, into a hewen sepulcre, very richly decked with *vestures* fit for such a purpose.

Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 466.

The right of which countie king Dauid affirmed to be lustlie in him, (so that he might liberallie giue it.) as truelie *vested* in his possession by the forfeiture which Duncan sometime countie of Fife had doone in K. Robert Bruses daies.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland*, an. 1357.

——— Over his lueid armes
A millitarie *vest* of purple flowd
Liveller then Melibœan, or the graine
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old
In time of truce; Iris had dipt the woof.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

He much affected to appear in foreign *vestes*, and, as if his clothes were his limbs, accoutred himself never ready till he had something of the Persian habit about him.

Fuller. Worthies. Sussex.

Just Simeon and prophetic Anna, ware'd
By vision found them in the temple, and spake
Before the altar and the *vested* priest.

Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

There passed an act or acts of parliament, intending the better preservation of church-lands, by recalling a power which was *vested* in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown.—*Walton. Life of Hooker.*

It is the great wisdom and providence of the Almighty, so to order the dispositions and inclinations of men, that they effect divers and different works and pleasures: some are for mannary trades, another for *vestiary* services.

Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts, § 93.

To the same purpose is that observation of S. Hierome made concerning the *vesting* of the priests in the Levitical ministrations; the priests put on the humeral, beset with precious stones.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

All that day she out-wore in wondering
And gazing on that chambers ornament,
Till that against the second evening
Her esquire with her saddle *vestiment*
Wherewith the worlds faire beauty she hath blest.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Or, as I may more fully compare them, our *vestri-men*, who are commonly and of old designed under the name of the eight men, or twelve men, in every parish (as I am sure it is in the western parts) to order the businesses of seats, and rates, and such like external occasions.

Bp. Hall. Defence of the Hum. Remonstrance, § 15.

Address'd her [Emily] early steps to Cynthia's fane,
In state attended by her maiden train,
Who bore the *vests* that holy rites require,
Incence, and odrous gums, and cover'd fire.

Dryden. The Knight's Tale, b. iii.

This company, in consideration of a sum paid to the king, is *vested* with the property of all diamonds found in Brazil.

Anson. Voyage, b. i. c. 5.

Intimating, as I conceive, that praying to any persons who are not *vested* with supreme power and perfections is not unexceptionable: and it is very well known that he does not ascribe supreme power or perfections to the Son or Holy Ghost.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 377.

Tore from his limbs the blood-polluted fur,
And wrapt them in the woolly *vestment* warm,
Or bright in glossy silk, and flowing lawn.

Thomson. Autumn.

They lighten'd next the litter of its charge
Inestimable, leaving yet a *vest*
With two rich robes, that Priam might convey
The body not uncover'd back to Troy.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

Men ought to consider, what restraints are requisite, as well as what may be abused; and remember, that a right to do things, necessary to be done, must be *vested* somewhere, and must be exerted.—*Secker*, vol. v. Ser. 5.

On other thoughts mean time intent, her charge
Of folded *vestments* neat the princess plac'd
Within the royal wain.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vi.

The venerable *vesture* which you have here assigned to her is that of the dignified matron; who, while she charms by her graceful air and the symmetry of her features, strikes an awe into the beholders by the reverend decorum of her august presence.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 26.

VE'STAL, *adj.* } Fr. *Vestales*; It. *Vestèle*;
VE'STAL, *n.* } Sp. *Vestales*; Lat. *Vestalis*, so called from the goddess *Vesta*. See the quotation from Kennett.

And glad I am that time with me is done,
Vowing myself religiously a nun:
My *vestal* habit me contenting more,
Than all the robes adorning me before.

Drayton. Matilda to K. John.

The terms of time limited and appointed for the *vestall virgins* or nuns vestaries at Rome, was divided into three parts: the first, to learne that which pertained to the religion; the second, to practice; and the third, to teach the younger.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 328.

The institution of the *vestal* virgins is generally attributed to Numa: though we meet with the sacred fire long before, and even in the time of Æneas.

Kennett. Antiquities of Rome, pt. ii. b. ii. c. 6.

It is to the piety of Christians that we owe the venerable foundations of schools and colleges, those institutions, which, though they have often been perverted, have still kept the light burning like the *vestal* fire, and handed the torch from one generation to another like the runners in the torch race.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 112.

VE'STIBULE. Lat. *Vestibulum*; It. *Vestibulo*; Sp. *Vestibulo*, perhaps comp. of *Ve*, augm. and *stabulum*.

A spacious standing, or place for standing at or before the entrance into the house or *ædes*.

But your lordship knows, that the citizens of Rome placed the images of their ancestors in the *vestibules* of their houses; so that, whenever they went in or out, these venerable bustoes met their eyes, and recalled the glorious actions of the dead to fire the living, to excite them to imitate and even to emulate their great forefathers.

Bolingbroke. On the Study of History.

But when Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
Look'd over the Hellespont; then hasting to the yoke
Their steeds again they mounted. Nestor's son
Urg'd through the *vestibule* and sounding porch
His coursers, of themselves not slack to go.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

VE'STIGE. Fr. *Vestige*; It. *Vestigio*; Sp. *Vestigio*; Lat. *Vestigium*. See INVESTIGATE.

A track left, by which any thing may be traced or pursued; a mark, a trace, a track, a footstep.

In that cite yet (as it is left) there remaineth the temple of Jupiters image called Bele the founder of the syderall science, or els is there no nother memoriall or skant any *vestigie* thereof.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 1.

And therfore aftir their kingdome and priesthod were once anulled, it behowed not one stone vpon another nor *vestigie* of the temple to stand and remaine.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* grey,
Or nodding column on the desert shore,
To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.

Thomson. Liberty, pt. ii.

There may perhaps be some reason to suppose that men became gradually acquainted with the nature and effects of fire, by its permanent existence in a volcano, there being remains of volcanoes, or *vestiges* of their effects, in almost every part of the world.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iv. c. 6.

VETCH. } Fr. *Vesce*; It. *Vèccia*; Lat. *Vicia*;
VE'TCHY. } a word upon the origin of which the etymologists differ. See *Vossius*.

Vetches also dee manure and fat the ground where they be sowed; neither be they chargeable or stand the husbandman in much; they be sown with one tilth.

Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 15.

But if to my cottage thou wilt resort,
So as I can, I will thee comfort;
There maist thou higge in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. September.

Cicero, who was so called from the founder of his family, that was marked on the nose with a little wen like a *vetch* [which is *Cicer* in Latin] instead of Marcus Tullius Cicero, ordered the words Marcus Tullius, with a figure of a *vetch* at the end of them, to be inscribed on a public monument.

Spectator, No. 59.

——— As *vetches*, or as swarthy beans
Leap from the van and fly at wart the floor
By sharp winds driv'n, and by the winnower's force.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

VE'TERAN, *adj.* } Fr. *Vétérinaire*; It. *Ve-*
VE'TERAN, *n.* } *terano*; Sp. *Veterano*; Lat. *Veteranus*, from *Vetus*, old.

Old, aged; having passed or lived many years, to a great age; to great exercise or experience.

The Arrians for the credite of their faction take the eldest, the best experienced, the most warie and the longest practised *veterans* they had among them.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 42.

Oh born to arms! Oh worth in youth approv'd!
Of soft humanity, in age belov'd!
For thee the hardy *veteran* drops a tear,
And the gay courtier feels the sigh sincere.

Pope. On General H. Withers.

Then, drawing nigh, Minerva thus address'd
The *veteran* king!—Laertes! O my friend!
And most belov'd of all whom such I deem,
Pray'r offring to the virgin azure-ey'd,
And to her father Jove, delay not.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

VE'TERINARY. } Lat. *Veterinarius*, from
VETERINE'RIAN. } *Veterinum*, a beast of burden, from *Vehere*, to bear or carry.

Pertaining to beasts of burden, their physiology, their diseases.

The words are now in common use.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.

Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.

VEX, *v.* } Fr. *Vexer*; Sp. *Vexar*; Lat.
VEXA'TION. } *Vex-are*, from *Vehere*, to bear
VEXA'TIOUS. } or carry,—nam qui fertur et
VEXA'TIOUSLY. } raptatur et huc et illuc distra-
VE'XING, *n.* } hitur, *vexari* proprie dicitur.

To toss up and down, to and from; to afflict, to agitate, to disturb or trouble, to disquiet, to harass, to perplex, to plague, to torment; to cause anger or displeasure.

The wicked spirites wer sore *vexed*, & could not abide the diuine power.—*Udal. Matt.* c. 8.

By reason whereof the sayde Scottys made sharpe warre vpō the kynges sermantys & frendys, and put the lande to greate cost & trouble.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1335.

In those doubtfull times he [Shrewsbury] maintained his fidelity and trust for 15 years, against open treacheries, court-calumnies, and his second wife's *vexatious* carriage

Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1591.

This seems to be an art of torture, and a device to punish man with the spirit of agony, and a restless *vexation*.

Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

The first is that which Nazianzen calls accusations and *vexings* of a man when he is in misery; then when he needs most comfort, he shall by his evil conscience be most disquieted.—*Id. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 1.

In the evening we returned to our boat weary and *vexed* at our ill success.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1675.

But when the morning broke, and day light came on, we were most strangely and *vexatiously* disappointed, by finding that the light which had occasioned all this hustle and expectancy, was only a fire on the shore.

Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 3.

For I had purpos'd yet with many a storm
To *vex* Ulysses, ere he reach'd his home,
Though finally to sink whom thou hadst sworn
At last to save, was never my design.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

In disappointments, where the affections have been strongly placed, and the expectations sanguine, particularly where the agency of others is concerned, sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and chagrin.

Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 2. § 3.

[I shall formally prove] that her taxes are more injuriously and more oppressively imposed; more *vexatiously* collected.—*Burke. Observations on the State of the Nation.*

UGLY. } From the A. S. *Og-a* (q.d.)
UGLILY. } *ogelic*, horrible, Skinner,—
UGLINESS. } from the Goth. *Ogan*, to fear,
UGSOME. } to dread: we also say of any
UGSOMENESS. } thing very displeasing to the sight,—

Frightful; foul, deformed

This *ugly* sergeant in the same wise
That he hire doughter caughte, right so he
(Or werse, if men can any werse devise)
Hath hent hire sone, that ful was of beauteе.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8550.

Thus vseth the holy scripture to descryhe and paynt the greuous and terryble iudgement of God, by vncle greate, *vgsome* and terryble figures.—*Udal. Renetuacion*, c. 14.

In every place the *vgsome* sights I saw:
The silence self of hight aghast my sprite.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

But suche as be euercomen by temptacyons are very blynde not perceyynynge the *vgsomnes* of synne, also they be deafe not hearyynge the frande of the deuyll & last they be domne not speakyng and wisely reprouing the abhominacio of it.—*Fisher. Seuen Psalmes*, Ys. 38. pb. ii.

As if the mind were not alreadie sufficientlie bereft of hir image of the diuinitie, but must yet more be clogged and enerladen with such a franked ease, therewithall to be extinguished outright, which alreadie dwelleth or is buried rather in such an *vgslie* sepulchre.
Holinshed. Description of Scotland, c. 15.

In others: fouler deaths had *vglily*
Displayed their trayling guts.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Yet did her face and former parts professe
A faire young maiden, full of comely glee:
But all her hinder parts did plaine expresse
A monstrous dragon, full of fearefull *vglinesse*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

The mistresses of our vile affections are so *vgly*, we cannot endure to kiss them but through a veil, either the veil of excuse, or pretence, or darkness; something to hide their *vglinesse*; and yet even these also are so thin that the filthiness and shame are not hid.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 1.

The monkies that are in these parts are the *vgliest* I ever saw.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1676.

Hor. This false:
You blast the fair with lies because they scorn you,
Hate you like age, like *vglinesse* and impotence.
Rowe. The Fair Penitent, Act ii.

VI'AGE. Now written *Voyage*, (qv.)

But howe as ener it felle so,
This worthy knight of his courage
Hath vndertake the *viage*.
And wolde nought his knighthode let
For ne perille he conth set.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Wham that she wist of this *viage*
How Paris shall to Greece fare,
No woman might worse fare,
Ne sorowe more than she dede.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

When Cesar heard tidinges therof, staying his *vyage* and setting al other thinges asyde, he sent a great part of his horsemen after him to pursew hym, cõmanding to fet him [Dumnorix] backe again.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 113.

VI'AL. } See PHIAL. A small bottle.
VI'ALLED. }

And whanne he hadde opened the book the foure beestes and the foure and twenti elder men fellen doun before the lombe, and hadden ech of hem harpis, and goldun *vialis* ful of odours whiche ben the preires of seintis.
Wycliff. Apocalipse, c. 5.

And when he had taken the boke, the iiii. beastes and xxiiii. elders fel doune before the lambe, hauynge harpes and golden *vialles* full of odours, whyche are the prayers of the saynctes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

A doue discendynge from heuen brught in her becke or byll a *vyell* fylled with oyle of moost swetest sauour, and delyuered it Seynt Remygius.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 88.

Having a *vial* fill'd with baneful wrath,
(Brought from Cocytus by that cursed sprite)
Which in her pale hand purposely she hath,
And drops the poison upon every wight.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. 6.

[She] oft at eve
Visits the herbs along the twilight meadows,
Helping all urchin blasts, and ill-luck signs
That the shrewd meeting elfe delights to make,
Which she with precious *vial'd* liquours heals.
Milton. Comus.

She said; and bad the *vial* to be brought,
Where she before had hoy'd the deadly draught.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

VI'AND. } Fr. *Viande*; It. *Vivanda*, victuals, that which preserves or supports life (*vita*).
VI'ANDER. }
VI'ANDERIE. }
Victuals, food, meat.

He was content with meane fare at his table: how be it somwhat yet retaining of the olde plentie in deintie *viande* and siluer vessell.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 6.

She fareth like one, that to purchace the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander*, would bid diuerse ghests to a costlie and deintie dinner.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 4.

There wer present at yt time in the same place, a good mulro of his disciples, & yet was there but veral small prouision of *viandrie*.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 24.

In summer, all salt meats take downe those that be corpulent, whereas soft and tender *viands* doe feed and nourish the bodie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 9.

——So down they sat,
And to their *viands* fell, nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of theologians, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heate
To transubstantiate. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Xenocles, affirmed, that these fruits (for the most part) carry with them a certaine piercing and mordicant quality, yet pleasant withall, whereby they prouoke and quicken the stomack to appetite, more than any *viands*, or sauces whatsoever.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 448.

Homer tells us in the same manner, that vpon Diomedes wounding the gods, there flowed from the wound an ichor, or pure kind of blood, which was not bred from mortal *viands*.—*Spectator*, No 333.

Within the chariot wine and bread dispos'd,
With *viands* such as regal state requires.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

VI'ARY. } Lat. *Viarius, viaticus*, of or pertaining to the way (*via*,) to travelling on the way.
VIA'TICUS. }

So in beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens, they are only the ghessive interpretations of dim-ey'd man: full of doubt, full of deceit.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 96.

He received the sacrament on his knees, with great devotion, which it may be supposed was the greater, because he apprehended it was to be the last, and so took it as his *viaticum* and provision for his journey.
Burnet. Life of Sir M. Hale.

The doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments, was always guiding at its interiors: it was their constant *viaticum* through life: it stimulated them to war, and spirited their songs of triumph; it made them insensible of pain, immoveable in danger, and superior to the approach of death.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. vii. s. 6.

VIBRATE, *v.* } Fr. *Vibration*; It. *Vibrare*; Sp. *Vibrar*; Lat. *Vibrare*, to brandish, to shake.
VIBRA'TION.
VI'BRATIVE.
VIBRA'TIUNCLE.
VI'BRATORY. } To move to and fro with a tremulous motion, to quiver.
See the quotation from Belsham.

It appears from experiments of falling bodies, and from experiments of pendulums, which (being of equal lengths and unequal gravities) *vibrate* in equal times, that all bodies whatsoever, in spaces void of sensible resistence, fall from the same height with equal velocities.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 3.

Let him then subtract his finger, and he will perceive the quick-silver to descend from the tube into the subjacent vessell till it comes to 29 digits or thereabouts, there, after some *vibrations*, it ordinarily rests.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

He ceas'd. But still their trembling ears retain'd
The deep *vibrations* of his witching song.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays putting a fine, subtile, ethereal medium, which pervades all bodies, into a *vibrative* motion, which gives us that sensation.—*Newton.*

The eustachian tube [is] like the hole in a drum, to let the air pass freely into and out of the barrel of the ear, as the covering membrane *vibrates*, or as the temperature may be altered: the whole labyrinth here out of a rock; that is, wrought into the substance of the hardest bone in the body.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 3.

The office of the drum of the ear is to spread out an extended surface, capable of receiving the impressions of sound, and of being put by them into a state of *vibration*. The office of the stapes is to repeat these *vibrations*.—*Id. Ib.*

The theory of *vibrations* suggested by Sir Isaac Newton, adopted and amplified by Dr. Hartley, and supported by Dr. Priestley, assumes that the nerves are continuations of the medullary substance of the brain, that impressions made upon the organs of sense produce *vibrations* in the minute particles of the nerves; that these *vibrations* are propagated to the brain; that a *vibration* is excited in the particles of the corresponding region of the medullary substance; which *vibration* excites a sensation in the perciperent principle, which remains as long as the *vibration* lasts, that is, as long as the object continues to affect the organ of sense; which object being removed, the *vibration* gradually subsides.
Belsham. Philosophy of the Mind, § 4.

The renewed *vibration* being less vigorous than the original one, (unless when excited by the presence of the object, or in certain morbid cases) is called a miniature *vibration*, or *vibratiuncle*.—*Id. Ib.*

Impressions made upon the principal organs of sensations, are *vibratory*; the *vibratory* agitations of light and of air, or any other medium of sound, may reasonably be supposed to excite corresponding *vibrations*, directly or indirectly, in the minute particles of the optic and auditory nerves.
Id. Ib.

VICAR. } Fr. *Vicaire*; It. *Vicario*; Sp. *Vicario*; Lat. *Vicarius*, qui *vicem* alicujus gerit, one who acts in the stead of another,—who takes a turn with another to perform a work of *difficulty*.
VICA'RAGE.
VICA'RIAL.
VICA'RIATE.
VICA'RIOUS.
VICA'RIOUSLY.
Lat. *Vir*,—anything difficult, or requiring strength or power (*vis*). Generally, a *vicar* is—

One who acts for another, performs the office, the duty of another; a deputy, delegate, or substitute.

"Sir, I schewe the here, for alle holy kirke,
That no man has powere that to deme no wirke
Withoute the pape of Rome, Godes *vicarie*."
R. Brunne, p. 283.

For he that is the former principal,
Hath maked me his *vicaire* general.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,954.

Nature, the *vicare* of the almightie Lord,
That hote, colde, heuie, light, moist, and drie,
Hath knit, by euen number of accord,
In easie voice, began to speake and say.
Id. The Assemblie of Fowles.

At Rome as it hath offe fall,
The *vikere* general of all,
Of hem that leuen Christes feith,
This laste dale, whiche none with seith,
Hath shette, as to the worldes eie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Than kynge Edgar gaue to yt *vykers* the lande that before belonged to the prebendaryes, trustynge therby, that they wolde do theyr duetyes. But it was nat longe to, or the sayd *vicarges* were as neclygent as ther other.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 193.

When Saint Paul sent for Timothy from Ephesus, he sent Tychius to be his *vicar*. (Do thy diligence to come unto me shortly, for Demas hath forsaken me, &c. and Tychicus have I sent to Ephesus.) Here was an express delegation of the power of jurisdiction to Tychicus, who for the time was curate to Saint Timothy.
Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted, § 30.

Then it was devised, that by their common seal (which is the tongue of their corporation) they might appoint a deputy or *vicar* to do it for them; which invention gave the wound unto the church, whereof she bleedeth at this day.
Spelman. On Tythes, c. 29.

This whole discourse shews clearly not only the bishops to be superiour in jurisdiction, but that they have sole jurisdiction, and the presbyters only in substitution and *vicariedge*.—*Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted*, § 59.

The Son of God, a little before his ascension, could say, All power is given unto me, both in heaven and in earth: and ever since, rules the church by a *vicariate* of his spirit, as Tertullian expresses it, according to that order of government which he hath appointed.
Bp. Hall. Revelation Revealed.

Be truth so found, with sacred heed possest,
Not kings have pow't to tear it from thy breast.
By no blank charters harm they where they hate,
Nor are they *vicars*, but the hands of Fate.
Pope. Donne Versified, Sat. 3.

The popes indeed in the fourth century began to practice a fine trick, very serviceable to the enlargement of their power; which was to confer on certain bishops, as occasion served, or for continuance, the title of their *vicar* or lieutenant; thereby pretending to impart authority to them.
Warren. Of the Pope's Supremacy.

Pope Simplicius to Zeno bishop of Seville, We thought it convenient that you should be held up by the *vicariat* authority of our See.—*Id. Ib.*

The death of Christ, by the Scripture account, was properly a *vicarious* punishment of sin, a true and proper expiatory sacrifice for the sins of mankind; and therefore it ought to be remembered as such, in the memorial we make of it at the Lord's table.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vii. p. 72.

But the great proprietors of land soon found the inconvenience of a ministry so precarious and distant, intolerable; and obtained for each a resident pastor, either rectorial or *vicarial*, either an incumbent or a substitute.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 26.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes rectorial, and in others *vicarial* tithes.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 11.

They, who do not love religion, hate it. The rebels to God perfectly abhor the author of their being. They hate him with all their heart, with all their mind, with all their strength." He never presents himself to their thoughts, but to menace and alarm them. They cannot strike the sun out of heaven, but they are able to raise a smouldering smoke that obscures him from their own eyes. Not being

able to revenge themselves on God, they have a delight in *vicariously* defaming, degrading, torturing and tearing in pieces, his image in man.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 2.

VICE, *n.* Fr. *Vice ;* It. *Vizio ;* Sp. *Vicio ;* Lat. *Vitium*, quia *vitandum*, because it is to be, ought to be—avoided, *turned* away from. See the quotation from Belsham. Applied to—
A fault of some magnitude; a default, a defect, an offence, a sin.

VI'CIOUS, *a.*
VI'TIOUS.
VI'CIOUSLY.
VI'CIOUSNESS.
VI'TIATE, *v.*
VI'CEFYY.
VITIO'SITY.

To *viitiate*,—to spoil, to corrupt, to deprave, to pollute; to deprive of the virtue, power, or efficiency.

Hyt ys ney vyf ger, that we abbyth ylyued in such *vyce*,
Vor we naddo nogt to done, and in suche delyce.
R. Gloucester, p. 135.

Unto the se side chaced thei Sir Lowys
He durst not abide, no turne Thebald his *vis*.
R. Brunne, p. 104.

And in this wise I thynke to treate
Towarde them, that nowe be greate,
Between the vertue and the *vice*,
Whiche longeth vnto this office.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Tho was vertue set aboue,
And *vyce* was put vnder foote. *Id. Ib.*

He put awaie the *vicious*
And toke to him the vertuous. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Nedes must beneficence and liberalitie be capitall vertues, & magnificence procedeth fro them, approching to the extreme parties. And may be turned into *vyce*, if he lacke the brydell of reason.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governoyr*, b. ii. c. 10.

And [she] demeanyd her so *viciously*, that in processe of tyme she fell in such pouerte, that she dyed in great penury & miseryn.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 157.

The church in dede praieth, she maketh great entreacting, she exhorteth, she chydeth suche persones as doon offende, because she would haue them to emende and bee in perfeict rest from their *viciousnesse*.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

[The church] infected by many false folke wt false doctrin, & the scripture adulterate and *viciate* with false gloses & wrong expocicions.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 636.

Now since *vice* gets more in this *vicious* world
Than piety, and my stars confluence
Enforce my disposition to effect
Gain, and the name of rich, let who will practise
War, and grow that way great.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 1.

When an orator was to praise a person deceased, generally and justly hated for his *viciousness*, it was suspected that he would for his fee, force his conscience by flattery to commend him.—*Fuller. Worthies. General.*

With, here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Sidn his stem,
With the old Peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*.
B. Jonson. Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Reason by little and little doth illuminate, purge, and cleanse the soule in abating and diminishing evermore the *vitiosity* thereof.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 203.

For the further explication of which, it is observable that the word [sinner] and [sin] in scripture, is us'd for any person that hath a fault or legal impurity, a debt, a *vitiosity*, defect, or imperfection.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 6. § 1.

That this is the common measure of virtue and *vice*, will appear to any one who considers, that though that passes for *vice* in one country, which is counted a vertue, or at least not *vice* in another; yet every where, vertue and praise, *vice* and blame go together.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 28.

He that will allow exquisite and endless happiness to be but the possible consequence of a good life here, and the contrary state the possible reward of a bad one; must own himself to judge very much amiss if he does not conclude, that a virtuous life, with the certain expectation of everlasting bliss, which may come, is to be preferr'd to a *vicious* one, with the fear of that dreadful state of misery, which 'tis very possible may overtake the guilty; or at best the terrible uncertain hope of annihilation.—*Id. Ib.* c. 21.

Vice with seeh giant-strides come on amain,
Invention strive to be before in vain;
Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,
Some rising genius sins up to my song.—*Pope*, Dial. 2.

On the other hand, what does a *vilious* man gain? only such enjoyments, as a virtuous man leaves; and those are such, as most commonly owe their being to a *vitiated* taste; grow insipid in time; require more trouble and contrivance to obtain them, than they are worth; go off disagreeably, are followed many times by sharp reflexions and bitter penances in the rear, and at best after a short time end in nothing, as if they had never been.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 9.

Christianity in the spirituality of its precepts has as far exceeded all that they [the professors of Christianity] have writ, as some of their lives have most of ours; though that be not to be imputed to our religion, unless it were justly chargeable upon the *vitiosity* or defect of its principles or rules.—*Boyd'ell. Sermon at Glanvil's Funeral.*

Vice, in propriety of language, is applicable to the same qualities, [voluntary] and expresses something which renders them ineligible, and worthy of being avoided.
Belsham. Moral Philosophy, § 1.

VICE, *n.* } Fr. *Vis ;* Dut. *Vyse*, which some VICE, *v.* } derive from the Fr. *Vire*, to turn; others from *Vis*, force.

Within this hundred yeares were the frames devised which wee call Grœcanica; wherein the maine planke or upper stocke of the presse, went with a *vice* in manner of a skrew.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 31.

Com. He thinkes, nay with all confidence he sweares,
As he had seen't, or beene an instrument
To *vice* you to't, that you haue toucht his queene
Forbiddenly.—*Shakespeare. Winter's Tale*, Act i. sc. 2.

VICE, in Composition, (see VICAR)—
One who acts for, in the stead or place (*vice*) of, as deputy, delegate or substitute for another.

I left the there euê as myselfe, to haue the autoritie as a notable *vice-gerent* in so excellent and prayseffull an office.
Udal. Timothye, c. 1.

In both of these orders, which are very honourable, there are many places and degrees, so that from the inferiour place they must ascend vnto the superiour, vntill they haue attained vnto the highest dignity of all; and immediately after that they come to be *vice-royes*.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 95.

In coasting along the island of Mutyr, belonging to the king of Ternate, his deputie or *vice-king* seeing vs at sea, came with his canoe to vs without all feare, and came aboord.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 739.

Ouer each vniuersitie also there is a seuerall chancelor, whose offices are perpetuall, howbeit their substitutes, whom we call *vicechancelors*, are changed euerie yeare.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 3.

He did command them also to obide Robert earle of Leicester, whome he appointed to remaine amongst them as his lieutenant or *vicegerent* of those parts during his absence.
Id. Rich. I. an. 1190.

In the yeare also 1223. one Reginald was *vicerov* or petie king of Man.—*Id. Description of Britaine*, c. 10.

The *vicegerent* of the immortall gods vnder heaven and representing their image onto all mankind.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 20.

——— Yet sufficient these wee
But to the great *vicegerent* I grew,
Being a title as supreme as new.
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwel.

VICI'NE. } Fr. *Voisin, voisinage, vicinité;* It.
VI'CINAGE. } *Vicino ;* Sp. *Vecino ;* Lat. *Vicinus*,
VICI'NAL. } qui in eodem *vico* habitat: *Vicus*,
VICI'NITY. } from Gr. *Oikos*, by prefixing the digamma,—a dwelling.

Neighbouring, or dwelling or abiding near, adjoining, bordering upon, approaching.

After that [he] subdued ye partyes, and many other eycyne countreys.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1202.

Under whose [God's] merciful hand naulgants abone all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and *vicine*.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 229.

For that of verse 18. (Ye know how I have been with you in Asia in all seasons) that indeed was spoke to all the presbyters that came from Ephesus and the *voisinage*, viz. in a collective sence.—*Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted*, § 21.

It put Herod upon strange arts of security for his kingdom, it effected a sad tragedy accidentally, for it occasioned the death of all the little babes in the city, and *voisinage* of Bethlehem.—*Id. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 4.

It was an honorary and extraordinary privilege indulged to them for their *vicinity* and relation to our blessed Lord the fountain of all benisons; to us, and for that very reason Simeon himself was chosen bishop too.
Id. Episcopacy Asserted, § 40.

The which *vicinitie* seeveth very well to entertaine and nourish amitie among nations, seperated by nature one from another; and in this disunion as it were, appeareth yet a brotherly fellowship and unitie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vi. c. 1.

Juxtaposition in this case could signify nothing: the distinction and individuation of the several particles would be as much retained in their *vicinity*, as if they were separated by miles.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 9.

One dead uniform silence reigned over the whole region. With the inconsiderable exceptions of the narrow *vicinage* of some few forts, I wish to be understood as speaking literally.—*Burke. Speech on Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

The Ermin-street passed under Cripplegate; and a *vicinal* way went under Aldgate, by Bethnal Green, towards Oldford.—*Pennant. London*, p. 13.

The weather was pleasant; and we daily saw some of those birds which are looked upon as signs of the *vicinity* of land: such as boobies, man of war, tropic birds, and gannets.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 1.

VICI'SSITUDE. } Fr. *Vicissitude :* It. *Vicis-*
VICISSITU'DINARY. } *situdine ;* Sp. *Vicissitud ;*
Lat. *Vicissitudo :* from *Vicis*, a turn, a change
A turn, a change, mutation, revolution, return.

He endeavoureth by *vicissitude* of mutations, and by periodical passion, to continue always young, as if he should never die and perish.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 1066.

There is no sincere, compleat, perfect happiness in this world: it is mingled with evils, with fears, with *vicissitudes* of sorrow and trouble.
Sp. Hall. Cont. The Victory of Faith.

Nature hath these *vicissitudes*. She makes
No man a state of perpetuity, sir.
B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act iii. sc. 1.

We say, the elements of man are misery and happiness, as though he had an equal proportion of both; and the days of man *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill.—*Donne. Devotions*, p. 313.

A good conscience is very stable, and persisteth unvaried through all circumstances of time, in all *vicissitudes* of fortune.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

And now, such is the *vicissitude* of life, we thought ourselves happy in having regained a situation, which but two days before it was the utmost object of our hope to quit
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 5.

VICTIM. Fr. *Victim ;* Lat. *Vittima ;* Sp. *Victima ;* Lat. *Victima*, supposed to be so called, because slain, *victrice* manu, after a victory. And—
A sacrifice for a victory; generally, a sacrifice, an immolation; any thing slain, or destroyed in expiation.

The chief part of the sacrifice was *νεφεσιν*, the *victim*, concerning which it may be observ'd in the first place, that it was required to be whole perfect and sound in all its members, without spot or blemish.
Potter. Antiquities of Greece, b. ii. c. 4.

What want of offer'd *victims*, what offence
In fact committed cou'd the sun incense,
To deal his deadly shafts.—*Dryden. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

When thus in publick view the peace was ty'd,
With solemn vows, and sworn on either side,
All dues perform'd which holy rites require;
The *victim* beasts are slain before the fire.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

When the proud steeds shall know why man restrains
His fiery course, or drives him o'er the plains;
When the dull ox, why now he breaks the clod,
Is *now a victim*, and now Egypt's god;
Then shall man's pride and dullness comprehend
His actions', passions', being's use and end.
Pope. Essay on Man, Epis. 1.

Then, Nestor, hoary warrior, furnish'd gold,
Which, hammer'd thin, the artist wrap'd around
The *victim's* horns, that seeling him stir'd
So costly, Pallas might the more be pleas'd.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

VICTOR. } Fr. *Victoire ;* It. *Vittoria ;*
VI'CTORY. } Sp. *Vitoria ;* Lat. *Victoria*,
VICTO'RIOUS. } from *vict-um*, past part. of *vincere*, which (Vossius thinks)
VICTO'RIOUSLY. } may be formed from Gr.
VI'CTRESS. } *Νικ-αω*, by a transposition of
VI'CTRICE. }
the two first letters, and prefixing *V*.

One who overpowers, or overthrows, who subdues, vanquishes, conquers; puts to flight, compels to yield or submit.

An overthrower, a conqueror, a subduer, destroyer.

Victorious tree, protection of trewe,
That only worth were for to bere
The king of heveo, with his woundes newe,
The white lamb, that hurt was with a spere.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4877.

For this condicion he had,
That where hym happeth the *victoire*,
His lost and all his most gleire
Was for to slee, and not to saue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Whereof Octavius beynge warned, followed hym, and in the countree of Westmerlande gaue vnto hym ye seconde batayll, where than Octauius was chayed and Traherne was victour.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 70.

For the which *victoryous* acte, the sayd Charlis obteynyd a surname, and was callyd after that day, Carolus Martellus, the which is to meane Charlis the hamer.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 147.

If thou wilt not bee content, but wilt dispute, and inquire causes of God's inscrutable will, then will I stand by, and looke on, and see what *victordame* thou shalt get.
Barnes. Workes, fol. 278.

And as longe as the royalme of Englande was in vnyte, ye king with his people and they wt hym, thé we prospered and reygned *victoryously*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 49.

Such is euer more the finall *victorie* of all truth, that they which haue not the hearts to loue her acknowledge, that to hate her they haue no cause.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 71.

The manner was to hang this ridiculous puppet under the chariots of noble *victorers* riding in triumph, not only to defend them by a medicinable power against the venome of envious and spightfull tongues, but also to returne all envie upon them, and bid as it were to take it amongst them.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxviii. c. 4.

"Brave friends, now for your grandsires sakes,
Your country, honours, or what may inspire
Your souls with courage, strain up all your pow'rs
To make this day *victoriously* ours."
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

But when the *victorese* arriued there,
Where late she slept the pensiue Scendamore
With her owne trusty squire, both full of feare,
Neither of them she found where she them bore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And leade thy daughter to a conquerors bed:
To whom I will retaile my conquest wonne,
And she shall be sole *victoresse*, Cæsars Cæsar.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 4.

To have her captived spirit freed from flesh,
And on her innocence, a garment fresh
And white as that put on, and in her hand
With boughs of palma, a crowned *victrice* stand.
B. Jonson. Elegy on his Muse.

These his lance reaches, over those he rowls
His rapid car, and crushes out their soules:
In vain the vanquish'd fly; the *victor* sends
The dead men's weapons at their living friends.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

——— They command me, that I ask
A pause of battle, till the slain, consum'd
In fun'ral fires, our conflict be renew'd,
Nor cease again, till *victory* descend
From all-deciding Heav'n on us or you.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

VI'CTUAL, *n.* } Ancienty written without
VI'CTUAL, *v.* } the *C*.
VI'CTUALS. } Fr. *Victuailles*; It. *Vittuaglia*; Sp. *Vituallas*; Lat.
VI'CTUALLER. }
VI'CTUALLING, *n.* } *Victus*, from *victum*, past part. of *vivere*, to live, (omne id, quo *vivimus*.) See VIANO.

Food, meat; animal or vegetable substances, eaten or drank, for the sustenance or support of life.

He kept his castels, his *victaile*, his mone,
Undere the kyng seales, the chance listnes me.
R. Brunne, p. 288.

His *victaile* he has purueid in Brigges forto be,
His wynes were ther lead, & warnised that cite.
Id. p. 293.

Theune hadde Paelenere as pilgrimes have in here poke *victailes.—Piers Ploukmans*, p. 232.

Uorgheours & *vytaliers*, and vokettus of arches
Ich can nogt rekenye the route.—*Id.* p. 27.

And he was wroth to men of Tire and of Sidon, and thei of oon accord camen to hym whanne thei haddeu counseiled with hastus that was the kingis chaumberlein thei axiden pees, for as mych that her cuntreis weren *vitaled* of hym.—*Wiclif Dedis*, c. 12.

Kynge Charlis manyed and *vytaylyd* certeyn galeys and other shippes.—*Fabyan Chronycle*, p. 522.

And for the kynges hoost it was plenteously *vytaylled* by ye Flemynges & by other *vytaylers* daily comynge out of Englande.—*Id. Ib.* p. 459.

This castle is very strong, in compasse a large mile and a halfe, which being *victuaies* (as it is neuer vnfurnished) and manned with men of trust, it may defend it selfe against any princes power.—*Hacklyut. Voy.* vol. iii. p. 104.

[Glue and render] a iuat or plaine and perfect accompt of expenses of the *victuals*, as wel flesh, fish, bisket, meate, or bread, as also of beere, wine, oyle, or vinegar, and all other kinde of *victuailing* vnder their charge.—*Ib.* vol. i. p. 227.

He, beeause in those quarters was small store of grayne, rent out cluers of hys chyef officers and tribunes into the cuies thereabouts to fetch corne and *victuaile*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 69.

And therevpon they not only *vitelled* them aboundantlie, but also received the earle and his chiefe freends into the citie.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 1.

Then our men entered the town, and found it emptied both of money and goods; there was not so much as a meal of *victuals* left for them.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

They replenished their stock of eggs, and salted up a few young seals, for fear they should want; and being thus *victualled*, they returned again towards Plata.—*Id. Ib.*

After which separation, there remained in company only our own squadron and our two *victuallers*, with which we kept on our course for the island of Madera.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 7.

VIDU'ITY. } Fr. *Viduité*; It. *Vedovità*; Lat.
VI'DUAL. } *Viduitas*, from *viduus*, deprived or bereft.

Bereavement (of a wedded consort); widowhood.

As for that other, which hee imagines a vow of continued *viduitie*, it was neither faith nor first; let him instance (if hee can) where our apostle takes faith for a vow.
Bp. Hall. The Honour of the Married Clergie, b. i. § 6.

The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, conjugal, and *vidual.—Parthenia Sacra*, p. 80.

VIE, *n.* } Skinner prefers the Ger. *Wegen*;
VIE, *v.* } Dut. *Waechen*, periclitari, to put to hazard. He believes that there formerly existed a French verb *vier*, still preserved in the compound *renvier*, to *reny*, at play. *Envier* escaped his notice, or it might have led him to infer, that *envier* was formed upon the noun *Vie*, Lat. *Via*, as *envoyer* is upon *voye*, the same word as *vie*, differently written, and meaning, as *voyager* does,—to go on the *way*; to put, to send on the *way*. Cotgrave tells us, that *vie-vie* (an adverb of encouraging or commanding) signifies—"On, on apace, go on, forward, make haste, march, march quickly; speed it, my hearts." We have similar expressions now in use.—Keep on, get on, go it. And hence the verb to *vie* may denote,—

To urge, to press on (se. the way), to press forward, to strive to surpass or outstrip; to ply, to strive or contend; to emulate, to rival, to challenge to a contest; to defy.

To *vie* at cards,—to throw down, or play a card, in challenge to the adversary, for him to play upon, or in return; to *revie*,—to play in return or acceptance of the challenge. And hence, further, *vying* and *revying* (qv.)—

Challenging and retorting, criminating and recriminating; defying.

This cause was also as derke
As hell pitte, ouer all above,
They had good leyser for to rout,
To *vie* who might sleepe best.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

A friend that is himselfe solemnly invited must be careful, that he take not with him, for to goe unto another mans house, those that he first meeteth or that come next hand, but such especially as he knoweth to be friends and of familiar acquaintance with the feast-maker, as if he strived a *vie* to prevent him in bidding of them.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 619.

Then came in Theon also with his *vie*, adding moreover and saying, that it could not be denied, but that in truth heroin there have been great changes and mutations.
Id. Ib. p. 974.

Well! Slight, here's a trick *vied* and *revied*.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iv. sc. 1.

Out, thou camelion harlot! now thine eyes
Vie tears with the hyæna.—*Id. The Fox*, Act iv. sc. 2.

When of that streame he had discouered
The fount, the well-spring, or the bubbling head,
He there would sit, and with the well-drop *vie*,
That it before his eyes would first runne drie.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s 1.

Who 'gainst the sun (though weakned by the morne)
Would *vie* with lookes, meeteth an eagle's eye.
Id. The Shepheard's Pipe, Eel. 5.

Pleas'd let me own, in Esher's peaceful grove,
(Where Kent and Nature *vie* for Pelham's love)
The scene, the master, opening to my view,
I sit and dream I see my Craggs anew.
Pope. Epilogue to Satires, Dial. 2.

Though some of the more potent chie's may *vie* with the king in actual possessions, they fall very short in ranks and in certain marks of respect, which the collective body have agreed to pay the monarch.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 11.

VIEW, *n.* } Fr. *Veoir, veue*; It. *Vedère, veduta*; Lat. *Vid-ere*, to see, to
VIE, *v.* } look.
VIE'WLESS. } To see, to look; to behold, to observe, to hold or keep before the eye, in sight, in prospect; to keep before the mind; to perceive, to examine, to regard.

Theyghyshmen sawe the well, and knewe well howe they were come thyder to a *view* them, they let them alone, and made no countenance towarde thé, and let them returne as they came.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 129.

And when they were nombred and *viewed*, they thought thiselfe able to fight with the greatest prince in all the worlde.—*Id. Ib.* c. 307.

——— For what can force or guile
With him, or who deceive his mind; whose eye
View all things at one *view?* he from heavens highth
All these our motions vain, sees and derides.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

You are as fair, as if the morning bare ye,
Imagination never made a sweeter;
Can it be possible this frame should suffer,
And built on slight affections, fright the *viewer?*
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iii. sc. 2.

Tis here, 'tis done, behold you fearfull *viewers*,
Shake, and behold this model of the world here.
The pride, and strength, look, look again, 'tis finish'd.
Id. The False One, Act ii. sc. 1.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendant world.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iii. sc. 1.

——— But I hear the tread
Of hateful steps. I must *view* these now.—*Milton. Comus.*

And this magistrate [at Canton] as he was more intelligent than any other person of his nation that came to our knowledge, so likewise was he more curious and inquisitive, *viewing* each part of the ship with extraordinary attention, and appearing greatly surprized at the largeness of the lower deck guns, and at the weight and size of the shot.
Anson. Voyage, b. iii. c. 7.

Viewing things on every side, observing how far consequences reach, and proceeding to collect and hear evidence, till reason saith there needs no more, is grievous labour to indolence and impatience, and by no means answers the ends of conceit and affectation.—*Seeker*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

——— In her arch'd recess
He slept the night beside her, and, by day,
Reclining on the rocks that thin'd the shore,
And *viewing* wishfully the barren deep,
Wept, groan'd, desponded, sigh'd, and wept again.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

——— Oh, that I were
The *viewless* spirit of a lovely sound,
A living voice, a breathing harmony,
A bodiless enjoyment—born and dying
With the blest tone which made me!
Byron. Manfred, Act i. sc. 2.

VI'GIL. } Fr. *Vigile, vigilant*; It. *Vigile, vigilante*; Sp. *Vuilia, vigilante*;
VI'GILANT. } Lat. *Vigilare, vigil*, from *vig-ere*,
VI'GILANCE. } to be strong, active, alert; and,
VI'GILANTLY. } consequentially.—
VI'GILANCY. }

Wakeful or watchful; actively, sharply, circumspect, or regardful; looking carefully, and warily.

And in the place where he was crucified was a gherd, and in the gherd a newe graue in which glit no man was leid, therfore there thei putten Thesus for the *vigile* of Jewis feest, for the sepulcre was nygh.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 19.

Whiche grace if that I might gete,
With all myn herte I woll serue
By nyght, and thy *vigille* ob-serue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And ye next mornyng, ye whiche was in the *vigill* of saynt Symonde and Jude, the Frenche kynge departed out of Calais.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i c. 213.

Wherfore, as I late sayde, to the augmentation of vnderstandynge, called in Latin intellectus et mens, is required to be moche redynge and *vigilante* studye in euery sciyence.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 13.

This I trusie shall suffise, for the expressynge of that incomparable treasure, called emprise: in the declaration thereof I haue abided the longer, to the intente to perswade the reders, to enserche therfore *vigilantly*.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 14.

The brethren in Egypt (saith Saint Augustine, Epis 121) are reported to haue many prayers, but eneric of them verie short, as if they were darts throwne out with a kind of suddaine quicknesse, lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is verie necessarie, should bee wasted or dulled through continuance, if their prayers were few and long.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v § 33.

In regard of which enormities it behoveth parents to repress and bridle their wild and untamed affections with great care and *vigilance*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 12.

——They towards the throne supream
Accountable made haste to make appear
With righteous plea, thir utmost *vigilance*,
And easily approv'd.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

If these shepherds had been snoring in their beds, they had no more seen angels, nor heard news of their Saviour, than their neighbours: their *vigilancy* is honoured with this heavenly vision.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. The Birth of Christ.*

Because, be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions, it behoveth, that we *vigilantly* note and present by all means those evils, whereby the hearts of such are lost.
Id. Ib. Epist. Ded.

Visits to ev'ry church we daily paid
And manfully in ev'ry holy masquerade;
The stations duly, and the *vigils* kept;
Not much we fasted, but scarce ever slept.
Pope. The Wife of Bath.

The queen much esteemed this her treasurer, who managed her exchequer with great care and *vigilancy*; of which she was very sensible.
Sponde. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1554.

Keep then, meantime,
All here with *vigilance*, but chiefly watch
For thy own good, and save thyself from harm;
For num'rous here brood mischief.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

While we watch *vigilantly* over every political measure, and communicate an alarm through the empire with a speed almost equal to the shock of electricity, there will be no danger that a king should establish despotism, even though he were to invade the rights of his people at the head of a standing army.—*Knox Ess.* No. 122.

VIGNE'TTE. Fr. *Vignette*, a little vine. Applied to—a vine branch, or branchlike border, or a flourish with the *branches* of *vines*.

This lady, with the dagger at her breast, and a ridiculous expression of agony in her face, formed a *vignette* to most of his books; the same figure was also stamped on the covers of them
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 2. Note 2.

VIGOUR. VIGOROUS. VIGOROUSLY. VIGOROUSNESS. } Fr. *Vigueur*; It. *Vigore*, *vigoria*; Sp. *Vigor*; Lat. *Vigor*, from *Vig-ere*, *vi agere*, to act with force or power.

Active force or power, or strength, force or power exerted with spirit, with animation, energy.

Although we believe it, yet is therin many of vs, that believe verye faynte and farre fro the poynte of suche *vigour* and strength, as woulde God it habde.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1267.

But the Sarazeyns beynge ware of theyr cõmynge, issued out of the cytie, and defended yę porte *vigorously*.
Fabyan. Chron. Louis X. an. 22.

The foresayd mantelletes were appointed to beat S. Nicholas tower, and by the space of ten or twelue dayes they shot sore against it; but they had so sharpe and *vigorous* answere, that there was not one mantelet that abode whole an houre.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*. vol. ii. p. 81.

——Unta his limmes (though tir'd,)
His mother's touch a *vigour* fresh inspir'd.
Mug. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

——Now we find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injurie
Imperishable, and though pierc'd with wound
Soon closing and by native *vigour* heal'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, vi.

So vertue gie's for lust,
Deprest, and overthrown, as seem'd,
Revives, reflourishes, then *vigorous* most
When most unactive deem'd,
And though her body die, her fame survives,
A secular bird ages of lives.—*Id. Samson Agonistes.*

[The power of God] in the strength of which, and by whose aid, as we don't doubt of the performance of the promise, so we *vigorously* pursue all the parts of the condition, and are inabled to work all the work of God.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Serr. 1.

If the elephant knew his strength, or the horse the *vigorousness* of his own spirit, they would be as rebellious against their rulers as unreasonable men against government.—*Id. Ib.* Ser. 19.

The heart of the former was the largest, the latter the least, he had ever beheld: inferring hence, that contracted spirits act with the greatest *vigorousness*.
Fuller. Worthies. Norfolk.

The lab'ring bee, when his sharp sting is gone,
Forgets his golden work, and turns a drone:
Such is a satyr, when you take away
That rage, the which his noble *vigour* lay.
Dryden. Prol. to Amphitryon.

And the *vigorous* vegetation which constantly takes place there, furnishes such a prodigious quantity of vapour, that all the night and great part of the morning a thick fog covers the whole country, and continues till either the sun gathers strength to dissipate it, or it is dispersed by a brisk sea breeze.—*Anson. Voyage*, b. i. c. 3.

The states of Austria have furnished Marshal Heister with a considerable sum of money, to enable him to push on the war *vigorously* in Hungary, where all things as yet are in perfect tranquillity.—*Tatler*, No. 7.

New confidence and new hope, however founded, inspired new *vigour*; and though our state was the same as when the men first began to slacken in their labour, through weariness and despondency, they now renewed their efforts with alacrity and spirit.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 3.

A grain of mustard-seed has been known to lie in the earth for a hundred years; and as soon as it had acquired a favourable situation, to shoot as *vigorously* as if just gathered from the plant.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 20.

VILE, *adj.* VILED. VILELY. VILENESS. VILIFY, *v.* VILIFYING. VILIFICATION. VILIPEND. VILITY. } Fr. *Vil*; It. *Vile*; Sp. *Vil*; Lat. *Vilis*, which (Vossius thinks) may be from *villus* flocci vestium, the hair or shag of cloth. *Flocci* is applied to—any thing of no worth. The A. S. *Fyl-an*, to file, may be the origin; and *vile* may mean—
Foul or filthy; mean, base, worthless: abject, contemptible. To *vilify*,—
To debase, to degrade, to disparage, to defame. To *vilipend*, (Fr. *Vilipender*,)—to contemn, to despise, to disparage, to disesteem.

He suer he wolde awreke he of this *vil* trespas.
R. Gloucester, p. 463.

And noblemen, as ge beth, bryngę in so *vyle* serunge.
Id. p. 214.

The he say ys felawes ymorthred so *viliche*,
God ernest he nom to hym, and sturde hym harde liche.
Id. p. 126.

That to so *vile* a poure wretche
Him deigneth shewe suche simplesse
Against the state of his noblesse.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

But this Peter was so *vile* of condycions yt his subgettes had to hym but lytel faunure.—*Fabyan. Chron.* an. 1363.

As he therfore submitted hymselfe to our *viliens*, to thend he would be lytle and lytle easis vs to a hygher state: so meete is also that we of him take example, how to allure our neyghbour to true gadlines.—*Udal. Romaines*, c. 13.

(Glue me thy grace gund Lorde)
To knowne myne owue *vilities* & wretchednes.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1416.

——Ah! sir, but mote ye please,
Sith ye thus fare have tendred my poore case,
As from my chiefest foe me to release,
That your victorious arme will not yet cease,
Till ye have rooted all the relickes out
Of that *vilde* race, and stablished my peace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

And the received opinion of the thing
For same unhallow'd string that *vilefy* jar'd,
Hath so unseason'd now the ears of men,
That what doth touch the tenour of that vein,
Is held but vain; and his unreckon'd pen
The title but of levity doth gain.—*Daniel. Musophilus.*

Can hee haue any part or fellowship with Peter, and with the successours of Peter, which thinketh so *vilely* of building the precious temples of the Holy Ghost?
Hooker. Second Sermon upon St. Jude, § 21.

Those which are truly brought down, make it not dainty that the world should think them so; but are ready to be the first proclaimers of their own *vileness*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Naomy & Ruth.

Travelling to Rome, he came into the company of Italians (the admirers only of themselves, and the slighters general of all other nations), *vilifying* England, as an inconsiderable country, whose ground was so barren as the people barbarous.—*Fuller. Worthies. Suffolk.*

Their makers image, answerd Michael, then
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilifyd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd, a brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

You shall not finde our Saviour in all the New Testament in such a mood, so bent to contemn and *vilife* a poor suitor.
Holes. Rem. Ser. Luke xviii. 1.

In the midst of all the storms and reproaches, and *vilifyings* that the world heaps upon me, I enjoy the comfortable presence and favour of God in my soul, and his suffrage, and attestation, and acceptance of my innocence.
Hale. Cont. A Preparation against Afflictions.

He doth *vilipend* and mock Socrates most, in that he demaundeth the question, What is man? and in a youthfull bravery, and childiahly as he saith, affirmeth that he knoweth not.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 914.

Upon this occasion, and for the redeeding the rule to practice, and to regulate a case which now adays happens too frequently; it is not amiss to inquire concerning the necessities of women married to adulterous and morose *vitenatur'd* husbands.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 5.

Alb. Thou canst not, dar'st not mean it; speak again
Say, who is *vile*? had dare not name Calista.
Her. I had not spoke at first, unless compell'd,
And forc'd to clear myself; but since thus urg'd,
I must avow I do not know a *viler*.
Rowe. The Fair Penitent, Act iii.

I have also been credibly informed that Sir A. Weldon did at the beginning of the Long-Parliament communicate the MS. of it to the Lady Eliz. Sedley, accounted a very sober and prudent woman; who after perusal, did lay the *vileness* of it so much to Sir Anthony's door, that he was resolved never to make it public.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

God being most holy and pure, most great and glorious, we, sensible of our corruption and *vileness*, may be fearful and shy of coming near unto him.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

Believe it that can, while he is labouring to destroy the best, the only compleat system of morality that ever yet appeared; and to *vilify* those tow'rs which so truly places "the whole of religion in doing good."
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 105.

If the other person is the only workman, why then he shall monopolize all the custom; if he be as good as this, then this shall have the less; and this is that which sets them upon perpetual bickerings, and mutual *vilifications*.
South, vol. x. Ser 6.

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Hale. Cont. A Preparation against Afflictions.

We set ourselves to bite the hand that feeds us; that with a malignant insanity we oppose the measures, and ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity.
Id. Thoughts on the Cause of the Discontents.

VILL, *n.* VI'LLAGE. VI'LLAGER. VILLA'TICK. } Fr. *Ville*; It. *Villa*; Sp. *Villa*; Lat. *Villa*, q.d. *Vehilla*, quod in eam fructus ex arvis (*vehuntur*) convehuntur; because the fruits of the earth are conveyed into it. Applied to—
A small collection of cottages, or rustic houses.
Villa,—a rustic or country house or abode.

For the *villages* and men of the countre there about, had ayded the duke against the tawne and castell.
Fabyan. Chron. Phil. de Valoys, an. 19.

For it is not enough to say that it [the commonwealth] consisteth of a multitude of houses and families, which make streets and *villages*, and the multitude of the streets and *villages* make towns, &c.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. i. c. 16.

This book [Domesday] in effect gives an account not only of the maourable lands in every manner, town, or *vill*, but also of the number and natures of their several inhabitants.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, c. 10.

We are a few of those collected here
That their tongues distinguish *villager*,
And to say verilie, and not to fable;
We are a merry rout, or else a rable.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. 6.

——Are not you here,
That frights the maidens of the *villagree*.
Skim milke, and sometimes labour in the querne,
And bootlesse make the breathlesse housvife cherne.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii. sc. 1.

And as an ev'ning dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd
Of tame *villatic* fowle.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

Another to his *villa* wou'd retire,
And spurs as hard as if it were on fire;
No sooner enter'd at his country door,
But he begins to stretch, and yawn and snore;
Or seeks the city which he left before.
Dryden. Lucretius, b. iii.

The younger Pliny, you know, writes a long letter to his friend Gallus, in which he gives him a very particular plan of the situation, the conveniences, and the agreeableness of his *villa*.—*Tatler*, No. 179.

The day-labourer in a country *village* has commonly but a small pittance of knowledge, because his ideas and notions have been confined to the narrow bounds of a poor conversation and employment.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

And if there are conveniences of life which common use reaches not, it is now reason to reject them because they are not grown into the ordinary fashion of the country, and every *villager* doth not know them.—*Ib. Ib.* § 24.

A certain pragmatical fellow, in a certain *village*, took it into his head to write the names of the squire, of all his family, of the principal officers, and of some of the notable members of the vestry, in the margin of the Whole Duty of Man, over against every sin which he found mentioned in that most excellent treatise.
Bolingbroke. On Parties, Let. 10.

These were thy charms, sweet *village!* sports like these, With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please;
These round thy bow'rs their cheerful influence shed, These were thy charms—but all these charms are fled.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

VILLAIN, *n.* Fr. *Villain, vilein, vilence;* It. *Villano, villania;* Sp. *Villano, villania.* (See VILL, and the quotation from Blackstone.) Skinner inclines to *Vilis*, as the origin, because *Vilanus* is written with a single *l:* but it was *as*, if not *more*, commonly written with two. (See in *Du Cange.*) And Spelman affirms that *Villani* were so called, because they belonged ad *Villam* domini, that is, to the manor or town of their lord.—*Of Antient Deeds*, c. 10. The gradations from the inhabitants of vills or villages to any base fellow or rascal are well stated in *Colgrave* (in his coarse manner.) See in v. VILAIN.

A servant in the country; a servant, employed in servile offices,—in base or degrading offices,—in vile or wicked actions; a wicked fellow, a rogue, a rascal, a scoundrel.

As for he hab now the maistry, such pruyd hym hab y nome,
That now me, thoru wam he hab of the maistrie,
Dryue he wolde out of ys lond myd grete *vilenyes*.
R. Gloucester, p. 54.

The chartres & the scris hath noied Cristen men,
That by fer vsures in pris ellenes als far ten,
Were casten in fire & brent in poles *vilaynly*,
Of Jues slayn & schent a hundred & sexty.
R. Brunne, p. 224.

He never yet no *villanie* ne sayde
In alle his lif, unto no manere wight.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 71.

But firste I pryse you of your curteysie,
That ye ne arette it not my *vilanie*,
Though that I plainly speke in this matere,
To telle you hir wordes and hir chere;
Ne though I speke hir wordes properly.—*Id. Ib.* v. 728.

Alas! well oughten they than have disdeigne to be servants and thralles to sinne, and sore to be ashamed of herself, that God of his endless goodenesse hath sette in high estat, or yeve hir wittes, strength of body, hele, beautee, or prosperitee, and brought hem fro the deth with his herte blood, that they so unkindly against his gentilleesse, quiten him so *villainsly*, to slaughter of her owen soules.
Id. The Persones Tale.

Reason saith, that I shulde lene
To love, where there is no leue
To spede; and will saith there ageine,
That suche an herte is to *vileine*,
Whiche dare not loue, till that he spede,
Let Hope serue at suche a neede.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And whan he had hem so forleyn,
As he, whiche was all *villeyn*,
He did hem oute of londe exile.
Id. Ib. b. viii.

But suche a grace God hir sent,
That for the sorowe, whiche she made,
Was none of hem, which power hade
To done hir any *vilanie*.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

Manumission of all kinde of *villaines* or bondmen in England, is yed and done after diuers sortes, and by other, and more light and easie meanes than is prescribed in the ciuill law.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. iii. c. 10.

And when they haue once *villayned* the sacrament of matrimonye, then woulde they make vs violate the sacrament of the aulter too.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 344.

The Burgoyns & men of the towne of Verdeley rebelled against the held churche, or abbey of yt towne, & intended to haue done some *vylany* to ye abbot & mkkys of the same.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 235.

To piteouse and to abhominable were it, to rehearse the *villanuse* paine and termentes yt thei deuised on the sely womé.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 258.

And when the other cõmons sawe that, they began to sterre, and sayde to the burgesses many euyll and *vylanous* wordes.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 66.

Than the regent drewe vnto hym the nobles of Champayne and of Prouynce, and began to manace yt monost and other of Paris that had before put hym to dishonoure, and slayne so *vylanously* his trewe counceylours.
Fabyan. Chronycle. John of France, an. 8.

But thus the poor sinner shall not be affrighted from his danger, nor chastised by severe language, but the *villein* that eats his meat shall take him by the hand, and dance about the pit till he falls in, and dies with shame and folly.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 24.

No wretchednesse is like to sinfull *villeynage*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. b. ii. c. 11.

We hate *villenage* no lesse than you hate peace, and hold [in capite] of him that is the head of his body, the church.
Bp. Hall. Apologie against Brownists, s. 51.

Did never yet no damned libertine,
Nor elder heathen, nor new Florentine,
Tho they were famous for lewd libertie,
Venture upon so shamefull *villanie*.—*Id. b.* i. Sat. 9.

I remember at a trial in Kent where Sir George Rooke was indicted for killing a gentleman in a rude and *villain*, the lawyer, for the defendant, brought off his client by alledging, that the words were not injurious; for knave, in the old and true signification, imported only a servant; and *villain* in Latin, is *villanus*, which is no more than a man employed in country labour, or rather a baily.
Swift. Letter to Lord Middleton.

A certain author writes to this purpose, If a souldier, who has taken the oath to Cæsar, should run over to the enemy, and serve him against Cæsar, and after that he taken; would he not be punished as a deserter, and a perjured *villain?*
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 1.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanise* his father's fame;
But as the first the last of all the line,
Wou'd like the sun ev'n in descending shine.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

Nobility of blood is but reuown
Of thy great fathers by their virtue known,
And a long trail of light, to thee descending down.
If to thy smoke it ouine: Their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine.—*Id. Ib.*

On the other side, if vitious and wicked men do prosper and make a figure; yet it is possible their sufferings hereafter may be such, as that the excess of them above their past enjoyments may be equal to the just moiet of their *villanies* and wickedness.—*Wollaston. Rel. of Nat.* s. 5.

Love of that which is amiable, compassion towards the miserable and helpless, a natural abhorrence and resentment of that which is *villainous* or vitious or base, fear of evils, are things, which duly tempered have laudable effects; and without them mankind could not well subsist.—*Id. Ib.* s. 9.

It has been observed that those writings, which *villanize* mankind, have a pernicious tendency towards propagating, and protecting *villany*; and help the most of all to teach and encourage it.—*Law. Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

This they call *villenage*, and the tenants *villeins*, either from the word *villa*, or else, as sir Edward Coke tells us, a *vello*; because they lived chiefly in *villages*, and were employed in rustic works of a base kind; resembling the Spartan helots, to whom alone the culture of the lands was consigned.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 6.

VILLOUS. Lat. *Villosus*, hairy, shaggy, rough as hair.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows extremely sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger.—*Arbuthnot. Of Aliments*, c. 1.

VIMINEOUS. Fr. *Viminel*; It. *Vimine*; Lat. *Vimen*, a twig, from *viere*, to bend, to bind. Formed of twigs.

——— In a hive's *viminous* dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home,
Each does her studious actions vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry.—*Prior. Alma*, c. 3.

VINCIBLE. It. *Vincibile*, *vincibile*; Lat. *Vincibilis*. See VICTOR, and INVINCIBLE.

That may be overpowered or overcome; that may be conquered.

All sorts of ignorance use to lessen a fault amongst men, but before God some sorts of ignorance do aggravate; such as is, the voluntary and malicious, which is the worst sort of *vincible*.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 3. § 2.

The man cannot by humane judgement be concluded a heretickes, unless his opinion be an open recession from plain demonstrative Divine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, *vincible* and criminal) or that there be a palpable serving of an end accidentall and extrinsecall to the opinion.—*Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying*, § 12.

The regulated degree of contractile force with which they are endowed, sufficient for retention, yet *vincible* when requisite, together with their ordinary state of actual contractio-n, by means of which their dependence upon the will is not constant, but occasional, gives to them a constitution, of which the convenienry is inestimable.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 9.

At length he commanded an inquiry to be made by physicians, whether such a blindness and debility were *vincible* by human aid.—*Id. Evidences of Christianity*, Prop. 3.

VINDEMIATE, *v.* Sp. *Vindemia*; Lat. *Vindemia, vind demia*, or *vitis demia, a demendo vine*, from taking the fruit of the vine. *Vindemiate* is a Latinism peculiar to Evelyn.

Now *vindemiate* and take your hees towards the exploration of this month; unless you see cause (by reason of the weather and season) to defer it till mid-September.
Evelyn. Kalendarium August.

VINDICATE, *v.* See VENGE. Fr. *Vindiquer, vindicative*; It. *Vendicare, vendicative*; Sp. *Vindicar, vindicativo*; Lat. *Vindicare, vindicare*, to denounce violence. To avenge, to punish or inflict punishment (in retribution or retaliation for wrongs committed), to redress wrongs; to redeem or deliver from wrong; and, consequentially, to assert innocence, to justify; to assert a claim to; to maintain, to sustain, to support.
VINDICATIVE.
VINDICATION.
VINDICATOR.
VINDICATORY.
VINDICTIVE.
VINDICTIVELY.
VINDICTIVENESS.

Vindicative, or vindictive,—that can or may avenge; vengeful, revengeful; that will revenge.

Behold the kings of the earth how they oppress
Thy chosen, to what higeldth their pow'r unjust
They have exalted, and behind them cast
All fear of thee, arise and *vindicate*
Thy glory, free thy people from thir yoke.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

——— For God,
Nothing more certain, will not long defer
To *vindicate* the glory of his name
Against all enemies, and thee in his will long
Endure it, doubtfull whether God be Lord,
Or Dagon.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

Yea, and we shall by daily experience see in the world, that if one command not an injure or oppress an humble man, it is a thousand to one, another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication*, and very oftentimes is a means of his protection and deliverance.—*Hale. Cont. Of Humility.*

It is true that warre is a thing that should not, but must be; neither is it otherwise than an unavoidable act of *vindicative* justice; an usefull enemy, an harsh friend.
Id. The Defect of Cruelties.

Nerva and Antonius Pius impressd upon their money a thunderbolt upon a pillow: to signifie that *vindicative* justice ought to sleep sometimes.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3.

For in all penal laws and inflictions, although there be much *vindictive* justice, yet this justice is but a handmaid to government and correction.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 2.

If they be only actions punitive and *vindictive*, they do indeed punish the man, and help so far as they can to destroy the sin; but of these alone, S. Paul said well, Bodily exercise profiteth but little; but if the latter sort be added, but Godliness is profitable in all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come; and this indeed is our exactest measure.
Id. Of Repentance, c. 10. § 9.

Under injuries [we are obnoxious to, we are subject] to *vindictiveness* and immoderate anger.
Hale. Cont. Paraphrase upon the Lord's Prayer.

Forgiveness of injuries to a person that seeks it: the contrary whereof are a furious exaction of our own rights to the extremity, taking the utmost advantage of the severity of laws, or implacableness, *vindictiveness*, fierceness.—*Id. Ib.*

But how that *vindictive* the making use of identical propositions for the improvement of knowledge, from the imputation of trifling, I dw. c. 8.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 8.

But here I have no reason to be sorry that your lordship has given me this occasion for the *vindication* of this passage of my book; if there should be any one besides your lordship, who should so far mistake it, as to think it in the least invalidates the argument for a God, from the universal consent of mankind.—*Id. Third Letter to Bp. of Worcester.*

If I had, upon this occasion, been forward to assure to myself the honour of an original, I think I had been pretty safe in it; since I should have had your lordship for my guarantee and *vindicator* in that point, who are pleased to call it new; and, as such, to write against it.
Locke. Second Letter to Bp. of Worcester.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindictive* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces.—*Bramhall. Answer to Hobbes.*

Encrate argued, that nothing but the most severe and *vindictive* punishment, such as placing the bodies of the offenders in chains, and putting them to death by the most exquisite torments, would be sufficient to extirpate a crime [duels] which had so long prevailed, and was so firmly fixed in the opinion of the world as great and laudable.
Spectator, No. 97.

Revengingly [is] with vengeance, *vindictively*.
Johnson, in v. Revengingly.

We are, for example, disposed to be angry at whatever occasions sorrow, and there is a *vindictiveness* in fear, which may render it dangerous to its most innocent objects.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. ii. c. 1.

VINE. } See Wine. Fr. *Vigne*; It. *Vigna, vite*; Lat. *Vineo*, a place planted with *vines*, (*vites.*) *Vitis* is from *vivere*, to bend, and so called from the slenderness and flexibility of the branches.
V'NEARD.
V'NEGAR.
V'NEYARD.

VINE. } *Vicre* (Vossius thinks) is from the Gr. Βι-εν, (Eolic for Μι-εν, *ligere*, to bind.
V'NETER.
V'NTRY.
V'NY.
V'NEYARD. } *Vinolent*, —fond of wine, addicted to drink wine.
Vintage,—the season for gathering the produce of the *vine*; the produce itself.

Vinegar, — Fr. *Vin aigre*,—sour wine; sourness, acidity, crabbedness.

In the south half of the toune, & sutththe the Spicerie
Hii brake frame ende to other, & dude al to robierie,
Vor the Mor [Mayor] was *vinitier*, hii breke the *vinitierie*,
& alle othere in the toun, & that was late maistrie.
R. Gloucester, p. 542.

The kyngdom of hevenes is lyk to an housbondeman that wente out first bi the morowe to hyre werkmen into his *vyneyerd.—Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 20.

For the kyngdome of heauen is lyke unto an housholder, whiche went out erlye in the morninge to hyer labourers into his *vinegarde.—Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And sum men that stoden there and heryngе seiden this cleith Hely, and anoon oon of hem renynygge took and fillide a sponque with *vynegre* and puttede on a reed and gaf to hiin to drynke.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 27.

Some of thē yt stode there, when they hearde that, sayde: this man calleth for Helyas. And straight waye one of them ranne, & tooke a sponge & filled it full of *vinegar* and put it on a reed, & gaue hi to drynke.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For al so siker as cold engendreth hayl,
A likerous mouth most han a likerous tayl.
In woman *vinolent* is no defence,
This knowen lechours by experience.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6047.

Paradise of pleasaunce, gladsome to al good,
Benigne braunchelet of the pine tree,
Vinery unermaided.—*A Ballade in. Com of our Lady.*

Iff thou be fatte other corpolent,
Than wol they sain thou art a great gloton,
A devourer, or els *vinolent*.—*A Ballad of Good Counsail.*

For he [Saturnus] fonde of his owne wit
The tyrat crafte of plough tillynge,
Of earynge, and of corne sowynge,
And howe men shulde set *vines*,
And of the grapes make wines.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And to thentent yt he might haue the more prayers of the comyn people to stande i state of grace, he firste released a greuous trybute, or imposicion that he had lately set vpon all *vynes* thorough his region.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 115.

Then the queene his sister, & other, made instant laboure to agree hym & the duke, which in cōclusyō toke such effecte, yt the kyng shuld haue in recōpensement of his wrougys, the erledam of Bygorre, & the *vynery* of Ramer.
Id. Ib. John of France, an. 8.

And there he tayryd tyll they had fined all their corne and *vynlage.—Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 22.

So fashioned a porch with rare deuise,
Archt over head with an embracing *vine*,
Whose bunches hanging downe, seem'd to entice
All passers by, to taste their lushious wine,
And did themselues into their hands incline,
As freely offering to be gathered.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

These *vines* again grow sometime no taller than the ordinarie height of a man of middle stature, and being supported and underpropped with stakes and forkes, cleave and cling thicke together, and in this order fill whole *vineyards*.
Holland. Plinie, b xiv c. 1.

The grape-gatherer in time of *vintage*, putteth in a chaine in the covenants of his bargaine when he is hired, that in case his foot should faile him, and he breake his necke, his maister who sets him aworke should give order for his funerall fire and tombe at his owne proper cost and charges.
Id. Ib.

Eleven daies before the calends of September, which is the 22 day of August (by the calculation of Cæsar and the Chaldeans) the star named in Latine *Vindemiator*, i. the *vintager*, beginneth to shew in the morning, both to the Assyrians and the Italians.—*Id. Ib.* b xviii. c 31.

We come not in debt to bakers and *vintners* for our bread and wine.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 235.

From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea,
The *viny* Rhene, and Volgha's self did pass.
P. Fletcher. Fine. Ec. Ec. 2.

To dress thy *vines* new labour is required,
Nor must the painful husbandman be tir'd:
For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy *vineyard* must employ the sharp steer,
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface plain:
T' unload the branches or the leaves to thin,
That suck the vital moisture of the *vine*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

Your microscopes bring to sight shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of *vinegar*; but we who can distinguish them in their different magnitudes, see among them several huge Leviathans that terrify the little fry of animals about them, and take their pastime as in an ocean or the great deep.
Toilet, No. 119.

It [Madeira] is composed of one continued hill, of a considerable height, extending itself from east to west: the declivity of which, on the south-side, is cultivated and interspersed with *vineyards*.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 2.

——— Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

——— Then, at hand
The lemon, uncorrupt with vapyge long,
To *vinous* spirits added (heavenly drink!)
They with pneumatic engine ceaseless draw,
Intent on laughter.
Id. Ib.

Lest the water which we had taken in at Prince's Island should have had any ebbe in our sickness, we purified it with lime, and we washed all parts of the ship between decks with *vinegar*, as a remedy against infection.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 13.

There too, well rooted, and of fruit profuse,
His *vineyard* grows; part, wide-extended, basks
In the sun's beams; the arid level glows;
In part they gather, and in part they tread
The vine-press, while, before the eye, the grapes
Here yet their blossom forth, there gather fast
Their blackness.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

Had it [water] been *vinous*, or oleaginous, or acid; had the sea been filled, or the rivers flowed, with wine or milk; fish, constituted as they are, must have died; plants, constituted as they are, would have withered; the lives of animals which feed upon plants must have perished.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 21.

The *vintners*, or *vinteners*, were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. They were originally divided into *vinetoria* et *taberna*rii, *vintners* who imported the wine, and taverners who kept taverns, and retailed it for the former.
Pennant. London.

In this neighborhood was the great house called the *vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath.—*Id. Ib.*

VINE. Lat. *Vinea*. A military engine.

Wherfore fortifying hys camp he made *vines* (an instrument of war made of timber & hurdles for men to go vnder safelye to the walles of a towne) and began to make provision of thinges meete for the siege.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 22.

VINNY. } See Fenkow. S. *Fynig*;
V'SKWED. } Ger. *Vinisch*, rancidus, mucidus, (Kilian.) *Finnes*, sordes, *finnig*, mucidus, putridus, (Wachter.) Eve remarks, that the Devonshire people call bread, cheese, &c. *vinny*, when spoilt by mould or must.

Fynig—is the past part. of the A.S. verb, (see *Tooke.*) *Fynig-ran*,—to spoil, corrupt, decay.

Decayed, spoilt; mouldy, musty; *whinid*, (qv.)

Many of Chaucer's words are become, as it were, *vinew'd* and hoarie with over long lying.
Beaumont. Letter to Speght. (*Chaucer*, 1602.)

VIOL. } Fr. *Violle*: It. *Viola, violino*; Sp.
V'OLIN. } *Violo, violon*; Low Lat. *Vitula, vidula, viella*, perhaps formed from the Lat. *Fidicula*, the dim. of *Fides*, a stringed instrument. See Fiddle.

They were exceedingly delighted with the sound of the trumpet, and *violles*.—*Hacklnut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 751.

I see Calliope speed her to the plaie,
where my goddesse shines:
And after her the other muses trace
with their *violines*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. April.

The trembling lute some touch, some strain the *rind* beat,
In sets which there were seen, the music wond'rous choice.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

Besides his fancies of the three, four, five, and six parts to *vyol* and organ, he made above thirty severall sorts of musick for voyces and instruments.
Fuller. Worthies. Wiltshire.

A set of these *violins* I would buy too, for a delicate young noise I have in the country, they are every one a size less than another, just like your fiddles.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, Act iii. sc. 1.

Music therefore is to aggravate what is intended by poetry; it must always have some passion or sentiment to express, or else *violins*, voices, or any other organs of sound, afford an entertainment very little above the rattles of children.—*Spectator*, No. 258.

His heart dances to the melody of the harp and the *viol*; he pampers every bodily sense, till pleasure itself is converted into pain or insensibility.
Knox. Christian Philosophy, § 56.

VIOLATE, *v.* } Fr. *Violer, violenter*; It.
VIOLA'TION. } *Violare, violentare*; Sp. *Violar, violentar*; Lat. *Violare*, to force or use force, (Lat. *Vis.*)
V'OLATOR.
V'OLENT, *adj.* } To force, to use, exercise, or employ force; to hurt, to harm, to injure; to outrage, to ravage or ravish; to destroy, to break, to infringe; and, consequentially, to pollute, to profane.
V'OLENT, *v.*
V'OLENTLY.
V'OLENCE, *n.*
V'OLENCE, *v.*
V'OLENCY.
V'OLOUS.

And fro the daies of Jon Baptist til now the kyngdom of hevenes suffrith *violence*, and *violent* men ravyschen it.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 11.

Fro the tyme of John Baptist hytherto, the kyngdome of heauen suffreth *violence*, and they that go to it wi *violence* pluck it vnto them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The tidynge of this *violence*
Whan it cam to the mothers eare,
She sende anone ale wide where
To auche frendes as she had,
A great power till that she had.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

The man is besyde, so *violent* and so ieoperdous, that none of thē dare be a known to speake of it.
Sir T. More. Worke, p. 909.

Also this siege endurynge; the soudyours of sayut Amande yssued out, and came to Hanon, in Heynalt, and burnt the towne, and *violated* the abbey.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 34.

They sawe the dumme beaste myght lawfully bee drawen out of the hole, leste it shoulde perysshe, without any *violacion* or breache of the Sabboth: and woulde in no wyse see, that it was like lawfull to prouyde for mannes healthe vpon the same day.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 3.

Notwithstādīng a grieuous penalte of money being imposed vpon the *violators* of the same statute.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 174.

The lofty pine the great wind often rives;
With *violence* sway fall turrets steep.
Surrey. Of the Golden Mean, &c.

But our souldiers wēt with such spede and force, hauing no more than only their heades aboue ye water, that the enemy being not able to withstand the *violence* of oure footmen and men of armes, forsooke the bankes and toke them to flight.—*Goldinge Cæsar*, fol. 119.

So much fauourable our princes be, and the law of our realme to iustice and to the punishment of blood *violently* shed.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. iii. c. 3.

The death of every subiect by *violence* is accounted to touch the crowne of the prince, and to be a detriment vnto it.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 25.

Whereby it plainly appeareth, that in things indifferent, what the whole church doth thinke conuenient for the whole, the same if any part doe wilfully *violate*, it may be reformed and drayled againe by that generall authoritie whereunto each particular is subject.
Hooker. Ecclesiastiell Politie, b. iv § 13.

But Guy de Montford was excōmunicated, as a *violator* of the church, a murderer and a traitor
Holinshed. Edw. i. an. 1274

Cres. Why tell you me of moderation?
The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it: How can I moderate it?
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iv sc. 4,

VIP

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen.
Fuller. Worthies. Anglesey.

Wit. No, my tuneful mistress!
Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;
Nor nature, *violenced* in both these:
With all whose gentle tongues you speak, at once.
B. Jonson. The Devil is an Asse, Act ii. sc. 2.

The English first exhibited their mindes in writing to this effect. That infants, if they were justly taken, if they were given, or bought, or the like, (for it might not be lawful fraudulently or *violently* to take them from their parents) ought to be baptized.
Holes. Remaines. Let. to the Synod of Dort.

He [a man] may escape death, but he must not fight with the ministers of justice; he may run away, but he must not break his word; that is, he may do what is in his natural capacity to avoid these *violencies* and extremities of nature, but nothing that is against a moral duty.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2.

Gil. You are so *violent*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill, Act iii. sc. 1.

Since he, who begins to *violate* the happiness of another, does what is wrong, he who endeavours to obviate or put a stop to that *violence*, does in that respect what is right, by the terms.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 6.

When any thing may be either done, or not done, equally without the *violation* of truth, that thing is indifferent.
Id. Ib. s. 1.

When it comes to be these men's own case, to be oppressed by *violence*, or over-reached by fraud; where then are all their pleas against the eternal distinction of right and wrong? How, on the contrary, do they then cry out for equity, and exclaim against injustice! How do they then challenge and object against providence, and think neither God nor man severe enough, in punishing the *violators* of right and truth!—*Clarke. On the Evidences*, Prop. 1.

I was at Jamaica when there happened a *violent* south wind. It made great havock in the woods; and blew down many great trees.—*Dampier. Discourse of Winds*, c. 6.

For tho' the surface of the sea is raised in waves and driven *violently* with the winds to the southward, yet the current underneath runs still to the northward.
Id. Ib. c. 8.

But though from *violence*, yet not from words
Abstain'd Achilles, but with bitter taunt
Opprobrious, his antagonist reproach'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

VIOLET, *n.* } Fr. *Violet*; It. *Viòla*; Sp. *Violeta*; Lat. *Viola*, from the Gr. Ιον, by prefixing υ, but itself of uncertain origin.
VIOLET, *adj.*

When the kynge approched nere to the citie, Edmonde Sha goldesmithe then Mayre, with Willyam White and John Mathewe sheriffs, and all the other aldermenne in scarlette with fiue hundred horse of the citezens in *violette*, received hym reuerentye at Harnesey.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 44.

Bayleaues betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweet *violet*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. April.

I ask'd a nodding *violet* ' Why
' It sadly hung the head?'
It told me, ' Cynthia late past by,
' Too soon from it that fled.'
Dryden. The Quest of Cynthia.

The lakes and rivers which receive the sun beams, by that means seem in their superficies to be some time reddish, and otherwhiles of a *violet* colour.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 957.

——— Four fountains of serenest lymph
Their sinuous course pursuing side by side,
Stray'd all around, and ev'ry where appear'd
Meadows of softest verdure, purpled o'er
With *violets*, it was a scene to fill
A God from heav'n with wonder and delight.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

VIPER. } Fr. *Vipère*; It. *Vipera*; Sp. *Víbora*; Lat. *Vipera*; i. e. serpens *vivipara*, because said to be the only kind of serpent that produces its young alive; the rest being *oviparous*. *Viperous*, (mer.)—
VIPEROUS.
VIPEROUSLY.

Venemous; stinging, biting—venemously, maliciously.

First of all therefore we haue the adder (in our old Saxon toong called an atter) which some men door rashlie take to be the *viper*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 6.

Yt wer too longe, yea it is doubt, whether one man might comprehend, to write all that maye be truly e verified of their wicked lyves, and *viperous* behaviour toward the said bishope.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals. Q. Mary*, No. 46.

He [I say] in that copious treatise hauing spoken as malicious-lie & *viperously* as the might of Wiklifes life, which he concludeth to be lewd.—*Holinshed. Hist. II.* an. 1377.

Out, *viper!* thou that eat'st thy parents, hence!
Rather such speckled creatures, as thyself,
Should be eaches'd, and shunn'd.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster, Act v. sc. 1.

Special care therefore must be taken to find out this larking *viper* [pride] in our bosoms, and to cast it far from us.
Waterland, vol. ix. Ser. I.

Let us now see into how many cursed consequences, this *viperous* piece of villany is like to spread itself; and that, whether we consider the accusation as true or as false; as relating to the person accused, or to him before whom he is accused.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 9.

The *viper*, that is but a slow, feeble-bodied animal, makes way, in a heavy, undulating manner; advancing his head, then drawing up its tail behind, and bending the body into a bow; then from the spot where the head and tail were united, advancing the head forward as before.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, b. iii. c. 1.

VIRA'GO. } Lat. *Virago*, quia similis *viri*,
VIRAGO'NIAN. } (Vossius.)

A female who *gets* like a male or man; with the courage, boldness, audacity, impudence of man; a heroine.

Cezera triumphis were nat so meche to proyse,
As was of Elfleda that sheldes so offe dyd rayse,
Agayne her enemyes, this noble venqueresse
Virago and made, whose vertue can I nat expresse.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 180.

Her breast open, *virago-like*.
B. Jonson. King James's Entertainment.

But does it not argue rather the lascivious promptness of his own fancy, who from the harmless mention of a Sleeckstone could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

Camilla is one of the greatest beauties in the British nation, and yet values herself more upon being the *virago* of one party, than upon being the toast of both.
Spectator, No. 57.

VIRE. Fr. *Vire*; Sp. *Vira*, from *virer*, to turn. The arrow called a quarrel, used only for the cross bow.

Vireson,——"a little quarrel or fashion of arrowhead, that's *turned* or made like a skrue," (Cotgrave.)

——— All his hert hath sette a fire
Of pure eonlie, and as a *vire*,
Whiche fleeth out of a mighty bowe,
Aweye he fledde for a throwe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

VIRELAY. } Fr. *Virelay*, a kind of roundeau,
VIRETOTE. } from *virer*, to *turn*, and *lay*, a song. See the quotation from Dryden.

What eileth you? some gay girlie, God it wote,
Hath brought you thus upon the *virelote*:
By saint Neote, ye wote wel what I mene.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3763.

Whiche boke was called the Melyader, conteyninge all the songes, baladdes, rundeaux, and *vyrelayes*, whiche the gentyll duke had made in his tyme.
Bruers. Froissart. Croncyle, vol. ii. c. 26.

And other-whiles, with amorous delights,
And pleasing toyes he would her entertaine,
Now singing sweetly, to surprise her spirights,
Now making layes of loue and louers paine,
Brauales, ballads, *virelaues*, and verses vaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

And then the band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay*;
And still at ev'ry close she wou'd repeat
The burden of the song.—The Dalay is so sweet.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

VIRENT. } It. *Virente, verdite*; Lat. *Virens, viridis*, from *vireo*, to grow or increase (from *vi*).
VI'RID.
VIRI'DITY.

Growing; verdant, as vegetables *growing*.

For in these yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

Meane-while of his dear lone the reliques sweet
(As best he could) to graue with pompe he brought,
Her tombe was not of *verid* Spartan greet,
Nor yet by cunning head of Scopa's wrought,
But built of polisht stone, and thereon laid
The lively shape and purtrait of the maid,
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xii. s. 74.

VIR

The apple maintaineth it selfe longest in *viridity* and vigor, of all other fruits.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 595.

With much adoe, they [green or wet herbs] kindle and catch fire, although the same be not light and dene, but dark, dim, and weak, because the *viridity* or greenness, by the means of cold, fighteth against the heat, as his natural enimie.—*Id. Ib.* p. 818.

VIRGE. See VARGE.

VIRGIN, *n.* } Fr. *Vierge, virginité*; It. *Vérgine, verginità*; Sp. *Virgen, virginidad*; Lat. *Virgo*, by syncope (as Vossius thinks) from *virago*; others, quia *virum* non experta. Festus says,—our ancestors called females *vires*, whence yet remain to us, *virgines* and *viragines*. Met.—
VIRGIN, *adj.*
VIRGIN, *v.*
VIRGINLY.
VIRGINAL, *adj.*
VIRGINAL, *n.*
VIRGINAL, *v.*

Any thing pure, chaste, unpolluted, uncontaminated, by impure intermixture.

Virginal,—a musical instrument, appropriate to the use of virgins or maidens.

This is Jon euangelist oon of the disciplis of the Lord, the which is a *virgyn* chosun of God, whom God clepide from the spouselyis whanne he wolde be weddid, and double witnesse of *virgynyte* is gheuun to him in the gospel, in this he is seide loued of God bifore others disciplis, and God hongyng in the cross bitook his modir in keppyge to him, that a *virgyn* schulde kepe a *virgyn*.—*Wiclif. Prol. to Jon.*

O lady Tecnea mech was thy glory and heuor,
Yet mech more was to comend thy benignite
In thy parfite liuing and *virginall* chastite.
Imputed to Chaucer. The Nine Ladies Worthy.

As wel in gost as body, chast was she
For which she floured in *virginitee*.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,978.

The thridde manner of chastitee is *virginitee*, and it behoveth that she be holy in herte, and elene of body, than is she the spouse of Jesu Crist, and she is the hif of angels.
Id. The Parsones Tale.

For he is set of none accounte,
And said, all that male not amounte
Ayens a point, whiche he hath nome,
That he his flesshe hath ouercome.
He was a *virgine*, as he saide,
On that batailie his prie he laide.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And thus came this Calistona
Into the woodde of Tegea,
Where she *virginlee* belight
Unto Diane, and thereto plight
Hir trouth vpon the bowes grene.—*Id. Ib.*

Whan ye heare the cate gate, doe ye not knowe the meuyng of it to bee the enclosure and tabernacle of the *virginly* chastitee, which neither any mortall man entryng vnto it, ne the sonne of God either entreeyng in or comyng foorth of it, hath violated or defoiled?—*Udal. Luke*, c. 24.

Nor there is nothing that our Lord delighteth more, than *virgins*, nor wherein angels more gladly abide, and play with.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 6.

Virginitie was ever an holy thing, even amongst theeues, breakers of sanctuary, vnrecaluin liuers, murderers, and also among wild beastes.—*Id. Ib.*

Of euery sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gathered some; the violet pallid blew,
The little daisie, that at euening closes,
The *virgin* lillie, and the primrose true.
Spenser. Prothalamion.

Then toldst her doubting how these things could be
To her a *virgin*, that on her should conie
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the highest
O're-shadow her.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

Some say no evil thing that walks by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swart faery of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true *virginity*.—*Id. Comus.*

Where, gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with mildnesse *virginall*,
Shewing her selfe both wise and liberall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

With this faire flowre your goodly girlonds dight,
Of chastitie and vertue *virginall*,
That shall embellish more your beauty bright,
And crowne your heads with heauenly coronall.
Id. Ib. b iii. c. 5.

So as I suppose, that if a *virginall* was made with a double concave; the one all the length as the *virginall* hath; the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must needs make the sound perfecter, and not so shallow and jarring.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 223.

—— O a kisse
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!
Now by the jealous queene of heauen, that kisse
I carried from thee deere, and my true lipps
Haiuh *virgin'd* it here since.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 3.

—— Still *virginalling*
Vpon his palme?—*Id. The Winter's Tale*, Act I. sc. 2.

Tam'd by superiour force he turn'd his eyes
Aghast at first, and stupid with surprize:
But by her sparkling eyes, and ardent look,
The *virgin-warrior* known, he thus bespoke.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Pair was her face, and spotless was her mind,
Where pillid love with *virgin* sweetness join'd:
Hippy! and happy still she might have prov'd
Were she less beautiful or less belov'd.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

Virginate (for instance) though furnished with wire-strings, will, for the most part, of them (for some he has observed to be so well seasoned that they are not altered by the weather) be out of tune in wet weather.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 801.

VI'RILE. Fr. *Viril*; It. *Virile*; Sp.
VIRI'LITY. *Viril*; Lat. *Virilis.*—*Viripotent*,
VIRI'POTENT. (*potens vir.*) *Vir*, a vi, from his superior strength. (A.S. *Wer.*) See MAN.

Manly; having the force or power of man; the qualities or qualifications, the passions or desires of man.

Thither shertlie after came ambassadours from the emperour, requiring the king's daughter affianced (as before you haue heard) vnto him; and being not *viripotent* or mariable desired that she might be deliuered vnto them.
Holinshed. Hen. I. an. 1113.

Which was the cause whereof he would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe years not *viripotent* or mariable.—*Id. Hen. II.* an. 1177.

Surely there is something more than we are aware of in this same creature, woman. If there be any charm to overcome man and all his *virile* virtues, 'tis she that stands up it.—*Feltham. Lube*, xiv. 20.

As for others, howsoever they might be thought to resemble the bending of his neck, the cheerful cast and amiable volubility of his quick eye; yet could they never observe and keep the *virility* of visage, and lyonlike look of his [Alexander.]—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 1038.

And this is true not only in eunuches by nature but spadoes by art: for castrated animals in every species are longer lived then they which retained their *virilities*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.

Etymologists derive *virtue* from *virility*, supposing it to denote a manly strength and vigour of mind: now vigour will naturally exert itself in throwing off every thing displeasing or unwelcome.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 31.

VIRTUE. Fr. *Vertu*; It. *Virtù*; Sp.
VIRTUAL. *Virtud*; Lat. *Virtus*, from
VIRTUALITY. *vis*, and signifying—
VIRTUALLY. Strength; strength of mind;
VIRTUATE, v. generally,—manhood, forti-
VIRTULESS. tude, power, efficacy, energy,
VIRTUOUS. valour; integrity, sincerity,
VIRTUOUSLY. goodness; moral goodness
VIRTUOUSNESS. or excellence. See the quo-
VIRTUO'SO. tations from Paley and Bel-
VIRTUO'SOSHIP. sham, and that from Search,
in v. *Virile*.

Virtuoso,—any one skilled or learned in any polite or elegant art.

Thorn ther *vertu* of the erois he was sone ouercome,
And Constantyn hadde al so sone the toun ynome.
Rob. Gloucester, p. 86.

The thrie he had wonnen, in *vertew* of Criste's passioun.
R. Brunne, p. 13.

Of alle fretyng venymes. the vilest is the scorpion,
May no medeoynes amende. the place ther he styngeth
Til he be ded yde thrie, and then hit distrieth
The ferst venemoste thorgh *verte* of hym selve.
Piers Ploukman, p. 247.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye repreef to citees in which he fui many *vertues* of him weren don: for thei liden not penaunce. Wo to thee Coroazym, wo to thee Bethsaida, for if the *vertues* that ben don in you, hadden be don in Tyre and Sydon: sum tyme thei hadden do penaunce in heire and asche.—*Wycliff. Matt.* c. 11.

But in tho daies afrit that tribulacioun the sunne schal be maad derk and the mone schal not gyve her light, and the sterris of heuene schulen faile doun and the *vertues* that ben in heuenes schulen be moyed.—*Id. Mark*, c. 13.

And Io Y hane goutn to you power to trede on serpentes and scorpionis: and on al the *vertu* of the enemy.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 10.

And lo a man was in Jerusalem whose name was Symeon, and this man was just and *vertuous* and abode the comfort of Israel.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

Whanne that April with his shoures soote
The droughte of March hath pereed to the rote,
And bathed every veine in swiche licour,
Of whiche *vertue* engendred is the flour.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 1.

Ther n'as no man nowher so *vertuous*.—*Id. Ib.* v. 252.

These ladies, ne these gentiles neuerthelesse,
Were none of the that wrought in this wise,
But sech as were *vertulesse*,
They quitten thus these old clerkes wise.
Id. The Letter of Cupid.

Therefore I pray you with your diligence,
For your profite and Gods reuerence,
Temperech villy *vertue* in your mind,
That when ye come to your judges presence,
Ye be not *vertulesse* than behind.
Imputed to Chaucer. Seccan unto the Lords, &c.

And in this wise I thynke to treete
Towardes them, that nowe be greate,
Betweene the *vertue* and the vice
Whiche longeth vnto this office.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Tho was *vertue* set abone
And vyce was put vnder foote. *Id. Ib.*

The seconde is not *vertulee*,
Clotu, or ele Pilades
It lute, and of tlie moones kynde
He is. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

For in h's thought he brenneth euer
Whan that he wate an other lauer,
Or more *vertues* than hee:
Whiche passeth him in his degree,
Therof he taketh his malacie,
That vice is cleped hotte coule. *Id. Ib.* b. l.

And eke his herbe inspecial
The *vertues* beneth in al. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Howe hadde so euer they reken me, I am not yet fullye so *vertuelesse*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 867.

For if *vertue* be an electiõ annexid vnto our nature, and consisteth in a meane, which is determined by reason, and that meane is the very mydden of two thinges vyeious, the one is surplusage, the other in lacke: thus, &c.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 10.

He dwelleth at home in hys owne house, who so knoweth howe nought and *vertulesse* he is of hymselfe, and wholy satisfieth what *vertue* and goodnesse soever he hathe, to the free liberalitie of Gyue Saniqoure.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 2.

In the princeee of the disciples they depraued the name of Jesus, as a thyng *vertulesse*, and of no efficacye.—*Id. Ib.* c. 9.

For lyke as the *vertuousnesse* of the scholers is a greate commendacion to the maister: eaen so theyr myshehauioure, and lewde taches are reproched and layed vnto those that instructed them.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

And incontinent, as soone as they can speake, it behoueth with most pleasaunt allurynges, to instill in them swete maners and *vertuouse* custome.
Golden Boke, c. 28.

Thus saith he: Lo, what manner of men we shall displease with teaching them *vertuously*. Verely such as it were a shame and reuoke to please.
Vives. Obedience of a Christian Woman, Pref.

All resembled theyr mother in excellent beautie, but they resembled not their father in honestie and *vertuousnesse*.
Golden Boke, c. 28.

Vertue is but a shadow and a servile imployment, unless it be adorned and instructed with prudence, which gives motion and conduct, spirits and vigorousness to religion, makinc it not only humane and reasonable, but divine and celestial.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 22.

It is not, in his sence, the foundation of Christian doctrine, but it contains it all; not only in general, but in special: not only *virtual*, but actual; not mediate, but immediate; for a few lines would have serv'd for a foundation general, *virtual* and mediate.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, § 3.

And the resurrection of the just is attributed to his resurrection, to the *virtual* and immediate cause thereof.
Hale. Cont. The Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

So in one grain of corne appearing similary and insufficient for a plural germination, there lieth dormant the *vertuelity* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred years.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 2.

St. Augustine sometimes taketh [this omnipotent spirit] for the Holy Ghost: sometimes for a wind or breath, under the name of a spirit, which is sometimes so taken: or for a created *virtuality*.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. i. c. 1.

The other we neither yet have enjoy'd under him, nor were ever like to do under the tyranny of a negative voice, which he claims above the unanimous consent and power of a whole nation *virtually* in the parliament.
Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

There is likewise another counccll, called the Grand Council, in which also the chancellor presides *virtually*, though seldom present in person.—*Evelyn. State of France.*

Medea now invokes the earth, nire, winds, mountains, &c. as either producing or *virtually* magicall ingredients.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. vii. Note.

Young Lee. Oh too unkind unto so kinde a wife
Too *vertulesse* to one so *vertuous*.
A pleasant conceited Comedy, (1608.)

But inasmuch as righteous life presupposeth life, in as much as to live *virtuously* it is impossible except we live; therefore the first impediment, which naturally we endeauor to remouo, is penury and want of things without which we cannot liue.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. i. § 10.

Many other adventures are intermedled: but rather as accidents than instruments: as the love of Brittomart, the overthrow of Marinell, the misery of Florimell, the *vertuousnes* of Belphœbe.—*Spenser. To Raleigh.*

All that I have seen (that he [Chaloor] hath written) is, "The *Virtue* of Nitre, wherein &c." and other matters pertaining to *virtuality*.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* Vol. i.

It is plain from hence, that every proof a priori proceeds by causes either real or *virtual*, or, which comes to the same, by some prior reason.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 416

And when he withdrew his corporal presence, he farther *virtually* diffused his light, for he sent his messengers with a general commission and command to teach all men concerning the benefits procured for them, and the duties required from them.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 41.

Nothing is more evident, even upon these suppositions only, than that men ought in all reason to live piously and *virtuously* in the world; and that vice and wickedness are, upon all accounts, and under all hypotheses, the most absurd and inexcusable things in nature.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Introd.

And another excellent *virtuous* of the same assembly, Mr. John Evelyn, hath very considerably advanced the history of fruit and forest-trees, by his Sylva and Pomona.
Glanvill, Ess. 3.

A little before our club-time last night, we were walking tegether in the secretest garden, where Will had picked up a small pebble of so odd a make, that he said he would present it to a friend of his, an eminent *virtuoso*.—*Spectator*, No.37.

A worse thing than this happens commonly to those inferior *virtuosi*. In seeking so earnestly for rarity they fall in love with rarity for rareness sake.
Shaft. Characteristicks, Misc. 3. c. 1.

But let us view philosophy, like mere *virtuoso-ship*, in its usual career, and we shall find the ridicule rising full as strongly against the professors of the higher as the lower kind. Cockle-shell abounds with each.—*Id. Ib.*

The exemplary desire of regulating our thoughts and pursuits by right principles, constitutes *virtue*; and all the duties which are performed with warmth and feeling are crowned the result of *virtuous* affections: the opposite propensities and conduct constitute vice, whose characteristic consists in depraved affections, and unpowerful passions.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 2.

But the divisions of *virtue*, to which we are in modern times most accustomed, is into duties.
Towards God; as piety, reverence, resignation, gratitude, &c.
Towards other men (or relative duties); as justice, charity, fidelity, loyalty, &c.
Towards ourselves; as chastity, sobriety, temperance, preservation of life, care of health, &c.
Paley. Moral Philosophy, c. 7.

Virtue is the tendency of an action, affection, habit, or character, to the ultimate happiness of the current.
Belsham. Moral Philosophy, § 1.

But America is *virtually* represented. What! does the electrick force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantick, than pervade Wales, which lies in your neighbourhood; or than Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation, that is actual and palpable? But, sir, your ancestors thought this sort of *virtual* representation, however ample, to be totally insufficient for the freedom of the inhabitants of territories that are so near, and comparatively so inconsiderable.
Burke. Speech on Conciliation with America.

If the Jews had prevailed, they would have imagined their success a full proof, that the Messiah was yet *virtually*, though not yet corporally, amongst them; and proceeded to extend his dominion as wide as they could.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

He who has observed light reflected from an apparently contemptible coin on history, sacred and profane, will respect the laudable and disinterested pursuits of the *virtuoso*.
Knox. Ess. No. 73.

VIRULENT. VIRULENTLY. VIRULENCE. VIRULENCY. VIRULENTED. Fr. *Virulence*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Virulentus*, from *virus* from *vis*; and though usually applied to a noxious power or strength, yet meaning, generally, the natural power of any thing. By usage,—

Maliciously or malignantly—forceful, violent, or vehement; acrimoniously, bitterly—malignant or envenomed.

The seed of dragon is hot and biting, and besides of a *virulent* and stinking smell.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xxiv. c. 16.

So that he had employed his pen so *virulently* against that well deserving queen, and upon his death bed wished that he might live so long, till, by reviling the truth, he might even with his blood, wipe away those aspersions which he had by his bad tonge unjustly cast upon her.
Camden. Hist. of Queen Elizabeth, an. 1587.

He was restor'd in integrum to that fame where his great labours and great procedures had first extend him; which, though it was but justice, yet it was also such honour, that it is greater than the *virulence* of tongues, which his worthiness and their envy had arm'd against him.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

Hence comes the epidemical infection: for how can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the *virulency* of their calumnies hath not staved off from reading?
B. Jonson. Discoveries.

For they say, certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humor, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix.—*Fellham*, pt. ii. Res. 36.

But a most extraordinary circumstance, and what would be scarcely credible upon any single evidence, is, that the scars of wounds which had been for many years healed, were forced open again by this *virulent* distemper.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 10.

[Religion consists] not in harsh censuring and *virulently* inveighing against others, but in a careful amending our own ways.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

Our water too began to grow scarce; so that a general dejection prevailed amongst us, which added much to the *virulence* of the disease, and destroyed numbers of our best men.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 10.

There be fair ways of disputing our cause, without contumelious reflections upon persons; and the errors of men may be sufficiently refuted without satirical *virulence*.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 29.

Now that all other animal and vegetable poisons may be corrected, without losing their force with their *virulence*, is the affirmation of Helmont.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 122.

The *virulence* of party hesitates not to represent royalty itself in situations, which must render it contemptible in the eyes of kennel-rakers, shoe-blackers, chimney-sweepers, and beggars.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 27.

VISAGE. VISAGED. Fr. *Visage*; It. *Visaggio*; Sp. *Visage*, from the Lat. *Visus*, (from *vid-ere*, to see.)

The aspect; the appearance, countenance, face.

Boldely thei bed batalle with *visage* fulle austere,
The kynge's side gan failie, for he had now poverte.
R. Brunne, p. 303.

A not-hed hadde he, with a broune *visage*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 110.

Kir cheken ben with teres wette,
And rluelyn as an empty skyn,
Hangyng downe vnto the chyn.
Hir lippes shronken hen for age,
There was no grace in hir *visage*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Whan the deth of this prynce was publyished abrode, he was affir oyon *vysaged* layed in the mynster of Poumfrayt, so yt all men myght knowe and see that he was dede.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1400.

When he considered and well viewed their faire skins, their sweet *visages*, and beautifull bushes of their bright and yeallow heares, he demanded out of what region or land they came.—*Holinshed. History of England*, b. v. c. 19.

Who being in love with a certaine young man, whensoever he was to take a long journey far from home, used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lovers face by candle light and to pourfill the same afterwards deeper, that so shee might enjoy his *visage* yet in his absence.
Holland. Pliny, b. xxxv. c. 12.

Grim-*visaged* warre, hath smooth'd his wrinkled front:
And now, in stead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the soules of fearefull adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a ladies chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 1.

They [Moskito Indians] are tall, well made, raw boned, lusty, strong, and nimble of foot, long *visaged*, lank black hair, look stern, hard favoured, and of a dark copper colour complexion.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1681.

Sometimes the orator of the cause would have his face covered with a mask, representing either a human *visage*, or that of some animal.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 1.

VIS-A-VIS. Face to face; a carriage, so called because the (two) passengers sit opposite, face to face.

He was proceeding, when he was interrupted by the arrival of a smart young man, the lord of the land, with a pale face and meagre form, who sat jolting in his *vis-à-vis* with a hackneyed courtesan, drawn by four cropt greys, and driven rapidly over the site of the ancient castle.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 14.

VISCERAL. Fr. *Visceral*; It. *Viscera*; Lat. *Viscera*, the bowels (qv.) Met.—

Having (strong, tender,) internal feelings.
Tender, kind, compassionate.

Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle, "Bowels of love."
Bp. Reynolds. On the Passions, c. 11.

VISCID. VISCIDITY. VISCOUS. VISCOSITY. Fr. *Viscide, visqueux*; It. *Viscido, vischiôso*; Sp. *Viscoso, viscosidad*; Lat. *Viscidus, viscosus*, from *viscum*, the mistletoe, the berry of which is strongly glutinous. Birdlime is made of it. *Viscum*, from Gr. ἶος, by prefixing *u*, which (Lennep thinks) is so called, *a continendo*, from ἐχ-ειν, to have or hold.

Holding fast, tenacious, glutinous, sticking or cleaving like glue; adhesive.

If there be represented extraordinary fancies and imaginations, they testifie and shew a repletion of grosse, *viscuous*, or slimy humours, and a great perturbation of the spirits within.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 507.

The elder beareth certaine black and small berries, full of a grosse and *viscous* humor, used especially to die the haire of the head black.—*Id. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 37.

For by reason of the *viscositie*, it cleaveth and stiketh like glew, and hangeth all together, plucke as much as a man will at it.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii. c. 15.

Sub. How know you him?
Face. By his *viscosity*.
His oleosity, and his suscitability.
B. Jonson. The Alchemist, Act ii. sc. 1

The immediate cause of these ulcers, are grosse, *viscid* humours heated in them by the temperies of the part, whence they contract a malign quality, and corrupt.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. iii. c. 9.

Hence one can easily perceive the inconveniency of *viscidity*, which obstructs, and acrimony that destroys, the capillary vessels.—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments*, c. 1.

Why does the gland within the ear separate a *viscid* substance, which defends that passage: the gland in the upper angle of the eye, a thin brine, which washes the ball?
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 6.

I always choose the plainest food
To mend *viscidity* of blood.—*Green. The Spleen.*

This [the water with the blood] chemists perhaps may class among the watery fluids: being neither *viscous* like an oil, nor inflammable like spirits, nor elastic or volatile like an air or ether.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

VISCOUNT. Fr. *Vi-comte*; It. *Vis-cônte*; Sp. *Vis-conde*; Low Lat. *Vice-comes*. See VICE, in Composition. Originally,—

The deputy, the lieutenant of the *count* or earl. See the quotations from Holinshed and Blackstone.

Wherefore fryer Garny returned to gyue ye kyoge knowlege, & ye *vicecomte* remayned in ye place, & houed with his company.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 245.

The erle then sent letters to ye kynge by a knyght of his, called syr Cyprian of Sauelyn, desyrynge the kynge to suffre his cosyn the *vycecomtes* to be in peas.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 207.

The *viscount*, called either procomes or *vicecomes*. In time past governed in the countie vnder the earle, but now without any such seruice or office, it is also become a name of dignitie next after the earle, and in degree before the baron.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 3.

An earles son is called by the name of a *viscount* or baron, or else according as the creation is.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 17.

The name of *vice-comes* or *viscount* was afterwards made use of as an arbitrary title of honour, without any shadow of office pertaining to it, by Henry the sixth; when, in the eighteenth year of his reign, he created John Beaumont a peer, by the name of *viscount* Beaumont, which was the first instance of the kind.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 12.

VISIBLE, *adj.* VISIBLE, *n.* VISIBILITY. VISIBLY. VISION. VISIONARY, *adj.* VISIONARY, *n.* VISIONAL. VISIONIST. VISIVE. VISUAL. Fr. *Visible, visual*; It. *Visibili, visuale*; Sp. *Visible, visual*; Lat. *Visibilis*, that can or may be *seen*. (*Videre*, to *see*, Gr. Εἰδ-ειν.)

That can or may be *seen*, perceived, discerned, perceptible.

Vision, — (see VIEW.)

Sight; a *sight*, a spectacle, a spectre, a phantasm; an appearance, or apparition.

Visionary,—fantastical, imaginary, ideal.

——The gostes in a *vynyon* to Seynt Edward seyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 363.

I wote wele Criste it wild, that Edwardes wille wer wrouht,
Who so lokes his life, & red is his *vision*.
R. Brunne, p. 65.

And as thei camen down of the hill, Jhesus commaundide to hem and seide, seye ye to no man the *vision* til mannes Sone rysse agen fro deeth.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 17.

And as they came downe from the mountaine, Jesus charged them saying: se that ye shewe the *vyslon* to no man, vntyll the Sonne of man be ryseu againe from death.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And slepe me caught, and on the grasse
Beside a welle I leyd me downe
To slepe, and in a *vision*
To me the god Mercurie came.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Wherfore if it be more then a figure, as it is in deade, & if by Christes ordynance it hath preset vnder the forme of these *visible* synnes of the fourme of bread and wyne, the very body and blood of Christ as hath been truly taught hitherto.
Bp. Gardiner. Explication, fol. 79.

In the xxxiii. yere of this kynge Henry, at Dunstable in the ayre was seene a crucefix, & Cryste nayled there, which appered *vysyblyy* to many a mannys syght.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 130.

Æneas with that *vision* stricken down,
Well near distraught, upstart his hair for dread,
Amid his throat his voice likewise gan stick.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The Stoicks hold that darkenesse is *visible*: for that from the sight there is a splendour going forth that compasseth the said darkenesse; neither doth the eye-sight lie and deceive us, for it seeth certainly and in truth that there is darkenesse.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 685.

——Yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness *visible*,
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in flint-stones, but we are outwardly, *visibly*, apparently to serve and honour the living God.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. vii. § 22.

You may as well measure eternity with a span, and grasp an infinite in the palm of your hand, as draw the circles and depict him that hath no colour or figure, no parts nor body, no accidents or *visibility*.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2

[Hope] the first of [these virtues] beginning with a weake apprehension of things not seene, endeth with the intuition *vision* of God in the world to come.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. § 11.

Our *visive* beams are (at our best) so weak, that they are not able to look upon a sight so spiritually glorious
Bp. Hall. The Rem. of Paphnancesus, b. i § 5.

Yea, I doubt not to say, God hath never been as clearly seen as in the darkest dungeons: for the outward light of prosperity distracts our *visive* beams, which are strongly contracted in a deep obscurity.
Id. The Balm of Gilead, § 3.

It fareth with us in this case, as with those who would see a thing very far distant; for of necessity the *visual* beames of his sight do fail before they can reach thereto.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 1107.

Nor can any conversant in letters be ignorant what error is oftimes fallen into, by trusting authorities at second hand, and rash collecting (as it were) from *visual* beams refracted through another's eye.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion. To the Reader.

Suppose a chain hung down out of the heavens from an unknown height, and the every link of it gravitated toward the earth, and what it hung upon was not *visible*, yet it did not descend, but kept its situation; and upon this a question should arise, What supported or kept up this chain?

would it be a sufficient answer to say, that the first (or lowest) link hung upon the second (or that next above it), the second or rather the first and second together upon the third, and so on *ad infinitum?* For what holds up the whole?—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, § 5. p. 67.

God has by an inseparable connexion, joind vertue and publick happiness together, and made the practice thereof necessary to the preservation of society, and *visibly* beneficial to all with whom the vertuous man has to do.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 3.

Upon the foot of this construction, it is supposed, that Isaiah in prophetic dream or *vision* heard God speaking to him. (like as St. Peter heard a voice, and saw a *vision*, while he lay in a trance.) and that in idea he transacted all that God so ordered him to do.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 228.

And therefore the *visional* interpretation appears to be preferable to the other, if it be not itself clogged with other difficulties as great as those.—*Id. Ib.*

Char. Speak without fear, what did the *vision* shew?
Placid A curtain drawn, presented to our view
A town besieg'd, and on the neighbouring plain
Lay heaps of *visionary* soldiers slain.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act i. sc. 1.

Here frequent, at the *visionary* hour,
When musing midnight reigns or silent noon,
Angelic harps are in full concert heard:
And voices chanting from the wood-crown'd hill,
The deepening dale, or lumost sylvan glade.
Thomson. Summer.

As for example, what would an eye (or the *visive* power) signifie, if there were not light prepared to render things *visible* thereto.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

The reader will have patience to enter but a little into the mathematical consideration of *visible* figure, which we shall call the geometry of *visibles*.
Reid. On the Mind, c. 6. § 8.

In his theory of *vision*, he [Berkley] seems indeed to allow that there is an external material world: but he believed that this external world is tangible only, and not *visible*; and that the *visible* world, the proper object of sight, is not external, but in the mind.—*Id. Ib.* § 11.

I know not whether the French did not derive their ideas of teaching things, instead of words, from some celebrated writers of our own country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were *visionaries* on the subject of education.
Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools.

Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on *visual* objects, Cheselden tells us, that the first time the boy saw a black object, it gave him great uneasiness: and that some time after, upon accidentally seeing a negro woman, he was struck with great horrour at the sight.
Burke. On the Sublime & Beautiful, § 115.

VI'SIT, *v.*
VI'SIT, *n.*
VI'SITABLE.
VI'SITANT.
VISITA'TION.
VISITATO'RIAL.
VI'SITER, or
VI'SITOR.
} Fr. *Visiter*; It. *Visitare*; Sp. *Visitar*; Lat. *Visitare*, to go to see,—a frequentative of *Vis ire*, from *Vis-ium*, past part. of *Vid-ere*, to see. To go or come, to see, view, or survey; inspect or examine. See the quotation from Secker.

Sithen he gan him drawe toward Normundy,
The lond to *visite*, & to comfort his friends.
R. Brunne, p. 81.

For I hungrile and ye gaven me to ete, I thirstide and ye gaven me to drynke, I was herbarweles, and ye herboriden me, nakid and ye hiliden me: syk and ye *visiten* me.
Wielif. Matt. c. 25.

For I was an hongred and ye gaue me meats. I thrusted, and ye gaue me drincke. I was herbourless, & ye lodged me. I was naked & ye clothed me. I was sicke and ye *visyted* me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And thei whilen not leue in the a stoon on a stoon: for thou hast not knowen the tyme of thi *visitacion*.
Wielif. Luk, c. 19.

And they shall not leue in the one stone vpon another, because thou knewest not the tyme of thy *visitacyon*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

The Ligh maker of nature
Hir hath *visited*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Ye say, me reke, that it smelleth of idolatry, to *visit* this place and that place, as thoughe that God were more mighye or more present in one place then in another.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 121.

"I am," sayd he, "ye sauyoure of poore men: ye be poore & hane sayved yr harde hadis of tyche men: now drawe ye therfore holefoll water of loue of my wellys, & that wisely, for ye tyme of youre *visytacyon* is comyn."
Fabyan. Chronycle, ao 1198.

The kyng, with all his nauy, lay in the hauyn of Sluse, and there he kept his house, and thyder came to *visette* hym his frendes of Flaunders.
Berners. Froissart. Croyde, vol. i. c. 115.

He cenot ye which sa'th, I am the strong and zelous God the *visitour* and seker out of the wykednes of the fathers in their children vnto the thirde and fowerth generacion.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, p. 12.

——— But chief
Thee Sion and the flowrie brooks beneath
That wash thy hallowed feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I *visit*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

[Eve] with lowliness majestic from her seat,
And grace that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowrs,
To *visit* how they prospered, bud and blowrs,
Her nurserie.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

——— The priuely hierarch
In thir bright stand, there left his powers to seise
Possession of the garden; hee alone,
To find where Adam sheltered, took his way
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approached, thus spake.
Id. Ib. b. xi.

But they neglecting his commaundement
So long persisted obstinate and bold,
Till at the length he published to hold
A *visitation*, and them cyted thither.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

After they had discharged bishops, they agreed to have superintendents, commissioners, and *visitors*.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1588.

The institution of Chorepiscopi proves most evidently that the primitive bishops were diocesan, not parochial; for they were instituted to assist the bishop in part of his countrey-charge, and were *visiters* (as the council of Laodicea calls them.)—*Sp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted*, § 43.

——— Come you spirits,
That tend on mortall thoughts, vnseen me here,
And fill me from the crown to the toe, top-full
Of direst cruelties: make thick my blood,
Stop vp th' accesse, and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious *visitings* of Nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keepe peace betweene
Th' effect, and hit.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 5.

Ie [humming bird] is very quick in motion, and haunts about flowers and fruit, like a bee gathering hony, making many near addresses to its delightful objects, by *visiting* them on all sides, and yet still keeps in motion sometimes on one side, sometime on the other.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

But to return to the eunuch Mandarins, tho' they are bitter enemies to those whom they take aversion against, yet on the other hand, they are as kind to their favourites, and as frequent in their *visitants*, whether foreigners or others, feasting them often.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1688.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor.—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right exercise this *visitatorial* power in his archdeconry: but others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right per modum simplicis scrutinii, as being bishop's vicar.—*Id. Ib.*

He likewise played over some private notes, distinguishing the familiar friend or relation from the most modish *visiter*.
Tatler, No. 105.

For as inattention and neglect are expressed by shutting the eyes, or turning them from any one; so attention and regard, whether in order to pity, or to show favour, are denoted by opening the eyes, and turning them towards him: which, in our translation, is often called *visiting*; a word originally of the same import with frequently looking upon, and contemplating.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

VISNOMY, i. e. *Physiognomy*, (qv.)

The wretched mayd, that earst desir'd to die,
When as the paine of death she tasted had,
And her haffe-seene his vgly *visnomie*,
Gan to repent that she had been so mad,
For any death to change life though most bad.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 4.

Thou out of tune, psalm-singing slave, spit in his *visnomy*?
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act iv. sc. 1.

VI'SOR, or
VI'SARD.
VI'SORED.
} Also written with *z*. Fr. *Visière*; It. *Visièra*; Sp. *Visera*. Cotgrave calls it—the sight of a helmet.

The opening of the helmet, through which the wearer *sees*; also, that which covers the visage or face, conceals, disguises it.

For thy my sonne, if thou be wise,
Do no *visor* vpon thy face,
Whiche as woll not thyn herte embrace.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

Under the *visor* of enuie
Lo thus was hid the treacherie,
Whiche had begiled many one.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

He tooke from them the *visure* of counterfayte vertue and holynesse, lest they should from thenceforth anye more deceyne the people.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 12.

Phil. I marry am I afraid of my face.
3. Thou wouldst be, Philip, if thou sawst it in a glass; it looks so like a *visour*.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King, Act ii.

For a tyrant is but like a king upon a stage, a man in a *visor*, and acting the part of a king in a play; he is not really a king.
Milton. A Defence of the People of England, &c.

Hence with thy brew'd inchantments, foul deceiver;
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With thy *visor'd* falshood and base forgery?
And would'st thou seek again to trap me here
With liquorish baits fit to ensnare a brute?—*Id. Comus.*

VI'STA. It. *Vista*; Sp. *Vesta*, from *visto*, past part. of *ved-ere*, to see.
A view, a prospect.

His son's fine taste an op'ner *vista* loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves;
One boundless green, or flourish'd carpet views,
With all the mournful family of yews.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ess. 4.

VI'TAL, *adj.*
VI'TALS, *n.*
VITA'LITY.
VITA'LITY.
} Fr. *Vital*; It. *Vitale*; Sp. *Vital*; Lat. *Vitalis*, from *vita*; Gr. Βιοτη, (β into υ,) from Βιω, the primitive meaning of which seems to be—to move. *Vital*,—
That can or may live; pertaining to life; containing, aiding or assisting, needful, necessary to, life; lively, giving or bestowing life.

Yet it is to be considered, that continuall studye, without somme maner of exercise, shortely exhausteth the spiryte *vytall*, and hyndereth naturall deocetion and dygestion.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. i. c. 16.

But all so soone as his enfeebled spright
Gan suck this *vitall* aire into his brest,
As overcome with too exceeding might,
The life did dist away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly fit opprest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

We like well enouch of walking gently, and devising one with another upon the way, and maintaining pleasant discourse, weakning and reviving *vitall* spirits, and blowing as it were the coales to kindle our natural heat.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 326.

As for the soul it is invisible, yea and imperceptible to all the natural senses, according as he [Plato] hath written in his book of laws: and therefore every one of us is corruptible: but the world shall never perish; for that in each of us that which is mortal and subject to dissolution, containeth within it the power which is *vital*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 835.

And as the world hath not known God himself therefore, whether that motion, *vitality*, and operation, were by incubation or how else, the manner is only known to God.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 1.

In all which account of self, the same numerical substance is not consider'd as making the same self; but the same continu'd consciousness, in which several substances may have been united, and again separated from it, which, whilst they continu'd in a *vital* union with that, wherein this consciousness then resided, made part of the same self.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii c. 27.

But alas, the venome of the asp hath swoln into deadly tumors; and those seditious principles have shot their poysonous arrows into the *vitals* of the publick body.
Glanvill. Disc. Ser. 3.

It continues to be the same plant as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter *vitally* united to the living plant. In a like continu'd organization conformable to that sort of plants.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 27.

Let thy *vitality* impart
New spirits to his fainting heart;
Let him, like thee (from whom he sprung)
Be ever active ever young.
Rowe. The Ambitious Step-mother, Act iii.

Me then my courage prompted to approach
The monster with my glitt'ring falcheon drawn
And to transfix him where the *vitals* wrap
The liver; but maturer thoughts forbade.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

VITELLARY. Fr. *Vitelline*; It. *Vitellino*, from Lat. *Vitellus*, the yolk of an egg; a vita, quia ex eo *vivet* pullus, (See *Vossius.*)
See the quotation.

A greater difficulty to the dotrine of eggs, is, how the sperm of the cock prolificates and makes the oval conception fruitful, or how it strineth unto every egg, since the *vitellary* or place of the yelk is very high.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 28.

VITIATE. See VICE.

VITREOUS. } Fr. *Vitre, vitrifier*; It.
VITRIFY, *v.* } *Vitreo*, Sp. *Vitrificar*; Lat.
VITRIFICATE, *v.* } *Vitreum*, quia perspicuum,—
VITRIFICATION. } *a videndo* unmen accepit, because it is transparent, or can be seen through.

Pertaining to, similar or resembling, or having similar qualities to those of, glass; glassy.

This experiment doth very much explain the manner of vision; the hole answering to the pupil of the eye, the crystalline humor to the lenticular glass, the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humor, and the white paper to the tunica retina.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii. § 11.

Besides we see metals will *vitrify*; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough.
Bacon. Physiological Remains.

We have glasses of divers kinds, and amongst them some of metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, beside those of which you make glasse.—*Id. New Atlantis.*

And therefore *vitrification* maketh bodies brittle; as destroying the viscous humours which hinder the disruption of parts.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 5.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth; which are the fixed elements of the composition; wherein the fusible salt drawes the earth and infusible part into one continuum.—*Id. Ib.* c. 1.

And without taking this *vitrification* upon the chymists' authority, it is manifest, that in glass made the common way, there is a great deal of borellis, as alkali, or other fixed vitreo salt mixt with the sand.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 656.

Nor let it be objected that the retina cannot perform its office without an eye-ball consisting of cornea, uva, the three humours aqueous, chrystalline and *vitreous* before it.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 21.

VITRIOL. } Fr. *Vitriol*; It. *Vitriolo*;
VITRIOLATE. } Sp. *Vitriolo*; Low Lat. *Vitri-*
VITRIOLATED. } *olum*; so called because it is
VITRIO'LICK. } transparent (instar *vitri*) like
VITRIOLOUS. } glass. See VITREOUS.

There have been found in Spaine certaine pits or standing pooles, containing a water of the nature of *vitriol*.
Holland. Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 12.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt or *vitriolated* water.—*Bacon. Physiological Remains.*

The second way whereby bodies become black, is an atramentous emdition or mixture, that is a *vitriolate* or copperose quality conjoyning with a terrestrious and astringent humidity.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 12.

But whether this denigrating quality in copperose proceedeth from an iron participation, or rather in iron from a *vitriolous* communication, or whether black tincture from metallical bodies be not from *vitriolous* parts contained in their sulphur, since common sulphur containeth also much vitriol, may admit consideration.—*Id. Ib.*

I presently found it to be a vein, that lay at some depth under ground, and ran along (how far I knew not) like a vein of metalline ore, (and for such, upon that account, he mistook it), consisting of a black and heavy stuff, which, upon a few easy trials, I quickly found to be of a *vitriolate* nature.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 45.

The earth about this place was a kind of white clay, had a sulphurous smell, and was soft and wet, the surface only excepted, over which was spread a thin dry crust, that had upon it some sulphur, and a *vitriolic* substance, tasting like alum.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. ii. c. 5.

VITUPERATION. } Fr. *Vituperer*; It.
VITU'PERATIVE. } *Vituperare*, Sp. *Vitu-*
perar; Lat. *Vituperare*; (quasi *vitium parare*, i.e. labem adspergere, (Vossius,) to find fault; to cast a stain upon;)

To find fault, to impute a fault, or crime, or offence; to blame, to condemn, to revile, to rail at.

When a man becomes untractable, and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.
Dennis. Hist. of the Sex. (1633,) p. 155.

Our ancestors, who were not very delicate, nor, generally speaking, much overburthened with respect for the feelings of foreigners, had a number of *vituperative* appellations derived from their real or supposed ill-qualities, of many of which the precise import cannot be now ascertained.
B Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iv. sc. 2. Note 7.

I cannot pretend in fact, to fix the precise sense of those *vituperative* appellations, of which the purport, perhaps, was as vague as the orthography
Id. Every Man out of his Humour, Act v. sc. 3. Note 8.

VIV

The *viviparative* partition will easily be replenished with a most choice collection [of arguments,] entirely of the growth and manufacture of the present age.
Pope. Martinus Scriblerus, c. 13.

VIVE, *adj.* } Fr. *Vivace*; It. *Vivace*,
VIVELY. } *vivido*; Sp. *Vivaz, vivido*;
VIVA'CIOUS. } Lat. *Vivax, vividus*, lively.
VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } See VITAL.
VIVA'CITY. } Lively, spirited or sprightly, animated, quick, vigorous.
VIVA'RY. }
VIVENCY. } *Vivary.*—a place to keep
VIVID. } animals or living creatures.
VIVIDLY. } *Vivacious* is also used to
VIVIDNESS. } denote—retentive of life.

He [Jaspar Colignì] by a *vive* [the 4to reads *lively*] and forcible persuasion moved him [Charles the 9th] to a war upon Flanders.—*Bacon. On War with Spain.*

We desire your Majesty to conceive that your Majesty doth not hear in opinions of senses, but the very grounds and complaints themselves of your Commons more true & *vively* than by representation.
Id. Speech touching Surveyors.

If I see a thing *vively* represented on the stage.
B. Jonson. The Magnetic Lady, Act ii. sc. 1.

Such their fleetnesse, they will outrun many horses *vivacitate*, *sc.* they outlive most men; living in the ignorance of luxury.—*Fuller. Worthies. Devonshire.*

That swimming colledge, and free hospital
Of all mankind, that care and *vivary*
Of fowls and beasts, in whose womb Destiny
Us and our latest nephews did install.
Donne. Progress of the Soul.

And although not in a distinct and lectipuable way of *vivacity*, or answering in all points the properties or affections of plants, yet, &c.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

Here if the poet had not been *vivacious*, as well as stupid, he could not, in the warmth and hurry of nonsense, have been capable of forgetting that neither Prince Voltaner, nor his grandfather, could strip a man of his shadow.
Spectator, No. 43.

He had great *vivacity* in his fancy, as may appear by his inclination to poetry, and the lively illustrations, and many tender strains in his contemplations.—*Burnet. Life of Hale.*

Wit indeed, as it implies a certain uncommon reach and *vivacity* of thought, is an excellent talent; very fit to be employed in the search of truth, and very capable of assisting us to discern and embrace it.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

Trace it a little farther, and you find the mind in sleep retir'd as it were from the senses, and out of the reach of those motions made on the organs of sense, which at other times produce very *vivid* and sensible ideas.
Locke. Human Understd. b. ii. c. 19.

He will not be so forward to engage himself upon such occasions, danger and mischief being as *vividly* pre-represented to his sight.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

To examine the conjecture, that the durableness of the light in the shining fish, in spite of the withdrawing the air, might proceed in great part from the *vividness* of it, and the beauty of the matter it resided in.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 165.

And when a store of ideas is at last accumulated, it (the mind) feels a spontaneous confidence founded on conscious merit; and shines at a mature age, with a lustre which it would never have displayed, if, instead of collecting ideas, it had been indulging its own pride in uttering *vivacious* nonsense.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 25.

Their attitudes, their *vivacity*, their leaps out of the water, their frolics in it (which I have noticed a thousand times with equal attention and amusement), all conduce to show their excess of spirits, and are simply the effects of that excess.—*Paley. Natural History*, c. 21.

Though to a common eye, a bed of tulips presents only a glare of *vivid* colours, to a connoisseur it exhibits peculiar elegance as well as finery.—*Knox. Winter Even.* Even. 7.

To whom Epaphes' son, Antinous next
Much troubled spake; a black storm overchang'd
His brown, and his *vivid* eyes flash'd fire
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

The *vividness* of the impression occasion'd by the impetus of surprise, renders this sensation [joy] more *vivid*, diffuses its effects over the whole system, and occasions a delectable and ungovernable flow of spirits, which becomes conspicuous to every spectator.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt ii. c. 1.

A variety of ideas afford us no notion of succession unless we perceive one come before the other: nor can it be imagined that their degrees of *vividness* or faintness will do the job, for let a man stand with a candle in his hand between two looking glasses he will see a number of frames in the glass before him each fainter than the others, yet the whole scene will appear quiescent nor exhibit any idea of succession.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt i. c. 13.

VIX

VIVIFY, *v.* } Fr. *Vivifier*; It. *Vivificare*;
VIVI'FICK. } Sp. *Vivificar*; Lat. of the
VIVIFICANT. } Lower Ages. *Vivificare*, to
VIVI'FICATE, *v.* } cause, to give, life.
VIVIFICATION. } To animate, to enliven; to
VIVIFICATIVE. } give or bestow life or animation, (met. and lit.) to restore
VIVIFICATRIX. } to life, to its own body.

But as the same flesche in Christ is vaited to the diuine nature, so it is, as Cyrill said (after Cyrilles exposition) spirite and life, that thoughe the diuine nature of the spirite but for the ineffable union in the person of Christ thereunto, it is *vivificatrix* (as Cyrill said) and as the holy Ephesine council decreed
Bp. Gardner. Explication, fol. 9.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, and is of colour reddish, and dull of motion, and cloth soon after it commeth out of snow. Which should shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth; for else it could hardly *vivify*.
Bacon. Natural Historie, § 696.

Some do rend forth no seed at all; or lesse in quantity than is sufficient, or such in quality which hath no *vivificans* nor quicking power.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 685.

Every sense findeth benefit of fire as of a *vivificant* power and quickening vertue.—*Id. Ib.* p. 812.

His spirit possessing and striking through a compendious collection of all kind of corporeal matter, and managing it with his understanding free to think of other things, seven at God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.
More. Philosophical Cabbala, c. 1.

The nature of *vivification* is very worthy the enquiry; and as the nature of things is commonly better perceived, in small, than in great; and unperfect than in perfect; and in parts, than in whole: so the nature of *vivification* is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 695.

That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow strong, and did vigorously and with exultant sympathy and joy actuate his vehicle.—*More. Philosophical Cabbala*, c. 1.

[The sun] the very life of this inferiour world, without whose influence and *vivifick* beams all motion, both animal, vital and natural, would speedily cease, and nothing be left here below but darkness and death.
Ray. On the Creation, pt. i.

Both these operations together (enlightning our minds, sanctifying our will and affections) do constitute and accomplish that work, which is stiled the regeneration, renovation, *vivification*, new-creation, resurrection of a man.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 34.

But they do not explain to us the cause of this animation; or what is that *vivifying* principle, which so wonderfully changes the properties of the dead, insensible, inactive matter.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt. ii. c. 1.

VIVIPAROUS. Sp. *Vivipara*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *Viviparus*, qui *vivos* fœtus *parit*; opposed to *oviparous*, (qv.)

Bearing or producing its young alive.

So when we perceive that hats have tents, it is not unreasonable to infer they suckle their younglings with milk; but whereas no other flying animal hath these parts, we cannot from them expect a *viviparous* exclusion; but either a generation of eggs, or some verminparous expiration.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 21.

The usual distinction of animals, with respect to their manner of generation, has been into the oviparous and *viviparous* kinds; or, in other words, into those that bring an egg, which is afterwards hatched into life, and those that bring forth their young alive and perfect.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 2.

It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance than that which, in all *viviparous* animals, is found in the milk of the female parent.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 14.

VIXEN. } i.e. *Foxen*, more anciently *foxin*,
VIXENLY. } (the name of a she-fox. Applied to a woman whose nature and condition is compared to the she-fox, (Verstegan;) and Skinner thinks this etymology probable.

A sharp, snappish, bitter person; eager to quarrel or fight.

Het. O when she's angry she is keene and shrewd,
She was a *vixen* when she went to school,
And though she be but little, she is fierce.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iii. sc. 2.

So usually the best friends of mankind, those who most heartily wish the peace and prosperity of the world, and most earnestly to their power strive to promote them, have all the disturbances and disasters happening charged on them, by those fiery *vixens*, who (in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions) really do themselves embroil things, and raise miserable combustions in the world.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 17.

I hate a *vizard*, that her maid assails.
And scratches with her buskin, or her nails;
While the poor girl in blood and tears must mourn,
And her heart curses, what her hands adorn.
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

No such matter, it was onely, which in such a *vizonely* pope was a great favour, a forbearance to quarrel with him, as not duely ordained; which any other bishop might have done.—*Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy*, p. 225.

VI'ZARD. } See VISOR.
VI'ZARDED. }

Put off your shameless *vyzard*, O ye unbelevyng Arrians: put off your angelicall infidelitie, and walk as you be, O you deceivers of the people.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals. Q. Mary, No. 43.

But who they be, that hane of longe time jetted so terribly under the lion's skinne, and onely with a painted *vizarde*, or empticmanne of the churche, hane feared al the cattel of the fielde, it is needeles to speake it.
Jewell. Defence of the Apologie, p. 4.

Taking a false name is a *vizard*, whereby men disguise themselves.—*Fuller. Worthies General.*

Mop. Have you recovered your voice to rail at me?
Pla. No, *vizarded* impudence.—*B. Jonson. Love Restored.*

The church is the place for all publick meetings, and all plays and pastimes are acted there also, therefore in the churches belonging to Indian towns they have all sorts of *vizards*, and strange antick dresses both for men and women, and abundance of musical hautboys and strumstrums.—*Dampier. Voyages*, vol. i. c. 5.

UL'CER. } See EXULCERATE. Fr. *Ulcère, ulcérer*; It. *Ulcera, ulcerare*; Sp. *Ulcer*; Lat. *Ulcus*; Gr. ἕλκος, from ἑλκεῖν, *trahere*, to drag or draw, quia *ulcere distrahitur coro*, (Vossius.)
ULCERED.
ULCERATE, v.
ULCERA'TION.
ULCERATIVE.

See the quotation from Wiseman.

And bloody issues brake (like *ulcers*) from the ground.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

Breathings hard drawne their *ulcer'd* palates teare
They one their thirsty meathes, to drink nights aire
And wish such showres, as all did intire drowne,
And the dry clouds their lookes are fixt upon.
May. Lucan Pharsalia, b. iv.

The dregs of vinegre must of necessitie be much more sharpe, biting, and *ulcerative*, than wine lees.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxiii. c. 2.

O, how I hate the monstrousness of time,
Where every servile imitating spirit,
Plagued with an itching leprosy of wit,
In a mere healthy fury, strives to fling
His *ulcerous* body in the Thespian spring,
And straight lays forth a poet!
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour. The Stage.

Honey, being applied to a sore or *ulcerous* place, at the first doth smart and sting; but it doth cleanse and mundifie withall, and otherwise is profitable, sweet, and pleasant.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 80.

An *ulcer* is a solution of continuity in a soft part, made by erosion with less of substance, which loss is in this description presumed to be the effects of the erosion.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. ii. c. 1.

This is true, understanding the lungs only as an instrument of digestion, and abstracting from an aerid and purulent matter, that mixeth with the blood in such as have their lungs *ulcerated*.—*Arbuthnot. Nature of Aliments*, c. 2.

Where the part hath been long affected with *ulceration*, it is usually weak and out of temper, and is very difficult to cicatrize.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, c. 2.

As to his [Job's] impatience in bearing affliction, that symptom was altogether ambiguous, and might as likely denote want of fortitude as want of innocence, and proved as well from the pain of an *ulcerated* body as the anguish of a distracted conscience.
Warburton. Rem. on Occasional Reflections, pt. i. § 4.

The only reason which can be assigned for this disfranchisement, has a tendency more deeply to *ulcerate* their minds than the act of exclusion itself.
Burke. Letter to Sir H. Langrish, M.P.

ULI'GINOUS. Fr. *Uligineux*; It. *Uliginoso*; Lat. *Uliginosus*; Uligo, quasi udiligo, from *udus*. Moist, oozy, muddy.

But the impure and *uliginous*, as that which proceedes from stagnated places, is of all other the most vile and pestilent.—*Evelyn. Fumifugium.*

ULTE'RIOR. } Fr. *Ultime*; It. *Ultimo*; Sp. *Ulterior, ultimo*; Lat. *Ultra, ulterior, ultimus. Ultra* (Vossius thinks) is from the ancient *uls*, and that from *ollus*, i. e. *ille*;—*ultra* sit in *illa* parte,—in that part.
ULTIME.
ULTIMATE.
ULTIMATELY.
ULTI'MITY.

Ulterior,—Further, more distant, or remote.
Ultimate,—Furthest, most distant, or remote, the last; having nothing to follow.

For however distillations do keep the body in colls, and cloysters, without going abroad, yet they give space unto bodies to turn into vapour; to return into liquour; and to separate one part from another: so as nature doth exaltiate, although it hath not full liberty: whereby the true and *ultime* operations of heat are not attained.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 99.

The faithful and pious communicants receive the *ultimate* end of his presence, that is, spiritual blessings.
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, c. 1.

The constantest notion of concoction is, that it should signifie the degrees of alteration, of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, which is the *ultimity* of that action, or process.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 838.

By reserving still a right of making *ulterior* demands, they reduced the Carthaginians at last to the necessity of abandoning their city, or of continuing the war after they had given up their arms, their machines, and their fleet, in hopes of peace.
Bolingbroke. On the Study and Use of History, Let. 8.

Every one of these doctrines has a natural tendency, and a direct and powerful influence, to reform men's lives, and correct their manners. This is the great end, and *ultimate* design, of all true religion.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 13.

Whence comes it [the mind] by that vast store which the busy and boundless fancy of man has painted on it, with an almost endless variety? whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from experience; in that all our knowledge is founded, and from that it *ultimately* derives it self.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 1.

No doubt would remain in our minds as to the utility or intention of these parts, although we should be unable to investigate the manner according to which, or the connexion by which, the *ultimate* effect depended upon their action or assistance.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 1.

Of bodily pain, the principal observation, no doubt, is that which we have already made, and already dwelt upon, viz. that it is seldom the object of contrivance; that when it is so the contrivance rests *ultimately* in good.
Id. Ib. c. 26.

ULTRA-MARINE. *Ultra-marinus.* Beyond the sea. Applied to colour,—Exceeding marine; a brilliant marine.

Ultramarine, or azure, is a very light and a very sweet colour.—*Dryden. On Painting*, § 554.

There are others, also, which notwithstanding that they are brown, yet cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*.—*Id. Ib.* § 332.

If the war is carried on in the colonies, he tells them that the loss of her *ultramarine* dominions lessens her expences, and ensures her remittances.
Burke. On the State of the Nation.

ULTRA-MONTANE. Beyond the mountains (*montes*).

And these that know any thing of the respects of conclaves, know that he is not pappable: first, because he is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there hath been none these fifty years.—*Bacon. Observations on a Libel.*

ULTRA-MUNDANE. *Ultra-mundanus.* Beyond the world (*mundus*), beyond the habitable globe.

We need not fly to imaginary *ultra-mundane* spaces, to be convinced, that the effects of the power and the wisdom of God are worthy of their causes, and not near adequately understood by us.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 140.

ULULATE. v. Fr. *Ululement*; It. *Ululare*; Lat. *Ululare*; Gr. ὀλολυζειν. To howl, to yell.

Troops of jackals for prey violated the graves, by tearing out the dead; all the while *ululating* in offensive noises.
Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 113.

UMBEL. } Fr. *Ombelle*, from Lat.
UMBELLI'FEROUS. } *Umbella*. See the quotations from Miller.

An *umbella* is the extremity of a stalk or branch, divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and open'd in such a manner as to form an inverted cone.
Miller. In v. Umbella.

Umbelliferous plants, are such where flowers are produced in an *umbel*, on the top of the stalks, where they, in some manner, represent an *umbrella*.—*Id. Ib.*

The flowers are very like to the colutea . . . of the same scarlet colour, with a large deep purple spot in the vexillum, but much bigger, coming all from the same point after the manner of an *umbel*.
Dampier. Voyages. Plants in Brazil.

UM'BER. } *Umber* is a dark yellow earth,
UMBERED. } brought from *Umbria*, in Italy, which, being mixed with water, produces such a dusky yellow colour as the glow of fire by night gives to the countenance, (Malone.) But the verb adj. in *Shakespeare* and *Pope* may mean—*shaded*; and Steevens produces the two following instances of *umbre*, n.—"Under the *umbre* and shadow of King Edward," (Caxton, *Tully on Old Age.*) "Under the *umbre* of veryte," (*The Castell of Labour.*) And Fr. *Ombre*, or *umbre*, is—*umbred* or shadowed (a term in blazonry), (Cotgrave.)

Cel. He put myselfe in poore and meane attire,
And with a kinde of *umber* smirch my face.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act i. sc. 3.

Good faith, now, she does blame you extremely, and says You swore, and told her you had taken the pains
To dye your beard, and *umbre* o'er your face,
Borrowed a suit, and ruff, all for her love;
And then did nothing.
B. Jonson. The Alchemist, Act v. sc. 3.

Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each battaile sees the others *umber'd* face.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Ch. 4.

Also being applied as a cataplasme with oyle rosat and milke, it is a *umbretarie* medicine.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 29.

Take them out and wash them, they shall still retain their first scent, true Spanish. There's amber in the *umbre*.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 1.

Mir. What a purblinde puppy was I; now I remember him.
All the whole east on's face, though 'twere *umber'd*,
And mark'd with patches.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act iii.

Umbre is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it.
Dryden. On Painting, § 354.

Full fifty guards each flaming pile attend
Whose *umber'd* arms, by fits, thick flashes send.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

UMBI'LICAL. } Fr. *Umbilical*; It. *Umbilico*; Lat. *Umbilicus*, from
UMBI'LICUS, or } Gr. ὀμφαλός, (ὀμφαλος for
HUMBLE, n. } ὀφφαλος,) media cujusque rei pars, the middle part of any thing, (Vossius.)

Of or pertaining to the navel.

The Fr. *Numbles* d'un cerf, which Cotgrave renders the *numbles* of a stag, Skinner knows not whether from the Lat. *Umbilicus*. Lye refers to the A. S. *Thumle*, which Sommer interprets,—

The bowells, the inwards, the intralls, the *umbles*.

The vessels whereof it [the navel] consisteth, are the *umbilical* vein, which is a branch of the porta, and implanted in the liver of the infant.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5.

But I am obliged to leave this important subject, without telling whose quarters are sever'd, who has the *humbles*, who the haunch, and who the legs of the last stag, that was pull'd down.—*Tatler*, No. 76.

The liver is fastened in the body by two ligaments; the first, which is large and strong, comes from the covering of the diaphragm, and penetrates the substance of the liver; the second is the *umbilical* vein, which, after birth, degenerates into a ligament.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 11.

UMBRAGE. } Fr. *Ombrage, ombrager, ombrageux, ombrelle, ombrere*; It. *Ombreggiare, ombrella, ombratico, ombrétile*. From the Lat. *Umbra*, a *shade*. (See *Vossius*.)
UMBRA'GEOUS.
UMBRA'GEOUSNESS.
UMBRA'TICK.
UMBRA'TICAL.
UMBRA'TILE.
UMBRA'TIOUS.
UMBRA'LLA.
UMBRA'GE'NT.
UMBRO'SITY.

A shade, a shadow, a screen, a cover; anything casting a shade or shadow; a gloom, overshadowing, obscuring, clouding: and hence applied to a gloomy, lurking suspicion; a suspicion of an intended offence or affront; pique, offence.

Umbratile,—shadowy.

Umbrere,—an *umbre* or *umbrella*; a shade or screen; that part of the helmet that screens or covers the face.

It is also evident that S. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or *umbrage* to make any one suspect he had any such preeminence.

Bp. Taylor. A Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. § 8.

O let me yet the thought of those past times renew,
When as that woody kind, in our *umbrageous* wild,
Whence every living thing save only they exiled,
In this their world of waste, the sovereign empire sway'd.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

But lest you should mistake, as some others have been apt to do here, in the present constitution of the court (which is very *umbrageous*.)—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 420.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree [the Indian fig] he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man, thro' which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross for our enlightning and redemption.—*Raleigh. History of the World*, b. i. c. 4.

So I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides: but draw these forth into the just lists; let them appear and do, and they are changed with the place, like bodies bred in the shade.

B. Jonson. Discoveries, p. 167.

For shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratil* action, from the real
Posture and motion of the body's part.

Id. The Magnetic Lady, Act iii. sc. 3.

He was to wrestle with a queen's declining or rather with her very setting age, which, is commonly even of itself the more *umbrallous* and apprehensive, as for the most part all horizons are charged with certain vapours towards their evening.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 167.

——— I saw in the court of Spain once,
A lady fall in the king's sight, along;
And there she lay, flat spread, as an *umbrella*.

B. Jonson. The Disolle is an Asse, Act iv.

Alba. Are you at ease now, is your heart at rest,
Now you have put a shadow in my *umbrella*
To keep the scorching worlds opinion
From your fair credit.

Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act iii.

But the brauie mayd would not disarmed be,
But still *umbrell* my her *umbriare*.
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

He at his entrance charg'd his powrefull speare
At Artilegall, in middest of his pride:
And thereto smote him on his *umbriare*
So sore, that tombling backe, he downe did slide
Ouer his horses taile above a stride.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv. c. 4.

The like is observable in oyled paper, wherein the interstitiall divisions being continuated by the accession of *oyl*, it becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rayes with less *umbrosity*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

Aur. It will not be convenient to give him any *umbrage*, by seeing me with another person; therefore I will go before.—*Dryden. An Evening's Love*, Act iv.

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,
By sunts as wander through the forest walks,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves.

Thomson. Spring.

However, all the sacrifices of old, instituted by God, we may with fuller confidence affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and prefigurative of this most true and perfect sacrifice; by virtue whereof those *umbratick* representations (or insinuations) did obtain their substance, validity and effect.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

Indeed, speaking in general, the creatures are but *umbrattile* (if I may so speak) and arbitrary pictures of the great Creator.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 147.

Let Persian dames the *umbrella*'s ribs display
To guard their beauties from the sunny ray.
Or sweating slaves support the shady load
Whom eastern monarchs show their state abroad:
Britain in winter only knows its aid
To guard from chilly showers the walking maid.

Gay. Trivia, b. i.

I had before given directions for an engine of several kinds, that could contract or open itself like the tail of an *umbrella*, in order to place the pettiecat upon it, by which means I might take a leisurely survey of it.—*Tatler*, No. 116.

And the soft quiet hamlet where he dwelt
Is one of that complexion which seems made
For those who their mortality have felt,
And sought a refuge from their hopes decay'd
In the deep *umbrage* of a green hill's shade.

Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, c. 4. s. 32.

But when Aurora, daughter of the day,
Look'd rosy forth, we thrust the threaten'd ship
For safety far within a deep recess
In *umbrageous*, whither of the nymphs retir'd
For sport and for repose.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xii.

Under this disposition, nothing could be more effectual to quicken his [the Roman magistrate] jealousy and resentment, than the charge of clandestine assemblies; of which, doubtless, the Romans were very jealous, as contrary to their fundamental laws, though not so extravagantly *umbrageous* as our critic's hypothesis obliges him to suppose.

Warburton. Divine Legation, Pref. to Ed. of 1738.

The leaves of this tree [the fan palm] are also put to various uses, they thatch houses, and make baskets, cups, *umbrellas*, and tobacco-pipes.

Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

UMPIRE, *n.*
UMPIRE, *v.*
UMPIRAGE,
UMPIRESHIP.

Skinner admires the ingenuity, but doubts the truth of Minshew's etymology; from the Fr. *Un-père*,—
One who like a father composes strife, and conciliates peace.

Blackstone cites an authority for each of his conjectures.

He is no indifferente *umpeere*, that first divideth offices equally betweene two, and afterwarde alloteth bothe offices to one alone.—*Jewel. Defence of the Apologie*, p. 312.

Perhaps ye wil referre the fudgement of doubtful maters, to the Holy Ghoste. We refuse not the arbitrement and *umpiership* of the Holy Ghoste.

Id. Ib. p. 63, (*from Hardinge.*)

But one thing I am persuaded of, that no king of Spain, nor bishop of Rome, shall *umpire*, or promote any benediary, or foundation king, as they designed to do; even when the Scots queen lived, whom they pretended to cherish.—*Bacon. Observations on a Libel.*

I am appealed to by both; an unmeet judge, considering my so deep engagements. But, if my *umperage* may stand, I award an eternall silence to both parts.

Bp. Hall. Reconciler. To Mr. H. Chotwley.

Therefore sending for them [he] persuaded them to live quietly and peaceably, and to put their questions to reference or *umpirage*, and in it offer'd his own assistance; but the scholars laught at his confident offer to be a moderator in things he understood no more than his spurs did.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3.

Take no man's word before thine own sense, in what concerns thine own ease and character, is an advise deserving our regard and practice; for a man in questions of this kind is able to be a skilful *umpire* between himself and others.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 12.

As to all matters of right, the subject stands upon the same ground with his prince, so as to be allowed legally to contest his right with him in his own courts, they being free and open: and judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest between them, and to decide where the right lies.

South, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

If they [the arbitrators] do not agree, it is usual to add, that another person be called in as *umpire*, [*imperator* or *impar*] to whose sole judgment it is then referred.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. iii. c. 1.

UN. Goth. A.S. and Ger. *Un*; Dut. *On*. In A.S. it is also written *On*. In Lat. *In*, and in English both *in* and *un*.

An, en, in, on, mean *one*: to *one*, is—to *unite*, to *join*; and hence the augmenting force of *en, in*, or *on* (*collectivè* unus.) (See EN.) But whence its negative force? This question, an attempt must be made to answer.

One (emphatically) means *one*, and no more.

Al-one, is—*one* being *all*; one—severed, separated, apart from other, *one*, or more, (numerically.) To *one* is, thus—to be, or cause to be, *al-one*, sole; to sever or separate from all other; to deprive, to disjoin, from all other. We have then thus—

One, separativè unus, (opposed to *one, collectivè* unus,) denoting, in composition—a separation, a privation, a negation, of the positive meaning of the word to which it is prefixed.

This opposition is not confined to *On, en, in*; it is found in *dis*; in *dis-sever*, *-dis*, augments the force; in *dis-unite*,—*dis*, negatives or reverses the meaning. See also TO TWIN.

UN-ABA'SHED. Having no feeling of abasement or debasement, disgrace or shame.

O charg'd with wine, in steadfastness of face,
Dog *unabash'd*, and yet at heart a dear!

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

With eyes unmoved, and forehead *unabash'd*,
She dines from off the plate she lately wash'd.

Byron. A Sketch.

UN-ABA'TED. Without lowering, lessening, or diminution; undiminished.

Behold a princess (whose declining head
Like to a drooping lily after storms
Bowes to thy feet) and playing here the slave,
To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*.

Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

This freedom of delight or perfect *unabated* election of evil, which is consequent to the evil manners of the world.

Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 10.

UN-A'BLE.
UNA'BLENESS.
UNABI'LITY.

We write the adj. *Un*, but the n. *In*. See INABLE, INABILITY.

Not having, being without—the force, power, or strength.

His nose of and his lypes both
He eunte, for he wolde him lothe
Unto the people, and make *unable*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

And also I renounce the name, worshyp & regaly, and kynyely hyghnesse, rieche, frelye, syngulerlye and hool, in the moost best maner and fourme that I may, and with dede & worde I leane of & resygne theym, goo from theym for eternme, sauynge alway so my successoris, kynges of Engloide, all the rygltys, prynylegys and appertenauncys to the sayde kyngedome and lordeshyppys abouessyde, belongynge and appertenynge: for weale I wote, and knowlege, and deme myselfe to be and haue ben vustufleyent and *unable*, and also vnprofytable.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1399.

They, by aduyce of the nobles of the lande, conseyderynge the *unableness* of Hilderich the kynge, that he was vnsufficient to rule so great a charge, dyuyslid ye lond of France atwene them.—*Id. Ib.*

Least I mighte haue semed to seeke excuse of slouthfulnes, or to refuse paines of willfulnes, rather than to defend my selfe by *unableness*: I agreed to their advice.

Goldinge. Cæsar, Ep. Ded.

The harme that heretiques did, they did it vnto such who were *vnable* to discerne betweene sound and deceitfull reasoning.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. iii. § 8.

Christ urg'd it as wherewith to justify himself, that he preacht in public; yet writing is more public than preaching; and more easy to refutation, if need be, there being so many whose business and profession merely it is to be the champions of truth, which if they neglect, what can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*?

Milton. For the Liberty of Unlicens'd Printing.

UN-ABO'LISHED.
UNABO'LISHABLE.

Not, without being—destroyed, annulled or abrogated.

The sentences then were uttered in defence of *unabolished* orders and laws, against such as did of their own heads contrary thereunto.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. viii.

Hitherto the position undertaken hath been declar'd, and prov'd by a law of God, that law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable*, for many reasons, equal, honest, charitable, just, annext thereto.

Milton. Doct. & Dis. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 1.

UN-ABRI'DGED. Not lessened or diminished or contracted.

——— Yes, sagest Verulam,
'Twas thine to banish from the royal groves
Each childish vanity of crisped hair
And sculpture'd foliage; to the lawn restore
Its ample space, and bid it feast the sight
With verdure pure, unclipt, *unabridg'd*.

Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

UN-ABSO'LVED. i.e. *unsolved*, (qv.)

Sir, if my letter be well regarded, I [Wolsey] wrote that only conditionally, unless he be driven thereunto by distrust and diffidence; and so that doubt remaineth not *unabsolved*.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.* an. 1531.

UN-ABSU'RD. Not without reason or propriety.

What less than infinite makes *un-absurd*
Passions, which all on earth but more inflames?

Young. Complaint, Night 7.

UN-ACCE'NTED. Not accented; without the accent, or emphasis.

It being enough to make a syllable long, if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented*.—*Harris. Philology. Inquiries.*

UN-ACCE'PTABLE. Usually applied, when that which is or is to be, received, or the motive of the offerer, is not pleasing, agreeable, or approved of.

[There] were made several private acts, never printed, which may not be nouseful not *unacceptable* to them.

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an 1549.

To the author and God of our nature, how shall any operation proceeding in naturall sort, be in that respect *unacceptable*?—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. ii. § 4.

This disappointment of Pizarro, considering our great debility, was no *unacceptable* intelligence.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 4.

Restless I followed this obdurate maid
(Swift are the steps that love and anger tread);
By turns put on the suppliant and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd;
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or instant death.
Prior. Solomon, b. ii. *Pleasure.*

UN·ACCE'SSIBLE. } Now *Inaccessible*,
UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. } (qv.)
That may not be gone or come to, reached, attained, or arrived at.

Guiana hath but one entrance by the sea (if it hath that) for any vessels of burden: so as whosoever shall first possesse it, it shall be found *unaccessible* for any enemie, except he come in wherries.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 661.

As for Adisbene, environed it is partly with the river Tigris, and partly compassed with *unaccessible* steepe mountaines.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vi. c. 9.

Let us adore an infinite spirit, dwelling in an *unaccessible* light, attended with millions of angels of light, and glorified spirits of his saints in a light unspeakable and glorious.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Whitsunday, 1610.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which were very well worth our knowledge, but yet, as hath been said, either by reason of their remoteness from us, *unaccessibleness* to them, subtility and imperceptibleness to us, either are not at all suspected to me, or are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend or discover what they are.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 18.

UN·ACCO'MMODATED. } Not united,
UNACCO'MMODATING. } adapted, furnished, or provided.

Thou art the thing it selfe; *unaccommodated* man, is no more, but such a poore, bare, forked animall as thou art.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iii. sc. 4.

I know you have fallen on that *unaccommodating* incapable race of mortals, who, whatever they either like not, or know not, or cannot do, are sure to reprehend in others.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. Note 83.

UN·ACCO'MPANIED. Not followed, or attended, or associated; alone.

The travels and crosses wherewith prelacy is never *unaccompanied*, they which feel them know how heavy and how great they are.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. viii.

As I was single and *unaccompanied*, I was not permitted to enter the temple, and for that reason was a stranger to all the mysteries that were performed in it.—*Tatler*, No. 120.

When St. Peter says, The baptism, which saveth us, is not the washing away the filth of the flesh; he means it is not the mere outward act, *unaccompanied* by a suitable inward disposition.—*Secker*, vol. vi. Lect. 33.

UN·ACCO'MPLISHED. } Not fulfilled or
UNACCO'MPLISHMENT. } completed; performed, executed, or finished.

William, my fayre sonne, I feare me ye wyll playe the fole: your wysshes and enterprises are more lyke to be *unaccomplyshed* than atchyved.
Berners. Froissart. Crongele, vol. ii. c. 114.

Custom being but a mere face, as echo is a meer voice, rests not in her *unaccomplishment*, until hy secret inclination she accorporate her self with error, who being a blind and unreasoning body without a head, willingly accepts what he wants, and supplies what her incomplexiness went seeking.—*Milton. To the Parliament of England.*

The gods, disma'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Nor shall Achilles full performance give
To all his vaunts, but, if he some fulfill,
Shall others *unaccomplish'd* leave and vain.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

UN·ACCO'RDED. Not agreed upon or settled; not brought to harmony, unison, or *concord*.

The divisions of both parts, in that amicable conference at Lipsick, professed their agreement in all the main and important points: leaving those parcels *unaccorded*, which are meet to be sent and reunited in the schools.
Bp. Hall. The Peace-Maker, § 5.

UN·ACCO'UNTABLE. } Countless or un-
UNACCO'UNTABLY. } countable. (qv.)
that cannot be reckoned, calculated, computed, solved, or explained.

Occission of some of these particulars is pretty strange, and *unaccountable*, and concludes our ignorance of the reasons and meanzes of Providence; but I suppose nothing else.—*Gianvill*, Ess. 6.

Shew him, by the help of glasses, still more and more of these fixt lights, and beget in him an apprehension of their *unaccountable* numbers.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 5.

The which are alleged, not with intent to imply that God ever acteth *unaccountably*, or without highest reason, but that sometimes his methods of acting are not fit subjects of our conception or discussion.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

Our messenger soon returned with an account, that the order had b. en written some days, but by an *unaccountable* negligence not sent.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

UN·A'CCURATE. } Now *Inaccurate*, (qv.)
UNA'CCURATENESS. } Without care; and, consequentially, without correctness.

The latter (Origen) has indeed, in an *unaccurate* work, or perhaps corrupted, mentioned the distinction.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 178.

There are *unaccuratenesses* in the measuring of cold by weather-glasses, which may be avoided, but are not.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 491.

UN·ACCU'RSED, i.e. *Uncursed*, (qv.)

Pure is thy reign; when, *unaccurs'd* by blood,
Nought, save the sweetness of indulgent showers,
Trickling distils into the vermant glebe.
Thomson. Britannia.

UN·ACCU'STOMED. Not wont, or used to; not habitual or common; unused, uncommon.

But when they saw it removed and approching nere the walles, abashed at this strange and *unaccustomed* sight therof, they sent ambassadors to Cesar for peace.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 63.

More *unaccustomed* and unlook'd for dearth,
New sorts of meteors gazing from the skies!
Dryden. The Dutch War, s. 41.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of religion, is to begin: the first steps are roughest to those feet that have been *unaccustomed* to it.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 1.

Their mental appetite, like their corporeal, *unaccustomed* to nicetics, learns to prefer coarse viands to the dainties of luxury.—*Knox, Ess.* No. 45.

UN·ACKNO'WLEDGED. Not owned, admitted, or confessed.

The fear and apprehension of what was to come, (which is one of the most unpleasant kinds of melancholy) from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines with so much splendor, before our eyes in chronicle.
Clarendon. Civil Wars, vol. i. p. 73.

UN·ACQUA'INTED. } Not made known,
UNACQUA'INTEDNESS. } informed, apprised;
UNACQUA'INTANCE. } not associated or familiarised; not taught, not learned, not known.

Conueying thyther by water wold be very combersome, beyrnnse the Romanes were *unacquainted* with those countryes, and there were few hauons to harbrough in the way.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 71.

Who when she saw Duessa sunny bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining cleare,
She sweatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to feare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

Thither he brought these *unacquainted* guests;
To whom taire semblance, as he could, he shewed.
Id. ib. b. vi. c. 4.

Of this *unacquaintance*, secondly, arises a dangerous mesprison of mans selfe.
Bp. Hall. The Great Impostor, vol. i. p. 467.

But yet for the further proof of the saints' *unacquaintance* with what is done here below, these reasons may be added over and above.—*Smith*, vol. xi. Ser 9.

Your *unacquaintance* with the original has not proved more fatal to me, than the imperfect conceptions of my translators.—*Pope. To Racine the Younger*, (1742.)

It is no commendation of your discretion to revive the memory of a thing which can serve to no purpose, except it be to expose your *unacquaintedness* with antiquity.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 285.

I am equally *unacquainted* with their diversions; nothing having been seen that could give us an insight into either.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 11.

UN·ACQUIRED. Not sought, and consequently, not attained or obtained.

The work of God is left imperfect, and our persons ungracious, and our ends *unacquired*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 12.

UN·A'CTED. } *Inactive* and *Inactivity* are
UNA'CTIVE. } now more usual.
UNA'CTIVENESS. } That cannot or may not,
UNA'CTUATED. } that will not act or do, use or exert the power of action.

Unactuated,—not moved to action, not acted upon.

But for the most part they are very unwieldy and *unactive* withall.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 496.

——— Must I
For some offence *unacted* or unknown,
Be tortured thus;—under the frigid zone
Of your contempt.
Jordan. Poems.

That these more curious times they might divorce
From the opinion they are link'd unto,
Of our disable and *unactive* force.—*Daniel. Musophilus.*

(A religion which in appearance was) teaching peace and *unactiveness*, and making the soldiers arms in a manner useless, and untying their military girdle.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4.

The peripatetick matter is a pure *unactuated* power; and this conceited vacuum a mere receptibility.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 16.

That being, which has not the faculties or opportunity necessary to the doing of any thing, is in respect of that thing a being utterly *unactive*, no agent at all, and there fore as to that act nothing at all.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 4.

Under *unactive* and jealous princes the Roman legates seldom dared to push the advantages they had gained far enough to produce a dangerous reputation.
Burke. Abridgment of English History, b. i. c. 3.

UN·ADJU'STED. Not arranged or settled.

On a retrospect of the proceedings transmitted to us from your presidency, we find the following points *unadjusted*.
Burke. Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts, App. 7.

UN·ADMI'RED. Not thought, deemed or perceived to be more than common or ordinary; unnoticed for any excellence.

The story [Virgil] was entertaining, but the diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired*.
Knox. Liberal Education, s. 21.

UN·ADMO'NISHED. Not advised, not apprised; not placed before or presented to the mind.

——— This let him know,
Least wilfully transgressing he pretend
Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, unforwarned.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN·ADO'RED. Not spoken to or addressed in prayer; not prayed to, supplicated, worshipped, reverenced, loved.

Nor was his name unheard or *unador'd*
In ancient Greece; and in Ausonian land
Men called him [Mammon] Mavlber.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

UN·ADO'RNED. Not decked, dressed, or embellished—for show, display, ostentation.

She as a vail down to the slender waste
Her *unadorned* golden tresses wore
Disheveld, but in wanton ringlets wav'd
As the vine curles her tendrils.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. iv

And these effects, of which every man, who joins in that hymn, must be sensible, are owing to that majestick plainness and simplicity of thought which goes through it, *unadorned* by words, unenlivened by figures.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 1.

To Diomede, who at the fleet had left
His own, the dauntless Thrasymedes gave
His shield and sword two edg'd, and on his head
Plac'd, careless, *unadorn'd*, his hull skin casque.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

UN·ADVA'NTAGED. Not profited or favoured.

I have not met with a more noble family, measuring on the level of flat and *unadvantaged* antiquity.
Fuller. Worthies. Staffordshire.

UN·ADVE'NTROUS. Not risking or hazarding that which is to come, or may chance to come.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
(As he who seeking asses found a kingdom)
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous*.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

UN-ADVI'SABLE. UNADVI'SED. UNADVI'SEDLY. UNADVI'SEDNESS. } Not looked to or regarded; not counselled, consulted, instructed or informed; and, consequentially—improvident, or imprudent, indiscreet.

——— Wherefore enery man beware
Unadvised warre to beginne,
For no man wote shall lese or winne. *Chaucer. The Story of Thebes.*

Contecke, as the bokes saine,
Foule hait hath to his chamberlaine,
By whose counsayle all *unadvised*
Is Pacience moste despised. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Robert Byfelde, one of the shyrefs, *unawysidly* kneyld downe nyth vnto the sayd mayer, wherof the mayer after reasonyd hym and layd it to his charges.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1479.

They will go about, to burthen me with *unadvised* temeritie, for promising by myne othe, that was not lawfull for me to perfourme.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, fol. 60.

——— The madd people all
With hasty steppes on *unadvised* runne,
As if no way at all were left to shunne
Their imminent, and feard destruction.
Mag. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. i.

But it came to passe through th*unadvisednes* of the men of Bourges, and the ouer lyghte consent of the rest, that this harme was sustained.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 195.

He vttered some words *unadvisedlie*, that shewed how he inwardlie relaised at the kings fauour toward him in the gift of this office, and so plaied in the honour whereto he was preferred.—*Holinshed. Chron. K. John*, an. 1199.

Sometimes evill speeches come from good men, in their *unadvisednesse*.—*Bp Hall. Holy Observations*, § 60.

The vulgar is rarely admitted to have such a prospect into the true state of affairs, as is requisite to enable them to judge of the expedience or *unadvisednesse* of them.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 413.

Extreme rigour would have been *unadvisable* in the beginning of a new reign.—*Lowth. Life of Wykham*, § 5.

Sirs; one and all, I counsel you, beware
Of such bold boasting *unadvised*: lest one
Overhearing you, report your words within.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

They, *unadvisedly*, nor less against
Just order, summoning by night the Greeks
To council, of whom many came with wine
Oppress'd, promulgated the cause, for which
They had conven'd the people. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

UN-ADU'LTERATE. UNADU'LTERATELY. UNADU'LTERATED. } Not *altered* or changed, by admixture, with any thing destroying the integrity, or sullying the purity.

Inductions fresh and *unadulterate's* drawn from those observations.—*Gilbert, to Usher*, (1658.)

I have only discovered one of those channels by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*, through these several ages that produced those pagan philosophers, whose testimonies I make use of for the truth of our Saviour's History.
Addison. Of the Christian Religion, Sec. 5.

Sev'n talents I receiv'd of beaten gold,
A beaker, argent all, and after these
No fewer than twelve jars with wine replete,
High, *unadulterate*, drink for gods.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

On the other hand the *unadulterated* state of this great language, and the similarity which still prevails in their customs and manners, seem to indicate that it could not have been at any very distant period.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v c. 7.

UN-AFFABLE. That may not be spoken to, or accosted; repulsive, rigorous.

When surely law, stern and *unaffable*,
Cares only but itself to satisfy
And often innocencies scarce defends,
As that which on no circumstance depends.
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

UN-AFFE'ARED. Not scared, or terrified, or affrighted.

The whilst the king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend;
And gives his hands undaunted, *unafeard*,
And with good heart, and life for life he stirr'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

UN-AFFE'CTED. UNAFFE'CTEDLY. UNAFFE'CTIONATE. } Not acted or operated upon, nor moved or influenced; not assumed, or put on, or arrogated, or pretended to; really pertaining or belonging to; real, true, pure, sincere.

Unaffectionate,—not having kind, tender, or benevolent feelings.

But a poor, cold, unspirited, unmanner'd,
Unhonest, *unaffected*, unfond,
And most unheard of coward, a meer lump.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act ii.

Not in a hypocritical way of ostentation, as the vain Pharisees taxed by our Saviour: Matt. 6. 16. which disfigured their countenances, and did set a sour face upon a light heart, that they might appear unto men to fast; but in a wise, sober, seemly, *unaffected* deportment.
Bp. Hall. Ser. on Eccles. iii. 4.

Does not [it] signify deceitfully under this name [wife], an intolerable adversary, not a helpless, *unaffectionate* and sullen mass, whose very company represents the visible and exactest figure of loneliness it self.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

So *unaffected*, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft: so strong, yet so refin'd;
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures ty'd
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd.
Pope. On Mrs. Corbel.

Yet she was *unaffectedly* concerned, he says; and often blushed with anger and surprise.
Congreve. The Old Batchelor, Act v.

Christianity comprehends every consideration of nature and reason in the fullest manner; and as they are all insufficient, some too speculative and *unaffecting*, some too disputable and uncertain; adds others of inestimable value, peculiar to himself.—*Seeker*, vol. ii. Ser. 33.

The purpose of history is truth, and truth requires no more than to be fairly, openly, and *unaffectedly* exhibited.
Knox. Ess. No. 23.

UN-AFFLI'CTED. Not stricken, (sc.) with pain, sorrow, or calamity; not grieved or distressed.

And though it never stand my life in stead,
It is enough it gives myself delight,
The whilst my *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit.—*Drayton. Mucophilus.*

Tell me if thou canst, which of those saints that are now shining bright in their heaven, hath got thither *un-afflicted*?
Bp. Hall. Satan's Fiery Darts, D. 2. T. 5.

[Truth] shews the real estimate of things;
Which no man *unafflicted* ever saw;
Pulls off the veil from virtue's rising charms;
Detects temptation in a thousand lies
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

UN-AFFRIGHTED. Not disordered (by fear); not alarmed, or terrified, or dismayed.

He that through all these dreadfull passages
Pursued and overtook them, *unaffrighted*,
Deserves reward, and not to have it stil'd
By the base name of theft.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little French Lawyer, Act i.

Mac. Sit still, and *unaffrighted*, reverend fathers.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 10.

UN-AFFLED. Undefiled, (qv.)

This youge lorde Narcissus hight,
No strength or love bone might
His herte, whiche is *unafled*.
But at laste he was begiled.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

UN-AFRAID. Equivalent to *unaffrighted*, (qv.)

Here too bleak gales the rude wild common fand
An happy place; where free, and *unafraid*,
Amid the flowering brakes each cover creature *stray'd*.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

UN-AGREE'ABLE. UNAGREE'ABLY. UNAGREE'ABLENESS. } Not suiting, concurring, pleasing, or grateful; not becoming or convenient.

Fortune cloudie, hath changed her deceitable chere to mewardie, myne vnpitous life drawth along *vngreable* dwellynge.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

Which thyng hath bene hytherto in all Englysh Chronicles, doubtfulle, *vnagreable*, yea, and untruthe treated.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i. Pref.

If the emperor mislike not the matter, then shall it be well *don*, upon knowledge thereof, to send an express man, not *unagreeable* to any of both the parts.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw VI an 1547.

——— Let us try
Adventurous work, yet to thy power and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this maine from hell to that new world
Where Satan now prevailes.—*Milton. Par Lost*,

Therfore Cæsar, thought now the summer well nigh ending, and the season *unagreeable* to transport a warr, yet judg'd it would be great advantage, only to get entrance into the ile, knowledge of the men, the places, the ports, the accesses.—*Milton. History of Britain*, b. ii.

Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine, whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel occasioned rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce them.—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

UN-AI'DABLE. UNAI'DED. } See INAIDABLE. Not helped, or assisted.

Who out of smallest things could without end
Have rais'd incessant armies to defeat
Thy foilg; or with unlarmie hand
Reaching beyond all limit at one blow
Unaided could have finisht thee, and whelmd
Thy legions under darkness.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. vi.

The distance of the heavens is so vast, that our *unaided* senses can give us but extremly imperfect informations of that upper world.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

Now, Hector! now, thou hast indeed resign'd
All care of thy allies, who, for thy sake,
Lost both to friends and country, on these plains
Perish, *unaided* and unpitied by thee.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

UN-AI'MING. Directing the eye to, with a view to a mark or object.

Your charming daughter, who like love, born blind,
Un-aiming hits, with surest archery,
And innocently kills.—*Dryden. King Arthur*, Act i. sc. 1.

UN-AI'RED. Not exposed to the air.

Now I beseech ye, be not so improvident
To forget your travelling pace, 'tis a main posture,
And to all *unair'd* gentlemen will betray you
Beaum. & Fletch. Queen of Corinth, Act ii. sc. 4.

UN-A'KING. Having no continuance of pain; not painful.

Corio. To brag unto them, thus I did, and thus
Show them th' *unaking* skarres, which I should hide
As if I had receiv'd them for the hire
Of their breath onely.—*Shakes. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-ALA'RMED. Not roused by appearance of danger; not disquieted, disturbed, or troubled.

Yes—thou may'st eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou mayst frolic on the floor
At ev'ning, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber *unalarm'd*.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

UN-A'LIENABLE. UNA'LIENABLY. } That can not or may not be given, sold, or otherwise conveyed to *another*.

It was impossible for God to give his right away: for he has an *unalienable* right to dispose of all kingdoms; insomuch that when he leaves the people to choose for themselves, it is still God that imposits both the governor and government.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. vi. p. 138.

In this point, then, consists one grand excellence of the old classic education established by our forefathers, and bequeathed, as an *unalienable* possession, to our country.
Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools

——— Man's mortality
Was, then, transfer'd to death; and Heaven's duration
Unalienably seal'd to this frail frame,
This child of dust.—*Young. The Complaint*, Night 4.

UNA'LIST. Opposed (by Knox) to pluralists in the church, or holders of more benefices than one.

I do not deny but there are pluralists of great ecclesiastical merit; but I do deny that in general *pluralists* have greater merit than *unalists*, or than many in orders who have no living at all; or that pluralists in general, become pluralists for their ecclesiastical merit.
Knox. Spirit of Despotism § 33.

UN-ALLA'YED. UNALLO'YED. } Not abated or diminished; not weakened, decayed, or corrupted, (by admixture or otherwise.)

Unalloyed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many man's shares on the earth.—*Boyle.*

And whatever advantage it might have been, upon the whole, to inherit all the good dispositions, with which our first parents were framed, *unallayed* with the bad ones, which they have transmitted to us; we are no more intitled to those advantages, than to the possessions which our ancestors have forfeited.—*Seeker*, vol. ii. Ser. 48.

Love between the sexes, commencing with predilection, and ending into warm personal attachment, when reciprocal, and *unalloyed* by adventitious causes, inspires the mind with delight, connected with a satisfaction unknown to other delights.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt. ii. c. 3.

UN-ALLEVIATED. Not lightened, moderated, assuaged, mitigated.

Were not the world governed by infinite justice and goodness; every person, that would, might, in multitudes of cases, do any hurt to others with impunity: and all mischief of all kinds befall us, however innocent, singly or jointly, through the whole course of life, *unalleviated* by a prospect of recompence after death.—*Seeker*, vol. v. Ser. 8.

UN-ALLI'ED. } Not bound or united, con-
UNALLI'ABLE. } nected, joined or associated.

Narcissa, not unknown, not *unallied*,
By virtue or by blood, illustrious youth!
To thee, from blooming amaranthine bowers,
Where all the language harmony, descends
Uneall'd, and asks admittance for the Muse.
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

I mean not the disgusting severity of a pompous or puritanical exterior; but that respectable appearance, which naturally results from sentiments uniformly great; a gravity *unallied* to dullness, a dignity unconnected with opulence.
Knox. Liberal Education, Conc.

We look upon you, as under an irreversible outlawry from our constitution—as perpetual and *unalliable* aliens.
Burke. Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe.

UN-ALLOWABLE. That cannot or may not be conceded, or permitted, or granted.

But to affect, or even permit, beyond what such reasons require, either friendships or familiarities with habitual transgressors of the laws of God, is on many accounts *unallowable*.—*Seeker*, vol. i. Ser. 28.

UN-A'LTERABLE. } That cannot or may
UNA'LTERABLY. } not be, or be made,
UNA'LTERED. } *otherwise* or different;
that may or can not be changed.

This makes, that wisely you decline your life
Far from the maze of custom, error, strife,
And keep an even, and *unalter'd* gait:
Not looking by, or back, like those that wait
Times and occasions, to start forth, and meet.
B. Jonson. The Forest.

The laws of nature are in many instances relative to certain states; and therefore in their instances and particulars are as *alterable* as the states themselves: but the reasons indeed on which they do relie (supposing the same or equal circumstances and the matter unchang'd) are eternal and *unalterable* as the constitution of nature.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 1.

To see such a man day after day sin against God, enter into all temptations, and fall under every one, and never think of his repentance, but *unalterably* resolve to venture for it, and for the acceptance of it at last.—*Id. Ib.* c. 3.

I have attempted, in a plainer and easier method, to establish the *unalterable* obligations of natural religion, and the truth and certainty of the Christian revelation.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Pref.

Now this necessity being absolute, and not depending upon any thing external, must be always *unalterably* the same; nothing being *alterable*, but what is capable of being affected by somewhat without itself.
Id. On the Attributes, Prop. 5.

Then thus Achilles, matchless in the race:
Laertes' noble son, for wiles renown'd!
I must with plainness speak my fix'd resolve
Unalterable.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. ix.

Fix them [religious, virtuous, manly principles] deeply in your bosom, and let them go with you unloosened and *unaltered* to the grave.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 2.

UN-AMA'ZED. Not confused, perplexed, astonished, or surprised.

So glos'd the tempter, and his proem tun'd;
Into the heart of Eve his words made way,
Though at the voice much marrieing; at length
Not *unamaz'd* she thus in answer spake.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

UN-AMBI'GUOUS. Not doubtful; direct, distinct, certain.

The passions are competent guides, and the more violent they are, the more *unambiguous* their directions.
Knox. Ess. No 22.

UN-AMBI'TIOUS. Not seeking, soliciting for, aspiring to, desirous of obtaining, fame, honour, or power.

Whilst, alas! my timorous muse
Unambitious tracts pursues,
Does with weak unhallaid wings,
About the mossy brooks and springs,
And all inferior beauteous things,
Like the laborious bee,
Far little drops of honey flee
And there with humble sweets contents her industry.
Cowley. The Praise of Pindar.

In the high thoughtless gaiety of game,
While sport alone their *unambitious* hearts
Possess'd; the sudden trumpet, sounding hoarse,
Bade silence o'er the bright assembly reign.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-AME'NDABLE. } That may or can not
UNAME'NDED. } be freed from deficiency or fault; that may not be repaired or corrected.

This is to moche done against all ryght and reason, and to the displeasure of all the noble men of Englande; this can nat longe endure *unamendd*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 235.

So wryte I vnto you nowe beyng absent, not only to them, whiche euen at that tyme hadde offended, but also to all such, as are offenders, yf I fynde them *unamended*.
Udal. 2 Cor. c. 13.

He [Gay] is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable*.
Pope. Letter to Swift, Oct. 9, 1719.

UN-A'MIABLE. That can or may not be loved; that causes or excites not love or any pleasing sensation.

If love be away, and not assistant thereto, surely the act thereof remaineth altogether not expetible, dishonourable, without grace and *unamiable*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 930.

These ladies of irresistible modesty are those, who make virtue *unamiable*: not that they can be said to be virtuous, but as they live without scandal.—*Tatler*, No. 217.

And to perplex ourselves with scruples about small matters of this kind, would be at once distrusting the goodness of God, instead of enjoying it properly; and making our lives uneasy to ourselves, and religion *unamiable* to others.—*Seeker*, vol. iv. Ser. 17.

UN-AMU'SED. Not soothed, gratified, cheered—by quiet, trifling, exertions of mind.

O ye Lorenzos of our age! who deem
One moment *unamus'd*, a misery
Not made for feeble man!—*Young. Complaint*, Night 2.

Like a sick man, who turns from side to side on his bed, in hope of that sleep which his fever denies, they fly to various scenes of public resort, in the midst of amusements, *unamused*.—*Knox. Christian Philosophy.*

UN-ANALO'GICAL. Not according to *analogy*, or to modes observed in similar cases.

Shine is a [substantive] though not *unanalogical*, yet ungraceful and little used.—*Johnson. In v. Shine.*

UN-A'NALYZED. Not solved, or dissolved, or separated—into its component parts.

Some large crystals of refined and *unanalyzed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides.—*Boyle.*

He wonld willingly, if his reader be so pleased, analyze the eternal reason into wisdom and power; but there he would stop: and leave the other side of the eternal reason, *unanalyzed*.
Warburton. On Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 2.

UN-A'NCHORED. Not hooked or held fast by hook or *anchor*.

A port there is, inclos'd, on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchored*, and unty'd.
Till the glad mariners incline to sail,
And the sea whitens with the rising gale.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

UN-ANE'LED. Not oiled, rubbed or anointed with oil; not having received *unction*.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crowne, and queene at once dispatcht;
Cut off even in the blossomes of my sinne,
Vnhouzzled, disappointed, *vnanoiled*,
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5.

Ere his very thought could pray;
Unanel'd he pass'd away,
Without hope from mercy's aid—
To the last a renegade.
Byron. The Siege of Corinth, § 227.

UN-ANGULAR. Having no angles or corners.

Whoever compares the state of mind, on feeling, soft, smooth, *unangular* bodies, with that in which he finds himself, on the view of a beautiful object, will perceive a very striking analogy in the effects of both; and which may go a good way towards discovering their common cause.
Burke. On the Sublime & Beautiful, § 24.

UN-A'NIMATED. Not inspirited, enlivened; not having life or spirit.

I am confident your lordship is by this time of my opinion; and that you will look on those half lines hereafter, as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs and serpents in the Nile; part of them kindled into life, and part a lump of unform'd *unanimated* mould.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

UNA'NIMOUS. } Fr. *Unanime*; It. *Una-*
UNA'NIMOUSLY. } *nime*; Sp. *Unanime*; Lat.
UNANI'MITY. } *Unanimis*, (*unus*, *animus*,)
having one mind.

Having one or the same mind or will, opinion or desire; consenting, according.
Unanimieth—is a coinage of Warner.

Set many wits without variance,
To one accord and *unanimite*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 206.

The reports were no longer uncertain, but the universall and *unanimous* belief of all men carried it for certain truth, that a most invincible armada was rigged and prepared in Spain against England.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1588.

Yet for all this he was by the *unanimous* consent of them all sharply reprehended as worthy of severe punishment, and adjudged to the tower.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1601.

The thing that these men dread, is, lest it be called bread and Christ's body too, as we affirm it *unanimously* to be.
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, § 3.

Sure I am I had peace and comfort at home, in that happy sense of that generall *unanimity*, and loving correspondence of my clergy, till the last yeare.
Bp. Hall. Specialities, &c. of his Life.

Till which grievances be remov'd, and religion set free from the monopoly of hirelings, I dare affirm, that no model whatsoever of a commonwealth will prove successful or unlistan'd; and so perswaded, implore Divine assistance on your pious counsels and proceedings to *unanimity* in this and all other truth.—*Milton. Means to remove Hirelings.*

With marriage, that preferreth ys
And stayes vs in content
Unanimeth verie or woe
As either vs is sent.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii. c 68.

But whoever were the persons that first thought of the serenade, the authors of all countries are *unanimous* in ascribing the invention to Italy.—*Tatler*, No. 232.

All senses and faculties of man *unanimously* rejoice in those emblems of peace, order, harmony, and proportion.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 20.

This conduct obliged every one to observe the strictest caution in speaking of general concern, and it tended to keep up the exactest harmony and *unanimity* in the several churches.—*Walpole. Works*, vol v. p. 226.

And his control the Taphian race, renown'd
For naval skill, *unanimous* obey.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

They have proceeded from the beginning to this day with great *unanimity* in all their affairs.—*Seeker*, vol. v. Ser. 6.

UN-ANNO'YED. Not hurt or molested.

The double guard preserv'd him *unanoy'd*.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

UN-A'NSWERABLE. } That can or may
UNA'NSWERABLY. } not be spoken in
UNA'NSWERABLENESS. } return or opposition
UNA'NSWERED. } to; that cannot be
replied to or refuted.

But for nothyng that euer he can,
He might as than nought be herde
So that his claime is *vnanswerde*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

But yet hadde ther almost one reason of hys passed mo vnware, which if I had leste vntouched, I doubtl would hase saved I had dissimiled, and left *vnanswered* hys chiefe reason of all.—*Sir T. More. Worker*, p. 499.

And in his *unanswerable* books [he] continues still to be so against the unquiet discipline of their schism, which now under other names carry on their design.
Dr. King. Let. to Mr. Walton.

I shall not omit to observe that the apostles did make use of the argument which I urg'd out of Solomon, that we are not to speak evil of the king; from whence the unlawfulness of resisting is unanswerably concluded.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3.

Can there be here any danger of self-sacrificing with Sejanus, and not rather the just danger of our shame and confusion in our selves? How can we but hate this unkind, and unjust *unmuseerobleneene.*
Bp. Hall. A Sermon of Thanksgiving, Jan. 1625.

Had we not pretended to holiness and purity of religion even beyond others, the unkindness had been the less; now, our *unmmeerablenesn* calls God to the highest protestation of his offence.—*Id. Ser. Eph.* iv. 20.

——— But this gift
With which you have confirm'd it, is so far
Beyond my hopes and means e'r to return,
That of necessity I must dye oblig'd
To your *unansw'rd* bounty.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Queen of Corinth, Act i. sc. 3.

Nor [let] any reader surmise, that if I shall leave a book *unanswered*, I thereby acknowledge it to be *unanswerable.*
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 160.

I have transcribed this whole passage from Mr. Whiston, being full and clear to my purpose, *unanswered*, and *unanswrable.*—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 400.

UN-ANTI'CIPATED. Not before taken note or notice of; unexpected, unforeseen.

This possibly might have recurred to his lordship, while he was boasting of his new and *unanticipated* objection.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. v. App.

UN-A'NXIOUS. Not carefully desirous or solicitous.

——— When young, indeed,
In full content we, sometimes, nobly rest,
Unanxious for ourselves; and only wish,
As duteous sons, our fathers were more wise.
Young. Complaint, Night 1.

UN-APO'CHRYPHAL. Not hidden, or concealed, or secret; not included in the *Apocryphs.*

And yet God in that *unapochryphal* vision, said without exception, Rise Peter, kill and eat.
Milton. Of Unlicens'd Printing.

UN-APPA'LLED. Not drooping with fear; not dismayed, daunted, or afraid.

——— Nor yet staid the terror there,
Infernal ghosts, and hellish furies, round
Environ'd there, some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some beat at their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Yet here, ev'n here, into these black abodes
Of monsters *unappall'd*, from stooping Rome,
And guilty Cæsar, Liberty retir'd,
Her Cato following through Numidian wilds.
Thomson. Summer.

Even before that breaker of the ranks
Achilles, *unappall'd* would Ajax stand
In single combat, though less swift than he.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

UN-APPA'REL, *v.* To divest, to unclothe; (met.) to divest of the cloak of prejudice or ignorance.

Of goodness grown that I can study thee;
And by these meditations reim'd,
Can *unapparel* and enlarge my mind.
Donne. Obsequies on Lord Harrington.

In Peru, though they were *unapparelled* people, according to the clime, & had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of humanity and civility.—*Bacon. Of an Holy War.*

UN-APPA'RENT. Not being present, (sc.) to the sight or perception; not visible, not perspicuous.

Law cannot inable natural inability either of body, or mind, which gives the grievance; it cannot make equal those inequalities, it cannot make fit those unfitnesses; and where there is malice more than defect of nature, it cannot hinder ten thousand injuries, and bitter actions of despight, too subtle and too *unapparent* for law to deal with.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

UN-APPE'ALABLE. That cannot or may not be appealed against; from whose doom no *call can be made* upon another tribunal for revision.

And then both to secure, and authorize their errors, they made their own reason, or rather humour (first surnaming it the Spirit) the infallible, *unappealable* Judge of all that was delivered in the written word.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

UN-APPE'ASABLE. } That cannot be
UNAPPE'ASED. } pacified, or restored to peace, calmness, or quiet; that cannot be satisfied or contented.

Dol. I see thou art implacable, more deaf
To prayers than winds and seas, yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and sea to shore:
Thy anger *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd.
Milton. Samson Agonister.

Whereupon ensued, as in that case there needs must, every day quarrels and jars *unappeasable*, amongst bishops.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. viii.

There was presented before his eyes in that fearefull houre Gods heauie indignation and wrath towards maukind as yet *unappeased.*—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

——— If again
Honour'd Achilles chance by thee he seiz'd,
Keepe him still active, angry, *un-appeas'd*,
Sharpe and continuing iawes at him should aime.
Be nought so 'bove him but his sward let claime.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

UN-APPERCE'IVED. See APPERCEIVE. Not perceived.

And thervpon so sleightly wrought,
That his purpose about he knowes not,
And went away *unapercused.*—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

UN-APPLI'CABLE. } Now more usually
UNAPPLI'ED. } written *In-applicable* (qv.) That cannot be put near or close, in connexion or conjunction; that cannot be connected with, made subservient, relevant or referrible to.

And no time to be slacked or *unapplied*, toward the end and purpose of the faculte intended.
Fiues. Instruction of a Christian Woman.

So have they [the philosophers] sought to make men's minds too uniform and harmonical, by not breaking them sufficiently to contrary motions: the reason whereof I suppose to be, because they were men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning, b. ii.

Some inconveniences in the contrivance of them, make them *unapplicable* to some purposes, and less proper in others.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 485.

The art of finding proofs, and the admirable methods they have invented for the singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, is that which has carry'd them so far, and produc'd such wonderful and unexpected discoveries.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 12.

Even the words of the Psalmist, if we are to adopt them, may frequently seem so *unapplicable* to the outward condition, or inward frame, of many in every congregation, that, if they attended to them, they cannot say them with truth.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 26.

UN-APPO'INTED. Not fixed, settled, established.

But the operations of this engine of oppression, in the hands of an interested plebeian, *unappointed*, unauthorised, and unoffended, inflict the severest penalty, without judge, jury, witnesses, conscience or humanity.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 6.

UN-APREHE'NDED. } Not taken,
UNAPPREHE'NSIBLE. } perceived or conceived; not understood.
UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. } Not INAPPREHENSIBLE.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossenesse of wit such, that they hardly and scarcely seeme to hold the place of humane being.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. v. § 2.

Which assertions, in spight of all qualifications of them, leave it *unapprehensible* what place can reasonably be left for addressing exhortations to the will.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 5.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others.—*Id.*

UN-APPRI'SED. Not taught or informed; not made acquainted with.

Besides this inconvenience, which the doctor seemed to be *unapprised* of; there is another which he was forced to run upon.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 327.

The fugitive prince, not *unapprized* of Henry's designs upon his country, threw himself at his feet, implored his protection, and promised to hold of him, as his feudatory, the sovereignty he should recover by his assistance.
Burke. Abridgment of English History, b. iii. c. 6.

UN-APPROA'CHABLE. } That cannot be
UNAPPROA'CHED. } come near to, or advanced towards.

[They] held and fortified that castle in the queen's name, led by Lidington's counsell, and presuming upon the *unapproachable* strength of the place, the munition and power for war in it, (for there the kings magazine was kept,) and the succours promised by the duke of Alva and the French king.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1573.

On the one side invironed for a great part of it with a river, and on the other side *unapproachable* by reason of the soil's being always moorish and plashy.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1600.

——— Since God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

But the scripture tells us indeed, that the promulgators of the gospel declared to men the whole counsel of God (as far as was necessary for their salvation) but never says, that they disclosed to them the whole nature of God, who is said to inhabit an *unapproachable* light, which human speculations cannot penetrate.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 151.

UN-APPRO'PRIATE. } Not properly or especially belonging or pertaining; not allotted or assigned to any peculiar person or thing.
UNAPPRO'PRIATED.
UNAPPRO'PRIATING.

Should not those men rather be heard that come to plead against their own preferments, their worldly advantages, their own abundance; for honour and obedience to God's word, the conversion of souls, the christian peace of the land, and union of the reformed catholick church, the *unappropriating* and unmonopolizing the rewards of learning and industry, from the greasy clutch of ignorance, and high feeding.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

To whom [the rich] as to the stewards of his bounty and abundance, he hath intrusted, rather than given, the goods of this world: goods, which God, at first, *created unappropriate*; and Nature threw in common to all her children.
Warburton, vol. x. Ser. 31.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his genius, on the same occasion, from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place.
Warton. Essay on Pope.

UN-APPRO'VED. Not tried, or received upon or after trial; not welcomed upon trial.

Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so *unapproved*, and leave
No spot or blame behind.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

UN-APT. } See INAPTITUDE and INEPT.
UNA'PTLY. } Not fit or suitable; not convenient or becoming; not fitted, or prepared, or provided, or qualified; not alert for action; not ready.
UNA'PTNESS.

The archebyschop of Yorke, constrayned of pure necessyte to defende that countre, gatheryd vnto hym an vnredy and disparnyeyed hosst for the warre, as peyoun, clerkys, chanons, and other spyrytuell men of the churche, with husbonde men and other *unapte* people.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1318.

Why than shoulde the ghospell seme to bee *unaptye* sente vnto those whicke are handelers and louers of the gospel?
Udal. Luke, Preef.

Diuerse of them doo oft become *unapt* to anie other purpose than to spend their times in large tabling and bellie cheere.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 6.

——— If you please madam,
For sure to me you seem *unapt* to walk,
To sit, although the churlish birds deny
To give us musick in this grove, where they
Are prodigall to others: I'll strain my voyce
For a sad song.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act iii.

——— O, how much better his
Who nought assays *unaptly*, or amiss?
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.

Yet oft it follies, that many a gentle mind
Dwels in deformed tabernacles drowned,
Either by chaunce, against the course of kind,
Or through *unaptnesse* in the substance found.
Spenser. Hymne to Beautie.

——— Corrupted faith had bred
An ill-inur'd obedience for command,
And languishing luxuriousness had spread
Wayward *unaptness* over all the land.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

The scorching heat of the sun in summer renders the greater part of the day *unapt* either for labour or amusement.—*Anson. Voyage*, b. ii. c. 5.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or an aversion, to any vigorous attempt ever after.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 28.

Gods! either I shall prove of little force
Hereafter, and for manly feats *unapt*,
Or I am yet too young, and have not strength
To quell th' aggressor's continuely.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxi.

UN-A'QUIT, i.e. unrequited, (qv.)

He was ayenewarde charitous,
And to pitee he was pitous.
For it was neuer knowe yet,
That charitee goth *unaquit.*—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

UN-ARA'CED. Not torn up by the roots, not torn away by force.

For if the thinges that I haue concluded a lytell here before ben kept *hole and vnuorced*, [*uncorrupted*] thou shalt well know by the auctoryte of God, (of the whose reigne I speake) that certes the good folke be alway mightie, and shrewes ben alway outcaste and feble.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

UN-A'RGUED. Not made clear or evident; not shewn; not cleared, shewn, or proved—by reasoning; not tried by reasoning or *argument*.

Nocorner of truth hath lyen unsearcht, no plea *unargued*.
Bp. Hall. The Old Religion, Ep. Ded.

—— As't might be thought,
He wrote with the same spirit that he fought,
Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Un-argued then, and yet hath fame from those.
B. Jonson. To Clement Edmonds.

UN-ARM, *v.* } To divest, to deprive — of
UNA'RMED. } *arms*. See DISARM.

Unarmèd,—not vested with or protected by *arms*; not bearing weapons or covering of offence and defence.

Some radde, that hi solde wende in at on hepe.
To habbe inome hom *unarmed*, & some sholde asleye.
R. Gloucester, p 547.

This knight is to his chambre ladde anon,
And is *unarmed*, and to the mete yvette.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,487.

—— Thou red-eyd god: who does best,
Reward with honor; who despair makes flee,
Unarm for ever, and brand with infamy.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 1.

—— Could it else have been
In nature, that a few fugitive Persians,
Unfriended, and *unarmed* too, could have rob'd me.
Id. The Prophetess, Act iv. sc. 2.

My other man also was with me, who had done nothing all this while, having come out *unarm'd*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

He seeks the fleet, and with his utmost speed
Achilles there: of whose arrival, now,
With whatsoever rage he may resent
This deed of Hector, I must yet despair,
For, can in face, *unarm'd*, the pow'rs of Troy?
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xvii.

UN-ARRA'IGNED. Not called to account; not put upon trial; not tried.

"Never shall this poor breath of mine consent,
That he, that two and twenty years hath reign'd
As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

UN-ARRA'YED. Not covered, clothed, dressed, or decked.

Tong. Corn, wine and oil are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully abound:
As if this infant-world, yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid.
Dryden. The Indian Emperour, Act i. sc. 1.

UN-ARRE'STED. Not stayed or stopped, retained, detained, or apprehended.

"Lede my hors to shipward, and take it to some man,
And I woll go on fort as prively as I can,
And assay yf I may in eny manere wise
Escape *unarrested* more in such wanner wise."
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

In the meane seasun by this pacifyers good deuyse, heretykes maye goe *unarrested*.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 1011.

UN-ARRIVED. Not come, not having yet reached or attained.

Monarchs of all elaps'd, or *unarriv'd*.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

UN-A'RTFUL. } Without skill or science,
UNA'RTFULLY. } or cunning; nort skilled;
UNARTIF'ICIAL. } skilless, rude, simple; sin-
UNARTIF'ICIALLY. } cere, natural.

Unarted,—so Feltham renders — "Sine *arte* mensa."

The stock of his piece is not made collieur-wise, but with a pistine & s'rtite stocke (somewhat like a fouling piece) the barrel is radely & *unartificially* made, very heavie, yet shooteth but a very small bullet
Hacklnyt Voyages, vol i. p. 484.

But the material being only turf, and by the rude multitude *unartificiallie* built up without better direction, avail'd them little.—*Milton. History of Britain*, b. iii.

A house thine own, and pleasant soyl,
No strife, small state, a mind at peace,
Free strength, and limbs free from disease,
Wise innocence, friends like and good,
Unarted meat, kind neighbourhood,
No drunken rest, from cares yet free.
Feltham, pt. i. Res. 99.

—— I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
In her mind, as crystal streams their sandy bottom shew.
Dryden. The Tempest, Act iii.

A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. II.

Their chiefs went to battle in chariots, not *unartfully* contrived, nor unskilfully managed.
Burke. An Abridgment of English History, b. i. c. 2.

They have levelled and crushed together all the orders which they found, even under the coarse *unartificial* arrangement of the monarchy.
Id. On the French Revolution.

UN-ASCERTAI'NED. Not being sure or certain; not assured; not made certainly known.

The space between this Noss [Shetlatkoi] and Cape North, about eighty-two leagues, is therefore the only part of the Russian empire that now remains *unascertained*.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 4.

UN-ASE'RVED, i. e. *unserved*. (qv.)

"Graunt mercy, gentil sir," quod she, that ye *unaservid*.
Imputed to Chaucer.

UN-A'SKED. Not sought, not inquired or required, petitioned or solicited.

—— All this villany
Did I: I Livia, halone, midnight,
Mor. Aunt. I *unaskd*, forgive it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act v. sc. 1.

Then too we hurt ourselves, when to defend
A single verse, we quarrel with a friend;
Repeat *unasked*; lament, the wit's too fine
For vulgar eyes, and point out ev'ry line.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

Now swift she moves, and now advances slow,
To find her lord, and, *unasked*, finding, passes by,
Silent with fear, nor dares she meet his eye;
Lest that, *unas'k'd*, in speechless grief, disclose
The mournful secret of his inward woes.
Young. Force of Religion, b. i.

UN-ASKRIED. Not *descried*.

The kyng contynually sent fourth his light horses to seke the countrey and to se yf any aparauance were, and they euer brought tidynges of such thyng as thei sawe, so that alwaies it was forseene that the kyng nor his people should be token vnpurveyed, nor the Frenchemen shoulde not come on them sodainly *vnaskryed*.
Hall. Chronicle. K. Hen. VIII. an. 5.

UN-ASPE'CTIVE. Not able to look; not looking at, viewing or regarding.

In which the Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspective* to the custom that was used among men, since we find the triumphers in the revelation (as badges of victory) carryed their palms in their hands.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 74.

UN-ASPI'RING. } Not eagerly seeking, de-
UNA'SPIRATED. } siring, reaching, soaring; not having the strong breathing.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another.—*Rogers.*

Lambin gives *opnia* for the Æolic verb *unaspirated*.
Porr. On Combe's Horace.

UN-ASSA'ILABLE. } That may not or
UNASSA'ILTABLE. } cannot be invaded or
UNASSA'ILTED. } attacked.

It hath for the inner warde two strong castles situated on the top of two high cragges of a rocke, a howe shoot distant the one from the other: the rocke is *unassailable*.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 111.

Thereto, both his owne wife wit, she said,
And eke the fastnesse of his dwelling place,
Both *unassailable*, game him great avde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

I see ye visibly, and now believe
That he, the Supreme G-d, t' whom all things fll
Are but as slavish offic rs of vengeance,
Would send a chastising guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*.—*Milton. Comus.*

But the commanders who had lately seen an admiral shut for not having done what he had not power to do, durst not leave the place *unassaulted*.—*Idler*, No. 26.

UN-ASSA'YED. Not tried or proved, attempted, examined, endeavoured.

For alwaie to enerie man, there is in somwhat, that *unassayed*, he he wotte nought, or els he dredeth that he hath *assayed*.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

For although God is of his nature propense & readie to shew mercie vnto all creatures, yet doth he many tiu es make some delay of his beneficial gudenesse, to ye entent he may the more sharpen our desires, and also to teache vs, that we ought to leaue nothing vnattempted, or *vnassayed*, that we may bee delivered from the diseases of the soule.
Udal. Luke, c. 5.

He hath leaft nothing *unassayed*, whereby they might be recouered and brought to a better mind & to amendement.
Id. John, c. 13.

Simier on the other side left no means *unassayed* to remove Leicester out of his place and favour with the queen, revealing to her his marriage with Essex his widow.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1579.

UN-ASSI'STED. } Not supported or sus-
UNASSI'STING. } tained, aided or succoured.

The doctrine which it teaches as matters of truth, are in the first place, though indeed many of them not discoverable by bare reason *unassisted* with revelation, yet, when discovered by revelation, apparently most agreeable to sound and unprejudiced reason.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 13.

They stretch their *unassisting* hands in vain,
But none will plunge into the raging main,
To save the sinking passenger from death.
Dryden. Love Triumphant, Act iv. sc. 1.

For should Achilles, though alone, assail
The *unassisted* Trojans, he would drive,
At once, to flight, their whole collected pow'r.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xx.

UN-ASSU'MING. Not taking or claiming, (sc.) too much; not arrogating or pretending.

Ye vainly wise! ye blind presumptuous! now,
Confounded in the dust, adore that Power.
And Wisdom oft arraign'd: see now the cause,
Why *unassuming* Worth in secret liv'd,
And dy'd neglected.
Thomson. Winter.

But hear, still further, and in the same good strain, the great patron and advocate of amity with this accommodating, mild, and *unassuming* power, when he reports to you the law they give, and its immediate effects.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 4.

UN-ASSU'RED. Not ascertained, not firm or steady; not to be relied upon.

The doubts, the dangers, the delayes, the woes,
The falsed friends, the *unassured* foes,
With thousands more then any tongue can tell,
Doe make a louers life a wretches hell
Spenser. A Hymne to Loue.

As thick to view these varied wonders rose,
Shook all my soul with transport, *unassu'd*,
The vision broke.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-ASTO'NISHED. Not stupefied, appalled, abashed, amazed, confounded.

—— And there
Picks out (& horrid at!) his fatall haire.
Seaz'd of her wicked prey; with her she bore
The guiltie sipyle; unbeks a posterie doore:
Then past the foe (hold by her merit made)
Unto the king not *un-astonisht*, said.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

UN-ATCHPEVED. Not brought to an end, not finished or accomplished.

The combate remained *unachieved* and unperfect, neither had it a certaine and doubtlesse conclusion, considering neither the one nor the other of the champions was slaine.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 651.

UN-ATO'NABLE. } That cannot be or be
UNATO'NED. } restored to union amity, favour or grace; that cannot be reconciled or propitiated.

He who sees not this argument how plainly it serves to divorce any untunable, or *unatonable* matrimony, sees little.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Who told him, that the big incumbent war
Would not, ere this, have roll'd his trembling ports
In smoky ruin? and his guilty stores,
Won by the ravage of a butcher's sword:
Yet *unatoned*, sunk in the swallowing deep,
Or led the glittering prize into the Thames?
Thomson. Britannia.

Or can you recollect the various frauds you may have been guilty of, yet *unatoned* for by a fair restitution?
Gilpin, vol. iii, Ser. 7.

UN-ATTA'CHED. Not taken, seized, bound, fixed or fastened.

A centpurse in a throng, when he hath committed the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your purses: and he that is pursued, will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape *unattached*.
Junius. Sin Stigmatized, p. 368.

True patriotism and true philosophy, *unattached* to names of particular men, or even to parties, consider the happiness of man as the first object of all rational governments.
Knox. Spirit of Despotism, § 34.

UN-ATTA'CKED. Not touched, (sc. forcibly, violently,) not assailed or assaulted.

However, as none of them wholly abandon that post, it will not be safe to leave it behind me *unattacked*.
Burke. Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

UN-ATTA'INABLE. } That cannot be reached or come to; **UNATTA'INABENESS.** } that cannot be gained **UNATTA'INED.** } or procured.

For the will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end, cannot at any time be mov'd towards what is judg'd at that time *unattainable*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

That men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can by any means be advanced to; I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege.
Id. Conduct of the Underst. § 34.

Despair is the thought of the *unattainableness* of any good.
Id. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 20.

This therefore, added to the representations of Captain Gore, determined Captain Clerke not to lose more time in what he concluded to be an *unattainable* object.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 4.

Though the landing of our gentlemen proved the means of enriching my journal with the foregoing particulars, the principal object I had in view was, in a great measure, *unattained.—Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 2.

UN-ATTE'MPTED. } Not tried or put to **UNATTE'MPTING.** } trial; not essayed, or undertaken, or ventured upon.

And the king of Portugall fearing least the emperour would have preuented in this his enterprise, gaue him, to leaue the matter *vnattempted*, the summe of 350000 crownes.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 23.

Mean time the French king, sending thither Monsieur Virlac, left no way *unattempted* for supplanting the Regent before his authority were firmely settled.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1573.

Many have been too forward and enterprising in that way, which is an error in excess; and many also have been too cautious and *unattempting*, which is an error in defect.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 18.

UN-ATTE'NDED. } See **INATTENTIVE.** **UNATTE'NDING.** } Not followed or accom- **UNATTE'NTIVE.** } panied, nor waited upon, or observed, or regarded, or heeded.

His breast shot through with sorrow's deadliest dart,
Car'd for of none, nor look'd on, *unattended*,
Sadly returning with a heavy heart.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, c. 24.

Lad. Nay gentle shepherd, ill is lost that praise
That is address'd to *unattending* ears.—*Milton. Comus.*

Night came, but *unattended* with praise,
Alone she came, no sleep their eyes to close,
Alone and black she came, no friendly stars arose.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The greater part of mankind are not only *unattentive*, and barely ignorant: but commonly they have also, through a careless and evil education, taken up early prejudices, and many vain and foolish notions.—*Clarke. Evidences*, Prop. 5.

By reiterating the same processes so often, it can scarce be doubted but that divers phenomena will offer themselves, even to an *unattentive* eye.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 441.

But the death of the righteous gives instruction *unattended* with horror: and the seriousness, which it inspires, is pleasing and peaceful.—*Seeker*, vol. v. Ser. 3.

UN-ATTE'STED. Not witnessed; without evidence.

Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.—*Barrow. On the Creed.*

UN-ATTRA'CTED. Not drawn to or towards; not caused or made to approach or adhere.

Her every motion clear discerning, he
Adjusted to the mutual main, and taught
Why now the mighty mass of water swells
Resistless, heaving on the broken rocks,
And the full river turning: till again
The tide revertive, *unattracted*, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson. On Sir Isaac Newton.

UN-AVA'ILABLE. } That can not or may **UNAVA'ILABLENESS.** } not be made strong or **UNAVA'ILING.** } efficacious; that can **UNAVA'ILINGLY.** } not be brought to effect, or in action, in use, assistance, aid, or service.

Of like sorte doubtles shall the profession of faith, whiche consisteth only in worde and worketh nothynge in dede, bee *vnauayleable*, but lyeth sluggish like as it were deade.
Udal. James, c. 2.

Their proofs are *unavailable* to shew that scripture afforded no evidence for the inequality of pastors.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. vii. § 11.

Doubting the *unavailableness* of those former inconveniences.—*Sir B. Sandys. State of Religion*, (ed. 1605.)

Tancred, restrain thy tears, unsought by me,
And sorrow, *unavailing* now to thee;
Did ever man before, afflict his mind,
To see th' effect of what himself design'd.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

——— Behoves me then to bear
Patient my destin'd fate, knowing how vain
To struggle with necessity's strong pow'r,
But to complain, or not complain, alike
Is *unavailable.—Potter. Æschylus. Prometheus Chained.*

Sentiments of dutiful submission spare us the pain of *unavailing* inward struggles, lessen every suffering, prepare us for every trial.—*Seeker*, vol. iii. Ser. 11.

UN-AVE'NGED. Not punished (in retaliation or retribution). See **UNREVENGED.**

For God will not suffer any sinne thinke to be vnpunyshed nor *vnaduenged*: this is the very intent & meanynge of these wordes.—*Udal. John*, c. 22.

They [Christian priests] were by him and his heathen neighbours cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*, for the governour enrag'd at such violence offerd to his strangers, sending armed men, slew all those inhabitants, and burnt their village.—*Milton. History of Britain*, b. iv.

Yet died he by a stranger's hand,
And stranger in his native land;
Yet died he as in arms he lived,
And *unavenged*, at least in blood.—*Byron. The Giaour.*

UN-AVI'SED, i. c. *Unadvised*, (QV.)

And whan they sourden by freeltee *unavised* sodenly, and sodenly withdraw again, al be they greuous sinnes, I gesse that they be not dedly.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tele.*

UN-AVO'IDABLE. } Inevitable, or that **UNAVO'IDABLY.** } can not or may not be **UNAVO'IDABLENESS.** } freed or cleared, quitted, **UNAVO'IDED.** } shunned, eschewed, or escaped; that cannot be divested of force or effect, annulled or abrogated.

With this mind he mounted upon the highest deeke, where he attended imminent death, and *unavoidable*.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 157.

By hellish Styx (by which the chand'rer swears)
By the fair mother's *unavoided* power,
By Heest's names, by Proserpine's sad tears,
When she was rapt to the infernal tower.
Drayton, Idea 36.

——— Rare poems ask rare friends
Yet satiret, since the rest of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see:
But none e'er took that pleasure in sin's sense;
But were they heard it tax'd, took more offence.
B. Jonson. To the C. of Bedford, with Donne's Satires.

The *unavoydablenesse* of which effects hath carried some of their essaists into an opinion of the unnecessarinesse of devotion in these holy businesses.
Bp. Hall. The Old Religion, § 3. c. 12.

In the laws of man ignorance is easier pleaded, and does more excuse, and does *unavoidably* happen to many men in very many cases.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 1.

For body cannot act on any thing, but by motion; motion cannot be receiv'd but by matter, the soul is altogether immaterial; and therefore, how shall we apprehend it to be subject to such impressions? and yet pain, and the *unavoidableness* of our sensations evidently prove, That it is subject to them.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 1.

The consequence: viz. that if the Supreme cause be a necessary agent, then nothing which is not, could possibly have been; and nothing which is, could possibly either not have been, or have been different from what 'tis: This, I say, is expressly owned by Spinoza, to be the *unavoidable* consequence of his own opinion.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 9.

I had charged the Cartesians with being *unavoidably* reduced to the absurdity of making matter a necessarily existing being.—*Clarke. Evidences*, Pref.

An immoral being so full of imprudence and suffering as you have seen it is, many and severe reflections on their own mistaken choice, must *unavoidably* torture the minds of the vicious, from time to time, be they ever so industrious to banish them.—*Seeker*, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

UN-AUSPICIOUS. Usually written *inauspicious*; unlucky, unfortunate, unhappy.

Seo. Haste, and break off your *unauspicious* rites
The instant dangers summon you away.
Rowe. The Royal Convert, Act iv.

UN-AUTHE'NTICK. } Not resting or re- **UNAUTHE'NTICAL.** } lying upon, not esta- **UNAUTHENTICA'TED.** } blished by, authority; not fixed upon the original author or authority. See **UNAUTHORISED.**

Nor it is not lawfull to confirme and maineteyne any maner of doctrine, concerninge our faithe and religion by the anetoritie of any suche *vnauthenticall* bookes, except it were in all poinites conformable vnto other holy scriptures.
Udal. John, c. 22.

Shakspeare is thought to have formed his play [Ant. and Cleop.] on this story from North's translation of Amyot's *unauthentick* French Plutarch.
Warton. English Poetry, vol. iii. p. 20.

Now in the first place, the instances themselves are *unauthenticated* by testimony; and, in theory, to say the least of them, open to great objections.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 23.

UN-AUTHORISED. Not founded upon surety; not empowered, not accredited, not warranted.

O how in those dost thou instruct these times,
That rebels' actions are but valiant crimes.
And carried, though with shout and noise, confess
A wild and an *unauthoriz'd* wickedness!
B. Jonson. A Vision on the Muses of M. Drayton.

I beg the reader to compare these relations, taken from *authentic* papers, with the Doctor's *unauthorized* suggestions, that the missionaries told what stories they would, and the Society believed them, or wilfully neglected this part of their business.
Seeker. Answer to Dr. Mayhew's Observations, &c.

UN-AWA'KE. } Not upon watch; not roused **UNAWA'KENED.** } from inaction, inertness, slumber, sleep.

The schools astonish'd stood; but found it vain
To combat still with demonstration strong,
And *unawaken'd* dream beneath the blaze
Of truth.
Thomson. On Sir Isaac Newton.

——— My heart! awake.
What can awake thee, *unawak'd* by this,
"Expended deity on human weal?"
Young. Complaint, Night 4.

UN-AWA'RE, or } Not seeing, observing, **UNWA'RE.** } heeding or taking heed; **UNAWA'RES,** or } not having care or caution; **UNWA'RES.** } not careful or cautious, foreseeing or expecting.

——— He thogte, that he wolde myd gyle
Up the kyng Arture come *anonymar* by nyghte.
R. Gloucester, p. 165.

Thus brynneth he many a meschefe in
Unware, till that he be meschaued,
And maie not than be relenced.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The letter which you delivered me for to copy out, that came from M Thomas Stevens in Goa, as also the note you gaue mee of Francis Fernandes the Portugal, I brought theuce with me among other writings *unawares*.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 246.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through impotence, or *unaware*,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
To punish endless?—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Who [Peach Mac Hugh] presently at *unawares* seized upon the fort near Ballincoye, and razed it to the ground.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1596.

Prosp. I fear'd the plessing form of this young man
Might *unawares* possess your tender breast,
Which for a nobler guest I had design'd.
Dryden. The Tempest, Act iii.

By which we may give some kind of guess, what kind of notions they were, and whence deriv'd, which fill'd their minds who were the first beginners of languages; and how nature, even in the naming of things, *unawares* suggested to men the originals and principles of all their knowledg.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 1.

Within the grove's
Thick foliage perch'd, she pours her echoing voice
Now deep, now clear, with ever-varied strains
Deploring Itylus, whom she destroy'd
(Her son by royal Zethus) unaware.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

UN-A'WED. Not terrified, or afraid, or affrighted; not overpowered by feelings of the superiority of another.

Unfore'd by punishment, *un-aw'd* by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. I.

But here he stopped; and, unawed by all besides, whether of divine or human, he did not dare to cast so much as one licentious trait against that venerable judicature.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. Ded.

UN-BA'CKED. Not moved back or backwards; not mounted on the back; not assisted, supported, upheld, encouraged.

First, he for whom thou dost this villany,
Though plea'd there with, will not avouch thy fact,
But let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

As when a smith and 's man (lame Vulcan's fellowes)
Call'd from the anvile or the buffing bellowes.
To clap a well-wrought shoe (for more than pay)
Upon a stubborne nagge of Galloway;
Or *unback'd* jennet, or a Flanders mare,
That at the forge stand snuffing of the ayre.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i.

UN-BA'KED. Not dried by heat.

Laf. No, no, no, your sonne was misled with a snipt taffata fellow there, whose villanous saffron wold have made all the *un-bak'd* and dowy youth of a nation in his colour.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iv. sc. 5.

Fourteen or fifteen plantains or bananas, each of them six or seven inches long, and four or five round, and near a quart of the pounded bread-fruit, is as substantial as the thickest *unbaked* custard.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 17.

UN-BA'LANCED. Not weighed by equal proportions; not in equipoise; not having equal weight, force, power, authority.

Thus good or bad, to one extreme betray
Th' *unbalance'd* mind, and snatch the man away;
For virtue's self may too much zeal be had;
The worst of madmen is a saint run mad.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. i. Ep. 6.

Let earth *unbalance'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.
Id. Ess. on Man, Ess. I.

And thou who never yet of human wrong
Lost the *unbalanced* scale, great Nemesis!
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-BA'LLAST. UNBA'LLASTED. UNBA'LLASTING, *n.* } Not having a *lading* or *loading* to steady or give steadiness, (sc. to a vessel in the water) or to any thing in its motion or action;—not steadied.

To *unballast*—Is to remove such lading.

And now on the sudden transported under another climate to be tass'd and turmoil'd with their *unballasted* wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do for the most part grow into hatred and contempt of learning, mock'd and deluded all this while with ragged notions and babblements.—*Milton. Of Education.*

He must needs be like a light *unballasted* vessell, that rises and falls with every wave, and depends onely on the mercy of wind and water.
Bp. Hall. Heaven upon Earth, § 25.

It is necessary time and pains that is given to the *unballasting* of a ship, easting out the earth and sand, when it is to be loaden with spices. We must be emptied more, if we would have of that fulness and riches which we are longing for.—*Leighton. Com. upon the First Epistle of Peter*

Whilst alas! my timorous muse
Unambitious tracts pursues;
Does with weak *unballast* wings,
About the mossy brooks and springs,
And all inferior beauteous things,
Like the laborious bee,
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble sweets contents her industry.
Cowley. The Praise of Pindar.

But as at sea th' *unballast'd* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;
So in the bounding chariot toss'd on high,
The youth is hurry'd headlong through the sky.
Addison. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

UN-BA'NDED. Not tied or fastened; not having a band, or fastening.

But I pardon you for that, for simply your hauing in beard, is a yonger brother's reuenew, then your hose should be vngarter'd, your bonnet *unbanded*, your sleeue vnbutton'd, your shoe vntide, and euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-BAPTI'ZED. Not dipped or merged; not having received the rite of baptism.

And as for infantes dyeng *unbaptized*, in manye of these thynges that I have rehersed by the way, many men wil peradventure thynk otherwyse.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1267.

He being but a child, in his clear bosom felt
The most undoubted truth, and yet *unbaptize'd* long.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

UN-BAR, *v.* To remove the bar or implement of defence, the guard or security.

Eftsoones himselfe in glitterand armes he dight,
And his well proued weapons to him bent;
So taking courteous conge he behight,
Those gates to be *unbarr*, and forth he went.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

It is vicious and faulty it self, spoileth and marreth clean the intemperate and incontinent person, by making no resistance to his appetites and demands, but letting all lie unfortified, *unbarred*, and unlocke, yeelding easie accesse and entrance to those that will make assault and give the attempt.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 136.

For all my labours in so long a space,
Sure I may plead a title to your grace;
Enter the town: I then *unbarr'd* the gates,
When I remov'd their tutelary fates.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii

UN-BA'RBED. Not sheared, shaven, or mown.

——— For whom, when with his hounds
The labouring hunter tuffts the thick *unbarbed* grounds
Where harbour'd is the hart; there often from his feed
The dogs of him do find.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

Prythee now say you will, and goe about it.
Corio. Must I goe shew them my *unbarb'd* sconce?
Must I with my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lye, that it must beare? well, I will doe't.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-BARK, *v.* To go out of a bark, i.e. a stout or strong vessel; to strip off the bark, i.e. the coat defending or protecting the tree.

This being past, the next day after our arriuall in the sayd port, wee did *unbarke* our scluos and went on lande vp to the citie or head towne of the great Canaria, where we remained 18. or 20. dayes.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 448.

It hath been observed, that a branch of a tree, being *unbarked* some space at the bottome, and so set into the ground, hath growen.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 654.

UN-BARRICA'DOED. Not barred; i. e. stopped or blocked up, obstructed, fortified.

Rather (let him) quietly take up with what he could find in the glutted markets, the *unbarricadoed* streets, the drowsy Old Bailey judges, or, at worst, the airy, wholesome pillory of Old England.—*Burke. Letter to William Elliot, Esq.*

UN-BASE. Not low or mean, not degrading, or disgraceful.

How should we know thy soul had been secur'd,
In honest counsels, and in way *unbase*.
Daniel. To Henry Wriothesly.

UN-BA'SHED. } i.e. unabashed, (qv.)
UNBA'SHFUL. } *Unbashful.*—

Not filled or overflowing with, not feeling, shame.

The watch gave a quick alarm to the soldiers within, whom practice already having prepared, began each, with *unbashed* hearts, or at least countenances, to look to their charge or obedience which was allotted to them.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

For in my youth I never did apply
Hot, and rebellious liquors in my blood,
Nor did not with *unbashfull* forehead woe
The meanes of weakneisse and debilitie.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 3.

UN-BA'TED, i.e. unabated, (qv.)

Where is the horse that doth vntrend against
His tedious measures with the *unbated* fire,
That he did pace them first: all things that are,
Are with more spirit chased then enioy'd.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 6.

——— But my guards
Are you, great Powers, and the *unbated* strengths
Of a firm conscience, which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state; end teach me slack no pace
For fear of malice.—*B. Jonson. Catiline*, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-BA'THED. Not wetted, washed, of moistened.

——— Let her but shew me
A ruin'd chest like mine, that holds his colour
And writes but sixteen years in spight of sorrows.
An *unbathed* body: smiles, that give but shaddows,
And wrinkle not the face.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Pilgrimage, Act iii. sc. 2.

Pierce Pasimond their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent,
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

For whence, my guest! should thy beliefe arise,
That I deserve past other of my sex
The praise of wisdom, if *unbath'd*, unoil'd,
Ill-clad, thou sojourn here?
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

UN-BA'TTERED. Not beaten or knocked, not struck or bruised.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose armes
Are hy'rd to beare their staves; either thou Macbeth,
Or else my sword with an *unbattered* edge
I sheath againe vndeeded.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 7.

UN-BAY. To free from quiet, security or restraint.

I ought now to loose the reigns of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passions, and live on without boundary or measure.—*Norris. Miscellanies.*

UN-BE'ARDED. Having nothing for the cutter, parer, shaver, mower; nothing resembling the hair of the chin.

The people are of good stature, wel in body proportioned, with small slender hands and feet, with broad visages, and smal eyes, wide mouthes: the most part *unbearded*, great lips, and close toothed.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, p. 104.

Th' *unbearded* youth, his guardian once being gone,
Loves dogges and horses; and is ever one
I' the open field.—*B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.*

As when a sudden storm of hail and rain
Beats to the ground the yet *unbearded* grain,
Think not the hopes of harvest are destroy'd
On the flat field, and on the naked void.
Dryden. Britannia Redivivo.

UN-BEA'RING. Not bringing forth or producing.

Unbearable is common in speech.

But either to the clasping vine
Does the supporting poplar wed,
Or with his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead.
Dryden. Horace, Ep. 2.

UN-BEAST, *v.* To divest of the form, or qualities of a *beast.*

Thus we the guiltie scourge! Thus thus we our
Revenge advance! such, and so great our powre!
Let blim *unbeast* the beast (as heretofore
Phoronis) and her wanton shape restore.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

UN-BE'ATEN. Not struck or hit; not struck down, levelled, trodden.

Howere his talke, his company plea'd well;
His mare went truer than his chronicle;
And even for conscience sake, unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
Brought us six miles, and turn'd tayle at Nuneaten.
Corbet. Her Boreale.

Both Love's high-way, yet by Love's self *unbeaten*,
Most like the milky path which crosses heaven.
P. Fletcher. A Hymn at the Marriage of my Cousins.

Where hadst thou room, great author! where to roll
The mighty theme of an immortal soul?
Through paths unknown, *unbeaten*, whence were brought
Thy proofs so strong for immaterial thought.
Young. Letter to Mr. Tickell.

UN-BEAU'TEOUS. } Not having those
UNBEAU'TIFUL. } qualities that are agreeable or pleasing to the senses, in the material world; not having those intellectual or moral qualities which are pleasing or agreeable to the mind.

The sanctifying spirit that *beautifies* the soul, is an humbling spirit also, to make it *unbeauteous* in its own eyes.
Hommond, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

We stick in the shell and superfices of them, and seek no further; that makes them *unbeautiful*, and unsavory to us and that use of them turns into an empty custom.
Leighton. Com. on Peter, v. 21.

It is intended also for the ornament of the church: I say ornament: for I cannot persuade my self, that God ever designed his church for a rude, naked, *unbeautiful* lump: or to lay the foundations of purity in the ruins of decency.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 11.

UN-BECO'MING. } Not convenient or con-
UNBECO'MINGNESS. } current; not fitting, decent, appropriate, or suitable.

Altho' he receives no addition of happiness by the return of glory from his creatures, yet it is a thing he values, his glory he will not give to another; and it is *unbecoming* the excellency of his majesty to be disappointed in his end.
Hale. Cont. Of Humility.

Let us learn from hence, to abstain from all such rash and horrid imprecations, which the ears of sober heathens would tingle at; but which are more *unbecoming*, and more heinous (as, I fear, they are more familiar) in the mouths of Christians.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

Or, if words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill, or *unbecomingness* of the faults, rather than a hasty rating of the child for it.—*Locke. Of Education*, § 77.

Their dress has been mentioned already, particularly their large round head-dresses of feathers, which were far from being *unbecoming*.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 6.

UN-BED, *v.* To move out of *bed*.

Lies *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder.
Wallon. Angler.

UN-BEEN. One of H. More's peculiars. Without having *been*, or existed.

——— When they passed have
Their gloomy orb (false shades easily deceive)
Not only they that visible beneave
Of life and *being*, but the hidden might
And root of motion unliv'd, *unbeen'd*, they leave
In their vain thoughts.
More. Song of the Soul, pt. ii. b. i. c. 1. st. 15.

UN-BEFITTING. Not suiting or becoming. See UNBECOMING.

These are things to no purpose; not only for the levity and theatrical gayeties and representments *unbefitting* the gravity and purity and spirituality of Christian religion . . .
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

This time, you know, calls for a discourse concerning the resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; of this you hear no sound in the words, which I have read, and therefore you conclude it a text *unbefitting* the day.
Hales. Rem. Ser. Luke, xvi. 25.

UN-BEFO'OL, *v.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool; of one fooled or gulled.

A man's way out of error, lies thro' the paths of conviction; and he that recovers a fool must first *unbefool* him to that degree, as to persuade him of his folly.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 8.

UN-BEGE'T, *v.* Not gotten, or gained; not generated or produced.

Wherein the sonnes will that it yet *unbegotten*, can nothyng make nor marre.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 580.

I'le raise 'em to a regiment, and then command 'em,
When they turn disobedient, *unbegot* 'em;
Knock 'em o' th' head, and put in new.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 2.

——— In thy power
It lies, yet ere conception to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet *unbegot*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

UN-BEGUI'LE, *v.* To free from deception, from wily or false allurements or persuasions.

And fo the intent then lius *unbeguiled*, I wyll tell the a secrete.—*Golden Boke*, c. 42.

Come, come away from wrong, from craft, from toil,
Possess thine own with right, with truth, with peace;
Break from those snares, thy judgment *unbeguile*,
Free thine own torment, and my grief release.
Daniel. Letter from Octavia to Marcus Antonius.

That he might *unbeguile* and win them, he designed to write a deliberate and sober treatise on the church's power to make canons for the use of ceremonies, and by law to impose an obedience to them, as upon her children.
Walton. Life of Hooker.

Blue-ey'd Minerva free preserves her heart,
A virgin *unbeguil'd* by Cupid's art;
In shining arms the martial maid delights,
O'er war presides, and well-disputed fights.
Congreve. Homer. Hymn to Venus.

UN-BEHO'VELY. Not meet, fitting, or agreeable.

Upon his wombe sterres thre,
And viii. vpon his taile hath he,
Whiche of his kynde is moist and colde,
And *unbehovely* many folde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

UN-BELIE'F. }
UNBELIE'VE, *v.* }
UNBELIE'VER. }
UNBELIE'VABLE. }
UNBELIE'VEFUL. } A. S. *Ungeleafa*; Dut. *Onghe-loove*, incredulitas, infidelitas,—incredulity, infidelity. Not to deem, adjudge, acknowledge, allow, admit,—as a rule of *life*; not to think right, not to credit or give credit to, not to place faith or confidence in, or deem trustworthy. See DISBELIEVE.

And he did not there many vertues, for the *unbleve* of hem.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 13.

And he did not many miracles there, for their *unbelefe* sake.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Jhesus answerde and seide, a thou generacioun *unbleeful* & weiward, how longe schal I be with you how longe schal I suffre you? bringe ye him hidur to me.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 17.

He that bileueth in the sone, hath euerlastinge lyf: but he that is *unbeleeveful* to the sone, schal not se euerlastinge lyf; but the wraathe of God dwellith in him.—*Id. Jon*, c. 3.

Wee saie also, that the minister doth execute the authoritie of binding and shutting, as often as he shutteth vp the gate of the kingdome of heaven against *unbelevinge* and stubborne persons, denouncing vnto them Gods vengeaunce, and euerlasting punishment.
Jewel. Replie vnto M. Hardinge, p. 14.

For here was made a foreshewe of the churche, that shoulde bee gathered together of the Gentiles, because the synagogue dyd throughe her *unbelicfe*, repell the ghospell.
Udat. Marke, c. 3.

This to almighty God hath so been thought good, to thentêt that al creatures maie vnderstand, nothing to be so *unbelievable* emong me, which the power of God is not able to bring to effecte, if it be his pleasure.—*Id. Luke*, c. 1.

And thoughe it semed to hee a thing *unbelievable* that was promyysed, yet bothe Abraham *believed*, and God performed.
Id. Deditis, c. 7.

Doest thou *believe* so, said the Sophie vnto me? Yea that I do, said I: Oh thou *unbeleever*, said he, we haue no neede to haue friendship with the *unbeleevers*, and so willed me to depart.—*Hacklugh. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 319.

——— And I, as did Æneas,
Will on my back, spite of the Myrmidons,
Carry this warlike lady, and through seas
Unknown, and *unbelieve'd*, seek out a land,
Where like a race of noble Amazons
We'll root our selves, and to our endless glory
Live, and despise base men.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 2.

I made his valour stoop, and brought that name soar'd to so *unbelieve'd* a height, to fall beneath mine.
Id. A King and no King, Act ii.

Which *unbelieving* man, that is not mov'd
To credit aught, it not by reason prov'd,
And yes the over-working powre to dee
Nought otherwise than nature reacheth to,
Held as most fabulous.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

Many heare the bookes of God, and *believe* them not. Howbeit, their *unbeleefe* in that case we may not impute vnto any weakness or vnsufficiency in the meanes which is vsed towards them, but to the wilfull bent of their obstinate hearts against it.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 22.

Religion did first take place in cities, and in that respect was a cause why the name of Pagans, which properly signifieth country people, came to be vsed in common speech for the same that infidels and *unbelievers* were.—*Id. Ib.* § 80.

I scarce can think him such a worthless thing,
Unless he praise some monster of a king;
Or virtue, or religion turn to sport,
To please a lewd, or *unbelieving* court.
Pope. Imit. of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

For the mind doth, by every degree of affected *unbelief*, contract more and more of a general indisposition towards believing.—*Atterbury*, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

And it was his settled opinion, that the advancement and increase of natural knowledge, would always be of service to the cause and interest of true religion, in opposition to atheists and *unbelievers* of all sorts.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Pref.

Him answer'd, then, the hero, tell-inun'd
My friend! since, hopeless of thy lord's return,
Thou art thus resolute in *unbelief*,
I will not merely say, but I will swear
Most truly, that Ulysses comes again.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

UN-BELO'VED. Not chosen, selected or preferred—as an object of desire, or gratification, grace or favour.

His tender parent could no longer bear;
But, interposing, sought to sooth his care.
Who ere'e you are, not *unbelove'd* by Heav'n,
Since on our friendly shoar your ships are driv'n:
Have courage.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

UN-BE'LTED. Ungirded.

They heard and rose, and tremulously brave
Rush where the sound involved their aid to save;
They come with half-lit tapers in their hands,
And snatch'd in startled haste *unbelted* brands.
Byron. Lara, c. i.

UN-BEND, *v.* To move from a curved, crooked or bowed line into a straight or direct one; to turn into a direct line.

To *unbend* a bow is, consequentially, to relax its tension: and, hence, (met.) to *unbend* is—

To relax, to remit, to give relaxation, ease or freedom to.

We *unbend*, and thou wilt spende thy speares.
Golden Boke, Let. 8.

Their utmost rage the English now had breath'd,
And their proud hearts (an somewhat to relent;
Their bloody swords they quietly had sheath'd,
And their strong bows already were *unbent*.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

——— Like an *unbent* bow carelessly
His sinewy proboscis did remissly lie.
Donne. Progress of the Soul, sou. 1.

Thus when old Saturn sound sometimes *unbend*
The rugged stiffness of his mind,
Stern and severe, the stoic quaff'd his bowl,—
His frozen virtue felt the charm.
Congreve. Horace, b. iii. Ode 21.

——— Ye good distrest!
Ye noble few! who here *unbending* stand
Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up a while.
Thomson. Winter.

The short *unbending* neck of the elephant is compensated by the length and flexibility of his proboscis.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 16.

UN-BENEFITED. } Having received no
UNBENEFICED. } good, service or advan-
UNBENEFICIAL. } tage; not served or profited.

Unbeneficed,—not having received an ecclesiastical *benefice* or preferment.

But [it] hath talented also the fountains of Divine doctrine, and render'd the pure and solid law of God *unbeneficial* to us by their calumnious dunceries.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 22.

More vacant pulpits wou'd more converts make,
All wou'd have latitude enough to take;
The rest *unbenefic'd*, your sects maintain.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

For the most part, dissenters, men little known, yet men of industry and virtue, men who have acquired their excellence, whatever it may be, unimpeded by the tuition, *unbeneficed* by the foundations, and undignified by the graduation of Oxford and Cambridge.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, App.

UN-BENIGHTED. Day, or the light of day, had not gone down or descended or declined.

——— To them day
Had *unbenighted* shon, while the low sun
To recompence his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still th' horizon.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. x.

UN-BENIGN. Not gentle, gracious, favourable, kind or bountiful.

——— To the blare moone
Her office they prescribi'd, to th' other five
Their planetarie stations and aspects
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacie, and when to joyne
In ayeod *unbenigne*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

UN-BERE'FT. Not robbed; not taken away, deprived of, or despoiled.

Lost Phrygia I with twentie ships forsook:
And by my mother-goddesse counsell, took
The way which fates prescribi'd: seven, *unbereft*
By seas, and cruell stormes, alone are left.
Sandys. Virgil Æneis.

UN-BESEE'M, *v.* UNBESEE'MINGLY. UNBESEE'MINGNESS. } To look or appear not, (sc.) like itself; as it ought to look or appear, i. e. not to look or appear or be, apt, becomingly, decent, convenient, suitable, appropriate.

For loue, whiche is *vnbesein*
Of all reason, as men sein,
Through sotie, and through nicetee
Of his voluptuoitee. *Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

For he considered, that king John had resolued vpon this point neile in his heat and furie (which moneth men to vndertake manie an inconuenient enterprise, *vnbeseeming* the person of a common man, much more reprochfull to a prince.)—*Holinshed. Chron. K John*, an. 1192.

Whereas Martin has dedicated his book to Queen Mary, then a virgin, Ponet shewed his uncivil, rude language, *unbeseeming* the modesty of a virgin to see or hear.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Q. Mary, an. 1556.

Against the disguise, she had pleaded the *unbeseemingness* for her person and state: against the journey, the perils of so long and solitary a walk.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Jeroboam's Wife.

Writing to the dispersed Jews, he calls sinful lusts the will of the Gentiles, as having least controul of contrary light in them; and yet the Jews walked in the same, though they had the law as a light and rule for the avoiding of them; and implies, that these lusts were *unbeseeming* even their former condition as Jews; but much more unsuitable to them, as now, Christians.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, c. 4.

Equity doth exact, and graitude requireth, and all reason dictateth, that we should be content: or that in being discouted we behave our selves very *unbeseemingly* and unworthily, are very unjust, very ingratefull, and very foolish toward him.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring,
As fair in form, as warm yet pure in heart.
Byron. To Ianthe.

UN-BESO'UGHT. Not searched or asked, begged or petitioned.

——— And least cold
Or heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath *unbesought* provided, and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthie, pitying while he judg'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

UN-BESPO'KEN. Not spoken for; not asked, or required.

Thee, Saviour, thee, the nation's vows confess;
And, never satisfi'd with seeing, less:
Swift, *unbespoken* pomps, thy steps proclaim,
And stammering babes are taught to lisp thy name.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

UN-BESTO'WED, *v.* Not given, granted, or conferred.

Hee had now but one sonne and one daughter *vnbestowed*.
Bacon. Hen. VII. p. 216.

UN-BETI'DEN. Not come to pass; not happened.

As who saith, any other waie than thus, but that the sike things, that the prescience wote beforn ne maie not *vnbetiden*, that is saine, that thei moten *betide*.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. v.

UN-BETRA'YED. Not delivered; not disclosed or discovered.

For many being privy to the fact,
How hard it is to keep it *unbetray'd*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

UN-BEWA'ILED. Not deplored, lamented, bemoaned.

——— Cheere your heart,
Be you not troubled with the time, which driues
Or'e your content, these strong necessities,
But let determin'd things to destinie
Hold *unbewaylled* their way.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 6.

UN-BEWA'RE, or *Unaware*, (qv.)

Thus our most louing maister Chryst giueth monicié vnto his church militant here in erth of ye tribulacié to come, lest peruadtie sodély *vnbewar* it fal in decay.
Fisher. Seven Prolmes, Ps. 143, pt. ii.

In a filthy vow chage thy former deere. Fulfyll not that thou hast vowed *unbewares*, for that promyse is wycked, whiche is not accoplished without naughtynes.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 25.

UN-BEWI'TCH, *v.* To free from guile, deception, or delusion.

Ordinary experience observed would *unbewitch* men as lo those delusions.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 6.

UN-BI'AS, *v.* UNBI'ASSED. UNBI'ASSEDLY. } Not to turn away,—from an impartial judgment; to turn from, free from, partiality, prejudice, or prepossession.

Learned men of *unbiassed* judgments will maintain, that Lydyate had the best in that contest.
Fuller. Worthies. Oxfordshire.

They clearly see that their highest perfection consists in the most exeo and *unbiassed* conformity to the command of God.—*Hale. Cont. Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer.*

The barbarous affront she had been exposed to, for constancy to her religion, had not, among *unbyassed* judges, lessened the high esteem her former life had justly given them of her vertue.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 265.

Only he, that would thus give the mind its flight, and send abroad his inquiries into all parts after truth, must be sure to settle in his head determined ideas of all that he employs his thoughts about, and never fail to judge himself, and judge *unbiassedly*, of all that he receives from others, either in their writings or discourses.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

But indeed the humble and *unbiassed* minds of the illiterate are much better judges of truth, when proposed to them, than such as are blinded with prejudice, worldly interest, or sensual pleasures.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 10.

UN-BID. A. S. *Unbeden.* UNBI'DDEN. } Not asked, not required, not demanded, not commanded.

She did not only leoperde as an *unbidden* geste boldely to entre into the house of a Pharisee: but also eueo as she was decked and trimmed in her arsie, came in boldely into the compaignie as thei satte at the bourde.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

So vp he rose, and thence amounted streight;
Which when the Carle beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtile sleight,
He chose an halter from among the rest,
And with it hung himselfe, *unbid*, vnhlest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

Curs'd is the ground for thy sake, thou in sorrow
Shalt eat thereof all the days of thy life;
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

He said no more but crown'd a bowl *unbid*,
The laughing nectar overlook'd the lid.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

——— Menelaus went,
Heroic chief! *unbidden*, for he knew
His brother's mind with weight of care oppress'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

UN-BIDE. Not to stay or remain, or continue.

And the kindly stede of this blisse, is in soch wil medled to *vnbide*, and nedes in that it shuld haue his kindely beyng.
Chaucer. Testament of Loue, b. iii.

But yet I say, thilke blisse is kindely good, and his kindely place in that will to *unbyde*.—*Id. Ib.*

UN-BI'GOTTED. Free from vain scruples or superstitions.

I shall only add, that Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholick, was so much transported with this passage from Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him.
Spectator, No. 213.

UN-BIND, *v.* UNBO'UND. } To loose (sc.) the tie or fastening; to free, to deliver, from bond, fastening or confinement; to loose, to set at liberty.

Sore hym of thogte the erle's deth, ac in other half he fonde
Joye in hys herte, for the contasse of spoushed was *vnbonde*. *R. Gloucester*, p. 161.

Tho was he al clene louered, to hynde and *vnbynde*.
Id. p. 318.

Ich parceyede of the power. that Peter hadde to kepe
To hynden and *unbynden*. as the boke telleth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 7.

Thus haveth Peers power. heo hus pardon payed
To hynde and *unbynde*. bothe here and elleswer.
Id. p. 376.

But now we hen *unboundun* fro the lawe of deeth in which we weren holdun, so that we seruen in newenesse of spyryt and not in coldnesse of letter.
Wielif. Romayns, c. 7.

Thou art boundun to a wyf, nyle thou seke *unbyndyng*: thou art *unboundun* fro a wyf nyle thou seke a wyf.
Id. 1 *Corynth*, c. 7.

And anoon he that was deed, cam out, *boundun* the hondis and feet with bondis. and hise face *boundun* with a sudarye, and Jheesus seith to hem, *unbinde* ye him, and suffre ye him to go forth.—*Id. Jon.* c. 11.

UN-BLAMED. UNBLA'MEABLE. UNBLA'MEABLY. UNBLA'MEABLENESS. } Not attacked or assailed, (as to *fame*, character or conduct;) not infamed, defamed, or found fault with; not rebuked, chided, reprimanded, unfavourably censured.

And because there can be betwixte God and synners no peace, it hath pleased him frely to forgeue al the offences of your former life, to thentent he wouldie in his sight make you holy, *unblameable*, and faultles.—*Udal. Colossians*, c. 1.

In which she shew'd, how that discourteous knight
(Whom Tristram slew) them in that shadow found,
Joyning together in *unblam'd* delight,
And him vnarm'd, as now he lay on ground,
Charg'd with his speare, and mortally did wound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

——— They that durst to strike
At so examples, and *unblamed* a life,
As that of the renowned Germanicus,
Will not sit down with that exploit alone:
He threatens many that hath injured one.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act ii. sc. 4.

Those their pure *unblamable* spirits, which live not only in heaven, but in their writings, they must attaint with new attaintures, which no Protestant ever before aspers'd them with.—*Milton. Bucer. Of Divorce. To the Parliament.*

For the whole religion of a Christian is to live *unblamably*: that is, in all holiness and purity of conversation.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

He lov'd his people, him they idolize'd:
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him,
That thus *unblameable* to all besides
He err'd to me alone.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act i. sc. 1.

Unblamenlness of life, an untainted pureness of manners, it defends the person and confirms the office; as cleanliness, it both refreshes, and, at the same time, also strengthens the body.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 4.

From that time forth I lived so very *unblamably*, that I was made president of a colledge of brachmans.
Spectator, No. 345.

He said, and this advice above the rest,
Which Absalom's mild nature suited best;
Unblam'd of life, (ambition set aside,)
Not stain'd with cruelty, nor puft with pride.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

UN-BLA'STED. Not struck as with a sudden gust; not withered or destroyed.

The *unblasted* hay, to conquests due,
The Persian peach, and fruitful quince,
And there the forward almond grew.
Peacham. Embl. (1612.)

UN-BLE'ACHING. Not whitening, or causing to be white or pale.

Albeit unworthy of the prey-bird's maw,
Let their bleach'd bones, and blood's *unbleaching* stain,
Long mark the battle-field with hideous awe.
Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, c. 1.

UN-BLEE'DING. UNBLOO'DY. UNBLOO'DED. } Not shedding, pouring forth or emitting *blood:*—the *red* fluid in the veins of animals, so called.

There were slaine of ye Persians & Arabians ten thousand, & the victorie was not *unbloudee* to the Macedons.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 70.

That when war falls, peace must make war with words,
And b' arm'd unto destruction ev'n as strong,
As were in ages past our civil swords:
Making as deep, although *unbleeding* wounds;
That when as fury falls, wisdom confounds.
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

——— This hath brought
Sweet peace to sit in that bright state she ought,
Unbloody, or untroubled.
B. Jonson. K. James's Entertainment.

Petilius Cerealis by appointment of Vespasian succeeding, had to doe with the populous Brigantes in many battails, and som of those, not *unbloodie*.
Milton. History of Britaine, b. ii.

Who finds the partridge in the puttocks nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kyte soare with *unbloodied* beake?
Euen so suspitious is this tragedie.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt Hen. VI. Act iii. sc. 2.

But thus unlaurel'd to descend in vain,
By all forgotten, save the lonely breast,
And mix *unbleeding* with the boasted slain,
While Glory crowns so many a meaner crest!
Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, c. 1.

Soon, by righteous judgment, in the line
Of his descending progeny was found
The first artificer of death; the shrewd
Contriver, who first sweated at the forge
And fore'd the blunt, and yet *unbloodied* steel
To a keen edge, and made it bright for war.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

UN-BLE'MISHED. UNBLE'MISHABLE. UNBLE'MISHING. } Having no *blame* or cause of blame; no stain or spot, to sully, taint or tarnish—the original soundness, fairness or purity.

The next day after, being the 4 of July, the Lt. general caused the town of Dudie to be set on fire, and rased and defaced so much as they could, the faire cathedral church, and the religious houses only being spared, and left *unblemished*.—*Hacklupt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 618.

Said Arthegal; what foule disgrace is this,
To so faire lady, as yee seeme in sight,
To blot your beauty, that *unblemish'd* is,
With so foule blame, as breach of faith once plight,
Or change of loue for any world's delight?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 11.

That undefiour'd and *unblemishable* simplicity of the gospel, not she her self, for that could never be, but a false whited, a lawny resemblance of her, like that sir-horn Helena in the fables, made by the sorcery of prelates, instead of calling her disciples from the receit of custom, is now turn'd publican herself.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. ii. c. 3.

From charcoales blown I sparkes sparkes leap apace, but though straw-houses may enkindle by them; yet upon solid coverings they without danger dye; or if at most they leave a mote behind, it is but dead, and with the next fair wind *unblemishing* blowes away.—*Fellham. Ser. on Luke*, xiv. 20.

——— With these, at eve,
They cheerful loaded to their tents repair;
Where, all day long in useful care employ'd,
Their kind *unblemish'd* wives the fire prepare.
Thomson. Winter.

But then every one understood this to be a mark of the *unblemished* integrity of that illustrious body, amidst a very general corruption.
Warburton. Divine Legation, (ed. 1742.)

UN-BLE'NCHED. Not *blinked* or blinded; not shunning or shrinking from the light, the view; not withdrawing from it.

Yea there, where every desolation dwells,
By grots, and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty,
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption.
Milton. Comus.

UN-BLE'NDED. Not mixed or mingled.

Neither can any [element] boast of a knowledge, which is depurate from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphear of flesh: it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the Empyreum.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 7.

But the mistake of those who thus took offence at a weeping Saviour arose from considering him solely in the high character of his *unblended* divinity.
Knox, vol. iv. Ser. 27.

UN-BLE'SSED. UNBLE'SSEDNESS. } Having no bliss, happiness, or felicity, no pleasure or prosperity, bestowed, proffered or promised; having happiness or felicity withheld or denied.

An everlasting supper of ni bitternes & *unblessednes* wherof they maye eate and be partakers altogether.
Udal. John, c. 20.

So vp he rose, and thence amounted straight,
Which when the Carle beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtile sleight,
He chose an halter from among the rest,
And with it hung himselfe, vnbid, *unblest*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

——— Or let me know,
Why mine own barber is *unblest*, with him
My poor chinn too, for 'tis not eizard just
To such a favourite's glass.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

What peace was that which fell to rob the French by sea, to the imbarring of all our merchants in that kingdom? which brought forth that *unblest* expedition to the Isle of Rhee.—*Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 9.

High on an oak which never leaf shall bear,
He breath'd his last, expos'd to open air,
And there his corps *unblest'd*, is hanging still,
To show the change of winds with his prophetick bill.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

UN-BLI'GHTED. Not withered or destroyed; not struck with desolation.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Finds happiness *unblighted*, or, if found,
Without some thistly sorrow at it's side.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

UN-BLI'NDFOLD. Not having the sight stopped or obstructed (by any thing *folded* or wrapped over the eyes).

Which when as Cupid heard, he wexed wroth,
And doubting to be wronged, or beguiled,
He bade his eyes to be *unblindfold* both,
That he might see his men, and muster them by oth.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 7.

UN-BLOO'DY. See UNBLEEDING.

UN-BLO'SSOMING. Not throwing forth or expanding into—flower.

You may now give a third pruning to peach-trees, taking away and pinching off *unblossoming* branches.
Evelyn. Kalendarium. May.

UN-BLOWN. Not bloomed or blossomed; not opened or expanded (as flowers).

Then with an eye of mercy inform'd his judgment,
How yet unripe we were, *unblown*, unharden'd,
Unfitted for such fatal ends.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 4.

——— No air, I held my beauty,
Wash but these sorrows from it, of a sparkle
As right and rich as hers, my means are equal,
My youth as much *unblown*.
Id. Love's Pilgrimage, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-BLOWN. Not struck by wind, or air.

Prodigious lamps by night unwet,
And *unblown* out.—*More. Life of the Soul*, c. 2. § 113.

UN-BLU'NTED. Not stopped, not dulled.

He lends him vain Goliah's sacred sword
(The fittest help just Fortune could afford);
A sword whose weight, without a blow might slay,
Able *unblunted* to cut hosts away.
Cowley. The Davideis, b. iii.

UN-BLU'SHING. UNBLU'SHINGLY. } Not reddening, or blooming the redness—of shame or modesty.

——— People untrue
To God and man, unworthy any trust,
Preaching unto that fortune that was new,
And with *unblushing* faces foremost thrust.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Then to adorn some warbling eunuch turn'd,
With Midas' ears they crow'd; or to the buz
Of masquerade *unblushing*; or, to show
Their scorn of Nature, at the tragic scene
They mirthful sit, or prove the comic true.
Thomson. Liberty.

The most *unblushing* impudence could hardly go farther than to affix the name of its plunderer to the walls of the Acropolis.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 2. Note 6.

They now begin with a villa, as if it were as necessary as a warehouse; and end with bankruptcy as naturally, as unrelucantly, and as *unblushingly* as if it had been the honourable object of their mercantile pursuit.
Knox. Ess. No. 8.

UN-BOA'STFUL. Not magnifying, exaggerating, vaunting, or displaying ostentatiously.

Oft in humble station dwells
Unboastful worth, above fastidious pomp.
Thomson. Summer.

UN-BO'DIED. Freed, loosed, parted or departed—from *body*, or corporal, or material substance. Chaucer has the verb.

Emeng all this, the fine of the ieopardie
Of Hector gan approchen wonder blive,
The fate would his soule shonld *unbodie*,
And shapen had a meane it out to drive.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

These diseases mowen well by duresse of sorowe, make my life to *unbodie*, and so fer to die.
Id. Testament of Love, b. i.

I neuer founde among them al one reason yet, wherby me thought it plod otherwise, but vl God may make the bodily corporall water, able to worke vpon the *unbodyed* incorporall soule.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 387.

Herevpon followed a feuer through increasing of a flegmatike humor bred by long rest, that after 14 monethes space *unbodied* his ghost.—*Holinshed. Hist. of Scotland. Conneill.*

Death with most grim and grisly visage seene,
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath;
Ne ought to see, but like a shade to weene,
Vnbodied, vnsoul'd, vnheard, vnseene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vii. c. 8.

Thus all things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbodied* spirit flies,
By time, or force, or sickness dispossest,
And lodges, where it lights, in man or beast.
Dryden. Of the Pythagorean Philosophy.

UN-BO'ILED. Not seethed, not heated in water, (sc. to a degree called *boiling* heat.)

Barley in the boyling swelleth not much; wheat swelleth more; rice extreamly; insomuch as a quarter of a pint (*unboyled*,) will arise to a pint boyled.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 857.

UN-BOLT, *v.* To remove or withdraw the fastening or security; that by which any thing is fastened or secured.

Cres. Then sweet my lord, ile call mine vncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cres. Act iv. sc. 2.

UN-BO'LTED. Not sifted or separated; gross.

I will tread this *unbolted* villaine into morter, and daube the wall of a iakes with him.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-BO'NING, is Milton's own word; he means—loosening or disjointing their bones.

But since there is such necessity to the hear-say of a tire, a periwig, or a vizard, that plays must have bin seen, what difficulty was there in that? when in the colleges so many of the young divines, and those in next aptitude to divinity, have bin seen so often upon the stage, writhing and *unboning* their clergy limbs to all the antic and dishonest gestures of trinculo's, buffoons, and bawds.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

UN-BO'NNETED. UNBO'NNETING. } Not clothed or covered (on the head). Divested of the *bonnet*.

——— And my demerites
May speake (*unbonnetted*) to as proud a fortune
As this that I haue reach'd.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 2.

They hastened to bespeak favour by hastily *unbuneling*, and proffering to hold the bridle and stirrup of the favoured retainer and his attendant.—*Scott. Kenilworth*, c. 7.

UN-BOO'KISH. Not read, not learned in, not studious of—books or literature.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad:
And his *unbookish* jealousie must construe
Poore Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviours
Quite in the wrong.—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act iv. sc. 1.

It is to be wonder'd how muscles and *unbookish* they [the Spartans] were, minding nought but the feats of war.
Milton. Of Unlicensed Printing.

UN-BORE. } See UNBEARING. Not brought
UNBO'RN. } forth, or produced (sc.) into life; not carried or conveyed.

For nothly when that werre is ones begonne, ther is ful many a child *unborne* of his moder, that shal sterve yong, by cause of thilke werre, other elles live in sorwe, and dien in wretchednesse.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

Withdrawe the baner of thyn armes,
And lete thy lightes hen *unborne*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

But well thei heiden all abonte
The noise, of which thei were in doubte,
As thei that wenden to be lore
Of thinge, whiche than was *unborne*.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Deare image of my selfe, she said, that is,
The wretched sonne of wretched mother borne,
Is (thie thine high advancement! or is this
Th' immortall name, with which thee yet *unborne*
Thy grandsire Nereus promist to adorne.
Spenser. Poetie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

Many a father repents him of his fruitfulness, and hath such sons as he wishes *unborn*; but to have so gracious and happy a son, as the angel foretold, could not be less comfort than honour to the age of Zecharie.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Angel & Zechary.

Behold the hand that wrought a nations cure,
Stretch'd to relieve the idiot and the poor,
Proud vice to brand, or injur'd worth adorn,
And stretch the ray to ages yet *unborn*.
Pope. Imit. of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

UN-BO'RROWED. Not taken or received (upon security) from another; not drawn, derived, or deduced.

Know this, my lord, nobility of blood
Is but a glittring, and fallacious good:
The nobleman is he whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth, *unborrow'd* from his kind.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms as glitter in the muses ray
With orient hues *unborrowed* of the sun.
Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

UN-BO'SOM, *v.* To open the bosom; to unfold, to pour forth, to disclose—the contents of the bosom; to divulge, to reveal—the feelings or passions, the affections, the desires of the heart. See UNBREAST.

I, before all the daughters of my tribe
And of my nation, chose thee from among
My enemies, lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Or should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all her echoes mild.
Id. On the Passion of Christ.

——— For who would not refuse
Grief's company, a dull and raw-boned spright,
That lanks the cheeks, and pales the freshest sight,
Unbosoming the cheerful breast of all delight?
G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph.

——— Or rose-buds bright,
Unbosoming their breasts against the light.
Id. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,
And in yon mingled wilderness of flowers,
Fair handed Spring *unbosoms* every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop, and the crocus first;
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And polyanthus of unnumber'd dyes.—*Thomson. Spring.*

I have hid my vexation from all mankind; but have now taken pen, ink, and paper, and am resolved to *unbosom* myself to you, and lay before you what grieves me and all the sex.—*Spectator*, No. 528.

Could I embody, and *unbosom* now,
That which is most within me,—could I wreak
My thoughts upon expression.
Byron. Childe Harolde's Pilgrimage, c. 3.

UN-BO'TTOMED. Having nothing to stand or rest upon; no foundation; loosed from the foundation.

——— Who shall tempt with wandring feet
The dark *unbottom'd* infinite abyss,
And through the palpable obscure find out
His uncouth way. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

You are your own deceivers in it; gladly gulled with shadows of faith and repentance, false touches of sorrow, and false flashes of joy, and are not careful to have your souls really *unbottomed* from themselves, and built upon Christ; to have him your treasure, your righteousness, your all, and to have him your answer unto God your Father.—*Leighton. Com.* on 1 *Peter*, c. 3.

UN-BOUGHT. Not procured, acquired, obtained—by payment or purchase.

If she in pens his flock will fold,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And *unbought* dainties of the poor.
Dryden. Horace, Epod. 2.

What though (the use of harb'rous spits forgot)
His kitchen vy'd in coolness with his grot?
His court with nettles, moats with cresses stor'd,
With soups *unbought*, and sallads bless'd his board,
Pope. Epistle to Lord Bathurst.

UN-BO'UNDED. } Not inclosed in bonds
UNBO'UNDEDLY. } or bounds; not confined,
UNBO'UNDEDNESS. } or limited, restricted or determined.

See here an easy feast that knows no wound,
That under hunger's teeth will needs be found;
A subtle harvest of *unbounded* bread:
What would ye more? here food itself is fed.
Crashaw. Steps to the Temple.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties.
Cheyne.

To thee, immortal maid, from this bless'd hour,
O'er time and fame, I give *unbounded* pow'r.
Then from oblivion shall the hero save:
Shalt raise, revive, immortalize the brave.
Congreve. To Lord Halifax.

I cannot too often, nor too particularly, mention the *unbounded* and constant friendship of their priests.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 2.

The mother tenderly affectionate and tenderly beloved, the friend *unboundedly* generous, but still estee med, the charitable patroness of all distress cannot be forgotten by those whom she [Mad. de Stael] cherished, and protected, and fed.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 4. Note 27.

UN-BO'UNTEOUS. Not munificent, liberal, lavish, generous.

Nay, such an *unbounteous* giver we should make him, as in the Fables Jupiter was to Ixion, giving him a cloud instead of Juno.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-BO'WED. Not bent, inclined, or declined; not stooped or submitted.

And the last of his labors was, that he sustained the heaven, upon his neck *unbowed*.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

——— Confederates
(So drie he was for sway) with king of Naples
To pine him annual tribute, doe him homage,
Subject his coronet to his crowne, and bend
The dukedom yet *unbow'd* (alas poore Milaine)
To most ignoble stooping.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act i. sc. 2.

When fortune fled her spoil'd and favourite child,
He stood *unbow'd* beneath the hills upon him pil'd.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

UN-BO'WEL, *v.* See DEBOWEL, DISEMBOWEL. To disclose, to expose, the inmost or most secret parts, the vital parts.

It shall not bee amisse in this chapter, to *unbowell* the state of the question, touching the world's decay.
Hakewill. Apologie, b. i. c. 3.

UN-BRACE, *v.* To free from hold, bond, or fastening; from that which tightens, strengthens, confines, restrains.

To loosen, to relax, to remit.

Than gan I there mine armes to *unbrace*,
Up lifting my handes full mourningly.
Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

Stole stylie to my cabin all *unbrac'd*,
Took me in his arms, and kiss'd me twenty times,
Yet still I slept.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea-Voyage Act ii.

And when from sight or from the judgment-seat,
The virtuous Scipio and wise Laelius met,
Unbraced, with him in all light sports they shared,
Till their most frugal suppers were prepared.
B. Jonson. The Poetaster, Act v. sc. 1.

He doth sit like an *unbraced* drum, with one of his heads beaten out.—*Id. The Induction. The Stage.*

Laughter, while it lasts, slackens and *unbraces* the mind, weakens the faculties, and causes a kind of remissness and dissolution in all the powers of the soul.—*Spectator*, No. 249.

UN-BRA'IDED. Not knitted, plighted, wreathed.

Cio. Beleene mee, then talkest of an admirable conceited fellow, has he any *unbraided* wares?
Ser. Hee hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainebow.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

He found her in a white eymar of silk lined with furs, her little feet *unstocking'd* and hastily thrust into slippers; her *unbraided* hair escaping from under her midnight coif, with little array but her own loveliness.
Scott. Kenilworth, c. 7.

UN-BRA'INED. Not deprived of brains. To *brain* is also so used.

——— Hast thou ever hope
To come i' the same roome where lovers are;
And 'scape *unbrain'd* with one of their velvet slippers?
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act iv.

UN-BRA'NDED. Not stamped or marked, (in token of degradation or debasement.)

Against a persisting stubbornness, or the fear of a reprobate sense, (with the required) a timely separation from the flock by that interdictive sentence, lest his conversation unprohibited, or *unbranded*, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonst. Defence.

UN-BREAST, *v.* Equivalent to *unbosom*, (qv.)

Whose sharpest steel the bone and marrow parts,
And with his keenest point *unbreast* the naked hearts.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 12.

Couldst thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerie!
And learn to hate such happy misserie!
Id. Pisc. Eelogues, Ec. 4.

Swift without motion, to whose open eye
The hearts of wicked men *unbreasted* lie;
At once absent, and present to them, fat, and nigh.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph after Death.

UN-BRE'ATHED. } To *breathe* a horse, is
UNBRE'ATHING. } to give him such exercise as may put his lungs in wholesome breathing; to give him wholesome exercise; and hence, *unbreathed* is—

Not exercised, not exerted, not used or employed.

Unbreathing,—not emitting breath or air.

Ego. Hard handed men, that worke in Atheos heere,
Which neuer tabour'd in their mindes till now;
And now haue toyled their *unbreathed* memories
With this same play, against your nuptiall.
Shakespeare. Midsumer Night's Dream, Act v. sc. 1.

Buck. No, so God helpe me, they spake not a word,
But like dumbe statues, or (un) *breathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale.
Id. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 7.

UN-BRED. Not well bred, well trained, well educated, (sc.) in good society.

They [children] frequently learn from *unbred* or debauched servants such language, mutowardly tricks and vices, as otherwise they possibly would be ignorant of all their lives.
Locke. Of Education. § 68.

My nephew's a little *unbred*, you'll pardon him, madam.
Congreve. The Way of the World, Act iii.

UN-BREE'CHED. Not having the *breech* clothed or covered; not wearing the covering on that part of the body called the *breech*, i. e. the part where the body *breaches* or separates: generally, the hinder part; and hence, to *unbreech* a cannon is to free the *breech* of it from its fastenings.

——— Looking on the lynes
Of my boyes face, me thoughts I did requeyle
Twentie three yeeres, and saw my selfe *un-breech'd*,
In my greene velvet coat.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

Gun. Let the worst come,
I can *unbreech* a cannon, and without much help
Turn her into the breel.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act ii.

UN-BREWED. Not having undergone the process of *brewing*; i. e. boiling, seething, fermenting various ingredients.

They graze the turf untill'd; they drink the stream
Unbrew'd, and ever full, and unembitter'd
With doubts, fears, fruitless hopes, regrets, despairs;
Mankind's peculiar! reason's precious dower!
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

UN-BRIBED. } Not having received a gift,
UNBRI'BABLE. } a fee, a perquisite—for partial purposes; not hired or purchased.

Have I not here enough to thank heaven for?
The free air uncorrupted with new flattery,
The water that I touch, *unbrib'd* with odours
To make me sweet to others
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

And though it be cry'd up for impartial and *unbribeable*, yet I do not see but in many 'tis erroneous, mutable, and uncertain.—*Pelham*, pt. ii. Res. 83.

All head to counsel, and all heart to act:
The common-weal inspiring every tongue
With fervent eloquence, *unbrib'd*, and bold.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-BRIDLED. } Not held in, or withheld;
UNBRI'DLEDNESS. } not restrained, or moderated, or tempered.

Unbridledness,—the licentiousness, the ungovernableness.

Seeing the manifolde inconuenience
Falling by *unbridleton* prosperitie,
Which is not tempred with mortal prudence.
Imputed to Chaucer. Prol. to the Rem. of Love.

After that they had sung, danced, and turned 3 times, they fell on running like *unbridled* horses, through the middest of the thickest woods.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 315.

In sober silence now our quiet lips we close;
And with *unbridled* tongues forthwith our secret hearts disclose.—*Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes*, c. 3.

What speedy way of wing my plaints should they lay on,
To 'scape the stormy blast that threaten'd is to me?
Rein those *unbridled* tongues! break that conjured league!
For I decipher'd have amid our town the strife.
Id. Paraphrase on Psalm 55.

Forth was I led, not as I wont afore,
When choice I had to chuse my wandring way;
But whither lucke and lusts *unbridled* lore
Would lead me forth on Fancies bit to play.
Spenser. The Shepheard's Calender. December.

But the event tells us that these remedies (in Sparta, the ephori; in Rome, the tribunes of the people) either little avail the people, or brought them to such a licentious and *unbridled* democracy, as in fine ruin'd themselves with their own excessive power.
Milton. Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.

The presumption and *unbridledness* of youth requires the pressing and binding on of this rule: and it is of undeniable equity, even written in nature, due to aged persons.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, c. 5.

UN-BRO'ACHED. Not broken into, not opened.

What greater evil can I wish my foe,
Than his full draught of pleasure, from a cask
Unbroach'd by just authority, ungaug'd
By temperance, by reason unrefin'd?
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

UN-BROID, or *Unbraided*, (qv.)

——— With her salte teres,
Her breast and face bathed was full wete,
Her mightie tresses of her sonnish heres
Unbroiden, hangen all aboute her eares.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

UN-BRO'ILED. Not burned or scorched.

——— Do not look to find
A limb in his right place, a bone unbroke,
Nor so much flesh *unbroil'd* of all that mountain,
As a worm might sup on.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act iv. sc. 2.

UN-BROKE. } Not parted or disparted,
UNBRO'KEN. } severed or divided; not interrupted, not infringed. Met.—not having the wildness, the courage, the vigour *broken*, or crushed, subdued, subjected to the governance or guidance.

For this cause Christ sente for the wylde, and *unbroken* asses foale, whereupon no man had sytten before.
Udal. Marke, c. 11.

——— See, that thou
By off'ring not more sureties, than inow,
Hold thyne owne worth *unbroke*.
B. Jonson. On Mr. Browne.

Pat. O miserable end of our alliance
The gods are mightie Arcite, if thy heart,
Thy worthie, manly heart be yet *unbroken*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 4.

Truth is the offspring of silence, *unbroken* meditations, and thoughts often revised and corrected.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 3.

UN-BRO'THERLIKE. Not like a *brother*, or *brethren*.

The third is, the passionate and *unbrotherlike* [4to. Works —*unbrotherly*] practices and proceedings of both parts towards the persons each of others, for their discredit and suppression.—*Bacon. Of Church Controversies.*

UN-BROUGHT. Not borne or produced.

And *unbrought* forth to plead his guiltless cause;
Barring th' anointed liberty of laws.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

UN-BRU'ISED. Not beaten or struck together, so as to destroy the continuity of parts; not hurt by beating.

Our cannons malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' involnerable clouds of heaven,
And with a blessed and vn-vext retyre,
With vnhack'd swords, and helmets all *unbruis'd*,
We will beare home that iustic blood againe.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act ii. sc. 1.

Corio. Fare ye well:
Thou hast years vpon thee, and thou art too full
Of the warres surfets, to go rone with one
That's yet *unbruis'd*.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Animals which feed upon grass, have their tongues covered with a perforated skin, so as to admit the dissolved food to the papillæ underneath, which, in the mean time, remain defended from the rough action of the *unbruised* spicular.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 9.

UN-BU'CKLE, *v.* } To loose the *buckle*, the
UNBU'CKLED. } (*bending*,) fastening; (so called from *bug-an*, to *bend*.)

He *unbeckled* his boteles, and bothe he a tasmede
With wyn and with ole. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 324.

Our hoste lough and swore, "So mote I gon,
This goth aright; *unbokeled* is the male;
Let see now who shal tell another tale:
For trewely this game is wel begonne."
Chaucer. The Milleres Prol. v. 3117.

I (whom ye al beleue to be some great high man of price) am vnworthy to *unbuckle* the latchet of his shoes.
Udal. Luke, c. 3.

And why do you wear a sword then? Come *unbuckle*.
Bes. My lord.
Bac. Unbuckle I say, and give it me.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King & No King, Act iii.

UN-BUILD, *v.* To destroy the *buildings*, the established dwelling-places and other structures. *Unbuilt*,—not reared or constructed, or raised on foundations; not established or well founded.

If not, I know my strength, and will *unbuild*
This goodly town; be speedy, and be wise, in a reply.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

Tuisco, Gomer's son, from *unbuilt* Babel brought
His people to that place, with most high knowledge fraught,
And under wholsome laws establish'd teare abode.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

When bare and *unbuilded* conclusions are put into their minds, they finding not themselves to have thereof any great certaintie, imagine that this proceedeth onely from lacke of faith, and that the Spirit of God doth not worke in them, as it doeth in true beleeuers.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. ii. § 7.

UN-BURIED. Not defended, protected, covered by—interment; not interred.

And so gret manqualyn, that mony on *unburyed* lay.
R. Gloucester, p. 416.

Men bysyde of the lond he het to buryę ys fon.
Vor he ne kepte vor reuthe, that ther wer *unbured* non.
Id. p. 219.

Every fort had in it one cast peece, which peeces were buryed in the ground, the cariages were standing in their place *unburied*: wee digged for them and had them all.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 506.

——— Aske that lady
Why is she fain, and why her eyes command me
Stay here to love her. And if she say traytor,
I'm a villain fit to lye *unburied*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. 7.

The gentleman that behaved himself in a very disobedient manner at his late trial in Sheer-lane on the twentieth instant, and was carried off dead upon taking away of his snuff-box, remains still *unburied*.—*Tatler*, No. 115.

UN-BU'RNED. } Not fired, or destroyed or
UNBU'RNING. } consumed by fire.

The which Anchises in his hand
Bare tho the gods of the land,
Thilke that *unbrenned* were.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. i.

We see also burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine *unburnt*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 898.

But Creon, old and impious, who commands
The Theban city, and usurps the lands,
Denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes.
Unburn'd, unbury'd, on a heap they lie.
Dryden. The Knight's Tale.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire (which we call light) streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be apply'd to all other lights deprive'd of sensible heats.
Digby. Of Bodies. c. 7.

UN-BU'RTHEN, *v.* To remove, to free from the weight or load *borne*; to deliver or relieve from any weight or pressure.

Moreouer it is not possible that so great course of floods and current, so high swelling tides with continuance of so deepe waters, can be digested here without *unburdening* themselues into some open sea beyond this place, which argueth the more likelihood of the passage to be hereabouts.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 81.

He [Allen] required to talk with one of the council, saying, if he were *unburthen'd* of that, which he would then say, he cared not what came of him.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1543.

For when a man hath done a wicked part,
How doth he strive t' excuse, to make the best,
To shift the fault, t' *unburthen* his charg'd heart.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Sharpe Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue,
The enuious load that lyes vpon his heart.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt Hen. IV. Act iii. sc. 1.

The obedient colonies in this scheme are heavily taxed; the refractory remain *unburthened*.
Burke. Speech on Conciliation with America.

UN-BU'SIED. Not fully occupied, employed, or engaged, (sc.) to any useful purpose.

'Tis strange to see, that these *unbusied* persons can continue in this playing idleness till it become a toil.
Bp. Rainbow. Ser. (1635,) p. 28.

UN-BU'TTON, *v.* To remove, to loose, any thing fastened by a button.

Gond. I see her come, *unbutton* me, for she will speak.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act v.

Antagoras the poet was upon a time in the camp of king Antigonus, who finding him very busie all untied and *unbuttoned*, in seething of congeas in a pan, came close unto him, and rounding him in the ear. . . .
Holland. Plutarch, p. 581.

UN-BU'XOME. } i. e. *unboughsome*, un-
UNBU'XOMELY. } bowing. Not bowing,
UNBU'XOMENESS. } bending, compliant, or obedient.

To storme and to scolde, sclaunders to make
Both *unbuxom* and bolde.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 28.

For ich formest & ferst, to fader & to moder
Have yre *unbuxome*.—*Id.* p. 88.

For if that thou *unbuxome* bee
To loue, I not in what degree
Thou shaite thy good worde acheue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And if them lacketh, that thei wolde,
Amone thei falle in suche a peine,
That euer *unbuxomly* thei pleine
Upon fortune, and curse and crie,
That thei well not her hertes plie
To suffre, tyll it better fall.—*Id. Ib.*

The nere this hil was vpon chance
To take his deliuerance,
The more *unbuxomly* he cried.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

And though I make no semblaunt,
Myn herte is all disobeisant
And in this wise I me confesse
Of that ye clepe *unbuxomnes*.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

UN-CA'BLED. Not fastened or secured by a *cable*; i.e. the rope by which the ship's anchor is held.

——— There is a certain port
Sacred to Phoreys, ancient of the deep,
Form'd by converging shores, abrupt alike
And prominent, which from the spacious bay
Exclude all hoistrous winds; within it ships,
The port once gain'd, *uncabled* ride secure.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

UN-CA'GED. Not shut in, fastened, or confined.

The *uncaged* soul flew through the air.
Fanshaw. Poems, (ed. 1676,) p. 299.

UN-CA'LCINED. Not reduced to a calx, or calcareous (lime-like) substance.

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtle exhalations.
Boyle.

UN-CA'LLED. Not named, not invoked, or appealed to; not invoked, or summoned, or cited; not proclaimed.

And to declare more plainely his intente, he [J. Cæsar] made an edict or degree, that noo man shulde presase to come to him *uncalled*, and that they shuld hase good awaite, that they spake not in such familiar fonté to him, as they before had ben accustomed.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. ii. c. 5.

The Spirit led thee; thine invincible strength did not animate thee into this combat, *uncalled*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Christ Tempted.

But he, *uncall'd*, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the secret whispers of his soul:
Stood forth th' accusing Sathan of his crimes,
And offer'd to the Moloch of the times.
Dryden. The Hind & the Panther.

These he will endeavour to render habitual so as that they may start up to the thought *uncalled* and gather strength enough to over-power others he wishes to eradicate.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 27.

UN-CALM, *v.* To disturb, or disquiet,—the *calm*, gentleness, or tranquillity.

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest?—*Dryden.*

UN-CAMP, *v.* To remove, drive away, or expel—from the field of battle, from the lodgement on the field of battle.

The Britons dispatching messengers round about, to how few the Romans were redu'd, what hope of prise and booty, and now if ever of freeing themselves from the fear of like invasion hereafter, by making these an example, if they could but new *uncamp* thir enemies.
Milton. History of England, b. ii.

UN-CA'NCELLED. Not crossed, defaced, effaced, or erased; not annulled or made void.

The breach of it may in such consideration bee pardoned yet hardly defended as long as it standeth in force *uncancell'd*.
Hooker. Answere to Travers, § 18.

Their conscience is their accuser, and their accusation is great, and their bills *uncancell'd*, and they have no title to the cross of Christ, no advocate, no excuse.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 8.

UN-CA'NDID. Not pure, fair, sincere, open, free from design or guile.

This, I conceive, was in resentment of the insincerity of these *uncandid* adversaries.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

But do I mean to satirise the clergy, it will be naked, and to encourage a disposition to depreciate them and their services? It will be unjust and *uncandid* to suspect that I can have any such intention.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 69.

UN-CANO'NICAL. } Not according, conforming or agreeing with rule or law, (se.) laid down for the government (of the church).
UNCANO'NICALNESS.
UNCA'NONIZED.

Uncanonized (in *Atterbury*),—not by law enrolled among the saints and martyrs.

To these particulars add this, that bishops alone were punished if ordinations were *uncanonical*, which were most unreasonable if Presbyters did joyn in them, and were causes to conjunction.—*Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted*, § 32.

Here was another *uncanonicalness*, which was particularly in Clads ordination, that he intruded into a see, into which another had been elected.
Bp. Lloyd. Church Government in Britain, b. i. s. 4.

The members of it boast very much of mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized, and some *uncanonized* saints; their legends, their sermons are full of them.
Atterbury, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

UN-CA'NOPIED. Having no veil or covering; not covered or protected.

As if she in her kinde (unhurting elfe)
Did hid me take such lodging as herselfe:
Gladly I took the place the sheepe had given,
Uncanopy'd of any thing but Heaven.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

UN-CA'PABLE. Now more usually written *Incapable*, (qv.)

Touching them for whom we crave that mercie which is not to be obtained, let ye not thinke that our Saulor did misinstruct his disciples, willing them to pay for the peace men of such as should be *uncapable* of so great a blessing.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. v. § 49.

Wretch that I am, *uncapable* of all comfort,
And therefore I entreat my friends and kinsfolk
And you my lord, for some space to forbear
Your continuous visitations.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act ii.

Worldly and carnal men, as they have hard hearts, so they have dry eyes; dry, as a pumice-stone, *uncapable* of tears.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. on Philippians*, iii. 18, 19.

And they wrong
The Neapolitans in their report,
That say they are fiery spirits, *uncapable*
Of the least injury, dangerous to be talk'd with
After a loss.—*Massinger. A Very Woman*, Act i. sc. 1.

Philosophy, which is nothing but the true knowledge of things, was thought unfit, or *uncapable* to be brought into well-bred company, and polite conversation.
Locke. Hum. Underst. Ep. Ded.

UN-CA'PTIOUS. Not ready, or prompt,—to catch or take offence, to take objection.

Among *uncaptious* and candid natures, plainness and freedom are the preserves of amity.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 43.

UN-CA'RED. Not heeded, minded, regarded.

Their kings (some few excepted) to better their worldly estate (as they thought) left their owne, and their peoples ghostly condition *uncared* for.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 1.

UN-CA'RNATE. Brown seems to aim at some distinction between *un* and *incarnate*, (qv.)

Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the *incarnate* Son, which sometimes is attributed to the *uncarnate* Father.
Brown. Vulgar Errours.

UN-CASE, *v.* } To remove or strip off the
UNCA'SING, *n.* } enclosure, the investment—that which holds, contains—the hide, the skin; to flay.

Now, when these counterfeits were thus *uncased*
Out of the fore-side of their forgery,
And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced,
All gan to leit and gibe full merily
At the remembrance of their knauery.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

The foxe, first author of that treacherie,
He did *uncase*, and then abroad let flie.
Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Dio. I know that glory
Is like Alcides shirt, if it stay on us
Till pride hath mixt it with our blood; nor can we
Part with it at pleasure: when we would *uncase*,
It brings along with it both flesh and sinews,
And leaves us living monsters
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act v. sc. 6.

So when he was possessed, but not interessed in the same, he *uncased* the crooked conditions which he had couertlie concealed.—*Holinshed. Hist. of England*, b. v. c. 1.

Commit securely to true wisdom the vanquishing and *uncasing* of craft and subtlety, which are but her two ministrants: join your invincible might to do worthy and godlike deeds; and then he that seeks to break your union, a cleaving curse be his inheritance to all generations.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

——— He, gloomy-browd as night,
With *uncas'd* bow and arrow on the string
Peer'd terrible from side to side, as one
Even in act to shoot.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xi.

UN-CAST. Not thrown, tossed, or hurled.

But soon another sort stept in their stead;
No stone unthrown, nor yet no dart *uncast*.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

UN-CA'STELLED. Devoid, deprived of the appearances or appurtenances (e.g. towers, walls, &c.) which distinguish a *castel*, (qv.)

The first of these [Kirkie's castle] is so *uncastelled*, the glory of the second so obscured, that very few know (and it were needlese to tell them) where these houses were fixed.
Fuller. Worthies. London.

UN-CA'TECHISED. Not orally, taught; instructed, examined, questioned.

If to prevent sects and schisms, who is so unread or so *uncatechis'd* in story, that hath not heard of many sects refusing books as a hindrance, and preserving their doctrine unmix'd for many ages, only by unwritten traditions?
Milton. Speech for Unlicens'd Printing.

UN-CA'USED. Having no antecedent or prior agent, or active power which produced, or effected.

Let them turn it which way they please, the absurdity still recurs, till they please to allow, (what is both sense and truth,) that the first cause is absolutely *uncaused*, and that it is nonsense to talk of any ground or cause of that substance which is itself the ground and cause of all things.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 75.

What less than wonders, from the wonderful;
What less than miracles, from God, can flow?
Admit a God—that mystery supreme!
That cause *uncaus'd*! all other wonders cease.
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

Thus, God is necessary;—the mind cannot think of him at all without thinking of him as existent. The very notion and name of an event excludes this necessity, which belongs only to things *uncaused*.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

UN-CA'UTELOUS. } i.e. incautious; not
UNCA'UTIOUS. } wary, provident, considerate, advised.
UNCA'UTIOUSLY.

Who thought there could be no greater disparagement unto them, then to seem to be ignorant of any thing, and under pretence of interpreting obscure places laid guis to entrap the *uncautelous*.—*Holes. Rem. Ser.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 16.

If you take advantage of every obscure or *uncautious* expression, you will make him as heterodox in respect of the real divinity of the Father, as you suppose him to be with regard to the Son.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 116.

It is very *uncautiously* and unaccurately said, that King Charles I. patronized the subscribing the same Articles either in contradictory or different senses.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 313.

UN-CE'ASING. Not quitting, leaving, ending, stopping, staying, desisting, or discontinuing.

Flewynge in her feestis with delices doynge lecchetie with you, and han igen ful of unouttie and *uncessynge* trespasse, diseyuynge unstidefast soulis and han the herte exercisid to coucitise.—*Wiclif.* 2 *Pet.* c. 2.

And, whilst ye flutter round that sacred head,
Breathe in her ear in softest tones of love,
That with her favour all my joys are fled;
Her frowns have bid *unceasing* tears to flow.
P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues, Ecl. 3.

A covert, which nor rough winds blowing moist
Could penetrate, nor could the noon-day sun
Smite through it, or *unceasing* show'rs pervade,
So thick a roof the ample branches form'd,
Close interwoven.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

UN-CE'LEBRATED. Not proclaimed, famed, or renowned; not treated as worthy of honour; not solemnized.

——— Thus was the first day Ev'n and Morn:
Nor past *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

It cannot surely be denied, that the quality which pervades every part of human life, and tends immediately to render it secure, comfortable, and honourable, is itself one of the most honourable which can be possessed by a human creature; and such is that *uncelebrated* virtue, plain, unassuming, moral, honesty.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 66.

UN-CELE'STIAL. Not heavenly; not having the qualities of the heavens, or the inhabitants of heaven.

It [envy] sours the countenance, gives the lips a trembling; the eyes an *uncelestial* and declining look, and all the face a meager wasting paleness.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 56.

'Tis Nature's structure, broke by common will,
Breeds all that *uncelestial* discord there.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

UN-CE'NSURED. Not deemed or doomed, or judged; not condemned, blamed.

But as they conquer'd and enlarg'd their bound,
That wider walls embrace'd their city round,
And they *uncensur'd* might at feasts and plays
Steep the glad genius in the wine whole days,
Both in their tunes the license greater grew,
And in their numbers.—*B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.*

That, which Haman meant as an humble supplicant, is interpreted as from a presumptuous, offender. How oft might he have done so, and more, while he was in favour, *uncensured!—Bp. Hall. Cont. Haman hanged.*

The man, who for the most part is the author, not the mere accomplice of the woman's guilt, and for that reason is the greater delinquent, is left unpunished and *uncensured. Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 43.

UN-CEREMO'NIOUS. Not having or observing, or regarding any settled form or manner any respectful form or manner.

"No warning given! *unceremonious* fate!
A sudden rush from life's meridian joy!"
Young. Complaint, Night 3.

UN-CE'RTAIN. UNCE'RTAINED. UNCE'RTAINLY. UNCE'RTAINTY. or established. } Also written *Incertain*, (qv.) Not firmly or steadily fixed; not firm, steady, secure, determined, settled

Who may now in Rome haf any sikernesse,
That ther is biest dome, & gif *uncertyn* es?
R. Brunne, p. 324.

Sir Eymer had enowe, that herald him ageyn,
Robertte's men thei slowe, the numbre *uncertayn.*
Id. p. 334.

For tho thingis that ben withouten the soule gyveth voicis, either pipe either harpe, but the ghyven distincciouu of sownyngis hou schal it be knowun that is sungun either that that is trumpid? for if a trumpe ghve an *uncertayn* sown, who schal make hymsilf redi to batell?
Wielif. 1 Cor. c. 14.

Moreouer, when thynges without lyfe gene sounds: whether it be a pipe, or an harpe: except they make a distinccion in the soundes: howe shall it be knowen what is pyped or harped? and also yf the trompe geue an *uncertayne* voyce, who shall prepare hymselfe to fight?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore I renne so, not as into an *uncertayne* thing, thus I fighte not as betynge the eyr.—*Wielif.* 1 Cor. c. 9.

I therfore so runne, not as at an *uncertayne* thig. So fight I not as one that beateth the ayer.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Comaunde thou to the riche men of this world, that thei undistonde not highli, neithir that thei hope in *uncertaintee* of richesis but in the lyuyngc God that zyueth to us all thingis plenteuouslı to us: to do wel.—*Wielif.* 1 *Tymo.* c. 6.

Charge them that are ryche in thys worlde, that they be not exceding wise, and yt they trust not in ye *uncertayne* ryches, but in the liuyngc God, which geueth vs abundantly all thynges to enioye theym, & that they do good.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

These sernaftes, because they be *uncertayne* of their lordes returning home, do stil endeuoyre them selues to do theyr office and duetie.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 13.

Therefore the prieste indgfinge that, yt he cannot know, muste nedes wander *uncertainedly*, and be a very doubtetul judge.—*Jewel. Defence of the Apologie*, p. 152.

The which being aduisedly considered of, hauing regard vnto the shortnesse of time, by reason of our long abode in this place, and the *uncertainety* of the weather to fauour vs, it was generally holden for the best and securest way to meete with my Lorde.—*Hacktuyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 176.

2 *Court.* You may speak on.
1 *Court. Uncertain* as the sea, sir,
Proud and deceitful as his sins great master.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

It being manifest, that the diversity of seasons, the winters, and summers, more hot and cold, are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course; but that the stars have also their working therein.—*Ralegh. History of the World*, b. i. c. 1.

If men can be ignorant or doubtful of what is innate, innate principles are insisted on and urg'd to no purpose. Truth and certainty (the things pretended) are not at all secur'd by them; but men are in the same *uncertain* floating estate with, or without them.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 3.

All which together seldom or never fail to produce that various and doubtful signification in the names of substances, which causes such *uncertainty*, disputes, or mistakes, when we come to a philosophical use of them.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 9.

Our Indians were greatly agitated in this state of *uncertainty*, and urged their fellows to come alongside of the ship, both by their voice and gestures, with the utmost eagerness and impatience.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 2.

UNCES, i. e. Ounces.

What shuld I tellen eche proportion
Of thinges, whiche that we wercben upon,
As on five or six *unces*, may wel be,
Of silver, or som other quantitee?
Chaucer. The Chanonces Yeomannes Tale, v. 16,223.

UN-CE'SSANT. UNCE'SSANTLY. } Now more usually written *Incessant.* Not leaving, quitting, ending, stopping, staying, desisting or discontinuing.

Christe was his sonne, and came down from heauen, and taught those thinges which he sawe abouc with his Father, as one hauing within hymselfe a perpetuall *unceasuale* power to doee whatsoeuer his wil is.
Udal. Luke, c. 24.

But the Jewes euen at this daie keping silence of the glorie of Christ whiche thei haue enuie at, the stones *unceasuaulcye* crie it out, beeing nowe become the children of Abraham.—*Id. Ib.* c. 19.

And this [triumphing as it were in spirit] he joyfully impared to Hacket; who, by his counterfeit holiness, his *uncessant* praying extemporc, &c.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, (1591.)

Our frail mute must be to reduciule our strokes *unceasaulcy, unavoriably*, not giving breath to the beast, not fainting for want of our ewne.—*Bp. Hall. St. Peul's Comfort.*

UN-CHAIN, *v.* To remove, to loose, the *chain* or the fastening, binding, confinement, of any kind.

And so inflame the gods of those bound seas
They would *unchaine* their virgin passages,
And teach our mariners from day to day,
To bring us jewels by a nearer way.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorale, b. ii. s. 3.

Come, my Prometheus, from that pointed rock
Of false ambition if *unchain'd*, we'll mount.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

And many deem'd her heart was won;
For sought by numbers, given to none,
Had young Francesca's hand remain'd
Still by the church's bonds *unchain'd.*
Byron. The Siege of Corinth, s. 8.

UN-CHA'NGEABLE. UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. UNCHA'NGEABLY. UNCHA'NGED. UNCHA'NGING. } That cannot be altered, varied, or diversified; made or caused to be otherwise or different from

what it is;—different in place, form, or colour, in any mode or manner; *immutable.*

Thou lonest *unchanged* hem that seruen thee.
Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade in Com. of our Lady.

The great *unchangeable* Christen countrees kept their faith in one constant fashion deriued fro the beggynng.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 183.

There was a like strange thing inuented by another concerning the sympathy or conioining of this tie: namely, that it followeth the departure of that huge lumpe, whereof it is a part, so nurrowly, & so swiftly, that a man by no diligence can observe it, by reason of the *unchangeable* necessitie of following.—*Hacktuyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 564.

But sayeth that he shonide rather haue kept still the words *prosbyteros unchanged*, because that word is it that signifyeth authoritie with the Greeks, where *seniores* in Latine signifyeth but theyr age, and all were not olde as appeared by Timothe.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 426.

By this is seen who lives by faith and certain knowledge, and who by credulity and the prevailing opinion of the age; whose virtue is of an *unchangeable* grain, and whose of a slight wash.—*Milton. Reason. of Church Govern.* b. i. c. 7.

If the authoritie of the maker doe prone *unchangeablenesse* in the lawes which God hath made; then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily for ever permanent, though they be but of circumstance onely and not of substance.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. iii.

Under Moses they were tied upon the conscieuce by God himself, and therefore *unchanyeably* during that whole period; but now they are left to a temporary transient use and ministry, to do good, or to preserue order, or to combine government.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 1.

Mor. Alberto (peace dwell upon his ashes) still the husband
Of my remembrance and *unchanging* vowes,
Has, by his death, left to his heir possession
Of fair revenew, which this young man claimes
As his inheritance.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iii.

More safe I sing with mortal voice, *unchang'd*
To hoarce or mute, though fall'n on evil dayes,
On evil dayes though fall'n, and evil tongues.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

Either there has always existed some one *unchangeable* and independent being, from which all other beings have received their original or else there has been an infinite succession of changeable and dependent beings, produced one from another in an endless progression, without any original curse at all.—*Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 2.

When my resolution appeared *unchangeable*, I was suffered to live as I pleased, with the character of an odd but inoffensive man.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 168.

These therefore are *unchangeably* what they are; and all we have to do, is to submit to them.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 28.

The stomach of the camel is well known to retain large quantities of water, and to retain it *unchanged* for a considerable length of time.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 13.

UN-CHARGE, *v.* To remove the cargo, the burthen, the load or lading; the crime or accusation, laid or imposed;—to withdraw, or retract it.

And whanne we apperiden to Cipre we leften it at the lefthalf and sailiden into Cirie and camen to Tire, for there the schip schulde be *unchargid.—Wielif. Dedis*, c. 21.

And for his death no winde of blame shall breath,
And euen his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iv. se 7.

UN-CHA'RITY. UNCHA'RITABLE. UNCHA'RITABLY. UNCHA'RITABLENESS. } Want of feeling, sympathy, compassion, for the feelings, passions, sufferings of others; want of kindness, good-will, benevolence or beneficence.

And if he repreve him *uncharitably* of sinne, as, thou holoun, thou dronkelewe harlot, and so forth.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

Compare that sobre & milde countenaunce of Jesus, with his face puffed up with pride, with his grim forhead, with his frowning browes, with his stately looke, with hys contecious or *uncharitable* mouth.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 11.

His religion was naught, yet his act was good; the priests and Levites religion good, their *uncharitie* ill.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Pooie of Betkeda.

But as stone-hearted men, *uncharitable*,
Passe carelesse by the poore, when men lesse able,
Hold not the needle's helpe in long suspence,
But in their hands pourc their benevolence.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

I hope, my dealing was manifest to the consciences of all indifferent hearers of me that day, to haue beene according to peace, and without any *uncharitablenesse.*
Hooker. Wel. Travers his Suppl. to the Councell.

Charity covers many sins, because it is so noble and so excellent a virtue: what virtue then, beyond this, can there be found, of value sufficient to cover the siu of *uncharitablenesse?—Atterbury*, vol. i. Sert. 2.

And whoever determines either his own state towards God, or that of any one else, to be a bad one, for want of such tokens of its being a good one, contradicts the rule of holy writ. Every one, that does righteousness, is born of him, and unwisely defects himself, or *uncharitably* condemns his brother.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 17.

When it is evident, that men only put on a pretence of wishing well to Christianity, or the teachers of it; and, while they affect to charge us with *uncharitableness* for questioning their sincerity, would despise us for believing them: there we must be allowed to see what plainly appears; and to speak of them, both as adversaries, and unfair ones.
Id. Charge Delie. to the Clergy of Oxford & Canterbury.

UN-CHARM, *v.* To remove, loose, free from charm or enchantment; from rapturous delight; from rapture, from delight.

Jul. Stay, I am *uncharm'd*,
Reveal thus cursed house, from this hour be
More hated of me than a leprosie.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act iii. sc. 4.

——Conscience, conscience would not let him rest:
I mean, not till possess'd of her he lov'd,
And old, *uncharming* Catherine was remov'd.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

UN-CHA'RNEL, *v.* To remove a *fleshly* substance, a carcase, or a body interred, from its place of internent.

Nem. Whom would'st thou
Uncharnel?
Mam. One without a tomb—call up
Astarte.
Byron. Manfred, Act ii. sc. 4.

UN-CHA'RY. Not careful, cautious, or wary.

Gl. I hane said too much unto a hart of stone,
And laid mine honour too *unchary* on't.
Shakespeare. Twelfth-Night, Act iii. sc. 4.

UN-CHASTE. UNCHA'STELY. UNCHA'STENESS. UNCHA'STEN, *v.* UNCHA'STITY. } Not pure; not free from spot or blemish; from corruption, pollution, contamination; from licentiousness, from vice; not conforming

to, or consistent with, purity, pure models, (sc. in matters of taste.)

And lest eftsoone whanne I come God make me lough amentis ghou, and I biweile manye of hem that bifore synyeden, and diden not penaunce on the unclennesse and foryeaciouu and *unchastite* that thei han done.
Wicliff. 2 Cor. c. 12.

In ye which thing certes the lord Jesus shewed and gaue to the teachers of the gospel, an example of sobre behaueour and gêtilnesse, who doeth so litel diideigne to talke with a sinful woman, & one yl had naughtely & *unchastely* misused hir bodie with diuerse, that also by the meanes of his being with hir ainne, he did prouide for the bashfulnesse of ye *unchast* woman.—*Udal. John*, c. 4.

The yong women correcte louinglye, as systers; and behaue thy selfe so with all men, as thou reuue no sinister suspicio eyther counetousnes or of *unchastenes*, eyther of flatterie or of cruelte.—*Id. Timothye*, c. 5.

For as we fynde in the Englyshe chronycles, they haue in confessions, made kinges wiues and daughters, to make vowes of *unchastyte* vnto them.—*Bale. Apology*, fol. 142.

——Let other men
Set up their bloods to sale, mine shall be ever
Fair as the soul it carries, and *unchast* never.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

A sin of that sudden activity, as to be already committed when no more is done, but only look'd *unchastly*.
Milton. The Doctrine of Divorce, b. ii. c. 18.

And hath made them admire a sort of formal outside men prelatically addicted, whose *unchasten'd* and unvrought minds were never yet initiated or subdu'd under the true yore of religion or moral virtue.
Id. Reason. of Church Government, b. ii. c. 3.

Every act of sorrow for *unchastity* is an act of chastity; and if this sorrow be great and lasting, permanent and habitual, it will be productive of much good.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 5. § 5.

UN-CHASTI'SED. } Not purified, cor-
UNCHASTI'SABLE. } rected; (not corrected by punishment, not punished.)

I neuer lefte yiness *unchastised*, nor goodnes without reward.—*Golden Boke*, c. 47.

When I bethought me well, under the restless sun
By folk of power what cruel works *unchastised* were done.
Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 4.

The guiltless therfore were not deprivd their needful redresses, and the hard lusts of others *unchastisable* in those judicial courts, were so remitted there, as bound over to the higher session of conscience.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

Hor. What liberty has vain presumptuous youth,
That thou should'st dare provoke me *unchastisd?*
Rowe. Fair Penitent, Act ii.

UN-CHE'CKED. Not stopped, (perhaps, as the king at chess;) not repressed, moderated, restrained, withheld, curbed.

Yet, why is now my thought turn'd toward death,
Whom fates have let go on, so far in breath,
Unchecd'd or unreproved?
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 4.

Thus (she pursu'd) I discipline a son
Whose *unrheck'd* fury to revenge won'd run:
He champs the bit, impatient of his loss,
And starts aside, and flounders at the cross.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Sinful thoughts *unchecked* quickly form themselves into sinful actions.—*Gilpin*. vol. ii. Ser. 38.

UN-CHEE'RFUL. } Not having the coun-
UNCHEE'RFULNESS. } tenance or look (the spi-
UNCHEE'RY. } rits), enlivened, bright-
ened, gladdened, animated, exhilarated.

But by the change of her *uncheerefull* looke,
They might perceiue she was not well in plight;
Or that some pensiuenesse to hart she tooke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

Wheresoever mere nature is, she is still improvident of future good, sensible of present evil, inconstant in good purposes; unable, through unacquaintance, and unwilling to speak for herself; niggardly in her grants, and *uncheerful*.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Of the Plagues of Egypt.*

Now, if it be such obedience as ought to arise from a special kind of love, then the wife would remember this, that it must not be constrained *uncheerful*, obedience.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Pet. c. 3.

Art thou a Christian, or art thou none? if thou be what thou professest, away with this dull and senselesse worldlinesse; away with this earthly *uncheerefulnesse*.
Bp. Hall. The Art of Divine Meditation, c. 29.

Are the sad accidents of life, and the *unchery* hours which perpetually overtake us, are they not enough; but we must sally forth in quest of them?—*Sterne*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

UN-CHE'WED. Not crushed, not grinded by the jaws, (*chaws*,) by the teeth.

Not weigh'd, or winnow'd by the multitude;
But swallow'd in the mass, *unchew'd* and crude.
Dryden. Absalom & Acitophel.

He grins, and opens wide his greedy jaws,
The prey lyes panting underneath his paws:
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs ove
With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the grove.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

And why wo'ud'st thou these mighty morsels chuse,
Of words *unchaw'd* and fit to choak the muse?
Id. Persius, Sat. 5.

UN-CHILD, *v.* To deprive of, a child; to divest of the character of a child or children.

——Though in this city here
Hath widowed and *unchild'd* many a one,
Which to this hours bewaile the injury
Yet he shall haue a noble memory.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 5.

Whosoever now dispose of themselves without their parents, they do wilfully *unchild* themselves, and change natural affection for violent.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Samson's Marriage.

He hath *unchilded* me of many a son,
All valiant youths, whom he hath slain or sold
To distant isles. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxii.

UN-CHI'LLED. Not cooled, or destitute, or deprived, of warmth or heat.

His queen, the garden queen, his rose,
Unbent by winds, *unchill'd* by snows,
Far from the winters of the west,
By every breeze and season blest,
Returns the sweets by nature given
In softest incense back to heaven.—*Byron. The Giaour.*

UN-CHIRO'TONIZE, *v.* Greek. *Chirotonia*, from χειρ, the hand, and τειν-ειν, to stretch, (says Harrington, who coined this word for his own special purposes,) "is popular suffrage, whether given, as when they speak of Athens, by *holding* up of *hands*, or, as when they speak of Rome and other commonwealths (where suffrage was not given with this ceremony) without holding up of hands."—*Oceana*, p. 307. And see *Potter*, b. i. c. 17.

As if Josephus upon that of Samuel,—they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me that I should not reign over them,—had not said of the people that they *unchirotonia'd* or unvoted God of the kingdom. Now if they *uschirotonia'd* or unvoted God of the kingdom, then they had chirotonia'd or voted him to the kingdom; and so not only the doctrine that God was king in Israel by compact or covenant, but the use of the word chirotonia also in the sense I understand it, is more antient than Mr. Hobbs.
Harrington. Oceana, p. 259.

UN-CHO'SEN. } Not elected, or selected,
UNCHO'OSING. } or preferred; not by voluntary act or desire, taken or received.

And that every man is either chosen or *unchosen*. And if we be of the chosen sorte, none euill dede can damne vs. And yf we bee of the *unchosen* sorte, no good dede can auail vs.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 273.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
(Stoln from her young by thieves *unchosing* haste.)
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

To be born, was a thing wholly involuntary and *unchosen*, and therefore it could in no sence be chosen, that we were born so, that is, born guilty of Adam's sin, which we knew not of, which was done so many thousand years before we were born.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 6. § 1.

UN-CHRI'STEN, *v.* } To *Unchristen* is,—
UNCHRI'STIAN, *v.* } to be or cause to be
UNCHRI'STIAN, *adj.* } without, to withhold,
UNCHRI'STIANLY, *adj.* } to deprive of, the cere-
UNCHRI'STIANLY, *ad.* } mony or rite of baptism; to deprive of, to divest of, the character or characteristic qualities of a Christian, i.e. faith, charity, &c. See the quotation from Hale in v. *Unchurch.*

For cristene and *uncristene* ceymen it echeone.
Piers Ploughman, p. 17.

Ich Trojanus a trywe knyght. ich take witness of poop
How ich was ded and dampned. to dwellen in helle
For an *uncristene* creature. *Id.* p. 205.

For cause is there none, why the christian man or christian woman should feare, leste by familiar conuersacio of the one had with the other that is *unchristened*, eyther of both myght be defiled.—*Udal. 1 Cor.* c. 7.

To which I answered, be you well assured, that we are not indeede all good Christians, for there are in the ship some that hold very *unchristian* opinions.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 152.

As they behaued themselues most *unchristionly* toward their brethren, so and much more vngodly (which I should haue put in the first place) did they towards God.
Id. Ib. p. 309.

Take al in good part, I hartily beseech you. Construe nothing *unchristian*; and become again my good lord.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Bp. of Salisbury to Cromwel.

The most part of England in the raigne of king Ethelbird was christened, Kent onely except, which remained long after in misbelieife, and *unchristiened*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender, Gloss.

To constrain him further were to *unchristen* him, to unman him, to throw the mountain of Sinai upon him, with the weight of the whole law to boot.
Milton. The Doctrine & Discip. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 22.

But this king, not content with that which, although in a thing holy, is no holy theft, to attribute his own making other men's whole prayers, hath as it were unballoo'd and *unchristen'd* the very duty of prayer it self, by borrowing to a christian use prayers *ex-ed* to a heathen god.
Id. An Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 1.

For either the hatred of her religion, and her hatred to our religion, will work powerfully against the love of her society, or the love of that will by degrees flatter out all our zealous hatred and forsaking, and soon ensnare us to *unchristionly* compliances.—*Id. Tetrachordon.*

Boisterous edicts tyrannizing the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and *unchristianly* yoke, have given the flesh this advantage to hate it, and turn aside, oftentimes unwillingly, to all dissolute uncleanness, even till punishment itself is weary of and overcome by the incredible frequency of trading lust and uncontroll'd adulteries.
Id. The Doctrine & Discip. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 20.

UN-CHURCH, *v.* To deprive of, to withhold, to remove from, deny the possession of, the church; i. e. the house of the Lord.

Otherwise there would appear very little and inconsiderable reason, upon trifling or small reasons, to separate and divide from others, and to *unchurch* and unchristian them that are not of their company or society.
Hale. Cont. A Discourse of Religion, c. 1.

You say—we hereby *unchurch* the reformed churches abroad.—We answer that this principle of the invalidity of lay baptism, which several of them hold as well as we, does not *unchurch* them, if their want of episcopal ordination doth not, which is a distinct question.
Waterland. Works, vol. x. p. 8.

For this reason [the Greeks] stand utterly *unchurched* by the church of Rome, as erring in a prime and fundamental point of faith.—*South*, vol. viii. Ser. 14.

UNCIAL. Applied to letters of a particular form and size. Cotgrave says—that *Lettres onciales* are huge letters, great letters; from *oncial*, weighing an *ounce*.

If a manuscript is entirely in *uncials*, it may very well be supposed prior to the close of the ninth century.
Astle. Orig. and Progress of Writing, c. 5.

UN-CI'NCTURED. Not girded, or wearing a girdle.

——Sarpedon, when he saw
Such knock made of his *uncincturd* friends
By Menœtiades, with sharp rebuke
His band of godlike Lycians lond address'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

UN-CI'RCUMCISED. } Not having under-
UNCIRCUMCI'SION. } gone the operation, the ceremonious rite of *circumcision*; — applied, (met.)—

To the faith or covenant to which this rite introduced the patient.

With hard noll and *uncircumcidid* herts and eeris gbo withstoden euermore the Hooli Goost, and as ghoure fadrie so ghe.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 7

Ye stiffenecked and of *uncircumcised* hearres and eares: ye haue alwayes resisted the Holye Ghoost: as youre fathers dyd, so doe ye.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Nowe then, thy *circumcision* is tourned into *uncircumcision*, excepte thou therwith kepe other rules of the lawe, whiche make to good manners.—*Udal. Rom.* c. 2.

Now it is possible a man may have a saving faith, before baptisme: Abraham first beleeved to justification; then after receiued the signe of *circumcision*, as a seale of the righteousnesse of that faith, which he had when he was *uncircumcised*; Therefore some dying before their baptisme, may, yea, must be saved.
Bp. Hall. Works, Dec. 5. Ep. 4.

How vain then, and how preposterous must it needs be to exact a *circumcision* of the flesh from an infant unto an outward sign of purity, and to dispense an *uncircumcision* in the soul of a grown man to an inward and real impurity.
Milton. The Doctrine & Discip. of Divorce, c. 6.

UN-CIRCUMSCRIBED. Having no inclosing bounds or boundary; no limits or confines. See INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE.

Thou one, two, and three, eterne on live.
That raignest aie in thre, two, and one,
Uncircumscript, and all maist circumscrive.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Though I *uncircumscrib'd* my self retire,
And put not forth my goodness, which is free
To set or not, necessitie and chance
Approach not me, and what I will is fate.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

But for the supreme he is sacred and immured, just as the utmost orbs of heaven are *uncircumscribed*; not that they are positively infinite, but because there is nothing beyond them: so is the supreme magistrate, nothing is above him but God.
Jp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3.

" As yet *uncircumscrib'd* the regal power,
And wild and vague prerogative remain'd,
A wide voracious gulf, where swallow'd oft
The helpless subject lay."
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-CIRCUMSPECT. } See INCIRCUMSPECT.
UNCIRCUMSPECTLY. } Not looking, seeking, or searching, or having looked, or searched around; not provident, watchful, vigilant, wary.

And many thynges flowe in on sueric side, that are hable to withdrawe *uncircumspect* men from the syncerite of Christian doctryne.—*Udal. Ephesians*, c. 5.

Erasmus in that place chiefly doth not seme so syncerely to speak, as he doth in many other places, which very *uncircumspectly* interpreteth that house the primacy of the church of Rome.—*Strype.* (*From Sampson's Oration*) *Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.* an. 1535.

For when they had ones *uncircumspectly* graunted hym to execute iustyce vpon the prestes wyues, it turned in the ende to their reuoke and shame.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Could he not beware, could he not bethink him, was he so *uncircumspect*, as not to foresee, that no sooner would that word Mine be set eye on in the paper, but it would bring to mind that wretched pilgrimage over Minshew's dictionary call'd Mundus alter et idem, the idlest and the pilfrizest mime that ever mounted upon the
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

UN-CIRCUMSTANTIAL. Not consequential, or mainly connected.

Surely were it [the tree] not requisite to have been concealed, it had not passed unspecified; nor the tree revealed which concealed their nakedness, and that concealed which revealed it: for in the same chapter mention is made of figleaves. And the like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scripture.
Brown. Vulgar Errours b. vii. c. 1.

UN-CIVIL. } The noun is written *Incivility*. See INCIVIL.
UNCIVILLY. } Not having the habits, or manners, or dispositions, acquired by living together in the same *city*, or state; not courteous, mannerly, polite; urbane; not retrieved, or reclaimed from rudeness, from barbarism.

This naciõ far al their *uncivil* and rude manner, could not escape to be subdued w' the same force of fortune that others were.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 23.

At last, he came into a gloomie glade,
Couer'd with bouches & shrubs from heauens light,
Whereas he sitting found, in secret shade,
An vncouth, salvage, and *vncivill* wight,
Of grisly hew, and foule ill-fauour'd sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

With this provok'd, all rose, and in a rout
Run to the gate, strove who should first get out,
Had no begone; and then (in terms *uncivil*)
Did call me counterfait, witch.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i s. 4.

Neither was it reasonable to talk of honest and conscientious liberty among them, who had abused legal and civil liberty to *uncivil* license.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

That he should raise his miter'd crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and vex th' etherial powers
With midnight mattins, at *uncivil* hours.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

——— I follow'd him too close;
And to say truth, somewhat *incivilly*, upon a rout.
Id. K. Arthur, Act i. sc. 1.

These *uncivilite'd* people caring for little else than what is barely necessary, they spend the greatest part of their time in diverting themselves, after their several fashions.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

They shew as much ingenuity, both in invention and execution, as any *uncivilized* nations under similar circumstances. For, without the use of any metal tools, they make every thing by which they procure their subsistence, clothing, and warlike weapons, with a degree of neatness, strength, and convenience for accomplishing their several purposes.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. i. c. 5.

UN-CLAD. Not clothed; stripped, divested of clothes.

Enquiringe for the house of Titus, at the laste he came to it, but buildinge it so beautious, large, and pryncely, he was ashamed to approche nygh to it, beynge in so simple astate and *unclad*, but standeth by, that in case Titus came forth out of his howse, he moughte presente hym selfe to hym.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. ii.

UN-CLA'IMED. Not called for, or demanded.

Has Heav'n reserv'd, in pity to the poor,
No pathless waste, or undiscover'd shore?
No secret island in the boundless main?
No peaceful desert yet *unclaim'd* by Spain?
Johnson. London.

To defray the expense of the armament, Mr. Pitt proposed various temporary taxes, which would discharge the incumbrance in four years—with the assistance of 500,000*l.*, which he had it in contemplation to take from the *unclaimed* dividends lying in the bank of England.
Belsham. Geo. III. an. 1790.

UN-CLA'RIFIED. Not clear, or made clear, or pure; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration.
Bacon. Physiological Remains.

UN-CLASP, *v.* To loose, to remove, that which *clips*, or *clasps*, embraces, holds fast, or fastens; to set or throw open.

Aleides then about his short ribbs cast
His conquering armes, and grip'd his yelding waist,
Then tripping vp his leggs he fairely layes
His foe stretch'd out vpon the sand; earth stayes
His sweat, and fills with fresh blood euery vaine,
His armes grow brawny, his loynts stiffe againe,
And his fresh limmes *unclasp* the others hands.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iv.

Here I *unclasp* the book of my charg'd soul,
Where I have cast th' accounts of all my care;
Here have I summ'd my sighs; here I enroll
How they were spent for thee: look what they are.
Daniel. Sonnets to Delia, Son. i.

Mist. So, sir, and what follows?
Cor. Faith, a whole volume of humour, and worthy the *unclasping*.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-CLA'SSIC. Not pertaining or belonging or according to the first or most eminent class; to authors, writers of the first class or rank. Applied, more especially, to Greek and Roman authors of a particular period: to the times when they flourished: also to the most approved authors of other countries, and the times when they flourished.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground.
Pope. Dunciad, b. iii.

But Milton censures him severely for the use of the word *Persons* in a sense *unclassical*.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 66.

I am inclined to attribute much of the levity of the present age, to a preference which has been given by those whose example is seducing, to an education totally *unclassical*.—*Id. Liberal Education*, § 7.

UNCLE. Fr. *Oncle*; Lat. *Avunculus*, quasi alter, seu exiguus *Avus*, (Vossius.) Correlative in sex to *Aunt*, (qv.)

The erl wende to emperour, & set a doun on kne:
" Sire," he seide, " al thi wille thou hast thou myet y se
" Of the lyng, that ys myn *encle*, he ys at thi wille.
Rob. Brunne of hym leb bidde." *R. Gloucester*, p. 58.

But first he came craftely to his neuy to be cõfedered with him as an *uncle* to take the tuicion faynedly of his neuye.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 11.

What times forego Richard the Second's reign;
The fatal causes of this civil war:
His *uncle's* pride; his greedy minions gain:
Gloc'ster's revolt, and his death, *uncleanly*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

UN-CLEAN, *adj.* } A. S. *Un-cleane*, *un-*
UNCLE'ANLY, *adj.* } *cleansian*.
UNCLE'ANLINESS. } Not pure or purified
UNCLE'ANNESS. } or purged; not free from
UNCLE'ANSED. } dirt or filth, from stain or tinge, mark or trace of dirt, filth or pollution; from the foulness of sinfulness.

Vor prestes, myd *enclene* honde & myd lechor's mode
Al soyled, sacryeth Gode's fleas & hys blod.
R. Gloucester, p. 351.

" Madame," he seyde, " vor Gode's loue, ys thys wel y do,
" That thou thys *unclene* lymes handlest & cust so?"
Id. p. 435.

Vor me ne mygte hyre neuere yse *unclannesse* do enc.
Id. p. 434.

And in the synagoge of hem was a man in an *unclene* spirit, and he criede out, and seide, what to us and to thee thou Jhesus of Nazareth?—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 1.

And there was in their sinagoge a man vexed with an *unclene* spirite, yt cried saying: let be, what haue we to do with the thou Jesus of Nazareth?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But as ghe han ghoun ghoure membris to serue to *unclennesse* and to wickidnesse into wickidnesse, so now ghyve gue ghoun membris to serue to rightwynesse into hoolynesse.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 6.

As ye haue geuen youre members seruaunntes to *unclennes* & to iniquitie, from iniquity vnto iniquitye: euē so now geue youre mibers seruaunntes vnto rightenes, yt ye may be sanctifyed.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For God clepide not us into *unclennesse*, but into hoolynesse. therfore he that despiseth these thingis dispiseth not man but God.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tessal.* c. 4.

For God hath not called vs vnto *unclennes*: but vnto holynes. He therfore that despyseth, despiseth not man, but God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For who so will his handes lime,
Thei must be the more *unclene*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Whan an *uncleane* spirite (q. he) goeth out fro a man, beyng banished fro his olde hospitall, he walketh in dryε & buren places, seking rest and fyndeth none.
Udal. Mathew, c. 12.

And princes on the other parte flatter the people, exhibityoge vnto them shewes to gase vpon, and *unclenly* playes.
Id. Acts of the Apostles, c. 12.

I would not fall into any *unclennliaes*, which were the greatest shame that can be for him that should be a teacher of chastitie.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, Pref.

Herkē O ye Leuites & Prestes: he ye sãctified and make cleane the house of the Lorde the God of your fathers, and put awaie all *uncleanes* from the sanctuarie &c. I prai you what could he speke more imperiously.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 29.

He without reuerence, and with an *unclenned* conscience presumed to come vnto so great a misterie, without due consideracion had, with howe great reuerence the body of the Lorde ought to be receyued.—*Udal.* 1 *Corinth.* c. 12.

Diuers of those that coũted to professe such clannesse and puritie of life as passed their powers to obserue, might happile fall into most horrible *uncleanesse*.
Holinshed. Chron. Hen. I. an. 1102.

I have sometimes wondred how it came to pass, that some of the ancients, men wise and modest, chast and of sober spirits, have fain into a fond liberty of declamation against *uncleanness*, using such words as bring that sin upon the stage of fancy, and offend sober and chaste ears.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 22.

It must be owned that Theophrastus appears not to have been possessed of any great delicacy. He pursues his subject so far, as frequently to lead his readers to *uncleanly* scenes.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 50.

UN-CLEAR. Not free from gloom, obscurity, darkness; from that which overshadows, obstructs, blocks up, incumbers.

Ryght mysty storyes, doughtfull and *unclere*,
Of names of tymes, and of the duraunt yere.
Fabyan. Prol. to Chronicles.

In *unclear* and doubtful things, he not pertinacious, as the weakest minds are ready to do, upon seeming reason, which, tried, will possibly fall to nothing; yet they are most assured, and cannot suffer a different thought in any from their own.—*Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter*, c. 3.

Among the insects, which were not numerous, there was neither gnat nor musquito, nor any other species that was either hurtful or troublesome, which perhaps is more than can be said of any other *uncleared* country.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 5.

UN-CLENCH, *v.* To bend back, to open the closed or compressed fingers.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls.
Garth. Dispensary, c. 5.

UN-CLE'RICAL. } Not pertaining, according
UNCLE'RKLIKE. } ing with, or suiting a clergyman; not like a man well educated; unlearned, illiterate.

Binius and Baronius pretend the text to be corrupted, and go to mend it by such an emendation as is a plain contradiction to the sense, and that so *un-clerk-like*, viz. by putting in two words, and leaving out one.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 6.

I have no doubt but that it is one reason why many clergymen are seen to take delight in *unclerical* occupations, that they are selected for a learned profession, without any propensity to learning, and perhaps because they were supposed to be dull of apprehension, and unfit for any thing else.—*Know. Winter Evenings*, Even. 13.

UN-CLEW, *v.* To revolve or evolve, to unfold, to disclose.

Tim. A meere society of commendations,
If I should pay you far't as 'tis extol'd,
It would *unclew* me quite.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 1.

They can the cabinets of kings unscrue,
And hardest intricacies of state *unclue*.
Howell. Letters, Pref.

UN-CLING, *v.* To loose or release from cleaving or adhering, entwining or embracing, or enfolding.

This I admire how possibly it should inhabit so long in the sense of so many disputing theologians, unless it be the lowest lees of a canonical infection liver-grown to their sides; which perhaps will never *uncling*, without the strong abstersive of some heroic magistrate, whose mind, equal to his high office, dares lead him both to know and do without their frivolous case-putting.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-CLI'PPED. Not sheared or cut.

Clip'd and *unclip'd* money will always buy an equal quantity of any thing else, as long as they will without scruple change one for another.—*Locke. Considerations on Money.*

UN-CLOG, *v.* To remove, to free from—burthen, hinderance, obstruction, impediment, encumbrance.

I would the gods had nothing else to do,
But to confirme my curses. Could I meete 'em
But once a day, it would *unclogge* my heart
Of what lyes heavy too't.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iv. sc. 2.

Fire first with wings expanded mounts on high,
Pure, void of weight, and dwells in upper sky;
Then air, because *unclog'd* in empty space
Flies after fire, and claims the second place.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

"O, who can speak the vigorous joy of health!
Unclog'd the body, unobscur'd the mind!
The morning rises gay, with pleasing stealth,
The temperate evening falls serene and kind."
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

UN-CLO'ISTERED. Freed from *closure* or enclosure, from confinement.

Why did I not, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb?
Norris.

UN-CLOSE, *v.* To remove, to free from—conjunction or union; to open; to be or cause to be free from any fixed surrounding limits or boundaries.

Til hym liked and liste. to *unclose* the lynger
And profrede hit forth as with the paune.
Piers Plowhman, p. 32.

Her chere is plainly spred in the brightnesse
Of the sunne, for there it woll *unclose*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Legende of Good Women.

And a thre leages in ye way there stode the towne of Mardyke, a great yllage on the see syde *unclosed*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 430.

As he was *unclosing* it, he demanded of Polidamus what the king intended to doe: you shall know that (quod he) by the contentes of your letters.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 177.

Where the mind and person pleases aptly, there some unaccomplishment of the body's delight may be better born with, than when the mind hangs off in an *unclosing* disproportion, though the body be as it ought.
Milton. Doctrine of Divorce, b. i. c. 2.

At length awaking, Iphigene the fair
(So was the beauty call'd who caus'd his care)
Unclos'd her eyes, and double day reveal'd,
While those of all her slaves in sleep were seal'd.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

His breast with wounds unnumber'd rived,
His back to earth, his face to heaven,
Fall'n Hassan lies—his *unclosed* eye
Yet lowering on his enemy.
Byron. Giaour.

UN-CLOTHE, *v.* To remove, to strip, to divest of clothes, of covering; to bare, or lay bare or naked.

Thanne knyghtis of the justise token Jhesus in the moot halle and gaderiden to him al the company of knyghtis, and *unclothiden* him and diden abute him a reed mantel.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 27.

And with that word thei kystend both,
And for thei shulde herm *unclothe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

In winter's just return, when Boreas gan his reign,
And every tree *unclothed* fast, as nature taught them plain:
In misty morning dark, as sheep are then in hold,
I bied me fast, it sat me on, my sheep for to unfold.
Surrey. Repents his Rashness, &c.

Such are professed jesters, people that play the fool for money, whose employment and study is to *unclothe* themselves of the covers of reason, or modesty, that they may be laugh'd at.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 23.

UN-CLOUD, *v.* } To remove, to free from,
UNCLO'UDEDNESS, } cover, or veil; shade,
UNCLO'UDY, } gloom, obscurity, darkness.

Darke is the day, whè Phœbus face is shrowded,
And weaker sights may wander soone astray:
But whè they see his glarious raies *unclouded*,
With steddy steps they keepe the perfect way.
G. W. On Spenser's Sonnets.

——'Tis the king
Will have it so, whose breath can still the winds,
Uncloud the sun, charm down the swelling sea,
And stop the floods of heaven: speak, can it not:
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act iv.

Phil. Why that's well: call up
Thy senses, and *uncloud* thy cover'd spirits.
Id. Love's Pilgrimage, Act iv. sc. 1.

"Strip thou their meretricious seemliness,
And tinfoil glitt'ring, bare to ev'ry sight,
That we may loath their inward ugliness;
Or else *uncloud* the soul, whose shady light
Adds a fair lustre to false earthly bliss."
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 8.

Now for their demeanor within the church, how have they disfigur'd and defac'd that, more than angelic brightness, the *uncloudedness* serenity of Christian religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious copes and flaminical vestures.
Milton. Reason. of Church Government, b. ii. c. 2.

So angels, who, of all created beings, enjoy the *uncloudedest* light, and the most clear knowledge of their Maker, do love him with a constancy so fixed, that in five thousand and some odd centuries of years (effluxed since the creation) they could never see any thing, either in God, or out of him, capable to seduce them to a change.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 264.

And certainly, the love I would persuade, is of a nature, that makes nothing more conducive to it than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object: which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by.
Id. Ib. p. 251.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *uncloudy* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends,
And on the main a glittering path extends.
Gay. Rural Sports, c. 1.

Slow sinks, more lovely ere his rage begun,
Along Morea's hills the setting sun;
Not, as in Northern climes, obscurely bright,
But one *unclouded* blaze of living light!
Byron. The Corsair, c. 3.

UN-CLO'VEN. Not split.

Ant. Let's turn back then;
My skull's *unclouen* yet, let me but kill.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act ii. sc. 1.

UN-CLUTCH, *v.* To remove, to free from, to loose—the seizure, the grasp, or gripe.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or dissolve him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too.
Decay of Christian Piety.

UN-CO'ACHED. Separated, loosed from the coach.

These (here arriv'd) the mules *uncoach'd*, and drane
Up to the gilphie rivers shore, that game
Sweet grasse to them.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vi.

UN-COA'CTED. Not driven together, compelled, constrained, forced.

All homogeneall, simple, single, pure, previous, unknotted, *uncoacted*, nothing existing but those eight universall orders.
More. Song of the Soul, (1642.) To the Reader.

UN-CO'FFINED. Free from, destitute of, not placed in—a *coffin*; i.e. the chest or box constructed for the reception of the dead.

——— Upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknell'd, *uncoffin'd*, and unknown.
Byron. Childe Harolde, c. 4.

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs *uncoffined* lie,
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 6.

UN-CO'GITABLE. See INCOGITANT. That cannot be thought of.

But [they] have in themselfe a farre more excellent sight, hearyng, deliuernesse, & speche, by meanes *uncogitable* to man, then any man can haue liuing there on earth.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 338.

UN-COIF, *v.* To remove, to take off or divest of—the *coif*, (a covering for the head.)

Lorenzo! thou, her majesty's renown'd,
Though *uncoif'd* counsel, learned in the world!
Who think'st thyself a Murray, with disdain
May'st look on me.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 8.

UN-COIL, *v.* To loose, to free from—the wreaths or folds; usually applied to circular or spiral folds.

Between which [great fibres] may be seen the spiral arvessels (like threads of cob-web) a little *uncoyled*.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. x.

UN-CO'INED. Not minted, forged, fabricated (from the lump or mass, into pieces for current use); not invented.

And while thou lin'st, deare Kate, take a fellow of plaine and *uncoyned* constancie, for he perforce must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act v. sc. 2.

For when the *coin*, is as it should be, according to the standard (let the standard be what it will) weighty and unclip'd, it is impossible that the value of coin'd silver should be less than the value or price of *uncoin'd*; because, as I have shewn, the value and quantity of silver are the same.—*Locke. Farther Considerations on Money.*

UN-COLLE'CTED. Not gathered or brought together; not having the thoughts or faculties brought together in presence, for present or immediate use; not composed.

Amint. What a wild beast is *uncollected* man!
The thing that we call honour, bears us all
Headlong unto sin, and yet it self is nothing.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

The swaine perceiving by her words ill sorted,
That she was wholly from herselfe transported,
And fearing lest those often idle fits
Might cleane expel her *uncollected* wits:
"Faire nymph," said he, "the powers above deny
So faire a beautie should so quickly dy."
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

UN-CO'LOURED. Not having any tinge, die, or stain; not tinged, died, or stained.

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolourd* skie,
Or wet the thirstie earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling still advance his praise.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

When you look through a red glass, the whole heavens seem bloody, but through pure *uncoloured* glass, you receive the clear light, that is so refreshing and comfortable to behold.—*Leighton. Com. on* 1 *Peter*, 1. 22.

UN-CO'MBED. Not separated, disentangled, decked by a comb, (used for hair, wool, &c.)

His careless locks, *uncombed* and vnshorne,
Hung long adowne, and beard all ouer-growne,
That well he seemd to be some wight forlorne.
Spenser. Daphnaida.

Tisiphone each where doth shake and shiuer
Her flaming fier brond, encountring me,
Whose locks *uncombed* cruell adders be.
Id. Virgil. Gnat.

His black *uncombed* locks dishevell'd fell
About his face; through which, as brands of hell,
Sunk in his skull, his staring eyes did glow.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Her shining hair, *uncomb'd*, was loosly spread,
A crown of mastless oak adorn'd her head.
Dryden. The Knight's Tale, b. iii.

UN-COMBI'NE, *v.* To loose, sever or separate, the coupling, connexion, union, coalescence.

Then when out-breaking vengeance *uncombines*
The ill-join'd ploks, so fairly over-cast;
Turns up those huge pretended heaps of shows,
And all these weak illusions overthrows.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

His purposes untwist as easily as the rude conjuncture of *uncombining* eables in the violence of a northern tempest.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

UN-COMEA'TABLE. That cannot be come at: a vulgarism.

This Divito is the most skilful of all politicians; he has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business.—*Tatler*, No. 12.

UN-CO'MELY, *adj.* } Not becoming or
UNCO'MELY, *ad.* } convenient, not fit,
UNCO'MELINESS. } suitable, agreeable, graceful.

And we see, that ther of slewnesse is takē, and the childrens personages do waxe *uncomly*, and growe lesse in stature.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 11.

But, why, oh why, my Ligurine,
Flow my thin teares, downe these pale cheeks of mine?
Or why, my well-grac'd words among,
With an *uncomely* silence falles my tongue?
B. Jonson. Horace, b. iv.

The first troupe was a monstrous complement
Of feule misshapen wights, of which some were
Headed like owles, with beakes *uncomely* bent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Venutius with other feroes, and the help of her own subjects, who detested the example of so foul a fact, and with all the *uncomliness* of thir subjection to the monarchie of a woman, a peece of manhood not every day to be found among Britans, theugh slee had got by mittle train his brother with many of his kindred into her hands, brought her soon below the confidence of beeing able to resist longer.
Milton. Hist. of England, b. ii.

Christians indeed are net se watchful and accurate in all their ways as beeemes them; but stain their holy profession either with pride or covetousness, or contentions, or some other such like *uncomeliness*.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, ii. 12.

Per how *uncomely* a sight is a man in a rage? a man fretting, and fuming, and suffering his passion to ride his reason; indeed so *uncomely* is it, that there is no man living who allows it in himself, but will condemn and despise it in another.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 4.

We generally form such ideas of people at first sight, as we are hardly ever persuaded to lay aside afterwards: for this reason, a man could wish to have nething disagreeable or *uncomely* in his approches, to be able to enter a room with a good grace.—*Spectator*, No. 67.

As for the Pictish damsel, we have an easy chair prepared at the upper end of the table; which we doubt not but she will grace with a very hideous aspect, and better become the seat in the native and unaffected *uncomeliness* of her person, than with all the superficial arts of the pencil.
Id. No. 32.

UN-CO'MFORTABLE. } Not strength-
UNCO'MFORTABLY. } ened, confirmed,
UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. } heartened, encou-
UNCO'MFORTED. } raged, recreated, solaced, consoled, cheered: in a state of gratifying ease. Cotgrave, in v. *Inconsolable*:—*Uncomfortable*,—not to be comforted.

Forsaking this hay and *uncomfortable* coast (nothing appearing unto us but hideous rockes and mountaines, bare of trees, and voide of any greene herbe) we followed the coast to the south, with weather faire and cleare.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 149.

Am. If a memory remain
Of my departed mother; if the purity
Of her unblemish'd faith deserve to live
In your remembrance, let me yet by these
Awake your love to my *uncomforted* brother.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act iii.

Thus in my closet being left alone,
Upon the floor *uncomfortably* lying,
The fact committed, and the murth'rer gone.
Drayton. Legend of Matilda.

Should we be driven on shere, we had the *uncomfortable* prospect of ending our days on some desolate coast, without any reasonable hope of ever getting off again.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 10.

But mankind must and will have some religion; and if they forsake a good one, sooner or later the *uncomfortableness* of unbelief, and the terrors of conscience after a wicked life, will drive most of them to a worse.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 34.

UN-COMMA'NDED. } Not ordered, go-
UNCOMMA'NDERLIKE. } verned, directed or controlled.

I wondre of what helene your saxd chaplaine is, yt he cōsydereth not swee, these darke figures & shadowes, all fulfylled and fynyshed in Christ, but wil make of them a newe *uncommanded* religyon.—*Bale. Apology, fol.* 18.

Vpon al these matters afore rehearced, I thus cōclude, that these *uncomanded* vowes are such ydele, mockynge & blasphemouse promyses, as of necessite ought to be brokē.
Id. Ib. fol. 25.

No trumpetts sound: piles *uncommanded* fly:
Mischeife's oft done as they their iauelins try.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vi.

But for a judge, but for a magistrate, the shepherd of his people, to surreender up his appreciation against law and his own judgment, to the obstinacy of his herd, what more un-judge-like, more un-magistrate-like, and in war more *un-commander-like?*
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 11.

But supposing these to be real, yet they were, I say, *uncommanded* instances of virtue; not possible, or, if possible, not fit to be practiced by the far greater part of Christians.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 10.

UN-COMME'NDABLE. } That cannot be
UNCOMME'NDED. } spoken well or favourably; praised, approved.

It is *uncommendable* throughe vayne arrogaueye to take vpon vs that we haue not.—*Udal. Luke*, Pref.

He [Martial] had a wit worthy of a better resolution, nor is there any thing to excuse him but the *un-commendable* licentiousnesse of poetrie.—*Feltham. On Ecclesiastes*. ii. 11.

Tell her that's young,
And shuns to have her graces spy'd,
That hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abide,
Thou must have *uncommended* dy'd.—*Waller. A Song.*

UN-COMME'NSURATE. More usually *In.* Not measured by one and the same measure; not of the same measure or dimensions; not adequate, or co-equal.

I observ'd before that our senses are short, imperfect, and *uncommensurate* to the vastness and profundity of things, and therefore cannot receive the just images of them.
Glanvill, Ess. 1.

UN-COMME'RCIAL. Not according to, or consistent with the principles or rules of trade.

You did not think it *uncommercial* to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too.
Burke. On American Taxation.

UN-COMMI'SSIONED. Not appointed or empowered; having no power committed or consigned.

But even more refined Mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to disabuse them, are yet frequently captivated to these deceiving propossessions: appealing to a judicature both *uncommissioned* and unjust.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 8.

For as we should never hastily run after *uncommissioned* guides, so above all things we should beware of artful or self-sufficient, of rash and impetuous ones.
Secker, vol. i. Ser. 1.

UN-COMMI'TTED. Not consigned or delivered; not effected, performed or accomplished; not done.

For office *uncommitted* oft annoyeth.
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Fowles.

Because he hath no company to debauch, no strength to maintain, no injury to provoke the *uncommitted* sin.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 511.

'Twas hardly midnight when that fray begun,
For Conrad's plans matured, at once were done;
And Haver leaflet so much the waste of time,
She scarce had left an *uncommitted* crime.
Byron. The Corsair, c. 2.

UN-CO'MMON. } Not belonging or per-
UNCO'MMONLY. } taining to many; not fre-
UNCO'MMONNESS. } quently seen, or known; rare, scarce, seldom met with.

I mene not that my father is none other than I: but that betwene us two is no vnlikenes, or any thyng *uncommon* as touching our highee and our diuine nature.
Udal. John, c. 14.

I know not why it may not be conjectured, that the kindness they [spirits] have for us, and the appetite of foretelling strange things, and the putting the word upon expectation, which we find is very grateful to our own natures, may not encline them also to give us some general notice of those *uncommon* events which they foresee.
Glanvill, Ess. 6.

They are all called by the English subtile jacks, because of this *uncommon* way of building.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1676.

But if there be a beauty or *uncommonness* joined with this grandeur, as in a troubled ocean, a heaven adorned with stars and meteors, or a spacious landscape cut ont into rivers, woods, rocks, and meadows, the pleasure still grows upon us, as it arises from more than a single principle.
Spectator, No. 412.

They were reported to be gentlemen sent abroad to make observations and discoveries, and were *uncommonly* qualified for that purpose.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

The land every where about Queen Charlette's Sound is *uncommonly* mountainous, rising immediately from the sea into large hills with blunted tops.
Id. Third Voyage, b. i. c. 8.

That I have not mere diligently sought them, and laboured to introduce more serious discourse into my ordinary visits to you, I am sensible is a fault, which neither the *uncommonness* of such conversation, nor the fear of disgusting persons by it, are sufficient to excuse.
Secker, vol. v. Ser. 9.

UN-COMMU'NICATED. } See INCOMMU-
UNCOMMU'NICATING. } NICABLE. Not
UNCOMMU'NICABLE. } made *common* to
UNCOMMU'NICATIVE. } others; not bestowed, conferred, imparted, revealed, disclosed to; shared or participated with.

I have seen original letters of protection (a perfect and *uncommunicable* power royal) by that great prince Richard earl of Peiters and Cornwall, brother to Hen. 3. sent to the sheriff of Rutland, for and in behalf of a nunnery about Stamford.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 13. *Selden. Illust.*

There are sicknesses that walk in darkness, and there are exterminating angels that fly wrapt up in the curtains of immateriality and an *uncommunicating* nature.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

Supreme power, whether *communicated* or *uncommunicated*, is supreme power: and if the Son has it *communicated*, then certainly he has it; which is sufficient to our purpose.—*Waterland*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

[The British Parliament] were now frightened back again, and made an universal surrender of all that had been thought the peculiar, reserved, *uncommunicable* rights of England.—*Burke. Speech at Bristol.*

It is a striking characteristic of deep sorrow that it is of a taciti and *uncommunicative* nature.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 2.

UN-COMPA'CTED. See INCOMPACTED. Not put, set or fixed together; not firm or settled.

He catches at that which is not yet in his reach; which seems to unfold an *uncompacted* mind, that is not so wise as to subsist well with what it hath in present.
Feltham, pt. ii. Res. 23.

This, I think, is a plain demonstration, that these rivers were not as they are usually represented; so many streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrow'd, *uncompact* surface?
Addison. Italy. Vesuvio.

UN-COMPANIED, i.e. *unaccompanied*, (qv.)

And still, her thought, that she was left alone
Uncompanied, great voyages to wend
In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Hermes! (for thou art herald of our will
At all times) to yon beauteous nymph convey
Our fix'd resolve, that brave Ulysses thence
Depart, *uncompanied* by God or man.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

UN-COMPA'SSIONATE. Not having, having no, fellow-feeling or sympathy; pity or commiseration.

Altho' there be nothing in the plain words of this law, that seems to regard the afflictions of a wife, how great soever; yet expositors determine, rightly, that God was not *uncompassionate* of them also in the framing of this law.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Be not unlike all others, not austere
As thou art strong, inflexible as steel.
If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed,
In *uncompassionate* anger do not so.
Id. Samson. Agonistes.

UN-COMPE'LLABLE. } That cannot be
UNCOMPE'LLED. } moved, or caused to move, or driven together; that cannot be constrained, obliged, forced,

They that are ledde and ordered by the spirite of Christ, runne *uncompelled*, and doe more than al the whole law requireth.—*Udal.* 1 *Tim.* c. 1.

If I receive for desert, that which is done to me is paid, not given. But a noble courtesie falling like rain in due season, enslaves a man more than a market sale among Moors: for it conquers the *uncompellable* mind, and disinterests man of himself.—*Feltham. On Luke*, xiv. 20.

——— But why o' th' maiden now does the fit take ye,
Unoffer'd, or *uncompell'd*? why these swert curtesies?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act v. sc. 2.

——— Have we, Clarinda,
Since thy father's wrack, sought liberty,
To lose it *uncompell'd*? *Id. The Sea Voyage*, Act ii.

In every commonwealth, when it decays, corruption makes two main steps; first, when men cease to do according to the inward and *uncompell'd* actions of virtue, coming only to live by the outward constraint of law, and turn the simplicity of real good into the craft of seeming so by law.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Where love gives law, beauty the sceptre sways,
And, *uncompell'd*, the happy world obeys.
Waller. Triple Combat.

UN-COMPE'NSATED. Having no equal *weight* or value given or returned; no equivalent, no remuneration paid.

To join together the restraints of an universal internal and external taxation, is an unnatural union; perfect *uncompensated* slavery.—*Burke. On American Taxation.*

UN-COMPLA'NING. Not uttering grief, discontent, lamentation.

But let not on thy hook the torturd worm,
Convulsive, twist in agonizing folds;
Which, by rapacious hunger swallow'd deep,
Gives, as you tear it from the bleeding breast
Of the weak, helpless *uncomplaining* wretch,
Harsh pain, and horrour to the tender hand.
Thomson. Spring.

UN-COMPLAISA'NT. } Not pleasing or
UNCOMPLAISA'NTLY. } endeavouring to please; not gratifying or agreeable.

It is hard to speak of these false fair ones, without saying something *uncomplaisant*.—*Spectator*, No. 41.

Thus sons shall be admitted before daughters; or, as our male law gives have somewhat *uncomplaisantly* expressed it, the worthiest of blood shall be preferred.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 14.

UN-COMPLE'TE. } Commonly written *In.*
UNCOMPLE'TED. } Not fulfilled or accomplished; not performed or perfected.

Marriage is creation's perfectness, barren virginity is but *uncompleted* man.—*Feltham. On Luke*, xiv. 20.

These various incidents, belong than united, do not make different actions and fables, but are only the *uncomplete* and unfinished parts of the same action and fable.
Pope. View of the Epic Poem, § 4.

UN-COMPLYING. Not bending, inclining, yielding, conceding, assenting.

He shall find himself bound fast to an *uncomplying* discord of nature, or, as it oft happens, to an image of earth and clay, with whom he look't to be the copartner of a sweet and gladsome society, and sees withal that his bondage is now inevitable.—*Milton. Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, b. i. c. 3.

For the *uncomplying* Jews were not satisfied with rejecting Christianity themselves; but made it their business to render it odious, suspected, and contemptible to the heathens also.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

He said; nor Hector *uncomplying* heard
His brother's voice, but with an instant leap,
All arm'd, alighting, shook his glitt'ring spear,
And flying through his host, from side to side
Fir'd all their hearts to dreadful fight again.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

UN-COMPO'UNDED. } Not put, placed,
UNCOMPO'UNDEDLY. } or set together—in
UNCOMPO'UNDEDNESS. } union, conjunction, or combination; not combined, mixed, or mingled; simple.

——— For spirits when they please
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And *uncompounded* is their essence pure,
Not ty'd or manacl'd with joynt or limb.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i

He is all these abstractedly, *uncompoundedly*, really, infinitely.—*Bp. Hall. Remedy of Prophaneness*, b. i. § 3.

[And] might by the help of a fast vow now stricken, and, with the blessing of God, practiced every hour of our lives after, come home to our Father's house, old honest Jacob's plain tent, with peace and simplicity, cleanness, *uncompoundedness* of spirit.—*Hammond*, vol. iv. Ser. 5.

There is nothing can be plainer to a man, than the clear and distinct perception he has of those simple ideas: which being each in it self *uncompounded*, contains in it nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not distinguishable into different ideas.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 2.

They are barely names that men give to various manifestations of the infinite wisdom of one simple *uncompounded* Being.—*Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, Let. 2.

UN-COMPREHE'ND, v. } Now more usually
UNCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. } *Inconprehensible*;
UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. } i. e.—

That cannot be taken or held within, (sc. any bounds or limits;) that cannot be received or conceived, (met.) understood or imagined.

Further Theophylacte saithe, the body of Christe is eaten; but the Godheede is not eaten: likewise it is vntouchable, and *uncomprehensible* vnto our senses.
Jewell. Defence of the Apologie, p. 239.

That virtue must be out of countenance,
Of this gross spirit, or that weak shallow brain,
Or this nice wit, or that distemperance;
Neglect, distaste, *uncomprehend*, disdain.
Daniel. Musophilus.

The providence that's in a watchfull state,
Knows almost every graine of Plutoes gold;
Finds footsteps in th' *incomprehensive* deeps:
Keepes place with thought; and almost like the gods,
Doe thoughts vnuaile in their dumbe cradles.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cressida, Act iii. sc. 3.

Such old fashion'd principles and creeds, as tye up the minds of some narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots, who know not the world, nor understand that he only is the truly wise man, who gets as much as he can.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

UN-COMPRE'SSED. Not pushed, squeezed, thrust, closed fast, or strained together.

I shall premise an experiment, wherein *uncompressed* air is made by its own bare spring to break the solid body itself it is shut up in.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 155.

UN-COMPRI'SED. Equivalent to uncomprehended, (qv.)

Nor came I hither by some poor evnet,
But by th' eternal destinies consent;
Whose *uncomprised* wisdom did foresee,
That you in marriage should be link'd to me.
Drayton. Owen Tudor to Q. Catherine.

UN-CONCE'IVABLE. } Now more usually *Inconceivable*,
UNCONCE'IVABLY. } i.e.—
UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. } That cannot be
UNCONCE'IVED. } taken or held within;
UNCONCE'IVING. } that cannot be contained or comprehended, understood or imagined.

And in the *unconceiving* vulgar sort,
Such an impression of hopeless grave,
As sainted him, and rais'd a strange report
Of miracles effected on his grave.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. i.

And, if there be so much perfection in one, how *unconceivable* is the concurrent lustre and glory of many!
Bp. Hall. The Women's Vail.

But what of all this, now the power of godliness is denyed by wicked men, how then? what is their case? surely inexplicably, *unconceivably* fearfull.—*Id. The Hypocrite.*

The knowledge thereof [the notion of God] be much prejudiced by the confoundedness and stupidity of either superstitious or profane men, that please themselves in their large rhetorications concerning the *unconceivableness* and utter incomprehensibleness of the deity.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 1.

But if another denies the conversion of Aaron's rod into a serpent, upon the same account, of the *unconceivableness* of the manner how it was done: this cannot indeed be defended the former way.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 5.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosed yet from things.—*Creech.*

We shall afterwards when this moment is passed over, and our short day's work dispatched, receive from God's bountiful hand an *unconceivable* affluence of good things, an eternal permanence of life.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 20.

It may be now fit to consider what these sensible bodies are made of, and that is of *unconceivably* small bodies or atoms, out of whose various combinations bigger molecules are made.—*Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 12.

UN-CONCE'RN. } The noun denotes,—
UNCONCE'RNED. } the absence of a feeling
UNCONCE'RNEDLY. } that any thing touches,
UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. } affects, imports, or is
UNCONCE'RNING. } important, or of consequence; appertains or
UNCONCE'RNMENT. belongs to, regards or respects, is a matter of any interest.

For the king now kept himself *unconcerned* from the quarrels of each prince, and carried a fair face to both.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1552.

——— For see the morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest, begins
Her rosie progress smiling, let us forth.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

But for the present, lest such an *unconcerning* trifle be forgotten, I desire him to consider that he hath little reason to concern himself in the just number of seven Sacraments.
Bp. Taylor. Discussive from Popery, pt. i. b. ii.

And his *unconcernment* another time was as sottish, when he past on, and would not help or take notice of his friend Anaxarchus, when he was fallen into a ditch: which was brutish stupidity, rather than philosophical indifference.
Glanvill, Ess. 2.

——— Whence, deeply rankling, grows
The partial thought, a listless *unconcern*,
Cold, and averting from our neighbour's good.
Thomson. Spring.

'Tis part therefore of this duty incumbent on us, to take notice of diligently, and carefully to consider, the divine benefits; not to let them pass undiscerned and unregarded by us, as persons either wofully blind, or stupidly drowsy, or totally *unconcerned*.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Let us shew our faith by our works; let us live, as if we did believe it; industriously indeed, warily, wisely; because by these we are to entitle ourselves to the protection of God; but withal, *unconcernedly*, cheerfully, resignedly, acknowing, that we are secure of his protection when we stand in need of it.—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 10.

But though the living can seldom be praised with decency, yet the dead certainly often may: especially such of the dead, as had a very unusual degree of indifference and *unconcernedness* for what was said to their advantage, while they were living.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 6.

Some persons, as well philosophers as physicians, have either faultily, or at least indiscreetly, given many men occasion to think, that those, that being speculatively studious of natures mysteries, depart, as I often do, from the vulgar peripatetick philosophy, and especially if they seem to favour that, which explicates the phenomena of nature by atoms, are inclined to atheism, or at least to an *unconcernedness* for any particular religion.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 253.

So spake Antinous, whom Ulysses' son
Heard *unconcern'd*.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xx.

UN-CONCLU'DENT. } Now more usually
UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. } *Inconclusive*, (qv.)
UNCONCLU'DIBLE. } Not closing, or
UNCONCLU'SIVE. } bringing together to the same point or end; not ending, finishing, terminating, or determining; deciding.

All our arguments touching them [eternity and infinity] are inevident and *unconcludent*, because our understanding being but a finite power is capable only of finite objects.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 116.

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use.—*Locke.*

Yet they that lived immediately after it, that observed all the circumstances of the thing, and the disabilities of the persons and the uncertainty of the truth of its decrees, by reason of the *unconclusingness* of the arguments brought to attest it, was of another mind.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 6.

By endeavouring more magisterially and determinately to comprehend and conclude that which is *unconcludible*, and transcendent to the understanding of man, we work ourselves into anxiety and subtile distemper.
More. Song of the Soul, Notes.

To which suggestions [were enough to say, that 'tis sufficient if the thing be well prov'd, though the design to not known, and to argue negatively à *fine*, is very *unconclusive* in such matters.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 6.

UN-CONCO'CTED. Not boiled; not dissolved into a state of nourishment; raw, crude; (met.) not digested, or matured, or ripened. See INCONCOCT.

Thus also we swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted*, and we usually say they preserve us from surfeit.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 22.

The heathen rhetorician could tell us, that by this so speedy venting upon occasion, and so timely venting our crudes and *unconcocted* studies, a thing which in all cases is most pernicious, presumption is greater than strength.
Hales. Rem. Ser. 2 *Pet.* iii. 16.

He [Baxter] could not otherwise by any means begin a treatise, unless these hugely beloved relations did kindly usher the following very uneven, *unconcocted*, roving, often repeated and medley stuff.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon*, vol. ii.

UN-CONDE'MNED. Not deemed, judged, or adjudged, (sc.) to deserve or suffer punishment; not blamed.

For all that thel pretende religiousnesse of very feare, lest the judge should foorthwith haue punished them, because thei would haue hylled an harmelesse and an *unpondemned* persone.—*Udall. John.* c. 18.

For say a man did abolish laws, and yet withall leave behind unrepealed and *unpondemned* the doctrines and books of Parmenides, Socrates, Heraclitus, and Plato, we should be far for all that from devouring one another, or living a savage life.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 919.

UN-CONDITED. Not so mixed, as to savour or season; not preserved in a savoury state.

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as cork, or the *uncondited* mushroom.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

UN-CONDITIONAL. } Not having, not
UNCONDI'TIONALLY. } subject to condi-
UNCONDI'TIONATE. } tions, i. e. to any circumstances, preliminary or antecedent, under or in consequence of, which any thing is done or required to be done; is agreed, or covenanted, bargained or stipulated to be done: not limited, not restricted; not subject to terms, stipulations, or agreements.

Not to swell and puff up our fancies any longer, with an opinion, that we are the special favorites to whom those promises are *unconditionally* consign'd, but to engage and oblige our souls to that universal cleansing that may really intitle us in those promises, either of deliverance here or salvation eternally.—*Hammond*, vol. iv. Ser. 6.

When he talks of being infallible, if the notion be applied to his church, then he means an infallibility, antecedent, absolute, *unconditionate*, such as will not permit the church ever to err.—*Bp. Taylor. Dis. from Popery*, pt. ii. Introd.

"O pass not Lord, an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*;
But in thy sentence our remore foresee,
And in that foresight this thy doom reveal."
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

If they are subjected to the obligation of an immediate and *unconditional* payment of such bank notes as soon as presented, these trade may, with safety to the public, be rendered in all other respects perfectly free.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 2.

UN-CONDU'CING. } Not leading, draw-
UNCONDU'CTED. } ing, guiding; not subserving or contributing.

The affairs of the world in many instances are so entangled, and so *unconducing* to the affairs of the spirit, so stubborn that they are hardly to be manag'd by a meek person.—*Bp. Taylor. Ruie of Conscience*, b. i. c. 4.

He that can seriously ascribe all this to an undisciplined, and *unconducted* troop of atoms rambling up and down confusedly through the field of infinite space; what might he not as easily assert, or admit?—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

UN-CONFE'RRED. Not brought together in common; not communed, conversed, or discoursed.

[He] hath not forborn to scandalize him, *unconferr'd* with, unadmonish'd, undealt with by any pastoraly or brotherly convincement, in the most open and invective manner, and at the most bitter opportunity that drift or set design could have invented.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-CONFE'SSING. Not declaring or revealing; not acknowledging or admitting.

Or because he may not as a judge sit out the wrangling noise of litigious courts to shreve the purses of *unconfessing* and unmortify'd sinners, and not their souls.
Milton. Animad. upon the Rem. Defence.

UN-CONFI'NED. } Not ended, terminated,
UNCONFI'NEDLY. } or determined; not
UNCONFI'NABLE. } bounded or limited; not enclosed or inscribed, restrained, shut or fastened in: within bounds, limit, or restraint.

Had we not knowing souls, at first infus'd
To teach a difference, 'twixt extremes and good,
Were we not made our selves, free, *unconfin'd*
Commanders of our own affections?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act iii. sc. 1.

You stand upon your honor: why, (thou *unconfinable* basenesse,) it is as much as I can doe to keepe the termes of my honor precise.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii. sc. 1.

No puny pow'r, but he whose high command
Is *unconfin'd*, who rules the seas and land;
And tempers thunder in his awful hand.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Prove any church oppos'd to this our head,
So one, so pure, so *unconfin'd* ly spread,
Under one chief of the spiritual state,
The members all combin'd, and all subordinate.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

He thinks it not to such as serve him, or oblige him, or please him; whom some private interest ties, or some particular affection endears him to: but scatters it indifferently and *unconfinedly* toward all men that need it.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 31.

UN-CONFI'RMED. Not supported, maintained, strengthened, assured, or secured, or ascertained.

Anon after Anselme intreated for hys dysgraded abbottes and *unconfirmed* prelates, whyche was graunted foorthwith, and they restored to their dygnytees.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

The swift approach, and unexpected speed,
The king had made upon this new-rais'd force,
In th' *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed,
Untimely kind'ring their intended course.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

——— But him the Baptist soon
Descer'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier, and would have resign'd
To him his Heavenly office, nor was long
His witness *unconfirm'd*.—*Milton. Paradise Regained*, b.i.

Eur. Brav'd by a boy!—a boy!—the nurse's milk
Yet moist upon his lip,—feeble in infancy,
Essaying the first rudiments of manhood,
With strength unpractic'd yet, and *unconfirm'd*.
Rowe. Ulysses, Act iv.

Their [French] recent histories are destitute of dignity both of diction and sentiment, and *unconfirmed* by authorities.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, Conc.

UN-CONFO'RM, *adj.* } See INCONFORMITY.
UNCONFO'RMABLE. } To *conform* is to
UNCONFO'RMITY. } or cause to be of one or the same *form*; to be or cause to be like, similar, in unison. And *Unconform*, adj. is, consequentially,—

Not like or similar or in unison, or correspondent.

Unconformable (used actively),—not being or acting in unison or agreement; not agreeing, or complying.

From hence, no cloud, or, to obstruct his sight,
Starr interpos'd, however small he sees,
Not *unconform* to other shining globes,
Earth and the gard'n of God, with cedars crownd
Above all hills.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

It is the particular order established in the Church of England, which thereby they did intend to alter, as being not commanded by God; whereas unto those general rules they know, we do not defend that we may hold any thing *unconformable*.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. iii. § 7.

Neither are they to be pressed with the rigour of such ancient canons as were framed for other times, much less so odiously to be upbraided with *unconformity* unto the pattern of our Lord and Saviour's estate, in such circumstances as himself did never mind to require that the rest of the world should of necessity be like him.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Now, because this particular concerns servants, let them reflect upon their own carriage and examine it by this rule; and truly the greatest part of them will be found very *unconformable* to it, being either closely fraudulent and deceitful, or grossly stubborn and disobedient, abusing the linity and mildness of their masters, or murmuring at their just severity.—*Leighton. Com. on 1 Pet. ii.* 18—20.

UN-CONFOU'ND, *v.* Not to mix, mingle or blend or involve. To free from mixture.

And against their own discipline, which they boast to be the throne of Christ, [they] absolve him, *unconfound* him, though unconverted, unrepentant, unsensible of all their precious saints and martyrs whose blood they have so oft laid upon his head.
Milton. The Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.

God, therefore, in his infinite wisdom brought them into Egypt, and kept them there during this period; the only place where they could remain, for so long a time, safe and *unconfounded* with the nations.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. § 6.

UN-CONFU'SED. } Not mixed, mingled or
UNCONFU'SEDLY. } blended; not involved, perplexed, intricate; distinct, determinate.

Intellective memory is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 56.

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them *unconfused*, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists in a great measure the exactness of judgement.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 11.

Every one finds that he knows, woen any idea is in his understanding, and that when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly* from one another.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 11.

Having an *unconfused*, though incomplete, conception of goodness, of equity, of universal providence, rejoicing in its protection, satisfied with its proceedings, earnest to perform laudable actions, going through our duties with taste and pleasure; these I take to be the seasons of grace.
Search. Light of Nature.

UN-CONFUTED. } Not abated or wea-
UNCONFU'TABLE. } kened (as by argument or evidence); not proved to be fallacious; not convicted or convinced of error.

If this shall be the course, that what was wont to be a chief commendation, and the ground of other men's confidence in an author, his diligence, his learning, his elocution whether by right or by ill meaning granted him, shall be turn'd now to a disadvantage and suspicion against him, that what he writes though *unconfuted*, must therefore by mistrusted.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesiasticks, would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church.—*Sprat. Ser.*

UN-CONGE'ALED. Not frozen, or chilled from a fluid to a solid substance; not concreted, or congulated.

Upon this ground Paracelsus in his Archidoxis prescribeth the magistery of wine, after four months digestion in horse-dung, exposing it unto the extremity of cold, whereby the aqueous parts will freez, but the spirit retire and be found *uncongealed* in the center.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.

——— Those tears unshed
But flow back to the fountain head,
And resting in their spring more pure,
For ever in its depth endure,
Unseen, unwept, but *uncongeal'd*,
And cherish'd most where least reveal'd.
Byron. Parisina.

UN-CONGE'NIAL. Not pertaining to the same kind; not suiting, adapting, according.

But even in England, a cold northern country, where I imagine its growth is impeded by an *uncongeniol* climate, the plane [tree] appears with a degree of beauty which seems to justify the admiration of the ancients.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 30.

UN-CONJUGAL. Not pertaining or belonging, or according to (the *yoke* of) marriage; not consistent with it; not connubial or matrimonial.

And what greater nakedness or unfitness of mind than that which hinders ever the solace and peaceful society of the married couple; and what hinders that more than the unfitness and defectiveness of an *unconjugal* mind.
Milton. Doctrine & Discip. of Divorce, b. i. c. 1.

My name perhaps among the circumcis'd
In Dan, in Judah, and the bordering tribes,
To all posterity may stand defam'd,
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falshood most *unconjugal* traduc't.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

UN-CONJUNCTIVE. Not able to conjoin, unite, connect, combine.

Neither can it be said properly that such twain were ever divorc'd, but only parted from each other, as two persons *unconjunctive* are unmarriable together.
Milton. Doctrine & Discip. of Divorce, b. i. c. 15.

UN-CONNE'CTED. } Not knit, joined,
UNCONNE'CTEDLY. } united, linked, fastened together; not adhering or cohering, or depending. See INCONNECT.

If we come to them soured and disgusted, though perhaps it be owing to somewhat entirely *unconnected* with them, we shall be apt to judge unfavorably.
Sucker, vol. iii. Ser. 20.

We do not usually question the credit of a writer, by reason of an opinion he may have delivered upon subjects *unconnected* with his evidence.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, pt. iii. c. 2.

I beg the reader's attention to this circumstance, that no other part of this prayer has any relation to a bodily want. This petition therefore comes in very abruptly and *unconnectedly*.—*Knox. Cons. on the Lord's Supper.*

UN-CONNIVING. Not winking at; not permitting to pass unnoticed; not witnessing without notice.

Ye to that hideous place not so confin'd
By rigour *unconniving*, but that oft
Leaving my dolorous prison I enjoy
Large liberty to round this globe of earth.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

UN-CO'NQUERABLE. } That cannot be
UNCO'NQUERABLY. } *acquired* or gained
UNCO'NQUERED. } by force; that
cannot be taken by force; vanquished, subdued, overpowered: subjected, subverted.

A hynde that is vnbroken and *unconquered* against al wanton enticemktós, against all iniuries, sheweth a man to be a Christian.—*Udal. John*, c. 2.

All is not lost: the *unconquerable* will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield:
And what is else not to be overcome?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

"Such was the slaughter these three champions made;
But most Encratas, whose *unconquer'd* hands
Sent thousand foes down to th' infernal shade."
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 11.

To him alone the beateous prize he yields,
Whose arms should ravish from Phyincian fields
The herds of Iphydius, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

But to subdue th' *unconquerable* mind,
To make one reason have the same effect
Upon all apprehension; to force this
Or this man just to think as thou and I do;
Impossible. *Rowe. Tamerlane*, Act iii.

They vow the youthful monarch's fate to share,
Above distress, *unconquer'd* by despair.
Still to defend the town, and animate the war.
Id. On the Successes of Q. Anna.

But me renouneing, he performs the will
Of Thetis now; she, supplicant, kiss'd his knees,
And, by his beard, implor'd him to exalt
Achilles, her *unconquerable* son.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

Unconquer'd daughter of Imperial Jove!
Alas! what see we? Shall Achaia's sons,
Borne o'er the billowy flood, regain at last
Their native shores by flight?—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

UN-CO'NSCIONABLE. } See INCONSCION-
UNCO'NSCIONABLY. } ABLE. Having no
UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. } *conscience*, no
knowledge, no sense or feeling of right or wrong, no reason, no discretion, no moderation, or restriction.

Whereupon, the captaine waying their *unconscionable* request, wrote to them a letter, that they dealt too rigorously with him.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 512.

It is oft found likewise, that diuerse *unconscionable* dealers haue one measure to sell by, & another to buie withall, the like is also in weights and yet all sealed and bronded.—*Holinshed. Description of England*, b. ii. c. 18.

Chor. His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less *unconsciunable* strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultrie chafe.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

When need meets with *unconscionableness*, all conditions are easily swallowed of unlawful entrances, of wicked executions.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Miscell's Idolatry.*

Woe to these corrupted sonnes of Heli, which through their insufficiency and *unconscionablenesse*, have poured contempt on their owne faces.
Id. The Impresse of God, pt. ii.

This is a common vice; tho' all things here
Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

UN-CO'NSCIOUS. } See INCONSCIOUS. Not
UNCO'NSCIOUSNESS. } knowing, not feeling (within ourselves); not sensitive or animate.

Yet we these wondrous functions ne'er perceive,
Functions by which we move, by which we live;
Unconscious we these motions never heed
Whether they err or by just laws proceed.
Blackmore. Creation.

——— Die the race!
May none escape us! Neither he who flies,
Nor ev'n the infant in his mother's womb
Unconscious. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. vi.

Can any distinction be assigned between the two cases; between the producing watch, and the producing plant; both passive, *unconscious* substances; both by the organization which was given to them, producing their like, without understanding or design; both, that is, instruments?
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 4.

We perceive also in Clement a total *unconsciousness* of doubt, whether these were the real words of Christ, which are read as such in the gospels.
Id. Evidences of Christianity, pt. i. c. 9.

UN-CO'NSECRATE, *adj.* } Not dedicated
UNCO'NSECRATE, *v.* } or devoted to
UNCO'NSECRATED. } *sacred* purposes;
not hallowed; not set apart for the service or honour of.

To *unconsecrate*,—to strip, deprive or divest of its *sacred* functions, or character.

And diuers times she was houseled in sight of ye people wt an host *unconsecrate*, & al the people lokinge vpō.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 134.

They fear religion with such a fear as loves not, and think the purity of the gospel too pure for them, and that any uncleanness is more suitable to their *unconsecrated* estate.—*Milton. The Reason. of Church Government*, b. ii.

Should any boisterous, unclean, unqualified invader break in on those sacred mansions, commit such riots, such burglary upon heaven:—Heaven must be *unconsecrated* by such violence, cease to be the palace of God, a place of purity, or of bliss.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. Ser. 6.

Of this, I could give such an instance from something wrote by a certain prelate of theirs, cardinal and archbishop of Beneventum, as were enough, not only to astonish all pious ears, but almost to *unconsecrate* the very church I speak in.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

A chapel was erected, well-pewed, well-warmed, dedicated, un-endowed, *un-consecrated*.—*Pennant. London*, p. 162.

UN-CONSE'NTED. } Not thinking or feel-
UNCONSE'NTING. } ing as others think or feel; not according or agreeing, concurring, conceding.

All our infirmities are the effects of the sin of Adam, and part of that which we call original sin, therefore all these our infirmities which Christ felt, as in him they were for ever without sin, so as long as they are natural, and *unconsented* to, must be in us without sin.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 7. § 5.

——— When thus begun
To Nestor's heir Ulysses' godlike son:
"Let not Pisistratus in vain be prest,
Nor *unconsenting* hear his friend's request."
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

UN-CONSEQUE'NTIAL. Usually *Inconsequential.*

Not following or ensuing; as an effect, inference, deduction.

Some applications may be thought too remote and *unconsequential*; as in the verses on the Lady Dancing.
Johnson. Life of Waller.

UN-CONSI'DERATE. } Now usually *In-*
UNCONSI'DERATENESS. } *considerate*;—
UNCONSI'DERED. } Not viewing with
care or attention; not caring, heeding, attending, regarding, minding.

Thus much beguiled have
Poor *unconsiderate* wights,
These momentary pleasures, fugitive delights.
Daniel. Chorus to Cleopatra.

And hence it is that we see divers times men otherwise of life and reputation pure and unblameable, upon conceits and *unconsiderateness* by a secret judgement of God to fall upon extremes no less fearful then are the issues of open profaneness and impiety.—*Hales. Rem. Ser. Matt.* xxvi. 75.

——— You did begin
As if you met decaies of many kinds:
Perceive you none, that do arouse your pity
But th' *unconsider'd* soldier!
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

UNCONSONANT. See INCONSONANT. Not in unison (of sound); not harmonizing, according, agreeing.

It seemeth a thing *unconsonant*, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the Creatour of the world.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 51.

UN-CONSPI'RINGNESS. The absence of combination; concert, complot, confederacy.

[It is as high, as pious a satisfaction] to find in writers severed by so many ages, and regions, a harmony, whose discordance serve but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 276.

UN-CO'NSTANT. } More usually *Incon-*
UNCO'NSTANCY. } *stant*, (qv.)
UNCO'NSTANTLY. } Not *standing together*,
firmly, fixed, stably or steadily; not firm, fixed, stable or steady.

So *unconstaunte* is the common people, and so sone enclyned to euill.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1396.

And partlye [they] were such as through *unconstancy* & lightnes of minde, desired thalteration of the state.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 44.

Let the poore mā haue the true fear of God, let him not say *unconstantly* I know not what to do, least God answer him, nether know I what to do wt thee.
Calvin. Foure Godlye Sermons, Ser. I

O cruel causer of undeserved change,
By great desire *unconstantly* to range,
Is this your way for proof of steadfastnesse?
Perdie I you know, the thing was not so strange.
Wyat. The Lover Bemoaneth.

Without which nor his greatness, nor his wits,
Could ward him from the king's *unconstant* fits.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

She lives to tell thee thou art more *unconstant*,
Than all ill women ever were together.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King & No King, Act iv.

His friends put all on the account, not of his *unconstancy*, but prudence.—*Fuller. Worthies. Huntingtonshire.*

Consider the power of those deceptions of the sense, mentioned chap. 2. sect. 10. and also how *unconstantly* names have been settled, and how subject they are to equivocation.
Hobbs. Human Nature, c. 5.

We had very uncertain and *unconstant* winds.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

UN-CONSTITU'TIONAL. (Applied politically.) Not according or agreeable to the body or whole established state or condition of the laws.

He was probably the more ardent, as his uncle Hampden had been particularly engaged in the dispute, and, by a sentence which seems generally to be thought *unconstitutional*, particularly injured.—*Johnson. Life of Waller.*

They discountenanced, and, it is hoped, for ever abolished the dangerous and *unconstitutional* practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament.
Burke. Account of a late Administration, (1766.)

UN-CONSTRA'INED. } Not pressed or
UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. } compressed, con-
UNCONSTRA'INT. } tracted, closed or
forced together; not forced, compelled, obliged, confined, narrowed, straightened.

And of hire owen vertue *unconstreined*,
She hath hireself full often alike yfeined,
For this she wold fain the emperaunte,
Wher likely was to treten of folie.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,994

The luste to reuenge was so greate, that *unconstreyned* they adiudged themselucs to perpetuall bondage, that they mighte thereby vtterlye extynguishe Jesus, the authoure of libertee.—*Udal. John*, c. 19.

You may shew much mercy, you may win a soul: yet the law both of God and man leaves it freely to him; for God loves not to plow upon the hearts of our endeavours with over-hard and sad tasks. God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all elective and *unconstrained*.—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, b. ii. c. 20.

What occasion had given them to think (to their great obduration in evill) that through a frowardness or wanton desire of innouation, wee did *unconstreinedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended?
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. § 7.

An unaffected behaviour is, without question, a very great charm; but under the notion of being *unconstrained* and disengaged, people take upon them to be unconcerned in any duty of life.—*Spectator*, No. 284.

At present therefore an *unconstrained* carriage, and a certain openness of behaviour, are the height of good-breeding
Id. No. 119.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint*, which is more easily to be perceived than described.—*Felton. On the Classics.*

Whatever the merits of that extirpation might have been, it was on the footsteps of a neglected people, it was on the fund of *unconstrained* poverty, it was on the acquisitions of unregulated industry, that any thing which deserves the name of a colony in that province, has been formed.
Burke. On Economical Reform.

UN-CONSU'LTED. } Not advised with; not
UNCONSU'LTING. } asked; not minded or heeded.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

Which is one cause of a suspicion that in setting forth this pamphlet the remonstrant was not *unconsulted* with.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

UN-CONSU'MED. Not devoured, wasted or destroyed, reduced to nothing.

The bones half-burnt, not yett dissolu'd bee takes,
Still full of nerues, and *vnconiumed* marrow.
May. Lucan. Pharralia, b. viii.

At last appear
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof
And thrice threefold the gates; three folds were brass,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock,
Impenetrable, impal'd with circling fire
Yet *vnconsumed*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Our knowledg of this truth amounts to no more but this, that fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *vnconsum'd*, is an idea that always accompanies and is join'd with that particular sort of yellowness, weight, fusibility, malleableness, and solubility in aq. regia, which make our complex idea, signify'd by the word gold.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 1.

And mine's the guilt, and mine the hell,
This bosom's desolation dooming;
And I have earn'd those tortures well,
Which *vnconsumed* are still consuming.
Byron. Herod's Lamentation for Mariamne.

UN-CONSU'MMATE. Not fulfilled, completed, or accomplished.

From Coritus came Acron to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd and *vnconsummate* night.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

UN-CONTA'MINATED. Not defiled or polluted.

Gay, though licentious in his writings, is said to have been *vncontaminated* by the vices of the world.
Knox. Ess. No. 30.

UN-CONTE'MNED. Not spurned, disdained, despised, neglected.

Sup. Which of the peeres
Haue *vncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least
Strangely neglected?
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act iii. sc. 2.

Shee is so true a friend, her husband may to her communicate even his ambitions, and if successe crowne not expectation, remaine nevertheless *vncontemn'd*.
Habington. Castara, pt. ii.

UN-CONTE'NDED. Not striven for; not disputed, debated, litigated.

If none my matchless valour dares oppose,
How long shall Dares wait his dastard foes?
Permit me, chief, permit without delay,
To lead this *uncontended* gift away.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

UN-CONTE'NTED. Not satisfied; not having enough or sufficient to satisfy; having still a wish or desire for something more or different.
UNCONTE'NTEDNESS.
UNCONTE'NTINGNESS.

To you, most hopeful princes, not as you are,
But as you may be, do I give these lines:
That when your judgment shall arrive so far,
As t' overlook th' intricate designs
Of *uncontented* man; you may behold
With what encounters greatest fortunes close.
Daniel. Philotas, Ded.

Contentedness is most eminently one of these specialties, and that both as it is opposed to ambition, covetousness, injustice, *uncontentedness*, (each of which is a most unchristian sin) and also as it is the maintaining and establishing of propriety in the world.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 478.

And by this you may, Lindamor, in some degree imagine the unimaginable suavity, that the fixing of one's love on God is able to bless the soul with; since, by so indulgent a father, and competent a judge as God himself, the decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods is thought richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rise to our love's settling there.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 261.

UN-CONTE'STED. See INCONTESTABLE.
UNCONTE'STABLE. That cannot be contended, debated, disputed, litigated.

Thou thy own works dist try
By known, and *uncontested* rules of poetry,
And gav'st thy sentence still impartially.
Oldham. On the Works of B. Jonson.

It is an *uncontested* maxim, that they who approve an action, would certainly do it if they could; that is, if some reason of self-love did not hinder them.
Spectator, No. 451.

The Mahometan religion was founded by a vicious person, proposes ridiculous and trifling doctrines to be believed, was propagated merely by violence and force of arms, was confirmed by no publick and *uncontestable* miracles, promises vain and sensual rewards to its professours, and in every way incompassed with numberless such absurdities and inconsistences.—*Clarke. On the Evidences*, Prop. 8.

UNCONTE'STABLY. It is an *uncontestable* maxim, that the value of a sacrifice can never rise higher than the value of the sacrificers.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 177.

Eusebius states the four gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, as uncontradicted, *uncontested*, and acknowledged by all.—*Paley. Evidences of Christianity*, pt. i. Prop. 1. c. 9.

UN-CONTINENT, i. e. *Incontinent*, (qv.)

But wite thou this thing, that in the laste daies perilouse tymes schulen neighne, and men schulen be louynge hemselff, coueitouse, high of beryngc, proude, blasfemers; not obedient to fadir and modir, unkynde, cursid, withouten affeccioun, withouten pes; false blameris, *uncontynent*, unmylde, &c.—*Wiclif. 2 Tymo.* c. 3.

UN-CONTRADICTED. Not spoken against, not denied, or gainsaid; not asserted or affirmed to be otherwise.

He that will not give faith upon current testimonies, and *uncontradicted* by antiquity is a madman.
Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted, § 13.

Although it consists of probabilities, yet so many, so unquestion'd, so confess'd, so reasonable, so *uncontradicted* pass into an argument of as much certainty, as humane nature without a miracle is capable of; as many sands heap'd together make a bank strong enough to resist the impetuosity of the raging sea.
Id. Dissuasive from Popery, Introd.

The first passage [in Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History] opens with these words:—"Let us observe the writings of the apostle John which are *uncontested* by all; first of all must be mentioned, as acknowledged of all, the Gospel according to him, well known to all the churches under heaven."—*Paley. Evidences of Christianity*, pt. i. Prop. 1. c. 9.

UN-CONTRITE. Not bruised, crushed, subdued in spirit; and, consequentially, not penitent or repentant.

[The priest] by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him contrite, either in reality, or in God's acceptation of him; because he hath not promised to accept any but the broken and contrite, and therefore not any thing else in stead of contrition.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. i. p. 20.

UNCONTROVERTED. See INCONTROVERTIBLE.
UNCONTROVERTIBLY. That cannot be disputed, debated, confuted, or refuted.
UNCONTROVERTIBLE.

If a bishop have said, that our liturgie hath been so wisely and charitably framed, as that the devotion of it yieldeth no cause of offence to a very popes ear, as onely aiming at an *uncontrovertible* piety; I see not what haiuous fault can herein be imputed to the speech or the author.
Bp. Hall. Def. of the Humble Remonstrance, § 2.

Now all the books of the New Testament were either written by the apostles; or, which is the very same thing, approved and authorised by them. Most of the books were *uncontrovertedly* written by the apostles themselves.
Clarke. Evidences of Religion, Prop. 14.

Nothing hath been more *uncontroverted*, either in antient or modero times, than that the notion of the unity, amongst the pagans, arose from their philosophers.
Warburton. Rem. on Hurd's Natural Religion.

It is *uncontrovertibly* certain, that the commons never intended to leave electors the liberty of returning them an expelled member.—*Johnson. The False Alarm.*

UN-CONTROULABLE. See INCONTROULABLE. To control is — to take and keep a copy of a *roll* of accounts; and thus—to overlook, to check them.
UNCONTROULABLY.
UNCONTROULABLENESS.
UNCONTROULED.
UNCONTROULEDLY.

That cannot be checked, or restrained, resisted, or opposed, or denied.

To have slaine ye lord protector & ye duke of Buckinghã sitting in ye cõsel, & after to have take vpõ thẽ to rule ye king & ye realm at their pleasure, & ther hi to pil and spoil who thei list *uncontrouled*.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 56.

——— Whence Gaza mourns
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontroulable* intent.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

Their malicious and curious industry to prevent the possibility of a fictitious resurrection, abundantly and *uncontrolably* convincing the reality of our Saviour's death and true resurrection.
Bp. Pearson. Conf. Of the Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

So it is in the soul; so in the state: vices, which are the sickneases of both, when they grow inveterate, have a strong plea for their abode and *uncontrolableness*.
Id. Ib. The Bloody Issue Healed.

Happy indeed, said Celia, I him hold,
That may that blessed presence still enioy,
Of fortune and of enuy *uncontrold*,
Which still are wont most happy states t' annoy.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home again.

UNCONVINCED. Not subdued, overpowered, conquered, (sc.) in argument or reasoning.
UNCONVINCING.

To heap such *unconvincing* citations as these in religion, whereof the scripture only is our rule, argues not much learning nor judgment, but the lost labour of much unprofitable reading.
Milton. Cons. touching the Removal of Hirelings.

If they have, and remain still *unconvinced* with regard to a few particular difficulties, they must at least have found, in their inquiries, such a number of difficulties dissolved, that if they have any candour, they must suppose, those which remain are not indissoluble.
Gilpin. Ser. Hist, vol. i. § 31,

King. Do not I know the *unconfrouled* thoughts
That youth brings with him, when his blood is high
With expectations and desires of that
He long hath waited for.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

I sing the just and *uncontroll'd* descent
Of dame Venetia Digby, styled the fair.
B. Jonson. Eupheme, § 2.

The will itself, how absolute and *uncontrollable* soever it may be thought, never fails in its obedience to the dictates of the understanding.—*Locke. Conduct of the Underst.* § 1.

It is finally the will of him, who is *uncontrollably* powerfull; whose will therefore must prevaile one way or other; either with our will, or against it, either so as to bow and satisfy us, or so as to break and plague us; for my counsel, saith he, shall stand,—and I will do all my pleasure.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

Nor doth God himself glory in the absoluteness of his power, and *uncontrollableness* of his soveraign will, as he doth in the displays of his goodness.
Glanvill. Ess. Ep. Ded.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*.—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

Though it be certain God may *uncontrolably* and lawfully deal with his creatures as he pleases, yet can we find no reason in any conceptions we can form of him, to believe he will please to deal with them arbitrarily, or partially.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 27.

UN-CONVE'NIENT. Now written *Inconvenient*, (qv.)
UNCONVE'NIENTLY.
Not becoming, suiting, fitting, commodious.

Agayne, it was *uncouenient* to vse the Jewyshe customes in the foren naeyons, whych abborred them.
Dale. Apologie, fol. 131.

Therefore yf the prayer of any man be grounded vpon the pyller of humilitie, & be exhibited vnto God, for his owne comfort, relief and necessitie, and require nethyng hurtefull or *vncouueuient* for hym selfe, let hym proceede and go forward in the name of our Lorde God.
Fisher. A Godlie Treatise. On Prayer.

Pilate now by reason of his judicial garment plainly seen and perceived of the people, shewed vnto them out of the indgemente place, the accused persone, to the entent, that euen by the sight of him, and by his facion, it might appeare howe *uncouueniently* the tyrme of say yeeuil auiorities that he should bee undesyrouse of, for hys priuate commoditee, was laied against him.—*Udal. John*, c. 19.

UN-CONVE'RSING. Not having or holding intercourse or interchange of thoughts, ideas, feelings; not social or associating; not acquainted or familiar with.
UNCONVERSANT.

How vain therefore is it, and how preposterous in the canon law, to have made such careful provision against the impediment of carnal performance, and to have had no care about the *unconversing* inability of mind, so defective to the purest and most sacred end of matrimony.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 3.

In what a miserable state shall we be, when every member of our society shall be of the same *unconversable* temper with ourselves, and we shall find none that will comply with, or endeavour to sooth and mollify our obstinacy.
Scott. Christian Life, pt. i. c. 3.

It may require many instances and much discoursing to make this out to persons who are happily *unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind.—*Madox. Exchequer*, Pref.

UN-CONVE'RTED. See INCONVERTED.
UNCONVE'RTIBLE. Not turned or changed—to a way of thinking or believing; to the faith.

For the natural man St. Paul speaks of, is one *unconverted* to Christianity, the Gentile philosophers, who relied upon such principles of nature as they understood, but studied not the Prophets, knew not of the miracles of Christ and his apostles, nor of those excellent verifications of the things of the Spirit.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 8.

What, is he gone, and in contempt of science? Ill stars and *unconvertible* ignorance attend him!
Conyreve. Love for Love, Act iv.

UN-CONVINCED. Not subdued, overpowered, conquered, (sc.) in argument or reasoning.
UNCONVINCING.

To heap such *unconvincing* citations as these in religion, whereof the scripture only is our rule, argues not much learning nor judgment, but the lost labour of much unprofitable reading.
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If they have, and remain still *unconvinced* with regard to a few particular difficulties, they must at least have found, in their inquiries, such a number of difficulties dissolved, that if they have any candour, they must suppose, those which remain are not indissoluble.
Gilpin. Ser. Hist, vol. i. § 31,

They [theologians] have not failed to ascribe unworthy motives, or depravity of heart, to those who remain *unconvinced* by the force of their argumente.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. ii. c. 1.

UN-CORRE'CT. UNCORRE'CTED. UNCO'RRIGIBLE. } Not INCORRECT. Not freed from faults or errors, not amended; carefully supervised and altered.

He wil seeke to amend himselfe, if he be not all together *uncorrigible.—Outred. Tr. of Cope on Proverbs*, (1550.)

The best apology I can make for it, and the truest, is only this; that you have since that time received with applause as bad and as *uncorrect* plays from either men.
Dryden. Pref. to the Wild Gallant.

The faulty passages, which may be met with in it, will perhaps be charged upon those, that suffered them to pass *uncorrected*, when they had to absolute a power to expunge or reform them.—*Diaglo. Works*, vol. i. p. 244.

UN-CORRU'PT. UNCORRU'PTED. UNCORRU'PTEDNESS. UNCORRU'PTION. UNCORRU'PTLY. UNCORRU'PTNESS. UNCORRU'PTIBLE. } INCORRUPT. Not broken or destroyed, not decayed or wasted, reduced to rottenness or putrefaction; not vitiated or depraved, nor allured nor enticed—to vice or vicious deeds.

Sotheli to them that be bi pacience of good werk, glorie and honour and *uncorrupcious* to them that seken eernlastynge lyf.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 2.

For thei seiynge that hemself weren wise thei weren maad foolis & thei chaungiden the glorie of God *uncorruptible* into the liknesse of an ymage of a deedli man and of briddis and of four footid beestis and of serpentis.—*Id. Ib.* c. 1.

Ahoue al thinges shew thy selfe an ensample of good workes with *uncorrupt* doctrine, with honestie, and wyth the wholesome word whych cannot be rebuked.
Bible, 1551. *Titus*, c. 2.

Men at through promptnesse of beleuing, and through *uncorrupte* affection hawe violdtly hrast in for to come to the lord, wer thei neuer so secular, wer thei neuer so much defiled with sinfulnesse: haue been receiued to the felowshippe and brotherhood of the kingdome of heauen.
Udal. Luke, c. 7.

And therefore I shall declare *uncorruptlye* the sayings whiche the eldest of those embassadours dyd speak after this manner.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 193.

Mont. I have found you still as *uncorrupted* as I left you first.
Continue so: and I will serve you with
As much devotion as my word, my hand
Or purse can show you.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act i.

How shall the licensers themselves be confided in, unless we can confer upon them, or they assume to themselves above all others in the land, the grace of infallibility and *uncorruptedness?—Milton. Areopagitica.*

And changed the glory of the *uncorruptible* God, into an image made like to corruptible man and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things.
Bible, 1640. *Romanes*, i. 23.

In all things shewing thy self a patern of good works: in doctrine shewing *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity.
Id. Tit. ii. 7.

Could we see a deist, who with reverence and modesty, with sincerity and impartiality, with a true and hearty desire of finding out and submitting to reason and truth, would inquire into the foundations of our belief, and examine throughly the pretensions which pure and *uncorrupt* Christianity has to be received as a Divine revelation; I think we could not doubt to affirm of such a person, as our Saviour did of the young man in the gospel, that he was not far from the kingdom of God; and that, being willing to do his will, he should know of the doctrine, whether it was of God.—*Clarke. Evidences of Religion*, Introd.

If we had come into the world, saith he (Cicero), in such circumstances, as that we could clearly and distinctly have discerned Nature her self, and have been able in the course of our lives to follow her true and *uncorrupted* directions; this alone might have been sufficient, and there would have been little need of teaching and instruction.
Id. Ib. Prop. 5.

Though by the wise direction of God, Moses prohibited the admission of idolaters amongst the people; yet by the same direction he enjoined the utmost humanity and tenderness to all, that preserved the religion of the children of Noah or of nature, in any tolerable degree *uncorrupted.*
Seeker, vol. iii. Ser. 16.

UN-CO'STLY. Not highly priced or valued; not expensive.

A man's spirit is naturally careless of baser and *uncostly* materials; but if a man be to work in gold, then he will save the filings of his dust, and suffer not a grain to perish.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

UN-CO'VENABLE. So Wiclif renders, prophanas, and Chaucer — importuna. See COVENABLE.

Then puttynge forth these thingis to britheren schalt be a good myoystre of Crist Iesu norisched with wordis of feith and good doctryne which thou hast gote, but eschewe thou *uncouenable* fabiis, and elde wymmena fabiis.
Wiclif. 1 *Tim.* c. 4.

For peraunenture, the nature of some man is so onerthrewyng to euell, and so *uncouenable* that the nedy pouerie of his houshoide, might rather agreue hym to doen felonies.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iv.

I say not that honestee in clothing of man or woman is *uncouenable*, but certes the superfluitee or disordinat scarcitee of clothing is reprevable.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

UN-CO'VENANTED. Not under or subject to, or granted under, covenant, contract, or agreement.

I will hope against hope; I will cast me on his free *uncovenanted* mercy; I will trust to the fervour of my own prayers to obtain what seems to be denied to the intercession of his followers.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. iii. Ser. 38.

By this each person has at once divested himself of the first fundamental right of *uncovenanted* man, that is, to judge for himself, and to assert his own cause.
Burke. On the French Revolution, (1790.)

UN-CO'VER, *v.* Not to overlay, hide, protect; to remove that which overlays, hides, cloaks, conceals, shelters or protects.

The cup was *uncoverid*, the sword was out yhrayid,
The mantell was unfold, the cloth slong ylayid.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

Bycause they saw the penthouses of our turrettes burned downe, and that sure men could not with ease go *uncovered* to saue them.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 192.

The teares yet distilling downe his cheekes, [he] *uncovered* his face, & holding vp his handes to heauie said: O you gods that I doe worship, I requyre you chiefly to establishe this kingdome vnto my selfe.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 82.

——— Thus hauing spoke
Straight hee *uncouers*, and presents the head,
Whose scarce-knowne lookes pale death had altered.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

None of the Eastern people use the complement of *uncovering* their heads when they meet, as we do.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

When an Indian is about to worship at the Morai, or brings his offering to the altar, he always *uncovers* his body to the waist, and his looks and attitude are such as sufficiently express a corresponding disposition of mind.
Cook. First Voyage, c. 19.

UN-CO'UNSELLABLE. UNCO'UNSELLED. } That may not or cannot be advised, or deemed wise or prudent.

Where to they clad or naked be
Uncounselled goeth there none fro me.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched and have left such an enemy at their backs
Clarendon. Civil Wars.

Nothing to prevent disorder, was omitted: when it appeared, nothing to subdue it was left *uncounselled*, nor unexecuted, as far as I could prevail.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord, (1796.)

UN-CO'UNTABLE. UNCO'UNTED. } That cannot be computed, calculated, reckoned, numbered.

So were not those *uncountable* glorious bodies set in the firmament, to no other end, than to adorn it; but for instruments and organs of his divine providence.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 1.

——— Rumour, is a pipe
Blowne by surmises, iealousies, conjectures;
And of so easie, and so plaine a stop,
That the blunt monster, with *uncounted* heads,
The still discordant, wauering multitude,
Can play vpon it.—*Shakes. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Induction.

UN-CO'UNTERFEIT. Not formed wrongfully, not forged, (sc.) in likeness of aught else; not assuming or pretending to be what it is not.

Thys also forsouth that foloweth, is a poynte of christian myldenesse, and also of plainnesse *vncounterfeict*, that ye interprete and construe in the better part al the sayinges and doinges of your neighbour.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 6.

Nor I seek not to fetch it far;
Worse is it not tho' it be narr,
And as it is, it doth appear
Uncounterfeit mistruct to bar.
Wyat. The Faithful Lover, &c.

UN-CO'UPLE, *v.* } Not to combine, connect, conjoin, brace.
UNCO'UPLING, *n.* }

To remove that which connects or fastens together.

The maister hunt, anone fote hote
With his horne blewe three mote
At the *encoupling* of his houndis,
Within a while the hart found is.—*Chaucer. Dreame*

And while this maister had of him maistrie,
He maked him so conning and so souple,
That longe time it was, or tyrannie,
Or any vice dorst in him *uncouple.*
Id. Monkes Tale, v. 14,421.

Onely on your behalfe let charitee be preest, and that conenaunt kept, which I made with you of late. Thar thing shal so couple you & vs together, yt neither life nor death can *encouple* vs.—*Udal. John*, c. 14.

Lest I [Bradforthe] should contemn thy providence, or presuming on it by *uncoupling* those things which thou hast coupled together, preserve me from neglecting thine ordinance.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals. Q. Mary*, an. 29.

The way that Theseus took was to the wood
Where the two knights in cruel battel stood:
The hound on which they fought, th' appointed place
In which th' *uncoupl'd* hounds began the chace.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

So, when our mortal frame shall be disjoyn'd,
The lifeless lump, *uncoupled from* the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free;
We shall not feel, because we shall not be.
Id. Lucretius, b. iii.

UN-CO'URTED. UNCO'URTEOUS. UNCO'URTEOUSLY. UNCO'URTESY. UNCO'URTLY. UNCO'URTLINESS. } To *court*, is to practice the arts of a courtier, or attendant upon courts; i.e. to endeavour to please or gratify, or to gain or win favour; to woo; to soothe, to flatter.

Uncourted,—not wooed, soothed, or flattered.

Uncourteous,—not pleasing or gratifying; or desiring or endeavouring to please or gratify, or gain the favour; not having the polish or politeness, the civility, the urbanity, of a frequenter of courts.

Loke how kyng Philip said *vncurteisly*,
Dayet [a curse] haf his lip, & his nose therby.
R. Brunne, p. 143.

But now after this Tyndal handleth me ful *vncurteisly*, for he taketh away all my thanke and rewarde that I should hane had of the spiritualtie.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 423.

Why Titus, is this your only sickenesse and griefe, that ye so *uncurteisly* haue so longe counceyled, and with meeh more vnkindnesse kept from me, than ye haue conceued it?
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 12.

Yea, they be men of warr, suche as can nat lyue but by pyllage and robbery, and haue *encurteisly* oner ryden oure countrees, the whiche they shall derely abye, if we may gette them in the fielde.
Berners. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 232.

Certaynly cosyn, ye haue done me great *encourtesy*, to fight with our enemyes without me, seyng that ye sent for me, ye might haue ben sure I wolde nat fayle to cóme.
Id. Ib. c. 107.

To Flint from thence, unto a restless bed,
That miserable night he comes conveyd'd;
Poorly provided, poorly followed;
Uncourted, unrespected, unobey'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Liking their owne somewhat better then other men's, euen because they are their owne, they must in equity allow vs to be like vnto them in this affection: which if they doe, they ease vs of that *uncourteous* burden, whereby we are changed either to condemne them, or else to follow them.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. § 13.

That which we before time he had given vnto anie of the nobilitie, he now without all shame most *vncourteoustie* demanded to be to him restored, alledging that he did but lend it for the time.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Perquard.

Of this nature is what was said by Cæsar: when one was railing with an *uncourtly* vehemence, and broke out with, "What must we call him who was taken in an intrigue with another man's wife?" Cæsar answered very gravely, "A careless fellow."—*Spectator*, No. 95.

At the beginning of King James' reign, the Quakers presented an address, which gave great offence to the high Churchmen of those times, but, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest.
Addison. The Whig-Examiner, No. 5.

UN-COUTH. UNCO'UTHLY. UNCO'UTHNESS. } A.S. *Un-cuth*, incognitus, ignotus—alienus, unknown, strange, (Somner.) See COUTH, OR COULD.

Not known; strange, extraordinary, foreign to our thoughts, to our customs; awkward, boorish, clumsy.

Who coude tellen you the forme of daunces
So *uncouth*, and so freshe contenances,
Swiche subtil lokings and disimulinge,
For dred of jalous mennes aspperceivinge?
No man but Launcelot, and he is ded.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,593.

For this, and for yt that the kynge had maryed a woman of *uncouthe* lelenge, well nere all the Brytons forsoke hym & his werkes.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 83.

But that so close the eave was and *unkouth*
That none but God was record of his pain,
Else had the wind blown in all Israel's ears
The woeful plaint, and of their king the tears.
Surrey. The Author.

Manie strange wonders and *unkoth* sights were scene in the dales of this Alexander the third.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1279.

Nothing, but want of use, hath bred a conceit of *uncouthness* in that, which custom would approve and commend.
Bp. Hall. Letter to Mr. W. Struthers.

I have more real anguish in my heart,
Than all their pedant discipline e'er knew.
What charoel has been rifled for these bones?
Fy! this is pageantry; they look *uncouthly*.
Rowe. The Fair Penitent, Act v.

I was surprised to see some in the habit of Laplanders, who, notwithstanding the *uncouthness* of their dress, had lately obtained a place upon the mountain.—*Spectator*, No. 511.

The dress of a New Zealander is certainly, to a stranger at first sight, the most *uncouth* that can be imagined.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

The *uncouthness* of his language and the quaintness of his thoughts will not, it is hoped, disgust the delicacy of readers unaccustomed to the writings of our old divines.
Knox. Cons. on the Lord's Supper, Note.

UN-COWLED. Not wearing a hood or cowl.

Behold yon isle, by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, *uncow'd*, shod, unshod.
Pope. The Dunciad, b. iii.

UN-CRA'FTY. Not seeking, by deception; not cunning, or designing.

What God had made plain, men have intricated; and the easie commandment is wrapped up in unease learning; and by the new methods, a simple and *uncrafty* man cannot be wise unto salvation.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, Pref.

UN-CRA'NIED. Having no fissure or chink; no opening.

There is nothing to that friend,
To whose close *uncranied* breast
We our secret thoughts may send,
And there safely let 'em rest.
Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

UN-CREA'TE. } Not made, formed, or
UNCREA'TED. } brought into being or ex-
UNCREA'TEDNESS. } istence, or beginning to exist; and, consequently, being or existing from eternity.

Loza. I will not curse, nor swear, nor rage, nor rail,
Nor with contemptuous tongue, accuse my fate;
Though I might justly doe it, nor will I
Wish myself *uncreated* for this evil.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act ii.

"Thou *uncreated* Sun, Heav'n's glory bright!
Whom we with hearts and knees, low bent, adore;
At rising, perfect, and now falling light:
Ah, what reward, what thanks, shall we restore!"
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 6.

Then who created thee lamenting learne,
When who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

How shall I then attempt to sing of Him!
Who, light himself, in *uncreated* light
Invested deep, dwells awfully retir'd
From mortal eye, or angel's purer ken.
Thomson. Summer.

From hence it follows that the material world cannot possibly be the first and original being, *uncreated*, independent, and of it self eternal.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 3.

He has no possible way of reconciling the seeming contradiction contained in his comment, but by making a distinction between derived *uncreatedness*, and underived *uncreatedness*: which would have appeared so odd and fanciful, that he chose not to mention it in terms, but only to hint it in generals.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 326.

Now then, will you please to answer me: Do you understand the supremacy in a sense which you believe consistent with the points which I maintain, viz. the Son's necessary existence, *uncreatedness*, &c.?—*Id. Ib.* p. 20.

I may possibly suffer much more than Mr. Reeves, (I shall certainly give much more general offence) for breaking in upon this constitutional amusement concerning the created or *uncreated* nature of the two houses of parliament.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 4.

UN-CRE'DIBLE. } Now usually written
UNCRE'DITED. } *Incredible*, (qv.) That cannot or may not be believed.

At the last though it were *unredible* vnto euerye man that Dauid shulde haue the victory, he armed him selfe with the armoure of kynge Saul.
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 6.

It sayeth so *uncredited.*—*Warner. Albion's England.*

UN-CRE'DITABLE. } See DISCREDITABLE.
UNCRE'DITABLENESS. } Used actively; not according with the credit or good character or reputation; not reputable, or honourable.

To all other dissuasives, we may add this of the *uncreditableness*: the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other.
Decay of Christian Piety.

And so for vertue and sinlessness also, he in whom 'tis not conscience, but bashfulness, and ignorance of vice, that abstains only from *uncreditable*, or unfashionable, from branded or disused sins, swears not, only because he hath not learnt the art of it.—*Hammond*, vol. iv. Ser. 7.

UN-CRIED. Not called, or clamoured.

Tip. I rather choose to thirst, and will thirst ever,
Than leave that cream of nations *uncried* for.
B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act i. sc. 2.

UN-CRI'PPLED. Not lamed or maimed, injured in, or deprived of, the use of the limbs,—(forced to *creep*.)

No need, Eurymachus! of guides have I
To lend me hence; for I have eyes and ears,
Two feet *uncripple'd*, and a mind exempt
From sickly dotage and delusions wild.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

UN-CROO'KED. Not bent or bowed, or turned out of a straight line.

Now you have moulded us, and wrought our tempers
To easie and obedient ways, *uncrooked*,
Where the fair mind can never lose nor loiter.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-CRO'PPED. Not cut, sheared or plucked; not sown or planted, (for future *cropping*, cutting, &c.)

If thou be't yet a fresh *uncropped* flower
Choose thou thy husband and I'll pay thy dower.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act v. sc. 3.

And now I do believe it, If I keep
My virgin flower *uncropt*, pure, chaste, and fair,
No goblin, wood-god, fairy, elfe, or fiend,
Satyr or other power that haunts the groves,
Shall hurt my body, or by vain illusion
Draw me to wander after idle fires.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

——— And this delicious place
For us too large, where thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropt* falls to the ground.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

UN-CRO'SSED. Not moved or passed, not struck, athwart, transversely; not struck out, (as an account paid.)

Such gaine the cap of him, that makes him fine,
Yet keepes his bookes *uncrost*.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 3.

UN-CROWDED. Not pressed or closed together, for want of room.

An amphitheatre's amazing height
Here fills my eye with terror and delight,
That on its publick shows unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrowded* nations in its womb.
Addison. A Letter from Italy.

UN-CROWN, *v.* Not to put on, to remove, a crown or honorary cover of the head; not to honour or dignity as worthy of a crown.

Hit by cometh for clerkus. Crist for to serven
And knaues *uncrowede* to cart and to workes.
Piers Ploughman, p. 78.

Cas. Let it work,
Were Demetrius dead, we easily might *uncrown*
This swoln impostor.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act v.

Oh acceptable perseverance; it is no marvel if that chid ing end in favour; be it to thee even as thou wilt; never did such grace goe away *uncrowned*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Faithful Canaanite.

UNCTION. } Fr. *Onction, onctueux, onctuosité*; It. *Unzione, untuoso, untuosità*; Sp. *Uncio*; Lat.
UNCTUOUS. } *Unctio*, from *unctum*, past
UNCTUOUSNESS. } part. of *ungere*, in *unum*
UNCTUO'SITY. } agere, because in *unguents* different substances are united, or beaten into one substance.

A rubbing or smearing with oil, or any oily, greasy substance; (met.) any thing, melting, softening or soothing.

And then if wee be not onely simple as doues, but also prudent and wise as serpentes, his inwarde *oncetion* wyl worke with our diligence.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 763.

Because of the ranke pasture, whose moysture is better digested in the heathe or grasse, by continuall and temperate heate of the same, whereby being made more fat and *unctious*, it is of better and more stedfast nourishment.
Hocktuyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 54.

Or if there be no coles, there may a mine of some other *unctuous* matter be set on fire.
Holinshed. Description of Britaine, c. 24.

Neither shall I use the help of any such sorceries or enchantments, as *unctious* to make our skins impenetrable.
B. Jonson. Every Man Out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 4.

The same also in the bruising will grow blacke and be *unctuous* or fattie, and such lightly is hollow in manner of a spunge.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 12.

Being cut down green, it burneth (a peculiar priviledge of this wood) clear and bright, as if the sappe therof had a fire-feeding *unctuousness* therein.
Fuller. Worthies. Warwickshire.

For that one corps (say they) helpeth to burn and consume the rest: by reason that a woman's flesh containeth in it I wot not what *unctuosity* or oylous matter, which quickly taketh fire, and will burn as light as a torch
Holland. Plinie, p. 564.

Or whether sulphur, catching fire, feeds on
Its *unctuous* parts, till all the matter gone
The flames no more ascend.—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. xv.

That oil, that is a body so mollifying and slippery, and whose *unctuosity* makes its moisture so much more difficult to be wasted or destroyed, than that of water, wine, or other not tenacious liquors, should be one of the two or three main ingredients, and the only moist one of a hard and durable cement, is that, which probably you would very little expect from it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 483.

This done the damsel mounted, but receiv'd,
For *unction* of herself and of her maids,
From the queen's hand a golden cruise of oil,
Ere yet she went.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. vi.

And Pallas rear'd him; her own *unctuous* fane
She made his habitation, where with bulls
The youth of Athens, and with slaughter'd lambs,
Her annual worship celebrate.—*Id. Ib. Iliad*, b. ii.

UN-CU'CKOLDED. Not cuckolded, or having sustained a violation of the marriage bed.

For, as it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wiu'd, so it is a deadly sorrow, to beholde a foule knaue *uncuckolded*.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 2.

UN-CU'LLED. Not selected, picked, chosen, taken.

——— Thither anon
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ears, and the yellow sheaf
Uncull'd, as came to hand.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

UN-CU'LPABLE. Now usually written *Inculpable*, (qv.)

That cannot or may not be blamed, reproved, condemned.

But Jesus being the cuerlasting trueth which cã no skille of fatreing (because the saied truth cueli is faultlesse & *unculpable*, and yet neuer chideth but to amend that is a misse,) annexed vnto y lawier.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 11.

Those canons doe binde as they are edicts of nature, which the Jewes observing as yet vnwritten, and thereby framing such church-orders as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable*.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. iii. § 7.

UN-CU'LTURE. } See INCULT.
UNCU'LTIVATED. } Not improved by labour or tillage; not tilled, ploughed, manured: generally—not improved.

Idleness, ill-husbandry, in mistiming, neglect of meet-helps, *unculture*, ill choice of seeds.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Pe. cvii. 34.

The art (gunenng) is esteemed only as an amusing trifle; it lies altogether *uneultivated*, and is unhappily fallen under the imputation of illiterate and mechanic.
Spectator, No. 334.

Thus blind ignorance was succeeded by a twilight of sense; this brightened by degrees; at last the sun at were rose upon some parts of the commonwealth of learning, and cleared up many things; and I believe many more will in time be cleared, which, whatever men think, are yet in their dark and *uncultivated* state.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 3.

There is the appearance of but little cultivation; the greater part of the land is wholly *uncultivated*, and very little care and labour seem to have been bestowed upon the rest.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

UN-CU'MBERED. Not overloaded; not oppressed with load or burthen; not embarrassed.

But a servant of my Lorde of Warwick, called Nicholas Conger a good footman, and *encombred* with any furniture, hauing only a dagger at his backe, ouertooke one of them.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 64.

For inasmuch as the enemy was at hande, Cesar (as hys custome was to do) ledde six legions alwayes in a readinesse *encombred* wyth the carlage of any thing; after theym he placed the stuffe of all the host.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 55.

Promoting concord, and composing strife,
Lord of your self, *uncumber'd* with a wife;
Where, for a year, a month, perhaps a night,
Long penitence succeeds a short delight.
Dryden. To his honour'd Kinsman.

UN-CU'NNING, or UNCO'NNING. UNCU'NNINGLY. UNCU'NNINGNESS. } Not knowing; not skilful, practised or experienced, or wise; ignorant.

"Sir Antoyn," said the kyng, "I wite this uo man,
Bot myn *uncounyng*, this folie myself bigan.
Sen thou has don amysse, at thin *uncounyng*,
We may not faile at, to help the in alle thing."
R. Brunne, p. 256.

Uncounyng this that Conscience, a kingdom to sulle
That ye conqueryd thorow comune helpe.
Piers Ploughman, p. 50.

And how that lewede men ben ladde. bote oure Lord hem helpe
Thorow *uncounynyge* curators. to incurable peynes.
Id. p. 242.

For ech hisschop takun of men is ordeyned for men in these things that ben to God, that he offre ghiftis and sacrifices for synnes. whiche mai tordire some wyth hem that ben *unkunnynge* and erren.—*Wielif. Ebrewis*, c. 5.

For God dispisith the tymes of this *unkunnyng*, and now schewith to men that alle every where doen penaunce.
Id. Dedis, c. 17.

As sones of obedience not maad lyk to the former desiris of youre *unkunnyngnesse*, but lyk bym that hath clepid you hooli, that also yesiif be hooli in al lyuyng.—*Id.* 1 *Pet.* c. 1.

To make this ditie for to seeme lame,
Through mine *uncounsing*, but for to sain the same,
Like as this manne his complaint did expresse,
I aske mercy and forgiuenesse.
Chaucer. Comp. of the Black Knight.

The kynge daylye feblyd in suche wyse that he was nye dede; for which cösyderacion, they examyned by phylosophers and doctours of physyke, and they yt were founde *uncunnynge*, were degradyd of theyr prestiode, and after behedyd.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 16.

And some *uncunning* lawyers that would make a new barbarous Latine word, to betoken land given in *fadem*, or as the Italian saith, in *fide*, and or *fe*, made it in *fradum*, or *fredum*.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. iii. c. 10.

If thou speake much, they reckon thee light: if thou speak *uncunningly*, they count thee dul witted.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 12.

And when she had *uncounyngly* perfourmed that acte, they toke vp the peces.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. II. fol. 89.

UN-CU'RABLE. UNCU'RABLY. UNCU'RED. } Now more usually written *Incurable*. That cannot or may not be cured or healed, recovered, or restored—to a sound or healthy state; that cannot be remedied.

This wo and anguish is intolerable,
If I bide here life ean I not sustaine,
If I go hence my paines be *uncurable*.
Chaucer. Lamend. of Mary Magdalen.

The phicysions and surgions of France iuged his malady to be a dropsy, and *uncurable*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 245.

Wheras themselfes wer euen for this verai puynet *uncurably* wicked enemies of God, that they stode in their owne conceiptes vpon a false and a counterfeict title of holinesse.
Udal. Luke, c. 5.

For many times it falleth out, that a man being fallen sick of a dangerous disease, howbeit not *uncurable*, yet through his intemperance and disorder afterwards, suffereth his body to grow into greater weakeness and decay, untill at last he dyeth.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 456.

Count P. O worthy gentlemen, I am ashamed
That my extreme affection to my son
Should give my honour so *uncured* a malm.
B. Jonson. The Case is Altered, Act v. sc. 4.

Uncured by his misfortunes of a loose generosity, that flowed indiscriminately on all, he [Robert] mortgaged every branch of his revenue, and almost his whole domain.
Burke. Abridg. of English History, b. iii. c. 4.

UN-CU'RBABLE. UNCU'RBED. } That cannot or may not be bent or bowed; (met.) to the will; made obedient, checked, controuled.

Anth. So much *uncurbable*, her garboiles, [Cæsar]
Made out of her impatience; [which not wanted
Shrodeneese of policie to] too]: I greeving grant,
Did you too much disquiet.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Who, when he sees
All shores oreflowne, and th' *uncurb'd* ocean rise
Ore mountaines topps, the firmament and sunn
Fall downe to earth, in such confusion
Could feare his owne estate?—*Map. Lucan*, b. viii.

UN-CU'RIOUS. Now more usually *Incurious*.

Having no care, anxiety; no desire or wish (sc.) to learn, know, or understand.

Whereas it dwells free in the open plain,
Uncurious, gentle, easy of access:
Certain unto itself; of equal vein;
One face, one colour, one assurednesse.
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

I have waited his arrival in Holland, before I would let my correspondent know that I have not been so *uncurious* a spectator, as not to have seen Prince Eugene.
Spectator, No. 340.

He added very many particulars not *uncurious* concerning the manner of taking an audience, and laying wait not only for their superficial applause, but also for insinuating into their affections and passions, by the artful management of the look, voice, and gesture of the speaker.—*Id.* No. 346.

UN-CURL, *v.* To be or cause to be free from, to remove curls, i. e. bendings, turnings, or writhings (of the hair) rlogs or ringlets; not to bend, or turn.

And his faire locks, that wont with oyntment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweet out dainty dew,
He led to growne, and grisely to concrew,
Vncomb'd, *vncurl'd*, and carelessly voshed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Cling to my neck and wrists, my loving worms,
And cast you round in soft and amorous folds,
Till I do bid *uncurl*.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels. The Postaster.

Onely to me two home-bred youths belong,
Unskill'd in any but their mother-tongue;
Alike in feature both, and garb appear,
With honest faces, tho' with *uncurl'd* hair.
Congreve. Juvenal, Sat. 11.

——— The *uncurling* floods, diffus'd
In glassy breadth, seem through delusive lapse
Forgetful of their course.—*Thomson. Spring.*

UN-CU'RRENT. Not running; not moving, flowing or passing.

I swear he smiles upon me, and forsworn too,
Thou crackt, *uncurrent* lord: I'll tell ye all, Sir.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act ii. sc. 5.

I cannot set so light by all the invention, the art, the wit, the grave and solid judgment which is in England, as that it can be comprehended in any twenty capacities how good soever, much less that it should not pass except their superintendence be over it, except it be sifted and strain'd with their strainers, that it should be *uncurrent* without their manual stamp.—*Milton. Areopagitica.*

UN-CU'RRIED. Not having the hide (*corium*) rubbed, dressed.

Out upon you, you *uncurried* colts.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act v.

UN-CURSE, *v.* To be or cause to be free UNCU'RSED. } from; to remove a curse, or doom to punishment, torment or torture.

Scroope. Sweet Lone [I see] changing his propertie,
Turnes to the sowrest, and most deadly hate:
Againe *uncurse* their soules: their peace is made
With heads, and not with hands.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iii. sc. 2.

Heaven sure nas kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To show how all things were created first.
Waller. Battle of the Summer Islands, c. 1.

UN-CUT. Not sheared, not severed (by a sharp instrument).

Therfore the souldiers thought good that it should be kept whole *uncut*, and that some one of them should haue the wholle iaquet, to whose lotte it should chaunce.
Udal. John, c. 19.

Nor should their stand any great, cumhersom, *un-cut-up* pies, at the nether end fill'd with moss and stones, partly to make a shew with and partly to keep the lower mess from eating.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater*, Act i. sc. 2.

If now thy beauty be of such esteem,
Which all of so rare excellency deem;
What would it be, and prized at what rate,
Were it adorned with a kingly state?
Which being now but in so mean a bed,
Is like an *uncut* diamond in lead.
Drayton. Edw. IV. to Jane Shore.

UN-DAM. To be or cause to be, free from or without, to remove—a stop, obstruction, hinderance, confinement.

Then when the fiery sun too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry store, huge torrents flow;
And, rattling down the rocks, large moisture yield,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

UN-DA'MAGED. Not injured, hurt, or harmed.

Thou'lt find that plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

UN-DA'MPED. Not cooled or chilled; not dispirited, disheartened, or discouraged.

Great moral teacher! wisest of mankind!
Solon the next, who built his common-weal
On equity's wide base; by tender love
A lively people curbing, yet *undamp'd*.
Thomson. Winter.

Undampt by doubt, undarken'd by despair,
Philander, thus, augustly rears his head,
At that black hour, which general horrour sheds
On the low level of th' inglorious throng.
Young. Complaint, Night 3.

UN-DA'MPNED, i.e. uncondemned, (qv.)

And Poul seide to hem, thei senten us men of Rome into prisonn that weren betun openli and *undampned*, and now priueili thei bryngen us out.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 16.

UN-DA'NGERED. UNDA'NGEROUS. } Free from, free from the risk or hazard of—pain, hurt, ill, mischief.

For had ye dwellid within your shippis, and nat go thens among,
Then had ye been *undaungerid*.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

Then cherish this, this unexpensive power,
Undangerous to the public, ever prompt,
By lavish Nature thrust into your hand.
Thomson. Britannia.

UN-DA'SHED. Not struck; (met.) not struck with astonishment, shame, or fear; not daunted.

Yet stands he stiff, *undash'd*, unterrify'd;
His mind the same, although his fortune worse:
Virtue in greatest dangers b'ing best shown.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

UN-DA'TED. Not having (the time, a fixed time) given, noted, or remarked.

For, when the tribute unto nature due,
Was paid, they did receive new life from you;
Which shall not be *undated*, since thy breath
Is able to immortal, after death.
Diggs. Elegy on B. Jonson.

UN-DA'UNTABLE. UNDA'UNTED. UNDA'UNTEDLY. UNDA'UNTEDNESS. } That cannot be *daunted* or tamed (Fr. *Indomptable*), subjected, subdued, overcome; brought under, or in subjection; afraid or affrighted.

On this side, lo! the Getule town behold!
A people bold, unvanquished in war.
Eke the *undaunted* Numides compass thee:
Also the Sirtes unfriendly harbrough.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The whilst the king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend;
And plies his hands *undaunted*, unaffeard,
And with good heart, and life for life he stirr'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

A good conscience will make a man *undauntedly* confident, and dare put him upon any trial: where his own heart strikes him not, it bids him challenge all the world, and take up all comers.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Samuel's Contestation.

Such a series there was of successive *undauntedness* in that noble family.—*Fuller. Worthies. Warwickshire.*

But [he] proceeded on to the performance of all his duty, and prosecution of his great designs with *undaunted* courage, with unwearied industry, with undisturbed tranquility and satisfaction of mind.—*Borrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

But Hoper then, *undauntedly* (indurate animo, say the Acts) refused to return.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1554.

But let not our *undauntedness* appear the effect of sullenness, or fierceness, or of mere unwieldiness; but let it be so calm and charitable, that we may not be suspected to be the martyrs, rather of our glory, or our courage, than of our religion.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 305.

Walking on towards the place for execution with a calmness and *undauntedness*, that could scarce have proceeded from a resolution not strengthened by faith.—*Id. Ib.* p. 306.

He ended, and each gnaw'd his lip, aghast
At his *undaunted* hardiness of speech.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

We are meek where we might meet with opposition, but feel ourselves *undauntedly* bold where we are sure of no effectual resistance.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 17.

UN-DA'WNING. Not showing or exhibiting light; not becoming light.

Winter:—Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east,
Short'ning his journey between morn and noon
And hurrying turn, impatient of his stay,
Down to the rosy west. *Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

UN-DA'ZZLED. Not dazed, confused, perplexed, by excess of light.

Whereas the ways and counsels of the light
So sort with valour and with manliness,
At that they carry things assuredly,
Undazling of their own or others sight.
Daniel. To Lord Howard.

Methinks I see her as an eagle mueing her mighty youth, and kindling her *undazl'd* eyes at the full mid-day beam; purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance.—*Milton. Areopagitica.*

A sight, whose glory made them look on fading beauties with as *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 231.

UN-DEAD. UNDE'ADLY. UNDE'ADLINESS. } Not decayed, wasted, destroyed, killed; not mortal. *Undeadly* and *undeadliness*, —incorruptibilis, immortalitas.

And to the king of worldis *undeedli* and unvisible God aloone be onour and glorie into worldis of worldis amen.
Wiclif. 1 *Tymo.* c. 1.

That thou kepe the commaundement without *wemme* withoute reprees! into the comyng of oure Lord Jesu Crist whom the blessid and aloone mygthti kyng of kyngis and lord of lordis schal schewe in hise tymes, which aloone hath *uneedlynesse.—Id. Ib.* c. 6.

For whceras all men did eate therof, thei neuerthelesse dyed, neither did any one of so great a noumbre remain *undead.—Udal. John*, c. 6.

UN-DEAF, *v.* Not to remove the sense of hearing; to restore it.

Though Richard my liues counsell would not heare,
My deathe sad tale, may yet *undeafe* his eare.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act ii. sc. 1.

UN-DEALT. Not treated, or transacted with.

[He] hath not forborn to scandalize him, unconferr'd with, unadmonish'd, *undealt* with by any pastoriy or brotherly convincment, in the most open and invective manner, and at the most bitter opportunity that drift or set design could have invented.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-DEBA'RRED. Not obstructed, guarded against, prevented, hindered.

For wareless insolence (whil'st *undeborr'd*
Of bounding awe) runs on to such excess,
That following lust and spoil, and blood so hard,
Sees not how they procure their own distress.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

UN-DEBA'UCHED. Not corrupted, vitiated, seduced, allured, to profligacy.

He sends us for the determination of decency to the judgement of our right reason, *undebauched* nature, and approved custom.—*Bp. Hall. Remains.*

For when the world was hucksom, fresh, and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

They would be, were not madness in the head,
And folly in the heart; were England now
What England was, plain, hospitable, kind,
And *undebauch'd*. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

UN-DECA'YING. UNDECA'YED. } Not falling away; not waning, wasting, withering.

"World God our times had had some sacred wight,
Whose words as happy as our swords had been,
To have prepar'd for us trophies aright
Of *undecaying* frames t' have rested in."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

For these lines are the veins, the arteries,
And *undecaying* life-strings of those hearts,
That still shall paint. *Ib. Musophilus.*

——— Themselves alone,
With inborn valour force their fortune on?
How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*;
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

Eternal, boundless, *undecay'd*,
A thought unseen, but seeing all,
All, all in earth, or skies display'd,
Shall it survey, shall it recall.
Byron. Hebrew Melodies.

UN-DECE'IVE, *v.* UNDECE'IVABLE. } To free from fraud or guile, or the effects of fraud or guile, (from error, mistake, delusion.)

Now seemeth it to some men, that it may well peraduenture happen, that the good men wel beleuing & *undeceiued*, be those that beleue the worship of ymages & praying to saites to be ydolatry.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 186.

Then shall we receiue of him whose iudgemêtes are sure, and *undeceyueable*, rewardes, according to our desertes.
Udal. 1 *Cor.* c. 4.

Thus much he said in general to his prayers, and in special to that Arcadian prayer us'd in his captivity; enough to *undeceive* us what esteem we are to set upon the rest.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.

Hold fast, then my dear friend, this sure anchor of our *undeceivable* hope; and spit in the face of men or devils, that shall go about to slacken your hand.
Bp. Hall. Let. concerning falling away from Grace.

No body, saith Cicero, shall ever drive me from the hope of immortality: and, if this my opinion concerning the immortality of the soul should at last prove an error; yet, 'tis a very delightful error; and I will never suffer myself to be *undeceived* in so pleasing an opinion, as long as I live.
Clarke. Evidences, Prop. 4.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives, an intelligent youth, undertook to *undeceive* me.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. ii. c. 2.

UN-DE'CENT. UNDE'CENCY. UNDE'CENTLY. } Now usually written *Indecent*, (qv.) Not fit, becoming, comely, suitable, seemly, proper, or appropriate.

Bart. You, madam, at an hour so far *undecent?*
Death, O my soul! this is a foul fault in ye.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act ii. sc. 3.

If I found in the story afterward, any of them by word or deed, breaking that oath, I judg'd it the same fault of the poet, as that which is attributed to Homer, to have written *undecent* things of the gods.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

When S. Gregory had sent Augustin the monk to convert the Saxons, he gave him advice not to press them at first too passionately to quit their *undecent* marriages, which by their long custome and the interest of their families they would be too apt to hold too pertinaciously, and with inconvenience, but afterwards it would be done.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

The consent of nations, that is, publick fame amongst all or the wisest nations is a great signification of decency or *undecency*, and a probable indication of the law of nature.
Id. Ib. c. 1.

See that none, youth or other, be suffered to go in boots and spurs, or to wear their hair *undecently* long.
Laud. Rem. Hist. of his Ch. of Oxford, p. 61.

It is very *undecent* for a master to jest or play with his scholars; but not only *undecent*, but very dangerous too, in such a way to play upon them.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 1.

Ozym. I cast it from me, like a garment torn,
Ragged, and too *undecent* to be worn.
Dryden. Conquest of Granada, Act i. sc. 1.

UN-DECI'DE, *v.* UNDECI'DABLE. UNDECI'DED. } Not to be, that cannot or may not be, determined, concluded, adjudged.

To *undecide* (Daniel),—to reverse, or act contrary to a decision.

I must referre it to them that be priuie, and of counsel with the ports: and so leauing this also *undecided*, hoide on the way, wherein I am entred.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 19.

And thrust them on to use the present tide
And flow of this occasion, to regain
Th' enthralled monarch, and to *undecide*
The late concluded act they held for vain.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

For one thing which we haue left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the expresse word of God.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. iii. c. 10.

Amongst which said difficulties perhaps there is hardly a greater, and more *undecideable* problem in natural theology, and which has not only exercised but even crucified the greatest wits of all ages, than the reconciling of the immutable certainty of God's fore-knowledge with the freedom and contiegency of all human acts, both good and evil, so fore-known by him.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

——— The ruffled brine
Roars stormy, they together dash the clouds,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage;
Long *undecided* hauts the airy strife.—*J. Philips. Blenheim.*

So doubted he, and *undecided* yet
Stood drawing forth his falchion huge; were who!
Down sent by Juno, to whom both alike
Were dear, and who alike watch'd over both,
Pallas descended. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. i.

UN-DECI'PHERED. Not made known, explained, or interpreted.

For [as the poet] sings they "——steal to Nature's closet, and from thence bring nought but *undecipher'd* characters;" characters that will inform them no more of God's natural, than they do of his moral, government.
Warburton. Works, vol. x. Dis. 29.

UN-DECK, *v.* UNDE'CKED. } To be or cause to be without, to remove or strip off, the cover or array, dress or ornament.

For I haue giuen here my soules consect
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iv. sc. 1.

Can England see the best that she can boast
Lie thus ungrac'd, *undeck'd*, and almost lost.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

UN-DECLA'RED. Not *clearly* shown, not plainly, manifestly, shown, explained, pronounced.

Thus whiche kynde of electes hymselfe meaneth, Tyndalle leaueth *undeclared*, and will we shall geasse at hys myode.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 577.

UN-DECRE'ED. Freed from, released from, judgment, order, or ordainment.

——— As if eternal doom
Cou'd be revers'd, and *undecreed* for me.
Dryden. K. Arthur, Act iii.

UN-DE'DICATED. Not appropriated or apportioned; without an appropriate writing or inscription.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that the motives, that induced me to address it to you, are of such a nature, &c.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 247.

UN-DE'EDED. Not having performed any deeds or actions; not signalized by actions.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose armes
Are hyr'd to beare their stauce; either thou Macbeth,
Or else my sword with an vnhattered edge
I sheath againe *undeeded*.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 7.

UN-DEFA'CED. Not having the face or appearance injured, not deformed or disfigured.

And forasmuch as the shoot hath not received of his in ready money but xxl. or xx ma. more, his church and house is remaining as yet *undefaced*.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1536.

I say—be proud of your country and your appellation; for in them is involved the character of men, who, amidst the unspeakable corruptions of surrounding nations, preserve, more than all others that it has been my lot to hear or read of, the divine image *undefaced*.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 25.

UN-DEFA'TIGABLE. i. e. *Indefatigable*, (qv.)
That cannot be wearied or tired, worn out or exhausted.

Mean while the lord deputy with *undefatigable* pains prosecuteth Mac Hugh: and at length the rebells being put to flight on all sides, and many of them slain: Colonell Milburn took him as he was flying out of breath to his lurking hole.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1596.

UN-DEFE'ASIBLE. Also *In.* That cannot be annulled, abrogated, avoided or made void.

And the said victorie consisteth in the *undefeasable* scripture of the olde and newe testamente.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 22.

Cease not then, O my soul, till by a sure and *undefeasible* application, thou hast brought all these home to thy self.
Bp. Hall. The Soul's Farewel to Earth, § 8.

UN-DEFE'NCED. See INDEFENSIBLE, and UNDEFENDED.

That they might have collated strength and grace,
On her weak side: which (secor'd and malliced)
Lay open *undefence'd*, apt to d' undoon
By proud usurping pow'r, when he was gone.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

UN-DEFE'NDED. Not guarded, secured, fortified, upheld, supported, maintained, protected.

We rest our selfe, and suffren every hond
To slee each other, as thing *undefended*,
So stant the war, and peace is not concluded.
Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade to K. Hen. IV.

If a sober man shall stand alone unarm'd, *undefended*, or unprovided, and shall tell that he will make the sun stand still, or remove a mountain, or reduce Xerxes his army to the scantling of a single troop, he that believes he will and can do this, must believe he does it by a higher power than he can yet perceive.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4.

The joyless morning late arose, and found
A dreadful desolation reign around,
Some buried in the snow, some frozen to the ground:
The rest were struggling still with death, and lay
The crows and ravens' rights, an *undefended* prey.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

All other opinions, under the name of prejudices, must fall along with it; and property, left *undefended* by principles, become a repository of spoils to tempt cupidity, and not a magazine to furnish arms for defence.
Burke. Let. to Wm. Elliot, Esq.

UN-DEFI'ED. Not proclaimed or pronounced—to be an enemy, an antagonist; not called or challenged to a conflict or strife.

False traitor, miscreant, thou broken hast
The law of armes to strike foe *undefide*:
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shall taste
Right sowre, and feel the law, the which thou hast defast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

When Tarifa (I saw him ride apart)
Chang'd his blunt cane for a steel pointed dart;
And meeting Ormyn next,
Who wanted time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him, *undefy'd*.
Dryden. 1 *Pt. Conquest of Granada*, Act i.

UN-DEFI'LED. UNDEFI'LEDLY. UNDEFO'ULED. } Not dirtied, polluted, corrupted, contaminated, vitiated.

Men lone ghe ghoure wynes as Crist lonyde the chirche, and ghaf hymsilf for it to make it hool and clenside it with the waisschyng of watir in the word of lyf to ghyne the chyrche glorious to hymsilf that it hadde no wem ne ryuelyng or ony such thing, but that it be hool and *undefoulid*.
Wiclif. Effesies, c. 5.

If that thilke thing that thou haddest for more precious, in al thy richesse of fortune, be kept to thee, yet by the grace of God, vnwemmed and *undefouled*; maiest thou than plaine rightfully, vpon the mischief of fortune, sithen thou hast yet thy best thinges?—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

But whan he knewe, that they were of noble lignage, sente theym *undefyled* to theyr parentes and kynne folke.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. iii. c. 17.

But I wil haue matrimony obserued more holyly & *undefyledly* among them that professe the newe lawe.
Udal. Matthew, c. 5.

Though now their acts be no where to be found,
As that renowned poet them compiled,
With warlike numbers, and heroick sound,
Dan Chaucer (well of English *undefiled*)
On fames eternall bead-roll worthy to be filed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

——— Merciful great defender!
Preserve thine holy altars *undefil'd*.
Protect this land from bloody men and idols,
Save my poor people from the yoke of Rome,
And take thy painful servant to thy mercy.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act ii.

UN-DEFI'NABLE. UNDEFI'NED. } See INDEFINITE. That cannot be bounded, limited, determined, restricted; comprised in words or terms of explanation.

Names of simple ideas *undefinable*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 4.

Though we should strike off all the unmerited pensions, while the power of the crown remains unlimited, the very same undeserving persons might afterwards return to the very same list: or if they did not, other persons meriting as little as they do, might be put upon it to an *undefinable* amount.—*Burke. On Economical Reform.*

The field around Mont St. Jean and Hougomont appears to want little but a better cause, and that *undefinable* but impressive halo which the lapse of ages throws around a celebrated spot, to vie in interest with any or all of these [Plates].—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 3. Note 7.

It consists in a perfect exemption from every uneasiness, corporeal or mental; and in a general *undefined* perception of comfort.—*Cogan. Ethical Treat.* Dis. 3. c. 1.

It struck even the besieger's ear
With something ominous and drear,
An *undefined* and sudden thrill,
Which makes the heart a moment still.
Then beat with quicker pulse, ashamed
Of that strange sense his silence framed.
Byron. The Siege of Corinth, s. 11.

UN-DEFLO'WERED. Not stript or robbed of the flower, the bloom, the grace, the beauty; not vitiated, defiled, polluted.

They leane no cattaile vnslain, no gardeigne vnrobbed, no wylde beaste vnchased, nor no maide *undefloured*, and yet whiche is worse, they eat without payment, and they will not serue without paiement, nor no man can conuerse and endure among them.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 2.

Much more may a king enjoy his rights and prerogatives *undeflour'd*, untouch'd, and be as absolute and compleat a king, as all his royalties and revenues can make him.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

UN-DEFO'RMED. Not stripped or spoiled of the form, shape, or figure; not defaced or disfigured.

The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity.—*Pope.*

UN-DEGRA'DED. Not dejected, or debased, or dishonoured.

The intention of a founder, in preserving grammar studies *undegraded*, ought to be held sacred.
Knox. Rem. on Grammar Schools.

UN-DEJE'CTED. Not cast down, humbled, or depressed.

We shall, indeed, often fall; but let us rise *undejected*. Our failings will be great, but great also may be our virtues.
Knox. Ess. No. 22.

UN-DE'IFIED. Not ranked or classed among the gods; not treated as a god or goddess; stripped of imputed divinity.

That original and fiery virtue given him by fate all on a sudden goes out, and leaves him *undeified* and despoil'd of all his force, till finding Anteros at last, he kindles and repairs the almost faded mansion of his deity by the reflection of a coequal and homogeneal fire.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 6.

An idol may be *undeified* by many accidental causes. Marriage in particular is a kind of counter-apotheosis, or a deification inverted.—*Spectator*, No. 74.

UN-DELA'YING. UNDELA'YEDLY. UNDELA'YABLE. } Not putting off or postponing; not prolonging or retarding.

Petre than declaryng in hymself an example of a good shepeherd, came to them *undelayedly*.—*Udal. Actes*, c. 9.

But yf that be ferment [hartie desyre] (although there be no sounde of any one worde harde) it doth most easylye penetrate, and obtayneth *undelayedlye* a through and gracious audience, at the hende of God.
Fisher. A Godlie Treatise, c. 1.

With what *undelayable* heat does the lime-twig'd lover court a deserving beauty.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 22.

——— His command at once
Achilles issu'd to his warriors bold,
That all should gird their armour, and the steeds
Join to the chariots; *undelaying* each
Complied, and in bright arms stood soon array'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

UN-DE'LEGATED. Not assigned, committed to the charge, deputed.

This we have never commissioned you to do; and it is one instance among many indeed, of your assumption of *undelegated* power.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

UN-DELI'BERATE. Not advised, considered, reflected.

But the strange manner of the prince's coming and *undeliberate* throwing himself and the king's hopes into that sudden engagement, transported him with passion and despair.—*Clarendon. Civil War*, vol. ii. p. 510.

UN-DELI'GHTED. UNDELI'GHTFUL. } Not greatly pleased, or gratified; not filled with highly pleasing sensations; not without pleasure.

——— But wide remote
From this Assyrian garden, where the fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight, all kind
Of living creatures new to sight and strange:
Two of fair nobler shape erect and tall,
Godlike erect, with native honour clad,
In naked majestie seemd lords of all.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Wretched mankind! wherefore hath Nature made
The lawful *undelightful*, th' unjust shame!
As if our pleasure only were forbad,
But to give fire to lust, t' add greater flame.
Daniel. Let. from Octavia to Marc Antonius.

And where love cannot be, there can be left of wedlock nothing but the empty husk of an outside matrimony, as *undelightful* and unpleasing to God, as any other kind of hypocisy.—*Milton. Doct. & Dis. of Divorce*, b. i. c. 6.

Nor *undelighted* by the boundless spring
Are the broad monsters of the foaming deep:
From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd,
They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy.
Thomson. Spring.

Resounds the living surface of the ground:
Nor *undelightful* is the ceaseless hum,
To him who muses through the woods at noon.
Id. Summer.

UN-DELI'VERED. Not liberated, or freed; not released, given up or over, (sc.) into the possession of.

Thus both stood silent, and confused so,
Their eyes relating how their hearts did mourn:
Both big with sorrow, and both great with woe,
In labour with what was not to be born;
This mighty burthen wherewithal they go,
Dies *undeliver'd*, perishes unborn.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

It is a deed of highest charity to help undecieve the people, and a work worthiest your authority, in all things else authors, assertors, and now recoverers of our liberty, to deliver us, the only people of all protestants left still *undeliver'd* from the oppressions of a simonious decimating clergy.—*Milton. Cons. touching the Removal of Hirelings.*

He had protracted the time by all the means he could devise, and did as much as possible he might to see them *undeliered*; and intended still so to order and moderate the *delivery*, to be done at sundry times, that thereby the easier the friends of such as should be *delivered*, might find remedy for their redemption and enlargement.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Q. Mary, an. 1556.

UN-DELU'DED. Not deceived or beguiled.

There disemember'd from her chains, the ties
Of toys terrestrial, she [the soul] can rove at large;
There freely can respire, dilate, extend,
In full proportion let loose all her powers;
And *undeluded*, grasp at something great.
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

What she had made the pupil of her art,
None know—but that high soul scenred the heart,
And panted for the truth it could not hear,
With longing breast and *undeluded* ear.
Byron. A Sketch.

UN-DE'LUGED. Not overflown, overwhelmed; soaked or saturated (with or as with wet or moisture).

Peace, O ye men of Ithaca! while yet
The field remains *undeluge'd* with your blood.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

UN-DEMO'LISHED. Not destroyed or ruined, dashed or broken to pieces; not devoured.

Mer. Ay, now the spheres are in their tunes again
What place is this so bright that doth remain
Yet *undemolish'd*?—*B. Jonson. Prince Henry's Barriers.*

Then also, though to foreign yoke submiss
She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

UN-DEMO'NSTRABLE. That cannot or may not be shewn, presented to the mind, proved by argument.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as out of certain, common, and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 8.

UN-DENI'ABLE. That cannot be contradicted, refused or disowned.

If there be either *undeniable* appearance that so it doth, or reason such as cannot deceive, then scripture-proofe (no doubt) in strength and value exceedeth all.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. ii. § 7.

What is not *undeniably* evil, love will turn to all the ways of viewing it, till it find the best and most favourable.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, v. 8.

For it would be very strange, that a man should allow it for an *undeniable* truth, that two angles of a figure, which he measures by lines and angles of a diagram, should be bigger one than the other; and yet doubt of the existence of those lines and angles, which by looking on, he makes use of to measure that by.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 11.

For we see and feel, and observe daily in ourselves and others, such powers and operations and perceptions, as *undeniably* evince themselves either to be the properties of immaterial substances; or else it will follow, that matter is something, of whose essential powers, (as well as of its substance itself,) we have altogether as little idea, as we have of immaterial beings.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 10.

Thus (says he) it must be *undeniably* plain—*Thus*, that is, grant him his premisses, and the conclusion follows. Without doubt.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iv. § 6.

UN-DEPA'RTABLE. That cannot be separated or severed.

And sithe it is thus, that good men ne falen never more of hir mede, estes no man ne may doute of the *undepartable* [inseparabili pœna] paine of shrewes, that is to saine, that the paine of shrewes departeth not from hem selfe neuer mo.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

UN-DEPE'NDING. Not hanging from; not resting or relying upon; not sustained.

And we may confidently conclude, it never will be otherwise while they are thus upheld *undepending* on the church, on which alone they anciently depended.
Milton. Cons. touching the Removal of Hirelings.

UN-DEPHLE'GMATED. Not cleared or purified from *phlegm;* from pituitous, aqueous, or watery parts.

Though common and *undephlegmated* aqua fortis will not perform the same thing well, yet that which is made exceeding strong, by being carefully dephlegmed, will do it pretty well, though not so well as oil of vitriol.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 763.

UN-DEPLO'RED. Not wept for, bewailed, bemoaned, mourned, lamented.

Rise wretched widow, rise, nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:
But rise, prepar'd in black, to mount thy perish'd lord.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

But wherefore speak I thus? still *undeplor'd*,
Unburied in my fleet Patroclus lies.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

UN-DEPRA'VED. Not vitiated, corrupted, degraded.

Wheras knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the sun, in as great plenty and purity; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint, both in scarcity and obscurity.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 5.

Of what kind is the music that delights those who are stigmatised by the name of vulgar, but who possess all the faculties of perception in a state *undepraved* by artificial refinement.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 70.

UN-DEPRE'SSED. Not dejected, or sunk.

Tis he indeed—disarm'd but *undeprest*,
His sole regret the life he still possest.
Byron. The Corsair, s. 8.

UN-DEPRI'VED. Not bereaved, or despoiled.

He join'd not in their choice, because he knew
Worse might, and often did from change ensue.
Much to himself he thought; but little spoke:
And *undeprive'd*, his benefice forsook.
Dryden. The Character of a Good Parson.

UNDER. Dut. *Onder;* Ger. *Under, unter;* Sw. *Under;* A. S. *Under.* Tooke resolves it into *on, neder.* (See NETHER, and BENEATH.) Wachter thinks the Ger. may be *Nider, (inferior,* transposed.) Wilkins, in his Diagram, places it in direct opposition to upon.

Under, (much used in composition,) when prefixed to nouns, may be considered an adjective. The *adv.*—beneath, below. The *adj.*—inferior, lower, less, subordinate.

For the maistry nys not a kynge's, ne he he neuer so rod,
Ac kyngtes, that *under* hym fygteth, & schedeth here blod.
R. Gloucester, p. 57.

Sibriht, that I of told, that the lond had lorn,
That a suynherd slouh *under* a busk of thorn,
Had a kosyn, hight Egbriht. *R. Brunne*, p. 14.

Right vnto the gate with the targe thei gede,
Fightand on a gate, *under* him the slouh his stede.
Id. p. 183.

He kept his castels, his vitaile, his mone,
Undere the kyng seales, the chance listnes me.
Id. p. 288.

And preche men of Plato, and proven hit by Seneca
That alle thyng *under* hevene. ouhte be in comune
Piers Ploughman, p. 406.

For why I am a man ordeyned *undir* power, and have knightis *undir* me, and I seyh to this go: and he goth: and to an other come; and he comith: and to my servant do this and he doth it.—*Wiclif, Matthew*, c. 8.

For I also myself am a man subiect to ye authoritie of another, & haue soudiers *under* me, and I say to one go, & he goeth, & to another come & he cometh: and to my seruãt, do this, & he doeth it.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The centurien sente to him frendis, and seyde, Lord nyle thou be trauelid, for Y am not worthi that thou entre *undir* my roof.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 7.

The centurion sente frendes to him, sayinge vnto him: Lorde trouble not thyselfe: for I am not worthye that thou shouldest entre *under* my roffe.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Jhesus answerde and seide to him, bifore that Filip clepide thee, whanne thou were *undir* the fige tree, I seygh thee.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 1.

Jesus answered, and sayde vnto him: before that Philippe called thee, when thou waste *under* the fige tree, I sawe thee.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

He loketh up and doun, til he hath found
The clerkes hors, thar as he stood ybound
Behind the mille, *under* a levesell.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4058.

So that *under* the clerkes lawe
Men seen the merell all misdrawe.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The noble Cesar Julius
Whiche tho was kynge of Rome londe
With great battaile, and strong honde
All Grece, Perse, and Chaldee
Wan, and put *under*. *Id. Ib.*

But a longe time it stode still
Under the Frenche kynges will. *Id. Ib.*

For witte ne strength maie not helpe
And which eis woide him yelpe,
Is rathest throwen *under* foote.
There can no wighte therof do boote. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

Van. Here's to you with a heart, my captain's friend,
With a good heart, and if this make us speak
Bold words, anon, 'tis all *under* the rose
Forgotten: drown all memory, when we drink.
Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act ii. sc. 3.

I in a thicket laid me down on leaves,
Which I had heap'd together, and the gods
O'erwhelm'd my eyelids with a flood of sleep.
There, *under* wither'd leaves, forlorn, I slept
All the long night, the morning, and the noon.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

UNDER-A'CTION. } Action or agent, subUNDERA'GENT. } ordinate to the chief action or agent.

The action of it [the Herolck Poem] is always one, entire and great. The least and most trivial episodes, or *underactions*, which are interwoven in it, are parts either necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

Their devotion serv'd all along but as an instrument to their avarice, as a factor or *under-agent* to their extortion.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 4.

UNDER-BEAR, *v.* } To suffer, to support,
UNDERBEA'RING, *n.* } to sustain.

What reuerence he did throw away on slaues;
Wasting poore craftsmen, with the craft of soules,
And patient *under-bearing* of his fortune,
As 'twere to banish their affects with him.
Shakespeare Rich. II. Act i. sc. 4.

Envenom him with words, or get thee gone,
And leane those woes alone, which I alone
Am bound to *vnder-bearc.*—*Id. K. John*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Skirts round, *under-borne* with a blueish tinsel.
Id. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iii. sc. 4.

UNDER-BOUND, i. e. *bound*, confined, held fast, *below* or *beneath*.

But the good prince his hand more fit for blowes
With his huge weight the pagan *underbound;*
But he, his disdainatge great that knew,
Let goe his hold, and on his feet vp flew.
Fairefax. Tasso, b. xix.

UNDER-BRACE, *v.* To hold, bind, or tie together, *below.*

——— The 'broider'd band,
That *underbrac'd* his helmet at the chin,
Strain'd to his smooth neck with a ceaseless force,
Chok'd him. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. iii.

UNDER-BRANCH. Lower branch.

It cannot sinke into my mind
That *under-branches* ere can bee
Of worth and value as the tree.
Spenser. An Elegie for Astrophel.

UNDER-BRED. See UNBRED.

An acquaintance, a friend as he call'd himself, enter'd;
An *under-bred*, line spoken fellow was he,
And he smil'd as he look'd at the venison and me.
Goldsmith. The Haunch of Venison.

UNDER-BUY, *v.* To buy at an under or lower price.

Madam ye have a witty woman.
Mar. Two sir,
Or else ye *underbuy* us.
Beaum. & Fletch. Valentinian, Act ii. sc. 4.

UNDER-CA'RVED. *Cut* or *graved below.*

There like a rich and golden pyramede,
Borne up by statues, shall I reare your head,
Above your *under-carved* ornaments,
And shew, how, to the life, my soule presents
Your forme imprest there.
B. Jonson. To the Countess of Rutland.

UNDER-CHAPS. Lower chaps.

The fulness produced by this attempt, of course stretched the skin which lies between the *under-chaps*, as being the most yielding part of the mouth.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 23.

UNDER-CO'NDUCTS. Lower conducts.

Some Italians do prescribe, that when they have chosen the floor, or plot, and laid out the limits of the work, we should first of all dig wells and cisterns, and other *underconducts* and conveyances, for the suiliage of the house, whence may arise a double benefit.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 19.

UNDER-CROFT. See the quotation.

It was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, with ribs diverging from them to support the solemn roof. This was the parish church. This *under-croft*, as buildings of this sort were called, had in it several chauntries and monuments.—*Pennant. London*, p. 496.

UNDER-CRY, *v.* So Wiclif renders the Lat. *Inclamare.*

And eftsoone Pilat spak to hem: and wolde delyuere Jhesus. And thei *undircrieden* [inclamabant] and seiden, crucifie crucifye him.—*Wiclif. Luk.* c. 23.

UNDER-DA'WBER. A lower, inferior, subordinate dawber.

Cast down this new mud-wall, thrown into a dirty heap by M. W. and his *under-dawber* M. S. who with great pleasure behold and wonder at their own work, and call it a marble building.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i.

UNDER-DEA'LING, i. e. *dealing under,* (sc.) cloak or cover of secresy; clandestine.

But he offer'd to go himself in person upon that expedition; and reckons up many surmises why he thinks they would not suffer him. But mentions not his *under-dealing* to debauch armies here at home.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilikē.

UNDER-DO'LVEN. Delved or dug, below.

Wer ghe witen not what the scripture seith in Elie? how he preieth God aghens Israel. Lord thei han slayn thi profetis, thei han *undurdolven* thine auteris, and I am left aloone and thei seken my lyf.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 11.

UNDER-FE'LLOW. Lower fellow.

They carried him to a house of a principal officer of that country, who with no more civility (though with much more business than those *underfellows* had shewed,) began in captious manner to put interrogatories unto him.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

UNDER-FI'LLING. The lower filling; the filling *below* or *beneath*.

Therefore that we may found our habitation firmly, we must examine the bed of earth (as I may term it) upon which we will build; and then the *underfillings*, or obstruction, as the ancients did call it.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 17.

UNDER-FLAME. A flame below, inferior.

Those anthems (almost second psalms) he writ,
To make us know the cross, and value it,
(Although we owe that reverence to that name,
We should not need warmth from an *under-flame.*)
Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

UNDER-FO'NGEN, *v.* To *fong* is take. See FONG and FANO.

To *underfong*,—to undertake, (qv.)

Vortiger, the luther mon, tho hys sone ded was
Underfong ageyn to hym the kyngdam, alas!
R. Gloucester, p. 123.

Eft Suane, the Danes kyng, this lond did *underfonge*,
& eft vutille Edward Suane sent ageyn.—*R. Brunne*, p.57.

The Pope and alle prelates, psentes *underfongen.*
Piers Ploukman, p. 51.

—— For eny speche of selver
What mane mester, oth merchaundiseth he usede
Er he were *underfonge* free.—*Id.* p. 43.

—— On holy churche ich thouhte
That *underfong* me atte fount. for on of Godes chosene.
Id. p. 204.

But though we or an aungel of heuene prechide to thoo
bisidis that that we han prechid to yhou, he be acursid. As
I haue seid bifore, and nu w efisoone I seie, if any preche to
yhou bisidis that that yhe han [accepitis] *underfongen* he be
accursid.—*Wiclif. Galatiens*, c. 1.

And whan this kyng was passed thus,
This false tonged Perseus
The regiment hath *underfunge.—Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And he, whiche wisedom hath purueid,
Of all that to reason belongeth,
With gentill herte it *underfungeth.—Id. Ib.* b. iv.

His name is hight Pollente, rightly so
For that he is so puissant and strong,
That with his powre he all doth ouer-go,
And makes them subject to his mighty wrong;
And some by sleight he eke doth *underfong.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

And if thou algate lust light vivelayes,
And looser songs of loue to *underfong;*
Who but thy self deserues like praise.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. November.

UNDER-FOOT, *adj.* } i. e. under the foot;
UNDERFOOT, *ad.* } below.
Debased, dejected, degraded; abject.

For alle that he has said he don *underfote*
Tille this werld be, it git no tyme to mote.
R. Brunne, p. 270.

For ther n'ys pore ne riche, ne what state he be,
That he n'ys *underfote* for his iniquite.
Impuled to Chaucer. Marchaunles Second Tale.

But deadly werre hath his couine
Of pestilence, and of famine,
Of pouerten, and of all wo;
Wherof this worlde we blamen so,
Whiche nowe the werre hath *underfoote*
Till God him sefle therof do boote.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

They shall remain in that plight for ever, the basest, the
lowermost, the most dejected, most *underfoot*, and down
trodden vassals of perdition.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

What a stupidness then is it, that in marriage which is
the nearest resemblance of our union with Christ, we should
deject ourselves to such a sluggish and *underfoot* philosophy,
as to esteem the validity of marriage meerly by the flesh,
though never so broken and disjointed from love and peace.
Id. Tetrachordon.

Lysitheus mounting upon the board, laied him along
on the floor, and there *under-foot* dispatched him.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 998.

UNDER-FU'RNISH, *v.* To supply, to furnish, below, lower, or less than, (sc.) is needful or appropriate.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the
state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large
enough to pursue his happiness!—*Collier. On Kindness.*

UNDER-GET, *v.* To get under; understand.

And londes abouten vs habbeth wel *under gite.*
R. Gloucester, p. 101.

And natheles he feynede hym, that me *under get* yt noght.
Id. p. 109.

UNDER-GIRD, *v.* To bind, or fasten together below.

And we eame vnto an yle named Clauda, & had much
worke to come by a hote, which they take vp and vied
helpe, *undergedynge* the ship, fearynge leste we should
haue fallen into Syrtes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Actes*, c. 27.

UNDER-GO, *v.* To go, move under, or below; to bear, to carry, to sustain, to support, to suffer, to be subject to. See UNDERWENT.

—— —— So th' Aegean wind
With the Tyrrhene: so with th' Ionian
The Adriatike met. How oft in vaine
That day the sea seem'd mountaine's topps t' oreflow,
And yeilding earth that deluge t' *undergo.*
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

And in the same city, tyrants were to *undergo* legal sentence by the laws of Solon.
Milton. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

The fruit is gathered just before it is perfectly ripe, and
being laid in heaps, is closely covered with leaves; in this
state it *undergoes* a fermentation, and becomes disagreeably
sweet.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 17.

But here what needed words to blow the fire,
In flame already, and enkindl'd so,
As when it was proclaim'd they might retire,
Who found unwillingness to *undergo*
That ventrous work? *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. viii.

And such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king, and honour of the state;
Having the chiefest actions *undergone*
Both foreign and domestical of late. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

—— Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heaven,
When I haue deck'd the sea with drops full salt,
Under my burthen groaninge, which rais'd in me
An *undergoing* stomacke, to bear vp
Against what should ensue.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act i. sc. 1.

Esc. If any in Vienna be of worth
To *undergoe* such ample grace, and honour,
It is Lord Angelo.—*Id. Measure for Measure*, Act i. sc. 1.

Cassi. Now know you, Caska, I haue mou'd already
Some certaine of the noblest minded Romans
To *under-go*, with me, an enterprize,
Of honorable dangerous consequence.
Id. Julius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 3.

UNDER-GROUND; i.e. under the ground; subterraneous.

The feet of the mole are made for digging; the neck,
nose, eyes, ears, and skin, are peculiarly adapted to an
under-ground life; and this is what I call relation.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 15.

It is known that the sacred images of the Capitol were
not destroyed when injured by time or accident, but were
put into certain *underground* depositaries called *faeissæ.*
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. Note 46.

UNDER-GROW. } Grown, risen, below,
UNDERGROWTH. } (sc.) the usual height.
Under-growth, — the lower growth; plants growing low, or below others.

Hire mouth ful smale, and therto soft and red,
But sikerly she hadde a fyyre forehed.
It was almost a spanne brode I trowe;
For hardily she was not *undergrowe.*
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 154.

Satan thus journied on, pensive and slow;
But further way found none, so thick entwin'd,
As one continu'd brske, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplext
All path of man or beast that past that way.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

UNDER-HAND. Under cover of the hand; covered, concealed, secret, sinister, clandestine.

At whose departure hence out of the land,
How did the open multitude reveal
The wondrous love they bare him *under-hand!*
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Seeing only such stand ever hase and low,
That strike the dead, or mutter *under-hand:*
And as dogs bark at those they do not know,
So they at such they do not understand.
Id. Funeral Poem.

I had my selfe notice of my brothers purpose heerein, and
haue by *under-hand* means laboured to disswade him from
it; but he is resolute.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act i. sc. 1.

And having an impertinent dream at this time, that he
has been making the fortune of the family, by an *under-hand* marriage with the daughter of a man who will crush
us all to powder for it.—*Vanburgh. The Mistake*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Under-hand and oblique ways would be studied. The
science of evasion, already tolerably understood, would then
be brought to the greatest perfection.
Burke. On the Present Discontent.

UNDER-HANG, *v.* To suspend.

He cometh nut otherwhiles with this saying of Antisthenes, for which he commendeth him, namely, that a man
is to be provided either of wit to understand, or else of a
wift to *under-hang* himself.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 871.

UNDER-HO'NEST. Honest below, (sc.) what a man ought to be.

We came to speak with him; you shall not err
If you return, we think him over proud,
And *under-honest.—Dryden. Troil. & Cres.* Act iii. sc. 1.

UNDER-JAW. The lower jaw.

The retired *under-jaw* of a swine works in the ground,
after the protruding snout, like a prong or ploughshare, has
made its way to the roots upon which it feeds.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 12.

UN-DERIVED. Not flowed, descended, drawn, deduced; not having a source or origin; not originated.

Nor will the doctor's distinction of a derived and *underived* eternity help him in this matter: for the sense of the
word eternity has nothing to do with that distinction, being
but one, and importing neither more nor less than beginningless and endless duration.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 327.

There is no instance in any miracle in scripture, which to
an ordinary spectator would necessarily imply the immediate operation of original, absolute, and *underived* power.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 14.

Our being is derived from this command; and therefore
depends on it still: but he is *underived;* and therefore independant absolutely.—*Seeker*, vol. vi. Lect. 6.

UNDER-KEEP, *v.* } To have or hold, under
UNDERKEE'PER. } or below, down.

Hurling his sword away, he lightly lept
Vpon the beast, that with great cruelty
Rored, and raged to be *under-kept.*
Yet he perforce him hild, and stroken vpon him hept.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

And so much fauour he obtained from the *under-keeper*,
that sometimes by removing a board he allowed them to
dine and sup together, and to cheer one another in the
Lord, with such simple fare, as papist charity would allow
them.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.* an. 1535.

UNDER-KIND. A lower kind.

I would use thee like an *under-kind* of chymist, to blow
the coals.—*Dryden. An Eeening's Love*, Act i. sc. 1.

UNDER-LA'BOURER. An inferior labourer or workman.

It is ambition enough to be employed as an *under-labourer*
in clearing the ground a little, and removing some of the
rubish that lies in the way to knowledge.
Locke. Hum. Underst. Ep. to the Reader.

UNDER-LAY, *v.* } A. S. *Under-leggan,*
UNDERLI'E. } *under-licgan*; Dut. *Onderleghen, onder-ligghen.*

To lay or lie, put or place or cause to be, below,
beneath; to support, to sustain.

James earle of Dowglas, James lord Hammilton, the earles
of Murrey and Ormont, the lord of Baluay, and maole other
of that faction, were by publike proclamation made by an
herald, commanded to appeare by a day to *underlie* the law.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1452.

That man's faith is well *underlaid*, that upholds itselfe by
the omnipotency of God: thus the father of the faith'ull
built his assurance upon the power of the Almighty.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Jonathan's Victory.

Pach. Mendoza, come,
Our souls have trode awry in all men's sight;
We'll *underlay* 'em, till they go upright.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act v. sc. 3.

Thence they beheld an *underlying* vale
Where Flora set her rarest flowres at sale.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 2.

In a triangle the base doth differ from the sides thereof,
and yet one and the self same line is both a base and
also a side; a side simply, a base if it chance to be the
bottom and *underlie* the rest.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. viii.

Upon the report of this adventure, the country people
soon came with lights to the sepulchre, and discovered that
the statue, which was made of brass, was nothing more
than a piece of clock-work; that the floor of the vault was
all loose, and *underlaid* with several springs, which upon
any man's entering, naturally produced that which had
happened.—*Spectator*, No. 379.

UNDER-LI'NED. In Strype, — to have a line drawn, scored below. In Wotton, (met.)—to direct, or have the mind directed to, as the eye by lines scored under particular words.

Towards evening, by a meer chance, in appearance, though
under-lined with a providence, they had a full sight of the
Queen Infanta, and of the Princess Henrietta Maria.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 218.

There is also another memorial of the charge committed by the king to the said ambassador, dated September 24, [1552], with lines drawn under many of the words and sentences, and a note of Secretary Cecyl's hand, that what was so *underlined* was to be put in cypher.

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1552.

UNDERLING. An inferior, one subservient, or depending upon.

Thauh he be here thyn *underling*, in hevene paraunter
He worth rather receyved. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 130.

I wote wel, that there is degree above degree, as reson is, and skill is, that men do hir devoir, ther as it is due: but certes, extortion, and despit of your *underlinges*, is damnable.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

That thynge, through which he wend haue stonde,
First him exiled out of londe,
Which was his owne, and from a kynge
Made him to be an *underlynge*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

And so they had halfe dysdayne at Jesu, that he, whe not long before was taken for an *underlyng* and a persone of no reputacyon, was now sodaynly exalted to highe estymacion and authoritie.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 6.

Albeit the husbande be the wives gouernour, yet is he *underlyng* and subiect to Christe his lorde and maister.

Id. 1 Corinthians, c. 11.

And also [he] presumed to assigne a date within the which he should reforme those things which he misliked in him, as if he were his subiect and *underling*.

Holinshed. Chron. of England. Edw. II. an. 1324.

UNDER-MA'STED. Masted or sailed, inadequately, insufficiently.

Some of them say, that she was bigger then the Madre de Dios, and some, that she was lesse: but she was much *undermasted*, and vndersailed, yet she went well for a ship that was so foule.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 201.

UNDER-MEAL. See UNDERN. Mr. Tyrwhitt explains,—1. The dinner of our ancestors. 2. Upon further consideration, that it is the time after the meal of dinner.

Fer ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the limitour himself
In *undermeles* in morweninges.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6457.

Cokes. I think I am furnish'd for cather'ne pears, for one *under-meal*.—*B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fair*, Act iii. sc. i.

UNDER-MINE, *v.* To draw or lead under or below, (sc.) a way or passage under or below, a subterraneous way or passage; and hence, to remove, to destroy the foundation, the steadfastness, the security; to ruin.
UNDERMI'NEN.
UNDERMI'NING, *n.*

To the entent that they might come to the walles, to fight hande to hande with them of the towne, and to *undermyne* the walles, thinkynge therby to edquite it.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 436.

That erst we reared up, we *undermine* again;
And shred the sprays whose growth sometime we laboured with pain.—*Surrey. Paraphrase on Eccles.* c. 3.

And of that lust possess'd himself he findeth
That hath and doth reverse, and clean turn out
Kings from kingdoms, and cities *underminelh*.

Wyat. Prol. to Penitential Psalms.

These [shapes and spirites] wanderyp and downe in eaues and *underminings*, and seeme to bestyre themselves in all kinde of labur; as, to digge after the veine, to carrie together the oare, &c.

Warton. On Milton. Comus. From Olaus Magnus, 1572.

For people living of plains have commonly all commodities in such plentiy, that they are subject to surfeiting and luxury, the greatest enemy and *underminer* of all intellectual operations.—*Fuller. Worthies. General.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where ever chance'd,
I us'd hostility, and took the spoil
To pay my *underminers* in their coin.

Milton. Samson Agonistes.

Well then, to obviate any such method of *undermining* Christian practice, it will be necessary to be a little more particular than barely to lay down in brief to love God and one's neighbour: we must add, the true God, the God of Jews and Christians, that very God and none else: and as to neighbour, we must insist upon it that it means, not this or that sect, tribe, party, &c. but all mankind.

Waterland. Works, vol. iv. p. 310.

The meaning and design of those words was Christ's clearing himself from the common imputation that the Scribes and Pharisees loaded him with, of being an *underminer* of the law of Moses.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 3.

It is the wind, or rather the waves raised by the wind, that brings down the bulk of these enormous masses, by grinding one piece against another, and by *undermining* and washing away those parts that lie exposed to the surge of the sea.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. iv. c. 9.

UNDER-MINISTERED.
UNDERMI'NISTRING, *n.*
UNDERMI'NISTRY.
} So Wiclif renders the Vulgate *subministratum, subministratio.* See SUBMINISTER.

And I woet that this thing schal come to me into heelthe bi ghoure preier and the *ministrynge* *undirmynystryng* of the spyryt of Jesus Crist.—*Wiclif. Filipensis*, c. 1.

No man disseyne ghon willynge to teche in mekenesse and religioun of aungels the thingis whiche he hath not seen, walkynge veynli bolned with wit of his fleisch, and not holdynge the heed of which al the body bi bonnis and loynyngis togidre *undirmynystrid* [*subministratum*] and maad, wexith into encreasyng of God.—*Id. Colocensis*, c. 2.

It became necessary by new introdne'd necessities that there should be rules and measures given in things relating to the church, concerning which God himself had given no commandment; as concerning order in synods and conventions ecclesiastical, the division of ecclesiastical charges, the appointment of *under-ministeries* in the church, &c.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

UNDER-MO'NIED. Fuller means by this quaint word—

Taken by corrupt means of *money.*

Next day he took the tworoits of Rise bank and Newnambridge (wherein the strength of the city consisted); but whether they were undermined or *undermonied* it is not decided, and the last left most suspicious.

Fuller. Worthies. Suffolk.

UNDERN.
UNDERMEAL.
UNDERTIME.
} In Goth. *Undaurni-mat*, is (Junius) *prandium*; and *onderen* is in some northern dialects, *prandere*, (Kilian.) *Undern* and *underntid* (Wachter), the third hour of the day, with us the ninth. Somner says (from Bede) that three times were allowed for drinking, (ad potandum, *on undern, on mid-deg, on non*;) and adds, that both Chaucer's interpreters and Verstegan are to be corrected, who by *undern* and *undertide* understand—afternoon. *Undern-sang* (he says) is nine o'clock service—*nonam* ante *meridien.* Skinner adopts the same opinion as Verstegan. *Under* is used in A.S. in composition with various words denoting food, a dish or mess, dinner, supper, repast, (Somner;) whence it may be inferred, that *undern* (or *underen*) is formed upon *under*, and used elliptically, or with a subaudition of some noun, e.g. tide or time, meal, &c.

In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (says Gifford) *under-mele* is Latinized by *post meridien*, and he calls it an afternoon's meal, a slight repast after dinner.

Mr. Tyrwhitt says he never met with any etymology of this word *undern*; but the following passage (he thinks) may lead one to suspect that it had some reference to *undernoon*. In the townbook belonging to the corporation of Stanford, 28 Edw. IV. it is ordeyned that no person opyn their sack, or set their corn to sale afore hour of ten of the bell, or els the *undernone* bell be rongyng.—*Peck. Desid. Car.* vol. i. b. vi. p. 36.

The seuent day of Juny, Whitson euen that tyme,
Died that lady, bituex *undron* & prime.—*R. Brunne*, p. 243.

Bituex *underon* & noen was the feld alle wennen.

Id. p. 18.

And in a hedde of wortes stille he lay,
Till it was passed *undern* of the day,
Waiting his time on chaunteclere to fale.

Chaucer. Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,229.

For Hercules hede of them toke,
Till it was *underne* high and more.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The maydenes durst hur not awake,
But bysyde hur mery they can hem make
And lete hur slepe tyl after none,
That the *undertyde* was gone.—*Sir Orpheo. Ritson*, vol. ii.

Tymely as the day can dawe
He led her thorow a feyre schawe
In wodes waste and wylde:
Eyyn at *undurne* lyghtyd he.

Le Bone Florence. Id. vol. iii.

UNDER-NEATH. i. e. On *neder, neath*; and as *neder* and *nether* are the same word, the force of the meaning may be augmented by the composition.

Gif he haue *undernethen* whiit, thanne he aboue weeth
Black that betokeneth bale, for eure synne.

Piers Ploughman, p. 2.

At Boughton under blee us gan atake
A man that clothed was in clothes blake
And *underneethe* he wered a white surplile.

Chaucer. Prol. to Chaunnes Yemannes Tale, v. 16,025.

Underneath him my father, hare of wealth,
Into his hand young, and near of his blood,
In my prime years unto the wars me sent.

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

He [justices of peace] (if he be there) deliuereth vp the examination which he tooke of him, and *underneath* the names of those who he hath bound to give euidence.

Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c. 26.

——— I thought my tongue
Bore thunder *underneath*, as much as his.

Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act I.

When *underneath* my power my foes have truckl'd
To be a prince, who would not be a cuckould?

Dryden. Tempest, Act iii.

That covert neither rough winds blowing moist
Could penetrate, nor could the noonday sun
Smite through it, or fast falling show'rs pervade,
So thick it was, and *underneath*, the ground
With litter of dry foliage strew'd profuse.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

UNDER-NY'METH. A.S. *Under-niman*, suscipere, to undertake. (See NUM.) And further—subferre, subjicere, to bring or place, to subject, (sc.) to law, to censure, to judgment.

Whiche eretikis teon in the begynnyng of his gospel *undirnymeth* and seith, in the bigynnyng was the sone: and in this book vhanne he seith, I am alpha and oo, that is the bigynnyng and the ende.—*Wiclif. Prol. to the Apocalips.*

But whanne Petir was cemen to Antioche I aghenstood him in the face, for he was worthi to be *undirnomun.*

Id. Galathies, c. 2.

Why *underneme* ye not your brethren for their trespasse after the law of the gospel, sith that *underneming* is the best that may be?—*Imputed to Chaucer. Jack Upland.*

UN-DERO'GATORY. Not taking away or detracting, not diminishing, degrading.

You see the apostle gives it a negative description; and to create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess, not only removes our thoughts from all we do enjoy, but exalts them above all that we can fancy.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 283.

UNDER-PART. A part under the main part; subject, or subordinate, or subservient to it.

I have observ'd that the English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleas'd that it shou'd be lightned with *underparts* of mirth.—*Dryden. Don Sebastian*, Pref.

In the famous pastoral of Guarini, called Il Pastor Fido, Corisca and the Satyr are the *underparts*; yet we may observe, that Corisca is brought into the body of the plot, and made subservient to it.—*Id. Juvenal*, Pref.

UNDER-PEEP, *v.* To look under.

——— The flame o' th' taper
Bows toward her, and would *under-peepe* her lids,
To see th' inclosed lights, now canopied
Under these windowes.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 2.

UNDER-PIGHT, i. e. "In *Chaucer*," says Mr. Tyrwhitt, "he drank, and stuffed his girdle well." Fixed under or below, as a prop or support; pitched under or below; supported.

He drankie and wel his girdel *underpight.*

Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5210.

By the obseruance of this lawe, then were menne so long stayed and *underpyght*, vntill that was by the ghospell opened, whiche the lawe in shadowes represented, that yf men will nowe awake, they maye clearlye see euen that put in vre, whereof they before had but a dreame.

Udal. Galathians, c. 3.

Nor yet repeint we our glory, with hope whereof we for this present tyme are adauanced and *underpyght.*

Id. Romaines, c. 5.

UNDER - PLAIN. The plains under or below.

O! had she [thirsty] such entreaty mede
At some high rocke, proud of his evening shade,
He would have burst in two, and from his veynes
(For her avail) upon the *under plaines*
A hundred springs, a hundred wayes should swimme,
To show her tears inforced floods from him.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii.

UNDER-PLOT. A plot under the main plot; subject, subordinate or subservient to it.

Particularly, the action is so much one, that it is the only of the kind without episode, or *under-plot*; every scene in the tragedy conducing to the main design, and every act concluding with a turn of it.—*Dryden. All for Love*, Pref

An *under-plot* may bear such a near relation to the principal design, as to contribute towards the completion of it, and be concluded by the same catastrophe.
Spectator, No. 40.

UNDER-POSSE'SSOR. Lower, inferior possessor.

The disposing them into portions of inheritance, the assignation of charges and governments, stipends and rewards, annuities and greater donatives are the reserves of the superior right, and not to be invaded by the *under-possessors.—Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 17.

UNDER-PRAISE, *v.* To praise, below, insufficiently.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficience of our tongue.—*Dryden.*

UNDER-PRIZE, *v.* To prize or set a price or value—below, inferior to; to set an inadequate price or value.

——— Yet looke how farre
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In *underprising* it, so farre this shadow
Doth limpe behinde the substance.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act iii. sc. 2.

——— Then, if I mistake not,
He scorns to have his worth so *underpriced*,
That it should need an adjunct in exchange
Of an equal fortune.
B. Jonson. The Case is Altered, Act iii. sc. 3.

UNDER-PROP, *v.* } To set or place below—
UNDERPRO'PPER. } a stay, a support; to support, to sustain.

And therfore, while he doth but tel vs and prove it not, and so *under-proppeth* his asserciou wit self.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 473.

But be were no propre *underpropper* of a lie, that would minish hys credence wt affirming all the first & setting a lowder lye therto.—*Id. Ib.* p. 126.

——— For this assembliog all the peers,
Whose counsels now must *underprop* their throne
Against the foe, which not a man but fears.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

In *underpropping* vines, the forkes would not bee set opposite against that wind to hinder the blast thereof; a point that is to be observed in regard of the north wind onely.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 2.

UNDER-PROPO'RTIONED. Not in equal or adequate proportions.

To be haughty and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mauaerly.—*Collier. On Pride.*

UNDER-PUT, *v.* To place, to set—below, down; to submit, to subject.

Greete ghe Prisca and Aquila myne helpers in Crist Jesu whiche *undirputtiden* her neckis for my lyf.
Wiclif. Romoynt, c. 16.

I haue great nouryshyng of thin heale, and that is the sothe sentence of gouernsunce of the world, that thou bienest that the gouerning of it is not subiecte ne *underput* to the folie of these happes adventurous, but to the reason of God.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

And so I saie, though thou bee put to serue thilke lewell, duryng thy life, yet is that no serunge of *underpulyng*, but a maner of trauailing pleasance, to conquere and get that thou haste not.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. i.

And as a caldron, *underput* with stone of fire, and wrought With boyling of a well-fed brawne, up leapes his wave aloft.—*Chapmann. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxi.

UNDER-RATE, *v.* } To rate, adjudge, es-
UNDERRA'TE, *n.* } teem, estimate, value, below, too low.

And bring not down the prizes of the mind,
With *under-rating* of yourselves so base:
You that the mistie's doors do cronching find,
To sell yourselves to buy a little grace.
Daniel. Musophilus.

Thy beauties therefore wrong will take
If thou thouldst any bargain make;
To give all, will belit thee well;
But not st *underrates* to sell.—*Cowley. The Given Love.*

If you'll confess he brought home noble prize,
As you must needs, for you all clapt your hands,
And cry'd inestimable: why do you now
So *under-rate* the value of your purchase?
Dryden. Troil. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 1.

During the time of her bloom and beauty [she] was so great a tyrant to her lovers, so over-valued herself and *under-rated* all her pretenders, that they have deserted her to a man.—*Spectator*, No. 372.

But though the common fault is *under-rating* the value of those who are near and ought to be dear to us, yet present grief on losing them may possibly overdo it.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

UNDER-RE'CKON, *v.* To reckon or calculate below, too low.

So Suidas *under-reckons* it by seven yeares.
Bp. Holl. Ser. to Lords of Parliament, Feb, 18, 1634.

UNDER-RE'COMPENSED. Not equivalently compensated, paid, rewarded.

In point of pecuniary gain, all things considered, they [honourable professions] are generally *under-recompensed*, as I shall endeavour to shew by and by.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

UNDER-SAIL. So Wiclif renders *sub-navigare*. And see UNDER-MASTED.

And whanne we remoneden fre thenne we *undirseiliden* to Cipre for that windis weren contrarie.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 27.

UNDER-SAY, *v.* To say or speak under; i.e. in dissent, objection, contradiction.

They say they con to heauen the high way:
But by my soule I dare *undersay*
They neuer set foote in that same trode,
But halke the right way, and strayen abroad.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. September.

UNDER-SCORE, *v.* To cut, to draw a line or mark below.

Cranmer *underscored* several principal passages [in the book] with red ink.—*Tucker. Letter to Dr. Kippis.*

UNDER-SE'ARCHING. Searching or seeking (its way or course) below.

Whilst th' *under-searching* water working on,
Bears proudly down all that was idly done.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

UNDER-SELL, *v.* To sell below, for a lower sum or price.

Such now the emulation betwixt these owners to *undersell* one another, that the commodity is fallen to thirteen pound the ton.—*Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.*

Corporation laws enable the inhabitants of towns to raise their prices, without fearing to be *undersold* by the free competition of their own countrymen.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

UNDER-SE'RVANT. An inferior, a lower servant; under another servant.

About this time also was Edward Squier arraigned for treason, a man of inferior quality, having been first a petti-fogging clerk, afterwards an *under-servant* in the queen's stauie.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1598.

UNDER-SET, *v.* } To put or place under,
UNDERSE'TTER. } (sc.) as a prop, or stay,
UNDERSE'TTING, *n.* } or support; to support, to sustain.

And whanne the vessel was *undiriesti* so thei weren borun.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 27.

——— With scriptures autentike,
My werke woll I ground, *underset*, and fortefie.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue, Prol.

He tolde hym eke as for the mynne
He wolde ordeine suche engyne,
That thei the werke shuld *undersette*
With tymbre.

Cupp's, with some of judgement more discreet,
Will'd it to drown; or *underset* with flame
The suspect present of the Greek's deceit.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Now she had of fatal Lancaster
Seen all the pillars crush'd and ruined,
That *under-set* it.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

And in the foure corners were *undersetters* vnder the lauatorye.—*Bible*, 1551. 1 *Kynges*, c. 7.

They have all their *under-settings*, or pedestals, in height a third part of the whole columne, comprehending the base and capital.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 22.

UNDER-SHE'RIFF. One acting under, as agent, or deputy of, the sheriff.

The officers of this town be very diligent with us, and the *undersheresse.—Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 Mary*, an. 1558.

The cardinals of Rome, which are Theologues, and friars, and schoole-men, have a phrase of notable contempt and scorne towards civill businesse: for they call all temporall businesse, of warres, embassages, judicature, and other employments, *shirreria*, which is *under-shrieffrie*; as if they were but matters for *under-sheriffes* and catchpoles; though many times, those *under-sherefferies* doe more good than their high speculations.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Praise.*

But enough the common fault is *under-rating* the value of those who are near and ought to be dear to us, yet present grief on losing them may possibly overdo it.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

UNDER-RE'CKON, *v.* To reckon or calculate below, too low.

So Suidas *under-reckons* it by seven yeares.
Bp. Holl. Ser. to Lords of Parliament, Feb, 18, 1634.

UNDER-RE'COMPENSED. Not equivalently compensated, paid, rewarded.

In point of pecuniary gain, all things considered, they [honourable professions] are generally *under-recompensed*, as I shall endeavour to shew by and by.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

UNDER-SAIL. So Wiclif renders *sub-navigare*. And see UNDER-MASTED.

And whanne we remoneden fre thenne we *undirseiliden* to Cipre for that windis weren contrarie.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 27.

UNDER-SAY, *v.* To say or speak under; i.e. in dissent, objection, contradiction.

They say they con to heauen the high way:
But by my soule I dare *undersay*
They neuer set foote in that same trode,
But halke the right way, and strayen abroad.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. September.

UNDER-SCORE, *v.* To cut, to draw a line or mark below.

Cranmer *underscored* several principal passages [in the book] with red ink.—*Tucker. Letter to Dr. Kippis.*

UNDER-SE'ARCHING. Searching or seeking (its way or course) below.

Whilst th' *under-searching* water working on,
Bears proudly down all that was idly done.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

UNDER-SELL, *v.* To sell below, for a lower sum or price.

Such now the emulation betwixt these owners to *undersell* one another, that the commodity is fallen to thirteen pound the ton.—*Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.*

Corporation laws enable the inhabitants of towns to raise their prices, without fearing to be *undersold* by the free competition of their own countrymen.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 10.

UNDER-SE'RVANT. An inferior, a lower servant; under another servant.

About this time also was Edward Squier arraigned for treason, a man of inferior quality, having been first a petti-fogging clerk, afterwards an *under-servant* in the queen's stauie.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1598.

UNDER-SET, *v.* } To put or place under,
UNDERSE'TTER. } (sc.) as a prop, or stay,
UNDERSE'TTING, *n.* } or support; to support, to sustain.

And whanne the vessel was *undiriesti* so thei weren borun.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 27.

——— With scriptures autentike,
My werke woll I ground, *underset*, and fortefie.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue, Prol.

He tolde hym eke as for the mynne
He wolde ordeine suche engyne,
That thei the werke shuld *undersette*
With tymbre.

Cupp's, with some of judgement more discreet,
Will'd it to drown; or *underset* with flame
The suspect present of the Greek's deceit.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Now she had of fatal Lancaster
Seen all the pillars crush'd and ruined,
That *under-set* it.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

And in the foure corners were *undersetters* vnder the lauatorye.—*Bible*, 1551. 1 *Kynges*, c. 7.

They have all their *under-settings*, or pedestals, in height a third part of the whole columne, comprehending the base and capital.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 22.

UNDER-SHE'RIFF. One acting under, as agent, or deputy of, the sheriff.

The officers of this town be very diligent with us, and the *undersheresse.—Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 Mary*, an. 1558.

The cardinals of Rome, which are Theologues, and friars, and schoole-men, have a phrase of notable contempt and scorne towards civill businesse: for they call all temporall businesse, of warres, embassages, judicature, and other employments, *shirreria*, which is *under-shrieffrie*; as if they were but matters for *under-sheriffes* and catchpoles; though many times, those *under-sherefferies* doe more good than their high speculations.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Praise.*

UNDER-SHOT. Shot, thrown, driven by something passing under.

And so the imprisoned water payeth the ransome of dryuiog an *undershotte* wheele for his enlargement.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 26.

UNDER-SIDE. The lower side; the side under or beneath.

Which last description is remarkable in the bones of the fingers, these being hollowed ont, on the *underside*, like a scoop, and with such a concavity, that the finger may be cut across to the bone, without hurting the artery which runs along it.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 10.

UNDER-SI'ZED. Sized or of a size, or stature, below the common standard.

They are in general *under-sized*, as are the Mungalians; their complexion, like theirs, is swarthy.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 7.

UNDER-SONG. A. S. *Under-singar*, succinere, (Somner.)

"To sing after or lower than another, to follow another in singing."

So ended she; and all the rest aroond
To her redoubled that her *undersong*,
Which said, their bridale day should not be long.
Spenser. Prothalamion.

But you O Muses! by soft Chamus sitting,
Your dainty songs unto his murmurs fitting,
Which bears the *under-song* unto your cheerful dittying.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. i.

For time will *under-song* us; and our voice
Woll woxen weake [underfong ?]
Browne. Yonge Willie & Old Wernock.

UNDER-SPHERES. Lower, inferior spheres.

He conquer'd rebel passions, rul'd them so,
As *under-spheres* by the first mover go;
Banish'd so far their working, that we can
But know he had some; for we knew him man.
Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

UNDER-STAND, *v.* } A. S. *Under-standan*,
UNDERSTA'NDABLE. } sub-stare, sub-sistere,
UNDERSTA'NDER. } sus-cipere, to stand
UNDERSTA'NDING, *n.* } under or below, to
UNDERSTA'NDINGLY } support or uphold, the weight or burden; to hold, to take, to apprehend, to comprehend, to conceive. And the—*Understanding*,—that which, that faculty which, sustains;—which contains, retains; which apprehends or comprehends, perceives, receives, or conceives, (sc.) ideas, thoughts; that which knows, judges; the mind, the mental faculties.

The kyng of Northumburlonde kyng was ich *understonde*
Of al the lond bi gonde Homber anon into Scotlonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 8.

At myn *understandyng* he wild tak no mede
That was ateynt of wikkedne. *R. Brunne*, p. 29.

He was bothe gode & wys be alle his dedis,
& right *understandyng*, to help at alle neds.—*Id.* p. 35.

The kyng wille bot wele, the lawe alle *understandes*,
The hie folk ilk a dele, he did com of bothe the landes.
Id. p. 249.

William *understode*, that he said reson,
& was next of blode.—*Id.* p. 92.

——— That oure Lorde ordeynede
Clerkes that aren crowned. of kynde *understandyng*
Sholde noth' ewynke ne swete.—*Piers Plowhman*, p. 78.

If eny man doth me a bynfet. oth' helpeth me at nude
Ich am uokynde ageyns courtesye. ich can nat *understonde* bit.—*Id.* p. 112.

And yf the happe quath hue. that thow hitte on clergie
And hast *understondyng*. what he wolde mene
Sey to hym thy self. over see my bokes.—*Id.* p. 189.

Ac thees lewede laborers. of lytel *understondynge*
Seide fallen so foule. and so deepe in synne
As clerkes of holy churche.—*Id.* p. 199.

That the prophecie of Ysaye be fulfillid seiynge, with heryng ye schulen heere & ye schulen not *understonde*, and ye seynge schulen se and ye schulen not se.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 13.

And in theym is fulfylled the prophecie of Esaias, whiche prophecy sayeth; wyth the eares ye shall heare and shal not *understande*, and with the eyes ye shall se, and shall not perceaue.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the pees of God that passith al witt kepe ghoure hertis and *undirstondyngis* in Crist Jesus.
Wiclif. Filipensis, c. 4.

And the peace of God whych passeth al *understanding*.
kepe youre herles & myndes in Christ Jesu.
Bible, 1551. *Filipensis*, c. 4.

That he be loved of al the herte, and of al the mynde, and of al the *understanding*, and of al the soule, and of al the strenghte, and to love the neyghbore as himself, is grettere than al brente offringis and sacrifices.—*Wicclif. Mark*, c. 12.

My wit is short, ye may wel *understande*.
Chaucer. Prol. to Canterbury Tales, v. 749.

As he this *understode* and sigh
Him thought he herde a voice on high
Cryende, and saide abouen all;
Hewe downe this tree, and let it fall.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And *understonde*, that all this paine,
Whiche thou shalt suffre thilke tide,
Is shape all onely for thy pride
Of vaine glorie, and of the sinne,
Whiche thou hast longe stonden in.—*Id. Ib.*

The prince reed the letter a two tymes, the better to *understande* it.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 235.

And what danger that were, to lise so long comfortlesse, voide of light, (if the cold killed you not) each man of reason or *understanding* may iudge.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 21.

——— But whom? attentive auditors,
Such as will join their profit with their pleasure,
And ancient to feed their *understanding* parts.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour. The Stage.

The men that were aboord the same ships were of some farre countrie, for their language was vnknowne, and not *understandable* to any man that could be brought to talke with them.
Holinshed. Chron. of England. Hen. III. an. 1234.

Mar. My sight was a little dim i' th' dark indeed,
So was my feeling cozen'd; yet I'm content;
I am the better *understander* now.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill, Act v.

It is therefore a great ability in a man, out of the words, contexture, and other circumstances of language, to deliver himself from equivocation, and to find out the true meaning of what is said: and this is it we call *understanding*.
Hobbs. Human Nature, c. 5.

Lux. Your grace doth apprehend me very rightly.
Count. Your grace shall find him in your further conference
Grave, wise, courtly, and scholar like, *understandingly* read
In the necessities of the life of man.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman-Hater, Act ii.

Sundays also and every evening may he now *understandingly* spent in the highest matters of theology, and church history antient and modern.—*Milton. Of Education.*

Were it not for two or three instances in White-Hall, and in the town, the poets of this age would find so little incouragement for their labours, and so *few understanders*, that they might have leisure to turn pampfleteers.
Dryden. The Kind Keeper, Epis. Ded.

Since it is the *understanding* that sets man above the rest of sensible beings, and gives him all the advantage and dominion, which he has over them; it is certainly a subject, even for its nobleness, worth our labour to inquire into.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 1.

He [Leonard Digges] was esteemed by those that knew him in Univ. Coll. a great master of the English language, a perfect *understander* of the French and Spanish, a good poet, and no mean orator.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

An answer to a treatise concerning the cross in baptism, Oxon. 1605, qu. Which book was held in reverent respect by the best bishops of the Church, as having the fathers agreeing to scripture truly urged, and *understandingly* interpreted therein.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i.

So very disgusting is this kind of enquiry to the generality, that I have often thought it was for mankind a lucky mistake (for it was a mistake) which Mr. Locke made when he called his book, an Essay on human *Understanding*.—*Tooke. Letter to Dunning.*

UNDER-STA'TED. Stated, estated—below, having too low or small an estate.

Sir Henry, though heir to his brother Richard after his death, yet perceiving himself over-*titled*, or rather *understated*, for so high an honour (the undoubted right whereof rested in him) declined the assuming thereof.
Fuller. Worthies. Bedfordshire.

UNDER - STO'CKED. Stocked too low, below what is wanted; supplied furnished, stored insufficiently.

A new colony must always, for some time be more *understocked* in proportion to the extent of its territory, and more under-peopled in proportion to the extent of its stock, than the greater part of other countries.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 9.

UNDER-STRA'PPER. A *strapper*, one who *straps*, or buckles to his work; sets to it in earnest. *Under-strapper*,—a lower workman, a fag.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the *understrappers*.
Goldsmith. The Good Natur'd Man, Act ii.

UNDER - SUIT. A suit under or beneath another.

No danger of catching cold, his own *under-suit* was so well lined, having gotten a fair estate about Lees Abbey, in Essex, whereof he was created baron.
Fuller. Worthies. Hantshire.

UNDER-TAKE, *v.* UNDERTA'KABLE. UNDERTA'KER. UNDERTA'KING, *n.* — To take or betake, to move or place, set or put under or below, (sc.) as bearer, supporter, carrier, sustainer.

To take or assume, the burthen or charge; the performance, the maintenance; to engage to perform; generally—

To engage, to pledge, to enterprise, to attempt, to venture.

The barons said, "for thare sake, for tham than praye we, Thare trespas we *undertake* upon alle our fee."
R. Brunne, p. 60.

The Monenday that felle to be next after the tuelft day, The kyng of France & he, at the riuer of S. Rymay, Held a parlement, gode sikernes to make, That hothe with on assent the way sald *undertake*.
Id. p. 147.

And boxes hen y set forth bounden with yre [iron]
To *undertake* the tool. of untrewe sacrifice
In mennyge of miracles.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 5.

And for to *undertake*, to travely for another
And wot nevere whitly, wer he lyve so longe.—*Id.* p. 53.

As lene was his hors as is a rake,
And he was not right fat, I *undertake*;
But loked holwe, and therto soberly.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 291.

And Charles, for the reuerence
Of God, the cause hath *undertake*,
And with his hoste the wale hath take
Ouer the mountes of Lumbardie.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Florent this thynge hath *undertake*.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

I would wish that they, who (God be thanked) are well able to spare that which is required of such one towardes the *undertaking* of this aduenture, he well content and willing to imploy the same.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 185.

Yet could it not sterne Arthegall retaine,
Nor hold from suite of his avowed quest,
Which he had *undertane* to Gloriane.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

Yet t' introduce a better government
Instead thereof, if we t' example look,
The *undertakers* have been overtook.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

And yet the *undertakers*, nay, performers,
Of such a brave and glorious enterprize,
Are yet unknown.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act v.

But [I] have shewed that by forgetting himself, and retracting most of the principal grounds he builds upon, he hath saved me the labour of a confutation: which yet I have not in any place found any such labour or difficulty, but that it was *undertakable* by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities.
Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, Ep. Ded.

I find you are a general *undertaker*, and have, by your correspondents, or self, an insight into most things; which makes me apply myself to you at present in the sorest calamity that ever befel man.—*Spectator*, No. 432.

His very mirth is an antidote to all gaiety, and his appearance has a stronger effect on my spirits than an *undertaker's* shop.—*Goldsmith. The Good Natur'd Man*, Act i.

These critics, by their very imperfect knowledge of the Hebrew language, which in their time had been a dead language among the Jews themselves for many ages, and by their prejudices against our Saviour, were but ill qualified for their arduous *undertaking*.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

UNDER-TE'NANT. A tenant below a tenant.

Settle and secure the *under-tenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant.—*Davies. Hist. of Ireland.*

UNDER-THING. Lower, inferior thing.

——— My woman's strength
Is so oreclang'd with danger like to grow
About my marriage, that these *under-things*
Dare not abide in such a troubled sea.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

UNDER-TIME. See UNDER.

He, comming at home at *undertime*, there found
The fairest creature that he euer saw.
Sitting beside his mother vnder ground;
The sight whereof did greatly him adaw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

UNDER-VA'LUE, *v.* UNDERVA'LUE, *n.* UNDERVALUA'TION. UNDERVA'LUER. UNDERVA'LUING, *n.* — To estimate or rate the worth, or price, below, too low; to set too low,—a price, estimation; to esteem too little.

Zeb. They are for you, sir;
And *under-value* not the worth you carry,
You are that worthy man.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iii. sc. 2.

What conceit soever I have of the price of life, their *undervaluation* of it hath been such, that they have parted with it for nothing; they have run to meet that death which I fle from as formidable and ugly!
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. i. § 14.

And such men they were, as by the kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be envill'd at, because elected, or to be entertain'd by him with an *undervalue* and misprision of their temper, judgment, or affection.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike.

My next and last example shall be that *under-valuer* of money, the late provost of Eton [Sir Henry Weiton].
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 1.

And as it is a particular disesteem of every knowing person alive, and most injurious to the written labours and monuments of the dead, so to me it seems an *undervaluing* and vilifying of the whole nation.—*Milton. Areopagitica.*

By the means of which we can now crucify the flesh, with the affections and lusts; mortify and subdue all our irregular passions, *undervalue* pleasures, rejoice in afflictions, and walk even as he walked, in humility and patience, in purity and holiness.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

For if men can pervert their judgments so, as to look upon some deviations from the law of God, the great rule of life, as no sins, taking sin strictly and properly, they will proceed to a general *undervaluation* of the nature of sin.
South, vol. vii. Ser. 5.

Men know but little of each other's real character and merit, and frequently err by *undervaluing* and overvaluing them.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 45.

UNDER-VERSE. The lower, the second verse.

Perigot maketh all his song in praise of his loue, to whom Willy answereth euery *underverse*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. August.

UNDER-WATER. See SUB-AQUEOUS.

Some from the rocke, some from the shore oppose.
Vulteius found this *under-water* traine
(The master of the ship) who all in vaine
Striving to cut the chaines, did them desire
Without all hope, to fight.—*May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. iv.

UNDER-WENT. *Went*, from A. S. *Wend-an, ire*, to go, is used instead of the past tense *go-ed, go-en*. Literally in Chapman,—

Went under, passed under, (met.) suffered, sustained.

The festival though in some parts of it, as in the general sentence and the beads, it *underwent* some corrections, yet I think it was not laid aside wholly till the reign of king Edward.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.* an. 1532.

For some remembrance of the Book of Public and Common Prayer, which about this time *underwent* a diligent inspection and reformation, by some of the bishops, take these short hints of it.—*Id. Ib. Edw. VI.* an. 1550.

The sufferings and torments, which the first Christians *underwent* so willingly and bravely, were a strong evidence of the truth of that doctrine, which could inspire its followers with so much courage, constancy, and patience.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 3.

Besides this, he [our Saviour] *underwent* the many inconveniences of a low and unsettled condition.
Secker, vol. vi. Lect. 9.

UNDER-WOOD. Wood growing under or below, (sc.) the higher, loftier wood or trees.

Provided, that all woods, and *under-woods*, growing upon any of the said lands so demised, be unto the king's majesty reserved.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* an. 1551.

The place was overgrowne with *underwoods*, as thornes and brambles.
Holinshed. Chron. History of England, b. v. c. 21.

'Tis only for that thou dost naturally produce
More *under-wood* and brake, than oak for greater use.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

As the multitude call timber-trees, promiscuously growing, a wood or forest: so am I bold to entitle these lesser poems, of later growth, by this of *underwood*, out of the analogie they hold to the forest in my former booke.

B. Jonson. Underwoods. To the Reader.

It consists of groves of bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts, without *underwood*, which are intersected, in all directions, by the paths that lead from one house to the other.

Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 17.

UNDER-WORK, *v.* UNDERWO'RK, *n.* UNDERWO'RKER. UNDERWO'RKING, *n.* } To work under or below; below what is needful, insufficiently; lower or at a lower price than others; consequentially, it is equivalent to—To undermine; to work under the foundation, unseen, secretly, clandestinely.

There dost thou struggle with thine own distrust,
And others jealousies their counterplot,
Against some *underworking* pride, that must
Supplanted be, or else thou standest not.

Daniel. Chorus to Philotus.

He raiseth in private a new instrument, one Sertorius Macro, and by him *underworketh*, discovers the other's counsels, his means, his ends, &c.

B. Jonson. Sejanus. The Argument.

Notwithstanding all which, Adonijah, backed by the strength of a Joab, and the gravity of an Abiathar, will *underwork* Solomon, and jostle into the not yet vacant seat of his father David.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Adonijah Defeated.*

Drawing us, by insensible degrees, to sacrifice the public welfare to our own advantage, and to *underwork* and cross the better counsels of more faithful patriots.

Id. Ib. Mysterie of Godliness, Ep.

What shall I need to suggest unto you the dangerous *under-working* of other sects? secretly endeavouring to spring their hidden mines, to the overthrow, both of the one government and the other.—*Id. Ib. A Modest Offer.*

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation.—*Addison.*

But here indeed Athanasius guards against the notion of the Son's being an *underworker*, in the low Arian sense: for otherwise he admits that the Father wrought by and in the Son.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 320.

UNDER-WORLD. Lower, inferior world; sublunary world.

——— And whence
The glory of that mightiness doth spring,
That over-spreads (with such a reverence)
This *under-world!* *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. viii.

The gods of Rome fight for ye; loud Fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the topless Apenine, and blows
To all the *under-world.*

Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 2.

UNDER-WRITE. UNDERWRI'TER. } A. S. *Under - writ - an*, a subscriber; To subscribe, to write below. An *underwriter*, —a subscriber to certain terms of agreement, to a policy of insurance.

She spoke, or at least writ, English very well, as appears by her letter *under-written.*

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1552.

Filz. I have enough on't: for an hundred pieces!
Yes, for two hundred, *under-write* me, do.
Your man will take my bond?

B. Jonson. The Dissolle is on Asse, Act iii. sc. 1.

But I shall not be troubled with this any more; save that I shall observe that one White, of the Roman persuasion, quoting part of these words, which Bellarmine, and from him the *under-writers* object; of these words in particular affirms that without all controversie they are apocryphal.

Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, § 12.

UN-DESCRI'BED. Not traced out, delineated, depictured, defined.

Consequently the *undescribed* coast from the latitude of 69° to the mouth of the river Kovyma, must uniformly trend more or less to the westward.

Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 4.

Let these describe the *undescribable.*

Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. s. 53.

UN-DESCRI'ED. Not espied, discovered, discerned.

"But this is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design.—Within rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet *undescry'd*,
Than (my most worthy lords) I would there were.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Many there are reclaimed, as Peter; many, as Judas, known well enough, and yet tolerated, many which must remain *undescried* till the day of his appearance, by whom the secret corners of darkness shall be brought into open light.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. vi.

And since these new truths, and the numerous descendents, that may spring from their loins, may be used still in the same manner, and be as it were the seed of more truth, who can tell at what *undescried* fields of knowledge even man may at length arrive?

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 3.

This heard, to Damian straight a sign she made,
To haste before: the gentle squire obeyed:
Secret and *undescry'd*, he took his way
And ambush'd close behind an arbour lay.

Pope. January & May.

UN-DESE'RVED. UNDESE'RVEDLY. UNDESE'RVEDNESS. UNDESE'RVED. UNDESE'RVING. } Not earned by service; not merited or worthy (sc.) as a reward; not merited, not worthy, not entitled to.

He yeneth his graces *undeserved*
And fro that man, whiche hath him serued,
Full ofte he taketh awey his fees,
As he that plaieth at the dies.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For as he liueth yet at Exeester & there liueth vp6 such as he had before, without that ever hope of benefice giuē hym by the captaynes of hys kingdome for killing of Richard Hunē, or thanke either sane onely of God for his long pacience in hys *undeserved* trouble.

Sir T. More. Workes, p. 298.

And full of a certayne vnfeyned confidēce, that where you suffre suche thynges *undeseruedly*, you shall, by the will of God, haboundauntly receyue a great fruyte of your fayth.

Udal. 1 *Peter*, c. 1.

Therfore he yt hath through flatterie preferred the *undeserving* rich man before the deserving pore man, forasmuche as he hathe in thys behalfe broken the lawe of loue: he is cousen germayn to all noughtynes, that is commonly done against the loue of the neyghbor.—*Id. James*, c. 2.

Who seeing his sad plight, her tender hart
With deare compassion deeply did emmoue,
That she gan mone his *endeserved* smart,
And with her dolefull accent, beare with him a part.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

I'm as equally jealous, and as feareful,
That any *undeserved* stain might fall
Upon her sanctified whiteness, as of the sin
That comes by wilfulness.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act i.

I call it the famous Parlament, tho' not the harmless, since none well-effected, but will confess, they have deserved much more of these nations, than they have *undeserved.*

Milton. Rupture of the Commonwealth.

——— Come they deservedly,
They are no wrongs then, but his punishments:
If *undeservedly*, and he not guilty,
The doer of them, first, should thinsh, not he.

B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act iv. sc. 3.

In his commonwealth some he suffered to be *undeseredly* rich, others to be *undeservedly* poor.—*Millon. Telrochordon.*

Say I have an *undeserver* to my husband:
That's ne'er the worse for him.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act i.

All passages that may seem indirect,
Are stopt up now; and there is no access
By gross corruption: bribes cannot effect
For th' *undeserving* any offices.

Daniel. A Panegyric Congratulatory.

I pray to that Almighty Being, upon whom depends the existence of the world, and by whose providence I have been preserved to this moment, and injoyd many *undeserved* advantages, that He would graciously accept my grateful sense and acknowledgments of all His beneficence toward me.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 5.

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletic brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, Ded.

But the reverence of the man, or *undeserveedness* of his wrongs, moved in the affections of the members of this university, that they directed to the king a petitionary epistle in Latin, no less eloquent and pithy, than circumspect and wary, wherein they much pleased for his liberty.

Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

Nor will I borrow merit from the dead,
Myself an *undeserver.*—*Rowe. Tamerlane*, Act iii.

If old age were attended only with the deprivation of amiable qualities, the loss of sensibility might often be esteemd a happiness to the individual, as it would prevent him from feeling one of the greatest of natural and *undeserved* calamities.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 39.

UN-DESI'GNED. UNDESI'GNEDLY. UNDESI'GNEDNESS. UNDESI'GNING. } Not noted by any sign; not marked (in the mind); not planned, schemed, purposed, projected.

But the things of earth seem to be distributed by a kind of blind lottery, and to justifie the conclusion of the atheist, that the moral world (as he supposeth of the natural) is rul'd by a fortuitous range of *undesign'd* events.

Glanvill, Disc. 6.

Those who *undesignedly* pervert scripture should have something better to plead than their retaining the words of scripture.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 151.

But now, when Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and *undesigning!* how utterly unsupported either by the secular arm, or secular wisdom!—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

And this might be noticed as an example of *undesigned* coincidence in the two evangelists.

Paley. Evidences of Christianity, pt. iii. c. 6.

In examining ancient records; or indeed any species of testimony, it is, in my opinion, of the greatest importance to attend to the information or grounds of argument which are casually and *undesignedly* disclosed: forasmuch as this species of proof is, of all others, the least liable to be corrupted by fraud or misrepresentation.—*Id. Ib.* Prop. I. c. 3.

The *undesignedness* of the agreements (which *undesignedness* is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity, the suitableness of the circumstances in which they consist, to the places in which those circumstances occur, and the circuitous references by which they are traced out) demonstrates that they have not been produced by meditation, or by any fraudulent contrivance.

Id. Ib. pt. iii. c. 7.

UN-DESI'RED. UNDESI'RING. UNDESI'RABLE. UNDESI'ROUS. } Not wished for, not coveted, not longed for, sought, asked, entreated, required.

Sone after Augustus gaue to Ciana the dignitie of consull *undesired*, blaming him, that he durste nat aske it, wherby he hadde hym moste assured and loyal.

Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. ii. c. 7.

"When lo! I joy'd my lover, not my love
And felt the hand of that most *undesir'd*;
Enforc'd th' unproved bitter sweet to prove,
Which yields no natural pleasure when 't is hir'd."

Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

The baits of gifts, and money to despise
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes?
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise and free, by Heav'n's consent and mine.

Dryden. Persius, Sat. 5.

——— Therefore hard
I clench'd the boughs, till she disgorg'd again
Both keel and mast. Not *undesir'd* by me
They came, though late.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

Nay, truly, according to modern modes of thinking, he might have frankly owned the whole: treated the adultery as a trifle, especially in a person of any rank; and perhaps the murder too, as an *undesirable* consequence indeed, but an unavoidable one, of Uriah's absurd behaviour.

Secker, vol. i. Ser. 26.

It will provoke the better part of their inferiors to think ill of them, which is a very *undesirable* thing.

Id. vol. i. Ser. 5.

I believe it will be difficult to find a single instance of a human creature possessing the use of his faculties, and at the same time *undesirous* of distinction.

Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 55.

UN-DESPA'IRING. Not without hope, not hopeless.

——— 'Twas there,
Perils and conflicts inexpressible,
Anson, with steady *undesparing* breast,
Endur'd, when o'er the various globe he chas'd
His country's foes. *Dyer. The Fleece*, b. iv.

UN-DESTRO'YABLE. UNDESTRO'YED. } Not to be pulled down, ruined, or demolished; not to be quelled or killed.

How can that beauty yet be *undestroy'd*,
That years have wasted?

Drayton. Countess of Salisbury to the Black Prince.

I will here subjoin one instance of a body which must have sustained an exceeding vehement fire, and is looked upon by most of the chemists as more *undestroyable* than gold itself.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 283.

UN-DETE'RMINABLE. UNDETE'RMINATE. UNDETE'RMINATENESS. UNDETERMINA'TION. UNDETE'RMINED. } See INDETERMINABLE. That cannot be bounded or limited, defined or ended; that cannot be concluded, decided or revolved.

I cannot but expect that God in his justice should enlarge the bounds of the Turkish empire, or some other way punish Christians, by reason of their pertinacious disputing about things unnecessary, *undeterminable* and unprofitable, and for their hating and persecuting their brethren.

Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded,

It doth all one as if it sent back the matter *undeterminable* at law, and intractable by rough dealing, to have instructions and admonitions bestow'd about it by them whose spiritual office is to abjure and to denounce, and so left to the conscience.—*Milton. Doct. & Dis. of Divorce*, b. ii. c. 21.

Thus would not he admit, or leave any thing, as far forth as possibly might otherwise be, infinite and *undeterminate*: but adorn nature with proportion, measure, and number.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 630.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice.—*More. Divine Dialogues.*

So that he is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain secret and gentle predisposition of them to what is right, decent, and convenient.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 61.

D. Gomarus with good modesty answered that indeed he did say so, but he protested it was not out of any evil meaning, but only to shew as other churches, so the church of England had left that *undetermined*.
Heylin. Beleaguer'd from the Synod of Dort.

In duration we consider it, as if this line of number were extended both ways to an unconceivable, *undeterminate*, and infinite length.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 17.

Our translators have left a latitude in their version of a place, not taking upon them to determine the sense where the generality of the expression in the original had left it *undetermined*.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 449.

All the little good, which a lie, that will scarce be credited, hath any chance for doing, may commonly with prudence be done without it, either by avoiding to answer, or by general and *undetermined* answers, which are very different things from untruths.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

UN-DETE'STING. Not loathing, abhorring, hating.

[Who can, unshock'd, behold] the false fair seeming patriot's hollow boast?
A race, resolv'd on bondage, fierce for chains,
My sacred rights a merchandize alone
Esteeming, and to work their feeders will
By deeds, a horror to mankind, prepar'd,
As were the dregs of Romulus of old?
Who these indeed can *undetesting* see?
Thomson. Liberty, pt. v.

UN-DE'VIATING. Not going out of the way (*via*), not erring, straying, wandering.

But I contend, that the perfect *undeviating* rectitude of intention, and the perfect justice of administration, of which the psalmist speaks, cannot be ascribed, without impiety, to any earthly monarch.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

He from the stack carves out th' accustom'd load,
Deep plunging, and again deep-plunging oft,
His broad keen knife into the solid mass:
Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands,
With such *undeviating* and even force
He severs it away. *Cowper. Task*, b. v.

——— Should God again,
At once in Gibeon, interrupt the race
Of the *undeviating* and punctual sun,
How would the world admire! *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

UN-DEVO'UT. UNDEVO'TED. UNDEVO'TELY. UNDEVO'TION. } Not pledged, or promised, or dedicated, (sc.) to godliness, piety, or religion; not godly, pious, or religious.

Goure masse and goure matynes, and meny of goure boures
Aren don *undevotlich*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 7.

Than cometh *undevotion*, churgh which a man is so blont, as sayth Saint Bernard, and hath swiche langour in his soule, that he may neyther rede ne sing in holy chirche, ne here ne thinke of no devotion, ne travaile with his hondes in no goed werke, that it n'is to him unsavory and all apalled.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

From that tyme hytherward, was there neuer so *undevote* a kinge, that durst that sacred place violate.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 46.

So it is to be perceived of us, that we bee not as *undevout* in keping and fulfilling the ghospel, as we be superstitious and scrupulous obseruers of the rites and ceremonies.
Udal. John, Prof. of Rotterdam.

He confesseth, that in the primitiue churche was no priuate masse, which, as he saith, came in afterwarde by the negligence and *undevotion* of the people.
Jewel. Reply unto Mr. Hardinge, p. 14.

But amongst the English nobility, the lords Say and Brook (two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, and, in truth, to the whole government) positively refused in the king's own presence to make any such protestation.
Clarendon. Civil War, vol. i. p. 117.

Devotion, when lukewarm, is *undevout*;
But when it glows, its heat is struck to heaven.
Young. Complaint, Night 4.

UN-DIA'PHANOUS. Not transparent.

There would settle all about it swarms of little metalline and *undiaphanous* bodies, shining in the water like the scales of small fishes.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 57.

UN-DIGE'STED. } Not separated, divided, distributed, (sc. by the action of the stomach, and passed into the different parts of the body.) Used met.
UNDIGE'STIBLE.

Now must my muse afford a strayne to Riot,
Who, almost kil'd with his luxurious diet,
Lay eating grasse (as dogges) within a wood,
So to disgorge the *undigested* food.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

The *undigested* and immethodical bulk of his book did not protect him.—*Milton. Def. of the People of England.*

He was besieged with continual and *undigestible* incentives of the clergy with traiterous confidence striking at his crown, and in such sort, as humanity must have exceeded itself, to have indured it with any mixture of patience.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17. *Selden. Illust.*

Some hasty and *undigested* thoughts on a subject I had never before considered, which I set down against our next meeting, gave the first entrance into this discourse.
Locke. Hum. Underst. Ep. to the Reader.

It [proposition for the relief of Ireland] appeared to me extremely raw and *undigested*.—*Burke. Works*, vol. ix. p. 239.

UN-DIGHT. Not prepared, procured, provided, appointed, furnished.

From her faire head her fillet shee *undight*
And laid her stole aside.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

So also did that great Oetean knight
For his loues sake his lions skin *undight*.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 8.

Weary of trauell in his former fight,
He there in shade himselfe had laid to rest,
Hauing his armes and warlike things *undight*,
Peaceloose of foes that mote his peace molest.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 7.

UN-DI'GNIFIED. Without dignity or sense of worthiness or merit, of rank or distinction; not consistent with such sense or feeling.

A sensible father, who is not himself a convert to the effeminacy of the times, had rather see a son forming himself as a scholar and a man, on the example of an old Roman or Athenian, than imitating, in his writings and actions, the *undignified* vivacity of nations which have been taught by their philosophy to degrade human nature.
Knox. Ess. No. 3.

UN-DI'LIGENT. UNDI'LIGENTLY. } Not careful or anxious; not assiduous, persevering, industrious.

Why wear you out the day of grace and those precious seasons still? as uncertain of Christ, yea, as *undiligent* after him, as you were long ago? as you love your souls, be more serious in their business.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Pet.* v. 19.

Cameron a late writer much applauded, commenting this place not *undiligently*, affirms that, the Greek preposition κατα translated unusually (for) hath a force in it implying the suddenness of those Pharisaic divorces.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

UN-DILUTED. Not thinned (by the mixture of liquid), not weakened.

When thus the Cyclops had with human flesh
Fill'd his capacious belly, and had quaff'd
Much *undiluted* wine, among his flocks
Outstretch'd immense, he press'd his cavern-floor.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

UN-DIMI'NISHABLE. UNDIMI'NISHED. } That cannot be, or become, less, or lessened, or decreased.

The earth strictly and philosophically considered is neither the lowest of the creation, nor immoveable; but this metaphysical earth is both, as is manifest at first sight, it being the lowest degree and shadow of being; and not only immoveable, but *undiminishable* and unimparairable.
More. Philosophic Cabbala, App.

And while he keeps them about him *undiminish'd* and unshorn, he may with the jaw-bone of an ass, that is, with the word of his meanest officers, suppress and put to confusion thousands of those that rise against his just power.
Milton. The Reason. of Church Government, b. ii.

Cethegus, tho' a traytor to the state,
And torturd, scap'd his ignominious fate:
And Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd* dy'd.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

There is no sacrifice, consistent with innocence, which a good man would not make to hand down the blessings derived from his fathers *undiminished* to his children.
Knox. Ess. No. 6.

UN-DI'NTED. Not hollowed or bent, or impressed by blows.

——— Then, to send
Measures of wheate to Rome: this greed vpon,
To part with vnhatch'd edges, and heare backe
Our targes *undinted*.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 6.

UN-DI'OCESED. Not possessed of, or preferred to a diocese, or episcopal rank.

But he that would mould a modern bishop into a primitive, must yield him to be elected by the popular voice, *undiocesed*, unreverend, unlorded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer and preaching, continual watchings and labours in his ministry.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. i.

UN-DI'PPED. Not sunk, or immerged.

What are to him the sculptures of the shield,
Heav'n's planets, earth, and ocean's watry field?
The Pleiads, Hyads; less, and greater bear,
Undipp'd in seas.—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. xiii.

I think thee still as honest as thou could'st;
Impenetrably good; but like Achilles,
Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipt*,
And that has made thee mortal.—*Id. Cleomenes*, Act iv.

UN-DIRE'CTED. UNDIRE'CTLY. } Not ruled or ordered, guided, regulated, or conducted.

Nevertheless thorough the most wise and valiant handling of that right noble Lord [Grey], it got not the head which the former evills found; for in them the realme was left like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled, *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed, either fainted in their labour, or forsooke their charge.—*Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.*

That neither of both parties shal give any help, succor or aid, or favor, against the other, directly or *undirectly*, secretly or openly, to the invasor.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals. Hen. VIII. No. 64.

In the same month of September there was a letter *undirected*, but I suppose to the aforesaid personages, authorizing them to call before them such expert, skilful men, as they should think fit.—*Id. Ib. Edw. VI.* an. 1551.

If such escape contagion, and emerge
Pure from so foul a pool to shine abroad,
And give the world their talents and themselves,
Small thanks to those, whose negligence or sloth
Expos'd their inexperience to the snare,
And left them to an *undirected* choice.
Cowper. Task, b. ii.

UN-DISBA'NDED. Not freed from bond or obligation; not discharged from (military) duty.

Nevertheless there were 5000 Irish papists which he refus'd to *disband*, though intreated by both houses, first, for reasons best known to himself, next under pretence of lending them to the Spaniard; and so kept them *undisbanded* till very near the month wherin that rebellion broke forth.—*Milton. Eikonoklastes*, § 10.

UN-DISCE'RNED. UNDISCE'RNEDLY. UNDISCE'RNIBLE. UNDISCE'RNIBLENESS. UNDISCE'RNILY. UNDISCE'RNING. } Not seen or perceived distinctly or clearly; not distinguished or discriminated accurately or carefully; not espied, observed, regarded, remarked, noticed.

Now suppose than first, that of saintes & of relikes, some were trewe & some were false, yet the worship that ye would we should do to them al, should be bycause (that standinge as they do vnknowen and *undiscerned*) ye reknend thē al trewe & al for God's well beloued seruantes.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 190.

——— Bring me to a place
Where *undiscerned* of herself I may
Feed my desiring eyes but half an hour.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act iv. sc. 4.

And farewel all hope of true reformation in the state, while such an evil as this lies *undiscern'd* or unregarded in the house.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce. To the Parliament.

The most excellent things, while their worth is *undiscerned* and unknown, affect us not: Now, faith is the proper seeing faculty of the soul, in relation to Christ; that inward light must be infused from above, to make Christ visible to us; without it, though he is beautiful, yet we are blind, and therefore cannot love him for that beauty.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Peter*, vv, 7, 8.

I doe not meane that body mystically, whereof Christ is onely the head, that building *undiscernable* by mortall eyes, wherein Christ is the chiefe corner stone; but I speake of the visible church.—*Hooker. Disc. Of Justification*, § 23.

And that things of this nature are *undiscernable* secrets, we may learn by the experience of those men who have in ease not unlike vainly laboured to tell us, how the material fire of hell should torment an immaterial soul, and how baptismal water should cleanse the spirit, and how a sacrament should nourish a body, and make it sure of the resurrection.—*Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence*, § 1

While one habit lessens, another may *undiscernibly* increase, and it may be a degree of covetousness may expel a degree of prodigality.—*Id. Of Repentance*, c. 5. § 5.

If they for lucre use to creep into the church *undiscernably*, the more wisdom will it be so to provide, that no revenue there may exceed the golden mean.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.

I know not how, but wrongfully I know
Hath *undiscerning* custom plac'd our kind
Under desert, and set us far below
The reputation to our sex assign'd.
Daniel. Letter from Octavia to Marcus Antonius.

I will venture to affirm, that all true prayer is private; and the true seat of it being in the mind, toward the interesting of whose powers all the circumstances of worship are mainly designed to contribute, it may be said upon that account to be always made in the most retired and *undiscerned* of all retreats.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 5.

By setting themselves such tasks, as required and employed the whole man, death has *undiscernedly* stolen upon them, and unawares intruded into their studies, where their restless ambition to inrich the mind never left them the leisure to prepare it to leave the body.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 447.

Because of their remoteness, subtilty, and *undiscernibleness*, it cannot know them adequately, or in the whole.
Elite. Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 84.

Umbratilis, therefore, has no more to do but repeat the thoughts of Urbanus in a positive manner, and appear to the *undiscerning* a wiser man than the person from whom he borrows.—*Tatler*, No. 244.

I might feel some scorchings in my youthfull days when it would have been imprudent to quench them, and while the object of desire lay at an *undiscernible* distance.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 6.

In short it is by the exercise of this power [discernment] that the mind is preserved from that confusion and embarrassment which is experienced by the inattentive and *undiscerning*, when a general mass of knowledge lies before them.—*Cogan. Ethical Treatise*, Dis. 2. c. 1.

UN-DISCHA'RGED. Not relieved, freed, released or dismissed.

——— Your guards
Are seven cohorts, you say?
Luc. Yes.
Mac. Those we must
Hold still in readiness and *undischarged*.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 3.

UN-DI'SCIPLINED. } Not taught or educated; not trained in order or method; not exercised, directed, corrected.
UNDISCIPLI'NABLE.

For, howsoever it [gentle blood] may grow mis-shap't
(Like this wyld-man, being *undisciplin'd*)
That to all vertue it may seeme vnapt,
Yet will it shewe some sparks of gentle mind,
And at the last breake forth in his owne proper kind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 5.

As we see boys in a free school, such as are *undisciplinable*, are, after some yeeres of probation, sent away to mechanical employment.—*Hale. Cont. Of Self-Denial.*

These were raw and *undisciplined* men, for they were just raised, and had scarcely any thing more of the soldier than their regimentals, none of them having been so far trained, as to be permitted to fire.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 1.

An armed, disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty; *undisciplined* it is ruinous to society.
Burke. Subs. of Speech on Army Estimates, (1790.)

UN-DISCLO'SE. *v.* } To keep still close or shut up, covered or concealed; not revealed, or opened, or exposed.
UNDISCLO'SED.

Look, Delia, how w' esteem the half blown rose,
The image of thy blush, and summer's honour!
Whilst yet her tender bud doth *undisclose*
That full of beauty, Time bestows upon her.
Daniel, son. 36.

——— Luxurious, others make
The meads their choice, and visit every flower,
And every latent herb: for the sweet task.
To propagate their kinds, and where to wrap,
In what soft beds, their young yet *undisclos'd*,
Employs their tender care. *Thomson. Summer.*

What e'er there be between you *undisclosed*,
This is no time nor fitting place to mar
The mirthful meeting with a wordy war.
Byron. Lara, c. 1.

UN-DISCO'MFITED. Not dispersed or routed; not disconcerted.

And so helde themselfe *undiscomfited* the space of ii. houres.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 249.

UN-DISCO'RDING. Not disagreeing or dissonant; not in disunion.

That we on earth with *undiscording* voice
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime, and with harsh din
Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord. *Milton. Ode on Music.*

UN-DISCO'VERED. } Not detected, disclosed, exposed to view, revealed, brought to light; not found or invented.
UNDISCO'VERABLY.

Open the doors too of the several prisons,
And give all free entrance into this room.
Undiscover'd I can here mark all.
Beaum. & Fletch. Sea-Voyage, Act v.

He permitted not divorce by law as an evil, for that was impossible to divine law, but permitted by accident the evil of them who divorc'd against the laws' intention *undiscoverably*.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

The great enemy of my salvation, and his retinue, is continually about me, and watch for my halting, secretly and *undiscoverably* soliciting my soul to sin against thee.
Hale. Cont. Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer.

With all these advantages, this place is so far removed from the Spanish frontier, and so little known to the Spaniards themselves, that there is reason to suppose, that by proper precautions a ship might continue here *undiscovered* a long time.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 3.

[Our life] may possibly, from surprises *undiscoverable*, be very near to its period.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

This sagacity, in many instances, surpassing the contrivance of man and discerning things *undiscoverable* by human reason, is usually stiled instinct.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 12.

UN-DISCOU'RAGED. Not disheartened, dispirited, dismayed.

The danger, difficulty, and inconvenience that attend long voyages are very different in idea and experience; Mr. Banks however returned, *undiscouraged* by his first expedition.
Cook. First Voyage, Introd.

UN-DISCRE'TE. } Not heedful, provident, or prudent; cautious or considerate. See INDISCRETE.
UNDISCRE'TELY.
UNDISCRE'TION.

O stormy peple, unsad and ever untrewe,
And *undiscrete*, and changing as a fane,
Delighting ever in rombel that is newe,
For like the moone waxen ye and wane.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8873.

Through *undiscreet* and hasty greedinesse,
Out of measure the water so they drinke,
That they fell dead cuen vpon the brinke.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Your selfe to drowne in torment and in wo,
For losse of thing and ye list to see,
That in no wise may recouered bee,
In great folly and *undiscretion*. *Id. Ib.*

The comons of ye cytie were so ferre out of rule, by consensyage of rynyous persones, that in assemblies and courtes that them were kept at Guyldhalle or other places, symple and *undiscrete* parsones should baue the voyce and ye worshypfull men lytell or no thynge regarded.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1262.

For in the murmuring vulgar usually
This public course of yours compassion draws;
Especially in cases of the great,
Which work much pity in the *undiscreet*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Phi. Take it freely; for I know,
Though what thou didst were *undiscreetly* done,
'Twas meant well.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act v.

UN-DISCRI'MINATING. See INDISCRIMINATE. Not distinguishing, discerning or making a difference.

Hear now, my friends! my counsel. Hurl the spear
At once with *undiscriminating* aim
Against them all; since now they seek to crown
Their other crimes with slaughter of ourselves.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

UN-DISCU'SSED. Not sifted, searched into or examined.

No circumstance remaines *undiscussed*, but this one: what Moses and Elias did with Christ in their apparition?
Bp. Hall. Christ Transfigured pt. ii.

UN-DISGRA'CED. Not dishonoured, degraded, or brought to shame.

So may our country's name be *undisgraced*,
So may'st thou prosper where thy youth was rear'd,
By every honest joy of love and life endear'd.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 2.

UN-DISGUI'SED. Not cloaked by an assumed, false, or deceptive guise, or dress; not concealed or covered.

And in plaine English *undisguised*,
Them shewed hole his journey,
And of their counsell gan them prey.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

Before his eyes Jove's beauteous daughter stood,
In form and dress, a huntress of the wood;
For had he seen the goddess *undisguis'd*,
The youth with awe and fear had been surpris'd.
Congreve. Homer. Hymn to Venus.

Quite fatigued and satiated with this dull variety, you are infinitely refreshed when you return to the sphere of his proper splendour, and behold your amiable sovereign in his true, simple, *undisguised*, native character of majesty.
Burke. Speech on Economic Reform, (1780.)

UN-DISHO'NOURED. Not disgraced; not brought to disgrace, shame, ignominy, infamy.

——— Then you were
So noble, that I durst have trusted your
Embraces in an opportunity
Silent enough to serve a ravisher,
And yet come from you—*undishonor'd*; how
You think me altered, that you promise your
Attempt success I know not.
Beaum. & Fletch. Honest Man's Fortune, Act i.

UN-DISJO'INED. Not disunited, separated, or parted.

——— While yet the planks sustain
This tempest *undisjoin'd*, I will abide
A suff'rer on the raft; but when the waves
Shall once have shattered it, I will essay
This girdle then—my sole expedient left.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

UN-DISMA'YED. } Not deprived, or divested of *might*, strength, fortitude; not daunted, dispirited, disheartened, or discouraged.
UNDISMA'YABLE-

But neither could danger be dreadful to Amphialus his *undismaydde* courage, nor yet seem ugly to him, whose truly affected mind did still paint it over with the beauty of Philoclea.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

My cause, ye gods, would bid me to meet them *undismaid*, and to say with holy David, Though an hoste should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear.
Bp. Hall. Defence of the Hum. Rem. § 1.

Promise for promise, equally afford,
But once a contract made, keep well your word.
For she for any act of hell is fit,
And *undismay'd*, may sacrilege commit.
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

——— On the other side the Greeks
Re-echo'd shout for shout, all *undismay'd*,
And waiting firm the bravest of their foes.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

UN-DISMI'SSED. Not sent away, not discharged.

——— The Greeks
On all sides to their sev'ral ships repair'd,
All save the Myrmidons; their valiant band
Still *undismiss'd*, Achilles thus bespake.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

UN-DISOBLI'GING. Not withholding a kindness or service; not offending or displeasing.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions.—*Broome.*

UN-DISPA'TCHED. Not expedited, or sent expeditiously; not sent away.

Which [bill] was read thrice in two days in the parliament, and agreed to, and sent up to the lords' house, where it lay *undispatched*, by reason that sessions ended within two or three days after it came before them.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1548.

UN-DISPE'NSABLE. } See INDISPENSABLE. That cannot be set aside or apart; that cannot be spared, exempted, or excused.
UNDISPE'NSING.

In sundry cases they easily dispensed therewith, which I suppose they would never have done had they esteemed them as things whereunto everlasting, immutable *undispensable* observation did belong.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. vii.

If at pleasure he can dispense with golden poetic ages of such pleasing licence, as in the reign of old Saturn, and this perhaps before the law might have some covert, but under such an *undisponding* covenant as Moses made with them, and not to tell us why and wherfore, indulgence cannot give quiet to the breast of an intelligent man?
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 5.

UN-DISPE'RSED. See INDISPERSED.
Not scattered, spread or dissipated.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it.—*Boyle.*

UN-DISPI'TEOUS. See DISPITIOUS.
For saue onely a looke piteous,
Of womanhead *vndispiteous*,
That she showed in countenance.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

UN-DISPLEA'SED. Not offended, angered, vexed, or grieved.
That of his Godhead and his grace
He would forgyue all old trespace,
And *vndispleased* be of time past.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

UN-DISPO'SED. See INDISPOSED.
Not set apart, not appropriated, not suited, inclined or adapted, (or parted with.)

Onely we cannot so farre yeeld as to iudge it conuenient, that the holy deuise a competent number should be vnsatisfied, because the greater part is carelesse and *vndisposed* to loyne with them.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. v. § 68.

One of them, I observed, was bestowed upon the king's brother; and one remained *undisposed of*, which, I judged, was for the king himself, as it was a choice bit.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 7.

UN-DISPU'TABLE. } See INDISPUTABLE.
UNDISPU'TED. } That cannot be debated, contended, contested, opposed, controverted.

Duke. Seek me out groome.
Men more insensible of reputation,
Less curious and precise in terms of honor,
That if my anger chance let fall a stroak,
As we are all subject to impetuous passions,
Yet it may pass unmurmur'd, *undisputed*,
And not with braver fury prosecuted.
Beaum. & Fletch. Passionate Madman, Act iv.

——— All powerful harmony!
Wise Nature owes thy *undisputed* sway
Her wond'rous works resigning to thy care.
Congreve. Hymn to Harmony.

There were several satires and panegyrics handed about in acrostic, by which means some of the most strant *undisputable* blockheads about the town began to entertain ambitious thoughts, and to set up for polite authors.
Spectator, No. 58.

Paris and Menelaus theirs [spear] direct
Against each other, and the conq'ror's love
Shall henceforth, *undisputed*, all be thine.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

UN-DISQUI'ETED. Not discomposed, disturbed, harassed.
If you, O Parthians, *undisquieted*
I euer left, when I pursu'd the fled
Vnquiet Alans to the Caspian strait,
And fore'd you not for safety to retreat
To Babylon. *May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. viii.

UN-DISSE'MBLED. Not divested of like, or invested with unlike, appearances or qualities; not feigned, or pretended, or guilefully assumed.

What day did she pass without a large task of private devotion, whence she would still come forth with a countenance of *undissembled* mortification.
Bp. Hall. Specialities, &c.

Ease, and content, and *undissembled* love,
Shine in each face; the thoughts of labour past
Increase their joy. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

But the attentions paid them at their fire-side, the smiles which exhilarated their own table, were the genuine result of *undissembled* love, and home was the only secure haven in the tempestuous voyage of life.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 40.

UN-DI'SSIPATED. Not cast away, dispersed, or scattered.

Some little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*.—*Boyle.*

It [debt] is rejected as an outcast, whilst the whole *undissipated* attention of the minister has been employed for the discharge of claims entitled to his favour by the merit we have seen.
Burke. Speech on Nabob of Arcot's Debts, (1785.)

UN-DISSO'LVABLE. } See INDISSOLUBLE.
UNDISSO'LVED.
UNDISSO'LVING.
That cannot be relaxed, loosened, melted; disjoined, separated, destroyed.

And by that firm and *undissolved* knot,
Betwixt their neighb'ring French and bord'ring Scot,
Bruce shall bring in his Redshanks from the sea.
Drayton. Q. Isabel to Mortimer.

And would'st thou have my partial friendship brake
That holy knot, which, ty'd once, all mankind
Agree to hold sacred and *undissoluable*?
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act iii.

Thence winding eastward to the Tartar's coast,
She swings the healthy margin of the main;
Where *undissolving*, from the first of time,
Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky
Thomson. Winter.

——— On the flood
Indurated and fix'd, the snowy weight
Lies *undissolv'd*; while silently beneath,
And unpercei'v'd, the current steals away.
Cowper. Task, b. v.

UN-DISTE'MPERED. Not disorganized, disordered, diseased, disturbed.

The beautiful harmony of the whole, and the artificial contrivance of each part of the world; the which it is hardly possible that any unprejudiced and *undistempered* mind should conceive to proceed from blind chance, or as blind necessity.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

UN-DISTI'NCTLY. See INDISTINCT.
Not discriminately, determinately, definitely.

They have given vs manifest occasion to thinke it requisite, that we earnestly aduise rather and exhort them to consider as they ought, their sundry ouer-sights, first, in equalling *vndistinctly* crimes with errours.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 68.

UN-DISTI'NGUISHABLE. } See INDISTINCT, and INDISTINGUISHABLE.
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLY.
UNDISTI'NGUISHED.
That cannot be discerned or discriminated; espied, seen, observed.

The form by which the thing is what it is, is of so slender and *undistinguishable*, that it would soon confuse, were it not sustain'd by the efficient and final causes, which concur to make up the form iovalid otherwise of it self.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

His swelling body is distended farre
Past humane growth, and *vndistinguishd* are
His limmes; all parts the poison doth confound,
And bee ipes hid, in his owne body drown'd.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

Where divers-speaking zeal one murmur finds,
In *undistinguish'd* voice to tell their minds.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

If Shakespeare be allow'd, as I think he must, to have made his characters distinct, it will easily be infer'd, that he understood the nature of the passions; because it has been prov'd already that confus'd passions make *undistinguishable* characters.—*Dryden. Troil. & Cres.* Pref.

For some years last past the use of gold and silver galloon upon hats has been almost universal; being *undistinguishably* worn by soldiers, esquires, &c.—*Tatler*, No. 270.

Benefits would not be scattered among the crowd of men, with so promiscuous and *undistinguishing* a freeness.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 36.

Laws, nevertheless, disposed and controlled by that Providence which conducts the affairs of the universe, though by an influence inscrutable, and generally *undistinguishable* by us.—*Policy. Evidences of Christianity*, pt. iii. c. 3.

UN-DISTO'RTED. Not turned, twisted, writhed, or wrenched.

[To] the *undistorted* suggestions of his own heart, these easy hints will be found no fallacious directions.
More. Song of the Soul, (1647,) Pref.

UN-DISTRA'CTED. } Not drawn or torn apart; not distressed, discomposed, troubled, unsettled, perplexed.
UNDISTRA'CTEDLY.
UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS.
UNDISTRA'CTING.

It were good we used more easy and *undistracting* diligence, for increasing of these treasures, which we cannot deny are far better.—*Leighton. Expos. Lect. on Psalm* xix.

When Enoch had walked with God as many years as the year has days, God was so far from being importuned or tired by that lasting assiduity, that vouchsafing him an unexampled exemption from death, he was pleased by a new and a nearer cut to heaven, to admit him to a yet closer, more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with himself.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 276.

As St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons, the affections of one being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God, whereas those of the other are distracted; (as Adam's were betwixt his Maker and his rib.)—*Id. Ib.* p. 254.

I need not represent to the equitable reader, how much the strange confusions of this unhappy nation in the midst of which I have made and written these experiments are apt to disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thought, that are wont to be requisite to happy speculations.—*Id. Ib.* p. 3. To the Reader.

UN-DISTU'RBED. } Not disordered or disarranged; not confused or confounded.
UNDISTU'REDLY.
UNDISTU'REDNESS.
disquieted or perplexed.

There counterfeiting that shee was possest
Shee vtters from an *vndisturbed* brest
Fain'd words with no confused murmure flowing,
Nor the least signe of diulne fury showing.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

Low in the valley some small herds of deere,
For head and footmanship withouten peere
Fed *vndistur'd*.—*Browne. Brit. Pastorals*, b. ii. s. 3.

It much condnces, all the cares to know
Of gardening, how to scare nocturnal thieves,
And how the little race of birds that hop
From array to array, scooping the costliest fruit
Insatiate, *undisturb'd*. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

Your lordship plainly opposes heat and flame to that calmness and *undisturbedness*, with which you would have our addresses to God unaccompanied.
Dr. Snape's Let. to Bp. Hoadly.

[It is the special interest of great persons] by all means to protect and promote piety, as the host instrument of their security, and *undisturbedly* enjoying the accommodations of their state.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

From this little excursion, I found that we were to expect nothing from these people but the privilege of visiting their country *undisturbed*.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, c. 8.

UN-DIVE'RSIFIED. } Not being different, dissimilar, varied or variegated.
UNDIVE'RSIFICATED.

If he take away all aptitudes, operations, properties and modifications from a subject, his conception thereof vanishes into nothing, but into the idea of a mere *universificated* substance.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. c. 2.

For "we can behold a particle of mere *universificated* matter," says he [F. Greville], "though incompassably smaller, without such wonder."—*Cogan. On the Passions*, Note R.

UN-DIVE'RTED. Not turned aside; withdrawn; (met.) amused.

These grounds have not any patent passages, whereby to derive water and fatness from the river, and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it to run by them *undiverted*.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 408.

UN-DIVI'DABLE. } See INDIVISIBLE. That cannot be divided or parted, separated, portioned or shared; that cannot be severed, sundered, disunited or disjoined.
UNDIVI'DED.
UNDIVI'DEDLY.
UNDIVI'DUAL.
UNDIVI'SIBLE.

All ships with their appurtenances, and the commodities of the mariners, according vnto the condition of the things, and all other goods taken away by the English, which are actually *vndiuided* and whole, are incontinently and with al speed to bee restored.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 157.

For he seeth and perceyueth by good reason, that the soule is *vndiuisible* and is in euery part of the body, and in euery part it is whole.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1131.

How comes it now, my husband, oh how comes it,
That thou art then estranged from thy sele?
Thy self? I call it, being strange to me!
That *vndiuidable* incorporate
Am better then thy deere selfes better part.
Ah doe not tease away thy self from me.
Shakespeare. Comedie of Errors, Act ii. sc. 2.

Upon this base a curious work is rais'd,
Like *undivided* brick, entire and one,
Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance pais'd;
Distributed with due proportion.
F. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 2.

A man may love a friend as a brother, as an *alter idem*, but he should love his wife as his *idem idem*: creation, nature, religion, law and policy, makes them *undividedly* one.—*Feltham. On Luke*, xiv. 20.

Indeed true courage and courtesie are *undividuall* companions.—*Fuller. Worthies. Worcestershire.*

UN-DIVINE. (Milton means) unlike a teacher of divinity or one learned in divine things.

These are his fair grounds both from scripture-canons and ecclesiastical examples; how *undivine-like* written, and how like a worldly gospeller that understands nothing of these matters, posterity no doubt will be able to judge.
Milton. Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 17.

UN-DIVO'RCED. Not turned away, put away or apart, separated or disjoined.

How vain our efforts! and our arts how vain!
The distant train of thought I took to shun,
Has thrown me on my fate—These died together,
Happy in ruin! *undivorc'd* by death!
Young. Complaint, Night 5.

UN-DIVU'LGED. Not made known to the vulgar; not published, or declared.

Lear. Let the great goddes
That keepe this dreadfull pudder o're our heads,
Finde out their enemies now. Tremble thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes
Vnwhipt of iustice.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 2.

——. Feares and scruples shake vs;
In the great hand of God I stand, and thence,
Against the *undivul'g'd* pretence, I fight
Of treasonous malice.—*Id. Macbeth*, Act ii. sc. 3.

UN-DO, *v.* UND'ER, UND'ING, *n.* } To do not; to annul or vacate the effect of any thing, already done; to open that which is shut; to loosen that which is fast; to solve. Consequentially,—

To annul; to annihilate, to invalidate; to ruin, to destroy; to demolish. And *undone*,—

Not acted or transacted, not effected, not executed; and also, destroyed, ruined.

He *undude* alle luther lawes, that me buld byuore,
And gode lawes brogte vorth. *R. Gloucester*, p. 281.

He let crye anon thoru al lond, the vnrygt lawes *undo*,
That hys fader & hys brother belde, & prisons delyuerye also. *Id.* p. 422.

How Daniel dymnede, and *undude* the dremeles
Of king Nabugodonosor. *Piers Ploulman*, p. 163.

The wiche lif and lawe. be hit longe yusede
Hit shal *undon* ous deuneles. and don bryngе ous alle. *Id.* p. 357.

The window she *undoth*, and that in haste.
Have don (quod she) come off, and spede thee faste,
Lest that our neighebourez thee espie.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3726.

After the deathe of this ernelle Sylla, in exaltyng of hym selfe, Iulius Cæsar the pitiefull, made dictatour of Rome, and chiefe of the Mariana, adnulled and *undidde* all that Sylla had made, and brought agayne into the aunciente estate the common welthe.—*Golden Boke*, c. 1.

Thei haue geuen the beautie and richesse for to *undoe* the.—*Id.* c. 20.

[The yeomen] were readie (besides perpetuall shame) to bee in danger of *undoing* of themselues, and all theirs, if they should shewe any signe of cowardise, or abandon the lord, knight or gentleman of whom they helde theyr lining.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 23.

They sodeynly anoyded the lande, & lafte the foresayd notable sûmes vnpayd, to the great hyderaunce & vtter *vndoynge* of many Eoglysshe marchauntes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1404.

Here may be so much wit (though much I fear it)
To *undo* this knotty question.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act iv. sc. 1.

Their rich plate set their enemies teeth on water; who for the love and desire thereof, practised by all cunning means their utter *undoing*.—*Holland. Plin.* b. xxxiii. c. 11.

He that ventures to be a surety for another, ventures an *undoing* for his sake; and there is not any thing less to be wondered at in common life, than to see such persons undone.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 8.

Rewards, that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be destructive of the thing:
How oft by these at sixty are *undone*
The virtues of a saint at twenty one!
To whom can riches give repute, or trust,
Content or pleasure, but the good and just?
Pope. Ess. on Man, Ep. 4.

Such as making a body exist in several places, causing two and two make five, annihilating time and space, *undoing* past events, or producing contrary ones.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 14.

UN-DO'UBTED. UNDO'UBTEDLY. UNDO'UBTFUL. UNDO'UBTABLE. UNDO'UBTING. UND'OUBTOUS. } See INDUBITABLE. Not distrusted, suspected, questioned, scrupled.

It nis not to donhten of the thynges folowing, whan euery thynge of thy disputacion, shall hauen been stedfast to me, by *undoubtous* faithe.—*Chaucer. Boeuse*, b. v.

Than hath loe the wyse man brought all hys purpose so substanciall to passe, that by his owne playn agreement added vnto ye *vndoutable* trouth, no man may doe that he would haue al men doe, spoyle & pyll the church, but he that will first playnly professe himse'fe a playn & *vndouted* heretike.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 334.

Nowe, thia inbred desire of all nations to blaze and set foorth their owne petigree hath so much preuayled with the greater part, that leauing the *undoubted* trueth, they haue betaken themselves vnto mere fables and fictions.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 221.

And *undoubted*, it were moche better to be occupyed in honeste recreation; than to do nothyng.
Sir T. Elyot. Governour, b. i. c. 26.

Where the merites of menne be hydde and vnknown to the soueraygne gouernour, and the neglygent ministers or inferiour gouernours haue not onely equalle thanke or rewarde, but perchance moch more than they, whiche be diligent, or wolde be, if they mought hane assistence, there *undoubtedly* is grenous discourage, and peryll of conscience.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 25.

And laste he promiseth very true and *undoubtfull* hope to hym selfe of the desire that he asketh.
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 51.

Jesus therfore to shew an *undoubtable* trueth vnto them all, that both he was alive, & also that he here about with him a veral reall bodie in dede, and not any other bodie then the same which he carried to fore, saied vnto them.
Udal. Luke, c. 24.

The nineteenth of August, he esme thither, & mustered his armie before the king's presence, which *undoubtedlie* made a passing faire shew.
Holinshed. Chron. Rich. II. an. 1399.

Pro. His friends still wrought repreenes for him
And indeed his fate till now in the gouernment of Lord Angelo, came not to an *undoubtfull* proofe.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iv. sc. 4.

This envy I was fain to take of my speedy apologetieall advertisment, and after that by my reconciler, seconded with the unanimous letters of such reverend, learned, sound divines, both bishops and doctors, as whose *undoubtable* authority, was able to bear down calumny it self.
Bp. Hall. Specialties, &c.

That virtue and vice do in their own natures tend to make those men happy, or miserable, which see verally practise them, is a proposition of *undoubted* truth.
Atterbury. Ser. vol. ii. Pref.

It might mortify the vanity of some very vain writers and talkers, if they were to recollect, what is *undoubtedly* true, that it is a species of wit and ingenuity which not only the vilest, but the most stupid and illiterate of mankind have frequently displayed in all its possible perfection.
Knox. Ess. No. 16.

His confidence gives him credit. The company is always disposed to listen with attention, when any man speaks with the assurance of *undoubting* conviction.
Id. Winter Evenings, Even. 11.

UN-DRAWN. Not pulled or haled. It may be applied as extensively as the v. *Draw.*

—— Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deitie,
Flashing thick flames, wheele with wheele *undrawn*,
It self instinct with spirit, but convoyd
By four cherubic shapes.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

The death-bed of the just! is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand! it merits a divine:
Angels should paint it, angels ever there;
There on a post of honour, and of joy.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

UN-DRE'ADED. Not feared; not causing fear, terror, or affright.

What thinkst thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With travail difficult, not better farr
Then still at hells dark threshold to have sate watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thy self half starv'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

—— O'er thee the secret shaft
That wastes at midnight, or th' *undreaded* hour
Of noon, flies harmless: and that very voice
Which thunders terrour through the guilty heart,
With tongues of serphis whispers peace to thine.
Thomson. Summer.

UN-DRE'AMED. Not seen or thought of (sc. in sleep); not imagined.

Cam. A course more promising,
Then a wild dedication of your selves
To vnpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Surely many things full out by the design of the general motor, and *undreamt* of contrivance of nature, which are not imputable into the intention or knowledge of the particular actor.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 10.

UN-DRE'NCHED. Not merged or immerged; not sunken or drowned.

—— But whom the torrid zone
Divides from vs, those people euer see
The shadowes southward, which heere northward be,
You slowly seeing Cynosure, suppose
Her *undrench'd* carre into the ocean goes,
And that no northerne signe from seas is free.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

UN-DRE'SS, *v.* UNDRE'SS, *n.* } To divest of dress, or array, of ornament; of preparation for use.

Undressed,—not arrayed, decked, provided, prepared, furnished, garnished.

Wife. What are you mad, to make me
Dress, and *undress*, turn, and wind me,
Because you find me plyant?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii.

O! never once discourage goodnesse (lending
One glimpse of light) to see misfortune spending
Her utmost rage on Truth, dispiede, distressed,
Unhappy, unrelieved, yet *undressed*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

Tis prudence to reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Where lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
The thin *undress* of superficial light.
Pope. The Garden. Imit. of English Poets.

You catch his first philosophy, as Butler's hero did Aristotle's first matter, *undressed*, and without a rag of form, however flaunting and fluttering in fragments.
Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy, Let. 2.

UN-DRI'ED. Not drained, not freed or free from moisture.

The gods, he saw espous'd the jouster side,
When late their titles in the field were try'd
Witness the fresh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

UN-DRI'VEN. Not forced into action; not compelled.

Here is no patience, but joy: he that was won with ten shekells may be lost with eleuen: when assaulted and honour calls him, hee goes *undriuen*; and rather steales himself away, than is stolne.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Micha's Idolatry.

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try.
They rage, they roar; the doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tyde *undriv'n*:
Each bent to conquer, neither side to yield;
They long suspend the fortune of the field.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

UN-DROO'PING. Not falling, sinking, fainting, languishing.

—— Where meet, combin'd,
Whate'er high fancy, sound judicious thought,
An ample generous heart, *undrooping* soul,
And firm tenacious valour can bestow.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-DRO'SSY. Free from gross sediment, foulness or impurity.

As when a noontide sun, with summer beams,
Darts through a cloud, her wat'ry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold:
So, and so richly, the purg'd liquid shines.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

Rapt by th' æthereal steeds the chariot roll'd;
Brass were their hoofs, their curling manes of gold;
Of heav'n's *undrossy* gold the God's array
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

UN-DRO'WNED. Not sunk, plunged, depressed, immerged, sunk till dead.

—— Let them for her sake
Who to thy safeguard doth herself betake,
Escape *undrown'd*, unshipwreck'd.
Drayton. Elegy upon Lady Aston.

What availed it wicked Ham, to outlive the flood, to inherit a curse after it; to be kept *undrowned* in the waters, to see himself and his posterity blasted with his father's curse!—*Leighton. Com.* on 1 *Pet.* c. 3.

UN-DU'BBED. Not endowed with a name or title.

—— I know
What made his valour *undubb'd* windmill go,
Within a point at most. *Donne*, Sat. 6.

UN-DU'BITABLE. That cannot be doubted. See UNDOUBTED.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us to.—*Locke.*

UN-DUE. } Not owed, not deserved or
UNDU'LY. } earned; not convenient, seasonable, fit, suitable.

Superstition of an *undue* object is that which the etymologists calls the worshipping of idols.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 9.

Alexander the third, who made Gratian's decree to become law, was a schismatical pope, an antipope, and *unduly* elected.—*Id. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 4

It [love] delights not in *undue* disclosing of brethren's failings, doth not eye them rigidly, nor expose them willingly to the eyes of others.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, iv. 8.

VI. Remitting and relaxing to all persons, to those whose hands ecclesiastical goods have come, all the fruits and profits from the same taken, however *unduly*.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1554.

They will pretend to account for all this, by the mechanism of the body, unaccountably subject to the delusions of the mind, when *unduly* agitated either by sensation or reflection.—*Warburton*, vol. x. Ser. 27.

UN'DULATE, *v.* } Lat. *Undulatus*, from
UNDULA'TION. } *unda*, a *wave*.
UN'DULATORY. } To move as the *waves*,
UN'DULARY. } backward and forward—in curving, arching, or bending lines.

In the dread ocean, *undulating* wide,
Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe,
The circling Typhon, whirl'd from point to point,
Exhausting all the rage of all the sky,
And dire Ecnephia reign.
Thomson. Summer.

And o'er the high pil'd hills of fractur'd earth
Wide dash'd the waves, in *undulating* vast:
Till, from the centre in the streaming clouds,
A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe.—*Id. Spring.*

In corpuscles themselves, it is not all one, as to their effects, whether they move with, or without rotation, and whether in such or such a line, and whether with, or without *undulation*, trembling, or such a kind of consecution.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 682.

Those little *undulations* of sound almost vanishing before they reach'd them, yet still seeming to retain somewhat of their first horrour which they had betwixt the fleets.—*Dryden. Essay on Dramatic Poesie.*

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes.—*Arbuthnot. On Air.*

The blasts and *undulatory* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course, nor are they numerally feared by navigators.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 17.

The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace, than is usual with Rubens; the outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth and flowing.
Reynolds. Journey to Flanders & Holland.

Dark, like a stormy cloud, uprose the dust
Beneath them, and their *undulating* mass
Play'd in the breezes.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiii.

The meanest creature is a collection of wonders. The play of the rings in an earth-worm, as it crawls; the *undulatory* motion propagated along the body.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 16.

UN-DU'MPISH, *v.* To remove or relieve heaviness, dullness, sullenness.

When queen Elizabeth was serious (I dare not say sullen) and out of good humour, he (Tarlton, the Jester) could *undumpish* her at his pleasure.—*Fuller. Worthies. Staffordshire.*

UN-DU'RABLE. Used actively,—that cannot last or continue.

All unmeasurable vice is *undurable:* the fall of angels, and of the late imperious parliament, are fair examples of it.—*Arnway. Tobie of Mod.* p. 109.

UN-DUST. So we use *To dust*; i. e.—
To wipe or clear away the dust; to clear away.

For when we frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses, by degrees we came to be aided ev'n by one weakness of our nature, towards the delivery from others.
Montague. Devouto Essayes, pt. ii. Treat. 6.

UN-DU'TIFUL. } Not doing or performing that which is owed or
UNDU'TIFULLY. } ought to be done; acting
UNDU'TIFULNESS. } or feeling, contrary or in
UNDU'TEOUS. } opposition to what we ought to act or feel; not obedient to rule or right, to authority.

Other some forgetting themselves, spake more *undutifully* in this behalfe, saying: that they had as leeue be hanged when they came home, as without hope of safetie to seeke to passe, and so to perish amongst the yee.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 53.

[The hale] hath bene by mens yglenesse and *undutifulnesse*, let alone vntouched, and so neyther seruath the pore to make money of, nor anye cattell to lyue with.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

The church was indeed very severe against such *undutifull* proceedings and rebellions against the supreme naturall power.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 5.

A question wherein I was vehemently pressed in my late western charge, by some persons of greatest eminency in those parts, upon occasion of some of their children *undutifully* carving for themselves in the choice of their matches.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Dec. 4. Case 1.

With the same evidence I argue, that man or wife who hates in wedloc, is perpetually unsociable, unpeaceful, or *unduteous*, either not being able, or not willing to perform what the main ends of marriage demand in help and solace, cannot be said to care for who should be dearest in the house.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

Searchers of mud and sea-weed! that would swear
The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its Lord *undutifully* fled;
So, justly ought to be again restor'd.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 4.

What friendship could endure, could pass over, could forget, could admit an entire reconciliation, and reestablishment in affection after such heinous indignities, such infidelities, such *undutifulness*, as were those of Adam, of Noah, of David, of Peter?—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 56.

Undutifulness to an almighty superior, and ingratitude to a gracious benefactor, such as God is.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 18.

UN-DWELT. Not remained, abided, inhabited.

If beautie wanting lovers long should stay,
It like an house *undwelt* in would decay.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

UN-DYING. Not mortal; not perishing.

——— And [I] wish hearily
That firm affection that made us two happy,
May take as deep *undying* root, and flourish
Betwixt my daughter Casta, and your goodness.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

They fell devoted, but *undying:*
The very gale their names seem'd sighing.
Byron. Siege of Corinth, s. 15.

UN-EA'RNED. Not acquired or attained, merited or deserved; not gained or won by service.

For while so near each other thus all day
Our task we choose, what wonder if so near
Looks intervene and smiles, or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our dayes work brought to little, though begun
Early, and the hour of supper comes *unearn'd.*
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

——— Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thy self? and rather choose
To lie supinely, hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd?*
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

UN-EA'RNEST. Not eager, anxious, zealous.

Yea and vneath maie it possibly bee eschewed, except that euen those verie thynges whiche we doee possesse of our owne good rights, be possessed of vs after an *vnearnest* sorte, and with suche contempt, that we can sette them at nought when it is expedient so to doee.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 12.

UN-EA'RTHED. } Freed or cleared from
UNEA'RTHLY. } earth; from the cover of earth.

Unearthly,—not like earth or any thing on earth; supernal or supernatural.

——— The robber of the fold:
Him from his cragge, winding haunts *unearth'd*,
Let all the thunder of the chase pursue.
Thomson. Autumn.

Something *unearthly*, which they deem not of,
Like the remembr'd tone of a mute lyre,
Shall on their soften'd spirits sink, and move
In hearts all rocky now the late remorse of love.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-EASE. } See DISEASE, MISEASE. *Un-*
UNE'ASY. } *easy*,—
UNE'ASILY. } Not quiet, peaceful, tranquil;
UNE'ASINESS. } not free from pain, trouble, difficulty, distress, constraint, confinement; pained, troubled, constrained, harsh, disagreeable.

Thauh hus glotenye be of good ale. he goth to a cold beddyng
And hus bewed unheled *uneisyliche* ywrye.
Piers Ploukman, p. 266.

So verily, each thyng vnsoughte,
He said as he had knowne my thought,
And told my trouth and mine *vnease*,
But that I youth hase for mine ease,
Though I had studied all a weke.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

Wherof it is, that he conceiueth,
That like *vneasy* maladie,
The which is cleped jelousie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

[A. Lutrede] ladde an vncertayne lyfe, and *vneasy*, with fewe folke aboute hym.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 172.

This effect [a brasse pot broken in sunder with frosen water in Pontus] being wrought in the parallel of fouretie three degrees in latitude, it was presently counted a place very hardly and *vneasily* to be inhabited for the great colde
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 54.

Which inuasion perhaps, had the heparchy stood diuided as it was, had either not bin attempted, or not *vneasily* resisted.—*Milton. Hist. of England*, b. v.

That it [transubstantiation] was a meer stranger to antiquity, will not be denyd by any sober person, who considers, That it was with so much *vneasiness* entertained, even in the corruptest and most degenerous times, and argued and setled almost 1300 years after Christ.
Bp. Taylor. Diss. from Popery, pt. i. c. 1.

This accident to the Tryal's mast, which gave us so much *vneasiness* at that time, on account of the delay it occasioned, was, in all probability, the means of preserving the sloop, and all her crew.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 8.

It did not appear to me, that it would have caused a moment's *vneasiness* in the breast of any one, had his [Tupia] death been occasioned by any other means than by sickness.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 10.

UN-E'ATEN. Not chewed and swallowed; not consumed, devoured, corroded.

Therefore I will out-swear him and all his followers, that this is all that's left *uneaten* of my sword.
Beaum. & Fletch. King & No King, Act iii.

Then carving forth a portion from the loins
Of a huge brawn, of which *uneaten* still
Large part and delicate remain'd, thus spake
Ulysses—Herald! bear it to the bard.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

UN-EATH. *Eath* or *eth*, is—easy. *Uneath* or *uneth*,—uneasily. See UNEASY.

With that, they heard a roaring hideous sound,
That all the ayre with terrour filled wide,
And seem'd *eneath* to shake the stedfast ground.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

So, her *eneath* at last he did reuiue,
That long had lien dead, and made against alive.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 11.

Glost. Tenne is the houre that was appointed me,
To watch the comming of my punisht Duchesse:
Eneath may she endure the flintie streets,
To treade them with her tender-feeling feet.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act ii. sc. 4.

UN-ECLI'PSED. Not deficient; not deprived (of light); not shadowed, obscured, darkened.

Her glory also, which whilst she continued unmarried she retained intire to herself and *uneclipsed*, she feared would by marriage be transferred to her husband.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1581.

We now fixed the micrometers to the telescopes, and observed or measured the *uneclipsed* part of the sun's disk.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 10.

UN-E'DGE, *v.* Not sharpened; destitute, deprived of sharpness, blunt.

To deprive of the edge, acuteness, sharpness; to blunt, to be or cause to be devoid or destitute of sharpness.

——— Must I be scandal'd by ye,
That hedg'd in all the helps I had to save ye?
That, where there was a valiant weapon stirring,
Both search'it it out, and unedg'd it, *unedg'd* it,
For fear it should bite you, am I a coward?
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— Here our weapons
And bodies that were made for shining brass,
Are both *unedg'd* and old with case and women.
Id. Valentinian, Act i. sc. 3.

Vas. Fie mistress, you are not near the limits of reason; if my lord had a resolution as noble as virtue itself, you take the course to *unedge* it all.
Ford. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, Act iii. sc. 2.

War. Pale fear *unedge* their weapons' sharpest points,
And when they draw their arrows to the head,
Numbness shall strike their sinews.
Id. Perkin Warbeck, Act iv. sc. 3.

UN-E'DIFYING. } (Met.) Not instructing,
UNE'DIFIED. } improving, teaching, enlightening.

If (you say) to these we should add the late alterations in the use of the liturgy, bringing in loud music; uncouth, and *unedifying* anthems, a pompous superstitious altar-service; we think any indifferent eye will say, this is not the liturgy established by parliament.
Bp. Hall. Answer to Vindication of Smectymnuus, § 3.

'Tis true, there be a sort of moody, hot-brain'd, and always *unedifyd* consciences: apt to engage their leaders into great and dangerous affairs past retirement, and then upon a sudden qualm and swimming of their conscience, to betray them basely in the midst of what was chiefly undertaken for their sakes.—*Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike*, c. 23.

In a word, in such kind of sermons, there is little spoken, either from the heart, or to the heart; the orator and the auditory tacitly agreeing to deceive themselves; and the conversion of sinners being neither the effect, or the aim of such florid, but *unedifying* discourses.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 387.

It is not extravagant flights and raptures: it is not unmeaning or *unedifying* forms and ceremonies: much less is it bitterness against those who differ from you.
Secker. Ser. On Confirmation.

UN-E'DUCATED. Not drawn forth, not trained, cultivated, exercised.

Hol. Most barbarous intimation; yet a kinde of insinuation, as it were *in vin*, in way of explanation *foerre*: as it were replication, or rather *interlocu*, to show as it were his inclination after his undressed, unpolished, *uneducated* fashion, to insert again my hand credo for a deare.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iv. sc. 2.

If the attainments of learning were of no importance to the true and effectual preaching of the gospel, to what purpose did that God who commanded the light to spring out of darkness by an exertion of the same almighty power light up the lamp of knowledge in the minds of *uneducated* men?
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 14.

Those who have been taught to adhere to systems, are sometimes too much attached to the straight and unknown path, to permit themselves to venture even on proper deviation; while the *uneducated* experimentalist, a stranger to the prepossessions unavoidably derived from learning, is almost sure to acquire the merit of originality.
Knox. Ess. No. 38.

UN-EFFA'CED. Not *defaced*, or with the face, look or appearance, blotted, rubbed, erased, obliterated.

If we have received a good impression, let us bear it away *uneffaced* to our graves.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 2.

And in the palace of St. Mark
Unnamed accusers in the dark
Within the "Lion's mouth" had placed
A charge against him *uneffaced*.
Byron. Siege of Corinth, s. 4.

UN-EFFE'CTUAL. See INEFFECTUAL. That cannot do or make, act or perform; inert, impotent.

Moses was only the pronouncer and setter foorth of the lawe, but not the autour, & he brought a lawe *uneffectuall*, sharpe, and hard.—*Udal. John*, c. 1.

The bare reading in like sort of whatsoever, yea, even of scriptures themselves, they mislike, as a thing *uneffectuall* to doe that good, which we are perswaded may grow by it.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 21.

Force is no honest confutation, but *uneffectual*, and for the most part unsuccessful, oft times fatal to them who use it.—*Milton. Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.*

UN-ELE'CTED. } Not chosen; not pre-
UNELE'CTIVE. } ferred. See INELIGIBLE.

——So puttling him to rage,
You should have 'lane th' aduantage of his choller,
And pass'd him *unelected*.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 3.

The conformation of these little moleculæ seminales cannot be the production either merely of chance, as the Epicureans would have it; nor of that which little differs, namely an ignorant, unknowing, *unelective* principle.
Hale. Origin of Mankind, p. 274.

UN-E'LEGANT. } See INELEGANT. Not
UNE'LEGANTLY. } choice or select; common, vulgar, coarse, rude.

He calleth death a brazen sleep; giving us thereby to understand, how senseless death is: neither seemeth he *unelegantly* and besides the purpose, whosoever he was, to have expressed as much in this verse.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 425.

Possibly in some of these books you meet with expressions now and then, which appear *unelegant* and singular: and they excite ludicrous ideas in your minds, instead of serious ones.—*Secker*, vol. iv. Ser. 15.

UN-EMBA'RRASSED. Not debarred, obstructed, hindered, perplexed, confounded.

Ulysses, happy in his native land
(So taught by Pallas, progeny of Jove),
With *unembarrass'd* readiness return'd
Not truth, but figments to truth opposite,
For guile in him stood never at a pause.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

I hope the people, both here and with you, will always apply to the house of commons with becoming modesty; but at the same time with minds *unembarrassed* with any sort of terrour.—*Burke. Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

UN-EMBE'LLISHED. Not beautified, decked, adorned.

What may be said in very high praise of any man, may usually be comprehended in very few words, if truth only and *unembellished* facts are plainly represented.
Knox. Ess. No. 45.

UN-EMBI'TTERED. Not without, not free from, bitterness or acerbity; not without, or unmixed with pain.

There rose no day, there roll'd no hour
Of pleasure *unembitter'd*;
And not a trapping deck'd my power
That gall'd not while it glitter'd.
Byron. Hebrew Melodies. All is Vanity, &c

UN-EMBO'DIED. Not clothed with body or corporeal substance; not corporate.

Then, *unembodied*, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way?
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes, that all survey?
Byron. Hebrew Melodies. When Coldness wraps, &c.

UN-EMPLO'YED. Not engaged, occupied, busied.

——God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night to men
Successive, and the timely dew of sleep
Now falling with soft slumbrous weight inclines
Our eyelids; other creatures all day long
Rove idle *unimploid*, and less need rest.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Time gives himself, and is not valu'd, there;
But sells at mighty rates, each minute, here.
There he is lazy, *unemploy'd*, and slow;
Here, he's more swift: and yet has more to do.
Dryden. Marriage A-la-Mode, Act ii. sc. 1.

We saw coarse garments amongst them, made of a sort of matting, but they seemed never to wear them, except when out in their canoes and *unemployed*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

UN-E'MPTIABLE. } That cannot be made
UNE'MPTIED. } void, vacant, or evacuated.

Whatsoever either men on earth, or the angels of heaven doe know, it is as a drop of that *unempties* fountaine of wisdome; whiche wisedome hath diuersly imparted her treasures vnto the world.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. ii. § 1.

And mounts in spray the skies, and thence again
Returns in an increasing silver, which round,
With its *unempried* cloud of gentle rain,
Is an eternal April to the ground,
Making it all one emerald.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 4.

UN-ENDE'ARED. Not highly or greatly prized or valued, not much or greatly loved; not united with or strengthened by love.

Here Love his golden shafts implores, here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings,
Reigns here and revels; not in the bought smile
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unindeared*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

UN-E'NDING. Not ending, or finishing, ceasing, terminating, concluding.

Our wisdom is but in finding more of our folly, and when we think we have progress'd far in the *un-ending* circles of laborious science, we onely at last with fruitless sweat attach our own learn'd ignorance.
Feltham. On Eccles. ii. 11.

UN-ENDO'WED. Without dowry; without portion given; without any gift, settled, or bestowed.

The philosophers, indeed, shewed the beauty of virtue; they set her off so, as drew men's eyes and approbation to her; but leaving her *unendowed*, very few were willing to espouse her.—*Locke. Reasonableness of Christianity.*

UN-ENGA'GED. Not bound or pledged; not occupied, not busied.

Both the houses of parliament, your assembly, and the whole kingdom, stand yet free and *unengaged* to any part.
Bp. Hall. A Modest Offer.

It suffic'd some years past to convince and satisfy the *uninga'd* of other nations in the justice of your doings.
Milton. Con. touching the Rem. of Hirelings.

UN-ENGLISHED. Not rendered into English.

Whereto I am no whit beholding for leaving it *unenglished*.—*Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie*, § 2.

UN-ENJO'YED. } Not possessed or used
UNENJO'YING. } with gladness, pleasure, or delight.

Each day's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more.—*Dryden.*

The more we have the meaner is our store;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor.—*Creech.*

UN-ENLA'RGED. Not magnified, or amplified; not augmented, extended, or expanded.

These *unenlarged* souls are in the same manner disgusted with the orders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape, the limbs, and motions of ten thousand little animals, whose united bulk would not equal a peppercorn.—*Hutth. Logick*, pt. i. c. 16.

UN-ENLI'GHTENED. Not illuminated; not freed or released from the darkness, obscurity, (sc.) of ignorance.

A conceit that would have sounded very strangely in the ears of our *un-enlightened* forefathers.
Bp. Hall. The Revel. Unrevealed, s. 20.

That virtue and vice do in their own natures tend to make those men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted (and, I am sure, by me undisputed) truth; as far as it relates to moral virtue or vice properly so called; that is, to those measures of duty, which natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes.—*Atterbury. Ser.* vol. ii. Pref.

And had we, here present here left to ourselves, in all likelihood we had been, at this hour (like multitudes of other poor wretches in every part of the world that is *unenlightened* by Christianity,) worshipping stocks and stones.
Secker, vol. vi. Lect. 5.

UN-ENLI'VENED. Not animated, inspirited, exhilarated, gladdened.

And these effects, of which every man, who joins in that hymn, must be sensible, are owing to that majestick plainness and simplicity of thought which goes through it, unadorned by words, *unenlivened* by figures.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 1.

UN-ENSLA'VED. Not reduced to servitude, or bondage.

——By thee
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free.—*Addison.*

UN-ENTA'NGLE, v. See DIS-ENTANGLE. To free or release from tie, fastening, intricacy or perplexity.

O my God, how dost thou *unentangle* me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear.
Donne. Devotions, p. 129.

UN-E'NTERED. Not come into; not put or placed in.

That he may deliuer vp vnto Messias at his comyng, a people not vtterlie vntraded or *vnentered* in his discipline, but somwhat prepaired already & instructed therunto with the agmisyng & knowledgeyng of theyr owne synfulnesse.
Udal. Luke, c. 1.

UN-E'NTERPRISING. Not undertaking or venturing to undertake; not venturous or adventurous.

Boldness formerly was not the character of Atheists as such. They were even of a character nearly the reverse; they were formerly like the old Epicureans, rather an *unenterprising* race.—*Burke. Thoughts on French Affairs*, (1791.)

What must his reflections be, on learning further, that a fleet of five hundred men of war, the best appointed and to the full as ably commanded as this country ever had upon the sea, was for the greater part employed in carrying on the same system of *unenterprising* defence!
Id. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

UN-ENTERTA'INING. } Not holding or
UNENTERTA'ININGNESS. } keeping (the attention); not engaging, not amusing.

This not only enables him to understand them more clearly, and to remember them better, but renders the study of grammar, which to a young mind is of necessity dry, less *unentertaining*.—*Knox. Liberal Education*, § 4.

The labour is long, and the elements dry and *unentertaining*; nor was ever any body (especially those that afterwards made a figure in it) amused, or even not disgusted in the beginning; yet, upon a further acquaintance, there is surely matter for curiosity and reflection.
Gray. To West, Let. 25, (1740.)

Last post I received a very diminutive letter: it made excuses for its *unentertainingness*, very little to the purpose; since it assured me, very strongly, of your esteem.
Id. Let. 27. *Ib.*

UN-ENTO'MBED. Not placed or deposited within a tomb; not buried.

What hopes delude thee, miserable man?
Think'st thou thus *unintomb'd* to cross the floods,
To view the furies, and infernal gods;
And visit, without leave, the dark abodes?
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

UN-E'NVIED. } Not viewed (sc.) with evil
UNE'NVIABLE. } eyes, with malignant, be-
UNE'NVIOUS. } grudging feelings; not begrudged.

Swear, that none e'er had such a graceful art,
Fortune's free-gifts as freely to impart,
With an *unenvious* hand, and an unjounded heart.
Cowley. Pindar. Oly. Ode 2.

Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend;
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
And prais'd *unenvy'd*, by the muse he lov'd.
Pope. To Mr. Addison, Ep. 1.

Envied, yet how *unenviable!* what stings
Are theirs! One breast laid open were a school
Which would unteach mankind the lust to shine or rule.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

We shall be far surer of finding these upright, *unenvious*, considerate, benevolent, compassionate, than others, who have not equal inducements.—*Secker*, vol. v. Ser. 11.

UN-E'PILOGUED. Not accompanied by an epilogue.

And now with late repentance,
Un-epilogued, the poet waits his sentence.
Condemn the stubborn fool who can't submit
To thrive by flattery, though he starves by wit.
Goldsmith. The Sisters, Epil.

UN-E'QUAL. } See INEQUAL. The noun
UNE'QUALLED. } is usually written *In*, the adj.
UNE'QUALLY. } *Un*.
UNE'QUALNESS. } Not similar, like, even,
UNE'QUALABLE. } proportionate, adequate.
UNE'QUABLE. } *Unequitable*, (see INEQUI-
UNE'QUITABLE. } TABLE.)—not alike to all; and, consequentially, partial, unjust.

The Romanes were *unequallye* matched, both in place and number.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 209.

How *unequall* had it bin, that all beliuers through the preaching of other apostles, should haue their faith strongly built vpon the euidence of God's owne miraculous approbation, & they whom he had conuerted, should haue their perswasion built onely vpon his skill and wisedome who perswaded them!—*Hooker. Eccles. Politic*, b. iii. § 8.

Amin. Then pray like her that sent 'em.
Do ye like wealth, and most *unequal'd* beauty?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iv.

The seventh canonical degree is the fourteenth civil degree, the *unequalness* and unreasonableness of which, all lawyers will decide
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

This was greatly short of her value, but the impatience of the commodore to get to sea, to which the merchants were no strangers, prompted them to insist on these *unequal* terms.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 10.

He has not yet attain'd the experience, that what affects his touch so or so, must affect his sight so or so: or that a protuberant angle in the cube, that press'd his hand *unequally*, shall appear to his eye, as it does in the cube.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 9.

And of Christ himself, whose love to God is questionless filial and *unequitable*, it is said, Looking unto Jesus the author, &c.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 282.

'Tis very well known, that the months of March and September, the two equinoxes of our year, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons in most countries in the world.—*Bentley*, Ser. 8.

It is still more to be deplored by this country, which may justly boast of having produced a man hitherto *unequalled* by nautical talents.
Cook. Third Voyage. Inscript. to his Memory.

Nor will sterling benevolence ever make the possessor *unequitable* or intemperate in his likings; it knows no bounds besides those of reason, and diffuses itself to all capable of receiving benefit by it.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 34.

But [whoever is grieved will set himself to consider] how he can retrieve any part of it, which is illegally or *unequitably* seized and detained.
Secker. Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford, 1750.

UN-EQUIVOCAL. } Not ambiguous, or
UNEQUIVOCALLY. } doubtful.

Fashion gives absolute sway to modes, forms, colours, &c. wantonly introduced by the whim of an individual, with whom the majority have not the most distant connection, and concerning whom they are totally ignorant; unless circumstances and situations of notoriety render their characters either equivocal, or *unequivocal*.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. ii. c. 2.

If I had been permitted to frame a proof of contrivance, such as might satisfy the most distrustful inquirer, I know not whether I could have chosen an example of mechanism more *unequivocal*, or more free from objection, than this ligament.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 8.

The descent of Christ from David, his mother Mary, his miraculous conception, the star at his birth, his baptism by John, the reason assigned for it, his appeal to the prophets, the ointment poured on his head, his sufferings under Pontius Pilate and Herod the tetrarch, his resurrection, the Lord's day called and kept in commemoration of it, and the eucharist, in both its parts,—are *unequivocally* referred to.
Id. Evidences of Christianity, vol. i. pt. i. c. 7.

UN-ERA'DICABLE. That cannot be rooted up, utterly destroyed or exterminated.

——— This hard decree,
This *uneradicable* taint of sin,
This boundless upas, this all-blasting tree,
Whose root is earth, whose leaves and branches be
The skies which rain their plagues on men like dew.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-E'RRING. } Not straying or going
UNE'RRINGLY. } astray; not mistaking the
UNE'RRABLE. } right way; not roving or
UNE'RRABLENESS. } wandering; not missing or deviating.

It was known and confess'd, these clergy-guides had an infallible *unerring* spirit.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i. § 1.

I refer them to that prudent and well deliberated act, August 9, 1650, where the parliament defines blasphemy against God, as far as it is a crime belonging to civil judicature, plenius ac melius Chrysippo & Cratore; in plain English, more warily, more judiciously, more orthodoxically than twice their number of divines have done in many a prolix volume: although in all likelihood they whose whole study and profession these things are, should be most diligent and authentic therein, as they are for the most part, yet neither they nor these *unerring* always, or infallible.
Milton. Treatment of Civil Power in Eccles. Causes.

The ignominy of your *unerrable* see is discovered.
Sheldon. Mirror of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 142.

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Since I have been admitted to her court,
And seen her, with *unerring* judgment, guide
The reins of empire, I have been amaz'd
To see her more than many stepmothers of soul.
Rowe. Ambitious Step-mother, Act 4.

And [I] am of opinion, that the blind man at first sight, would not be able with certainty to say which was the globe, which the cube, whilst he only saw them: though he could *unerringly* name them by his touch, and certainly distinguish them by the difference of their figures felt.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 9.

——— Well-skill'd was he,
To rouse and with *unerring* aim arrest
All savage kinds, that haunt the mountain wilds,
For him Diana taught.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. v.

Nor would the general laws of instinct guiding those vermin, suffice to conduct them *unerringly* to the very place where their operation was wanted.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 25.

UN-ESCHE'WABLE. That cannot be shunned, avoided, or fled from.

But thilke order proceeding, by an *eneschuable* betidyng togither.—*Chaucer. Boccius*, b. v.

If that he deme, that thel been to comen *uneschuably*,
Id. Ib. p. 447.

Hee gane the maiar sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not haltered him to that aduancement.—*Carew. Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 124.

UN-ESPIED. Not sought or seen, beheld, observed, descried.

It is full harde to haiten *unespied*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

He durst not enter into th' open greene,
For dread of them vnwares to be descride,
For breaking of their dance, if he were seene;
But in the court of the wood did bide,
Beholding all, yet of them *unespide*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

'Tis not to be chaste, nor fair,
Such gifts makee may impair
Richly trimm'd to wals or ride,
Or to wanton *unespy'd*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act v. sc. 1.

He following soone after happened to find hir garter, which slacked by chance and so fell from hir leg, *unespied* in the throng by such as attended vpon hir.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 5.

UN-ESSA'YED. (See UNASSAYED.) Not proved or tried, or attempted.

But to be rid of these mortifying propositions, he leaves tyrannical evasion *unessay'd*; lest, that they are not the point and free desires of both houses, of the major part; next, that the choice of many merchants was carried on by faction.—*Milton. Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 11.

Nor has the joy, which this success of my discourses brings me, been sparingly increased by my having ventured them with much more desire, than expectation, of their prospering, and less out of any strong hope they would succeed, than out of an unwillingness to leave the means, I thought at least improbable, *unessay'd*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 248.

UN-ESSE'NTIAL. Not pertaining or relating to the being; not necessary to the being; not important, or momentous.

Neither difference of time, nor distance of place, nor rigor of unjust censure, nor any *unessential* error can barre our interest in this blessed unity.
Bp. Hall. The Beauty & Virtue of the Church.

——— Prime cherer Light!
Of all material beings first, and best!
Efflux divine! Nature's resplendent robe!
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt
In *unessential* gloom.
Thomson. Summer.

UN-ESTA'BLISH, *v.* To remove from a steady or fixed position.

But the people discerning these abuses, began to call for reformation, in order to which the parliament demanded of the king to *un-establish* that prelatical government, which without scripture had usurp'd over us.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 27.

UN-EVANGE'LICAL. Not according or agreeable to the writings of the evangelists.

It seems he found himself not so much concern'd as those who had lost fathers, brothers, wives and children by their cruelty; whom in justice to restitute, is not as he supposed *unevangelical*, so long as magistracy and war are not laid down under the gospel.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 12.

UN-E'VEN. } Not plane, smooth, level;
UNE'VENLY. } not equal, proportionate, ade-
UNE'VENNESS. } quate.

Among the vices, whiche I fynde,
There is yet one suche of the sorte,
Whiche all this worlde hath set *uneuen*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And eke of that thou tellest forthe,
Howe that hir weight of loue *uneuen*
Is vnto thyne, vnder the beuen
Stonde neuer in *euen* that balance,
Whiche stoot in loues gouernance.
Id. Ib.

But the chaeets being troubled with presse of enimies, & *uneuennesse* of the ground, they could not worke their feat to ame purpose.
Holinshed. Chron. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 17.

For one of them was like an eagles clawe,
With griping talons armd to greeny fight,
The other like a beares *uneuen* paw:
More vgly shape yet neuer living creature saw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

So forth they traueld, an *uneuen* payre,
That mote to all men seem an vneouth sight;
A saluage man mateht with a lady fayre.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 5.

If the earth be not well delved, it will be soone found out by the *uneuen* balkes or beds.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 21.

Ruin. With equal fortunes, equal distinction, there's not the breadth of a sword's point *uneven* in our division.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act I.

Whose hands get shaking palsies; and whose string (His sinews) slackens; and whose soul, the spring, Expires or languishes; and whose pulse, the flee, Either beats not, or beats *unevenly*.
Donne. Obs. on Lord Horrington.

Whosoever rides on a lame horse, cannot but move *unevenly*, uneasily, uncertainly.
Sp. Hall. No Peace with Rome, § 9.

But if it be a straight golden reed by which the temple is measured, then let it have its own esteem, both of straightness and preciousness, whatsoever *uneenness* be found in those that profess to receive it.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Peter*, c. 3.

They would not have it run without ruhs, as if that style were more strong and manly, that struck the ear with a kind of *uneenness*.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

And now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of prayer:
Light quirks of music, broken and *uneven*,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
Pope, Ep. 4. *To the Earl of Burlington.*

It were strange if in what I writ there did not appear much of *uneenness*, and if it did not betray the unleisuredness, and relish of the unsettledness of the wandering author.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 251.

The most humorous character in Horace is founded upon this *uneenness* of temper and irregularity of conduct.
Spectator, No. 162.

Our road lies through lanes and hedges or over an *uneven* hilly country where we can see very little way before us.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 27.

UN-E'VITABLE. } See INEVITABLE. That
UNE'VITATED. } may not be shunned or avoided, eschewed or escaped.

Wherefore weying and foreseeing this (as I may wel terme it) calamity and *unevitable* danger of men, and that by men she must be brought home againe (except that God wil shew an extraordinary miracle) I purpose not nor dare I venture with a safe conscience to tempt God herein
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 53.

This hand, he said, this now victorious lance
Shall urge thy fate; assist me, equal chance!
With that, th' unerring dart at Cycnus flung.
Th' *unevitated* on his shoulder rung;
Which like a rock the lance repel'd against.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

UN-EXA'CTED. Not driven, or forced, or compelled; not extorted, or wrung from.

No fences parted fields, nor marks nor bounds
Distinguish'd acres of litigious grounds:
But all was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free to give her *unexacted* birth.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

UN-EXA'MINED. } Not weighed, not tried
UNEXA'MINABLE. } or proved; not searched, inquired into, or investigated.

Ser. Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer,
For yesterr-night by Cateshy was it sent me,
The Precedent was full as long a doing,
And yet within these fiue houres Hastings liu'd
Vntainted, *unexamin'd*, free, at liberrtie.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 6.

Which for him [Bp. Hall] who would be counted the first English satyr, to abase himself to, who might have learnt better among the Latin and Italian satyrists, and in our own tongue from the vision and creed of Pierce Plowman, besides others before him, manifested a presumptuous undertaking with weak and *unexamin'd* shoulders.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

[Peter] at an impertinent time would needs strain courtesy with his master, and falling troublesomly upon the lowly, elwise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ, in what he went with resolution to do, so provok'd by his interruption the Lord, that he threaten'd to exclude him from his heavenly portion, unless he could be content to be less arrogant and stiff-neekt in his humility.
Id. Of Reformation in England, b. i.

Declaring thereby, that it is not evidence he seeks, but the quiet enjoyment of the opinion he is fond of, with a forward condemnation of all that may stand in opposition to it, unheard and *unexamined*; which, what is it but prejudice?—*Locke. Conduct of the Underst.* § 10.

Though I had proved there was no continent but what must lie far from the south, there remained nevertheless room for very large islands in places wholly *unexamined*.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 6.

UN-EXA'MPLED. Preceded by no sample, pattern, or likeness; not precedented.

He to appease thy wrauth, and end the strife
Of mercy and justice in thy face discern'd,
Regardless of the bliss wherein hee sat
Second to thee, offerd himself to die
For man's offence. O *unexampl'd* love,
Love no where to be found less than divine!
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

Which [love] I have sworn for ever to avoid,
In memory of all those hapless maids,
That love has plung'd in *unexampled* woes.
Rowe. Ambitious Step-mother, Act iii.

And should I wage an unsuccessful fight
Alone with many, rather would I die
At my own home, than witness evermore
Their *unexampled* deeds.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xvi.

UN-EXCE'LLED. Not surmounted, nor surpassed; outgone, or outstripped.

Say, Pandarus! thy bow, thy shafts, thy fame,
Unrival'd here, in Lycia *unexcell'd*,
Where are they now?—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. v.

UN-EXCE'PTIONABLE. } That cannot
UNEXCE'PTIONABLY. } be excepted
UNEXCE'PTIONABLENESS. } against; excluded, objected to, opposed.

If it had been accompanied with other parts of his exposition of these epistles that had the like *unexceptionableness*, it would never have been found fault with.
More. On the Seven Churches, (1669,) Pref.

Before one determines any thing as to the character of the Fathers from second-hand reports, it would be proper to inquire whether their accusers were themselves men of clear and *unexceptionable* characters.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 296.

From all which it follows, that our Saviour's resurrection having been attested by persons as *unexceptionably* qualify'd for that purpose.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 4.

A great part of the distillery was carried on by damaged corn, unfit for bread, and by barley and malt of the lowest quality. These things could not be more *unexceptionably* employed.—*Burke. Thoughts on Scarcity.*

UN-EXCHA'NGED. Not given or received, in return for something received or given; not bartered.

If on the other hand, we admit, that they, who are actually exchanged are pardoned, but contend that you may justly reserve for vengeance those who remain *unexchanged*.
Barke. Letter to the Sheriff of Bristol, (1777.)

UN-EXCO'GITABLE. That cannot be thought, imagined, or comprehended.

What then can be the shadow of such a substance, the image of such a nature, or wherein can man be said to resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectedness?
Raleigh. Hist. of the World. b. i. c. 2.

UN-EXCU'SABLE. See INEXCUSABLE. That cannot be freed from blame; that cannot be exculpated, pardoned, or forgiven.

I would confess myself justly taxed with *unexcusable* laziness.—*Fuller. Worthies. General.*

Now in the third place, for the guilt of their ignorance, that it was a perverse, gross, malicious, and *unexcusable* ignorance, you shall briefly judge.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 642.

We will deal more at large, as Aristotle prescribes his wise men, and rip up to you the *unexcusableness* of the heathen ignorance in general.—*Id. Ib.*

UN-E'XECUTED. Not done, effected, fulfilled.

Eno. —— Leaue *unexecuted*
Your one renowned knowledge, quite forgoe
The way which promises assurance, and
Give vp your self merely to chance and hazard,
From firme securitie.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 7.

Nothing to prevent disorder was omitted: when it appeared, nothing to subdue it was left unconsulted, nor *unexecuted*, as far as I could prevail.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

UN-EXE'MPT. Excepted, taken; freed, released, acquitted, discharged; privileged.

But you invert the covenants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms;
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist,
Refreshment after toil, ease after pain.—*Milton. Comus.*

How can the uncorrupt and majestic law of God, bearing in her hand the wages of life and death, harbour such a repugnance within her self, as to require an *unexempted* and impartial obedience to all her decrees, either from us or from our mediator, and yet debase herself to faulter so many ages with circumcis'd adulteries by unclean and slubbering permissions?—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, b. ij. c. 13.

UN-E'XERCISED. Not kept in practice, in habitual use; not inured, or regularly used.

Lest er that he wexte old, his vertue that laie now still, ne shuld not perishe *unexercised*, in gouernaunce of commune.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

We suck in the first rudiments as we do the common air, as my lord Bacon expresseth it, without discrimination or election, of which indeed our tender and *unexercised* minds are not capable.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

At this he bar'd his breast, and show'd his scars,
As of a furrow'd field, well plough'd with wars;
Nor is this part *unexercis'd*, said he;
That gyant-bulk of his from wounds is free.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

UN-EXE'RTED. Not put forth, with effort or energy; not laboured or endeavoured.

Attend with patience the uncertainty of things, and what lieth yet *unexerted* in the chaos of future.
Brown. Christian Morals, i. 25.

UN-EXHAU'STED. } Not drawn out or
UNEXHAU'STIBLE. } forth; not emptied, drained, nor worn out; not expended.

And as is thy kingdom, such is thy power, infinite in extent, infinitely more comprehensive than the vastest wants or desires of thy creatures, infinite in duration, *unexhaustible* by all the successions of time, and of eternity itself.—*Hole. Cont. Med. on the Lord's Prayer.*

There, with thy fellow-angels mix'd and free
From the dull load of dim mortality,
Thou feel'st new joys, and feed'st thy ravish'd sight,
With *unexhausted* beams of love and light.
Waller. Elegy on, by Mr. Talbot.

The commerce and the official employments, which were to be the *unexhausted* source of Venetian grandeur, have both expired.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 4. Note 10.

UN-EXI'STENT. See INEXISTENT. Not being, not living; not having life or being.

A retrograde cognition of times past, and things which have already been, is more satisfactory than a suspended knowledge of what is yet *unexistent*.
Brown. Christian Morals, iii. 13.

UN-EXPA'NDED. Not stretched or spread open; not extended or dilated.

So every fœtus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd;
Which numerous, but unquicken'd progeny,
Clasp'd and inwrapt within each other lie.
Blackmore. Creation, b. vi.

UN-EXPECTA'TION. } See INEXPECTED.
UNEXPE'CTED. } Not looked for;
UNEXPE'CTEDLY. } not foreseen, or
UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. } thought of; not provided against.

—— They came in view of those wilde beasts:
Who all at once, gaping full greedily,
And rearing fiercely their vpstarting cresta,
Ran towards, to deboure those *unexpected* guests.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

—— Nor does now
Any impeachment rise, except the sad
And *unexpected* quarrel, which divided
So noble, and so excellent a friendship,
Which as I ne'er had magick to foresee,
So I could not prevent.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iii.

Calling to mind since first my love begun,
Th' uncertain times oft varying in their course,
How things still *unexpectedly* have run,
As 't please the fates by their resistless force.
Drayton, Idea 51.

The *unexpectedness* added (if not to the pain) to the fright thereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. Wiltshire.*

As every other evill, so this [losse] especially is aggravated by our *unexpectation*.
Sp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead, § 1.

They might indeed be at first surprized and terrified, at the appearance of so unusual and *unexpected* a messenger (one rising from the dead).
Clarke. Evidences of Religion, Prop. 15.

Grief and passion are like floods rais'd in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly up, and if the concernment be pour'd *unexpectedly* in upon us, it overflows us.
Dryden. Essay on Dramatic Poesie.

Commonly surprise and *unexpectedness* of any evil, renders the fear more terrible; because it takes a man upon the sudden, and before he can compose himself, or rally the succours of hope and reason to support him against it.
Hale. Cont. Of Humility.

But still what there is need we should be told concerning it, the scripture hath revealed, that it should come *unexpectedly*, and that it shall come soon.
Secker, vol. vi. Lect. 12.

It is the apparent novelty of the subject, or of some peculiarity relative to it; or the *unexpectedness* of its introduction, at a particular time, or in a particular manner, contrary to probability or expectancy, which produces the effect.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt. ii. c. 1

UN-EXPE'DIENT. See INEXPEDIENT. Not having free, unrestrained, motion; not easy or convenient, suitable, fit, proper.

The like also would not be *unexpedient* after meat to assist and cherish Nature in her first concoction, and send their minds back to study in good time and satisfaction.
Milton. Of Education.

We have caused canes to be stained into the likeness almost of tortoise shell by a mixture of aqua fortis, not too well rectified, which is *unexpedient* in this work.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 448.

For [amusements and diversions] their abuse doth not of necessity make our use of them unlawful, nor possibly sometimes *unexpedient*.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 20.

UN-EXPE'NSIVE. Free from costs or charges; not costly.

For this I cannot omit without ingratitude to that Providence above, who hath ever bred me up in plenty, although my life hath not been *unexpensive* in learning, and voyaging about.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 8.

Then cherish this, this *unexpensive* power,
Undangerous to the public, ever prompt,
By lavish Nature thrust into your hand.
Thomson. Britannia.

UN-EXPE'RIENCE. } See INEXPERIENCE.
UNEXPE'RIENCED. } Not having knowledge or wisdom, acquired or gained by repeated trial, by frequent and repeated proof, by practice; not practised.

I am not ashamed to recant that which my *unexperience* hath (out of hearsay) written in praise of French education.
Bp. Hall. Quo Vadis, § 10.

Doubtless the law never supposed as great an arrogance could be in one man; that he whose seventeen years *unexperience* had almost ruin'd all, should sit another seven years school-master, to tutor those who were sent by the whole realm to be his counsellors and teachers.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 11.

For it appears not how this can be done, without danger and mischance of putting out a great number of the best and ablest: in whose stead new elections may bring in as much rare, *unexperience'd* and otherwise affected, to the weakning and much altering for the worse of public transactions.—*Id. Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.*

Gond. Count, thou art young, and *unexperience'd* in the dark, hidden ways of women.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act v. sc. 3.

I hope she is as kind as she is fair;
Kinder than *unexperience'd* virgins are
To their first loves.
Dryden. 2 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

And none but weak and *unexperienced* men will believe them, if they should.
Burke. Obs. on the State of the Nation, (1769.)

UN-EXPE'RT. See INEXPERT. Not having the readiness, adroitness, dexterity, skill of experience or of much practice.

We also by hys ensample, shoulde suffre other that are yet weake, as them that are fraile, open sinners, vnlerned, *unexpyrte*, and of lothesome maners, and not to caste them away forthwith.—*Udal. Romanes*, Prol. to Ed. 6.

How unsafe it is, much more for an *unexpert* and injudicious person to meddle with the holy oracles of the Almighty.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3. Case 10.

UN-EXPIRED. Not exhausted, ended, or finished.

With like agreement, clauses, prohibitions, provisoes and articles (*mutatis mutandis*) as in these our letters patents are conteined, for, and during the residue of the said terme of seuen yeres then remaining *unexpired*.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 148.

UN-EXPLO'RED. Not searched, or inquired into; not tried or proved by searching; not pried or examined into.

Then (as I know thy spirit hovers nigh
Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions *unexplor'd*, secure to share
Thy state. *Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.*

No female arts or aids she left untry'd,
Nor counsels *unexplor'd*, before she dy'd.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

——He, rack'd with pain
Intolerable, handled, as they stood,
The backs of all, but, in his folly, left
Their bosoms, where we cling, still *unexplor d.*
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

It is true, indeed, that we saw only the sea-coast on the eastern side; and that, between this and the western coast, there is an immense tract of country wholly *unexplored.*
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

UN-EXPO'SED. Not put out, laid out, (sc.) to view; made known, shown openly.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise that has been written on any subject, and to render it useless by their censures, rather than suffer their envy to lie asleep, and the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed.*—*Watts. On the Mind*, c. 5. § 8.

UN-EXPO'UNDED. Not laid open; not explained, declared, interpreted.

When we are to chuse our doctrine or our side, we take that which is in the plain *unexpounded* words of scripture; for in that only our religion can consist.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 22.

UN-EXPRE'SSIBLE. } See INEXPRESSIBLY.
UNEXPRE'SSIBLY. } That cannot be
UNEXPRE'SSED. } forced out; cannot
UNEXPRE'SSIVE. } be uttered, spoken. told.

Now for their demeanor within the church, how have they disfigur'd and defac'd that more than angelic brightness, with the dark overcasting of superstitious copes and feminical vestures, wearing on their backs, and I abhor to think, perhaps in some worse place, the *unexpressible* image of God the Father?
Milton. Reason. of Church Government, b. ii. c. 2.

O my God, when wilt thou put an end to these *unexpressible* miseries!—*Bp. Hall. The Peace Maker*, s. 6.

Nisi me mulassem was Socrates his word; till then your condition (what ever it may be in civill and secular regards) is *unexpressibly* wofull.—*Id. The Character of Man.*

And you will feel so *unexpress'd* a joy
In chast embraces, that you will indeed appear another.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

But [he] did at this age also easily comprehend both the meaning and the use of the relative, the ellipsis, and defects of verbs and nouns *unexpressed.*
Bryan. Golden Book of Chrysostome, Ep. Ded.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The faire, the chaste, and *unexpressive* shee.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 2.

So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,
Thro' the dear might of him that walk'd the waves;
Where other groves, and other streams along,
With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song
In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.
Milton. Lycidas.

If any one shall endeavour to recount particularly every one of these things, he will but plunge himself into an *unexpressible* deep of benefits, and then perceive for how *unexpressibly* and inconceivably many good things he stands engaged to God.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 2.

Next—for some gracious service *unexpress'd*,
And from its wages only to be guess'd—
Rais'd from the toilet to the table,—where
Her wondering betters wait behind her chair.
Byron. A Sketch.

UNEXPU'GNABLE. Not to be beaten, overpowered, conquered.

He, hating cities, and the discontent
Of glittering courts; the lonely woods frequents,
And unambitious fields; but made repaire
To Hiim rarely; yet, he debonaire,
Nor *unexpugnable* to love.—*Sandys. Ovid. Metam.* b. xi.

UN-EXTE'NDED. See INEXTENDED. Not stretched out, (sc.) over any portion of space.

And yet if they will not allow matter as matter, that is, every particle of matter to be as well cogitative as extended, they will have as hard a task to make out to their own reasons a cogitative being out of incogitative particles, as an extended being out of *unextended* parts, if I may so speak.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 10.

——But look forward;
Think of to-morrow, when thou shalt be torn
From these weak, struggling *unextended* arms.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act iii.

UN-EXTI'NGUISHABLE. } See INEXTINGUISHABLE.
UNEXTI'NCT. } That cannot
UNEXTI'NGUISHED. } be put out, erased or obliterated; cannot be put out, quenched, annihilated, destroyed.

Where pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us without hope or end
The vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Inexorably, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

——Be there but one spark
Of fire remaining in him *unextinct*,
With my discourse I'll blow it to a flame.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 2.

Yet if thou hast remaining in thy heart
Some sense of love, some *unextinguish'd* part
Of former kindness, largely once profess'd
Let me by that adjure thy harden'd breast,
Not to deny thy daughter's last request.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

——Till thou behold her stalk
Red with the blood of martyrs, and wide wasting
O'er England's bosom? All the mourning year
Our towns shall glow with *unextinguish'd* fires.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act iii.

UN-E'XTIRPATED. Not rooted out or eradicated; not exterminated.

The use of these prophetic warnings is to guard the faithful against the scepticisms which these unpromising appearances might be apt to produce; that instead of taking offence at the sin which remains as yet *unextirpated*, or even at an occasional growth and prevalence of iniquity, we may firmly rely on the promises of the prophetic word, and set ourselves to consider what may be done on our own part, and what God may expect that we should do, for the furtherance of his work and the removal of impediments.
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 40.

UN-E'XTRICABLE, i. e. *Inextricable*, (qv.) That cannot be freed from entanglement or perplexity, impediment or hinderance.

Which supposition we shall finde involved in *unextricable* difficulties.—*More. Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. c. 2.

Many times the world is rescued from confusions and distractions *unextricable* by any visible act or force.
Barrow, vol iii. Ser. 36.

UN-EYE'D. Not seen, viewed, observed by eyes.

A pair of lips, oh that we were *uneye'd*,
I could suck sugar from 'em, what a beard's here!
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act ii.

UN-FA'DABLE. } Not decaying, decreasing,
UNFA'DING. } languishing or withering.

Happy is that man, that is once possessed of a crown incorruptible, *unfadable*, reserved for him in heaven.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Ahasuerus Feasting.

He [the righteous man] is heir to a mighty inheritance, an everlasting one: to the inheritance of a kingdom, to a kingdom of glory, a kingdom among the blessed, whose crown is unmist and *unfading.*—*Glanvill*, Ser. 5.

Secure from thunder, and unharm'd by Jove,
Unfading as th' immortal pow'rs above:
And as the locks of Phœbus are unshorn,
So shall perpetual green thy boughs adorn.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Immortality of life, an *unfading* crown of glory, a kingdom that cannot be shaken, unspeakable joys, endless bliss, God hath covenanted and promised to all his faithful servants; to all who in his way please to accept and embrace them.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 38.

UN-FA'ILING. } Not deceiving or disappointing, deserting or forsaking; not decaying, or being deficient; not missing or erring.
UNFA'ILINGNESS. }
UNFA'ILABLE. }
UNFA'ILABLENESS. }

Which sermon and oratiõ, prove and make learned assercion, as wel of the kinges supremacy, by the vndoubted truth of Gods *unfailyng* wordes, as the necessary and inst abrogation of the sayde b. of Romes fained power out of England.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience.* To the Reader.

Hereby are we freed from the sense of the second death, and the sting of the first, to the *unfailing* comfort of our souls.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. at Higham*, 1648.

The case is the same betwixt God and us: only, we may be so much the more infallibly assured of the promised mercies of our God, but how much we do more know his *unfailingness*, his unchangeableness.—*Id. Ser. 2 Peter*, i. 10.

How have we seen even sensual men flatter themselves with a confident opinion of their undoubted safety, and *unfailable* right to happiness!—*Bp. Hall. Ser.* 2 *Peter*, I. 10.

We must resolve (out of the *unfailable* grounds of divine providence, formerly spoken of) that the present state wherein we are is certainly the best for us; and therefore we must herein absolutely captivate our understanding, and will, to that of the Highest.—*Id. Of Contentation*, § 22.

Every where extolling the perfect obedience of our Redeemer, the gratious application of that obedience, the sweet comfort of that application, the assurance and *unfaithfulness* of that comfort: and lastly, our happy rest in that assurance.—*Id. The True Peace Maker.*

Thine infirmity sure enough [O Asaph] to make question of the veracity and *unfailableness* of the sure mercies, and promises of the God of truth.

Id. Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched.

UN-FAIN. Not *fain*, not glad; displeased, sorry.

Whilom William Mortayn therof lord was,
The Courthose is *unfayn*, him thenk it a trespas.
R. Brunne, p. 100.

The Soudan Saladyn he was fulle *unfayn*,
He zed with mykelle pyn voto ale mountayn,
Id. p. 191.

His frendes were *unfayn*, for noo wist how he fed.
Id. p. 300.

UN-FAINTING. Not decaying or passing away, wasting or weakening.

It is a frozen zeal that will not be warmed with the sight thereof [the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem]. And O, that I could retain the effects which it wrought with an *unfainting* perseverance!—*Sandys. Travels*, p. 167.

UN-FAIR. UNFA'IRLY. UNFA'IRNESS. } Not free from spot, speck, or blemish; not spotless or pure; not candid, ingenuous, equitable, impartial, just or honourable.

Attour his belte his Harte lockes lale,
Feltred *unfaire*, over fret with frostes hoore,
His garment and his gate ful gay of graie.
Chaucer. Test. of Creseide.

Sometimes they complain of me as very *unfair* to take an advantage of an opinion of theirs, and to plead it as true, at the same time that I myself judge it to be erroneous and false.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 53.

If I have wrested your words to another sense than you designed them, or in any respect *unfairly*, I assure you it was without design.

Butler. To Dr. Samuel Clarke, Let. 1.

But I must complain of it as a great instance of *unfairness*, after I had given you the hint of this in the preface to my sermons, (which you have read,) for you to bring up this pretense again, that the Anti-Nicene writers did not allow the Son to exist, or to be generated by necessity of nature.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iii. p. 238.

It was, indeed, rather too *unfair* that a female should be made responsible for eleven children upon the faith of a misinterpreted abbreviation, and the decision of a librarian.

Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. Note 15.

To use even those *unfairly*, who have used us so, is very bad: but to use any one *unfairly*, because another hath used us so, is what, were we to suffer such usage, we should think monstrously wicked.—*Secker*, Vol. iv. Ser. 13.

By this aversion to baseness and *unfairness*, (though it can never be too deeply rooted, and to begin the world with indifference in these respects is a very bad sign, yet,) if they are naturally of eager spirits, hurries them on into most grievous errors.—*Id.* Vol. ii. Ser. 4.

UN-FAITHFUL. UNFA'ITHFULLY. UNFA'ITHFULNESS. } Not fidelity or acting with fidelity, or agreeably to the trust or confidence reposed; not keeping or observing covenant, pledge or promise.

The lord of that servaunt schal come in the day that he hopith not: and in the our that he woot not, and schal departe him: and putte his part with *unfaithful* men.

Wiclif. Luk, c. 12.

But to-there I sele, not the lord, if ony brothir hath an *unfaithful* wyf and sche consentith to dwelle with him, leeue he hir not.—*Id.* 1 *Corynth*, c. 7.

But escheue thou unhoolі and veyne spechis. for whi tho profiten mych to *unfaithfulnesse*, and the word of hem crepith as a canker.—*Id.* 2 *Tymo.* c. 2.

Shall they not truly say the subiectes to be more *unfaithfull* in disobedience, than other subiects worse ordered be.

Sir J. Cheake. The Hurt of Sedition.

At length herself bourdeth Æneas thus.
Unfaithful wight! to cover such a fault
Couldest thou hope! unwist to leave my land!

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And wold to God that examples of our tymes were as rare as they were in the apostelis tyme, & that the new impiety did not far exceede the old *unfaithfulness.*

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals. Hen. VIII. No. 115.

The duke laid diuerse things to the earles charge, for his disobedience, *unfaithfulness*, and ingratitude.

Holinshed. Chron. of England. Rich. II. an. 1382.

Lying, or craftiness, and *unfaithful* usages, rob a man of the honour of his soul, making his understanding useless and in the condition of a fool, spoiled, and dishonoured, and despised.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

Third. (Inconvenience in calling and using counsell) the danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsell, than of him that is counselled.

Bacon. Ess. Of Counsell.

Such a labourer as shall not be put to shame for his illness, or his unskilfulness, his falseness and *unfaithfulness*, in that day when the great bishop of souls shall make his last and dreadful visitation.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

The prince so far for piety renown'd,
To thee, Eliza, was *unfaithful* found;
To thee forlorn, and languishing with grief,
His sword alone he left, thy best relief.

Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

Any one may see, that he, who acts *unfaithfully*, acts against his promises and engagements, and therefore denies and sins against truth; does what it can never be for the good of the world should become an universal practice, does what he would not have done to himself; and wrongs the man, who depends upon him, of what he justly might expect.

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 6.

——— Shouldst thou prevail,
By pow'r divine assisted, to destroy
The haughty traitors, I will then, myself,
Teach thee to judge the women, and discern
Th' *unfaithful* many from the dutetous few.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xix.

UN-FA'LLEN. Not fallen, and consequently, in their original state of uprightness.

Can a finite spirit bear such excess? The pleasures of eternity crouded into a moment; did *unfall'n* angels ever know such another?—*Glanvill*, Ser. 7.

UN-FA'LLIBLE, i. e. *Infallible*, (qv.)

These blessinges hathe hys eterouel truth and *unfallible* promysse performed vnto youre hyghnes, because ye seke hym more then the worlde.

Udal. Luke. Pref. to Q. Katharine.

What's past, and what's to come, she can descry.
Speake, shall I call her in? believe my words,
For they are certaine, and *unfallible.*

Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act i. sc. 2.

UN-FA'LLOWED. Not tilled or turned, or left in the state effected by the plough, or by being turned.

——— Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with store
Of golden wheat, the strength of human life.

J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

UN-FA'MED. Not famed; without fame or renown.

There's not the meanest spirit on our partie,
Without a heart to dare, or sword to draw,
When Helen is defended; nor none so noble,
Whose life were ill bestow'd, or death *unfam'd*,
Where Helen is the subject.

Shakespeare. Troil. & Cres. Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-FAMI'LIAR. Not well known to, or acquainted with; not used or accustomed; common or frequent.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and *unfamiliar* ideas which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to; but then they must be made use of to illustrate ideas that we already have, not to paint to us those which we yet have not.

Locke. Conduct of the Underst. s. 32.

For sometimes he would hear, however nigh,
That name repeated loud without reply,
As *unfamiliar*, or, if roused again,
Start to the sound, as but remember'd then.

Byron. Lara, c. 1.

UN-FA'SHIONED. UNFA'SHIONABLE. UNFA'SHIONABLY. UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. } First folio of *Shakespeare* reads — unfashionable; the present reading is—*bly.*

Not formed or made or shaped; not agreeable to art; not agreeable or according to the form or mode, method or manner, (sc. commonly followed.)

But, oh! her mind, that Orcus, which includes
Legions of mischief, countless multitudes
Of former curses, projects unmade up,
Abuses yet *unfashion'd.*

Donne, Elegy 15.

Our second fault is injurious dealing with the scripture of God, as if it contained onely the principall points of religion, some rude and *unfashioned* matter of building the church, but had left out that which belongeth vnto the forme and fashion of it.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iii. § 2.

——— Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made vp,
And that so lamely and *unfashionable*,
That dogges barke at me, as I hait by them.

Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 1.

All the actions of childishness, and *unfashionable* carriage, and whatever time and age will of itself be sure to reform, being (as I have said) exempt from the discipline of the rod, there will not be so much need of beating children, as is generally made use of.—*Locke. Of Education*, § 72.

But you must be sure to have a good master, that knows, and can teach, what is graceful and becoming, and what gives a freedom and easiness to all the motions of the body. One that teaches not this, is worse than none at all, natural *unfashionableness* being much better than apish, affected postures.—*Id. Ib.* § 197.

Almanz. Forgive that fury which my soul does move;
'Tis the essay of an untaught first love.
Yet rude, *unfashion'd* truth it does express:
'Tis love just peeping in an hasty dress.

Dryden. 1 *Pt. Conquest of Granada*, Act iii.

What, only you two? How many visits may a man make before he falls into such *unfashionable* company? a brother and sister soberly sitting at home, when the whole town is a gadding.—*Vanburgh. A Journey to London*, Act i. sc. 1.

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by;
Intent on high designs, a thoughtful band,
By forms *unfashion'd* fresh from Nature's hand.

Goldsmith. The Traveller.

UN-FA'STEN. To remove that which fixes, keeps or holds firm or close together.

——— Then in the key hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of massie iron or solid rock with ease
Unfast'ns. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

——— My broken chain
With links *unfasten'd* did remain,
And it was liberty to stride
Along my cell from side to side.

Byron. The Prisoner of Chillon, s. 11.

UN-FATHERED. Having no father, or male parent.

Gis. The people feare me; for they doe observe
Vnfather'd heires, and healthy birds of nature:
The seasons change their manners, as the yeere
Had found some moneths asleepe, and leap'd them ouer.

Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 4.

UN-FATHOMED. UNFA'THOMABLE. UNFA'THOMABLY. UNFA'THOMABLENESS. } Not wholly comprehended; not having the depth measured; not discerned, discovered, dived into thoroughly, or to the bottom.

These are indeed *unfadomable* depths in that ocean, wherein we shall vainly hope to pitch our anchor; but all necessary truths need not touch them.

Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. § 7.

A sufficient argument of the *unfathomableness* of this great dispensation of mercy, which can still find further employment for the study and curiosity even of angels.

Norris. On the Beatitudes, p. 133.

If he could make such agents wholly free,
I not dispute; the point's too high for me:
For heav'n's *unfath-om'd* pow'r what man can round,
Or put to his omnipotence a bound.

Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

The wisest of them were never backward to confess their own ignorance and great blindness: that truth was hid from them, as it were in an *unfathomable* deep.

Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 6.

Then throng the busy shapes into his mind,
Of cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep,
A dire descent! beyond the power of frost.

Thomson. Winter.

——— I plunged deep;
But, like an ebbing wave, it dash'd me back
Into the gulf of my *unfathom'd* thought.

Byron. Manfred. Act ii. sc. 2.

For here there are reefs of coral rock, rising like a wall almost perpendicularly out of the *unfathomable* deep, always overflowed at high water, and at low water dry in many places.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 5.

UN-FATI'GUED. Not wearied, tired, overtoiled.

——— Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigued* with length
Of march, unstruck with horrour at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak, high-stretching hills,
All white with summer's snows.—*J. Philips. Blenheim.*

So they, (not cheerful,) *unfaily'd*, still move
The draining sucker, then alone concern'd
When the dry bowl fetrids their pleasing work.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

I should prove myself, at best, an lodifferent politician, to tire the reader with a long preface, when I want his *unfatigued* attention to a long poem.
Goldsmith. Deserted Village, Ded.

UN-FA'ULTERING. Not failing, or hesitating.

And lives the man, whose universal eye
Has swept at once th' unbounded scheme of things;
Mark'd their dependence so, and firm accord,
As with *unfaultering* accent to conclude
That this availeth nought?—*Thomson. Summer.*

UN-FA'ULTY. Not having, not committing, error, mistake or offence; having no defect or deficiency.

Whom because he had promoted against him with well doing, he made them not *unfaultie*, but suffered them not guue thé lybertie that they might doe the thyng whiche theyr heartes desyred to doe.—*Udal. Matheu*, c. 21.

From thence read on the story of his life,
His humble carriage, his *unfaulty* wiles.
Spenser. Hymne on Heavenly Love.

A covenant therefore wrought to that pass, is on the *unfaulty* side without injury dissolv'd.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

UN-FA'VOURABLE. } Not bearing good-
UNFA'VOURABLY. } will to, or towards;
UNFA'VOURABLENESS. } not aiding or assisting, furthering or advancing.

This facion of carrying done the hault princes of this world laugh at: the philosophers with their disdeinefull lookes doe laugh at: the Pharisees swellyng in pride done laugh at: and thinke themselfes fortunate that thei carrie the deuil on their backes, the roughest sitter possible and the most *unfavorable*.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 19.

These tempests, so dreadful in themselves, though unattended by any other *unfavourable* circumstance, were yet rendered more mischievous to us by their inequality, and the deceitful intervals which they at sometimes afforded.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 8.

This is an artful preparative for the following transition; and finely obviates what might be thought *unfavourably* of the severity of the satire, by those who were strangers to the provocation.—*Pope. Prof. to Satires*, Note on v. 192.

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There hath been either an approach towards it, or a blameable appearance of it, or something or another that should not have been; else so many would not have judged, or at least persisted in judging, so *unfavorably*.
Sewer, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

This high price of corn, however, seems evidently to have been the effect of the extraordinary *unfavourableness* of the seasons, and ought therefore to be regarded, not as a permanent, but as a transitory and occasional event.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

UN-FE'ARED. } Not scared or terrified;
UNFE'ARFUL. } not afraid; not dreaded.

They shall see this body after it be dead, lieu again, and ascende vp into heauen, and shal see the Holy Ghost sent, and make you soodainly *unfearefull* preachers of my name.
Udal. John, c. 16.

Pol. He
A most unhounded tyrant, whose successes
Makes heaven *unfear'd*, and villany assured
Beyond its power.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

Calu. I never saw a more more full of horror.
Calo. To Catiline and his: but to just men
Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd*.
B. Jonson. Catline, Act iv. sc. 1.

UN-FE'ASIBLE. See INFEASIBLE. That cannot or may not be done, or performed, or produced.

So hard, or utterly *unfeasible* is it for men to be zealous votaries of the blind God, without losing their eyes in his service, and it is well if their noses do not follow.
South, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

UN-FE'ATHERED. Not having feathers or plumage, the natural clothing of winged animals; not furnished with clothing, or means of warmth and comfort; stripped, divested.

Christ's yoke is like feathers to a bird, not leads, but helps to motion, without them the body falls; and we do not pity birds, when in summer we wish them *unfeathered* and calow, or bald as eggs, that they might be cooler and lighter.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 1.

In the meane time, he so handled the matter, that he had *unfethered* him of his best friends, aids, and helps.
Holinshed. Chron. of Ireland, an. 1567.

So when the lark (poor bird!) afar espy'th
Her yet *unfeather'd* children (whom to save
She strives in vain) slain by the fatal scythe.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

UN-FE'ATLY. } *Feat*, is done, well done;
UNFE'ATY. } and *unfeatly*, undone, ill-done.

And certes it was a thing not *unfeatlye* ne vnskylfully spoken in the prouerbes of the Grekes, that woordes and talke is the phisicion of a mynde beeyng dyseased and syck.—*Udal. Luke*, Pref. of Erasmus.

While Dorus was practising, one might see Dametas holding his hands under his girdle behind him, nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more aukwardly to work; and that they might talk of book-learning what they would, but for his part he never saw more *unfeaty* fellows than great clerks were.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

UN-FE'ATURED. Not having form or fashion, (se.) in the distinct parts of the face or countenance; in the general appearance.

A ropy chain of rheumes; a visage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff.
A stieh-fal'n cheek, that hangs below the chaw.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

UN-FED. Not having food, victuals or nourishment; not nourished or sustained.

Clar. Will I live?
She that is forfeited to lust must dye,
That humour being *unfed*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Lover's Progress, Act iv.

"As when a greedy lion, long *unfed*,
Breaks in at length into the harmless folds,
(So hungry rage commands) with fearful dread
He drags the silly beasts."
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 11.

Some sons of mine who bear upon their shield,
Three steeples argent in a sable field,
Have sharply tax'd your converts, who *unfed*
Have follow'd you for miracles of bread.
Dryden. Hind and the Panther.

Even as a flame *unfed*, which runs to waste
With its own flickering, or a sword laid by
Which eats into itself, and rusts ingloriously.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

UN-FEED. Having no payment, reward or recompense, or perquisite.

Foole. Then 'tis like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer, you gaue me nothing for't, can you make no vse of nothing noncle?—*Shakespeare. K. Lear*, Act i. sc. 4.

UN-FE'ELING. } Not having or receiving
UNFE'ELINGLY. } sensations or perceptions;
UNFE'ELINGNESS. } not having kind feelings,
UNFE'LT. } compassion, or sympathy.

Unfelt,—not perceived.

——O heaven! can it be
That man should live with such *unfeeling* souls,
Without or touch or conscience of religion?
B. Jonson. The Case is Altered, Act iv. sc. 3.

Whilst Talbot (whose fresh ardour having got
A marvellous advantage of his years)
Carries his *unfelt* age as if forgot,
Whirling about where any need appears.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

The broadest mirth *unfeeling* folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 4.

The wise man who strikes out of the secret paths of a private life, for honour and dignity, allured by the splendour of a court, and the *unfell* weight of public employment, whether he succeds in his attempt or no, usually comes near enough to this painted greatness to discern the dushing.
Spectator, No. 224.

Thou hast releas'd thy shoulders at my east,
Physignathus! *unfeeling* as the rock,
But not unnotic'd by the gods above.
Cowper. Homer. Battle of the Frogs & Mice.

The German turn'd his head back, look'd down upon as Goliah did upon David; and *unfeelingly* resumed his posture.—*Sterne. Sentimental Journey. The Dwarf.*

Religion and hypocrisy; honesty and deceit; charity and malice; compassion and *unfeelingness*; with many other contrarieties, are continually taking their turns in his mind.
Gilpin, vol. i. Ser. 17.

I feel my spirit in my bosom fir'd
Afresh for battle: lightness in my limbs,
In hands and feet a glow *unfelt* before.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

UN-FE'IGNED. } Not imagining or in-
UNFE'IGNEDLY. } venting, contriving, or
UNFE'IGNEDNESS. } pretending, a likeness, a
UNFE'IGNING. } resemblance, a reality; not dissembling; not assuming, or taking, or displaying a false appearance, a false colouring.

For God so wisely on my soule rewe,
As verely ye shalne me with the payne,
That mowe ye see *unfained* on mine hewe.
Chaucer. Annelida & Arcite.

And when suche of his companyons as had serued hym long, herde hym speke those woordes, they perceyued well howe he spake them with all his herte *unfeyned*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 170.

But this strength and stouteonesse of hert doeeth God gene vnto suche as through simple & *unfeyned* belieuyng, doee shewe théselues apt to receiue his giftes.
Udal. Luke, c. 18.

At that houre shall suche bee adindged to more grieuous tormentes, then those, whiche are to the open sighte of the world, and *vnfeyneedly*, full of hamous enormities.
Id. Ib. c. 20.

Betimes who giveth willingly,
Renoubled thanks aye doth deserve;
And I that sue *unfeignedly*,
In fruitless hope, alas! do serve.
Wyatt. The Lover Laments his Estate, &c.

Thus appointed in the dead of the night, they enter the chambers to ech of them assigned, where (as it is said) the lords lare fast asleepe, who being at the hirst as it were laile awakened, were woonderfullie amazed at the strangeness of the sight (doubting whether it were but a dreame, or some true and *vofeined* vision.)
Holinshed. History of Scotland. Alpine.

If thou be one of these, or all, or more,
Sneonr a seely maid, that oath implore
Aide, on a bended heart, *unfain'd* and meeke,
As true as blushes of a maiden cheeke.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

Necessary it was that he, which purposed to sane their soules, should, as he did, touch their hearts with true *vafained* repentance, that his mercy might restore them againe to life, whom sinne had made the children of death and condemnation.—*Hooker. Of Justification*, § 26.

The resolved Christian dares, and would die, because he knowes he shall be happy; and looking meretily towards heaven (the place of his rest) can *vnfainedly* say, I desire to be dissolved.—*Bp. Hall. Heaven upon Earth*, § 17.

Melanchthon in human learning is wondrous finent, but greater knowledge in the scriptures I attribute to Bucer, and speak it *unfeignedly*.
Milton. Judgment of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.

The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom, and his tongue talketh of judgment, and his feet strive to keep pace with his tongue, which gives evidence of its *unfeignedness*.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, ii. 24.

The word there signifies straight pillars, like the tallest, straightest kind of trees, and, indeed, the sincerity and *unfeignedness* of prayer makes it grow up as a straight pillar, when there is no crookedness in it, but it is tendiog straight towards heaven, and bowing to no side by the way.
Id. Ib. iv. 7.

Oh Pembroke! thou hast done me much injustice,
For I have borne thee true *unfeign'd* affection.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act ii.

Achilles spake; to whom I thus replied:
Of noble Peleus have I nothing heard:
But I will tell there, as thou bidd'st, the truth
Unfeign'd of Neoptolemus thy son.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

Eumœus also fervently the gods
In pray'r implor'd, that they would render back
Ulysses to his home. He then, convinc'd
Of their *unfeigning* honesty, began.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxi.

UN-FE'LLOWED. Not having a companion, comrade, mate or match.

Osr. I mean, sir, for his weapon; but in the imputation laid on him by them, in his meed he's *unfellowed*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 7.

Sur. Heralds, the English general returns
A sensible devotion from his heart,
His very soul, to this *unfellow'd* grace.
Ford. Perkin Warbeck, Act iv. sc. 1.

UN-FENCE, *v.* To remove the protection, guard, or security; that which keeps safe.

Jedworth, [is] a towne which after the manner of the countrie is vnwalled and *unfenced*, but onelie with the strength of the inhabitants.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1572.

I'de play incessantly upon these iades,
Euen till *unfenced* desolation
Leaue them as naked as the vulgar ayre.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act ii. sc. 2.

There is never a limb, never a vein or artery of the body, but it is the scene and receptacle of pain, whensoever it shall please God to *unfence* it, and et in some sharp disease or distemper upon it.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 4.

——— They the first foundations laid
And built the tow'rs of seven-gated Thebes,
For that, though valiant both, in spacious Thebes,
Unfenc'd by tow'rs, they could not dwell secure.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

UN-FERME'NTED. Not raised or swollen by fermentation, or by the heat, commotion, or action of the internal parts.

Some of the plants which yield a milky juice, as lettice, chichory; whose milk is anodyne and resolvent, therefore good in diseases of the liver; but all such vegetables must be *unfermented*, for *fermentation* changes their nature.
Arbuthnot. Of Aliments, c. 5.

UN-FE'RTILE. See INFERTILE. That cannot bear, produce, or bring forth.

Pesce is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase.
Decay of Christian Piety.

UN-FE'STIVAL. Not according to the rules of religious feasts or festivals.

But a sacrifice, where no God is present, like as a temple without a sacred feast or holy banquet, is profane, *unfestival*, impious, irreligious, and without divine inspiration and devotion.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 492.

UN-FETTER, *v.* To remove the bonds of the *feet*. Generally,—
To remove bonds, fastenings or restraints.

And geveth the gailer gold. & grotes to goderes
To *unfeterge* the false *Piers Ploughman*, p. 47.

The shireve tho *wel-lterid*
Him righte sone anon,
And sent in after a gode leche
To hele his rigge bon.
Impaled to Chaucer. Cokes Tale of Ga

Gamelyn lete her *unfettir*,
His brothir out of land.—*Id. Ib.*

What can more advance her pride, than to tell her, that she hath in her own hands freedome enough of will (with a little prevention) to prepare her selfe to her justification; that she hath (whereof to rejoyce) somewhat, what she hath not received; that if God please to *unfetter* her, she can walk alone?—*Bp. Hall. Epis.* Dec. 3. Ep. 3.

To an *unfetter'd* soul's quick nimble haste
Are falling stars, and heart's thoughts, but slow pac'd.
Donne. Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

Now if a muse cannot run when she is *unfetter'd*, 'tis a sign she has lut little speed.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

UN-FI'GURED. Without, not having, form or shape, or portraiture of animated or vegetable bodies.

In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture it self, as arches, freezes, columns, and the like.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 57.

UN-FI'LED. Not dirtied, polluted, corrupted or contaminated.

"Then, by the gods, to whom all truth is known;
By faith *unfil'd*, if any any-where
With mortal folk remains; I thee beseech,
O king, thereby rue on my travail great."
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

UN-FILED. Not rubbed or polished by a file; not polished, smoothened, brightened or burnished.

It was to weet, the good Sir Satyrane,
That raung'd abroad, to seeke aduentures wilde,
As was his wont in forrest, and in plaine;
He was all arm'd in rugged steele *vnfilde*,
As in the smoky forge it was compilde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

Or were they Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as cathedrale as their king,
Those unlicit beare-whelps, *unfil'd* pistolets,
That (more than cannon-shot) availes or lets.
Donne, Elegy 12.

UN-FI'LIAL. Not agreeable or according to a son or child; to the feelings, affections, duties of a child.

Pol. By my white beard,
You offer him (if this be so) a wrong
Something *unfiliall*.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

He, that cannot err, seems daily to justify our assertion by inflicting sickness and the sharpest outward calamities on his own dearest children, to preserve them from the contagion of sin, or cure them of the *unfilial* habitudes of it.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 280.

Choose whom she may, my farewell gifts shall speak
Me well content, so bounteous shall they be.
But to dismiss her rudely were an act
Unfilial—That I dare not—God forbid!
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

UN-FI'LLED. Not replete or complete; not occupied; being, remaining, void, vacant or empty.

His *unfill'd* skin hung dangling on his breast,
His feeble knees with paine enough uphold
That pined carkasse.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

The tables furnish'd with a cursed feast,
Which harpies, with lean famine, fed upon
Unfil'd for ever.—*Crashaw. Steps to the Temple. Herode.*

At the same time we fixed some tin plates under the binds, first taking off the old sheathing, and putting in a piece *unfilled*, over which the plates were nailed.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 7.

UN-FINISHED. } Not ended, terminated,
UNFI'NISHING, *n.* } concluded, completed, or perfected.

At what time a building is begunne the compst muste diligently be cast what all the costs & charges will be which are required to acõplishe ye building, lest it repent ye after thei have bestowed more than thei should & so leave ye worke *unfinished*.—*Calvin. Poore Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 4.

I perceive how hopeless it will be to reach the height of their praises at the accomplishment of that expectation that waits upon their noble deeds, the *unfinishing* whereof already surpasses what others before them have left enacted with their utmost performance through many ages.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus, § 8.

Their pleasing task the weeping virgins leave,
And with *unfinish'd* garlands strew thy grave.
Congreve. The Tears of Amaryllis for Amyntas.

UN-FIRED. Not heated by fire; without a fire.

Then, last, Achilles in the circus plac'd
A pond'rous spear and caldron yet *unfir'd*,
Emboss'd with flow'rs around, its worth an ox.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiii.

UN-FIRM, i.e. *Infirm*, (qv.)

Cæsar not more in any danger try'd
How tottering and *unfirme* a propp his pride
Had lean'd upon, and well might stagger, reft
Of all those souldiers hands, and almost left
To his owne sword. *May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. v.

For without it, it is not only inauspicious and unlucky, but illegal, *unfirm* and insufficient.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 5.

Now take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand
With feet *unfirm*; and prepossess the strand:
Fortune befriends the bold.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. x.

UN-FIT, *adj.* } Not suited, or adapted,
UNFI'T, *v.* } accommodated, adjusted, or
UNFI'TLY. } appropriated; not qualified.
UNFI'TNESS. }

Unfyttynge Suffraunce. hure suster and hure selve
Have maked almost. hote Marie the help.
That no loude loveth thee.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 48.

Told him plainly, it was full *unfitting*,
Such doublenesse to finde in a king.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

For there is no time nor place *unfit* or vncõueniẽt for to learne those thinges which perteine to euerlasting welthe.
Udal. John, c. 1.

It is an *unfitting* thing, & a veri blemish, & highe disparagemẽt, to the sacrẽ magesty of a prince.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 59.

——— Counsels are *unfit*
In business, where all rest is more pernicious
Than rashness can be.—*B. Jonson. Sejanus*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Then with an eye of mercy inform'd his judgment,
How yet unripe we were, unblown, unharden'd,
Unfitted for such fatal ends.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humours Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 4.

Widow. Pray sir cast off these fellows, as *unfitting* for your bare knowledge, and far more your companie.
Id. The Scornful Lady, Act iv.

Though to us they [evils] come ever (as wee thinke) unseasonably, and at some times most *unfitly* than others, yet he that sends them knowes their opportunities.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Fogle of Amelek.

I answer, if it [marriage] be more than human, so much the more it argues the chief society thereof to be in the soul rather than in the body, and the greatest breach thereof to be *unfitness* of mind rather than defect of body.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 13.

I do by no means think it modest for us to determine what the government should do; and in this case, 'tis as *unfit* as in any whatsoever; since this matter depends upon the consideration of so many things, that 'tis very difficult to state the bounds of just permission, and prohibition.
Glanvill, Ser. 2.

These two sorts of essences, I suppose, may not *unfitly* be termed, the one real, the other nominal essence.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 3.

From these necessary differences of things, there cannot but arise a further *unfitness* of the application of different things or different relations one to another.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Introd.

The peculiarity of structure by which an organ is made to answer one purpose necessarily *unfits* it for some other purpose.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 16.

I have too much cause, in every thing, to be sensible of my own *unfitness* to direct; but, in several articles relating to this point, I am peculiarly unqualified.
Seeker. Charge at Oxford, 1750.

UN-FIX, *v.* } To remove the fastening or
UNFI'XED. } bond; that which holds fast,
UNFI'XEDNESS. } or firm, or steady; that which keeps stable, constant, or consistent.

It is in vain to dispute concerning the stability of atomes, which as of themselves they are volatile and *unfixt*, so they have no basis but the light air.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

He stands so high with so *unfixt* a mind,
Two factions turn him with each blast of wind.
Dryden. 1 *Pt. Conquest of Granada*, Act iii.

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry hint, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which she shou'd relie,
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

From all professions careless Airy flies,
For, all professions can't be good, he cries,
And here a fault, and there another views,
And lives *unfix'd* for want of heart to choose.
Pope. Sat of Dr. Donne.

But to abide fixed (as it were) in their *unfixedness*, and steady in their restless motions; not to vary at all sensibly in the time of their revolution (so that [no] one year was ever observed to differ in an hour, or one day in a minute from another) doth it not argue a constant will directing them, and a mighty hand upholding them!
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

So long as bodily labour continues, on so many accounts, to be necessary for the bulk of mankind, any dependency upon supernatural aid, by *unfixing* those motives which promote exertion, or by relaxing those habits which engender patient industry, might introduce negligence, inactivity, and disorder, into the most useful occupations of human life; and thereby deteriorate the condition of human life itself.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 26.

UN-FLA'GGING. Not flying or hanging loose; not drooping, or failing.

That, which is carried on with a continued *unflagging* vigour of expression, can never be thought tedious, nor consequently long.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

UN-FLA'MED, i.e. *Inflamed.*

2 *Phy.* Now with your favours I should think a vomit.
For take away the cause, the effect must follow,
The stomach's foul and fur'd, the pot's *unflam'd* yet.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid's in Chaucer, Act ii. sc. 3.

UN-FLA'NKED. Not covered, protected, or defended on the flank or side.

Which thing chaunced wel for Alexander, for it was the thing that he doubted most, that they frõ the higher ground should inuade the opẽ side of his battail, which lay *unflanched* towards thẽ.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 37.

UN-FLA'TTERING. Not soothing or lulling, gratifying or pleasing; by praise, or words or actions intended to please or gratify; by compliance, submission.

The neighbouring lake, which oft itself discovers,
Swell'd by the tears of her forsaken lovers;
In whose *unflattering* mirror, every morn,
She counsel takes how best herself t'adorn.
Sherburne. Salmacis.

Then Aristides lifts his honest front;
Spotless of heart, to whom th' *unflattering* voice
Of freedom gave the noblest name of just;
In pure majestic poverty rever'd;
Who, ev'n his foes to his country's weal
Submitting, swell'd a haughty rival's fame.
Thomson, Winter.

UN-FLE'DGED. Not feathered, or clothed or covered with feathers or plumage; not having power to fly; infantine, untried, unexperienced.

The day of my dark woes is yet but morn,
My tears but tender, and my death new-born.
Yet may these *unfledg'd* griefs give fate some guess,
These cradle torments have their towardness.
Crashaw. On our Lord in his Circumcision.

The nightingals instruct their young birds in song, insomuch as those which be taken *unfledge* out of the nest, and are nourished by man's hand, never afterwards sing so well, because they be had away before their time from schoole, and want their master of musicke.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 469.

Vicio. You more forget Alphonso's greater actions,
When the young hero, yet *unfledg'd* in arms,
Made the tough age of bold Ramirez bend.
Dryden. Love Triumphant, Act i. sc. 1.

——— But as the bird
Gives to her *unfledg'd* brood a morsel gain'd
After long search, though wanting it herself,
So have I worn out many a sleepless night,
And waded deep through many a bloody day
In battle for their wives.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. ix.

UN-FLE'SHED. Not inured to flesh or blood, or deeds of blood; not inured or trained.

When e're I go to the field, heaven keep me from
The meeting of an *unflesh'd* youth, or coward,
The first, to get a name, comes on too hot,
The coward is so swift in giving ground,
There is no overtaking him.
Beaum. & Fletch. Little French Lawyer, Act i.

But as a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haste; and by the musick led,
Come up with death and honour.
Dryden. Cleomenes. Act v.

——— *Unflesh'd* in blood
A stranger to the savage arts of life,
Death, rapine, carnage, surfeit, and disease;
The lord, and not the tyrant of the world.
Thomson. Spring.

UN-FLE'XIBLE, i.e. *Inflexible*, (qv.)

But if ever man glory'd in an *unflexible* stiffness, he came not behind any.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 18.

UN-FLO'WER, *v.* To strip of flowers, or flowering plants.

"Bring, bring ye Graces, all your silver flaskets,
Painted with every choicest flow'r that grows,
That I may soon *unflow'r* your fragrant baskets,
To strew the fields with odours where he goes,
Let whatsoe'er he treads on be a rose."
G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph.

UN-FO'ILED. Not baffled, not defeated.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoil'd* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable.—*Temple.*

UN-FOLD, *v.* } To remove that which enfolds, or enwraps, or encloses; to disclose, to discover, to reveal, to lay open.
UNFO'LDING, *n.*
UNFO'LDERESS.

Not if the huile *unfolden* were red among vs here,
Gour hote [word] valle be holden, als dette in that manere.
R. Brunne, p. 284.

And Peers at hus preyer. the pardon *unfolded.*
Piers Ploukman, p. 162.

For the paume hath power. to putten oute the joyntes
And to *unfolde* the fiste. *Id.* p. 328.

For first he maketh promise for to hold
His ladies counsel, and it not *unfold.*
Chaucer. The Court of Loue.

For I ne male my witte *unfolde*
To finde o worde of that I meane,
For it is all foryete cleane.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

The next day they sent embassadours vnto Alexander, whom hee admitted to his presence & *unfolding* his woild, (whereby he thought to dyssimule ye greatnes therof) shewed his legge vnto them.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 190.

Vpon which ground the learned haue, not without cause, adiudged an historie to be the marrow of reason, the creame of experience, the sap of wisdome, the pith of iudgement, the linarie of knowledge, the kernell of policie, the *unfoldresse* of treacherie, &c.
Holinshed. Chron. Description of Ireland, Ep.

Gent. Now heaven forbid I should do wrong to you
My dearest wife, and madam; yet give leave
To your poor creature to *unfold* himself.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act i.

Mar. What riddle's this? *unfold* yourself, dear Robin.
B. Jonson. The Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-FO'LLOWED. Not pursued, not accompanied or attended by others—going or coming after, in the train.

——— No care
Of outward grace, t' amuse the poor devout;
Pow'rless, *unfollow'd*; scarcely man can spare
The necessary rites to set thee out.—*Daniel. Musophilus.*

UN-FOOL, *v.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool, of one fooled or gulled.

I, but if prune true (Mr. Page) have you any way then to *unfoole* me againe. Set downe the basket, villaine.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iv. sc. 2.

UN-FORBI'D. } Not prohibited, interdicted, commanded not to do.
UNFORBI'DDENNESS.

——— If *unforbid* thou mait unfould
What we, not to explore the secrets ake
Of his eternal empire, but the more
To magnifie his work, the more we know.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful.—*Boyle.*

UN-FO'RCED. } Not effected by force, violence, or compulsion; not compelled or impelled by violence; not constrained.
UNFO'RCEDLY.
UNFO'RCIBLE.

Unforcible.—(used actively.) that cannot force or compel; weak, feeble, inefficient.

——— The place it self puts on
The brow of majesty, and flings her lustre
Like the air newly light'ned; form, and order,
Are only there themselves, *unforc'd*, and sound,
As they were first created to this place.
Beaum & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act i. sc. 1.

Even so, we can finde in our hearts, easily to pardon a scoff, a thyme, or broad jest; it it proceed from some matter, at the present delivery, or seem to come naturally, *unforced*, and without all heart.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 548.

It is feigned how Pluto and Proserpina, commiserating their deaths, tooke away their bodies, and raised two starred in their roome, which forthwith ascended the firmament. This may *unforcedly* admit of the former interpretation.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii. Notes.

Amongst other memorials to keepe vs mindfull of that vnw wee cannot thinke that the signe which our new baptised foreheads did there receiue is either vnfit or *unforcible*, the reasons hitherto alledged being weighed with indifferent ballance.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. v. § 65.

I wish them earnestly and calmly not to fall off from their first principles, nor to affect rigor and superiority over men not under them, not to compel *unforcible* things in religion especially, which if not voluntary, becomes a sin.
Milton. The Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.

——— What hopes can Rodoriick have,
That she who leaves him freely, and *unforc'd*,
Should ever of her own accord return?
Dryden. The Rival Ladies, Act i. sc. 2.

UN-FO'RDABLE. } That cannot be passed through; too deep to be passed through.
UNFO'RDED.

I am not angry with the man, who with a great deal of wit, and an *unfordable* stream of eloquence (excessive courtesie) which will ripen with his years, prosecutes what he proposeth to himself, and takes for a truth, not without some fauour of modesty.
White. Answer to Vanity of Dogmatism.

Nor bits nor bridles can his rage restrain;
And rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain:
He makes his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents and *unfoorded* streams.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

UN-FOREBO'DING. Not foretelling or telling the future.

Whoe'er on this reflects, and then beholds,
With strict attention what this book *unfolds*,
With admiration struck, shall question who
So very long could live, so much to know?
Congreve. To Lady Gethin.

On the 5th I received a present of three hogs, some fowls, several pieces of cloth, the largest we had seen being fifty yards long, which they *unfolded* and displayed so as to make the greatest show possible.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 20.

Then at her feet with trembling hope to kneel,
Such as rapt saints and rapture'd lovers feel;
To watch the chaste *unfoldings* of her heart,
In joy to meet, in agony to part.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. vii.

UN-FO'LLOWED. Not pursued, not accompanied or attended by others—going or coming after, in the train.

——— No care
Of outward grace, t' amuse the poor devout;
Pow'rless, *unfollow'd*; scarcely man can spare
The necessary rites to set thee out.—*Daniel. Musophilus.*

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UN-FORBI'D. } Not prohibited, interdicted, commanded not to do.
UNFORBI'DDENNESS.

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As they were first created to this place.
Beaum & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act i. sc. 1.

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That she who leaves him freely, and *unforc'd*,
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And rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain:
He makes his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents and *unfoorded* streams.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

UN-FOREBO'DING. Not foretelling or telling the future.

——— I better read the skies,
Unumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey b. ii.

UN-FOREKNO'WN. Not foreknown.

——— If I *foreknew*
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unpre*foreknown.*
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

UN-FORESEE'ABLE. } Not kenned, or perceived before; not provided, or foreknown.
UNFORESEE'N.
UNFORESEE'ING.

For whilst this wild, unreined multitude
(Led with an *unforeseeing*, greedy mind,
Of an imagin'd good, that did delude
Their ignorance, in their desires made blind)
Ransack the city. *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. vi.

By such unlikely and *unforeseeable* ways does providence sometimes bring about its great designs in opposition to the shrewdest conjectures and contrivances of men.
South, vol. v. Ser. 6.

——— I have not time to talk,
For danger presses, danger *unforseen*,
And secret as the shaft that flies by night,
Is aiming at thy life.—*Rowe. Lady Jane Gray*, Act iv.

Earth nourishes, of all that breathe or keep,
No creature weak as man; for while the gods
Grant him firm health and plenty, neither fear
Nor thought hath he, that he shall ever mourn:
But when the gods with evils *unforeseen*
Smite him, he bears them with a grudging mind.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

UN-FORESKINNED. Without, not having, the foreskin.

So had the glory of prowess been recover'd
To Palestine, won by a Philistine
From the *unforeskin'd* race.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

UN-FO'RETHOUGHT. Not thought, considered, contemplated conceived before.

This *unfore-thought*-on accident confounds
All their designs, and frustrates all their grounds.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

UN-FOREWA'RNED. Not cautioned, admonished, advised, apprised before.

——— Tell him withall
His danger, and from whom, what enemie
Late fallin himself from heav'n, is plotting now.
The fall of others from like state of bliss;
By violence, no, for that shall be withstood,
But by deceit and lies; this let him know,
Least wilfully transgressing he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonisht, *unforewarned.*
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN-FO'RFEITED. Not done away, lost, alienated; not lost by misdeed; and, consequentially, preserved entire.

Sol. O ten times faster Venus pidgions flye
To steale lones bonds new made, then they are wont
To keepe obliged faith *unforfeited.*
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 6.

UN-FORGI'VING. } Not remitting, relenting; not pardoning; not yielding or resigning, (sc.) anger, resentment.
UNFORGI'VEN.

And heauose the head (whiche is Christe) is the chiefe membre of all, and farre more then all the rest, suche influence is from him deriued throughout his mystieall body, that euen his death may as well inwardely by charitie, as outwardly by an other waie also be applied to vs for the pardoninge of that temporal satisfactio, which after the sacrament of penaunce is left *unforgeuen.* [Quoted from Hardinge.]—*Jewell. A Replie to M. Hardinge*, p. 546.

Host. Accursed Iealousy!
O merciless, wild and *unforgiving* fiend!
Blindfold it runs to undistinguish'd mischief,
And murders all it meets.—*Rowe. Jane Shore*, Act iv.

Fare thee well! and if for ever,
Still for ever, fare thee well:
Even though, *unforgiving*, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel.
Byron. Fare Thee Well.

UN-FORGO'TTEN. Not gotten forth; passed or escaped from the memory.

Clime of the *unforgotten* brave!
Whose land from plain to mountain-cave
Was Freedom's home or Glory's grave!
Byron. The Giaour.

UN-FO'RMED. Not framed, fashioned, shaped, moulded, or modelled.

And who (in time) knows whither we may vent
The treasure of our tongue? To what strange shores
This gain of our best glory shall be sent,
T' enrich unknowing nations with our stores?
What words in th' yet *unformed* occident,
May come refin'd with th' accents that are ours?
Daniel. Musophilus.

Thus God th' Hear'n created, thus the earth,
Matter *unform'd* and void.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

UN-FORSA'KEN. Not quitted, left, deserted or relinquished.

They extend no further to any sort of sins continued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcileable with sincere endeavours to forsake them.—*Hammond. On Fundamentals.*

UN-FO'RTIFIED. Not strengthened, defended, confirmed, assured.

The lorde of the Towre was sore blamed of them of the country that he had lefte that place *unfortifyed* and vnprouyded.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 170.

——'Tis vnmanly greefe,
It shewes a will most incorrect to heauen,
A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient,
An vnderstanding simple, and vnschool'd.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 2.

A Muse by these is like a mistress vs'd,
This hour she's idolis'd, the next abus'd;
While their weak hands, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side.
Pope. Essay on Criticism.

Pouring down upon your *unfortified* frontiers a fierce and irresistible cavalry, [they] become masters of your governours and your counsellors, your collectors and comptrollers, and of all the slaves that adhered to them.
Burke. Speech on Conc. with America, (1775.)

UN-FO'RTUNATE. } See INFORTUNE. Not happy; not lucky; not successful or prosperous.
UNFO'RTUNATELY.
UNFO'RTUNATENESS.

But being drunken with the too excessiue loy, which they had conceiued for their returning into France, or rather deprived of all foreseen and consideration, without regarding the inconstancie of the winds, which change in a moment, they put themselues to sea, and with so slender victuals, that the end of their interprise became vnlucky and *unfortunate*.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 318.

I haue learned to be *unfortunate*, and it is often tymes a comforte of a mannes calamitie to know his mishap.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 81.

So *unfortunately*, that it doth appall their minds, though they had leisure, and so mischieuously that it doth exceed both the suddenness and *unfortunateness* of it.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. v.

Cu. The strangest marriage, and *unfortunat'st* bride,
That ever humane memory contain'd;
I cannot be my self for't.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iii.

The master of the Anna Pink, was not to fail in answering the signals made by any ship of the squadron, and was to be very careful to destroy his papers and orders, if he should be so *unfortunate* as to fall into the hands of the enemy.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 7.

Then smil'd severe; nor with a trouble'd look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral present took;
Ev'n kept her count'nance, when the lid remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

As soon as the boat came up, the Indians being alarmed, leaped into the sea; and Tootahah being *unfortunately* one of the number, the boatswain took him up, and brought him to the ship, suffering the rest of the people to swim on shore.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 11.

UN-FOUGHT. Not combatted, or battled; not contested, or striven, or engaged in battle.

For he take mede and money of the Scottis, to thentent they myght departe prynely by nyght, *unfoughte* with all.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

The French kyng harde well what he dyd, and sware, and sayd, howe they shulde neuer returne agayne *unfoyght* withall.—*Id. Ib.* c. 123.

——I would my charge were off,
Mountferrat should perceiue my sister had
A brother would not liue to see her dye
Unfought for, since the statutes of our state
Allow (in case of accusations)
A champion to defend a ladies truth.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 3.

The queen still watchful, wisely understands,
That Warwick late, who at St. Alban's fled,
(Whereas his heels serv'd better than his hands,)
Had met the duke of York, and made a head
Of many fresh and yet *unfought* with hands.
Drayton. Miseries of Q. Margaret.

UN-FOU'LED. See UNFILED. Not filed or polluted.

The humour and tunicles [of the eye] are purely transparent, to let in light and colours *unfoul'd* and unsophisticated by any tincture.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 12.

UN-FOUND. Not found, discovered or detected; not invented.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor miss'd, so easie it seem'd
Once found, which yet *unfound* most would haue thought
Impossible.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

UN-FOU'NDED. Not placed, laid deeply, firmly; not having a ground or basis to rest or stand upon; not established.

——From whom I go
This uneouth errand sole, and one of all
My self expose, with lonely steps to tread
Th' *unfounded* deep.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

These suggestions so fall in with our consciousness, as sometimes to produce a general distrust of our faculties, and our conclusions. But this is an *unfounded* jealousy.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 5.

UN-FRAME, *v.* } To remove, take away or destroy the form or fashion, shape, mould or model.
UNFRA'MABLE.
UNFRA'MABLENESS.

A trustie maister would wishe, that (if it could be) his scholer should foorthwith take and vnderstande his whole science, yet for a time he fourmeth & fashioneth the rude and *unframed* witte with certaia principles, vntil he haue brought him vp to the perfeict knowlage of his facultie.
Udal. John, c. 6.

The cause of which their disposition so *unframeable* vnto societies wherein they liue, is for that they discerne not aright what place and force their seuerall kindes of lawes ought to haue in all their actions.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. § 16.

All those very many passages in the New Testament which either set forth the *unframeableness* of our nature to the doing of any thing that is good, or else ascribe our best performances to the glory of the grace of God, are so many clear confirmations of the truth.
Bp. Sanderson in Knox. Christian Philosophy.

God's wisdom and infinite knowledge foresees and debates all inconveniences antecedently to every act of volition; and so there can be no new emergent inconvenience that may *unframe* his resolutions and cause a change.
South, vol. xi. Ser. 10.

UN-FRA'NGIBLE. See INFRACT. Not to be broken.

[We say it is unreasonable that this should be changed] into that body of Christ which is in heaven, he remaining there, and being whole and impassible, and *unfrangible*.
Bp. Taylor. Of the Real Presence, § 11.

UN-FRAUGHT. Not filled with a load or burthen; freed from load or burthen.

Then thou dear swain, thy heav'nly load *unfraught*;
For she herself hath thee her speeches taught,
So near her heav'n they be, so far from human thought.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 6.

UN-FRE'QUENT. } See INFREQUENT. Not often, not usual or common.
UNFRE'QUENCY.
UNFRE'QUENTLY.

To *unfrequent* (see the quotation from Philips,)—to quit, to forsake.

——All nations,
The seas, and *unfrequented* deserts, where the snow dwels,
Wakens the rulu'd monuments, and there
Where nothing but eternal death and sleep is,
Informs again the dead bones.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 2.

To which I have said some things already, when I accounted for the *unfrequency* of apparitions.—*Glanvill*, Ess 6.

This misfortune is so very great and *unfrequent*, that one would think an establishment for all the poor [blind men] under it might be easily accomplished.
Spectator, No. 472.

——Their fancy represents
His mortal talons, and his ravenous beak
Destructive; glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their thefts and *unfrequent* the fields.
J. Philips. Cider, b.

——But let me find
Some *unfrequented* shade, there lay me down,
And let forgetful dulness steal upon me.
To soften and asswage this pain of thinking.
Rowe. The Fair Penitent, Act iv.

The flight into Egypt, by Vanderwerf; one of his best: the back-ground is much cracked, an accident not *unfrequent* in his pictures.
Reynolds. A Journey to Holland & Flandere.

Hermes, swift bearer of the golden rod;
Whom I respect and love, thou art a guest
Unfrequent here—say, wherefore hast thou come?
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

It [dislike] is sometimes inspired by unfavourable reports and misrepresentations, constituting insufferable prejudices, and not *unfrequently*, by some very disagreeable peculiarity of manners in the subject.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 2.

UN-FRE'TTED. Not worn or rubbed.

At night againe he found the paper *unfretted*, and musing thereat he began to pore on the writing, which notified the earle his death, and the apprehension of the lord Thomas.
Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1532.

UN-FRI'ABLE. That cannot be separated, sundered, reduced to minute particles, crumbled.

The smooth surface, the elastic and *unfriable* nature of cartilage, render it of all substances the most proper for the place and purpose.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 8.

UN-FRIEND, *n.* } *Unfriended*; having no friend, favourer, supporter, or protector; no well-wisher; no one who loves or wishes well.
UNFRIE'NDED.
UNFRIE'NDLY.
UNFRIE'NDLINESS.
UNFRIE'NDSHIP.

Iim to shaw yt the greatest fere is, yt the nobill men of Scotland and Comons sikik thinks of ye peace and contract of marye y^t is put in ye hedis be the King's Matie's *unfrends*.—*Lodge. Illust. of British Hist. Hen. VIII.* No. 20.

She is now in the more beggerly codicion, *unfrended* & worne out of acquaitace.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 37.

Here they mette with *unfrendely* countenaiice, & after they had comyned there a longe season departyd with lyttle loue or charyte.—*Fabyan. Chron. John of France*, an. 8.

Euen so a Christian, if he assaye to haue frendclyp agayne with the worlde, doeth vtterly receaue *unfrendship* with God, who hathe no concord with the world.
Udal. James, c. 4.

But that your wills have said it must be so,
And charge me live to comfort this *unfriended*,
This miserable prince that cuts away
A life more worthy from him, than all women;
I should, and would die too.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 3.

Has not my lady sent for me yet?
Cun. Not that I hear, sure some *unfriendly* messenger
Is imploy'd betwixt you.
Id. Wit at Several Weapons, Act v.

But by the troubles and *unfriendliness* of the world he gains this, that when they abound most upon him, he then feels himself a stranger, and remembers to behave as such, and thinks often with much delight and strong desires on his own country, and the rich and sure inheritance that lies there, and the ease and rest he shall have when he comes thither.—*Leighton. Com. on 1 Pet.* ii. 11.

But to covet to obtain what is another man's by just means, and with his consent, when it may contribute to the happiness of ourselves or families, and perhaps of the other person too, has nothing surely that looks *unfriendly* upon truth, or is blameable, in it.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 6.

Every day we see those who are possessed by this evil spirit, [anger] return monstrous acts of injustice for slight instances of neglect or *unfriendliness*.—*Seeker*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

UN-FRIGHTED. Not scared or terrified.

But they *unfrighted* passe, though many a prey
Spake to them louder than the oxe in Livie.
B. Jonson. Epigrams, b. iv.

UN-FROCK, *v.* } To strip or divest of a frock, i. e. upper garment or vesture.
UNFRO'CKING, *n.*

Proud Prelate,—I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement: but I would have you know that I who made you what you are can unmake you: and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by God! I will immediately *unfrock* you. Yours as you demean yourself, Elizabeth.—*Let. from Q. Elizabeth to the Bp. of Ely.*

It is not the *unfrocking* of a priest, the unmitring of a bishop, and the removing him from off the Presbyterian shoulders, that will make us a happy nation.
Milton. Areopagitica.

UN-FRO'ZEN. Not bound up by ice; not congealed.

"The flou's that, frighten'd with sharp winter's dread,
Retire into their mother Tellus' womb,
Yet in the spring, in troops new mustered,
Peep out again from their *unfrozen* womb."
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c. 6.

Bands numerous as the Memphian soldiery,
That swell'd the Erythræan wave, when wall'd
The *unfroze* waters marvellously stood,
Observant of the great command.—*J. Philips. Blenheim.*

UNFRUITFUL. UNFRU'ITFULLY. UNFRU'ITFULNESS. UNFRU'ITFOUS. } Not bearing, bringing forth, or producing; not productive or fertile.

And preue ghe what thing is wel plesynge to God, and nyle ghe comyne to *unfrutyotose* werkis of darknessis but more reproue ghe.—*Wiclif. Effesies*, c. 5.

Accepte that whicke is plesayngge to the Lorde: and haue no felowshyp wyth the *unfruitefull* workes of derckness: but rather rebuke them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whose opinyons, for the heryng of thé shuld be tedious and *unfruitefull*, I therfore wyll nat wt them blot my bookes.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Henry VI.* an. 1422.

Yf yow wyll continually cleane vnto hym, your endeuour shal be to doe fruiteful honeste offices of godliess, and suche as be worthye of the lyght: and from henceforth be a shamed to haue a doe with the *unfruitefull* workes of darkenesse.—*Udal. Ephesians*, c. 5.

Mor. Salute them! I had rather do any thing, than wear out time so *unfruitfully*, sir.
B. Jonson. The Silent Woman, Act v. sc. 1.

The *unfruitfulness* of Hannah had never with so much despite been laid to her dish, if her husbands heart had not been as barren of love to her.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Hannah & Peninnah.

Compassion checks my spleen, yet Scorn denies
The tears a passage thro' my swelling eyes;
To laugh or weep at sins might idly show
Unheedful passion, or *unfruitful* woe.—*Pope*, Sat. 3.

The Gentiles again are reminded, that if the natural branches were not spared, because of their *unfruitfulness*, much less should they be spared, who were aliens to the Jewish stock, if they should prove *unfruitful*.
Gilpin, vol. iv. *Illustrations by St. Paul.*

UN-FULFI'LLED. Not completed or accomplished; not performed completely.

To the extent that he would leane no one poynt of humillitie or of righteousnes *unfulfilled*: thought no disdeigne to come with the residue of folkes vnto baptisme.
Udal. Luke, c. 3.

Had authority prevail'd here, the fourth part of the earth had been yet unknown, and Hercules Pillars had still been the worlds ne ultra: Seneca's prophesie had been an *unfulfill'd* prediction, and one moity of our globes an empty hemisphere.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 1.

UN-FU'MED. Not fumed or fumigated, or scented or emitting scents; not impregnated—with sweet smells.

——— Then strews the ground
With rose and odours from the shrub *unfum'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN-FU'NDED. Not placed or invested as stock.

It [the *unfunded* debt of Great Britain] consists partly in a debt which bears, or is supposed to bear, no interest, and which resembles the debts that a private man contracts upon account; and partly in a debt which bears interest, and which resembles what a private man contracts upon his bill or promissary note.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 3.

On the 31st of December 1697, the public debts of Great Britain, funded and *unfunded*, amounted to 21,515,742l. 13s. 8¾d.—*Ib. Ib.*

UN-FURL, *v.* To roll out, to evolve.

Such poor drifts to make a natural war of a surplice brabble, a tippet scuffle, and engage the untainted honour of English knighthood to *unfurl* the streaming red cross.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

The warrior goddess gives his frame to shine
With majesty enlarg'd, and air divine:
Back from his brow a length of hair *unfurls*
His hyacinthine locks descend in wavy curls.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

When each stiff clod beneath the ponderous plough
Crumbles and breaks: th' encumber'd lines march slow.
Nor less; when pilots catch the friendly gales,
Unfurl their shrouds, and hoist the wide stretch'd sails.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. iii.

Ah! Spain! how sad will be thy reckoning-day,
When soars Gaul's vulture, with his wings *unfurl'd*,
And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades hurl'd.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 1.

At no time were the subjects of the republic so unanimous in their resolution to rally round the standard of St. Mark, as when it was for the last time *unfurled*.
Id. Ib. c. 4. Note 10.

UN-FU'RNISH, *v.* To supply, accoutre, provide, equip.

Whereas he attempted to haue wonne this towne by assault in his way, bicause he hard saye it was *unfurnished* of men of warre to defende it.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 51.

——— Yet I cannot
So part with all humanity, but I must
Shew something of a father: thou shalt not goe
Th' *unfurnish'd* and unfriended too: take that
To guard thee from necessities.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act iv. sc. 1.

For what will not peace-lovers willing grant,
Where dangerous events depend thereon,
And men *unfurnish'd*, and state in want?
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

For whether safer counsel would or no,
His yet *unfurnish'd* troops he desp'rate led
From Sandall Castell unto Wakefield Green,
Against far mightier forces of the queen.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

When I shall see this gentleman, thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason.
Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale, Act v. sc. 1.

None are so likely to strike at his [Christ's] authority, or to aim at dethroning him, as they that would displace his old servants, only to make way for new ones; who may either obtrude themselves without call, or may be *unfurnished* for the employ, or not well affected to his person and government.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 253.

UN-FU'RROWED. Not cut or cleft, (sc.) into drills and ridges.

No fleecy flocks dwell there, nor plough is known,
But the uneared and *unfurrow'd* soil
Year after year, a wilderness by man
Untrodden, food for blatant goats supplies.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

UN-GAIN, *adj.* } UNGA'INED. UNGA'INLY. UNGA'INFUL. } *Ungained*,—not acquired or won, not attained or obtained, gotten or procured.

Ungain,—having no gain, or profit, or advantage; consequentially, not apt or fit, suitable or convenient, or becoming; awkward, clumsy.

Ura. I, but ne's sir be afraed; [affraid]
For though she take th' *ungain'st* weas [ways] she can,
I'll ne'er hat's fro' you.
Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge, Act iv.

Men prize the thing *ungain'd*, more then it is.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 2.

Fond man, Musophilus, that thus dost spend
In an *ungainful* art thy dearest days,
Tiring thy wits, and toiling to no end,
But to attain that idle smoke of praise!
Daniel. Musophilus.

This is the impression of that humbling spirit, which proud heathen nature was never stamp't with, for 'twas not so much their ignorance in which they offended God (though that was also full of guilt, as hath been proved) as their misusing of their knowledge to *ungainly* ends.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 13.

Flora had a little beauty, and a great deal of wit; but then she was so *ungainly* in her behaviour, and such a laughing boyden!—*Tatler*, No. 13.

Flip. Me!
Clar. Why dost thou stare, and look so *ungainly*;
Don't I speak to be understood?
Vanburgh. The Confederacy, Act i. sc. 1.

UN-GA'INSAID. Not said or spoken against, not contradicted or denied.

The pope may as well boast his *ungainsaid* authority to them that will believe that all his contradicters were either irreligious or heretical.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence, § 1.

UN-GA'LLED. Not chafed, fretted, vexed, hurt.

Ham. Why let the strucken deere go weepe,
The hart *ungalled* play:
For some must watch, while some must sleepe;
So runnes the world away.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

And that supposed by the common rowt
Against your yet *ungalled* estimation,
That may with foule intrusion enter in,
And dwell vpon your grace when you are dead.
Shakespeare. Comedie of Errors, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-GA'RNISHED. Not furnished, decked, adorned.

And he that now for haste snatches up a plain *ungarnish'd* present as a thank-offering to thee, which could not be deferr'd in regard of thy so many late deliverances wrought for us one upon another, may then perhaps take up a harp, and sing thee an elaborate song to generations.
Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence, § 4.

UN-GA'RRISONED. Not provided or furnished, (sc.) with means, with force, for defence.

On the north side it has an old Turkish *ungarrisoned* castle.—*Maundrell. Travels*, p. 48.

UN-GA'RTERED. Not girded; not surrounded or secured with a band.

But I pardon you for that, for simply your hauing in beard, is a yonger brothers reuenew: then your hose should be *ungarter'd*, your bonnet vnbanded, your sleeue vnbutton'd, your shoe vnti'de, and euerie thing about you demonstrate a carelesse desoation.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 2.

Lord Hamlet with his doublet all vnbrac'd
No hat vpon his head, his stockings foul'd,
Vngartred, and downe gziued to his ancke.
Id. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 1.

UN-GA'THERED. Not collected or got together; not selected or picked or plucked.

He married his doughter the Lady Jane, to duke Johan of Bretaygne, and a great parte of that money as thã nat payde and *ungadered*.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 116.

The crown that could command what it requires,
I lesser prize than chastity's attires.
Th' unstain'd veil, which innocents adorns,
Th' *ungather'd* rose, defended with the thorns.
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

With olives ever green the ground is strow'd,
And grapes *ungather'd* shed their gen'rous blood.
Dryden. Ovid Metam. b. viii.

UN-GA'UGED. Not measured or calculated.

What greater evil can I wish my foe
Than his full draught of pleasure, from a cask
Unbroach'd by just authority, *ungaug'd*
By temperance, by reason unrefin'd?
Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

UN-GE'NERALLED. A coinage by Fuller, who explains his own meaning.

I mean, that, having gained better intelligence from some Welsh antiquaries (whereof that principality affordeth many) these persons may be *ungenerall'd*, and impaled in their *particular* counties.—*Fuller. Worthies. General.*

UN-GE'NERATED. } UNGE'NERATED. } Not begotten, or borne into existence; not procreated.

But such is the infinite wisdom of God, as he foresaw that the earth could not have contained mankind; or else, that millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being, if the first number, wherewith the earth was replenished, had abode thereon for ever.
Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 4.

Duke. Why should he die, sir?
Luc. Why! for filling a bottle with a tunne dish: I would the duke we talke of were return'd againe; this *ungenerat'd* agent will vn-people the prouince with continencie.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-GE'NEROUS. Not noble, magnanimous, liberal.

I thought it would be *ungenerous* now to attack him in his weakest hold, after he had himself betrayed a suspicion, at least, that he could no longer maintain it.
Waterland. Works, vol. ii. p. 283.

Nothing more would be unworthy of this nation, than with a mean and mechanicel rule, to mete out the splendour of the crown. Indeed I have found very few persons disposed to so *ungenerous* a procedure.
Burke. On the Present Discontents, (1770.)

UN-GE'NIAL. Not belonging, or according, or agreeable, or favourable to nature; not natural, not kind.

——— Those sullen seas,
That wash'd th' *ungenial* pole, will rest no more
Beneath the shackles of the mighty north,
But rousing all their waves, resistless heave.
Thomson. Winter.

The tree of liberty so well planted and watered in America, will, I hope, flourish more and more; and impart many a slip and sucker to grow in climates which now appear most *ungenial* to its cultivation.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 175.

A hardy race, in *ungenial* climates, with nerves strung by the northern blast, though little refined by knowledge, felt, in an early age, the sentiments of manly virtue, and spurned the basseesse of slavery.

Id. Spirit of Despotism, § 2.

UN-GENTEE'L. Not polite or polished, elegant or graceful.

To be called profligate, extravagant, intemperate, or even wicked, might be tolerated with patience; but who could bear to live with the epithet of *ungentleel?*

Knox. Ess. No. 76.

UN-GE'NTLE. } Not courteous, affable,
UNGE'NTLY. } mild, meek.
UNGE'NTLENESS. } *Ungentlemanly*, — not
UNGE'NTLEMANLY. } having courteousness or urbanity, freedom from vulgarity, (sense of honour or good faith, in the intercourse of gentlemen.)

For some man hath great richesse, but he is ashamed of his *ungentill* linage.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

And therefore he that wel been gentil, he mote daunten his fleshe fro vyces that causen *ungentilnesse*.

Id. Testament of Loue, b. ii.

She cleped vpon Demophoon,
And saide: Alias thou slowe wight,
There was neuer sneche a knightes,
That so throuth hir *ungentilnesse*
Of sloothe, and of foryetthinesse
Ayenst his trouthe brekeith his steuen.

Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

But for all he was not called *ungentill*, nor infamed, nor traitour, nor cruell.—*Golden Boke*, c. 17.

The which forgetting is as strange to bee in hym that seteeth, as *ungentilnesse* in the lady that is serued.

Id. Let. 15.

But even as they *ungently* and without desert charged her, so she [Mary] omitted so fully to answer it as the cause required.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Eliz. V.* i. an. 1559.

"What wit have words so prest and forcible,
That may contain my great mishappiness,
And just complaints of his *ungentilness*."

Wyat. Complaint upon Loue.

Plac. Youth you haue done me much *ungentilnesse*,
To shew the letter that I writ to you.
Ros. I care not if I haue: it is my studie
To seeme despightfull and *ungentle* to you.

Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act v. sc. 2.

Wherof not to be sensible, when good and fair in one person meet, argues but a gross and shallow judgement, and withal an *ungentle* and swainish beast.

Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus, Introd.

Yet she her weary limbes would neuer rest,
But euery hill and dale, each wood and plaine
Did search, sore grieued in her gentle brest,
He so *ungently* left her, whom she loued best.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

In case he do it for the common-wealth and the state, and for the countrey and place where he liveth, it cannot be accounted a vile or *ungentleman-like* service, but a great credit even to be serviceable, ready, and diligent to execute the meanest functions that be.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 300.

After a cautelous and subtill manner they insinuate themselves and get between them and home, and so defraud and cousen them *ungentlemanly* of their parents love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of their inheritance.

Id. Ib. p. 148.

Her woeful story, fain she wou'd have told
With hands upheld, but had no hands to hold.
Her head to her *ungentle* keeper bow'd,
She strove to speak, she spoke not, but she low'd.

Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

UN-GHO'STLY. Not spiritual, or of a holy spirit.

Cōpare, I saye, these joyful cryinges with the *unghostly* acclamacions, wherwith the multitude of flatterers cryeypon an vnpracious Jewish bishop, saying: God send the most holy father in God, long life.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 11.

UN-GI'FTED. } Without gift, or donation,
UNGI'VING. } or present.

In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands.—*Dryden.*

——— Neither will he let thee hence,
But, hasting hither, will himself enforce
Thy longer stay, lest thou depart the coast
Ungifted; nought will fire his anger more.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xv.

UN-GI'LDED. } Not covered or overlaid
UNGILT. } with gold, with any thing bright, brilliant or splendid.

This auncienne worlde that ranne in Saturnus daies the whiche otherwise was called the golden worlde, the whiche was so esteemed of them that sawe it, and so muche praised of them that herde the writyng thereof, and so muche desired of them that felte no parte thereof, was not golde by the sages that did gilte it, but beyeause that there was none yll that did *ungilte* it.—*Golden Boke*, Prol.

Yon who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean *ungilded* stage will scorn, we fear,
And for the homely room, disdain the chear.

Dryden. Prol. at the Open. of the King's House, (1674.)

UN-GIRD, *v.* } To remove, or take away, or
UNGI'RT. } loosen—the girth or surrounding band; that which encloses, encircles, embraces.

& hii a Sein Suithine's eue, of Jun the verste day,
To him come at Gloucestre as mani mae issy,
Unhosed & bare not, & *ungurt* al so.—*R. Gloucester*, p.526.

Barefote and *ungert* Camelyn
Into the ringe came.

Impuled to Chaucer. Coke Tale of Gamelyn.

Thā after theyse were set ye cōsuls or rulers of the towne in goweys vpon theyr clokis, *vngirde*, euery man wt a corde about his necke, hauyng wt them the keyis of ye cytie.

Fabyan. Chronycle, au. 14.

For thou *vngirdest* or *girdest* thy selfe at thyne owne wil and pleasure, and walkedst at libertie whither thou wouldest.—*Udal. John*, c. 21.

After he hath *ungirt* himselfe [let him] *gird* her about the middle with his owne girdle, and unloose the same against, saying withall this charme, I tied the knot, and I will undoe it again.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 4.

Was not this he that advised Benhadad, not to boast on the putting on his armour, as in the *ungirding* it: and doth he now promise himselfe peace and victory, before he buckle it on.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Ahab & Michaiah.*

The word incest is not a scripture word, but wholly heathen; and signified amongst them all unchast and forbidden marriages, such which were not allowed by law and honor: an inauspicious conjunction, in which their goddess of love was not president; marriages made without her girdle, and so *ungirt*, unlaiss'd.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2.

UN-GLAD. Not cheerful or rejoicing; not happy.

If thou my sonne haste joye had,
Whan thou an other sawe *vngiad*
Shriue the therof.

Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

With that came in the norice,
Whiche fro childhode hir had kepte,
And asketh, if she had slepte,
And why hir chere was *vngiad*.

Id. Ib. b. viii.

UN-GLA'ZED. Not having glass windows.

"O, now a low rulin'd white shed I discern,
Unrifl'd and *unglaz'd*: I believe 'tis a barn."—
"A barn! why you rave."

Prior. Down-Hall.

UN-GLOO'MED. Not darkened, overshadowed, or overclouded.

May I, with look *ungloom'd* by guile,
And wearing virtue's livry's-smile,
Prone the distressed to relieve,
And little trespasses forgive.—*Green. The Spleen.*

UN-GLO'RIFIED. Not having or receiving, giving or paying—honour or praise: without honour or praise.

But I am sure *glorified* or *vnglorified*, yf hee sayed it hee is able to doee it.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 839.

God is the glass; as thou, when thou dost see
Him, who sees all, seest all concerning thee:
So, yet *unglorified*, I comprehend
All, in these mirrors of thy ways and end.

Donne. Obseq. on Ld. Harrington.

Neuerthelesse, lest God should bee any way *vnglorified*, the greatest part of our daily seruice they know consisteth according to the blessed apostles owne precise rule, in much variete of psalmnes and hymnes, for no other purpose, but only that out of so plentifull a treasure there might be for euery mans heart to chuse out his owne sacrifice, and to offer vnto God by particular secret instinct, what fitteth best the often occasions which any seuerall either partie or congregation may seeme to haue.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 43.

UN-GLOVE, *v.* To remove or take off that covering of the hand called a glove. See GLOVE.

Cla. This said you can tell fortunes to come.
Lan. Yes mistris, and what's past;
Unglove your hand, by this straight line I see
You have lain crooked.

Beaum. & Fletch. Lover's Progress, Act ii. sc. 1.

And when we were come near his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing; and we every one of us stooped down, and kissed the hem of his tippet.—*Bacon. New Atlantis.*

UN-GLUE, *v.* To remove that which holds fast, tenaciously, adhesively.

My son, if ever thou look for sound comfort on earth, and salvation in heaven, *unglue* thyself from the world and the vanities of it.—*Bp. Hall. Christ Mystical*, § 24.

UN-GLU'TTED. Not satiate or saturated, not cloyed.

While Vengeance pender'd o'er new plans of pain,
And stanch'd the blood she saves to shed again—
But drop by drop, for Seyd's *unglutted* eye
Would doom him ever dying—ne'er to die!

Byron. The Corsair, s.8.

UN-GOD, *v.* } To strip or divest of the
UNGO'DLY. } God-head or divinity or divine
UNGO'DLINESS. } nature.

Ungodly,—not due or just to God; not according to, or becomingly reverent towards God; not pious, or holy, or righteous.

He that weeth not his owne, well and charitably, hath much to answeere for, and shall they be thought not vniust, who not onely take away other mens, but also misvse and waste the same *ungodlye?*

Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

Let these therefore be examples set forth, for all kingis, that in the feare of God and for the loue of Cryste they might lerne to auoyde the horrible and terrible plagis of their *ungodlynes*.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 11.

Oh, were we waken'd by this tyranny
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me.

Donne. Love's Deity.

For now this absent lord out of his land,
Gave time to them at home, that had in hand
Th' *ungodly* work, and knew the season when.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

The main drift and purport of which is, to represent the liberal exercising of bounty and mercy, to be the necessary duty, the ordinary practice, and the proper character of a truly pious man; so that performing such acts is a good sign of true piety; and omitting them is a certain argument of *ungodliness*.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 31.

God cannot fail on his part, without violating his truth and justice, which would be to destroy his own being, and *un-god* himself.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. ii. c. 7.

But I think it is upon such principles, as will leave you no pretence from scripture to object Tritheism to others; nor any just ground for insisting, as you generally do, upon the strict force of the exclusive terms, in order to *ungod* the Son.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. i. p. 57.

But if Shimei, or a better man, without commission, should presume to denounce curses, he would thereby prove himself an *ungodly* wretch and a grievous transgressor.

Id. Ib. vol. v. p. 208.

UN-GOOD. } Not virtuous or holy, just or
UNGOO'DLY. } righteous.

Thus cuer Loue alas, and that is routh,
His false lieges forthereth what he may,
And sleeth the trewe *vngoodly* day by day.

Chaucer. Com. of the Black Knight.

The vice of them that ben *vngood*
Is no repreeve vnto the good.

Gower. Con. A. Prol.

Whiche thyng my sonne I the forbede.
For it is an *vngoodly* dede.
For who that taketh by robberie
His loue, he make not iustifie
His cause.

Id. Ib. b. v.

UN-GO'RED. See UNGORGED.

UN-GO'RGED. Not gluttonously crammed or fed; not glutted. Present reading of Shakespeare is *ungored*; q.d. not stabbed, or pierced, or wounded.

——— But in my termes of honor
I stand aloofe, and will no reconcilement,
Till by some elder masters of knowne honor,
I haue a voyce, and president of peace
To keepe my name *vngorg'd*.

Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act v. sc. 2.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorg'd* with flesh and blood
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food.

Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

UN-GO'SPEL-LIKE. Not like or resembling the gospel; or good tidings.

Smothering and extinguishing the spiritual force of his bodily weakness in the discipline of his church with the boistrous and carnal tyranny of an undue, unlawful, and *un-gospel-like* jurisdiction.
Milton. The Reason. of Church Government, b. ii.

UN-GOT. } Not gained, acquired, reached,
UNGO'TTEN. } attained; not borne, produced, procreated.

Whilst Somerset with main endeavour lay
To get his av'n (but *ungot*) goverument,
The stout Calisians (bent another way)
Fiercely repel him, frustrate his intent.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

O malecontent, seduelng guest,
Contriver of our greatest woes,
Which born of wind, and fed with shows,
Dost nurse thyself in thine unrest,
Judging *ungotten* things the best.—*Id. Cleopatra*, Cho.

——— First hath this woman
Most wrongfully accus'd your substitute,
Who is as free from touch, or sovie with her
As she from one *ungot*.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act v. sc. i.

UN-GO'VERNED. } Not ruled, or regu-
UNGO'VERNABLE. } lated, or subject to rule,
UNGO'VERNABLY. } guidance, or control; not guided or directed, kept in subjection or obedience.

Take heed you do not cause the blessing leave you,
With your *ungovern'd* haste.
B. Jonson. The Alchemist, Act ii. sc. 1.

From hence many times come heresies, when men pretending to greatness of wit, and learning, but in truth of haughty and *ungovernable* spirits, either upon the score of vain glory and reputation, or upon some conceived affront or neglect from the orthodox, set up for themselves, draw parties to them, and begin a scheme of religion of their own devising.—*Hale. Cont. Of Humility.*

For great intemperance and *ungovernd* passions, not only incapacitate a man to perform his duty; but also expose him to run headlong into the commission of the greatest enormities.—*Clarke. On the Evidences*, Prop. 1.

Heavens! how unlike their Belgic sires of old!
Rough, poor, content, *ungovernably* bold;
War in each breast, and freedom on each brow;
How much unlike the sons of Britain now!
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

Daughter of Jove! shall thou and I survey
For ever unconcern'd, yon dreadful scene,
The sons of Greece all perishing, destroy'd
By one *ungovern'd* maniac?
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

UN-GRA'CED. } Not favoured, honoured,
UNGRA'CEFUL. } dignified, adorned; not
UNGRA'CEFULLY. } endowed with pleasing
UNGRA'CEFULNESS. } qualities or manners; not polished or elegant, or elegantly easy.

——— Come, be valiant, sister,
She that dares not stand the push o' th' court, dares nothing,
And yet come off *ungraced*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act iii. sc. 2.

No, no; unsparing Time will proudly send
A warrant unto wrath, that with one frown
Will all these mock'ries of vain-glory rend,
And make them (as before) *ungrac'd*, unknown.
Daniel. Musophilus.

For when that men of merit go *ungrac'd*,
And by her fautors ignorance held in,
And parasites in good men's rooms are plac'd,
Only to sooth the highest in their sin,
From those whose skill and knowledge is debas'd,
There many strange enormities begin.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, b. iv.

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heav'nly meek.
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, Sire of men,
Nor tongue inelequent.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

——— Your crowded plains,
Void of their cities; unadorned your hills;
Ungrac'd your lakes; your ports to ships unknown.
Thomson. Liberty.

I find I am not in the humour for telling a tale; and nothing in nature is so *ungraceful* as story-telling against the grain.—*Tatler*, No. 2.

These copiers of men, like those of authors and painters, run into affectations of some oddness, which perhaps was not disagreeable in the original, but sits *ungracefully* on the narrowed-soul transcriber.—*Spectator*, No. 432.

Every one's natural genius should be carried as far as it could, but to attempt the putting another upon him, will ha but labour in vain; and what is so plaster'd on, will at least sit but untowardly, and have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint and affectation.
Locke. Of Education, § 66.

——— Stranger, not *ungraceful* is thy speech,
Who hast but vindicated in our ears
Thy question'd prowess.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

The child paid no attention to the neat finishing or naturalness of any lid of drapery, but appeared to observe only the *ungracefulness* of the persons represented, and put herself in the posture of every figure which she saw in a forced and awkward situation.—*Reynolds*, vol. ii. Disc. 11.

UN-GRA'CIOUS. } Not favoured; not
UNGRA'CIOUSLY. } favourable, kind, or
UNGRA'CIOUSNESS. } pleasing, agreeable or lively.

Thris that alle mot se the light on Roberd toke,
Ungracious man was he, thris he did forsake,
R. Brunne, p. 103.

On tho that God lufes lest mishappenyng salle falle,
That kepe not his bihest, thei ere *ungracious* alle.
Id. p. 290.

Of thom was ther non that lufed kyng Henry,
To Chestrefeld ilkon the com *ungratiously*.—*Id.* p. 223.

And fals folke and foundelyngas. faitours and lyers
Ungracious to gete good. others good love of puple.
Piers Ploukman, p. 181.

And that with gyle was gete. *ungraciousliche* be despended,
Id. p. 279.

Also there were a certayne of the same *ungracyous* peple hyt weoe Parys and Noyon.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 182.

If noo remedye maye bee elles hadde but of Almyghtye God whose mugcste I *ungracious* synner haue so ofte and so grenously offended, heapyng synne vpon synne, howe shall he so lygtily haue merey vpon me.
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 51. pt. i.

And for all his falshed bothe before that in thefte and than in treason to, Christe abode stil with him among his other apostles: and his *ungraciousnes* letted not, but that of that companye (as euyll as hee was) yet one he was.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1311.

Now let the woman turne to her selfe, and consider her owne *ungraciousnesse*, she shal feare and abhorre her selfe, nor take rest day nor night.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 7.

——— Yet 'tbuld she stent
Her bitter raylyng and foule revilement,
But still provok't her sonne to wreake her wreng;
But nathelesse he did her still torment,
And catching hold of her *ungratious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firme and strong.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

A sinful hatred is a state of *ungraciousness* with God, and sin is possessed of our love and choice.
Bp. Taylor. On Repentance, c. 5. § 3.

Have thy children a due sense of religion? they will be pleased that thou hast made a pious disposal of such a part of thy fortunes, as will sanctify and secure the rest to them: are they *ungracious* and dissolute? thou hast the less reason to thy charitable distributions to regard them.
Atterbury, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

They are unavoidably drawn, by the alacrity of their own heaviness, into the very centers of Malmsbury and Rome; from whence indeed they derived their birth; but are I know not how, *ungraciously* ashamed of their progenitors.
Warburton. Alliance, b. i.

UN-GRAMMA'TICAL. } Not according or
UNGRAMMA'TICALLY. } agreeable to the rules of grammar.

It seems a great folly to declaim against us for denying the literal, natural sense, and yet that themselves should expound it in a sense which suffers a violence and a most unnatural, *ungrammatical* torture.
Bp. Taylor. Real Presence, § 5.

Yet it must be allow'd to the present age, that the tongue in general is so much refined since Shakespear's time, that many of his words, and more of his phrases, are more intelligible. And of those which we understand some are *ungrammatical*, others coarse; and his whole stile is so pester'd with figurative expressions, that it is as affected as it is obscure.—*Dryden. Troil. & Cres.* Pref.

Pardon me, sir, but I could not help blushing for two or three gentlemen in gold chains, who expressed themselves *ungrammatically* and vulgarly on the commonest subjects.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 66.

UN-GRA'NTED. Not given or bestowed, conceded or yielded.

This only from your goodness let me gain;
(And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain.)
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

UN-GRA'TEFUL. } Not pleasing or agree-
UNGRA'TEFULLY. } able; not kind or re-
UNGRA'TEFULNESS. } turning kindness; not willing or desirous to return favour or kindness; not thankful.

Then the Macedõs repented that ever they had denyed him divine honours: confessing them selves bothe wicked & *ungratefull* for deniyuing him of any nam, wherof he was worthy.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 301.

He (considering the *ungratefulness* of the message, and doubting what entertainment he was like to have from a proud, and (as he might think) an elubrate city) diverts another way, and flees towards Tarshish.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 9.

As fruits, *ungrateful* to the planter's care,
On savage stocks insserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild Nature's vigour working at the root.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 2.

Hm. My lord, mine eyes *ungratefully* behold
The gilded trophies of exterior honours.
Not will my ears be charm'd with sounding words,
Or pompous phrase.—*Congreve. Mourning Bride*, Act i.

Dr. Hartley has arranged the passions under five grateful and five *ungrateful* ones. The *grateful* ones are love, desire, hope, joy, and pleasing recollection; the *ungrateful* are hatred, aversion fear, grief, displeasing recollection.
Cogan. On the Passions, c. 1. § 2.

UN-GRA'TIFIED. Not pleased.

——— By the justice now
Of thine own rule, I should begin with thee,
I should turn thee away *ungratified*
For all thy former kindness, forget
Thou ever didst me any service.
Beaum. & Fletch. Honest Man's Fortune, Act I.

UN-GRA'VED. Not placed, not buried in a grave; not cut or carved.

And alle Rome remers. for robbers in Frauuce
Here no salver over see. thut kynges sygne sheweth
Neither grave ne *ungrave*. of gold ne of silver.
Piers Ploukman, p. 70.

And after hard conditions of peace,
His realm, nor life desired may he brook;
But fall before his time *ungraved* amid the sands.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

UN-GRA'VELY. Not seriously.

——— But your lones
Thinking upon his serulices, tooke from you
Th' apprehension of his present portance,
Which most gibingly, *ungravely*, he did fashion
After the inuctertaint hide he bouree yon.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 3.

UN-GROUND. Not bruised or crushed, (sc. as in a mill.)

Shall the sayle of my love stand still?
Shall the grists of my hopes be *unground*?
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill, Act v. sc. 2.

UN-GROU'NDED. } Not founded, esta-
UNGROU'NDEDLY. } blished on firm founda-
UNGROU'NDEDNESS. } tion, fixed or settled on a firm basis.

The scrupel or spyced conscience that he hath in the matter, is concerning ye breake of her promyse made to God, and that putteth he in here, *ungroundedly*, doubtfully, hypocritically, and vtterly agaynst hymselfe.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 85.

Who sees not what spirits of error are gone forth into the world, for the seducing of simple and *ungrounded* souls?
Bp. Hall. The Great Mysl. of Godliness, Ep.

The nullitie of that which a iudge doth by way of authoritie without authoritie, is known to all men, and agreed vpon with full consent of the whole world, every man receiueth it as a generall edict of nature, whereas the nullitie of baptisme in regard of the like defect, is onely a few mens new *ungrounded* and as yet vnappruoued imagination.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 62.

Yet let me arreed him, not to be the foreman of any misjudg'd opinion, unless his resolutions be firmly seated in a square and constant mind, not conscious to it self of any deserved blame, and regardless of *ungrounded* suspicions.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Diuorce. To the Parliament

Neither shall it be displeasing to your majesty, that your most honourable peers, and most faithful commons now assembled, shall see the injustice and *ungroundedness* of that bold appeal which was made to them by my daring answerers.
Bp. Hall. Def. of the Humble Remonstrants, Ep. Ded.

UN-GROWN. Not arrived at mature growth, at maturity or strength.

How dare I then forsake my well set-bounds,
Whose new-cut pipe as yet but harshly sounds;
A narrow compass beat my *ungrown* muse empounds.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, c.

UN-GRU'DGED. } Not grieved, fretted, or
UNGRU'DGINGLY. } repined; given or bestowed without envy or regret, as being too good, too great a gift.

For, when that cross *ungrudg'd* unto you sticks,
Then are you to yourself a crucifix.—*Donne. The Cross.*

But if, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of Destiny.—*Id.* Elegy 12.

UN-GUA'RDED. } Not looked after,
UNGUA'RDEDLY. } watched, observed, preserved, protected.

I lov'd you once for virtue, and have not
A thought so much *unguarded*, as to be won
From my truth, and innocence with any
Motives of state to affect you.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act iv.

The sound whereof no sooner heard, but huge havock begins upon the sleeping and *unguarded* enemy.
Milton. Hist. of England, b. i.

Thy words have met with an *unguarded* side,
And pierce ev'n thro' my soul.
Rowe. Ambitious Step-Mother, Act v.

As when he finds a flock *unguarded*, sheep
Or goats, the lion rushes on his prey,
With such unsparing force Tydides smote
The men of Thrace.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. x.

If you find that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch.
Chesterfield.

UN'GUENT. } Fr. *Onguent*; It. *Unguènto*;
UNGUINOUS. } Sp. *Unguento*; Lat. *Unguentum*, from *ungere* (*unum agere*. See ANOINT.)
Ointment; a compound of substances, one of which is oily or greasy.

And if a man make a gash or incision in any of them, they yeeld from within a certain bloody liquor, or gum, yea, and there issueth from the torch staves made of them, an oylous humour, which shineth again, because they are so fatty and *unguinous*.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 554.

Who would not take offence, to see a face
All daub'd, and dripping with the melted grease
And tho' your *unguents* bear th' Athenian name,
The woul's unsav'ry scent is still the same.
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

Soon as the water in the singing brass
Summer'd, they bath'd him; and with limpid oil
Anointed; filling, next, his ruddy wounds
With *unguent* mellow'd by nine circling years,
They stretch'd him on his bed.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

UN-GUE'SSED. Not conjectured, supposed, or suspected.

He me sent, for cause to me *unguessed*.—*Spenser.*

The lordly Angus by her side
In courtesy to cheer her tried;
He deemed she shuddered at the sight
Of warriors met for mortal fight,
But cause of terror all *unguessed*
Was fluttering in her gentle breast.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 5.

UN-GUEST-LIKE. Not like one fed, feasted, entertained—as a guest.

Herod had been long time married to the daughter of Aretas king of Petra, till happening on his journey towards Rome to be entertain'd at his brother Philip's house, he cast his eye unlawfully and *unguestlike* upon Herodias there, the wife of Philip.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-GUI'DED. Not taught, not kept, (sc.) in the right way; not directed, ruled; not steered right.

Ha. The world's a labrynth, where *unguided* men
Walk up and down to find their weariness;
No sooner have we measured with much toil
One crooked path with hope to gain our freedom,
But it betrays us to a new affliction.
Beaum. & Fletch. Night-Walker, Act iv.

"A stately palace he forthwith did build,
Whose intricate innumerable ways,
With such confused errors, so beguil'd
Th' *unguided* entrers with uncertain strays,
And doubtful turnings kept them in delays."
Daniel. Comp. of Rosamond.

His own example is a flame so bright;
That he, who but arrives to copy well
Unguided will advance; unknowing will excel.
Dryden. To the Earl of Roscommon.

UN-GU'ILTY. } Not beguiled (sc.) to wrong;
UNGU'ILTINESS. } not having committed wrong, evil or iniquity; any crime or sin.

He procured some of them to murther the king; and after put all the said Scots and Picts to death, as well the guiltie as the *unguiltie*.
Holinshed. Hist. of Scotland. Dongall II.

Among other things also used in the time of the Saxons, it shall not be amisse to set downe the forme of their Ordalian law, which they brought hither with them from beyond the seas onelie in the triall of guiltie and *unguiltinesse*.—*Id. Description of England*, b. ii.

——— Ne her *unguilty* age
Did weene, vawares, that her vnluckie lot
Lay hidden in the bottome of the pot.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

"Stay here thy foot, thy yet *unguilty* foot,
That can't not stay when thou art further in."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

[Posthumia] more boldly peradventure than became a maiden of her profession, was so deeply suspected of incontinence, that she was brought judicially into question, about it, howbeit found *unguilty* and acquit she was.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 198.

UN-GY'VED. Freed from fetters; also, from handcuffs or manacles.

The prince being adhertised, and incensed by lyghte persones aboute him, in furious rage came hastily to the barre, where his auruit stode as a prisoner, and commaunded hym to be *ungyved* and set at liberte.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 6.

UN-HA'BILE. See INHABILITY. That may not be used, unfit for use; unfit, unsuitable.

Thus if irregularity be *ipso facto* incurr'd, the offending person is bound in conscience not to accept a benefice or execute an office to which by that censure he is made *unhabile* and unapt.
Jp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2.

UN-HA'BITABLE. } Also written *Inhabitable* and *Uninhabitable*.
UNHA'BITED. } See UNINHABITABLE.

The pastures without cattell, and the aire without fowles, and the whole prouince for the most part desolate and *unhabited*, sauing townes and cities.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, Ep. Ded.

For though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, either *unhabitable*, or extremely hot, as the ancients fansied.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

UN-HA'CKED. Not cut or chopped, maimed by cutting or chopping.

Our cannons malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heaven,
And with a blessed and vn-vext retyre,
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all vnbruis'd,
We will heare home that Justin blood againe.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Then, to send
Measures of wheate to Rome; this greed vpon,
To part with *unhackt* edges, and heare backe
Our targes vncluinted.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 6.

UN-HA'ILED. Not saluted.

No voice of chearful salutation chear'd him,
None wish'd his arms might thrive, or bade God speed him;
But thro' a staring ghastly looking crowd,
Unhail'd, unbless'd, with heavy heart he went.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act iii.

UN-HAIR, *v.* To strip off or remove the hair.

Hence horrible villaine, or Ile spurne thine eyes
Like balls before thee: Ile *unhaire* thine head.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 5.

UN-HA'LLOWED. Not sanctified, consecrated, devoted or dedicated (sc. to holy purposes).
To *unhallow*,—to desecrate; to apply to unholy purposes.

Ae vorth chyrche *vnhalwed* was, thernor hym was wo.
R. Gloucester, p. 349.

But nowe wyll not Tyndal sette a strawe the more by the annoyntyng with holye oyle, then by smeryng with *vnhalowed* butter, but yf meaue tell him some further thing therby that maye edify his soule and make it better.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 375.

Shall we esteem and reckon how it heeds
Our works, that his own vows *unhallowedst?*
Daniel. Musophilus.

Vile traitors, hold off your *unhallow'd* hands,
His brow upon it majesty still bears.
Dryden. The Barons' Wars, s. 36.

UNH'

Stay, what art thou, that in this strange attire,
Dar'st kindle stranger and *unhallow'd* fire
Upon this altar?—*B. Jonson. K. James's Entertainment.*

The mystical and blessed unity of marriage can be no way more *unhallow'd* and profan'd, than by the forcible uniting of such disunions and separations.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

But this king, not content with that which, although in a thing holy, is no holy theft, to attribute to his own making other men's whole prayers, hath as it were *unhallow'd* and unchristen'd the very duty of prayer it self, by borrowing to a Christian use prayers offer'd to a heathen God.
Id. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 1.

By the invocation of his [God] name, all our actions, it seems, are *unhallowed* and profane, if not accompanied with devotion.—*Burrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 1.

UN-HAND, *v.* } To remove, to loose, to set
UNHA'NDLED. } free from, hold or seizure.
Unhandled,—not touched, or used to the hand, not managed.

Evnd. Unhand me, and learn manners, such another
Forgetfulness forfeits your life.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iv.

Rea. Child of my flesh,
And not of my faire unspotted mind,
Un-hand this monster. *Id. Sea-Voyage*, Act ii.

For doe but note a wilde and wanton heard
Or race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act v. sc. 1.

——— Cardinall Campeius,
Is stolne away to Rome, hath 'taue no leaue,
Has left the cause o' th' king *unhandled*, and
Is posted as the agent of our Cardinall,
To second all his plot.—*Id. Hen. VIII.* Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-HA'NDSOME. } Not *handily* or dexterously made or done;
UNHA'NDSOMELY. } not suited, or becoming,
UNHA'NDSOMENESS. } or convenient; not graceful, liberal, ingenuous; not well-favoured.

Now at his last going, when he to Gascoyn went,
Ge sette a certeyn thing, at gour bethe assent,
& that said holden be euer withouten ende,
Thouh brak that certeynte wikkedly & *vnhende*.
R. Brunne, p. 259.

Our men taking weapon quicklye drane theym back into the woods, and after they had slayne a great number of them, they followed them so farre in somewhat *unhandsome* places, that they lost a few of their company.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 53.

Ye hold your enemy in a place *unhandsome* and of disadauntage.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 151.

——— I know she loves him,
His memory beyond the hope of ———
Beyond the Indies in his mouldy cabinets,
But 'tis her *unhandsome* fate.
Beaum. & Fletch. Night Walker, Act i.

Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like *unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick, it is against nature in the taking and in its operating.
Jp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 5.

And this was not *unhandsomely* intimated by the word sometimes used by the Greek church, calling the publick liturgie Ἐυχολόγιον κοντακιον, which signifies prayers, made for the use of the idiotis, or private persons, as the word is contradistinguished, from the rulers of the church.
Id. Set Forms of Liturgie, § 92.

Then we shall see things as they are, the evil circumstances and the crooked intentions, the adherent *unhandsomeness* and the direct crimes.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 3.

Let our actions to God and their circumstances be supposed to be done towards men, and we should scorn ourselves; and how then can we expect God should not scorn us, and reject our prayer, when we have done all the dishonour to him and with all the *unhandsomness* in the world?
Id. Ib. Ser. 4.

Why all this shifting and shuffling, if a man were not conscious of a bad cause, and of his acting an *unhandsome* part?—*Waterland. Works*, vol. v. p. 204.

You would be very unwilling to hear those, whom you respect, *unhandsomely* spoken of: therefore speak *unhandsomely* of no one, whom it is possible any other person may respect.—*Secker*, vol. iv. Ser. 13.

UN-HANG, *v.* To remove from a hanging or pendant position.

Unhanged,—not suspended or depended.

Some in Parys seyde; it is pytie these vnthrifftes be *unhanged* or drowned, for tellyng of suche lies.
Barners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 218.

Their cables do offentimes breake, and their rudders are *unhanged*, the coasse thereof is by reason the shippes doe ride but in little water, yet goeth there a great sea.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 552.

Wicked swanes, that beare me spight,
In the gloomy vaile of night,
Of my fold will draw the pepees,
Or else breake my lambkins' leggees:
Or *unhang* my weather's bell.
Browne. Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

UN-HAP. } Not having or bringing (good)
UNHA'PPY. } luck or fortune; not lucky,
UNHA'PPIED. } or fortunate, or successful;
UNHA'PPILY. } feeling the consequences of
UNHA'PPINESS. } bad fortune or calamity; calamitous, wretched, miserable.

Whan thei had slayn & brent, robbed toun & feld,
To Dunbar alle thei went, als ther *unhap* wild.
R. Brunne, p. 273.

Now certes frend I drede of thine *unhape*.
A Ballade, imputed to Chaucer.

But he was slaine alas, the more harme is,
Unhappily at Thebes all to rathe,
Polimitie, and many a man to seathe.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

——— And thou Cupide
Whiche loues cause haste for to guide,
I wote nowe well, that ye be blynde,
Of thilke *unhap*, whiche I now finde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

This firle cart he drone to lowe,
And fireth all the worlde abouite,
Whereof thei weren all in doute:
And to the god for helpe eriden
Of such *unhappes*, as betiden.—*Id. Th.* b. iv.

This maide, whiche desguised was,
All priuely the sotte pass
Goth through the large towne vnknowe,
Till that she cam within a throwe,
Where that she liked for to dwell,
As thylke *unhappy* fresshe well.—*Id. Th.* b. iii.

He erieth, he wepeth, he seith therfore
Alas that euer was I bore,
That this *unhappie* destinee
So wofully comith in by me.—*Id. Th.* b. vi.

And at the last *unhappilie*
This hert his owne houndes slough.—*Id. Th.* b. i.

Your fayre house of Andrehen, the whiche hath cost you so moch, and that ye so well loued, is brent; brent, quoth the erle; ye surely sir, quod he, and howe so, quoth the erle; Sir, by *unhappe*, as it is sayde.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 351.

Yet can it not be then denied,
It is as certain as thy creed,
Thy great *unhap* thou canst not hide;
Unhappy then! why art thou not dead?
Wyatt. Despair comes the Unhappy Lover, &c.

Wherefore the foresayde lordis, seynge the myschyfe that dayly encreasyd by occasyon of this *unhappy* man, toke theyr counsayll together at Lyncolne and there concludyd to voyde hym agayne out of Englande.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1312.

This *unhappy* wether for the Englishemen fell well for them in the eyte, who toke no hede of that bushment, for they were nat ware therof.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 340.

Sir, ye may se the *unhappynes* of them of this coûtrey and their nature.—*Id. Ib.* c. 392.

In a pelting chafe he flings me the spunge-full of colors that he had wiped out, full against that *unhappie* place of the table which had put him to all this trouble: but see what came of it! the spunge left the colours behind, in better order than hee could have laid them, and in truth, as well as his heart could wish.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 10.

You haue mis-led a prince, a royall king,
A happie gentleman in blood, and lineaments,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd cleane.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iii. sc. 1.

Wore'ster (who had escap'd *unhappily*
His death in battle) on a scaffold dies.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Fortune her gifts may variously dispose,
And these be happy call'd, *unhappy* those;
By Heav'n's just balance equal will appear,
While those are plac'd in Hope, and these in Fear.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 4.

Since no retreat can be Impervious to his eye, no corner so much out of the way, as not to be within his plan, no doubt there is to every wrong and vitious act a suitable degree of *unhappiness* and punishment annext, which the criminal will be sure to meet with some time or other.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 6.

And again, what does the wicked man lose? That happiness, which the virtuous gain as such; and he sinks, beside, in some degree of the *unhappiness* of that future state: of which one may say in general, that it may be as much greater than the *unhappiness* or sufferings of this world, as the happiness and joys of that are above those of this.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 9.

Would I were offspring of some happier sire,
Ordain'd in calm possession of his own
To reach the verge of life. But now, alas!
I am the rumour'd offspring of a man
Of all mankind *unhappiest*.—*Cowper. Hom. Odyssey*, b. i.

They began the attack with their paddles, and with stones and other offensive weapons that were in the boat, so vigorously, that we were obliged to fire upon them in our own defence; four were *unhappily* killed.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

UN-HA'RBOURED. Not having or supplying, not supplied with protection, shelter, lodging.

She that has that, is clad in complete steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.
Milton. Comus.

UN-HA'RDENED. } Not confirmed, forti-
UNHA'RDY. } fied, or strengthened;
not obdurate; not seasoned to bear or endure.

I wot arise, and auntre it by my say:
Unhardy is unseely, thus men say.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4203.

Then with an eye of mercy inform'd his judgment,
How yet unripe we were, unblown, *unharden'd*,
Unfitted for such fatal ends.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 4.

Arcite. Dear Palamon, dearer in love than blood
And our prime cosin, yet *unhard'ned* in
The crimes of nature.
Id. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

The wisest, unexperience't, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
(As he who seeking asses found a kingdom)
Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventrous.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

UN-HA'RMED. } Not hurt, injured, wronged;
UNHA'RMFUL. } not damaged.

Lord! how shuld o sely lomb among wolvis weld,
And scape *unharmyd*? it hath been seyn seld.
Imputed to Chaucer. The Marchantes Second Tale.

This the lambe in shame in Moses lawe did signifie, whose *unharmeful* blood defended the children of Israell from the renengeing sweorde of the angell.
Udal. John, c. 1.

Rom. Well in that hit you misse, shee'l not be hit
With Cupids arrow, she hath Dians wit:
And in strong proofe of chastity well arm'd;
From loues weake childish bow, she liues *unharm'd*.
[First fol. *uncharm'd.*]
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 1.

Prosp. No courage can resist 'em.
Hip. How then have you, sir,
Liv'd so long *unharm'd* among them?
Dryden. The Tempest, Act ii.

Where birth has plac'd 'em let 'em safely share
The common benefit of vital air.
Themselves *unharmful*, let them live *unharm'd*.
Id. The Hind and the Panther.

I will also give
New raiment for thy limbs, and will dispatch
Winds after thee to waft thee home *unharm'd*.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

One gallant steed is stretch'd a mangled corse;
Another, hideous sight! unseam'd appears,
His gory chest unveils life's panting source;
Though death struck, still his feeble frame he rears;
Staggering, but stemming all, his lord *unharm'd* he bears.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 1.

UN-HARMO'NIOUS, i. e. *Inharmonious.*

Those pure immortal elements that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foule,
Eject him tainted now, and purge him off
As a distemper.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

UN-HA'RNESS, *v.* To remove, to take off, strip off,—the dress or furniture, the armour or arms, the equipment.

For then declared them freely and plainly to be overcômen and *unharnessed*, when that in sight both of men and aungels, he caryed vs about as it were in a triumphe, shewyng that our enemyes were subdued and put to flyght, not by the ayde of aungels or men, but by his owne mygthy power.—*Udal. Colossians*, c. 2.

For as in combates in England, so they being *unharnessed*, did fight with their swords or weapons in the open sight of the people, indeuouring each one to kill the other.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, c. 42.

It is not when two unfortunately met are by the canon forc'd to draw in that yoke an unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death *unharness* 'em, that then the law keeps marriage most unvioiated and unbroken.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. iii. c. 21.

Unharnes'd chariots stand along the shore:
Amidst the wheels and reins, the goddet by,
A medly of debauch and war they lye.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

Unharness'd at the chariot's side the steeds
Crop'd the green lotus, or at leisure browz'd
On celery wild, from warly freshess glean'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. ii.

UN-HA'STY. Not speedy, rapid, impetuous, rash.

He is a perfect man, and well grown in grace, who hath so habitual a resolution, and so *unhasty* and wary a spirit, as that he decrees upon no act before he hath considered maturely, and changed the sudden occasion into a sober counsel.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 15.

UN-HA'TCHED, i. e. *Unhack'd*, (qv.)

Vio. I pray you sir what is he?
To. He is knight dubb'd with *unhatch'd* rapier.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act iii. sc. 4.

UN-HA'TCHED. Not fostered into life or being; not brooded, or given birth to; not matured, or ripened.

——— Something sure of state,
Either from Venice, or some *unhatch'd* practice
Made demonstrable here in Cyprus, to him,
Hath pudled his clear spirit.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 4.

Behold me in my sex, I am no soldier;
Tender and full of fears our blushing sex is,
Unhard'ned with relentless thoughts; *unhatcht*
With blood, and bloody practice.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of Malta, Act ii. sc. 4.

UN-HA'UNTED. Not followed or frequented.

Concluding thus they point without delay
Parliament to hold, in some *unhaunted* place,
Far from London, out of the common way.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 339.

So of a lone *unhaunted* place possess'd,
Did this soul's second inn, built by the guest
This living buried man, this quiet mansion, rest.
Donne. Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

UN-HA'ZARDED. } Not risked, or put or
UNHA'ZARDOUS. } placed at risk.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Mine and loves prisoner, not the Philistines,
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearless at home of partners in my love.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

'Tis enough, my lord, that your own part was neither obscure in it, nor *unhazardous*.
Dryden. Duke of Guise, Epis.

UN-HEAL, *v.* } To *unheal*, is—to uncover.
UNHE'ALTHFUL. }
UNHEA'LTHFULNESS. }
UNHEA'LTHY. }
UNHEA'LTHILY. }
UNHEA'LTHINESS. }
UNHEA'LABLE. }
Unhealthy, — not according, or agreeable, nr favourable to, not having, health, ur soundness, or sanity of the natural functions of the body, (met. of the mind;) not wholesome.

He arriueide at South hampton, as the wynd hym had y lad.
Tho our kyng herde her ol, he was sorwful a drad,
Leste he for *enel* y come.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 91.

He sede ofte in hys deth *enel*, ar he were dede,
"Alas! alas! of Engiond ne con ych nou rede."—*Id.* p. 443.

So hole he was of body ek, that he nej lay neuere vaste
Syk in hys bed vor none *enel*, bote in hys deth *enel* atte laste.—*Id.* p. 277.

Princes oner al aboute of eche kyndom
Speke hym *enel*, & hatede hym for hys awlkedom.
Id. p. 110.

Thanh hus glotenye be of goud ale," he goth to a cold beddyng
And hus heved an *heled* uncisyliche ywrye.
Piers Ploukman, p. 266.

And whanne thei myghten not bryngc him to Jhesus for the pupie thei *unhidden* the roof where he was, and openyde it and thei leeten doun the bed in whiche the syk man in palesye lay.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 2.

His houses werein *unheld*
And full evilly dight.
Imputed to Chaucer. Coker Tale & Gamelyn.

and thervpon yafe suche counsclle
Towarde his kinge, whiche was *unhelle*
Wherof to be the better lered
He thinketh to makeu hym afered.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.i.

In some places this riuer is very *unhealthyfell* and full of noysome wormes; but the first place thereupon which the Spaniards doe inhabite called Mompox is exceeding healthfull.—*Hacklugl. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 781.

The towne was situated in a waterie soile, and subiect much to raine, very *unhealthy* as any place in the Indies, hauing great store of oranges, plantans, cassauy-roote & such other fruits; but very dangerous to be eaten for breeding of diseases.—*Id. Ib.* p. 587.

The whiles their snowy limbes, as through a vele,
So through the crystall waues appeared plaine:
Then suddainly both would themselues *unhele*,
And th' amorous sweet spoyles to greedy eyes reuele.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Next, did Sir Triamond vnto their eight
The face of his deare Canacee *unhele*;
Whose beauties beame eftsoones did shine so bright,
That daz'd the eyes of all, as with exceeding light.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 5.

There should the swallow see new life embraces
Dead ashes, and the grave *unheal* his face,
To let the living from his bowels creep,
Unable longer his own dead to keep.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph after Death.

The best way haply it were altogether to avoid an house and not therein at all to dwell, which is close, without fresh air, dark, standing bleak & cold, or otherwise *unhealthfull*.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 110.

Experiment solitary touching the healthfulness or *unhealthfulness* of the southern winds.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 786.

Then mists from marishes, and grounds whose veynes
Were conduit pipes to many a christall spring:
From standing pooles and fens were following
Unhealthy fogs.—*Browne. Britannia's Pastorals*, b. ii.

Which proving but of bad nourishment in the concoction, as it was heedless in the devouring, puffs up *unhealthily* a certain big face of pretended learning, mistaken among credulous men for the wholesome habit of soundness and good constitution.—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, Pref.

He in his youth was afflicted in an *unhealable* sprain in his hip.—*Fuller. Worthies. Warwickshire.*

Our men who had been very *healthy* till now, began to fall down space in fevers. Whether it was the badness of the water, or the *unhealthiness* of the town was the cause of it, we did not know.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

With whom whoever, tho' a fav'rite spake,
At every sentence set his life at stake,
Tho' the discourse were of no weightier things,
Than sultry summers or *unhealthfull* springs.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 4.

But the town is a most wretched place, and extremely *unhealthy*, for the air about it is so pent up by the hills that it has scarcely any circulation.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 10.

In less than a week, we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate; and in less than a month half the ship's company were unable to do their duty.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 11.

UN-HEARD. Not felt or perceived by the ear or organ of hearing; not made known to the ear; not made known, not spoken, related, told, or recorded.

Unheard sweeiness (Shakespeare), Theobald reads,—*unhair'd* (qd.) *unbearded*, the sweeiness of *beardless* boys.

Nor is it no cause to keepe the corps of scripture out of the handes of anye christen people so many yeres fastly conferyned in fayth, because Christ & hys apostles vsed suche prouision in their vtterance of so strange & *unherd* mis eries.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 245.

This *un-heard* sweeiness and boyish troopes,
The king doth smile at.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act iv. sc. 2.

These pitchy curtains drew 'twixt earth and heaven,
And as Night's chariot through the ayre was driven,
Clamour grew dumb, *unheard* was shepherd's song,
And silence girt the woods; no warbling tongue
Talk'd to the echo.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

——— If you would *unheard* of things express,
Invent new words; we can indulge a muse,
Until the licence rise to an abuse.
Creech. Horace. Art of Poetry.

UN-HEART, *v.* To take away heart or courage; to discourage. See DISHEARTEN.

Mem. He vndertak't:
I thinke heel heere me. Yet to bite his lip.
And humme at good Coriolanus, much *unhearts* mee.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 1.

UN-HEA'TED. Not heated.

Neither gets, nor the distilled spirits of them, can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass.—*Boyle.*

UN-HE'AVENLY. Not pertaining or belonging to heaven; the manner of God and his holy angels.

Abbot. Tis said thou boldest converse with the things
Which are forbidden to the search of men;
That with the dwellers of the dark abodes,
The many evil and *unheavenly* spirits
Which walk the valley of the shade of death,
Thou communest.—*Byron. Manfred*, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-HE'DGED. Not enclosed or surrounded.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unheg'd, lies open in life's common field;
And bids all welcome to the vital feast.
Young. Complaint, Night 5.

UN-HE'EDED.
UNHE'EDEDLY.
UNHE'EDFUL.
UNHE'EDFULLY.
UNHE'EDY.
UNHE'EDILY.
UNHE'EDING.
} Not marked, attended to, minded, looked after, or regarded; not cared for.

——— Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His breaded train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof *unheeded*.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Jul. He might, but how? with an *unheedful* eye,
An accidental view, as men fee multitudes
That the next day dare not precisely say
They saw that face, or that amongst 'em all.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill, Act v.

Jul. But say, Lucetta (now we are alone)
Would'st thou then counsile me to fall in loue?
Luc. I, madam, so you stumble not *unheedfully*.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. 2.

And therefore is wing'd Cupid painted blinde.
Nor hath loues minde of any iudgement taste:
Wings and no eyes, figure, *unheedy* haste.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act i. sc. 1.

Perhaps [they thought] this omission was *unheedy*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Human Disrespected.

Whose manner was all passengers to stay,
And entertaine with her occasions sly;
Through which some lost graces hope *unheedily*,
Which neuer they recouer might agaioe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

I perceive some readers have *unheedily* and unjustly stumbled at this proposition, as if I had herein slighted the differences betwixt us and the Romaine church.
Bp. Hall. Certaine Catholike Prop.&c. Note.

The Indians laid out a very plentiful repast, considering their numbers, and had their bread-fruit and coco-nuts prepared ready for eating, in a manner too which plainly evinced, that, with them a good meal was neither an uncommon nor an *unheeded* article.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 5.

And such the storm of battle on this day,
And such the phrensy, whose convulsion blinds
To all save carnage, that beneath the fray,
An earthquake reel'd *unheeded*'y away.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

Furious as hungry wolves the kids assail
Or lambs, which haply some *unheeding* swain
Hath left to roam at large the mountains wild.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

All silent and *unheeding* now,
With downcast eyes and knitting brow,
And folded arms and freezing air
And lips that scarce their scorn forbear.
Byron. Parisina, s. 10.

UN-HE'LMED. Freed from, stripped of—the helm, or covering or protection of the face.

Sayst Pye strake him in the sight of the helme a sorer stroke, so that therwith he was so *unhelmed*, that ye beole behyde brake, and the helme fell to the groude.
Froissart. Cronicle, vol. ii. c. 168.

"Come, vallant sir," said Wamba, "I must be your armourer as well as your equerry—I have dismounted you, and now I will *unhelm* you."—*Scott. Ivanhoe*, c. 40.

UN-HE'LPED.
UN-HE'LPFUL.
UN-HO'LPEN.
} Not aided, assisted, relieved, or succoured.

For they taught the people such a devotion, that they offered their goods into the treasure-house of the temple, under the pretence of God's honour, leaving their fathers, and mothers, (to whom they were chiefly bound) *unhelpen*. and so they brake the commaundements of God, to keepe their owne traditions.—*Homilies of Good Workes*, pt. iii.

Is it his care the common-wealth that keeps,
As doth the nurse her baby whilst it sleeps?
And that poor king of all those hopes prevented,
Unheard, *unhelp'd*, unpity'd, unlamented?
Drayton. Hen. II. to Rosamund.

And what difference is there whether the pervert him to superstition by her enticing sorcery, or disinable him in the whole service of God through the disturbance of her *unhelpful* and unfit society, and so drive him at last, through murmuring and despair, to thoughts of atheism?
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 7.

But who hath taught you to mangle thus, and make more gashes in the miseries of a blameless creature, with the leaden dagners of your literal decrees, to whose ease you cannot add the tithe of one small atom, but by letting alone your *unhelpful* surgery.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 17.

Euen so my selfe bewayles good Glosters case
With sad *unhelpefull* teares, and with dimme eyes.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. VI. Act iii. sc. 1.

Is it then to see the world filled with drooping, superannuated, half-starved, helpless, and *unhelped* animals, that you would alter the present system of pursuit and prey?
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 26.

UN-HERST. Stripped of their ornaments. Upton says,—took from the herse or temporary monument whereon they were hung.

Then from him reft his shield, and it reuerst,
And blotted out his armes with falehood blent,
And himselfe baffuld, and his armes *unherst*,
And broke his sword in twaine, & all his armour sperst.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 3.

UN-HE'WED. } Not cut or carved, not
UNHE'WN. } formed, framed, shaped, (by cutting or carving.

And with an ax of gold, from that Jove-sacred tree
The mistete cut down; then with a bended knee
On th' *unhew'd* altar laid, put to the hallow'd fires.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

However, in occasions of merriment they [Saturnian and Fescennine] were first practis'd; and the rough-cast *unhewn* poetry, was instead of stage-plays for the space of an hundred and twenty years together.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

UN-HIDE, *v.* To remove or take away that which covers or conceals.

Are thy lines broke? or are thy trammels tore?
If thou desir'st my help, *unhide* the sore.
P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues, Ecl. 5.

There best, where most with ravin I may meet;
Which here, though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhidegrand* corps.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

UN-HI'LED. See UNHEAL.

UN-HI'NDERED. Not put behind; not prevented.

Virtue, 'tis true, in its proper seat, and with all its full effects and consequences *unhindred*, must be confessed to be the chief good; as being truly the enjoyment, as well as the imitation of God.—*Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 4.

UN-HINGE, *v.* To remove from that on which it hangs or depends; by which it is sustained or supported; is held firm or steady; on which it turns; to destroy the balance or equipoise.

Whose injuries betray'd me into treason,
Effac'd my loyalty, *unhing'd* my faith,
And hurry'd me from hopes of heaven to hell.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iv. sc. 1.

Thus human life *unhing'd* to ruin reel'd,
And giddy Reason totter'd on her throne.
Thomson. Liberty.

Old chief! he said, thy dauntless spirit oske
As firm a knee. But time *unhinges* all.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. iv.

UN-HI'RED. Not paid; not engaged by pay, or remuneration.

And who *unhir'd* will be so hardy as to say, that Abraham at any other time ever paid him tithes, either before or after?—*Milton. To remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

UN-HIT. Not struck or smitten.

Whilst I, at whom they shot, sit here shot-free,
And as unhurt of envy, as *unhit*.
B. Jonson. Poetaster. To the Reader.

UN-HOARD, *v.* To take away or remove from the store; the place where any thing is laid for safety, or security

Or as a thief bent to *unheord* the cash
Of some rich Burgher, whose substantial dores,
Cross-barrd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

UN-HO'LY, UNHO'LILY, UNHO'LINESS. } Not sacred, consecrated, devoted to religion or religious or pious uses; not religious or pious, or godly.

But eschewe thou *unholi* and veyne spechis, for whi the profiten mych to unfeithfulnesse, and the word of hem creptih as a canker.—*Wiclif. 2 Tymo*, c. 2.

The life is a wete, and that he kepeth,
So that the feith *unholye* slepeth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

The Jewes call that common whiche is vncleane and *unholy*, abhorring al impuritie, and endeuoryng in no wise to seme to hane any where any maner of vncleane or fylthy thyng.
Udal. Marke, c. 7.

Nor now lykewyse the vyces of vicious folke in Christes church, can not lette, but that hys catholike church of which they be part, is for their *unholynes*, his holy catholyke churche: with whiche he hathe promysed to bee vnto the ende of the world.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1311.

Nothing shall enter into the New Jerusalem that is defiled or *unholy*; nothing but perfect purity is there; not a spot of sinful pollution, not a wrinkle of the whole man.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, ii. 24.

Thus to the law of representing and commemorating the death of our dearest Lord by the celebration of his last supper, it is necessarily appendant and included that we should come worthily prepared, lest that which is holy be given to dogs, and holy things be handled *unholily*.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

One of the chief matrimonial ends is said to seek a holy seed; but where an unfit marriage administers continual cause of hatred and distemper, there, it was heard before, cannot choose but much *unholiness* abide.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Silent, exult, O ancient matron dear!
Shout not, be still. *Unholy* is the voice
Of loud thanksgiving over slaughter'd men
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

UN-HO'NEST, UNHO'NESTLY, UNHO'NESTY. } See DISHONEST. Being without, void of—honesty or of good faith, probity, or integrity, credit, or good repute.

And thilke that we gessen to be the unworthiere membris of the bodi, we ghyuen more honour to hem. And the membris that ben *unhonest* han more honestee. For oure honeste membris han nede of noon.—*Wiclif. 1 Cor.* c. 12.

Honorius the emperour commaadded this maner of shewyng the people pastyme by conplyng or maachyng together of swearde players, to bee lefte and vtterly abolyshed. Nowe marke me well howe *unhonest* a pastime it was, and howe many thousandes had by reason thereof been miserably slayne and murthered.—*Udal. Pref. to Marke.*

He that hath deserued for euer to bee thrust out of his fathers house, whiche beeyng an vnthiliful persone he had infore wilfully and *unhonestly* forsakē, to him returniog and coming home againe, the father in his own persone came forth of the doores, and mette him.—*Id. Luke*, c. 15.

This day [good Christian people] shall be declared unto you, the unprofitablenesse, and shamefull *unhonesty* of contention, strife, and debate.—*Homilies. Against Contention.*

But a poor, cold, unspirited, unmanner'd,
Unhonest, unadicted, undone, fool,
And most unheard of coward, a meer lump.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act II.

I never call'd a fool my friend, a mad man
That durst expose his fame to all opinions,
His life to *unhonest* dangers.
Id. Women Pleas'd, Act i. sc. 1.

I'll think thee no more valiant, but a villain;
Nothing thou hast done brave, but like a thief,
Atchiev'd by craft, and kept by cruelty;
Nothing thou canst deserve, thou art *unhonest*.
Id. The Island Princess, Act ii.

UN-HO'NOURED, UNHO'NOURABLE. } See DISHONOURED. Void of, destitute, deprived of, esteem, price, value, regard, or respect.

Therfore the Jewis answerden and seiden, wher we seyen not wel, that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a deuel? Jhesus answeride and seide, I haue not a deuel; but I honorie my Fadir, and ye han *unhonouried* me.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 8.

Great quantite of Cristen people [were] put to deth, and the holye seruyce of God lefte, and holye churche vawastshyppyd & *unhonouryd*, wt many great enormyties.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1339.

I beseech your Lordship, that I may know what I shell do herein; I intend to give him one of my servants for guide: and would God I were then ready; if it were so the the king's pleasure, I would make him such company as should not be *unhonorable* to the king.
Surrey, Let. 41. *To Cromwell.*

UN-HO'SPITABLE, i. e. *Inaospitable*, (qv.) Not kind to strangers.

Sero. Shall we kill him?
Abber. No, I'll not be so *unhospitable*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act ii.

The Britons then shall join their arms with youne,
To drive out these *unhospitable* guests,
And leave you peaceful lord of fruitful Kent.
Rowe. The Royal Convert, Act v.

With ruffian violence and murd'rous rage
You meuace the defenceless and the stranger;
And from th' *unhospitable* dwelling drive
Safety and friendly peace. *Id. Ulysses*, Act i.

UN-HO'STILE. Not inimical, or unfriendly.

Of pain impatient, the high-prancing steede
Disdain the earth, and, flinging to and fro,
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds deprive'd.
J. Philips. Blenheim.

UN-HOU'SED. Destitute, deprived of a house, mansion, covered dwelling.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirrens,
Thinking her *unhoused* here, and fled from us,
Seeks her at Rome, there, because he doth know
That she was there a thousand years ago.—*Donne*, Sat. 3.

——— Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wrekefull heaven, whose bare *unhoused* trunkes,
To the outstretched elements expos'd
Answer meere nature.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

——— For know Iago,
But that I loue the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused* free condition
Put into circumscription, and confine,
For the seas worth. *Id. Othello*, Act i. sc. 2.

A thousand entrics to this citie guide:
The gates still open stand, on every side.
And as all rivers run into the deepe:
So all *unhoused* scules doe thither creepe.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. iv.

All the volumes, written by such hands, shall be from time to time placed in proper order upon the rails of the *unhoused* booksellers within the district of the colledge.
Tatler, No. 174.

——— Dismay'd, unfed, *unhous'd*,
The widow and the orphan stroll around
The desert wide; with oft retorted eye
They wind the gaping walls, and poor remains
Of mansions, once their own.—*J. Philips. Blenheim.*

UN-HOU'SELLED. The A. S. *Husleau*, to administer or give the sacrament.

Unhouselled, — not having communicated or received the sacrament.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crowne, and queene at once dispatcht;
Cut off ones in the blossomes of my sinne,
Vnhouseled, disappointed, vnnaneld,
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5.

UN-HUMAN, UNHU'MANIZE, *v.* } i. e. *Inhuman*, (qv.) Not having the nature or qualities of man; the feelings, the natural, kind feelings of man.

That they themselves should infallibly have their turns in the course and circulation of divine justice, and be strictly reckoned with for their intolerable pride, their insatiable avarice, and their *unhuman* and remorseless cruelty, shewn in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the propagation of their empire.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 2.

Parity is ridiculed and set at nought, as a sour, unsocial, *unhumanized* virtue; is called austerity, preciseness, puritanism, or any thing but what it really is.
Portous, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

UN-HUMBLED. Not lowered or brought low, subjected, depressed, (sc.) in spirit.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbl'd, unrepentant, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow.—*Milton. Par. Regained*, b. iii.

UN-HURT, UNHU'RTFUL, UNHU'RTFULLY, UNHU'RTFULNESS. } Not harmed, injured, or damaged; not having received any mischief, pain, or loss.

And it is not ynought for a Christan mannes comunication to be *unhurtefull*, but it ought also to bee of suche sorte, that it bee spoken in season, and to do so gund purpose as it meye bee commodious vnto the hearers.
Udal. Ephesians, c. 4.

But seeing now I am not as I would,
But here, among th' *unhonour'd* willow's shade
The muddy Chame doth me enforced hold.
P. Fletcher. To my Cousin M. R. Esquire.

This proffer, with such protestations, made
Unto a king that so near danger stood,
Was a sufficient motive to persuade,
When na way else could shew a fare so good:
Th' *unhonourable* means of safety had
Danger accept, what majesty withstood.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

Wrath touches ev'n the gods; the queen of night
Fir'd with disdain, and jealous at her right,
Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not nareveng'd that impious act shall be.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

UN-HOOD, *v.* To remove or take away the hood or covering of the head, of the eyes.

Falconer, take care, oppose thy well trained steed,
And slily stalk; *unhood* thy falcon bold,
Observe at feed the unsuspecting team
Paddling with oary feet. *Somerville. Field Sports.*

UN-HO'OKED. Not having a hook, (sc.) any thing crooked or curved, to catch, to hold.

——— And what more nimble spirits
Apter to byte at such *unhooked* baytes,
Gaioe by our losse; that must we needs confesse
The princely valure would haue purchast vs.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 671.

UN-HOOP, *v.* To remove the hoop; that which holds, confines or surrounds.

——— But if they stoop
To neighbour wares, when merchants do *unhoop*
Voluminous barrels.
Donne. Upon Mr. Thomas Coryat's Crudities.

UN-HO'PED. } Not looked out for or expected — with desire; not anticipated with desire, as a good.

That what so ever thou maieste seen, that is dooen in this worlde *unhoped*, or ela vnknowen, certes, it is the righte order of thynges, but as to thy wicked opinion, it is a confusion.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

——— And may those holy thoughts
That now possess me wholly, make this place
A temple to me, where I may give thanks
For this *unhop'd* for blessing Heaven's kind hand
Hath pour'd upon me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act i. sc. 2.

Prin. And Benedick is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— The power resign'd,
And all *unhop'd* the common-wealth restor'd,
Amaz'd the public, and efface'd his [Sylla's] crimes.
Thomson. Liberty.

Alas! though Jove hath giv'n me to behold,
Unhop'd, the land again, and I have pass'd
Furroving my way, these num'rous waves, there seems
No egress from the heary flood for me.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. v.

UN-HO'RNED. Without horns.

——— O Liber! Still dost thou injoy
Vnwasted youth; eternally a boy!
Thou to seeere in heaven; whom all perfections grace;
And, when *unhorn'd*, thou hast a virgin's face.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. iv.

UN-HORSE, *v.* To fall, to throw, from a horse; to dismount.

With swerde in honde on hym he felle,
And smote hym with a deathes woundē,
That he *unhorsed* fell to grounde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

If any of thē were sore wounded or *unhorsed*, theis guarded him about.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 40.

2 *Gent.* Thanks to our folly,
That spur'd us on; we were indeed hedg'd round in't;
And ev'n beyond the hand of succour, beaten,
Unhors'd, disarm'd.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 4.

And [Singin who led the Worcestershire men] came at length where Constantine himself fought, *unhors'd* him, and ne'd all means to take him alive.
Milton. History of England, b. v.

The knights *unhors'd*, on foot renew the fight;
The glitt'ring fauchions cast a gleaming light:
Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
Out spins the streaming blood, and dies the ground.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Burke need not have regretted that its days are over, though Maria Antoinette was quite as chaste, as most of those in whose honours lances were shivered, and knights *unhorsed*.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, Pref.

Your faythe shall condemne theyr incredulitie, your godly lyfe, theyr vngodlines, your *vnkurtefulnes*, shal condemne theyr vnclennes, and euen nowe condemneth, yf ye bee good, and lyue christianlye.—*Udal.* 1 *Corinthians*, c. 6.

As if she in her kinde (*unhurting* elfe)
Did bid me take much lodging as herselfe:
Gladly I took the place the sheepe bad given,
Uncanopy'd of any thing but heaven.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

In foreign realms and lands remote,
Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*
And breath'd in tainted air. *Spectator*, No. 459.

After so many dispersions, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together, to divert ourselves and the world too if it pleases; or at worst to laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully*, as at ourselves.
Pope. To Swift, Sep. 1725.

But as soon as they found themselves *unhurt*, they got again in their canoes; gave us some hallocs; flourished their weapons; and returned once more to the buoys.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 4.

UN-HU'SBANDED. Not used carefully, providently, or thriftily.

——— With hanging head I have beheld
A widow vine, stand, in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorne,
Broud'd on by thorne, by cattle crept and torne.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

UN-HU'SHED. Not stilled, quieted, or tranquillized.

Without thine ear to listen to my lay,
Still must my song my thoughts, my soul betray:
Still must each accent to my bosom suit,
My heart *unhush'd*—although my lips were mute!
Byron. The Corsair, c. 1.

UN-HU'SKED. Void of, destitute of, the husk or cover.

Time was, that, whiles the autumne fall did last,
Our hungry sires gap't for the falling mast,
Of the Dodonian okes.
Could no *unhusked* akorne leave the tree,
But there was chalenge made whose it might bee.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 1.

UNICORNE. } Fr. *Unicorne*; It. *Unicòrno*;
UNICORNOUS. } Sp. *Unicorno*; Lat. *Unicornis*.
An animal having *one horn* only, (*unum cornu.*)

Venym is defended by the horne of an *unicorne*.
Golden Boke, c. 43.

The lion king, the elephant,
The maiden *unicorne* was there.
Spenser. An Elegie for Astrophell.

Nature in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the horns higher and reclining, as in bucks; in some inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, the Indian ass, and *unicornous* beetles.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 19.

Yet supposing those names to stand for complex abstract ideas that contained no inconsistency in them, the essence of a mermaid is as intelligible as that of a man; and the idea of an *unicorn* as certain, steady, and permanent as that of a horse.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 3.

UN-IDE'AL. Not having, destitute of, ideas, or sensations, of thoughts; of mental action.

Some will be discovered at a window by the road side, rejoicing when a new cloud of dust gathers towards them, as at the approach of a momentary supply of conversation, and a short relief from the tediousness of *unideal* vacancy.
Rambler, No. 135.

They [cards] appear to me too dull and *unideal* to afford a thinking man, who values his leisure, an adequate return of amusement for the time they engross.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 1.

UN-I'DELL. Chaucer seems to use this word more strongly than to express the mere absence or negation of idleness; (sc.)—
Laborious.

Thou reader mayst thy self full well divine,
That socke a we my wit can not define,
Unidell for to write it should I swinke,
Whan that my wit is were it to thinke.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

UN-JE'ALOUS. Not envious, or invidious, or suspicious.

The indulgence, under which they enjoy present ease, is founded on the gentle and *unjealous* temper of the king, which may be shaken and changed by several accidents, that may fall out.—*Clarendon. Popai Usurpation*, vol. i. c. 10.

UNIFORM. } Fr. *Uniforme*; It. *Uniforme*;
UNIFO'RMITY. } Sp. *Uniforme*; Lat. *Uniformis*,
UNIFO'RMLY. } of one form (*una forma*).
UNIFO'RMNESS. } Having one form, frame, or fashion; shape, or make; one general appearance; keeping or preserving one mode or manner, plan, method or design; one constant or consistent method, course, or tenor.

Thordinance of these sacraments is Goddes worke, the verye author of them, who as he is himselfe *uniforme*, as saint James sayth without alteration, so as Dauid sayth, his workes be true, whiche is as much as *uniforme*, for truth and *uniforme* answeith together.
Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of Catholique Fayth, fol. 5.

Whereupon proceded Salamons most wise indgmẽt, which hath this lesson in it, euer where contention is, on that parte to be the truth, where all suynges and doynges appeare *uniformely* consonante to the truth pretended.—*Id. Ib.*

But for *uniformitie* of building, orderlie compaction, and politike regiment, the towne of Cambridge, as the newer workmanship, exceedeth that of Oxford.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 3.

They giue it gentle heats (after they haue spread it there verie thin abroad) till it be drie, and in the meane while they turne it often, that it may be *uniformelie* drie.
Id. Ib. c. 6.

Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 6.

The direction of all their progressive motions, both of the primary and secondary planets, *uniformly* from west to east, (when by the motion of comets it appears there was no necessity but that they might as easily have moved in all imaginable transverse directions;) is an evident proof that these things are solely the effect of wisdom and choice.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 9.

Analogies, harmonies, and agreements are discovered in the works of nature, and the particular effects explained, that is, reduced to general rules, which rules grounded on the analogy, and *uniformness* observed in the production of natural effects, are most agreeable, and sought after by the mind.—*Berkley. Of Human Knowledge*, pt. i. § 105.

Their skins were so *uniformly* covered with dirt, that it was very difficult to ascertain their true colour.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 6.

UN-IMA'GINABLE. } See IMAGINABLE.
UNIMA'GINABLENESS. } That cannot be formed
UNIMA'GINABLY. } or conceived, as an
UNIMA'GINED. } *image* in the mind;
cannot be depictured or devised.

Either while the skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony with artful and *unimaginable* touches adorn and grace the well-studied chords of some choice composer.
Milton. Of Education.

If there be yet any cavil to be made, it can be none other then what is perfectly common to it and to matter, that is, the *unimaginableness* of points and smallest particles, and how what is discerpible or divisible can at all hang together.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. i. c. 6.

Nor could the child of reason, feeble man,
With vigour through this infant being drudge;
Did brighter worlds, their *unimagin'd* bliss
Disclosing, dazzle and dissolve his mind.
Thomson. Liberty.

There is scare a passage of scripture, that is not suitable or appropriate to some of those numberless differences of humour the bible was designed for; and in that *unimaginable* variety of occurrences shared amongst such vast multitudes, finds not a proper object.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 263.

We cannot but conclude those odorous streams to be *unimaginably* subtil, that could for so long a time issue out, in such swarms, from a little perfumed water lodged in the pores of a glove, and yet leave it richly stocked with particles of the same nature.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 677.

In the works of men, it is often mere ignorance, that occasions our admiration; but in these, the minuter our inspection, and the deeper our search is, the greater abundance we often find of accurate adjustment and *unimaginable* precautions.—*Secker*, vol. vi. Ser. 6.

UN-IMITABLE. See IMITABLE. That cannot be imitated.

Cass. Ambitious villain.
Gonz. Thou art all *un-imitable*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act i. sc. 2.

It is hard to counterfeit the spirit of majesty, and the *unimitable* peculiarities of an incommunicable genius and condition.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 2.

UN-IMMO'RTAL. To make *unimmortal*; i.e. to make those *mortal* who were *immortal*.

This said, they both betook them several wayes,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds, and for destruction to mature
Sooner or later. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. x.

UN-IMPA'IRABLE. } That cannot be made
UNIMPA'IRED. } or become worse, or less, lessened or weakened.

The earth strictly and philosophically considered is neither the lowest of the creation, nor immovable; but this metaphysical earth is both, as it is manifest at first sight, it being the lowest degree and shadow of being; and not only immovable, but undiminishable and *unimpairable*.
More. Defence of the Philos. Cabbala, c. 7.

Instead of immerging ourselves in the pursuit of wealth, which we shall never enjoy, and honours which are empty bubbles, let our desire be to preserve our faculties *unimpaired* to the last, and to shine as the sun shines, bright through the whole of its progress.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 16.

Thou needs't not blush, young prince, to have receiv'd
A guest like me: for neither swerv'd my shaft,
Nor labored I long time to draw the bow;
My strength is *unimpair'd*, not such as these
In scorn affirm it.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xxi.

UN-IMPA'RTED. Not divided, shared, or communicated (in part) to others.

——— But brave Achilles shuts
His virtues close, an *unimparted* store.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

UN-IMPA'SSIONED. Not moved, roused, warmed, with passion, sense, or feeling; not animated or spirited.

While there with chee th' enchanted round I walk
The regulated wild, gay Fancy then
Will tread in thought the groves of Attic land;
Will trem thy standard taste refine her own,
Correct her purpled to the Tuscan truth
Of Nature, or, the *unimpassion'd* shades
Forsaking, raise it to the human mind.
Thomson. Autumn.

We admire wit, beauty, station, wealth, titles, and all that sparkles with the brilliancy of external lustre; and though we probably approve the plain and homely virtues which form the foundation of all real excellence, it is with the cold feelings of *unimpassioned* judgment.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 66.

The day, that by their consent, the seat of regicide has its place among the thrones of Europe, there is no longer a motive for zeal in their favour; it will at best be cold, *unimpassioned*, dejected, melancholy duty.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 4.

UN-IMPE'ACHABLE. } That cannot be
UNIMPE'ACHED. } withstood or opposed; consequentially, that cannot be contested, accused, arraigned, charged with failure, fault, or crime.

Why did my stars refuse me to die warm?
While yet my regal state stood *unimpeach'd*,
Nor knew the curse of having one above me.
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act iv.

Hence merchants, *unimpeachable* of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated—seem at once to lose
Their nature; and, disclaiming all regard
For mercy and the common rights of man,
Build factories with blood.—*Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

The *unimpeachable* integrity and piety of many of the promoters of this petition, renders those aspersions as idle as they are unjust.
Burke. Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

UN-IMPLI'CIT. Not entire, unlimited, or unrestricted;—truth—limited, guarded, precautioned; the result of inquiry and conviction.

In logic they teach, that contraries laid together more evidently appear: it follows then that all controversy being permitted, falshood will appear more false, and truth the more true: which must needs conduce much, not only to the confounding of poppry but to the general confirmation of *unimplicit* truth.—*Milton. Of Toleration.*

UN-IMPLO'RED. Not entreated, supplicated, or besought, or solicited.

If answerable style I can obtaine
Of my celestial patroness, who deignes
Her nightly visitation *unimplor'd*,
And dictates to me slumbring, or inspires
Easie my unpremeditated verse.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy winged messengers
To visit all thy creatures, and to all
Comes unprevented, *unimplor'd*, unsought.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

UN-IMPO'RTANT. } Not having weight,
UNIMPO'RTING. } value, force, efficacy, great consequence or moment.

But if it be only matter of rite, or of *unimporting* consequence (as he said) Oh what madnesse is it in us to draw the world into sides, and to poure out the soules of Gods people like water?—*Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Yet, the chosen vessel fears not to seem too scrupulous, in laying weighty charges upon us in so small, and as we might imagine, *unimporting* a business.
Id. The Women's Fait.

They would be surprised to be informed, that one of the antient critics has acquired a great reputation by writing on an art which is conversant in sound rather than in sense, and which is, therefore, in their opinion, *unimportant.*
Knox. Ess. No. 46.

UN-IMPO'RTUNED. Not troubled by solicitation; not begged, besought, or solicited—perseveringly, pertinaciously.

So is the blood sometimes; whoever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine-virtuous man.
Donne. Let. to the Lady Carey.

UN-IMPO'SED. } Not placed, set, or fixed
UNIMPO'SING. } upon; not charged, enjoined, or exacted.

Certainly readers, the worship of God singly in it self, the very act of prayer and thanksgiving, with those free and *unimpos'd* expressions which from a sincere heart unforbidden come into the outward gesture, is the greatest decency that can be imagin'd.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus, § 11.

From the sure land is rooted ruffian force,
And, the lewd nurse of villains, idle waste;
Lo! rax'd their haunts, down dash'd their maddening bowl,
A nation's poison! beauteous order reigns!
Manly submission, *unimposing* toil.—*Thomson. Liberty.*

UN-IMPRE'SSED. Not marked or infixed—deeply.

By night, from objects free, from passions cool,
Thoughts uncontrol'd, and *unimpress'd*, the births
Of pure election, arbitrary range,
Not to the limits of one world confin'd.
Young. Complaint, Night 5.

UN-PRI'SONABLE. That cannot be taken or held in confinement; that cannot be confined or shut up.

To *imprison* and confine by force, into a pinfold of set words, those two most *unimprisonable* things, our prayers, and that divine spirit of utterance that moves them, is a tyranny that would have longer hands than those giants who threaten'd bondage to heaven.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 16.

UN-IMPRO'VABLE. } That cannot be
UNIMPRO'VEABLENESS. } meliorated, bettered,
UNIMPRO'VED. } corrected, amended,
UNIMPRO'VING. } enhanced.

And of this kind of imperfect creatures it will be perhaps worth your marking, that the principal faculty which is irrevocably wanting in such, and by all teaching irreparable and *unimprovable*, is the power of numbring.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 577.

'Tis visible to what antidotes this must be imputed, i. te their ignorance and *unimproveableness* in matters of knowledge and rational discourse,—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 489.

He [Dr. Reid] has finally, however, placed the esteem of the wise and good in the order of animal principles; not from any persuasion that it is to be found in brute animals, but because it appears in the most *unimproved*, and the most degenerate part of our species, even in those in whom we hardly perceive any exertion either of reason or of virtue.—*Cogan. On the Passions,* pt. ii. c. 1.

But I ask whether, if the idle were to lay aside such *unimproving* works, they might not probably find more pleasure, together with improvement, in works of sound judgment, taste, and knowledge.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 52.

UN-IMPROV'ED. Not censured, blamed or reproved.

——— Now sir, young Fortinbras,
Of *unimproved* mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landlesse resolutes,
For foode and diet, to some enterprize
That hath a stomacke in't.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 1.

UN-INCE'NSED. Not heated or inflamed; provoked, irritated, angered.

Jove! see'st thou *unincens'd* these deeds of Mars,
How many noblest Grecians he has slain
All shamelessly, and all with grief of heart
Deplor'd by me?
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

See'st thou, O Jove, and see'st thou *unincens'd*
These injuries, with which the gods afflict
Each other daily, for the sake of man?
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

UN-INCHA'NTED. Not acted upon, or influenced by charms, enchantment, or incantation; not charmed or enraptured.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with *unirchanted* eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold incontinence.
Milton. Comus.

Who? whence? thy city and thy birth declare,
Amaz'd I see thee with that potion drench'd,
Yet *unenchanted*; never man before
Once pass'd it through his lips, and liv'd the same.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

UN-INCLO'SED. Not shut in, surrounded (sc. by hedge or fence).

In waste and *uninclosed* lands, any person who discovers a tin mine may mark out its limits to a certain extent, which is called bounding a mine.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

UN-INCO'RPORATED. Not embodied; not mixed, mingled, blended, or united into one body or substance, into one whole.

And all this while (which is the most strange and singular circumstance of their punishment) they have continued unmixed, *unincorporated* with any of the nations of the earth, amidst whom they dwelt.—*Atterbury,* vol. iii. Ser. 5.

UN-INCREA'SABLE. That cannot be augmented, or enlarged.

And which results chiefly from an either altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation, and vastness of affection.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 249.

UN-INCU'MBERED. Not loaded by accumulation; not overloaded, oppressed; not embarrassed.

It is said further, that one should expect a book, written by direction from God for instructing the world in religion, to be a short plain methodical system of belief and practice, *unincumbered* with any other matters: and the bible is quite a different thing.—*Secker,* vol. iii. Ser. 20.

His fortune is among the largest; a fortune which, wholly *unincumbered*, as it is, with one single charge from luxury, vanity, or excess, sinks under the benevolence of its dispenser.—*Burke. Speech at Bristol,* (1780.)

UN-INDI'FFERENT. Not impartial, not disinterested; not without anxiety, or care; price, value, or importance.

Cesar when he saw howe thencounter was in an *unindifferent* place, and that the power of hys enemyes continually encreased, fearyng the successe of his men, sent to T. Sextius his lieuetenant, &c.—*Goldinge. Cæsar,* fol. 209.

Whatsoever is reprehensiue, seuere and sharpe, they haue others on the contrarie part whom they must alwayes concerne; by which their iv. part iall and *unindifferent* proceeding, while they thus labour amongst the people to diuide the word, they make the word a meane to diuide and distract the people.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie,* b. v. § 81.

Yet the state of the calling vnto the ministerie, wherein it hath pleased God of his goodnesse to call me, though vnworthiest of all, is so subiect to mis-information, as except we may find this fauour with your honours, wee cannot looke for any other, but that our *unindifferent* parties may easily procure vs to be hardly esteemed of.
Id. Wal. Travers Supp. to the Councell.

UN-INDU'LGENT. Not *unindulgent*, i. e. indulgent. See the quotation.

On me not *unindulgent* fate
Bestow'd a rural, calm retreat,
Where I may tune the Roman lyre
And warm the song with Grecian fire.
Francis. Horace, b. ii. Ode 16.

UN-INDU'STRIOUS. } Not laborious, diligent, assiduous.
UNINDU'STRIOUSLY. }

——— Far beyond the ordinary course,
That other *unindustrious* ages ran.—*Daniel. Musophilus.*

And even the Socinians (how prosperously I determine not) are not a little, or *unindustriously* solicitous to free their erroneous doctrine of justification from the objected guilt of its tendency to draw the embracers of it to sacrifice to their own nets, and thank themselves for their felicity.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 278.

UN-INFE'CTED. Not dyed or stained; tinged or tainted.

For Agricola the son of Severianus a Pelagian bishop had spread his doctrine wide among the Britains not *uninfected* before.—*Milton. Hist. of England,* b. iii.

Honest Will Wimble, who I should have thought had been altogether *uninfected* with ceremony, gives me abundance of trouble in this particular.—*Spectator,* No. 119.

——— The sullen door,
Yet *uninfected*, on its cautious hinge
Fearing to turn, abhors society.—*Thomson. Summer.*

As influence increases, the jealousy and vigilance of the *uninfected* part of the community should increase in proportion.—*Knox. Spirit of Despotism,* § 29.

UN-INFLA'MED. } Not warmed, heated,
UNINFLA'MMABLE. } unkindled.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed.*—*Bacon.*

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes, may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt.—*Boyle.*

——— He beat his breast,
And thus the fervour of his soul expressed:
"Oh! let thy thought o'er our past converse rove,
And show one moment *uninflam'd* with love!"
Young. Force of Religion, b. ii.

UN-INFLUENCED. } Not moved, actuated,
UNINFLUE'NTIAL. } induced.

Not but there were some few, whose selfish dispositions were *uninfluenced* by the justice of this procedure, and who were incapable of discerning the force of equity, however glaring, when it tended to deprive them of any part of what they had once got into their hands.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 7.

Will he [the god of this world] teach them to become men, men in understanding as well as form, daring to follow nature, reason, and simplicity of manners, *uninfluenced* by fashion and affectation?—*Knox,* vol. v. Ser. 25.

From this example it is evident, that we feel an improprietY in calling that a motive which was *uninfluential*, or was not productive of the correspondent act.
Cogan. Ethical Treatise, Dis. 2. c. 4.

UN-INFO'RMED. Not without idea or knowledge; not taught, instructed or made acquainted with.

——— On she came,
Led by her heav'nly Maker, though unseen,
And guided by his voice, nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial sanctity and marriage rites.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

Nor dare we under blasphemy conceive
He that shall be our supreme judge, shall leave
Himself so *un-inform'd* of his elect,
Who knows the hearts of all, and can dissect
The smallest fibre of our flesh.—*B. Jonson,* Elegy 9.

She is very pretty, but you cannot imagine how *uninformed* a creature it is.—*Spectator,* No. 266.

Nor was Penelope left *uninform'd*
Long time of their clandestine plottings deep;
For herald Medon told her all, whose ear
Their councils caught, while in the outer court
He stood, and that they project fram'd within.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iv.

UN-INFRI'NGED. Not broken into; broken down, encroached, trespassed upon.

The vessels that convey blood, more approach the surface of the body, and also by dexterously wounding determinate veins with instruments dipt in poisons (especially moist or liquid ones) that being carried by the circulated blood to the heart and heat, it may be found whether their strength be that way more *uninfringed*, and their operation more speedy (or otherwise differing) than if they were taken in at the mouth.—*Boyle. Works,* vol. ii. p. 87.

The constitution of England is founded on liberty, and the people are warmly attached to liberty; then why is it ever in danger, and why is a constant struggle necessary to preserve it *uninfringed?*—*Knox. Spirit of Despotism,* § 3.

UN-INGE'NIOUS. Not having ingenuity, wit, invention, contrivance, cleverness.

The reader does not, I hope, imagine that I mean seriously to act about the refutation of these *uningenious* paradoxes and reveries without imagination.
Burke. On a Late State of the Nation.

UN-INGE'NUOUS. } Not frank, liberal,
UNINGE'NUOUSNESS. } candid, fair, open, sincere.

If they had means of breeding from their parents, 'tis likely they have more now; and if they have, it needs most be mechanic and *uningenuous* in them, to bring a bill of charges for the learning of those liberal arts and sciences, which they have learn'd (if they have indeed learn'd them, as they seldom have) to their own benefit and accomplishment.—*Milton. Conn. on the Removal of Hirelings.*

It is but an illiterate policy to think that such indirect and *uningenuous* proceedings can among wise and free men disgrace the authors and disremute their discourses.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, Epis. Ded.

If beginnings be ominous (as they say they are,) D. Totter hath cause to look for great store of *uningenious* dealing from you.
Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, Ans. to Pref.

If these four things be made good, I cannot guess what could be further added to prove the injustice and *uningenuousness*, I shall add the untowardness and unluckiness of this answer.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. 1. p. 324.

UN-INHA'BITABLE. UNINHA'BITABLENESS. UNINHA'BITED. } That cannot be dwelt, resided, remained, or abided in.

Andr. Though this island seeme to be desert, *Uninhabitable*, and almost inaccessible.
Shakespeare. The Tempest, Act II. sc. 1.

They were not so destroyed from the land, until it grew *uninhabitable* in any tolerable manner, and itself could not, as it were, endure them any longer.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 37.

Experience has shown us, that divers very plausible and radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, &c. are generally grown out of request.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 312.

This is an *uninhabited* island [Cocos]; it is 7 or 8 leagues round, and pretty high in the middle, where it is destitute of trees, but looks very green and pleasant.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1684.

But where is the difference to us, between a less globe, and part of the present being *uninhabitable?*
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 26.

The Inhabitants of Ulietea speak of an *uninhabited* island, about this situation, called by them Mopeha, to which they go at certain seasons for turtle.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 1.

UN-INJURED. UNINJU'RIOUS. } Not wronged, or harmed, or hurt wrongfully.

You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps
Of miser's treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink on opportunity,
And let a single helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste.
Milton. Comus.

The harmless plunderer rifles the sweets, but leaves the flower *uninjured.—Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 19.

Their own bosoms will be calm and serene, *uninjured* and *uninjurious*, smooth as the stream which glides in its proper channel, and diffuses beauty and fertility on every plant which happily vegetates near its margin.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 12.

UN-INQUI'SITIVE. Not seeking, searching or examining into or after; not asking or interrogating or investigating.

"Go therefore thou, with all thy stirring train
Of swelling sciences, the gifts of grief,
Go loose the links of that soul-binding chain,
Enlarge this *uninquisitive* belief."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

The religion of such persons has always a great tendency towards superstition; for, as their *uninquisitive* temper keeps them in a total ignorance about secondary causes, they are apt to refer every thing which is out of what they call the common course of nature,—that is, which is out of the course of their own daily observation and experience,—to an immediate exertion of the power of God.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 11.

UN-INSCRI'BED. Not written upon or engraved.

Make sacred Charles' tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscrib'd* the stone.
Oh fact accurst!
Pope. Windsor Forest.

UN-INSPI'RED. Not breathed into or enbreathed; not actuated, animated by the *Spirit.*

For thus, all the truths, of what kind soever, that men *uninspired* are enlightened with, came into their minds, and are established there.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 19.

They unfortunately contracted also a veneration for his opinions, [Calvin]—a veneration more than was due to the opinions of any *uninspired* teacher.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 3.

UN-INSTRU'CTED. UNINSTRU'CTIVE. } Not provided or furnished, (sc.) with knowledge or learning; not informed, taught, guided, directed.

Natural reason is a light to the conscience, but faith is a greater, and therefore it is not to be followed, it damns deeper than the hell of the infidels and *uninstructed.*
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

Bend. In an unlucky hour
That fool intruder, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iii. sc. 1.

[I might have instanced] pain from captious *uninstructive* wrangling, and the pleasure of rational conversation with a friend, or of well-directed study in the search and discovery of truth.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 20.

To make sure that the present discourse should not be *uninstructive* to you, I would add, &c.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 96.

[I have seen men] who wrote learedly, elegantly, politely and acutely, so dull and apparently weak in conversation as to be considered as very unpleasant and *uninstructive* companions.—*Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 46.

UN-INTE'LLIGENT. UNINTE'LLIGENCE. UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. UNINTE'LLIGIBLENESS. } Not perceiving or understanding; not having power or ability to understand; not knowing, or skilful, or well-informed.

And [he thinks] that those that practise them are a sort of brain sick, melancholy, *unintelligent* persons, that want wit or breeding, and understand not themselves or the world.—*Hale. Cont. Ep. to his Son.*

And now his *un-intelligence*, was not more strange then his mis-construction; This is John Baptist, whom I beheaded.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. John Baptist Beheaded.*

S. Paul reproved the endless genealogies of the Gnostickes and Platonists, making circles of the same things, or of divers whose difference they understood not; as intelligence, fear, majesty, foundation, wisdom, magnificence, mercy, victory, kingdom, foundation, God, and such *unintelligible* stuffe which would make fools stare, and wise men at a loss.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 21.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union.—*Glanvill.*

I require our theorist to shew us some inconvenience or *unintelligibleness* in the one more than in the other.
Bp. Herb. Croft on Burnet's Theory, (1685.)

The known properties are, that it is not necessary or self-existent, but dependent, finite, (nay, that it tills but a few very small and inconsiderable portions of space,) that it is divisible, passive, *unintelligent*, and consequently uncapable of any active power.—*Clarke. Evidences of Religion*, Pref.

That a truth should be innate, and yet not asserted to, is as much *unintelligible*, as for a man to know a truth, and be ignorant of it, at the same time.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 2.

After he had gone on for some time in this *unintelligible* cant, I found that he jumbled natural and moral ideas together in the same discourse, and that his great secret was nothing else but content.—*Spectator*, No. 574.

However, this art of writing *unintelligibly* has been very much improved, and followed by several of the moderns, who, observing the general inclination of mankind to dive into a secret, and the reputation many have acquired by concealing their meaning under obscure terms and phrases, resolve, that they may be still more abstruse, to write without any meaning at all.—*Id.* No. 379.

What the stream of water does in the affair, is neither more nor less than this; by the application of an *unintelligent* impetus, a mechanism previously arranged, arranged independently of it, and arranged by intelligence, an effect is produced, viz. the corn is ground.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 2.

As he counted the fathoms, we observed that he called the numbers by the same name that they do at Otaheite; nevertheless his language was in a manner wholly *unintelligible* to all of us.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. ii. c. 7.

Therefore to talk of the will by a single act giving birth to many successive motions and casting a perverseness upon itself that shall continue for days, months and years, is talking *unintelligibly*: the continuance of a thing in its own nature momentary being a contradiction in terms.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 6.

UN-INTE'NTIONAL. UNINTE'NTIONALLY. } Not designed, purposed, or meant.

It is the infirmity of human nature which causes *unintentional* lapses in the duties of friendship, as well as in all other duties.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 25.

Ignorance may be productive of many evils *unintentionally*, which upon the retrospect it may sincerely lament.
Cogan. Ethical Treatise, Dis. 1. c. 2.

We endeavoured to make him understand the necessity we were under of setting fire to the village, by which his house, and those of his brethren, were *unintentionally* consumed.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 4.

UN-INTE'RESTED. UNINTE'RESTING. } Not concerned or affected; not moved or engaged; having nothing (good or ill) involved as a consequence.

When the testimony is general, both as to time and place *uninterested*, full, plain and circumstantial, in matters of sense and of easie knowledg in such circumstances as these, the evidence of testimony is no more doubted, than the first principles of reason or sense.—*Glanvill, Ess.* 2.

And [it] deprives me of the only means which I had left to shew the world that true honour and *uninterested* respect which I have always payed you.
Dryden. Troil. & Cres. Ep. Ded.

Nearness of relation is a ground of preference, which should never be disregarded without the strongest motives to the contrary: motives which not only we ourselves think sufficient, but other good and wise persons, *uninterested* in the case, allow to be such.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

Paradoxes which affront common sense, and *uninteresting* barren truths which generate no conclusion, are thrown in to augment unwieldy bulk, without adding any thing to weight.
Burke. On a Late State of the Nation.

UN-INTERMI'XED. Not intermingled, or mingled or blended with.

How causes, consecrets, and events did run,
So long as these unhappy times did last,
Unintermix'd with fictions, fantasies;
I versify the truth, not poetize.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. i.

UN-INTE'RPRETED. Not explained or expounded; not made known, clear, or intelligible.

And not only single words may in process of time vary their sense greatly, but combinations of several words may come to have meaning, very different from what the terms, of which they are composed, *uninterpreted* by practice, would lead one to comprehend.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

UN-INTE'RRED. Not put or placed under the earth; not buried.

They would have their names memorable and famous, yet, they rot; they are either buried with them, or remembered with disgrace; and rotting above ground as carcasses *uninterred*, and so are the more noisome, and it is as little credit to them to be mentioned, as for Pilate that his name is in the Confession of Faith.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, iii. 19.

UN-INTERRU'PTED. UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. } Not broken in between, so as to be in the way; not stopped, or hindered from proceeding or continuing.

Here he promised himself a virtuous quietness: that blessed tranquility which he always prayed and laboured for; that so he might in peace bring forth the fruits of peace, and glorify God by *uninterrupted* prayers and praises; for this he always thirsted; and yet this was denied him.
Walton. Life of Hooker.

We have as clear an idea of succession and duration, by the train of other ideas succeeding one another in the mind, without the idea of any motion, as by the train of ideas caused by the *uninterrupted* sensible change of distance between two bodies, which we have from motion.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 14.

We are not sensible enough of our continual need and dependence on the divine goodness, if we long and *uninterruptedly* enjoy it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 367.

I guessed it might have continued *uninterruptedly* eighteen or twenty minutes.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 665.

About six thousand pipes [of wine] were exported every year to North America, while the trade with it was *uninterrupted*; at present, they think not above half the quantity.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. i. c. 2.

It is intire, separate, and *uninterruptedly* directed to one scene of things (Isaiah 52).
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, pt. ii. c. 1.

UN-INTHRA'LLED. See DISENTHRALL. Free from slavery or bondage,—from the dominion of a master.

It needs must be ridiculous to any judgment *uninthrall'd*, that they who in other matters express so little fear either of God or man, should in one particular outstrip all precisianism with their scruples and cases.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, Pref.

UN-INTI'TLED. Having no right or claim.

But however, that state, is undoubtedly a bad one; destitute of sufficient strength, *unintitled* to pardon of sin, to supplies of grace, to reward of obedience: till God, in the covenant of baptism, affords us relief in all these respects.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 17.

UN-INTRICATED. Not intangled, perplexed, involved.

That plain, honest, well-natur'd, undisguised heart both towards men and God, emblematically express'd by those smooth hands of Jacob, the fair open campania of even, clear, *unintricated* designs, far from the groves and meanders, the dark depths, the intrigues, the dexterities and subtilities and falsenesses of the merchant-worldling.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 502.

UN-INTRODU'CED. Not led or brought in; not brought into notice, to the knowledge of, or an acquaintance with.

——— The truths I sing shall feel;
And, feeling, give assent; and their assent
Is ample recompense; is more than praise.
But chiefly thine, O Litchfield! nor mistake;
Think not *uninstrodu'd* I force my way
Young. Complaint, Night 5.

UN-INVA'DED. Not gone or entered upon; not encroached upon, assailed, or attacked.

Of this I shall speak with such latitude, as may leave the province of the professor *uninvaded*; and shall not antiipate those precepts, which it is his business to give, and your duty to understand.—*Reynolds*, Dis. 2.

UN-INVE'NTED, } Not come to or arrived
UNINVE'NTIVE. } at, not found, or discovered, or disclosed. *Uninventive,*—

Not having the power of invention, of finding, discovering, or contriving.

——— If that happen
Then I shall force thee tho' thou wert a virgin
By vow to Heaven, and shall pull a heap
Of strange yet *uninvented* sin upon me.
Beaum. & Fletch. King & No King, Act iv.

Whereto with look compos'd Satan repli'd
Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believest so main to our success, I bring.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

"It is thine own fault, thou sullen *uninventive* companion," answered Varney.—*Scott. Kenilworth*, c. 5

UN-INVE'STIGABLE. That may not be traced or followed out, pursued, searched, inquired after or examined.

Whence it will appear, that upon this account they will deserve admiration, the number of them being *uninvestigable* by us, and so affording us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill, and the fecundity of his wisdom and power.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. i.

As to idiots and infants, our Saviour's meritorious performances are applied (in a manner unknowable by us) without so much as a capacity to know or believe any thing; that so we (to whom God's judgment's are inscrutable, and his ways *uninvestigable*) know not how grace may be communicated unto, and Christ's merits may avail for other ignorant persons.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

UN-INVITED. } Not called or asked to
UNINVI'TING. } come.
Uninviting.—not asking, requesting, soliciting; persuading, enticing.

Don John. That thought comes *uninvited*. Then, like an *uninvited* guest, let it be treated: Begone intruder.
Vanburgh. The False Friend, Act iii.

It cannot reasonably be thought, that such unlikely men, should so successfully preach so *uninviting* a doctrine, unless it were confirmed by conspicuous miracles.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 536.

We dare not yet approach—thou know'st his mood,
When strange or *uninvited* steps intrude.
Byron. The Corsair, s. 6.

UN-INVO'LVED. Not infolded, complicated, perplexed.

You will not be obliged to sell your vote and influence; nor to court a minister for a lucrative employment, so long as you preserve your own finances *uninvolv'd*.
Knox. To a Young Nobleman, Let. 28.

UN-INU'RED. Not accustomed, habituated; not habitually practised.

——— Protected mice
The race exiguous, *uninured* to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
Philips. On the Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

He then trok foremost up the shaft and bow,
And, at the portal standing, strove to bend,
But bent it not, fatiguing first his hands
Too delicate and *uninur'd* to toil.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxi.

UN-JOIN, *v.* } See DISJOIN. To separate or
UNJOI'NT, *v.* } sever, the union; to dispart, to divide, to sunder.

And al the Jewene joye *unjoyenen*. and unlocken
nd bote yf thei reverenen hus resurexion. and the rode
honoure. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 355.

For than I wolde I were *enioynted*
Of euery lymme that I hane.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

And the same diuersitie of hir natures, that so discorden, that one fro that other muste departen, and *unioynen* the thynges, that been *conioyned*, if there ne were one that conteined, that he hath conioyned and ibound.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

"Unhappy hand! it had been happy time for me
If when to write thou learned first, *unjointed* hadst thou be."—*Surrey. Repents his Rashness*, &c.

My blond congeleth, and my synewes drie, the stoanes openeth, and my sowle wouldie passe foorthe: the ioynctes *unioigne* a sonder, and my spirites are troubled.
Golden Boke, c. 40.

The while thilke same vnhappy ewe,
Whose clouted legge her hurt doth shew,
Fell headlong into a dell,
And there *uniointed* both her bones.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. March.

And therefore to speak in this cause at all, were but labour lost, saving only in respect of them, who beinge as yet *unjoined* unto this conspiracy, may be haply somewhat stayed.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. vii. § 21.

And gluttonous death will instantly *unjoint*
My body and soul and I shall sleep a space.
Donne. Holy Sonnets, Son. 6.

Sam. I hear the sound of words, their sence the air
Dissolves *unjointed* e're it reach my ear.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

UNION. } Fr. *Union, unir*; It. *Unione, unire*; Sp. *Union, unir*; Lat. *Unire*, from *unus*; Gr. Ev, one. (See ONE.) To *unite*,—
UNI'TEDLY.
UNI'TER.
UNI'TING, *n.*
UNITIVE.
UNI'TION.
UNIFY, *v.*

To be, or cause to be, or become—one, to collect, associate, to join—into one, into one or a single substance or body; to conjoin, to combine, to coalesce, to concur.

A *unit* is—one, sole, single thing.
Union,—the conjunction into one of more than one.

In an hote hervest. wenne ich hadde myn hele
And lymes to labore with. and lovede wel fare
And no dede to do. bote drynke and to eiepe
In hele and in *unile*. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 75.

Consider that my conning is dis-able
To write to you the figure *uniable*.
Imputed to Chaucer. The Craft of Louers.

Whersof men knede redily
The high almighty trinitee,
Whiche is a god in *unitee*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

They taste not the very true and sincere delectation, whiche groweth by a certayne *union* and perfect agreement, by the conjunction and ioyning together of our soules with almightie God.—*Fisher. A Godlie Treatiase*, &c.

Than Benedye answered and said: the *union* of the churche I deyny, and I haue taken great paynes therin.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 233.

Wherefore the English and French, with forces and mindes *united*, sayled ouer into Africa, who when they approched vnto the shore were repelled by the barbarians from landing.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 69.

The emperoure taryed vpon vil wekys and odde dayes in Englande, whiche after some writers, was to thentent to set an *vnyte* & rest atwene the Frenehe kynge & kynge Henry.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1415.

For all the townes were in *unite* and of one acorde agaynst hym.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 403.

Then her grace marched forward toward Gracious strete, where was erected a goodly pageant and a sumptuous, which was the *vnitinge* of the twoo houses of Yorke and Lancaster.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1536.

Excommunication cuts the refractory sinner from the communion or religious entercourse of the church; he is not to be reckoned as a brother, or a relative in our religious friendship and *union*.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

But body and spirit stand at such a distance in their essentiall compositions, that to suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most obscuous to our reasonn.
Glanvill, Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 3. s. 3.

This was the cause of men *uniting* themselves at the first in politique societies, which societies could not hee without gouernment, nor gouernment without a distinct kind of law from that which hath beene already declared.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. § 10.

The bigote of the popish party cried out against us vehemently, and enquired, where is your church of England, since you have no *unity*? for your ecclesiastic head of *unity*, your bishops are gone.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 4. To the Reader.

And yet it is without all peradventure that all laws which are commonly called natural are most reasonable, they are perfective of nature, *unitive* of societies, necessary to common life, and therefore most agreeable to reason.
Id. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 1.

Let then all the pretenders to peace, procure to simplifie and *unife* their desires by this single address to the will and order of God.
Montague. Devoute Essayes, pt. ii. Treat. 8.

Self-love and social at her birth began,
Union the bond of all things, and of man.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 3.

[We were] ignorant that the time drew near, when the squadron would be separated never to *unite* again, and that this day of our passage was the last chearful day that the greatest part of us would ever live to enjoy.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 8.

Now of substances also, there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as of a man or a sheep; the other of several of those put together, as an army of men, or flock of sheep; which collective ideas of several substances thus put together, are as much each of them one single idea, as that of a man, or an *unit*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 12.

The great collective idea of all bodies whatsoever, signified by the name world, is as much one idea, as the idea of any the least particle of matter in it; it sufficing to the *unity* of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many partiticars.
Id. Ib. c. 24.

From hence it follows, that the *unity* of God, is a true and zeal, not figurative *unity*.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 8.

Parts separated and disjoined, are to be brought together gently and equally, that they may touch one another, and so be prepared for *unition*.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 1.

——— Let the bond
Of mutual firm accord, as heretofore,
Unite them, and let wealth and peace abound.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

By some *unitarians* the scripture is acknowledged only in part. When this is the case, the debate ends at once: the trinitarian insists on the belief of the whole canonical body of scripture.—*Gilpin. Ser.* Hint 90.

UN-JO'YFUL. } Not having, or giving gladness, pleasure, or delight;
UNJO'YOUS. } not gladdening, pleasing, or delighting.

It must needs be both *unjoyous*, and injurious to any perceiving person so detain'd, and more injurious than to be freely, and upon good terms dismist.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

She has read and distributed [printed certificates of Florimel's age] to this *unjoyful* set of people, who are always enemies to those in possession of the good opinion of the company.—*Tatler*, No. 16.

——— It freezes on;
Till Morn, late rising o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomson. Winter.*

UNIPAROUS. Bearing or bringing forth one at a birth, (*partus.*)

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their dayes, wherein there want not examples in animals *uniparous*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 6.

UNIQUE, *n.* From Fr. adj. *Unique.* Single, singular; one, only, alone.

The success, therefore of Mahometanism, stands not in the way of this important conclusion; that the propagation of Christianity, in the manner and under the circumstances in which it was propagated, is an *unique* in the history of the species.—*Paley. Evidences of Christianity*, pt. ii. c. 8.

UNISON, *n.* } Fr. *Unisson, unissonant*; It.
UNISONS, *adj.* } *Unisono.*
UNI'SONOUS. One single sound; concurrence, concord, agreement of sound; generally—concord, agreement.

Not suffering her shrill waters, as they run,
Tun'd with a whistling gale in *unison*;
To tell as high they pria'd the border'd vale,
As the quick lennet or sweet nightingale.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 3.

——— All organs of sweet stop
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings, intermixt with voice
Choral or *unison*. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

And in all exigencies of his childrea, he is overcome with their complaints, and cannot hold out against their moanings; he may, as Joseph, seem strange for a while, but cannot act that strangeness long; his heart moves and sounds to theirs, gives the echo to their griefs and groans, as they say of two strings that are perfect *unisons*, touch the one, the other also sounds.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, c. 3.

That both these parties [papists and puritans] should so exactly keep time together in troubling it [Government] if there were not something of peculiar harmony, or rather a kind of *unison* correspondence between them, requires a more than ordinary reach of understanding to conceive.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 1.

A work which warms our passions, and hurries us on with the rapid vehemence of its style, may be read once or twice with pleasure; but it is the more tranquil style which is most frequently in *unison* with our minds.
Knox. Ess. No. 28.

These apt notes (to sing the Psalms whall) were about 40 tunes of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key.
Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 171.

UN-JU'DGED. Not doomed, decided, or determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile.
Prior. Solomon, b. ii.

UNIVERSE. Unive'rsal, *adj.* Unive'rsal, *n.* Unive'rsalist. Unive'rsally. Universa'lity. Unive'rsalness. Unive'rsity.
Fr. *Univers*; It. *Universo*; Sp. *Universo*; Lat. *Universus*, *versus*, quasi *unum versus*, Vossius.) *Universe*, and formerly *Universal* and *University*, applied, to—The whole or entire mundane system, the system of the world. *Universal*, adj.—

Extending to, comprehending all, (without exception,) the whole, the total. For *university*, (in common usage),—

A school or college for teaching; see the quotation from Adam Smith.

So also the tunge is but a litel membre, and reisith great thingis. lo hou litil fier brenneth a ful greet wood? and oure tunge is fier, the *unyuersilee* of wickidnesse.
Wiclif. James, c. 3.

Reason surmounteth imagination, and comprehendeth by *universall* lokyng, the common speache, but the lye of intelligence is higher, for it surmounteth the comonnyng of the *universitie*, and looketh ouer that, by pure subtilitie of thought.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

That softly she her self that is to asin reason, loketh and comprehendeth by reason of *universalitie*, beth that that is sensible, and that that is imaginable.—*Id. Ib.*

So that in due tyme is bore
This childe: and forthwith therupon
There fell wonders many one
Of terremote *vniuersele*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

For yet withouten any forme
Was that matere *vniuersall*. *Id. Ib.*

For as the celestyall bodyes abouse complecte all and at euery tyme the *vniuersall* worlde, the creatures therin coteyned, and all their dedes, semblably so dcthe history.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. Pref.

But the stonne which had smitte the image was made so great that it fulfilled the *vniuersal* erthe.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, b. ii.

He attayned to suche a fourme in all his gouernaunce, that he was named and taken for father of the senate, of the people, and *vnyuersalty* of all the hole empyre.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 23.

In this 31 yeare of king Henries reigne, great death and murren of cattell began in this land so *vniuersalle* in all places, that no towne nor village escaped free.
Holinshed. Chron. of England, Hen. I. an. 1130.

But if a man may presentlie giue a gheese at the *vniuersalitie* of this euill by contemplation of the circumstance, he shall saie at the last, that the twentith part of the realme is impoied vpon deere and conies aireadie.
Id. Descrip. of England, b. ii. c. 19.

These be the contentes of M. Hardinges elew, and thus substantially hath he prooued the antiquitie, and *vniuersalitie* of his masse.
Jewell. Replie vnto M. Hardinge, p. 93.

There be many nowe a days in famouse scholes and *vniuersities*, whiche be so moche gyuen to the study of tongues only, that when they write epistels, they seme to the reder, that lyke to a trumpet they make a sowne without any purpose.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 13.

O for a clap of thunder now, as loud
As to be heard throughout the *universe*.
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it!
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act i. sc. 1.

For Catholic in Greek signifies *universal*; and the Christian church was so call'd, as consisting of all nations to whom the gospel was to be preach'd, in contradistinction to the Jewish church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only.—*Milton. Of Toleration.*

Our learned antiquary [Mr. Cambden] mentioning his death, the modesty and other virtues of Mr. Hooker, and magnifying his books, wished, that for the honour of this, and benefit of other nations, they were turned into the *universal* language.—*Walton. Life of Hooker.*

The appellations that be *universal*, and common to many things, are not always given to all the particulars (as they ought to be) for like conceptions, and like considerations in them all; which is the cause of many of them are not of constant signification, but bring into our mind other things than those for which they were ordained, and these are called equivocal.—*Hobbs. Human Nature*, c. 5.

The rules that God hath set men to live by, are *universally* just, and there is an *universal* obligation upon all men to obey them.—*Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter*, c. 2.

God sends not ill; if rightly understood,
Or partial ill is *universal* good.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 4.

But you require an answer positive,
Which yet, when I demand, you dare not give,
For falsities in *universals* live.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The same colour being observed to-day in chalk or snow, which the mind yesterday received from milk, it considers that appearance alone, makes it a representative of all that kind; and having given it the same whiteness, it by that sound signifies the same quality, wheresoever to be imagined or met with: and thus *universals*, whether ideas or terms, are made.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 11.

For a modern free-thinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; every day de quolibet ente, as our author here professes.
Bentley. On Free Thinking, § 3.

Words are general, as has been said, when used for signs or general ideas, and so are applicable indifferently to many particular things: but *universality* belongs not to things themselves, which are all of them particular in their existence; even those words and ideas, which in their signification are general.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 3.

One of the grand difficulties, that he, who would be highly virtuous, must expect to surmount and conquer, is the *universality* of vice. It is afforded by the *universality* of vicious customs and examples.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 358.

As it resembled a royal court in regard of those many noblemen and persons of quality that lived in it, so one might esteem it an *university*, for there may accomplished men in all kinds of knowledge and good learning that were his domesticks.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.* an. 1530.

——— Shame not, now, my son!
Thine and my brave forefathers, whose exploits
Have shar'd so long, such *universal* praise.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

The present *universities* of Europe were originally, the greater part of them, ecclesiastical corporations, instituted for the education of churchmen. They were founded by the authority of the pope; and were so entirely under his immediate protection, that their members, whether masters or students, had all of them what was then called the benefit of clergy, that is, were exempted from the civil jurisdiction of the countries in which their respective *universities* were situated, and were amenable only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. What was taught in the greater part of those *universities* was suitable to the end of their institutions, either theology, or something that was merely preparatory to theology.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. v. c. 1.

——— Shame not, now, my son!
Thine and my brave forefathers, whose exploits
Have shar'd so long, such *universal* praise.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxiv.

UNIVO'CAL. Univo'cally. Univocation. Fr. *Univoque*,—simple, of one only sense or signification, (Cotgrave.) It. *Univoco*; Sp. *Univoco*; Lat. *Univocus*, (una vox.)

Having one sense or meaning; one purpose or tendency.

But if this fear be instanced in a matter of religion, it will be apt to multiply eternal scruples, and they are equivocal effects of a good meaning, but proper and *univocal* enemies to piety and a wise religion.—*Bp. Taylor. Pol. Dis.*

For there is no difference in the manner of the commandment; and the precept hath not the head of a man and the arm of a tree, and the foot of a mountain, but it is *univocal* and simple, and proper, and if there be any difference it must be discovered by some clear light from without.
Id. Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3.

They are commonly the true mothers, the *univocal* parents of their productions, otherwise than it is in fear and drunkenness and ignorance; for these produce things of a nature different from their immediate principles, as drunkenness produces effects of anger, &c. that is, it is the occasion of them, not the proper mother.—*Id. Ib.*

Yea, their very owne word shall stop their owne mouth, for how is sin *univocally* distinguished into veniall and mortall, if the veniall bee no sinne? and the wages of every sinne is death.—*Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome*, s. 13.

Very being itself not predicating *univocally* touching him and any created being and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to God, are, as we may reasonably think, not only of a perfection infinitely transcending any created intellect and will, but of another kind and nature from it.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 16.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or at least but one sort of thing; the word book, bible, fish, house, elephant, may be called *univocal* words, for I know not that they signify any thing else but those ideas to which they are generally affixed.—*Watts. Logick*, b. i. c. 4.

The *univocation* of Tartar cities with those of Israel, concurring with the former reason from the place and country whither they were sometime transplanted by the Assyrians, doth plainly shew that the Israelitish people have been there.
Walton. Mem. (1749), p. 863.

UN-JUST. Unju'stly. Unju'stness. Unju'stice. Unju'stifiable. Unju'stifiably. Unju'stifiableness.
We now write *Injustice*, (qv.) Fr. *Injuste*; It. *Ingiusto*; Sp. *Injusto*; Lat. *Injustus*, (in, priv. and *justus*, ordered. See Just.)
Against or contrary to law or order, the laws of religion or morality, of God or man; not equitable, not righteous; wrongful, wicked.

For God is not *uniust* that he forghet ghoure werke and loue whiche ghe han schewid in his name, for ghe han mynstrid to seintis and mynystren.—*Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 6.

For this is grace if for conscience of God ony men suffrith heuynessis and suffrith *uniustly*.—*Id. 1 Peter*, c. 2.

And whanne he was cursid, he curside not, whanne he suffride he manaside not, but he bitook hymsilf to him that deniyde him *uniustli*.—*Id. Ib.*

He that yseth not his owne, well and charitably, hath much to answere for, and shall they be thought not *uniust*, who not onely take away other mens, but also misuse and waste the same vngodlye!
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

Ye haue robbed euery honest house, and spoyled them *vniustly*, and pilledsy wronge pure men being no offenders, to their vtter vndoing, and yet ye thinke ye haue not broken the king's lawes.—*Id. Ib.*

We all make complaint of the iniquitie of our times; not *vniustly*; for the dayes are euill.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. § 10.

Doubtless it is a pious and religious intent, to endeavour to free God from all imputation of unnecessary rigour, and his justice from seeming *unjustice*, and seeming congruity.
Hales. Rem. Ser. Rom. xiv. i.

One of the great instances to prove the Roman religion to be new; not primitive, nor apostolick, is the foolish and *unjustifiable* doctrine of indulgences.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, b. iii. c. 1.

So drives self-love thro' just and thro' *unjust*,
To one man's pow'r, ambition, lucre, lust.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 3.

Even the desire of obtaining any thing *unjustly* is evil; because to desire to do evil by the terms exists, is an evil or criminal desire.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 6.

To measure the justness, or *unjustness* of this deceit, I change the supposition of persons with him.
Hale. Cont. Of Doing as we would be done to.

Some are morally evil, as impiety, disobedience to God, malice, hatred, envy, cruelty, *unjustice* towards men.
Id. Ib.

They [passions and appetites] are not to proceed from *unjustifiable* causes, or terminate in wrong objects; not to be unreasonable or immoderate.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 9.

It must be consider'd, that had he [Lot] not allowed himself to drink to excess, it had not been in the power of his daughters to deceive him. The daughters indeed without this expedient, could not have attain'd their end; but then the *unjustifiableness* of the means dessecrates the means, even tho' it were good and laudable before.
Marchant. Expos. of the Book of Genesis, c. 20.

The earnest desire that every one feels to make others believe what he believes himself, is a strong temptation to support it by *unjustifiable* evidence.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 12.

But to charge their guilt on christianity, would not be like censuring the legal constitution of any government, because they, who rebel against it, behave *unjustifiably*.
Seeker, vol. v. Ser. 13.

When this people has acted unwisely and *unjustifiably* in its favour [religious natural establishment] (as in some instances they have done most certainly) in their very errours you will at least discover their zeal.
Burke. On the French Revolution, (1790.)

UN-KE'MMED. } i. e. *Uncombed*, (qv.)
UNKE'MPT. }

Her dreadfull lookes, knowne to no lightsome aire,
With bonny hell-like palenesse clogged are.
Laden she is with long *enkemmed* haires.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. vi.

And said; thy offers base I greatly loth,
And eke thy words vncomtcous and *unkempt;*
I tread in dust thee and thy money both,
That, were it not for shame; so turned from him wroth.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

But ah! too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how mine rimes been rugred and *unkempt:*
Yet as I con, my cunning I will straine.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. November.

His once *unkempt*, and horrid locks, behold
Stilling sweet oyl; his neck inchain'd with gold.
Drydcn. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

UN-KE'NNED. } Not kenned or known,
UNKE'NT. } seen, or discerned.

"Witness the world, wherein is nothing rifer,
Than miseries *unken'd* before they come."
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

Goe. Little booke: thy selfe present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him that is the president
Of nobleneesse and chinalric.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. To his Booke.

Nor sought for baye, (the learneil shepheard's meede)
But as a swayne *unkent* fed on the plaines,
And made the eccho umpire of my straines.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

UN-KE'NNEL, *v.* To drive from his kennel (*canile*); generally, his hole or hiding-place.

——Your fox there,
Unkennel'd with a choleric, ghastly aspect,
On two or three comminatory terms,
Would run their fears to any hole of shelter.
B. Jonson. Magnetic Lady, Act i. sc. 1.

Unkennel'd range in thy Polonian plains;
A fiercer foe th' insatiate wolf remains.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

UN-KEPT. Not contained, sustained, maintained; not observed, or preserved.

He keepes me rustically at home, or (to speak more properly) staies me heere at home *unkept*.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act i. sc. 1.

Many things *kept* generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept* and abolished enery where.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. § 14.

UN-KETH. } i. e. *Uncouth*, (qv.)
UNCO'UTH. }

Here is to be noted, that before the fore-remembred overthrow of the Scots and their confederats at the foot of Grampione, there happened manie sundrie *unketh* and strange sights in this ile.
Hollinshed. History of Scotland. Cerbreid Gald.

UN-KI'LLED. Not killed, not slain; not put to death.

Take away kings, princes, rulers, magistrates, judges, and such estates of Gods order, no man shall ride or goe by the high way *unrobbed*, no man shall sleepe in his owne house or bedde *unkilled*.
Homilies. Exhortations. Of Obedience, pt. i.

UN-KIND. } *Unnatural;* not suited to, adapted to, proper for, beneficial to, the *nature* or kind; not congenial; not having natural feelings — feelings pertaining or belonging, convenient or becoming to, their common nature or kind; not feeling for each other, not compassionate or sympathetic, not benevolent; not humane.
UNKI'NDLY, *adj.*
UNKI'NDLY, *ad.*
UNKI'NDLINESS.
UNKI'NDNESS.
UNRI'NDRED.

Unkindred,—not of the same kin or kind.

And bidde of me wat thou wolt, & ich wol the grante y wis.
For elles ich were *enhynde*, gef it to grante ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 115.

Ac thyn sustren schulle habbe al, for here herte ys *kynde*,
And thou for thyn *enkyndenesse* be out of al my myynde.
Id. p. 31.

Malcome of Scotland kyng gif on Inglond ran,
The kyng had him auanced, he was an *unkynd* man.
R. Brunne, p. 62.

Aren none hardur ne hongryour. than men of holy churche
Averouse and yvele willed wanne thel ben avaunsed
And *unkynde* to hur kynne.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 22.

If eny man doth me a hynfet. sthw helpeth me at nude
Ich am *unkynde* ageyns courteye.—*Id.* p. 112.

Unkynde and unknowing quath Crist. and with a rop sinot hem
And overe turnede in the temple. here tables and here stalles
And drof hem out alle. that ther bowten a solde.
Id. p. 312.

To comforty hym and Conscience. yf thei come in place
Ther *unkyndnesse* and covetyse.—*Id.* p. 252.

For *unkyndeneesse* queyncheth hym. that he nat shyne
Ne brenne ne biast cleer. for blowynge of *unkyndeneesse*.
Id. p. 322.

For *unkyndnesse* is contrarie of alle *kynne* reson.
Id. p. 338.

But wite thou this thing, that in the laste dsles perilouse tymes schulen neighne. and men schulen be lowynge hemselff, coueitouse, high of heryngc, pronde, blasfemeris; not obedient to fadir and modir, *unkynde*, cursid, withouten affecciouu, &c.—*Wielif. 2 Tymo, c.* 3.

This vnderstäd that in the laste dayes shall come perilous tymes. For the menne shal be louers of their owne selues, cuuetons, hosters, proude, curseed speakers, disobediet to father and mother, vnthanksful, vnholy, *unkind*, truce breakers, &c.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

So was hire herte shette in hire distresse,
Whan she remembered his *unkindenesse*.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 54.

And for he hath destourbed kinde,
And was so to nature *enkinde*,
Unkindeliche he was transformed,
That he, whiche erst a man was formed,
In to a woman was forshape.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Thing which was *agen kinde* wrought,
Unkyndliche it was abusyd,
The childe his owne fader slough,
That was *unkyndnisip* enough.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

He is *unkynde*, whiche denyeth to haue receyued any benefit, that in dede he hath receyued, he is *unkynde*, that dissimmleth, he is *unkynde*, that recompensedh not: but he is moste *unkynde*, that forgetteth.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. ii. c. 13.

But moste displeasyd Leyr the *unkyndnesse* of his. ii. doughters, consyderynge theyr wordes to hym before spoken and sworne, and nowe found and prouyd them all contrary.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 15.

Other of the lordys & nobles of France wolde not be agreable, that a woman shulde enherytc so great a kyngedome: by meane whereof *unkyndeneesse* kyndcyd atwene the kynge and the sayde duke.—*Id. Ib.* p. 433.

Not to requyte one good tourne for another, is counted a detestable *unkindnesse* enen among the heathen and the publicans.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 5.

We shall perceiue and knowe the greiteee of his [David's] sinne so muche the better and oonez, yf by greate *enkyndnes* shewed agaynste God almighty that was so beneficiall vnto him be made open and knowen vnto vs.
Fisher. Seuen Psalmes, Ps. 6.

"O! whither dost thou tend, my *unkind* son?
What mischief dost then go about to bring
To her, whose genius then here look'st upon,
Thy mother-country, whence thyself didst spring?"
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Here flowes a billow, there smother meetes:
Each, on each side the skiffe, *unkindely* greetes.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

O most poor pitied of men!
Had thy cold pencil kiss'd her pen,
Thou could'st not so *unkindly* err,
To show us this faint shade for her.
Crashaw. The Flaming Heart.

What is it then but that desire which God put into Adam in paradise before he knew the sin of incontinence; that desire that God saw it was not good that man should be left alone to burn in, the desire and longing to put off an *unkindly* solitariness by uniting another body, but not without a fit soul, to his in the cheerful society of wedloc?
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 4.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't *unkindly* that mine enemy
Should use me so extraordinarily scurvily.
Mel. I shall melt too, if you begin to take
Unkindnesse: I never meant you hurt.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iv.

Unkindnesse past, they gan of solace treat,
And bathe in pleasance of the joyous shade,
Which shielded them against the boiling heate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

I haue often heard chiefe of our citty complaining of the vnkrinfulnesse of the earth, and sometimes against of the *unkindinesse* of the weather now for a good space hurtful to the fruitee.—*Hakewill. Apologie*, b. ii. § 3.

Each beast, each insect, happy in its own,
Is heav'n *unkind* to man, and man *kind* to
Pope. Essay on Man, Epist. 1.

Mine is the privy pols'ning, I command
Unkindly seasons, and nograteful land.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

My friendship only aims at your advantage,
Would point you out a way to peace and honour,
And in return of this, your rage *unkindly*
Loads me with injuries.
Rowe. The Ambitious Step-Mother, Act ii.

Ah! what a little time to love is lent.
Yet half that time is in *unkindness* spent.
Dryden. The Rival Ladies, Act v. sc. 3.

Since then from thee at first it came,
To thee tho' clogg'd, it points its flame;
And conscious of superior birth,
Despises this *unkindred* earth.
Rowe. Ambitious Step-Mother, Act iii.

——A crown! which slighted,
And lent in scorn by you, shall soon be sought,
And find a joyful wearer; one, perhaps,
Of blood, *unkindred* to your royal house,
And fix its glories in another line.
Id. Lady Jane Gray, Act iii.

UN-KING, *v.* } To cause not to be a king;
UNRI'NGLY. } to divest of kingly, regal, or royal authority.

God saue King Henry, *un-king'd* Richard sayes,
And send him many yeeres of sunshine dayes.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act iv. sc. 1.

That the Scots were a free nation, made king whom they freely chose, and with the same freedom *un-king'd* him if they saw cause, by right of ancient laws and ceremonies yet remaining, and old customs yet among the high-landers in chusing the head of their clans or families.
Milton. Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.

Cym. Our subiects [sir]
Will not endure his yoake: and for our selfe
To shew lesse soueraignty they then must needs
Appeare *un-kinglike*.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 5.

They on the other side finding themselves in a high dignity, neither founded by scripture, nor allowed by reformation, nor supported by any spiritual gift or grace of their own, knew it their best course to have dependence only upon him; and wrought his fancy by degrees to that degenerate and *unkingly* persuasion of no bishop, no king.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 17.

The king himself came to be in effect first *unking'd*, and all his royalties torn from him.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 2.

——Oft regardless
Of plighted faith, with most *un-kingly* beseness,
H' has ta'en the advantage of their absent arms,
Without a war proclaim'd, or cause pretended,
To waste with sword and fire their fruitful fields.
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act i.

——Shall they
To Gallia yield? yield to a land that bends,
Deprest and broke, beneath the will of one?
Of one who, should th' *unkingly* thirst of gold,
Of tyrant passions, or ambition, prompt,
Calls locusts armies o'er the blasted land.
Thomson. Liberty.

Shocked at the naked attempt, he [Louis XIV.] had recourse, for a palliation of his conduct, to an *unkingly* denial of the fact, which made against him.
Burke. Tracts on the Popery Laws.

UN-KISS, *v.* } To unkiss, in Shakespeare,
UNKI'SSED. } is,—to take away the effect of a kiss; alluding to the ceremony of an oath—kissing the book.

And for men saine vnknowe *unkiste*,
Hir thome she helt in hir fiste
So close within hir owne honde,
That there wymmeth no man londe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Whoever be that man that shall *unkiss*
This sacred print next, may be more more thrifty
In this world's just applause, not more desertful!
Ford. Perkin Warbeck, Act v. sc. 3.

Let me *un-kisse* the oath 'twixt thee, and mee;
And yet not so, for with a kisse 'twas made.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act v. sc. 1.

Foule breath is noisome, therefore I will depart *un-kisst*.
Id. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act v. sc. 3.

UN-KNE'ADED. Not beaten or pressed.

Can we not force from widow'd Poetry,
Now thou art dead (great Donne) an elegy,
To crown thy hearse? Why yet dare we not trust,
Though with *unkneaded* dough bak'd prose, thy dust?
Elegy on Dr. Donne.

UN-KNE'LLED. Not having the bell beaten or struck—sounded, (as at a funeral.)

—— Upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, *unknell'd*, uncoffin'd, and unknown
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-KNI'GHTLY. To *unknight* (in *Fuller*)—to deprive of the rank or title of knight.

Unknightly,—not like, not becoming one having the rank of knight.

Whom when his other fellowes saw, they fled
As fast as feet could carry them away;
And after them the prince as swiftly sped,
To be aueng'd of their *unknightly* play.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

Another author *unknightleth* him, allowing him only a plain esquire, though in my apprehension the colar of S.S.S. about his neck speak him to be more.
Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.

It has been stated, that besides the anachronism, he is very *unknightly*, as the times of the knights were times of love, honour, and so forth.—*Byron. Childe Harold*, Pref.

UN-KNIT, *v.* } To remove, to loosen the tie
UNKNO'TTY. } or fastening; the connexion or union, or contraction.

So God that al by gan. of hus good wil
By eam man of a mayde. mankynde to save
And suffrede to be solde. to seo the sorwe of deyloge
The wiche *unknytte* alle eare. and comsyng is of reate.
Piers Ploukman, p. 351.

I ne praise not thilke same reason, by whiche that some men wenen, that thei mo wen assoilen, and *un-knitten* the knot of this question.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

A to what peine she is dight,
That in hir youth hath so le set
The bonde, whiche maie not ben *unknet?*
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

And take a part of thilke plant,
Whiche he bath for him selfe set.
And so ful ofte is all *unknet*
That some man weneth he right faste.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Kate. Fie; fie; *unknit* that thretaning vnkinde brow,
And dart not scorneful glances from those eies,
To wound thy lord, thy king, thy gouernour.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act v. sc. 2.

This is not well, my lord, this is not well.
What say you to it? will you againe *unknit*
The churlish knot of all abhorred warr?
Id. 1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 1.

Baptista, this short preface is directed
Chiefly to you, the petty brawls and quarrels
Late urg'd betwixt th' Alberti and your family;
Must, yes, and shall, like tender *unknit* joyns,
Fasten again together of themselves.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iii.

UN-KNO'TTED. } Not *knit*, or *knotted*. See
UNKNO'TTY. } UNKNIT and KNOT.

All homogeneall, simple, single, pure, pervious, *unknotted*, uncoasted, nothing existing but those eight universall orders.—*More. Song of the Soul.* To the Reader.

The brittle hasel, ash, whose speares we prayse,
Unknottie firre, the solace shading planes.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

UN-KNOW, *v.* } *Unknowable*,—that cannot be seen, felt, perceived, conceived, or understood; not be well informed of, or instructed in, learned or well taught; or well assured.
UNKNO'WABLE.
UNKNO'WABLY.
UNKNO'WINGLY.
UNKNO'WN-NESS.
UNKNO'WLEDGED.

Wiclif renders *ignorare*,—to unknow.

Thenne Is lawe lost. and lewete *unknown*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 294.

And britheren I nyle that ghe *unknow* that ofte I purposide to come to ghou and I am lett to this tyme that I haue sum fruyt in ghou as in othere folkis to Greekis and to barbarys, to wise men and to unwise men I am dettour.
Wiclif. Rom. c. 1.

But I bere witnesyng to hem, that thei han loue of God, but not of syr kunnyng, for thei *unknowynge* Goddis righwysnesse and sekynge to made stidefast her owne righfulnesse, ben not sugget to the rightfulnesse of God, for the ende of the lawe is Crist to rightwysnesse to ech man that bileueth.
Wiclif. Rom. c. 10.

Men of Athenys bi alle thingis I se ghou as veyne worschiperis, for I passide and sigh ghoure mawmetis, and found an auter in which was writen to the *unknown* god, therfore which thing ghe *unknowinge* worschipen, this thing I schewe to you.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 17.

Mē of Athēs I perceiue that in all thynges ye are to superstycious. For as I passed by and beheld the maner how ye worship your goddes, I founde an auiter wherein was wrytten: vnto the *vnknown* god. Whom ye thē ygnorauntly worship.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And she spake ful fayre and fetisly,
After the schole of Stratford atte bowe,
For Frenche of Paris was to hire *enknowe*.
Chaucer. Prol. to Canterbury Tales, v. 225.

But although that we haue knowen the faire wordes of the fame of hem, it is not yeuen to know hem that be deed and consumpt. Ligeeth than atyl al vtterlye *enknowable*, ne fame ne maketh you not knowe.
Id. Boecius, b. iii.

But suche a false conspirement
Though it be prise for a throwe,
God wolde not it were *enknowe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And lastly, [they] sette the houses on fyre, and voyded *enknowyng* to the Cristen hoost.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Lud. X. an. 22.

It chauneed that the same night the mone was at the full, which is wont to cause syrynge tydes in the ocean, and that was *enknowen* to our mē.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, b. iv.

—— And I, as did Æneas,
Will on my back, spite of the Myrmidons,
Carry this warlike lady, and through seas
Unknown, and unbeliev'd, seek out a land
Where like a race of noble Amazons
We'll root our selves, and to our endless glory
Live, and despise base men.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman's Prize, Act ii. sc. 2.

So doth the plow-man gaze the wand'ring star,
And only rest contented with the light,
That never learn'd what constellations are,
Beyond the bent of his *unknowing* sight.
Drayton, Idea 43.

So great security was there on that coast, [Lima,] that they stood in no fear at all of pirates, by reason of the great remoteness of those places and the *unknownness* of that sea.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, (1580.)

For which bounty to us lent,
Of him *unknowledg'd*, or unsent,
We prepared this compliment,
And as far from cheap intent.—*B. Jonson. The Satyr.*

King. O! thou hast set thy foot upon a snake,
Get quickly off, or it will sting thee dead.
Mar. Can I *unknow* it?
King. No, but keep it secret.
Dryden. Duke of Guise, Act v. sc. 1.

As to idiots and infants, our Saviour's meritorious performances are applied (and *conceivable* by us) without so much as a capacity to know or believe any thing; that so we (to whom God's judgments are inscrutable, and his way unfvestigable) know not how grace may be communicated unto, and Christ's merits may avail for other ignorant persons.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 40.

The idea then we have, to which we give the general name substance, being nothing but the supposed, but *unknown* support of those qualities we find existing, which we imagine cannot subsist, "*sine re substante*," without something to support them, we call that support substantia; which according to the true import of the word, is in plain English, standing under, or upholding.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 23.

Unknowing of the cause, he took his way,
Mournful in mind, and still in black array.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Then from his inmost soul he sigh'd, and said,
The beauty I behold has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance;
Poyson is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance;
Id. Ib. b. I.

I said, that, after many woes, and loss
Of all his people, in the twentieth year,
Unknown to all, he should regain his home,
And my prediction shall be now fulfill'd.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

But out of physical causes, *unknown* to us, perhaps *unknowable*, arise moral duties, which, as we are able perfectly to comprehend, we are bound indispensably to perform.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

The same power which gave laws to man established likewise those of nature and has made them both so to correspond that while you fulfill your duty you will *unknowingly* furnish yourself with powers for your use and enjoyment hereafter.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

UN-KO'NNING. Not cunning, kenning, or knowing.

Wardeyns gode he sette, to stabille the lond & mende,
Justise that the lawe gette to *unkonand* thei kende.
R. Brunne, p. 244.

I am yonge and *unkonning*, as thou wost,
And, as, I trow, with love offended most,
That ever was on lives creature.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2396.

UN-LA'BOURED. } Not worked; not per-
UNLABO'RIOUS. } formed with pains and care, or with industry.

How among the drove of custom and prejudice this will be relisht by such whose capacity since their youth run ahead into the easy creek of a system, or a medulla, sails there at will under the blown physiognomy of their *unlabour'd* rudiments. I have surely sufficient.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce. To the Parliament.

Who (the present licensers) doubtless took this office up, looking on it thro' their obedience to the parliament, whose commands perhaps made all things seem easy and *unlaborious*.—*Id. Areopagitica.*

—— Then, let thy ground
Not lie *unlabor'd*; if the richest stem
Refuse to thrive, yet who would doubt to plant
Somewhat, that may to human use redound,
And penury, the worst of ills, remove?
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

UN-LACE, *v.* To remove that which catcheth, holdeth, tieth, fasteneth; the catch, hold, tie, or fastening.

In Shakespeare, to *unlace* is (in Tooke's opinion)—to *unless* or ones; to dismiss, to loosen.

And prechide and seyde a strenger than I achal come after me and I am not worthi to knele doun and *unlase* his schoon.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 3.

She, with the mole all in her hands devoni,
Standing near th' altar, bare of the one foot,
With nature loose, the bands *unlaced* all,
Bent for to die, calls the gods to record,
And guilty stars eke of her destiny.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Whom when he saw before his foote prostrated,
He to her lept, with deadly dreadfull looke,
And her sunshiny helmet soone *unlaced*,
Ehinking at once both head and helmet to haue raced.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

—— What's the matter
That you *unlace* your reputation thus,
And spend your rich opinion, for the name
Of a night-brawler?—*Shakespeare. Othello*, Act ii. sc. 3.

A sound no time can steal; a sweet perfume
No winds can scatter, an entire embrace,
That no satiety can e'er *unlace*.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph after Death.

His buckler held him under, while he press'd
With both his knees above, his panting breast,
Unlac'd his helm: about his chin the twist
He ty'd; and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *unlace* that part of the sail from the yard which is between the tack and mast head, and so shift both sail and boom leeward of the mast.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. 3. c. 2.

UN-LADE, *v.* To remove, take out, or away—the load or burthen, the weight, the freight, the cargo.

The ordinary charges for transporting of goods from Narue to Newles by way as aforesaid, besides the spoile by so often lading and *enlading* carlage by land, and the dangers of the seas, pirats,
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 416.

—— My pupill's hungry.
Lea. Pray ye sit, *unlade* me.
Leg. I'le refresh ye sit;
When ye want, you know your exchequer.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Spanish Curate, Act ii. sc. 1.

Nor yet content with the wonted room of his margent, but he must cut out large flocks and creeks into his text to *unlade* the foolish frigate of his unseasonable authorities.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus, § 5.

Thither, let all th' industrious bees repair,
Unlade their thighs, and leave their honey there.
Congreve. Mourning Muse of Alexis.

—— The galleys soon
Unloden of their freight, some barter'd brass,
Some steel, or oxen, or their hides, for wine,
And some their captives.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. vii.

UN-LAID. Not put, placed, or set down; not deposited, not reposed.

Whatsoever wee doe behold now in this present world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercie written in the booke of eternall wisdome, and held in the hands of Omnipotent Power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlayd*.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 56.

And should he doubt it (as no doubt he doth,)
That I should open to the listening air,
How many worthy princes' bloods were shed,
To keep his bed of blackness *unlaid* opp.—
To lop that doubt, he'll till this land with arms,
And make pretence of wrong that I have done him.
Shakespeare. Pericles, Act I. sc. 2.

When their pot-guns anyne to hit,
With their pellets of small wit,
Parts of me (they judg'd) decay'd,
But we last out, still *unlaid*.
B. Jonson. Underwoods. Petition to Charles II.

Guid. No exorcisor harme thee,
Arni. Nor no witch-craft charme thee.
Guid. Ghost *unlaid* forbeare thee.
Arni. Nothing ill come neere thee.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 2.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.—*Milton. Comus.*

Terrours and ghosts of *unlaid* accountants, haunt the houses of their children from generation to generation.
Burke. On Economical Reform, (1780.)

UN-LAME'NTED. Not bewailed, deplored, bemoaned, grieved, or sorrowed for.

Wherefore procuring all the world's despite,
A tyrant loath'd, a homicide convented,
Poison'd he [John] dies, disgrac'd, and *unlamented*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Is it his care the common-wealth that keeps,
As doth the nurse her baby whilst it sleeps?
And that poor king of all those hopes prevented,
Unheard, unhelp'd, unpity'd, *unlamented?*
Drayton. Hen. II. to Rosamond.

UN-LAPT. Not folded or turned over; infolded or inwrapt.

Speech being like to tapestry, which if it be folded up, sheweth but part of that which is wrought, and being *unlapt* and laid open, sheweth plainely to the eye all the work that is in it.—*Hooker. Walter Travers' Sup. to the Counsell.*

UN-LA'RDED. Not interlaid or intermixed.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other.
Chesterfield. Letter to his Son.

UN-LA'TCHED. Not catched or held fast (by a latch).

Mean time my worthy wife, our arms mislay'd;
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd:
The door *unlatch'd*; and with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

UN-LAUGH. A word coined by Sir T. More, for his own purpose.

Tindall must of reason grye us leane to laugh at hys proude inuented folye. And I shall find hym fowse sneries very good and sufficient, that at what tyme hereafter he prone himselfe a true prophete, I shall vpon reasonable warning *unlaughe* agayn it all.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 684.

UN-LA'VISHED. Not thrown profusely; not squandered, or prodigally or wastefully bestowed.

But now the feather'd youth their former bounds,
Ardent, disdain; and, weighing oft their wings,
Demand the free possession of the sky:
This one glad office more, and then dissolves
Parental love at once, now needless grown,
Unlavish'd wisdom never works in vain.
Thomson. Spring.

He glanc'd contemptuous o'er my ruin'd fold;
He blam'd the graces of my favourite bower;
My heart, unsullyd by the lust of gold;
My time, *unlavish'd* in pursuit of power.
Shenstone, Elegy 19.

UN-LAU'RELLED. Not crowned or adorned with laurel; as an emblem of merit.

But thus *unlaurel'd* to descend in vain,
By all forgotten, save the lonely breast,
And mix unheeding with the hoasted slain,
While glory crowns so many a meaner crest!
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 1.

UN-LA'WFUL. } UNLA'WFULLY. } UNLA'WFULNESS. } UNLA'W-LIKE. } R. Gloucester uses *unlawe*, as a noun,—"If men did hem *unlaw*," (i. e. injustice,) p. 473.

Not according to law, contrary to law; to rules and laws; to rules imposed, fixed, established, decreed, determined; to statute, decree, edict.

The sixte was, zuf eni play to chaptile were idrawe,
& eni man made is apel, zuf me dude him *unlawe*,
Than to the bissop from ercedekne is apel solde make.
R. Gloucester, p. 473.

A good Fryday ich fynde a felon was ysaved
That *unlawfelleche* hadde ylyved, al hus lyf tyme
And for he by knew on the crois, and to Crist shrove hym.
Piers Plowhman, p. 197.

As ye sauter sheweth. by suche as geven mede
That *unlawfulliche*, haven large honden. *Id.* p. 52.

But then he was suprisyd with such pryde, that he exercisid tyranny and other *unlefull* meanes in so excedynge manner, that the countree waxed weary of hym, & cõspyrid his deth.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 63.

The dwellers and habitantes in the hondes of our realme, are drawen and are cõst to our court, to haue right of certayne grefes and troubles *unlawfull*, yt you by fehle counsell and symple information, haue set in purpose to do to them.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 43.

How should honest men live quietly in the commonwelth at any time, if their goodes other gotten by their owne labour, or left to them by their friends, shall *unlawfully* and vnorderly, to the feeding of a sort of rebels, be spoyled and wasted, and vtterly scattred abrode.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

God had made provision for this case, that no *unlawful* oath should pass an obligation.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

"Never shall this poor breath of mine consent,
That he, that two and twenty years hath reign'd
As lawful lord and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and unarraign'd;
By subjects too, (judges incompetent
To judge their king, *unlawfully* detain'd)
And untrough forth to plead his guiltless cause;
Barring th' anointed liberty of laws."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

But in matters of right or duty inquiry must be made ever, when the question is of the lawfulness or *unlawfulness* of what is to be done; because we enter upon danger, and despise our own safety, and are careless of our duty, and not zealous for God, nor yet subjects of conscience, or of the Spirit of God, if we do not well inquire of an action we are to do, whether it be good or bad.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 5.

It being therfore most unlike a law, to ordain a remedy so slender and *unlawlike*, to be the utmost means of all public safety or prevention, as advice is, which may at any time be rejected by the sole judgement of one man, the king, and so unlike the law of England, which lawyers say is the quintessence of reason; we may conclude that the king's negative voice was never any law.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 6.

Of opinions thus injurious, there are various kinds; from that which is least so, the *unlawfulness* of tithes, up through the rising degrees of—the *unlawfulness* of oaths—of self defence—of capital punishments; till we come to a reprobation of civil magistracy itself, and the renouncing of all kings but king Jesus.—*Warburton. Alliance*, b. ii. Note A.

UN-LAY, *v.* To unlay a cable is to untwist the folds in which it is *laid* together.

After working up all our junk and old shrouds, to make twice-*laid* cordage, we were at last obliged to *unlay* a cable to work into running rigging.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 2.

UN-LEARN, *v.* } UNLE'ARNED. } UNLE'ARNEDLY. } Gower writes, to *unlere*. See LERE.

Not to take, accept, receive, acquire or procure knowledge; to refuse, to reject, to put away, knowledge.

A nyce herte, fie for shame.
A coward herte of loue *unlered*,
Wherof arte thou so sore afered!—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Hitherto pertaineth the precept of clemencye and mercy for kinges, which is to do well to the good men decemine the good and lerned from the evil & *unlerned*, & to moderate the punishements of the mectable and curable, and to suppresse the obstinate incurable.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 1.

An vnletterd mã myght be ashamed to write so *vnlearnedly*, and a mad man woulde almoste waxe red for shame, to wryte in some thinges so frantickly.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1037.

And adulation now is spent so nigh,
As that it hath no colours to express
That which it would, that now we must be fain
T' *unlearn* that art, and labour to be plain.
Daniel. A Panegyric Congratulatory.

For as for the *unlearned*, in private, nothing more usual with them then to take offence at our dissentions, and to become more uncertain and unjointed upon the hearing of any question discust.—*Holes. Rem. Ser. Rom.* xiv. 1.

That a single innocence might not be oppress'd and overborn by a crew of mouths, for the restoring of a law and doctrine falsly and *unlearnedly* reputed new and scandalous, God, that I may ever magnify and record this his goodness, hath unexpectedly rais'd up as it were from the dead, more than one famous light of the first reformation to bear witness with me.—*Milton. The Judgment of Martin Bucer.*

The immortality of the soul, has been commonly believed in all ages and in all places, by the *unlearned* part of all civilized people and by the almost general consent of all the most barbarous nations under heaven.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 4.

He [Pope] used to say, that he had been seven years (that is from twenty to twenty seven) in *unlearning* all he had been acquiring for twelve that time.
Pope. Imitations of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 2. Notes.

UN-LE'AVENED. Not raised; lightened.

Being indifferent of it selfe, wee are by this axiome of theirs to auoid the vse of *vnleauened* bread in their sacrament, because such bread the church of Rome being heretical! veth.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. iv. § 10.

Tertullian, among other Jewish rites and customs, such as feasts, sabbaths, fasts, and *unleavened* bread, mentions, "orationes literatas," that is, prayers by the river-side.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, pt. ii. c. 6.

UN-LE'CTURED. Not read; not taught (orally).

Lorenzo! hast thou ever weigh'd a sigh?
Or study'd the philosophy of tears?
(A science, yet *unlectur'd* in our schools!)
Hast thou descended deep into the breast,
And seen their source? if not, descend with me,
And trace those briny rivulets to their springs.
Young. The Complaint, Night 5.

UN-LE'ISURED. } UNLE'ISURENESS. } Being in want of, deprived of, denied, the free use of time; of liberty or freedom from labour or employment.

But her *unleisured* thoughts ran not over the ten first words.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, ii.

It were strange, if in what I writ, there did not appear much of unevenness; and if it did not betray the *unleisureness*, and relish of the unsettledness of the wandering author.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 231.

The true, though seldom the avowed cause of these upon a neglect of the scripture, is not their *unleisureness*, but their pride.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 312.

UN-LESS, (see ONLESS,) is (Tooke), A. S. *Onles*, dimitte, imperative of the verb *on-lesan*, to dismiss. *Les*, (qv.) the imp. of *les-an*, is sometimes used by our old writers. A great variety of examples is produced to shew that *onles*, *onlesse*, was the common mode of writing; and Tooke believes Tyndall to have been one of the first who wrote the word with an *u*. In the *Bible*, 1551, it is written with *o*; in the collection of his *Works*, 1573, with *u*. In *Barnes*, published with *Tyndall*, *onles*.

The scripture was geven, that we may apply the medicine of the scripture, every man to his own sores, *unlesse* then we entende to be idle disputers and brauilers about vaine wordes.—*Prol. before the Five Bookes of Moses.*

Onles it be lucre, whiche a gentyl wit littel esteemth.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 14.

Saincte Augustine sayd well when he noted these wordes of Christ, verely verely *onlesse* ye eat the flesh of the Sonne of man &c. to be a figuratiue speache.
Bp. Gardner. Explic. of True Catholique Fayth, fol. 8.

They did forbyd to appele to the court of Rome *onles* the king gaue licence.—*Barnes. Workes*, p. 201.

Seeing then no man can pleade eloquently, *onlesse* he be able first to speake, it followeth that abilitie of speech is in this case a thing most necessary.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. § 14.

Till he who bore the eagle of the tenth legion, yet in the gallies, first beseeching his gods, said thus aloud, Leap down souldiers, *onless* ye mean to betray your ensigne; I for my part will perform what I owe to the common-wealth and my general.—*Milton. History of England*, b. ii.

And must no egg in Japhet's face be thrown,
Because the deed he forgi'd was not my own?
Must never patriot then declaim at sin,
Unless, good man! he has been fairly in.
Pope. Ep. to Sat. Dial. 2.

Nor me the foot-path pleases more; my foot
Shall none of all thy min'string maiden touch,
Unless there be some ancient matron grave
Among them, who hath pangs of heart endur'd
Num'rous, and keen as I have felt myself;
Her I refuse not. *Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xix.

UN-LE'SSONED. Not read to, taught, or instructed.

——— But the full summe of me
Is sum of nothing; which to terme in grosse,
Is an *unlessoned* girle, unschool'd, unpractic'd,
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learne. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice*, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-LE'TTED. Not lated, retarded, hindered, impeded.

And song full low and softely,
Three songs in her harmony,
Unletted of every wight.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

UN-LE'TTERED. Having no literature or learning; not possessed of, or acquainted with, literature or learning.

And thei sighen the stidefastnesse of Petir and of Joon, for it was foundun that thei weren men *unletirid* and lewide men.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 4.

He also vsed fayres of hooly churche thynges, and was a lewde or *unlettered* man, as the more parte of the bysshoppes of Engloande at those dayes were.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 212.

And therefore men *unlettered* and vnlearned lee hable to doe so great thynges, because they beleue simply that by the power of God I cbace awaye deuils.
Udal. Mathew, c. 12.

That famous Greece where learning flourish'd most,
Hath of her muses long since left to boast,
Th' *unletter'd* Turk, and rude barbarian trades,
Where Homer sang his lofty Iliads.
Drayton. To Master George Sandys.

The *unletter'd* Christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heaven, and ne'er is at a loss.—*Dryden.*

UN-LE'VELLED. Not evened, flattened, made even or smooth.

You, who thro' gazing crowds, your captive throng,
Throw pangs and passions, as you move along,
Turn on the left, ye fair, your radiant eyes,
Where all *unlevel'd* the gay garden lies.
Tickell. Kensington Garden.

UN-LIBI'DINOUS. Not lustful or lecherous.

——— O innocence
Deserving paradise! If ever, then,
Then had the sons of God excuse to have bin
Enamour'd at that sight; but in those hearts
Love *unlibidinous*, nor jealousie
Was understood, the injur'd lovers hell.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN-LI'CENSED. Not authorised, permitted; not controlled by authority.

If then the order shall not be vain and frustrate, behold a new labour, lords and commons, ye must repeal and proscribe all scandalous and *unlicens'd* books already printed and divulg'd.—*Milton. Areopagitica.*

If the people be intelligent, and can discern, they are hindred in their devotion; for they dare not say Amen till they have considered, and many such cases will occur in extempore, or *unlicensed* prayers, that need much considering before we attest them.
Bp. Taylor. Set Forms of Liturgie, a. 135.

There Truth, *unlicens'd*, walks; and dares accost
Ev'n kings themselves, the monarchs of the free!
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-LI'CKED. Not touched by, passed over by touch of, the tongue.

Foro. Dog, leave thy snarling, or I'll cut thy tongue out,
Thou *unlick'* bear, darst thou yet stand my fury?
Beaum. & Fletch. Four Maid of the Inn, Act iii.

The bloody bear, an independant beast,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate express'd.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, [illegible]

UN-LI'FTED. Not raised, or elevated.

And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances *unlifted*, the trumpet unblown.
Byron. Destruct. of Sennacherib, s. 5.

UN-LI'GHTED. } Not kindled; not ignited.
UNLI'GHTSOME. } *Unlightsome*,—not having light; consequentially—dark, gloomy.

For of celestiall bodies first the sun
A mighty sphere he fram'd, *unlightsom* first,
Though of ethereal mould; then form'd the moon
Globose, and every magnitude of stars,
And sowd with starrs the heav'n thick as a field.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the hearth;
Where she was labring in the throes of birth
The fo' unhoro chief, the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and tossˈd it on the flame.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

UN-LIKE. } Not similar, or resembling; not having (appearances) similar to truth or reality, to facts, circumstances, or events; not probable or credible.
UNLI'KELY.
UNLI'KENESS.
UNLI'KELIHOOD.
UNLI'KELINESS.

Ye ben so depe enprented in my thought,
That whan that I consider your beautee,
And therwith all the *unlikely* elde of me,
I may not certes, though I shulde die.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10,055.

(I) ne dare to loue, for mine *vnlikelinesse*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

Of his clothing, and of his gere
He was *vnliche* all o'ther there,
So that it happeneth at laste,
The queme vpon hym hir eie cast,
And knewe, that he was straunge, anone.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

His grace was strangely handled by his agents with unjust and unreasonable demands, and *unlike* to proceed out of a willing heart to conclude.—*Henry VIII. to Wyatt*, an. 30.

The vices in a woman is as a grene rede, that bloweth every wale: but the libertie and dishonestie in as a drie kise that breketh in such wise, that the more yil they vitter, the more *unlikely* is the redresse therof again.
Golden Boke, c. 26.

But when the sede was now sprung vp into a blade and the stalkes wer laden and burdened with eares, than at length the cokels, growyng vp together, (they *unlykenesse* vtteryng or shewyng them,) begau also to appeare.
Udal. Mathew, c. 13.

Jesus being then condemned, found one, whom of a thiefe he made a citizen of paradise: so much *unlikelihood* was it, that the felowshyp of punishement should defile him.
Id. John, c. 19.

As she cannot well do without company, so in no company so well as where the different sex in most resembling *unlikeness*, and most *unlike* resemblance, cannot but please best, and be pleas'd in the aptitude of that variety.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Christ being our patriarch in a supernatural birth, we fall infinitely short of him, and are not so like him as we were to Adam, and yet that we in greater *unlikeness* should receive a greater favour, this was the excess of the comparison, and this is the free gift of God.
Bp. Taylor. Deus Justificatus.

But the saleng of Giraldi Cambren, in that point is not to be credited, because of the *unlikelihood* of the thing it selfe, and also generall consent of other writers.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. viii. c. 11.

John did every way forerun Christ, not so much in the time of his birth, as in his office; neither was there more *unlikeness* in their disposition and carriage, than similitude in their function.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Christ's Baptisme.*

How many pictures of one nymph we view,
All how *unlike* each other, all how true?—*Pope*, Epis. 2.

Direct his eye and contemplation, through those azure fields and vast regions above him, up to the fixt stars, that radiant numberless host of heaven; and make him understand how *unlikely* a thing it is, that they should be placed there only to adorn and bespangle a canopy over our heads.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 5.

The next *unlikeness* to be taken notice of betwixt rotten wood and a kindled coal is, that the latter will in a very few minutes be totally extinguished by the withdrawing of the air.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 172.

Notwithstanding the *unlikelihood*, that the which appear there, without having been forcibly brought thither.
Id. ib. vol. v. p. 287.

The night before we came out of the port [Sandwich] two reddish fish, about the size of large bream, and not *unlike* them, were caught with hook and line.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 4.

Though, from the colour and sharpness of the hair, and its *unlikeness* to any land animal, we judged it might probably be that of the large male ursine seal, or sea-bear.
Id. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 5.

The extreme *unlikelihood* that such men should engage in such a measure as a scheme.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, pt. ii. c. 8.

UN-LI'MBER. Not easily bent, flexible or pliant.

To which temper more septentrional *unlimber* nations have not yet bent themselves.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 246.

UN-LI'MITABLE. } *Unlimitable*, now written *Illimitable*, (qv.)
UNLI'MITED. } *Unlimited*,—not bounded, marked out or determined; having no bounds described or prescribed; not defined or confined.
UNLI'MITEDNESS.

This covenant gives no *unlimitable* exemption to the king's person, but gives to all as much defence and preservation as to him, and to him as much as to their own persons, and no more.—*Milton. Ans. to Eikon Basiliké*, § 28.

It might seem unto him [Christ] expedient to divide his kingdom into many provinces, and place many heads over it, that the power which each of them bath in particular with restraint, might illustrate the greatness of his *unlimited* power.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. viii.

One would have thought he [Filmer] would have told us expressly, what that fatherly authority is, have defined it, though not limited it, because in some other treatises of his he tells us, 'tis *unlimited* and *unlimitable*.
Locke. Of Government, b. i. c. 2.

Even the most advanced notion we have of God is but attributing the same simple ideas which we have got from reflection on what we find in ourselves, and which we conceive to have more perfection in them, than would be in their absence; attributing, I say, those simple ideas to him in an *unlimited* degree.—*id. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 6.

And now the evil is grown mighty and iovinelile, and swelled into a strange *unlimitedness*—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 9.

Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Some of them told us, that the power of the king is *unlimited*, and that the life and property of the subject is at his disposal.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 11.

UN-LINEAL. Not succeeding in a direct course of geniture.

Vpon my head they plac'd a fruitlesse crowne,
And put a barren scepter in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineall* hand,
No sonne of mine succeeding.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-LI'NED. Not having the inside covered, (with linen, with any material.)

Then came the jolly Sommer, being dight
In a thin silken cassock coloured greene,
That was *wylyned* all, to be more light.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vii. c. 7.

UN-LINK, *v.* To loosen the link, or the concatenation; the connexion, folds or twists.

——— But sodainly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* it selfe,
And with intended gliides, did slio away
Into a bush.—*Shakespeare. As You Like It*, Act iv. sc. 3.

But to make a king a type, we say is an abusive and unskilful speech, and of moral solidity makes it seem a ceremonial shadow: therfore your typical chain of king and priest must *unlink*.
Milton. Reason. of Church Government, b. i. c. 5.

UN-LI'QUORED. Not wetted or moistened, or rubbed with any liquid substance; not having (yet) drunk (fermented) liquors.

How have we seen chariots and states, like a dry *unliquored* coach, set themselves on fire with their own motion! how have we seen good timber rotted, with but the droppings of a small chink!—*Bp. Hall*, vol. v. Ser. 33.

Certainly he that could endure with a sober pen to sit and devise laws for drunkards to carouse by, I doubt me whether the very soberness of such a one, like an *unlie-ne'r'd* Silenus, were not stark drunk.—*Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.*

UN-LI'STENING. Not hearkening or attending to; not heeding.

——— Rapine, that led
Millions of raging robbers in his train:
Unlistening, barbarous force, to whom the sword
By masters follow'd, hideous to behold,
That claim'd their place. *Thomson. Liberty.*

UN-LIVE, *v.* } To unlive our former life is—
UNLI'VELINESS. } to live in opposition to it, to the rules of it; to annul the effects of it.
Unliveliness,—want of life or vavicity, of animation or spirit.

The soberest and best govern'd men are least practis'd in these affairs; and who knows not that the bashful muteness of a virgin may oftttimes hide all the *unlikeliness* and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 3.

And if we would endeavour after an unmixed knowledge; we must *unlive* our former lives, and (inverting the practise of Pythagoras) undo in the day of our more advanc'd understandings, what we had spun in the night of our infant-ignorance.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 8.

It will be better to see, that we must *unlive* our former life, and undo all we have done; that we must renounce the principles we have avowed, we must root out the habits we have planted, we must forsake the paths which we have beaten and so long trod in, if ever we will be happy.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 17.

Many entertain principles which they defy by their practices, and *unlive* all that they have believed; so that that which was intended for the cure of sin, by accident becomes its aggravation.—*South*, vol. vii. Ser. 5.

UN-LOAD, *v.* } To take off or away the
UNLO'ADING, *n.* } weight or burthen laid or put on, the freight, the cargo; to remove, to discharge—a weight or oppressoin.

I will make no mention of their miseries, being now vnder their enemies raging stripes: I thinke there is no man wil iudge their fare good, or their bodies *vnloden* of stripes, and not pestered with too much heate, and also with too much cold.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 132.

As when some brook from th' over-moisten'd ground
By swelling waters proudly overflow'd,
Stoppeth his current, should'reth down his mound,
And from his course doth quite himself *unload*.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, c. 24.

Lynd. While for Abdalla's freedom we prepare,
You, in each other's breast, *unlond* your care.
Dryden. 2 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

The merchant, in order to save a second loading and *unloading*, endeavours always to sell in the home market, as much of the goods of all those different countries as he can.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 2.

UN-LOCK, *v.* To open, to loosen—a lock, or that which closes, or fastens, or holds fast, or confines; to open, to disclose.

And al the lewene joye unjoyenen. and *unlocken*
And hote yf thei reverenen hus resurexion. and the rode honoure. *Piers Plowman*, p. 353.

A lytel ich over lep. for lesynges sake
That ich ne segge as ich seih. suynge my teme
For eft that light had *unlouke*. and Lucifer answeyde.
Id. p. 358.

"Thou shalte stond up by the post,
As thou were bonde fast,
And I shall them leve *unlok*, that
Away thou may them cast."
Impaled to Chaucer. Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.

He *unlokid* yonge Gamelyn
Both hondis and eke fete,
On hope of the avynnement
Which that he him behete. *Id. Ib.*

That swenen hath Daniell *unlok*e
And saied, that it is Gods might,
Whiche what men wene moste vpright
To stande, shall them ouer cast.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

So that his lippes ben *unlok*e,
And his courage is all to broke,
That euery thyng, whiche he can tell,
It springeth vp as doth a welle. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

His hand, his eye, his wits all present, wrought
The function of the glorious part he bears:
Now urging here, now cheering there, he flies;
Unlocks the thickest troops, where most force lies.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

Yet death must usher and *unlock* the door.
Think further on thy self, my soul.
Donne. Progress of the Soul.

Know I have gold, which you shall never find,
No pains, no tortures shall *unlock* my mind.
Dryden. Conquest of Mexico, Act v. sc. 2.

Do but allow (as you must) this power of discerning to be in God proportionable to his nature, as in lower beings it is proportionable to theirs, and then it becomes infinite; and then again, the future actions of free agents are at once all *unlocked*, and exposed to His view.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 5.

UN-LO'DGED. Not having a lodging or place to lie or rest, to reside, or abide, or dwell.

Now that these heavenly mansions are to be void, you that shall hereafter be found *unlodged*, will be found inexcusable; especially since virtue alone shall be sufficient title, fine, and rent.—*Caraw. Cæsium Britannicum.*

UN-LO'OKED. Not having the sight or vision directed to; not expected or foreseen.

Nowe therfore, when they wer farre from the lande, and hadde rowed vpon a fyue and twentye, or thyrtie furlonges, being almoste in despaire of theyr liues, our Lord Jesus was come nigh vnto them *vnlooked* for.—*Udal. John*, c. 6.

My usage here has been the same it was,
Worthy a royal conqueror. For my restraint,
It came unkindly, because much *unlook'd* for.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King & No King, Act iv.

May this a fair example be to me,
To rule with temper: for on lustful kings
Unlook'd for sudden deaths from heaven are sent!
Id. The Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

Cha. I take her from your lordship with all thanks,
And bless the hour wherein I was made prisoner,
For the fruition of this present fortune,
So full of happy and *unlook'd-for* joys.
B. Jonson. The Case is Altered, Act v. sc. 2.

Cal. To steal *unlook'd* for on my private sorrow,
Speaks not the man of honour, nor the friend,
But rather means the spy.
Rowe. The Fair Penitent, Act iii.

UN-LO'OPED. Not fastened by a loop, by the involution of a band.

——— Their guarded feet
Defy the muddy dangers of the street;
While you with hat *unloop'd*, the fiery tread
Shun every dashing pool, or idly stop,
To seek the kind protection of a shop.—*Gay. Trivia*, b. i.

UN-LOOSE, *v.* } See LOOSE. A. S. *On-les-*
UNLO'OSEN. } *an*, dimittere. *Un* is not here the negative, but the A. S. *On*, aug.

To let go, or free from hold or fastening.
To remit, to dismiss; to untie, to unbind; to relax.

Scriaunties hii semede, that serven atte the barre
To piede for penyes. and poundes the lawe
And nat for eure Lordes love, *unloose* hure hyppe ones.
Piers Ploukman, p. 8.

At the ende of these foure or fiue dayes. they *unloose* him and put one of the females vnto him, and giue them meate and drinke, and in eight dayes he is become tame.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 235.

The maryage notwithstandynge is not conformed, vntyll at night that the husbande putteth a rynge on the finger of his wife, and *unloseth* her girdell.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governaur, b. ii. c. 12.

He with his hands strave to *unloose* the knots,
(Whose sacred fillets all-besprinkled were
With filth of gory blood, and venom rank.)
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

If you swear you will not procure a dispensation, you can as well be dispens'd with for that perjury as the other; and you cannot be tied so fast, but the pope can *unloose* you.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. c. 3. § 2.

But when mysterious Superstition came,
And with her civil sister leagu'd, invaly'd
In study'd darkness the desponding mind;
Then tyrant Power the righteous scourge *unloos'd*,
For yielded reason speaks the soul a slave.
Thomson. Liberty.

Fix them [religious, virtuous, manly principles] deeply in your bosom, and let them go with you *unloosened* and unsitered to the grave.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 2.

UN-LO'RDED. } Not preferred, or raised
UNLO'RDING, *n.* } to the rank of lord.
UNLO'RDLY.

But he that would mould a modern bishop into a primitive, must yield him to be elected by the popular voice, undiocest, unrevend'd, *unlorded*, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer and preaching, continual watchings and labours in his ministry.
Milton. Reformation in England, b. i.

The worst and strangest of that Any Thing, which the people then demanded, was but the *unlording* of bishops, and expelling them the house, and the reducing of church discipline to a conformity with other Protestant churches.
Id. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 6.

Were it such a desperate hazard to put to the venture the universal votes of Christ's congregation, the fellowly and friendly yoke of a teaching and laborious ministry, the pastorlike and apostolick imitation of meek and *unlordly* discipline, the gentle and benevolent mediocrity of church-maintenance, without the ignoble bucksterage of pilling tithes?—*Id. Reformation in England*, b. ii.

UN-LO'SEABLE. } That cannot be lost,
UNLO'ST. } or departed from.

The Epicureans suppose this world to be produced by the casual concourse of atoms, and ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unloseable* mobility, or, rather, an actual motion, or a restless endeavour after it.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 445.

Dazzled, e'erpower'd, with the delicious draught
Of miscellaneous splendours, how I reel
From thought to thought, inebriate, without end!
An Eden this! a Paradise *unlost!*
Young. Complaint, Night 9.

UN-LO'VED. } Not preferred, or selected,
UNLO'VING. } or desired, (as an object of possession or enjoyment;) not delighted in.

Ac let hure be *unloveliche*. unlofsom a hedde
A bastarde, a bounde on a begeneldes doulter.
Piers Ploukman, p. 179.

"Through which I see, that elene out of your mind
Ye have me cast, and I ne can nor may
For all this world within mine herte find,
To *unloven* you a quarter of a day."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

——— Alas the great greuaunce
To loue *unloued*. *Id. The Court of Loue.*

When were maisters more *unloying* or straytenlaced to their seruauntes, and seruauntes lesse diligent and trustye to their maisters, than nowe?—*Udal. Ephesians*, Prol.

The old man growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all manner of unhonest servants, large promises, and thirdes clane slye that might help to countervail his own *unlovelyness*.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

Nay such an unbounteous giver we should make him, as in the fables Jupiter was to Ixion, giving him a cloud instead of Juno, giving him a monstrous issue by her, the breed of Centaurs, a neglected and *unlov'd* race, the fruits of a delusive marriage; and lastly, giving him her with a damnation to that wheel in hell, from a light thrown into the midst of temptations and disorders.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

Nay, perhaps they will say it was too great a sufferance, and with as slight a reason, for no wife but would sooner pardon the act of adultery once and again committed by a person worth pity and forgiveness, than to lead a wearisome life of *unloving* and unquiet conversation with one who neither affects nor is affected.—*Id. Ib.*

A beauty which on Psyche's face did throw
Unloved blackness.—*Beaumont. Psyche*, (1651,) p. 19.

I have often wondered, considering the excellent and choice spirits that we have among our divines, that they do not think of putting vicious habits into a more contemptible and *unlovely* figure than they do at present.
Tatler, No. 205.

Lo! beauty fails; lost in *unlovely* forms
Of little pomp, magnificence no more
Exalts the mind, and bids the public smile.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-LU'CKY. } Not fortunate, prosperous
UNLU'CKILY. } or happy; not having good hap or fortune.

It is said yt whē the king according to the Macedōs custome vsed the ceremony of steapying barly, at the making of the walles, yt the birdes came & fed ther vpon: which being taki'd of many for an *unlucky* toki: it was alswered by their diuiners, yt there should bee great resorte of straūgers to ye city, & yt it should gene nourishment to many lides.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 74.

And from the seas the cruel Trojan's eyes
Shall well discern this flame, and take with him
Like these *unlucky* tokens of my death.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Yet since she saw the streight extremitie,
In which his life *unluckily* was laid,
It was no time to scan the prophecie,
Whether old Proteus true or false had said,
That his decay should happen by a maid.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

But Grave a pilot *unluckily* disswading him, as if it were an incommodious road for ships, he set sail from thence with his whole fleet to Saint Michael's Isle.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, (1697.)

This Rhodophil's the *unluckiest* fellow to me, this is now the second time he has barr'd the dice, when we were just ready to have nick'd him.
Dryden. Marriage A-la-Mode, Act iv. sc. 3.

Now, Sir, I dare say you will agree with me, that as there is no moral in these jests they ought to be discouraged, and looked upon rather as pieces of *unluckiness*, than wit.
Spectator, No. 371.

Mr. Locke has somewhere *unluckily* let drop that he conceives it possible the faculty of thinking may be annexed to a system of matter, and this notion has been eagerly laid hold of by my lord Bolingbroke to confirm his opinion of the corporeity of all thinking substances.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 4.

UN-LUST. } We should now say,—*Listless*,
UNLU'STY. } *listlessness*.

Thel toke vpon hem suche penance,
There was no songe, there was no daunce,
But euery myrthe and melodie
To hem was then a maladie.
For *enlust* of that auenture
There was no man whiche toke tonsure.
Gower. Con. A, b. viii.

And thus his songe *unlusty* life
He drieuth foorth so as he maie.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Therefore, I say, whosoever they be that do find *unlust* and tediousness to do good, may opinion with themselves, that they be none of God's children.
Stype. Eccles. Mem. Originals, an. 1555. No. 44.

UN-LU'STROUS. The old folio reads,—*Illustrious*; the correction is ascribed to Rowe. Steevens refers to "Lack-*lustre* eye," in *As You Like It*.

——— Joyne gripes, with hands
Made hard with hourely falshood (falshood as
With labour:) then by peeping in an eye
Base and *illustrious* as the smoakie light
That's fed with stinking tallow.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 7.

UN-LU'TING. Removing the lute, or clay, or adhesive fastening.

Our antimony thus handled, afforded us about an ounce of sulphur, yellow and brittle like common brimstone—and, of so sulphureous a smell, that upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 483.

UN-MA'IDENLY. Not like, not suitable to a maiden; to a virgin.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants, warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish, and *unmaidenly*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. John Baptist Beheaded.

UN-MA'IMED. Not cut or wounded, not mutilated.

Cethegus not disfigur'd in his shape,
Enjoying all his limbes *unmaimed* lyes,
And Catiline with his whole carcase dyes.
Sir J. Beaumont. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

It is the first grand duty of an interpreter to give his author entire and *unmaimed*; and for the rest, the diction and versification only are his proper province, since these must be his own; but the others he is to take as he finds them.—*Pope. Homer. Iliad*, Pref.

UN-MAKE, *v.* } To cause not to be, not to
UNMA'KABLE. } live or exist; to take away, to destroy the form or frame, shape or mould, the composition or construction.

Who set the emperial crowne vpon the emperoure Henry the sixthes heade, not with his hande, but with his foote; and with the same foote against caste the same crowne of, saieng withal, hee had power to make emperours, and to *unmake* them against at his pleasure!
Jewell. A Replie onto M. Hordinge, p. 418.

Hee put his company in remembrance of a pinnesse of fiue tunne burthen, which hee had within his shippe, which was carued in pieces, and *vnmade* vp for the vse of those which should inhabite there the whole yeere.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 87.

That is to say if the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable*, by any but a divine power.
Grew. Cosmo. Sacra, b. i. c. 2.

God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. He leaves all his faculties in the natural state, to enable him to judge of his inspiration, whether they be of divine original or no.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 19.

UN-MA'LLEABLE. That cannot or may not be beaten (out in extent); that cannot be plied or made pliant.

They grow, like iron often heated and quenched, churlish, and *unmalleable* by the hammer of the divine threatenings.
Spenser. Prod. p. 341.

UN-MAN, *v.* } To take away, strip or de-
UNMA'NLY. } prive of men, or of the quali-
UNMA'NFULLY. } ties of man — his virtue,
UNMA'NHOOD. } strength, fortitude, courage.
Unmanly is also equivalent to *inhuman*.

——— Sothe him saied Pandarus
That for to slaen himself, might he not win
But bothe done *unmanhode* and a sinne.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

That Paris now, with his *unmanly* sort
With mitred hats, with cinted bush and beard
His rape enjoyth.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

To constrain him further were to unchristen him, to *unman* him, to throw the mountain of Sinai upon him, with the weight of the whole law to boot.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 22.

These daughters by appointment of Danaus on the marlage-night having murder'd all their husbands, except Linceus, whom his wives loyalty sav'd, were by him at the suit of his wife thir sister, not put to death, but turn'd out to sea in a ship *unmann'd*; of which whole sex they had incurr'd the hate.—*Id. History of England*, b. i.

———Live, live, my matchless son,
Blest in thy father's blessing; much more blest
In thine own vertues: let me dew thy checks
With my *unmanly* tears.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act v.

Yet so they d'd not *unmanfully*, but turning oft upon thir enemies, by the advantage of an upper ground, put them down by heaps, and fill'd up a great ditch with their carcasses.—*Milton. History of England*, b. vi.

All mocking and scoffing at religion, all jesting and turning arguments of reason into drollery and ridicule, is the most *unmanly* and unreasonable thing in the world.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Introd.

And, fearing my escape, invit'st thou me,
To share thy couch, with fraudulent design
First to unarm, and to *unman* me next?
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

First then, with fears *unmanly* he possess'd
The heart of Hector; remanting to his seat
He turn'd to flight himself, and bade his host
Fly also. *Id. Ib. Iliad*, b. xvi.

UN-MA'NACLED. Not handcuffed; not bound, fastened, shackled.

——— As if *unmanacled*
From Greece, Morea were, and that, by some
Earthquake unrooted, loose Morea swam.
Donne. Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

Then be the work renew'd with endless pain,
And join with care the shatter'd parts again;
The lurking faults and errours you may see,
When the words run *unmanacled* and free.
Pitt. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. iii.

UN-MA'NAGED. } Not governed by the
UNMA'NAGEABLE. } *hand*; not guided, conducted, regulated.

The bloody factions and rebellious pride
Of a strong nation, whose *unmanag'd* might
Them from their natural sovereign did divide,
Their due subjection, and his lawful right.
Drayton. Barons' Wars.

You are sure to have less wit-work, gentle brother,
My humour being as stubborn as the rest,
And as *unmanageable*.
B. Jonson. Magnetic Lady, Act i. sc. 1.

When they grow impatient of the curb, and are so fretted with it, they do but show how much they wanted it, and how much more unruly and *unmanageable* they had been without it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 383.

The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have (at least not long since) talked the most democratick language with regard to France, and in the most *unmanaged* terms.
Burke. Thoughts on French Affairs, (1791.)

Pretenders to the art, by working upon the imaginations of their patients, were frequently able to produce convulsions; and convulsions so produced, are amongst the most powerful, but, at the same time, most uncertain and *unmanageable* applications to the human frame which can be employed.—*Paley. Evid. of Christianity*, pt. i. c. 2.

UN-MA'NGLED. Not maimed or mutilated.

Which approbrious epithets, if they were deserued by an vntrue report of the author; then should Buchanan haue sharpened his toong against Belenden his coutirman, the translator of Hector Boetius into their mother toong, from whom Grafton hath deriued his words; sense for sense *vnmangled* (as he found the same written.)
Holinshed. Chron. of England, an. 1296.

UN-MA'NNERED. } Not managed or con-
UNMA'NNERLY. } ducted, or behaved ac-
UNMA'NNERLINESS. } cording to the mode or fashion, sort or kind; to the general mode of action or conduct; of polite, civilized, or urbane persons: and, consequentially, rude, vulgar.

Hateful to God, debatouris, proude and highe oner mesure, fynderis of yuele thingis, not obeiynge to fadir and modir, unwise, *unmaneris* (incompositos), withouten loye, without bond of pees, withouten merci.
Wielif. Romaynes, c. 1.

They are *vnmanerly* also and vncleanly in taking their meat and their drinke, and in other actions.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 55.

Moreouer he noteth much *enmannerlinesse* of eating and drinking at banketes.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 586.

Ju. Give room, and keep your places
And you may see enough; keep your places.
Long. These people are too far *unmanner'd*, thus
To stop your graces way with multitudes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act iii.

Nerce. Fall back,
Yet backer, backer yet, you *unmannerly* puppy,
Do you not see I'm going about to read it?
Id. The Sea-Voyage, Act iv.

You stand provided of your braves and ruffians,
To mar your cause, and blaster in your brothel.
Dumo. Take back the foul reproach, *unmanner'd* raller,
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act ii.

Have we not known a box on the ear more severely accounted for than man-slaughter? In those ancient judicial proceedings of mankind, an *unmannerly* jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder.—*Tatler*, No. 253.

Though children, when little, should not be much perplexed with rules, and ceremonious parts of breeding, yet there is a sort of *unmannerliness* very apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrain'd, and that is a forwardness to interrupt others that are speaking, and to stop them with some contradiction.—*Locke. On Education*, § 144.

Why, Beau Nash would have handed your Catos and Brutuses out of the ball-room, if they had shown their *unmannerly* heads in it.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 161.

UN-MANTLE, *v.* To take off, to divest, the cloak, or covering. *Unmantling*,—Removing, withdrawing the closing or contraction of their overspreading brows.

Leicester affected to resist when she strove to take his cloak from him. "Nay," she said, "but I will *unmantle* you."—*Scott. Kenilworth*, c. 7.

I spake; at once obedient from the ground,
Their folded brows *unmantling*, all arose,
And with admiring eyes (for of a bulk
To be admir'd was he) the stag survey'd,
Till having gaz'd their fill, their hands they lav'd,
And preparation made of noble cheer.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

UN-MANU'RED. Not worked, tilled, cultivated.

The land, which warlike Britons now possesse,
And therein haue their mighty empire rayed,
In antique times was salvage wilderness,
Vnpeopled, *vnmanur'd*, vnprou'd, vnprayed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Thy body is a natural paradise,
In whose soil, *unmanur'd*, all pleasure lies,
Nor needs perfection. *Donne. Suppho to Philænis*

It looks like a vast tract of land newly discover'd: the soil is wonderfully fruitful, but *unmanur'd*; overstock'd with inhabitants, but almost all savages, without laws, arts, arms, or policy.—*Dryden. Let. to Mr. John Dennis.*

UN-MA'RKED. Not noted, or taken notice of; observed, regarded.

Here was himselfe faine to steale away his own wordes, to begyle the reader vppon the readyng of the place, and make hym passe ouer his faute for the while *vnmarked*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1036.

The sea-green syrens taught her voice their flatt'ry;
And, while she speaks, night steals upon the day,
Unmark'd of those that hear.
Dryden. All for Love, Act iv.

Nor went Eumæus from his cottage forth
Unmark'd by Pallas, but the goddess came,
In semblance an accomplish'd damsel, fair
And of majestic mien.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xvi.

UN-MA'RRED. Not spoilt, hurt, harmed, or injured.

His silver waves did softly tumble downe,
Unmorr'd with ragged mosse or filthy mud.
Spenser. Faerie Queene.

No foreign clime they ransack for their robes;
Nor brothers cite to the litigious bar;
Their good is good entire, unmixt, *unmarr'd*.
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

UN-MA'RRIED. } Not wedded, or joined in
UNMA'RRIABLE. } wedlock or matrimony; not united.

But yf through other displeasures any debate aryse, by meane whereof the wyfe chaunceth to departe from her husbande, leste she through her owne folye stande without hope of reconciliyng, lette her abyde *vnmarried*.
Udal. 1 Corinthians, c. 7

——— Husband, wife,
There is some holy mystery in those names
That sure the *unmarried* cannot understand.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of Malta, Act v.

Neither can it be said properly that such twaine were ever divorc'd, but only parted from each other, as two persons unconjunctive or *unmarriable* together.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 15.

Augustus upon his return to Rome at the end of a war, received complaints that too great a number of the young men of quality were *unmarried*.—*Spectator*, No. 528.

UN-MA'RSHALLED. Not arranged, ranked, or set in order.

New to the war not only those, who shar'd
The laurels heap'd on Caucasus, repair'd
With unextinguish'd heat, but ev'ry plain,
To combat seads a rude, *unmarshaled* train.
Lewis. Statius. Thebaid, b. xii.

UN-MASK, *v.* To remove, or strip off—
UNMA'SKING, *n.* the mask, or cover worn as a disguise; to remove the veil or concealment.

——— You are
Observ'd against the gravity long maintain'd
In ev'ry (where to see a maid *unmaqu'd*
Is held a blemish) to be over-frequent
In giving or receiving visits.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act i.

I fear no mood stamp'd in a private brow,
When I am pleas'd t' *unmask* a public vice.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour. The Stage.

A great light (as the sun's sudden *unmaskings*) being scene upon this discovery.
Browne. The Inner Temple Masque.

Yet will I not insist on that which may seem to be the cause on God's part; as his judgment on our sins, the trial of his own, the *unmasking* of hypocrites.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. i.

UN-MA'STERABLE. } That cannot be
UNMA'STERED. } governed, subdued, overpowered.

Then weigh what loose your honour may sustaine,
If with too credent care you list his songs;
Or lose your heart: or your chast treasure open
To his *unmastered* importunity.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 3.

The factor may discover itself as being *unmasterable* by the art of man.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 2.

UN-MA'TCHABLE. } Not made alike; not
UNMA'TCHED. } paired, or coupled, equalled, or paralleled.

Albeit many singular peeces & those *unmatchable*, have passed through their hands.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c.5.

The *unmatcht* courtesies you have done my miseries,
Without this forfeit to the law, would charge me
To tender you this life, and proud I would please you.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act v.

Let no man put asunder.] That is to say, what God hath join'd; for if it be, as how oft we see it may be, not of God's joining, and his law tells us he joins not *unmatchable* things, but hates to join them, as an abominable confusion, then the divine law of Moses puts them asunder, his own divine will in the institut on puts them asunder, as oft as the reasons he not extant, for which only God ordain'd their joining.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

When love finds it self utterly *unmatcht*, and justly vanishes, may rather cannot but vanish, the deshly act indeed may continue, but not holy, not pure, not besemingge the sacred bond of marriage; being at best but an animal exercetion, but more truly worse and more ignoble than that mute kindliness among the herds and flocks.—*Id. Ib.*

Long time *unmatch'd* in war the hero shone;
And mighty fame in fields of battle won.
Rowe. The Ambitious Step-Mother, Act ii.

Nor Phœnix' daughter fair, of whom were born
Mines *unmatch'd* as but by the pow'rs above,
And Rhadamanthus.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xiv.

UN-MA'TED. Not matched, paired, coupled.

Here like a turtle, (mew'd up in a cage,)
Unmated, I converse with air and walls,
And descant on my vile unhappiness.
Ford. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, Act v. sc. 1.

UN-MATE'RIAL, i.e. *Immaterial*, (qv.)

Should we this ornament of glory then,
As th' *unmaterial* fruits of shades, neglect
Daniel. Musophilus.

UN-MATRICULATED. See MATRICULATE. Not sworne and registered into the societie of their *foster-mother* of learning, the universitie."

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, and those be such as are most obvious to the sense; they present their young *unmaticulated* novices at first entring with the most intellective abstractions of logic and metaphyses.
Milton. On Education.

UN-ME'ANING. } Not having or keeping in
UNME'ANED. } mind; not signifying to the mind; not designing, or purposing, or intending.

Curse on that word so ready to be spoke,
For through my lips, *unmeant* by me, it broke.
Oh no, we must not, will not, part more,
And my tongue talks, unprompted by my heart.
Congreve. To Cynthia.

Now this [a short preparatory act of worship in private,] ought to be done with understanding; not to be an *unmeant*—formality, in ignorant compliance with common practice.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 25.

Then bring me wine, the banquet bring;
Man was not form'd to live alone:
I'll be that light *unmeaning* thing
That smiles with all, and weeps with none.
Byron. To Thyrza, s. 2.

UN-ME'ASURABLE. } That cannot be
UNME'ASURABLY. } measured or meted;
UNME'ASUREADLENESS. } that cannot be
UNME'ASURED. } bounded or confined; have the bounds or confines ascertained, have the magnitude described, or defined.

Like to these *unmeasurable* mountains
Is my painful life, the burden of ire.
Wyat. The Lover's Life, &c.

But forasmuch as wee bee le hand with laughings, which is a signe of a verye light and dissolute minde, let her see that shee laugh not *unmensurably*.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, c. 12.

Order must be kept in the common welth lyke helth in the body, and all the drift of politie loketh to this ende, how this temper may be safely maintained, without any excesse of *unmensurableness*, other of the one side or of the other.—*Sir J. Cheke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

And againe, shewing ye *unmensurableness* of his Godhed, he sayd vnto his disciples. Beholde, I am wt you vnto ye worlde ende, howe dyd he ascend in to heauen, but because he is local and a very man? Or howe is he present vnto his faythfull, but because he is *unmensurable* and verye God?—*Fryth. A Boke made by him*, an. 1533.

It hath beene commonlie told, that Englishmen learnd of him [king Hardicnute] their excessine gourmandizing and *unmeasurable* filling of their paunches with meates and drinkes.—*Holinshed. Hist. of England*, b. vii. c. 15.

Ye would thinke the displeasures which now grieue you, should seeme easie in respect of the *unmeasurable* outrage, which might issue through my commiss amongst you.
Id. Hist. of Scotland. Macbeth.

And to what an *unmensurable* proportion will all this arise?—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvi. c. 15.

That the great angel-blinding light should shrink
His blaze, to shine in a poor shepherd's eye;
That the *unmeasur'd* God so low should stoke,
As pris'ner in a few pour rags to lie.
Crashaw. Steps to the Temple.

——— How ny stranger please to taste
These bounties which our nourisher, from whom
All perfect good *unmeasur'd* out, descends,
To us for food and for delight hath caus'd
The earth to yeeld.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

He has in my opinion, the truest veneration for God, not who can set forth his excellencies and prerogatives in the most high and pompous expres-ions; but he, who willingly has a deep and real sense of the *unmeasurable* inferiority of himself, and his best ideas, to the unbounded and unparalleled perfections of his Maker.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 356.

[He shewed] that the value of gold was likely to advance *unmensurably*, so that he that lived a twelvemonth should see an old angel worth twelve shillings of the current money.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* an. 1549.

My love, not yet we have attain'd the close
Of all our suff rings, but *unmensur'd* toil
Arduous remains, which I must still achieve.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxxviii.

UN-ME'CHANIZED. Not formed or framed by mechanism; or as an engine or machine.

This, perhaps, would have been nearly the state of the question, if nothing had been before us but an unorganized, *unmechanized* substance, without mark or indication of contrivance.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 2.

UN-ME'DDLED. } Not mixed or inter-
UNME'DDLINGNESS. } mixed, or interfered with; changed or altered.

And after this maner [the flood-gate] is opened and closed for sixe dayes in the whole, continuing from thenceforth other ten dayes *unmeddled* withall.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

If then we be but sojourners, and that in a strange nation, there must be an *ἀπραγμοσύνη*, an *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concernments.—*Bp. Hall. Ser. 1 Peter*, i. 17.

UN-ME'DITATED. Not studiously thought; not considered or contemplated.

——— For nether various style
Nor holy rapture wanted they to praise
Thir Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd or sung,
Unmeditated.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

UN-MEEK. Not mild or gentle.

He overcremer, as it is saied, hath put an *unmeke* lord, fodder to his cruell horse, that is to saie, Hercules slough Diomedes, and made his horse to fretten him.
Chaucer. Boccius, b. v.

UN-MEET. } Not convenient (*meeting*)
UNME'TLY. } or becoming; not suited,
UNME'TNESS. } adapted, fit.

As I lay in my bed, sleepe full *unmete*
Was vnto me, but why that I may
Rest, I ne wist. *Chaucer. The Flower and the Leaf.*

And he wolde fayne haue vnderstonde
The cause, why she fared so,
With softe wordes asked tho;
What maie you be my God swete?
And she, whiche thoucht hir selfe *unmete*,
And the least worthe of women alle.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Also if he lyne temperately, and delyteth moche in studye, they embrayd him with nygardshyp, or in derision, calle hym a clerke or a poete, *vnmete* for any other purpose.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 26.

Sainte Peter haurynge our Sauyour in suche estimacion and honoure, as it well became hym to haue, thought it in hys myrde *unmetely* that his Lorde and Maystere shoulde weshe his feete.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1316.

This is that rational burning that marriage is to remedy, not to be allay'd with fasting, nor with any penance to be subdu'd; which how can he asswage who by mis-hap hath met the most *unmeet* and unsuitable mind?
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 4.

So both together traveld, till they met
With a faire mayden clad in mourning weed,
Upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set,
And a lewd fonle her leading thorough dry and wet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

A perpetual *unmeetness* and unwillingness to all the duties of help, of love, and tranquility, is most contrary to the words and meaning of the institution.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

He that loved not to see the disparity of several cattle at the plow, cannot be pleased with vast *unmeetness* in marriage.—*Id. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, b. i. c. 13.

Perceiving the good inclination to peace, which the French shewed to have, they thought it not *unmeet* for the publio wealth and quietness of Christendom, that the king's highness for his part should give ear unto it.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1549.

UN-ME'LLOWED. Not softened to ripeness or maturity; not ripened or matured.

Ten yeares hut yong, but his experience old,
His head *unmellowed*, but his judgement ripe.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 4.

UN-MELO'DIOUS. } Having no sweet
UNME'LODIZED. } sound.

But ay the ruthless driver goads them on,
And ay of barking dogs the bitter throng
Makes them prease their *unmelodious* moan;
Ne ever find they rest from their unresting fone.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 3.

Unlike to living sounds it came,
Unmix'd, *unmelodiz'd* with breath;
But, grinding through some scrannel frame,
Creak'd from the bony lungs of death.
Longhorne, Fab. 11.

UN-ME'LTED. Not dissolved or liquefied, or reduced to a liquid or fluid state.

What though he frown, and to tumult do incline?
Thou the flame,
Kindled in his breast, canst tame,
With that snow, which, *unmelted*, lies on thine.
Waller. Puerperium.

UN-ME'NTIONED. Not placed before the mind; not named or nominated, (in speech or writing.)

——— Now, now, come upon her
With all your oratory,
As a young advocate should, and leave no vertue
Of mine *unmention'd*, I'll stand centinel.
Beaum. & Fletch. Lover's Progress, Act i.

If this be true, as the Scotch writers themselv's witness (and who would think them fabulous to the disparagement of their own country?) how much wanting have his our historians to thir countries honour, in letting pass *unmention'd* an exploit so memorable, by them remember'd and attested, who are wont offer to extenuate them to amplifie aught done in Scotland by the English!
Milton. Hist. of England, b. v.

Oh noble subject for new annals fit,
To musty fame's records *unmention'd* yet!
A looking-glass must lead th' imperial car,
The most important carriage of the war!
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 2.

UN-ME'RCENARY. Not taking, not seeking payment, hire, or wages.

But praise is a generous and *unmercenary* principle, which proposes no other end to itself, but to do, as is fit for a creature endowed with such faculties to do, towards the most perfect and beneficent of beings; and to pay the willing tribute of honour there, where the voice of reason directs us to pay it.—*Atterbury*, vol. ii. Ser. 1.

UN-ME'RCIED. UNME'RCIFUL. UNME'RCIFULLY. UNME'RCIFULNESS. UNME'RCILESS. } Having no willingness, not willing, to spare and save, to pardon or forgive; having no, shewing no, kindness, clemency, compassion, sympathy, pity. Not kind, clement, compassionate, piteous.

Unmercileess,—the prefix *un* seems to augment the force of the negative termination *less*. So *Un-remorse-less*, (qv.) by Cowley.

And for he was to lone strange,
He wolde not his herte change
To be benigne and fauorable
To lone but *unmercieable*. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

A laieman maie not accuse a preiste of fornication. This is that extremitie, and *unmercifull* rigoure, M. Hardinge, that ye shewe your priestes in these cases.
Jewell. A Replie unto M. Hardinge, p. 365.

Now ye see the great diligence of these enuious hypocrites, ye see their deceites, *unmercifless* murther, and ingratitude.—*Joye. Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 5.

Out fly the Irish, and with sword and fire
Unmercied havock of the English made.
Dryden. Miscellaneous of Q. Margaret.

Hear me (the child of shame now) hear thou helper,
And take my wrongs into thy hands, thou justice
Done by unmindful man, *unmerciful*,
Against his master done, against thy order;
And raise again, thou father of all honor,
The poor despis'd, but yet thy noblest creature.
Beaum & Fletch. Moral Representations.

The first [hinderance to our prayers] is *unmercifulness*—He that takes mercy from a man is like him that takes an altar from the temple; the temple is of no use without an eltar, and the man cannot pray without mercy—God never can hear the prayers of an *unmercful* man.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 4.

Full fiercely layd the Amazon about,
And (well her knowes *vnmercifully* sore:
Which Britomart withstood with courage stout,
And them repaide against with double mare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

This was highly resented by the Spaniards, who found out the person that had used the porter so *unmercifully*, and treated him in the same manner, as if the indignity had been done to their own nones.—*Tailer*, No. 260.

Whether such losses may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our former avarice and *unmercifulness*, when we had it more in our power than now (and yet had it as little in our will) to be charitable.
Atterbury, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

Perhaps some story might be put to this *unmercful* prosecution, if all would seriously reflect, that whoever pays a visit that is not desired, or talks longer than the hearer is willing to attend, is guilty of an injury which he cannot repair, and takes away that which he cannot give.
Idler, No. 14.

The others attacked the poles; and, having beat them most *unmercifully*, returned to their places.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 9.

UN-ME'RITABLE. UNME'RITED. UNMERI'TEDNESS. } Not deserved or earned, acquired, or obtained—as a right.

Ant. This is a slight *unmeritable* man,
Meet to be sent on errands; is it fit
The three-fold world divided, he should stand
One of the three to share it?
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act iv. sc. 1.

Your hue deserves my thankes, but my desert
Vnmeritable, shunnes your high request.
Id. Hen. III. Act iii. sc. 7.

Though I say little myself, my attention to others, and those nods of approbation which I never bestow *unmerited*, sufficiently shew that I am among them.—*Spectator*, No. 77.

That the Arminians own the freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace, the remonstrants confession and apology are very careful to satisfy the world.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 278.

I take upon me to assert, that no unbeliever of the present age would apply this epithet to the Christianity of the New Testament, or not allow that it was entirely *unmerited*.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, pt. iii. c. 4

UN-MET. Not coming together or convening; not confronting or encountering.

Winds lose their strength, when they do empty fly,
Unmet of woods or buildings.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 1.

UN-ME'THODIZE, *v.* Not according to an orderly way or regular course; not arranged in order.

Tho the understandings of most men, whom we know or have conversed with, seem to agree in some general maxims, but unpolish'd, unnumber'd and *unmethodiz'd*, yet we see many nations differing from us in many things, which we think clearly, fundamentally, and naturally true.
Harrington. Oceana, p. 12.

UN-MI'GHTY. Not powerful, strong, vigorous, forcible, valiant.

And so shalte thou disarmen the ire of thilke *vnmightie* tirannte.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

For thy without liues there
Vnmighte be to see, or here
Or spoke, or do, or elles fele,
And yet the fooles to hem [images] knele,
Whiche is hir owne hande werke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

So longe as they maye holde styll their hyghe honor and priuilege in makig their *vnmighty* Mayzi, thei dout not but to stond faste and fewer, nyenste God and Cryste and his gospell.—*Joye. Expos. of Daniel*, c. 12.

UN-MILD. UNMI'LDNESS. } Not soft, gentle, soothing; kind or compassionate.

So goth this prende vice *vnmilde*,
That he disdeigneth all lawe,
He not what is to be felawe,
And serue maie he not for pride.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And whereas the tenor of the law was a servant to amplify and illustrate the mildness of grace; now the *unmildness* of evangelic grace shall turn servant, to declare the grace and mildness of the rigorous law.
Milton. Doct. & Dis. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 7.

UN-MI'LLED. Not stamped (in a *mill*).

It perhaps may be of some advantage to strangers to be told that there are two kinds of coin here, of the same denomination, milled and *unmilled*, and that the milled is of most value.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 12.

UN-MI'NDED. UNMI'NDFUL. } Not marked, remarked, observed, attended to; not called to mind, remembered or recollected.

Wherefore like mad men, and *unmynd*ful of all discipline of warre, they filled the campe full of seditious words.
Grenade. Spanish Conquest in Africa, fol. 294.

Which taketh glory to aduance your excellent parts and noble vertues, and to spend it selfe in honouring you: not so much for your great bountie to my selfe, which yet may not be *vnminded*, nor for name or kindred sake by you vouchsafed, being also regardable.
Spenser. Muiopotmos, Epis. Ded.

——— But Lords, when peace
Was purchas'd for you, and victorie brought home,
Where was your gratitude, who in your coffers
Hoarded the rustie treasure which was due
To my *unminded* father?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act v.

Hear me, (the child of shame now) hear thou helper,
And take my wrongs into thy hands, thou justice
Done by *unmindful* man, unmercifull,
Against his master done, against thy order;
And raise again, thou father of all honor,
The poor despis'd, but yet thy noblest creature.
Id. Moral Representations.

——— Ill dost thou repay
The bounties of his hand, *unmindful* of
The fountain whence thy streams of greatness flow;
Thou hast forget high Heav'n.
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act iii.

But when the twelfth fair morrow streak'd the east,
Then all the everlasting gods to Heav'n
Resorted, with the Thunderer at their head,
And Thetis, not *unmindful* of her son,
From the salt flood emerging, sought betimes
Olympus, and the boundless fields of Heav'n.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

UN-MI'NGLED. UNMI'NGLEABLE. } Not mixed or put together, or compounded.

Springs on the tops of high-hills are the best: For both they seem to have a lightness, and appetite of mounting; and besides they are most pure and *unmingled*.
Bacon. Natural Historie, § 996.

For know my loue: as easie maist thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulfe,
And take *vnmingled* thence that drop againe
Without addition or diminishing,
As take from me thy selfe and not me too.
Shakespeare. Comedie of Errours, Act ii. sc. 2.

It is a cup in which God hath poured much of his severity and anger, and yet it is pure and *unmingled*; for it is all mercy.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 13.

Nor shall I insist on the observation elsewhere mentioned, of the divers and *unmingleable* oils afforded us by human blood, long fermented and digested with spirit of wine.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 530.

The pleasure of recollecting speculative notions would not be much less than that of gaining them, if they could be kept pure and *unmingled* with the passages of life; but such is the necessary concatenation of our thoughts, that good and evil are linked together, and no pleasure recurs but associated with pain.—*Idler*, No. 44.

UN-MIRA'CULOUS. Not marvellous or wonderful.

They [miracles] do not, can not, more amaze the mind,
Than this, call'd *unmiraculous* survey,
If duly weigh'd, if rationally seen,
If seen with human eyes.
Young. The Complaint, Night 9.

UN-MI'RY. Not bedaubed with slimy dirt; not dirtied.

Be sure observe where brown Ostrea stands,
Who hence her shelly ware from Wallifleet sands;
There may'st thou pass with safe *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street.
Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

UN-MI'SSED. Not perceived or known, to be wanting; to be absent, or gone.

Then Thisbe in the darke the doores unbar'd;
And slipping forth, *vnmissed* of her guard,
Comes maskt to Ninus tomb: there in the cold
Sits underneath that tree: love make her bold.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. iv.

Why should he [Vellinus] not steal away, unasked and *unmissed* till the hurry of passions in those, that should have guarded him, was a little abated?
Gray. To Mason, Let. 27. (1757.)

UN-MI'TIGABLE. UNMI'TIGATED. } That cannot be softened or mollified, soothed, assuaged, alleviated, moderated.

——— She did confine thee
By helpe of her more potent ministers,
And in her most *vnmitigable* rage,
Into a cloven pine.—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act i. sc. 2.

The desperate man is crucified with his own distrust, he pierceth his owne heart with a deepe, irremediable, *unmitigable* killing sorrow.
Bp. Hall. Ser. before Charles II. (March 30, 1628.)

O that I were a man! what, heare her in hand vntill they come to take hands, and then with publike accusation vncouered slander, *vnmitigated* rancour?
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act iv. sc. 1

UN-MI'XED. Not mingled, thrown, or poured together, confused or blended.

And thy commandment all alone shall blue
Within the hooke and volume of my braine,
Vnmixt with baser matter.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5.

Then shall thy saints *unmixt*, and from th' impure
Pare separate, circling thy holy mount
Unfained Hallelujahs to thee sing,
Hymns of high praise, and I among them chief.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

A temper and conduct of *unmixed* obedience would be no more, than plain reason and common sense dictates.
Seeker, vol. iv. Ser. 4.

UN-MO'ANED. Not bewailed, lamented, deplored.

Dauph. Our fatherlesse distresse was left *vnmoan'd*
Your widdow-dolour, likewise be vnwept.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-MO'DIFIED. Not brought within measure; not limited, tempered, qualified.

Between the extreme of a total exclusion, to which your maxim goes, and an universal *unmodified* capacity, to which the fanaticks pretend, there are many different degrees and stages, and a great variety of temperaments, upon which prudence may give full scope to its exertion.
Burke. Let. to Sir H. Langrishe, M.P.

UN-MOIST. UNMOI'STEN. } Not wet, damp, bedewed.

——— Live without honesty,
And may'st thou dye with an *unmoist'ned* eye,
And no tear follow thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. Passionate Madman, Act ii.

——— By her
The different qualities of things were found,
And secret motions, how with heavy bulk
Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*
Mounts on the wings of air. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. I.

The clouds dropt fatness, in the middle sky
The dew suspended staid, and left *unmoist*
His exceirable glebe. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

——— The muses still require
Humid regalement, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus, with *unmoisten'd* lips.—*Id. Ib.*

——— The whales,
Leaving their caverns, gambol'd on all sides
Around him, not unconscious of their king;
The sea clave wide for joy; he lightly flew,
And with *unmoisten'd* axle skimm'd the flood.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

UN-MOLE'STED. Not encumbered or burdened, troubled, annoyed, disturbed.

Have I not cause to be in such a matter defensive, as may procure me freedom to pass more *unmolested* hereafter by those incumberances, not so much regarded for themselves, as for those who incite them?—*Milton. Colasterion.*

——— Meanwhile the swains
Shall *unmolested* reap what plenty strows
From well-stor'd horn, rich grain, and timely fruits.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

This truce was agreed to, and we were suffered to launch the mast, and carry off the sails, and our astronomical apparatus, *unmolested.—Cook. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 4.

UN-MO'NIED. Not having money or coin, wealth, riches.

Here, as each season yields a different store,
Each season's stores in order ranged been;
Apples with cabbage-net-y-cover'd o'er,
Galling full sore th' *unmoney'd* wight are seen.
Shenstone. The School-mistress.

UN-MONO'POLIZING. See UNAPPROPRIATING, and the quotation from Milton.

UN-MOOR, *v.* To free from, to remove—the cables, the anchors, by which a vessel is held.

The 7th of December, the Centurion and her prize *unmoored*, and stood down the river, passing through the Bocca Tigris on the 10th.—*Anson. Voyage*, b. iii. c. 10.

Early in the morning of the 4th, we *unmoored*, and sailed out of the bay, with the Discovery in company, and were followed by a great number of canoes.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 2.

Thou speakest soeth, thy skiff *unmoor*,
And waft us from the silent shore;
Nay, leave the sail still furl'd, and ply
The nearest oar that's scatter'd by.—*Byron. The Giaour.*

UN-MO'RRISED, i.e. not dressed for dancing the *morris*, i.e. with his face blackened, his forehead covered with red or yellow taffety, and with bells tied to his legs.

What a devil ails this fellow? this foolish fellow?
Being admitted to be one of us too,
That are the masters of the sports proceeding,
Thus to appear before me too, *unmorris'd?*
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act iv. sc. I.

UN-MO'RTERED. Not conjoined by *morter*; i.e. certain ingredients bruised or pounded together.

Some loose stones perhaps that lye *unmortered* upon the battlements, may be easily shaken down, but whoever saw a squared marble laid by line and level in a strong wall upon a well-grounded base, fly out of his place by whatsoever violence?—*Bp. Hall. Christ Mystical*, § 7.

UN-MO'RTGAGED. Not pledged or staked; not subject from charge or debt.

Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?
The least *unmortgag'd* hope?—Or, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall beneath the fate
Of such a boy as Cæsar.—*Dryden. All for Love*, Act v.

When for defraying the expense of government, a revenue is raised within the year, from the produce of free or *unmortgaged* taxes, a certain portion of the revenue of private people is only turned away from maintaining one species of unproductive labour, towards maintaining another.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 3.

UN-MO'RTIFIED. } Not quelled or de-
UNMO'RTIFIEDNESS. } stroyed; subdued, subjected, debased, humiliated.

Such frenzies, and much greater, are our mutual enmities and oppositions, while we quietly sit down in our *unmortified* affections.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 2.

His lust is stronger, his passions violent and *unmortified*, his habits vicious, his customs sinful, and he lives in the regions of sin, and dies and enters into its portion.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 2.

When there are such extravagant affections in us, that we think any other condition would please us better than our own, this argues much *unmortifiedness*, though it run not out into acts. When a man is still distempered under variety of conditions and businesses, and is inordinate in them all, it argues much *unmortifiedness.*
Goodwin. Tryall of a Christian's Growth, c. 3.

UN-MO'VABLE. } See IMMOVABLE; as it
UNMO'VABLY. } is now usually written.
UNMO'VED. } That cannot be moved
UNMO'VEDLY. } or stirred from its place
UNMO'VING. } or position; that cannot
be borne away, carried, or shaken; made or caused to change its place, or position; (met.) the mind, purpose, design.

——— Ne mypende neither
Meeble ne *unmeeble*, mete nother drynke.'
Piers Ploughman, p. 175.

If metheles ghe dwellen in the feith foundid & stable & *unmouable* fro the hope of the gospel that ghe han herd which is prechid in al creature that is undir heuene of which I Poul am maad mynystre.—*Wiclif. Colocensis*, c. 1.

God willynge to schewe plenteuouslier to the eirls of his biheeste the sadnesse [immobilitatem] of his counseil putide betwixen oeth, that bitwel thingis *unmouable* bi whiche it is yuppossible that God lie, we haue strongist solace.
Id. Ebrewis, c. 6.

All the moouable and *unmouable* godes and possessions parteynynge to sir Johan Mereyer within Parys and without, in the realme of France, that myght be layde hande on, was taken as goodes forfaite, and gyuen to other persons.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 190.

But that my mind is fixt *unmoveably*
Never with wight in wedlock aye to join,
Sith my first love me left by death dissever'd,
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

A thing, which no cables be they never so big and strong, no ankers, how massie and weightie soever they be, sticke they also as fast and *unmoueable* as they will, can performe.
Holland. Plinie, b. xx xii. c. 1.

Neither doth it [the gracious heart] presume to prescribe unto God what and how hee shall worke; but takes what it findes, and *unmoeably* rests in what it takes.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Dumb Devill Ejected.

So sure a certainty of our constant and reflected apprehension of eternall life, is both hard to get, and not easie to hold *unmoveably.—Id. The Balm of Gilead*, § 7.

Me no such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,
Ne once my minde *vnmoued* quiet grieue,
But all the night in sliuer sleepe I spend,
And all the day, to what I list, I doe attend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9.

——— Say you would have my life,
Why, I will give you: for it is of me
A thing so loath'd, and unto you that ask
Of so poor use, that I shall make no price,
If you intreat, I will *unmov'dly* hear.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act I.

Vnmouing, vncorrupt, and spotlesse bright,
That need no sunne t' illuminate their spheres,
But their owne native light, farre passing theirs.
Spenser. An Hymne of Heauenlie Beautie.

So *unmoeable* is that truth deliver'd by the spirit of truth, that though the light of nature gave some obscure glimmering, some uncertain hopes of a future state; yet human reason could attain to no clearness, no certainty about it, but that it was Jesus Christ alone, who had brought life and immortality to light through the gospell.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 3.

What man, but I, so long *unmov'd* could hear
Such tender passion, and refuse a tear!
But do not talk of dying any more,
Unless you mean that I should die before.
Dryden. 1 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iv. sc. 2.

UN-MOULD, *v.* To take away or destroy the form, shape or feature.

——— Whose pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmolding* reason's mintage
Character'd in the face. *Milton. Comus.*

UN-MO'UNDED. Not protected by a mound, or raised fence or bank.

And however, by nature, he may be fertile, and of a good soyl; yet, if he lyes *unmounded*, he shall be sure to be always low.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 65.

UN-MO'URNED. Not grieved, lamented, bewailed.

Yes—had I ever proved that passion's zeal
The change to hatred were at least to feel:
But still—he goes *unmourn'd*—returns unsought—
And oft when present—absent from my thought.
Byron. The Corsair, c. 2.

UN-MU'FFLE, *v.* To remove or take away, that which covers or conceals.

E. Br. Unmuffle ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon.
Milton. Comus.

UN-MU'RMURED. } Not uttering sounds
UNMU'RMURING. } of complaint, repining or discontent; not complaining or repining.

Duke. Seek me out grooms.
Men more insensible at reparation,
Less curious and precise in terms of honor,
That if my anger chance let fall a stroke,
As we are all subject to impetuous passions,
Yet it may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed,
And not with braver fury prosecuted.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iv.

To soothe thy sickness, watch thy health,
Partake, but never waste thy wealth,
Or stand with smiles *unmurmuring* by,
And lighten half thy poverty.
Byron. The Bride of Abydos, c. I.

UN-MU'SICAL. Not according or concording, harmonious or melodious.

Let argument hear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve.
For generous lovers let a corner be found,
Where they in soft sighs may their passions relieve.
B. Jonson. Rules for the Tavern Academy.

UN-MU'TABLE, i. e. *Immutable*, that cannot be changed or altered.

But in this behalf least the redempcion of man onecome, and lest that her doner, which thy will being *vmutable* hath determined, and not the thyng whiche the weakenesse of this body doeeth gene adulse or mocion vnto.
Udal. Luke, c. 22.

UN-MU'TILATED. Not maimed, marred, or dismembered.

The parlement had ordered it [Charing-cross] to be sold and broke to pieces: but John River, the brazier who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it *unmutilated*, and shewed to them some broken pieces of brass in tokens of his obedience.
Pennant. London.

UN-MU'ZZLE, *v.* } To remove the *muzzle*,
UNMU'ZZLED. } or that which closes or confines the mouth, (stops the utterance.'

Col. How prouo you that in the great heape of your knowledge?
Ros. I marry, *unmuzzle* your wisdom.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act I. sc. 2.

——— What might you think?
Haue you not set mine honor at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmazled* thought
That tyrannous heart could think?
Id. Twelfth Night, Act iii. sc. I.

The hell-hounds of war, on all sides, will be uncoupled and *unmuzzled.*
Burke. Let. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.

UN-MYSTE'RIOUS. Not shut up, hidden, or concealed.

Shall God be less miraculous, than what
His hand has form'd? Shall mysteries descend
From *unmysterious?—Young. The Complaint*, Night 9.

UN-NAIL, *v.* To remove, take away or pull out the nails, (sc.) which fix, infix, or fasten.

They made all ye bridge to be *vnnailed*, redy to be broken downe incontynent, if mede requyred.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. I. c. 412.

It is a Descent from the Cross, at the foot whereof stands the B. Virgin, overwhelmed even with sorrow, and fainting between the arms of the other Maries, whiles Joseph of Arimathæa and Nicodemus *un-nail* our Lord.
Evelyn. The Perfection of Painting.

The seuttle of the fore-castle, where he and his family were locked up every night, happened to be *unnailed*, and the following night being extremely dark and stormy, he contrived to convey his wife and children through the *unnailed* scuttle, and then over the ship's side into the yawl.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 3.

UN-NA'MED. Not named, or denominated, or mentioned by name; having no name or denomination given or bestowed.

The times are alter'd [soldier] Cæsar's angry,
And our design to please him lost and perish'd;
Be glad them art *unnam'd*; 'tis not worth the owning.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act ii. sc. 1.

Un-nam'd as yet: at least unknown to fame:
Is there a strife in Heav'n about his name.
Dryden. Britannia Redivива.

In the prophet Daniel we read of the angel Gabriel by name: who, together with others *unnamed*, is employed to exhibit visions typical of future events to the prophet, and to expound them to him.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 29.

UN-NA'TURAL. } Not according or agreeable to, contrary to, kind; the usual or regular course, the laws, of kind; to the sensations or passions of animate beings; to the qualities inherent from the birth or creation of any thing, forming or constituting its being, essence, or existence, its kind or species.
UNNA'TURALNESS.
UNNA'TURALIZE, *v.*
UNNA'TURE.
UNNA'TIVE.

Clotild their moder, heryngne in mynde the *unnaturall* deth of her parentes, wylled her enuime to venge theyr deth.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 101.

Ye haue thought good to he your owne reformers belyke, not only *unnaturally* mistrusting the kings iustice, but also cruelly and vncivilly dealing with your ancient neighbours.
Sir John Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

A right heavenly nature indeed, as it were *unnaturing* them, doth so bridle them [the elements.

But for all that without shame he still goeth on, exhorting thereunto all princes that will hear him, who do abhor to see such *unnaturalness* in any man, as he shameless doth set forwards.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.* an. 1538.

What a mischieuous and *unnatural* thing go ye about? Is it meet that the father should destroie the sonne?
Holinshed. Chron. of England, an. 1154.

In the end, such was the vnkindnesse, or (as I male sale) the *unnaturalnesse* of which he found in his two daughters, notwithstanding their faire and pleasant words vttered in time past, that being constrained of necessitie, he fled the land, and sailed into Gallia, there to seeke some comfort of his youngest daughter Cordeilla, whom before time he hated.
Id. Historie of England, b. ii. c. 5.

Being persuaded to it by this thought, sir,
That the *unnaturalness*, first, of the act,
And then his father's oft disclaiming in him,
(Which I did mean t' help on,) would sure enrage him
To do some violence upon his parent.
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act iii. sc. 5.

If there were no more in a crime than the disorder of nature, the *unnaturalness* itself would be very great matter.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 1.

It is strange to observe, how though he were the meekest person that ever was upon earth, yet here he strives as it were to *unnaturalize* himself, and lay by his natural sweetness of disposition.—*Hales. Rem. Ser. Luke*, xviii. 1.

By the Dreit d'Aubaine, by which the goods of strangers dying in France most inhospitably escheat to the king; putting (in this respect) no difference between them and bastards *unnaturalized*.—*Evelyn. State of France.*

It is *unnatural* for any one in a gust of passion to speak long together, or for another in the same condition, to suffer him, without interruption.
Dryden. Essay of Dramatic Poesie.

Is there any thing in rhyme more constrain'd than this line in blank verse? "I fleeu'n revoke, and strong resistance make?" Where you see both the clauses are plac'd *unnaturally*; that is, contrary to the common way of speaking, and that without the excuse of a rhyme to cause it.—*Id. Ib.*

Whence this unwonted patience? this weak doubt?
This tame beseeching of rejected peace?
This meek forbearance? this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
Thomson. Britannia.

Then prudent thus Telemachus replied:
Antinous! to thrust the mother forth,
Who gave me birth and rear'd me, were a deed
Unnatural and impossible to me.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

UN-NA'VIGABLE. } Also written INNAVIGABLE, (qv.)
UNNA'VIGATED.

That cannot be sailed on.

But Catoes vertue brooking no delay
Through vnknowne regions lead his troopes away,
T' encompasse round the Syrts by land, for now
The stormy seas *e-navigable* grow
In winter time.—*May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. ix.

And there th' *unnavigable* lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

It points precisely to that quarter of the globe where discovery hath been ever at a stand,—where the ocean, to this hour, opposes his eternal barrier of impervious *unnavigable* ice.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 17.

If the arduous but exact researches of this extraordinary man [Cook] have not discovered a new world, they have discovered seas *unnavigated* and unknown before.
Cook. Third Voyage. Inscrip. to his Memory.

UN-NE'CESSARY. } Not needful, or requisite; not unavoidable, or inevitable or irresistible; that can be done without.
UNNE'CESSARINESS.

But Jesus to correct this *unnecessarie* care that Peter had of another manes death, sayed: If I will haue him tary till I come, what is that to thee?—*Udal. John*, c. 21.

They little weigh with themselues how dull, how heauie, and almost how without sense the greatest part of the common multitude euery-where is, who thinke it either vnmeet or *unnecessarry* to put them euen man by man, especially at that time in mind where about they are.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 68.

I hope wee shall not seeme altogether *unnecessarily* to doubt of the soundnesse of their opinion, who thinke simply that nothing but onely the word of God can giue vs assurance in any thing we are to do, and resolue vs that we doe well.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. § 4.

I have not ty'd myself to a literal translation [of Chaucer]; but have often omitted what I judg'd *unnecessary*, or not of dignity enough to appear in the company of better thoughts.
Dryden. Fables, Pref.

That which is chiefly to be taken care of in this matter, is, that the brute may not be killed unnecessarily, when it is killed, that it may have as few moments of pain as may be; and that no young be left to languish.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, e. 2.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking.
Decay of Christian Piety.

No writer would arbitrarily and *unnecessarily* have thus cast in his reader's way a difficulty, which, to say the least, it required research and erudition to clear up.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, pt. ii. c. 3.

UN-NEE'DFUL. Equivalent to *Unnecessary*, (qv.)

The captaine made the more haste away, which was not *unneedfull*: for little sooner were their anckers weyed, and foresaile set, but there arose such a storme, that they had not much to spare for doubling out of the shoales.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 514.

The text was not *unneedful*.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-NE'IGHBOURLY. } Not dwelling or abiding nigh or near; not having qualities, not acting in a manner —convenient, or becoming, or suiting, those who live nigh or near each other; not friendly, social, or kind.
UNNE'IGHBOURED.

And, sir (said the ambassador to the emperor), in the wars with the Scots, the French have by sundry means endeavoured to impeach our proceedings there, and also dealt on this side very unfriendly and *unneighbourly* towards us.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* an. 1549.

Where these two Christian armies might combine
The blood of malice, in a vaine of league,
And not to spend it so *un-neighbourly*.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act v. sc. 2.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so by their *unneighbourly* deportment.—*Garth.*

Godlike Nausithous; he, their leader thence,
In Scheria plac'd them, an *unneighbour'd* isle,
And far from all resort of busy man.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. vi.

UN-NERVE, *v.* } To deprive of strength or vigour, might, force, or power.
UNNE'RVATE.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiffe and wind of his fell sword,
Th' *unnerved* fals.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musmus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer.—*Broome.*

Our forefathers have cleared the country, and levelled and illuminated the roads; but let not the facility of travelling *unnerve* our resolution, or lull us to an indolent and inglorious repose.—*Knox. Let. to a Young Nobleman.*

Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended.—*Burke. Let. to a Noble Lord*, (1796.)

UN-NETH. } *Un-eath*, or uneasy. See
UNNE'THES. } EATH.

Not easily, not without trouble or difficulty; or distress.

And Trahen, & muche of hys folk, y wonded wey to dethe,
Flowe to se to heore schippes, and of scapede *unnethe*.
R. Gloucester p. 88.

& slouh bothe fader & mume, women lete thei gon,
Hors & hondes thei ete, *unnethis* skaped non.
R. Brunne, p. 76.

The wrath was so grete bitnex thise kynges tuo,
Unnethis acorde thei schete, bot thus with mykelle wo.
Id. p. 270.

And thei seinge these thingis *unnethis* swagiden the pepie that thei affriden tem hem.—*Wiclif. Deuis*, c. 14

The miller that for-dronken was all pale,
So that *unethes* upon his hore he sat,
He n'old avalen neither hood ne hat.
Chaucer. The Millieres Prologue, v. 3124.

The remenant of folke shoot
Unnethe stonden in any dout
To werre eche other.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Sithe this vngracious braunche of wrath, springeth out of the cursed rote of pryde and setting muche by our selfe, so secretely larkyng in oure hearte, that *vnnethe* we can parceyue it our selfe, lette vs pull vppe well yr roote, and surely the braunch of wrathe shall soone wither awaye.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 87.

They being occupied with the other Saxons before, and now assailed of these behind, they had *unneath* roome for anie audantage to turne their weapons.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Donegall.

Diggon, I am so stiffe and so stande,
That *unneth* may I stand any more.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

You shal not see them wandering abroad but two and two together, the male and female, as if they were yoked together: and *unneth*, or not at all, can they live alone without their mate.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii.

UN-NI'GGARDLY. Not parsimonious, sparing, covetous, or avaricious.

Wherein there appears no weakness nor humour, no spark of arbitrary or inequitable disposition, but unreserved and *unnigardly* goodness.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 23.

UN-NO'BLE. } See IGNOBLE. Not noble
UNNO'BLY. } or renowned; not known, or
UNNO'BLENESS. } noticed, or worthy of notice; ignominious, mean, base.

We fools for Crist, but ghe prudent in Crist. we sike but ghe strong. ghe noble, but we *unnoble*.—*Wiclif. 1 Cor.* c. 4.

And so the aghen risyng of deede men. it is sownin in corupcioun, it schal rise in uncorrupcioun. it is sownin in *unnobiei*, it schal rise in glorie.—*Id. Ib.* c. 15.

Bi armuris of rightwyanesse on the right half and on the lifft half. bi glorie and *unnobiei*, bi yuel fame and good fame.
Id. 2 Cor. c. 6.

But be thou neuer so noble, if thou mary to one *unnoble*, thou art made *unnobler* than hee, nor the wife cannot be more nobler than her husband.
Fiera. Obedience of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 5.

Nor greatness, nor the trick you had to part us,
Which I smell too rank, too open, too evident,
(And I must tell you sir, 'tis most unnoble)
Shall hinder me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act iv.

Hip. Why does your lordship use me so *unnobly*
Against my will to take away my bond-woman?
Id. Custom of the Country, Act iv.

Du. You shall not be thus sullen with me still sister,
You do the most *unnobly* to be angry.
Id. Loyal Subject, Act v. sc. 3.

You made this vow, and whose *unnobleness*,
Indeed forgetfulness of good—
Ar. No more.
Id. Ib. Act ii. sc. 5.

UN-NO'TCHED. Not nicked, or cut.

Thus ranging as refuede, to reach some place of rest,
And ruffe of heare, my nayles *unnochi*, as to such seemeth best,
That wander by their wittes.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Lover Refused, &c.

UN-NO'TED. } Not marked or remarked,
UNNO'TICED. } distinguished or observed.

And that so much the more bycause the thing was done in ye sight of Cesar and all his army, inasmuch that no dede, wer it done any thyng valeantly, could escape *unnoted*.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 75.

He be admitted for a wanton tale
To some most private cabinets, when your priest-hood
(Though laden with the mysteries of your goddess)
Shall wait without *unnoted*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act i. sc. 1.

The first deviation from their duty is in most persons but small; and its progress, for some time, gentle and *unnoticed* by themselves: till they have insensibly gone such a length, that they are tempted to despair of being able to return.
Secker Vol. i. Ser. 29.

Secure, *unnoted*, Conrad's prow pass'd by,
And anchor'd where his ambush meant to lie;
Screen'd from espial by the jutting cape,
That rears on high its rude fantastic shape.
Byron. The Corsair, c. I.

So thee, O Melanippus! to despoil
Of thy bright arme the son of Nector flew,
Eut not *unnotic'd* by the watchful eye
Of noble Hector, who through all the war
Ran to encounter him.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xv.

UN-NOU'RISHED. Not fostered, or cherished, or sustained.

"For having not this skill how to contend,
Th' *unnourish'd* strife would quickly make an end."
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

UN-NU'MERABLE. } Now *Innumerable*,
UNNU'MBERED. } (qv.)
That cannot be computed or counted; cannot be reckoned, or calculated, or told.

For vnto the place where as at that season they founde the Lord Jesus, there meeted an *innumerable* multitude, so that it seemed as it had bene an ebbing and flowing of cummers and goers.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 6.

——— Those that scorn'd me,
Mothers of many children, and blest fathers
That see their issues like the stars *un-number'd*,
Their comfort more than them, shall in my praises
New teach their infants songs.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iv.

Of various forms *unnumber'd* specters more;
Centaurs, and double shapes besiege the door.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

UN-NU'RTURED. Equivalent to *Unnourished*, (qv.)

Thus he surprised the Earl of Desmond, being rude and *unnurtured*; brought him up to Dublin, where he informed and reformed him in manners and civility.
Fuller. Worthies. Westmoreland.

For great are thy judgements, and cannot be expressed: therefore *unnurtured* souls have erred.—*Wisdom*, c. 17.

UN-OBE'DIENT. } i. e. *Disobedient*, (qv.)
UNOBE'DIENCE. } *Unobeyed*,—not listened
UNOBE'YED. } to, yielded to, observed or subserved, or submitted to.

For ther hen manye *unobedient* and veyne spekeris and dissayueris, moost thei that ben of circumcisioun, whiche it bihoueth to be reproued.—*Wiclif. Tyte*, c. 1.

And we han redi to venge al *unobedience* whanne thoure obedience schal be fillid.—*Id. 2 Corynth.* c. 10.

Pepin not *unobedient* to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole exarchate of Ravenna.—*Milton. Of Ref. in England*, b. ii.

To Flint from thence, unto a restless bed,
That miserable night he comes convey'd;
Poorly provided, poorly followed;
Uncourted, unrespected, *unobey'd*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

——— He resolv'd
With all his legions to dislodge, and leave
Unworshipt, *unobey'd* the throne supreme
Contemptuous, and his next subordinate
Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN-OBJE'CTIONABLE. } By usage,—
UNOBJE'CTED. } that *can* have nothing put or placed, or stated against it.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the Devil!—*Ailesbury.*

A translation that should be *unobjectionable* to my brethren of the Roman Catholic communion.—*Dr. Geddes.*

I mean, that there are few cases in which, if we permit ourselves to range in possibilities, we cannot suppose something more perfect, and more *unobjectionable*, than what we see.—*Paley. Evidences of Christianity*, pt. iii. c. 6.

UN-OBNO'XIOUS. Not subject, liable, or exposed, (to punishment.) Generally, not subject, liable or exposed.

So, *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;
For none to death sins, that to sin is loath.
Donne. On Lady Markham.

Such high advantages thir innocence
Gave them above thir foes, not to have sinnd,
Not to have disobei'd; in fight they stood
Unwearil'd, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd
By wound, though from thir place by violence mov'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Mastiffs, in gold and silver, lin'd the approach
On either side, with art celestial fram'd
By Vulcan, guardians of Alcinous' gate
For ever, *unobnoxious* to decay.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. vii.

UN-OBSCU'RED. Not dimmed or darkened; not clouded or overcast.

——— How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark doth heav'n's all-ruling sire
Choose to reside, his glory *unobscured*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

UN-OBSE'RVED. } Not kept or held, (sc.)
UNOBSE'RVEDLY. } in sight; not beheld;
UNOBSE'RVANT. } not watched or guarded;
UNOBSE'RVANCE. } noted or noticed or at-
UNOBSE'RVABLE. } tended to.
UNOBSE'RVING. }

(Consider the variety of God's grace) his sending angele to watch us, to remove us from evil company, to drive us with swords of fire from forbidden instances, to carry us by *unobserved* opportunities into holy company.
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

It seems to me more likely, that he went thither secretly and *unobservedly*, in the dusk of the evening, or in a disguise.—*Patrick. On Judges*, xvi. 1.

Indeed the *unobservant* may have some general confus'd apprehensions of a kind of beauty, that guilds the outside frame of the universe.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 24.

Among those unaccountable levellers of the world, fate or fortune in the profane lexicon, and in the Christian's undiscovered providence, may pass for the first opinion, and time or the grave, for the other two. The two first require the most serious inquiry into, for the universality of their power, and yet general *unobservance* of it.
Whitlock. Manners of the English, p. 419.

So when the Sun's broad beam has tir'd the sight,
All mild ascends the moon's more sober light,
Serene in virgin modesty she shines
And *unobserv'd* the glaring orb declines.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 2.

Imperfect speculum, is qualified to reflect, in a confused manner, so many either beams, or little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous it degenerates into a white body.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 702.

The great age which men then lived to could not but help to preserve a sense of religion amongst them, unless they grew culpably careless and *unobserving*.
Waterland. Works, vol. vi. p. 176.

An unexperienced and *unobservant* man might expect to find extraordinary devotion and piety in the chapels and colleges in our English universities.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 90.

UN-OBSTRU'CTED. } Not blocked up;
UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. } not opposed or hindered.

For in the vacant (as your schools approve)
Should finite matter be suppos'd to move,
Not knowing how to stop, or where to stay,
It *unobstructed* must pursue its way.
Be lost in void immense, and dissipated stray.
Blackmore. Creation, b. iv.

What gulphs, what mounds, what terrours, can controul
The rushing orb, and make him backward roll?
Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in *unobstructive* sky?—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

UN-OBTA'INED. Not held or possessed; not acquired or procured.

All the will doth now worke vpon that obiect by desire, which is as it were a motion towarde the end as yet *vnobtayned*; so likewise vp6 the same hereafter receiued it shal worke also by loue.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. i. § 11.

UN-OBTRU'SIVE. That cannot, that does not thrust or force against; put or place offensively forward or in the way; not too forward.

Ye quietists, in homage to the skies!
Serene! of soft address! who mildly make
An *unobtrusive* tender of your hearts,
Abhorring violence; who halt indeed;
But, for the blessing, wrestle not with Heaven!
Young. Complaint, Night 4.

UN-O'BVIOUS. Not lying in the way; not plain before us; not evident, manifest, or clear.

That by the knowledge and application of some *unobvious* and unheeded properties and laws of natural things, divers effects may be produced by other means and instruments than those one would judge likely.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

Let me call upon you to consider a few, not *unobvious*, things, which may also serve to confirm some part of what has hitherto been delivered.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 177.

UN-O'CCUPIED. Not taken or seized, held or kept possession of; not possessed, used, employed, engaged.

Locke in the gospel vpon hym which laied vp his talent, and left it *unoccuppyed*, and therfore vtterly lost it.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1182.

Oure ydle *unoccupied* mynd wdireth shout, while our tong at addeture patteroth a pass.—*Id. Ib.* p. 1359.

Doubtless, if we shall discover further to the very northpole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unoccupied*.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

In the reign, indeed, of Charles the First, the council, or committees of council, were never a moment *unoccupied*, with affairs of trade.—*Burke. Economical Reform*, (1780.)

UN-OFFE'NDING. } See INOFFENSIVE.
UNOFFE'NDED. } Not hurting or harming; not injuring or
UNOFFE'NSIVE. } injurious; not affronting.

Cas. My prayers pull daily blessings on thy head,
My *unoffending* child, my Annophel.
Beaum. & Fletch. Laws of Candy, Act ii.

The bee stings too; but it is when she is provoked; these draw blood *unoffended*, and sting for their owne pleasure.
Bp. Hall. Occasional Meditations, Med. 52.

But notwithstanding his *unoffensive* and cautious return to those ill laid demands, immediately, it being the Monday before Easter, an accusation was sent up to the committee at London.—*Pell. Life of Hammond*, s 1.

If such inclemency in heav'n can dwell,
Yet why must *unoffending* Argos feel
The vengeance due to this unlucky steel?
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

The whole trading property of America (even *unoffending* shipping in port) was indiscriminately and irrevocably given, as the plunder of foreign enemies, to the sailors of your navy.—*Burke. Address to the King.*

Horace very truly observes, that whatever mad frolics enter into the heads of kings, it is the common people, that is, the honest artizan and the industrious trives in the middle ranke, *unoffended* and *unoffending*, who chiefly suffer in the evil consequences.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 99.

UN-O'FFERED. Not brought before or forward, or in presence; not presented or proposed, held forth or exhibited.

——— But why o'th' sudden now does the fit take yo,
Unoffer'd, or uncompell'd? why thus sweet curtesies?
Benum. & Fletch. The Maid in the Mill, Act v. sc. 2.

How then can we know that he hath given it to any other? or how can these men presume to take it *unoffer'd* first to God, unconsecrated, without another clear and express donation, whereof they shew no evidence or writing?
Milton. Con. to Rem. Hirelings out of the Church.

UN-OFFI'CIOUS. Not busy to act, or perform, services; not active or forward in the performance of services.

And thus all occasions, which way soever they turn, are not *unofficious* to administer something which may conduce to explain, or to defend the assertion of this book touching divorce.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-O'FTEN. Not frequently; seldom, rarely.

The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner.
Harris. Three Treatises, pt. ii.

UN-OIL, *v.* To remove or wipe away the *oil*.
Unoiled,—not rubbed with *oil*.

And a tight maid, e're he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 8.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As *unoil'd* hinges, querulously shrill.
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 6.

From whence, my guest! should thy belief arise,
That I deserve past other of my sex
The praise of wisdom, if unbath'd, *unoil'd*,
Ill-clad, thou sojourn here?—*Cowper. Homer. Odyss.* b.xix.

UN-O'PENED. } Not having the close or
UNO'PENING. } closing parts separated or severed; having no entrance or passage given; closed, shut.

Metellus seeing the vast massy doores
Of Saturn's temple ready to fly ope;
Running enrag'd breaking through Cæsar's troope,
Before the yet *unopen'd* doore he stay'd.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iii.

On the third shelf a bundle of letters *unopened*, endorsed, in the hand of the deceased, "Letters from the Old Testament."—*Tatler*, No. 113.

Tenants with sighs the smokeless tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steeds another way:
Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curs'd the sav'd candle, and *unpin'ning* door.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 3.

But, while the ballad of a minstrel, beautiful perhaps, and well worth preserving, has been recovered from its dust and committed to memory, the family bible has been suffered to lie *unopened*, or has been perused by many only with a view to painful improvement, without an idea of the possibility of deriving from it the elegant pleasures of literary entertainment.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 143.

UN-O'PERATIVE. Also written *Inoperative*. Not able to work; not working; not acting or effecting.

For if the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his scepter *unoperative*, but in spiritual things.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

The wishing of a thing, is not properly the willing of it; though too often mistaken by men for such; but it is that, which is called by the schools an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *un-operative* complacency in, and desire of the end without any considerations of, nay, for the most part, with a direct abhorrence of the means.
South, vol. i. Ser. 10.

There lie the qualities of beauty either dead or *unoperative*; or at most exerted to mollify the rigour and sternness of the terrour, which is the natural concomitant of greatness.—*Burke. On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv. § 24.

UN-OPPO'SED. Not put, placed or set against or in the way of, in the front of; not resisted.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reacht
The hight of thy aspiring *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. vi.

The people like a headlong torrent go;
And every dam they break, or overflow;
But *unoppos'd*, they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course.
Dryden. Conquest of Granada, Act iv. sc. 1.

But for what end was that hill to linger beyond the usual period of an *unopposed* measure?
Burke. Speech at Bristol, (1780.)

UN-OPPRE'SSIVE. Not pressing too heavily; not too burthensome.

You would have had an *unoppressive* but a productive revenue.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

UN-O'RDERLY. } See Disorderly. Not
UNO'RDERED. } according to rule, regularity, or method; not arranged or composed.

How should honest men live quietly in the common welth at any time, if their goodes other gotten by their owne labour, or left to them by their friends, shall vnlawfully and *vnorderly*, to the feeding of a sort of rebels, be spoyled and wasted, and vtterly scattred abrode?
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

All which (as I gather) was done in the life of Edward the First (notwithstanding that I have a little *vnorderlie* before treated of the executing of his office of the pantrie at the coronation of Edward the Second, sonne to Edward the First.)
Holinshed. Chron. of England, an. 1300.

Those long *unorder'd* troops so marshalled,
Under such formal discipline to stand,
That e'e'n his soul seem'd only to direct,
So great a body, such exploits t' effect.
Daniel. Civil Ware, b. v.

Their reply is childish and *unorderly* to say, that we demand the thing in question, and shew the impertie of our cause.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. iv.

UN-O'RDINARY. Not regular, customary, usual, common.

Proportionate to his reading was his meditation, which furnished him with a judgement beyond the vulgar reach of man, built upon *unordinary* notions, rais'd out of strange observations and comprehensive thoughts within himselfe.
Hales. Rem. Pearson. To the Reader.

And if this be not allowed to be so, I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, (as we call them) because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 11.

UN-O'RGANIZED. Not made with *organs*, (sc.) of sense, by which we hear, see, &c.

So all *unorganized* bodies may possibly have sensation or perception; but because for want of organs there is no variety in it, neither any memory or means of expressing that sensation, therefore to us it seems as if they had no such thing at all.—*Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 10.

A body yellow, very malleable, fusible and fixed; but lighter than common water: or an uniform, *unorganized* body, consisting as to sense, all of similar parts, with perception and voluntary motion.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 30.

UN-ORI'GINAL. } Not rising, springing,
UNOR'IGINATED. } or beginning; not generated or produced.
UNORI'GINATELY.
UNOR'IGINATENESS.

——— But I
Toild out my uneouth passage, forc't to ride
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* Night and Chaos wide.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

The Father [or first Person] alone is self-existent, undrived, *unoriginated*, independant, made of none, begotten of none. [Mod. Pleas, p. 5.]—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ii. p. 348.

The Catholics will easily answer every text he can bring to prove the Father only to be the true God; for it is only saying he is so emphatically, or *unoriginately*, and the Son may be true God and necessarily existing notwithstanding.
Id. Ib. p. 29.

It was to admit of a higher and a lower sense of the word God; the higher supposed to have nothing above the other but self-existence or *unoriginatedness*; the Father then was supposed to be God in the highest sense as *unoriginate*, but still the Son and Holy Ghost each God in a sense infinitely higher than any creature can be; being necessarily existing, and wanting nothing but *unoriginatedness*.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 120.

UN-O'RNAMENTED. } Not beautified, embellished, decorated.
UNORNAME'NTAL.

I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till my time used to stand *unornamented*.
Coventry. Phil. to Hyd. Con. 5.

I cannot forbear taking notice of one other mark of integrity which appears in all the compositions of the sacred writers, and particularly the evangelists; and that is, the simple, unaffected, *unornamental* and *unostentatious* manner, in which they deliver truths so important and sublime, and facts so magnificent and wonderful.
West. On the Resurrection, (4th ed.) p. 355.

UN-OSTENTA'TIOUS. } Not exhibiting,
UNOSTENTA'TIOUSLY. } showing, or displaying; not vainly showing or displaying.

They induce idleness to content itself with the appearances of merit, which are easily assumed, and not to neglect the reality as attainable only by a painful and *unostentatious* application.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 3.

He is silently and *unostentatiously* happy, neither courting the notice of the world, nor regarding its unjust censure.
Id. Christian Phil. § 40.

UN-O'WED. } Not possessed; not having
UNO'WNED. } possession; not claimed; not professed, confessed, or acknowledged.

——— And England now is left
To tug and scamble, and to part by th' teeth
Th' *un-owed* interest of proud swelling state.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act iv. sc. 3.

I fear th' dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister.—*Milton. Comus.*

Oh happy *unown'd* youthe! your limbs can bear
The searching dog-star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with ease and pain,
Thirsts with each heat, and coughs with every rain!
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

UN-PA'CIFIED. } Not brought or restored
UNPACI'FICK. } to peace; not stilled, calmed, quieted, tranquillized.

A westerne, milde, and pretty whispering gale,
Came dallying with the leaves along the dale,
And seem'd as with the water it did chide,
Because it came so long *unpacifide*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

Many such works of our disunited and *unpacifick* ancestors were undoubtedly destroyed, either by their first constructors, or by new invaders, by agreement or by conquest, and sometimes by civil dissensions, in the early martial ages.—*Warton. Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 71.

UN-PACK, *v.* To remove or take away the package, or that by which things are put together in a heap or bundle; are held or contained in a bundle or heap.

And also that none of our said subiects shall vnlade or cause to be vnladen, vnder any colour not otherwise, nor *vnpacke*, in the countreis abouesaide, no kind of wares, goods, nor marchandises whatsoeuer.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 210.

——— I sure, this is most brave,
That I, the sonne of the deere murthered,
Prompted to my reuenge by heauen, and hell,
Must (like a whore) *vnpacke* my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very drab.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-PAID. See Unpay.

UN-PA'INED. } Not tortured; not affected
UNPA'INFUL. } or afflicted with torturing, distressing, displeasing sensations.

But there's not one of these who are *unpain'd*,
Or by themselves unpunished; for vice
Is like a fury to the vicious mind,
And turns delight itself to punishment.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 3.

And if we owe a retribution for *unpainful* courtesies, how much should we relow, when they come arrayed in sufferings?—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 82.

That being generally called hard by us, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that on the contrary soft, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy and *unpainful* touch.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 4.

UN-PAI'NTED. Not coloured, or covered with coloured substances; not decorated or adorned with colour.

The same Epiphanius, sending another *unpainted* cloth, for that *painted* one, which he had torn, to the said Patriarch, writeth thus, &c.
Homilies. Peril of Idolatrie, pt.ii.

For were the true visage of sin seen at a full light, undressed and *unpainted*, it were impossible, while it appeared, that any one soul could be in love with it, but would rather fly it, as hideous and abominable.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Pet.* c. 1.

UN-PA'IRED. Not paired or matched.

Beauty she has, but with it can you find
The enquiring spirit or the studious mind?
This wit thou need who art to thinking prone,
And minds *unpair'd* had better think alone.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. ix.

UN-PA'LATABLE. Not agreeable to, not pleasing to the sense of taste; having no pleasing taste or savour.

We opened some of them [pearl oysters] with a view of tasting them, but we found them extremely tough and *unpalatable*.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 8.

The man who laugh'd but once, to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass;
Might again, to see a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law.—*Dryden. The Medal.*

UN-PA'NGED. Not pained or distressed; (not afflicted with any pungent or poignant sensation.)

2 *Qu.* We come unseasonably: but when could grief
Cull forth, as *unpanged* judgement can, fit'st time
For best solicitation.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

UN-PA'RADISE, *v.* To remove from any place, or state, or condition, of excessive happiness; to destroy or deprive of excessive happiness.

"Now did I find myself *unparadis'd*,
From those pure fields of my so clean beginning:
Now I perceiv'd how ill I was advis'd,
My flesh gan loath the new-felt touch of sinning."
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

O ye blest scenes of permanent delight!
Full, above measure! lasting, beyond bound!
A perpetuity of bliss is bliss.
Could you, so rich in rapture, fear an end,
That ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light.
Young. Complaint, Night 1.

This vice [envy] which is always prevalent in a bad heart, turns all the brighter prospects of life into darkness, the fairest into deformity, and would of itself be sufficient to *unparadise* an Eden.—*Knox*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

UN-PA'RAGONED. Not surpassed, exceeded or excelled; not rivalled.

Iach. Either your *unparagon'd* mistris is dead, or she's out-priz'd by a trifle.—*Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, Act i. sc. 5.

——— Rubies *unparagon'd*,
How deerely they doo't: 'Tis her breathing that
Perfumes the chamber thus.
Id. Ib. Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-PA'RALLELED. } Not side by side, at
UNPA'RALLELABLE. } equal distances *from each other*; and, consequentially, not matched; not commensurate; not equalled; not alike.

There stood my beauty boldly for the prize,
Where the most clear and perfect judgments be;
And of the same the most judicial eyes
Did give the goal impartially to me:
So did I stand *unparalled'd* and free.
Drayton. Legend of Matilda the Fair.

It [humility] did not only stand in need of the most explicit doctrine of Christ to teach and commend it, the most *unparalleled* example of Christ to win men over to it, but also the most plain and direct application of that example.
Hale. Cons. vol. i. *Of Humility.*

The more thou wert obscured, the more didst thou manifest thy most admirable humility, and *unparalleable* love to mankind, whose weakness thou disdainedst not to take up.—*Bp. Hall. The Great Mystery of Godliness*, § 6.

To the wonder and gratulation of all foreign churches, and to the *unparallelable* glory of this church and nation.
Id. Ep. by Divine Right, pt. iii. § 8.

UN-PA'RCHED. *Un* is used augmentatively. Perished or destroyed, (by heat, by drought;) dried up or withered.

Which when I lose, O may at once my tongue
Lose this same busy speaking art,
Unparch'd, her vocal arteries unstrung,
No more acquainted with my heart,
On my dry palate's roof to rest
A wither'd leaf, an idle guest.
Crashaw. On Psalm 137.

UN-PA'RDONABLE. UNPA'RDONABLY. UNPA'RDONED. UNPA'RDONING. } That cannot or may not be forgiven; that cannot be remitted or released from a fault or crime, or the consequences, (sc.) from punishment, anger, resentment, displeasure.

Regarde well that they in no wise be broken, for if they be, and ones openly knowen, ye ryn in the churches sentence, and to be excommunycate on payne *unpardonable*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 154.

Some sins do pollute, and some do kill the soul, that is, are very near approaches to death, next to the *unpardonable* state: and they are to be repented of, just as habits are, even by a long and a laborious repentance, and by the piety and holiness of our whole ensuing life.
Sp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 4. § 3.

For the fear of a less inconvenience [be] *unpardonably* requires of his brethren, in their extreme necessity, to debar themselves the use of God's permissive law, tho' it might be their saving, and no man's imangering the more.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

If we do but err in our choice, the most unblameable error that can be, err but one minute, one moment after those mighty syllables pronounc'd, which take upon them to join Heaven and Hell together *unpardonably* till death pardon, this divine blessing that look'd but now with such a humane smile upon us, and spoke such gentle reason, strait vanishes like a fair sky, and brings on such a scene of cloud and tempest, as turns all to shipwrack without haven or shore, but to a ransomless captivity.—*Id. Ib.*

It will be an *unpardonable*, as well as childish peevishness, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it to the ends for which it was given us, because there are some things that are set out of the reach of it.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. i. c. 1.

Like the old Lapithites, with the goblets to fight,
Our own 'mongst offences *unpardon'd* will rank
Or breaking of windows, or glasses, for spite, &c.
Rules for the Tavern Academy. From B. Jonson.

Curse on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no submission tow'd,
Reads all alike; the penitent and proud.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

But whilst I do live, I shall pursue the same course; although my merits should be taken for *unpardonable* faults, and such answered, not only on myself, but on my posterity.
Burke. Letter to the Duke of Portland, (1793.)

——— And the Spartan monarch drew
From the Byzantine maid's unsleeping spirit
An answer and his destiny—he slew
That which he loved, unknowing what he slew,
And died *unpardon'd*.—*Byron. Manfred*, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-PA'RLIAMENTARY. UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. } Not according to usage of parliament; not consistent with, or adapted to it.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuse of setting individuals upon their shoulders who were hated by God and man.
Swift.

Expressing how sensible he [K. Charles] was of that disrespect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentariness* of their remonstrance in print.
Clarendon. Civil War, vol. i. p. 524.

UN-PA'RTED. Not severed, or divided.

His prayer ended, the men of arms of the Romans ran in among the horsemen and footmen of the Gaules, one being *unparted* from another.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 258.

UN-PA'RTIAL. UNPA'RTIALLY. } Now written *Impartial*, (qv.)

Let every man look unto himself, and trie whether he be in the faith or no; the surest mens to trie this, is to take an *unpartial* view of all our actions.
Hales. Rem. Ser. Matt. xxvi. 75.

However, I am confident that *unpartial* posterity, on a serious review of all passages, will allow his name to be reposed amongst the heroes of our nation.
Fuller. Worthies. Barkshire.

All things th' *unpartial* hand of fate
Can ease out with a thought;
These have a sev'ral fixed date,
Which, ended, turne to nought.
Browne. Shepheard's Pipe, Egl. 4.

Now then my son deal *unpartially* with thine own heart; ask of it seriously, as in the presence of the searcher of all hearts, whether thou dost not find in thy self these unfailing evidences of thine election.
Bp. Hall. The Balm of Gilead, § 12.

UN-PA'SSABLE. UNPA'SSABLENESS. } Now written *Impassable*, (qv.)

The nyghtes for the more parte be brighter then the dayes, wherfore in the day time ye countrey is wyld and *unpassable*, when they can neither fynde any tracte nor way to go in, nor marke nor signe whereby to passe, the starres being hidden by the mist.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 184.

For neither sinke they quite like seas to stand,
Nor yett like land with shores repell the maine,
But doubtfull, and *unpassable* remaine.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

It [the soul] is under a flat impossibility of returning by itself; and that in two respects. 1. Because of the guiltiness of sin standing betwixt, as an *unpassable* mountain or wall of separation. 2. Because of the dominion of sin keeping the soul captive, yea, still drawing it further off from God, and increasing the distance and the enmity every day.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, c. 3.

What discoveries this mighty prince made, did as far exceed his predecessors, as the frozen north and horrid coasts of Cambria the milder clime of our Britain, which was yet in those dales esteem'd another world, and her boundaries as much unknown as those of Virginia to us: 'twas called Alter Orbis; and grave authors who speak of the *unpassableness* of the ocean, mention the worlds that lay beyond it.—*Evelyn. Navigation & Commerce.*

"Oh! how gladly," says he, "would they now endure life with all its miseries! but the destinies forbid their return to earth, and the waters of Styx surround them with nine streams that are *unpassable*."—*Taller*, No. 184.

UN-PA'SSIONATE. UNPA'SSIONATED. } See UNIMPASSIONED.

The March ensuing, he attended the king into Scotland, and was likewise sworn a counsellor in that kingdom, where (as I have been instructed by *unpassionate* men) he did carry himself with singular sweetness and temper.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 211.

And more sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassionated* reason, as those to our unabused senses.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 11.

The rebukes and chiding, which their [children] faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private.
Locke. Of Education.

UN-PA'STORAL. Not according to, or consistent with the manners or thoughts of shepherds or herdsmen, (of *pastors.*)

One of them closes his bitter complaint with this very unpathetick and *unpastoral* idea—that "the porteullis of the castle of his heart was fallen."
Warton. Rowley Eng. p. 95.

UN-PA'THED. Not trodden; generally, not passed or gone over.

Cam. A course more promising,
Then a wild dedication of your selves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

UN-PATHE'TICK. Devoid or destitute of pathos or feeling. See UNPASTORAL.

UN-PA'TIENCE. UNPA'TIENT. } Now written *Impatience*, (qv.)

Whilom I thinke how Lone to me
Sored he would take at gre
My scrueice, if *unpacience*
Caused me to doen offence.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

And lest any thinke that these my wordes are spoken either of hastynes or of *unpacience*, I reherse them again and again.—*Udal. Galathians*, c. 1.

Then the Persians fell down & worshipped him after suche sorte as was denised, but Poliparcon that sat above the king at the boarde, asked one in scorne that touched the ground wyth his chinne, whye he kissed no harder: with which wordes hee moued Alexander to yre, wherefore hee was euer *vnpacient*.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 225.

More *unpatient* they are and fearfull of winter, than lectuces, and withall carrie an unpleasant strong tast.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 8.

UN-PA'TRONIZED. Not protected, supported, promoted, (sc.) by a *patron*, or one who promotes the interests of another.

He now found one of his most frequent visitants accusing him of treason, in hopes of sharing his confiscation; yet, *unpatronized* and unsupported, he cleared himself by the openness of innocence, and the consistence of truth: he was dismissed with honour, and his accuser perished in prison.—*Rambler*, No. 120.

UN-PA'TTERNED. Not having a precedent, sample, or example.

Ordel. Tis true, that to bring forth a second to yourself,
Was only worthy of my virgin loss:
And should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* sir?
Then being exemplify'd.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iii.

"Choice nymph! the crown of chaste Diana's train,
Thou beauty's lily, set in heav'nly earth:
Thy fair's *unpattern'd*."—*P. Fletcher. Purple Island*, c. 10.

UN-PA'VED. Not beaten or laid down firmly, (sc.) with stone, brick, or other substance, for way, road, or flooring.

O Rome, I wepe not to see thy streetes *unpaved*, nor that there is so many gutters in thy honses, nor that the battylmentes fall downe.—*Golden Boke, c.* 36.

If it do not, it is a voyce in her eares which horse-haires, and calves-guts, nor the voyce of *unpaved* eunuch to bout, can never amend.—*Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, Act ii. sc. 3.

Roofe of Bow Church, with the beames were borne into the aire a great heigth, six whereof being 27 foote long, with their fall were driuen 23 foote deepe into the grounde, the streetes of the city lying then *unpaved*.
Hakewill. Apologie, p. 131.

UN-PA'WNED. Not delivered or deposited in pledge or security.

He rell'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay.
Pope. Dunciad, b. i. (Variation.)

UN-PA'YED. UNPA'YABLE. } Not satisfied or contented; not remunerated by an equivalent or agreed price; not acquitted, discharged, requited, recompensed, or rewarded.

The whiche goodes & iuellys they toke for pledge of such money as was *unpayde*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1357.

So that the *payme* of the redēcion is yet in partie *unpayed*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 242.

But how shal I do, if I dy, say you, [Bradford] this being *unpayd!* I [Traves] say, God hath gyven you a desyre to pay it, but not a power.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals, an. 1555. No. 33.

The church to pawn would see her chalice laid,
E'er she would leave one pioneer *unpaid*.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

And after-days, my friend, must do thee right,
And set thy virtues in unenvy'd light.
Fame due to vast desert is kept in store,
Unpaid, till the deserver is no more.
Congreve. To Sir G. Kneller.

He that should prosecute a poor widow, not worth above two mites, for the debt of a thousand talents due to him from her, yet by reason of this her great poverty, contracted by losses and misfortunes, utterly *unpayable*; that man prosecutes an impossible thing, and at the same time knows it to be so.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 9.

If her enmies are three years *unpaid*, she is the less exhausted by expence.—*Burke. On a late State of the Nation.*

UN-PE'ACEABLE. UNPE'ACEABLENESS. UNPE'ACEFUL. } Not quiet, calm, still, tranquil, satisfied, or contented.

And britheren, we preien ghou, reprene ghe *unpeisible* men, counforte ghe men of litil herte, resseyue ghe sike men, be ghe pacient to alle men.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tessal.* c. 5.

In the midst of a second treaty not long after, sought by the parliament, and after much ado obtain'd with him at Oxford, what suttle and *unpeaceable* designs he then had in chace, his own letters discover'd.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 18.

Doth not the Holy Spirit ascribe all our *unpeaceableness* to our cupiditie? from whence comes wars and strifes? come they not hence, ev'n of your cupidities which war in your members?—*Montague. Dev. Essayes*, pt. ii. Treat. 8.

With the same evidence I argue, that man or wife who hates in wedloc, is perpetually unseasonable, *unpreceeful*, or unduteous, either not being able, or not willing to perform what the main ends of marriage demand in help and solace, cannot be said to care for who should be dearest in the house.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

In the great concernment of his life, rather than occasion a tumult, or any *unpeaceable* disorder, though amongst persons then about the greatest villainy that ever the sun saw; he (Christ) quitted the grand right of self preservation.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 9.

Rash war, and perilous battle their delight;
And immature, and red with glorious wounds
Unpreneeful death their choice; deriving thence
A right to feast, and drain immortal bowls
In Odin's hall. *Thomson. Liberty.*

For a time, indeed, the conscience, that is in a good measure pure, may be *unpeaceful*, but still it is the apprehension and sense of present or former impurity that makes it so; for, without the consideration of guiltiness, there is nothing that can trouble it.—*Seeker. Com.* on 1 *Pet.* c. 3.

UN-PEG, *v.* To remove or take away the *peg* or *peck*, that which pecketh, pusheth fast; consequentially, holds fast.

Unpegge the basket on the houses top:
Let the birds flye, and like the famous ape
To try conclusions in the basket creepe
And breake your owne neeke downe;
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 4.

UN-PE'NCILLED. Not described, delineated, or drawn, (sc.) so as to be intelligible.

In strangers I know not how to distinguish; for there is no disposition, but hath a varnished vizor, as well as an *unpeneil'd* face.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 23.

UN-PE/NETRABLE. Now written *Impenetrable*, (qv.)

The skin or hide of his [river-horse] backe *unpenetrable* (whereof are made targuets and head-pieces of double proofe, that no weapon will pierce.)—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 25.

UN-PE/NITENT. Now written *Impenitent*, (qv.)

God will not relieve the *unpenitent*,
Nor to the prayers of wicked souls consent.
Sandys. Paraphrase of Job.

UN-PE/NSIONED. Not paid, (sc.) by usage, when no specific services are required in return.

And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplaid, *unpension'd*, no man's heir, or slave?
I will, or perish in the gen'rous cause.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Sat. 1.

He was the Polish Solomon,
So sung his poets, all but one,
Who, being *unpension'd*, made a satire,
And boasted that he could not flatter.
Byron. Mazeppa, s. 4.

UN-PE/OPLE, *v.* To destroy, to divest or strip of, the many (πολλους), the multitude; the dwellers or inhabitants.

Knowest thou wherfore thou art so? bycause thou hast *unpeopled* the lanes and stretes of workemen and officers, and hast peopled it all about with infinite vacabounds.
Golden Boke, c. 23.

The land which warlike Britons now possesse,
And therein have their mighty empire raysd,
In antique times was salvage wilderneesse,
Vnpeopled, vnmanur'd, vnprov'd, vnprays'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

But they spared not to climbe up the top of high mountains, and to rocks unaccessible, to travaile through blind and *unpeopled* deserts, to search every veine and corner of the earth, and all to find and know the vertues of hearbs.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 1.

He sent with them certain of his own men to Ireland which lay then *unpeopl'd*.—*Milton. Hist. of England*, b. i.

UN-PERCE'IVED. } See IMPERCEIVED.
UNPERCE'IVEOLY. } *Imperceptible* is now more usual than *un.*
UNPERCE'IVABLE. } Not seen, discerned, distinguished, comprehended.
UNPERCE'IVING.
UNPERCE'PTIBLE.

And netheles in the floode,
Where that Diana hir selfe stoode,
She thought to come *unperceiued*:
But therof she was all deceiued.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

For some time they be shorte in dede, because they would be darke, and hauie their false paises passe and repasse all *unperceiued*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 848.

The diversity of good things and evill is very small, and *unperceptible* by the sense, for otherwise men could not be ignorant when they had the one or the other, or think they had the one for the other.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 888.

Poem. I know the king, though you are not his son,
Will still regard you as my foster-brother:
And so conduct you downward from a throne,
By slow degrees, so *unperceiv'd* and soft,
That it may seem no fault.
Dryden. Marriage a-la-Mode, Act iii. sc. 1.

My chief design was not so much to perform the office of a meer historian, as to take rises, from the several circumstances I should relate, to convey *unperceiveably* into the minds of those young persons of quality, for whom I wrote, sentiments of true piety and virtue.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 260.

It enforced those precepts seemingly unreasonable, by such premises as were as seemingly incredible, and *unperceivable*.—*Pearson. On the Creed*, Art. 2.

And yet as far and wide as such heresies have reigned and raged in their time, and as woful an havock as they have made of souls, they have been often taken up at first by mere accident, or upon some slight, trivial unprojected occasion: no less *unperceivable* in their rise, than afterward formidable in their progress.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 9.

What I intend by all I have here said, is to make you at length sensible of two things, about which you have been hitherto very slow and *unperceiving*.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 412.

UN-PE'RFECT, *v.* } Now written *Imperfect*, (qv.) Sidney forms a verb.
UNPE'RFECT, *n.*
UNPE'RFECTNESS.
UNPE'RFECTEDNESS.

Certes, either it seemeth that ye be *unperfect*, or he that made it, so hard, that ye may not hold it.
Impuled to Chaucer. Jack Upland.

By reason of which peas or trewes the hostes were deseuered, and the ende of ye warre *unperfyted*.
Fabyan. Chron. Phil. de Valois, an. 8.

And as he went, there was occasion geuen hym wherby to reformm the *unperfit* fayth of the sayd ruler of the synagogue, and that by the ensample of a woman.
Udal. Marke, c. 5.

In the dressing of her hair and apparel, she might see neither a careful art, nor an art of carelessness, but even left to a neglected chance, which yet could no more *unperfect* her perfections, than a die any way cast could lose his squareness.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

It is you that shake me off, said Pyrocles, being for my *unperfectness* unworthy of your friendship.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

As for Nature, shee hath made nothing *unperfect*, her workes be absolute all and accomplished in their essence.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 24.

For I protest to you I am *unperfect*, and had I spoke it, I must of necessity have been out.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Introd.

Cos. It hath pleas'd the diuell drunkennesse, to giue place to the diuell wrath, one *unperfectednesse* shewes me another to make me frankly despise myselfe.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act ii. sc. 3.

UN-PERFO'RMED. } Not brought to its form or frame; not constructed or composed, completed, perfected, effected, executed.
UNPERFO'RMING.
UNPERFO'RMING, *n.*

For look how much diuine the covenant is, so much the more equal, so much the more to be expected, that every article therof should be fairly made good; no false dealing, or *unperforming* should be thrust upon men without redress, if the covenant be so diuine.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

But [scripture] has rather taught us by some severe examples, as in the case of Saul and Uzza, that positive ministrations, confined by the institution of them to certain rules or persons, must rather be left *unperformed*, than performed irregularly.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. x. p. 3.

I've mist my heart. O *unperforming* hand!
That never could's have err'd in a worse time.
Dryden. All for Love, Act v.

O Circe! with what guide shall I perform
This voyage, *unperform'd* by living man?
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

UN-PE/RISHABLE. } *Imperishable* (qv.) is now more usual.
UNPE/RISHED.
UNPE/AISHING.

Not decayed, wasted, or withered away; not destroyed or ruined; deceased, dead.

Such an one as hath fully receiued into him ye spirite of God, & he that hath throughly conceiued the fier of charitie & loue *unperishable*; such en one shal not be moued with any storme of misaeuentures or euils.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

He reuolued in his mind the solempne othe that he had made, and the honour, which consisted in his promise: he presumed, that faythe beinge obserued *unperyshed*, shulde please all mygthy God above al thynges, which was then proued.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 6.

This venerable person is represented looking forward, as it were, from the verge of extreme old age into a future state, and rising into a contemplation on the *unperishable* part of his nature, and its existence after death.
Spectator, No. 537.

Ambrosial sweets and nectar she instill'd
Into his breast, lest he should suffer less
Of strength through abstinence, then soar'd again
To her great sire's *unperishing* abode.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

UN-PE/RJURED. Not forsworn; or having falsely sworn.

Beware of death; thou esn't not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave au unaccomplish'd love behind;
Thy vows are mine.—*Dryden.*

UN-PERPLE'X, *v.* To free from, to remove entanglement, intricacy, embarrassment.

This ecstasy doth *unperplex*
(We said) and tell us what we love.—*Donne. The Ecstasy.*

That being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part yet unknown; simple, *unperplexed* proposition belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed.
Locke. Conduct of the Underst. § 39.

UN-PE/RSECUTED. Not pursued or followed (sc. with pains or penalties, with hostility).

Nevertheless, since I dare not wish to pass this life *unpersecuted* of slanderous tongues, for God hath told us that to be generally prais'd is woful, I shall rely on his promise to free the innocent from causeless aspersions.
Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

UN-PERSUA'DED. } Not induced or prevailed upon.
UNPERSUA'DABLE.
UNPERSUA'DIBLENESS.
UNPERSUA'SION.

For if you had assented in woordes and in your mynde departed *unpersuaded*, that if the thing be true that I say, yet had you lost ye fruite.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1242.

Who finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

The word here used for disobedience, signifies properly *unpersuasion*; and nothing can more properly express the nature of unbelief than that; and it is the very nature of our corrupt hearts: We are children of disobedience, or *unpersuasibleness*, (Eph. ii. 2,) altogether incredulous towards God who is truth itself, and pliable as wax in Satan's hand; he works in such what he will, as there the apostle expresses.—*Leighton. Com. upon* 1 *Peter*, c. 2.

UN-PERU'SED. Not thoroughly looked through or inspected; not read through.

His letters we have sent you here *unperused* by us unto your highness by this trusty messenger.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Originals, an. 1553. No. 3.

UN-PE/TRIFIED. Not become stone or stony.

For all coral is not hard, and in many concreted parts some parts remain *unpetrified*, that is, the quick and liveliest parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

UN-PHILOSO'PHICAL. } Not according to the general principles of knowledge or science; to the rules prescribed for investigating science.
UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY.
UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS.
UNPHILO'SOPHIZE, *v.*

The principles they go upon, are found to be very arbitrary and *unphilosophical*, not by the ordinary declaimers against it, but by the most profound inquirers into things.
Glancell, Ess. 6.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian.—*Norris.*

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals.—*Pope.*

I know not a more rash or *unphilosophical* conduct of the understanding, than to reject the substance of a story by reason of some diversity in the circumstance with which it is related.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 1.

To talk in this strain upon a serious enquiry or contest with an opponent is talking very *unphilosophically*.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 28.

The Jewish writers seem to have had some obscure glimpse of this notion, when they talked of a certain incorruptible part of the body; though these latter indeed explained themselves very weakly and *unphilosophically*.
Clarke. Evidences of Religion, Prop. 12.

UN-PHYSICKED. Not caused or produced; not effected or acted upon by, medical substances.

Free limbs, *unphysick'd* health, due appetite,
Which no sauce else but hunger may excite.
Howell. Verses, Pref. to Letters.

UN-PI'CKED. } Not removed by picking
UNPIE'CKABLE. } or pecking; by any peaked or pointed instrument or agent; not taken out, chosen, or selected.

And bote ich hadde hit by othes a way. at last ich stal hit
Other pryvyliche hus pors shok. *unpiked* his lokes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 100.

And eke full ofte he goth a night,
Without moone or sterre light.
And with his crafte the dore *unpiketh*,
And taketh therin what hym liketh.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Falst. Now comes in the sweetest morsell of the night, and wee must hence, and leave it *unpicked*.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4.

Whatsoever time, or the heedless hand of blind chance, hath drawn down from of old to this present, in her huge drag-net, whether fish, or sea-weed, shells, or shrubs, *unpick'd*, unchosen, those are the fathers.
Milton. Of Prelatical Episcopacy.

Not a window, but up with a case of wood like a spice box, and their locks *unpickable*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act ii.

UN-PIE'RCED. } Not pricked or stuck
UNPIE'RCEABLE. } through; not penetrated or transfixed.

Such is this famous prince, such his *unpierced* beam.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 6.

Saul did not lend David so *unpierceable* an armour, when he should encounter Goliath, as David now lent him in this piece of his unction.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Saul in David's Cave.

But is he then *unpierceable* (quoth she)
That neither force nor foe he needs regard?
His lims (perchance) arm'd with that hardnesse be,
Which makes his heart so cruell and so hard.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xx. s. 60.

So cold and stark the raven's beak
May peck *unpierced* each frozen cheek.
Byron. Mazeppa, c. 12.

UN-PI'LLARED. Not having, not supported by, piles or pillars, or by any thing raised or fixed (a column), to support or sustain.

See, the cirque falls, th' *unpillar'd* temple nods,
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber chook'd with gods.
Till Peter's keys some christen'd Jove adorn,
And Pan to Moses lends his pagan horn.
Pope. Dunciad, b. iii.

UN-PI'LLOWED. Not having, not sustained by, a pillow; i.e. some suitable material (a *stuffing*) to rest the head upon.

Perhaps some cold bank is his bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears.
Milton. Comus.

UN-PIN, *v.* To remove that which closes, shuts up, confines or fastens.

And wan the puple was plener come, the porter *unpynnede* the gate.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 203.

And eam ther Conscience was, and knockede atte gates
Peers *unpynnede* the dore, that was portour of Unite.
Id. p. 409.

"Awey, dog, with evill deth!" quod he that was within,
And made hym all redy the dore to *unpin*.
Imputed to Chaucer. The Pardonere & Tapstere.

For he beareth ether his mouth *unpinned*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

Cell. Unpin good Governess,
Quick, quick.
Gov. Why what's the matter?
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iii. sc. 2.

Peace, the good porter, ready still at hand,
It doth *unpin*, and prays him God to save,
And after salving, kindly doth demand
What was his will, or who he there would have?
Drayton. Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

UN-PI'NKED. Not formed, or fashioned, or worked; not pierced with eyelets or small holes.

Grumio. Nathaniels coate sir was not fully made,
And Gabriels pumpes were all *unpink't* i' the' heele.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act iv. sc. 1.

UN-PI'TY. } *Unpity* in *Wielif* is—*Impiety*, (qv.) *Unpitied*,—
UNPI'TIED. } Not compassionated, or
UNPI'TIFUL. } commiserated; not regarded
UNPI'TIFULLY. } with feelings of tenderness
UNPI'TIFULNESS. } or mercy.
UNPI'TYING. }

For the wraththe of God is schewid fro heuene on al *unpitee* & wiekidnesse of the men that with holden the treuthe of God in unrightwysnesse.—*Wielif. Romayns*, c. 1.

—— Others quite excluded forth, did ly
Long languishing there in *unpitied* paine,
And seeking often entrance, afterwards in vaine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Clarissa birthright, Marianas dower
Thou shalt be lord of; turn us to the world
Unpitied and unfriended.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iv.

Future times, in love, may pity her;
Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove.
Davies. Wit's Pilgrim.

Mist. Page. Trust me he beate him most *pitifully*.
Mist. Forge. Nay by th' masse that he did not: he beate him most *unpitifully*, me thought.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iv. sc. 2.

But Amphialus might repent himself of his wilful breaking his sword: the forsaken knight with the extremity of justly conceived hate, and the *unpitifulness* of his own near threatning death, blotted out all compliments of courtesy.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

As though thy hard *unpitying* hand had sent me
Some new devised torture to torment me.
Drayton. Malilda to K. John.

For, 'tis, alas! the poor prerogative
Of greatness, to be wretched and *unpitied*.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act i.

For, that sense and that reason, I have always understood, absolutely to prescribe, whenever we are involved in difficulties from the measures we have pursued, that we should take a strict review of those measures, in order to correct our errours if they should be erroneous; or at least to avoid a dull uniformity in mischief, and the *unpitied* calamity of being repeatedly caught in the same snare.
Burke. On American Taxation.

UN-PLA'CED. Not placed (sc.) in any office, or official situation.

And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unpin'd, unpeasion'd, no man's heir, or slave?
I will, or perish in the generous cause.
Pope. Imit. of Horace, b. ii. Sat. I.

UN-PLA'GUED. Not distressed, harassed, pained, or punished.

Ladies that haue their toes
Unplagu'd with corncs, will walke about with you.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act i. sc. 5.

UN-PLAIN. Not simple, not open; insincere.

For he his loue had so begiled,
That he shall neuer come agyene,
For he that is to trouth *unplaine*
He maie not failen of vengeance.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

UN-PLAI'NED. Not deplored, bewailed, or lamented; moaned, or mourned.

Ah! wretched boy! the shape of dreric head,
And sad assample of mans sudden end:
Full little faileth but thou shalt be dead,
Vnpitied, *unplayned*, of foe or friend.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

Then be it so, quoth I, that thou art bent
To die alone, vnpitied, *unplained*,
Yet ere thou die, it were conuenient
To tell the cause, which thee thereto constrained.
Id. Daphnaida.

UN-PLA'NTED. Not set or placed (as plants in the ground:) not rooted; not settled or fixed; not having settlements, or settled or fixed inhabitants.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show.
Waller. Battle of the Summer Islands, c. 1.

We have an additional argument to demonstrate the ill policy of denying the occupiers of land any property in it. Ireland is a country wholly *unplanted*.
Burke. Tracts on the Popery Laws.

UN-PLA'USIBLE. } That cannot, or may
UNPLA'USIBLY. } not be, or deserve to
UNPLA'USIVE. } be, clapped (sc. in token of approbation); that cannot be approved or favoured.

Whose [Truth] first appearance to our eyes, blear'd and dimm'd with prejudice and custom, is more unlikthly and *unplausible* than many errors, even as the person is of many a great man slight and contemptible to see to.
Milton. Areopagitica.

I will come last, 'tis like heele question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent? why turn'd on him?
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act iii. sc. 3.

We never of our own accord, without divine attraction, should come unto Christ, that is, should effectually consent unto and embrace his institution, consisting of such *unplausible* propositions and precepts.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 45.

Men would reason not *unplausibly*, that it would be better to get rid of the monarchy at once, than to suffer that, which was instituted, and well instituted, to support the glory of the nation, to become the instrument of its degradation and disgrace.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 4.

UN-PLEA'DABLE. That cannot or may not be pleaded, urged as a plea; urged, alleged for or against.

So that, if terror set home with evidence, or evidence edged with terror, could convince, ignorance was here *unpleadable*.—*South*, vol. ix. Ser. 6.

UN-PLEA'SANT. } Not causing or creating
UNPLEA'SANTLY. } agreeable sensations;
UNPLEA'SANTNESS. } sensations agreeable to
UNPLEA'SEO. } our natures, as sensitive
UNPLEA'SING. } beings; such as we wish
UNPLEA'SINGLY. } or desire to feel, or con-
UNPLEA'SINGNESS. } tinue to feel, which
UNPLEA'SIVE. } satisfy, or content, or gratify when felt; not giving joy or gladness or delight; not gladdening or delighting; more positively—causing sensations, disagreeable, &c.

If the one [virtue] be lacked, it shal be vnsure, painefull, *unpleasant*, and intolerable, yea and full of misery, and wretchednes.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 3.

And how is it then that it appeareth not flesbe but bread? that we should not loth the eatyng of it, for if flesbe did appeare, we should be *unpleasantly* disposed to the communion of it.
Bp. Gardner. Explication. Of Christes Presence, fol. 71.

The mathematicall rudiments which children be taught, at the beginning trouble them, even as philosophie at the first is harsh unto young men; but this *unpleasantnesse* continueth not alwayes with them.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 943.

He suffers Cushi to out-go him in his tale, cunningly suppressing that part, which he knew must be both necessarily delivered, and *unpleasingly* received.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Death of Absalom.

It being also an unseemly affront to the sequestered and veiled modesty of that sex, to have her *unpleasingness* and other concealments handled up and down, and aggravated in open court by those hir'd masters of tongue-fence.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 21.

Grief is never but an *unplensine* passion; the rest have some life and contentment in them.—*Id. Ser. Eph.* iv. 30.

Does not the eye pass from an *unpleasant* object to a pleasant in a much shorter time than is requir'd to this? and does not the *unpleasantness* of the first commend the beauty of the latter?—*Dryden. Essay on Dramatic Poesie.*

Unpleas'd and pensive hence he takes his way,
At his own peril; for his life must pay.
Id. Palamon & Arcite, b. I.

——The scouts, with flying speed
Return, and thro' the frighted city spread
Th' *unpleasing* news, the Trojans are descry'd,
In battel marching by the river side.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

A figure lean or corpulent, tall or short, though deviating from beauty, may still have a certain union of the various parts, which may contribute to make them on the whole not *unpleasing*.—*Reynolds*, vol. i. Dis. 3.

UN-PLI'ANT. } Not bendiog, bowing, or
UNPLI'ABLE. } turning; not yielding or conforming.

Moreover their stiffenesse and *unpliable* disposition, the roughnesse also of their skin, argueth their dry nature and complexion.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 563.

Wherein the chizel, I must confess, hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so general appearance.—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 53.

These are persons of a stubborn *unplian*t morality, that sullenly adhere to their friends, when they are disgraced, and to their principles, though they are exploded.
Taller, No. 114.

Shall this bow fatal prove to many a prince,
Because thou hast, thyself, too feeble prov'd,
To bend it? Thou wast neither born to bend
The *unplian*t bow, nor to direct the shaft;
But here are nobler, who shall soon prevail.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxi.

UN-PLIGHT, *v.* To unfold, to explain.

It is a wonder that I desire to tell, and therfore vnneth may I *unplien* [*explicare*] my sentence with wordes.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. iii.

But if the thriuyng soule ne *unplieth* [*explicat*] nothyng, that is to saine, ne dooeth thyng by his proper mouing.
Id. Ib. b. v.

UN-PLO'UGHED, or UNPLO'WED. } Not tilled, or turned with the plough; not ered; not cultivated.

Now turne again my teme, thou lolly swain,
Backe to the furrow which I lately left;
I lately left a furrow, one or twaine
Vnplough'd the which my coulter hath not cleft.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 9

Pal. The earth *unplough'd* shall yield her crop,
Pure honey from the oak shall drop,
The fountain shall run milk.
B. Jonson. The Golden Age restor'd.

Like to that smell, which oft on some deseries
Within a field which long *unplowed* lyes,
Somewhat before the setting of the sunne.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

UN-PLU'CKED. Not pulled or torn away.

——— But one rose,
If well inspir'd, this battel shall confound
Both these brave knights, and I a virgin flower
Most grow alone *unpluck'd*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 1.

This is the grave to Lucy shown,
The soil a pure and silver sand,
The green cold moss above it grown,
Unpluck'd of all but maiden hand.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. viii.

UN-PLUMB, *v.* To take away, to take out the lead, i.e. leaden coffins.

Their turpitude purveys to their malice; and they *unplumb* the dead for bullets to assassinate the living.
Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord, (1796.)

UN-PLUME, *v.* To strip or divest of plumes, of pride or conceit; to humble.

In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing.
Glanvill.

UN-POE'TICK. UNPOE'TICAL. UNPOE'TICALLY. } Not having or possessing poetical qualities; prosaic; tame, dull.

O doe not, when your owne are doue,
Make for my ladie's eldest sonne
Verses, which he will turn to prose,
When he shall read what you compose
Nor, for an epithite that failes,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nailes.
Corbet. Upon the Death of Queene Anne.

How *unpoetically* and baldly had this been translated: Thou shalt Marcellus be! Yet some of my friends were of opinion, that I mistook the sense of Virgil in my translation.
Dryden. Virgil. Note.

And it may be remarked, to the honour of Vida, that his most *unpoetical* works do credit to his heart and to his piety.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 62.

UN-POI'NTED. Not pointed at (sc. for the purpose of directing the eye or mind to); not separated or distinguished by points; not sharpened to a point; not acute or keen.

That simple people may beware of their pharisaical vermyn, and be not deceived, as now many are unawares, of simplicitie: suffer them not to passe by you *unpointed* at.
Stryge. Eccles. Mem. An Apology of Jhon Philpot.

Pro. Which, ending here, would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*; without any shape or sharpness.
B. Jonson. Magnetic Lady, Act iv. sc. 3.

Clumsy verse unlick'd, *unpointed*.—*Dryden.*

UN-PO'ISON, *v.* To strip, divest of, purify from—poisonous, venomous, contagiously noxious qualities.

Had the parochial clergy frequently and warmly insisted upon [them] to their respective congregations, and to the younger part of them especially; such a course could not, but in a short time, have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds, and rectified their false notions.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 1.

UN-O'IZED. Not hung in a balance; not balanced.

——— Oft on the brink
Of ruin, harry'd by the charm of speech,
Inforcing hasty counsel immature,
Totter'd the rash democracy; *unpoi'd*,
And by the rage devour'd.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-PO'LICIED. Not being under, or subject to, laws, rules, or regulations for the government of a city, state, or country.

Their [modern savages] being yet *unpolicied*, and in a state of nature, makes, he thinks, the instance conclude more strongly.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. i. § 5.

UN-PO'LISHED. UNPOLI'TE. UNPOLI'TENESS. } Not smoothened or burnished; not refined, or civilized.

Our lodgings hard and homely, as our fare,
That chaste and cheap, as the few clothes we wear;
Those coarse and negligent, as the natural locks
Of these loose groves, rough as th' *unpolish'd* rocks.
Crashaw. A Religious House.

What not his Father's care, nor tutor's art
Cou'd plant with pains in his *unpolish'd* heart,
The best instructor love at once inspir'd,
As barren grounds to fruitfulness are fir'd.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

As for example [he calls] my cousin Jenny Distaff, Madam Distaff; which, I am sure you are sensible, is very *unpolite*.
Tatler, No. 140.

Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style.
Blackwall. Sacred Class.

The oriental tongues, and in general the languages of most *unpolished* people, have a great force and energy of expression.—*Burke. On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. v. § 7.

Think of the galley-slave: nay, think of your poor neighbour at the next cottage; and, if there were not danger of its being called *unpolite* and methodistical, I would add, think of Him who, for your sake, sweated, as it were, drops of blood on Calvary.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 148.

UN-POLI'TICKLY. Now *Impolitick*, (qv.)

This last [riding on horseback] a sport lately vsed of our English youthes, but now *unpollitickly* discontinued.
Warner. Albion's England, b. ii. Addition.

UN-PO'LLED. Not pilled, polled, pilfered, or plundered.

Richer than *unpoll'd*
Arabian wealth and Indian gold.
Fanshaw. Poems, (1676.)

UN-PO'LLED. Not counted or numbered (by the *poll* or head); not having voted.

A very common word at elections of members of parliament or others.

UN-POLLU'TED. Not soiled, defiled, vitiated or corrupted.

——— Not one lascivious word,
Not one touch lady; no, not a hope that might not render me
The *unpolluted* servant of your chastity.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea-Voyage, Act i.

He seems, indeed, himself to have been delighted with young children, and found in them what he in vain sought among those who judged themselves their superiors,—*unpolluted* purity of heart.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 40.

UN-PO'PULAR. UNPOPULA'RITY. } Not pertaining or belonging to the people; not acting among, agreeably to, or favoured by the people.

Some lines [of the noblest Roman families] were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, salvage, haughty, paximonious and *unpopular*: others were more sweet, and affable.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, Ded.

And you may depend upon it, sir, that many people have an interest in railing, sooner or later, they will bring a considerable degree of *unpopularity* upon any measure.
Burke. Speech on Econ. Reform.

UN-PO'RTABLE. Not to be carried or borne. See IMPORTABLE.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or countertide.—*Raleigh.*

UN-PO'RTIONED. Having no portion, part, or share, (sc.) of wealth.

"Has virtue charms?"—I grant her heavenly fair;
But if *unportion'd*, all will interest wed;
Though that our admiration, this our choice.
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

UN-PO'RTUNATE, i.e, *Importunate*, (qv.)

Than among so many *unportunate* wyndes and vnstable waters, ther is great necessitee of good ores.
The Golden Boke, c. 43.

UN-PO'RTUOUS. Having no ports or harbours.

These harbours of the British dominions are the *ports* of France. They are of no use but to protect an enemy from our best allies, the storms of Heaven, and his own rashness. Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

UN-POSSE'SS, *v.* See DISPOSSESS. Not to have or hold, or occupy.

The sharp conquest though fortune did advance,
Could not it use; they that had is given over
I *unpossess*.
Wyat. Of Disappointed Purpose by Negligence.

Seeing how many seek to undermine
The treasury that's *unpossess'd* of any;
And hard 'tis kept that is desir'd of many.
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

Bast. ——— He replied,
Thou *unpossessing* bastard, dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposall
Of any trust, vertue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd?—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 1.

Patagonia is the name often given to the southermost part of South America, which is *unpossessed* by the Spaniards, extending from their settlements to the streights of Magellan.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 6.

As it is impossible for an eye, labouring under a malady which causes a defluxion, to see clearly any bright and brilliant object, till the impurity is removed: so it is for the mind, *unpossessed* of virtue, to reflect the beautiful images of truth.—*Knox. Christian Philosophy*, § 23.

UN-PO'SSIBLE. Now *Impossible*, (qv.)

It is, I say, *unpossible*, but there will be alwayes some of evill conditions and hard to be ruled, which easily conceiue an hatred against him, which by admonitions and light corrections endeuoreth to reduce them to the discipline of warre.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 350.

For when a man is on the one side thereof, he shall not heare what is said or doone on the other, though there be neuer so great noise made, no not if a canon should be discharged of set purpose; which to me doeth seeme *unpossible*.—*Holinshed. Description of Scotland*, c. 1.

King. Yet I wonder much
Of the strange desparation of these men,
That dare meet such acts here in our state,
He could not escape that did it.
Mel. Were he known, *unpossible*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act iv.

UN-PO'WER. UNPO'WERFUL. } Want of power; weakness.

And nat of the *unpower* of God, that he nys ful of myghte To amenden al that amys is.—*Piers Plouhman*, p. 356.

If you say yes, than puttest thou on Christ (that is the wisedome of God the father) vnkunning, *unpower*, or euill will.—*Imputed to Chaucer. Jack Upland.*

He grew at last more weary to command
New dangers, than young David to withstand
Or conquer them; he fear'd his mastering fate,
And envy'd him a king's *unpowerful* hate.
Cowley. Davideis, b. i.

UN-PRA'CTISED. UNPRA'CTICABLE. } Not exercised; not frequently or habitually engaged or employed in; not experienced.

So with my prayers I leave you, and must try
Some yet *unpractis'd* way to grieve and die.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act ii.

They did not direct by metaphors, and phrases, and *unpracticable* fancies: but laid down the true, sober, rational, experimental method of action.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 7.

The latter brood, who just began to fly
Sick-feather'd, and *unpracti's'd* in the sky,
For succour to their helpless mother call.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

And as for what our author tells us of this design to attempt the redintegration of vitriol, turpentine, and some other concretes, wherein it seemed not *unpracticable*, he found in it more difficulty than every one would expect.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 63.

This rendered the dictates of the Stoics and other such philosophers so extravagant and *unpracticable*, because they framed them not according to the real nature of man, such as is existent in the world, but according to an idea formed in their own imaginations.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 13.

— Peleus, hoary chief,
Sent thee to Agamemnon, yet a child,
Unpractis'd in destructive fight, nor less
Of councils ignorant, the schools in which
Great minds are form'd.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. ix.

UN-PRA'ISED. Not spoken well or highly of; not extolled or commended.

My sonne, if reason be well peised,
There maie no vertue be *unpraised*,
Ne vice none be sette in prise.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The land, which warlike Britons now possesse,
And therein haue their mighty empire raysed,
In antique times was salvage wildernesse,
Vapeopled, vnmasu'd, vnpron'd, *vnpraysed*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Unprais'd by me, tho' Heaven sometime may bless
An impious act with undeserv'd success.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

UN-PRA'YED. } Not prayed, sought or
UNPRA'Y, *v.* } besought; not supplicated or implored.

Unpray,—see the quotation from Hale.

"Sens that thou slaiest so fele in sundry wise
Ayenst her will, *unpraied* day and night,
Doe me at my request this servise,
Deliver now the world, so doest thou right
Of me that am the wofullest wight
That ever was."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

For yf they lene nothing *unpraied* for that mai pertene to the pacificacion of this diuisio, then must they peradventure gulte into they seruice both matins, masse & euen song.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 894.

Even whilst the infirmity of his human nature started at the apprehension of what he was to suffer, and *prayed* against it, yet the freeness and purity of his obedience carried him on to it, and made him as it were *unpray* what he had before *prayed*.—*Hale. Cont.* vol. i. *Christ Crucified.*

UN-PREA'CHING. Not teaching publicly (as ministers of religion).

Hee [the devill] hath set up a state of *unpreaching* prelacy in this realme this 700 yeares, a stately *unpreaching* prelacy: he hath made *unpreaching* prelates, and stirred them up by heapes to persecute this office in the title of heresie.
Lathmer. Sixth Sermon before K. Edw. VI.

UN-PRECA'RIOUS. Not uncertain or unfixed; steady, settled.

The stars, which grace the high expansion, bright
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light.
Tho' some near neighbours seem, and some display
United lustre in the milky way,
At a vast distance from each other lie.
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

Joy's a fixt state; a temure, not a start.
Bliss there is none, but *unprecarious* bliss:
That is the gem: sell all, and purchase that.
Young. Complaint, Night 8.

UN-PRE'CEDENTED. Not preceded by any thing the same; having no previous exemplar, no instance of the kind.

[The enemy] drove forth by one sweeping law of *unprecedented* despotism, his armed multitudes on every side, to overwhelm the countries and states, which had for centuries stood the firm barriers against the ambition of France.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

To a mind so disposed, it must be consolatory to reflect, that a grand effort, an effort *unprecedented* in the history of the world, is now made in our own distinguished country, to advance the happiness of the poor, and indeed to enlighten the understanding, and meliorate the morals of the human race.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 28.

UN-PRECI'SE. Not exact, accurate, formal.

Chatterton gave a vague *unprecise* explanation from his own head, or from imperfect remembrance.
Warton. Rawley Eng. p. 47.

UN-PREDI'CT, *v.* To gainsay or contradict any thing foretold.

Mesme I must use thou says't, prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

UN-PREFE'RRED. Not brought or put forward, advanced or promoted.

And if you should depart home *unpref'rd*,
All discontented, and seditious spirits
Would flock to you, and thrust you into action.
Beaum. & Fletch. Noble Gentleman, Act ii.

UN-PREJU'DICATE. } Not judged or
UNPREJU'DICATING. } doomed before (sc.
UNPREJU'DICED. } inquiry or examination); having no
UNPREJU'DICEDNESS. } preconception, no previous inclination; impartial, indifferent.

Let it breed none offence for me to repeat a conference that I had with mere Friend, who (as I conceiue) looked hereinto with an indifferent and *unprejudicating* eye.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

And now, let me appeal to your own hearts, and the hearts of all judicious and *unprejudiciate* readers, whether the rules of church-government laid forth in the epistles to Timothie and Titus, do not suppose and import that very proper jurisdiction which is claimed by episcopacy at this day.—*Bp. Hall. A Modest Offer.*

It would be sufficient to convince *unprejudiced* readers of the falseness of this supposition, if I should only shew (as I hope I shall in the following parts of this discourse) how men, barely by the use of their natural faculties may attain to all the knowledge they have, without the help of any innate impressions; and may arrive at certainty, without any such original notions or principles.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 2.

Hearing the reason of the case with patience and *unprejudiceness*, is an equity which men owe to every truth that can in any manner concern them.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Introd.

We should learn to suspect our tempers, have regard to the opinion of the *unprejudiced*, and lean to the moderate side, when there is any doubt which is right.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

Faith, in the Scripture sense, is not barely an act of the understanding, but a mixed act of the will also, consisting very much in that simplicity and *unprejudiceness* of mind, which our Saviour calls receiving the kingdom of God as a little child.—*Knox. Christian Philosophy*, § 29.

UN-PRELA'TICAL. Not according to, or consistent with—the station or character of prelates, of the episcopacy.

Some highly commended the zeal of the bishop [Wilfid], asserting the rights of his church; whilst others condemned this in him as an *unprelatical* act, God allowing duella no competent deciders of such differences.
Fuller. Worthies. Leicestershire.

The archbishop of York, by such *unprelatical* ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him even for conscience sake, to pass that act [of attainder against Strafford].
Clarendon. Civil War, vol. i. p. 257.

UN-PREME'DITATED. Not before or previously thought of, contemplated, or considered.

A bard here dwelt, more fat than bard becomes,
Who void of envy, guile, and lust of gain,
On virtue still, and nature's pleasing themes,
Pour'd forth his *unpremeditated* strain.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. i.

These were the hards or minstrels of Otaheite. Their song was *unpremeditated*, and accompanied with music.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 14.

Yet once he struggled 'gainst the demon's sway,
And as in beauty's bower he pensive sate,
Pour'd forth this *unpremeditated* lay.
To charms as fair as those that soothed his happier day.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. i.

UN-PREPA'RED. } Not before or previ-
UNPREPA'REDLY. } ously made ready, apt,
UNPREPA'REDNESS. } or fit; not previously
UNPREPARA'TION. } formed, fashioned; not provided.

For although ye thinke your selues able to match with a fewe *unprepared* gentlemen, and put them from their houses, that ye might gaine the spoyle, doe ye iudge therfore your selues strong ynough, not onely to withstande a kings power, but also to ouerthrowe it.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

Nor how by mast'ring difficulties so,
In times unusual, and by passage hard,
He bravely came to disappoint his foe;
And many times surprit'd him *unprep'rd*.
Daniel. Funeral Poem upon the Earl of Devonshire.

——— I am any thing
That knows not pity; stir not, if thou dost,
He take thee *unprepar'd*; thy fears upon thee,
That make thy sins look double, and so send thee
(By my revenge I will) to look those torments
Prepar'd for such black souls.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

He that lives well, cannot chuse but die well. For, if hee die suddenly, yet he dies not *unpreparedly*.
Bp. Hall. Med. & Vowes, § 56.

There is nothing more likely to procure affliction than security and *unpreparedness* of mind.
Hale. Cont. vol. i. *Of Afflictions.*

Our cowardlinesse, our *unpreparation* is his advantage: whereas true boldnesse in confronting him, dismales and weakens his forces.—*Id. Holy Obser.* § 77.

It is much on what terms, and in what form death presents himself to thee; if as an enemie (as that is somewhere his title, the last enemy death) thy *un-preparation* shall make him dreadfull; thy readiness and fortitude shall take off his terrour.—*Id. The Balm of Gilead*, § 16.

All which is the natural, unavoidable consequent of *unpreparedness*, and want of premeditation; without which, whosoever presumes to pray, cannot be so properly said to approach to, as to break in upon God.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

UN-PREPOSSE'SSED. Not possessed before, or previous to (sc.) enquiry, or knowledge, means of judging. See UNPREJUDICATE.

My embracing of which I know not why I should be ashamed to own, since I think I can, to a competent and *unpropossessed* judge, give a rational account of my so doing.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 235.

The tincture whereof, when I have imbibed, I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind *unpropossessed* by doctors and commentators of my sect.
Locke. Conduct of the Underst. § 35.

UN-PRESCRI'BED. Not ruled or directed by previous writing; not ruled or directed, settled or established previously.

I have grated upon no man's conscience by the pressure (no not by the tender) of the late oath, or any *unprescribed* ceremony.—*Bp. Hall. Letter from the Tower.*

UN-PRESE'NTED. Not put or placed before, in sight, or view; not exhibited or shewn, (sc. for certain purposes, under certain circumstances.)

We also require and advertise you, that for no faveur ye go about to excuse, or leave *unpresented*, those that ye may know to have offended.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Test. given by Edw. VI. to his Comm.

UN-PRESU'MING. } Not taken, not con-
UNPRESU'MPTUOUS. } ceived or conceded before trial or proof; not arrogated; not actuated by self-conceit.

But take care not to admit forward pretenders, who will be the first to rush in, to the entire exclusion of modest *unpresuming* men, who must be drawn with a kind of gentle violence from their obscurity.
Knox. Letter to a Young Nobleman.

His are the mountains, and the vallies his,
And the resplendent rivers. His t' enjoy
With a propriety that none can feel,
But who, with filial confidence inspir'd,
Can lift to Heav'n an *unpresumptuous* eye,
And smiling say—" My Father made them all!"
Cowper. Task, b. v.

UN-PRETE'NDING. Not reaching forward; not advancing or vaunting; preferring no claim.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind from imposition.—*Pope.*

UN-PREVA'ILING. } Not exceeding in
UNPREVA'LENT. } strength; not effecting a purpose; ineffectual, nugatory.

King. —— We pray you throw to earth
This *unprevailing* woe, and think of us
As of a father.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 2.

If she had left off sooner, and stop'd at the seventh whiping, she had spoiled the child for ever; and, by her *unprevailing* blows, only confirmed her refractoriness, very hardly afterwards to be cured.—*Locke. Of Education*, § 78.

It had still continued in that obscurity, if the formerly *unprevalent* desires of those that would have it appear in public, had not been inforced by an observation or two, that I could not but make.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. v. p. 508.

The bare *unprevailing* wish that we were what we necessarily understand we ought to be, hath nothing more in it of moral merit than the involuntary assent of the mind to any other self-evident truth.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 27.

UN-PREVARICA'TING. Not pursuing an indirect course; not acting, speaking or thinking, evasively or indirectly.

They become rhetoricians, fine talkers, or fine writers, and in their hearts look down with contempt on the plain honest man, who is guided by the *unprevaricating* dictates of a clear conscience, of scriptural instruction, and of common sense.—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 8.

UN-PREVE'NTED. Not anticipated; not opposed or obstructed.

Pro. ——— I rather chose
To crosse my friend in his intended drift,
Then (by concealing it) heap on your head
A pack of sorrowes, which would presse you downe
(Being *unprevented*) to your timelesse grave.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iii. sc. 1.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy winged messengers,
To visit all thy creatures, and to all
Comes *unprevented*, unimpl'o'd, unsought.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

UN-PRI'DED. Stripped or divested of self-exaltation, of high self-esteem.

They will rather flye in a perilous height, then seem to decline at the voyce of one beneath them. Pitifull that we should rather mischief our selves, than be content to be *unpridd.*—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 33.

UN-PRIEST, *v.* } To deprive or divest of
UNPRI'ESTLY. } the station, or character of priest or presbyter.

But if he be a layne man, he shal lose his fredome, that is to saye, if he were a secular prest, or one *unpreested* by them, he shuld cierly lose his benefyce, prebende, or other payynge. *Bale. English Votaries*, fol. 64.

Or (whether they) do haunt and use common games or playes, or behave themselves otherwyse *unpriestly* and unsemely.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Art. of Inquiry for Boner.*

Leo neither dissolves the matrimony, nor excommunicates him, only *unpriests* him.
Milton. Martin Bucer on Divorce, c. 24.

The people enraged at his *unpriestly* conduct, would have torn him to pieces; when he retired to Lambeth, and, by way of expiation, rebuilt it with great magnificence.
Pennant. London.

UN-PRI'MITIVE. Not original.

The dignity of the holy Sacrament must infallibly suffer, if so mean, so *unprimitive* a sacrifice should ever be admitted into it.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 136.

UN-PRI'NCELY. Not like, not becoming, a prince or chief.

For the justice we had, let the council-table, star-chamber, high-commission speak the praise of it; not forgetting the *unprincely* usage, and, as far as might be, the abolishing of parlaments, the displacing of honest judges, the sale of offices, bribery and exaction, &c.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

UN-PRI'NCIPLED. Not having principles, or first rules; not grounded, fixed or established, by good rules or laws; not acting upon or guided by, acting in opposition to, good rules.

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever,
As that the single want of light and noise
(Not being in danger, as I trust she is not)
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into misbecoming plight.—*Milton. Comus.*

Others betake them to state-affairs, with souls so *unprincipl'd* in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery and court-ships and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the highest points of wisdom.—*Id. Of Education.*

Whilst the monarchies subsisted, this *unprincipled* cession was what the influence of the elder branch of the house of Bourbon never dared to attempt on the younger.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

There are, indeed, many who are esteemed good sort of persons, but whose goodness is *unprincipled*, and appears to arise solely from a regard to external decorum, or what is called the saving of appearances.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 118.

UN-PRI'NTED. Not printed.

But when he cometh to my seconde boke [he] goeth fro the first chapiter to the third, as though the prynter had left the second *unprinted.*—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 627.

The private acts being not so commonly knowe, because *unprinted*, and to be found only in the clerk of the parlament's office, were these.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1547.

UN-PRI'SONED. Not placed, or kept, or confined (in captivity).

Therbellis kynge of Bulgarie,
With helpe of his chinalrie,
Justinian hath *ynprisonned*,
And to thimpire agayne coroned.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Fire rose, and each from other but unty'd,
Themselves *unprison'd* were and purify'd.
Donne. Let. to the Countess of Huntington.

UN-PRI'VILEGED. Not having any peculiar immunity, liberty, or franchise.

If Lord Chesterfield's principles are well founded, then, in the first instance, blot out his escutcheon, abolish his title, and let him take his rank where common sense would place him, on a line with private gentlemen, unadorned and *unprivileged* by their country.
Knox. Letter to a Young Nobleman.

UN-PRI'ZED. } Not reckoned or accounted
UNPRI'ZABLE. } at a (high) price; not valued or esteemed.

Women are like the arts, forc'd unto none,
Open to all searchers, *unprix'd* if unknown.
Donne, Elegy 3.

Fra. Not all the dukes of watrish Burgundy
Can buy this *unpris'd* precious maid of me.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act i. sc. 1.

Du. A bawbling vessel was he captaine of,
For shallow draught and bulke *unprizable.*
Id. Twelfth Night, Act v. sc. 1.

Iach. Your ring may be stolne too, so your brace of *unprizable* estimations, the one is but frale, and the other casuall.—*Id. Cymbeline*, Act i. sc. 5.

UN-PRO'BABLY Now *Improbably*, (qv.)

Nor [he would not be convinced] of arrogancy in being able to diminish, by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1541.

UN-PROCLA'IMED. Not called or cried, told or declared openly, publicly.

——— The Syrian king, who to surprize
One man, assassin-like had levied warr
Warr *unproclaim'd.* *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

UN-PROCU'RED. Not acquired, attained, or obtained.

These doctors allow nothing to be unavoidable, or a sin of infirmity, and consistent with the state of grace and regeneration, but the mere ineffective, *unprocured* desirings or lustings after evil things, to which no consent is given, and in which no delight is taken.
Bp Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 8. § 3.

UN-PRODU'CTIVE. Not able to bear or bring forth; not bearing or yielding.

Wherefore the most considerate of mankind have laid down as an uncontestable maxim That nature does nothing in vain, by which must be understood *unproductive* of good either directly or remotely, for this would be vain with respect to the point it has ultimately in view.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 19.

But that desire of improvement in which the apostle places his own and every Christian's perfection, is not a desire terminated in the mind itself, *unproductive* of any real effort to improve.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 27.

UN-PROFA'NE. } Not used to unholy
UNPROFA'NED. } purpose; not polluted or violated.

Then, in a hollow cloud, my self will aid,
To bear the breathless body of my maid:
Unspoil'd shall he her arms, and *unprophan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xii.

Surely that stream was *unprofaned* by slaughters.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-PROFI'CIENCY. Want of progress or advancement; want of improvement. See IMPROFICIENCE.

God makes way for his greatest messages by astonishment and admiration: as on the contrary, carelessnesse caries us to a meere *unproficiency* under the best meanes of God.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Of the Calling of Moses.

Here, then let my eyes run down with tears, night and day; and let them not cease, for the obstinate *unproficiency* of the sons of my mother, under the heavy hand of my God.
Id. Ser. Eccl. iii. 4.

And it is no mean sign of proficiency in piety, to be apt to deplore one's *unproficiency* in piety.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 409.

UN-PROFI'TABLE. } That cannot, may
UNPRO'FITABLY. } not, does not—make
UNPRO'FITABLENESS. } or gain advantage;
UNPRO'FITED. } that cannot benefit, be
UNPRO'FITING. } useful or serviceable.

And caste ye out the *unprofitable* servaunt into utmere derkenessis there schal be wepyng & grynyng of teeth.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 25.

And cast that *unprofytable* servaunte into yetter darcknes; there shal be wepynge and gnashinge of teeth.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For thei that wolen be maad riche fallen into temptacion & in to snare of the deuel, and in to many *unprofitable* desires and noyeuse whiche drenchen men into deeth and perdicioun.—*Wiclif*, 1 *Tymo.* c. 6.

But if the muses had withdrawen frome with your flatteries, any an vnestingy and *unprofitable* manne, as been wont to fonde commenly emong the people, I would well suffre the lasse greuously.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

So that thou might well knowe and see,
There is no vice suche as bee.
Firste towarde God abhominable,
And to mankynde *unprofitable.*—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And with dede and worde I leue of and zeyynge theym, goo frome theym for euermore, zauynge alway to my successouris, kynges of Englide, all the zyghtys, pryuyleges and apportenauncys to the sayde kyngedoms and lordeshypppys aboueseyde, belongynge and appertenynge: for weale I wote, and knowlege, and deme myselfe to be and haue beo vosuffyeyent and vnable, and also *unprofytable.*
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1398.

Or any thyng contrary to the common weale, or *unprofitable* to the peace, and to all Christenes, and displeasant to God.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 212.

Also of euery worde spoken *unprofytably* and in vain we shall gyne accounte before God.
Fisher. Seuen Psalmes, Ps. 38. pt. ii.

If she be so abandon'd to her sorrow
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.
Du. Be chamerous, and leape all civill bounds,
Rather then make *unprofited* returne
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Act i. sc. 4.

They of the noble Licinian familie had for their additions Stolons (that is to say, the *unprofitable* water shoots that put forth from the root or tree itselfe, and never prove or come to any good)—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 1.

The deep and judicious Verulam made the complaint, represented the defects and *unprofitableness* of the national way, proposed another to reform and inlarge knowledge by observation and experiment.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

When Mill first came to court, the *unprofiting* foole,
Unworthy such a mistris, such a schoole,
Was dull. *B. Jonson*, Epig. 90.

Is it not therefore infinitely better to prevent this being necessarily and *unprofitably* deprived of our goods, by seasonably disposing them so as may conduce to our benefit, and our comfort, and our honour—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 31.

[The faithful preachers] shewed them, that this judgment of the loss of their excellent king, was come upon them for their *unprofitableness* under those opportunities of grace and spiritual knowledge they enjoyed under him.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. 1 *Mary*, an. 1553.

Seventeen months had now elapsed since our departure from England, during which, we had not, upon the whole, been *unprofitably* employed.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 10.

UN-PROHI'BITED. Not obstructed, prevented, forbidden.

Against a persisting stubbornness, or the fear of a reprobate sense, [will be required] a timely separation from the flock by that interdictive sentence, lest his conversation *unprohibited*, or untamed, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the sheep.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonst. Defence.

UN-PROJE'CTED. Not forecast; contrived or schemed.

And yet, as far and wide as such heresies have reigned and raged in their time, and as woful an havock as they have made of souls, they have been often taken up at first by mere accident, or upon some slight, trivial, *unprojected* occasion; no less unpreveisable in their rise, than afterward formidable in their progress.—*South*, vol. iv. Ser. 8.

UN-PROLI'FICK. Not productive, fertile, or fruitful.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or destroy them.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind.*

UN-PRO'MISED. } Not undertaken, or
UNPRO'MISING. } pledged, or engaged to be done; not assured.

Unpromising,—not wearing an appearance of good.

Say, and do all, that may thereto preuaile;
Leaue nought *unpromised*, that may him persuade;
Life, freedome, grace, and gifts of great availe,
With which the gods themselues are milder made.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Being now nearer in with the shore, we could discover that the broken craggy precipices, which had appeared so *unpromising* at a distance, were far from barren, being in most places covered with woods.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 1.

Whether it is the human figure, an animal, or even inanimate objects, there is nothing, however *unpromising* in appearance, but may be raised into dignity, convey sentiment, and produce emotion, in the hands of a painter of genius.—*Reynolds*, vol. i. Disc. 11.

UN-PRO'MPTED. Not reminded, dictated, urged.

Curse on that word so ready to be spoke,
For through my lips, unmeant by me, it broke,
Oh no, we must not, will not, cannot part,
And my tongue talks, *unprompted* by my heart.
Congreve. To Cynthia.

UN-PRONOU'NCED. Not told or spoken; not declared or proclaimed.

Hail native language, that by sinews weak
Didst move my first endeavouring tongue to speak,
And mad'st imperfect words with childish trips,
Half *unpronounc'd*, slide through my infant-lips.
Milton. Vacation Exercises.

UN-PRO'PER. } Now *Improper*, (qv.) Un-
UNPRO'PERLY. } becoming, unsuiting; unadapted to, unfit.

To sele howe suche a man hath good
Who so that reasone understoode
It is *unproperliche* sayde:
That good hath hym, and hold him taide
That he ne gladdeth nought withall,
But is unto his good a thrall.—*Gower. Con. A.*

Thus the elemente or outwarde creature bothe remaineth, and is changed: it remaineth in proper, & plaine kinde of speache: it is changed *unproperly*, that is to saie, by the waie of a sacramente, or a mysterie.
Jewell. A Replie unto M. Hardinge, p. 247.

And upon this ground of having different substances, *unproper* and disproportioned accidents, what hitherto them but they might have said so? and if they had, how should they have been confuted?—*Bp. Taylor. Real Presence*, § 10.

He hameth not *unproperly* and without good grace the flouke of an anchor resting lightly upon the loose sand, to signifie the feeble hold that reason hath, which is not resolute and firmly seated.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 58.

UN-PROPHE'TIC. } Not predicting, or
UNPROPHE'TICAL. } foretelling, or presaging.

Swift as the word the parting arrow sings,
And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings:
Wretch, that he was of *unprophetic* soul!
High in his hands he rear'd the golden bowl!
Ev'n then to drain it lengthen'd out his breath,
Chang'd to the deep, the bitter draught of death.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

How *unprophetical* would it be, to say they should some time know what they already knew.
Ellis. Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 305.

UN-PROPITIOUS. Not favouring, not gracious.

At Tenedos arriv'd, we there perform'd
Oblation to the gods, ardent to reach
Our native land; but *unpropitious* Jove,
Not yet designing our arrival there,
Jovetv'd us in dissension yet again.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

For should the mighty thund'rer in reply
Commend your purpose, I will then advise
Myself his death, and help you; but if he
Give *unpropitious* answer, then forbear.—*Id. Ib.* b. xvi.

UN-PROPORTIONED. } Not having fit
UNPROPORTIONABLE. } parts, or portions;
UNPROPORTIONATE. } not fitted, suited,
UNPROPORTIONATED. } adapted, in parts; in number, or measure, quantity, quality, sort, form, &c.

When I see these, I say, and view myself,
I wish the organs of my sight were crack'd;
And that the engine of my grief could cast
Mine eyeballs, like two globes of wild fire, forth,
To melt this *unproportion'd* frame of nature.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act i. sc. 1.

No swelling member, *unproportionate*,
Grown out of form, sought to disturb the rest.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

But although in respect of the measure of his perfection, he is an object *unproportionate* to a created understanding, a light too bright, and an ocean too large and too deep for it, yet there is so much of his knowledge attainable by us, as is sufficient for use, nature and everlasting happiness.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, c. 1.

I wish the present caution may be more attended to, not to bestow an *unproportionable* part of our time or value on this slight exercise of man's slightest faculty.
Government of the Tongue, p. 147.

The teaching school, an useful and virtuous occupation, even the teaching in a private family, was in every Catholick subjected to the same *unproportioned* punishment.
Burke. Speech at Bristol, (1780.)

UN-PROPPED. Not underset, upheld; supported or sustained.

——— With hanging head I have beheld
A widow vine, stand, in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorne,
Brous'd on by deere, by cattle crept and torne,
Unprop'd, unsuccoured, by stake or tree,
From wreakefull stormes' impetuous tyranny.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head *unprop'd*,
As one past hope abandon'd,
And by himself given over.—*Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

——— The nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk *unprop'd*, falls headlong on the plain.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

UN-PRO'SPEROUS. } Not bearing or
UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. } bringing (profit or
UNPRO'SPEROUSNESS. } advantage); profitless, useless, luckless, unfortunate, unhappy. See IMPROSPEROUS.

But the deceiver deceives himself in the *unprosperous* marriage, and therein is sufficiently punisht.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Jackman and Pett, two famous pilots, being set out by the Londoners with two ships, sought as *unprosperously* to discover a nearer way to the East-Indies by the Cronian or frozen sea.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1580.

The sense of the ill master that we have drudg'd under so long, may make us seek out some more gainful service; that the *unprosperousness* of the arm of flesh, the several failings of the second causes which we have idolized so often, the many delusions and ill successes we meet with in the world, may make some forsake those atheistical colours, and bring in proselytes to heaven.
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 492.

For some physicians will never exhibit a chymical remedy, till the patient's strength hath been almost tired, if not quite spent with the *unprosperous* use of divers others clogging and debilitating medicines.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 241.

Nor is it by us alone, that the process set down by Glauber hath been *unprosperously* attempted.—*Id. Ib.* p. 226.

That *unprosperous* race of men, commonly called men of letters, are pretty much in the situation which lawyers and physicians probably would be in, upon the foregoing supposition.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 10.

UN-PROTE'CTED. Not sheltered, shielded, defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure.
Hooker.

UN-PROVED. } Not tried, not experienced; not confirmed,
UNPROVABLE. } established, verified.
UNPROVING.

Then Philip left nothing *unproved* or undone yt might serue for his purpose.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 30.

But vertue leauth nothyng *unproved*.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 127.

It was my chaunce (my chaunce was faire and good)
There for to find a fresh *unproved* knight.
Whose manly hands imbrew'd in guilty blood
Had never beeo, ne ever by his might
Had throwne to ground the *unregarded* right.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

Our poets too left nought *unproved* hear.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.

A religion that depends only upon nice and poore uncertainties, and *unprovable* supposals; that Peter was bishop of Rome, &c.—*Bp. Hall. Dissuasive from Popery.*

Now then, this one litigious and *unproving* text is the onely place in the whole new-testament that can bear any pretence for the lay-presbytery.
Id. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. iii. § 2.

UN-PROVIDED. } Not foreseen, not forecast, not prepared for,
UNPROVIDENT. } not guarded against; not
UNPROVIDENCE. } furnished or supplied. See IMPROVIDENT.

Let vs order there ourselfe as men of warr ought to do, so that when oure enemyes come, let the nat fynde vs *unprovided*.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 33.

Oure men being takeu *unprovided* vppon the sodein, were so troubled, that the cohorte was neare able to wythstand the fyrst brunt.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 170.

The shepheards God so well them guided,
That of nought they were *unprovided*
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. May.

——— A boat, that's all
That's *unprovided*, and habits like to merchants,
The rest wo'l councel as we goe.
Beaum. & Fletch. Island Princess, Act i.

I flung it overboard, slave that I was.
Lim. A most *unprovided* villain.
Id. Sea Voyage, Act iii.

My Lord has slighted me.
Mar. Oh no sweet lady.
Orr. Rob'd me of such a glory by his pity,
And most *unprovident* respect.
Id. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iv.

If those must be accounted unfortunate (which I in the true meaning of the word must interpret *unprovidenced*) who swim not in equal plenty with others, then that epithet may be fixed on the children of the clergy.
Fuller. Worthies. General.

Nor is it uncommon when the merchant to whom they sell their share is *unprovided* of a stock, for the converts to lend him considerable sums of money on bottomry.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c.

UN-PROVO'KED. Not called forth; not having the passions called forth, roused, excited.

When all on the sudden, the Smectymnuans, a strange generation of men, *unprovoked*, unthought of, cry out of hard measure, and fly in my face, as men wrongfully accused.—*Bp. Hall. Ans. to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.*

Nay, indeed the disguised smiling enemy is the more dangerous, as he is unsuspected; and the more wicked, as he is *unprovoked*.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 24.

UN-PRU'DENT. } i. e. IMPRUDENT, (qv.)
UNPRUDE'NTIAL. }

For so is the wille of God, that yo do wel and make the unkunyngness of *unprudent* men to be doumbe.
Wielif. 1 Peter, c. 2.

The most unwise and *unprudential* act as to civil government.—*Milton. In Todd's Johnson.*

UN-PRU'NED. Not cut away, cleared away, trimmed.

Her vine, the merry cheerer of the heart,
Unpruned dyes.—*Shakespeare. Hen. V.* Act v. sc. 2.

Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,
Deep in the *unpruned* forest, 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant Washington?—*Byron. Childe Harold*, c. 4.

UN-PUBLISHED. } Not made known
UNPU'BLIC. } among the people; not divulged.

Cord. All best secrets,
All you *unpublish'd* vertues of the earth
Spring with my teares; be aydaut, and remediate
In the good man's desires.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act iv. sc. 4.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublic*: for all freedom and looseness of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity: that is, it loses part of its severity, strictness and opportunity of advantages, by *publishing* that person, whose work is religion, whose company is angels, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven, and separate from all mixtures of the world.
Bp. Taylor. Holy Living, c. 2. § 3.

UN-PULLED. Not plucked.

Viet. 'Tis indeed a fruit.
Seen and desir'd of all, while yet *unpull'd*,
But can be gather'd by one only hand.
Dryden. Love Triumphant, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-PU'NISHED. } Not pained, or afflicted
UNPU'NISHABLE. } with pain or penalty (sc.
UNPU'NISHABLY. } for acts, offences done, committed).

That ich were kyng wt corone. to kepe eny reame
Sbold nevere wronge in this worlde. that ich wite myghte
Be *unpunysshed* in my power. for pil of my soule.
Piers Ploukman, p. 71.

Nor that it shall be said that for slouth or faynte herte, that I shuld suffre vnder my sauegarde robbers to do vilanyes and robories *unpunysshed*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 13.

And albeit that this ryot was after greuously shewyd agayne the commons of the cytie, yet it passyd *unpunysshed*, for the great noumbre of the transgressours.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1150.

As there could be in natural bodies no motion of any thing, unless there were some first which moved all things; and continued unmoveable; even so in politic societies there must be some *unpunishable*, or else no man shall suffer punishment.—*Hooker. Life by Walton*, App.

——— He hath perused too
All dungeons in Portual, thrice seven years
Rowed in the galleys for three several murthers,
Though I presume that he has done a hundred,
And scap't *unpunisht*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iv.

Their number to secure their feare is able,
Where all offend, the crime's *unpunishable*.
May. Lucan, b. v.

It were absurd to think that the anointment of God should be as it were a charm against law, and give them privilege, who punish others, to sin themselves *unpunishably*.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 28.

The centinel too, who had been thus grossly imposed upon, did not escape *unpunished*; since he was ordered to be severely whipt for being thus shamefully surprized upon his post.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 6.

UN-PURCHASED. Not obtained or acquired by payment of an equivalent; not bought.

While our old friends and neighbours feast and play,
And with their harmless mirth turn night to day,
Unpurchas'd plenty our fall tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t' our gods.
Denham. of Old Age.

UN-PURE. UNPU'RELY. UNPU'RENESS. } Not pure or clean; foul, filthy. See IMPURE.

That no man should take meate wi *unpure* hãdes, which they called vnwashed, as who should say, the hãdes dyd defyle the meate or the mã: or as who should say, the licour of the water should washe away the filthinesse of the mynde. *Udal. Matthew*, c. 15.

The prestes haue swerued fro the lardes testament, & with poluted herte & handes to their offyce *unpurely*. *Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

For what poynt of *unpureness* could that woman haue in bearing chylde, which without so much as once touchyng of any man, had conceiued by the onely power and vertue of God embracing her through the weorkyng of the Holy Ghost.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 2.

The prelate bishops in their printed orders hung up in churches, have proclaim'd the best of creatures, mankind, so *unpurify'd* and contagious, that for him to lay his hat or his garment upon the chancel-table, they have defin'd it no less heinous, in express words, than to prophane the table of the Lord.—*Milton. Church Government*, b. ii.

This active watchman of the Church militant will let nothing escape him, that he finds in my service; nor leave any thing *unpurified* that has once passed through my hands. *Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. vi.

UN-PU'RGED. Not cleansed or cleared; polluted.

Why do we not consider our unhumbled and *unpurged* condition; and tremble before the Lord? would we save him a labour, he would take it well. Let us purge our souls, that he may not be put to further purging by new judgments.—*Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter*, c. 4.

The sound of instruments sweeter than the *unpurged* ear ever heard, rang throughout Heaven's concave. *Knox. Winter Evenings*, Even. 12.

UN-PU'RPOSED. Not meaned, intended or designed.

Be of good cheer, this *unpurposed* reiteration of thy sin shall be no prejudice to thy salvation. *Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead*, § 5.

If that law did well to reduce from liberty to bondage for an ingratitude not the greatest, much more became it the law of God to enact the restorement of a free-born man from an *unpurpos'd* and unworthy bondage, to a rightful liberty, for the most unnatural fraud and ingratitude that can be committed against him.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

UN-PU'RSED. Taken out of the purse, expended.

I wote the tyme is ofte cursed,
That euer was the golde *unpursed*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

UN-PURSU'ED. Not followed.

For in that pause compassion snatch'd from war,
The foe before retiring, fast and far,
With wonder saw their footsteps *unpursued*,
First slowlier fled—then rallied—then withstood.
Byron. The Corsair, c. 2.

UN-PURVE'YED. Not provided.

Tydynges came to Mermeous of the cõmynge of his fader wy so great arayc, and he as then [was] *unpurveyed* of strength of kyghtys to resiste his fader. *Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 88.

Mean-while, the lower world, which nothing knew
Of all that chanced heere, was darkned quite;
And eke the heauens, and all the heauenly crew
Of happy wights, now *unpurveiad* of light,
Were much afraid, and wondred at that sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6.

UN-PU'TRIFIED. Not become rotten; not rotten, corrupted

Tree or false, solid or sandy, the mind must have some foundation to rest itself upon; and it no sooner entertains any proposition, but it presently hastens to some hypothesis to bottom it on; till then it is *unquiet* and unsettled.
Locke. Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

UN-RA'CKED. Not distracted, not drawn off, (sc.) the pure from the foul or lees.

And take another vessel of new beer, and rack the one vessel from the lees, and pource the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel, and see the effect.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 806.

UN-RAI'SED. Not placed or set up; not reared, lifted, elevated, exalted.

The knightes of Englande offred themselfe, and said, how they were in good mynde so to do, so yt by their negligence the siege shulde nat be *unraysed*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 338.

——— But pardon, gentles all;
The dat *unraysed* spirits, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold, to bring forth
So great an object.—*Shakespeare. Hen. V.* Prol.

UN-RA'KED. Not drawn together, gathered or collected.

But he who is Lord of all things, hath so ordain'd: trust him then; he doubtless will command the people to make good his promises of maintenance more honourably unask'd, *unrak'd* for.—*Milton. On the Removal of Hirelings.*

Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blew as bill-berry.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act v. sc. 5.

UN-RA'NSACKED. Not searched, plundered or pillaged.

For I will for none hast leue any corner of the matter *unrasacked* as farre as we can any doubts finde therin.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 187.

UN-RA'NSOMED. Not redeemed, repurchased, or regained by purchase.

1 *Gent.* Do you grieve, we are come off?
Dem. Unransom'd was it?
2 *Gent.* It was, sir.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 4.

Mark me—I come ambassadress from Jove.
The gods, he saith, resent it, but himself
More deeply than the rest, that thou retain'st
Amid thy fleet, through fury of reveuge
Unransom'd Hector.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiv.

UN-RA'PTURED. Not borne or carried away; transported, entranced.

What heart of stone but glows at thoughts like these?
Such contemplations mount us; and should mount
The mind still higher: nor ever glance on man
Unraptured, uninflamed.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 4.

UN-RA'VEL, *v.* To *ravel* and to *unravel*, have by usage been greatly confused in their application. To *ravel* is to tear (*reave*) or pull asunder, (sc.) any thing involved or complicate; and thus,—to unfold, to disclose. And to *unravel* is—

1. To involve or complicate; to disorder.

But to *ravel* is also,—to tear or pull asunder, (sc.) any thing whole or entire, into shreds, into ragged particles; and hence,—to pull or put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to perplex, to entangle. And to *unravel*,—

2. To remove the confusion or perplexity; to disentangle, to place in order; to make clear or plain, to evolve.

In each case *un* may be neg.; but see To Unreave, and To Unrip.

A religion that would change the face of things, and would also pierce into the secrets of the soul, and *unravel* all the intrigues of hearts, and reform all evil manners, and break vile habits into gentleness and counsel.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 4.

If they shall retire to folly, and *unravel* all their holy vows, and commit those evils from which they formerly run as from a fire or inundation, their case hath in it so many evils, that they have greater reason to fear the anger of God, and concerning the final issue of their souls.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 8.

The catastrophe, the Grecians call'd *δεσις*, the French le denouement, and we the discovery or *unravelling* of the plot.—*Dryden. Essay on Dram. Poesie.*

Old Penelope's tale
Inverted: has *unravell'd* all by day,
That he has done by night.—*Id. Spanish Fryar*, Act i.

In an eternity, what scenes shall strike!
Adventures thicken! novelties surprise!
What webs of wonder shall *unravel*, there!
Young. Complaint, Night 6.

We are fallen into so profane, and sceptical an age, which takes a pleasure and a pride in *unravelling* almost all the received principles both of religion and reason.
Tillotson, vol. i. Ser. 1.

The precept of Aristotle and Horace, that the *unravelling* of the plot should not proceed from a miracle, or the appearance of a God, has place only in Dramatic poetry not in the Epic.—*Pope. Homer. Odyssey*, View of the Epic Poem, s. 7.

A man might have seen, that the justness of *unravelling* depended on the reality of the clew: which, too, though dignified by the name of clew, is indeed no other than a number of odd ends, that wanted to be made consistent, rather than to be *unravelled*.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iii. § 6.

That great chain of causes, which linking one to another even to the throne of God himself, can never be *unravelled* by any industry of ours.
Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, pt. iv. § 1.

Vain thought! that hour of ne'er *unravell'd* gloom
Came not again, or Lara could assume
A seeming of forgetfulness.
Byron. Lara, c. 1.

UN-RA'ZORED. Not smoothened, scraped or shaped.

Com. Were they of manly prime, or youthful bloom?
Lad. As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips.
Milton. Comus.

UN-RE'ACHED. Not touched, attained, or arrived at.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time.—*Dryden.*

Where are the charms and virtues which we dare
Conceive in boyhood and pursue as men,
The *unreach'd* paradise of our despair,
Which o'er-informs the pencil and the pen,
And overpowers the page where it would bloom again?
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-READ. Not read or learned, not taught, not knowing, or acquainted with; not spoken from book, not perused in book.

Cil hath gathered vp hys bookes & go hyde theim, & also make thé that haue red thé gos *unredde* thé againe, or forget what they haue redde?
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1025.

Agam. The finenesse of which mettall is not found
In fortunes loue: for then, the bold and coward,
The wise and foole, the artist and *un-read*,
The hard and soft, seesme all affin'd, and kin.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

If to prevent sects and schisms, who is so *unread* or unestablished in story, that hath not heard of many sects refusing books as a hindrance, and preserving their doctrine unmix'd for many ages, only by unwritten traditions?
Milton. Of Unlicensed Printing.

Disdain of fathers, which, the daunce began,
And last, uncertain who's the narrowe span,
The clown *unread*, and half-read gentleman.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Not being solely *unread* in the authors, who had seen the most of those constitutions, and who best understood them, I cannot help concurring with their opinion, that an absolute democracy, no more than absolute monarchy, is to be reckoned among the legitimate forms of government.
Burke. On the French Revolution, (1790.)

——— I saw
The humblest of all sepulchres, and gazed
With not the less of sorrow and of awe
On that neglected turf and quiet stone,
With name no clearer than the names unknown,
Which lay *unread* around it.—*Byron. Churchill's Grave.*

UN-RE'ADY. } Not prepared or fit for use;
UNRE'ADINESS. } for any purpose; not dressed, not prompt, quick, expedite.

Unready—is frequent in our old writers, as *undressed*.

The archebyshop of Yorke, constrayned of pure necessyte to defende that comyte, gatheryd vnto hym an *unredy* and dispurueyed host for the warre.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1318.

What vntowardnes, what flincheing, what pinching, what *unredines*.—*Bp. Gardner. True Obedience.* To the Reader.

Quisan. Sleep dwell upon your eyes, and fair dreams court ye.
Quisar. Come, where have you been wench? make me *unready*:
I slept but ill last night.
Beaum. & Fletch. Island Princess, Act iii.

[Enter aguecall wayes, Bastard, Alanson, Reignier, halfe ready, and haltie *unready*.]
Alan. How now my Lords? what all *unreadie* so?
Bast. Unready? I am glad we scap'd so well.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Henry VI.* Act ii. sc. 1.

Seneca, in one of his epistles, rejoyces much to tell with what patient temper he took it, that comming unexpectedly to his country-house, he found all things so discomposed, that no provision was *ready* for him; finding mare contentment in his own quiet apprehension of these wants then trouble in that *unreadiness*.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Of Contentation, § 20.

UN-REAL. Not real; imaginary, phantastical.

Him I hold more in the way to perfection who forgoes an unfit, ungodly, and discordant wedloc, to live according to peace and love, and God's institution in a fitter choice, than he who debars himself the happy experience of all godly, which is peaceful conversation in his family, to live a contentious, and unchristian life not to be avoided, in temptations not to be liv'd in, only for the false keeping of a most *unreal* nullity, a marriage that hath no affinity with God's intention.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

In order to embellish the mistress, you should give a new education to the lover, and teach the men not to be any longer dazzled by false charms and *unreal* beauty.
Spectator, No. 53.

This done, adoring the *unreal* forms
And shadows of the dead, I vow'd to slay
In my own palace, should I safe return,
A heifer fairest of my num'rous herds.
Cowper. Homer Odyssey, b. xi.

UN-RE'APED. Not cut; consequentially, not gathered, or collected.

——— Had she dealt
But with that seeming modesty she might,
And flung a little art upon her ardor,
But 'twas forgot, and I forgot to like her,
And glad I was deceiv'd. No my Zenocia,
My first love here begun, rests here *unreapt* yet,
And here for ever.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iv.

For the Britons not doubting but that thir enemiss on the morrow would be in that place which only they had left *unreap'd* of all thir harvest, had plac'd an ambush; and while they were disperst and busiest at thir labour, set upon them, kill'd som, and routed the rest.
Milton. History of England, b. iii.

UN-RE'ASONABLE. } Not according, or
UNRE'ASONABLY. } agreeable to or con-
UNRE'ASONABLENESS. } sistent with (right)
UNRE'ASON, *n.* } reason, or sound
UNRE'ASON, *v.* } sense, or understanding; not judicious, or prudent; well regulated or moderated.

But thei ben as *unresonable* heestis kyndeli into taking and into deeth, blasfemyge in these thingis that thei knowen not, and schulen perische in her corruptioun and receyue the hire of unrigtiwisnesse.—*Wicif. 2 Pet.* c. 2.

Why han ye wrought this werk *unresonable?*
Chaucer. Fronkeleines Tale, v. 11,185.

Lo, than will and *unreason* bringeth a man from the blisse of grace, whiche thing of pure kinde, every man ought to shunne and to mischew, and to the knot of wil and reason confirme.—*Id. Test. of Loue*, b. iii.

In thelementes and eke also
Thei hadden a beleue thu,
And all that was *unresonable*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

After this he resorteth again to the *unresonableness* of the laws, & pretendeth that them *unresonable*, by the sentence of hys owne conceite.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1028.

I wolde gyue the realme of Fraunce so moche to do, that I wolde bringe theym that be *unreasonable* to reasun.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 181.

The kynges serualtys greued and pylled Englysshe men *unresonably*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 224.

For considerations, I'le propose such, as shew the *unreasonableness* of our enmities, and disagreements upon the account of different opinions; which will prove that our affections ought to meet, though our judgments cannot.
Glanvill, Ser. 2.

However a man may for a while please himself in such objections against his Creator, and seem to himself to *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings; yet there will be a time when the sinner shall stand clearly convinced of the righteousness of God's dealings in his final departure from him.—*South*, vol. xi. Ser. 10.

There are many cases, wherein we are by no means obliged to grant that to others, which we ourselves perhaps (were we in their circumstances and they in ours) might be willing enough, *unreasonably* willing, to obtain from them.
Atterbury, vol. i. Ser. 9.

In that general territory itself, as in the old name of provinces, the citizens are interested from old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits, and not on account of the geometrick properties of its figure.
Burke. On the French Revolution, (1790.

UN-REAVE. See UNRAVEL, UNRIP, and UNRIVE.

Un (in *Spenser*) appears to be the A. S. *On*, aug. and *Unreave*, (i. e. en- or un-reave,) to mean,—

To reave or *rive*, or tear *into*; tear in pieces.

In *Hall*, (un. neg.)—*unturn, unrent.*

Penelope for her Ulysses sake,
deuiz'd a web her wooers to deceave:
in which the worke that shee all day did make,
the same at night she did againe *unreave.*
Spenser, Son. 23.

Couldst thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time held tight and *unreaved?*
Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead, § 9.

UN-REBA'TED. Not beaten back, (sc.) the edge; and, consequentially, not blunted. See REBATE.

C. Terentius a Luesn to doe honour unto his grand father who had made him his owne sonne by adoption, exhibited a shew for three daies together of thirtie paire of such fencers fighting with *unrebated* swords.
Holland. Plinie, b. XXXV. c. 7.

One other of his own family was called Celer, the quick file, because a few days after the death of his father, he shewed the people the cruell fight of fencers at *unrebated* swords, which they found wonderfull for the shortness of time.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 199.

UN-REBU'KABLE. } That cannot or may
UNREBU'KED. } not be chided, reproved, reprimanded.

That thou kepe the commaundemente, and he wythout apot & *unrebukable*, yntyl the appearynge of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Bible*, 1551. 1 *Timothe*, c. 6.

But he would rather suffer death (then see God so dishonoured, by the breaking of his holy preept, and commaundement) then to suffer whoredome to be *unrebuked*, even in a king.—*Homilies. Against Adultery.*

UN-RECA'LLABLE. } That cannot be
UNRECA'LLED. } called back; revoked, or retracted.

When a sin is past, grief may lessen it, but not unsin it. That which is done is *unrecallable*; because a sin does lotend in infinitum.—*Pelham*, pt. i. Res. 89.

O treacherous Conscience! while she seems to sleep
On rose and myrtle, lull'd with syren song;
While she seems, nodding o'er her charge, to drop
On headlong appetite the slacken'd rein,
And give as up to license, *unrecall'd*,
Unmark'd. *Young. Complaint*, Night 2.

UN-RECE'IVED. Not taken or seized.

By the gift of eternall generation Christ hath receiued of the Father one and in number the selfe same substance, wheiche the Father hath of himselfe *unreceived* from any other.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 54.

UN-RE'CKONED. Not counted or computed; not counted, estimated, or valued.

And the receiv'd opinion of the thing,
For some unhallow'd string that vilely jarr'd,
Hath so unseason'd now the ears of men,
That he who doth touch the tenour of that vein,
Is held but vain; and his *unreckon'd* pen
The title bear of levity doth gain.—*Daniel. Musophilus.*

——— Add that falshood
To a long bill that yet remains *unreckon'd*
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-RECLA'IMED. } See IRRECLAIMABLE.
UNRECLA'IMABLE. } Not called back or re-
UNRECLA'IMABLY. } called (sc. from a wrong course); not restored, recovered, or reformed; not called or brought back (sc. to management or mansuetude); not tamed.

——— But breath his faults so quaintly,
That they may seeme the taints of liberty;
The flash and out-breake of a fiery minde,
A sauageness in *unreclaim'd* blood of generall assault.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 1.

Look, thirdly, below you; and see the horror of that dreadful place of torment, which is the unavoidable portion of careless and *unreclaimable* sinners.
Bp. Hall. Ser. 2 *Pet.* i. 10.

Those therefore who do pertinaciously and *unreclaimably* maintain doctrines destructive to the foundation of Christian religion, must necessarily be avoided and suppressed.
Id. Peace-Maker, § 8.

Yet Galatea, harder to be broke,
Than bullocks, *unreclaim'd* to bear the yoke,
And farre more stubborn, than the knotted oak.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

UN-RECLI'NING. Not bending or leaning against; not reposing or resting against, or upon.

Therefore the joyless station of this rock
Unsleeping, *unreclining*, shalt thou keep,
And many a groan, many a loud lament
Throw out in vain, nor move the rig'rous breast
Of Jove, relentless in his youthful pow'r.
Potter. Æschylus. Prometheus Chain'd.

UN-RECOMME'NDED. Not given into the hands, committed to the care, attention, favour; not declared worthy of favour, trust.

Unknown by personal acquaintance, and *unrecommended* by the solicitation of friends or the interposition of power, he [Jortin] was presented by archbishop Herring to a valuable benefice in London.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 113.

UN-RE'COMPENSED. Not rewarded, remunerated or requited.

Heaven will not see so true a love *unrecompenc'd.*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chace, Act iv. sc. 3.

It stands not with the munificence of a bountifull God to bee indebted to his creature, we cannot give him ought *unrecompensed.*—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Solomon's Choice*, &c.

UN-RECONCI'LEABLE. } See IRRECON-
UNRECONCI'LEABLY. } CILEABLE. That
UNRE'CONCILED. } cannot be brought again to peace, concord or agreement; that cannot be made to agree, or be consonant to, or consistent with.

The whicke at the tyme of his fathers dethe, beynge, as abone is sayd, *unreconsyled* in the prouynce of Burgoyne, & beynge of the deth of his father, with syrd of the foresayd duke Phylyp shortly entryd ye realme of Fraunce.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Louis XI. an. 1.

Since therefore neither truth can ever yeeld, nor obstinacy will yeeld; let us serve cheerfully under the colours of our Heavenly leader, and both proclaime and maintaine an *unreconcileable* warre with these Romish heresies.
Bp. Hall. No Peace with Rome, § 21.

Naturall parents, know not how to retaine an everlasting anger towards the fruit of their loynes; how much lesse shall the God of mercies, bee *unreconcileable* displeased with his owne; and suffer his wrath to burne like fire that cannot be quenched?
Id. Cont. Absalom's Returne & Conspiracie.

Madam, I'm that man; I'm even he that once did owe *unreconcil'd* hate to you, and all that bear the name of women.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Hater*, Act iii. sc. 2.

No coalition, which, under the specious name of independency, carries in its bosom the *unreconcileable* principles of the original discord of parties, ever was, or will be, an healing coalition.—*Burke On a late State of the Nation.*

UN-RECO'RDED. Not kept or retained in mind or memory; not commemorated, repeated, rehearsed.

With prosperous wing full summ'd to tell of deeds
Above heroic, though in secret done,
And *unrecorded* left through many an age,
Worthy t' have not remain'd so long unsung
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. i.

In their baronial feuds and single fields,
What deeds of prowess *unrecorded* died!
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

UN-RECO'VERABLE. See IRRECOVERABLE. That cannot be restored, or regained; obtained or procured again.

No common place will serve us when we go on God's message; the very loose of minutes may be *unrecoverable.*
Bp. Hall. Cont. John & Jehoram

If I be long sick, and *unrecoverably*, I shall be the fitter and williuger to die.—*Id. Med. & Vows*, Cen. 2. § 48.

UN-RECO'UNTED. Not told, related, repeated.

Marry this is yet but yong, and may be left
To some yeares *unrecounted.*
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-RECRU'ITABLE. } That cannot be
UNRECRU'ITED. } grown again; recreated; added (to a number or quantity); in the army, enlisted to *increase* the number.

Judicious persons conceive that, had the royalists pursued this single enemy (as yet *unrecruited* with additional strength) they had finally worsted him.
Fuller. Worthies. Cheshire.

They would not suffer their empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company to quaff out, or convey into secret hoards, the wages of a delusive list, and a miserable remnant.—*Milton. Of Education.*

UN-RECU'RING. Not recovering or curing; not healing.

Mare. Oh thus I found her straying in the parke,
Seeking to hide herselfe as doth the deare
That hath receiude some *unrecuring* wound.
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-REDE'EMED. See IRREDEEMABLY. Not brought again, or repurchased.

Under his own borrowed person he describes the state of a carnal, *unredeemed*, unregenerate person.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

Certainly were it not for these two traits in the life of Sylla, alluded to in this stanza, we should regard him as a monster *unredeemed* by any admirable quality.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. Note 43.

UN-REDRE'SSED. Not remedied, succoured or relieved.

Lo, hard behind his backe his foe was prest,
With dreadfull weapon armed at his head:
That vnto death had doen him *unredrest*,
Had not the noble prince his ready stroke represst.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

UN-REDU'CIBLENESS. See IRREDUCIBLE. That cannot be brought back, brought into.

A third property of matter is belonging to Christianity, and which also renders them mysterious, is their strangeness and *unreducibleness* to the common methods and observations of nature.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

UN-REFI'NED. Not cleared, purified, brightened, polished or polite.

The sugar of this country is much better than that which we bring home from our plantations: for all the sugar that is made here is clay'd, which makes it whiter and finer than our Muscovada, as we call our *unrefin'd* sugar.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

In those early and *unrefined* ages, the jarring parts of a certain chaotick constitution supported their several pretensions by the sword.
Burke. A Vindication of Natural Society.

UN-REFO'RMABLE. } That cannot be
UNREFORMA'TION. } formed or framed,
UNREFO'RMED. } made or fashioned, again; cannot be made better, amended, corrected, improved.

To the end that those who thirst for the spoil of spiritual possessions may, till such time as they have their purpose, be thought to covet nothing but only the just extinguishment of *unreformable* persons.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. vii. § 24.

Yea, have not too many amongst us added to their *unreformation* an impudence in sinning!
Bp. Hall. Ser. Eccl. iii. 4.

He that is a heretick in one article, hath no saving faith in the whole; and so does every vicious habit, or *unreformed* sin, destroy the excellency of the grace of charity.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 12.

It is better to allow the evil, in order to correct it, than by endeavouring to forbid, what we cannot be able wholly to prevent, to leave it under an illegal, and therefore an *unreformed*, existence.—*Burke. Let. to Henry Dundas.*

UN-REFRE'SHED. Not recreated, reanimated, or revived.

But when Penelope, the palace stairs
Re-mounting, had her upper chamber reach'd,
There, *unrefresh'd* with either food or wine,
She laid her down, her noble son the theme
Of all her musings.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. iv.

UN-REFU'NDING. Not restoring, or repaying; not returning.

When horrour universal shall descend,
And Heaven's dark conceave urn all human race,
On that enormous, *unrefunding* tomb,
How just this verse! this monumental sigh!
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

UN-REFU'SING. Not denying or rejecting.

Joyous, th' impatient husbandman perceives
Relenting Nature, and his lusty steers
Drives from their stalls, to where the well sw'd plough,
Lies in the furrow, loosen'd from the frost.
There, *unrefusing*, to the harness'd yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil.
Thomson. Spring.

UN-REGA'RDED. } See DISREGARD. Not
UNREGA'RDABLE. } respected, or attended
UNREGA'RDING. } to; not noticed or cared for.

Since whose decease, learning lies *unregarded*,
And men of armes doe wander unrewarded.
Spenser. Ruines of Time.

Fame is uncertaine, who so swiftly flyes
By th' *unregarded* shed where vertue lyes.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii.

What more unlike to God, what more like that God should hate, than that his law should be so curious to wash vessels, and vestures, and so careless to leave unwash'd, *unregarded*, so foul a scab of Egypt in their souls?
Milton. Tetrachordon.

Away then with those your unproving illustrations, and *unregrdable* testimonies, which you (as destitute of all antiquity) shut up the scene withall.
Bp. Hall. The Remonstrants' Defence, § 13.

The mother's dissenting does not annul the marriage of her sons that are of age: and it is so far from that, that their not complying with their mothers in this affair is only then a sin when it is done with *unregarding* circumstances, or hath not in it a great weight of reason.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 5.

You are so much the business of our souls, that while you are in sight, we can neither look nor think on any else. There are no eyes for other beauties: you only are present, and the rest of your sex are but the *unregarded* parts that fill your triumph.—*Dryden. State of Innocence*, Ep. Ded.

UN-REGE'NERATE. } Not born again.
UNREGE'NERATED.
UNREGENERA'TION.
UNREGE'NERACY.

Yet in the *unregenerate* there might be some good, such as are good desires, knowledge of good and evil, single notions of virtue, beginnings and dispositions to grace, acknowledging of our Saviour Jesus Christ, some lightnings and flashes of the Holy Ghost, a knowing of the way of righteousness; but sanctifying, saving good does not dwell, that is, does not abide with them, and rule.
Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance, c. 8. § 2.

That state from which we are redeemed by Jesus Christ, and freed by the Spirit of his grace, is a state of carnality, of *unregeneration*, that is, of sin and death.
Id. Ib. c. 8. § 4.

The sum is, we may overcome some sins, and turn from the grosser sorts of wickedness, and yet if endeavour not to subdue the rest, we are still in the condition of *unregeneracy* and death, and though we thus seek, we shall not enter.
Glanvill, Ser. 1.

All that he meant to prove against the Pelagians, by quoting John vi. was only this: that infants must have Christ, must have part in Christ, in order to eternal life, in or by their natural, *unregenerate* state, as the Pelagians pretended.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. ix. p. 483.

Now, we deny not that the state of the *unregenerate* carnal man is indeed represented in scripture under the images of captivity and bondage, and his sinful lusts under the images of chains and fetters.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 20.

It is the peculiar glory of Christianity that it affords its worthy professors the enjoyment of heavenly grace; a gift which no other system could ensure, and of which man in his corrupt and *unregenerated* state, could never participate.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

UN-RE'GISTERED. Not recorded or enrolled.

——— Nay, you were a fragment
Of Gnelus Pompeyes, besides what hotter hours
Unregistred in vulgar fame, you hane
Luxuriously pickt out.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 11.

UN-REGRE'TTED. Not wept for, bewailed, lamented, grieved.

The happiness of mankind is concerned in the preservation of works such as theirs, while those of the frothy declaimer are daily dropping *unregretted* into the gulf of oblivion.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 164.

UN-RE'INED. Not held in or restained; not checked or curbed; not guided or controlled.

For whilst this wild, *unreined* multitude
(Led with an unforeseeing, greedy mind,
Of an imagin'd good, that did delude
Their ignorance, in their desires made blind)
Ransack'd the city. *Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. vi.

We shall not fear to have our vives distain'd,
Nor yet our daughters violated here
By an imperial lust, that b'ing *unrein'd*,
Will hardly be resisted any where.
Id. A Panegyrick to King James.

——— With like safetie guided down
Return me to my native element:
Least from this flying steed *unrein'd* (as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime)
Dismounted, on th' Alcian field I fall
Erroneous there to wander and forlorne.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

UN-REJO'ICING. } Not pleasing, gladden-
UNREJO'ICED. } ing, delighting.

Thron'd in his palace of cerulean ice,
Here Winter holds his *unrejoicing* court;
And through his airy hall the loud minstrele
Of driving tempest is for ever heard.—*Thomson. Winter.*

Not *unrejoiced* to see him once again,
Warm was his welcome to the haunts of men;
Born of high lineage, link'd in high command,
He mingled with the magnates of his land.
Byron. Lara, c. 1.

UN-RELA'TED. } See IRRELATIVE. Not
UNRE'LATIVE. } told or narrated; not per-
UNRE'LATIVELY. } tinent; not connected or
allied.

But let others *unrelated* unto him write his character, whose pen cannot be suspected of flattery.
Fuller. Worthies. London.

They confined the precept of loving their brother to the descendants of their fraternal tribes; and neglected and despised the rest of the sons of Adam, who, because ritually unholy and profane, were deemed to be naturally *unrelated* to them.—*Waburton*, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

The events we are witnesses of, in the course of the longest life, appear to us very often original, unprepared, single, and *unrelative*, if I may use such an expression for want of a better in English.
Bolingbroke. On the Study of History, Let. 2.

They saw the measures they took singly and *unrelatively*, or relatively alone to some immediate object.—*Id. Ib.*

I think I may as well now, as at any other time, speak to a certain matter of fact, not wholly *unrelated* to the question under your consideration.
Burke. On American Taxation.

UN-RELA'XED. Not slackened or loosened.

For never yet was wool or feather,
That could stand buff against all weather;
And *unrelax'd*, like this, resist
Both wind and rain, and snow and mist.
Congreve. Impossible Thing.

UN-RELE'NTING. Not being or becoming lenient, mild, gentle; not softening or mollifying.

Wherewith the king betakes him to some peace;
Yet to a peace much like a sick man's sleep,
(Whose *unrelenting* pains do never cease,
But always watch upon his weakness keep.)
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iv.

Methinks suspicion and distrust dwell here,
Starting with meagre forms thro' grated windows;
Death lurks within, and *unrelenting* punishment;
Without, grim danger, fear, and fiercest pow'r
Sit on the rude old tow'r's, and Gothic battlements.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act iii.

He [Oldham] has lashed the Jesuits with deserved and *unrelenting* rigour; but though severe punishment is often necessary, yet to see it inflicted with the wanton cruelty of an assassin, is not agreeable.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 137.

UN-RELIE'VED. } Not raised, sustained,
UNRELIE'VABLE. } succoured, helped, aided;
not raised or lightened.

And if he found that friendship here were feign'd,
Yet at the worst, it better should him please,
Far out of sight to perish here unknown,
Than *unreliev'd* he pitied of his own.
Drayton. Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

The tenth, Achilles, by the queen's command,
Who bears Heav'n's awful sceptre in her hand,
A council summon'd: for the goddess griev'd
Her favour'd beast shou'd perish *unrelieve'd.*
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Which manifests, that as no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion, no not with his friendship.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 258.

For the fact is, that after the law hath done its utmost, that most interesting species of distress which should be the especial object of discretionary bounty goes *unrelieved.*
Bp. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 35.

UN-RELI'GIOUS. Not godly, holy, pious. See IRRELIGION.

So that none of us ought to take grieuously to bee reuiled or railled at for the woorde of the ghospell, or to suffre affliction and suill turnes at the handes of suche persones, as serue the myndes of *unreligious* bishops.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 22.

And to leat vs know yt nothing is more *unreligious* thé Jewish religion, which consisteth in vieble thinges.
Id. John. c. 11.

UN-RELI'GUISHABLY. So as not to be left, forsaken, resigned.

As if this single respect of male and female were sufficient against a thousand inconveniences and mischiefs, to clog a rational creature to his endless sorrow *unreligiuishably*, under the guileful superscription of his intended solace and comfort.—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, b. ii. c. 9.

UN-RE'LISHING. Not retaining, not having a pleasing taste or savour.

They can form no idea of any thing agreeable to them in the other world; all things there are uneasie and *unrelishing* at the best; and the worst is not to be endured.
Glanvill, Ser. 6.

UN-RELU'CTANT. } Not struggling or
UNRELU'CTANTLY. } striving against; not
opposing; not acting with or feeling unwillingness.

So he, whom, *unreluctant*, all obey'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiv.

Nor is it claimed as a privilege, but submitted to as a burthen *unreluctantly* upon a motive of public spirit.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

They now begin with a villa, as if it were as necessary as a warehouse; and end with bankruptcy as naturally, as *unreluctantly*, and as unblushingly, as if it had been the honourable object of their mercantile pursuit.
Knox. Ess. No. 8.

UN-REMA'RKABLE. That may not be noted, heeded, or regarded.

Nor is this *unremarkable*, and perhaps conducing to the same, that the Kings-fisher being dead and hung up by the neb, turnes alwales her belly to the wind.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. xi. Notes.

UN-REME'DIABLE. } See IRREMEDIABLE.
UNRE'MEDIED. } That cannot be healed again, or recovered; that cannot be cured.

As they lay an unnecessary load upon their own shoulders, so they draw upon themselves the miseries of an *unremediable* disappointment.—*Bp. Hall. Contentation*, § 20

'Tis not a matter of any kind of evil report, really to have suffered, to have been squeez'd to atomes by an *unremediable* evil, especially if it be for well-doing.
Hammond, vol. iv. Ser. 3.

Shall I vnto the heauenly powres it show?
Or vnto earthly men, that dwell below?
To heauens! ah! they alss the authors were,
And workers of my *unremedied* wn.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

Yat marriage the ordinance of our solace and contentment, the remedy of our loneliness, wiut not admit now either of charity or mercy, to come in and mediate, or nacely the fierceness of this gentle ordinance, the *unremedied* lonelinesa of this remedy.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce. To the Parlament.

Waste will continue and disorder foul
Unremedied, so long as she shall hold
The suitors in suspense, for, day by day,
Our emulation goads us to the strife.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

UN-REME'MBERED. } Not brought back
UNREME'MBERING. } or recalled to mind
UNREME'MBRANCE. } or memory; not retained in memory; not recollected.

For in olde storyes or cronycles is nat founde that any suche kynge of that name reygned ouer the Syriens or Assiryens, nor yet that any suche storye that his xxx. doughters shulde slee theyr xxx. husbandes, as there is surmysed was put in execucion; whiche if any suche wonder had ben there wroughte, shuld nat haue ben *unremembred* the wryters and auctours of that parties.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 1.

Nor must the patience, the fortitude, the firm obedience of the nobles and people of Scotland, striving against manifold provocations; nor must their sincere and moderate proceeding hitherto be *unremember'd*, to the shameful conviction of all their detractors.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

Whole droves of minds are, by the driving God,
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood;
In large forgetful draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksom years.
That, *unremembring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

There are some words which are negative in their original language, but seem positive to an Englishman, because the negation is unknown: as abyss, a place without a bottom; anodyne, an easing medicine; amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon, &c.—*Watts. Logick*, pt. i. c. 4.

UN-REMITTING. } Not falling back; not
UNREMI'TTED. } yielding, relaxing, abatfing, ceasing.

What is this mighty breath, ye sages, say
That in a powerful language, felt, not heard,
Instructs the fools of heaven; and through their breast
These arts of love diffuse? what, but God?
Inspiring God! who, boundless Spirit all,
And *unremitting* energy, pervades,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.
Thomson. Spring.

So urg'd he Pallas of herself prepar'd,
And from the heights Olympian down she flew.
With *unremitting* speed Achilles still
Press'd Hector. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxii.

They have no project which is to be pursu'd from day to day, the subject of *unremitted* anxiety and solicitude, that first rushes into the mind when they awake in the morning, and is last dismissed when they sleep at night.
Cook. First Voyage, b. 1. c. 10.

UN-REMO'RSELESS. Used by Cowley as more than equivalent to *Remorseless*; with the prefix *un*, augmenting the force of the termination *less*.

The Roman Tully's pleasing eloquence,
Which in the ears did lock up every sense
Of the rapt hearer; his mellifluous breath
Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death.
Cowley. Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

UN-REMO'VABLE. } See IREMOVABLE.
UNREMO'VABLENESS. } That cannot be
UNREMO'VED. } moved back or away; that cannot be stirred; made to change place.

We must set our selves before him, who is ever *unremovable* before us, with us, in us; acknowledging him with no lesse assurance of our faith, then we acknowledge the presence of our own bodies by the assurance of sense.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Remedy of Prophanenesse, b. i. § 4.

When he [Socrates] might easily have escaped and saved himself, by the means that his friends had prepared and made for him, he would neither be remov'd, nor yield unto their prayers, nor depart from his manner of merry and jesting speeches, though death were presented unto him, but held his reason firm and *unremovable* in the greatest peril that was.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 936.

When they were rolling that other weighty stone (for such we probably conceive) to the mouth of the vault with much toyle and sweat, and breathlessenesse, they bragd of the aurenesse of the place, and *unremovablenesse* of that load.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Resurrection.

——— But your noble heart
Prepar'd to act so difficult a part,
With *unremoved* constancy is still
The same it was.—*Dryden. Elegy on the Lady J. S.*

——— As yonder mill,
Though in his turning it obey the streame,
Yet by the head-strong torrent from his beame
Is *unremov'd*, and till the wheele be torn,
It daily toyles; then rests, and works no more,
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

This acquitted the Christians of Polytheism, and left the charge fixed and *unremovable* upon the pagans.
Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 70.

——— Two alone,
Automedon and Alcimus the brave,
Attended his commands; he had himself
Supp'd newly, and the board stood *unremov'd*.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

UN-RENA'VIGABLE. That cannot be sailed back or repassed in ship, (*navi.*)

——— How faine would they again
Returne to want and toyle! but fates restraine;
And the *unrenavigable* Stygian sound,
Whose nine times winding streams their mansions bound.
Sandys. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

UN-RENE'WED. Not renovated or made new again; not refreshed or revived.

As the sun is the cause of night and darkness, not by any casual influence producing it, but only by withdrawing his light; the corruption of a man's heart, *unrenewed* by grace, is the cause of its own hardness: as, when you melt wax, remove but the fire, and the wax will harden itself.
South, vol. ix. Ser. 2.

UN-RENT. Not torn asunder.

The all in rage he on him streight did seaze
As if he would in peeces him have rent;
And, were not that the prince did him appeaze
He had not left one limbe of him *unrent*:
But, streight he held his hand at his commaundement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 6

UN-REPA'ID. Not requited or recompensed.

Yet what cou'dst thou, Tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain,
Inglorious comfort thou shalt poorly meet,
From his mean blood. But oh revenge is sweet.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 13.

——— Corsair! 'tis but a blow!
Without it flight were idle—how evade
His sure pursuit? my wrongs too *unrepaid*,
My youth disgraced—the long, long wasted years,
One blow shall cancel with our future fears.
Byron. The Corsair, c. 3.

UN-REPA'IRED. See IREPARABLE. Not restored, recovered or amended; not compensated for.

When the Freuche kynge wente out of that countrey it was *unrepayered*, and fewe folkes abode therin, for all was brent and beaten down.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 434.

——— Paul's steeple was unto us
'Bove all yeur fire-works had at Ephesus,
Or Alexandria; and though a divine
Loss, remains yet as *unrepair'd* as mine.
B. Jonson. An Execration upon Vulcan.

UN-REPE'ALABLE. } See IREPEALABLE.
UNREPE'ALED. } That cannot be recalled or revoked.

Wilt thou (quoth he) that art but a bottle of vicious and hatefull overweenes, contend with the lawful and free-born members, whose certain number is set by ancient, and *unrepealable* statute?—*Milton. of Reform. in England*, b. ii.

For say a man did abolish laws, and yet withall leave behind everyone the unconsidered the chronicles and books of Parmenides, Socrates, Heraclitus, and Plato, we should be far for all that from devouring one another, or living a savage life.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 919.

If the people laying aside prejudice and impatience, will seriously and calmly now consider their own good, both religious and civil, their own liberty, and the only means thereof, as shall be here laid down before them, and will elect their knights and burgesses, able men and according to the just and necessary qualifications (which, for aught I hear, remain yet in force *unrepeal'd*, as they formerly were decreed in parlament) men not addicted to a single person or house, the work is done.
Milton. Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.

Such then will be insisted upon as new ways of expressing and exercising that love of God, which is the foundation of all [duties,] and which is *unrepealable*, shiding for ever.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 513.

To whom thus beauteous Juno, sore displeas'd:
God of the silver bow! stand *unrepeal'd*
This word of thine, if in the gods' account
Achilles' worth and Hector's be the same.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

UN-REPE'ATED. Not said or told again.

The further mention of his deeds, not so much unfortunate as faulty, had in tenderness to his late suffering been willing'y forborn; and perhaps for the present age might have slept with him *unrepeated*.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, Pref.

UN-REPE'NTANT. } Not having or feeling *pain*, grief, or sorrow, for any act, for a fault, for sin or the consequences of sin; not feeling (*penitence*), contrition, or remorse.
UNREPE'NTANCE.
UNREPE'NTED.
UNREPE'NTING.

But after thin hardnesse and *unrepentanni* herte thou tresôrist to the wraththe In the dale of wraththe and of schewing of the rightful doom of God, that schal gheide to ech man aftir hise werkis.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 2.

His own high court of justice; being more mereiful than ours below, there is a little room yet left for the hope of his friends, if he have any; though the outward *unrepentance* of his death afford but small materials for the work of charity.—*Cowley. On the Government of Oliver Cromwell.*

There is in *unrepenting* or habitual sinners an eternal spring or principle of evil, and they were ready for ever to have sinned.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 5. § 3.

If it [affliction] meet with a person under the guilt of some great *unrepented* sin, it brings him an errand of humiliation, repentance, amendment, and thankfulness.
Hale. Cont. vol. i. *Of Afflictions.*

Call back your thoughts from each deluding passion,
And wing your parting soul for her last flight;
Call back your thoughts to all your former days,
To every *unrepented* act of evil;
And sadly deprecate the wrath divine.
Rowe. Royal Convert, Act v.

Short was her joy; for soon th' inanitling maid
By Heav'n's decree in the cold grave was laid,
And as in *unrepenting* sin she dy'd,
Doom'd to the same lead place, is punish'd for her pride.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

But from his visage little could we guess,
So *unrepentant*, dark, and passionless,
Save that when struggling nearer to his last,
Upon that page his eye was kindly cast.
Byron. Lara, c. 2. s. 19.

UN-REPI'NED. } Not sorry, regretting, fretting.
UNREPI'NING.
UNREPI'NINGLY.

How ever it might be envious to have seen new taxations, yet to continue those he found *unrepined* at, had been out of the reach of exception.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Nehemiah's Redressing, &c.

How much warm water doth it coat him ere he can recover his wonted state? what anxiety, what strife, what torture, what self-reproaches, what ejaculations and complaints, what *unrepining* subjection to the rod?
Id. The Rem. of Prophanenesse, b. ii. § 11.

What a wound it is to my heart, you will easily believe: but his undisputable will must be done, and *unrepiningly* received by his own creatures, who is the Lord of all nature, and of all fortune.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 522.

Yet silent still she pass'd and *unrepining*
Her streaming eyes bent ever on the earth,
Except when in some bitter pang of sorrow,
To Heaven she seem'd in fervent zeal to raise them,
And beg that mercy man denied her here.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act v.

UN-REPRIE'VABLE. } That cannot be
UNREPRIE'VED. } taken back, held back, withheld, (sc. from punishment.)

Thou *unreprievable* dunce! that thy formal handstrings, thy ring, nor pomander cannot expiate for, dost thou tell me I should
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother, Act ii. sc. 1.

Within me is a hell, and there the poyson
Is, as a fiend, confin'd to tyrannize,
On *unrepreievable* condemned blood.
Shakespeare. King John, Act v. sc. 7.

——— Or for ever sunk
Under yon boyling ocean, wrapt in chains
There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrepited, unpitied, *unreprieved*,
Ages of hopeless end; this would be worse.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

UN-REPROA'CHABLE. } See IREPROACHABLE. That
UNREPROA'CHED. } cannot be charged with any fault or crime.

Let the same never trouble us, but contrariwise cheere up our hearts and make us glad in regard of our own liberty, the purenesse of our life and innocency *unreproachable*.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 201.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head.—*King Charles.*

And we must comfort ourselves, that the fault is not on our side; take care to continue still equally *unreproachable*.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

UN-REPRO'VABLE. } That cannot be rejected or disallowed;
UNREPRO'VED. } cannot be condemned, blamed, reprehended, reprimanded.

And in my selfe this covenaunt made I tho,
That right such as ye felten wele or wo,
As forforth as it in my power lay,
Unreprovable unto my wifehood aye,
The same would I feleu, life or death.
Chaucer. Legend of Cleopatra.

The Germanes and the French men ded mychtely resyst this deere by the stronge authorytees of Christ and of Paule, and by the *unreprovable* examples of the apostles and other holy fathers in the prymatyue churche.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Those objections, which haue beene made by many seeming wise, and the impediments likely to arise, as they haue supposed, are best answered by the *unreproved* witnesse of those men's actions.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 684.

Being oft times called judicially to his answer, and to render an account of his government and administration in a free city, and governed by a popular state, he was also found innocent and *unreproveable*.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 771.

Drusus once gone, Germanicus' three sons
Would clog my way; whose guards have too much faith
To be corrupted; and their mother known
To be, too *unreproved* a chastity
To be attempted, as light Livia was.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act ii. sc. 2.

The antique world, in his first flouring youth,
Found no defect in his Creator's grace;
But with glad thanks, and *unreproved* truth
The gifts of soueraigne bountie did embrace.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

UN-REQUE'STED. Not asked or sought for; besought, intreated, petitioned, solicited.

The centurion comes to him for a servant, the ruler for a son, Jairus for a daughter, the neighbours for a paralytic; here her seekes up the patient, and offers the cure *unrequested.—Bp. Hall. Cont. The Widowes Sonne raised.*

Without this [speech] no person would have more knowledge of any thing than he could attain of himself; or more assistance in distress from his neighbour, than mere conjecture would direct him to think needful, and *unrequested* goodness incline him to bestow.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

UN-REQUI'RED. } Not sought, or demanded. See UNREQUESTED.
UNRE'QUISITE.

Let him take up his cresse, as his free burden, free in respect of his heart, not in respect of his hand; so free, that he shall willingly undergre it, when it is laid upon him; not so free as that he shall lay it upon himselfe, *unrequired.* *Bp. Hall. Cont. The Crucifixion.*

And (Isa. vii. 10—13.) It is observable to this purpose, that clearest promise of the virgin's son is given, not only *unrequired*, but being refused by that profane king, Ahaz. *Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, c. 2.*

Unto the complete forme of church-politie much may be requisite which the scripture teacheth not, and much which it hath taught, become *unrequisite*, sometime because wee need not use it, sometimes also because wee cannot. *Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. iii. § 11.

UN-REQUI'TABLE. } That cannot be repaid, rewarded, recompensed.
UNREQUI'TED.

Yet if, as some will have it, all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted; we shall not nuge such representments. *Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 21.

Where is that man that can challenge God to be in his debt? who can ever say, Lord, this favour I did to the least of thine, *unrequited?—Bp. Hall. Cont. Zacheus.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which we alone might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 274.

——Though branch and leaf
Are stamp'd with an eternal grief,
Like early *unrequited* love.
Byron. Bride of Abydos, c. 2.

UN-RESEA'RCHABLE. That cannot be searched, examined, investigated.

Which hys hyghe goodnes and *unresercheable* wisedome dothe dyuers tymes, for moe causes then menne haue the wyte to spye.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 591.

UN-RESE'NTED. Not without feelings or sensations, or sentiments in return, (sc. feelings of anger, indignation.)

One may tell another he drinks, blasphemes, and it may pass *unresented;* but to say he lies, though but in jest, is an affront that nothing but blood can expiate. *Spectator*, No. 99.

Alter. Nor have I more to say to you than this, that you must not think so daring an affront to my family can go long *unresented.—Vanburgh. The Mistake*, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-RESE'RVED. } Not kept or held back; not restrained, or restricted.
UNRESE'RVEDLY.
UNRE'SERVE, *n.*

And for that purpose the said Sir Thomas Wyatt and Hobby shall most heartily desire his majesty, that for avoiding of details, which he always suspicious, he will send to my lady regent his sister full and *unreserved* power to conclude the same upon reasonable conditions, &c. *Henry VIII. to Wyatt*, App. § 17.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love, made him think those his friends or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

John's was a life of austerity; his [Jesus] more free and *unreserved;* but both gave equal offence. *Gilpin*, vol. iv. Ser. 20.

——— I will not, ent'ring here,
Stand in Achilles' aight; immortal pow'rs
May not so *unreservedly* indulge
Creatures of mortal kind.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xxiv.

With these he [Dr. Bathurst] lived in the freedom of social *unreserve*, tempering the rigour of an authoritative character with the affability of a companion, and the graces of an agreeable conversation. *Warton. Life of Bathurst*, p. 86.

UN-RESI'STIBLE. } See IRRESISTIBLE. That cannot be stood up against or withstood; opposed or contended against.
UNRESI'STANCE.
UNRESI'STING.

If other princes forslow the good occasions offered, and suffer him to adde this empire to the rest, which by farre exceedeth all the rest; if his golde now indanger us, hee will then be *unresistable.—Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 635.

But he was streightwales taken from the same sir Denise by other that came in the meane season, better provided [beeike] of strength, and lead him awale *unresisted.* *Holinshed. Chronycles of England. Edw. III.* an. 1356.

What though he have the power to possess ye,
To pluck your maiden honour, and then slight ye,
By custom *unresistible* to enjoy you.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act i.

How do they [dumb creatures] bear our stripes with a trembling *unresistance?—Bp. Hall. Soliloquies*, § 66.

We have by our evil customs given hostages to the devil, never to stir from the enemy's garrison; and this is the greatest bondage that is imaginable, the bondage of conquered, wounded, *unresisting* people. *Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 20.

These [corporeal admissions] pass *unresistedly* thorough the pores of all solid bodies, and even glass itself, which neither the subtilest odours, nor electrical exhalations are observed to do.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 685.

Ev'n tho' th' offence they seemingly digest,
Revenge, like embers, rak'd within their breast,
Bursts forth in flames; whose *unresisted* pow'r
Will seize th' unwary wretch and soon devour.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Till floating broad upon his breathless side,
And to his fate abandon'd, to the shore
You gaily drag your *unresisting* prize.—*Thomson. Spring.*

They hope by depressing our minds with a despair of our means and resources, to drive us, trembling and *unresisting*, into the toils of our enemies.—*Burke. Regicide Peace*, Let. 3.

UN-RESO'LVABLE. } See INSOLUBLE, and IRRESOLUTE. That cannot be disjoined or separated, loosened or relaxed; loosened or freed; made clear or plain.
UNRESO'LVED.
UNRESO'LVENESS.
UNRESO'LVING.

Unresolved, (met.)—
Not determined or decided; not constant or settled.

Thier. I have stood
Silent thus long, and am yet *unresolv'd*
Whether to entertaine thee on my sword,
As fits a parricide of a mother's honor:
Or whether being a prince, I yet stand bound
(Though thou art here condemn'd) to give thee hearing
Before I execute. *Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret*, Act ii.

If in the midst of this *unresolvedness* and hesitancy of mind, our Saviour should in any one answer of his have sent forth that majesty and strength of conviction, that he could easily, and upon former occasions have done, certainly the Jews must have expected the coming of another deputy, to have been the executioner of this purpose. *Hale. Cont.* vol. i. *Of the Knowledge of Christ Crucified.*

For to confesse in plaine truth mine ignorance, or rather *unresolved* doubt herein I can not satisfie my selfe with any thing that I haue read. *Holinshed. Chronycles of England. Hen. II.* an. 1176.

For could any thinge be imagined more monstrous, and by all rational principles *unresolvable*, than upon a most rich and fertile soil, fenced and enclosed against all injuries from abroad, dressed and manured by the finger of God himself, and watered with all the influences of a propitious heaven? I say could any thing be more prodigious than in such a place to see a fig tree bear a thistle, or the fruit of the bramble load the branches of the vine? *South*, vol. v. Ser. 9.

By no one measure bound, her numbers range,
And *unresolv'd* in choice, delight in change;
Her songs to no distinguish'd fame aspire,
For, now, she tries the reed, anon, attempts the lyre.
Congreve. Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Conquest and triumph, now, are mine, no more;
Nor will I Victory in camps adore:
For, lingering there, in long suspense she stands,
Shifting the prize in *unresolving* hands. *Id. Mourning Bride*, Act i.

Prejudice is of ready application in the emergency; it previously hinges the mind in a steady course of wisdom and virtue, and does not leave the man hesitating in the moment of decision, sceptical, puzzled and *unresolved.* *Burke. On the French Revolution.*

UN-RESPE'CT. } See IRRESPECTIVE. *Unrespect*, i.e. *disrespect*, (qv.) Not looked to or regarded, not considered, not held in consideration, in repute, estimation.
UNRESPE'CTED.
UNRESPE'CTING.
UNRESPE'CTIVE.

An, now astly, Ammon his son neglects the frame, embezzels the furniture of this holy place; the very pile began to complaine of age and *unrespect.* *Bp. Hall. Cont. Josiah's Reformation.*

It was a fault, she durst presume to question our Saviour of some kinde of *unrespect* to her toyle, Lord dost thou not care?—*Id. Ib. Martha & Mary.*

"Which wounds, with grief, poor *unrespected* zeal,
When grace holds no proportion in the parts."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Celestial fire, and *unrespecting* pow'rs!
Which pity not the wounds made by their might;
Show'd in these lines the work of careful hours.
The sacrifice here offer'd to her sight. *Id. Son.* 56.

Rich. I will conuerse with iron-witted fooles,
And *unrespective* boyes.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 2.

How unjustly hath the presumption of blasphemous cavillers been wont to cast the envy of their condemnation merely upon the absolute will of an *unrespective* power, as if the damnation of the creature where onely of a supreme will, not of a just merit.—*Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts.*

Full sixty years the world has been her trade,
The wisest fool much time has ever made.
From loveless youth to *unrespected* age,
No passion gratify'd except her rage.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 2.

But where gay palaces in pomp arise,
And gilded theatres invade the skies,
Nations shall wake, whose *unrespected* bones
Support the pride of their luxurious sons.
Young. The Last Day, b. ii.

UN-RE'SPITED. Not stayed, or delayed, postponed, prolonged, or prorogued.

——— Or for ever sunk
Under yon boiling ocean, wrapt in chains;
There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, unrepreved,
Ages of hopeless end; this would be worse.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

——— Some o'erturn'd
In the fierce shock, lie gasping, and expire,
Trampled by fiery coursers: Horrour thus,
And wild uproar, and desolation, reign'd
Unrespited. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. ii.

UN-REST, *n.* } *Unresting*,—not staying or remaining in peace or tranquillity; in stillness or repose; in quiet, in content.
UNRE'STING.
UNRE'STFULNESS.
UNRE'STFUL.

——— And now wolde [he] by gynne
He were *unwrest* of hus worke, that wittesse is of trewethe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 356.

She shewed wel, for no worldly *unrest*
A wif, as of hireself, no thing ne sholde
Wille in effect, but as hire husbond wolde.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8596.

"But for as much as me mote nedes like
All that you list, I dare nat plaine more,
But humbly, with sorowfull sighes sike,
You right I mine *unrestie* sorowes sore
Fro day to day." *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

To falot and to fresh the pauasion,—
Vnto *unresty*, both rest and remedy,
Fruitful to all tho' that in her affie.
Imputed to Chaucer. A Ballade in Com. of our Lady.

And sometime be we suffered for to seke
Upon a man, and don his soule *unreste*
And not his body.—*Id. The Preres Tale*, v. 7073.

But when I made my count, with how great care of mind
And heaths *unrest*, thus I had sought so wasteful fruit to find;
Then was I striken straight with that abused fire,
To glory in that goodly wit that compass'd my desire.
Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 2.

He shal with his peneible order (if it wer obserued) bryng the worlde in that case, yt good peacible folke that fayn wold line in peace, should not for auche iniquete & *unrestfull* wretches without some ruffle live in peace long. *Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 961.

Whiche put the said Vortiger to great *unrestfulnesse*, & ye more for that, yt he wyst nat, not knewe nat in whom he myght put his trust & cōfydence in. *Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 32.

There looking forth, the hir hart did find
Many vaine fancies, working her *unrest*;
And sent her winged thoughts, more swift then wind,
To beare vnto her loue the message of her mind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

And let *unresting* Charity believe
That then thy oath with thy intent agreed.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

——— Th' affront we have met here
We think upon hereafter, 'twere unfit
To cherish any thought to breed *unrest*,
Or to our selves, or to our nuptial feast.
Beaum. & Fletch. Little French Lawyer, Act i.

But ay the ruthless driver goads them on,
And ay of barking dogs the bitter throng
Makes them renew their unmeledious moan;
Ne ever find they rest from their *unresting* fone.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 2.

But fever'd in her sleep she seems,
And red her cheek with troubled dreams,
And mutters she in her *unrest*
A name she dare not breathe by day.
Byron. Parisina, s. 5.

UN-RESTO'RED. Not reinstated, replaced or resumed, not recovered or renewed.

——— Then does he say, he lent me
Some shipping *unrestor'd*.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 6.

Fly, ye prophane! If not draw near with awe,
Receive the blessing, and adore the chance,
That threw in this Bethesda your disease;
If *unrestor'd* by this, despair your cure.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

The sponseless Adriatik mourns her lord;
And, annual marriage now no more renew'd,
The Bucentaur lies rotting *unrestored*,
Neglected garment of her widowhood!
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-RESTRA'INED. Not repressed, withheld, or held in, confined or limited.

It was naturall compassion which caused them, where they saw vnderserued miseries, there to poure forth *vnrestrained* teares.
Hooker. A Remedie against Sorrow & Feare.

So should, with an *unrestrained* exuberance, both our charity to men, and our gratitude to God, abound.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 9.

The emulation which an *unrestrained* competition never fails to excite, appears to have brought that talent to a very high degree of perfection.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 1.

UN-RETA'RDED. Not delayed, hindered or impeded.

There be some that are forward and bold: and these will do every little thing easily: I mean that is hardly and next them, which they will utter *unretarded* without any shamefastness.—*B. Jonson. Discoveries.*

Then go on in your virtuous progress, *unretarded* by those who say that our fears are groundless, or by those who laugh at your virtuous solicitude.
Knox. Letter to a Young Nobleman.

UN-RETRA'CTED. Not drawn back or withdrawn; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames.
Government of the Tongue.

Nothing but plain malevolence can justify disunion; malevolence shewn in a single, outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature.—*Collier. On Friendship.*

UN-RETU'RNED. } Not given back, in
UNRETU'RNING. } response, in reply, in reciprocation.

Not rendered back, not moved or come back.

And [I] do hereby invite all such as have suffered injuries and affronts, that are not to be redressed by the common laws of this land, whether they be short bows, cold salutations, supercilious looks, *unreturned* smiles, distant behaviour, or forced familiarity.—*Totler*, No. 250.

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the *unreturning* brave,—alas!
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

UN-REVE'ALED. Not discovered or uncovered, disclosed, shewn openly or manifestly.

If there were any thig that was peradventure such, that in the church sometyme was doubted and reputed for *vnreuealed* and vnknowen.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 167.

Ye realms, yet *unreveal'd* to human sight,
Ye gods, who rule the regions of the night,
Ye gliding ghosts, permit me to relate
The mystic wonders of your silent state.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

UN-REVE'NGED. Not pained or punished in retaliation of wrong; in resentment of wrong or injury; with malice or malignity.

Let not his lone, let not his restlesse spright
Be *unreueng'd*, that calls to you above
Frõ wandring Stygian shores, where it doth endless moue.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

Mast. 'Tis not to dye sir,
But to dye *unreveng'd*, that staggers me:
For were your ends serv'd, and our country free,
We would fall willing sacrifices.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Double Marriage, Act iv.

Did they therefore suffer the death of one poor woman to be *unreveng'd*?
Milton. Defence of the People of England, c. 5.

But though we gratified our curiosity at their expence, the injury did not go *unreveng'd*; for thousands immediately threw themselves upon us, and gave us intolerable pain with their stings.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 6.

UN-REVE'NUED. Having no revenue or income.

But he that would mould a modern bishop into a primitive, must yield him to be elected by the popular voice, undiocest, *unrevenu'd*, unlorded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer and preaching, continual watchings and labours in his ministry.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. i.

UN-RE'VERENT. } See IRREVERENT. Not
UNRE'VERENTLY. } regardful or respectful, or with regard or respect; profane, neglectful, contumelious.

Also whan they treten *unreverently* the sacrament of the auter, thilke sinne is so gret, that unneth it may be relesed, but that the mercy of God passeth all his werkes, it is so gret, and he so benigne.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale.*

I will passe over the *unreuerent* handelinge of Christes wordes (This is my body.)
Bp. Gardner. Explication, fol. 94.

An abbot of Glastynbury, named Aylewarde, dygged the graue of this noble man *unreuerently*.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 194.

[They] tobe yr sayde bysshoppe, the xiii.; day of Octobre, and hym with ii. of his howsholde esquyers, behedyd *vnreuerently* at yr stadard in Weschepe.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1524.

Moreouer he forbad the crosse to be graauen or painted vpon any pauement, least anie man should *vnreuerently* tread vpon it.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Conuoll.*

O pardon me dear father for all the idle and *unreverent* words that I have spoke in idle moods to you.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King & no King, Act v.

——— Although
We are but young, no action shall forfeit
Our royal priviledge, or encourage any
Too *unreverent* boldness.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act ii.

I did *unreverently* to blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore to thy self.
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-REVE'RSED. Not turned back or returned; not changed or altered to the contrary.

Pro. 1, 1: and she hath offered to the doome
(Which *unreuersed* stands in effectuall force)
A sea of melting pearle, which some call teares.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-REVO'KED. Not recalled, repealed, countermanded.

Hear all ye angels, progenie of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, vertues, powers,
Hear my decree, which *unreuok'd* shall stand.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN-REWA'RDED. } Not remunerated, re-
UNREWA'RDING. } payed, requited, recompensed.

Petill. I am disgrac'd, my service
Slighted, and *unrewarded* by the general,
My hopes left wild and naked.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act v. sc. 3.

He that dies, dies for that which is not; and in the very little present he finds it an *unrewarding* interest, to walk seven days together over sharp stones only to see a place from whence he must come back in an hour.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 19.

UN-RI'DDLE, v. } To remove, to free from,
UNRI'DDLER. } involution, entanglement or perplexity.

Many justly admired, that either a bishop could be so small in person, or a child so great in clothes; though since all is *unriddled*.—*Fuller. Worthies. Wiltshire.*

It is excellent to hear a man discourse the hidden things of nature, and *unriddle* the perplexities of human notices and mistakes.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

Ye safe *unriddlers* of the stars, pray tell,
By what name shall I stamp my miracle?
Lovelace. Lucasia. To Mr. E. R.

Lys. Still more and more mysterious: but I have gain'd one of her women that shall *unriddle* it.
Dryden. Secret-Love, Act i. sc. 3.

Por. Placidius here!
And fair Valeria, how deprive'd of breath?
Who can *unriddle* this dumb show of death?
Id. Tyrannick Love, Act v.

This design once admitted, *unriddles* the mystery of the whole conduct of the emperour's ministers with regard to France.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

UN-RIDI'CULOUS. Not causing or exciting to laughter, to mockery, jeering or raillery.

The relation of Lucillius, and now become common, concerning Crassus the grandfather of Marcus the wealthy Romane, that he never laughed but once in all his life, and that was at an asse eating thistles, is something strange. For, if an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw his habitual austerenesse unto a smile; it will be hard to believe he could with perpetuity resist the proper motives thereof.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 16.

UN-RIFLED. Not reaved or robbed, spoiled, pillaged or plundered.

Indeed they cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains *unrifled*, and descends upon their heir, and all is well till the next generation.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 19.

UN-RIG, *v.* To take away, to strip off, to divest of—the rigging, clothing, or covering.

But it [the shrine of Castor] was lin'd with a strong guard of souldiers, who had an eye to their god as well as their moneys, lest he should be stolen, or *unrig'd* as Mars was.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 14. Note 24.

Tell him, that, charg'd with deluges of rain,
Orion rages on the wintry main;
That still *unrig'd* his shatter'd vessels lie,
Nor can his fleet endure so rough a sky.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. iv.

It was with infinite sorrow I heard that in taking the king of France's fleet in trust, we instantly *unrigged* and dismasted the ships, instead of keeping them in a condition to escape in case of disaster.
Burke. On the Policy of the Allies, (1793.)

UN-RIGHT. } *Unright* is used by our
UNRI'GHTFUL. old authors adjectively,
UNRI'GHTFULLY. adverbially, substantively,
UNRI'GHTFULNESS. and verbally; equiva-
UNRI'GHTEOUS. lent to—
UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. Wrong, unjust, wrong-
UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. ly, unjustly. Wrong, in-
UNRI'GHTWISENESS. justice. To do wrong, to injure.

Unrighwise, or (*wise* corrupted into *eous*) *unrighteous*, is—not rightly wise, just, or pious; not holy or godly;—or unjust, impious, unholy, ungodly.

He nem verst myd *unryht*, & brogte that lond in wo.
R. Gloucester, p. 196.

And seide he myghte me nat a solle. bote ich sulver hedde
To restitue resonabliche. for al *unryghtful* wynnynge.
Piers Plowman, p. 202.

And some to ryde and reckevere. that *unryghtfulliche* was wonne. *Id.* p. 378.

For the wrahthe of God is schewid fro heuene on al unpitee & wickidnesse of the men that with holden the treuthe of God in *unrighteynesse*.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 1.

For the wrath of God appeareth frõ heauen agaynst al vngodlynes and an *unryghteownesse* of men wheyche wythalde the trueth in *unryghteounes*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But these ben as unreasonable beestis kyndeli into takinge and into deeth, blasfemynge in these thingis that thei knowen not, and schulen perische in her corrupeloun and receyve the hire of *unrighteuesnesse*.—*Wiclif. 2 Pet.* c. 2.

But these as brute beastes, naturally made to be taken and destroyed, speake euil, of that they know not, and shall peryshe through their owne destruccion, and receaue the reward of *unryghteousnesse*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He that speklth of hymsilf, sekith his owne glorye; but he that sekith the glorye of him that sente him, is sothfast, and *unrighwisenesse* is not in him.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 7.

He that speaketh of him self, seketh his owne prayse. But he that seketh his prayse that sent him, the same is true, and no *unrighteyuenesse* is in him.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

As king royall, he [Phebus] rode vpon a chare,
The which Pheton sometime gided *vnright*,
The brightnesse of his face whan it was bare,
Non might behold, for persing of his sight.
Chaucer. Testament of Creseide.

Right so, though that her forme were absent,
The pleasaunce of her forme was present,
But natheless, nat pleasaunce, but delite,
Or an *vnrightfull* talent with despite.
"For maugre her, she shall my lemman he."
Id. Legende of Lucrece.

And eke the same Plato hayng, his maister Socrates, deserued victurie of *vnrightfull* death in my presence.
Id. Boecius, b. i.

And folke of wicked maners, sitten in high chaires, and enuoyeng folke treden (and that *vnrightfully*) on the neckes of holy men.—*Id. Ib.*

Wherefore I saie, euery wright hauynge this *rightwiseness, rightfull* is, and yet therefore I feele not in my conscience, that to all rightfull is beholen the blisse euerlasting, but to hem that been rightfull, withouten any *vnrightfulnesse.—Id. Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

Yet rather than he shulde spede,
I wolde suche tales sprede
To my ladie, if that I might,
That I shuld all his loue *vnright.—Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

——— All thought it were *vnright*
There is no peine for him dight. *Id. Ib.*

——— Better it were to redresse
At home the great *vnrightwiseness*,
Than for to warre in strange place,
And lese at home her owne grace. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

He was so faithfull and iust that no fawlt or *vnright* coude thei fynde in him.—*Joye. Exposition of Daniel*, c. 12.

[John] did repell the false suspicion that thei had touchinge himself, whiche mieht haue hindered the glorie of Christe among the people: & boldely outetenuing the glorie of an *vnrightfull* title, did confesse yt he was not Messias (as many thought he had been) —*Udol. John*, c. 1.

Which was not only entended by wisedome, but alsn set on with speede, & so entred into a due consideringe of al states, that none should haue iust cause to grudge against the other, when as every thing rightfully had, nothing coulde be but *vnrightfully* grudged at.
Sir J. Cheeke The Hurt of Sedition.

All the chyldren of men are *vnrygteouse*, and all their wurkes are wycked, and there is no truthe in them.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 58.

But that every thing that we haue done, as farre forth as it hath proceeded, onlye of our selues, is more worthy to be called synne and *vnrycghteuesnes*, than any acte of vertue and godlyness.—*Fisher. A Godlie Treatise*, &c.

For what in most English writers yseth to be loose, and as it were *vnright*, in this author is well grounded, finely framed, and stronglie trussed vp together.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender, Epistle.

He shall thinke, that thou which know'st the way
To plant *vnrightfull* kings, wilt know againe,
Being ye're so little vrg'd another way,
To pluck him headlong from the vsurped thrones.
Shakespeare. Rich. II. Act v. sc. 1.

Octanius here lept into his room,
And it vsurped by *vnrighteous* doome.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Or else it [the soul] sits repining, even to atheism, finding itself hardly dealt with, but misdeeming the cause to be in God's law, which is in man's *vnrightfeous* ignorance.
Milton. Doct. & Dis. of Diuorce, b. i. c. 9.

As the inherent *vnrighteousness* consequent upon Adam's sin is not included in God's condemning, so neither is the inherent righteousness proceeding from our Saviour's obedience contained in God's justifying men.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

And whether they do not by false imputations, and cruel mockings, the only weapons which they have at command, persecute most *vnrighteously*, (without any pretence of conscience to oblige them to it) both Christian faith, and natural piety, without sparing in several instances even moral virtue.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 18.

UN-RI'NGED. Not having a ring, (sc. through the nose.)

Be fore'd t' impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. frane. pledge?
Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2.

UN-RI'OTED. Not disorderly, tumultuous, or licentious, or luxurious (to excess).

A chast *vnriotted* house, and never stain'd
With her lord's fortune: to all lands remain'd
His name renowu'd; which much amilled Rome.
Mag. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ix.

UN-RIP, *v. Un*, negative, is here improper. It may be as in *un*-less, the A. S. *On*,—though the verb *on-hryp-an*, (to *enrip*), is not found in our A. S. lexicons; and thus to *un-rip*, will be—

To rip into; to tear, cut, or slit into; and, consequentially, to lay open or bare.

And of federbeddes rypped the tekys & helde theym in the wynde, yt the fethers myght be blowyn away and loste for euer, & *unrypped* the howse in dyuers places that the rayne and other wederyngs myght entre.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Philip IV. an. 20.

This told, yet more I urge him to reveal,
To lose no time, whilst I *unrip'd* the seal.
Drayton. Henry II. to Rosamond.

——— Now, though thy breath doth strike me dead
(Which know it may) I have *unrip't* my breast.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

UN-RIPE. UNRI'PENESS. UNRI'PED. } Not fit for *reaping*, gathering; not maturo.

And the sterrie of heuene felden down on the erthe, as a fige tree sendith hise *unripe* figis, whanne it is moued of a greet wynd.—*Wiclif. Apocalips*, c. 6.

That same stemme of the Judaical fig-tree brought farthe grosse, vnsauourie, & *unripe* people —*Udal. Luke*, c. 19.

I, whose *unripe* yeeres are yet vnfit
For thing of weight, or worke of greater care,
Do spend my dayes, and bend my carelesse wit
To saluage chace.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 2.

Ha. Th' art a dissembling boy,
Some one hath sent thee to mock me; though my anger
Stoop not to punish thy green years *unripe*,
For malice.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Night-Walker*, Act iv.

The ripeneese, or *unripeenesse* of the occasion (as we said) must ever be well weighed; and generally, it is good, to commit the beginnings of all great actions, to Argus with his hundred eyes: and the ends to Briareus with his hundred hands; first to watch, and then to speed.
Bacon. Ess. Of Delayes.

The sun that rolls his chariot o'er our heads
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks.
Were you with these, my prince, you'd soon forget
The pale *unripen'd* beauties of the north.
Addison. Cato, Act i. sc. 4.

UN-RI'VALLED. Not emulated, having no competitor; not matched, having no match or equal.

What lofty looks th' *unrival'd* monarch bears!
How all the tyrant in his face appears!
What sullen fury clouds his scornful brow!
Gods! how his eyes with threat'ning ardour glow!
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

Had Aquinas been born two centuries later, there is scarcely any work which we might not have expected, in polite and solid literature, from such activity, combined with force, subtilty, and penetration *unrivalled*.
Knox. Ess. No. 65.

UN-RIVED, i.e. *Un-reaved* or *En-reaved*, (qv.)

Yet it pleased God to calme the storme, and wee *enrived* our sheates, tackes, halliers, and other ropes, and mored our ship to the trees close by the rockes.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 847.

UN-RIVET, *v.* To remove or destroy that which rivets or clenches firmly:—in armour, the points by which the arms are fitted and fastened, (Minshew.)

Their curiates are *unriveted* with blows,
With horrid wounds their breasts and thees slashit;
There drops a cheek, and there falls off a nose,
And in one's face his fellow's brains are dasht.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

No man can blame a captive if he would be free; and if he may unsie the knot of a cord wherewith he was bound; why may he not *unriuet*, or grate an iron wherewith he is fettered.—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 2. Case 5.

UN-ROA'STED. Not burnt, parched, by heat; heat of fire.

Unsod, i. e. *unseethed*,—not seethed or boiled.

The plentie whereof [lambes] was so abundant, that the worst in the ship thought seorne not onely of mutton, but also of sodden lambe, which they disdained to eate *unroasted*.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 511.

Lam. Whom should we consume thus, and starve,
Have nothing to relieve us;
And she live there that bred all our miseries.
Unroasted, or *unsod?*
Beaum. & Fletch. Sea-Voyage, Act iii.

UN-RO'BBED. Not reaved or bereaved, deprived, plundered, despoiled.

Although you hane set so many eyes to looke there for your benefit, that you escape *vnrobbed* of the slaues, a man cannot choose but that he must be robbed of the officers of the custome house.—*Hacklaut. Voyages*, vol. ii p. 238.

Take away kings, princes, rulers, magistrates judges, and such estates of God's order, no man shall rule or goe by the high way *unrobbed*, no man shall sleepe in his owne house or bedde unkilled.—*Homilies. Exhortation to Good Order.*

He is, and ever hath been, so reserved in bestowing these ready jewels of honour (the only treasure he is or can be *unrob'd* of), that not any way probable he should squander one away for a letter.
Evelyn. News from Brussels unmasked.

UN-ROBE, *v.* To divest, to unclothe, to undress.

When on their exit, souls are hid *unrobe*,
Toss fortune back her tissel, and her plume,
And drop this mask of flesh behind the scene.
Young. The Complaint, Night 4.

UN-ROLL, *v.* To turn or fold back; to evolve; to lay open.

Howbeit, like a gode hardy knight and of gond coforte [he] restored on the felde, and caused his banert to be *unrolled*, to drawe togyder his people.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 241.

If I make not this chest bring out another, and the sheerers prune sheepe, let me *be unrolled*, and my name put in the booke of vertue.—*Shakespeare. Winter's Tale*, Act iv. sc. 2.

What signifies my deadly standing eye,
My silence and my causeless melancholie,
My fleece of woolly hair that now uncurles
Even as an adder when she doffs her curtesie
To do some fatall execution?
Id. Titus Andronicus, Act ii. sc. 3.

Serap. O horror, horror!
Ægypt has been; our latest hour is come:
The queen of nations from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,
And now clos'd up the volume.
Dryden. All for Love, Act v.

In history, a great volume is *unrolled* for our instruction, drawing the materials of future wisdom from the past errours and infirmities of mankind.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

UN-ROOF, *v.* The first folio reads *unroost*. Rowe altered to *unroof*.
To take off the roof or covering.

——— Sdeath,
The rabble should haue first *unroof* the city
Ere so peruay'd with me.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act i. sc. 1.

UN-ROO'STED. Removed from the roost or place of rest.

Then dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd: *unroosted*
By thy dame Partlet here.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 3.

But I must lose no time; the pass is free;
Th' *unroosted* fiends have quitted this abode.
Dryden. King Arthur, Act iv. sc. 1.

UN-ROOT. To tear up from the roots; to eradicate.

——— Thorow their phalanx
Strike, as thou stik'st a proud tree; shake their bodies,
Make their strengths totter, and their topless fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruine
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 2.

No doubt his heart,
Though sad, retains a noble will to meet it,
His love was firm to you, and cannot be
Unrooted with one storme.—*Id. The Coronation*, Act iv.

Some strike from flints the sparkling seeds of flame;
Some storm the coverts of the savage game;
To feed the fires, *unroot* the standing woods,
And show with joy the new-discover'd floods.
Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, b. vi.

UN-ROTTEN. Not putrefied, corrupted.

But since friends grow not their choice with every bough,
Nor every friend *unrotten* at the core;
First, on thy friend, deliberate with thyself.
Young. The Complaint, Night 2.

UN-ROUGH. Without the roughness of beards; unbearded.

——— I have a file
Of all the gentry: there is Seywards sonne,
And many *unrough*-youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 2.

UN-RO'UNDED. Not formed in a circle, orb, or globe or sphere.

Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne*, Elegy 12.

Thus in a stupid military state,
The pen and pencil find an equal fate,
Flat faces, such as wou'd disgrace a skreen,
Such as in Bantam's embassy were seen,
Unrais'd, *unrounded*, were the rude delight
Of brutal nations, only born to fight.
Dryden. To Sir G. Kneller.

UN-ROU'TED. Not defeated, dispersed, put to flight.

Of all the Persian forces, one strong squadron,
In which Cosroe in his own person fights,
Stands firm and yet *unrouted*, break thorow that,
The day, and all is ours. *Beaum. & Fletch. Propheless*, Act iv. sc. 5.

UN-RO'YAL. Not regal or kingly.

His envious counsellor, now hated them so much the more, as he foresaw their happiness in having such, and so fortunate masters, and sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Amasiasus and Pyracies, as if they had done traiterously, and not heroically.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. ii.

UN-RUDE. *Un* seems here to be used as in *unrip*, (A. S. *On*,) augmentatively and not negatively, unless we are to take the speaker and not poet as authority.

Because my husband put him into a few rags, and now see how the *unrude* rascal backbites him!
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 1.

Thy courtiers.—*Id. Masque of Christmas.*

UN-RU'FFLE, *v.* To smoothen, to level or become level or smooth, calm, tranquil.

——— Where e'er he guides
His finny coursers, and in triumph rides,
The waves *unruffle* and the sea subsides.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

That gentleman perceiving that after they had dispatched four or five bottles of Frontinac, the Mandarine still continued *unruffled*, he ordered a bottle of citron water to be brought up, which the Chinese seemed much to relish.
Anson, Voyages, b. iii. c. 8.

The sea was at this time quite *unruffled*; and the sun, shining bright, exposed the various sorts of coral, in the most beautiful order.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. ii. c. 3.

UN-RU'INED. } Not fallen, destroyed or demolished.
UNRU'INABLE.
UNRU'INATED.

Where (say you) are those proud towers of their universal hierarchie! one in Lambeth, another in Fulham: and wheresoever a pontificall prelate is, or his chancellor, commissarie, or other subordinate, there is a tower of Babel *unruinated*.—*Bp. Hall. An Apologie against Brownists*, § 30.

But these you will prove *unruinated* towers of that Babel. *Id. 16.*

Could thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold right and unreaved? Yes, doubtless thou rather wonder that it hath out-stood so many blustring blasts, thus long, utterly *unruined*?
Id. Balm of Gilead, § 10.

May the *unruinable* world be but my portion, and the heavens of heavens my inheritance, which is built for an eternal mansion for the sons of God.
Waite. Remnants of Time, Ess. 9.

UN-RU'LED. } Not regulated, ordered, governed, tempered, moderated, directed, commanded.
UNRU'LY.
UNRU'LILY.
UNRU'LINESS.
UNRU'LIMENT.

Thyse *unruled* company gathered vnto them great multytude of the contrary.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, p. 530.

Doe you vnderstande, you step-mothers that bee such, that your *vnruly* ire and hate commeth but of the dreame of your owne folhie For why do not step-fathers have their wives children in like manner
Vives. Instruc. of a Christian Woman, b. ii c. 12.

Ye haue sent out in the kinges name, against the kings wish, precepts of all kindes, and without commaundement, commaunded his subiectes, and *vnruly* haue ruled, where ye listed to commaund.—*Serf. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

After riches, followeth pryde and *vnruliness*. And among *vnruly* persones, oftentimes arise sectes, whiles neither will geue place vnto an other, but eche man thinketh hymselfe beste.—*Udal.* 1 *Cor.* The Argument.

[Aulus Atticus] being mounted on horseback (through his owne too much youthfull courage, and fierce *vnruliness* of his horse) was carried into the middle throng of his enimies, and there slaine.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 17.

But say that one bee so bold as to charge them with any untoward dealing; out they crie presently upon the poore patients, at them they raile with open mouth, they are found fault with for their *unruliness*, distemperature, willfulnesse, and I know not what.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxix. c. 1.

They breaking forth with rude *unruliment*
From all fore parts of heauen, doe rage full sore
And tosse the deepes, and teare the firmament,
And all the world confound with wide vprore,
As if in stead therof, they Chaos would restore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

And when that plenty had pampered them into such an *unruliness* and rebellion, as soon followed it; yet still the justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 2.

By our shunning to consider, we are so ill-natured to our selves, as to lengthen the sickness, we are so impatient of; which is in as ill foolish, as it would be in a nice patient, after having been made to take a bitter, but a salutary potion, to send unseasonably for cordials and juleps to hinder the working of it, and so by such *unruliness* lose the benefit of the operation, and lengthen his pain and sickness.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p 374.

Young men, like the spirited and *unruly* steed, require to be curled and guided by a strong bridle.
Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 13.

UN-RU'MPLE, *v.* To remove or take away, the roughness, ruggedness, or unevenness.

Nor would I pass the soft acanthus o'er,
Ivy nor myrtle-trees that love the shore;
Nor daffodils, that late from earth's slow womb
Unrumple their swoln buds, and show their yellow bloom.
Addison. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

UN-SA'CKED. Not pillaged or plundered.

For lo! from yonder turrets yet *unsack'd*,
Your valiant fellows stand, your worth to see.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

UN-SAD. } See SAD. *Unsad* is—
UNSA'DDEN, *v.* } unsteady; consequentially,
UNSA'DNESS. } fickle.
Unsadness. (Wielif.)—infirmity, or infirmness; consequentially, weakness (as in the Mod. Ver.)

For he witnessith, that thou art a preeste withouten ende bi the ordre of Melchisedech: that repreuyng of the maundement bifore goynge is maad for the *unsaadnesse* [infirmitas] and unprofyt of it.—*Wielif. Ebreuis*, c. 7.

O stormy people, *unsad*, and ever untrewe,
And indiscrete, and changing as a fane,
Delighting ever in rombel that is newe,
For like the mone waxen yr and wane.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8872.

Musick *unsaddens* the melancholy, quickens the dull, awaketh the drowsy.
Whitlock. Manners of the English, p. 483.

UN-SA'DDLED. A. S. *Un-ge-sadelad.* Not seated or sat upon; not having the saddle or seat on, placed on.

In which repose it seemeth to take no small contentment and refreshing; like as draught horses, when they be out of their geeres, and backneis *unsaddled*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 3.

Bel. Read that, and tell me so: or if thy spectacles be not easie,
Keep thy nose *unsad'd*, and ope thine ears;
I can speak thee the contents, I made 'em.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill, Act iv. sc. 2.

UN-SAFE. } Not removed from harm, ill, or danger; not secure.
UNSA'FELY.
UNSA'FETY.

The topick of traditions, after the consignation of the canon of scripture, was not any of little use in any thing, but false in many things, and therefore *unsafe* in all questions.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 3.

But if it [ostentation] be carried with decency and government, as with a natural, pleasant, and ingenuous fashion, or at times when it is mixed with some peril and *unsafety*, as in military persons, or at times when others are most envied.—*Bacon. Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

But wiser men, perceiving the *unsafety* and vanity of these, and all external things, have cast about for some higher course.—*Leighton. Com. on* 1 *Peter*, c. 3.

The bottom of this road is full of sharp pointed coral rocks, which, during four months of the year, that is from the middle of June to the middle of October, render it a very *unsafe* anchorage.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 2.

Where, ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is satyr on the most of humane kind:
Take it, while yet 'tis praise; before my rage
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age.
Dryden. Eleonora.

UN-SA'ILABLE. That cannot be sailed over, glided, floated, swam over, in ship, on wings.

Cæsar departing thence runs forward right
Swifter then whelpe-robb'd tyger, or the flight
Of lightening ore Apulia, where the field
Vnplow'd no corne, but slothfull grasse does yeild,
And come to Cretan crooke Brundusium finden
The sea *vnsaileable* for dangerous windes.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

UN-SA'LTED. Not seasoned or savoured.

Touching their victuals, they eate good meate, but all *unsalted*, but they dryed it, and afterward they broyle it, as well fish as flesche.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 242.

Some one of whose tribe, rather than a king, I should take to be complier of that *unsalted* and simonical prayer annex'd.—*Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 14.

UN-SA'LVED. Not mollified, assuaged, relieved, aided, or helped.

Inclining rather to make this phantasm an expounder, or indeed a deprever of Saint Paul, than Saint Paul an examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship; nor caring how slightly they put off the verdict of holy text *unsoil'd*, that says plainly there be but two orders; so they maintain the reputation of their imaginary doctor that proclaims three.—*Milton. Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

UN-SALU'TED. Not hailed, welcomed, greeted.

Cloe. How have I wrong'd the times, or men, that thus
After this holy feast I pass unknown
And *unsaluted*? 'twas not want to be
Thus frozen with the younger companie
Of jolly shepherds. *Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess*, Act ii.

I shall not leave you *unsaluted* long
Either by pen or person.
Id. Maid in the Mill, Act ii. sc. 2.

The ambassador saluted them, but by them *unsaluted* pass'd on with his head cover'd.
Milton. Hist. of Muscovia, c. 5.

UN-SA'NCTIFIED. Not hallowed or made holy; not consecrated; not made or kept pure or inviolate.

Some few themselves in sanctuaries hide,
Which, though they have the mercy of the place,
Yet are their bodies so *unsanctify'd*,
As that their souls can hardly hope for grace.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, s. 61.

He then who by that law brings tithes into the gospel, of necessity brings in withal a sacrifice, and an altar; without which tithes by that law were *unsanctify'd* and polluted.
Milton. On the Removal of Hirelings.

Our Saviour who knew the duties of a teacher far better than the proudest of the sophists or philosophers, professedly and particularly preached his gospel to the poor; that is to the many, the vulgar, the ignorant, the miserable, those whom worldly grandeur, worldly wisdom, and *unsanctified* science were, at all times, apt to neglect and despise.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 28.

UN-SA'NCTIONED. Not authorized, or ratified.

The boldest efforts *unsanctioned* by reason, cannot be acceptable to reasonable beings. They generate into extravaganties that displease and disgust.
Cogan. Ethical Treatise on the Passions, Note M.

UN-SA'NDALED. Not having or wearing sandals, shoes to the soles of the feet.

——— In thy fair domain,
Yes, my loved Albion! many a glade is found,
The haunt of wood-gods only: where (t'art
E'er dar'd to tread, 'twas with *unsandal'd* foot,
Printless, as if the place were holy ground.
Mason. The English Garden, b. i.

UN-SA'NGUINE. Not ardent, animated, hopeful.

" Prophetic schemes,
And golden streams,
May I, *unsanguine*, cast away!
Have, what I have!
And live, not leave,
Enamour'd of the present day!"—*Young. Ocean.*

UN-SA'TIABLE. } See INSATIABLE. That cannot be filled, sufficed, or contented; that cannot have enough.
UNSA'TIABLY.
UNSA'TIABLENESS.
UNSA'TIATE.
UNSA'TED.

Which would if they couldc bring it to passe, haue all women naught, that they might the more easily fulfill their *unstiable* lustes.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 12.

As thys wèche ones grewe to conuenyent age, her hewtie se tagled his deshely harte, that he *unsatysfyd* breat in her concupiscens.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

Then followed this sentence, "Four things follow eveetousness. 1. *Unastiableness*, being never contented," &c.
Sirype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1548.

There is an innumerable yeong frie of the flying fishes, which commonly keepe aloint the ship, and are not so big as butter-flies, and yet by flying do auoid the *unsatisfiablenesse* of the bonito.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 321.

Now since in thee is nons other reason,
Displease thee not if that I do refrain;
Unstiable my woe, and thy desire!
I was content thy servant to remain,
But nor to be payed under this fashion.
Wyatt. The Lover forsaketh his unkind Love.

Sir *Gr.* Is this in earnest, lady?
Neece. Oh *unsatiable!*
Dost thon count all this but an earnest yet?
I'd thought I'd paid thee all the whole sum, trust me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at Several Weapons, Act iii.

Though it be dangerous to raise too great an expectation, especially in works of this nature, where we are to please an *unsatiable* audience, yet 'tis reasonable to prepossess them in favour of an author.—*Id. Oedipus*, Pref.

From plots and seasons Heav'n preserve my years,
But stay no more from my petitioners.
Unsatiate as the barren womb or grave;
God cannot grant so much as they can crave.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

Tir'd with the toyl, *unsated* with the sin.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

Her step, though light, less fleet among
The pairs, on whom the morning's glance
Breaks, yet *unsated* with the dance.
Byron. Siege of Corinth, s. 8.

UN-SA'TISFIED. Unsa'tisfiable. Unsa'tisfieoness. Unsa'tisfying. Unsa'tisfyingness. Unsatisfa'ctory. Unsatisfa'ctoriness. Unsatisfa'ction. } Not having received, or having, enough; not supplied with enough, as much as wished or desired; not fulfilled, fully pleased or gratified, contented, appeased; not without wish or need for more.

If or finde not this passage of repentance and hearty sorrow 'twixt God and his own soul, let him know that God is yet *unsatisfied*, that he is yet in his sin.
Hales. Rem. Ser. Matt. xxvi. 75.

Our blessed Saviour, knowing the *unsatisfiable* angers of men if their money or estates were meddled with, refused to divide an inheritance amongst brethren.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

That they do so understand also the vanity and the *unsatisfyingness* of the things of this world, so that the relish, which could not be great but in a great understanding, appears contemptible, because its vanity appears at the same time.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 18.

[The Holy Ghost] hath represented the vanity of worldly desires, the *unsatisfyingness* of earthly possessions, the blessing of being denied our impertinent, secular, and indiscreet requests.—*Id. Forms of Liturgie*, § 38.

He that sets his love, upon the creature, or any result from it, as honour, wealth, reputation, power, wife, children, friends, cannot possibly avoid discontent or impatience, for they are mutable, uncertain, *unsatisfactory* good, subject to casualties.—*Hale. Cont. Of Contentedness & Patience.*

We have laid all these things together, and have seriously considered of the mean valuation of all these earthly things, for their transitoriness, *unsatisfaction*, danger.
Bp. Hall. Of Contentation, § 16.

Dost then complain, who hast enjoy'd my store?
But this is still th' effect of wishing more!
Unsatisfy'd with all that nature brings;
Loathing the present, liking absent things.
Dryden. Lucretius, b. i.

We may elsewhere, by the assistance of that [divine] author, have an opportunity to give you an account of our *unsatisfiedness* with the attempts made by some bold wits in favour of such pretensions.—*Cowley. Works*, vol. ii. p. 36.

Nor is fame also *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles, which those are free from who have not such a tender regard for it.
Spectator, No. 256.

Yet even he with pathetical reiteration pronounces all to be vanity and vexation of spirit altegether unpredicable and *unsatisfactory* to the mind of man.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

The *unsatisfactoriness* and barrenness of the schoolphilosophy have persuaded a great many learned men, especially physicians, to substitute the chymists three principles instead of those of the schools.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. Pref.

Those, lastly, which are found in the possession of well-directed tastes and desires, compared with the dominion of tormenting, pernicious, contradictory, *unsatisfied*, and *unsatisfiable* passions.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 26.

When he [an evil man] is observed, he is ashamed; and when he has done, he is *unsatisfied*; and when he pursues his sin, he does it in the dark.—*Knox. Christian Phil.* § 6.

But ye thought not of heavenly things; ye were ingulphed in earthly things, and ye have found them, as all others have done who have trusted in them, delusive and *unsatisfactory*.—Knox, vol. vi. Ser. 3.

UN-SA'VOURY. Unsa'vouri v. Unsa'vouriness. } Not agreeable or pleasing to the taste or smell; not well flavoured or relishing.

Ac here sauce was over soure, and *unsauourliche* grunde In a morter post mortem, of meny bitere peyres.
Piers Plouhman, p. 244.

But the bread they make there, is certaine cakes made of rootes called Cassaui, which is something substantiall, but it hath nut an *unsauorie* taste in the eating thereof.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 448.

With these and such like, they plaister all the hive within throughout, as it were with a coat or paste, entermingling withall other juices that are more *unsauorie*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 6.

Nor would I, you should melt away yourself
In flashing bravery, lest, while you affect
To make a blaze of gentry to the world,
A little puff of scorn extinguish it;
And you be left like an *unsavoury* snuff,
Whose property is only to offend.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act i. sc. 1.

So often and so *unsavourily* has it been repeated, that the reader may well cry, down with it, down with it for shame.—*Milton. Animad. on the Remonstrants' Defence.*

If we conceive a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jewen less subject hereto than any, and that in those regards which most powerfully concur to such effects, that is, their diet and generation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 10.

The flesh of both young and old is lean and black, yet very good meat, tasting neither fishy, nor any way *unsavory*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

Hard fare! but such as boyish happiness
Disdains not; nor the palate, undepav'd
By culinary arts, *unsav'ry* deems.—*Cowper. Task*, b. i.

UN-SAY, *v.* Not to utter, or give utterance to; not to speak or tell, relate or rehearse; to gainsay; to deny anything before said.

Though thei be content to *saye* sometime the fyftene psalmes, and omer that the psalmes of the passion to, if they finde them all faire sette out in order at length; yet wil they rather leave thé all *unsayed*, then turne backe to seke them out in other parties of their primer.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 931.

Death, I recant, and say, *unsaid* by me
Whate'er hath slipt, that might diminish thee
Spiritual treason, atheism 't is to say,
That any can thy summons disobey.
Donne. On Mistress Boulstred.

[My contemporaries have] a most happy art in saying and *unsaying*, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of indifferent actions, to the great disturbance of the brains of ordinary readers.—*Fuller*, No. 178.

It means that you can say and *unsay* things at pleasure.
Goldsmith. She Stoops to Conquer, Act v.

UN-SCA'LY. Unsca'led. Unsca'leable. } *Unscaly*,—having no scales, i. e. small separate pieces, forming the cover or coat of a fish.

Unscaling (Milton),—removing, clearing away, the scales or small particles growing over the eye and impeding vision.

Unscaleable,—that cannot be climbed (by ladder, of separate slides;) that cannot be ascended.

Now had the king appointed for euerie one of their chambers one man apparelled in garments pretilie deuised and made of fish skins *unskaled*.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Alpine.

——— Your isle, which stands
As Neptunes parke, ribb'd, and pal'd in
With oakes *unskaleable*, and roaring waters,
With sands that will not bearc your enemies boates,
But suck them up to th' top-mast.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 1.

Methinks I see her as an eagle muing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full mid-day beam; purging and *unscaling* her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance.—*Milton. Areopagitica.*

Red speckled trouts, the salmon's silver jowl,
The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* soal.—*Gay. Trivia*, b. iii.

UN-SCA'NNED. Not told, counted, measured.

Yet hereof no important reck'ning makes,
But as a dream that vanish'd with the light:
The day designs, and what he had in hand
Left it to his diverted thoughts *unscann'd*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Mason. One word more, one word:
This tiger-footed-rage, when it shall find
The harme of *unskan'd* swiftnesse, will (too late)
Tye leaden pounds too's heeles.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-SCA'NTED. Not curtailed, shortened, or deficient.

Shioing with all her beams, with all her rays;
Unscanted of her parts, unshadowed
In any darken'd point.
Daniel. Musophilus.

UN-SCA'RED. Not terrified or affrighted.

Time was when in the pastoral retreat
Th' unguarded door was safe; men did not watch
T' invade another's right, or guard their own.
Then sleep was undisturb'd by fear; *unscar'd*
By drunken howlings.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

UN-SCA'RRED. Not sheared, cut, or divided; not wounded, or lacerated, or pierced.

So she may live *unscarr'd* of bleeding slaughter,
I will confesse she was not Edward's daughter.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 3.

——— Make curl'd pate Russians bald
And let the *unscarr'd* braggerts of the warre
Derine some paine from you.
Id. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

Months bloodless to the bit or rein,
And feet that iron never shod,
And flanks *unscarr'd* by spur or rod,
A thousand horse.
Byron. Mazeppa.

UN-SCA'THED. Not harmed or injured, or hurt.

With well timed croupe the nimble coursers veer;
On foams the bull, but not *unscathed* he goes;
Streams from his flank the crimson torrent clear.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. i.

UN-SCA'TTERED. Not shed; dispersed, dissipated.

For at that tyme no lyttell murmur, and sedition was moued in the hosse of the Grekes, whiche notwithstandynge was wonderfully pacified; and the armie *unscattered*, by the maiestie of Agamemnon, loynynge to him counsaiours, Nestor and the wity Ulisses.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 2.

UN-SCHO'OLED. Unscholastic. } Not taught, instructed, educated, disciplined, trained.

——— 'Tis vnmanly greefe,
It shewes a will most menrrect to Heauen,
A heart vnfortified, a minde impatient,
An vnderstanding simple, and *vnschool'd*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— But the full summe of me
Is sum of nothing: which to terme in grosse,
Is an vnlessoned girle, *vnschool'd*, vnpractis'd,
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learne.
Id. Merchant of Venice, Act iii. sc. 2.

I grant they were (Pani excepted) the rest, ignorant, poore, simple, *un-schooled* altogether and vnlettered men.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iv. § 14.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman, that the world owed their peace and liberties.—*Locke.*

UN-SCI'ENCE. Not knowledge; ignorance.

If that any wights wene a thyng, to been otherwise than it is, it nis not only *unscience* [non nouda *scientia non est*] but it is dessiuable opinion. Iulii Cluara and farre fre the sothe of science.—*Chaucer. Boeiins*, b. v.

UN-SCO'RCHED. Not having (the surface or skin) burnt.

Though thou could'st bnzze about the flame,
And keepe *unscorcht* thy wings,
Few safely play with edge-tooles.
Warner. Albion's England, b. xi. c. 68

Cask. A common slaue, you know him well by sight,
Held vp his left hand, which did flame and burne
Like twentie torches inyn'd; and yet his hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd.*
Shakespeare. Iulius Cæsar, Act i. sc. 3.

UN-SCI'SSARED. Not sheared or cut.

——— Till she be married, madam,
By bright Diana, whom we honour all,
Unscisser'd shall this hair of mine remain,
Though I show will in't.—*Shake. Pericles*, Act iii. sc. 3.

UN-SCOU'RED. Not rubbed, cleared or cleansed by rubbing.

——— But this new gouerno
Awakes me all the inrolled penalties
Which haue (like *unscour'd* armor) hung by th' wall.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 3.

UN-SCRA'TCHED. Not having the surface broken or torn by rubbing or scraping.

But on the sight of vs your lawfull king,
We painefully with much expedient march
Haue brought a counter-checke before your gates,
To saue *unscratch'd* your cities threatned cheekes.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act ii. sc. 1.

And although they haue done na good, yet they are all that which God loves, they are his image vndefiled, *unscratch'd*, unbroken by any act or esteem of their own.
Bp. Taylor. Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

UN-SCREW, *v.* The dramatist means,—to loosen that which is wound or twisted close or tight.

——— I should curse my fortune
Even at the highest, to be made the plume
To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son.
Beaum. & Fletch. Queen of Corinth, Act iii. sc.1.

They can the cabinets of kings *unscrue*,
And hardest intricacies of state inuelue.
Howell. Verses, Pref. to Let.

UN-SCRIPTURAL. Not according or agreeable to the (sacred) scriptures or writings.

The result was, the preferring the old Sabellian before the late Socinian construction: and yet that is as manifestly *unscriptural*, false, and groundless, as either Socinian or Arian.—*Waterland. Works*, vol ii. p. 61.

UN-SEAL, *v.* To remove the *seal*, i.e. that which closes (any thing intended to be kept safe or secret) or keeps shut; thus, to open, to discover or disclose.

Than Symnyse and Cyrylle, stod forth bothe
And *unseld* that fl.ffement —*Piers Ploubman*, p. 27.

Seilde is the poure r.ght riche bote of hus ryght heritage
He wynneth nat whit whyghtes fale. ne whit *unseilde* mesaures.—*Id* p 269.

So he toke the letters *unseiled*, and retourne into Englande agayne anoonn as I n might.
Lerners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 425.

If this preserve thee not, I must *unseal*
Another mystery.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act ii.

Cel Are your eyes yet *unseel'd?* dare they look day
In the dull face!—*B. Iunson. Cutiline*, Act i. sc. 1.

Thrice warn'd awake, said he: relief is late,
The deed is done: but thou reveuge my fate;
Partly of aid, *unseel* thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise.
Dryden. Cock & the Fox.

Now gentle spirit, use thy utmost art;
Unseal her eyes; and this way lead her steps.
Id. King Arthur, Act iii.

Whom Nestor welcom'd, charging high the cup
With wine of richest sort, which she, who kept
That treasure, now in the eleventh year
First broach'd, *unsealing* the delicious juice.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. iii.

UN-SE'AMED, *v.* To destroy, to sever, the juncture formed by sewing; generally—to sever, to slit, to cut open.

Which neu'r shooke hands, nor had farewell to him,
Till he *unse'ad* him form the nauc to th' chops,
And th'd his head vpon our battlements.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act i. sc. 2.

But look thee Martius, nor a vein runs here
From head to foot, but Sophocles would *unseame*, and
Like a spring garlen shoot his scorpiull blood
Into their eyes, durst come to tread on him.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

One gallant steed is stretch'd a mangled corse;
Another, hideous sight! *unseam'd* appears,
His gory chest unveila life's panting source;
Though death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears;
Staggering, but stemming all, his lord unharm'd he bears.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 1.

UN-SE'ARCHABLE. } That cannot be
UNSE'ARCHABLENESS. } looked or inquired
UNSE'ARCHED. } into; that cannot
UNSE'ARCHING. } be investigated, examined, explored.

A the highnesse of the richesis of the wisdom and of kunnyng of God, how vncomprehensible hen hise domes! and hise weies ben *unserchable.—Wiclif. Rom.* c. 11.

To me least of alle seynttis this grace is choun to preche among hethen men the *unsearchable* richesis of Crist.
Id. Effesies, c. 3.

Unto me the least of all saynctes is thys grace giuē, that I should preach amongs the Gentyls the *unsearchable* ryches of Chryst.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore thinke they yt God did not appynte him to suffer so much paine as euer any martir did, but euen so much as his *unsearcheable* wisedome deered to be most conueniente.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1368.

Neither was there any yee towards the North, but a great sea, free, large, very salt and blew, & of an *unsearchable* depth.—*Hucklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 220.

Richard Gray, chattelaine of Douer castell, a right valiant man and a faithfull, suffered no man to passe that wale *unsearched.*
Holinshed. Chron. of England. Hen. III. an. 1256.

He who without warrant, but his own fantastic surmise, takes upon him perpetually to unfold the secret and *unsearchable* mysteries of high providence, is likely for the most part to mistake and slander them.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 26.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of error.
Bramhall. Answer to Hobbs.

——— And the friendship
Between him and your noble brother known,
His house in reason cannot pass *unsearchd.*
And that's the principal cause that drew me hither,
To hasten his remove.
Beaum. & Fletch. Lover's Progress, Act iv.

Then would they only labour to extend
Their now *unsearching* spirt beyond these bounds
Of others' pow'rs, wherein they must be pen'd.
Daniel. Musophilus.

'Tis all the mighty working of the gods,
Unsearchable and dark to human eye.
Rowe. Ulysses, Act iv.

And though it is a laudable ambition to search what may be known of these matters, yet it is a vast hinderance to the enrichment of our understaudings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and *unsearchables.*
Watts. Logick, pt. i. c. 6. § 1.

UN-SE'ASONABLE. } That cannot be,
UNSE'ASONABLENESS. } that is not, fitted or
UNSE'ASONABLY. } suited to the time,
UNSE'ASONED. } to the occasion; not timely, not opportune.

Unseasoned,—not fitted or prepared for use, for keeping; not matured or inured by time, or exercise, or habit.

Take measure in langage, wisedome in grose,
For measure as right well pruued is by reason
Things *unseasonable* seiteth in season.
Impleted to Chaucer. The Crofit of Lovers.

How mely by meanes of the *unseasonable* times in the returne from the voyage home, many thereby haue decayed, to the great misery and calamity of the rest, and also to the great slander of the voyage (which I must respect) the bad and other voyages haue declared.
Hucklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 53.

And so ready was the Lord to doue good & to help al men, that he neuer did so much as late for his excuse the importuntie or *unseasonableness* of time.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 4.

Wherfore the hinderance by rot is rather to be ascribed to the *unseasonableness* & moisture of the weather in summer.
Holinshed Description of England, b. iii.

Bad is that householder and master of a family, who doth that in the day which might be don by night, unlesse *unseasonable* weather drive him to it.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 6.

He repented him too late of what he had begun, who had *unseasonably* made the wound to fester, which in the beginning might easily have been healed.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, (1560.)

Sir, 'tis a sign you make no stranger of me,
To bring these renegados to my chamber,
At these *unseason'd* hours.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act ii.

Seriousness has its beauty whilst it is attended with cheerfulness and humanity, and does not come in *unseasonably* to pull the good humour of those with whom we converse.—*Spectator*, No. 595.

Neither do men more naturally drive away flies that buz about their ears, and molest them in their employments, than they with disdain repel such immodest and *unseasonable* mediters in their affairs.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

They [Fielding's works] are highly entertaining, and will always be read with pleasure; but they likewise disclose scenes which may corrupt a mind *unseasoned* by experience.
Knox. Ess. No. 14.

UN-SEAT, *v.* To remove, to throw from, the seat or saddle.

His horse, as he had caught his master's mood,
Snorting, and starting into sudden rage,
Unbidden, and not now to be controll'd,
Rush'd to the cliff, and, having reach'd it, stood.
At once the shock *unseated* him: he flew,
Sheer'd o'er the craggy barrier.—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

UN-SE'CONDED. Not assisted, supported, aided or assisted by another (a second person).

——— And him, O wondrous! him,
O miracle of men! Him did you leave
(Second to none) *unseconded* by you,
To look vpon the hideous god of warre,
In dis-aduantage.—*Shakespeare. 2d. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 3.

You may not hope that so many learned and eminent divines, who find themselves equally interessed in this quarrell, can suffer either so just a cause *unseconded*, or so high insolence unchastised.
Bp. Hall. Answer to Vindic. of Smectymnuus, § 3.

Unseconded by art, the spinning race
Draw the bright thread in vain, and idly toil.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-SE'CRET. } Not kept apart, out of
UNSE'CRETING, *n.* } sight or knowledge; not private, concealed, hidden.

My thoughts were like vnbridled children grow
Too head-strong for their mother; see we fooles,
Why haue I blab'd: who shall be true to vs
When we are so *unsecred* to our selues?
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 2.

Let princes beware, that the *unsecreting* of their affaires, comes not from themselves.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Counsell.*

UN-SECU'RE, i. e. *Insecure.*

The Brigantes attempting new matters, drew him back to settle first what was *unsecure* behind him.
Milton. Hist. of England, b. ii.

UN-SEDU'CED. Not drawn or led aside, apart or away; not withdrawn, misled, allured.

If shee remaine *unseduc'd*, you not making it appeare otherwise: for your ill opinion, and th' assault you haue made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword.
Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act i. sc. 5.

UN-SEE'DED. Not sown.

No fleecy flocks dwell there, nor plough is known,
But the *unseeded* and unfurrow'd soil
Year after year, a wilderness by man
Untrodden, feed for blatant goats supplies.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

UN-SEE'MING. } Not looking or appear-
UNSEE'MLY. } ing, (sc. as it ought to look
UNSEE'MLINESS. } or appear:) not suitable or becoming or comely; not pleasing to see or perceive.

Thei did a foule trespas, it was *unsemly* thing.
R. Brunne, p 171.

And that *unsemyng* sufrauunce ne seele goure priyeie
letteuan.—*Piers Ploubman*, p. 74.

And if he liue, he mote him lynde
To suche one, whiche of all kynde
Of women is the *unsemelieste*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

In stede of circumcision, cutte out of the mynde superfluous and *unsemyge* desyres.—*Udal. Romaines*, c. 12.

And [he] prayed his wyfe of help in yt tyme of nede, & yt she wold, I sd yt she myghte, make her selfe as fowle & as *unsemely* as she coude.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c 154.

Lette them quietly worke alsu, getting their liuyng with their owne handes, rather than to be grouuse vnto other with blameless *enranger* & *unsemelinesse*.—*Udal. 2 Thess* c. 3.

O! all is gone: and all that goodly glee,
Which wont to be the glory of gay wits,
Is laya abed, and no where now to see;
And in her roome *unsemly* sorrow sits.
Spenser. Teares of the Muses.

Here he [Gardiner] fel into such a great rage, as was told me [Mountain] by one of his own men, as was *unseeming* for a bishop: and with great speed sent for the knight marshal.—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Q. Mary*, (1554.)

Prin. You doe the king my father too much wrong.
And wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confesse receyu
Of that which hath so faithfully beene paid.
Shakespeare. Lowes Labour Lost, Act ii. sc. 1.

There is an *unseemly* accident happening otherwiles to the head, and disgraceth it much, called Alopecia, when as the hairs unnaturally falleth off.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 11.

An *un-seemly* reflection upon what are emphatically called the sacrifices of God, in that very place, as vastly preferable to material sacrifices.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. viii. p. 183.

——— He city-ward his king
Led on, in form a squalid beggar oid,
Halting, and in *unseemly* garb attir'd.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

UN-SEEN. } Not beheld, observed, perceived,
UNSEE'ING. } discerned (sc. by the eye), met, by the mind.

And oner that the gan to seyne,
That if a man wil ben *unseyne*,
Within his hoode hidde close the stone,
And he maie invisible gone.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Now for asmuch as the thing was done in the sight of all men, and that nothynge whether it were valiãtly or cowardly done, could escape *unseene*, the desier of prayse and feare of reproche, enforced either part to valiantnesse.
Ed.Atlingo. Cæsar, b. vii.

Do use thee kindly, for thy mistris sake
That va'd me so; or else by Jove, I vow,
I should haue scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make me my master out of mine with thee.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iv. sc. 4.

Take heed you steer your vessel right, my son,
This calm of Heaven, this mermaid's melodyy,
Into an *unseen* whirl-pool draws you fast.
Dryden. Spanish Fryar, Act iv.

But if the conqueror of whom I speak
Be Diomede, not unimsp'rd from Heav'n
He rages thus, but, at his side, *unseen*,
Some guardian pow'r protects his threaten'd life.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

UN-SE'IZED. Not taken or caught, or held fast.

Our fortune rolls as from a smooth descent,
And, from the first impression, takes the first;
But, if *unseiz'd*, she glides away like wind;
And leaves repenting folly far behind.
Dryden. Absalom & Achitophel.

UN-SE'LFISH. Not pertaining or relating to self; not partial to, subservient to—self, or the interests or pleasures of self.

He twits them with his acts of grace; proud, and *un-self*-knowing words in the mouth of any king who affects not to be a God, and such as ought to be no odious in the ears of a free nation.—*Milton Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 9.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unself-ish*.—*Spectator.*

UN-SE'LY. See UNSILLY.

UN-SE'MINARED. Without seed.

——— 'Tis well for thee,
That being *unseminared*, thy feast thoughts
May not flye forth out of Egypt.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act I. sc. 5.

UN-SE'NSED. } Not having sense, or feel-
UNSE'NSIBLE. } ing, or perception; sense or
UNSE'NSENT. } meaning. See INSENSATE.

The tother, an inwarde sacramente or sacramentall sygne *unsensible*, whyche none of the remnaunt haue.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1332.

But to avoid the trial there, they tell you the scripture is but a dead letter, *unsensed* characters, words without sence, or *unsenced*.—*Bp. Taylor. Dies from Popery*, pt. ii. b. i. § 2.

And against their own discipline, which they boast to be the throne and scepter of Christ, [they] absolve him, unconfound him, though unconverted, unrepentant, *unsensible* of all their precious saints and martyrs whose blood they have so oft laid upon his head.
Milton. Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.

We do not mean by mysteries, positions altogether unintelligible, or that carry no idea at all with them; we do not mean *unsensed* characters, or empty sounds; but we mean propositions contained in general terms, which convey as general ideas, not descending to particulars.
Waterland. Works, vol. v. p. 14.

But if we take along with us our foregoing distinction between perciplence and perceptivity, we may admit a *sentient* composed of *unsentient* parts, yet deny that such composition could consist solely of matter, but must contain one perceptive ingredient to receive the notices brought by the rest.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 6.

UN-SENT. Not caused to go or come; not required or commanded to go or come.

Gon. Take heed to your safety,
I but forewarn ye king; if you mistrust me,
Or think I come *un-sent*.
King. No, I'll go with you.
Beaum. & Fletch. Island Princess, Act iv.

[He advised him] that he should *send* for all the council that remained *unsent* abroad, and six other of the gravest and most experienced men in the realm, and consult what was best to be done.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. b. i. c. 21.

UN-SE'NTENCED. Not doomed, or adjudged.

——— But I
Am guiltless of election of mine eyes,
Were I to lose one, they are equal precious,
I could doume neither, that which perish'd should
Goe to't *unsentenc'd*.
Beam. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 1.

UN-SE'PARABLE. } See INSEPARABLE. That
UNSE'PARABLY. } cannot be put alone; that cannot be divided, disjoined, disunited, dissociated.

For he is not onelye man but also God, and with his holye body and blood, he also his holy soule and with both hys bodye and soule, joyned his *unseparable* godheadde, and of hym hys father and their holy spirite is all one godheadde, and therefore there present all three.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 1337.

And to entertain a little their overweening arrogance as best befitted, and to amaze them yet further, because they thought it no hard matter to fulfil the law, he draws them up to that *unseparable* institution which God ordained in the beginning before the fall, when man and woman were both perfect, and could have no cause to separate.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 9.

And we shall find there his own authority, giving other manner of reasons why such firm union is to be in matrimony; without which reasons, their being male and female can be no cause of joining them *inseparably*: for if it be, then no adultery can sever.—*Id. Tetrachordon.*

It is easily seen, that those things which a man useth himself unto, so that they seem to become another nature; yet some devouchide from them evidences to him, that they are not so necessary and *unseperable* as he once thought them.—*Hale. Cont. Of Self-Denial.*

Though there be several ways, besides precipitations, of diverting substances, that seem very strictly, if not *unseparably* united; yet by precipitation alone, if a man have the skill to choose proper precipitants, several separations may not only be made, but be easily and thoroughly made, that every one would not think of.
Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 198.

UN-SE'PULCHRED. Not buried.

——— But why I use a word
Of any act, but what concerns my friend? dead, unsepulchr'd,
Unsepulchered, he lies at fleete, unthought on.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

Here Burgundy beneath'd his tombless host,
A hoary hero, through ages to remain,
Themselves their monument;—the Stygian coast
Unsepulchred they roam'd, and shriek'd each wandering ghost.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

UN-SE'RVED. } Not obeyed or sub-
UNSE'RVICEABLE. } mitted to; not attended
UNSE'RVICEABLENESS. } upon with offices, or the performance of offices; not duly performed; not aided, assisted, benefited, profited.

The church is brent, the priest is slaine,
The wife, the maide is eke forlaine,
The lawe is lore, and God *unserued*.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

Nor salt Paule, though he would have them labour for knowledge, meaneth not yet they shall leave the sacramentes *unserued* which God hath taught, till he teach them the knowledge why he taught thē, & what speciall signification euery sacrament and ceremony had.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 496.

Immediately the duke sendeth forth to inquire of his wealth: and if it be so proued, he shall be called before the duke, and it shall bee sayd vnto him, friend, you haue too much liuing, and are *vnserviceable* to your prince, lesse will serue you, and the rest will serue other men that are more able to serue.—*Hacklujt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 240.

The beast impatient of his smarting wound,
And of so fierce and forcible despight,
Thought with his wings to flie aboue the ground;
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

The great ships, set forth at vast charges, when the wind failed, were wholly *unserviceable*, and lay exposed to the shot of the enemy.
Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1599.

At this time died many priests, that a great number of parish churches in divers places of the realm were *unserved*.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Q Mary I. an.

The supposition of essences that cannot be known, and the making of them nevertheless to be that which distinguishes the species of things, is wholly useless, and *unserviceable* to any part of our knowledg.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 3.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or fertilly and *unserviceable* land, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers.—*Woodward. Natural History.*

It [pleasure] is more transitory than the shortest life, it dies in the very enjoyment, yet it may conduce to our wise and good practice in respect thereto, by tempering the sweetness thereof, yea souring its relish to us; mainding us of its insufficiency and *unserviceableness* to the felicity of a mortal creature.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. ser. 14.

UN-SET. Removed from, out of, its place or position; not put, or placed, or stationed, in its natural or appropriate place or position.

They urge that God left nothing in his word vndescribed, whether it concerned the worship of God or outward politie, nothing *vnset-down*, and therefore charged them iustly to keepe themselues vnto that, without any alteration.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. iii. § 11.

An *unset* bone is better than a bone so ill set that it must be broken again to double the pain of the patient.
Fuller. Worthies. General.

UN-SE'TTLE, *v.* } To remove from its place
UNSE'TTLENESS. } or position; to loosen from
UNSE'TTLEMENT. } its hold, from its firmness; to shake its stedfastness or constancy, or equability, (met.) the firmness, resolution, decision.

The Spaniard is not so simple, *unsettled* & uncertaine in his determinations, as to build them on our breath, or to make our papers our bulwarks.
Hacklujt. Voyages, vol. iii. p 667.

Dauid supposed that it could not stand with the duetie which he owed vnto God, to set himselfe in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the arke of the Lord's couenant *vnsettled*.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. ii. § 6.

They [transitory parliaments] are much likelier continually to *unsettle* rather than to settle a free government, to breed commotions, changes, novelties and uncertainties.
Milton. Way to establ. a Free Com.

The difficulty was not in the stile, but in the subject matter; nor these indeed, as they are in themselves, so much as by the ignorance and instability, or *unsettledness* of foolish people.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. § 2.

This news made our *unsettled* crew wish, that they had been persuaded to accept of Captain Eaton's company on reasonable terms.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

[I leave it to be considered] whether it would not be well that the use of words were made plain and direct, and that language, which was given us for the improvement of knowledge and benefit of society, should not be employed to darken truth, and *unsettle* people's rights; to raise mists, and render unintelligible both morality and religion?
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 10.

[St. Paul] whose life was spent in continual agitation and *unsettledness*, in all hardships of travel and labour and care, in extreme sufferance of all pains both of body and mind.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

There is a great *unsettlement* of mind and corruption of manners, generally diffused over people.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 17.

The not doing of which, I am sure, has ruined the peace of this poor church, and shook it into such *unsettlements*, that the youngest person alive, is not like to see it recovered to its full strength, vigour and establishment.
Smith, vol. x. Ser. 9.

What the prophet Elijah said to the Israelites belongs equally to all of this *unsettled* character: How long halt ye between two opinions? if the Lord be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 13.

UN-SEVE'RE. Not rigid or rigorous; not austere or strict.

Some sects of men are very angry against servants for recreating and ensing their labours with a less prudent and *unsevere* refreshment.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 22.

UN-SE'VERED. Not sundered or divided, disunited, disjoined, disparted.

——— I have heard you say,
Honor and policy, like *unsever'd* friends,
I' th' warre do grow together: Grant that, and tell me
In peace, what each of them by th' other loose,
That they combine not there?
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 2.

He gave, with previous pray'r, to Maia's son
And to the nymphs one portion, and the guests
Serv'd next, but, honouring Ulysses most,
On him the long *unsever'd* chine bestow'd.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiv.

UN-SEX, *v.* To remove or destroy the distinguishing characteristicks of sex.

——— Come you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me from the crowne to the toe, top full
Of direst crueltie: make thick my blood,
Stop vp th' accesse, and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keepe peace betweene
Th' effect, and hit [it].—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 5.

Is it for this the Spanish maid, aroused,
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,
And, all *unsex'd*, the anlace hath espoused,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war?
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 1.

UN-SHA'CKLE, *v.* To free from fetters, from impediment or obstruction.

A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good.
Addison.

No—yours my forfeit blood and breath—
These hands are chain'd—but let me die
At least with an *unshackled* eye.—*Byron. Parisina.*

UN-SHA'DED. } Not secluded, obscured,
UNSHA'DOWED. } darkened.

Faire as *unshaded* light, or as the day
In its first birth, when all the year was May:
Sweet as the altar's smoake, or as the new
Unfolded bud, sweld by the early dew.
Davenant. To the Queen.

Shining with all her beames, with all her rays;
Unscanted of her parts, *unshadowed*
In any darken'd point.
Daniel. Muophilus.

UN-SHA'KEABLE. } That cannot be agitated; moved quickly
UNSHA'KED. } to and fro; caused to
UNSHA'KEN. } totter, or tremble;
UNSHOO'K. } have the firmness or fixedness loosened or disturbed.

But hereafter when this feith shall haue gathered strength, what it maie be hable to stande stable and *vnshaken* againste all temptacions of the deuil, thou shalt be called Cephas, which in Greke is as muche to saie as Petre, in Latine, Saxum, and in English, a stone.—*Udall. John*, c. 1.

Yet in the number, I do know but one
That unassayleable holds on his ranke,
Vnshak'd of motion.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act iii. sc. 1.

[We have] by a due and impartial distribution, assigned to God the prerogative of God, and to Cæsar the prerogative that is Cæsar's: and withall, pitched the obligation of human laws upon a firm, and *unshakeable* basis.
South, vol. v. Ser. 5.

A bottom so firm and sure for Christianity to rest upon, that it cannot be placed upon a surer and more *unshakable*.
Id. vol. iv. Ser. 8.

But should that most *unshaken* rule of morality, and foundation of all social virtue, "that one should do as he would be done unto," be proposed to one that never heard it before, but yet is of capacity to understand its meaning, might he not without any absurdity ask a reason why?
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 3.

Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack:
Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd,
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world.
Pope. Prologue to Satires.

Chief for their fearless hearts the glory waits,
Long months from land, while the black stormy night
Around them rages, on the groaning mast
With *unshook* knee to know their giddy way.
Thomson. Liberty, pt. iv.

We will walk by faith, not by sight; and preserve our loyalty to our Lord and our God, *unshaken* by the false opinions and bad customs of a thoughtless world, by the cravings of sensual appetites, and the tumults of irregular passions and fancies.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 26.

UN-SHA'MED. }
UNSHA'MEFACED. }
UNSHA'MEFAST. } Feeling no abashment
UNSHA'MEFASTNESS. } or debasement; degradation or disgrace.
UNSHAMEFULNESS. }

But what feele they, whose hearetes so deepe mischiefe hath hardened, and by vehcmencie of affection be made *vnshamefast*, & stop al discourse of reason, to let at large the full scoupe of their vnmeasurable madnesse.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

But who may express the *unshamefaced* arrogant boldenes and serpentine frandes of anterryste.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, p. 145.

But ye high mass to be verl like ye same harlot which doeth craftely abuse the honest name of an husbäd, to hide her *vnshamefastnes*, & to reteyn & defend the estimacio of an honest & chaste wife.
Caluin. Foure Godlye Sermons, Ser. 1.

For the lacke of maners in the state of a lord ingendreth *vnshamefastnesse* in him, and boldnesse to the seruaunt.
Golden Boke, c. 45.

But oh Lord God, what *unshamefulnesse* is this? thus to delude with wordes all the whole worlde?
Barnes. Workes, p. 201.

We are not yet become impudent, neither altogither hane cast off *unshamefaknesse*, sith that in a great manie some remainder of our ancient sobernesse and manhood dooth yet appeare.—*Holinshed. Description of Scotland*, c. 13.

The brave man seeks not popular applause,
Nor overpow'r'd with arms, deserts his cause;
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he dose the best he can;
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Minicio's and Manto's glorious son behold,
Th' immortal Virgil, sheath'd in foreign gold,
Shines out *unham'd*, and towers above the rest,
In the rich spoils of godlike Homer drest.
Pill. Vida. Art of Poetry, b. ii.

UN-SHAPE, *v.* To put out of shape, or form, or order; to deform, to disorder, to discompose.

She greeth daiiye in bringing foorth children yet *unshapen*, and vnperfecte, until thei shall hane receiued the spirite of the gospel, and vntil Christ bee brought to perfeiet *shape* in them.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

Ang. Good night.
This deede *unshapes* me quite, makes me vnpregnant
And dull to all proceedings.
Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas. Act iv. sc. 4.

——— Her speech is nothing,
Yet the *unshaped* vse of it doth mone
The hearers to collection.—*Id. Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 5.

UN-SHA'RED. Not divided, parted, partaken or apportioned.

Under this sable marble of thine own,
Sleep, rare tragedian, Shakespeare, sleep alone:
Thy unmolested peace, in an *unshared* cave,
Possess as lord, not tenant of thy grave.
W. Busse. Elegy on Shakespeare.

——— Godhead for thee
Chiefly I sought, without thee can despise.
For bliss as thou hast part, to me is bliss,
Tedious, *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

UN-SHA'TTERED. Not scattered, separated, or dispersed.

Vaine fooles, what is a finite power in the hands of an infinite? where there is an equality of force, there may be hard tugging; but where brasse meets with clay, how can that brittle stuffe escape *unshattered?*
Bp. Hall. Ser. Pt. lxviii. 30.

UN-SHA'VEN. Not cut or sheared.

And therefore, though beefore those ceremonyes vsed, priestes myghte consecrate *vnshaueu* & vnannoynted when *shauynge* and annoyntynge was not yet instituted: yet nowe can there none doue so, syth there is no priest made *vnshauen* and vnannoynted.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 430.

And we find the statua of the sun was framed with raies about the head, which were the indeeiduous and *unshaven* locks of Apollo.
Sir T. Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.

UN-SHEATH, *v.* To remove from, to draw out of, the case or cover, the scabbard.

This sword, which fate commands me to *unsheath*,
I would not draw on Pompey, if not vanquish'd.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act i. sc. 1.

Yet never was king less in danger of any violence from his subjects, till he *unsheath'd* his sword against them; nay after that time, when he had spilt the blood of thousands, they had still his person in a foolish veneration.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

The minute ended that began the race,
So soon he was betwixt 'em on the place;
And with his sword *unsheath'd*, on pain of life
Commands both combatants to cease their strife.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. ii.

Hither Ulysses hastes (so fates command)
And bears the pow'rful moly in his hand;
Unsheaths his scimetar, assaults the dame,
Preserves his species, and remains the same.
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

It is an alarming proof of the spirit of despotism, when the great are eager to rush into war, when they listen to no terms of accommodation, and scorn to negotiate, in any mode or degree, previously to *unsheathing* the dreadful instrument of slaughter.—*Knox. Spirit of Despotism*, § 30.

UN-SHED. In *Spenser*,—*On-shed*, or *En-shed*, (see UNRIP, UNREAVE.) In Byron,—not dispersed, not spilt.

And his faire locks, that wont with oyrment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dewe,
He let to grow, and grieslý to concrew,
Vncomb'd, vncurl'd, and carelesly *enshed*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7

Upon her face there was the tint of grief,
The settled shadow of an inward strife,
And an unquiet drooping of the eye
As if its lid was charged with *unshed* tears.
Byron. The Dreame.

UN-SHE'LLED. Not protected by a shell; newly hatched.

On iron pennons borne, the blood stained vulture cleaves the storm—yet is the plumage closest to her heart soft as the sygnet's down, and o'er her *unshelled* brood the murmuring ring-dove sits not more gently.
Sheridan. Pizarro, Act iv. sc. 1.

UN-SHE'LTERED. Not covered, protected, or defended. See UNSHIELDED.

For this it practices to dissipate
Th' *unsheller'd* troops, till all be made away.
Daniel. Muophilus.

——— Distressful Nature pants.
The very streams look languid from afar;
Or, through th' *unsheller'd* glade, impatient seem
To hurl into the covert of the grove.—*Thomson. Summer.*

For well may maids of Helle deem,
That this can be no earthly flower,
Which mocks the tempest's withering hour,
And buds *unsheller'd* by a bower.
Byron. Bride of Abydos, c. 2.

UN-SHE'RIFFED. Removed from, deprived of, his office of sheriff.

But he was soon *unsheriffed* by the king's death, and another of more true integrity substituted in his room.
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

UN-SHEWN. Not held forth or exhibited, presented to view; not discovered, or displayed.

——— But you are come
A market-maid to Rome, and hane prenented
The ostentation of our loue; which left *vnshewne*,
Is often left *unlou'd*.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 6.

UN-SHIE'LDED. Not covered, protected, or defended.

He try'd a third; a tough well chosen spear,
Th' inviolable body stood sincere;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

UN-SHIP, *v.* To remove from, bear or carry out of, a ship, (qv) or vessel.

Than the kynge of Cyper passed the see, and arryued at Doner, and there taried two dayes and refreshed hym tyll all hys carriage was *vnshipped*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 218.

But when wee would haue entred into an harbour, the land being very high on euery side, there came such flawes of winde and terrible whirlewinds, that we were not able to heare in, but by violence were constrained to take the sea, agayne, our pinnesse being *vnship*t.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 256.

They anchoring there at first but to refresh their fleet,
Yet saw those savage men so rudely them to greet,
Unship't their warlike youth, advancing to the shore.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, s. 1.

The people in the boats made several attempts to lay hold of him; but he, as often, dived under the boat, and at last having *unshipped* the rudder, which rendered her ungovernable, by this means he got clear off.
Cooke. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

UN-SHIVERED. Not made to tremble quake or quiver.

For saw our eares hasne of more brittle mold,
Than those dull earthen eares that were of old:
Sith theirs, like anvilles, bore the hammer's head,
Our glasse can never touch *unshivered*.
Bp. Hall, b. v. Sat. 3.

UN-SHO'CKED. Not shaken, or caused to tremble or shudder; (met.) with some strong mental feeling; horror, dislike, &c.

"True, a corrupted state, with every vice,
And every meanness foul, this passion damps.
Who can, *unshock'd*, behold the cruel eye?
The pale inveigling smile?—*Thomson. Liberty.*

And then the very rock hath rock'd,
And I have felt it shake, *unshock'd*,
Because I could have smiled to see
The death that would have set me free.
Byron. Prisoner of Chillon, s. 6.

UN-SHOD. Not having the foot *underplaced*, (sc.) with aught to tread on; covered, protected.

Nor they had not wherwith to *shoo* them, that were *unshodde.—Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 18.

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked hags,
With hoarie locks all loose, and visage grim;
Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags,
And both as swift on foot, as chased stags.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, c. 11.

Unshod and without stockings are the best,
And those by winter miserably oppress.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

UN-SHOOK. See UNSHAKEN.

UN-SHORN. Not cut, not shaven.

His careless locks, uncombed and *unshorne*,
Hung long adowne, and beard all over growne,
That well he seem'd to be some wight forlorne.
Spenser. Daphnaida.

The Ligures now shorne, once like the rest
Long hair'd, of all the *unshorne* Gaules the best.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. i.

Three Henchmen were for ev'ry knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind:
White velvet, but *unshorn*, for cloaks they wore,
And each within his hand a truncheon bore.
Dryden. Flower & the Leaf.

UN-SHOT, *v.* Not stricken by any thing cast or thrown, emitted or ejected.

He that on her his bald hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They with a touch (they are so keen!)
Wound us *unshot*, and she unseen.—*Waller. Night Piece.*

UN-SHOUT, *v.* To remove, to destroy (the effects of) a shout or a noise, shot or thrown forth.

Vanishoot the noise that banish'd Martius;
Repeale him, with the welcome of his mother:
Cry welcome ladies, welcome.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 4.

UN-SHRI'NKING. Not withering, diminishing, contracting, drawing in, withdrawing.

He onely ha'd till he was but a man,
The which no sooner had his prowesse confirm'd
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'de.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 7.

UN-SHRIVE. "To *shrive* is—to hear confessions and enjoin penance," (Somner.) Unconfessed.

By ther service soche wollin live,
And trust that ohtir to treusre;
Though all ther parishe die *unshrive*
Ther woll not givin a rose floure.
Imputed to Chaucer. Plowman's Tale.

UN-SHROUD, *v.* See ENSHROWD. To discover or uncover; to disclose.

At lenth the piercing Sun his beames *unshrouds*,
And with his arrows the idle fogs doth chase:
The broken mist lies melted all in tears.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 12.

UN-SHRU'BBED. Not planted, set or covered with bushy trees of low growth.

Who, with thy saffron wings, upon my flowres
Diffuest hony drops, refreshing showres,
And with each end of thy blew bowe do'st crowne
My boskie acres, and my *unshrubd* downe.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act iv. sc. 1.

UN-SHU'NNABLE. } That cannot be
UNSHU'NNED. } avoided or evaded, or escaped.

——— Yet 'tis the plague to great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base,
'Tis destiny *unshunnable*, like death.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iii. sc. 5.

An *unshun'd* consequence, it must be so.
Id. Meas. for Meas. Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-SHUT, *v.* To throw open; to open.

This noble knight, this January the old
Swiche delitee hath in it to walke and pley,
That he wol suffre no wight here the key,
Saf he himself, for of the smal wicket
He bare alway of silver a cliket,
With which when that him list he it *unshette*.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9922.

——— For he the dore *unshette*
So priuely, that none it herde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

Goe say that the plagny—spirituall—leprousie of sinne rising up in the forcheads of many in that church, *unshut* up, uncovered, (yea, willfully let loose) infects all both persons and things amongst them.
Ep. Hall. An Apologie against Brownists, § 53.

UN-SICK. Not weak, ailing, diseased, disordered.

And I as whole as any wight,
Up rose with joyous herte and light,
Hole and *unsicke*, right wele at ease,
And all forget had my desease.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

UN-SI'FTED. Not separated, discerned, skilled.

The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsifted* ashes.
Mny. Virgil.

Polon. Affection, puh. You speake like a greene gilte,
Unsifted in such perilious circumstance.
Doue you beleeue his tenders, as you call them?
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 3.

UN-SIGHT. } Not seeming good, or of good seeming or appearance to the eye.
UNSI'GHTLY. }
UNSI'GHTLINESS. }
UNSI'GHTED. }
Unsighted,—not insight.

And also fearing leste beeyng a slouenly felowe and *unsightely* in his gaare, and a common begger by the high waies side, he should haue been somwhat noiful or troublesome vnto the Lorde.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 18.

I bear a heart as loyal unto you
In this *unsightly* body (which you please
To make your mirth) as many others do
That are far more befriended in their births.
Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge, Act i.

If they fall short, then must a superficial colour of reputation by all means, direct or indirect, be gotten to wash over the *unsightly* bruise of honour.
Milton. Reformation in England, b. ii.

When, dearest, I but think of thee,
Methinks all things that lovely be
Are present, and my soul delighted;
For beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, tho' *unsighted*.—*Suckling. Song.*

So that were it not for leaving an *unsightly* gap so neer to the beginning, I should have judg'd this labour, wherein so little seems to be requir'd above transcription, almost superfluous.—*Milton. Hist. of England*, b. ii.

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do "*unsight*, unseen."—*Spectator*, No. 511.

It must have been a fine genius for gardening that could have thought of forming such an *unsightly* hollow into so beautiful an area, and to have hit the eye with so uncommon and agreeable a scene as that which it is now wrought into.
Id. No. 477.

The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking.—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

That fortitude of reason, which led you to liberty, hath betrayed you in the pursuit of truth: and those *unsightly* errors you have embraced in its stead, suffer you not to enjoy the blessing you had so greatly purchased.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 16.

UN-SIGNED. Not marked, noted, or notified (by name subscribed), not subscribed by name.

Vpon paine to be forfayted, applyed, and confiscated to vs and into our hand, if they be found *ensigned* and not sealed with the seale.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 211.

UN-SIGNIFICANT. } i. e. *Insignificant*, making no sign, or note, or mark; denoting nothing; meaning nothing.
UNSIGNIFICANTLY. }
UNSI'GNIFYING. }

For if so be there are some few ignorant and unlettered persons, among many learned and skilful clerks, yet will they like unto mute letters, and consonants between vowels, participate with them in a kind of voice, not altogether inarticulate and *unsignificant*—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 537.

The temple of Janus, with his two controversal faces, might now not *unsignificantly* be set open.
Milton. Areopagitica.

Such a faith as this is that which St. James writes so earnestly against, as dead, and *unsignifying* (of it self alone) to the purpose of justification, and acceptance with God.
Glanvill, Ser. 11.

UN-SILLY. Not blessed or happy; and, consequentially,—wretched, miserable.

I am an *unseli* [miser] man, who schal delyuer me fro the bodi of this synne?—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 7.

I wol arise, and auntre it by my say:
Unhardy is *unseely*, thus men say.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4309.

This I see (quod I) either what blisfulnesse, or els what *unselines* [miseria] is established in the desertes of good men, and of shrewes.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

——— And therfore I
Will write and shewe all openly,
Howe loue and I togedre mette
My sore this, when I am go
Of vthke *vnsely* loiife wo.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

UN-SIN, *v.* } *Unsinning*,—not doing or act-
UNSI'NNING. } ing wrong or in disobedience to the laws of God; (not violating or neglecting them.)

Sometimes it [works] is taken for a perfect, actual, *unsinning* obedience, sometimes for a sincere endeavour to please God.—*Ep. Taylor*, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

But it is to be wondered at, how repentance can again in favour as with an offended God; since when a sin is past, grief may lessen it, but not *unsin* it.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 89.

UN-SINCE'RE. } i. e. *Insincere*. Not free
UNSINCE'RITY. } from alloy, from the mixture of impurity, of any thing foul, polluted, corrupt.

But clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere*.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

And therefore if a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mouldring limbs shall rot,
Or flames, or jaws of beasts devour his mass,
Know, he's an *unsincere*, unthinking ass.
Id. Lucretius, b. iii.

I am now satisfied, that a spirit of sea salt may without any *unsincerity* be so prepared, as to dissolve the body of crude gold.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 256.

UN-SI'NEW, *v.* } To deprive of strength,
UNSI'NEWY. } might, firmness, vigour, energy.

In case any thing is exensable in them, it is not in regard of themselves, but in comparison with some other formless, *unsinewy* writings.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. (*from Haymord.*)

This skill wherewith you have so cunning been,
Unsinews all your pow'rs, unmans you quite.
Daniel. Musophilus.

King. O for two special reasons,
Which may to you [perhaps] seeme much *unsinewed*,
And yet to me they are strong.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 7.

I said before, and I repeat it that the affected purity of the French, has *unsinew'd* their heroick verse.
Dryden. Virgil, Ded.

We never knew this vain expence, before
Til' effeminated Grecians brought it o're:
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome.
Id. Persius, Sat. 6.

UN-SINGED. Not scorched or burned deeper than the surface.

——— Whole woods of unctuous pine
Are fell'd for thee, and to thy glory shine;
By thee protected, with our naked soles,
Thro' flames *unsing'd*, we march, and tread the kindled coals.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

UN-SINGLED. Not selected one by one; not selected or separated.

Quite otherwise the stags, a trembling train,
In herds *unsingl'd*, scour the dusty plain;
And a long chase, in open view maintain.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

UN-SINKING. Not settling, or subsiding, or submerging.

Ye warbling fountains, and ye shady trees
Where Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand.
Addison. Italy, (*from Martial.*)

UN-SITTING. (Perhaps) unsuiting, or not sitting easily, becomingly, gracefully.

And have people aggrevate priestes, haue vsed to haue euyl language, and cyther agaynste other to speake *unsittyng* woordes.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 872.

By meane of this wrastlynge dynycion or *unsylling* words fyll atwene the ii. yonge kuyghtes, that after wordes ensued strokes.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 43.

From his freke hanyage rule vnder the Romaynes vnto the tyme that he was slayne of Allectus, vill yeres, nat without excereysynge of his olde accustomed tyrannyes and other *unsylynge* condicyons.—*Id. Ib.*

The noble emperour Augustus, when it was shewed him, that many mē in the cite had of him *unsullynge* wordes, thought it a sufficient answere that in a fre cite mē must kaue their tāges nedes at liberte.

Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 12.

The next day the Macedons gradyed and thought it a matter *vnsilling*, yt Perdiccas shuld be brought in danger of death after such a sort.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 300.

UN SI'ZABLE. That cannot be, that are not, apportioned, proportioned, dimensioned, in bulk or magnitude.

I am not without hopes, that by this method I shall bring some *unsizable* friends of mine into shape and breadth, as well as others, who are languid and consumptive, into health and vigour.—*Tatler*, No. 241.

UN-SI'ZARED. Unsheared, unshaven.

Such as the *unsizar'd* churchman from the floor
Of fading rhetoric, short-liv'd as his hour,
Dry as the sand, that measures it, should lay
Upon thy ashes on the funeral day.

Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

UN-SI'ZED. Not sized; not stiffened by size (a kind of glue).

If I had staid any longer I should have burst, I must have been let out and pieced into the rules like an *unsized* camlet.—*Congreve. Way of the World*, Act iv.

UN-SKI'LLED. } Not distinguishing, dis-
UNSKI'LFUL. } criminating, or discerning;
UNSKI'LFULLY. } not seeing or perceiving
UNSKI'LFULNESS. } clearly and distinctly; not having or being possessed of knowledge, art, ability—to perceive, conceive, or perform.

Notheles the kyng of Tancrede did falle curteisly,
To kynd R the gode, & said he was redy,
The testament to fulfille of kyng William,
& that his men fulle ille *vnskilfully* nam.

R. Brunne, p. 152.

The kynge's unsuere was smert, & said "Ise the wille
Thorgh pride of hert reule wel thi *unskille*."—*Id.* p. 212.

Scorne & *unskilful* to them hat skil shewede.

Piers Ploukman, p. 88.

Tarquinius made *unskilfully*
A werre, whiche was fest by,
Agayn a towne with walles stronge.

Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

The whyche pollicie, though it hadde taken place agaynst sauage and *unskilfull* people, yet was not Ariouistus so folysh to loke that it should preuaile against oure army too.

Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 32.

It came to passe by meanes of thadsauntage that we had of the groūd, through thē*unkoulfulnes* of our enemyes that had onerwerled thselves before, and through the prowesse of our owne souldiers practysed in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one pusshe of vs, but by and by tourned their backs.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 78.

When here and there we did them overthrow,
Striken with dread, *unskilful* of the plow.

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Some with their nimbler joints that struck the warbling string,
In fingering some *unskill'd*, but only us'd to sing
Unto the other's harp.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion*, s. 4.

But this makes us instead of running to God, to trust in *unskilful* physicians, or, like Saul, to run to a Pythoniess.

Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 13.

The soldier then, in Grœcian arts *unskill'd*
Returning rich with plunder from the field;
If cups of silver, or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and exquisitely wrought,
To glorious trappings straight the plate he torn'd,
And with the glittring spoil his horse adorn'd.

Congreve. Ovid, Sat. 11.

This way of using a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it have not always the good fortune to be understood: yet most commonly leaves the blame of it on him, who is so *unskilful* in the language he speaks, as not to understand it, when made use of as it ought to be.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 11.

The doctor is here confounded between two schemes, Socinian and Arian, and very *unskilfully* endeavours to tack both together; which is utterly impracticable.

Waterland. Works, vol. iii. p. 375.

In Muscovia itself, notwithstanding the *unskilfulnes* of that rude people, Olearius informs us, that the ambassadors, to whom he was secretary, were presented at one time with two and twenty several sorts of drink.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 104.

She was clumsy in figure, and, to appearance, *unskilfully* managed; yet she outsailed us exceedingly.

Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 11.

UN-SKI'RMISHED. Not fought or battled in parts or divisions; not engaged in slight or partial conflicts.

And ev'ry thing, if fit for human food,
Caus'd to be forag'd, to a wonderous mass;
And more than this, his journyes to foresiow,
He scarce one day *unskirmish'd* with doth go.

Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

UN-SLAIN. Not stricken or beaten (sc. to death); not killed, or quelled, or put to death.

They leane no cattaile *unslain*, no gardeigne vnrobbed, no wylde beaste vnchased, no nor maide vndeflowred, and yet which is worse, they eat without payment, and they will not serue without paiement, nor no man can conuerse and endure emong them.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 2.

At this, resuming heart, the prophet said:
Not Jeoiomia *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire contagion bring.

Dryden. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

UN-SLA'KED. Not slowed or caused to be sluggish; not retarded, relaxed, abated, damped.

——— A men
Made up like Hercules, *unslak'd* with service.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act ii. sc. 2.

Men for the most part are like unto the *unslak'd* lime, which never heats till yon throw water upon it; so they never grow warm in devotion till somewhat contrary to their wishes and disposition begins to afflict them.

Hales. Rem. Ser. on Luke, xviii. 1.

We wither from our youth, we gasp away—
Sick—sick; unfound the boon—*unslaked* the thirst,
Though to the last, in verge of our decay,
Some phantom lures, such as we sought at first.

Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-SLA'UGHTERED. i.e. *Unslain*, (qv.)

She feasts her young with blood; and, hovering o'er
Th' *unslaughter'd* host, enjoys the promis'd gore.

Young. Paraphrase on Job, v. 230.

——— I shall not spare to unfold,
More pitiable still, the wayful end
Of other Grecians, after mine destroy'd,
Who, 'scap'd, indeed, *unslaughter'd* from the field
Of Ilium.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

UN-SLEE'PING. } Not lulled, or reposed
UNSLE'PT. } in that drowsiness, or stupor of bodily and mental faculties, called sleep.

Till at the last an aged knight,
Which seemed a man in great thought,
Like as he sat all thing at nought,
With visage and eie all forcept,
And pale, as man long *unslept*.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

——— Round dews dispos'd
All but the *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest,
Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this globous earth in plain outspread.

Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

——— And the Spartan monarch
From the Byzantine maid's *unsleping* spirit drew
An answer and his destiny—he slew
That which he loved, unknowing what he slew,
And died unpardon'd.—*Byron. Manfred*, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-SLI'PPING. Not moving from its firmness or fastness, entireness, security, uprightness, equipoise.

Agri. To hold you in perpetuall amitie,
To make you brothers, and to knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take Anthony,
Octavia to his wife.

Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-SLUICE, v. To open the *sluice* (*clusus*), that which closes or shuts up. See SLUICE.

Now lofty Caldon in ruines lies;
All ayre, all degrees wasteiue their eyes;
And heav'n and earth resound with murmurs, groans and cries.

Drayton. Ovid. Metam b. viii.

UN-SMI'RCHED. Not smutted, dirtied, or defiled.

Lear. That drop of blood, that calmes
Proclaimes me bastard:
Cries cuckold to my father, brands the harlot
Even here between the chaste *unsmirched* brow
Of my true mother.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, Act iv. sc. 5.

UN-SMU'TTEN. Not struck, or beaten; not afflicted.

Ah me! too long I set at nought the swarm
Of friendly warnings, which around me flew;
And smil'd *unsmutten*.—*Young. Complaint*, Night 4.

UN-SMO'KED. Not having the smoke, or evaporation, or fume, exhaled, blown out.

His ancient pipe in sable dy'd,
And half, *unsmoke'd*, lay by his side.

Swift. Cassinus & Peter.

UN-SMOOTH. Not plain; even, level, easy.

Thier. Can there be any way *unsmooth*, but end
So fair and good.

Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iii.

How may weak mortal ever hope to fill
His *unsmooth* tongue, and his inelegrante style?

G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph.

Pray how do you reconcile your—what shall I call it—your *unsmooth* stiffness to those rules of decorum, that gentleness of manners, of which you say you know and teach the propriety as well as myself.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 161.

UN-SMOTE. Not stricken or beaten.

And the might of the Gentile, *unsmote* by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

Byron. Destruction of Sennacherib.

UN-SO'BER. } Not abstaining from drink
UNSO'BERLY. } or drunkenness; from ebricty; from intoxication; from any excess, or intemperance.

Her eyes, her talke, her pase, all were *unober*, wylde, and wanton.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

And [too many there he] sa *unoberly* to reason and dispute, that when neyther part will give place to other, they fall to chiding and contention.

Homilies. Against Contention.

UN-SO'CIABLE. } Used actively. Not
UNSO'CIABLY. } having, or holding, or
UNSOCIABI'LITY. } keeping, society, or company; not seeking company; not friendly; not participating in the feelings of others.

They that detract and hale him away to other themes, interposing interrogations and demands or otherwise move doubts or make oppositions as he speaketh, are vnkeuisant and unportunate hearers, such as be *unsociable* and accord not with an auditory: who besides that they receive no profit themselves, disturbe both the speaker and the speach also.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 47.

And he again, who is too sober, and abstinent altogether, becometh unpleasant and *unsociable*, meeter indeed to be a schoole-master, and to leave the bringing up of boies, than a president of a feast to order guests.—*Id. Ib.* p. 534.

Knowledge, softened with complacency and good-breeding will make a man equally beloved and respected; but when joined with a severe, distant, and *unsociable* temper, it creates rather fear than love.—*Tatler*, No. 142.

These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natured, and troublesome.—*L Estrange.*

Our critic confounds the nature and order of things, to make pagnisism passive and unprovoked at a principle which subverted the whole system of their religion, namely, the *unsociability* of the Christian faith; and yet mortally offended with a practice the most sacred and universal in paganism, namely, mysterious and nocturnal rites.

Warburton. Divine Legation, Pref. (ed. 1750.)

And bare, at noon, Captivity display'd
Stands scoffing through the never-open'd-gate,
Which nothing through its bars admits, save day
And tasteless food, which I have eat alone,
Till its *unsociet* bitterness is gone.

Byron. Lament of Tasso.

UN-SO'DDEN. Not seethed or boiled.

Than I will that the said xxiiii. peces of flesshe be a'tered unto suttyche, or sotyche, unwatered and *unsoodyn*.

Fabyan. Chronycle. The Will.

Lam. Why should we consume thus, and starve,
Have nothing to relieve us:
And she live there that bred all our miseries,
Untasted, or *unsod?*

Beaum. & Fletch. Sea-Voyage, Act iii.

UN-SOFT. } Not gentle, soothing, delicate,
UNSO'FTENED. } pliant.

Unsoftened,—Not mollified, soothed, assuaged, melted.

Whiche thicke bristles of his berd *unsoft*,
Like to the skin of houndfish, sharp as brere.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9699.

My wrfull herte is as to heate,
That all my wittes ben *unsoft*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Ah, God shield, man, that I should climb,
and learne to looke aloft:
This reade is rife, that oftentime
great numbers fall wounde.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. July.

Even this infamous person is thought a fitter object of mercy, than Jesus: and now, impatient of delay, and *unsoftened* by all these applications, they cry out, more vehemently than ever, Crucify him, crucify him.
Atterbury, vol. iii. Ser. 5.

UN-SO'ILED. Not dirtied, filed or fouled, defiled or defouled, polluted.

For every man judged him (Cleomenes) to be a skillful souldier, and a valiant captaine, that with the power of one onely city, did maintain war against the kingdom of Macedon, against all the people of Peloponnesus, and against the treasure of so great a king: and withall, not only to keep his own countrey of Laconia *unsoiled*, but far otherwise to hurt his enemies countries, and to take so many great cities of theirs.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 677.

Jug. Who will believe thee Isabell?
My *unsoiled* name, th' austeerenesse of my life,
My vaneh against you, and my place i' th' state,
Will so your accusation over-weigh,
That you shall stille in your owne report,
And smell of calumnie.
Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas. Act ii. sc. 4.

Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoil'd and swift, and of a silken sound.
Comper. Task, b. iv.

UN-SOLD. Not given or delivered in exchange for *money*.—as distinguished from barter or an exchange of goods for goods.

And Petir selde to him, Anany, wh hath Sathanas tempted thin herte that thou lie to the Holi Gost and to defraude of the prys of the feeld? whether it *unseeld* was not thin, and whanne it was *seeld* it was in thi power? whi hast thou putt this thing in thin herte? thou hast not lied to men but to God.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 5.

And if any remayned *unsolde* at the sayd xl. dayes ende, that then all suche marchandlyse, beyng than *unsolde*, to be forfeyted unto the kyng.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1424.

And because they should not be suspected, they left their house and shoppe, with some wares therein *unsolde*, in custody of a Dutch boy.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 267.

UN-SO'LDIERED. } Not accoutred, ar-
UNSO'LDIERLY. } rayed, like soldiers, in a soldier-like or military manner; not having a military appearance.

Who (to be short) put all his power to practise;
Fashion'd, and drew 'em up: but alas, so poorly,
So raggedly and ho-elv, so *unsoldier'd*,
The good duke blush'
Beaum. & Fletch. Loyal Subject. Act i. sc. 2.

It griev'd him to the guts, that they
For whom he 'ad fought so many a fray,
And serv'd with loss of blood so long,
Should offer such inhuman wrong;
Wounded *unsoldier-like* condition,
For which he flung down his commission.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2.

The general should have turned his eyes away from so *unsoldierly* an action.—*Rymer. On Tragedy*, p. 134.

UN-SOLEMN. Not serious, grave, devout, (as at the performance of ritual or ceremonious observances.)

Of whiche folke, the renome is neither ouer olde ne *unsolempne*.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

The evils that may be consequent to the strict adherence to the forms and proofs of law against the judges conscience, may be so great as to be intolerable, and much greater than can be supposed to be consequent to the following a certain *unsolemn* truth.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 2.

Hither also are to be reduc'd, obligations by *unsolemn* stipulations, by command of parents.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 1.

UN-SOLICITED. } Not entreated, implored,
UNSOLICITOUS. } sued, urged earnestly, importunately or anxiously.

Kin. I then mou'd you.
My Lord of Canterbury, and got your leuse
To make this present summons *unsolicited*.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act ii. sc. 4.

How many *unsolicitous* hours should I task away, warmed in bed by the sun's glorious beams, could I, like them, tumble from thence in a moment, when necessity obliges me to endure the torment of getting upon my legs.
Idler, No. 9.

Thus he became the founder and author of philosophy, and his descendants for a while preserved the same tenour of conduct and temper of mind; always inquisitive, alw ipnovinz, sensible their greatest wisdom lay in the knowledge of their ignorance and *unsolicitous* to conceal it.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23.

Whoever pays attention to minute circumstances of this kind, will perceive a correspondence between these, and the thoughts which suggest themselves to the mind, not only *unsolicited*, [!] but completely unexpected, and totally foreign from the particular subject which may be engaging our attention.—*Cogan. Ethical Treatise*, Note 11.

UN-SO'LID. } Not firm, strong, weighty,
UNSO'LIDNESS. } grave, important.

Perhaps there would be found among them as many *unsolid* and corrupted judgments both in doctrine and life, as in any other two corporations of like bigness.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus, § 10.

How few of us have that spirituahness that becomes the temples of the Holy Ghost or the stones of it! Base lusts are still lodging and ruling within us; and so our hearts are as cages of unclean birds and filthy spirits. Consider this as your happiness, and the *unsolidness* of other comforts and privileges.—*Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter*, c. 2.

And the extension of space (being nothing) but the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable and immoveable parts.
Locke. Hum. Understd. b. ii. c. 4.

——— Ah! whither now are fled,
Those dreams of greatness? those *unsolid* hopes
Of happiness? those longings after fame?
Those restless cares? those busy bustling days?
Thomson. Winter.

UN-SO'LVED. } Not loosened, or relaxed,
UNSO'LVIBLE. } explained or cleared.

If *unsolvible* otherwise, there is still the more assurance of undeniable demonstration.
More. On the Seven Churches, c. 10.

But as Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolv'd*: so I will give your Lordship another, and leave the exposition of it to your acute judgment.—*Dryden. Virgil*, Ded.

UN-SOOT, i.e. *Unsweet*.

All be that some found it full *unsoot*.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. i.

And I, that whilome wont to frame my pipe,
Unto the shifting of the shepheard's note;
Sike follies now have gathered, as too ripe,
And cast em out, as rotten and *unsoote*.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. December.

UN-SOO'THED. Not allayed, assuaged, lulled, calmed.

And though his lonely habits threw of late
Gloom o'er his chamber, cheerful was his gate;
For there the wretched, ne'er *unsoothed* withdrew,
For them at least, his soul compassion knew.
Byron. Lara, c. 2.

UN-SOPHISTICATE. } Not counterfeited,
UNSOPHISTICATED. } falsified, adulterated.

If we will but with diligence search, we may surely finde the foot-steps of *unsophisticate* policy in all the passages of the whole pentateuch.
More. Defence of the Philosophical Cabbala, Introd.

And yet they, by obeying the *unsophisticated* dictates of nature, enjoyd the most valuable blessings of life; a vigorous health of body, with a constant serenity, and freedom of mind.—*Dryden. Virgil. Georgics*, Pref.

We preserve the whole of our feelings still native and intire, *unsophisticated* by pedantry and infidelity.
Burke. On the French Revolution.

UN-SO'RROWED. Not grieved, not regretted—painfully.

Val. What shall I do?
Col. Dye like a foul *unsorrow'd*,
A bankrupt fool, that flings away his treasure.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act ii. sc. 4.

O Lord what heapes of grievous transgressions have we committed, the best, the perfectest, the most righteous amongst us all, and yet cleane passe them over *unsorrowed* for, and unrepented of.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 73.

UN-SO'RTED. Not well disposed or appropriate, adapted, accommodated, suited.

The friends you have named uncertaine, the time it selfe *unsorted*, and your whole plot too light.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 3.

Their ideas, which must be ever indistinct and repugnant, will lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order or coherence.—*Watts. On the Mind*, c. 19.

UN-SOUGHT. Not asked, searched, inquired, looked after.

So verily, each thyng *unsought*,
He said as he had knowe my thought.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

As Aristotle vpon Caldee
Ensample of great auctoritee
Unto kynge Alisaunder taught
Of thilke folke, that were *unsought*
Towarde her kynge for his pillage.—*Gower. Con. A.* b vi.

And peradventure the man had amended and standen still in grace, if some euyll counsaile had not cliimen at hym, of which there was left *unsought* no deuelishe intencion or meane to send him.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 347.

Oft times it haps, that sorrowes of the mind
Find remedy *unsought*, which seeking cannot find.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 4.

Is there a remedy in human wisdom,
My mind has left *unsought*, to help this evil?
Rowe. Royal Convert, Act iii.

UN-SOUL. Not having soul or spirit or breath of life, animating or vital principle.

Death with most grim and grisly visage seene,
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath,
Ne ought to see, but like a shade to weene,
Vnbodied, *unsoul'd*, unheard, vnseene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vii. c. 7.

I know not what *unsouled* creatures they be, and so without conscience.—*Skelton. Hist. of Don Quixote*, pt. iv. c. 5.

UN-SOUND. } Not whole or wholesome,
UNSO'UNDNESS. } healthy, robust, strong, firm,
UNSO'UNDLY. } well founded, or established; not sane, wise, judicious.

Nor how that they, whereto should I write,
Embraced him in his armes white.
Nor the gadering about him, or the prees,
Nor the sorrow that Pulimites
Made in himself, to see him sore wounded,
His greeuous hurts, his sores eke *unsounded*.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

When all *unsound*, her sister of like mind
Thus spake she tou: "O sister Anne, what dreames
Be these, that me, tormented thus stray?
What new meet this, that to our realm is come?
What one of there? how stout of heart in arms?"
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

So as are long he had that knighies wound
Recured well, and vnsure him whole againe:
But that same ladies hurt no hesle he found,
Which could redresse, for it was inwardly *vnsound*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 5.

[Ye have ever professed] all such partes of the word of God as doe any way concerne that discipline, no lesse *unsoundly* taught and interpreted by all authorized English pastors, then by adversaries factors thereunto.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, § 8. Pref.

To his prayer he prays that the disloyalty of his protestant subjects may not be a hindrance to her love of the true religion; and never prays that the disobedience of his court, the scandals of his clergy, the *unsoundness* of his own judgment, &c may not be found in the sight of God far greater hindrances to her conversion.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 7.

And if there be any thing weak and *unsound* in them [they] are willing to have it detected, that they themselves as well as others, may not lay any stress upon any received proposition beyond what the evidence of its truths will warrant and allow.—*Locke. Conduct of the Understd.* § 41.

The *unsoundness* of this principle has been so often exposed, and is so universally acknowledged, that a man must be an utter stranger to the principles, either of natural religion or Christianity, who suffers himself to be guided by it.—*Spectator*, No. 568.

UN-SOUNDABLE. } That cannot be
UNSO'UNDED. } searched, proved, tried, felt, searched to the depth or bottom of.

For Orpheus lute, was strung with poets sinewes,
Whose golden touch could soften steele and stones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake *unsounded* deeps, to dance on sands.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iii. sc. 2.

So fled the swaine, from one, had Neptune spide
At halfe an ebbe, he would have fed'd the tyde
To swell anew; whereon his eares should sweepe,
Deckt with the riches of th' *unsounded* deepe.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

The fox barkes not when he should steale the lambe,
No, no, my Soueraigne, Gloucster is a man
Vnsounded yet, and full of deepe deceite.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. VI.* Act iii sc. 1.

This is certain, that the thoughts of God are all no less just in themselves than deep and *unsounded* by us.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Pet. c. 2.

UN-SOU'RED. Not being or becoming harsh, unpleasing, morose, severe; applied to the palate,—not acid.

The first means of prohibiting or checking putrefaction, is cold: for so we see that meat and drink will last longer, unpurified or *unsoured*, in winter, than in summer
Brown. Naturall Historie, § 541,

'Secure those golden early joys,
That youth *unsown'd* with sorrow bears,
Ere withering time the taste destroys,
With sickness and unweildy years.
Dryden. Horace, b. i. Ode 9.

UN-SOW, or } This very old word is very
UNSE'W, *v.* } common in speech, though not till now received into an English dictionary.

To remove; to destroy that which is sowed or joined together by intersertion, (se. of string, thread, &c.)

Hue sholde *unsyne* hure smok. and sette ther an heire
To afaiten hure flesch. that fers was to syne.
Piers Ploughman, p. 87.

Unsowed was the body sacne,
As he that knewe, what was to doone.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

But the bare ground, with hoary mosse bestrowed,
Must be their bed, their pillow was *unsowed*,
And the fruits of the forrest was their feast:
For, their bad Steward neither plough'd nor sowed,
Ne fed on flesh.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 4.

UN-SO'WED, } Not set or placed (applied
UNSO'WN. } to seed set) to grow, germinate, vegetate.

If we have scarcity and dearth by the reason the ground is untilled and *unsown*, when God sendeth us rain and seasonable times, in what misery and calamity shal we be, when he shal send us the contrary!
Stryp. Eccles. Mem. Bp. of Rochester to Charles II.

——— Didst not thou
Water with heav'nly show'rs her womb *unsown*,
And drop down clods and flow'rs?
G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph.

They, trusting to the gods, plant not, or plough;
But earth *unsow'd*, until'd, brings forth for them
All fruits, wheat, barley, and the vinous grape
Large-cluster'd, nourish'd by the show'rs of Jove.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

UN-SPA'RED. } Not preserved or re-
UNSPA'RING. } served, kept or withheld
UNSPA'RINGLY. } from, abstained or forborne; not used with parsimony.

Thou therefore on these herbs, and fruits, and flours
Feed first, on each beast next, and fish, and fowle,
No homely morsels, and whatever thing
The sithe of time mowes down, devour *unspar'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

No, no; *unsparing* Time will proudly send
A warrant unto wrath, that with one frown
Will all these mock'ries of vain-glory rend,
And make them (as before) ungrac'd, unknown.
Daniel. Musophilus.

The Lord *unsparingly* hath swallow'd
All Jacob's dwellings, and demolished
To ground the strength of Juda, and profan'd
The princes of the kingdom and the land.
Donne. Lamentations of Jeremy, c. 2.

What a pity it is, that he, [Frederick the great] who loved France so well as to chastise it, was not now alive, by an *unsparing* use of the rod (which indeed he would have spared little,) to give them another instance of his paternal affection.—*Burke. On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 4.

UN-SPA'RRED. Not closed, shut, stopped or made fast (with a *spar*,—usually a bar or beam.)

Looke if the gate be *unsperde*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Like as the bird within the cage inclosed,
The door *unsparred*, and the hawk without,
'Twixt death and prison piteously oppressed,
Whether for to choose, standeth in doubt.
Surrey. Whether Liberty by Loss of Life, &c. be preferred.

UN-SPEAK, *v.* } To recant any thing
UNSPE'AKABLE. } spoken.
UNSPE'AKABLY. } *Unspeakable*,—that may not be spoken, uttered, or told, or expressed; above or beyond the powers of speech or utterance.

Lest it come to your remembrance again, how that of all these things which haue now been doen, he leaft not any one poinct *unspoke* of, or vntold aforehand when he was yet in Galilee.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 24.

And the morow after brought them with great honor to Canturburie, where they were with due reuerence and *unspeakable* ioy receiued of archbishop Richard.
Holinshed. Chronicles of England. Hen. II. an. 1129.

And therfore if a man weil ryghtly thynke of God him selfe, let his mynde ourrunne all worldly creatures, and concrine him onlye alone whiche is highest, best, most excellent, most mightie, and him that, without exception, doth *unspeakably* excede all other thinges.
Fisher. A Godlie Treatise, &c.

——— For euen now
I put myselfe to thy direction, and
Unspeake mine owne detraction.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 3.

O huge and most *unspeakable* impression
Of loues deepe wound, that pierst the pitious hart
Of that deare Lord with so entire affection,
And sharply launching every inner part,
Dolours of death into his soule did dart.
Spenser. An Hymne of Heauenly Loue.

What is this, besides tyranny, but to turn nature upside down, to make both religion, and the mind of man wait upon the slavish errands of the body, and not the body to follow either the sanctity or the sovereignty of the mind, *unspeakably* wrong'd, and with all equity complaining?
Milton. Tetrachordon.

It must be certainly a state *unspeakably* anxious and uncomfortable to find one's self dragged to the grave, without knowing whether the last trumpet shall call him thence to heaven, or to hell.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 380.

Nevertheless the very sound of a miserable or an insensible Deity is shocking to the ear and repugnant to all our notions, nor was there ever any one who admitted the Being of a God that did not conceive him *unspeakably* happy.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 15.

Well Madam, what if, after all this sparring,
We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?
And that our friendship may remain unbroken,
What if we leave the epilogue *unspoken?*
Goldsmith. Epilogue to the Sisters.

UN-SPE'CIFIED. Not named particularly; not distinctly set forth; not particularized.

Now neighbour Turfe, the cause why you are call'd
Before me by my warrant, but *unspecified*,
Is this. *B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub*, Act iv. sc. I

Surely were it not requisite to have been concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 1.

UN-SPE'CULATIVE. Who cannot, who do not look, view, take a view, of general consequences, or inferences; who do not form theories.

Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertion.—*Government of the Tongues.*

UN-SPED. } Not having proceeded or ad-
UNSPE'EDFUL. } vanced to a prosperous issue; not having succeeded or prospered.

Ne in ydel ne in vaine ne hen ther not put in God hope and prayers, that ne mowen not ben *unspedeful* ne without effecte, when they ben rightful.—*Chaucer. Astrolabe.*

And to the kynge whan he cam nigh,
He colde of that he herde and sigh,
Howe that the prynce of Tyre is fled.
So he was corne ageyn *unsped*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

His heart was so agreable to hym, that neyther the highe bishopes of them: nor for all the affayres of his honse, he would not leue one of thempire *unsped*.—*Golden Boke*, c. 38.

Thus Diomedes, Venulus withdraws:
Unsped the service of the common cause.
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

UN-SPENT. Not distributed, disposed of, disbursed, parted with, exhausted, consumed.

But of thys frugall, and sparyng feast of Jesus, there are leaft scueu baskettes full of broken meate, *unspent*.
Udal. Marke, c. 8.

The thirtieth [sennage] within foure yeares last past, or thereabouts, granted to him, they thought remained *unspent*, because it could not be vnderstood about what necessarie affaires for the common-wealth it should be laid fourth and imploied.—*Holinshed. Chron. Hen. III.* an. 1242.

Thy curse on Piercy angry Heavens prevent,
Who have not one curse left, on him *unspent*.
Drayton. Rich. II. to Q. Elizabeth.

UN-SPHERE, *v.* To remove, to withdraw from the sphere, orb, or globe.

Her. Verely!
I am put me out with limber vowes: but I,
Though you would seek t' *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, sir, no going.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act i. sc. 2.

Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes, or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds, or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.—*Milton. Il Penseroso.*

UN-SPIDE. See UNESPIED.

——— And Cœlia now,
(That had the fame for her white arched brow
While all her lovely fellowes busied were
In picking off the gems from Telius' haire,
Made tow'rds the creeke, where Philocel, *unspide*,
(Or maid or shepheard that their May-games pilide)
Receiv'd his wish'd-for Cœlia.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

But first with narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unspy'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

I thought them such, and went prepar'd to pry,
And trace the charmer, with a critic's eye;
Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd*,
And disappointed, if but *satisfy'd*.
Tickell. The Fatal Curiosity.

UN-SPILT. Not wasted, scattered, shed.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender and borrower, noyance it is;
Then have of your own, without lendieg *unspilt*,
What followeth needful, here learn if thou wilt.
Tusser. September's Husbandry.

That blood, which thou and thy great grandsire shed,
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, and happy Edward known
That all the blood he spilt, had been his own.
Denham. Cooper's Hill.

UN-SPIRIT, *v.* } See To DISPIRIT. To
UNSPI'RITUAL. } remove, take away, or
UNSPI'RITUALIZE, *v.* } deprive of spirit, heart, or courage.

Unspiritualize,—to deprive of spirituality, or a superiority to, a disregard of, carnal or worldly things.

What could the frailty of Arcadius
Suggrest, to *unspirit* him so much, as not
To fly to her embraces.
Beaum. & Fletch. Coronation, Act iii.

An ox will relish the tender flesh of kids with as much gust and appetite, as an *unspiritual* and unsanctified man will do the discourses of angels or of an apostle, if he should come to preach the secrets of the gospel.
Jer. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. I.

Now there are several enjoyments in themselves very lawful, and yet such, as upon a free unwary use of them, will by degrees certainly indispose and *unspiritualize* the mind, dulling its appetite, and taking off its edge and relish to the things of God.—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 7.

And Circumstance, that *unspiritual* god
And miscreator, makes and helps along
Our coming evils with a crutch-like rod,
Whose touch turns Hope to dust,—the dust we all have trod.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-SPLE'ENED. Deprived, destitute of a spleen.

Fus. Yet the villainy of words, Signior Florio, may be such, as would make any *unspleened* dove choleric.
Ford. Tis Pity She's a Whore, Act i. sc. 2.

UN-SPO'ILED. Not plundered, pillaged, or bereaved; not robbed, harmed, injured, corrupted.

After that victory Amyntas besieged Memphis, and his menne destroyed so all the country thereabouts, that they lefte nothing *unspoyled*.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 52.

Then in a hollow cloud, my self will aid,
To bear the breathless body of my maid:
Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprophan'd
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land,
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

Oh teach us, Bathurst! yet *unspoil'd* by wealth!
That secret rare, between th' extremes to move
Of mad good-nature, and of mean self love.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 1.

An *unspoiled* boy, at a classical school, possessing talent and sensibility, is daily, and even hourly, nourished with sentimental food, which causes growth in every thing generous and noble.—*Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools.*

UN-SPONTA'NEOUS. Not willing or voluntary.

——— Then Pallas struck
The suitors with delirium; wide they stretch'd
Their jaws with *unspontaneous* laughter loud;
Their meat drip'd blood; tears fill'd their eyes, and dire
Presages of approaching wo, their hearts.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xx.

UN-SPO'TTED. } Not spocked, blotted,
UNSPO'TTEDNESS. } stained — with marks of defilement or impurity.

Witynge that not bi corruptilie gold eithir siluer ye ben bought agen of youre veyne lyuynge of fadris tradicioun, but bi the precious blood as of the lombe undefoulid and *unspotted.—Wiclif.* 1 *Pet.* c. 1.

Goddes determinacion was, to be reconciled to mankynde, pardoned of all hys offences throw fayth, by the sacrifice of an *unspotted* lambe.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 9.

Ne loy of ought that vnder heauen doth huue,
can comfort me, but her owne loyons sight:
Whose sweet aspect both God and man can mouue,
in her *unspotted* pleasaunts to delight.—*Spenser*, son. 89.

What sins have I committed, chaste Diana,
That my *unspotted* youth must now be soil'd
With blood of princes!
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iv. sc. 2.

In these opinions it would be more religion to advise well, lest we make ourselves juster than God, by censuring rashly that fro nin which his *unspotted* law without rebuke allows, and his people without being conscious of displeasing him have used.—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, b. ii. c. 13.

'Tis charity and *unspottednesse* that is the pure and undefiled religion.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 3.

Unhappy Dryden!—In all Charles' days,
Roscommon only boasts *unspotted* bays;
And in his own (excuse some courtly strains)
No whiter page than Addison remains.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii.

UN-SPIN, *v.* To undo the spinning

Oh cruell fates! the which so soone,
his vitall thred *unspoune*.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1577.

UN-SQUA'RED. Not worked into square; not worked into proportion, proportionate or regular form; not measured, or regulated, or moderated.

Yet is an idole indede nothing els, but either a piece of tymber, or a stone, and hatlie no more Godhead in it, than an other *unsquared* piece of tymber, or an vnwrought stone. *Udal.* 1 *Cor.* c. 8.

——— And when he speakes,
Tis like a chime a mending. With tearmes *unsquar'd*,
Which from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seemes Hyperboles.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. *sc.* 3.

UN-SQUEE'ZED. Not pressed, compressed, or oppressed.

O, far superior Afric's sable sone,
By merchant pilfer'd, to these willing eiaves!
And rich as *unsqueez'd* favourite, to them,
Is he who can his virtue hoast alone!—*Thomson. Liberty.*

UN-STA'BLE. Unsta'bleness. Unsta'blished. } That cannot, or may not stand; that is not constant, steady, or steadfast; firm or strong to stand;—weak, feeble.

Unstablished (in Chaucer) is an instance of *un* used augmentatively, as in *unloose, unstrip, undrin*, &c.

That he made of the olde lawes is chartre atte laste,
To holde nor him & nor is eirs, & aselede is vaste inou,
As suththe, as *unstable* man, withsede & with drou.
R. Gloucester, p. 510.

Stonde he nevere so styfliche, though eteryuge of the bote
He bendeth and beweth, the body his *unstable*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 167.

Til into this out we hungren and thirsten and ben nakid, and ben smyten with buffatis, and we ben *unstable* and we traueilen worchynge with oure hondis.
Wiclif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 4.

In whiche ben summe harde thingis to undirstonde, which unwise and *unstable* men depraven, as also thei doen others scripturis to her owne perdicioun.
Id. 2 *Petir*, c. 3.

Amonge which are manye thynges harde to be vnderstand, which they that are vnlearned and *unstable* peruert, as they doo other scriptures vnto theyr owne destruccion.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

I seie that thing that is of man for the *unstablenesse* of ghoure feiesh.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 6.

For the wi'te comprehendeth without forth, the figure of the bodie of man, that is *unstablished* [i. e. *en-stablished*, constitutan] in the matter subiect.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

Than sheweth it well, that the *unstablenesse* of fortune maie not attaine to receiue veric blisfulnesse.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

For Christ himselfe maketh knowlaeing,
That no man maie to goder serue
God and the worlde, but if he swerue
Frowarde that one, and stonde *unstable*.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

Unstable dream! according to the place,
Be steadfast once, or else at least be true:
By tasted sweetness make me not to rue
The sudden loss of thy false, feigned grace.
Wyat. The Lover having dreamed, &c.

Wherof when some of theym consyderyd the malicious and *unstable* cddicions of hym, in suoydyng more danger [that] to theyr countrey by his meanys myght ensue, [they] fell suddenly vpon hym, & slewe hym.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 153.

To whom it was by hym answered, that he greatly merueyled of theyr *unstablenes*, that thei had chosen theym a kynge, and nowe so sodaynly wolde hape hym deposyd.
Id. Ib. c. 86.

There is a great inadvertency and inconsideratenesse, incoefancy, *unstablenesse*, vanity, love of pleasures, easinesse to be corrupted in youth.
Hale. Conf. vol. ii. *On Eccles.* xii. 1.

UN-STAID. Unsta'yeanness. Unsta'ying. } Not steady, constant, firm, stable; firmly set or composed.

Unstaying,—not remaining, abiding, or continuing.

Which to haue concelled had tended more to the opinion of vertue, than to lak out whatsoeuer his *unstaied* mind afloorded.—*Holinshed. Chron. Rich. II.* an. 1397.

Besides his eyes sometimes even great with tears, the oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstayednes* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. i.

With that, he fiercely at him flew, and layd
On hideous strokes with most importune might,
That eft he made him stagger as *unstaid*,
And oft recuile to shunne his sharpe despight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 1.

Next he saith, that common discontents make these breaches in *unstaid* minds, and men given to change.
Milton. Colasterion.

"Faire queene, attend; but oh! I feare," quoth he,
"Ere I have ended my sad history,
Unstaying time may bring on his last houre,
And so defraud us of thy wished poure."
Brome. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

UN-STAI'NED. Not tinged, dyed, imbued; sullied.

Perd. Your praises are too large: but that your youth
And the true blood which peepes fairely through't,
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. *sc.* 4.

Other sins draw their being from that original corruption which we drew from our parents, but this [spiritual pride] may seem to be the mother of that; as by which even natures *unstained* and in their primitive purity may most easily fall.
Hale. Rem. Ser. on Matt. xxvi. 75.

——— O, better Sun!
Sun of mankind! by whom the cloudy north,
Sublim'd, not envies Languedocian skies,
That, *unstain'd* ether all, diffusive smile.
Thomson. Liberty.

UN-STA'NCHABLE. Unsta'nched. } Not stayed or stopped; dammed, obstructed.

And for thy is it although renome as of long tyme, as euer the liste to thinken, wer thought, to the regard of the eternite, that is [*unstaunchcable* and infinite, inexhaustd], it ne should, nol onelie seme littel, but plainlie right nought.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

Gonz. I'le warrant him for drowning, though the ship were no stronger than a nutt-shell, and as leaky as an *unstanched* wench.—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act i. *sc.* 1.

UN-STATE, *v.* To divest, or deprive of, rank or quality.

Eno. Yes like enough: hye battel'd Cæsar will
Unstate his happinesse, and be stag'd to' th' show
Against a sworder.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 11.

UN-STA'TUTABLE. Not according or agreeable to statute law.

That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved, being not a seventh part of the real value: yet the jury upon their oaths very gravely found it to be according to the statute.
Swift. On the Power of the Bishops.

UN-STE'ADFAST. Unste'adfastness. Unste'ady. Unste'adily. Unste'adiness. } Not placed fast, firmly or fixedly; not firm or fixed in place; keeping, holding, standing firm; not constant, established, determined, wavering, fickle.

Al reason reproveth such imparfit paple
And halt them *unsteadfast*. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 57.

And he was not maad *unstiddfast* in the bileue, neither he bileeld his bodi thanne nygh deed whanne he was almoost of an hundrid gheer, ne the wombe of sare nygh need.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 4.

But whanne I wolde this thing, wher I uside *unstiddfastnesse?* either the thingis that I thenke I thenke afiir the fleisch, that at me be it is and it is not?—*Id.* 2 *Corynth*, c. 1.

Wherefore I doubt her brittlenes,
Her variance and *unsteadfastnes*,
So that I am as yet afraid.
Chaucer. Dreame.

Anon as the kyng harde of ye rebellion of ye Scottes, which to hym was no great wonder, consyderynge theyr great *unstedfastnesse*, wrote his letters vnto syr Henry Percy erle of Northumberlande.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1298.

Ferther all they fled for feare when theyr mayster Chryst was takē and brought to indgement, Lo how great pusyllanimityc, cowardnes and *unsteadfastnes* was in them.
Fisher. Seven Psalmes, Ps. 143. pt. i.

And thinke that such mishap, as chaunst to me,
May happen vnto the most happiest wight,
For all mens states alike *unsteadfast* be.
Spenser. Daphnaida.

Such is the unquietnesse and *unsteadfastnesse* of some dispositions, affecting every year new fornes of things, as, if they should be followed in their uncontancy, would make all actions of state ridiculous and contemptible.
Bp. Hall. An Humble Remonstrance.

"Forward, stout French, your valours, and advance,
By taking vengeance for our fathers slain,
And strongly fix the diadem of France,
Which to this day *unsteady* doth remain."
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

Names must be of a very *unsteady* and various meaning, if the ideas they stand for be referred to standards without us, that either cannot be known at all, or can be known but imperfectly and uncertainly.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 9.

Words fall in the first of these ends, and lay not open one man's ideas to another's view: 1. When men have names in their months without any determinate ideas in their minds, whereof they are the sign: or, 2. When they apply the common received names of any language of ideas, to which the common use of that language does not apply them: or, 3. When they apply them very *unsteadily*, making them stand now for one, and by and by for another idea.
Id. Ib. c. 10.

Under these circumstances the monster is the genuine issue: that is, in the same circumstances there would always be the same kind of production. And therefore if things are now and then monstrous, this infers no *unsteadiness* or mistake in nature.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 5.

If I have never been settled with respect to colouring, let it at the same time be remembered, that my *unsteadiness* in this respect proceeded from an inordinate desire to possess every kind of excellence that I saw in the works of others.
Malone. Life of Reynolds.

UN-STEE'PED. Not merged, drenched, soaked.

Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day.
Bacon. Natural Historie.

UN-STI'FLED. Not stopped or suppressed, (by stuffing,) not smothered.

Art, brainless Art! our furious charioteer
(For Nature's voice *unstifled* would recall)
Driven headlong towards the precipice of death;
Death most our dread; death thus more dreadful made.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

UN-STI'MULATED. Not pricked, instigated, goaded, incited.

He wept for anger; wept to see the mares,
Swift from the first, now swifter, and his own
Unstimulated coursers thrown behind.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiii.

UN-STI'RRED. Unstir'ring. } Not moved, excited, roused.

Like the deaf adder, they rest *unstirr'd* by the most powerful charm of the world—Courtesie.
Feltham. On Luke, xiv. 20.

Other men may seem clear as long as they are *unstirred*, but move and trouble them, and the mud arises.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Pet.* c. 2.

Be active in all good within thy reach; as this is a sign of the spiritual life, so it is a helper and a friend to it. A slothful *unstirring* life, will make a sickly unhealthful life.
Id. Ib. c. 4.

UN-STOCK, *v.* To remove, to deprive of that which sticks, fixes, or holds fixed or fast; or by which any thing is held fixed or fast.

Thus when he hath his cofer taken,
It shall not after hen *unstocke*.
But when he list to hunt a sight
Of golde, howe that he shineth bright,
That he therun unto luke and muse.—*Gower. Con. A*, b. v.

——— The Trojans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to *unstock*
High rigged ships. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. iv.

Wee came to an anker in foule ground and lost the same, and lay all that night a drift, because we had more but two ankers left vs, which were *unstocked* and in hold.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 107.

UN-STO'CKINGED. Destitute of stockings; bare.

He found her in a white cymar of silk lined with fura, her little feet *unstockinged* and hastily thrust into slippers.
Scott. Kenilworth, c. 7.

UN-STO'OPING. Not leaning or bending, inclining or declining.

Now by my sceptre's awe, I make a vow,
Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood,
Should nothing priuilege him, nor partialize
The *un-stooping* firmness of my upright soule.
Shakespeare. Rich II. Act I. sc. 1.

And there they stand, as stands a lofty mind,
Worn, but *unstooping* to the baser crowd.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

UN-STOP, *v.* To remove, to take away, that which blocks or closes up, fills up, dams up.

After that *unstop* the quill that goes down into the first dog's jugular vein, and the other quill coming out of the other dog's artery.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 149.

Bro. Lawyer, I believe there's many a cranny and leak *unstopt* in your conscience.—*Congreve. Love for Love*, Act v.

It was prophesied of our Lord, that when he should come to save those that were of a fearful heart, "the eyes of the blind should be opened, and the ears of the deaf should be *unstopped*: that the lame man should leap as the hart, and the tongue of the dumb should sing."
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 12.

UN-STO'RMED. Not assailed or assaulted, seized or taken by violence.

To you the hero of my verse reveals
His great design: to you in council tells
His inmost thoughts, determining the doom
Of towns *unstorm'd*, and battles yet to come.
Addison. To Lord Keeper Somers.

UN-STRAIN, *v.* To undo or remove the tightness, the close contraction.

Then, to prison of the night
Did condemn those sisters bright,
There for ever to remain,
Less they could the knot *unstrain*
Of a rifled e, which she put
Darker, than where they are shut.
B. Jonson. Love freed from Folly.

The fearless British priests, under an aged oak,
Taking a milk-white bull, *unstrained* with the yoke,
And with an axe of gold, from that Jove sacred tree
The mistletoe cut down: then with a hendlest knee
On th' unhew'd altar laid, put to the hallow'd fires.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

UN-STRAITENED. Not constrained, contracted, narrowed.

The eternal wisdom, from whence we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measures of an *unstrainened* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatism, c. 1.

UN-STRE'NGTHENED. Not having ability, power, force, vigour, firmness, added, or given.

Surely the church of God in this business is neither of capacity, I trust, so weak, nor so *unstrengthened*, I know, with authority from above, but that her lawes may exact obedience at the hands of her owne children, and enioyne gain-sayers silence, giuing them roundly to vnderstand, that where our duties is submission, weake oppositions betoken pride.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. v. § 8.

UN-STRE'WED. Not scattered, dispersed, or spread.

Then, where he found, more distant from the ships
Clear space, *unstrew'd* with bodies on the bank
Of gulfy Xanthus, Priam's glorious son
Conven'd a council of the chiefs of Troy.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

——— From the foss
Emerging, in a vacant space they sat,
Unstrewed with bodies of the slain. *Id. Ib.* b. xx.

UN-STRING, *v.* To remove, to take away, loose or relax—the string, or cord.

Our mute harpes untun'd, *unstrung*,
Up we hung
On greene willowes neere beside us;
Where we sitting all forlorne,
Thus in scorne
Our proud spoylers 'gan deride us.—*Donne*, Ps. 137.

Still would the willing muse aspire,
With transport still her strains prolong;
But fear *unstrings* the trembling lyre,
And admiration stops her song.
Congreve. Ode to Q. Anna.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstrung* his miseries! and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 12.

The thing is possible, but still the instruments might play in concert. But if ours be *unstrung*, yours will be hung up on a peg; and both will be mute for ever.
Burke. Letter to Thomas Burgh, Esq.

UN-STRUCK. Not smitten, hit, or beaten.

——— Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatigued with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horrour at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak, high-stretching hills,
All white with summer's snows.—*J. Philips. Blenheim.*

For who can gaze
On restless seas,
Unstruck with life's more restless state?—*Young. Ocean.*

UN-STU'DIED. Not inured to, not effected or produced by exertion, exercise, labour of mind, of thought or forethought.

[Their] necessary shifts have long inur'd them to cloak the defects of their *unstudied* years, and hatred now to learn, under the appearance of a grave solidity, which estimation they have gain'd among weak perceivers.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

See on the hallow'd hour that none intrude,
Save a few chosen friends, who sometimes deign
To bless my humble roof, with sense refin'd,
Learning digested well, exalted faith,
Unstudy'd wit, and humour ever gay.—*Thomson. Winter.*

Solomon's song, difficult as it is to be interpreted, may be read with delight, even if we attend to little else but the brilliancy of the diction; and it is a circumstance which increases its grace, that it appears to be quite *unstudied*.
Knox. Ess. No. 49.

UN-STU'FFED. Not stowed or closely packed, not crammed.

Care keepes his watch in every old mans eye,
And where Care lodges, sleepe will neuer lye:
But where vnbroised youth with *unstuff* braine
Doth couch his limbs, there, golden sleepe doth raigne.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 3.

UN-SUBDU'ED. Not brought under; not brought to submission; not subjugated or subjected.

In vain do we boast of the cross of Christ, as that whereby the guilt of our sins is abolished, if the power of them still remains *unsubdued* in us.—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 6.

UN-SU'BJECT. Not cast low or under; not submitted, subservient, or subordinate.

God makes thee king of our estates; but we
Do make thee king of our affection,
King of our love: a passion born more free,
And most *unsubject* to dominion.
Daniel. Panegyrick to K. Charles II.

Though no manner of person or cause be *unsubject* unto the king's power, yet so is the power of the king over all, and in all limited, that unto all his proceedings the law itself is a rule.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. viii.

UN-SUBMI'TTING. } Not yielding, or con-
UNSUBMI'SSIVE. } ceding, or bending.

A Hampden too is thine, illustrious land,
Wise, strenuous, firm, of *unsubmitting* soul,
Who stem'd the torrent of a downward age
To slavery prone, and bade thee rise again,
In all thy native pomp of freedom bold.
Thomson. Summer.

But so much the more intolerable is such a stubborn *unsubmissive* frame of spirit in men; when the whole host of the creation besides, are with the highest readiness and alacrity continually intent upon the execution of their great master's commands.—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 5.

UN-SUBO'RDINATE. Not being of a lower or inferior order, rank, or station.

Is not the chief of them accus'd out of his own book, and his late canons, to affect a certain unquestionable patriarchate, independent and *unsubordinate* to the crown?
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

UN-SUBO'RNED. Not procured (sc.) by persuasion or allurement.

Such a tone, as I guessed the minister would have taken, I am very sure, is the true, *unsubborned*, unsophisticated language of genuine natural feeling under the smart of patience exhausted and abused.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 3.

UN-SUBSTA'NTIAL. See INSUBSTANTIAL. Not able to stand under or support; having no steadiness, firmness, or solidity.

L. J. Gray. Then there's an end of greatness; the vain dream
Of empire, and the crown that dance'd before me,
With all those *unsubstantial* empty forms;
Waiting in idle mockery about us.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act iv.

They taste not unlike a green cocoa nut, and, like them, probably they yield a nutriment that is watery and *unsubstantial*.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

UN-SUCCE'EDABLE. } In Brown,—that
UNSUCCE'EDED. } could not succeed or prosper, attain or reach, its object. In Milton, —having no successor; and, consequentially, possessed or retained for ever.

And therefore when in the temptation of Christ he [Satan] played upon the fallacy, and thought to deceive the author of truth, the method of this proceeding arose from the uncertainty of his divinity; whereof had he remained assured, he had continued silent; nor would his discretion attempt so *unsucceedable* a temptation.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.

——— Unjust thou saist
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free,
And equal over equals to let reigne,
One over all with *unsucceeded* power.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN-SUCCE'SSFUL. } Not having reached
UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. } or attained the end
UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. } in view, the object, the good sought or desired; not having good fortune; not fortunate, prosperous, or happy.

Assemb'd angels, and ye powers return'd
From *unsuccessful* charge, be not dismaid,
Nor trouble at these tidings from the earth,
Which your sincerest care could not prevent.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Nor was the heroic cause unsuccessfully defended in all Christendom, against the tongue of a famous and thought invincible adversary
Id. Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.

And who were most to blame in the *unsuccessfulness* of that treaty, his appeal is to God's decision; believing to be very excusable at that tribunal.
Id. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 18.

[The good duke of Somerset took all pains] to put a stop to the impoverishing and dispiriting of the poor; and to heal their discontents, which he foresaw also a great danger in; yet such was the greedy avarice of the gentry, that all these endeavours proved *unsuccessful*.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1548.

The society, after inviting *unsuccessfully* a Dutch and an English minister, who lived in the neighbourhood of these nations, to undertake their conversion, prevailed on the Rev. Mr. Thoroughgood Moor to go.
Secker. Works, vol. vi. p. 437.

UN-SU'CCOURABLE. } That cannot be
UNSU'CCOURED. } assisted, aided, helped, relieved.

In the end some one or other might do an *unsuccourable* mischief.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iv.

Him wretched thrall into his dungeon brought,
Where he remaines, of all *unsuccour'd* and unsought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

——— Keep out th' intercourse of wrong and pride,
That they ingulf not up *unsuccour'd* right,
By th' extreme current of licentious might.
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

UN-SU'CKED. Not drawn or drained (as the teats of the mother by the mouth of its young.

When from the boughes a savorie odour blow'n,
Grateful to appetite, more pleas'd my sense
Then smell of sweetest fenoel or the teats
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at eve,
Unsuckt of lamb or kid, that tend thir play.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

UN-SU'FFERABLE. } See INSUFFERABLE.
UNSU'FFERABLY. } That cannot be borne,
UNSU'FFERED. } supported, sustained,
UNSU'FFERING. } tolerated, or endured.

She weeth full finteryng familiarite with hem that she enforeth to bedle, so long, til that she confound with *vnaffrendde* sorrow, hem that she hath lefe in disparie vnpurueied.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. ii.

Now to this your deede, the maner is vngodlye, the thing *vnaufferable*, the cause wicked.

Sir J. Cheeke. Hart of Sedition.

For your weith I leaue nothyng vndone and *vnsuffered*, but ye towarde me agayne beare not lyke loue.

Udal. 2 Corinthians, c. 6.

It is unjust that any ordinance, ordain'd to the good and comfort of man where that end is missing, without his fault, should be forc'd upon him to an *unsufferable* misery and discomfort, if not commonly ruin.

Milton. Tetrachordon.

This wench methinks, does look so *unsufferably* ugly.

Vanbrugh. Provoked Wife, Act i.

Bleat not afresh, ye hills: ye mossy rocks,
Retain the sound: the broad responsive lowe,
Ye valleys, raise: for the Great Shepherd reigns;
And his *unsuffering* kingdom yet will come.

Thomson. A Hymn.

But though I say nothing to your own conduct, that of your servants is *unsufficiente*. Their manner of drinking is setting a very bad example in this house.

Goldsmith. She Stoops to Conquer, Act iv.

UN-SUFFI'CIENT. UNSUFFI'CIENTLY. UNSUFFI'CIENCE. UNSUFFI'CIENCY. } See INSUFFICIENT. Not adequate; not equal, fit, able, or capable; not enough.

And also I renounce the name, worshyp & regaly, and kynrely highnesse, clerkye, freiye, singulerlye and honly, in the moost best maner and fourme that I may, and with dede & worde I leue of and resygne theym, goo frome theym for euermore, sayynge alway to my successours, kynges of Englide, all the rightys, prynylegess and appurtenanneys to the sayde kyngedome and lordeshypes abouesayde, bestowynge and apprterynynge: for weele I wote, and knowleege, and deme myselfe to be and haue ben *unsufficyent* and vnable, and also vnprofytable.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1398.

Lawes though both ordeined of God himselfe, and the end for which they were ordeined continuing, may notwithstanding cease, if by alteration of persons or times they be found *unsufficient* to attaine vnto that end.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. iii. § 10.

But should a reasonable man give credit to their bare conceit, and because their positions have driven them to imagine absolving of *unsufficiently* disposed penitents to be a real creating of further virtue in them, must all other men think it due.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

The error and *unsufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove.—*Id. Ib.*

The *unsufficiencie* of the light of nature, is by the light of Scripture so fully and so perfectly herein supplyed, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need vnto that end.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. § 8.

UN-SU'GARED. Not impregnated with saccharine matter.

This is a noble experiment if it be true: [that salt-water will dissolve salt, put into it, is true, than fresh water will dissolve it:] for it sheweth meanes of more quick and easie infusions; and it is likewise a good instance of attraction, by similitude of substance. Try it with sugar put into water, formerly sugred; and into other water *unsugared*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 883.

UN-SUITED. UNSUITABLE. UNSUITABLY. UNSUITABLENESS. UNSUITING. } Not fitted, adapted, agreeable or according to, accommodated or appropriate.

In church-musique curiositie and ostentation of art, wanton, or light, or *vnsuiteable* harmonie, such as only pleaseth the eare, and does not naturally serue to the verie kind and degree of those impressions which the matter that goeth with it beareth, or is apt to leaue in mens minds, doth rather blemish and disgrace that wee doe, then adde either beautie or furtherance vnto it.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. v. § 38.

What would he best advis'd then, if it be found so unhurtful and so unequal to suppress opinions for the newness, or the *unsuitableness* to a customary acceptance, will not be my task to say.—*Milton. Areopagitica.*

It would be very *unsuitable* to my intended brevity, and more disproportionate to my small abilities, to attempt the making this good, by insisting particularly on all the divine excellencies, that we are in some measure acquainted with.

Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 132.

There is a fitness or suitableness of certain circumstances to certain persons, and an *unsuitableness* of others; founded in the nature of things and the qualifications of persons, antecedent to all positive appointment whatsoever.

Clarke. Evidences, Prop. 1.

Now leave those joys *unsuiting* to thy age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage.

Dryden. Lucretius, b. iii.

These endowments are sacred to the purposes of piety and charity; and it is neither lawful for us to employ them *unsuitably* ourselves, nor to let any part of them become a prey to the avarice of others.—*Secker*, vol. v. Charge 3.

So that no constitution-faoeler may go *unsuited* from his shop, provided he loves a pattern of pillage, oppression, arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation, exile, revolutionary judgment, and legalized premeditated murder, into any shapes into which they can be put.

Burke. Letter to a Noble Lord.

UN-SU'LLY. Not soiled, dirtied, defiled, distained.

Now by my maiden honor, yet as pure
As the *unsullied* lilly, I protest,
A world of torments though I should endure,
I would not yeeld to her youne houses guest.

Shakespeare. Lowes Labour Lost, Act v. sc. 2.

For other stars than * and * wear,
And may descend to Mortlington from Stair;
On Queensberry Hoaks *unsullied* shine,
Or beam, good Digby, from a heart like thine)

Pope. Epistle to Sat. Dial. 2.

Tir'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!
He, like the world, his ready visit pays
Where fortune smiles: the wretched he forsakes;
Swift on his downy pinions flies from woe,
And lights on lids *unsullied* with a tear.

Young. Complaint, Night I.

——His fleecy vest
New-woven, elegant, he first put on,
And his broad mantle—broad! his sandals, next,
To his *unsullied* feet, and slung his sword
With ardent steals adorn'd.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. ii.

UN-SU'MMED Not counted or collected into one amount or total.

——Egregious madness; yet pursu'd
With pains unwearied, with expense *unsumm'd*,
And science dunting.—*Mason. The English Garden*, b. i.

UN-SUMMONED. Not called upon, not cited.

No sounding voice unto his seat may come;
The lazy sense still sleeps, *unsumm'd* with his drum.

P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 5.

Bring blast-avertiog sulphur, nurse, bring fire!
That I may fumigate my walls, then bid
Penelope with her attendants down,
Not leave *unsummon'd* one of all the train.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xxii.

UN-SUNG. Not celebrated in song, in verse, in poetry, in musick.

Nor sought for haye, (the learned shepheard's meede)
But as a swayne unkent fed on the plaines
And made the eecho umpire of my straines,
And drawne by time (althe' the weak'st of many)
To sing these layes as yet *unsung* of any.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 1.

Nor Oebalus, shall thou be left *unsung*,
From nymph Semethis and old Telon spring;
Who then in Telebnan Capri reign'd,
But that short isle th' ambitious youth disdain d.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

UN-SUNK. Not settled down; merged or submerged.

And sitting lastly on an oake's bare trunke,
(Where rain in winter stood long time *unsunke*,)
His plaints he gan renew.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

UN-SU'NNED. Not exposed to the sun; not warmed or melted by the sun.

——I thought her
As chaste, as *un-sun'd* snow.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline, Act ii. sc. 5.

You may as well spread out the *unsunn'd* heaps
Of miser's treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink on opportunity,
And let a single helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste.

Milton. Comus.

UN-SUPE'RFLUOUS. Not overflowing, or flowing or abounding to excess, beyond need or use.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and lessening share
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess,
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In *unsuperfluous* even proportion.—*Milton. Comus.*

UN-SUPPLA'NTED. Not overthrown, or overtorned; not undermined.

Gladsome they quaff, yet not exceed the bounds
Of healthy temperance, not encroach on night,
Season of rest, but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet.

J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

UN-SU'PPLE. Not bending or yielding easily.

Agnioe she struggl'd to have stood on end:
But those *unsupple* sinewes would not bend.

Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b ii.

UN-SUPPLIED. UNSUPPLI'ABLE. } Not filled, furnished; not given, added, or joined so as to leave no want or deficiency.

Seconds that it [preaching] were practised only when the church was *unsupplied*, either by the death, or absence, or sickness of their pastor, or in case of like necessity.

Hales. Let. from the Synod of Dort, Dec. 1618.

The *unsupplicable* defect of any necessary antecedent must needs cause a nullity of all those consequences which depend upon it.—*Chillingworth.*

Light was the wound; but in the sinew hung,
The point; and his disabled wing unstrung.
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his vans in vain;
His vans no longer cou'd his flight sustain;
For while one gather'd wind, one *unsupply'd*
Hung drooping down; nor join'd his other side.

Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

Nor is the loss of a Goldsmith's descriptive and sentimental strain *unsupplied* by Cowper.

Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 52.

UN-SUPPO'RTABLE. UNSUPPO'RTABLENESS. UNSUPPO'RTABLY. UNSUPPO'RTED. UNSUPPO'RTING. } That cannot be borne or carried, sustained, suffered, tolerated or endured.

For *unsupported* with his lockes here,
Amphiarax sighed gan full sore,
With bed enclined, and many an heavy thought,
When that he saw his counsail stand for nought.

Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

The very courtesy of the law was bugum an *unsupportable* yoke; but the spite of the law is a curse.

Bp. Hall. Ser. Gal. v. 1.

First, he for whom thou dust this villany,
Though beast) therewith, will not endure thy fall,
But let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee *unsupported*, and unback'd.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

——But now France lost,
Sheds us more blood than all her winning cost.
For losing war abroad, at home lost peace;
B'ing with our *unsupporting* selves close pent.

Id. Ib. b. vi.

He has not been able to clear his scheme of the *unsupportable* charge of making two Gods, one supreme, and another inferior.—*Waterland. Works*, vol. iv. p. 3.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience, the best light that he has to judge by, assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, (if he does it) this is certainly unnatural, and one would imagine impossible.

South, vol. 3. Ser. 5.

'Tis the *unsupportableness* of this [guilt], that many times doth cause men in the bitterness of their souls, to chuse strangling and death rather than life.

Wilkins. Natural Religion, b. ii. c. 7.

But now when Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and undeciphering! How utterly *unsupported* either by the secular arm, or secular wisdom!—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

The truth is, we have seen, and yet do see religious societies, some grown up, and continuing *unsupported* by, and ununited with the state; others, that, when supported and united, have by strange arts brought the state into subjection, and become its tyrants and usurpers.

Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. § 5.

UN-SUPPRE'SSED. Not kept or held down, or under; subjected or subverted.

The *unsuppressed* abby-lands are a fourth of the whole.

Bp. Burlow. Rem.

UN-SURE. UNSU'RELY. UNSU'RETY. } See INSECURE. Not confident, certain, trust worthy, constant, safe.

Thus was I in a joyous dout,
Sure and *un-sured* of that rout,
Right as mine herte thought it were,
So more or lesse wexe my fere,
That if one thought made a wele,
Another shent it eurty dele.

Chaucer. Dreams.

Thus may every man reken hym selfe *unsure* of his owne father yf he beleue no man, or bycause all the prose therof standyth but vpon one woman, & that vpon her, which though she can tell best, yf it be wronge hath greatest cause to lie.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 124.

The stede al christendom In doubt, & *unsurely*, whither Saint John's gospel wer holy scripture or not, & so forth of al the new testament.—*Id. Ib.* p. 319.

For they will not suffer thes, nor none of my progeny to live, to make my claim afterwards, or to be revenged: for that were their *unsurely*.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1538. *Tonstal.*

How long shall this like dying life endure,
And know no end of her owne miserie?
But waste and weare away in termes *unsure*,
Twixt feare and hope depending doubtfully.
Spenser, son. 25.

The vanity of greatness he had try'd,
And how *unsurely* stands the foot of pride.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

It was indeed a very curious show; but utterly unsafe to touch, and *unsure* to stand on.
Burke. On American Taxation.

UN-SU'RGING. Not rising, not moving in waves.

But as a ship, that in a quiet calm
Floats up and down on the *unsurging* seas,
By some rough gust, which some ill star doth raise,
Is driven back into the troubled main;
Even so was I.—*Drayton. Legend of Matilda the Fair.*

UN-SURMO'UNTABLE. See INSUREMOUNTABLE. That cannot be ascended, climbed or passed over; that cannot be overcome.

They being now on a desolate coast, where scarcely any other provision could be got, except what should be saved out of the wreck, this was another *unsurmountable* source of discord.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 3.

We find (as Josephus well expresses it) that, in proportion to the neglect of the law, easy things became *unsurmountable*, and all their undertakings how just soever, ended in incurable calamities.
Warburton. Divine Legation, b. iv. § 2.

UN-SURPA'SSED. Not exceeded or excelled.

Peace to Torquato's injured shade! 'twas his
In life and death to be the mark where Wrong
Aim'd with her poison'd arrows: but to miss.
Oh, victor *unsurpass'd* in modern song!
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-SURRE'NDERED. Not yielded, given up, delivered up.

Therefore hear,
Ye Trojans! my fix'd purpose in return.
Helen is mine, an *unsurrender'd* prize
For ever; but the treasures with herself
From Argos brought, all those I will resign,
Increas'd with large addition of my own.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. vii.

UN-SURROU'NDED. Not encircled, encompassed, or environed.

Still he combated unwounded,
Though retreating *unsurrounded*.
Byron. Siege of Corinth, s. 25.

UN-SUSCE'PTIBLE. See INSUSCEPTIBLE. That cannot or may not take or receive; that cannot or may not admit or allow.

Cleom. Some men are made of such a leaky mould,
That their fill'd vessels can no fortune hold:
Pour'd in, it sinks away, and leaves 'em dry,
Of that *unsuscepti*ble make am I.
Dryden. Cleomenes, Act iv.

But, on the other hand, they are certainly not wholly *unsusceptible* of the tender passions; if we may judge from their being so fond of music.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 2.

UN-SUSPE'CT. } Not looked at as bringing or intending ill; not
UNSUSPE'CTED. } apprehended, doubted,
UNSUSPE'CTEDLY. } distrusted, feared.
UNSUSPE'CTINGLY. } *Unsuspicious*,—not an-
UNSUSPI'CIOUS. } ticipating intended or approaching ill; not doubting, distrusting, fearing.

Our English heretikes that are lurking there might there imprynt theyr heresies amonge other matters, & so sende them hither *unsuspected*.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 833.

——— Yet that one beast which first
Hath tasted, envies not, but brings with joy
The good befall'n him, author *unsuspect*,
Friendly to man, farr from deceit or guile.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Let them not envy others who think the same no less their duty by the general office of Christianity, to speak truth, as in all reason may be thought, more impartially and *unsuspectedly* without money.
Id. On the Removal of Hirelings.

And therefore he such deep advise apply'd,
As foreign craft and cunning could invent,
To circumvent an *unsuspecting* wight,
Before he could discern of their despite.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

It became almost a shame to examine what the world believed so *unsuspectingly*.
Bp. Taylor. Deus Justificatus, Ep. Ded.

But *unsuspicious* magnanimity
Shames such effects of fear and force to show;
Buried in free and open actions, still
Being great—for being good, hates to be ill.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

This is a true story, which happened in the reign of William III. to an *unsuspected* old patriot, who coming out at the inclosed room having been closetted by the king, where he had received a large bag of guineas, the hunting of the bag discovered his business there.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 3. Note.

From their *unsuspicious* manner of coming on board, and of receiving us at first on shore, I am of opinion, they are seldom disturbed by either foreign or domestic troubles.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 3.

UN-SUSPE'NDED. Not held or kept in a state of rest; not ceasing from action or motion.

Not a long and tedious treatise, divided and subdivided, and requiring the *unsuspended* attention of a day to comprehend a part of it.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 1.

Yet at the same time I have observed, that it is not agreeable to read a great collection of epigrams with an *unsuspended* attention.—*Id. Ib.* No. 60.

UN-SUSTAI'NABLE. } That cannot be
UNSUSTA'INED. } held, borne, carried, suffered, or endured.

——— Oft stooping to support
Each flower of slender stalk, whose head though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speet with gold,
Hung drooping *unsustain'd*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

His [the slanderers] weapon is an envenomed arrow, full of deadly poison, which he shooteth suddenly, and feareth not; a weapon which by no force can be resisted, by no art declined, whose impression is altogether inevitable and *unsustainable*.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 18.

Their leader lost, the Volscians quit the field;
And, *unsustain'd*, the chiefs of Turnus yield.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

Hale are their young, from human frailties freed;
Walk *unsustain'd*, and unassisted feed;
They live at once; forsake the dam's warm side,
Take the wide world, with Nature for their guide.
Young. Paraphrase on Job.

UN-SWA'DDLED. See UNSWATHE.

Puppy has scarce *unswaddled* my legs yet.
B. Jonson. Tale of a Tub, Act i. sc. 2.

UN-SWATHE, *v.* To remove, to loosen, to revolve the bonds or fillets wound or folded round.

Why truly my bedfellows left me about an hour before day, and told me, if I would be good and lie still, they would send somebody to take me up as soon as it was time for me to rise. Accordingly about nine o'clock in the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.
Spectator, No. 90.

UN-SWA'YABLE. } That cannot be
UNSWA'YED. } poised or balanced;
UNSWA'YEDNESS. } held or kept in equipoise; wielded; held steady.

——— I rais'd him, and I pawn'd
Mine honor for his truth: who being so heighten'd,
He watered his new plants with dewes of flattery,
Seconded his villainous suggestion to this end,
He bow'd his nature, never knowne before,
But to be rough, *unswayable*, and free.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 5.

Rich. Is the chayre empty? is the sword *unsway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire vnpossest?
Id. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 4.

That constancy and *unswayedness* in our laws and actions, that rock which no tempest can move,—*Hales. Rem.* p. 246.

UN-SWEAR, *v.* } To *unswear*,—to annul the
UNSWO'EN. } force of, to revoke an oath.

Not pledged to the observance of an oath; not bound by oath.

For none of them cã tel what was said to an other, & yet they be *unsworne* also.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 133.

Yet are there many that dare secretely detecte, and by whom the ordinary shal know who can tell more, and will also if they be called and sworn, and will not vncalled and *unsworn*, tel no tale at all.—*Id. Ib.* p. 973.

Turne you the key, and know his businesse of him;
You may: I may not: you are yet *unsworne*.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act i. sc. 5.

He that swears a false oath with his lips, and *unswears* it with his heart, hath deceived one more than he thinks for.
Bp. Taylor, vol i. Ser. 12.

Ma. Yes: *unswear* that oath again I'll tell you all.
Beaum. & Fletch. Noble Gentleman, Act iv.

I spake, and, undelaying, she complied.
When, therefore, nought of all her solemn oath
Unsworn remain'd, I climb'd her stately bed.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

UN-SWEAT, *v.* } In Milton,—to remove, to
UNSWE'ATING. } dry—the moisture exuded or evaporated from the skin, the perspiration. In Dryden,—not exuding or evaporating; not perspiring.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may both with profit and delight be taken up in recreating and composing their travail'd spirits with the solemn and divine harmonies of music heard or learn'd.—*Milton. Of Education.*

Call for a fire, their winter cloaths they take:
Begin but you to shiver, and they shake:
In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 3.

UN-SWEET. Not pleasing or agreeable.

For sill his gods he tooke to borrow,
If the Thebans and the Greekes meet,
The fine thereof shall be so *unsweet*,
That all Greece after shall rew.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Long were to tell the troublous stormes that toss
The private state, and make the life *unsweet*.
Who swelling sayles in Caspian sea doth crosse,
And in fryle wood on Adrian gulf doth fleet
Doth not, I weene, so many evils meet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

UN-SWELL, *v.* To sink from a tumid or turgid state; to subside.

But tho began his herte aliite *unswell*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

UN-SWEPT. Not rubbed, wiped, brushed, or cleared away; not moved or passed over with a sweeping motion or action.

Where fires thou find'st vnrak'd, and hearths *unswept*,
There pinch the maids as blew as bill-berry.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act v. sc. 3.

What customs wills in all things, should we do'st?
The dust on antique time would lye *unswept*,
And mountainous error be too highly heapt,
For truth to o're-peere.—*Id. Coriolanus*, Act ii. sc. 3.

——— As when whirlwinds of the West
A storm encounter from the gloomy South,
The waves roll multitud'nous, and the storm,
Unswept by wand'ring gusts, fills all the air,
So Hector swept the Grecians.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

UN-SWI'LLED. Not swallowed (in large draughts); not drunk or gulped down.

At last, and in good hour, we are come to his farewel, which is to be a concluding taste to his jabberment in law, the flashiest and the fustiest that ever corrupted in such an *unswill'd* hogshead.—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, Post.

UN-SYLLOGI'STICAL. Not according to the logical rules for the construction of syllogisms.

To the first proposition of this *unsyllogistical* syllogism, I answer, that to say the true church is not always *de facto* universal, is so far from being an heresie, that it is a certain truth known to all those that know the world, and what religions possess far the greater part of it.
Chillingworth. Religion of Protestants, c. 6. § 14.

UN-SYSTEMA'TICK. } Not placed together, composed or
UNSYSTEMA'TICAL. } constructed in a connected series of dependent or successive parts.

No man, who is not inflamed by vain-glory into enthusiasm, can flatter himself that his single, unsupported, desultory, *unsystematick* endeavours, are of powers to defeat the subtile designs and united cabals of ambitious citizens.
Burke. On the present Discontents, (1770.)

Thus, between the resistance of power, and the *unsystematical* process of popularity, the undertaker and the undertaking are both exposed, and the poor reformer is hissed off the stage both by friends and foes.
Id. On Economical Reform.

UN-TACK, *v.* To remove that which *tacks*, *takes* or holds; to loosen, to dissolve.

Sir, the little ado which methinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant sophisms, put me into the mood to tell you a tale e'er I proceed further, and Menenius Agrippa speed us.
Milton. Reformation in England, b. ii.

It [faith] alone can *untack* our minds and affections from this world, rearing our souls from earth, and fixing them in heaven.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

If they should *untack* the bill, and separate one from the other, then the House of Commons would have insisted on a maxim that was now settled among them, as a fundamental principle never to be departed from, that the Lords cannot alter a money bill, but must either pass it or reject it as it is sent to them.—*Burnet. Own Time*, an. 1705.

UN-TA'GGED. Not tied or fastened; or tacked or attached.

You have my resolution.
Row. And your money,
Which since you are so stubborn, If I forfeit,
Make me a Jack o' Lent, and break my shins
For *untag'd* points and compters.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman's Prize, Act iv. sc. 3.

UN-TA'INTED. } Not stained, dyed, sorted
UNTA'INTEDLY. } or sullied, infected, tarnished.
UNTA'INTEDNESS. }

As for the other children of this king [Edward I.] which he had by Eleanor his queen, probably born in this castle, viz. Henry Alphonse, Blanche, dying in their infancy immediately after their baptism, it is enough to name them; and to bestow this joyet epitaph upon them:—
"Cleansed at font we drew *untainted* breath,
Not yet made bad for life, made good by death."
Fuller. Worthies. Barkshire.

The light hath a quality of clearness, of purity: of clearness, for the use of manifestation: of purity and *untainted-ness*, in respect of any mixture of corruption.
Bp. Hall. Ser. 1 *John*, i. 5.

Your grace has not only a long time of youth in which to flourish, but you have likewise found the way, by an *untainted* preservation of your honour, to make that perishable good more lasting.
Dryden. Indian Emperor, Epis. Ded.

A school so *untainedly* loyal, that I can truly and knowingly avert, that in the very worst of times, (in which it was my lot to be a member of it) we really were king's scholars, as well as called so.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 1.

——— It shall be my task,
To drive the noisome swarms, which on the slain
In battle feed, afar; and should he lie
The year complete, his flesh shall yet be found
Untainted, and, it may be, fragrant too.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xix.

UN-TA'KEN. Not seized, or captured, not apprehended.

The Englyssmen were put to the chase, and dyverse hurt and slayne, and specially sir Robert Dartoyes was sore hurte, and scapedde hardely *untaken*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 93.

Howbet yet I will goe about to finde a remedy to saue thee from taking, if thou be *untaken*: & if thou bee taken, that thou maiest shape out against.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 14.

What lately was their public terrour, they
Behold with glad eyes as a certain prey.
Dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil.
Waller. Battle of the Summer-Islands, c. 2.

UN-TA'LKED. Not spoken; not prated or prattled.

Spred thy close curtaine loue-performing night,
That run-aways eyes may wincke, and Romeo
Leape to these armes, *untalkt* of and vnseene.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-TALL. Not of lofty—courage or high spirit.

Who totheth on hem thel ben *untall*;
Thei ben arayid all for pece.—*Chaucer. Plowman's Tale.*

UN-TA'MEABLE. } That cannot be quieted
UNTA'MED. } or rendered quiet, peaceful, obedient or submissive; that cannot be subdued or suppressed, or domesticated.
UNTA'MEDNESS. }

As for the plowing with yres (which I suppose to be unlikelie) because they are (in mine opinion) *untameable* and akkes a thing communile vsed in the east countries; here is no place to speake of it, since we want these kind of beaste, neither is it my purpose to intreat at large of other things than are to be seene in England.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 4.

Such first was Bacchus, that with furious might
All th' East, before *untam'd*, did onerronne,
And wrong repressed, and established right,
Which lawlesse men had formerly fordonne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 1.

For this reason the philosopher judges young men unfit hearers of moral philosophy, because of the abounding and *untameness* of their passioes, granting, that if those were composed and ordered, they might be admitted.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Peter*, c. 2.

There is a stubbornness and fretting of heart concerning our souls, that arises from pride and the *untameadness* of our nature; and yet some take a pleasure in it, touching the matter of comfort and assurance if it be withheld; or which they take more liberty in, if it be sanctification and victory over sin; and yet find little or no success.—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

He cannot be as a beast, or a mere sot, if he would; reason, reflecting on present evils, and boding others future, will afflict him; his own unsatisfied desires, unavoidable fears, and *untameable* passions, will disquiet him.
Barrow, vol. i. Ser. 3.

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting starve th' *untam'd* disease:
But present love requir'd a present ease.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

UN-TA'NGLE, *v.* To remove, to loosen that which ties, folds, involves, intricates, or perplexes; to remove or do away intricacy or perplexity.

——— My care now
Must be to *untangle* this division,
That our most equal flames may be united.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iii.

Yet hold! if Leonora's innocent, she may *untangle* all.
Vanburgh. False Friend, Act iii.

UN-TA'STED. Not touched, (sc. with the tongue or palate;) not felt or perceived; (not enjoyed.)

Now worne away, and with oft trauell broke
I come, no more to part: grant now our old
Wedlocks *untasted* rites: grant me to hold
The emptie name of wife.—*May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. ii.

And could not, by all means might be devis'd,
Untaste them of this violent disgust;
But that they still held something lay disguis'd
Under this treaty.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

When, sudden, comes blind unrelenting Fate,
And gives th' *untasted* portion you have won,
With ruthless toil, and many a wretch undone,
To those who mock you gone to Plute's reign.
Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

Ne'er for his lip the purpling cup they fill,
That goblet passes him *untasted* still.
Byron. Corsair, c. 1. s. 2.

UN-TA'XED. Not rated or assessed; not charged to the payment of tax or contribution; not charged (sc. with fault or offence).

Antoninus Pius was a prince excellently learned; and had the patient and subtle wit of a schoolman, insomuch as in common speech which leaves no virtue *untaxed* he was called Cymini sector, a cuver or divider of cummin seed, which is one of the smallest of seeds.
Bacon. Of Learning, b. i.

On this state, those *untaxed* people were actually subject to the payment of taxes to the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand a year.—*Burke. Conciliation with America.*

UN-TEACH, *v.* } Not to take or receive;
UNTE'ACHABLE. } not to take or convey
UNTAU'GHT. } knowledge.

To cause to be ignorant; to leave in ignorance, without instruction, without knowledge.

I wis though he be nyce, *untaught* and unwise,
I well not for his foly leve myne emprise.
Chaucer. Marchantes Second Tale.

But leauing that *untaught* till ye time of his maundy supper (whereas S. Cyril hath also shewed you, he *taughte* it hys faithfull disciples at the institucion of ye blessed sacrament) he laboureth as I say in these woordes here moste as can be desyred, to tell them and make them believe that they shall verely eate his flesshe.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1064.

What congregation of Christendome in all records afforded you the necessary patterns of an *untaught* pastor, or an unfeeding teacher?—*Bp. Hall. Apol. against Brownists*, §37.

Their office also in a different manner, steers the same course; the one teaches what is good by precept, the other *untaucht* what is bad by punishment.
Milton. Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce, b. ii. c. 4.

Our Saviour at no time expreat any great desire to teach the obstinate and *untaughte* Phatisees; but when they came to tempt him, then least of all.—*Id. Tetrachordon.*

Cort. Wild and *untaught* are terms which we alone
Invent, for fashions differing from our own:
For all their customs are by nature wrought,
But we, by art, *untouch* what nature taught.
Dryden. The Indian Emperour, Act i. sc. 1.

Almanz. Forgive that fury which my soul does move;
'Tis the essay of an *untaught* first love.
Id. 1 *Pt. Conquest of Granada*, Act iii.

If we furnish them with money also, they will often misapply it. If we procure them advice and medicines: dispersed, and unprovided, and *untouchable* as they are, the charge will usually be heavy, and the success very uncertain.—*Seeker*, vol. v. Ser. 10.

And now my only son, new to the toils
And hazards of the sea, nor less *untaught*
The arts of traffic, in a ship is gone
For hence, for whose dear cause I sorrow more
Than for his sire himself.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. iv.

UN-TE'MPERATE. } See INTEMPERATE.
UNTE'MPERATELY. } Not moderated or regulated, as *time*, season, circumstances require.
UNTE'MPERED. }

Untempered,—not moderated, modified, qualified, seasoned.

In Castyle there is nothynge but harde rockes and mountaynes, whiche are nat good to eate, and an *untemperate* ayre, and troubled ryuers.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 124.

When their geastes beeyng already drunke, hane their mouthes out of taste, & powre in drinke *untemperally*, then thei bring and serue of the werst sort.—*Udal. John*, c. 2.

What life lead testy men then, that consume their days
In inward frets, *untemper'd* hates, at strife with some always.—*Surrey. Paraph. on Ecclesiastes*, c. 5.

Why give you peace to this *untemperate* beast
That hath so long transgressed you?
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid's Tragedy, Act v.

This ravening fellow has a wolf in's fellow;
Untemperate knave, will nothing quench thy appetite?
Id. Woman Pleas'd, Act i. sc. 2.

There is not one stone of a new foundation laide by us; yes the old wal stands still: onely the unencasing of those ancient stones with the *untempered* morter of new inventions, displeaseth us.—*Bp. Hall. The Old Religion*, c. 3.

"Let us not," says his last ingenious biographer, "condemn him with *untempered* severity, because he was not a prodigy which the world hath seldom seen, because his character included not the poet, the orator, and the hero."
Johnson. Life of Waller.

The *untempered* spirit of madness, blindness, immoraality, and impiety, deserves no commendation.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.

UN-TE'MPTED. Not tried or put to the trial; not tried by allurement, enticement, or persuasion; not allured or enticed.

——— Can you imagine
A maid, whose beauty could not suffer her
To live thus long *untempted*, by the noblest,
Richest and cunningst masters in that art,
And yet hath ever held a fair repute;
Could in one morning, and by him be brought
To forget all her virtue?
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman-Hater, Act iv. sc. 1.

Lastly how should our joy be seasoned with a cautious fear, when we cast our eyes upon those objects of dread, and horror, the principalities and powers of darkness, not so confined to their hell, as to leave us *untempted*, and increasing their sin and torment by our temptation.
Bp. Hall. The Invisible World, § 12.

UN-TE'NABLE. That cannot or may not be held, or kept supported.

Their main scheme appearing so gross, and so *untenable*, that they themselves are afraid or ashamed to own it.
Waterland. Works, vol. iv. Introd.

Casaubon, who could not but be sensible of his author's blind side, thinks it time to abandon a post that was *untenable*.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

UN-TE'NDED. Not observed, watched, heeded, guarded, taken care of.

——— Let Asia's woods,
Untended, yield the vegetable fleece;
And let the little insect-artist form,
On higher life intent, its silken tomb.—*Thomson. Liberty.*

The cattle droop; and o'er the furrow'd land,
Fresh from the plough, the dun discolour'd flocks,
Untended spreading, crop the wholesome root.
Id. Winter.

UN-TE'NDER. Not easily hurt or injured; not delicate, sensitive, mild, gentle.

Lear. But goes thy heart with this?
Cor. I my good lord.
Lear. So young, and *so untender?*
Cor. So young my lord, and true.
Shakespeare. Lear, Act 1. sc. 1.

——— What's the matter?
Why tender'st thou that paper to me, with
A looke so *untender?* *Id. Cymbeline*, Act iii. sc. 4.

In all which time (so gentle was thy mind)
I ne'er could charge thee with a deed unkind;
Not one *untender* word or look of scorn,
Which I too often have from others borne.
Congreve. Lament. of Hecuba over Hector.

UN-TE'NDERED. Not reached out, offered, presented.

——— Cassibulan thine vnkle
(Famous in Cæsar's prayses, no little lesse
Then his his feasts deserving it) for him
And his succession, granted Rome a tribute,
Yeerely three thousand pounds; which (by thee) lately
Is left *untender'd*.—*Shakespeare. Cymbeline*, Act iii. sc. 1.

UN-TENT, *v.* To remove from a tent, or extended covering.

Agn. Why will he not vpon our faire request,
Vntent his person, and share the ayre with vs?
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act ii. sc. 3.

UN-TE'NTED. Not probed or examined; not salved or dressed (as wounds or sores after probing).

Blasted and faggeu vpon thee:
Th' *vntented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce euerie sense about thee
Shakespeare. Lear, Act i. sc. 4.

UN-TE'RRIFIED. Not frightened, afraid, or dismayed.

Yet stands he stiff, undash'd; *unterrify'd;*
His mind the same, although his fortune worse;
Virtue in greatest dangers bring best shown.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

——— On th' other side
Incenc'd with indignation Satan stood
Unterrifi'd, and like a comet burn'd,
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
In th' artick sky, and from his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and warr.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

UN-THANK.
UNTHA'NKFUL.
UNTHA'NKFULLY.
UNTHA'NKFULNESS.
} *Unthank*,—no thanks, no gratitude, no good will.
Unthankful—not grateful; not sensible of kindness; not expressing a sense or feeling of gratitude, or of kindness received.

Forth went kaygnt & sueyn, & fote men alle in fere,
The Walsch eow tham ageyn, did our men alle arere,
That turnyne ther *vnthank* as beny was the charge,
Vnder tham alle sank, i othe bate le & barge.
R. Brunne, p. 241.

My Troilus shall in his herte dem
That I am false, and so it may we I some,
Thus shall I have *unthanke* on eve side.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Unthank came on his hand that bond him so,
And he that better shuld have knit the rein.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4081.

He will thynke, that his seruaunte brynghte hym thither only for veyne glory, and as a beholder and wonderer at the riches that he him selfe gaue iyym, which the other *unthankfully* doth attribute to his owne fortune or policie.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governor, b. iii. c. 2.

Wherein our miserie is so muche the greater, that in so great filthiness & *unthankfulnes* we are not ouer-whelmed with blushing shame.—*Calvin. Foure Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 2.

And than doth the wonderfull vnkyndenesse and too much *unthankfulnesse* of man, vnspeakablye set foorth the mercies of God, who wylleth all men to be saued.
Fisher. On Prayer, To the Reader.

——— If all the world
Should in a pet of temp'rance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
Th' all-giver would be *unthank'd*, would be unpraiz'd.
Milton. Comus.

A thankful man owes a courtesy ever; the *unthankful* but when he needs it.—*B. Jonson. Poetaster*, Ded.

The husbandman ought not, for one *unthankful* year, to forsake the plough.—*Id. Bartholomew Fair*, Act iii. sc. 1.

At length he had considered his owne state, and weied how *unthankefullie* the French king and his brother had dealt with him.
Holinshed. Chron. of England. Hen. VII. an. 1173.

But almighte God did not long suffer this their *unthankefulnesse* without iust punishment.
Id. Historie of England, b. v. c. 27.

Arcas. Were you oblig'd in honour by a trust,
I should not think my own proposals just.
But, since you fight for an *unthankful* king,
What loss of fame can change of parties bring?
Dryden. 2 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

UN-THA'WED. Not softened, relaxed, dissolved, (as ice by warmth.)

So that the pride of vaine glorie
Euer afterwarde out of memorie
He let passe, and thus is shewed,
What is to ben of pride *unthawed*,
Against the high gods awe:
To whome no man maie be felawe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Go work, hunt, exercise! (the thus began)
Then scorn a homely dinner, if you can.
(Your wine lock'd up, your butler stuff'd abroad,
Or fish deny'd the river yet *unthaw'd*:)
If then plain bread and milk will do the feat,
The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. II. Sat. 2.

——— The flood of life,
Loos'd at its source by tepefying strains,
Flows like some frozen silver stream *unthaw'd*,
At a warm zephyr of the genial spring.
Cooper. Power of Harmony, b. i.

UN-THEOLO'GICAL. Not according to sound principles of theology, or reasoning upon subjects of divinity.

Tell that questionist, that, to argue from scripture negatively in things of this nature is somewhat *untheological*.
Bp. Holls. Let. on the Obs. of Christ's Nativity.

UN-THINK, *v.*
UNTHO'UGHT.
UNTHO'UGHTFULNESS.
} *Unthought*.—not felt, perceived, conceived, or imagined; not received into the mind or understanding; not retained in the mind; not considered or meditated.

They as *unthoughtfull*, with the reckelessnesse of the father, and wantonnesse of the mother, leuse the liste trauaile, and take vnlust idlenes.—*Golden Boke*, c. 37.

——— Before
His lightnesse shall speake in, I do beseech
You (gracious madam) to *unthinke* your speaking;
And to say so no more.
Shakespeare. Hen. VIII. Act ii. sc. 4.

Dere I prophane, so lewdelouse he,
To greet, or grieve her soft enthanksnesse!
So sweetly taken to the court of blisse,
As spirits had stoine her spirit in a kisse,
From off her pillow and detained her!
And left her lovely body *unthought* dead!
B. Jonson. Under-woods, Elegy 9.

But on the other side, the shallow, *unthinking* vulgar, are sure of all things, and bestow their peremptory, full assent on every slight appearance.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 1.

A little inconsiderate accident, the breach of a vein, an ill air, a little ill-digested portion of that excess wherein they delight, may put a period to all those pleasures, and to that life, in a week, in a year, in a day, in a hour, in an *unthought* moment, before a man hath an opportunity to consider, to bethink himself, or to repent.
Hale. Cont. Of Wisdom and the Fear of God.

During the current of that tyranny, which for so many years we all groan'd under, he [Hammond] kept a constant equable serenity and *unthoughtfulness* in outward actions.
Fell. Life of Hammond, § 2.

The dull, flat falsehood serves for policy;
And in the cunning, Truth itself's a lie:
Unthought of frailties cheat us in the wise;
The fool lies hid in inconsistencies.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 1.

UN-THO'RNY. Not having tearing prickles; free from prickles, painful difficulties.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *andore cultus lui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there still remained a Paradise *unthorny* place of knowledge.
Brown. Vulgar Errours b. i. c. 5.

UN-THREAD, *v.* To revolve that which threadeth, knitteth, holds together.

Far other arms and other weapons must
Be those that quell the night of hellish charms:
He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton. Comus.*

UN-THRE'ATEN, *v.* See UNREPROACH.

UN-THRIFT.
UNTHRI'FTY.
UNTHRI'FTILY.
UNTHRI'FTINESS.
UNTHRI'FTFULLY.
UNTHRI'FTHEAD.
UNTHRI'VE.
UNTHRI'VING.
} *Unthrift*,—one who gathers not, hoards not, keeps not; who is not frugal, provident, cautious, careful; who is lavish, wasteful, profuse, prodigal. *Unthriving*,—not hoarding or acquiring; not prospering or succeeding.

Croseide with a sigh, right in this wise
Answerde, "I wis, my dere herte trye,
We may well steale away, as ye devise,
And finden such *unthrifty* waies new."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

God forbid that nise *unthrifty* thought shoulde come in thy mynde thy wittes to trouble, sithen euery thynge in commynge is continued.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

"For loueres ben the folke that ben on line,
That most disease haue, and most *unthrive*,
And most endure sorrow, wo, and care."
Id. Cuckow and the Nightingale.

Therefore doee not thou thinke that he is returned home to thee the same manne that he was: but thinke hym of an *unthrifte* to be wowne an honest and a well disposed manne.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 15.

Beysdes theis, a great multitude of *unthrifts* and cut throtes were flocked thither out of all Gallia.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 76.

Some in Parys sayde: it is pitie these *unthrifies* be vnhanged or drowned, for tellyng of suche lies.
Berners. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 218.

Except suche rybaudes, and *unthrifiye* people, as desyred nothynge but yuell and noyse, all the other (gladlye they sayde) wolde haue rest and peace, what soeuer came therof.
Id. ib, vol. i. c. 386.

Therefore consider in thy mind, not what hee hath said, that hath liked thee, but what hee hath spoken, that hath disliked thee: as if he had either done or said ought pitiuly, foolishly, foul, horrible, abhominable, lewdly, *unthriftelie*, madly, vngratiously: and by that that cómeth forth, make coniecture, what lieth hid secretly, & closelie within.—*Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman*, c. 14.

Admytte thy wyfe he of crooked condicions, or a, arge wanton, or geuen to other *unthriftynesse*: destroye her not with rynging cruelthe, but heale her and amende her with soure lenitie.—*Udale. Epistesiues*, c. 5.

You therefore if ye be cure, and have God in your sleeve to call you to his grace at last, venture hardly by mine example upon naughty *unthriftiness*, in trust of his goodness; and heedlee thee shame, I dare lay ten to one ye shall perish in the adventure.—*Wyd. Let.* 1. *To his Son.*

An other no lesse is, that such plentie of vittayle, as was abeundauntly in euery quarter, for the relieke of vs all, is nowe all wastfully and *unthriftfully* spent, in maintyenyng you vnlawfull rebelles.—*Sir J. Cheeke. Hurt of Sedition.*

And gossip mine I'll keep you sure hereafter
From gadding out again, with boys and *unthrifts*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act iv.

In somuch that manie of them [women] are able and doo, buie the lands of *unthrifte* gentlemen.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

Full many miseries follow cruell Wrath;
Abhorred bloodshed, and tumultuous strife,
Vnmanly murder, and *unthriftye* scath,
Bitter despight, with rancours rustie knife,
And fretting griefe the enemy of life.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

That are your words of credit. Keepe your names
For your next meale; this you are sure of. Why
Will you part with them, here *unthriftilie?*
B. Jonson, Epig. 7.

And after them a rude, confused rout
Of persons flockt, whose names is hard to read:
Emongst them was sterne Strife, and Anger stout,
Vnquiet Care, and fond *unthriftihead*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12

God's familie admitteth no dwarfes (which are *unthriving* and stand at a stay) but men of growth.
Bp. Hall. Meditations & Vowes, Cent. 1. No. 44.

There are very many ways for a good man to become unblessed, and *unthriving* in his prayers, and he cannot be secure unless he be in the state of grace, and his spirit be quiet, and his mind be attentive, and his society be lawful, and his desires be earnest and passionate, and his devotions persevering.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

Ber. Unthrifte will starve if we before-hand give,
I'll see you shall have just enough to live.
Dryden. Tyrannick Love, Act ii. sc. 1.

Thus, as some fawning usurer does feed
With present sums th' unwary *unthrift's* need.
Id. 1 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act i.

He therefore that is such a niggard of his time, that he grudgeth to withhold any part thereof from his worldly occasions, deeming all time cast away that is laid out in waiting upon God, is really most *unthrifty* and prodigal thereof.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

It is therefore the greatest want of policy, the worst ill-husbandry and *unthriftiness* that can be, to be sparing this way (bounty to the poor), he that useth it cannot be *thriving*; he must spend upon the main stock, and may be sure to get nothing considerable.—*Id. Ib.* Ser. 31.

UN-THRONE, *v.* See DETHRONE. To remove from a throne or seat; seat of eminence, of royalty.

He takes upon him by Papal sentence to *unthrone* Chilpericus the rightful king of France, and gives the kingdom to Pepin for no other cause, but that he seem'd to him the more active man.—*Milton. Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Either to *disinthrone* the king of Heav'n
We warr, if warr be best, or to regain
Our own right lost: him to *unthrone* we then
May hope when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Qu. I came not here to be advis'd by you:
But charge you by that pow'r which once you ow'd,
And which is still my right, ev'n when *unthron'd*;
That whatsoe'r the states resolve of me,
You never more think of Candiope.
Dryden. Secret Love, Act v.

UN-THROWN. Not cast, flung, hurled, tossed.

But soon another sort stept in their stead;
No stone *unthrown*, nor yet no dart wasted.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

UNTICKLED. Not tickled, or acted upon by titillation.

There is not an ear in the whole country *untickled*; the ticklers have, in their turn, others who tickle them, inasmuch, that there is a circulation of tickling throughout that vast empire, [China.]—*Chesterfield. Fogg's Journal*, No.377.

UN-TIDY. Not timely or seasonable; prepared for the season, ready. Very common in speech.

——— And many a fals treathe
Whit *untidy* tales. he teoneele ful offe
Concience and hise eumpanie.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 398.

They were poore, abiecte, and *untydye*.
Bale. On the Revelations, pt. i. (1550.)

UN-TIE, *v.* } To loosen, to set free—that
UNTY'ING, *n.* } which binds, holds or keeps fast; to resolve, to solve.

And thei geden forth & founden a colt tyed before the gate without forth in the meeting of tweie weyes and thei *untieden* him, and summe of hem that stonden there seiden to hem what doen ye *untiynge* the colt?—*Wiclif. Mark*, c.11.

And suche a daies be nowe fele
In loues courte, as it is saide,
That lette her tonges gune *entiede*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For eb I am sterthrowe
In all that euer ye haue seide,
My sorowe is euermore *entiede*.
And seeheth ouer all my veynes.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

At euery which alarme, the two lordes generall shewed themeselves marueloue ready & forward, insomuch that at the very first alarme, skant wel furnished with any more defence than their shirts, hose, and dublets, & those too altogether in a mauer *untied*, they were abroad in the streetes themselves, to see the vttermost of it.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 613.

——— The pleasure I take in her
Thus I blow off; the care I took to love her,
Like this point, I *untie*, and thus I loose it;
The husband I am to her, thus I serve.
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman's Prize, Act iv. sc. 4.

2 *Ten.* You make of love a riddle, or a chain,
A circle, a mere knot; *untie!* again.
Ben. Love is a circle, both the first and last
Of all our actions, and his knot's, too, fast.
1 *Ten.* A true love knot will hardly be *untied*.
B. Jonson. Love's Welcome.

Nor must the fable, that would hope the fate
Once seene, to be againe call'd for and plaid,
Have more or lesse then just five acts: nor laid,
To have a god come in; except a knot
Worth his *untying* happen there.
Id. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

I have shewn also how it *unties* the inward knot of marriage, which is pence and love (if that can be *untyd* which was never knit) while it aims to keep fast the outward formality.—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, b. i. c. 9.

That is the immediate link of the union in such a life; and the *unsiying* and death consists chiefly in the disengagement of the heart, breaking off the affection from it.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Peter, c. 2.

Since the self-denial here recommended can only respect things in themselves lawful and not unreasonable, and in favor of such our bare inclinations have been allowed to be taken for arguments and directions, it looks as if this advise to deny oun's self or inclinations inferred a contradiction. But this knot will be quickly *untied*.
Wallaston. Religion of Nature, § 9.

UN-TIL. See TILL. To while. Used also as equivalent to *Unto*.

Dauid at that while was with Edward the kyng,
Sit auanced he that file *vntille* a faire thing.
R. Brunne, p. 237.

He hadde ymade ful many a marriage
Of yunge wimmen, at his owen cost.
Until his ordre he was a noble post.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 215.

I am with ye, & wyl be thy keper in al places whither thou goest, & wyl bring the agayne in to this lande: nether wyl I leaue the *vntyll* I haue made good al that I haue promysed the.—*Bible*, 1551. *Genesis*, c. 18.

In the former treatyse (deare frende Theophilus) I haue wrytten of all that Jesus begaine to do and teache, *vntyll* the daye in which he was taken vp.
Id. Acies of the Apostles, c. 1.

Vnwise and wretched men to weet whats good or ill,
We deeme of death as doome ye of a mischief,
But knew we fooles, what it vs brings *vntill*
Die would we daily, once it to expert.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calendar. November.

But all so soone, as he from far descrie
Those glistring armes, that heauen with light did fill,
He rous'd himselfe full blithe, and hastned them *vntill*.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Upon speaking with the master, we learnt that they had broke their fore-stay, and the gammon of the bowsprit, and were in no small danger of having all their masts come by the board; so that we were obliged to bear away *until* they had made all fast, after which we haled upon a wind again.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 8.

——— And if any Trojan came,
Obsequious to the will of Hector, arm'd
With fire to burn the fleet, on his spear's point
Ajax receiving wounded him, *until*
Twelve died in conflict with himself alone.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

UN-TILE, *v.* To remove or take away the tiles, or coverings, (sc. of baked or dried clay.)

Job. Unless yun'll drop through the chimney like a daw, or force a breach i' th' windows: you may *untile* the house, tis possible.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Woman's Prize*, Act i. sc.3.

UN-TILLED. } Not raised, turned, culti-
UNTILLABLE. } vated.

From the seventh day of December till the ninetenth day of March (as Walsingham and other old writers doo report), the ground laie *untild*, to the great hinderance and loose of all growing things on the earth.
Holinshed. Chronycles of England. Edw. III. an. 1364.

Hee must beware that betweene two furrowes, he leave no naked balkes raw and *untilled*.
Holland. Pliuie, b. xviii. c. 19.

Many of them [the plantations], especially the largest, are wholly *untilld*, yet very good fat land, full of large trees.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1685.

Then slew they to Apollo, on the shore
Of the *untillable* and harren deep,
Whole hecatombs of bulls and goats, whose steam
Slowly in smoky volumes climb'd the skies.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

UN-TIMBERED. Not built or constructed (of strong materials).

——— Where's then the sawey boate,
Whose weake *untimber'd* sides but sunn now
Co-riuall'd greatnesse? either to harbour fled,
Or made a taste for Neptune.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 3.

UN-TIMELY, *adj.* } Not seasonable, or in
UNTI'MELY, *ad.* } good time; too early,
UNTI'MELINESS. } too soon.
UNTI'MEOUSLY. }

In the se sallaud to [Tonus], & whan he com to lond
Tiding com him *untime*, Sir Lowya dede he fond.
R. Brunne, p. 227.

And also resonable houre for to ete by measure, that is to say, a man shal not ete in *untime*, ne sit the longer at the table, for he fasteth.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale*, v. 386.

Thou in dull corners dost thyselfe inclose,
Ne tastest primes pleasures, ne doest spred
Abroad thy fresh youthes fairest flowre, but lose
Both leafe and fruit, both too *vntimely* shed,
As one in wilfull bale for euer buried.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

See, see, the mourning fount, whose springs weep yet
Th' *untimely* fate of that too beauteous boy.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act i. sc. 1.

The proper consquent of this will be, that when the apostle says, Death came in by sin, and that death is the wages of sin, he primarily and literally means the solemnities, and causes, and infelicities, and *untimeliness* of temporal death; and not merely the dissolution, which is directly no evil, but an inlet to a better state.
Id. To the Bishop of Rochester.

Here (were there words to express such sentiments with proper tenderness) I should record the beauty, innocence, and *untimely* death, of the first object my eyes ever beheld with love.—*Tatler*, No. 181.

Mon. If I not press *untimely* on his leisure,
You would much bind a stranger to your service,
To give me means of audience from the emperor.
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act iii.

A grape-stone in the throat, a hair, a bone of a fish has brought many to an *untimely* grave.—*Knox. Antipolemus.*

"By my faith, this bodes us no good!" said Blount; "it must be some perilous cause puts her grace in motion thus *untimeously*."—*Scott. Kenilworth*, c. 15.

UN-TINGED. Not stained, dyed, imbued.

In a darkened room it may appear what beams are *untinged* and which they are that upon the bodies that terminate them do paint either the primary or secondary iris.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 727.

Your inattention I cannot pardon. Pope has the same defect, and it is of all others the most mortal to conversation: neither is Boilingbroke *untinged* with it.
Swift to Gay, July 10, 1732.

UN-TIRED. } Not harassed or distressed,
UNTI'RABLE. } vexed or troubled, wearied or fatigued.

As in a picture limb'd unto the life,
Or carved by a curious workman's knife,
If twenty men at once should come to see
The great effects of *unlirde* industry,
Each severally would thinke the pictures eye
Was fixt on him, and on no stander by.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

Mer. A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were,
To an *untyreable* and continuate goodnesse.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act i. sc. 4.

——— True indeed,
A son was born; but to prevent that crime,
The wretched infant of a guilty fate,
Bor'd through his *untir'd* feet, and bound with cords,
On a bleak mountain, naked was expos'd.
Dryden. Œdipus, Act iii sc. 1.

When he adds to all this that he will do it right early he intimates to us the particular time, at which such resolutions as these are best executed; 'tis in the morning, the season of devotion, when the mind is fresh and vigorous, *untired* with the business of the day, and untainted with ill images and impressions.—*Atterbury*, vol. iv. Ser. 9

UN-TITLED. Not having, being without, or deprived of a name—of honourable distinction, a name of distinction.

Such be the meed of all, that by such meane
Vnto the type of kingdom title etiaine,
But false Duessa, now *untitled* queene,
Was brought to her sad doome, as heere was to be seene.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

——— O natiū miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody sceptred,
When shalt thou see thy wholesome dayes againe?
Since that the truest issue of thy throne
By his owne interdiction stands accurst,
And do's blaspheme his breed?
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 3.

UN-TO. *On* or in *to*.

Vnto the se side chaced thei Sir Lowys,
He durst not abide, no turne Thebaid his eis [visage].
R. Brunne, p. 104.

& geldes vp alle the bondes of homage & feaute,
Same the right that may falle of ancestres olde,
Unto ther heires alle to haf & to holde.—*Id.* p. 260.

"I graunt it you," quod she, and right anone
This forniel egle spake in this degree:
"Almighty queene, *unto* this year be clone
I aske respite for to avisen mee.
And after that to have my choice all free."
Chaucer. Assembly of Fowles.

When I out of my peine awoke,
And cayte vp many a pitous looke
Unto the heauen. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

——— But for all this
Unto my preest, whiche cometh anone,
I woll thou tell it one and une. *Id. Ib.*

He leyth downe his one eare all plat
Unto the grounde, and halt it fast. *Id. Ib.*

Jesus began to speake *unto* the people of John: To se what, wēt ye out into the wyldernne? went ye out to se a reede shaken wyth the wynde?—*Bible*, 1551. *Matt.* c. 11.

For *unto* whome muche is geuen, of him shal be much required.—*Id. Luke*, c. 12.

This being therefore presupposed, from that knowne relation which God hath *unto* vs, as *unto* children, and *unto* all good things as *unto* effects, whereof himselfe is the principall cause, these axiomes and lawes naturall concerning our dutie haue arisen.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie*, b. i. § 8.

By which Astrologers, as well
As those in heav'n above, can tell
What straunge events they do foreshew
Unto her under-world below.—*Hadibras*, pt. ii. c. 2.

And I'd be loth to have you break
An ancient custom for a freak,
Or innovation introduce
In place of things of antique use;
To free your heels by any course,
That might b' unwholsome to your spurs;
Which if I should consent *unto*,
It is not in my pow'r to do. *Id.* c. 1.

UN-TO'ILED, i.e. *Untilled*, (qv.)

It yeeldeth to grow in rough and *untoiled* places.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 5.

UN-TOLD. Not spoken or uttered, related, narrated, or made known.

——— Certes, were it gold,
Or in a poke nobles all *untold*,
Thou shouldest it have, as I am a trewe smith.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3779.

But I haue against that proued alwa that he must mene so: or elles must haue left his tale *untold*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1009.

And all her sisters seeing her sad stowre,
Did weep and waile, and made exceeding mone,
And all their learned instruments did breake,
The rest, *untold*, no liuing tongue can speake.
Spenser. Teares of the Muses.

Three nights I hous'd him, and within my cot
Three days detain'd him (for his ship he left
A fugitive, and came direct to me),
But half *untold* his story yet remains.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xvii.

UN-TO'LERABLE. See INTOLERABLE. That cannot or may not be borne or suffered supported, sustained, or endured.

The pope himselfe is nowe becomme *untolerable*. No tyrah was ever liable to matche him in pompe, and pride.
Jewel. Defence of the Apologie, p. 618.

Insomuche as if a manne geue you a blowe vpon the cheke (which is accounted commenlie an *untolerable* vilanie), ye shal not requite it with a blowe againe, but rather offer the other cheke to be striken too.—*Udal. Math.* c. 5.

UN-TO'MBED. Removed from, taken out of—the tomb, grave, or sepulchre.

If any man doubt of the strange antiquities delivered by historians, as of the wonderful corps of Antaeus *untombed* a thousand years after his death by Sertorius.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 18.

UN-TOOTH, *v.*[1] } To deprive of teeth.
UNTO'OTHSOME. } *Untoothsome*, — not
UNTO'OTHSOMENESS. } agreeable or pleasing to the tooth; i.e. the taste, the palate.

What philosopher durst haue enterprysed to propoune suche thynges as these, so farre contrarye to all mennes opinion or thinkyng, and thynges so *untoothsome* for menne to bee fonde on, or to make anie great countenaunce vnto.
Udal. Luke, Pref.

The hony of the island Corsica of all other is counted most unpleasant and *untoothsome*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xiii. c. 4.

I speak not of Popish mock-fasts: in change, not in forbearance, in change of courser cates of the land, for the curious dainties of the water, of the flesh of beasts, for the flesh of fish, of *untoothsome* morsells for *sorbitunculæ delicatæ*, as Hieronie calls them.
Bp Hall. Sermon before the King, March 30, 1628.

So as the dogge, in stead of a beast, findes now nothing but a ball of prickes, to wound his jawes; and goes away crying from so *untoothsome* a prey
Id. Occasional Meditations, Med. 123.

Those things which in their nature were not edible, (at least, to an Israelite) were now both deare, and dainty. The asse was (besides the *untoothsomenesse*) an impure creature.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Samarians Famine Relieved.

——— But ah, beware!
For I intend thee mischief, and to dash
With both hands ev'ry grinder from thy gums,
As men *untooth* a pig pil'ring the corn.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xviii.

UN-TORME'NTED. Not tortured or twisted; not distressed or distracted.

Too much for chaos to permit my mass
A longer stay with essences unwrought,
Unfashion'd, *untormented* into man!
Young. Complaint, Night 7.

UN-TORN. Not rent, reaved, or forced asunder.

How could Ezra heare this with his clothes, his haire, his beard *untorne*?—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Zerubabel & Ezra.*

And the truth is, that as long as that small remainder of land, belonging to the church shall continue yet *untorn* from her, and as long as there shall be those about her (as there will ever be very many) who will never think, that they themselves have enough, the church and clergy of England shall always be inveighed against, and struck at as having too much.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 10.

But Phoebus, pitying even after death
The valiant Hector, with his golden shield
O'ershadow'd him, that uncorrupted still,
And still *untorn*, though drugg'd he might remain.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxiv.

UN-TO'UCHABLE. } That may not be felt
UNTOU'CHED. } by the sense of *touch*; that may not be fingered, handled; not reached, not affected; in any way acted upon or intermeddled with.

Further Theophylacte saithe, the body of Christe is eaten; but the Godheade is not eaten: bicause it is *untoucheable*, and vncomprehensible vnto our senses.
Jewell. Defence of the Apologie, p. 239.

This one matter is sufficiēt to declare the moderacion & clemeneye that was then in Alexander: for he did not only pardon Madates, but also left the citie *untouched*.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 112.

And surely, were not their persons sacred, that is, by the laws of God and man, *untouchable* so to prejudice; and so, protected against the malice, the envy, the fury, and the rabidness of self-ended man: it would not be an easie matter to conjure him into that enchanting circle.
Feltham, pt. . Res. 66.

For as to the greatest part of them, even those masters of definitions were fain to leave them [simple ideas] *untouched*, merely by the impossibility they found in it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 4.

Ulysses conscious of his life *untouch'd*,
Retir'd a step from Secus, and replied:
Ah hapless youth! thy destiny impends.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

UN-TO'WARD. } In Gower,—*Unto-ward*,
UNTO'WARDLY. } equivalent to—*Toward*. In
UNTO'WARDNESS. } the rest,—*Untoward*.

Not coming to, according to, yielding or complying; not docile or tractable, or manageable; averse, perverse, awkward.

Ye father ofte it hath ben so,
That whan I am my ladie fro,
And thynke *untowarde* bir drawe,
Than cast I many a newe lawe,
And all the worlde tourne vp so downe.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

The last of this division
Stant *untowarde* Septemtrion.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Thou shalte gse afore him to prepaire mennes hearties to the receiuyng of suche a great salusacion, leste if the same coming of the Lorde should fyndde the heartes of menne slumbrydde in *slugrynge*, & vttrly *untoward*, the health that is now offred, might percase be turned into a manyfold castyng away & perishing of the soile.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 1.

For ye report that rawe and ragged clause whych ye have *untowardly* torne out of hys xxi. homely, in the second tome, to be in the vi. epistle.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 147.

We intend no further to instant or prese him thereof, but evermore continuing our good mind and affection to join with him (his said *untowardness* and coldness in that behalf notwithstanding).—*Wyat. By the King*, (*Hen. VIII.*) Let. 18.

Such is the *untoward* constitution of our nature, that we doe neither perfectly understand the way and knowledge of the Lord, nor stedfastly imbrace it, when it is vnderstood; nor gratiously vster it, when imbraced; nor peaceably maintaine it, when it is vttered.
Hooker. A Discourse of Justification, § 59.

Which as many as nae, worke their own mischiefe and destruction, dancing (as the proverbe saith) a daunce *untowardly* about a pits brinke, or jesting with edged toules.
Holland Plutarch, p. 89.

Even in trees as well as in other living creatures, there is a certaine infelicitie, which may be well learned, a drawfish *untowardnesse*.—*Id. Plinie*, b. xii. c. 2.

Let me embrace my friend.
Rose. How *untowardly* he returns the salute.
Dryden. Sir Martin Marr-all, Act ii.

UN-TRA'CED. } *Untraced*, or *Untracked*, — not distinguished, not discerned, by marks formed in passing; by paths, by footsteps, or vestiges.
UNTRA'CEABLE.
UNTRA'CKED.
UNTRA'CTABLE.
UNTRA'CTABLENESS.
UNTRACTAB'ILITY.

Untractable (see UNTRACTABLE).—that may not be drawn or led along (in a given way or road); that cannot be managed, guided, or governed.

But if he be so *untractable* that he will be moued neyther with shame, nor with feare of iudgemente, than bryng the matter to the congregacion.—*Udal. Matheu*, c. 18.

And why is this way narrow but because it is *untracked* and untredden? if I may not rather say the way is *untracked* and found by few, because it is narrow and not easie to tread in.—*Bp. Hall. Soliloquies*, Sol. 68.

——— But I
Trild out my uncouth passage, forc't to ride
Th' *untractable* abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of unoriginal night and chaos wide.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

He [God] puts on a rigid, rough and *untractable* carriage, even towards his dearest children, even then when he means them most good.—*Hales. Rem Ser. on Luke*, xviii. 1.

If the ways of God's universal providence be *untraceable*, then most of all the workings of his grace are conducted in a secret unperceivable way in this new birth.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Peter*, c. 1.

Who can alone discover the wiles, and fathom the depths of Satan, and track him through all his windings and (otherwise *untraceable*) labyrinths.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 261.

So the eagle,
That bears the thunder of our grandsire Jove,
With joy beholds his hardy youthfull off-spring
Forsake the nest, to try his tender pinions.
In the wide *untract* air. *Rowe. Ulysses*, Act iii.

Which great difference in men's intellectuals, whether it rises from any defect in the organs of the brain, particularly adapted to thinking: or in the dullness or *untractableness* of those faculties: for want of use; or, as some think, in the natural differences of men's souls themselves, or some, or all of these together; it matters not here to examine.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 20.

Nor wonder, if (advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auspicious height)
Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly,
More boundless in my fancy than my eye.
Denham. Cooper's Hill.

There are few people so *untractable* but may be kept in temper by a wise management.—*Waterland*, vol. ix. Ser. 1.

This plan was accordingly put into execution; but the *untractableness* and prodigious strength of the bullocks, rendered it a tedious and difficult operation.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. vi. c. 10.

His [Condorcet] *untractability* to these leaders, and his figure in the club of jacobins, which at that time they wished to bring under, alone prevented that part of the arrangement.—*Burke. Thoughts on French Affairs*, (1791.)

UN-TRA'DED. Not frequented or resorted to (for purposes of merchandize or commerce; not engaged in commerce.)

Our English that to steale the first blessing of an *untraded* place, will perhaps secretly hasten thither, may bee beholding to mee for this caueat, if they take notice thereof.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 682.

That he may deliuer vp vnto Messias at his comyng a people not vtterlie *untraded* or vnentered in his discipline, but somwhat prepaired already & instructed thereunto with the agnisyng & knowcledgeyng of their owne synfulnesse.
Udal. Luke, c. 1.

——— By Mars his gauntlet, thanks!
Mock not, that I affect the *untraded* oath.
Shakespeare. Troil. & Cress. Act iv. sc. 5.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskilful hands.—*Locke.*

UN-TRAI'NED. Not drawn (in the way they should go); not educated, exercised, or practised, or experienced.

But yet these shadowes of thynges visible wer geuen for a tyme to the grosse and *untrained* people, to the ende thei might one dale in processe of tyme by these first introducties, growe and procede foreward to thynges of the mynde.
Udal. Luke, c. 24.

Alas, what is to be lookt for of raw untaught *untrained* men (if such should be called forth of their shops on the sudden) that know not so much as their files or motions, or postures, but either flight or filling of ditches.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat, pt. ii.

UN-TRA'NSFERABLE. That cannot be borne or conveyed from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable*, in the prince.—*Howell. Pre-em. of Parliament.*

UN-TRANSLA'TED. } Not borne or con-
UNTRANSLA'TABLE. } veyed from (one language into another).

Hebrew *Barith*, which word Arias Montanus in his interlinear Bible retcineth *untranslated*.
Fuller. Worthies, Bristol.

I might insist that the term translated everlasting, ought to be preserved *untranslated*, as a kind of technical term, and called Aionian.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 30.

To me they appear *untranslatable*. [Lines from Richard the 3d's description of himself.]
Gray. To West, April 1742.

UN-TRANSPA'RENT. Not shining through.

We have found more than once that some pieces of glass [so] prepared, though held against the light, appear'd of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, exhibited an *untransparent* blue.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 735.

UN-TRANSPA'SSABLE. That cannot be gone or passed over.

Are these the hounds y' have given
Th' *untranspassable* bars
That limit pride so short?—*Daniel. Cleopatra.*

UN-TRA'VELLED. Not having gone or passed a wearisome length of way; not having gone, passed, journeyed, through countries, over seas; not having visited foreign countries.

What if they should? why, if they should, I say, they were never abroad: what foreigner would do so? it writes them directly *untravel'd*.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act i.

I have heard it observed more than once, by those who have seen Italy, that an *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures, because the gestures which are expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country.—*Spectator*, No. 407.

Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart *untravel'd* fondly turns to thee:
Still to my brother turns, with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a lengthening chain.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

UN-TREAD, *v.* } To tread back again; to
UNTRO'DDEN. } pass back the same way or road. *Untrodden*,—

Not passed on foot; not walked or trampled on;—where no *path* has been made.

Where is the horse that does *untread* again
His tedious measures with the unbated fire,
That he did pace them first: all things that are,
Are with more spirit chased than enjoy'd.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 6.

Sat. We do behoove thee, and beshrew my soule,
But I do love the fauour, and the forme
Of this most faire occasion, by the which
We will *untread* the steps of damned Duight.
id. King John, Act v. sc. 4.

(Those scatter'd troops from Barnet that escap'd,)
Through *untred* grounds, in many a tedious hour,
Flock to her daily.—*Drayton. Miseries of Q. Margaret.*

—— Methinks the downs are sweeter,
And the young company of swains far meeter,
Than those forsaken and *untroden* places.
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

The most frequented once, and noble part
Of Thebes, now midnight silence reigns even here,
And grass *untrodden* springs beneath our feet.
Dryden. Œdipus, Act i.

No fleecy flocks dwell there, nor plough is known
But the unseeded and unfurrow'd soil
Year after year, a wilderness by man
Untroddan, food for blatant goats supply'd.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

UN-TRE'ASURED. Deprived of its treasure, or store of wealth, or riches, or any thing precious.

I *Lo*. I cannot heare of any that did see her,
The ladies her attendants of her chamber
Saw her a bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasur'd* of their mistris.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-TRE'ATABLE. That cannot be managed; that cannot be composed or arranged.

Thou shalt not wenen (quod she) that I beare an *untretable* batayle [inexorable bellum] against fortune.
Chaucer. Boecius, b. ii.

If we carry thither with us a perverse and *untreatable* temper, that will not endure either to submit or condescend, we shall be sure to find the same humour reigning thro' out all the society of the wicked.—*Scott. Christian Life*, pt. i. c. 3.

UN-TRE'MBLING. Not shaking or shuddering.

—— Nor *untrembling* canst thou see,
How from a scraggy rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut sanphire, to excite the squeamish gust
Of pampered luxury.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

But when men died, at once they ceas'd to be,
Returning to the barren womb of nothing,
Whence first they sprung, then might the debauchee
Untrembling mouth the Heavens.—*Blair. The Grave.*

UN-TRE'SPASSING. Not transgressing.

Others were sent more chearful, free, and still as it were at large, in the midst of an *untresspassing* honesty.
Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus, § 1.

UN-TRE'SSED. Not tied in a tress, (Tyrwhitt); not plaited.

Her gilt heeres, with a gold threde
Iblound were, *untressed* as she lay,
Chaucer. The Assemblie of Fowles.

Hire heres han they kempt, that lay *untressed*
Ful ruddy, and with hir fingres smal
A coroune on hire hed they han yfressed.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8256.

UN-TRI'ED. Not proved or put to the proof; not essayed, attempted, experienced.

But where ye ended haue, now I begin
To tread an endlesse trace withouten guide
Or good direction how to enter in
Or how to issue forth in wales *untride*,
In perils strange, in labours long and wide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. I.

Her followers such, as merely friendless stood,
Sunk and dejected by the Spensers pride,
Who bore the taints of treason in their blood,
And for revenge would leave no ways *untry'd*.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, s. 37.

And since like Tiphys parting from the shore,
In ample seas I sail, and depths *untri'd* before,
This let me further add, that Nature knows
No stedfast station, but ebbs or flows:
Ever in motion.—*Dryden. Ovid. Metam.* b. xv.

UN-TRIMMED. Corruptly so written for *entrimmed*, as *unrip* for *enrip*, (and see also UNSTABLISHED.) In A. S. *On-trimman*, to trim, (qv.) The A. S. has it *on*, negative and also augmentative, like the Lat. *In*; thus *on-liktan* is enlighten, *on-tyan* is to untye; and in this word *untrim*, *on*, (aug.) has been converted into our neg. form *un*. The commentators on Shakespeare, not aware of this, are quite at fault. In Ford it is not clear whether Bianca meant to scoff at the finical or slovenly appearance of her husband's beard.

Cen. O Leuis, stand fast, the deuill tempts thee here,
In likenesse of a new *untrimmed* bride.
Shakespeare. K. John, Act iii. sc. I.

Bian. Can you imagine, sir, the name of Duke
Could make a crooked leg, a scambling foot,
A tolerable face, a wearish hand,
A blowsious lip, or such an *untrimmed* beard
As yours, fit for a lady's pleasure?
Ford. Love's Sacrifice, Act v. sc. 1.

UN-TRI'UMPHED. } Not conquered or
UNTRI'EMPHABLE. } subdued (with ceremony in commemoration of the victory).

The sun's rise—where into th' ocean
Nysus, Hydaspes, and swift Ganges fall,
[I] suffer'd you only, when I conquer'd all,
To goe *untriumph'd*: Parthias king alone
Of all th' East's monarchs, scap'd subiection.
Mag. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. viii.

UN-TRO'ULED. Not turned or moved round; not rolled.

Yet none he found so much a fool to lend.
Hard fate! *unroll'd* is now the charming dye,
The play-house and the parks unvisited must lie.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 9.

UN-TRO'UBLE, *v.* } To remove, to free
UNTRO'UBLED. } from, to divest of—
UNTRO'UBLEDNESS. } trouble or vexation, distress, molestation, anxious or unpleasing labour or toil.

Then with the sunne, take sir your timely rest,
And with new day new worke at once begin:
Vntroubled night (they say) giues counsell best.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. o. 1.

—— Leave the thoughts
Of this vain world, forget your flesh and blood,
And make your spirit an *untroubled* way
To pass to what it ought.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Pilgrimage, Act iv. sc. 2.

Art thou *troubled* with fears, enemies, and snares? *untrouble* thyself of that for he is with thee.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Pet.* c. 5.

He hath rifled all the sects of the old philosophers, robb'd each of them of his more-piece; the sceptick of his indifference and *untroubledness*, &c
Hammond. Works, vol. iv. p. 479.

Ever chearful in her behaviour, but withal ever calm and even, her satisfaction, like a deep *untroubled* stream, ran out, without any of that violence, or noise, which sometimes the shallowest pleasures do most abound in.
Atterbury, vol. I. Ser 6.

UN-TRUE. } Not agreeing with, according
UNTRU'ELY. } or conformable to,
UNTRU'TH. } consistent with—the truth, or with that which is thought or believed, with our thoughts or belief; not faithful or veracious

To undertake the tool of *untrewe* scribe
In menyage of miracles.—*Piers Plowman. Vision*, p 5.

And there we lengeden ful long, and leueden ful harde
For to alle this Freere folke, were founden in bestnes,
And taughten *untrewely*, and that we wel asphere.
Id. Crede.

In the firste epistle of Iocn, where we teden of the nouhede of the trysyte, where we fynden, that ther hath be greet errour of *untrewe* translatouris fro the tiemthe of the the feith, while thei sitten in her translacioun onli the names of three thingis, that is of watir, of blood, and of the spirit, and leeneth the witnessyng of the fadir, and of the sone, and of the spirit.—*Wiclif. James*, Prol.

O stormy people, moand and ever *untrewe*,
And undiscrete, and chaunging as a fane,
Delighting ever in tombel that is newe,
But like the mone waxen ye and wanne.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8572.

Ne shall I never ben an *untrewe* wif
In word ne werk, as fer as I have wit,
I wol ben his to whom that I am knit.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,287.

Ten hundred thousand stories tell I can
Notable of your *untruth* and brotelenesse.
Id. The Marchaunes Tale, v 10,115.

He thought aye well, he had his lady lorne,
And that Joves, of his purveyance,
Him shewed had in sleepe the signifiance
Of her *untruth*. *Id. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

And tho began his sorowe newe
For he mote gone, or be *untrewe*,
To hir, which his trouth had.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And thus the lawe is onerrowne,
Whiche God hath set, and namely
With hem that so *untruthe*
The goddes robbe of holy churche.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

But he whiche all *untrouth* ment,
This false knight amonge them all,
Upon the thing, whiche is befall
Seith. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

This Henry chastysed the olde *untrewe* mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme, with dyuerse other thynges reformynynge that lōge before his dayes had ben mysse vsed.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 226.

By the conisayll of thabbott of Stone and other that fauoured his *untrouth*, he [Bruze] sent vnto [the Pope that] Clement the V. for a dispensasyon of his etho before made vnto kynge Edwarde.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1305.

And he shewed him trewe tidynges, and *entrewe*, for he made him beleve howe all the countre of Wales wolde gladlye haue hym to be their lorde.

Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 332.

For, concerning signification [of this word Bishop], first it is clearly *untrue* that no other thing is thereby signified but only an oversight in respect of a partienlar church and congregation.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. vii. § 11.

[The earle of Buckingham] tooke the sea, and returned into England, sore displeased with the duke of Britaine for his great *entrufe* and dissimulation (as he tooke it) notwithstanding all excuses to cloake the matter by him alledged.

Holinshed. Chron. of England, Rich. II. an. 1380.

Bust. It must be faced, you know there will be a yard of dissimulation
At least (city measure) and cut upon an *untroth* or two.

Beaum. & Fletch. Maid in the Mill, Act iv. sc. 1.

That which they have been reproved for is, not because they did therein utter an *untruth*, but such a truth as was not sufficient to bear up the cause which they did thereby seek to maintain.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. viii.

Flora commands, said she, those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights:
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*.

Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

UN-TRUSS, *v.* UNTRU'SSED. UNTRU'SSING, *n.* UNTRU'SSED. } To remove or deprive of the truss or package; that which packs, binds, or bundles, or closes up.

Till at length he was slaine at Edessa a citie in Mesopotamia by one of his owne soniliers, as he was about to *untruss* his points, &c.

Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 22.

Bri. Well done, well done, give me my night-cap. *So.* Quick, quick, *untruss* me.

Beaum. & Fletch. Elder Brother, Act iv. sc. 4.

Welcome, gentlemen: and how dost thou, thou grand scourge, or second *untruss* of the time.

B. Jonson. Every Man Out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 1.

Such as on stages play, such as we see
The Dryads painted, whom wilde satyres loue,
Whose armes halfe naked; lockes *untrussed* beue,
With buskins laced on their legs above,
And silken roshes tuckt short above their knee;
Such seem'd the Silvian daughters of this groue,
Saue that in stead of shafts and boughes of tree,
She bore a lute, a harpe of citterne sheene.

Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. xvIII.

Neither shall young at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the *untrussers* or whippers of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.

B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act v. sc. 1.

Come, we'll go see how far forward our journeyman is toward the *untrussing* of him.—*Id. Ib.* Act iv. sc. 5.

UN-TRUST. UNTRU'STY. UNTRU'STINESS. } Not thought or believed to be true and faithful; not confided in, credited, relied, or depended upon.

For thei vs teche, and telle this,
Howe that this feuer of jelousie
Somdele it groweth of sotie
Of loue, and somdele of *untrust*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Ethrius was of loue byth, ryche of tunge, falce, and subtyll of wytte, softe and eloquent of speche, *untrusty* and false of thought and promyse.

Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 199.

As they had shewed themselves false and *untrustie* to their owne lawfull king, so they would not continue anie long time true vnto a stranger.

Holinshed. Chron. of England. Hen. III. an. 1218.

The king gaue credit to these tales, and therefore had the lords in great gelousie, notwithstanding they were thought to be his most true and faithfull subiects, and the other craftie, deceitfull, and *untrustie*.

Id. Ib. Rich. II. an. 1387.

But such as are to be warned, that by the same wherin they offend, they shall be punished, euen with seruants faithlesse to plague their *untrustinesse*.

Id. Ib. Rich. III. an. 1330.

Of Secretary Petre he gives this character:—"Who, under pretence of gravity, covered much *untrustiness* of heart."—*Hayward. Life of Edward VI.*

Wise David knowes Saul not to be more kinde than *untrusty*; and therefore had rather seek safety in his hold, than in the hold of a hollow and unsteady friendship.

Bp. Hall. Cont. Saul in David's Cave.

UN-TUMULTUOUS. Not noisy or turbulent; not raising a commotion or confusion.

——— Nor less admire
This tumult *untumultuous*; all on wing!
In motion all! yet what profound repose!
What fervid action, yet no noise! as saw'd
To silence by the presence of their Lord.

Young. Complaint, Night 9.

UN-TUNE, *v.* UNTU'NEABLE. UNTU'NEABLY. } To remove or destroy an extended continuity of sound, of sounds in consent or concert, in harmony or concord; to disable from the production of such sounds; to relax the strings.

Or be the shepheards which doe serue her laesie.
That they list not their merry pipes apply,
Or be their pipes *untunable* and craesie,
That they cannot her honour worthily?

Spenser. Colin Clouts come home again.

Pardon (bright excellence!) an *untun'd* string,
That in thy ears thus keeps a murmuring;
O! speak a lowly muse's pardon.

Crashaw. Upon the Duke of York's Death.

At one broken link dissolves the union of the whole chain, and one jarring *untuned* string spoils the whole musick, so is every sin that seizes upon a portion of our affections; if we love one, that one destroys the acceptation of all the rest.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 12.

He who sees not this argument bew plainly it deserves to divorce any *untunable*, or unatonable matrimony, sees little.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

An odious and unpleasant thing it is, to hear a hen keep a creaking or cackling, and a cow untowardly and *untunably* crying.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 586.

On other occasions we have drawn two words into one, which has likewise very much *untuned* our language, and clogged it with consonants, as "mayn't, can't, shan't, won't," and the like, for "may not, can not, shall not, will not, &c."

Spectator, No. 135.

Their poetry then was made up almost entirely of monosyllables; which, when they came together in any cluster, are certainly the most harsh *untunable* things in the world.

Waller. Pref. to Poems, (ed. 1690.)

UN-TURNED. Not moved round; revolved, converted;—"no stone *unturned*," i.e. no obstacle left unmoved, no place unsearched, nothing untried.

Nevertheless in the mean time they left no stone *unturned* in Scotland, by secret contrivances to procure that the young king might be sent over into France, and Morton the regent laid aside.

Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1574.

Who will spare no pains, nor leave any stone *unturned*, for satisfying their lusts, and accomplishing their bad designs.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 20.

After you shall have left no stone *unturned* to avoid it [war], after you shall have sought peace by every mode of negotiation, the next desirable point will be, to take the greatest care that the execution of a bad business may be chiefly consigned to bad men.—*Knox. Antipolemus.*

UN-TUTORED. Not educated, instructed, disciplined.

We are two simple maids *untutor'd*, here, sir;
Two honest maids, is that a sin at court, sir?

Beaum. & Fletch. Loyal Subject, Act iv. sc. 3.

She had sixty-seven killed in the action, and eighty-four wounded, whilst the Centurion had only two killed, and a lieutenant and sixteen wounded, all of whom but one recovered: of so little consequence are the most destructive arms in *untutored* and unpractised hands.

Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 8.

For living at first scattered abroad in independent tribes, their gross, *untutored* minds could rise no higher than to the sensible causes of good and evil.

Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 5.

UN-TWINE, *v.* UNTWIST, *n.* } To roll back, to revolve; any thing convolved, (any thing twained, or twined.)

This knot [saith our author] might be *entwined* with more facilitie thus.

Holinshed. The Sundrie Inuasions of Ireland.

When Age and Death call'd for the score,
No surfeits were to reckon for;
Death fore not (therefore) but sans strife
Gently *untwin'd* his thread of life.

Crashaw. Ep. on Mr. Ashton.

For strait his arrows lose their golden heads, and shed their purple feathers, his silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots.—*Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, b. i. c. 6.

Which made them effsoones feare
the dayes of Pirrha should,
Of creatures spoile the earth,
their fatall threds *entwist*.—*Spenser. Muse of Thestylis.*

Dulch. 'Tis a witch sure,
And by her means he come to *untwist* this riddle.

Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleas'd, Act v. sc. 1.

The saints deceiv'd, shall be a sweet mistake,
Hand up thy soul for mine, and mine for thine.
Emp. No, I'll *untwist* you:
I have occasion for your stay on earth.

Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act iii. sc. 1.

Ev'n light itself, which every thing displays,
Shone undiscover'd, till his brighter mind
Untwisted all the shining robe of day.

Thomson. To Sir Isaac Newton.

But still the solar light is not less real in the rainbow where it's rays become thus *untwisted*, and each differing thread distinctly seen in its effect, than while they remained united and incorporated with one another in the sun.

Warburton. Divine Legation, b. ii. App.

UN-VA'CILLATING. Not wavering, unsteady, or inconstant.

He was situated like one who walks upon ice, ready to give way around him, and whose only safety consists in moving onwards, by firm and *unvacillating* steps.

Scott. Kenilworth, c. 17.

UN-VA'LUABLE. UNVA'LUED. } Invalued, the in is emphatical or augmentative; and so *Unvalued* (see UNRIP) used to denote—

Much valued, highly prized, esteemed highly, or to be of great worth.

Mongst which, therein a siluer dish did by
two golden apples of *vnvalued* price:
For passing these which Hercules conie by,
or those which Atalanta did entice.—*Spenser*, sonn. 77.

Cla. Here I swear to thee,
By the *unvalued* love I bear this beauty,
(And kiss the book too) never to be covetous,
To honour ye, to truly love, and serve ye.

Beaum. & Fletch. Woman Pleas'd, Act ii. sc. 6.

Chryses, the priest, came to the fleet to buy
For presents of *unvalued* price his daughter's liberty.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

Out of the east jewels of worth she brings.
Th' *unvalued* diamond of her sparkling eye.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

No home for her confesses she
But where she may a martyr be.
She'll to the Moors and trade with them,
For this *unealued* diadem.—*Crashaw. Hymn to St. Teresa.*

Sir Moth. I will tell you, sister,
I cannot carry his carcat up enough;
He is *unvaluable*.—*B. Jonson. Magnetic Lady*, Act i. sc. 1.

And from my father [I] received such a character of his learning, humility, and other virtues, that, like jewels of *unvaluable* price, they still cast such a lustre, as envy or the rust of time shall never darken.

King. Letter to Mr. Wallon.

True it is, that a good name is *unvaluable*; and all the pelf in the world is not an equal ransom for it.

South, vol. x. Ser. 9.

UN-VA'NQUISHABLE. UNVA'NQUISHED. } That cannot be overpowered or overcome, conquered, subdued.

When time and occasion shall require, ye shal be through my spirite stronge and *vnuanquishable*.—*Udal. John*, c. 17.

For so shall they be strong against all the troublesome hurlyburlies of thys world, and shall persist *unuanquished*.

Id. Ib.

On this side, lo! the Getule town behold!
A people bold, *unvanquished* in war.

Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

But now as concerning that the same *ennunquishable* army fighting vnder your ensignes and name, streightwaies after it came to land, set fire on their ships; what mooued them so to doe?—*Holinshed. Hist. of England*, b iv. c. 24.

Whilst the stout queen, by speedy flight, redeem'd
The safety of herself, and of her son:
And with her Somerset to Durham fled:
Her pow'rs suppress'd, her heart *unvanquished*.

Daniel. Civil Wars, b. viii.

UN-VA'NTAGED. Not aided or assisted, benefited or profited.

Yet, even thus, *unvantag'd* and on foot,
Superiour honours I that day acquir'd
To theirs who rode, for Pallas led me on
Herself to victory.

Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

UN-VA'RIABLE. UNVA'RIED. UNVA'RYING. } Sec Invariable. That cannot be altered or changed; (actively)—that does not alter or change.

So that if man would be *unvariable*,
He must be God, or like a rock or tree;
For e'en the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more desperate than we.
Donne. Immortality of the Soul, § 9.

In all which this is constant and *unvariable*, that every more general term stands for such an idea, and is but a part of any of those contained under it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 3.

And nothing being a measure of duration, as nothing is of extension, we cannot keep by us any *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 14.

The commodore on hearing this pleasing and unexpected news, threw down his axe, with which he was then at work, and by his joy broke through, for the first time, the equable and *unvaried* character which he had hitherto preserved.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 3.

The annals of Egypt, as may be seen by Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Plutarch, and others, who all copied from these annals, were express and *unvariable* for the real diversity, the distinct personality of Osiris and Sesostris.—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, b. iv. s. 3.

Along thy glades, a solitary guest,
The hollow sounding bittern guards its nest;
Amidst thy desert walks the lapwing flies,
And tires their echoes with *unvary'd* cries.
Goldsmith. Deserted Village.

UN-VA'RNISHED. Not brightened or burnished; having no false glossiness or brilliancy given or added.

——— Yet (by your gracious patience)
I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 3.

This is a true, *unvarnished*, undisguised state of the affair.—*Burke. Speech at Bristol*, (1780.)

UN-VEIL, *v.* **UNVE'ILEDLY.** **UNVE'ILER**, *n.* } To remove or divest of cover, screen, shade or concealment.

The providence that's in a watchfull state,
Keepes place with thought; and almost like the gods,
Doe thoughts *unveile* in their dumbe cradles.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cres. Act iii. sc. 3.

——— Hesperus that led
The starrie host, rode brightest, till the moon
Rising in clouded majestie, at length
Apparent queen *unveild* her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Oh, speak I *unveil* this mystery of sorrow,
And draw the dismal scene, at once to sight.
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act ii.

For these [the divine books] want not exceller.dies, but only skilfull *unveilers*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iv. p. 18.

Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands, that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains.
Id. Ib.

UN-VE'NERABLE. That may not be revered, honoured, or respected.

Paul. For cover
Venerable be thy hands, if thou
Tak'st up the princesse, by that forced baseness
Which he has put upon't.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 3.

UN-VE'NOMED. Not poisoned or infected with poison.

If thou mayst spit upon a head *unvenomed*, why mayst thou not speak of a vice without danger?
Bp. Hall. Satires, Post.

UN-VE'NTED. Not opened for utterance or emission.

Things like curselves, as sensual, vain, *unvented*
Bubbles, and breaths of air, got with an itching
As blisters are.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Mad Lover*, Act ii.

UN-VE'NTILATED. Not having an opening or passage (for fresh air); not exposed to wind.

This animals, to succour life, demand;
For should the air *unventilated* stand,
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths, and secret stores of raging pain.
Blackmore. Creation, b. ii.

UN-VE'RDANT. Not green, or flourishing in growth.

Ungraceful 'tis to see without a horn
The lofty hart, whom branches best adorn;
A leafless tree, or an *unverdant* mend;
And as ungracefull is a hairless head.
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

UN-VE'RITABLE. Not assured or ascertained.

Whereupon arised divers doubts, and many suspitious conceptions; some believing he [St. John] was not buried, some that he was buried but risen again, others that he descended into the tomb, and from thence departed after. But all these preceded upon *unveritable* grounds.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 10.

UN-VE'RSED. Not practised, experienced, or expert.

Van Hemart, governour of the town, a young man raw and *unversed* in military matters, not so much as expecting an assault, compounded for his own and the townsmens lives, and yielded up the place.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1586.

I say therefore, in which epistles, are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable (that are unlearned, i.e. unskilled and *unversed* in divine things; and unstable, i. e. of light, desultory, unbalanced minds) wrest, as they do the other scriptures, to their own destruction.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 9.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day
In dazzling gold and purple, shine so gay
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field.
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd.
Blackmore. Creation, b. i.

UN-VE'XED. Not agitated, disturbed, distressed, or harassed.

——— In whom all white, and red, and blue
(Beauty's ingredients) voluntary grew,
As in an *unvex'd* Paradise.
Donne. Anatomy of the World, Act i.

How bless'd is he, who leads a country life,
Unvex'd with anxious cares, and void of strife!
Who studying peace, and shunning civil rage,
Enjoy'd his youth, and new enjoys his age.
Dryden. To John Dryden, Esq.

UN-VIGOROUSLY. Not with active force or strength; without energy.

Many other courses he tries, enforcing himself with much ostentation of endless genealogies, as if he were the man that St. Paul forewarns us of in Timothy, but so *unvigorously*, that I do not fear his winning of many to his cause, but such as doting upon great names are either over-weak, or over-sudden of faith.
Milton. Reason of Church Government, b. i. c. 5.

UN-VIOLATED. Not forced, harmed or injured by force; not outraged, ravaged, or ravished.

Heerein you warre against your reputation,
And draw within the compasse of suspect
Th' *unviolated* honor of your wife.
Shakespeare. Comedie of Errors, Act iii. sc. 1.

It is not when two unfortunately met are by the canon fore'd to draw in that yoke an unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death unhariness 'em, that then the law keeps marriage most *unviolated* and unbroken.
Milton. Doct. & Dis. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 21.

It came to pass that the fire when it came to proof, would not do his work, but starting off like a full sail from the mast, did but reflect a golden light upon his [Polycarpus] *unviolated* limbs, exhaling such a sweet odour, as if all the incense of Arabia had his burning.
Id. Of Prelatical Episcopacy.

UN-VIRTUOUS. Not strong, powerful, efficacious; not morally good.

Poppy she knew, she knew the mandrakes might,
And tore up both, and so cool'd her child's blood:
Unvirtuous weeds might long unwex'd have stood.
Donne. Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

Wherby it may be plain enough to men of eyes, that the vulgar exposition of a permittance by law to an entire sin, whatever the colour may be, is an opinion both ungodly, unpolitic, *unvirtuous*, and void of all honesty and civil sense.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

UN-VISARD. Deprived, divested, of the mask of concealment.

We know where the shoe wrings you, you fret, and are gall'd at the quick; and O what a death it is to the prelates to be thus *unvisarded*, thus uncas'd, to have the periwigs pluck'd off that cover your baldness, your inside nakedness thrown open to public view.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonst. Defence, § 1.

UN-VISIBLE, i.e. *Invisible*. That cannot be seen.

For the *unvisible* thingis of him that ben undirstonden ben biholdun of the creature of the world bi the thingis that ben maad, ghe and the euerlastinge vertue of him and the godheed, so that thei moun not be *excusid*.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 1.

For in him alle thingis ben maad in heuenes and in erthe, visible and *unvisible*, either trones, either domynacions, either princehoodis, either poweris.—*Id. Colocensis*, c. 1.

For that Joy thou haddest whan thou lay
With Mars thy knight, when Vulcanus fond,
And with a chaine *unvisible* you bond.
Chaucer. Com. of the Black Knight.

You in time of divine sacrifice, do faithfully and humbly, both in heart and utter gesture, agnize, reverence, and adore the same flesh in substance, altho' *unvisibly* in the sacrament, which we al shal se in the latter day visible coming in the firmament.
Bp. Gardner. Ser. at the Funeral of Q. Mary.

UN-VISITED. Not seen, viewed, or surveyed (by travellers, by any who have gone to see or view); not looked at or upon.

Yet not in so generall a maner, but that there remayned some farre remote countries *unvisited* by them, among the which it is reported that India the great, called the vttermost India, as yet had receiued no light of the word.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 171.

——— Or else in some mild zone
Dwell not *unvisited* of Heav'ns fair light
Secure, and at the brightning orient beam
Purge off this gloom.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Yet none he found so much a fool to lend.
Hard fate! untroll'd is now the charming dye,
The play-house and the parks *unvisited* must lie.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 9.

UN-VITIATED. Not affected, not polluted by any vice or sin, any criminality, impurity.

Redintegrate the fame first of your house,
Restore your ladyship's quiet, render then
Your niece a virgin and *unvitiated*,
And make all plain and perfect, as it was,
A practice to betray you, and your name!
B. Jonson. Magnetic Lady, Act iv. sc. 3.

UN-VITTA'ILED. Not provided with food.

And heare, how much and howe worthily maye Exceter be commended, which being in the middest of rebelles, *unvittailed*, vnfurnished, vnprepared, for so long a siege, did nobleye hold out, was continually and dangerous assault of the rebell.—*Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

UN-UNIFORMNESS. The state or condition of not having one form, frame, or fashion, mode, method, or manner.

The different attributes of which one uniform being, are not a variety of parts, or an *ununiformness* (if I may so speak) of the necessity by which it exists; but they are all and each of them attributes of the whole, attributes of the one simple infinite being.
Clarke. Answer to the Sixth Letter.

UN-UNITED. See DISUNITE. Not joined, connected or combined.

The meaning of parts, (in questions of this nature,) is separable, compounded, *ununited* parts, such as are the parts of matter: which, for that reason, is always a compound, not a simple substance.
Clarke. Answer to the Sixth Letter.

The truth is, we have seen, and yet do see, religious societies, some grown up, and continuing unsupported, and *ununited* with the state; others that, when supported and united, have by strange arts brought the state into subjection, and become its tyrants and usurpers; and thereby defeated all the good that can arise from this alliance; such societies, I say, we have seen.
Warburton. Alliance between Church & State, b. ii.

UN-VOTE, *v.* To revoke or recall a vote.

This was so sacred a rule, that many of those who voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of parliaments, if things might be thus voted and *unvoted* again from day to day.—*Burnet. Own Time. Q. Anne*, an. 1711.

UN-VO'YAGEABLE. Not to be gone over; over which there is no way.

Hell could no longer hold us in her bounds,
Nor this *unvoyageable* gulf obscure
Detain from following thy illustrious track.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

UN-URGED. Not worked or laboured, or kept at work or labour; not spurred, stimulated, incited; earnestly pressed.

The time was once when thou *unurg'd* wouldst vow,
That never words were musicke to thine eare.
Shakespeare. Comedie of Errours, Act ii. sc. 2.

And noble Dolphin, albeit we sweare
A voluntary zeale, and an *un-urg'd* faith
To your proceedings.—*Id. K. John*, Act v. sc. 2.

For ill or good 't is madness to have prov'd
Dangers *unurg'd*; feed on this flattery,
That absent lovers one in th' other be.
Donne. Elegy on his Wife.

UN-U'SED. UNU'SEDNESS. UNU'SUAL. UNU'SUALLY. UNU'SUALNESS. UNU'SEFUL. } Not practised, employed, accustomed.
Unusual,—not customary; not commonly or frequently practised or done; not common or frequent, or in the ordinary course.
Unuseful,—without use; *useless*.

You that know death lives, where power lies *unuse*,
Joying to shine in wases that hurte you,
And so make way for life even through your graves.
Hacklut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 670.

Indeed these most filthy abominations, even in our common wealth, be not altogether *unusual*.
Id. Ib. vol. I. p. 585.

Comparing the *unuseleness* of this act with the unripeness of their age, seeing in general conjecture they could do it for nothing that might not fall out dangerous: he was somewhile troubled with himself.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. vii.

They saw before, the pillar of his ordinary presence: now they see him *unusually* terrible.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Searchers of Canaan.

Whether his rage and covetousnesse had so transported him, that he had no leisure to observe the unnaturall *unusualnesse* of the event.—*Id. Ib. Of Balaam.*

The *unusualnesse* of the revelations in those corrupted times was such, that Gideon might thinke of any thing rather than an angell.—*Id. Ib. Gideon's Calling.*

Thier. Mine eyes when she is nam'd
Cannot forget their tribute, and your gift
Is not *unuseful* now.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iv.

Softening thus the vigor of his sex, [thou] engraftest into that tender age a superfluous love of riches, and dost persuade him to the pursuit of those things which are totally *unuseful*.—*Evelyn. Golden Book of St. Chrysostom.*

Conquest and triumph, now, are mine, no more;
Nor will I victory in camps adore:
For, lingering there, in long suspense she stands,
Shifting the prize in unresolving hands;
Unused to wait I broke through her delay,
Fix'd her by force, and snatch'd the doubtful day.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act i.

All other goods without it [happiness] are insignificant and *unuseful* thereto; and it cannot be wanting where piety is.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

Mark no man; question no man; for the sight
Of strangers is *unusual* here, and cold
The welcome by this people shewn to such.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. viii.

In the stomach they [grass and hay] are softened by the gastric juice, which in these animals is *unusually* copious.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 16.

UN-UTTERABLE. UNU'TTERABLY. UNU'TTERED. } That cannot be spoken or told.

——— He is, sir
The most *unutterable* coward that e'er nature
Blest with hard shoulders, which were only given him,
To the ruin of bastinados.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act ii.

Gons. Dear madam, speak, or you'll incense the king.
Alm. What is't to speak? or wherefore should I speak?
What means these tears, but grief *unutterable?*
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act iv.

I believe few parents would wish their sons to live the life of Cowper, which, though virtuous and amiable, was at certain times, *unutterably* woeful.
Knox. Remarks on Grammar Schools.

See his mortified looks, his troubled gestures! see the bloody sweat! strange symptom of the *unuttered* pangs that rend his righteous heart!—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

UN-VU'LGAR. Not popular or common, or usual among the people; not common.

Cynthius, I apply
My bolder numbers to thy golden lyre:
O then inspire
The priest in this strange rapture! heat my brain
With Delphic fire,
That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.
B. Jonson. Under-woods.

And as the cogitations of princes farre differ from those of the vulgar; so their dreams are *unvulgar* and different.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. Illust.

UN-VU'LNERABLE. See INVULNERABLE. That cannot be wounded.

With the consent of supreame Jove, informe
Thy thoughts with noblenesse, that thou mayst prove
To shame *unvulnerable*, and sticke i' th' warres
Like a great sea-marke standing every flaw,
And ouling those that eye thee.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 3.

UN-WAITED. Not watched, observed, or attended.

For else to wander up and down *unwaited* on
And unregarded in my place and project,
Is for a sowters soul, not an old soldiers.
Beaum. & Fletch. Mad Lover, Act ii.

UN-WA'KED. } Not raised or roused, (sc. UNWA'KENED. } from sleep, inertness;) not quickened or excited.

And than vpon hym selfe he caste
A mantel, and his swerde all naked
He toke in honde, and she *unwaked*
A bedde late.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

——— Which th' only sound
Of leaves and fuming rills, Aurora's fan,
Lightly dispers'd, and the shrill matin song
Of birds on every bough; so much the more
His wonder was to find *unwaked* Eve
With tresses discompos'd, and glowing cheek,
As through unquiet rest.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Vrwakened with the tumult of this fray,
Dissolv'd in death-like sleep, Aphidius lay
Vpon a beares rough hide on Ossa kild.
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

UN-WA'LLED. Not fortified by wall, (qv.) not fortified or secured.

There was onely so much of this streight *unwalled*, as might serue for the lessing of the horsemen, or the passing of carrage in time of neede.
Hacklut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 541.

Jedworth, [is] a towne which after the manner of the countrie is *unwalled* and vnfensed, but onelie with the strength of the inhabitants.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1572.

Welcom as peace t' *unwalled* cities, when
Famine and sword leave them more graves than men.
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Prol. (1633.)

Santa Cruz it self is a small *unwalled* town fronting the sea, guarded with two other forts to secure the road.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

UN-WA'NDERING. Not moving or going from place to place; not roving or straying.

——— He loos'd them from the yoke,
Gave them ambrosial food, and bound their feet
With golden tethers not to be untied
Or broken, that *unwandering* they might wait
Their lord's return, then sought the Grecian host.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

UN-WA'NTED. Not needed; not required or sought for; not desired or coveted.

——— You seem much surprised.
Osm. At your return so soon and unexpected.
Zara. And so unwish'd, *unwanted* too, it seems.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act iii.

The disciples of Jesus were not in so low a state of religion as is here described; but as they were yet young in their profession, it may be supposed a lesson on this subject could not have been *unwanted* by them.
Gilpin, vol. iv. Hint 3.

UN-WA'PPERED. Grose says,—*Wapper'd*, i. e. restless or fatigued, is spoken of a sick person, in Gloucestershire.
Unwappered may be,—unwearied; not fatigued.

——— We come towards the gods
Young, and *unwapper'd*, not halting under crimes
Many and stale.
Benum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 4.

UN-WA'RDED, i. e. *unguarded*, (qv.)

There was one Tiriotes, whiche during thys mourninge & lamentacion, escaped by a gate that was *vnwarded*, & fled vnto the Persians campe, where he was by the watchemen brought to Darius presence.—*Brende. Quint. Curt.* fol. 81.

UN-WARE. UNWA'RELY. UNWA'RENESS. UNWA'RILY. UNWA'RINESS. } See UNAWARE. Not looking at, or after; not prudent or provident, heedful, careful, cautious, watchful, vigilant.

For elde is comen *unwarely* vpon me, hasted by the harmes that I haue, and sorowe hath commanded his age to lee in me.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. i.

For he so sodenlihe *unware*
Beheld the beautee, that she bare.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Anone for thy this same tyde
Lepe on thy hors, and let ye ride,
So maie we knowe both two
Unwarely what our wiues do,
And that shall be a trewe assaile.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

And for the Cristen hoost shuld be assurye from the sodayne & *unware* assaules & reprochis of the infidelles, therfore he closyd theym without a strength of dyche and pale.—*Fabyan. Chron. Lewys IX.* an. 24.

How many haue we seene, that the chances of fortune couide not shate, and yet within a shorte whyle after *unwarenesse* with greatte ignominious shame hath ouerthrowe them? *Golden Boke*, Lct. 4.

With whiche stroke the kynge was sodeynly feryd, thynkynge his enemyes hadde commen *unwarelye* vpon hym.—*Fabyan. Chron. Charles VII.* an. 14.

The morning next following he did set vpon them also at *unwares*.—*Holinshed. Historie of Scotland. Edenue.*

One day as I *unwarily* did gaze
On those fayre eyes my loose immortall light;
The whites my sionisht hart stood in a maze,
Through sweet illusion of her lookes delight.
Spenser, s. 16.

For such who are careful (as they call it) to principle children well (and few there be who have not a set of those principles for them, which they believe it,) instil into the *unwary*, and as yet unprejudiced understanding (for white paper receives any characters) those doctrines they would have them retain and profess.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 3.

Two of our men were ordered to attend him; but one of them *unwarily* trusting the Indian with his firelock and pistol, the Indian escaped with them into the woods.
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 2.

The same temper of mind which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition.
Spectator, No. 256.

UN-WA'RLIKE. Not warlike; not having the qualities or dispositions requisite for war, for offence or defence.

He safely might old troops to battle lead
Against th' *unwarlike* Persian and the Mede,
Whose hasty flight did, from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield.
Waller. Panegyric to Oliver Cromwell.

UN-WA'RMED. Not heated, inflamed, animated, inspirited.

Upon this cup what ever may compel
By powerful charm, and unresisted spell,
A heart *unwarm'd* to melt in love's desires,
Distill into this liquor all your fires.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act iv. sc. 3.

Cor. But of what marble must that breast be form'd,
To gaze on Bazzet, and remain *unwarm'd?*
Pope. Basset Table.

UN-WA'RNED. Not put upon guard or defence; not cautioned or admonished. See UNWARE.

——— He lette al so a rere
Vp the water strong hows, that heo *unwarned* nere.
R. Gloucester, p. 51.

Brittrik her lord, that seho nouht wiste,
Unwarned drank therof a drauht als him liste.
R. Brunne, p. 13.

Here, one picks quarrels with the defect of justice done to his subjects; and makes sudden embargoes, and *unwarned* inroads into the adjoining country: there, another takes advantage of the violation of leagues; and colours his ambition, with the fair name of a just vindication.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Ps. xlvi. 8.

Prepar'd in arms pursue your happy chance;
That none *unwarn'd* may plead his ignorance.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. xi.

So now Ægisthus, under no constraint
Of destiny, had ta'en Atrides' wife
To his own bed, and him at his return
Hath foully slain, though not *unwarn'd* by us,
That he would surely perish.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

UN-WA'RPED. Not thrown or cast (out of a right line); not crooked; not biassed.

When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire, and press it even.
Evelyn. Sylva, b. ii. c. 5.

And oft conducted by historic truth,
You tread the long extent of backward time:
Planning, with warm benevolence of mind,
And honest zeal *unwarp'd* by party-rage,
Britannia's weal. *Thomson. Spring.*

UN-WA'RRANTABLE. } Not to be (or not being) assured or secured, authorized or sanctioned; permitted, or excused.
UNWA'RRANTABLY.
UNWA'RRANTABLENESS.
UNWA'RRANTED.

As for his knightly form, and the dragon under him, as he is pictured in Beryth, a city of Cyprus, with a young maid kneeling to him, an *unwarrantable* report goes, that it was for his martial delivery of the king's daughter from the dragon.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion. Illustrations, s. 4.*

O Saviour, even our well-meant zeale in seeking and inlarging thee, may be faulty; if we seek thee where we should not, on earth; how we should not, *unwarrantably.*
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Resurrection.

Win in both the tenets of episcopacy by divine right, and the *unwarrantableness* of lay-presbytery, agrees so fully with me, as I do with my self.
Id. Answer to Vindication of Smectymnuus, § 3.

This is their doom written, and the utmost that we find concerning them in these latter days; which we have much more cause to believe, than his *unwarranted* revelation here, prophesying what shall follow after his death, with the spirit of enmity, not of St. John.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 28.

If they did (as most certainly they did) then either the same disparity of jurisdiction must be retained, or else we must be governed with an unlawful and *unwarranted* equality, because not by that which only is of immediate divine institution.—*Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted, § 9.*

I have hinted something above of the strange lengths which have been run, and of the *unwarrantable* excesses which some late systems of the eucharistic sacrifice manifestly abound with.—*Waterland. Works,* vol. viii. p. 180.

I am perfectly sensible, that both immorality and irreligion are grown almost beyond the reach of ecclesiastical power: which having in former times been very *unwarrantably* extended, hath since been very unjustly and imprudently cramped and weakened many ways.
Secker, vol. v. Charge 5.

UN-WA'SHED. } Not wetted or washed; not cleaned or cleansed by wetting or washing.
UNWA'SHEN.

And the Parisees and summe of the Scribis camen fro Jerusalem togidir to him, and whanne thei hadden seen summe of hise disciplis eti bred with *unwaschen* hondis thei blameden.—*Wiclif. Mark, c. 7.*

And the Pharisees came together unto him, & diuerse of the Scribes which came fro Jerusalem. And when they saw certayne of his disciples eat breat wi cõmen handes (yt is it to say, wt *unwashen* handes) they complyned.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

To sytte vpon an *unwashed* seate, doeth not defyle the mynde of a man, lyke as the washed seate, doeth not make pure and cleane hym that sytteth in it.
Udal. Matthew, c. 15.

Observe that the Scribe finds fault with the suspition of blasphemy: the Pharisee, with *unwashen* hands.
Bp. Hall. Pharisaisme & Christianitie.

Or when the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains
Unwash'd, it soaks into their empty veins.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, 3.

I dare not pour, with *unwash'd* hands, to Jove
The rich libation forth; it cannot be.
That I should supplicate, thus foul with stains
Of gory battle, the tempestuous God.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. vi.

UN-WA'STED. } Not desolated, demolished, consumed, expended, squandered, exhausted; not uselessly or lavishly employed.
UNWA'STING.

After whom euer in my herte, with thursting desire weete I doe breune, *unwastyng* I langour and fade and the daie of my destinie, in death or in loye I vnbide, but yet in the ende I am comforted see my suppesaile in blisse, and in loye to determine after my desires.
Chaucer. Testament of Love, b. iii.

The rockes so many yeeres *unwasted* spirit
He fills her with, and commings to inherit
A Delphian brest, nere fill'd he prophetesse
Euller; her former minde he banishes,
And bids all women from her brest be gone.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

O! let me not lanch out, but let me save
Th' expense of brain and spirit: that my grave
His right and due, a whole *unwasted* man may have.
Donne. Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure,
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Days of ease, and nights of pleasure:
Sacred Hymen! these are thine.—*Pope. Chorus to Brutus.*

Several of the petty princes of the most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces were compelled to pay very heavy rents and tributes, who for a long time before had not paid any acknowledgment.
Burke. Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts, (1785.)

UN-WA'TCHED. } Not wakefully or vigilantly looked after or observed or attended to, heeded, guarded, or regarded.
UNWA'TCHFUL.
UNWA'TCHFULNESS.

Of all these dooeth our enemye leaue not one thynge *unwatched,* whereby be maye drawe vs to damnation.
Udal. Luke, c. 4.

But when he sells or changes land, h' impairs
His writings, and, *unwatch'd,* leaves ot *ses heirs.*
Donne, Sat. 2.

They are cold in their religion, indevout in their prayers, incurious in their walking, *unwatchful* in their circumstances.—*Bp. Taylor,* vol. ii. Ser. 20.

Too many are very much subject, by reason of their *unwatchfulness,* and not staying themselves in this point, though not to profane, yet to vain, and it may be, to detractive speeches.—*Leighton. Com.* on 1 *Peter, c.* 3.

UN-WA'TERED. Not wetted or watered.

Than I will that the said xxiiii. peces of fleshe be altered vnto saltfyshe, or stokfyshe, *unwatered* and unsodeyn.
Fabyan. Chronycle. The Writ.

UN-WA'VERING. Not moving to and fro unsteadily, unsettledly; steady, settled.

And on this occasion she wrote the king a letter (which these noblemen seem to be the carriers of) chiefly to shew how *unwavering* she continued in her formerly declared purpose about religion.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1551.

UN-WA'YED. Not moving or used to move on the road (or way).

Beasts that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as celts that are *unwayed,* and will not go at all.
Suckling.

UN-WEA'NED. Not allured, withdrawn, disengaged.

Thus wing'd with haste she came, and with like haste
The virgin-nurse, enfolding in her arms
His yet *unwean'd* and helpless little one,
Fair as the star of morn.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad,* b. vi.

Thus we acquire a powerful attachment; an *unweaned* affection for peculiarities which have no other claim upon us, but from the force of habit.
Cogan. Ethical Treatise, Disq. 3. § 2.

UN-WEA'PONED. Not having or wearing, not being prepared with arms of offence or defence.

The Irish espieng the opportunitie rushed into the court in plumps, where surprising the *unweaponed* multitude, they committed horrible slaughters by sparing none that came vnder their dint.
Holinshed. Chron. Description of Ireland, c. 3.

Who would not have thought, a worse time could never have beene pickt for Israels warre, than now! In the feeblenesse of their troopes, when they were wearied, thirsty, *unweaponed.*—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Foyle of Amalek.*

But when he saw the man gainst whom he fought
Unweaponed, still stood he in the field.
Fairafax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. vii. c. 94.

Mor. He's more a slave than fortune
Or misery can make me: that insults
Upon *unweapon'd* innocence.
Massinger. The Bondman, Act iv. sc. 4.

UN-WE'ARY. } Not worn, or worn out, tired, fatigued, exhausted of strength, or power of action.
UNWE'ARIED.
UNWE'ARIEDLY.
UNWE'ARIABLE.
UNWE'ARIABLY.

When Whittlewood betime th' *unwearied* muse doth win
To talk with her a while.—*Drayton. Poly-Olbion,* s. 23.

Some cry from tops of houses; thinking noise
The fittest herald to proclaim true joys;
Others on ground run gaging by his side,
All, as *unwearied,* as unsatisfied.
B. Jonson. Panegyre on James II.

This maketh them, through an *unweariable* desire of receiving instruction from the masters of that compaie, to cast off the care of those worldie affaires which doe most concerne their estate, and to thinke that then they are like vnto Marie, commendable for making choyce of the better part.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, Pref.

Oh, let us spend our selves in prayers, in teares, in perswasions, in *unweariable* indeavours for the happy conversion of those ignorant misguided soules, who having not our knowledge, yet shame our affections.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat, pt. i.

I do much congratulate the exemplary practice of the eminent divines of our own, and the neighbour churches, actuated by the *unweariable* endeavours of our worthy and never-enough commended Dupinus.
Bp. Hall. The Peace-Maker, § 5.

Oh then, let us earnestly and *unweariably* aspire thither; and think all the time lost, that we employ not in the endeavour of making sure of that blessed and eternal inheritance.—*Id. The Christian's Assurance of Heaven.*

And for the act which remains of the opera, I believe I shall have no leysure to mind it, after I have done what I proposed: for my business here is to *unweary* my selfe, after my studyes, not to drudge.
Dryden. Letter to Mr. J. Tonson Sep. 1684.

And some, with whom compar'd your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm
Of mighty war; then, with *unwearied* hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seiz'd
The plough, and greatly independent liv'd.
Thomson. Spring.

Thus they labour *unweariedly* the ruin one of another: and too frequently, rather than fail of it, will risque, or even continue, the ruin of the whole.—*Secker,* vol. v. Ser. 14.

UN-WEAVE, *v.* To remove or undo the intertexture; to unfold.

Custom that wrought so cunningly on nature
In me that I forgot my sex, and knew not
Whether my body female were, or male,
You did *unweave,* and had the power to charm
A new creation in me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act v. sc. 3.

So subtle and so curious was the measure,
With so unlook'd for change in ev'ry strain;
As that Penelope wrapp'd with sweet pleasure,
When she beheld the true proportion plain
Of her own web, weav'd and *unweav'd* again,
Davies. On Dancing.

They fill not their brains with notions that signifie nothing, to the utter extermination of all reason and common sense, and spend not an age in weaving and *unweaving* subtil cobwebs, fitter to catch flies than souls; therefore they have no deep knowledge in the astronomical part of learning.
Chillingworth. Religion of Prot. Pref.

UN-WED. Not joined, united, bound, (in marriage;) not married; not inseparably attached.

——— And lecherie he sette
Amonges alle manere men. wedded and *unweddede.*
Piers Ploukman, p. 297.

A woman *unweddid* and maiden thenketh what thingis ben of the lord, that sche be hooli in body & spyrit.
Wiclif. 1 Cor. c. 7.

Ela, whiche thought his kynge to plese,
As he, that than *unwedded* was,
Of Constance all the pleine eas,
As goodly as he couth, tolde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Adri. This servitude makes you to keepe *vnwed.*
Shakespeare. Comedie of Errours, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Then swarming came
From Erebus the shades of the deceas'd,
Brides, youths *unwedded,* seniors who had liv'd
Long time familiar with oppressive cares,
And girls, afflicted never till they died.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xi.

Do you not find that joy within the breast
Of the *unwedded* man is soon suppress'd;
While to the bosom of a wife convey'd,
Increase is by participation made.
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. x.

And there was one soft breast, as hath been said,
Which unto his was bound by stronger ties
Than the church links withal; and though *unwed,*
That love was pure, and, far above disguise.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 3.

UN-WE'DGEABLE. That cannot be split or cloven.

——— Merciful heauen,
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulpherous bolt
Splits the-*vn-wedgable* and gnarled oak
Than the soft Myrtill.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-WEE'DED. Not freed or cleared from weeds; not cleared from any thing noxiously or uselessly overgrowing or overspreading.

Fie on't? Oh fie, fie, 'tis an *unweeded* garden
That grows to seed; things rank, and grosse in nature
Possesse it merely.—*Shakespeare. Hamlet,* Act i. sc. 2.

UN-WEE'PING. } Not shedding or dropping (tears).—Not lamented or deplored with tears.
UNWE'PT.

We hold no oblits, no sad exequies,
Upon the death-days of *unwonning* eyes.
Drayton. Duke Humphry to Elenor Cobham.

Dough. Our fatherlesse distresse was left unmoan'd,
Your widdow-dolour, likewise be *unwept*.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act ii. sc. 2.

"And had not that great Hart (whose honour'd head,
Ah! lies full low) pity'd thy woful plight;
There had'st thou lain *unwept*, unburied,
Unbless'd nor grac'd with any common rite."
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 1.

UN-WEE'TING. } Not knowing, or per-
UNWEE'TINGLY. } ceiving, or understandingly, or intending.

To frame all well, I am content
That it were done *unweetingly;*
But yet I say, (who will assent,)
To do but well, do nothing why
That men should deem the contrary.
Wyat. That the Eye bewrayeth, &c.

From thence a Faerie thee *unweeting* reft,
There as thou sleptst in tender swadling band,
And her base Elfin brood there for thee left.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. e. 10.

They only set on sport and play
Unweetingly importun'd
Thir own destruction to come speedy upon them.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

——"Have I so long
Employ'd my various art, t' enrich the lap
Of Earth, all-bearing mother: and my lore
Communicated to the *unweeting* hind,
And shall not this preeminence obtain?"
J. Philipe. Cerealia.

UN-WE'IGHED. } Not put upon the ba-
UNWE'IGHING. } lance; not measured by any standard quantity; (met.) not deliberated.
Unweighing, (met.)—not deliberating.

And Salomon left at the vesselles *unweayed*, for the excedioge abundance of brasse that was in them.
Bible, 1551. 3 *Kynges*, c. 7.

Duke. Wise? Why no question but he was.
Luc. A very superficiall, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.
Shakespeare. Measure for Measure, Act iii. sc. 2.

Another writer says, that with a royal magnificence, she order'd him [Virgil] massy plate, *unweigh'd* to a great value.—*Dryden. Life of Virgil.*

UN-WE'LCOME. } Not well, not grate-
UNWE'LCOMENESS. } fully, pleasingly come; not grateful, pleasing, acceptable.

Ev. I thank your grace, you have prepar'd me strongly,
And my weak mind.
Queen. Death is *unwelcome* never,
Unless it be tortur'd minds and sick souls,
That make their own hells.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wife for a Moneth, Act ii.

But, together with that *unwelcome* news you send me, what does much to alleviate the *unwelcomness* of it, when you acquaint me with your pions and generous resolution, to prosecute the good work he was engaged in with the same christian aim (the glory of God, and the good of souls) which, I am confident, made him active in it.
Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 43.

Merit distress'd, impartial Heav'n relieves:
Unwelcome life relenting Phœbus gives.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

However we may labour for our own deception, truth, though *unwelcome*, will sometimes intrude upon the mind.
Idler, No. 80.

UN-WE'NMED. Not spotted, blotted, blemished, defiled.

Now he hath recouncelled ghou in the bodi of his fleisch bi death, to hane ghou hooli and *unwemmyd* and without reproofe bifore him.—*Wiclif. Colocensis*, c. 1.

A cleen religioun and an *unwemmyd* anentis God and the Fadir is this, to visite fadirless and modirless children and widewis in her tribulacioun, and to kepe himsilf undefouiid fro this world.—*Id. James*, c. 1.

The theef fell ever bord al sodenly,
And in the see he drenched for wrengeance,
And thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Custance.
Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5345.

Moyses that saw the bosh of flambis rede
Brenning, of which than neuer a sticke brend
Was sign of thine *unwemmed* maidenhede.—*Id. A. B. C.*

UN-WE'RRED. See UNWARLIKE. Not warred upon, attacked, or assailed offensively.

To Perse, whiche was full of good,
Thel maden werre in speciall:
So that thel lefte nothynge stonde,
Unwerred, but onely Archade.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

UN-WET. Not humid or moist; not moistened.

——He looke thereon
As from the shore of peace, with *unwet* eye,
And bears no venture in impiety.
Daniel. To the Countess of Cumberland.

Some fascinating bev'rage now she brews;
Compos'd of deadly drugs, and baneful juice.
At Rhegium she arrives: the ocean braves,
And treads with *unwet* feet the boiling waves.
Garth. Ovid. Metam. b. xiv.

UN-WHIPT. Not scourged or lashed; not beaten with whip or scourge.

Leor. Let the great Goddes
That keepe this dreadfull pudder o'e our heads,
Finde out their enemies now. Tremble thou wretch,
Thou hast within thee *undivulged* crimes
Unwhipt of justice.—*Shakespeare. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 2.

Once (and but once) I caught him in a lie,
And then, *unwhipp'd*, he had the grace to cry.
Pope. Im. of Horace, Ep. 2.

UN-WHO'LESOME. } Not conducing to,
UNWHO'LESOMENESS. } bestowing or preserving, soundness (or health); not healthy, salutary, or salubrious; injurious to health.

And raine so *unholesome*, that if the water stand a little while, all is full of wormes, and falling on the meat which is hanged vp, it maketh it straight full of wormes.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 99.

But there by reason of the *unwholesomenesse* of the aire, and corruption of the waters in the hote time of the yeere, he with Lawrence Chapman and some other English men vnhappily died.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 396.

The aire and mists (quoth he [Homer] and that right truly) arising from a great river betimes in a morning before day-light, cannot choose but be ever cold and *unholesome*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 6.

The Romans were much annoied with the *unwholesomenesse* of the waters which they were forced to drinke.
Holinshed. Historie of England, b. iv. c. 22.

For even in the coldest climates the sea is warm, and in the hottest climates the rain is cold and *unwholesome* for man's body.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

Apulia part of Italy, near the Adriatick gulf, where land, it seems, was very cheap, either for the barrenness and cragged height of the mountains, or for the *unwholsomenesse* of the air, and the wind Atabnius.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 4. Note 4.

UN-WIELD. } Not easy to manage or
UNWI'ELDY. } command; to use, to move,
UNWI'ELDINESS. } to exert in action; too bulky
UNWI'ELDSOME. } or heavy for action or motion.

Age *unweldie* may not fight nor flee.
Chaucer. Remedie of Loue, Prol.

Our olde limes mow wel ben *unweide*,
But will we shal not failien, that is sothe.
Id. The Reves Prologue.

The wine can make a creple sterte,
And a deliner man *unweide*.
It maketh a blynde man to beheide,
And a bright eene derke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Thus said the aged man, and therewithall,
Forceless he rast his weak *unwieldy* dart.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

But for the most part they are very *unwieldy* and vnactive withall.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 496.

Mountaines of yce tenne thousand times scaping them scarce one yech, which to haue stricken had bene their present destruction, considering the swift course and way of the ships, and the *unweildiness* of them to stay and turne as a man would wish.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 79.

Meane-while the saluage man, when he beheld
That huge great foul oppressing th' other knight,
Whom with his weight *unwieldy* downe he held,
He flew vpon him, like a greedy kight
Vnto some carrion offered to his sight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

[Augustus] out of a wholsome state-maxim, as som say, to moderate and bound the empire from growing vast and *unweildie*, made no attempt against the Britains.
Milton. History of Britain, b. ii.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*
And burthenous corpulence my lawe had grown.
Donne. Love's Diet.

Alexander being ready to take his journey to go conquer India, perceiving that his army was very heavy and *unwieldsome* to remove, for the wonderfull carriage and spoils they had with them: the carts one morning being loaden, he first burn this own carriage and next his friends, and then commanded that they should also set the carriage of the Macedonians on fire.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 582.

She [Poverty] likewise represented to him the several advantages which she bestowed upon her votaries in regard to their shape, their health, and their activity, by preserving them from gouts, dropsies, *unwieldiness*, and intemperance.
Spectator, No. 404.

When I consider the weight of a man's body, the *unwieldiness* of wings sufficiently large to keep him up, and the inability of his arms to flutter them fast enough, I cannot conceive the possibility of his ever practising that manner of travelling.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. p. 1. c. 14.

UN-WI'LLING. } Having no will, wish, or
UNWI'LLINGLY. } desire; no disposition or
UNWI'LLINGNESS. } inclination; involuntary; not wishing or desiring, disposed or inclined; indisposed, disinclined, reluctant, averse.

Who so liste to reade the chapiter, shall see that I wrote it not all in vaine, nor shewe my selfe *unwilling* that the priestes should see it neither, though they bee not bolden to it.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1030.

They began to pytie theire owne case, which comming out of Macedon, were past the riuer of Euphrates, amongst ye midst of their enemies, that *unwillingly* received their newe gouernment.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 301.

After which the said masters mate would not proceed in that voiage, and the owner hearing of this misfortune, and the *unwillingnesse* of the masters mate, did send down one Richard Deimond.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 434.

My shaking flesh he thou a witness for me,
With what *unwillingness* I go to scourge
This rayler, whom my folly hath call'd friend.
Beaum. & Fletch. Maid's Tragedy, Act iii.

Which deferring, as it must needs be the argument of an evil man, and an indication of *unwillingness* to live worthily, so it can serve really no prudent ends to which it can fallaciously pretend.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 3.

——Mighty cities storm'd,
Or laws establish'd, and the world reform'd:
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' *unwilling* gratitude of base mankind!
Pope. Im. of Horace, Ep. 1.

I reason very *unwillingly*, and not without a certain awe on my mind, when I presume to speak of what God may or may not do, as familiar as this practice is to many.
Bolingbroke. Minutes of Essays, § 77

We were not a little surprized to see them jump aver board; without a moment's hesitation; all except one man, who, loitering behind, and shewing some *unwillingness* to obey, Kaneena took him up in his arms, and threw him into the sea.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. v. c. 1.

UN-WIND, v. } To turn or twist back; to
UNWI'NDING. } revolve, to evolve, to return; to move back, the folds or involutions.

Then, turning backe vnto that captiue thrall,
Who all this while stood there beside them bound,
Vnwilling to be knowne, or seene at all,
He from those bands weend him to haue *unwound*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

I would roll myself for this day; in troth, they should not *unwind* me.—*B. Jonson. Silent Women*, Act ii. sc. 2.

Not that I see through his perplexed plots,
And hidden ends: nor that my parts depend
Upon the *unwinding* this so knotted skean,
Do I beseech your patience.
Id. Staple of News, Act v. sc. 1.

He that hath wedded any falshood, hath many prejudices against the contrary truth; and these are not to be torn off all at once, but softly, and by degrees to be *unwound*.
Glanvill, Sect. 2.

Zara. We may be free, the conqueror is mine!
In chains, unseen, I hold him by the heart,
And can *unwind* and strain him as I please.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act i.

UN-WINGED. Not having wings; not furnished with limbs for flight; with appendages to the sides in manner of wings.

And so did she, (as she who doth not so)
Conjecture Time *unwing'd*, he came so slow.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i.

UN-WINKING. Not dropping or easing down, (sc. the eyelid), not ceasing to wake or watch.

Every pleasure which is innocent in itself and in its consequences ought to be admitted, with a view to render less disagreeable that *unwinking* vigilance which a delicate and sensible father will judge necessary in the care of a daughter.
Knox. Ess. No. 17.

All your anxious care, all your *unwinking* vigilance to preserve you from your great adversary.—*Id.* vol. vi. Ser. 19.

UN-WI'PED. Not cleared (by moving continuity of touch); not moved over in continued contact.

"The mind, you know, is like a table-book, The old *unwip'd* new writing never took."—*Donne*, Sat.6.

Nor do those crosses, that seem due to his anger, destroy the immutability of his love, since even that anger is an effect of it, proceeding from a fatherly impatience of seeing a spot *unwiped off*, in the face he loves too well to see a blemish in it.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 274.

During the time you est observe some grace, Nor let your *unwip'd* hands besmear your face.
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

UN-WISE. Unwi'selv. Unwi'sdom. } Not knowing, intelligent, understanding; not having or possessing; not according or agreeable to knowledge, understanding, prudence, experience, sound judgment; not judicious, not skilful.

Strong of strengthe, but fallyng & *unwise* in his doynges.
R. Gloucester, p. 521.

Bired he is at Repyndon, & in the kirke he lis.
He that wille not bowe so skille, I hold him *unwis*.
R. Brunne, p. 9.

For thou has ille sonnes, foles & *unwise*.—*Id.* p. 219.

This Reseumiraduk, als fole & *unwise*,
His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise.—*Id.* p. 246.

——— And seyntys of Rome
Wenten forth in bure way. wit meny *unwyse* tale.
Piers Ploukman, p. 2.

Then wroghte we *unwisliche*. for al goure wyse techynge.
Id. p. 195.

And britheren I nyle that ghe unknowe that ofte I purposide to come to ghou and I am let to this tyme that I haue sum fruyt in ghou as in othere folkis to Greekis, and to barbaryns to wise men and to *unwise* men I am dettour.
Wiclif. Rom. c. 1.

And he seide to hem ye ben *unwise* also? understondun ye not that al thing which outforth that entrith into a man may not defoule him?—*Id. Mark*, c. 7.

And thei weren fullifilled with *unwisdom*: and spaken togider what thei schulen do of Jhesus.—*Id. Luk*, c. 6.

He was with love *unwise* constreigned,
And she with reason was restreigned.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

Whan so *unwisely* they conceiued,
Their rich treasour, and their heele,
Their famous name, and their weale,
To put in such an auenture.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

King Solomon, whiche was beside himselfe for women, and of ye most *unwise*, oftentimes as cursing his wicked deeds, her fiercelie rebuketh women.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, h. ii. c. 14.

And wee *unwiselie* and after the common opinion, esteeme virtues, calling him liberal that is a waster: and him bold that is fool-hardy; and eloquent that is a great babbler; and witie, that is vnconstant.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 14.

Lord! how I gan in wrath *unwisely* me demean!
Surrey. Having defied the Power of Love, &c.

Unwise and wretched men to weet what's good or ill,
We deeme of death as doome of ill desert:
But kaw we fooles, what it vs brings vntill
Die would we daily, once it to expert.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Nov.

That a nation should be so valorous and coragcous to win their liberty in the field, and when they have won it, should be so heartless and *unwise* in their counsels, as not to know how to use it, value it, what to do with it, or with themselves.—*Milton. Way to eetab. a Free Commonwealth.*

The *unwise* virgins were no profligate livers, and yet they were shut out.—*Glanvill*, Ser. i.

Telemachus! it were a deed *unwise*,
To sojourn longer here, thy fair demesnes
Abandon'd, and those haughty suitors left
Within thy walls.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xv.

But if intemperately, *unwisely*, fatally, you sophisticate and poison the very source of government, by urging subtle deductions, and consequences odious to those you govern, from the unlimited and illimitable nature of supreme sovereignty, you will teach them by these means to call that sovereignty it self in question.
Burke. On American Taxation.

UN-WISH, *v.* Unwi'shed. } To recal a wish; to wish any thing—before wished for—to be denied, or taken away.

Not looked desirously after, not desired.

Her. So will I grow, so live, so die my lord,
Ere I will yeeld my virgin patent vp
Vnto his lordship, whose *unwished* yoake,
My soule consents not to giue souerainty.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act i. sc. 1.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being; which must needs be annihilated in the substraction of that essence, which substantially supported them, and restrains them from regression into nothing.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.

——— You seem much surprised.
Oem. At your return so soon and unexpected!
Zara. And so *unwished*, unwanted too, it seems.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act iii.

UN-WIST. See Unwise. Not known, thought, understood, perceived, conceived.

Who that transileth *unwist*, and coueiteth thing vnknowe, vnweting he shal be quited, and with vnknowe thing rewarded.—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. iii.

So on a morrow forth *unwist* of any wight,
I went to prove how well it would my heavy burden light.
Surrey. Having defied the Power of Love, &c.

Of burt *unwist* most danger doth redound.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Then of them all she plainely was espide
To be a woman-wight (*unwist* to bee)
The fairest woman-wight that euer eye did see
Id. Ib. c. 9.

"Such vertue hath this cloth on which we sit,"
Said he, "that where in this world us be lint,
Suddenly with the thought shalten thither fit,
And how thither come to us *unwist*."
Browne. Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. I.

UN-WIT. Unwi'tting. Unwi'ttingly. Unwi'tty. } *Unwit*,—ignorance, folly. *Unwitting*,—not knowing or kenning, perceiving, discerning, judging, or adjudging.

And seyde woman *unwittylich*. wrought hast thow ofte.
Piers Ploukman, p. 44.

I am maad *unwitti*, ghe constreynyden me, for I oughte to be commendid of ghou, for I dide no thing lesse than thei that ben apostlis abone maner.—*Wiclif. 2 Corynth*, c.12.

[Him] that made me coueiten and purchase
Mine owne death, him wite I, that I die,
And mine *unwit* that ever I clambe so hie.
Chaucer. Com. of Mars & Venus.

The sayd Constance of pure deuocion that he hadde to God and seya Amphibyll, made hym selle a monke, *unwyltynge* the kyng his fader, and other his frends.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 81.

A gentlman, one of the counsayle of kyng Xerxes named *Zopirus*, a man of notable wysedome, *unwytynge* to any personne, dyd cutte of his owne eares and nose, and prycely departed towarde Babylon.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii.

"Thou blinded god," quoth I, "forgive me this offence,
"*Unwittingly* I went about, to malice thy pretence."
Surrey. Having defied the Power of Love, &c.

But if an alphabetical servility must be still urged, it may so fall out, that the true church may *unwittingly* use as much cruelty in forbidding to divorce, as the church of antichrist doth wilfully in forbidding to marry.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. i. c. 14.

I crave your lordship's pardon, your sudden apprehension on my steps made me to frame an answer *unwitting* and unworthy your respect.
Reaum. & Fletch. Honest Man's Fortune, Act ii.

How now, Ovid! Law cases in verse!
Ovid. In troth I know not; they run from my pen *unwittingly*, if they be verse.—*B. Jonson. Poetaster*, Act i. sc. 1.

I know not whether Lewis the Eleventh shewed himselfe *unwitty*, but in the charge which hee gave to his sonne, to learne no more Latine, but, *Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit vivere*: and would this alone teach him to rule well!
Sp. Hall. Two Vadis, § 10.

This man was wanton and merry, *unwittily* and ungracefully merry.—*Cowley.*

UN-WITCH, *v.* To remove the effects of witchcraft or sorcery; to disenchant.

And there are not a few who are persuaded for certaine, that even the very serpents as they may tee burnt by enchauntment, so they can *unwitch* themselves.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxviii. c. 2.

I was fascinated, by Jupiter; fascinated; but I will be *unwitch'd*, and revenged by law.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. sc. 7.

UN-WITHDRA'WING. Not drawing back or away; not depriving, retaining, or restraining.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks,
Thronging the seas with spawn innumerable,
But all to please, and sate the curious taste!
Milton. Comus.

UN-WITHERED. Unwi'therING. } Not dried or shrivelled or shrunk, faded or decayed.

What flame is in your eye, but may
Find competition here! forgive agen
My virgin honor, what is in your lip
To tee the enamour'd soul, to dwell with more
Ambition, than the yet *unwither'd* blush
That speaks the innocence of mine!
Beaum. & Fletch. Coronation, Act v.

The spiry myrtle with *unwithring* leaf
Shines there and flourishes.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

UN-WITHHE'LD. Not kept or held back, retained, hindered.

——— Ye happy few,
Who saw him in the softest lights of life,
All *unwithheld*, indulging to his friends
The vast unburrow'd treasures of his mind,
Oh, speak the wondrous man!
Thomson. To Sir Isaac Newton.

UN-WITHSTOO'D. Not stood against, resisted or opposed.

And look how Thames, enrich'd with many a flood,
And goodly rivers, (that have made their graves,
And bury'd both their names, and all their good,
Within his greatness, to augment his waves)
Glides on with pomp of waters *unwithstood*,
Unto the ocean.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

In ancient days
The Roman legions, and great Cæsar, found
Our fathers no mean foes: and Cressy's plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour *unwithstood*
Could do in rigid fight.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

UN-WITNESSED. Not attested; not taken cognizance of, not seen, or known.

Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed*.
Hooker.

——— My own desires at length,
Tend homeward vehement, and the cares
No less of all my friends, who with complaints,
By thee *unwitnessed*, wear my heart away.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

UN-WIVED. Unwi'ving. } Not wedded, to wife or woman; not wedded or married.

Wher is now our namelesse nūne, eyther yēt the *unwyuyng* vowe of yēstes.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 82.

Otherwyse called *vnwyuynge* masmongers.
Id. English Votaries, pt. ii.

That he might himself match with Dinoth's daughter Ursula, and with her a competent multitude of virgins might be sent over to furnish his *unwiv'd* batchelors.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 10. *Selden. Illust.*

Crot. Had this sincerity been real once,
My Orgilus had not been now *unwived*,
Nor your lost sister buried in a bride-bed.
Ford. The Broken Heart, Act ii. sc. 2.

UN-WO'MANLY. Not becoming or suiting a woman.

So inward shame of her vncomely case
She did conceiue, through care of womanhood,
That though the night did cover her disgrace,
Yet she in so *vnwomanly* a mood,
Would not bewray the state in which shee stood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

Enrag'd with madness, scarce she speaks a word,
But flies with eager fury to my face,
Offering me most *unwomanly* disgrace.
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

But, what was this; when she, whose wicked deeds
Vnwoman'd her, in our lost grace succeeds!
Sandys. Ovid. Metam. b. ii.

UN-WONT, *adj.* Unwo'nted. Unwo'ntedness. } Not used or accustomed; not habitual or customary; not in the usual or customary mode or manner.

Who was more puft up with pryde and more arrogant sure and sorrowfulness that was the Kynge! but at this heauy *unwont* sycht how trembled he?
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 5.

At length foorth cometh Zacharie, with a countenance in dede, shewing an *unwont* gladnesse, but the use of his speach clene taken from him.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 1.

They put the Macedones in feare, troubling with their *unwonted* cryes, not onely the horse that naturallye do feare them [the elephants] but also amazed the men, and disturbed their order.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 249.

His inconstancy was not so *unmonded* or so nice, but that it would have easily found pretences to scatter those in revenge whom he settled in fear.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 5.

The chief thing that moved their passion and prejudice was but *unwontedness* and tradition.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 121.

Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
Shall pity thee, and with *unwonted* goodness,
Forget thy failings and record thy praise.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act i.

UN-WOO'ED. Not sued (for favour or good will); not solicited, not courted.

But, for their virtue only is their show,
They live *unwoo'd* and unrespected fade;
Die to themselves. *Shakespeare*, sonn. 54.

UN-WO'RDED. Not spoken or told; without a word spoken or told.

Though it had cleft me, 't had been noble to me;
You should have found my thanks paid in a smile
If I had fell *unworded*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Nice Valour, Act ii.

UN-WO'RKING. Not operating, labouring, or pursuing their labour or occupation.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than gamesters, that they do not only keep so much of the money of a country constantly in their hands, but also make the publick pay them for their keeping of it.
Locke. On Lowering the Interest of Money.

UN-WO'RMED. Not having the worm removed or taken away.

Pen. She is mad with love,
As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was, Signior.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleased, Act iv. sc. 3.

UN-WO'RMWOODED. Jests without bitterness.

Divinity should not lasciviate. *Unwormwooded* jests I like well; but they are fitter for the tavern, then the majesty of a temple.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 20.

UN-WORN. Not worn, not affected, not decayed or impaired by use.

So that six thousand years together hath this great machine stood, always one and the same, unimpaired in his beauty, *unworn* in its parts, unwearied and undisturbed in its motions.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

In the morning of our days, when the senses are *unworn* and tender, when the whole man is awake in every part, and the gloss of novelty fresh upon all the objects that surround us, how lively at that time are our sensations, but how false and inaccurate the judgments we form of things.
Burke. On the Sublime & Beautiful, Introd.

UN-WO'RSHIP, *v.* UNWO'RSHIP, *n.* UNWO'RSHIPFUL. } Not to think or deem worthy; not to respect or regard as worthy; to think unworthy; not to honour or revere, or make or perform offerings or offices of honour or reverence; not to honour; to dishonour.

Thou that hast glorie in the lawe, *unworshipist* [inhonoras] God bi brekyng of the lawe.—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 2.

"Why than," (quod I) "suffre ye sothe wronge, and moun whan ye list, lightly all soche yueis abate, me semeth to you it is a great *unworship*."
Chaucer. Testament of Love, b. ii.

Yet this wicked Nero had great lorshippe. And yafe whilome to the reuerent senatours the *unworshypfull* seates of dignities.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

The kinge answerd, it waes to smalle
For him, whiche was a lorde rialle,
So yeue a man so litelt thinge.
It were *unworship* in a kynge.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Great quantite of Cristen people [were] put to deth, and the holye seruyce of God lefte, and holye churche *unworshyppyd* & vnhonouryd, w' many great enormyties.
Fabyan. Chron. Edw. III. an. 1339.

——He resolv'd
With all his legions to dislodge, and leave
Unworship'd, unobeyed, the throne supreme.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

UN-WORTH. UNWO'RTHY. UNWO'RTHILY. UNWO'RTHINESS. } Not deserving, or meritorious; not valuable, or estimable; not equivalent, or adequate.

"Syre gong bacheler," he sede, "wel we wytyth thys,
That thow art strong & coragous, & nogt *unworthe* also
The vorste chyualerye in the bataylle to do."
R. Gloucester, p. 453.

But prene a man hymsilf, and so ete he of thilk breed & drynke of the cuppe. for he that etith and drynkith *unworthili*, etith and drynkith doom to him, not wiscli demynge the bodi of the Lord.—*Wiclif. 1 Corynth*, c. 11.

Let a man therfore examen him selfe, and so let hym eate of the breade and drynke of the cup. For he that eateth or drincketh *unworthely*, eateth and drinketh his owne damnacio, because he maketh no difference of ye Lordes body.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Wondering upon this thing, quaking for drede,
She saide: Lord, indigne and *unworthy*
Am I, to thilke honour, that ye me bede.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8236.

And connynge, wherby oney man excelleth all other creatures is sithe, they reiecte and accounpte *unworthy* to be in theyr chydren.—*Sir T. Elyot. Governour*, b. i. c. 12.

Who either thinking too worthily of the Spaniards valure, too indifferently of his purposes against vs, or too *unworthily* of them that vndertook this iourney against him, did thinke it a thing dangerous to encounter the Spaniard at his owne home.—*Hacklugt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 135.

For cure *unworthynes* cannot alrare the substance of Gods sacramente, that is enermore all one, howsoeuer we swarue frome worthines to *unworthines*.
Bp. Gardner. Explication, fol. 82.

Many things might be noted on this place not ordinary, nor *unworth* the noting.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

Tho Madan reign'd, *unworthy* of his race:
For, with all shame that sacred throne he did:
Next Memprise, as *unworthy* of that place.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

If it [jesting] mingles with any sin, it puts on the nature of that new *unworthiness*, beside the proper ugliness of the thing it self: and after all these, when can it be lawful or apt for Christian entertainment?—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 23.

The generality of the wisest heathens thought it agreeable to reason, to make use of subordinate intelligences, dæmons or heroes, by whom they put their prayers to the superiour gods: hoping that by the mediation of those intercessors, the *unworthiness* of their own persons, and the defects of these prayers might be supplied; and they might obtain some merciful and gracious answers to their prayers, as they could not presume to hope for upon their own account.—*Clarke. On the Evidences*, Prop. 13.

This being the case, imagining that God can enjoin religious cruelties, or fail to be displeased with them, is thinking so *unworthily* and absurdly of him, that few things are more surprising, than the wide extent and long prevalence of so monstrous an error.—*Secker*, vol. iii. Ser. 18.

UN-WO'UNDED. Not hurt or injured; not damaged.

Woundless armour, *unwounded* in war, do rust through long peace.—*Spenser. Shepheards Calender. October*, Gloss.

Leon. You make him blush: it needs not sweet Asania,
We may hear praises when they are deserv'd,
Our modesty *unwounded*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Spanish Curate, Act i. sc. 1.

They fought, nor can our hero boast the event,
For Hector from the field, *unwounded* went.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

——Therefore, should a pow'r
From Heav'n approach to try thee, with the gods
Contend not; but should Venus interfere,
Her chase, and not *unwounded*, back to Heav'n.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

UN-WRAP, *v.* To remove the wrappings or foldings; to unfold, to disclose.

Thou haste yeuen or beheight me, to *unwrappe* the hidde causes of thinges, and to discouer me the reasons, conered with darknesse.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

O sealthful harm, condition of poverte,
With thirst, with cold, with hunger so confounded,
To asken helpe thee shamest in thin herte,
If thou non ask, so sore art thou ywounded,
That veray nede *unwrappeth* al thy wound hid.
Id. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4524.

UN-WRE'AKED. UNWRO'KEN. } Not avenged or revenged.

Render me now to the Grekes fight againe:
And let me see the fight begon of new:
We shall not all *unwroken* dye this day.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

——O soneraigne Lord that first on hie,
And raign'st in bliss emongst thy blessed saints,
How suffrest thou such shamefull cruelty,
So long *unwreaked* of thine enemy?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

UN-WREATH, *v.* To untwine or untwist.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air.—*Boyle.*

UN-WRE'CKED. Not afflicted, dashed against, or to pieces; and consequentially, not ruined or destroyed.

——Let them for her sake,
Who to thy safeguard doth herself betake,
Escape undrown'd, *unwreck'd*.
Drayton. Upon Lady Aston's departure for Spain.

UN-WRI'NKLED. Not having the smooth or even surface distorted; not roughened or rumpled; not wrested or drawn into furrows or indented lines.

——Sometimes, as if in doubt,
Not perfect yet, and fearing to be out,
Trains her plain ditty in one long spun note,
Through the sleek passage of her open throat
A clear *unwrinkled* song.—*Crashaw. Musick's Duel.*

All-circling point, all-centring sphere,
The world's one, round, eternal year,
Whose full and all-*unwrinkled* face
Not sinks nor swells with time or place.
Id. In the glorious Epiphany of Lord God.

——The face
Of thy cave-guarded spring, with years *unwrinkled*,
Reflects the meek-eyed genius of the place.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UN-WRI'TTEN. Not written; not formed or framed, graved or impressed—in literal characters or letters; not composed in letters.

——Preehours that this shewen
Or prechen inparfit, ypult out of grace
Unwryten for som wikkednesse, as holy writ sheweth.
Piers Ploughman, p. 194.

Iren. It [the Brekon law] is a rule of right *unwritten* but delivered by tradition from one to another, in which oftentimes there appeareth great shew of equity, in determining the right betweene party and party, but in many things repugning quite both to Gods law and nature.
Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.

Equity is a certain perfect reason that interpreteth and amendeth the law *written*, itself being *unwritten*, and consisting in nothing else but right reason.
Hobbs. Of the Common Laws of England.

The lex non scripta, or *unwritten* law, includes not only general customs, or the common law properly so called: but also the particular customs of certain parts of the kingdom: and likewise those partieular laws, that are by custom observed only in certain courts or jurisdictions.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. Introd.

UN-WROUGHT. Not worked; not formed by work or labour; not operated.

Yet is au idole in dede nothing els, but either a piece of tymber, or a stone, and hathe no more Godhead in it, than an other vnsquared piece of tymber, or an *unwrought* stone.
Udal. 1 Cor. c. 8.

A ravell'd wound distain'd her purer breast,
(Brests softer farre than tufts of *unwrought* silke.)
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

But as the merchant, when he receives large summs, always takes it by weight, so they usually pay him *unwrought* gold, and quantity for quantity.
Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. c. 7.

UN-WRUNG. Not strained; not twisted strictly or tightly; not twisted, distorted, wrested.

Your maiestie, and wee that haue free soules, It touches vs not: let the gall'd iade winch: our withers are *vnwrung*.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

UN-YIE'LDED. UNYIE'LDING. } Not rendered, not surrendered; not granted or conceded.

Alexander lefte his footemen to subdue suche as were yet *unyelde*, and went forwardes with his horsemen into other partes.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 216.

Here were no tricks of inferences, no quirks of sophismes, no violent deduction of *unyielded* sequels?
Bp. Hall. Christian Moderation, b. ii. § 11.

But Arcite's men, who now prevail'd in fight,
Twice ten at once surround the single knight:
O'erpow'r'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

For Spain is compass'd by *unyielding* foes,
And all must shield their all, or share Subjection's woes.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 1.

UN-YOKE, *v.* To remove or take away, to loose or free from—the yoke; to disjoin, to disconnect.

Ever be thy honour spoke,
From that place the morn is broke,
To that place day doth unyoke.
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

Other especially shining stars, I represent unto thine eyes in the evening, & when thou doest *unyoke* and give over thy daies worke.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 27.

——— *Long* are now
The plow-man hath *unyoak'd* his teame from plow.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

Oft o'er his back a crooked scythe is laid,
And wreaths of hay his sun-burnt temples shade:
Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears,
Like one who late *unyok'd* the sweating steers.
Pope. Verismnus & Pomona.

——— No more, my muse
With weary wings the labour'd flight pursues,
Her purple swans *unyok'd* the chariot leave,
And needful rest (their journey done) receive.
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

UN-ZEA'LOUS. Devoid, destitute of warmth, fervour, ardour.

[The King would] prostrate our consciences in a blind obedience to himself, and those men, whose superstition, zealous or *unzealous*, would inforce upon us an antichristian tyranny in the church.—*Milton. Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 9.

UN-ZO'NED. Not girded; without girdle or cincture.

Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face;
Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom rose; her hair,
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
Adorn her shoulders loosely lay display'd.
Prior. Solomon, b. ii.

VO'CABLE. Fr. *Vocable, vociférer, voix*; It. *Vocábolo, vociferáre, vóce*; Sp. *Vocablo, vociferar, voz*; Lat. *Vocabulum, vociferari, vox. Vox*, from the verb *voc-are*, and this by the insertion of *c* from the Gr. Βοαειν, to make a noise; utter a sound. *Vocables* or words—

VOCA'BULARY.
VOC'AL.
VO'CALLY.
VOCA'LITY.
VO'CALIZE, *v.*
VOCA'TION.
VO'CATIVE.
VOCI'FERATE, *v.*
VOCIFERA'TION.
VOCI'FEROUS.
VOICE, *n.*
VOICE, *v.*
VOI'CEFUL.
VOI'CELESS.

Distinct and articulate sounds, used as signs to express the thoughts (ideas or sensations).

Voice—is applied to the sound uttered or emitted (by the organs of speech), to the power of utterance; the utterance or speech.

To *voice*,—to utter or emit sounds; to make a noise; to announce, to pronounce, to report.

To *voice*, or speak for or against, is—to give a vote.

Vociferate, (*vocem ferre*,)—to carry, to throw forth, the *voice*; to shout, to clamour.

Bot Hakon, Hernehald sonne, of hest he bare the *voice*,
In stede of kynge's banere he did him bere the croice.
Brunne, p. 17.

For this is he of whom it is seid by Ysaie the prophete seiynge, a *voice* of a crier in desert, make ye redy the weies of the Lord, make ye right the pathis of him.
Wicliff. Matthew, c. 3.

This is he of whome it is spoken by the prophet Esaye, whiche sayeth: The *voyce* of a cryer in the wyldernes, prepare the Lordes ways, and make hys pathes straight.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And changed so, that no man coude know
His speche ne his *vois*, though men it herd.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1374.

And ouer this of suche nature
Thei ben, that with an sweete a steuen
Like to the melodie of heuen
In womens *voice* thei singe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Some others would amplifate and sophche theyr native language with mee *vocables*, whych I also commend, yf it be aptely and wittily assayed.—*Udal. Luke*, Pref.

For this worde angell is a *vocable* or worde signifying a ministre, and is a name agreyng to an inferiour.
Udal. Hebrues, c. 1.

Elles if he agree yt the contempt & dispising of Godes lawe maye be called malice, and a maliciouse castyng of of the yoke of Gods law both fro loue and drede, as I wene it is expouned in God Almightes *vocabulary*: the drede I nothing but that it will well appere agcynst Tindall all the whule matter, both that Dauyd agreed and consented to sinne, & wilfully cast of Goddes yoke and maliciously to.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 308.

And so for our selues we haue great cause to thanke God, by whose religion and holy word daily taught vs, we learne not only to feare him truly, but also to obey our king faithfully, and to serue in our own *vocation* like subiectes honestly.—*Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.*

Than the cardynals all of one acorde assembled together, and their *voyces* rested on sir Robert of Genesue.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 246.

It is very pretty and commendable, when a man meeteth with words of divers acceptions, to make use thereof accordingly, and to accommodate them to the present occasions and subject matters, like as the grammarians teach us to do in *vocables* that admit sundry senses.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 24.

For so much as in corruption of common talke we find that [u] with his *vocale* is easilie lost and suppressed; so we saie ere for euer, nere for neuer, shoole for shoouell, ore for ouer, ene for euen, dile for diuall.
Holinshed. Description of Ireland, c. 1.

If May-day come, and the sun shine, perhaps,
They'll sing like Memnon's statue, and be *vocal*.
B. Jonson. Staple of News, Act iii. sc. 1.

Nothing can bee said to bee dumbe, but what naturally speaking nothing can speake naturally but what hath the instruments of speech; which because spirits want, they can no otherwise speake *vocally*, then as they take *voices* to themselves, in taking bodies.
Bp. Hall. Cont. The Dumbe Devill ejected.

To charge them [deacons] for this [to preach] as men not contented with their owne *vocations*, and as breakers into that which appertaynyth vnto others, is very hard. For when they are therevnto once admitted, it is a part of their owne *vocation*, it appertaynyth now vnto them as well as others.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. v. § 78.

Howbeit, in this exercise we must beware of over-loud *vociferations* and clamours; for such violent strainings of the voice, and unequall extensions and intentions of the wind, many times cause ruptures of veines, or inward spasmes and convulsions.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 508.

Aristotle is of opinion, that no living creature hath any *voice*, but such onely as are furnished with lungs and wind-pipes: that is to say, which breath and draw their wind: and therefore he holdeth, that the noise which we heare to come from insects, is no *voice* at all, but a very sound, occasioned by the aire that getteth within them, and so being enclosed, yeeldeth a certaine noise, and resoundeth againe.—*Id. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 51.

Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle do hold the *voice* to be bodielesse; for that it is not the aire but a form in the aire, and a superficies thereof, and that by a certaine beating which becometh a *voice*.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 686.

——— Sorrowful nymph,
Salute me with thy repercussive *voice*,
That I may know what cavern of the earth
Contains thy airy spirit, how, or where
I may direct my speech, that thou may'st hear.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act i. sc. 1.

There at the present two English natives in France of noble extraction and Romish persuasion, much *vociferd* in common discourse for their probability to such preferment.
Fuller. Worthies. General.

I remember also that this place is pretended for the people's power of *voicing* in councils.
Bp. Taylor. Episcopacy Asserted, § 41.

Timon. Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world *Voic'd* so regardfully?
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act iv. sc. 3.

Or was it lately *voiced* to thee from heaven, concerning these wretched animals stabling in France, arise Pope Urbane, kill and eate?—*Bp. Hall. To Pope Urban VIII.*

As (woo'd by Maye's delights) I have been borne
To take the kind ayre of a wistfull morne
Neere Tavie's *voycefull* streame (to whom I owe
More straines than from my pipe can ever flowe.)
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

A *vocabulary* made after this fashion would perhaps, with more ease, and in less time, teach the true signification of many terms, especially in languages of remote countries or ages, and little truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious comments of learned critics.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 11.

In baptism we recommend and commemorate mentally, *vocally*, and manually, (in mind, and by mouth, and by significant actions,) the death and burial of Christ our Lord.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 222.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation*; without which the shrewdest insight and the best intention can execute nothing.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

Noah continued alive three hundred and fifty years after the deluge, that is within seven-six years of the *vocation* of Abraham; and Shem, the son of Noah, died just as many years after the *vocation*.—*Bollingbroke. Ess. On Monotheism.*

When we name the person to whom we speak, or the thing to which we address our selves, as if it were a person, the noun acquires thereby a new relation, which is some times marked by a new termination, called the *vocative*.
Port-Royal General Grammar, pt. ii. c. 6.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, i. e. in its passage through the larynx, to give it the sound of human voice.—*Holder.*

Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant, and fill them with a kind of religious horror.—*Spectator*, No. 407.

I must not here omit one particular absurdity which runs through this whole *vociferous* generation, and which renders their cries very often not only incommodious, but altogether useless to the public.—*Id.* No. 251.

Unworthy he, the *voice* of Fame to hear,
That sweetest music to an honest ear.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Sat. 2.

Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings?
Joy tunes his *voice*, joy elevates his wings.
Id. Essay on Man, Ep. 3.

[The Latin Fathers] wrote as well as their coeval writers among the pagans, not indeed with Roman elegance, but still well enough to preserve a skill in the construction and *vocabulary* of the language.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 112.

But when we rise again in the morning, let us go forth to our various employments, resolved to walk worthy of our Christian *vocation*; our loins girded, and our lights burning.
Id. vol. vi. Ser. 23.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,
And, through the ranks *vociferating*, call'd
His Trojans on; they, clamorous as he,
All lash'd their steeds, and, menacing, advance'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

The poor plebian, though he may *vociferate* the word liberty, knows not how to give it an effectual support.
Knox. Ess. No. 81.

The judges of the Areopagus considered action and *vociferation* as a foolish appeal to the external senses, and unworthy to be practised before those who had no desire of idle amusement, and whose only pleasure was to discover right.—*Idler*, No. 90.

The quickly succeeding transitions, which necessarily required to be sung in a lower tone, seemed like plaintive strains succeeding the *vociferations* of emotion or of pain.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. Note 3.

He held in his hand a carved bird of wood, as large as a pigeon, with which he rattled as the person first mentioned had done; and was no less *vociferous* in his harangue, which was attended with some expressive gestures.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 13.

But when with rapid course we had arriv'd
Within such distance as a *voice* may reach,
Not unperceiv'd by them the gliding bark
Approach'd, and thus harmonious they begun.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xii.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her *voiceless* woe;
An empty urn within her wither'd hands,
Whose holy dust was scatter'd long ago.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

Who hath not shared that calm so still and deep,
The *voiceless* thought which would not speak but weep.
Id. Monody on Sheridan.

VOGUE. It. *Vôga*; Fr. *Vogue*, from It. *Vogáre*; Fr. *Voguer*, libere navigare, from the Lat. *Vacari*, to wander. Lye thinks this etymology confirmed by the old French mode of writing (sc.) *vouguer*; others from It. *Vogáre*, from Lat. *Fugare*.

To be in *vogue* (estre en *vogue*),—to prevail, to be in favour or fashion; to be in common use.

But considering these sermons bore so great a *vogue* among the papists, I will here give a taste of them.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. I *Mary*, an. 1553.

Thus we are taught to clothe our minds as we do our bodies, after the fashion in *vogue*, and it is accounted fantasticalness, or something worse not to do so.
Locke. Conduct of the Underst. § 33.

A good man has no security in such cases, nor any firm ground to rest himself upon, but by examining carefully what is true, right, and just in itself, separate from common *vogue* or popular opinion.
Waterland. Works, vol. viii. p. 407.

VOID, *v.*
VOID, *adj.*
VOID, *n.*
VO'IDABLE.
VO'IDANCE.
VO'IDER.
VO'IDING, *n.*
VO'IDNESS.

See AVOID. Fr. *Vuid, vuider*; It. *Vôto, votâre*; Sp. *Vazu, vaziar*. Menage derives from the Lat. *Vacuus*. Wachter thinks the Fr. is formed from Ger. *Ode*, desolate.

To evacuate, to empty, to clear out; to go out of; to go, move, or turn away from; to eschew; to leave, to quit, to vacate; to clear, or free from the force, power, or effect; to make or render of none effect; to annul, to abrogate.

Of the aliens ilk taile the lond *voided* clere,
Of the kyng & his consaile thei sent a messeogere.
R. Brunne, p. 214.

The barons alle said, alle holy the clergie,
The lond thei wild *voide* of that herlsie.—*Id.* p. 247.

And ghe ben *voidid* awei fro Crist, and ghe that ben justified in the lawe ghe han fallen awei fro grace.
Wicif. Galathies, c. 5.

Whan that the house *voided* was of hem all,
He looked on his doughter with glad chere.
Chaucer. Legende of Phillis.

For he doth all his thynge by gesse,
And *voideth* all sikernesse.
None other counsell gouh hym semeth
But suche, as him selfe demeth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The people there assemblyd, *voydyd* the churche, & the vycarrys & chanons forsoke theyr deskys.
Fabyan. Chron. Hen. III. an. 1230.

And cõmaundyd certeyn persons, in secrete maner, to espye when he were *voyde* of his copany & then to take hym, & to put hym i sure kepyng.
Id. Ib. Rich. I. an. 1198.

After that euery man had said hys mind, they decreed that all such as eyther by sickness or age were vnnecessary for the warres, should *void* the towne.
Goldings. Cæsar, fol. 230.

And by the longing for mete with *voidace* of yt she had eten (wiche had oo saiotly sauoure) she was perceiued for no saint, & confessed al the maiter.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 135.

In the meane tyme the sewer geveth a *voyder* to the carver, and he doth *voyde* into it the trenchers that lyeth under the koynes boyed, and so cleanseth the table cleane.
Leland. Collect. vol. vi. p. 11. *Introvization of Nevill.*

Here he solde the *voydings* of close stooles, although there wanteth not the dung of beastes.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 69.

When thus the field was *voyded* al away,
And all things quieted, the elfin knight
(Weary of toyle and trauell of that day)
Caus'd his pauilion to be richly pight
Before the citie gate.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. v. c. 4.

Then shall the nobles possess all the dignities and offices of temporal honour to themselves, sole lords without the improper mixture of scholastic and puisllanimous upstarts; the parliament shall *void* her upper house of the same annoyances.—*Milton. Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

——— By all oaths in one
I, and the justice of my love would make thee
A confest traytor: O thou most perfidious
That ever gently look'd the *voyder* of honor.
That ev'r hore gentle tonce; falsest cosen
That ever blood made kin, call'st thou her thine?
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. i.

Instead of tears let them pour capon sauce upon my hearse,
And salt instead of dust, manchets for stones, for other glorious shields
Give me a *voider*; and above my hearse
For a truch sword, my naked knife stuck up.
Id. Woman-Hater, Act I. sc. 3.

In what only case a divorce may be made after a lawfull marriage you have seen before; now you enquire of the annulling of *voiding* of marriages made unlawfully.
Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience, Case 10, Dec. 4.

Through blm the cold began to couet heate,
And water fire; the light to mount on hie,
And th' heauie downe to peize; the hungry t' eate,
And *voidnesse* to seeke full satietie.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth, that there is a *voidnesse* without the world, to which, and out of which the world doth draw breath; but the Stoicks affirm, that into it the infinite world by way of conflagration is resolved. In the first book of vacuity, Aristotle saith, there is *voidnesse*.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 671.

——— Oh! bestow
Some poor remain, the *voiding* of thy table,
A morsel to support my famish'd soul.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act v.

What pains they require in the *voidance* of fond conceits, in the suppression of froward humours, in the quelling fierce passions, in the brooking grievous crosses and adversities, in the bearing heinous injuries and affronts?
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 18.

And now had Menelaus won
Immortal fame, his rival drag'd away,
But Venus mark'd the moment, snapp'd the brace,
Though stubborn, by a slaughter'd ox supplied,
And the *void* helmet follow'd as he pull'd.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. iii.

And no marriage is *voidable* by the ecclesiastical law, after the death of either of the parties, nor during their lives, unless for the canonical impediments of pre-contract, if that indeed still exists; of consanguinity: and of affinity, or corporal imbecility, subsisting previous to the marriage.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 15.

VO'LANT, *adj.*
VO'LATILE, *adj.*
VO'LATILE, *n.*
VOLATI'LITY.
VO'LATILIZE, *v.*
VOLATILIZA'TION.
VO'LITABLE.
VOLITA'TION.

Fr. *Volant, volatil*; It. *Volânte, volâtile*; Sp. *Volante, volatil*; Lat. *Volans, volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly. *Volant*,—Flying; swift as flight; swift, rapid; swift as wind; light as air, breath, spirit, vapour; evaporating, subtle; (mod.) changeable as the wind; lively, spirited, giddy.

Lo I have maad rely my mete, my bolis and my *volatilis* ben slayne, and alle thingis ben redy, come ye to the weddingis.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 22.

I lookynge bheelde and sigh foure footid beestis and creepinge beestis and *volatilie* of heuene.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 11.

I count this for one singular favour of hers, to wit the death of Alexander the Great, a prince of incomparable courage, and spirit invincible, who being lifted up by many great prosperities, glorious conquests, and happy victories, lauced himself in manner of a star *volant* in the air, leaping out of the east into the west, and beginning now to shoot the flaming beams and flashing rales of his armour as far as into Italy.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 325.

The intelligent nature of heaven, he [Plato] calleth, a chariot *volant*, to wit, the harmonical motion and revolution of the world.—*Id. Ib.* p. 648.

Sub. Infuse vinegar,
To draw his *volatile* substance and his tincture.
B. Jonson. The Alchemist, Act ii. sc. i.

But then it is to be observ'd, that those transient acts of devotion, or other *volatile* and fugitive instances of repentance, are not the proper and proportion'd remedy to the evil of vicious habits.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 5. § 6.

But [the aire] performeth other offices in the noiverse; as to fill all vacuities about the earth or beneath it, to convey the heate of the sun, to maintain fires and flames, to serve for the flight of *volatile*, respiration of breathing animals, and refrigeration of others.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 21.

I know, that many learned men, and among them divers chymists themselves, do not think it credible, that at least corporal gold should be *volatilized* by quicksilver.
Boyle. Works, vol. I. p. 648.

Chymists plainly see the notable effect that sublimate distilled from antimony has upon that mineral, by opening it and *volatilizing* it.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 79.

Though I shall say nothing now concerning Helmont's sal circulatum, yet as to the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar, what I have seen scarce permits me to doubt, that it is possible.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 122.

Their desires may sometimes be violent and eager as if they would take heaven by force, and wrest mercy out of the hands of God; their prayers may be so importunate and earnest as if they would take no denial from God; but yet this *volitable* spirit is soon spent.
Hopkins. Ser. John, iii. 5.

Birds or flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*.—*Brown. Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 1.

Meanwhile blind British bards with *volant* touch
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. iii.

——— By her
The different qualities of things were found,
Of secret motions; how with heavy bulk
Volatile Hermes, fluid and unmoist
Mounts on the wings of air.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Or at least it [the soul must] by the old ones [laws of bodies] be capable of mounting upwards, in proportion to the *volatility* of its vehicle, and of emerging out of these regions into some medium more suitable, and (if the philosopher may say so) equilibrious.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 9.

The most active imagination will be sometimes torpid, under the frigid influence of melancholy, and sometimes occasions will be wanting to tempt the mind, however *volatile*, to sallies and excursions.—*Idler* No. 58.

By this kind of operation, that species of property becomes (as it were) *volatilized*; it assumes an unnatural and monstrous activity.—*Burke. On the French Revolution.*

VO'LARY. Fr. *Volier*,—a great cage wherein birds have room enough to flutter, (Cotgrave.) *Volory*, or *volery*, is also applied, as the Fr. *Volée*, to—

A flight; a whole flight, flock, or company; a brood.

And now sits penitent and solitary
Like the forsaken turtle, in the *volary*.
B. Jonson. New Inn, Act v. sc. 1.

I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try,
Like him, to make the air one *volary*.—*Id. A Vision.*

And an old boy at his first appearance, with all the gravity of his ivy-bush about him, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him.—*Locke. Of Education*, § 94.

VOLCA'NO, or VULCA'NO.
VULCA'NIC.

It. *Vulcêno*, q. d. *vulconi regia*; Mons *Vulcanius*. A mountain that, like Ætna, throws from its intrails smoke and flames, and sometimes stones, (Skinner.)

We kept at a good distance off shoar, and saw no land till the 14th day; but then, being in lat. 12. 50 m. the *volcan* of Gustimala appeared in sight.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1685.

The many inundations, great earthquakes, *vulcanoes*' and fiery eruptions have been in particular countries; yet there is no memory or testimony of any such thing, that has ever been universal, except perhaps of one deluge.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, c. 5.

It [fire] was indeed upon a very high mountain, and continued burning for several days afterwards; however, it was not a *vulcano*, but rather, as I suppose, a tract of stubble or heath, set on fire for some purpose of agriculture.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 9.

The seat of *volcanoes* has, without exception, been found to be the highest part of the countries in which they are found.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 14.

The climate of these *volcanic* hills is warmer, and the vintage begins a week sooner than in the plains of Padua.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4. Note 16.

VOLE, *v.* Fr. *Voler*,—to rifle, to strip.

But have you no notion, madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time?
Mask. Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake; having down a *vole*, *sans prendre* may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of.
Vanburgh. Journey to London, Act iv.

VOLITION.
VO'LITIVE.

Lat. *Volitio*, from *Velle*, to will or to be willing. See VELLEITY.

See the quotations from Locke and Cogan.

The external act does superadd new obligations beyond those which are consequent to the mere internal *volition*, though never so perfect and, compleate. For the external act is exemplar in vertue, or scandalous in evil.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. 1.

The right and true knowledge of those things do not only perfect our souls and natures by the excellency of the knowledge it self, but they perfect our souls and natures with goodness: they do not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but they also perfect the *volitive* faculty.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 6.

This power which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa, in any particular instance; is that which we call the will. The actual exercise of that power, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance, is that which we call *volition* or willing.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 21.

There can be no *volition*, saith he [Spinoza] but from some cause, which cause must likewise be caused by some other cause, and so on infinitely.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 9.

Volition or to will, as expressive of the exercise of *volition* in this philosophical sense, may be considered as comprehending the following particulars: It implies some leading principle of action;—Inclination or inducement to perform a certain act;—A desire or inclination formed by this inducement;—Ability to act according to the desire or inclination inspired;—The motive which prevailed influential in determining the mind;—the determination itself,—and the final act.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 4.

VO'LLEY, *v.*
VO'LLEY, *n.*

See VOLERY. Fr. *Volée*, a flight or flying.

A flight; a rapid motion or passage (of numbers together or in succession), a rapid utterance or emission,—of shot from a gun; of words from the mouth; a discharge, an explosion,

At their meeting they haled the admiral after the manner of the Turks, and with great joy welcommed one another with a thundring *volly* of shot.—*Hacklugh. Voynges*, vol. iii. p. 82.

——— I met them,
In the fore front of the armies met them;
And as if this old weather-beaten body
Had been compos'd of cannon-proof, I stood
The *volleye* of their shot.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act i.

And therefore easily great Somerset
(Whom Envy long had singled out before)
With all the *volley* of disgraces met,
As th' only mark that Fortune plac'd therefore.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

Cor. He were an iron-hearted fellow, in my judgment, that would not credit him upon this *volley* of oaths.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. 4.

Pru. O master Lovel, you must not give credit
To all that ladies publicly profess,
Or talk o' the *volee*, unto their servants.
Id. New Inn, Act i. sc. 1.

What were those thousands of blaspheming cavaliers about him, whose mouths let fly oaths and curses by the *volley*; were those the prayers?
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 10.

Heark how they shout to th' battel; how the air
Tottens and reels, and rends apieces, Drusus,
With the huge *rollied* clamours.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iii. sc. 5.

Another flap-mouthed mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin *vollies* out his voice.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis.

Eno. Make battery to our ears with the loud musicke,
The while, lie place you, then the boy shall sing.
The holding every man shall beate as loud
As his strong sides can *volly*.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 7.

——— At his near approach
The Gallic natives, impotent to bear
His *volly*'d thunder, torn, dissever'd, scud,
And bless the friendly interposing night.
J. Philips. Blenheim.

Till sacred morn had brightend into noon,
The *volley*'d weapons on both sides their task
Perform'd effectual, and the people fell.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. viii.

The Turcoman hath left his herd,
The sabre round his loins to gird;
And there the *volleying* thunders pour,
Till waves grow smoother to the roar.
Byron. Siege of Corinth, s. 2.

VO'LUBLE. Fr. *Voluble*; It. *Volubile*; Sp. *Voluble*; Lat. *Volubilis*, (from *volvere*, to roll,) which Tooke derives from the A. S. *Wealow-ian*, to roll, to turn round. See VOLUME.

That can or may be rolled; used actively,—that can or may roll, or turn round; easy, quick.

Volve,—to roll or turn, put or keep in motion; quick, active.

And ever whil this ymaginacyon came to him, I *volued*, tourned, and redde many volumes and bokes, conteyning famouse histories.—*Berners. Froissort. Cronycle*, Pref.

If a man hath a *voluble* tongue, we say, he hath the gift of prayer. His gift is to pray long, that I see; but does he pray better?—*Seiden. Table Talk.*

——— There's nothing, almost puts
Faith in a feavor, and deifies alone
Voluble chance, who only attributes
The faculties of other instruments
To his own nerves and act.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

The heaven bendeth and inclineth toward the centre, but the earth goeth from the centre, whiles the world with continuall *volubilitie* and turning about it, driveth the huge and excessive globe thereof into the forme of a round ball.
Holinsh. Pliniie, b. ii.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light message to a loose wench with some round *volubility*?
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act i. sc. 1.

He must be very little skilled in the world, who thinks that a *voluble* tongue shall accompany also a good understanding; or that men's talking much or little should hold proportion only to their knowledge.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 2.

This he as *volubly* would vent,
As if his stock would ne'er be spent.—*Hudibras.*

All the rest of the cant of criticism, he emitted with that *volubility* which generally those orators have who annex no ideas to their words.—*Idler*, No. 76.

VO'LUME. Fr. *Volume*; It. *Volume*; Sp. *Volumen*; Lat. *Volumen*; id quod *volvitur*, any thing rolled; applied to books or writings, because they were rolled (in the form of a cylinder),—Vossius.
Vo'lumeo.
Volu'minous.
Volu'minously.
Volu'minousness.
Vo'lumist.

Any thing rolled, or enfolded; a roll, a fold: applied, generally, to the circuit, bulk, size, quantity.

Voluminous, (met.)—bulky, (as a work of many *volumes*.)

Volumed,—in rolling masses.

I could occupie a great *volume* with histories of them, whiche conetynge to moöt into excellent dignities, dyd therby bringe it to extreme perylles, bothe them selues and their countreys.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 16.

Repentance is a great *volume* of duty; and godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title-page; it is the harbinger or first introduction to it.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Why though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast,
But there are lines, wherewith I might be embrac'd.
B. Jonson. Underwoods.

But the controversies that concern these, are so hotly managed by the divided schools, and so *voluminously* handled by disputing men, that I shall not need insist on them.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 1.

The miscreant bishop of Spolatto wrote learned *volumes* against the pope, and run to Rome when he had done; ye write them in your closets, and unwrite them in your courts; hot *volumists* and cold bishops; a swashbuckler against the pope, and a dormouse against the devil.
Milton. Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Def. Postscript.

Deep in her breast he plung'd his shining sword,
And hell's dire monster back to hell restor'd,
Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her twisting *volumes* and her rolling eyes,
Her spotted breast, and gaping womb embru'd
With livid poison, and our children's blood.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

The numerous *volumes* of learned men, are proofs more than enough to shew what attention, study, sagacity, and reasoning are required, to find out the true meaning of ancient authors.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 9.

They insisted on them so constantly and so *voluminously*, that natural religion held but a second place in their system, and that righteousness of faith became more important than righteousness of works.
Bolingbroke. Fragments of Essays, § 33.

His works [Aquinas's] mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions.
Dodwell. Letters of Advice, Let. 2.

And a book, that should be framed to give rules of action in all the particular circumstances of every case that would happen, would be much too *voluminous* for vulgar use, and too intricate for vulgar understandings.
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Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 21.

He climbs the crackling stair—he bursts the door,
Nor feels his feet glow scorching with the floor:
His breath choak'd gasping with the *volumed* smoke,
But still from room to room his way he broke.
Byron. Corsair, c. 2.

Whose clouds that day grew doubly duo,
Impervious to the hidden sun,
With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue.
Id. Siege of Corinth, s. 7.

VO'LUNTE. Fr. *Volunte, volonte, volontaire*; It. *Volontà, volontario*; Sp. *Voluntad, voluntario*; Lat. *Voluntas*, from *velle*, to will, or be willing. Evelyn is the last writer in whom the noun *volunty* has occurred.
Vo'luntary, *adj.*
Vo'luntary, *n.*
Vo'luntarily.
Vo'luntariness.
Volunta'riously.
Volunte'r, *n.*
Volunte'r, *v.*

Willing or wishing, spontaneous; wilful.

Of *volunte* without any trespas,
My aceusours hath taken vnto grace,
And cherisheth them my death to purchace.
Chaucer. Complaint of the Black Knight.

And if he do nat his request
He shal as much him molest
As his felow, for that he
May not fulfill his *volunte*
Fully, as he hath required.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

There no man douted, that thei been gouerned *voluntarelie*.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iii.

Men of *voluntarious* will withsitte that heuens gouerneth.
Id. Test. of Love, b. ii.

The sayde kynge Rychardc, knowyng his owne insufficiency, hath of his owne mere *voluntie* and fre will, renouncyd and geuen vp the rule and gouernaûce of this lâde.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Rich. II. an. 1399.

We knowe for a truthe that Almyghtye God of his owne *voluntarye* will and gracious *voluntye* hath redemed vs and wil excryse his mercy when we do aske it.
Fisher. Seuen Psalmes, De Profundis.

The archebyshop of Yorke, accordynge vnto the kynges desyre, shewyd vnto them seryously the *voluntary* renounynge of the kyng.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Rich. II.* an. 1399.

Cesar refused not the profer, thinkyng he wold now come to amendment, considerynge he offered of his own *voluntary* wil, the thing he hadde before denied when it was requested.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 34.

In recõpẽsation wherof, as testyfyeth yt auctor Guydo, he *voluntarily* tooke vppõ hym, & promysed to warre vpon Crystie enemyes.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Rich. I.* an. 1198.

Panthia, wife of king Susius, kept her faith vnto her husbande being in captiuity, and spendeth out al her goods for his life; and when hee was slaine in battaile, shee died *voluntarilie* after him.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 4.

For so doing her grace should learn daily more and more truly to know the Lord, to taste, relish and to ensue his holy and sweet word, to love and fear him, to be his faithful and obesquious handmaiden, and a diligent servant of his will and steps, most pleasantly and *voluntariously* to bear the yoke of his most comfortable commandments. [From Paynel's Pith of all Scripture.]
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1550.

Our *voluntu* cannot (after some sort) embrace the evill, considering it as evill, but doth it always when it happens to be masked under some appearance of good.
Ewelyn. Of Liberty & Servitude, c. 2.

Notwithstanding all this, the handsommer to disguise and apparell these his *volunties*, and render them at the least specious procedures of justice, he permits none of his edicts to passe as authentick until tie court of Parliament (who is absolutely at his devotion) have first verified them.
Id. The State of France.

An action is neither good nor evil, unless it be *voluntary* and chosen.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iv. c. 1.

Among other musicians, hee [Nero] sung *voluntarie* upon the stage before the plaies began.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvii. c. 2.

By dipping *voluntarily* his fingers end, yet with shew of great remorse, in the blood of Strafford, wherof ali men clear him, he thinks to scape that sea of innocent blood wherin his own guilt inevitably hath plung'd him all over.
Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 2.

Reason itself assures us, that those things which are done in the service of God, are not therefore ill because they are spontaneous, (the *voluntariness* of an action is not able to defame it, if there be no irregularity imputable to the action itself, abstracted from the *voluntariness*)
Hammond. Works, vol. i. p. 234.

And with five thousand valiant *volunteers*
Of native French, put under her command,
With arms well fitted, she tow'rds Scotland steers.
Drayton. Miseries of Q. Margaret.

He [Goldwell] was by Queen Mary preferred bishop of St. David's; and, as a *volunteer*, quitted the land in the first of Queen Elizabeth.—*Fuller. Worthies. Kent.*

He appears here well informed of their design, and of the names of the chief agents who had already *volunteered* their services against him.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act iii. sc. 1. Note 6.

Suppose a man be carried whilst fast asleep, into a room, where is a person he longs to see and speak with; and he there locked fast in, beyond his power to get out; he awakes, and is glad to find himself in so desirable company, which he stays willingly in, i. e. prefers his stay to going away; I ask, is not this stay *voluntary?*
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

Nothing is more certain than that God acts, not necessarily, but *voluntarily*, with particular intention and design, knowing that he does good, and intending to do so, freely and out of choice, and when he has no other constraint upon him but this, that his goodness inclines his will to communicate himself and to do good.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 12.

Leave off these wagers; for in conscience speaking
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking;
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*.
Dryden. K. Arthur, Prol.

Reason however able, cool at best,
Cares not for service, or but serves when prest
Stays till we call, and then not often near,
But honest instinct comes a *volunteer*.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 3.

The unavoidable evils of life are nothing to those which we bring upon one another *voluntarily*, by ill-nature, inconsistility and heedless disregard.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 16.

Compare the limbs of the *volunteer* soldiers in the metropolis with those of the rustic militia or regulars.
Knox. Ess. No. 129.

Obscure at his birth, and unpreferred at his death, but illustrious by his virtues, he [Erasmus] became the self-appointed champion of man, a *volunteer* in the service of miserable mortals, an unbought advocate in the cause of those who could only repay him with their love and their prayers.—*Id. Preface to Antipolemus.*

VO'LUPERE. A cap, a night-cap.

The tapes of hire white *volupere*
Were of the same suit of hire cobere;
Hire fillet brode of silk, and set full hye.
Chaucer. Millieres Tale, v. 3241.

And when she gan this white thing espie,
She weud the clerk had wered a *volupere*.
Id. Ib. v. 4301.

VOLU'PTY. Fr. *Volupte, voluptueux*; It. *Voluttà, voluttuóso*; Sp. *Voluptad, voluptuoso*; Lat. *Voluptas.* A *volendo* (Vossius) est *volup* seu *volupe*; and from the adj. *Volupis* is *voluptas, voluptas.*
VOLU'PTUARY.
VOLU'PTUOUS.
VOLU'PTUEUSLY.
VOLU'PTUOUSNESS.
VOLUPTUO'SITY.

That which pleases, gratifies, delights our will, wishes or desires; or senses, passions, affections.
A *voluptuary*,—

One addicted to pleasures, gratifications or delights; to luxury; to excess of sensual pleasures.

That love ne drave yon nat to done this dede
But lust *voluptuous*.—*Chaucer. Troil. & Cres.* b. v.

Heritikes aein they chosen life bestial, that *voluptuauslye* lyuen.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

For loue whiche is vnbesein
Of all reason, as men sein,
Through sotie, and through nicestee
Of his *voluptuositee*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

This blessed company of vertues, in this wise assèbled, foloweth temperance, as a sad and dyscrete matrone and reuerent gouernesse, awaytynge dylygentely, that in any wise *colaptie* or concupiscence haue no preeynynence in the soule of man.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 19.

In the tender wittes be sparkes of *voluptuositie* whiche nourished by any occasion or obiecte, encrease often tymes in to so terrible a fyre, that therwith all vertue and reason is consumed.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 6.

But yt sinful creature which so grenously hathe displeased God hiss maker folowing his owne sensual & vnlawful *voluptuy* against yt wil of our Lord.
Fisher. Seuen Penitentes, Ps. 51. pt. i.

I thought, that, when thou heardest the kings pleasure and intendmt herein, thou wouldest haue relented, and put thyself and thy *voluptuous* act wholly to the kings will and pleasure.—*Wyatt. Account of Q. Anne Bullen.*

Hauinge in these and suche other like *voluptuous* vanities consumed a great part of the treasure, when he vnderstode Alexander to be come out of India, and to vse extreme lustiee vpō his officers, that misused them, of whome they had rule [by reason he was pfuy to his fowle conscience] he feared the lyke myght come to him selfe.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 222.

Wherefore he gaue him selfe to delyte and to lust, mistuinge manye that were noble and free women, and wallowed in sil kynde of *voluptuousnes*.—*Id. Ib.*

Laste in order came the Babylonyan horsemen, whose sumptuous furniture, bethe for them selues and theyre horses, tended more to *voluptuousnesse* and deliciesie, then to any magnificence.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 105.

Than was openly spoken that he was nat worthy a bysshopryche, that coude vse the bragge or pompe of the worlde, the vse of *voluptuosyte*, of glotany and lechery, the shynynge araye of clothyage, the countenaunce of knyghtes, and the gaderynge of horsemen, & thynke full lytell on the profyte of soules.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 212.

Hed. An excellent confection.
Cri. And most worthy a true *voluptuary*.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 1.

The king returned proud of victorie,
And insolent wox through vnwonted ease,
That shortly he forgot the leopardie,
Which in his land he lately did appease,
And fell to vaine *voluptuous* disease.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10

The invention to have gardens within a citie, came up first by Epicurus the doctor and master of all *voluptuous* idlenes, who devised such gardens of pleasance in Athens.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 4.

Alfred enjoying three years of peace, by him spent, as his manner was, not idely or *voluptuously*, but in all vertuous employments both of mind and body, becoming a prince of his renown, ended his daies in the year 900, the 51 of his age, the 30th of his reign, and was buried regally at Winchester.—*Milton. History of England*, b. v.

A people obliged to obedience by such an oath, is discharged of that obligation, when a lawful prince becomes a tyrant, or gives himself over to sloth and *voluptuousness*.
Id. A Defence of the People of England, c. 4.

In vain doth the scornful *voluptuary* ask for an account of it, [peace which passeth all understanding:] which can never be given him; for it hath no alliance with any of the pleasures of sense, in which he delights; nor hath he any ideas, by which the perception of it may be conveyed to him.
Atterbury, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

The jolly and *voluptuous* livers, the men who set up for freedom of thought, and for disengaging themselves from the prejudices of education and superstitious opinions, may pretend to dispute this truth, and, perhaps, in the gaiety of their hearts, may venture even to decide it.
Id. vol. iv. Ser. 4.

We chose rather to incur the censure of imprudence and temerity, which the idle and *voluptuous* so liberally bestow on those who against fortitude and perseverance, blind a country we had discovered unexplored, and give colour to a charge of timidity and irresolution.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 5.

However grateful the sensations may occasionally be in which we are passive, it is not these, but the latter class [active] of our pleasures, which constitute satisfaction; which supply that regular stream of moderate and miscellaneous enjoyments, in which happiness, as distinguished from *voluptuousness*, consists.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 26.

VO'LUTE. Fr. *Volute*; It. *Voluta*; Sp. *Voluta*. The rolling shell of a snail; also, the writhen circle, or curl tuft that hangs over, or sticks out, of the chapter of a pillar, &c. (Cotgrave.)
VOLUTA'TION.

The *voluta* as we term it, properly enough the scrowl, is not the derivative of any Greek word, but the Latin, *voluta, à volvendo*, for that it indeed seems to be roll'd upon an axis or stalk.—*Evelyn. On Architecture.*

There are also *volutes* in the Corinthian and compounded capitals, whereof the first hath eight, which are angular, the rest consisting rather of certain large stalkes after a more grotesco design, as may be gathered from those rams horns in the capital of the columns taken out of the bathes of Diocletian.—*Id. Ib.*

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*.
Bp. Reynolds. On the Passions, c. 21.

VO'MIT, *v.* Fr. *Vomir*; It. *Vomitare*; Sp. *Vomitar*; Lat. *Vom-ere*; Gr. Βω-ειν, to throw or cast.
VOMI'TING, *n.*
VOMI'TION.
VO'MITIVE.
VO'MITORY.

To throw or cast forth, to eject, to expel, (to parbreak.)

But then shall ye sometime see there some other whose body is so incurablye corrupted, that they shall waiter and toiter, & wrynge theyr handes, and gnashe the teeth, and theyr eyen water, their head ake, theyr bodye frete, their stomake wamble, and al their bodye shiner for paine, and yet shall neuer *vomede* at all.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 322.

But whē we bē cōsuilled to lise tēperately, & forbere our delicates & our glotonye, yt wil we not here of: but fain wold we haue ade medicines, as purgacions & *vomites*, to pul down & auoid yt we cram in to much.—*Id. Ib.* p. 99.

And so constantly we shall be driven to affirme;—but blindnesse and dim sight differ not, and inordinate passion of *vomiting*, called Cholera, is nothing different from a keckish stomack and a desire to east, but only according to augmentation and diminution, more or less.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 640.

They with much consideration and care gave in answer those words of Aristides, they were not of the number of those that used to *vomit* out answers, but of those that considered every word they were to speak.
Bp. Taylor. Pol. Disc.

Her *vomit* full of bookes and papers was,
With loathly frogs and toads, which eyes did lack,
And creeping, sought way in the weedy grass;
Her filthy parbreake all the place defiled has.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

And why may not Pancirone as well hid his servants keep the door to wantonness, and hold the chaliee to beastly *vomitings*?—*Bp. Taylor. Ref. of Conscience*, b. iv. c. 1.

Which after it is thickened to the substance of a gum, is usually taken to the foresaid weight, with honey, for a *vomitorie*; and doth evacuat cholleriekie humours especially.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxvi. c. 7.

How many have caused their lives, by spewing up their debauch? whereas, if the stomack had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died.—*Grew. Cosmologia.*

VORA'CIOUS. Fr. *Vorace*; It. *Vorâce*; Sp. *Voraz*; Lat. *Vorax*, from *Vorare*, to feed (like a beast. Vossius.) See DEVOUR.
VORA'CIOUSNESS.
VORA'CITY.

Feeding eagerly, greedily, gluttonously; greedy, gluttonous; rapacious, or ravenous.

What a nature is that which feedeth the most greedie *voracitie* in the whole world without losse of it selfe?
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 107.

Who then shall check his *voracity*, or calm his revenge, or allay his pride, or mortify his lust, or humble his spirit?
Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. Ser. 18.

I have seen of the king earrion crows, but could not perceive them to be bigger than the rest; neither were the black ones, their companions, so unmanneriye as to let them eat without company; they are very *voracious*, and will dispatch a carcass in a trice.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1676.

They have a relish for every thing that is news, let the matter of it be what it will; or, to speak more properly, they are men of a *voracious* appetite, but no taste.
Spectator, No. 452.

This necessarily puts a good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes that stand near him; and distinguishing himself by a *voraciousness* of appetite, as knowing that his time is short.—*Tatler*, No. 255.

They appeared not only to be reconciled to their situation but in high spirits, and upon being offered some bread when they came on board, they devoured it with a *voracious* appetite.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 1.

——— But if it seem
Wisest in your account and best to eat
Voraciously the patrimonial goods
Of one man, rend'ring no account of all,
Bite to the roots.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. ii.

But it ought to be observed that it is this slowness which alone suspends the *voracity* of this animal [the sloth].
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 16.

VORA'GINOUS Fr. *Vorage*; It. *Vordgine*; Lat. *Vorago, voraginosus* (*à vorando.*)
Devouring, swallowing.

——— And, lo! his secret seat,
Where never sun-beam glimmer'd, deep amidst
A cavern's jaws *voraginous* and vast,
The stormy genius of the deep forsakes.
Mallet. Amyntor & Theodora, c. 1.

VO'RTICES. It. *Vórtice*, (see VERTEX,) which differs from *vortex* only in the application (from *vertere*, or *vortere*, to turn.)
VORTI'GINOUS.

Any thing turned (rapidly) or whirled around, or which whirls around; a whirlpool.

[Pythagoras must also have held] that there are infinite numbers of atomes or particles, differing in magnitude and figure; and that they are moved in the universe after the manner of *vortices*.—*H. More. Philosophic Cabbala*, App.

That all things are made not without a mechanical necessity, this *vortical* motion being the cause of the generation of all things.—*Id. Ib.*

But when they came, at length, where Xanthus winds
His stream *vortiginous* from Jove derivd,
There, scatt'ring their divided host, he drove
Part through the plain to Troy.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxi.

He said, and lifting high his angry tide
Vortiginous, against Achilles hurl'd,
Roaring, the foam, the bodies, and the blood.—*Id. Ib.*

VOTE, *n.* See Vow. A *votary*,—one
VOTE, *v.* voted or devoted, pledged or
VO'TARY, *adj.* promised, dedicated or given
VO'TARY, *n.* up (sc.) to religion, philosophy;
VO'TARIST. any especial purpose.
VO'TER. *Vote*,—voice of one *devoted*;
VO'TRESS. voice in favour of, in choice of,
VO'TIVE. suffrage.

The Acts of English *Votaries*, comprehendynge their vnchaste practises and examples by all ages, from the worldes beygynnynge to the yeare of our Lorde, A.M. collected owte of their owne legendes and chronycles.
Bale. English Votaries, Pref.

Bishops give not their *votes* by blood in parliament, but by an office annext to them, which being taken away they cease to *vote*, therefore there is not the same reason for them as for temporal lords.—*Selden. Table Talk*, p. 11.

But the events of salvation and damnation (blessed be God) do not depend upon the *votes* and sentences of men.
By. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i. § 7.

But the late long lasting parliament *voted* it a monopoly; and restored the benefit thereof to the former proprietaries.
Fuller. Worthies. Yorkshire.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firme as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custome, even in matter of blood.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Custome & Education.*

I read in the Chronicles, that the senat made a decree, that Taracia Caia, or, as some say, Suffetia, a *votarie* or vestall nun, should have her image made of brasse.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxiv. c. 6.

The lewels you have had from me to deliver Desdemona, would halfe haue corrupted a *votarist*.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act iv. sc. 2.

Out with this nun, she is too handsome for ye,
I'le tell thee, aunt, and I speak it with tears to thee,
If thou keepst her here, as yet I hope thou art wiser,
Mark but the mischief follows.
Ib. She is a *votrain*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act v. sc. 6.

So that the old man's life described, was seen
As in a *votive* table in his lines.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Dial.

A man by contrition is not reconciled to God, without their sacramental or ritual penance, actual or *votive*; and this is decreed by the council of Trent.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. b. ii. § 1.

How many men have no other ground for their tenets, than the supposed honesty, or learning, or number, of those of the same profession? as if honest or lookish men could not err, or truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multitude.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 20.

Some who are more zealous than they are wise, endeavour to render the naturalist suspected of holding secret correspondence with the atheist: which things if really they were so, 'twere fit that the writings of philosophers should be sent after the books of curious arts, that were *voted* to destruction by apostolick authority and zeal.
Glanvill, Ess. 4.

"Abstain from beans;" that is, say the interpreters, "Meddle not with elections;" beans having been made use of by the *voters* among the Athenians in the choice of magistrates.—*Tatler*, No. 240.

Thy *votress* from my tender years I am,
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

In this part of the fable the contrivance is inimitable, and here the poet's art is a study, which every *votarist* of the dramatic muses ought to pay attention and respect to.
Observer, No. 75.

She has the pleasure of being supposed to be pleased with a refined amusement, and of hoping to be numbered among the *votresses* of harmony.—*Idler*, No. 18.

VOUCH, *v.* VOUCH, *n.* VO'UCHER. VOUCHSA'FE, *v.* VOUCHSA'FEMENT. } See AVOUCH, and also WIT-SAVE. Fr. *Voucher*, to cite, pray in aid, or call unto aid, in a suit. Norm. (Cotgrave,) To *vouch*, is not only—

To call to witness, to obtest, but to bear witness, or to attest; to bear or give testimony, evidence, or assurance, pledge or warranty; to affirm, to assure, to warrant.

To *vouch-safe*, vignari, to deign, Skinner thinks is very remote in its usage from its etymology, (sc.) *Vouch*, affirmare, and *safe*, tutum. He traces it thus,—

To affirm, or promise safe or secure possession; to concede or grant it; to concede, or condescend; to deign.

& of merchandie the seuent penie to haue
Vnto his tresorie, the barons *vouched sowe*.
R. Brunne, p. 283.

So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take,
As ge haf mad present, the kyng *vouches* it *saue*.
Id. p. 260.

For venym for doth venym. ther *weiche* ich evidence.
Piers Plowhman, p. 344.

And tho that fynden me my fode *vochensaf* ich trowe
To be wol cem wan ich come. *Id.* p. 77.

Cwiche save to seye me what hit hihte:—[i. e. *Vouch-safe* to tell me what it is called.] *Id.* p. 305.

But God forbede that we stinten here,
And therefore if ye *vouchen saf* to here
A tale of me that am a poure man,
I wol you tel as wel as ever I can
A litel jape that fell in our citee.
Chaucer. Cokes Prologue, v. 4339.

But wold ye *vouchen saf* upon surtee
Two yere or three for to respiten me,
Than were I wel, for elles mote I sell
Min heritage, ther is no more to tell.
Id. Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,886.

And if ye *vouchensaf* that it be so,
Telle me anon withouten wordes mo.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 810.

But I spake neuer yet by mouthe
That vnto chest might touche,
And that I durst right well *vouche*
Upon hir selfe, as for witnes.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

For she is euer faste by
So nigh, that she myn herte toucheth,
That for no thing thai douth *vouchedh*,
I maie foryete hir lefe ne loth. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

But the most catholike and renoumed doctours of Christis religiõ, in the corroboratiõ of their argumentes and sentences, do allege the same historie, and *vouche* (sa I mought say) to theyr aide the autoritie of the writers.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 24.

And thinke we than that being in heuen, he wyl not *vouchesayfe* to pray for thã yt deuoutly honour him, but hath lesse loue & charitie beyng there, thã he had going thitherward?—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 188.

Who readeth the lyfe of Apollonius Tianeus, any otherwyse then as a certayne dreame? Yea or rather who *vouchesafeth* to reade it at all?—*Udal. Luke*, Pref.

The which thing if he wold *vouchesafe* to do, he should beyng the Heduanes in further credit and authoritie among all the Belgies than euer they were.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 53.

And thus much of this time of our two vniuersities in each of which I haue receiued such degree as they haue *vouchsafed* rather of their fauour than my desert to yeld and bestow vpon me.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 3.

His tongue flows with light, and glories, and communion, and revelations and incomes; and then, believes that the Holy Ghost is the author of all this, and that God is in him of a truth, in a special way of manifestation and *vouchsafement*.—*Glanvill*, Ser. 1.

The proud and fantastick pretenses of many of the conceited melancholists in this age, to communion, have prejudiced divers intelligent persons against the belief of any such happy *vouchsafement*.—*Id.* Ess. 6.

When any particular matter of fact is *vouched* by the concurrent testimony of unsuspected witnesses, there our assent is also unavoidable.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 16.

I write concerning a man so fresh in all peoples remembrance, that is so lately dead; and was so much and so well known, that I shall have many *vouchers*, who will be ready to justify me in all that I am to relate.
Burnet. Life of Sir M. Hale.

Think only of what sort of things they are, to which you sometimes hear the Lord of heaven and earth invoked to be a *voucher*: things, which men would be ashamed to hint at in the presence of an earthly superior: and yet the great God is called upon, familiarly and without scruple, to attend to them; called upon sometimes to bear witness, that we resolve to do, what we know he hath forbidden on pain of hell fire.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 51.

Voucher also is the calling in of some person to answer the action, that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iii. c. 20.

VOW, *v.* VOW, *n.* VO'WER. VO'WESS. VO'WING, *n.* VO'WLESS. } See AVOW. Fr. *Vouer*; It. *Votare*; Sp. *Votar*; Lat. *Vovere*, either from Gr. Βεβαιοεν, or βοεν, *clamare, acclamare*, (Vossius.) To promise or declare loudly, strongly, earnestly; to protest, to affirm.

Zuf bituene tueie lewede men were eni striuing,
Other hauet i lewede & a clere, ver boli chuche thiog,
As vor *vowesen* of churche, whether solde the churche zive,
The king wolde, that in is court the ple solde be driue.
R. Gloucester, p. 471.

I *vowe* to Saynt Michael, & tille halwes that are,
That for wo ne wele hithne ne salle I fare,
Ne tille Acres go, tille the castelle be taken.
R. Brunne, p. 182.

I haf mad a *vowe* to leue for wele ne wo,
At my nede now with me behoues gow go.—*Id.* p. 291.

To werre than ror thei eft, tille God thei mad a *vowe*.
Id. p. 298.

The bishop of Canterbire fulle bold his anewere was,
For him & alle his schlire he *vowed* to S. Thomas;
"That no kirke of hise taliage sold non gyue."
R. Brunne, p. 286.

And seide thi hymselve mygthe asollie hem alle
Of falsnesse of fastinges, of *vowes* to broke.
Piers Ploughman, p. 4.

And whanne the dai was come sunome of the lewis gaderiden hem and maden a *vow*, and seiden, that thei schulden neither ete ne drynke til thei slewen Paul.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 23.

When day was come, certayne of the Jewes gathered them selues together, and made a *vowe*, sayinge: that they would neither eate nor drynckc tyll they had kylled Paul.
Bible, 1561. *Ib.*

Lette them of so manye tell vs one, that euer so construed the Scripture, yt a man professynge once *vowed* chastitie, was for all that at hys lawefull lyberdie to wedde a *vowed* professed nũne.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 654.

Only I wyle shewe, howe the Gentiles, lackynge true religion, had solemnepne othes in great honor, and howe terrible a thynge it was amongse them, to breke theyr othes or *vowes*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. iii. c. 7.

Suche are the rashe *vowes* of the ydolatrouse and moekynge papystes. They professe to be chaste, the *gyftie* remayning in the handes of God, and not promysed to that kynde of *vowers*.—*Bale. Apologie*, Pref.

And at hys departure in the mornynge, he neither commanded Peter to breake up howseholde, nor yet to forsake hys wyfe and make her a *vowesse*.
Id. English Votaries, pt. i.

And so throwynge fourth that trashe whych tempted him (if the legeode be true) at the last he made her an holy *vowesse* & veyled nounne to serue the spiritualtie.
Id. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Where as he caileth geldynge or makynge chast for the kyngedome of heauen, a *vowesynge* of the single lyfe, whych Christ neuer ment.—*Id. Apologie*, fol. 136.

And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whome these euangelicall *vowebreakers* pretende to be their proctour for theire vnlawful mariages.
Jewell. Defence of the Apologie, p. 162.

Vohappy falses that dard necessitie
(Quoth he) the troubler of my happy peace,
And *vowed* foe of my felicitie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

In that churche also lieth this ladie buried with hir image, hauing an heart in hir hand couched vpon the same, in the habit of a *vowesse*.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 3.

Who are the votaries my loving lords, that are *vowefellowes* with this vertuous duke?
Shakespeare. Loues Labour Lost, Act ii. sc. 1.

He that *vows* never to haue an ill-thought, never to commit an error, hath taken a course, that his little infirmities shall become crimes, and certainly he imputed by changing his unavoidable infirmities into *vow-breach*.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 14.

He hath done with their owne *vowes*, and now descende to us; whom hee confesses *vowless*.
Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, § 17.

A late proclamation of the king that disallowed of the marriage of priests, and concerning the *vows* of religious persons, gave them disgust.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1539.

One way of doing so, is by rash and inconsiderate *vows*: for a *vow*, being a promise made solemnly to God, partakes of the nature of an oath.—*Secker*, vol. vi. Lect. 20.

But *vowing* to do what there is no use of doing, is trifling with our Creator: making unlawful *vows*, is directly telling him we shall disobey him.—*Id. Ib.*

VO'WEL, *n.* VO'WELLED. VO'WELISH. } Fr. *Vocale, voyelle*; It. *Vocale*; Sp. *Vocal*; Lat. *Vocales*, from *Vocare*. See VOICE.

Those letters are called *Vocales, vowels*, in pronouncing of which by the instruments of speech, the breath is freely emitted; and they are therefore styled *Apert*, or open letters, (Wilkins, *On Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 11.)

The British language, which our *vowele* wants,
And jars so much upon consonants,
Comes with such grace from thy mellifluous tongue,
As do the sweet notes of a well-set song.
Drayton. Q. Catharine to Owen Tudor.

All our *vowels* are sounded doubtfully. In quantity, (which is time) long or short. Or, in accent, (which is tune) sharp or flat.—*B. Jonson. English Grammar*, c. 3.

W is but the V geminated in the full sound, and though it have the seat of a consonant with us, the power is always *vowelish*, even where it has the *vowel* in any syllable.
Id. Ib.

The sense is intricate, 'tis only clear
What *vowels* and what consonants are there.
Dryden. Hind and the Panther.

But Italy reviving from the trance
Of Vandal, Goth, and monkish ignorance,
With pauses, cadence, and well *vowell'd* words,
And all the graces a good ear affords,
Made rhyme an art.—*Id. To the Earl of Roscommon.*

The language is soft and melodious; it abounds with *vowels*, and we easily learnt to pronounce it.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 19.

VO'YAGE, *n.* Vo'YAGE, *v.* Vo'YAGER. } Formerly also written *Viage*. Fr. *Voyage, voyager*; It. *Viaggio, viaggiare*; Sp. *Viage, viajar*; Lat. *Via*, the way or road.

A going on the *way*; a travel, a journey; now restricted to—*travel* by sea.

To Scotland now he fondes, to redy his *viage*.
R. Brunne, p. 314.

Cadwal in Yrlonde ys out garkede vaste,
And vorth toward thys lond the *veage* none.
Id. Chronicle, p. 242.

Longe it were to tell all the circumstaunce of this *voyage*, & victoryes of the same.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 155.

Pin. It may be
We'll go by sea.
Lel. Way 'tis the only *voyage*;
I love a sea-*voyage* and a blustring tempest;
And let all split.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wild-Goose Chase, Act v. sc. 6.

For this I cannot omit without ingratitude to that providence above, who hath ever bred me up in plenty, although my life hath not bin unexpensive in learning, and *voyaging* about.—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 8.

Notwithstanding the great improvement in navigation within the last two centuries, a *voyage* round the world is still considered as an enterprize of so very singular a nature, that the public have never failed to be extremely inquisitive about the various accidents and turns of fortune, with which this uncommon attempt is generally attended.
Anson. Voyages, Introd.

These in full bloom of youth, to Ilium fam'd
For swiftest steeds had *voyag'd* with the Greeks,
Just compensation seeking for the sons
Of Atreus, in that glorious cause they fell.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. v.

The Russian *voyagers* make mention of a great variety of amphibious sea-animals, which are said to frequent these coasts.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 6.

Yet to the remnants of thy splendour past
Shall pilgrims, pensive, but unwearied, throng,
Long shall the *voyager*, with th' Ionian blast,
Hail the bright clime of battle and of song.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 2.

UP. Upo'n. U'pper. U'pperest. U'pmost. U'pper-most. U'pward. } See Over. A. S. *Uf-an, ufan, ufa*, Altus,—*upon, up. Ufera, efere, ofer*, altior,—*Over* or *upper. Ufemert*, altissimus, —*upmost, uppermost, upperest*, or *overest*, (Tooke.)

Up is, in Chaucer, (*up* peril,)—used where we should now use *on* or *upon*; and *upon*—(he had *upon*,) where we should now say merely *on*.

Up-on is always connected (affixed or prefixed) with words expressing or implying, either literally or metaphorically,—

A ground, foundation; standing-place, resting-place, support, or the like.

Up-so-down is now usually written—*upside-down*. Gower writes—*up so and down*. Vives—*upset down*. See Upset.

And lette rere *up* chirches in al the lond a bowte.
Id. Gloucester, p. 143.

His folk went *upto* land, him seluen was the last,
To bank ouer the sond, plankes thei ouer kast.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

Lo, the aungel of the Lord apperide to Joseph in sleep, and seyde, rise *up*, and take the child and his modir and die into Egipt.—*Wicif. Matthew*, c. 2.

And Jesus seynge the peple, wente *up* into an hil.
Id. Ib. c. 5.

And in the gardin at the sonne uprest
She walketh *up* and down wher as hire list.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1056.

Some drope of pitie thurgh thy gentillesse
Doon us wretched wimmen let now falle.—*Id. Ib.*

But with these relikes, whanne that he fonde
A poure persone dwelling *up* on lond
Upon a day he gat him more moneie
Than that the persone gat in monethes tweie.
Id. Prologue, v. 704.

His office naturel ay wol it [fire] hold
Up peril of my lif, til that it die.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6727.

He had *upon* a courtepy of grene
An hat *upon* his hed with frenges blake.
Id. The Freres Tale, v. 6964.

And with this word *upper* to sore
He began.
Id. House of Fame, b. iii.

And betwene these twoo letters, there were seen degrees nobly wrought in maner of ladders, by which degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter, to the *upperest*.
Id. Boccius, b. i.

I maie not stretch *up* to the heuen
Myn honde ne set al in euen
This worlde which euer is in balance.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

Whan I out of my peine awooke
And caste *up* many a pitous looke.—*Id. Ib.*

The hare in peace stode with the hounde
And eiery man *upon* this grounde.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

He sawe *upon* the grene gras
The faire floures freshe springe.
Id. Ib. b. i.

To studie *upon* the worldes lore
Sufficeth nought.
Id. Ib. Prol.

But she ran *up* so and downe.
Id. Ib. b. v.

He asith also that they were hanged with a great rope, that they might not quickly be strangled, to endure the more pain, when they should be cut down and ripped *up*.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1535.

He therefore leadeth away the Lord Jesus from the hygh mountaine vnto the citie of Hierusalem, and there setteth hym euen vpon the *uppermoste* pinnacle of the temple.
Udal. Luke, c. 4.

For all that commeth in consultation either in the *upper* house or in the neither house, is put in writing first in paper, which being once read, he that will, riseth *up* and speaketh with it or against it: and so one after another so long as they shall think good.
Sir T. Smith. Commonwealth, b. ii. c. 3.

——— This earth you tread *upon*
(A dowry as you hope with this fair princess,
Whose memory I bow to) was not left
By my dead father (Oh, I had a father)
To your inheritance, and I up and living,
Having my self about me and my sword.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

Up with the jocund lark (too long we take our rest)
Whilst yet the blushing dawn out of the cheerful east
Is ushering forth the day to light the muse along.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

It is a most unseemly and unpleasant thing to see a man's life full of *ups* and downs, one step like a Christian, and another like a worldling; it cannot choose but pain himself, and mar the edification of others.
Leighton. Com. on 1 *Peter*, c. 1.

——— But 'tis a common proofe,
That lowlynesse is young ambitious ladder,
Whereto the climber *upward* turnes his face:
But when he once attaines the *upmost* round,
He then *unto* the ladder turnes his backe,
Lookes in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

They not over-wise, brought word that the dukes army were most of them priests; for they saw thir faces all over shav'n; the English then useing to let grow on their *upper-lip* large mustachios, as did anciently the Britains.
Milton. History of England, b. vi.

The mistress drives my counsels to the leeward;
Now I must edge *upon* a point of wind;
And make slow way, recovering more and more,
Till I can bring my vessel safe ashore.
Dryden. Cleomenes, Act iii. sc. 1.

The manner of making a canoa is, after cutting down a large long tree, and squaring the *upper-most* side, and then turning it upon the flat side, to shape the opposite side for the bottom.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1683.

And in order to render the ships stiffer, and to enable them to carry more sail abroad, and to prevent their straining their *upper-works* in hard gales of wind, each captain had orders given him to strike down some of their great guns into the hold.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 5.

——— Deiphobus had snatch'd
His splendid casque, but swift as fiery May
Meriones transpiere'd his *upper* arm,
And from his hand down fell the sounding spoil.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

UP-BAR, *v.* To take *up*, or *out* the bar; to unbar; and so Todd reads.

Whom when the watch that kept continuall ward
Saw comming home; all voyd of doubtfull feare,
He running downe, the gate to him *upbard*;
Whom straight the prince ensuing, in together far'd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b iv. c. 9.

UP-BEAR, *v.* Upbo'ar. } Dut. *Op-beuren*. To bear, to carry, to hold or lift up.

But he that all thinge male kepe,
Unto this lorde was mereiable,
And brought him saue yon a table,
Whiche to the lande him hath *upbore*.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

And now he has so long remained there,
That vitall powres gan waxe both weake and wan,
For want of food, and sleepe; which two *upbear*,
Like mighty pillours, this fraile life of man,
That none without the same endures can.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Its likeness makes it seem to fly, and soon
It skims on real wings, that are its own,
A real bird, it beats the breezy wind,
Mix'd with a thousand sisters of the kind,
That, from the same formation newly sprung,
Up-borne aloft on plumy pinions hung.
Crossall. Ovid. Metam. b. xiii.

Wak'd by his warmer ray, the reptile young
Come wing'd abroad; by the light air *upborn*,
Lighter, and full of soul.
Thomson. Summer.

——— That retreat a goddess holds,
Daughter of sapient Atlas, who the abyss
Knows to its bottom, and the pillars high
Himself *upbears* which sep'rate Earth from Heav'n.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. i.

It was the fearful time when she absorb'd
The briny flood, but, by a wave *upborne*,
I seiz'd the branches of the wild fig tree fast
To which, bat-like, I clung.
Id. Ib. b. xii.

UP-BLO'WING. Raising by the wind.

As when a foggy mist hath ouer-cast
The face of heauen, and the clear air engrost,
The world in darkenesse dwels, till that at last
The watry south-winde from the sea-bord cost
Vpblowing, doth disperse the vapour lost.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

UP-BRAID, *v.* Upbra'ider. Upbra'iding, *n.* Upbra'id-ing, *a.* Upbra'y, *v.* & *n.* } A. S. *Up-ge-bræd-an*, reprobrare, objicere, (Skinner thinks,) from A. S. *Up*, and *ge-bræd-an*, dilatare, appliare, to dilate, to amplify (broad); and thus—to extend beyond desert, to exaggerate; but the A. S. is also used, consequentially, extendere, extrahere, string-ere, to extend, to draw out—"He is sword *ge-bræd*," he drew out his sword. And the words *abraid* and *braid* have been shewn to be applied to any sudden, violent action; an assault, attack, &c. (See Braid.) Hence *up-braid* may mean—

To make an assault or attack upon (the conduct, character, &c.); to assail bitterly, contemptuously, reproachfully, revilingly; to treat with contumely or scorn; to contemn, to reproach, to revile; to charge with any thing reproachful, or deserving reproach; any thing disgraceful, discreditable, shameful.

Spenser forges *upbray*.

That schame has git non ende, *no* that *vpbraidyng*,
That on France salle lende, for falsues of ther kyng.
R. Brunne, p. 318.

And the theves that weren crucified with him *upbraydeden* [exprobrabant] him of the same thing.
Wicif. Matthew, c. 27.

And if ony of you nedeth wisdom axe he of God which giueth to alle men largeli and *upbraideth* not, and it schal be gheuun to hym.—*Id. James*, c. i.

"O Pandarus, that in dremes for to trist
Me blamed hast, and wont art oft *vpbreide*,
Now mayst thou seen thyself, if that thee list,
How trew is now my neece, bright Cresseide."
Chaucer. Troil. & Cr es. b. v.

But this opinion, bred by the sottishnes of the comon people, bath hitherto (as I hope) bene sufficiently overthrown as a thing foolish and vaine, and as being deuised for the *upbraiding* of our nation.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 562.

At last, proud Radigund with fell despight,
Having by chance espyde aduantage neare,
Let drine at her with all his dreadfull might,
And thus *vpbraiding*, said.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 7.

And his true loue faire Psyche with him playes;
Fair Psyche to him lately reconcy'd,
After long troubles and vnmeet *vpbraies*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 6.

But Scudamour himselfe did soone vp-raise,
And mounting light, his foe for lying long *vpbraies*.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 1.

UP-DRAW, *v.* Dut. *Op-draeghen.*
To pull or hale up; to raise or rear up.

The tyme appointed forth withall
This Edis treate in speciall
Upon a knight, whom from childhode
He had *vpdraw* into manhode.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And fro his londe with sayle *vpdraw*
Thei went hem forth. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Thus saying, from her side the fatal key,
Sad instrument of all our woe, she took;
And towards the gate rouling her bestial train,
Forthwith the huge portcullis high *up drew*,
Which but herself not all the Stygian powers
Could once have mov'd.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

UP-HOARD, *v.* To treasure, store, or lay up in store.

Heapes of huge words *vphoarded* hideously,
With horrid sound though hauing little sence,
They thinke to be chiefe praise of poetry.
Spenser. Teares of the Muses.

For God had thrown
That mountain as his garden mould high rais'd
Upon the rapid current, which through veins
Of porous earth with kindly thirst *up drawn*
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

Thus reaching soon the spacious camp of Greece,
Their galley they *updrew* sheer o'er the sands
From the rude surge remote.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

UP-FILL, *v.* Dut. *Op-vullen.*
To fulfil; to occupy or take possession of the whole void, vacant, or empty space.

And in her other hand a cup she hild,
The which was with Nepenthe to the brim *vp-fild.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

Now ere the sun aduance his burning eye,
The day to cheere, and nights danke dew to dry,
I must *vpfill* this osier cage of ours,
With balefull weedes, and precious iuiced flowers.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 3.

UP-GA'THER, *v.* To bring or draw up (into place, heap, or mass).

Himselfe he close *vpgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitfull traine,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noyse, ne any motion made.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

UP-GAZE, *v.* To see, look (sc. steadily, earnestly).

Epirus' bounds recede, and mountains fall;
Tired of *up-gazing* still, the wearied eye
Repeses gladly on as smooth a vale
As ever spring yclad in grassy dye.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 2.

UP-GROW, *v.* To vegetate, spring, or sprout; to rise up.

——— And over-head *up-grew*
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and firr, and branching palm.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

So standing, moving, or to highth *up-grown*
The tempter all impassiond thus began.—*Id. Ib.* b. ix.

UP-HANG, *v.* Dut. *Op-hangen.*
To fix or fasten up in a suspended or pendulous position.

I saw her on the plaine outstretched lie,
Throwing out thousand throbs into her owne soyle:
Soone on a tree *vphangd* I saw her spoyle.
Spenser. Visions of Bellay.

UP-HE'APED. Dut. *Op-hoopen.*
Piled up, accumulated.

Suche maner of losse of substannce is a greate gayne with God, whiche shal repaye al with *vpheaped* mesure.
Udal. 1 Pet. c. 4.

UP-HEAVE, *v.* A. S. *Up-hebben*; Dut. *Op-heffen.*
To raise, lift, throw up.

Immediately the mountains huge appeer
Emergent, and thir broad bare backs *up-heave*
Into the clouds, thir tops ascend the skie.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

——— And their full strength
Collecting from beneath the solid mass
Upheav'd, and all her castles rooted deep
Shook from their lowest seat.—*J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

But he, all fiery-bright in arms, the host
Assail'd on ev'ry side, and on the van
Fell, as a wave by wint'ry blasts *upheav'd*
Falls pond'rous on the ship.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xv.

UP-HILL, *n.* } Ascent of, ascending—a hill,
UPHILL, *adj.* } or raised, elevated place; climbing a steep or eminence.

And it was called also Trachonitis, of the roughnes of the mountaines, because the countrey is full of *vphilles* and downhilles, & almost no part of it euen or plain champian grounde.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chace
We press coy fortune with unslacken'd pace,
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 3.

UP-HOLD, *v.* } Dut. *Op-houden.*
UPHO'LDER. }
UPHO'LDSTER. } To bear or carry up; to
UPHO'LSTERER. } support, to sustain.
UPHO'LSTERY. } *Upholder*, — a bearer or carrier, supporter, sustainer; a bearer at a funeral; one who provides furniture for funerals; generally,—

One who provides any articles of furniture; one who buys and sells furniture.

It is variously written,—*Up-holder, up-holderer, upholdster, upholsterer.*

And of *upholders* an hep. herly by the morwe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 106.

Upholderes on the hul. shullen have hit to selle.
Id. p. 213.

Doe not you, I saye, whiles you thus stablyshe and *vpholde* your own commaundementes, disanull and put out of place Goddes commaundementes!—*Udal. Marke*, c. 7.

And also that they shuld *vpholde* & mayntayne for theyr kynge and ruler, hym that the kynge shulde admytte and chose, and none other.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1296.

The reader is bid [in the preface to "the Disclosing of the Canon of the Popish Mass"], "to lift up his eyes and behold the abomination of idolatry so shamefully used in these days, and not only used, but with force and maine fortified and *upholden* with fire and faggot, crudelity and strength; and so sore *upholden*, that the eternal word of God is clearly banished."—*Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* an. 1547.

——— With constant zeale, and courage bold,
After long paines and labours manifold,
He found the meanes that prisoner vp to reare;
Whose feeble thighes, vnable to *vphold*
His pined corse, him scarce to light could beare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

An earnest and a zealous *vpholder* of his countrie, in all attempts rather respecting the publike weale than his priuat gaine.—*Holinshed. Chronicles of Ireland*, an. 1546.

But they that are ungrateful to the great Maker and *Upholder* of it [the world] and regardless of him; what wonder if they take no notice of the advantage they receive by the concernment of his children in the worlde.
Leighton. Com. on 1 Pet. c. 3.

The idea then we have, to which we give the general name substance, being nothing but the supposed, but unknown support of those qualities we find existing, which we imagine cannot subsist, "sine re substante," without something to support them, we call that support *substantia*; which according to the true import of the word, is in plain English, standing under or *upholding.*
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 23.

Let Ireland tell, how wit *upheld* her cause,
Her trade supported, and supply'd her laws;
And leave on Swift this grateful verse ingrav'd,
"The rights a court attack'd, a poet sav'd."
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

Where the brass knocker, wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand.
The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
As vultures o'er the camp, with hovering flight
Snuff up the future carnage of the fight.
Gay. Trivia, b. ii.

Which is valued by the clerk of the wardrobe of beds, the keeper of the wardrobe at Richmond, and an *upholster* at London, at 61*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*—*Strype. Memorials*, b. ii. c. 30.

"They were placed," said he, "in an handsome apartment at an *upholsterer's* in King street, Covent-garden."
Tatler, No. 171.

UP-LAND, } A. S. *Upland, uplandisch-man.*
UPLA'NDISH. } High land; land lying high up in the country, in the upper parts, remote from the more populous, civilized, urbane parts; and thus—*Upland*, adj. and *uplandish*, are used to denote—

Rural, rustic, rude, uncivilized.

Taking away with him the *upland*, or countrey people that should have killed the ground, & might easily haue bene kept in order, without any danger, by other guod policies) he was driuen afterwards many yeres together, to vitaile the countrey (especially the great townes) out of his owne countrey of Russia.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 485.

For if they may measure their obedience by the measure of their owne profite as Tindal telleth vs: they shal soone seke occasion of sedicion, and therof do themself also more harme in one day then should their ruler in many yeares, all wer he right vnprofitable in dede, as appeared by the *uplandishe* Lutheranes in Almayn.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 264.

Whereby was signified that there should be in some pertes of the worldc so *splandishe* and cruell people, that they would at the first brount, by reason of theyr natural cruelltie, refuse and abherre the doctryne of the ghospelle.
Udal. Marke, c. 5.

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite
Where the merry bells ring round
And the jocund rebecks sound.—*Millon. L'Allegro.*

The side where the town of Villa de Mose stands, is a sort of grey sandy earth; and the whole country, the *upland* I mean, seems to be much the same: but the low land is of a black deep mould, and in some places very strong clay.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1676.

Far to the right where Apennine ascends,
Bright as the summer, Italy extends;
Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side,
Woods over woods in gay theatric pride.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

UP-LAY, *v.* Dut. *Op-legghen*—
To put or place up—in store; to store or hoard up.
This treasure then in gross, my soul, *up-lay*,
And in my life retail it every day.
Donne. Annunciation & Passion.

UP-LE'ANING. Inclining or bending upon.
In such delights, whilst thus his carelesse time
This shepheard drives, *upleaning* on his batt,
And on shrill reeds chaunting his rustick rime,
Hyperion throwing forth his beames full hott,
Into the highest top of heauen gan clime.
Spenser. Virgil's Gnat.

UP-LED. Guided or conducted up.
——— *Up-led* by thee,
Into the heav'n of heav'ns I have presum'd,
An earthlie guest, and drawn empyreal aire,
Thy tempring. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. vii.

UP-LIFT, *v.* To raise up; to put or place, heave up.
Thei said he did enouh, the erle alle *uplift*,
The kyng forgaf his wrathe, rescyued his gift.
R. Brunne, p. 55.
Him fer thar kyng *uplift*, his name was kald Edgar.
Id. p. 72.
O Genius mine owne clerke
Come forth, and here this unans shrifte
(Quod Venus tho) and I *uplifte*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Light as the lightning glimps they ran, they flew,
From thir foundations loosning to and fro
They pluckt the seated hills with all their lead,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the shaggie tops
Up-lifting bore them in their hands.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Till, as a signal giv'n, th' *uplifted* spear
Of thir great sultan waving to direct
Thir course, in even ballance down they light
On the firm brimstone, and fill all the plain.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Thus Satan talking to his neerest mate
With head *up-lift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd, his other parts besides
Prone on the flood, extended long and large
Lay floating many a rood. *Id. Ib.*

L. J. Gray. They who with zealous tongues, and hands *uplifted*,
Besought me to defend their laws and faith;
Vent their lewd execrations on my name.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act iv.

At once he drove into his spacious cave
His hatten'd flock, all those which gave him milk,
But left the males, both rams and goats, abroad,
And with a rock (*uplifting* it with ease)
Shut close his caverns mouth.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ix.

UP-LO'CKED. Closed, shut, fasteued up (by a lock).
So am I as the rich, whose blessed key
Can bring him to his sweet *up-locked* treasure,
The which he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure.
Shakespeare, son. 52.

UP-PLOU'GHED. Cut up, severed, as land by the plough.
But the *up-ploughed* heart, all rent and tore,
Though wounded by itself, I gladly would restore.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Victory & Triumph.

UP-PLU'CKED. Pulled, torn up.
"And you sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow,
Whose happy states a thousand souls envy,
Did you your own felicities but know,
Yourselves *upplucked* would to his funeral hie,
You never could in better season die."
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

UP-PRI'CKED. Set up or out sharply, pointedly.
Oft too the eoward hare then only bold
When mischief prompts, or wintry famine pines,
Will quit her rush-grown form, and steal with ear
Up-prick'd, to gnaw the toils.
Mason. English Garden, b. ii.

UP-PROP, *v.* To stay or hold up by any thing firmly set (usually) in an inclined position.
Himself he [elephant] *up-props*, on him relies,
And, foe to none, suspects no enemies.
Donne. Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

UP-RAISE, *v.* To rear, to heave up; to put or place up in an elevated position; to elevate, to exalt.
With that, Alexis broke his tale asunder,
Saying, by wounding at thy Cynthiaes praise:
Colin, thy selfe thou mak'st a more to wonder,
And her *upraising*, doest thy selfe *upraise*.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

Think whether this poor state, b'ing in this plight,
Stands not in need of some *up-raising* hand;
Or whether 'tis not time we should have rest,
And this confusion and our wounds redress'd.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vii.

——— Once again *upraise*
Her heavy spirit that near drowned lyes
In self consuming care that never dyes.
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act v.

Soon as of sacred light th' unwonted smile
Pour'd on these living catacombs its ray,
Through the drear caverns stretching many a mile,
The sick *up-rais'd* their heads, and droop'd their woes awhile.—*Thomson. Castle of Indolence* c. 2.

——— Each lav'd his hands
And took the salted meal, and Chryses made
His fervent pray'r with hands *uprais'd* on high.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

UP-REAR, *v.* } To raise up, to elevate, to
UPRE'ARING, *n.* } erect.
For the wyttie innencyons, forceastynges, poleeyes, dyaputacyons, & other laboryouse affayres of Anselme about the ouerthrowe of pryncely autoryte, and *prerearynge* of Antichristes tyranny.—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. ii.

And next to her fate goodly Shamefastnes;
Ne euer durst her eyes from ground *uprere*,
Ne euer once did looke vp from her desse,
As if some blame of euil she did feare,
That in her cheekes made roses of a speare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

But how shall I attempt such arduous string,
I who have spent my nights and nightly days,
In this soul-deadening place, loose lottering!
Ah! how for this shall I *up-reare* my moulted wing?
Thomson. Castle of Indolence, c. 1.

UP-RI'DGED. Raised up in extended lines.
The march of these at once was as the sound
Of mighty winds from deep hung thunder-clouds
Descending; clamorous the blast and wild
With ocean mingles; many a billow, then,
Upridg'd rides turbulent the sounding flood,
Foam crested, billow after billow driv'n.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xiii.

Hunters and dogs approaching him, his ear
The sound of feet perceiv'd; *upridging* high
His bristly spine, and glaring fire, he sprang
Forth from the shrubs, and in defiance stood
Near and right opposite.—*Id. Ib. Odyssey*, b. xix.

UP-RIGHT, *adj.* } A. S. *Up-rihte*; Dut. *Op-recht*; Ger. *Auff-recht*, erectus, erect; and (met.) with no inclination or tendency to wrong. See RIGHT.
UPRIGHT, *n.*
UPRIGHTLY,
UPRIGHTNESS.
Erect or straight up, raised straight up, extended, straight; (met.) just, honest, honourable; of unbending, undeviating, justice (rectitude), integrity.
And Peul bihelde him, and sigh that he hadde feith that he schulde be maad saaf, & arise with a greet voice, rise thus *upright* on thi feet: and he lippide and walkide.
Wiclif. Dedis, c. 14.

[Paule] behelde him, and perceuaed that he had fayth to be whole, and sayd with a loud voyce: stande *upright* on thi fete. And he sterte vp, and walked.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Winsing she was as is a joly colt
Long as a maid, and *upright* as a bolt.
Chaucer. The Millerees Tale v. 3264.

Ther he with throte yenrven lay *upright*.
Id. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13,341.

And yet for all his pompe and all his mighte
Judith, a woman, as he lay *upright*
Sleping, his hed of amote.
Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,489.

Nowe be there lustie somer floures,
Nowe be there stormie winter floures
Nowe be the daies, now be the nightes,
So stant there nothyng all *yprighes*.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And so to speke of Romes might
Unnethes stante ther ought *upright*
Of worship or of worldes good,
As it before time stode.—*Id. Ib.*

Theyr foredeeks wer very streight *upright* and so were also theyr sterne.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 73.

I haue bene conuersant in the sight of God, who only giueth rightfull iudgement, vntill this presente daye, bearing my selfe *uprightly* and with a good conscience, in all matters.—*Udal. Acres*, c. 23.

For hefore the tenthes wer ordeyned, yet *uprightnesse*, well doyng, and feith wer requyred, and perteyned vnto the prayse of rygheteousnesse.—*Id. Matt.* c. 23.

And we are in hym truely, in that we folowe hys doctrine and promyses with an *upright* conscience, as longe as wee are in hym some Jesus Christe, whome he sent into the worlde for that intent.—*Id.* 1 *John*, c. 5.

He heeame a new man, vsing himselfe *uprightlie* in the administration of iustice.
Holinshed. Historie of England. b. iii. c. 7.

And though he handled not this matter with such fauour and *uprightnesse* as the bishops wished on their behalfes, yet he caused king John to restore the most part of all those goods that remained vnspent.
Id. Chron. of England. K. John, an. 1214.

——— But perhaps
The way seems difficult and steep to scale
With *upright* wing against a higher foe.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

——— How hast thou instill'd
Thy malice into thousands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd false.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

He verily that will evermore set before his eies and remember the frailetie of man's estate, shall live in this world *uprightlye* and in even ballance, without enclining more to one side, than unto another.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 7.

Then [says the good psalmist] shall I not be ashamed, i. e. Then may I safely confide in my own innocence and *uprightness*, when I have respect unto all thy commandments; when I find myself equally determined to obey every divine precept, and resolved to allow my self in no practice whatsoever, which the law of God doth not allow of.
Atterbury. vol. iii. Ser. 12.

However the pilot assuring us that this was the least depth we should meet with, we continued our course, till at length the ship stuck fast in the mud, with only eighteen foot water abaft; and, the tide of ebb making, the water sewed to sixteen feet, but the ship remained perfectly *upright*.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 7.

They [the vast buttresses of the Gothic architecture] want the rotuodity of the column, and the *uprightness* of the pilaster, and abound with unpleasing angles.
Knox. Ess. No. 79.

UP-RISE, *v.* } A. S. *Up-arisan*. See UP-
UPRI'SING, *n.* } RAISE.
UPRI'SE, *n.* To rise, raise, or rear up; to heave up; to be or become elevated or eminent.
Uprising,—rearing up, elevation, getting up; hence, also, insurrection.
——— In Wales gan thei *uprysne*,
Thorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thei drysne.
R. Brunne, p. 1.

And in the gardin at the sonne *uprist*
She walketh up and doun wher as hire list.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1054.

Alein *uprist* and thought, er that it daw
I wol go crepen in by my felaw:
And fend the cradel at his hand anon.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4248.

There Tideus laid upon the cold ground,
At *uprist* of the shene sunne.—*Id. Story of Thebes*, pt. ii.

The kyng supposeth of this wo,
And feigneth, as he nought ne wist.
But netheles at his *uprisse*
Mon teide him, howe it ferde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

His mayster sayd and affyrmed that at ix. of the clocke he was wyth hym at his *uprysynge*, wherfore the erle sayd it was not possible for hym to go and come, and to do that dede in foure houres and an halfe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 60.

Wherypon king Henrie desirous to tame their hautie stomachs (bicause it was a greefe to him still to be vexed with such tumults and *uprisings* as they daille procured) assembled a mightie armie, and went into Wales.
Holinshed. Chron. of England. Hen. I. an. 1115.

Oh sunne, thy *upsise* shall I see no more,
Fortune and Anthony part here, euen here
Do we shake hands?
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 10.

"Instead of music, and base flattering tongues,
Which wait to first salute my lord's *uprise;*
The cheerful lark wakes him with early songs,
And birds' sweet whisling notes unlock his eyes."
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 12.

Cor. They are the more to thank their modesty,
God keep my wife, and all my issue female
From such *uprisings.*
Beaum. & Fletch. Noble Gentleman, Act i.

Hast thou not seen my morning chambers fill'd
With scepter'd slaves, who waited to salute me:
With eastern monarchs: who forgot the sun,
To worship my *upriising?—Dryden. All for Love*, Act iii.

All hasted then to council: sorrow wrung
Each parent's heart, and soon as on full seats
The whole assembled senate sat, *uprose*
Euphies first. *Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xxiv.

UP-ROAR, *n.* } Dut. *Op-roer.*
UPROAR, *v.* } A high, raised, elevated, noise, clamour, shouting; a noisy, clamorous disturbance or tumult.

And all this whyle there lacketh not greate plentye of suche as incense the myndes of pryuces to battayle, namely of those persones, whome it behoueth, forasmoche as theyr prouite and lyuyng dependeth thereupon, to haue all the worlde in an *uproye*, and vuquieted with warres.
Udal. Mark, Pref.

——— Nay, had I powre, I should
Poure the sweet milke of concord, into hell,
Uproar the vniuersall peace, confound
All vnity on earth.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act iv. sc. 3.

While we were passing by these rocks of Vele Rete, there was an outcry of fire on the fore-castle; this occasioned a general alarm, and the whole crew instantly flocked together in the utmost confusion, so that the officers found it difficult for some time to appease the *uproar.*
Anson. Voyages, b. iii. c. 6.

UP-RO'LLED. Turned up in folds, in convolutions; folded up in rounds.

So high as heav'n the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters: thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, *uproiled*
As drops on dust conglobing from the dire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

UP-ROOT, *v.* To eradicate, tear, pull, drag up, by the roots, from the foundation.

Orpheus could lead the savage race;
And trees *uproated* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher.
Dryden. Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

——— Resembling thus (as far
As race of men inferior may)
The fam'd gigantic war,
When those tall sons of earth did heav'n aspire;
(A brave but impious fire!)
Uproating hills, with most stupendous hale,
To form the high and dreadful scale.
Congreve. To the King.

Lo, Nemi! navell'd in the woody hills
So far, that the *uproating* hills which tears
The oak from his foundation, and which spills
The ocean o'er its boundary, and bears
Its foam against the skies, reluctant spares
The oval mirror of thy glassy lake.
Byron. Childe Harold, c. 4.

UP-ROUSE, *v.* To rise, raise, or cause to rise; to excite, to awaken.

But where vnbruised youth with vnstuft braine
Doth couch his limb, there, golden sleepe doth raigne,
Therefore thy earliesse doth me assure,
Thou art *uprouse*'d with some distemprature.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 3.

UP-RUN, *v.* To run up, ascend or mount up.

He gave me to bring forth and rear a son
Of matchless might, who like a thriving plant
Uprun to manhood, while his lusty growth
I nourish'd as the husbandman his vine.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xviii.

UP-SEND, *v.* To cast or throw up.

As when some island situate afar
On the wide waves, invested all the day
By cruel foes from their own city pour'd,
Upsends a smoke to Heav'n, and torches shows
On all her turrets at the close of eve.
Cowper. Homer, Iliad, b. xviii.

But vain his efforts were with loudest call
To reach their ears, such was the deafning din
Upsent to Heav'n, of shields and crested helms,
And of the hatter'd gates.—*Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. xii.

UP-SET, *v.* Dut. *Op-setten.*
To put or place up; also, to put or place, or turn over.

The duke forgotten is he of thing, that Harald hette,
Now is he in the see with sale on mast *upsette.*
R. Brunne, p. 70.

——— And he was cosin nighe
To him, that Thebes firste on high
Upset, which kyng Cadme highte.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

For of the false Moabites,
Forth with the strength of Amonites
Of that thei were first misget,
The people of God was ofte *upset*
In Israell and in Judee. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

For loue first of all troubleth and toseeth all thing *upsetdowne* at his last.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 14.

UP-SEY. Dut. *Opsee*, over sea; applied to an inebriating, fuddling liquor, or any thing affected by it.

Prig. And yey fit it should be, thou and Ferret,
And Ginks to sing the song: I for the structure,
Which is the bowl.
Hip. Which must be *up-sey* English.
Strong, lusty, London beer; let's think more of it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Beggar's Bush, Act iv. sc. 5.

I do not like the fulness of your eye;
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee* Dutch.
B. Jonson. Alchemist, Act iv. sc. 4.

UP-SHOT. } A cast up; the account, the
UPSHO'OTING. } amount, the sum—cast up; the amount, sum, or summit.

King Henrie the fift in his beginning thought it a meere scofferie to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds or greehounds, but supposed himselfe alwaies to haue doone a sufficient act when he had tired them by his owne trauell on foot, and so killed them with his hands in the *vpshot* of that exercise and end of his recreation.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 4.

With which he kindleth his ambitious spright
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The onely *up-shot* where-to he doth aime.
Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

The painted flowres, the trees *upshooting* hie
The dales for shade, the hills for breathing space.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

What marvel then if he thought it no diminution of himself, as oft as he saw his time, to be importunate for treaties, when he sought them only, as by the *upshot* appear'd, to get opportunities.—*Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 15.

The fearfullest plagues God still reserves for the *upshot:* all the former do but make way for the last.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Plagues of Egypt.

I am a woman of condition, not now three and twenty, and have had proposals from at least ten different men, and the greater number of them have upon the *upshot* refused me.—*Spectator*, No. 523.

The *upshot* is that upon comparing those pleasures, which are the natural effects of virtue with those sufferings, which are the natural effects of ill constitution or other calamity, these are many, very many times found to exceed: and *e contrario*, upon balancing those evils, which are the genuine effects of vice, against the advantages resulting from a fortunate estate, these may often be found to outdo the other.—*Wallaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 9.

UP-SITTING, *n.* Dut. *Op-sitten*, insidere, to sit upon.
A sitting *up.*

Count. Fare well my Lord, I was entreated to invite your lordship to a lady's *upsiting.*
Beaum. & Fletch. Woman-Hater, Act iii.

UP-SKIPS, i. e. *Upstarts.*

He bad them in God's behalf, to sit upon the bench themselves, and not put all to the hearing of velvet coats, and *upskips*, as he termed them.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.

UP-SO-DOWN. } See UP.
UP-SIDE-DOWN. }

And al the multitude of hem arisen: and ledden him to Pilat. And thei bigunnen to accuse him: and seiden, we han founden this turnynge *upsodoun* oure folk.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 23.

But Saul, which is seid also Poul, was fillid with the Hooli Goost and biheeldie in to hym and seide, a thou ful of al gile and al falsnesse, thou sone of the deuel, thou enemye of al rightwisnesse, thou leeuyst not to turne *upsodoun* the righful weies of the Lord.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 13.

And how *upsa doune* is this thing, that we seen that the betidyng of temporall thynges, is cause of the eterne prescience.—*Chaucer. Boeiius*, b. v.

And vpon this diuision
The londe was tourned *up so downe.*
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

This ought a kynge well vnderstonde,
As he whiche is to lawe swore,
That if the lawe be forlone
Withouten execucion,
It maketh a londe turne *up so down.*—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

And yt now we make the fassiõ of Cristẽdom, to seme al turned quite *upsodown.*—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 110.

Sir Greg. No not to me, the edge of her tongue is taken off
Gives me very good words, turn'd *up-side-down* to me,
And we live as quietly as two tortoises.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act v.

Was any man ever to that degree sui juris, so much his own master, as that he might lawfully prey upon mankind, bear down all that stood in his way, and turn all things *upside-down?—Milton. A Defence of the People of England.*

There is no question but these young Machiavels will, in a little time, turn their college *upside down* with plots and stratagems.—*Spectator*, No. 305.

UP-SPRING, v. } Dut. *Op-springhen*; A. S.
UPSPRING, *n.* } *Up-springan.*
To rise or raise up, to shoot up, to leap up.

That monkeye was as the dead carreyne that stynketh, and that their vowes were fryuolouse, ydell, and abhomynable, beynge the *vpspryngynge* braunches of Sodome.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. ii.

Hom. The king doth wake to night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassels and the swaggering *upspring* reeles,
And as he dreines his draughts of Renish downe,
The kettle drum and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 4.

Upspringing to his seat, at once he bade
His charioteer drive to the hollow banks,
Heart-sick himself with pain.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xi.

UP-SPU'RNER. One who casts up indignantly; (met.) a scorner, a contemner, a disdainer.

And howe wretchedly Pompeius that *uspurner* of the erth perished, Lucanus describeth it.
Joye. Expositeion of Daniel, c. 4.

UP-STAID. Dut. *Op-staen.*
Kept, propped, held up.

But when of him no answere she receiued,
But saw him senseless by the squire *up-staid,*
She weened well, that then she was betraid.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 9.

UP-STAND, *v.* } Dut. *Op-staen.*
UPSTA'NDING, *n.* } To be or become, to keep hold in an erect, upright position: to keep or hold up; to sustain.

Nevertheless, if he thought the enterprize should not be mistaken, nor turn to any displeasure, he would be an humble suitor to your lordship, and by the same to the king's good grace, for the *upstanding* of the foresaid house, of the continuance of the same to many good purposes.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1536.

So, vp he let him rise: who with grim looke
And count'nauce sterne *upstanding*, gan to grind
His grated teeth for great disdaine, and shooke
His sandy locks, long hanging downe behinde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

Erelong, arriving on the destiu'd spot,
They left the chariot, and proceeded both
Into the interval between the hosts
At once *upstood* the monarch, and *upstood*
The wise Ulysses. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. iii.

UP-START, *v.* }
UPSTART, *adj.* } To move up suddenly, jump or leap (as if suddenly
UPSTART, *n.* } stirred).

An *upstart*,—one suddenly raised or risen, become eminent or conspicuous.

Their dam *upstart*, out of her den effraid,
And rushed forth, hurling her hideous talle
About her cursed head, whose foles displaid
Were stretcht now forth at length without entralle.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

And where they had a common speech at Rome, to call them *upstarts* that were no gentlemen born, but did rise by vertue: it fortuned Cato to be called one of them.
North. Plutarch, p. 289.

Arr. It is a note
Of *upstart* greatness, to observe and watch
For these poor trifles, which the noble mind
Neglects and scorns.—*B. Jonson. Sejanus*, Act v. sc. 8.

Thirsil *upstarting* from his fearless bed,
Where useless nights he safe and quiet rests,
Unhous'd his bleeting flock, and quickly thence
Hasting to his expecting audience,
Thus with sad verse began their grieved minds incense.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 7.

Thus while he spoke, the virgin from the ground
Unstarted fresh, already clos'd the wound,
And unmoistened's for all she felt before
Precipitates her flight along the shore.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

This note was made to meet with the common reproach then given to the religion reformed, that it was a new *upstart* religion, and called the new learning.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII.

Would it not be an insufferable thing for a learned professor, and that which his scarlet would blush at to have his authority of forty years standing, wrought out of hard rock Greek and Latin, with no small expence of time and candle, and confirmed by general tradition and a reverend beard, in an instant overturned by an *upstart* novelist?
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 20.

So saying, the midst of Vulcan loos'd the snare,
And they, detain'd by those coercive bands
No longer, from the couch *upstarting*, flew,
Mars into Thrace, and to her Paphian home
The queen of smiles.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. viii.

UP-STIR, *n.* Insurrection, commotion, disturbance.

Even in the time when your profite was sought, and better redresse was entended, then your *upstirres* and unquietesse coulde obtaine.
Sir J. Cheeke. The Hurt of Sedition.

UP-SUP, *v.* To sip or drink up, by sipping or absorbing.

And with this thought the blood forsakes the face:
The tears berain my cheeks of deadly hue!
The which as soon as sobbing sighs, alas!
Up-supped have, thus I my plaint renew.
Surrey. A Prisoner in Windsor Castle.

UP-SWARM, *v.* To move up in great numbers; to crowd, to throng up.

——— You hane taken vp,
Vnder the counterfeited scale of Heauen,
The subiect of Heauens substitute, my father,
And both against the peace of Heauen, and him,
Haue here *up-swarmed* them.
Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act iv. sc. 2.

Such was his exhortation; they his voice
All hearing, with close-order'd ranks direct,
Bore on the barrier, and *upswarming* show'd
On the high battlement their glitt'ring spears.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xii.

UP-TAKE, *v.* To seize, to catch hold, hold up.

——— Him *up-taking* in their tender bands,
They easily vnto her chaiere bearc:
Her teme at her commaundement quiet stands,
Whiles they the corse into her wagon reare,
And strawe with flowres the lamentable beare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

UP-TEAR, *v.* To reave, to pull up.

The rest in imitation to like armes
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills *upteare.*
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vi.

UP-THREW, *v.* To toss, fling, cast up.

And soon the tempest so outrageous grew,
That it whole hedge-rows by the roots *upthrew*,
So wond'rously prodigious was the weather,
As heaven and earth had meant to go together.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

UP-TIED. Fastened up.

So hauing all his band against *up-tyde*,
He with him thought backe to returne againe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b vi. c. 4.

UP-TRA'INED, *v.* To draw, educe, educate; bring or rear up.

Next him, king Leyr in happy peace long raignd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three faire daughters, which were well *vptrained*
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

UP-TURN, *v.* To till or raise; to throw or cast up.

Boreas and Caecias and Argestes loud
And Thracias rand the woods and seas *up-turn*;
With adverse blast *up-turns* them from the south
Notus and Afer black with thundrous clouds.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

Then ev'ry rower to his bench repair'd;
They drew the loosen'd cable from its hold
In the drill'd rock, and re-stepine at once
With lusty strokes *up-turn'd* the flashing waves.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. xiii.

UP-WA'FTED. Moved by a waving or undulating action.

——— Next, the gods
With sacrifice they sought, and from the plain,
Upwafted by the winds the smoke aspir'd
Sav'ry, but unacceptable to those
Above. *Cowper. Homer. Iliad*, b. viii.

UP-WARD, or U'PWARDS. U'PWARD, *n.* Looking up, having a direction up, to a rise or eminence, a head, an increase.

The kyng byheld the wexynge an hoker al asyde,
So that the water waxe *vppard* hey & wyde.
R. Gloucester, p. 321.

As sone as Eldol hym seye, ys berte *vpward* drow.
Id. p. 140.

Upon his breste full ofte he leith
His hande, and cast *vpwarde* his eie,
As though Christes face he seie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Wherfore this parte of phisike, is not to be contempned or neglected in the education of chylden, and specially from the age of xiiii. yeres *vppewarde*, in whiche tyme strength, with courage increaseth.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 16.

False to thy gods, thy brother, and thy father,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince
And from th' extremest *vpward* of thy head,
To the discent and dust below thy foote
A most toad-spotted traitor.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act iv. sc. 7.

She then remember'd to his thought the place
Where he was going; and the *upward* race
Of kings, preceding him in that high court;
Their laws, their ends. *B. Jonson. A Panegyre.*

There from the chace Jove's towring eagle bears,
On golden wings, the Phrygian to the stars:
Still as he rises in th' etherial height,
His native mountains lessen to his sight;
While all his sad companions *upward* gaze,
Fix'd on the glorious scene in wild amaze.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

What would this man? now *upward* will he soar,
And little less than angel, would he more:
Now looking downwards, just as griev'd appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.
Id. Essay on Man, Ep. 1.

UP-WHI'RLED. Carried up by a rapid rotatory motion.

——— All these *upwhirled* aloft
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off
Into a Limbo large and broad, since call'd
The paradise of fools.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

UP-WOUND. Dut. *Op-wind-en.* Rolled up.

And, as shee lay vpon the durty ground,
Her huge long taile her den all ouerspread,
Yet was in knots and many boughts *vpwound*,
Pointed with mortall sting.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

URBA'NE. URBA'NITY. Fr. *Urbanité*; It. *Urbáno, urbanità*; Sp. *Urbano, urbanidad*; Lat. *Urbanus*, of, or pertaining to a city (*urbs*).

Civil, civilized, polite, polished, courteous or courtly, gentle or genteel.

Now as touching their *urbanity*, it is much vnlike vnto ours in Japan, and vnto that of Europe: howbeit vnder two principall kindes the rule of their *urbanity* or courtesie may be comprehended: whereof one is obserued betweene equals, and the other betweene superiours and inferiours.
Hocklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 96.

So will they keep their measures true,
And make still their proportions new,
Till all become one harmony,
Of honour, and of courtesy,
True valour and *urbanity*.—*B. Jonson. Love Restored.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, [says Casauben] or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Ded.

You cannot read and taste his [Horace] beauties, without improving your *urbanity* of manners, together with your knowledge of polite literature.
Knox. Letter to a Young Nobleman, Let. 5.

URCHIN. Fr. *Hérisson*; It. *Riccio*; Sp. *Erizo*; Lat. *Erinaceus*; Gr. Χηρ. See the quotation from *Pliny*. Met.—

Cross, fractious, peevish, mischievous children.

Like sharpe *vrchons* his haire was grow.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

But the fift troupe most horribie of hew,
And fierce of force, was dreadfull to report!
For, some like snayles, some did like spiders shew.
And some like vgly *vrgins* thicke and short.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

Some [fish] are armed with shels, some with hard skales, and diuers round as a ball skimmed like an *vrchon* or hedg-hog.—*Holinshed. Description of Scotland*, c. 9.

The fox in Æsop's Fables, would not suffer the *urchin* to take off the tiques that were setled vpon her body: for if (quoth shee) thou take away these that be already full, there will come other hungry ones in their place.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 323.

Of the same sort that crabs be, are the *urchins* of the sea called echini; and these instead of feet have certain pointed prickles. Their manner of going is to roll themselves up and tumble round.—*Id. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 31.

Crooker. You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where's the girl that wont dissemble for an husband!
Goldsmith. Good-Natured Man, Act ii.

URE, Skinner thinks, is contracted from *usure*, usage. See USE.

If that I might in any wise espy,
What was the cause of his deedly wo,
Or why that he so piteously gan cry
On his fortune and *vre* amo,
With all my might I layd an eare to.
Chaucer. Complaint of the Black Knight.

And in my selfe I me assured,
That in my body I was well *vred*,
Sith I might haue such a grace,
To see the ladies and the place.—*Id. Dreame.*

——— Whilder in deed don,
Or merkely feined to our instruction,
Let clerkes determine, but this am I sure,
Much like thing I haue had in *vre*.—*Id. Rem. of Loue.*

URE. Lat. *Urius*; Gr. Ουρος.

The third kind is of the that are are named *ures*. Theis are of bignes somwhat lesse than elephantes, in kind and color and shape like a bull.—*Goldinge. Caesar*, fol. 163.

As for the plowing with *ures* (which I suppose to be vnlikelie) because they are (in mine opinion) vnnameable and alkes a thing commonlie used in the east countries; here is no place to speak of it, since we want these kind of beasts.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. iii. c. 4.

URGE, v. U'RGENT. U'RGENTLY. U'RGENCY. U'RGEN. Fr. *Urger*; It. *Urgere*; Sp. *Urgente*; Lat. *Urgere*, (from the Gr. Εργον, *opus*, opus excitare, aut stimulare,) to rouse, to spur on to work, (Vossius.)

To press on in any work or labour; to excite, to stimulate, to encourage, to be earnest—in pressing forward or persevering; to labour earnestly; to pursue, to seek—eagerly; to impress, to impel.

And [he] *urged* the tribute, saying if it were worth but one haire, that he would not remit it
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 225.

During the two houres of those two dayes the heat is very *vrgent*, and so perhaps it will be in foure or five dayes more an houre euery day, vntill the sunne in his proper motion haue crossed the equinoctiall.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 49.

And therefore the Jewes called more *vrgentely* vpon the matter, vowsitiuly doing thirty seruice to the thing that God appointed: that is, to haue this sacrifice made in time conuenient, and in due season.—*Udal. John*, c. 19.

Anger and pitty, in his manly brest,
Urge, yet restrain his teares.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 4.

The second is, when of diuers things euill, all being not euitable, wee are permitted to take one; which one sauing only in case of so great *vrgency* were not otherwise to be taken; as in the matter of diuorce amongst the Jewes.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. § 8.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus, all ears
Hear not with that distinction mine do, few
You'll find admonishers, but *vrgers* of your actions.
Beaum. & Fletch. Valentinian, Act i. sc. 3.

Lo hapless Tydeus, whose ill-fated hand
Had slain his brother, leaves his native land,
And, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night,
Thro' the thick deserts headlong *urg'd* his flight.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

If the Sultan understands that any man has money, if it be but 20 dollars, which is a great matter among them, he will send to borrow so much money, pretending *urgend* occasions for it; and they dare not deny him.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1686.

Were a probable way suggested to us of acquiring great wealth, honour, or pleasure, should we not quickly run about it? could we contentedly sleep, till we had brought the business to a sure or hopeful issue? and why with less expedition or *urgency* should we pursue the certain means of our present security and comfort, of our final salvation and happiness?—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 16.

But time is *urgent*; haste we to consult
Priest, prophet, or interpreter of dreams
(For dreams are also of Jove) that we may learn
What crime of ours Apollo thus resents.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. i.

URINATOR. Lat. *Urinator*, from *urinare*, to dive, (of unsettled etymology;) perhaps Gr. *Αφυειν*, to dip or dive.
A diver.

And it is more than ten years since his majesty's *urinator*, Mr. Curtis, published in the Gazette, how he had practised, and was furnished with instruments, divers, and shipping, to recover permanent goods which are lost by shipwreck; which minds me how easy it were, and advantageous for our merchants, in all their voyages, to be furnished with such *urinators*.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi. p. 446.

As pearl, coral, mines; with innumerable other things of great value, which may be much more easily found out by the help of this, than by any other usual way of the *urinators*.—*Wilkins. Dædalus*, c. 5.

URINE, *n.* Fr. *Urine, uriner*; It. *Orina, orinare*; Sp. *Urina, urinar*; Lat. *Urina*; Gr. *Ουρον*, from *ορ-ειν, pellere, expellere*, to drive out.
URINA'TIVE. Water—driven out (from animals.)
URINOSE.

I pray to God so save thy gentil corpe,
And eke thyn *urinals*, and thy jordanes.
Chaucer. Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,240.

And we find also, that places where men *urine* commonly have some smell of violets: and *urine*, if one hath eaten nutmeg, hath so too.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 836.

These follies are within you, and shine through you like the water in an *urinall*.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act ii. sc. 1.

Those medicines being opening and piercing, do fortifie the operation of the liver, in sending down the wheyey part of the blood to the reines. For medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection, and indigestion, as solutive do.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 43.

——— As hot, as at the muster
Of all your night-tubs, when the earts doe cluster,
Who shall discharge first his merd-*urinous* load.
B. Jonson, Epig. 134.

The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents.
Browne. Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5.

In the kidneys there should be such innumerable little siphons or tubes conveying the *urinose* particles to the pelvis and ureters, first discover'd by Bellini, and illustrated by Malpighi.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

URN, *n.* } Fr. *Urne*; It. *Urna*; Sp. *Urna*;
URNE, *v.* } Lat. *Urna*, a vessel for dipping (into the water), from *uriare*. (See URINATOR.) Cotgrave calls it—
"A narrow-necked pot or pitcher of earth, to fetch or keep water in." Also used for various other purposes; to contain the ashes of the dead; to receive the names of candidates, votes, &c.

The poudre in which min herte shall turn
That pray I thee thou take and it conserve
In a vessel that men clepeth an *urne*
Of gold.
Chaucer. Troil & Cres. b. v.

And some of hem with *urnes* made of gold,
Whan the ashes fully were made cold,
To enclose of hem of great affection,
And bearе hem home unto hir region.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

If fortune grant recourse to Italy,
Not here shall these so sacred ashes lie:
But from my hand Cornelia shall take,
And *urne* thy reliques.—*May. Lucan. Pharsalia*, b. viii.

He will not suffer us to burn their bones,
To *urne* their ashes, nor to take th' offence
Of mortal loathsomeness from the blest eye
Of holy Phœbus, but infects the winds
With stench of our slain lords.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

When the pile was burnt down, they put out the remains of the fire, by sprinkling wine, that they might the more easily gather up the bones and ashes: this gathering up the bones and ashes, and putting them into the *urn*, was the next office paid to the deceased.
Kennett. Roman Antiquities, pt. ii. b. v. c. 10.

URTICA'TION. This seems to be a word coined by Bp. Taylor, and by him only used. From Lat. *Urtica*, a nettle; and intended to denote, merely—
Stingings.

And as a body may be said to be lustful though it be asleep, or eating, without the sense of actual *urtications* and violence, by reason of its constitution: so may the soul by the reason of its habit, that is, its vicious principle and base effect of sin be hated by God, and condemn'd upon that account.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 5. § 3.

US. } Goth. *Uns*; A. S. *Us*; Dut. *Ons*;
US-SELF. } Ger. *Uns*. Wachter notices the similarity (by transposition) of the Lat. *Nos. Us*, as in instances from P. Ploughman and Chaucer, was used nominatively to the verb. See WE.
For the etymology, see WHO.

The folke of the lond hadde to *ous* onde [fear of us]
And that to grete maistres nere [might neuer be their masters] drive *ous* out of the londe.
R. Gloucester, p. 40.

Sire, heo seiden, for Gode's loue bryng *us* [out] of this wrechede [ness].—*Id.* p. 85.

Sir, for this hie feste, and for the Trinite,
Suffre *us* nouht to lese, for defeaute of the.
R. Brunne, p. 16.

He settes the terme & stage bi *ex*, whan & why.
Id. p. 258.

And if we grutche of hys [the rat's] game, he wol greve *ous* [the rats] sarrer,
To hus eiere elawen *us*, and in hys cloches holde
That *ous* lotheth [loseth] the lyf, or he let *ous* passe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 9.

On *ous* he lokyde wt love, and leth [let] *us* sone deye
Meeklike for oure mysdedes, to amendy *ous* alle.
Id. p. 21.

Ich shal by seche for alle synfulle our Savyour of Grace
To a mender *ous* of our mysdedes. Do mercy to *ous* alle
God of thy goodnesse.—*Id.* p. 116.

That holy broad that lasteth ay
Thou sende it *ous* this like day.
Forgive *ous* all that we have don,
As we forgiven ueh other mon.—*Lord's Prayer. Hen. II.*

Give to *us* this day oure breed ovir other substannce. And forgive to *us* our dettis as we forgiuen to our dettourin.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 6.

Therfore among *ghou* manye ben sike and feble, and manye slepen. and if we demyden wiseli *usself*, we schulen not be demed.—*Id. Corynth.* c. 11.

And thei seiden what yit desiren we witnessing? for we *us silf* hand herd of his mouth.—*Id. Luk*, c. 22.

Gret chere made our hoste everich on,
And to the souper sette he *us* anon:
And served *us* with vitaille of the beste.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales.

Our consell was not longe for to seche;
Us thought it was not worth to make it wise.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Good is that we also
In our time among us here
Do write of newe some matthee
Ensampled of the olde wise.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The Lord is not slacke to fulfill hys promise, as some men count slackness: but is paeyent to *us* ward, and wold haue no mā lost, but would receaue all menne to repentance.
Bible, 1551. 2 *Pet.* c. 3.

——— Heir of all my might,
Nearly it now concernes *us* to be sure
Of our omnipotence, and with what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of deitie or empire. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of deitie supream, *us* dispossest,
He trusted to have seis'd, and into fraud
Drew many, whom thir place knows here no more.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

O Sons, like one of *us* man is become
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit: but let him beast
His knowledge of good lost, and evil got:
Happier, had it suffic'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all.—*Id. Ib.* b. xi.

USE, *v.* } Fr. *User, usage, usance*; It.
USE, *n.* } *Usare, uso, usaggio, usante,*
USAGE. } *usuale*; Sp. *Usar, uso, usanza,*
USAGER. } *usual*; Lat. *Usus*, past part.
USANCE. } of *Uti*, which (Vossius thinks)
USEFUL. } is from Gr. Εωθα, Attice, for
USEFULLY. } εωθα, pret. per. of εθ-ειν frequenter et sic ex more facere:
USEFULNESS. } to do frequently, and thus
USELESS. } customarily.
USELESSLY. } To do, to practise—customarily, or habitually; to be
USELESSNESS. } wont to do, to accustom, to
USER. } habituate; to employ, to
USUAL. } exercise, as an instrument
USUALLY. } suited or adapted; to employ; to act with; to act towards; to resort to frequently or habitually; to frequent.
USUALNESS.

Useful,—suited or adapted to the purpose, serviceable, beneficial; promoting the ends, objects or advantages; advantageous, profitable.
Usual,—customary, habitual, frequent, common.

Yet hil hulde the olde *usages*, that men wyth men were
By hem salue, and wymmen by hem salue in so there.
R. Gloucester, p. 191.

But I *aside* noon of these thingis, and I wroot not these thingis that tho be doon so in me.—*Wielif. 1 Cor.* c. 9.

Thei weren disseyved first of false profetis that is false techeris, and under the name of oure Lord Jhesu Crist thei weren brought into the laws and profetis, that is into eerymonyes either deiischi keeping of Moises lawe, and of profetis accordynge with the eerymonyes, which usyng is contrarie now to the treuthe and fredom of Cristis gospel.
Id. Prol. to Romaynes.

Of wood-craft coude he wel alle the *usage*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 111.

My father ye by sainct Julieu:
But I vntrewe wordes *use*,
I male me not therof excuse.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

It was that tyme suche *usance*,
That every man the conysaunce
Of his contre bare in his honde,
Whan he went into straunge londe.
And thus was every man therfore
Well knowe where that he was bore.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

After the riall olde *usance*,
A tombe of laton noble and riche,
With an image vnto hir liche
Liggynge, aboue thervpon;
Thei made, and set it vp anon.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

And in this court [Chancerie] the *usuall* and proper forme of pleading of England is not *used*, but the forme of pleading by writing, which is *used* in other countries according to the ciuill law.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 12.

The world had farre swarued from the right *usage* of the law of nature, which God hath grauen and planted in all mens hertes.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 1.

But that I was by the commaundement of the law forbydden to syn, my synfull *usage* was not onely not restrayned, but also seemed quyckened and to take vpe courage.
Id. Romaines, c. 7.

He signified vnto him by his interpreter, that the case so happened to him was a thing *vsuall* and common: as to loose townes and lordships, and that he should not take oner-much thought for it.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 95.

When we were ready to depart, he demanded whether we wanted any Vrapo, which is the wood, that is *usually* carried from these parts to Trinidad in canoes, and is there sold to the French for trade.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p 674.

Heere the Scotch writters report, that king Edward *used* himselfe nothing vprightlie in this matter.
Holinshed. Historie of Scotland, an. 1286.

The Piet (saith Herodian) hath generallie no *vse* in apparell, howbeit the nobler sort of them doo wrap their heads and wombs in hoops of iron.
Id. Description of Scotland, c. 14.

The Jews were forbidden to take *vse* one of another, but they were not forbidden to take it of other nations.
Selden. Table-Talk. Vsury.

He consum'd thy common treasury;
Wherof he being the simple *usager*
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien at his pleasure, and transfer
The same t' his minions.—*Daniel. Civil Wars*, b. iii.

Nor was this excellent man a stranger to the more light and airy parts of learning, as music and poetry; all which he had digested, and made *useful*.—*Walton. Life of Hooker.*

True and brave friendships are between worthy persons; and there is in mankind no degree of unworthiness, but is also a degree of *usefulness*, and by every thing by which a man is excellent, I may be profited.
Bp. Taylor. Of Friendship.

——— Let your deeds
Make answer to me: *useless* are all words
Till you have writ performance with your swords.
Beaum. & Fletch. Loe's Cure, Act i. sc. 1.

"Pity! to build, without a son or wife:
Why, you'll enjoy it only all your life"
Well, if the use be mine, can it concern one,
Whether the name belong to Pope or Vernon?
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Sat. 2.

Stokesley of London took him aside in the gallery at Lambeth, at their departure from the archbishop (who stood against them), and was very earnest with him for the *usages* of the church, when it seems Cranmer had well nigh persuaded him on the other side.
Strype. Eccles. Mem. Hen. VIII. an. 1538.

Nature never makes excellent things for mean or no *usez;* and it is hardly to be conceived, that our infinitely wise Creator should make so admirable a faculty which comes nearest the excellency of his own incomprehensible being to be so idle and *uselessly* employed, at least a part of its time here, as to think constantly, without remembering any of those thoughts, without doing any good to itself or others, or being any way *useful* to any other part of the creation.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 1.

Without it [industry] we cannot in any state act decently, or *usefully*, either to the benefit and satisfaction of others, or to our own advantage and comfort.

Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

"The act of perspicuous, as far forth as perspicuous," is another peripatetic definition of a simple idea: which, though not more absurd than the former of motion, yet betrays its *uncertainness* and insignificancy more plainly, because experience will easily convince any one, that it cannot make the meaning of the word light (which it pretends to define) at all understood by a blind man.

Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 4.

There are many companies, sports, and recreations, (I shall not mention particulars, no doubt in themselves very lawful; but yet they may chance to prove the bane of the bold *user* of them.)—*South*, vol. vi. Ser. 11.

These trees commonly grow here, as indeed *usually* where-ever they grow, in a champion dry ground, such at least as is not drowned or morassy.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. ii. c. 7.

So that, absolutely speaking, in this strict and philosophical sense; either nothing is miraculous, namely, if we have respect to the power of God; or, if we regard our own power and understanding, then almost every thing, as well what we call natural, as what we call supernatural, is in this sense really miraculous; and 'tis only *usualness* or *unusualness* that makes the distinction.

Clarke. Evidences of Religion, Prop. 14.

Still you will say perhaps, that, explain and limit it as we will, it is very hard after all, that in order to obey God, and demonstrate our love to him, we must disobey the dictates of the strongest and *usefullest* principle he hath planted in our nature, the love of ourselves, and adopt others, often of very undeserving characters, in our room.

Secker, vol. i. Ser. 16.

The concluding book of scripture, the Revelation of St. John, is accused of obscurity, and consequently of *uselessness*, perhaps beyond any other.—*Id.* vol. vi. Ser. 31.

I would my son, that thou wouldst *use* the pow'r,
Which thy discretion gives thee, to control
And manage all.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xix.

USHER, *v.* } See Hushen. Fr. *Huissier*; It.
USHER, *n.* } *Uscivre*; Sp. *Usier*, from Fr. *Huis*; It. *Uscio*, a door:—One who issues, an issuer; one who lets out at the door, a door-keeper.

One who attends the entrance or departure; who admits or introduces, leads the way, precedes as introducer; one who introduces, (sc.) to the elements of learning.

That dore can none *usher* shette,
In whiche he list to take entre.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Sir Thomas Luke may be said to have *ushered* him [George Villiers] into the English court, whilst the lady Lucy County of Bedford led him by the one hand, and William earl of Pembroke by the other.

Fuller. Worthies. Leicestershire.

Authority [is] given to the said governors to appoint the schoolmaster and *usher* thereof.

Strype. Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. an. 1550.

Up with the jocund lark (too long we take our rest)
Whilst yet the blushing dawn out of the ocean east
Is *ushering* forth the day to light the muse along.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

Nor will it be out of your gain to make love to her too, so she follow, not *usher* to her lady's pleasure.

B. Jonson. Silent Woman, Act iv. sc. 1.

Yet death must *usher* and unlock the door,
Think further on thy self, my soul.

Donne. Progress of the Soul, Act ii.

Every fast portended some villany, as still a famine *ushers* in a plague.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 2.

As if his traitor's father's haggard ghost,
And Somerset, fresh bleeding from the axe,
On either hand had *usher'd* him to ruin.

Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act iv.

We had no sooner got on board, than an old gentleman came along-side, who, I understood from Attaga, was some King or great man. He was accordingly *ushered* on board.

Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 2.

USTULATION. Lat. *Ustulatus*, past part. of *Ustulare*, to burn all around, formed upon *Ustum*, past part. of *Urere*, to burn.

A burning.

As giving all our goods to the poor binders us from making provision for our relatives, a state of cœlibate exposes us to a perpetual *ustulation*.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle.—*Id. Ib.*

USUFRUCT. } Fr. *Usufruict*; It. *Usufrutto*;
USUFRUCTUARY. } Sp. *Usufruto*, the use, employment, or possession of the fruit, produce, or profit.

But if in the marriage hee haue a childe by her, which is heard once to cry, whether the childe liue or die, the husband shall haue the *usufruite* of her landes, (that is the profit of them during his life) and that is called the curtesie of England.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. iii. c. 8.

Laws indeed have introduced a way of speaking, by which the property and the *usufruct* are distinguish'd; but in truth the *usufructuary* has a temporary, or limited property; and the proprietary has a perpetual *usufruct*, either at present, or in reversion.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nat.* s. 6.

USURE, *v.* } Fr. *Usure*; It. *Usura*; Sp.
USURER. } *Usura*; Lat. *Usura. Usurer*
USURY. } is generally applied to—
USURIOUS. } One who demands and takes
USURAHIOUS. } interest (excessive interest) for the *use* on loan of his money. See Use, and the quotation from Smith.

The chartres & the seris that nolled Cristen men,
That lay for *usure* in pris ellenes als for ten,
Were casten in fire & breut in podels vilaynly,
Of Jues slayn & schent a hundred & sexty.

R. Brunne, p. 224.

Hit ys nogt semly forsoth, in eyte ne in borwton
That *usurers* 6th regratours, for eny kynne geftes
Be fraunchised for a free man, and have fals name.

Piers Ploukman, p. 43.

For an *usurere*, so God me se
Shall neuer for richesse rich be
But euer more poore and indigent
Scarce and gredy in his entent.—*Chaucer. R. of the Rose.*

But sertes suche *usure* vnliche,
It faileth more vnto the riche,
Als well of loue, as of beyete,
Than vnto hem, that ben nought great
And as who saith ben simple and pouere.

Gower. Con. A. b. v.

To you my fader, that ben here,
Myn holie shrifte fer to here,
'I dare myn herte well disclose,
Touchende *esurie*.

Id. Ib.

By such *usurers* and licentious liuers as belonged to him, the realme had already been sore corrupted.

Holinshed. Chronicles of England. Hen. III. an. 1251.

Leon. She writes to me here, that one Caessago
An *usuring* jewellers son 'I know the rascal)
Is mortally fain in love with ye.

Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act v.

Nur. You should not need to fear me, madam,
I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well.

Id. The Night Walker, Act iv.

These thoughts when *usurer* Alphius, now about
To turn mere farmer, had speke out;
'Gainst the idea, his moneys he gets in with pain,
At the calends puts all out again.

B. Jonson. Praises of a Country Life.

Would it not look odly to a stranger, that should come into this land, and hear in our pulpits *usury* preach'd against, and yet the law allow it?—*Selden. Table-Talk. Usury.*

I refer me to your *usurious* cannibals, or such like.

B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act v. sc. 4.

Though it be ordinarily true here also that he that doubts speculatively, does also doubt practically; as if he doubts concerning all *usurarious* contracts, whether it be lawful or no to use any, he doubts all concerning this which himself uses, if it be *usurarious*.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 5.

So that if a common-wealth permits an *usurarious* exchange or contract, it is not unjust, because the laws are the particular measures of justice and contracts.

Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 2.

For the enemies to interest in general make no distinction between that and *usury*, holding any increase of money to be indefensibly *usurious*.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 30.

I know of but two definitions that can possibly be given of *usury*: one is the taking of a greater interest than the law allows of: this may be stiled the political or legal definition. The other is the taking of a greater interest than it is usual for men to give and take: this may be stiled the moral one: and this, where the law has not interfered, is plainly enough the only one.

Bentham. Defence of Usury, Let. 2.

As giving all our goods to the poor binders us from making provision for our relatives, a state of cœlibate exposes us to a perpetual *ustulation*.

Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

USURP, *v.* } Fr. *Usurper*; It. *Usurpare*,
USURPATION. } Sp. *Usurpar*; Lat. *Usurpare*,
USURPER. } by syncope for *usurripare*,
USURPING, *n.* } (Vossius,) to use much.

To seize the use or possession; to arrogate the possession; to seize possession of the right or property of another.

See the quotation from Locke.

Their name of godlihede, thei [deuile] han by *usurpacion*, as the prophete saieth.—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. i.

The cities adhearing vnto the king *usurped* diuers castles belonging to the master, tooke certain commoaders and knights, yea, and some they slewe also.

Hocklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 146.

Whiche dispyte to hym was doone, after some auctours, for so moche as he had *usurped* of the comon grounde of ye cytie, in settynge of the sayd toure.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1325.

The Tyrians diuinyng that Neptune in reuengyng the *usurpacion* that the Macedds had made vpon the sea would shortly destroy ye worke that they had made.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 61.

And the *usurping* of a few, as of the senators after the death of Tarquinius, and before the succession of the tribunate, and manifestly in the Decemuirate, but more perpetually in the Triumuirate of Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompeius.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. i. c. 4.

Thanne durynge this parliament kynge Edwarde was proclaymed *usurper* of the crowne.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1471.

Euerie one which either by flattering had god rithes together, as by seditious partaking was had by estimation, sought to haue the gouernements, and to *usurp* the title of king.—*Holinshed. Historie of England*, b. vi. c. 8.

But whether these gouernors (whose names we haue recited) were kings or rather rulers of the common wealth, or tyrants and *usurpers* of the gouernment by force, it is vncertaine.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 10.

That the assignation of such offices, and appropriating them to the ministery of certain persons may be a cancel to secure the inclosures of the clerical orders from the *usurpings* and invasions of pretending and unhallowed spirits.

Bp. Taylor. Pol. Disc. Pref.

As conquest may be called a foreign *usurpation*, so *usurpation* is a kind of domestick conquest, with this difference, that an *usurper* can never have right on his side, it being no *usurpation*, but where one is got into the possession of what another has a right to.

Locke. Of Civil Government, c. 17.

Too well I know her blandishments to gain,
Usurper-like, till settled in her reign;
Then proudly she insults, and gives you cares
And jealousies; short hopes and long despairs.

Dryden. 1 Pt. *Conquest of Granada*, Act iii.

Then answer thus Ulysses wise return'd:
Yes—and I would that vengeance from the gods
Might pay their insolence, who thus *usurp*
Dominion here, and in another's house,
With no respect of right, or dread of shame,
Much evil daily work, and purpose more.

Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. ii.

UTENSIL. Fr. *Utensil*; Sp. *Utensilios*; Lat. *Utensilia*, (ab *utendo.*)

Any article necessary for use.

They bete out the hedges and let the wyne renne in the streets, and al forny, stoys and other *utensilis* in the howse by theym foundyn, all to brake in peces.

Fabyan. Chronycle. Phil. IV. an. 20.

But if he can go beyond this limit, then it can have no natural limit, but may extend to sumptuousness, to ornaments of churches, to rich *utensils*, to splendor, to majesty; for all that is decent enough, and in some circumstances very fit.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. 4.

The inhabitants of Ægypt doe use the root in stead of wood, not for fewell onely, but also to make thereof sundrie vessels and *utensils* in an house.

Holland. Plinie, b. xiii. c. 11.

Multitudes [were] employing themselves upon ingenious handicrafts with the souls of departed *utensils*, for that is the name which in the Indian language they give their tools when they are burnt or broken.—*Spectator*, No. 56.

Of all the *utensils* which necessity and ingenuity have concurred to produce among other savage nations, they saw only a basket to carry in the hand, a satchel, to hang at the back, and the bladder of some beast to hold water, which the natives drink through a hole that is made near the top for that purpose.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 5.

UTERINE. Fr. *Uterin*; It. *Uterino*; Sp. *Uterino*; Lat. *Uterinus.*

Of or pertaining to the womb (*uterus*),

As for women, their inward parts are answerable to meus in all these respects abovesaid: and besides they have by themselves adjoyning close unto the bladder, another little bag or purse; whereupon it is called in Latine *uterus*: and it hath another name beside, to wit, *loci*; which we call the matrice, the mother, or the wombe: and in other creatures it is termed *vulva*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 37.

Sulphur; in regard whereof, they dry, resolve, mollifie, attract, and are good for *uterine* effects, proceeding from cold and windy humours.—*Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.*

Walter Pepe, *uterine* brother to Dr. Jeh. Wilkins sometime bishop of Chester, was born at Faulsley in Northamptoushire.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

UTILITY. Fr. *Utilité*; It. *Utilità*; Sp. *Utilidad*; Lat. *Utilitas*, (from *utilis*,) that may be used. See USE, USEFULNESS.

Utilitarian, (sub. and adj.) are words now in common use.

The *utilities* to know the ascensions of sygnes in the right circle is this.—*Chaucer. Astrolabie.*

For suche is the beneficial goodness of God, that he whelve gaue vs muche before, doeth in most ample wise augment his gifteS, beecause he right wel perceyveth, that whatsoeuer wee haue, the same is distributed & bestowed to the great *utilitie* of manye.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 4.

Where, I say, the attractive pleasure and sweetnesse of speech is not without some fruit, nor void of *utility*, there let us bring in withall the reason of philosophy, and make a good medly of pleasure and profit together.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 16.

Others have contended, that all difference of good and evil, and all obligations of morality, ought to be founded originally upon considerations of publick *utility*.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. I.

In common life we may observe, that the circumstance of *utility* is always appealed to; nor is it supposed that a greater eulogy can be given to any man, than to display his usefulness to the public, and to enumerate the services, which he has performed to mankind and to society.
Hume. On the Principles of Morals, pt. i. § 5.

A theory founded on *utility*, therefore requires that we should cultivate, as excitements to practice, those other habitual dispositions which we know by experience to be generally the source of actions beneficial to ourselves and our fellows; habits of feeling, productive of habits of virtuous conduct, and in their turns strengthened by the re-action of these last.
Sir J. Mackintosh. Progress of Ethical Philosophy, s.6.

UTIS. The octave of a legal term or of any festival, from A. S. *Eoke*, eight, (Skinner,) or, he adds, in another place, the Fr. *Huit*.

Shakespeare is supposed to mean festivity, jollity, according to old usage, without restraint.

This knyght strannger, for the loue of these tydynges yt he had brought pleasaunt to the duke of Lancastre, and to the erle of Cambridge, he was feasted and dyned with the kynge, and so taried the space of xv. dayes, tyll the *vtas* of saynt George.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 380.

Than this mater was determyned, and to assemble the *vtas* of saint George at Westmynster.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 92.

I *Drew*. Then here will be old *vtis*: it will be an excellent stratagem.—*Shakespeare. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.* Act v. sc. 4.

UTLARY, i. e. *Outlawry*, (qv.)

By the statute the first yeere of king Henry the fift and fift chapter, it was ordained, that in suites or in actions where processe of *utlary* lieth, such addition should be to the name of the defendant, to shew his estate, mystery, and place where he dwelleth, and that such writs shall abate, if they haue not such additions, if the defendant do take exception thereat, they shall not abate by the office of the court.—*Camden. Rem. Surnames.*

UTOPIAN. Fr. *Utopie*. An imaginary place or country, (Cotgrave.) A place of imaginary happiness; (Gr. Ευ, and τοπος.)

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers greet themselves, seeing then
Utopian youth grown old Italian.
Donne. Let. to Sir Henry Wotton.

But let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dreame hence of an *utopicall* perfection.—*Bp. Hall. Works*, vol. ii. p. 353.

UTTER, *adj.* } See OUT. The verb to *utter* is formed upon the adj. *utter*, in the A. S. *Ut-ærre*, exterior.
UTTER, *v.*
UTTERANCE.
UTTERER.
UTTERING, *n.* } *Out-er* or *outward*,—situate on the *outer* or exterior side; at a distance from the centre; at a great distance, a remote or an exceeding distance; and thus, generally,—remote, exceeding or excessive, extreme, beyond which nothing is; unlimited, unrestricted, unqualified.
UTTERLESS.
UTTERLY.
UTTERMOST.
UTMOST.

To *utter*,—to put *out*, to expel, to eject; to come, put or send forth, to vent, to emit; to produce publicly: (met.)—to speak, to tell, to pronounce, to proclaim, to publish.

For he *vtterliche* leneth the kepyng of hem, and neuer, but whenne he beereth haukes, ne yseth he gloues.
St. Gregory. Dialogues, p. 482.

But the sones of the rewme schal be cast out into *utmer* derknessis, there schal be weepynge and grynatynge of teeth.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 8.

And the children of the kyngedome shal be caste oute into *vtter* darckness: there shal be weypynge and gnaashynge of teth.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

With danger *uttren* we all our chaffare.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6104.

Among al this, after his wicked usage,
This markis yet his *wil* to tempten more
To the *utterest* prefe of hire corage.
Id. Clerkes Tale, v. 8664.

And when they herden the sentence
Of his malice, and the mannere,
Anone tofore his owne face
Thei baue him *utterly* refused.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Also this yere was an acte of Parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle sise, after the purification of our ladie, that shuld be in the yere of our Lorde, M. D. xliii. that no man shall bargaine, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other sise, to be *vttred* or solde, vpon pain of forfaiture.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1543.

Yet did he hide within him a secret power of the nature of the godhed, which than & neuer after *vttered* it self, wha the graine of his bodi was bruised on the crosse, and was in death (as it wer) buried within ye grounde.
Udal. Luke, c. 17.

Folowyng the wyl and pleasure of Jesus Chryste, whose worke I labour in to the *vtterest* of my power, that by the aduanceyng of the glorie of his ghospell among you, whiche are Gentiles, I maye vnto hym offer a pure sacrifice.
Id. Romaines, c. 15.

Longe it were to shewe vnto you the circumstaunce of the *vtterance* of ye vnkyndnesse of his ii. doughters and of ye worthes of comforte gyuen to hym by Agonippus and Cordeilla.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 125.

And thane they wolde haue fought with axes, but the erle wolde nat suffre theym, and sayde he wolde nat se them fight at *vttrance*, sayeng, they had done enough.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 373.

And whan he sawe his maister almost at *vttrance*, he was sorie.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. c. 24.

For the lawe is not anthour of synne, but the *vtterer* and speacher therof.—*Udal. Romaines*, c. 7.

But peas was to theym *vtterly* denyed, except they wolde submytte theym hooly to the correcion of the pope.
Fabyan. Chron. Lowys IX. an. 3.

Anone with all ordinaunce and shot that they myght make, they dyd ye *vttermost* of theyr poures to let ye perfygytyge of this brydge and passage of the Cristen host.
Id. Ib. Lowys X. an. 22.

Than kyng Rycharde [I.] callynge to mynde, that the *vttermoste* daye of the trewys, taken atwene hym and the Frenshe kynge, approched, made hym redy and sayled into Normandy.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1198.

The verie *utter* part of Saint Adelmes point, is fue miles from Sandwich.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 12.

The name of faith being properly and strictly taken, it must needs haue reference vnto some *uttered* word, as the object of beliefe: neuertheless ath the grounde of credit is the credibilitie of things credited; and things are made credible, eyther by the knowne condition and qualitie of the *utterer*, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they haue in themselues; hereupon it riseth that whatsoeuer wee are perswaded of, the same we are said generally to beleeue.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. ii. § 4.

Yet if by chance, in *uttring* things abstruse,
Thou need new terms, thou mayst, without excuse,
Feign words unheard of to the well truss'd race
Of the Cethegi.—*B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetry.*

Such flights also haue the alewines for the *utterance* of this drinke, that they will mixe it with rosen and salt.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 6.

There be also certaine flaming torches shining out in the skie, houbeit, never seen but when they fall. Such a one was that, which at the time that Germanicus Cæsar exhibited a shew of sword-fencers at *uttermost*, ran at noontide in the eight of all the people.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 26.

Nor to be obtained by the invocation of dame Memory and her siren daughters, but by devout prayer to that eternal Spirit, who can enrich with all *utterance* and knowledge, and sends out his seraphim, with the hallow'd fire of his altar, to touch and purify the lips of whom he pleases.
Milton. Reason. of Church Government, b. ii.

Vtterers of secrets be from thenee debard,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

O heaven! that any thing in the likeness of man should suffer these rank'd extremities, for the *uttering* of his sophisticate good parts.—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels*, Act i. sc. 1.

That woman whose honour is not appeach'd, is less injur'd by a silent dismission, being otherwise not illiberally dealt with, than to endure a clamouring debate of *utterless* things, in a business of that civil secrecy and difficult discerning, or not to be overmuch question'd by nearest friends.
Milton. Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, b. ii. c. 21.

Howbeit those had forsaken his father, and taken part with him against his said father, he seemed now so much to mislike, that he remooued them *vtterlie* from his presence.
Holinshed. Chron. of England. Rich. I. an. 1189.

That which is of God wee defend, to the *vttermoste* of that habilitie which he hath guen: that which is otherwise, let it wither euen in the root from whence it hath sprunge.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. ii. § 1.

Why doe wretched men so much desire
To draw their dayes vnto the *utmost* date,
And doe not rather wish them soone expire,
Knowing the misery of their estate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

Inflam'd with these words, they all vow thir *vtmost*, with such undaunted resolution as amaz'd the Roman general: but the souldier less watching, because less knowing, clamour'd to be led on against say danger.
Milton. History of England, b. iii.

They are naturally mischieuous to their power; and if they speak not maliciously, or sharply of witty men, 'tis only because God has not bestow'd on them the gift of *vtterance*.—*Dryden. Aureng-Zebe.* Ep. Ded.

Achilles, plunging in that part his spear,
Impell'd it through the yielding flesh, beyond
The ashen beam his pow'r of *vtterance* left
Still unimpair'd, but in the dusk he fell.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

They brandished their weapons, and seemed resolved to defend their coast to the *vttermost*, though they were but two, and we forty.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 1.

Lo! the night is long—
A night of *vtmost* pain; and yet the hour
Invites to sleep.—*Cowper. Homer. Odyssey*, b. xi.

Then, on the *vtmost* headland of the coast
We timber fell'd, and sorrowing o'er the dead,
Water'd his funeral rites with many tears.—*Id. Ib.* b. xii.

UVEOUS. Fr. *Uvée*; It. *Uvea*. Cotgrave calls it—"The grapie membrane (Lat. *Uvea*, a grape), tearmed so because it resembles the skin of a black grape."

The uveous coat or iris of the eye hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil or sight of the eye.—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. ii.

UV'LGAR, *adj.* } Fr. *Vulgaire*; It. *Volgàre*; Sp. *Vulgar*; Lat. *Vulgaris*, from *Vulgus*; which (Vossius thinks) may be from Gr. Οχλος, *turba*; Æol. Βοχλος, by transposition, βολχος, *vulgus*.
VULGA'RITY.
VU'LGARLY.
VU'LGARIZE, *v.*
VU'LGARISM.

Of or pertaining to the multitude or many, the common people: common, usual, ordinary, mean, low, gross; common, public.

Whiche olde Englishe wordes and *vulgare* no wise man because of their antiquitee will throwe aside.
Gower. Con. A. Ep. Ded.

Are not here the statelye princes of this worlde ashamed, who wyll haue nothing common with the *vulgar* people.
Udal. Marke, c. 1.

He that forbereth to speke, all thonghe he can doe it bothe wysely and eloquently bycause neythier in the tyme nor in the bereres, he findeth opportunitie, so that no fruite maye succede of his speche, he therfore is *vulgarly* called a dyscrete personne.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. i. c. 25.

But as to the author of these soliloquies, whether it were the late king, as is *vulgarly* believ'd, or any secret coadjutor, and some stick not to name him; it can add nothing, nor shall take from the worth, if any be, of reason which he brings.—*Milton. Ant. to Eikon Basilike*, Pref.

She tells you too, how that it bounded is,
And kept enclosed with so many eyes,
As that it cannot stray and break abroad
Into the private ways of carelessness;
Nor ever may descend to *vulgarise*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode.
Daniel. To Lady Anne Clifford.

If they say that the variety of deities, worshipped by the heathen world, were but figurative ways of expressing the several attributes of that incomprehensible Being, or several

parts of his providence: I answer, what they might be in the original, I will not here inquire: but that they were so in the thoughts of the *vulgar*, I think nobody will affirm.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 4.

If the world *vulgarly* doth account and call the rich man happy, a better author has pronounced the poor man such: blessed are the poor, doth march in the van of the beatitudes.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 31.

[Fletcher] without losing sight of the characters of his speakers, has never descended to *vulgarism* or affected obscurity.—*P. Fletcher. Pisc. Eel.* Ecl. 1. Note.

Verses which a few years past, were thought worthy the attention of children only, or of the lowest and rudest orders, are now admired for that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and *vulgarity*.
Knox. Ess. No. 47.

But Mrs. Cole lived in polished society, and would have turned with contempt from the reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew *fair*.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, Act ii. sc. 1. Note by Gifford.

Their decent mode of preaching, raises a respectful attention to their doctrine, far more favourable to the advancement of religion, than learning sullied with pedantry, exhortation *vulgarized* by low wit, argument perplexed by scholastic subtilty, exposition spoiled by quaintness, and pious declamation rendered ludicrous by humour and ill-placed pedantry.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 38.

All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms, in the conversation of boys, and also in their most familiar letters, must be noticed and corrected.
Id. Liberal Education, § 14.

VU'LGATE. The old Latin version of the Scriptures; the greater portion of which is ascribed to St. Jerome.

These translations were all of them, as has been already hinted, from the Latin *Vulgate*, according to which, at that time, were the lessons, which were taken out of the bible, &c. commonly read and used in our churches, which therefore gave the greater offence to the zealots of these times.
Lewis. English Translations of Bible, c. 1.

Some of the ancients, and particularly Jerom, translated the epithet Epiousios, "supersubstantial and superessential," instead of "daily," and at this hour it stands so translated in the *vulgate* bible, for ages the only bible of the people.—*Knox. On the Lord's Supper.*

VU'LNERABLE. } Fr. *Vulnérable*; It.
Vu'lnerary, *adj.* } *Vulnerabile*; Sp. *Vulne-*
Vu'lnerary, *n.* } *rable*; Lat. *Vulnerarius*,
Vu'lnerated. } *vulnerare, vulnus*, a wound.
Vulnera'tion. } *Vulnerable*,—that may be wounded, hurt, harmed, or injured.

Vulnerary,—pertaining to, suited to, healing wounds.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests,
I heare a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman borne.
Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act v. sc. 7.

Highly commended by Hicesius a physician of great name and authoritie, also by Aristogiton, for an excellent *vulnerarie*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxvii. c. 4.

Some have ordained a *vulnerarie* drinke to be made therof for those that be wounded.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxvii. c. 4.

The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal.—*Feltham*, pt. ii. Res. 56.

It is enough for me that, *de facto*, there is such an entercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body, and I need not be solicitous of the cause.
Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 21.

When God foretels by the prophet Zachary what he should suffer from the sons of men, he says expressly, "they shall look upon me whom they have pierced:" and therefore shews that he speaks of the son of God, which was to be the son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*; and withal foretels the piercing of his body.
Pearson. On the Creed, Art. 4.

So in the right hand of Achilles beam'd
His brandish'd spear, while, meditating wo
To Hector, he explor'd his noble form,
Seeking where he was *vulnerable* most.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xxii.

Offer yourself as a candidate for a seat in parliament, be promoted to honour and emolument, or in any respect attract the attention of mankind upon yourself, and if you are *vulnerable* in your character you will be coply wounded.
Knox. Ess. No. 83.

The gentler, the kinder, the more Christian mode of expostulation and rational concession, whatever concession can be made, may, like a balsamic *vulnerary*, heal the sore which opposition would cause to rankle.
Id. Christian Philosophy, § 38.

If I had not known no application had been made to it, I should certainly have enquired, with a very interested curiosity, after the *vulnerary* herbs and surgical art of the country.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 9.

VU'LPINE. Fr. *Vulpin*,—fox-like, of a fox, (*vulpes.*) Lat. *Vulpinus.*

It requires as much policy to grow good, as great. There is an innocentail providence, as well as the slyness of a *vulpine* craft.—*Feltham*, pt. i. Res. 12.

VU'LTURE. } Fr. *Vautour*; It. *Avvoltojo*;
Vu'lturous. } Sp. *Buitre*; Lat. *Vultur*, a *volando*, ob crebrum volatum; because constantly on the wing.

Vulturous,—ravenous, voracious.

And a strange thing it is to consider, that the greedie and raueneus *vultures* disdeined to praye vpon any of the reliques, which remained.—*Hakluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 21.

The blacke *vultures* are the best of that kind. No man could ever meet with their nests: whereupon some have thought (but untruly) that they flie into vs out of another world, even from the antipodes, who are opposite unto us.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 6.

WAD

Wa'dmal. } Lat. *Uxorius*, of or pertaining to a wife, (*uxor.*)
Uxo'riously. } Usually denoting—
Uxo'riousness. } Too fond of a wife, too yielding, conceding and complying to a wife.

But he's an ass that will be so *uxurious* to tie his affections to one circle.—*B. Jonson. Silent Woman*, Act iv. sc. 1

Trust nothing that the boy lets fall,
My lords, he hath plots upon you all.
A pensioner unto your wives,
To keep you in *uxorious* eyves.—*Id. Time Vindicated.*

What if I had writ as your friend the author of the aforesaid Mime, Mundus alter and idem, to have been ravish'd like some young Cephalus or Hylas, by a troop of camping housewives in Virginia, and that he was there forced to swear himself an *uxurious* valet.
Milton. An Apologie for Smectymnuus, Introd.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd,
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck, and put it in the yoke;
But for no mercy from thy woman look.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 6.

To say nothing of the carnality and *uxuriousness* of the Jews.—*More. Mystery of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 100.

W.

W hath taken his name (says Butler) not of his force, as other letters, but of his shape, which consisteth of two U's (UU); or (B. Jonson), according to our present mode of writing, it is V geminated (W) in full sound. B. Jonson adds,—Though it have the seat of a consonant with us, the power is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the *vowel* in any syllable; as, if you mark it, pronounce the two *uu*, like the Greek υ, quick in passage; and these words, *uu-ine, u-ine, uu-ant, u-ant, suu-am, su am*, will sound, *wine, want, swam.* Put the aspirate before, and *huu-at, hu-at*, &c. will be *what*, &c.

WAD. A. S. *Wad*, i. e. *woad*, (qv.)

I find also that rape oile hath beene made within this land. But now our soile either will not or at the leastwise may not beare either *wad* or matter: I sale not that the grounde is not able so to doe, but that we are negligent, afraid of the pilling of our grounds, and carelesse of our owne profits.—*Holinshed. Description of Britaine*, c. 18.

WAD, *v.* } Lye calls it a coarser kind of
Wad, *n.* } cloth, to stuff cloaths; from the
Wa'dding, *n.* } Isl. *Vad, vod.* Skinner,—A *wad* of straw, fascis straminis, from A. S. *Wood*, straw, (i. e. *weed.*) Holland translates manipulus—a *wad* or bottle, (i. e. bundle.) Ihre says—*Wad* is Scythian, and to be found in every dialect of that tongue. Ger. *Wad* (Wachter) is,—tela, opus textum, (perhaps any thing *weaved, weav'd, wead, wad,*) sive pannus, sive linteum. (See Weed.) Applied first to a quantity, mass of weft or *wad*; then to a lump, package, bundle. *Wad* is now used to denote any thing pressed, squeezed, stuffed in; into a gun, clothes, &c.

But to saye the trouthe, they were but poorelye armed; many had no armure but their cootes of *wadmoll*, and course grose clothe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 215.

When it [lupines] is cut downe, make it into *wads* or bottles. [manipula.] and so burie them at the roots of trees, and vines especially.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 9.

This accident (supposed to be caused by the Centurion's *wads*) threw the enemy into the utmost terror, and also alarmed the commodore; for he feared lest the galeon should be burnt.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. ii. c. 8.

His skin with sugar being *wadded*,
With liquid fires his entrails burn'd.
Cooper. Ver-Vert. c. 4.

And o'er the seat with plenteous *wadding* stuff'd,
Indue'd a splendid cover, green and blue,
Yellow and red, of tap'stry richly wrought
And woven close, or needle-work sublime.
Cooper. Task, b. i.

WADE, *v.* } A. S. *Wad-an*; Ger. *Wad-en*;
Wa'ddle, *v.* } Dut. *Waed-en*; Sw. *Wada*, ire, ambulare,—to go, to walk, (to make *way.*): Generally, as now, applied,—

To walk through water, high grass, any thing impeding the motion; and hence, to move slowly and laboriously.

To *waddle*, (Lye thinks is a frequentative of *wade*,)—to move with frequent efforts on each side alternately.

Wadeth wel in the water, and wasche gow wel there.
Piers Ploughman, p. 122.

He made that the river was so smal,
That wimmen might it *wadden* over al.
Chaucer. The Sompnours Tale, v. 7677.

Whan might is joined unto cruelnee,
Alas! to depe wol the venime *wade*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,413.

And this geant also gladde is,
And toke this ladie vp aloite,
And set hir on his shulder ne'te:
And in the floode began to *wade*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And [wee] were driuen to *wade* vp to the arme-holes 60 paces into the sea before wee couldde get into the boate, by reason of the shoalnesse.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol.iii. p. 811.

Deepe was he drenched to the vpmost chin,
Yet gaped still, as coueting to drinke
Of the cold liquor, which he *waded* in.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Nor let the water rising high,
As thou *wadest* in, make thee crie
And soh, but ever liue with me,
And not a wave shall trouble thee.
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act iii.

This having learnt by such as were tak'n, or had run to him, he first commanded his horse to pass ouer; then his foot, who *wadeing* up to the neck went on so resolutely, and so fast, that they on the furder side, not enduring the violence, retreated and fled.
Milton. Historie of England, b. iii.

They tread and *waddle* all the goodly grass,
That in the field there scarce a corner was
Left free by them. *Drayton. The Moon-Calf.*

And since that time it is a eleuen yeeres, for then she could stand alone, nay th' rode she could haue runne, & *wadled* all about.—*Shakespeare. Rom. & Jul.* Act i. sc. 3.

As children *wading* from some river's bank
First try the water with their tender feet;
Then shruddring up with cold, step back again.
Dryden. Secret Love, Act v.

Foreseeing a necessity of *wading* through rivers frequently in our land-march, I took care before I left the ship to provide myself a large joint of bambo, which I stopt at both ends, closing it with wax, so as to keep out any water.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

As when a dab-chick *waddles* through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and *wades*, and hope;
So labouring on with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a wind-mill all his fingers spread.
Pope. Dunciad, b. ii.

He turns, and they turn; big with care,
He *waddles* to his elbow-chair,
Squats down, and silent, for a season,
At last with Crape begins to reason.
Churchill. Ghost, b. iv.

We shall look upon the states of sufferloip as sinks and seas pools of the universe, to drain off the evil therein from all the rest, and the drudgery of *wading* thro' them as a necessary service to be shared in rotation by all slike.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 27.

WA'FER, *n.* } Fr. *Gauffre, goffre;* Dut.
WA'FER, *v.* } *Waefel.* In Low Lat. *Gafrum*, (Vossius, *De Vit.* b. ii. c. 8.) Martinius (in voce) derives from the Gr. Καπωμον, *crustulum*, a small cake. Skinner,—from the verb to *wave*, q.d. to raise, and when raised, moved backward and forward with the hand—in reference to the elevation of the *Host*.

Mynstralcie can ich nat muche, hote make men murye
As a *wofferer* with *wuffres*.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 253.

Wyte God quath a *wafrestre*. wiat ich the sothe
Ich wolde no forther sfot. for no freres prechinge.
Id. p. 125.

He sent hire pinnes, methe, and spiced ale,
And *wofres* piping hot out of the gleda.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3380.

And right anon in comen tombesteres
Fetis and smale, and yonge fruitesteres,
Siogers with harpes, baudes, *wofereres*.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,414.

Thy cheek, now flush with roses, auoik and lean,
Thy lips with rage, as any *wafer* thin,
Thy pearly teeth out of thy head so clean,
That when thou feedst thy nose shall touch thy chin.
Drayton, Idea 8.

John. Let's go I say:
A womans oaths are *wafers*, break with making.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act ii. sc. 1.

To say nothing of the curious worke in pastrie, the fine cakes, *wafers*, and marchpaines, artificially carved, engraved, and painted in imagerie, as if these wantons could not live forsooth but of such delicates.
Holland. Plinie, b. xix. c. 4.

The vse of *wafer-cakes*, the custome of godfathers and godmothers in baptisme, are things not commanded nor forbidden in the scripture. things which haue bin of old, and are retained in the church of Rome, euen at this very houre.—*Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie*, b. iv. § 6.

WAFT, *n.* } *Waft*, *n.* is the past part. of
WAFT, *v.* } the verb to *wave*, (qv.)—*waved*,
WA'FTAGE. } *wav'd*, *waft*; and the verb,
WA'FTER. } (formed upon the noun,) To
WA'FTING, *n.* } *waft*, is—
WA'FTURE. } To move, or cause to move; to impel by a *waving* motion, or motion of the *waves*,

of the wind; to blow, to inflate; to move or float over or upon the waves or water; to make a waving motion, as a sign or notice; to beckon.

For all this while he *waft* about,
Both one day and other.
On purpose for to hire the quest
To hangin his brothr.—*Chaucer. Cokes Tale of Gameyn.*

Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all, till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdome, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly *wafted* over.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 175.

And thus marching towards our hotes, we espied certaine of the countrey people on the top of Mount Warwick with a flag *wafting* as backe againe and making great noise.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 63.

And good men are tossed in a tempest, crying and praying for a safe conduct, and the sighs of their fears, and the wind of their prayers, *waft* them safely to their port.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 8.

He rather prays you will he pleas'd to see
One much to-day, as other plays shou'd be;
Where neither chorus *wafts* you o'er the seas,
Nor creaking throne comes down the boys to please.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

Charon denies me *waftage* with the rest,
And says, my soul can never pass the river,
Till lovers' sighs on earth shall it deliver.
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

The ships appointed wherein they should go,
And boats prepar'd for *waftage* to and fro.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

Whence fird with hope, yet freezing with despair,
She nearer fearfully approach'd; and there
Sent him by the light *waftage* of the wind,
A sigh, an "Ah me," nuncios of her mind.
Sherburne. Salmacis.

Orph. Charon O Charon,
Thou *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane.
Beaum. & Fletch. Mad Lover, Act iv. sc. 1.

Yet I insisted, yet you answer'd not,
But with an angry *wafter* of your hand
Gaue signe for me to leaue you.
Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar, Act ii. sc. 1.

For so have I seen the rays of the sun or moon dash upon a brazen vessel, whose lips kissed the face of those waters that lodged within its hosom, but being turned back, and sent off with its smooth pretences or rougher *waftings*, it wandered about the room, and beat about the roof, and still doubled its heat and motion.
Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying, c. 3. § 4.

Methought I heard a confused noise of soft complaints, gentle ecstacies, and tender sighs of lovers, vows of constancy and as many complainings of perfidiousness; all which the winds *wafted* away as soon as they had reach'd my hearing.
Spectator, No. 425.

In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the hurthen of whole wintery plains
At one wide *waft*. *Thomson. Winter.*

Troil. No, Pandarus, I stalk about your door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Staying for *waftage*.—*Dryden. Troil. & Cress.* Act ii. sc. 2.

Though choice of follies fasten on the great,
None clings more obstinate than fancy, fond
That sacred Friendship is their easy prey;
Caught by the *wafture* of a golden lure,
Or fascination of a high-born smile.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

It was calm only while we were upon the rock, except once; and even the gale that afterwards *wafted* us to the shore, would then certainly have beaten us to pieces.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 3.

WAG, *v.* }
WAG, *n.* }
WA'GGERY. }
WA'GGING, *n.* }
WA'GGISH. }
WA'GGISHLY. }
WA'GGISHNESS. }
WA'GGLE, *v.* }
WA'GGLING, *n.* }
Goth. *Wag-yan*; A. S. *Wag-ian*; Dut. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wacken*; Sw. *Wagga*, movere, motitare, to move, to move frequently. See WADE, WAY.
To move, to go; to move frequently, to and fro; to shake. A *wag*,—
One who makes playful, merry motions, plays merry, frolicsome tricks or antics; a droll, a joker.

That al *wagged* his fleish, as a quick myre.
Piers Ploughman. Crede.

Let brynge a man in a bot. in myddes a brode water
The wynde and the water. and *waggynge* of the bote
Waketh the man meny tyme. to stumble yf he stande.
Id. Vision, p. 167.

By God, right by the hopper wol I stand,
(Quod John) and seen how that the corn gas in,
Yet saw I never by my fadir kin,
How that the hopper *wagges* til and fra.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4038.

Ouer that he had power of strength to pull vp the spore,
that Alisander the noble might neuer *wagge*.
Chaucer. Testament of Loue, b.i.

Whanne Roberde hadde harde that message to the ende,
he *wagged* his hede, as he that conceyued some doubleness:
In this reporte.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 223.

And in the towne of Bruges, where as moost resorte was
of the Frenshmen, they murmured, and were redy for
waggyng of a ryashe to make debate and stryfe.
Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 59.

So these two champions to the ground were fold
Where in a maze they both did long remaine,
And in their hands their idle troncheons held,
Which neither able were to *wag*, or once to weld.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 4.

Just. Go to, go to, you have a merry meaning, I have found you sir, I faith you are a *wag, away*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcomb, Act v.

——— Look all these ladies eyes,
And see if there be not concealed lies;
Or in their bosoms, twixt their swelling breasts
The *wag* affects to make himself such nests,
Perchance he hath got some simple heart, to hide
His subtle shape in.—*B. Jonson. Hue & Cry after Cupid.*

My lord Digby having spoken something in the house of commons, for which they would have prosecution'd him, was presently called to the upper house. He did by the Parliament as an ape when he hath done some *waggery*; his master sees him, and he looks for his whip, that before he can come at him, Whip (says he) at the top of the house.
Selden. Table-Talk, p. 102.

As for the white poplar or aspen tree, it maketh little or no shade at all, the leaves keepe such a *wagging* and trembling, and never hang still.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 12.

Now blushing, now smiling, which you may help much with a wanton *waggyng* of your head, thus, (a feather will teach you.)—*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels*, Act ii. sc. 1.

As *waggish* boys in game themselves forswear
So the boy Loue is perjur'd every where.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, Act i. sc. 1.

Cler. Faith, now we are in private, let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*.—*B. Jonson. Silent Woman*, Act v. sc. 1.

A Christian boy in Constantinople, had like to have been stoued, for gagging, in a *waggishnesse*, a long billed fowle.
Bacon. Ess. Of Goodness of Nature.

Nor that the heroe on her smooth wing relying
Presumes to reach the skyes with lofty flying;
Nor that the crow *waggsing* along the shore
Dues downe, and seemes t' anticipate a shoure.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

Ursula. I know you by the *wagling* of your head.
Shakespeare. Much Adoe about Nothing, Act ii. sc. 1.

With as all order and decency in this point is perverted by the insipid mirth of certain animals we usually call *wags*. A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour.—*Tatler*, No. 184.

The road being obstructed by a gate, the dog was commanded to open it: the poor cur looked up and *wagged* his tail: but the master, to shew the impatience of his temper, drew a pistol and shot him dead.—*Id.* No. 231.

Whether or no the pastry-cook had made use of it through chance or *waggery*, for the defence of that superstitious viande, I know not; but upon the perusal of it, I conceived so good an idea of the author's [Mr. Baxter] piety, that I bought the whole book.—*Spectator*, No. 85.

John Birkenhead, who pleased the generality of readers with his *waggeries* and buffoonery, far more than Heylin.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon, vol. ii.

There was a *waggish* and merry ballad that went from hand to hand in MS. concerning these petty controversies between the two baronets, and great sport there was made among idle and vain gentlemen concerning the puncttilio's and minute things they insisted on.—*Id. Ib.*

And ovn the Spanish did a *waggish* thing,
Who crept our ears, and sent them to the king.
Pope. Epil. to Sat. Dial. 1.

Nothing can be more harmless than *wagging* your finger considering in it self, yet if the finger rest against the trigger of a loaded musket and a man stand just before, you cannot do a wronger thing, and why?
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 28.

The heir has of late, by the instigation of his sisters began to harass her with clownish jocularity: he seems inclined to make his first rude essays of *waggery* upon her.
Rambler, No. 149

WA'GES. }
WAGE, *v.* }
WA'GER, *n.* }
WA'GER, *v.* }
WA'GERER. }
WA'GING, *n.* }
By the mere change of *g* into *w* is the Fr. *Gage*, a pawn or pledge, in English also a *Gage*. (See GAGE.) Plural, "*gages*, wages, hire, stipend," (Cotgrave.) *Wages*, plural—.

That for which any persons *gage*, or engage, or bind themselves to perform certain duties.

Wage, *wager*, or *gage*,—a pledge, a stake; a pledge of battle, or to maintain or carry on battle; and—

To *wage* is—to *gage*, or—

To engage, (in battle, or war;) to engage in, to undertake, to commence, to carry on.

A *wager* is also—a pledge, a stake; and to lay a *wager*,—to lay down a pledge or surety; to bet.

"Sir Ranf thou receyved the, bi taile & bi scrite,
Thou did vs more trauaile, ikk man then reft his *wage*."
R. Brunne, p. 319.

Symon was austere, to Ranf spak fulle grim:
"That mad the Tresorere thon has deceyved him,
& me & many mo, fro our *wages* gede quite."—*Id. Ib.*

& wild gif no *wages* to the folk ther ware,
Therfor gomen & pages home gan alle fare.—*Id.* p. 207.

And yf thei *wage* men to werre. thei wryten hem in nûbre
Wol no tresorour take hem *wages*. travayle thei neve so sore.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 403.

For the *wogis* of synne is deeth, the grace of God is euerlastynge lyf in Crist Jesu oure Lord.—*Wielif. Rom.* c.6.

And good *wogers* among us there we laid,
Which of us was aired most goodliest,
And of us all which should be praised best.
Chaucer. Assemblie of Ladies.

The Saxons as theyr sowdiours shul defende the lande from incursion of all enemyes. For the whiche the Brytons shulde gyue to theym competent mete and *wages*.
Fobyan. Chronycle, c. 83.

And ye same season there was a *wage* of batell before the Frenche kyng, bytwene two noble and expert kyughtes, syr Aymon of Pommiers, and syr Fonques of Archisi.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 216.

And holding them [the wives and children of their poore tenants] in such slaunery as though they had beene no better then dogges, would *wage* them against a grayhound or spaniell, and he who woon the *wager* should euer after holde them as his proper goods and chattels, to do with them as he listed, being Christians as well as themselues, if they may deserue so good a name.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 309.

Which to express, who could refrain from tears?
What Mymdon, or yet what Dolopes?
What stern Ulysses *waged* soldier?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Well, quod the kyng, laye a *wager* you and I who shall be there sonest. I am content, quod the duke; for he was euer redy to wyn money of the kyng.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 165.

The which offer ye kynge acceptyd, and after entryd the towne, af whome the kynge receyuyd xl. M. frankys, or iiii. M. li. sterlynge, towarde the *wagynge* of his knyghtys.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Charlys VII. an. 8.

Where by Tom Thum a fairy page
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry.—*Drayton. Nymphidia.*

Then had not that confus'd succeeding age
Our fields ingrain'd with blood, our rivers dy'd
With purple streaming wounds of our own rage,
Nor seen our princes slaughter'd, peers destroy'd,
Then had'st not thou, dear country, com'd to *wage*
War with thyself, nor those afflictions try'd
Of all consuming discord here so long.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. iii.

——— Till at the last
I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *waged* me with his countenance, as if
I had bin mercenary.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 3.

I am not able to *wage* war with him,
Yet must maintain the thing, as my own right.
B. Jonson. Staple of News, Act v. sc. 1.

Qu. And who shall be the champions?
Sel. I beg the honor, for Eubulus cause
To be inrag'd, if any for Macarius,
Worthy to *wager* heart with mine, accept it.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coronation, Act I.

Full fast she fled, ne euer lookt behind,
As if her life vpon the *wager* lay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

We do not (like those in the prophet) spend our labour for that which satisfieth not, nor spend our money for that which is not bread; for both temporal prosperity and eternal felicity are the *wages* of the labour which we take therein.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

In knots they stand, or in a rank they walk,
Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk:
Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
As their strong fancies, and weak reason guide:
Their *wagers* back, their wishes.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

Among many other things which your own experience must suggest to you, it will be very obliging if you please to take notice of *wagerers*.—*Spectator*, No. 145.

The produce of labour constitutes the natural recompence or *wages* of labour.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 8.

The war in which the Saviour is engaged is very different from the wars which the princes of the world *wage* upon one another; it is not for the destruction of the lives of men, but for the preservation of their souls.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 6.

WA'GON, or WA'GGON. WA'GGONER. WA'GGONEY. } A. S. *Weg-en*; Dut. *Weyhen*; Ger. *Wagen*; Sw. *Wagn*, from the verb *Weg-an*, to carry, to bear. (See WEIGH.)

As *currus*, a *currendo*, so with the Ger. *Wagen*, from *weg-en*, movere, (says Wachter.) See WAO, and WAIN; and the quotation from Goldinge's *Cæsar*.

A carriage, used in war, to carry loads, &c.

And when these lordes sawe none other remedy, they trussed all their barnes in *waggones*, and retourned to the hoost before Tourney.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 62.

In the meanewhile the *waggoners* withdrawe themselves somewhat out of the battell, and set their *waggons* in such order, that if they be ouercharged by the ennemye, they may haue spedye and handesome recours vnto them.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 105.

One of the wheeles of the *wagon* wherin I was, brake, so that by that meanes the other *wagons* went afore, and the *wagon-men* that had charge of me set an Indian carpenter a worke to mend the wheele.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 484.

The Phrygians invented first the *waggon* and chariot with foure wheeles.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

And backe returning tooke her wonted way,
To runne her timely race, while Phœbus pure
In westerne wanes his weary *wagon* did recure.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. I. c. 5.

By this, the Northern *wagoner* had set
His senenfold teme behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waues yet neuer wet.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

And he that sets to his hand, though with a good intent to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawful *waggonry* wherein it rides, let him beware it be not fatal to him as it was to Uzza.
Milton. Reason. of Church Government, b. i. c. 1.

Thus o're the Elean plains thy well-breath'd horse
Vmpels the flying ear, and wins the course,
Or, bred to Belgian *waggons*, leads the way
Untir'd at night, and chearful all the day.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Begin when the slow *waggoner* descends,
Nor cease your sowing till Mid-winter ends.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

The *waggoner* soon understands that the road is as free for him as for the coachman,—that if the magistrate connives at the one he cannot enforce the other; and the Sunday traveller now breaks the sabbath without any advantage gained in the safety or pleasure of his journey.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

WAIL, *v.* WAIL, *n.* WA'ILFUL. WA'ILING, *n.* } Serenius,—from the Goth. *Wail*, planctus, *waila*, vociferari; and this is probably the A. S. *Gyllan*, *giellan*, *gal-an*, ejulare, ululare, to yell; and hence also the It. *Giulare*, and Lat. *Ejulare*.

To utter loudly, (sc.) grief, sorrow; to complain, to lament, to moan, to deplore.

By for the crois on my knees knocked ich my brest
Sykinge for my sennes, segginge my paternoster
Wepyge and *wailinge*, tyl ich was a slepe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 81.

But to whom shal I gesse this generacioun lyk? it is lyk to children sittynge in chepynge that crien to her peeris, and seyn we have sungen to you: and ye han not *wayled* [plenxistis.]
Wielif. Matthew, c. 11.

Or hast thou some remorce of conseience?
And art now fall in some deuocion
And *wailest* for thy sinne and thine offence.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. i.

Weping and *wailing*, care and other sorwe
I have ynough, on even and on morwe,
Quod the marchant, and so have other mo,
That wedded ben.—*Id. Marchantes Prologue*, v. 9089.

Cassandra whan she herde of this,
The whiche to Paris sister is;
Anone she gan to wepe and *wayle*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

We have played you pleasaunt thynges vpon our pypes, and ye haue not daunced: we haue played you sorowful thynges, and ye haue not *wayled*.—*Udal. Matthew*, c. 11.

And with their bloody hands, in cruelty do frame
The *wailful* works that scourge the poor, without regard
of blame.—*Surrey. Paraphrase on Psalm* 73.

——— O queen! it is thy will
I should renew a woe, can not be told,
How that the Greeks did: spoil, and murthrow
The Phrygian wealth, and *wailful* realm of Troy.
Id. Virgile. Æneis, b. II.

And happiest is the seed that never did conceive;
That never felt the *wailful* wrongs that mortal folk receive.
Id. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 4.

But the palace within confounded was
With *wailing*, and with rueful shrieks and cries.
Id. Virgile. Æneis, b. II.

Who now has time to *waile* Plebeian fates?
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. II.

O what availes it of immortall seed
To been ybred and neuer borne to die!
Farre better I it deeme to die with speed,
Then waste in woe and *wailefull* miserie!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. III. c. 4.

——— Dost thou come to mock me?
Dot. I do, and I do laugh at all thy sufferings:
I that have wrought 'em, come to scorn thy *wailings*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess, Act iii. sc. 3.

To fret and *wail* at that, which, for all we can see, proceedeth from good intention, and tendeth to good issue, is pitiful frowardness.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

This is her house, where the sun never dawns,
The bird of night sits screaming o'er the roof,
Grim spectres sweep along the horrid gloom,
And nought is heard but *wailings* and lamentings
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act v.

——— The females, I suppose,
Whom Athelwood has left my child's attendants;
That, when she *waile* the absence of her lord,
Their lenient airs, and sprightly-fancied songs,
May steal away her woes.
Mason. Elfrida.

WAIMENT, *v.* WAIMENTING, *n.* WAIMENTA'GION. } In Fr. *Guementer*, *guementer*, to lament, mourn, complain, groan; also, to fret, afflict, or vex himself, (Cotgrave.)

Menage endeavours to form it from the Lat. *Quærere* or *quæritare*.

But swiche a erie and swiche a wo they make,
That in this world ni's creature living.
That ever herd swiche another *waimenting*.
Chaucer. The Knightis Tale, v. 905.

But it were all to long for to devise
The grete clamour, and the *waimenting*,
Whiche that the ladies made at the breuning
Of the toiles.
Id. Ib. v. 998.

For as sayth Salomon; Who so that had the science to know the peines that ben established and ordeinned for sinne, he wold forsake sinne. That science, saith Seint Austin, maketh a man to *waimenten* in his herte.
Id. Persones Tale.

Till at the last of briddes a score,
Come and semblied at the place
Where the window broken was,
And made swiche *waimentacioun*,
That pity was to heare the soun.—*Id. Dreame.*

But soone as life reconered had the raine,
She made so pittious moane and deare *waiment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from teares refraine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

WAIN. A corruption of *wagon*,—*wag'n*, *wan*, or *wain*.

And so gret forst in wynter there com al so god,
That ther nas non ao heuy charge of *wayn*, ne of other thyng,
That me nemygte ouer grete wateres bothe lede & bryngc.
R. Glouucester, p. 416.

——— Go back again,
Bootes, thou that driv'st thy frozen *wain*
Round as a ring, and bring a second night
To hide my sorrows from the coming light.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iv.

I vse the word earrucata or carruca, which is a *waine* load, and, as I remember, vsed by Plinie, lib. 33. cap. 11.
Holinshed. Chron. Description of Britaine, c. 18.

As when the fiery mouthed steeds, which drew
The sunnes bright *waine* to Phaeton's decay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

So when the never settled Scythian
Removes his dwelling in an empty *wain*.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 8.

Cypress provides for spokes, and wheels of *waine*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

The *wain* goes heavily, impeded sore
By congregated loads adhering close
To the clogg'd wheels. *Cowper. Task*, b. iv.

WA'INSCOT, *n.* Wa'inscot, *n.* Dut. *Waeghen - schot, waege-schot*, from *waeghe*, fluctus, (see Wag,) a *wave*, (says Kilian:) and Skinner inclines to an opinion, that *wainscot* was so called from the *waving* veins or fibres of the material. The quotation from Pliny in some degree confirms this. *Scot*, in Dut. *Schot, beschot*, which Kilian calls *contignatio* intermedia, and Ger. *Ge-schoss*, are from the A. S. *Scitt-an*, Dut. *Schiet-en, schutten*, Ger. *Schiessen; schutten*, to *shut*; and hence,—to close, to inclose. And hence, *wainscot*,—

Any inclosure, side of a room or other building, formed of materials (deals) resembling or presenting the resemblance of *waving* lines, now commonly of any kind of boards, and sometimes even of other materials.

The deals of oaks are especially called *wainscot*.

This rasal fears neither God nor man, he has been so beaten: sufferance has made him *wainscot*.
Beaum. & Fletch. A King & No King, Act v.

Also in all seelings and *wainscot* whatever it be, whether Greekish, Canpaine, or Sicilian, it [fire] runs alwaies round and winding, like the tentells of a vine, as the layer runneth over the paiocls and quarters with his plainer.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 42.

He replyed smiling, that complements were not in use in Bensalem; and taking me by the hand, he led me into an handsome square chamber ceiled with cedar, which fill'd the room with a very grateful odour.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 7.

After the king was murdered, he laid by all his collections of the pleas of the crown; that they might not fall into ill hands, he hid them behind the *wainscoting* of his study.
Burnet. Life of Hale.

When he is pleased with any thing that is acted upon the stage, [he] expresses his approbation by a loud knock upon the benches or the *wainscot*, which may be heard over the whole theatre.—*Spectator*, No. 235.

When the important day arrives, the two doughty disputants go into a large dusty room full of dirt and cobwebs, with walls and *wainscot* decorated with the names of former disputants, who, to divert the tedious hours, eut out their names with their pen-knives, or wrote verses with a pencil.
Knox. Ess. No. 77.

WAIST. See Waste.

WAIT, *v.* Wait, *n.* Wa'iter. Waits. Fr. *Guetter, aguetter*; Ger. *Wachten*, is the same word as *watch*, differently written and pronounced.

To watch or be on the watch; to be vigilant, attentive; observant; to attend, to observe; to lie, stay, or keep—upon the look out, in attendance, in observation, in expectation; to stay, to expect.

Waits, is a name applied to musicians, who go round in the night, and *wake* the neighbourhood with their music and the congratulations of the season.

Hir frendes fulle faste *waited* aboute & woke,
& Maid at the last kyng Steuen seho toke,
& led him to Bristow. *R. Brunne*, p. 120.

And al the Lordeshep of Lecherye. in lengthe and in brede
As in workes and in wordes. *waitinge* of eyes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 29.

Britheren, be ghe my felowesis, and *waite* ghe hem that walken so as ghe han eure fourme.—*Wielf. Filipensis*, c. 3.

For whether that he paide, or toke by taille,
Algate he *waited* so in his achate,
That he was ay before in good estate.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 571.

For all thy song, and all thy wimstraleie,
For all thy *waiting*, blered is thin eye,
With on of litel reputation.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17.202.

And certes, lord, to abiden your presence
Here in this temple of the goddesse Clemence
We han ben *waiting* all this fourtenight.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 932.

And this maner of vsage in my seruice, wisely nedeth to be ruled, from *wetters* with emnie closed, from speakers full of iangeling wordes, from pronde folke and hautin, that lambes and innocentes both scornen and despisen.
Id. Testament of Loue, b. iii.

This cardinall his time hath *waited*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And these variettes, whan thei had brought hym home to his house, than they shulde go to dyner where they lyst, and after dyner returne agayne into the strete before his lodgyng, and there abyde tyll he come out, and to *wayt* on him tyll souper tyme.
Bernerz. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 29.

If such Pharisees beeyng duelyt olde of their ill doinges thei doce not enende, their presumptuoie must be shamed, seeing thei are vncurable: and the simple are to be warned that thei beware of the same secte, lyng in a *waite* for them.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 21.

The erle departed, and going his way sate downe at the galleries ende in the halfe place upon a forme, that was standing there for the *wayters* ease, and calling his sonne thither said unto him to this effect.
Wyat. Account of Q. Anne Bulleine.

One day, as he forepassed by the plaine
With weary pase, he farre away espide
A couple (seeming well to be his twaine,)
Which bowed close vnder a forest side,
As if they lay in *wait*, or else themselves did hide.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Fab. The touch is excellent, let's be attentive.
Voc. Hark, are the *waits* abroad?
Fab. Be sotter prethee,
'Tis private musick.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act ii. sc. 2.

There's two shillings,
Let's have the *waits* of Southwark,
They are as rare fellows as any are in England.
Id. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Prol.

Phn. What savey groom knocks at this dead of night?
Where be our *waiters?* by my vexed soul,
He meets his death, that meets me, for this boldness.
Id. Philaster Act ii.

You have bestowed; a ribbon, or a glove.
Cla. Nay, these are tokens for a *wakking-maid*
To trim the butler with.—*Id. Love's Cure*, Act ii. sc. 2.

In dinner time he twice chang'd his crown, his *waiters* thrice their apparel; to whom the emperor in like manner gives both bread and drink with his own hands: which they say is done to the intent that he may perfectly know his own houshold.—*Milton. History of Muscovia*, c. 5.

On the east side of this chauuel all our fleet lay *waiting* for the Lima fleet, which we were in hopes would come this way.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

The *waits* often help him through his countship; and my friend Banister has told me, he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow, to play but one winter under the window of a lady, that was a great fortune, but more cruel than ordinary.—*Tatler*, No. 222.

Entering the tavern where we met every evening, I found the *waiters* remitted their complaisance, and, instead of contending to light me up stairs, suffered me to *wait* for some minutes by the bar.—*Rambler*, No. 26.

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WAKE, *v.* Wake, *n.* Wa'keful. Wa'kefully. Wa'kefulness. Wa'ken, *v.* Wa'kener. Wa'kening, *n.* Wa'ker. Wa'king, *v.* See Awake, and Watch. A. S. *Awacian, wac-ian*; Ger. *Wachten*; Dut. *Waeken*; Sw. *Waka*, vigilare, excubare, to be vigilant; to raise, rise, or rouse.

To rouse, (sc.) the senses from inertness or inaction, from dormancy, from sleep; to rouse, to be or cause to be alert, to excite, to quicken.

A *wake* is a feast kept on the first day of the consecration of a church, and on the anniversary of it; and so called because the night is spent *awake* (in *watching*), and partly in singing; they were subsequently transformed into meetings of amusement and pastime, convivility and licentiousness.

Liche-wake.—a watching of the dead.

Wake of a ship,—course kept or *watched*.

The Scottis did first mys, thei *wakend* alle that woun.
R. Brunne, p. 271.

He fond fulle wele & sone, that Harald nought ne slepe,
To proue with dede to done fulle *wakund* on him lepe.
Id. p. 71.

Hir frendes fulle faste waited aboute & *wake*,
& Maid at the last kyng Steuen seho toke,
& led him to Bristow. *Id.* p. 120.

And he eam to hise disciplis and founde hem slepinge and he seide to Petre, so wher ye myghten not oon our *wake* with me? *Wake* ye and preie ye that ye entre not into temptacioun, for the spirit is redy but the flesch is syk.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 26.

Tweyne in a bed the toon schal be taken and the tother left. Therfore *wake* ye, for ye witen not in what our the Lord schal come.—*Id. Lo.* c. 24.

Two shal be grindinge at the myll the one shal be receaued, & the other shal be refused. *Wake* therfore, because ye knowe not what houre your master wil come.
Bible, 1551. c. 24.

In perelis in the see, in perelis among false britheren, in trauell and nedynesse, in manye *wokingis*, in hungur and thirst, in manye fastyngis, in coold and nakidnesse.
Wielif. 2 Corynth, c. 11.

But in the fourthe *wakyng* of the nyght he eam to hem wakyngе above the see.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 14.

For in his herte he could well divine,
That Troilus at night for sorow *wake*,
And that he would tell him of his pine,
This knew he well ynough without *wake*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

The *waker* gose, the cuckowe euer vnkind.
Id. Assemblie of Foules.

Lordings, the time it wasteth night and day,
And steleth from us, what prively sleping,
And what through negligence in our *waking*,
As doth the streme, that turneth never again.
Id. Man of Lawes Prol. v. 4443.

For as sayth Seint Bernard, while that I live, I shal have remembrance of the trauailes that our Lord Jesu Crist suffered in preching, his weriuesse in traveling, his temptations when he fasted, his long *wokinges* when he prayed, his teres when he wept for pitee of good peple: the wo and the shame, and the filthe that men sayden to him.
Id. The Persones Tale.

Ne how Arcite is brent to asshen cold;
Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhold
All thik night, ne how the Grekes play
The *wake*-places—ne kepe I not to say.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2902.

Of all my life fo to nowe,
Als forforth as I can vnderstonde,
Yet toke I neuer slepe on bonde,
What it was tyme for to *wake*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

But netheles to speake it playne,
All this that I haue sayde you here,
Of my *wokynge*, as ye maie here,
It toucheth to my lady sweete. *Id. Ib.*

Johan Lyon was well aduertysed of all these matters: than he began a lytell to *wake*, and sayd to hymselfe, I haue slept a season: but it shall apere that for a small occasyon I shall *wake*.—*Bernerz. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 348.

Great solemnytes were made in all churches, and great fyers and *wakes*, throughout all Englande.—*Id. Ib.* c. 69.

The cõstable caused to be made in Bretaygne of tymbere a closure of a towne, or lyke a parke, yt whe they had takē lande in Englande, to close in their fefe, to lodge their more at theyr ease, wiout *wakyng* or skifes.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. c. 49.

I wouldе ye shouldе be more worthie mbres of Christes body, continue in prayer, not as dull and heauye people by reason of any surfetyng, but as sober & *wake-full*.
Udal. Colossians, c. 4.

Even of vices he made his profit, making the cowardly Cliolas to have care of the *watch*, which he knew his own fear would make him very *wakefully* perform.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iii.

And every village smokes at *wakes* with lusty cheer.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 27.

Clo. Faith some pretty fellow,
With a clean strength, that cracks a cudgel well
And dances at a *wake*, and plays at nine-holes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act i. sc. 2.

The wood-nymphs deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep.—*Milton. Comus.*

It is not iron bands, nor hundred eyes,
Nor brazen walls, nor many *wak-full* spyes
That can withhold her wilfull wand'ring feet;
But fast good will with gentle courtesies,
And timely seruice to her pleasures meet
Make her perhaps containe, that else would slgates fleet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

"But after, holden'd with my first successe,
I durst essay the new-found paths, that led
To slavish Moore's dullard sluggishnesse:
Whose slotheful Sunne all winter keeps his bed
But never sleeps in summer's *wakefulnesse*."
P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues, Ecl. i.

Look with the eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*,
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker,
And not the weakness.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act v.

He therefore with a *wak'n'd* spirit, to the extent of his fortune dilating his mind, which in his mean condition before lay contracted and shrunk up, orders with good advice his military affairs.
Milton. Historie of England, b. ii.

——— Reason, the power
To guess at right and wrong, the twinkling lamp
Of wand'ring life, that winks and *wakes*,
Fooling the follower betwixt shade and shining.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act iii.

——— Ingrateful woman!
Who follow'd me, but as the swallow summer,
Hatching her young ones in my kindly beams,
Singing her flatteries to my morning wake.
Dryden. All for Love, Act v.

The warlike *wakes* continu'd all the night,
And fun'ral games were plaid at new-returning light.
Id. The Knight's Tale, b. iii.

In a storm they will hover close under the ship's stern, in the *wake* of the ship (as 'tis call'd) or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

About noon the commodore was little more than a league from the galeon, and could fetch her *wake*, so that she could not now escape.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. iii. c. 8.

Should *wakeful* Dulness, if she ever *wake*,
Write sleepy nonsense but for writing's sake,
And, stung with rage, and piously severe,
Wish better comforts to your dying ear.
Lloyd. Epis. to C. Churchill.

Perhaps, to each individual of the human species, nature has ordained the same quantity of *wakefulness* and sleep.

It was therefore necessary that this universal reluctance should be counteracted, and the drowsiness of hesitation *wakened* into resolve; that the danger of procrastination should be always in view, and the fallacies of security be hourly detected.—*Idler*, No. 43.

WAKE-ROBIN. So called (Skinner) because its acrimony will *awake* the sleeping.

And the bear so soon as she is gon out of her den, seeketh out the first thing that she doth, the wilde herbe called Aron, that is to say *wake-robin*, for the acrimony and sharpness thereof openeth her bowels.—*Holland. Pintarch*, p. 793.

WALK, *v.* WALK, *n.* WA'LKER. WA'LKING, *n.* } Ger. *Wall-en*, ire, egredi, ambulare, (Wachter.) Skinner thinks *walk* is from the A. S. *Weale-an*, to roll; and Somner suggests the same origin, in v. *Weale-an*, to rowle, to turne, to tumble, to revolve, to rowle back, to turne up and downe, to returne often; hereof (he adds) probably our *to walk*, ambulare.

To *walk*, as a species of voluntary motion, is distinguished in bipeds from to run; in quadrupeds from to run, to trot, to canter, to gallop.

To *walk* yarne (in Rastall), is—to tread it, to press it, (Skinner.)

Walk, n.—is applied to the motion, the gait; the way or path, the course or track.

He seyde of swich folke that so aboute wente,
Wepyng. I warne you of *walkere* aboute.
Piers Plouhman. Crede.

Al ich saun sleepyng as ge shullen bure after
Bothe bakers & buyers, bonchers & others
Webbesters and *walkers*, an wynners wt handen.
Id. Vision, p. 11.

What is lightere to seye to the syk man in palesye, synnes be forghiven to thee; or to seye, rise, take thi bed and *walke*?
Wiclif. Mark, c. 2.

Whether is it easyer to seye to the sycke of the palsye, thy synnes are forgeuen the: or to say, arise, take vp thy bed, and *waleke?—Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But in the fourthe *wakyng* of the nyght he cam to hem *walkynge* above the see, and thei seyinge him *walkinge* on the see weren disturblid and seiden that it is a fantum and for drede thei crieden.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 14.

And in the fourth wateche of the night Jesus came vnto theym *walcheynge* on the sea. And when his disciples sawe him *walcekynge* on the sea, they were troubled, saying: it is some sprite, and eryed out for feare.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

God hath taken this kyngdome into the handes of enemyes for a tyme, and fyndes [fiends] *walke* and destobleye people.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 214.

The great indignacion of God prouoked by our sinne & wretchednes, shal suffer the head of al heretikes Antechrist (of whō these folke bee thefore *walkers*) to come into thys wretched world.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 287.

Item. That the *walker*, and fuller shall truly *walke*, ful, thicke, and worke every webbe of woollen yarne, which he shall have to *walke*, ful, thicke & worke, without any flocks, &c.—*Rastal. Coll. of Stat. Hen. VIII.* an. 6.

Zacharias the preste and Helizabeth hys wyfe, were both chast, the gospell sayeth, if chastyte be a perfecyon, and a *walkynge* in the lawes and ordynaunces of God without reprone.—*Bale. Apology*, f'ol. 35.

From every coast that heauen *walke* about,
Haue thither come the noble martiall crew,
That famous hard atchievements still pursew.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

How long might I have *walkt* without a cloak,
Before I should have met with such a fortune.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Custom of the Country, Act ii.

And all without were *walkes* and all eyes dight,
With diuers trees, enrang'd in euen rankes.
And here and there were pleasant arbors dight,
And shadie seats, and sundry flouring bankes,
To sit, and rest the *walkers'* weary shankes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 10.

Sirnus took pleasure in painting a young man lying asleepe in a *waulke-mill* or fullers worke house.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxv. c. 11.

And [he] presently delivered into his hand a *walking-staff* with which he professed he had travelled through many parts of Germany. And he said, Richard, I do not give, but lend you my horse.—*Walton. Life of Hooker.*

You might have spar'd your drum, and guns, and pikes
too,
For I am none that will stand out sir, I.
You may take me in with a *walking-stick*,
Even when you please, and hold me with a packthred.
Beaum. & Fletch. Beggar's Bush, Act v. sc. 1.

He [child] is become able perhaps to *walk* by himself, but what path to choose he knows not, cannot distinguish his safety and danger, his advantages and disadvantages; not, in general, good and evil.—*Wollaston. Relig. of Nature*, s. 8.

Mr. Banks in his morning *walk* this day met a number of the natives whom, upon enquiry, he found to be travelling musicians; and having learnt where they were to be at night, we all repaired to the place.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 14.

The forms and turnings of the streets of London, and other old towns, are produced by accident, without any original plan or design: but they are not always the less pleasant to the *walker* or spectator.
Reynolds, vol. ii. Dis. 13.

WALL, *n.* WALL, *v.* } Dut. Ger. and Sw. *Wall*, A. S. *Weal*, which the etymologists derive from the Lat. *Vallum*. Tooke, on the other hand, derives *vallum*, and the northern word *wall*, from the A. S. *Wil-an*, to join together, to consolidate, to cement. We apply the word to—

Any materials, brick, stone, mud, clay, wood, &c. consolidated, cemented, or fastened together.

The A. S. *Weal* was not only so applied, but also to the *mortar*, or that by which the materials are cemented or connected.

Wall-flower, wall-wort, &c.—so called (Skinner) because they principally grow on or near *walls*.

Agen Alle Halwe churche, the verste dieh hii nome,
& brake the otemoste *wal*, & withinne come.
R. Gloucester, p. 549.

The engyns with oute, to kast weere thel sette,
Wallis & kirnels stonte, the stones donn bette,
R. Brunne, p. 326.

He made a maner morter. and merey hit histe
And ther with grace, by gan to make a good foundement
And wetelicke hit and *wallyde* hit with hus eyrnes and
hus passion. *Piers Plouhman*, p. 383.

For he is oure pees that made bothe oon and unbyndynge
the mydill *wal* of a *wal* withouten morter.
Wiclif. Effesies, c. 2.

For he is our peace, which hath made of both one, and hath broke doune the *wall* that was a stope betwene vs.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

I saw a garden right anone
Full long and broade, and enerldele
Enclosed was, and *walled* well
With hie wales enbatailed.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Certes the king of Thebes, Amphiom,
That with his singing *walled* the citee,
Could never singen half so wel as he.
Id. Manciples Tale, v. 17,067.

The stronge *walles* downe thei bete,
So that in to the large strete
This horse with great solemnitee
Was brought within the citee.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The whiche byashop had made there a stronge garyson,
so that this castell dombed none assaute, for theri was a
square toure thick *walled*, and fensably furnished for the
warre.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 209.

And it was seated in an island strong,
Abounding all with delices most rare,
And *wall'd* by nature against hurtlers wrong.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

In three [battels] be hent the thunder-bolt his brother,
Fore'd him to *wall* himself up.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act i.

They gave them also hir help to build a new *wall*, not of earth as the former, but of stone (both at the public cost, and by particular contributions) traversing the lie in direct line from east to west, between certain cities placed there as frontiers to bear off the enemy, where Severus had *wall'd* once before.—*Milton, Historie of England*, b. iii.

The smoke or perfume also of *walwort* (a common hearbe and known to every man) chaseth and putteth to flight any serpents.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxv. c. 10.

That castle, were it *wall'd* with adamant,
Can hide thy head, but till to-morrow's dawn.
Dryden. King Arthur, Act ii.

Having mentioned a house, it may not be amiss to observe, that some here differ from those I saw at the other isles; being inclosed or *walled* on every side, with reeds neatly put together, but not close.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

WALL. Skinner writes—"*Wall* or *whall eye*, a disease of horses; I know not whether from any likeness to the eyes of the *whale* fish." Mr. Brecket says—"In those parts of the north, with which I am best acquainted, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large, and to one side. On the Borders, *sic folks*, are considered unlucky." The author of the *Craven Glossary* explains *wall-een*, to mean white or green (grey). Grose defines it,—"An eye with little or no sight, all white like a plaistered *wall*." Cooper, in his *Thesaurus*, 1578, renders glauciolus——

A horse with a *waicle* eye.

Wall-eyed wrath, in Shakespeare, seems to correspond with the Lat. *Glauci, caeli*, which Cooper renders, eyes with furie (fierie) rudiness.

Wall or *whall, whally, whally-eyed*, are from the A. S. *Hwel-an*, contabescere, putrescere.

And next to him rode lustful Lechery
Upon a bearded gote, whose rugged heare,
And *whally* eies, (the signe of goltsy)
Was like the person selfe whom he did beare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

——— This is the bloodiest shame
The wildest sauagery, the vildest stroke
That euer *wall-eyd* wrath, or staring rage
Presented to the teares of soft remorse.
Shakespeare. King John, Act iv. sc. 3.

Say, *wall-eyd* slave, whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face?
Id. Titus Andronicus, Act v. sc. 1.

Mor. A pair of *wall-eyes* in a face forced.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 2.

WA'LLET. From Ger. *Wallen*; Dut. *Wellen*; A. S. *Weall-ian*, to go, to go abroad, to travel.

A traveller's bag or pouch; any thing hanging like a bag.

But hode, for jolite, ne wered he non,
For it was trussed up in his *wallet*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 684.

With all readinesse goe ye to the buisinesse of the ghospel: neither carying scrip nor *wallet*, nor yet shooes with you.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 10.

But tell me lady, wherefore do you beare
This bottle thus before you with such toyle,
And eke this *wallet* at your backe areare,
That for these eaples to carry much more comely were.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

Gon. Faith sir, you neede nor feare: when wee were boyes
Who would beleeue that they were mountaynecres,
Dew-lapt, like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh! or that they were such men
Whose heads stood in their brests.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act iii. sc. 3.

Having looked about him for some time, he entered into a long gallery, where he laid down his *wallet*, and spreed his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it, after the manner of the eastern nations.—*Spectator*, No. 290.

WA'LLOW, *v.* WA'LLOW, *n.* WA'LLOWER. WA'LLOWISH. } A. S. *Walw-ian, weolow-ian*; Dut. *Wallen, wellen*; Ger. *Wellen*, to roll. Skinner derives from the Lat. *Volv-ere*. Tooke—the Lat. from the A. S.

To roll,—usually applied to—rolling for indulgence or enjoyment, as swine in the mud; men in sensual gratifications.

Wallowish,—rolling or tossing; as any thing *nauseous* in the stomach or bowels; and hence, *nauseous*, quia (sc.) talia ingrata volutantur et fluctuant in ventriculo.

And whanne the bodi was taken, Joseph lappide it in a clene sendel, and leide it in his newe biriel that he had hewen in a stoon, and he *walewide* a gret stoon to the dore of the biriel & went awey.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 32.

And thel brought hen and whanne he hadde seyen him anoon the spiryt troubliide hem and he was throwen doun to the grounde and *walwide* and fomed.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 9.

For thilke verrel proverbe bifelde to hem, the hound turnyde agen to his castyne, and a sowe to waischen in *walowing* in fenne.—*Id.* 2 *Petir*, c. 2.

It is happened vnto them accordyng to the true proverbe: The dogge is turned to his vomet again, and the sowe that was washed, to her *wallowing* in the myer.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For whan then weneest for to slepe
So fol of palne shalt thou crepe
Stert in thy bed about ful wide
And turne ful oft on euery side
Now doungward grouse, and now vpright
And *wolow* in wo the long night.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Him thinketh verally that he may see
Noes flood comen *walowing* as the sea
To drenchen Alison, his hony dere.
Id. The Millieres Tale, v. 3617.

——— And with that word
At the altar him trembling gan him draw
Wallowing through the bloodshed of his son.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Therfore who so euer backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemneth the lawe, in that it correcteth not filthynes, or backbiteth it as though it were to matche myrpde *wallowyng*, and *walowyshe*, the office whereof the backbyteur taketh vpon hym.—*Udal. James*, c. 4.

For yet you never liv'd, but in the sty
Or vice have *wallow'd*, and, in that swine s strife,
Been buried under the offence of life.
B. Jonson. Pleasure reconciled to Virtue.

Lust's votaries, who live and die
Eternal *wallowers* in Circe's sty.
Neville. Imitation of Juvenal.

'Tis reported the commanders do keep bathing-troughs full of water to lye and *wallow* in, and hide their bodies from the noisome hot blooms.
Dampier. Discourse of Winds, c. 5.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the toss, and one the new French *wallow*.
Dryden. The Man of Mode, Epil.

The sluggard is sent to the ant for instruction — the intemperate man to the sow, that *wallowseth* in the mire—and the proud man is put in mind of the worm, which is destined, one day, to banquet upon him.
Colpin, vol. I. Ser. 20.

WALM, *v.* i.e. *Whelm*, (qv.)

When they encounter a cloud, there arseth a vapour with a dissonant sound (like as when a red hot iron maketh a hissing being thrust into water) and a smoke fume *walmeth* up with many turnings like waves.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 43.

Oile being new drawn and pressed, yeldeth a noise as it burneth in lamps, by occasion that the heat causeth the windiness and spirit thereof to evaporate and *walm* out.
Id. Plutarch, p. 642.

And the same [gulf] not quiet and still, but turbulent and oftentimes boyling and *walming* upward, out of which there might be heard innumerable roarings and groanings of beasts, cries and wailings of an infinite number of children, with sundry plaints and lamentations.—*Id. Ib.* p. 993.

WALNUT. Dut. *Walsche-not, wal-not*; Ger. *Wall-nuss*; A. S. *Walh-hnutu*, nuces exoticæ, from A. S. *Weal*, Ger. *Wale*, peregrinus, alienus. See *Skinner* and *Wachter*.

——— In a *walnote*, with oute ys a byter barke
And after that biter barke, be the shale aweye
Ys a cruel of comfort. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 209.

There saw I Coll Tragetour
Upon a table of sicamour
Play an vncouth thing to tell,
I saw him carry a wind mell
Under a *walnote* shale.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. iii.

Walnuts. There are two kinds of *walnut*, and of them infinite store: in many places, where are very great woods for many miles together, the third part of trees are *walnut* trees.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii, p. 273.

How haue I wearied with many a stroke,
The stately *walnut* tree, the while the rest
Vnder the tree fell all for nuts at strife.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. December.

The wild nut-meg tree is as big as a *walnut-tree*; but it does not spread so much.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

WALTER, *v.* Perhaps *Welter*, (qv.)

But then shall ye sometime see there some other whose body is so incurable corrupted, that they shall *walter* and *toller*, & wryngc theyr handes, and gnashe the teeth, and theyr eyen water, their head ake, theyr bodye frete, their stomake wamble, and al their bodye shiner for paine, and yet shall neuer vomete at all.—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 323.

I shall euery nyghte waashe my bedde with my wepynge teares. And by this sayde bedde is vnderstande the fylthy vnpurtenances of the body, wherin the sinner *walereth* and wrappeth him selfe, like as a sowe waloweth in the stinkyng gore pit or in ye puddel.—*Fisher. Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 6.

WA'MBLE, *v.* } From A. S. *Womb*, the *womb*
WA'MBLE, *n.* } or belly.

To be ill at ease, in a state of tumult in the belly, (Skinner.)

But then shall ye sometime see there some other, &c. theyr bodye frete, their stomake *wamble*, and al their bodye shiner for paine.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 322.

If tenne daies after that a woman hath had the companie of a man, she feele an extraordinarie ach in the head, and perceive giddinesse in the braine, seeming that all thinge went round; find a dazeling and mistinesse in the eies, abhorring and loathing of meate, and withall, a turning and *wambling* of the stomacke: it is a signe that she is conceived, and beginneth to breed.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 6.

And your cold sallets without salt or vineger
Be *wambling* in your stomachs.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act i.

Our meat going down into the stomack merrily, and with pleasure dissolveth incontinently all *wambles*, reducing and restoring nature again into her own estate; as if faire weather and a calme season were come.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 575.

Sea. I was never good at swallowing physick; and my stomach *wambles* at the very thought of it.
Dryden. Amphitryon, Act iii.

WAN, *adj.* } See WAND and WANT, the verb.
WANE, *v.* } A. S. *Wan*, past part. of *wanian*,
WANE, *n.* } (*pe-wan-ian*, see GAUNT,) to de-
WA'NNED. } crease, to fall away. The moon
WA'NNISH. } in the *wane*, is the moon in a *decreased* state. "The waters were *wan*," (Skelton,) i.e. decreased. (See *Tooke*.) To *wane*,—

To decrease, to fall away, to decline, to diminish, to decay, to faint.

Wan-hope, — *wanned*, decreasing, decaying, dying—hope.

Wan,—faint, languid, worn out, or exhausted.

And God sende wynd god ynou, that the bet yt was yde;
That wythynne was sorwe ynou, & her foie *wanede* veste.
R. Gloucester, p. 416.

The kyng by an laddre to be ssyp clam an hey,
An threi vp to doun in the see, & *wanede*, as ych yseye,
An hys men, as in *wanhope*, wende hem agen blyue.
Id. p. 333.

And waxen to weely, and *waynen* the trewethe
And leuen the loue of her god, and the weriid seruen.
Piers Ploughman. Crede.

For be [Wyelif] in goodnesse of gost, graythliche hem warned
To *waynen* her wikednesse, and werkes of synne.—*Id. Ib.*

——— Tyl thei ben fallen in clewthe
And awake wf *wanhope*, and no wil to amende.
Id. Vision, p. 29.

——— And fast on hym crieide
And seide war fro *wanhope*, that wol the by traye.
Id. Ib. p. 113.

And he hymsilf baar eure synnes in his bodi on a tree, that we be deede to synnes and lyue to rigtuisnesse, bi whos *wan* wounde [*vibices*, Mod. Ver. *stripes*] we ben heeli.
Wiclif. 1 *Pet.* c. 2.

Yea frend (qd he) doe ye your heddes ake
For loue, and let me liuen as I can,
But lord that he for wo was pale and *wan*,
Yet made he the as fresh a countenaunce,
As though he should haue led ye newe dance.
Chaucer. Troilus, b. ii.

This goddesse on an hart ful heye sete,
With smale houndes al aboute hire fete,
And vndernethe hire feet she hadde a mone,
Wexing it was, and shulde *wanen* sone.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2081.

O stormy peple, unsad and ever untrewe,
And undiscrete, and changing as a fane,
Delighting ever in rumbel that is newe,
For like the mone waxen ye and *wane*.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8677.

These thynges also on right side and lefte, hane me so enauled with care, that *wanhope* of helpe is throughout me renne truelie, and leue that gracelesse is my fortune.
Id. Testament of Loue, b. iv.

Now cometh *wanhope*, that is, despeir of the mercy of God, that cometh somtime of to moche enthrgeous sorwe, and somtime of to moche drede, imagining that he hath do so moche sinne, that it welde not avalle him, thoughe he wolde repent him, and forsake sinne: thurgh which despeire or drede, he abandoneth all his herte to every maner sinne, as sayth Seint Augustine.—*Id. The Persones Tale.*

Whoom deth seo stern wyth his *wannyd* hewe
Hath now pursuyd.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1489.

With visage *wan*
As swart as tan.—*Skelton. Duke of Philis Sparow.*

The waters were *wan*.—*Id. Why came ye not to Court?*

For *want* of will in woe I plain,
Under colour of soberness;
Renewing with my suit my pain,
My *wan-hope* with your steadfastness.
Wyat. The Lover lamenteth his Estate.

As pale and *wan* as ashes was his looke,
His body leane and meagre as a rake,
And skin all withered like a dryed rooke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 11.

But in her *wane* of pride, as she in strength decreast
Her nymphs assum'd the names, each one to her delight.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

Sejanus must go downward! You perceive
His *wane* approaching fast!
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 8.

They endeavour to shew how women were admitted vnto that function [to bee ministers of baptisme] in the *waine* and declination of Christian pietie.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 62.

Am I, because I am in bonds, and miserable,
My health decay'd, my youth and strength half blasted,
My fortune like my *waining* self, for this despis'd?
Am I for this forsaken? a new love chosen,
And my affections, like my fortunes, wanderers?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage. Act iv.

This earthly moone the Church hath her fulz and *waines*, and sometimes her eclipses; whiles the shadow of this sinfull masse hides her beauty from the world.
Bp. Hall. Epistles, Dec. 4. Ep. 10.

Moreover, in the waires of Antonie, the sunne continued almost a yeere long with a pale and *wan* colour.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 3.

The day lillie Hemerocalles, hath leaves of a pale and *wannish* greene colour, otherwise soft and gentle.
Id. Ib. b. xxi. c. 21.

That heaven and earth are colour'd with my woe;
My sorrows are too dark for day to know:
The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
And letters where my tears have wash'd a *wannish* white.
Milton. Ode on the Passion.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dreame of passion,
Could force his soule so to his whole conceit,
That from her working, all his visage *warmd* [*wan'd.*]
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— All the charmes of loue,
Salt Cleopatra soften thy *wand* lip.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 1.

L. Jane Gray. Yes, Guilford, well dost thou compare my presence
To the faint comfort of the *waining* moon:
Like her cold orb, a cheerless gleam I bring.
Rowe. Lady Jane Gray, Act i.

Nor equal light th' unequal moon adorns,
Or in her waxing or her *wanting* horns.
For ev'ry day she *wanes*, her face is less,
But gath'ring into globe, she fattens at increase.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

Vent. I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him.
Id. All for Love, Act iii.

WAN. See WIN.

WAND, A *waned* stick or staff, a small, thin, slender, stick or staff; a rod.

Then the Corrigidor having an officer with him which bare a white *wand* in his hand, sayd to the master of the ship: yeeld your selfe, for you are the kings prisoner.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 118.

When he [Octavius] saw that the king [Antiochus] made no haste to give him his dispatch presently, but said he would make him an answere another day: made no more adoe, but with a *wand* or rod that he had in his hand, drew a circle about the king, and compelled him perforce to give him his answere before he stirred his foot without that compasse.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxiv. c. 6.

——— Lighted by the beamy hand
Of Truth, that searcheth the most hidden springs,
And guided by Experience, whose straight *wand*
Doth meete, whose line doth sound the depth of things.
B. Jonson. Underwoods

Where acting the monk rather than the captain, with a single *wand* in his hand, he was slain with Egric, and his whole army put to flight.
Milton. Historie of Britaine, b. iv.

Above the rest, as chief of all the band,
Was Pieus plac'd, a buckler in his hand;
His other wav'd a long dividing *wand*.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vii.

When the *wands* of the magicians were cast upon the ground and became serpents, the fact, considered in itself was as much a miracle as when Aaron's rod was cast upon the ground and became a serpent; for it was as much a miracle that one dry stick should become a live serpent as another.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

WA'NDER, *v.* } Ger. *Wand-ern*; Dut.
WA'NDERER. } *Wandeln, wanderer*; Sw.
WA'NDERING, *n.* } *Wandra*; A. S. *Wand-rian*,
WA'NDERINGLY. } (from the verb *wend-an*, ire,
WA'NDERMENT. } abire, to go;) to go about from place to place.

To move or go from place to place, from (met.) thought to thought; to move or go in an unsettled course, without certain or direct aim or object; to rove, to ramble, to stray, to deviate.

And angerich I *wandrede* the Austyns to prouе
And mette with a maistre of the men.
Piers Ploukman. Crede.

Werchynge and *wandrynge*, as the worlde asketh
Somme pute hem to plow. *Id. Vision*, p. 2.

And he sygh hem travelinge In rowinge for the wynd was contrarye to hem, and aboute the fourthe waking of the night he *wandring* on the see came to hem and wolde passe hem.—*Wycliff. Mark*, c. 6.

Whanne an unclene spirit goith out of a man, he *wandrith* by drie places and sekith reste, and he fyndinge not, seith I schal turne agen into myn hous fro whennes I cam out.
Id. Luke, c. 11.

From Mauritania or Barbary toward the South is Getulia, a rough and sauage region, whose inhabitants are a wild and *wandering* people.—*Hacklluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 19.

Consider ye what the prophete Baruch did prophecie of the soonne, whom, God takyng pietie and compassion on manykynde, did eurn for the verai purpose sende into the yearth, that vnto the straighyng *wandrers*, and to the blinded he shouide shewe the waye of health and saluacion.
Udal. Luke, c. 24.

It is not iron bands, nor hundred eyes,
Nor brazen walls, nor many wakefull skyes,
That can withhold her wilfull *wand'ring* feet;
But fast good will with gentle courtesies,
And timely service to her pleasures meet
May her perhaps constaine, that else would algates fleet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Am I, because I am in bonds, and miserable,
My health decay'd, my youth and strength half blasted,
My fortune like my wayning self, for this despis'd?
Am I for this forsaken? a new love chosen,
And my affections, like my fortunes, *wanderers?*
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea Voyage, Act iv.

It is a practice that has turn'd penances into a fair, and the court of conscience into a Lombard, and the labours of love into the labours of pilgrimages, superstitious and useless *wanderings* from place to place.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. § 3.

Were thy prayers made in fear and holiness, with passion and desire? were they not made unwillingly, weakly, and *wandringly*, and blated with sins in the greatest part of thy life?—*Id* vol. i. Ser. 3.

Genus and species long since barefoote went
Upon their ten-toes in wilde *wandrement*.
Bp. Hall, b. iii. Sat. 3.

That not in Fancy's maze he *wander'd* long,
But stoop'd to truth, and moralizd his song.
Pope. Prol. to Sat.

If thou shouldst prove unkind to me, as Altamont,
Whom shall I find to pity my distress,
To have compassion on a helpless *wanderer*,
And give her where to lay her wretched head.
Rowe. Fair Penitent. Act iii.

In this sweet retirement I naturally fell into the repetition of some lines out of a poem of Milton's, which he entitles Il Penseroso, the ideas of which were exquisitely suited to my present *wanderings* of thought.—*Spectator*, No. 425.

Alas! where at this moment is the church of France?—her altara demolished—her treasures spoiled—her holy things profaned—her persecuted clergy and her plundered prelates *wanderers* on the earth!—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 13.

WANG, } A. S. *Wang, wænge, wenge*; Dut.
WA'NGER. } *Wanghe*; Ger. *Wang*, "the mandible or jaw wherein the teeth are set; hence, with Chaucer, we call the cheeke-teeth, great teeth, or grinders, *wangs* or *wang-teeth*; as in that old rime:—

And in witnes that this scoth
I bite the wax with my *wang-tooth*."
Matt. v. 39.) is in the A. S. version *Wenge*.

Our manciple I hope he wol be ded,
Swa werkes ay the *wanges* in his hed.
Chaucer. Reves Tale, v. 4029.

And of this asses cheke, that was so dieye,
Out of a *wang* toth sprang anon a welle,
Of which he dranke vnouch, shortly to seye,
Thus help him God, as Judieum can tell.
Id. Monkes Tale, v. 14,051.

WANGTOOTH, *n.* } Dut. *Wang*; Ger. *Wan*. "*Want*,
WANT, *n.* } the noun, (Tooke,) is—*Waned*,
WA'NTLESS. } *wan'd, want*, the past part. of *to wane*, (qv.) to fall away;" and the verb is formed upon the noun.

To be or become less, diminished, or decreased; to fail, to be deficient; to be without (sc. a something to complete a whole;) to be without, to be destitute, to need, to be in need of; to feel the need of: and, consequentially, to seek or long for, to desire, or covet.

Want,—A. S. *Wand*, talpa, a mole. Skinner derives from A. S. *Wend-an*, to turn, a vertendo tenam.

For ther is no creature so good, that him ne *wanteth* sonwhat of the perfection of God that is his maker.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.

For the tyme was so short, and the enemy so earnest to feight and so nere at hand, that there *wanted* leysure not only to place theym vnder there ante-*signes*, but also to put on theyr skuls, and to put their targats out of their cases.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 57.

Some creatures albeit they be alwaies covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the *wanty* or mold-warpes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 7.

Vpon whose fruitful banckes therefore,
Whose bounds are chiefly said,
The *want-les* counties Essex, Kent,
Surrey, and wealthy glade
Of Hartfordshire.—*Warner. Albion's England*, b. iii. c. 14.

——— For being deprest a while,
Want makes us know the price of what we avile.
B. Jonson. Prince Henry's Barriers.

And with him wastefulness, that all expended,
And *want* that still in theft and prison ended,
A hundred foul diseases close at backs attended.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 7.

He is forced to have recourse to that prodigiously absurd supposition, that all matter as matter, is endued not only with figure and a capacity of motion, but also with an actual sense or perception; and *wants* only the organs and memory of animals to express its sensation.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 8.

When we apply to the mercy of God, and beg of him to pity our infirmities and *wants*, the design is not to move His affections as good speakers move their auditors by the pathetic arts of rhetoric, or beasty beggers theirs by impotunities and tears.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. 5.

There is yet another cause of necessity, which has occasioned great speculation among the writers upon general law; viz. whether a man in extreme *want* of food or clothing may justify stealing either, to relieve his present necessities?—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 2.

And for he was a knight auntrous,
He nolde slepen in non hous.
But ligge in his hood,
His brighte helm was his *wanger*.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas.

WA'NION. } Not in any of our dictionaries.
WA'NTY. } Mr. Nares had met only with the phrase—" *with* a *wanion*." Sir T. More writes—"in the *wanianel*." Nares thinks it evidently either from the A. S. *Wanung*, detriment, (see WANE,) or *Wanian*, plorare, to deplore: he produces an instance from Fox's *Ecclesiastical History*, where it is written *Wanie*.

Wang, whang, or *whoang*, is in Suffolk and the North—a thong: and to *wang* is—to *bang*; in Devonshire also. (See *Grose. Brocket*, and *Moore.*)

A *wanty* is—a leather girth.

Waniand, in Sir T. More, seems to have some reference to cart furniture.

A pannell and *wanty*, pack saddle, and ped,
A line to fetch litter, and halters for head.
Tusser. Husbandry Furniture, p. 11.

He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and heate them, and make theym wed in the *waniand*.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 306.

Wife. But let him go. I'll tell Ralph a tale in's ear, shall fetch him again with a *wanion*, I warrant him, if he be above ground.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii.

We shall have painfull good ministers to keep school, and catechise our youth, and not teach them to speak plays, and act fables of false news, in this matter, to the super-vexation of town and country with a *wannion*.
B. Jonson. Staple of News, Act iii. sc. 2.

All I desire of you is but harbour for a minute: you cannot in humanity deny that small succour to a gentlewomen.
Franc. A gentlewoman! I thought so, my house affords no harbour for gentlewomen: you are a company of proud harlotries; I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives with a *wannion* to you.—*Dryden. Wild Gallant*, Act iii.

Dut. *Wan*; Ger. *Wan*. "*Want*, the noun, (Tooke,) is—*Waned*, *wan'd, want*, the past part. of *to wane*, (qv.) to fall away;" and the verb is formed upon the noun.

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WA'NTON, *v.* } Lascivus, (q.d.) he or
WA'NTON, *n.* } she, that *wanteth one*, (Junius,
WA'NTON. } and to the same purport
WA'NTONNESS. } Minshew.) Skinner prefers
WA'NTONLY. } the Dut. *Woenen*, (to ween,)
WA'NTONNESS. } to think, to imagine, to fancy; one who has a fancy or wish, who lightly wishes for; or from Dut. *Wendelen*, to wander, to rove, (sc.) from pleasure to pleasure. It is perhaps formed upon the verb *To want*; to seek or long for, to desire, to covet; and applied—

One who pursues or follows, indulges his own desires, his wish for pleasure, his lusts; loosely or dissolutely, mirthfully or playfully, licentiously, luxuriantly.

His flesche wolde haue charged him with fatnesse, but that the *wantonesse* of his wombe with trauaile and fastyng he admeteth, and in ridyng & poynt trauayleth mygbteliche his youthe.—*R. Gioucester*, p. 482.

That alle women *wantowen*, shulleth be war by the one
And bitterliche banne the, and all that bereth thy name.
Piers Ploukman, p. 45.

Ich have ywedded a wyf quath he, wel *wantowen* of manets.
Id. p. 126.

Wyves & wodewes, *wantonness* hue techeth.—*Id.* p. 46.

A frere ther was, a *wanton* and a mery,
A limitour, a full solempne man.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 209.

If one be ful of vilanie
An other hath a licorous eie,
If one be ful of *wantonesse*
An other is a chideresse.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

Somwhat he lisped for his *wantonnesse*,
To make his English swete upon his tonge.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 267.

Whom vpon mennes amendemente he wyll not fayle to serue at the laste, as doeth the tender mother which when she hath beaten her chylde for hys *wantones*, wypeth his yien and kisseth hym, and casteth the rodde in the fyre.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 922.

But so it was one day yt for a cause this Sadragesyo wolde haue chastyzed this Dugobert, wherof he beyng ware, associate vnto hym certeyn *wanton* persones, & bete his mayster.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 137.

He put out of his court nyce and *wanton* men.
Id. Ib. c. 226.

Whā thy yonge man beygnner of all this busynesse sawe this inconuenyēce cause of his *wantonesse*, were it by coficeyll or otherwyse, ferryng yē sequell of yē mater, yode streyght vnto Westmynster, and there tryed out a seywary man, tyll all yē mater was endid.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1457.

And in somuche the more peryll and hasarde of the sayde diseases doe the princes stande, as they are more than others made *wantons* and dereynges of fortune.
Udal. Luke, Pref.

There are some among you, whiche because I am absente, are paste shame, and so *wantonly* behaue themselves as though I would neuer returne.—*Id. 1 Corinthians*, c. 4.

Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly, that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick.
Bp. Holl. The Defeat of Cruelties.

Thu. What sales she to my face?
Pro. She sales it is a faire one.
Thu. Nay then the *wanton* lies: my face is blacke.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act v. sc. 2.

——— Shall a beardless boy,
A cocksed silken *wanton* brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warre-like soyle,
Mocking the ayre with colours idlely spread,
And finde no checke?—*Id. K. John*, Act v. sc. 1.

Ima. So sicke I am not, yet I am not well:
But not so citizen a *wanton*, as
To seeme to dye, ere sicke.
Id. Cymbeline, Act iv. sc. 2.

Pleasure lasts set my well-school'd thoughts to play
And bid me use the virtue of mine eyes,
For sweetly it fits the fair to *wantonize*.
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

So when the prettie rill a place espies,
Where with the pebbles she would *wantonize*,
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

I speake not of this carrion-flesh which thou *wantonly* infectest with the false colours of thy pride.
Bp. Hall. Pharisaisme & Christianitie.

And now was all disorder in th' excess,
And whatsoever doth a change desire;
As idle luxury and *wantonness*,
Fortens-like varying pride, vain without end.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b.

K. Em. By this we plainly view the two imposthumes
That choke a kingdom's welfare; ease, and *wantonness*
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations

It [the mind of man] would, if let alone, launch out, and *wanionize* in a boundless enjoyment and gratification of all its appetites and inclinations.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 6.

The will of men may be sometimes so depraved, that dissolute persons *wanionly* and heedlessly may scoff at and seem to disparage goodness.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 3.

This letter may be forg'd; perhaps the *wanionness*
Of his vain youth, to stain a lady's fame;
Perhaps his malice to disturb my friend.
Rowe. Fair Penitent, Act ii.

It [patriot] has been *wanionly* lavished on those, who, from the worst motives, have fomented faction, and kindled the flames of rebellion.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 9.

The violent and malignant passions of men, released from the restraints which religion, even in its worst estate imposes, *wanioned* in every species of disorder, and committed every species of cruelty.
Id. Ib. On the Passions, Dis. 3. c. 3.

WAN-TRUST. Waned or decreased, trust, want of trust, distrust.

But ones nil thou, for thy coward hert
And for thine ire, and foliish wiltulnesse
For *wan-trust* tellen of thy sorows smert
Ne to thine owne helpe, do beninesse.
Chaucer. Troilus, b. i.

"Never the later," (quod she) "I saie not these thynges for no *wantruste* that I haue, in supposyng of thee otherwise than I should."—*Id. Test. of Love*, b. i.

WA'NTY. See WANION.

WA'PED. See AWHAPED. A. S. *Waf-ian*, to be amazed or astonished, (Somner.) See WAVE, and WAVER.

Or as the culyver, that of the egle is smitten,
And is out of his eiawes forth escaped,
Yet it is aferde, and a *waped*,
Lest it be hent eftsoones.—*Chaucer. Leg. of Philomene.*

Mine herte bare of blisse, and black of hue
That turned is to quaking all my daunce,
My sewerty is a *waped* countenaunce,
Sens it avayleth nought to ben trew.
Id. Com. of Q. Anselida to False Arcite.

And as she ran, her wimple let she fall,
And toke none hede, so sore she was a *whaped*.
Id. Leg. of Tisbe of Babilon.

WA'PEN-TAKE. A. S. *Wæpen-getace*; Ger. *Wapentalh*, from A. S. *Wæpen*, weapons (arma), and *tac*, a touch, (q. d.) concussio armorum, a shaking or striking of the arms (a custom recorded by Tacitus), or from the same *wæpen*, and *tac*, a taking or receiving of the vassal's arms by a new lord, in token of subjection; or because the people, in confirmation of union, touched the weapon of the lord. See *Somner*, *Spelman*, and *Wachter*; and the quotation from Holinshed.

The bishop of Durham boult Saberp, with the *wapentake*.
R. Brunne, p. 145.

The hundred and the *wapentake* is all one, as I read in some, and by this division not a name appertinent to a set number of townes (for then all hundreds should be of equal quantitie) but a limited jurisdiction.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 4.

It their first comming, bleanse they perceiued they could not line without lawes and ciiiiii government, they assured themselues to tribes, or as it were into hundreds, or *wapentakes*, euery of the same hauing a speciall gouernor to see their lawes ministred, and iustice maintained.
Id. Historie of Scotland. Brechus.

And let them get but ten mile out of towa,
They out-swagger all the *wapentake*.
B. Jonson. New Inn, Act iv. sc. 2.

The people, in imitation of their ancestors, the ancient Germans, assembled there in arms; whence a hundred was sometimes called a *wapentake*, and its courts served both for the support of military discipline, and for the administration of civil justice.—*Hume. Hist. of England*, vol. i. c. 2.

As ten families of freeholders made a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division, called a hundred, as consisting of ten families. In some of the northern counties these hundreds are called *wapentakes*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd. §. 4.

WA'PPERED. See UNWAPPERED.

WAR, *v.*
WAR, *n.*
WA'RRAY, *v.*
WA'RRIOUR.
WA'RRIOUNESS.
WA'RFARE, *n.*
WA'RFARE, *v.*
WA'RLY, or
WA'RLIKE.
WA'RLING, *n.*

Fr. *Guerre*; It. *Guèrra*; Sp. *Guerra*; Dut. *Werre*; Ger. *Wer*; Dut. *Wer-en*; Ger. *War-en*; A. S. *War-ian*, *war-ian*, *werigan*, to *ware* or *beware*.

To defend, to protect, to guard or ward; and, further, to act offensively, to attack or assail.

To *warray* or *werrey*,—Fr. *Guèroyer*,—to attack hostilely. And see WORRY.

The kyng of Hungri seithe com, Homber was ys name,
In to Scotlond to *werre*, and do Albanik schane,
And *werrede* vp hym faste, and at the laste hym slog.
R. Gloucester, p. 23.

Eft sone get the Romaynes power hyder sende,
Knyytes and other *werroure*, that to this lond wende.
Id. p. 98.

Whan Alfrid & Gunter had *werred* long in life,
Thorgh the grace of God, Gunter turned his wille.
R. Brunne, p. 25.

I hal kept thi lande, I se that dishonoure
Is now the neyhend, thorgh this conqueroun,
That [is] an Inglis kyng, a wys *werrour*. *Id.* p. 166.

For who no whight what *werre* is, ther as Pres regneth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 352.

They ben wilde *werwolves*, that wiln the folke robben.
Id. Crede.

For worthy was he in his lordes *werre*,
And therto hadde he ridden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse,
And ever honoured for his worthinesse.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 43.

If any man be now, or euer was,
Ayen the peace thy preuy counsailour,
Let God be of thy counsaile in this cass,
And put away the cruel *warriour*.
Id. A Ballade to K. Hen. IV.

How longe, Juno, thurgh thy cruelteie
Wilt thou *werreien* Thebes the eitee.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1546.

At Sarra, in the lond of Tartarree,
Ther dwelt a king that *werreid* Russie.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,324.

And thus fortune her deadly whele
Fro *werre* turneth into peis. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

The remenant of folk about
Unnethe stonden in any dout
To *werre* each other, and to slea. *Id. Ib.*

I praie you tell me naye or yea
To passe over the great sea
To *warre* and sle the Sarasen
Is that the lawe. *Id. Ib.*

They drewe to them great power, and *warred* vpon the landes and castelles of sir Roger Mortymer.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1263.

For euery man is easily and naturally brought, from labour to ease, from the better to the worse, from diligence to slouthfulnesse, and after *warre* it is commonly seene, that a great number of those that went out hoorest, returne home again like roisters.—*Sir J. Cheeke. Hurt of Sedition.*

In this paise tyme, John duke of Normandy and sone of Philyp de Valoys, which, as in the precedynge yere is towchyd, layd his syege vnto the castell of Aguylion, hermye that his fader was this *warreyed* with the kynge of Englide, broke vp his syege and came with his strenghe vnto his fader.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1346.

The duke of Lancastre laded at Caleys, with a stronge company of archers & other *warryours*.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1368.

And the kynge of Scottes wente into the wylde Scottyshe, bicause he was nat I good poynt to ryde a *warfare*, and ther he tayred all the *warre* durynge, and lette his men alone.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 13.

The erle of Huntyngdon also this yere was sent into Frauuce with a *warly* company and dyd there great feates, as sayth ye Englyshe Cronycle.—*Fabyan. Chron.* an. 1433.

And [a mercers sernaiit] questeryd wt hym how he was so bolde to bere such a *warely* weyyn [a dagger].
Id. Ib. an. 1456.

But was by tempests, winds, ann seas, debarr'd
As if they likewise had against him *ward'd*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

Love and Ambition in their glory sat,
And tyrannyz'd on his divided heart,
Warring each other with a pow'rful part.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Gelon, after he had most valiantly *warred* against the Carthaginians, and defeated them in a great battel: when they craved peace, would never grant it unto them, unlesse this might be comprised among the articles and capitulations: that they should no more sacrifice their children unto Saturn.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 347.

O yet a nobler task awaits thy hand,
(For what can *war*, but endless *war* still breed?)
Till truth and right from violence be freed,
And public faith clear'd from the shameful stand
Of public fraud.—*Milton. Son. to Fairfax.*

When was the prince with her? answer me directly.
Gon. Not since he went a *warring*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Humorous Lieutenant, Act ii. sc. 4.

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world *warroyd*,
And to themselues all nations did subdew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Six yeeres were runne since first in martiall guise,
The Christian lords *war-wed* the Eastern land.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. i. c. 6.

The weary Britons, whose *war-hable* youth
Was by Maximian lately led away,
With wretched miseries, and woffull ruth,
Were to those pagans made an open prey.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

Eftsoones that *warriouresse* with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight:
On th' other side her foe appeared soone in sight.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 7.

So that between the Son of Man and his brethren, ever whom he reigneth now in this their *warfare*, there shall be then, as touching the exercise of that regiment, no such difference; they not *warfaring* any longer under him, but he together with them under God, receiving the joye of everlasting triumph, that so God may be all in all.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. viii.

How many make a glorious shew in the *warfaring* church, which, when they shall see danger of persecution, shall shrink from the standard of God?
Bp. Hall. Cont. Gideon's Preparation & Victory.

With that, out of his bouget forth he drew
Great store of treasure, there-with him to tempt;
But he on it looke sorrowfully gaze,
As much disdeigning to be so misadempt,
Or a *war-monger* to be lasely nempt.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

——— On, on you noble English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of *warre-proof*:
Fathers that like so many Alexanders,
Hane in these parts from morne till euen fought,
And sheath'd their swords, for lack of argument.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 1.

Better be an old man's darling, then a yong man's *warling*.—*Camden. Remaines. Proverbs.*

Oft have I seen a sudden storm arise,
From all the *warring* winds that sweep the skies:
The heavy harvest from the root is torn,
And whirl'd aloft the lighter stubble horn.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

While the devouring fire was burning fast,
Rich jewels in the flame the wealthy cast;
And some their shields, and some their lances threw,
And gave the *warriour's* ghost a *warriour's* due.
Id. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

In order to make *war* completely effectual, it is necessary with us in England that it be publicly declared and duly proclaimed by the king's authority; and, then, all parts of both the contending nations, from the highest to the lowest, are bound by it.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 7.

When two of these causes, in which there might be about sixty men, came near enough to make themselves heard, they sung their *war-song*; but seeing that we took little notice of it, they threw a few stones at us, and then rowed off towards the shore.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. ii. c. 8.

WA'RBLE, *n.*
WA'RBLE, *v.*
WA'RBLER.
WA'RBLING, *n.*

Fr. *Werble*, parole, propos, discours. *Werbler*,—parler a haute voix, reciter, discourer, (Roquefort.) *Warble* (says Skinner) is perhaps from the Dut. *Werveln*, (to whirl,) gyros agere, and hence applied to music—vocem reciprocantibus modulis circumagere, vocem vibrare, vibrissare; and Junius—cantum crebro vocis inflexu variare ac subinde mutare.

To sing, with quick and varied voice, with vibrations of tone; to quaver or shake. It is applied, as well to the loud and rapid notes of the nightingale, as to the low, gentle, but quick notes of the linnet.

That pity was to heare the soun,
And the *warbler* of their throtes,
And the complaint of their notes,
Which from joy cleane was reuersed.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

Certes they were wonder swete of sowne, and they were touched al in lamentacion wise, and by no *werbelles* of mirthe.—*Id. Testament of Love*, b. ii.

There shalt thou here and see all kinds of birds yvrought,
Well tune their voice with *warble* small, as nature hath them taught.
Surrey. Having defied the Power of Love, &c.

And all the while sweet music did apply
Her curious skill, the *warbling* notes to play,
To driue away the dull melancholy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. i. c. 12.

The waters fall with difference discreet,
Now soft, now loud, vnto the wind did call:
The gentle *warbling* wind lowe answered to all.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 12.

Suffle'd at length, the *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct, and neither sweet nor clear,
Yet such as sooth'd my soul, and pleas'd my ear.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

So the sweet *warbler* of the spring, alone,
Sings darkling, but unseen her note is known.
Pope. Essay on Man. Verses on.

While th' old spart, upon a bank reclin'd
Attend the tuneful carol, softly mixt
With every murmur of the sliding wave,
And every *warble* of the feather'd choir.
Dyer. The Fleece, b. i.

I give you thanks for your *warble*, and wish
You could sing yourself to rest.
Gray. To Mr. West, April 1742.

The attic *warbler* pours her throat,
Responsive to the cuckoo's note,
The untaught harmony of spring:
While, whispering pleasure as they fly,
Cool zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd fragrance fling.—*Id. Ode on the Spring.*

Ten thousand *warblers* cheer the day and one
The live long night. *Cowper. The Sofa.*

A voice as of the cherub-choir,
Gales from blooming Eden bear;
And distant *warblings* lessen on my ear,
That lost in long futurity expire.—*Gray. The Bard.*

WARD, *v.* A. S. *Ward-inn*, or *weard-ian*; Dut. *Weeren, waeren, waerden*; Ger. *Weeren*, to guard, (qv. and see WAR and WARE.) The primary meaning seems to be—
WARD, *n.*
WA'DEN.
WA'DERNRY.
WA'RDENSHIP.
WA'RDER.
WA'RDLESS.
WA'RDSHIP.

To look at, (*tueri*,) to look after; and, consequentially, to defend, to protect, to keep harmless.

To look at or after; to watch, to look vigilantly; to defend, to protect, to save or keep harmless; to keep or hold off; to keep in custody.

A *ward*,—a district under its own guardianship or protection, that appoints its own guards or protectors. Also—

Any one under the protection of another.

A *ward* of a lock,—that guards or secures it, constitutes its security or strength.

Ward-ler—" may be joined to the name of any person, place, or thing, *to* or *from* which our view or sight may be directed." In our old writers are found—to *God-ward*, to *Rome-ward*, to *me-ward*, to *her-ward*, &c. &c.

A *wardecorps*,—Fr. *Garde-corps*.
A *ward-robe*,—Fr. *Garde-robe*.

——— & that heo wolde, heo seyde,
Warde hem from alle men, that hem bi tidde no drede.
R. Gloucester, p. 41.

Gentyl men that he vond in prison ek ydo.
Other in *warde* myd vurygt, he bogte hem out also.
Id. p. 323.

And thrilty thousand knygtes here *wardeynes* he sette.
Id. p. 94.

Of *wardes* & relefe that barons of him held,
Tier ne was ore of chefe, tille him no thing sold geld.
R. Brunne, p. 214.

Under him kyng Guyon had tham alle in *ward*.
Id. p. 192.

These wer in his *wardes*, & auht & tuenti mo,
Id. p. 278.

The *wardeyn* herd it telle of the castelle hialde,
A monke of a celle bare him wele that tide.—*Id.* p. 267.

Wardeyns gode he sette, to stabille the lond & mende,
Justise that the lawe gette to vnkouand thei kende.
Id. p. 244.

Somme serven the kynge. and hus selver tellen
In the chekkere. and the chauncellrie. chalengynge hus dettes
Of *wardes* & of *wardemoter*.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 5.

For rightfulliche reson. sholde rnele gow alle
And kynde wit he *wardeyn*. gonne welthe to kepe
And intour of gowre tresoure. *Id.* p. 15.

This is the point, to speke it plat and plain,
That eche of you to shorten with youre way,
In this viage, shal tellen tales tway,
To Canterbury *ward*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 796.

The *wardein* of the yates gan to call
The folk, which that without the yates were.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

Though thou pray Argus with his hundred eyen
To be my *wardeen*, pe, as he can best,
In faith he shal not kepe me but me lest.
Id. Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5942.

"Haste you not" (quod she) "lerned in thy youth that Jupiter hath in his *wardrobe* bothe garmentes of loye and of sorowe?"—*Chaucer. Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

And whan Idomeneus the kynge
Hath vederstanding of this thynge,
Whiche that this knight him hath tolde,
He made sorowe manifolde,
And toke the childe vnto his *warde*,
And sithe, he wolde hym keepe and *warde*,
Tyll that he were of auche a might,
To handle a swerde, and be a knight,
To vengen him at his owne will.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Yet the Frenchmen recouered the tonne of thelm, till the lorde despultie commanded sir Thomas Poininges to take certain men with hym, for his menne *warded* in Base Boleine that night.—*Fabyan. Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 1545.

And in the mornyng, they approched in three *wardes*, their banere before the right ordynally.
Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 45.

In the which parlyament amonge other actes, was ordeyned, that what prisoner y^e for gradde or dey treason was comyted to *warde*, and after wylfully brake or escaped ye same, it shulde be demyd pety treason.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1424.

And, sir, the capytaine of the towne hath sente me hyder to you, to gyue you knowledge therof, seyng ye be *warden* of all this countre.—*Bernere. Froissart. Cronycle*, c. 323.

The sayd John Manshell chargyd the mayre that euery aldreman in his *warde*, shulde, vpon the morowe folowynge, assemble his *wardemade*, and that all these *wardemantys* shuld assemble in one place and chose of tuenty seife, without any counsayll or aduyse of any of theyr aldremē, xxxvi. persones.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1257.

Thus the kinge tooke the *wardenhyppe* of his cosyn, the duke of Gloucestres heryttour, and the kynge tooke the possession and profytes of all the dukes lande, and kepte the chylde with hym.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 226.

Lyke as in a seculer commen welthe he is called to be a mayor, that before vsed himselfe stowtely in the *wardenship*.
Udal. 1 Timothye, c. 3.

18 Item, that John Brooke our marchant for the *wardhouse* take good adulse of the rest of our agents, how to vse himselfe in al affaires, whiles the ship shal be at the *wardhouse*.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 261.

Long while they then continued in that wise,
As if but then the battell had begone:
Strokes, wounds, *warde*, weapons, all they did despise,
Ne either cas'd to *ward*, or perill shoune,
Desirous both to haue the battell donne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

He is the prelate of the parish here,
And governs all the dames, appoints the cheer,
Writes down the bills of fare, pricks all the guests,
Makes all the matches and the marriage feasts
Within the *ward*.—*B. Jonson. Magnetick Lady*, Act i. sc. 1.

——— If I were by
I might do hurt, for they would glance their eies
Toward my seat, and in that motion might
Omit a *ward*, or forfeit an offence
Which crav'd that very time.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 3.

Dori. Faith I would have had him rosted like a *warden* in a brown paper, and no more talk on't.
Id. Cupid's Revenge, Act ii.

Eftsoones his page drew to the castile gate,
And with his iron finile at it let lyt,
All that the *wardens* it did sore amate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

For of the *wardmote* quest, he better can
The mystery, than the Levitic law.
B. Jonson. Magnetick Lady, Act i. sc. 1.

The third had of their *wardrobe* custodie,
In which were not rich tires, nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But clothes meet to keepe keene cold away,
And naked nature seemely to array.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 10.

Hereof be bags and quilts made, and those if they bee laid in a *ward-robe* amongst clothes and apparell, causeth them to smell sweet.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxi. c. 19.

I do not think, Numps, but thou'l say, it was the wisest act that ever I did in my *wardship*.
B. Jonson. Bartholomew Fair, Act iii. sc. 1.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to *ward*.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

No better can any man *ward* himself from blame, by imputing the neglect of devotion to some indisposition within him thereto.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 7.

Some of the soldiers are employed in keeping watch and *ward*, for the security of private men, as well as in the king's business.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

The *wardens* of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Beware, my friend, and what I now reveal,
As the great secret of thy life conceal;
A lustful pathick, when he turns a foe;
He gives like destiny a *wardless* blow.
Id. Juvenal, Sat. 9.

In the *wardenship* of Mert. Coll. succeeded Nat Brent, LL D. afterwards a knight, who minding wealth and the settling a family more than generous actions, that colledge did nothing near so well flourish as under the government of Sir Henry.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon*, vol. i.

The merchants gild, the most antient in Coventry, licensed by Edward III. in 1340, for a fraternity of brethren and sisters, with a *warden*, or master, to be elected out of the body, who might make chauntries, bestow alms, and do other works of piety.
Pennant. Journey from Chester to London, p. 203.

It irks, high dame, my noble lords,
'Gainst ladye fair to draw their swords;
But yet they may not tamely see,
All through the western *wardeney*
Your law-contemning kinsmen ride
And burn and spoil the border-side.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 4.

The *wardship* consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such heir, without any account of the profits, till the age of twenty-one in males, and sixteen in females.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 5.

WARE, *v.* A. S. *Wer-ian, war-ian*.
WARE, *n.* See WAR, WARD, AWARE and
WA'RELY. BEWARE, and also WARN.
WA'RELESS. To look at or after; to be
WA'RY. prudent or provident; to
WA'RILY. provide, to take heed or
WA'RINESS. care; to be careful or cau-
WA'RIFULNESS. tious; to be on the watch;
WA'RIMENT. to be vigilant.

He was sone forth y went, er any mon were *wer*.
R. Gloucester, p. 104.

Thanne he bigan to *warye* and to swere that he knew not the man. and anoon the cok crew.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 26.

Whi undirstonden ye not, for I seyde not to you of breed: be ye *war* of the sour dough of Farisees and of Saduceis: thanne thei vndiistonden, that he seide not to be *war* of sour dough of looves: but of the techyng of Pharisees and Saducees.—*Id. Ib.* c. 16.

She was not nice, ne outrageous,
But wise and *ware*, and vertuous
Of fabre specie, and faire answere.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

And at the day before appointed ye kyng with a certayne of Brytons nat *ware* of this purposed treason, came in a peacyble wyse to the place before assygned.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 89.

Thou muste take so much care therwithal, to haue hym wel and *warely* caried, for feare after he were taken, hee might escape from thiem againe.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1382.

In the mean season hee came to Darius, and gaue him thankes that he had so *warely* and with suche wisedome auoided the treasoun of that false Grecian.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 131.

The patten as *wenie* & wise in the businesse of the sea, thought in himselfe that the Turkes made such prolonging to some enill intent.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 76.

Doubt is his sleep, he walketh in invention,
Fancy his food, his cloathing is of carefulness,
Beauty his book, his play lover's dissection:
His eyes are curious, search but vail'd with *warefulness*.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

Ware they bee what offensive weapons they have, and of what force they are.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. viii. c. 24.

But they him laid full lowe in dungeon deepe,
And bound him hand and foot with iron chaines,
And with continuall watch did *warely* keepe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Both they vawise, and *warelesse* of the enill,
That by themselues, vnto themselues is wrought,
Through that false witch and that foule aged dreuill,
The one a fiend, the other, an incarnate deuill.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 2.

For *warelesse* insolence (whilst undebnrd'd
Of boundless awe) runs on to such excess,
That following lust, and spoil, and blood so hard,
Sees not how they procure their own distress.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. vi.

Counsels their heat with calm grave words, and fit,
Words well fore-thought, that from experience springs,
And warns a *warier* carriage in the things,
Lest blind presumption work their ruining.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

But sleepe full farre away from her did flie:
In stead thereof sad sighes and sorrowes deepe
Kept watch and ward about her *warily*;
That nought she did but waile, and often steepe
Her dainty couch with tears, which closely she did weepe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Polp. How might I see her?
Mos. O, not possible;
She's kept as *warily* as is your gold;
Never does come abroad, never takes air,
But at a window.—*B. Jonson. The Fox*, Act i. sc. 1.

There was bred in the minds of the penitent, through long and daily practice of submission, a contrary habit unto that which before had been their ruin, and for ever afterwards *wariness* not to fall into those snares out of which they knew they could not easily wind themselves.
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Politie, b. vi.

Full many strokes, that mortally were ment,
The whiles were enterchanged twixt them two:
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*
Or warded, or avoyded and let goe,
That still the life stood fearelesse of her foe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

[We should] read that sacred volume, with a wise jealousy, and a *wary* distrust of our own selves; not with a conceited opinion of our own gifts and parts, as if we alone were able to fathom all depths, and to grasp all mysteries.
Atterbury, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

We are *warily* to decline the particular acquaintance of men of contentious dispositions, mischievous principles, and factious designs.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 30.

The inclination and tendency of their nature to happiness is an obligation and motive to them, to take care not to mistake or miss it; and so necessarily puts them upon caution, deliberation and *wariness*, in the direction of their particular actions, which are the means to obtain it.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

Should beauty's soul-enchanting smile,
Love-kindling looks, and features gay,
Should these thy wandering eye beguile,
And steal thy *wareless* heart away.—*Langhorne*, Fab. 5.

The bear hunts them by scent, till he come in sight, when he advances *warily*, keeping above them, and gentessling himself among the rocks, as he makes his approaches, till he gets immediately over them, and nigh enough for his purpose.—*Cook. Third Voyage*, b. vi. c. 5.

He that is forming himself, must look with great caution and *wariness* on those peculiarities or prominent parts, which at first force themselves upon view; and are the marks, or what is commonly called the manner, by which that individual artist is distinguished.—*Reynolds*, Disc. 6.

WARE, *n.* } A.S. *Ware*; Dut. *Waere*;
WARE-HOUSE. } Ger. *War*; Sw. *Wara*, (Wachter,) from an obsolete verb *wæren*, æstimare, to set a price upon. Skinner,—from Dut. and Ger. *Waeren*, verificare, i. e. veras et sinceras esse merces policeri, to warrant the articles to be genuine and sound. Junius,—from *waeren*, (to *ware* or ward,) to guard carefully; because *wares* are anxiously guarded or warded; perhaps,—

Articles *warely* or carefully made or manufactured, (sc.) for sale.

Also you shall suffer them to lay their *wares* and commodities in their *warehouses*, and to sell their commodities to whom they please without let or hinderance.
Hakluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 307.

O, why should fortune make the city proud,
To give that more, than is the court allow'd,
Where they (like wretches) hoard it up to spare,
And do ingross it, as they do their *ware*.
Drayton. Edw. IV. to Mrs. Shore.

——— I believe
You men of *wares*, the men of wars will nick ye,
For starve nor beg they must not.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act i.

Bya. There are the other papers: when they come
Begin you first, and let the rest subscribe
Hard by your side: give 'em as little light
As drapers do their *ware*.
Id. Woman's Prize, Act v. sc. 1.

You know it in common practice, in your trades and merchandize, that, when a man hath bought a parcel of commodities, he sets his mark upon them, to distinguish them from the rest in the *warehouse*: so doth our God.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Eph. iv. 30.

The earthen *ware* of this country is course and of a grey colour, yet they make great quantities of small earthen dishes, that will hold half a pint or more.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

A capricious man of fashion might sometimes prefer foreign *wares*, merely because they were foreign, to cheaper and better goods of the same kind that were made at home.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 2.

WA'RISH, *v.* To heal, to recover from sickness, (Tyrwhitt.)

To be *ware* or *wary*, to take care of, and, consequentially, to cure, to heal, to recover.

Youre doughter, with the grace of God, shal *warish* and escape.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

——— Said she
Is ther no ship, of so peauy as I see,
Wol hringen home my lord? than were my herte
Al *warished* of his bitter peines smerte.
Id. Franklelines Tale, v. 11,169.

And Varro testifieth, that even at this day there be some there who *warish* and cure the stinging of serpents with their spittle, but there are but few such as he saith.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 2.

But ever after it is *warished* and safe ynough, howbeit, they cannot abide a glut of mine, at any time following.
Id. Ib. b. xxii. c. 10.

Then without faile, the foresaid cattaile shal be *warished* and secured from all diseases.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxiv. c. 11.

WA'RISON. } Appears to be the same
WA'RNESTORE, *v.* } word as *Garrison* or *garnison*.
(See GARNISH, and WARISH.) And to be applied to—

Preparation, provision, supply, possession, acquisition, gain, guerdon, or reward.

To *warnestore* and to *garneson*, are used by Chaucer indifferently.

Hengist, that here maistre was, he gaf in Lyndeseye
Londes faire, and rentes and townes grete and heye,
War thoru hym & ys men in fair *wareson* he brogte.
R. Gloucester, p. 114.

In eche stude heo sette there strong *warnestore* and god
Of folk of this lond here, and of here owne blod.—*Id.* p. 94.

His doubter with the quene was for hir *warisoun*.
R. Brunne, p. 195.

Thre hundreth marke he hette vnto his *warisoun*,
That with him so mette, or hring his hede to toun.
Id. p. 325.

The duke wrote to the kyng, in lof withouten loth,
Bisoul him ouer alle thing, that he wild hold his oth,
& gold him the coroun of Engloud likadele,
Or Marie to *warisoun* wed hir, & joy it wele.—*Id.* p. 69.

Elfride thorgh heritage toke him the coroune,
& gaf Alfride his brother Surray to *warisoune*.—*Id.* p. 21.

His vitaile he has pauueld in Brigges forto be,
His wynes were ther leid, & *warnised* that cite.—*Id.* p. 293.

The castelle hight Pilgrym, of alle it hare the floor;
The Sarazins kept it that tym for ther chefe *warinstour*.
Id. p. 130.

Over alle thinges ye shuln do youre diligence to kepe youre persone, and to *warnestore* your house.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Warnestoring of heighe toures and of grete edifices, is with grete costages, and with grete travaille: and when that they ben accomplyced, yet ben they not worth a stre but if they ben defended by trewe frendes, that ben old and wise.—*Id. Ib.*

He lost his witte, right in that place
And deyed within a litell space,
And thine his *warison* he toke
For the lady that he forsooke.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

But yet his herte in other stede
Amoupe his bendes most deuoute,
Goth in the worldes cause aboute
How that he might his *warison*
Encrease, and in comparison.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

My liege lorde God mote you quite,
My father here hath but a lite
Of *warison*, and that he wende,
Had all be lost, but now amende
He male well through your noble graee.—*Id. Ib.*

Either receive within thy towers
Two hundred of my master's powers,
Or straight they sound their *warison*
And storm and spoil thy garrison.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 4.

WAR-LOCK. A wizzard; Dr. Jamieson thinks has strong marks of affinity to the Is. *Vardlok-I*, an incantation. Dryden explains his own meaning.

He [Æneas] was no *warlock*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

WARM, *v.* } A.S. *Wearm-an*, *wearm-ian*;
WARM, *adj.* } Dut. *Waermen*; Ger. *Wermen*;
WA'RMFUL. } Sw. *Wærma*, calefacere, calefieri.
WA'RMLY. } *Warm* is applied to a less degree
WA'RMNESS. } than heat. Met.—
WARMTH. } To inflame; to be or become ardent; to enkindle; to animate; to inspirit.

Thei brak in tuo his schankes, to make the toumbe mete,
The blode was hothe *warme* & fresh, that of the schankes lete.
R. Brunne, p. 36.

And whit *wharme* water of hus eyen. worketh hit he white.
Piers Plouhman, p. 282.

And whanne sche hadde seyn Petir *warmynge* him, sche bihelde him, and seide, and thou were with Jhesus of Nazareth.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 14.

And when she sawe Peter *warmynge* hym selfe, she loked on him, and sayde: waste thou not also with Jesus of Nazareth?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

It may not be, sayth he, ther as great fire hath long time endured, that ther ne dwelleth som vapour of *warmnesse*.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.

And so it falle yoon a date,
That he this thynge no *slightly* ledde,
He fonde hem both two a bedde
All *warme*.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Thei leied hir on a couche softe,
And with a shete *warmed* ofte
Hir colde breste began to heate.
Id. Ib. b. viii.

Before the sunne hath *warmed* the ayre, and dissolued the yce, eche one well knoweth that there can be no sailing.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 25.

They [the Indians] began to talke among themselues, but in a low voyce, and toyned together 6 and 6 and 8 & 8 in a company, and made a fire and *warmed* themselues, and we stood quietly beholding what they did.—*Id. Ib.* p. 410.

Yet heare we sometiue our wiues pray for vs more *warmely*.—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 336.

An other porcion therof fell vpon a stony ground, which because there laye many stones vnderneath, sprange with a litle mould or dust, spraug vp to tymely. For the *warmnesse* of the weather brought it out of the ground.
Udal. Marke, c. 4.

And the rooles to rise in length abone proportion, and to be packed thick with timber, seeking there through onely strength and *warmenesse*.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 53.

The winters hurt recovers with the *warm*;
The parched green restored is with shade;
What *warmth*, alas! may serve for to disarm
The frozen heart, that mine infame hath made?
Surrey. Having endeavoured to subdue his Passion.

Petre forthermore abiured the Lorde (that is to sale, sware that he knewe him not, nor had naught to doe with him, nor naught would he medle with him,) while being throughly taken with colde, he taketh *warmth* and heate by the coles of the wicked Jewes.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 24.

This grace they will haue to be applyed by infusion: to the end, that as the body is *warme* by the heate, which is in the body, so the soule might be rightwise by the inherent grace.—*Hooker. Discourse of Justification*, § 5.

Thus put he on his arming trusse, fair shooes upon his feet,
About him a mandilion, that did with buttons meet.
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curld with a *warmefull* nap,
A garment that gainst cold in nights, did soldiers use to wrap.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, b. x.

The Creator is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creatures' various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, *warmness*.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness.

Many persons, from vicious, and dead, and cold, have passed into life and an excellent grace, and a spiritual *warmth*, and holy fires: but from lukewarm and indifferent never any body came to an excellent condition, and state of holiness.—*Id.* vol. i. Ser. 13.

This I take to be properly enthusiasm, which, though founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rising from the conceits of a *warmed* or over-weening brain, works yet, where it once gets footing, more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men, than either of those two, or both together.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iv. c. 1.

Then marble, soften'd into life grew *warm*,
And yielding metal flow'd to human form.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

All stand amaz'd, a second jav'lin flies,
With equal strength, and quivers through the skies;
This through thy temples, Tagus, fore'd the way,
And in the brain-pan *warmly* lay'd lay.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

The soul with great and manly feelings *warm'd*,
Panting for knowledge, rests not till inform'd:
And shall not I, fir'd with the glorious zeal,
Feel those brave passions which my subjects feel?
Churchill. Gotham, b. iii.

The young plainly need [admonition] it most: as they are just entering into the world; with little knowledge, less experience, and yet scarcely even any distrust; with lively spirits and *warm* passions to mislead them, and time to go a great way wrong, if they do not go right.
Secker, vol. ii. Ser. 3

The third circumstance to be remarked in this profession of the Sycharites, is the great *warmth* and energy of expression with which they declare their conviction that Jesus was that universal Saviour whose arrival at this season they expected.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 24.

WARN, *v.* A. S. *Wærn-ian, wearn-ian*; WA'RNER, *n.* Dut. *Waern-en*; Ger. *Warn-en*; WA'RNING, *n.* Sw. *Warna*; formed upon the verb *war-ian*, or *wer-ian*, to cause to look or take notice; to cause to be aware—*waren, wær'n*, or *wærn*.

To cause to look, observe, or take notice; to put upon guard or defence; to give notice of that which is to be guarded against, of that which ought or ought not to be done; to caution, to admonish; also, to protect, to defend, to deny.

A *Warner* was the first sotelitie, and which preceded or gave *warning* of the coursers, (Pennant, *London.*)

In Leland (iv. 226,) *The Coronation of Lady Elizabeth*, the *warner* before the course is twice mentioned.

We schul bem *warne* of oure thogt, er we to hem wende. *R. Gloucester*, p. 45

Now gos this Thomas, his treson to purchace,
But how Edward was *warned* through God's grace.
R. Brunne, p. 268.

And he herde that Archelaus reguyde in Judee for Eraude his fadir and dredde to go thidur, and he was *warned* in sleep: and went into the partis of Galilee.
Wielif, Matthew, c. 2.

But whē he hearde yt Archelaus dyd raigne in Jewrye, in the rowme of his father Herode, he was afrayed to go thyther. Not withstandynge after he was *warned* of God in a dreame he turned asyde into the partyes of Galyle.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

——"Sires, now in the morwe tide
Out of your hostelrie I saw you ride,
And *warned* here my lord and soverain,
Which that to rideu with you is ful fain,
For his despori; he loveth daliance."
"Frend, for thy *warning* God yeve thee good chance,"
Than said oure hoste.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,059.

He is to gret a nigard that wol *warne*
A man to light a candel at his lanterne;
He shal have never the lesse light parde.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5916.

She said: "Sir, what is the cause
Ye ben of port so dsungerous
Unto this louer, and dainous,
To graunt him nothing but a kisse?
To *warne* it him, ye done amisse."—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Long I abode there sooth to say,
Till Blalacoil I gan to pray,
Whan that I saw him in no wise
To me *warnen* his seruice,
That he me would graunt a thing,
Which to remember in well sittiug. *Id. Ib.*

For all his purpose, as I gesse
Was for to make great dispence
Withouten *warning* or defence. *Id. Ib.*

——And sent anon
By letters, and by messengers,
And *warned* all his officers,
That euery thynge be well araide.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Thoughe it be not the houndes kinde
To eate chaffe, yet well he *werne*
An oxe, whiche cometh to the berne
Therof in taken any foode. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

That other thought, and helde hym stille,
And thanked hym of his *warnyng*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

And the gates were shyt at ix. of the clocke, and opened agayne at vii. on the morowe, and euery cytezyn *warned* to haue his harneys by hym, that he myght be redy with shorte *warnynge*, when so euer he were called.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1320.

The first course at my lorde's table in the great hall. First, a *warner*, conveyed upon a rounde boorde, of viii. panes with vii. toures, enhatteled, &c.
Leland. Coll. Inthronization of Warham.

O native gods! your family defend;
Preserve your line. This *warning* comes of you;
And Troia stands in your protection now.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames farre off to every shire,
And *warning* giue, that enemies conspire,
With fire and sword the region to invade;
So flam'd his eyne with rage and rancorous ire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Once *warn'd* is well *bewar'd*; not flattering lies
Shall sooth me more to sing with winking eyes
And open mouth;—for fear of catching flies.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

He must be *warned*, and directed, and watched still by his parents, or some body intrusted by them, or else it might have been possibly much better for him to have expired under the midwife's hands, and prevented the effects of his own ignorance.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 8.

——Oh! should'st thou wrong her
Just Heaven shall double all thy woes upon thee,
And make 'em know no end—Remember this
As the last *warning* of a dying man.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act iv.

Dr. Solander himself was the first who found the inclination, against which he had *warned* others, irresistible; and insisted upon being suffered to lie down.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 4.

WARP, *v.* Dut. *Werp-en, worp-en*; Sw. WA'RP, *n.* *Warp-a*; A. S. *Weorp-an*, to WA'RPING, *n.* cast, to hurl. "When planks or boards are awry, we say they cast, or they *warp*," (Verstegan.)

To cast, to throw, to shoot; to cast or throw, to project, (sc.) out of its course or direction, out of a right line; indirectly, crookedly, crossly; to move, or cause to move, to force, in an indirect, crooked, cross line; to wind, to cross, to bias.

Then he layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadom long, thinking to haue *warpt in*, but it would not be: for as we shorted vpon yē said *warpe* the anker came home, so that we were faine to beare the end of the *warpe*, that we rushed in vpon the other small anker that Gabriel sent aboord, and layd that anker to seawards.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 217.

Calchas by sea then bade us haste our flight:
Whose engines might not break the walls of Troy,
Vnless at Greece they would renew their lots,
Restore the god that they by sea had brought
In *warped* keels [curvis carinis].
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Shall not my men do on their armour prest,
And eke pursue them throughout all the town?
Out of the rond soon shall the vessel *warp*.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

She stretcheth a thread, and *warpeth* in length from the top of the tree downe to the very ground; and up again she whirles most nimbly by the same thread; so as at one time, she spinneth and windeth up her yarne.
Holland. Plinie, b. xii. c. 24.

By reason of which excessive heat, the very body thereof groweth naturally crooked, after the manner of wood that curbeth and *warpeth* with the fire.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 561.

So Hereford for her says, Give me woof and *warp*.
Dryden. Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

Your hair wove into many a curious *warp*,
Able in endless errour to infold
The wandring soul.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act ii.

The cobwebs that spiders weave, which serve for patterns, as well for our women to make their webs of cloth, as for fishers to knit and work their nets, are in many respects very admirable: first in regard of the fine threads, and the subtile weaving thereof, which are not distinct one from another, nor ranged after the order of the *warpe* and woofe in our artificial webs upon the loom, but are continued and run all into one.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 786.

She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this treason, which was a *warping* against them, and advised them to look unto themselves, and stand upon their own guard.
Id. Ib. p. 400.

The heart upright without any sinful *warpings*.
Bp. Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness.

see your father's soul, like glowing steel
Is on the anvil; strike, while he's hot:
Turn him, andply him, set him straight betimes,
Lest he for ever *warp*.
Dryden. Love Triumphant, Act v. sc. 1.

And the next morning July 1, 1741, being favoured with the wind in gentle breezes, we *warped* the ship in again, and let go the ancher in forty one fathom.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 2.

And of all arts sagacious dupes invent,
To cheat themselves and gain the world's assent,
The worst is—Scripture *warp'd* from its intent.
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

They are then called upon to "Weave the *warp*, and weave the woof, perhaps with no great propriety;" for it is by crossing the woof with the *warp* that men weave the web or piece.—*Johnson. Life of Gray.*

WA'RRANT, *v.* WA'RRANT, *n.* WA'RRANTABLE. WA'RRANTABLENESS. WA'RRANTABLY. WA'RRANTING, *n.* WA'RRANTY. WA'RRANTISE, *v.* WA'RRANTISE, *n.* } See GUARRANTE. Fr. *Garantir*; It. *Guarentire*, from A. S. *Warian, werian*. See WAR, &c. To defend, to protect, to secure, or assure, give assurance or security; to give credit, or assurance; to authorise, to sanction.

Many menne saine that in sweuenings
Ther nis but fables and lesings
But menne may some sweuen seno
Which hardly tiut false ne bene
But afterward ben apparaunt
This may I draw to *warraunt*.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Our liege lordes sele on my patente,
That shew I first my body to *warrante*,
That no man be so bold, ne preest ne clerk,
Me to disturbe of Cristes holy werk.
Id. Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,273.

Your chekes emboined like a mellow costard
Colour of orenge, your brestes Satoumad,
Gilt vpon *warrantise*, the colour wil not fade.
Id. An other Ballade.

And haue hym thilke letter rad,
Whiche he them seet for *warrant*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

For in thys life no man ought to *warront* and assure hym selfe, and lyue thereby out of feare.
Fisher. A Godlie Treatise, &c.

He afterwards transported parcel thereof in a small barke vnto London, there to be solde, and caried a *warrant* also with him, that he had at Sandwich paid the custome due vnto our lord the king.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 172.

Many things pricked forward the Galles in this deuice: as the pawsyng of Sabinus the dayes before: the *warrauting* of the runagate: the want of victuales, &c.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 77.

In regard hereof you wil vndertake to *warrantize*, and make good vnto vs those penalties and forfaitures which shal vnto vs appertaine.—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 144.

[A doue] had many hundred yeres afore brought a braunche of an olive tree into yē arke of Noe, for a token that yē wrath of God was pacified, & also a caucion or pledge of *warantise* yt the floud was at an end.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 3.

But least hee shoulde forthynke that beleued me: ye shall vnderstand that the matter was first shewed mee by a light felowe, who coulde not bring anye witnes or *warrauty* of his tale.——*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 165.

——Spread sailes, and in the sky
Warrant thee not to goe for Italy,
Lest *warrant* thee; the lust cause, why thou fear'st
Is this, because thou know'st not whom thou bear'st.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. v.

That error was not great, but always excusable, if not *warrantable*.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. ii. § 3.

But it is the *warrantable* and necessary duty of S. Peter, and all his true evangelicall successors, when they meet with a froward generation, to call it so.
Bp. Hall. Ser. Feb. 18, 1634.

Conjugal love requires not only moral, but natural causes to the making and maintaining; and may be *warrantably* excus'd to retire from the deception of what it justly seeks, and the ill requitals which unjustly it finds.
Milton. Tetrachordon.

If these things come from God, let them shew their *warranty*, and their books of precedents.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, pt. i. c. 2. § 10.

Whereof the one doth *warrantize* vnto vs their faith, the other their loue, till they fall away, and forsake either the one or the other, or both.—*Hooker. Ser. on Jude.*

Is it because there is nothing else but necessity alone, doth *warrantize* the killing of a man: and he who unlawfully and without expresse commandment of a superior [uncontrained] doth it, is a mere homicide and manslayer.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 706.

We (to our great shame and rebuke be it spoken) are so unhappie, as to commit our selves to other men's tuition, and live under their *warrantize* and assurance.
Id. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 6.

Thus they prescribe with great *warrantise* vnto vs all the naile parings of toes and fingers of man, &c.
Id. Ib. b. xxviii. c. 7.

My hours my own, my pleasure unrestrain'd.
So bred, no wonder if I took the bent
That seem'd ev'n *warranted* by thy assent.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

——This confirms
The king in full belief of all you told him
Concerning Osmyn, and his correspondence
With them who first began the mutiny.
Wherefore a *warrant* for his death is granted.
Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act iv.

His intentions were pure and right, his actions *warrantable*, and the tenor of his life conspicuously blameless.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 2.

A man's pen may be very *warrantably* and usefully employed, though it be not directly so, to teach a theological truth, or incite the reader's zeal.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 433.

The *warrantableness* of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reasun.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

Next may follow the clause for *warranty*; whereby the granter doth, for himself, and his heirs, *warrant* and secure to the grantee the estate so granted.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 20.

The ship herself remained in the harbour with only the *warrant* officers on board for many years.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 11.

Can't thou, and honour'd with a Christian name,
Buy what is woman-born, and feel no shame;
Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead
Expedience as a *warrant* for the deed?—*Cowper. Charity.*

It is a necessary and *warrantable* pride to disdain to walk servilely behind any individual, however elevated his rank.
Reynolds, vol. i. Dis. 6.

WA'RREN. } See War, Ware, &c. Fr.
WA'RENNER. } *Garenne*; Dut. *Waerende*, (locus septus,) from the A. S. verb *War-ian*, *wer-ian*, *weri*, defendere, protegere.

A place for the protection, safe custody or preservation (of rabbits or other animals).

Sesse the sywester, sat on the benche
Watte the *warynere*, and bus wife dronke.
Piers Ploughman, p. 106.

We found the whole countrey to bee a *warren* of a strange kinde of connies, their bodies in bignesse as be the Barbary connies, their heads as the heads of ours, the feete of a want, and the taile of a rat being of great length.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 738.

Wheras in parks and *warrens* we have nothing else than either the keepers & *wareners* lodge, or at least the manor place of the chief lord and owner of the soil, &c.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 19.

There's nothing loves him: his own cat cannot endure him,
She had better lye with a bear, for he is so hairy
That a tame *warren* of fens frisk round about him.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleas'd, Act ii. sc. 4.

Fulvius Hirpinus was the first inventor of *warrens* as it were for winkles, which he caused to be made within the territorie of Tarquinj, a little before the civile warre with Pompey the great.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 56.

And to this effect [Alexander] commanded certaine thousands of men, one or other, throughout all the tract, as well of Asia and Greece, to give their attendance, and obey him: to wit, all hunters, falconers, fowlers and fishers, that lived by those professions. Item, all foresters, parkkeepers, and *warriners*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii. c. 16.

Like a young puppy in a *warren*, they have a flirt at all, and catch none.—*Vanburgh. The Relapse*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Free *warren* is a similar franchise, erected for preservation or custody (which the word signifies) of beasts and fowls of *warren*; which being ferœ naturæ, every one had a natural right to kill as he could.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 3.

WART. A. S. *Wearh*, *wearte*; Dut. *Waertte*, *wartte*; Dan. *Warte*; A. S. *Wear*, hardness of the hands or feet caused with labour. A knot, a knurbe. Dut. *Weer*, *wier*, (Somner.)

We mountains to the land, like *warts* or wens to be,
By which, fair's living things disfigur'd oft they see.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 7.

Another burgen there is close unto him, bearing out like a knob, of the bignesse of a *wart*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 22.

A little freckle, mole or pendant *wart* in the face of man or woman, is more offensive than black and blew marks, than sears or maimes in all the rest of the body.
Id. Plutarch, p. 288.

Tiberius the emperor being troubled with a fellow that wittily and boldly presented himself to be a prince, at last when he could not by questions, he discovered him to be a mean person by the rusticity and hardness of his body: not by a coilousness of his feet, or a *wart* upon a finger, but his whole body was hard and servile, and so he was discovered.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 8. § 7.

When the picture of Achilles is drawn in tragedy, he is taken with those *warts*, and moles, and hard features, by those who represent him on the stage, or he is no more Achilles: for his creatour Homer has so describ'd him.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

Such in paintings are the *warts* and moles, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not, therefore, to be omitted.
Reynolds. Parallel of Poetry & Painting.

WAS. } Goth. *Wis-an*; A. S. *Wes-an*; Dut.
WERE. } *Wesen*; Ger. *Wesen*; Dan. *Weren*; Sw. *Wera*, esse, fieri, vivere, to be or continue to be. See Wis, Wise.

Was and *were* are grammatically arranged as tenses under the verb *to be*.

The Kyng Saul *was* of Yszael kyng.
This was (as me may in bok rede and se)
Ar God *were* bore a thousand ger, and fourscore & thre.
R. Gloucester, p. 27.

Thilke tyme our lord *was* in Bedleem yhore,
Of Marie, he saue men, that sest *were* for loie.—*Id.* p. 61.

Alle that nyght the kynges folk full ille *were* thei led
Many on *was* slayn. *R. Brunne*, p. 17.

So fals a traytour in erth *was* non as he.—*Id.* p. 41.

Thei gaf him the coroune, & *were* of him full blive.
Id. p. 54.

Anon it *was* ytold hyme thi the children of Israel
Weren disconfit in battaile.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 6.

Ac Wiles and Wit *weren* aboute faste
To overcome the kynge. *Id.* p. 68.

God wot quath a wis on, that *were* nut the beste.—*Id. Ib.*

Than Erode seynge that he *was* dissesyed of the astronomyens *was* ful wroth, and he sent & slowgh alle the children that *weren* in Bethleem and in alle the coostes thereof fro two yeer age and within.—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 2.

And whanne hise twelve disciplis *weren* clepid togidre he gaf to hem power of unclene spirits to cast hem out of men.
Id. Ib. c. 10.

For this thi brother *was* deed, and lyuyde agen, he perisshede and *is* foundun.—*Id. Luk*, c. 15.

Me thinketh it accordant to reson,
To tellen you alle the condition
Of eche of hem, so as it semed me,
And whiche they *weren*, of what degre;
And eke in what arate that they *were* inne.
Chaucer. Prologue, vv. 41, 42.

And shortly, whan the sonne *was* gon to reste
So hadde I spoken with hem every one.
That I *was* of his felawship anon.—*Id. Ib.* v. 31.

Thise riotours three, of which I tell
Long erst or prime ring of any bell,
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,595.

What wolt thou sayn? thou wisted nat right now.
Whether she *were* a woman or a goddesse.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1159.

And natheless by dales olde
Wlan that the bokes *weren* leuer,
Writyng *was* beloued euer
Of them, that *weren* vertuous.
For here in erthe amongte us
If no man write howe it stode
The pris of them that *were* good
Shulde (as who sayth) a great partie
Be loste. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

Ros. Not true in loue?
Cel. Yes, when he is in, but I thinke he is not in.
Ros. You haue heard him sweare downright he *was*.
Cel. Was is not *is*.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 4.

Oh, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriu'd corruptly, and that cleare honour
Were purchast by the merit of the wearer.
Id. Merchant of Venice, Act ii. sc. 9.

WASH, *v.* } Dut. *Waschen*; Ger. *Waschen*; Sw. *Waska*; A. S. *Wæscan*, *wacs-an*, lavare, abluere.
WASH, *adj.*
WA'SHER.
WA'SHING, *n.* } To wet or water; to touch, cover, dip, soak, in any way wet upon—with water, with any fluid; to perform a lavation or ablution; to cleanse with any fluid. *Wash*, n. is also applied,—
WA'SH'T.

A wet place; a bog, marsh, &c.; any thing collected by *washing*; that which *washes* or is *washed*.

Wash, or *washy*, adj.—watery or moist; thin, as diluted substances; wanting firmness or solidity.

For hee wolde the stones *wasch*, & ther inne bathe y wis.
For ys no aton ther among, that of gret vertu ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 146.

Thei *weshe* hym and wypede hym, and wonde hym in cloutes. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 35.

And whanne thei turnen agen fro chepyng thei eten not but thei be *wasischen* and manye othere thingis ben that ben takun to hem to kepe, *wepschengis* of cuppis and of watere vessels and of vessels of bras and of bedds.
Wielif. Marh, c. 7.

And whē they came from ye market, excepte they *washe*, they eate not. And many other thynges there be, whiche they hane taken vpon to obserue, as y^e *washynge* of cuppes and cruses, & of brazen vessels, and of tables.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Men loue ghe ghoure wyues as Crist loyede the chirche, and ghaf hymself for it to make it holi and clenslide it with the *wsischyng* of watir in the word of lyf to ghyue the ebyrche glorious to hymsilf.—*Wielif. Efesies*, c. 5

And Pylate seynge that he profytide nothing, but that the more noyse was maad take water and *washe* his hoiis hondis biforc the puple & seide I am gilties of the blood of this rightful man, hysee you.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 27.

When Pylate sawe that he prenayled nothynge, but y^t moore busynes was made, he toke water & *washed* his handes before the people sayinge: I am innocent of ye blonde of this iust persone, and ye ye shal see.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Hire forehead shone as bright as any day,
So was it *washen*, whan she lete hire werk.
Chaucer. Millers Tale, v. 3312.

For so it was that for his feblenesse or debilyte of age, he, by counceil of physeyons, was sowyd in a shete *wesshyd* with aqua vite, to the ende to ease his olde body to catche naturall hete.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Charles VII.* an. 1380.

Ye eoyne of gold at those dayes was greatly mynyysshed with eloyngge & *washynge*, to the great hurt of the comynaltie.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1422.

Upon this land was found good store of the ore, whiche in the *washing* helde gold to our thinking plainly to be seene.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 66.

If a table be foule and fythly of a longe contynuaunce, fyrst we rase it, after whan it is rased we *washe* it, and laste after the *washynge* we wipe and make it cleane.
Fisher. Seuen Psalmes, Ps. 5. pt. i.

Ser. 'Tis a lustie wench: now could I spend my forty pence
With all my heart, to have but one fling at her;
To give her but a *washing* blow.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act v. sc. 4.

For the rahne that fell, [in Egypt] caused all the *washes* arising from the river Nilus which watered the grounds, to be bitter, whereby ensueed a great plague and pestilence to the whole region.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 4.

Such is the nature of the sea, full of shelves and *washes*, with narrow chanels running between.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 26.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boare,
(That spoyl'd your summer-fields, and fruitfull vines,)
S'wines your warm blood like *wash*, & makes his trough
In your embowel'd bosomes.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act v. sc. 2.

They're only made for handsome view, not handling;
Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iv. sc. 1.

——— Altea, he looks lean,
'Tis a *wash* knave, he will not keep his flesh well.
Id. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act iii.

And there dwels one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse; or his dry-nurse; or his cooke; or his laundry; his *washer*, and his ringer.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act i. sc. 2.

But they, all about, or under ground, or circuit wide
With serpent errour wandring, found their way,
And on the *washie* ooze deep channels wore.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. viii.

The first shall be a palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not overthin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 79.

It renders the face delightfully handsome; it not subject to be rubbed off, and cannot be parallel'd by either *wash*, powder, cosmetic, &c.—*Spectator*, No. 547.

Indeed, as different as the silence of an Archimedes in the study of a problem, and the stillness of a sow at her *wash*.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

The Jews, as soon as they came from markets, or any other such promiscuous resorts, would be sure to use accurate, and more than ordinary *washings*.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Alas! our women are but *washy* toys,
And wholly taken up in stage employs;
Poor willing tits they are: but yet I doubt
This double duty scon will wear them out.
Dryden. Epil. On the Union of the Companies.

WASP. } A. S. *Wæfs*, *wæps*; Dut. *Wespe*;
WA'SPISH. } Ger. *Wespe*; Fr. *Guespe*; It. *Vespa*; Sp. *Avispa*; Lat. *Vespa*.

Met.—apt or quick to be angry, or resentful; irritable; easily provoked.

Ther ne is no *waspe* in this world that wil folloke stynging
For stappyng on a too, of a stynceand frere.
Piers Ploughman. Crede.

I saw a *wasps*, that fiercely him defide,
And bad him battaile euen to his iawes;
Sere he him stung, that it the blood forth drawes,
Ana his proud hart is fild with fretting ire.
Spenser. Visions of the World's Vanitie.

Wasps use to build them nests on high, of earth and clay, and therin doe make their roomes and cells of wax. Hornets, in caves and holes under the ground.
Holland. Plinie, b. xi. c. 21.

And she that sent it, is so *waspish* too,
Them's no returning to her till't be gone.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea-Voyage, Act iv.

As he [S. Jerome] was naturally a *waspish* and hot man, so now being vexed with some crosse proceedings (as he thought) of John Bishop of Hierusalem, he flew out into some expressions indeed, but yet such as in other places he doth either salve or contradict.
Bp. Hall. Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. ii. § 20.

Hornets and *wasps* have strong jaws, toothed, wherewith they can dig into fruits, for their food; as also gnaw and scrape wood, whole mouthfuls of which they carry away to make their combs.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 11. Note 21.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head, rhyme in grace;
And much must flatter, if the whim should bite
To court applause by printing what I write.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Ep. 1.

Every one of these virtuosos looked on all associates as wretches of depraved caste and narrow notions. Their conversation was, therefore, fretful and *waspish*.
Rambler, No. 177.

WA'SSAIL, *v.* } A. S. *Wæs-hale.* See *Somner*, and the quotations from
WA'SSAIL, *n.* } Robert of Gloucester, and
WA'SSAILER. } Drake.

Wassailers, — applied, generally, to — merry, jovial, drinkers; to revellers, rioters.

This mayde out of chambre com, tho thei hadden y gete,
With a coppe of gold, fol of wyn, syde drow hire tail
A kne to the kyng heo seyde, lord kyng *wassayl*.
R. Gloucester, p. 117.

Then indeed did all arise, and went to the women, where spending all the day, and good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and *wassailing*.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iii.

At such a time that men should be pluck'd from their saddest thoughts, and by bishops, the pretended fathers of the church, instituted, by publick edict, and with earnest endeavour push'd forward to gaming, jiggling, *wassailing*, and mixt dancing, is a horror to think.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. ii.

Gond. Have you done your *wassayl*? 'tis a handsome drowsie ditte I'll assure ye.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman Hater, Act iii. sc. I.

The pope, in sending relicks to princes, does as wenches do by their *wassels* at new years-tide, they present you with a cup, and you must drink of a slabby stuff, but the meaning is you must give them moneys, ten times more than it is worth.—*Selden. Table-Talk.*

A jolly *wassel* bowl,
A *wassel* of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul
That setteth this to sale:
Our jolly *wassel*,
Ritson. Ancient Songs. A Carrol for a Wassel-Bowl.

——— The woods, or some near town,
That is a neighbour to the bordering down,
Hath drawn them thither, 'bout some lustie sport,
Or spiced *wassel-bowl*, to which resort
All the young men and maids of many a cote,
Whilst the trim minstrel strikes his merry note.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act v.

——— I should be loath
To meet the rude insolence and swill'd insolence
Of such late *wassailers*.—*Milton. Comus.*

Geoffry of Monmouth relates, on the authority of Walter Calenius, that this lady [Rowena], the daughter of Hengist, knelt down on the approach of the king, and presenting him with a cup of wine, exclaimed, "Lord king, *wæs-heil*" that is literally, "Health be to you."
Drake. Shakespeare and his Times.

WASTE, *v.* } Fr. *Gaster*; It. *Guastare*;
WASTE, *adj.* } Sp. *Gastar*; Lat. *Vastare*,
WASTE, *n.* } which is derived by Tooke
WA'STEFUL. } from the A. S.—In Dut.
WA'STEFULLY. } *Woesten, verwoesten*; Ger.
WA'STEFULNESS. } *Wüsten, verwüsten*; A. S.
WA'STENESS. } *Westan, awestan*, in deser-
WA'STER. } tum redigere, exterminare,
WA'STING, *n.* } *vastare*, demolire; to reduce
WA'STRELL. } to a desert, to exterminate, to demolish.

To desolate, to destroy, to demolish, to consume, to expend, to squander; to apply to useless purposes; to use or employ lavishly, profusely, prodigally; as of no use or value, as refuse; to decrease, to diminish, to decay.

And this land, that was riche, *wastede* al to nogte.
R. Gloucester, p. 136.

& slouh our Inglish men, *wasted* toun & feld.
R. Brunne, p. 29.

Lincolne & Lyndesele thei stroied & *wasted*.—*Id.* p. 42.
It lies now *waste* & lorn, half maythei not tille.—*Id.* p.239.

——— Swonken ful harde
And wonne thi house *wasters*.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 2.

He bad *wastours* go worche, and wynne here eustenance
Thorw some trewe travail.—*Id.* p. 82.

Therfore we ressey ounge the kyndom unmouable, haue we grace hi which serue we pleysynge to God with drede and reuerence, for oure God is fier that *wastith*.
Wiclif. Ebrewis, c. 12.

For what is youre lyf? as smoke apperynge at a litle, and attirward it sehal be *waastid*.—*Id. James*, c. 4.

Lordings, the time it *wasteth* night and dey,
And steleth from us, what prively sleping,
And what thurgh negligence in our wakiog,
As doth the streme, that turneth never again.
Chaucer. Man of Lawes Prologue, v. 4441.

They that folily *wasten* and dispenden the goodes that they han, whan they han no more propre of hir owen, than they shapen hem to take the goodes of another man.
Id. Tale of Melibeus.

Men must enqueren (thie is min assent)
Wheder she be wise and sobre, or dronkelewe,
Or proud, or elles other waies a shrew,
A chidester, or a *wastour* of thy good.
Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9410.

The wall and all the citie within
Stoute in ruine, and in decaies,
The felde is where was the palais,
The towne is *wast*.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

And he by name Bacchus hight,
Whiche afterwarde, whan that he might,
A *wastor* was, and all his rent
In wyne and bordell he dispent.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

But yet, that notwithstandynge, though the siege were withdrawn, and the cytie spareyd, yet the countre thereabouts they pylled and *wasted* withoute.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 102.

The Greeks chieftains all irked with the war
Wherein they *wasted* had so many years;
And oft repuls'd by fatal destiny,
A huge horse made, high raised like a hill,
By the divine science of Minerva.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And so passed by a lyttell streyght way through a maryse, and rested hym in certayne olde *wast* and broken howses.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 259.

We trauailed directly eastward, hauing a sea on the south side of vs, and a *waste* desert on the north.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. i. p. 103.

Then be not like a rough and violent wind,
That in the morning rends the forrests downe,
Shoues vp the seas to heauen, makes earth to tremble,
And toombes his *wastfull* brauery in the euen.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 669.

But when I made my count, with how great care of mind
And heauie unrest, thus I had sought so *wastefull* fruit to find;
Then was I stricken straight with that abused fire;
To glory in that greedy wit that compass'd my desire.
Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 2.

How can men be fedde then or beastes liue, when as such *wastefull* negligence is roiserablye vsed, and mispending the time of their profits, in chamefull disorder of inobedience, they care not greatly what becomes of their owne, bieause they intend to liue by other mens?
Sir J. Cheeke. Hurt of Sedition.

An other no lesse is, that such plenty of vittayle, as was abundantly in every quarter, for the relieſe of vs all, is nowe all *wastfully* and vnthriftfully spent, in mainteyning you vnlawfull rebelles.—*Id. Ib.*

But what is a loyterer? a sucker of honie, a spoyler of corne, a destroyer of fruite, naye a *waster* of money, &c.
Id. Ib.

And why should not such hurtfull *wasting* and heeringye of countries, be justly punished with great seueritie, seeing robbing of houses, and taking of purses, doe by lawe deserue the extremitie of death?—*Id. Ib.*

Who so is slouthfull & slacke in hys laboure, is the brother of hym that is a *waster*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Proverbes*, c. 18.

Their [tynners] workes, both streame and load, lie either in seuerall or in *wastrell*, that is, in enclosed grounds or in commons. The *wastrell* workes are reckoned among chattels, and may passe by word or will.
Carew. Survey of Cornwall, fol. 13.

But through long anguish, and selfe-murdring thought,
He was so *wasted* and fore-pined quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Now he exacts of all, *wastes* in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law,
He thinks his crown is licens'd to do ill:
"That less should list, that may do what it will."
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

For neuer two such kingdomes did contend,
Without much fall of blood, whose guiltiesse drops
Are euery one, a woe, a sore complaint,
'Gainst him, whose wrongs giues edge vnto the swords,
That makes such *waste* in briefe mortalitie.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act i. sc. 2.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease
Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light,
And like a weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, though shrouds and tackle torn;
Or in the emptier *waste*, resembling air,
Weighs his spread wings, at leisure to behold
Farr off th' empyreal heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

——— Embassies thou shew'st
From nations far and nigh; what honour that,
But tedious *waste* of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries?—*Id. Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

Long so they travelled through *wastefull* waies,
Where dangers dwelt, and perils most did wone,
To hunt for glory and renowmed praise.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. I.

Ah! but said crafty Trompart, weet ye well,
That yonder in that *wastefull* wilderness
Huge monsters haunt, and many dangers dwell.
Id. Ib. c. 10.

Others also who having *wastfully* eaten out of their owne patrimony, would be glad to repaire, if they might, their decayed estates, with the ruine they care not of what nor of whom, so the spoile were theirs.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 79.

For as Judas his care for the poore was meere couetousnesse, and that franck-hearted *wastfulnesse* spoken of in the gospell, thrift; so there is no doubt but that going in rags may be pride, and thrones bee challenged with vnfained humilitie.
Id. A learned Sermon on the Nature of Pride.

Even so be those wretches more odious and worthy to be hated of us, who by their miserable parsimony and pinching do mischiefe, than those by their riot and *wastefulnesse* be hurtfull to a common-weale, because they take and catch from others that which they themselves neither will nor know how to use.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 175.

——— Shee of nought affraid
Through woods and *waastnesse* wide him daily sought,
Yet wished tydings none of him vnto her brought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 3.

And what needs that (quoth he) cannot Pompey recover and live, if Lucullus were not a *waster*, and a delicate given to belly-cheare?—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 361.

Haply straw or rushes and such like stuffe might catch fire and suddenly flame, so thereupon might ensue much losse, and a publike *wasting* of many faire buildings.
Id. Ib. p. 313.

And thou art a *waste-thrift*, and art run away from thy master, that lov'd thee well.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act i.

In homely guise their honest hearts express,
And bless the warriour who protects the peace,
Who keeps the foe aloof, and drives afar
The dreadful ravage of the *wasting* war.
Rowe. On the Success of Q. Anne.

I from the root thy guilty race will tear,
And give the nations to the *waste* of war.
Pope. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

For it is hardly to be hoped, but that our negligence about their conduct, will tempt them, either to be dishonest, or idle, or *wastful*, in our service.—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

Wastefulness also, and even mere negligence, approach to the same sin; for by both you injuriously diminish what is not your own.—*Id. Ib.* Ser. 11.

WASTE, or } Skinner says,—perhaps from
WAIST, *n.* } the Lat. *Vastus*, q.d. *vastior* corporis pars, the larger part of the body, which appears to be the reverse of the fact; compared with the breadth across the shoulders, and across the hips, it is the smaller, the *wosting*, diminishing part. See WASTE, *ante.*

They are clothed with beastes skinnes as well the men as women, but that the women go somewhat straiter and closer in their garments then the men do, with their *waistes* girded.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 203.

And the women weare of the sayd turquoises at their nostrils and eares, and very good *wast-coats* and other garments.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 369.

At last that mighty chaine, which round about
Her tender *waste* was wound, adowne gan fall,
And that great brazen pillour broke in peces small.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Host. No gauling [dear spouse] no gauling, every days new vexation shatte me two inches in the *waste*, terrible pennance for an host.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn Act iii.

And with her armes graceth a *wast-coate* fine
Imbracing her as it would ne'er untwine.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 5.

I'll write a play, says one, for I have got
A brond brim'd hat, and *waste belt* towards a blot.
Dryden. 1 Pt. *Conquest of Granada*, Prol.

'Twas a sad sight before they march'd from home
To see our warriors in red *wastecoats*, come,
With hair tuck'd up, into our tiring room.
Id. Marriage A-la-Mode, Prol.

He had a sky coloured silk pair of breeches, and a piece of red silk thrown cross his shoulders, and hanging loose about him; the greatest part of his back and *waist* appearing naked.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

The *waist* of a ship of this kind is an hollow space of about five feet in depth, contained between the elevations of the quarter-deck and the fore castle, and having the upper deck for its base, or platform.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2. Note 37.

Conscious of age she recollects her youth,
And tells, not always with an eye to truth,
Who sparn'd her *waist*, and who, where'er he came,
Scrawl'd upon glass miss Bridget's lovely name.
Cowper. Truth.

WA'STEL. Perhaps (Spelman) from Dut. *Vasten*, to fast. Skinner prefers the Fr. *Gasteau*, a cake; and Mr. Tyrwhitt assents to Skinner. In *Picardy*, *Gasteau* is called *Ouastel*; and the French etymologists consider the name to be given to a kind of bread from the size (a *vastitate*), baked in one mass.

Wastel-bread is repeatedly mentioned in our old statutes regulating the assize of bread.

For thou hast no good by good faith to hygge the with a *wastell*.—*Piers Plowman*, p. 104.

Of smale houndes hadde she, that she fedde
With rosted flesh and milk, & *wastel* brede.
Chaucer. Prol. v. 147.

The shilling too seems originally to have been the denomination of a weight. When wheat is at twelve shillings the quarter, says an ancient statute of Henry III. then *wastel-bread* of a farthing shall weigh eleven shillings and four pence.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 4.

WATCH, *v.* WATCH, *n.* WA'TCHER. WA'TCHFUL. WA'TCHFULLY. WA'TCHFULNESS. WA'TCHING, *n.* — See WAKE. *Wake* and *watch* are the same word (*k* changed into *tch*).

To be wakeful or vigilant; to look, to observe—vigilantly, attentively, heedfully, carefully, cautiously, warily; to attend, to heed, to regard, to guard.

A *watch*,—a machine by which to watch or observe time.

When thei hadde alle eten, & *watches* mad alle prese,
To grete that thei had geten, R. gede to rese.
R. Brunne, p. 182.

And scheperdis weren in the same cuntre, wakinge and kepinge *wachis* of the night on her flok.—*Wielif. Luk*, c. 2.

And there were in ye same region shepherdes abidynge in the fielde & *watchige* their flocke by night.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

The man whiche hathe his lond tilled,
Awaiteth nought more redily
The heruest, than thei gredily
Ne make than warde and *watche*,
Where thei the profite mighten catche.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

As Dould in his boke recordeth
How Polyphemus, whilom wrought
When that he Galathe besought
Of loue, whiche he maie not latche,
That made him for to waite and *watche*.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Hengiste beynge mynded to execute his former purposed treason, shewyd his *watche-word*, by reason whereof anon the Brytons were slayne as shepe amonge wolves.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 89.

Thus they stode styl kepynge *watche* and ward, redy at their defence.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 453.

And on ye montaynes and hylles costyng the see on the fronters agaynst Flandere and Prabce were set *watche me* and *watchers* in dyuers manets, I cā not tell how.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 49.

This erande of the *watcher*, is a cōmaundement grounded and sought oute in the councell of him, that is most holye.
Bible, 1551. *Daniel*, c. 4.

Of men obliuious, he was ouer ye good remembrance; of slewe witted, easie to be taught: of sleapishe sluggardes, vigilant & *watchefull*: of sorowful men, cherefull: of earthly folke, heauenlie.—*Udal. John*, c. 14.

The kinge himselfe being shot thorow by the Colonell with a pistoll, lyeng on the ground for dead, & I looking as *watchfully* for the saving of Mantees friends, as others were busie that none of the rest should escape.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 263.

Now wil I let passe my continual labours and trauayle taken for the gospels sake, and not rehearse my continual and often *watchinges*, my hūger and thurst suffered oftentimes, my often fastynges, nor the payne of coldenesse and nakednes.—*Udal. 2 Cor.* c. 1.

Some keepe mouth the prison with lanterns and *watchbelts* answering one another fine times every night.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 74.

Upon the walles euery night doe *watch* fiftetne men in *watch houses*, for euery *watch house* fiue men, and in the market place 30 souldiers continually.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 108.

Our souldyers assone as the *watcheword* was geuen, stept quickly to the wall, and passing slightlye ouer it, tooke three campes.—*Goldsinge. Cæsar*, fol. 207.

Lu. Are they all a bed?
Boy. I think so, and sound asleep, unless it be
Some women that keep *watch* in a low parlor
And drink, and weep, I know not what end.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night-Walker, Act ii.

The souldier may not mouse from *watchfull* sted,
Nor leaue his stand, vntill his captaine bed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene b. i. c. 9.

For dangerous things can hardly be their end,
Whereon so many *watchfully* attend.
Drayton. G. Isabell to Mortimer.

Thus she all night wore out in *watchfulnesse*,
Ne suffred slouthfull sleepe her eye-lids to oppresse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 6.

And call their diligence, deceit;
Their virtue, vice;
Their *watchfulness*, but lying in wait;
And blood, the price?
B. Jonson. Catiline, Act iv. sc. 7.

And this it doth not by such a kind of choice, deliberation and foresast as the *watch-maker* makes his *watch*; for as yet this vital rational principle doth not exercise an actual ratiocination or discursive deliberation, neither hath those organs of heart, and brain, and spirits, and vessels (by the help of which we exercise our acts of reason) till it hath made and framed them.—*Hale. Origin. of Mankind*, p. 26.

The use of this *watch-tower*, is to shew light as a lanthorne, and give direction in the night season to ships, for to enter the hauen, and where they shall avoid barrs and shelves.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxvi. c. 13.

When he sent Demetrius his sonne into Greece with a puissant armada, and a great power of men for to deliver the Greeks from seruitude, he made a reason thereof and said: that his glory would from Greece shine out into all continents and habitable parts of the earth, no lesse than a burning light from some high *watch-tower*.
Id. Plutarch, p. 341.

We know how great an absurdity our Saviour accounted it, for the blind to lead the blind; and to him that cannot so much as see, to discharge the office of *watch*.
South, vol. i. Ser. 5.

Heavy with age, Entellus stands his ground,
But with his warpnig body wards the wound.
His hand, and *watchfull* eye keep even pace;
While Dares traverses, and shifts his place.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

He must *watchfully* look to his own steps, who is to guide others by his authority and his example.
Burrow, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

These volunteers in politics, undergo all the pain, *watchfulness*, and disquiet of a first minister, without turning it to the advantage either of themselves or their country: and yet it is surprising to consider how numerous this species of men is.—*Tatler*, No. 160.

Watching, for the most part, imports hostility, and no man observes the motions of his enemy, but that he may advantageously find a time to fight him.
South, vol. v. Ser. 10.

But suppose I had found a *watch* upon the ground, and it should be inquired how the *watch* happened to be in that place; I should hardly think of the answer which I had before given, that for any thing I knew, the *watch* might have always been there.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 1.

Amongst the various societies of Christians, there are some, in which the holy ordinances are more regularly administred; discipline more equitably inforced; and Christian liberty more *watchfully* protected.
Warburton, vol. ix. Ser. 11.

It is not at all wonderful, that what depends on man, should be so liable to error, and negligence, as to demand the strongest exhortations to care and *watchfulness*.
Gilpin, vol. i. Hint 19.

WA'TCHET. Chaucer writes *waget*; and Skinner thinks it may be *wad-chet*, the colour of *wad* or *woad*, Fr. *Guesde*; and Cotgrave says the French dyers call the coarser sort of stuff *guesde*, and the finer, *pastel*.

Yclad he was ful smal and propely
All in a kirtel of a light *waget*.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3322.

We saw birds of all colours, some carnation, some crimson, orenge-tawny, purple, *watchet*, and of all other sorts both simple and mixt.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 645.

They him disarm'd, and supposing on the ground
Their *watchet* mantles fring'd with silver round,
They softly wip't away the jelly'd blood
From th' orifice.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 4.

But he their sonne full fresh and lolly was,
All decked in a robe of *watchet* hew,
On which the waues, glittring like crystall glass,
So cunningly enwouen were, that few
Could weenen whether they were false or trew.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 11.

Then follows an armed knight bearing a crimson baneret in hand, with the inscription Valour: by his side a lady bearing a *watchet* baneret, the inscription Clemencie.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

Beneath that, another flowing garment of *watchet* cloth of silver, laced with gold.—*B. Jonson. Masque of Hymen.*

As in the rainebowe's many coloured hewe
Here see we *watchet* deep'ned with a blewe.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Grim Auster, dropping all with dew,
In mantle clad of *watchet* hue.
Warton. Ode on the Approach of Summer.

WA'TER, *n.* WA'TER, *v.* WA'TERER. WA'TERING, *n.* WA'TERISH. WA'TERY. WA'TERINESS. WA'TERLESS. — Goth. *Wato*; A. S. *Water*, *wætere*; Dut. *Waeter*; Ger. *Wassen*; Sw. *Watten*, from *wat-an*, to wet.

Applied to sea, river, rain, spring, or well. To *water*,—To wet, to flow or pour water.

Vortiger ys y dowe, for drede of hym ywis,
To an eistel in Yrchenfelde, in the est ende of Walis,
A bowe the *water* of Wye, vp an hul on heye.
R. Gloucester, p. 135.

Tho yt was ney to hym yceme, baldelyche spac
An stumelyche to thys *water*, the yt alles out brac.
"*Water*," he seyde, "wat thenest on I ych rede ne com no ver."
Id. p. 221.

A wondere were, tuo *waires* ther er togidir gon,
& tuo kyngdames, with tuo names, now er on.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

That light folowede the Lorde. in to the lowe erthe
The *water* whitnessed that he was God for God wente on hym drye.
Piers Plowman, p. 352.

Honger hent in hust wastonr by the mawe
And wrang hym by the womba. that al *watered* hase yen.
Id. p. 137.

After sharpest showres quath Pees. most sheene is the sonne
Ys no weder warmer. than after *watery* cloudes
Nother love leuere. ne leyere feendes
Than after warre in this worlde.
Id. p. 364.

And the same harm do somtime the smal dropes of *water*, that enteren thurgh a litil crevis in the thurrek, and in the botom of the ship, if men ben so negligent, that they discharge hem not by time.—*Chaucer. The Persones Tale.*

That she my lady on the sond
Met, and in armes so constraine,
That wonder was beheld them twaine,
Which to my dome during twelfe hir res,
Neither for heate ne *watry* shoures,
Departed not fro company.
Id. Dreame.

Ne that a monk, when he is rekkeles,
Is like to a fish that is *waterless*;
That is to say, a monk out of his cloistre.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 181.

And from the fire he toke up his matere,
And in the ingot it put with mery chere:
And in the *water-vessel* he it eet.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,702.

From heuen out of the *water-gates*
The reynie storme felle downe algates,
And all hir tatle made vnweide,
That no man might him seife beweide.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

But after that the high wreche,
The *waterweyes* let out seche
And ouergo the hillee hie,
Whiche euery kynde made dle,
That vpon middell erth stoode,
Out take Noe, and his bloode.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

The countrey throughout is very well *watred* with spriags, riuers, and Ozeraes, or lakes.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 476.

Yf the husband manne be of thys dysapoynted, nothyng in maner preuayleth, the gardiner, nor yet the *waterer*; but yf heauen bee seasonable, the whole increase ought to be aknowledged to come thereo, and from God.
Udal. 1 Corinth. c. 3.

Also take charge of the stuffe wrought, & to foresee that neither the yarne be burnt in tarring, nor the hempe rotted in the *watering.—Hacktuyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 298.

For now was the time come, that in steade of the vnsauoury and *waterish* lettre of Moses lawe, we should drinke the pleasaunt wine of the spirite of the gospell.
Udal. John, c. 2.

——— To thy house
Receive him, and forge causes of abode:
Whiles winter frets the seas, and *watry* Orion;
The ships shaken, unfriendly the season.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

For asmuch as he [an vncleane spirite] hath an obstinate wil to done hurt, he goeth walking vp & down by places barain & *waterlesse*, seking rest.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 11.

Alas! the snow shall be black and scalding,
The sea *waterless*, fish in the mountain.
Wyat. How unpossible to find quiet in Love.

But yet if the *waterboughes*, that sucke and feede on the fuice and nourishment that the fruitefull branches should liue by, are to bee cut downe from the tree, and not regarded: luckie and prosperous bee that right hande, that shall plant and possesse a sayle, where they may fructifie, increase, and growe to good.
Hacktuyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 637.

Waters devoure and swallow up the earth: *waters* quench and kill the flames of fire: they mount up aloft into the aire, and seeme to challenge a seigniorie and dominion in the heavens also; whiles by a thick seeling and floore as it were of clouds, caused by the dim vapors arising from them, that vitall spirit which giveth life unto all things, is debarred, stopped and choked.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 1.

Raleigh having thus landed, after he had *watered*, marched forward with his men through dangerous and difficult ways to the town, and finding it empty, seized on it.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, b. iv.

——— Here for her sake,
My pipe in silence as of right shall mourne,
Till from the *wat'ring* we againe returne.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

[It] is excellent to bee applied unto the eyes, for to stay their continuall *watering.—Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 4.

Plums have a *waterish* taste.—*Id. Ib.* b. xv. c. 28.

When I awoke, and found her place devoid,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I sorrowed all so much, as earst I joy'd,
And washed all her place with *watry* eyen.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

But a peculiar vertue they [violets] have besides to stay the running and *waterie* eyes.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 19.

Lys. Yes but this lady
Walks discontented, with her *watry* eyes
Bent on the earth.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i.

——— Give your petitions
In seemly sort, and keep your hat off, decently.
For scowring the *water-courses* thorow the cities?
A fine periphrasis of a kennel-raker.
Id. The Propheless, Act iii. sc. 1.

Their reason is but a low, obscure and imperfect shadow thereof, as the *water-gall* is of the rain-bow.
Hale. Origin. of Mankind, p. 30.

My sweet facetious rascal, I could eat *water-gruel* with thee a month for this jest, my dear rogue.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act ii. sc. 1.

Mean while with his legatts and tribuns consulting, and giving order to fitt all things for what might hap'n in such a various, and floating *water-fight* as was to be expected.—*Milton. History of England*, b. iii.

And [I] remember a neighbouring gentleman's son was among us five years, most of which time he employed in skring and *watering* our master's grey pad.
Spectator, No. 313.

——— Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day:
But near the city walks their *watring* take,
Nor forrage far, but short excursions make.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

Sobriety in our ripet years is the effect of a well-concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy!—*Id. Ib.* Ded.

Or wilt thou Cæsar, chuse the *wat'ry* reign,
To smooth the surges, and correct the main?
Then mariners, in storms, to thee shall pray,
Ev'n utmost Thule shall thy pow'r obey;
And Neptune shall resign the fasces of the sea.
Id. Ib. Georgics, b. i.

A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood.
Floyer.

They order'd the *water-men* to let fall their oars more gently; and then every one favouring his own curiosity with a strict silence, it was not long ere they perceiv'd the air breaking about them like the noise of distant thunder, or of swallows in a chimney.
Dryden. Essay of Dramatic Poesie.

From behind both these defences, the natives kept perpetually harassing our *waterers* with stones.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. v. c. 4.

And the nicety with which this is done, may be inferred from their being sufficiently *water-tight* for use without caulking.—*Id. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 18.

Alas from circling horrours thus combin'd,
Our method of relief alone we find:
Thus *water-logg'd*, thus helpless to remain
Amid this hollow, how ill-judge'd! how vain
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

WATTLE, *n.* } A. S. *Watelas, watl, wethel,*
WA'TLE, *n.* } perhaps from *Withlite*, a
WA'TLING, *n* } withie.

Any thing (a fence, hurdle,) made of withs or withys. See WITH, *n.*

Skinner thinks,—the wattles of a cock are so called from *Waddle*, or *waggle*.

He made a maner morter, and mercy hit hithe
And ther with Grace, by gan to make a good foundement
And *wateled* hit and wallyde hit, with bus peynes and bus passion.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 383.

Which the rebels had barricado'd and cumbred on each hand with trenches, palisadoes, *wattles* joyned together, with stones and turf cast between, using great art, but greater industry.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, b. iv.

Nor are his comb and his *wattles* in vain, for they are an ornament becoming his martial spirit.
More. Antidote against Atheism, b. ii. c. 11.

This [the loach] is not unlike the shape of the eel: he has a beard or *wattles* like a barbel.
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 18.

——— Might we but hear
The folded flocks pen'd in their *wattled* cote,
Or sound of past'ral reed with oaten stops.
Milton. Comus.

The walls are either mud, or *watle* bedawbed over.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

The sides and top of the house are filled up with boughs coursely *wattled* between the poles, and all is covered over with long grass, rushes, and pieces of hides; and the house at a distance appears just like a hay cock.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1691.

The houses are too low to admit of chambers; yet they have here 2 or 3 partitions on the ground floor, made with a *wattling* of canes or sticks, for their several uses.
Id. Ib. an. 1688.

There thro' the dusk but dimly seen,
Sweet ev'ning-objects intervene:
His *wattled* cotes the shepherd plants,
Beneath her eim the milk-maid chants.
Warton. Ode on the Approach of Spring.

WAVE, *v.* } Anciently written *Wawe.*
WAVE, *n.* } Fr. *Vague*; It. *Vagio, vagare*;
WA'VER, *v.* } Dut. *Waeghe*; Ger. *Wage*;
WA'VERER. } Sw. *Wag*; A. S. *Wæg*; Goth.
WA'VERING, *n.* } *Wegn*; from the verb *Wag-*
WA'VERINGLY. } *ian*, to move. *Wef-ian*, to
WA'VERINGNESS. } move as the sea up and down.
WA'VY. } Applied to—

The rising and falling surface of the sea; any similar motion; or line, as if formed by such motion. And to *ware* or *waver*—

To move up and down, to and fro; (to make such motion as a sign or token;) to rise and fall in curved lines; to curl; to move unsteadily, as water agitated; to fluctuate; to be unsteady, unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined.

As William ther on suld go, he stombled at a nayle,
Into the *waise* thum fro he tombled top ouer talle.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

And while thei rowiden: he slepte, and a tempeste of wynd cam doun into the watir: and thei weren dryuen hidir and thidir with *wawis*, and weren in perel.
Wielif. Luk, c. 8.

But axe he in feith, and doute no thing, for he that doutith is lyk to a *wawe* of the see which is moued and borne aboute of wynd.—*Id. James*, c. 1.

But let him aske in fayeth and *wauer* not. For he that doubteth, is lyke the *wauer* of the sea, tost of the wynd, and cayied with violence.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And herken this ensample: A great *wawe* of the see cometh somtime with so gret a violence, that it drenoheth the ship.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale.*

Whan he came in his countree,
And passed had the *wawe* see,
In an hauen deepe and large
He left his rich and noble barge,
And to the court shortly to tell,
He went. *Id. Dreame.*

And whan a ship hath loste his stere
Is none so wise, that maie hym stere
Ageine the *wawes* in a rage.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The mast to brake, the sayle to roofe,
The ship vpon the *wawes* droofe,
Till that thei see the londes coofe.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Whanne those fotemen felt the arowes lyght among theym, and sawe the baners and standerdes weue with the wynde, the which they had nat bene acustomed to se before, than thei reculed backe among their owne me of armes.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 103.

And for none other cause verally, but for his sounde and constaunt profession, by ye which whan the people wer in a *wauering* and mummering whet he was, Peter being as the voice of al the apostles together, pronounced the sétence, that Jesus was the sonne of the liuing God.
Udal. Luke, c. 6.

Loke not *waueringly* about you, hane no distrust, be not afrayed, lest you be trassed in ye sourges of sorowes, as thoughe you were vndefended and set naught by.
Id. 1 Peter, c. 5.

Yet towardes night a great sort came downe to the water side, and *waued* vs on shoare with a white flag.
Hacktuyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 83.

In the midst of a great quadrangle railed about, hanged with course linnen, and agreeably vnto the foure partes of the world made with foure gates to gee in and out at, & digged a hole: in the hole is laied good store of wood, whereon is raised gallantly a *waued* roofe.—*Id. Ib.* p. 86.

And eche parte thought to fyght, for every day they shewed themselfe in the feide, with baners and penons *waueryng* with the wynde; it was great pleasure to beholde thé.—*Bernera. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 333.

For putting his bande to the holy shryne, that was called Archafederis, what it was brought by kynge Dauid from the etie of Gisha, though it were *wauerynge* and in daunger to fail, yet was he stryken of God, and fell deed immediately.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 11.

Which to behold, he clomb up to the banke,
And looking downe, saw many dunned wights,
In those sad *waues*; which direfull deadly stanke,
Plonged continually of cruell syghts.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

The *waved* water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest weaving.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 48.

As Cynthia from her *wave-embattl'd* shrouds
Op'ning the west, comes streaming thro' the clouds
With sidning troops of silver-tressed stars,
Attending on her as her torch bearers.
Drayton. Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

In which amazement, when the miscreant
Perceived him to waver weake and faile,
Whiles trembling horror did his conscience dant,
And hellish anguish did his soule assaile;
To driue him to despaire, and quite to quaill,
Hee shew'd him painted in a table plaine,
The damned ghosts, that doe in torments waile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

——— Still he strove,
Yet still the little hands were blondy seene,
The which him into great amaz'ment droue,
And into diuers doubt his *wauering* wonder cleue.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

For liberty of will is like the motion of a magnetick needle toward the north, full of trembling and uncertainty till it were fixed in the beloved point: it *waveres* as long as it is free, and is at rest when it can choose no more.
Jep. Taylor, vol iii. Ser. 7.

Fri. O she knew well,
Thy loue did read by rote, that could not spell:
But come young *wauerer*, come goe with me,
In one respect, lie thy assistant be.
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, Act ii. sc. 3.

Notwithstanding hee with *wouering* repiying, that hee would same other time deale more largely in the matter.
Hooker. Wui. Travers his Sup. to the Counsell.

This court 'disease is exceellently described by the wiseman, The dalliance with trifles, darkeneth to us better sights; and the *woueringness* of our cupidities, turneth the minde into a dizziness unawares to itself.
Montague. Devoute Essayes, Pref.

The vale an fron harvest seems to yield
Of thick sprung lances in a *waving* field.
Dryden. Auenge-Zebe, Act i.

No more the lab'ring hind regrets his toil,
But cheerfully manures the grateful soil;
Secure the glebe a plenteous crop will yield,
And golden Ceres grace the *waving* field.
Congreve. To Lord Halifax.

What though I am delighted with the *wavings* of thy forests, and those breezes of perfumes which flow from the top of Tirzah; are these like the riches of the valley?
Spectator, No. 585.

And God be thanked that he did so! since by thus settling his *wouering* disciples in an unshaken belief of this truth, he enabled them, with the utmost firmness and constancy, to propagate their belief of it, and even to seal their testimony with their blood.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

This is called by a peculiar name, revelation; and our assent to it faith: which as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wouering*, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 16.

But, farmer, look where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples: thence thy industry shall gain
Ten-fold reward. *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

At length two appeared on the banks of the river, a man and a woman; and the latter kept *waving* something white in her hand as a sigu of friendship.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 4.

WAVE, or WAIVE, *v.* WAIF. WEFT. } Also written *Weive* and *Veive*. (See *Shianer*, and VEINED.) Fr. *Guesver*, to *waive*, to refuse, abandon, give over; also, to surrender, give back, resign, redeliver, (Cotgrave.)

Mr. Tyrwhitt explains it,—to forsake, to deceline, to refuse, to depart. The Fr. *Guesver* (Menage thinks) is from *guespir*, *werpire*; Dut. *Werp-en*, (to *warp*,) to cast or throw.

Waifs, — Law Lat. (*Weife*,) *waiuium*, bona *waiuiata*, are those which thieves may have thrown away in their flight, (Spelman.)

Fr. Choses *quuaices*, or *guesses*,—*waifes* or *straies*, or things quitted, abandoned, forsaken, left at random, (Cotgrave.) See the quotation from Blackstone. It is used (met.) by Cowper, to denote one who has gone astray. See WAIVE.

When Thomas was perceyued, his lettres wer away,
The kynge's courte he *weyned*, for he dred to deie.
R. Brunne, p. 269.

——— For ay as besy as bees
Ben they us sely men for to deceive,
And from a sothe wol they ever *weive*.
Chaucer. Squieres Prologue, v. 10,295.

But if he nill take of it no eure
Whan that it cometh, but wilfully it *weiveu*:
Lo, neither ease nor fortune him deceiven
But right his own slouth and wretchednesse.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

So that with vaine honour deceiued
Thou haste the reuerence *weiued*
Prom hym, whiche is thy kynge aboue.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

In heuen he felle out of his stede,
And Paradise him was forbede,
The good men in erthe him hate,
So that to hefle he mote migate,
Where euery virtue shall be *weined*,
And euery vice be rescciued. *Id. Ib.*

And euer that in suche a wise
She hath hem with hir wordes wise
Of Christes feith so full enformed,
That thei therto ben all conformed,
So that baptisme thei receiuen,
And all hir false goodes *weyuen*. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

There as no man his counseyll wist
But thou, by whome he was deceiued
Of loue, and from his purpose *weined*.—*Id. Ib.*

The kynges were ayene receiued,
And pees was take, and wrath *weined*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

Tell in what wise Agamennon
Through chance, that mate not be *weived*,
Of loue vntreewe was deceiued.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And therefore now I will resume those testimonies of Clemens Alexandrinus, of Eusebius, S. Basil, S. Hierume and S. Bernard, which I *weiu'd* before.
Bp. Taylor. Real Presence, § 19.

Notwithstanding all which importunity, he resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, perhaps more generous than provident, that if, as he said, he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 229.

To whom she answerd; then it is by name,
Proteus, that hath ordayn'd my sonne to die;
For that a *waifs*, the which by fortune came
Vpon your seas, he claym'd as property:
And yet nor his, nor his in equity,
But yours the *waifs* by high prerogatiue.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 12.

The gentle lady, loose at random left,
The greene-wood long did walke, and wander wide
At wilde adventure, like a fortune *waft*,
Till on a day the satyres her espide
Strayen alone withouten groome or guide.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 10.

Whom overtaking, loude to him he cride;
Leaue faytor quickly that misgotten *weft*,
To him that hath it better iustifide,
And time thee loose to him, of whom thou art defide.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 1.

Clar. The lord of the soil has all *wefts* and strays here, has he not?—*B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour.*

All the dispute is about the precise and adequate notion of the word justification: whence those questions might well be *waived* as unnecessary grounds of contention.
Barrow, vol. ii. Ser. 5.

Waife, bona waiuiata, are goods stolen, and *waived* or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. i. c. 8.

'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a *waif*,
Desirous to return, and not receiv'd:
But was a wholesome rigour in the main.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

WAWL. Acriter et incondite vociferari, from the Gr. Αωειν, *clamare*, (Junius.) It appears to be the same word as—
To *wail*.

Jabbering and *wawling* according to the office of Saynt Antonyne's personage.
Bale. Yet a Course, &c. (1543.) fol. 43.

Thou must be patient; we came crying hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the ayre
We *wawle* and cry.—*Shakespeare. K. Lear*, Act iv. sc. 6.

WAX, *v.* Goth. *Waksjan*, crescere; A. S. *Weax-an*, *wex-an*; Dut. *Wassen*; Ger. *Wachsen*; Sw. *Wexa*.

To grow, to increase; to be or become larger, greater; to grow or become.

——— Knoute's poer vaste
Wexynge was, that he wan the maystrie atte laste.
R. Gloucester, p. 304.

Tho Adam was first y mad, & hys of sprynge *wex* wyde,
Heo by gonne at the on ende of the world al in the est syde.—*Id.* p. 9.

For now bigynnes Dauid to *wax* a werreour,
With Leulyn gan he hith to be the kynge's trayteur.
R. Brunne, p. 240.

That al the whit of this worlde. ys *wexen* in to gyle.
Piers Ploukhman. Vision, p. 48.

Thei wiln *wexen* pure wroth wonderliche sooe.
Id. Crede.

And whanne it is sprungen up it *wexith* into a tre, and is maad gretter thanne alle erbis, and it makith grete branchis: so that briddis of hevene moun dwelle undir the schadewe therof.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 4.

And of clothing what ben you besy? biholde ye the lilies of the feeld hou thei *wexen*, thei traveilen not neither spynnen.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 6.

And thei *wexen* strongir & seiden, he moueth the puple: techinge thorough al Judee, biginnynge fro Galilee til hidur.
Id. Luk, c. 23.

For he that is the former principal,
Hath maked me his vicaire general
To forme and peinten erthly creatures
Right as me list, and eche thing in my cure is
Under the mone, that may wane and *waxe*.
Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 11,958.

As whan a man hath ben in poure estat,
And climbeth up and *wexeth* fortunat,
And ther abideth in prosperitee.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Prol. v. 14,783.

For you wotte well, that beyde the very full nyght, whiche is the diepe darke, there are two times of darkenesses: the tone ere the morning *waxe* lyght, the tother when the euening *waxeth* derke.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1202.

When as the English, whose c'et-weary'd arms
Were with long slaughter lately *waxed* sore,
These unexpected and so fierce alarms
To their first strength do instantly restore.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

For coblers (in old time) have prophesied, what may they do now then, that have every day *waxed* better, and better?
Benum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 1.

We may observe it growing with age, *waxing* bigger and stronger together with the increase of wit and knowledge, of civil culture and experience.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 4.

WAX, *n.* WAX, *v.* WA'XEN. WA'XY. } A. S. *Wac*, *wace*, gentle, soft, tender, flexible, plant, pliable, limber, (Somner.) Hence the A. S. *Weax*; Dut. *Wachs*; Ger. *Wachs*. Wachter refers to the verb *weichen*, cedere, to yield, to give way. (See WEAK.) Applied to—

Various substances, *yielding* to pressure; that prepared by the bee; that discharged from trees.

We perceiue by youre letters that the prices of *waxe* doe rise there with you, by reason that the Poles and Lifelanders doe trade into Russia by licence.
Hacklugt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 306.

This is generally observed, that all sorts of *waxe* he emollitive, heating and lucrantiuie: but the newer and fresher that they are, the better they are thought to be.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 24.

High time it seemed then for euery wight
Them to betake into their kindly rest;
Eftsoones long *waxen* torches weren light,
Vnto their bowres to guiden euery guest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 1.

Finally, he (the uiconstant) is seruile in imitation, *waxey* to perswasions, witty to wrong himself, a guest, in his owne house, an ape of others, and in a word, any thing rather than himself.—*Bp. Hall. Characterisms*, b. ii.

He had one man drowned, and several lost all their arms, and some of them that had not *waxt* up their earirage or catouche boxes, wet all their powder.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1685.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they care.
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care.
They still retain the name of this ungrateful fair.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

To pitch the *waxen* flooring some contrive:
Some nurse the future nation of the hive.
Id. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

To him [Plato] we owe a similar combination in the great orator and philosopher of Rome, who formed his style on the model of Plato, and has given us a resemblance scarcely less exact than that of the bust to its mould, or the *waxen* seal to the sculptured gem.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 124.

WAY. WAY-FARE. WA'YFARER. WA'YFARING, *n.* WA'YLAY, *v.* WA'YLESS. WA'YWARD. WA'YWARDLY. WA'YWARDNESS. } Lat. *Via*; A. S. *Weg*, *wæge*, *weafaran*; Dut. *Weaghe*; Ger. *Weg*, from *waw-tan*; Dut. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wegen*, to move. Applied to—

The path, road, course, track, on, or in which we move, or go, or pass; to the mode, manner or means, method, plan, regular or habitual course, in which we move or act, in which we proceed or advance.

Way-ward,—regarding, or having regard to *his own* way, course, or practice; and hence—wilful, self-willed; perverse, peevish, petulant.

This kyng, tho he sey then deth, ys knygtes he let of sende,
And schewede hem al the *wey* wyder he schulde wende.
R. Brunne, p. 257.

And fulle myche peple spredden her clothis in the *wey*, other kittiden braunchis of trees and strewiden in the *wey*.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 21.

And many of ye people spred their garmêtes in ye *way*. Other cut douce braûches from the trees, & strawed the in the *waye*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The lanterne of thi bodi is thin lye, if thin lye be symple, al thi bodi schal be lijtful. But if thin yghe be *weyward* al thi bodi schal be derk.—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 6.

That thei do the thingis that ben not couenable, that thei be fulfilld with al wickidnesse, malice, fornycacioun, couetyse *weiward*nesse, &c.—*Id. Romayns*, c. 1.

Your loue and true hertes he couepted aye,
He preched, he teched, he shewed the right way,
Wherefore ye like tyrants wood and *wayward*,
Now haue him thus slaine for his reward.
Chaucer. Lament. of Mary Magdalen.

Then eyther prynce sought the *wayes* & meanys howe eyther of theym myghi dyscoiert other.
Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1355.

Thys is a common custome amonge the Galles to compell euen *wayfairyng* menne to stay whether they will or no, and to enquire what euery of them hath hard or knoweth of euery matter.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 87.

Strangers occasioned to trouuile through the shire, were wont, no lesse sharply than truly, to inueigh against the bad drinke, course lodging, and slacke attendance which they found in those houses that went for innes: neither did their horses better entertainment, prone them any welcomer ghests then their masters: but instead of remedy, they receyued in answere, that neither such as outworne we frequented with many *wayfarers*, nor by hanging out signes, or forestalling at the townes end, like the Italians, did they inuite any.—*Carew. Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 66.

But life is so doubtfull, and fortune so *wayward*, that she doeth not alway threate in strikyng, nor striketh in threatnyng.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 4.

He loned his enemies, yea those that turned *waywardly* from him and that were worthy of euyll.
Udal. 1 John, c. 2.

But certes the *waywardnes* of some persons towardes bokes, when they come newly furth, is so great, that they wil bidde away with the bokes out of theyr syght, ere they take any assay or tast of the same.—*Id. Luke*, Pref.

A certain Lseonian as he *way-fared*, came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his, who the first day, of purpose avoided him, and was out of the *way*, because he was not minded to lodge him.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 390.

Met he any passengers or *waifaring* men, he would fawn upon them and wag his tail; contrariwise he barked eagerly at the thief, and was readie to fie upon him.—*Id. Ib.* p. 789.

Once only, O blessed Jesu, whiles thou wert *wayfaring* upon this globe of earth, didst thou put on glory; even upon Mount Tabor, in thy heavenly transfiguration.
Bp. Hall. The Great Mystery of Godliness, § 3.

The prophet hath what he would, what he must will, a sight of his owne blood: and now disguised herewith, and with ashes upon his face, he *way-laies* the king of Israel.
Id. Cont. Ahab & Benhadad.

Dost thou *way-lay* me with ladies!
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little French Lawyer, Act ii.

When on upon my *wayless* walk
As my desires me draw,
I like a madman fell to talk
With every thing I saw.—*Drayton. Quest of Cynthia.*

——— Where Coven in her course
Tow'rds the Sabrinian shores, as sweeping from her source,
Takes Towa, calling them Karkenny by the way,
Her through the *wayless* woods of Cardiff to convey.
Id. Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

I cannot but affirm thy pride hath been
A special means this commonwealth to mar;
And that thy *wayward* will was plainly seen
In vain ambition to presume too far.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. v.

Therefore, in great condescension to the *waywardnesi* of our natures, he is often pleased to keep the treasury of outward blessings in his own hands, [and] deliver them out by little and little, according to our present exigencies.
Hale. Cont. Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer.

The gates of hell are open night and day;
Smooth the descent, and easie is the *way*:
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
In this the task, and mighty labour lies.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. vi.

The scripture aptly resembles our life to a *wayfaring*, a condition of travel and pilgrimage.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

It is ordinary to feed their humours into unnatural excrescences, if I may so speak, and make their whole being a *way-ward* and uneasy condition, for want of the obvious reflection that all parts of human nature is a commerce.
Spectator, No. 202.

Other miseries which *waylay* our passage through the world, wisdom may escape, and fortitude may conquer.
Rambler, No. 69.

We, at all adventures, resolve to disregard him whenever we please, and boldly pursue our worldly interests, our sensual appetites, our ill-natured passions, our *wayward* humours, our wildest fancies, right or wrong, let who will be the worse for it.—*Secker*, vol. i. Ser. 24.

He takes the field, the master of the pack
Cries—" Well done Saint!" and claps him on the back.
Is this the path of sanctity? Is this
To stand a *way-mark* in the road to bliss?
Cowper. Progress of Errour.

WE. Goth. *Weis*; A. S. *We*; Dut. *Wy*; Ger. *Wir*; Sw. *Wy*. See Who.

We is used by the person speaking for or instead of the names (nouns) by which they are called, to fix the action of the verb, expressed or understood, upon the persons so speaking; and is, in grammar, denominated the first personal pronoun in the plural number.

It is sometimes used by a single person, by kings, &c.

Lord, he seyde, *we* beth mem wyde ydriue abouie
From contrey to contrei. *R. Gloucester*, p. 39.

Ther fore *we* wolde bidde the, that thou es sum plase geue,
That amty were in thi lond. *Id.* p. 40.

I rede *we* chese a hede that *us* to warre kan dight
& to that ilk hede I rede *we us* hinde.—*R. Brunne*, p. 2.

——— Consailest thou *ous* to gelde
Al that *we* owen euy wyght. er *we* go to *houseie*.
Piers Ploukman, p. 386.

Lord, whanne sighen *we* thee hungry, and *we* fedden thee? thirsty and *we* gaven thee drynke? And whanne sighen *we* thee herborles, and *we* herbeiiden thee? or nakid and *we* biliden thee?—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 25.

Master, whē saw *we* the an hongred, & fedde the? or a thirst, & gaue the drincke? when saw *we* the herbourlesse and lodged the?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

When saw *we* thee an hungred and fed thee? or thirsty and gave thee drink? When saw *we* thee a stranger and took thee in? or naked and clothed thee.
Common Version. Ib.

And if *we* suchen to be iustified in Crist, *we* ouresilf ben foundun synful men, whether Crist be mynyone of sin? God forbede.—*Wiclif. Galathies*, c. 2.

If then whyle *we* seke to be made ryght wyse by Christ, *we* ourselves are founde sinners, is not then Chryst the minister of synne? God forbyd.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But if while *we* seek to be justified by Christ, *we* our selves also are found sinners, is Christ the minister of sin? God forbid.—*Common Version. Ib.*

So that *wenlf* glorien in ghou in the chirchis of God for ghoure pacience and feith in alle ghoure persecucions and tribulacions which ghe sustenyen into the ensaumple of the iust doom of God.—*Wiclif. 2 Tessal.* c. 1.

So that *we* our selues reioyce of you in the congregacions of God, ouer your pacience and faythe in all youre persecucions and trybulacyons that ye suffre, whyche is a token of the rygtiwes iudgement of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfor alle seiden. Thanne art thou the sune of God? and he seide, ye seyen that I am. And thei seiden, what yet desiren *we* witnessing? for *we us silf* han herd of his mouth.—*Wiclif. Luke*, c. 22.

What need *we* any further witness? For *we* our selves haue heard of his own mouth.—*Common Version. Ib.*

We seken fast after feiicite,
But *we go* wrong ful often trewely,
Thus *we* may sayen alle, and namely I.
Chaucer, vv. 1268, 69, 70.

——— Good sir, that we also
In oure time amonge *us* here
Do write of newe some mattere
Ensampled of the old wise
So that it might in such a wise
Whan *we* be deade and eis where
Beleue to the worldes ere
In tyme comyng after this.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

To morrow ere fresh morning streak the east
With first approach of light, we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flourie arbors, yonder allies green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown,
That mock our scant manuring, and require
More hānds than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

WEAK, *adj.* A. S. *Wac, waule*; Dut. *Wack, week, weyk*; Ger. *Weich*; Sw. *Wek*; from A. S. *Wic-an*; Ger. *Weichen*, labare, to totter, to fail. See WAX.

WEA'KLY.
WEA'KEN, *v.*
WEA'KENER.
WEA'KLY.
WEA'KLING, *n.*
WEA'KNESS.

Tottering, failing or falling, faint; feeble, frail, debilitated; without power, strength, or firmness.

Ae the vel & fless was so hard, & the seolle hard & thycke,
That, ror they yt ne com nogt thorn, the dunt was *weyk*
weyele. *R. Gloucester*, p. 208.

The lengthe of a lenton, flesh moot I lene.
After that Estur is yeome, and that is hard fare,
And Wednesday ich *wyke* withouten fleshmete.
Piers Ploukman. Crede.

A mantel hong her fast by
Upon a bench *weake* and small.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the R.*

Somwhat to *weken* gan the paine
By length of plaint.—*Chaucer. Troyl. & Cres.* b. iv.

Thus we did remaine the sixt day: then we were very *weake* and wished all to die saying onely my selfe which did comfort them and promised they should come soone to land by the helpe of God.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 104.

We also finde double the perill in the recidiuation, that was in the first sickness, with which disease nature being foreiabord, foreweried and *weaked*, waxeth the lesse able to beare out a new surfet.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 49.

By mean whereof, his people were so sore myneeshed & *wekyd*, that he was forced to take peas wt his enemyes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 171.

But in the ende, thorough the prayer of the holy byshop Wolstān, the Walshe men were so *weked* and febled, that a fewe knyghtes scomfyted of theym a great hoost.
Id. Ib. c. 223.

It filleth our persones full of vices, strengtheth our sinewes to wickednes, *weaketh* our herties in vertues, &c.
Golden Boke, Let. 3.

In number we were diminished, and in strength greatly *weakened*, both by reason of our sickness and also of the number that were dead.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p.128.

The Lord perceyuing that his disciples (who were as yet but rude, & *weaklynges*) did geue no credence vnto his doctrine, attempted many wayes to bring forth in them, and stablish this faith.—*Udal. Mark*, c. 4.

Emong christian spouses let there not be greuous displeasures & offences, neyther lette hym nor her seeke any diuorce or separacion for lyght displeasures, but the one must be reconciled vnto the other yf any thyng chauncs through humaine fraiitie, and *weakenesse*.—*Id. Matt.* c. 5.

But she now weighing the decayed plight
And shrunken sinewes of her chosen knight,
Would not a while her forward course pursew,
Ne bring him forth in face of dreadfull fight,
Till he recouer'd had his former hew:
For, him to be yet *weake* and weary, well she knew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

But when as him (all in bright armour clad)
Before her standing she espied had,
As one out of a deadly dreame affright,
She *weakely* started, yet she nothing dread.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

The condition of man in this world is so limited and depressed, so relative and imperfect, that the best things he does he does *weakly*, and the best things he hath are imperfections in their very constitution.
Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

He [Eachines] was but *weakling* and very tender, and therefore his mother would not much let him go to school, neither also durst his masters keep him too hard to it, because he was but a sickly child of the first, and very *weak*.
North. Plutarch, p. 700.

The error of the judge does not make the sentence invalid; his authority prevails above his error: but in the other it is the ease of souls, and therefore is conducted by God only as to all real and material events, and depends not upon the *weakness* and fallibilities of men.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

We are furnished with faculties (dull and *weak* as they are) to discover enough in the creatures to lead us to the knowledge of the Creator, and the knowledge of our duty.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 23.

How strangely is the force of this motive *weakened* by those who make Christ a mere man, not the Eternal Son of God, sent out to us from the bosom of his Father!
Atterbury, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

The like instances may be given in the fastings and mortifications used by many people, which, no question, rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, great *weakners* of sin, and furtherances to a man in his Christian course.
South, vol. vi. Ser. 11.

Plato, after having delivered very noble and almost divine truths concerning the nature and attributes of the Supreme God, *weakly* advises men to worship inferiour gods, dæmons and spirits.—*Clarke. On the Evidences*, Prop. 6.

This very thirst after fame naturally betrays him into such indecencies as are lessening to his reputation, and is itself looked upon as a *weakness* in the greatest characters.
Spectator, No. 255.

That the power and consequently the security of the monarchy, may not be *weakened* by diversion, it must decend entire to one of the children.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iii. c. 2.

If others [coasts] were landed upon, the visits were, in general, so transient, that it was scarcely possible to build upon a foundation, so *weakly* laid, any information that could even gratify idle curiosity.
Cook. Third Voyage, Introd.

WEAL, *n.* **Wealth. Wea'lthy. Wea'lthily. Wea'lthiness. Wea'lthful. Wea'lthfully.** } A.S. *Wel-an,* opes; *weleg-ian, ge-welegian,* locupletare; to enrich, to make or wax rich or *wealthy,* (Somner.) *Wealth,* — that which enriceth, (the third person of the verb.) Dut. *Welde, weelde.* See Well.

That which causes or produces riches, prosperity; good, or good fortune or happiness; affluent or abundant property or possession; affluence, abundance.

Bot do erie thorgh the toun, that non for *wele* no wo,
In strete walk vp & doun bot to ther iones go.
R. Brunne, p. 334.

Ther nys squier ne kyght. in contreye a boute
That he nel bowe to that bonde. to bede hure an hosehonde
A wedden hure fro hure *welthe.—Piers Ploughman,* p.180.

But he is ryche and well bego,
To whome that God wol sende *wele.—Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Madame, I am a man of thyne,
That in thy courte have longe serued,
And aske that I haue deserued,
Some *wele* after my longe wo. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

For what so falle or *wele* or wo,
That thought foryete I neuermo. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

So ben thei commonly diseased.
There male no *welth* ne pouerte
Attempren them to the deserte
Of buxomnes by no wise. *Id, Ib.* b. i.

Wherfore taking comfort & boldnes, partly of your graces most beneuolent inclination towarde the vniuersall *weale* of your subiectes, partly inflamed with zeale, I haue nowe enterprised to describe in our vulgar tunge, the forme of a iuste publike *weele.—Sir T. Elyot. The Governour.*

Great is the loue of the countrey, eyth that many leaue dyners *wealthes* that they haue in strauange landes, and lyue straitly, for to lyue on their owne land.
Golden Boke, Let. 16.

There mirthful *wealth;* there kingdome is for thee;
There a king's child prepar'd to be thy make.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

This in tracte of tyme made him *welthy,* and by meane of this *welthiaes* ensued pryde.—*Fabyan. Chronycle,* c. 66.

They [yeomen] haue a certain preheminence and more estimacion than labourers and artificers, and commonly liue *wealthily,* keepe good houses, and doe their busines, & trauaile to acquire riches.—*Smith. Commonwealth,* b. i. c. 23.

Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde bee thanked) quiete, and likelie rightie wel to prosper in *wealthful* peace.—*Sir T. More. Workes,* p. 39.

For a great part of this matter resteth in thy hand: either with pure chastitie, meekenes, buxume vising of selfe to haue thy husband pleasant and louing to thee, and to lead thy life *wealthfully.*
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 2.

Esteem not fame more than thou dost thy *weal.*
Daniel. Complaint of Rosamond.

Then bows and bills were only in request,
Such rage and madness doth possess the land:
Set upon spoil on either part they were,
Whilst the *weal-publick* they in pieces tear.
Drayton. Miseries of Q. Margaret.

Beneath him with new wonder now he views
To all delight of human sense expos'd
In narrow room nature's whole *wealth,* yea more,
A heav'n on earth. *Milton. Paradise Lost,* b. iv.

I come to wine it *wealthily* in Padua:
If *wealthily,* then happily in Padua.
Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, Act i. sc. 2.

Meeting two such *wealth-men* as you are (I cannot call you Lieutgusses,) if the drinke you give me, touch my palat aduersly, I make a crooked face at it.
Id. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 1.

Where men are to act by rules or laws for the public *weal,* some must of necessity be appointed to judge, when those laws are transgrest, and how far; to decide doubtful cases, and the like.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature,* s. 7.

Besides merchants and others that trade by sea from this port, here are other pretty *wealthy* men, and several artificers and trades-men of most sorts, who by labour and industry maintain themselves very well.—*Dampier. Voyages,* an.1699.

It were better for us to live under a kind beneficent governour, though a little defective in knowledge and ability, than one unlimited in either, but regardless of our *weal* or woe.—*Sir ach. Light of Nature,* vol. ii. pt. i. c. 16.

That *wealth* consists in money, or in gold and silver, is a popular notion which naturally arises from the double function of money, as the instrument of commerce, and as the measure of value.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations,* b. iv. c. 1.

WEAL, or **Wale,** *n.* & *v.* } A.S. *Wal-an,* vibices. The marks or prints of stripes or strokes remaining in the flesh, (Somner.) And— A.S. *Hwel-an,* contabescere, putrescere. *Hwele,* putrefactio,—putrefaction, rottenness, corruption, whence our *wheale,* (Id.)

Also with a while his cheekes and his chin brake out of scabbs, *wheales,* and of skales, that no barbour, neyther well could, nor gladly would shane him.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 4.

[It] represeth and keepeth downe all *wheales* and itching pimples which are reade to breake forth.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 25.

O my blessed Saviour, was it not enough that thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *weled* with bloody stripes; but that thy person must be made the mockiug stock of thine insulting enemies?
Bp. Hall. Cont. Christ before Pilate.

Mor. Rough, stubborn Cynick.
Soph. Thou art rougher far.
And of a coarser *wale* fuller of pride,
Less temperate to bear prosperity.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

The *wales,* marks, scars, and cicatrices of sine and vice remaine to be seen, in some more, in others less.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 459.

Aridices one of the philosophers there in place, asked him presently again, what the reason was, that the *wales* or marks of stripes and lashes were all red indifferently whether the whippes were made of white or black leather thongs?
Id. Ib. p. 547.

WEALD. } A.S. *Weald;* Dut. *Wald, wored.* A wood, a forest, a woody place, (Somner.)
Wea'ldish.

The bischopriche of Salesbury & al South sex, he hadde also,
The *wealde,* & al the bischopriche of Chichestre der to.
R. Gloucester, p. 5.

A considerable part of this county [Kent] is called the *Wealde,* that is the Woodland Ground, the inhabitants whereof are called the *Wealdish* men.
Fuller. Worthies. Kent.

WEAN, *v.* **Wea'nel. Wea'ning,** *n.* **Wea'nling,** *adj.* } A.S. *Wen-an, awen-an;* Dut. *Wennen;* Ger. *Ent-wennen.* Perhaps the same word as *wun-ian,* assuescere, to accustom, to inure, (sc. as applied to infants,) to other food; generally, to other things: or from *wen-an,* to ween, to think; *ge-wæn-ian,* inclinare animum, to bend one's mind, (Somner,) to incline it. And hence—

To entice, allure, withdraw, disengage, (sc.) from any habit, any former pursuit, or enjoyment.

And her vowe was to offer that child of her owne bodye vnto God for terme of lyfe. And her vowe lasted no lōgar, than tyll her chylde was *wened.—Bale. Apologie,* fol. 33.

After that shee is once *weaned* and beginneth to speake and goe, let al her play and pastime be with maides of her owne age, and within the presence either of her mother or her nurse.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 2.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope to have them good neat.
Tusser. Husbandry. May.

Know. How happy yet should I esteem myself,
Could I, by any practise, *wean* the boy
From one vain course of study he affects.
B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, Act i. sc. 1.

——— And before
The tender impe was *wained* from the teat
The Princesse Maud him tooke.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. i. c. 59.

Tho when as Lowder was farre away,
This woolnish sheepe would catchen his pray,
A lambe or a kid, or a *wennell* wast.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

——— Whose nigh starved flocks
Are always scabby, and infect all sheep
They feed withal: whose lambs are ever last,
And dye before their *weaning.*
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

Let us not stand upon a formal taking of leave, but *wean* ourselves from them [the allurements of the world] while we are in the midst of them.—*Spectator,* No. 27.

For he of joys divine shall tell,
That *wean* from earthly wo,
And triumph o'er the mighty spell
That chains his heart below.—*Beattie. Retirement.*

WEAPON. } Goth. *Wepna;* A. S. *Wæpun;* Dut. *Waepen;* Ger. *Waffen;*
Wea'poned. } Sw. *Waepna;* Icelandic, arma, armatura. A. S. *Weppnian, ge-weppnian;* Dut. *Waepenen;* Ger. *Waffnen,* to arm, to harness, to put on weapons. Applied to—

Any instrument of defence or offence; arms of defence or offence.

& alle that sueird mot bere, or other *wapen* weld,
Were sette R. to dere enbussed thorgh the feld.
R. Brunne, p. 187.

She hath a warde in redy aie,
Whiche is so wonderfull a wight,
That hym ne maie no maus might
With sword, ne with no *wepen* daunte.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

He sette a lawe for the pees,
That none but he be *wepenles*
Shall come into the counseyle hous.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

That whiche they call their phalanx, is an immonable square of footemen, wherin euery one stande close to other, ioyning *weapon* to *weapon.*
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 22.

Than Jesus turnyng to the multitude that wer come to take hym, sayed: now *weponed* with swerdes & clubbes, ye come forth to take me.—*Udal. Matt.* c. 26.

There shal moreouer come great pestilences, whiche by their infection shal wast awai and consume a mightie greate noumbre of people, in sort as though the aier wer armed & *weponed* to doe vengeaunce vpō the euil sort.
Id. Luke, c. 21.

He sent them out *weponlesse,* leste that maunes aydes should chalenge any thyng in this heauenly busynesse.
Id. Mark, c. 6.

Thir *weapons* were a short spear and light target, a sword also by thir side, thir light soutimes in charuts phang'd at the axle with iron sithes.
Milton. History of Britaine, b. ii.

Thick upon shear stood several gross bands of men well *weapon'd,* many women like furies running to and fro in dismal habit with hair loose about thir shoulders, held torches in thir hands.—*Id. Ib.*

Soone as the knight she there by her did spy,
Standing with emptie hands all *weaponlesse,*
With fresh assault vpon him she did flie,
And gan renew her former cruelnesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Lam. Mine, Sir, and had my will rank'd with my power,
And his obedience, I could have sent him
With more ease, *weaponless* to you, and bound,
Than have kept him back, so well he loves his honour
Beyond his life.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Little French Lawyer, Act iii.

Why is the part of the *weapon,* the beginning of the wound is made with, taken notice of to make the distinct species called stabbing, and the figure and matter of the *weapon* let out.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 5.

Now both these *weapons,* the sword and the arrow, are emblems of one and the same thing: which is another than the word of God, in its different effects and different manners of operation on the minds of men, represented under these two different images.—*Bp. Horsley,* vol. i. Ser. 7.

WEAR, *v.* **Wear,** *n.* **Wea'rer. Wea'ring,** *n.* } A. S. *Wer-an, awer-an,* induere, gerere, gestare, to wear, to put on clothes; also as the Dut. *Weren, werpen,* to defend. (See **War, Ware,** &c.) And Wachter thinks the Ger. *Weren* is applied to the clothing, because the body is defended and protected by it. To *wear,* is—

To protect, to clothe, to invest; to bear or carry, clothing or vestment; generally, to bear, bring, or carry; then, to bear or endure use, to endure, to last; further, with a subaudition or implication of injury by use,—to waste, to decay; to consume, to spend, to spoil, to tire.

But when God woll, it shall *weare* out.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

This kyng also to reforme the greuous correccyons that he sawe there, executyd to Englyasshe men for spirituall offencis, as to *werynge* of irons and gayues, he graūted of euery fyre house of his lande i d. as fue beforesayde had done.—*Fabyan. Chronycle,* c. 162.

Or if thou hast not sat as I doe now
Wearing thy hearer in thy Mistris praise,
Thou hast not lou'd.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act iii. sc. 4.

Win 'em, and *wear* 'em. I give up my interest.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act ii. sc. 2.

Pet. Would they were settled
To give me some new shoes too; for I'll be sworn
These are clen worn out to the unreasonable souls
In their good worships' business.
Id. The Chances, Act I. sc. 1.

Marg. You must not look to be my Mr. Sir,
Nor talk I' th' hous as though you *wore* the breeches,
No, nor command in any thing
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act ii.

And they do so commend and approve my apparel, with my judicious *wearing* of it, its above wonder.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 2.

The waved water chamelot, was from the beginning estcemed the richest and bravest *wearing*.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 49.

The Chinese in other countries still keep their old custom, but if any of the Chinese is found *wearing* long hair in China, he forfeits his head; and many of them have abandoned their country to preserve their liberty of *wearing* their hair, as I have been told by themselves.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1687.

Indeed 'tis [iron] fit for armour, to bear off insults, and preserve the *wearer* in the day of battle.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, Ded.

Indeed as it is, are not some ready to say or imagine, though very unjustly, that the credit of the gospel history is less for its being so ancient; and *wearing* out continually, as time runs on?—*Secker*, vol. ii. Ser. 25.

"A mask," says Castiglione, "confers a right of acting and speaking with less restraint, even when the *wearer* happens to be known."—*Rambler*, No. 208.

The frequent loss of those metals from various accidents by sea and by land, the continual waste of them in gilding and plating, in lace and embroidery, in the *wear* and tear of coin, and in that of plate, require, in all countries which possess no mines of their own, a continual importation, in order to repair this loss and this waste.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 5.

WEAR, *v.* To *wear* ship. Dut. *Weren*, to veer, (qv.)

As our ship kept the wind better than any of the rest, we were obliged in the afternoon, to *wear* ship, in order to join the squadron to the leeward, which otherwise we should have been in danger of losing in the night.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 8.

WEAR, *n.* See WFAR, *v.* A. S. *Wer-an, ante.* A. S. *Wier, wier.*

A place or engine for catching or keeping fish, (Sonner;) also a dam, to keep up, keep back the flow of water.

All *weares* from beneefoorth shall be utterly put downe by Thames and Midway, (*Magna Charta*, c. 23.)

This worlde also hath nettes of its own, & Sathan hath fishers of his owne too: who doe wt flatterying enticemêtes allure the miserable soles of men, and towe them into the *were* & net of damnacion, and so bring thê at last to perishyng for ever.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 5.

All our feare was of the two moneths betwixt in which meane space if the sauages should not helpe vs with Cassani, and Chyna, and that our *weares* should faile vs, (as often they did,) we might very well starue, notwithstanding the growing corne, like the staruing horse in the stable, with the growing grasse, as the prouerbe is.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 261.

With strength incredible, the scaly race
O'er rocks and *weires* their upward passage trace;
Bent head to tail, in an elastic ring,
Safe o'er the steepest precipice they spring.
Moses Browne. Piac. Eel. Ecl. 4.

When a *weire* or a flood gate comes in their way, they will not take their leap immediately, but remain still for a while in some pool, till they gather strength after the fatigue of swimming, and then coming below the flood-gate, they bend themselves in a circle, with their tail in their mouth, and, exerting their utmost force, spring upwards sometimes to the height of eight feet perpendicular.
F. Fletcher. Pis. Ecl. Ecl. 5. Note 2.

WEA'RISH, or WE'RISH. Skinner thinks it may be *Wegerish*; from Ger. *Wegern*, recusare; applied to a taste causing nausea and dislike. It is probably formed upon the adj. *Weary.*—A. S. *Werig*,—which Somner explains, not only lassus, fessus, but naught, malicious, cursed.

Werish opinions,—opinions of naught, or no worth.

A *wearish* elf, a *wearish* man, a *weerish* countenance,—malicious, evil, cursed, shrewish.

But it must nedes be an excellêt & a notable high thing, which by his strength and vertue muste moue and draw the whole world, being onerwhelmed with *werishe* opinions, & with vaine lustes & appetites.—*Udal. Matt.* c. 5.

Of all whiche neuertheless, not one hath there beene so eloquente or so well learned, that he hath beene hable to bryng anye one nacyon in the mynde that he wonlde hane them in, so *wergshe* and vneffectual was the vertue of the medicine of phisicke which they brought.—*Id. Luke*, Pref.

[He has] a voice not softe, weake, piping, womanishe, but audible, stronge, and manlike; a countenance not *werishe* and crabbed, but faire and comelie; a personage not wretched and deformed, but taule and goodlie.
Ascham. The Schole-master, b. i.

There entring in, they found the good man selfe,
Full busily vnto his work yheint;
Who was to weet, a wretched *wearish* elfe,
With hollow eyes and raw hone cheeks for-spent,
As if he had in prison long been pent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

Beside the old lean jade, he set a lusty tall fellow; and behind the goodly horse he placed a little *wearish* man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength.
North. Plutarch, p. 492.

WEA'RY, *adj.* WEA'RY, *v.* WEA'RILY. WEA'RINESS. WEA'RISOME. WEA'RISOMELY. WEA'RISOMENESS. } A. S. *Werig, werignesse*, fatigatus, lassus, fessus, defessus, (Somner,) seem to be used consequentially from the verb—*To wear*; to wear out, to destroy (sc.) the strength; and thus—

Tired, fatigued, exhausted; exhausted of strength, power of action or exertion, of endurance or patience. Also, as—

Wearisome,—tiresome, fatiguing; tedious, irksome.

So that the Cristynemen adde there the maystrye,
And tresour fonnde & stor yneu, & astored hem wel there,
And reste her gode bodyes, that so *werg* were.
R. Gloucester, p. 395.

As hys chamberleyn hym broghe, as he roa aday,
A morwe vorto *werye*, a peyre house of say.—*Id.* p. 390.

So that salep atte laste vor *werynysse* hym nome.
Id. p. 240.

Werie and weltschode, wente ich forth after.
Piers Plowman, p. 339.

Ac on a May morweynyng, on Malverne hulles
Me by fel for to slepe. for *weyrynesse* of wandryng.
Id. p. 1.

The dede slepe, for *wery* besinesse,
Fell on this carpenter, right as I gesse.
Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3644.

Of the travailes that our Lord Jesu Crist suffered in preching, his *werinesse* in travelling, his temptations when he fasted, his long wakinges whan he prayed, his teres when he wept for pitee of good peple.—*Id. Persones Tale.*

This Narcissus had suffred paines
For renning all daie in the plaines
And was for thirst in great distresse
Of herte, and of his *werinesse*
That had his breth almost benomen.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

For if thy lawe be certeyne,
As thou hast tolde, I dare well seyne,
Then wolt beholde my distresse,
Whiche am so full of *werinesse*,
That I ne maie vneth go.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vii.

Out ship was so sore beaten with shot from our enemies and braced with shooting off our owne ordinance, that our *wearie* and weake armes were scarce able to defende and keepe out water.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 525.

So that in conclusion many hauing a long time *wearied* their armes, chose rather to cast their targets out of their hands, and to feight wyth their bodies naked.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 19.

But herin they had the dysadvauntage, that our ennemies when they were *wearyed* wyth continuance of feyghtinge, wold withdrawe them out of the presse, and other succeeded fresh and instye in their steades.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 67.

Thane they retourned homewarde without array or good order, for they thought then to haue no trouble, and so they went *wergly* by heapes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 186.

For *werinesse* he was constrayned to entre into an olde barne, without the citie, where he castinge him selfe on the bare gronde, with weynynge and dolorous cryenge bewayled his fortune.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, b. ii.

Whether by fate, or missing of the way,
Or that she was by *wariness* detain'd,
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b.

We found it a *wearisome* way backe from the borders of Emeria, to recouer vp again to the head of the riner Carcrugana.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 659.

I confesse indeede that I endeuour to be briefe, not so much in regard of *wearisomenesse*, as for feare least I haue bene ouer tedious vnto you.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 96.

Their scope was obedience, ours is skill; their endeauour was reformation of life, our vertue nothing but to heare gladly the reproofe of vice; they in the practise of their religion *wearied* chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our eares and tongues.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. v. § 81.

But the condemnation of his sin he received,—*wariness* and labour, and to eat in the sweat of his brows, and to turn to dust again.—*Bp. Taylor. Deus Justificatus.*

O turne thy rudder hitherward awhile:
Here may thy storme-bet vessell safely hide;
This is the port of rest from troublous toyle,
The world's sweet inn from paine and *wearisome* turmoyle.—*Spenser Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 12.

The roote hereof, diuine malediction; whereby the instruments being weakened wherewithhall the sonle (especially in reasoning) doth worke; it preferreth rest in ignorance, before *wearisome* labour to know.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. i. c. 7.

But no worthy enterprise can be done by us without continuall plodding and *wearisomenesse* to our faint and sensitive abilities.—*Milton. Tetrachordon.*

It is a calling, the business whereof doth so exercise as not to *weary*, so entertain as not to cloy us.
Burrow, vol. iii. Ser. 16.

Thus with a flowing tongue old Nestor spoke:
Then, to full bowls each other they provoke;
At length with *wariness*, and wine oppress'd;
They rise from table; and withdraw to rest.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

There was once a time when wreaths of bays or oak were considered as recompences equal to the more *wearisome* labours and terrific dangers, and when the miseries of long marches and stormy seas were at once driven from the remembrance by the fragrance of a garland.—*Idler*, No. 6.

In the whole of this work, we must be careful, neither to hurry over any part thoughtlessly, nor lengthen it *wearisomely.*—*Secker*, vol. vi. Lect. 38.

A duty so hard, as undergoing sharp torments, or continued *wearisomeness*, may well admit of some imperfection in the performance, and yet entitle us, through our merciful Father's bounty, to a large recompence.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 14.

WEA'SEL. A. S. *Wesle*; Dut. *Wesel*; Ger. *Wisel*; said to be so called from the noise it utters.

Fayre was this yonge wif, and therwithal
As any *wesel* hire body gent and smal.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3225.

The serpent aspis also, the *wezill* and the fly called the bettill, they reverence, because they observe in them I wot not what little slender images (like as in drops of water we perceive the resemblance of the sun) of the divine power.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 1070.

In hollow caverns vermine make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad:
The corn-deuouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wise ant her wintry store provides.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

WEA'SY. WEA'SINESS. WEA'SAND. } A. S. *Hwæsan*, difficulter respirare, to breathe with difficulty.

Weasand,—that which breathes, or through which we breathe.

Weasy and *weasiness*,—applied, (met.) to—That which causes or accompanies it; full feeding, sensual indulgence, carnal pride.

And the people of Israell as oft as they wexed *weasy* and fatte as saith the song of Moses & were dilated, so offte did thei kik ayenst, forsake, and forget their Lorde God.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 4.

Let sicke fewer *weasy* tnlers beware of a soden fall; for when they crye peace and sennrite then is there present a soden destruccion.—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

But be acknowledged not God to be the ancior of them. And therfore of pryde and *weasynes* gaue himselfe vp vnto his owne lustis.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

The other is more inward, called properly the gullet, or the *weasand*, by which we swallow downe both meate and drinke, and it goeth to the stomacke first, and so to the belly.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxvii.

And to him drining strongly downe the tide,
Vpon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the strainl, his *weasand* nigh he brast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 2.

Ast. I say cut his *weand*, spoil his piping;
Have at your love-sick heart, sir.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Chances, Act ii.

He might have thought thus much: That this *weazill* of the throat, otherwise called Epiglottis, was not made for nothing, and to no purpose, but ordained for this, that when we swallow any food it might keep down and close the conduit of the wind-pipe.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 609.

Now this *weazill* abovesaid, being placed just in the midst, and indifferent to serve both passages, when we speake, doth shut the mouth of that conduit or *weazand* that leadeth to the stomack.—*Id. Ib.*

——— The *wheazing* swine
With coughs is choak'n; and labours from the chine.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

——— The Britons squeeze the works
Of sedulous bees, and mixing odorous herbs
Prepare balsamic cups, to *wheazing* lungs
Medicinal, and short-breath'd ancient sires.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

He fell: the shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck salant, he spurns the ground;
And the soul issues through the *weazon's* wound.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

WEA'THER, *n.* } Anciently also written
WEA'THER, *v.* } *Weder.* A. S. *Weder, we-*
WEA'THERING, *n.* } *ther;* Dut. *Weder, wedder;*
Ger. *Wetter;* perhaps from Ger. *Wehen;* Goth. *Waian*, to blow. (See *Wachter.*) *Weather*, is applied to—

The state of the atmosphere, as—either windy or calm, wet or dry, hot or cold, stormy or tempestuous, still or quiet. To *weather*,—

To bear up against, to endure, to overcome, the difficulties, the stress of weather; any stress or difficulty.

Ac that heo mygte oft *y* se, in cler *weder*, there
Est ward as the sonne a ros, a lond as yt were.
E. Gloucester, p. 41.

The *weder* was fulle soft, the wynde held ham stille,
The saile was hie o loft, thei had no wynde at wille.
R. Brunne, p. 169.

Thorwe flodes and foule *wederes*. frutes shallen faile.
Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 146.

Frauceys had his brethern barfot to wenden
Now han they buckle shone, for blenyng of her heles
And hosen in harde *weder*.—*Id. Crede.*

Therefore I rede ye take them as ye find,
For they are sad as *wedercocke* in wind.
Chaucer. Complaint of Creseide.

And yet the wynde to mans ere
Is softe, and as it semeth onte,
It maketh elere *weder* all aboute.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Ne ther after sytyng under a bushe in the feld, the kynes herdemen passyd by, and seyuge this lyeshop with his company sytyng in the *weder* desyred hym to his howse to take there such poore lodgynge as he had.
Fabyan. Chronyele, c. 83.

In this yere, that is to saye, ye v. yere of kyng John, by reason of the vncasonable *wedcsyngs*, as in ye laste yere feil, y^t whete was solde for xvs. a quarter.—*Id. Ib.* an, 1204.

He did consider what time he should spend yet he should get so far to wind-ward against which would haue bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 515.

Y^t most of our shyps were thus broosed and *weatherbeaten* and the residew vnmeete to sayle in.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 103.

As the cathedrall church of Holen hauing a bodie the fine pillars wherewf on both sides he foure elees high, and abovte fiue eines thicke, as also beames and *weather-boardes.*
Hakklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 577.

In this mayres yere also, but the .x. yere of the kyng, and .x. day of August, a newe *wedyr-cok* was satte vpon the crosse of seyut Paulys steple of Lndon.
Fabyan. Chronyele, an. 1422.

I marualled why he departed so suddenly, and went ouer the shoales amongst the islands where it was impossible for vs to follow them. But after I perceaued them to be *weather-wise.—Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 281.

Then whom ne better on a boistrous sea
Could guide a ship, none better knew then he
To morrow's *weather*, if the sunne he spy'de,
Or moone, and could for future stormes prvside.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iii.

3 *Guard.* Well, well, you have built a nest
That will stand all storms, you need not mistrust
A *weather-vane.*
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at several Weapons, Act ii.

These men came hither, as my vision tells me,
Poor *weather-beaten*, almost lost, starv'd, feebled,
Their vessels like themselves, most miserable.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act iv.

——— Say my spirit,
How fares the king, and 's followers?
Ar. Confin'd together
In the same fashion, as you gaue in charge,
Just as you left them; all prisoners sir
In the line-grove which *weather-feuds* your cell.
Shakespeare. Tempest, Act v. sc. 1.

And sooner may a gulling *weather-spy*,
By drawing forth Heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antic youth will wear,
Than thou, when thou depart'st from me, can shew
Whither, why, when, or with whom, thou would'st go.
Donne, Sat. I.

The flowers of Pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weather-wiser;* whereby Gerard saith, he foretelleth what *weather* shall follow the next day; for saith he, if the flowers be close shut up, it betokeneth rain and foul *weather;* contrariwise, if they be spread abroad, fair *weather.—Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. x.

When the wind is thus settled, we have commonly fair *weather*, and a clear sky, especially if the sun is in the southern sign; but if in a northern sign, the *weather* is usually cloudy.—*Dampier. Discourse of Winds*, c. i.

In *weathering* this point all the squadron, except the Centurion, were very near it; and the Gloucester being the leewardmost ship, was forced to tack and stand to the southward, so that we lost sight of her.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 7.

To repair these defects the caulkers were set to work, as soon as we got into fair and settled *weather*, to caulk the decks and inside *weather-works* of the ships; for I would not trust them over the sides while we were at sea.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. i. c. 3.

Peaze to the artist, whose ingenious thought
Devis'd the *weather-house*, that useful toy!
Fearless of humid air and gath'ring rains,
Forth steps the man—an emblem of myself!
Cowper. Task, b. i.

After much delay by contrary winds, we *weathered* Pulo Pare on the 29th [December] and stood in for the main.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 13.

WEAVE, *v.* } Goth. *Waib-ym, biwaib-yan,*
WEA'VER. } amicire; A. S. *Wef-an, wef-can,*
WEFT, *n.* } *weef-an;* Dut. *Weven;* Ger.
WE'TTAGE. } *Weben;* Sw. *Wef-wa*, tegere,
WOOF. } texere. See Web.

To cover, (by crossing one over another;) to infold, to insert, to interpose; to intermix so as to form into one substance.

Weft, (A. S. *Wefta,*)—*weaved, weav'd, weaft, weft.*

Woof,—that which is *woven;* the texture. See the quotation from Cook.

Weaver-fish,—called by Holland the *dragon* or *spider of the sea*, (*Draco Iranous.*) It has *webs* connecting its sharp spines.

And the coote was without seem and wouun al about, therfore thei seiden togidre, kitte we not it, but caste we lott whos it is.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 19

And when she hatheth hir werke on honde
Of *wouyng*, or of embrondrie,
That can I not but muse and pite
Upon hir fingers longe and small.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Then shaking a pike of fire in defiance of the enemie, and *weaving* them amaine, we had then come aboord; and an Englishman in the gallie made answer, that they would come aboord presently.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 566.

Neither is the fleete itselfe onely transported thence, but also diuers & sundry stuffes *wouen* thereof, for the Chinians do greatly excel in the art of *weauing*, and do very much resemble our *weauers* of Europe.—*Id. Ib.* vol. ii. p. 91.

The commodities which we brought home were pepper and elenbants teeth, oyle of palme, cloth made of cotton wool very curiously *woven*, and cloth made of the barke of palme trees.—*Id. Ib.* pt. ii. p. 128.

I woulde shee shuld be euer among her maids: whether they be in her kitchin dressing of meate, or els spinning, *weauing*, sowing, or brushing: For while ye maistres is by, al things shal be better done.
Vives. Instruc. of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 10.

The meane craftes wolde haue euery thyng at their pleasure, and the great men wolde not suffre it, and so they rebelled a certayne *weauers* and fullers were slayne, and the other apeased.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 375.

And Demetrias, which was as great of birth, as mighty of possessions as shee, he had haue wooll in her hands, and her selfe either to spinne, to warpe, or else winde spindles in a case for to throwe *woofe* off, and to winde on clewes the spinning of thers, and to order such as should bee *women.*
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 3.

The colwebs that spiders *weave*, which serve for patterns, as well for our women to make their *webs* of cloth, as for fishers to knit and work their nets, are in many respects very admirable: first in regard of the fine threads, and the subtile *weaving* thereof, which are not distinct one from another, nor ranged after the order of the warpe and *woofe* in our artificial *webs* upon the loom, but are continued and run all into one.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 786.

Not any damzell, which her vaunteth most
In skillfull knitting of soffe silken twine;
Nor any *weauer*, which his worke doth boast
In diaper, in damaske, or in lyne.—*Spenser. Muiopotmos.*

The *weaver*, which although his prickles venom be
By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see:
Yet for the fish he bears, 'tis not accounted bad.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

Now lyest thou of life and honour reft;
Now lyest thou a lumpe of earth forlorne,
Nc of thy late life memory is left,
Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *weft.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 4.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed.—*Grew. Museum.*

So Herford for her says, give me *woof* and warp.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

It [Industry] taught us from the wool of the sheep, from the hair of the goat, from the labours of the silk worm, to *weave* us clothes to keep us warm, to make us fine and gay.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

Can they receive and assent to adventitious notions, and be ignorant of those which are supposed *woven* into the very principles of their being, and imprinted there in indelible characters, to be the foundation and guide of all their acquired knowledge, and future reasonings?
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 2.

Then *weavers* stretch your stays upon the *weft.*
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

The silk-worm *weaves* her web for a safeguard to herself, and at the same time furnishes us with materials for our clothing and ornament.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 19.

The capital which employs the *weavers*, for example, must be greater than that which employs the spinners; because it not only replaces that capital with its profits, but pays, besides, the wages of the *weavers.*
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 6.

It is made in a kind of frame of the size of the cloth, generally about five feet long, and four broad, across which the long threads, which lie close together, or warp, are strained, and the cross threads, or *woof*, are worked in by hand, which must be a very tedious operation.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 9.

WEB, *n.* } A. S. *Webba*, by change of *f* into
WE'BBED. } *v*, and *v* into *b*; *Wef-an, wef-*
WE'BBY. } *web.*
WE'BSTER. } That which is *woven* or *weaved;* the texture, intertexture or involution, the stuff *woven.*

Fairefax seems to apply it to the material of which the *sword* was wrought.

Al ich sauh slepyng. as ge shullen hure after
Bothe bakers & brywers. bouchers & other
Webbesters and walkers. an wymmen wt handen.
Piers Ploukman, p. 11.

And ouer them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning *web*, and spred her subtile net.
Enwrapped in foule smoak & clowds more black than *Jet.*
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

What should I speake of the strength that this *web* hath to resist the puffes and blasts of wind? of the toughnesse to hold and not breake, notwithstanding a deale of dust doth weigh and beare it down? Many a time ye shall see a broad *web* reaching from one tree to another: and this when she learneth to *weave* and beginneth to practise and trie her skill.—*Holland. Pliny*, b. xi. c. 24.

Go yon then, in; and take your worke in hand;
Your *web*, and distaffe, and your studies command
To plie their fit worke.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, b. i. c. 13.

Nenrthelesse with in the same tyme, enteringe into the bandes of a chaplaine, it hath bene handeled and tosed amonge the spyders *webbe wesers* of Babylon the greate cytie.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 16.

The sword was broke, therein no wonder lies,
If earthly tempred metall could not hold
Against that target forged in the skies,
Downe fell the blade in pieces on the mold.—
The brittle *web* of that rich sword he thought
Was broke through hardnesse of the counties sheeld.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boelogne, b. viii. s. 4;

And there with stately pompe by heapes they wend,
And Christians slaine rolle up in webs of led.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. viii. s. 26.

As for such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *webbed* together (excepting some few) their legs are generally short, which is the most convenient size for swimming.
Durham. Physico-Theology, b. vii. c. 1. Note 9.

A weaver cannot apply himself entirely to his peculiar business, unless there is before hand stored up somewhere, either in his own possession, or in that of some other person, a stock sufficient to maintain him with the materials and tools of his work, till he has not only completed, but sold his *web*.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. pt. ii. Introd.

They scatter abroad fire-brands and arrows, and cry, Are we not in sport? they delight to trip up the unwary, or entangle the feeble in their *webby* filaments, and then chuckle with joy to see the perplexities they have occasioned.—*Scarob. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 27.

WED, *v.* } A. S. *Wed*, a pledge, a gage, a
WEO, *n.* } pawne. (Somner.) Dut. *Wedde*;
WE'DDING, *n.* } A. S. *Weddian*, to bargain, to
WE'DLOCK. } make a contract, to promise, to vow. Belg. *Wedden*. Hence our *wedding*, i. e. contract of matrimony, sponsalia, and also Nuptiæ, (Somner.) The original word may be the Goth. and A. S. *With-an*, to join, to bind, and from it *wed* the noun; (met.)—

A bond or obligation, a gage or surety; an engagement. Our common usage is—

To join or unite.

To join or bind, in marriage; to marry; to take or choose as an inseparable, a beloved companion.

[He] leyde [to] Wyllam hys brother to *wedde* Normandye,
And borwede of hym thervppe an hondred thousend mare.
R. Gloucester, p. 303.

Suththe he *weddede* another wyf, tho yde was al thys,
The Wyttesonetyd at Wyndelesore, a womman of gret fame.—*Id.* p. 432.

The emperour in this lond *weddede* tho a wyf.—*Id.* p. 75.

Sir Adam of Stretton fulle hard was he led,
Youlit without encheson I lay my glove to *wed*.
R. Brunne, p. 246.

He *wedded* the Duke's douhter, faire Emme the blaunche.
Id. p. 46.

The next gere folowand of Edward coronment,
Leulyn of Walsland in to France he sent,
The Mountford douhter to *wedde*.—*Id.* p. 226.

Now has kyng Henry, thorgh his *weddyng*,
Grete power and party ageys a lordyng.—*Id.* p. 105.

Whan it were done in grayth the *weddyng* of Margarete,
To mak the purale, it suld not be delaied.—*Id.* p. 307.

If it be so no branche in *wedlaike* of tham be nomen,
If Blanche oure lyue Edward, scho salle haf hit lyue
Goscoyn afterward, ageyn that non salle stryue.
Id. p. 254.

For Teouth plyghe hure treuthe. to *wedde* on of hure doughtres
And God grauntede it were so.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 30.

——— Now sorwe thow mote have
Such a *weddyng* to worche.—*Id. Ib.*

For that derne dede do no man sholde
Bot *wedded* men with here wyves. as holy writ telleth.
Id. p. 181.

Thenne a love is a betere frut. ac bothe to ben goode
Widewhode more worthier. than *wedlok*.—*Id.* p. 309.

Thanne he seide to his servauntis the *weddyngis* ben redy but thei that weren clepide to the feeste weren not worthi.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 22.

Then sayd he to his servauntes: the *weddyng* was prepared. But they whiche were hydden, were not worthy.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And be ye lyk to men that abiden hir lorde; whanne he schal turne agen fro the *weddingis*, that whanne he schal come and knocke: anoone thei opene to him.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 12.

And ye youre selues lyke vnto mē, yt waite for theyr master, when he wyll returne from a *weddynge* that assone as he commeth and knocketh, they may ope vnto him.
Eble, 1551. *Ib.*

Let him beware, his nekke lieth to *wedde*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1220.

Men shulden *wedden* after hir estate,
For youth and elde is often at debate,
But sithen he was fallen in the snare,
He must endure (as other folk) his care.
Chaucer. The Millieres Tale, v. 3230.

But me was told, not longe time agon is,
That sithen Cristne went never but onis
To *wedding*, in the Cane of Galilee,
That by that like ensample taught he me,
That I ne shulde *wedden* he but ones.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5594.

Boweth your nekke under the blisful yok
Of soveraintee, and not of servise,
Which that men clepen spousalie or *wedlok*.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 7992.

——— If that none other chance
Male make my deliverance,
But oncly thilke same speche
Whiche (as thou seist) thou shalt me teche
Hase here min honde, I shalle *wedde*:
And thus his trouth he leyth to *wedde*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

——— And a wicked wife
He *weddeth*, whiche in sorowe and strife
Against his ease was contrarye.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

——— But firste *et* thou be speddde
Thou shalt me leaue such a *wedde*
That I woll have thy troth on honde
That thou shalt be myn husbonde.—*Id. Ib.*

In better far estate stand children, poor and wise
Than aged kings, *wedded* to will, that work without advice.
Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 3.

Howe be it she kept but onyll the sacramēt of matrimony, but brake her *wedlake*.
Berners. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. . c. 21.

On to thir morning's rural work they haste
Among sweet dewes and flours; where any row
Of fruit trees overwoodie recend too fare
Thir pampered boughes, and needed hands to check
Fruitless imbraces: or they led the vine
To *wed* her elm.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. v.

Haile *wedded* love, mysterious law, true source
Of human ofspring, sole proprietie
In paradise of all things common else.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness
In *wedlock* a reproach; I gain'd a son,
Such a son as all men hail'd me happy;
Who would be now a father in my stead?
Id. Samson Agonistes.

In gaining him, I gain that fortune too
Which he has *wedded*, and which I but woee.
Dryden. 2 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

Is mirth seasonable on the day of marriage? behold the greatest *wedding* that ever was is this day solemnized: heaven and earth are contracted; divinity is espoused to humanity; a sacred, an indissoluble knot is tied between God and man.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 43.

But man in general, *wedded* to the world, despises its call [Christianity].—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Hint 2.

The relation between Christ and his church, it is evident, must be of a nature not to be adequately typified by any thing in the material world; and nothing could be found in human life which might so aptly represent it as the relation of husband and wife in the holy state of *wedlock*.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 8.

WEDGE, *n.* } Dut. *Weggbe*, massa, cuneus;
WEDGE, *v.* } Ger. *Weche*, which Martinius (in v. *Cuneus*) thinks is from *weichen*, cedere (see WAY) quia ea, in quæ adigitur ubi cedere cogit; because it forces those things into which it is driven to give way or yield to it.

The A. S. *Weege*, *weege*, is applied as the Dut. *Weggbe*, to a weight, a mass, a *wedge*; of some called a way or weigh, (Somner.) But the A. S. *Ge-eggian*, to sharpen, to give an edge, seems to account more easily for the usage of a *wedge*, or *edged* piece (of wood or metal). (See the quotation from Wilkins.) To *wedge*,—

To drive or force, asunder or together, as with a *wedge*, and thus either to cleave or fix; to drive or force in.

Than they without had redy axes and *wedges*, and hewed ye gate lyke carpenters; and as soone as they couldie gette in a hole, they put in axes and *wedges* to Geronet, that he and his company should hewe asonder the barres of the gate.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 120.

His name was Care, a black-smith by his trade,
That neither day nor night from working spared,
But to small purpose iron *wedges* made.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

The legion when they saw thir time, bursting out like a violent *wedge*, quickly broke and dissipated what oppos'd them.—*Milton. Historie of Britaine*, b. ii.

Troy. I was about to tell thee, when my heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twaine,
Least Hector, or my father should perceive me?
I have (as when the sunne doth light a-scorne)
Buried this sigh in wrinkle of a smile.
Shakespeare. Troyl. & Cress. Act i. sc. 1.

Which way do you judge my wit would flye?
3 Cit. Nay your wit will not so soone out as another man's wil, 'tis strongly *wedg'd* vp in a blockie-head.
Id. Coriolanus, Act ii. sc. 3.

1. God saue you sir. Where haue you bin broiling?
3. Among the crow'd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more.
Id. Hen. VIII. Act iv. sc. 1.

In Thessaly there be 34, whereof the most famous are, Cercetti, Olympus, Pierus, Ossa: just against which is Pindus and Ossyra, the seat and habitation of the Lapithæ; and those lie toward the west: but eastward, Pelion, all of them bending in manner of a theatre: and before them stand ranged *wedge-wise*, 72 cities.
Holland. Plinie, b. iv. c. 8.

And thus *wedge-wise* by little and little they spread broader and broader behind, and beare a great length besides with them: by which meanes also they gather more wind to heave them up and set them forward.
Holland. Plinie, b. x. c. 23.

The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge*, which is a known instrument, commonly used in the cleaving of wood.
Wilkins. Archimedes, c. 8.

Besides what gold and sand they take up together, they often find great lumps, *wedg'd* between the rocks, as if it naturally grew there.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1685.

Are all such teachers? would to heav'n all were?
But hark—the doctor's voice! fast *wedg'd* between
Two empirics he stands, and with swoln cheeks
Inspires the newes, his trumpet.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcern'd
The cheerful haunts of men; to wield the axe,
And drive the *wedge*, in yonder forest drear,
From morn to eve his solitary task.
Id. Ib. b. v.

WE'DNESDAY. A. S. *Wodnes-dæg*; Dut. *Woens-dagh*. See the quotations, and WOOD, *adj.*

In bonour of bym [Woden] y clepud in oure tonge *Wednesday*.
R. Gloucester, p. 112.

They worshipped at that dayes a god named *Woden*, and a goddesse named Fria. In the worship of the whiche god, the thirde feryall daye in the week they named *Wednesday*, whiche at this day we call *Wednysday*.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 83.

WEE. Dr. Jamieson has produced many instances of the usage of *wee*, with the adj. *little*, whence he seems inclined to suspect that *wee* is *way*; and, from its frequent union with the adj. *little*, it may itself have been used to denote—*little*, *small*. But the A. S. *Wac*, *wace*, our own English *weak*, may, by dropping the c or *k*, have given us this word.

Si. No forsooth: he hath but a little *wee-face*; with a little yellow beard.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act i. sc. 4.

WEED, *n.* } In Matt. vi. 30.—The grass
WEED, *v.* } of the field, fænum agri, is in
WE'EDER. } A. S. *Aceres wood*. *Wood* also
WE'EDERY. } denoted vestis, vestimentum;
WE'EDY. } and the meaning of the word,
WE'EDLESS. } whether applied to the grass, the herbage (the verdant clothing) of the field, (subsequently restricted to useless or hurtful plants) or to a clothing of the human body, is, probably,—

A covering; that which covers, spreads over vest or vestment, clothing or garment.

To *weed*,—applied to the destruction of particular plants, covering or overspreading the ground, is—

To hoe, or cut up or out; to eradicate, or root out; to extirpate.

Chaucer contrasts *wicked* weeds with *wholesome* herbs.

Hiy sende her feble messagers in pouere monne *wede*,
That at doles in the court ber mete myd othere bede.
R. Gloucester, p. 165.

And wenten as workmen to *weden* and mowen.
Piers Ploughman, p. 137.

Oo fat londe and ful of donge. foulest *wedes* groweth.
Id. p. 213.

And al the lordeshep of Lecherye. in lengthe and in brede
As in werker and in wordes. waitinges of eyes
In *wedes* and wisshenges.
Id. p. 29.

WEE

For thilke ground, yt beareth yp *wedes* wicke
Beareth ehe these holsome herbes.
Chaucer. Troilus, b. ii.

Thy mantel of mercy on our misery sprede
And er we awake wrap us vnder thy *wede*.
Chaucer. A Ballade in Com. of our Lady.

An other againe, shewth towardes another of the Pharisaicall sorte goyng in a white *wede*, and saieth: Beholde, here is Chrystie: an other folowe shewyng many sondrie coulours and shapes of vestures, crieth: Here is Chryst, here, here, here.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 19.

They were faine to eate grasse, and auch *weedes* as they coulde finde then shoue grounde, but fresh water they had plentie, but the meate with some of them could scant frame by reason of their queazie stomackes.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 276.

And thereupon his *weede* [exuvias] and sword y-left,
And, on a bed, his picture she bestows.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

They of whome we spake of before, came into hys gardeyne with garmentes to apparell hym like a kyng, and founde hym *weadyng* of hys grounde.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 50.

Faire sir, said then the Palmer supplaint,
For knighthoods lone doe not so foule a deed,
No blame your honour with so shamefull vaunt
Of vile revenge. To spoyle the dead of *weed*
Is sacrilege, and doth all sinnes exceed.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

Goe. To my house now, and suite you to your worthe;
Off with these *weeds*, and appear glorious.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Pilgrim, Act v. sc. 6.

——— By whose orient light
The nymph [Cerce] adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her owne hands putting on both shirt and *weede*,
Robes fine and curious.—*Chapman. Homer. Odyssey*, b. x.

Here pilgrims roam that stray'd so far to seek
In Golgotha him dead who lives in heaven
And they who to be sure of Paradise
Dying put on the *weeds* of Dominic,
Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

But now an aged man in rural *weeds*,
Following as seem'd, the quest of some stray ewe,
Or wither'd sticks to gather.—*Id. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

Or have their woods and plaines so overgrowne
With poysonous *weeds*, roots, gums, and seeds unknowne.
That they would hire such *weeders* as you be
To free their land from such fertilitie.
Brome. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 5.

I was a peeke-horse in his great affaires:
A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberall rewarder of his friends,
To regalize his blood, I spent mine owne.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act i. sc. 3.

Hard by there was a place all cover'd o'er
With stinging nettles, and such *weedery*.
More. Life of the Soul, b. ii. c. 141.

At sight thereof she was with terror queld,
And said no more: but I which all that while
The pledge of faith, her hand engaged held,
Like wary hynd within the *weedy* spyle,
For no intreaty would forgoe so glorious spoyle.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Let never spring visit his habitation,
But nettles, kix, and all the *weedy* nation,
With empty elders grow, sad signs of desolation.
G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph over Death.

For all assum'd unto this dignity,
So many *weedless* paradises bee,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin,
Except some foreign serpent bring it in.
Donne. Anatomy of the World, Act i.

Soon was his labour doubl'd to the swain,
And blasting mildews blacked all his grain.
Tough thistles cloak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of *weeds* was born.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

There are a great number of negro slaves brought from other parts of the world; some of which are continually *weeding*, pruning, trimming and looking after it.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1691.

All hate the rank society of *weeds*,
Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust
Th' impov'rish'd earth: an averbearing race,
That like the multitude made fashion-mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

Leaving 'twixt each a spacious interval,
To introduce with ease, while yet the grain
Expanding crown'd the intermediate ridge,
His new machine; form'd to exterminate
The *weedy* race. *Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 2.

Our Saviour's parable of the seed scattered upon the surface of a *weedy* soil, applies directly to such penitents.
Gilpin, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

WEE

WEEK. } Dut. *Weke*; Ger. *Woch*; Sw.
WE'EKLY. } *Wecka*; A. S. *Wioc, wuc, wuca, wuce*; and also *wic*, which (Wachter thinks) brings us to the Goth. *Wik*, ordo: quia hebdomas, est septem dierum *ordo* continuo recurrens:—the continually recurring order or series of seven days. May it not have originated in *Wic-dagas*, the days on which markets are kept: "the people then leaving the fields or country, and resorting to the *wic* or towne to market?" (Somner.) And *Wic* being applied to the space of time intervening between the market days.

After hym we honoureth Venus mest, that Frie y clepud ye
In oure tonge, & in the *wyke* Friday for hym y wys.
R. Gloucester, p. 112.

Unto Kyngeston the first *wouke* of May
Com S. Dunstan, open a Sonenday.—*R. Brunne*, p. 37.

The kynge these thre demandes axeth,
To the knight this lawe he taxeth,
That he shall gone and come againe
The thirde *weke*, and tell him pleine
To euery point, what it amounteth.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The feest of Ester came, and the kynge held a great court at Berwyke: for the chiefe of the lordes and knyghtes of England were ther, and there taryed the space of thre *wyckes*.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 91.

In token whereof he sent the Jewes double manna, *wekely* the day before the sabbaot day, to be prouided for before ye had.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 90.

These souldyours had eche of them foure grotes flemmyeshe by the day, and were truely payd, *wekely*.
Id. Ib. c. 29.

Nor were the race of Brute, which ruled here before,
More zealous to the gods they brought unto this shore,
Then Hengist's noble heirs; their idols that to raise,
Here put their German names upon our *weekly* days.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, e. 11.

For at Cheripe, there is a constant store of provisions prepared for the vessels who go thither every *week* from Panama being chiefly supplied from thence.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 8.

So liv'd our sires, e'er doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs, the *weekly* bill:
The first physicians by debauch were made:
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Dryden. To John Driden, Esquire.

[Use] diligence in forming the youth to a sense of their Christian duty, in bringing your people to the holy communion; and, where it can be, to *week-day* prayers.
Secker. Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury.

The observation therefore of the Sunday in the Christian church is a public *weekly* assertion of the two first articles in our creed,—the belief in God the Father Almighty, the Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

WEEL, *n.* A *weel*, or as Holland calls it,—a *lose net*, which Skinner suggests may be from the Dut. *Wiel*, a wheel, and so called from its shape; and Junius,—from *Willow*, because made of *willow* twigs.

They [trowte and peall] are mostly taken with a hookenet, made like the Easterne *weelyes*, which is placed in the sticklest part of the streame (for there the fish chiefely seeketh passage) and kept abroad with certaine hoopes, haning his smaller end fastened against the course of the water, and his mouth open to receive the fish, while he fareth vp by night.—*Carew. Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 28.

These rushes are used to make leaps and *weels* for fishers at sea, and fine and daintie wicker vessels.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxi. c. 18.

No, nor the companions of Ulysses in that great and long voiage of theirs which they had at sea, even laid hook, leape, or *weele*, or cast net into the sea, for fish, as long as they had a bit of bread, or handfull of meal left.
Id. Plutarch, p. 639.

So that in the end fashioned it is in forme round, yet extendeth only in length like unto a fishers *weele* or how net.
Id. Ib. p. 900.

WEEN, *v.* } Dut. *Waenen*; Ger. *Wanen*,
WEEN, *n.* } *wenen*; A. S. *Wen-an*; Goth.
WE'ENING, *n.* } *Wenjan, ga-wen-yan*, opinari, arbitrari, putare.

"To think, suppose, or deeme," (Somner.) See To WEND. Also,—to mean; to intend; to signify; to make known.

To *wene* is now only used in imitation or affectation of antiquity.

WEE

Yt was as in gere of grace that God was bore, ich *wene*,
That Certik com first, four hundred ger & four score & tene.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 104.

Ther come out of Germanie vnder that, ych *wene*,
Y charged mid gode knyghtes, schippes eightetene.
Id. p. 116.

When William was comen, & *wende* no tresoun,
Sone was he nomen, & don in prisoun.
R. Brunne, p. 317.

Then *wennede* I to wytteo end with a whight I mette.
Piers Ploukman. Crede.

But sche schal be more blessid, if sche dwellith thus aftir my counseil, and I *wene* that I haue the spryyt of God.
Wiclif. 1 Corynth. c. 7.

What, *wenest* thou to make an idiot of our dame.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5893.

Mine harme is hard withouten *wene*.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

Which maketh *wene* that he shall be
Delliuered and cone to libertie.—*Id. Ib.*

It is but folly and wrong *wening*
To aske so outrageous a thing.—*Id. Ib.*

But sire of that ye wolde mene,
That I shulde otherwise *wene*
To be beloued, than I was:
I am beknowe. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Full sfte it hath befall er this
Through hope, that was not certaine
My *wenyng* hath he set in vaine,
To trust in thing, that helpe me nought
But onely of mine owne thought.—*Id. Ib.*

But wolde God that grace sende,
That towardes me my lady *wende*,
As I towardes hir *wene*,
My lone shulde so be sene,
There shulde go no pride a place.—*Id. Ib.*

And wha it was agenst nyght, they came to the ryuer of Tyne, to the same place where as the Scottis hadde passed ouer in to Inglande, *wenyng* to them, that they must neuis repasse againe the same ways.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 18.

For the eye euer arose by the resyng of hartis, hyndis, and other sauage beastis, that were seen by them in ye foreward, after the whiche beastis they made auch showtyng and crying, that they that came after, *went* they had ben a fyghtyng with theyr enemies.—*Id. Ib.*

And than he thought rather to be with the formest than with the hyndemoost, and strake his horse with the spurres, and al his company also, and dashte into the batelle of the kyng of Granade, cryyng, "Duglas, Duglas." *wenyng* to hym, the kyng of Spaigne and his host had folowed, but they dyd nat.—*Id. Ib.* c. 20.

They *wene* to wery me, but they shall nat.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. c. 177.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to faile,
And sinuitie engines bet from batterie,
With greedy force he gan the fort assaile,
Whereof hee *weend* possessed soone to bee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

They (quoth he) who think that this scholasticall life and idle life of students even from the first beginning, is most of all beseeming and agreeable to philosophers, in my conceit, seem much deceived, *weening* as they do, that they are to philosophize for their pastime or recreation.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 860.

Not by that coarser expedient of modern levellers—a reference to the judgment and the sentence of the multitude—wise judgment, I *ween*, and righteous sentence!
Ep. Horsley, vol. iii. Ser. 44.

WEEP, *v.* } A. S. *Weep-an, beweepan, be-*
WE'EFER. } *wepan*, fleere, deflere, plorare,
WE'EPING, *n.* } deplorare, "to bewail, to be-
WE'EPINGLY. } moan, to lament, to deplore," (Somner.) From Goth. *Wop-yan*, clamare, to make a noise or clamour. As now used, it is most commonly—

To utter or express sorrow, grief, or other passion—by tears; to utter, shed or drop tears or other moisture.

Weeper is also applied to a part of the dress, betokening mourning.

He thogte on the noblei, that he hadde in y be;
He *wep*, the terus reune doun, that deol it was to se.
R. Gloucester, p. 34.

Tho he com vp the hul an hey, he hurde atte bygynnyng
Of a womman a deolful cry, and a pytos *wepynge*.
Id. p. 204.

Than praied Athelstan to Criste & sore *wepe*.
R. Brunne, p. 31.

Christ bad blissen hedies on erthe
That *wepen* for wikkednesse, that he hyfern wroughte.
Piers Ploukman. Crede.

A voice was herd an high *weepynge* & myche weilynge, Rachel by *weepynge* her sonnes and sche wolde not be comfortid for thei ben not.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 2.

In ye hylles was a voice herde, mournynge, *wepynge*, and greate lamentacion: Rachel *wepynge* for her children, and woulde not be comforted, because they were not.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And therfore whanne Jhesus sayghe hir *wepinge* and the Jewis *weepinge* that weren with hir, he made noise in spiryt, and troubiid himsilf, and seide, where han ye leyd him? thei seyen to him, Lord, come and se. And Jhesus *wepte*.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 11.

When Jesus sawe her *wepe*, and the Jewes also *wepe* which came wyth her, he groned in the spirite, and was troubled in him selfe, & sayde: where haue ye layed him? They sayde vnto him: Lorde come and se. And Jesus *wepte*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

She was so charitable and pitous,
She wolde *wepe* if that she saw a mous
Caughte in a trappe, if it were ded or bledde.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 145.

For many a man so hard is of his herte,
He may not *wepe* although him sore smerte,
Therfore in stede of *weping* and praieres,
Men mote give silver to the poure freres.—*Id. Ib.* v. 231.

For whan he *wepte*, he sawe hir *wepe*,
And whan he cried, he toke gord kepe,
The same worde she cried also.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

To conclude, by this her prayer (of hart I say, without speache outwardlye pronounced, she obtayned the thyng she required of God, and had a sonne, whiche she so greatly desyred, and had begged of God, with many sighes and abundaunce of *wepyng* teares, and yet no wordes by her mouth uttered.—*Fisher. A Godlie Treatise, &c.*

And eauery day encreased the complaynytes, *wepynges*, and eryes, made to Phylyp Dartwell, their somerayne capitayne, who had of them great pytie and compassyon, and made many good orders.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 396.

When the noble kyng Charles of Fraūce had harde his suster's lamentation, who *wepyngly* had shewed hym all her nede and besynesse, he sayd to her, Fayre suster appease your selfe.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

The little babe vp in his armes he hent;
Who with sweet pleasance and bold blandishment
Gan smile on them, that rather ought to *weep*,
As carelesse of his woe, or'innocent
Of that was doen.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 2.

But woman they are dangerous drops, deceitfull,
Full of the *weeper*, anger and ill nature.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act i.

Indeed, my lord, it were more proportionable to your needs to bring something that might alleviate or divert your sorrow, than to dress the humour of your dear lady, and to furnish it with such circumstances, that it may dwell with you, and lie in your closet, prayers and your retirements more sad and full of *weepings*.
Bp. Taylor. Ser. on the Death of Lady Carbery, Ep. Ded.

She took her son into her arms, *weepingly* laughing.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ. From Homer.

One pity'd, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one lamented crimes:
Laughter is easie; but the wonder lies
What stores of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

The relations of the deceased attend the funeral ceremony, with a considerable number of women that are hired to *weep*.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 12.

The sides of the tombs are often embellished with figures of the offspring of the deceased; frequently with figures of mourners, pleurers, or *weepers*, generally in monastic habits, as whole convents were wont (and still are accustomed, in Catholic countries) to pour out their pious inhabitants to form processions at the funerals of the great.
Pennant. London.

Others there are, and not a few,
Who place it in the bugbear view!
Think it consists in strange severities:
In fastings, *weepings*, and austerities.—*Dodsley. Religion.*

WE'RISH. See WEARISH.

WEET, *v.* Dut. *Weten*, or *witen*; Ger. *Wissen*; A. S. *Wit-an*, to wit. See WIT, and WISE.
WE'TING, *n.*
WE'TINGLY.
WE'TELESS. To know, to perceive, to understand.

And it was donne whanne Jhesus hadde endid alle these wordis, he seide to hise disciplis, ye *weten* that after tweyn dayes, Paske schal be maad & mannes sone schal be bitakun to be crucifiid.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 26.

The noblest of the Grekes that ther were
Upon hir shuldres curiseden the bere,
With sikeke pas, and eyen red and *wete*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2904.

Another Romaine told he by name,
That for his wife was at a sommer game
Without his *weting*, he forsoke hire eke.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6232.

Nether be there any kingdōs vnder the sonne more contrary to Cryste, then Gog and Magog, that is to *wit* the Mahumetik beast and the false prophete of Rome.
Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 8.

And there, on the altare that stoode in the secrete inner parte of the temple, lyye holy incense, made of certayne swete odours in the olde law appointed: that is to *wete*, of baulme, onicha, swete galbanum, and frankeuencse of the clerest sort.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 1.

Doe ye not plainly declare, that being blinded with lucre, ambicion, emile and hatered, ye doe *wetingly* allow the wicked acetes of your forefathers.—*Id. Ib.* c. 11.

You saye, [Sir T. More,] that yf we se the thynge disordered by the prieste, and Christes institucion broken, and *wetingly* receyve it, we make ourselfes partakers of the cryme.—*Frith. The Connexcition of the Sacrament*, p. 75.

Lo (quoth he) my maisters all, this I doe you to *weet*, it is not yet full three daies past, since this figge was gathered at Carthage: see how neare to the wals of our cittie wee have a mortall enemie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xv. c. 18.

Where he through fatall errour long was led
Full many yeres, and *weetlesse* wandered
From shore to shore, emongst the Lybicke sandes
Ere rest be found.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 10.

Which when the lady sawe, she cried amaine;
Stay, stay, sir knight for loue of God abstaine,
From that vewares yee *weetlesse* do intend;
Slay not that Carle, though worthy to be slaine.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 8.

WE'EVIL. Dut. *Weuel, weuel-worm*; Ger. *Webel*; A. S. *Wefl*. A grub; so called because—in se ipsum *involutus*: from the verb *To weave*.

As for the Frument or wheat Triticum, apt it is most of all other to engender and breed *weevils* and such like worms, because it soone eateth a hole, and is quickly enchaufed, by reason of the thicke and fat substance of the owne, and besides enclosed and clad it is within a thicke and grosse skin which is the bran.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 30.

WEIGH, *v.*
WE'IGHER.
WE'IGHING, *v*
WEIGHT.
WE'IGHTY.
WE'IGHTILY.
WE'IGHTINESS.
WE'IGHTLESS.

Dut. *Weghen*; Ger. *Wagen*; Sw. *Wega*: A. S. *Weg-an*, to bear, to carry, to raise.
A *weight*, a burthen, a cargo; quantity borne or carried; a settled quantity by which to measure other quantities.
Weight,—gravity, heaviness; (met.) importance, moment.

To bear, to carry, to raise; to heave, to hold up, to put, hold, keep in suspense, upon the balance; to consider, to examine, (sc.) the quantity, quality, value, importance; to ponder, to estimate.

Hire couerchiefs weren ful-fine of ground;
I dorste swere, they *weyeden* a pound.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 457.

And right so there ben many of these
Clerks, that though thei loue althe,
That skarsly wolde it *weye* a mite;
Yet wolde thei haue a pound ageyn.—*Gower. Con. A.* b.v.

I will you by my trouth assure,
My *weight* of loue, and my mesure
Hath be more large, and more certeyne,
Than euer I toke of longe ageyne.—*Id. Ib.*

Wherefore sodaynly serche was made, and they *weyghtes* founde and prouyd false, and ouer that all suche wares, as they shulde haue *weyed* at the kynges bealme, they *weyed* moche therof in theyr sayde houses, to the hynderaunce of the kynges custome.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1286.

The Reuenge had in her diuers faire brasse pieces that were all sunke in ye sea, which they in the island were in good hope to *weigh* vp against the next summer after.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 186.

They *weied* also that bothe theire sauegarde and the kinges lay in the handes of one that was a prisoner.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 115.

Before tymē ye *weyer* vsyd to lene his draught towarde the marchaundyse, soo that the byar hadde by that mesure .x. or xii. li: in a draughte to his adauantage, and the seller so moche dysauauntage.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1257.

They haue spent [theyr tyme] lesse fruitfully heretofore, in ouerrunnyng a multitude of wordes with small consideracion or *weyghing* of them.—*Fisher. A Godlye Treatise, &c.*

There is no cause than, to make vs afrayde of the *weightye* importance of the thing.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 54.

This having said, she left me all in tears,
And minding much to speak; but she was gone,
And subtly fled into the *weightless* air.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Fr. You are light gentlemen,
Nothing to *weigh* your hearts, pray give me leave,
I'll come and see, and take my leave.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night Walker, Act i.

Infiam'd with these words, they all vow thir utmost, with such undaunted resolution as amaz'd the Roman general; but the soldier less *weighing*, because less knowing, clamour'd to be lead on against any danger.
Milton. History of England, b. iii.

I shall endeavour to give it a right understanding, and describe the truth that lies between the two extremes, and was yet never affirm'd and discrib'd by anyone that I know of, but is determinable by a just *weighing* of all that which very many wise men have said, being put together.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 5.

Ostorius sending more after, could hardly stay thir flight; till the *weighty* legions coming on, at first poyz'd the battel, at length turn'd the scale.—*Milton. Hist. of England*, b. ii.

Pleasing to God, or not pleasing, with them *weighed* alike; and the worse most an end was the *weightier*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

His industry was great, his soul large, and fit for the *weightiest* businesses.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1590.

The cause in which these beares lay sleeping sound,
Was but of *weight*, and with her *weightiestease*
Vpon them fell.
Spenser. Ruines of Time.

And so [they] are oft-times emboldened to rouke upon them as from aloft very weake and *weightlesse* discourses.
Bp. Hall. An Apology against Brownists, § 1.

Thomas Gargrave therefore, speaker of the lower house, with some few selected men, after leave obtained, came unto the queen, and making his excuse by his office, the queen's courtesie, and the *weightiness* of the matter, went forward to this purpose.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1559.

When we went to *weigh* our anchor, it was hooked in a rock, and we broke our cable, and could not get our anchor, though we strove hard for it, so we went away and left it there.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

The water for the squadron being the same day completed, and each ship supplied with as much wine and other refreshments as they could take in, we *weighed* anchor in the afternoon, and took our leave of the Island of Madera.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 2.

When to demonstration on the one side, there are opposed on the other, only difficulties raised from our want of having adequate ideas of the things themselves, this ought not to be esteemed an objection of any real *weight*.
Clarke. On the Attributes, Prop. 1.

The cares of empire are great, and the burthen, which lies upon the shoulders of princes, very *weighty*; and, on this account, therefore, they challenge, because they particularly want, our prayers, that they may have an understanding heart, to discern between good and bad, and to go out and in before a great people.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 8.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously?—*Broome. On the Odyssey.*

It is a very wrong and irrational way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain guesses, and before a due examination be made proportionable to the *weightiness* of the matter, and the concernment it is to us not to mistake.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 21.

I exhort you to spend a due share of the remainder of this day in what, I trust, hath employed not a little of your time already; *weighing* diligently the nature and importance of the undertaking, in which you are about to engage; forming suitable resolutions; and earnestly begging that grace of God, which alone can make you able ministers of the New Testament.
Secker. Ser. Instructions to Candidates for Orders.

We know the *weight* of a given quantity of matter on the surface of the sun as well as we know its *weight* upon the surface of the earth.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i. Ser. 11.

WEIRD, or WEAN. The word occurs frequently in G. Douglas; and the *Glossarist* says—it comes certainly from the A. S. *Wyrd*, fatum, (a word spoken,) *wyrde*, fata.
Fate, the fates. See FATE.

But O Fortune, executrice of *wierdes*.
Chaucer. Troilus, b. iii.

And seith, it were a wonder *wierd*
To seen a kynge by comen an hierd.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

The *weirds* withstand, and God stops his meek ears.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The seene then chang'd from this romantic land,
To a bleak waste by bound'ry uncenhu'd,
Where three swart sisters of the *weird* band
Were mutt'ring curses to the troubloss wind.
Cooper. Tomb of Shakespeare.

WEIVE. See WEAVE.

WE'LAWAY, or WA'LAWAY. } A. S. *Wela-wa*, or *wa-la-wa*; *wa*: alas, for pitty (Somner). Perhaps *wo, lo, wo.*

And yet now the olde Creon, *wala wa!*
That lord is now of Thebes the citee,
Fulfilld of ire and of iniquitee,
He for despit, and for his tyrannie,
To don the dei bodies a vilanie,
Of all our lordes, which that ben yslawe,
Hath alle the bodies on an hepe ydrawe.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 94.

And at her feete her selfe most humbly fell,
Crying with pittious voyce, and count'nauce wan;
Ah *weal-awaj!* most noble lords, how can
Your cruell eyes endure so pittious sight,
To shed your liues on ground?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

Traytour what hast thou doen? how euer may
Thy cursed hand so cruelly haue swayd
Against that knight? Harrow and *weal-away!*
After so wicked deed why liv'st thou lenger day!
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 8.

WE'LDER. Perhaps the *Wielder* or manager. See To WIELD.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third or fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives as miserably as the Irish farmer upon a new lease from a lay landlord.—*Swift. Against the Power of Bishops.*

WE'LEW. See To WELK.

Other felde doun on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anoon it sprong up: for it hadde not depnesse of erthe. and whanne the sunne roos up it *welewide* for hete, and it drieide up, for it hadde no roote.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 4.

For has the flour of grass he schal passe, the sunne roos up with heete and drieide the gras, and the flour of it felde doun, and the fairnesse of his cheer perischide, and so a riche man *welewith* in hise weies.—*Id. James*, c. 1.

WELK, *v.* } A. S. *Wealc-an*, volvere, revol-
WE'LKIN. } vere, to roll, to revolve. *Welkin*,—A. S. *Wealcynde*, as *Wealcyude* ea, revolvens aqua. To *welk*,—

To turn, to roll, to revolve; also—to devolve, to roll, turn or cause to roll or turn, to go down. The *welked* Phœbus is Phœbus having completed his *revolution*: to *welke* in west,—to devolve, to turn or go down, to set. Winter *welked* hath the day; completed the *revolution* of day.

Welkin, adj.—rolling; the rolling sea, the rolling sky, a rolling eye: used, substantively, to denote—

The sky. In A.S. *Welcn, wolcn.*

Thus hath this pitous day a blisful ende;
For every man and woman, doth his might
This day in mirth and revel to dispend,
Til on the *welkin* shone the sterres bright.
Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 9001.

Right now the hight windes blowe:
And anon after thei ben lowe.
Now cloudie, and now clere it is,
So mais it prouen well by this
A mans slume is for to hate,
Whiche maketh the *welkes* to debate,
And for to see the proprete
Of enery thynge in his degree.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And lo! moist night now from the *welkin* falls;
And stars declining counsel us to rest.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

As gentle shepheard and in sweet euen-tide,
When ruddy Phœbus gins to *welke* in west,
High on an hill, his flock to viewen wide,
Marks which doe bite their hastie supper best.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

By that the *welked* Phœebus gan auaile
His rearie waine.—*Id. Shepheard's Calender. January.*

But now sad Winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus weary of his yeerely taske,
Ystablisht hath his steeds in lowely lay,
And taken vp his inne in fishes haske.—*Id. Ib. November.*

Now seven times Phœbus had his *welked* wain
Vpon the top of Cancer's tropick set,
And seven times in his descent again
His fiery wheels had with the fishes wet.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, s. 1.

There comes proud Phaeton tumbling thro' the clouds,
Cast by his palfreys that their reigns had broke,
And setting fire upon the *welked* shrouds,
Now through the heav'n run madding from the yoke.
Id. Ib. s. 39.

The grasse now ginnes to be refresht,
The swallow peepes out of her nest,
And clowdie *welkin* cleareth.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. March.

Come, sir page,
Looke on me with your *welkin* eye.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act ii. sc. 2.

By Jove, and three or four of the gods more, I am right of mine old master's humour for that; this villainous poetry will undo you, by the *welkin.*
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act i. sc. 1.

——— Others in frantic mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin.* *J. Philips. Cider*, b. i.

WELK, *v.* Lye explains—marcere, elanguescere. Dut. *Welcken; ver-welcken*; — In Ger. *Welkin, ver-welken.* See *Kilian*, and *Wachter.*

To decay, to fade, to wither, to decrease, to descend. Mr. Brocket has preserved this word in his *Glossary*; and Grose observes, that "mown grass, in drying for hay, is said to *welk.*"

Welk, and *welew*, (*wel-ic, ig, ew,*) appear to be the same word, and have probably their origin in the A.S. *Wel, wele*, cædes, clades.

And yet to me she wol not don that grace,
For which ful pale and *welked* is my face.
Chaucer. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,672.

With wild thonder dint and firy leven
Mote thy *welked* nekke be to broke.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5559.

The sea nowe ebbeth, and nowe it floweth
The lond now *welketh*, and now it groweth.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

WELL, *v.* } Dut. *Well-en, wallen*; Ger.
WELL, *n.* } *Wallen*; Sw. *Walla*; A.S. *Will-an, wyll-an*, effluere, ebullire;—

To spring or flow out or up. A *well*,—
A place where water or other fluid hath sprung or flowed out; (met.) the source, spring, origin.

And than *welled* water for wicked workes
Egroly *erayng* (running) out of mens eyen.
Piers Ploshmann. Vision, Pass. 20. fol. 109.

Of *welles* swete and colde youu, of lesen and of mede.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

And the *welle* of Jacob was there, and Jhesus was wery of the journey, and sat upon the *welle.*—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 4.

And there was Jacobs *well.* Jesus then weryed in his iorney, sat thus on the *well.*—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Whether a *welle* of the same hole bringeth forth sweete and salt watir? my britheren whether a fige tree mai make grapis, either a yvne figis? so neither salt watir may make sweet watir.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 3.

For which might she no longer restrayne
Her teares, they gan so up to *well.*
Chaucer. Troylus, b. iv.

The mother of the Snudon, *wel* of vices,
Espied hath hire sones pleine entente.
Id. The Man of Lowes Tale, v. 4743.

But Crist, that of perfeccion is *welle*,
Ne bade not euery wight he shulde go selle
All that he had, and yeve it to the poure,
And in swiche wise folow him and his lore.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5690.

The woordes whiche proceed from the mouthe of Jesus, bee cause they *welled* foorthe from a breste replenished with the heauenly spirite of God. wer not only amiable and swete vnto al good folkes, but also pithie and effectual towarde saluacion.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 4.

[They] came to yt ryuer of Oxus, whyche heeyng a water vnholesome to be dronke (because it is enter troubled and full of mudde) the Macedons fell to dygging of *welles.*
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 203.

Jesus perceiuyng that the fond peticion of the two, & the disdainful wrath of the others, issued both out of one *wel-spring*, called them al vnto hym, because he would minister phisicke vnto them all with one medicine.
Udal. Marke, c. 10.

——— So her shee scone appeased,
With sugred words and gentle blandishment,
Which as a fountaine from her sweet lips went,
And *welled* goodly forth, that in short space
Shee was well pleasd.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 6.

If wee have regard to the coldnesse of water, necessarie it is that the *well* should stand in some coole and shadowie place not exposed to the sunne, and nathelesse open to the broad aire, that it may have the full view and sight (as it were) of the skie.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxi. c. 3.

He [Homer] drank off all, nor let one drop be spill'd;
Since when, his brain that had before been dry,
Became the *well-spring* of all poetry.—*Davies. Orchestra.*

With this his distant friends he beckons near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear:
Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *welled* from out the wound.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. x.

From his two springs, in Gojam's sunny realm:
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambes rolls his infant streame.
Thomson. Summer.

The book of Genesis (the most venerable monument of antiquity, considered merely with a view to history,) will furnish us with frequent instances of violent contentions concerning *wells*; the exclusive property of which appears to have been established in the first digger or occupant, even in such places where the ground and herbage remained yet in common.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 1.

Defend me therefore, common sense, say I,
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty *wells*,
And growing old in drawing nothing up.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

The stream, that feeds the *wellspring* of the heart,
Not more invigorates life's noblest part,
Than Virtue quickens with a warmth divine
The pow'rs, that Sin has brought to a decline.
Id. Table-Talk.

WELL. } See WEAL. Dut. *Wel*;
WEL-COME, *adj.* } Ger. *Wol*; Sw. *Wel*; A. S.
WE'LCOME, *n.* } *Wæl, wel*; Goth. *Wail-a*,
WE'LCOME, *v.* } bene, recte, probe; from the
WE'LCOMENESS. } verb *welegian, welyian*, locu-
WE'LCOMER. } pletare, ditare.
WELLBE'ING, *n.* *Well-come*, A. S. *Wilcum-*
WE'LFARE. *ian*,—it is *well* that you are *come*: good, grateful, pleasing—that you are come.

Welfare,—good, prosperous, successful—fare or doing; prosperity, success, happiness.

Well-being,—good or happy being; happiness.

Well is prefixed before nouns as an adjective; before adjectives and verbs, adverbially.

In good health, in good situation or condition; and good, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous, efficient or effectual, favouring, promoting, or advancing.

So wysliche he made yt & so *wel*, that me leuede hym faste.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 151.

So many doubty dyntes was bituex tham tueye,
Wele thei did togidere, better may nomen seye.
R. Brunne, p. 24.

In England neuer before was kyng lufed so *wele*,
Ne of the folk straange ben honoured so mykelle.—*Id.* p. 36.

"Traitoure," said Rogere, "what salle the werre auaile.
Now I find the here, *wele* set is my trauaile."—*Id.* p. 242.

Ne no thing suld it greue vnto the Cristiente,
The barons said bi leue, *welcom* met be he.—*Id.* p. 192.

Ac he hath leve to lepen out. as ofte as hym lyketh
And ys *welcome* wanne he commeth. and woneth wt hem ofte.—*Piers Ploshmon*, p. 36.

Conscience knew hym wel. and *welcomede* hym fayre.
Id. p. 243.

But after that his wynnyng is, is his *welfare.*—*Id. Crede.*

Ypocritis, Ysaie the prophet profeceide *wel* of you and seide. this people honoureth me with lippis: but her herte is fer fro me.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 15.

Ypocrites, *well* prophesyed of you Esayas saying: This people draweth nye vnto me with their mouthes, & honoureth me with their lippes, how be it their heartes are farre from me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The prestis that ben *wel* gouernouris be thei had worthi to double onour, moost thei that trauelien in word and teching.—*Wiclif.* 1 *Tymo.* c. 5.

The elders that rule *well*, are worthy of double honoure, most specialye they whyche laboure in the worde and teachyng.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

At night was come into that hostelrie
Wel nine and twenty in a compagnie
Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle
In felawship, and pilgrimes were they alle.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 25.

Short was his gowne, with sleves long and wide,
Wel could he sitte on hors, and fayre ride.—*Id. Ib.* v. 85.

And saide thus; Nowe lordinges, trewely
Ye ben to me *welcome* right hertily.—*Id. Ib.* v. 765.

And eke Arviragus, in all this care,
Hath sent his lettres home of his *welfare*,
And that he wol come hastily again,
Or elles had this sorwe hire herte slaine.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,151.

Welcome the sonde of Criet for evermore
To me, that am now learned in this lore.
Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5181.

For all shall die, and all shall passe,
As *well* a lyon as an asse:
As *well* a begger as a lorde
Towardes deathe in one acorde
Thei shall stonde. *Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And thus of that thei brewe soure
I drinke swete, and am *well* eased
Of that I wote thei ben deseased. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

And she whych was hym nothyng loth,
Welcomed hym to to that loode. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

The kynge cam with his knightes alle,
And made hym glad *welcomynge* *Id. Ib.*

So oureceate is my *welfare*
That I am shapen all to strife. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

But I fond cause neuer none
But danoger, whiche me *welnie* slough. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

Whan Goddes sonne was also bore,
He sent his angell downe therfore,
Whom the shepherdes herdon singe
Pees to the men of *welwillynge*
In erthe among vs here. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

It semeth loue is *welwillende*
To hem that he continuende
With besie herte to pursue
Thynge, whiche that is to loue due. *Id. Ib.* b. iv.

In the tyme of whiche dyner came to the castell the erle of Flaundres, whom ye Prenshe kyng *welcomyd* in moste louynge maner.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1359

And in every place they were *welcome* and brought to their lodgynes, and their names presented to the capitayne. *Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 105.

She was named Valentyne; she had neuer before ben at Parys, therfore the burgeses of Parys gaue her her *welcome*. *Id. Ib. c.* 57.

The duchesse of Burgoyne and the coûtesse of Neuers her doughter receyued the kyng joyfully, and all other lordes for loue of the kyng: and to his *welcomynge* to Dygnon many ladyes and damosels were come thyder to se kyng.—*Id. Ib. c.* 160.

Dyuerse auctours testyfye that he was fayre and *welfarynge* of body and sterne of looke and of face. *Fabyan. Chronycle. c.* 156.

The Sonthts for the trust they had in theym selues by reason of their former victoryes, thynk that the *welfare* of Acquitaine consisted in their manhod and prowesse. *Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 79.

Therefore, faire damzell, be ye *well* aware,
Lest that too farre ye blaue your sorrow sought:
You and your country both I wish *welfare*,
And honour both; for each of other worthy are.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

Say. A gallant undertaking and a happy;
Why this is noble in you: and will be
A *welcomer* present to our master Philip
Than the return from his Indies.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act v. sc. 3.

Sylla of Carthage, upon my return to Rome, after I had been long absent, invited me to a supper for my *welcome* home; for so the Romans termed such a courtesie.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 636.

My brother wisht thee here, and thou art here; he will be too kind, and weary thee with often *welcomes*; but the time doth give thee a *welcome* above this or all the world. *Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy*, Act i.

Dor. Farewell, thou wofull *welcomer* of glory.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iv. sc. 1.

Other painters his concurrents, and no *well-willers* of his, gave it out, that he made choice of this kind of worke, because such painting went but slowly away, and required no quicke and nimble hand. *Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 11.

Cla. Forsooth,
'Tis ill for a fair lady to be idle.
Say. She had better be *well-buried*, I know that.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc. 4.

——— 'Tis now *welnigh* morning,
No matter, would it were perpetual night.
Id. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act iii. sc. 2.

I was aboard twice or thrice, and very kindly *welcomed* both by the capt. and his lieutenant, who was a cavalier of Malta.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1682.

I'll hire another's; is not that my own,
And yours, my friends? thro' whose free-op'ning gate
None comes too early, none departs too late;
For I, who hold sage Homer's rule the best,
Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.
Pope. Imit. of Horace, b. ii. Sat. 2.

Whose nature [eternity] be such, that though our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown elder, by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomness* and freshness, but by their perpetually equal (because infinite) distance from a period. *Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 291.

A necessity indeed of fitness; that is, that things could not have been otherwise than they are, without diminishing the beauty, order, and *well-being* of the whole: there may be, and (as far as we can comprehend) there certainly is. *Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 9.

As he [our Saviour] was a man, he surely was endued with the best of human affections, universal charity and compassion, which would excite him to promote the *welfare* of all.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 39.

One that is so much a *well-willer* to the satire, that he spares no man; and though he cannot strike a blow to hurt any, yet ought to be punish'd for the malice of the action. *Dryden. Essay of Dramatick Poesie.*

Well-being in its more permanent state, is distinguished by the appellation of happiness. *Cogan. Ethical Treatise*, Dis. 3. c. 1.

A rescue from some imminent danger gives a stronger apprehension of kindness than a thousand good offices, and pleasure never comes so *welcome* as when preceeded by pain. *Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 16.

WELT. A. S. *Welt-an*, volvere.
Gard or edge of a garment, which, turned over on itself (in se convolutam), they sow together to strengthen the hem or border, (Lye.) See WELTER.

Now let us take a view of deadly tokens. In sickness and furious madnesse, to laugh is a mortall signe. In phrensie, wherein men are bestraught of their right wits, to have a care of the skirts, fringes, and *welts* of their garments, that they be in good order; to keepe a fumbling and pleiting of the bed-cloths.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 51.

This makes Amphidius welcome to good cheere,
And spend his master fortie pounds a yeere,
And keep his pleise mouth'd wife in good apparel.
A Satire by T. Lodge.

WE'LTER, *v.* Goth. *Waltjan*; A. S. *Welt-an*; Dut. *Welteren*; Ger. *Wezlen*; Sw. *Wælta*, volvere, voltare, to roll. See WALTER.
To roll, to enroll, to toss and turn; to wallow.

With sound of broken waves they gat the strand,
With glowing eyen, tainted with blood and fire
Whose *waltring* tongues did lick their hissing mouths.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

——— And foamy Nereus
Raging in fury, with thare forked mace
From bottom depth doth *weltre* up the seas,
So came the Greeks. *Id. Ib.*

Oftentimes he [a superstitious person] will *welter* and wallow in the mire, confessing and declaring (I wot not) what sinnes and offences he hath committed. *Holland. Plutarch*, p. 217

Full on his neck he drives the fatal sword:
The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *weltere* in the blood.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ix.

Whilst his Redeemer on his canvass dies,
Stabb'd at his feet his brother *weltering* lies:
The daring artist, cruelly serene,
Views the pale cheek and the distorted mien.
Young. On Michael Angelo's Piece of the Crucifix.

WEM, *n.* } A. S. *Wemman*; Ger. *Wemman*,
WEM, *v.* } to corrupt, vitiate, violate, marre,
WE'MLESS. } make foule or defile;—
Wem, wemme, macula, labes,—a spot, a blot; a blemish, a fault, a speck, (Somner.)

——— He wolde thys tendre thyng *wemmy* foule y non. *R. Gloucester*, p. 206.

That thou kepe the commaundement withoute *wemme* withoute reprefynde the comyng oure Lord Jesu Crist whom the blessid and aloone mygluti King of kyngis and Lord of lordis schal schewe in hise tymes.—*Wiclif. 1 Tymo.* c. 6.

——— And thou, vergine *wemmeles*,
Bare of thy body (and dweltest maiden pure)
The creatour of every creature.
Chaucer. Second Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,516.

The verie crownes and scepters of best monarks, and princes had bene rustie, *wemble*, and warpde with oblivion, hadd not they with the goodly eloquence of greate clarkes, and poettes ben streked and fled. *Drant. Horace. Arte of Poetrie*, Ded.

WEN. } A. S. *Wenn*.
WE'NNISH. } Any tumour, big or little, like a
WE'NNY. } wart, (Somner.)

It would be tried with corns and *wenn*, and such other excrescences.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 997

The earl of Northampton having, after a lingring fever, spent more spirits than a younger body could well have born, by the incision of a *wennish* tumor grown on his thigh, yesternight between eleven and twelve of the clock departed out of this world.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 434

[Sloth] disposeth a man to live gratis [precariously] and ingratefully on the public stock, as an insignificant cypher among men, as a burthen of the earth, as a *wen* of any society; sucking aliment from it, but yielding no benefit or ornament thereto.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be *wenny*.—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

So likewise is the poet to reject all incidents which are foreign to his poem, and are naturally no parts of it: they are *wens*, and other excrescences, which belong not to the body, but deform it. *Reynolds. Parallel between Poetry & Painting.*

WENCH, *n.* } Skinner and Junius, —from
WENCH, *v.* } A. S. *Wencle*, ancilla, filia,—
WE'NCHER. } a *wench*, a daughter, (Somner.) Tooke,—from the A. S. *Winc-ian*, to *wink*; i. e.—

One that is *winked* at; and, by implication, may be had by a nod or *wink*.

The change of *wink*, to *wench*, is similar to *drink, drench, stink, stench*.

See the quotation from Skelton, and those from B. Jonson, and Dryden's *Persius*, in v. *Wink*.

But for the Gentyl is in estat above
She shal be called his lady & his loue,
And for that tother is a poure woman
She shall be cleped his *wenche* & his lemman.
Chaucer. Manciples Tale, v. 17,170.

Of an holi prechoure's word heo nolde not so ofte thenche,
As of the muri word, that hem thioketh of the seiy *wenche*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 119.

And in the wombe of that *wenche*, he was fourty wnkes
And mon by cam of that mayde, to save man kynde.
Piers Ploughman, p. 311.

By wisyngye of this *wenche* ich dude. hure wordes were so swete.—*Id.* p. 201.

Sleuthe wax wonder perne, and sone was of age
And wedded on Wanhope, a *wenche* of the styweu
Id. p. 400.

So blowen out of all kinds
So loud, that he shuuld drench
Lord, lady, groome, and *wench*
Of all the Troyans nation.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. i.

Senecke witnesseth openly
Howe that emule properly
Is of the court the common *wench*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

With wanton *wenches winkyng*.
Skelton. Boke of Colin Clout.

Howe moche worthyer had he ben, to haue had Homere the trumpe of his fame immortal, than Achilles? who for a lytell *wenche* contended with Agamemnon onely.
Sir T. Elyot. The Gouernour, b. iii.

Arellius, a renowned painter, had one notable foule faolt which marred all and discredited his art; given he was exceedingly to *wenching*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 10.

What a dull ass was I, I could not see this *wencher* from a *wenchee*.—*Benum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady*, Act v.

But to talk of that, is like the fellow that was a great *wencher*; he wished God would forgive him his lechery, and lay usury to his charge.—*Selden. Table-Talk. Clergy.*

Can. Love alone, is either plain *wenching*, where every curtizan is your mistriss, and every man your rival; or else, what's worse, plain whining after one woman. *Dryden. Assignation*, Act ii. sc. 1.

Thou art a dainty *wench*, good faith thou art, and 'tis a mettled action thou hast done. *Vanburgh. The Mistake*, Act v.

WEND, *v.* } Goth. *Wand-jan*; A. S. *Wend-*
WE'NDING, *n.* } *an*; Dut. *Wend-en*; Ger. *Wend-*
WENT, *n.* } *en*; Sw. *Wænda*, to turn, to go, to bend, to *wind*; it seems to be applied generally to—motion.

To move, to go, to pass. And *went*, n. (the past tense and part. still in common use,)—

A way or passage.

Junius explains, *went*,—a turning or tossing, a turning backwards and forwards, a turning out of a straight way, a passage;—it appears always to mean,—

A way, passage; utterance.

I wey dayes heo *wende* in the se fro the lond of Grece. *R. Gloucester*, p. 14.

Thel hed redy *wendyng*, at Douer thei toke lond.
R. Brunne, p. 260.

Ther withouten numbir, ther names I may not telle,
Alle thei gede tille encumbir, & *ef went* to Helle.
Id. p. 317.

In luf thei departed, Hardknout home *went*.—*Id.* p. 52.

——— From every shires ende
Of Engleiond, to Canterbury they *wende*,
The holy blisful martyr for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seke.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 17.

At last he chese hem for to *wende*
And come agen right at the yeres end.
Id. Wyf of Bathes Tale, v. 6598.

For he was late yeome fro his viage,
And *went* for to don his pilgrimage.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 79.

——— For which in wo to hedde he *went*:
And made, er it were day, full many a *went*.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. ii.

Upon the walles made he many a *went*.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

In the forest as they *went*
How at a turning of a *went*
How Crusa was ylost.—*Id. House of Fame*, b. i.

This Troilus is by a privy *went*
Into my chamber come in al this reine.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iii.

The Grekes token leane tho,
With all the hole felaushippe
And foorth thei *wenten* in to shippe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And still, her thought, that she was left alone
Uncompanied, great voyages to *wend*
In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Farre under ground from tract of living *went*,
Downe in the bottom of the deepe abysse
——— their dreadful dwelling is.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 2.

But here my wearie teeme nigh over-spent,
Shall breath itselfe awhile after so long a *wente*.
Id. Ib. c. 5.

——— Addicted more
To contemplation and prounund dispute
As by that early action may be judr'd,
When slipping from thy mother's eye thou *went*st
Alone into the temple.—*Milton Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

WEST, *adj.*	A. S. *West.* occidens; Dut.
WEST, *n.*	*West*; Ger. *West*; Sw. *Wester.*
WEST, *v.*	Junius derives from Gr. Εσπε-
WE'STING, *n.*	*ρος.* Wachter,—from Πεσ-ειν,
WE'STER, *v.*	cadere. Tooke,—that is
WE'STERLY.	*Wesed, wes'd, west*, the past
WE'STERN.	part. of *Wes-an*, macerare,
WE'STY.	to wet. Thus applied to—

The *wind*, usually accompanied with wet, with rain.

Engeloud ys a wel good land, ich wene of eche lond best,
Y set in the ende of the world, as al in the *west*.
R. Gloucester, p. 1.

Setthe he drow hym *westward*, & werrede in many londe,
And wan lond affur other, hym me mygte non at stonde.
Id. p. 44.

Thou chouldest knely bifore Christ in compas of gold,
In the wyde window *westward* wel neigh in the mydel.
Piers Plowhman. Crede.

The dales honour, and the heauens eye
The nights fo, all this elepe I thee sunne
Gan *westren* fail, and downward for to wrie
As he that had his dales course yronne.
Chaucer. Troilus, b. ii.

Estward ther stood a gate of marbel white,
Westward right swiche another in th' opposite.
Id. The Knightes Tale. v. 1897.

When ye se a cloud ryse out of ye *west* straight waye ye saye: we shall haue a shower & so it is.
Bible, 1551. *Luke*, c. 12.

And tourned downewards and *westward*e to the ryuer of Mercea.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 83.

Whether the sun predominant in Heav'n
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,
He from his east his flaming rode begin,
Or shee from *west* her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace that spinning sleept
On her soft axle. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

Oft till the star that rose, at evening, bright,
Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *west'ring* wheel.
Id. Lycidas.

As the bright sunne, what time his fiery teame
Towards the *westerne* brim begins to draw,
Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beame,
And femour of his flames some-what adaw.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 9.

WET, *v.*	A. S. *Wæt-an*, madefacere, hu-
WET, *n.*	mectare, irrigare, to wet, water or
WET, *adj.*	moisten, (Somner.)
WE'TNESS.	To moisten with any liquid or fluid.

An *watte* hys sonne & hys vet. so longe yt wax an hey,
That yt *watte* hys hrych al abonte, & euere vpard yt stey,
So that thys hupes smourte, & of eold were ney.
R. Gloucester, p. 322.

He saub kyng Philip als he lay in the water,
"Sir kyng rise vp & skip, for thou has *wette* thi hater"
[attire].—*R. Brunne*, p. 204.

Thou woldest nought *wetten* thy fote & woldest fich kachen.—*Piers Plowhman, Crede.*

Ich have yseuht goode seyntes. for my soules helthe
And walked ful wide. in *wete* and in drye.
Id. Vision, p. 120.

And gut [yet] is wynter for hem wors. for *wetshod* thei gangen. *Id.* p. 261.

Werie and *wetschode*, wente ich forth after.—*Id.* p. 339.

Thau he charged the water that he shulde flowe no hygher, and that, in no wyse, he shulde towche his lordes clothes; but the water kepte his course, and *wette* at length, the kynges threes: wherwith ye kynge abasshed, sterte backe and sayde.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 206.

So they tarryed and couered and their horses vnder the trees tyll the day began to apere, and sudes as were *wete* and colde made fyers to warme them; but or they coulde make any fyre, they endured moche payne, for ye wod was grene and the grounde *wete*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 324.

And now the sun with more effectual beams
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dri'd the *wet*
From drooping plant, or dropping tree.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.

Whether to deck with clouds the uncoloured skie,
Or *wet* the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling still advance his praise.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. v.

The valley all did swimme with streames of blood,
So great that time a slaughter was there made:
It staunde the mightie mouthes of Nilus flood,
And on the shores yon might blond *wetshod* wade.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 182.

As summer and winter are the two most different seasons in our climate; so the dry and the *wet* are within the torrid zone; and are always opposite to each other.
Dampier. Discourse of Winds, c. 7.

Our chiefest care is to keep the head of the canoa towards her; for if she should strike against the broad side, it would endanger oversetting it, and consequently *wetting* our arms and ammunition.—*Id. Voyages*, an. 1676.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn.
Mortimer. Husbandry.

Among other decorations peculiar to this canoa, was a line of small white feathers, which hung from the head and stern on the outside, and which, when we saw them, were thoroughly *wetted* by the spray.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 20.

WE'THER, or	Dut. *Weder, weer*; Ger.
WE'DDER.	*Wider*; A. S. *Weder, wether.*

Aries castratus, ab adversando dictus, (Kilian, and Junius;) from the Dut. *Wederen*; Ger. *Widers*; A. S. *Withheran*, resistere, adversari; to resist, withstand, turn against.

She was wel more blisful on to see
Than is the newe perjenete tree;
And softer than the wolle is of a *wether*.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3250.

Lo, Troilus, men saine, that fal hand it is
The wolfe fal. and the *wedder* hoie to hove.
Id. Troil. & Cres. b. iv.

At length to lay my head and hollow pledge
Of all my strength in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitfull concubine who shore me
Like a tame *wether*, all my precious fleece,
Then turn'd me out ridiculous, dispoil'd,
Shaven and disarm'd among mine enemies.
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

How eam'st thou here, good swain? hath any ram
Slipt from the fold, or young kid lost his dam,
Or straggling *weather* the pent flock forsook?—*Id. Comus.*

WEX. See WAX.

WHALE. A. S. *Hwæl*; Dut. *Wal*; Ger. *Wal*; Sw. *Hwal.* Junius suggests *wal*, abyssus. but with other etymologists prefers the Gr. Βαλαινα. or φαλαινα. It is more immediately from the Dut. and Ger. *Wallen*; A. S. *Wabe-ian*, to roll, to wallow: Part huge of bulk, *wallowing*, unwieldy, (*P. L.* vii. 411.)

Wherfore, like as death was of might to swallow him, so was it not able to holde him, being once deuowred, but oest him vp. again, as it was therto constrained, by third date, even as the *whale* did re-nomit the prophete Jonas.
Udal. Acts, c. 2.

While you take in hand to schoole others, & to teach them by what name a *whale-fish* is to be called in our tongue, leaning out through ignorance the letter H. which almost alone maketh vp the signification of the worde, you deliuer that which is not true: *for wal* in our language signifieth not a *whale*, but chusing or choice of the verbe *Eg-ren*, that is to say, I chose, or I make choise.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 568.

And as he pranced before, still seeking for a make,
As who would say, "There is none here, I trow will me forsake;"
I might perceive a wolf, as white as *whales-bone*.
Surrey. Renounces all Affection for Geraldine.

The Indian sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes that are: among which, the *whales*, and whirlepoales called Balænæ, take up in length as much as four score acres or arpens of land.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. ix. c. 3.

Which to recaine, no skill of leaches art
Mote him availe, but to returne againe
To his wonnds worker, that with louely dart
Dinting his breast, had bred his restlesse paine,
Like as the wounded *whale* to shore flies fro the maine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 10.

A goodly lady did foreby them rush,
Whose face did seeme as cleere as crystall stone,
And eke (through feare) as white as *whales bone*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

They [the small craft] are sailed chiefly with negro slaves; and about Christmas these are mostly imployed in *whale-killing*: for about that time of the year a sort of *whales*, as they call them, are very thick on this coast.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

The *whale* is the largest animal of which we have any certain information: and the various purposes to which, when taken, its different parts are converted, have brought us tolerably acquainted with its history. Of the *whale*, properly so called, there are no less than seven different kinds; all distinguished from each other by their external figure, or internal conformation.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. iv. b. i. c. 3.

WHARF.	A. S. *Hwyrf-an*; Dut. *Wer-*
WHA'RFAGE.	*fan*, jacere, projicere.
WHA'RFINGER.	A place, thrown out, pro-

jected, (sc.) from the bank, on which to land goods.

The queene Margerete with childe than was sche,
The kyng had hir met here, bot com to the North countre
Unto Brotherton, on *wherfe* ther scho was
& lighter of a sonne, ther child hight Thomas.
R. Brunne, p. 310.

First, that all marchants of the sayd kingdomes and countreys may come into our kingdome of England, and any where else into our dominion with their marchandises whatsoever safely and securely vnder our defence and protection without paying *wharfage*, pontage, or pannage.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 135.

There sees his crowded *hawrsh*, and people-pestred shores
His bosom ever-spread with shoals of labouring oars.
Drayton, Poly-Olbion, a. 17.

Near the town a *wharf* of wood is run out to a proper distance for the convenience of landing and shipping goods.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 14.

WHAT. Goth. *Hwas, hwa*; A. S. *Hwæt, hwæs*; Ger. *Was*; Dut. *Wat*; Sw. *Hwad*.

What is,—*who-ad, whad, what*, the past part. of the A. S. verb *Hwæian*, formare, fingere. See Who.

Thider hen gonne ryue, and Brut ende vp there
Thre hondred men yarmed wel, to loke *wat* lond yt were.
R. Gloucester, p. 14.

Ac thé he wiste *wad* he was. *Id.* p. 91.

The kyng askede *wad* heo were. *Id.* p. 39.

So that moo than syx thousend of the Saxon aslawe were
Wat aslawe—*wat* adreynt. *Id.* p. 170.

Of Marche the first day at the New castelle
Our kyng ther he lay, his purueiance so fel,
To Scotland for to go, to wite why & *what* wise,
Ther kyng & other mo withsaid him his seruise.
R. Brunne, p. 271.

What man that me lovyeth. and my wylle followeth
Shal have grace to good yeow. and a good ende.
Piers Ploukman, p. 25.

Truly I seye to you that who ever seith to this hil he thou taken and cast into the see and douithit not in his herte but bileveth that *whatever* he seye schal be don, it schal be don to him.—*Wycliff. Mark*, c. 11.

And Jhesus answeride and seide. Ye witen not *whai* ye axen —*Id. Matthew*, c. 20.

And thei axiden him, and seiden to him, *what* thanne baptisest thou if thou art not Crist, neither Elye, neither a profete.—*Id Jon.* c. 1.

And then she a little *what* smiling said, (paullisper arridens.)—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. iv.

Men weren wonte to maken questions. Of the simplicitie of the purueichaunce of God, and of the order of destinie, and of sadaine hapes, and of knowing of predestinaciou diuine, and of the liberte of free will, the whiche thinges thou thy self apperceuedest wel, of *what* weight thei been. *Id. Ib.*

And everich cride, "*What* thing is that?"
And some seide, "I not never *what*."
Id. House of Fame, b. iii.

For ye be like the slepie cat
That would haue fish: but wost thou *what?*
He woll nothing weate his clawes. *Id. Ib.*

But *what* they weren nothing he he wote.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1705.

But for all that I was not gladde
For I se saue an cause why:
And ofte she asked, *what* was I.
I saide a coffin, that lieth here.
What wolde ye my ladie dere?
Shall I be whole, or elles die I—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

What shall wefalle here afterward
God wote. *Id. Ib.* Prol.

Lo! now my sonne *what* it is
A man to caste his eye amis. *Id. Ib.*

What man on them his chere caste,
And them beholde, he was als fastn
Out of a man in to a stone
Forshape. *Id. Ib.*

Then the kynge anone called his seruaunt, that hadde but one lofe and a lytell *whatte* of wyne, and had lym gyue the halfe therof vnto the poore man.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 172.

For at the last question they will eyther accept it or dash it, as it shall seeme good, notwithstanding that *whatsoever* the committees haue done.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 3.

But if thee lust, to holden chat
With seely shepheards swaine:
Come downe, and learne the little *what*,
that Thomalin can saine.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. July.

And thither also came all other creatures,
What-ever life or motion do retaine,
According to their sundry kinds of features.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. vii. c. 7.

——So adowne
They prayd him sit, and gaue him for to feed
Such homely *what* as serues the simple clowne
That doth despise the dainties of the towne.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 9.

WHEAT, *n.* } Goth. *Hwait*; A. S. *Hwæt*;
WHEA'TEN. } Dut. *Weyt*; Ger. *Weitzen*; which Wachter composes of the Ger. *Weit*, and Gr. *Zea*. Junius, Skinner, and other etymologists, agree to derive from the colour "*white*," ob farinæ candorem, (Martinius;) and Wachter refers to the passage quoted below from *Pliny*.

Of *whyte* and of wolle god, betere ne may be non.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

The tun [schippes] charged with *whete*, the tother with other corn,
& fiue other galeis with alle ther apparalle.
R. Brunne, p. 154.

The hungre was so grete, & the cold so stark,
That a quarter *whete* was at twenty mark.—*Id.* p. 175.

Whes wynewynge cloth is in his hand, & he schal fully clanse his corne flore, and he schal gadre his *whete* into his berne: but the chaff he schal brenne with fire that may not be quenchid.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 3.

Which hath also hys fanne in his hand, & wyl pourge his floure & gather the *wheat* into his garner, & wil burne the chaffe with vnquencheable fyre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

——It were a shorte beyete
To winne chaffe, and lese *whete*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Dysgysed as they were, [they] went a lytell before, and came to the porter, (and sayd,) sir, in gret fere we haue brought hyther otes and *whetemete*; and if ye haue any nede therof, we wyll sell it to you gode chepe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 55.

——Your *wheaten* wreath
Was then not thrash'd, nor blasted; fortune at you
Dimpled her cheeks with smiles.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

Howbeit, for my part I thinke verily, that there is no *wheat* in the world comparable to ours here in Italie, for it surpasseth all others both in *whitenesse* and also in weight: by which two markes especially, it is knowne from the rest, so it is reputed for the verie best.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 7.

One is engaged deeply in the usurers books, by laying corn-grounds and *wheat-fields* to his own demains, another, because he would be possessed of fruitfull vineyards.
Id. Plutarch, p. 172.

He that but saw you wear the *wheaten* hat,
Would call you more than Ceres, if not that.
B. Jonson, Ep. 105.

But if your care to *wheat* alone extend,
Let Maja with her sisters first descend,
And the bright Gnosian diadem downward bend
Before you trust in earth your future hope;
Or else expect a listless lazy crop.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

In the houshold book of Henry the fifth earl of Northumberland, drawn up in 1512, there are two different estimations of *wheat*. In one of them it is computed at six shillings and eight pence the quarter, in the other at five shillings and eight pence only.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c 11.

In some parts of Lancashire, it is pretended, I have been told, that bread of oatmeal is a heartier food for labouring people than *wheaten* bread, and I have frequently heard the same doctrine held in Scotland.—*Id. Ib.*

WHEE'DLE, *v.* A. S. *Wædl-ian*, indigere, mendicare, to want, to begge, or go a begging, (Somner.) As now applied, it is—

To beg, (with importunity, with appeal to the affections,) to persuade (by an assumed degree of fondness); to cajole, to coax.

He that first brought the word sham, or *wheedle*, or banter in use, put together as he thought fit those ideas he made it stand for.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. iii. c. 9.

I have already a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I *wheedled* out of her; and that you shall partake at least.—*Congreve. Way of the World*, Act iii.

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimpering she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient
As e'er did Hercules.—*Rowe. Jane Shore*, Act i.

Hence goodnature is often called and sometimes really proceeds from folly, which gets no thanks when it proves most beneficial; for men applaud themselves for having gained a compliance by *wheedling* or pressing, and secretly laugh at the silly thing that could be won by such artifices.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 34.

WHEEL, *v.* } A. S. *Hweogul*; Dut. *Wiel*;
WHEEL, *n.* } Ger. *Wiel*; Sw. *Hwil*; from the
WHEE'LER. } A. S. verb *A-wylian*, (*wyl-ian*,
WHEE'LY. } *willian*, *weale-an*, see WELKIN,)
wheel, revolve, to roll, to revolve.

To roll or turn round, to revolve; to take or make a circular or rotatory movement.

Hil lete hem gynnes make, as vorst of the toure
Of tre, ymade strong yoon vppe *weales* foure.
R Gloucester, p. 410.

The tunge is ordeyned in oure membris which defoulith al the body, and it is enfiawmed of helie, and enfiawmeth the *wheel* of oure bilthe.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 3.

Tewnes they [Tartars] plant none, nor other standing buildings, but haue walking houses, which the Latines call Veli, built vpon *wheeles* like a shepheards cottage.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 489.

Who [Flemmings] had brought their horses and cartes, and *wheele-barrowes*, and plankes for their harrowes to runne vpon.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 695.

Unc. He has deceived me.
Lan. I told you hawsoever he *wheel'd* about, he would charge home at length.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act iii.

A carpenter or *wheele-wright* will not with so good a will lay his hand to make a plough, or a chariot, as he would to frame those tables or boords in which he wist that Solon was to engrave his lawes.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 240.

After these locall names, the most names in number haue beene derived from occupations or professions, as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Wheeler*, &c.—*Camden. Remaines. Surnames.*

And others drawn off the front, were commanded to *wheel* about and charge them on their backs.
Milton. Historie of England, b. ii.

Yet did they comply so much with the Presbyterians and Independents, that they kept their places; tho' they deserved ejection over and over: and in the change at the restoration, they *wheel'd* about and acted like Proteus.
Wood. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms,
Straight issue through the sides assembling swarms.
Dark as a cloud they make a *wheeling* flight,
Then on a neighbring tree, descending, light.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

——Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form,
To the expected grinder.
J. Philips. Cider, b. ii.

Thus, in lower life, whilst the *wheel*, the needle, &c. imploy her, the plough or some trade perhaps demands the muscles and hardiness of him.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 8.

I have seen a curious engine compounded of *wheels*, screws and pulleys whereby a lady with a single hair of her head might raise a stone of two hundred weight: the hair was fastened to a *wheel* something like the flyer of a jack.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. i. c. 3.

WHEEZE. See WEASE.

WHELK. } There is a shellish so called
WHE'LKED. } (from its twisted shell?) and may
WHE'LKY. } have received its name from *weal-can*, to turn. (See WELK.) So also *whelky* pearls, and *whelked* horns; but *welk*, the noun, applied to *Bardolph's face*, may be from *weal*, (*weal-ig*, *weal-ic*, *welk*.) See WEAL, or WALE.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which from Indian seas brought far away.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

Eds. As I stood heere below, me thought his eyes
Were two full moones: he had a thousand noses,
Hornes *wenk'd*, and waued like enraged sea:
It was some fiend.—*Shakespeare. K. Leor*, Act iv. sc. 6.

One Bardolph, if your maiestie know the man: his face Is all bubukles and *whelkes*, and knobs, and flames a fire.
Id. Hen. V. Act iii. sc. 6.

And all having their lights burning out of *whelks*, or murex-shells.—*B. Jonson. Masque of Blackness.*

WHELK. See WELK.

WHELM, *v.* Junius says "the A. S. *Welman*, is—to boil over," (see TO WELL.) Skinner thinks from the A. S. *Ahwylf-an*, obruere; Chaucer writes—*overwhelee*, (qv.) Perhaps formed upon the verb *hel-an*, to cover. See HELM.

To cover; to pour over; to flow or rise over; to overflow, or overflood.

For of the well, this is the fine
In world is none so clere of hewe
The water is euer fresh and newe
That *whelmeth* vp, with waues bright
The mountenaunce of two finger hight.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

By the mysgydynge of the steryman he was set vpon the ryys of the brydge, and the barge *whelmed*, so that all were drowned.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1429.

No bodie lightedh a candle (saieth he) and hideth it in a priuie derke comer, or couereth it by *whelming* a bushell ouer it.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 11

There this old Palmer shewed himselfe that day,
And to that mighty princesse did complaine
Of greeuous mischiefes, which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelmd* in deadly paine,
Wherenf he crav'd redresse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Thrice was he seen; at length his courser plung'd,
And threw him off; the waves *whelm'd* over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd.
Dryden. Don Sebastian. Act i. sc. 1.

Some accidental gust of opposition
Blasts all the beauties of his new creation,
O'erturns the fabrick of presumptuous reason,
And *whelms* the swelling architect beneath it.
Johnson. Irene, Act ii. sc. 3.

WHELP, n. } Dut. *Welpe, wulpe*; A. S.
WHELP, v. } *Hwelp*, from the Dut. *Ghillen*; A. S. *Gyll-an, giellan*, to yell; *gelp-an*, to yelp. See CALL, and GALE.

That which (a young animal which) yelleth or yelpeth, or howleth; any noisy young creature.

To *whelp*,—to bear or produce *whelps*.

Cambinhoy heres him eny, that fende's *whelp*,
Ther with craft he has tham raft, it may not help.
R. Brunne, p. 281.

And sche answerde and seyde to hem, ghis Lord, for litil *whelpis* eten undir the bord of the crummys of children.
Wiclif. Mark, c. 7.

She answered and said vnto him: euen so master, neuertheles, *the whelpes* also eate vnder the table of the childreas crõmes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

As by the *whelpe* chastised is the leon,
Right for that cause and that conclusion,
While that I lebel and a prate,
Min harme I wol confessen er I pace.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,816.

My father he shall well beleue
The yonge *whelpe*, which is affaited,
Hath not his maister better awaited
To couche, whan he saith go lowe
Than I anone.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

For the soule it selfe, whyche is the substance of a man, is so surely fixed in round about with the shield on ye panyes of God, that as longe as he wyll abyde faythfully *in adiutorio altissimi*, in the hope of Gods helpe, the lyons *whelpes* shal not be able to hurt it.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1189.

Like as some mastiff *whelp*, dispos'd to play,
A whole confused herd of beasts doth chase,
Which with one vile consent run all away.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

Per. Yes, and your lion's *whelping* in the Tower.
B. Jonson. Fox, Act ii. sc. 1.

The cubs of bears, a living lump appear,
When *whelp'd*, and no determin'd figure wear,
Their mother licks them into shape, and gives
As much of form, as she her self receives.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xv.

The rest in shape a beagle's *whelp* throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper snout.
Id. The Cock & the Fox.

Or, having *whelp'd* a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains.
Cowper. Table-Talk.

WHEN. } Goth. *Hwan*; A. S. *Hwænne*;
WHENCE. } Ger. *Wann, wenn*, (*wannen*, whence;) Dut. *Wan*, quando, tum.

Then,—is the (or that,) *one* (sc. moment, time:) and—

When,—who, (what or which,) *one* (sc. moment, time.)

Whence, (i. e. *when-es*),—is applied to time and place. See WHO.

Wen ge habbe forme of men, beth men on all wise
And turneth gour hond to menhede.
R. Gloucester, p. 101.

Whan that kyng William tho tithinges herd say,
To the toun of Durham fulle fast he toke the way.
R. Brunne, p. 74.

Whenne alle tresour hen tryed, treuth ys the best.
Piers Ploughman, p. 23.

And *whanne* the Sabnt was come Jhesus bigan to teche in a sinagoge and manye herden and wondriden, in his teching: and seiden, of *whanne* to this alle these thingis, and what is the wisdom that is goven to him, and siche vertues which hen maad by hise hondis.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 6.

And *when* the Sabboth day was come, he begã to teach in the synagoge. And many that heard him were astonyed, and seyd: from *whence* hath he these thynges? & what wisdome is this that is geuen vnto him: & such vertues that are wrought by hys handes?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Now it is reson and time that I shewe you *whan*, and wherfore, that ye moun chaunge your conseil, withouten repreve.—*Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.*

He blameth that is nought to blame,
And preiseth that is nought to preise,
Thus *whan* he shall the thinges peise
Tuer is deceit in his balance.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And therupon hir herte droughe
To leue Englond for euer,
And go where she had lener
To Rome, *where* that she came.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

So *whenesoever* they fall from fayth to heresyes, or from good workes to deadly sinne, then leese they the seede of Godde and be horne of the deuill and beeome hys children.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 546.

Before them stands the God of seas in place,
Clayming that sea-coast citie as his right,
And strikes the rocks with his three-forked mace;
Whenceforth issues a warlike steed in sight,
The signe by which he challengeth the place.
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

I'll not offend thee with a vain tear more,
Glad mention'd Roe; thou art but gone before,
Whither the world must follow: and I, now,
Breathe to expect my *when*, and make my how.
B. Jonson, Ep. 33.

WHERE. Goth. *Hwar*; A. S. *Hwær*; Ger. *War*, (in composition *Wor*;) Dut. *Waer*; Sw. *Hwar*, ubi.

There, is *the-er*, i. e. the place, that place; and *where*, is *who-er*, i.e. which or what place, at or in which or what place.

Where is much used in composition: *whereby*; by which or what place; by which or what. See WHO.

And lete ye dogter spousi mid richesse ynow
To an other prince elles *ware*.—*R. Gloucester* p. 89.

War thorn he wiste, how mony men in al the world were.
Id. p. 60.

Ware by the schippes mowe come fro the se and wende,
And brynge on lond god ynow. *Id.* p. 2.

Ther *where* he was schotte a nother chapelle stondes.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

The lest lad that longeth to hym. be the lond wonnen
Loketh after lordship. oth'r othre large Mede
Werby he may as a man fur evermore lyve after.
Piers Ploughman, p. 50.

Wherfore he het the elemens. to helpe gow alle tymes
And bryng forth goure bylyve. hothe lyunen and wollen.
Id. p. 13.

And the disciplis seyn to him, *wheroff* thanne so many looves among us in desert to fulfille so greet a pepie?
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 15.

Tweye wymmen schulen be gryndinge togidire, the ton schal be takun: and the tother left. Thei answerden and seyden to him, *where* lord? which seyde to hem, *wherever* the body schal be, thidur schulen he gaderid togider also the eglis.—*Id. Luke*, c. 17.

Two shal be also a grinding together: the one shal be receaued, and the other forsaken. And they answered, and sayde to hym: *where* Lorde? And he sayde vnto them: *wheresoever* the body shal be, thither wil the egles resorte.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

The woman seith to him, sire, thou hast not *wherceinne* to draw, and the pitiis deep.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 4.

Wheroff ben hateils and cheestis among you? whether not of youre conceitisiathat fighten in youre membris?
Id. James, c. 4.

And whanne Jhesus had seen her thoughtis: he seid *wherto* theuken ye yvel thingis in youre hertis?
Id. Matthew, c. 9.

Now it is reson and time that I shewe you whan, and *wherfore*, that ye moun chaunge your conseil, withouten repreve.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

Remember *wheresoever* that ye go,
Alway to search and make due enquerence
After my loue, mine hertes sustenance,
In euery towne and in euery village.
Id. Lam. of Mary Magdalen.

This kynge with noble puruiance
Hath for him selfe his chare araied,
Wherin he wolde ride amaied,
Out of the citee for to plaie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

And netheles good is to here,
Suche thing, *where'o* a man maie lere,
That to vertue is accordant. *Id. Ib.*

And *wherupon* the worlde mote stonde,
And hath done sith it began. *Id. Ib.*

Wherfore to thende ye maye the better vnderstande *wherealoute* he goeth, and what he longeth to leade vs in darknes, and fede vs furth with his high solemne folies that he would wer not vnderstanden: let vs a little examyne the parties of his definicion and descripcion of the churche.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 525.

Whereuithall unto the hearts forest he fleeth,
Leaving his enterprise with pain and cry,
And there him bloeth, and not appeareth.
Spyal. The Tower for Shame-fastnes, &c.

Bid them farewell Cordelia, though vnkinde
Thou loosest *here*, a better *where* to find.
Shakespeare. K. Lear, Act i. sc. 1.

She sawe bestrowed all with rich array
Of pearles and precious stones of great assay,
And all the graueil mixt with golden oure;
Whereat she wondred much, but would not stay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 4.

At length he spide, *whereas* that wofull squire,
Whom he had reskewed from captiuance
Of his strong foe, lay tombled in the mire,
Vnable to arise, or foot or hand to stire.—*Id. Ib.* c. 7.

For never man he suffred by that same
Rich strond to traueli, *whereon* he did wonne,
But that he must do battell with the sea-nymphes sonne.
Id. Ib. c. 4.

Such famous men, such worthies of the earth,
As Ione will haue adnumered to the skie,
And there made gods, though borne of mortal berth,
For their high merits and great dignity.
Are wont, before they may to heauen flie,
But then a read, thou gentle child, *wherefore*
Betwixt you two began this strife and sterne vp-rore.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 2.

And stonping downe to her in drery swound,
Vpreard her from the ground, *whereon* she lay,
And in his tender armes her forced vp to stay.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 3.

But, when his foe he still to eager saw,
Vnto his heeles himselfe he did betake,
Hoping vnto some refuge to with-draw:
Ne would the prince him euer foote forsake,
Where-so he went, but after him did make.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 6.

Whom when my knight did see so lonely faire,
He inly gan her louer to enuy,
And wish that he part of his spoyle might share,
Where-to when as my presence he did spy
To be a let he bade me by and by
For to alight. *Id. Ib.* b. vi. c. 2.

With that great chaine, *wherewith* not long ygo
He bound that pitious lady prisoner, now releast,
Himselfe she bound, more worthy to be so.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 12.

——He turn my drunkards,
Such as are understanding in their draughts,
And dispute learnedly the *whyes* and *wherefores*,
To grass immediately. He keep all fools.
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act iii.

WHE/RRIT. A *wherret* on the ear, ictus pugni, a blow of the fist. "I believe," says Skinner, "from the sound." Perhaps from *Worry* or *werry*.

To attack, to assault; to attack unceasingly; to harass, to tease.

A *teaser*, is a name now well known among boxers, and seems to be given to a blow, calculated to perplex and try the temper of the receiver.

Lep. How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst?
Stoops like a cammel, that herolck beast,
At a great load of mutmegs; and how meekly
This other fellow here receives his *wherrit*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act iv.

Then there's your souce, your *wherit*, & your dowst.
Id. Ib. Act iii. sc. 1.

Find some other road; can't you; and dont keep *wherretting* me with your nonsense.
Bickerstaff. Love in a Village, Act i. sc. 5.

WHE/RRY. From—to ferry, or to hurry; or from the Lat. *Vehere*, or the A. S. *Far-an*, to go. (See *Skinner*.) It seems to be very plainly from the A. S. verb *Weri-an, weria-an*, lacessere, incitare, to *werry*; to urge on, (sc.) at all speed. It is the name of—

A light boat, adapted for speed or swiftness; for the quick impulse of the oars.

For bourely the river ranne more violently then other against vs, and the barge, *wherries*, and shipes boate of Captaine Gifford and Captaine Caliield, had spent all their prouisions.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 645.

I tooke a resolution with my selfe, hauing dimissed Menatonon vpon a ransome agreed for, and sent his soane into the pinnesse to Roanook, to enter presently so farre into the riuer with two double *wherries*, and fortie persons one or other, as I could haue victuall to cary vs.—*Id. Ib.* p. 267.

What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken club doth float,
As safe as in a *wherry*.—*Drayton. Nymphidia.*

The boat was about the bigness of a Gravesend *wherry*, and was used purposely to carry passengers, having a small covering over head to keep them dry when it rained.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

While Thales waits the *wherry* that contains
Of dissipated wealth the small remains,
On Thames' banks, in silent thought we stood
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood.
Johnson. London.

WHERVE. There is no corresponding word in the original, nor has the word occurred elsewhere: but it is probably formed from the A.S. *Hweorf-an*, volvere.

So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spinnes, hanging thereunto herselfe, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a *wherve*; that a wonder it is to see.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 24.

WHET, *v.* } Dut. *Wetten*; Ger. *Wetzen*;
WHET, *n.* } A.S. *Hwettan*, acuere, incitare,
WHETTER. } instigare;—
To sharpen; to give sharpness or acuteness, an acute or sharp edge; to edge or egg; to stimulate, to incite.

And oft time (I finde) that they mette
With bloody strokes, and with wordes great,
Assaying how his speares were *whette*.
Chaucer. Troil. & Cres. b. v.

A *whetstone* is no keruing instrument
But yet it maketh sharpe keruing tolis.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Come let's to dinner, and when I am well *whetted* with wine, have at her.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act ii.

Empe. No more, I have too much on't,
So much by you, you *whetters* of my follies,
Ye angel formers of my sins, but devils;
Where is your cunning now?
Id. Valentinian, Act iv. sc. 1.

For if every housholde haue one or two to cracke nuts, grinde shels, *whet* copper, and sometimes other stones for hatchets, they have ynough.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 275.

The rashenesse of their tongues is turned to swordes, which (beiene me) Philotas hath *whetted* to my destructiõ.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 162.

——— I'ad rather, I,
Be like a *whet-stone*, that an edge can put
On steele, though't selfe he dull, and cannot cut.
B. Jonson. Horace. Art of Poetrie.

One who at sight of supper open'd wide
His jawes before, and *whetted* grinders try'd;
Now only yawns and waits to be supply'd.
Dryden. Juvenal, Sat. 10.

An ivy'ry table is a certain *whet*
You would not think how heartily he'll eat.—*Id.* Sat. 11.

Diligence is to the understanding, as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that must apply one to the other.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. 6.

The air upon Banstead Downs is nothing to it for a *whetter*; yet I never see it, but the spirit of famine appears to me.—*Congreve. Love for Love*, Act i.

For want of this capacity, the world is filled with *whetters*, tiplers, cutters, sippers, and all the numerous train of those, who for want of thinking, are forced to be ever exercising their feeling, or taste.—*Spectator*, No. 222.

The ends of them [teeth], both in the under and upper jaw, are rubbed with a kind of *whetstone*, by a very troublesome and painful operation, till they are perfectly even and flat, so that they cannot lose less than half a line in their length.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 12.

WHETHER. Goth. *Hwothar*; A.S. *Hwæther*, *hwethere*; Dut. *Wieder*; Ger. *Weder*.

Thither, is, *that there*, (*that*, the place; *that* specific place;) and *Whither* is, *what* or *which* place; *what*, *which* end, or object moved to or from;—*Whether*, the same word (with the mere difference of a letter), implies, noun—

Whether daughter, *whether* side,—*which* daughter, *which* side, of the daughters *there*, the side *there*, before him, in the sight or view, in the mind or thought; *what* or *which* of two or several.

See Who.

Tho this seli mon this herde, to sorwe ya herte drowe.
He nuste to *wether* dogter beter truste tho,
And notheles he wende ageyn to the other with muche wo.
R. Gloucester, p. 33.

Wether of hem betere were, strong li was to wyte.
Id. p. 217.

& *whedir* thel wild to were, or thel wild nouht.
R. Brunne, p. 135.

And *wether* hil be saf. othr nat saf the sothe wot nat clergie.
Piers Ploughman, p. 240.

For if ye loven him that loven you, what neede shulen ye have? *whether* pupplicans don not this?—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 5.

Thei wondriden & seiden, fro whennes this wisdom and vertues comen to this? *Whether* is not this the sone of a carpenter? *Wher* his modir he not seed Marie.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 23.

If ony man wole do his wille he schal knowe of the teching: *wher* it be of God or I speke of mysilf.
Id. Jon, c. 7.

For she that doth me all this wo endure
Ne receeth never, *whether* I sinke or frete.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2400.

Now chese yourselven *whether*, that you liketh, [of these thinges twey.]—*Id. Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 6810.

Wher me wo, it is no question
I cannot make of it description.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,893.

——— And so wrought,
That whan the father him bethought,
And sighe to *whether* side it drough,
Anone he wiste well enough,
Howe Perse after his false tonge
Hath so theuylous beliesronge,
That he hath slayne his owne brother.
Gower. Con. A. b. ii.

Whil'st thus the case in doubtfull balance hong,
Vnsure to *whether* side it would incline,
And all mens eyes and hearts with them among
Stood gazing, filled were with rueful tine,
And secret feare to see their fatall fine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

When who-so list to fight, may fight this fill:
Till then your challenges yee may prolong;
And then it shall be tried if ye will,
Whether shall haue the bag, or hold the shield.
Id. Ib. c. 4.

WHEY. } See WHIG. A.S. *Hwæg*; Dut.
WHE'VEY. } *Wey*. Martinius (says Junius)
WHE'YISH. } suspects from the Lat. *Uvidus*, as *whey* is the watery portion of milk. Perhaps from the Ger. *Weich*, Dut. *Weych*, maceratus. It is applied to—

The watery portion of milk; to any thing pale, (as if steeped or sodden,) as a *whey* face.

——— How he shook the king,
Made his soul melt within him: I saw his blood
Run into *whey*! it stood upon his brow,
Like a cold winter dew.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sour and *wheyish*?—*B. Jonson. Staple of News*, Act ii. sc. 1.

He told his confessor with a tender conscience and great sorrow of heart that he had broken the holy fast of Lent, by chance indeed, but yet with some little pleasure; for when he was pressing of a new cheese, some of the *wey* started from the vessel and leap'd into his mouth, and so went into his stomach.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 3.

Those medicines being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reines.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie.*

Nor lost forget thy faithful dogs: but feed
With fat'ning *whey* the mastiffs gen'rous breed;
And Spartan race: who for the fold's relief
Will prosecute with cries the nightly thief.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

The must, of pallid hue, declares the soil
Devoid of spirit; wretched be that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors; oft with colic pangs,
With pungent colic pangs distress'd he'll roar,
And toss, and turn, and curse th' unwholesome draught.
J. Philips. Cider, b. i.

——— Immediate now
Her spreading hands bear down the gathering curd,
Which hard and harder grows; till, clear and thin,
The green *whey* rises separate.—*Dodsley. Agriculture*, c. 3.

WHICH. } Goth. *Hwilecks*; A. S. *Hwilc*;
WHILK. } Ger. *Welch*, *welche*; Dut. *Welch*, *welche*; Sw. *Hwilken*.

Which is composed of *who-each*. See WHO.

——— Me [men] nuste [wist not,]
Wuch was on, ne *wuch* was other, ne to wam mé mygte truste.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 120.

He gaf lordes bityme, of *whilk* ther successoure,
Hold git the seisyne, with full grete honoure.
R. Brunne, p. 72.

Wban thei wer inowe, on *wilik* thei mot afie.—*Id.* p. 224.

Meeknesse and mylde speche. and men of on wil
The *wiche* wil love ledeth to oure Lordes place.
Piers Ploughman, p. 257.

And leele men loven as law techeth. and love the of oryseth,
The *wich* is hefd of charite. and hele of mannes soule.
Id. p. 292.

As ghe witen *whiche* we weren among ghou for ghou.
Wiclif. 1 *Tess.* c. 1

As ye know *after what manner we* behaued ourselves among you, for youre sakes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For he bihiedde himsilf, and went awei and anoon he forgat *which* he was.—*Wiclif. James*, c. 1.

For as sone as he hath loked on himself, he goeth his way and forgetteth immediately *what his fashion* was [what maner of one hee was, 1583].—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And now I am not in the world, and these ben in the world, and I am come to the loud fadir, kepe hem in thi name *whiche* thou ghauest to me, that thei be oon as we ben.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 17.

And nowe am I no more in the worlde. but they are in the world, and I come to thee. Wholy father kepe in thyne owne name, them *whiche* thou haste geuen me, that they maye be one, as we are.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The Lord of that servaunt schal come in the dai *whiche* he hopith not and in the our that he knowith not.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 24.

This Alein al forgat hath mele and corn.
Al was out of his mind his bushandrie;
What, *whilke* way la he gon? he gan to crie.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4076.

But herkeneth me, and stenteth noise a lite
Whiche a miracle ther befell anon.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2677.

I shall him tellen *whiche* a gret honour
It is.
Id. The Freres Prologue, v. 6875.

I clepe him so by Seint Denis of France
To han the more cause of acquaintance
Of you, *which* I have loved specially
Aboven alle women sikerly.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 15,083.

In London was a preest, an annuellere,
That therein dwelled hadde many a yere,
Which was so plesant and so servisable.
Id. The Chanonces Yemannes Tale, v. 16,452.

He shall draw into remembrance
The fortunes of the worldes chance,
The *whiche* no man in his persone
Maie knowe, but the God alone.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

I sende vnto mine owne lorde
Whiche of Lancaster is Henry named.
Id. Ib.

For all reason wolde this,
That vnto him, *whiche* the head is,
The membres buxom shall bowe,
And he shulde eke their trouth alowe
With all his herte.
Id. Ib.

To make peace betwene kynges
After the lawe of charitee,
Whiche is the prope dewtee
Belonged vnto the priesthood.
Id. Ib.

When they had gone thorow out the yle vnto the city of Paphos, they fold a certayne sorcerer, a false prophete *whiche* was a Jewe, named Bariesu, whiche was with the ruler of the countrey, one Sergius Paulus, a prudent man.
Bible, 1551. *Acte* c. 13.

And foorth they passe with pleasure forward led,
Joying to heare the birdes sweete harmony,
Which, therein shrouded from the tempest dred,
Seem'd in their song to scorne the cruell sky.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. i.

In the first and best prayer children are taught, they learn to misuse us [*who* and *which*]: our father *which* art in heaven, should be, our father *who* art in heaven: and even a convocation other long debates refused to consent to an alteration of it.—*Spectator*, No. 78.

WHIFF, *n.* } A. S. *Wæft-an*, to speak
WHIFF, *v.* } foolishly; *wæft-cre*, an idle-
WHI'FFLE, *n.* } headed fellow; perhaps
WHI'FFLE, *v.* } formed upon the verb to *waff*
WHI'FFLER. } or wave. A *whiff*.—
WHI'FFLING, *n.* } A waff or waft; as much air as is produced by *waving* (e.g. a fan); a slight blast, a puff. To *whiff*.—

To breathe, exhale, expire, emit—a slight blast or puff. To *whiffle*,—

To move; to stir with a slight blast; to puff or blow about or away; to change or turn, to veer with every wind; to blow a slight wind-instrument, as a fife, a pipe. A *whiffler*.—

A blower, a piper; one who changes with every wind, who makes frequent noise to little purpose.

The smoke took him [Empedocles], and *whift* him up into the moon, where he lives yet waving up and down like a feather, all soot and embers, coming out of that coal-pit.
B. Jonson. News from the New World.

Doe we not laugh at the groome that is proud of his masters horse, or some vaine *whiffler*, that is proud of a borrowed chaine?—*Bp. Hall. The Righteous Mammon.*

If there do but an earthly prince come over, what pressing there is to see him! so as there is need of ushers or *whiffers*, to stave off the multitude.—*Id. Ser. on James*, iv. 8.

Mill. 'Tis a phrase a-la-mode, sir, and is us'd in conversation now, as a *whiff* of tobacco was formerly, in the midst of a discourse, for a thinking while.
Dryden. Sir Martin Mar-All, Act iii.

I lighted it at a little wax candle that stood before them; and, after having thrown in two or three *whiffs* among them, sat down and made one of the company.
Spectator, No. 568.

But if the winds also *whiff*- about to the south, with far flattering weather, it [a storm] never faits.
Dampier. Discourse of Winds, c. 6.

Two days before this storm began, the wind *whiffed* about to the south, and back again to the east, and blew very faintly.—*Id. Ib.*

Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the grave sort, to retain in their service by some small encouragement as great a number as they can of superanumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whiffers*, and commonly call "shoeing horns."
Spectator, No. 530.

He will not defile his fair intentions by sordid means of compassing them; such as are illusive simulations and sordidous artifices, treacherous collusions, sly insinuations and sycophantic detractions, versatile *whiffings* and dodgings, &c.—*Barrow*, vol. i. Ser. 5.

——— Ev'ry twentieth pace
Conducts th' unguarded nose to such a *whiff*
Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the styes,
That law has licens'd, as makes temp'rance reel.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

For, just as int'rest *whiffed* on his mind,
He Anatolians left, or Thracians join'd;
Caught ev'ry breeze, and said'd with ev'ry tide;
But still was mindful of the lee-ward side.
Harte. Eulogius.

WHIG, or Wig. } See Whey. Applied to whey; to any thing made with whey. In Nottinghamshire—
A kind of bun or light cake is so called.

Some were dronke in lent of *wiggers* & cracknels, & yet ye would not I truste yt lent were for done.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 198.

Having been longe accustomed to ye olde sourre *whig* of Moses law, thei could not awai with the must of evangelicall charitee.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 6.

Now by good luck, I know not how,
There thither came a strange stray cow,
And we had milk and water:
To nine good stomachs, with our *wigg*,
At last we got a roasting pigg,
This dyet was our bounds.
A Poem attributed to Browne.

WHIG, Whi'goish, Whi'goishly, Whi'gism. } See the quotation from Burnet. Dr. Jamieson mentions a MS. poem called, *The Whiggamer Road into Edinburghe*, Nov. 1628. He also cites at length from Burnet; and as follows from Woodrow:—

"The poor honest people, who were in raillery called *whiggs*, from a kind of milk they were forced to drink in their wandrings and straits, became name-fathers to all who espoused the interest of liberty and property through Britain and Ireland."
Hist. vol. i. p. 263.

From a word *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggamors*, and shorter the *whiggs*.—*Burnet. Own Times*, b. i.

This was called the *whiggamors'* inroad: and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whiggs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction.—*Id. Ib.*

A noise was made of arbitrary sway;
But in revenge, you *whiggs*, have found a way,
An arbitrary duty now to pay.
Dryden. Duke of Guise, Prol.

Not *whiggs*, nor tories they: nor this, nor that;
Nor birds, nor beasts; but just a kind of bat:
A twilight animal; true to neither cause,
With tory wings, but *whiggish* teeth and claws.
Dryden. Duke of Guise, Prol.

[Thomas Cox] was a physician in the parliament army, afterwards fellow of the Coll. of Physicians, and president thereof, but being *whiggishly* inclined, was deprived of that office in Oct. 1683.—*Wood. Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii.

In 1683 fell out a controversy between him [Fowler] and some of his parishioners, because, as they said, he was guilty of *whigism*, that he admitted to the communion excommunicated persons before they were absolv'd, &c.
Id. Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii.

The author was known indeed to have been warmly, strenuously, and affectionately, against all allurements of ambition, and all possibility of alienation from pride or personal pique, or peevish jealousy attached to the *whig* party.
Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs. (1791.)

WHILE, *n.* While, *v.* While, *ad.* Whilks. Whilst. } See Awhile. A. S. *Hwile*; Dut. *While*. See Wheel. *While* is applied generally to *time*; strictly, it is—
A turn, or time of taking a turn.

While-es,—time, that or which.
Whilst.—a corruption of *whiles*. To *while*,—
To pass away, or spend time, in doing something merely to pass it away; without languor or weariesomeness.

A hatayle ther was *while* In the centre of Rome.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

Tho was Trahen al a lord, the *wyle* yt wolde laste.
Id. p 88.

To London he went, a *while* to mak sciloure.
R. Brunne, p. 244.

To *while* our men were out, for to mak the pes,
Men of armes stout the kyng to Gascoyn ches.—*Id.* p. 271.

For *whilom* thoh wrote him title, & cald him in thi brefe,
Thi kynde, faythfulle & leale of Gascoyn noble duke.
Id. p. 259.

Wat sholde we women, worche the *whiles*.
Piers Plowhman, p. 128.

Helpeth me now, as I did you *whilom*:
Put in your hond, and loketh what is there.
Chaucer. Chaucous Yemannes Tale, v. 16,797.

Fortune stant no *while* still.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And he dispeired for the *while*
Disguised in a poore wede
To Rome goth. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

——— So male we knowe
This ymage is alphe onerthrowe.
By whiche this worlde was signified,
That *whilom* was so magnified,
And nowe is olde, and feble, and vile.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

To this *whyle* and season that Yter was thus gone agayne Pascencius, a Saxon or other straiger, fenyng hym a Bryton and a cunynge man in physike, by the intycement of Pascencius came vnto Aurey.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 95.

That Paris now, with his unmusly sort
With painted hats, with ointed bush and beard,
His rape enjoy'th: *whiles* to thy temple we
Our offrings bring, and follow tumors vain.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

——— Love may be
Brought forth thus little, live a *while* alone,
But ne'er will prosper, if he have not one
Sent after him to play with.
B. Jonson. Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

Come, chicken, let's go seek some place of strength
(The country's full of scouts) to rest a *while* in.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act iv. sc. 2.

Eustace, be happy, *whiles* poor Charles is patient.
Id. The Elder Brother, Act iii. sc. 3.

Whilst with delight of that he wisely spake,
Those meets beguiled, did beguile their eyes
Of kindly sleepe, that did them outcrake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Isa. Let it suffice you have it, it was never mine, *whilest* good men wanted it.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit without Money, Act iv.

But thou art gone, and these are gone with thee,
And all are dead but thy dear memorie;
That shall out-live thee, and shall ever spring
Whilest there are pipes, or jolly shepherds sing.
Id. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

——— You did kneel to me,
Whilest I stood stubborn and regardless by,
And like a god incensed, gave no ear
To all your prayers.—*Id. A King & No King*, Act iii.

Fr. Well make your mirth, the *whilst* I bear my misery:
Honest minds would have better thoughts.
Id. The Night Walker, Act i.

But his sad fathers armes with blood defild,
An heavy load himselfe did lightly reare,
And turning to that place, in which *whyle-are*
He left his lofty steed with golden sell,
And goodly gorgeous barbes him found not theare,
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Therein three sisters dwelt of rundry sort,
The children of one sire by mothers three;
Who dying *whylome* did diuide this fort
To them by equall shares in equall fee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

Sob. This money I do give ye, because of *whilom*
You have been thought my friend, and by my self too,
And some things done like me.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iv. sc. 2.

They are immediately sated with possession, and must necessarily fly to new acquisitions of beauty to pass away the *whiling* moments and intervals of life: for with them every hour is heavy that is not joyful.—*Spectator*, No. 522.

It is wonderful that men guilty this way could never have observed, that the *whiting* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any part in the four-and-twenty hours.
Id. No. 448.

WHIM, *n. & v.* Whi'meling, *n.* Whi'mesey. Whi'msied. Whi'msical. Whi'msically. Whi'msicalness. } Dut. *Wemelen*, circumagere, circumversare, frequenter et leviter movere; to drive or turn about, to move or change frequently, lightly.

A light turn of fancy; a fancy, a wilful thought of the moment; a caprice, a freak.

With a *whim* wham
Knit with a trim tram
Uppon her brayne panne.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

Caca. Be eozen'd by a thing of clouts, a she moth,
That every silk man's shop breeds; to be cheated,
And of a thousand duckets by a *whimsey* wham!
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act v.

Viola. I pray forgive me, and let me have no wages this first quarter.
Moth. Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitching, to make ginger-bread of.
Id. The Coxcomb, Act iv. v.

But I forget my business. I thank ye Monsieurs,
I have a thousand *whimseys* in my brain now.
Id. Women Pleased, Act iii. sc. 2.

'Tis such a trouble to be married too,
And have a thousand things of great importance,
Jewels and plates, and fooleries moleest me,
To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth:
Before I walk'd contentedly.
Id. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act ii.

Make it a point, dear Marquis! or a pique,
Once for a *whim*, persuade yourself to pay
A debt to reason, like a debt at play.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 2.

Now Petulant? all's over, all's well! god, my head begins to *whim* it about—why don't thou not speak? thou art both as drunk and as mute as a fish.
Congreve. Way of the World, Act iv.

Less mad the wildest *whimsy* we can frame,
Than ev'n that passion, if it has no aim;
For though such motives Folly you may call,
The folly's greater to have none at all.
Pope. Moral Essay, Ep. 3.

A fellow that lives in a windmill has not a more *whimsical* dwelling than the heart of a man that is lodg'd in a woman.—*Congreve. Way of the World*, Act ii.

I am not for adding to the beautiful edifices of nature, nor for raising any *whimsical* superstructure upon her plans.
Spectator, No. 98.

I thought it was *whimsically* said of a gentleman, that if Varilas had wit, it would be the best wit in the world.
Id. No. 160.

From this and their [penguins] white bellies, Sir John Narborough has *whimsically* likened them to little children standing up in white aprons.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 6.

Every one values Mr. Pope, but every one for a different reason; one for his grave behaviour; another for his *whimsicalness*, &c.—*Pope. Letter to M. Blount.*

Let every man enjoy his *whim*;
What's he to me, or I to him?—*Churchill. Ghost*, b. iv.

WHIMP, *v.* Whi'mper, *v.* Whi'mpering, *n.* } Latimer writes—*Whimpe*. The Ger. *Wimmern* (Wachter says) is *Jammern* (prefixo W); in A. S. *Geomrian* (gemere), to moan, sigh or sob.

To cry fretfully, peevishly (without clamour.)

S. Paul said, there shall be intractables, that will *whimpe* and whine, there shall be also Vanilogi, vaine speakers. For the which S. Paul appointeth the preacher to stop their mouth, and it is a preacher's office to be a mouth-stopper.
Latimer. Ser. before K. Edw. VI. 22d March.

We be not in spirit merry therewith, but like in puling and *whimpering* & heuines of hert, to ye discofort of our self & the yt are about vs.—*Sir T. More. Worker*, p. 99.

Cock. What was there in thy purse, thou keep'st such a *whimpering?* was the lease of thy house in it?
B. Jonson. The Gipsies Metamorphosed.

If they were sensible of their sins indeed, they would use the grace of God to overcome them, till at last they arriv'd at victory; and not still continue in a state of *whimpering* and complaining.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 7.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimpring* she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as pentient
As e'er did Hercules. *Rowe. Jane Shore*, Act i.

WHIN. The thorny broom; usually derived from the Welsh *Chwynn*.

With *whins* or with furzes, they hevell renew,
For turf and for sedge, for to bake and to brew.
Tusser. Husbandry. June.

WHINE, *v.* Whine, *n.* Whi'ner. Whi'ning, *n.* } Goth. *Wainon*; A. S. *Wænian*; Dut. *Weenen*, plorare, dedere, vagire, to moan or bemoan. As applied, it is—

To drawl out the tone, the murmur of lamentation or complaint; to murmur out prolonged notes of moaning.

For as an hors, I conde bite and *whine*.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5969.

And seraynd the dorr welpich, and *wynyd* wyth his mowith
After a doggis lyden, as ner as he couith.
Id. Pardonere & Tapstere.

And yet moreover did they murmour and *whine* against others, yt were willing to dirace salusation whan it was offered.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

And women he full of *whining* for the most part, and ill to entreat, and oft times when they haue chidden their husbandes for a light matter, it commeth at last vnto great disturbances.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Women, b. ii. c. 5.

2 *Sold.* Here will be trim piping anon & *whining*,
Like so many pigs in a storm,
When they hear the news once.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act i. sc. 3.

This wimpled, *whyning*, purblinde waiward boy,
This signior Junios gyant dwarfe, don Cupid.
Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iii. sc. I.

That was a special grace that she had, to make joy and pleasure, and the same without any mixture at all of curstnesse, or frowardnesse, and nothing giving to *whining* or complaint.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 439.

By a few demure looks, and affected *whines*, set off with some odd, devotional postures and crimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders, and commence presently heroes for sanctity, self-denial, and sincerity.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 11.

I like a dog, could bite, as well as *whine*,
And first complain'd, whene'er the guilt was mine.
Pope. Wife of Bath's Prologue.

These pageant forms are *whining* Obed's scorn,
Who seeks religion at Geneva born.
Id. Donne Versified, Sat. 3.

Since Mr. Cant's time, it [Cant] has been understood in a larger sense, and signifies all sudden exclamations, *whinings*, unusual tones, and, in fine, all praying and preaching, like the unleamed of the Presbyterians.
Spectator, No. 147.

The eloquence dictated by an unfeeling heart, mistakes bombast for sublimity, rant for strong feelings, the cant and *whine* of a mendicant for the pathetic.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. ii. c. 3.

The sect of *whiners* or grumblers (for it deserves to be stigmatized by no very honourable name), furnishes a very proper subject for ridicule.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 14.

WHINIARD ;—*Ensis. Gladius.* Various etymologies are proposed for this word. See *Skinner*, and *Minshew*.

Whinger (Dr. Jamieson), is a sort of hanger.

(But Ralphe) looking about, beheld pernicion
Approaching knight from fell musicion;
He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed.—*Hudibras*, pt. I. c. 2.

His pistol next he cock'd anew,
And out his nut-brown *whinyard* drew.—*Id.* c. 3.

He loos'd [al. lost] his *whinyard*, and the rein,
But laying fast hold on the mane
Preserv'd his seat. *Id. Ib.*

And *whingers*, now in friendship bare
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath
Twixt truce and war; such sudden change
Was not unfrequent, nor held strange.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 5.

WHINNY, *v.* In Lat. *Hinnire*, to *neigh*, (qv.)

And the he were as naked as my nail,
Yet he could *whinny* then, and wag the tail.
Dryden. The Moon-Calf.

WHIP, *v.* Whip, *n.* Whi'pper. Whi'pping, *n.* Whi'pster. } A. S. *Weop-an*; Dut. *Wiepen*, to scourge.
To scourge, to lash; to throw out, to strike with a lash; to fasten or confine; to enwrap or enfold by any thing (lash, string, thread) thrown or cast; to put or patch, to stitch, hastily together; to do or perform any thing with a mere throw or cast, by a quick active movement.

And when that I have told thee forth my tale
Of tribulation in marriage,
Of which I am expert in all min age,
(This is to say, myself hath ben the *whippe*,)
Than maiestee thou chesen wheder thou wolt sippe
Of thilke tonne, that I shal abrocche.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5755.

And therfore, alre, the best rede that I can,
Despeire you not, but haveth in memoire,
Peraventure she may be your purgatorie;
She may be Goddes mene and Goddes *whippe*.
Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9546.

And thus myn honde ayene the pricke
I hurte, and haue done many a daie,
And go so forth as I go maie
Full ofte bitynge on my lippe,
And make vnto my selfe a *whippe*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

And then wee were constrained to beate and *whip* on our horses.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 112.

Whose ignorance is perceived to come of negligence and default, such a one is *whipped*, and sometimes sent to prison.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 71.

In fight, he sets up his taile, & *whips* abaute, turning his tuile to the enemie, & therin catcheth and receiveth all the strokes of the aspis, and taketh no harme thereby.
Holland. Plinie, b. viii. c. 24.

——— Back to thy punishment
False fugitive, and to thy speed add wings,
Least with a *whip* of scorpions I pursue
Thy lingering. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

There was in the time of Gregory Xth, about 1275, as our histories tell us, a brood of mad heretiks, which arose in Germany; whom they called Flagellantes, "the *whippers*;" which went about through France and Germany, lashing themselves to blood.—*Bp. Hall. The Women's Vail.*

Neither shall you, at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the untrussers or *whippers* of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act iv. sc. 1.

Barnaby Riche also mentions it, "*whipsters*, that having spent the greatest part of their stocke to be paid two or three for one, upon their return from Rome," &c. Thus too, Shakspeare.
Id. Every Man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 1. Note.

Pup. Jade! cart! cart! and *whipping!* Jade is a lash of *whip-cord*, Three knotted cord!—*Id. Tale of a Tub*, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— Phebus when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd to
The loutish ears of his fury.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 2.

Can't thou give way to dotage? and become
The jest of fools? No! 'tis impossible:
Revenge shall rouse, and with her iron *whips*
Lash forth this lazy ague from my blood.
Rowe. Ambitious Step-mother, Act iii.

Let rules be fix'd that may our rage contain,
And punish faults with a proportion'd pain;
And do not flay him who deserves alone
A *whipping* for the fault that he hath done.
Creech. Horace, b. i. Sat. 3.

An' if she had stirr'd out of doors, there were *whipstere* abroad, i' faith.—*Dryden. Sir Martin Mar-All*, Act iv.

They must first prove that the body cannot be kept under by a vertuous mind, and that the mind cannot be made vertuous, but by a scourge; and consequently that things and *whipcord* are means of grace and things necessary to salvation.—*South*, vol. i. Ser. I.

Leor. Now what say you, Mr. Flame-fire? I shall have the *whip-hand* of you presently.—*Vanburgh. Esop*, Act v.

He had two *whip-saws* on board, which he brought out of England, and four or five men that knew the use of them, for they had been sawyers in Jamaica.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1686.

But while I was musing on the sudden altercation of the sea, our vessel struck on a rock, with such force that the *whipstaff* threw me down on my back.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1675.

Among other trifling curiosities which Dr. Solander purchased of them, was a boy's top, shaped exactly like those which children play with in England; and they made signs, that to make it spin it was to be *whipped*.
Cook. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 2.

WHIR, *v.* Whir, *n.* Whirr, *n.* } To turn or move rapidly; to hurry along, around, away; to *whirl*, (qv.)

"To *whir* or *whirry* away, is to fly off with such a noise as a partridge or moor-cock makes when it springs from the ground," (Jamieson, *Supplem.*)

——— When the stone, sprung back again and smote
Earth, like a whirle-winde gathering dust, with *whirring* fiercely round.—*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, b. xiv.

——— In the steedes he blowes
Excessive spirits; aid through the Greeks and Ilans they rapt
The *whirring* chariot. *Id. Ib.* b. xvii.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends.—*Fletcher*, Act iv. sc. I.

Clow. This is one of his magical raptures.
Foro. I do vilifie your censure, you demand if I am guilty, *whir* says my cloak by a trick of legerdemain, now I am not guilty, I am guarded with innocence, pure silver lace I assure you.
Beaum. & Fletch. Fair Maid of the Inn, Act v.

And so with that, they flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a *whurr* here—I thought they had beaten my brains out.—*Vanburgh. A Journey to London*, Act ii. sc. I.

See from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings.
Pope. Windsor Forest.

The partridge bursts away on *whirring* wings.
Beattie. The Minstrel, b. I.

WHIRL, *v.* Whirl, *n.* Whirl-pool. Whirl'a-wind. } A. S. *Wærl-an, ymb-wærlan*, circumire, circumagere, to go or run round, to drive round; Ger. *Wirbel*, vortex, *werben*, vertere; Dut. *Werrel, werrelen, werren*; Sw. *Hwirf-wel, hwerf-wa*: A. S. *Hwirflan, hwerrefian*. The frequentative of *hwerflan* would be *hwirflan*, and this, by dropping the aspirate and the letter *f*, would become *wirl*, or *wærl-an*. See To Herl.

To run round; to drive, or force, or hurry round; to throw or cast round.

These ben wellis withouten watir, and mystis dryuun with *whirlynge* wyndis, to which the thicke myst of derknessis is reserued.—*Wiclif. 2 Pet.* c. 2.

But ghe han not come to the fier able to be tonehid, and able to come to, and to the *whirelwynd* and myist and tempest and soun of trumpe, and voice of wordis, which thei that herden excusiden hem, that the word schulde not be mad to hem.—*Id. Eberewis*, c. 12.

We had oftentimes, as we sailed along the coast, great ruttes, the water as it were *whirling* and overfalling, as if it were the fall of some great water through a bridge.
Hocklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 113.

And the vse of the eares could not serue for one to receiue counsell & comfort at another, ye wynde *whyrled* so emongest the leaues, and the shaking of ye boughes made suche a noyse,
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 116.

Whirelpoodes and fluxions are caused of such other vehement motions, not only in the middest of the sea, but also in creeks & streights.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 21.

But when wee would haue entred into an harbour, the land being very high on euery side, there came such flawes of winde and *vertiginous whirlewinds*, that we were not able to beare in.—*Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 235.

Merch. 'Tis well, it should be so, I'm glad the girl
Is found so tractable.
Hum. Nay she must *whirl*
From hence, and you must wink.
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii.

Phi. This a strange turne.
Lisa. The *whirligigs* of women.
Id. The Coronation, Act iii.

The hollow hetchell or *whirlebones* of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne, worke the like effect if they be brought into ashes.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxviii. c. 11.

If the cliff or breach bee not great, so that the wind be constrained to turn round, to rol and *whirle* in his descent, without fire, that is to say lightning, it makes a *whirlepuffe* or ghust called Typhen.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii. c. 48.

——— Would to heaven,
In wreak of my misfortunes, I were turn'd
To some fair water-nymph, that, set upon
The deepest *whirl-pit* of the rav'nous seas,
My adamantine eyes might headlong hale
This iron world to me, and drown it all.
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 3.

In the French ocean there is discovered a mightie fish called Physeter, (l. a *whirelpoole*) rising up aloft out of the sea in manner of a columne or pillar, higher than the very sailes of the ship; and then he spouteth and casteth forth a mightie deale of water, as it were out of a conduit, yrough to drowne and sinke a ship.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ix. c. 4.

All suddenly a stormy *whirlwind* blew
Throughout the house, that clapped every door:
With which that iron wicket open flew,
As it with mighty leuers had beene tore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

Whirl'd from a sling, or from an engine thrown,
Amid the foes, so flies a mighty stone.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b.

The rapid motion, and *whirl* of things here below, interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above.—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 3.

The cæstus, or *whirlbatts*, deseribd by Virgil, in his fifth Æneid: and this was the most dangerous of all the rest.
Dryden. Pessius, Sat. 4. Note 8.

Round the rough castle shrilly sung
The *whirling* blast, and wildly flung
On each tall rampart's thundering side
The surges of the tumbling tide.
Warton. Ode on the Grave of K. Arthur.

He might give the earth a twirl as easily as a child twirls round his *whirlegig* to produce the vicissitudes of day and night.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 22.

WHISK, *v.* Dut. *Wisch, wischen*; Ger. *Wischen*; Sw. *Wisca*, tergere, detergere; to wipe away.
WHISKER, *n.* To wipe away; to brush, to sweep away (by a quick, light motion or action); to move with quick, sweeping, brushing action.

A *whisk* is applied to a quick, sweeping motion; also to a kind of brush or broom adapted to its use.

A *whisker* of hair,—so called from its resemblance to a *whisk*; formed of long slender materials.

A *whishy*,—a carriage moving quickly, easily moved.

Now God amende that is amis
For I suppose that he is
Of Jeremy the *whisking* rod
The flayle, the scourge
Or Almighty God.—*Skelton. Why come ye not to Court?*

If it happen [I say] that when every man makes reckoning that winter is gone, it come upon them againe and *whiske* with his taile, their buds pinched with cold will loose their vigor, their wounds will cleave and make rifts.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 22.

Page I think it be my master.
Ser. Who he that walkes in gray, *whisking* his riding rod?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii.

Therefore he hids thee stand, thou proud man,
Whilst with the *whisking* of my sword about,
I take thy honors off: this first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom, thou art but an earl.
Id. Ib. Act v.

No thought advances, but her eddy brain
Whisks it about, and down it goes again.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 2.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency.—*Boyle.*

Achilles kiss'd her, and Patroclus kiss'd her: nay, and old Nestor put aside his grey beard and brush'd her with his *whiskers*.—*Dryden. Troyl. & Cres.* Act iv. sc. 2.

——— There *whisks* his brush,
And perks his ears, and cries and stamps aloud,
With all the prettiness of feign'd alarm,
And anger insignificantly fierce.—*Cowper. Task*, b. vi.

From his helmet is a guard of mail, which covers his neck, and rises to his lips; over which flow two great *whiskers*.—*Pennant. Journey from Chester*, p. 29.

Nor with less waste the *whisker'd* vermin race,
A countless clan, despoil the lowland ease.
Grainger. The Sugar-Cane, b. ii.

The omnipotent magician, Brown, appears!
Down falls the venerable pile, th' abode
Of our forefathers—a grave *whisker'd* race,
But tasteless. *Cowper. Task*, b. iii.

——— Without there was an air
Of lavish cost; no littleness was there:
But rooms for servants, horses, *whiskies*, gigs,
And walls for peaches ———
Crabbe. Tales of the Hall, b. viii.

WHISPER, *v.* Dut. *Wisperen, wispelen*,
WHISPER, *n.* insusurrare; Ger. *Wispeln*,
WHISPERER. (which Wachter derives from
WHISPERING, *n.* the Lat. *Sibilare*.) Sw.
WHISPERINGLY. *Hwiska*, A. S. *Hwisprian*, submisse loqui, murmurare.

To speak in a low voice. See the quotation from Bacon.

Ne euer rest is in that place,
That is this filled full of listings,
Eyther louder or of *whisperings*.
Chaucer. House of Fame, b. iii.

At these words ye people began to *whisper* among themselfe secretely, that the voyce was neyther loude nor distincte, but as it were the sounde of a swarme of bees.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 64.

At all these wordes that he spake before euery man helde their pease; but when he spake of the whyte hattes, ther was suche a murmurynge and *whisperynge*, that it might well be perceyued that it was for that cause.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 357.

The officers then *whisperig* together, thought the examination to be sufficient, & returned therewithall to the king.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 169.

And me, whom late the dart which enemies threw,
Nor press of Argive routs could make amaz'd:
Each *whisp'ring* wind hath power now to fray,
And every sound to move my doubtful mind.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Who shall praise you, who admire?
Who shall *whisper* by the fire
As you stand, soft tales? Who bring you
Pretty news, in rhymes who sing you?
B. Jonson. Love freed from Folly.

If I know he will listen to my *whispers* to another person, and watch my secret talk to others; I am not bound to say what will inform him.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2.

Flattery is mid-wife unto prince's rage:
And nothing sooner doth help forth a tyrant,
Than that and *whisperers'* grace, who have the time,
The place, the power, to make all men offenders.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act i. sc. 2.

In the speech of man, the *whispering*, which they call susurrus in Latine, whether it be louder or softer, is an interiour sound: but the speaking out is an exteriour sound: and therefore you can never make a tone, nor sing in *whispering*.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 188.

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
"Not sir, if you revise it, and retouch."
All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he *whispers*, "Do, and we go snacks."
Pope. Prol. to Satires, v. 66.

The list'ning world each *whisper* will bewriend
That breathes his name, and ev'ry ear attend.
Congreve. To K. William.

Next to these bawlers, is a troublesome creature who comes with the air of your friend and your intimate, and that is your *whisperer*. There is one of them at a coffee-house which I myself frequent, who observing me to be a man pretty well made for secrets, gets by me, and with a *whisper* tells me things which all the town knows.
Spectator, No. 148.

The one is uttered vocally, the other *whisperingly*.
Dalgarno. Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor.

Bishop Patrick says, its grandeur is as much above all other poetry, as thunder is louder than a *whisper*.
Young. Parody on Job, Note.

WHIST. } *Hist, hust, hush*, are the same
WHUST. } word, with a little variation in sound. See HUSH.

To be, or cause to be, to keep, silent; to be still or quiet.

Whist,—a game at cards, at which *silence* is to be kept.

A *whistle* is when we bid them hold their peace, that have least cause to speake, and can doe little good with their talking.—*Wilson. Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 202.

They *whisted* all, with fixed face attent:
When prince Æneas from the royal seat
Thus gan to speak.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

They *whusted* all and fixt with eyes ententine, &c.
Pager. Id. Ib.

In silence then y-shrowding him from sight,
For days twice five days he *whisted*; and refused
To death, by speech, to further any wight.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Æneas now about the walles she leades,
The toune prepared and Cartage welth to shew:
Offring to spoke amid her voue she *whistes*.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

Then *whisted* she. *Id. Ib.*

So was the Titaness put downe and *whist*,
And Jove confirm'd in his imperiall sec.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, c. 7

Court'sied when you have, and kiss'd—
(The wild waues *whist*)
Foot it featly.—*Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act i. sc. 2.

The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kist,
Whispering new joys to the wild ocean.
Milton. Ode on the Nativity.

I need not tell you that I would have these sports and pastimes not only merry, but innocent; for which reason I have not mentioned either *whist* or lanterloo, nor indeed so much as one and thirty.—*Spectator*, No. 245.

Endeavour to allure him on a vernal evening, when, after a shower, every leaf breathes fragrance and freshness, to saunter with you in the garden, and he plends an engagement at *whist* or at the bottle.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 141.

WHISTLE, *v.* } The A. S. *Hwistlian, whitlan*, sibilare. *Wistle*, fistula,
WHISTLER. } the etymologists agree to be formed from the sound—*whis*, or *hwis*, (in *whisper, whist*, and *whistle*,) Lye thinks was used by our Northern ancestors to express—*lucem susurram*.

A wind-pipe, either natural or artificial; the sound emitted or issued from it; any similar sound.

And when he rode, men might his bridel here
Gingeling in a *whistling* wind as clere,
And eke as loude, as doth the chapell belle.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 171.

Lo the birde is begiled with the mery voice of the foulers *whistell*.—*Id. Testament of Loue*, b. ii.

Than he began a lytle to *whystell* softely; and wha they without herde that they came nerer to the wall.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 119.

There was no warlike musicke in the Spanish pallies, but onely their *whistles* of siluer, which they sounded forth to their owne contentment
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 169.

Thinke you that our popishe pharisaical prestes excede not the in wickednesse? yes, theirs wer bel benche *whistlers*, in comparison of ours.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience. To the Reader.

Each trembling leafe, and *whistling* wind they heare,
As gastly hog their haire on end does reare
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 3.

I must have jovial guests to drive my ploughs,
And *whistling* boys to bring my harvest home,
Or I shall hear no flails thwack.
B. Jonson. The New Inn, Act I. sc. 1.

At last, to Tryphon shee for helpe did hie
This Tryphon is the sea-gods surgeon hight
Whom shee besought to find some remedy:
And for his paines, a *whistle* him behight,
That of a fishes shell was wrought with rare delight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 11.

——— Let's to th' tavern,
I have some few crowns left yet: my *whistle* wet once
He pipe him such a paven.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act II.

The Ægyptian villains hung a tumbler's rope upon their prince, and a piper's *whistle*; because they called their Ptolomy by the name of Apollo, their god of musick.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 24.

The *whistler* shrill, that whoso heares, doth dy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

The *whistling* air among the branches roars,
Which all at once bow to the earth her crown,
The stock once smit.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, b. iv.

The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, that is, on him who could *whistle* clearest, and go through his tune without laughing, to which at the same time he was provoked by the antic postures of merry-andrew, who was to stand upon the stage, and play his tricks in the eye of the former.—*Spectator*, No. 179.

This unlucky wag danced to it with such variety of distortions and grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling upon him, and by that means spoiled his *whistle*, and lost the prize.—*Id. Ib.*

Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise
He might escape the most observing eyes,
And *whistling*, as if unconcern'd and gay,
Curried his nag, and look'd another way.
Cowper. Retirement.

WHIT, or } A. S. *Awiht*, (aught,) *wiht*, or
WIT, *n.* } *hwit*; Goth. *Waiht*.

Any thing known, seen, felt; any thing that can be seen or perceived; any thing, however small or minute; a point, a bit, a moment.

For she was fal asleepe a litel *wight*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4282.

Dyuers gane good eare to hym, and some neuer a *whyte*, suche as hadde rather haue warre than peace.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 357.

He had a sharp fore-sight, and working wit,
That neuer idle was, no one could rest a *whit*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

He was very much the worse man for it, but no *whit* the worse painter.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iv. c. 1.

None of them were deerepit, and though not equal to the young in muscular strength, were not a *wit* behind them in cheerfulness and vivacity.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 9.

WHITE, *adj.* Goth. *Weits or queits*; A. S. *Hwit*; Dut. *Wit*; Ger. *Weiss*; Sw. *Hwitt*. Wachter suggests from *Wissen*, videre, because *white* things are most conspicuous. Tooke,—from the Goth. *Qwath-jan*, spumare, to foam.

WHITE, n.
WHITY, n.
WHI'TELY.
WHI'TEN, v.
WHI'TENESS.
WHI'TISH.

Having the colour of foam or froth; of snow. Applied (met.) to denote—

Pure, unspotted, unstained, unblemished, innocent, harmless. Also—

Colourless, pallid, pale. And—

White, n.—the *white* (mark) of a target, the *white* (part) of an egg, distinguished from the yolk, i. e. the yellow.

Whitel,—A. S. *Hwitel*, a *white* vest or covering.

Twel grate dragones out of this stones come,
That on was red, the other *white*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 131.

Neither thou sehalt swere bi thin heed, for thou maist not make oon heer *whyl* ne black.—*Wielif. Matt.* c. 5.

Neither shalt thou swere by thy hesde, breuase ye canst not make one *whyte* heere or blacke.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And his clothis weren maad fel schynyng & *whight* as snowe which maner *whighte* clothis a fuller may not make on erthe.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 9.

And hys rayment dyd shyne, and was made very *white*, euen as snow: so *white* as no fuller can make vpon the erth.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Thanne Poul seide to him, thou *whitid* wal, God smyte thee, thou sittist and demest me bi the lawe, and aghens the lawe thou commaundist me to be smyten.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 23.

Their bordes weren hore and *white*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The yolke of the egge can not be without the *whyte*, nor the *whyte* without the yolke, no more may the clergy and the lordes be one without another.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 42.

The life of the prive is but a *white*, for all other to shote at, and as a glasse, wherin all the worlde doeeth beholde.
Golden Boke, c. 4.

Woe be to you Scribes and Phariseis, hypocrites, whiche be so farre from true cleanesse, that ye be more lyke vnto *whited* graues.—*Udal. Matt.* c. 23.

It is shewyd that Gallia, whiche now is Frauuce, hadde that name Gallia of *whytenesse* of people.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 77.

What doth purpurice or cerase in a christian bodies face, of whom the one counterfaiteth the redde of precious stone in the lipes, the other *whiteness* of face and necke, which is a fire vnto young men.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 9.

In the mean time a proclamation was set forth to restrain the coveteousness of some private men in England, who converted arable lands and the richest pasture-grounds to the sowing of the herb Isatis, commonly called woad, for the use of diers, with great prejudice to clothiers, and the country-men which fed on *white-meats* made of milk.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1585.

The immortality of my fame is the *white* I shoot at.
Massinger. Emperour of the East, Act iv. sc. 4.

In which time, it is to be supposed, your passion hath sufficiently *whited* your face.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act iii. sc. 3.

Then bring'st his vertue asleep, and stay'st the wheel
Both of his reason and judgement, that they move not,
Whited over all his vices; and at last
Dost draw a cloud of words before his eyes,
Till he can neither see thee nor himself.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Bloody Brothers, Act iv. sc. 1.

Mir. They will infect my house with cowardize, if they breath longer in it; my roof covers no baffl'd Monsieurs, walk and air yourselves; as I live they stay not here. *White-liver'd* wretches.—*Id. Elder Brother*, Act iv. sc. 3.

Elder Lo. Hast thou so much moisture in thy *whitleather* hide yet, that thou canst cry!—*Id. Scornful Lady*, Act v.

You shall see the court ladies move like goddesses, as if they trode air; they will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins, and the hinges of their knees oil'd.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 2.

Our blessed Saviour was pleas'd to call it the glory of Solomon, when he was cloth'd in the purest linen of Egypt, whose *whiteness* though very bright, yet it fell short of the natural *whiteness* of the lilly.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 4.

And with a clear and *whitish* inundation,
Restrains the noble spirits from their too quick evasion.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 5.

And among three, to lone the worst of all,
A *whitly* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch balls stouche in her face for eyes.
Shakespeare. Lowe's Labour Lost, Act iii. sc. 1.

The walls of churches and rich men's houses are *whitened* with lime, both within and without.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

He tells what strumpet places sells for life,
What 'squire his lands, what citizen his wife:
And last (which proves him wiser still than all.)
What lady's face is not a *whited* wall.
Pope. Sat. on Donne, Sat. 4.

Who raise thy temples where the chariot stood
Of fierce Oenomaus, deft'd with blood;
Where once his steeds their savage banquet found,
And human bones yet *whiten* all the ground.
Id. Statius. Thebaid, b. i.

I own the folly of my enterprize,
The rashness of this action, and must blush
Quite through this veil of night, a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free
Who were by nature slaves.
Southerne. Oronooko, Act iv. sc. 2.

Why are *whiteness* and coldness in snow, and pain not, when it produces the one and the other idea in us; and can do neither, but by the bulk, figure, number, and motion of its solid parts?—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 8.

I have by contusion obtained *whitish* powders of granates, &c. . . . the subtile powder will comparatively exhibit a very considerable degree of *whiteness*.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 703.

Such as are strict and formal in their outside behaviour, while their secret thoughts and intentions, like *whited* sepulchres, are full of all corruption and uncleanness.
Gilpin, vol. iv. Ser. 23.

The plaisterer having, at her entrance, obliterated, by his *white-wash*, all the smoky memorials which former tenants had left upon the ceiling, and perhaps had drawn the veil of oblivion over politicians, philosophers, and poets.
Rambler, No. 161.

WHITHER. Goth. *Hwath*; A. S. *Hwæder, wider*; Swe. *Hwart*.

Which or what place; to which or what place. See WHETHER and WHO.

——— Wyde schal y be broght?—*R. Gloucester*, p. 34.

Tho he wende from al hire kyn, & from al thing that heo knewe,
And naste on erthe *whiderward*, bute as the wynd hem blew.
Id. p. 13.

We see nouther *whidere* thou may haf sikerer weie.
R. Brunne, p. 257.

Now zos kyng R. his purnelance to make,
How & *whider ward* he hoped Isaac to take.—*Id.* p. 164.

And (asked) *weder warde* he walde.
Id.

And *whidir* ever he entrith seye ye to the lord of the hous, that the maistre seith where is myn etynge place? where Y schal ete pask with my disciplis.
Wielif. Mark, c. 14.

And *whither* soeuer he goeth in; saye ye to the good man of the house: the master asketh where is the gest chaber, where I shall eat the Easter lambe with my dyseyples.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And thus they met of aventure or grace
And he saluedh hire with glad entent,
And axeth of hire *whiderward* she wente.
Chaucer. The Franklenes Tale, v. 11,815.

For than he leeth his lustie weie
With dronkeship, and wote not *whither*
To go, the waies bene so slider.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

But *whetherward* thin happes wende
Shall this planete showe at ende,
As it hath do to many mo.
Id. Ib. b. vii.

Vile miscreant (said he) *whither* doest thou flie
The shame and death, which will thee soone inuade?
What reward hand shall doe thee next to die,
That art thus foully fled from famous enemie!
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

He thus departeth as God would harmlesse,
And forth of a venture his way he is went,
But *whitherward* he draw, he conceitlesse
Was, he nat knew to what place he was bent.
Browne. Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

WHITING. Dut. *Wytingh, wittingh*.

A fish. Some think so called from its *whiteness*.

But well I wot he tasteth no such dish
Of rotchets, *whitings*, or such common fish,
That with his net he drags into his boate.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

Whitings appear in vast shoals in our seas in the spring, keeping at the distance of about half a mile to that of three miles from the shore.—*Pennant. British Zoology*.

WHITLOW;—written by Holland and Wiseman a *Whitflaw*; is called by Skinner a hybrid word, from A. S. *Wite*, pain, and Fr. *Loup*, lupus. *Lupus* tum ob doloris sævitiam, tum quod vicinas partes depascitur. Lye more rationally composes of *white* (albus), and *low* (flamma); and considers it to be so called from the colour of the ulcer, and the burning heat of the pain.

Moreover a liniment thereof applied with vinegre, is good for *whitflawes* and the callosities of the feet.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 25.

They cure *whitflawes*, rislags, and partings of the flesh and skin about the nails roots.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxiv. c. 4.

Paronychia, so called by the Greeks, is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, known among the Latins by the name of Panaritium; by the vulgar people amongst us it is generally called a *whitflaw*.
Wiseman. Surgery, b. i. c. 11.

WHITSTER, i. e. a *whitener* or bleacher.

Tradge with it in all haste, and carry it among the *whitsters* in Dotchet mead, and there emptie it in the muddie ditch, close by the Thames side.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act iii. sc. 3.

WHITSUNDAY. Ger. *Wisse sonntag*, dominica albæ (Wachter), so called from the white vests in which the candidates for baptism appeared. Skinner speaks to the same effect.

But I schal dwelle at Effesi tilte *witsuntide*, for a greet dore and an open is opened to me, and manye aduersaries.
Wielif. 1 Corynth. c. 16.

I wil tarye at Ephesus vntyll *whytsuntyde*. For a greate dore and a fruitful is opened vnto me: and there are many aduersaryes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Haue hatte of floures fresh as May,
Chaueret of roses of *Whitsondeie*,
For such araie ne costneth but lite.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

There be cathedrall churches into which the countre cometh wi processiõ at *whytsuntyde*, & the women folowing the crosse wyth many an vnwomanly songe
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 198.

WHITTLE. A.S. *Hwitel*, or *Hwittle*. *Cultellus*, a knife,—Skinner derives from—to *whet* (or sharpen).

A Sheffield *whittle* is still a common name.

To *whittle*,—to whet, to sharpen; to be or become sharp or eager.

——— For their knives care not,
While you have throats to answer. For my selfe,
There's not a *whittle*, in th' vnruly campe,
But I do prize it at my loue, before
The reuerendest throat in Athens.
Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, Act v. sc. 2.

Certain Chians there were, who being come to see the city of Sparta, chanced to be well *whittled* and stark drunk, who after supper went to see also the consistory of the Ephori.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 387.

Now when they are come to that once [drinking wine] & be throughly *whitled*, then shall ye haue them cast their wanton eyes upon mens wives.—*Id. Plinie*, b. xiv. c. 22.

Stand still like a good Christian, and offer his weeson to a butcher's *whittle*.—*Dryden. Duke of Guise*, Act iv.

WHIZ. n. } Stridere, manifestly (says Skin-
WHIZZ. v. } ner) from the sound. See Hiss.

To make a noise,—between humming and hissing.

As wrestling winds, out of dispersed whirl
Bestirk themselves, the west with southern blast,
The gladsome east proud of Aurora's horse;
The woods do whiz. *Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

But when the *whizzing* bells the silent air do cleave,
And that their greatest speed, them vainly do decline;
And the sharp crast hawks, they at their backs do view,
Themselves for very fear they instantly inewe.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

The sailors softly spread their sails, nor dare
Shake their strong shrouds within the *whizzing* aire.
May. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. ii.

Fierce Turnus first to nearer distance drew,
And poiz'd his pointed spear before he threw:
Then, as the winged weapon *whirl'd* along;
See now, said he, whose arm is better strung.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. x.

But what he especially values himself upon is, that in all the campaigns he has made, he never once duck'd at the *whiz* of a cannon-ball.—*Guardian*, No. 92.

By your superior skill—the goat was won!
Have you a jointed pipe, indecent clown!
Whose *whizzing* straws with harshest discord jarr'd,
As in the streets your wretched rhymes you marr'd.
Beattie. Horace, Past. 3.

WHO. } Goth. *Hwas*; A. S. *Hwa, hwæ*;
WHOM. } Dan. *Hvo*; Dut. *Wie*; Ger. *Wer*;
WHOSE. } Sw. *Ho*, (anciently *Hwo, hua, hue* and *ha*, Ihre.)

It has been suggested in *v.* that *How* is from the A. S. *Hiwan*, to *hew*; *hiwe*, effigies; the form or fashion; the manner or means; the state or condition. *How* (quo modo) does he look? *how* does he do? *how* does he feel?—are questions all applied to the form or fashion, &c. of the person concerning whom the inquiry is made. *How*, in A. S. is *Hu*, and also *Hwu*. *Who* is *Hua, hwa*; and this latter, by a mere change of place in the aspirate, is *Wha* (a broad, *whaw*), *whoo*, *who*. R. Gloucester and others, following the A. S. form, *Hu, hue* (without the aspirate), write—*Ho, hoso*; and Ihre tells us how variously the Sw. *Ho* was written. The transposition *hw* into *wh* is common. See *Lye*.

Who, then, may be explained to denote,—the form or frame, the model, the image, of some *person* or *thing* spoken of; latterly restricted to the *person* only, to the identification of the individual person.

From *Who*, are composed, *who-se, who-m*, by the addition of the term. *ês*, and *êm*.

What, is,—*who-ad*, or *who-ed, whad, what:* the past part. *Hiw-ad, hiwed, hwad, hwat*, of the verb *Hiw-an*.

Which, is,—*who*, each. See Such.

When, is,—*who* (or what) *one*, (sc.) moment. See Then.

Where, is,—*who* (or what) *ere*, i.e. place. See There.

Whither, is,—*who* (or what) *there* (the ere), i.e. what the place.

Wiclif writes, — " Ye witen *which* we were." *Bible*, 1551,— " Ye know after *what manner* we behaved." Wiclif,—" He forgat *which* he was." *Bible*, 1551,— " He forgetteth *what his fashion* was." *Bible*, 1583,—" *What manner* of one he was."

The Scotch corresponding words are,—

Quha, quhilk, quhen, quhar. The Scotch etymologists have written largely to account for this *Q*. Some learned persons have suggested that it may be the " ancient Æolic digamma, aspirated in pronunciation." This digamma must be accounted for from a different letter, viz. : *D*, and its cognates. *p, f, v*. *Q*, is the common Gothic or prefix, *Ga, Ge*, or *Ce*, united in pronunciation with the vowel following; thus in A. S. we find *Wicc-ian*, and *Cwicc-ian*, in Ger. *Wecken*, and *Quicken*; and *Wick*, equivalent to *Quick*, is, among our northern countrymen, now in common use. Lennep does not attempt to give any reason for the Greek prefixes K and Γ, and Scheide misnames them *literas serviles*.

Some other pronouns, not hitherto traced to their source, seem to claim an origin in common with *How* and *Who*; and it may be prudent to place them in connexion here.

Why (qua re)—A. S. and Sw. *Hwy*, Dut. *Wy*, Dan. *Hvi*.

We (pron.), differing little in form from the Dut. *Wie, who*, or the Ger. *Wie, how*, has been applied to denote the person speaking; in grammatical arrangement called the first person plural, and nominative case.

We (*one*), with the common term. *es*, forms, *we-es*; by contraction, *wes*; by change of vowel, *wos*, or *wus*; and it is, by transposition, variously written,—*ows, ous, us*.

Our,—Sw. *Wu*-or, Dan. *V*-or, is,—*we*, or *ou*, with the common term.

The pron. *You, ye*, must be ascribed to the same root. *You*, in A. S. is *Eow*; *your* is *eower*, and anciently they are respectively written,—*owe, ow* or *ou, ower* or *owre*: they are also written,—*gow, ghou, goure*, and the *g* must be accounted for as in the Scottish *Quha*; it is the common prefix, *ge-*; thus, *ge-ow, gow* or *ghou*, and the *g* softened, as in numberless other instances, into *y*. And this *y* may have been preserved, prefixed, to discriminate the identification of persons spoken to from those speaking.

Your (A. S. *Eow-er*), is,—*you*, with the common term. *er*. It has been noticed under different pronouns (*he, it*), that they were not anciently confined to gender or number; and it is equally *clear*, that *we, ou*, and *you*, were not restricted to person. Chaucer writes,—*It am I*; and the expressions,—*I am he, we are they, you are they*, are current in modern speech.

For he nadde bote a degter *ho* mygte ys eir be.
R. Gloucester, p. 89.

And oft *wo so* coveyteth al, al leseth ywys.—*Id.* p. 306.

" But," he seyde, " thou art now the beste body that ys.
For the noble kyn, of *teom* thou art, & for thi prowes y wis,
Y ch obligi me to the, and my kyndom al so."—*Id.* p. 12.

First lord he [Brut] was in Engolond, of *whum* me speketh yet.—*Id.* p. 11.

So long he lay on here, for doute of his lynage,
Tille men the soth mot here, *who* suld haf the heritage.
R. Brunne, p. 109.

To grete hunger him cam, & mete had he none,
Ne he ne wist to *whom*, that he mot mak his mone.
Id. p. 93.

The Bisshop of S. Nicholas, *whos* help is ay redie
To schipmen in alle cas, whan the on him crie.—*Id. Ib.*

Was [whose] wyf hue were, and what was hure name.
Piers Ploughman, p. 25.

But the justice unseweide and seide to hem, *whom* of the two wolen ye that be delyvered to you? and thei seiden Barabas.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 27.

But by the feeste day he was wont to leeve to hem oon of men boundun *whome ever* thei axiden.—*Id. Mark*, c. 15.

At that feast Pylate was wonte to delyver at their pleasure a prysoner: *whome soever* they wouldc desyre.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And a litel kyng was, *whose* sone was syk at Cafarnaum.
Wiclif. Jon, c. 4.

And there was a certayne rular, *whose* sonne was sycke at Capernum.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And *whoever* seith o word agens mannes sone: it schal be forgoven to him, but *who* that seyth a word agens the Hooli Goost, it schal not be forgoven to him neither in this world ne in the tother.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 12.

And *whosever* speaketh a worde against the sonne of man, it shal be forgeuen him. But *whosesever* speaketh agaynst the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgeuen him, neyther in this worlde neither in the worlde to come.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Who feleth double sorwe and hevinesse
But Palamon? * * * *
Who coude rime in English properly
His martirdom? Forsoth *it* am not I.
Chaucer. The Knighter Tale, vv. 1456, 1461.

For at an hole in shone the mone bright
And by that light she sawe them both two
But sikerly she wiste *who* was *who*.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4294.

Who is that faire child that stondeth yonder?
I n'ot, quod he.—*Id. The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 5438.

Frauncesis Petrark:—*who* rethorike swete
Enlumined all Italie of poetrie.
Id. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7968.

So fare trauailed and so faint (I was)
That neither knew I kirke ne saint,
Ne what was what, ne *who* was *who*.—*Id. Dreame*, v. 1306.

And *who* that otherwise troweth,
Beholde the people of Israel,
For euer while thei didden well
Fortune was them debonaire:
And when thei didden the contraire,
Fortune was contrariende. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

There bene also somme (as men saie)
That folowen Symon at heles,
Whose carte goth vpon wheles
Of couetise and worldes pride,
And holy church goth beside. *Id. Ib.*

And *hosé* nil not cristned be
Hong hem heighe upon a tye,
Withouten any dwellyng.
Kitson, vol. i. *The King of Tars*.

And *hosé* wolde here maumetes forseke
Cristene men let hem take,
And weore hem lef and dere;
And *ho* that wolde do by leore red,
Cristen men tak of heore hed,
Fast by the swere [neck]. *Id. Ib.*

Now *whoso* seeth not, that his laughter is more madde than the laughter of the mad man, I hold him madder than they both.—*Sir T. More. Worker*, p. 73.

Who-ever doth to temperance apply
His stedfast life, and all his actione frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Then stubborne perturbation to the same.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 5.

Her face was vely, and her mouth distort,
Foming with poyson round about her gills,
In which her cursed tongue (full sharp and short)
Appear'd like Aspis sting, that closely kills,
Or cruelly does wound *whom-so* she wills.
Id. Ib. b. v. c. 12.

Him shaped thus she deckt in garments gay,
Which Florimell had left behind her late,
That *whoso* then her sawe, would surely say,
It was herselfe, *whom* it did imitate,
Or fairer then herselfe, if ought algate
Might fairer be. *Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 8.

Who first sedu'd them to that foul revolt?
Th' infernal serpent; he it was *whose* guile,
Stird up with Envy and Revenge, deceiv'd
The mother of mankind.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

In the first and best prayer children are taught they learn to misuse us [*who* and *which*]; Our father, which art in heaven, should be, Our father, *who* art in heaven; and even a convocation, after long debates, refused to consent to an alteration of it. In our general confession we say: Spare thou them, O God, *which* confess their faults: which ought to be, *who* confess their faults.—*Spectator*, No. 78.

WHO'BUB. See Hub-bub. Probably formed from the reduplication of *whoop*—*whoop-whoop, whoop-oop, whob-ub*.

Lan. The windows clattering
And all the chambermaids in such a *whobub*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Monsieur Thomas, Act iv. sc. 2.

——— Within this hour the *whoobub*
Will be all o'er the prison.
Id. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act ii. sc. 6.

WHODE, i.e. Hood.

But I marvell that he sent not therwith, a foxes tayle for a secptre, and a *whode* with two eares.
Bale. English Votaries, fol. 104.

WHOLE, *adj.* } A. S. *Walg, walig, hal, halig*; Dut. *Heel, ge-heel*; from A. S. *Hal-ian, ge-halian, halan, ge-halan*, sanare, sanescere, to heal, from the v. *hel-an*, to cover; and hence, to close, (sc.) a breach, a solution of continuity; to make, or cause to be or become—entire. *Whole*, also written *hole*, is (if not the same word) equivalent to *all*.
WHOLE, n.
WHO'LLY.
WHO'LESOME.
WHO'LESOMELY.
WHO'LESOMENESS.

Total, entire, sane or sound, complete, perfect.

Whole-some, (also written *hole-some*)—conferring, conducing to, preserving — soundness (health); healthy, salutary, or salubrious. See v. Tear, and the quotation from Chaucer.

Whole-sale,—distinguished from retail; sale of the gross.

Tooke says,—*whole*, the same as *hale*, i. e. covered. As a wound or sore is healed or *whole*, that is, covered over by the skin.

For in the world nis dogge for the bowe,
That can an hurt dere from an *hole* yknow
Bet than, &c.—*Chaucer. The Freres Tale*, v. 6954.

They seiden, lord, the knight ne hath not slain
His felaw, here he stondeth *hol* alive.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7615.

I had hem *holly* in min hand.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5793.

——— And Dido she was hote,
Whiche loued Eneas so hote
Upon the wordes, whiche he saide,
That all hir herte on hym she laide:
And did all *wholy*, what he wolde.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv

But I am worse content with you, because I never see boke in your handes: ye thincke it great trauaile, to sycke mas to rede, & I repute it a very perilious thyng, for a *whole* man, to rede and be idle.—*Golden Boke*, c. 29.

We eate diuers thynges by morsels, which if we should eat *wholl*, would choke vs.—*Id.* Let. 3.

One killeth twenty himselfe alone, another killeth thirty, another wounded with a hundred woundes, and left dead, riseth vp against, and on the next day made *whole* and strong, oueromuneth ten gyants.

Vives Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. i. c. 5.

Neither shall he take the laude and praise vnto himselfe, but referre the same entierly and *whollye* vnto God.

Udal. Luke, c. 22.

But whereas strangers boast that all their victuals are more pleasant and *wholesome*: yet we denie that to be a sufficient reason, why they should vpbraid vs in regard of ours: neither do we thinke God to be a debter vnto our delicate mouthes.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol i. p. 588.

As thou puttest it fourth here, it is seasonable and good and may *wholesomly* feade the flocke of Jesus Christ.

Bale. Apologie, fol. 42.

Still as his wound did gather and grow *hole*,
So still his hart wexe sore, and health decayd:
Madnesse to save a part and lose the *whole*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

There he remaind with them right well agreed
Till of his wounds he wexed *hole* and strong.

Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 1.

At his departing out of Creta, he [Thales] went into Asia, with intent (as it is said) to compare the manner of life and policy of those of Creta (being then very straight and severe) with the superfluities and vanities of Ionia: and thereupon to consider the difference between their two manners and governments, as the physitian doth, who to know the *whole* and healthfull the better doth use to compare them with the sick and diseased.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 53.

Moreover, some quarire and coasts there be, which at some times of the yeare stand sound and healthie enough: but I will count note *holesome*, but such as be healthfull all the year long.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 5.

——— Back to the thicket slunk
The guiltie serpent, and well might, for Eve
Intent now *wholly* on her taste, naught else
Regarded, such delight till then, as seemd
In fruit she never tasted.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

——— Ask him a question,
He blushes like a girl, and answers little,
To the point less, he wears a sword, a good one,
And good cloaths too, he is *whole* skin'd, has no hurt yet.

Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act i.

The Spirit of God hath royally and *wholesomely* tempered the holy scriptures so, as both by the plainer pieces he might prevent our hunger, and by the obscure he might avoid our nice slothfulnesse.—*Bp. Hall. Dissuasive from Popery.*

Much might be said to this purpose for the convenience of out-funerals, without respect of those Jewish grounds, who held a kind of impurity in the corpses of the dead: but that, which might be said, is rather out of matter of *wholesomenesse*, and civill considerations, than out of the grounds of theology.—*Id. Ser. preached at Exeter, Aug.* 24, 1637.

Upon this question what supported or kept up this chain; would it be a sufficient answer to say, that the first (or lowest) link hung upon a second (or that next above it), the second or rather the first and second together upon the third, and so on ad infinitum? for what holds up the *whole?*

Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 5.

The people distasted, and contemn'd all the doctrines, and instructions that were not deliver'd after their own fashion, though other wise never so seasonable, and *wholesome*.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 7.

The *wholesomenesse* of his meat or drink would not give him reason to venture on it: and I would fain know, what it is he could do upon such grounds, as are capable of, no doubt, no objection.—*Locke. Hum. Underst* b iv. c. 11.

When they came on board they congratulated each other upon their safety, with a joy that no man can feel who has not been exposed to equal danger: and as I had suffered great anxiety at their not returning in the evening of the day on which they set out, I was not *wholly* without my share.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 4.

Not only grain has become somewhat cheaper, but many other things, from which the industrious poor derive an agreeable and *wholesome* variety of food, have become a great deal cheaper.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. i. c. 8.

In a small sea-port town a little grocer will make forty or fifty per cent upon a stock of a single hundred pounds, while a considerable *wholesale* merchant in the same place will scarce make eight or ten per cent. upon a stock of ten thousands.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

WHOOP, *n.* } See HOOP, and WHOOBUB.
WHOOP, *v.*
WHOO'PING, *n.*

The damzell wakes: then all attonce vp-start,
And round abeute her flocke, like many flies,
Whooping and hallowing on euery part,
As if they would haue rent the broasen skies.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

And that they may be more secure, I'll use
My wonted *whoops*, and hollows, as I were
A hunting for 'em: which will make them rest
Careless of any noise.

Beaum. & Fletch. The Beggar's Bush. Act v.

Hee makes the maid to answere, *whoop*, doe me no harme good man: puts him off, slights him, with *whoop*, doe me no harme good man

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

When nought was heard but now and then the howle
Of some vile curse, or *whooping* of the wife;
Pan, that the day before was farre away
At shepheards sports return'd.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. iii. s. 4.

Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn and yet betray: I shou'd be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude.—*Dryden.*

WHOOT, *v.* } See HOOT. In *Young* it is
WHOO'TING, *n.* } in some editions written with the *w*. and in others without.

And satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Ron *whooting* to the hills to clap their ruder hands.

Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

——— If ever woman
Of the most subtile mould went beyond me,
I would give the boys leave to *whoot* me out o' th' parish.

Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act i.

Leon. I am wretched:
Opened, discovered, lost to my wishes.
I shall be *whooted* at.

Id. The Spanish Curate, Act ii. sc. 4.

Mop. I dare my lord; your *whootings* and your clamours,
Your private whispers, and your broad derisions,
Can no more vex my soul, than this base carriage.

Id. Philaster, Act ii.

The world's all title-page; there's no contents;
The world's all face; the man who shows his heart
Is *hooted* for his nudities, and scorn'd.

Young. Complaint, Night 3.

WHORE, *n.* } Dut. *Hoere*; Ger. *Hur*;
WHORE, *v.* } Sw. *Hoera*; A. S. *Hure*,
WHO'REDOM. } meretrix; a *whore*, as we at
WHO'RISH. } this day write it, idly pre-
WHO'RISHNESS. } fixing *w* to the Saxon word, it being neither in the sound nor in the original, which is derived of *hor-an*, conducere, (i.e. to hire,) as the Lat *Meretrix*, *a merendo*, (Somner.) And Tooke considers it to be the past part. of the verb *To hire*, meaning—
One hired. See HARLOT.

No poynt of nobylyte were it, nor yet of learned worthinesse, to be as ye haue bone late yeares, styll seruannte slaues to a most fithye *whore*, and to her *whoredome* and *whoremongers*.—*Bale. English Votaries*, Pref.

Marke how abominable *whorishnesse* in all these *whorish* frutes, is anounced of that *whorish* Rome churche, to the great blemyshynge of godly marryage.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 18.

Nether haue they mynde of any thing elles, than vpon *whoremongyng*, and other kyndes of wikednes.

Udal. 2 Peter.

——— Go, keep thy oath:
For chaste, and *whore*, are words of equal length.

Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

Eund. Then kep'st me brave at court, and *who'rd* me;
Then married me to a young noble gentleman;
And *who'rd* me still.—*Id. The Maid's Tragedy*, Act v.

Di. Mark but the king how pale he looks with fear.
Oh! this same *whoreson* conscience, how it jades us!

Id. Philaster, Act i.

At length unease justice pounds deer,
And both the sister-to the stars withdrew;
From that old Ætna *whoring* did begin,
So ev'ryably ancient is the sin.—*Dryden. Juvenal*, Sat. 0.

What revolution can appear so strange,
To such a lecturer, such a life to change?
A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to chuuse
To thrust his neck into the marriage noose!—*Id. Ib.*

WHOT, i. e. *Hot*, (qv.)

When thencomiter waxed somewhat to *whot*, he himselfe brought fresh men to their succor.—*Goldings. Cæsar*, fol. 236.

For when the *whote* sande entered betwene the harnels and the body, there was no meanes to auoyde it awaye.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 61.

WHY. A. S. *Hwi, hwyg*; Sw. *Hwi*, cur, quare, quam ob rem.
For what, or which cause or reason; wherefore, See WHO.

——— "Sire, Maximian,
Whi art thou so sore a drad of this Gracion"

R. Gloucester, p. 90.

Ac *whi* the worlde was a drente holy writ telleth.

Piers Ploukman, p. 172.

Of Marche the first day at the new eastelle
Our kyng ther he lay, his purceance so fel,
To Scotland for to go, to wite *why* & what wise,
Ther kyng & other mo withsaid him his seruise.

R. Brunne, p. 271.

Of whennes was the baptym of Jon, of hevene, or of men? and thei thoughten with vnne hem alle seiynge, if we seyn of heyene he schal seye to us, *whi* thanne bileeven ye not to him? if we seyn of men: we dredden the puple, for all hadden Jon as a prophete.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 21.

The baptyme of John: whence was it? fro heauen or of men? Then they reasoned amonge them selues saying: yf we shall saye from heauen, he wyll saye vnto vs: *why* dyd ye not then beleue hym? But and yf we shal say of men, then feare we the people. For all men helde John as a prophet.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

It mighte be no bet, and cause *why*,
Ther was no roumer herbeyr in the place.

Chaucer. Reves Tale, v. 4143.

She save his father sorowe and sike,
And wist not the cause *why*.

Gower. Con. *A.* b. I.

Daughter, said she, what meed ye be dismayd,
Or *why* make ye such monster of your mind?
Of much more vncouth thing I was affrayd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

——— He turn my drunkards,
Such as are understanding by their draughts,
And dispute learnedly the *whyes* and wherefores,
To grass immediately, He keep all fools.

Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife & have a Wife, Act iii.

WICK, *adj.* } Dut. *Wiecke*; A. S. *Wence*;
WICK, *n.* } perhaps from the A. S. verb *Wic-an*, manere; habitare, vivere; *ge-wiccian*, *wiccian*, to quicken.
That which quickens, catches fire, keeps the light.

Wick, adj. i. e. *quick*, — very common in the northern parts of England.

And the *wicke* and the warme fuyr. wol make a fuyr flamme
For to murthen men with. that is weerk sytten.

Piers Ploukman, p. 331.

For to a torche oth'r to a taper. the trinitie is likenede
As wexe and *wike*. and warme fur to gederes
And flaumed fuyr. forth of hem bothe.—*Id.* p. 330.

But true it is, that when the oyle is spent,
The light goes out, and *wike* is throwne away.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

The pith whereof [rushes] when the rind is pilled, maketh *wicke* for watch-candles, and funerall lights to burne by a dead corps whiles it lieth above ground

Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 57.

This was not, as Alcæus said, to paynt a lyon by measure of his claw or paw, but to move and alter heaven, and earth, and all the world, by the conjecture onely of a *weik* and lamp.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 1075.

It anee had get a stately *wick*,
When in its patent candlestick
The revolution put it.

Mason. Ode.

WICKED. } Our old authors write also
WICKEDLY. } *wick*. Junius says—the A. S.
WICKEDNESS. } *Wicca* was an enchanter, *veneficus*; and that, with the Latin conic poets, *veneficus* was applied to—persons of infamous character. Skinner, among other suggestions, proposes the A. S. *Wiccian*, incantare, q. d. *bewitched*; and Tooke considers *wicked* to be merely *witched* (*k* for *ch*) and (as *witch* also) to be the past tense, used as a participle of the A. S. *Wiccian*. "All atrocious crimes," he observes, "were attributed by our ancestors to enchantment, sorcery, and *witchcraft*; and in indictments at this day the crime is attributed to the instigations of the devil."

Tempted, allured, enticed, drawn, led,—to vice, to the commission of any vice, sin, or crime; to viciousness, sinfulness, criminality: and, hence,—vicious, sinful, criminal, flagitious, depraved; also—mischievous, pernicious, baneful.

The prouest of the toun, a *wik* traytour & cherle,
He thought to do tresoun vnto his lord the erle.
R. Brunne, p. 294.

"Sir," the bishop said, "of this we pray the,
That no *wikked* braid of minystres that be,
Tile vs ne non of ours, ne nouht of our lay fo
Be taxed with non of gous's grauite ir per charitie."
Id. p. 285.

He had what he wild, & was of wendyng gare,
& had a schipe well filled, ouer the flode to fare.
Tuer in was wif & childe, & tresore *wikky* wonnen.
Id. p. 124.

Grete was the *wikkednes*, that T. had wrouht.—*Id.* p. 265.

If any man mad pleyut of clerk for hastiuenesse,
Or if thel were atteynt in other *wikkednesse*.—*Id.* p. 129.

Loth [Lot] in hus lyve, therowe lecheroue drenke
Wickedich wrought.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 14.

And the scripture was fulfild that seith, and he is ordeyned with *wikkide* men.—*Wielif. Mark*, c. 15.

And the scripture was fulfylled whiche sayeth: he was counted among ye *wicked*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Thanoe his lord clepide him and seide to him, *wickide* servaunt I forgaf tio thee alle the dette, for thou preiedist me; therfore wher it bihoue not also thee to have merey on thin even servaunt as I hadde mercy on thee?
Wiclif. Matt. c. 18.

Lo the Lord cometh with hise hooli thousynds to do doom agens alle men, and to repreie alle undeifthul men of alle the werkis of the *wickednesse* of them bi whiche thei diden *wickidly*, and alle the harde wordis that *wickide* synneris han spoke agens God.—*Id. Judas*, c. 2.

And many false prophetis schulen rise and disseyve manye, and for *wickidnesse* schal be pleuteous, the charite of manye schal wexe cold, but he that schal dwelle stable into the ende schal be saaf.—*Id. Ib.* c. 24.

But certainly no word ne writeth he
Of thilke *wicke* ensample of Canace,
That loved hire owen brother sinfully.
Chaucer. Man of Lowes Prologue, v. 4429.

This bacheler stood beholding
The dauuce, and in his hand holding
Turke lawes two, full well deuised had he
That one of hem was of a tre
That beareth a fruit of sauour *wicke*.—*Id. Rom. of the R.*

If loue be good, from whence cometh my wo
If it be *wicke*, a wonder thinketh me
Whan euery turment and aduersite
That cometh of him, may to me sauery thinke.
Id. Troilus, b.

Thus saith this king, that knewe your *wikkednesse*.
Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 10,124.

And Pronne than began the worde
And seide: O werst of all *wikke*,
Of conscience wolun no prikke
Male stere, lo what thou hast do.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Wicke is to striue, and haue the worse.—*Id. Ib.*

And saide, O derke hypocrisie,
O false imagination
I am thus *wickedly* disceiued. *Id. Ib.* b. I.

You see therefore (friendly readers) what an incurious notary we haue, affirmug that adultery and whoredome in Island deserneth not the name of sinne and *wickednesse*.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 887.

——— Well thou didst advise,
Yet not for thy advise or threats I fly
These *wicked* tents devoted, least the wrauth
Impendent, raging into sudden flame
Distinguish not.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

Those tents thou sawst so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness*, wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother; studious they appear
Of arts that polish life, inventers rare,
Unmindful of thir Maker, though his spirit
Taught them, but they his gifts acknowledg'd none.
Id. Ib. b. xi.

Self preservation requires all men not only barely to defend themselves against aggressors, but many times also to persecute such, and only such, as are *wicked* and dangerous.—*Wollaston. Religion of Nature*, s. I.

But they, who get *wickedly*, spend for the most part, foolishly, perhaps *wickedly* too: and so all that stays by them is their guilt.—*Secker*, vol. vi. Lect. 26.

Yet, as all this arose from infirmity, not *wickedness*, they met with an easy pardon; and so will others like them.
Id. vol. i. Ser. 9.

WICKER, *adj.* Wi'cker, n. Wi'ckerED. } Skinner thinks from Ger. *Wickeln*, to roll over; because *wicker-work* is formed by twining or turning one (twig) over another. Perhaps from the A. S. verb *Cwiccian*, to quicken. See QUICK.

Quick twigs, or twigs *quickly* grown,—cut soon, or before grown too large.

And even at this day in the British ocean, there be made certaine *wicker* boats of twigs covered with leather and stitched round about.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 56.

Now his sides look like two *wicker* targets, every way bended.—*Beaum. & Fletch. A King and no King*, Act v.

Glasses that look like broken promises, tied up with *wicker* protestations.—*Id. Wit without Money*, Act iv.

[With] the white [willows] husbandmen make their *wicker* paniers and baskets, with other such vessels for their use.
Holland Plinie, b. xvi. c. 37.

He looks like a musty bottle new *wicker'd*, his head's the cork, light, light!
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act i. sc. 1.

Thir ships of light timber *wicker'd* with oysier between, and cover'd over with leather, serv'd not therefore to transport them far, and thir commodities were fetch't away by forein merchants.—*Milton. Hist. of Britainc*, b. ii.

The three vows of obedience, wilful poverty and chastity are bound together as with hoops, by their rules:—which hoops are built as with *wickers*, with the holy ceremonies of religion.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i.

The goblin plies his *wicker* wings,
And in a trice returns to ask
Another and another task.
Congreve. An Impossible Thing.

To receive the fish when it is caught, and to hold their other provisions, they have baskets of various kinds and dimensions, very neatly made of *wicker-work*.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 10.

WICKET. Fr. *Guichet*, a *wicket* or hatch of a door. Dut. *Wichet, winchet*. Menage considers it a dim. of *Huis*, (a door):—*huis, huisset, wisset, guisset, guichet*.

The sticks set up at cricket—not sufficiently apart to allow the ball bowled at them to pass through—is called the *wicket*.

Tho gan I go a full great pass
Eniuron, euen in compas
The closing of the square wall
Till that I found a *wicket* small
So shette, that I ne might in gone
And other entre was there none.—*Chaucer. R. of the R.*

And so went into the hygh strete with his penon before hym, and come to the great toore, but the gate and *wyckot* was fast closed.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 37.

Pan. He knows all.
Pin. Your trap doors,
To pop fools in it, that have no providence,
Your little *wickets*, to work wise men, like wires,
through at,
And draw their states and bodies into cobwebs.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act iii.

The cave was now become a common way,
The *wicket* often open'd, knew the key.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

WIDE. Wi'dely. Width. Wi'den, v. Wi'deness. } A. S. *Wid, wide*, latus, amplus; Dut. *Wid*; Ger. *Weit*; Sw. *Wid*; Dut. *Widen*; Ger. *Weiten*; A. S. *Wad-an, vad-ere*, procedere, to proceed, to extend, to expand.

Wide is not accurately distinguished from broad. The one might be restricted to superficial extent, where no depth, and the other where depth existed; as a broad plain, a wide river or gulf;—both are distinguished from long. Extended, expanded, distant, remote.

"Lord," he seyde, "we beth men *wyde* y driue abonte
From countrey to contrei."—*R. Gloucester*, p. 29.

The folk that aseaped on Maleolme side,
To Scotland tham raped, & puplised it tulle *wide*.
R. Brunne, p. 90.

And eke amidde this purprise
Was made a tour of great maistrise
A fairer saugh no man with sight
Large and *wide*, and of great might.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Thus hast thou herd in what degreo
Of Greece, Egypte, and Chaldee
The misbeleue whilom stood,
And howe so thei be not good
Ne trewe, yet thei sprougen mute,
Wherof the *wyde* worlde abonte
His part of misbeleue toke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

Wheras the rockes cessed, there beganne a dike of a wonderfull deapth and *wideness*.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 237.

The gates thus *widen'd* with the breath of war,
Their ample entrance to the English gave.
Dryden. Battle of Aginecourt.

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,
T' apply unto the place that's haled with the cramp,
As century, to close the *widenes* of a wound
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

Now where both armies got upon that ground,
As on a stage, where they their strengths must try,
Wiience from the *wide* of many a gaping wound,
There's many a soul into the air must fly.
Id. Battle of Agincourt.

——— Th' ascending pile
Stood fixt her stately highth, and strait the dores
Op'ning thir brazen folds discovers *wide*
Within, her ample spaces, o'er the smooth
And level pavement.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

We pass'd Selinus, and the palmey land,
And *widely* shun the Libyean strand
Unsafe for secret rocks, and moving sand.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iii.

So let thy vines in intervals be set,
But not their rural discipline forget:
Indulge their *width*, and aid a roomy space,
That their extreamest lines may scarce embrace.
Id. Ib. Georgics, b. ii.

They cultivate the natural grandeur of the soil, raise in her a generous ambition, feed her with hopes of immortality and perfection, and do all they can to *widen* the partition between the virtuous and the vicious, by making the difference betwixt them as great as between gods and brutes.
Tatler, No. 108.

To *widen* the market, and to narrow the competition, is always the interest of the dealers.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 11.

By the equity and benevolence of its precepts, and the attractive example of its founder, moral principles have been more *widely* diffused.
Cogan. On the Passions, Dis. 2. c. 3.

WIDOW, *n.* Wi'dow, v. Wi'dowER. Wi'dowHOOD. Wi'dual. } A. S. *Wid-wa*; Dut. *Weduwe, widuwe*; Ger. *Witwe*. All from the Lat. *Vidua*.

A *wife* whose husband is deceased is called a *widow*.

A husband whose wife is deceased is called a *widower*.

And hys degter wyth hym, that *wedow* was, he nome.
R. Gloucester, p. 440.

Thenne a hove is a hetere frut. ac bothe to ben goode
Wedewehode more worthiet. than wedlok.
Piers Ploughman, p. 309.

Bote maydenes and maydones marrien gow to gederes
And *wydowes* and *wydowes*. weddeth ayth otlre
And loke that love be more the cause. than lond ôth noobles. *Id.* p. 180.

And he clepide tegidir hise disciplis and seyde to hem, treuly I seye to you that this pore *widowe* keste more than alle that keisten in to the treesyre.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 12.

And he called vnto hym hys disceples and sayde vnto them: verelye I saye vnto you, that this poore *widow* hath cast moare in, then all they whiche haue caste into the treasury.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Woe to you Scribis and Farisees, ypocritis; that eten the housis of *widiwis* and preien bi long preier, for this thing ye schulen take the more doom.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 23.

Wo be vnto you Scribes and Pharisees ypocrites: ye deuoure *widdowes* houses: and that vnder a colour of prayinge longe prayers: wherfore ye shal receaue the greater damnacion.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For though a *widowe* hadde but a shoo,
(So pleasant was his in principio)
Yet wold he have a ferthing as he went.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v 256.

This duke of Lancastre was a *wydower* without a wife, for the good lady Blanche of Lancastre and Derby, was discessed.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 295.

And better were it for them to be holden vnder at the commandement of a husbande and to be occupyed in charge of househoide, than vnder pretence of *wydowhead* to sinne more licenciously.e.—*Udal. 1 Timothye*, c. 5.

The estate of *wydual* cleuneesse is than most fyit, whan for the vowe and profession therof, women mayye put aparte that is both lykynge and lefull.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 38.

To me, and maid, or rather *widow* sad,
He was athanced long time before,
And sacred pledges he both gaue, and had,
False errant knight, infamous, and forswore.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

Sleepelesse she spent in her now *widow'd* bed,
Cold; and alone the night that follow'd.
Mag. Queen. Pharsalia, b. v.

Let there be *widowers* which you call releivers, appointed every where to the church-service.
Bp. Hall. An Apologie against Brownists, § 19.

Ne weene my right with strength adowne to tread,
Through weakenes of my *widowhed*, or wor:
For, truth is strong, his rightfull cause to plead,
And shall find friends, if need requireth so.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

They [doves] abandon not their owne nests, unlesse tney be in state of single life or *widowhood* by the death of their fellow.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 34.

So faire and fresh, as freshest flowre in May;
For she had layd her mournfull stole aside,
And *widow-like* sad wimple throwne away,
Wherewith her heavenly beauty she did hide,
Walles on her weary iourney she did ride.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. I. c. 12.

——— Oh it griewes my soule,
That I must draw this mettle from my side
To be a *widdow-maker*.
Shakespeare. King John, Act v. sc. 2.

Poor wretch, an atormy seas to lose thy life,
Unhappy thou, but more thy *widdow'd* wife!
At this she paus'd; for now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the side.
Dryden. Ocid. Metam. b. x.

If I am so forgetful of my passion as to sleep I will dream of her, and bewitct sleeping and waking, put out my foot towards her side for midnight consolation; and not findiog her I will sigh, and imagioe myself a most disconsolate *widower*.—*Id. Marriage A-la-Mode*, Act iv. sc. 1.

Short as her [Lady Cutts] life was, she had time enough to adorn the several states of virginity and marriage; and to experience the sadness of a kind of *widowhood* too: for such she accounted it, when her Lord was long absent from her.
Atterbury, vol. I. Ser. 6.

At that sad hour, when all thy hopes decline;
When pining Care leads on her pallid train,
And sees thee like the weak, and *widow'd* vine,
Winding thy blasting tendrils o'er the plain.
Mason. Ode to Independence.

WIELD, *v.* Wie'ldance. Wie'lding, *n.* Wie'ldless. Wie'losome. Wie'ldy. } Goth. *Wald-an*; A. S. *Weald-an*; Ger. *Walten*, to command, to rule, to govern, (Somner.) To manage, to sway, to control; to bear or move in full command, with full or complete effect, with activity, with energy.

For heo schal not habbe here no aton, wyle ich may *wolde* [M.S. *welde*] myn bond.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 147.

Sex yere was he kyng, with were *welded* the scheld.
R. Brunne, p. 23.

No childe had he neuer, his heritage mygbt to wende,
Bot welth inou to *welde*, vntille his lyue's ende;
Id. p. 10.

For the luf of the thi brother did scho slo,
Therfor thou & thine salle *weld* it with wo.—*Id.* p. 37.

For so hette S. Dunstan, be sald alle his lyue
With werre his loud *welde*, & with his suerd stryue.
Id. p. 40.

And this is no more to mene. hote ho *so* muche good *weldeth*
Be large ther of while hit laste. to leedes [people] that ben needy. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 187.

Nile ye *welde* golde neither silver ne money in youre girdile.—*Wycliff. Matthew*, c. 10.

Whanne a strong armed man kepith his hous, alle thingis that he *weldith* ben in pees.—*Id. Luk*, c. 11.

In youre patience ye schulen *welde* youre soulis.
Id. Ib. c. 21.

I say than that ye shuln flee avarice, using youre richesses in swiche manere, that men sayn not that your richesses ben yberied, but that ye have hem in youre might, and in youre *welding*.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

And eke to seen him in his yeare dresse
So freshe, so yong, so *weldy* seemed he,
It was an heaven vpon him for to se.
Id. Troil. & Cress. b. ii.

But he [Abraham] founde out the right weie,
Howe onely men shulde abeie
The high God, which *weldeth* all,
And euer hath done, and euer shall,
In heuen, in erth, and eke in helle,
There is no tonge his might maie telle.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Wherfore Swanus lafte the eytie, and drewe into Kent, and so towarde Caunterbury without lette, *weldyng* ye countre at his wyll, and lastly besieged that cytie.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 199.

They could haue no more but theyr shoulders and armes free abone the water to *weelde* their harnesse and weapons wythall.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 214.

The wych thing when Cesar perceyned, he commaunded that the galleyes wherof the facion was more straunge to the sauage Britons, and the mouing more redy and *wieldsome*, should be remoued a lytell from the shyps of barthen.
Id. Ib. fol. 100.

In his right hand an Iron club he held,
But he himselfe was all of golden mold,
Yet had both life and sense, and well could *weld*
That cursed weapon, when his cruell foes he queld.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. II. c. 7.

For surely they that cannot so do, would never be able with wisdom and moderation to *weld* any great prosperity.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 426.

Edward the Third being dead, had left this child
(Son of his worthy son deceas'd of late)
The crown and sceptre of this realm to *wield*.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. i.

[We shall still find] that this spiritual edge shall either turne againe, or (through our weake *weildance*) not enter the stubburne and thick hide of obdured hearts.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat, pt. ii. *A Sermon.*

The wary fowle, that espies him toward bend,
His dreadfull souse avoydes, it shunning light,
And maketh him his wing in vaine to spend;
That with the weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might,
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarce recouereth flight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 3.

He will find that to *wield* power innocently, to brandish the sword of justice discreetly and worthily, for the maintenance of right, and encouragement of virtue, for a suppression of injury, and correction of vice, is a matter of no small skill or slight care.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 22.

Argyll, the state's whole thunder born to *wield*,
And shake alike the senate and the field.
Pope. Epil. to Sat. Dial. 2.

The common military sword is a heavy massive weapon, for close engagement: *wielded* by a strong and skilful arm, it stabs and cuts, opens dreadful gashes where it falls, severs limbs, lops the head, or cleaves the body.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 7.

WIFE. Wi'feless, or Wi'veless. Wi'fely, or Wi'vely. Wi've, *v.* Wi'ving, *n.* Wi'fehood, or Wi'vehood. } A. S. *Wif, wif-ian*; Dut. *Wiif, wiiven*; Ger. *Weib*, mulier nupta et innupta: so called (see *Wachter*, and *Serenius*), from *Web-en*, texere, to weave. In the A. S. version, *Matt.* xix. 4.—He worhte *wopman* and *wif-man*, masculum et feminam fecit: here, the male is called *wep-man*, the *weapon man*; and the female—*wif-man*, the web or woof-man. (And see Spinster.) The word *wife* is now legally applied to the *married* woman (fœmina nupta): in common speech to others. To *wive*,—
To wed a wife, or as a wife.

A dogter ich haue of gret prys, & noble & god el so,
Y gere here the to thi *wif*, & trouthe thou wolt by leue here,
The thridde del my kyndom y geue the to be my fere.
R. Gloucester, p. 12.

The emperour of Alymayne wyllede to *wyue*
Mold the kynge's dogter, & to ryghte *lyue*.—*Id.* p. 433.

Home forto wend to childe & to *wife*,
To visitte ther lendes, to solace ther life.
R. Brunne, p. 4.

Wyves & wodewes. wantonness hue techeth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 46.

Thou sayst, we *wives* wol our vices hide,
Til we be fast, and than we wol hem shewe.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prol. v. 5365.

Not only this Grisildis thurgh hire wit
Coude all the fete of *wifhy* homlinesse,
But eke when that the cas required it,
The comune profit coude she redresse.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8306.

So shortly to conclude, Agea was interid,
And Fawnus livid *wyfless*.
Id. The Marchantes Second Tale.

A, good sire hoste, I have ywedded be
Thise monethes two, and more not parde;
And yet I trowe that he, that all his lif
Wifes hath ben, though that men wolde him rife
Into the herte, ne coude in no manere
Tellen so much sorwe, as I you here
Coud tellen of my *wives* cursednesse.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9113.

Penelopee, and Marcia Catoun,
Make of your *wifehode* no comparisoun,
Hide your beauties, Isoude and Helein,
My lady cometh, that all this may distain.
Id. Prol. to Legend of Good Women.

And that was proued well by night
Whilom of the maidens fine
Whan thilke lorde came for to *wiue*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Wyfeles he was, Florent he hight,
He was a man, that mochell might.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

But who that hir [Penelope] goodship vnderstood,
Fro fyrst that she *wifehode* toke,
Howe many loues she forsoke,
And howe she bare hir all aboute,
There whiles that hir lorde was oute.—*Id. Ib.* b. vi.

For howe knowest thou, that art a *wife*, whether thou shalt by familiar communication, by sobre and gentle behaiour, by *wyuely* loue, cause thy husbande to amende, that both of you be saued.—*Udal. I Corinthians*, c. 7.

Notwithstanding we are thoroughly assertayned by innumerable scriptures and argumentes, that matrimonye is of God, and by their innumerable examples of fylthynesse, that their vowed *wynelesse* and husbandelesse chastyte altogyther of the deuyll.—*Bale. English Votaries*, Pref.

So that they in their *wirelesse* state runne into open abhominations, without any rruder of their conscience.
Homily, p. 239. *Of Matrimony.*

If this *wiuinge* [thought they] might be brought to an yll opinion, that the people might reckē it nought, thā shuld we make that office of pastorall cure, whiche afore serued God in paiefull study of his word to serue in all vanites and pleisures of the flesbe.—*Bale. English Votaries*, fol. 117.

——— Oh! careless wight!
Both of thy realm, and of thine own affairs!
A *wife-bound* man now dost thou rear the walls
Of high Carthage! and build a goodly town.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Perez. Doe, I dare trust thee, I am asbam'd I am angry,
I find thee a wise young *wife*.
Estif. I'le *wife* your worship
Before I leave ye, pray ye walk by and say nothing
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act ii.

She [Rowen] by commandment of her father, who had invited the king to a banquet, coming in presence with a bowle of wine to welcome him, and to attend on his cup till the feast ended, won so much upon his fancy, though alread *wif'd*, as to demand her in marriage upon any conditions.—*Milton. Hist. of England*, b. iii.

Wooing and *wiving*, hang it: give me mirth,
Witty and dainty mirth.
Beaum & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act iii.

That girdle gaue the vertue of chaste loue,
And *wiuehood* true, to all that did it beare:
But whosoeuer contrarie doth prouse,
Might not the same about her middle weare,
But it would loose, or else asunder teare.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 5.

——— Bid her for *wife-hood*,
For honesty, if she have any in her,
Even to avoid the blame that follows her.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act v. sc. 2.

——— You know I met you,
Kist you, and prest you close within my arms,
With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.
Dryden. Amphitryon, Act iii.

By marriage the husband and *wife* are one person in law: that is the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband.
Blackstone. Commentaries, b. i. c. 15.

WIG. A peruke or periwig, (qv.)

Booth enters—hark! the universal peal!
But has he spoken? Not a syllable.
Wint shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long *wig*, flow'd gown, and lacquer'd chair.
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii.

WIGEON, or Wi'gnoon. } Skinner writes it *Widging*; and suggests that it may be so called because it is—avis pugnax: from *wigend*—past part. of *wig-ian*, to fight.

If you give any credit to this jugling rascal, you are worse than simple *widgins*, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy duck, this tame chesner.
Beaum & Fletch. The Fair Maid of the Inn, Act iv.

Tho. Why, I shall answer it, you fearful *widgeon*,
I shall appear to th' action.
Id. Monsieur Thomas, Act iii. sc. 3.

You are some constable's egg, some such *widgeon* of authority, you are so easily effected.
B. Jonson. Masque of Augurs.

Wigeon and teal are also said to be in great plenty here in the wet season.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1699.

WIGHT, *n.* Wight, *adj.* Wi'ghtly. } A. S. *Wiht*, from *wit-an*, sentire, scire. A sensitive being; one who feels, perceives, knows, lives.
Wight, adj.—lively, quick, sprightly, active.

The clerkes seide, that yt is in philosophie y fonde,
That ther beth in the eir an hey. fer fro the gronde,
As a mare gotes, *wyghtes* in it be,
And me may hem ofte on erthe in wylde studes yse.
R. Gloucester, p. 130.

Right in the mornyng in aldermost nede
Com the kynge's sonnes tuo, als Criste wild it rede,
Out of Germinie with folk inouth of wyght.
Adelwolf & Ethelbert, knyghtes bothe fulle *wyght*.
R. Brunne, p. 17.

The kynge tho as hus kynde wolde
Lackede here a lyte *wyht*, for that hue loveda gyle.
Piers Ploukman, p. 44.

Alas, she saith, that ever I was yshape
To wed a mikesop, or a coward ape,
That wel ben overladde with every *wight!*
Thoo darst not stonden by thy wives right.
Chaucer. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13,918.

——— And she coud eke
Wrastlen by veray force and veray might
With any yong man, were he neuer so *wight*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,273.

I is ful *wight*, God wate, as is a Ra [roe.]
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 4084.

My sonne it ait well euery *wight*
To kepe his worde in trouth vpright.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

And cried was that thei shulde come
Unto the gam all and some
Of hem that ben deliuer and *wight*
To do such maistrie as thei might. *Id. Ib.* b. viii.

He was so wimble, and so *wight*
From bough to bough he leped light,
And oft the pumes latched.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. March.

Where, companing with fiends and filthy sprights,
Through vaine illusion of their lust vnchecke,
They brought forth giants and such dreadfull *wights*
As farre exceeded men in their immeasur'd mights.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 10.

The poet Homer speaketh of no guirlands and chaplets but due to the celestiall & heavenly *wights*, or at leastwise in the name of a whole armie, for victorie atchieved in some notable battell.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 4.

Her was her while it was daylight,
But now her is a most wretched *wight*
For day that was, is *wightly* past,
And now at earst the darke night doth haste.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. September.

Such was the *wight*: Th' apparel on his back,
Tho' coarse, was rev'rend, and tho' bare, was black.
Pope. Donne Versified, Sat. 4.

WILD, *adj.* Dut. *Wild*; Ger. *Wild*; Sw. *Wild*; A. S. *Wild, aweildan*; Ger. *Wilden*, sylvescere. Wachter says—it is spoken, 1. of beasts; 2. of plants; 3. of any things that are *in sylva*, and then, allegorically, of the manners of animals. Tooke begins where Wachter ends—with the manners or dispositions of the animals. (sc.) "as *willed, willd*, (or self-*will'd*), in opposition to those (whether men or beasts) who are tamed or subdued (by reason or otherwise) to the *will* of others or of societies." (See the quotation from Beam. & Fletch.) The word would then be extended to the places inhabited by such animals, to the natural productions of such places.
WILD, adj. thus, will denote—

WILD, *v.* WILE, *n.* W'ILDLY. W'ILDNESS. W'ILDER, *v.* W'ILDERNESS. W'ILDING, *n.*

Self-governed or directed, in a manner to gratify or please self; untamed, unsubdued, ungoverned, uncultivated, uncivilized, irregular, disorderly, inordinate, extravagant; licentious, turbulent, ferocious, savage.

Wilder,—see BE-WILDER.

"The prynce," he seide, "other kyng nys to preyse nogt,
That in tyme of werre as a lomb ys bothe meke & mylde,
And in tyme of pes as a lyon bothe cruel & *wylde*.
R. Gloucester, p. 57.

The deeyples, that he hyder sende, Cristendom to bryngе,
Beleuede in a *wyldernesse*, after her preehynge.
That me cleputh nou Glastynbury, that desert was thou.
Id. p. 232.

The kyng no man suld deme in courte for *wilde* dere.
R. Brunne, p. 110.

Psule primus here mite, put vs hym selue
Awry into *wildernesse*, the wold to despisen.
Piers Ploukman. Crede.

For if thou art kit doun of the kyndelie *wilde* olyue tree, and aghens kynde art set into a good olyue tree, hou mych more thei that hen bi kynde schulen be sett in her olyue tree?—*Wiclif. Romayns*, c. 11.

Thoughe some of the braunches be broken of, and thou beynge a *wilde* olyue tree, arte graffe in amonge them, and made partaker of the rote and fatnes of the olyue tree.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And hise disciplis answeriden to him, wherof schal a man nowe fille hem with looves here in *wildernesse?*
Wiclif. Mark, c. 8.

And his disciples answered him: where should a man haue breade here in the *wyldernesse* to satisfye these?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Although the care of gold be never so gay,
Yet had this bird, by twenty thousand fold,
Lever in a forest, that is *wilde* and cold,
Gon eten wormes, and swiche wretchednesse.
Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17,120

It is so ful of *wildnesse*
So oft it doth shame and domage
To him or to his linage. *Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Hate is a wrath, not shewende,
But of longe tyme gatherende,
And dwelleth in the herte loken,
Till he see tyme to be wroken
And than he sheweth his tempest
More sodeine than the *wilde* best,
Whiche wote nothyng, what merry is.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

And whan the eltee was a slepe,
A *wilde fyre* in to the depe
Thei caste amonge the tymber werke,
And so forth while the night was derke
Desguised in a poore araie
Thei passeden the towne er dale. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

So cruel, alas! is nought alive,
So fierce, so froward, so out of frame,
But some way, some time may so contrive
By means the *wild* to temper and tame,
What! That Time, &c.

Thei might have liued in other places *wildly* & wantonly neither should thei forsake the papistris for this end, that thei shuld leade a dissolute life not comely for the gospel in the church of God.
Calvin. Foure Godlye Sermons, Ser. 3.

And after, as affermeth my sayde auctour, nat ferre from Warwyke, in a *wyldernesse*, he [Guy] purchased, by Goddes puruyaunce, a lodgyne in an heremytage, where by the terme of ii. yeres & more he dweelled & kepte an harde lyfe.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 185.

Lo, sirs, quoth Soltier, ye may se well, sôtyme ryot dothe good: we haue well adunased forthe our payment with a lytell *wyldnesse*: he dothe euer well that is feared.
Bouchers. Froissart. Chronycle, vol. I. c. 393.

It is the greatest prayse to a citye, to haue their borders a great way of wasted, in such sort that it may seme like a *wyldernes.—Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 161.

I glory not in cruelty, ye wrong me;
Ner grow up water'd with the tears of women;
This let me tell ye, howsoe'r I skew to ye,
Wild, as ye please to call it, or *self-wild'd*;
When I see cause I can both do and suffer
Freely, and feelingly, as a true gentleman.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Wild Goose Chase, Act iv. sc. 3.

Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the *wild*
Of southmost Abarim, in Hesebon
And Horonim, Seons real'm, beyond
The flowry dale of Siloma clad with vines,
And Eleale to th' Asphaltick pool.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

——— We sometimes
Who dwelt this *wild*, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh (nighest is far)
Where ought we hear, and curious are to hear
What happ'ns new. *Id. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

Moreover, that none of the inhabitants there are seene all day long: all is still and silent, like the fearefull horror in desert *wildernesse.—Holland. Plinie*, b. v. c. 1.

Near whom for Sherwood, *wildly* bent to rove,
Twines her loose arms about the flatt'ring tow'rs,
By the mild shadows of her scatter'd grove,
Lends winter shelter, and gives summer bow'rs.
Drayton. Barons' Wars, s. 19.

Oft from the forrest *wildings* he did hinte,
Whose sides empurpled were with smiling red,
And oft young birds, which he had taught to sing
His mistresse prayses sweetly carolled.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

There is a kind of crab tree also or *wilding*, that in like manner beareth twice a yeere.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 27.

Di. Sure she has a garrison of devils in her tongue, she uttereth such balls of *wild fire*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act ii.

Then sheep first saw the sun in open fields;
And salvage beasts were sent to stock the *wilds*.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

You who with haggard eyes stare *wildly* on me,
If (as by your attendance here you seem)
You serve the king, my father, bid me to him.
Rowe. Ambitious Step-mother, Act ii.

There is the same irregularity in my plantations, which run into as great a *wildness* as their natures will permit.
Spectator, No. 477.

Gaw. The night has *wilder'd* us; and we are falu
Among their foremost tents.—*Dryden. K. Arthur*, Act ii.

Oh thou who freest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate!
Be present still. *Pope. Statius. Thebaid*, b. i.

I view'd thee first; how fatal was the view!
And led thee where the ruddy *wildings* grew,
High on the planted edge, and wet with morning dew.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. 8.

The king of glory, he, whose glory fill'd
Heaven with amazement at his love to man;
And with divine complacency beheld
Powers most illumin'd, *wilder'd* in the theme.
Young. Complaint, Night 4.

Acting thus, we shall only cut off occasion from those who desire occasion to speak evil of us, and be able to remonstrate with authority and effect against their excesses and *wildnesses.—Secker. Works*, vol. v. p. 470.

WILE, *v.* WILE, *n.* W'YLY. W'ILLY. W'ILNESS. See BE-GUILE, and GUILE. A. S. *Wigl-ian*, to bewitch; Dut. *Wiche-len, wichelen.* To cheat, to impose upon; to deceive, to delude; to practice deceit or delusion; to give a false colour or appearance to: and *wily*—

Deceitful, delusive; sly, cunning, crafty, subtle, insidious.

Philip bote on his lyppe, & pereeyued R. thouht.
Wha that it ment, Philip gan aspie:
A *wile* to R. seut, how loughe wild ther lie.
R. Brunne, p. 155.

Leulyn wend no gile had bien ther so nere,
He went to play a *wile* with fo of his banere.—*Id.* p. 242.

And wolde wynne hure away. with *whiles* y the mygbte.
Piers Ploukman, p. 173.

I dwell with hem that proude be
And full of *wiles* and subtelte
What worship of this worlde couelten
And great nede conuen exploiten
And gon and gadren great pitaunces.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Carthage sigh the strouge astate
Of Rome in thilke mirrour stonde,
And thought all priuely to fonde
To ouerthrowe it by some *wile.—Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And yet the persecucyon of Danys seased nat: for in one countre of Englande or other, they euer in *wylye* robbed and pylled the Englysshmen.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 199.

By such like *wiles* of Sinon, the forsworn,
His tale with us did purchase credit; some,
Trapt by deceit; some, forced by his tears.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And yet is it a better sport to see, howe in the verye poynte in which he weneth hymselfe to deale the moste *wylily* therin vttreth he his foly most folyshly.
Sir T. More. Works, p. 607.

Is not the act of a person playne or symple, or of a man honeste, iuste, or good: but rather of a person crafty, vngentyll, subtylle, deceytefull, malicious, and *wyly*.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 4.

Thus our enemies through their flight which was full both of feare and *wilynesse*, escaping without any losse, went but ten miles of, and encamped themselues in a very strong grounde.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 251.

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbecoes hallen eye did *wile*:
His hallen eye he *wiled* wondrous well,
And Hellenore both eyes did eke beguile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 10.

Next him, went Wylibourne with passage slye,
That of his *wylinesse* his name doth take,
And of himselfe doth name the shire thereby:
And Mole, that like a mouldine Mole doth make
His way still vnder ground, till Thamis he ouertake.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 11.

The God whose ensign scares the birds of prey,
And old Silenus, youthful in decay,
Employ'd their *wiles* and unavailing care,
To pass the fences, and surprise the fair.
Pope. Vertumnus & Pomona.

Pierce the soft lab'rinth of a lady's ear
With rhymes of this per cent, and that per year?
Or court a wife, spread out his *wily* parts,
Like nets or lime-twigs, for rich widow's hearts.
Id. Donne Versified, Sat. 2.

The enemies he [our Lord] had to engage are the wicked passions of men, the devil in his *wiles* and machinations, and the persecuting powers of the world.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 6.

I mark'd her *wily* messenger afar,
And saw him skulking in the closest walks.
Johnson. Irene, Act v. sc. 9.

WILL, *v.* WILL, *n.* W'ILLER. W'ILFUL. W'ILFULLY. W'ILFULNESS. W'ILLINGLY.

Goth. *Wil-jan*; A. S. *Willan*; Dut. *Willen*; Ger. *Wollen*; Sw. *Wilja*. All (says Wachter) from *wol*, bonum, *well* or good; because men wish for, or desire that which is *well* or good. Skinner from the Lat. *Vol-o*; Junius from the Gr. Βουλ-ομαι. But βουλ, *vol*, *wol*, are evidently the same word. The Gr

Βελτερος, Lat. *Optimus*, are derived from *βουλεσθαι*, and *optare*. See the quotations from Chaucer, Davies, Locke, and Search.

Will is used with verbs to denote futurity, and does so, inasmuch as that which is still an object of *will* or desire, which we still are *willing* or desirous to do, is not yet had or done. See SHALL.

Vor muche of thys lond *wylled* Roberte Counthese
To be kyng of Engelond, gif hii mygte chese.
R. Gloucester, p. 384.

He by gan to loue Brut so muche, for ys faire chiance,
That he *wyldede*, most of alle thynge, to hym enhyance.
Id. p. 12.

The kyng send word a geyn, that it was ys *wille*:
Ac he nolde with hire geue treuse, ny loud —*Id.* p. 31.

To hym he sende of aeord, gef it were his *wille*,
That he wolde to Rome alowe, & lete alle stril be stille.
Id. p. 83.

He ne let nogt clunye al hys fole, so *wylleful* he was,
And al vor in the other hatayle hym vel so vayr cas.
Id. p. 339.

This false men wende tho mid vs cartre a houte,
And of *willeful* men hym gederede a gret route.
Id. p. 77.

Ther londes & ther rentes were at his *wille*.
R. Brunne, p. 34.

At Wynchestre he lies, so himself *willed*.—*Id. Ib.*

To Leulyn forgaf he alle his euelle *wille*.—*Id.* p. 237.

Wolle thow ne *wolle* thow, we *wolleth* habbe oure *wil*.
Piers Ploughmun, p. 136.

Aren none hardur ne hongryour, than men of holy churche
Averouse and yvele *willed*. wanne thei ben avaunsed.
Id. p. 22.

And falliche falweth the felth and forgeth non other
That no worldliche wele *willeth* no tyme.—*Id. Crede.*

Thei *wile* wexen pure wroth wonderliche sone,
And shewen the a sharu wil, in a short tyme.
To *wilin willfully* wrathe, and wreche ther after.—*Id. Ib.*

For Ermide hadde holden Jon, and hounden him, and puttide him into prisoun, for Erodias the wyf of his brothir for Jon seide to him. it is not leefil to thee to have hir. and he *willynge* to sle him, dredde the peple.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 14.

And he biheld thilke that sateu aboute him and seide, lo my moiile and brethren. For who that doith the *wille* of God he is my brother, and my sistir, and modir.
Id. Mark, c. 3.

And he loked roũd about on his disciples, which sat in compasse aboute hym, sayde: beholde my mother, and my brethren. For whosoever doeth the *wyll* of God, he is my brother, my syster and mother.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And suddenly there was maad with the aungel a multitude of heeuyly knyghtood, herynge God and seynge: Glorye be in hiheste thingis to God, and in erthe pees be to men of good *wille*.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 2.

And he seide, God of oure fadris hath before ordeyned thee that thou schuldist knowe the *wille* of hym, and schuldiest se the rightful man, and heere the voice of hiu mouth.—*Id. Dedis*, v. 22.

And he sayde, the God of oure fathers hathe ordeyned the before, that thou shouldest know his *will*, and shouldest se that which is rightful, and shuldest heare the voyce of hys mouthe —*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For whi now a sacrifice for synnes is not left to us that synnen *willfulli* after that that we han take the knowyng of treuthe.—*Wiclif. Ebrewis*, c. 10.

And whanne we camen to Jerusalem britheren resseyuyden us *willfulli*.—*Id. Dedis*, c. 21.

Ech good gifte and ech parfyt gifte is from above and cometh doun fro the fadir of lijthi aueniis whoys is noon ouer chaunyng or oure-hiudinge of reward. for *willulli* he bigat us bi the word of treuthe, that we be a bigynnyng of his creature.—*Id. James*, c. 1.

Yes (quod she) there is libertie of free *will*, ne there ne was neuer no nature of reason, that it ne had libertie of free *will*.—*Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

In all thinges that reason is, in hym also is libertie of *willyng* and of willyng, [voleadi nolendique libertas]
Id. Ib.

Soche *willers* witte is not worth a nelde.
Id. Plowman's Tale, b. iii.

And Salomon sayth; *wilful* is he that of alle hath drede.
Id. Tale of Melibeus.

What, trowen ye? that whiles I may preche
And winnen gold and silver for I teche
That I *wil* live in poverte *wilfulle*?
Id. Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,376.

Who ben they, and which ben they, and how many, that consenten to thy counsell in thy *wilfulnesse*, to don hastif vengeance.—*Id. Tale of Melibeus.*

For as me thinketh by thy speche,
Thy wittes be right far to seche,
As of thys erre, and of thiue ele
I *wolt* no more speche.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

For certes whanne that betitte,
My *will*, myn herte, and all my witte
Ben fully sette to herken and sper
What any man woll speke of hir.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

And thus by weie of enuenant
Will is my man, and my seruant,
And euer hath bee, and euer shall.
And thi *will* is thy principal,
And hath the lordship of thy wit
So that thou cuuthest neuer yet
Take a daie rest of thy laboure.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

I speake not of this worlde, whiche God made, wherin we liue, *wil we nil we*.—*Udal.* 1 *John*, c. 2.

Then Gregory cõforted the sayd companye, & sent them with letters to the lyyschop Arelatensis, *wyllynge* hym to helpe and ayde Austyne in all that hym redde.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 119.

Wherfore it semeth, that it, wherein the one deliteth, is repugnãt to the other nature. And where is any repugnaunce, may he none amitie, sens frendeschyp is an entier consent of *wylles* and deyres.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, c. 11.

And where as by his euyll *wyllers* he was reportyd that he shulde gether men of armys to greue the cytie, he sayd & sware it was neuer his entencion.
Fabyan. Chronycle. John of France, an. 1358.

After theis wordes there was rising on all handes: and holde was layde vpon them both, entreatãce was made that they wold not throughe theyr *wilful* dyssention, cast all into vtter danger —*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 127.

If they *wylfully* would renounce the sayd place and put them in his grace, he wolde vtterlye pardon theyr trespace.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 144.

Nowe shall a man be lorde and ruler, that is replenyssed with sapyence and reason, and shall gouerne the people by skylful iiomys, wettynge aparte all *wylfulnesse* and pleasure of hymselfe.—*Id. Ib.* an. 1399.

Wherfore eftsoones in his name, I charge you desyste of your *wylfulnes* and vnlaufull enterprise, & from hensforth giue good example to those, whyche hereafter shall be your prynce subiectes.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. ii. c. 6.

And worthy ye be to suffer the extremitie in a common weith. which seeke to doe the extremity, and by reason must receiue like ye offer, and so be contented to lyde the onde *willingly*, which set on the beginning *wilfully*.
Sir J. Cheke. The Hurt of Sedition.

This same text whiche we haue recited, being well vnderstanded maye bring vs to that indifferencye of minde, yea to that *willingnes*, that we shall nat refuse to suffer death for Godes name.—*Calvyne. Poore Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 2.

——— For this to me
Shall be a second marriage: send for musique,
And *will* the cooks to take their best of cunning
To please the palate.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act i. sc. 2.

Lucullus afterwards considering with himself, that there was no riches nor provision so great in the world, that could suffice to victuall so many thousands of people as Mithridates had in his camp any long time together, having his enemies camp so lying before them; *willed* that one of the prisoners should be brought into his tent, and first of all he enquired of him, how many of them lay together in a cabbin, then what corn he had left in their cabbin.
North. Plutarch, p. 426.

Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth;
Will ever acts, and wit contemplates still;
And as from wit the pow'r of wisdom riseth,
All other virtues daughters are of *will*.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 27.

Bear witness heaven, this man destroys his brother
When he may save him, his last breath may save him:
Can there be *willfotter* destruction?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act v. sc. 2.

Why then doest thou, O man, that of them all
Art lord, and eke of nature soueraigne,
Wilfully make thy selfe a wretched thrall,
And waste thy joyous houres in needeless paine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 6.

——— Deare sonne, thy causelesse ruth suppresse,
Ne let thy stout hart melt in pitty vaine:
He that his sorrow sought through *wilfulnesse*,
And his foe fettred would relieue in paine,
Descrues to taste his follies fruit, repented paine.
Id. Ib. c. 5.

Many of them besotted with continual drunkennesse; or swoln with pride and *willfulness*, full of contention, full of envy, indiscreet, incompetent judges to determine what in the practice of life is good or evil, what lawful or unlawful.
Milton. Hist. of England, b. ii.

I could have watch'd as well as they, have serv'd him
In any use, better, and *willinger*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iv. sc. 1.

He that says, an action which God hath not commanded is of it self necessary, he that says, God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way express'd his pleasure, is superstitious, or a *will-worshipper*.—*Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. ii. c. 3.

Two things he [God] *willeth*, that we should be good, and that we should be happy; the first in order to the second, for that virtue is the certain way, and a necessary qualification to felicity.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding, the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. This power which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa in any particular instance, is that what we call *the will*. The actual exercise of that power by directing any particular action, or its forbearance, is what we call volition or *willing*.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

But farther to enforce these duties, be pleased to cast a glance on the considerations. 1. What the *will* is to which, 2. Whom the *willer* is to whom, we must submit.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 4.

For the same reason that a man is obliged not to depart *wilfully* out of this life, which is the general station that God has appointed him; he is obliged likewise to attend the duties of that particular station or condition of life; whatsoever it be, wherein Providence has at present placed him; with diligence, and contentment.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 1.

'Tis impossible but they must wish, God would be pleased particularly, to signify expressly the acceptableness of repentance, and his *willingness* to forgive returning sinners.
Id. Ib. Introd.

This discovers to us the expedient of a steadiness and consistency of conduct, and renders the having *willed* a thing a motive with us to *will* it still until some cogent reason shall occur to the contrary.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 23.

If we listen to the common discourses of mankind, we shall find them speaking of several *wills*, several agents in the same persons resisting, counteracting, overpowering and controuling one another: hence the so usual expression of the spiritual and carnal *will* of the man, and of the beast, of *self-will* and reason, of denying our *wills*, subduing our passions, or being enslaved by them, of acting unwillingly or against our *will*, and the like.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 26.

WILLOW. } A. S. *Welie, welioe*; Dut. *Wil-*
WILLOWED. } *liohe, willohe*; A. S. *Willuig*; Ger.
WILLOWY. } *Weide*; a *willoy*, (qv.) Kilian thinks *Willighe* is so called because it grows promptly and *willingly* (i. e. freely), as the Lat. *Salix*, a *saliendo*, from the rapid shoots it makes.

Here comes poor Frank, nay we are friends, start not Sir,
We see your *willow* and are sorry tort,
And though it be a wedding we are half mourners.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Night Walker, Act i.

A *willow*, the more it is cut or lopt, the better spring will it shoot at root, and beare the fairer head.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvi. c. 37.

Of vegetable woods are various kinds,
And that same species are of sev'ral minds,
Lotes, *willows*, elms, have diff'rent forms allow'd,
So fun'ral cypress rising like a shrowd.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

First for a May-fly: you may make his body with greenish coloured crewel or *willowish* colour.
Walton. Angler, pt. i. c. 5.

"Ye brown o'er arching groves,
That Contemplation loves,
Where *willow*-ty Camus lingers with delight!
Oft at the blush of dawn
I trod your level lawn,
Oft wooʼd the gleam of Cynthia silver-bright,
In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of Folly,
With Freedom by my side, and soft-ey'd Melancholy."
Gray. Ode for Music.

The pensive poet thro' the green-wood steals,
Or treads the *willow*'d margo of murmuring brook,
Or climbs the steep ascent of airy hills.
Warton. Ode to Morning.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and *willowed* shore.
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 4.

WIMBLE, *n.* } "*Wimpel*, vet. terebellum.
WIMBLE, *adj.* } *Wemel*; Sax. Sicamb. *Wemelen*,
WIMBLE, *v.* } perforare terebra. terebrare."
Kilian,—to bore or perforate. See GIMLET.

A tool to bore, pierce or perforate (by the joint action of turning and pressing).

Wimble, adj.—sharp, keen, quick.

Carpenters art was the invention of Dedalus, as also the tooles thereto belonging, to wit, the saw, the chip, axe, and hatchet, the plumbe line, the augoer and *wimble*, the strong glew, as also fish-glew, and stone-sauder.

Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 56.

Strong axle-treed cart, that is clouded and shod,
Cart-ladder and *wimble*, with perser and pod.

Tusser. Husbandry Furniture.

To take away bishops votes, is but the beginning to take them away; for then they can be no longer useful to the king or state. 'Tis but like the little *wimble*, to let in the greater augur.—*Selden. Table-Talk. Bishops in Parliament.*

Which tho' it be little or nothing, in respect that this latter age we have *wimbled* even into the bowels of Plutus's treasury (the Western Indies) yet it is so much, as our historiographers, both new and ancient, have thought it worth the noting.

Spelman. Dial. concerning the Coin of the Kingdom.

It is commonly said, that the wood of the wild olive, box, mast-holme, elme, and ash, are excellent good for augr-handles and *wimble-stocke.—Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 43.

He was so *wimble*, and so wight,
From bough to bough he lepped light,
And oft the prunes latched.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calender. March.

Then nought can be achiev'd with witty shewes,
Bith greife of eide accloyen *wimble* wit.

Browne. Tonge Willie & Old Wernock.

He says the *wimble* often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.

Dryden. Persius, Sat. 4.

The sexton did his best to clear the chappell, nevertheless I mine the sexton's man said that a foot soldier had hid himself, as he was not discern'd; and, being greedy of pray, crept into the vault, and cut so much of the velvet pall that covered the great body, as he judged would hardly be missed, and *wimbled* also a hole thro' the said coffin that was largest, probably fancying that there was something well worth his adventure.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

WIMPLE, *n.* } Dut. *Wimpelen*, to veil or
WIMPLE, *v.* } cover. *Wimpel.* Fr. *Guimpel*, from *vincilum*, (see *Menage, Old French Words.*) or from the Lat. *Umbella*, (Skinner.) The verb and noun were in common use with old Scotch writers, *G. Douglas*, and others. See the *Glossary*, and *Jamieson.*

A veil or covering; a hood.

Hyre body wyth a mantel, a *wympel* abonte her heued.

R. Gloucester, p. 338.

And as she ran, her *wimple* let she fall,
And toke none hede, so sore she was wlapped.

Chaucer. Legende of Tisbe of Babilon.

She that yet conceith and *wymplethe* her to other folke, hath shewed herself enery dele to thee.

Id. Boecius, b. ii. p. 414.

Ful semely hire *wimple* yplnched was.

Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales.

But valeful lustie habite, with softe speche and mery, and with falle honied wordes, heretikes and misse meaning people skleren and *wimples* their errours.

Id. Testament of Lone, b ii.

In this booke be many prinie thinges *wimpled* and fold, vneth shall leude men the plites vnwinde.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

And fell, while that she there lole,
This Piramus cam after soone
Unto the well, and by the moone
He fonde hir *wymfli* bledie there.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

A lonely ladie rode him foire beside,
Vpon a lowely asse more white than snow;
Yet she much whiter, but the same did hide
Vnder a veile, that *wimpled* was full lowe.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

Yet certes by her face and physnomy,
Whether the man or woman inly were,
That could not any creature well descry:
For, with a veile that *wimpled* enery where,
Her head and face was hid, that mote to none appeare.

Id. Ib. b. vii. c. 7.

Ber. This *wimpled*, whyning, purblinde waiward boy,
This signior Junios gyrat dwarfe, don Cupid.

Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost, Act iii. sc. 3.

Her mantle *wimpled* low, her silken hair,
Which loose adown her well turn'd shoulders stray'd.

Lloyd. Progress of Envy.

WIN, *v.* } Goth. and A. S. *Winn-an*;
WINNER. } Dut. *Winnen*; Ger. *Winnen*;
WINNING, *n.* } Sw. *Winner*;—

To acquire; to conquer, (conquirere;) to attain or obtain; to reach, to get, to procure; (to gain, qv.)

—— For mon thou art ywys,
To *wynne* get a kyndom, wel beter than myn yys.

R. Gloucester, p. 13.

The fyfte tyme *wen* Engeland the fole of Normandie,
That a mong vs *wonth* get, and schulleth eaer mo.

R. Gloucester, p. 3.

For the kyng of West sex al the other *wan* y wys,
And was seithe al one kyng, as oure kyng now ys.

Id. p. 6.

Ther may ne write be brouht, to *wynne* ageyn his right,
Bot thorgh force be souht, thorgh dynt of sweif & fight.

R. Brunne, p. 235.

He hopes to *wynne* that land with dynt of doubty kyght.

Id. p. 259.

If he the coronn mot *wynne*, his heyre suld I be.

Id. p. 60.

Tuo & tuenty batailes he *wanne* the first gere.—*Id.* p. 24.

He had wastours go warche, and *wynne* here sustenaunce thorw some trewe travail.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 82.

I haue no good ne no golde, but go thus abouten
And traualie fal trewely, to *wynnen* with my fode.

Id. Crede.

Al ich sauh slepyng, as ge shullen hure after
Both bakers & boyers, bouchers & other
Webesters and walkers, as *wynners* vt handen.

Id. Vision, p. 11.

Whanne I was free of alle men I made me seruaunt of alle men to *wynne* the mo men, and to Jewis I am maad as a Jew to *wynne* the Jewis.—*Wiclif.* 1 Cor. c. 9.

For though I be fre from al mē, yet have I made my selfe seruaunte vnto all men, that I might *wynne* the moo. Unto ye Jewes, I be came as a Jewe, to *wynne* the Jewes.

Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he that hadde fyve beauntis wenne forth and wroughte in hem & *wanne* othir fyve.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 30.

The he yt had receued ye fine talentes, wēt and bestowed the & *wanne* other fyue talentes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he that hadde takun tweye talentis, came & seide, Lord thou bitokist to me tweye beauntis, lo I have *wonen* ovir othir tweyne.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 30.

Also he that receued two talentes, came and sayde: Master, thou delyueredst vnto me two talentes: beholde, I haue *wonne* two other talēttes with them.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the lordis of hir sighen that the hope of her *wynnynge* wente awei, and thei tooken Poul and Silas and leiden in to the doom place to the princes.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 16.

But whiche thingis weren to me *wynnyngis* I haue demed these apeyryngis for Crist.—*Id. Filipensis*, c. 3.

But langwischith aboute questions and strynyng of words of the whiche ben brought forth envies, stryues, blasfemyes, yuele suspiciouns, fightingis of men that ben corupte in soule, and that ben pryued fro treuthe that demen *wynynyng* to be pitee, but a greet *wynnyng* is pitee with pacience.—*Id.* 1 *Tymo.* c. 6.

Anon the fend into his herte ran,
And taught him sodenly, that he by sleight
This maiden to his purpos *winnen* might.

Chaucer. Doctoures Tale, v. 12,067.

At Alisandre he was whan it was *wonne*.—*Id. Ib.* v. 52.

His resons spake he full solempnely,
Souning alway the encrese of his *winning*.

Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 278.

The noble Cesar Julius
Whiche the was kynge of Rome londe
With great battaile, and strange bonde
All Grece, Perse, and Chaldee
Won, and put vnder.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

If that he do it for to *winne*:
Fiiste to accompte his great coste,
Porth with the folke that he hath loste,
As to the worldes rekenynge
There shall he finde no *winnynge*. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

The duke of Athenesse or Athens, with suche other nobles as were with hym in the Frenshe kynges vaweward, set vpon ye Englyssoie loste, the whiche was myghtely dyscyd with wood and trees in suche wyse, yt the Frenshe sperys myght nat *wyn* vnto them.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an. 1415.

——— Little got with ease
More thankful is, than kingdoms *wonn* by travail and mieease.—*Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes*, c. 4.

The pricke is a great blanket spread on certaine long poles, he that striketh it, hath of the best man there standing a piece of crimson Taffeta, the which is knit about his head: in this sort the *winner* be honoured.

Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. ii. p 71.

But who that well consydereth the sequell of this story shall fynde lytell *wynynge* or weale enuoyng of this deede.

Fabyan. Chronycle, an 1455.

Thou *wan't* my money too, with a pair of base bones,
In whom there was no truth, for which I beat thee.

Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act I.

And whereas religion is the greatest *winner* of mens affections, he [Essex] endeavoured to allure unto him the puritans and their ministers, whom the queen did not at all like of; and withall the papists, by seeming to pitty their afflicted condition.

Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1601.

The same Africanus afterwards, upon the *winning* and final ruine of Numantia, gave among his souldiers in a triumph, 17,000 pound weight of silver.

Holland. Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 11.

He [Aristides] represented in a table the *winning* of a towne by force, wherein was portrayed most lively a little infant winding it selfe and making prettie meanes to creepe unto the mothers pap, who lay a dying upon a mortall wound received in her breast.—*Id. Ib.* b. xxxv. c. 10.

All the work of our redemption was in a moment achieved, when our Saviour did appear; his incarnation was the great step toward it, as being an act of the humblest obedience, and of the highest merit, that could any wise be performed, for satisfying the justice of God, and *winning* his favour toward us.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 43.

Poets are bubbles, by the town drawn in,
Suffer'd at first some trifling stakes to win
But what unequal hazards do they run!
Each time they write, they venture all they've *won*.

Congreve. Way of the World, Prol.

Cyth. Still it is a game, and consequently one of us must be a loser.

Melit. Not at all; only a friendly trial of skill, and the *winnings* to be laid out in an entertainment.

Id. Double Dealer, Act II.

Slow melting strains their queen's approach declare:
Where'er she turns, the Graces homage pay.
With arts sublime, that float upon the air;
In gliding state she *wins* her easy way.

Gray. Progress of Poesy.

WINCE, or } Fr. *Guincher*, to wriggle or
WINCH, *v.* } writhe, (Cotgrave.) Probably
WINCH, *n.* } formed upon the A. S. verb
WINCER. } *Winnan*, to strive, to contend, to resist, to withstand, to oppose.

To strive or struggle against; to start away from, to shrink from; to try to get rid of, to kick, to plunge.

Fort it bis the won of Wil, to *wynne* and to kyke.

Piers Ploukman, p. 65.

Whanne the sone of perdicionn was deed and the apostlis hadden maad her preier thorouh loft of the Lordis eleccionn, the nonmbre of the apostlis were fulfilid, and also that Poul schulde enden the doyngis of the apostlis whom the Lord hadde chosin that long tyme *wynnide* aghen the pricke.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, Prol.

Winning she was, as is a joly colt,
Long as a mast, and upright as bolt.

Chaucer. The Millertes Tale, v. 3264.

I heard a voice speake vnto me, that said in the Hebrue tongue: Saule, Saule, why doest thou persecute me? It is hard for thee to *winche* against the pricke?

Udal. Actes, c. 26.

For let see who that dare
Shoe the mockish mare
They make her *winck* and kicke.

Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

There with slinges that went wyth *wynchee* and stakes wheych they had pitched in a readinesse, & with pellets, they put the Gaules in feare.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 232.

Room! room! for my horse will *wince*,
If he come within so many yards of a prince.

B. Jonson. Masque of Owls.

Which Plato doth lively represent unto us by a proper similitude, saying, that there be two draught-horses which draw the chariot of our soules, whereof the worse doth both *winse* and strive against the other fellow in the same yoke, and also troubleth the coach-man or charioteer, who both the conduct of them.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 38.

I beseech ye, friends, ere the brick-hats fly; resolve me and yourselves, is it blasphemy, or any shit disgreeing from Christian meekness, when as Christ himself, speaking of massonry traditions, scruples not to name the dunghill and the jakes, for me in answer a slovenly *winser* of a confutation, that if he would meete put his foot to such a sweaty service, the odour of his sock was like to be neither musk, nor Benjamin!

Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus, Pref.

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and flung, and *wince*
As if he 'ad been beside his sense.—*Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 2.

Whether that still more giddy bits
The fancies of our rambling wits,
Who *wince* and kick at all oppression,
But love to struggle in digression.—*Lloyd. The Poet.*

WIND, *v.* } Goth. and A. S. *Wind*; Dut.
WIND, *n.* } *Wind*; Ger. *Wind*; which Junius
WINDLESS. } derives from Goth. *Waiun*, flare,
WINDY. } spirare, to blow, to breathe.
WINDINESS. } Dut. *Waeyen*; Ger. *Wehen*.—

Skinner from the Lat. *Vent*-us, which Martinius thinks is more probably from the German.

That which bloweth, or breatheth, or which we breathe; which we inspire or expire, inhale or exhale. To *wind*,—

To blow, to breathe; to inspire, to inhale, (by the nostrils,) to scent, to smell.

Ac com here to Engolond mid the nexte *wynd*.
R. Gloucester, p. 55.

The king of Alemaine was in a *windmuille* inome.
Id. p. 547.

& sent Richard to say, the next Marche folewand
He suld take that way, if *wynd* wild with him stand,
At Marsile to aryue.—*R. Brunne*, p. 145.

As wroth as the *wynd*, waxe Mede ther after.
Piers Ploughman, p. 62.

And men wondriden and seiden, what maner man is he this, for the *wyndis* and the see obeischen to him!
Wielif. Math. c. 8.

And the men marueyled and sayde: what man is thys, that bothe *wyndes* and sea obey hym?—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

There saw I Coll Tragetour
Upon a table of sicamour
Play an vncouth thing to tell,
I saw him carry a *wind mell*
Under a walnote shell.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. iii.

This king of whiteh thus herde seie,
From Troie as he goth home ageine
By ship, he founde the sea dinerse,
With many a *windie* storme reuerse.
Gower. Con. A. b. vi.

Herein his merciful providence is most admirable, that vpon a hee-shore subiect vnto a perpetuall easterly gale, neither much *wind* can endanger shipping, by reason that the foule heauie water is not capable of vehement motion, and the soft light ooze, if they touch, earnot broise them: nor is there any ieopardie in seeing *wind-bound*, or imbayed.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 673.

At a southeast eunne we weyed, and turned to the *windwards*, the *winde* being at eastsoutheast.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 276.

When the kynge with his company was comyn into the feelde where the sayd *wynde-mylle* stadith, he honyd there well vpon halfe an heure, to see what the other company wolde doo.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. John of France*, an. 1364.

Anaximander is of opinion, that the *wind* is a fluxion of the aire; when as the most subtile and liquid parts thereof be either stirred, or melted and resolved by the sun.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 679.

Semblably it fareth with those who are fallen to decay and be down the *wind*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 90.

All elad in Lincoln green, with caps of red and blue,
His fellow's *winded* horn, not one of them but knew,
When setting to their lips their little beagles shrill,
The warbling echoes wak'd from every dale and hill.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

When hee [Protogenes] had done the dog in all parts to the contentment of his owne mind (and that yvis was a verie hard and rare matter with him) hee could not satisfie and please himselfe in expressing the froth which fell from his mouth as he panted and blowed almost *windless* with running.—*Holland. Pline*, b. xxxv. c. 10.

For, still he far'd as dancing in delight,
And in his hand a *windy* fan did beare,
That in the idle aire he mov'd still here and there.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 12.

As when a *windie* tempest bloweth hie,
That nothing may withstand his stormy store,
The clowdes (as things afraid) before him fly,
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 8.

In this disease, it were better for to represse the said *windinesse* and flatuositie.—*Holland. Pline*, b. xxviii. c. 19.

Like as the wearie hounds at last retire,
Windless, displeased, from the fruitlesse chase,
When the slie beast Tapisht in bush and brire,
No art nor paines can rouse out of his place.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. viii.

But the horse whose appointed shipping lay *wind-bound* eight mile vpward in another hav'n, had much trouble to imbark.—*Milton. History of England*, b. ii.

It is said, that the egges laid by foules, called *wind-egges*, as they proceed of imperfect and false conceptions, so they are the rudiments and beginnings of such fruits as never will quicken and have life.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 43.

That [pipe] which beareth more outward, and is called the rough arterie, or the *wind-wipe*, reacheth unto the lungs and heart.—*Id. Pline*, b. xi. c. 25.

Fob. Come, we'll consider more; stay, this
Should be another *wind fall* of the wars.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act ii. sc. 1.

——— White as chaste, and pure
As *wind-fan'd* snow, who to the female knights
Allow'st no more blood than will make a blush,
Which is their order's robe.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act v. sc. 1.

So soone as the grasse is cut downe and laid in swath, it must bee tedded, brought into *windrowes*, and turned eftsoones with the sunne.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 28.

To pass by other considerations, whereby I might demonstrate the *winds* to be the infinite Creator's work, I shall insist only upon their great usefulness to the world. And so great is their use, and of such absolute necessity are they to the salubrity of the atmosphere, that all the world would be poisoned without those aetiuous thereof.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. i. c. 2.

No consideration there will be had of their *windy* titles, of their gay attire, and glittering pomp.
Bacon, vol. iii. Ser. 38.

He gave me, furnish'd by a bullock flay'd
In his ninth year, a bag; ev'ry rude blast
Which from its bottom turns the deep, that bag
Imprison'd held; for him Saturnian Jove
Hath offic'd arbitr of all the *winds*,
To rouse their force, or calm them, at his will.
Cowper. Homer. Odyssey, b. x.

Or where the beetle *winds*
His small but sullen horn,
As oft he rises 'midst the twilight path,
Against the pilgrim borne in heedless hum.
Collins. Ode to Evening.

In obedience, appeared the marquis of Barlo, and the marquis of Clerkenwell, with hunters who *wound* their horns.—*Pennant. London.*

His whisper'd theme, dilated and at large,
Prov'd after all a *wind gun's* airy charge,
An extract of his diary—no more,
A tasteless journal of the day before.
Cowper. Conversation.

WIND, *v.* WINDER. WINDING, *n.* WINDLE. WIND-LASS.

Dut. *Wynden, wenden*; Ger. *Winden, wenden*; Sw. *Wenda*; Goth. *Wand-jan*; A. S. *Wendan*, or *wind-an*, vertere, flectere, torquere, to turn, to twist.

To turn or twist; to involve, to intwine, to wreath; to move, or cause to move, to guide—in a turning or bending line or course; to insinuate; to convert.

To *wind* up,—to close or conclude the convolution; to come or bring to a period, to a state of tension or tightness, fit for re-volution or reaction; to tighten.

Then art so lothly, and so olde also,
And therto comen of so low a kind,
That litel wonder is though I walwe and *wind*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6685.

Ther may no man out of the place it drive
For non engine, of *windlass*, or polive.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,499.

And with the clothes of hir lone
She hilled all her bedde aboute,
And her wimple *wonde* aboute his eheke.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

He yode and mette with, ye sayd Normans and sleye of theym the more nombre; for vpon Guylde Downe he sleye alway ix. and saued the x. and yet for he thought to many by that meane left alyue, he dyd agayne tythed agayne the sayd tythe, & sleye every tenth knyght of theym, and that by cruel deth, as *wyndynge* theyr guttes out of theyr bodyes.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 200.

The Hollanders that rode in the mouth of the harborow, seeing our resolution, layd out haulsers, and *wound* themselues out of the way of vs.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 710.

By this wai he shewed forth his worth, by whom he would be knowen, as thoughe himselfe had spoken vnto vs: that being so knowe by the wonderfulnes of his moste fayre workemanship, he might *wind* himselfe into our toward affections.—*Udal. John*, c. 1.

Amonge theis he appointed a fewe horsemen to raunge som what abrode for the greater appearance, bidding them fetche a *windlasse* a great waye about, and to make al toward one place.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 206.

Peradventure thys were more tolerable, in those that were yaraweed, as they elders, that there is nothing remaining of man after he is lapped in his *wyndyng-sheite*.
Udal. James, c. 4.

He [Aristides] represented in a table the winning of a towne by force, wherin was pourtrayed most lively a little infant *winding* it selfe and making prettie meanes to creepe into the mothers pap, when lay a dying upon a mortall wound received in her breast.—*Holland. Pline*, b. xxxv. c. 10.

Davis followed the trail hereof which *winded* first towards the west and then towards the north.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1585.

Wife. What are you mad, to make me
Dress, and undress, turn and *wind* me,
Because you find me plyant?
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii.

——— Let me *wind* thee in these arms,
Till I have banisht sickness.
Id. The Maid's Tragedy, Act ii.

About the mossie trunk I *wound* me soon,
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmost reach or Adam's.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. ix.

Wherein the *winder* shews his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

All plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length, and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and briony, hops, woodbine.—*Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 536.

Berenice standeth upon the utmost *winding* and nouke of Syrtis.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. v. c. 5.

I come not to eat with ye, and to surfeit
In these poor clownish pleasures; but to tell ye
I look upon ye like my *winding-sheete*,
The coffin of my greatness, nay, my grave.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Prophetess. Act v. sc. 3.

To force the water which came upon the planets from under the ground with devise of engines and *windlas* up to the top of the hill.—*Holland. Pline*, b xxxvi. c. 15.

The course lean gravel, on the mountain sides,
Scarce dewy bev'rage for the bees provides:
Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of snakes,
That work in hollow earth their *winding* track.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

It was called Dionysius's Ear, and built with several little *windings* and labrynths, in the form of a real ear.
Spectator, No. 439.

Vern. Just like the *winding* up of some design
Well form'd, upon the crowded theatre.
Dryden. Love Triumphant, Act v.

The *windlass* is a sort of large roller, used to *wind* in the cable, or heave up the anchor.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 1. Note 3.

WINDOW, *n.* WINDOW, *v.* WINDOWY.

Skinner thinks the people of Lincolnshire more properly pronounce, *Windore*: the *door* or passage for the wind. In A. S. it is *Eaghthyrl, eak-thyrl*: a bore, or hole bored for the eyes, or sight. In Sp. *Ventana*, from *Viento*, the wind; and the purpose of—

A *window* is,—to admit air and light; to permit sight or vision; the word is applied to the opening, and to the transparent material placed within it.

For we buldeth a burwgh, a brod and a large,
A chirch and a chapitle, with chaumbers aloftе.
With wide *wyndowes* ywronght.—*Piers Ploughman. Crede.*

And many lanmpis weren in the soler where we weren gaderid togidre, and a ghoung man Eutieus hi name sat on the *wyndowe*.—*Wielif. Dedis*, c. 20.

And there were many lyghtes in the chamber where they were gathered together, and there sate in a *wyndow* a certayne yonge man named Eutichus.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Foure of his olde foes han it espied, and setten ladders to the walles of his hous, and by the *windowes* ben entred.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.

And if the dore be so shette,
That he be of his entre lette,
He wyll in at the *wyndowe* crepe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And so the Inglyshemen, that were hostes, to these strangers shoot fast their doores, and *windowes*, and wolde not suffre theym to entre in to theyr lodgyngis.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 16.

And between these half columnes above, the whole room was *windowed* round about.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 46.

Ant. ——— Eros,
Would'st thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleach'd arms, bending downe
His corrigible necke, his face subdu'de
To penetrative shame.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 12.

How shall your house-lesse heads, and rafed sides,
Your lod'd, and *window'd* raggedness defend you
From seasons such as these?—*Id. K. Lear*, Act iii. sc. 4.

Let others freez with angling reeds,
And cut their legs, with shels and weeds:
Or treacherously poore fish beset,
With strangling snare, or *windowy* net.
Donne. The Baite.

These alone, as far as I can discover, are the *windows* by which light is let into this dark room: for methinks the understanding is not much unlike a closet wholly shut from light, with only some little opening left, to let in external visible resemblances, or ideas of things without.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 11.

The natural tendency of the *window-tax*, and of all other taxes upon houses, is to lower rents.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. v. c. 2.

WINE. } Goth. *Wein*; A. S. *Win, wine*;
WYNN. } Dut. *Wyn*; Ger. *Wein*; Fr. *Vin*;
WINELESS. } It. *Vino*; Sp. *Vino*; Lat. *Vin*-um;
Gr. *Oinos*.

The fermented juice of the fruit of the vine, and of other trees.

His vitaile he has purueid in Brigges forto be,
His *wynes* were ther leid, & warnised that cite.
R. Brunne, p. 293.

Whit *wyn* of Oseye and of Gascoyne
Of the Ruele and of the Rochel. *wyn.*
Piers Plowhman, p. 12.

For he [Saturnus] foude of his owne wit
The fyrst craffe of plough tillynge,
Of earynge, and of corne sowynge,
And howe men shulde set vines,
And of the grapes make *wines*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

In anye wyse they [the Suevi] suffer no *wyne* to bee brought in unto them, bycause they thinke that thereby men are weakened and disabled to endure paynes.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 85.

What needeth a garland which is made of inie
Shewe a tauerne *wineleese*.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. 1. p. 197.

My good lord (saith he) [Androeydes unto Alexander the Great] remember when you take your *wine*, that you drinke the very blood of the earth: Hemlocke (you know sir) is poison to man, even so is *wine* to hemlocke.
Holland. Plinie, b. xiv. c. 5.

But being once well chafed with *wine*, having spent all the night, and some piece of the morning, in rude revelling, and embolded by your absented manner of living, there was no matter their ears had ever heard of, that grew not to be a subject of their *winey* conference.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. ii.

The leaf of the herb hath no fresh and lively hew, but resembleth a *wineless* weak *wine* as one may say, that either drinketh flat and hath lost the colour, or else is much delayed with water.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 666.

Then came October full of merry glee:
For, yet his noule was totty of the must,
Which he was treading in the *wine-fete* see,
And of the joyous oyle.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vii. c. 7.

For as many [grapes] as have lien among *wine-mare*, or the refuse of kernels & skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiii. c. 1.

Ub. We shall have rain and thunder, boy.
Draw. When, Sir?
Ub. I cannot tell, but sure we shall, boy.
Draw. The gentleman is *wine-wise*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcombe, Act i.

Now, when the rage of hunger was appeas'd,
The meat remov'd, and ev'ry guest was pleas'd;
The golden bowls with sparkling *wine* are crown'd,
And through the palace chearful cries resound.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. i.

They are much like such grapes as grow on our vines, both in shape and colour; and they are of a very pleasant *winy* taste.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1687.

The cheapness of *wine* seems to be a great cause, not of drunkenness, but of sobriety. The inhabitants of the *wine* countries are in general the soberest people of Europe; witness the Spaniards, the Italians, and the inhabitants of the southern provinces of France.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 3.

WING, *n.* } Sw. *Winga*, which Ihre derives
WING, *v.* } from the Welsh *Gwinyo*, to move
WINGLESS. } often, to wag. Somner has
WINGY. } *Gehwing*, angulus, a corner, a
nook, a wing. The Dut. *Quincken*, or *quicken*, move, agitare, motitare tremulo motu ferri, to move, to shake, to move frequently, to be carried along by a tremulous motion, seems to express the action of a bird in its flight; and thus to account for the application of the name to—

The limbs by which a bird flies or moves through the air: it is also applied to any thing appended as sides to the main body; as the *wing* of a building, or of an army. And *To wing*—

To bear or carry, to move by, to act upon the *wing*; to fly or move in flight; to affix wings; to append or attach, as wings to the side. Also, to divest of, deprive of, the wing or use of the wing.

For that me schulde ys chauntement y se,
He lette bym make *wyngon*, an hey to fle.
R. Gloucester, p. 28.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem that sleest profetis and stonest hem, that hen sent to thee: how ofte wolde I gedre togidere here chykenz undir hir *wyngis* and thou woldist not?
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 23.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem which kyllest prophetes, and stonest them which are sent to the: how often would I haue gathered thy childrē together, as ye henne gathered her chickens vnder her *wynges*, but ye would not.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Before hire stood hire sone Cupido,
Upon his shoulders *winger* had he two.
Chaucer. The Knyghtes Tale, v. 1967.

Whan maistrie cometh, the God of love anon
Beteth his *winges*, and farewel, he is gon.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11,079.

Him thought how that the *winged* god Mercurie,
Biforne him stood, and bad him to be merry.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1388.

This Dedalus, whiche fro his youthe
Was taught, and many craftes youthe,
Of fethers, and of other thynges
Hath made to lice diuers *wynges*
Not hym, and for his sonne also.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

Whom, seeing flie, shee speedily persewed
With *winged* feet, as nimble as the wind;
And euer in her beaw shee ready shewed
The arrow, to his deadly marke designd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 7.

Next him was Feare, all arm'd from top to toe,
Yet thought himselfe not safe enough thereby,
Disei feard each shadow moving to and fro:
And his owne armes when glittering he did spy,
As ashes pale of hew, and *winny*-heeled.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 12.

Love, free as air, at sight of human ties,
Spreads his light *wings*, and in a moment flies.
Pope. Eloisa to Abelard.

There are fishes that have *wings*, and are not strangers to the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iii. c. 6.

Of all the *wing'd* inhabitants of air,
These only make their young the public care;
In well disposd societies they live.
And laws and statutes regulate their love.
Addison. Virgil. Georgics, b. iv.

They spring together, and swiftly bear
The dying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind.—*Id. Ib.*

Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire,
In sense dark prison'd all that engit to soar.
Young. Complaint, Night 2.

The path that leads, where, hung, sublime,
And seen afar, youth's gallant trophies, bright
In Fancy's rainbow ray, invite
His *wingy* nerves to climb.—*Beattie. Ode to Hope.*

WINK, *n.* } A. S. *Wine-ian*, nivere, and also
WINK, *v.* } nuere; Dut. *Wencken, winken*;
WINKER. } Ger. *Winken*; Sw. *Wincka*:
WINKINGLY. } which latter Ihre thinks may
(as *wing*, also, qv.) be from the Welch *Gwinyo*, to move often; and it is probable that *winy* and *wink* may be the same word, differently applied; the one (*winy*) to the motion of a bird in flight, and the other to the motion of the eyelid. To *wink*,—

To move (se. the eye-lid); to drop, to shut, or cast down the eye-lid, (so as for the time to stop the sight;) and thus, consequentially, to avoid seeing, or pretend not to see; to connive; to pass or let pass without notice.

A *wink*—is used as a signal, not intended to be seen publicly. See WENCH.

Al the welthe of this worlde & the woo bothe
Wynkyng as it were. wyterly ich saw hyt.
Piers Plowhman, p. 2.

Tho wepte ich for wo. and wrathede of hus wordes
And in a *wynkynge* ich worth. and wonderliche ich mete.
Id. p. 192.

He wold so peine him, that with both his eyen
He muste *winke*, so loude he wolde crien.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,313.

Thou shalt no more thurgh thy flaterie
Do me to sing and *winken* with myn eye.
For he that *winketh*, whan he shulde see,
Al wilfully, God let him never the.—*Id. Ib.* v. 15,437.

For ofte, who that hede toke,
Better is to *wynk* than to loke. *Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

But Troias at same throwe,
When Anthenor this iewell toke,
Wynkand east awey his loke,
For a deceite, and for a wile. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

But to thentente that peace and concorde maye amonge you bee maintained and stedfastly abyde, certaine thinges muste bee *wynked* at, some thinges muste bee suffered, and some thinges must gently be taken.—*Udal. Romanes*, c. 14.

Mer. Will the shaking of a shaft strike them into such a fever of affection?
Cxp. As well as the *wink* of an eye.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 3.

Bes. But was not this a brave combate, Mardonius?
Mor. Why, did'st thou see't?
Bes. You stood wi'me.
Mar. I did so, but me thought thou *winkd*st every blow they strook.—*Beaum. & Fletch. A King & No King*, Act i

——— So, so, he's fast;
Fast as a fish i' th' net, he has *winking* powder
Shall work upon him to our wish.
Id. The Night Walker, Act iv.

Over and besides, among the Indians be certaine philosophers, whom they call Gymnosophists, who from sunne rising to the setting thereof are able to endure all the day long, looking full against the sunne, without *winking* or once moving their eies.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vii. c. 2.

K. They do *winke* and yeeld, as loue is blind and enforces.
B. They are then excus'd, my lord, when they see not what they doe.
K. Then, good my lord, teach your cousin to consent *winking*.
B. I will *winke* on her to consent, my lord, if you will teach her to know my meaning.
Shakespeare. Hen. V. Act v. sc. 2.

If some alluring girl, in gliding by,
Shall tip the *wink*, with a lascivious eye,
And thou, with a consenting glance, reply.
Dryden. Persius, Sat. 4.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast,
But would not violate his daughter's rest.
Id. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keepers *winking* eyes began to fail;
And drowsie slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchman was, at length, asleep.
Id. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others' offspring of wit in their birth.
Pope.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye.
Id. Jonson. On Drawing.

WINKLE. See PERI-WINKLE.

The *winkles*, as well of the land as the water, when they put themselves out of their shells, thrust out two hornes that they have, and they will plucke them in againe when they list. Eies have they none to see withall; and therefore they seem to bee blinde, yet serve them in good stead, to sound as it were and trie the way as they go.
Holland. Plinie, b. ix. c. 32.

WINNOW, *v.* } A. S. *Wynd*wian, ventilare:
WYNNOW, *n.* } To blow, to beat with the
WYNNOWER. } wind, to fan; to blow (se.)
WYNNOWING, *n.* } the chaff from the grain;
generally—to part, to separate; to sift.

Whos *wynewing* tool in his hond: and he schal purge his flore of corn, and he schal gader the wheete into his kern: but the chaffis he schal bremne with fier vnquenchable.
Wiclif. Luk, c. 3.

And with his fanne which no man shal be hable to auoyde, he shal make clene ye floore of his *winnowing* place, & there shal he winnow euery creature, trying them with ye wind of the crosse & affliccions.—*Udal. Luk*, c. 3.

For as a *winnower* pourgeth the chaffe from the corne, and the boulter tryeth oute the branne from the meale: so hath Erasmus scoured oute of all the doctours and commentaries vpon scriptures, the dregges, whiche, through the faulte of the times or places in whiche those writers liued, had settled it selfe emong the pure and fyne substance.
Id. Ib. Pref.

As for the *winnowing*, vanning, and laying up either of corne or pulse, they would have it done in the old moone, about the last quarter.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xviii. c. 32.

——— With steddie wing
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fann
Winnower the buxom air, till within soare
Of towring eagles, to all the fowles he seems
A phœnix. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. v.

But in warm weather, when the skies are clear,
By day light reap the product of the year;
And in the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out, and *winnow* it by day.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. i.

WIN

Emp. All may be foes; or how to be distinguish'd,
If some be friends?
Bend. They may with ease be *winnow'd*.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, Act ii. sc. 1.

But the reciprocal discussion of interesting questions is conducive to the discovery of truth, as the *winnowing of* wheat separates it from chaff.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 70.

WINTER, *v.* Wi'nter *n.* Wi'ntering, *n.* Wi'nterly. } Goth. *Wintrus*; A. S. *Winter*; Dut. Ger. and Sw. *Winter*, which Skinner, Martinius, and others think so called because it is the *windy* season of the year;—Hire remarks,—that in Isl. it is *Vetur*, perhaps the wet season. But Watchter suggests, that *Wet-ur* may be from the more genuine word *Vindr* or *vendr*, from the Isl. verb *Vanta*, deficere, (i. e. to wane—A. S. *Wan-ian*,) to decrease, to decay; the season when all nature decays. It may be—when the length of the day is *wained*, or decreased.

Lese lesteth ther al the *wynter*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 43.

In Wales it is folke strong to werre in *wynter tide*.
For *wynter* is ther lung, whan Somer is here in pride.
R. Brunne, p. 240.

Bote as an hoselonde hopeth, after an hard *wynter*
Yf God gyveth hym the lif, to have a gond harvest.
Piers Ploubman, p. 212.

Preye ye that youre fleyng be not maad in *wynter*, or in the sabotte, for thanne schal be greet tribulacion what manere hath not be fro the biginnyng of the world til now, neither schal be maad.—*Wetif. Matt.* c. 24.

But prave that youre flyght be not in the *wynter*, nether on the sabotth day. For then shal be greate trybulacion, etche as was not from the beryynnyge of the world to this time, nor shal be.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But prendeuerte I schal dwelle at yon, or aisn dwelle the *wynter*, that glue lede me whidur euer I schal go.
Wietif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 16.

Wyth you perauenture I wyll abyde a while: Or eis *wynter*, yt ye may bryngе me on my way whithersoever I goe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And after three monethis we schippiden in a schip of Alisandre that hadde *wynter* in the yle, to which was an excellent signe of castorus.—*Wetif. Dedis*, c. 28.

After thre monethes we departed in a ship of Alexandry, whiche had *wintered* in ye yle, whose badge was Castor and Pollux.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Fetis she was, and smale to se
No *wintred* browes had she.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Nowe be there lustie somer floures,
Nowe be there stormie *winter* shoures
Now be the daies, nowe be the nightes,
So stant there nothyng all vprlights.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

You may then after your first setting foorth, search and discouer somewhat further then you had discouered before your *wintering*, so farre as you shall thinke conuenient.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 434.

I'll study for thy punishment, and it shall last
Longer and sharper than a tedious *winter*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Cupid's Revenge, Act iv.

Petrv. Pray farewell. Is there no keeping
A wife to one man's use? no *wintering*
These cattel without staving?
Id. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 3.

The air growing more *winterly* in the month of April, all places were in a manner overflown by the waters coming down.—*Camden. History of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1589.

Hee compareth his carefull case to the sad season of the yeere, to the frostie ground, to the frozen trees, and to his owne *winter-beaten* flocke.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. January, Arg.

When either corne is *winter-proud*, or other plants put forth and bud too early, by reason of the milde and warme aire; if there follow any cold weather upon it, all is nipped, blasted, and burnt away.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 2.

See, *winter* comes, to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all its rising train,
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.—*Thomson. Winter.*

Death is a *winter*, that as it withers the rose and lily, so it kills the nettle and thistle.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

Haste then, and thither let us take our flight,
Ere the clouds gather, and the *wintry* sky
Descends in storms to intercept our passage.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act ii.

WIR

The first and on which the others depended, was the great dislike I had to be inactive for six or seven months; which would have been the necessary consequence of *wintering* in any of these northern parts.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 10.

Arcadian ease no longer charms,
For war and fame alone can please,
His throbbing bosom beats to arms,
To war the hero moves, through storms and *wintry* seas.—*Falconer. Ode to the Duke of York.*

WIPE, *v.* Wipe, *n.* Wi'per. Wi'ping, *n.* } A. S. *Wip-an, ian*, tergere. To move along, and in contact with, any thing; with the surface of any thing; to stroke.

To *wipe*, implies less pressure than to rub; and seems merely to denote—

A wen, saying continuity of touch.
To *wipe* out, to clear off, or away.
A *wipe*, (met.)—is a blow, a stroke, a hit.

Thei woshe hym and *wypede* hym. and wonde hym in clouies.
Piers Ploulman, p. 33.

And he turnide to the womman: and seyde to Symound, seest thou this womman? I entrede into thin hous: thou gaf no watir to my feet, but this hath moistid my feet with teeris: And *wipide* with her heeris.—*Wietif. Luk*, c. 7.

And he tourned to the woman, and sayd vnto Symon: seyst thou this woman? I entred into thyne house, & thou gauest me no water to my fete: but she hathe washed my fete wyth teares, and *wiped* them wyth the heeres of her heade.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Hire ever lippe *wiped* she so clene,
That in hire cuppe was no ferthing sene
Of grese, whan she dronken hadde hire draught.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 134.

And as an hounde that goth to folde
And hath there take what he wolde,
His mouth vpon the gras he *wipeth*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. v.

And whatsoever is done with I the lawes of God, though it be wrought by the body, as the very *wiping* of shoes & such lyke, how soever grosse they appeare outward.
Udal. Romognes, Prol.

——— Whem In her lap she laid:
The black swart gore *wiping* dry with her clothes.
Sackvp. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And gan recomfort her in her rude wise,
With womannish compassion of her plaint,
Wiping the teares from her suffused eyes,
And hidding her sit downe, to rest her faint
And weaste limbs awhile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

Where their maids and their makes,
At dancings and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses.
B. Jonson. Masque of Owls.

As it [death] defaces all the world's glory, so it covers all disgraces, *wipes* off all tears, silences all complaints, buries all disquiet and discontent.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 14.

When therefore we see the deepest impressions of evil-custom, and the darkest stains of corrupted nature, thus suddenly *wiped* out and effaced, to what must we ascribe so total a reform, but to the all-powerful operation of grace?
Warburton. The Doctrine of Grace, b. ii. c. 1.

WIRE, *v.* Wire, *n.* Wi'ry. Wire-draw, *v.* } Perhaps, says Lye, from the Dut. *Wieren*, gyrare, circuire, to go around; —and Skinner knows not whether a *gyrando*, or from the Fr. *Virer*, to turn round.

Wire is applied to—

Metal spun, pulled, or drawn out into threads or fibres.

To *wire-draw*,—to draw mut *feebly* into length.

Wiring, (in Fletcher,)—flowing in currents thin as *wire*.

The eaue draught of the *wier drower*, maketh the *wier* to been eaue, and supple werchyng, and if he sinted in his draught, the *wier* breaketh sonnier
Chaucer. Testament of Loke, b. iii.

It was adorned and decked with rich and precious stones abundantly, amnng the which one was a rubie, which stood a handfull higher then the top of the crown vpon a small *wier*, it was as big as a good beane.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 319.

And in one vessel both together melt,
Stills them with equal never quenching firing;
Then in small streams (through all the isle *wiring*)
Sends it to every part, both heat and life inspiring.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 4.

In stead of yellow lockes she did devise,
With golden *wire* to weaue her curled head;
Yet golden *wire* was not so yellow thrice
As Florimelis faire haire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

WIS

This *wyer* mine own hair covers: and this face has been so far from being dear to any, that it ne're cost penny painting.—*Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster*, Act ii.

A thing so truely form'd, shap'd out by symetry,
Has all the organs that belong to man,
And working too, yet to shew all these
Like dead motions moving upon *wyers!*
Id. The Woman Hater, Act iii. sc. 1.

There on the other side, I did behold
A woman sitting sorrowfully wailing,
Rending her yellow locks, like *wirre* gold,
About her shoulders carelesly downe trailing.
Spenser. Ruines of Time.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath falne,
Even to that drop ten thousand *wiery* fiends
Doe glew themselves in sociable griefe
Shakespeare. K. John, Act iii. sc. 4.

You injuriously *wier-drow* him to presbyters, and folst in (seniores and præpositos) which are farre from the clause and matter.—*Bp. Hall. Def. of the Hum Rem.* § 8.

Thou hadst land and thousands, thou spendst, and flungst away, and yet it flows in double; I purchased, wrong, and *wier-drawl'd*, for my wealth, lost, and was cozen'd
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act v.

Forty other devices I had of *wiremen* and chaudrie, and I know not what else: but all succeeded alike.
B. Jonson. Love Restored.

I profess not myself either skilled, or delighted, in mystical interpretations of scripture; nor am I for forcing, or *wiredrawing* the sense of the text, so as to make it designedly foretell the king's death and murder.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 2.

It [mediocrity in poetry] is become a nauseous dose, though wrapped up in hot-pressed and *wire-wove* paper.
Knox. Ess. No. 174.

WIS, *v.* Wist, *v.* Wi'stful. Wi'stfully. Wi'stfly. } See Wise. *Wist* is the past tense and part. *Wis-ed, wis'd, wist.* To know, to understand; to perceive, to think.

Wisful,—thoughtful, desirous, eager to know; and thus equivalent to *wishful*.

War thorn he *wiste*, how mony men in al the world were.
R. Gloucester, p. 60.

And if ye *wisten* what it is I wole mersy and not sacrifice: ye schulden never have condempned yunocentis.
Wetif. Matt. c. 12.

Wherfore if ye had *wist* what this sayng meaneth; I require mercye, & not sacrifice: ye would neuer haue condemned innocentes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Or we depart I shal thee so wel *wisse*,
That of min hous ne shalt thou never misse.
Chaucer. Prere Tale, v. 6998.

For she was stronge of frendes, and eke she
Confermed was in swiche soveraine bounteе,
That wel he *wist* he might hire never winne,
Id Doctoures Tale, v. 12,072.

My leve mother, quod this knight, certain,
I nam but ded, but if thist I can sain.
What thing it is that women most desire:
Conde ye me *wisse*, I wol quite wel your hire.
Id. Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6591.

What wolt thou sayn? thou *wisted* nat right non
Whether she were a woman or a goddesse.
Id. Knightes Tale, v. 1159.

He was an esy man to give penance,
Ther as he *wiste* to han a good pitance.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 225.

And she to his bydiyng obeide,
And take the sculle, and what hir liste
She drinketh, as she, wlyche nothyng *wist*
What cup it was.
Gower. Con. A. b. 1.

And finally, with a small company, he mounted on his horse, and returned agayne into Bretayne, or the kyng or any other *wyst* wher he was be co.
Berners. Froissort. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 69.

A wild beast there is in Ægypt, called Otix, which the Ægyptians say, doth stand full against the dog starre when it rieth, looketh *wistly* upon it, and testifieth after a sort by sneesing, a kind of worship
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 40.

Such like there are among the Tribalians and Illyrians, who with their very eie sight can wink, yea, and kill those whom they look *wistly* upon any long time.
Id. Ib. b. vii. c. 2.

As they triumphing through the army ride,
Finding what prizes fortune here affords
To ev'ry soldier, and more *wistly* ey'd
This gallant pris'ner.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

But when more *wistly* they did her behold,
There was not one that nine durst be so bold
As to come near her, but stood all amaz'd.
Each upon other silently and gaz'd.—*Id. Moon-calf.*

A chrystill river on her bosome slid,
And (passing) seem'd in sullen mott'rings chid
The artlesse songsters, that their musicke still
Should charme the sweet dale, and the *wistfull* hill.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 2.

She was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wistful* in all she encountered.—*Spectator*, No. 113.

His doleful wailings did resound,
More *wistfully*, by many times,
Than in small poets' spisy-foot rhymes.
Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3.

The holy psalmist was ready to continue in life as long as God thought proper: but he considered the next world as his home, and could not forbear looking sometimes *wistfully* towards it.—*Gilpin*, vol. ii. Hint 99.

WISE, Wi'sely. Wi'seness. Wi'sdom. Wi'seling, *n.* } A. S. *Wis, wise*, prudens, sapiens; Dut. *Weis*; Ger. *Weis*; A. S. *Wiss-an, wit-an*: Dut. *Wissen, weten*; Ger. *Wissen*; Sw. *Weta*, scire, noscere, intelligere. See Wist.

Knowing, intelligent, understanding; having or possessing, according or agreeable to, knowledge, understanding, prudence, experience, sound judgment; judicious, skilful.

Wise-acre, or, as Skinner writes it,—*Wisaker*, used commonly (he adds) to denote a fool, from the Dut. *Wiis-segher*: a wise sayer. In Ger. *Weissagen*, vaticinari, to prophesy.

Wysore kyng byuore hym ther nas yseye non.
R. Gloucester, p. 428.

Gorloys, erl of Cornewayl, (that *wyseat* was yholde,
And old, and mest hadde y seye) ys red first he tolde.
Id. p. 155.

Sir Simon de Mountford *wisliche* dude inow.—*Id.* p. 550.

Tho beo were alle yeome *wisliche* for to rede,
The bischop of London in this maner him sevde.
Id. p. 99.

Kyng was thritti ger, he ladde this kyndom
Rygt nobliche and swithe wel with queyntyse and *wysdom*.
Id. p. 84.

Wis man in the lawe knyght gode & curteis,
R. Brunne, p. 114.

This kyng of Tancrede he was a *wyse* knyght.—*Id.* p. 151.

The bisshop of Durham bouht Saberg with the wapentake.
The bisshop of Wynchester at the kyng he bought
Two maners tille his estre, & Richard *wisly* wrought.
Id. p. 145.

William of Lyndesie & Jon le fitz Roberd,
Sir Lucas of Tame, thise grete ther misferd,
& alle ther squierie, & other that with tham nam,
Alle drenkled thorgh folie, & faut of *wisdom*.—*Id.* p. 241.

The constable of that castel, that kepeth hem alle
Is a *wys* kyght with alle.—*Piers Plowhman*, p. 173.

And hanelede hure on here name, cr hue penys wente
What hue were witterly that *wisede* me so and tauhte.
Id. p. 16.

Yf thow hast woune wyht wickely *wisliche* dispende hit.
Id. p. 140.

And yf hue wirche *wisliche*, by *wys* men counsail
Ich wolle forgyve hure alle hure gultes.
Id. p. 38.

Zus seide the Samaritan, so thou myghtest repente
That ryght *wisnesse* thorgh repentaunce tow reuthe myghte turne.—*Id.* p. 335.

Patriarkes and prphetes, reprovede here science
And seide here wordes and here *wysdomes*, ne was bote al folye.—*Id.* p. 233.

Thanne alle the virgins risen up and arayeden her laumpis. And the foolis seiden to the *wyse*, give ye to us of youre oyle: for our laumpis ben quenchid.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 25.

Then all those virgins arose, & prepared theyr lampes. And the folysshe sayde to the *wise*: gene vs of your oyle, for our lampes goo out.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

He that etith and drynkith unworthili, etith and drynkith *wiseli*, demynge the bodi of the Lord.
Wiclif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 11.

And he came into his cuntre, and taughte hem in her synagogis, so that thei wondriden and seiden, fro whennes this *wisdom* and vertues comen to this.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 13.

And came into his own countre, and taught them in their synagoges, insomuche that they were astonied, & sayde: whence cometh al thys *wysedome* & power vnto him?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Whiche thingis we speken also not in *wise* wordis of mannys *wisdom*, but in the doctrine of the spyryt, and makeu a likenesse of spyritual thingis to goostli men.
Wiclif. 1 *Corynth.* c. 2.

And my wordes & my preaching was not wt entisynge wordes of mannes *wisdome*: but in shewynge of the spirite and of power, yt your fayth should not stande in the *wysdome* of men: but in the power of God.
Bible, 1551. 1 *Corynth.* c. 2.

"No" (quod she) "and thou se a *wise* good man, for his goodnesse and *wiseness*, wolt thou not do hym worship? Thereof he is worthie."
Chaucer. The Testament of Love, b. ii.

Sike lay the mancipie on a maladie,
Man wenden *wisly* that he shulde die.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3993.

Yet was he blent, and God wot, so ben mo,
That wenen *wisly* that it be not so.
Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9989.

God bring you into right *wiseneese*.
Id. The Plowmans Tale.

Thus was he saufe with his nauie
This *wise* kinge through gouernance.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

For if thou woldest take kepe,
And *wisely* coutiest warde and keape
Thine eie and eare, as I haue spoke:
Than hadst thou the gates stoke
Fro suche folie.
Id. Ib. b. x.

But no man wote why thel be brought,
And netheles the kynge hath bede,
That thei be sette in priuie stede,
As he that was of *wisdome* sligh.
Id. Ib. b. v.

Either of them [man or woman] excelling other in wit & *wisdom*, to conduct those things which appertaine to their office, and therefore where their *wisedom* doth excell, therein it is reason that each should governe.
Smith. Commonwealth, b. i. c. 11.

Well said the *wisemun*, now prov'd true by this,
Which this gentle squire did happen late;
That the displeasure of the mighty is
Then death it selfe more drad and desperate:
For nought the same may calme, nor mitigate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 8.

Therefore a god him sage Antiquity
Did *wisely* make, and good Agdistes call,
Id. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

His morall *wisenesse*, is due observing of decorum euerie where in personages, in seasons, &c.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. Ep. to Master Harvey.

And as from senses, reasun's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding grim;
And many understandings, knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge, *wisdom* we obtain.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 25.

This may well put to the blush those *wisheds*, that shew themselves fools in so speaking.
Donne. History of the Septuagint, p. 214.

There were, at that time, on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious *wiseacres*.—*B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse*, Act v. sc. 5. N. 1.

I that am fully persuaded, that the infinitely *wise* God made all things in perfect *wisdom*, cannot satisfy myself why he should be supposed to print upon the minds of men some universal principles; whereof those that are pretended innate, and concern speculation, are of no great use; and those that concern practice, not self-evident, and neither of them distinguishable from some other truths not allowed to be innate.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. i. c. 4.

If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot certainly know all things; we shall do much—what as *wisely* as he, who would not use his legs, but sit still and perish, because he had no wings to fly.—*Id. Ib.* c. 1.

In strictness of language, there is a difference between knowledge and *wisdom*; *wisdom* always supposing action, and action directed by it. With respect to the first, viz. knowledge, the Creator must know, intimately, the constitution and properties of the things which he created; which seems also to imply a foreknowledge of their action upon one another, and of their changes; at least, so far as the same result from traits of physical and necessary causes.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 24.

The *wisdom* of the Deity, as testified in the works of creation, surpasses all idea we have of *wisdom*, drawn from the highest intellectual operations of the highest class of intelligent beings with whom we are acquainted; and, which is of the chief importance to us, whatever be its compass or extent, which it is evidently impossible that we should be able to determine, it must be adequate to the conduct of that order of things under which we live.—*Id. Ib.*

WISE. See Guise. Dut. *Wyse*; Ger. *Weise*. See Wise, *adj.*

A. S. *Wise*,—a manner, mode, fashion, condition, custom, (Somner.) A *known* manner, or method. What is the cause alas, quod shee,
My father, that ye shulden bee
Dead, and destroied in suche a *wise*?
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

And take into remembrance,
If thou mieht gete Patience,
Whiche is the leche of all offence,
As teilen vs the olde *wise*.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

And after he had thus venquyashed the Romaynes, he bilde this lande a certayne of tyme in pessyble *wyse*.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 65.

Who rich arrayd, and yet in modest guize,
In goodly garments, that her well became,
Faire marshling forth in honourable *wize*,
Hint at the threshold meet, and well did enterprize.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 2.

WISH, *v.* Wish, *n.* Wi'shable. Wi'sher. Wi'shing, *n.* Wi'shful. Wi'sfully. Wi'shly. } A. S. *Wisc-ian, ge-wisc-ian*; Dut. *Wenschen*; Ger. *Wunschen*; Sw. *Onska*, optare, cupere, to desire. Wachter suggests the Isl. *Œskia*, which he asserts to be from the Gr. Αξιοω, *petere*, to *ask*. It is more probably formed upon the A. S. verb, *Wissian*, to know, to ken, to see, to look; and hence,—

To look after eagerly, desirously; to desire.

See the quotation from Cogan. Gower writes—*Wisse*. See the quotation from him in v. *Wit*.

Geude wil goude worde, bothe *wishsen* and wynen
Alle manere of men, mercy and forgeuenesse.
Piers Ploukman, p. 328.

He sette the herte in ieopardie,
With *wishing* and with fantasie,
And is not trewe of that he seith.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

Therfore I *wiske* and wolde faine,
That he were in some wise slain:
For while he stante in thilke place,
Ne gete I not my ladis grace.—*Id. Ib.*

Such a one as being abundantly anointed & replenished with the Spirit of God should be sent fro the same to bring the glad & *wishsile* tidinges of salueacion to such as are meke & poore in spirit.—*Udall. Luke*, c. 4.

The young man here causyng hym to putte on his specacles, and pore better and more *wishefy* with his olde eyen vpon Sayntt Johns ghospell.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 1134.

Who traueis by the weary wandring way,
To come vnto his *wished* home in haste,
And means to find, that doth his passage stay,
Is not great grace to help him ever past.
Or free his feet, that in the mire sticke fast?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

But. Speak softly sir, you do not mean to betray me,
I *wisht* the gallows, now th' are coming fairly.
Beaum. & Fletch. Custom of the Country, Act iv.

But when in Heav'n she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longing, *wishings*, hopes, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 30.

And forth her bringing to the joyous light,
Whereof she long had lacht the *wishfull* sight,
Deuiz'd all goodly measures, from her to drive
The sad remembrance of her wretched plight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 11.

Ant. And how stand you affected to his *wish*?
Pro. As one relying on your lordship's will,
And not depending on his friendly *wish*.
Ant. My will is something sorted with his *wish*.
Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. sc. 3.

Iago. She that was ever faire, and never proud,
Had tongue at will, and yet was never loud;
Never lackt gold, and yet went never gay,
Fled from her *wish*, and yet said now I may.
Id. Othello, Act iii. sc. 1.

Cassio. I do attend here on the Generall,
And thinke it no addition nor my *wish*
To haue him see me woman'd.—*Id. Ib.* Act iii. sc. 4.

Here is my hod, sheepe glue thee all his rest.
Hor. With hafte that *wish*, the *wishers* eyes be prest.
Id. Midsummer Nights Dreame, Act ii. sc. 3.

——— Had I great Juno's power,
The strong wing'd Mercury should fetch thee vp,
And set thee by Ioues side. Yet come a little,
Wishers were euer fooles.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 13.

You cannot behold a covetous spirit waik by a goldsmith's shop without casting a *wishful* eye at the heaps upon the counter.—*Spectator*, No. 250.

Desire in a lax sense, respects only actions and events that depend not on us; as when I desire that my friend may have a son to represent him; or that my country may flourish in arts and sciences; but such internal act is more properly termed a *wish* than desire.
Kaims. Elements of Criticism, vol. i. p. 42

A *wish* is an inactive desire. It is the result of that longing after happiness so natural to man, in cases where no expectations can be formed, no efforts can be made.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 2. § 3.

I sat looking *wishfully* at the clock; for which, to increase my satisfaction, I had chosen the inscription, "Art is long, and life is short."—*Elder*, No. 67.

We looked at the fruit very *wishfully*, but not thinking it safe to climb, we were obliged to leave it without tasting a single nut.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. iii. c. 7.

WISP. Dut. *Ghisp*, flagellum; *quispel*, asper-gellum: *wischen*, to *wipe*, (Skinner.) It is perhaps formed upon the verb to *wipe*.

A quantity, a bundle of any thing, fitted or used to *wipe*,—as a *wisp* of straw, to *wipe* a horse; a bundle of stalks, &c.

The vistue of that woman, were all the good deeds
Of all thy families, bound in one fagot,
From Adam to this hour, but with one sparkle
Would fire that *wisp*e, and turn it to light ashes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act ii. sc. 3.

And yet he hath not done, but the same must be fast bound with *wispes* and wreaths of straw and litter aloft.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 14.

WIT, or WITE, *v.* WIT, *n.* WI'TLING, *n.* WI'TTY. WI'TTOLD. WI'TTINGLY. WI'TICISM. WI'TTINGLY. WI'TLESS. WI'TLESSLY. WI'TLESSNESS.

Goth. and A. S. *Wit-an*; Dut. *Weten*; Ger. *Wissen*; Sw. *Weta*, (as Wachter thinks)—to see, to ken.

To *wite*,—to ken, to know, to perceive, to discern, to judge or adjudge; to censure.

And *wit*, (the noun),—

That which, the power or faculty which kens, knows, perceives, understands, See the quotation from Davies.

Wit is now more restricted in its application. See the quotations from Locke, and the *Spectator*. It is also applied to the person.

The wits,—the senses.

The hyssop hym ansurede, and the abbod Dynck,
Al myd grete reuma and *wyt* of her hoo,
That wan hii adde hem salue erclehyssop and kyng,
Hii ne saolde to Englys men abue [bove] tyrt nothyng.
R. Gloucester, p. 234.

He sende aboute ys messageres (as yt ys y write)
To eche lond in al the world a certeyn forte *wyte*,
How mony schiren were in eche lond, & towncs in eche schire,
And how mony men in eche toun. *Id.* p. 60.

He verde as a *wyttes* man, yt was deol to be hym ney. *Id.* p. 216.

Of Marche the first day at the New castelle
Our kyng ther he lay, his purueiance so fel,
To Scotland for to go, to *wite* wht & what wise,
Ther kyng & other mo withsald him his seruise.
R. Brunne, p. 271.

Jon the Baliol, ne *witte* was in thi pol, whan thou folt thouhtis,
To leue the right seole. *Id.* p. 279.

Thel teld hem the processe of alle ther comen sawe,
& he as fole alle freere fuile eth ther to to drawe.
Witheuten his conseile, or the kynge's *willyng*. *Id.* p. 216.

"Dame," said Tauered, "of trestels & borde
" Fulfille I saile in dede the kynge's *witworde*." *Id.* p. 153.

The *wylen witerliche* in wam the wrong lyggeth.
Piers Ploughman, p. 49.

——— For *wytly* is treuthe
And conscience is of hus consail. and knoweth gow all. *Id.* p. 31.

Lo in hevene on by was an holy comune
Til Lucifer the lyere, leyved that hymselve
Here *willyour* and worthiour. than he that was bus maister. *Id.* p. 85.

——— Moneyles thei walke
With a good wil *witless* meny wyde contreys. *Id.* p. 152.

And the yghen of hem weren opened, and Jhesus thretenyde hem & seide se ye that no man *wite*.
Wielif. Matt. c. 9.

Britheren, nyle ghe be maad children in *witis*, but in malice be ghe children, but in *witis* be ghe parfite. *Id.* 1 *Cor.* c. 14.

Brethren, be not children in *wit*. Howe be it as concernynge maliciousnes, be ghyldren, but in *wyt* be perfecte.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye *wittie* ever ther they shul have defaute of all maner delites, for certis delites ben after the appetites of the five *wittis*: as, sight, hering, smelling, sawouring, and toueching.
Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

My *wit* is short, ye may wel understande.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 748.

Whan tendre youth hath wedded stouping age,
Ther is swiche mirth that it may not be writen;
Assaieth it yourself, than may ye *witen*
If that I lie or non in this matere.
Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9615.

And though that I be jalous, *wite* me nought;
Yet ben so depe enprented in my thought.
Id. Ib. v. 10052.

Pees, quod my lord, the next time I wol fond
To bring our craft all in another plite,
And hut, I do sires, let me have the *wite*:
Ther was defaute in semwhat, wel I *wote*.
Id. Channones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,422.

Lo thus expowned Daniell
The kynges sweuen faire and well
In Babylone the citee,
Where that the wisest of Caldee
Ne couden *witte* what it mente.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

For if Gregorie be beleued,
As it is in the bokes writte,
He dethe vs somdele for to *witte*
The cause of thilke prelacie. *Id. Ib.*

For no man mele his time lore
Recouer: and thus I am therfore
So our wrath in all my thought,
That I my selfe chide all to nought,
That for to mocke, as for to lyte
Full offe I am my selfe to *wyte*. *Id. Ib.* b. iii.

For as the man, which ofte drynketh
The wine, that in his stomake synketh,
Waxeth dronke and *witte* for a throwe,
Right so my lust is ouerthrowe. *Id. Ib.* b. vi.

Myn herte is wonderly bogone
With counsaile, wherof *witte* is one
Whiche hath reason in compynie,
Againe the whiche stant partie
Wisse, whiche hath hope of his accorde.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

What is he than so grosse *wytled*, and so blynde in iudgement, that vnderstandeth not, that there is no tyme, nor no one moment of tyme, in the whiche we haue not verye great iuste, earnestly to call vpon God.
Fisher. A Godlie Treatise.

Whereafter he was striken with suche a fere, that his *witte* and coüsayl fayled hym to deuyse in such a case eny remedy.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 117.

Of the tyranny of this Maxencius, whenne Constantyne hadde *wotynyge*, he assembled a great hoste of Brytons and Gallis, for to oppresse the malyce of yę sayd Maxencius. *Id. Ib.*

And if he hadde saide neuer a word, yet thou knowest well, what a *wittie* part it is, for a man to suspend his iudgement, and not be to rashe in euyng of sentence.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, Pref.

For there is no blyndnes more vncurable, then when a man is bothe *wittynglye*, and wyllynly blynde.
Udal Morke, c. 3.

Therefore it was written twice by myself to Calais and Guisnes, more than ten days passed, that his majesty would it proclaimed, that whatsoever captain now newly appointed to levy bands of Italians, shall admit *wittingly* any soldier whereof is already under any captain, that, &c.
Surrey. Letter from Secretary Paget to Earl of Surrey.

And hym ye slaundre also. For he in the x. chapter of the same boke, calleth your opinyon concerynyge these marryages, a very *wyltesse* and wyeked opynyon.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 146.

And sooth to say it is foolehardie thing,
Rashly to *weten* creatures so diuine,
For demigods they be, and first did spring
From heauen, though graft in frailnesse feminine.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

Subtil *witted* men in nothing so much miseamy as in the too much pleasing themselves in the goodnesse of their own conceits.—*Hale. Rem. Ser.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 16.

The *wit*, the pupil of the soul's clear eye,
And in man's world the only shining star,
Looks in the mirrour of the fantasy,
Where all the gallyrings of the senses are.
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 25.

——— Now your counsels,
For I am at my *wits* end.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iv.

After it [water] hath been made hote, it will become much colder than it was before, which I assure you came first from a must *wittie* and subtile inuention.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxi. c. 3.

Of common wealthes, of states, of policie,
Of lawes, of iudgements, and of decretals;
All arties, all science, all philosophy,
And all that in the world was aye thought *wittily*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

No lesse, I thinke, deserueth his *wittinesse* in deuising, &c.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Ep. to Master Haruey.

The third in the discoloured mantle spangled all ouer, is Euphantaste, a well-conceited *wittiness*, and employed in honouring the court with the riches of her pure invention.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Reuels, Act v. sc. 3.

Perigot is well pleased with the doome;
Ne can Willy *wite* the *witelesse* heardgreeme.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. August.

But if any will rashly blame such his purpose in choice of old and vnwonted words, him may I more iustly blame and condeme, either of *wilfesse* hardinesse in iudging, or of beedlesse hardinesse in condemning.
Id. Ib. Ep. to Master Haruey.

Ferd. I have transgressed'd all goodnesa, *willesly*
Raisd mine ow cause from posterity.
Beaum. & Fletch. Moral Representations.

The *willesely*—malicious prosopopey, becomes wel the mouth of a scurrile masse-priest, and is worthy nothing but a scorne.
Ep. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie, b. ii. § 7.

He *willful willesness* doth not bar against it.
Sandys. State of Religion.

As for the farthest cheek-teeth in a man's head, which be called genuini, (i. the *wit-teeth*) they come about the time he is twentie yeeres old; and in many at foure-score yeeres of age.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xi. c. 25.

Men who have a great deal of *wit*, and prompt memories, have not always the clearest judgment, or deepest reason; *wit* lying most in the assemblage of ideas and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures, and agreeable visions in the fancy.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 11.

I shall only add to it [Locke's account of *wit*] that every resemblance of ideas is not that which we call *wit*, unless it be such an one that gives delight and surprize to the reader.—Mr. Locke's account of *wit* with this short explanation comprehends most of the species of *wit*, as metaphors, similitudes, allegories, enigmas, mottos, parables, fables, dreams, visions, dramatick writings, burlesque, and all the methods of allusion.—*Spectator*, No. 62.

Indeed syllogism is thought to be of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to show them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, *witty*, or involved discourses.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. iv. c. 17.

This raving upon antiquity in matter, Horace has *wittily* described and exposed in one of his satires.
Id. Conduct of the Understanding, § 24.

I have heard (says one of them) of anchovies dissolved in sauce, but never of an angel in hallelujahs: a mighty *witticism*? (If you will pardon a new word,) but there is some difference between a laugher and a critick.
Dryden. The State of Innocence, Pref.

All the parts were acted to perfection; the actors were careful of their carriage, and no one was guilty of the affectation to insert *witticisms* of his own; but a due respect was had to the audience, for encouraging this accomplished player.—*Tatler*, No. 1.

He [Parker] did still courageously go on in a way of pleasing, and at the same time, exposing himself, and furnish'd his readers with matter only of laughter at him, and not at those whom he endeavoured to vilify, and was in 1682, and after, cried up as the main *witmonger* surviving to the fanatical party.—*Wood. Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.

The hard (nor think too lightly that I mean
Those little piddling *wittings*, who o'erween
Of their small parts.) *Churchill. Independence.*

The affectation therefore of being *witty* by spreading falsehoods is by no means an allowable vanity.
Secker, vol. iii. Ser. 3.

WITCH, *v.* WITCH, *n.* WI'TCHERY. WITCH-CRAFT.

A. S. *Wicc-ian*, incantare, veneficis uti. *Wicce*, venefica, *wicce-craft*. *Wigl-ian*, (see WILE;) Dut. *Wichelen*, hariolari; Kilian thinks, means *hinnire*, and to be applied to augury, from the peculiar custom of the Germans, recorded by Tacitus, of divining from the neighings of their horses. To *witch* or *bewitch*, (*wiglian*,)—

To enchant, to juggle, to use sorcery, (Somner;) to beguile or delude, cheat or impose upon the senses or understanding; to cheat them of their power; to subject or subserve them to (wicked) purposes.

And the werkis of the flesch ben open, whiche ben fornycacion, unclennesse, unchastite, lecherie, seruyse of false goddis, *witchecrofte*, enemytees, striuyngis, &c.
Wielif. Galathies, c. 5.

The dedes of the flesche are manifest, which are these, adultry, fornication, uncleanes, wantonnes, ydolatry, *witchecrofte*, hatred, variance, &c.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

There saw I playing jogelours,
Magicians, and tregetours,
And phetonisses, charmeresses,
Old *witches*, sorceresses.—*Chaucer. House of Fame*, b. iii.

And in the wise, as he hym dredde,
It felle, for all his *witchecrofte*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

They spake so moche, and sayd, that the duchesse Valentyne of Orlyaine, daughter to the duke of Mylluyn hadde *wyche-of* the kynge, to the entent to attayne to the crowne of Fraunce.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 220.

Besides the art magyck, sortilege, phyanomye, palmestrye, alcumye, necromancye, chiromancy, geomancy, and *wichery*, that was thaughtt there also.
Bale. English Votaries, pt. i. fol. 36.

Me ill befits, that in der-dooing armes,
And honours suit my vowed dayes doe spend,
Unto thy bountious baytes, and pleasing charmes
With which weake men thou *witchest*, to attend.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

All as she gliding hides in beats of shell,
Darting her eyes, (where spite and beauty dwell,
Ay me, that spite with beautie should be arm'd!)
Her *witching* eye the beat and how hath charm'd.
P. Fletcher. Pis. Eel. Ecl. 5.

The wicked *witch*, now seeing all this while
The doubtfull balance equally to sway,
What not by right, she cast to win by guile.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 2.

——— Least this ugly wight,
(Since like a *witch* she look'd) through spels of night,
Might make her body thrall (that yet was free)
To all the foule intents of *wichery*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 1.

In which him chanced foule Duessa meet,
Mine onely foe, mine onely deadly dread,
Who with her *witchcraft* and misseeming sweet,
Inveigled him to follow her desires vnmeet.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 7.

——— [I] demand
What punishment your wisdom shall think meet
T' inflict upon those damnable contrivers,
Who shall with potions, charms, and *witching* drugs,
Practice against our person and our life.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act iv. sc. 1.

If we can find in our hearts to take our leave of sin, if we can disengage ourselves from the *witcheries* of present allurement, if we can but get over the threshold of virtuous conversation, we shall find the rest beyond expectation smooth and expedite.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 17.

An old parrot he had in Brazil during his government there, that spoke, and asked, and answered common questions like a reasonable creature: so that those of his train there generally concluded it to be *wichery* or possession.
Locke. Hum. Understd. b. ii. c. 27.

Strange things, the neighbours say, have happen'd here;
Wild shrieks have issu'd from the hollow tombs;
Dead men have come again, and walk'd about;
And the great bell has toll'd, unrung, untouch'd.
Such tales their cheer at wake or gossiping,
When it draws near to *witching* time of night.
Blair. The Grave.

To deny the possibility, nay, actual existence of *witchcraft* and sorcery, is at once flatly to contradict the revealed word of God, in various passages both of the Old and New Testament: and the thing itself is a truth to which every nation in the world hath in it's turn borne testimony, either by examples seemingly well attested, or by prohibitory laws; which at least suppose the possibility of commerce with evil spirits.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 4.

WITCH-ELM, or WRECH-ELM. } Skinner knows not whether so called, because *witches* were supposed to assemble round it, or because they used it in their incantations.

It hath been tryed (for certain) that a cions of a *wreck-elm*, grafted upon the stock of an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves, almost as broad as the brim of once hat.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 475.

WITH. } A. S. *With, withinnan, withuttan. With* has descended to us
WITHE'N. } from two different A. S. verbs,
WITHO'UT. } viz. *With-an*, to join, and (Goth.
WITHA'T. } *Wairthan*) *Weorthan, wyrth-an*, to be. From the latter we have the compounds *with-in* and *without*; i. e. be in, be out. *With*, when from the verb *Wyrthen*, is equivalent to *Dy*, (the imper. of *Be*;) and Mr. Tyrwhitt considers the expressions *with* meschance, *with* misaventure, *with* sorwe, to be parenthetical curses: and so far Tooke coincides—the literal meaning of those phrases being, (not, as Tyrwhitt thinks—God yeue, but,) *Be* mischance, *be* misadventure, *be* sorrow,—to him or them, concerning whom those words are spoken. Tyrwhitt also supposes—*with* evil prefe, *with* sory grace—to have the same meaning; from which Tooke dissents, believing *with* to be in those instances the imper. of *With-an*, to join. This difference of opinion shews that the distinction is not always manifest; in some cases it is clear enough, as—he was slain *with* a sword, he was slain *with* all his company. Generally speaking, when *with* denotes—instrument, cause, means, it is the imper. of *Wyrth-an*, to be: when it denotes—union, conjunction, it is the imper. of *With-an*, to join; and see WITH, *n.* Usage appears to have established some distinctions, where the meaning is the same; as he died *with* hunger, he died *by* poison.

With (*Wyrth*) denotes — cause, instrument, means.

With (*With*) denotes—union, conjunction, connexion, concomitance.

Within, be in, *without*, be out;—*within-forth*, be in doors, *without-forth*, be out doors. See FORTH.

With ys power the emperour bisegede hym anon.
R. Gloucester, p. 64.

With inne thre ger the kyng of France dyede.—*Id.* p. 37.

And when mon *withouten* eyr of hym to dethe were yhrogt,
Hys moder kun was ys eir, & ys fader kun yrapt of night.
Id. p. 42.

With a herde thei mette, a herte therof gan lance.
R. Brunne, p. 94.

For werre *withouten* hede is not wele, we fynde.—*Id.* p. 2.

Fair scho was, thei salden, & gode *withouten* lak.
Id. p. 95.

A Breton sent that sond, he did for treson,
& Robert cons to lond, *withouten* other reson.—*Id. Ib.*

Withouten help of gow wyn it may 1 nouht.—*Id.* p. 261.

For he wele vnderstode of tallage was grete drede,
It suld neuer do gode, ne ther *withalle* suld spede.
Id. p. 145.

Hardknonte of Danmark payd not *withalle*,
That he suld bere the corounc, for he was born thralle.
Id. p. 51.

Hure arave *wit* hure rychesse. rayeshede myn herte.
Piers Ploughman, p. 24.

Whit wyn of Oseye and of Gascoyne
Of the Rucle and of the Rochel. wyn.—*Id.* p. 12.

The wlehe is bethe love and lyf. and lasteth *with outen* ende.—*Id.* p. 174.

The longthe of a lenton, flesh moet 1 leue,
After that Easter is yeome, and that is hard fare,
And wednesday ich wyke *withouten* fleshmete.—*Id. Crede.*

And the tribune cam nygh and seide to him, seie thou to me wher thou art a Romayn? and he seide ghe, and the tribune answeride I *with* [by or by means of] mych summe gat this freedom, and Poul seide, and I was borun a citeseyn of Rome.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 22.

Then the vpper captayne came, and sayd to him: tel me, art thou a Romayn? He sayd: Yea. And the captayne answered: *with* a great summe obtayned I this fredome: And Paul sayde: I was free borne.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the Farisees syghen, seiden to his disciplis, whi etith your maister *with* pupplicanes and synful men.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 9.

Than Ronde seynge that he was disseyved of the astronomyens was full wroth, and he sent & slowgh alle the children that weren in Bethleem and in alle the coostis thereof fro two yeer age and *withynne*, after the time that he haddc enquerid of the astronomyens.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

For sche seide *withynne* hir silf if I touche oonly the cloth of him I schal be saaf.—*Id. Ib.* c. 9.

And a man seide to him, lo thi modir and thi brethern stooden *withouten forth* sekynge thee.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

Then one sayd vnto him: behold, thy mother & thy brethren stande *without*e, desyring to speake with the.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

If he that is named a brothr among ghou, and is a lechour or coueitous or seruynge to idolis, or a corsere or ful of drunkenesse or a raneynour, to take not mete with suche, for what is it to me to deme of hem that ben *without forth*? whether ghe demen not of thingis *withynneforth*?
Wiclif. 1 *Corynth*, c. 5.

Yf anye that is called a brother, be a fornicatour, or coueitous, or a worshypper of ymages, either a railar, either a dronnkard, or an extorcionar: *with* hym that is suche, se that ye eate not. For what haue I to do, to iudge them which are *without*? Do ye not indge them y^t are *within*?
Bible 1551. *Ib.*

But he that blasfeemth agens the Holy Gost: hath not remissiuon into *withonte ende*, but he schal be gilti of everlastynge treepas.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 3

Thou blynde Pharisea clense the cuppe and the plater *withynne forth*, that that is *without forth* be mnad clene.
Id. Matt. c. 23.

Whanne that April *with* [by] his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote.
Chaucer. Canterbury Tales, v. 1.

Whan Zephirus eke *with* [by] his sote brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethe
The tendre croppes.—*Id. Ib.* v. 5.

This like worthy knight hadde ben also
Sometime *with* [join] the lord of Palatie.—*Id. Ib.* v. 65.

A not-hed hadde he, *with* [join] a brown visage.
Id. Ib. v. 108.

And whan this riotour *with* sory grace
Hath filled *with* win his gret botelles three,
To his felawes agen repaireth he.—*Id. Ib.* v. 12,310.

"Pees, *with* mischance and *with* misaventure,"
Our hoste said, "and let him tell his tale."
Id. Ib. v. 6916.

Therfore his maister yaf him a quitance
And hadde him go, *with* sorwe, and *with* meschance.
Id. Ib. v. 4410.

And I answer to that demond again,
Who saved Daniel in the horrible cave,
Ther every wight, save he, maister or knave,
Was *with* the lion frette.
Id. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4896.

This purse hath she in *with* hire bosome hid,
And went hire way; ye get no more of me.
Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9619.

And as thise clerkes maken mention,
She hath hm sent a sherte fresh and gay
Alas! this sherte, alas and wala wa!
Evenimed was sotilly *withalle*.
That er that he had werd is half a day
It made his flesh all from his bones falle.
Id. Monkes Tale, v. 14,131.

A better envyned man was no wher non.
Withouten bake mete never was his hous,
Of fish and flesh.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 346.

For as sayth Seint Gregory; to wretched caitifes that be deth *withouten* deth, and endc *withouten* ende, and defaute *withouten* failing, for hir deth shal alway live, and hir ende shal ever more beginne, and hir defaute shal never falle.
Id. Persones Tale.

Thei were merie, and faire enough,
Echone *with* other plaide and lough
And fellen into tales newe.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

The dale was wondre hote *withal*,
And suche a thoraste was on him fall,
That he must other die or drinke.—*Id. Ib.*

While that the citee was a siege,
Thei slowen all that was *within*,
And token what thei mighten wynne
Of such good as was anfinant,
And breuden vp the remenant.—*Id. Ib.*

It fell him on a daie desire,
Upon a river as he stode,
That passe he wilde over the floode
Without bote, and *with* him lede
His loue, but he was in drede
For tendresse of that sweete wight.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

For ought that I yon telle can
Myn holy father as of deth,
I am *withouten* any drede,
And gilteless; but of my thought
My conscience excuse I nought.—*Id. Ib.*

With thee she talks, *with* thee she moans;
With thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans;
With thee she says; "Farewel mine own!"
When thou God knows, full far art gone.
Surrey. A Dsscrip. of the State of the Lover.

Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothings of sheepe, and yet *within*forth been raueneus wolues.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 281.

And gathering vp himselfe oute of the mire,
With his vneuen wings did fiercely fall
Vpon his sunne-bright shield, and grip't it fast *withalt*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Withinforth farther into the firme land, inhabite the Candei.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. vi. c. 29.

Assembling all his force and vtmost might,
With his owne sword he fierce at him did fly,
And strooke, and found, and laidt outraginously,
Withouten reason or regard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

The peeces of this earth, if a man doe breake, shew the own naturall colour which is not mixt: *without-forth* they be spotted.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxxv. c. 6.

For whilst I know, by seeing or hearing, &c. that there is some corporeal being *without* me, the object of that sensation, I do more certainly know that there is some spiritual being *within* me that sees and hears.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 23.

A man of warm unaffected piety, of the greatest natural talents and the highest attainments, exercised in the assiduous study of the holy scriptures, replete with sacred learning, and *withal* deeply versed in that Pagan lore, in which, however, it may have been of late shamefully calumniated, the soundest divines have always been great proficients.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 29.

WITH, or WITHE, n. WITHE, v. WI'THY. } From Goth. verb *With-an*, to join; to conjoin, to connect, to bind. Applied to—
A tree (the willow) the boughs or twigs of which are used, to conjoin, to bind, to tie, to fasten; and to the twigs themselves. See WITHERS, of a horse.

He bar a bordon ybounde. with a bred lyste
In a *weyth* wyode wyse. ywrythe al aboute.
Piers Ploukman, p. 118.

We sawe also, while wee were on shore, the manner of ther hanging up of their fish and flesh with *withes* to dry in the ayre.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 192.

We found *withies* also growing like low shrubs and flowers like primroses in the sayd place.—*Id. Ib.* p. 101.

I *Ser.* There a *wyth* take him, he makes more noise alone there, than ten lawyers can do with double, and a scurvy case.—*Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcombe*, Act iii.

Stay but a while, and yee shall see him *with'd*, and halter'd, and stak't, and baited to death.
Bp. Hall. The Defeat of Cruellie.

Thirsil from *withy* prison, as he sees,
Lets out his flock, and on an hill stood heeding,
Which bites the grass, and with his meat refuses.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 3.

I have been told of a *withy* tree to be seen somewhere in Barkshire which is increased to a most tremendous bulk.
Evelyn. Sylva, c. 29.

If they are made for fishing, then they are only 3 or 4 ages of light wood, of 7 or 8 foot long, plac'd by the side of each other, pinn'd fast together with wooden pins, and bound hard with *withes*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1684.

The inside was beth strong and regularly made of supporters at the sides, alternately large and small, well fastened by means of *withes*, and painted red and black.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. iii. c. 8.

The only furniture belonging to these houses that fell under our observation, is a kind of oblong vessel made of bark, by the simple contrivance of tying up the two ends with a *withy*, which not being cut off serves for a handle.
Id. First Voyage, b. iii. c. 8.

WITH-DRAW, *v.* WITHDRA'WER. WITHDRA'WING, *n.* WITHDRA'WMENT. } *With* (in composition) is said to denote opposition, resistance, negation, privation. Dut. *Weder*; Ger. *Wider*; A. S. *Wither*, contra, adversus; *witherion*, adversari, resistere, Goth. *Ut* to *with*-draw, e. g. implies a putting forth or forward; and then a drawing back *from* one person or thing *to* another; and considered in relation to that *from* which, &c. it denotes privation; but considered in relation to that *to* which, &c. it denotes a reunion; agreeably to the meaning of the word—*With*.

To draw back or away; to deprive; to take back or away; to retreat; to retire, to resume.

To kyng Cadwallad an angel auysyon hreche
Fram heauene, and bad hym *withdraw* of that he thoghte.
R. Gloucester, p. 251.

The king of Alimayne sende speciallier to hym
To king Jon, that he *withdrawe* him of is wou.—*Id.* p. 497.

He byheld toward the water, & hys grete herte *withdraw*.
Id. p. 322.

It is forsothe God thut worchith in us: and do ghe withouten ony *withdrawinge* whatsoeuer ghe doon.
Wiclif. Laodicensis.

Withdraw the fire, leste it to faste brenne.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,892.

And wen him thought it was enough,
Againe the dale he him *withdrawgh*
So priuely, that she ne wiste
Where he become.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

The rumoure was somedele appeasyd; in so moche that the great multytude was *withdrawen* and retournyd to theyr occupacyons.—*Fabyan. Chronycle. Charlys VII.* an. 1380.

Besydes theis, a great multitude of vnthrifts and cut throtes were flocked thither out of all Gallia, of those sorte of rascals whom hope of spoile and beseyge of warre had *withdrawen* from husbandrye and daylye labor.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 76.

There he diuers greuous faultes, that are made light by the honest *withdrawyng* of them.—*Golden Boke*, Let. S.

But his punishment is; first, the *withdrawing* of his favour and grace, and in leaving his hand to rule the stern to let the ship run without guide to its own destruction.
Wyat. Letter to his Son.

These are such of whom the apostle speaks, they are given over to believe a lie, they are delivered to a reprobate mind. And this often happens, and particularly in those cases wherein one sin is inferr'd by another naturally, or morally, or by *withdrawing* of the divine grace.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 1.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller.
Outred. Tr. of Cope on Proo. (1580.)

Our Maker designing the preservation of our being, has annexed pain to the appliccation of many things to our bodies, to warn us of the harm that they will do, and as advices to *withdraw* from them.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 7.

Whenever he employs any part of it in maintaining unproductive hands of any kind, that part is from that moment *withdrawn* from his capital, and placed in his stock reserved for immediate consumption.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. ii. c. 3.

The absence of the sun in the night, is not the cause of the falling of the dew at that time, in the same manner as its beams are the cause of the ascending of the vapours in the day-time; and its *withdrawment* in the winter, is not in the same manner the cause of the freezing of the waters, as its approach in the spring is the cause of their thawing.
Edwards. On the Will, pt. ii. s. 3.

WITHER, *v.* WI'THEREDNESS. WI'THERING, *n.* } A. S. *Ge-wyther-od*. Junius thinks,—to *wither* is to *weather*, because those things are said to *wither* which, after their *time of flowering* is complete, languish and decay.

To dry or shrivel, to fade, to decay, to shrink.

His *widdred* wede fro him the wind out wore.
Chaucer. Testament of Creseide.

We must nedes well know that all these braunches of heretikes fallen from the church, the vine of Christes misticall body: seme thei neuer so freshe & grene, bre yet in dede but *witherlinges & wyther*, & shal drye vp, able to serue for nothing, but for the fyre.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 186.

The gouernment of ye whole host was committed to Camologenus an Aulerk, who shedd he were almost *wythered* for age, yet for his singuler knowledge in feats of war, he was called to that honor.—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fol. 214.

As budding breaen rent from the native tree,
And throwen forth, till he doth *wither* at the end,
Such is the state of men: thus enter wee
Into this life with woe, and end with miseree.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

In children many time an hope of excellent things appears, which in riper age for want of cherishing, fades and *withers* away: a certain sign that nature is not so weak as parents and tutors are negligent.
Hales. Rem. Ser. on Philip. iv. 13.

The dend *witherednesse* of good affections; (here ye shall receive) life and vigour.—*Bp. Holl. Cont. Pool of Bethesda.*

Terrour is thine, and wild amazement flung
From out thy chariot, *withers* ev'n the strong;
And dismay and shameful rout ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

"Let every member be made for its own head," says our author, "not a *withered* hand to a young face."
Id. Parallel between Poetry & Painting.

I've seen the time, when, on that *wither'd* thorn,
The blooming rose vied with the blushing morn.
With fragrant wreaths I thence have deck'd my head,
And see how leafless now, and how decay'd!
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

WITHERS. The joints of the shoulders; from Goth. *With-an*, to join. See WITH.

The poore lade is wrung in the *withers*, out of all cesse.
Shakespeare. 1 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act ii. sc. 1.

Youre maiestie, and wee that haue free soules, it touches vs not: let the gall'd lade winch: our *withers* are vnrung.
Id. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

WITH-GO, *v.* To go against; act in opposition to.

On the contrary we have Esau condemned and stigmatized for a profane and a vain person, who for one little eating-bmut. one mess of pottage, (for a little present satisfaction of sense, or for the sustenance of this frail life,) did *withgo* his birthright, that emblem of spiritual blessings and privileges.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 15.

WITH-HOLD, *v.* WITHHO'LDER. WITHHO'LDING, *n.* } To keep or hold back; to retain, to restrain; to prevent or hinder.

Alfrede was eldest, non mot his wille *withhald*.
R. Brunne, p. 52.

And bote yf yt be payed prestliche. the payer is to blame
As by the hok that bit. no body to *wiu wilde*
The hare of hus hywe. over eye til a morwe.
Piers Ploukman, p. 53.

Whether ghe holden not that ghit whanne I was at ghou
I seide these thingis to ghou? and now what *withholdith* ghe witen that he be schewid in his tyme.
Wiclif. 2 *Tessal*, c. 2.

Remember ye not, that when I was yet wyth you, I tolde you these thynges? And nowe ye know wy what *wythholdeth*; euen that he myghte be vttered at hys tyme.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

He sette not his benefice to hire,
And lette his shepe acombred in the mire,
And ran into London, unto Seint Poules,
To seken him a chanterie for soules,
Or with a brotherriede to be *withholde*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 514.

A lion roring, and a bere hungrie, ben like to cruel lordes, in *withholding* or abregging of the hire or of the wages of servantes, or elles in usurie, or in the withdrawing of the almesse of poure folk.—*Id. Persones Tale.*

Dame, quod he, as yet unto this tyme ye han wel and coveinably taught me, as in general, how I shal governe me in the chesing and in the *withholding* of my counseillours.
Id. Tale of Melibeus.

Tho was knighthode in price by name,
Wherof the wide worldes fame
Write in cronicles is yet *withholde*.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The authour of it, is such a one as S. Paule speaketh of, Roma i. wiyych *withholding* the truth of God in vnryghteousnesse, hath turned hys veryte into a lye.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 136.

Receiving the seals of salvation, the blessed sacraments at their hands, as at the hands of our Lord Jesus Christ, with all reverence, not disdaining to be taught and admonished by them, nor *withholding* from them as much as the least part of their due and decent honour.
Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, b. viii.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights, and that which is there threatened, happened to this *withholder*.
Stephens. Addition to Speiman on Sacrilege, p. 138.

Volition, it is plain, is an act of the mind knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 21.

If I have not bestowed these in sufficient measure to answer all his occasions, I will vouchsafe him all other lights to supply the deficiency, that nothing needful be *withholden* from him.
Search. Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii. c. 29.

WITH-SAYE. See VOUCHSAFE.

And few there is but first or last,
A time in love once shall they have;
And glad I am my time is past,
Henceforth my freedom to *withenve*.
Wyat. That the Power of Love excuseth, &c.

Now must I seek some other ways
Myself for to *withsaye*;
And as I trust by mine essays
Some remedy to have.
Id. He repenteth, &c.

That for a demonstration and assurance of his hearty good will towards us in that same he woll *withsaye* by his familiar letter, &c.—*Id. Let.* No. 12.

The said Sir John Dushe in all his prepositions to the king, did not onely attribute to him worldly honours, but diuyne naines and vnused termes, and to a mortall man not conuenient, for as oft as he spake vnto the king in his throne, he cast his handes abrode, as he had adoured and worshipped God, besides his excelse, high, and aderant maiestie, that he woulde *witsaye* to graunt this or that.
Grafton. Chron. Rich. II. an. 21.

WITH-SAY, *v.* Dut. *Weder-seyghen*; A. S. *Wither-sæcyan*, contra-dicere.

To contradict, to gainsay, to deny, to refuse.

Ther thou art mon off strawe knide, & Cristene mon non.
And eke, thei ich wolde, my barones wolde yt *with segge* echon.
R. Gloucester, p. 116.

Kyng Philip did also, his baner was forth laid
& right it felle therto, for no man him *withsaid*.
R. Brunne, p. 179.

Of Marche the first day at the New castelle
Our kyng ther he lay, his purmiance so fel,
To Scotland for to go, to wite why & what wise,
Ther kyng & other mo *withsaid* him his seruise.
Id. 271.

Have thus commanded and made ordinance
That every cristen wight shal han penance
But that if he his Cristendome *withsaye*,
And gone al quite. if he wol it renoye!
Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,916.

Whan Nestor hath this tale saide,
Ayene hym was no worde *withoute*
It thonghit hem all he saide wele —*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

There maie no man his hap *withesqne*,
It hath ben sene, and felte full ofte
The harde tyme after the softe. *Id. Ib.*

WITH-SET, *v.* To set against or resist.

Passage non he nam, the forthes wet *withsette*.
R. Brunne, p. 167.

He parted his wynnyng tille his men largely,
That nouther erle ne kyng wille *withsette* his cry.
Id. p. 296.

——— Als they from messe came,
Sursante [rising] he tham mette, als thei fro kirke cam,
Ther way he tham *withsette*, smertly thore tham nam.
Id. p. 337.

So wel no life awaite can
Ayene his sleight for to caste,
That he his purpose at the laste
Ne hath, et that it be *without*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

WITH-STAND, *v.* } Dut. *Weder-stand*, to
WITHSTA'NDER. } stand against; to resist,
WITHSTA'NDING, *n.* } to oppose.

So muche we habbeth euer y be in franchise get her to,
That thei oure owne Godes wolde in thralhede vs do.
Fonde we wolde a geyn hem our franchi-e *withstande*.
R. Gloucester, p. 47.

Therfore of whom God wole he hath mercy, and whom he wole he endurith thanne seist than to me, what is sought gilt, for who *withstondith* his will?—*Wiclif. Rom.* c 9.

For which thinge he seith, God *withstondith* proude men, but to meke men he yeueth grace, therfore he ye sugett to God.—*Id. James.* c. 4.

Whero of tale amonges all,
Whiche is great pitee for to here,
I thinke for to tellen here,
Than thou such murdre might *withstonde*,
Whan thou the tale hast understonde.
Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

In the meane season he sent out euer by turnes the horsmen of Rhenes and Laugres and of other cityes, of whom he had called fourth a great number, to sauf conduct the forragers and to *withstand* the sodein assaultes of the enemy.
Goldings. Cæsar, fol. 247.

Commenly they disputed with chenaes and imprisonmentes, to terryfye their *withstanders*.
Bale. English Votaries, fol. 49.

The first went with ladders into the dykes: they found no *withstanding*, and passed the mire and dressed up thier ladders.—*Berners Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. c 6.

Is nat feare a thing naturall, and for mens preservation necessary, implanted in vs by the prouident and most gracious Giuer of all good things, to the end that we might not runne head-long vpon those mischiefes wherewith we are not able to encounter, but vse the remedie of shunning those euils which we haue not the abilitie to *withstand*.
Hooker. Remedie against Sorrow & Feare.

Long had the Grecians (tir'd with fruitless care,
And weary'd with an unsuccessful war,)
Resolv'd to raise the siege, and leave the town;
And had the gods permitted their had gone.
But oft the wintry seas, and southern winds,
Withstood their passage home, and chang'd their minds.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

And, supream in wealth and grandeur,
Silence every bold *withstander*.
That shall dare to disobey.
Dodsley. Rex et Pontifex.

WITNESS, *n.* } A. S. *Witnesse*; *Ge-wita*,
WITNESS, *v.* } one who *witeth* or knows.
WITNESSER. } One who knows or is con-
WITNESSING, *n.* } scious, marks, observes, or takes cognizance; one who tells what he knows, sees or has seen, who gives evidence, or testimony; who attests.

Chaucer writes—*Witnesfully*.

"Myn heye godes," quoth this mayde, "to *wytnesse* I take."—*R. Gloucester*, p. 29.

Yor God, as hii seyde ofte, hii toke to *wytnesse*,
That iytuene hem neuere nas bote cianneesse.
Id. p. 333.

William of Malmesbirie *witnesse* in his writte.
R. Brunne, p. 82.

The kyng perceyned nouht of that ilk desceit,
The chartre was forth brouht with *witnesse* enseled streit.
Id. p. 214.

Wytnes on Wyclif, that warned hem trewthe.
Piers Ploughman. Crede.

Witnesse of holy wryt. who so can rede.—*Id. Vision*, p. 10.

And the prince of prestis and al the counsell soughten fals *witnesseyng* arens Jhesus that thei schulden take him to deeth, and thei founden not. whanne many false *witnesses* weren come, but at the laste, tweyne false *witnesses* camen, and seiden, This seide I may destroye the temple of God & after the thridde day bilde it agen.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 26.

The chiefe priestes and the elders, and all the counsell sought false *witnesse* agaynste Jesus, for to putte hi to death, but foude none: in so much that when manye false *witnesses* came, yet foude they none. At the laste came two false *witnesses*, and sayde: Thys felowe sayde: I can destroye the temple of God, and builde it agayne in iii. dayes.—*Bible*, 1551. *Matt.* c. 26.

Thou schalt not say fals *witnesseyng*.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 19.

Beare not false *wytnesse*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And he seide, God of oure fadris hath bifore ordeyned thee that thou schuldist knowe the wille of hym, and schuldest se the righiful man, and here the voice of his mouth. for thou schalt be his *witnesse* to alle men of tho thingis that thou hast seen and herd.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 22.

Wherfore I wot wel sikerly that they be deceived that say, they be not tempted in hir bodies—*witnesse* seint James that said, that every wight is tempted in his own conscience: that is to say, that eche of us hath matter and occasion to be tempted of the nourishing of sinne, that is in his body.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale.*

For in this wise more clearly and *witnesfully* [clarius testatiusque], is the office of wise menne treated, than the bisfulnesse of power, and gouernours.—*Id. Boecius*, b. iv.

So that the lordes knowe shull,
Of his batalle a sooth *witnesse*.
Gower. Con. A. b. i.

Senecke *witnesseth* openly
Howe that enuie properly
Is of the court the comen wenche. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Of all that I hadde in charge I hawe well and truely acquyted myselfe, and if nede be I shall prouie it by the *wytnesse* of hymselfe.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 161.

When I speake of autoriti, I folow Tullies meaning, who in the weighte importaonce of *witnes* bearing, attributeth autoritye vnto such as be wittie and welthy men, because of the comoe peoples indgementes, thoughe it be not alwaies aryght, as he sayeth, yet because it is not easly altred.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 38.

Evidences of writings be shewed, *witnesses* be sworn, and heard before them, not after the fashion of the ciuill law, but openly, that not only the twelue, but the iudges, the parties, and as many as be present may heare what each *witnesse* doth say.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 18.

He was now so well become a constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ, that by crucifying the desires of his flesh, he gave an example of an heavenly conversation unto all his subjects.—*Martin. Marriage of Priests.*

For mee be *witnesse* all the host of heav'n,
If consuels different, or danger shun'd
By mee, have lost our hopes.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

Yee that in waters glide, and yee that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep;
Witness if I be silent, morn or eeven,
To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade
Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.
Id. Ib. b. v.

To be a martyr signifies only to *witness* the truth of Christ, but the *witnessing* of the truth was then so generally attended with this event, that martyrdom now signifies not only to *witness*, but to *witness* by death.
South, vol. i. Ser. 3.

My words to sacred truth shall be confin'd,
My deeds shall shew the greatness of my mind.
That I have lov'd, I own; that still I love,
I call to *witness* all the pow'rs above.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

But some have appeared among its modern advocates, actuated, I am persuaded, (for their writings on this subject *witness* it.) by the same humble spirit of resigned devotion which gave birth to the plan of arbitrary predestination.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 19.

There is satisfactory evidence that many professing to be original *witnesses* of the Christian miracles, passed their lives in labours, dangers, and suffrings, voluntarily undergone in attestation of the accounts which they delivered, and solely in consequence of their belief of those accounts; and that they also submitted, from the same motives, to new rules of conduct.
Paley. Evidences of Christianity, vol. i. Introd.

WITTOL. } A. S. *Wittol*,—sciens, conscius,
WI'TTOLLY. } knowing, witting, conscious or privy to. Hence,—

Wittoll, for a contented cuckold, (Somner.)

——— Do you not know, I know you are an ass,
And that you would most fain have been a *wittol*—
If fortune would have let you?
B. Jonson. Fox, Act v. sc. 1.

Come yee whose homes the cuckold weares,
The *wittoll* too, with asse's eares.
Browne. Inner Temple Masque, sc. 2.

They say the jealous *wittolly knave* hath masses of money.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii. sc. 2.

Or rise to such a height in impudence,
As to presume to work my yielding weakness
To play for your t ad ends. to my disgrace,
The *wittol*, or the pander
Beaum. & Fletch. The Knight of Malta, Act iii. sc. 2

Whither wast thou *witted* Ward, when hapless fate
From these weak arms mine aged grandsire tore.
Smollet. Burlesque Ode.

WIVE. See WIFE.

WI'ZARD. One thought or pretending to be *wise*.

Whom Alma hauing shewed to her guestes,
Tiaunc brought them to the second roume, whose wals
Were painted faire with memorable gestes
Of famous *wisards*.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. ii. c. 9.

[Countess of Derby] out of her womanish fancy and curiosity consulting with *wizards* or cuaning men with a vain credulity and out of I know not what ambitious hopes, did in a manner lose the queen's favour a little before her death.—*Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1596.

For neither were ye playing on the steep,
Where your old bards, the famous druids, lie,
Nor on the shaggy top of Mona high,
Nut yet where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream.
Milton. Lycidas.

Besides, the prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terrour, and her fall foretold:
Scorn'd and deserted to herself she seems,
And finds Æneas cruel in her dreams.
Walter. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

WLA'PPIDE, i. e. Lapped.

And Joseph boughte lynnen cloth and took him doun and *wlappide* in the lynnen cloth & leyde him in a sepulcre that was hewen of a stone and walewide a stoon to the dore of the sepulcre.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 15.

And this is a tokene to you, ye schulen fynde a yonge child *wlappid* in clothis, and leyd in a cracche.
Id. Luk, c. 2.

WO, or } Goth. *Wai*; A. S. *Wa* or *Wæ*;
WOE. } Dut. *Wee*; Ger. *Weh*. Perhaps
WO'FUL. } from the Goth. *Waian*; Dut.
WO'FULLY. } *Waeyen*; Ger. *Wehen*, flare,
WO'FULNESS. } spirare; and thence, suspirare, to blow, to breathe, to sigh. And may not the Gr. *Ouai*, Lat. *Væ*, be from the Gr. *A-ew*, to blow? There is little difference between the Greek and Gothic verbs. *Woe* will then mean,—

A sigh, (sc.) of grief; and, consequentially, grief, sorrow, lamentation, wretchedness, misery. See the second quotation from Chaucer.

Here elderne ther by fore were y nome io ostage
Fram the bataile of Troie, in wreche as it were,
For the grete slaugt and wo, that here kynde dude there.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

And he hi cem in hys baptizing hol of ye wo.—*Id.* p. 86.

Wo was alle his comforth, of sorow not he gelp.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

Horses & hondes thei ete for hunger & for wo.—*Id.* p. 75.

Oo *woe* is passid, & lo ghit comen twel *woes*.
Wiclif. Apocalips, c. 9.

One *woo* is paste, and beholde two *wooes* come after thys.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Wo was his coke, but if his sauce were
Poinant and sharpe, and redy all his gere.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 384.

Wo was the knight, and sorwefully he *siketh* [sighetb].
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6496.

He loketh howe his tyme is lore,
And is so wo begone therfore,
That he within his thought conceiueth
Tristesse, and so him sefe deceiueth.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And thus wepende she complaineth,
Hir faire face and all disteinth
With *wofull* teares hir eie. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

There was enough to weepe and crie
Amonge the moders, whan thei herde
Howe *wofully* this cause ferde. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

This widow therefore testifieth the *wofull* tormenting of her heri, both with weping teres, & also with maoie piteous wordes of lamentacion.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

Naturally the heart stuffed up with *wofulness*, is glad greedily to suck the thinest air of comfort.
Sidney. Arcadie, b. iii.

And looking up, whenas his shield he lakt
And sword saw not, he wexed wondrous woe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 8.

It is a *wofull* inheritance that makes men heires of the vengeauce of God.—*Bp. Hall. Cont. Eli & his Sonnes.*

None but the robes of an infinite righteousnesse, can cover the soul so *wofully* dressed.—*Id. Ib. Select Thoughts.*

Woe was the knight at this severe command.
Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

One, whom like *wofulness* impressed deepe,
Hath made fit mate thy wretched case to heare,
And giuen like cause with thee to waile and weepe:
Griefe finds some ease by him that like does heare.
Spenser. Daphnaida.

That his sad mother seeing his sore plight,
Was greatly *woe-begonne*, and gan to feare
Least his fraile senses were emperisht quight,
And loue to frenzy turnd, sith loue is frantieke hight.
Id. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

Al. My royal mistriss' fauour towards me,
Woe-worth ye sir, ye have poyson'd, blasted.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Loyal Subject, Act iv. sc. 3.

A vile encomium doubtly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools.
If true, a *woful* likeness; and, if lies,
"Praise undeserv'd is scandal in disguise."
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. c. 1.

Which now among you, who lament so *wofully*, and wish to intrue your hands in your own blood, has suffered as he suffered, he in whom was no sin?—*Knox*, vol. vi. Ser. 5.

WOAD, *or* WAD. } A. S. *Wad*; Dut. *Wede*, *weede*; Ger. *Weide*; Fr. *Guède*; It. *Guàdo*; Lat. *Guastum*, or *glastum*. Cæsar calls it *Vitrum*;—Mod. *vitrum*, the Germans now call *Glas*, (Vossius.)

Wood: a thing of so great vent and vses amongst English diers, which can not be yeelded sufficiently in our owne countrey for spare of ground, may be planted in Virginia, there being ground enough.
Hacklnyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 269.

All the Britons doe dye themselves with *woade*, [vitro] which setteth a bleuish color uppon them.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 117.

But to goe no farther than into Goule, there groweth an herbe there like unto Plantaine, and they call it Glastum, [i. e. *woad.*] with the juice whereof the women of Brittaine, as well the married wives, as young maidens their daughters, annoint and die their bodies all over: resembling by that tincture the colour of the Moores and Æthiopians.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxii. c. 1.

In the meantime a proclamation was set forth to restrain the covetousness of some private men in England, who converted arable lands and the richest pasture-grounds to the sowing of the herb *isatis*, commonly called *woad*, for the use of diers.—*Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*, an. 1585.

WOLF. } Dut. *Wolf*; Ger. *Wolf*; Sw. *Ulf*; A. S. *Wulf*, Goth. *Wulfs*, magno doctorum consensu, (Lye;) from Goth. *Wilwan*, rapere, diripere. (See *Thre*, and *Wacker*.) Skinner thinks the animal is so called ab *ululatu*, from its *yell* or yelp.

For wen oure fen to ow [you] cometh, ge ne konne nogt bote fle,
As schep to fare *wolues*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 100.

So fer hare a *woulfe* the hede, & kept it a grete while.
R. Brunne, p. 22.

Knoute went to the north, Suane in to the south,
Than was Eilred in the *wolfe's* mouth.—*Id.* p. 42.

Lo I sende you as scheep in the mydell of *wolves*, therfore be ghe slygh as serpeotis: and simple as downes.
Wielif. Matt. c. 10.

Behold I sende you forth as shepe amõg *wolves*. Be ye therfore wyse as serpentes, and innocent as doues.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

As saith Saint Augustine, tho ben the devils *wolves*, that strangelem the shepe of Jesu Crist, and don worse than *wolves*: for sothly, whan the *wolf* hath full his wombe, he stinteth to strangle shepe: but sothly, the pillours and destroiers of holy chirches goodness ne do not so, for they ne stint never to pille.—*Chaucer. Persones Tale.*

The furres and fethers which come to Coimogro, as sables, beauers, miokes, armine, lettis; gribes, *wolueriones*, and white foxes with deere skinnes, they are brought thither, by the men of Penninge.—*Hacklnyt. Voyages*, vol. i. p. 257.

Gon. I hold a *wolf* by the ear now:
Fortune frees me.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act v.

To omit my chief matter of the king's death, this *wolfish* shepherd, this counterfeit prince, hath traiterously, contrary to his allegiance, having made himself a servant and subject, attempted depriving this country of our natural princess: and therefore by all right must receive the punishment of traitors.—*Sidney. Arcadia*, b. iv.

Blush, folly, blush: here's none that fears
The wagging of an asse's eares,
Although a *wolfish* case he weares.
Detraction is but basenesse' varlet,
And apes are apes, though cloth'd in scarlet.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, s. 8.

——— Here among the rest,
Inhumane Erisichton too makes one,
Tantalus, Atreus, Progne, here are guests;
Wolcish Lycaon here a place hath won.
Crashaw. Sospetto D'Herode.

——— For thy desires
Are *wolvish*, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous.
Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 1.

Shee'l flea thy *wolvish* visage.—*Id. K. Lear*, Act i. sc. 4.

If a strolling *wolf* should light upon a lamb, it is not evidently known that he will tear the lamb: but there is such a natural propension in that kind to do it, that no body would much question the event.
Wollaston. Religion of Nature, s. 3.

Wolves infested Ireland many centuries after their extinction in England, for there are accounts of some having been found there as late as the year 1710.
Pennant. Brit. Zool.

WO'MAN, *n.* } A. S. *Wif-man*. *Man* is a general term to include each sex; and the specific name *Wif-man* is given to the female, from her employment at the *woof*, and *wepman* to the male, from his occupation in *weapons* of war. (See WIFE.) Applied to—
WO'MANHOOD.
WO'MANISH.
WO'MANISHLY.
WO'MANISHNESS.
WO'MANIZE, *v.*
WO'MANLY.
WO'MANLINESS.

The female of man or human kind.

Womanish,—of or pertaining to, agreeable or according to, a *woman* or female; similar to or resembling a *woman*.

For ther nas knygt in monylonde, ny stalewarde man,
That in the o syde ther was, & al for a *womman*.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

Vor wat he ath manlyche bygoune, he yt ath bylewede
Wommanlyche, as vor defaute of wyt of hys heuede.
Id. p. 457.

Kyng was Kynwolf sex & tienty gere,
He was neuer wedded to a *woman's* daungere.
R. Brunne, p. 9.

Thãne hadde ich wonded in my wit what *womman* hue were
That sueine wyse wordes, of holy wrygt shewede.
Piers Ploukman, p. 16.

And the noumbre of men that eeten was fyve thousynd of men out taken *wymmen* and litel children.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 14.

And they that ate, were in nombre aboute v. M. men, besyde *women* and children.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

For of a thousand men, saith Solomon, I found one good man: but certes of alle *women* good *woman* found I never.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus.

Now, lady bright, to whom all woful crien,
Thou glory of *womanhed*, thou faire May,
Thou haven of refute, bright sterre of day,
Rew on my child.—*Id. The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 5272.

Let see now of your *womanly* pitee
He is a kinges brothers sone pardee.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 3066.

I see wel, that ye have on my distresse
Compassion, my faire Canace,
Of veray *womanly* benignitee,
That nature in your principles hath set.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,801.

But of hir honde there is no dreade,
So well I know hir *woman-heade*,
That in hir is no more outrage
Than in a childe of thre yere age.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iv.

He sawe, where satte a creature,
A lothly *womannisshe* figure,
That for to speake of fleshe and bone
So foule yet saw I neuer none.
Id. Ib. b. i.

For fame, that can nothyng hide,
All dale wolt bring vnto mye ere
Of that men speken here and there,
How that my lody beareth the price,
How she is faire, how she is wise,
How she is *womanliche* of chere.
Id. Ib.

Sing Lullaby, as *women* doe,
Wherewith they bring their babes to rest,
And lullaby can I sing to,
As *womanly* as can the best.
Gascoigne. The Lullabie of a Lover.

Moued with a soft heart of *woman head*, and with a vnterly affection praied the emperour, that the saide child might be nourished in hir presence, sith euery man saide, the childe was so faire and so like vnto them.
Golden Boke, c. 10.

And see how extremely every way you endanger your mind; for to take this *womanish* habit, without you frame your behaviour accordingly, is wholly vain.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

And for asmuche as the kynde of *women* is naturally geuen to the vyce of muche babbyng, and there is nothyng, wherein theyr *womanlynesse* is more honestely garnysshed than with sylence, it is conuenient for them to accomplyshe in dede, the thyng that they professe in apparayl.
Udal. 1 Timothye, c. 2.

Let them perceine you to be handsome men to lyue withall, & let your wisdome suecour the frailtie of their *womanlyndes*.—*Udal. 1 Peter*, c. 3.

——— For nothing loveliler can he found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ix.

I have felt so many quirkes of loy and greefe,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me vnto't.
Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well, Act iii. sc. 2.

Cassio. I do attend here on the generall,
And thinke it no addition nor my wish
To haue him see me *woman'd*.—*Id. Othello*, Act iii. sc. 4.

Mel. She has a brother under my command
Like her, a face as *womanish* as hers,
But with a spirit that hath much out-grown
The number of his years.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i.

She's as much too manish, as he too *womanish*.
Id. Love's Cure, Act ii. sc. 2.

His hair curled and *womanishly* disheveled.
Commed on Chaucer (1665), p. 18.

Think and consider whether, 1. This effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart, and not weakness, but torpor and stupidity; 2. This unfaithfulness and falseness unto Christ expressed by the spiritual incontinence and whoredoms of our souls and actions, &c.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. iv. p. 567.

I have had one so full of childish fear,
And *womanish-hearted* sent to my advice,
He durst not draw a knife to cut his meat.
Beaum. & Fletch. Love's Cure, Act iii. sc 2

She hath neither manners, honesty, behaviour,
Wife-hood, nor *woman-hood*, nor any mortal
Can force me think she had a mother: no
I do believe her stoffastly, and know her
To be a *woman-wolf* by transmigration.
Id. The Woman's Prize, Act iv. sc. 4.

Belial, in much uneven scale thou weigh'st
All others by thy self; because of old
Thou thy self doat'st on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, thir colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. ii.

But grant in public men sometimes are shown,
A *woman's* seen in private life alone:
Our bolder talents in full-life display'd;
Your virtues open fairest in the shade.
Pope. Moral Essays, Ep. 2.

It is, indeed, lamentable to observe young persons of lively parts, and with a love of reading, devoting those years and those abilities, which might render them valuable members of society, to such studies as tend only to dissipate their ideas, to vitiate their morals, to *womanise* their spirits, and to render them the dastardly and degenerate sons of those to whom it was once a distinction to bear the name of Britons.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 153.

WOMB, *n.* } Goth. *Wamba*; A. S. *Womb*; Ger. *Wombe*; and, anciently, (Kilian,) in Dut. *Wambe*, venter, uterus, Junius refers to the Gr. Ομφαλος, because he can see nothing better. *Womb* (uterus),—
WO'MBY.

The place in which animal or vegetable life is conceived; the place of conception, of fertility; any large receptacle.

Yblessed be the moder *wombe* that hym to monne here.
R. Gloucester, p. 308.

Suythe thyeke man he was, & of grete strengthe,
Gret *womede* & ballede, & bote of euene lengthe.
Id. p. 377.

Honger bent in haste, Wastour by the mawe
And wrang hym by the *wombe*, that al watered hus eyen.
Piers Ploukman, p. 137.

Undirstonden ye not that al thing that entrith into the mouth goith into the *wombe*, and is sent out into the goyng awey?—*Wielif. Matthew*, c. 15.

And he seide to me, take the book and deuoure it, and it schal make thi *wombe* to be bitiif, but in thi mouth it schal be swete as hony.—*Id. Apocalips*, c. 10.

Not long after this mariage, kyng Philip dreamed that he sawe hys wines *womite* wonderfully swollen, and to hys seemyng a lyuely image of a lyon thereupon.
Brende. Quintius Curtius, fol. 3.

Like to our time, wherin hath broken out
The hidden harme that we suspected least,
Womited within our walles and realme about,
As Grekes in Troy were in the Grekeish beast.
Fuerstaine Auctors. The Troubled Commonwelth.

——— The rest entire
Shon with a glossie scurff, undoubted sign
That in his *womb* was hid metallic ore,
The work of sulphur.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

Hail goddess of nocturnal sport,
Dark veil'd Cotytto, t' whom the secret flame
Of midnight torches burns; mysterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon *womb*
Of Stygian darkness spetts her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air. *Id. Comus.*

——— For all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombes*, or the profound seas, hide
In unknowne fadomes, will I breake my oath
To this my faire beloved?
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iv. sc. 3.

Hee'le call you to so hot an answer of it,
That causes and *womblie* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespas, and returne your mock
In second accent of his ordinance.
Id. Hen. V. Act ii. sc. 4.

The various products of Time's fruitful *womb*,
All of past ages, present and to come,
In full assembly shall at once resort,
And meet within high Heav'n's capacious court.
Rowe. On the Last Judgment.

WON, or
WONE, *v.*
WONT, *n.*
WONT, *v.*
WO'NTLESS.
WO'NTEDNESS.

A.S. *Wun-ian, ge-wunian*; Dut. *Woonen, ghe-woonen*; Ger. *Wonen*, to dwell, to stay, to inhabit, to continue; to continue to be or do; to do habitually.

Won't is—*woned, won'd, won't*; and the verb is formed upon this past participle.

Wont.—habit, custom; usual or customary mode or manner.

Vor hygonde the water of Tamer he nade hem alle yhrogt.
To *wonge* ther, as in her owe.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 276.

Eoery day commeniche he was *woned* to hure ilk masses by note. *Id.* p. 521.

The deuel hadde enuy ther to, that he susteynede Cristentiam,
And in ys stepmeder herte ys *wonyng* he nom.
Id. p. 122.

He made hire vnder erthe a *wonyng* coyntelieche,
And huld hire ther to his wylle longe priuilliche.
Id. p. 25.

Fro Gerk [York] vnto Durhem no *wonyng* stede was,
R. Brunne, p. 76.

Right als I rede, thei tombled in Tuede, that *woned* hi the se. *Id.* p. 273.

The bisshop brouh the bones ageyn vnto the se,
Tilie Durhames *wones*, ther thei were *wont* to be.
Id. p. 77.

The deltes that men tham auht, ther stedes & ther *wonyng*,
Wer taxed & bitauht to the eschete of the kyng.
Id. p. 247.

——— Deth as ich lyvede
Wonede in the *wones*. and wycked spirit.
Piers Ploukman, p. 2.

The wo that thesse women. that *wongeth* in cotes
And of meany other men. *Id.* p. 151.

And thanne I entred in, and enen forth wente,
And al was walled that *wone*, thought it wild were.
Id. Crede.

God wold her *wonyynge* were in wildernesse.—*Id. Ib.*

A sturdy pas doun to the court he goth
Wher as ther *woned* a man of grest honour.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7745.

Thou were ale *woned* eche lover reprehende
Of thing fro which thou canst not thee defend.
Id. Troilus, b. i.

Te liven in debt was euer his *wone*,
For he was Epicures own sone.—*Id. Prol.* v. 837.

And yet, God wet, uneth the fundament
Parfourmed is, ne of our pavement
N'is not a tile yet within our *wones*,
By God we awen fourty pound for stones.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7668.

His *wonning* was ful fayre upon an heth,
With grene trees yshadewed was his place.
Id. Ib. v. 609.

For if the gods my life would have prorogued,
They had reserved for me this *wonning* place.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

But he tolde vnto me, yt he was sore cumbred, and that he always runne in his mind yt folkes footsnies wer falle from him, and that they estemed not his wit as they were *wont* to doee, but euer his mynde gaine him, that the people began to take him for a fole.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 1195.

Jesus is not *wonte* to take awaye agayne, what he hath once geuen, but to encrease the same (yet wil not he haue his giftes negligentlye kept, and after a reckless serte.)
Udal. Marke, c. 9.

Help to bewail the woful case,
And eke the heavy plight,
Of me that *wonted* to rejoice
The fortune of my pleasant choice.
Surrey. Describes the State of his Mind, &c.

When I saw my barkes returned not at their *wonted* houre, and suspecting that which fell out in deed, I commanded my carpenters with all diligence to make a little boat to fit a flit bottome, to search those riuers for some newes of these mariners.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 333.

——— Out of the ground uprose
As from his laire the wild beast where he *wonns*,
In forrest wilde, in thicket, brake or den.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. vii.

Pun. And perhaps torn stockings, she hath left her old *wont* else.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act iii. sc. 4.

Mor. No, it is stronke.
Her. Indeed I heard it not: then it drawes neere the season,
Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walke.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act i. sc. 4.

Ah! whither, Love, wilt thou now carry mee?
What *wontonne* fury doust thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, too full of thee.
Spenser. Hymn in Honour of Beautie.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of goverement. I might suspect my judgment biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion.
King Charles.

These windows were *wont* to be left open all the day, to let in the refreshing breeze.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1688.

She thrice assay'd to speak; her accents hung
And vanish'd unfinish'd in her tongue,
Or vanish'd into sighs: with long delay
Her voice return'd, and found her *wonted* way.
Dryden. Ceyx & Alcyone.

WONDE. The A.S. *Wand-ian*, formed upon the verb *wanian*, to wane, was used to denote—to omit, to remit, to desist (as Tyrwhitt says) through fear: also, to fear, to revere; and may be the root of our verb *To wonder*.

But finally it may not be withstonde,
Love well love, for ne wight well it *wonde*.
Chaucer. The Legende of Dido, v. 1185.

WO'NDER, *n.*
WO'NDER, *v.*
WO'NDERLY.
WO'NDERFUL.
WO'NDERFULLY.
WO'NDERFULNESS.
WO'NDERMENT.
WO'NDEROUS.
WO'NDEROUSLY.

See WONDE. A. S. *Wundror, wundrian*; Dut. *Wonderen*; Ger. *Wunder*; Sw. *Under*. Martinius (in v. *Miro*) derives from *wenden*, to turn. (Qui *mirator*, ille conatu intelligendi mentem huc illuc *vertit*.) to turn the mind this way and that, with an endeavour to understand or comprehend. And *wonder* does imply, in our usage, an effort and desire to understand that which has struck us with surprise or admiration, reverence. Generally, equivalent to—

Surprise, admiration, amazement, astonishment; that which causes surprise or astonishment, (with ignorance of the cause.) See the quotation from Cogan.

And other ligneth hye abouo, that a mon may he of a ferd,
That yche mon wondre may how hes wone first a rered.
R. Gloucester, p. 7.

Thre *wonders* ther beth in Engolond, non more y not.
Id. Ib.

That water suththe heye ares, & muche is lond asenete,
& mo then ten thousend men *wonderliche* adrenete.
Id. p. 489.

God sende vor hys luthernesse mony deoluel cas
In thys lond & *wonderuol*, the wule he alyue was.
Id. p. 414.

A *wondere* were, tuo watres ther er tordir gon,
& tuo kyng'dames, with tuo names, new er on.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

A thousand & tuo hundred, & fourseore gere & sex,
On Wales many on *wondred*, for more wo git ther wex.
R. Brunne, p. 245.

A syre quath I thanne, thou seyst a greete *wonder*
Sithen Christ sayd hym selfe, to alle his disciples:
Which of yon that is most, most shal he werche,
And who is goere byforne, first shal be seruen.
Piers Ploukman. Crede.

Then was ther a Walishman. was *wonderlich* sory.
Id. Vision, p. 103.

Than I munte me forth, the mynstre to knowen.
And awaytede a woon, *wonderly* well ybild.—*Id. Crede.*

Zoure wordes aren *wonderful* quath ich.
Id. Vision, p. 322.

Wonderwyse shupmen now and other witty people
Han no by leyve to the lyst. ne to the leod sterres.
Id. p. 290.

In *wonderwyse* holy wryt. telleth how thel fulen
Some in erthe some in aire. some in helle dupe
Ac Lucifer lowest. lith of hem alle. *Id.* p. 19.

And it was don whanne Jhesus had endid these wordis:
the puple *wondride* on his teachynge.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 7.

For false Cristis and false profetis schulen rise and schulen gyve tokenes and *wondris* to disceyve, if it may be doon gine hem that ben chosun.—*Id. Mark*, c. 13.

This thing is den of the Lord and is *wonderful* in oure yehen.—*Id. Ib.* c. 12.

We witen that God spak to Moyses: but we knowen not this, of whennes he is, thilk man answride & seide to hem, forin this is a *wonderful* thing, that ye witen not of whennis he is, and he hath opened myn yghen.—*Id. Jon*, c. 9.

His parishens devoutly wolde he teche.
Benigne he was, and *wonder* diligent.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 486.

Swiche *wondring* was ther on this hors of bras,
That ain the great assege of Troye was,
They as men *wondred* on an hers also,
Ne was ther swiche a *wondring*, as was tho.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10,630.

Of twenty yere of age he was I gesse.
Of his stature he was of even lengthe,
And *wonderly* deliver, and grete of strengthe.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 85.

But it is to meane, that aungelles been a dradde, not by frendes of drede, sithen thei been perfitly blessed, as affection of *wonderfulnes*, and by service of obedience
Id. Testament of Love, b. i.

And laid it downe upon the herse,
Where lay the queene, and gan reherse,
Echone to other that they had seene,
And taling thus the sede wex greene,
And on the dry herse gan spring,
Which me thought a *wondrous* thing.—*Id. Dreame.*

There ne was none with Gamelyn
That wolde wrestle more,
For he handlid the champion
So *wonderously* sore.—*Id. Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*

And thus after hir lordes graunt,
Upon a mule white amblant
Fourth with a fewe rode this queene.
Thei *wondred*, what she wolde mene,
And riden after a softe pas. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

And than out of his sepulture
There appeare anone penauctore
Of floures such a *wonder* sight,
That men ensample take might
Upon the dedes, whiche he dede. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

Myn herte is *wonderly* begone
With compassion, whereof witte is gone,
Whiche hath reason in companie,
Against the whiche stant partie
Wisse, whiche hath hope of his accorde.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

She hath a wardein redy ale,
Whiche is so *wonderful*ly a wight,
That hym ne maie no mans might
With sword, ne with no wepon daunte.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

And the cleomostauness of thye place do in dede prone that they were fleshly mynded, & vnderstode not the spyrytuall wordes of oure sauyour Jesu Christ, and therfore *wondered* and murmured, in so moche that oure sauyoure Jesu Christ sayde vnto them: doeth this offende you?
A Boke made by John Fryth, fol. 28.

Now fortune sheweth herself so fair,
That I content me *wonderly*.
Wyat. The Lover rejoieth, &c.

Merily saied, q. I, but yet in ernest, where suche a solempne yerely myracle is wrought, so *wonderly* in the face of the world before so great a multitude, it is a great vntowardnes in a thinge so holy touching the honour of God & helth of our owne soule, both to mystrust all them that say they haue sene it, and eyther of sloth or incredulitie, not vouchsauf him self to prone it.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 134.

And much more reason it is, where a *wonderful* worke is wrought, there to ascribe it to God the maister of all maisteries, rather than the deaill, that can do nothing but by suffrance, except we see some cause that can not suffer yt worke to be rekened God's.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 133.

Ulpianus, Scæuola, Caius, and all the other there named [the Pandectes], of whose sayringes all the sayde textes be assembled, were not onely studyous of eloquēce, but also therin *wonderful* exercised: for as moche as their stile dothe approche nere to the antique & pure eloquence, than any other kynde of writers, that wrate aboute that time.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 14.

Areced excedynge imposicions of the people, & greued theym *wonderfully*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 200.

Out vpon mens maneis! ont vpon it, what a world is this? and after this sort, wouldie make sothe a like *wonderment*, as these men seme to vse against me.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 57.

In whiche meane tyme, the erle with his company made bulwerkes and harbycanys atwene the toure and the cytie, and caste dykes and trenches in some places of the cytie, and fortyfyed it *wonderously*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1268.

Phi Then thus I turn
My language to your prince, you foreign man.
Nere stare nor put on *wonder*, for you must
Indure me, and you shall.
Beaum. & Fletch. Philaster, Act i.

——— I found
The new created world, which fame in heav'n
Long had foretold, a fabrick *wonderful*
Of absolute perfection, therein man
Plac'd in a paradise, by our exile
Made happie: him by fraud I have seduc't
From his creator, and the more to increase
Your *wonder*, with an apple.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. x.

Behold a *wonder!* they but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons
Now less then smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Id. Ib.* b. i.

And after, all the rascall many ran,
Hesped together in rude rabblement,
To see the face of that victorious man:
Whom all admired, as from Heaven sent,
And gaz'd vpon with gaping *wonderment*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 12.

And have call'd them the choice handy works of nature, the patterns of perfection, and the *wonderment* of women.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act iv. sc. 1.

How do I look, Sir, in this handsome trim?
Methinks I am *wondrous* brave.
Id. The Custom of the Country, Act v.

The father *wonder'd* at the son's return,
And knew not whether to rejoice or mourn;
But doubtfully receiv'd, expecting still
To learn the secret causes of his alter'd will.
Dryden. Cymon & Iphigenia.

Thirdly, That the self-existent and original cause of all things, is an intelligent being; appears abundantly from the excellent variety, order, beauty, and *wonderful* contrivance, and fitness of all things in the world, to their proper and respective ends.—*Clarke. On the Attributes*, Prop. 8.

To this wise management it is owing, that the stream of beneficence, which at first was not great, hath, by several rivulets, which have since fallen into it, in its course, *wonderfully* enlarged its current, and grown wider and deeper still, the further it hath flowed.—*Atterbury*, vol. ii. Ser. 7.

This cloud hindred them from discerning the excellency of his doctrine, from regarding the sanctity of his life, from being duly affected with the *wonderfulness* of his works.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 43.

They might have made the same *wonderment* of any other rivers which run any long course from out the torrid zone.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1688.

——— Tho' 'tis hard,
'Tis *wond'rous* hard, when I remember thee
(Dear native Greece!) and you, ye weeping maids,
That were companions of my virgin youth!
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act iv.

Wonder expresses an embarrassment of the mind after it has somewhat recovered from the first percussion of surprise.—*Cogan. On the Passions*, pt. i. c. 2. § 2.

All the primary pleasures of the imagination result from the perception of greatness, or *wonderfulness*, or beauty in objects.—*Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination*, Arg.

WOO, *v.* Woo'er. } A. S. *Wogan*, nubere; hence perhaps our verb *To Wooe*.
Woo'ing, *n.* } *Wog-ere*, a wooer. *Awogod*, ambitus, petitus, *wooed*, (Lye.) It is formed probably upon the verb *Wej*, or *Weg-an*, to go, to go to, to *sue*.

To sue, (sc.) for favour or good will; to solicit, to court.

Fulle so frendes he had, and fele foes inowe,
Unto thie duke of Normundie he went for to *wowe*.
R. Brunne, p. 46.

But sire as of my lady selue
Though she hane *wowere*. x. or twelue,
For no mistruste I haue of hir
Me greneth nought. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Yet was she faire, and in her countenance
Dwelt simple truth in seemely fashion,
Long thus I *woo'd* her with due obseruance,
In hope vnto my pleasure to haue wonne;
But was as farre at last from them I first begonne.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

With looks, with words, with gifts he oft her *wowed*,
And mixed threats among, and much unto her vowed.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 11.

We are young yet—desire the wayes of honour,
That liberty and common conversation,
The poison of pure spirits, might, like women,
Woe us to wander from.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act ii. sc. 2.

——— I will humble him.
And her stout heart that stands on such defiance;
And let me see her champions that dare venture
Her high and mighty *woeers*, keep your guarde close,
And as you love your lives be diligent.
Id. The Island Princess, Act ii.

——— Yet we like beasts still cry'd,
Poor men can transits too far—If I mistook not,
Abundance: we had it, and this curse withal.
Id. Cupid's Revenge, Act i.

My maiden muse flies the lascivious swaines,
And scornes to soyle her lines with lustfull straines.
Will not dilate (nor on her forehead bare
Immodestie's abhorred character)
His shamelesse prayings, his undecent doings;
His curious scrutches, his respectlesse *wooings*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

The temple-haunting barlet [martlet] does approue,
By his loued masonry, that the heauens breath
Smells *wooingly* here.—*Shakespeare. Macbeth*, Act i. sc. 6.

Almonz. Those whom we love, we should esteem 'em too;
And not debauch that virtue which we *woo*e.
Dryden. 2 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

Æt. 'Tis rash, and savors of unwary youth:
Tell him he trusts too far—If I mistook not,
You said he was a *wooer*. *Rowe. Ulysses*, Act i.

WOOD, or Wode, *n. & adj.* Woo'dly. } A. S. *Wod-an*; Dut. *Woeden*; Ger. *Wuten*, fruere, insanire, sævire. The god *Wod*-en had his name from his fierce and furious disposition. See *Verstegan*, and Wednesday.
Woo'dness. }
A. S. *Wod*; Goth. *Wods*, mad, furious, outragious; out of his mind or witts, (Somner.) *Wodnesse*,—madness.
The words seem akin to *wild, wildness*.

——— He was ney var wraththe *wod*.
R. Gloucester, p. 185.

Tha was al the court anyed, as thei moste nede,
The kyng ferde eke for wraththe as he wolde *wode*.
Id. p. 53.

His hunger was so grete, he wend haf waxen *wode*.
R. Brunne, p. 94.

Si then in to forest he gede naked & *wode*,
Als a wilde beste, ete of the gres that stode.—*Id.* p. 336.

When R. herd say, that James was slayn,
He wend for dole to dey, he com as a *wode* man.
Id. p. 190.

But he [Balaam] hadde reprenynge of his *woodnesse* a doumbe beeste undir yok that spak with voice of man that forbeed the unwisdom of the prophete.—*Wielif. 2 Peter*, c. 2.

A man wote litel what shal him betide.
This man is fallen with his astronomie
In som *woodnesse* or in som agonie.
Chaucer. Millieres Tale, v. 3453.

Seneca saith a good word douteless:
He saith he can no difference find
Betwix a man that is out of his mind,
And a man whiche is dronkelew:
But that *woodnesse*, yfallen in a shrew,
Persevereth lenger than doth dronkenesse.
Id. Pardoneres Tale, v. 12,431.

Seynge the rage and *wodnesse* of the Flemynges whiche so cruelly slewe and bet downe the Frenshe men.—*Id. Ib.*

To maken me a wicked wight (quod she)
Lo, he distmuleth here in audience,
He staireth and *wodeth* in his advertence.
Id. Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15,936.

But the Flemynges, lyke *wood* tygres, were so enragyd vpon ye Frenshmen, that they wolde neuer lene theym tyl they ly pure force draue theym into they reuce.
Fabyan. Chronycle. Philip IV. an. 1299.

The bishops therfore & their seruantes, with a great stiere and shoue cried *woodly* out: Crucefie him, crucifie him.—*Udal. John*, c. 19.

Wherefore in all haste he sent downe, gyuynge strayte commaundement that they shuld cease of the ryot, but the people were in suche ire & *wodenes*, that they refrayned not for all the kynges sonde, till they had executyd the fyne of theyr malyce.—*Fabyan. Chrongcle*, an. 1181.

Thus his fortune alteryng hys nature, changed hym into straunge maners, and turned his wrath into *woodnes*.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 69.

Then like a lyon, which had long time saught
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond
Emongst the shepheard swaynes, then wexeth *wood* & yond.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 8.

With fell *woodnesse* he efferced was,
And wilfully him throwing on the grass,
Did beat and bounce his head & breast full sore.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 11.

This is the Clote bearing a yellow flower,
And this black horehound, both are very good
For sheep or shepherd, bitten by *wood*-
Dogs venom'd tooth.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act ii.

WOOD. Woo'ded. Woo'den. Woo'dy. Woo'dness. } A. S. *Wude, wudu*; Dut. *Woud*; Ger. *Wut*; Sw. *Wed*;—and A. S. *Weald*; Dut. *Wald*; Ger. *Wald*. Verstegan affirms, that *Wald*, *weald* or *wold*, though "differing in vowell, yet signifie one thing, to wit, a forrest. Of the first—*Waldham-forrest* retaineth yet the name. Of the second, the *weald* of Kent, that is, the forrest part of Kent. Of the third, which is *wold*, (the *l*, and the highnesse of the sound of *o* being omitted,) is become in the Netherlands *woud*, and in England—*wood*."

Yorkes-wold and *Cots-wold*, he believes, were *woody* places, and had their names for that reason.

Wald is derived by Wachter from an obsolete verb, *Wal-en*, crescere, luxuriose crescere, to grow luxuriously; in A.S. *Welig-ian*, ditare, to enrich.

Wood, (silva),—a collection of trees; (lignum) the material of the tree.

Ac as he out of London wente in a tyde,
A gret erl hym kette ther in a *wode* syde,
With an hundred knyghes y armed wel ynaw.
R. Gloucester, p. 83.

Sir Rohynet the Brus he durst noure abide,
That thei mad him restus, bot in mete & *wod* side.
R. Brunne, p. 336.

——— Ne lyf holy as eremytes
That wonnede wyle in *wodes*.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 157.

In a wylde wylderneesse. by a *wode* syde
Blisse of bridides. abyde me made.—*Id. Ib.* p. 169.

This herber was full of floures gende,
Into the which, as I beholde gas,
Betwixt an hulfeere and a *woodbende*,
As I was ware, I saw where lay a man
In blacke.—*Chaucer. Complaint of the Black Knight.*

In many places were nightingales
Alpes, finches, and *wodnailes*
That in her swete song deliten
In thilke places as they habiten.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

Wherfore to keepe hir selfe in pees,
With suche as Amadriades
Were cleped *woodmaidens* tho,
And with the nymphes eke also,
Upon the spryngge of fresshe welles,
She shope to dwelle, and no where elles. *Id. Ib.*

Wherof the nymphes of the welles,
And other that there weren eis
Unto the *wodes* belongeude,
The bodie, whiche was deade lyggende,
For pure pitee, that thei haue,
Under graue thei begraue.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

Wee landed, and faire and easily followed for a smal time after them, who had *wooded* themselues we knew not where.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 259.

They weare their hair tied on the top like a wreath of hay, and put a *wood-n* pinne within it, or any other such thing instead of a nasle.—*Id. Ib.* p. 265.

Wherfore least that should happen, he pitched his cãp in a *woody* grõnd, directly agaynst one of those bridges that Vercingetorix had caused to bee hewed downe.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 189.

The *wood-borne* people fall before her flat,
And worship her as goddesse of the *wood*,
And old Sylvanus selfe bethinks not, what
To thinke of wight so faire, but gaping stond,
In doubt to deeme her borne of earthly brood.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Pet. In such a number, one would swear they grew,
The hills are *wooded* with their partizans.
And all the valleys overgrown with darts,
As moors are with rank rushes.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act i. sc. 2.

But when they muster before dinner, and sweep the table with a *wodden* dagger, and then they are tronblesome too.
Id. The Coxcomb, Act ii.

The *woody* nymphes, faire Hamadryades,
Her to behold doe thither runne apace,
And all the troupe of light-foote Naiades
Flock all about to see her lovely face.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

Now ye shall meet with some fruits, that neither without in shell, nor within-forth in kernell, have any the *woodiness*.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xv. c. 28.

Others the vtmost boughs of trees doe crop,
And browze the *woodbine* twigges, that freshly bud.
Spenser. Virgile. Gnat.

The primrose placing first, because that in the spring it is the first appears, then only flourishing;
The azur'd hare-bell next, with them they neatly mix'd:
T' allay whose luscious smell, they *woodbind* plaid betwixt,
Amongst those things of scent, there prick they in the lily.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

But if I knew when you come next a burding,
I'le have a stronger noose to hold the *woodcock*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Scornful Lady, Act iv.

Heere also playing on the grassie greene,
Woodnote, and satyres, and swift dryades,
With many fairies oft were dancing seene.
Spenser. Virgile. Gnat.

What is now the *woodland* in Warwickshire, was heretofore part of a larger *wild* or forest called Arden. The reliques of whose name in Dene of Monmouthshire, and that Ardnenna or La Forest d'Ardenne, by Henault and Luxembourg, shews likelihood of interpretation of the yet used English name of *woodland*.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion. Selden. Illust.

——— Fairest bud
Of maiden vertues, when I leave to be
The true admirer of thy chastitie,
Let me deserve the hot-polluted name
Of the wild *woodman*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act i.

Thou *woodman* and forrager both, ee thou neither ent nor lop trees, see thou gather no greene leaves and tendrils for thy fodder at noone-tide.
Holland. Plinie, b. xviii. c. 33.

We also by our senses perceive the colour and brittleness of charcoal, whereby we come by the knowledge of another power in fire, which it has to change the colour and consistency of *wood*.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 23.

We saw many *wooden* crosses erected in the way, which created some jealousy in us that here were some Spaniards.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1681.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass, sowthistle, and hemlock.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 9.

Our next employment was *wooding* and watering our squadron.—*Anson. Voyages*, b. i. c. 5.

On the 3d of January, she came to an anchor at Prince's Island in the streights of Sunda, and continued there *wooding* and watering till the 8th.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii. c. 10.

From Badby I rode through some *woods*, and through Fawsley-park, to the house of Fawsley, the seat of the antient family of the Knightleys; standing in an improved demesne, above some pretty pieces of water, which wind along a fine *wooded* dell.
Pennant. Journey from Chester p. 294.

WOOF. See WEAVE.

WOOL.
WOO'LEN.
WOO'LEY.
WOO'LWARD.
WOO'LFEL.
WOO'LPACKER.

A. S. *Wulle*; Dut. *Wolle*; Ger. *Wolle*; Sw. *Ull*. The etymologists refer to the Lat. *Vellus* and *villus*, and the Gr. Οὐλος. May it not be from the Dut. and Ger. *Wellen*.

A. S. *Wahwian*, volvere, circumvolvere? Applied to—

The clothing that surrounds sheep; any soft substance similar to it.

Wool-fel, and *wool-packer*,—common in our own statutes. See FELL, *n*.

Of whyte and of *wolle* god, betere ne may be non.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

Sir Jon Giffard com aday, & Sir Jon de Balun there.
Ride vpe tueye *wolpakes*, chapmen sa hii were,
To the West zate ouer the brugge, & the porters bede
To late in tueie *wolmongers*, hir chaffare in to lede.
Id. p. 439.

Com to his mercy, dnand him seruise,
That blee *woule* & wyne, & selils with consnt
R. Brunne, p. 168.

Wyves and widowes, *wolle* and flax synnneth.
Piers Ploukman, p. 128.

And the hred of him and hise heeris weren white as white *wolle*, and as snow.—*Wiclif. Apocalip*, c. 1.

His head, & his heeres were whyte, as whyte *wool*, and as snow.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

What shepe, that is full of *wulle*
Upon his backe thei tose and pulle
Whyle ther is any thynge to pille.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

The poorer sort do line their clothes with cotton cloth which is made of the finest *wool* they can pick out, & of the coarser part of the said *wool*, they make fele to cover their houses and their chests, and for their bedding also.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 98.

If they shall line without sea traffique, at the first they become naked by want of linnen and *woolen*, and very miserable by infinite wants that will otherwise ensue.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 45.

Truly it was a glorious sight to se saynt Poule which gatte his living by his owne great labour kneeling, churst, watching, in colde going *wolward*, & bearing about the gospel and lawe of Chryst bothe on the sea and on thee lande.—*Fisher. Seven Penitence*, Ps. 143. pt. ii.

In the middest thereof vpon *woolsacke* sitteth the judges of the realme, the maister of the roules, & the secretaries of estate. But these that sit on the *woolsacke* have no voice in the house, but only sit there to answer their knowledge in the law, when they be asked, if any doubt arise among the lords.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. ii. c. 3.

——— Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's *wool*.
Milton. Comus.

They [Protestants in France] were the first that brought into England the art of making those slight stuffs which are called bays and says, and other such like stuffs of linnen and *woolen* weaving.
Camden. Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1568.

The blushing apricot, and *woolly* peach
Hang on thy walls, that every child may reach.
B. Jonson. Forest. To Penhurst.

Or the storie of queen Elenor.
With the rearing of London bridge upon *woolsacks?*
Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle, Prol.

They tell us of their strict lents, frequent fastings, canonical hours, sharpe penances, their bashfull shrifts, their painfull scourgings, their solitarie cells, their *woolward* and harefoot walke, their hard and tedious pilgrimages.
Rp. Hall. Serm. March 30, 1634.

Is *wool* thy care? Let not thy cattle go
Where bushes are, where burs and thistles grow;
Nor in too rank a pasture let 'em feed:
Then of the purest white select thy breed.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

A patient, useful creature, born to bear
The warm and *woolly* fleece, that cloath'd her murderer,
And daily to give down the milk she bred,
A tribute for the grass on which she fed.
Id. Geid. Metam. b. xv.

The *woollen* coat, for example, which covers the day-labourer, as coarse and rough as it may appear, is the produce of the joint labour of a great multitude of workmen.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

Half a dozen *wool-combers*, perhaps, are necessary to keep a thousand spinners and weavers at work.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

WO'OSY, i.e. *Oozy*, (qv.)

So muche the lesse fearing hys shyps, hiceance he had left them ryding at anchor in an *woosye* and ope shore.
Goldings. Cæsar, fol. 114.

Besides, what is she else, but a foul *woosy* marsh,
And that she calls her grass, so blady is, and harsh,
As cuts the cattel's mouths, constrain'd thereon to feed.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

WOOT, *v.* }
WOT, *v.* } *Wot* is the past part. and tense of the verb *To wite*, (qv.) and *weet*.

He *watteth* ful wel. wan ich swifere [gold?] take
What wey ich wenle.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 66.

Hevene and erthe schulen passe, but my wordis schulen not passe. But of thilke dai and our no man *wooi*, neither aungelie of hevenes, but the fadir alone.
Wiclif. Matt. c. 24.

But well I *wot*, expresse withouten lie
God bad us for to wex and multiplie:
That gentil text can I wel understand.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5609.

For God it *wote*, he sate full oft and songe,
When that his cho-ful biterly hirn wronge.
Id. Ib, v. 6073.

I *wotte* well ye haue longe eerued,
And God *wole* what ye haue deserued.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

For surely if ther wer any ons sparke of shame in his whole body, it would set his fare on fyre to speake amonge Christé men, that nther folk are out of the right way, when he *wotteth* wel that his writing sheweth in what wrong waye him self is.—*Sir T. More. Workes*, p. 626.

The Frenshe men of warre *wote* not where hetter to employe theyr season, for they haue peas wt Englonde vnto the feest of sayut John.
Berners. Freisart. Cronycle, vol. ii. c. 43.

And this let her ofte call to minde specialye, and purposa while she is safe and in her owne power, that if she chance to fal at words with her husband, shee rebeke not nor dispraise either his kinne, or person, or conditions, or his life, which thing she *woteth* should grieue his stomacke.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. ii. c. 5.

Or if thou *wool*, then call thy own Endymion
From the sweet flowry bed he lies upon,
On Latmus top, thy pale beams drawn away,
And of this long night let him make a day.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act i.

I *woi* not well whether there be more cause in glorie for the modest carriage of men in those daies, or to greeve at the indignitie of the thing, in that among so many Metelli as then were, so audacious a villaine as thie was of Cinitius, was never revenged to this day.
Holland. Plinie, b. vii. c. 44.

These earthly godfathers of heauens lights,
That give a name to every fixed starre
Have no more profit of their shining nights
Then those that walk and *wot* not what they are.
Shakespeare. Loue's Labour Lost, Act i. sc. 1.

WORD, *n.*
WORD, *v.*
WO'RDER.
WO'RDING, *n.*
WO'RDISH.
WO'RDISHNESS.
WO'RDLESS.
WO'RDY.

Goth. *Waurd*; A. S. *Word*; Dut. *Woord, woord*; Ger. *Wort*; Sw. *Ord*, from the Goth. *Waurth-an*, fieri, to be or become. (See WORTH, *v.* —Junius; and see *Wachter*.)

A *word*, then, will be—
A thing, any thing, said, or spoken, or told; the name of a thing; an articulate utterance of the voice; and hence applied generally to—

Language, speech, talk; and more consequentially—affirmation, or thing affirmed, declaration, or thing declared, promise, information; elliptically, for *word* of affirmation, declaration, &c.

He bi lenede with oute the toun, & in wel gret fere.
He sende the quene ys dogter *word*.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 35.

Of an holi prechoure's *word* heo nolde not so ofte thenche.
Id. p. 119.

For thees eren *wordes*. wryten in the Evangely
Date & cabitur vobis.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 23.

Therfore lerne the bylene lenest me were.
Gif any *worldly* wight wil me conthe—*Id. Crede.*

The hisshop gan it rede, "God is the turned grym,
"Outher in *word* or dede has thou greued him."
R. Brunne, p. 94.

Than hise disciplis camen and seiden to hym, thou knowist that if this *word* be herd the Farisees ben sclaundrid?—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 15.

Dyserete he was, and of gret reverence;
He semed swiche, his *wordes* were so wise.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 316.

The *words* was like to the conceite
Without semblant of deceit.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

I saw when at his *word* the formless mass,
This world's material mould, came to a heap:
Confusion heard his voice, and wilde uproar
Stood rul'd, stood vast infinitude confin'd;
Till at his second bidding darkness fled,
Light shon, and order from disorder sprung.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

This said he paus'd not, but with ventrous arme
He plucket, he tasted; mee damp horror chill'd
At such bold *words* voucht with a deed so bold.
Id. Ib. b. v.

I find the Italian a degree higher in compliment than the French; he is longer and more grave in the delivery of it, and more prodigal of *words*; insomuch, that if one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language, in regard of the fluency and softness of it.—*Howell*, b. i. Let. 42.

We could not say as much of our high *wordere*.
Whitlock. Manners of the English, p. 359.

He [Dr. Hammond] charg'd himself that his performances were incompetent to the designed end, and would solicitously enquire what he might do to speak more plainly or more movingly; whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect, and the like.—*Fell. Life of Hammond*, c. 3.

The bitterer his reproaches are, the less they are credited, he will have reason to think what I have hitherto said in these *wordish* testimonies (as he will call them) is more for his than mine own advantage, if his cause will but allow him to make use of it.—*Hammond. Works*, vol. ii. p. 167.

Tott'ring poor innocent grammar, to confess
The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*.
Digby. On Bodies. Verses, Pref.

And decks with praises Collatine's high name,
Made glorious by his manly chivalry,
With bruised arms and wreaths of victory;
Her joy with heav'd up hand she doth express
And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

With this yet for a conclusion, that if in this their *wordy*, and wearisome volume, they shall mete with any one argument, which they dare swve for new, they shall expect their answer by the next post.
Bp. Hall. Answer to the Vind. of Smectymnuus.

Upon a nearer approach, I find that there is so close a connexion between ideas and *words*; and our abstract ideas, and general *words*, have so constant a relation one to another, that it is impossible to speak clearly and distinctly of our knowledge, which all consists in propositions, without considering, first the nature, use, and signification of language.—*Locke. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 33.

Man had by nature his own organs so fashioned as to be fit to frame articulate sounds, which we call *words*.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 1.

For what else are *words* and talk against thunder-bolts! and the weak, empty noise of a querulous rage, against him who can speak worlds, who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again?—*South*, vol. x. Ser. 5.

Men may snarl, and *word* it high against providence; but we have already observed what silly, senseless things such verbal assaults are against the Creator and Governor of the universe, and to what little purpose we spend our breath against him who gave it, and can take it away when he pleases.—*Id. Ib.*

Glos. Enough of this: Lo! dead in *wordy* compliment
Is much against the plainness of my nature.
Rowe. Jane Shore, Act iii.

An oyster, cast upon the shore,
Was heard, though never heard before,
Complaining in a speech well *worded*,
And worthy thus to be recorded.—*Cowper. The Poet*, *&c.*

WORK, *v.*
WORK, *n.*
WO'RKER.
WO'RKING, *n.*
WO'RKLESS.
WO'RKMAN.
WO'RKMANLY, *adj.*
WO'RKMANLY, *ad.*
WO'RKMANSHIP.
} Goth. *Waurk-jan*; A. S. *Wyrc-an, wyrc-ian, wœrc-an*; Dut. *Werck-en*; Ger. *Wirken*, *wurken*; Sw. *Wœrka*; Gr. Ἔργον. Perhaps from the A. S. verb *Werian, werig-an*, (*werig, werg, werc, or wyrc,*) to defend, to protect, to fortify.

See WROUGHT.

To act, to act upon, to affect, to effect; to operate; to continue or keep in action or operation, to labour;—to practise; to employ, to perform, form, produce, or execute,—by action or labour.

Hys conseil he tok tho, how he mygt make there
Some *werk*, in honour of hem, that euer in mynde were.
R. Gloucester, p. 144.

Me wolde wene, that in this lond no stoo to *wœrche* nere.
Id. p. 146.

And bigan a strong castel of lym and olf ston,
And of quoynte *werkmen* let hym bryngc mony on.
Id. p. 127.

Or it wer alle ent [ended] the *werke* that thei did *wirke*
Thei ordeynd a couent, to ministre in that kirke.
R. Brunne, p. 80.

Faire is the *werk* & hie in London at Westmynster kirke,
That the kyng Henrie of his tresore did *wirke*.—*Id.* p.213.

Worchynge and wandryngc. as the worlde asketh—
Somme pute hem to plow.—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 2.

——— And wt ydel thouhtes
Ther that wil woide. and *werkmanship* falleth.—*Id.* p.29.

And dyuerse [spirys] ther be, but it is al oo Spirit. and dyuerse seruyces ther ben, but it is al oo Lord. and dyuerse *werkynge* ther ben, but al is oo God that *wyrcchith* alle thingis in alle thingis.—*Wiclif. 1 Corynth.* c. 12.

There are diuersities of gyftes verely, yet but one spirite. And there are differences administracyons, and yet but one Lord And there are diuers manners of operacions, & yet but one God, which *worketh* al thinges that are wrought, in al creatures—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

But Jhesus seyde; suffre ye hir, what ben ye hevy to hir? Sche hath wrought a good *werk* in me.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 14.

And Jhesus seyde: let her be in reste, why trouble ye her? She hathe done a good *werke* on me.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therfore preye ye lord of the ripe corne that he sende *werk-men* into his ripe corn.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 9.

And he schal seye to you, I knowe you not of whennes ye beo, goth awey fro me alle ye *worcheris* of wickidnesse.
Id. Luk, c. 13.

And he shall say: I tell you, I knowe you not whence ye are: departe from me al ye *workers* of iniquitie.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

But oure lyuyng is in heuenes, fro whennys also we abiden the sauyour oure Lord Jesu Crist which schal reformne the bodi of oure mekenesse that is maad lyk to the bodi of his clerenesse bi the *working* by which he mai also make alle thingis suget to him.—*Wicif. Filipensis*, c. 3.

But our conuersation is in heauen, from whence we loke for a sauiour, euen the Lorde Jesus Christe whych shalange our vyle bodies that they maye be fashioned lyke vnto hys glorious body, accordynge to the *workynge*, whereby he is able to subdue al thyngcs voto hym selfe.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And for to *wercken* as I shal you say
To-morwe, when ye riden on the way,
Now by my faders soule that is ded,
But ye be mery, smiteth of my hed.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 782.

Salomon saith; *werke* all thinges by conseil, and thou shalt never repeute.—*Id. Tale of Melibeus.*

And nie to them there was a company,
That haue the musters marteil and missaide,
I meane the three of fatal destiny
That be our *workers*.
Id. Court of Loue.

But yet this broche, as in conclusion,
Was not the cause of his confusion,
But he that wrought it enfortuned it so,
That euery wight that had it shold haue wo,
And therfore in the *worker* was the vice,
And in the coueitor that was so nice.
Id. Com. of Mars & Venus.

The children of Mercury and of Venus
Ben in his *working* full continuelle,
Mercury loveth wisdom and science,
And Venus loveth riot and dispence.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6281.

For we seen many thinges, whan thei ben beforne our lyne, that as men seen the carter *woorchyng* in the tourenyng, and in the attempring or a dressing of his cartes or chariottes, and by this maner, as who saieth, maleste thou understande of all other *werkemenne*.—*Id. Boecius*, b. v.

The highe God, that all this world hath wrought,
Saith, that the *workman* worthy is his hire.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7556.

It shall not stande with me so,
To *wercken* any felonie
In loue, for no suche enuie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

So wolde I nowe this *werke* embrace.—*Id. Ib.* Prol.

This false knight vpon delaie
Hath taried till thei were aslepe,
As he that woll time kepe
His deadly *werkes* to fulfille.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

But howe so that his wille was good
Towards the pope and his franchise,
Yet hath it proued otherwise
To see the *worchyng* of the dede.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

An horse of brasse thei lette to forge
Of suche entaile, and of suche a forge,
That in this worlde was neuer man
That euche an other *werke* began.
The eraftie *workemon* Epius
It made.
Id. Ib. b. i.

He is alyne agayne, and being now made a sainct, *worketh* suche thinges as passeth mannes power.—*Udal. Marke*, c. 6.

For of all your good *woorkes* and miracles (be they neuer so wonderfull) ye shall chalenge ne claime nothing vnto your selues: but ye shall referre all glorie and prayse vnto Iym, from whom cummeth whatsoeuer men dooe that is worthy prayse.—*Id. Matthew*, c. 5.

Whiche was done so excellently, that Pandenus, a counayngc payntier, theare admiraynylynge, required the craftis man, to shewe hym where he had the example, or paterne of so noble a *warke*.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governor*, b. i. c. 8.

Suche fayre and subtyle wordes that the duke of Lancastre sayde in good entencion, and for weltho of the kynge, and all his subiectes, couerted the kynge by the grace of the Holy Goost, who was chiefe *warker* in that case.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 212.

And part they let not muche to denye, as Luther doth the epistle of sainte James, because it speaketh plainly against his ydle *worklesse* faith.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 411.

Neither shall there any seede of a manne mortall bee requisite or needefull to this diuine conception, but the Holy Ghoste shall from heauen come downe into thee: and in thy wombe, (as it were in an heauenly *workehouse*) shall accomplishe the *working* of this holy habe.
Udal. Luke, c. 1.

Than *workmen* were sette *awarke* to make redy lodgynges in the cytie of Cambray.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 450.

Their teeth are all filed, which they doe for a brauerie, to set out themselues, and doe lagge their flesh, both legges, armes, and bodies, as *workemanlike*, as a jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a lerkin.—*Hacklyut. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 504.

The wals of the houses of the Indians, are but plaine, but the stones are layd so close, that you shall not well perceiue the ioynts betweene one stone and another, they are so finely cut: and by the mennes that the stones are so *workmanly* done, and finely ioyned together, there is some beautie in their wals.—*Id. Ib.* p. 468.

Trulye all the vnsounde sowdeynyges of Alyngtone sophistry, wyll not be found able *workmanly* to clowte vp thys foule broke hole.—*Bale. Apologie*, fol. 17.

And after theyr returne vnto the cytie, encensyd so the comynalte yt they sette naprte all *werkemanshyp* and occupacyon, in shyftynge in theyr shoppys, & drewe vnto theym theyr armoure and harnesse.
Fabyan. Chronycle. K. John of France, an. 1356.

Honeceforth his might we know, and know our own
So as not either to provoke, or dread
New wars, provok't; our better part remains
To *work* in close design, by fraud or guile
What force effected not.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. i.

——— Our greatness will appeer
Then most conspicuous, when great things of small,
Useful of hu:tful, prosperous of adverse
We can create, and in what place so e'er
Thrive under evil, and *work* ease out of pain
Through labour and indurance.
Id. Ib. b. ii.

At top whereof, but farr more rich appeerd
The *work* as of a kingly palace gate
With frontispiece of diamond and gold
Imbellisht, thick with sparkling orient gemmes
The portal shon, inimitable on earth
By model or by shading pencil drawn.
Id. Ib. b. iii.

Moth. Yon can say well: if you be mine, wench, you must doe well too, for words are but slow *workers*.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Coxcombe, Act iv.

This [the fome] I say he liked not, neither thought he it *workmanly* done, insomuch as he wiped it out many times and began it anew; but never was it to his mind.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 191.

Tiier. Oh thou hast drunk the juyce of hemlock too,
Or did vphraldist nature make this pair
To shew she had not quite forgot her first
Justly prais'd *workmanship*.
Beaum. & Fletch. Thierry & Theodoret, Act iii.

What time this world's great *workmaister* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seemes that he before his eyes had plac't
A goodly patterne, to whose perfect mould
He fashiond them as comely as he could.
Spenser. An Hymne in honor of Beautie.

Verely dame Nature (the mother and *workemistresse* of all things) sheweth how little else she is, not ceasing by her continuall operations to make knowne her wonderfull power.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxi. c. 1.

And thou shalt do all, over-see my *work-folkes*,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Noble Gentleman, Act ii.

Trade, I eashier thee till to morrow: fellow Onion, for thy sake I finish this *workday*.
B. Jonson. The Case is altered, Act iv. sc. 3.

Once when the admiring people would by force have taken him and made him their king, he chose even to *work* a miracle to avoid that, which was the only thing that could be imagined to have been the design of an impostor.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 14.

The *worker* from the *work* distinct was known,
And simple Reason never sought but one.
Pope. Essay on Man, Ep. 3.

King. O thou hast read me right, hast seen me well,
To thee I have thrown off that mask I wore;
And now the secret *workings* of my brain
Stand all reveal'd to thee.—*Rowe. Royal Convert*, Act v.

Mr. Kraye told me that there was a print of this portrait by Sandrart, and that he was a *worker* in silver.
Reynolds. A Journey to Flanders & Holland.

Short date is granted to the further *workings* of thy malice; and all the while thou shalt hardly drag the burden of an unblessed existence.—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii. Ser. 16.

In those trifling manufactures which are destined to supply the small wants of but a small number of people, the whole number of *workmen* must necessarily be small; and those employed in every different branch of the *work* can often be collected into the same *workhouse*, and placed at once under the view of the spectator.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. i. c. 1.

WORLD. Wo'RLDLY. Wo'RLDLINESS. Wo'RLDLING, n. Wo'RLDESS.

A. S. *Weorald, woruld*; Dut. *Weereld, wereld*; Sw. *Werld*; Ger. *Welt, werelt*, anciently *wer-old*, (Wachter thinks) meant the age of man, (*wer*, vir, man, and *old*, age,) and thence transferred—*ad mundum*. Killian derives *wereld* from *weren*, to endure, to last, (to *wear*.) Junius thinks that *weorald* was first used to denote *secalum*, and subsequently *mundus*, and that this application was made from the unceasing motion and circumvolution of ages; and thus he traces it to the A.S. verb *weerl-an, bi-werl-an*, to pass, *ymb-werlan*, to pass, or go, or turn round, (to *whirl*.) *World* is applied to—

The universe, or whole system of created things; to the earth or globe, the human inhabitants, the countries or regions of it; as, (in A. S. also) to time, the age or duration of it; the state or condition, course, manner, or manners of life or existence; business, employment, or occupation of life; a great multitude; the people.

Worldly (met.) is opposed to heavenly; as *earthly* also is.

So clene lond ys Engolond, and so pur with outen ore,
That the fairest men of the *world* therinne beth yhore.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

This kyng as in *worldeliche* doyng was nat holde
Fulle wyse, but more deuoute to spirituale thinges.
Id. p. 521.

He is his lord & brother, he certifies that to the,
That no man in this *world* he lufes so mykelle.
R. Brunne, p. 259.

For auntecrist and his. shal al the *worlde* greve.
Piers Ploughman, p. 377.

And fulliche folweth the feith and feyneth non other
That no *worldeliche* wele wilneth no tyme.—*Id. Crede.*

Ther was a very lyght, which lighteth ech man that cometh unto this *world*.—*Wielif. Jon*, c. 1.

That was a true lyght, which lighteth al men that come into the *worlde*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

This knight the which coveth his good,
Eight of his truth mesed his blood,
That pale he wox as any lead,
And lookt as he would be dead,
Blood was there none in nother cheke,
Worldesse he was and semed sicke.—*Chaucer. Dreame.*

If I shall drawe into my mynde
The time passed, than I fynde
The *worlde* stode in all his welthe.
Gower. Con. A. Prol.

Yet death and time consume all wit and *worldly* fame.
Surrey. Pur. on *Ecclesiastes*, c. 2.

By meane wherof the Saxons dayly drewe to the sayd lande, & conuersided wt the Brytons. yt the Brytõs shuld entende theyr *worldlynes* and other necessaries.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 83.

They here *worldlinges*, and geuyng them selues in to the seruice of *worldly* affectes, and voyde of the spirite, they hunt after voluptuous pleasures, seke to reigne aloft, and scrape after lucre.—*Udal. Jude.*

For, the *world*, which the Greekes by the name of ornament, called κοσμον wee for the perfect neatnesse and absolute elevancie thereof, have tearmed *mundum*.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 4.

Suffice it then, thou money-god, quoth hee,
That all thine idle offers I refuse.
All that I need I haue; what needeth mee
To covet more than I haue cause to vse?
With such vaine shewes thy *worldlings* vile abuse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Saint Austin himself tells us, by so much as they low'd their goods more or less, by so much sooner or later they should be saw'd. And what he said of this kind of sin, viz. too much *worldliness*, with the same reason he might suppose of others.
Bp. Taylor. Disuasive from Popery, b. ii. pt. 2.

So sat she, as when speechless griefs tormenting
Locks up the heart, the captive tongue enchaining;
So sat she joyless down in *worldless* grief complaining.
P. Fletcher. Eliza.

Si. I am content, Sir,
To prove no gaueskeer.
Mem. Away, thou *world-worm*.
Thou wiu a matchless beauty.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Mad Lover, Act iii.

And this [spherical] must be allowed to be the most commodious apt figure for a *world* on many accounts; as it is most capacious, as its surface is equi-distant from the center, not only of the globe, but (at least nearly) of gravity and motion too, and as some have thought, of the central heat and waters.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. ii. c. 1.

When we have called off our thoughts from *worldly* pursuits and engagements, then (and not till then) are we at liberty to fix them on the best, the most deserving, and desirable of objects, God.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 10.

But, good God! what is the heart of such *worldlings* made of, and what a mind do they bring with them to so holy an ordinance!—*South*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

Sure there is need of social intercourse,
Benevolence and peace, and mutual aid.
Between the nations in a *world*, that seems
To toil the deathbell of its own decease,
And by the voice of all its elements
To preach the gen'ral doom.—*Cowper. Task*, b. ii.

The poor on the other hand, excluded from the hope of *worldly* pleasure, were likely to listen with the more attention to the promise of a distant happiness; and, exposed to much actual suffering here, they would naturally be the most alarmed with the apprehension of continued and increased suffering in another *world*.
Bp. Horsley, vol. i. Ser. 10.

But, supposing we are clear both of *worldliness* and vanity, still what can we answer with respect to pleasure.
Secker, vol. iv. Ser. 1.

WORM, *n.* Worm, *v.* Wo'RMY. Worm-wood.

A. S. *Wyrm*; Dut. *Worm*; Ger. *Wurm*. Martinius,—from Lat. *Vermis*, and this from Gr. Ερπ-ειν, to creep. Junius,—from the Gr. Ορμια, tenuis funiculus, ob manifestam similitudinem. Wachter, if he could decide upon a German origin, would prefer *werb-en*, to move in curved lines, to turn, to return, (to *warp*.) *Worm* and *verm-is* have evidently the same origin. See Vermicular.

To *worm*,—to act like a worm; silently, slowly, insensibly; to penetrate, make way into gradually; to effect by sly use of opportunities.

To draw or take away a worm.

——— Bute hyt tho more wonder be,
Selde me sehal in the lond eny foule *worme* se.
R. Gloucester, p. 43.

And seith to bridde and bestes. that no blisse woneth
And wilde *wormes* in wodes. thorw wynter thow hem greyest.
Piers Ploughman, p. 258.

That if thin ygbe sclaundrith thee caste it out it is betire to thee to entre gogil yghed into the reeme of God than have twenye oyghen and be sent into helle of fier: where the *worm* of hem dieth not, & the fier is not quenchid.
Wielif. Mark, c. 9.

Euen so yf thyne eye offende the, plucke him out. It is better for thee to go into the kyngdome of God with one eye, then hauyng two eyes to be cast into hell fyre: where their *worme* dyeth not, and the fyre neuer goeth out.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

And he was wasstid of *wormes* and diede, and the word of the Lord wexide, and was multiplied.
Wielif. Dedis, c. 12.

And he was eaten of *wormes*, and gaue vp the goost. And the worde of God grewe and multiplyed.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And the thridde angel blewe, and there fel a great sterre brenynge as a litil brond feld fro heuene and it feide into the thridde part of floodis, and into the wellis of watris, and the name of the sterre is seid *wermod*.
Wielif. Apocalipse, c. 8.

And the thyrde angell blewe, and there fel a great starre heuen burnyng as it were a lampe, and it fel into the thyrd parte of the ryuers, and in to fountaynes of waters, and ye name of the starre is called *wormwode*.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Thou sayest, right as *wormes* shende a tre,
Right so a wif destroieth hir husbonde.
Chaucer. Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5959.

Beth ware, for no man wot whom God wol smite
In no degree, ne in which manier wise
The *worme* of conscience may agrise
Of wicked lif, though it so privee be,
That no man wote therof, saut God and he.
Id. Doctoures Tale, v. 12,215.

If cow, or calf, or shepe, or oxe swell,
That any *worm* hath ete, or *worme* ystonge,
Take water of that well, and wash his longe,
And it is hole anon.—*Id. Pardoneres Tale*, v. 12,990.

But ye are but as fruicte of almondes, seemyng drie without, and *wormme* eaten within.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 4.

These camels will liue very well two or three dayes without water: their feeding is on thistles, *wormewood*, magdalene, and other strong weeds which they finde vpon the way.
Hacklyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 276.

——— *Worms* and moths
Breed out of too much humour, in the things
Which after they consume, transferring quite
The substance of their makers into themselves.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act iii. sc. 3.

P. Can. I have you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklock, with your *worming* brain,
And wriggling engine-head of mistentance,
Which I shall see you hole with very shortly.
B. Jonson. Staple of News, Act v. sc 1.

——— Damned spirits all,
That in crosse-waies and floods haue burlall,
Alreadie to their *wormes* beds are gone.
Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act iii. sc. 2.

And thousand flaming serpents hissing flew
About his soul, from hellish sulphur threw,
And every one brandish'd his fiery tongue,
And *worming* all about his soul they clung
But he their stings tore out, and to the ground them
flung.—*G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph ouer Death.*

I have frequently found great numbers of long slender *worms* in the stomachs and other parts of fish, particularly cod-fish, especially such as are poor: which *worms* have worked themselves deeply into the coats and flesh, so that they could not easily be gotten out.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. viii. c. 6. Note 9.

Animals of the *worm* kind, being entirely destitute of feet, trail themselves along upon the ground, and find themselves a retreat under the earth, or in the water.
Goldsmith. Animated Nature, pt. vi. b. v. c. 2.

I hate not foes, for they declare,
'Tis war for war, and dare who dare;
But your sly sneaking, *worming* souls
Whom Friendship scorns and Fear controuls,
Who praise, support, and help by halves,
Like heifers, neither bulls, nor calves.—*Lloyd. Charity.*

Such [delicate females] students are not to be sent to dull libraries, to strain their fine eyes over *worm-eaten* folios larger than their band-boxes.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 3.

WO'RRY, *v.* Wo'rrier.

Dut. *Worghen*; Ger. *Wurgh-en*, necare, jugulare, formed upon the respective verbs *wer-en* and *wor-en*.

Worry is the same word as *warroy* or *werroy*,—to attack hostilely; to continue to attack or assail; to persecute, to harass, to distress; to destroy by repeated or continued attacks.

And vor Roberd was eldore & eyr, gret foie he sende also
From Normandye to *worry*, & hys fader byquide vn do.
R. Gloucester, p. 384.

There come Venus the goddesse
Which aie *werrieth* Chastite.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Against her fos she fought so cruelly,
That ther n'as king ne prince in all that lond,
That he n'as glad, if he that prace fond
That she ne wolde upon his lond *werrye*.
Id. The Monkes Tale, v. 14,338.

So liberall and so bounteous
Unto his people at all times found,
Which made him strong, his fomen to confound,
And loue only his enemies to *werrey*.
Lidgate. Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Therfore he that is a true shepheaede, and in his herte careth for the flocke for none other skill but because he loueth the flocke, redy to do his commaundemente that gaue him that flocke to be kepte safe, and not to be yse shorne, spoyled, slayn, or *worried*.—*Udal. John*, c. 10.

Ill mote he thrive! and may his hogges,
And all that ere they breed,
Be ever *worried* by our dogges,
For so presumptuous deed.
Browne. Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 3.

Sam. For want of words no doubt, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals.
Milton. Samson. Agonistes.

More material and coarser sort of dæmons, conceived the *worriers* of souls.—*Spencer. On Prodigies*, (1665.)

No man's life or property will be safe; mankind would *worry* and prey upon one another, and we should ere-long fall a-sunder into a condition of dissolution and wildness.
Glanvill, Ser. 4.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn
Their real int'rest to discern;
That brother should not war with brother,
And *worry* and devour each other.
Cowper. Nightingale & Glow-worm.

A want to undo what has been done and alter past events, which being palpably impossible, the mind works without any subject to work upon, and *worries* herself with empty strugglings.—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 21.

WORSE, *adj.* Worse, *ad.* Worse, *v.* Wo'rsen, *v.* Worst, *adj.* Worst, *n.* Worst, *v.*

Goth. *Wairs*; A. S. *Werra, wyrs, wyrsacn*; Dut. *Were, wers*, (per syncopen, q. d. *weders*, Kilian.) Junius says—the Eng. *Worse* has by some been derived from to *wear*; the A.S. *Werian*, gerere, et

gerendo deterere, whence *worse* is detritus; he would prefer *wriest*, from *wry*, tortus, obliquus. (See WEAR, and DETERIORATE.) *Worst* is the past part. of *Wyrsian*,—*wyrsed*, *wryrs'd*, *wyrst*, or *worst*.

To worse or *to worst*,—is impair or reduce, (sc. the goodness or strength,) to diminish, to weaken, to injure or hurt, to defeat.

Worse, adj. is used (grammatically) to express comparatively a greater degree of bad or ill.

Worst,—a superlatively greater degree.

Worser,—is common in our old writers, and is used even by Dryden; yet Butler, in his *Grammar*, which was published in 1633, observes, (p. 37.)—"that *worser* and lesser are not comparatives, but superfluous comparatives of comparatives; which soon *yparanoidy* use for *worse* and *less*."

Who so come to esse [ask] hym rygt of eny trespas,
Bote he payde hym the bet, the *worse* hys ende was.
R. Gloucester, p. 574.

For gef thel hadde eny thing y wonne of castel or of ton,
Wel the *worse* it wolde be to bryngе hem ther don.
Id. p. 48.

Ich lyve wel by oure Lorde. for love of goure covetyse
That al the worlde be the *wors*. as holy wryzt telleth.
Piers Ploukhman, p. 6.

Thus he, whiche loue had in disdeigne
Worst of all other was beseine.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

To whom the Heduanes and their confederates had diners tymes gyuen battell: wher in going by the *wore*, they had receyued great dymage.—*Goldynge. Cæsar*, fol. 24.

Nowe during the sequele of *worser* inconuenience [he] hadde made tiana sure, enforced thereunto by apparant presumptions.—*Brende. Quintus Curtius*, fol. 71.

It *worsens* and slugs the most learned.
Milton. Of Reformation in England, b. i.

Thou dost deserve a *worser* end, and may
All such conclude so, that their friends betray.
Beaum. & Fletch. The False One, Act v. sc. 3.

——— I'll tell thee, had the devil
But any essence in him of a man,
And could be brought to love, and love a woman,
'Twould make his head ake *worser* than his horns do.
Id. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 1.

In all this heat art thou become so cold,
"To leave me thus forsaken at the *worst*,
My state at last more wretched than at first!"
Drayton. Barons' Wars, s. 76.

The state of a regenerate man, that it is no other but an ineffective striving and struggling against sin, a contention which he is most commonly *worsted*, and that this striving is all that he can shew of holiness to be a testimony of his regeneration.—*Bp. Taylor. Of Repentance*, c. 8. § 1.

Whatever doing, what can we suffer more,
What can we suffer *worse?* is this then *worst*,
Thus sitting, thus consulting, thus in arms?
What when we fled amain, pursu'd and struck
With heav'ns afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us; this hell then seem'd
A refuge from those wounds: or when we lay
Chain'd on the burning lake? that sure was *worse*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. ii.

Dol In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the *worse*, whatever be her cause.
Sam. For want of words no doubt, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was worri'ed with thy peace.
Id. Samson Agonistes.

——— Perhaps more valid armes,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes,
Or equal what between us made the odds,
In nature none. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

A dreadful quiet felt and *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war.—*Dryden.*

Besides the chief errand of the Dira, was to warn Turnus from the field, for she cou'd have brought the chariot again, when she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel.
Id. Virgil. Æneis, Ded.

Through the anger of providence, a thriving army of rebels had *worsted* justice, cleared the fields, subdued all opposition and allings, even to the very insurrections of conscience itself.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 2.

By the famous treaty of commerce with Portugal, the consumer is prevented by high duties from purchasing of a neighbouring country, a commodity which our own climate does not produce; but is obliged to purchase it of a distant country. though it is acknowledged that the commodity of the distant country is of a *worse* quality than that of the near one.—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, b. iv. c. 8.

WO'RSHIP, *n.* A. S. *Weorth-scype*, *worthnesse*, *worthiness*, from *Weorthian*, to think *worthy*. (See WORTH.) Upon the noun we have formed the verb *To worship*, i. e.

Wo'rshiper.
Wo'rshipful.
Wo'rshipfully.
Wo'rshipping, *n.*

To think, to deem *worthy*; to respect, to regard as *worthy*, to honour, to revere; to offer or make offerings of honour or reverence; to perform offices or ceremonies of honour or reverence; to adore.

Tent & paullon tille Isaac did he signe,
Wirschiped him at reson, right as himself was digne.
R. Brunne, p. 163.

In *wirschip* of Jhesu, & of his passion. *Id.* p. 17.

Said Sir Roberd, "monk thou was whilom,
For *wirschip* of the world forsoke thou alle & wom."
Id. p. 172.

To Gorke the com ageyn, & wrouht ther *worschipy*
Cloistre with couent pleyn a kirk of our Lady.—*Id.* p. 81.

For he is fader of faith. and formour of alle
To be faith hit to hym, he gave gou fyve wittes
For to *worshepen* hym thr with wile ge lyven bere.
Piers Ploukhman, p. 13.

Lo astronomyens camen fro the eest to Jerusalem. And seiden, where is he that is borun kyng of Jewis? for we han seen his sterre in the eest: and we comen for to *worschipe* him.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 2.

Beholde, there eame wyse men frõ the east to Jerusalẽ, saying: where is he that is borne kynge of Jewes? we haue sene his starre in the east, and are come to *worship* him.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Worschipe thi fadir and thi modir: and thou schalt love thi neighbore as thi self.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 19.

For the tyme is comun, and now it is: whanne treue *worschipers* schulen *worschipe* the Fadir in spirit and treuthe: for also the Fadir sekith siche, that *worschipen* him.—*Id. Jon*, c. 4.

But the houre cometh and nowe is, whẽ the true *worshippers* shal *worship* the Father in the spirit, and in truth. For verely suche the Father requireth to *worshippe* hym.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Men of Athenys hi alle thingis I se gbou as veyne *worschiperis*. for I passide and sigh ghoure mawmetis, and foond an auter in which was writen, to the unknown God. therfore which ye worschipe vnknowynge *worschipen*, this thing I schewe to gbou.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 17.

Mẽ of Athẽs I perceaue that in all thynges ye are to superstycious. For as I passed by and beheld the maner how ye *worship* your goddes, I found an auter wherin was wrytten: vnto the vnknowen God. Whom ye thẽ ygnorauntly *worshyp*, him shewe I vnto you.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

For Solomon sayth: It is a gret *worship* to a man to kepe him fro noise and strif.—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

Soche *worship-willere* mote ill fele. *Id. Plowmannes Tale.*

That al the wide worldes fame
Spake *worship* of hir good name.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The priuilege of regaile
Was safe, and all the baronie
Worshipped was in his estate. *Id. Ib.* Prol.

Receiue and take a newe feith,
Whiche shall be forthrynge of thy life,
And eke so *worshipfull* a wife,
The doughter of an emperour
To wedde, it shall be great honour.—*Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Vpon ye v day played togyder an Henauider. and a squyre called John Steward, whiche daye also the Englyssheman wan ye *worshyp*.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1469.

And there caused the sygne of the crosse to be paynted in the right handes of the images, whiche the senatours of olde tyme badde areyd in *worshippe* of theyr victories.
Id. Ib. c. 69.

His moder Helayne, thanne beyng ferre from hym, and heryynge that he was become a Cristen man, sent vnto hym lettres of recõmendacõn that he hadde forsaken the *worshyppynge* of idolys; but she disprayseth hym in that, that he *worshipped* a man yt was nayled vpon a crosse.—*Id. Ib.*

And then delighteth in true *worshippers* hurt, because they lacke wisedye the good to be bad, & therfore reioyseth in the punishment of the godly.
Sir J. Cheke. The Hurt of Sedition.

Therfore rather, than thou shalt be desired to say *worshipfull* table, chese and take vnto thy seit the neathermoste place of al to sitte in.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 14.

In which [goodly and honorable funeralles] the folishe sicke man is sometyme occupied, as though he thought that he should stand in a window, and see how *worshipfullye* he shall ben broughte to churche.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 79.

WORSHIP, *n.* **Is not this** cõclusion *worshipfully* deduced vp5 scripture?
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 463.

Walke (after the example of the aide Salomon) as it were before the porche of the temple, lyke Godde**s** true minister, to expell and kepe out all false *worshippinges*.
Udal. Ephesians, Prol.

It was sometime in English lawes, that the people and the lawes were in reputation: and then were the wisest of the people *worship-worthy*, every one after his degree: carle, and churle, thein, and vnder-thein.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 126.

——— Fye for shame—go work,
Or serve, you are grave enough to be a porter
In some good man of *worshipe* house, and give
Sententious answers to the comers in.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Captain, Act i. sc. 3.

Your altars and your temples shake to nothing;
And you false *worshippers*, blind fools of ceremony,
Shall seek for holes to hide your heads, and fears in.
Id. The Island Princess, Act v.

And findes the testle gentleman so hot,
That he will lose his head, ere giue consent
His maistre child, as *worshipfully* he teareth it,
Shall lose the the royalitie of England's throne.
Shakespeare. Rich. III. Act iii. sc. 4.

"That God is to be *worshipped*," is without doubt as great a truth as any can enter into the mind of man, and deserves the first place amongst all practical principles. But yet it can by no means be thought innate, unless the ideas of God and *worship* are innate.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 4.

It being evident that God cannot be the God of the dead, but of the living; and that all promises made to such *worshippers* of the true God as at any time forsook all that they had and even life itself for the sake of that *worship*, could be nothing but mere mockery, if there was no life to come, and God had no power to restore them from the dead.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 14.

How pale each *worshipful* and rev'rend guest
Rise from a clergy or a city feast!
Pope. Imitation of Horace, b. ii. Sat. 2.

To this protestation against heathenism, the propriety of which binds the *worshippers* of the true God in all ages to a weekly sabbath, it is reasonable that Christians should add a similar protestation against Judaism.
Bp. Horsley, vol. ii. Ser. 23.

If the *worship* of God be a duty of religion, public *worship* is a necessary institution; forasmuch as, without it, the greater part of mankind would exercise no religious *worship* at all.—*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, b. v. § 4.

WO'RSTED. See the quotation from Fuller.

Some weren a miter and ring,
With double *worstid* well idight.
Chaucer. The Plowmannes Tale.

Of double *worsted* was his semicope.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 265.

They shewed vs a certain course cloth, which I thinke to be made in France, for it was course wooll, and a small thred, and as thicke as *worsted*.
Hacklluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 22.

Worsted. These first took their name from *Worsted*, a village in this county. Originally it is nothing but *woollen* thred spun very fine, and for the more strength twisted together. But oh! it surpasseth my skill to name the several stuffs (being *worsted* disguised with weaving and colouring) made thereof.—*Fuller. Worthies. Norfolk.*

They seemed to have with them all their property, which was a dog, and a cat, a fishing net, a hatchet, a knife, a cradle, some bark of trees intended for the covering of a hut, a reel, some *worsted*, a flint and steel. &c.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 3.

Woollen yarn and *worsted* are prohibited to be exported under the same penalties as wool.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 8.

WORT. A. S. *Wyrt*; Dut. *Worte*, *wortel*; Ger. *Wurze*; Sw. *Ort*. (See ORCHARD.) Wachter resorts to the Gr. *Op-ειν*, *excitare*, *attollere*, *surgere*, *crescere*, to lift up, to rise, to grow. May it not be from A. S. *Ord*, *ortus?* applied to—

Any plant that arises or springs from the ground.

Laborers thet han no lond. to lyven on bote here handes
Deyned to dyne. a day nyght oide *wortes*.
Piers Ploukman p. 145.

But take ghe a syk man in bileue, not in demyngis of thoughtis [in disceptationibus] for a nothir man leueth that he mai ete alle thingis but he that is syk ete *wortis*.
Wiclif. Romayns, c. 14.

And in a bedde of *wortes* stille he lay,
Till it was passed undern of the day,
Waiting his time on Chaunteclere to falle.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,223.

And that the residue of their diete shuld be salte, olyves, chese and lykes, and more ouer *wortes*, that the fieldes do bring forth, for their potage.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. iii. c. 21.

It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure in *worts* and water, in bread and onions; for then a man can never want pleasure when it is so ready for him, that nature hath spread it over all its principal ingredients.
Bp. Taylor, vol. i. Ser. 16. pt. ii.

WORT. A. S. *Wyrt*, mustum, new beer or ale. Dut. *Worte, worte. Wyrt* (see WORT, *ante*) is applied to all sorts of smelling flowers, spices, &c., and may be applied to the new beer on account of its pleasant smell, or it may have sprung from the verb *Orath-ian*, spirare, to breathe.

——— And elle
Of Tartre, alum, glas, verme, *wort*, & argolle.
Chaucer. Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,284.

But nevertheless, if the leaf [of hurrage] be infused long, it yieldeth forth but a mean substance, of no vertue: Therefore I suppose if in the must of wine, or *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the hurrage stay a short time, and be often changed with fresh; it will make a soveraign drink for melancholy passions.
Bacon. Naturall Historie, § 18.

WORTH. Goth. *Wair-than*; A. S. *Weorth-an*; Dut. *Werden, worden*, fieri,—to be or become; or cause to be or become. *Wo worth* is a very common expression in our older writers,—woe be; wo be to you. See WITH.

So ys that stude y clepude now, & euer *worth* for that eas.
R. Gloucester, p. 59.

Lord be *worth* of France.—*Id.* p. 132.

The kyng adde by hys vorste wyf one stalwarde sone.
That, vor hys stalwardhed, longe *worth* in mone [mind].
Id. p. 293.

Eft he seyde to hem selfe, Wo mote you *worthen*
That the toumbes of profetes tildeth vp heighe.
Piers Ploukman. Crede.

When I shall shewen my shrift, ghent mote I *worthen*.
Id. Ib.

Wo *worthe* the fayre gemme vertuleese
Wo *worth* that herbe also that doth no bote.
Chaucer. Troyl. & Cres. b. iii.

The brocke of Thebes was of suche a kynde,
So fell of rubies and of stones of Inde,
That euery wight that sette on it an eye
He wende anone to *worthe* out of his mynde.
Id. Complaynt of Mars, v. 95.

Wo *worth* ever false enuie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. viii.

But I a dranght haue of that welle
In whiche my deth is and my lyfe:
My leye is vouched hem to stille
That sober shall I newer *worthe*.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

——— One night
I strew'd the stairs with pease, as he past down;
And the good gentleman (woe *worth* me for't)
Eve with this reverend head, this head of wisdom,
Told two and twenty stairs, good and true.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act v. sc. 1.

WORTH, n. Dut. *Waerd, weerd, werdig*; Ger. *Wert, wurdig*; Sw. **WORTHY, adj.** *Würd*; A. S. *Weorth*; Goth. **WORTHY, n.** *Wairths*, dignus. The Dut. **WORTHILY.** *Waard*; Ger. *Wert*; Sw. **WORTHINESS.** *Würde*; A. S. *Weorth*, **WORTHLESS.** *worth*, value, price,—may **WORTHLESSNESS.** be the Fr. *Guerdon*, our own *ward*, in *reward*. See *Wert*, in *Wachter*, and WORSHIP.

Any thing given or paid, price or value set or fixed, rated, or estimated in—*regard* or *reward*; value, desert, merit; and *worthy*—
Valuable, estimable, deserving, meritorious.

Vor the more that a man eou, the more *worth* he ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 364.

The kyng Wyllam, vorto wyte the *worth* of lond,
Let an query streytlyche thoru al Engelond.—*Id.* p. 373.

Ac hym self hym crownede, & made hym kyng so.
The saeryng was lute *worth*, and natheles yt was ydo.
Id. p. 106.

——— For he was so *worthi* man.—*Id.* p. 33.

Thou fisshes not *worthe* a leke, rise & go thi ways.
R. Brunne, p. 204.

When Isaac herd seie, what help R. was comen,
& how to stop his weie parties had thei nomen,
Of his men most *worthi*, at tham conseile gan take,
The best he mot go bi, a cord with R. make.—*Id.* p. 162.

Fore the more a man may do, by so that he do hit
The more is he *worth* and *worthi*, of wyse and good
ypreised. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 182.

Lo in hevene on hy, was an holy conuune
Til Lucifer the lyere, leyved that hymselve
Were wittyour and *worthiour*, than he that was hus
maister. *Id.* p. 85.

And we han this tresour in brotil vessels, that the *worthynesse* be of Godis vertu and not of us.—*Wielif*, 2 *Cor.* c. 4.

Ye ben salt of the erthe, that if the salt vanishe awey
wherynne schal it be salitd? to thebyng it is *worth* over, no
but it be cast out and be defouled of men.—*Id. Matt.* c. 5.

Therfore I boundun for the Lord biseche ghou, that ghe
walk *worthili* In the elepyng In which ghe ben elepid with
al mekenesse and myldenesse.—*Id. Efesies*, c. 4.

I therfore whych am in bondes for the Lordes sake, exherte yon, that ye walke *worthy* of the vocacyon wherwyth
ye are called, in al humblenes of mynde, and meknes.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Ful *worthy* was he in his lordes werre,
And therto hadde he ridden, no man ferre
As well in Cristendom as in hethenesse,
And ever honoured for his *worthinesse*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 43.

Furthermore, men may also refreine and put away venial sinne, by receiving *worthily* the precious body of Jesu Crist; by receiving *eke* of holy water; by, &c.—*Id. Persones Tale.*

But Humblesse is all other wise,
Whiche most is *worth*, and no reprise
It taketh again, but softe and faire
If ony thing stant in contraire,
With humble speche it is redressed.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. i.

This *worthie* maiden, whiche was there
Stode than, as who saith, dead for fere,
To see the feast, how that it stode,
Whiche all was tourned into blond. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

Whiche *worthely* of hem she bought. *Id. Ib.*

When I my dere lady mete,
And thinke howe that I am not mete
Unto hir highe *worthinesse*. *Id. Ib.*

And as for al the landes and fees that I haue in all Engelande, besyde suche landes and fees as I haue of the gyfte of the kynges most noble grace, is not at this daye, nor shall bee whyle my mother in lawe lyueth (whose lyfe and good helth I prayse God longe keepe and continue) *worthe* yearelye to my lyuynge, the summe of xiii lyttye pounde.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 867.

But wilful will did prick me forth,
Blind Cupid did me whip and guide;
Peace could not me take my grief in *worth*:
My fruitless hope my harm did hide.
Surrey. The Sight of his Mistress, &c.

And if the besetting of one house to robbe it, be justly deemed *worthy* death, what shall we thinke of them that besiege whole cities for desire of spoile?
Sir J. Cheke. The Hurt of Sedition.

For such as receaue Christes most precious body and blond in the sacrament *worthily*, they haue Christ dwellyng in thé.—*Bp. Gardiner. Exp. Pres. of Christes Body*, fol. 18.

Who can express the slaughter of that night?
Or tell the number of the corpses slain?
Or can in tears bewail them *worthily*?
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

Oner all thels Druides there is one primate, whych hathe chyefe authoryte oner theym. When he is dead, if there be any of the rest that excelleth in *worthines*, he succeedeth.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 156.

The justice that so his promise complisheth
For his word's sake to *worthiest* desert,
That gratis his graces to men doth depart.
Wyat. The Author.

Say, muse, thir names then known, who first, who last,
Rom'd from the slumber, on that fiery couch,
At thir great emperors call, as next in *worth*,
Came singly where he stood on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet aloof?
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. i.

——— But he his wonted pride
Soon recollecting, with high words, that bore
Semblance of *worth*, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispel'd their fears.—*Id. Ib.*

Here we may reign secure, and in my choyes
To reign is *worth* ambition though in hell. *Id. Ib.*

Here, happie creature, fair angelic Eve,
Partake thou also; happie though thou art,
Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be:
Taste this, and be henceforth among the gods
Thy self a goddess. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Begin then, O my dearest sacred dame,
Daughter of Phœbus and of Memorie,
That deest ennoble with immortall name
The warlike *worthies*, from antiquitie,
In thy great volume of Eternity.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 3.

——— They purvert pure natures healthful rules
To loathsom sickness, *worthily*, since they
Gods image did not reverence in themselves.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. xi.

If no law forbids it, then it is lawful; and to abstain from what is lawful, though it may have a *worthiness* in it more than ordinary, yet to use our liberty is at no hand a sin.—*Bp. Taylor. On Repentance*, c. iii. § 2.

——— Pardon Evadne, would my *worth*
Were great as yours, or that the king, or he,
Or both thought so, perhaps he found me *worthiest*,
But till he did so, in these ears of mine
(These credulous ears) he pour'd the sweetest words
That Art or Love could frame.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Maid's Tragedy, Act ii.

There is no one of the antient philosophers, who does in all his writings speak so excellently and *worthily* as he [Plato] concerning the nature and attributes of God.
Clarke. On the Attributes, p. 24. Prop.

Mysia is a country in Asia Minor, bordering upon Troas, remarkable for nothing more than the *worthiness* of its inhabitants.—*Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love*, b. iii. Note 24.

The words now before are taken from a psalm of Asaph, written on purpose to set out the weakness and *worthlessness* of external performances, when compared with more substantial and vital duties.—*Atterbury*, vol. i. Ser. 1.

He yields, though not without a sigh of regret, to think that he must divest himself of all those sentiments which he once hoped would raise him to the rank of the *worthier* whom he admired in books, and cannot help lamenting that he must study degeneracy.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 60.

The descendants of those, who persecuted them, (the prophets,) when living, held their memories, when dead, in eternal honour; doubly convinced of their mission from heaven by the accomplishment of their predictions, and the singular *worthiness* of their conduct.
Seeker, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

It [gaming] brings the *worthless* and the wicked into credit and familiarity with their betters.—*Id.* vol. ii. Ser. 8.

But the Christian religion humbles pride and controuls avarice, by showing the littleness of all earthly grandeur, the comparative *worthlessness* of all riches, and by founding the true dignity of human nature on the gifts of divine grace.—*Knox. Con. on the Lord's Supper.*

——— The Tiuonian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy paranymph, *worthiest* to thee compar'd,
Sneezessour in thy bed,
Nor both so loosly disally'd
Thir nuptials. *Milton. Samson Agonistes.*

It is, therefore, *worth* while to search out the bounds between opinion and knowledge; and examine by what measures, in things, whereof we have no certain knowledge, we ought to regulate our assent, and moderate our persuasions.—*Locke. On Hum. Underst.* b. i. c. 1.

Thee still she seeks, and tuneful sings thy name,
As once she Theron sung,
While with the deathless *worthy's* fame
Olympian Pisa rung.—*Congreve. Pindaric Ode.*

WOT. } See WOOT.
WOTE. }

WOULD, is formed from *Wol*;—*woled, wold* or *would*.
To *wol* is—to will, (qv.)

A thousant pound of seluer ich *wolde* hym geue anon,
And make hym euer vnder me mayster of al my londe,
And that ich hym *wolde* myd trewthe a sikerfaste on honde.
R. Gloucester, p. 150.

And yf hue wirche wisliche, by wys men counsail
Ich *wolde* forgyve hure alle hure gultes.
Piers Ploukman, p. 38.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem that sleest profetis, and stonest hem that ben sent to thee: hou ofte *wolde* I gedre togider thi chykens as an henne gederith togidere here chykens undir hir wyngis, and thou *wolchist* not?
Wielif. Matthew, c. 23.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem whiche kyllest prophetes, and stonest them which are sent to the: how often *would* I hane gathered thy childré together, as ye heune gathered her chickens vnder her wynges, but ye *would* not?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

What man of yon is, that if his sone axe him breed: whether he *wole* take him a stoon?—Therefore alle thingis, whatever thingis ye *wolen* men do to you, do ye to hem.
Wielif. Matthew, c. 7.

And at a knight than *wol* I first beginne.
Chaucer. The Prologue, v. 42.

Now, maister, quod the wif, er that I go,
What *wol* ye dine? I wol go theraboute.
Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7419.

But of your grete goodnesse, by your leve,
I *wolde* pray you that ye not yon greve,
I *wol* with Thomas speke a litel throw.—*Id. Ib.* v. 7397.

The warre *woll* no peace purchase.—*Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And saide, if that he might acheue
His purpos, it shall well be yolde,
Be so that hym helpe *wolde.—Id. Ib.* b. vii.

For of two pointes I am bethought,
That though I *wolde*, I might nought
Obeye vnto my ladies reste.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

But eertes I maie nought obeye,
That I ne mate algates saie
Some what, of that I *wolde* mene.—*Id. Ib.*

Fly, fly, good knights, said hee, fly fast away
If that your lives ye loue, as meet ye should;
Fly fast, and saue your selues from neere decay,
Here may ye not have entrance, though we *would*:
We *would* and *would* against, if that we could.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 9.

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *woulding*s of the spirits.
Hammond.

And 2 whatsoever you do, you do, first against one velleity (or *wouldingness*) or other; and secondly, with some mixture of the contrary.—*Id. Works*, vol. i. p. 23.

A man's heart beats, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power by any thought or volition to stop; and therefore in respect to these motions, where rest depends not on his choice, nor *would* follow the determination of his mind, if it should prefer it, he is not a free agent.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 21.

WOU'LDING. Vox nautica (says Skinner), and he believes it to be from the A. S. v. *Wealdan*, to wield,—regere, gubernare.

For, on a survey, it was found that the main-mast was sprung at the upper *wouldings*, though it was thought capable of being secured by a couple of fishes.
Anson. Voyages, b. i. c. 5.

WOUND. See WIND, v.

WOUND, *v.* WOUND, *n.* WOU'NDING, *n.* WOU'NDLESS. } Goth. *Wund*; A. S. *Wundian*; Dut. *Wond-en*; Ger. *Wunden*, lacerare, sauciare, vulnerare. Martinius, Junius, and Skinner derive from *Wind-an*, to wind; because wounds are rolled with bandages; to which Wachter objects that this is confounding the hurt with the remedy.

See the quotation from Wiseman. To *wound*, generally, is,—

To hurt, to injure, to pain or inflict pain; to damage.

For ther nas non ther with y *wonded*, that euer *heuer* mygte.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 49.

Batalle thei smyte strong ynow, & mony slowe to gronde,
So that Fulgenere there hadde defheis *wonde*.—*Id.* p. 76.

Robert with a knyue the Comyn ther he smote,
Thorgh whilk *wounde* his lyue he lost, wel I wote.
R. Brunne, p. 330.

He gede to the hie autere, & stode & rested him there,
Come Roberde's squiere, & *wonded* him well more.
Id. Ib.

Ac ich sewede the Samaritan, and seide him thel bothe
Weren afered and flowen fro the man yt *wonede*.
Piers Ploukmon, p. 325.

And efstsone he sente to hem another knyaunt and thei *wounidien* him in the heed & turmentiden him.
Wichif. Mark, c. 12.

And he hymsilf baar oure synnes in his bodi on a tree, that we be deede to synnes and lyue to rigtwisnesse, bi whos wan *wounde* we ben heelid.—*Id.* 1 *Peter*, c. 2.

And thei blasfemyden God of heuene for sorewis of her *wounds*, and thei diden not penaunce of her werkis.
Id. Apocalips, c. 16.

Nor how that they, wherein should I write,
Embraced him in hir armes white,
Nor the gadering about him, or the prees,
Nor the sorrow that Polimites
Made in himselfe, to see him sore *wounded*.
Chaucer. The Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

Foure of his olde foes han it espied, and setten ladders to the walles of this hous, and by the windowes ben entred and beten his wif, and *wounded* his doughter with five mortal *wounds*, in five sondry places.—*Id. Tale of Melibeus.*

Wherewith Gysippus was soo *wounded* to the harte, thynkynge Titus had contempned his fortune, that oppressed with mortal heuynes, fell in a sowne.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governoer, b. ii. c. 12.

For after that Antony was come into his winter-garrison, & that the city of Arras continued in obedience, Comius who after his *wounding* that we spake of before, was wont euer to be ready at hand to his country men at euerye stir.
Golding. Cæsar, fol. 268.

This [Achilleos] is that *wound-hearde*, wherewith (by report) he cured prince Telephus.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxv. c. 5.

——— Thammus came next behind,
Whose annual *wound* in Lebanon aliur'd
The Syrian dames to lament his fate
In amorous dittyes all a summer's day,
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppo'd with blood
Of Thammus yearly *wounded*.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. i.

And sing of bloody Mars, of warres, of gusts,
Turne thee to those, that weld the awfull crowne,
To doubted knights, whose *woundiesse* armour rusts,
And helmes vnbraced, wexen daily browne.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. October.

Come, Gertrude, we'll call up our wisest friends,
And let them know, both what we mean to do,
And what's untimely done: so haply, slander,—
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his blank,
Transpeirs his poison'd shot,—may miss our name,
And hit the *woundiest* air.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iv. sc. 1.

I would rather bate him a few strokes of his oar, than not employ an honest man that has been *wounded* in the queen's service.—*Spectator*, No. 383.

A *wound* is a solution of continuity in any part of the body suddenly made by any thing that cuts or tears, with a division of the skin.—*Wiseman. Surgery*, b. v. c. 1.

If a man considers that all his heavy complaints of *wounds* and deaths arise from some little affectations of coquetry, which are improved into charms by his own fond imagination, the very laying before himself the cause of his distemper, may be sufficient to effect the cure.
Spectator, No. 377.

——— Oh! Achilles, Peleus' son!
Bear with my grief, thou noblest of the host
Since such distress hath on the Greecians fall'n.
Our bravest chiefs lie *wounded* in the fleet,
Some in close conflict, others from afar.
Cowper. Homer. Iliad, b. xvi.

WRACK, or WRECK, *v.* WRACK, *n.* WRA'CKFUL. WRE'CKING, *n.* } See TO RACK, WREAK, and WRETCH. A. S. *Wrican, wræcan*; Goth. *Wric-an*; Dut. *Racken, wracke.*

To afflict or inflict; to distress or distract; to afflict, or dash against; and, consequentially, to destroy, to ruin; to distress, and, consequentially, to punish, to torture. See RACK.

The constable of the castle doun is fare
To seen this *wrecke*, and al the ship he sought,
And fond this wery woman ful of care.
Chaucer. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4934.

Of this mervaille agast was all the prees,
As mazed folk they stonden everich on
For drede of *wreche*, save Custance alone.
Id. Ib. v. 5100.

Caunt. F. O in what tempests do my fortunes sail,
Still *wrenk'd* with winds more foul and contrary
Than any other northern gust, or southern flaw,
That ever yet inforced the sea to gape,
And swallow the poor merchant's traffic up.
B. Jonson. Case is Altered, Act iii. sc. 1.

As wheo a ship, that flies faire vnder saile,
An hidden rock escaped hath vnawares,
That lay in waite her *wrack* for to bewaile,
The mariner yet haile amazed stares
At peril past.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. i. c. 6.

No more guns now, nor hates, nor joyes and triumphs,
An universal gladness dy about us:
And know however subtle men dare cast,
And promise *wreck*, the gods give peace at last.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Island Princess, Act v.

This day allotts the punishment, or gaines,
Of all our warres: thinke vpon Cæsar's chaines,
His *wracks* and gibbetts: thinke you see this face
These quarter'd limmes stond in the market place.
May. Lucan. Phorsalia, b. vii.

——— With that he rides
Through his distressed troopes, and on all sides
Sounds a retreat, from death calling them backe,
Thinking himselfe not worth so great a *wracke*.—*Id. Ib.*

Thereto they ys'd one most accursed order,
To eate the flesh of men, whom they mote find,
And strangers to deouur, which on their border
Were brought by errour, or by *wreckfull* wind,
A monstrous cruelty gainst course of kind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 8.

——— Where king Latinus lent
Safe harbour for his ships, with *wreckfull* tempest rent.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

Besides, it causeth it to seeme scorthed and full of knots, yea and to grow like a dwarfe or *wrecking*.
Holland. Plinie, b. xvii. c. 22.

Supposing that they saw the Duke's ship *wrack*t,
And his great person perish.—*Dryden. Tempest*, Act i.

It [industry] is in itself sweet and satisfactory; as freeing our mind from distraction, and *wrecking* introduction; as feeding us with good hope, and yielding a foretaste of its good fruits.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 20.

As seamen parting in a general *wrack*,
When first the housing planks begin to crack,
Each catches one; and straight are far disjoyn'd,
Some born by tides, and others by the wind.
Dryden. 3 Pt. Conquest of Granada, Act iii.

Thus we were once more safe at sea, after narrowly escaping being *wrecked* on the very island we but a few days before so ardently wished to be at.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. i. c. 10.

Thus the importation of wool cards, except from Ireland, or when brought in as *wreck* or prize goods, was prohibited by the 3d of Edward IV.; which prohibition was renewed by the 39th of Elizabeth, and has been continued and rendered perpetual by subsequent laws.
Smith. Wealth of Nations, b. iv. c. 8.

WRA'NGLE, *v.* WRA'NGLE, *n.* WRA'NGLER. WRA'NGLING, *n.* } Skinner thinks from *wrong* (injury), because they who threw the blame of a *wrong* or injury from themselves upon another, were said to *wrangle*. *Wrangle* has probably the same origin as *wrong*; i. e. the verb to *wring*: constringere, torquere, to constrain, to compress; to strain or press, (met.) the mind, the faculties of the mind; and hence,—

To argue or reason strictly, rigidly, severely; to dispute or discuss acutely;—and further, to twist and turn, to distort, to pervert.

Ryd forth syre Reson, and receke nat of here tales
For tho wrathe and *wranglyng* ys, ther their wol abyde.
Piers Ploukmon, p. 66.

Wherof this auctor may not thinke none as vpon a *wranglyng* argument, to satisfie a coniecture diuised, therby to confirme a newe teachyng.
Bp. Gardiner. Explic. Of Christ's Presence, fol. 43.

As for such other *wranglyng*, as is made in the vnderstandyng of the words of Christ, shall after be spoken of by further occasion.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 14.

Wranglers and yrefull folke should not be indyscomer the pesible, and the ambicious ouer the meke, and the malicious ouer the symple.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 13.

With their brethren they will *wrangle* and go to law, nay, they will be ready to enter the lists and combat for a plot of ground whereupon a house standeth, about some corner of a messuage or tenement or end of a little tenement.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 147.

He sheweth himselfe besides to be a lover of the truth, and is not taken for a litigious quarreller, a rash *wrangler*, or a bitter brawler.—*Id. Ib.* p. 44.

Sancta Croce the legat, who well enough understood that the council intended not to determine the truth, yet, to silence their *wranglings* in the council, let them dispute abroad; but the council would not end it, by clearing the ambiguity.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, b. i. pt. ii. § 1.

I worship as my fathers did before me.
Unpractis'd in disputes, and *wrangling* schools,
I seek no farther knowledge, and so keep
My mind at peace, nor know the pain of doubting.
Rowe. Royal Convert, Act i.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce lawsuits and *wrangles*.—*Swift.*

Let me therefore advise this generation of *wranglers*, for their own and for the public good, to act at least as consistently with themselves, as not to burn with zeal for irreligion, and with bigotry for nonsence.—*Spectator*, No. 185.

But at last he appeared so well satisfied of her innocence, that from reproaches and *wranglings* he fell to tears and embraces.—*Id.* No. 126.

——— The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all;
I burn to set th' imprison'd *wranglers* free,
And give them voice and utt'rance once again.
Cowper. Task, b. iv.

The disputations at Oxford are now indeed me rely formal; but the *wranglings* at Cambridge still continue, and often infuse an acid into the mind of youth which turns the milk of human kindness quite sour.
Knox. Winter Evenings, Even. 70.

WRA'NKLING, i. e. *Rankling*, (qv.)

However reeming outwardly content,
Yet th' inward touch that wounded honour bears,
Rests closely *wrankling*, and can find no ease,
Till death of one side, cure this great disease.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

WRA

WRAP, *v.* **WRA'PPER.** **WRA'PPING,** *n.* } See ENWRAP. Skinner derives from A. S. *Hweorf-ian*, to turn, to return; because the thing *wrapping* or *rolling* is often turned about that which *wrapped* or *rolled*.

To turn or roll round; to fold round or enfold; to involve.

It was so *wrapped* under humble chere,
And under hew of trouth in swiche manere,
Under pleasance, and under besy peine,
That no wight coud have wend he coud feine,
So depe in greyn he died his colloure.
Chaucer. Squieres Tale, v. 10,828.

A large couerchief of threde
She *wrapped* all about her hede
But she forgate not her psaltere.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

In this tyme that Fraunce was thus *wrappyd* in these harde happes & battayles, dyed the kynge Theodoricus.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 148.

Which was payed with great murmure and grudge, consyderynge yę manyfolde mysseryes that the common people at those dayes were *wrappyd* in.—*Id. Ib.* c. 323.

He was striken from the wall wyth an arrow in the thighe. Whiche he pulled out, and without *wrapping* of his wounde, esslied for his horse, and letted not for his hurte to geue order for such things as he thought expedient.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 238.

Wee shall kill them therfore as they bee *wrapt* in owre spoiles.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 93.

Some pleasant hour thy wee may *wrap*, and thee defend and cover.—*Wyat. Comp. of the Absence of his Love.*

And therein they founde a greate difficultie and muche trauaile by reason that the *wrappthing* and *wrappper* together of the boughes kepte them of from the bodyes of the trees.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 148.

If it be wisdom, and not canning, this
Which so embroils the state of troth with brawls,
And *wraps* it up in strange confusedness.
Daniel. To Sir T. Egerton.

——Let every passion
Be fed, ev'n to a surfet, which in time
May breed a loathing: let him have enough
Of every object, that his sence is *wrapt* with;
And being once glutted, then the taste of folly
Will come into his rellish.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Nice Valour, Act i.

I have often thought *wrapping-gowns* and dirty linen, with all that hoddled economy of dress which passes under the general name of "a mob," the bane of conjugal love, and one of the readiest means imaginable to alienate the affection of an husband, especially a fond one.
Spectator, No. 302.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers* one over another, that I looked like an Ægyptian mummy.—*Id.* No. 96.

Let none of us then suppose he hath no account to give. A single talent, *wrapped* up in a napkin, brought its possessor, you may remember, into a direful ease.
Gilpin, vol. i. Ser. 11.

I quickly found, that Nitelia passed her time between finery and dirt; and was always in a *wrapper*, nightcap and slippers, when she was not decorated for immediate show.
Rambler, No. 115.

WRATH, or **WROTH,** *adj. & n.* **WRA'THFUL.** **WRA'THFULLY.** **WRA'THFULNESS.** **WRA'THLESS.** } A. S. *Wrath, wrathe.* Skinner derives from the A. S. verb *Wryth-an*, to *writhe*, torquere, distorquere; and of this verb Tooke considers *wrath* to be the pres. tense and past participle, (see WREATH.) Hence one in *wrath* is one *writhed*, tortured, by angry passion and *wrath*.

Torturing anger; raging, violent, furious anger; also applied to anger less violent. To *wrath*,—

To cause wrath or anger.

Ae thoru the mygte of Jhesu Crist we beth yhrogt to grounde,
That we *wrahthed* euere mo, and nowe abbeth yfounde.
R. Gloucester, p. 253.

Bituex the kyng of Fraece & the erle William
Was that tyme a distance, a *wrath* bituex tham nam.
R. Brunne, p. 294.

I kan not telle gow whi that werre was raised sloffe,
Men said the *wrath* & erl com thorgh the lord Tiptoffe.
Id. p. 245.

Thorgh that Cristendom, the, that were so *wrothe*,
At hay kirke's feyth alle ou were lothe. *Id.* p. 24.

He ne suffred neuere *wrath* to be abone
Bituex kyng [and] baron, that ne he mad sy loue.—*Id.* p. 6.

Whan *wrathed* Steuen with Dauid of Scotland,
That wild not tille him cheuen, no bowe vnto his hand.
Id. p. 111.

S. Dunstan tille him spak *wrothfulle* wordes.—*Id.* p. 37.

The kyng his wordes toke *wrathfully* tille herte,
For fte nere he quoke, & answerd him fulle smerte.
R. Brunne, p. 292.

God was wel *wrother*. and toke the rather veniaunce.
Piers Ploukman, p. 6.

I likene it to a limyerde, to drawen men to helle:
And to worchipe of the fend, *wraththen* the soules.
Id. Crede.

And yf he *wrathe* we mowe be war. and hus way rounne.
Id. Vision, p. 10.

Why thow *wrathest* now, wonder me thinketh.—*Id.* p. 49.

But the kyng whanne he hadde herd was *wroth*, and he seute hise aomis, and he destriede the manqueliers, and brent her eitee.—*Wiclif. Malt.* c. 22.

Whē the kyng heardc yt, he was *wrath*, and sent forth his warriers & destroyed those murtherers, & brent yp their citie.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

Be ghe *wrothe* and syle ghe do synne, the sunne fall not doun on ghoure *wraththe*, syle ghe ghyue stide [locum] to the deuel.—*Wiclif. Efesies,* c. 4.

Lette all bytternes, fearsnes and *wrathe*, rorynge and cursed speakynge, be put away from you, with all maliciousnes.—*Bible,* 1551. *Ib.*

Wherfore as the Hooli Goost seith, To dai if ghe han herd his voie syle ghe hardne ghoure hertis as in *wraththyng* yk the dai of temptaciouu in desert.—*Id. Ebrewis,* c. 3.

To dai if ghe han herd the vois of him syle ghe hardne ghoure hertis as in that *wraththing*.—*Id. Ib.*

Kisse me quod she, we be no lenger *wrothe*,
For by my troth I wol be to you hothe,
This is to seyn, ye hothe fare and good.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6822.

I wol not *wrathen* him, so mote I thrive;
That that I spake, I sayd it in my hoord.
Id. Manciples Prol. v. 17,030.

In all the parish wif ne was ther none
That to the offring before hire shulde gon,
And if ther did, certain so *wroth* was she,
That she was out of alle charitee.
Id. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 454.

And the same Salomon saith: The angrie and *wrathfull* man maketh noises, and the patient man attempreth and stilleth hem.—*Id. Tale of Melibeus.*

My good father telle me this,
What thynge is ire? Soue it is,
That in our Englishe *wrath* is hote,
Whiche hatte his wordes ay so hote,
That all a mous pacience
Is fired of the violence. *Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

——He thu caught
A yerde, whiche he bare on honde,
And thought, that he wolde fonde
To lette hem, and smote hem bothe,
Wherof the gods weren *wrothe*. *Id. Ib.*

So might neuer hen honest,
A man to *wrathen* hym to sore,
Of that another doth the lore
Of kinde. *Id. Ib.*

What man hath that complexioo,
Full of imagination,
Of dedes, and of *wrathfull* thoughte,
He freteth hym seluen all to noughte.—*Id. Ib.* b. vii.

Whan toward Colchos out of Grece
By sea saileud vpon a pece
Of londe of Troie rete preyde.
But he *wrothfully* conieyde. *Id. Ib.* b. v.

Once may thou loue, never beloved again!
So love thou still, and not thy love obtain!
So *wrathfull* love, with spites of just disdain,
May freat thy cruel heart!
Wyat. To his unkind Love.

Wrathfulness is voyded out, and gentleness and mekenes is in stede therof infused.—*Udal. Luke,* Pref.

But welcome now my Lord, in wele or woe,
Whose presence I have lokd too long a day;
And fie on fortune mine awoved foe,
Whose *wrathfull* wreakes themselves doe now alay.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

——And gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*:
Let's carue him, as a dish fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carkasse fit for hounds.
Shakespeare. Julius Caesar, Act iii. sc. 1.

But all those pleasant bowres, and palace braue,
Guyon broke downe, with rigour pitiliesse;
Ne ought their goodly workmanship might saue
Them from the tempest of his *wrathfulnesse*,
But that their blisse he turn'd to balefulnesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Phi. What's this to love, and to the lady? he's old,
Wrathful, perverse, self-will'd, and full of anger
Which are his faults.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act fif.

——Let me lxioo like,
Embrace my black cloud, since my Juno is
So *wrathful*, and averse.
Id. The Knight of Malta, Act i. sc. 1.

The Thracian could (though all those tales were true
The bold Greeks tell) no greater wonders do;
Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless, and *wrathless*, while they heard him play.
Waller. Of the Countess of Carlisle.

Friend to my life! (which did not you prolong,
The world hath wanted many an idle song),
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?
Or which must end me, a fool's *wrath* or love?
Pope. Prol. to Sat. Ep. to Dr. Arbuthnot.

Till tird with endless clamours, and pursuit
Of Thaeus, he stood no longer mute:
But, as it was agreed, pronounc'd, that I
Was destin'd by the *wrathful* gods to die.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. ii.

Wrath is violent and permanent anger; and as such it may be deemed an affection.
Cogan. On the Passions, pt. i. c. 2. § 3.

WRAW. **WRA'WNESS.** } Tyrwhitt says—peevish, peevishness. Perhaps *rew* or *rue*.
Wraw,—rueful.
Wrawness,—regret, reluctance.

And with this speche the coke waxed all *wraw*,
And on the Manciple he gan nod fast
For lacke of speche.—*Chaucer. Manciples Prol.* v. 16,966.

He doth all things with annoye, and with *wrawnesse*, slaknesse, and excusation, with idelnesse and unlust.
Id. Persones Tale.

WRAWL, or **WRALL,** *v.* } Junius says, that to *wrall*, in Chaucer, is—to bestow care and anxiety upon any thing. In Spenser, it seems to be a dim. of *rew*, or *wraw*, (to rue,) to moan.

Suche successoure [of Peter] yhen to bolde,
In wioning all ther witte thei *wral*.
Chaucer. The Plowmanes Tale.

Some were of dogs, that barked day and night,
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 12.

Man alone, poore wretch, she hath laid all naked upon the bare earth, even on his birth day, to cry and *wrawle* presently from the very first houre that he is borne into this world.—*Holland. Pliuie,* b. vii. Proeme.

Howbeit, crying and *wrawling* as like as possibly might be to an infant new come into the world.
Id. Plutarch, p. 271.

WRAY. Tyrwhitt says—betray, discover. Perhaps array. See BEWRAY.

He was dispeired, nothing dorst he say,
Saufin his songes somwhat wold he *wray*
His wo, as in a general complaining;
He said, he loved, and was beloved nothing.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 12,257.

And saide; John, min heste lefe and dere,
Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me here,
That to no wight thou shalt my conseil *wrey*.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3504.

WREAK, *v.* **WREAK,** *n.* **WRE'AKER.** **WRE'AKFUL.** } See TO WRACK. A. S. *Wrican*, or *wrae-an*; Dut. *Wreeken*; Ger. *Recken*—

To inflict; to avenge or revenge; to glut vengeance, or anger; to glut, to satiate.

"For ich habbe of hym *wreche* yowe, wen he bi secheth myn ore."
R. Gloucester, p. 53.

Thider he seide he wolde hym self, thag he ne mygte on fote, go,
Gef any horsbere wolde hym here, to *wreke* hym of ys fo.
Id. p. 163.

Of this ilk treson he herd ofte speke,
& of fals Edrik fayn wold he him *wreke*.—*R. Brunne,* p. 46.

For eft it wille be *wroken* with a hardere klap.—*Id.* p.116.

A *wreke* me on thes wastours. that maken this worde dere.
Piers Ploukman, p.186,

——And the cite long
Besiegeden nigh ten yeres ere they stent
And in diuers wise, and In one entent
The raulshing to *wrake* of quene Heleine
By Paris don. *Chaucer. Troilus*, b. i.

Great rumour rose, whan it was first espied
In all the toune, and openly was spoken
That Caleas traitour fled was and sided
To hem of Grece, and cast was to be *wroken*
On him, that falsly hath his faith broken.—*Id. Ib:*

Withdraw thy sentence and be gracious,
As thou were never, so sheweth through thy dede,
A *wrekeful* sentence given on Creseide.
Id. Test. of Creseide.

And than if I male seche and fynde,
That any wrote be lefte behynde,
Which as I shulde more haue spoke,
I wolde upon myself be *wroke*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

No man shall wonder, though this Appolyn take *wreche* of them that spoyled the goddes & theyr temples.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 31.

——Ulysses ever sith
With new found crimes began me to affray.
In common cars false rumours gan to sow:
Weapons of *wreak* his guilty mind gan seek.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

And of our hones some *wreaker* may there spring,
With sword and flame that Trojans may pursue
Now, from henceforth, when that our pow'r may stretch.
Id. Ib. b. iv.

Amo. Be constant.
Per. Else Pan *wrenk*,
With double vengeance, my disloyalty;
Let me not dare to know the company
Of men, or any more behold those eyes.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act v.

Nay, weep not; let your loves speak in your auger;
And, to confirm you gave no suffrage to
The damned plot, lend me your helping hands
To *wreak* the parricide.—*Id. The Prophetess*, Act ii. sc. 2.

For, at that birth another babe she bore,
To weet, the mighty Oliphant, that wrought
Great *wreke* to many errant knights of yore,
And many hath to foule confusion brought.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 7.

——Our writings are,
By envious instruments, that dare
Apply them to the guilty, made to speak
What they will have to fit their tyrannous *wreak*?
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act iv. sc. 3.

Ne any liv'd on ground, that durst withstand
His dreadfull beast, much lesse him mischi in fight,
Or bide the horror of his *wrekefull* hand,
When so he list in wrath lift vp his steely brand.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 1.

Secure in this belief, he left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame;
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love.
Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

Enraged at the behaviour of this supercilious peer, and exceedingly mortified at the mis-carriage of all my efforts, I *wrenked* my resentment upon the innocent cause of my disgraces, and forthwith condemned it to oblivion.
Smollett. Regicide, Prof.

WREATH, *v.* } Also written *Writhe*. (And
WREATH, *n.* } see WRATH.) A. S. *Writh-*
WRE'ATHING, *n.* } *an*, torquere, to torture, to
WRE'ATHY. } twist.

To twist or twine, or intertwine; to interweave, to involve, to enfold, to girt or gird.

This horne is *wreathed* and straite, like in fashion to a taper made of waxe, and may truely be thought to be the sea-unicorne.—*Hacklayt. Voyages*. vol. iii. p. 65.

With certaine beetles of wood they heat their corne to powder: then they make paste of it, and of the paste, cakes or *wreathes*.—*Id. Ib.* p. 220.

The same in the furniture and outwarde apperaunce differed lyttel from other common wagons, but there was in it a thing notable, which was a rope folded and knitt with many knotts one so *wrethed* within another, that no mã coulde perceiue the maner of it, neyther where the knottes began, nor where they ended.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 21.

The single twined cords may no such stress endure
As cables braided threefold may, together *wreathed* sure.
Surrey. Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, c. 4.

Of them the shepherd which hath charge in chiefe,
Is Triton, blowing loud his *wrenthed* horne:
At sound whereof, they all for their reliefe
Wend to and fro at evening and at morne.
Spenser. Colin Clout's come home againe.

Ter. Minutius tells us here, my lord,
That a new head being set upon your statue,
A rope is since found *wreath'd* about it!
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 4.

——Your wheaten *wreath*
Was then not thrash'd, nor blasted; fortune at you
Dimpled her cheeks with smiles.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

Sow-thistle 'tis yeleep'd, whose downy *wreath*,
If any one can blow off at a breath,
We deems her for a maide.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

Till that he came vnto another gate,
No gate, but like one, being goodly dight
With boughes and branches, which did broad dilate
Their clasping armes, in wanton *wreathings* intricate.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

Some [horns] are *wreathed*, some not: that famous one which is preserved at St. Dennis near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and chocleary turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Ælian.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 23.

Less wild the Bacchanalian dames appear
When, from afar, their nightly god they hear,
And howl about the hills, and shake the *wreathy* spear.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. iv.

This said, a myrtle sprig, which herries bore,
She gave me (for a myrtle *wreath* she wore).
The gift receiv'd, my sense enlightenn'd grew,
And from her presence inspiration drew.
Congreve. Ovid. Art of Love, b. iii.

WRECK. See WRACK.

WREN, *n.* A. S. *Wrenna, wrænna.* Perhaps from *wræne*, salax.

And than the *wren* gan scippen and to daunce.
Chaucer. Court of Love.

There finde I howe that euery creature
Sometime a yere hath loue in his degrynne,
So that the litell *wrenne* in his measure
Hath of kynde loue vnder his eure.
Gower. Con. A. b. viii.

But then, as little *wrens*, but newly fledge,
First by their nests hop up and downe the hedge;
Then one from bough to bough gets up a tree.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 4.

Thus the fable tells us, that the *wren* mounted as high as the eagle, by getting upon his back.—*Tatler*, No. 224.

WRENCH, *v.* } Past part. of *Wring-an*,
WRENCH, *n.* } torquere. And the verb
WRE'NCHING, *v.* } formed upon the noun.

To pull or drag, with force; to wrest, to rend, or tear; to extort, to distort; to twist, to turn.

For siker this the sothe wei, withouten eny *wrenche*.
R. Gloucester, p. 55.

Men sauh on the kynge's side ther was no gile, no *wrenke*.
R. Brunne, p. 58.

The first justise in henk Sir Thomas of Weland,
For falshed & for *wrenk* he forsuore the land.—*Id.* p. 246.

She was expert in his seruice
She knew ech *wrench* and euery gise
Of loue and euery while.—*Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.*

Yet our generall wrought so with them, that they did confesse it; but hee was faine to cause them to bee tormented with their thumbes in a *wrench*, and to continue them at seuerall times with extreme paine.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 811.

The worlde is so malicious, that yf wee take not heede to prepare against his *wrinches*, it will ouerthrowe vs to our greatter losse and hurte.—*Golden Boke*, Let. 3.

——Now he's secure,
Nor dreams, we stand before your puissance
Wrinching our holy begging in our eyes
To make petition clear.
Beaum. & Fletch. Two Noble Kinsmen, Act i. sc. 1.

When each man runs his horse, with fixed eyes and notes
Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other coats,
They *wrench* her once or twice, ere she a turn will take.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

Of all their ways I love Meander's path,
Which to the tune of dying swans doth dance,
Such winding slights, such turns and cricks he hath,
Such creaks, such *wrenches*, and such dallance.
Davies. On Dancing.

If one straine make them not confesse, let them bee stretched but one *wrench* higher, and they cannot be silent.
Bp. Hall. Cons. The Arke & Dagon.

A saplin pine he *wrench'd* from the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found,
Thus furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way
Betwixt the graceless villain, and his prey.
Dryden. Theodore & Honoria.

The first that boarded the hoat entered close to Mr. Banks, and instantly snatched his powder-horn out of his pocket; Mr. Banks seized it, and with some difficulty *wrenched* it out of his hand.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 20.

WREST, *v.* } A. S. *Wrest-an, awræstan*,
WREST, *n.* } torquere, intorquere.
WRE'STING, *n.* } To extort, to distort; to
WRE'STLE, *v.* } twist; to pull with violence.
WRE'STLER. } To *wrestle*, the dim. of *wrest*,
WRE'STLING, *n.* } To pull or drag about, to pull or strive to pull down, to strive, to struggle.

The miller was a stout carl for the nones,
Ful bigge he was of braun, and eke of bones
That proved wel, for ever alle thy came,
At *wrestling* he wold bere away the ram.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 551.

Pipen he coude, and fish, and nettes bete,
And turnen cuppes, and *wrestlen* wel, and shete.
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3927.

Blyn the poore peoples eyes wyth two or thre textes wrong-ully *wrested*, to aũance their pryde.
A Boke made by John Fryth, fol. 38.

Thel haue bene tangled with a certain folish and cauered vile superstiion, and haue *wrested* against the truth of a long time.—*Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience*, fol. 6.

Any instrument mistunyd shal hurt atrue song;
Yet blame not the clariecorde, the *wrester* doth wrong.
Skelton. A Clariecorde.

What letters and crafty counsels, blasphemouse hablyynes and abhomynable *wrastynges* of the scriptures went betwixt that lewde byshopp of Rome and Anselme.
Bale. English Votaries, fol. 56.

The whiche he causyd to *wrestle* wi Corneus or Coryn his neuewe beyde Douer; in whiche *wrestlynge* ye Geaũt brake a rybbe in ye side of Corneus.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 4.

And being a Cornish man and a good *wrastler*, shewed his companion such a Cornish tricke, that he made his sides ake against the ground for a moneth after.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 64.

They take by strength of armes and *wrestlyng*, speres, axes, and other wepyns, eche fro other and tole prisoners on bothe partes.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 221.

As *wrestling* winds, out of dispersed whirl
Befight themselves, the west with southern thurl,
And gladsome east proud of Aurora's horse;
The woods do whir.—*Surrey. Virgile. Æneis*, b. ii.

Just as in brewing of *wrest-beer* there's a great deal of business in grinding the malt; and that spoils any man's cloaths that comes near it; then it must be mash'd, then comes a fellow in and drinks of the wort, and he's drunk; then they keep a huge quarter when they carry it into the cellar, and a twelvemonth after 'tis delicate fine beer.
Selden. Table-Talk. Parliament.

Yet 'gainst this noble gentleman, this Montague,
For in that name I comprehend all goodness,
Wrong, and the *wrested* law, false witnesses,
And envy sent from hell, have rose in armes,
And though not pierc'd, batter'd his honour's shield.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act iii.

For this fellowship in feeding together is a bond that knitteth, or rather a *wrest* that straineth and stretcheth benevolence to the utmost.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 4.

Corineus, who desir'd nothing more, might try his strength; whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his ribs.
Milton. Historie of England, b. i.

——Oh! teach my power
To cure those ills which you unjustly suffer,
Lest Heav'n should *wrest* it from my idle hand,
If I look qu, and see you weep in vain.
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act iv.

The father's eyes no object *wrested*,
But on the smiling prattler sung,
Till, what his throbbing heart suggested,
These accents trembled from his tongue.
Cooper. A Father's Advice to his Son.

God never designed to give us an account of the mysteries of Christianity in expressions every way so bright and clear, as should prevent all possible *wrestings* and misconstructions.—*Atterbury*, vol. iii. Ser. 10.

An old *wrestler* loves to look on, and to be near the lists, though feebleness will not let him offer at the prize.
South, vol. ii. Ser. 6.

The entertainment was then suspended for a few minutes, after which another couple of *wrestlers* came forward and engaged in the same manner.
Cook. First Voyage, b. i. c. 11.

WRETCH. } A *wretch*,—any one *wrecked*,
WRE'TCHED. } i. e. afflicted, distressed;
WRE'TCHEDLY. } miserable, unhappy; pitiable; and, also—pitiful, or
WRE'TCHEDNESS. } mean; despicable, con-
WRE'TCHFUL. } temptible.

Here elderne ther by fore were y nome In ostage
Fram the bataile of Troie, in *wreche* as it were,
For the grete elaugt and wo, that here kynde dude there.
R. Gloucester, p. 11.

The gydye *wretche* lette sette the town of Rome on fuyre,
To habbe game of the lygt, the while yt mygte dure.
Id. p. 70.

Awey! awey! we synnol men, alas! oure *wreechede*,
That we abbyth thus God agult myd money synnol deda
We and oure elderaie eh, the *wreche* sch understonde
That thus *wreechedlyche* nou vus [us] dryfth out of oure kunde londe.
Id. p. 252.

That the emperour bi gan to fle mid ys folk at the laste
To schippes, & into the see with *wrechede* hed y nowe.
Id. p. 64.

Constantyn myd ys power, among al this *wrechedom*,
At the hauene of Tottenais stilleliche o lond com.
Id. p. 103.

Ae kyng hymself get suththe hys mede, vor he nom hym waste,
And in prison hym huld, & *wrecchelyche* he deyde atte laste.
Id. p. 446.

That is the *wretchede* worlde. that wolde the bygyle.
Piers Ploukman, p. 14.

Alaas that lordes of the londe leueth swiche *wrechen*
And leueth swych lorels, for her lowe wordes.—*Id. Crede.*

For thou seist that I am riche and ful of goodis, and I haue nede of nothing, and thou weest not that thou art a *wrecche* and *wrecchful*, and pore and blynde and nakid.
Wielif. Apocalips, c. 3.

Because ys salest thou arte rych and increased wyth goodes, and hast nede of nothyng, and knowest not that thou arte *wrecched* and myserable, poore, blynde and nakyd.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Doith now ye riche men, wepith ye yellynge in youre *wrecchidnesis* that schulen come to you.
Wielif. James, c. 5.

Go to now ye riche men. Wepe, & houle on youre *wretchednes* that shall come vpon you.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Use (sayeth he) the richesses that thou hast ygeten in swiche manere, that men may have ne manere ne cause to calle thee nother *wretche* ne chiniche: for it is a gret shame to a man to have a poure herte and a riche purse.
Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.

And redeth the proud wordes that he scid,
And why he fell from his prosperitee,
And in an hill how *wretchedly* he deid.
Id. Monkes Tale, v. 14,501.

He [Charlis the Great] was meke and lowly in his herte, and mylde and gracious to the poore, and mercyfull to *wretche* and nedy.—*Polycon. Chronycle*, c. 156.

Every man be he neuer so extreme and *wreched* a synner, may and ought to hope assuredly, that albeit the maiestie of God is supereminent, and vnapproachable, yet is he gracious, mercyfull, and mylde.
Fisher. A Godly Treatise, &c.

For that neither by lot of destiny,
Nor yet by kindly death she perished;
But *wrechedly* before her fatal day.
And kindled with a sudden rage of flame.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

Most *wretched* are the terms of men's estate when once they are at a point of *wretchlessness* so extreme, that they bend not their wits any further then only to shift out the present time, never regarding what shall become of their successors after them.—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie*, b. viii. § 24.

——— And miserable it is
To be to others cause of misery,
Our own begotten, and of our loines to bring
Into this cursed world a woful race,
That after *wretched* life must be at last
Food for so foule a monster.—*Milton. Par. Lost*, b. x.

And though only some profligate *wretches* own it [Atheism] too barefaedly now; yet perhaps we should hear more than we do of it from others, did not the fear of the magistrate's sword, or their neighbours' censure, tie up people's tongues.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. i. c. 4.

Sloth is a base quality, the argument of a mind *wretchedly* degenerate and mean.—*Barrow*, vol. iii. Ser. 19.

Fair Isabella is so fond of fame,
That her dear self is her eternal theme;
Through hopes of contradiction, oft she'll say,
"Methinks I look so *wretchedly* to-day!"
Young. Love of Fame, Sat. 6.

The heart of man just as it is disposed, becomes either the seat of piety, and joy, or the seat of wickedness, and *wretchedness*.—*Gilpin*, vol. i. Ser. 23.

WRE'TCHLESS. } i. e. Reckless or reck-
WRE'TCHLESSLY. } less. Shakespeare writes
WRE'TCHLESSNESS. } *Wreak*. See RECK.

Cursed are al they that do the Lord's business *wretchlessly*.—*Strypes. Tract Shewing*, &c. an. 1555. (*Orig.*) No. 44.

Wherby the devyl may thrust them either into desperation, or els into *wretchlesnes* of most uncleane lyving.
Id. The Faith & Goodly Agreement, &c. No. 63.

The smallest article of objection, managed and conducted by the devil's arts, and meeting with a *wretchless*, careless, indevout spirit, is a lion in the way, and a deep river; it is impassable, and is impregnable.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i. Ser. 14.

It is want of faith in our selues, my brethren, which maketh us *wretchless* [in folio *retchless*] in building others.
Hooker. Ser. on Jude.

If such incogitancy comes to be habitual, as it is in very many men, (first, by resisting the motions of the Holy Spirit, then by quenching him,) we shall find the consequences to be, first an indifferency, then a dulness, then a lethargy, then a direct hating the ways of God; and it commonly ends in a *wretchlessness* of spirit to be manifested on our death-bed.—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. ii. Ser. 8.

WRIE, *v.* A. S. *Wrig-an*, to wrine or *wrie*, to cover, to cloak. See *Tooke*.
To array.

Ac mid fyf thousend hors *wyrye*, as it was bi speke,
The erl of Kent was in a wode, hym for to a wreke.
R. Gloucester, p. 55.

And ychelle our ost eche, and our bacheleye,
Wythoute archers & vot men, wyth tuo thousend hors *y wrye*.
Id. p. 199.

Though I him *wrie* a night, and make him warm.
Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7404.

And *wrie* you in that mantel evermo.—*Id. Troylus*, b. iii.

But of hys honde wold he gette.
Clothes to *wrine* hym—and hys mete.
Id. Rom. of the Rose.

WRIG, *v.* } Perhaps, to *wrig* is formed
WRI'GGLE, *v.* } upon the verb to *wry* (or *writhe*,)
WRI'GGLE, *n.* } by the addition of the guttural
WRI'GGLE, *adj.* } *g*, and to *wriggle* is the dim.
WRI'GGLER. } To writhe or twist, or turn or bend about; to move (awry) in short turns or curves, in crooked lines.

The sowe with her pygges
The bore his tuile *wrygges*
Against the hye hench.—*Skelton. Elinour Rumming.*

——— Thus worms in sturdie pride
Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife.
More. Immortality of the Soul, b. ii. c. 2.

Seeing themselues within the net [the lampries] get betwene the very mashes, which with their much winding and *wrigling* they wild wrist wider and wider still, untill they be gotten through and escaped.
Holland. Plinie, b. xxxii. c. 2.

——— *Row.* Thou hast hit it:
Then talke the ten times worse, and *wryes*, and *wriggles*,
As though she had the itch (and so it may be).
Bauum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 1.

And now does he creep, and *wrigale* into acquaintance with all the brave gallants about the town, such as my guest is.—*B. Jonson. Every Man in his Humour*, Act i. sc. 3.

Your hollow thumb join'd with your *wrigled* box,
The slur, and such like, are not to be talk'd of;
They're open to the eye.
Cartwright. Ordinary, Act ii. sc. 3.

My ragged rents all shiwer and shake,
As done high towers in an earthquake:
They wont in the winde wagge their *wrigale* tailes,
Pearke as a peacocke: but now it aunles.
Spenser. Shepheard's Calender. Februorie.

Restless he tos'd and tumbled to and fro,
And rowl'd and *wriggled* further off; for woe.
Dryden. Wife of Bath's Tale.

They have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a *wrigale* in their bodies, and a trip in their gait.—*Tatler*, No. 85.

The *wriggling* fry soon fill the creeks around,
Pois'ning the waters where their swarms abound.
Dunger. Progress of Errour.

For Providence, that seems concern'd t' exempt
The hallow'd bench from absolute contempt,
In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place,
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.
Id. Tirocinium.

WRIGHT. See WROUGHT. A. S. *Wyrtha*, (by transposition *wrght-a*), *wright*, one who worketh.
Wright is much used suffixed; as, cart-*wright*, ship-*wright*, &c.

The sent to seke many a schip *wright*
To the toun of Sandwiche, the naule forto dight.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

He com thider on nyght, the *wrightes* slouh at ones.
R. Brunne, p. 64.

And *wrightes* that hit *wroghten*. was non yeared.
Piers Ploukman, p. 196.

For I wol tell a legend and a lif
Both of a carpenter and of his wif,
How that a clerk hath set the *wrightes* cappe.
Chaucer. Millers Prologue, v. 3146.

WRING, *v.* } See WRONG. Dut. *Wringhen*;
WRING, *n.* } Ger. *Wringen*; A. S. *Wring-an*,
WRI'NGER. } stringere, constringere;—
WRI'NGING, *n.* } To strain, to constrain; to twist strictly or tightly; to twist, to turn; to extort, to distort, to writhe, to wrest.

Ac trywliche to telle. hue trembled for fere
And bothe *wrang* and wept. when hue was a tachede.
Piers Ploukman, p. 37.

Honger hent in haste Wastour by the Mawe
And *wrang* him by the womba, that al watered his eyen.
Id. p. 137.

His faire stede in his priking
So swatte, that men might him *wring*
His sides were all blood.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13,706.

For which he wepte and *wronge* his honde
And in the bedde his blody knyfe he fonde.
Id. Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5027.

These two princes beyng neighbours, the one at Milan, the other at Parma, shewed smal frendshyp the one to the other. But Octavio was ever more *wrong* to the worse by many and sundry spites.—*R. Ascham. Let. to John Asteley.*

They *wronge* their handes, and tare their heeres, and made many a pytefull complaynt, and specially suche as were of his owne house.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 270.

Wringing her handes in womens pittiou wise,
Tho gan she weepe, to stirre vp gentle ruth,
Both for her noble blood, and for her tender youth.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

She is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time, who, when they have got acquainted with a strange word, never rest till they have *wrung* it in, though it loosen the whole fabric of their sense.
B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, Act ii. sc. 1.

There is no man so wicked, but at sometimes his conscience will *wring* him with thoughts of another world, and the peril of his soul.—*Milton. Of True Religion.*

A poore fisherman, vnknowne, vnlearned, new come from his boat with his clothes *wringing wet*, hath opened his mouth and taught me, In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.
Hooker. Ser. on Jude.

The root sodden in wine, appeaseth the *wrings* and torments of the guts.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiv. c. 19.

Otherwise it could not be, that these men (prudent and wise as they are) should have been afflicted and tormented with the diseases of painfull strangury, dysenteries and dolorous *wrings* in the guts, &c.—*Id. Plutarch*, p. 480.

And there dwels one Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner of his nurse; or his dry-nurse; or his cooke; or his laundry; his washer, and his *ringer*.
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act i. sc. 2.

The fourth sort they call terminale, allowed onely for the remedie that they afford to mitigate the torments and *wringing* of the cholique.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xv. c. 21.

It is not conformable to the tenour of his administrations to convince men against their will, or by irresistible evidence to *wring* persuasion from stubborn or stupid minds.
Barrow, vol. iii. Ser. 23.

From this excellence arise those violent contortions of the body, that *wringing* of the hands, beating of the breast, rolling of the eyes, foaming of the mouth, and other symptoms of madness, which never fail to gain the applause of the plebeian congregation.—*Knox. Ess.* No. 160.

WRI'NKLE, *v.* } A. S. *Wrincle, wrinclian*,
WRI'NKLE, *n.* } rugare, crispare; Dut. *Wrinchel, wronchel, wrinchelen*, from *wring-an*, to *wring*, contorquere. Rugæ,—veluti ab hoc ipso actu *contorquendi*, *wrinkles*, dictæ putentur, (Junius;) but Junius refers both to the Gr. Ρυκνος, *rugosus*; or (as *ruch*, qv.) it may be from *wrine* or *wrie*, to cover. See WRITHE, in v. *Writhe*.

To distort (sc.) the smooth or even surface; to roughen or rumple; to wrest or draw into furrows or indented lines; to indent.

Whiche nowe shoulde neyther haue spotte nor *wrincle*, nor any suche lyke, that might he displeasant in the houseandes lyre, but in euery pointe both fayre and faultles.
Udal. Ephesians, c. 5.

Her locks, that leathly were and hoary gray,
Grew all afore, and loosely hung vnrold,
But all behind was bald, and worne away,
That none thereof could ever taken hold,
And eke her face ill fauord, full of *wrinkles* old.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii.

Ne'er an old gentlewoman in the house that has a *wrinkle* about her to hide me in!—*B. Jonson. Mercury Vindicated.*

Is't possible that such a spacious villain
Should live, and not be plagued? or lies he hid
Within the *wrinkled* bosom of the world,
Where Heaven cannot see him?
Id. Every Man out of his Humour, Act i. sc. 1.

I am resolved to grow fat, and look young till forty, and then slip out of the world with the first *wrinkle*, and the reputation of five and twenty.—*Dryden. Secret Love*, Act iii.

Fresh are his ruddy cheeks, his forehead fair,
And like the burnish'd gold his curling hair.
But clear thy *wrinkled* brow, and quit thy sorrow,
I'd scorn your 'prentice, should you die to-morrow.
Pope. Wife of Bath.

I see two leaders of the solemn train
Approaching: one a female old and gray,
With eyes demure, and *wrinkle*-furrow'd brow,
Pale as the cheeks of Death.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, b. iii.

WRIST, or WRESE. } That which *wresteth*; the joint (the point of the hand or arm.) } which *wrests*, twists, pulls, drags;

The whiche were pursued and taken, and by iudgement & law vsed brought into Westchepe, and there had theyr ryght handes smyten of by the *wrestes*.
Fabyan. Chronycle, ath. 1293.

The wheate will be ripe the fourth moneth after the seed is sowne, and in some places will bring fourth an eare as bigge as the *wrist* of a man's arme containing 1000 graines.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol iii. p. 49.

Their shining shieldes about their *wrestes* they tye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 5.

——— There-with out of his hond
That vertuous steele he rudely snatcht away;
And Guyon's shield about his *wrest* he bond.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 8.

Cling to my neck and *wrists*, my loving worms,
And cast you round in soft and amorous folds,
Till I do bid uncurl. *B. Jonson. Poetaster.*

Bob. You'l pick a hottle open or a whimsey,
As soon as the best of us.
Fis. And dip your *wrist-bands*,
(For cuffs y' have none) as comely in the sauce
As any courtier.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bloody Brothers, Act iv. sc. 2.

They [water serpents] were each about four foot long, and about the bigness of a man's *wrist*.
Dampier. Voyages, an. 1699.

Another mechanical contrivance, not unlike the last in its object, but different and original in its means, is seen in what anatomists call the fore-arm; that is, in the arm between the elbow and the *wrist*.
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 8.

One, and only one of these bones, is joined to the cubit, or upper part of the arm, at the elbow; the other alone, to the hand at the *wrist*.—*Id. Ib.*

WRITE, *v.* } (*Writ, written, wrote.*) A.S. Writ, *n.* } *Writan*, scribere. *Writere*, scriptor, (Somner,) which Skinner Wri'ting, *n.* } inclines to think is the A.S. *Wrot-an*, Dut. *Wroeten*, terram suffodere, versare, as the Lat. *Exarare*, from *arando*; since he *writes*, ploughs, cuts into, digs into, the paper. See Wrote.

To form or frame, to delineate; to *grave*, to impress, literal characters or letters; to compose in letters; to compose, to produce, as an author.

To *write* (with prepositions) is used as equivalent to the compounds of the Lat. *Scribere*.

To describe, inscribe, subscribe.

And tho vp in the firmament an angel he sey,
That hold a eroys, and ther on y *write* was le! this,
"Constantyne thorg this signe thou schalt be maister iwis."
R. Gloucester, p. 86.

He sais this lond has suffred so many tyme wo,
Fiue sorowes he *writes* withouten other mo.
R. Brunne, p. 7.

R. this answerd to Saladyn for tren,
For tho men that it herd *wrote* vs that word alle new.
Id. p. 195.

For thees aren wordes. *wryten* in the Evangelye
Date et dabitur vobis. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 23.

Ich take witnesse quath he at holy *writ*.—*Id.* p. 250.

——— Leveth suche *wrytinge*
God in the gospel. such *graynge* nogt aloweth.
Id. p. 41.

Whiche answerde & seide to him, it is *writen* noot only in bread lyveth a man but in eche word that cometh of Goddis mouth.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 4.

He answerd & seyd: it is *write*, man shal not lyue by bread onely, but by every worde that proceedeth oute of the mouth of God.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And thei broughten to him; and he seyde to hem, whos is this ymage and the *wryting*? thei seyen to him, the empouris.—*Wiclif. Mark*, c. 12.

Maister, Moyses *wrote* to us, If the brother of ony man haue a wyf and be dyed, and he was without eiris, that his brother take his wyf: and reise seed to his brother.
Id. Luk, c. 20.

Master, Moses *wrote* vnto vs, yt any mannes brother dye haunyng a wife, & the same dye without yssue: that thé his brother should take his wyfe, & rayse vp seede vnto his brother.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Therto he conde endite, and make a thing,
Ther coude no wight pinche at his *writing*.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 239.

Io our time amonge vs here
Do *write* of newe some matterre
Exampled of the olde wise. *Gower. Con. A.* Prol.

And netheles by daies olde,
Whan that the bokes weren leuer,
Writyng was heloned euer
Of hem that weren vertuous. *Id. Ib.*

Nor I neuer yet heard any reason laud, why it were not conuenient to haue the byble translated into the Englishe tong, but al those reasons seme they neuer so gay & glorious at the first sight: yet whe they were well examined they myght in effect, for ought that I can see, as wel be layde against ye holy *writers* that *wrote* the scripture in ye Hebrue tongue, and against the blessed euāgelistes yt *wrote* the scripture in Greke, and against all those in likewise that translated it oute of euery of those tongues into Latine, as to their chance that would well & faithfully translate it oute of Latine into our Englishe tong.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 243.

Vpon ye morowe folowynge Mary Magdalayne daye a *wryte* was directed vnto the mayre and aldermen, charygynge theym that ye kynges peas were formely kepte within the cytie.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, an. 1262.

But that sayynge disagreeth to the *wrytynge* of Entropius, for the conuoire of Spayne was not subdued by hym tyl after that he was Emperour.—*Id. Ib.* c. 56.

Would't thou all wit, all comick art survey?
Read here and wonder; Fletcher *writ* the play.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Elder Brother. To the Reader.

This having heard, straight I again revolv'd
The law and prophets, searching what was *writ*
Concerning the Messiah, to our scribes
Known partly, and soon found of whom they spake
I am. *Milton. Paradise Regained*, b. i.

——— Thus they win
Great numbers of each nation to receave
With joy the tidings brought from Heav'n: at length
Their ministry performd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and thir story *written* left;
They die. *Id. Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

If of my raign prophetic *writ* has told,
That it shall never end, so when begin
The father in his purpose hath decreed,
He in whose hands all times and seasons roll.
Id. Paradise Regained, b. iii.

Æschines likewise and Eubulus accorded; Hyperides also and Leosthenes were lovers and friends; in every which couple the former imployed themselves in pleading and speaking before the people, and were *writers* and penmen, whereas the other conducted armies, were warriers, and men of action.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 152.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped,
If foes, they *write*; if friends, they read me dead.
Pope. Prol. to Satires.

The crucifixion of Christ under Pontius Pilate, is related by Tacitus: and divers of the most remarkable circumstances attending it, such as the earthquake and miraculous darkness, were recorded in the public Roman registers, commonly appealed to by the first Christian *writers* as what could not be denied by the adversaries themselves.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Prop. 12.

Arioste, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has given us a fine allegory of two swans; who, when time had thrown the *writings* of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft, into the temple of immortality.
Dryden. Cleomenes, Ep. Ded.

I find, though I have less experience than you, the truth of what you told me sometime ago, that increase of years makes men more talkative but less *writative*: to that degree that I now *write* no letters but of plain business or plain how d' ye's.—*Pope. To Swift, August* 17, 1736.

WRITHE, *v.* } See To Wreath. A. S. Writhe, *n.* } *Writh-an*; Wri'thing, *n.* } To twist or twine, to entwine, or intertwine; to turn, to contort, to distort, to enfold.

Writh-le—seems formed upon *with*, as *wrinkle* upon *wring*.

Also wymmen in coueinable abite with schamefastnesse & sobrenesse araiynge hemsilf, not in *writhun* heeris, either in gold, either peerlis, eithir precious cloob, but that that bicometh wymmen biheetynge pitee, bi good werkis.
Wiclif. 1 *Tymo.* c. 2.

Doest thou looke after, that Christ should heare the, when thou callest him father, when thou *writhest* away from the step-children, calling thee mother.
Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, b. iii. c. 12.

The heares of her owne heade, she had vntyll that day, customably vsed for the delicate and sensual pleasure of the flesbe, to enoinde with sweete perfume, to dye with colours, to tie, tribe, and to bride with *writhes* of golde enterlaced emong it.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 7.

As touchyng S. Ambrose, this auctor taketh a great entreprise to wrestel with him, whose plaine and euident wordes must nedes be a role to trie his others wordes by, if any might be *writhed*.—*Bp. Gardner. Explication*, fol. 66.

The mighty father heard;
And *writhed* his look toward the royal walls,
And lovers eke, forgetting their good name.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

And thou shall stand to all posterity,
The eternal name and laughter, with thy neck
Writh'd to thy tail, like a ridiculous cat.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act v. sc. 4.

And warne him not to caste his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried flichess of some smoked beeve
Hang'd on a *writhen* with since Martin's eve.
Bp. Hall. Satires, b. iv. Sat. 4.

A *writhing* away or turning away of the body.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 50.

——— Alas no wicked sprite
No *writhed* witch, with spells of powrfull charms
Or hellish herbs digg'd in an hellish night,
Gives to thy heart these oft and fierce alarms.
P. Fletcher. Pis. Ecl. Ecl. 6.

The skin that was white and smooth turnd tawnie and *writhed*.—*Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat*, pt. i.

Milo, when he lookt upon his late brawny armes, and saw them now grown lancke and *writhled*, lets fall tears, and bewailes more weakness of mind, then he had before bodily strength.—*Id. Ib. Of Contentation*, § 5.

He thrust; and in his shoulder plung'd the sword.
Then *writh'd* his hand; and as he drove it down,
Deep in his breast, made many wounds in one.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. xii.

WRYZZLED. As *Wrinc-le*, from *wring*; *Writh-le*, from *writh*; so also *wrist-le* or *wrizzle*, from *wrist* or *wrest*.

Her dried dugs, like bladders lacking wind,
Hong downe, and filthy matter from them weld;
Her *wrizzled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 8.

WRO'KEN. See Wreak.

WRONG, *adj.* } Dut. *Wronch, wrongh*, injuria; Ger. *Wrang*, injustus, injuria, a contorsione juris, (Wachter,) from Dut. *Wringhen*; Ger. *Wring-en*; A. S. *Wring-an*, to *wring* or *wrest*. The Fr. *Droit* (Junius observes) is from *directus*, and *tort*, from *tortus*. (See Right.) "*Wrang* (Tooke) is merely *wrung*, or *wrested* from the right or ordered—line of conduct."

Wro'ng, *n.* } Wrong, *v.* } Wro'nger. } Wro'nging, *n.* } Wro'ngful. } Wro'ngfully. } Wro'ngfulness. } Wro'ngly. } Wro'ngness. }

Wrong,—unjust, untrue; improper, unsuitable, unbecoming. The noun is the past part. with a subaudition of thing, act, &c., and the verb is formed upon the same past. part. To *wrong*,—To act unjustly or with injustice, or injury; to injure.

Gret *wrong* thou woldest don vs.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 47.

With *wrong* alle it cam, with gile salle gyuen be,
Dilexit Sir Adam gilerie & falste.—*R. Brunne*, p. 247.

& ther Steuen the kyng bifor the clergie suore,
That if a bisshopriche vacant wer the se,
The kyng no non of his, suld chalange that of fe,
With *wrong* no with right, of oon that fro him cam.
Id. p. 110.

Pandolf proued the kyng, in his disputeson,
He mayetend *wrongfulle* thing, & wild to no reson.
Id. p. 211.

Ther yune wonyeth a wyght. that *wrong* is his name
Fader of Falshede. *Piers Ploukman*, p. 15.

And whanne mych fasting hadde be, thanne Poul stood in the mydill of hem and seide, a men it bihoofe whanne ghe herien me not to haue takun awel the schip fro Crete and gete this *wrong* and eastyng out.—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 27.

By God, thought he, all *wrong* I have misgon.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4251.

I say that ther ben ful many thinges that shuln restreine you of vengeance taking, and make you for to encline to suffre, and for to haa pacience in the *wronges* that han ben don to you.—*Id. Tale of Melibeus.*

That *wrongly* werke again nature
None such I loue. *Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

More sory, than the kynge was thy,
Was neuer man vpon this molde,
And thought in eertaine, that he wold
Vengeance take vpon this *wronge*.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

For whan that holy churche *wrongeth*,
I not what other thyng shall right.—*Id. Ib.*

But yet alway some cause he feineth,
And of his *wrongefull* herte he demeth,
That all is well, what euer him semeth,
Be so that he maie winne enough.—*Id. Ib.* b. iii.

By theyr meanes, Wyliyam, which was an innocent of suche crymes as were obiecte and put agayne hym, & was a defender of ye pore people agayne extorcioners & *wrong* doers, was by them put *wrongfully* to deth.
Fobyan. Chronycle, an. 1183.

Betwene bothe thels according to the distance that was betwene ye ioinites of the two peces of timber, were let in bouxes of iii. foot square to streine theym out fastened on bothe sydes at theym with two braces, the whych being ones closed and fastened on the *wrong* side, the strength of the work was so great, and the thynge were so framed, that ye greater violence of water that hare agayneste it, so much the closer did the ioynts shet & hold the faster together.
Goldinge. Cæsar, fol. 95.

Declaryng that the people of Rome had for *wronge* done vnto them of old time by the Helueties, iustly now punished them by battell.—*Id. Ib.* fol. 22.

By iustice ye shoulde neyther hurt, nor *wrong* man, and your pretensed cause, of this meustrous sturre, is to encrease mens welth.—*Sir J. Cheke. Hurt of Sedition.*

The man of a werldely spirite prouideth for his owne cõmoditie at al handes, yea euen with *wronging* of his brother.—*Udal. 1 John*, c. 4.

He was brother to the fair Helen queen of Corinth, and dearly esteemed of her, for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wrongfully* valiant.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. i.

Yet gainst this noble gentleman, this Montague,
For in that name I comprehend all goodness,
Wrong, and the *wrested* law, false witnesses,
And envy sent from hell, have rose in armes,
And though not pierc'd, hatter'd his honor'd shield.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Honest Man's Fortune, Act iii.

That he was harmless and simple, is conjectured by his words in anger to a peasant who had cross'd his game (for with hunting and hawking he was much delighted) by God and God's mother, said he, I shall do you as shrewd a turn if I can; observing that law-maxime, that the king of England can do no *wrong*.—*Milton. History of England*, b. vi.

——— Hell shall unfold,
To entertain you two, her widest gates,
And send forth all her kings; there will be room,
Not like these narrow limits, to receive
Your numerous offspring; if in nether place,
Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge
On you who *wrong* me not for him who *wrong'd*.
Id. Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Amar. Hold shepherd hold, learn not to be a *wronger*
Of your word; was not your promise laid.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iv.

——— Do not give thy self
So common and so idle, so open vile,
So great a *wronger* of thy worth—so low.
Id. The Noble Gentleman, Act i.

Witnesse the guiltlesse bloud pour'd oft on ground,
The crowned often slaine, the slayer crowned,
The sacred diademe in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound;
Castles surprizd, great cities sackt and brent:
So mak'st thou kings, & gainest *wrongfull* gouernment.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 7.

Thus doth false joy delude her *wrongfully*
(Sweet lady) in the thing she held so dear.
Daniel. Civil Wars, b. ii.

For there he had his rightfull punishment,
Though *wrongly* done; and there he lost his head.
Id. Ib. b. v.

Tam. When sorrow dwels in such an angel form,
Well may we guess that those above are mourners;
Virtue is *wrong'd*, and bleeding innocence
Suffers some wond'rous violation here
To make the saints look sad.—*Rowe. Tamerlane*, Act iv.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud
For justice, deafens, and disturbs the crowd:
Urges his cause may in the court be heard;
And pleads the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneis, b. v.

They [madmen] do not appeat to me to have lost the faculty of reasoning; but having joinced together some ideas very *wrongly*, they mistake them for truths, and they err as men do that argue right from *wrong* principles.
Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 11.

The distinction of public *wrongs* from private, of crimes and misdemeanors from civil injuries, seems principally to consist in this: that private *wrongs*, or civil injuries, are an infringement or privation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, considered merely as individuals: public *wrongs*, or crimes and misdemenors, are a breach and violation of the public rights and duties, due to the whole community, considered as a community, in its social aggregate capacity.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. iv. c. 1.

Nothing can be more harmless than wagging your finger, considered in itself, yet if the finger rest against the trigger of a loaded musket, and a man stand just before, you cannot do a *wronger* thing, and why?
Search. Light of Nature, vol. i. pt. ii. c. 28.

What a variety of bad thoughts do we often encourage, which tend to envy, malice, pride, impurity, self-love and vanity! what *wrongnesses* do such thoughts produce in our actions, in our tempers, in our behaviour!
Gilpin, vol. i. Ser. 10.

Treating those with much regard, who are pleased to treat God with none, various methods may be found of sometimes plainly declaring some obliquely intimating, the manifold *wrongness* of such expressions.
Secker, vol. i. Ser. 32.

WROTE, i. e. *To Rout*, (qv.)

For right as a sowe *wroteth* in every ordure, so *wroteth* she hire beautee in stinking ordure of sinnes.
Chaucer. Persones Tale.

WROUGHT. The past part. of *wyrc-an*, was *worked*, *work'd*, *work'*; and this latter, by substitution of *h* for *k*, became *worht*, and by transposition *wrohl*, now written *wrought*, and used still both as past tense and past part. of *To work.*

Wrought then is—
Worked; acted or done, affected or effected, operated; laboured; practised; formed, performed, produced, executed.

Seynt Germayn the bischop to this lende com,
For mysulleue that tyme, & to amende Cristendom,
And prechede, as yt nede was, & faire miracles *wrogte*,
So that the Cristene men in beter stat he brogte.
R. Glouester, p. 121.

Fre Waltham beforesaid to Westmynster tuci him brouht,
Biside his fadere is laid in a toumbe wel *wrouht*.
R. Brunne, p. 341.

And in the taking thei gruechiden agens the houshonde man and seiden the laste *wroughten* oon hour, and thou hast maad hem evene to us that han borne the charge of the dai & heete.—*Wiclif. Matthew*, c. 20.

And when they had receoued it, thei murmured against the good man of the house, sayinge: These laste haue *wrought* but one houre, and thou haste made them equall vnto vs, which haue borne the burthen and heat of the daye.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

Thou *wroughtest* nothing as the sage
Whan thou besame his liege man.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

For thy so as than thou *wroughtest*,
Nowe shalte thou take thy reward
Of deadly peine here afterward
In hell, whiche shall euer laste.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

All our olde hempe is spunne and *wrought* in tenne cables from fifteene yeches to ten the least, and thirteene hausers from sixe yeches to three yeches.
Hacklayt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 303.

——— Broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the mole immense *wrought* on
Over the foaming deep high arch't.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. x.

For my design being as well as I could, to copy nature, and to give an account of the operations of the mind in thinking; I could look into nobody's understanding but my own, to see how it *wrought*.
Locke. Second Letter to the Bp. of Worcester.

Many words, which seem to express some action, signify nothing of the action or modus operandi at all, but barely the effect, with some circumstances of the subject *wrought* on, or cause operating.—*Id. Hum. Underst.* b. ii. c. 22.

WRY, *adj.* } See AWRY. From *Writh*, by
WRY, *v.* } dropping the *th*.
WRY'NESS. } Crooked, bended, turned, (sc.) out of a right or straight line.

And oft they were of nature complaining,
For they their members lacked, foot and hand,
With visage *wry*, and blicd I understand.
Chaucer. Court of Loue.

This Phebus gan awayward for to *writen*;
Him thought his woful herte brest atwo.
His bowe he bent, and set therein a flo;
And in his ire he hath his wif yslain.
Id. Manciples Tale, v. 17,211.

Howe so his mouthe be comely
His werde sitte euermore a *wrie*,
And saith the worste that he maie.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

The fyrste that came and gaue them moost comforte was Henry erle of Lancastre with the *wrye* necke, called Torte colle.—*Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. c. 11.

Than the kyng *wryed* away fro hym, and cõmanded to sende for ye hangman, and sayd, they of Calys had caused many of my mẽ to be slayne, wherfore these shall dye in likeyse.—*Id. Ib.* c. 147.

The byshops go about to kepe in state stil, and hold vp the decaied partes of their power (whose building was naught, and therfore hath *wryed* on the one side longe ago) with proppes and staies, deuised by man's brain
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, fol. 53.

——— Should I aspire
To forme a worke, I would no mere desire
To be that smith; than live, mark'd one of those,
With faire black eyes and haire, and a *wry* nose.
Jonson. Horace. Ark of Poetrie.

Ros. Thou hast hit it:
Then talks she ten times worse, and *wrynes*, and wriggles,
As though she had the itch (and so it may be).
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman's Prize, Act iii. sc. 1.

"As when a nymph, arising from the land,
Leadeth a dance with her long watery train
Down to the sea, she *wrynes* to every hand,
And every way doth crosse the fertile plain."
Davies. On Dancing.

And eyn filthy! filthy! simply uttering their own condition, and using their *wryed* countenances instead of a vice, to turn the good aspects of all that shall sit near them, from what they behold.
B. Jonson. The Case is Altered, Act i. sc. 4.

The first with divers crooks and turning *wries*.
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 5.

Like a man fastned by his thumbs at the whipping-post, he *wries* his back and shrinks from the blow, though he knows he cannot get loose.
Bp. Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery, b. ii. pt. ii. § 6.

There intricately among the woods doth wander,
Losing himselfe in many a *wry* meander.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. s. 2.

This is light enough to all intelligent persons, for an exploring the rectitude or *wryness* of their behaviours in this particular.—*Montague. Devoute Essoyes*, pt. i. Treat. 12.

If e'r they call upon me, I'll so fit 'em,
I have a pack of *wry-mouth'd* mackrel ladies,
Stink like a standing ditch.
Beaum. & Fletch. Women Pleased, Act iii. sc. 2.

But what! you cry, must the Christian never falter in his pace? is he supposed to proceed with one uniform progress? does he miss of his salvation, if he new and then make a *wry* step? God forbid!—*Gilpin*, vol. iv. Ser. 14.

X.

X, says B. Jonson, is rather an abbreviation, or way of short writing with us, than a letter: for it hath the sound of *c* and *s*, or *k* and *s*. It begins no word with us, but ends many; as *six, fox, box*. In some cases it seems to approach the sound of *gz*, as in example.

Y.

Y, says B. Jonson, is mere vowelish in our tongue, and hath only the power of *i*, even where it obtains the seat of a consonant, as in *young, younker*. Butler calls it both an English consonant and a Greek vowel; the latter sounded as *i*, and rightly used in words originally Greek: in this agreeing with B. Jonson. He adds, that the force of the consonant is seen in *yarn*, and therefore it is unrighly named *wi:* which hath in it the force of *w*, not *y*, for *wi-a-r-n*, soundeth *warn*, not *yarn;* but it is rather to be called *yi*.

YACHT. Dut. *Jaghte, jaght-schip.* Navis prædatoria incredibilis celeritatis, (Kilian.) So called (Skinner and Lye suggest,) from *jaght-en*, to hunt, to course or run after, to hasten; and applied to the vessel from its aptness for speed.

After dining with Commissioner Proby, he very obligingly ordered his *yacht* to carry us to Sheerness, where my boat was waiting to take us on board.
Cook. Third Voyage, b. i. c. 1.

YARD. A. S. *Geard*, past part. of the v. *Gyrdan*, to gird, to surround, to inclose. See GARDEN, and *Tooke*.

A place, surrounded or enclosed, as church-*yard*, court-*yard*.

Whanne Jesus hadde seide these thingis he wente out with hise disciplis ouer the stronde of Cedron, where was a *gherd*, into which he entride and hise disciplis.
Wiclif. Jon. c. 18.

Me mette, howe that I romed up and doun
Within our *yerde*, wher as I saw a beste,
Was like an hound, and wold han made areste
Upon my body, and han had me ded.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 13,906.

They had great leuers in their handis, the whiche they founde in a carpenters *garde*, with the whiche they gaue suche strokis that men durst nat apreche to them.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 16.

In our time, in the court of the prince of Bavaria, one of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where nothing regarding the crowing or noise of the cocks, he eat them up with many other hens.
Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.

Know, dame, I dream't within my troubled breast,
That in our *yard* I saw a murderous beast,
That on my body would have made arrest.
Dryden. The Cock and the Fox.

YARD. A. S. *Gyrd;* Dut. *Garde, gaerde;* Ger. *Gert*, past part. of *Gyrwan, gyrian*, to prepare.

A *yard* to mete or measure with. A. S. *Metgeard*,—

A *mete-yard*.—i. e. something prepared to mete or measure with.

A *yard-wand*,—a wand prepared. By usage, *mete* and *wand* are now omitted. (See *Tooke.*) Originally no certain length was denoted; now, three feet, of twelve inches.

Sail yards,—wands, rods, to support the sails.

A maiden childe came in hire compagnie,
Which as hire lust she may governe and gie,
For yet under the *yerde* was the maide.
Chaucer. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 13,028.

But sore wept she [the Nonne] if on of hem were dede
Or if men smote it [her hound] with a *yerde* smert.
Id. The Prologue, v. 149.

Hoste, quod he, I am under your *yerde*,
Ye haue of us as now the Governance.
Id. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7898.

Tho toke this knight a *yerd* on hoode,
And goth there as the cofers stonde,
And with thassent of eurichone.
He leid his *yarde* vpon one.
Gower. Con. A. b. v.

He commanded the mayne-*yard* to be strooke downe, and to put 2. pullies, on euery *yard-arme* one; the hangman was called and we were willing to confesse our selues, for he swore by the king he would hang vs.
Hacklyut. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 493.

——— And it shall go hard.
But I will delve one *yard* below their mines,
And blow them at the moon.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 4.

And now a breeze from shoar began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a-trip, and all their sails,
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

For if I measure any thing by a *yard*, I know whether the thing I measure be longer or shorter than that supposed *yard*, though perhaps the *yard* I measure by be not exactly the standard; which indeed is another inquiry.
Locke. On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 28.

Next day towards noon, the wind abating, we loosed all the reefs out of the top-sails, rigged another top-gallant mast, and got the *yards* across.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. iv. c. 1.

YARE. } YA'RAGE. } YA'RELY. } A. S. *Ge-arwe*, ready, quick, prepared, (Somner;) from *Ge-arwian, gyrwan, gyrian*, to prepare. See ARROW, YARD, and YARN.

Ready, prepared, provided.

Yare of steerage (in North,)—provided, furnished.

Yarage,—furniture, equipment, tackling.

This Tereus let make his ships *yare*,
And into Grece himself is forth ifare.
Chaucer. Legend of Philomene.

Boteo. Heigh my hearts, cheerely, cheerely my harts; *yare, yare.—Shakespeare. Tempest*, Act i. sc. 1.

——— In Cæsar's fleete,
Are those that often haue 'gainst Pompey fought,
Their shippes are *yare*, yours heauy.
Id. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act iii. sc. 7.

The sea wind arose, and brought in a rough tide within the channell, which did not hurt the Grecian galleys, being made low and saug, but greatly offended the Persian galleys, being high cargoed, heavy and not *yare* of stereage.
North. Plutarch, p. 101.

——— At the helme,
A seeming mer-maide steeres: the silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower soft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office.
Shakespeare. Anthony & Cleopatra, Act ii. sc. 2.

Cæsar seeing that, was a glad man, and began a little to give back from the right wing, to allure them to come farther out of the streight gulf, to the end that he might with his light ships well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for lack of water-men to row them.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 777.

YARN. A. S. *Gearn;* past part. of *Gyrwan, gyri-an*, (to yare,) to prepare, to make ready. See *Tooke.*

Cotton, silk, wool, prepared (by spinning).

There are about 26 wind-mills about it, and the commodities of it are cotton wool, cotton *yarne*, mastike, and some other drugs.—*Hacklyut Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 283.

But now taking in hand againe the end (as it were) of a clew of thread, or a bottome of *yarne*, to direct us as in a dark place, and where there be many cranks, turnings and windings to and fro (I meane the matter of God's secret judgements) let us conduct and guide our souls gently and warily, according to that which is most likely and probable.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 453.

When wise Minerva did th' Athenians learne
To draw their milk-white fleeces into *yarne*.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 3.

Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
And let the sisters cut before your line:
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap.
Dryden. Palamon & Arcite, b. iii.

YA'RROW. A. S. *Gearewe;* Dut. *Garwe*, millefolium. See the quotation from Pliny.

Touching millefolie or *yarrow*, which the Greekes call myriophyllon, and we in Latine millefolium: it is an hearbe growing up with a tender and feeble stalke, like in some sort unto fewell, and charged with many leaves, whereupon it tooke the name: it groweth in moores and fennie grounds: used to very good purpose and with singular necesse in curing of wounds.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiv. c. 16.

He fumitory gets, and eye-bright for the eye;
The *yarrow*, wherewithall he stops the wound-made gore.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

YATE, i. e. *Gate*, (qv.)

YAW, i. e. the *jaw*, or *chaw*. See *Junius*.

YAW. A *yaw* is that unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course, (Gifford.)

——— O the *yaws* that she will make!
Look to your stere, dear mistress, and steer right.
Here's that will work as high as the Bay of Portugal.
Massinger. A very Woman, Act iii. sc. 5.

YAWL, i. e. *To yell.*

——— There were gorgons fell,
There howling Scillas *yawling* round about,
There serpents hisse, there seu'n mouth'd hydraes fell.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Bovlogne, b. iv. s. 8.

YAWL. Ihre has *Julle*, scapha, navigiolum,—which Rudbeckius derives from *Julka*, vacillare, a word with which Ihre professes himself to be unacquainted. He refers to the Low Lat. *Aqyale*,—in *Du Cange*, a kind of fishing-boat. Mr. Thomson seems to think, is the same kind of boat as that called the *Jolly*-boat.

The master of the Pink, as soon as he perceived them, sent his *yawl*, who brought them on board.
Anson. Voyages, b. ii. c. 3.

This was a great misfortune, as the pinnace being detained on shore, we had no boat on board but a four-oared *yawl* the *yawl*, however, was immediately manned and sent to her assistance.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 2.

YAWN, *v.* } YAWS, *n.* } YA'WNING, *n.* } YA'WNINGLY. } A. S. *Cin-an, gan-yan, geon-an;* Dut. *Ghienen;* Ger. *Gien-en*, hiscere, hiare, oscitare, to open the yaws, jaws, or chaws.

To gape, to open; applied to the opening of the mouth—(through drowsiness.)

For they require to haue an hearer neyther grosse of capacitee and vnderstandyng, nor that when he shoulde geue eare, wyll stande gapyng and *yaning* as though he were more thea halfe in slepe.—*Udal. Luke*, c. 8.

Those that *yawne* and slumbre in naughtinesse, are occupied in darkenesse of the soule.—*Id.* 1 *Thess.* c. 5.

He, now to proue his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright deaw burning blade,
Vpon his crested scalpe so sore did smite,
That to the scull a *yawning* wound it made.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

YE

The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands.
Holland Plutarch, p. 794.

Heare this then yee ignorant and seduced soules that measure your devotions by number, not by weight; or that leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers, whose sound or sense ye understand not.
Bp. Hall. The Hypocrite.

And rais'd his tardy head, which sunk again,
And sinking on his bosom knock'd his chin;
At length shook off himself; and ask'd the dame,
(And asking *yawn'd*) for what intent she came.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. x.

Aim. Sure 'tis the friendly *yawn* of death for me;
And that dumb mouth, significant in show,
Invites me to the bed, where I alone
Shall rest.
Congreve. Mourning Bride.

Thus did the gentle hind her fable end,
Nor would the panther blame it, nor commend;
But, with affected *yawnings* at the close,
Seem'd to require her natural repose.
Dryden. Hind and the Panther.

Dark was the night; it was that hour
When Terrour reigns in fullest pow'r,
When as the learn'd of old have said,
The *yawning* grave gives up her dead.
Churchill. Ghost, b. iii.

YE, YOU, YOUR } Goth. *Jus*, vos; A. S. *Ge, juh, eow*, vos, *eower*, vester; Dut. *Ghy*; Ger. *Jhr.*

Ye and *you* are commonly called pronouns of the second person in the plural number, and are used by the person speaking (the *first* person) for or instead of the names (the nouns) of the persons to whom he speaks.

It is also commonly addressed to a single person.

For the etymology, see WHO.

Sire emperour, quoth the erl tho, ne be *ge* nogt so bold.
R. Gloucester, p. 58.

Mi leue frende, to telle *you*, as this heye men me bede,
Beter wille iche habbe to wepe, than to do other dede.
Id. p. 99.

And *ge* mow hym make *youre* kyng, wen *ge* time seth.
Id. p. 102.

"I not nout," quath the king, "wat *ower* demande be.
Commune rit," quath Pandulf. *Id.* p. 500.

"Non ichelle," quath the king, "that ze min wille i se
Ze mowe me makie suerie, wat *owe* will be." —*Id. Ib.*

"Nou, sir elere," quath the king, "ze mowe thretin youu,
Ower deed may be no wors, than *ower* word is."
Id. p. 501.

I kan not telle *you* whi that werre was reised aloft.
R. Brunne, p. 245.

Men say in *your* tuo londes ere men of grete resoun.
Id. p. 315.

And ich shal sende *you* myselue Seynt Michel myn aungel
That no devel shal *you* dere. ne despeir in *youre* deyeuge.
And sende *youre* soules ther ich myself dwelie.
Piers Ploukman, p. 149.

Beth ywar *ye* wismen.—*Id.* p. 149.

And seide do *ye* penauence, for the kyngdom of hevenes shal neigh.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 3.

Nyle *ye* deme that I cam to undo the law or the prophetie.—*Id. Ib.* c. 5.

And I seye to you that but *your* rigtwisnesse be more plentuous than of Scribis and Parisees *ye* schal not entre into the kyngdom of hevenes.—*Id. Ib.*

But be *your* word ghe, nay nay.—*Id. Ib.*

But it is a custom to *yhou* that I deliuere oon to *yhou* in pask. therfore wolen *ghe* that I deliuere to *yhou* the kyng of Jewis?—*Id. Jon*, c. 18.

Thanne Pilat seith to him, take *yhe* him and deme *yhe* him after *yhoure* lawe.—*Id. Ib.*

Jon answeride and seyde to alle men, Y baptize *you* in watir, but a stronger than Y schal come afiir me, of whom Y am not worthi to unbynde the lace of his schoon, he schal baptise *you* in the Holy Gost and fier.—*Id. Luk*, c. 3.

John answered and sayde to them all: I baptyse *you* with water but a stronger then I commeth after me, whose shoe latchet I am not worthy to vnloose: he will baptyse *you* with the Holy Goost, and wyth fyre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

I waishe *yhou* in watir into penauence, but he that schal come after me is stronger than I whos schoon Y am not worthi to bere, he schal baptise *you* in the Hooly Goost and fire.—*Wiclif. Matt.* c. 3.

I baptise *you* in water in token of repentaunce: but he that commeth after me, is mightier then I, whose shoes I am not worthye to bearc. He shall baptise *you* with the Holye Goost & with fyre.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

YEA

Therfore do *ye* worthi frutys of penauence, and bigynne *ye* not to seye we han a fadir Abraham, for Y seye to *you* that God is mygtiil to reise of these stoonee the sonee of Abraham.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 3.

And *yesiff* as quieke stoones be *ye* abous bildid into spiritual housis and an hooli preesthod to offre spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesu Crist.—*Id. 1 Pelir*, c. 2.

But be *ye* doeris of the word, and not heeiers oonli, disseyuynge *youself*.—*Id. Jamse*, c. 1.

And se that *ye* be doers of *ye* worde and not hearers only, deceauing *your* owne *selues*.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ye gon to Canterbury: God *you* spede
The blissful martyr quite *you youre* mede.
Chaucer. The Prologue, v. 772.

But, and *ye* vouchesauf to techen me
This noble craft and this subtilee
I wol be *your* in all that ever I may.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16,716.

Lord, all lith in *your* plesance,
My child and I, with hertely obeisance
Ben *youres* all, and *ye* may saue or spill,
Your owen thing: werketh it after *your* will.
Id. Ib. v. 8379.

There were neuer two so well imet
When *ye* been his all hole, as he is *your*.
Id. Troilus, b. ii. v. 587.

Thus grante I *you* myn holl voyce,
Chese for us both, I *you* prais.
And what as euer that *ye* saie
Right as *ye* wold, so well I. *Gower. Con. A.* b. ii.

Thus am I *yours* for euermo. *Id. Ib.*

Till at the laste longe and late
He saide: O *ye* my liuee hele,
Sale what *ye* liste in my quarele.
I not what answere I shall ycue;
But euer while that I male liue
I well, that *ye* be my maistresse.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

Therfore, lordinges, I have after *ow* sent,
For to come to my parliment,
To wite of your counsayle. *Ritson. King of Tars*, vol. ii.

In Midsomer tyde this was done,
In worschupe of Crist in trone,
As I ow telle may. *Id. Ib.*

Yef *ure* thre sleh *oure* on,
We shulen of *ure* lond gon:
Yef *ure* on sleh *oure* thre,
Al this lond shal ure be.—*Id. Geste of King Horn*, vol. ii.

Byfore that our kyng was ded,
He spek ase mon that wes in care,
Clerkes, knyhtes, barons, he sayde,
Y charge *ow* by *oure* sware (suth),
Percy. Death of K. Edw. I. vol. ii.

——— Faire knight, borne under happie starre,
Who see *your* vanquisht foes before you lye
Well worthie be *you* of that armory,
Wherein ye have great glory wonne this day,
And proov'd your strength on a strong enimie;
Your first adventure: many such I pray.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 1.

And as for titles, be they rogue or rascal,
Or what *your* worships fancy, let them pass,
As transitory things; they are mine to-day,
And *yours* to-morrow.
B. Jonson. Staole of News, Act ii. sc. 1.

YEAN, *v.* } A. S. *Ean-ian*, to *eane*, or (as YE'ANLING, } some speak) to *yeane*; see EAN.

To bring forth, as the *ewe* doth her lambe, (Somner.)

I love thee better than the carefull ewe,
The new-*yean'd* lamb that is of her own hew.
Beaum. & Fletch. Faithful Shepherdess, Act iii.

Tuck. Would they, wise Clarion, were not hurried more
With covetise and rage, when to their store
They add the poor man's *yeanling*, and dare sell
Both fleece and carcass, not giving him the fell!
B. Jonson. Sad Shepherd, Act i. sc. 1.

As when a vultur on Imaus bred,
Whose snowie ridge the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey
To gorge the flesh of lambs or *yeanling* kids
On hills where flocks are fed, flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams.
Milton. Paradise Lost, b. iii.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young;
The hope and promise of my failing fold.
Dryden. Virgil, Past. i.

——— Let Michael's feast
Commemorate the deed, lest the cold hand
Of winter pinch too hard the new *yean'd* lamb.
Dodsley. Agriculture, c. 3.

YEA

YEAR.
YE'ARED.
YE'ARLY, *adj.*
YE'ARLY, *ad.*
YE'ARLING, *n.* } Goth. *Jer*, or *yer*; A. S. *Gear*; Dut. *Jaer*; Ger. *Jahr*; Sw. *Aor*. Junius thinks from Gr. *Ropovv, gyrare*, to revolve. The Sw. *Aor* is used to denote also *messis*, annona, from *æra*, metere, to reap. The root may be the A. S. *Erian, ge-erian, ayere* and *year* intended to mark the time of ploughing; and then the interval between the times of ploughing in one season and the next.

See the quotations from North and Ferguson.

In treuthe Y seye to you, that manye wydewis weren in the dayes of Helye the profete in Israel: whanne heven was closid thre *yeer* and sixe mouethes, whanne greet hunger was maad in al the erthe.—*Wiclif. Luk*, c. 4.

But I tell you of a trueth, manye wydowes were in Israel in the dayes of Helyas, when heauen was shut thre *yeres*, & vi. moneth, whe greet famishment was thorow out al yt lande.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Min herte and all my limmes ben as grene,
As laurer thurgh the *yere* is for to sene.
Chaucer. Marchantes Tale, v. 9341.

For Supplant with his slye cast
Full ofte hapneth for to mowe
Thyng, whiche another man had sowe,
And maketh commen of proprete
With sleight, and with subtilitee,
As men male son from *yere* to *yere*.—*Gower. Con.A.* b. ii

In the accomptynge of the *yeres* of the worlde, from the creacion of Adam, vnto the incarnacion of Crist, been many and sundry oppynyons.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 1.

Syr Roger Mortymer, had great lldes in England, to the sume of vii. ell. of rent *yerely*.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 15.

And wee haue commanded, that there shall not be taken of them no *yerely* rent, nor no maner of custome, taxe, rent or any other dutie whatsoever for those houses.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 472.

In these, and like delights of bloody game
He traioed was, till riper *yeeres* he raaght.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

A *yeerely* solemne feast she wonts to make
The day that first doth lead the *yeare* around;
To which all knights of worth and courage bold
Resort, to heare of strange adventures to be told.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 2.

For the Romans at the beginning had but ten moneths in the *yeer*, as some of the barbarous people make but three moneths for their *year*. And the Arcadians emongst the Greeians have but four moneths for their *year*. The Acarnanians have six to the *year*; and the Ægyptians had but one moneth to their *year*, and afterwards they made four moneths for their *year*.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 60.

Cor. I thought once,
Considering their forms, age, manners of deathe,
The nearness of the places where they fell,
To have parallel'd him with great Alexander,
For both were of best features, of high race,
Year'd but to thirty, and, in foreign lands,
By their own people alike made away.
B. Jonson. Sejanus, Act i. sc. 1.

As yet the trembling *year* is unconfirm'd,
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day delightless.—*Thomson. Spring.*

Yearly thy herds in vigour will impair;
Recruit and mend 'em with thy *yearly* care.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line;
New graces *yearly* like thy works display,
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay.
Pope. Ep. to Mr. Jervas.

——— The *yearly* feast
Devoted to our glorious God, the sun,
Hides their designs under a holy veil;
And thus religion is a mask for faction.
Rowe. Ambitious Step-mother, Act i.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke;
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke.—*Pope.*

The time measured by the sun's revolution in the ecliptic, from any equinox or solstice, to the same again, is called the solar or tropical *year*, which contains 365 days, 5 hours, forty eight minutes, 57 seconds; and is the only proper or natural *year*, because it always keeps the same seasons to the same months.—*Ferguson. Astronomy*, § 371.

The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive; and from his time to that of Henry the eighth were taken by the prothonotaries, or chief scribes of the court, at the expence of the crown, and published annually, whence they are known under the denomination of the *year-books*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, Introd. § 3.

YEARN, *v.* YE'ARNFUL. YE'ARNING, *n.* } See To EARNE: also the quotation from Piers Plouhman in v. *Well*; A.S. *Geornian, gyrnan*; i.e. *Ge-yrn-an*, to *run* after, to pursue, to seek after.

To long after, or for; to pant after, to desire or covet eagerly or anxiously; to be deeply, painfully anxious; grievously affected.

But of hire songe, it was as loud and *yerne*,
As any swalow sitting on a berne.
Chaucer. Milleres Tale, v. 3258.

Laieng of ratsbane, sperewort, crowfoot, and such like vnto their whole members, thereby to raise pitifull and odious sores, and mooue the harts of the goers by such places where they lie, to *yerne* at their miserie, and thereuppon bestow large almesse vpon them.
Holinshed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 10.

——— For he would learne
The lyon stoope to him in lowely wise
(A lesson hard) and make the libbard stearne
Leaue roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

And euer his faint hart much *yearned* at the sight.
Id. Ib. b. vi. c. 10.

The Dauphin's powr's yet standing in their sight,
And Bourbon's forces of the field not clear;
Those *yearning* cries that from the carriage came,
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame.
Drayton. Battle of Agincourt.

Dec. What must you do, sir?
Jud. I must do that my heart-strings *yern* to do:
But my word's past.
Beaum. & Fletch. Bonduca, Act ii. sc. 4.

——— Oftimes when Giles doth find
Harsh sighs at home, Giles wisheth he were blind;
All this doth Joan: or that his long-*yearn'd* life
Were quite out-spun; the like wish hath his wife.
B. Jonson, Epig. 42.

Of pitty and *yearning* of bowels, whether to those carelesse unregenerates that cannot so much as complaine of their too-pleasing corruptions, but applaud themselves in the free scope of their owne brutish sensuality, as if they had made a covenant with death, an agreement with hell; or whether, to our poore seduced brethren, that are nurseled up in an invincible ignorance of truth; and are held downe with the imperious sway of antichristian usurpation.
Bp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat, pt. i.

"And when the dead, by eruel tyrant's spite,
Lie out to rav'nous birds and beasts expos'd,
His *yearnfull* heart pitying that wretched sight,
In seemly graves their weary flesh enclos'd."
P. Fletcher. Purple Island, c. 9.

The first [letters] which is upon inward mourning will be thought the production of a man who is well acquainted with the generous *yearnings* of distress in a manly temper, which is above the relief of tears.—*Spectator*, No. 95.

I had not till then the notion of the *yearnings* of heart which a man has when he sees his child do a laudable thing, or the sudden damp which seizes him when he fears he will act something unworthy.—*Id.* No. 263.

——— As the tall stag
Unharbour'd by the woodman quits his layre,
And flies the *yerning* pack which close pursue,
So they not bowsy dread th' approaching foe.
J. Philips. Cerealia.

YE'DDING. Perhaps *gestes*, or story-tellings, (Tyrwhitt.) *Gaddings*, (Skinner.)

Of *yeddinger* he bare utterly the pris.
Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 238.

YEDE. } i. e. *Go-ed, ode.* We should now YODE. } say, —*went.* *Yead*,—to go.

Wherof the bysshop beynge gladde and fayne, *yede* vnto the house of the sayd herdman, the whiche receyued hym with glad chere.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 83.

Then bade the knight this lady *yede* aloofe,
And to an hill herselfe with drawe aside,
From whence she might behold that battailes proofe
And eke be safe from danger far descride.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

——— The to him *yode*,
And him saluting, as beseemed best,
Gan first inquire of tydings farre abroad;
And afterwards, on what adventure now he rode.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 8.

And did themselues vnto their iourney dight,
So forth they *yode*, and forward softly passed,
That them to view had been an vneouth sight;
How all the way the prince on foot had traced,
The ladies both on horse, together fast embraced.
Id. Ib. b. iv. c. 8.

YELL, *v.* YELL, *n.* YE'LLING, *n.* } A. S. *Gyll-an, giell-an*, clamare, to *call* out, clamorously. (See CALL, GALE, &c.) Applied to—

A frightful or hideous cry, as of wild and savage beasts; a cry of ravening, of terror, &c.; a howl.

Doith now ye riche men. wepith ye *yellynge* in youre wrechidnesis that schulen come to you.
Wiclif. James, c. 5.

They *yelleden* as fendes doon in helle.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,396.

Whyle he was occupyed in his prayer, the sayd company of fendes returned with *yellynge* and cryinge, shewynge to hym that thorough his prayer, the aungelles of God hadde byrafte from theym the soule of Edwyn.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 192.

There is to Islande (quoth he) mount Hecla, being of as dreadfull a depth as any vaste gulfe, or as hell itselfe, which resoundeth with lamentable, and miserable *yellings*, that the noise of the cryers may be heard for the space of a great league round about.—*Hacktuyt, Voyages*, vol. i. p. 560.

With wailing great, and women's shrill *yelling*
The roofs gan roar; the air resound with plaint.
Surrey. Virgile. Æneis, b. iv.

The eruell wound enraged him so sore,
That loud he *yelled* for exceeding paine;
As hundred ramping lyons seem'd to rore,
Whom reuenous hunger did thereto constraine.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 11.

Iago. Doe, with like timerous accent, and dire *yell*,
As when (by night and negligence) the fire
Is spied in populous cities.
Shakespeare. Othello, Act i. sc. 1.

When after goes the cry, with *yellings* loud and deep,
That all the forest rings, and every neighbouring place:
And there is not a hound but falleth to the chace.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

——— Unmanly dread invades
The French astony'd; straight their useless arms
They quit, and in ignoble flight confide,
Unseemly *yellings*, distant hills return
The hideous noise.
J. Philips. Blenheim.

——— Others in frantic mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin
Id. Cider, b. i.

This preparation so illustrious in the eyes of Europe, and efficacious in its event, was obstructed by the utmost power of that noisy faction which has too long filled the kingdom sometimes with the roar of empty menace, and sometimes with the *yell* of hypocritical lamentation.
Johnson. Falkland Islands.

——— Unutterable anguish!
Guilt and Despair, pale spectres, grin around me,
And stun me with the *yellings* of damnation!
Id. Irene, Act v. sc. 9.

YE'LLOW, *adj.* YE'LLOW, *n.* YE'LLOW, *v.* YE'LLOWISH. YE'LLOWNESS. } A. S. *Ge-alewe.* The A.S. *Ge-ælged* (Somner) is coloured, painted, tawned, sun-burnt: and this past part. of the verb *Ge-ælan*, to kindle, appears to have been softened into *Ge-alewe*; and hence also the It. *Giallo*, Fr. *Gialne*, jaune. (See *Tooke.*) The Lat. *Flammeus*, and *flavus*, are *flame*-coloured. *Brown* is the colour of things burned; and *yellow*—

The colour of flame: (a *golden* colour.) See GOLD.

His colour was betwix *yelowe* and red.
Chaucer. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,909.

Now vouchsafe this day or it be night,
That I of you the blissful sowne may here,
Or see your colour like the sunne bright,
That of *yelowes* had neuer pere.
Id. T. Occleve to his empty Purse.

Also your lordship shall vnderstand that the coastes of the sea throughout all the world, I haue coloured with *yellow*, for that it may appeare that all that is within the line coloured *yellow*, is to be imagined to be maine land or islands: and all without the line so coloured to bee sea, whereby it is easie and light to know it.
Hakluyt. I voyages, vol. i. p. 216.

An apple also which first is greene waxeth not sodeny *yelowe*, but first it is somewhat white between greene and *yelowe* indifferent.—*Fisher. A Godlie Treatise*, &c.

This fleete departing forth of the hauen of Lima, and sayling 800 leagues westward off the coast of Peru, found certaine islands in eleuen degrees to the south of the equinoctial inhabited with a kind of people of a *yellowish* complexion, and all naked, whose weapons are bowes and arrowes, and darts.—*Id. Ib.* vol. iii. p. 802.

So should my papers *yellow'd* with my age,
Be scorn'd like old men of less truth than tongue
Shakespeare, sonn. 17.

The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the colour thereof resembleth the graie or *yellowish* wheate, being cleane and well dressed.
Holinshed. Desc. of England.

Ni. My humour shall not coole: I will incense Tom Ford to deale with poyson: I will possesse him with *yellowness.*
Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, Act i. sc. 3.

He burns the leaves; the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and shivels up the blades:
Or suff'ring not their *yellow* heards to rear,
He tramples down the spikes, and intercepts the year.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. viii.

And the bruised madder itself being drenched with the like alcazite solution, exchanged also its *yellowness* for a redness.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. i. p. 750.

——— Angellina, does
So far exceed her in the ornaments
Of wit and beauty, though now hid from sight,
That like the sun (ev'n while eclips'd) she casts
A *yellowness* upon all faces.
Dryden. Rival Ladies, Act iii.

Must it be ever thus? or may the hand
Of mighty labour drain their gusty lakes,
Enlarge the brightening sky, and, peopling, warm
The opening valleys, and the *yellowing* plains?
Dyer. The Fleece, b. iv.

YELP, *v.* } A. S. *Ge-alp-an*, from *Gi-ell-an*, YELP, *n.* } to yell. *Yelp* is applied to—

The short, sharp, bark of a dog, fox, &c.; of a young dog; to any similar noise.

Wo was alle his comforth, of sorow met he *gelp*.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

And then he hath truly supposed,
That he him maie of nothyng *yelpe*,
But if so be the wordes helpe,
Which as the woman hath him taught.
Gower. Con. A. b i.

But none of hem can helpe after my will,
And also well I might sit stille,
As praie vnto my ladie of any helpe:
Thus wote I not wherof my selfe to *yelpe*.—*Id. Ib.* b. viii.

Marke now in reading this oracion, how Winchester runneth a rashe bethle-brained houlet, minding more his dinner than hys game, and rushyngke he careth not which way, so he be *yelpyng*.
Bp. Gardner. Of True Obedience, To the Reader.

And whilst the eager dogs upon the start do draw,
She riseth from her seat, as though on earth she flew,
Fore'd by some *yelping* cute to give the greyhound's view.
Drayton. Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

Boy. Your Perseus is come master, that will destroy him,—
The very comfort of whose presence shuts
The monster hunger from your *yelping* guts.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act i. sc. 2.

King. Bear to the dungeon those rebellious slaves,
Th' ignoble cuts, that *yelp* to fill the cry,
And spend their mouths in barking tyranny.
Rowe. Mourning Bride, Act iv.

If they were at a fault, and an old hound of reputation opened but once, he was immediately followed by the whole cry; while a raw dog, or one who was a noted liar, might have *yelped* his heart out, without being taken notice of.
Spectator, No. 116.

If slavery be thus fatally contagious, how is it that we hear the loudest *yelps* for liberty among the drivers of negroes?—*Johnson. Taxation no Tyranny.*

YEO'MAN. } Lye derives from *Gaeman*, an YEO'MANLY. } inhabitant of a village. Spelman YEO'MANRY. } prefers *Geoman*, a young man, which Smith discountenances: he also (Spelman) suggests *Gemen*, common; and this is adopted by Verstegan. See the quotation from him.

A *yeman* hadde he, and servantes no mo
At that time, for him luste to ride so,
And he was cladde in cote and hode of grene.
Chaucer. Prol. to Canterbury Tales, v. 102.

The horse eke that his *yeman* rode upon,
So swatte, that unnethes might he gon.
Id. Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16,081.

How manye goodly and bolde *yemenne* hath it brought vnto thefte, wherby they haue presented the course of nature, and dyed vp the sadre of lawes miserably.
Sir T. Elyot. The Governour, b. i. c. 26.

What a *yeoman* is I have declared, but from whence the worde is derlued it is hard to say: it cannot be thought that *yeoman* shoulde be sayde a young man, for commonlie we doo not call any a *yeoman* till hee be married, and haue chyldren, and as it were, haue some authoritie among his neighbours.—*Smith. Commonwealth*, b. i. c. 23.

I call him a *yeoman* whom our lawes doe call Legalem hominem, a word familiar in writs and enquests, which is free man horne English, and may dispend of his owne free land in yeerely reuenue to the summe of xl. s. sterling.
Id. Ib. c. 23.

YES

Gemen is now in the moderne Teutonicke written *Gemeyn*, and it is as much to say as *common*, and as in sundry other ancient words, so in this, the letter *y* being altered into *e*, it is of *gemen* become among us *yemen*, and varying yet farther in orthography it is written *yeomen*. And seeing that *yemen* is all one with common, a *yeoman* is rightly understood a commoner.

Verstegan. Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 10.

The third and last sort is named the *yeomanrie*, of whom and their sequele, the labourers and artificers, I have said somewhat euen now.

Harisnhed. Description of England, b. ii. c. 5.

Pany. Faith, I cannot tell sister, but if a man had any true melancholy to see his *yeomanry* father cut his neighbours' throats, to make his son a gentleman.

B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iv. sc. I.

Th' appointment for the ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his trusty guard.

Dryden. Sigismonda & Guiscardo.

I knew a *yeoman*, who, for thirst of gain,
To the great city drove, Devon's plain,
His numerous bowing herd; his herds he sold,
And his deep leathern pocket bagg'd with gold.

Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

A *yeoman* is he that hath free land of forty shillings by the year; who was authently thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for knight of the shire, and do any other act, where the law requires one that is probus et legalis homo.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. I. c. 12.

YERK, *v.* } i. e. *To Jerk*, (qv.)
YERK, *n.* } To strike, to throw out.

How now my masters (quoth he), what if an asse had flung out, and given me a rap with his heeles; would you have had me to have *yerked* out and kicked him again?

Holland. Plutarch, p. 10.

There be devils daneing in the air I think—
I saw a dolphin hang i' th' horns o' th' moon
Shot from a wave, hey day, hey day,
How she kicks and *yerks!*

Beaum. & Fletch. The Sea-Voyage, Act i.

The horses being trised up in this manner, their riders came with loud cries behind them and some with whips in their hands to lash them, that the horse being mad withall, *yerked out*, behind, and sprang forward with his formost legs to touch the ground.—*North. Plutarch*, p. 504.

YERN. } i. e. *Iron, irony.*
YE'RNY. }

The legeis therof, saithe he, were *yern.*

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel. A Brief Suppuatio.

Thou didste beholde it vntil there came a stone smytē out without handis, which smitte the image vpō his *yerney* & erthen feete breking them al to powider.—*Id. Ib.* c. 2.

YES. } Are more immediately the Fr. sing.
YEA } *Aye*, have thou, and *Ayez*, have ye. But Tooke still considers them to be the imperative of a verb of northern extraction, and *Aye*, and *yea*, to mean,—have it, possess it, enjoy it; and *Yes*, to be *Ay es*, have, possess, enjoy *that*. (See As.) This northern verb is probably the A. S. *Agan*, Goth. *Aig-an*, to have, hold or possess. (See Owe.) *Yes*, is used to denote—
Assent or consent; affirmation or confirmation.

Sire kynge, quod he, that I can,
Yf thou wilt. *Yes*, seith the kynge.

Gower. Con. A. b. iii.

For well she wist what it meint,
And that it was to thilke entent,
That she hir seluen shulde slea,
And to the knight she said *yea.—Id. Ib.*

He said nether nay ne *ye*,
But helde hym still, and lete her chide.—*Id. Ib.*

Did we not cast thre men bowande into the fyer? which answerd, *yisse* trewely oh kynge.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, c. 3.

Why dame (quoth he) what oddes can euer be,
Where both doe fight alike, to win, or yield?
Yea, but (quoth she) he beares a charmed shield,
And eke enchaunted armes, that none can pierce,
Ne none can wound the man that does them wield.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 4.

See B ——— Is this the confidence
You gave me, brother?
Ed. B Yes, and keep it still.
Lean on it safely; not a period
Shall be unsaid for me: against the threats
Of malice or of sorcery, or that power
Which erring men call chance, this I hold firm.
Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt,
Surprise'd by unjust force, but not inthrall'd;
Yea even that which mischief meant most harm,
Shall in the happy trial prove most glory.

Milton. Comus.

YES

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human kind;
Tho' what he learns he speaks, and may advance
Some gen'ral maxims, or be right by chance.

Pope, Ep. I.

——— Will Spring return,
And birds and lambs again be gay,
And blossoms clothe the hawthorn sprny?
Yes, prattlers, *yes*. The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower.

Scott. Marmion, c. 1. Introd.

YEST. } A. S. *Ystig*, stormy, tempestuous;
YE'STY. } *Yst*, a storm, a tempest; from the verb *Yrsian, iersian, irascl*, to be angry or enraged. *Yrst*, the past part. (by dropping *r*) becomes *yst*. *Yest* or *yeast* is applied to—
The raging surge of the sea, the froth or foam of it; also of fermenting beer.

Now the shippe bearing the moome with her mainemast,
and anon swallowed up with *yest* and frost.

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale, Act iii. sc. 3.

I'll win it in my water, and my malt,
My furnaces, and hanging of my coppers,
The tonning, and the subtlety of my *yest*.

B. Jonson. The Divelle is an Asse, Act ii. sc. 1.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.

Drayton. Moon-calf.

——— Answer me:
Though you untye the wiedes, and let them fight
Against the churches: Though the *yesty* waues
Confound and swallow nauigation vp.

Shakespeare. Macbeth, Act iv. sc. 1.

Ham. He did complie with his dugge before he suck'st it: thus had he and mine more of the same beauy that I know the drossie age dotes on; only got the tune of the time, and outward habite of encounter, a kinde of *yesty* collection.—*Id. Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 2.

Careful observers, studious of the town,
Shun the misfortunes that disgrace the clown;
Untempted they contemn the juggler's feats,
Pass by the muse, nor try the thimble's cheats,
When drays bound high, they never cross behind,
When bubbling *yest* is blown by gusts of wind.

Gay. Trivia, b. iii.

When the whole is milk-warm, put in a little grounds of beer, or *yeast*, if you have it, or any thing else that will cause fermentation, and in a few days the beer will be fit to drink.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 5.

YE'STERDAY. } A. S. *Gyrstan-dæg, geostern-dæg*.
YE'STERNEVING. } *terlic*; Dut. *Ghister, ghisteren, ghisteriigh*; Ger. *Gestern*, from the Lat. *Hesternus*, (Skinner.) "*Gestran* (says Tooke) is the past tense and part. of *Ge-strian-an*, to acquire, to get, to obtain; but a day is not *gotten* or obtained, till it is passed; therefore *Gestran-dag* is equivalent to the *passed day*. The Lat. *Hesternus*, is *Ghestern*."

And he axide of hem the our in which he was amendid; and thei seiden to him, frō *yisiirdey* in the seventhe uur the feuere lefte him.—*Wiclif. Jon*, c. 4.

Then enquired he of thē the houre when he beganne to amende. And they sayde vnto him: *yesterdaye* the seuenth houre, the feuer lefte hym.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

Ne there nis nothing established in tyme, that maie embraceu together, all the space of this life, for certes, yet ne hath it not taken, the tyme of to morowe, and it hath lost that of *yester daie.—Chaucer. Boecius*, b. v.

In like sort we haue such plentie of fish vpon our seuerall coasts, that although millions and infinite numbers of them be taken, yet on the next their losse will be so supplied with new store, that nothing shall be missing of the *yesterfong:* so bountifull is God in these his benefits vnto vs.

Holinshed. Desc. of Scotland, c. 9.

Tho when as he approched nigh in view,
By certaine signes he plainly him descrieds
To be the man, that with such scornefull pride
Had him abusde, and shamed *yesterday.*

Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 3.

And in hope that you would come here
Yester-eve, the lady Summer
She invited to a banquet.

B. Jonson. The Satyr.

Friends, be yourselves; keep the same Roman hearts
And ready minds you had *yester-night.*

Id. Catiline, Act iv. sc. 3.

To prove this true, this morn a trusty spy
Has brought me word, that *yester ev'ning* late,
In spite of all the grief for Edward's death,
Your friends were married.

Rowe. Lady Jane Grey, Act iii.

And shall the wretch whom *yester* sun beheld
Waiting my nod, the creature of my pow'r,
Presume to day to plead audacious love,
And build bold hopes on my dejected fate?

Congreve. Mourning Bride, Act ii.

YEW

Mon. The dreadful business of the war is o'er;
And slaughter that from *yester* morn till ev'n,
With giant steps, past striding o'er the field,
Beaumen'd and horrid with the blood of nations,
Now weary sits among the mangled heaps.
And slumbers o'er her prey.—*Rowe. Tamerlane*, Act ii.

Because man comprehends not his knowledge, or power, all past and future things; his thoughts are not as *yesterday*, and he knows not what to-morrow will bring forth.

Locke. Hum. Underst. b ii. c. 15.

YET. A. S. *Get, geta, git, gita*, adhuc, modo, præterea, (Somner.) Junius derives from the Gr. Ετι, or αυθις. *Yet* is the A. S. *Get*, the imperative of *get-an*, to get, (Tooke.)

Yet, meaning *get*, must be interpreted as equivalent to—being or having been *got* or *gotten*.

And he schal not drioke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with the Holy Goost *yit* of his modir wombe.

Wiclif. Luk, c. 1.

And what *ghit* schal I seie? for tynne schal faile to me tellynge of Jedeon, Barak, Sampson, Jepte, Dauid and Samuel and of tothere prophetis.—*Id. Ebrewis*, c. 11.

For euery lond himselfe deceiueth
And of disease his parte receiueth
And *yet* take men no kepe.—*Gower. Con. A. Prol.*

And *yet* the cause is nought decided.—*Id. Ib.*

Though it be not the houndes kinde
To eate chaffe, *yet* woll he werne
An oxe, whiche cometh to the berne
Therof to taken any foode. *Id. Ib.* b. ii.

——— For now
Satan now first inflam'd with rage, came down
The tempter ere th' accuser of man-kind,
To wreck on innocent frail man his loss
Of that first battel, and his flight to hell:
Yet not rejoycing in his speed, though hold,
Far off and fearless, nor with cause to boast,
Begins his dire attempt.—*Milton. Paradise Lost*, b. iv

Thus having settled in our thoughts the ides of the ordinary duration of a man to be seventy years, when we say a man is young, we mean that his age is *yet* but a small part of that which usually men attain to.

Locke. Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 26.

YEVE. } i. e. *Give, giver, gift.*
YEVER. }
YEFT. }

Ful loth were him to cursen for his thifes,
But rather wolde he *yeven* out of doute,
Unto his pore parishens aboute,
Of his offring, and eke of his substance.

Chaucer. Prol. to the Canterbury Tales, v. 490.

Thou *yever* of the formes, that hast wrought
The fayre world, and bare it in thy thought
Eternally. *Id. The Legend of Philomene.*

A wif is Godes *yefte* verayly;
All other maner *yeftes* hardely,
As hoodes, rentes, pasture, or commune,
Of mebles, all hen *yeftes* of fortune,
That passen as a shadow on the wall.

Id. Marchantes Tale, v. 9186.

YEW, i.e. *Ewes*, (qv.)

What doe thy *yewes* abortive bring? or lambs,
For want of milke, seeke to their fellowes dams?

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. s. 2.

YEW. See EUGH. Fr. *If*; Dut. *Ieuen, ieuen boom*; Ger. *Eiben baum*; A. S. *Iw.*

Eue of all other things is that, whereof perfite shootinge would have a bowe made.—*Ascham. Toxophilus.*

To come now to the *yugh*, because we would overpasse none: it is to see to, like the rest, [pines] but that it is not so greene; more slender also and smaller, unpleasant and fearefull to looke upon, as a cursed tree, without any liquid substance at all: and of these kind of trees, it alone beareth berries.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvi. c. 10.

Fall'n *yew* trees often of themselues would rise:
With seeming fire oft flam'd th' vnturn'd trees.

Mag. Lucan. Pharsalia, b. iii.

T' enlarge his breath (large breath in armes most needful,
Or else by wrestling to wex strong and heedful,
Or his stiffe armes to stretch with *eughen* bow.

Spenser. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Since the use of bows is laid aside amongst us, the propagation of the *eugh-tree* is likewise quite forborn; but the neglect of it is to be deplor'd.—*Evelyn. Sylva*, c. 25.

——— The tougher *yough*
Receives the bending figure of a bow.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. ii.

Now from you black and funeral *yew*,
That bathes the charnel house with dew,
Methinks I hear a voice begin—*Parnell. Hermit.*

YIE

The heaviness of the rain shortened our voyage, but we landed on one island planted with *yew*, and stocked with deer.—*Johnson. A Journey to the Western Islands.*

YEX, *v.* } A. S. *Geoc-sa, geoc-sung;* (see
Ye'xing, *n.* } Hiccough, or Hicket;) Dut. *Hickset.* See the quotation from Plinie.

Mid *gexing* and mid gret woth [weeping] thus bi gan hys mone.—*R. Gloucester*, p. 34.

He *yexeth*, and he speketh thurgh the nose,
As he were on the quakke, or on the pose.
Chaucer. Reves Tale, v. 4150.

There is an herb called Alysson, which whosoever hold in their hands, or do but look upon it, shall presently be rid of the *yex* or paiafull hichot.—*Holland. Plutarch*, p. 561.

The same portion taken likewise with honied vinegre hot, allaieth the convulsion of the stomach proceeding from excessive *yexing* or hicquets.—*Id. Plinie*, b. xxxii. c. 8.

YIELD, *v.* } Goth. *Gild-an*; A. S.
Yield, *n.* } *Gild-an, gyld-an, geld-an*;
Ye'ldableness. } Dut. *Gheelden*, to pay, to
Ye'ldance. } perform, to render.
Ye'lder. } To pay, to give in pay-
Ye'ldind, *n.* } ment; to give, to grant;
Ye'ldingness. } to return, to bear or pro-
Ye'ldless. } duce in return; to produce;
to render, to surrender; to concede, to comply, to give way to.

——— Gulty ich me *yelde*
Of my trespas with tunge.—*Piers Ploukman*, p. 108.

Moest dere brothir, thou doist feithfulli whateuer thou worchist in britheren and that into pilgrymes whiche *yeldiden* witnessyng to thi charite in the sigt of the chirche, whiche thou ledist forth and doist wel worthili to God.
Wiclif. 3 Jon, c. 1.

Witnessyng is *yoldun* to demetrie of alle men, and of treuthe it silf.—*Id. 3 Jon*, c. 1.

And glader ought his frend hen of his deth,
Whan with honour is *yolden* up his breth,
That when his name appaiied is far age;
For all forgetten is his vassallage.
Chaucer. Knightes Tale, v. 3055.

And I answered full humbly
Gladly sir, at your bidding
I woll me *yelde* in all thing.—*Id. Rom. of the Rose.*

But for o mys, an other mis
Was *yolde*, and so full ofte it is.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. vi.

In this while the honger encreased, and the people were so oueriet with their enemyes, that many of theym were as *yolden*, and toke partye agayne theyr owne neyghboures.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 75.

If this towne be lost, we lese all that we haue, and our lyues also; yet hit were better that we *yelded* ourselfe to the erle of Derby, than to haue more damage. The erle of Loylie sayd, go we to the place where as nedeth moost defence, for we wyll mat as yet *yelde* vppe the towne.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 103.

Within the towne there were no men of warre, and so made but small defence, and wolde haue *yelded* them vp, and in their *yelding* they were all pylled and robbed.
Id. Ib. c. 320.

I know how loye doth rage vpon a *yelden* mind;
How emall a net may take, and mesah a heart of gentile kind.
Surrey. He complains of the Deceitfulness of Love, &c.

Therewith, behold; whereas the Phrygian herds
Brought to the king with clamour, all unknown
A young man, bound his hands behind his back,
Who willingly had *yielden* prisoner.
Id. Virgile. Æneis, b. ii.

There he tormenteth her most terribly,
And day and night afflicts with mortall paine,
Because to *yield* him loue she doth denye,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yold* againe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 11.

This sword hath ended him, so shall it thee
Vnlesse thou *yeild* thee as a prisoner.
Bia. I was not borne to *yeeld*, thou haughty Scot.
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. *Hen. IV.* Act v. sc. 3.

He shall be like the fruitful tree
Planted along a running spring,
Which, in due season, constantly
A goodly *yeeld* of fruit doth bring.—*Bacon*, Ps. 1.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yeelder* up of breath.
Shakespeare. 2 *Pt. Hen. IV.* Act iv. sc. 2.

For briare and thornes at their apparell snatch,
Some sleeues, some hats, from *yeelders* all things catch.
Id. Midsummer Night's Dreame, Act iii. sc. 2.

The fourth disposition for peace—an *yeeldableness* upon sight of clearer truths.—*Bp. Hall. The Peace-Maker*, p. 15.

YOK

He that had put himself upon the pawes of the beare and lyon, for the rescue of his sheep, will now cast himselfe upon the sword of the angel, for the preservation of Israel: There was hope in those conflicts, in this *yeeldance* there could be nothing but death.
Bp. Hall. Cont. Numbering of the People.

There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked: and after all his inward broyles, he falls upon the worst, or as his *yeildance* is worse than his fight.
Id. Ib. John Baptist beheaded.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not fore'd; but never was inclin'd
To accessary *yieldings*, but still pure
Doth in her poison'd closet yet endure.
Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece.

Cassibelan after so many defeats, mov'd especially by revolt of the cities from him, thir inconstancie and falshood one to another, uses mediation by Comius of Arras to send embassadors about treatie of *yielding*.
Milton. Historie of England, b. ii.

If the thing under debate be given up to the adversary, it must be upon one of these two accounts; either, 1. That the persons who thus *yield* them up, judge them unfit to be retained. Or, 2. That they find themselves unable to retain them; one or both of these must of necessity be implied in such a *yieldance*.—*South*, vol. v. Ser. 12.

She should have held the battle to the last,
Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm, and dief or conquer'd.
Rowe. Ulysses, Act iii.

The shallowness of the socket at the shoulder, and the *yieldingness* of the cartilaginous substance with which its edge is set round, and which in fact composes a considerable part of its concavity, are excellently adapted for the allowance of a free motion and a wide range; both of which the arm wants.—*Paley. Natural Theology*, c. 8.

YOKE, *n.* } A. S. *Joc, juc, geoc*; Dut. *Jok,*
Yoke, *v.* } *juk*; Sw. *Ook*; Fr. *Joug*; It.
Geogo, from the Lat. *Jug-um*, (say the etymologists;) but Tooke considers it to be the past part. *geoc*, of the A. S. verb *Ge-ican*, (to *eke*,) to add, to join.

To join or conjoin; to connect, to bind; and (as the *yoke* was an instrument of bondage imposed upon slaves) to subjugate, to subdue.

Take ye me my *yok* on you, and lerne ye of me, for I am mylde and meke in herte and ye schal fynde reste to youre sols. for my *yok* is softe. and my charge light.
Wiclif. Matthew, c. 11.

Take my *yeeke* on you and learne of me, for I am meke and lowly in hert: & ye shall fynde rest vnto your soules. For my *yeeke* is easy, and my burdē is lyght.
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

This golden carte with firy beames bright,
Foure *yoked* steeds full different of hewe,
But bait or tiring, through the spheres drewe.
Chaucer. Testament of Creseide.

He toke a plough, where that it stoode,
Wherin anone in stede of oxes
He led do *yoken* great foxes,
And with great sait the londe he sewe.
Gower. Con. A. b. iv.

And whan he was suffyeyently enfourmed of all ye cōmodyties therof, he had great wyll to bryngе the sayd countrye vnder the *yoke* of ye Romayns.
Fabyan. Chronycle, c. 48.

Neyther dysdayned Paule in a sezten epistle or gentyll salutacion, to make mencion of his *yoke fellow* or wyfe, whom he at that time minded not to leade about wyth hym.
Bale. Apologie, fol. 121.

And for to make his poure approued more,
Wilde beasts in iron *yokes* he would compell,
The spotted panther, and the tusked bore,
The pardale swift, and the tigre cruēll,
The antelope, and wolfe, both fierce and fell.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 6.

All. She would fain marry.
Lady. 'Tis a proper calling,
And well becomes her years; who would she *yoke* with?
Beaum. & Fletch. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, Act i.

Then were they *yoak'd* with garrisons, and the places consecrate to their bloodie superstitions destroi'd.
Milton. History of England, b. ii.

The mother cow must wear a low'ring look,
Sour headed, strongly neck'd, to bear the *yoke*,
Her double dew-lap from her chin descends:
And at her thighs the pondrous burthen ends.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, b. iii.

'Tis some comfort to some, that they have the liberty to walk abroad where they will; but others are both *yoak'd* and imprison'd; and the prisoners in public prisons are used worse than a man would use a dog, they being half starved and soundly beaten to boot.
Pampler. Voyages, an. 1688.

YON

My friend, I found, acied but an under part at his table, and being a man of more good nature than understanding, thinks himself obliged to fall in with all the passions and humours of his *yoke-fellow*.—*Spectator*, No. 7.

When we got to Matavai, our friends there told us, that this fleet was part of the armament intended to go against Eimeo, whose chief had thrown off the *yoke* of Otaheite, and assumed an independency.
Cook. Second Voyage, b. ii. c. 11.

YOLK, or } The yellow (*yellow, yellog, yelg,*
Yelk. } *yelk*, or *yolk*) portion of the egg.

The *yolke* of the egge can not be without the whyte, nor the whyte without the *yolke*, no more may the clergy and the lordes be one without another.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 42.

She hayes her breasts out too, like to poch'd eggs
That had the *yolke* sucke out.
Beaum. & Fletch. A Wife for a Moneth, Act ii.

Cym. All the *yolk* is wild-fire,
As he shall need beleaguer no more towns,
But throw his egg in.
B. Jonson. Staple of News, Act iii. sc. 1.

As the shell and skin keep the *yolk* and two whites together, so each of the parts (the *yolk* and inner white at least) are separated by membranes, inwrap them.
Derham. Physico-Theology, b. vii. c. 4. Note 11.

YON. } See Beyond. A. S. *Geond, geoned,*
Yond. } *goned, gon'd*, or *gon*.
Yo'nder. } Gone, and, therefore, distant, at a distance.

Yond, adj.—is outrageous. Fr. *Oultrageux*, from *Oultre*, or *outre*; Lat. *Ultra*, (Upton.)

Yon is classed by B. Jonson among the pronouns. See the quotation from him.

Than he came out of his hushement and sayd to his company, Come on syrs hustely, beholde *yonder* is he that I desyre to haue, it is the maister of the crosbowes, I desyre to haue hym above all creatures lyuynge.
Berners. Frossisort. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 269.

I marueile not a little (qd he) of thy folly, that thou wouldest thus attempt to assure thy selfe with a foolishe gyrle *yonder* in the court, Anne Bullen.
Wyat. An Account of Q. Anne Bullen.

Clo. Since I beheld *yon* shaggy man, my breast
Doth pant; methinks, methinks, should hide a beast.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Faithful Shepherdess, Act iii.

The demonstratives: this; plural, these. That; plural, those. *Yon*, or *yonder*, same.—*B. Jonson. Grammar*, c.15.

I'll shew you now: observe him. *Yon'* is he.
Id. The Dicelle is on Anse, Act i. sc. 1.

Clarind, said shee, thou seest *yond* fayrie knight,
Whom not my valor, but his own vraue mode
Subiected hath to my vnequall might.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 5.

Then like a lyon, which had long time saught
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond,
Emongst the shepheard swaynes, then wreteth wood and yond.
Id. Ib. b. ii. c. 8.

So Florimell fled from that monster *yond*
To reach the sea ere she of him were caught.
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 7.

Let none forget Oblzo of Tuscaine land
Well worthy praise for many a worthy deed,
Nor those three brethren, Lombard's fierce and *yond*.
Fairefax. Godfrey of Boulogne, b. i. s. 5.

Said then the boatman, Palmer steere aright,
And keepe an euen course; for *yonder* way
We needs must pass (God do vs well acquight.)
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 12.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise hyliue,
And vnto battaile doe your selues addresse;
For, *yonder* comes the prowest knight aliue,
Prince Arthur, floure of grace and nobilesse.
Id. Ib. c. 8.

Mote not mislike you also to abate
Your zealous haste, till morrow next againe
Both light of heauen, and strength of men relate;
Which if ye please, to *yonder* castle turne your gate
Id. Ib. b. iii. c. 8.

They sadly transaild thus, vntill they came
Nigh to a castle builded strong and hie:
Then cride the dwarfe, Lo, *yonder* is the same,
In which my lord my liege doth luckless lie,
Thrall to the giant's hatefull tyrannie.—*Id. Ib.* b. i. c. 8.

Goddess of shades, beneath whose gloomy reign
Yon spangled arch glows with the starry train.
Pope. Statius. Thebais.

Tam. Yet, yet a little, and destructive slaughter
Shall rage around, and mar this beauteous prospect;
Pass but an hour which stands betwixt the lives
Of thousands and eternity:—What change
Shall hasty death make in *yon* glitt'ring plain?
Rowe. Tamerlane, Act i.

Mark her behaviour too, she's tippling *yonder* with the serving men.—*Dryden. Tempest*, Act iv.

Besides yon straggling fence that skirts the way
With blossom'd furze, unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
Goldsmith. Deserted Village.

Near *yonder* copse, where once the garden smil'd,
And still where many a garden flow'r grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.—*Id. Ib.*

YORE. A. S. *Geara*, from *Gear*, a year: applied to—

A year, or years past, gone, ago; in time past, in former time.

Hast thou not herd how saved was Noe,
When that our lord hadd warned him beforne,
That all the world with water shuld be lorne?
Yes (quod this carpenter), ful *yore* ago.
Chaucer. Millieres Tale, v. 3438.

The sely tonge may wel ringe and chimbe
Of wretchednesse, that passed is ful *yore*:
With olde folke, save dotage, is no more.
Id. Reves Prologue, v. 3856.

I have of *yore* made many a scrambling meal
In corners, behind arrases, on stairs;
And in the action oftentimes have spoil'd
Our doublets and our hose with liquid stuff.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Woman-Hater, Act iii. sc. 4.

Right true it is, and said full *yore* ago.
Wyat. Of the Feigned Friend.

Tho' old, you find his strength is not clean past,
But true as steel he's mettle to the last.
If better he perform'd in days of *yore*,
Yet now he gives you all that's in his pow'r;
What can the youngest of you all do more?
Rowe. Love for Love, Epil.

YOUNG, *adj.* YOUNG, *n.* YOU'NGLY, *adj.* YOU'NGLY, *ad.* YOU'NGLING, *adj.* YOU'NGLING, *n.* YOU'NKER. YOU'NGSTER. YOUTH. YOU'THFUL. YOU'THFULLY. YOU'THFULNESS. YOU'THLY.

Goth. *Gugga*, (*gunga*); A. S. *Ging, geong, jong*; Dut. *Jongh, jonck*; Ger. *Jung*; Sw. *Ung*; A. S. *Geogyth, jugyth*; Dut. *Jongheid*; Ger. *Jugend*; Sw. *Ungdom*. Skinner derives from the Lat. *Junior*; Fr. *Jeune*; It. *Giòvane*. May it not be from the A.S. *Gin-an, geon-an*, pa. tere, to open; that which openeth (sc. the womb.)

"Sanctifie unto me the first-born: whatsoever openeth the womb, both of man and beast, it is mine," (*Exod.* xiii. 2.) Or *Gynn-an*, in-ire, incipere.

Applied to any thing (animal or vegetable) on its first coming into, or the beginning of, its existence; at its birth, and for a short time after; met. and consequentially—

Inexperienced, innocent, simple (as *young* things usually are.)

Youth,—i. e. *youngeth*; *youngth, youth.*

Sones hii adde to gadere & dogtren bothe tuo,
As Robert the Courtebeue, & Wyllam the rode kyng al so,
Henry the gode kyng was *gongeal* of echon.
R. Gloucester, p. 370.

And wam Edmond made hys syr of ys londe wythpute striue,
And wam of ys *gonges* sones wardeyn ek ydo,
And wat thyng he adde assygned ys tneye bretheren al so.
Id. p. 314.

Yonge men I write to you for ye han overcomen the wicked. I write to you *yonge* children, for ye han knowe the fadir.—*Wielif. I Jon.* c. 2.

I wryte vnto you *yong* men, howe that ye haue overcome the wycked. I wryte vnto you lyttle chyldren, howe that ye knowe the father.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

And thei gheden into the sepulcre and sighen a *youngling* hiliid with a white stole sittynge at the right half and thei weren afeerd.—*Wielf. Mark*, c. 16.

And they wēt into the sepulcre, and sawe a *younge* man syttynge on ye right side, clothed in a longe white garment, and they were abashed.—*Bible*, 1551. *Ib.*

The *younge* man seith to him, I have kept alle these thingis from my *youthe*, what yit faileth to me?
Wielif. Matt. c. 19.

And the *younge* man sayd vnto hym: I haue obserued all these thinges from my *youthe*, what lacke I yet?
Bible, 1551. *Ib.*

"Bi feith Moises borun was hid three monethis of his fadir and modir, for that thei sighen the *gheong* child fair, and thei dredden not the maundement of the king.
Wielif. Ebrewis, c. 11.

Elde was painted after this
That shorter was a foote ywis
Than she was wont in her *yongheede*.
Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

Though love be hote, yet in a man of age,
It kindleth nat so soone as in *youthed*,
Of whom the blood is flowing in a rage.
Id. Testament of Creseide.

Where that more he praiseth elde
Though he be croked and vnwelde
And more of commendation
Than *youth* in his description.—*Id. Ib.*

As Tullius can determine
Which in his time was full sage
In a booke he made of age
Thei be growen vp elefte
In the *youngthe* of lustie age.—*Gower. Con. A.* b. iii.

The bright sonne by the morowe
Beshineth not the darke night,
The lusty *yongth* of mans might
In age but it stonde wele
Mistorneth all the last whele.—*Id. Ib.* b. iv.

——— And children fine
Between hem two thei had alisse,
That weren *yonge*, and tender of age.—*Id. Ib.* b. i.

As I mym eie aboute caste,
His large berde than at laste
I sigh, and thought anone therfore,
Howe that his father hym before,
Whiche stode vpon the same place,
Was berdles, with a *yongly* face.—*Id. Ib.* b. v.

And this to brynge to effecte, he purchasyd to hym a *yonglynge* of fayre and goodly maners, and stature, named Clothayre, and sayd that he was descendyd of the royall blode of Fraunce, by meane wherof, I short tyme he gaderyd to hym grete strength.—*Fabyan. Chronycle*, c. 143.

If Zelmanes *young* years had not had so much gravity hidden under a *youthful* face, as your gray hairs have been but the vigor of undiing usefulness, your vicious mind would have brought some fruits of repentance.
Sidney. Arcadia, b. iv.

And yet [they] are supplanted by such *yoong* noniees and *yoonkers* as are of late gone thither, to iniey and to succeed into the fruits of other mens trauels, fortune better fauouring them, than vertue commending.
Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland, Ep. Ded.

Yet in protection of their tender ones,
Who hath not seene them euen with those wings
Which sometimes they have v'd wth fearfull flight,
Make warre with him that climb'd vnto their nest,
Offering their owne lives in their *yongs* defence?
Shakespeare. 1 Pt. Hen. VI. Act ii. sc. 2.

Ne in her speech, ne in her hauiour,
Was lightness seene, or looser vanitie,
But gracious womanhood, and graunitie,
Abone the reason of her *youthly* yeares.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. ii. c. 2.

——— Birds that build nests
Have care to keep 'em.
Cus. That's granted,
But not continually to sit upon 'em;
Less in the *youngling* season.
Beaum. & Fletch. Wit at Several Weapons, Act ii.

Brut. I, spare vs not: Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serue his countrey,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of,
The noble house o' th' Martians.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, Act iii. sc. 3.

Straight downe she ranne, like an enraged cow,
That is berobbed of her *youngling* dere,
With knife in hand, and fatally did vow,
To wreake her on that mayden messengere.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. v. c. 8.

——— Now, now, I laugh
To see how those poor *younglings* are both cheated
Of life and comfort.
Beaum. & Fletch. The Laws of Candy, Act v.

Thilke sullen season sadder plight doth sake,
And leatheth sike delights, as thou doost praise:
The mournfull muse in mirth now list ne maske,
As she was wont in *youngth* and sommer dayes.
Id. Shepheard's Calender. November.

It was in freshest flowre of *youthfull* yeares,
When courage first does creepe in manly chest,
Then first the coale of kindly heate appeares
To kindle loue in euery lining brest.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. i. c. 9.

Nevertheless the sound counsell of the lady Regent hardly restrained Martiques, who *youthfully* insulted, and was inflamed with heat to invade England.
Camden. History of Queen Elizabeth, an. 1560.

Your attire (for whither doe not censure reach!) not *youthfully* wanton; not in these years effectedly ancient, but grave and comely, like the mind, like the behaviour of the wearer.—*Bp. Hall*, vol. i. p. 314.

Another time he put himself forth to speak in open audience of a great assembly, and was likewise whistled at, and driven out of countenance; for speaking some words that fauoured too much of lusty *youthfulness*.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 784.

The Peripatetick disputers imployed their *younger* studies upon the philosophy of disputation, and, it may be, gain'd an ability to cut-talk many of their contemporaries in that way.—*Glanvill*, Ess. 3.

Being puffed up with *youthly* heat and ambition, he [Sebastian king of Portugal] had not long before promised his utmost help and assistence to the bishop of Rome against the Mahometans and the Protestants.
Camden. Hist. of Queen Elizabeth, an. 1578.

That natural affection, so connatural to all, or most creatures towards their *young*, what an admirable, noble principle it is, implanted in them by the wise Creator! by means of which, with what alacrity do they transact their parental ministry.—*Derham. Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 11.

'Tis observable in the other, that creatures less useful, or by their veracity pernicious, have commonly fewer *young*, or do seldomer bring forth.—*Id. Ib.* c. 10.

Encourag'd thus she brought her *younglings* nigh,
Watching the motions of her patron's eye.
And drank a sober draught: the rest amaz'd
Stood mutely still, and on the stranger gaz'd.
Dryden. Hind and the Panther.

She let her seemd room to a very gentel *youngish* man.
Tatler.

If I but smil'd a sudden *youth* they found,
And a new palsey seiz'd them when I frown'd.
Pope. Wife of Bath.

Is she not more than painting can express,
Or *youthful* poets fancy, when they love?
Rowe. Fair Penitent, Act iii.

I have reason to believe that some thoughtless *youngsters*, out of a false notion of bravery, and an immoderate fondness to be distinguished for fellows of fire, are insensibly hurried into this senseless, scandalous project.
Spectator, No. 324.

The scribbler had not genius enough to verse to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day.
Id. No. 296.

——— Thus hand in hand
The sot has walk'd with death twice twenty years,
And yet ne'er *yonker* on the green laughs louder,
Or cinks a smuttier tale.
Blair. Grave.

He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To take in childish plays a childish part;
But bends his sturdy back to any toy,
That *youth* takes pleasure in, to please his boy.
Cowper. Tirocinium.

Let us suppose the egg to be produced into day; how should birds know that their egga contain their *young*?
Paley. Natural Theology, c. 18.

YULE. A. S. *Gelul*, Natalis Domini, Christmasse, which in the northerne parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c.) they yet call—*geol, geul, yeole*, (Somner.) The month of December was called *Æfra Geold*, because it came before (ere) the nativity of Christ; and January,—*Æftera Geold*, because it was after, (Somner.) Ihre, in v. *Jul*, enters much at large into the etymology of the word; and Dr. Jamieson is very copious both upon the festival and the name: Sw. *Hjul*, rota, A. S. *Hweol*, a wheel, he seems to think as likely an origin as any; and Mr. Drake has adopted the same opinion. Skinner resorts to the Lat. *Jubilum*.

The gode kyng Edward to London turnes he,
The feste of *gole* to hold, with grete solempnite,
As Saynt Petir mynstere.
R. Brunne, p. 65.

In the third yeare after, as king Alexander with his mother Lemigard were sitting at their banket on the twelfe day in Christmas, otherwise called *yule*, the earle of Cathnes, hauing good opportunitie thereto, presented himselfe before the king, and besought him of grace and pardon for his passed offense.
Holinshed. Hist. of Scotland, an. 1219.

The northern parts call Christmas *yule* (hence the *hule-block, yule-cakes, yule-songs*, &c.) though much difference about the cause there.—*Fuller. Worthies. Northumberland.*

Z.

Z (says Wilkins) is by some styled *S* soft: it is framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth, with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of *hissing* (than *S*), mixed with some kind of *murmur*. It is of the same affinity with *S*, as *B* with *P*, *D* with *T*.

ZA'NY, *n.* } It. *Zane*, the name of *John*.
ZA'NY, *v.* } Also a silie John, a gull, a noddie. Used also for a simple vice, clowne, foole or simple fellow in a play or comedy, (Florio;) and Skinner seems inclined to favour this etymology: and Menage also considers it to be a corruption of *Giovanni*. Tooke supposes *Sanese* (an inhabitant of Sienna) was used to denote a fool; and that the first part of the word *Sane* has given us *Zani*, and the latter,—*Nese, nizzy.*

Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words, and idle similes,
As the English apes and very *zanies* be
Of every thing, that they do hear and see,
So imitating his ridiculous tricks,
They speak and write, all like meer lunaticks.
Drayton. To H. Reynolds, Esq.

Marry, you may bring Frisker, my *zany*, he's a good skipping swaggerer.—*B. Jonson. Poetaster*, Act iii. sc. I.

For the fine courtier, the woman's man,
That tells my lady stories, dissolves riddles,
Ushers her to her coach, lies at her feet
At solemn masks, applauding what she laughs at;
Reads her asleep nightly, and takes his oath
Upon her pantoffles, that all excellence
In other madams do but *zany* here.
Beaum. & Fletch. Queen of Corinth, Act I. sc. 2.

Yet even this confirms me in my opinion of slighting popular applause, and of contemning that approbation which those very people give, equally with me, to the *zany* of a mountebank.—*Dryden. Evening's Love*, Pref.

But say what recompense for all this waste
Of honour, truth, attention, time, and taste?
To shine confess'd her *zany*, and her tool,
And fail by what I rose, low ridicule?—*Smollett. Advice.*

ZEAL, *n.* } Fr. *Zèle*; It. *Zelo*; Sp.
ZEAL, *v.* } *Zelo*; Lat. *Zelus*; Gr. Ζηλος;
ZEA'LLESS. } which Vossius derives from
ZEA'LOT. } Ζε-ειν, *fervere*, to warm, to
ZEA'LOTIST. } glow, because it is properly
ZEA'LOTRY. } that warmth or fervour of
ZEA'LOUS. } mind, which is distinguished
ZEA'LOUSLY. } in emulation or rivalry. See
ZEA'LOUSNESS. } JEALOUS.

Warmth, fervour, ardour.

Zealot is sometimes applied to—one whose ardour outstrips his judgment.

I would to God I were once in place where I might cause your burning *zeale* to bee knowen to those that have authoritie, power, and abilitie to recompense your trauellious mind and pen.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 132.

His heart was continually, and most *zealously* bent to set forth the glory, laude and honour of the Almightie Creator, the heauenly and euerlasting king.
Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 8.

For when our blessed Lord had propounded an instance of perfection, he that not only obeys the counsel, but thinks it to be a commandment, and necessary to be done at all times and persons, enters into an error at the gate of *zeal*, and at the same place lets out the excellency of his love.
Bp Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 3.

Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters.
Bacon On the Con. of the Church of England.

If we be meale-mouthed in the scornes of religion, we are not patient, but *zealeslesse*: here we may not forbeare her, that lyes in our bosome
Bp. Hall. Cont. Mephibosheth & Ziba.

If on erring conscience obliges us to follow it, then some men are bound to persecute the church, and the high priests sinned not in crucifying Christ; and the *zealots* of the Jews did well in afflicting the apostles and disciples of Jesus, because they did it ignorantly, and by the dictate of an erring conscience.
Bp. Taylor. Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 3.

I could wish these sciolous *zelotists* had more judgment joined with their *zeal*.—*Howell. Letters.*

She was empassioned at that pittious set,
With *zealous* envy of Greekes cruell fact,
Against that nation, from whose race of old
She heard that she was lineally extract.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 9.

Pol. She was both witty and *zealous*,
And lighted all the tinder of the truth
(As one said) of religion, in our parish;
She was too learned to live long with us.
B. Jonson. Magnetick Lady, Act i. sc. 1.

And did thereto so *zealously* proceed,
That those fair locks, whose curls did him adorn,
Till he had seen the holy city freed,
He deeply vow'd he never would have shorn.
Drayton. Legend of Robert Duke of Normandy.

There is nothing in which men more deceive themselves than in what the world calls *zeal*. There are so many passions which hide themselves under it, and so many mischiefs arising from it, that some have gone so far as to say, it would have been for the benefit of mankind if it had never been reckoned in the catalogue of virtues.
Spectator, No. 185.

After having treated of these false *zealots* in religion, I cannot forbear mentioning a monstrous species of men, who one would not think had any existence in nature, were they not to be met with in ordinary conversation, I mean the *zealots* in atheism.—*Id. Ib.*

I would have every *zealous* man examine his heart thoroughly, and I believe, he will often find, that what he calls a *zeal* for his religion, is either pride, interest, or ill-nature.—*Id. Ib.*

I love to see a man *zealous* in a good matter, and especially when his *zeal* shews itself for advancing morality, and promoting the happiness of mankind.—*Id. Ib.*

The honourable Robert Boyle, Esq. was a person no less *zealously* solicitous for the propagation of true religion, and the practice of piety and virtue; than diligent and successful in improving experimental philosophy, and enlarging our knowledge of nature.
Clarke. On the Evidences, Pref.

The *zealousness* of our endeavours, and the applause that others entertain them with, may perhaps tempt us to think, that, because in our expressions we have surpassed ourselves, we have almost equalled our theme.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 296.

A furious *zealot* may think he does God service by persecuting one of a different sect. St. Paul thought so: but he confesses he acted sinfully, notwithstanding he acted ignorantly.—*Gilpin, Ser.* vol. i. Hint 12.

The Indians all offered very *zealously* to assist us against him, desiring, that for this purpose, they might be permitted to lie in the fort.—*Cook. First Voyage*, b. i. c. 16.

ZE'NITH. Opposed to *nadir*, (qv.)

But the reason thereof is this, because they being between the tropike and the equinoctiall, the sunne passeth twise in the yeere through their *zenith* over their heads, by meanes whereof they haue two summers.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 731.

Also [they hold] that the *zenith* or point of the heaven is even and alike unto all.—*Holland. Pliuie*, b. ii. c. 55.

——— Heaven she is,
Praised in herself above all praise; and he
Which hears her speak, would swear the tuneful orbs
Turn'd in his *zenith* only.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, Act i. sc. 1.

ZE'PHYR. Gr. Ζεφυρος, *quasi*, ζωηφορος, *sive*, *το ζην φερειν*, bringing life.

When *zephirus* eke with his sole brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethe
The tendre croppes.—*Chaucer. The Prologue*, v. 5.

Dryer it is (the east wind) than the west wind Favonius, which bloweth over against him from the equinoctial sun settlog full west, called in Greeke *Zephyrus*.
Holland. Pliuie, vol. xviii. c. 34.

And all within with flowres was garnished,
That when mild *zephyrus* emongst them blew,
Did breathe out bountious smels, and painted colours shew.—*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, b. iii. c. 5.

Where sweet myrrhe-breathing *zephir* in the spring
Gently distils his nectar-dropping showers.
Drayton, Idea 53.

ZEST. Skinner says—is a small piece of orange-peel scraped and pressed into wine; perhaps from Fr. *Zest*, the inner skin of the walnut; or rather (ita me Deus amet) from *Yeast*. Why the name is given either to the orange-peel or the walnut-skin, the etymologists say not a word. Vanburgh is the earliest authority that has occurred. It is applied to—

Any thing that gives or adds, a relish, a savour: generally—that enhances a pleasure or enjoyment.

A smart repartee, with a *zest* of recrimination at the head of it, makes the prettiest sherbet.
Vanburgh. Journey to London.

And though sometimes a lucky hit
May give a *zest* to Butler's wit;
Whatever makes the measure halt
In beauty seldom, off a fault.—*Lloyd. On Rhyme.*

Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse.
Cogan. Ethicnl Treat. Disc. 1.

With an archness that formed a pleasing substitute for wit, and enough of taste to give *zest* and currency to his opinions, he [Cumberland] wanted little but a distrust of his own powers, to render him at once the delight and ornament of the age.
B. Jonson. Fox, Act v. sc. 5. Note by Gifford.

ZIG-ZAG. } Fr. *Zig-zag*. Menage con-
ZIGZAG. } siders to be formed from its
ZI'GZAGGED. } likeness to the thing it is intended to denote: perhaps from the repetition of the first syllable of the name of the Gr. Z, i.e. *zeug*, *zeug*.

Lines turning sharply, as in the letter Z.

The outside of the south end shews the great antiquity of the building, having in it two great round arches, with *zig-zag* mouldings, our most antient species of architecture.
Pennant. London, p. 122.

Such continual *zigzags* in a book,
Such drunken reelings have an awkward look,
And I had rather creep to what is true,
Than rove and stagger with no mark in view.
Cowper. Conversation.

The middle aile has on each side four Norman round arches *zig-zagged*, surmounted with as many round-headed small windows.—*Warton. History of Kidsington*, p. 4.

ZINC. Perhaps formed upon the Ger. *Zin*, *tin*, (qv.)

The minerals, or semi-metals, that are dug out of the bowels of the earth, are antimony, cinnabar, *zink*, &c. to which may be added brimstone.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 8.

ZO'DIACK. } Fr. *Zodiaque*; It. *Zodiáco*;
ZODI'ACAL. } Sp. *Zodioco*; Lat. *Zodicus*:
Gr. Ζωδιακος.

See the quotations from Hackluyt, Pliny, and Ferguson.

And understande, that all the sterres sittyng within the *zodiake* of thyne astrolabie, been cleeped sterres of the north, for thei arisen by the north east line, and all the remenaunt fixes out of the *zodiake*, been cleeped sterres of the south, but I sue not that thei arisen all by the south east line, witnesse of Aldebrean and also Algemisa.
Chaucer. Astrolabie.

And also there ben signes twelue
Which haue her cerclies by hem selue
Compassed in the *zodiake*.
Gower. Con. A. b. vii.

Also our auctheur of the sphere, Johannes de Sacro Bosco, in the chapter of the *zodiacke*, deriueth the etymologie of *zodiacus*, of the Greeke word *zoe*, which in Latine signifieth *vita*, *life*: for out of Aristotle hee alleageth, that according to the sunnes going to and fro in the *zodiake*, the inferiour bodies take their causes of generation and corruption.—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 93

And hereto maketh much the orderly ranke of things therein, and namely the circle called *zignifer*, or the *zodiake*, set forth and divided by the formes of twelve *living creatures* therein portraied: together with the manner of the sunnes race throughout them keeping ever the same course still, for so many ages past.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. ii. c. 3.

The planets move round about the sun from west to east in the *zodiac*; or, to speak plainer, are always found amongst some of the stars of those constellations, which make the twelve signs of the *zodiac*.
Locke. Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. 3.

Zodiack [ζωδιακος], from ζωδιον, an animal, because most of the constellations in it, which are twelve in number, are the figures of animals. The *zodiack* goes quite round the heavens: it is 16 degrees broad, so that it takes the orbite of all the planets, and likewise the orbit of the moon.
Ferguson. Astronomy, § 360.

He [Palingeni] once takes occasion, in his general survey of the world, to introduce a philosophical explanation of the *zodiacal* system.—*Warton. Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. iii.

ZONE. } Fr. *Zone*; It. *Zona*; Sp. *Zona*;
Zo'NELESS. } Lat. *Zona*; Gr. Ζωνη, from ζωννυειν, *cingere*, to gird. See the quotations from Holland and Dryden.

A girdle, a cincture.

Some there be that thinke the middle *zone* extreme hot, because the people of the countrey can, and doe live without clothing, wherein they childishly are deceiued.
Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. iii. p. 51.

Whereas there bee of the heaven five parts which they call *zones*: all that lieth under the two utmost, to wit, on both sides about the poles, namely this here which is called Septentrio, i. the north, and the other over against it, named the south, it is overcharged with extreme and rigorous cold, yes, with perpetual frost and yce.
Holland. Plinie, b. ii. c. 48.

And as five *zones* th' aetherial regions bind,
Five correspondent, are to earth assign'd:
The sun with rays, directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*.
The two beneath the distant poles, complain
Of endless winter, and perpetual rain.
Dryden. Ovid. Metam. b. i.

Clos'd was her eye, and from her heaving breast
In careless folds loose fell her *zoneless* vest.
Mason. Isis.

Thou art not known where Pleasure is ador'd,
That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist
And wan'dring eyes, still leaning on the arm
Of Novelty, her fickle, frail support.
Cowper. Task, b. iii.

ZOO'GRAPHY. } From Gr. Ζωη, life, and
Zoo'GRAPHER. } γραφειν, to write.

A description of (animal) life; of animals.

Zoographers observe, that the cameleon has a very uncommon structure of his visive organs; since, to omit lesser, though not inconsiderable, peculiarities, his eyes often move independently from one another.
Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 407.

If we contemplate the end of this minute effect, its principal final cause being the glory of it's maker, leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as 'tis designed for alimental sustenances to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are conducted to *zoography*, and the whole body of physick.—*Glanvill. Vanity of Dogmatizing*, c. 22.

ZOO'LOGY. } From Gr. Ζωη, life, and
Zoo'LOGER. } Λεγ-ειν, to discourse. See
Zoo'LOGIST. } the quotation from Pennant.

Nature has, as *zoologists* teach us, furnished ducks and other water-fowl with a peculiar structure of some vessels about the heart, to enable them, when they have occasion to dive, to forbear for a pretty while respiring under water without prejudice.—*Boyle. Works*, vol. iii. p. 355.

As the naturalists may thus illustrate pathology as a chymist, so may he do the like as a *zoologer*.
Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 84.

Zoology is the noblest part of natural history, as it comprehends all sensitive beings, from reasonable man, through every species of animal life, till it descends to that point where sense is wholly extinct, and vegetation commences, and certainly, none will deny, that life, and voluntary motion, are superior to a mere vegetating principle, or the more inactive state of the fossil kingdom.
Pennant. British Zoology, Pref.

OMISSIONS.

A.

ABA'CK. Fr. *Abaque*; Lat. *Abacus*; Gr. Αβαξ,—*a*, not or without, βαξις, a base or basis.

A square, or square table or trencher,—not originally standing on feet,—but hung against a wall, and on which diagrams or arithmetical tables, &c. were traced or written.

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an *aback* or square, wherein this elogy was written.
B. Jonson. Part of the King's Entertainment.

ABEY'ANCE. An inheritance hoped for or expected; or rather expecting a new master, (Skinner.)

Probably from the Fr. *Abbayer*, to hold or keep at *bay* or in expectation. Law Lat. *Abeyantia*. See *Spelman*.

Sometimes the fee may be in *abeyance*, that is (as the word signifies) in expectation, remembrance and contemplation in law.—*Blackstone. Commentaries*, b. ii. c. 7.

ABORI'GINAL; *Ab-origine*, equivalent to, and perhaps intended to be more forceful than—*Original*, primitive.

Their [the Biscayner's] language is accounted *aboriginal*, and unmixed with either Latin, French or Spanish.
Swinburne. Travels in Spain, Let. 44.

ACCOUCHEU'R. A French noun, common in English usage, from Fr. *Ac-coucher*; *couche*,—a *couch*. Endenizened, as the title of—

The medical attendant upon women in childbed.

ACHROMA'TIC. Gr. Ακρωματικος, *expers coloris*, (from α. *neg.* and χρωμα, colour.)

Free from, without colour.

As telescopes of this description are not affected with the prismatic colours, the late Dr. Bevis proposed to distinguish them by the name of *achromatic*, an appellation which they have hitherto retained, though some have erroneously stated that it was first given them by the astronomer Lalande.
Brewster. App. to Ferguson's Lectures.

A'CME. Gr. Ακμη, from ακη, *acies*, *cuspis*.

A point, an extreme point; a summit.

In that its [France] *acmé* of human prosperity and greatness, in the high and palmy state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle.
Burke. On a Regicide Peace, Let. 1.

A'COLYTHE. } Fr. *Acolyte*; Low Lat.
Aco'LYTHIST. } *Acolytus*; Gr. Ακολουθος, from ακολουθειν, to follow.

An attendant (in the Romish church), who carried the tapers, &c. before the superior ministers.

At the end of every station, an *acolythe* (an inferior kind of officer) dips this pittiful patch into the oil of a burning lamp: and having wiped it as clean as he can, comes to the pope for a blessing, Jube, domine, benedicere.
Brevint. Saul & Samuel, p. 321.

[It is his duty] to ordain the *acolythist* to keep the sacred vessels.—*Aylife. Parergon.*

ACO'USTIC. } Fr. *Acoustique*; Gr. Ακου-
Aco'USTICS. } στικος, that can or may hear, (from ακουειν, to hear.)

That can or may hear; pertaioing to hearing or the sensation of sound.

ACRO'NYCAL. } Gr. Ακρονυχ. the first part
Acro'NYCALLY. } of the night; ακρονυκος, evening; ακρος, beginning; νυξ, night.

Evening, time of sunset; (applied to stars, &c. rising or setting at sunset.)

The *achroniccl* rising [of a constellation] is when it appears at the close of day and in opposition to the sun's diurnal course.—*Dryden. Virgil. Æneis*, Ded.

He [Orion] is tempestuous in the summer when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises *achronically*.—*Id. Ib.*

ACRO'STIC, *adj.* } Fr. *Acrostiche*; It. *Acrosti-*
Acro'STIC, *n.* } *cio*; Gr. Ακρο-στιχος, the first part of a verse; (ακρος, first part, and στικος, verse.) Applied to—

Verses, in which the first letters of each line, taken successively, form a word.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command,
Some peaceful province in *acrostic* land.
Dryden. Mac Flecnoe.

The *acrostic* was probably invented about the same time with the anagram, though it is impossible to decide whether the inventor of the one or the other were the greater blockhead. The simple *acrostic* is nothing but the name or title of a person or thing, made out of the initial letters of several verses, and by that means written after the manner of the Chinese, in a perpendicular line.—*Spectator*, No. 60.

A'DVOCATE. After *Advocation*, (line 6,) insert *Advowson*; and in the explanation add,—

An *advocate* was also (consequentially) a patron, and the Low Lat. *advocatio*, patronage; whence Fr. *Advouaison*, Eng. *Advowson*, (Skinner;) but Cotgrave interprets the Fr. an *advowing* or *avouching* for; a taking into protection.

Advowson is the right of presentation to a church, or ecclesiastical benefice. *Advowson*, advocatio, signifies in *clientelam recipere*, the taking into protection: and therefore is synonymous with patronage, patronatus: and he who has the right of *advowson* is called the patron of the church.—*Blackstone. Commentary*, b. ii. c. 3.

AFFIE, or } (Line 3,) add, "hence, *affi-*
Affy'. } *davit*."

AFFI'LIATE, v. } Fr. *Affilier*, *affiliation*, to
Affilia'tion. } adopt a son (*filius*); generally, a child.

The verb is of modern introduction, but in common use, as the verb, to *father*, in bastardy.

Affiliated, (generally,)—allied, associated.

A'GNAIL. A.S. *Aug-nægle*, a sore or impostumation under the *nail* of man or beast; as,—a fellon. (Skinner.) See Angen.

AITIO'LOGY. Fr. *Aitiologie*, a yielding or shewing of a reason or cause, (Cotgrave.) Gr. Αιτιολογια; (αιτια, a cause, and λεγ-ειν, to discourse.) Boyle explains—

The theory which explains the *causes* of things.

Bp. Hall uses the word. See the quotation from him in v. *Chronology*.

A'LBATROSS. Called, by Dampier, *Algatross.*

A large bird, of the gull kind, inhabiting the tropics, and more southerly.

They [English seamen] have several other signs, whereby to know when they are near it, as by the sea-fowl they meet at sea, especially the *algatrosses*, a very large winged fowl. *Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1691.

Mr. Foster shot an *albatross*, whose plumage was of a colour between brown and dark grey, the head and upper side of the wings rather inclining to black, and it had white eye-brows.—*Cook. Second Voyage*, b. i. c. 3.

A'LIQUOT. (Lat.) Applied to a *quotient* or divisor without a remainder.

A'LLIGATOR. A large species of *lizard*; Sp. *Lagarto*; Lat. *Lacerta.*

And in his needle shop a tortoys hung,
An *alligator* stuft, and other skins
Of ill shap'd fishes.—*Shake. Romeo & Juliet*, Act v. sc. 1.

Alligators are also in great numbers in all the creeks, rivers, and lagunes in the bay of Campeachy. [The *alligator*] is shaped like a *lizard*.—*Dampier. Voyages*, an. 1676.

A'NAGLYPH. } Gr. Αναγλυφη, ανα, γλυφειν, *sculpere.*
ANAGLY'PTIC, *adj.* } In *anaglyptic* sculpture,
ANAGLY'PTIC, *n.* } the figure is prominent, (Evelyn.)

The *anaglyptic* art (not produc'd in the world 'till about the time of Julius and the beginning of Christianity) was not 'till long after the use of letters.—*Evelyn. Sculpture.*

The present [treatise] does only touch the metals.—We might yet safely I think admit the Greek *anaglyphics.* *Id. Ib.*

ANASA'RCOUS. Gr. *Ανα*, and *σαρξ*, the flesh. Above the flesh, and beneath the skin; i. e. between the two.

I found his body much extenuated, his legs *anasarcous* and his back and hips excoriated with lying in bed. *Wiseman. Surgery*, b. i. c. 23.

ANCHO'VY. A small fish; why so called, see *Menage*, *Le Origini*. Fr. *Anchois*; It. *Anchiove, acciuga*; Sp. *Anchova.*

Many fish are entirely without any bladder, that swim at ease in every depth: such as the *anchovy* and fresh-water gudgeon.—*Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, pt. iv. b. i. c. 1.

A'NTELOPE. A variety of the gazelle; an animal partaking of the nature of the goat and deer.

The pardale swift, and the tiercè cruëll,
The *antelope*, and wolf, both firs and fell.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. 1. c. 5.

The tenth variety of the gazelle is the *antelope*, so well known to the English, who have given it the name. *Goldsmith. Animated Nature*, b. ii. c. 3.

A'PEX. (Lat.) A little tuft, tied or fastened (*optum*) to the top of a cap; and hence applied, generally, to—

The top, tip, or summit; the highest point.

Upon his [the Flamen's] a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called *apex*. This *apex* was covered with a fine net of yarn. *B. Jonson. Part of the King's Entertainment.*

APO'THECARY. See the quotation from Stowe; and, for the etymology, see POTHECARY.

But afterwards the world grew to bee so full of deceit and couseuage, that some fine wits and nimble heads devised to set up *apothecarie* shops promising and bearing us in hand that every man might buy his life and health there for money.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xxiv. c. 1.

When an Argosey came with Greeke and Spanish wines, viz. Muvedale, Malmesey, Sacke and Bastard, the *apothecaries* of London then went into these marchants, and every man bought such rundlets, vessels, and quantities, of those rich wines, as they thought they should retayle in the city, vnto such as vsually bought them for phisicke & for the communion table.—*Stowe. Chronicle.*

A'PRICATE, *v.* Lat. *Apricari*, to bask in the sun. Ray notices this word as a new coinage by Boyle, who much affected such Latinisms.

A'RABESQUE. (Fr.) *Arabian-like*, (Cotgrave.)

I was much taken with the principal front of the inner court [of the palace of Andalusia.] I was not a little surprised to find lions, castles, and other armorial ensigns of Castille and Leon, interwoven with the *arabesque* foliages. *Swinburne. Travels through Spain*, Let. 31.

OMISSIONS.

A'RSON. Old Fr. *Arson*, ab ardendo; *ardere*, to burn. A *burning*; in law,—

"A malicious and wilful *burning* of the house or outhouse of, another man," (*Blackstone. Com.* b. iv. c. 16.)

A'STRAGAL. It. *Astragala*; Sp. *Astragal*; Fr. *Astragale*; Gr. Αστραγαλος. Cotgrave explains,—

"The nuckle bone or bonket; also the game with such bones; the first bone of the instep; also a small and round member in architecture (plain or wrought or written), and termed by our workmen an *astragal* or small belt."

The *astragal* has its analogy from that bone a little above the heel, whence the French call it the talon or heel itself, nor improperly.—*Evelyn. On Architecture.*

B.

BAIZE. But. *Baey*; Dan. *Boi*; Sp. *Bayeta*; It. *Bajetta*; i.e. *Bissus pannus*, from *Baia*, where this cloth was first made, (Minshew.) Rather, (says Skinner,) from *base*, because it is—

An inferior or coarser cloth, to which some ascribe an English origin. It is enumerated by Dyer among "the countless list of woollen webs," (*Fleece*, b. iii.)

BA'LKERS. Spies, who, standing upon a high rock near the sea, in the season of the herring-fishery, observe the shoals of fish coming, and, by moving bows, point out to the fishermen, waiting in the boats, the course they are taking: —I know not, continues Skinner, whether from the Dut. *Balck*, a bulk or beam; and, consequentially, any high place; or, perhaps, *be-lookers*; A. S. *Beloceras*, lookers after fish; though he confesses that Somner has no such word.

When the season of the yeere and weather serueth, they [the fishermen] lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed in their worke, by a *balker*, or biner, who standeth on the cliffe side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the pilchard. *Carew. Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 32.

BA'RTON. A. S. *Bere-tun*. Somner says that *Bere-wic*, or *Bere-tun*, (whence the more modern *Barton*,) is Villa *frumentaria*. *Tun* is any inclosed place, (from A. S. *Tyn-tan*, to inclose,)—a *towne*, village, yard, *barton*, &c. the country lying within the bounds of a city. It was also called a *bark-en*, which Skinner derives from the A. S. *Beorg-an*, munire, to fend or fence; he calls it—*locus clausus*, an inclosed place (in respectu, sc. agrorum); Ray,—that in Sussex it is the yard of a house; and the word *bar-ton* appears to be composed of the A. S. *Beorg*, or *beork*, a place of defence, and *tun*, inclosed; and to mean, simply,—

Any place inclosed for security, separate possession, privacy, &c. &c.

That part of the demaines, which appertaineth to the lords dwelling house, they call his *barten* or *berton*. *Carew. Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 36.

The first that devised a *barton* and mue to keep foule was M. Lenius Strabo, a gentleman of Rome, who made such one at Brindis, where he had enclosed birds of all kinds.—*Holland. Plinie*, b. x. c. 50.

BAZA'R. A word now in common use, from the Persian, applied to—

A number of shops and stalls under the same roof.

BE'EMOL. Low Lat. *Be-mollis*, i. e. *b-mollis* or *b* soft; called, by Bacon, a half note.

A true computation ought ever to be by distribution into equal portions. Now there be intervenient in the rise of sight, in tones, two *beemolts*, or half notes. *Bacon. Naturall Historie*, § 104.

BINE, (sc. of the hop,) the *bind*, quia instar vinculi aut fascia ambit.

BLOTE, *v.* Isfumare, to smoke; Minshew derives from Dut. *Bloedt*; Skinner, from *blos-en*, rubescere; whence he adds, our *bloat coloured.* See BLOWZE.

To smoke (sc. herrings) till dry.

BLU'DGEON. Not in our older lexicographers.

A stick formed to inflict severe blows, (perhaps to fetch *blood*; a *bloody* (A. S. *Bloodig*) blow.)

By them the innocent are put in terror, affronted & alarmed with threats and execrations, endangered with loaded pistols, beat with *bludgeons*, and hacked with cutlasses.—*Fielding. On the Increase of Robbery*, s. 8.

BOLT-SPRIT, or } "Vox nautica," says
BO'WSPRIT. } Skinner, "from Dut. *Bolt*, vectis, a bar, and *spritt*, a sail-yard."

A transverse beam in the mast of a ship.

Ariel. ——— Sometime I'ld dinide,
And burn in many places: on the top-mast,
The yards and *bore-spritt*, would I flame distinctly,
Then meet and joyne.—*Shakes. Tempest*, Act i. sc. 2.

Then on the leeward sheet the seamen bend,
And haul the *bow-line* to the *bow-sprit* end.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

BOUQUE'T. Fr. *Bouquet*, a nosegay or posy; (a *busk* or *bush*) of flowers.

Sweet briar, hawthorn, lilies, nettles, roses,
What a nice *bouquet* for all sorts of noses.
Woolcot. Odes of Importance.

BO'WLINE, } Vox nautica, from the Fr.
BO'ULINE, or } *Boline, bouline.* Rudens quidam in navi. Skinner, Dan.
BO'LINE. } *Bowline.*

A tack or cord in a ship, with which mariners use to draw the sail, which way they list, that they may thereby gather the wind. Fr. *Bowline*, —perhaps, from *boule*, globus, from its *round* form, (Minshew.)

The ship no longer can her top-sails bear;
No hopes of milder weather now appear:
Bow-lines and halyards are cast off aplain:
Clue lines haul'd down, and sheets let fly amain.
Falconer. Shipwreck, c. 2.

BRO'NCHIAL. Gr. Βρογχος, the throat. Fr. *Bronchique* (*muscle*), one of the five muscles that open the larynx.

Such [inflammation of the lungs] may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from the one to the other. *Arbuthnot. On Diet*, c. 3.

BU'MBOAT. Dut. *Boom-schip*, navigiolum ex uno ligno; —*boom-haen*, scapha ex uno ligno, (Kilian.)

A small ship or boat of one *beam*, or log; a lumpish, heavy kind of boat. See Buss.

C.

CU'RRANT. Fr. *Raisine de Corinthe.* A fruit introduced from *Corinth.*

The ruby tinctured *corinth* clustering hangs,
And emulates the grape.—*Somerville. Hobbinol*, c. 3.

D.

DEVO'LVE. Add to the quotations:—

Which line of Abiud falling in Joseph, as having no issue, the right of inheritance *devolved* upon one of the younger line, viz. upon Mary, and consequently upon Jesus her son and legal heir.—*South*, vol. iii. Ser. 7.

Nay, the king, and also the people in general, might have gained by either a *devolution* or extinction of some payments, whereof the right discontinued but an hour were irrecoverably lost to the city. *State Trials. The King and the City of London*, an. 1682. N.

He hath by reservations, provisions, collations of vacancies *apud sedem*, resignations, *devolutions* and other such tricks extremely encroached on the rights of all, to the infinite vexation, damage and mischief of Christendom. *Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

The education of youth of both sexes principally *devolves* upon the women, not only in their infancy, but during that period, in which the constitution both of body and mind, the temper and dispositions of the heart, are in a great measure formed.—*Gregory. Comparative View.*

Wherever there is a house, the stranger finds a welcome, and to the other evils of exterminating tacksmen, may be added the unavoidable cessation of hospitality, or the *devolution* of too heavy a burden on the ministers. *Johnson. Journey to the Western Islands.*

I.

ISINGLASS. Ger. *Haus-blase;* Sw. *Husblaes;—Icthyophylla*, composed of *haus*, the name of a large fish (the sturgeon) found in the Danube; and *blase*, a bladder; the glutinous matter, called *housblase* or *isinglass*, being extracted from the bladder of this fish. Pliny says,—"A fish there is, named *Icthyocolla*, which hath a glewish skin, and the very glue that is made thereof, is likewise called *icthyocolla*. Some affirme, the said glue is made of the belly and not of the skin of the said fish," (b. xxxii. c. 7.)

Icthyocolla, or *ising-glass*, is also made of the sound of our fish, [the common sturgeon] as well as that of the others, but the beluga affords the best.

Pennant. Zoology. Common Sturgeon.

M.

MIDGE. A.S. *Mycge;* Ger. *Muche;* Dut. *Mugge;* Dan. *Myg;* Fr. *Mouche.*

A small fly; a goat.

R.

RETRO-SPECT. RETROSPE'CTION. RETROSPE'CTIVE. } An English compound (comparatively modern) of the Lat. *Retro*, backwards, and *spectum*, past part. of *specere*, to look. *Retrospiciens* is used by Vitruvius.

A look or view back upon things past; reflection.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight.—*Addison. Freeholder.*

Can you take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past.

Swift. To Janus. On New Year's Day.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent What conclude the Why,
Infer the motive from the deed.

Pope. Moral Ess. Ess. 1.

Retro-spects, with bad reckoners, are troublesome things. *Warburton. Remarks on Occas. Reflections*, pt. ii, Rem. 13.

Sense on the present only feeds; the soul
On past, and future, forages for joy.
'Tis hers by *retrospect*, through time to range;
And forward time's great sequel to survey.

Young. The Complaint, Night 8.

——— Where shall we seek relief,
Where ease th' oppressive anguish of the mind,
When *Retrospection* glows with conscious shame,
By grey experience in the wholesome school
Of Sorrow tutor'd.—*Cooper. Power of Harmony*, pt. I.

——— In sequester'd bow'rs
The pow'r of art resides; Reflection firm,
And vagrant fancy at her sov'reign nod
Attendant wait; behind, th' ideal train
Of Memory, with *retrospective* eye,
Supports her throne, whilst Contemplation guides
Her trophied car.

Id. Ib.

THE END.